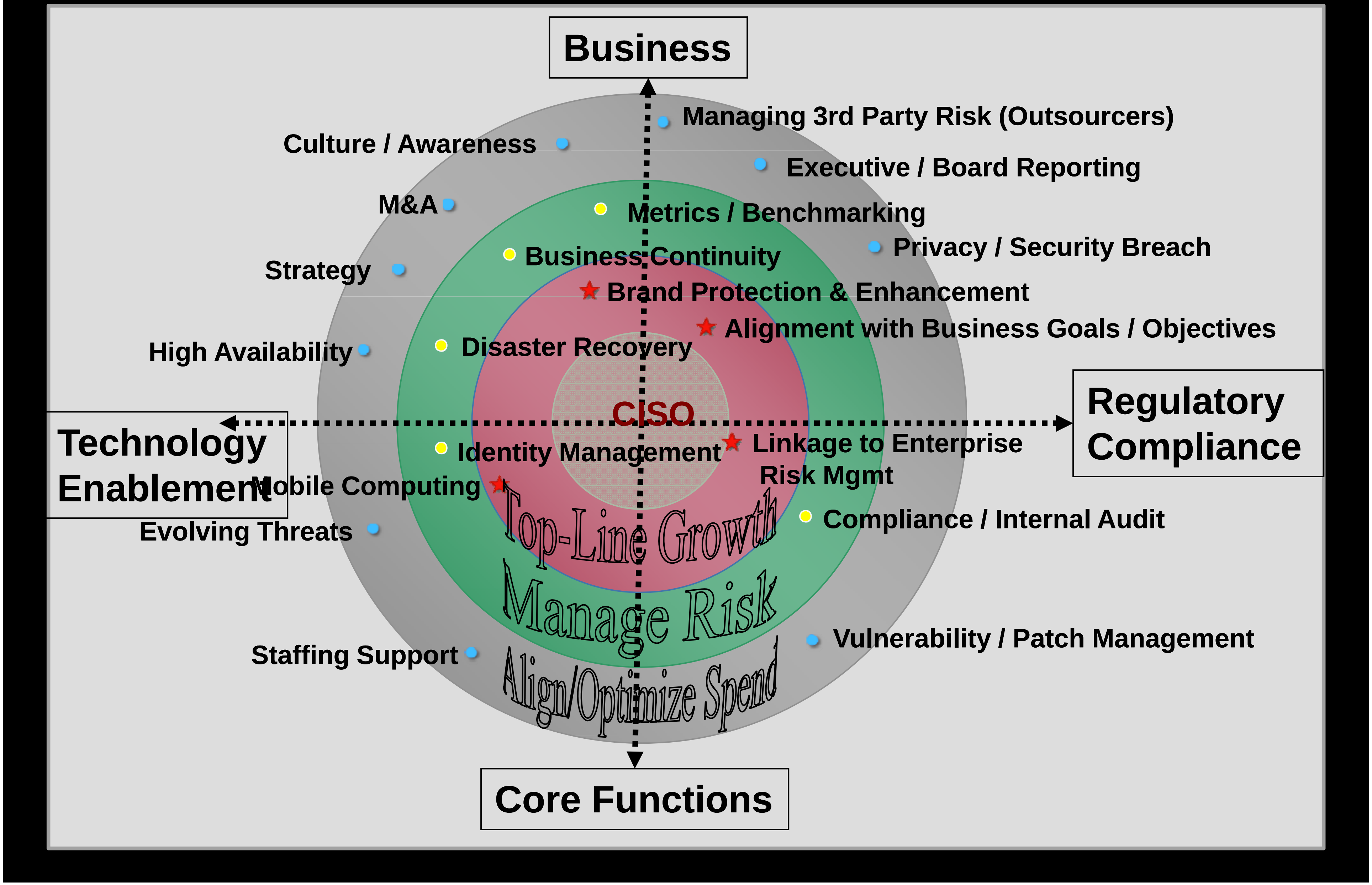
Northwestern University Network Security

Security Automation & Policy

Topics for Discussion

- IT Security in the Business
  - Risk, Audit Support, Compliance
- Policies, Standards, and Procedures
  - IT Security's Role in Creation and Enforcement
- Security Automation
  - Reality of Security in the IT World
  - Explanation of the problem
  - Offense VS Defense (tools and stats)

The CISO Agenda



Business

Managing 3rd Party Risk (Outsourcers)

Culture / Awareness

Executive / Board Reporting

M&A

Metrics / Benchmarking

Privacy / Security Breach

Business Continuity

Strategy

★ Brand Protection & Enhancement

★ Alignment with Business Goals / Objectives

High Availability

Disaster Recovery

Regulatory Compliance

CISO

Technology Enablement

Identity Management

★ Linkage to Enterprise Risk Mgmt

Mobile Computing ★

Compliance / Internal Audit

Evolving Threats

Top-Line Growth

Manage Risk

Vulnerability / Patch Management

Staffing Support

Align/Optimize Spend

Core Functions

Risk

IT Security performs a critical role in assessing risk in the organization.

- Vulnerability Scanning
- Penetration Testing
- Industry Trends
- IT Strategy
- Familiarity with Audit and Compliance measures

Audit Support

In many cases, IT Security is heavily relied upon to perform in depth testing required by an audit organization. Security is enlisted by audit because:

- Technical expertise
- Familiarity with current issues from internal testing
- Familiarity with Policies, Standards, and Procedures

Compliance

Compliance may relate to internal compliance or external compliance.

Internal compliance:

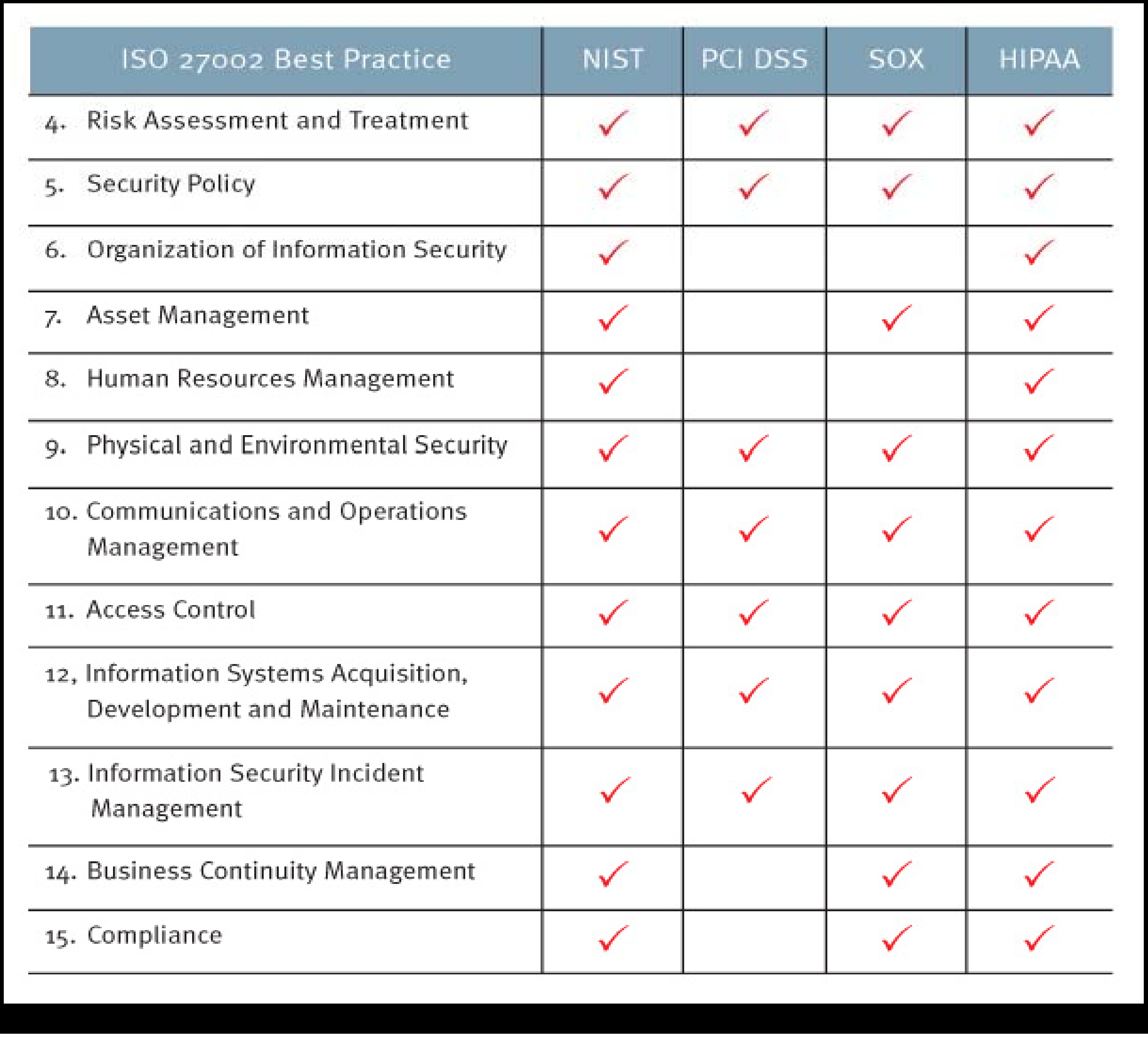
- Policies and Standards
- Security and Configuration baselines
- Framework use – ISO, COBIT, ITIL, GAISP, NIST
- Best Practices

