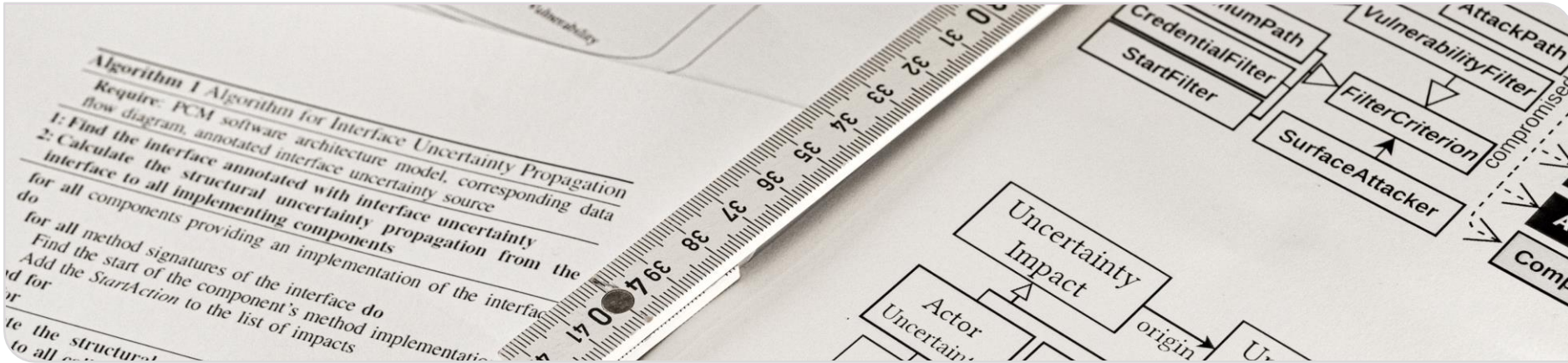


Architecture-based Propagation Analyses Regarding Security

GI Software Engineering 2024 – SE'24 – 29. February 2024

Sebastian Hahner, Maximilian Walter, Robert Heinrich, Ralf Reussner



Motivation

- Software security issues are **wide-ranging** [1] and **increasingly common** [2]
- Many issues can be detected by analyzing the **software's architecture**

Examples

- Access control and vulnerability analysis [3]
- Attack path detection and propagation
- Data flow-based confidentiality analysis [4]
- Uncertainty propagation *w.r.t.* confidentiality

[1] OWASP, "Top Ten Web Application Security Risks", <https://owasp.org/>, 2021.

[2] UK Department for Digital, Culture, Media and Sport, "Cyber Security Breaches Survey", 2021.

[3] M. Walter, R. Heinrich, and R. Reussner, "Architectural Attack Propagation Analysis for Identifying Confidentiality Issues", In: *IEEE ICISA*, 2022.

[4] S. Seifermann, et al., "Detecting violations of access control and information flow policies in data flow diagrams", In: *JSS*, vol. 184, 2022.



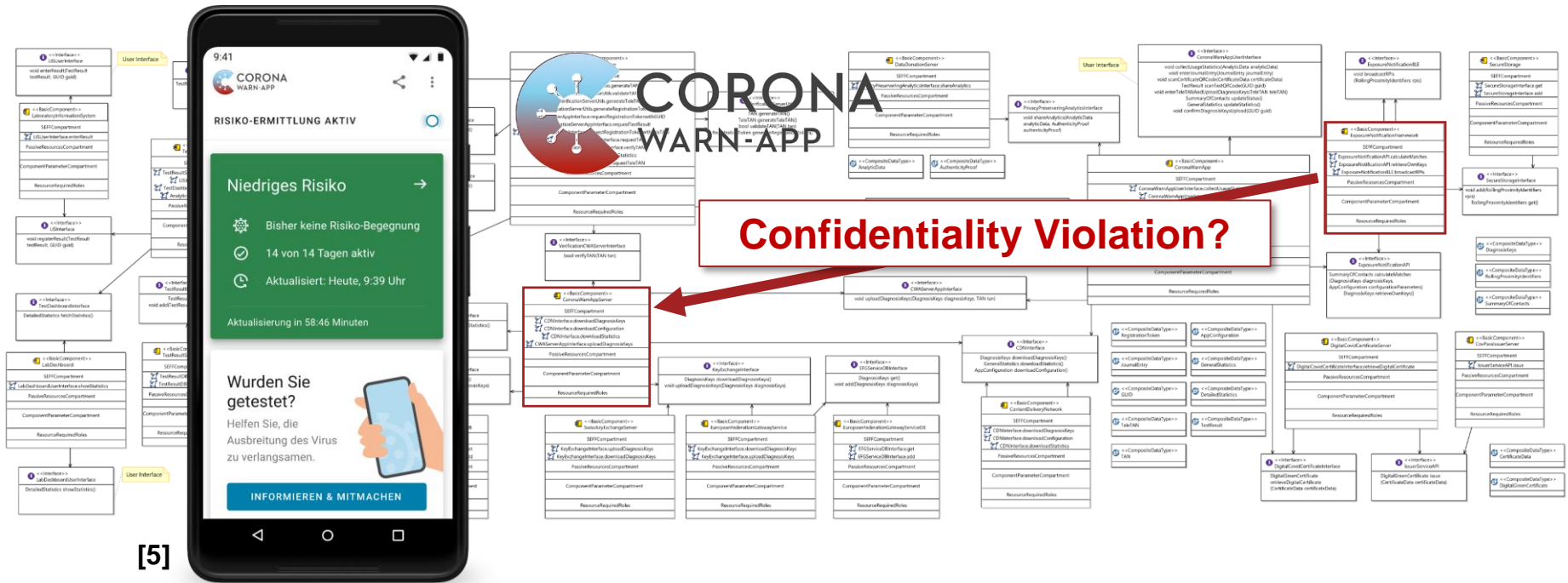
Top 10:2021 List [1]

