



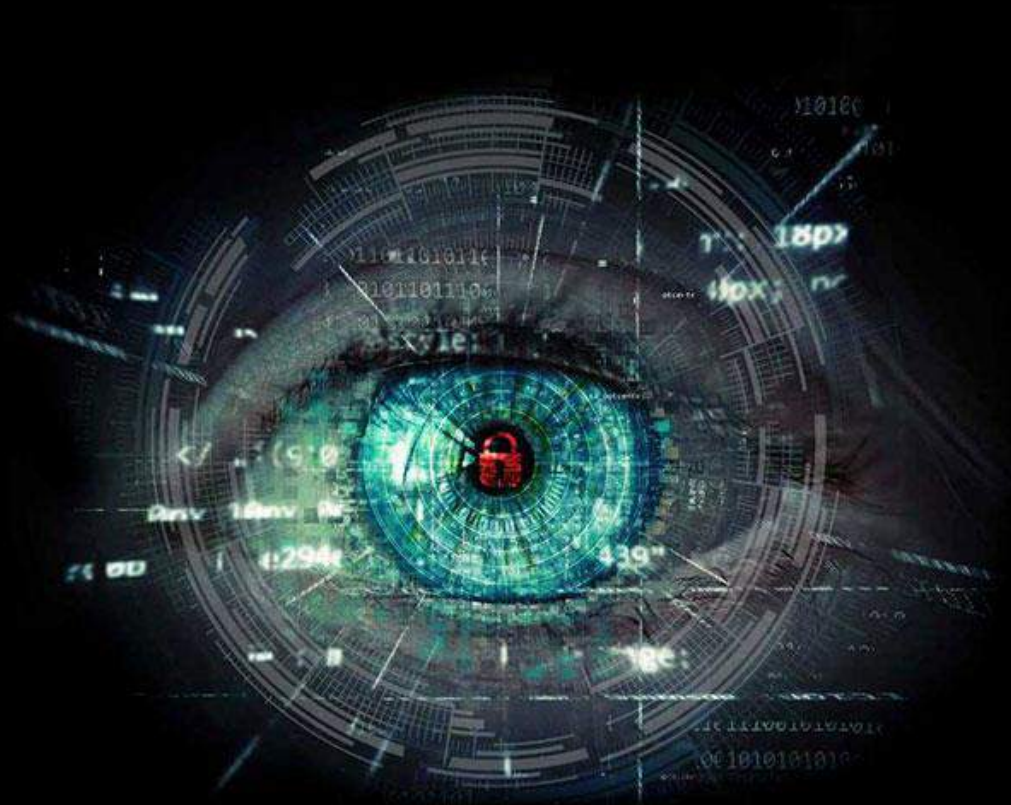
Cyber Security

Identity & Access Management (IAM)

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Agenda



IAM Framework

01

- JML Processes (Joiner, Mover, Leaver)
- Entitlement Management
- Types of Access Control
- Recertification Process

IAM Principles

02

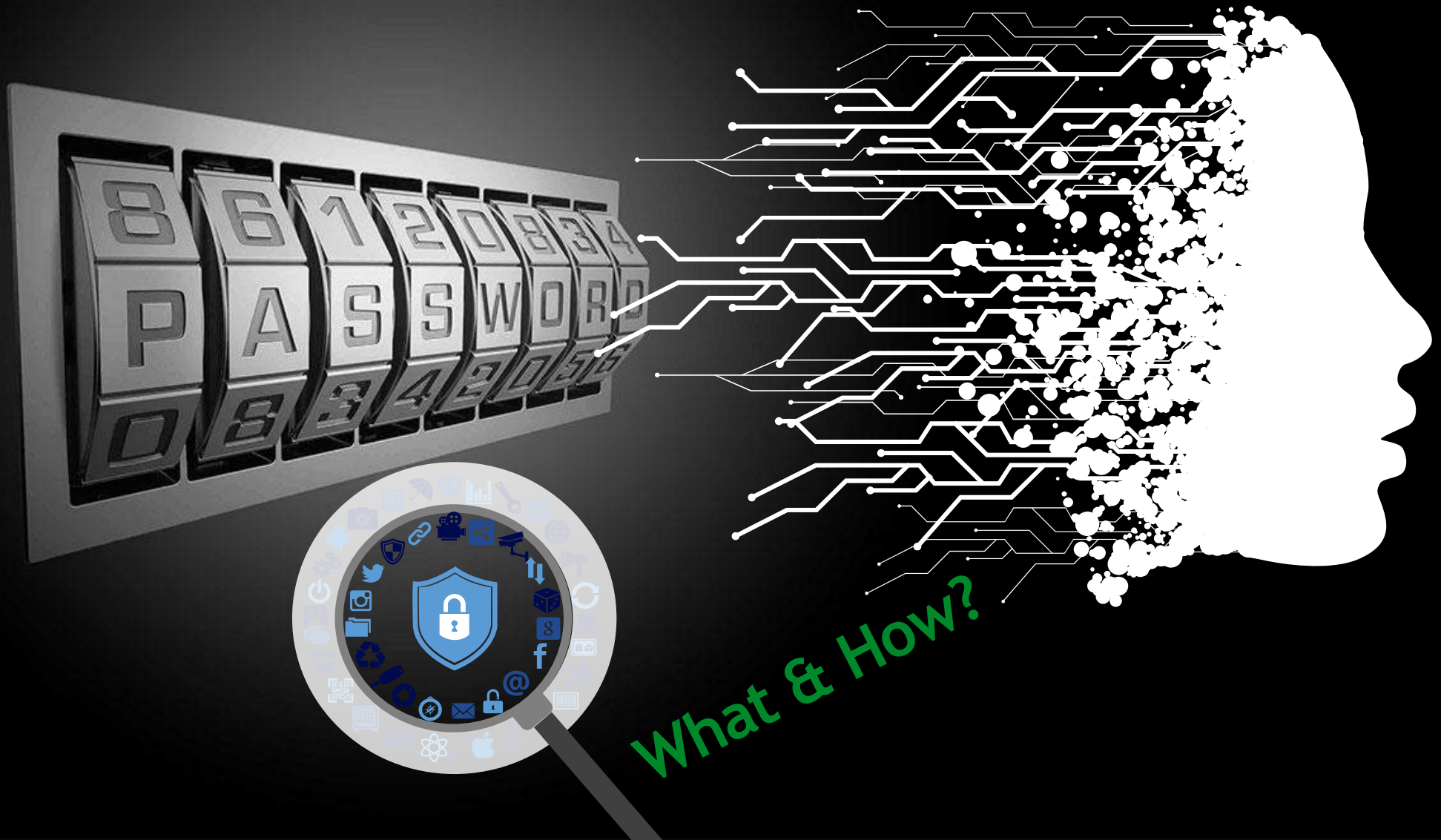
- Authentication
- Authorization
- Accounting

