LES ENJEUX DE LA SÉCURITÉ INFORMATIQUE: MYTHES, RÉALITÉS ET POINTS D'INTERROGATIONS

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The need for information security

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- We are operating in an increasingly **hostile marketplace**
- We have become totally **reliant on IT**
- We are **extending our enterprises** outside our trusted environments and increasing our range of services
- There is an increasingly demanding framework of **regulation and law**
- Our organisation's good name is paramount, and our **reputation is priceless**. We have to protect these from harm

The challenges we all face

- There is **widespread complacency** about information security
- There exists a **false sense of security**
- Historically, we have not focussed on the **"selling" of information security**
- Traditionally, technical solutions have been adopted as solutions for what are essentially **"people" problems**
- We have tended to be **our own worst enemies** - the business manager versus the "techie"

What the Experts Say....

- Bill Gates: **'Security Off Top-Five List in Two Years'**

  "I think within the next two years [security] will get off the top five list [of concerns] ... it's probably two years until all the issues around easy quarantine, and everybody being educated and having all the really great auditing tools out there ..."

- Professor Hannu H. Kari of the Helsinki University of Technology : **'Internet will crash in 2006'**

  "The explosive growth of computer viruses and unsolicited email has contributed to the coming crash. The next phases are the deterioration of computer grid reliability and an increase in the manipulation of internet content"

Agenda

- What are the Risks and Threats ?
- The Time for Information Security is now, but how ?
- The Technology to the Rescue ?
- What is the Cisco Security Strategy ?
- Summary

WHAT ARE THE RISKS AND THREATS ?

How to you usually get in Trouble ?

- Information security is not **only** about being killed by an alligator….

- ...It is **usually** about being eaten to death by a thousand chickens…

The Risk Model

- Risk is not the same as threat
- There are many “formula” to evaluate risk but overall they always relay on three events and their probability to happen
- Risk is a question of view point

What is at Risk ?

- **Your Assets are...**
  - Information and systems
  - Reputation
  - Potential
  - People
  - Property

What are the Impacts ?

- **Direct**
  - Financial loss (revenue and capital)
  - Damage to the credit rating
  - Breach of regulation or law
- **Indirect**
  - Damage to reputation
  - Loss of customer confidence
  - Loss of shareholder confidence
  - Loss of management control

There are Many Threats

- **Threats are many and varied, with both internal and external sources and known and unknown ones…**
  - **Web site defacement, denial-of-service attacks, infection by worm or virus, theft of intellectual property, etc.**
  - **BotNets ‘owned’ by organised crime syndicates for sending spam and DDos extortion attacks**
  - **Phishing scams**

Evolution of Security Threats

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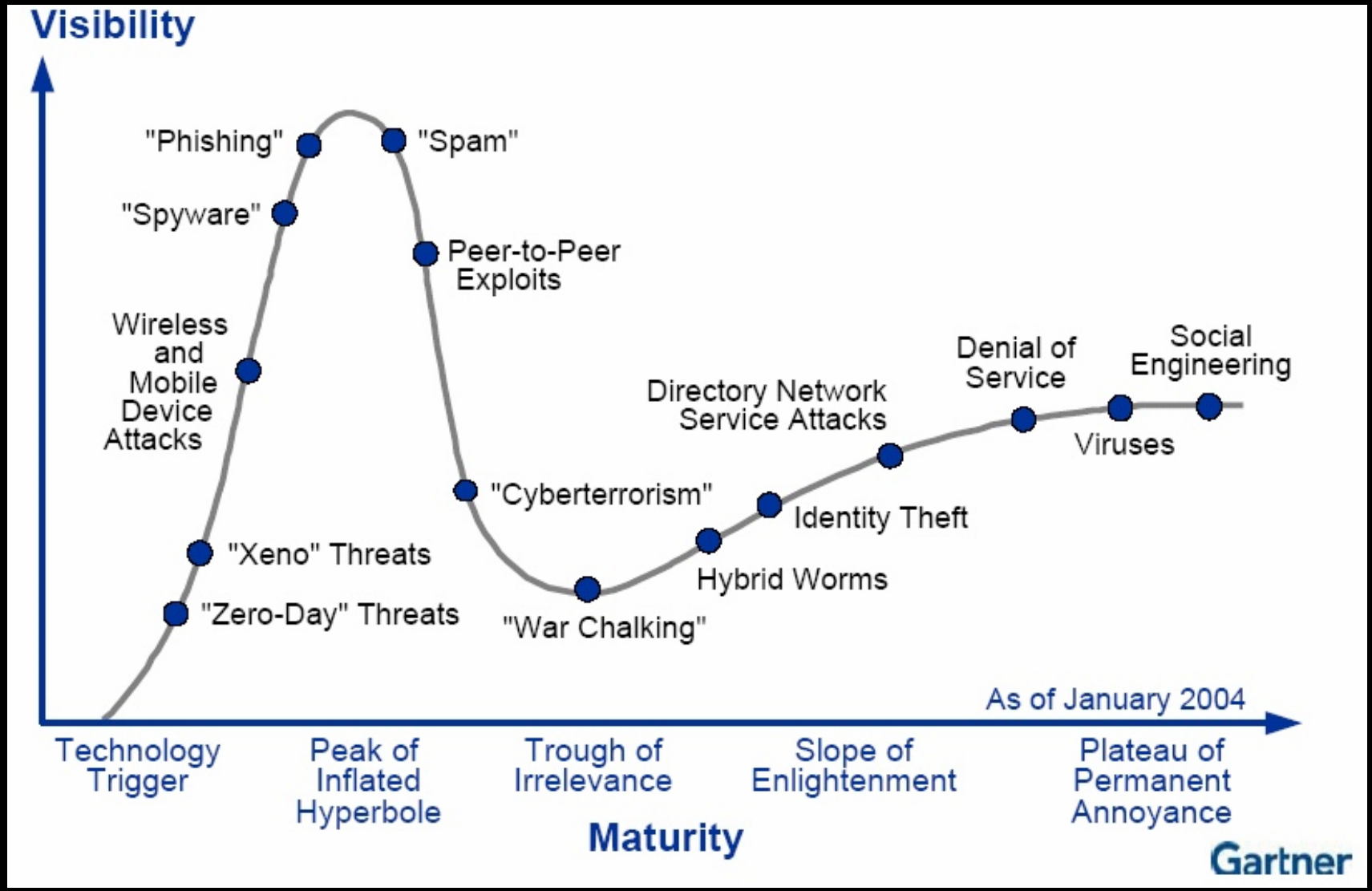
- Vulnerability-to-exploit window is now just **5.8** days
- The average number of monitored 'bots rose from under 2,000 to more than **30,000** ***per day***
- Increase in Severe, Easy-to-Exploit Vulnerabilities – more than 1,237 new vulnerabilities
  - an average of **48 new vulnerabilities per week**
- More than **4,496 new Windows viruses and worms** documented
  - More than **4½ times** the number in the same period in 2003

