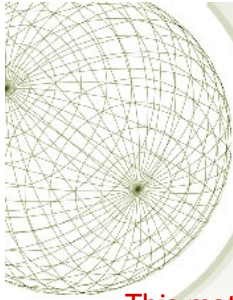


Fundamental Concepts of Data Security

Revision



COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA

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Major Topics

- ◆ Security systems (AIC)
- ◆ Security controls
- ◆ Risk assessment and change management
- ◆ Business impact analysis, disaster recovery planning, and testing, incident response
- ◆ Data backup, data masking and data erasure
- ◆ Ethics



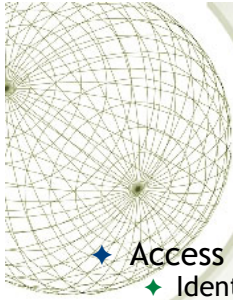
Security Systems

- ◆ Security triad: Availability, Integrity, Confidentiality
- ◆ Security management responsibilities
- ◆ Security requirements
 - ◆ Availability
 - ◆ Integrity
 - ◆ Confidentiality
- ◆ Addressing general security goals
 - ◆ Availability
 - ◆ Integrity
 - ◆ Confidentiality



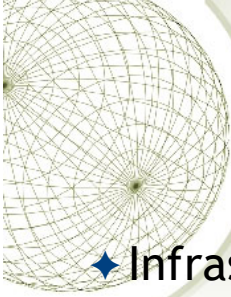
Security Systems

- ◆ Security models
 - ◆ Security policy vs security models
 - ◆ Bell-Lapadula (confidentiality): no write down, no read up, read+write same level
 - ◆ Biba (integrity): no write up, no read down, service request
 - ◆ Clark Wilson (integrity): authorized/unauthorized users + data consistency
- ◆ Virtualization and cloud computing
 - ◆ Virtualization: pros and cons
 - ◆ Cloud computing types: public, private, community, hybrid
 - ◆ Cloud computing services: PaaS, IaaS, SaaS
 - ◆ Cloud computing issues



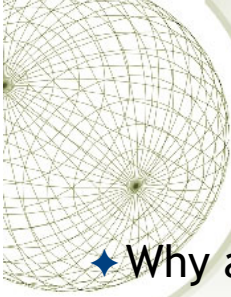
Security Controls

- ◆ Access control concepts
 - ◆ Identity, Authentication, Authorization, Accountability, Password management
- ◆ Controls
 - ◆ By nature: Technical, Physical, Administrative
 - ◆ By functionality: Deterrent, Preventive, Detective, Corrective, Recovery
- ◆ Commonly used security methods
 - ◆ Least privilege, Defense-in-depth, Minimization, Keep things simple
 - ◆ Compartmentalization, Use choke points, Fail securely/safely
 - ◆ Leverage unpredictability, Separation of duties



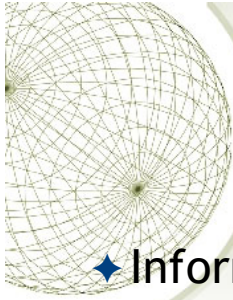
Data Backup

- ◆ Infrastructure: local, server, enterprise, SAN
- ◆ Types: full, incremental, differential
- ◆ What to backup
- ◆ Backup rotation
- ◆ Issues



Data Masking

- ◆ Why and when
- ◆ Requirements
- ◆ Methods: substitution, shuffling, variance, nulling out, encryption, masking out
- ◆ Types: static, dynamic
- ◆ Pros and cons of each type
- ◆ Cloud data masking



Secure Data Erasure

- ◆ Information classification
- ◆ Media types
- ◆ Validation
- ◆ Categories: disposal, clearing, purging, destroy



Ethics

- ◆ Ethics vs laws
- ◆ Enforcing policy
 - ◆ Dissemination, review, comprehension, compliance, enforcement
- ◆ Professional organisations and their role in promoting ethical behaviour
- ◆ Causes of unethical behaviour
 - ◆ Ignorance, Accident, Intent
- ◆ Preventing unethical behaviour
 - ◆ Education & training, penalty, prosecution
- ◆ Ethical issues
 - ◆ IP & software infringement
 - ◆ Security rights, Hackers
 - ◆ Illegal downloading/sharing of materials
 - ◆ Privacy issue: private vs public information, corporate handling of personal data
 - ◆ Misuse of corporate resources



Risk Management

- ◆ Concepts: vulnerability, threat, likelihood, risk, total risk, residual risk
- ◆ Assets: tangible vs intangible
 - ◆ Asset value, SLE, EF, ARO, ALE
 - ◆ Risk matrix
- ◆ Risk analysis's goals
- ◆ Risks analysis approaches: quantitative vs qualitative
 - ◆ Pros and cons
- ◆ Strategies to address risk
 - ◆ Defend, Mitigate, Transfer, Terminate, Accept
- ◆ Change management
 - ◆ Goals/objectives
 - ◆ Procedures



Business Continuity Planning

- ◆ Business impact analysis
 - ◆ Critical activities, resources, and impacts
 - ◆ Important parameters: RPO, RTO, MTD
- ◆ Disaster recovery planning
 - ◆ Offsite facility: hot, warm, cold
 - ◆ Procedures
 - ◆ Roles and responsibilities
 - ◆ Contacts: internal & external
- ◆ Testing BCP
 - ◆ Methods
 - ◆ Frequency and timing
- ◆ Review and Update



Incident Response Planning

- ◆ Incidents vs disasters
- ◆ Phases: detection/triage, containment, investigation, analysis, tracking, recovery
- ◆ Preparation: IR team, organisational preparation, response kit, documentation
- ◆ IR procedures
- ◆ Post-incident activity