

Dynamics of Integrating Software Assurance Engineering Activities into the System Acquisition Life Cycle

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Software-Enabled Systems Are Today's Strategic Resource



Dr. Bill Scherlis*

“Software is the building material for modern society”

Software



Oil



Steam



Water



Manual Labor



Source: SEI

Increasing Globalization, Productivity, and Complexity



Context: Increasingly Software Assurance Is a Moving Target

- **Definition:** Software assurance provides the required level of confidence that software functions as intended (and no more) and is free of vulnerabilities, either intentionally or unintentionally designed or inserted in software, throughout the life cycle*
- **Perspective:** The changing and expanding role that software plays in cyberspace means that the development of software-intensive systems must continue to evolve while we pursue software assurance



* NDAA 2013, Section 933

Source: SEI



Challenges: Integrating Software Assurance Engineering Activities into the System Acquisition Life Cycle

1. Increasing complexity of software-intensive systems
2. Satisfying unique operational mission and business needs
3. Solving the vulnerability identification chasm
4. Addressing system sustainment as a strategic initiative
5. Handling the expanding code base
6. Understanding attack patterns, vulnerabilities, and weaknesses
7. Increasing vulnerabilities
8. Designing-in software quality throughout the life cycle
9. Reducing technical debt
10. Working in the infancy of the software engineering discipline



Context: Software Assurance/Cyber Imperative

- Software is a foundation of the DoD's military power and the building material for modern society
 - *Software assurance is a moving target*
- The Office of the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics (USD(AT&L)) updated DoDI 5000.02 to include a new Enclosure 14 - 2017. The policy states, in part,
 - *Program managers, assisted by supporting organizations to the acquisition community, are responsible for the cybersecurity of their programs, systems, and information...*
- Direct link between cybersecurity engineering and systems and software assurance engineering*

**Cyber Security Engineering: A Practical Approach for Systems and Software Assurance, Carol Woody and Nancy Mead, 2017*



Context: Dynamics of Software

- Software is ubiquitous and growing in importance
- Codebases are increasing
- Vulnerabilities (defects, flaws) are increasing
- Software represents increasingly more system functionality and cost
- Research is needed to address emerging software challenges
- Software-reliant systems are becoming more complex and intertwined
- There is national and global dependence on software
- We need to improve the management of software-intensive systems
- Software assurance is increasingly important, and achieving it is a moving target



Context: DoD Stakeholders and Different Perspectives on Software Assurance



Source: DAU



Context: The Fabric of Computing Is Changing, and Achievement of Software Assurance Is More Challenging



Source: SEI

Networks are becoming software defined

- Generic network nodes can adapt function to usage and demand

Field-Programmable Gate Arrays (FPGAs) are proliferating

- Now even the processor's function is determined by software and malleable after fielding

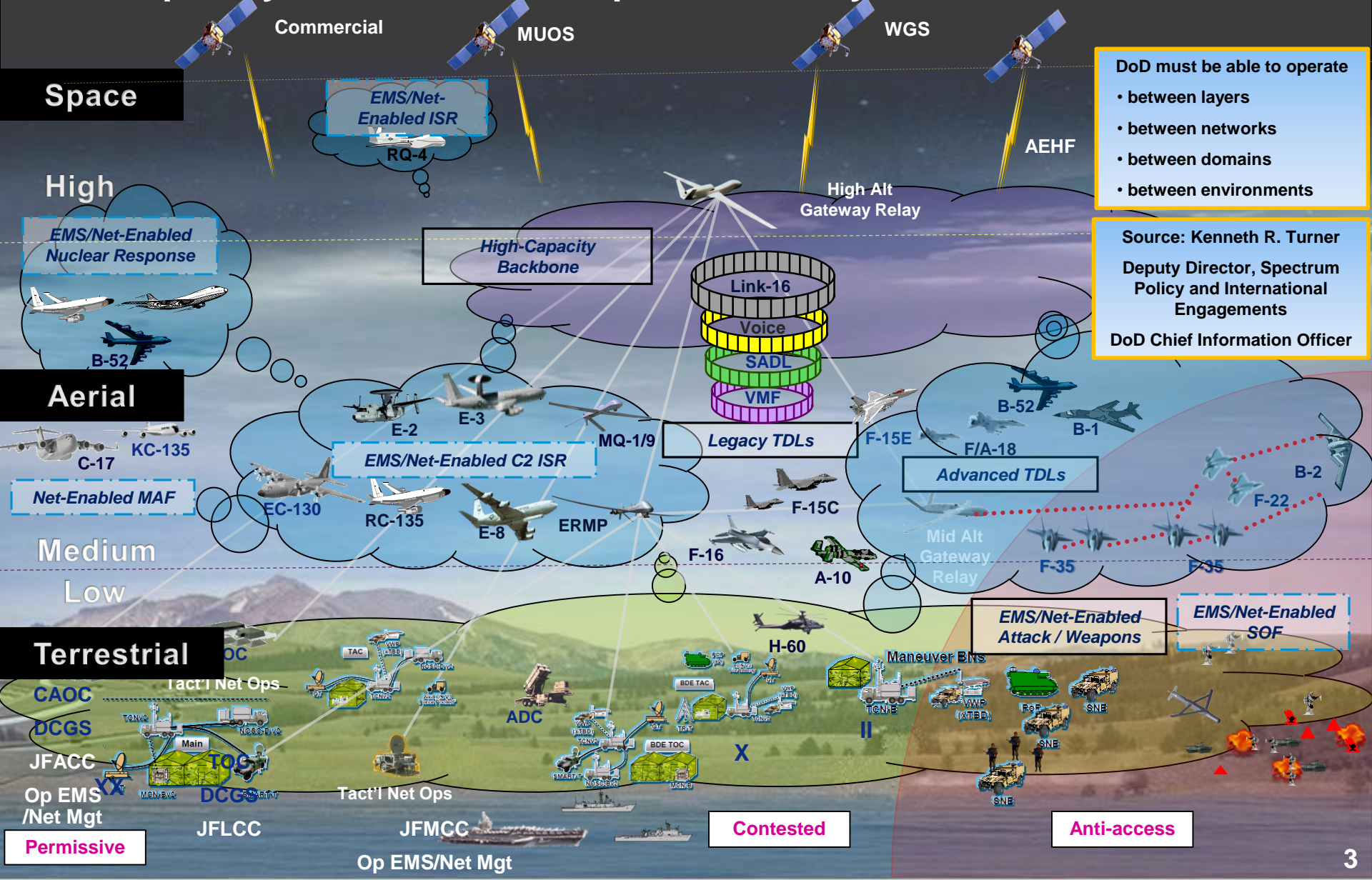
Emergence of Artificial Intelligence and Machine Learning

