Applying Privacy by Design as a Strategy to Reduce Your Attack Surface

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SANS Security Leadership POSTER

CISO Mind Map

Version 1.0

AND

Security Operations Center (SOC) Essential Functions

For Cyber Leaders of Today and Tomorrow

sans.org/curricula/management

CISO MIND MAP

Security Operations

- Prevention
  - Data Protection
    - Encryption, PKI, TLS
    - Data Loss Prevention (DLP)
    - Email Security
  - Network Security
    - Firewall, IDS/IPS, Proxy Filtering
    - VPN, Security Gateway
    - DDoS Protection
  - Application Security
    - Threat Modeling
    - Design Review
    - Secure Coding
    - Static Analysis
    - Web App Scanning
    - WAF, RASP
  - Endpoint Security
    - Antivirus, Anti-malware
    - HIDS/HIPS, FIM
    - App Whitelisting
  - Secure Configurations
  - Active Defense
  - Patching
- Detection
  - Log Management/SIEM
  - Continuous Monitoring
  - Network Security Monitoring
  - NetFlow Analysis
  - Advanced Analytics
  - Threat Hunting
  - Penetration Testing
  - Red Team
  - Vulnerability Scanning
  - Human Sensor
  - Data Loss Prevention (DLP)
  - Security Operations Center (SOC)
  - Threat Intelligence
  - Threat Information Sharing
  - Industry Partnerships
- Response
  - Incident Handling Plan
  - Breach Preparation
  - Tabletop Exercises
  - Forensic Analysis
  - Crisis Management
  - Breach Communications

Legal and Regulatory

- Compliance
  - PCI
  - SOX
  - HIPAA
  - FFIEC, CAT
  - FERPA
  - NERC CIP
  - NIST SP 800-37 and 800-53
- Privacy
  - Privacy Shield
  - EU GDPR
- Audit
  - SSAE 16
  - SOC 2
  - ISO 27001
  - FISMA and FedRAMP
  - NIST SP 800-53A
  - COSO
- Investigations
  - eDiscovery
  - Forensics
- Intellectual Property Protection
- Contract Review
- Customer Requirements
- Lawsuit Risk

Business Enablement

- Product Security
  - Secure DevOps
  - Secure Development Lifecycle
  - Bug Bounties
  - Web, Mobile, Cloud AppSec
- Cloud Computing
  - Cloud Security Architecture
  - Cloud Guidelines
- Mobile
  - Bring Your Own Device (BYOD)
  - Mobile Policy
- Emerging Technologies
  - Internet of Things (IoT)
  - Augmented Reality (AR)
  - Virtual Reality (VR)
- Mergers and Acquisitions
  - Security Due Diligence

CYBER LEADER

Identity and Access Management

- Provisioning/Deprovisioning
- Single Sign On (SSO)
- Federated Single Sign On (FSSO)
- Multi-Factor Authentication
- Role-Based Access Control (RBAC)
- Identity Store (LDAP, ActiveDirectory)

Risk Management

- Risk Management Frameworks
- Risk Assessment Methodology
- Business Impact Analysis
- Risk Assessment Process
- Risk Analysis and Quantification
- Security Awareness
- Vulnerability Management
- Vendor Risk Management
- Physical Security
- Disaster Recovery (DR)
- Business Continuity Planning
- Cyber Insurance
- Policies and Procedures
- Risk Treatment
  - Mitigation Planning, Verification
  - Remediation, Cyber Insurance

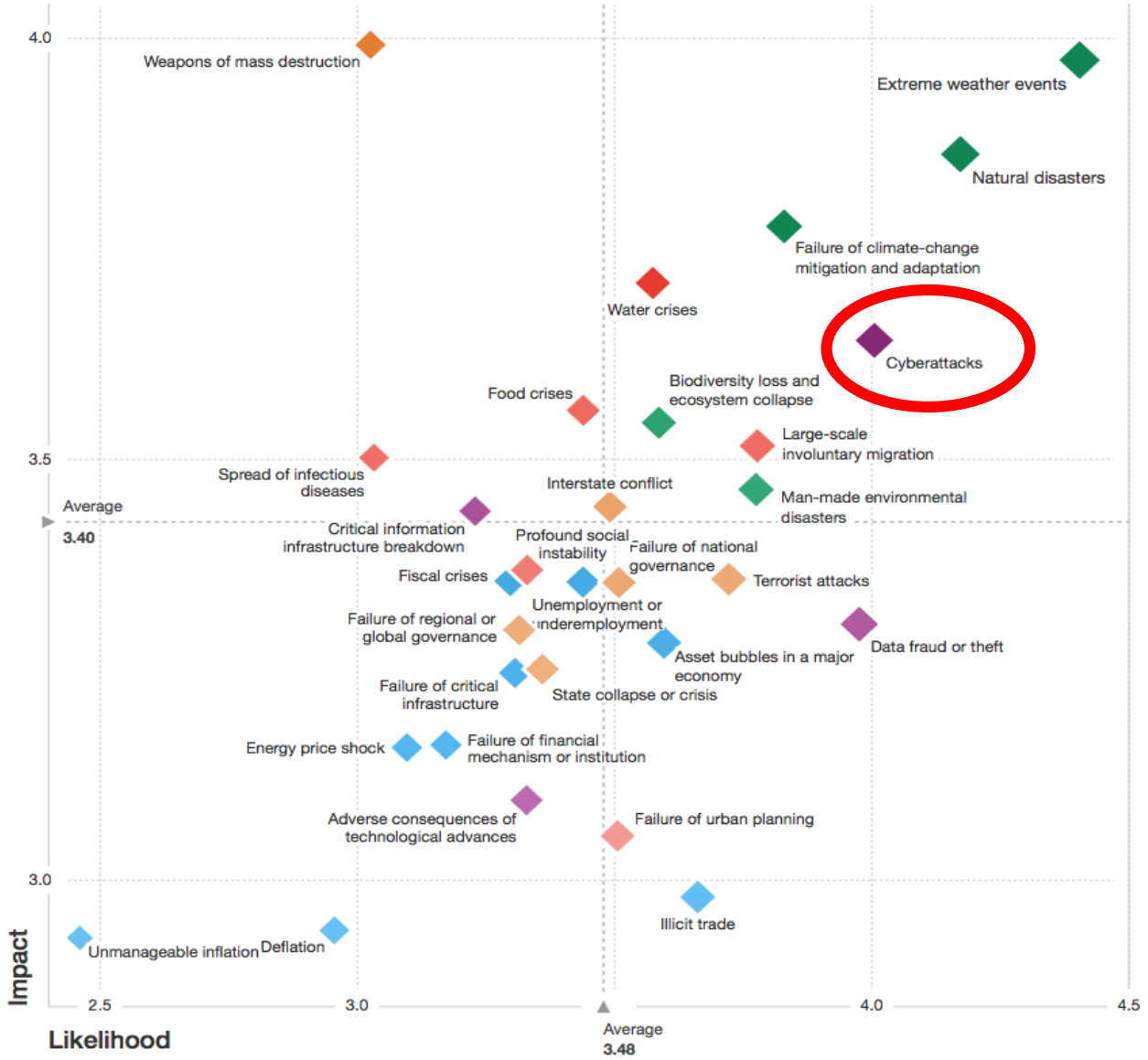
Governance

- Strategy
- Business Alignment
- Risk Management
- Program Framework
  - NIST CSF
  - ISO 27000
- Control Frameworks
  - NIST 800-53
  - Critical Security Controls (CSC)
- Program Structure
- Program Management
- Communications Plan
- Roles and Responsibilities
- Workforce Planning
- Resource Management
- Data Classification
- Security Policy
- Creating a Security Culture
- Security Training
  - Awareness Training
  - Role-Based Training
- Metrics and Reporting
- IT Portfolio Management
- Change Management
- Board Communications