Why IAM is important?

03

- Identity Risks
- Digital Transformation Impacts & Threats.
- Key Factors for IAM Planning.
- Modern IAM Decisions
- Covid Pandemic and IAM

The Power of Identity



Recent Cyber Attacks – Poor IAM Implementations



The breach exposed the names, addresses, DOB, phone numbers & encrypted passwords of 145 million users.

Hackers spent 7 months inside eBay.



**The Hack of the Century.
100 Terabytes data breach**



The New York Times

**Rogue Twitter Employee Briefly Shuts
Down Trump's Account**



Deloitte has a robust, multi-layered security system

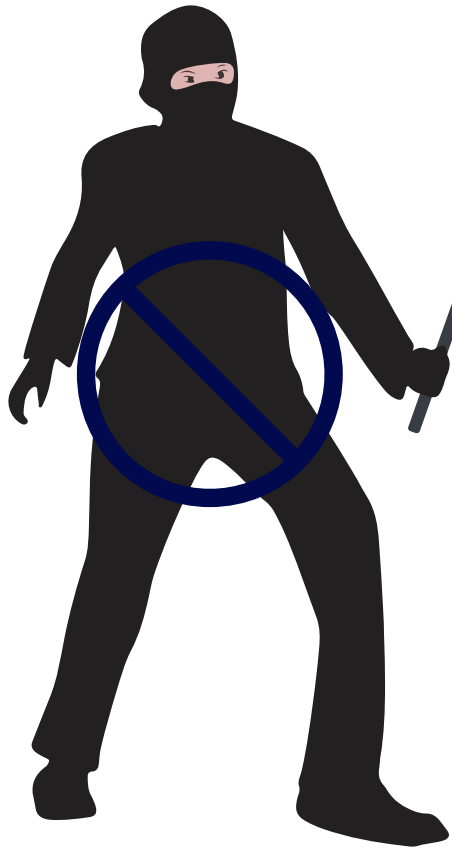
Deloitte compromised due to poor IAM implementation.

Cyber Security🔒

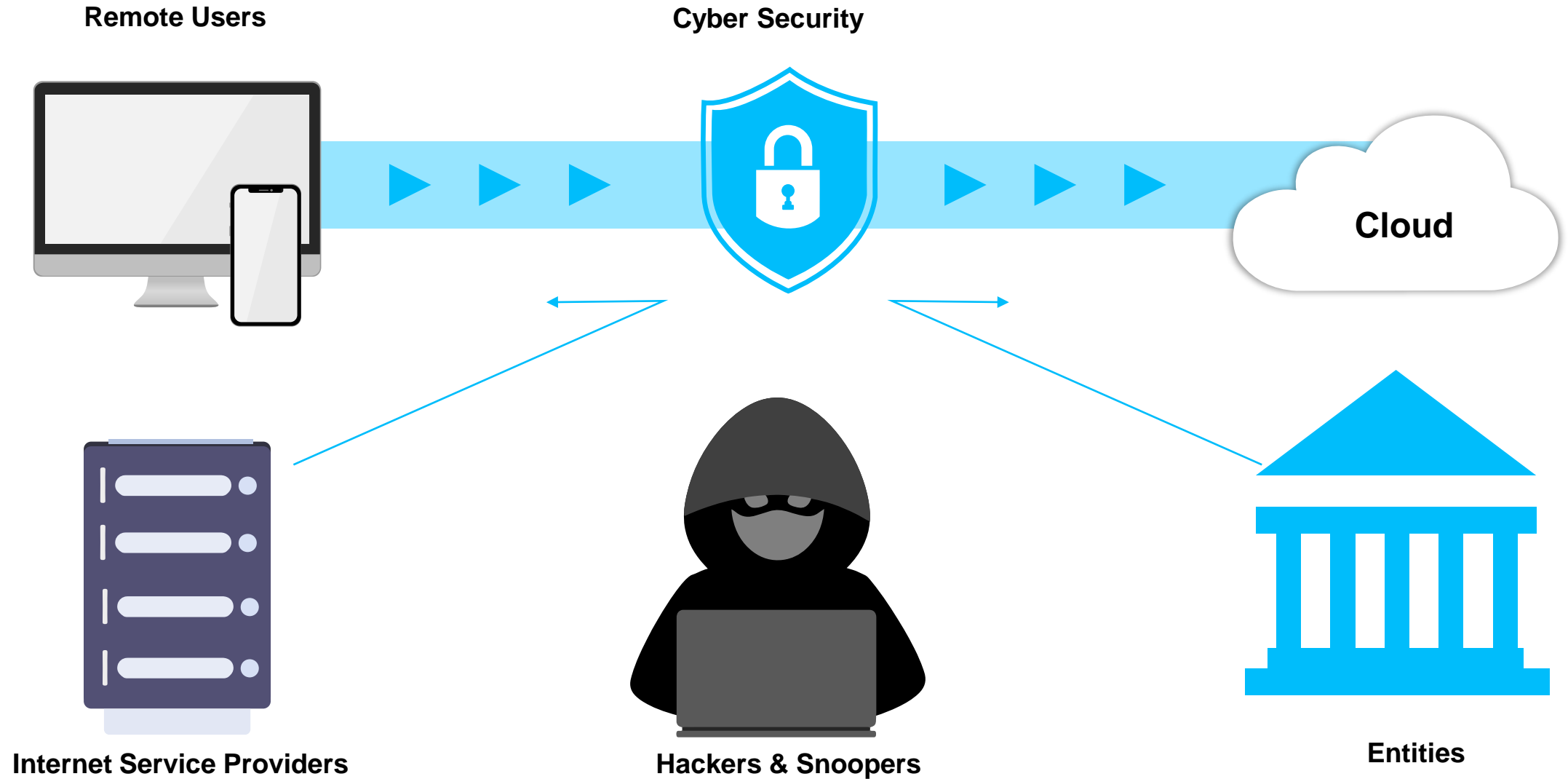
Major root causes of Cyber Attacks...