Compliance cont’d

External compliance:

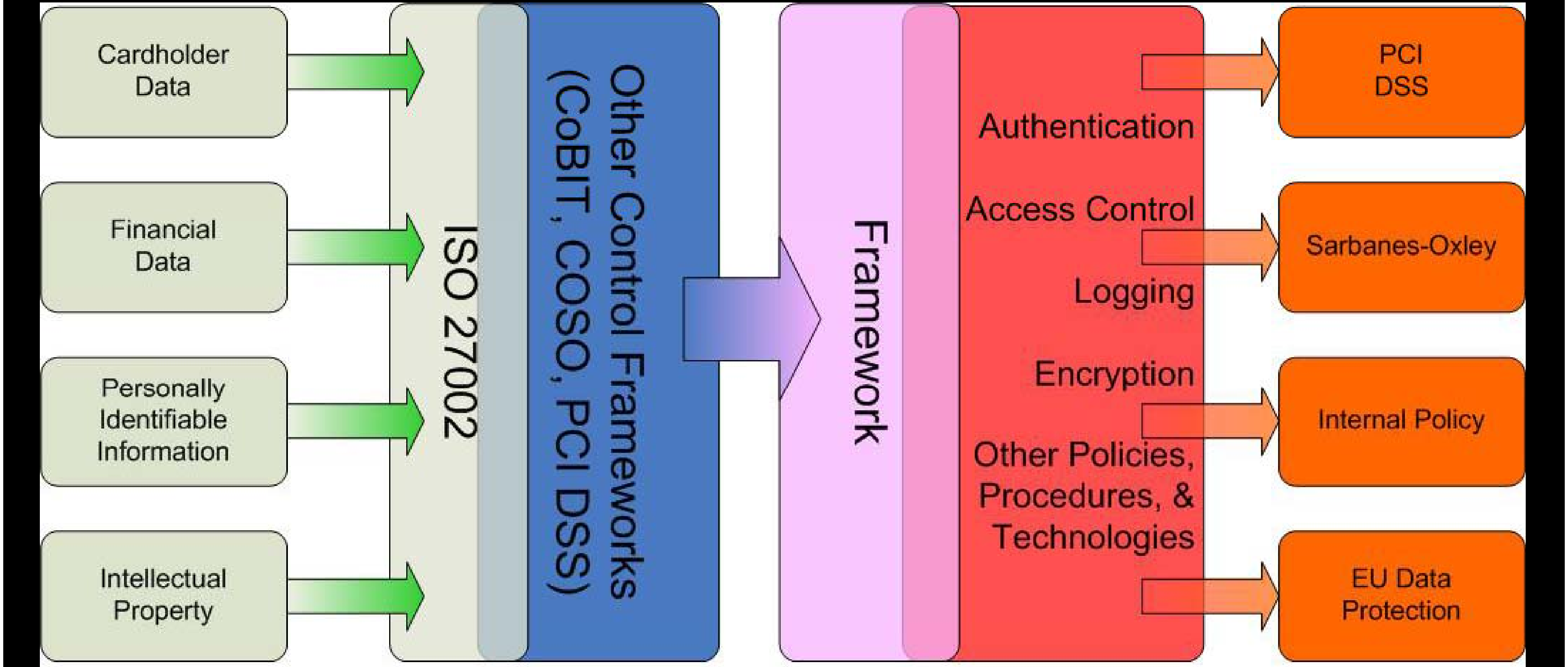
- SOX (Sarbanes Oxley)
  - COSO Framework
- HIPAA
- PCI
- Safe Harbor

ISO Leading Practices



ISO 27002 Best Practice	NIST	PCI DSS	SOX	HIPAA
4. Risk Assessment and Treatment	✓	✓	✓	✓
5. Security Policy	✓	✓	✓	✓
6. Organization of Information Security	✓			✓
7. Asset Management	✓		✓	✓
8. Human Resources Management	✓			✓
9. Physical and Environmental Security	✓	✓	✓	✓
10. Communications and Operations Management	✓	✓	✓	✓
11. Access Control	✓	✓	✓	✓
12, Information Systems Acquisition, Development and Maintenance	✓	✓	✓	✓
13. Information Security Incident Management	✓	✓	✓	✓
14. Business Continuity Management	✓		✓	✓
15. Compliance	✓		✓	✓

Compliance in Action



Cardholder Data

Financial Data

Personally Identifiable Information

Intellectual Property

ISO 27002

Other Control Frameworks (CoBIT, COSO, PCI DSS)

Framework

Authentication

Access Control

Logging

Encryption

Other Policies, Procedures, & Technologies

PCI DSS

Sarbanes-Oxley

Internal Policy

EU Data Protection

Identify Sensitive Data Types

Build a framework of leading practices based on ISO 27002

Discovering data and assessing existing controls across the framework

Apply controls consistently and repeatedly across the compliance areas

Internal Policy

IT Security is regularly tasked with creation and enforcement of IT policies, standards, and procedures. Creation and enforcement of these documents require:

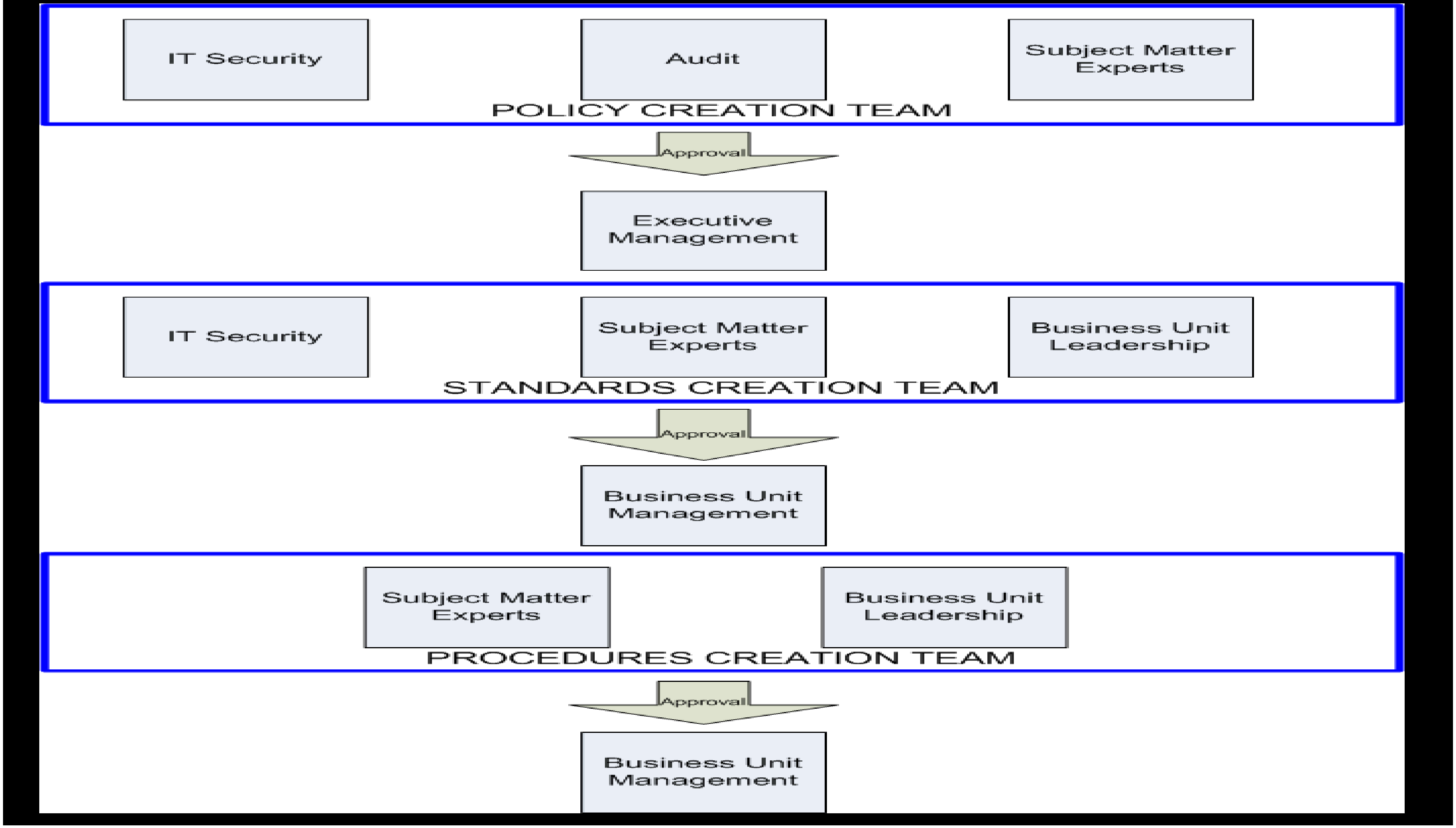
- Understanding of audit roles and procedures
- Familiarity with all systems, networks, and applications
- Compliance considerations