- A01 Broken Access Control
- A02 Cryptographic Failures
- A03 Injection
- A04 Insecure Design
- A05 Security Misconfiguration
- A06 Vulnerable and Outdated Components
- A07 Identification and

Figure 5.1: Percentage of organisations that have identified breaches or attacks in the last 12 months [2]

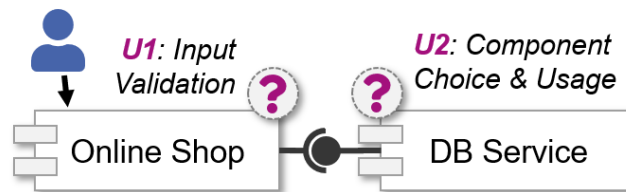
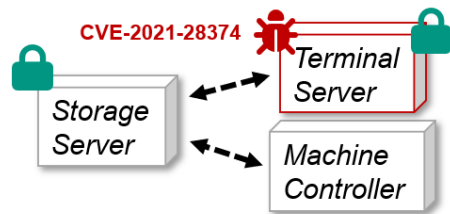


Motivation



[5] Robert Koch Institute, Open-source Corona Warn App, documentation available online: <https://github.com/corona-warn-app>

Overview



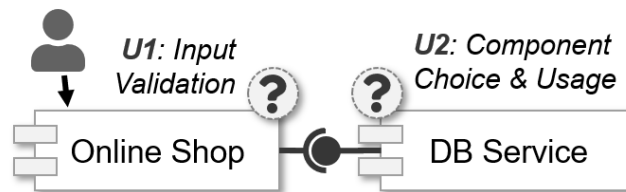
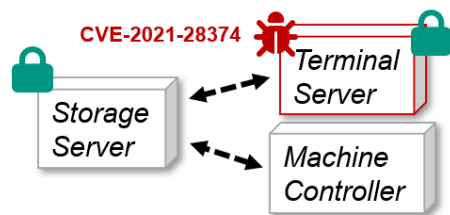
Attack Path Detection

- Generating attack paths from software architectural models, access control policies and known vulnerabilities
 - Detecting and filtering attack paths
- ⇒ M. Walter et al., “Architecture-Based Attack Path Analysis for Identifying Potential Security Incidents”, ECSCA, Springer, 2023.

Uncertainty Impact Analysis

- Estimates the impact of uncertainty sources on a system’s confidentiality
 - Architecture-based and data flow-based propagation of uncertainty
- ⇒ S. Hahner et al., “Architecture-Based Uncertainty Impact Analysis to Ensure Confidentiality”, SEAMS, IEEE/ACM, 2023.

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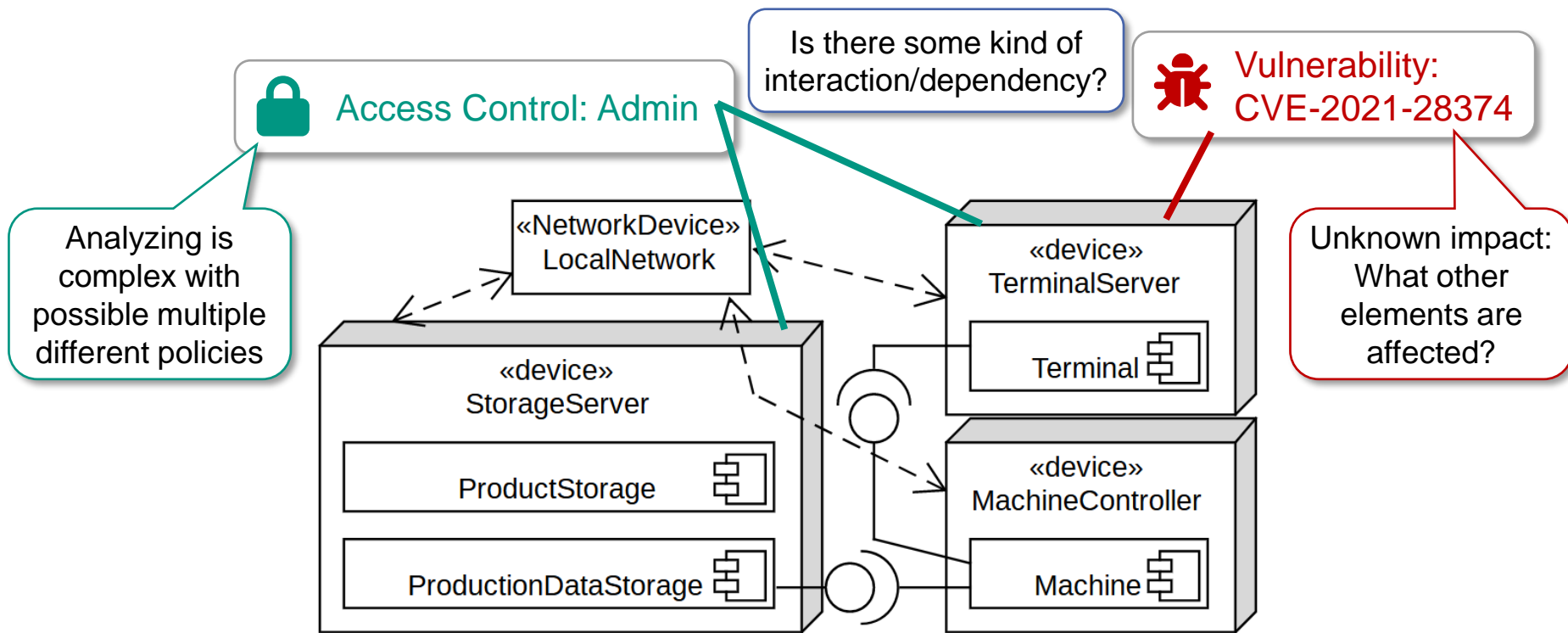
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Attack Path Detection – Motivation



