

Set Theory Relationship Mapping (STRM)

Reference Document : Secure Controls Framework (SCF) version 2024.4

Focal Document: Australia Essential 8

Focal Document URL: <https://www.cyber.gov.au/resources-business-and-government/essential-cyber-security/essential-eight>

STRM URL: <https://securecontrolsframework.com/content/strm/scf-strm-australia-essential-8.pdf>

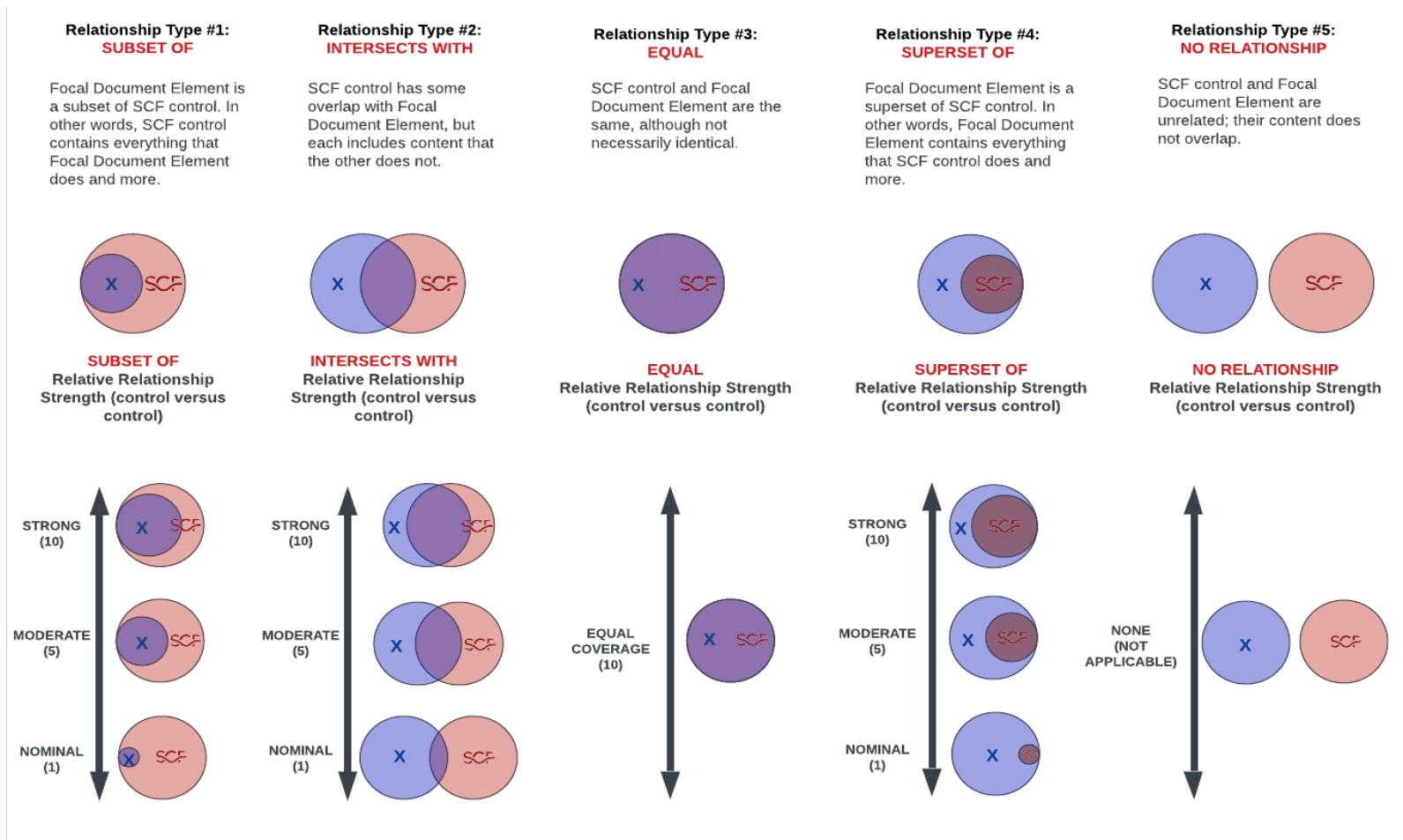
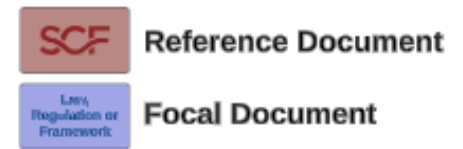
Set Theory Relationship Mapping (STRM) is well-suited for mapping between sets of elements that exist in two distinct concepts that are mostly the same as each other (e.g., cybersecurity & data privacy requirements). STRM also allows the strength of the mapping to be captured.