Internal Policy cont'd

Definitions:

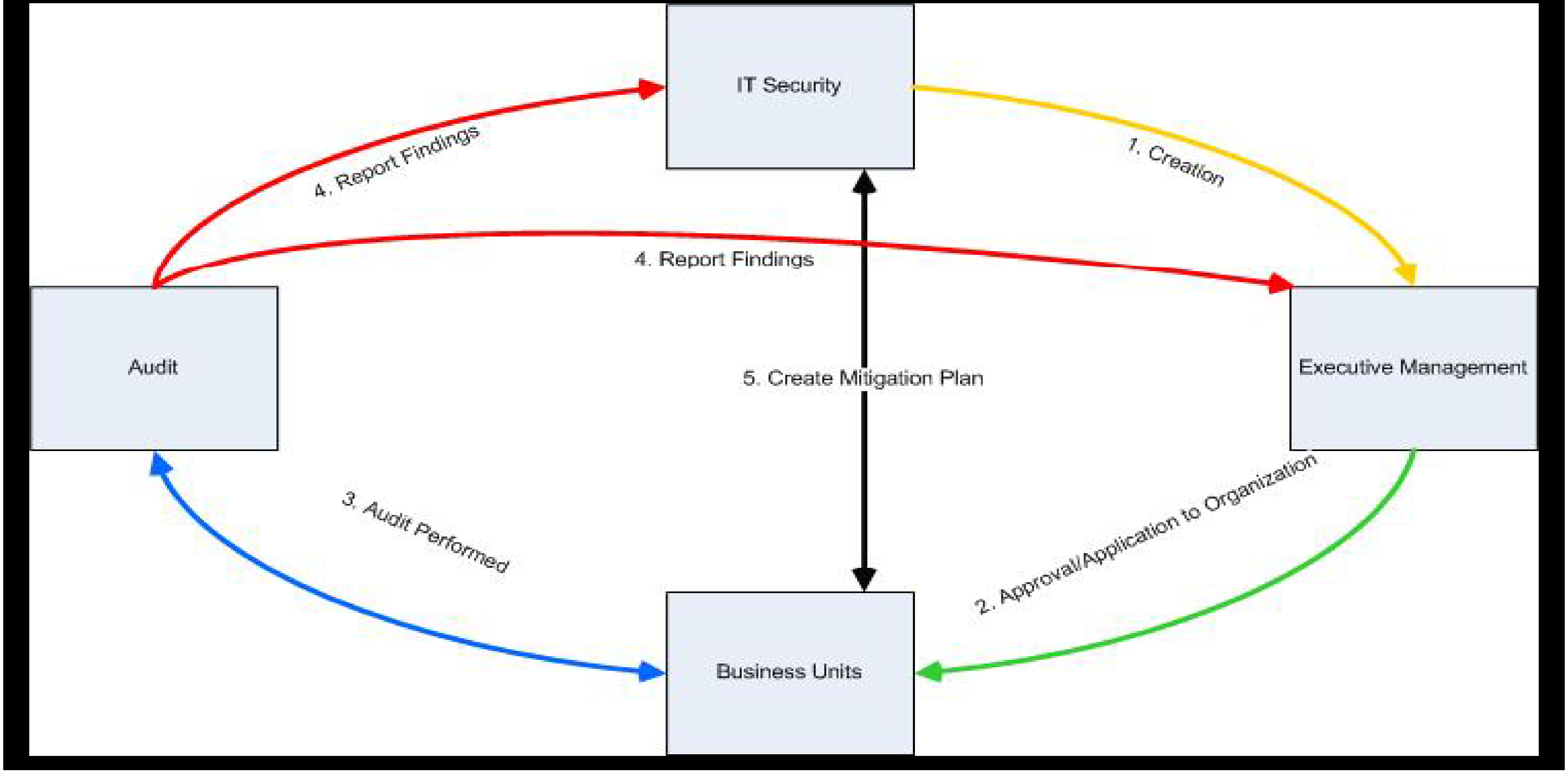
- A **Policy** is a set of directional statements and requirements aiming to protect corporate values, assets and intelligence. Policies serve as the foundation for related standards, procedures and guidelines.
- A **Standard** is a set of practices and benchmarks employed to comply with the requirements set forth in policies. A standard should always be a derivation of a policy, as it is the second step in the process of a company's policy propagation.
- A **Procedure** is a set of step-by-step instructions for implementing policy requirements and executing standard practices.

Internal Policy cont'd



Internal Policy cont'd

Policy creation and enforcement cycle



Policy Business Case

A top 5 global food retailer has a massive IT/IS infrastructure and good governance….but no real policies!

Policies are the foundation for enforcing IT compliance and governance.

What policies were written for the client…

Policy Business Case cont’d

Policies written for IT Security:

- Acceptable Use Policy
- Information Classification & Ownership Policy
- Risk Assessment & Mitigation Policy
- Access Control Policy
- Network Configuration and Communication Policy
- Remote Access Policy
- Business Continuity Policy
- Incident Response Policy
- Third Party Data Sharing Policy
- System Implementation & Maintenance
- Secure Application Development
- Cryptography & Key Management
- Mobile Computing
- Physical & Environmental Security

Policy Business Case cont’d

Sample Policies

Translation to the Real World

Security policy can be written but is it applied??

The reality of IT security

90% of Companies say they have been breached in the last 12 months*

Billions of $$$ in IT security spending

***Perceptions About Network Security, Ponemon Institute, June 2011**

Attacks are increasingly publicized

Advanced Persistent Threat (Aurora,

INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND
Google
RSA
SECURITY
L3

Anonymous/LulzSec (HBGary, Sony, FBI)

SONY
HBGary
DETECT. DIAGNOSE. RESPOND.
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Cyber-Criminals (Spy Eye, Zeus)

