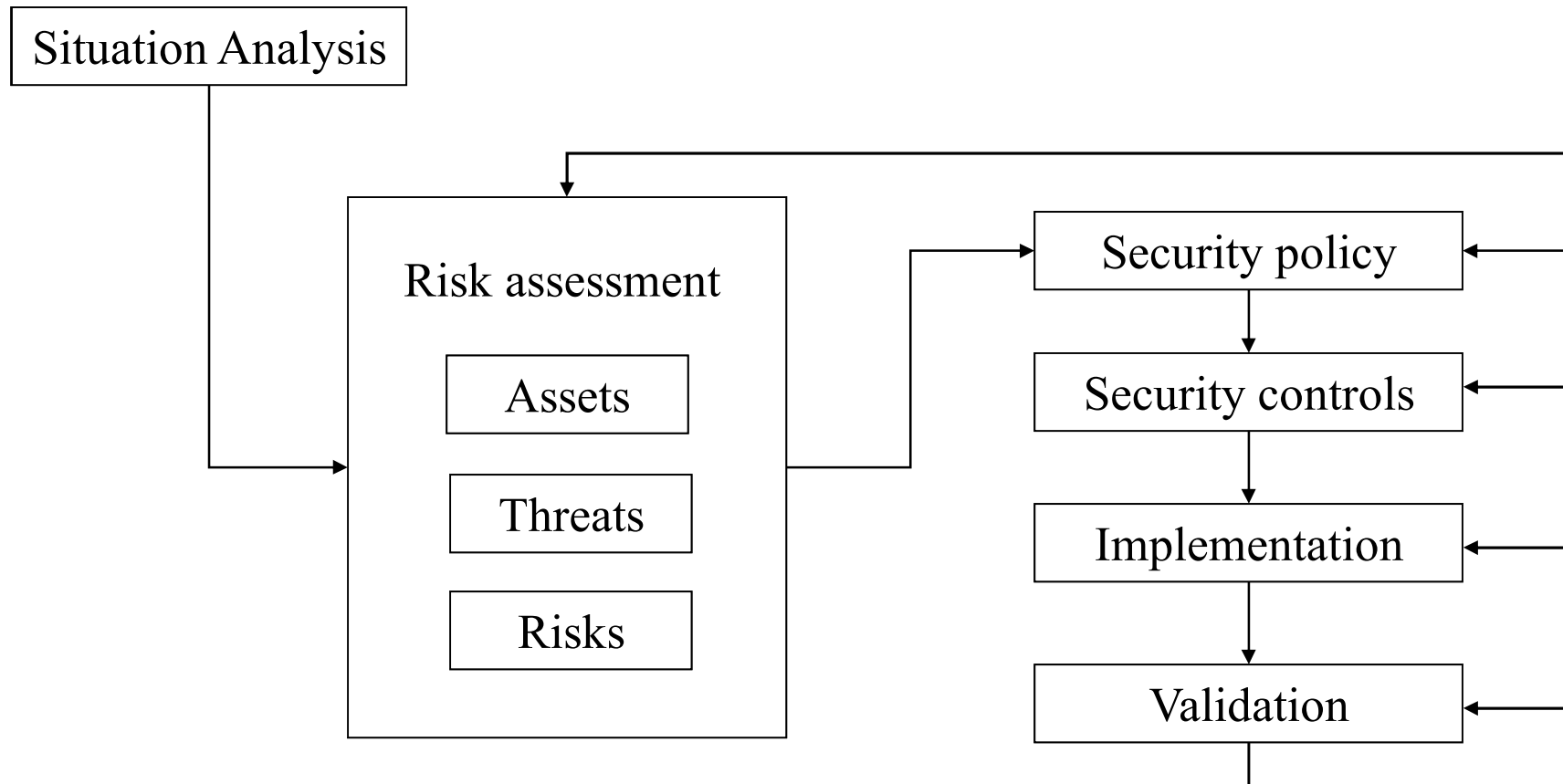


Management of  
IT Security

**LASEC**

# Managing security

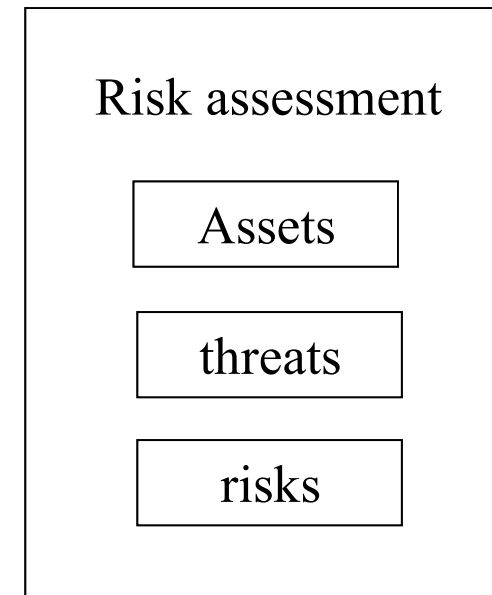


# Risk assessment

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- ◆ Inventory of all assets (V)
- ◆ Inventory of all threats (M)
- ◆ Probability estimation for each threat (P)

