

BA: First Line of Defense Against A Security Breach





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Hans Eckman - <u>HansEckman.com</u>

- o <u>Hans@HansEckman.com</u>
- o <u>http://www.linkedin.com/in/hanseckman</u>
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Disclaimers

- Unless otherwise noted, all examples are from the <u>Verizon</u> <u>"2015 Data Breach Investigations Report"</u>.
- The content in this presentation and discussion are THE SOLE RESPONSIBILITY OF HANS ECKMAN, and does not express the views SunTrust Bank.
- This presentation contains NO SunTrust Bank information, examples, policies or approaches.



Welcome

> This session is for you, so please participate.

- This is a high level introduction to general security terms and topics that business analysts should consider during a project.
- > No animals were harmed during the creation of this presentation. Please support your local rescue groups.







Why is the BA the First Line of Defense?

- Requirements are the first opportunity to protect against errors and data breaches.
- > Early discussions can save countless hours of rework.
- The BA must be the advocate for access control, data integrity and security, as well as for the business needs.
- > Security and Fraud Prevention are important business needs.

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Data Breach Hall of Fame – Tom's Guide Top 10

- 1. Heartland Payment Systems, 2008-2009: 130 million
- 2. Target Stores, 2013: 110 million
- 3. Sony online entertainment services, 2011: 102 million
- 4. National Archive and Records Administration, 2008: 76 million
- 5. Anthem, 2015: 69 to 80 million
- **6. Epsilon**, 2011: 60 to 250 million
- 7. Home Depot, 2014: 56 million payment cards
- 8. Evernote, 2013: More than 50 million
- 9. Living Social, 2013: More than 50 million
- 10. TJX Companies Inc., 2006-2007: At least 46 million
- Honorable mention: Sony Pictures Entertainment, 2014: Company's inner workings completely exposed

Source: http://www.tomsguide.com/us/biggest-data-breaches,news-19083.html



Data Breach Story - Target

- November 27 to December 18 2013 [Delayed discovery]
- Phishing email installed Citadel (Zeus variant) in Fazio Mechanical (refrigeration contractor) computers. [Phishing, Inadequate Anti-virus]
- Hackers used Fazio Mechanical's login to gain access through the Target's Ariba supplier portal. [Single Factor Authentication]
- Hackers exploited vulnerabilities in Windows servers. [SQL injection attack]
- Trojan.POSRAM used to copy credit/debit card from RAM on Target's POS system.
- > \$252 million cost to date

Source: <u>http://www.zdnet.com/article/anatomy-of-the-target-data-breach-missed-opportunities-and-lessons-learned/</u>

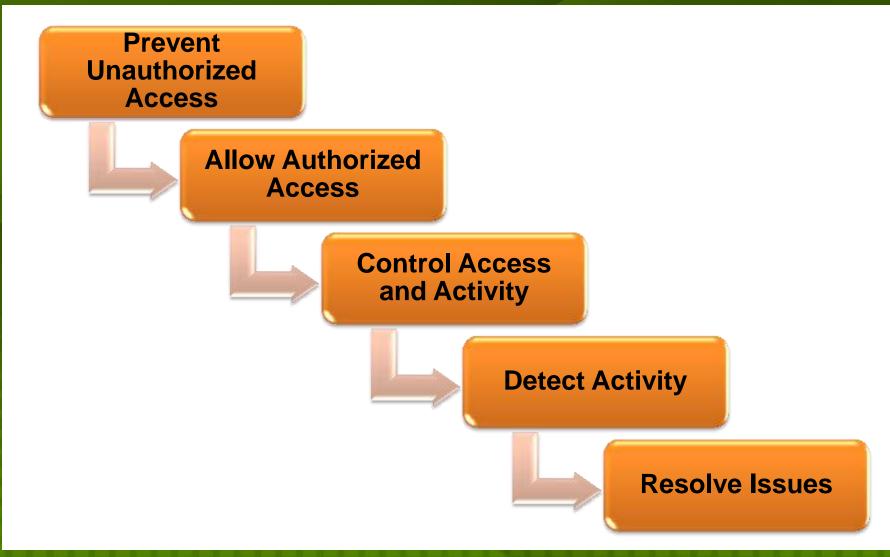
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What Happens When You Don't Take Action