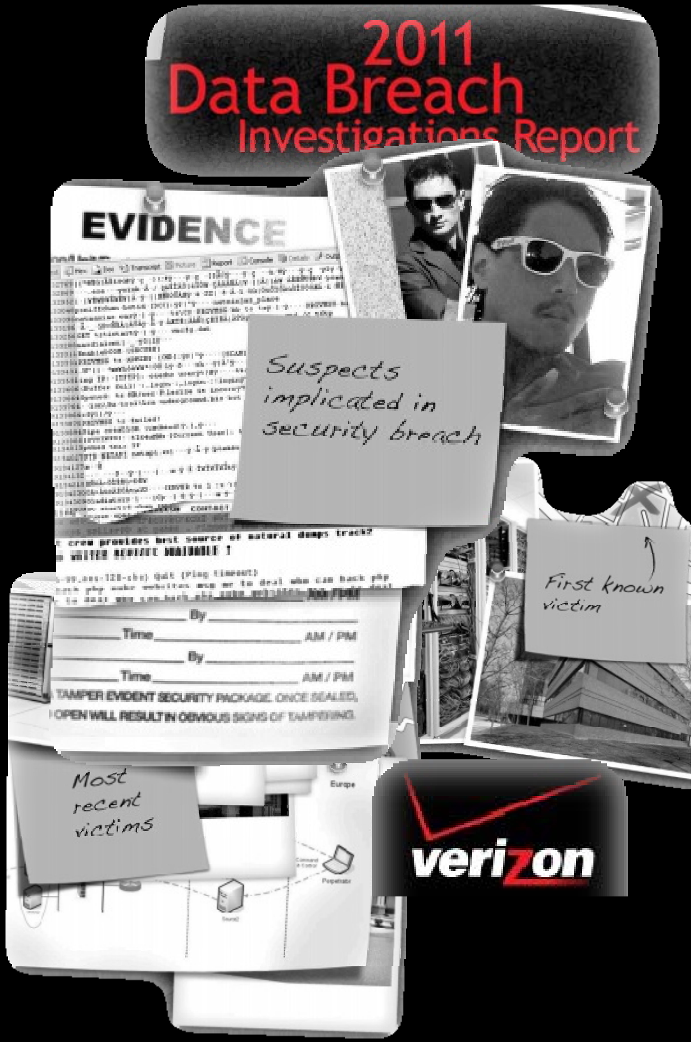
Why can’t we stop them?

- Verizon has studied recent breaches

- 92% of attacks were not highly difficult

- 96% of attacks could have been avoided
  - Better yet, they found it just takes “consistent application of simple or intermediate controls”

- How can that be?

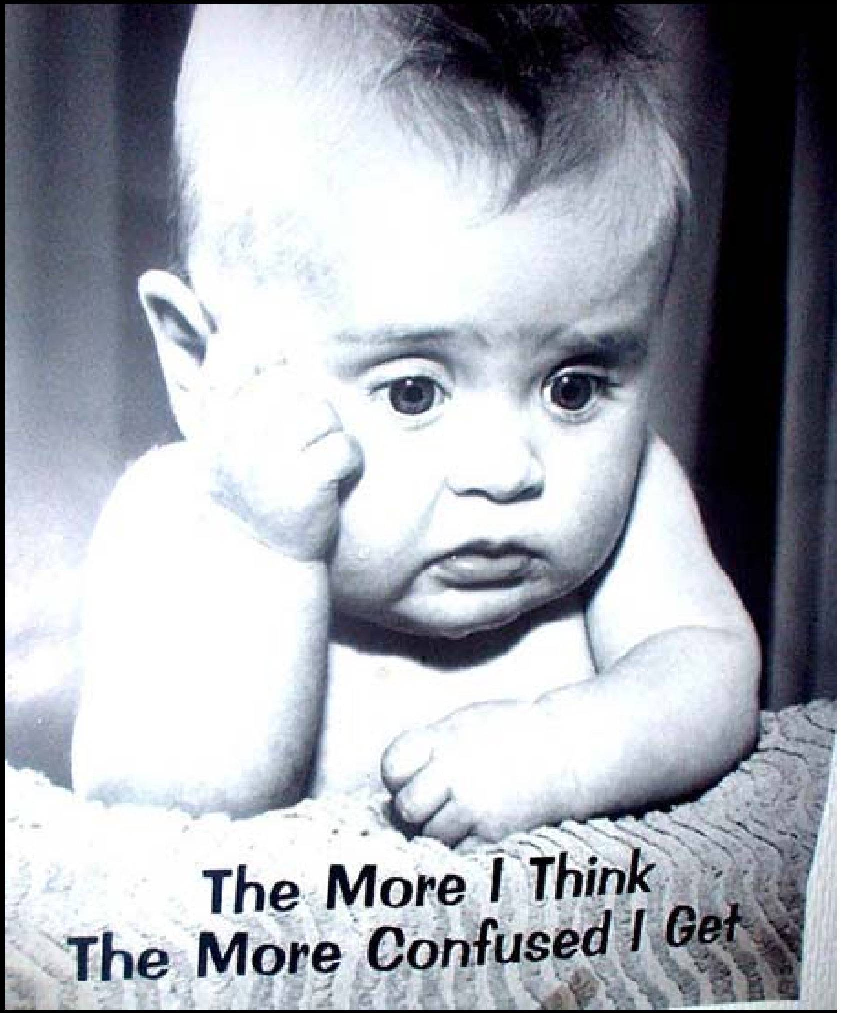


The paradox

Let’s review:

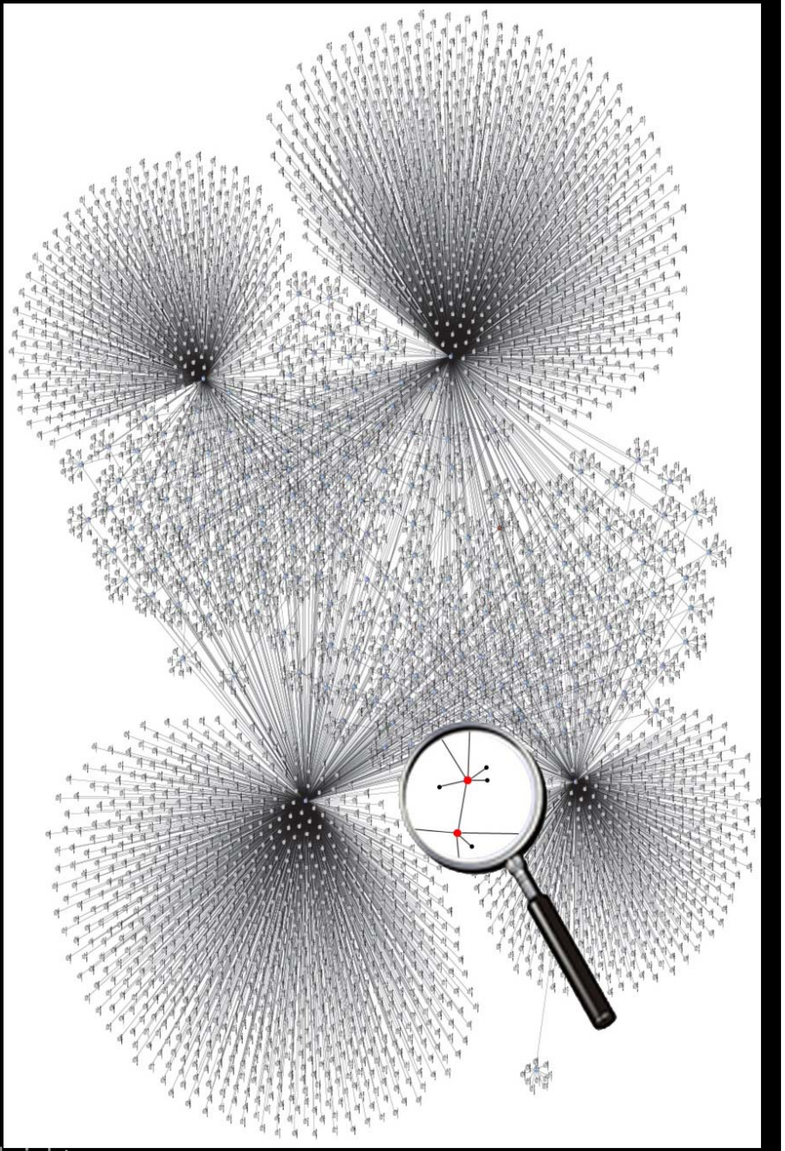
1. Bad guys are getting in
2. We’re spending billions
3. Simple controls work

What’s going wrong?