$$R = \sum P_{M_i} V_i$$



# Risk assessment

Impact	High	Medium	High	High
	Medium	Low	Medium	High
	Low	Low	Low	Medium
		Low	Medium	High
		Probability		

- ◆ The risk must be brought to an acceptable level
  - Reduce, transfer, refuse

# Risk assessment alternatives

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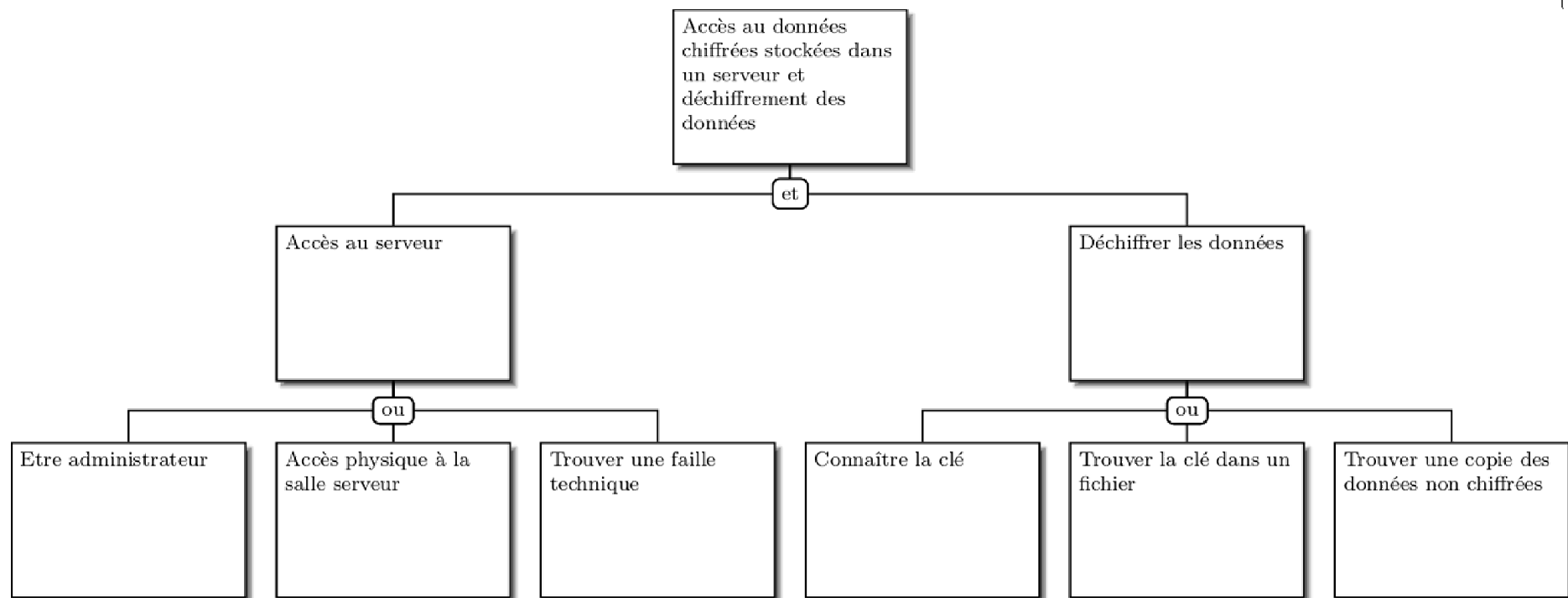
## ◆ Security baseline

- Standards
  - ◆ ISO 27002
  - ◆ German BSI Grundschrift catalogs
  - ◆ Center for Internet Security (CSI) benchmarks
- Gap analysis
- Achieve a security baseline, independent of your risk

## ◆ Attack trees

- Identify all actions and scenarios that would lead to a loss
- Assign probabilities to each path in the tree