Modeling of Access Control and Vulnerabilities

🔒 Access Control

- Based on the XACML [6]
- OASIS industry standard for attribute-based access control
- Benefits: Well-known and documented

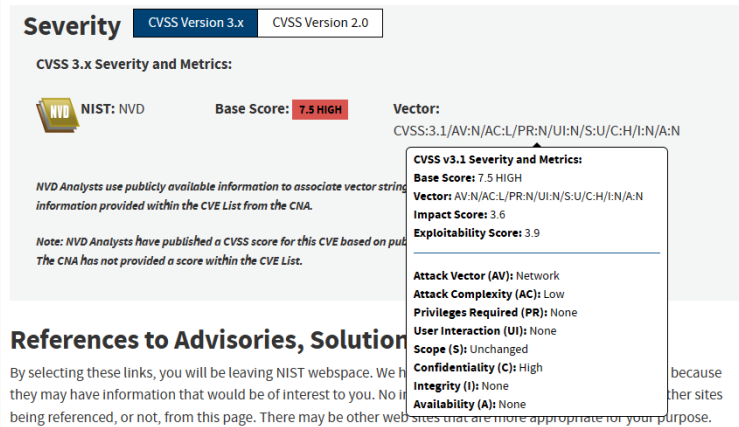
🚫 Vulnerabilities

- Reuse existing classification of vulnerabilities and their impact [7]
- Adapt attacker capabilities, e.g., gained access control attributes

🚫 CVE-2021-28374 Detail

Description

The Debian courier-authlib package before 0.71.1-2 for Courier Authentication Library creates a /run/courier/authdaemon directory with weak permissions, allowing an attacker to read user information. This may include a cleartext password in some configurations. In general, it includes the user's existence, uid and gids, home and/or Maildir directory, quota, and some type of password information (such as a hash).



Severity CVSS Version 3.x CVSS Version 2.0

CVSS 3.x Severity and Metrics:

NVD NIST: NVD **Base Score:** 7.5 HIGH **Vector:** CVSS:3.1/AV:N/AC:L/PR:N/UI:N/S:U/C:H/I:N/A:N

NVD Analysts use publicly available information to associate vector string information provided within the CVE List from the CNA.

Note: NVD Analysts have published a CVSS score for this CVE based on public information. The CNA has not provided a score within the CVE List.

CVSS v3.1 Severity and Metrics:

- Base Score:** 7.5 HIGH
- Vector:** AV:N/AC:L/PR:N/UI:N/S:U/C:H/I:N/A:N
- Impact Score:** 3.6
- Exploitability Score:** 3.9

Attack Vector (AV): Network
Attack Complexity (AC): Low
Privileges Required (PR): None
User Interaction (UI): None
Scope (S): Unchanged
Confidentiality (C): High
Integrity (I): None
Availability (A): None

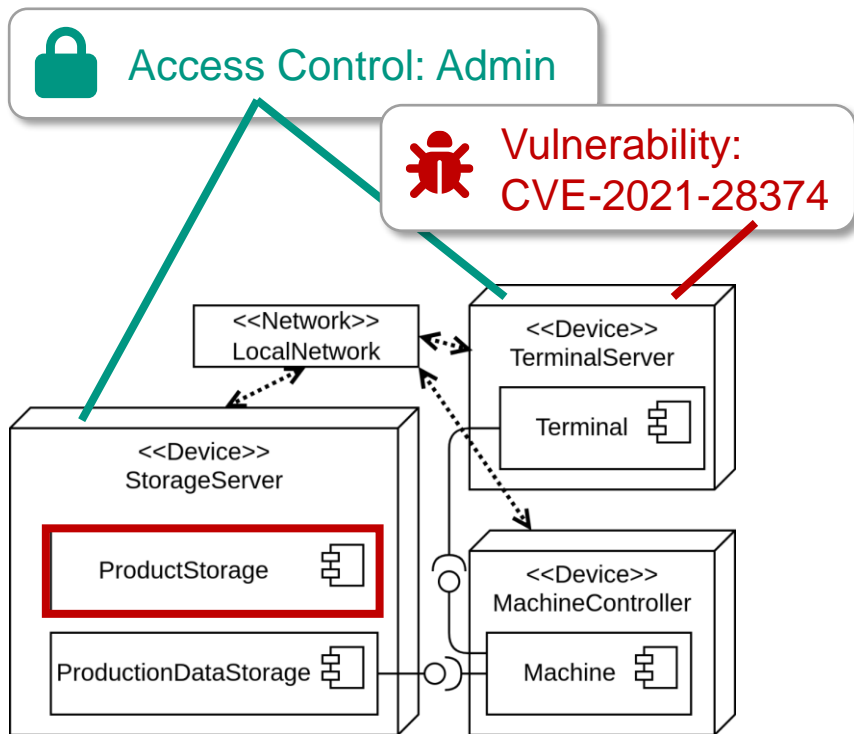
References to Advisories, Solutions, and Workarounds