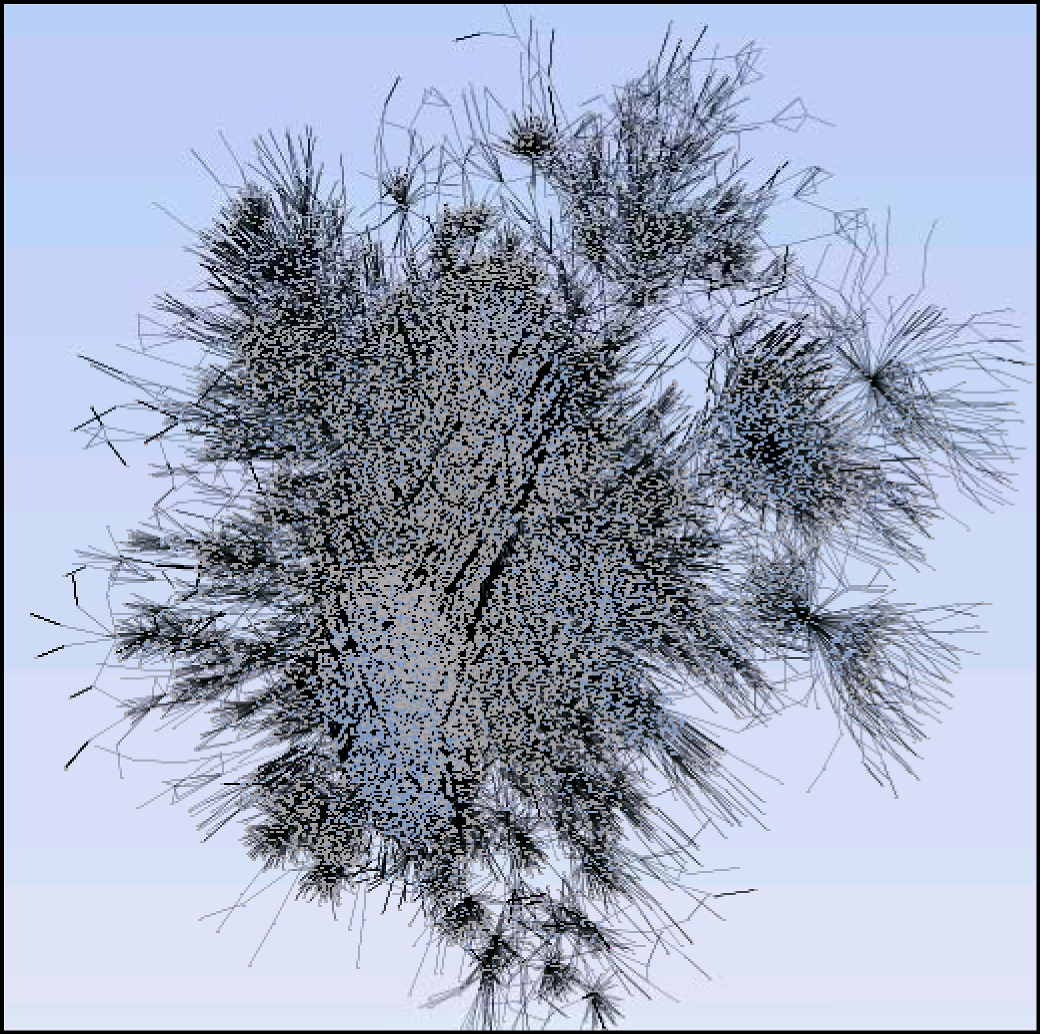


Complexity is the enemy

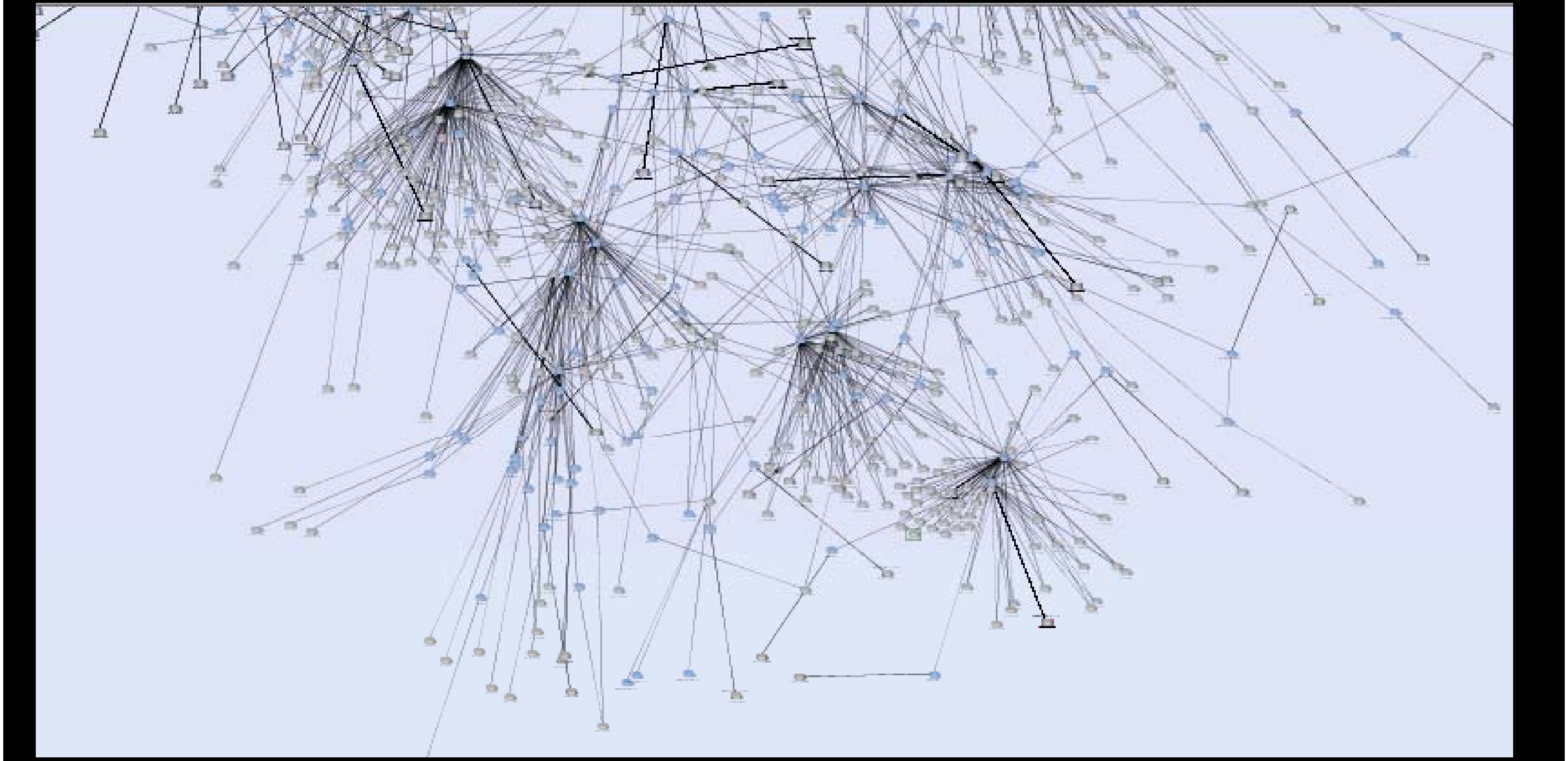
- Verizon said “consistent” controls
  - In real networks, that’s hard
  - Complexity defeats us
- Humans don’t handle complexity well
- We set policy well
- Human effort just doesn’t scale
  - Too many details
  - Too many interactions
- Just how complex are real world infrastructures?



