



Securing Your Information Assets

Presented by Scott Petree and Andrea Selke

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Today's Presenters



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Agenda

Pop Quiz!

Current Trends in Security

What does a hack look like?

How does this end?

Pop Quiz!



**Who has been
paying attention to
the news???**

Pop Quiz

{Cost of a breach?}

What is the cost per record of a data breach?

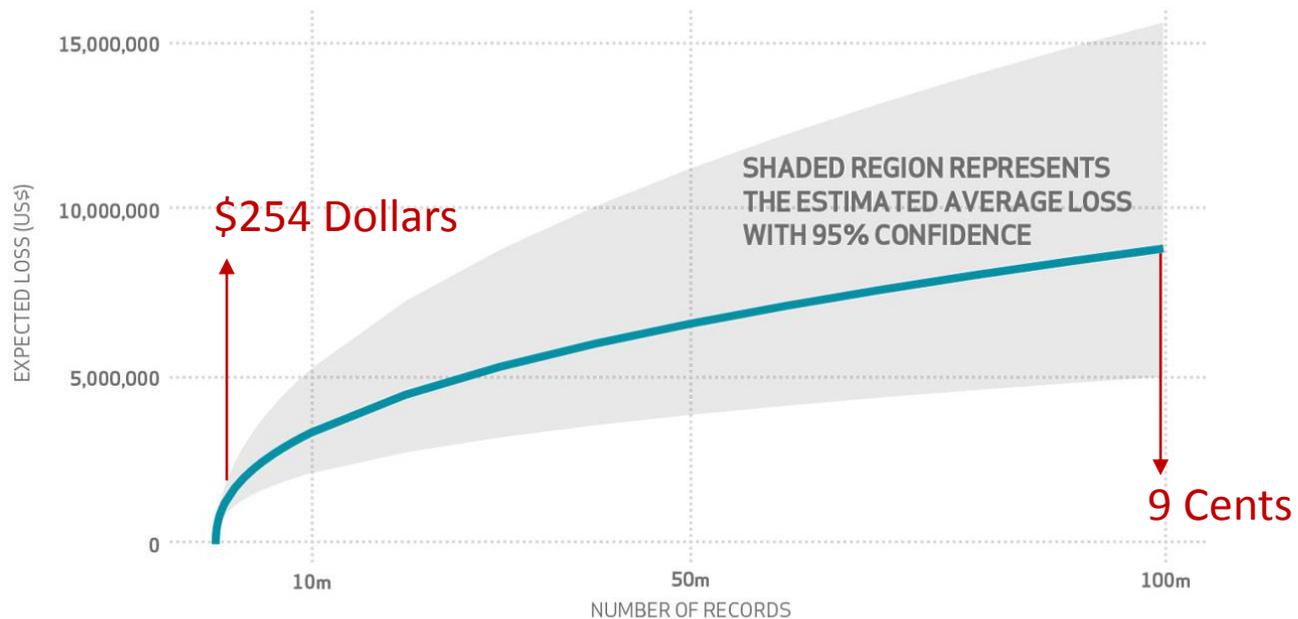
- A. 201 Dollars
- B. 58 Cents
- C. 9 Cents

Pop Quiz

{Cost of a breach?}

All of the Above!

(could be anywhere from 9 cents to \$254 depending on the number of records lost)



Pop Quiz

{Cost of a breach?}

The overall average cost of data breach is currently...

\$3.8 million

The total average cost of a data breach is now \$3.8 million, up from \$3.5 million a year ago, according to a 2015 study by data security research organization Ponemon Institute

Pop Quiz

{Cost of a breach?}

The selling price of basic member records is currently:

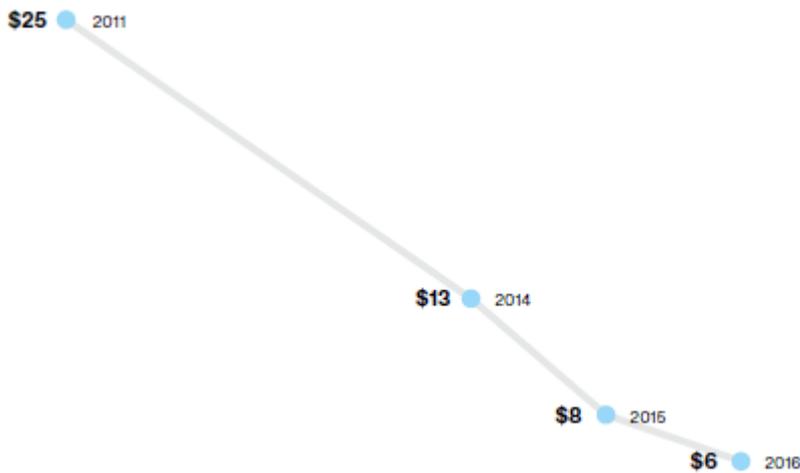


Figure 47.

Price per payment card record over time (USD). Source: Intel Security

With supply through the roof, prices have lowered for member records; driving the market to now charge extra for valuable services such as selling by geographic location, adding SSN's, or additional upcharges.

Pop Quiz

{Speed of a breach?}

How long does it take an attacker to compromise your systems?

- A. Seconds
- B. Minutes
- C. Hours
- D. Days

Pop Quiz

{Speed of a breach?}

A/B: Seconds/Minutes
in **11%** of cases, it took
attackers just seconds
to compromise systems
in **82%** of cases,
attackers were in within
minutes



Pop Quiz

{Your data went where?}

How long does it take an attacker to exfiltrate data?

- A. Minutes
- B. Days
- C. Weeks

Pop Quiz

{Your data went where?}

A: Minutes

(in 21% of cases, it took attackers just minutes to exfiltrate data)

Source: 2016 Verizon Data Breach Report

Pop Quiz

{Speed of breach detection?}

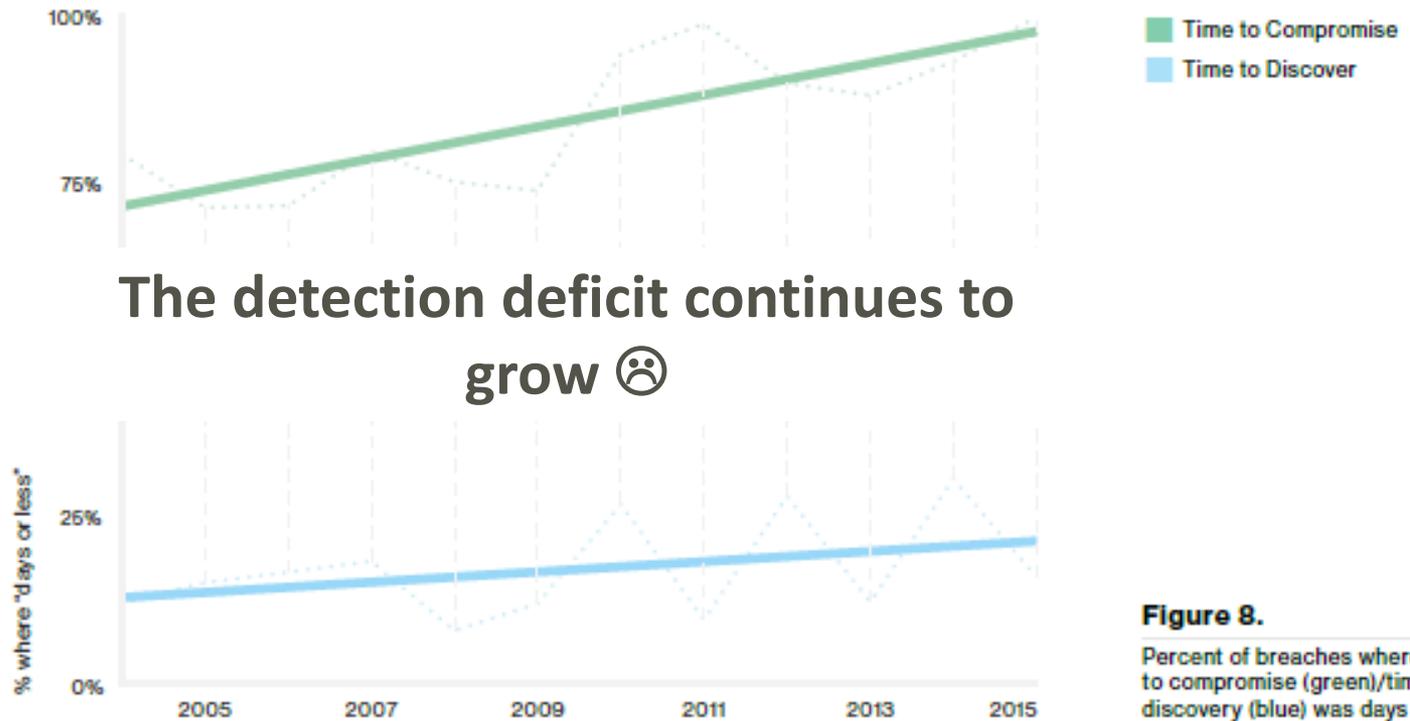
How long does it take to find out that there's been a breach?