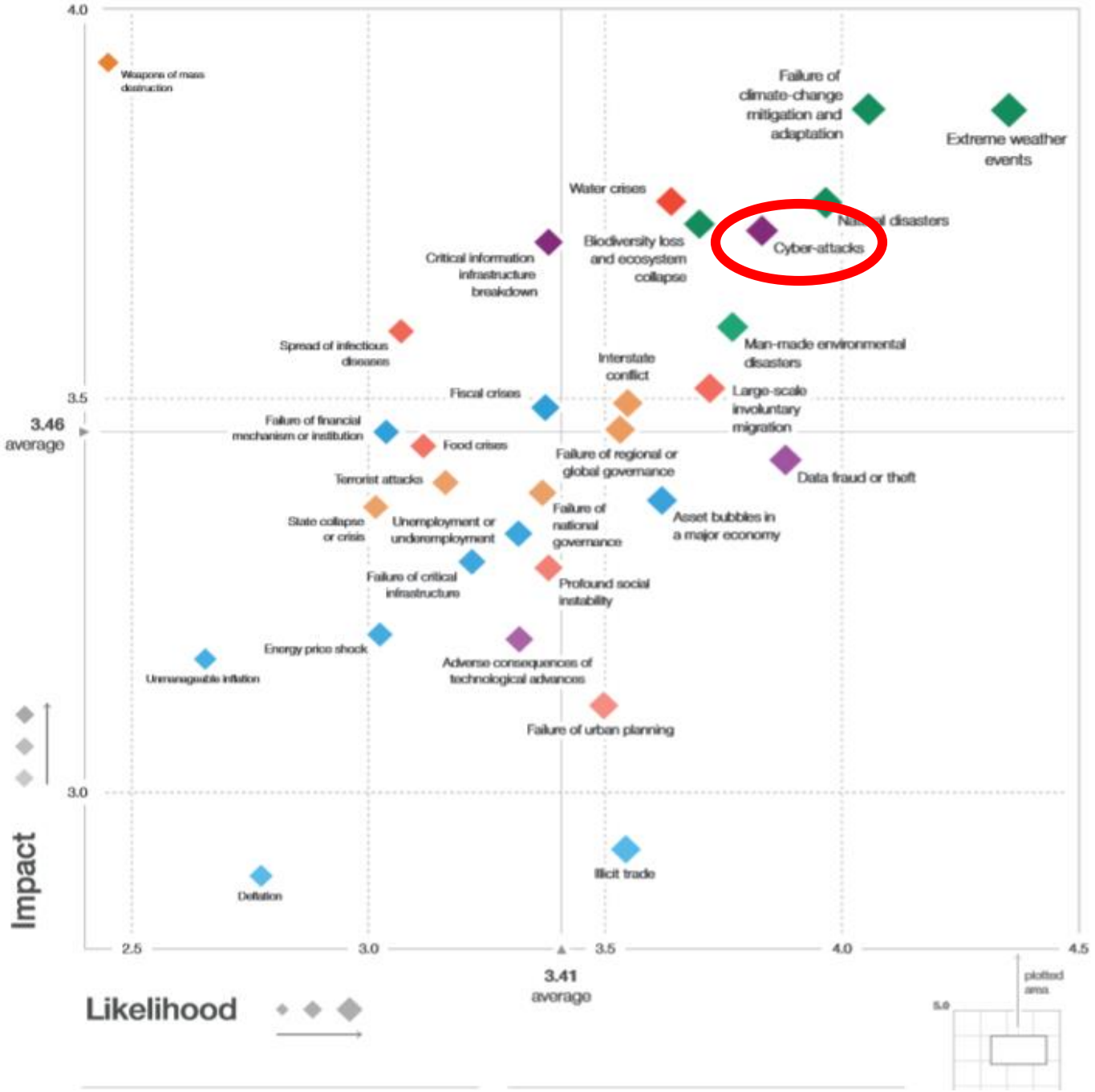
Leadership Skills

- Business Strategy
- Industry Knowledge
- Business Acumen
- Communication Skills
- Presentation Skills
- Strategic Planning
- Technical Leadership
- Security Consulting
- Stakeholder Management
- Negotiations
- Mission and Vision
- Values and Culture
- Roadmap Development
- Business Case Development
- Project Management
- Employee Development
- Financial Planning
- Budgeting
- Innovation
- Marketing
- Leading Change
- Customer Relationships
- Team Building
- Mentoring