Source: Symantec Internet Security Threat Report, September 2004, for H1CY04

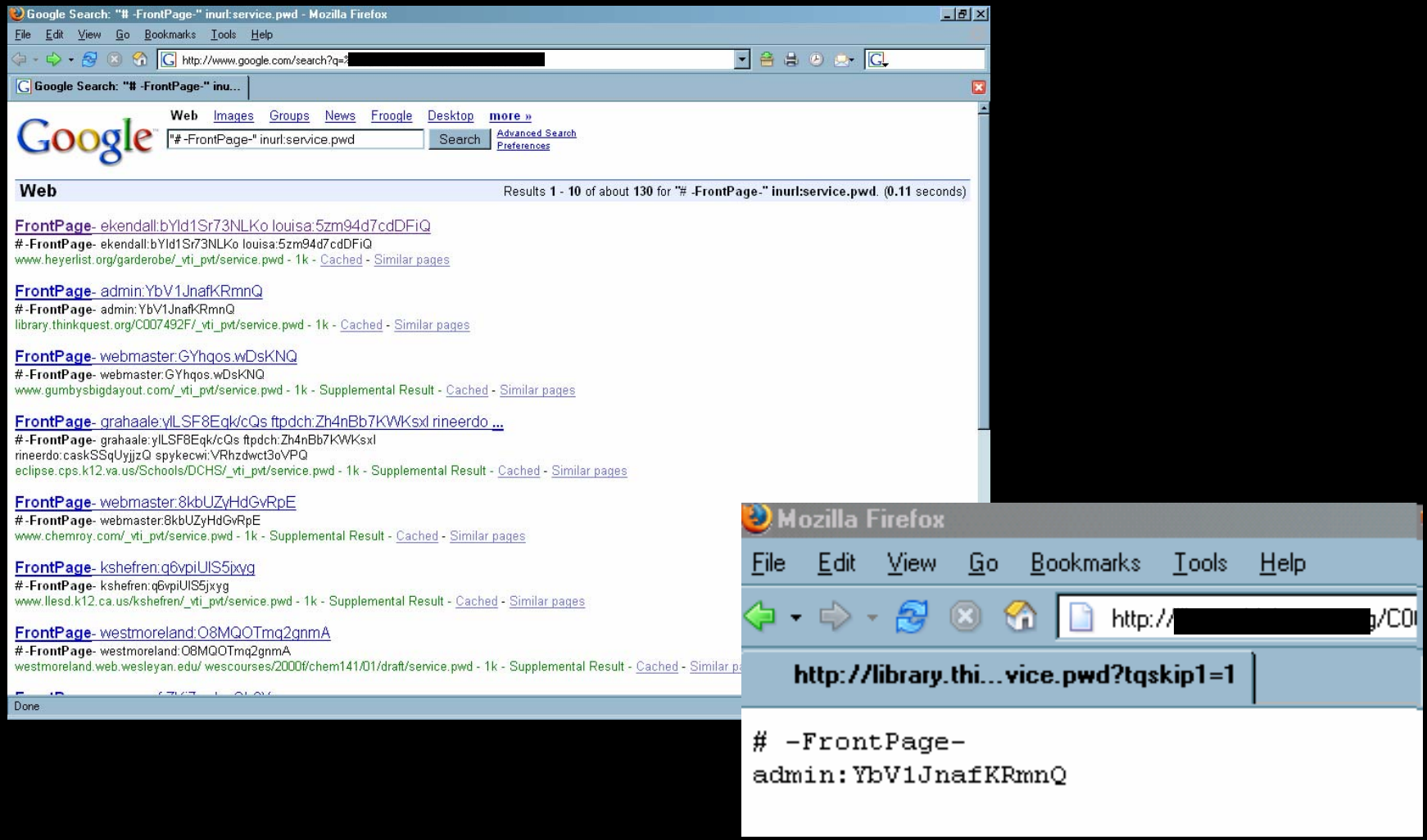
Evaluating Threats
Gartner Security Threat Hype Cycle



But don’t Forget These Threats...

- Human error or ignorance
- Systems malfunction
- Loss of services, facilities or equipment
- Poor patch management
- Natural hazards

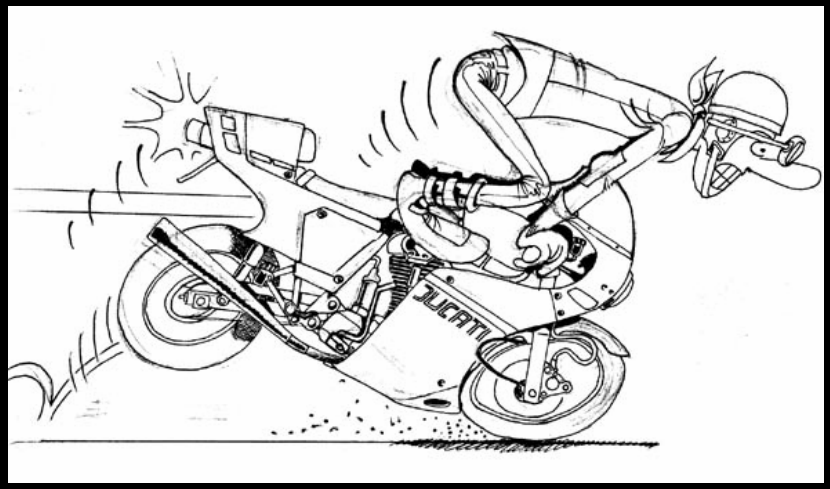
Even Google is a Threat !



THE TIME FOR INFORMATION SECURITY IS NOW, BUT HOW ?

Why do you have Brakes ?

To slow down ? .....



....No, to go faster!!!