- A. Minutes
- B. Days
- C. Weeks

Pop Quiz

{Speed of breach detection?}

B and C: Days, Weeks and sometimes months!



Source: 2016 Verizon Data Breach Report

Pop Quiz

{Volume of breaches?}

How many financial institutions had a confirmed data loss in 2015?

- A. <10 monthly
- B. 10-50 monthly
- C. >50 monthly

Pop Quiz

{Volume of breaches?}

C. >50 monthly
795 confirmed
breaches in
2015, or over 66
on average
monthly

Source: 2016 Verizon Data Breach Report

Pop Quiz

{How old was that hack?}

What was the most common age of vulnerabilities seen last year?

- A. Eight years old
- B. Three years old
- C. Less than a year old

Pop Quiz

{How old was that hack?}

A: In 2016, Verizon found more vulnerabilities dating back to 2007 than from any year between 1999 and 2016

(Believe it or not, some hackers are still partying like it's 1999!)

85% of
successful
exploited traffic
relate to the
top 10
vulnerabilities



Trends in Information Security



Trends in Information Security

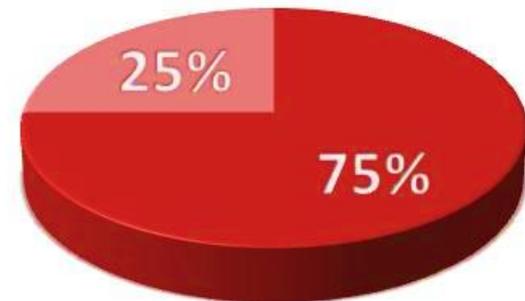
{Who are the victims?}

Targets — victims of opportunity:

Some will be **a target** regardless of what they do, but most

become a target **because of what they**

don't do related to security.



Victim of Opportunity

Targeted Attack

Trends in Information Security

{How are they hacking us?}

Most common attack — social:

Most attacks began socially. Employees

are your greatest asset, but often your weakest link to security.

Hackers **know** this, and have developed social scams by the thousands, hoping **but** one will **fall victim**.

23%
OF RECIPIENTS NOW
OPEN PHISHING
MESSAGES AND
11% CLICK ON
ATTACHMENTS.

Trends in Information Security

{Could this be prevented?}

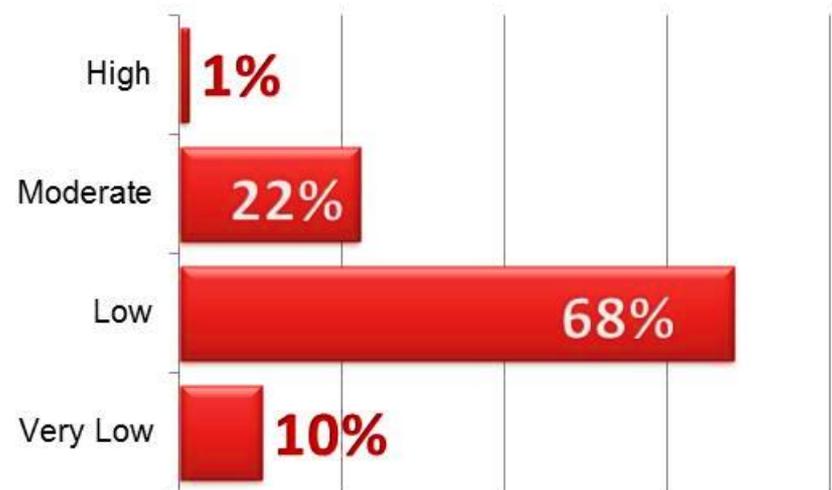
Prevention — not rocket science:

Most victims weren't overpowered by unknowable and

unstoppable attacks. **We** know them well enough and we

also **know how to**

stop them.



