Global Security Report 2011

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Agenda

- Introduction
- Incident Response Investigations
- Malware Statistics
- Attack Vector Evolution
- Strategic Initiatives
- Global Conclusions
- Questions?



Introduction



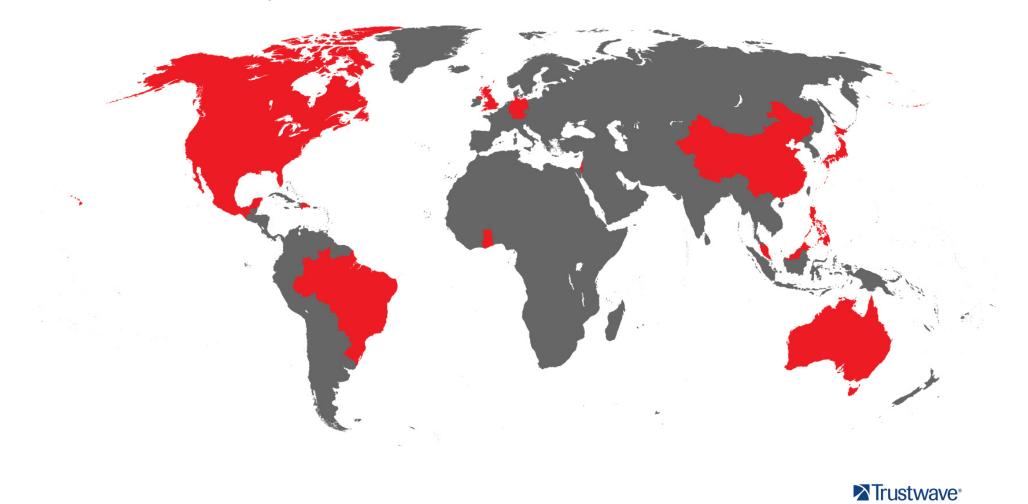
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About Trustwave's Global Security Report:

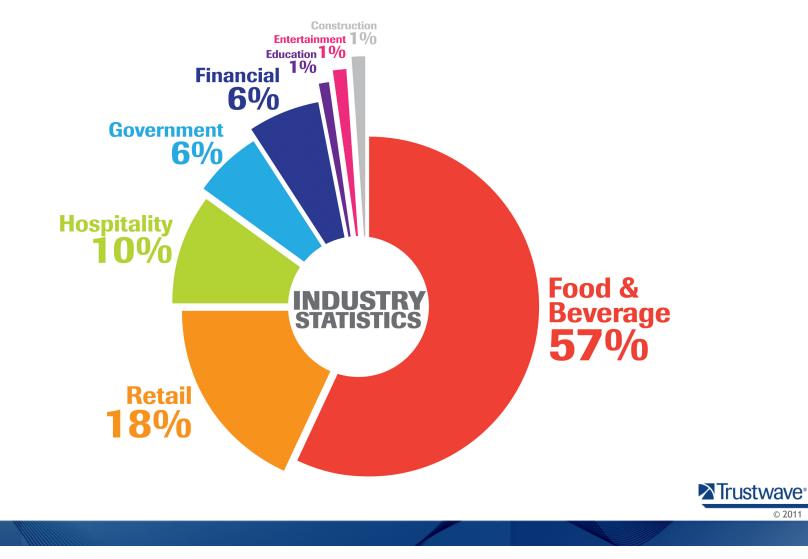
- Issued annually
- Based on findings and evidence from work conducted by Trustwave's SpiderLabs in 2010
- Serves as a tool to educate and assist in planning business security strategy
- More than 200 investigations and 2,000 penetration test results contributed to the analysis and conclusions
 - Data gathered from Top 20 GDP countries
- Download the report for free: <u>https://</u> <u>www.trustwave.com/GSR</u>