- > On average, 80% of breaches are from external.
- 23% of recipients now open phishing messages and 11% click on attachments. Nearly 50% open emails and click on phishing links within the first hour.
- > 99.9% of the exploited vulnerabilities were compromised more than a year after the CVE (Common Vulnerabilities and Exposures) was published.
- > 0.03% of all mobile devices are compromised each day.
- > The forecasted average loss for a breach of 1,000 records is between \$52,000 and \$87,000.
- > 55% of internal incidents were privilege abuse.
- > Loss due to errors:
 - **o 30% Sensitive information reaching incorrect recipients**
 - 17% Publishing nonpublic data to public web servers
 - 12% Insecure disposal of personal and medical data

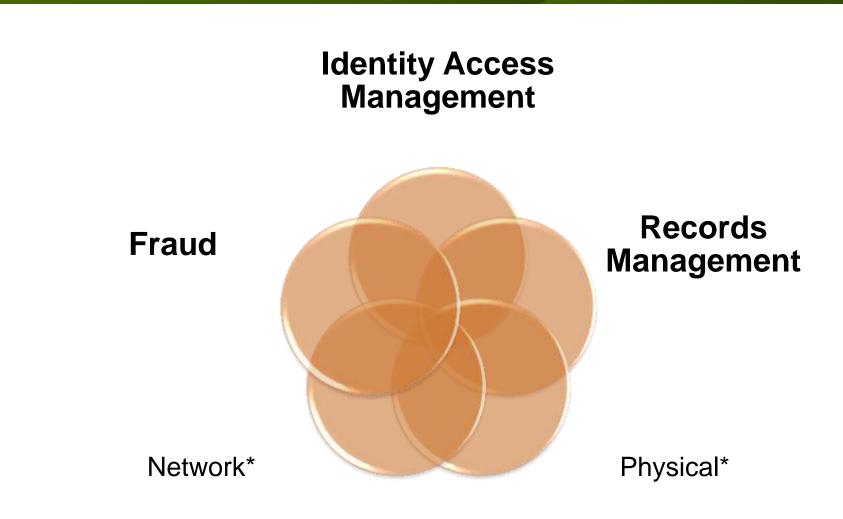


Tiers of Security





Security Landscape



*Network and physical security are not typical requirements in software projects.



Identity Access Management (IAM)



Identity

- Course grain entitlements
- Authentication method
 - Challenge response
 - Adaptive

Access

- Fine grain entitlements
- > Where to manage
 - Centralized: shared repository
 - Distributed: within each application

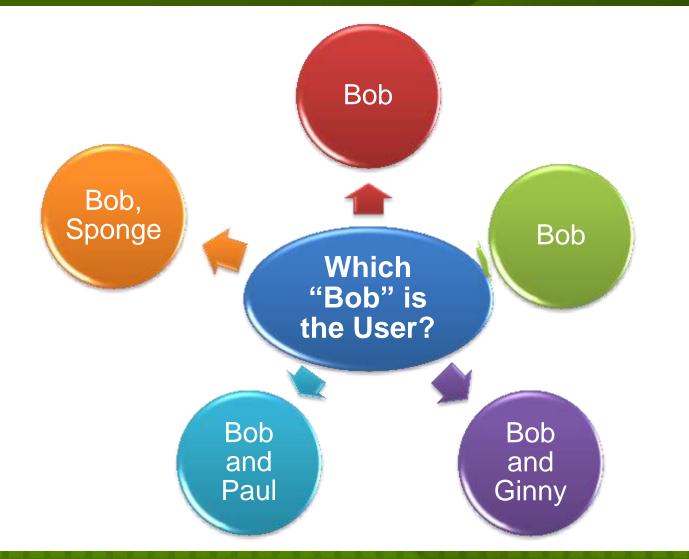


Understanding Adaptive Authentication

- > Risk based approach
 - Step-up authentication
- Multifactor examples
 - \circ IP blocking: restrict access by provider and/or network
 - Location: Geo-blocking, Geo-profiling
 - Trusted device
 - Biometric: prints, facial, shake
 - Token: Time-based key
 - Temporary key: SMS, email, phone
 - User defined factor (e.g. account image, nicknames)
 - CAPTCHA
- > Third party identity

