



Compliance, Security Controls,  
& Assessment

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# Today's topics:

Review of Policy Documents

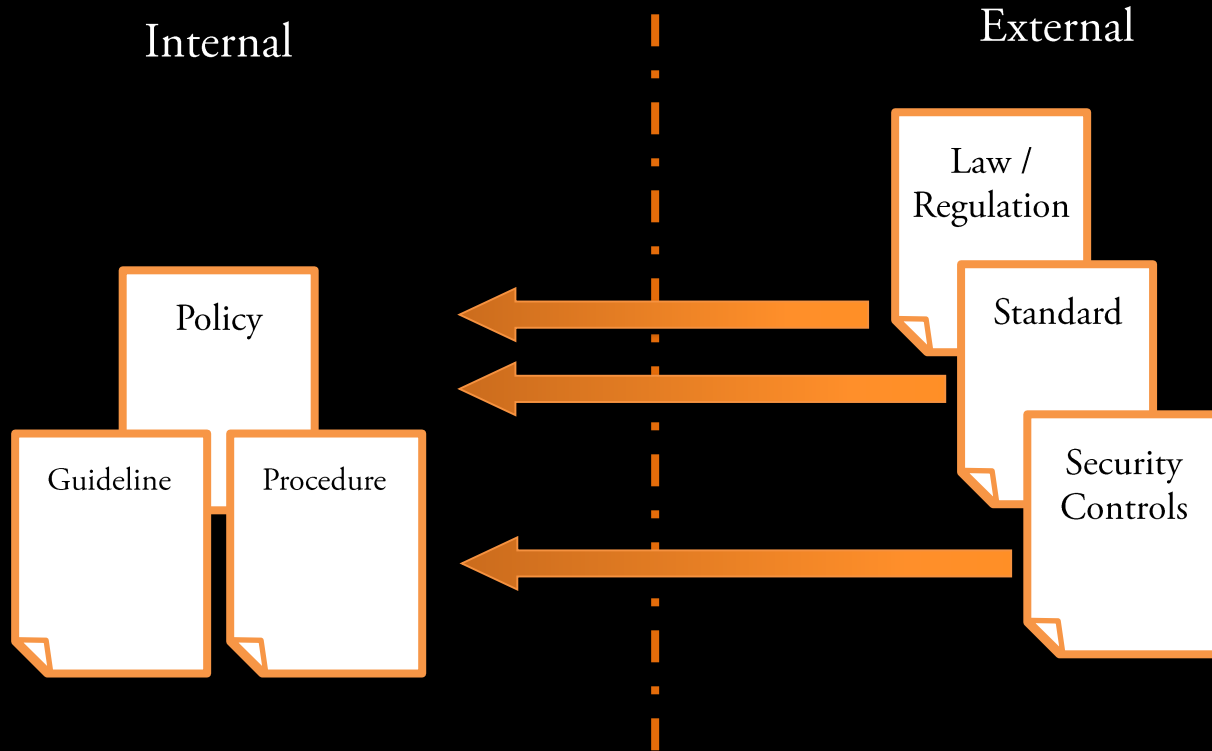
Overview of Laws and Standards

Review of Security Controls

How to use controls and frameworks in development and testing

Resources and Tooling for assessment

# Different types of policy documents



# U.S. Info. Sec. Laws

| Law / Regulation  | Applies to  | Scope of Governance                                    |
|---|---|--|
| Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA) | Health care providers, health insurance providers               | Applies to privacy of any protected health information |
| Federal Information Security and Management Act (FISMA)     | All government agencies, all entities that process federal data | Information security (all domains)                     |
| Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act (GLBA)                               | Banks, Investment companies, financial service providers        | Customer data privacy                                  |
| Sarbanes-Oxley Act (SOX)                                    | Public corporations   | Financial accuracy and public disclosure to investors  |
| Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA)           | Educational organizations (schools)                             | Privacy of student records                             |
| Children's Internet Protection Act (CIPA)                   | Federally funded Schools and libraries                          | Access to sexually explicit materials on computers     |
| Attempts (SOPA- PIPA)                                       | Nothing   | Thank goodness   |

