
Keysight technologies



Lojain Idris

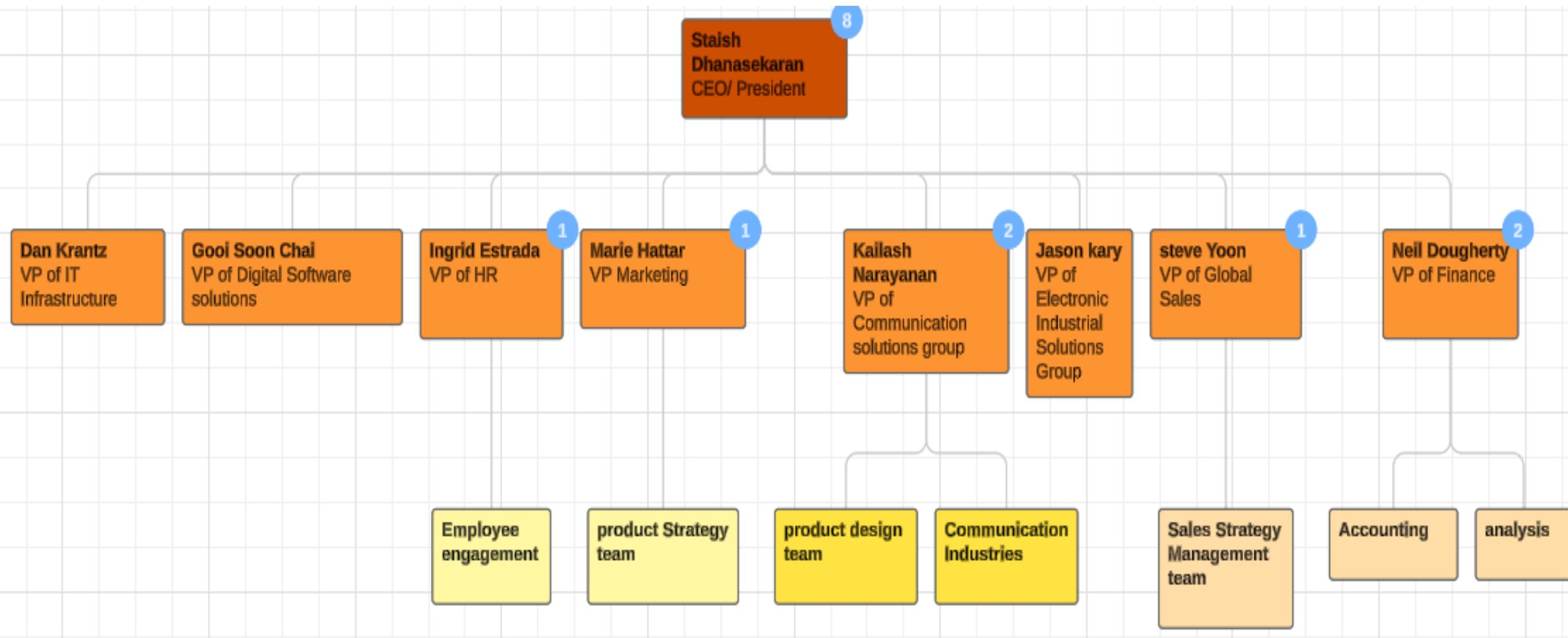
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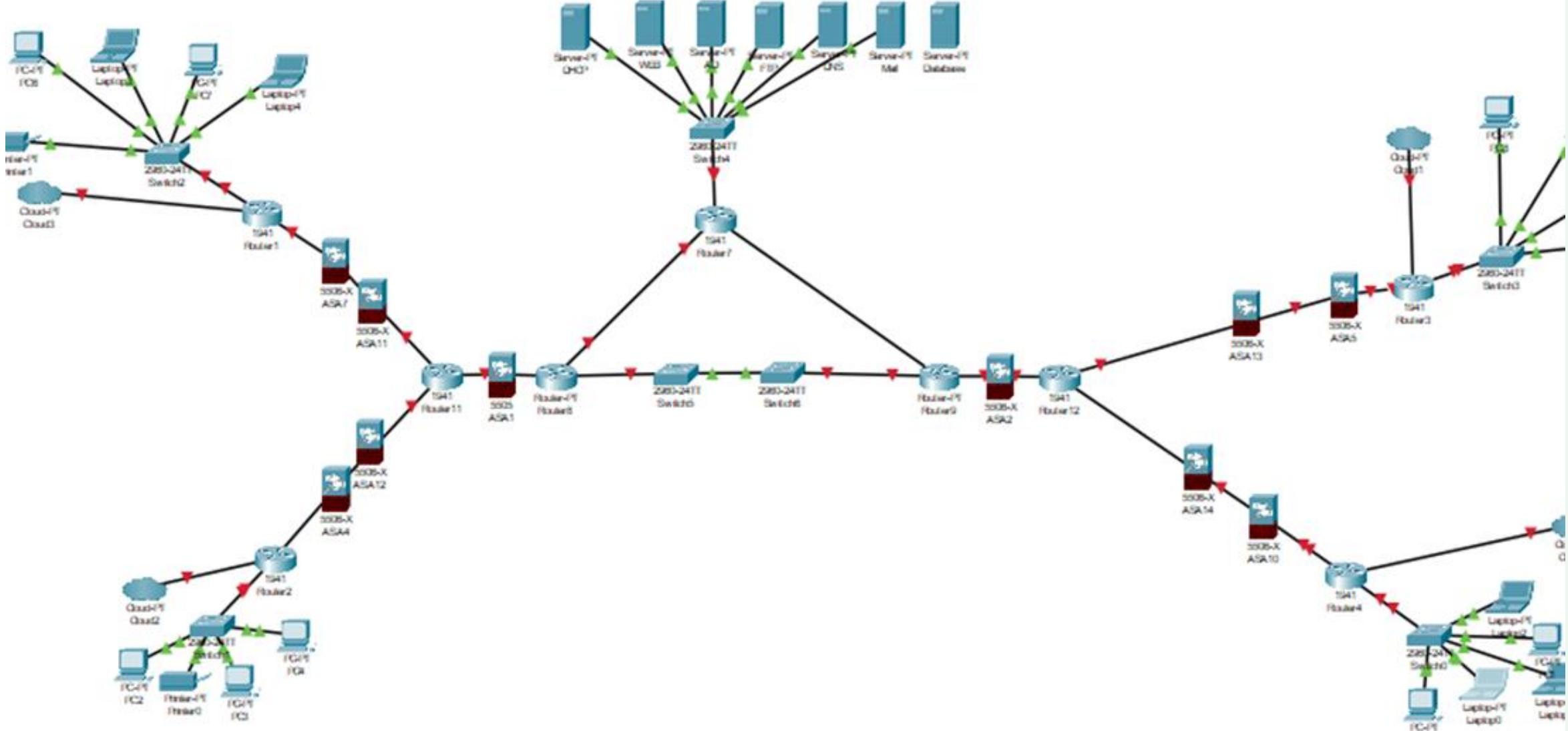
Joshua Quick

