

Table 2. The STR Matrix

Conformance	Conformance	40	30	10	20
Secure Information Flow	Secure Information Flow	10	10	0	5
Freshness	Freshness	5	2	1	1
Fair Exchange	Fair Exchange	10	2	0	2
Usability	Reduce risks	20	20	5	5
	Consistent APTs	20	20	10	10
	Available security	20	20	1	7
	Manageable security	30	0	0	10
Attack/Harm Detection	Attack/Harm Detection	30	20	0	10
Physical Protection	Physical Protection	20	10	0	10
Access control	Authorization	10	30	5	5
	Identification	10	30	5	5
	Authentication	10	30	5	5
Manageability	Accountability	20	10	2	7
	Security Auditing	5	0	0	5
Availability	Resource allocation	22.5	22.5	1.5	7.5
	Expiration	22.5	22.5	1.5	3.75
	Response time	15	15	0.75	3.75
Non-repudiation	Non-repudiation	10	20	0	5
Integrity	Software Integrity	7.5	4.44	0.38	1.47
	Personal Integrity	10	6.6	1.66	2.1
	Hardware Integrity	5	4.44	1.66	2.1
	Data Integrity	7.5	4.44	0.83	1.05
	Traces	3	0	0	1.65
	Cardinality	6	0	0	3.3
Privacy	Consent and notification	1.5	0	0	1
	Attribution	12	0	0	0
	Aggregation	6	0	0	3.3
	Encryption	9	17.1	5	2.31
	Confidentiality	40	20	0	10
Security requirements	Anonymity	12	22.8	0	3.3
	Security Requirements Sub factor/	Administrator	Teacher	Student	Technician
			Stakeholders		

Table 3: The RFC Matrix

Security requirements	Security Requirements Sub factor	Functional Components					
		Virtual library	Online course admin	Course Management	Registration	Communications tool	No failure
Conformance	Conformance	0	1.66 10 ⁻³	3.32 10⁻³	0	1.66 10 ⁻³	9.93 10 ⁻¹
Secure Information Flow	Secure Information Flow	4.2 10 ⁻²	4.2 10 ⁻²	8.4 10⁻²	0	4.2 10 ⁻²	7.9 10 ⁻¹
Freshness	Freshness	0	1 10 ⁻³	2 10⁻³	0	1 10 ⁻³	9.97 10 ⁻¹
Fair Exchange	Fair Exchange	0	1 10 ⁻³	2 10⁻³	0	1 10 ⁻³	9.97 10 ⁻¹
Usability	Reduce risks	0	0	0	3 10 ⁻³	0	9.97 10 ⁻¹
	Consistent APTs	5 10 ⁻⁴	5 10 ⁻⁴	10 10⁻⁴	0	5 10 ⁻⁴	9.97 10 ⁻¹
	Available security	3 10 ⁻³	3 10 ⁻³	6 10⁻³	3 10 ⁻³	3 10 ⁻³	9.82 10 ⁻¹
	Manageable security	0	3 10 ⁻³	6 10⁻³	3 10 ⁻³	3 10 ⁻³	9.85 10 ⁻¹
Attack/Harm Detection	Attack/Harm Detection	0	24.4 10 ⁻³	48.8 10⁻³	0	24.4 10 ⁻³	9.024 10 ⁻¹
Physical Protection	Physical Protection	0	0.7 10 ⁻³	1.4 10⁻³	0.7 10 ⁻³	0.7 10 ⁻³	9.965 10 ⁻¹
Access control	Authorization	0	4.2 10 ⁻³	8.410⁻³	4.2 10 ⁻³	4.2 10 ⁻³	9.79 10 ⁻¹
	Identification	0	4.2 10 ⁻³	8.410⁻³	4.2 10 ⁻³	4.2 10 ⁻³	9.79 10 ⁻¹
	Authentication	0	4.2 10 ⁻³	8.4 10⁻³	4.2 10 ⁻³	4.2 10 ⁻³	9.79 10 ⁻¹
Manageability	Accountability	3 10 ⁻³	3 10 ⁻³	6 10⁻³	3 10 ⁻³	3 10 ⁻³	9.82 10 ⁻¹
	Security Auditing	3 10 ⁻³	3 10 ⁻³	610⁻³	3 10 ⁻³	3 10 ⁻³	9.82 10 ⁻¹
Availability	Resource allocation	0	3.3 10 ⁻³	6.6 10⁻³	0	3.3 10 ⁻³	9.868 10 ⁻¹
	Expiration	3.3 10 ⁻³	3.3 10 ⁻³	6.6 10⁻³	3.3 10 ⁻³	3.3 10 ⁻³	9.802 10 ⁻¹
	Response time	3.3 10 ⁻³	3.3 10 ⁻³	6.6 10⁻³	3.3 10 ⁻³	3.3 10 ⁻³	9.802 10 ⁻¹
Non-repudiation	Non-repudiation	2 10 ⁻²	3.3 10 ⁻²	3.3 10⁻²	1 10 ⁻²	3.3 10 ⁻²	8.71 10 ⁻¹
Integrity	Software Integrity	7 10 ⁻³	7 10 ⁻³	14 10⁻³	7 10 ⁻³	7 10 ⁻³	9.58 10 ⁻¹
	Personal Integrity	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Hardware Integrity	0	7 10 ⁻³	14 10⁻³	7 10 ⁻³	7 10 ⁻³	9.65 10 ⁻¹
	Data Integrity	0	7 10 ⁻³	14 10⁻³	0	7 10 ⁻³	9.72 10 ⁻¹
	Traces	0	0	0	3.33 10 ⁻²	0	9.667 10 ⁻¹
	Cardinality	0	0	0	0	0	1
Privacy	Consent and notification	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Attribution	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Aggregation	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Encryption	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Confidentiality	2 10 ⁻²	3.33 10 ⁻²	8.33 10⁻²	1 10 ⁻¹	3.33 10 ⁻²	7.3 10 ⁻¹
	Anonymity	0	0	0	0	0	1

