

Tokeneer case study - SHARCS development

1 Overview

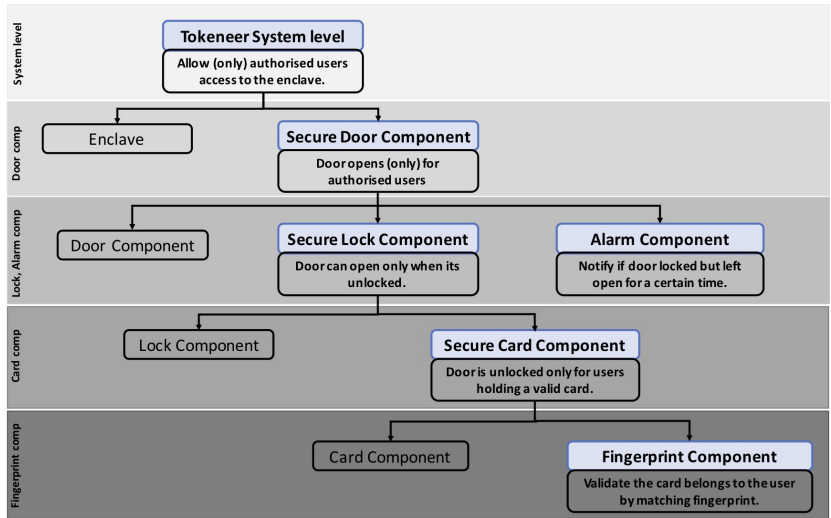


Figure 1: Tokeneer: hierarchical component design, flow down requirements

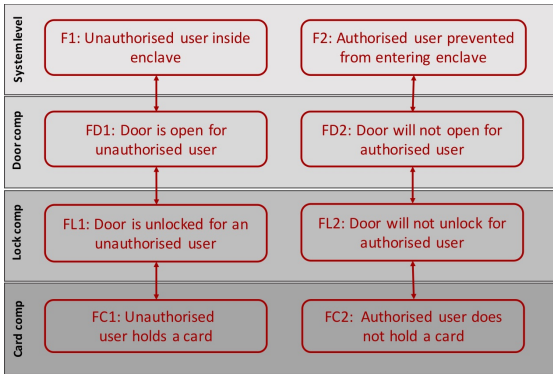


Figure 2: Tokeneer: hierarchical failures

2 System Level

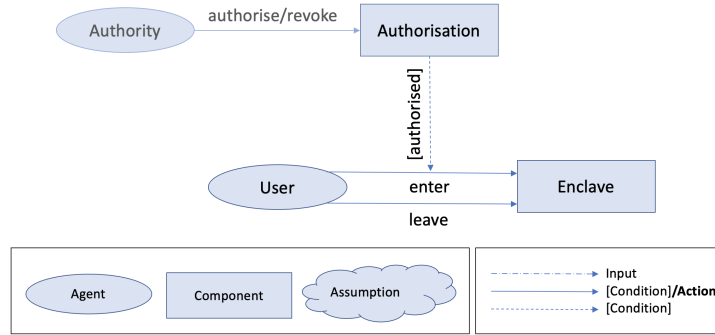


Figure 3: System level, control abstraction diagram

System level			
Purpose: Allow (only) authorised users access to the enclave.			
Actions: Users can enter and leave enclave.			
Failures:			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> F1: Unauthorised user inside enclave F2: Authorised user prevented from entering enclave 			
System Action	Not Occurring Causes Failure	Occurring Causes Failure	Wrong Timing or Order Causes Failure
User Enter Enclave	A11: Authorised user prevented from entering enclave (<i>F2</i>)	A12: Unauthorised user enters enclave (<i>F1</i>)	N/A
User Leave Enclave	No failure	No failure	N/A
Mitigations:			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Door component opens (only) for authorised users (addressing <i>A11</i>, <i>A12</i>) 			

