

Procedural and People Security

Security culture with organisations

- Information assurance becomes useless if the people it aims to protect are not security-conscious.
- How can we create a security-conscious culture within the organisation?
 - *Need to understand procedures*
 - *... and to understand people.*

Security Awareness

- All employees should be aware of the risks that exist within the organisation – and why they are risks.
- Training needs to be relevant to the staff in order to be effective.
- Staff may be familiar with confidential issues – what about integrity and availability though?

Contracts of employment

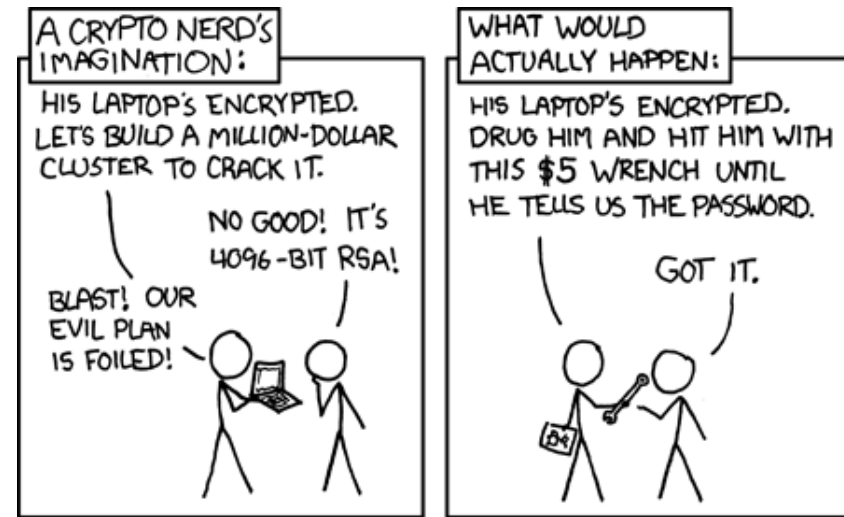
- Terms and conditions of employment, with legal standing.
 - Responsibilities of the employee to the organisation
 - Obligations of the organisation to the employee
- Non-disclosure/confidential of information
- Acceptable use of company assets
- Ownership of intellectual property
- Acceptable standards of behaviour and conduct

Segregation of duties and avoiding dependence

- One person may not perform the duties for more than one role where there could be a conflict of interest
- Limit scope that individual has to attack, or perform system misuse.
- Limit dependence that organisation has on any one individual.

Human factors

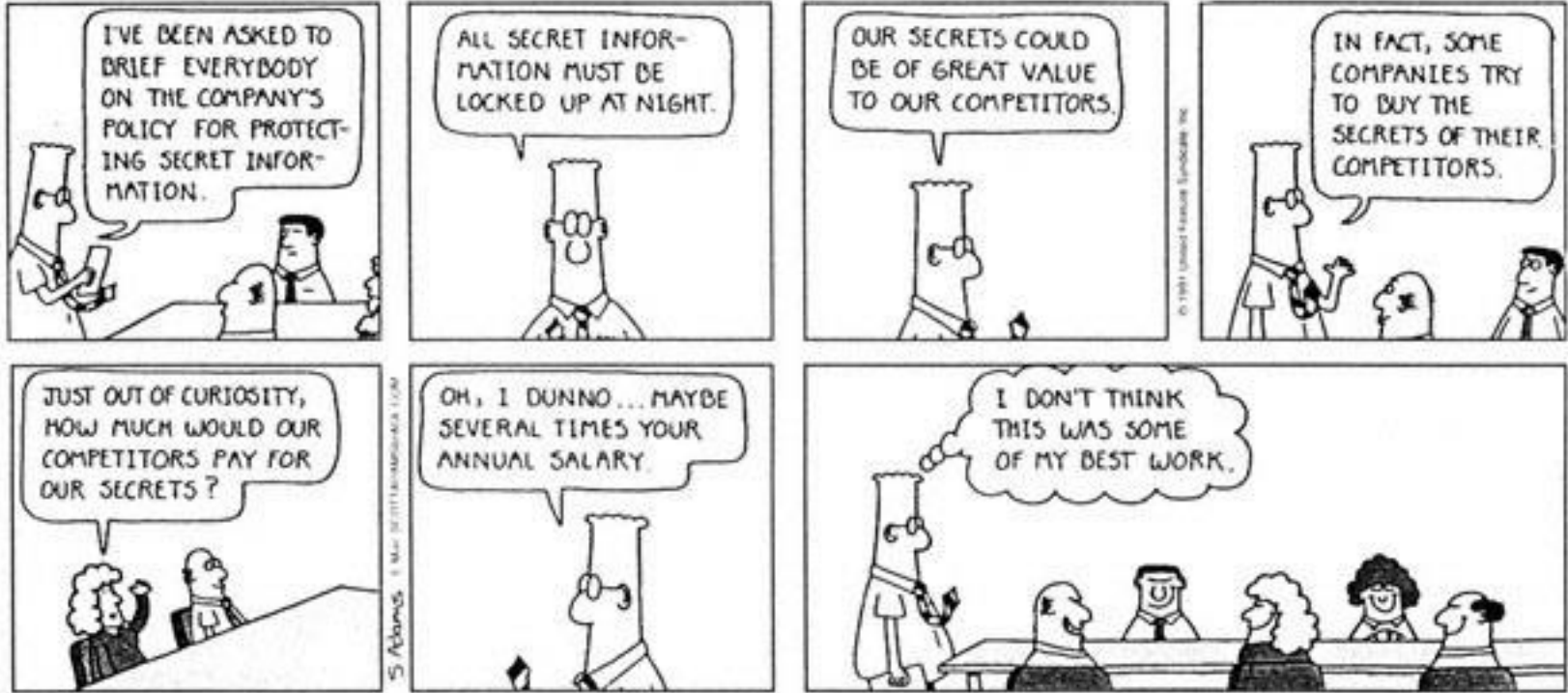
- The greatest security vulnerability by far is the human
- Attackers will exploit social etiquette to conduct their attack.
- “Social Engineering” – to engineer a social situation that provides an advantage or a means of attack.



