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Prevention and Detection

A Risk Based Approach to implementing Security

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About CSP

- **Based in Toronto, Canada.**
- **NonStop® DSPP Partner since 1987.**
- **Develop, Support and Distribute Security and Audit Solutions for the HP NonStop® Market.**

- **Customers include:**
 - **Largest Banks**
 - **Major Stock Exchanges**
 - **Defense and Healthcare organizations**
 - **Telecommunications**
 - **Manufacturers**

Business Partner





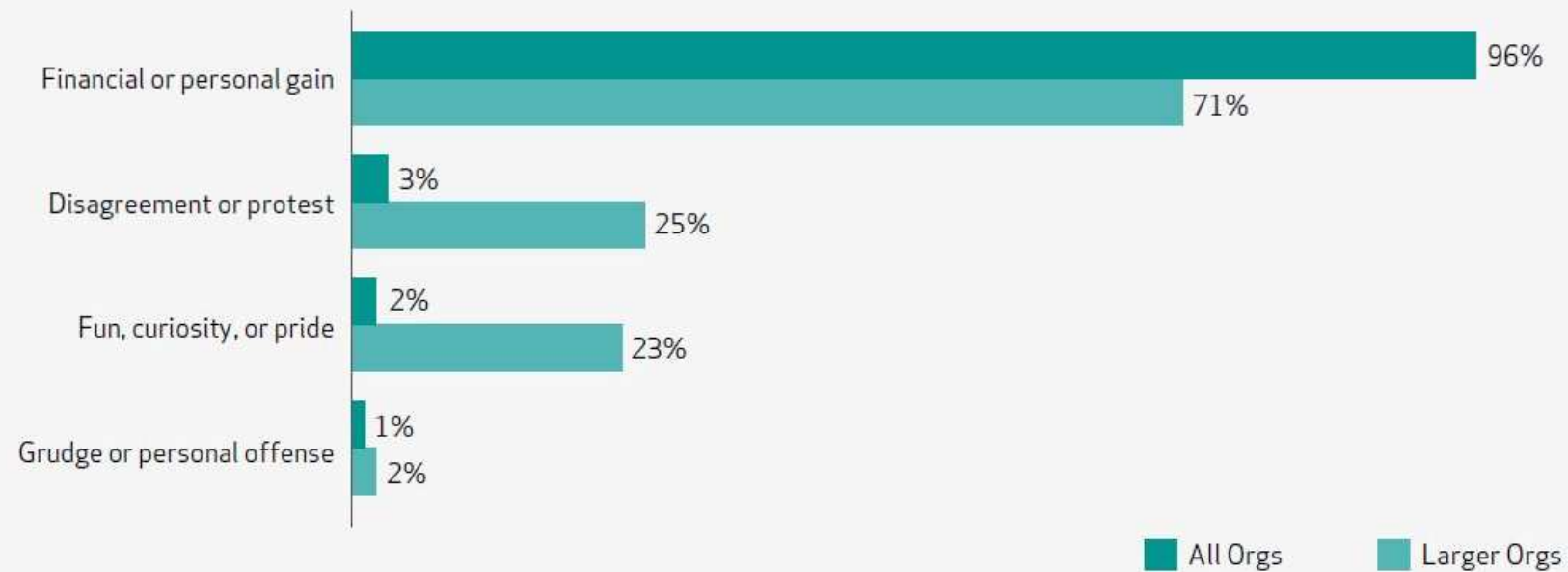
Why should you care ?