Security = Top Business Issue

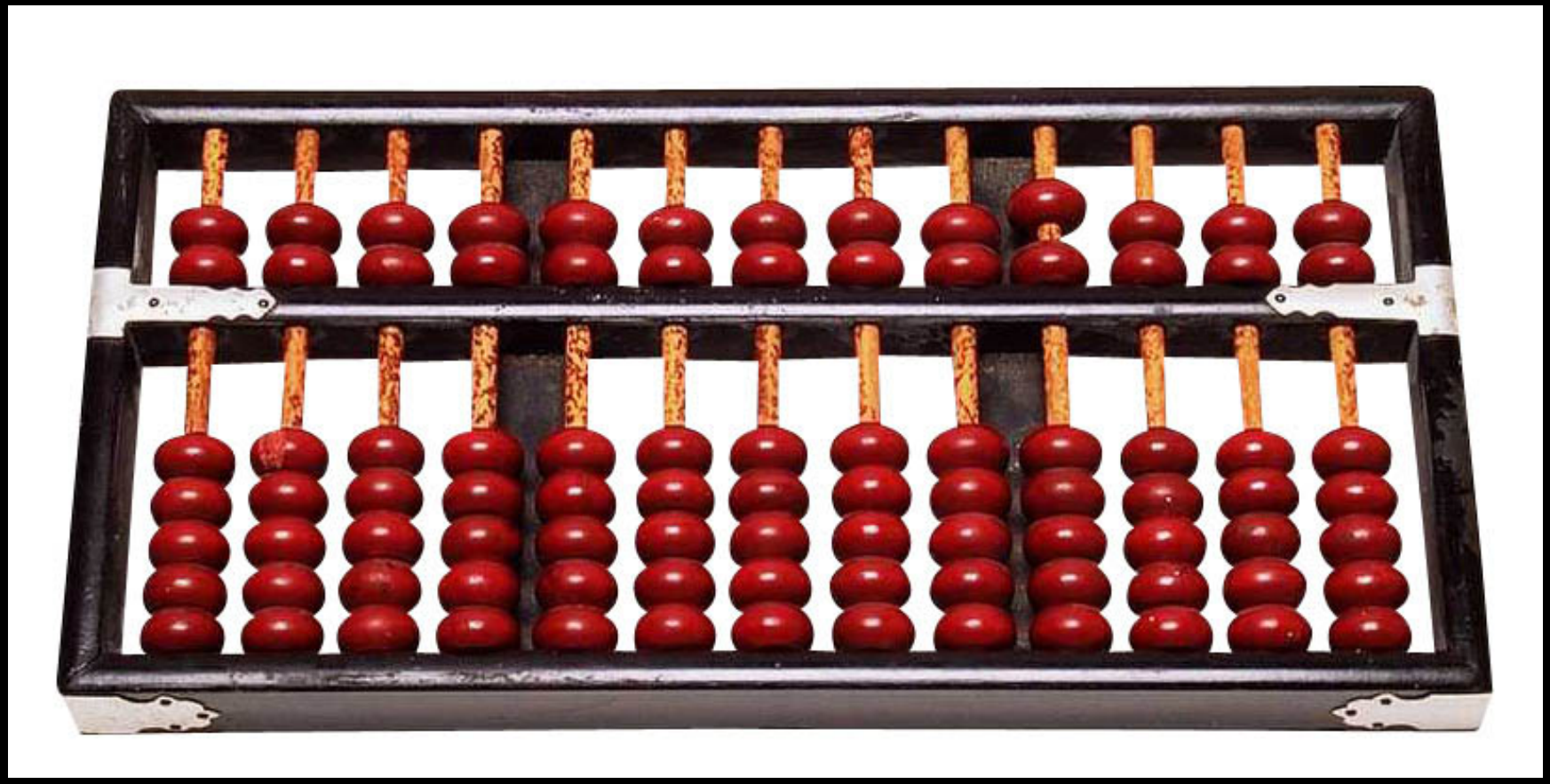
Gartner: Top Ten Business Trends In 2004

	Ranking 2002	2003		2004
Security breaches/business disruptions	-	12	↑	1
Operating costs/budgets	1	1	↓	2
Data protection and privacy	4	2	↓	3
* Need for revenue growth	-	-	↑	4
* Use of information in products/services	-	-	↑	5
* Economic recovery	-	-		6
Single view of customer	3	5		7
Faster innovation	5	3		8
Greater transparency in reporting	-	7		9
Enterprise risk management	-	4		10

↑ ↓ Selected change in ranking compared with 2003

* New question for 2004

The Truly Secure Computer Paradigm is not an Option



Complex Infrastructures with New Technologies that must be Secured

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- Mobility
- Wireless
- Storage
- Voice and Messaging
- ATM (Bank)
- Manufacturing Plants
- Web Services
- Outsourcing
- Grid Computing

And all is interconnected within and outside the organization

Principles of a Strategic Approach to IT Security

- Business focused
- Progressive
- Involves everyone
- Becomes part of the organisation’s culture
- Monitors and measures its own improvements
- Contributes to profit

Benefits of a Strategic Approach to IT Security

- **Improving:**
  - availability and timeliness of business information
  - integrity and reliability of business information
  - confidentiality of business information
  - accountability for actions taken using information
  - authenticity of information
- **Reducing:**
  - the number of, and losses from, security incidents and breaches
  - the fraudulent use of business information
  - insurance premiums

Rethinking Security

Business objectives should drive security decisions

Three Fundamental Security Questions:

1. What are you trying to do?

- What are your business objectives?
- What technologies or services are needed to support these objectives?
- Do they leverage your existing resources?
- Are they compatible with your current infrastructure and security solutions?

2. What risks are associated with this?

- Will you introduce new risks not covered by your current security solutions or policy?

3. How do you reduce that risk?

- How valuable are the assets at risk? What is your tolerance for risk?

Rethinking Security

Risk reduction requires integrated solutions and services

- **Security is NOT just about products**

  Security solutions must be chosen with business objectives in mind

  They must also:

  - Leverage existing infrastructure and intelligence

  - Contribute to correlative analysis and response

  - Provide automated, collaborative defense

  - Be INTEGRATED parts of a security SYSTEM

- **Security IS about RISK REDUCTION in a rapidly evolving environment**

  Maximum risk reduction is ALWAYS achieved with an integrated solution built on a flexible and intelligent infrastructure

Rethinking Security
Improving your Security

- **Security is a Continuous Process**
  - Review your network
  - Use configuration and architecture changes, additional controls and additional products
  - Test your defences by simulating attacks
    - External, internal, wireless and dial-in (modem)
    - Identify accessible systems; platforms; vulnerabilities; and then proving attack vectors that exploit those vulnerabilities

THE TECHNOLOGY TO THE RESCUE ?

Are you trying ?

- to filter heavily
- to hardened well
- to run regular system inventories
- to patch
- to keep signatures up-to-date
- to only load/run well known files

