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# Criticality Analysis & Supply Chain: Providing "Representational Assurance"

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# Problem

- ◆ Those who buy technology for a new system need to understand the risk there are taking on from their technology providers.
- ◆ Providers of technology don't want to unduly share details behind their technology that could compromise their product's security or their company's competitive posture.
- ◆ How to bridge the gap? **“Representational Assurance”**
  - ◆ Uses meaningful metadata about security practices that can be shared to build initial risk posture. Leveraging graphics help to analyze while scaling.
- ◆ You will see how to apply this concept to a Use Case.





# Set the Stage for the Use Case - Actors:

*Public Sector System Builder seeks to acquire technology from ICT COTS Providers*

## System Builder (Acquirer)

- ◆ Has overall system goal
- ◆ May acquire through Integrator
- ◆ Required to address Information & Communication Technology (ICT), Commercial Off-the-Shelf (COTS) risk as part of the system
- ◆ Including Supply Chain Risk Management (SCRM)

## Supplier (Provider)

- ◆ Builds highly functional products
- ◆ Cares about quality
- ◆ Builds secure products
- ◆ Good practices matter most
  - ◆ Strives to prevent “bugs”
  - ◆ Cares about product integrity
  - ◆ Invests in Certs & Accreditation
- ◆ Has enterprise risk program



# Today's Situation – Not on same page

## Acquirer

- ◆ Guidance says:
  - ◆ Conduct *Criticality Analysis*
  - ◆ Assess overall risk of System
    - ◆ Many aspects to cover
  - ◆ Create visibility into supply chain of suppliers
  - ◆ Ask for supply chain map with traceable details of components and supplier locations and delivery !

## Provider

- ◆ Builds high availability as feature
- ◆ Performs rigorous quality testing
- ◆ What do you mean by Criticality Analysis?
- ◆ Sharing component tier Supplier details appears unreasonable
  - ◆ What is really needed?
  - ◆ Disclosing such info is a risk



## Sidebar: What is Criticality Analysis? (CA)

- ◆ Originated by U.S. DoD; used by NASA
- ◆ Required by U.S. DoD in protection planning
- ◆ Extension of Failure Modes, Effects by adding *Criticality* Analysis (FMECA)
- ◆ Determine Impacts to Overall System based on Threats to System subsystems
- ◆ Decompose Architecture and align with Threats
- ◆ Among many threats, consider SCRM impacts
- ◆ Plan for mitigation and testing



*(Resilient Technologies in Wausau WI)*

*Can my vehicle keep moving  
if tires are shot out?*



# Future State: Recommended Approach (+ few years)

## Acquirer

- ◆ Begin *Criticality Analysis* internally
  - ◆ Decompose Design into subsystems and architectural elements (AE)
- ◆ Issue RFI to Providers.
- ◆ Ask for data about provider's products and any suppliers that contribute most critical components
- ◆ Import responses into analysis



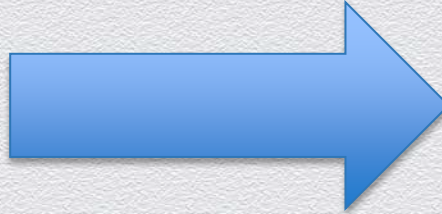
## Provider

- ◆ Conduct CA by identifying components that are most critical to ongoing operation.
  - ◆ Preserve Customer Confidentiality, Integrity and Availability (CIA)
- ◆ Examine Suppliers who contribute the most critical components
- ◆ Identify Best Practices of Suppliers
- ◆ Share via Representational Assurance

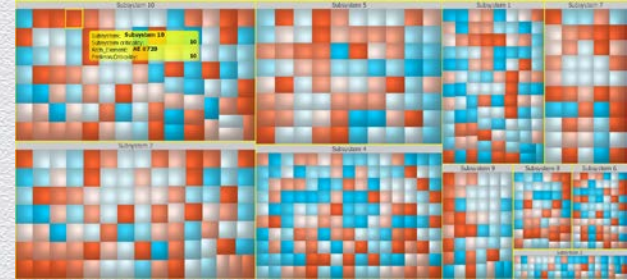


# Process: Step 1

Acquirer  
decomposes  
planned system  
Into Subsystems  
& Architectural  
Elements

