#### **Securely Yours LLC**

#### **Top Security Topics for 2013**

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What auditors must know?

What auditors must do?

Next Steps



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### Background

#### **Movement towards Cloud**

- More Applications in Cloud
- More Critical Data in Cloud

#### **Intensity of Attacks**

- C to C (Country to Country)
- C to C (Company to Company)
- C to C (Consumer to Consumer)

#### **Smart Devices Influx**

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- Critical data on Smart Devices
  - Increased Data Leakage

#### **Increased Regulations**

More scrutiny by Federal & StateMore demands by customers/clients

1. Cyber Insurance Policy

## 1. Cyber Insurance Policy

- Designed to mitigate losses due to cyber incidents
- Vehicle to insure against cyber expenses
- Some policies cover regulatory penalties
- Some policies require minimum controls before the claims are paid
- The positive is that it is a good tool to be part of your overall security program and promotes security awareness
- The negative is that it is very expensive

### 1. Cyber Insurance Policy

#### What auditors must know?

- What is covered? What is not?
- What are the requirements of compliance?

- 1. Review the cyber security insurance policy
- 2. Understand the requirements of the policy for insurance coverage and the state of security required to file claim
- 3. Communicate the requirements to security group

Cyber Insurance Policy
Extended Enterprise



### 2. Extended Enterprise

- Service providers outside of your network
- Typically have access to OR store your confidential information
- May even have access to OR store HIPAA related or PII information
- May or may not have an agreement in place
- May or may not have a Business Associate Agreement
- May provide the following services:
  - Cloud (e.g. Salesforce.com)
  - Backup and Recovery (e.g. Iron Mountain)
  - Delivery (e.g. Fedex etc.)
  - Smart devices (e.g. iCloud, apps which save your information in cloud)
- Potentially your weakest link

### 2. Extended Enterprise

### What auditors must know?

- Identify third parties which provide KEY services
- The responsibilities of the service providers in terms of security
- Third party compliance with the contracted terms (including BAA)
- What steps are taken before bringing in a new service provider (cloud, hosting etc.)

- 1. Identify the KEY service providers
- 2. Ensure that the contracts with key service providers have security requirements and if needed BAA agreements
- 3. Review the process of risk analysis for new service providers

- 1. Cyber Insurance Policy
- 2. Extended Enterprise
- 3. Security Information Event Management

### 3. SIEM

- Data Aggregation: Logs from various sources
- Correlation: Looking for common attributes
- Alerts: Automated analysis and alerts
- Retention: Ability to retain past history
- Automate Compliance: by collecting compliance data
- Commonly known software (Gartner top right Quadrant)
  - HP's Arcsight
  - IBM's Q1 Labs
  - McAfee (Nitro Security)
  - Novell's LogRhythm
- Other known software
  - Splunk
  - LogLogic
  - Symantec and RSA

## 3. SIEM

#### What auditors must know?

- What activity is going on?
- Are their risks which are being ignored or not known?
- What action is taken once an incident is reported or discovered?
- Is appropriate information recorded to understand the activities taking place within the organization?

- Understand the process of log management, logging, log reviewing and incident reporting
- 2. Identify the technologies whose logs are not reviewed or recorded
- 3. Are their correlation analysis done on the log data to identify advanced persistent threats

- 1. Cyber Insurance Policy
- 2. Extended Enterprise
- 3. Security Information Event Management
- 4. Data Leakage

### 4. Data Leakage

- Allows organization to understand the data which is coming inside the organization AND which data is leaving the organization
  - We want to know if unwanted data is coming in (e.g. malware)
  - We want to know if confidential data is leaving (e.g. PHI or PII)
- DLP: assist with data leakage:
  - Data Loss Prevention
  - Symantec
  - McAfee
  - Websense
  - RSA
- NGFW (Next Generation Firewall)
  - Deep packet scanning
  - Sees the content before it comes in
  - Sees the content before it goes out

### 4. Data Leakage

### What auditors must know?

- What sensitive data is leaving the organization?
- In what form the data is leaving?
- What regulatory requirements does your organization have or what agreements you have with your clients (Encryption etc.)

- 1. Review the process of data leaving the organization via different vehicles: emails, Flash drives, FTP, website etc.
- 2. Understand the technology implemented to assist with data leakage
- 3. Verify that regulatory or contractual requirements are met

- 1. Cyber Insurance Policy
- 2. Extended Enterprise
- 3. Security Information Event Management
- 4. Data Leakage
- 5. Appropriate Access

## 5. Appropriate Access

- Knowing the identities
- Knowing the roles
- Knowing the access
- Reviewing the access
- Logging the violations
- Technologies which can help:
  - Work flow
  - Identity and Access Management
  - Password sync and password management
  - Single Sign-on
  - Federated Id

### 5. Appropriate Access

### What auditors must know?

- Does sensitive data have appropriate access?
- Is Access to sensitive data reviewed by appropriate owners?
- Is Identity and Access managed appropriately within the organization?
- Are sensitive data protected through a layered defense?

- 1. Ensure that the access review is performed periodically
- 2. Review the provisioning and de-provisioning process for accuracy
- Review how third party service providers get access to sensitive data
- 4. Understand how the system logs are reviewed and managed



### **Next Steps**

#### **Bird's Eye View of Audit**



# Thank You!

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