Security Technologies Are Changing

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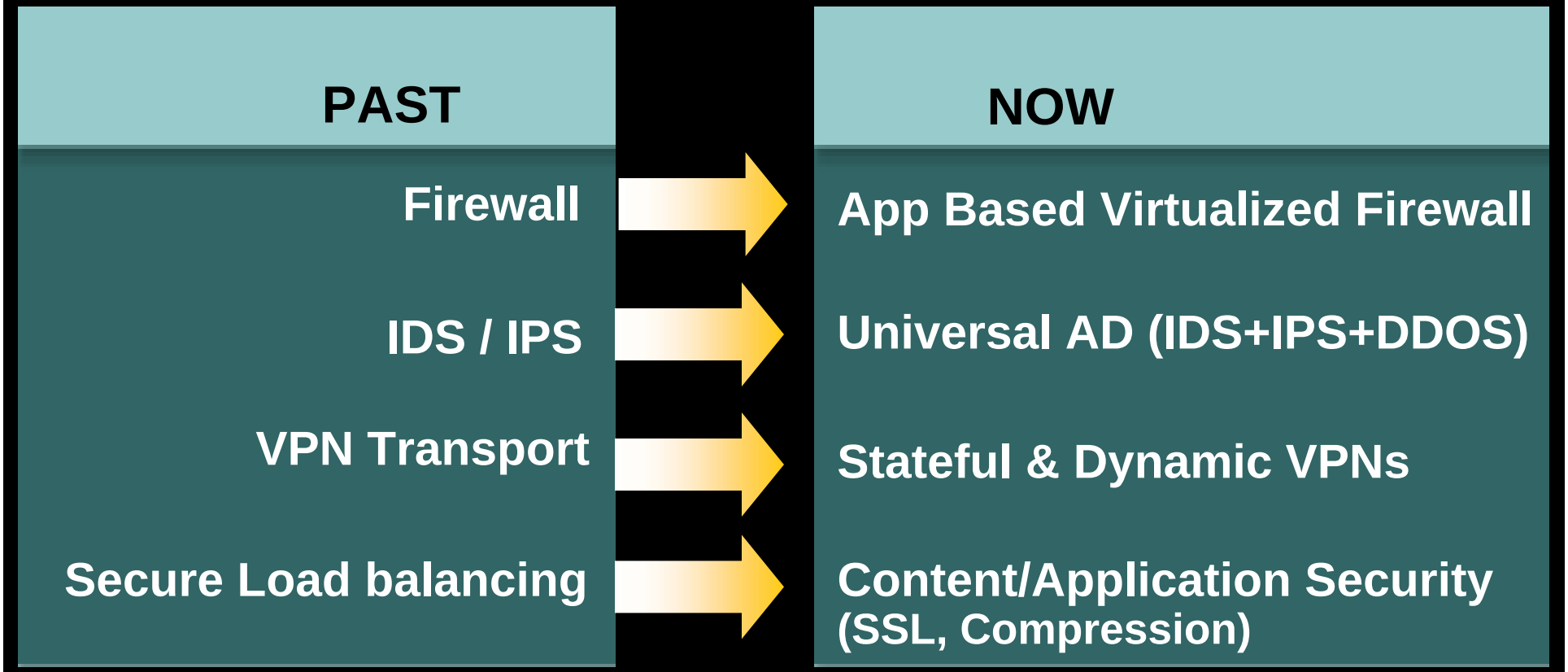

WHAT IS THE CISCO SECURITY STRATEGY ?

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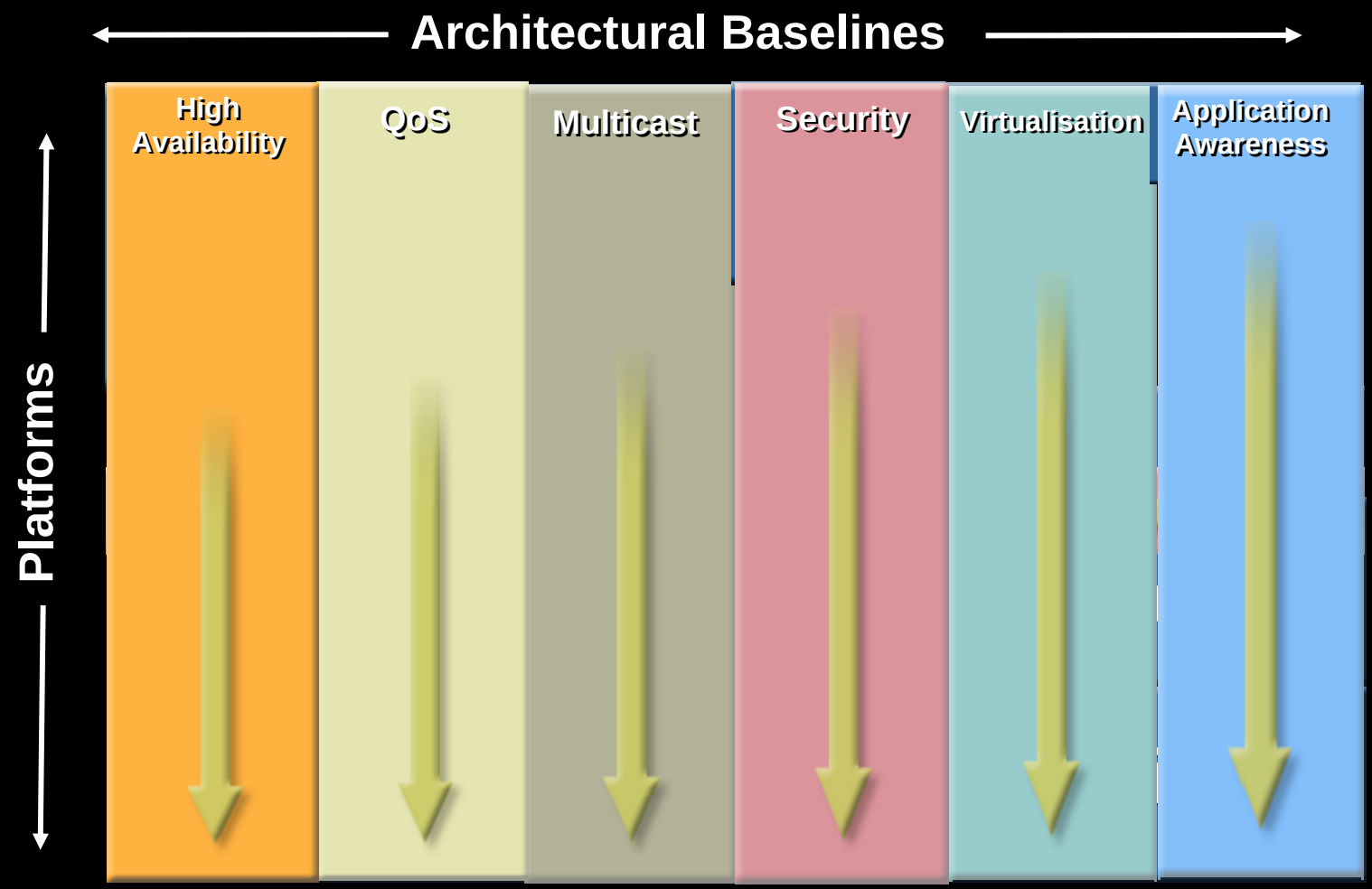
- Create Integrated and Secure Intelligent Networks with Auto-Response Capabilities (AKA, Self-Defending Network) to improve reaction times and reduce windows of vulnerability
- This requires:
  - Security features into the network infra-structure
  - A presence on the Endpoint as well as the Network Edge
  - Complimentary Anomaly-based (coarse-grained) and Signature-based (fine-grained) detection methods
  - A proper Trust and Identity Infrastructure
  - Services

The Network as a System to Enable Business

- The network used to be a transport that enabled application-layer traffic to move between end-points
- Today's networks add value in many areas
  - Content management, QoS, rich media, etc.
- Next-generation networks takes this further…
  - Enable and support applications via technology, using services embedded in the very fabric of the network
  - Performance, quality, security, scalability and more…
- Your network = competitive advantage