- ✗ Human error
- ✗ System glitches
- ✗ Malicious attacks
- ✗ Software Vulnerabilities
- ✗ Zero days
- ✗ Process failures
- ✗ Lack of awareness

- ✓ Security Awareness
- ✓ End-user Security
- ✓ Operational Security
- ✓ Application security
- ✓ Information security
- ✓ Network Security
- ✓ Disaster Recovery Planning



Modern Digital Workspace

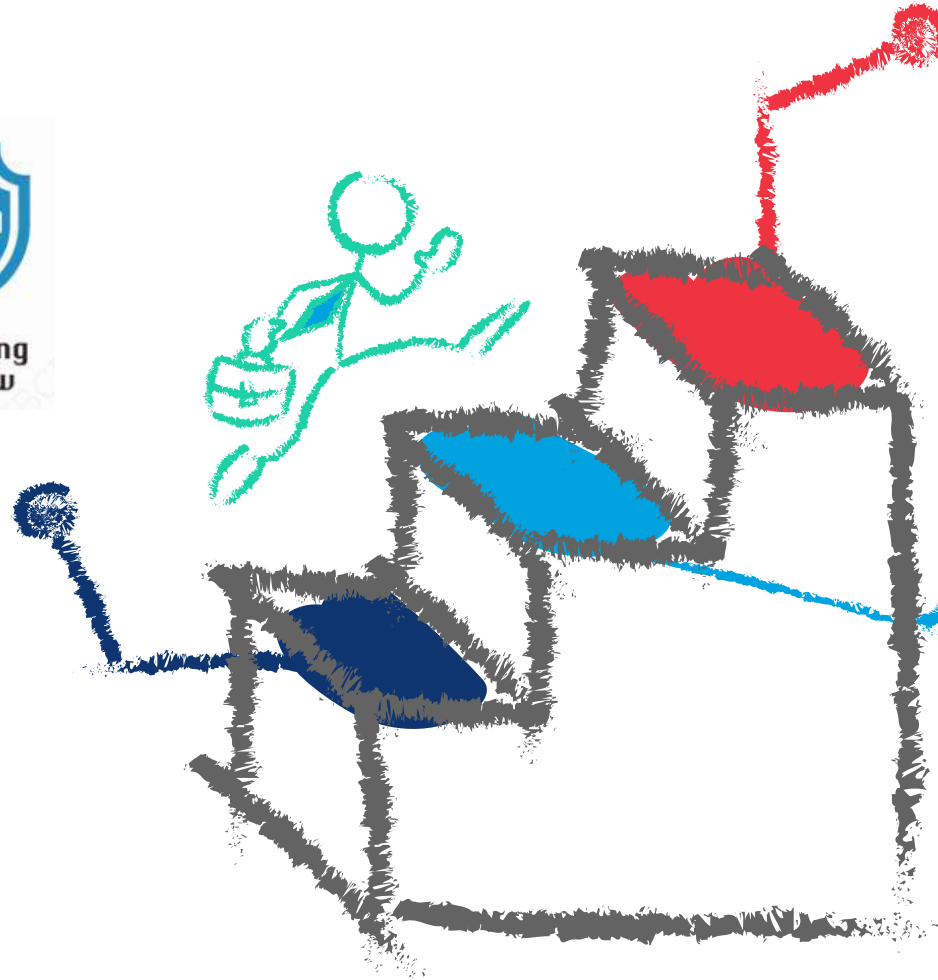


IAM – AAA Principles



Authentication

- Static passwords which remain active until they are changed or expired,
- One-time password (OTP) such as codes delivered thorough SMS texts or tokens used for each access session,
- Digital certificate
- Biometric credential.



Accountability / Auditing

- The process of keeping track of a user's activity while accessing the system resources, processes along with time stamp



Authorization

- The process of granting or denying a user access to system resources once the user has been authenticated.