Security Management in Practice

Dilbert

by Scott Adams



Discussion:
“What are the security challenges of social engineering?”

Social Engineering – Passwords

- Passwords
 - Commonly used passwords (mother's maiden name, pet, school, teachers) are wide open to attack.
 - Attacker may attentively enquiry with victim.
 - Social Media is a big giveaway nowadays too!



Social Engineering – Passwords

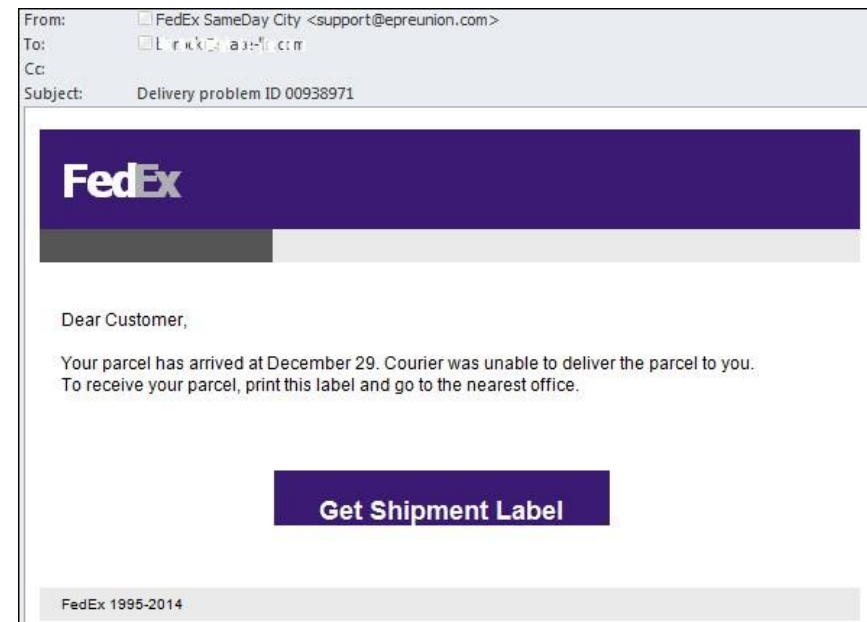
- 50% of Britons know someone whose account has been hacked
- One in six admit accessing someone else's account by guessing their password
- 10% have guessed a colleague's password
- Nearly half (48%) of those polled have shared a password with someone else
- Women are more likely to share their passwords than men, and over twice as likely to share it with their children
- As many as one in six use a password consisting of their pet's name



(<https://grahamcluley.com/2013/08/pet-name-passwords/>)