- Tasks change from direct programming to data curation and feature discovery



Increasing Complexity of Cybersecurity Systems

Complexity and How We Interpret It Are Key Drivers in Assurance



DoD must be able to operate

- between layers
- between networks
- between domains
- between environments

Source: Kenneth R. Turner
 Deputy Director, Spectrum Policy and International Engagements
 DoD Chief Information Officer

Space

High

Aerial

Medium

Low

Terrestrial

Permissive

Contested

Anti-access

Satisfying Unique Operational Mission and Business Needs as Commercial Products Are Integrated into Military Systems

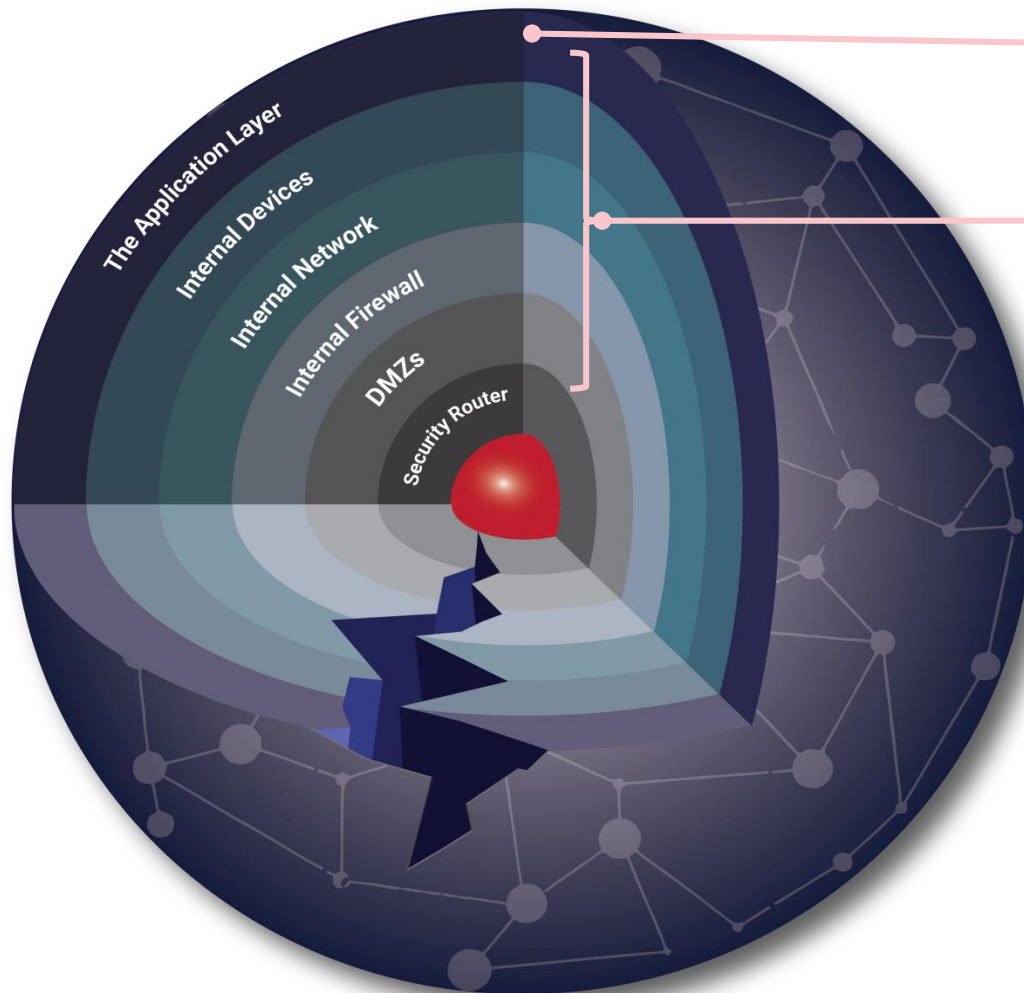


Source: SEI



Solving the Vulnerability Identification Chasm

First line of defense in software assurance is the application (software) layer



84% of breaches exploit vulnerabilities in the application¹

Yet funding for IT defense vs. software assurance is 23 to 1²

1. Clark, Tim, "Most Cyber Attacks Occur from This Common Vulnerability," *Forbes*, 03-10-2015
2. Feiman, Joseph, "Maverick Research: Stop Protecting Your Apps; It's Time for Apps to Protect Themselves," *Gartner*, 09-25-2014



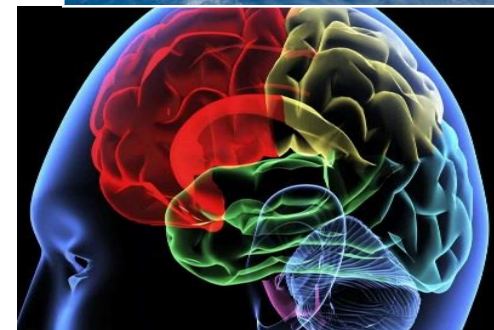
Addressing System Sustainment

Strategic Trends Impacting Software Sustainment

- The future is software-centric...dependent...
- Advanced DoD capabilities manifested in algorithms/software
 - Autonomy, machine learning, collaborative systems, competitive networking, system resiliency, IoT, hybrid cloud computing, human-computer interaction, digital security, analytics for decision making...
 - Anticipating/adapting to new dynamic threats and requirements
- Warfighter needs coupled with technology innovation dynamics drive need for strategic enterprise focus on evolving a DoD enterprise life-cycle software strategy to be aligned with this changing environment
 - Policies
 - Current and future infrastructure capabilities
 - Business models
 - Investment strategies