# Attack tree example



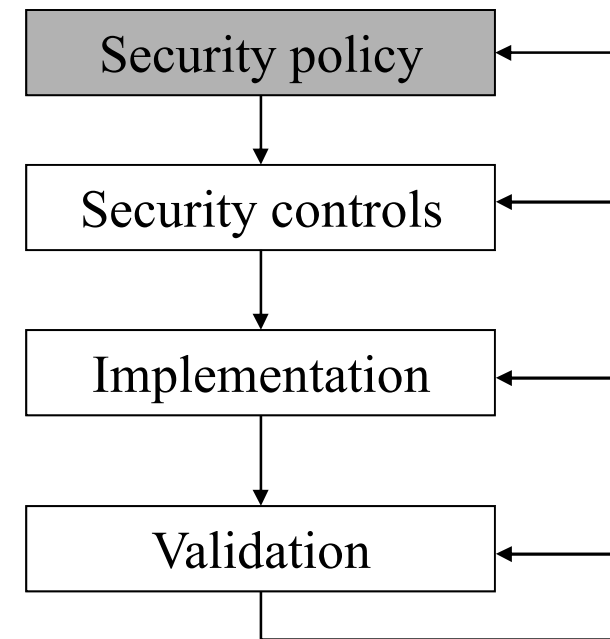
# Security Policy

## ◆ Security «Bible»:

- Inventory of data system
- Classification of data
- Identification of security domains
- Physical and organisational aspects
- Rules of the game

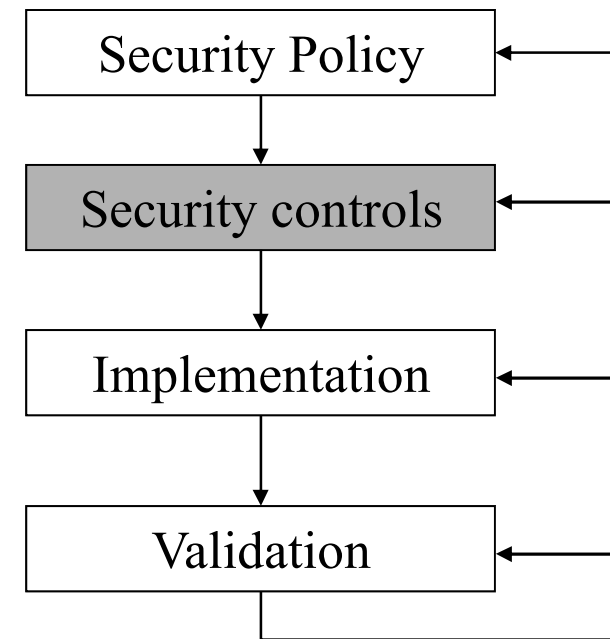
## ◆ Existing standards:

- ISO 27002



# Security controls

- ◆ Security service with defined mission and competencies
- ◆ Technological choices
  - firewalls, filters, anti-virus
  - encryption, electronic signatures
  - authentication & access control
- ◆ Contingency plan
  - Technical controls
  - Legal actions
  - Public relations