Intro to compliance

## (some) U.S. Info. Sec. Industry Standards

| Standard  | Applies to   | Scope of Governance  |
|---|--|--|
| PCI-DSS   | Payment card industry (almost everyone)  | Regulates transaction, point of sale system, and network security        |
| Common Criteria<br>ISO/IEC 15408  | Organizations that want to certify their systems or products                         | A system or set of systems in an Org.<br>E.g. windows XP is CC certified |
| ITIL (Information Technology Infrastructure Library)<br>ISO/IEC 20000   | Businesses with IT seeking best practices. Typically large companies                 | All IT in an organization  |
| ISO/IEC 27000 series<br>Information Technology Security Techniques Code of Practice for Information Security Management | Organizations that want a security certification to show their customers and clients | All information security elements of an organization                     |

Intro to compliance

## Definition:

A *Security Control* is a safeguard or countermeasure that is either preventative, detective, or corrective.

Think of controls as mandatory *policy guidelines* that target specific areas

Intro to compliance



## Preventative Control

- Mitigates risks/attacks immediately
  - e.g. firewall for port scanning
- or prevents them entirely
  - e.g. strong encryption for MiTM passive observation

## Detective Control

- doesn't prevent attacks
- alerts end-user or administrators of attack
- e.g. audit log review

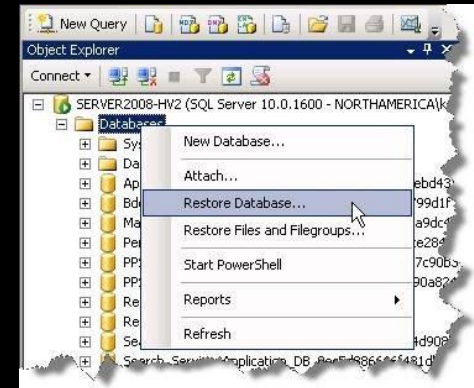
## Corrective Control

- doesn't prevent attacks
- limits the impact of attacks by restoring functionality or patching issues
- e.g. backup and recovery

A screenshot of a network rule configuration interface. It features a table with columns for 'Protocol', 'Destination Address', and 'Destination Port'. The 'Protocol' is set to 'TCP', 'Destination Address' is '1.2.3.4', and 'Destination Port' is '80'. There are also checkboxes for 'UDP' and 'any'.

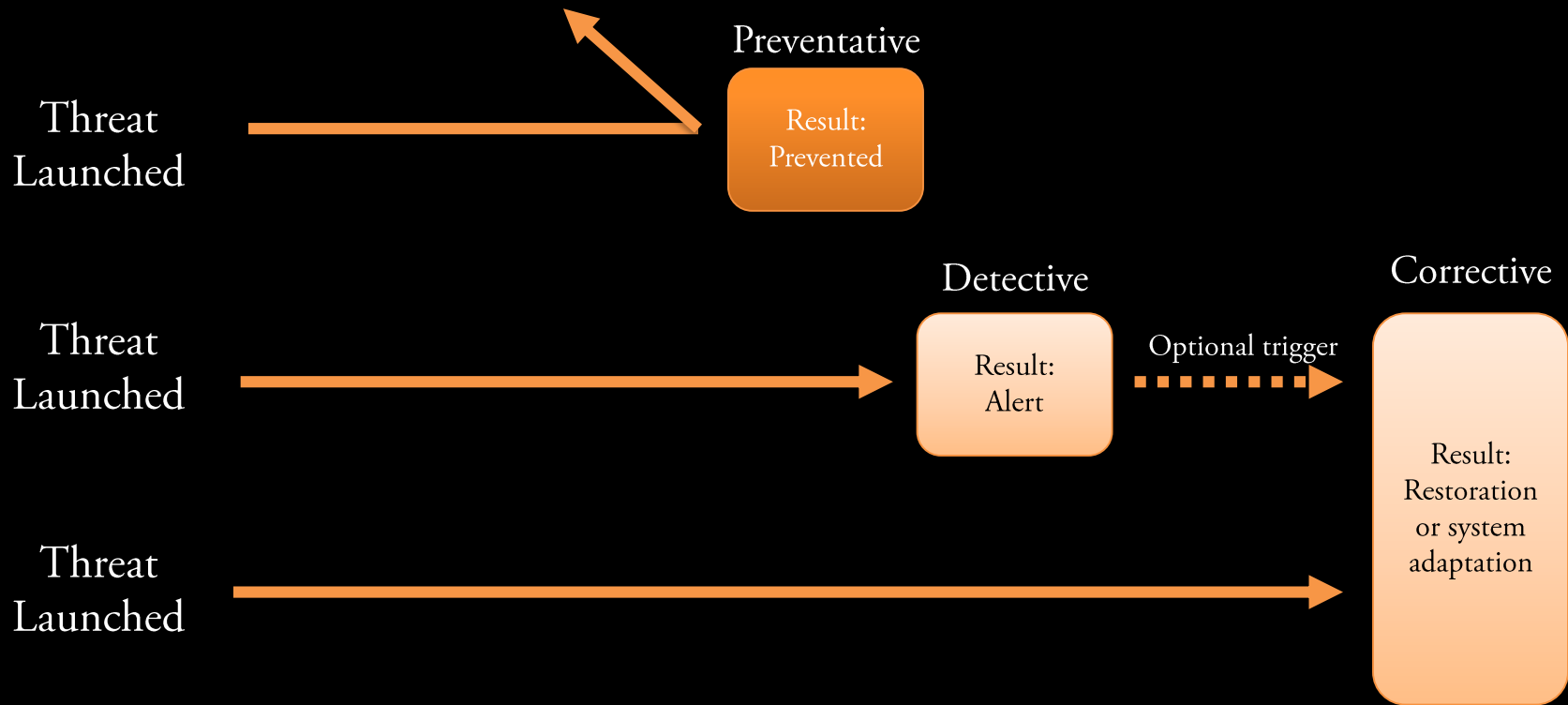
A screenshot of a network report table titled 'Report Details'. It shows a list of events with columns for ID, Problem, Offender(s), Routed via, Target(s), Time, and Hits. The table contains several rows of data, including entries for 'DoS / Flash Crowd - TCP Syn Inflow'.

