

IT2775 Operations Security

InfoSecurity Continuous Monitoring (ISCM)



Objectives

- What is ISCM?
- Approaches (3)
- Capability Levels (6)



What is ISCM?

- InfoSec Continuous Monitoring (ISCM)
 - risk management approach to cyber security
 - maintains an accurate picture of an organization's information security risks
 - provides visibility into assets
 - leverages the use of automated data feeds to
 - quantify risk
 - ensure effectiveness of security controls
 - implement prioritized remedies/responses



ISCM Approaches

1. Customise ISCM solution from multiple vendors
 - Integrate vendor components => ISCM capability
 - Duplicate work and repeat mistakes of others
2. Buy integrated ISCM solution from vendor
 - Lock into a solution with strength and weaknesses
 - Difficult to compare vendor products
 - E.g. Tripwire VIA
3. Leverage an ISCM technical reference architecture and standards (CAESARS, SCAP)
 - Best of breed solutions
 - Use existing security products

ISCM Capability Levels

	Level 0 Manual Assess	Level 1 Auto Scan	Level 2 Standard Measure	Level 3 Continuous Monitor	Level 4 Adaptable ISCM	Level 5 Continuous Manage
Focus	Manual Assess	Auto Assess, not centralized	Standard data	Centralized, consolidated data ->risk	Plug and play components	Risk -> remedy
Interface	Not defined	Unused	Unused	Non-standard	Standard	Standard
Data Format	Non-standard	Non-standard	Partly standard	Partly Standard	Standard	Standard
Report	Ad hoc	Non-standard, no integration	Non-standard, no integration	Partly standard, basic integration	Standard integration	Standard integration
Remedy	Manual	Non-standard/manual	Non-standard/manual	Non-standard/manual	Non-standard/manual	Standard automation

ISCM Capability Levels

0. Manual Assessment

- No automated solutions for security assessment.

1. Automated Scanning

- Automate generation of scanned data
- Decentralized use of automated scanning.
- Automation crucial to ISCM
 - For some technologies, partial automation may be the best arrangement. E.g. log analysis
- Need to consider how data is propagated to the relevant system and end user.

ISCM Capability Levels

2. Standardised Measurement

- Standardise data to facilitate:
 - Exchange of info accurately among systems
 - Fast/accurate correlation of multiple data sources
 - CVE – Common Vulnerabilities and Exposure
 - Unique identifiers to identify vulnerabilities
 - CCE – Common Configuration Enumeration
 - Unique identifiers for system configuration issues
 - USGCB – US Govt Configuration Baseline
 - Standardized security configuration baselines for IT products widely deployed across the US Govt

ISCM Capability Levels

3. Continuous Monitoring

- Generate risk level from standardised data.
- Centralized control of automated scanning tools.
- Facilitate large scale collection of distributed data.
- Organization-wide security measurements consolidated into risk scores
- Comparative risk scoring displayed on a dashboard for management oversight.



ISCM Capability Levels

4. Adaptable Continuous Monitoring

- Standardise ISCM architecture
- Allows for plug-and-play ISCM components.
- Standardized message formats and interfaces.
- ISCM components can be acquired or re-deployed according to organizational needs.

5. Continuous Management

- Activate remedy actions based on risk level.
- Risk remedy capabilities added.
- Integrate mitigation and remediation processes.
- If possible, implement automated remediation.

ISCM Capability Levels

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Summary

- What is ISCM?
- Approaches (3)
- Capability Levels (6)

Additional References: Current Trends

- There exists great momentum surrounding ISCM (both management and working levels)
 - Dashboards, “big easy” buttons, aggregated reporting of technical metrics
- Companies can leverage their existing security tools to evolve towards an automated ISCM solution
- The long term vision will take time and effort, but significant gains are achievable today.