By selecting these links, you will be leaving NIST webspace. We do not guarantee that they may have information that would be of interest to you. No link is being referenced, or not, from this page. There may be other web sites that are more appropriate for your purpose.

[6] OASIS, “eXtensible Access Control Markup Language (XACML)”, see: <http://docs.oasis-open.org/xacml/3.0/xacml-3.0-core-spec-os-en.html>

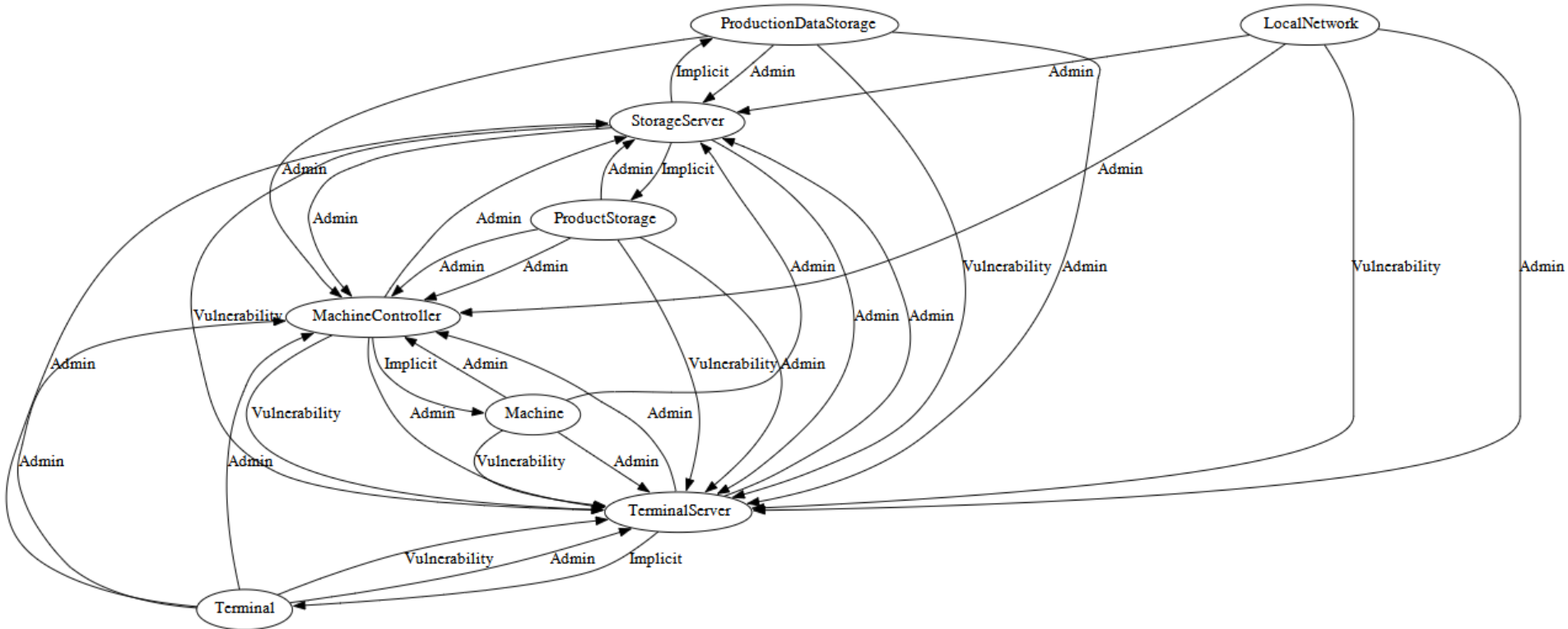
[7] „Common Vulnerabilities and Exposures“ and „Common Weakness Enumeration“, see: <https://www.cve.org/> or <https://nvd.nist.gov/>