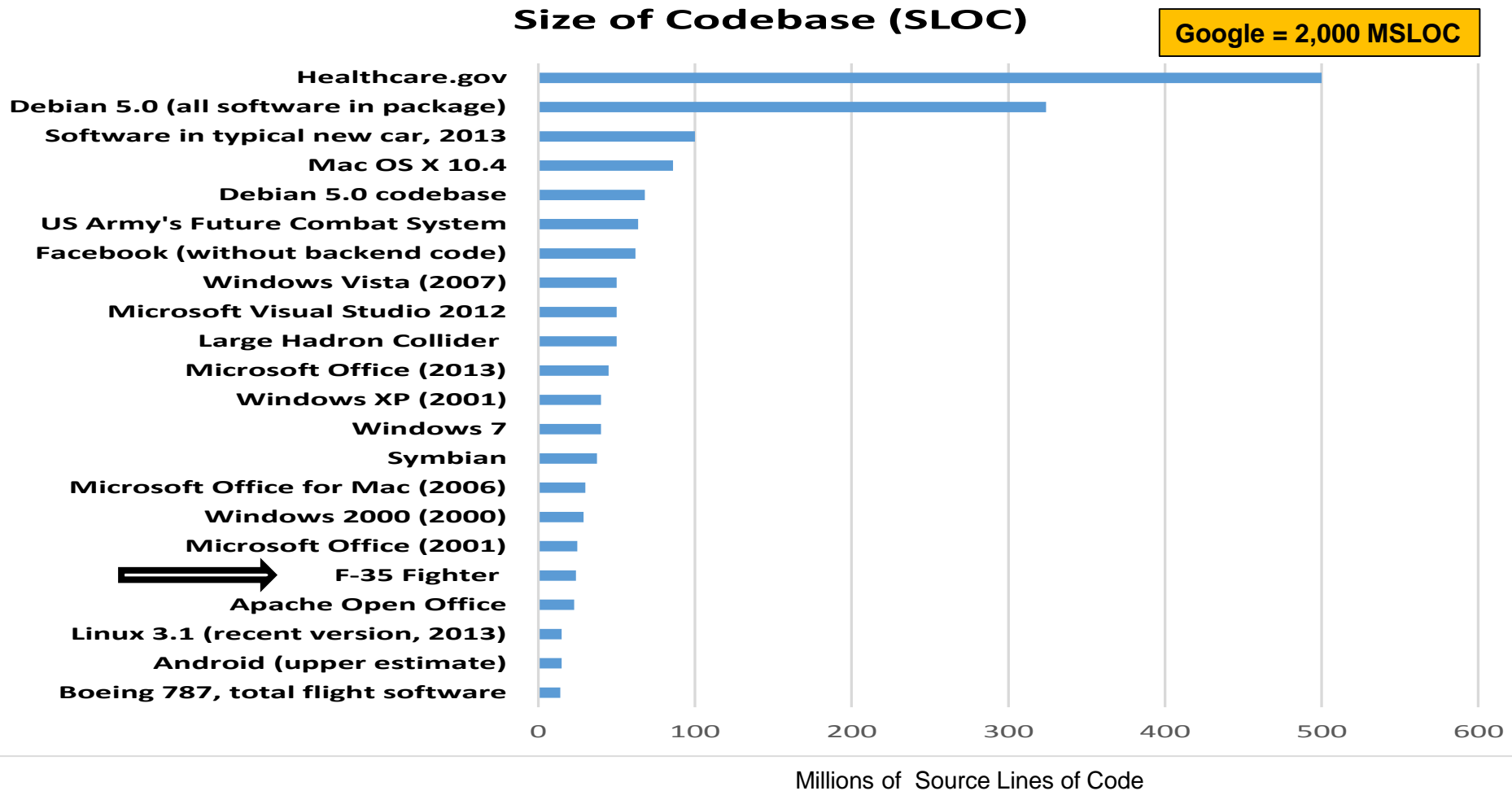


THE FUTURE SOLDIER



Handling the Expanding Code Base

Software is dramatically expanding with limited natural governance

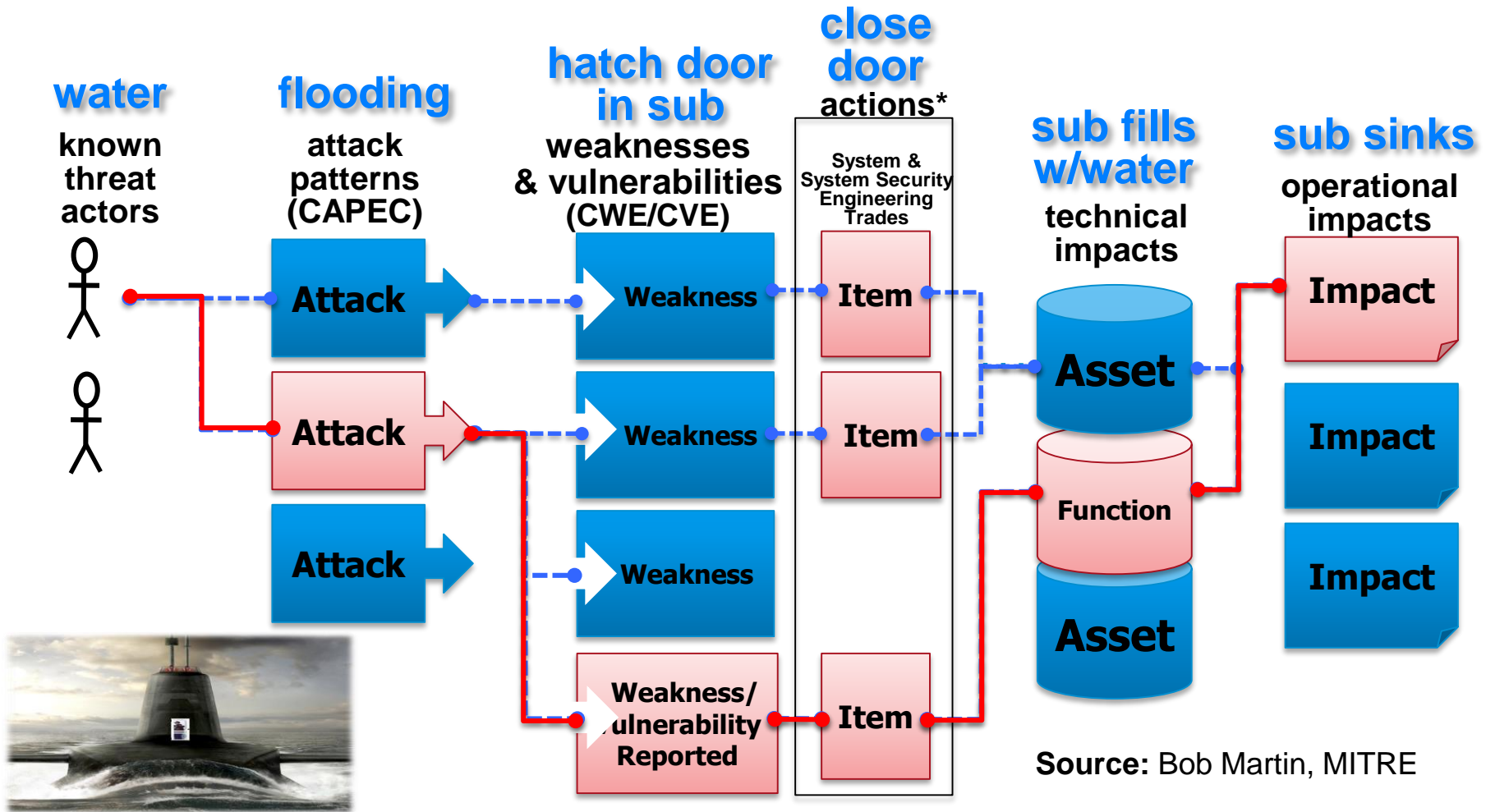


Source: David McCandless, "Information is Beautiful," 21 September 2016, web retrieval



