PROJECT 2014

Presentation to CTSC 5 February 2015





WHY ARE WE DOING THIS?

- Antivirus is not top priority industry-wide
 - » CCIRC does not list endpoint or antivirus: https://www.publicsafety.gc.ca/cnt/ntnl-scrt/cbr-scrt/tp-strtgs-eng.aspx
- Our numbers reflect poor detection & cleanup





GARTNER HYPE CYCLE

Figure 2. Priority Matrix for Infrastructure Protection, 2014

benefit	years to mainstre	eam adoption		
	less than 2 years	2 to 5 years	5 to 10 years	more than 10 years
transformational	Context-Aware Security	Introspection		
high	Dynamic Application Security Testing Next-Generation Firewalls Next-Generation IPS Secure Email Gateway WLAN IPS	DDoS Defense Endpoint Protection Platform Mobile Data Protection Network Access Control Secure Web Gateways Static Application Security Testing Static Data Masking	Advanced Threat Detection Operational Technology Security	
moderate	Application Control SIEM Stateful Firewalls Unified Threat Management (UTM) Vulnerability Assessment Web Services Security Gateways	Cloud-Based Security Services Database Audit and Protection DMZ Virtualization Network Security Silicon Penetration Testing Tools Software Composition Analysis Web Application Firewalls	Application Shielding Dynamic Data Masking Interoperable Storage Encryption	
low	Network IPS	Hypervisor Security Protection	Open-Source Security Tools Security in the Switch	
As of July 2014				
Source: Gartner (July 2014)				





CCIRC ADVICE

Top 4 Strategies to Mitigate Targeted Cyber Intrusions

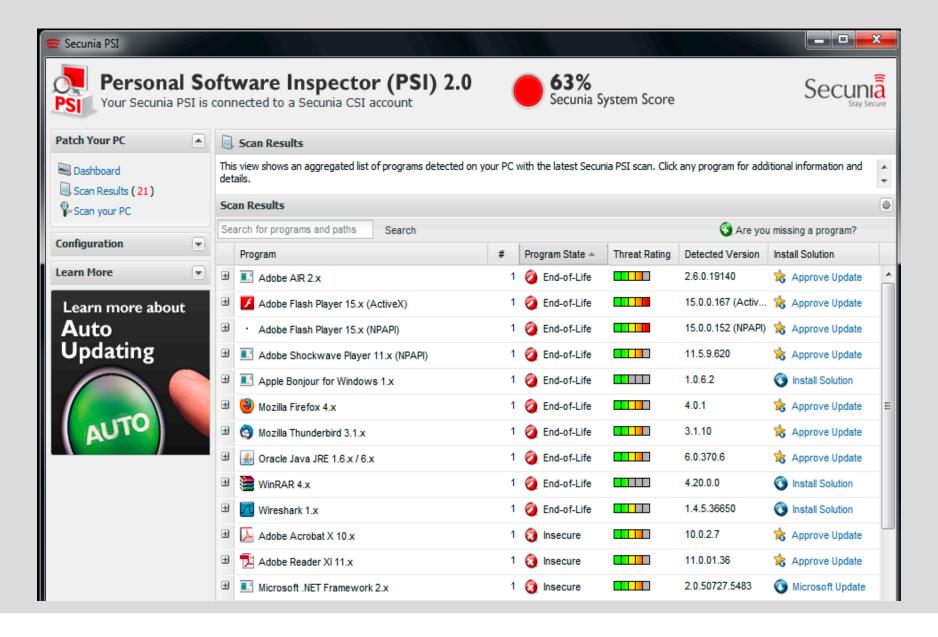
The Canadian Cyber Incident Response Centre (CCIRC) recommends that network administrators implement the following four mitigation strategies, which can prevent as much as 85% of targeted cyber attacks:

Ranking	Mitigation Strategy	Rationale	
1	Use application whitelisting to help prevent malicious software and unapproved programs from running.	Application whitelisting is one of the best security strategies as it allows only specified programs to run, while blocking all others, including malicious software.	
2	Patch applications such as Java, PDF viewers, Flash, web browsers and Microsoft Office.	Vulnerable applications and operating systems are the target of most attacks. Ensuring these are patched with the latest updates greatly reduces the number of exploitable entry points available to an attacker.	
3	Patch operating system vulnerabilities.		
4	Restrict administrative privileges to operating systems and applications based on user duties.	Restricting these privileges may prevent malware from running or limit its capability to spread through the network.	

This list of mitigation strategies has broad international consensus and is considered network cyber security fundamentals. These strategies have been endorsed by the Government of Canada, including CCIRC and the Communications Security Establishment Canada. The "Top 4" also underpin CCIRC's Mitigation Guidelines for Advanced Persistent Threats.

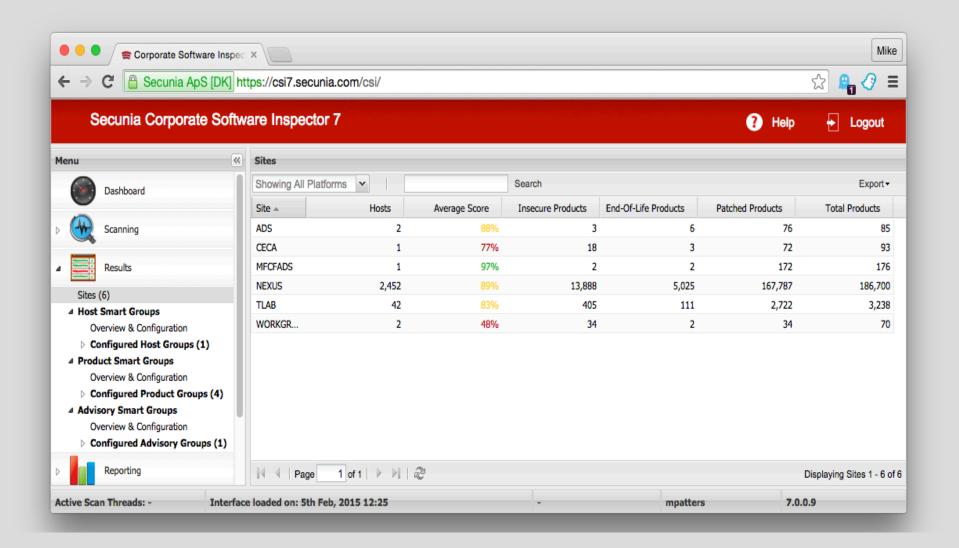
















JAN 2015 MEETING TOPICS COVERED

- Introduction of Brad Krane, Adam Savage
- Deployment update (podium)
- Technology selection criteria
- Are we really getting our money's worth with SEP?
- Contents of report back to CTSC
- https://uwaterloo.ca/information-systemstechnology/about/organizationalstructure/information-security-services/wnag-epsubgroup-meetings





FORMAL REPORT BACK TO CTSC: TOPICS

- Concerns related to moving away from SEP for general users
- Advice to FACCUS with respect to a/v for students
- Recommendations/requirements for deployment strategies, regardless of technology





TO RFP OR NOT TO RFP?

• No: 5

• Yes: 3

• Abstain: 3





REMINDER OF: QUESTIONS FOR CTSC

Does campus:

- Rely on off-host protection exclusively
- Combine on-host protection with off-host
- All-in with on-host protection
- All-in on vendor "single pane of glass" type solutions

And does it need to be one size fits all? Also, work-from-home?