Figure 4: System level, action analysis table

3 Door Component

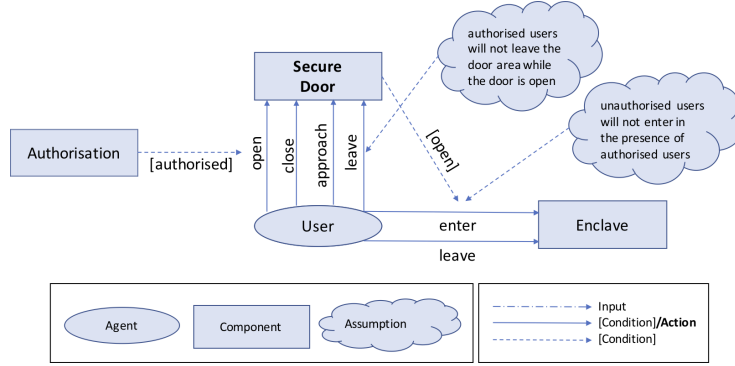


Figure 5: Door component, control abstraction diagram

Door Component			
Purpose: Door opens (only) for authorised users.			
Actions: Users can open and close doors.			
Failures:			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FD1: Door is open for unauthorised user (causes <i>F1</i>) • FD2: Door will not open for authorised user (causes <i>F2</i>) 			
System Action	Not Occurring Causes Failure	Occurring Causes Failure	Wrong Timing or Order Causes Failure
User Open Door	AD11: Authorised user is unable to open the door (<i>FD2</i>).	AD12: Unauthorised user opens the door (<i>FD1</i>)	N/A
User Close Door	AD21: User does not close the door (<i>FD1</i>)	No failure	AD23: Authorised user closes door before entering (<i>FD2</i>)
User Approach Door	No failure	No failure	No failure
User Leave Door	No failure	No failure	AD43: Authorised user leaves door, when door is open, and so the door is left open for an unauthorised user
Mitigations:			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lock component controls when the door can be opened (addressing <i>AD11</i>, <i>AD12</i>) • Alarm component warns when door is left open for a certain time (addressing <i>AD21</i>) • If a user closes the door before entering, they can open it again (addressing <i>AD23</i>) • Authorised users will not leave the door area while the door is open (addressing <i>AD43</i>) 			

Figure 6: Door component, action analysis table

4 Lock Component

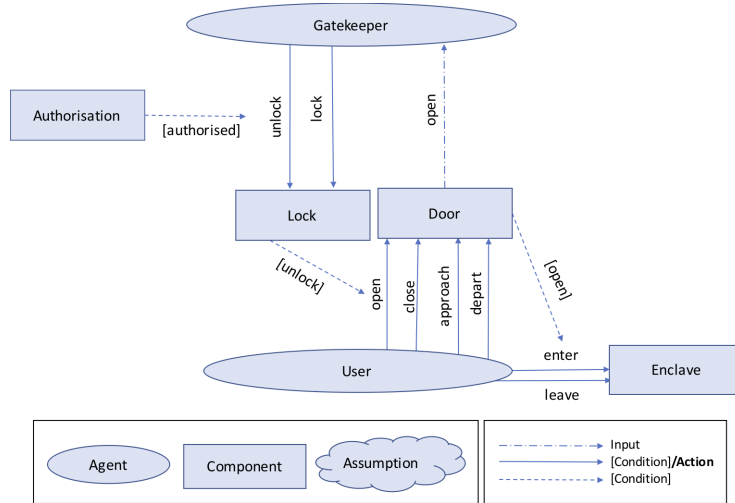


Figure 7: Lock component, control abstraction diagram

Lock Component			
Purpose: Door can open only when its unlocked.			
Actions: Door can lock and unlock for users.			
Failures:			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FL1: Door is unlocked for an unauthorised user (causes <i>FD1</i> and so <i>F1</i>) • FL2: Door remains locked for an authorised user (causes <i>FD2</i> and so <i>F2</i>) 			
System Action	Not Occurring Causes Failure	Occurring Causes Failure	Wrong Timing or Order Causes Failure
Unlock Door	AL11: Door remains locked for an authorised user (<i>FL2</i>)	AL12: Door unlocks for an unauthorised user (<i>FL1</i>)	N/A
Lock Door	AL21: Door remains unlocked for an unauthorised user (<i>FL1</i>)	N/A	AL23: Door locks before user opens door (<i>FL2</i>)
Mitigations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Card component door is unlocked only for users holding a valid card (addressing <i>AL11</i>, <i>AL12</i>) • Lock component is verified to automatically re-lock when the door closes (addressing <i>AL21</i>) • Lock component is validated to give sufficient time before automatically re-locking (addressing <i>AL23</i>) 			

