

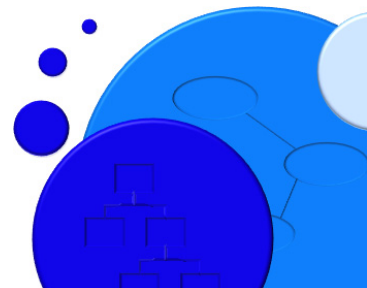


Cradle-7
From concept to creation...



Cradle Capabilities for Information Assurance

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Introduction

Any business or organisation achieves its goals by doing work, using information that must be protected to:

- Retain intellectual property
- Hold customers' personal information securely
- Maintain military and government secrets
- Safeguard national security

The software used by an organisation must provide an appropriate set of security features so that it does not endanger the organisation's activities,

Nature of the Problem

Organisations are exposed to a variety of threats from actors who will attack buildings, systems and people. Attacks can be physical or personal, but increasingly seek to exploit vulnerabilities in IT systems. Attacks can be direct to external interfaces (login or denial of service) or indirect (malware in e-mails or URLs).

Cradle is a part of many organisations' IT systems, so it is helpful to describe how Cradle's architecture and features minimise the vulnerabilities that it creates for the organisations that use it.

Solution

Information Assurance (IA) identifies the threats, the types of actor and attack, the business impact on the confidentiality (C), integrity (I) and availability (A) of information if an attack succeeds, and defines a risk management plan to manage, mitigate or eliminate the risks from these threats. In this plan, information security (InfoSec) principles are used to ensure that only authorised users (C) have access to accurate and complete information (I) when required (A).

Benefits

Cradle's architecture and features are components of this InfoSec approach.

Known Origin

1

All software within, or used to build, the Cradle product has a known origin, as one of:

1. Software written by 3SL in the United Kingdom
2. Open source tools (such as compilers) for which 3SL has source code and rights to use to develop commercial products
3. Open source libraries for which 3SL has source code and rights to redistribute in source or compiled form
4. Commercial libraries for which 3SL has source code and rights to redistribute in source or compiled form
5. Commercial runtime libraries which are provided by 3SL or can be downloaded from their authors (such as Microsoft®)

Guaranteed Content

2

3SL can guarantee that it is not possible for malicious or otherwise unknown software to be built into the Cradle product distribution without the knowledge of 3SL.

3SL guarantees that we have not included in Cradle any software that:

- Monitors your activity for use by 3SL or any third party
- Collects your information for use by 3SL or any third party
- Sends your activity or information to 3SL or any third party
- Acts as a backdoor into your databases

Cradle uses the facilities of the host operating system (Windows and Linux) and other services (such as LDAP and Microsoft .NET) only by calling publicly documented interfaces.

Every file in the Cradle distribution is virus-checked as part of the 3SL release process for every Cradle distribution. All Cradle components are white-listed with anti-virus (AV) vendors prior to release.

3SL can therefore guarantee that the Cradle product does not contain any malicious or otherwise unknown code.

No External Links or References

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Cradle has no interface to any external resource, either on the Internet or otherwise. This means that:

1. All resources used by Cradle are stored in the local installation:
 - a) Software executables, libraries and related script files
 - b) Documentation and on-line help files
 - c) Example data files
 - d) Utilities
 - e) Images, for use in the Cradle UI or for users as clipart
 - f) Message catalogues for all languages supported by Cradle, currently Chinese, Dutch, English, French, German, Korean, Russian and Welsh
2. Cradle does not access the Internet for any purpose, including:
 - a) Seeking updates to itself
 - b) Verifying your licences
 - c) Registering the Cradle system with 3SL or anyone else
 - d) Reporting your use of Cradle

Independent Certification

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Cradle has been approved for use within the UK Government and has received security accreditation by passing an IT Health Check (ITHC) as defined by CESG and successfully completing an IA risk assessment and InfoSec verification.

The Cradle ITHC confirms the correct implementation of security functionality and confirms that there are no vulnerabilities in the web-based and non-web-based Cradle components that could compromise the C, I or A of information stored within Cradle.