| ID   | Problem                            | Offender(s)          | Routed via                   | Target(s)           | Time                | Hits |
|------|------------------------------------|----------------------|------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|------|
| 4802 | DoS / Flash Crowd - TCP Syn Inflow | NA 1: [192.168.0.22] | 1: [172.18.46.103 (fIndex1)] | NA 1: [192.168.1.1] | 2012-03-02 15:11:05 | 100  |
| 4800 | DoS / Flash Crowd - TCP Syn Inflow | NA 1: [192.168.0.42] | 1: [172.18.46.103 (fIndex1)] | NA 1: [192.168.1.1] | 2012-03-02 15:11:04 | 100  |
| 4801 | DoS / Flash Crowd - TCP Syn Inflow | NA 1: [192.168.0.43] | 1: [172.18.46.103 (fIndex1)] | NA 1: [192.168.1.1] | 2012-03-02 15:11:21 | 100  |
| 4799 | DoS / Flash Crowd - TCP Syn Inflow | NA 1: [192.168.0.31] | 1: [172.18.46.103 (fIndex1)] | NA 1: [192.168.1.1] | 2012-03-02 15:10:51 | 100  |
| 4763 | DoS / Flash Crowd - TCP Syn Inflow | NA 1: [192.168.0.19] | 1: [172.18.46.103 (fIndex1)] | NA 1: [192.168.1.1] | 2012-03-02 15:10:50 | 100  |



Intro to compliance





Intro to compliance

Controls can be:

**technical** (apply to systems, apps, networks, etc)

**operational/managerial** (apply to people, organizations, etc)

**physical** (apply to buildings, doors, etc)

Note: Sometimes managerial controls are split entirely into their own category (e.g. NIST)

**Intro to compliance**

## Technical Controls

Involve applying protections to systems, software components, networks, and/or data.