Attack Path Creation

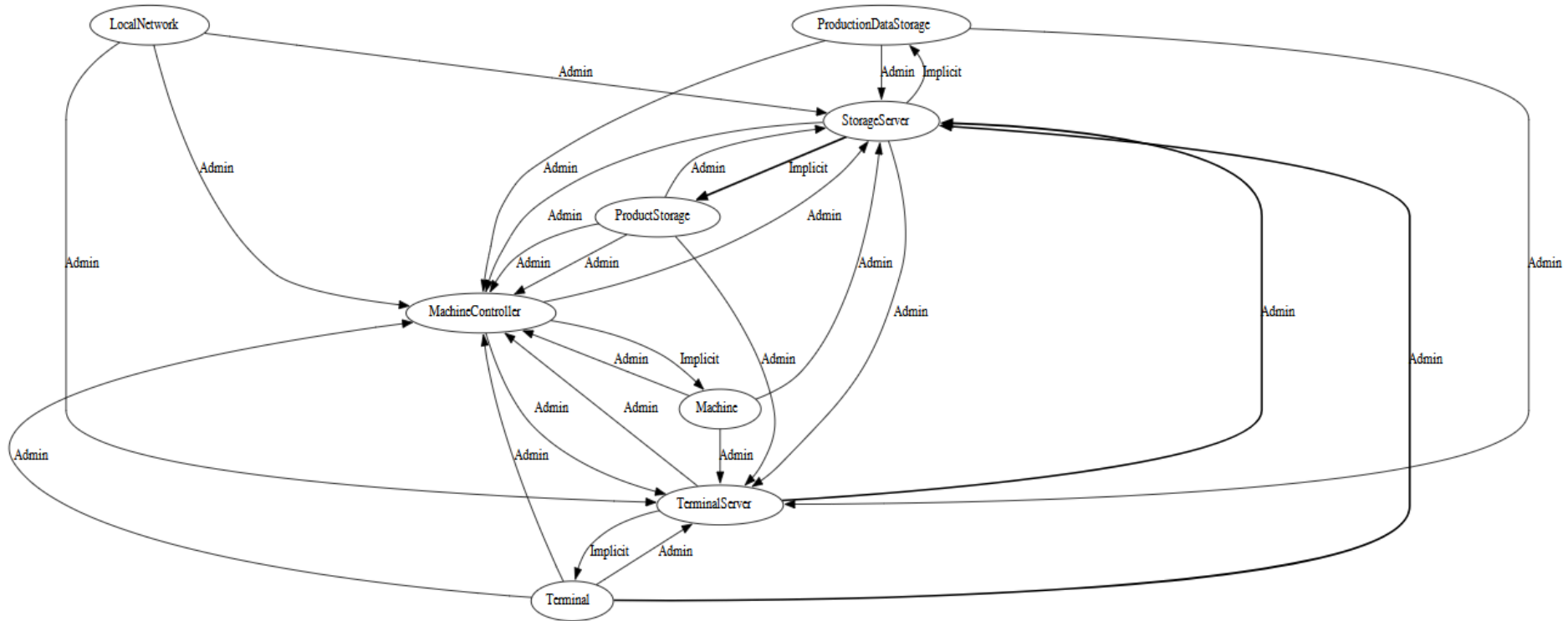


- Create multi label graph, derived from the software architecture
- Nodes are architectural elements
- Edges are possibilities to compromise
- Use Filters to remove edges, e.g.,
 - Specific vulnerabilities
 - Start element
 - Maximum path length
 - Attacker capabilities
 - Initial credentials