STRM relies on a justification for the relationship claim. There are three (3) options for the rationale, which is a high-level context within which the two concepts are related:

- Syntactic:** How similar is the wording that expresses the two concepts? This is a word-for-word analysis of the relationship, not an interpretation of the language.
- Semantic:** How similar are the meanings of the two concepts? This involves some interpretation of each concept's language.
- Functional:** How similar are the results of executing the two concepts? This involves understanding what will happen if the two concepts are implemented, performed, or otherwise executed.

Based on NIST IR 8477, STRM supports five (5) relationship types to describe the logical similarity between two distinct concepts:

- Subset Of
- Intersects With
- Equal
- Superset Of
- No Relationship



FDE #	Focal Document Element (FDE) Description	STRM Rationale	STRM Relationship	SCF Control	SCF #	Secure Controls Framework (SCF) Control Description	Strength of Relationship (optional)	Notes (optional)
Principle 1	Patch applications	Functional	intersects with	Vulnerability Exploitation Analysis	VPM-03.1	Mechanisms exist to identify, assess, prioritize and document the potential impact(s) and likelihood(s) of applicable internal and external threats exploiting known vulnerabilities.	5	
		Functional	intersects with	Unsupported Systems	TDA-17	Mechanisms exist to prevent unsupported systems by: (1) Replacing systems when support for the components is no longer available from the developer, vendor or manufacturer; and (2) Requiring justification and documented approval for the continued use of unsupported system components required to satisfy mission/business needs.	5	
		Functional	intersects with	Continuous Vulnerability Remediation Activities	VPM-04	Mechanisms exist to address new threats and vulnerabilities on an ongoing basis and ensure assets are protected against known attacks.	5	
		Functional	intersects with	Vulnerability Remediation Process	VPM-02	Mechanisms exist to ensure that vulnerabilities are properly identified, tracked and remediated.	5	
		Functional	intersects with	Stable Versions	VPM-04.1	Mechanisms exist to install the latest stable version of any software and/or security-related updates on all applicable systems.	5	
		Functional	intersects with	Vulnerability Scanning	VPM-06	Mechanisms exist to detect vulnerabilities and configuration errors by routine vulnerability scanning of systems and applications.	5	
		Functional	intersects with	Software & Firmware Patching	VPM-05	Mechanisms exist to conduct software patching for all deployed operating systems, applications and firmware.	5	
		Functional	intersects with	Unsupported Internet Browsers & Email Clients	CFG-04.2	Mechanisms exist to allow only approved Internet browsers and email clients to run on systems.	5	
		Functional	intersects with	Attack Surface Scope	VPM-01.1	Mechanisms exist to define and manage the scope for its attack surface management activities.	5	
		Functional	intersects with	Configuration Management Database (CMDB)	AST-02.9	Mechanisms exist to implement and manage a Configuration Management Database (CMDB), or similar technology, to monitor and govern technology asset-specific information.	5	
Functional	subset of	Vulnerability & Patch Management Program (VPMP)	VPM-01	Mechanisms exist to facilitate the implementation and monitoring of vulnerability management controls.	10			
Principle 2	Patch operating systems	Functional	intersects with	Continuous Vulnerability Remediation Activities	VPM-04	Mechanisms exist to address new threats and vulnerabilities on an ongoing basis and ensure assets are protected against known attacks.	5	
		Functional	intersects with	Unsupported Internet Browsers & Email Clients	CFG-04.2	Mechanisms exist to allow only approved Internet browsers and email clients to run on systems.	5	
		Functional	intersects with	Vulnerability Scanning	VPM-06	Mechanisms exist to detect vulnerabilities and configuration errors by routine vulnerability scanning of systems and applications.	5	
		Functional	intersects with	Attack Surface Scope	VPM-01.1	Mechanisms exist to define and manage the scope for its attack surface management activities.	5	
		Functional	intersects with	Vulnerability Exploitation Analysis	VPM-03.1	Mechanisms exist to identify, assess, prioritize and document the potential impact(s) and likelihood(s) of applicable internal and external threats exploiting known vulnerabilities.	5	
		Functional	intersects with	Configuration Management Database (CMDB)	AST-02.9	Mechanisms exist to implement and manage a Configuration Management Database (CMDB), or similar technology, to monitor and govern technology asset-specific information.	5	
		Functional	intersects with	Vulnerability Remediation Process	VPM-02	Mechanisms exist to ensure that vulnerabilities are properly identified, tracked and remediated.	5	
		Functional	subset of	Vulnerability & Patch Management Program (VPMP)	VPM-01	Mechanisms exist to facilitate the implementation and monitoring of vulnerability management controls.	10	
		Functional	intersects with	Unsupported Systems	TDA-17	Mechanisms exist to prevent unsupported systems by: (1) Replacing systems when support for the components is no longer available from the developer, vendor or manufacturer; and (2) Requiring justification and documented approval for the continued use of unsupported system components required to satisfy mission/business needs.	5	
