

Shakeel





Chief Ninja (CEO)



Washington DC



Pentagon Force Protection Agency US Air SecureNini Force America Online Cigital General Dynamics Fortify Hewlett Morgan CompUSA Packard

What Are We Trying To Protect?

- The valuable properties of anything is considered an asset
 - Data CIA, privacy, accountability
 - Time Launch delay, processing delay, etc.
 - Money can't make sales, can't process transactions
 - Reputation and Brand loss of trust
 - Legal compliance, contractual regulation
 - Government Military, Intel; Mission Critical Systems







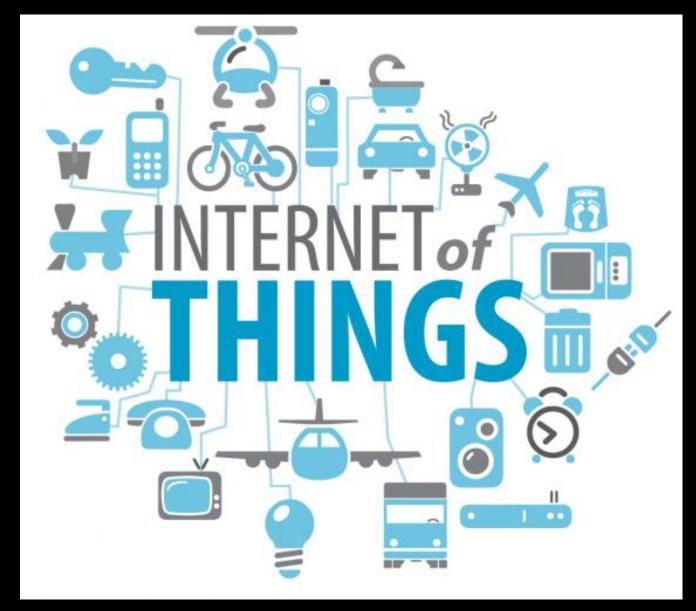
The "Human" Weakness

Humans are consistently the weakest link for security issues in any organization

The "Enterprise" Weakness

Organizations cannot rapidly improve their security posture as fast as technology changes.







CyberSecurity Challenges

- Connectivity & Internet of Things
 - More users are connecting, not less!
 - Think mobile, web, internet, intranet, even Classified
- Increasing Complexity
 - Systems are getting bigger & distributed faster than ever!
 - More technologies, software components, interfaces!
- Extensibility / 3rd Party / Partners
 - Systems are constantly evolving and changing on the fly!
 - More frameworks, plugins, open source software, API's
- Compliance, Regulations, & Standards
 - Security regulations, rules, audits, etc. are confusing



The (In)Security Problem - Verizon Report 2013



- 18 Organizations, 27 countries, 621 Breaches, 47K Incidents
- 78% of intrusions took little or no specialist skills
- 75% of attacks were opportunistic, companies weren't targeted
- 62% of breach detection takes months or years
- 70% of breaches discovered by 3rd party
- Top motivations for security breach Financial and Espionage



The (In)Security Problem - Verizon Report 2013

Who are the victims?



of breaches affected financial organizations (+)



of breaches occurred in retail environments and restaurants (-)



of network intrusions involved manufacturing, transportation, and utilities (+)



of network intrusions hit information and professional services firms (+)



of breaches impacted larger organizations (+)



different countries are represented

Victims in this report span restaurants, retailers, media companies, banks, utilities, engineering firms, multinational corporations, security providers, defense contractors, government agencies, and more across the globe. A definite relationship exists between industry and attack motive, which is most likely a byproduct of the data targeted (e.g., stealing payment cards from retailers and intellectual property [IP] from manufacturers).

The ratio among organizational sizes is fairly even this time around, rather than tipping toward the small end of the scale as it did in our last report.

