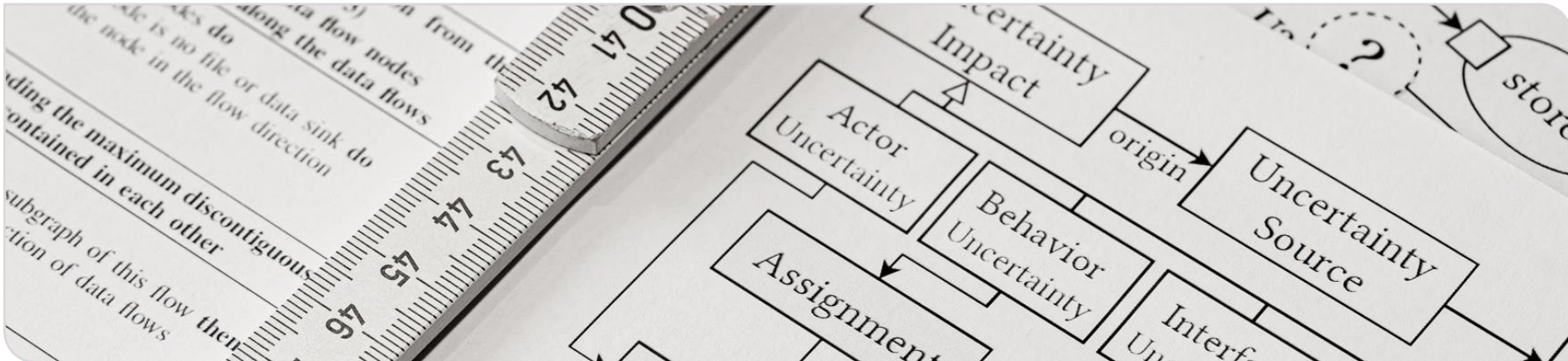


Architecture-based Uncertainty Impact Analysis to ensure Confidentiality

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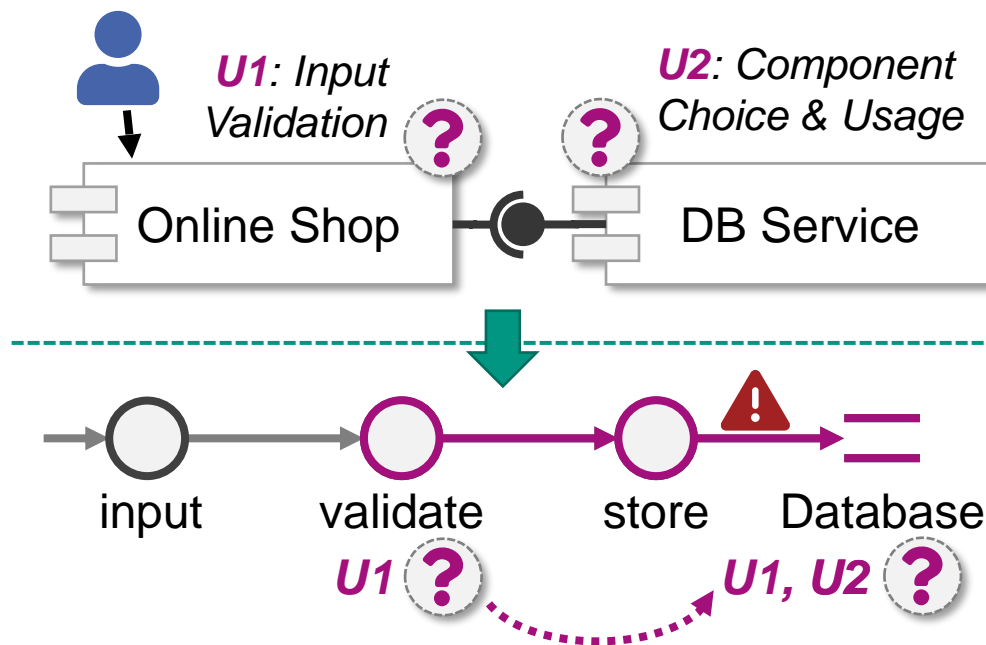


Motivation

- **Uncertainty** has an impact on a software system's confidentiality
 - Uncertainty sources exist in the system and its environment [1]
 - **Design time analysis** can find **confidentiality violations** [2, 3]

Challenges

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



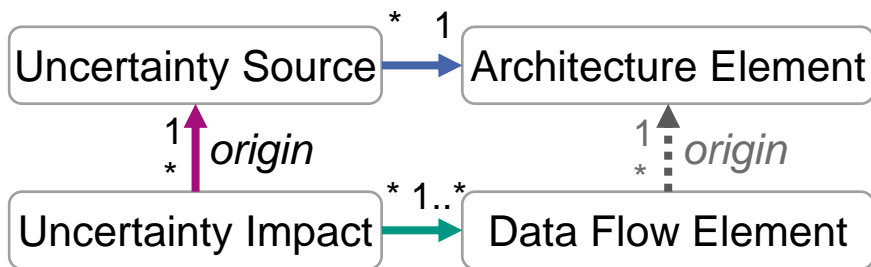
[1] M. Acosta et al., „Uncertainty in coupled models of cyber-physical systems“, In: *MODELS-C*, ACM, 2022.

