

# **BA: First Line of Defense Against A Security Breach**

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#### **Disclaimers**

- Unless otherwise noted, all examples are from the <u>Verizon</u> <u>"2015 Data Breach Investigations Report"</u>.
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#### 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.



#### 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: <a href="http://www.tomsguide.com/us/biggest-data-breaches,news-19083.html">http://www.tomsguide.com/us/biggest-data-breaches,news-19083.html</a>



## **Data Breach Story - Target**

- November 27 to December 18 2013 [Delayed discovery]
- Phishing email installed Citadel (Zeus variant) 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: <a href="http://www.zdnet.com/article/anatomy-of-the-target-data-breach-missed-opportunities-and-lessons-learned/">http://www.zdnet.com/article/anatomy-of-the-target-data-breach-missed-opportunities-and-lessons-learned/</a>

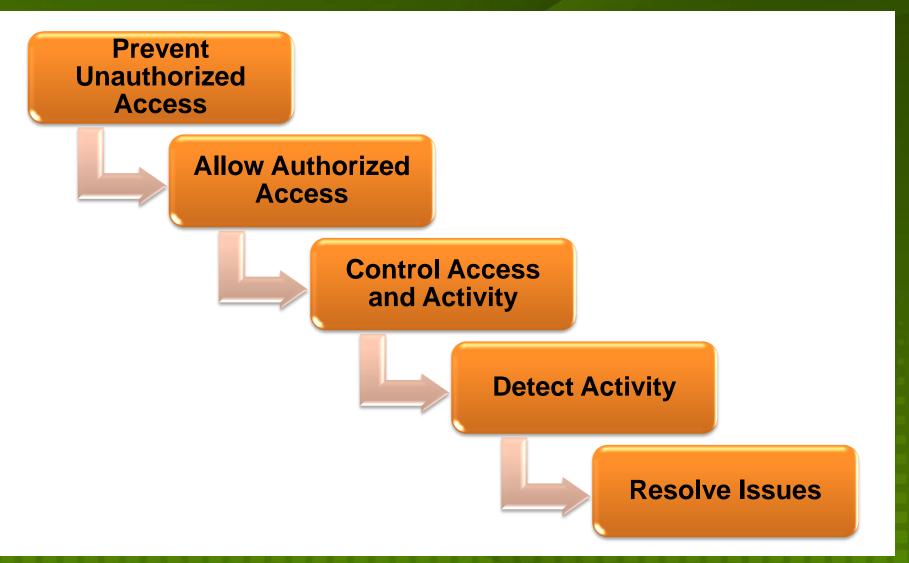


#### What Happens When You Don't Take Action

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



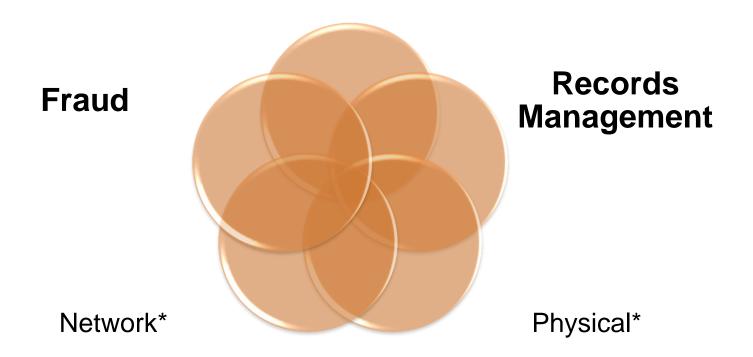
## **Tiers of Security**





# **Security Landscape**

# **Identity Access Management**



<sup>\*</sup>Network and physical security are not typical requirements in software projects.



