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#### An Evidence Based Cybersecurity Approach to Risk Management: Risk Management and "Market for Lemons"

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#### An Evidence Based Cybersecurity Approach to Risk Management

# Georgrafie And Reese LLP Georgrafie ANDREW YOUNG SCHOOL

#### Agenda

- 9:00 -10:30 Keynotes
- 10:30 Break
- 10:45 Group discussions
- 12:00 Lunch
- 1:00 Group discussions
- 2:15 Group discussions summaries
- 2:45 Conclusions

#### Risk Management and "Market for Lemons"

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#### Risk

• The extent to which an entity is threatened by a potential circumstance or event.

- Risk is typically a function of:
  - The adverse impacts that would arise if the circumstance or event occurs;
  - The likelihood of occurrence.

# Information Security Risks

• Those risks that arise from loss of confidentiality, integrity, or availability of information or information systems and reflect the potential adverse impacts to organizational operations, organizational assets, and individuals.

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#### Risk Management

• The process of Identifying , assessing and evaluating the level of risk facing the organization, and then deciding what countermeasures to take in reducing risk to an acceptable level

#### Risk Management Process (NIST)



#### Assess

- Identify
  - Threats to organizations (i.e., operations, assets, or individuals)
  - Vulnerabilities internal and external to organizations;
  - The harm (i.e., adverse impact) that may occur
  - The likelihood that harm will occur.

• The end result is a determination of risk

#### Respond

- Developing alternative courses of action for responding to risk
- Evaluating the alternative courses of action
- Determining appropriate courses of action consistent with organizational risk tolerance;
- Implementing risk responses based on selected courses of action

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#### Monitor

• Determine the ongoing effectiveness of risk responses

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#### Problem

 The current common approaches for risk assessment (likelihood and impact) and the implementation of response are problematic at best

#### Likelihood of Occurrence

The likelihood of occurrence is a weighted risk factor based on an analysis of the probability that a given threat is capable of exploiting a given vulnerability (or set of vulnerabilities).





#### Determine the Likelihood a Harm will Occur

	Definition			
Low	0-25% chance of successful exercise of threat during a one-year period			
Moderate 26-75% chance of successful exercise of threat during a one-year period				
High	76-100% chance of successful exercise of threat during a one-year period			

#### Potential Impact

• The magnitude of harm that can be expected to result from the consequences of unauthorized disclosure of information, unauthorized modification of information, unauthorized destruction of information, or loss of information or information system availability.

### Risk Assessment Matrix

Areas of vulnerability and possible effects of damage	Risk of monetary loss		Risk of productivity loss		Risk of loss of customer confidence				
	н	М	L	Н	М	L	н	М	L
Personnel									
Unauthorized disclosure, modification, or destruction of information									
Inadvertent modification or destruction of information									
Nondelivery or misdelivery of service									
Denial or degradation of service									
Facilities and equipment									
Unauthorized disclosure, modification, or destruction of information									
Inadvertent modification or destruction of information									
Nondelivery or misdelivery of service									
Denial or degradation of service									
Applications									
Unauthorized disclosure, modification, or destruction of information									
Inadvertent modification or destruction of information									
Nondelivery or misdelivery of service									
Denial or degradation of service									
Communications									
Unauthorized disclosure, modification, or destruction of information									
Inadvertent modification or destruction of information									
Nondelivery or misdelivery of service									
Denial or degradation of service									
Software and operating systems									
Unauthorized disclosure, modification, or destruction of information									
Inadvertent modification or destruction of information									
Nondelivery or misdelivery of service									
Denial or degradation of service									







#### Market for Lemons (Akerlof 1970)

• A market with asymmetric information





\$2000

\$1000

#### Cybersecurity Market

 Vendors may make claims about the security of their products, but in the absence of evidence regarding the effectiveness of the products, buyers have no reason to trust them.

#### Solutions for Lemon Markets

• Warranties



Certified Pre-Owned

• More information regarding the product



#### The Million Dollar Question

• What should be done in effort to support CISOs' and General Counsels' decision making regarding the assessment of risks as well as the adoption of security policies and tools within their organizations?

#### Evidence-Based Cybersecurity (EBCS)

 Stresses moving beyond decision makers' political, financial, social background and personal experience to a model in which tools' adoption and policy enforcements decisions are made based on scientific studies findings.



	The Deep Web and
Offenders Cybercrime Ecosystem	Enablers Darknet
Guardians	The Surface Web
Targets	

#### **Rigorous Scientific Research Designs**





#### Key Principals of the Approach

Generate and employ empirical evidence to:

- Identify online threats and vulnerabilities and educate targets of cybercrime
- Guide policy development and guardians' efforts to secure cyberspace
- Guide the design and configuration of computing environments that can mitigate effectively the consequences cybercrime events

#### Evidence Based Cybersecurity and Threat Assessments (Examples)

# 



#### A Threat-Oriented Approach

 A threat-oriented approach starts with the identification of threat sources and threat events, and focuses on the development of threat scenarios; vulnerabilities are identified in the context of threats, and for adversarial threats, impacts are identified based on adversary intent.