Information at Rest

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All Cradle databases are managed centrally by the Cradle Database Server (CDS) software and are stored on the server hosting the CDS or suitable network attached storage (NAS). All information created in Cradle projects is stored in these databases. All Cradle configuration files and logs are stored on the server hosting the CDS.

All data in Cradle databases is stored unencrypted in its native format (such as plain text in UTF-8, rich text, Word documents) to allow it to be searched efficiently. User passwords are stored encrypted with a one-way *hash*. 3SL recommends hardware encryption of the filesystem or storage media where appropriate.

Users do not need any access to the server that hosts the CDS. Hence:

- The only access method to data stored in Cradle is via Cradle
- The only access method to Cradle databases, configuration files and logs is through the server that hosts the CDS

No project information, configuration or setup data of any kind is stored on Cradle users' computers, regardless of whether these users access Cradle through a web browser or a non-web client.

The only methods by which end users can produce local copies of data stored in Cradle are:

- Export
- Publish
- Database file viewer

You can control which users can perform these operations. You can control which information can be exported or published. This means that you can prevent end users producing local copies of information held in the database.

Information in Transit

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The *information pathways* in Cradle are simply:

1. Between a user's Cradle client or API application and the CDS
2. Between a user's web browser and the Cradle Web Server (CWS)

Pathway 1 uses an internal 3SL protocol over TCP. All data is passed through this pathway using a proprietary hash. If this pathway is open to external attack, you can tunnel it through SSL, such as through a VPN connection.

Pathway 2 uses your choice of HTTP or HTTPS. Cradle includes

open source tools to create the certificates for HTTPS if you decide not to purchase certificates from a Certificate Authority (CA).

Passwords are always sent encrypted through these pathways, not plain text, regardless of whether the pathway is itself encrypted, or not.

Resistance to Attack 7

Cradle resists attack by:

1. Logging of attempted attacks to the CDS
2. Automated blocking of source IPs attempting Denial of Service (DoS) attacks
3. Automatic disabling of a user login after N (default 3) consecutive failures over any period of time
4. Automatic disconnection of any user who has been idle for a period of time that you can control
5. Independent verification (see “Independent Certification” on page 3) that Cradle web UIs are not vulnerable, including being resistant to:
 - Remote code execution
 - Code injection
 - Format string vulnerabilities
 - Cross Site Scripting (XSS)
 - Username enumeration
 - Verbose error messages
 - Stack trace enabled in message reporting

Resilience 8

The CDS is designed to run, unattended, 24x7. There is no need for periodic downtime, even during backups. The CDS is designed to detect and recover from any data or internal error so as to be available at all times.

User Authentication 9

Each Cradle database has its own set of *user profiles* (login accounts) in a *user register*. Each user is identified by a *username* protected by a *password*.

Usernames identify people and their role. Usernames are used to:

- Specify who owns information, part of access control
- Record who has created or changed information
- Record who has created or changed links between information
- Record who has performed operations on information
- Define access and operation control policies

Passwords control all types of access to Cradle, which are:

- From Cradle clients
- From web browsers using a Cradle web UI
- From an application created with the Cradle API

You can enforce a range of policies for passwords:

- Minimum length

- Required characters
- Matching a pattern specified in a regular expression
- Password aging with optional warnings
- Password history with a user-defined cycle length
- Only able to change password once per day
- Must change password at next login
- Consecutive login failures disables the user profile

Cradle can reference an LDAP directory (such as Microsoft's Active Directory®, OpenLDAP or FreeIPA) to verify usernames, or for full username and password authentication, including *single-sign-on*.

Access Control 10

Cradle provides access controls for:

- Information
- Operations on information

You create these controls using privileges and skills defined in users' user profiles and the information structure that you choose for each database (termed a *schema*).