Table 4: The FCT matrix

Threats Components	BroA	InsC	DoS	CryptS	DOR	InfL	Buff	CSRF	CSS	FURL	InjecF	MFile	No Threats
Virtual library	0,000	0,000	0,0195	0,978	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000
Online course admin	0,090	0,231	0,231	0,000	0,099	0,000	0,066	0,002	0,004	0,140	0,132	0,000	0,000
Course Management	0,206	0,103	0,135	0,000	0,135	0,069	0,135	0,005	0,000	0,191	0,010	0,022	0,000
Registration	0,108	0,000	0,235	0,231	0,198	0,000	0,023	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000
Communications tools	0,165	0,000	0,176	0,176	0,132	0,012	0,314	0,003	0,000	0,000	0,008	0,002	0,000
No Failure	0,793	0,769	0,764	0,022	0,802	0,930	0,685	0,994	0,995	0,808	0,868	0,997	1,000

Table 5: The T Vector

Threats	Probability
Broken authentication and session management (BroA)	$4.20 \cdot 10^{-3}$
Insecure communication (InsC)	$3.00 \cdot 10^{-3}$
Denial of service (Dos)	$3.08 \cdot 10^{-3}$
Insecure cryptographic storage (CrypS)	$7.00 \cdot 10^{-4}$
Insecure direct object reference (DOR)	$7.00 \cdot 10^{-4}$
Information leakage and improper error handling (InfL)	$7.00 \cdot 10^{-4}$
Buffer overflow (Buff)	$1.00 \cdot 10^{-4}$
Cross Site Request Forgery (CSRF)	$4.20 \cdot 10^{-4}$
Cross Site Scripting (CSS)	$1.80 \cdot 10^{-4}$
Failure to restrict URL access (FURL)	$9.80 \cdot 10^{-3}$
Injection flaws (InjecF)	$2.17 \cdot 10^{-3}$
Malicious file execution (MFile)	$5.04 \cdot 10^{-4}$
No Threats	$974.44 \cdot 10^{-3}$

Table 6: Mean Failure Cost based on an e-learning functional architecture

Stakeholders	FSRM for e-learning systems
System administrator	645,162
Teacher	456,572
Student	81,991
Technician	209,429

10 Conclusion

This paper illustrates an original theoretical and practical contribution which is benefic to the top security managers or providers of e-learning systems. Also, it leads to improve and support the knowledge of measurements and risk management for other systems:

We develop a new functional security risk management model (FSRM). It is compatible with the different architectures, implementations and platforms such as (cloud, LMS, web service, mobile technology and MOOC...). This model can be used in common with the variety of implementations and technical specifications. The risk is easily identified, assessed, managed and perceived for one system and between different members' risk management processes. Our functional security risk management model will be also a metric for software verification at the early stages of development of large systems or complex real-time software.

Our Future works focus on developing a functional security risk analysis model for every system's function. It is useful for future empirical reuse and security asset's identification. This information can also be used to provide feedbacks at the modelling layer.

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