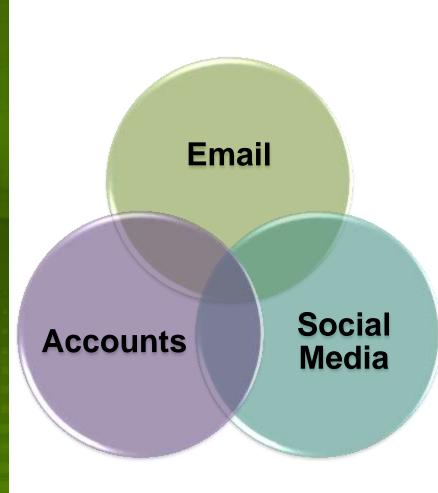


IAM – Mapping Identities





IAM – Password Risks



2014 Common Passwords:

- 1. 123456
- 2. password
- 3. 12345
- 4. 12345678
- 5. qwerty
- 6.123456789
- 7. 1234
- 8. baseball
- 9. dragon
- 10. football
- 11. 1234567
- 12. monkey
- 13. letmein

- 14. abc123 15. 111111 16.mustang
- 17. access
- 18. shadow
- 19. master
- 20. michael
- 21. superman
- 22. 696969
- 23. 123123
- 24. batman
- 25. trustno1

Source: http://gizmodo.com/the-25-most-popular-passwords-of-2014-were-all-doomed-1680596951



IAM – Entitlement Requirements

- > Unclear entitlements
 - What can a user actually View/Modify/Delete?
 - Embedded groups/inherited permissions
 - Assumed requirements or constraints that aren't adequately documented
- Segregation of Duties (SOD)
- Least Privileged Access

- > The top action (55% of incidents) was privilege abuse
- Financial gain and convenience being the primary motivators (40% of incidents)



Records Management





Record Management – Key Concerns

> Updates and Versioning

- Tied to fine grain entitlements
- **Do you care who/how data was changed? Updated?**
- How will versions be used? Forensic analysis only?

Encryption

- Only protects from a breach is outside your system
- Should include seeding
- Can be bypassed by repetitive data (e.g. password duplication)



Record Management – Key Concerns

> Storage

- Will the record be used by more than one system? BI applications?
- If used outside the system of record, does the record bypass fine grain entitlements?

> Retention

- Must comply with all corporate, compliance and regulatory requirements.
- Keeping records longer than needed can cause more harm than deletion. (discovery)
- Must be consistently applied.



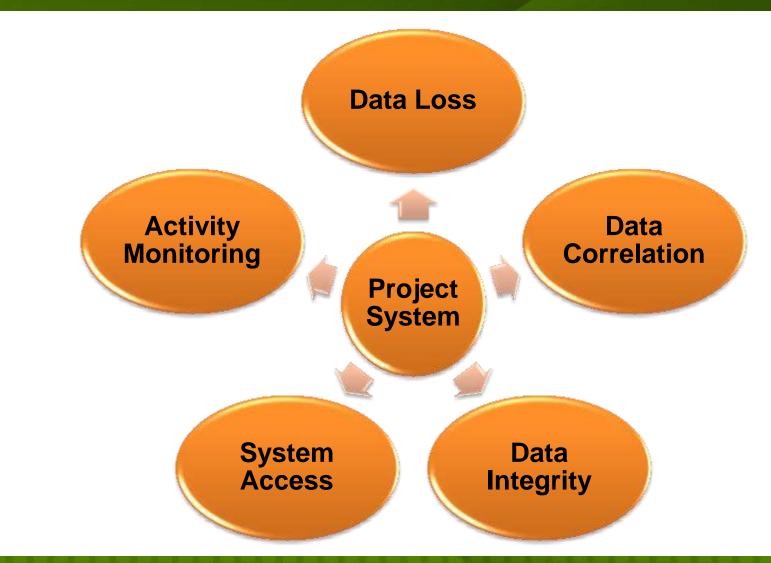
Fraud Management



- Starts with a change: access, record, config
- System or user must be aware of change to determine risk
- Validate if change exceeds risk tolerance
- If action is required, remediation process must be defined