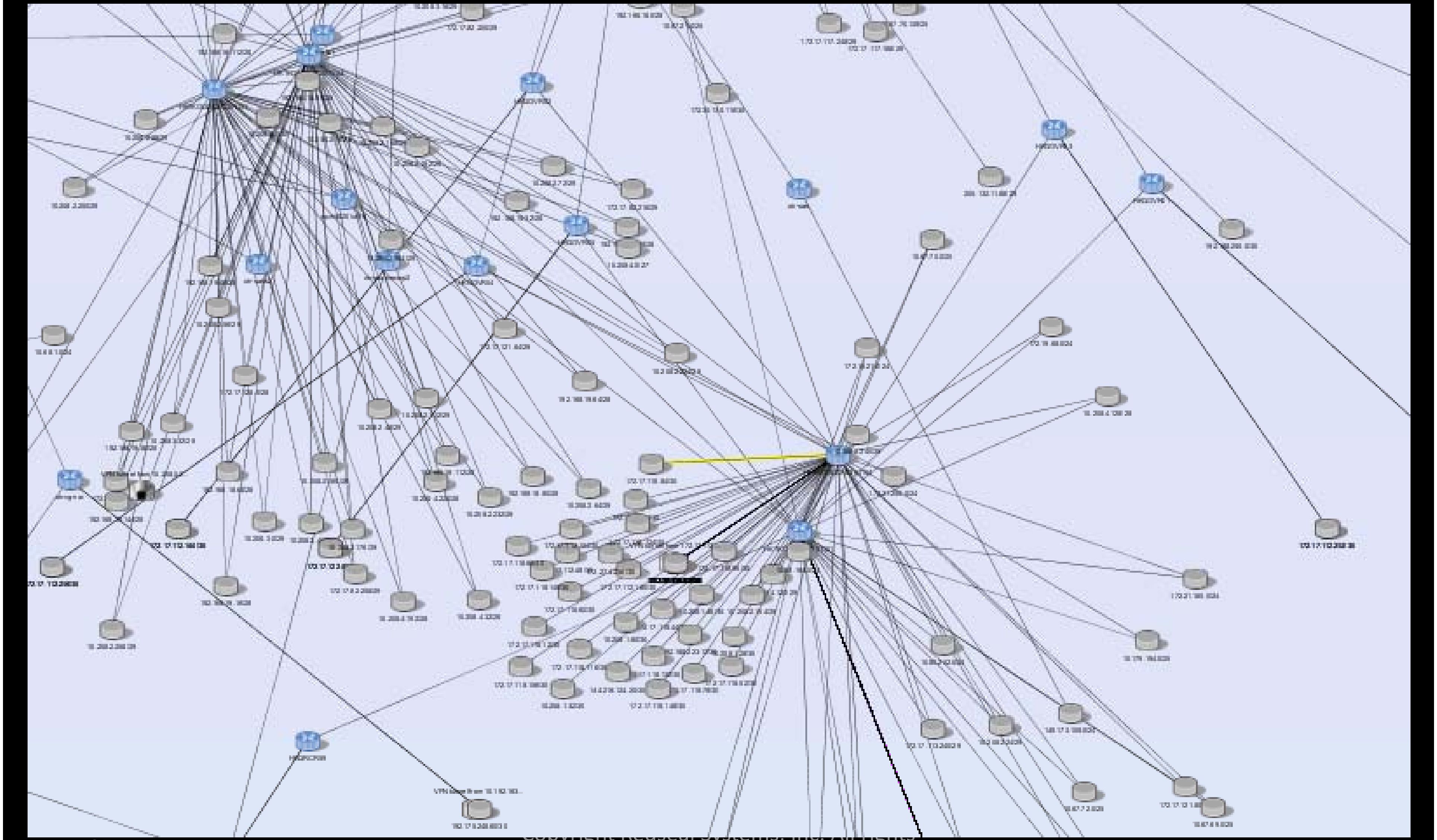
Here’s one real corporate network



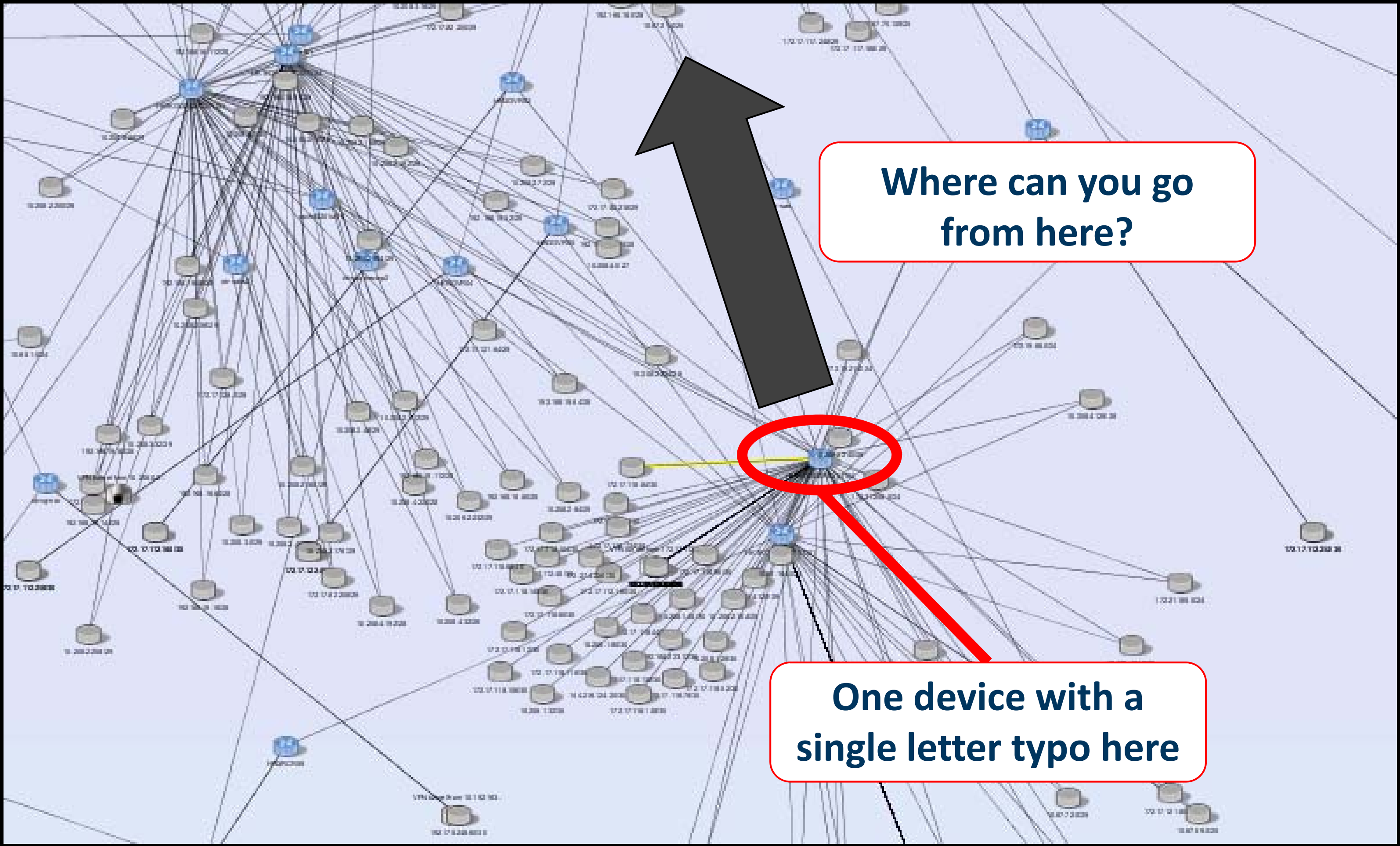
Zooming in a bit…



Here’s one “doorway” into the network



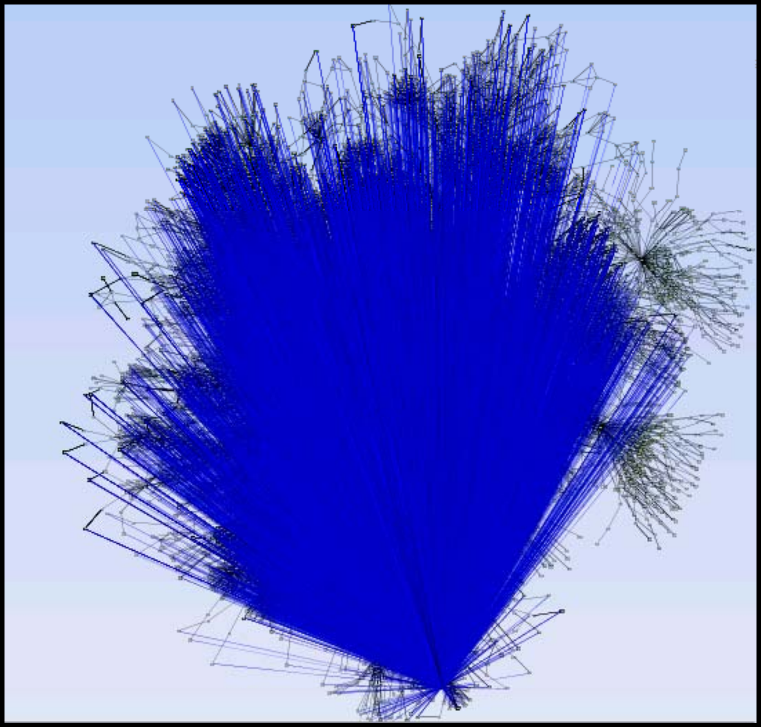
One small typo created a problem



Where can you go from here?

