

Metrics Based Security Assessment (MBSA): Combining the ISO 17799 Standard with the Systems Security Engineering Capability Maturity Model (SSE-CMM)

J.E. Goldman, V.R. Christie

¹ Department of Computer Technology, School of Technology, Purdue University, West Lafayette, IN 47907

Abstract

This research introduces the Metrics Based Security Assessment (MBSA) as a means of measuring an organization's information security maturity. It argues that the historical (i.e., first through third generations) approaches used to assess/ensure system security are not effective and thereby combines the strengths of two industry proven information security models, the ISO 17799 Standard and the Systems Security Engineering Capability Maturity Model (SSE-CMM), to overcome their inherent weaknesses. Furthermore, the authors trust that the use of information security metrics will enable information security practitioners to measure their information security efforts in a more consistent, reliable, and timely manner. Such a solution will allow a more reliable qualitative measurement of the return achieved through given information security investments. Ultimately, the MBSA will allow professionals an additional, more robust self-assessment tool in answering management questions similar to: "How secure are we?"

Problem

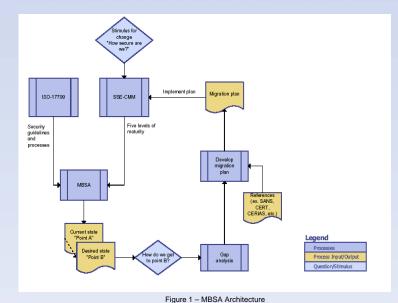
Defining specific, timely metrics in the field of information security is not easy: in fact, such metrics are in their infancy. Though the lack of specific, timely measures with which to measure information security is significant, the overall requirement for information technology security is not questioned by organizations.

However, the need to measure and evaluate the effectiveness of the tools and techniques used to secure today's highly connected, always-on businesses continues to grow. The desire to arrive at a single discrete value by which to buy or rate new technologies and/or to commit organizational resources to information security initiatives has largely been inadequate; in fact, the techniques currently used are neither generally accepted nor reliable measures for rating information technology security or requisite security assurance.

As argued by the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST), information security metrics are needed to understand the current state of system security, to improve that state, and to procure/obtain the necessary resources to implement improvements. Effectively, there are no measures, no standard way of scoring security implementations. Unfortunately, the practice of developing information security metrics is an undeveloped science.

Proposed Solution

Using the SSE-CMM as the guiding framework and complementing that with the ISO 17799 Standard, a self-facilitated information security metrics model can be developed that will offer the security community a tool that may be transposed across cultural, organizational and structural jurisdictions. Furthermore, such a model will offer security professionals a flexible tool that can be adapted to their specific needs or easily used as a starting point in designing their own information security metrics. As a final contribution, a model of this nature may be used to better assess the maturity of an organization's information security practices, and provides a clearly defined path toward improvement.



Propose future actions

Analyze and evaluate

Implement solution

Refine solution

Pilot test solution

Plan actions

Develop approach

Set priorities

Develop recommendations

Identify current & desired state

Charter infrastructure

Build sponsorship

Set context

Stimulus for change

Figure 2 – MBSA to SSE-CMM process model mapping



Figure 3 – Metric templates