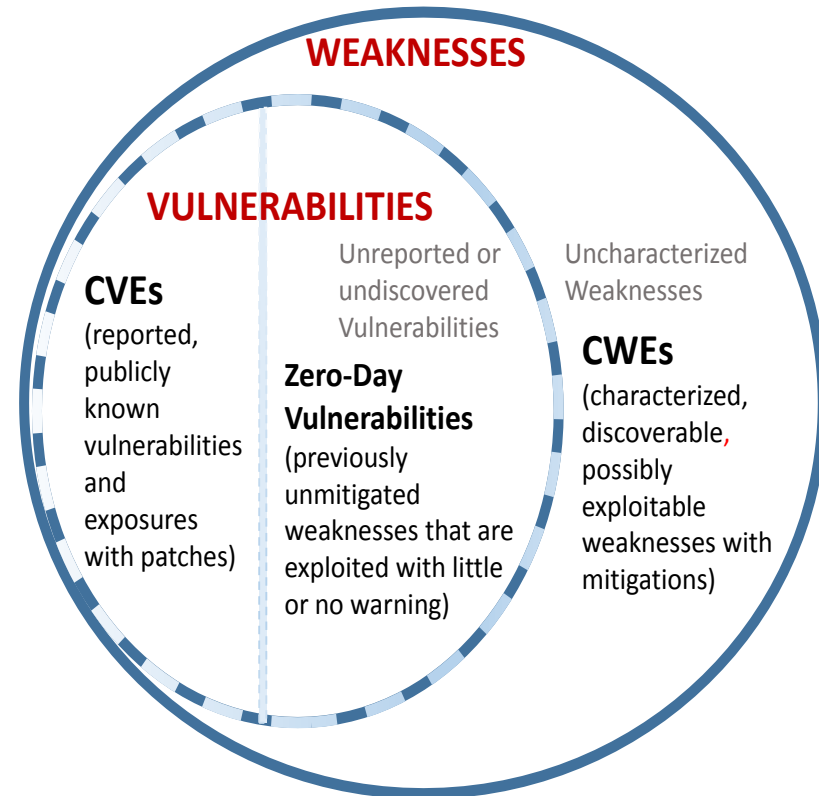
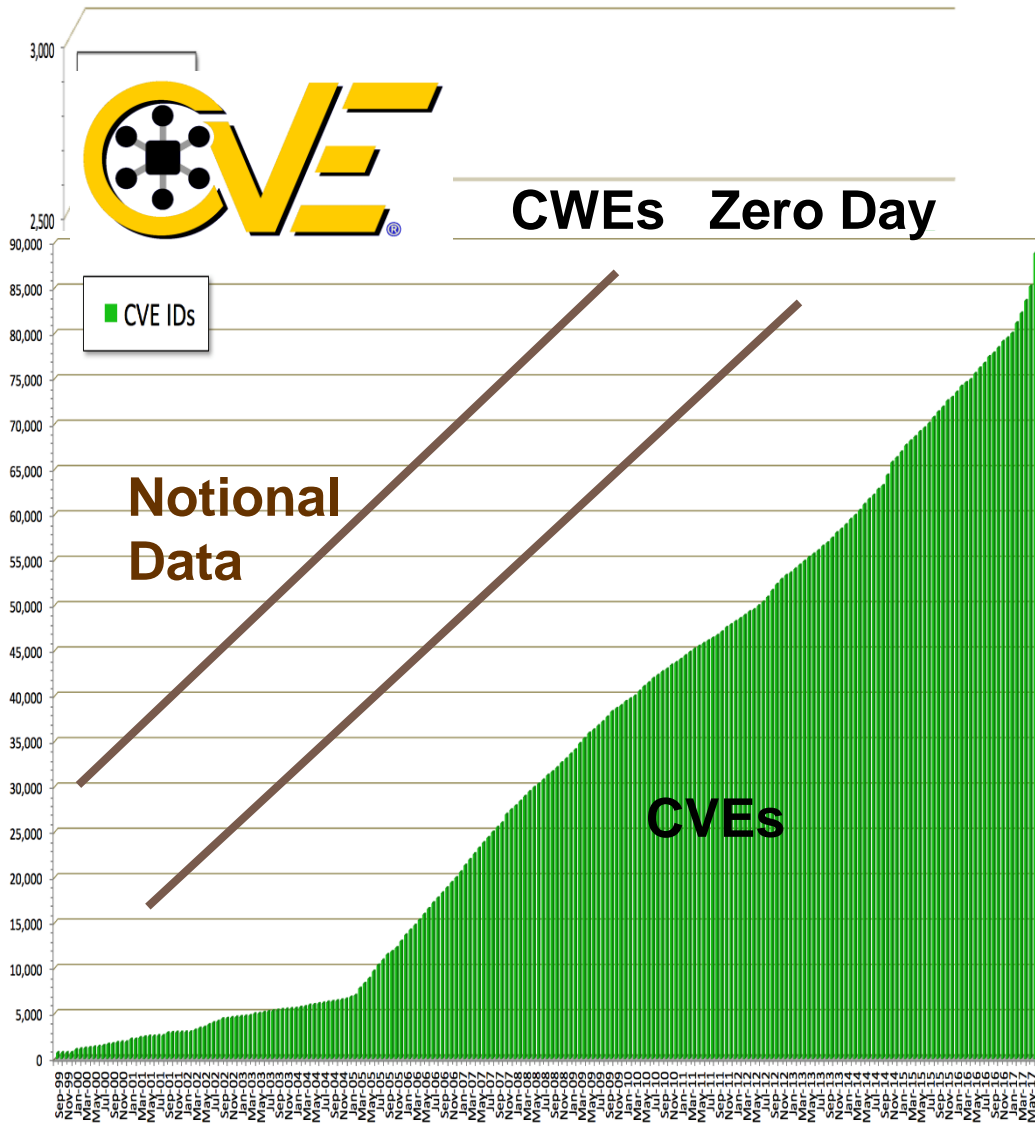
Understanding Attack Patterns, Vulnerabilities, and Weaknesses

Defining software assurance attributes to satisfy information needs



- **Actions** include architecture choices; design choices; added security functions, activities, and processes; physical decomposition choices; static and dynamic code assessments; design reviews; dynamic testing; and pen testing.
- **Vulnerability** is the intersection of three elements: a system susceptibility or flaw, attacker access to the flaw, and attacker capability to exploit the flaw.

