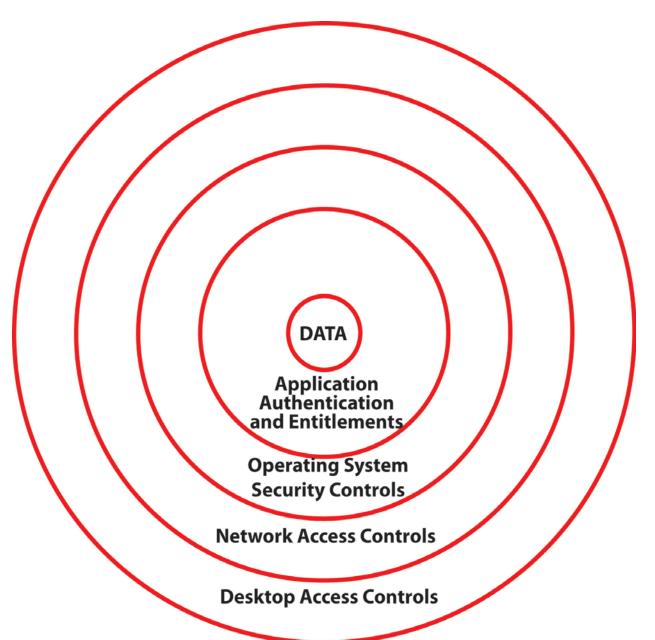


# Defense in Depth

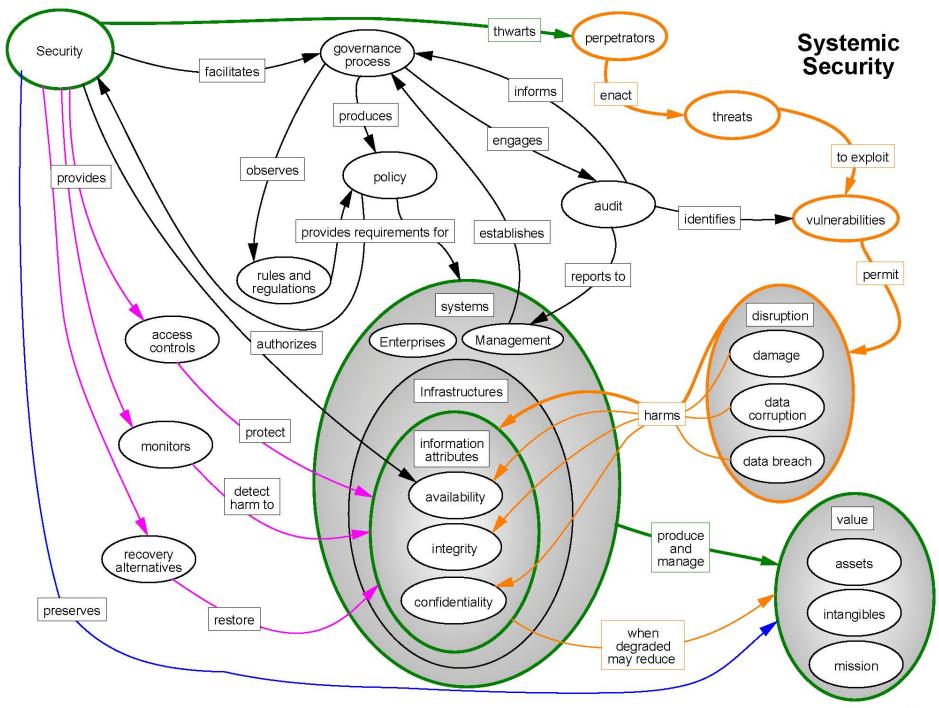




### Perimeter Security Pros and Cons

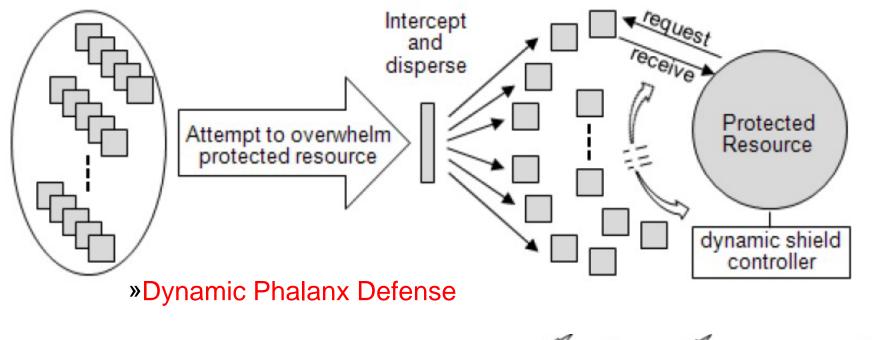


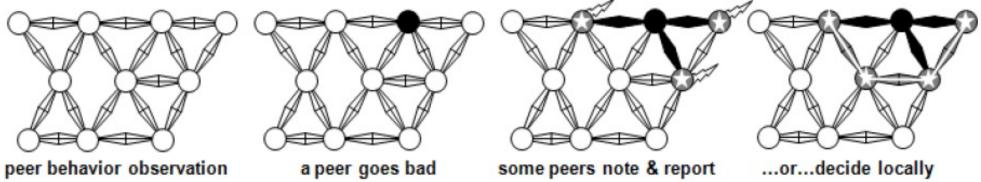
| Defense<br>Pros  | in Depth<br>Cons  |
|--|---|
| Separates security<br>development from time to<br>market pressures | System-specific cyber risks are not considered in design  Lack of tools available for |
| Can be added responsively  | customized security solutions   |
| Costs and support structures have economy of scale                 | Security workforce misappropriates risk reduction                                     |
| Administrative methods and training are readily available          | Attack and supply chain exploits are easily transferable                              |
| Supported by standardized sets of best practices                   | Solutions ignore integration issues   |



# Situational Pattern Examples





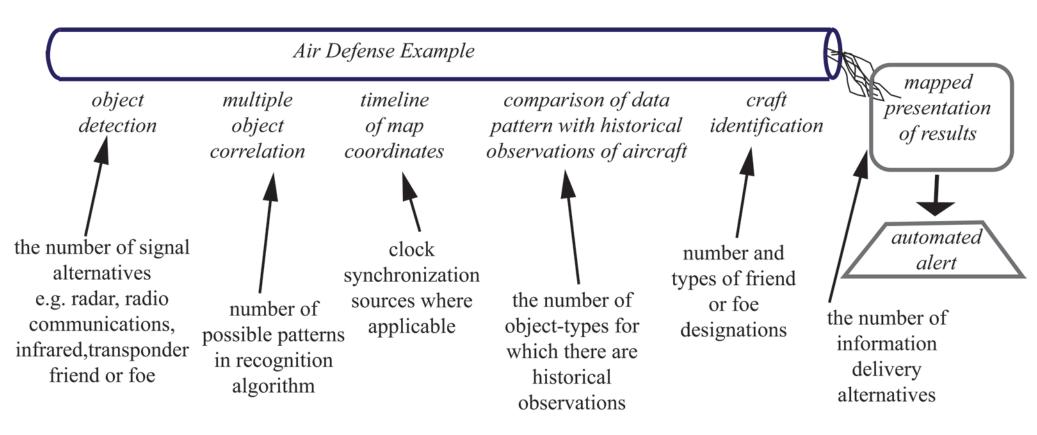


»Peer Behavior Monitoring

Source: Dove and Shirey, On Discovery and Display of Agile Security Patterns, CSER, 2010,

#### Architectural Patterns





Source: Bayuk and Horowitz, SERC 2010



Create a **definition of systems security** that allows researchers to identify problems whose solution would significantly improve enterprise security posture. This definition would evolve and be the thread that links all other research areas to a common goal.

Utilize the evolving security definition and framework to define ways to *measure security effectiveness*. The area will help define measurable attributes that reflect properties of a secure system. It should provide taxonomy by which to distinguish between measureable attributes that are inherent in system design versus externally measured attributes such as success in achieving goals for attack resistance.

Define ways to map enterprise asset landscapes to threat landscapes in order to identity system security requirements. Identify holistic approaches to defending and recovering from disruptions. *Devise frameworks* with which to weigh decision factors related to security such as risk, costs, and time.

Develop innovative ways to *improve the proficiency of the security engineering workforce* ranging from systems architects who "design in" security based on security policy, to the operators whose decisions in the field reinforce or undermine security policy.





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