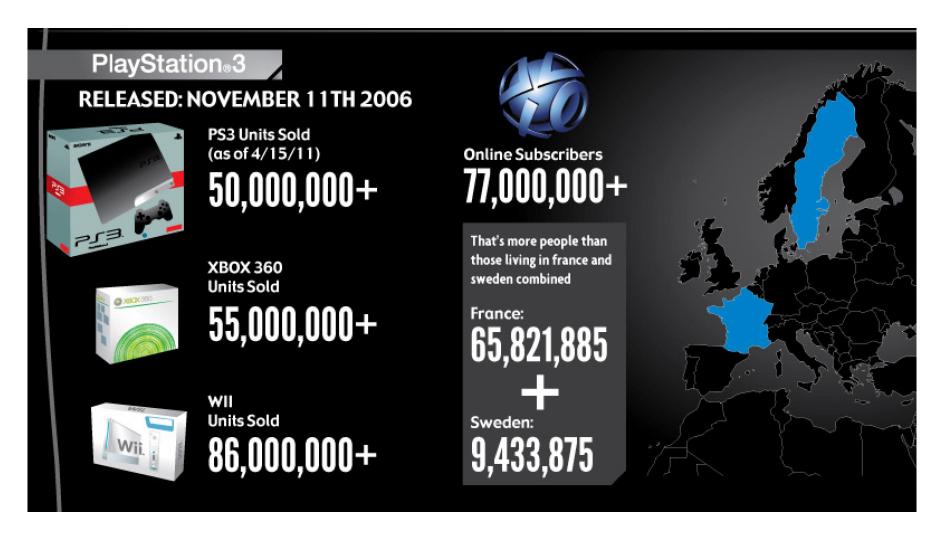


Case Study

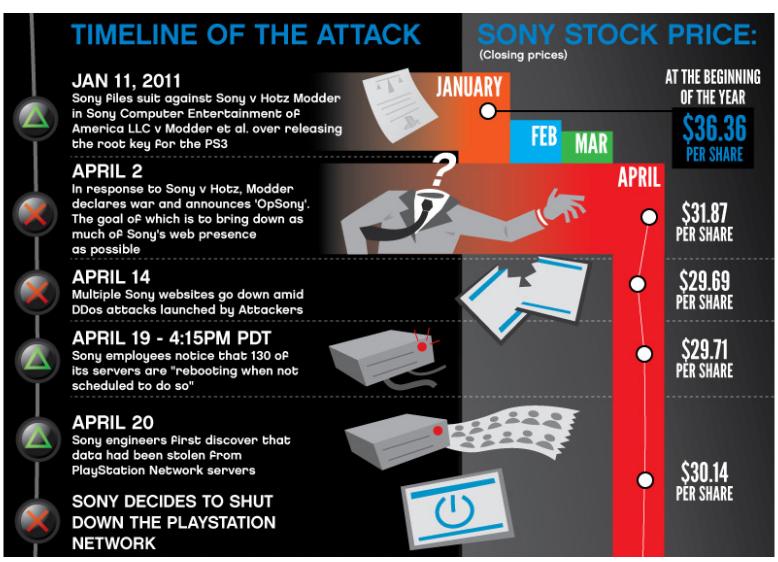




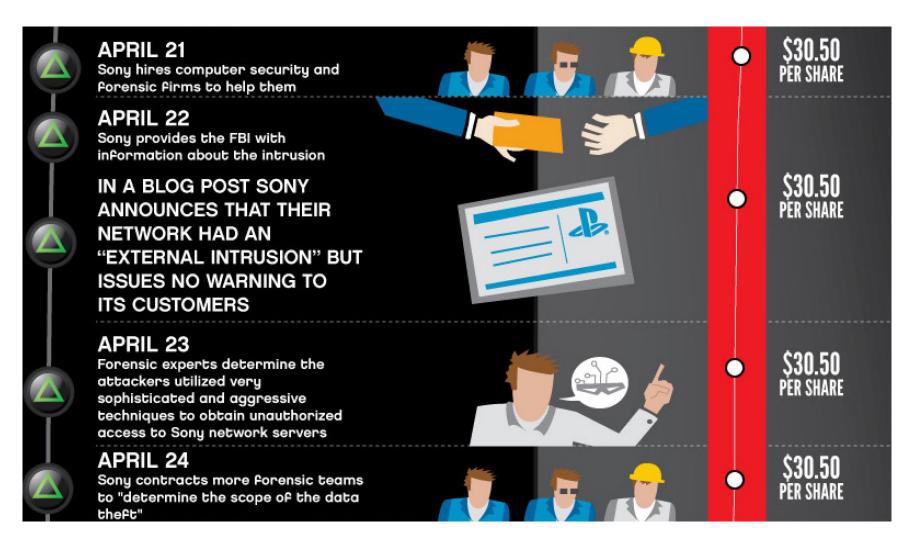








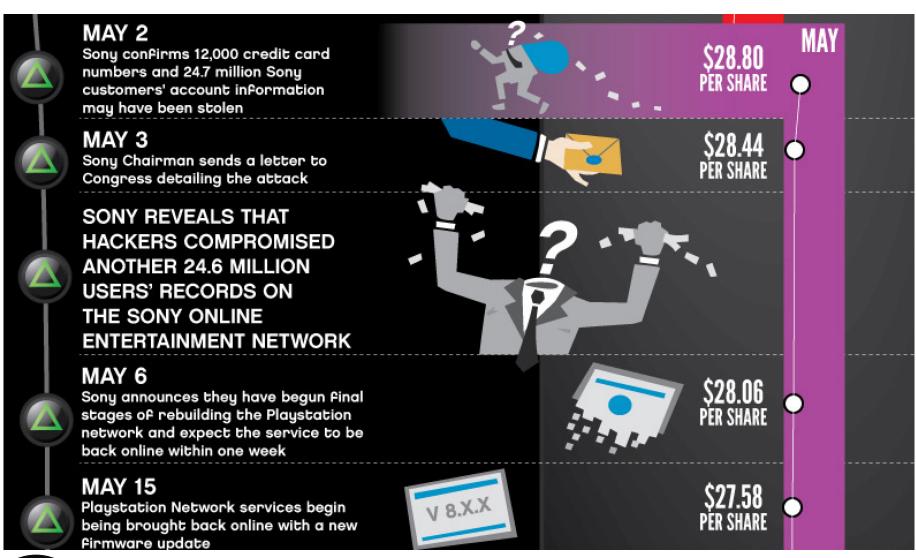




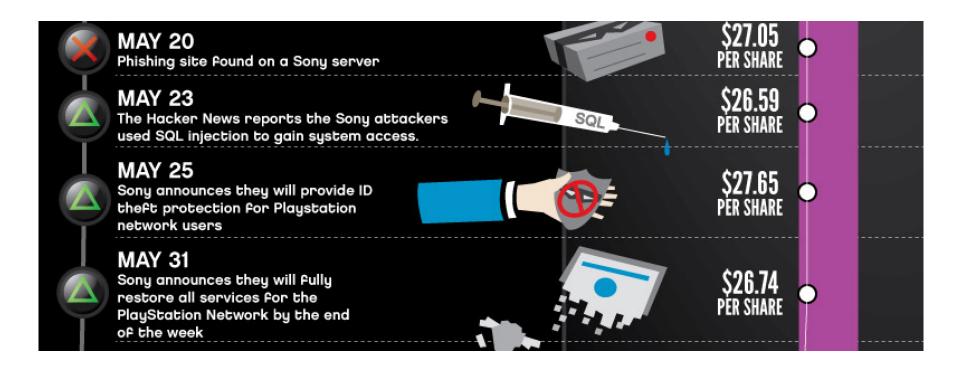