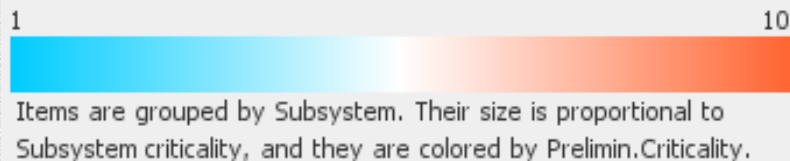


## The “Before” view...

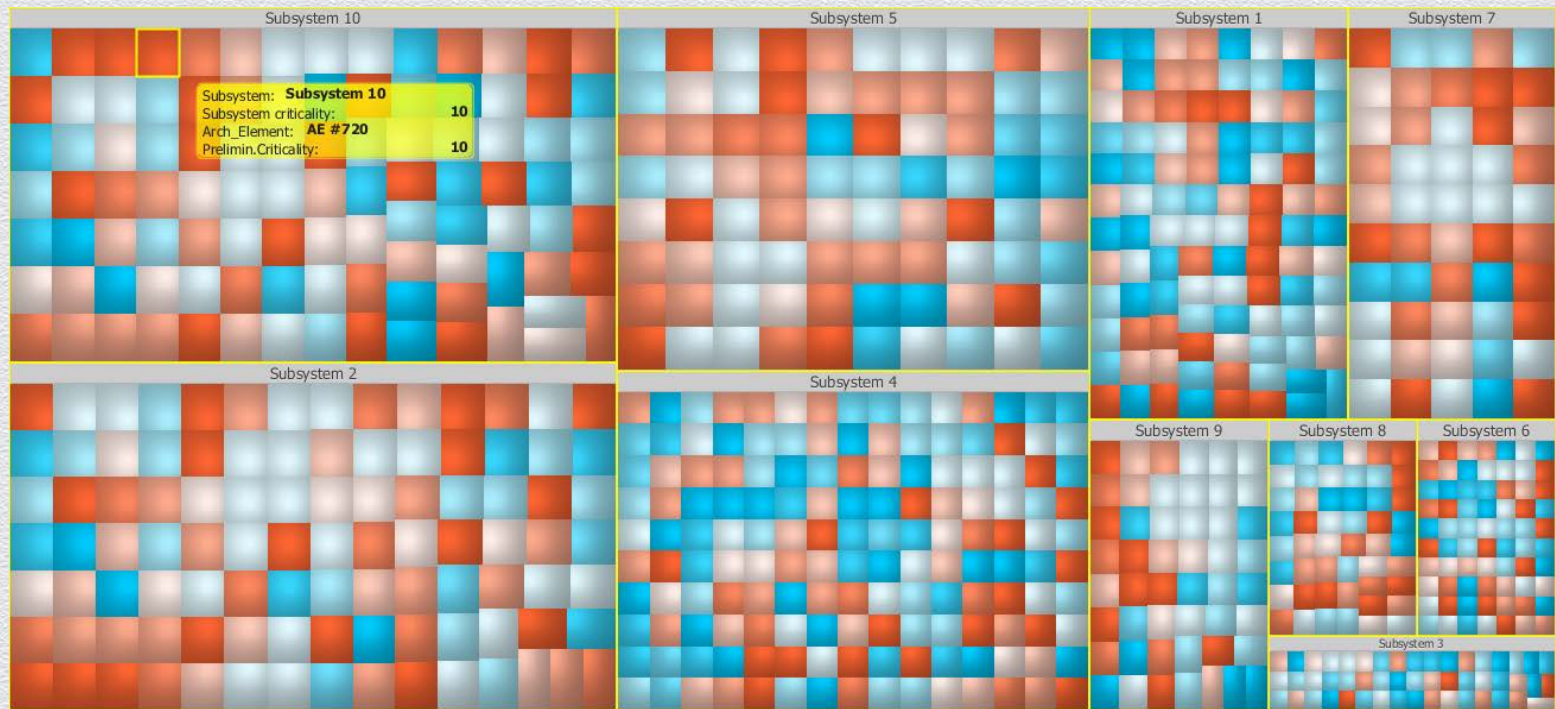


Treemap Output

Acquirer independently produces initial analysis of system.  
Shows what is most critical at Subsystem & Element level.







## First Architectural View of System by Builder

Note: Initial *perceived* risk to Subsystems and Architectural Elements

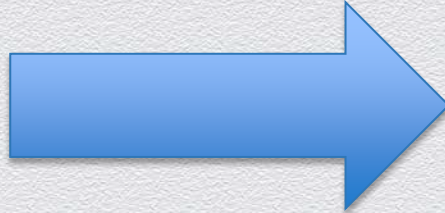


Items are grouped by Subsystem. Their size is proportional to Subsystem criticality, and they are colored by Prelimin.Criticality.



