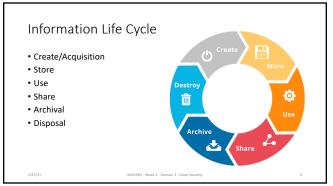
Week 3

Asset Security

https://community.mis.temple.edu/mis5903sec711sum1/

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2

Information Life Cycle – Acquisition

- Copied from elsewhere, or Created from scratch
- Information must be made useful
 - Data -> Information -> Knowledge -> Wisdom
- Additions:
 - Data/Time/Location
 Permissions

 - Metadata (data about the data)
 - Business process metadata
 Classification, project, owner
 - Indexed

	Information Life Cycle — Store • Authorized Media • Output Restrictions • Encryption • Physical Security	
	5/75/21 MI55903 - Week 3 - Domain 2 - Asset Security 4	
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	Information Life Cycle - Use Confidentiality: Access Control Encryption Integrity: Hashing, Digital Signatures, CRC Change Control Access Control (physical and technical) Consistency Internal Uses Data Aggregation - Compliance Requirements (e.g. name + other details)	
5	Secretaria de Company]
	Information Life Cycle – Share	
	Authorized Distribution	
	Authorized Distribution Acceptable Use Policy	

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6

• Encryption

• Non-Disclosure Agreements

• Data Loss/Leak Prevention

• Data Minimization – Share Only Necessary

Information	Life Cyc	le - Arc	hiva

- How long will it be regularly used?
- How long does it need to be readily available?
- How long is Information:
 Useful, Relevant, Valuable?

 - Contractually or Legally Required?
- What is an acceptable SLA to deliver or recover?

Information Life Cycle – Disposal

- Data Migration or Export?
- Legal Restrictions
- Secure Destruction
 - Degaussing

 - Overwriting
 Physical Destruction

8

Classification Levels – Military

- Unclassified not sensitive or classified (e.g. recruiting information)
- Sensitive But Unclassified
 - If Disclosed, would not cause serious damage
- Confidential
- · Adverse impact
- Secret
 - Serious adverse damage to national security (e.g. deployment plans)
- Top Secret
 - Grave damage to national security (e.g. blueprints, spy satellite, espionage)

	Classification Levels – Commercial	-		
	Confidential Dislance online advance impact (a a toda carate healthears information.)	-		
	 Disclosure serious adverse impact (e.g. trade secrets, healthcare information, competitive details) Private 	-		
	Unauthorized disclosure adverse impact (human resources, medical information)	-		
	Sensitive Requires special precautions (e.g. financial information, profit forecasts)	-		
	Public Disclosure may not be welcome, but no adverse impact	-		
	5/25/21 MI55953 - Week 3 - Domain 2 - Asset Security 10	_		
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	Private Data	-		
	Personally Identifiable Information (PII) – SP800-122	-		
	Children's Online Privacy Protection Act (COPPA) - 1998 Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA)	-		
	• Identity Theft and Assumption Deterrence Act – 1998	-		
	 Graham-Leach-Bliley Act (GLBA) – 1999 States – California Consumer Privacy Act (CCPA) – 2018 	_		
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11	5/25/21 MISS9031-Week 3 - Domain 2 - Asset Security 11] -		
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	Protected Health Information (PHI)	_		
	Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA) – 1996 Health Information Technology for Economic and Clinical Health			
	(HITECH) – 2009 • HIPAA Omnibus Rule - 2013			
	222	-		
		-		
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General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR)	
• May 25, 2018	
• Up to 4% global revenue	
Pseudonymization (alias) Approximation	
 Anonymization Data Controller - determines the purposes for which, and the way in 	
which, personal data is processed • Data Processor - processes personal data on behalf of the data	
controller(excluding the data controller's own employees)	
5/25/21 MI55903 - Week 3 - Domain 2 - Asset Security 13	
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EU-US Privacy Shield (previously Safe Harbor)	
1. Notice	
 Choice Accountability for Onward Transfer 	
Security Data Integrity and Purpose Limitation	
Access Recourse, Enforcement, and Liability	
5/25/21 MISS903 - Week 3 - Domain 2 - Asset Security 14	
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Proprietary Data	
Proprietary Data	
Copyright Patent	
Fratent Trade Secret Trademark	
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5/25/21 MISS903 - Week 3 - Domain 2 - Asset Security 15	

Classification Criteria • Usefulness of the data · Value of the data Age of the data Level of damage is disclosed • Level of damage if modified or corrupted Legal, regulatory, or contractual responsibility to protect Effects the data has on security Who should be able to access • Who should maintain the data • Who should reproduce the data Lost Opportunity if Not Available or Corrupted 16 Classification Controls · Access control for data or programs Encryption at rest, in motion Auditing and Monitoring Separation of Duties Periodic Review • Backup and Recovery Change Cotnrol • Physical Security • Information Flow Channels Proper Disposal Marking, Labeling, Handling 17 Classification Procedures • Define Levels • Specify Criteria • Identify Data Owners (determine) • Identify Data Custodian (maintain) • Identify Security Controls • Document any exceptions

18

• Indicate Data Transfer to new Data Owner

• Integrate into Security Awareness Programs

Create Review ProcedureDeclassification Procedures

Layers of Responsibility • Executive Management (C-Suite)

- Chief Executive Officer (CEO) chairperson of board of directors
 - Delegates tasks, but not responsibility
- Chief Financial Officer (CFO) annual SEC and stakeholder reports
- Chief Information Officer (CIO)
- Chief Privacy Officer (CPO)
- Chief Security Officer (CSO) includes business processes, legal issues, operational issues, revenue generation, reputation protection
- Chief Information Security Officer (CISO) focused on IT.