Fraud Analytics





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Appendix

Verizon "2015 Data Breach Investigations Report"

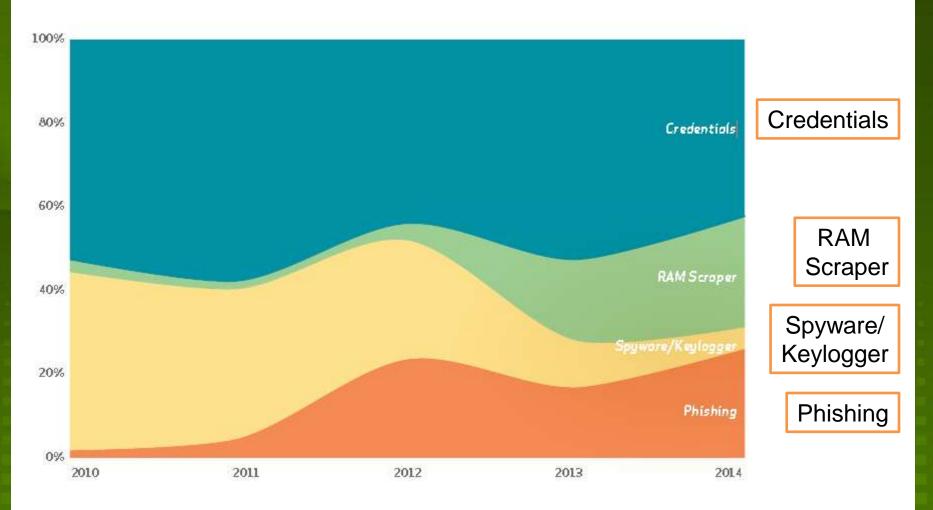
Interesting Facts



~80% of breaches are external.

Source: Verizon "2015 Data Breach Investigations Report"





Source: Verizon "2015 Data Breach Investigations Report"



In 60% of cases, attackers are able to compromise an organization within minutes.

Source: Verizon "2015 Data Breach Investigations Report"



Phishing Attacks

23% of recipients now open phishing messages and 11% click on attachments.

Nearly 50% open emails and click on phishing links within the first hour.

Source: Verizon "2015 Data Breach Investigations Report"



For two years, more than twothirds of incidents that comprise the Cyber-Espionage pattern have featured phishing.

Over 9,000 domains and 50,000 phishing URLs tracked each month.

Source: Verizon "2015 Data Breach Investigations Report"



99.9% of the exploited vulnerabilities were compromised more than a year after the CVE (Common Vulnerabilities and Exposures) was published.

Ten CVEs account for almost 97% of the exploits.

Half of the CVEs exploited in 2014 fell within two weeks.

Source: Verizon "2015 Data Breach Investigations Report"



<u>Mobile Malware</u> I got 99 problems and mobile malware isn't even 1% of them.

0.03% out of tens of millions of mobile devices, the number of ones infected with truly malicious exploits was negligible.

Source: Verizon "2015 Data Breach Investigations Report"