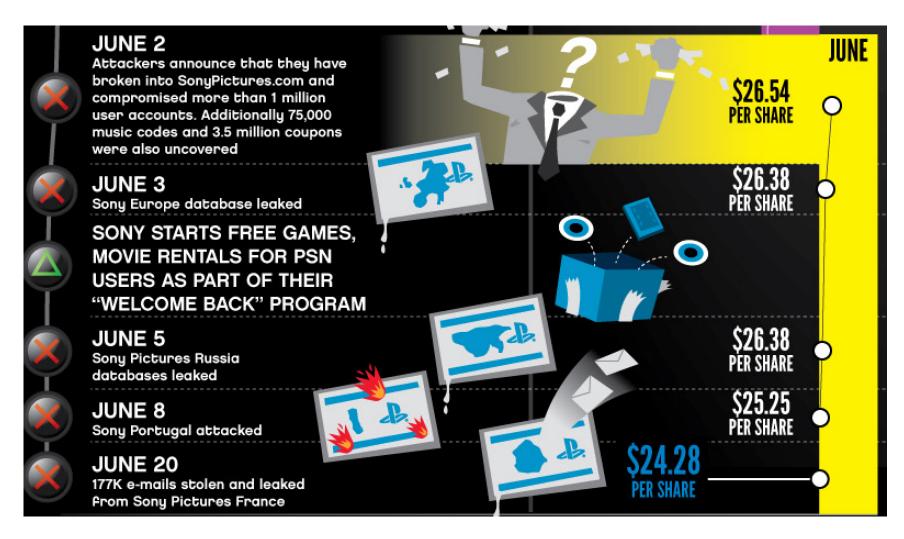




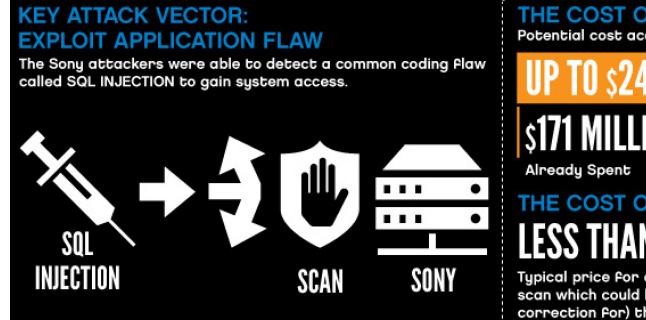














Potential cost according to analysts*:

<u>up to \$24 billion</u>

\$171 MILLION

THE COST OF PREVENTION

LESS THAN \$10,000

Typical price for a static and dynamic application scan which could have detected (and suggested a correction for) the SQL injection flaws before the breach occurred.





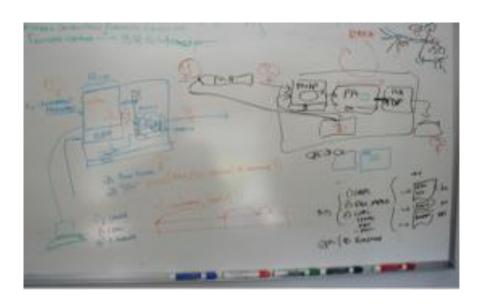
http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=_SDCV00ErEs#t=37