Company profile

- Keysight Technologies specializes in innovative electronics test and measurement equipment and provides electronic design and test solutions for various industries.
- headquarter: Santa Rosa, California, USA.
- Industry: Electronics, Test, and Measurement solutions.







Control Family Implementation

Awareness and Training (AT):

AT-2: Regularly train employees on basic security concepts and threat identification.

AT-4: Use a Learning Management System (LMS) to track training progress, certifications, and deadlines, with automatic notifications for overdue courses.

Identification and Authorization (IA):

IA-1: Enforce multi-factor authentication (MFA) for sensitive data access and require MFA enrollment within 30 days of employment.

IA-2: Deploy Mobile Device Management (MDM) software to authenticate and secure devices accessing company resources.

Personnel Security (PS):

PS-3: Perform thorough background checks on all employees, particularly those handling sensitive data.

PS-4: Implement an offboarding process to revoke system access, retrieve devices, and conduct exit interviews.

Incident Response (IR):

IR-2: Provide quarterly incident response training, simulating cyber threats.

IR-3: Conduct tabletop exercises and penetration testing to evaluate response plans and identify gaps.

System and Communications Protection (SC):

SC-3: Isolate critical security functions on separate network segments to prevent unauthorized access.

SC-4: Use encryption and strict access controls for shared resources to protect sensitive data.

PII Processing and Transparency (PT):

PT-3: Define and document the purposes for collecting PII, notifying users of changes.

PT-4: Implement a double opt-in process for PII consent, allowing users to withdraw consent and maintaining records.

Risk Assessment (RA):

RA-1: Enforce an annual risk assessment policy to identify and mitigate security risks.

RA-2: Categorize systems using NIST SP 800-60, applying security controls based on system classification.

Implementing Security

Incident Response (IR):

IR-2: Monitor & report suspicious activities with SIEM tools through all servers and endpoints

IR-4: Contain/mitigate incidents using EDR across all laptops & NIPS solutions to perimeter.

Maintenance (MA):

MA-4: Log remote sessions with PAM tools to data center.

MA-5: Track personnel via RBAC in IAM systems to switches, servers, firewalls.

Media Protection (MP):

MP-4: Track media with DAM software to data center.

MP-7: Use encryption & DLP systems for sensitive data to network endpoints

Physical/Environmental Protection (PE):

PE-3: Install PACS for access logs in server room.

PE-10: Use UPS & emergency switches for power control.

Planning (PL):

PL-2: Secure policies in encrypted document systems.

PL-8: Use FWs & redundant backups for security.

Program Management (PM):

PM-8: Oversee systems with GRC tools .

PM-11: Audit tools & update critical devices

Securing Critical Systems for Business Continuity

PM-8/ PM-9: Essential systems are prioritized & secured to minimize downtime, protect intellectual property, and enable rapid recovery aligned with business goals

SI-2: Quickly identifies and patches risk in proprietary software and systems, supporting security during and after recovery.

SI-4: Continuously monitors systems for anomalies, enabling rapid detection and response to accidents during disaster recovery

SA-4: Embeds security in acquiring systems and services, ensuring disaster recovery tools and backup solutions meet safety standards.

SA-9: Defines security requirements for third- party services like cloud storage or offsite recovery facilities, reducing risk during recovery operations.

RA-3: Identifies operational risks, such as supply chain vulnerabilities or cyber-attacks, to prioritize mitigation strategies in disaster planning.

PE-3: Ensures only authorized personnel access critical facilities like R&D labs and data centers, protecting proprietary

PE-9: Maintains backup power and climate control systems to safeguard sensitive testing equipment and servers, ensuring uptime during outages.

PS-3: Screens employees and contractors to prevent unauthorized access to sensitive information or systems, critical in protecting intellectual property during recovery efforts.

PS-7: Manages and limits third-party access, ensuring vendors or contractors involved in disaster recovery follow strict security protocols

RA-5: Regularly scans systems for weaknesses, ensuring recovery systems and backups are secure and reliable.



References

<https://www.securityscientist.net/blog/nist-sp-800-53-control-families/#control-family-8incident-response>

Almuhammadi, S., & Alsaleh, M. (2017). Information security maturity model for NIST cyber security framework. Computer Science & Information Technology (CS & IT), 7(3), 51-62.

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