One device with a single letter typo here

Implications of simple typo



Technical details:

- ACL as written:

```
ip access-list extended ACL-S61-534
  permit ip any <8 servers>
  permit ip any <8 more servers>
  permit ip any host <1 server>
  permit ip any host <1 more server>
```

- ACL as applied:

```
interface serial 6/1.534
  description Link To <outsiders>
  ip access-group ACL-61-534 in
```

- The access group lacks an S!

In English:

- **Good security rule, applied badly**
  - Hard for a human to spot
- **Expected access: extremely limited**
- **Actual access: wide open to a competitor/partner**

Casualties of complexity abound

Financial Services

Before Automation: Brand new data center, emphasis on increased security

With Automation: Found error in 1 firewall of 8 that destroyed segmentation

Retail

Before Automation: Believed they had enterprise-wide scan coverage

With Automation: Identified major gap – firewall blocked scanning of DMZ

Bank

Before Automation: Built segmentation between development and 401(k) zones

With Automation: Found addresses added to development had full 401(k) access

Another complex arena: chess

- Who’s better at chess?
  - Computers or humans?
- Kasparov now says “wrong question!”
- Ask how to play the best chess
  - Answer? Human-computer teams
  - He calls this “Advanced Chess”
- Humans are great at strategy
  - Weak on details
- Computers excel at exhaustive analysis

Steve Honda/AFP/Getty Images

Garry Kasparov during his rematch against the IBM supercomputer Deep Blue, 1997

Advanced Security requires the same approach

The need for proactive security intelligence

- Objectives:
  - Cost-effective security
  - Avoid incidents
  - Pass audits
- Need “Kasparov’s chess computer”
- Continuously assess defenses
  - End to end, across the entire network
- Show the state of your network security
- Demonstrate compliance with network security policy
- Identify gaps and prioritize remediation based on risk

Recap Issues

- True security is about People, Process, and Technology
- Application of simple controls (policy) is required for compliance AND success
- Security is a “Big Data” problem
- Without automation to reduce complexity, security remains a dream

Both Sides of the Coin

Defensive:

- There are not many tools to help the defenders protect all the doorways

Offensive:

- There are a LOT of automated tools to help offenders find and break through those doorways

Security Practitioners

Let’s look at some poll results of the real world of security:

Options

Defensive Options:

REDSEAL NETWORKS

FireEye

Offensive:

<< back|track-linux.org

Backtrack

- Backtrack is a Linux based hacking toolkit provided by the people at www.backtrack-linux.com
- It includes a massive amount of hacking tools all for free ☺
- Compile tools yourself? Maybe check this out instead.

Backtrack

- Tool categories in BT4:
  - Digital Forensics
  - Information Gathering
  - Access Maintenance
  - Network Mapping
  - Penetration
  - Privilege Escalation
  - Radio Network Analysis (Wireless)
  - Reverse Engineering
  - VOIP
  - Vulnerability Identification
  - Web Applications
  - Miscellaneous

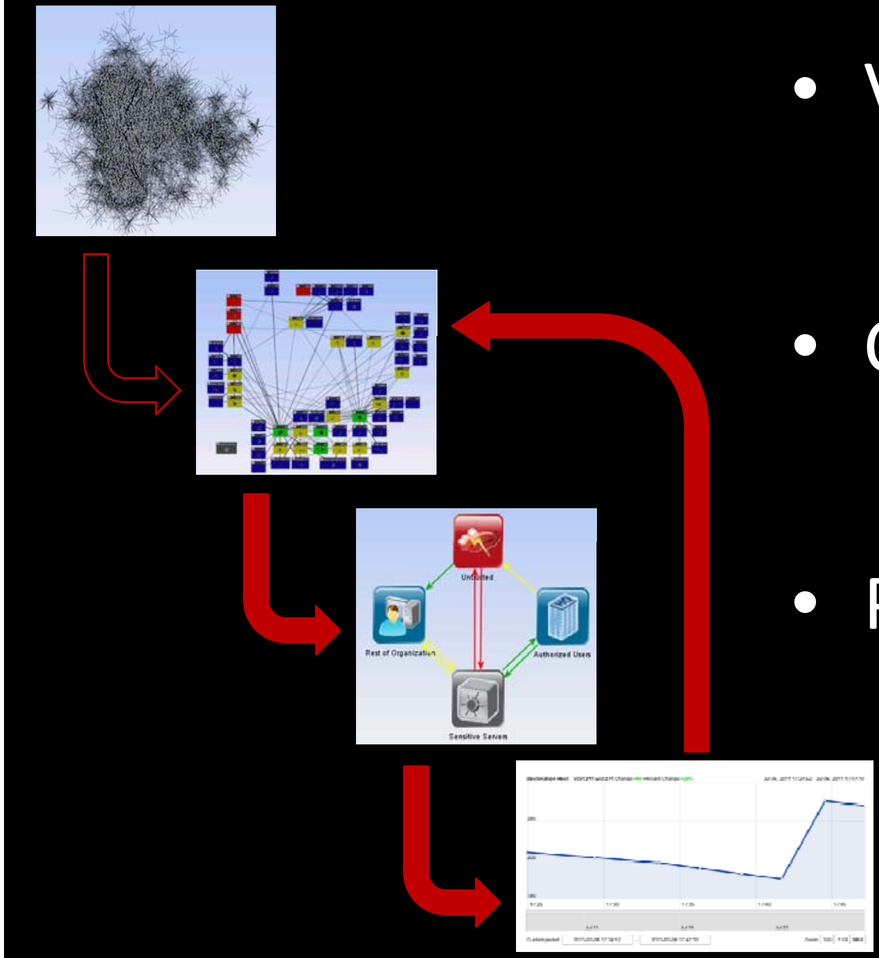
Backtrack

- Backtrack Demo

Backtrack

- Ways to use backtrack
  - Live CD: The most popular method
    - No state save
    - Highly portable
  - USB Drive/Stick
    - Highly portable (more so than CD)
    - Can make stateful
    - Prone to loss
  - Full HD install
    - Using your machine as a “hacktop”
    - Dual boot
  - Virtual Machine
    - Networking gets tricky
    - Resource availability

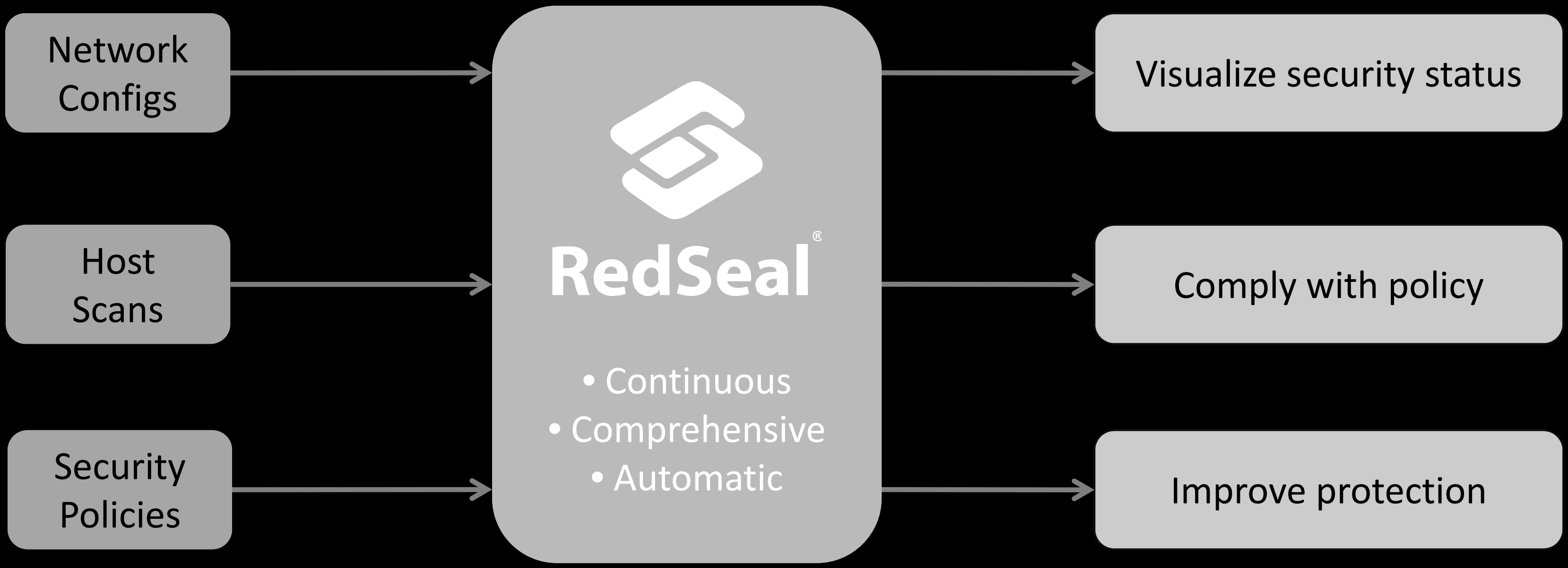
RedSeal Networks



- Visualize
  - End to end infrastructure
- Comply
  - Test network controls
- Protect
  - Actionable remediation