## Process: Step 2

Acquirer issues  
Request For  
Information (RFI)  
to tech providers



Request for Information:

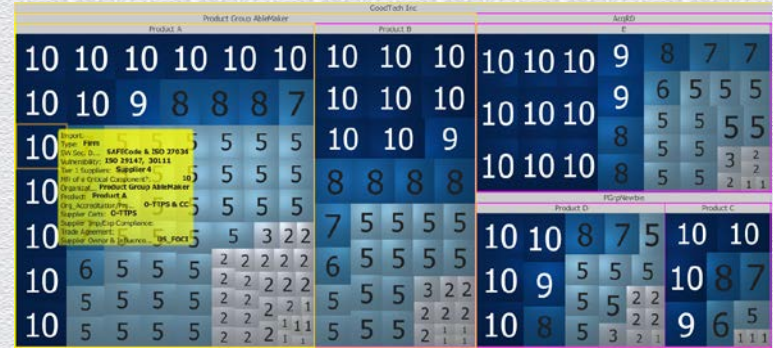
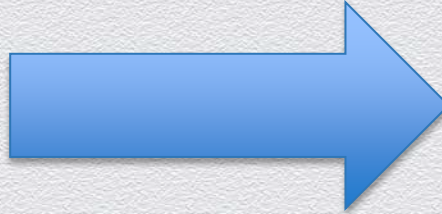
1. List products with this functionality
2. Decompose products by criticality
3. Show supplier practices for each component
4. Share “representational assurance” data