Global Risks Report 2018
World Economic Forum



Global Risks Report 2019
World Economic Forum



Number of users on the internet is blowing up

Sizing Legend

= 5M Internet Users

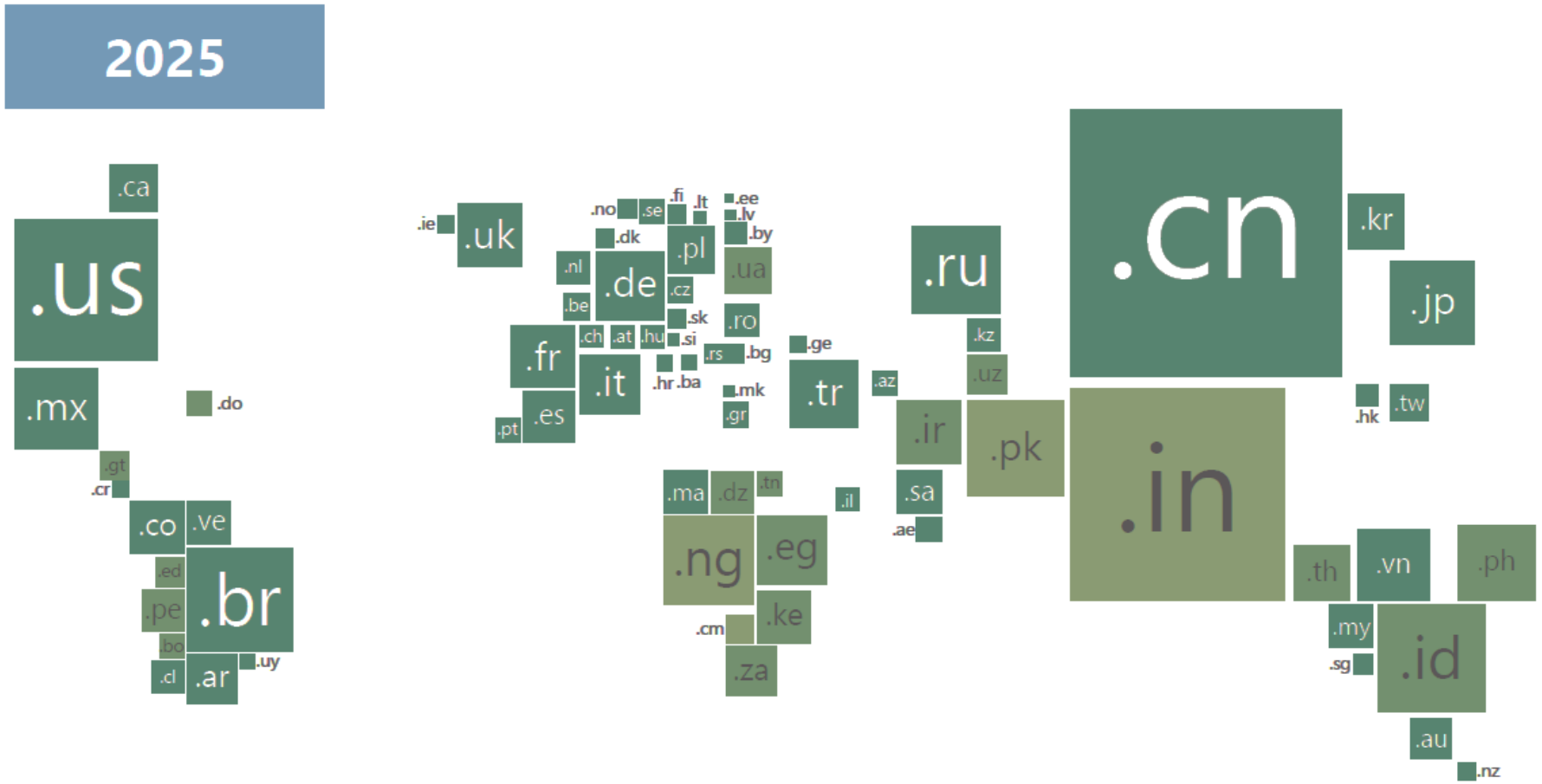
= 10M Internet Users

Percent Penetration of Internet Users

0-20 21-40 41-60 61-80 81-100

Number of Internet Users

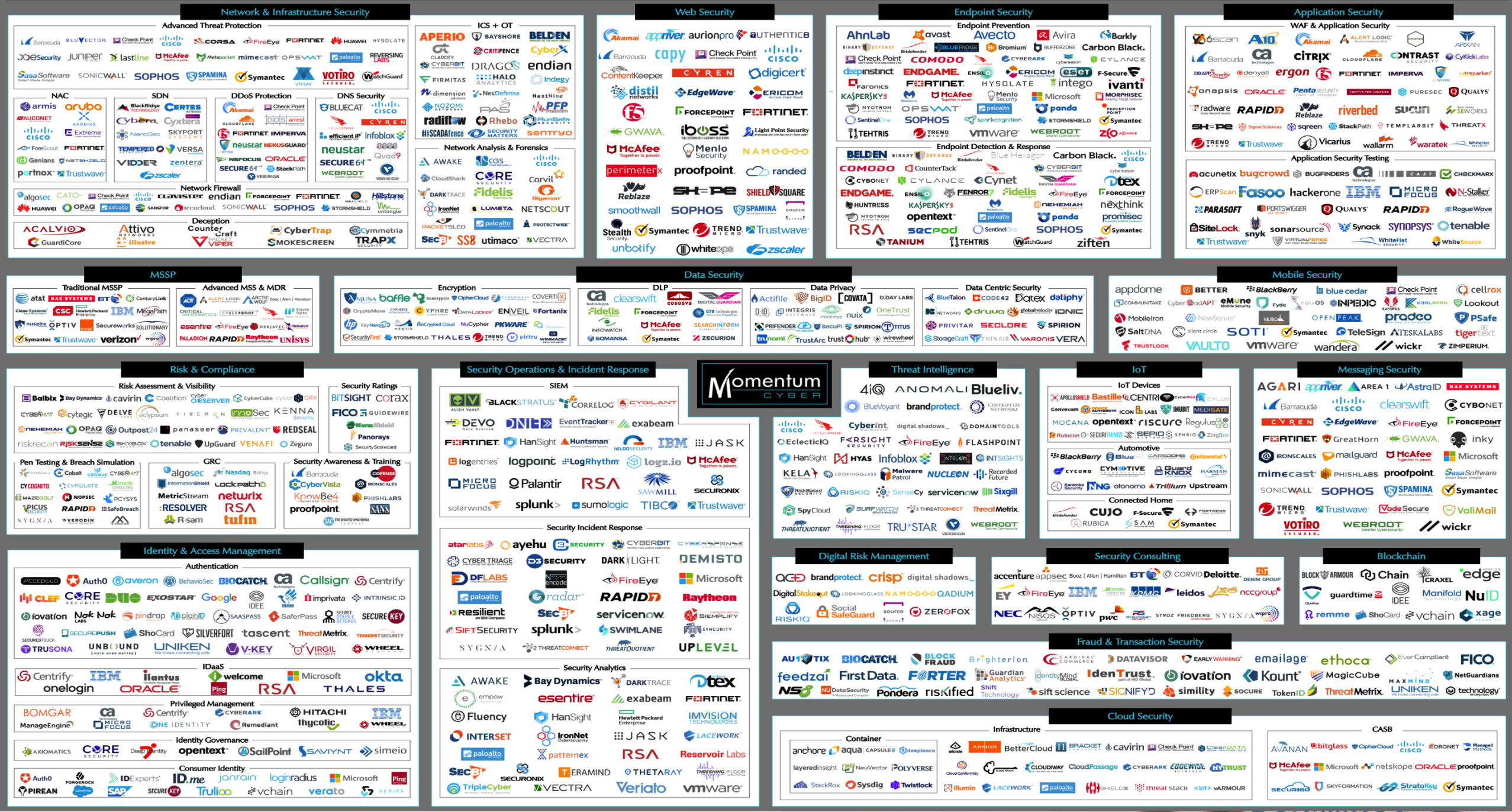
	Brazil	China	France	Germany	India	Japan	Mexico	Nigeria	Russia	USA
2015	127M	751M	54M	72M	283M	109M	68M	66M	90M	287M
2025	173M	1.1B	62M	74M	708M	111M	106M	126M	124M	317M

