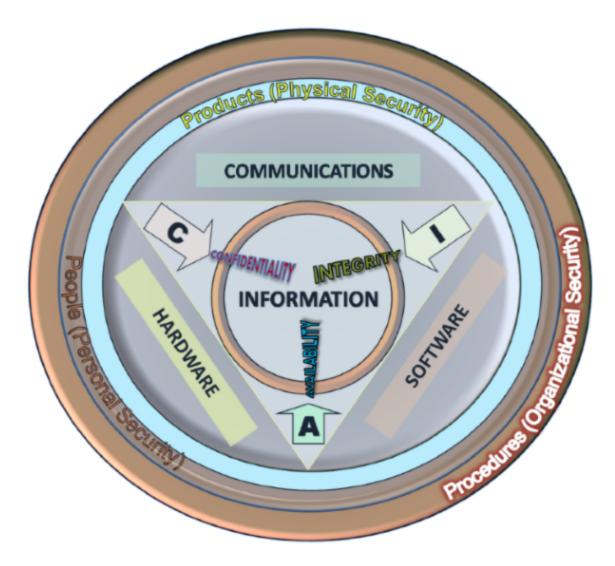
## **Security Goals**

### Information Security (44 U.S. Code § 3542)

- (1) The term "information security" means protecting information and information systems from unauthorized access, use, disclosure, disruption, modification, or destruction in order to provide—
- (A) integrity, which means guarding against improper information modification or destruction, and includes ensuring information nonrepudiation and authenticity;
- (B) confidentiality, which means preserving authorized restrictions on access and disclosure, including means for protecting personal privacy and proprietary information; and
- (C) availability, which means ensuring timely and reliable access to and use of information.

## **Information Security Triad: CIA**



# Confidentiality

- Protecting information from disclosure to unauthorized parties
- Access to information should be granted only on a need-to-know basis
- Data categorization according to the amount and type of possible damage should it fall into wrong hands

#### Supporting Principles ( )

Authentication, Authorization, Encryption, Anonymity, Secrecy

# Integrity

- Protecting information from being modified by unauthorized parties
- Being correct or consistent with the intended state of information
- Ensuring that the **information is not tampered** whenever it travels from source to destination or even stored at rest

#### Supporting Principles ( )

• Hashing, Digital Signatures, Non-repudiation, Tamper-evident packaging

## Availability

- Ensuring that authorized parties are able to access information when needed
- Ensuring that the services of an organization are available

#### Supporting Principles ( )

Accessibility, Fault Tolerance, Redundancy, Backup, Testing

## Exercise 2.1 (\*)

1. Which security goals are at risk by the following threats?

Threat	C	I	Α
Network Sniffing			
DDoS Attack			
Rogue WiFi Access Point			
Electromagnetic Pulse (EMP)			
Whistleblower			
Social Engineering			

### **Attacker Behavior vs. Security Goals**

	Active	Passive	Threatened Security Goals
Observing	<b>(✓</b> )	<b>✓</b>	Confidentiality
Altering	<b>✓</b>	×	Confidentiality, Integrity, Availability

### **Extended CIA Models**

### Parkerian Hexad (1998)

- Confidentiality
- Possession / Control (NEW)
- Integrity
- Authenticity (NEW)
- Availability
- Utility (NEW)



- Protecting against the idea that confidential data can be possessed/controlled by an unauthorized individual or party
- Loss of control or possession of information should not automatically lead to the breach of confidentiality

#### Supporting Principles (iii)

Encryption, Authentication

### Authenticity

• Assurance that a message or transaction is from the source it claims to be from

#### Supporting Principles ( )

• Identification, Digital Certificates



• **Usefulness** of data or information

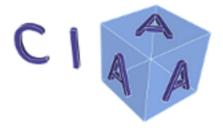
#### Supporting Principles (\(\begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{c} \eq \end{array}\)

Compatibility, Accessibility

Information may be available and therefore usable but it doesn't necessarily have to be in a useful form to be defined as available. [^1]

## CIA<sup>3</sup> (2016)

- Confidentiality
- Integrity
- Availability
- Accountability (NEW)
- Assurance (NEW)



### Accountability

- Allowing to answer questions like "Who did it?" or "Who is accountable?"
- Considering legal consequences and contractual obligations
- Encompassing segregation of duties and awareness training

#### 

• Integrity, Non-repudiation, Authenticity, Design, Governance, Policy

#### Assurance

- Introduces control activities for the aforementioned security goals
- Periodic controls assuring that all security measures (both technical and operational) work as intended

#### Supporting Principles (**■** ✓)

• Auditing, Measuring, Monitoring, Continuous Improvement

# Dependency Model of CIA<sup>3</sup>



## Exercise 2.2 (\*)

1. Define at least three supporting measures for each CIA<sup>3</sup> security goal, distinguishing between technical and organizational measures

Security Goal	Technical Measures	Organizational Measures
Confidentiality		
Integrity		
Availability		
Accountability		
Assurance		

## Exercise 2.3 (11)

- 1. Which of the "classic" CIA security goals could have been compromised in each of the Motivation: Case Studies?
- 2. Explain each ✓ briefly

Case Study	C	I	A
Marriot			
Equifax			
VTech			
CloudPets			