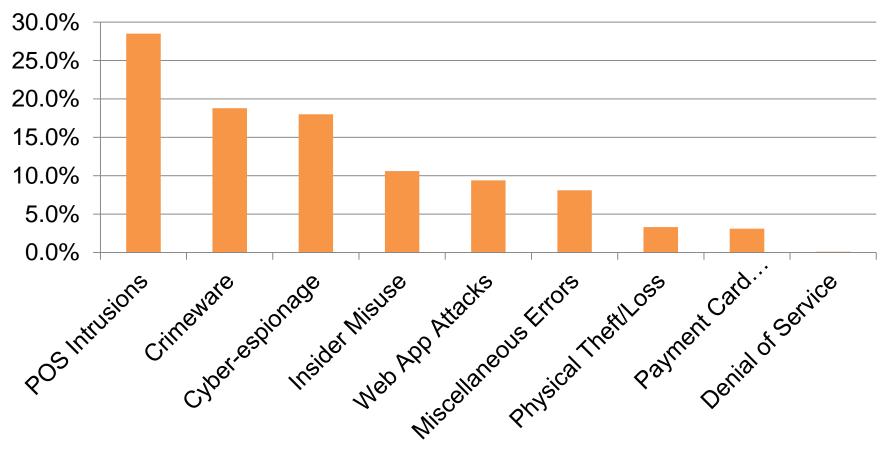
Cost of Data Breaches

The forecast average loss for a breach of 1,000 records is between \$52,000 and \$87,000.

Source: Verizon "2015 Data Breach Investigations Report"



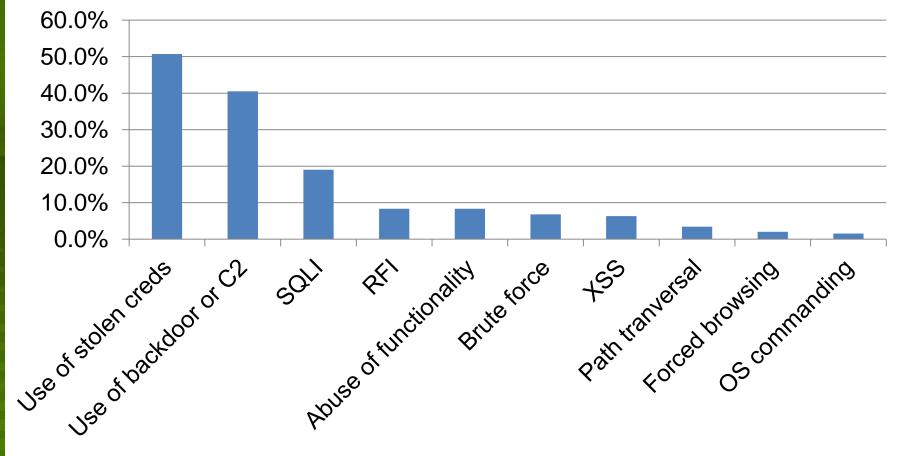
Incident Classification - Confirmed Data Breaches



Source: Verizon "2015 Data Breach Investigations Report"



Web App Attacks



Source: Verizon "2015 Data Breach Investigations Report"



Insider Misuse

The top action (55% of incidents) was privilege abuse

Financial gain and convenience being the primary motivators (40% of incidents)

Source: Verizon "2015 Data Breach Investigations Report"



Miscellaneous Errors

System administrators were the prime actors in over 60% of incidents.

- Sensitive information reaching incorrect recipients 30% of incidents
- Publishing nonpublic data to public web servers 17% of incidents
- Insecure disposal of personal and medical data 12% of incidents

Source: Verizon "2015 Data Breach Investigations Report"

Verizon "2015 Data Breach Investigations Report"

JAN: SNAPCHAT

• 4.5 million compromised names and phone numbers

FEB: KICKSTARTER

• 5.6 million victims

MAR: KOREAN TELECOM

• One of the year's largest breaches affected 12 million customers

APR: HEARTBLEED

 First of three open-source vulnerabilities in 2014

MAY: eBAY

 Database of 145 million customers compromised

JUN: PF CHANG'S

• Most high-profile breach of the month

JUL: ENERGETIC BEAR

 Cyberspying operation targeted the energy industry

AUG: CYBERVOR

• 1.2 billion compromised credentials

SEP: iCLOUD

Celebrity accounts hacked

OCT: SANDWORM

Attacked a Windows vulnerability

NOV: SONY PICTURES ENTERTAINMENT

• Highest-profile hack of the year

DEC: INCEPTION FRAMEWORK

 Cyber-Espionage attack targeted the public sector

Source: Verizon "2015 Data Breach Investigations Report"



Internet of Things

Verizon experts predict that there will be over 5 billion IoT devices by the end of this decade.

Source: Verizon "2015 Data Breach Investigations Report"