Figure 8: Lock component, action analysis table

5 Alarm Component

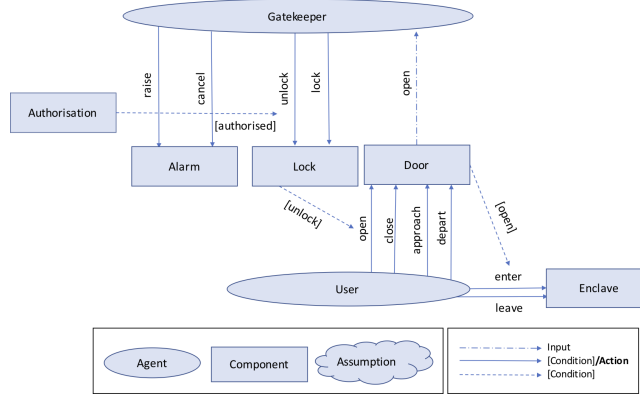


Figure 9: Alarm component, control abstraction diagram

Alarm Component			
Purpose: Notify if door locked but left open for a certain time.			
Actions: Alarm can start or clear.			
Failures: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FA1: Alarm off when door is left open for a certain time (leading to <i>FD2</i> and so <i>F1</i>) • FA2: Alarm on when door is closed or soon after door opened (this may lead to alarm notifications being ignored, hence leading to <i>FD2</i> and so <i>F1</i>) 			
System Action	Not Occurring Causes Failure	Occurring Causes Failure	Wrong Timing or Order Causes Failure
Alarm Start	AA11: Alarm does not start when door is left open (<i>FA1</i>).	AA12: Alarm starts when door is closed (<i>FA2</i>)	AA13a: Alarm started too late means that door is left open without notification for too long (<i>FA1</i>). AA13b: Alarm started too quickly after door opened (<i>FA2</i>)
Alarm Clear	AA21: Alarm does not stop after door is closed (<i>FA2</i>)	N/A	AA23a: Alarm cleared too quickly means that door is left open without notification (<i>FA1</i>). AA23b: Alarm cleared too late may (<i>FA2</i>)
Mitigations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alarm component is verified to ensure that it starts when the door is left open for a certain time and stops as soon as the door is closed is always given correctly (addressing <i>AA11</i>, <i>AA12</i>, <i>AA21</i>, <i>AA23a</i>, <i>AA23b</i>) • The time delay between opening the door and starting the alarm must be chosen by validation and experimentation involving domain experts (addressing <i>AA23a</i>, <i>AA23b</i>) 			