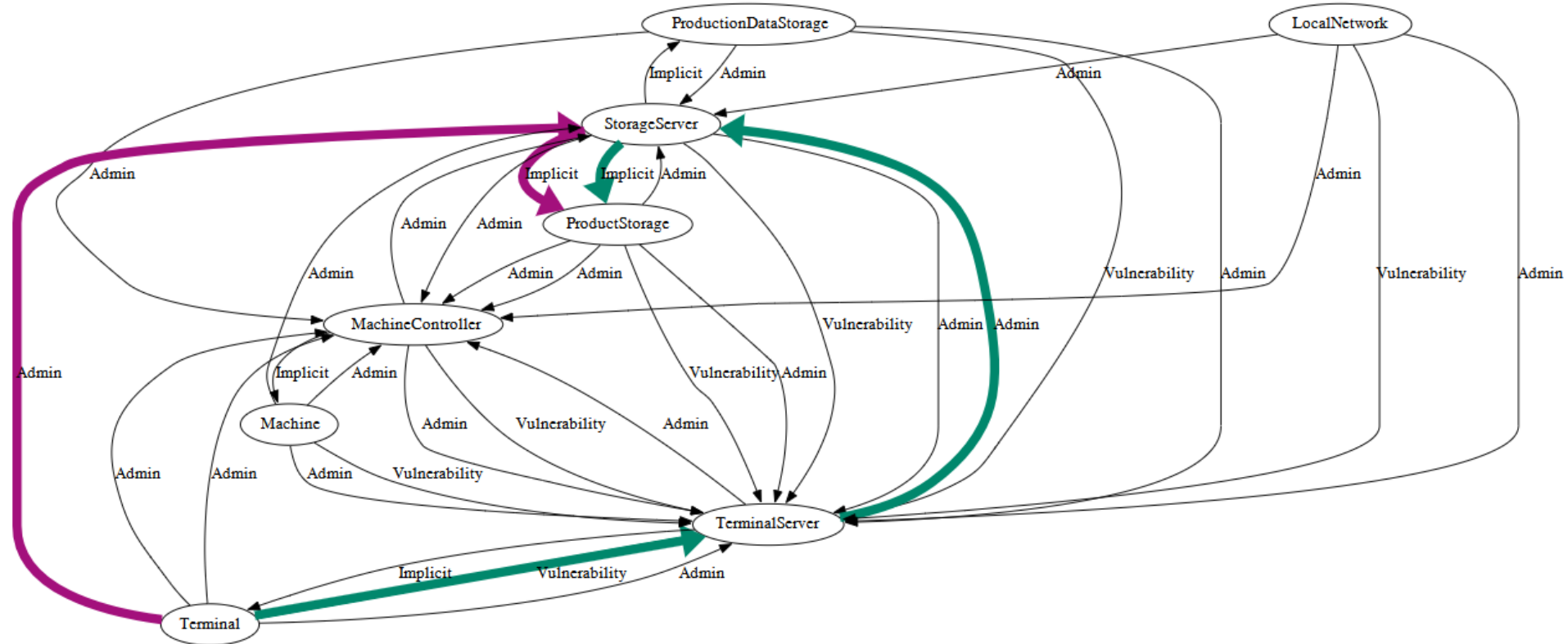
Attack Graph – Without Filter



Attack Graph – With Vulnerability Filter



Attack Path Identification



Accuracy Evaluation

Design

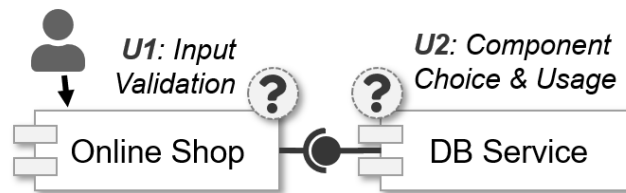
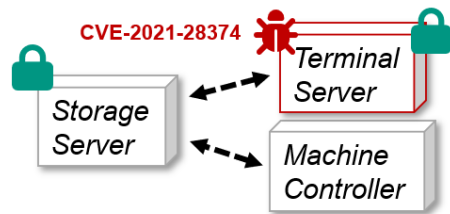
- Goal: Investigate how well attack path identifications works
- 5 scenarios with 52 attack paths, including real-world breaches and evaluation cases
- Metrics: Precision, Recall, F1-score

Results

- High identification rate
- Missing attack paths due to trade-off between accuracy/scalability

Case	Precision	Recall	F1-score
Target	1.00	1.00	1.00
Power Grid	1.00	0.88	0.93
Cloud Storage	1.00	1.00	1.00
Travel Planner	1.00	1.00	1.00
Maintenance	1.00	0.86	0.92

Overview



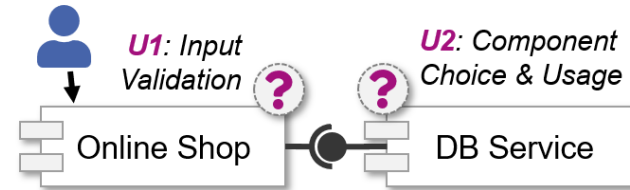
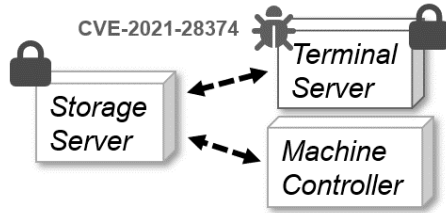
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Uncertainty Impact Analysis

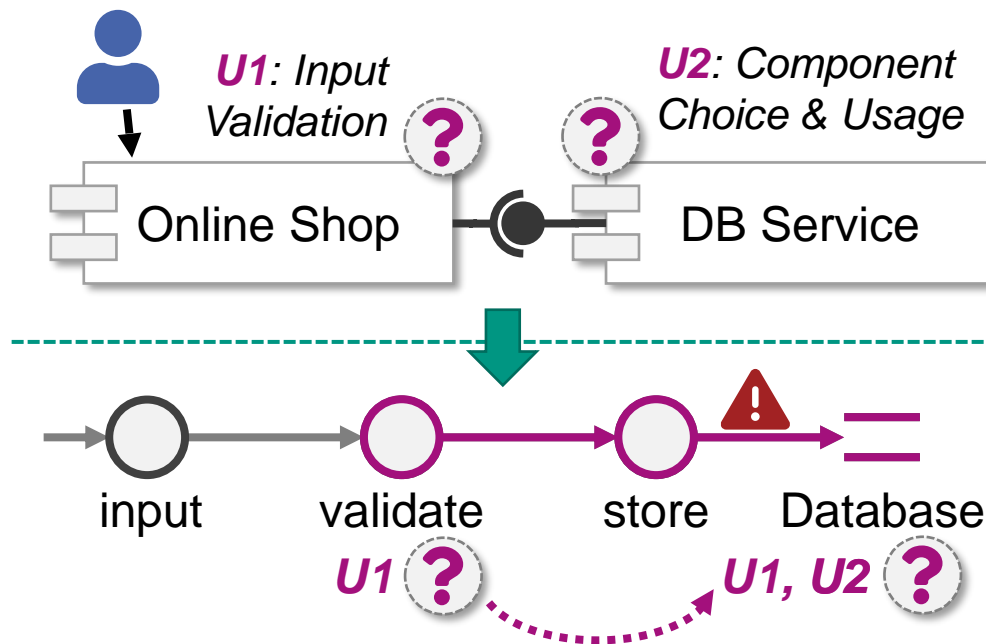
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Uncertainty Impact Analysis – Motivation

- **Uncertainty** has an impact on a software system's confidentiality
 - Uncertainty sources exist in the system and its environment [8]
 - **Design time analysis** can find **confidentiality violations** [9, 10]

Challenges

- Uncertainty source and impact location in the system can differ
- Lack of comprehensive and precise modeling and analysis



[8] M. Acosta et al., „Uncertainty in coupled models of cyber-physical systems“, In: MODELS-C, ACM, 2022.