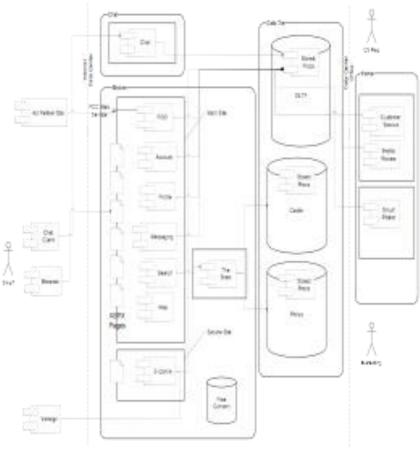






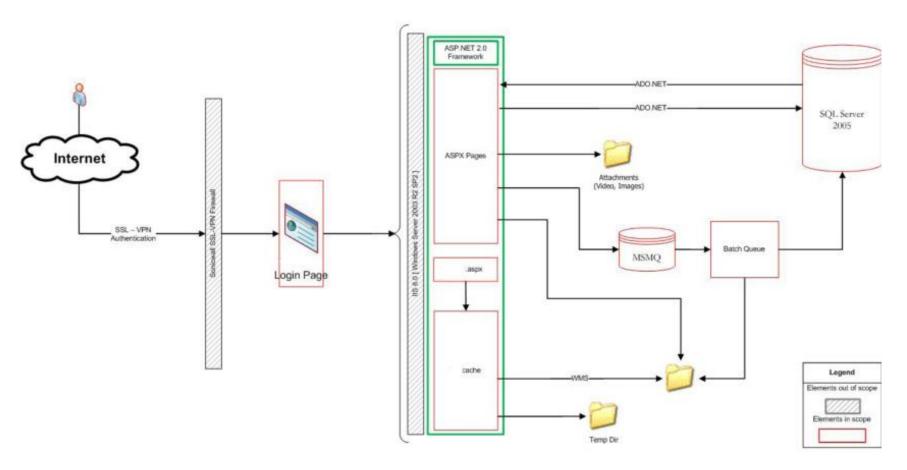
Architecture Diagram - 1st Draft





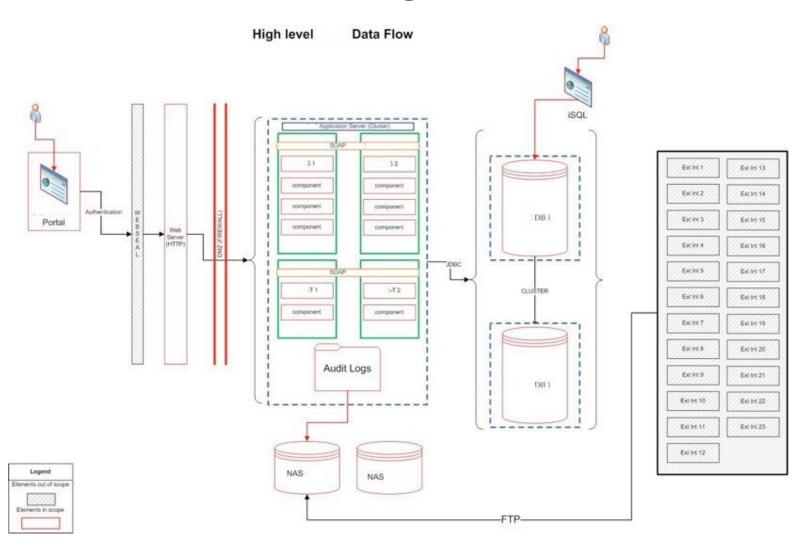


Architecture Diagram - 2nd Draft



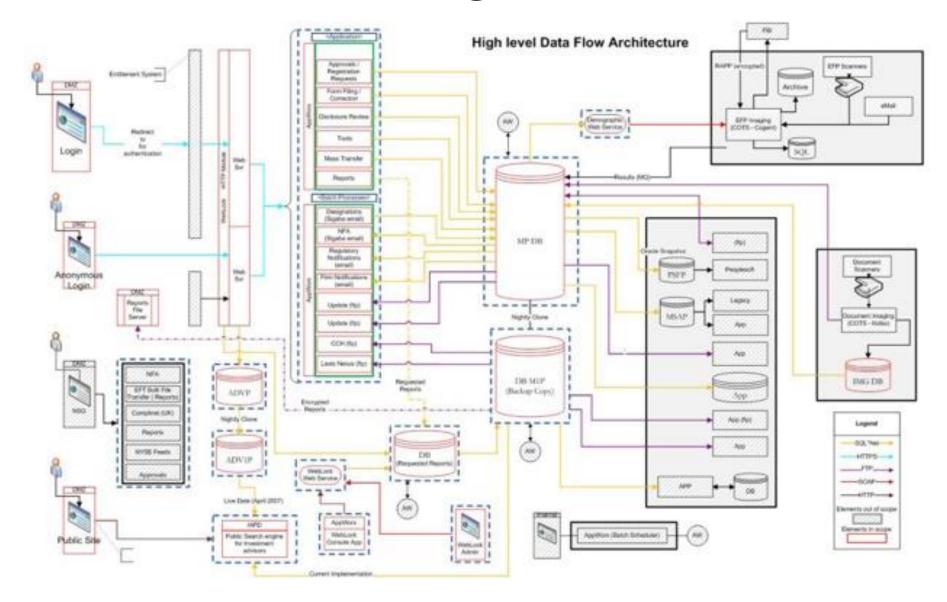


Architecture Diagram - 3rd Draft





Architecture Diagram - Final Draft



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