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

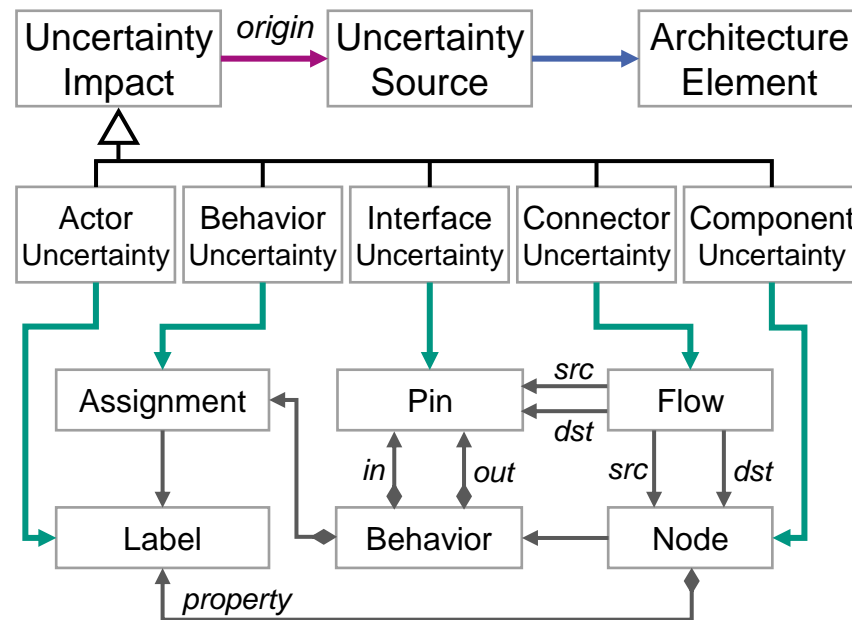
[3] S. Hahner, et al., “Model-based Confidentiality Analysis under Uncertainty”, In: *ICSA-C*, IEEE, 2023.

Modeling the Impact of Uncertainty on Confidentiality

- We distinguish between uncertainty sources and impact locations



- There are five uncertainty types with potential impact on confidentiality [4]
- We extend data flow diagrams [5] to represent the impact of uncertainty



[4] S. Hahner, et al., “A Classification of Software-Architectural Uncertainty regarding Confidentiality”, In: *ICETE*, Springer, 2023, accepted, to appear.

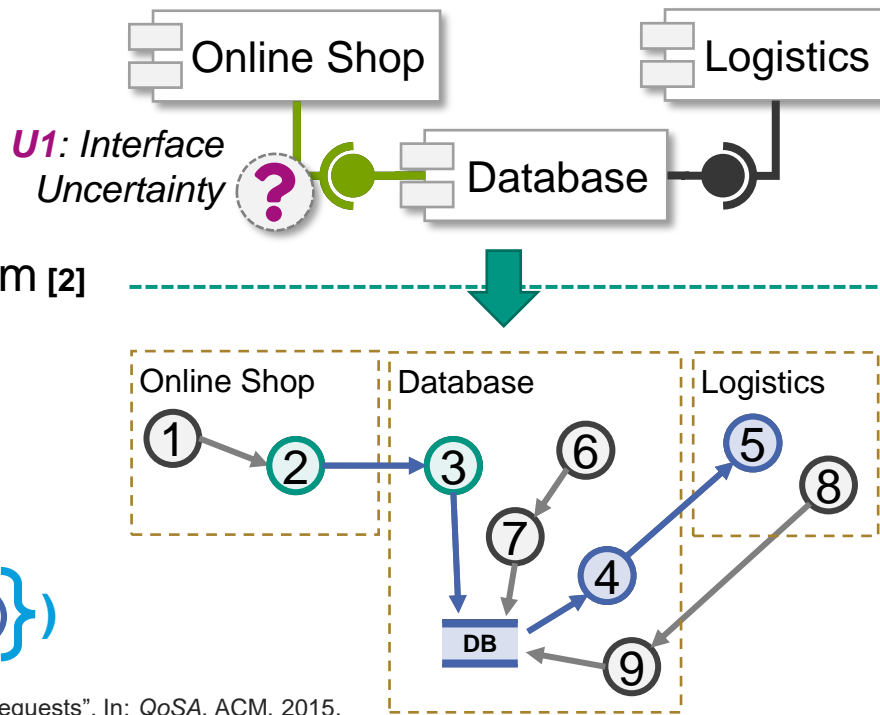
[5] S. Seifermann, et al., “A Unified Model to Detect Information Flow and Access Control Violations in Software Architectures”, In: *SECRYPT*, 2021.