- ◆ Capture meaningful info without undue disclosure



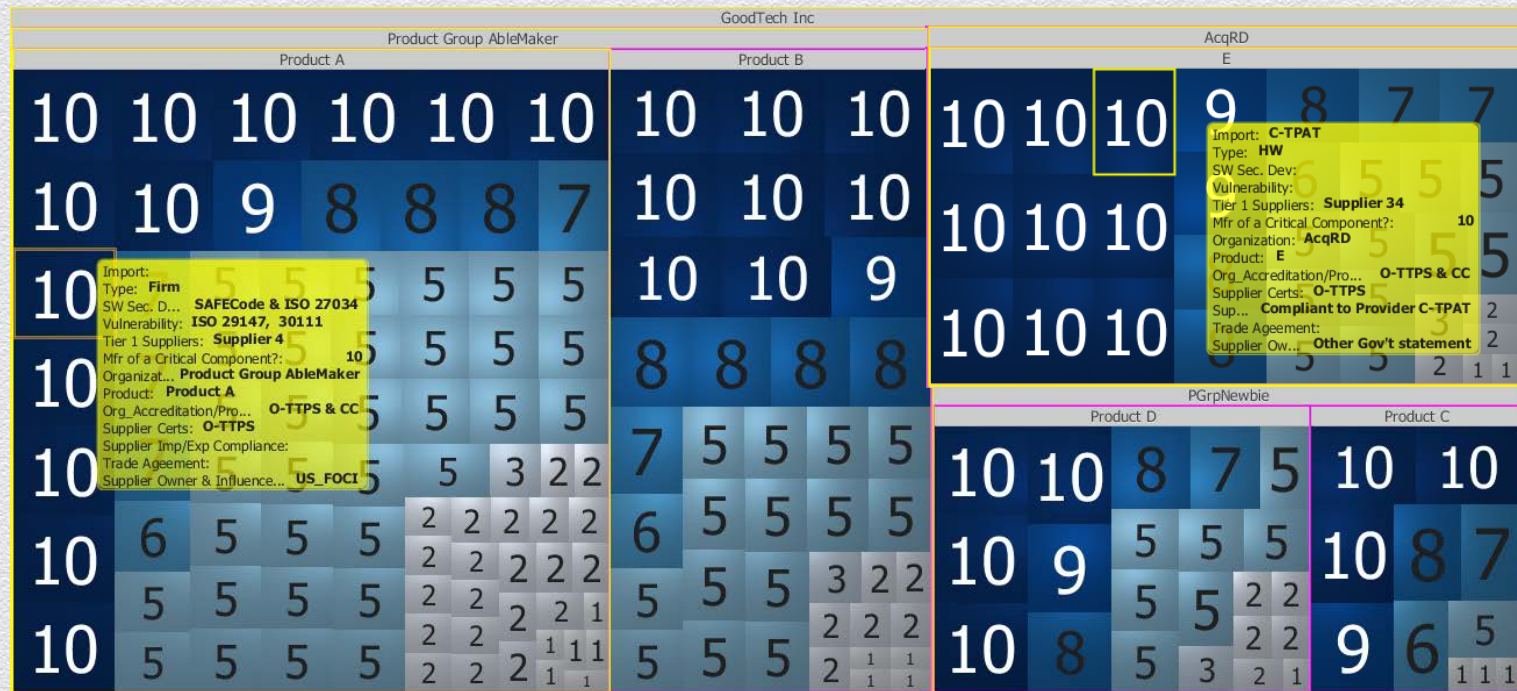
# Process: Step 3

“ Good Tech”  
does internal  
analysis of  
product set &  
researches the  
supplier security  
practices of each  
component to  
prep for SCRM



Provider rates each component in each product by how critical it is (10 scale)  
Tracks each product organization's Certs & Accreditations  
Tracks Certs & Accreditations of each supplier of each component