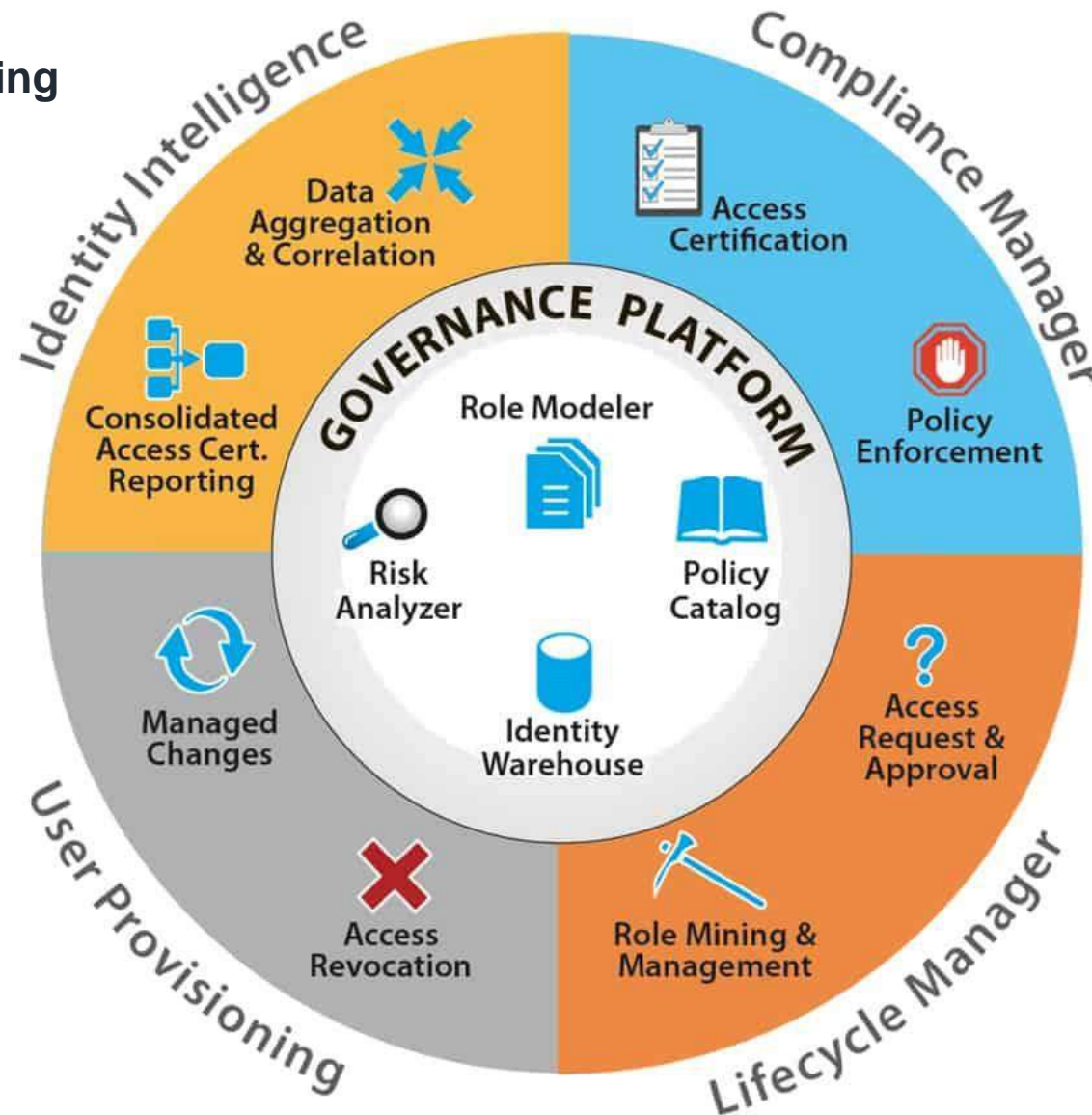


IAM Framework

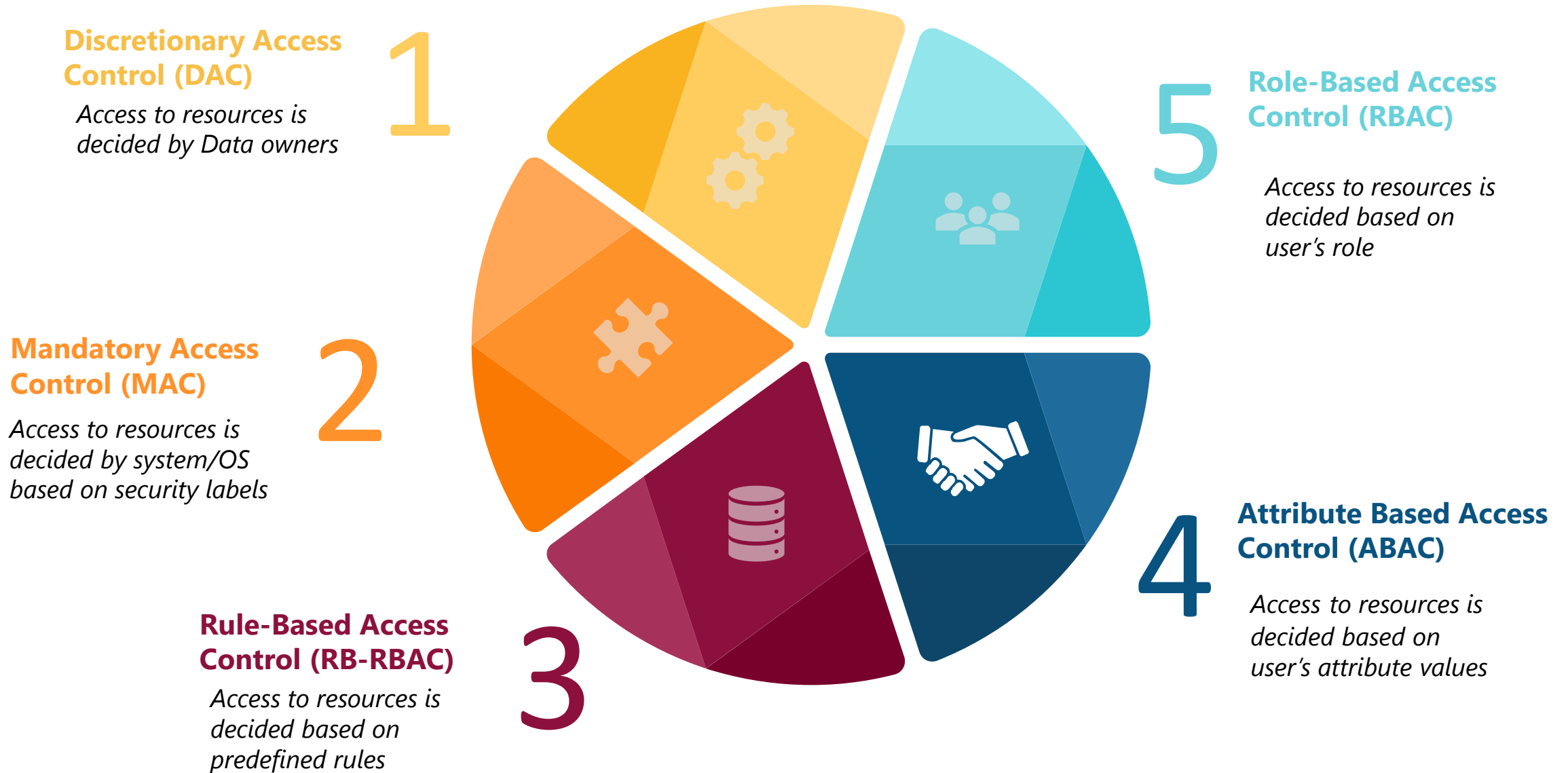
Automate User Provisioning

Password Management