#### **Identity Access Management (IAM)**

User Identity Access Permissions

#### **Identity**

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

#### **Access**

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

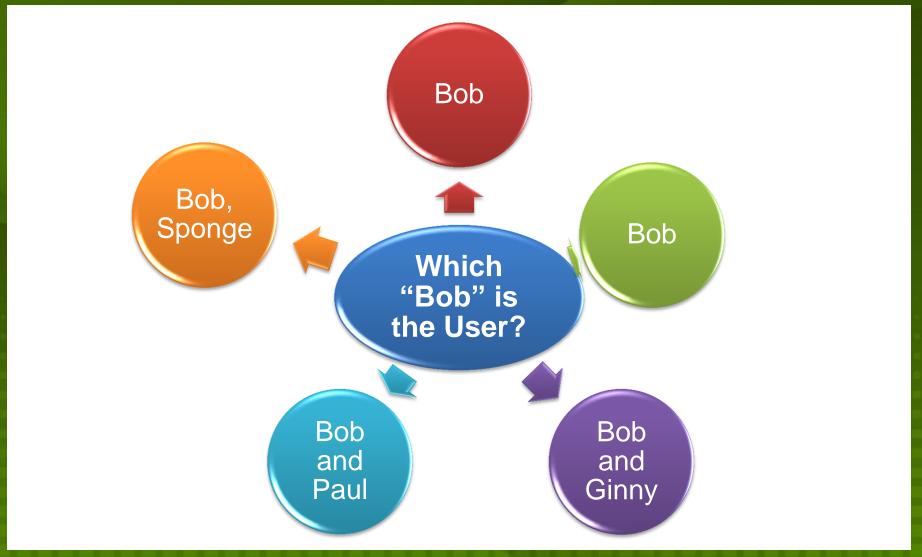


## **Understanding Adaptive Authentication**

- Risk based approach
  - Step-up authentication
- Multifactor examples
  - 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

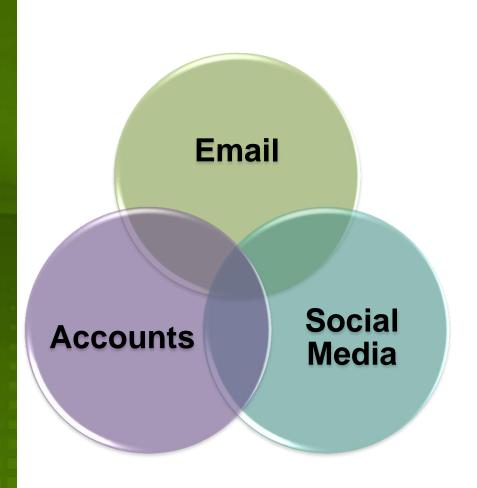


## IAM – Mapping Identities





#### 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: <a href="http://gizmodo.com/the-25-most-popular-passwords-of-2014-were-all-doomed-1680596951">http://gizmodo.com/the-25-most-popular-passwords-of-2014-were-all-doomed-1680596951</a>



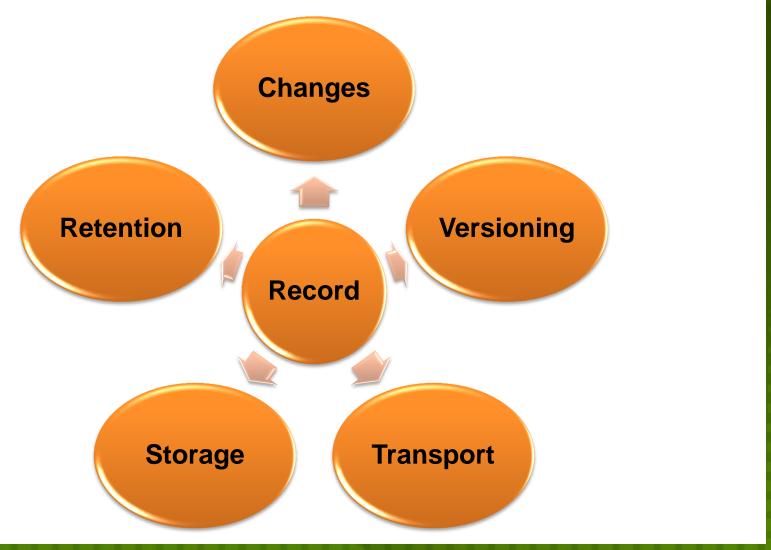
## IAM – Entitlement Requirements

- 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
  - o 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.



