### **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.

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| **Control** | **Least privilege** |
| **Issue(s)** | *What factors contributed to the information leak?*  If it was not necessary, manager shouldn’t have shared the link with the team. If it was necessary, the manager should have revoked the link right after the meeting.  The team should have checked the link before they sent it to their customers, and customers should have checked the link before they posted it on their social media page. |
| **Review** | *What does NIST SP 800-53: AC-6 address?*  NIST SP 800-53: AC-6 is a set of guidelines for securing privacy of information to prevent data leaks. Suggesting to apply a principle called “Principle of least privilege”. This suggests that employees should not have privilege to access no data that they don’t need to accomplish their tasks. |
| **Recommendation(s)** | *How might the principle of least privilege be improved at the company?*  Folders can be locked with a password that only people who are allowed to access will know.  Another way to prevent data leak is creating subnets or specific IP allowances. |
| **Justification** | *How might these improvements address the issues?*  This can prevent any type of unintended leak since the person that has the link will not be allowed to review the folder unless they are informed with the password.  This can be used to allow only specific IP addresses, so in scenarios like this, people who are not allowed to see the folder will not be able to access the site that has the folder. |

### **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.

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| **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.

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| **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.