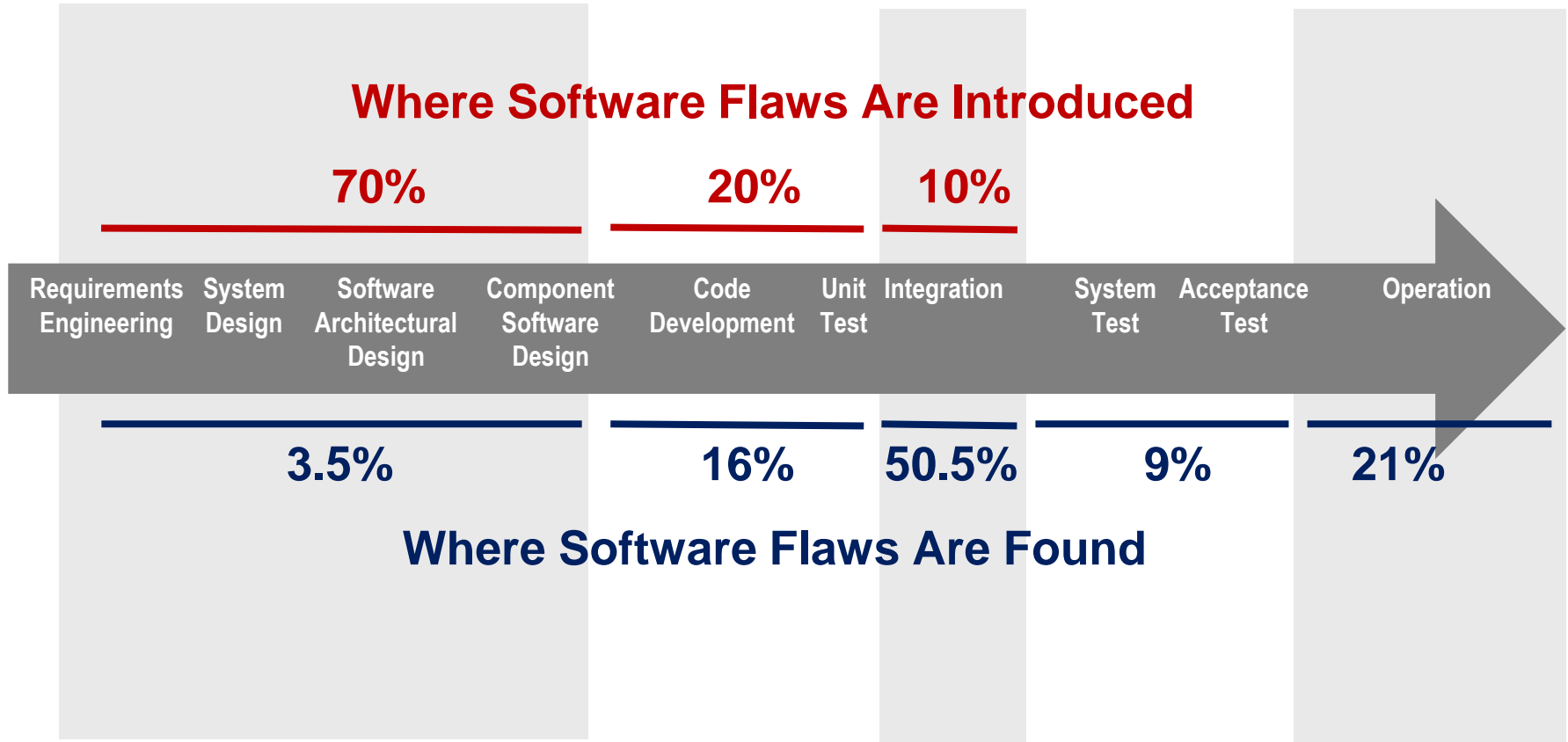
Increasing Vulnerabilities: CVE 1999 to 2017, Reported Common Vulnerabilities and Exposures (CVE)



Source: Dr. Robert A. Martin, MITRE Corporation, May 2017



Designing-in Software Assurance Throughout the System Life Cycle



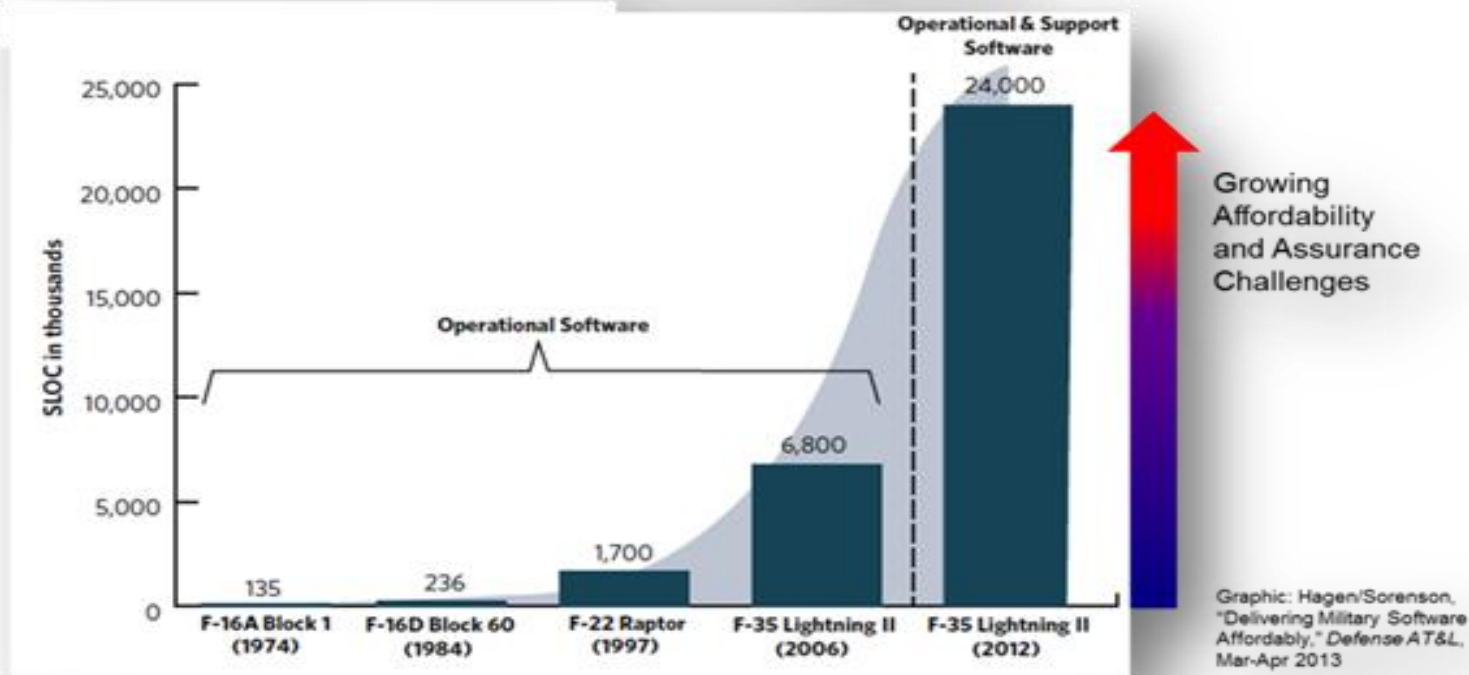
Special emphasis needed up-front in the system life cycle

