

Risk

# Objectives

- Understand and discuss what risk is
- Describe the 5 areas of risk
- Give examples of each area of risk

# Risk

- Definition according to Webster's – 3a the change of loss or the perils of the subject matter of an insurance contract; also: the degree of probability of such loss
- In other words in security – probability of loss of one of the three areas of security
- Risk is everywhere!
- Risk can be broken down into a few example areas: what, where, when, how and why

# What

- What we access might compromise security
- Internet surfing
- Software installation
- Non-business use of computing devices
- Example: Torrenting software

# Where

- Where we connect can pose a problem to integrity of our systems
- Mobile users are prone to security risk
- Trusted vs untrusted networks
- Example: coffee shops!

# When

- Risk increases when events happen
- Big reason why I read the news – get current information on events
- Example: natural disasters tend to cause and increase in phishing

# How

- The how of risk comes in the form of not adhering to security best practices
- The more knowledge we have, the less risk is involved in doing something that compromises security
- Example: Using FTP instead of SFTP is a bad idea

# Why

- Logical reasoning and knowledge of why we use best practices lessens risk
- You don't just do what someone else tells you!
- Risk increases when reasoning is not applied
- Example: Using unsanctioned file sharing service for storing data because it was easier



# How risk cannot change

- Operating systems
- Commercial products
- Users who refuse to follow best practices