- **There are 2 data breaches / day** (datalossdb.org)
- **Significant consequences**
 - Financial damage, lost business
 - Lost reputation, lost customers
 - Fraudulent activity with direct financial impact
 - Fines for non-compliance, license withdrawals
- **„Compliance“ is mandatory but not the ultimate answer to security requirements / reducing risk**



The motivation for cyber crime

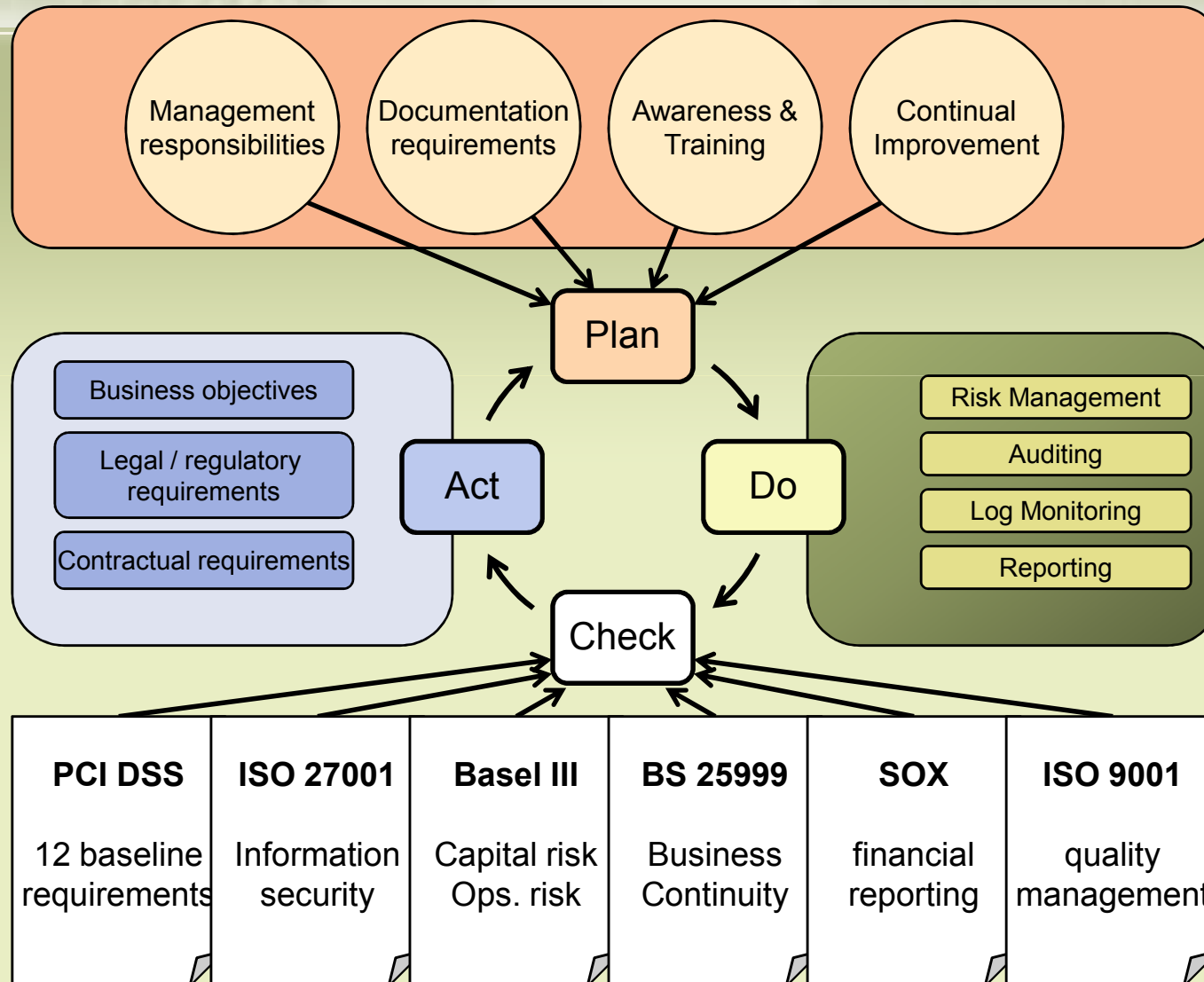
Figure 15. Motive of external agents by percent of breaches within external