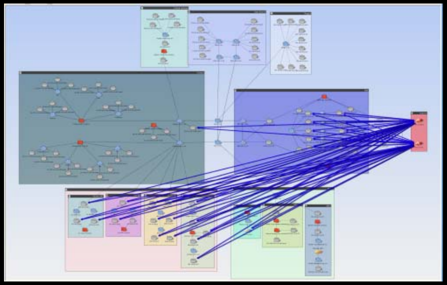
Automated & continuous

Three key questions

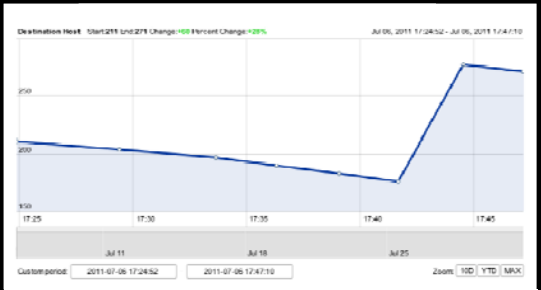


- Technology to answer:
  1. Where are your high risk vulnerabilities?
  2. Am I compliant with network security policy?
  3. How are IT changes impacting my security over time?

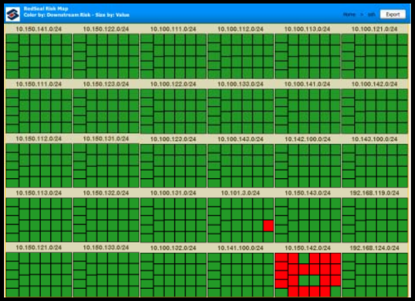
Visualize your network security



Immediately understand security posture

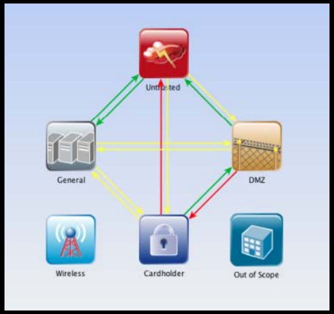


Communicate return on security investments

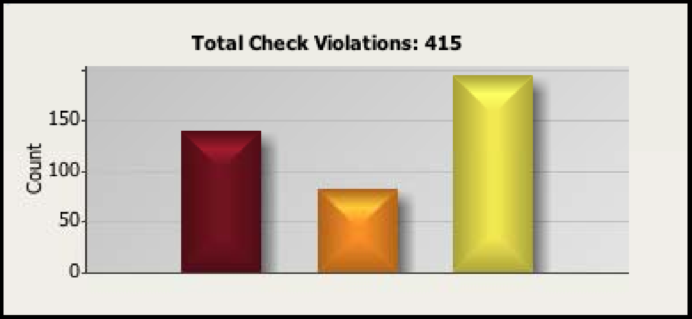


Detect anomalies & patterns

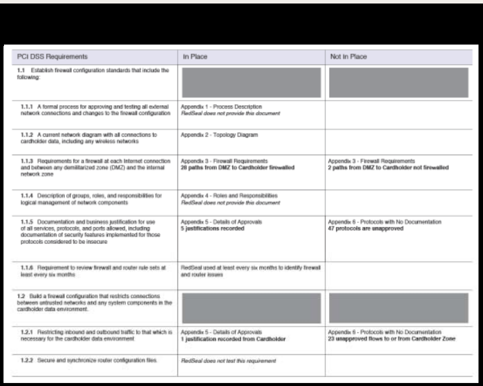
Continuously **comply** with policy



Continuously monitor network for compliance



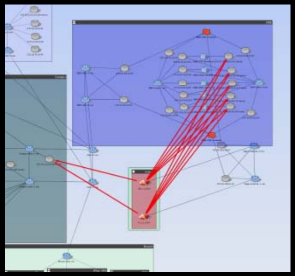
Enforce industry recommended & custom configuration best practices



PCI DSS Requirements	In Place	Not In Place
1.1 Establish firewall configuration standards that include the following:		
1.1.1 A formal process for approving and testing all external network connections and changes to the firewall configuration	Appendix 1 - Process Description *RedSeal does not provide this document*	
1.1.2 A current network diagram with all connections to cardholder data, including any wireless networks	Appendix 2 - Topology Diagram	
1.1.3 Requirements for a firewall at each Internet connection and between any demilitarized zone (DMZ) and the internal network zone	Appendix 3 - Firewall Requirements **28 paths from DMZ to Cardholder firewalled**	Appendix 3 - Firewall Requirements **2 paths from DMZ to Cardholder not firewalled**
1.1.4 Description of groups, roles, and responsibilities for logical management of network components	Appendix 4 - Roles and Responsibilities *RedSeal does not provide this document*	
1.1.5 Documentation and business justification for use of all services, protocols, and ports allowed, including documentation of security features implemented for those protocols considered to be insecure	Appendix 5 - Details of Approvals **5 justifications recorded**	Appendix 6 - Protocols with No Documentation **47 protocols are unapproved**
1.1.6 Requirement to review firewall and router rule sets at least every six months	RedSeal used at least every six months to identify firewall and router issues	
1.2 Build a firewall configuration that restricts connections between untrusted networks and any system components in the cardholder data environment.		
1.2.1 Restricting inbound and outbound traffic to that which is necessary for the cardholder data environment	Appendix 5 - Details of Approvals **1 justification recorded from Cardholder**	Appendix 6 - Protocols with No Documentation **23 unapproved flows to or from Cardholder Zone**
1.2.2 Secure and synchronize router configuration files.	*RedSeal does not test this requirement*	

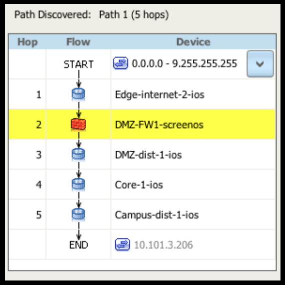
Demonstrate compliance to auditors

Protect yourself from compromise



Highlight gaps in security

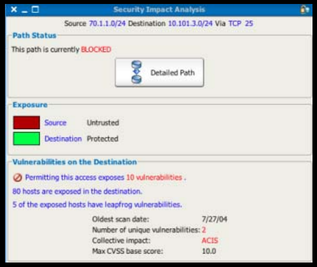
Identify high-risk vulnerabilities



Path Discovered: Path 1 (5 hops)

Hop	Flow	Device
	START	0.0.0.0 - 9.255.255.255
1		Edge-internet-2-ios
2		DMZ-FW1-screenos
3		DMZ-dist-1-ios
4		Core-1-ios
5		Campus-dist-1-ios
	END	10.101.3.206

Pin-point rules violating network policy



Security Impact Analysis

Source 70.1.1.0/24 Destination 10.101.3.0/24 Via TCP 25

Path Status

This path is currently BLOCKED

Exposure

🟥	Source	Untrusted
🟩	Destination	Protected

Vulnerabilities on the Destination

⊘ Permitting this access exposes 10 vulnerabilities .

80 hosts are exposed in the destination.

5 of the exposed hosts have leapfrog vulnerabilities.

Oldest scan date:	7/27/04
Number of unique vulnerabilities:	2
Collective impact:	ACIS
Max CVSS base score:	10.0

Assess risk of planned network changes