[9] S. Seifermann, et al., “Detecting violations of access control and information flow policies in data flow diagrams”, In: JSS, vol. 184, 2022.

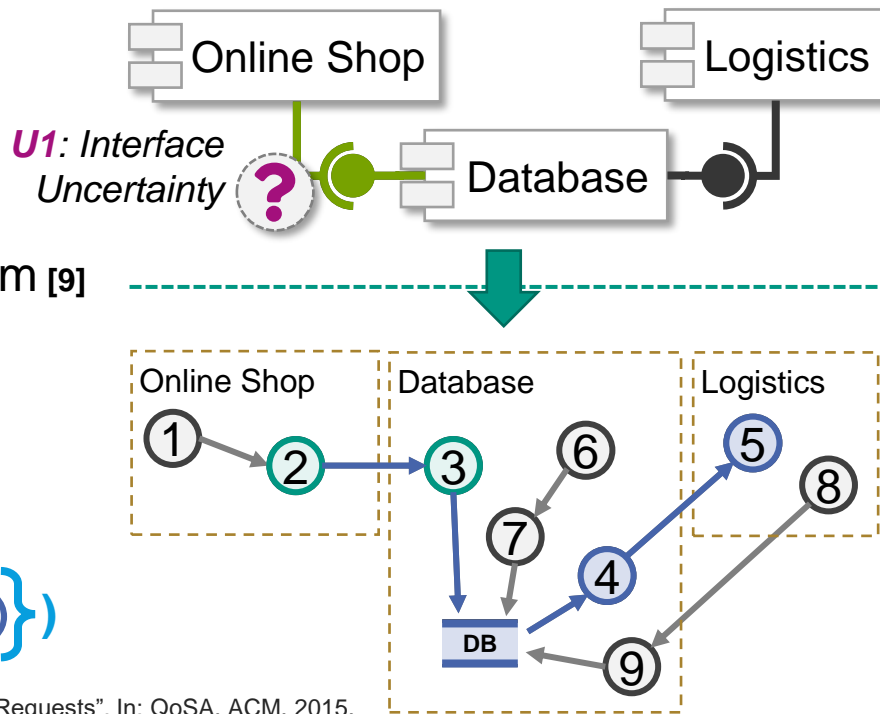
[10] S. Hahner, et al., “Model-based Confidentiality Analysis under Uncertainty”, In: ICSCA-C, IEEE, 2023.

Uncertainty Impact Analysis on Confidentiality

Impact Analysis Algorithm

- 1) **Annotate** the uncertainty source
- 2) **Calculate structural propagation** based on change impact analysis [11]
- 3) **Map all impacts** to the data flow diagram [9]
- 4) **Calculate the propagation** along all affected data flows
- 5) **Calculate the impact set** by finding the maximum discontinuous data flows

$$\max_D(\{ \textcircled{2} \textcircled{3} \text{DB} \textcircled{4} \textcircled{5} \}, \{ \textcircled{3} \text{DB} \textcircled{4} \textcircled{5} \})$$



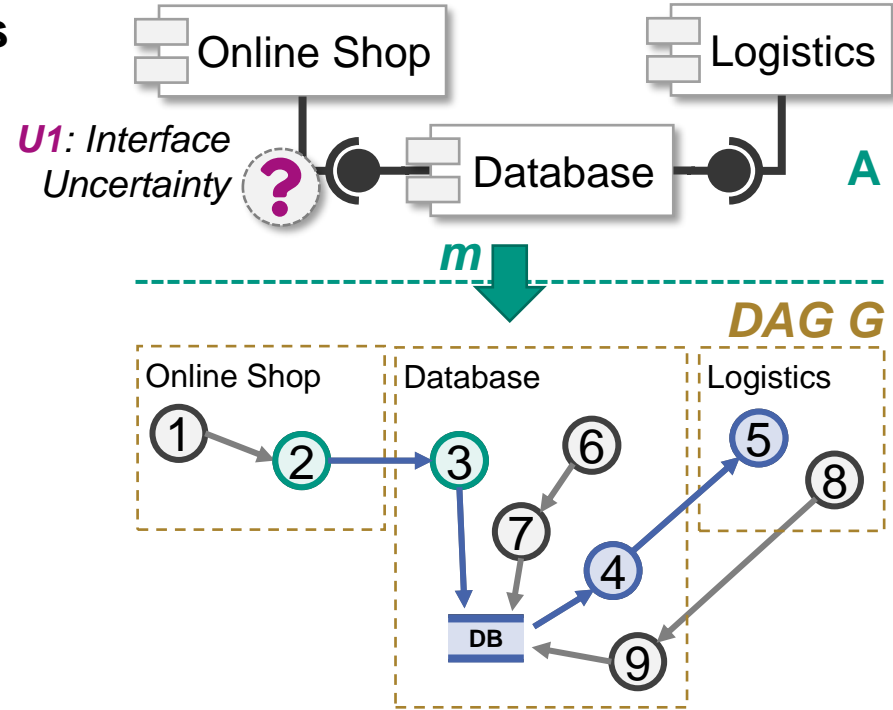
[11] K. Rostami, et al., "Architecture-based Assessment and Planning of Change Requests", In: QoSA, ACM, 2015.