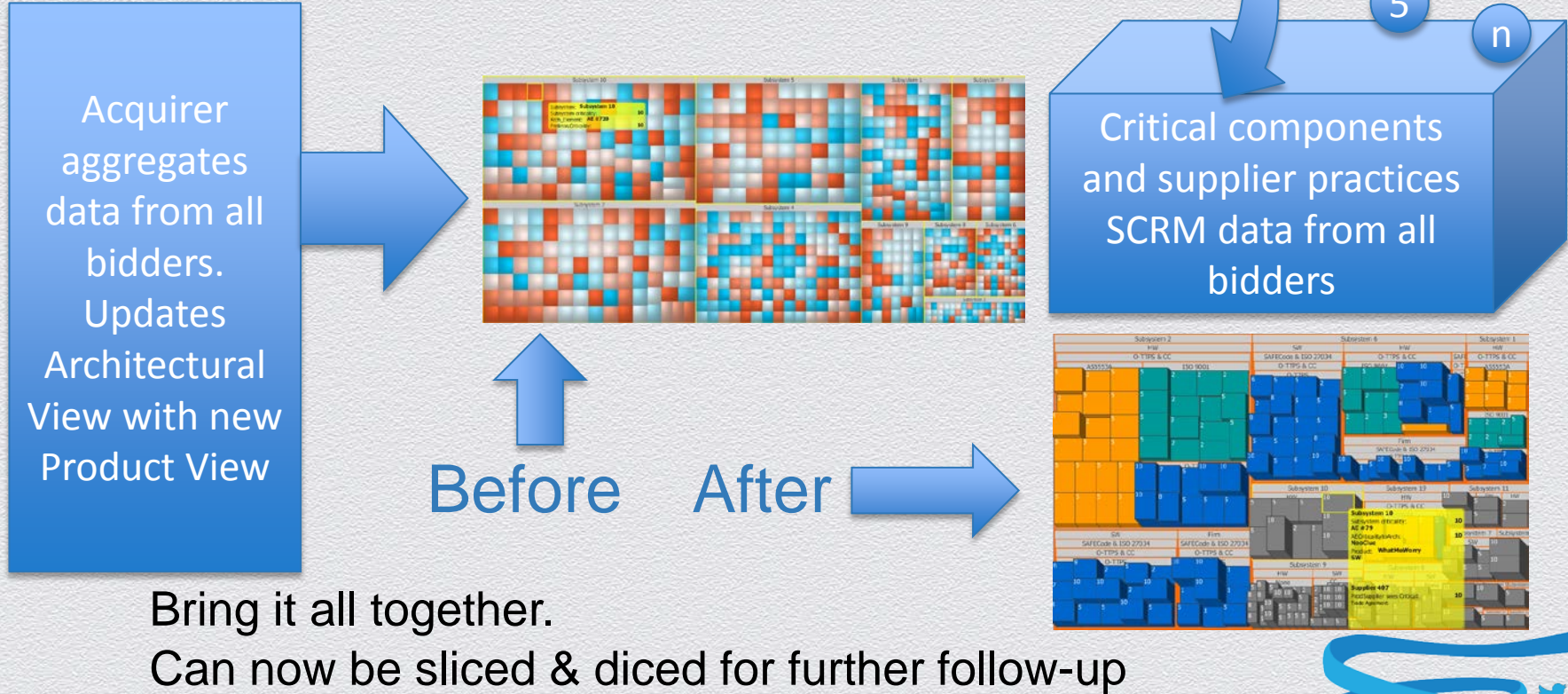


## Provider's Internal View

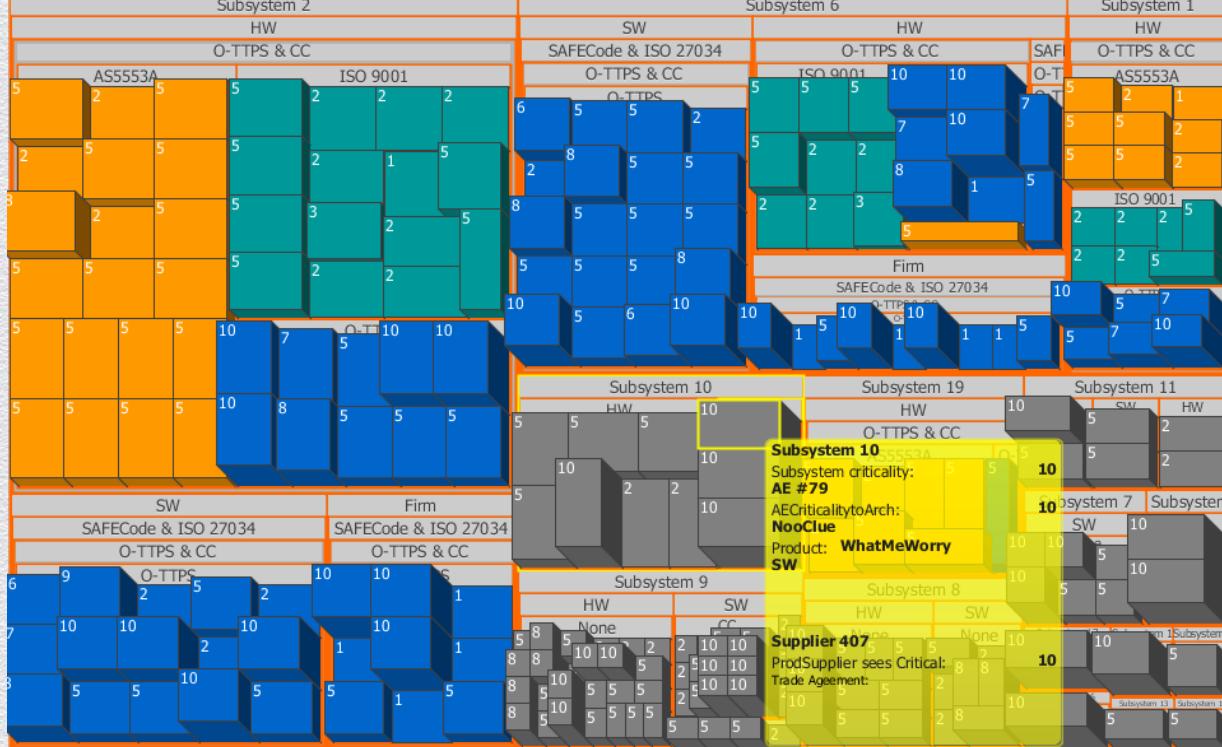
Here are my product teams, their 3<sup>rd</sup> party accreditations, certs etc. and what I know of the suppliers and their security practices of most critical components in products.



# Process: Step 4







## Process: Step 5 - Acquirer's Final Product View (after RFI)

Asserted data about SCRM from suppliers.

Consider applying mitigation controls and countermeasures.



# Representational Assurance

- ◆ Provider conveys essence of security practices without detailed results
- ◆ Similar to assertion that “My product team performs static code analysis and handles the results in this manner”
- ◆ Provides actionable data without undue disclosure
- ◆ Allows criticality analysis to begin early (where it should)
- ◆ Provides meaningful dialog between Acquirer and Provider
- ◆ Better than talking past each other
  - ◆ What do *you* mean by supply chain?



# Further Resources

- ◆ Failure Modes, Effects & Criticality Analysis
  - ◆ US Military Standard (Not Active) 1629
  - ◆ NASA - <http://history.nasa.gov/rogersrep/v6ch3.htm>
- ◆ Treemap software: Macrofocus GmbH, 2014. ([www.treemap.com](http://www.treemap.com))
- ◆ My full article on the topic: Technovation, Special Issue: *Supply Chain Risk Management*, Spring 2014
  - ◆ <http://www.journals.elsevier.com/technovation/>
- ◆ LinkedIn: <http://www.linkedin.com/in/danreddySCRM sme>