

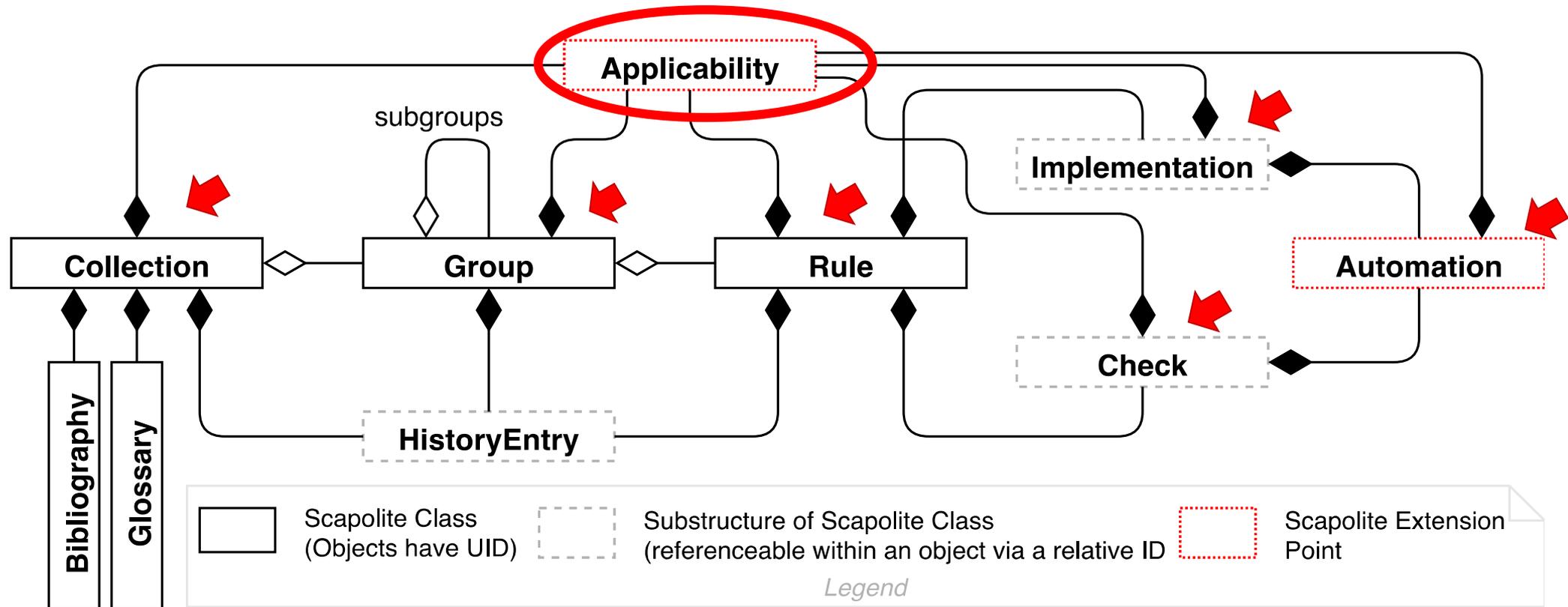
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Toward a hierarchical and extensible applicability language

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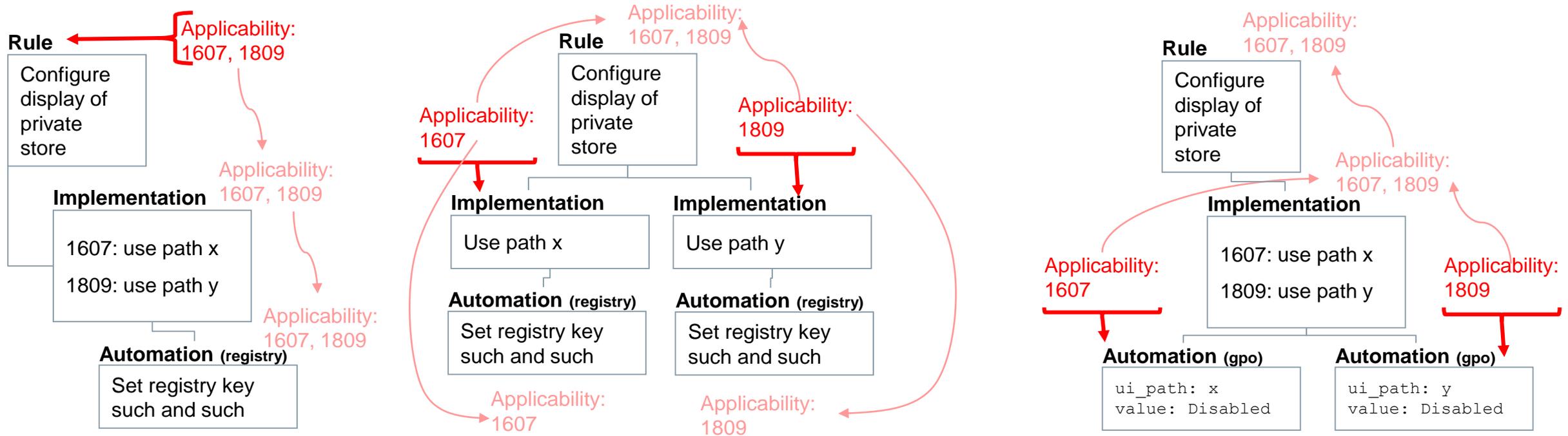
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Depending on use-case and authoring style, applicability information may be used on one or more of several „levels“



Example: Handling a GPO path that changes between Windows releases

in 1607: Windows Components\Store\Only display the private store within the Windows Store app
 In 1809: Windows Components\Store\Only display the private store within the Microsoft Store



Caution: Other applicability data may need a different semantics of how applicability information percolates to other levels; in some cases, having more than one item of applicability information within in a „path“ from top to bottom may not make sense.

Conclusion

- Applicability metadata is a prime candidate for format extensions
- Because of the hierarchical nature of security policies/baselines: the definition of an applicability extension must include the semantics of
 - How applicability information on one level transfers to other levels
 - How applicability information on different levels interacts with each other
 - Synthesis?
 - Possible contradiction, which leads to a semantic error?
 - ...

5.1.3.3. Role-based definition of target audience

Siemens uses a roles to describe the target audience of an IS rule.

Figure 25 describe the contents of Siemens's role-based applicability-information entries.

```
system: com.siemens.cert.target_audience
roles: <SEQUENCE of role identifiers -- currently,
      the following identifiers are use:
      - employee
      - asset_owner
      - asset_manager
      - business_manager
      - bp_isec
      - ccso
      - gcso
      >
```

Figure 25: Example: Siemens use of applicability for defining target audience of a rule

Role-based applicability is used only for rules.

There are also simple cases ☺