

# Enterprise Security

## Protecting your Business

# Agenda

- Understanding the need
- Holistic Approach to Enterprise Security
- Digi-Data Role

# IT (In)Security Facts

- In 1983, Kevin Mitnick did an intrusion on a Pentagon's computer
- Robert Tappan Morris created the first worm and sent it from MIT to the web and caused \$50,000 of damages
- In 1994, Vladimir Levin intruded in an American bank computer and stole 10 millions dollars
- Jonathan James “c0mrade”, 16 years old, infiltrated a NASA computer in 1999 and had access to data worth 1.7 millions dollars
- CSI Report, 2007:
  - 46% of companies have admitted to suffering financial losses due to security incidences. The reported loss amounted to a total of approximately \$66,930,000.
  - 39% of companies have been unable (or unwilling) to estimate the cost of their losses.

# IT (In)Security Facts Cont'd

- Cyber Crime Costs Jump by 19% (2014 Ponemon Report)

“It's no surprise - the cost to businesses of cyber crime continues to climb. This new study by the Ponemon Institute shows average annual losses to companies worldwide now exceed \$7.7 million, with studied companies losing up to \$65 million.”

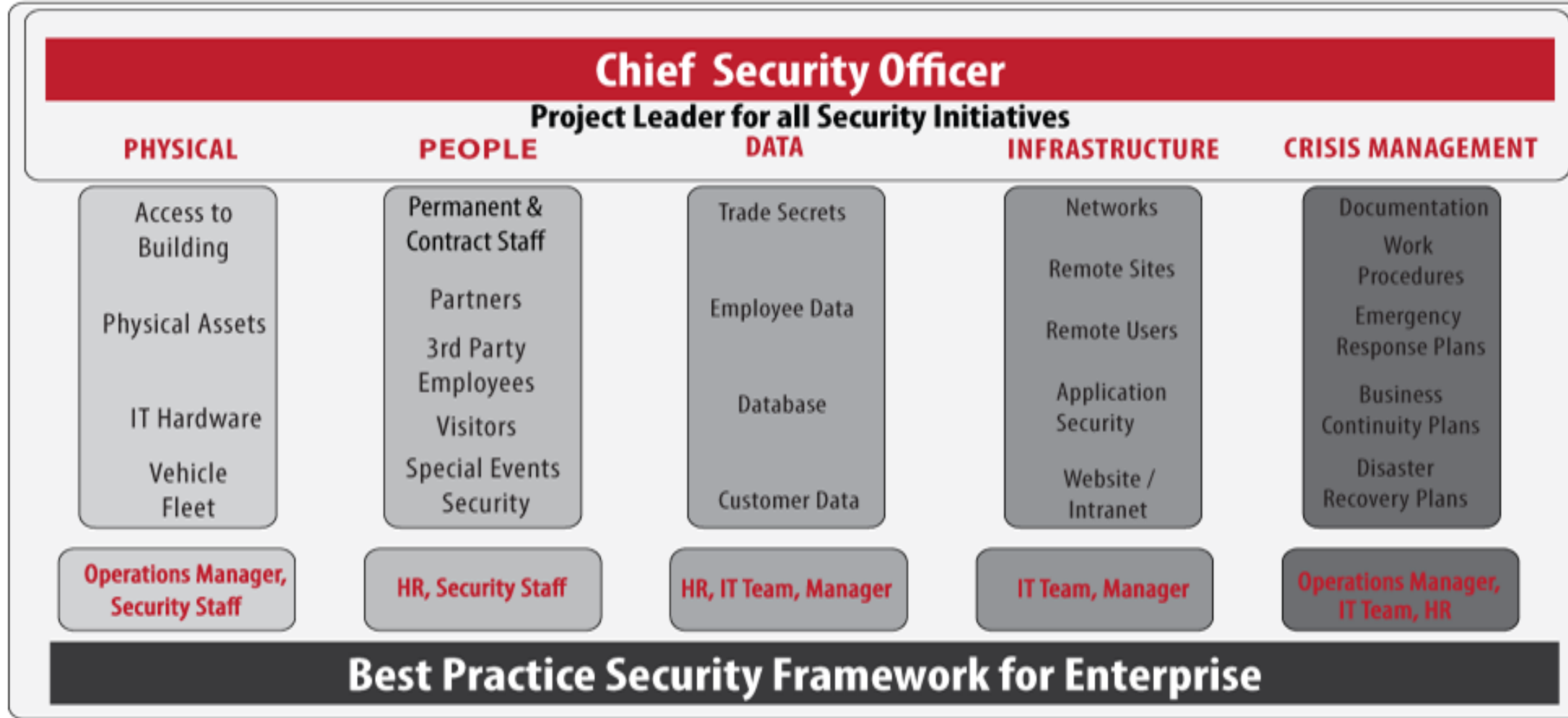
(Ref.: <http://www8.hp.com/us/en/software-solutions/ponemon-cyber-security-report/>)

- Financial Losses, Personal losses, Privacy losses, Data Losses, Computer Malfunction and more.....