Sources: *Critical Code*, NIST, NASA, INCOSE, and Aircraft Industry Studies



Reducing Technical Debt Over the System Life Cycle

A Growing Reliance on Software



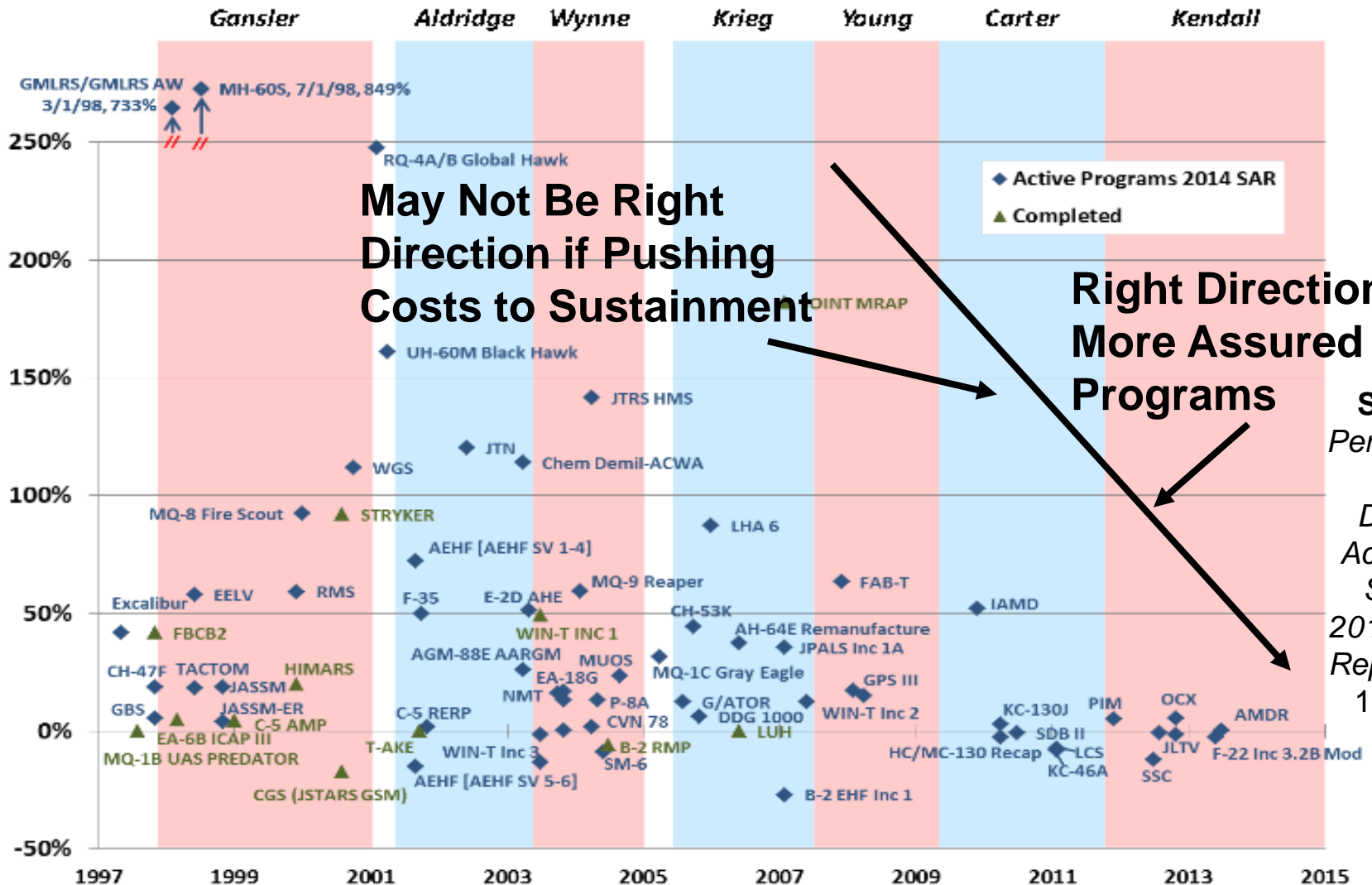
Software as % of total system cost

1997: 45% → 2010: 66% → 2024: 88%

Source: U.S. Air Force Scientific Advisory Board. *Sustaining Air Force Aging Aircraft into the 21st Century* (SAB-TR-11-01). U.S. Air Force, 2011.

