## Scenario :: Scoring risk based on their likelihood and severity

## Addendum -

You've joined a new cybersecurity team at a commercial bank. The team is conducting a risk assessment of the bank's current operational environment. As part of the assessment, they are creating a risk register to help them focus on securing the most vulnerable risks.

A risk register is a central record of potential risks to an organization's assets, information systems, and data. Security teams commonly use risk registers when conducting a risk assessment.

Your supervisor asks you to evaluate a set of risks that the cybersecurity team has recorded in the risk register. For each risk, you will first determine how likely that risk is to occur. Then, you will determine how severely that risk may impact the bank. Finally, you will calculate a score for the severity of that risk. You will then compare scores across all risks so your team can determine how to prioritize their attention for each risk.

## Scenario -

The bank is located in a coastal area with low crime rates. Many people and systems handle the bank's data—100 on-premise employees and 20 remote employees. The customer base of the bank includes 2,000 individual accounts and 200 commercial accounts. The bank's services are marketed by a professional sports team and ten local businesses in the community. There are strict financial regulations that require the bank to secure their data and funds, like having enough cash available each day to meet Federal Reserve requirements.

Security events are possible when assets are at risk. The source of a risk can range from malicious attackers to accidental human errors. A risk source can even come from natural or environmental hazards, such as a structural failure or power outage.

The bank's funds are one of its key assets. Your team has listed five primary risks to the bank's funds:

- Business email compromise
- Compromised user database
- Financial records leak
- Theft
- Supply chain attack

## Report - Risk Register

**Asset:** The asset at risk of being harmed, damaged, or stolen.

**Risk(s):** A potential risk to the organization's information systems and data.

**Description:** A vulnerability that might lead to a security incident.

**Likelihood:** Score from 1-3 of the chances of a vulnerability being exploited. A 1 means there's a low likelihood, a 2 means there's a moderate likelihood, and a 3 means there's a high likelihood.

**Severity:** Score from 1-3 of the potential damage the threat would cause to the business. A 1 means a low severity impact, a 2 is a moderate severity impact, and a 3 is a high severity impact.

**Priority:** How quickly a risk should be addressed to avoid the potential incident. Use the following formula to calculate the overall score: **Likelihood x Impact Severity = Risk** 

Asset	Risk(s)	Description	Likelihood	Severity	Priority
Funds	Business email compromise	An employee is tricked into sharing confidential information.	2	3	6
	Compromised user database	Customer data is poorly encrypted.	2	3	6
	Financial records leak	A database server of backed up data is publicly accessible.	3	3	9
	Theft	The bank's safe is left unlocked.	2	3	6
	Supply chain disruption	Delivery delays due to natural disasters.	2	3	6
Notes	to a single communication high.  2. The risk of is slow pace offers custoffers custoffers will be the bank.  4. Supply Chanand extrem	<ol> <li>The risk of leaving PII and SPII is moderate in coastal areas since the lifestyle is slow paced. The priority will be moderately high due to the privacy it offers customers who use the bank and service</li> <li>Theft will be moderately high due to coastal areas providing easier access to</li> </ol>			