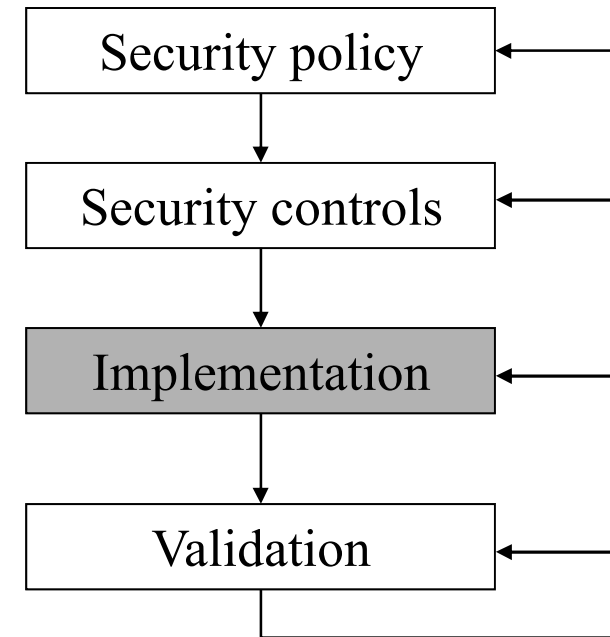




# Implementation

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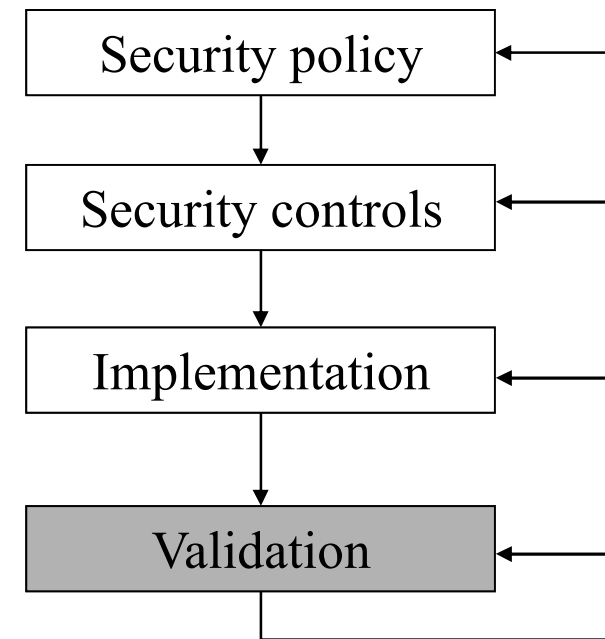
- ◆ Nominate personnel
- ◆ Assign tasks
- ◆ Install equipment
- ◆ Configure



# Validation

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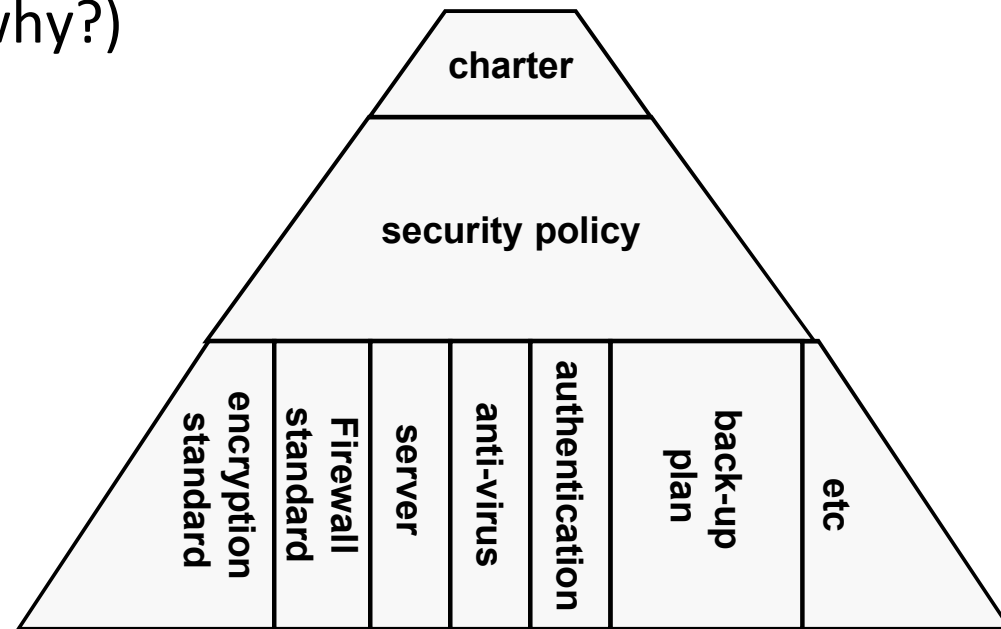
- ◆ Automatic validation with the help of vulnerability scanners
- ◆ Manual audit
- ◆ Intrusion tests (« ethical » hackers)



# Key documents

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- ◆ Charter (motivation, why?)
- ◆ Policies (what?)
- ◆ Standards (how?)



# ISO 270XX standards

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# ISO 27001

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- ◆ **ISO 27001: Information technology – Security techniques – information security management systems – Requirements**
- ◆ Specifies the requirements for establishing, operating, improving and documenting an ISMS
- ◆ ISMS: Information security management system
  - Context, scope, risk assessment, security policy, monitoring
- ◆ Certifiable standard

