

Security Quality Requirements Engineering (SQUARE)

Improving requirements identification, analysis, specification, and management

The Problem

Requirements problems are the number one cause of why projects are significantly late and over budget, have significantly reduced scope, deliver poor-quality applications, are used little once delivered, or are cancelled altogether. In particular, system quality requirements, such as security, are often expressed and analyzed poorly, leading to inappropriate and incomplete system designs and implementations.

An earlier study found returns on investment of 12 to 21 percent when security analysis and secure engineering practices are introduced early in the development cycle. The highest rate of return occurs when the analysis is performed during application design. Further, it is very difficult and expensive to significantly improve the security of an application after it is fielded in its operational environment.

The Project

The Security Quality Requirements Engineering (SQUARE) project is identifying and assessing processes and techniques to improve requirements identification, analysis, specification, and management. The project is also focusing on management issues associated with the development of good security requirements.

A framework for requirements engineering has been field tested in a series of client case studies, and the study results were published in three SEI reports (see "Related SEI Publications" at right). The baseline process is shown in the table.

Benefits

Because many operational systems problems are traceable to requirements problems, we hope to enable the development of systems that are more secure and survivable by successfully using requirements engineering methods. In addition, we hope that this focus on security requirements will result in more predictable development activities and processes, as well as systems whose costs and schedules are more predictable.

Current Status

SQUARE now includes privacy considerations and acquisition. A robust version of the SQUARE tool for privacy and security has been developed. We co-chair the Evolving Security and Privacy Requirements Engineering (ESPRE) Workshop in conjunction with the International Requirements Engineering (RE) Conference.

The SEI is seeking organizations in government, academia, and industry to participate in pilots and reviews of SQUARE practices and processes.



Related Web Site

cert.org/cybersecurity-engineering/products-services/square.cfm

Related SEI Publications

www.sei.cmu.edu/publications
Mead, N.; Hough, E.; & Stehney, T. *Security Quality Requirements Engineering* (CMU/SEI-2005-TR-009). Pittsburgh, PA: Software Engineering Institute, Carnegie Mellon University, 2005.

Chen, P.; Dean, M.; Ojoko-Adams, D.; Osman, H.; Lopez, L.; & Xie, N. *Systems Quality Requirements Engineering (SQUARE) Methodology: Case Study on Asset Management System* (CMU/SEI-2004-SR-015). Pittsburgh, PA: Software Engineering Institute, Carnegie Mellon University, 2004.

Gordon, D.; Stehney, T.; Wattas, N.; & Yu, E. *System Quality Requirements Engineering (SQUARE): Case Study on Asset Management System, Phase II* (CMU/SEI-2005-SR-005). Pittsburgh, PA: Software Engineering Institute, Carnegie Mellon University, 2005.

Chung, L.; Hung, F.; Hough, E.; & Ojoko-Adams, D. *Security Quality Requirements Engineering (SQUARE): Case Study Phase III* (CMU/SEI-2006-SR-003). Pittsburgh, PA: Software Engineering Institute, Carnegie Mellon University, 2006.

Related Books

Allen, Julia H.; Barnum, Sean; Ellison, Robert J.; McGraw, Gary; & Mead, Nancy R. *Software Security Engineering: A Guide for Project Managers*. Boston, MA: Addison-Wesley, May 2008 (ISBN 032150917X).

Mouratidis, H. & Giorgini, P. *Integrating Security and Software Engineering*. Idea Group Publishing, www.idea-group.com, 2006.

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Security Requirements Elicitation and Analysis Process

Number	Step	Input	Techniques	Participants	Output
1	Agree on definitions	Candidate definitions from IEEE and other standards	Structured interviews, focus group	Stakeholders, requirements team	Agreed-to definitions
2	Identify assets and security goals	Definitions, candidate goals, business drivers, policies and procedures, examples	Facilitated work session, surveys, interviews	Stakeholders, requirements engineer	Assets and goals
3	Develop artifacts to support security requirements definition	Potential artifacts (e.g., scenarios, misuse cases, templates, forms)	Work session	Requirements engineer	Needed artifacts: scenarios, misuse cases, models, templates, forms
4	Perform risk assessment	Misuse cases, scenarios, security goals	Risk assessment method, analysis of anticipated risk against organizational risk tolerance, including threat analysis	Requirements engineer, risk expert, stakeholders	Risk assessment results
5	Select elicitation techniques	Goals, definitions, candidate techniques, expertise of stakeholders, organizational style, culture, level of security needed, cost benefit analysis, etc.	Work session	Requirements engineer	Selected elicitation techniques
6	Elicit security requirements	Artifacts, risk assessment results, selected techniques	Joint Application Development (JAD), interviews, surveys, model-based analysis, checklists, lists of reusable requirements types, document reviews	Stakeholders facilitated by requirements engineer	Initial cut at security requirements
7	Categorize requirements as to level (system, software, etc.) and whether they are requirements or other kinds of constraints	Initial requirements, architecture	Work session using a standard set of categories	Requirements engineer, other specialists as needed	Categorized requirements
8	Prioritize requirements	Categorized requirements and risk assessment results	Prioritization methods such as Triage, Win-Win	Stakeholders facilitated by requirements engineer	Prioritized requirements
9	Requirements inspection	Prioritized requirements, candidate formal inspection technique	Inspection methods such as Fagan, peer reviews	Inspection team	Initial selected requirements, documentation of decision-making process and rationale

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