# Time of Attacks Against a

185.70.186.148 Amsterdam, NJ, Dubal, AE

### The Origin and Time of Attacks Against a Network (Maimon et al 2013)



Hostkey B.V.

South Korea

Ounknown

Norway

111107,424

1000

unknown

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#### Data

- Intrusion Prevention System (IPS) data from a large university computer network
  - Potential attack attempts (unlike for incidents, false alarms might exist)
    - Collected between September 2007 and until 2009



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#### Hourly Distribution of Computer-Focused Crimes

Time of day	2007	2008	2009		
	(N = 2,168, 478)	(N = 3,270,895)	( N = 645 <i>,</i> 554)		
9:00am – 4:59pm	59.04%	38.25%	50.06%		
5:00pm- 12:59am	16.19%	27.36%	21.44%		
1:00am-8:59am	24.8%	34.39%	28.5%		

Foreign Network Users and Computer-Focused Crimes Against the Network

	2007		2	008	2009		
	IRR	95% CI	IRR	95% CI	IRR	95% CI	
Population between	1.13***	1.06, 1.20	1.15***	1.09, 1.22	1.18**	1.10,	
15-64 years					*	1.25	
% Urban	1.04***	1.02, 1.06	1.01*	1.00, 1.03	1.03**	1.01,	
						1.05	
Internet users	1.03***	1.01, 1.05	1.03***	1.02, 1.05	1.02*	1.00,	
						1.03	
Foreign network users	1.64*	1.00, 2.98	1.58*	1.05, 2.38	1.43*	1.05,	
per 1000 users						1.95	
05 **p<0.01 ***p<0.001	1						

#### An Asset/Impact-Oriented Approach

 An asset/impact-oriented approach starts with the identification of impacts or consequences of concern and critical assets, possibly using the results of a mission or business impact analyses and identifying threat events that could lead to and/or threat sources that could seek those impacts or consequences.

#### amazon

#### **Refund Notification**

Due to a sytem error you were double charged for your last order, A refund process was initiated but could not be completed due to errors in your billing information

#### REF CODE:2550CGE

You are required to provide us a valid billing address

Click Here to Update Your Address

After your information has been validated you should get your refund within 3 business days

We hope to see you again soon. Amazon.com Email ID: Your computer files have been encrypted. Your photos, videos, documents, etc.... But, don't worry! I have not deleted them, yet. You have 24 hours to pay 150 USD in Bitcoins to get the decryption key. Every hour files will be deleted. Increasing in amount every time. After 72 hours all that are left will be deleted.

If you do not have bitcoins Google the website localbitcoins. Purchase 150 American Dollars worth of Bitcoins or .4 BTC. The system will accept either one. Send to the Bitcoins address specified. Within two minutes of receiving your payment your computer will receive the decryption key and return Try anything funny and the computer has several safety measures to delete your files. As soon as the payment is received the crypted files will be returned to normal.



------Forwarded message ------From: Richard Hoption <<u>richard.hoption@huji.ac.il</u>> Date: Mon, May 18, 2015 at 6:05 PM Subject: Richard Hoption has shared the following PDF: To: Tamar.Berenblum@mail.huji.ac.il

Richard Hoption has shared the following PDF:

Secured File Via Google Drive

Open

- 545 logins (20 per 1000 users)

- 178 phishing (6.87 per 1000 users)

 21% of the logins and 25% of the phishing occurred from university network

Google Drive: Have all your files within reach from any device. 2015

#### Predicted Probability of Students and Non-Students to Click on Links Embedded in Suspicious Emails while Using University and Non-University Networks



University Network

**Other Network** 

Student Not a Student

#### Predicted Probability of Employees and Non-Employees to Click on Links Embedded in Suspicious Emails while Using University and Non-University Networks



University Network Other Network Employee Not an Employee

#### A Vulnerability-Oriented Approach

• A vulnerability-oriented approach starts with a set of predisposing conditions or exploitable weaknesses/deficiencies in organizational information systems or the environments in which the systems operate, and identifies threat events that could exercise those vulnerabilities together with possible consequences of vulnerabilities being exercised.

### A Aller Andre Charles

#### Diffusion of Viruses, Worms and Trojans



#### Evidence Based Cybersecurity and Response Effectiveness (Example)

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#### Antivirus Programs and Companies



ComputerHope.com

#### Lévesque et al (2013)



38% of the study participants were exposed to malware

20% of the computers were infected by some form of malicious software that was not detected by the antivirus

#### In conclusion,

- Risk assessments should be guided by the design of rigorous scientific studies and the collection of evidence which will provide more accurate probabilities of threats to develop
- Rigorous evaluations of the effectiveness of cybersecurity tools and policies could improve the security posture of organizations and individuals, and in turn, reduce the occurrence of successful cybercrime events
- To guide CISOs and GC decision making regarding security related issues, such information should be publicly available and accessible

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