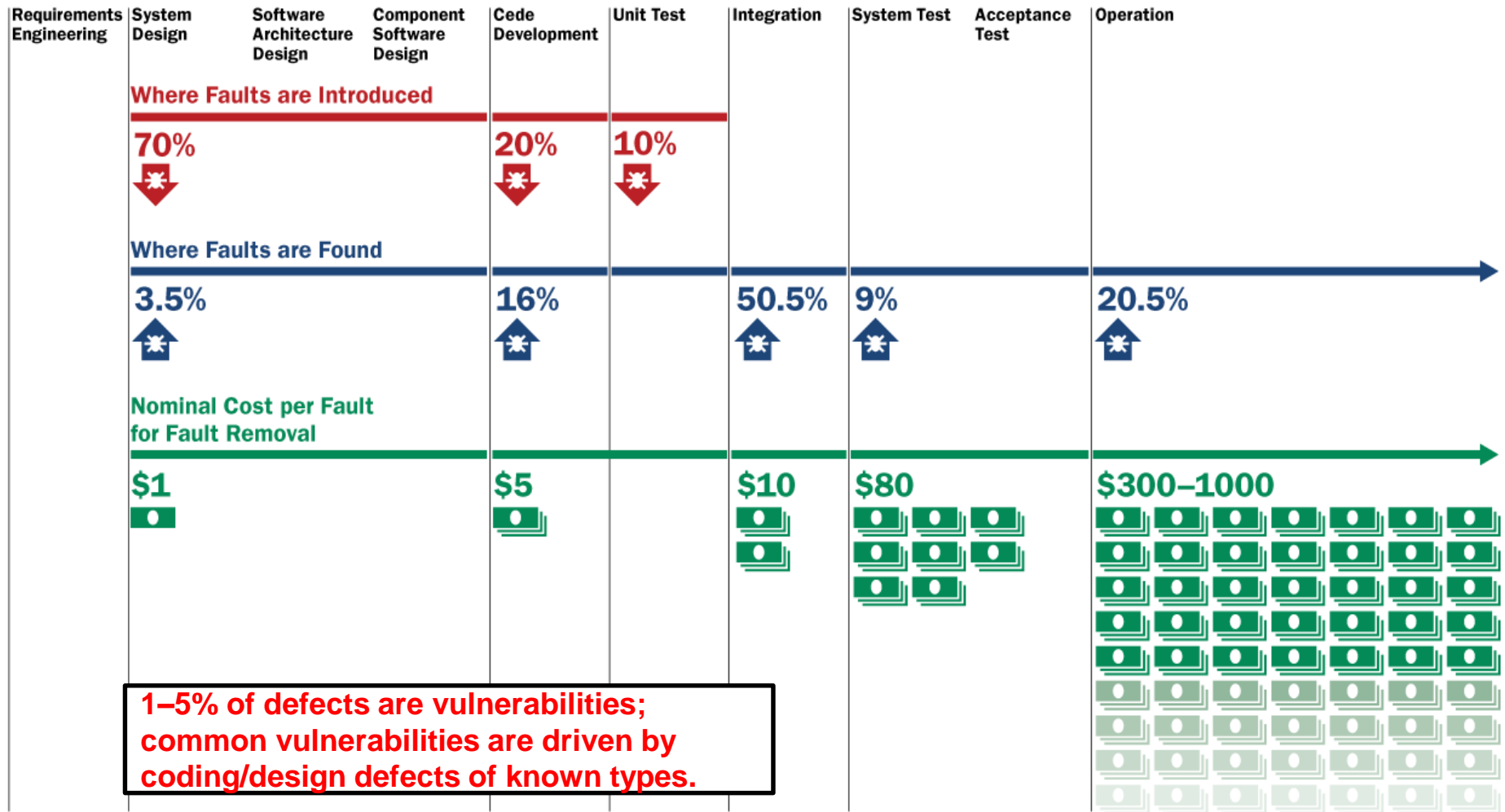
Reducing Technical Debt

RDT&E Funding by DAE Tenure Period (1997–2014)



Reducing Technical Debt

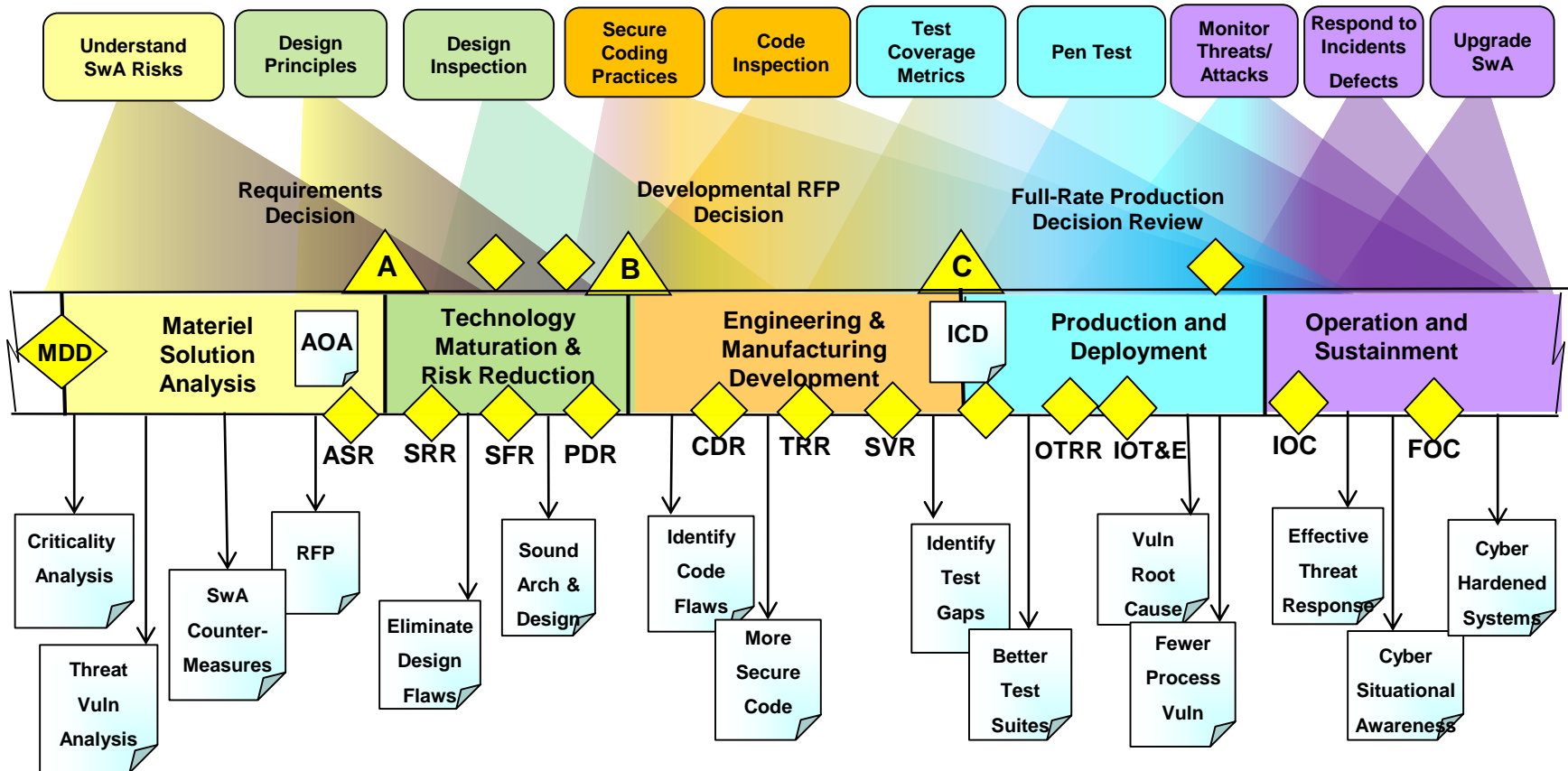
Software Development Lifecycle



Sources: Critical Code, NIST, NASA, INCOSE, and Aircraft Industry Studies



Reducing Technical Debt: Engineering-in Software Assurance Activities Across the Life Cycle



DoD PM's Guidebook for Integrating Software Assurance Engineering Activities into the Systems Acquisition Lifecycle (Being Developed)