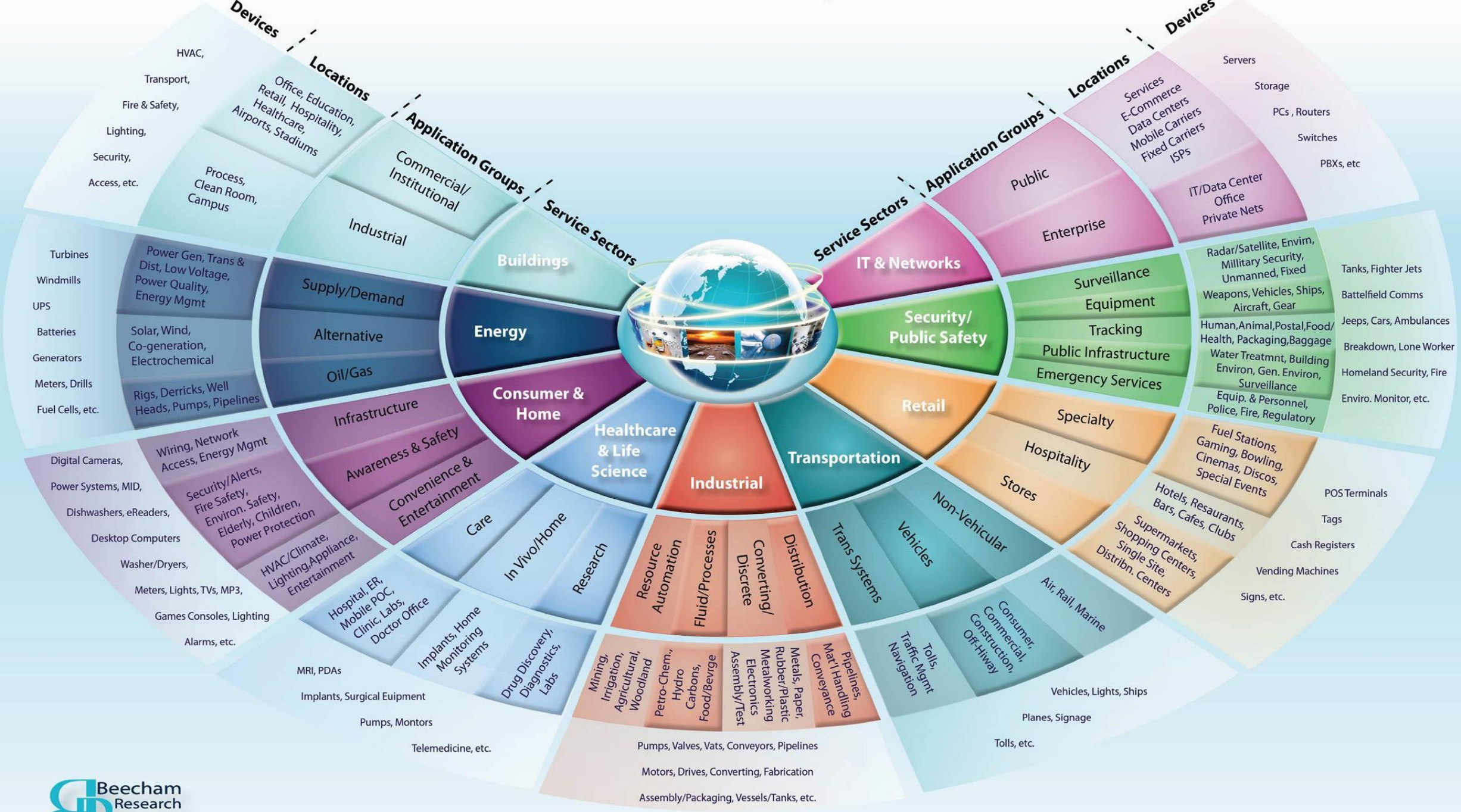


Map concept derived from Geographies of the World's Knowledge, Graham, M., Hale, S.A. and Stephens, M. (Convoco! Edition, London, 2011).