		Functional	intersects with	Stable Versions	VPM-04.1	Mechanisms exist to install the latest stable version of any software and/or security-related updates on all applicable systems.	5	
Principle 3	Multi-factor authentication	Functional	intersects with	Network Access to Non-Privileged Accounts	IAC-06.2	Mechanisms exist to utilize Multi-Factor Authentication (MFA) to authenticate network access for non-privileged accounts.	5	
		Functional	intersects with	Network Access to Privileged Accounts	IAC-06.1	Mechanisms exist to utilize Multi-Factor Authentication (MFA) to authenticate network access for privileged accounts.	5	
		Functional	intersects with	Local Access to Privileged Accounts	IAC-06.3	Mechanisms exist to utilize Multi-Factor Authentication (MFA) to authenticate local access for privileged accounts.	5	
		Functional	intersects with	Multi-Factor Authentication (MFA)	IAC-06	Automated mechanisms exist to enforce Multi-Factor Authentication (MFA) for: (1) Remote network access; (2) Third-party systems, applications and/or services; and/or (3) Non-console access to critical systems or systems that store, transmit and/or process sensitive/regulate data.	5	
Principle 4	Restrict administrative privileges	Functional	intersects with	Privileged Accounts	IAC-21.3	Mechanisms exist to restrict the assignment of privileged accounts to organization-defined personnel or roles without management approval.	5	
		Functional	intersects with	Least Privilege	IAC-21	Mechanisms exist to utilize the concept of least privilege, allowing only authorized access to processes necessary to accomplish assigned tasks in accordance with organizational business functions.	5	
		Functional	intersects with	Separation of Duties (SoD)	HRS-11	Mechanisms exist to implement and maintain Separation of Duties (SoD) to prevent potential inappropriate activity without collusion.	5	
		Functional	intersects with	Position Categorization	HRS-02	Mechanisms exist to manage personnel security risk by assigning a risk designation to all positions and establishing screening criteria for individuals filling those positions.	5	
		Functional	intersects with	Privileged Account Identifiers	IAC-09.5	Mechanisms exist to uniquely manage privileged accounts to identify the account as a privileged user or service.	5	
		Functional	intersects with	Privileged Account Management (PAM)	IAC-16	Mechanisms exist to restrict and control privileged access rights for users and services.	5	
		Functional	intersects with	Role-Based Access Control (RBAC)	IAC-08	Mechanisms exist to enforce a Role-Based Access Control (RBAC) policy over users and resources that applies need-to-know and fine-grained access control for sensitive/regulate data access.	5	
Principle 5	Application control	Functional	subset of	Change Management Program	CHG-01	Mechanisms exist to facilitate the implementation of a change management program.	10	
		Functional	intersects with	Prohibit Installation Without Privileged Status	END-03	Automated mechanisms exist to prohibit software installations without explicitly assigned privileged status.	5	
		Functional	subset of	Endpoint Security	END-01	Mechanisms exist to facilitate the implementation of endpoint security controls.	10	
		Functional	intersects with	Endpoint Protection Measures	END-02	Mechanisms exist to protect the confidentiality, integrity, availability and safety of endpoint devices.	5	
		Functional	intersects with	Restrict Roles Permitted To Install Software	CFG-05.2	Mechanisms exist to configure systems to prevent the installation of software, unless the action is performed by a privileged user or service.	5	
		Functional	intersects with	Configuration Change Control	CHG-02	Mechanisms exist to govern the technical configuration change control processes.	5	
		Functional	subset of	Configuration Management Program	CFG-01	Mechanisms exist to facilitate the implementation of configuration management controls.	10	
Principle 6	Restrict Microsoft Office macros	Functional	intersects with	User-Installed Software	CFG-05	Mechanisms exist to restrict the ability of non-privileged users to install unauthorized software.	5	
		Functional	intersects with	System Hardening Through Baseline Configurations	CFG-02	Mechanisms exist to develop, document and maintain secure baseline configurations for technology platforms that are consistent with industry-accepted system hardening standards.	5	
		Functional	intersects with	Malicious Code Protection (Anti-Malware)	END-04	Mechanisms exist to utilize antimalware technologies to detect and eradicate malicious code.	5	
		Functional	subset of	Configuration Management Program	CFG-01	Mechanisms exist to facilitate the implementation of configuration management controls.	10	
		Functional	intersects with	Prohibit Installation Without Privileged Status	END-03	Automated mechanisms exist to prohibit software installations without explicitly assigned privileged status.	5	
		Functional	intersects with	Restrict Roles Permitted To Install Software	CFG-05.2	Mechanisms exist to configure systems to prevent the installation of software, unless the action is performed by a privileged user or service.	5	