Working in the Infancy of the Software Engineering Discipline

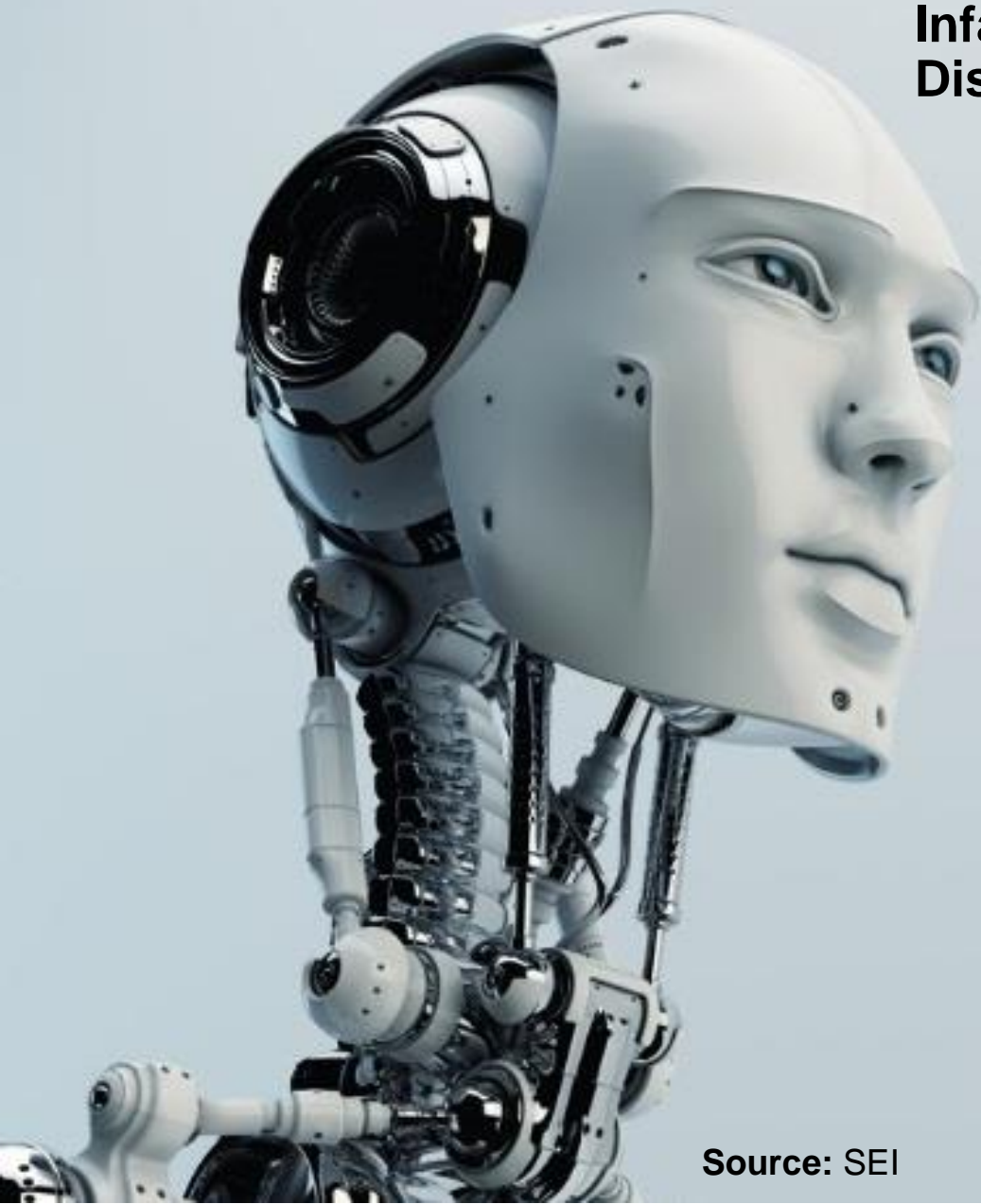
Improving the workforce by developing software core competencies and a DoD career field in software engineering

	Physical Science	Bioscience	Computer/Software/Cyber Science
Origins/History	Begun in antiquity	Begun in antiquity	Mid-20th century
Enduring Laws	Laws are foundational to furthering exploration in the science	Laws are foundational to furthering exploration in the science	Only mathematical laws have proven foundational to computation
Framework of Scientific Study	Four main areas: astronomy, physics, chemistry, and earth sciences	Science of dealing with health maintenance and disease prevention and treatment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Several areas of study: computer science, software/systems engineering, IT, HCI, social dynamics, AI • All nodes are attached to and rely on a netted system
R&D and Launch Cycle	10–20 years	10–20 years	Significantly compressed; solution time to market must happen very quickly

HCI: human–computer interaction; AI: artificial intelligence

Source: SEI





Infancy of Software Engineering Discipline: Human-Machine Teaming

In the real world, autonomy is usually granted within some context—explicit or implicit

- parents and children
- soldiers, sailors, marines, and airmen

How do we do this for machines?

- Explicit may be easy, but implicit is hard for machines
- Commander's intent
- Mission orders

Related to need for explainability and predictability

Source: SEI



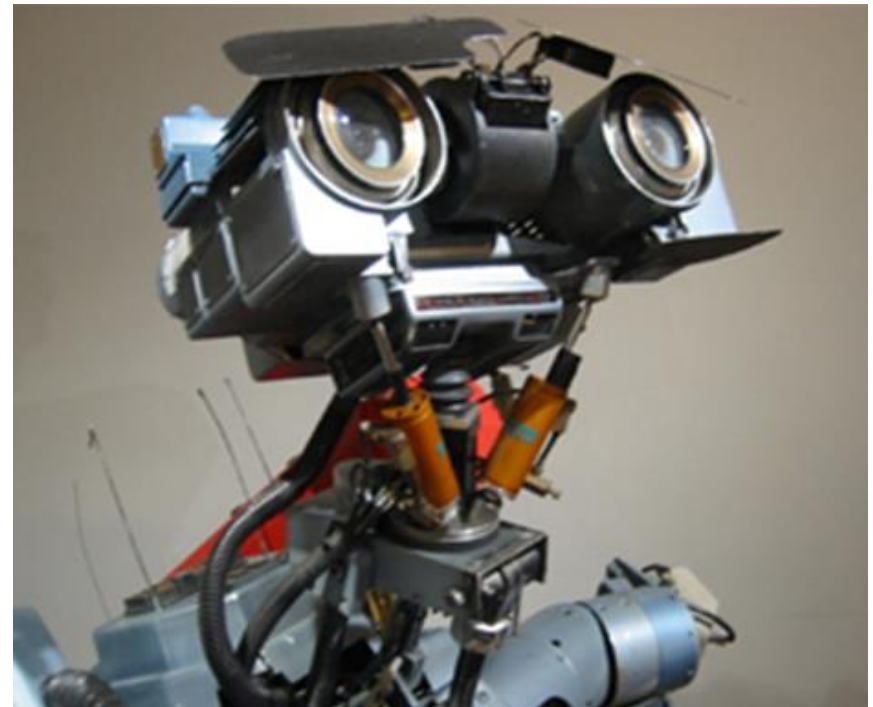
So Where Does This Lead Us?

- A more robust software assurance approach will be needed...
- Decision makers will need insight and understanding about how to achieve software assurance
- As software-dominated system projects become larger in scope/complexity, capitalizing on opportunities for making better decisions will become more important
 - Critical to shift from asking “what happened?” which is a question of information based on sparse data
 - To seeking insight by asking “what happened, why, how do we solve the problem, and can we evaluate that it has been solved?”
- Enabling an engineering-based approach that seeks to design-in software assurance is becoming more important
- DoD workforce needs a software engineering career field that includes software assurance core competencies



Final Thought: Advanced Software Engineering with Operational Participation

Will determine if we create C-3PO and Johnny 5 . . .



Source: SEI



...or the Borg



Alamy Stock Photo

Source: SEI



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