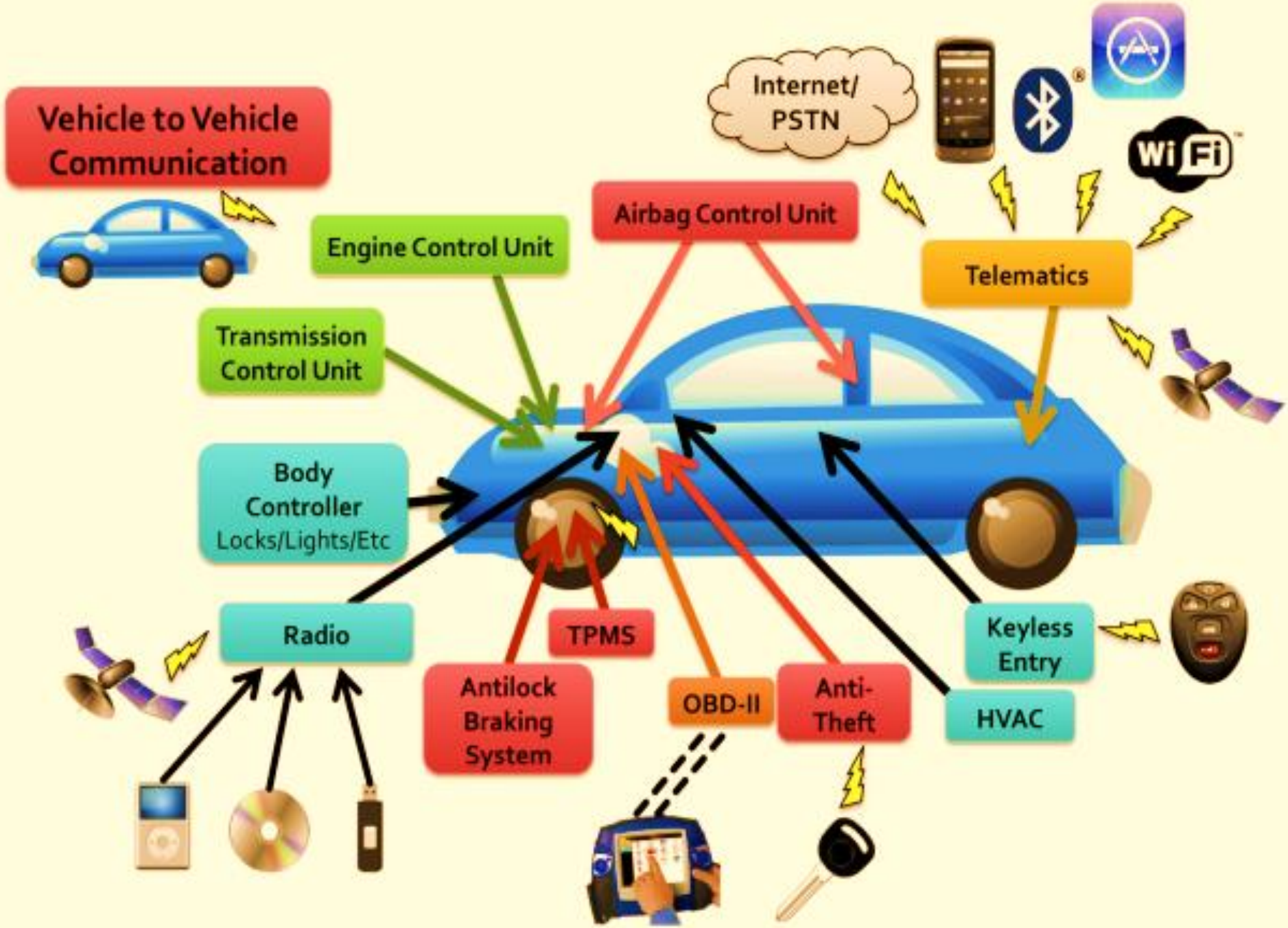

Identity & Access Control
Application and Data
Cloud, Internet and Online
Network and Infrastructure
Governance, Risk, Compliance
Neutralization
Remediation
Mobile and IOT
Marlin & Associates, 2016