Source : Verizon 2012



ISMS using UCF





Risk based approach / questions to ask

- **What could go wrong ?**
- **What's the probability of it happening ?**
- **What would be the consequences ?**
- **How can we reduce the probability of it happening ?**
- **How can we reduce the impact if it did occur ?**
- **How will we know that it is occurring or about to occur ?**
- **What is our contingency plan if it does occur ?**



Measuring and Quantifying Risk

- **ALE – Annualised Loss Expectancy**

$$\text{ALE} = \text{SLE} * \text{ARO}$$

Sample case : risk of potential data breach

SLE = 6 M\$

likelihood of occurrence : Once in 12 years

$$\text{ALE} = 6 * 1/12 = \$500,000$$

Investment in intrusion detection and data encryption :

SLE(target) = 2 M\$

likelihood of occurrence = once in 25 years

$$\text{ALE} = 2 * 1/25 = \$80,000$$



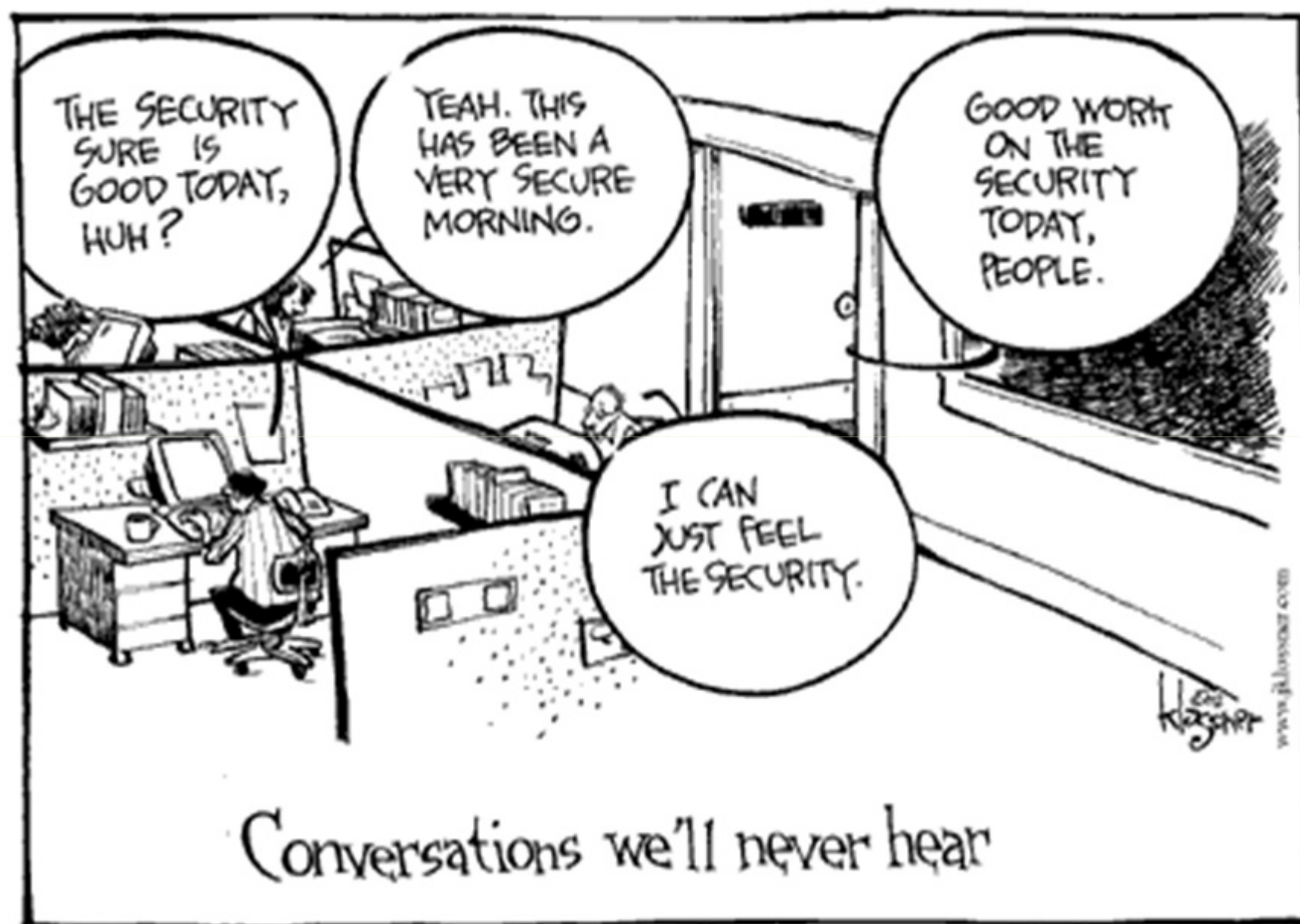
The 2 Dimensions of Reducing Risk

Reduce Probability of Incident

- Authentication control
- Access restriction policies
- Password mangement
- Encryption
- Usage restriction of administrative tools
- Time based access control
- Change control procedures
- Software updates
- Vulnerability management
- Policies for reporting weaknesses
- ...

Reduce Impact of Incident

- Real time event Monitoring of user activities
- Detection of unauthorized actions
- Filtering, Alerting and Escalation
- Monitoring and reporting of security Events
- Log Management
- File Integrity Monitoring
- Network intrusion detection
- O/S level intrusion detection
- ...



Conversations we'll never hear



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You're compliant

So you're secure



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CSP Compliance products

Compliance Reporting Module

PCI DSS
SOX

NSK Best Practices

File Integrity Checker

PCI DSS 11.5

Critical files given unique fingerprint



But are you really secure ?

- Compliance is generic
- How many people really understand Tandem security ?



Tandem Security issues

Little outside knowledge

Security through obscurity?

Few “High School” virus attacks

Almost all external attacks aimed at Microsoft and Unix

Limited targets

Other platforms offer far larger number of targets

Code and data segment architecture

Difficult to corrupt programs, pass on worms, etc.

So – The NSS is quite secure from the outside world

BUT

What of internal attacks ?

How do we block the weakest link ?

