

Cyber Security Metrics

Dashboards & Analytics

Feb, 2014



Agenda



- Healthcare Sector Threats
- Recent History
- Security Metrics
- Cyber Dashboards
 - Components
 - Visualization
- Analytics
 - Risk Management
 - Breach detection



Healthcare Sector Threats

- Exploits Wide Attack Profile *
 - Personal Health Information (PHI) breaches
 - Medical Identity theft
 - Medical device intrusions
 - Insurance / Medicare / Medicaid fraud
 - Supply Chain corruption
 - Third party payment processor breaches
 - Supplier networks / Insurance vendors
 - Corruption of health records
 - Insurance / Medicare / Medicaid fraud
 - Public network access to records
 - Web application break ins
 - Account Takeovers





- Social Engineering
- Wireless Interception (Bluetooth)
- Spear phishing, e-mail spoofing
- Mobile device exploitation (BYOD)
- Links to infected websites
- Malware keyloggers, trojans, worms, data sniffers etc.
- Spyware, Ransomware (CryptoLocker)
- Insider threat
- Man-in-the-middle attacks
- **Zero Day Exploits**
- Distributed Denial of Service (DDoS)
- **Rainbow tables**





Adversaries are always looking for "the weakest link"

Recent History

 32,500 patients of Cottage Health System in CA had personal and health information exposed on Google for 14 months (Oct 2012 – Dec 2013) – because of Business Associate lapse in server protection



- Discovered via a voice mail message
- Hackers break into FDA servers used to submit proprietary and confidential information – Oct 2013
 - Potential exposure: Drug manufacturing data, clinical trial data for 14,000 accounts
- * Boston Convention Center Nov 2013
 - American Public Health Association
 - America Society of Human Genetics
 - Credit card info stolen for over 21,000 attendees
 - No data breach source identified





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Goal of using security metrics?

- 1. Quantify data to facilitate insight
 - People, process, technology
- 2. Mitigate existing vulnerabilities
 - Unforeseen flaws in IT infrastructure or application software that can be exploited
 - Evade security controls



Classes of Vulnerabilities (2013 Defense Science Board Report)

- Tier 1: Known vulnerabilities
- Tier 2: Unknown vulnerabilities (zero-day exploits)
- Tier 3: Adversary-created vulnerabilities (APT)



- * Potential Categories
 - Application Security
 - Network infrastructure
 - End Devices
 - Operations
 - Help Desk / Support
 - End Users
 - Servers

What makes a good metric?

- Consistent collection methodology
- * Common definition across an enterprise
- ★ Standard of <u>measurement</u> clear, not ambiguous
- Improves organization security posture
- Supports comparisons over time
- * Enables comparison with peer companies
- ***** Effort to collect consistent with results
- * Enables decision making
- ★ Supports forensics as needed
- * Cheap / easy to collect





Toolset

- SIEM (Security Incident and Event Monitor)
 - Raw data collection
 - Collect into central repository
- NIST documents
 - Special Publication (SP) 800-39
 - Managing Info Security Risk
 - SP 800-30
 - Guide for Conducting Risk Assessments
- Threat Assessment Services
- Vulnerability Scanners



Sample Security Metrics Architecture



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CYBER DASHBOARDS



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Enable Complete Picture of Network Assets – Aggregation, Correlation

Situation

No enterprise view of the risk profile exists to enable a robust and resilient cyber defense posture

- 1. Gather and correlate existing data on systems
- 2. Identify complete set of IT assets

Solution

3. Store and display information in central location

Data is fused into a single picture of network devices based on inputs from multiple authoritative security and management sources

- Actionable Data Enable the network operators and security analysts
- Provide data in near real time as well as trending data over time
- * Enables continuous monitoring



- Provides real time visualization of security posture of enterprise
- Reduces the time between detect and react
- Empowers incident prevention through anomalous behavior detection and trending analysis

Data Collection Components

List of Devices Vulnerabilities by Name Vulnerabilities by Host Malware Threat List



RSS Data Feeds Malware severity rating IP Addresses in use MAC Addresses in use Host Names Operating Systems Unauthorized software PHI timestamps

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Cyber Dashboard

- * Enterprise capable
 - Configure sensors in environment as appropriate
- User focused
 - Able to be tailored for each stakeholder
- Visual display of data feeds
 - Accepts feeds from external sources
 - Vendor neutral
- Automated device interrogation
 - Periodic updates
- Display aggregation



System Status & Performance at a Glance

- Evaluate configuration changes
- Perform root cause analysis
- Plan network enhancements
- * Detect suspicious activity
- ✤ Process alerts
 - Data exfiltration
 - Resource performance thresholds
 - Denial of Service attacks





- Mobile Device status
- Authorized apps installed
- Remote wipe capability
- Summary usage statistics



Cyber Dashboard - Event Analysis and Reporting

- The same data set can be viewed in multiple formats
- Different perspectives help tell the full story and readily aid in identifying appropriate response priorities
- One depiction will readily identify the most aggressive attackers
- Another view of the same data can be rendered to show geographic dispersion and density











ANALYTICS



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Risk Management Methodology



Quantify and create a mitigation for each risk

- ★ Start with Risk Matrix
- Define Unwanted Outcomes (UO)
 - System breaches
 - Data egress
 - Unauthorized account access
 - Malware intrusion
 - Privilege escalations
 - Patches out of date
 - System downtime
 - Unauthorized data alterations
 - Network unavailability etc. etc.
 - Map UO onto Matrix
 - Look to reduce likelihood
 - (Frequency of event)
 - Look to reduce impact
 - (Magnitude of harm)

Breach Detection

* Passive

- Unusual system behavior
 - First time events
 - Login failures
 - Data replication
 - Data movement
 - DNS server configuration changes
 - DNS query failures
 - User privilege escalations
- Many vendor analysis tools exist but sifting through Big Data – and uncovering threats at line speeds requires *automation*

- * Active
 - Log detection



- Human review of pre-filtered, pre-screened data.
- Needle in a haystack need to point the analyst where to look...
- Aggregate volumes of data into a summary format
- Stop data egress once infiltration is identified (minimize damage even if you have been breached)
- Data Loss Prevention (DLP) products



Cybersecurity Analytics Service





THANK YOU



QUESTIONS?

Robert.michalsky@njvc.com

Twitter: RobertMichalsky

NJVC cyber security blog posts: <u>http://www.njvc.com/blog</u>

White paper series on healthcare: <u>http://www.njvc.com/resource-</u> <u>center/white-papers-and-case-studies</u>