CYBERscape v2.5

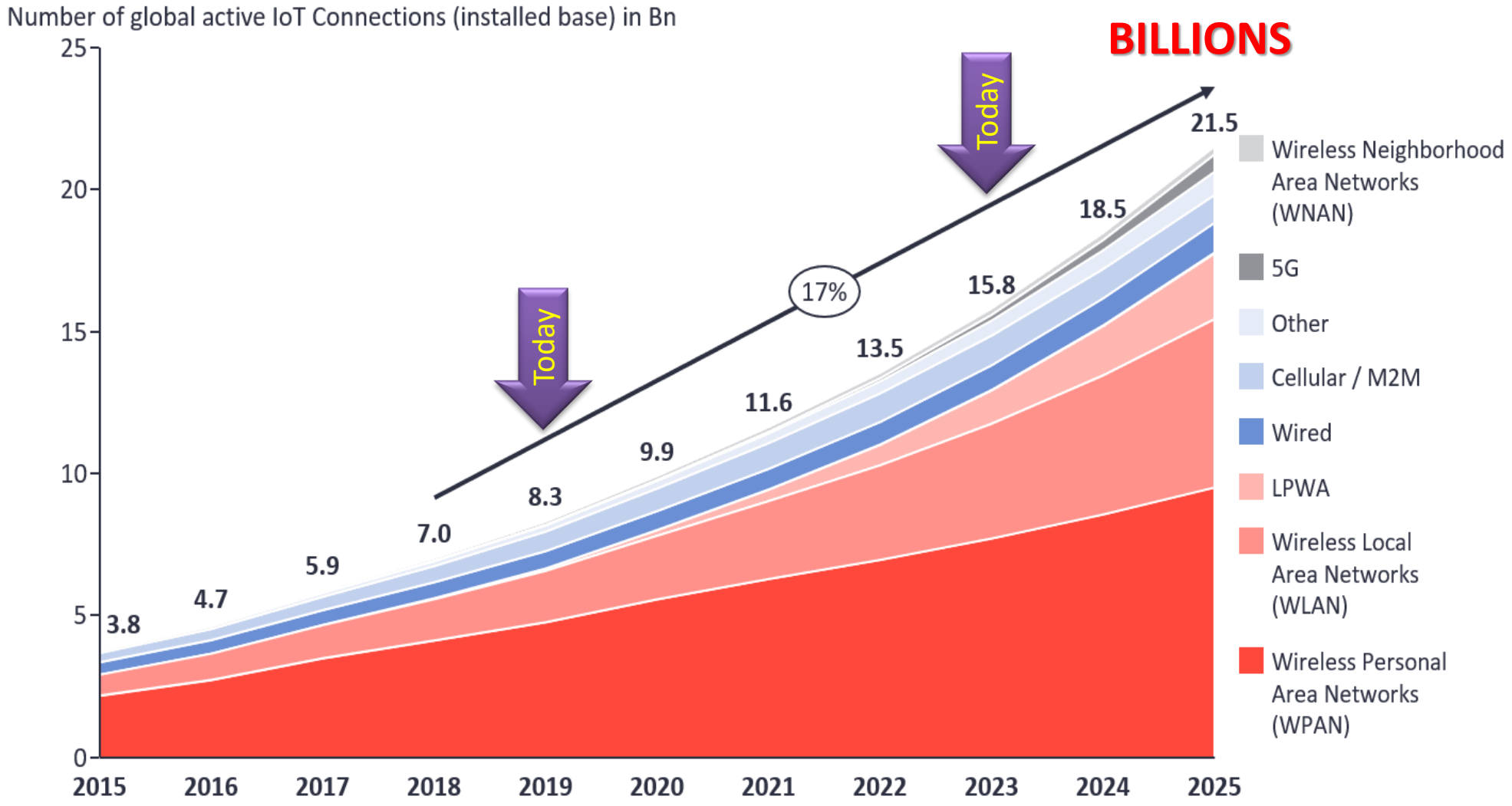


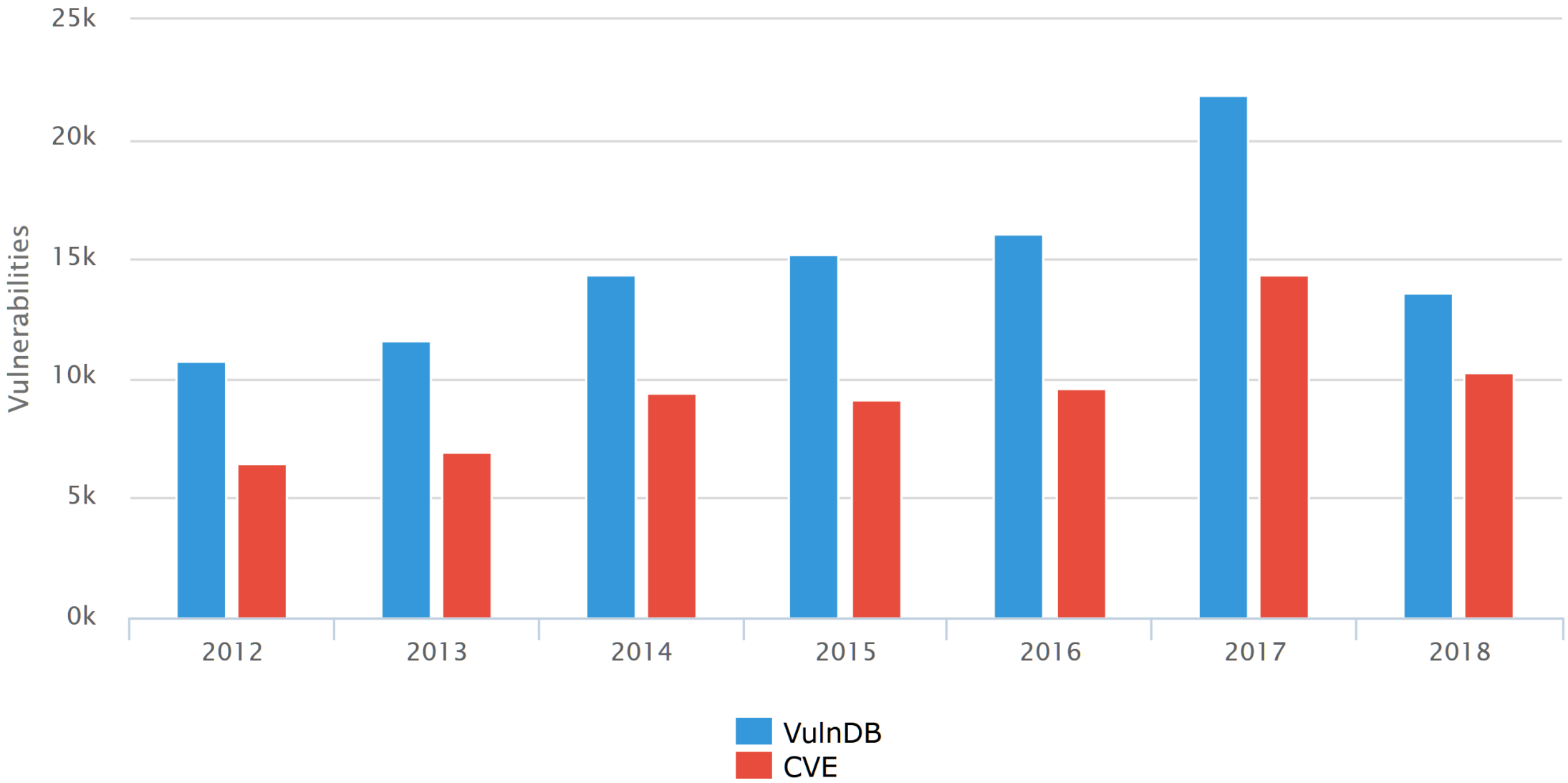


Beecham Research


Vehicle to Vehicle Communication
Internet/ PSTN
Airbag Control Unit
Engine Control Unit
Telematics
Transmission Control Unit
Body Controller Locks/Lights/Etc
Radio
TPMS
Keyless Entry
Antilock Braking System
OBD-II
Anti-Theft
HVAC

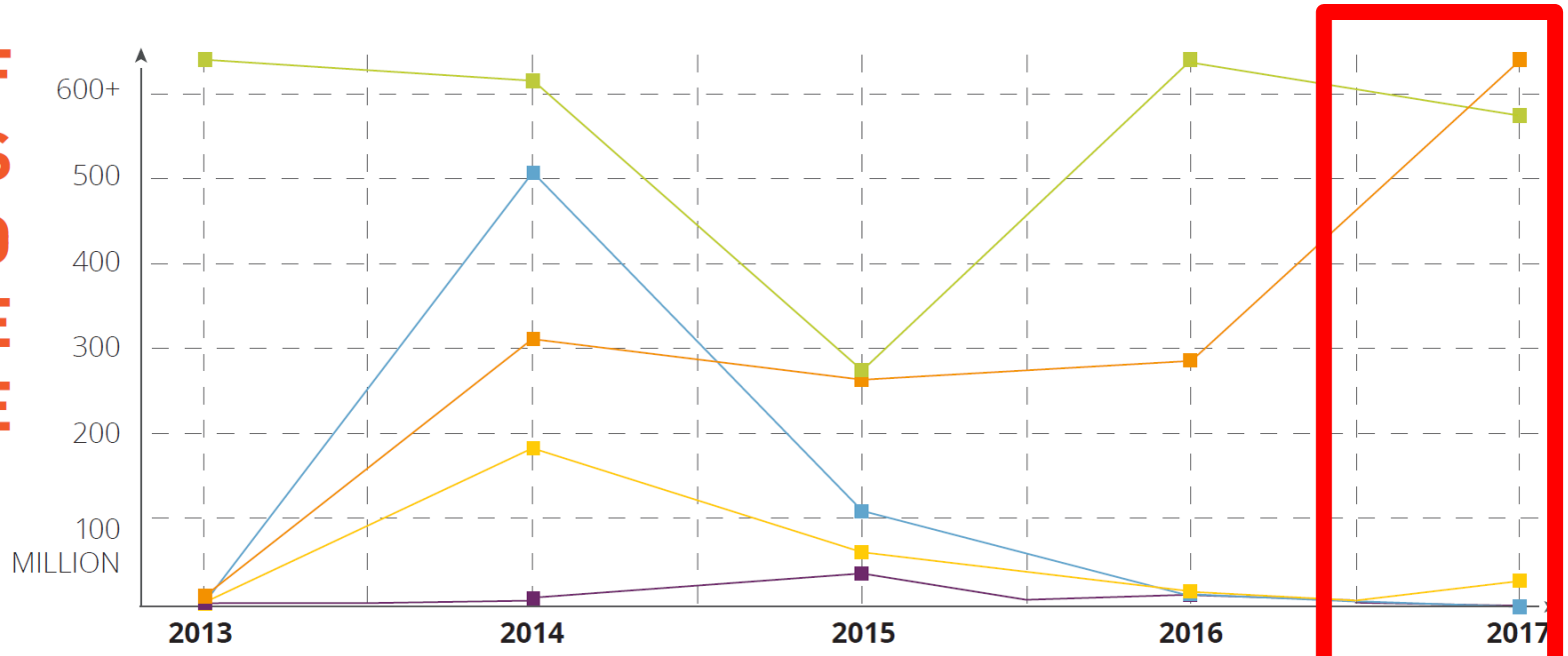
Global Number of Connected IoT Devices




25k
20k
15k
10k
5k
0k
Vulnerabilities
2012
2013
2014
2015
2016
2017
2018
VulnDB
CVE

Cyber Threat	Motive	Targets of Opportunity	Methodologies	Capabilities
Nation States ~ Peace Time	Economic, Military, Political	Commercial Enterprises, Intelligence, National Defense, Governments, National Infrastructure	Military & Intel specific cyber doctrine, hacktivists	Asymmetric use of the cyber domain short of kinetic
Nation States ~ War Time	Economic, Military, Political	Commercial Enterprises, Intelligence, National Defense, Governments, National Infrastructure	Military & Intel specific cyber doctrine, hacktivists	Asymmetric use of the cyber domain including kinetic
Cyber Terrorists & Insurgents	Political	Infrastructure, Extortion and Political Processes	Combination of advanced persistent threats (APT)	Developing – will be a concern in 2012
Cyber Criminals – Grey & Black Markets	Financial	Intellectual Property Theft, Fraud, Theft, Scams, Hijacked Network & Computer Resources, Cyber Crime for Hire	Exploits, Malware Botnets, Worms & Trojans	Cell-based structure as an APT
Criminal Organizations – RBS	Financial		Use of above with distinct planning	Highly professional, dangerous
Rogue Organizations – Anonymous, LulzSec	Financial	Intellectual Property Theft, Direct & Indirect pressure on OGA Resources	Organic hacking capabilities unsurpassed	Organized yet de-centralized