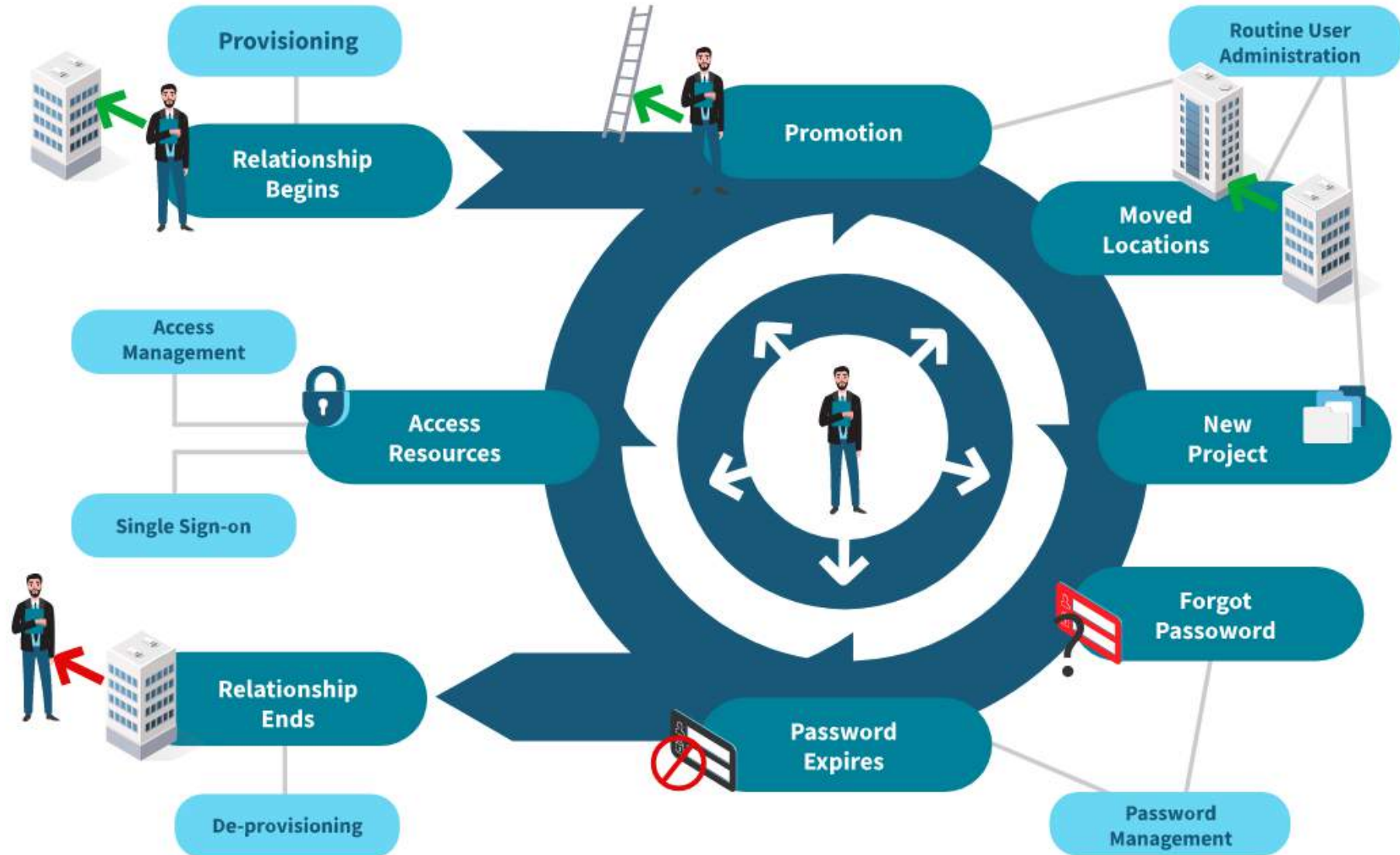
Analytics & reporting



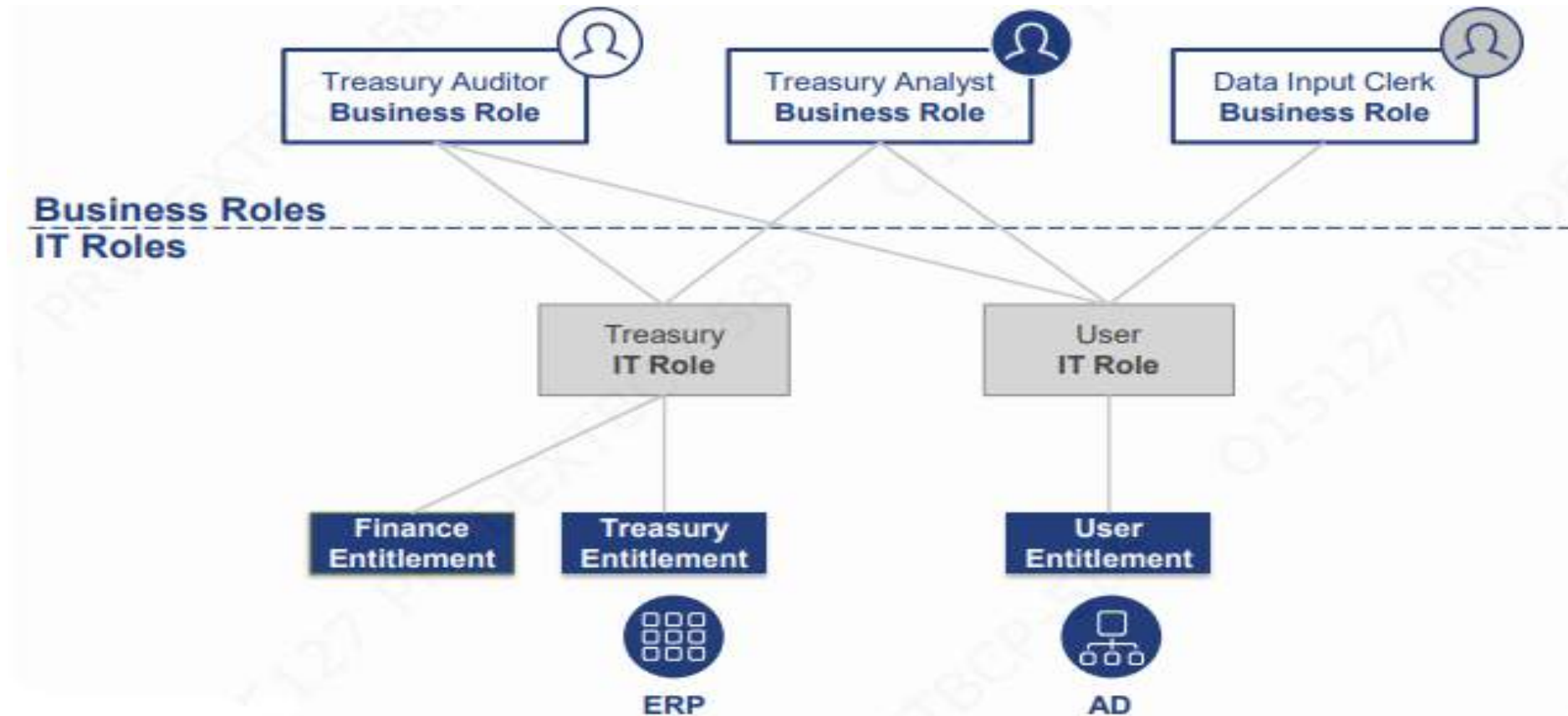
Access Control Models