Figure 10: Alarm component, action analysis table

6 Card Component

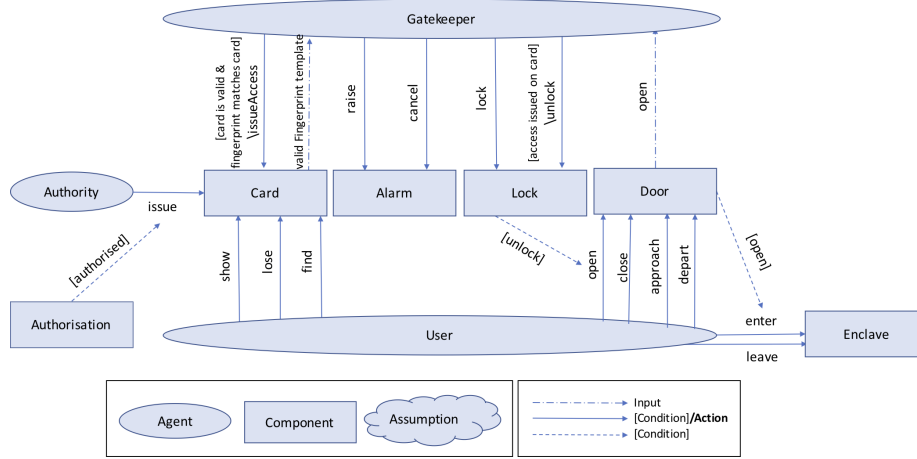


Figure 11: Card component, control abstraction diagram

Card Component			
Purpose: Door is unlocked only for users holding a valid card.			
Actions: Card can be issued for a user.			
Failures:			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FC1: Unauthorised user holds a card (causes <i>FL1</i> and so <i>FD1</i> and <i>F1</i>) • FC2: Authorised user does not hold a card (causes <i>FL2</i> and so <i>FD3</i> and <i>F2</i>) 			
System Action	Not Occurring Causes Failure	Occurring Causes Failure	Wrong Timing or Order Causes Failure
Issue Card	AC11: Authorised user not issued a card (<i>FC2</i>)	AC12: Unauthorised user is issued a card (<i>FC1</i>)	N/A
Lose Card	No failure	AC22: Authorised user loses card (<i>FC2</i>)	N/A
Find Card	No failure	AC32: Unauthorised user finds card (<i>FC1</i>)	N/A
Mitigations:			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Out of scope – an authorisation authority will deal with users without cards (addressing <i>AC11</i>, <i>AC22</i>) • Fingerprint component ensures door is unlocked only for users with a fingerprint that matches the card that they hold (addressing <i>AC12</i>, <i>AC32</i>) 			

Figure 12: Card component, action analysis table

7 Fingerprint Component

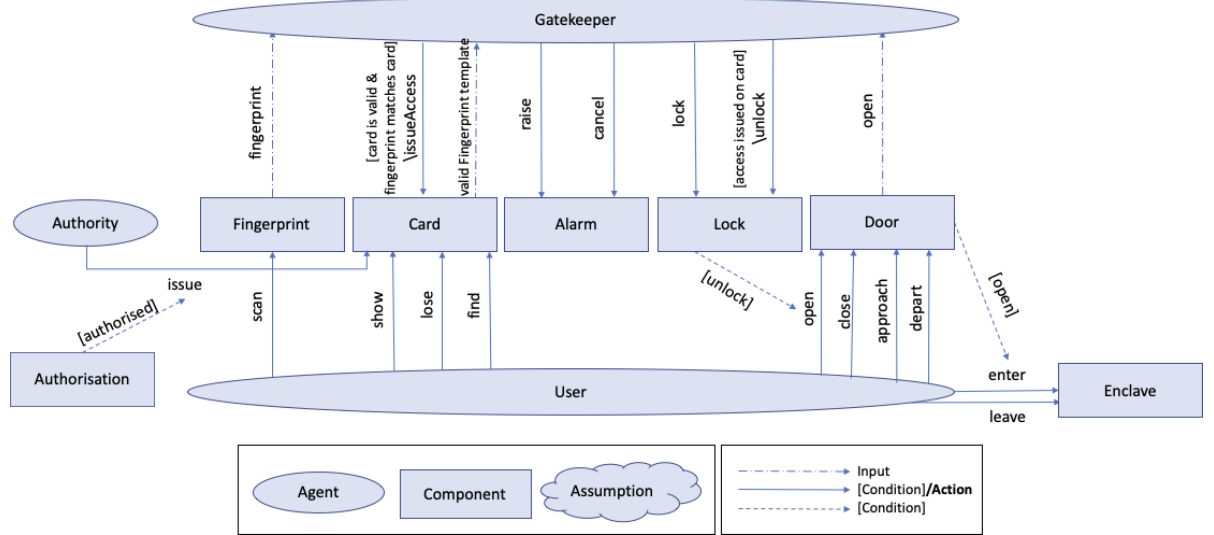


Figure 13: Fingerprint component, control abstraction diagram

Fingerprint Component			
Purpose: Validate the card belongs to the user by matching fingerprint.			
Actions: The fingerprint on the card is compared with the user's fingerprint and if a match is found, the card is valid.			
Failures:			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FF1: Authorised user does not hold validated card (new failure leading to F1) FF2: Unauthorised user has validated card (causes FC1 and so FL1, FD1, F1) 			
System Action	Not Occurring Causes Failure	Occurring Causes Failure	Wrong Timing or Order Causes Failure
Match Fingerprint	AF11: Authorised users card is not validated (FF1)	AF12: Card is incorrectly validated for an unauthorised user (FF2)	AF13: Card is validated after the lock is unlocked
Mitigations:			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fingerprint component is verified to ensure that validation is always given correctly (addressing AF11, AF12) Lock component is verified to ensure that it cannot unlock without the card being validated (addressing AF13) 			

Figure 14: Fingerprint Component, action analysis table