NUMBER OF RECORDS BREACHED BY SOURCE OVER TIME



BREACH SOURCE	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Malicious Outsider	2,081,285,434	674,544,208	274,762,361	1,057,189,069	585,502,201
Accidental Loss	15,068,756	309,823,689	265,209,847	292,246,026	1,985,095,967
Malicious Insider	10,371,810	185,738,742	64,791,635	13,963,040	30,348,328
Hacktivist	875,946	8,182,103	30,573,822	12,371,864	21,784
State Sponsored	165,053	509,928,563	108,076,636	10,797,581	0
Unknown	77,525	1,307	591	950,000	0
TOTALS	2,107,844,524	1,688,218,612	743,414,892	1,387,517,580	2,600,968,280

Source: BREACHLEVELINDEX.COM

Table 1
Worldwide Security Spending by Segment, 2017-2019 (Millions of U.S. Dollars)**

Market Segment	2017	2018	2019
Application Security	2,434	2,742	3,003
Cloud Security	185	304	459
Data Security	2,563	3,063	3,524
Identity Access Management	8,823	9,768	10,578
Infrastructure Protection	12,583	14,106	15,337
Integrated Risk Management	3,949	4,347	4,712
Network Security Equipment	10,911	12,427	13,321
Other Information Security Software	1,832	2,079	2,285
Security Services	52,315	58,920	64,237
Consumer Security Software	5,948	6,395	6,661
Total	**101,544**	**114,152**	**124,116**

Source: Gartner (August 2018)

We cannot solve our problems with the same thinking we used when we created them.

Albert Einstein

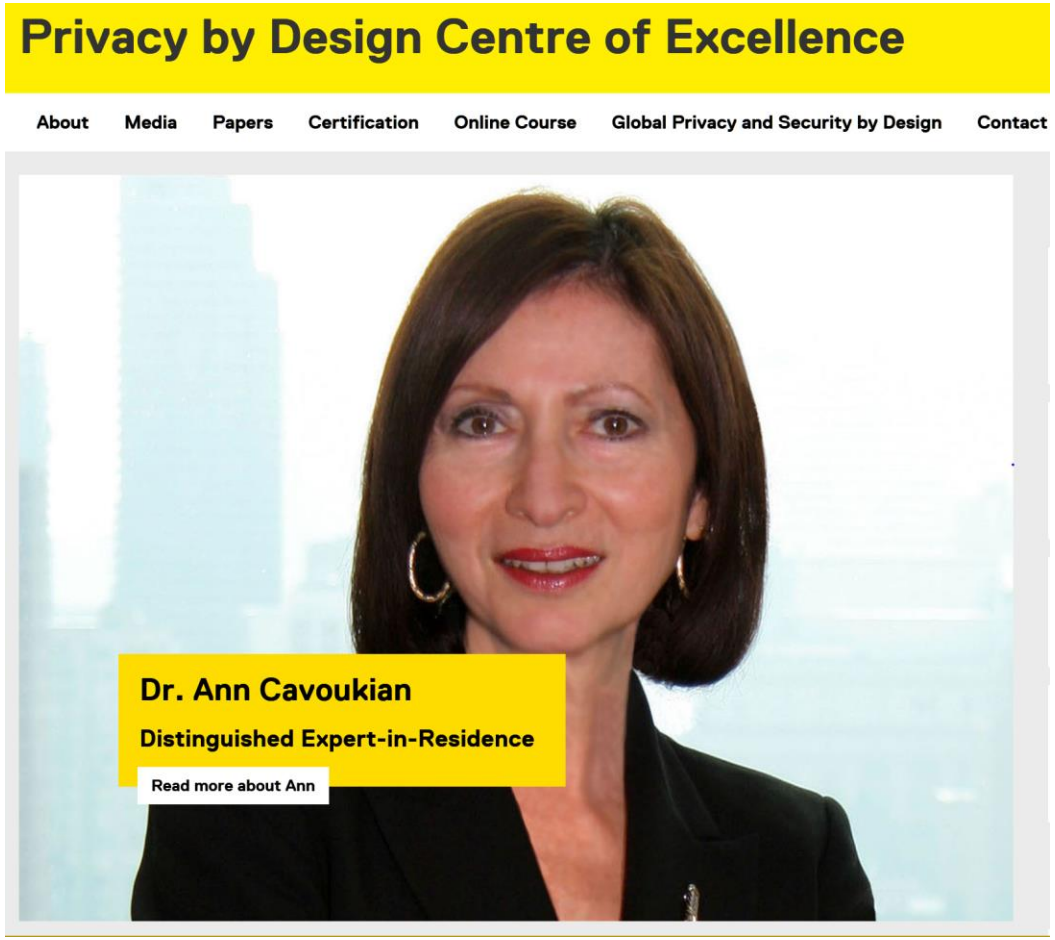
This is your attack surface…

- Company strategy
- Financial data
- Personnel data
- Health data
- Customer data
- Product data
- R&D data
- Partner/vendor data
- Application databases
- Customer history
- Government data
- Other documents
- Spreadsheets
- Presentations
- Photos/diagrams

This is what the bad guys are after...

- Name and alias
- Social security number
- National identification number
- Driver's license/history data
- Other government identifiers
- Citizenship/legal status
- Gender, race, ethnicity
- Birth date, place of birth
- Home, work and cell numbers
- Personal email address
- Religious preference
- Sexual preference
- Security clearance
- Mailing and home address
- Mother's maiden names
- Spouse information
- Child information
- Emergency contact information
- Biometric data
- Financial/credit card data
- Medical/disability information
- Emergency contact information
- Biometric data
- Financial/credit card data
- Medical/disability information
- Law enforcement records
- Employment records
- Educational records
- Military records
- Law enforcement records
- Employment records
- Educational records
- Military records

Introducing Privacy by Design



Privacy by Design Asserts:

- Privacy cannot be assured by regulatory frameworks alone.
- Protecting privacy must become your default mode of operation.
- To include accountable business practices and information systems.
- It must protect all types of personally identifiable information (PII).

7 Principles of Privacy by Design

1. **Proactive** not Reactive; **Preventive** not Remedial
2. Privacy as the **Default** Setting
3. Privacy **Embedded** into Design
4. Full Functionality — **Positive-Sum**, not Zero-Sum
5. **End-to-End** — Full Lifecycle Protection
6. Visible and **Transparent** — Keep it Open
7. **User-Centric** — Focus is on respect for User Privacy

1. Proactive not Reactive; Preventive not Remedial

- **Anticipates** and prevents privacy invasive events *before they happen*.
- It does not wait for privacy risks to materialize, it **aims to prevent** them from occurring.
- PbD comes **before-the-fact**, not after.