Identity Life Cycle Management



Role Based Access Control



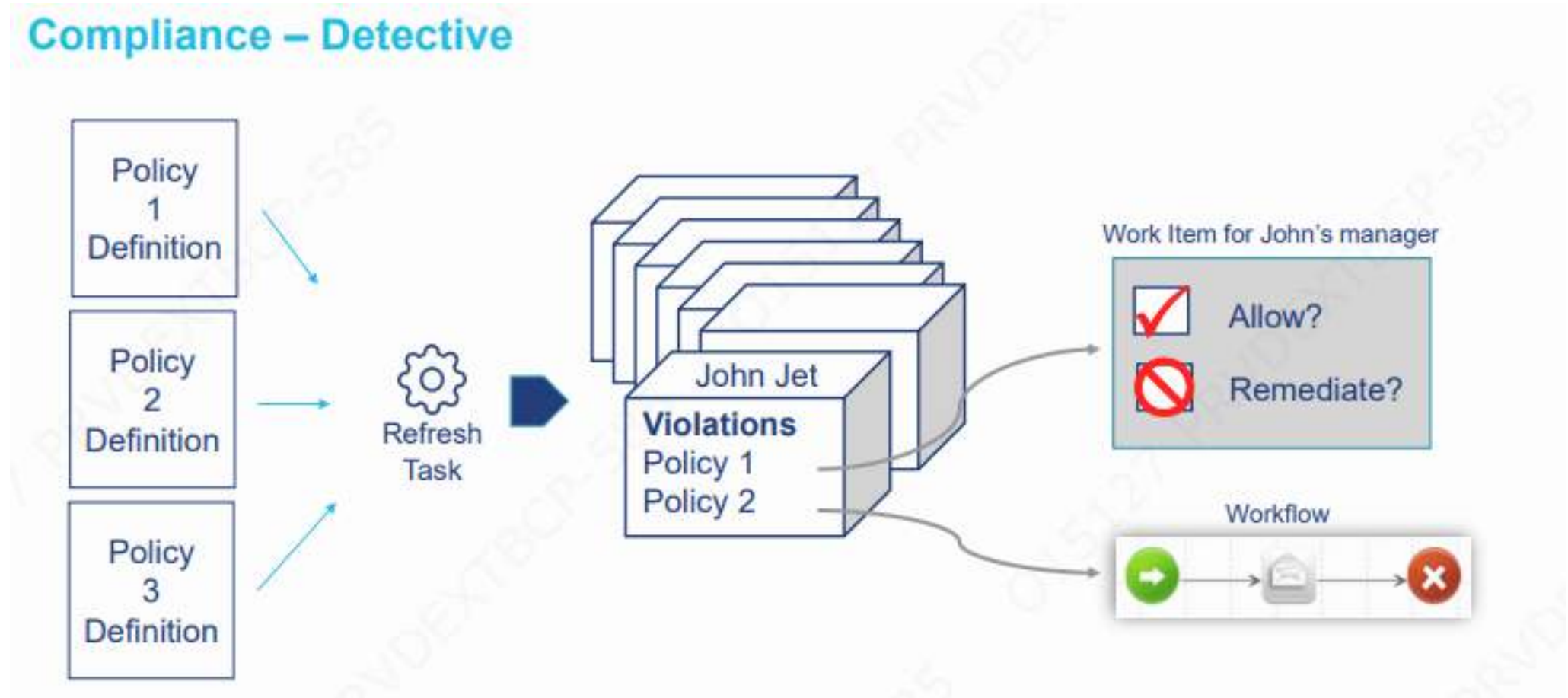
Segregation of Duties (SOD)