Trends in Information Security

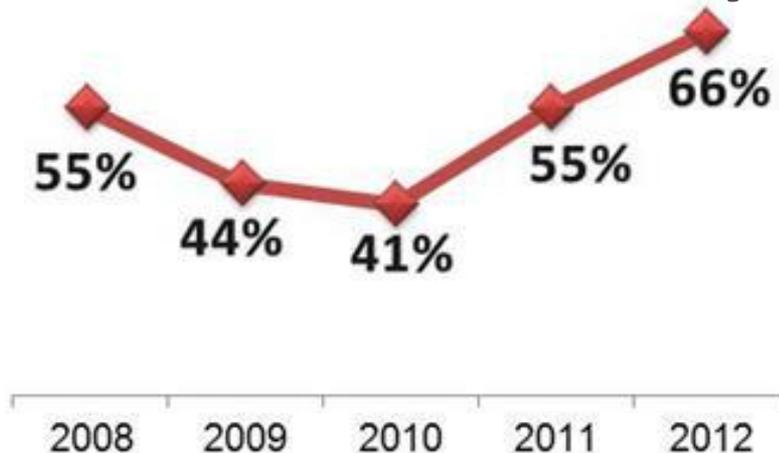
{Why can't we stop them?}

Breaches in 2014 — went unnoticed:

Prevention is crucial, but we must accept the fact that no barrier is

impenetrable. **Detection/response**

represents an **extremely critical** defense.



70-90%

OF MALWARE SAMPLES
ARE UNIQUE TO AN
ORGANIZATION.

What does a hack look like?



What does a hack look like?

{Example attack... LIVE!!!}

Hackers – What do they want?

{Sony & others prove - anything and everything!}

Personally identifiable information

Credit Card Data

Username & Passwords

E-mail

Trade Secrets

Customer Lists

Vendor Lists

COULD BE ANYTHING!

97% of breaches were avoidable

Most victims aren't overpowered by unknowable and unstoppable attacks. For the most part, we know them well enough and we also know how to stop them
Verizon Data Breach Investigations Report

User Ignorance

- Weak user passwords
- Poor judgment
- Social media
- Phishing attacks

Weak infrastructure

- Weak design (firewalls, wireless routers)
- Weak user authentication (users, passwords)
- Encryption (VPN, secure portals)
- Out-dated (patch management / anti-virus)
- Lack of periodic testing

Technology Advances

- Mobile devices
- Cloud computing / public portals



Breaches – Can they be stopped?

{Don't count on Regulation or Standards!}

HIPAA

FERPA

Sarbanes
Oxley

95/46/E
U DPD

FISMA

GLBA

PCI

NIST

State
Privacy

Canada
-
PIPEDA

21 CRF
Part 11

ISO
2700x

Breaches – Can they be stopped?

{But don't ignore them either!!}



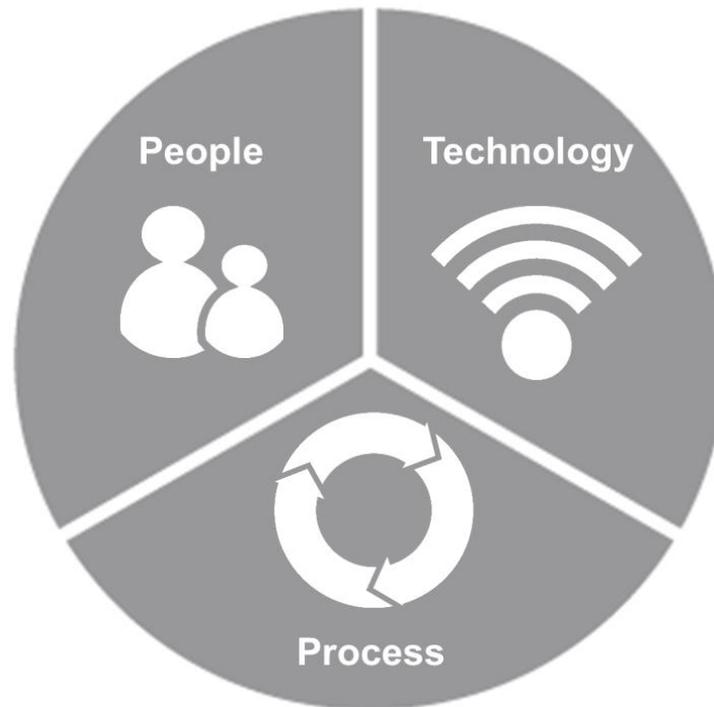
Where do I start???