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19

Other Roles

- Data Owner member of management in charge of a business unit. (determines classification)
- Data Custodian maintains and protects the data
- System Owner ensures controls in place on systems
 Security Administrator maintains security specific controls
- Supervisor (User Manager) ensures staff understand their responsibilities
- Change Control Analyst approving or rejecting requests
- Data Analyst structures, definitions, organization
- User routinely uses the data for work-related tasks (follows policies)
- · Auditor verifies compliance with policies, procedures.
- "Data Processor" can be various roles; must understand "acceptable" actions.

20

How We Retain

- Taxonomy scheme for classifying the data (department, time, etc.)
- Classification based on sensitivity level
- Normalization
 - Tagging data
 - · Common formats
- Indexing enable queries for later retrieval

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	Retention	
	• What?	
	• How long?	
	 Business Documents – 7 years Accounts Receivable or Payable – 7 years 	
	• Invoices – 5 years	
	Human Resources – 7 years for employed, 3 if not hired. Tay Records – 4 years often haves paid.	
	 Tax Records – 4 years after taxes paid Legal correspondence - Permanently 	
	• Where?	
	Policy must be deliberate, specific, and enforceable	
	5/25/21 MISS903 - Week 3 - Domain 2 - Asset Security 22	
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		•
	Electronic Discovery Reference Model (EDRM)	
	Electronic biscovery Reference Wioder (Ebrilly)	
	Identification of data required under the order	
	Preservation of the data	
	Collection of data from various stores	-
	Processing to ensure correct format	_
	Review of data to ensure it is relevant	
	Analysis for proper context	
	Production of the final data set.	
	Presentation to external audience.	
	5/25/21 MISS503 - Week 3 - Domain 2 - Asset Security 23	
	5/25/21 MISS903 - Week 3 - Domain 2 - Asset Security 23	
23		
	Data Remanence	
	NIST SP 800-88r1 "Guidelines for Media Sanitization"	
	• Erasing – perform 'delete' operation on file(s); data remains	
	 Clearing / Overwriting – writes fixed patterns of 1's and/or 0's 	
	At least once Space // Rod // coctors remain	
	Spare/"Bad" sectors remain Purging – repeat clearing process multiple times	
	 Degaussing – magnetic force applied to media Encryption – deletion of key renders data unrecoverable "Cryptoshredding" 	
1	- Lind yphon – deletion of key renders data unrecoverable. Cryptosifiedding	

 $\bullet\,$ Physical – shred or expose to caustic or corrosive chemicals, incineration

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	Data Security Controls – Three States	
	• Data at Rest	
	Hard drive, Optical drive, Solid state drives Encryption – PHI, PII	
	Refer to NIST SP800-111 – Storage Encryption Technologies for End User Devices Data in Motion	
	Transport Layer Security (TLS), IP Security (IPSec)	
	Virtual Private Networks (VPNs) Data in Use	
	Data in RAM Heartbleed vulnerability	-
	5/25/21 MISS903 - Week 3 - Domain 2 - Asset Security 25	
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	NA-dia NA-ma-mana	
	Media Management	
	Tracking – custody	
	Access Controls – necessary level Backup versions – onsite and offsite	
	Documenting History of Changes	
	Ensuring Environmental Conditions Ensuring Media Integrity – media can become unreliable	
	Checksums or Signatures Regular Inventory	
	• Secure Disposal	-
	5/25/21 MISS983 - Week 3 - Domain 2 - Asset Security 26	
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	Labeling of Media	
	Data Created	
	Retention period Classification	
	Classification Who created	
	Destruction Date	
	Name and version	
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Data Leakage/Loss • Investigation of Incident and Remediation of Problem • Contacting affected individuals • Penalties and fines to regulatory agencies Contractual liabilities • Mitigating expenses (credit monitoring) • Direct damages to affected individuals 28 General Data Protection Approaches • Data Inventories – What, Where • Data Flows – Inputs, Outputs, Other Parties Data Protection Strategy Backup and Recovery Data Life Cycle Physical Security • Security Culture

29

DLP Implementation, Testing, Tuning

- Sensitive Data Awareness
 - Keywords, regular expressions, tags, statistical methods
- Policy Engine

• Privacy

Organizational Change

- Interoperability
- Accuracy
- Deployment Types:
 - Endpoint • Network
 - Hybrid (both)

I - Week 3 - Domain 2 - Asset Security

	Mobile Device Protection	
	Inventory including serial numbers	
	Hardened operating system Password protected BIOS	
	Registered Devices; Report if stolenDo not check devices; always carry-on.	
	 Don't leave unattended; carry in non-descript case Engrave device with symbol(s) Use locks/cables 	
	Back up all data Encrypt data	
	Enable Remote Wiping	
31	5/25/21 MISS503 - Week 3 - Domain 2 - Asset Security 31]
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	Paper Records	
	 Educate staff on proper handling Minimize use of paper records	
	Ensure workplaces are kept tidy Clean Desk – Locked Cabinets	
	Prohibit work taken home (prohibit remote printing)	
	 Label with classification level Conduct random bag searches	
	Cross-Cut shred. (or burn)	
	5/25/21 MI55993 - Week 3 - Domain 2 - Asset Security 32	
32		
	Safes	
	Wall safe Floor safe	
	• Chests	
	DepositoriesVaults (walk-in)	
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Next Steps					
	sion Questions / Participation quiz – Domain #2 (graded)				
• Read Domain #3	4				
5/25/21	MISS903 - Week 3 - Domain 2 - Asset Security	34			