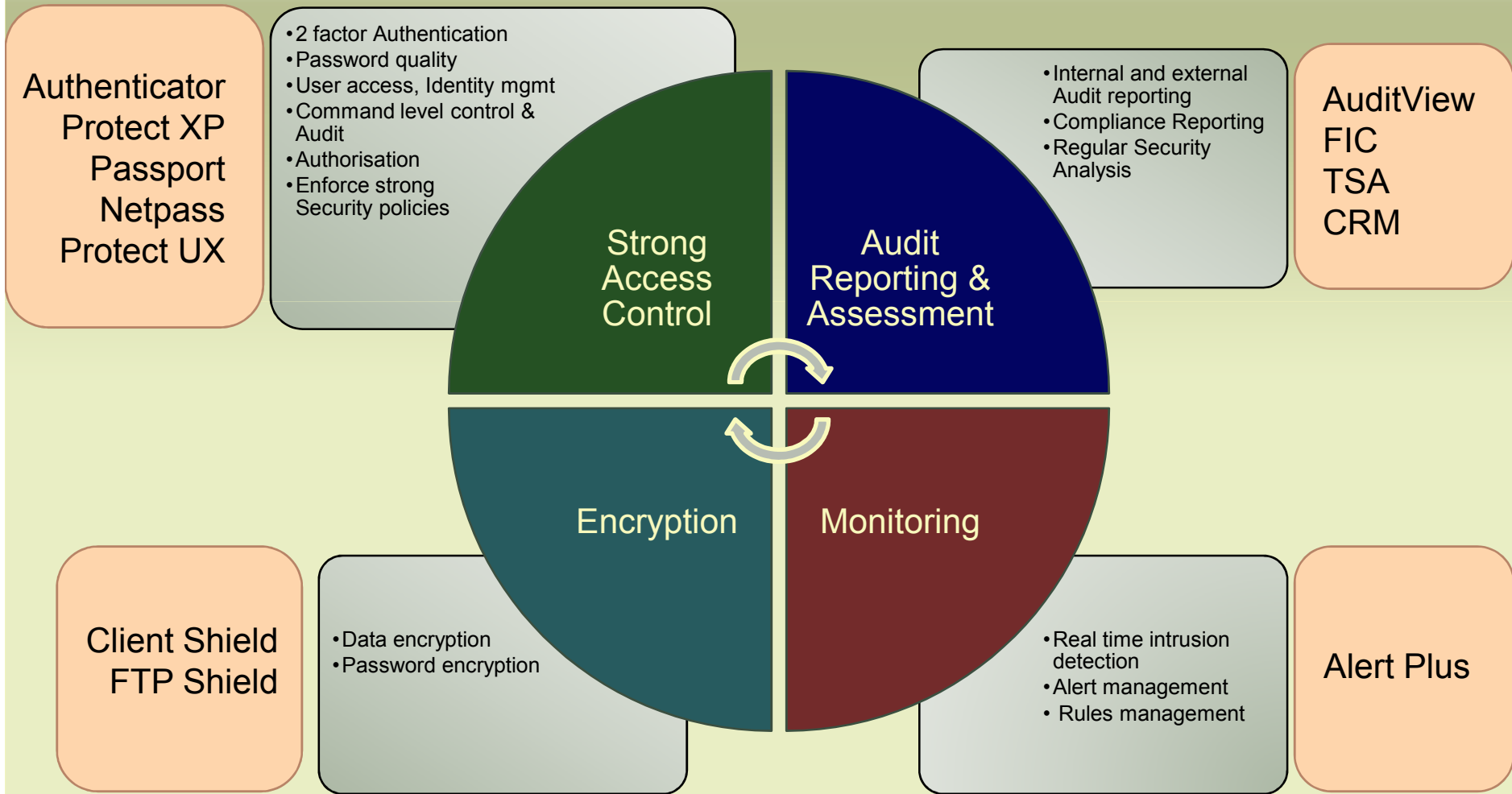


What's missing ?

- Session/Command control/auditing
 - Strong Authentication
- Assurance/Compliance?
 - Easy User Interface
 - LAN Encryption
 - Intrusion Detection
 - Real-Time Alerting



CSP Solution Portfolio





Easy GUI

The screenshot displays a Windows-style graphical user interface for user management. It features three overlapping windows: 'User Security' at the top, 'Lookup User' in the middle, and 'User Properties \WARTHOG SUPER.SUPER' in the foreground. The 'User Properties' window has a tabbed interface with 'General' selected. It contains several sections: 'Identification' with fields for Name (SUPER.SUPER) and ID (255,255); 'Status' with fields for Last Logon (8/22/2001 2:29:27 PM), Failed Logons (3093), Last Modified (7/9/2001 11:11:54 AM), and State (Thawed); 'Expires' with a calendar icon and a dropdown set to NONE; 'Owner' with fields for Name (*.SUPER.SUPER) and ID (*.255,255); and three audit sections: 'Audit Manage' (Pass: NONE, Fail: NONE), 'Audit Authenticate' (Pass: ALL, Fail: ALL), and 'Audit User Action' (Pass: NONE, Fail: ALL). The interface includes standard window controls and buttons for 'OK' and 'Cancel'.



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Solution

Compliance AND efficient security



NonStop Security – Best of Breed

Past

Reporting – **AuditView**

Present

Real-time alerting – **Alert-Plus**

Protection

Protect XP

Passport

CRM and FIC

Client and FTP Shield



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Thank you !

**„Distrust and Caution
are the parents of Security.“**

(Benjamin Franklin)

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