Where do I start?

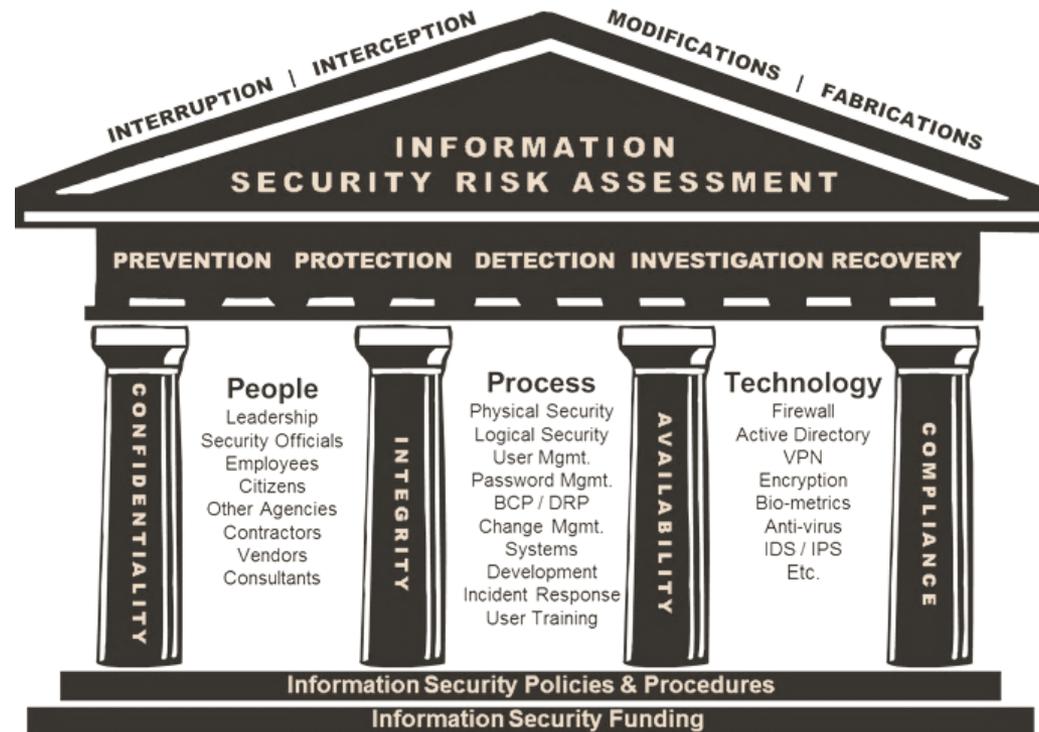
{Start with a realization!}

Realize that Information Security is NOT an IT issue: it is a Business issue.



Where do I start?

{Act on that realization!}



Different organizations view information security differently. Some of the differences are related to varied risk and threat profiles impacting an organization — based on factors such as industry, location, products/services, etc. Other differences are related to management’s view of security based on their experience with prior security incidents.

Who is ultimately responsible?