Information controls include:

1. Can a user browse the database, or only access it through a *phase hierarchy* of predefined operations that you have defined
2. Can a user access each type of information, or not
3. If a user can access a type of information, can the user access each item of that type: read-only, read-write or no access
4. If a user can access an item, can the user access each attribute of that item: read-only, read-write or no access
5. Can a user create, modify or delete links between items

Operation controls include whether a user can or cannot:

- Define new searches for information or only use searches that have been provided by you. Such searches may not find all items that exist or that could be accessed by the user.
- Define new views of, information or only use views that have been provided by you. Such views may not show all attributes of the items that could be accessed by the user.
- View the database files
- Export information outside Cradle
- Import information into Cradle
- Publish views of information to external files
- Publish reports of information to external files
- Publish documents of information to external files
- Create or modify analysis, architecture or design models
- Perform performance assessments of models
- Run metrics
- Produce dashboard and KPIs (key performance indicators)

Data Quality 11

Cradle provides several mechanisms to help to ensure the quality of your project information, including:

1. *Rule sets* that, for example, set the value of attributes automatically based on the value(s) of other attribute(s)
2. *Calculations* that set attributes automatically based on the attributes in the same or other linked items
3. Pre-defined lists of allowed values for attributes
4. *Conformance* checks on the quality of textual statements, based on either user-defined lists of terms that improve or impair quality and/or user-defined formats to which textual statements should conform
5. User-defined quality checks for any attribute
6. *Consistency* checks on the contents of diagrams within analysis, architecture or design models in MBSE (model based systems engineering) processes to ensure consistency of data and function. Such checks can also span models, for example when a model of an equipment model is referenced from an architecture.

Baselines 12

Cradle has a Configuration Management System (CMS) that allows the creation of *baselines*. Items of information enter a baseline through a formal review process by following a user-defined *workflow*.

All stages in this workflow are recorded in the CMS's *configuration log* that can be queried and reported in your quality review and governance processes. This provides assurance that your quality processes are being executed correctly and consistently. You can design your reviews to eliminate malicious review decisions by personnel who have been compromised by external actors.

Once baselined, information is protected against change and can be used as the source for formal project documentation.

You can formalise all changes to baselined information through *Change Requests* and *Change Tasks*. These have their own, user-defined, workflows. Information changed in this way follows a series of reviews in a user-defined workflow to become part of a later baseline.

Collectively these mechanisms provide assurance that information in your project baselines has been properly reviewed and is free from any unwanted external influences.

Logging of Activity 13

Cradle can record up to 1 billion changes to each item in the database. For each change, it records:

- The date and time
- The user who made the change
- Why the change occurred
- Which attributes were changed
- The old and new values of each attribute that was changed

Changes to items can be notified automatically using *alerts*. Changes can be reversed, individually or in a sequence, which will add further entries to the change history.

Notifications 14

Cradle provides *alerts*, notifications of events in the database, and can deliver them through itself or e-mail or both. You can control which events will produce an alert. These events include:

- Creation, deletion or change of information of specific type(s)
- Creation, deletion or change of links between information
- Use of specific Cradle tools and operations

When combined with change logs, see “Logging of Activity” on page 6, these features allow recovery from any activity in the database that is properly authenticated and access controlled, but is nonetheless malicious. For example, activity by personnel who have been compromised by an external threat actor.

API Misuse 15

Cradle provides an API (Application Programming Interface) through which you can create your own custom applications and tools that can operate on the contents of Cradle databases.

The API provides the same opportunities to manipulate information in a database as Cradle tools supplied by 3SL, but it also imposes the same controls and restrictions. Therefore:

- Applications login to a database with a username and password
- All authentication rules also apply to API applications
- All access controls also apply to API applications
- It is not possible for an API application to perform more malicious operations in a database than an interactive user

Therefore, the opportunities for misuse of an application using the API are no greater than the opportunities for misuse of a Cradle tool from 3SL. Such opportunities are constrained by the authentication rules and access controls.

Problem Diagnosis 16

Cradle includes a feature to *sanitise* exported information in which all meaningful information is replaced by x characters in the export file. This allows you to pass your data to 3SL for problem diagnosis without disclosing sensitive information. For 3SL, it is only the structure of your data and the schema that are important. This simple mechanism allows 3SL to solve customer problems when other approaches have been insufficient.