Internal control ensures that no one user / role can complete transaction within any business processes end to end without proper checks and balances to avoid error or fraud

Compliance – SOD Preventive Policy



Compliance – SOD Detective Policy



Access Recertification Process

The recertification process enables organizations to answer key questions such as:



Who has access to what?



When was access granted and used?



Who has excessive access privileges?



Is access still valid and in-line with company policy?



Common Identity Risks



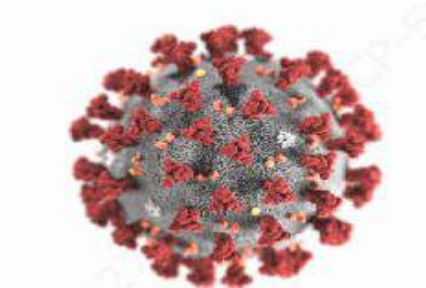
Orphan Accounts



Entitlement Creep



Shared Generic Accounts



Rogue Accounts



Very easy & Very Complex password policy



Segregation-of-Duty Policy



Contractors or Temporary Workers Identity management

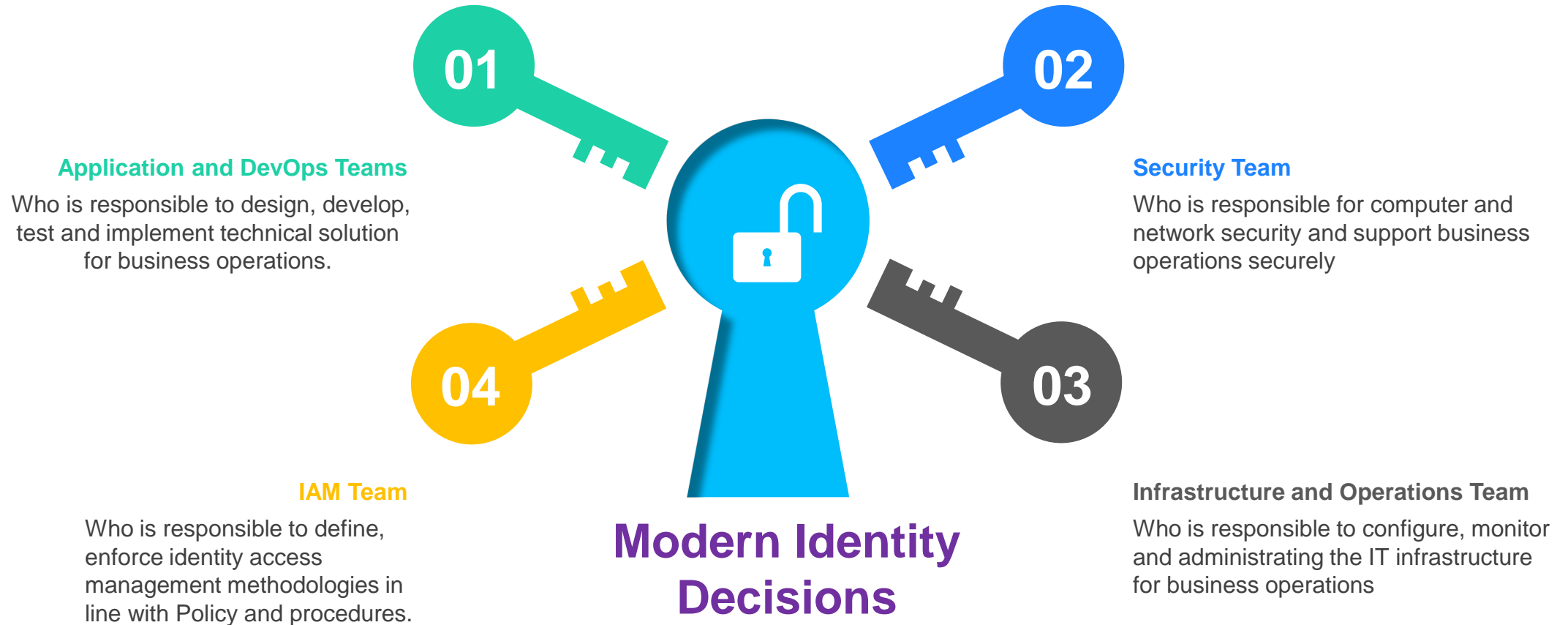
IAM Best Practices

IAM programs must support shifting investments from on-premises to off-premises capabilities and support more agility in multicloud and hybrid environments.

