

Cyber Defense

Best Practices

Security is a FEELING

Defense in Depth

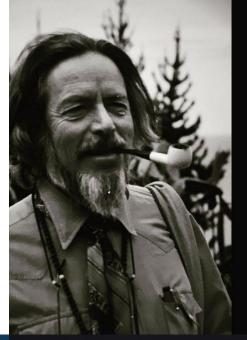
Least Privilege / Zero Trust

Agenda

McCumber Cube (CIA, TPP, and Data); AAA

Example Frameworks (NIST, ISO, and others)

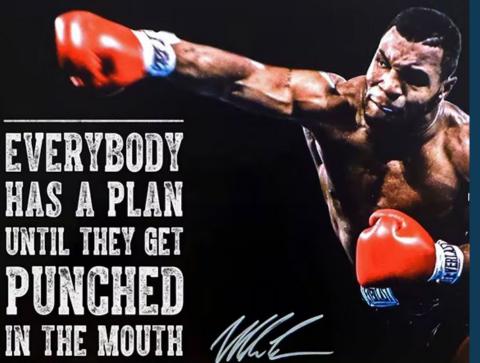




The desire for security and the feeling of insecurity are the same thing.

– Alan Watts

Security is a FEELING



Security is both a feeling and a reality, and they're different.

You can feel secure even though you're not.

You can be secure even though you don't feel it.

DEFENSE IN DEPTH

- Defined Organization
- Risk Appetite
- Top-Down Implementation
- Business Continuity Plan (BCP)
- Disaster / Recovery Plan

Developing a defensive strategy

Information security strategy integrating people, technology, and operations capabilities to establish variable barriers across multiple layers and missions of the organization -NIST





Zero Trust / Least Privilege

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McCumber Cube

Information Assurance

The concept of this model is to devise a robust information assurance program; one must consider not only the security goals of the program but also how these goals relate specifically to the various states in which information can reside in a system and the full range of available security safeguards that must be considered in the design. The McCumber model helps one to remember to consider all important design aspects without becoming too focused on any one in particular

https://www.ncyte.net/academia/faculty/cybersecuritycurriculum/college-curriculum/interactive-lessons/the-mccumbercube-and-cia-triad



Confidentiality, Integrity, and Availability (CIA) Triad



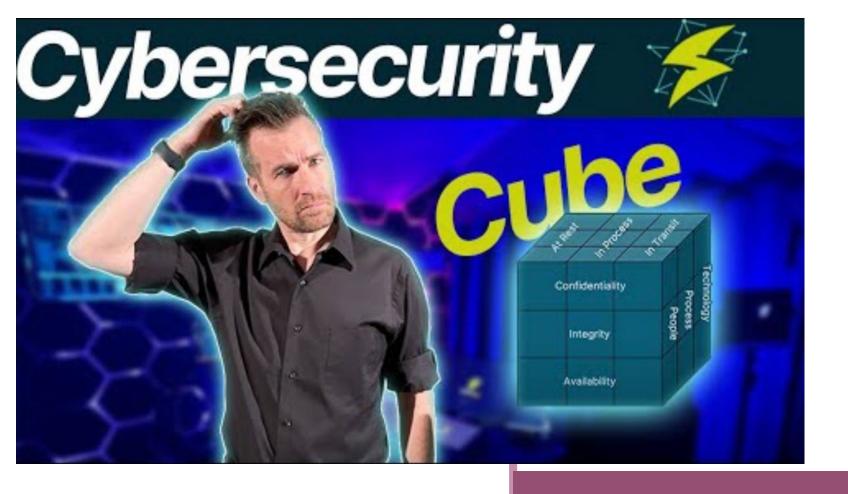
People, Processes, and Technology (PPT) Defense



At Rest, In Process, In Transit (Data)



Cybersecurity Frameworks



McCumber Cube overview

NIST Frameworks

Risk Management Framework (RMF)

Cybersecurity Framework (CSF)



Essential activities to prepare the organization to manage **Prepare** security and privacy risks Categorize the system and information processed, stored, <u>Categorize</u> and transmitted based on an impact analysis Select the set of NIST SP 800-53 controls to protect the Select system based on risk assessment(s) Implement the controls and document how controls are **Implement** deployed Assess to determine if the controls are in place, operating Assess as intended, and producing the desired results Senior official makes a risk-based decision to authorize **Authorize** the system (to operate) Continuously monitor control implementation and risks **Monitor** to the system

NIST Risk Management Framework (RMF)



NIST Risk Management Framework

NIST Cybersecurity Framework (CSF)

Function	Category	Category Identifier		
Govern (GV)	Organizational Context	GV.OC		
	Risk Management Strategy	GV.RM		
	Cybersecurity Supply Chain Risk Management	GV.SC		40
	Roles, Responsibilities, and Authorities	GV.RR	PECC	NER
	Policies, Processes, and Procedures	GV.PO		
	Oversight	GV.OV	OK.	GOVER
Identify (ID)	Asset Management	ID.AM		
	Risk Assessment	ID.RA		
	Improvement	ID.IM		
Protect (PR)	Identity Management, Authentication, and Access Control	PR.AA		NIST
	Awareness and Training	PR.AT	20	Cybersecu
	Data Security	PR.DS	m	Framewo
	Platform Security	PR.PS	RESPOND	
	Technology Infrastructure Resilience	PR.IR	Ŏ.	
Detect (DE)	Continuous Monitoring	DE.CM	7	
	Adverse Event Analysis	DE.AE	0	
Respond (RS)	Incident Management	RS.MA		
	Incident Analysis	RS.AN		
	Incident Response Reporting and Communication	RS.CO		DETEC
	Incident Mitigation	RS.MI		
Recover (RC)	Incident Recovery Plan Execution	RC.RP		
	Incident Recovery Communication	RC.CO		



NIST Cybersecurity Framework (CSF)













Thank You!