Building a Systems-Based Infrastructure



The Value of a Systems-Based Infrastructure

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The cars are the endpoints

Intelligent linkage of endpoints with networks

The roads are the networks

SYSTEM-BASED TRAFFIC NAVIGATION AND MANAGEMENT

- Traffic monitoring
- Detours/reroutes pushed to auto navigation system
- Automated toll booths

Security Relevance to the Systems-Based Infrastructure

Infrastructure Resilience

- A secure network in which to conduct business
  - Minimize risk
  - Minimize exposure
  - Maximize flexibility
- A companies business architecture mandates a solid secure infrastructure
  - Can’t implicitly trust people, networks, computers, applications and processes

The Age of the ‘Soft Inside’ is Past

- **You may trust your employees and local networks, but malicious code doesn’t care…**
  - **Sasser, Blaster, Slammer, MyDoom, Bagel, Netsky…**
  - **To date in 2004 the cost of major virus attacks is estimated at $16.7B globally** **Source: Computer Economics**
- **Where is your data?**
  - **Mobile workers, partner extranets, flexible workforce, etc.**
- **How close to your data are your security controls?**

The Age of the ‘Soft Inside’ is Past (cont.)

- **Key strategies:**
  - **Identity management**
  - **End-point security**
  - **Flexible yet secure ‘internal’ networks**
  - **Data centre consolidation and security**
  - **Secure and resilient external connectivity**
  - **Defence-in-depth**
- **These strategies enable higher security and a lower overall cost of ownership**

Admission Control is Key

- Too easy for an unsecured individual to gain physical and logical access to a network
  - Username and password simply isn't sufficient
- A network port is either enabled or disabled
  - More choices needed!
- 802.1x is part of the solution…
- …with Network Admission Control
  - Focused on reducing damage from emerging security threats such as viruses and worms

The Internet Revolution Changed the Trust Context for Security

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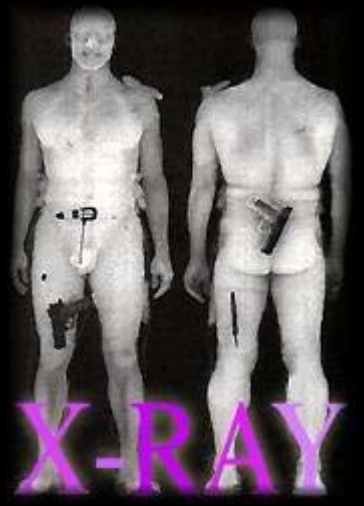
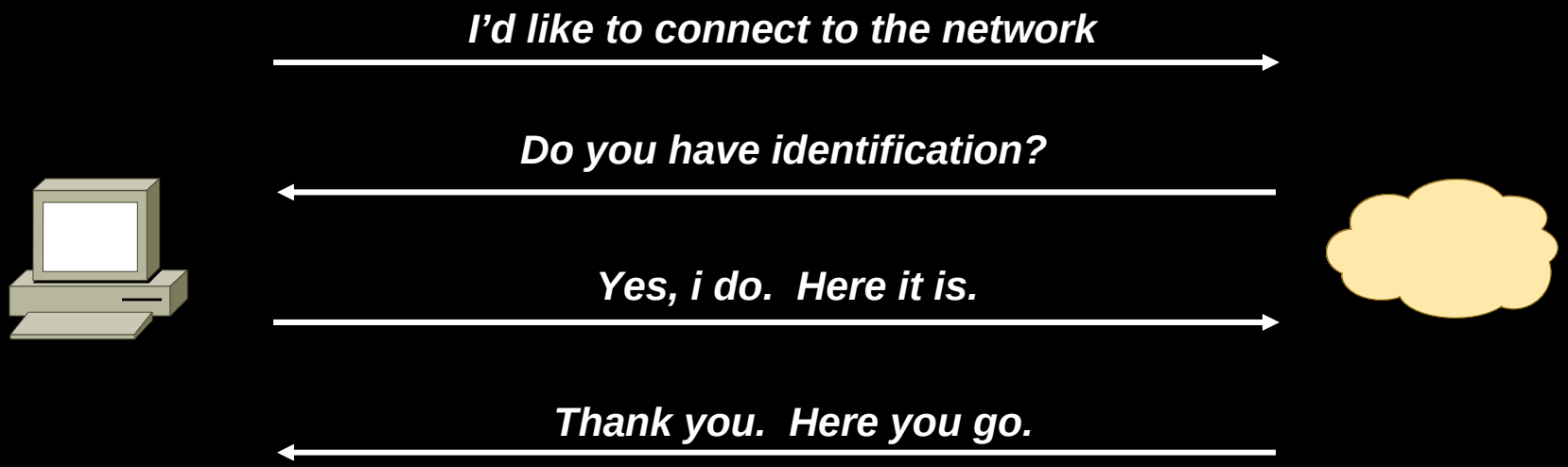
- In the Beginning.... Trust Was Implicit
- In 2004 the Internet reaches 2B people...**Who can you trust?**
- No one knows if...
  - you are a hacker
  - you are a spammer
  - you are sending a virus
  - your machine is infected
  - if you are you!

The Real World Identity Trust Model

- It is about who you are...
- But also about validation of a security compliance
  - from where you arrive
  - where you go
  - what you do and want to do
  - what are you carrying
  - your track records
  - your health situation
- The context is as important as to prove who you are



Typical Identity Trust Model on the Network



Open Questions for the Endpoint

- How secure Is this network ?
- How secure are the other ones connected ?
- Will this network prevent me to receive a virus?

Open Questions for the Network

- How secure Is this endpoint ?
- Is it safe for the other to have accepted this endpoint ?
- What if this endpoint starts to send a virus ?