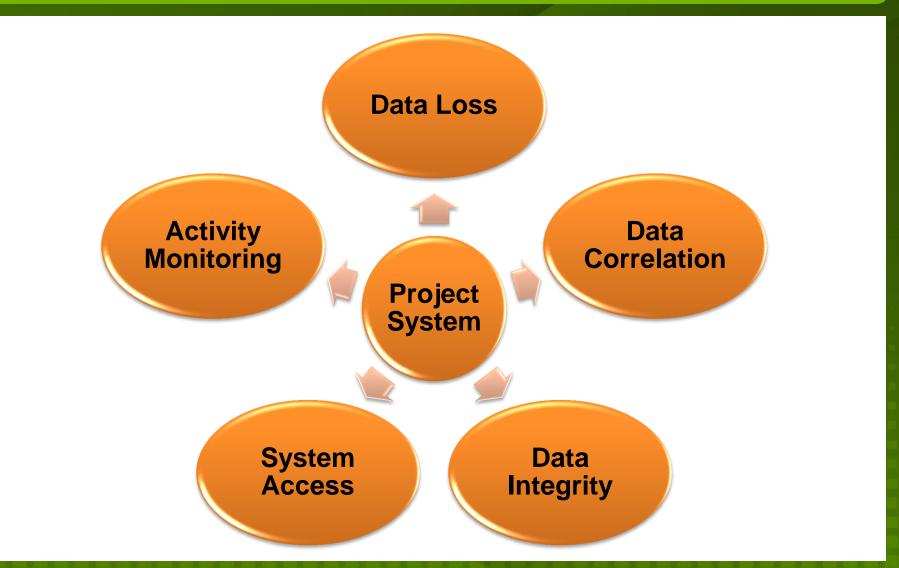
#### **Fraud Management**



- 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**

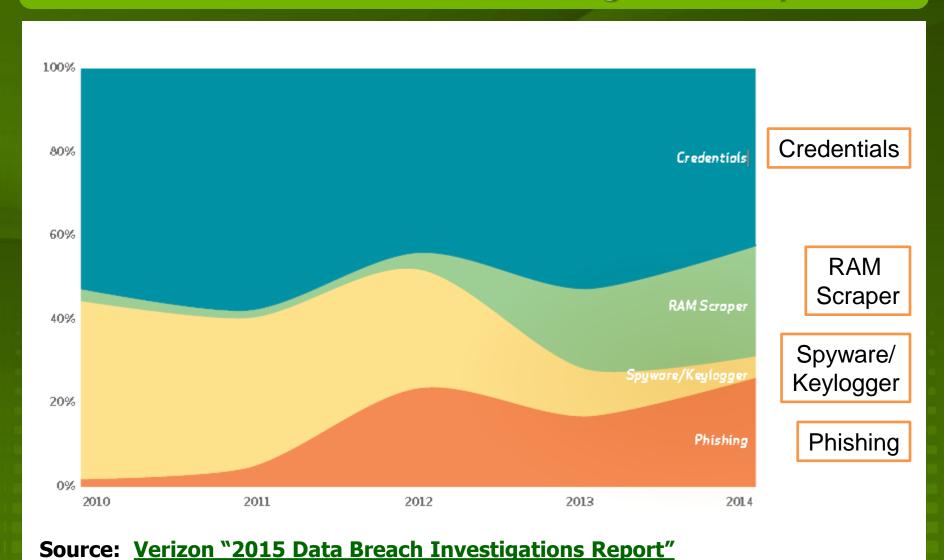
Verizon "2015 Data Breach Investigations Report"

**Interesting Facts** 



~80% of breaches are external.