[9] S. Seifermann, et al., "Detecting violations of access control and information flow policies in data flow diagrams", In: JSS, vol. 184, 2022.

Uncertainty Impact Analysis on Confidentiality

Formal Foundation of Impact Analysis

- Data flow diagrams can be represented as DAG $G = (V, E)$ with a strict partial order $u < v$
- We reuse the mapping $m(a)$ from the architecture A to data flow nodes
- The impact analysis of an uncertainty source S is a function $u : S \rightarrow X \subseteq V$
- The impact set is represented by an induced subgraph $G[X]$
- Uncertainty impacts follow the data flow: $\forall x \in X \subseteq V, \exists a \in A : m(a) < x$



Case Study-based Evaluation

Goal Question Metric Plan

- **Accuracy**: How precise and complete are the calculated impact sets?
- **Effort reduction**: How many model elements must be considered in the analysis?

Case Study

- Corona Warn App, 19 components, 200 data flow diagram nodes
- 4 evaluation scenarios, comparing to confidentiality analysis [9]



Results

- High F_1 score of 0.94 , analysis optimized for recall R of 1.0 without false negatives
- Impact set ratio r_i of 0.18 has slight over-estimation of affected set ratio r_a of 0.16

	S1	S2	S3	S4	AVG
Precision P	0.838	1.000	0.840	0.882	0.890
Recall R	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
F_1 score	0.912	1.000	0.913	0.938	0.942
Ratio r_a	0.155	0.080	0.105	0.300	0.160
Ratio r_i	0.185	0.080	0.125	0.340	0.183

[9] S. Seifermann, et al., “Detecting violations of access control and information flow policies in data flow diagrams”, In: JSS, vol. 184, 2022.

Related Work

Attack Path Detection

- Policy analysis [12], model-driven confidentiality analysis [9, 13], and attacker modelling and analysis [14]
- ⇒ *Related approaches lack either fine-grained policy or attack models*

Uncertainty Impact Analysis

- Architecture-based uncertainty analyses [15, 16, 17], and uncertainty-aware confidentiality analysis [18]
- ⇒ *Related approaches lack either precision or comprehensiveness*

[9] S. Seifermann, et al., “Detecting violations of access control and information flow policies in data flow diagrams”, In: JSS, vol. 184, 2022.

[12] K. Fisler, et al., “Verification and change-impact analysis of access-control policies”, In: ICSE, IEEE, 2005.

[13] J. Jürjens, “UMLsec: Extending UML for Secure Systems Development”, In: UML, Springer 2002.

[14] M. Aksu, “Automated Generation of Attack Graphs Using NVD”, In: CODASPY, ACM, 2018.

[15] N. Esfahani, et al., “GuideArch: Guiding the exploration of architectural solution space under uncertainty”, In: ICSE, IEEE, 2013.

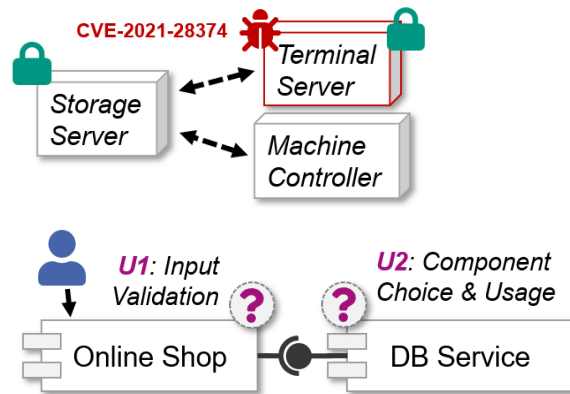
[16] I. Lytra and U. Zdun, “Supporting architectural decision making for systems-of-systems design under uncertainty”, In: SESoS, ACM, 2013.

[17] A. Koziolok, et al., “PerOpteryx: Automated application of tactics in multi-objective software architecture optimization”, In: QoS-SA-ISARCS, ACM, 2011.

[18] N. Boltz, et al., “Handling environmental uncertainty in design time access control analysis”, In: SEAA, IEEE, 2022.

Conclusion

- Software architecture-based analyses can help in identifying security issues
- These analyses propagate information on intermediate representations like attack graphs or data flow diagrams
- **Attack Path Detection** [A] generates attack paths to analyze vulnerabilities
- **Uncertainty Impact Analysis** [B] propagates uncertainty to predict its impact on the system's confidentiality



↑ Contact

What's next?

Uncertainty Flow Diagrams [19], using uncertainty propagation for interactions

[A] M. Walter, R. Heinrich, and R. Reussner, "Architecture-Based Attack Path Analysis for Identifying Potential Security Incidents", In: ECSA, Springer, 2023.

[B] S. Hahner, R. Heinrich, and R. Reussner, "Architecture-Based Uncertainty Impact Analysis to Ensure Confidentiality", In: SEAMS, IEEE/ACM, 2023.

[19] J. Cámara, S. Hahner, D. Perez-Palacin, A. Vallecillo, M. Acosta, N. Bencomo, R. Calinescu, S. Gerasimou, "Uncertainty Flow Diagrams: Towards a Systematic Representation of Uncertainty Propagation and Interaction in Adaptive Systems", In: SEAMS, IEEE/ACM, 2024, accepted, to appear.