Integrating the Endpoints with the Network

Intelligence requires trust

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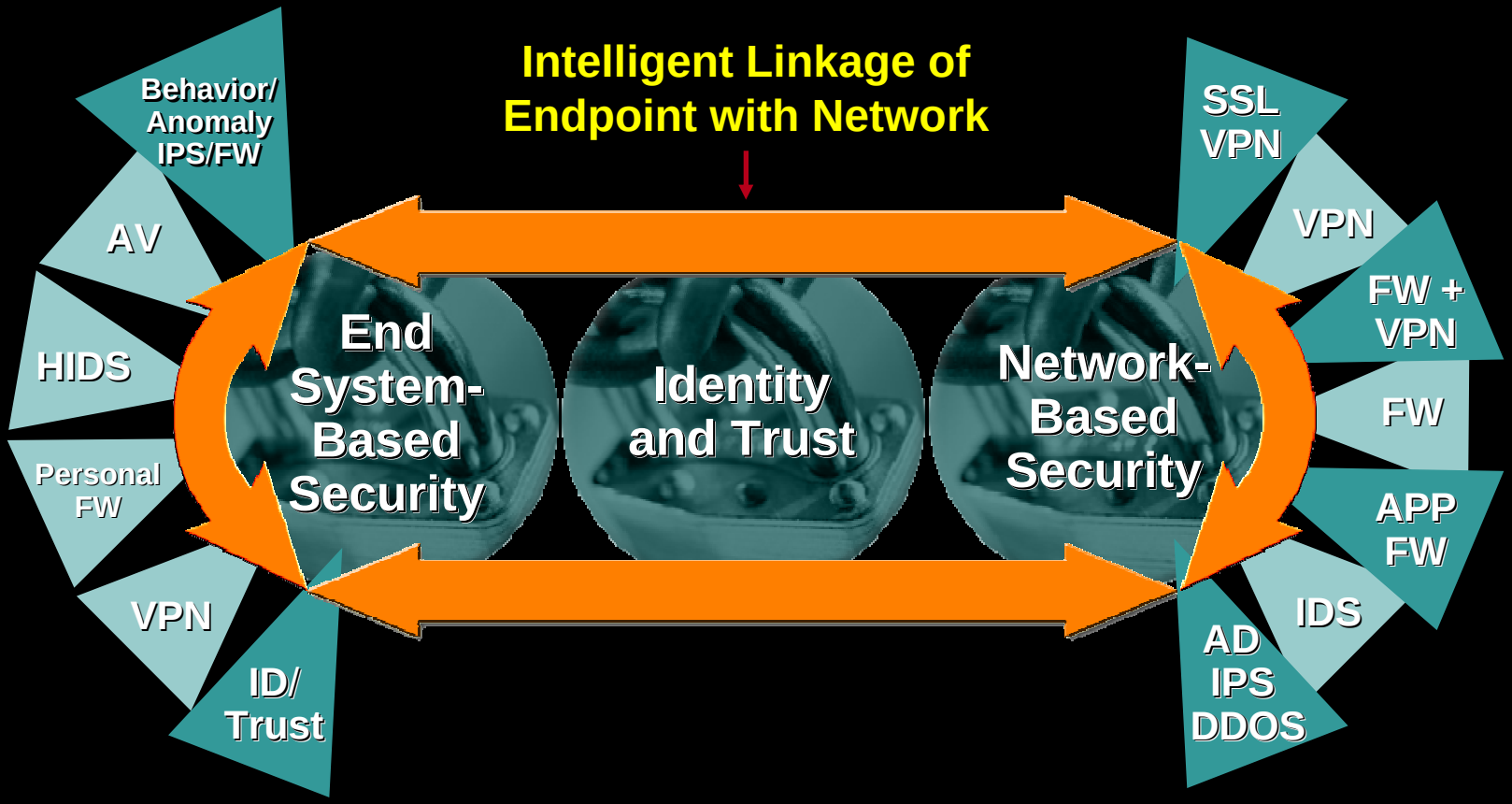
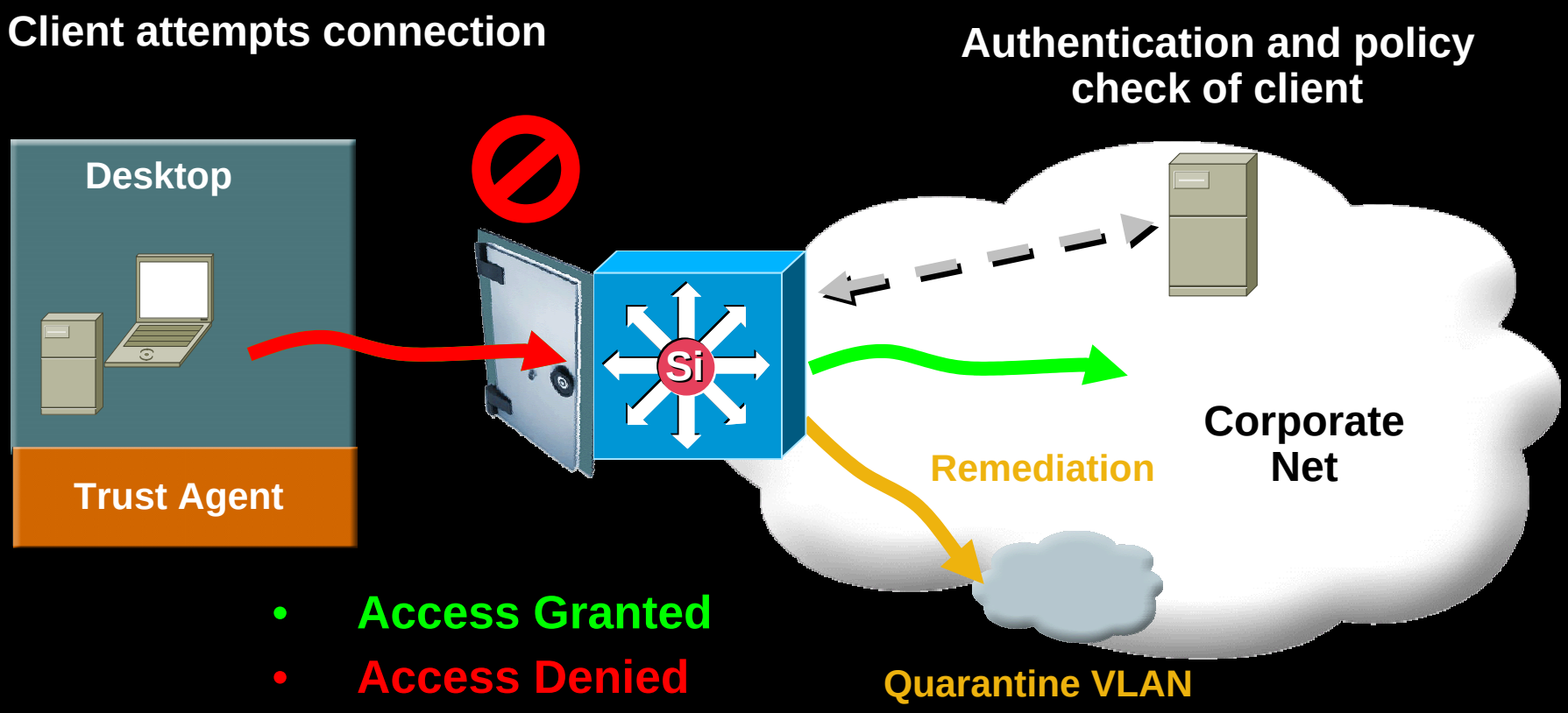


- Endpoint security solutions know security context and posture
- Policy servers know compliance and access rules
- Network infrastructure provides enforcement mechanisms