{you are!}

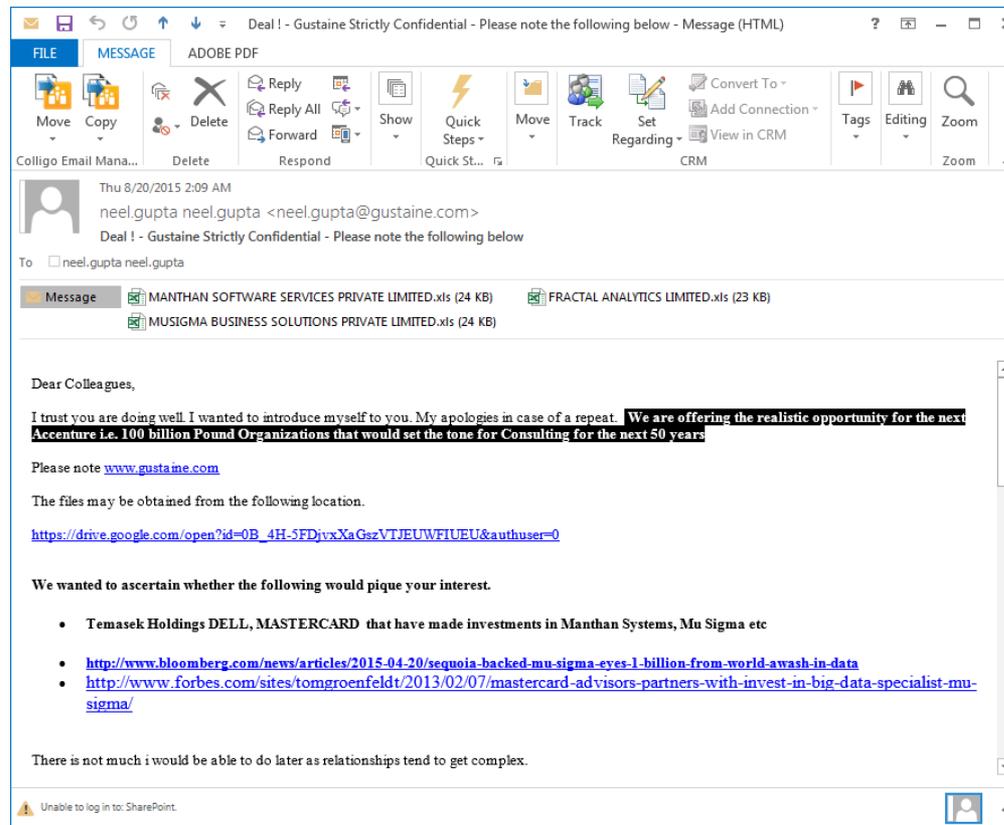
You don't have to be a security professional to think critically!



Who is ultimately responsible?

{you are!}

You don't know a Nigerian Prince, you didn't win the Malaysian Lottery, and you don't have the investment opportunity of a lifetime:



Who is ultimately responsible?

{you are!}

Don't use a password!

	<p>~28 BITS OF ENTROPY</p> <p>2²⁸ = 3 DAYS AT 1000 GUESSES/SEC</p> <p>(PLAUSIBLE ATTACK ON A WEAK REMOTE WEB SERVICE. YES, CRACKING A STOLEN HASH IS FASTER, BUT IT'S NOT WHAT THE AVERAGE USER SHOULD WORRY ABOUT.)</p> <p>DIFFICULTY TO GUESS: EASY</p>	<p>WAS IT TROMBONE? NO, TROUBADOR. AND ONE OF THE 0s WAS A ZERO?</p> <p>AND THERE WAS SOME SYMBOL...</p> <p>DIFFICULTY TO REMEMBER: HARD</p>
	<p>~44 BITS OF ENTROPY</p> <p>2⁴⁴ = 550 YEARS AT 1000 GUESSES/SEC</p> <p>DIFFICULTY TO GUESS: HARD</p>	<p>THAT'S A BATTERY STAPLE.</p> <p>CORRECT!</p> <p>DIFFICULTY TO REMEMBER: YOU'VE ALREADY MEMORIZED IT</p>

THROUGH 20 YEARS OF EFFORT, WE'VE SUCCESSFULLY TRAINED EVERYONE TO USE PASSWORDS THAT ARE HARD FOR HUMANS TO REMEMBER, BUT EASY FOR COMPUTERS TO GUESS.

How does this end?

{It doesn't!}

Realize that Information Security does not end. It can only be maintained through constant vigilance, training, and reassessment.



audit • tax • consulting

THANK YOU

QUESTIONS? PLEASE CONTACT



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