

# KF4011 Systems Analysis

## An infosec perspective on systems analysis

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## Why this lecture?

... because I spend a lot of my time dealing with projects  
There are lots of problems...

## Why me?

An “information security professional” with experience in  
academia, the public sector, consultancy...  
Generalist computer scientist and software engineer

*What* needs building by *who* for *which* end-users. . .  
. . . and *who* is paying for it; *who* is responsible?

A project / system *needs* a “senior responsible owner” (SRO)

## Common problems

Disinterested SRO

Changes of SRO (too common)

# Project management

A separate specialism. . .

Lots of options for software/system lifecycles

- “classic” waterfall
- iterative
- agile, including XP
- PRINCE2

Regardless of method, typical steps include requirements capture, analysis, design, implementation and testing

Some form of iteration is valuable, as are prototypes to confirm the specification

# Who should be consulted?

Assuming we have an engaged SRO...

- Project manager
- Finance
- Contractors, software suppliers
- ICT (!)
- **End-users**

## Common problem

...are often forgotten about in this process

- They have to use the system!
- A poor UX is a potential disaster
- Forcing a work process inconsistent with existing practices (business change management?)

Imposes duties for

- Data protection by design
- Data Protection Impact Assessments (DPIAs)

*“You must do a DPIA for processing that is likely to result in a high risk to individuals. This includes some specified types of processing. You can use our screening checklists to help you decide when to do a DPIA.*

*“It is also good practice to do a DPIA for any other major project which requires the processing of personal data.”*

*ICO, last checked 24 Jan 2020*

## Common problems

Still frequently misunderstood

No case law for guidance. . . yet

Infosec and data protection staff approached towards the end of the project (*cont'd*)



*"Project (name) is rolling out a new system tomorrow and the boss is preparing a message to all staff asking them to start using it from midday. Do we need to do anything for final sign-off?"*

(Polite!) reply:

*"What is (project name)? Where is the DPIA?  
From your very unhappy infosec officer."*

Most projects deal with personal data!  
Even if they don't, are there unaddressed ethical issues?

# Changes in data protection

- Moving data around the EU *could* become more “exciting” as UK is now a “third country” (in EU terms). Depends on EU assessment of “adequacy”  
[ Remark, Jul 2022: In June 2021, the EU published two adequacy decisions, see <https://ico.org.uk/for-organisations/dp-at-the-end-of-the-transition-period/data-protection-and-the-eu-in-detail/adequacy/> ]
- Data protection agreements/contracts (DPA/DPC) and supply chain security is receiving more focus

## Common problem

Project requirements *evolve*

# Authentication and SSO

Single sign-on is great from a user perspective e.g., Active Directory, LDAP, SAML, Kerberos

*Federated SSO* becomes more challenging. “Do I trust the other organisation?”

# Decommissioning

At the start of projects, I now ask project teams *how* the system will be decommissioned

Why?

Common problem

Huge costs for decommissioning — or even just impossible!

Even more fun when combined with SSO federation. . .

- Where is it stored?
- Where *could* it be stored?
- How do we destroy it? (*cf.* DPA requirement for “storage limitation”)

“Gucci” projects are more fun than maintenance (usually)

## Common problems

Inadequate/inconsistent development, test and operational platforms

Sometimes need training platforms too

**Creaky, aging or just broken existing infrastructure**

Poor development processes

**Too few staff to go round**

Unrealistic time demands

## Common problem

Some bugs are security critical

Examples:

- Leaking credentials
- Badly configured firewalls
- Mistaken assumptions
- Concurrency and race conditions



# The end

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