2. Privacy as the Default Setting

- Helps to ensure personal **data are automatically protected** in any system or business practice.
- If an individual does nothing, their **privacy still remains intact**.

3. Privacy Embedded into Design

- **Baked into design** of information systems and business practices; not bolted on after the fact.
- PbD becomes an component of the functionality being delivered, **without diminishing that functionality**.

To start the engine, depress the brake pedal and press the Engine Start/Stop button with the shift lever in the P (Park) or in the N (Neutral) position.

For your safety, start the engine with the shift lever in the P (Park) position.

4. Full Functionality; Positive-Sum, not Zero-Sum

- PbD **accommodates all interests** and objectives in a “win-win” manner, not zero-sum approach.
- It avoids the conflict between privacy vs. security, and **works to achieve both**.

5. End-to-End, Full Lifecycle Protection

- Addresses security **before first element of information is collected**.
- Ensures **cradle to grave**, protections throughout information lifecycle, end-to-end.

6. Visibility and Transparency; Keep it Open

- PbD assures **everyone is operating according to the stated (privacy) promises** and objectives.
- PbD component parts, processes and operations remain **visible and transparent** to users and stakeholders.

7. Respect for User Privacy; Keep it User-Centric

- Requires everyone to **keep the interests of individual users the highest priority** by offering:
  - Strong privacy default settings.
  - Appropriate notice about what you hold and how you are using their data
  - User-friendly options for them to control their privacy.

10 Steps towards implementing Privacy by Design

1. Document an INVENTORY of the sensitive and PII data you hold.

2. REVALIDATE where the data came from and WHY you are holding it.

3. If you don’t know data provenance, or can’t revalidate why you hold it, DELETE it

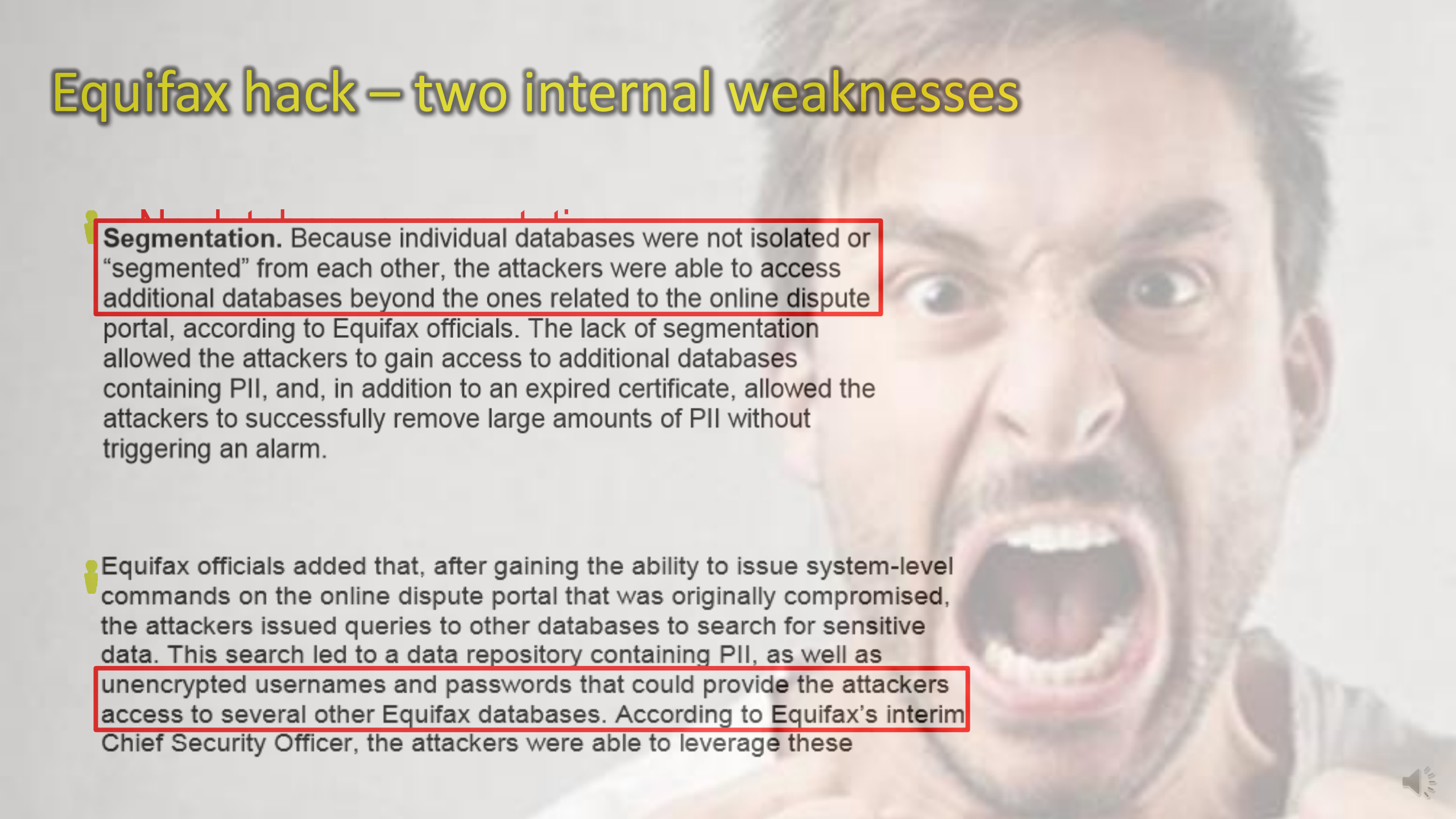
4. If you must hold it, get PERMISSION from the data owner(s) to hold and use it.

5. Where possible, DE-IDENTIFY the data you hold.

6. SEGMENT/PARTITION the data you hold; logically/physically

7. ENCRYPT all data, in motion and at rest.

Equifax hack – two internal weaknesses



- **Segmentation.** Because individual databases were not isolated or "segmented" from each other, the attackers were able to access additional databases beyond the ones related to the online dispute portal, according to Equifax officials. The lack of segmentation allowed the attackers to gain access to additional databases containing PII, and, in addition to an expired certificate, allowed the attackers to successfully remove large amounts of PII without triggering an alarm.

- Equifax officials added that, after gaining the ability to issue system-level commands on the online dispute portal that was originally compromised, the attackers issued queries to other databases to search for sensitive data. This search led to a data repository containing PII, as well as unencrypted usernames and passwords that could provide the attackers access to several other Equifax databases. According to Equifax's interim Chief Security Officer, the attackers were able to leverage these

8. Establish retention policies and expunge data; from ALL stores.

9. Use different authentication methods between presentation and data layers.

10. As soon as you no longer need to hold sensitive/PII data, DELETE IT.

BONUS: Go through these steps quarterly; to verify compliance with business units.

Thank you

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