

Introducing Usability to the Common Criteria

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Talk Synopsis

- Common Criteria evaluations need to include usability
- Security and usability are entangled
- Show where usability failings have resulted in security failures
- Conclude with the presentation of a new CC class

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 - Anderson: real world failures
 - Cranor: phishing
 - Schneier: Microsoft Vista’s UAC
 - Whitten: analysis of PGP
- Usability is dominating many technical discussions regarding security

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 - Regular warnings lead to muscle memory responses
 - If security is seen as “getting in the way” it is ignored
 - The security of a system may not be as strong as it appears
- Human errors must be accounted for:
 - Range of heuristics and biases which affect human decision making e.g. confirmation bias
 - “post completion error”
 - The way individuals interact with a system has a substantial effect on its security properties

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Social interactions

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 - It is a fundamental part of security engineering
- CC explicitly acknowledges that there may be non-technical controls (A.6.3)
 - aims to provide confidence in the technical component
 - technical component interacts with other components to be considered useful
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Problems of not evaluating usability within the CC?

- Prevents the CC from making general claims about security
- Restricts security to being a specified set of technical properties
- Issues arising from not evaluating usability within the CC:
 - False perception as to what is assured
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Including usability within the CC

- We propose adding a new class to the CC to cover user identification
- Dependency between this class and others to ensure information carried through to the rest of the design process

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User Identification (AUI_USR)

Objectives:

A common failing in usability is failing to identify correctly who your users are. The current user base of computer systems varies widely, from computer scientists to home users and children. It is crucial that the product is designed with its users in mind. Companies often design for the wrong user group. It is essential that this does not occur. Consequently effort needs to have been invested to determine that the believed user base is the correct one.

AUI_USR.1

Dependencies: No dependencies.

Developer action element:

AUI_USR.1.1D

The developer shall provide a statement that identifies the class of person that is expected to use the TOE.

Content and presentation elements:

AUI_USR.1.1C

The statement shall include information on the users expected educational attainments and areas of technical competence.

AUI_USR.2

Dependencies: AUI_USR.1

Developer action element:

AUI_USR.2.1D

The developer shall provide evidence that supports the claims in AUI_USR.1.

Content and presentation elements:

AUI_USR.2.1C

The evidence shall demonstrate that the vendor has taken best efforts to identify the users for the TOE.

Social Context (AUI_SCT)

Objectives:

The social context in which security technology is used has a substantial effect on the behaviour of the users.

Failing to account for the social context in which technology is used can result in the apparent security properties of the system differing very substantially from actual security properties of the system in use.

AUI_SCT.1

Dependencies: AUI_USR.1

Developer action element:

AUI_SCT.1.1D

The developer shall provide a statement that identifies the social context in which the TOE is expected to be used.

AUI_SCT.2

Dependencies: AUI_SCT.1

Developer action element:

AUI_SCT.2.1D

The developer shall provide evidence that supports the claims in AUI_SCT.1.

Content and presentation elements:

AUI_SCT.2.1C

The evidence shall demonstrate that the vendor has taken best efforts to identify the social context in which the TOE will be deployed.

Usability (AUI_USE)

Objectives:

The objective of this family is to ensure that the security features of the TOE can be operated correctly by the identified user in the identified social context.

Given the wide range of possible TOEs that can be submitted it is not possible to enumerate the tests that could be carried out. It is the duty of the evaluator to determine whether the information provided by the vendor satisfies this requirement for the specific TOE under test.

AUI_USE.1

Dependencies: AUI_USR.1, AUI_SCT.1,
AGD_OPE.1, AGD_PRE.1

Developer action element:

AUI_USE.1.1D

The developer shall provide evidence to demonstrate that the security principles and interfaces of the TOE as set out in the user guidance are understandable and usable by the identified users.

We would suggest the elements be introduced at the following Common Criteria Assurance Levels:

- EAL 1 AUI_USR.1, AUI_USE.1
- EAL 2 add AUI_SCT.1
- EAL 3 add AUI_USR.2
- EAL 4 add AUI_SCT.2

Concluding Remarks

- Security and usability are inherently entangled
- The introduction of usability to security focused evaluation and assurance schemes has to some extent been overlooked
- We have attempted to address this through the introduction of a user identification class

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