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



# **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.



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.



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.



# **Mobile Malware**

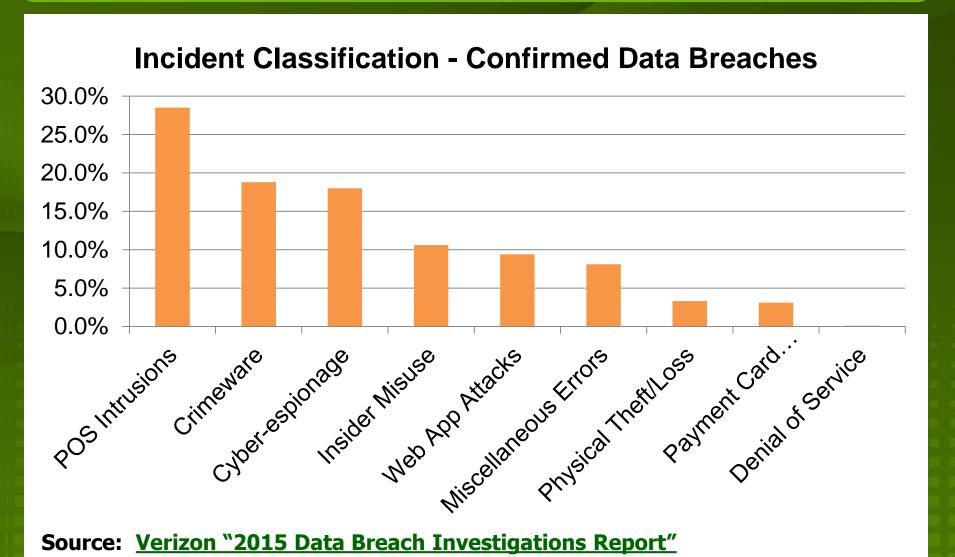
I got 99 problems and mobile malware isn't even 1% of them.

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

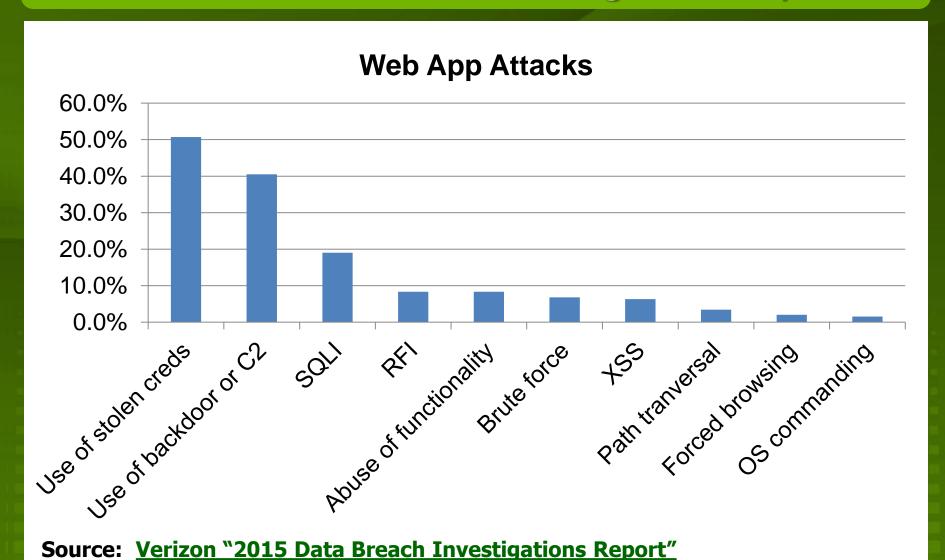


# Cost of Data Breaches The forecast average loss for a breach of 1,000 records is between \$52,000 and \$87,000.











# **Insider Misuse**

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

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



# **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



#### 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



# **Internet of Things**

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