Network Admission Control

Validate security compliance and build trust



- Access Granted
- Access Denied
- Quarantine Remediation

Network Infection Containment

Maintain trust and respond to improper activity

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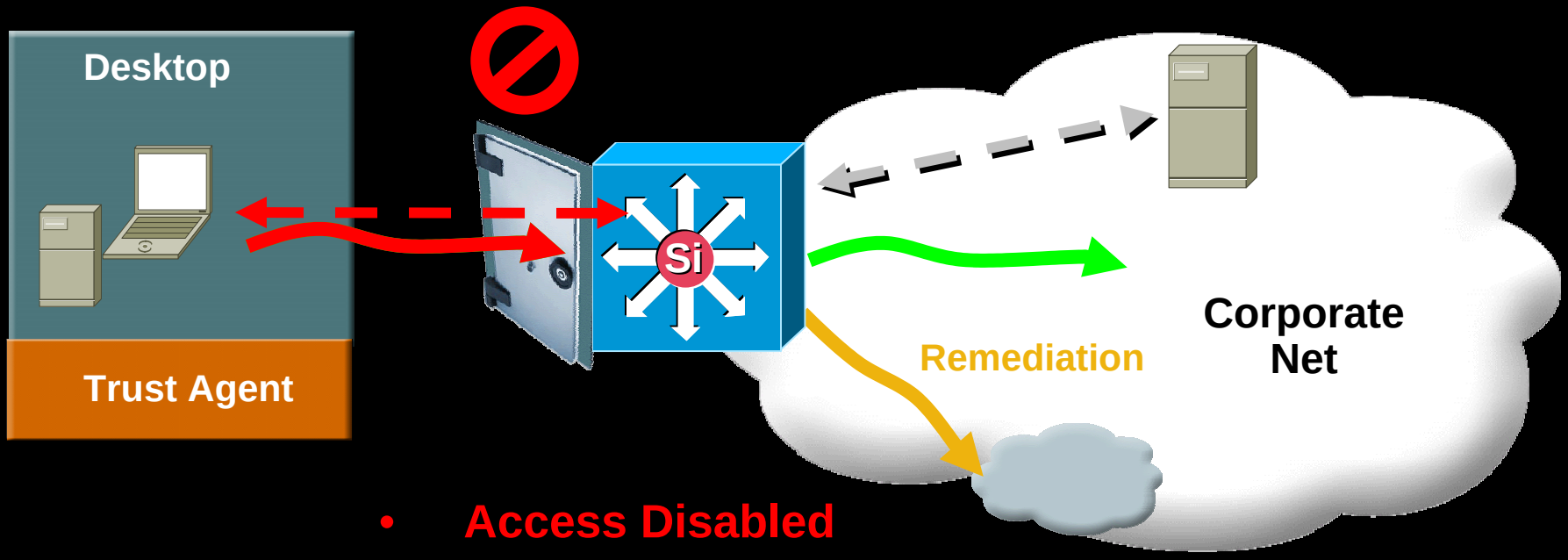
Client actively Connected

Client Indicates improper activity

Policy check of client



- Access Disabled
- Quarantine Remediation

Evolution of the Cisco Security Strategy

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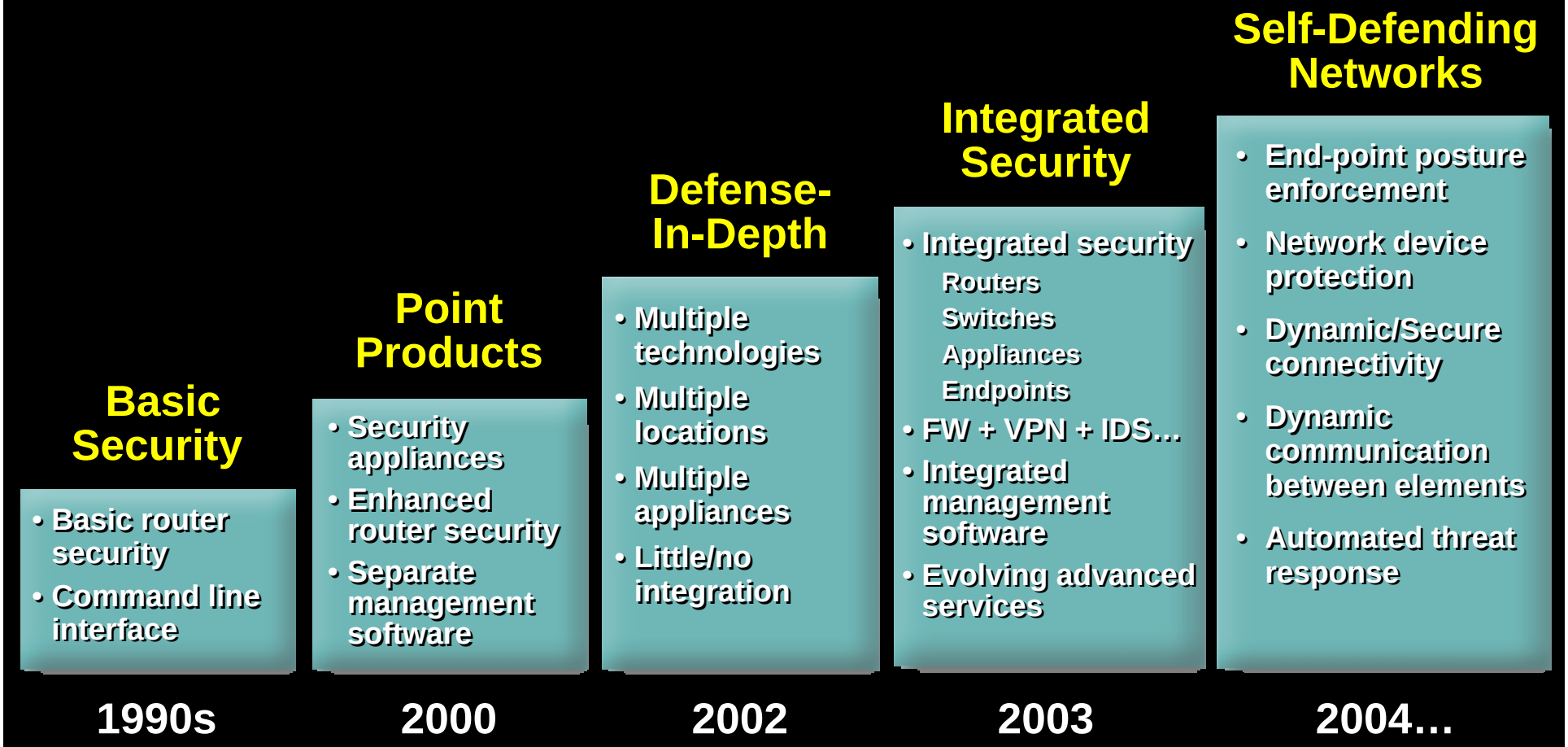