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Principle 7	User application hardening	Functional	intersects with	System Hardening Through Baseline Configurations	CFG-02	Mechanisms exist to develop, document and maintain secure baseline configurations for technology platforms that are consistent with industry-accepted system hardening standards.	5	
		Functional	intersects with	Endpoint Protection Measures	END-02	Mechanisms exist to protect the confidentiality, integrity, availability and safety of endpoint devices.	5	
		Functional	subset of	Configuration Management Program	CFG-01	Mechanisms exist to facilitate the implementation of configuration management controls.	10	
		Functional	subset of	Endpoint Security	END-01	Mechanisms exist to facilitate the implementation of endpoint security controls.	10	
		Functional	intersects with	Prohibit Installation Without Privileged Status	END-03	Automated mechanisms exist to prohibit software installations without explicitly assigned privileged status.	5	
Principle 8	Regular backups	Functional	intersects with	Testing for Reliability & Integrity	BCD-11.1	Mechanisms exist to routinely test backups that verify the reliability of the backup process, as well as the integrity and availability of the data.	5	
		Functional	intersects with	Test Restoration Using Sampling	BCD-11.5	Mechanisms exist to utilize sampling of available backups to test recovery capabilities as part of business continuity plan testing.	5	
		Functional	intersects with	Data Backups	BCD-11	Mechanisms exist to create recurring backups of data, software and/or system images, as well as verify the integrity of these backups, to ensure the availability of the data to satisfying Recovery Time Objectives (RTOs) and Recovery Point Objectives (RPOs).	5	