### **Data leak worksheet**

**Incident summary:** A sales manager shared access to a folder of internal-only documents with their team during a meeting. The folder contained files associated with a new product that has not been publicly announced. It also included customer analytics and promotional materials. After the meeting, the manager did not revoke access to the internal folder, but warned the team to wait for approval before sharing the promotional materials with others.

During a video call with a business partner, a member of the sales team forgot the warning from their manager. The sales representative intended to share a link to the promotional materials so that the business partner could circulate the materials to their customers. However, the sales representative accidentally shared a link to the internal folder instead. Later, the business partner posted the link on their company's social media page assuming that it was the promotional materials.

| **Control** | **Least privilege** | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Issue(s)** | *The role of the manager was to follow the principle of least privilege, because they only needed those files and not the whole folder. The manager forgot to unshare the folder, that error lead to another mistake made by the representative copying a link of that folder without reviewing the contents of this. Finally, the business partner received this link and decided to post these internal documents on social media.* | | |
| **Review** | *Processes, user accounts and roles should be enforced necessarily to the least privilege principle. This prevents people who are working with this data to operate above their level of the role which has been given to them. There are some control enhancements like restricting access to sensitive resources based on user role, regularly auditing user privileges, automatically revoking privileges after a period of time…* | | |
| **Recommendation(s)** | *If the company is using the NIST SP 800-53: AC 6 they should stick to it in order to maintain the security without any vulnerabilities. Basing on the NIST I would recommend applying two control enhancements that might have prevented the data leak: restricting access to sensitive resources based on the user role and keep activity logs of provisioned user accounts.* | | |
| **Justification** | *These two control enhancements will reduce the likelihood of another data leak based on the following info: restricting access to sensitive resources to each role will prevent a manager sharing a complete folder and representative copying a link to this folder. Keeping activity logs of provisioned user accounts sets a continuous control on the logs used by user accounts.* | | |

### **Security plan snapshot**

The NIST Cybersecurity Framework (CSF) uses a hierarchical, tree-like structure to organize information. From left to right, it describes a broad security function, then becomes more specific as it branches out to a category, subcategory, and individual security controls.

| **Function** | **Category** | **Subcategory** | **Reference(s)** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Protect** | PR.DS: *Data security* | PR.DS-5: *Protections against data leaks.* | NIST SP 800-53: AC-6 |

In this example, the implemented controls that are used by the manufacturer to protect against data leaks are defined in NIST SP 800-53—a set of guidelines for securing the privacy of information systems.

**Note:** References are commonly hyperlinked to the guidelines or regulations they relate to. This makes it easy to learn more about how a particular control should be implemented. It's common to find multiple links to different sources in the references columns.

### **NIST SP 800-53: AC-6**

NIST developed SP 800-53 to provide businesses with a customizable information privacy plan. It's a comprehensive resource that describes a wide range of control categories. Each control provides a few key pieces of information:

* **Control:** A definition of the security control.
* **Discussion:** A description of how the control should be implemented.
* **Control enhancements:** A list of suggestions to improve the effectiveness of the control.

| **AC-6** | **Least Privilege** |
| --- | --- |
| Control:  Only the minimal access and authorization required to complete a task or function should be provided to users. |
| Discussion:  Processes, user accounts, and roles should be enforced as necessary to achieve least privilege. The intention is to prevent a user from operating at privilege levels higher than what is necessary to accomplish business objectives. |
| Control enhancements:   * Restrict access to sensitive resources based on user role. * Automatically revoke access to information after a period of time. * Keep activity logs of provisioned user accounts. * Regularly audit user privileges. |

**Note:** In the category of access controls, SP 800-53 lists least privilege sixth, i.e. AC-6.