Self-Defending Network Strategy

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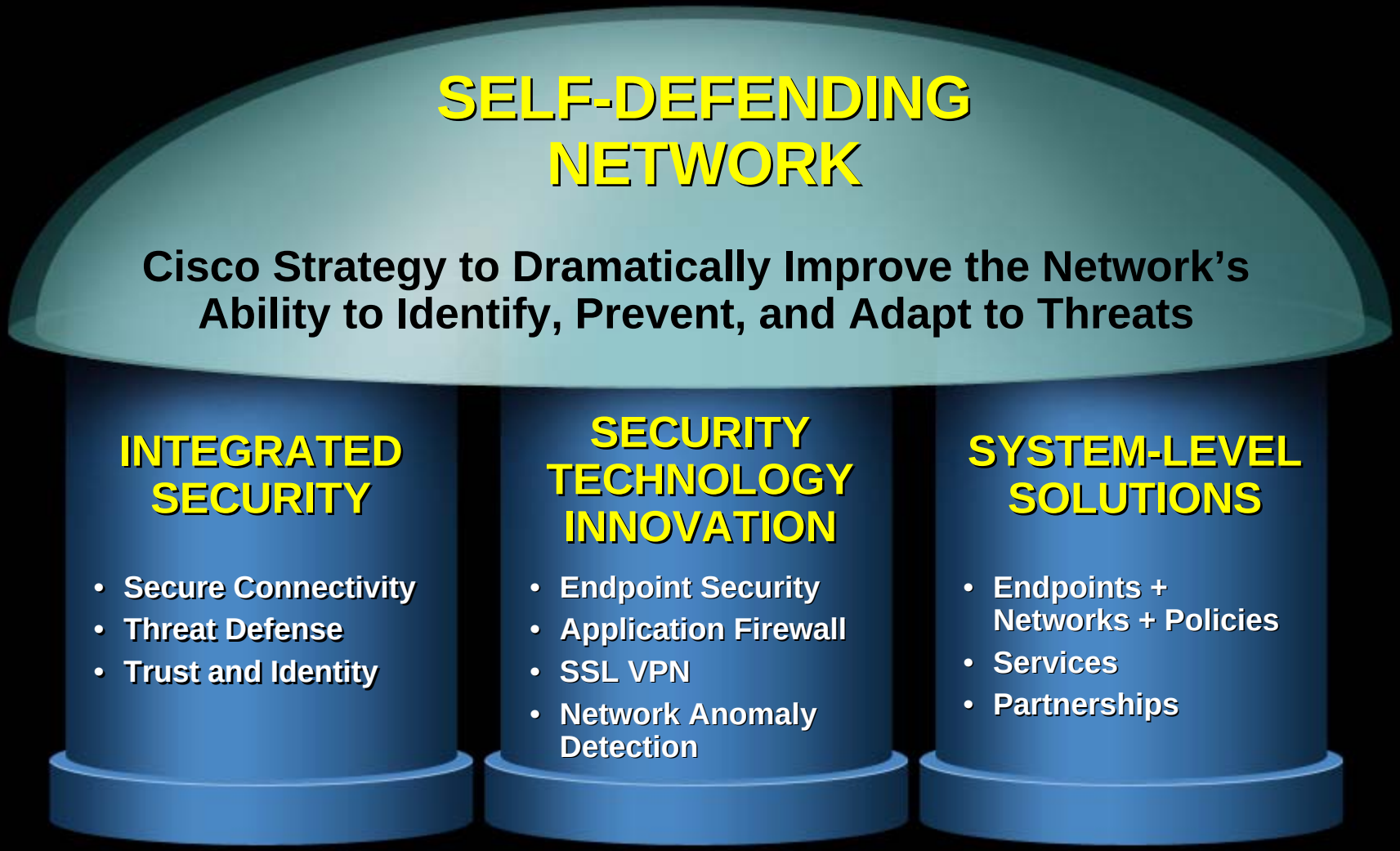

Three Essential Elements of Risk Reduction

Confidentiality

Ensuring that unauthorized parties cannot access critical corporate or customer information, data, or communications

Secure Connectivity

Integrity

Guaranteeing the identity of users, ensuring the integrity of their devices, and controlling access to user-appropriate data and resources

Trust and Identity

Availability

Protecting network resources to ensure maximum resiliency and availability to users, even during severe security events

Threat Defense

Three Essential Elements of the Self-Defending Network

SUMMARY

Summary

- The threats are evolving …and here to stay!
- Businesses and business practices are evolving… and taking security as a top priority!
- The network is part of the problem **and** the solution
- An integrated and holistic approach to information security, based on proven conceptual frameworks, and providing defense-in-depth is absolutely the best way to protect your organization
- Cisco can help you achieve this goal

Last Word: Security Is Not An Option !

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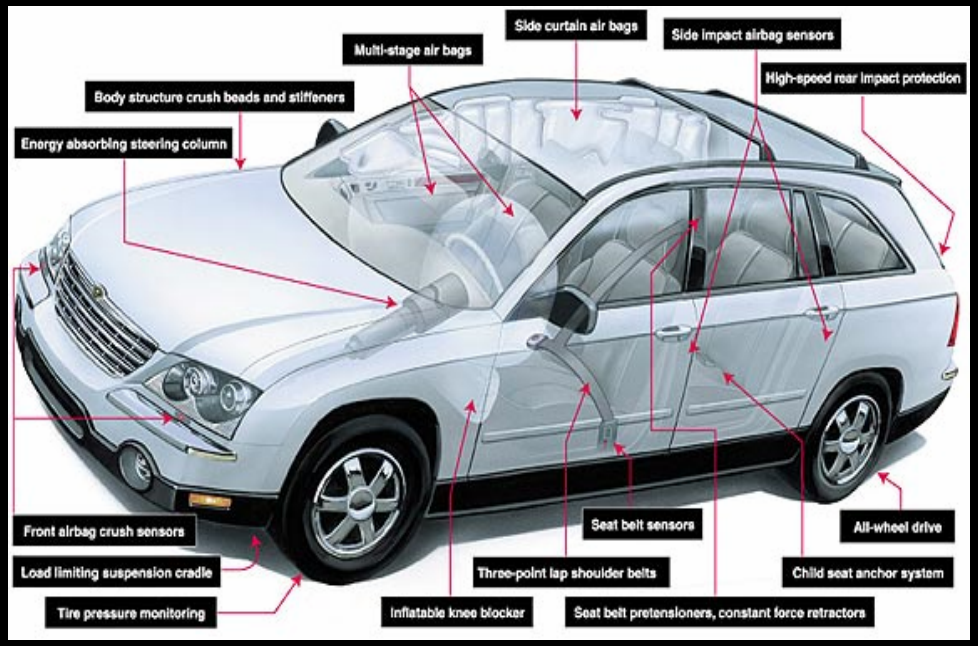

Security as a Option

- Security is an add-on
- Challenging integration
- Not cost effective
- Cannot focus on core priority

Security as part of a System

- Security is built-in
- Intelligent collaboration
- Appropriate security
- Direct focus on core priority

Q & A


CISCO SYSTEMS