## Operational Controls

Dictate human behavior, requires training

May require employees, external staff, or managers to behave in certain ways

E.g. Not respond to phishing email

## [small subset of] Operational Controls - Managerial

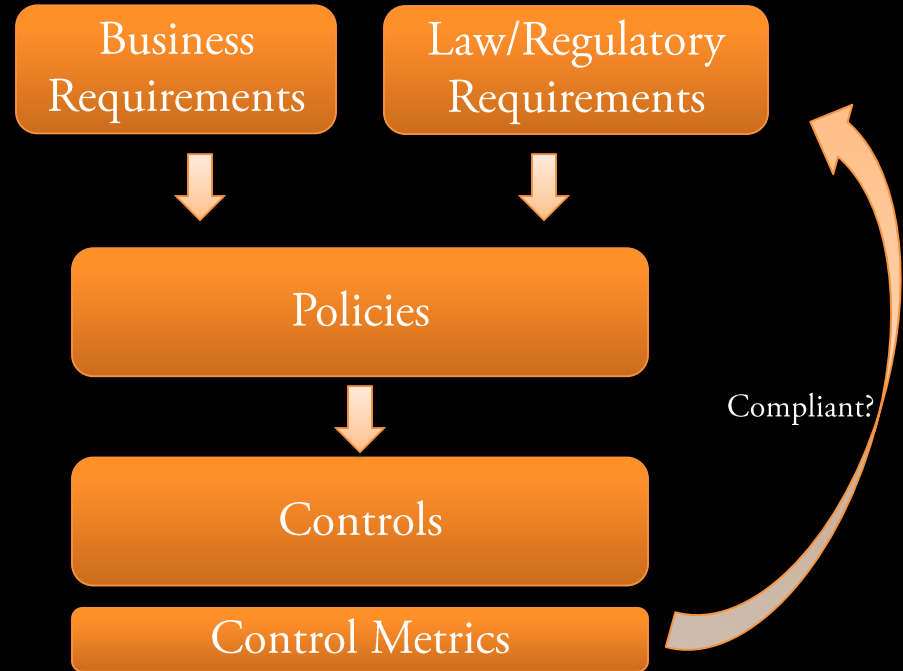
May also dictate organizational behavior or structure  
(e.g. annual reviews, planning requirements, designated officials, etc)

## Physical Controls

Dictates parameters that structure the real world  
e.g. require hardware to be in a locked server closet,  
have a guard posted at a door, or  
use cameras for surveillance

# Linking controls to requirements

- Laws / regulatory selections and business requirements set policy
- Policies should support business requirements and satisfy regulatory demands
- Controls implement Policies
- Metrics measure control satisfaction
- Satisfying metrics means being compliant with regulatory requirements



Intro to compliance



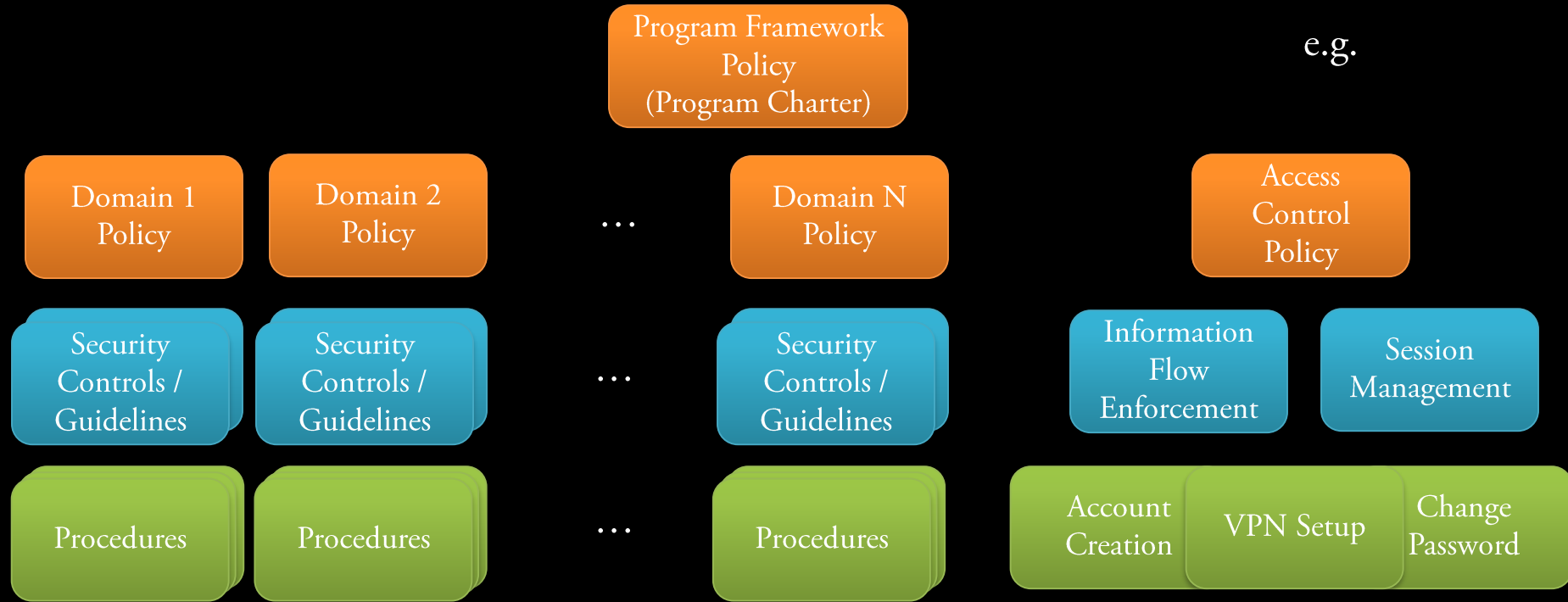
So how do I actually work with controls?