# What does IT Security signify for your Business?



# Pillars for Enterprise IT Security



# Physical Assets – IT Inventory Management

- Organizations manage their systems more effectively
- Saves time and money by avoiding unnecessary asset purchases and promoting the harvesting of existing resources.
- Hardware asset management
- Software Asset Management focusing on software assets, licenses, versions and installed endpoints.

# People and Policy

- Humans are usually the weakest link in any chain of security
- You can provide policies and best practice, but you can't force people to read it
- Security Policy - directive that defines a specific behavior for one or more individuals within your business.
- Based on the existing environment, a security policy is crafted so that it will lower the system risk to an acceptable level as set by management.
- A security policy, while it may look simple, may in fact require a great deal of work to craft it properly based on your business's individual risk.



# Data

- **Integrity** - Guarantee that the data is what we expect
- **Confidentiality** - The information must just be accessible to the authorized people
- **Reliability** - Computers should work without having unexpected problems
- **Authentication** - Guarantee that only authorized persons can access to the resources

# Vulnerability Assessment



# Vulnerability Assessment – How can Digi-Data Help?

## **Types of tests to assist with vulnerability management**

- External Vulnerability Management
- Penetration Analysis
- Internal Vulnerability Management
- Windows Network Security Analysis
- Physical Site Assessment
- Web Application Security Analysis

# Crisis Management & Business Continuity

## **Integrated Framework**

The strategic plan for Enterprise Risk Management includes four strategic initiatives for all areas:

1. Mitigation
2. Preparedness
3. Emergency Response
4. Resumption & Business Recovery

# Crisis Management & Business Continuity

## **Enterprise Risk Management**

An integrated and enterprise-wide comprehensive processes that include (4R's):

- 1) Response (Emergency)
- 2) Resumption
- 3) Recovery, and
- 4) Restoration

# Risk Management

Risk Assessment Matrix (3x3)				
IMPACT (consequence/severity)	High (We couldn't function or our mandate would have to change)	(3) Considerable management and monitoring required	(2) Manage and monitor risks (inform senior management)	(3) Extensive management (extensive senior management involvement)
	Medium (We could still function)	(3) Risk may be worth accepting with monitoring	(2) Management effort worthwhile, mitigate and monitor risks	(1) Must manage and monitor risk (inform senior management)
	Low (Normal)	(1) Accept risks	(2) Accept, but monitor risks	(1) Manage, mitigate and monitor risks
		Low (Normal or Unlikely)	Medium (Likely)	High (Very likely)
LIKELIHOOD (probability/frequency)				

# The Bottom Line...

As Managers we need to sort through which

- risks are most likely to materialize, and
- which could cause the most damage to the business,
- Spend where we think it will be most useful

Decisions about IT security are not much different from other cost-benefit decisions



#1 HP Partner for 14 years based on performance

The 1<sup>st</sup> to Implement 64-bit Computing in the Region

Designed the 1<sup>st</sup> Multi-Site cluster Infrastructure in T&T

Installed the 1<sup>st</sup> Category 6 cabling plant in T&T

Restricted access to documents and email

Implemented the 1<sup>st</sup> online Real Time Banking System

Built the 1<sup>st</sup> Microsoft Windows Cluster In T&T

Built the 1<sup>st</sup> Cluster Computer System in T&T

Implemented the 1<sup>st</sup> SAN Infrastructure in T&T

# YOUR TRUSTED ADVISOR



# Our Role

- **Leverage** – a number of technologies that work in tandem to ensure your internal customers are met with global industry standard technology support.

- **Improve** – your overall operations.

- **Solve** – your most pressing technology challenges.



- **Achieve** – the most from your Technological Investment

- **Remove** – possible future technology challenges by keeping you abreast of technology and industry trends.

- **Secure** – Flexibility for your workforce

# Questions & Answers



# Thank you