Uncertainty Impact Analysis on Confidentiality

Impact Analysis Algorithm

- 1) **Annotate** the uncertainty source
- 2) **Calculate structural propagation** based on change impact analysis [6]
- 3) **Map all impacts** to the data flow diagram [2]
- 4) **Calculate the propagation** along all affected data flows
- 5) **Calculate the impact set** by finding the maximum discontinuous data flows

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



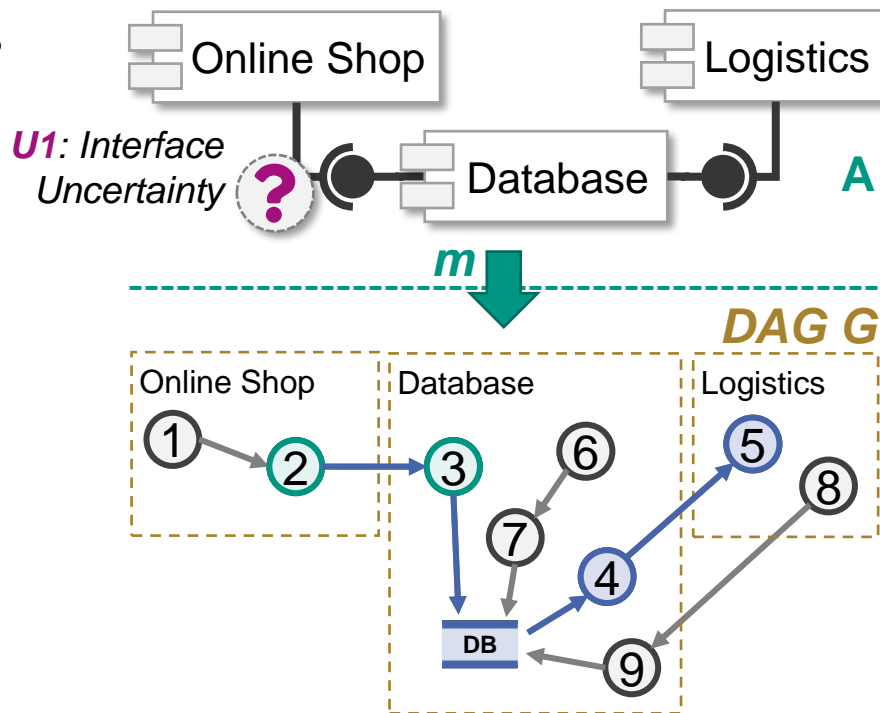
[6] K. Rostami, et al., "Architecture-based Assessment and Planning of Change Requests", In: QoSA, ACM, 2015.

[2] 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: $\forall x \in X \subseteq V, \exists a \in A : m(a) \leq x$





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 [2]



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

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

Precision vs. Recall in Security Analysis



High precision is good...



but not without high recall.

Related Work

Three Categories of Related Work:

- **Architecture-based uncertainty analyses** use fuzzy values [7, 8] or design space exploration [9] but do not focus on confidentiality and lack precision [3]
- **Uncertainty-aware confidentiality analysis** also use data flow-based methods [10, 11] but require expert knowledge and lack comprehensiveness
- **Uncertainty propagation for self-adaption** acknowledges the analysis challenge [12], especially related to the uncertainty interaction problem [13]

[3] S. Hahner, et al., "Model-based Confidentiality Analysis under Uncertainty", In: *ICSA-C*, IEEE, 2023.

[7] N. Esfahani, et al., "GuideArch: Guiding the exploration of architectural solution space under uncertainty", In: *ICSE*, IEEE, 2013.

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[10] N. Boltz, et al., "Handling environmental uncertainty in design time access control analysis", In: *SEAA*, IEEE, 2022.

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Conclusion and Future Work

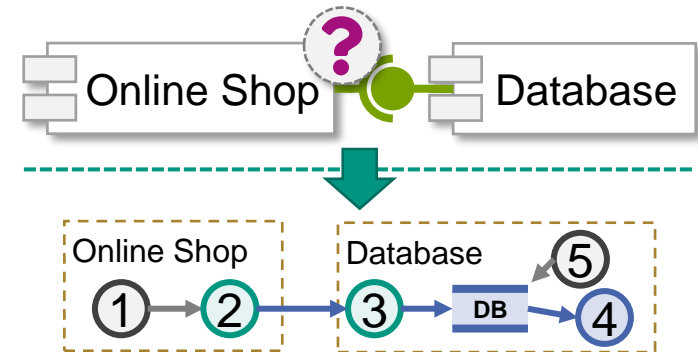
- **Problem:** Predicting the impact of uncertainty on confidentiality
- **Contribution:** Modeling and analysis of the uncertainty impact by combining architecture-based and data flow-based propagation
- **Benefit:** More precise and less labor-intensive prediction of the potential impact of uncertainty, both at design time and run time



<https://abunai.dev>

Future Work

- Enhance the expressiveness of the uncertainty impact model, e.g., with variability modeling
- Combine uncertainty impact analysis with existing design time confidentiality analysis
- Extend evaluation with additional domains



References

- [1] M. Acosta et al., „Uncertainty in coupled models of cyber-physical systems“, In: *MODELS-C*, ACM, 2022.
- [2] S. Seifermann, et al., “Detecting violations of access control and information flow policies in data flow diagrams”, In: *JSS*, vol. 184, 2022.
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- [6] K. Rostami, et al., “Architecture-based Assessment and Planning of Change Requests”, In: *QoSA*, ACM, 2015.
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