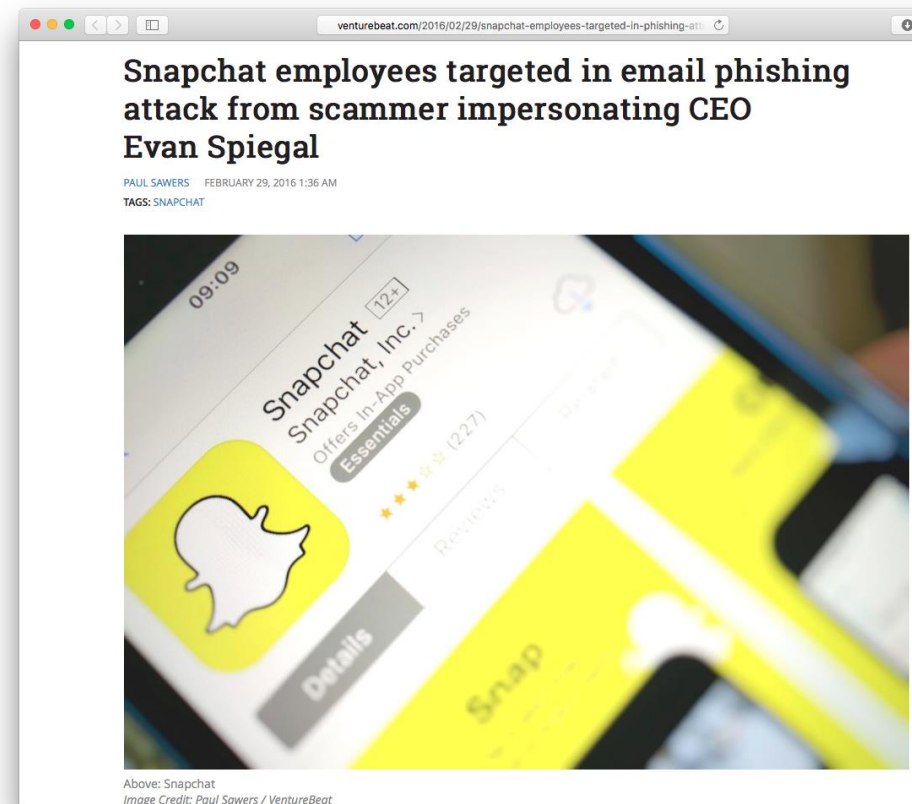
Social Engineering – Phishing

- Phishing e-mails still widely used and still quite successful among non-technical users.
- Spear-phishing e-mails are targeted towards particular users/organisations, with more specific details
 - More likely to be convinced this way!
- *“In the first quarter of 2015, the Anti-Phishing system was triggered 50,077,057 times on computers of Kaspersky Lab users. This is 1 million times more than in the previous quarter.”*



Social Engineering – Phishing

- Spear-phishing campaign impersonates as Snapchat CEO.
- Email requests payroll data for all employees.
 - Payroll department didn't notice it was a scam – they sent the details as asked.
- Employee personal data has been leaked – company now offering identity-theft insurance to employees as compensation.
- <http://venturebeat.com/2016/02/29/snapchat-employees-targeted-in-phishing-attack-from-scammer-impersonating-ceo-evan-spiegel/>



Social Engineering - Access

- What is social etiquette for holding doors open for others?
- Carrying heavy objects makes people more likely to comply.
- Who would ask to see ID to see whether this woman should have access?



Social Engineering - Theft

- E.g., A store operates security bag checks on staff at end of shift.
- Employee disguises stolen items by being ill in handbag!
- Should the security staff search the bag, despite being unpleasant...?
 - *Sounds extreme – but this was actually a real case that lasted months!*



How to avoid Social Engineering attacks?

- Be aware of social engineering – things are not always as they seem.
- Stay alert, and question anything that appears suspicious.
- Policy and procedure exists to protect against attacks – avoid distractions that aim to circumvent policy.

More on social engineering

- <http://www.darkreading.com/the-7-best-social-engineering-attacks-ever/d/d-id/1319411>
- <http://www.social-engineer.org/framework/general-discussion/real-world-examples/>
- <https://digitalguardian.com/blog/social-engineering-attacks-common-techniques-how-prevent-attack>
- <http://resources.infosecinstitute.com/social-engineering-a-case-study/>
- <http://money.cnn.com/2012/08/07/technology/walmart-hack-defcon/>
- <http://www.tripwire.com/state-of-security/security-awareness/5-social-engineering-attacks-to-watch-out-for/>
- <http://www.oii.ox.ac.uk/webcasts/?id=213>
- <https://lra.le.ac.uk/handle/2381/10288>
- <http://www.dummies.com/how-to/content/a-case-study-in-how-hackers-use-social-engineering.html>
- <http://www.symantec.com/connect/blogs/francophoned-sophisticated-social-engineering-attack>
- <http://www.highbitsecurity.com/casestudies-socialengineering-hospital.php>
- <http://www.infoworld.com/article/2617997/security/ex-hacker-spills-secrets-of-fighting-social-engineering.html>
- <http://www.ieee-security.org/TC/SPW2014/papers/5103a236.PDF>

Recap

- Organisational procedure should introduce a culture of security
 - Security awareness
 - Clear guidance in contracts
 - Segregation of duties
- Human factors of Security
 - Social Engineering

Any questions?

Examples of Social Engineering

- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=lc7scxvKQOo>
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=PWVN3Rq4gzw>