Typically you will use a *control framework*.

### Definition:

A *Control Framework* is a structured collection of security controls that implements policy to create business value and minimize enterprise risks.

# Control Framework



Policy Frameworks

You can build this yourself.  
But why re-invent the (very well designed) wheel(s)

Policy Frameworks



(open) security control document players



# Security Control Frameworks

| Framework   | Type of Organizations  | Implements?  |
|---|--|--|
| NIST SP 800-53<br>Recommended Security Controls for Federal Information Systems   | Federal, Federal Contractors, some Industry                  | FISMA, Other federal risk management processes (SP 800-37), FIPS 199/200 |
| NIST SP 800-66<br>An Introductory Resource Guide for Implementing the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA) Security Rule | Any, particularly Federal or Hospitals                       | HIPAA  |
| Control Objectives for Information and related Technology (COBIT)   | Industry   | ITIL (compatible with 27000 series as well)                              |
| ISO/IEC 27000 series<br>Information Technology Security Techniques<br>Code of Practice for Information Security Management                      | Industry   | Itself (it's a standard and a framework)                                 |
| Common Criteria<br>ISO/IEC 15408  | Organizations that want to certify their systems or products | Itself (it's a standard and a framework)                                 |
| DoDi 8500.01: Defense Department Cybersecurity Instruction  | All DoD  | Itself and a bunch of other related documents                            |
| Cloud Security Alliance CCM (Cloud Control Matrix)  | Cloud vendors  | COBIT, PCI, NIST, ISO 27000 series for cloud services                    |

# Policy Frameworks



(Discussion of software assessment strategies)

<https://www.nist.gov/cyberframework> (Multi-doc Organizational overview for security risk mgmt.)

[https://samate.nist.gov/Main\\_Page.html](https://samate.nist.gov/Main_Page.html) (Nice central portal for software assurance NIST docs)

<https://samate.nist.gov/BF/> (Good Starting point for understanding bugs)

[https://samate.nist.gov/index.php/Source\\_Code\\_Security\\_Analyzers.html](https://samate.nist.gov/index.php/Source_Code_Security_Analyzers.html) (List of Tools for different purposes)

<https://samate.nist.gov/SARD/> (Awesome project that catalogs test cases for different apps and systems)

<http://nvlpubs.nist.gov/nistpubs/Legacy/SP/nistspecialpublication800-115.pdf>

(has nice TL;DR Summaries for testing procedures)

Software Assessment

(Discussion of software assessment tooling)

[https://www.owasp.org/index.php/Source\\_Code\\_Analysis\\_Tools](https://www.owasp.org/index.php/Source_Code_Analysis_Tools) (Collection of static analysis tools)

[https://www.owasp.org/index.php/OWASP\\_Cheat\\_Sheet\\_Series](https://www.owasp.org/index.php/OWASP_Cheat_Sheet_Series) (succinct curated info by topic)

[https://www.owasp.org/index.php/OWASP\\_Testing\\_Project](https://www.owasp.org/index.php/OWASP_Testing_Project) (full scale web app testing guide)

<http://www.softwaretestinghelp.com/penetration-testing-tools/> (Nice curated list of pen testing tools)

Software Assessment



# Questions?

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