# Plan-Do-Check-Act

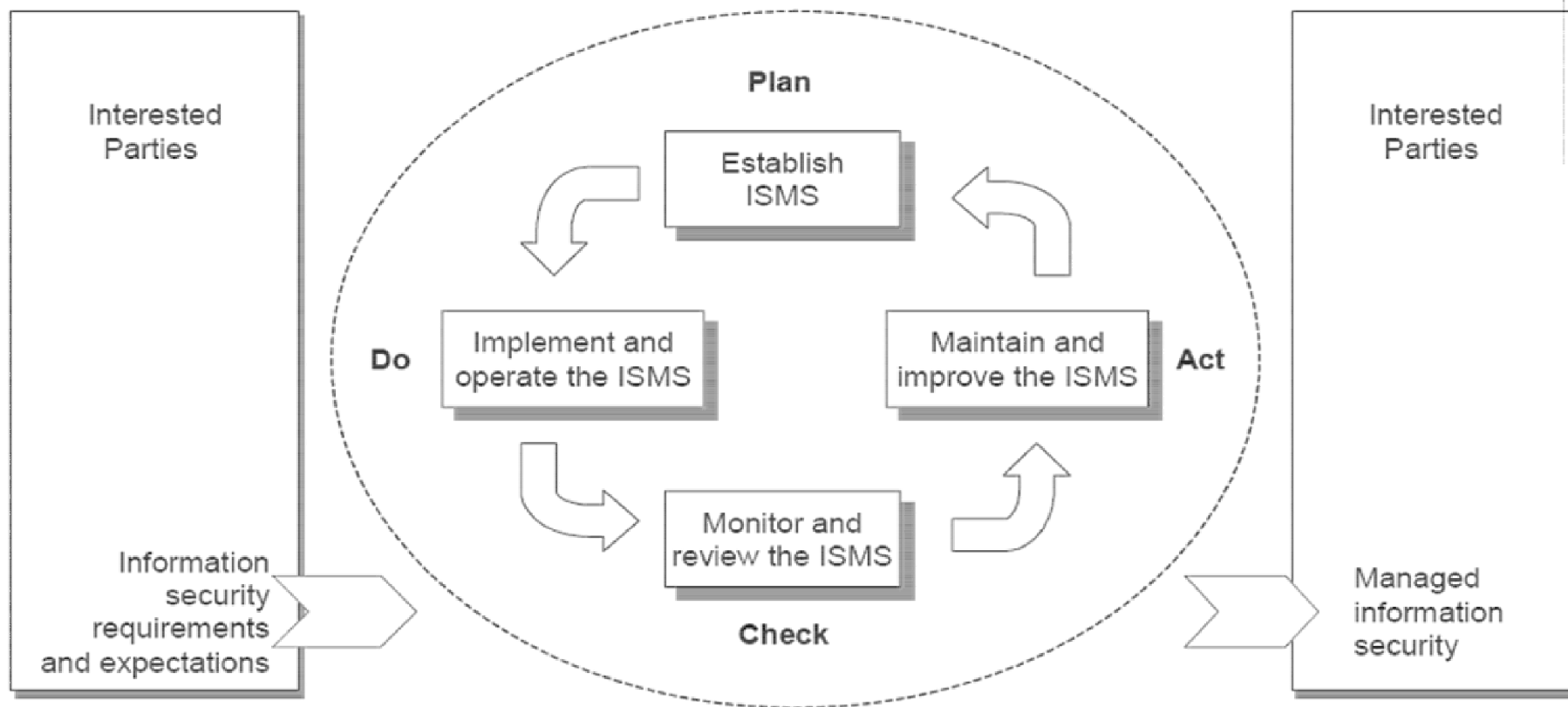


Figure 1 — PDCA model applied to ISMS processes

# ISO 27002

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- ◆ **ISO 27002: Information technology – Security techniques – Code of practice for information security controls**
- ◆ Reference document
- ◆ Contains complete set of security controls, based on best practices
- ◆ 14 sections with a total of 114 controls
- ◆ No certification:
  - Recommendations, not mandatory

# ISO 27002

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- 5. Information security policies
- 6. Organization of information security
- 7. Human resource security
- 8. Asset management
- 9. Access control
- 10. Cryptography
- 11. Physical and environmental security
- 12. Operations security



# ISO 27002

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- 13. Communications security
- 14. System acquisition, development and maintenance
- 15. Supplier relationships
- 16. Information security incident management
- 17. Information security aspects of business continuity management
- 18. Compliance

# ISO 27002

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## ◆ Typical use of this standard

- Reference catalogue of security controls:
  - ◆ Make sure you did not forget anything
- Gap analysis
  - ◆ Measure how far you are
- Dashboard
  - ◆ Present performance according to chapters of the standard
- Audits:
  - ◆ Present results according to chapters of the standard

# ISO 27002: Example

## 12.2 Protection from malware

Objective: To ensure that information and information processing facilities are protected against malware.

Control: Detection, prevention and recovery controls to protect against malware should be implemented, combined with appropriate user awareness.

Implementation guidance: Protection against malware should be based on malware detection and repair software, information security awareness and appropriate system access and change management controls.

The following guidance should be considered:

a) establishing a formal policy prohibiting the use of unauthorized software (see 12.6.2 and 14.2.);...

# Conclusions

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- ◆ IT security management is only possible
  - With support from upper management
    - ◆ It costs money and effort
    - ◆ People must comply
  - With a documented policy
    - ◆ We need to know what we want to achieve
  - With proper awareness training.