

Information Security for Managers

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Corporate Roles

Corporations are legal entities with Rights and Duties

Recall Citizens United v. Federal Election Commission, 2010

CEO *Chief Executive Officer*

Responsible for entire corporation (SOX)

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CTO *Chief Technology Officer*

≈ CIO but in an IT provider company

COS *Chief Security Officer*

Policies, procedures, practices related to information security

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CISO *Chief Information Security Officer*

Another name used for COS

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COBIT Control Objectives for Info. and Related Technologies

A framework created by ISACA for IT management and governance

ISACA Information Systems Audit and Control Association

Projects must consider

- Unfamiliarity
- Uncertainty
- Complexity
- Stakeholder identification and buy-in
- Custom vs. COTS
- In-house vs. Vendor

Prioritizing Competing Stakes

Q1: It is most important to leverage:

Open Systems:: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 ::Proprietary Systems

Q2: It is most important to buy from:

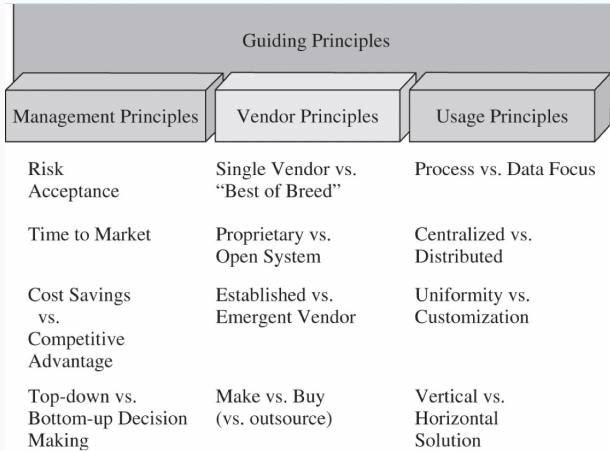
Established Vendors:: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 ::Emerging Vendors

Q3: It is most important that we compete based on:

Lower Costs:: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 ::Feature Richness

Q4: ...

Prioritizing Competing Stakes



Effect of Organizational Structure

Identify who has *power*

- Positional power
- Expert power
- Referent power (charisma)

The project needs a *Champion* to navigate the power structure

Policies . . .

- Must be enforceable and enforced
- Not too specific yet not too general
- Should not devolve into procedures (no step-by-step)
- Can be codified as policies
- can be codified in software (timed password changes)
- Should cover automated systems
- Should cover behaviors (people are the “weakest link”)