- ✓ Automate Onboarding and offboarding
- ✓ 4 Eye Principle
- ✓ Least Privilege Principle
- ✓ SOD Enforcement
- ✓ Role Management
- ✓ Centralized User Repository
- ✓ RBAC
- ✓ Risk Based Identity Management
- ✓ Multi Factor Authentication (MFA)
- ✓ Federation
- ✓ SSO
- ✓ Session Management
- ✓ Routine Review and Removal of Orphan Accounts
- ✓ Segregation between risky identity and less risky identities.



Modern Identity Decisions



Covid Pandemic & IAM

Technology Choice – Teleworking options and Impacts

- ✓ VPNs, virtual desktop infrastructure (VDI), desktop as a service (DaaS), etc.,.
- ✓ However, these technologies cannot provide requisite IAM controls and must be complemented by authentication and/or access management tools.
- ✓ Remote access increases the attack surface — everything is on the internet! — and organizations must implement additional mitigating controls to contain this risk.

57%

Enhanced work-from-home related infrastructure.

47%

Increased use of cloud-based applications.

45%

Increased attention to endpoint security.

37%

Streamlined on-boarding and transitioning of users, devices and services

29%

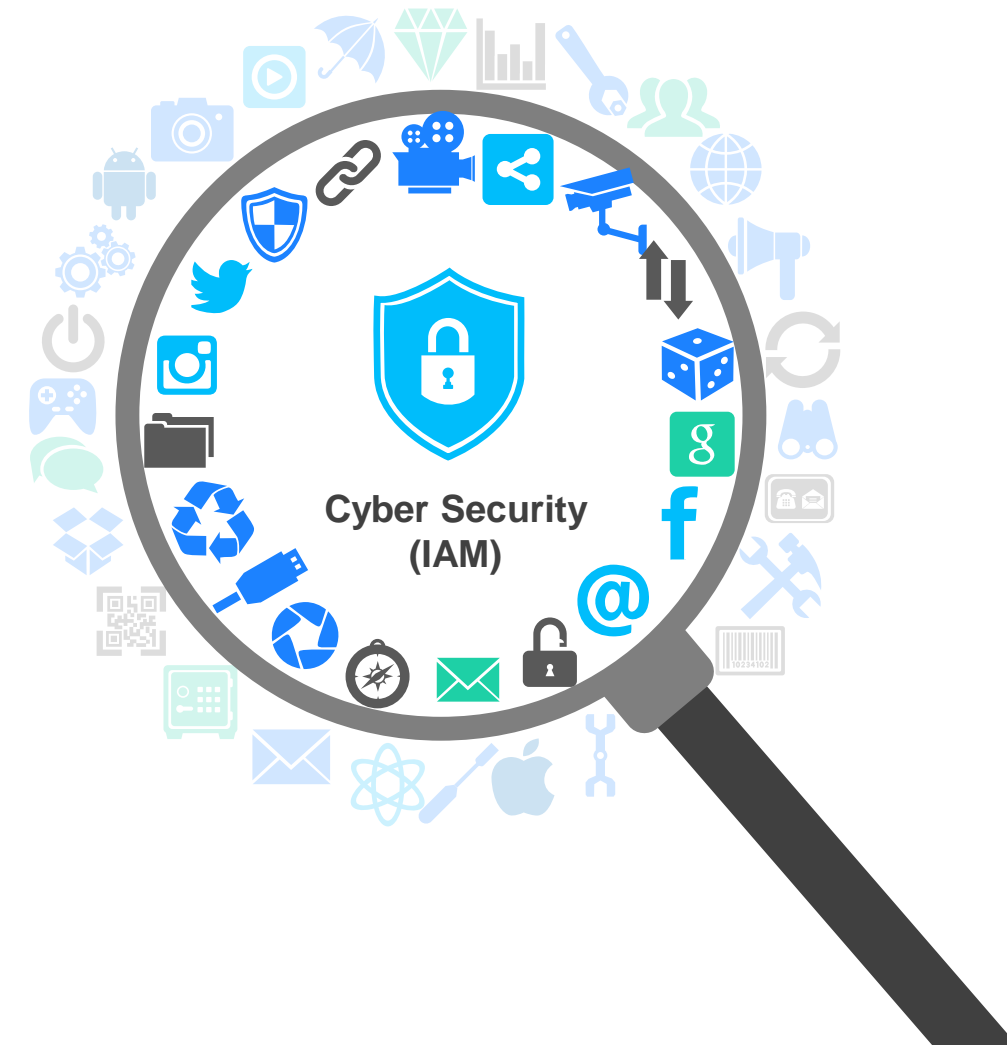
Alignment between IAM and business continuity management.

28%

High level of Data Security concerns.

13%

Robust integration amongst workforce and/or non-human resources



Key Factors for IAM Planning



Increasing importance of strong authentication and safely enabling remote access.



Continued movement away from private data centers to cloud-hosted technology and IAM services.



Requirement to provide more digital services via more channels with even better user experience.



Need for more integrated and automated approaches to governance and monitoring to cope with growing IAM complexity and cyber threats.



Growing importance of managing identities, not only for people, also containers, agents, keys, secrets & smart things



Hybrid cloud and multi-cloud will continue to transform infrastructure IAM best practices.



Need to standardize IAM support for an ever-widening set of technologies with zero trust, where users must explicitly be granted access to each application



Involvement of IAM in Security Initiatives and decisions

IAM – Focused Areas

IAM Demands....

Predictive Identity Analysis (AI) - AI Driven Identity governance



Access controls can be enforced based on user behavioral analysis with AI.

Identity Proofing & Threat Intelligence



Identity proofing can be achieved using advanced analytics and threat profiling .

Policy driven compliance and Regulation Automation



LCM automation helps regulatory compliance and safeguard assets adequately.





THANK YOU

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