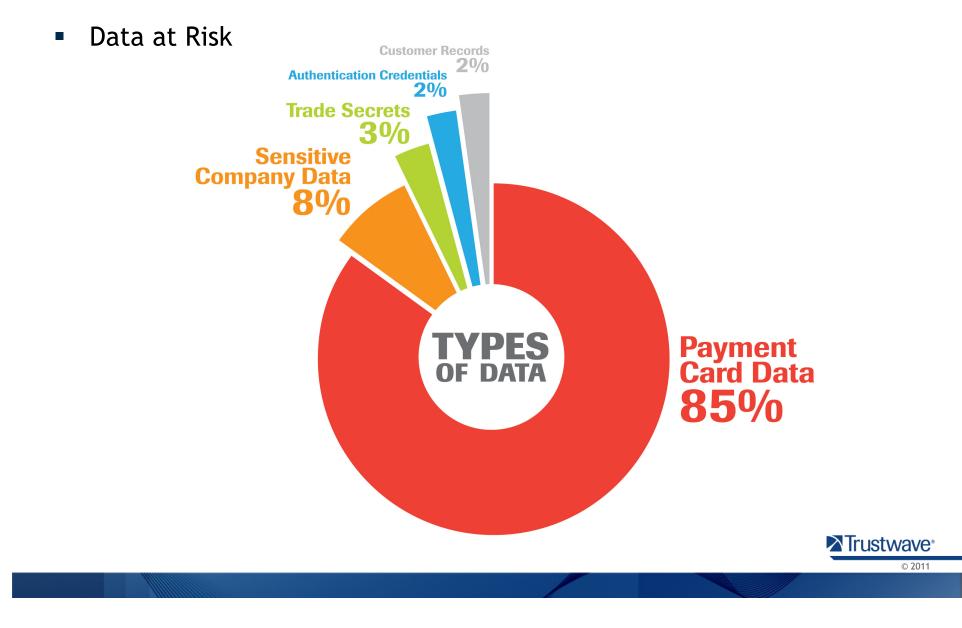


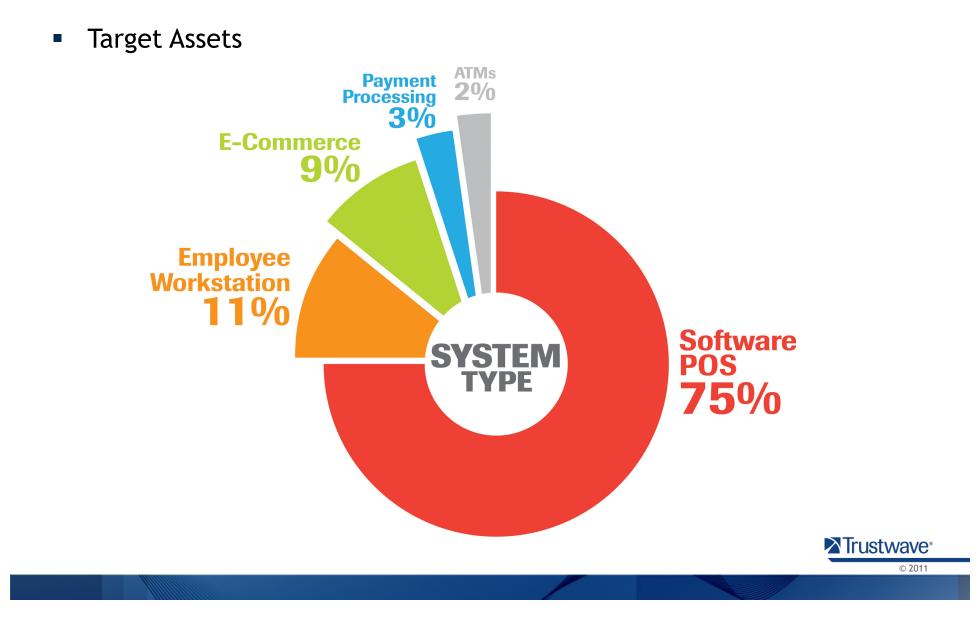
Countries Represented



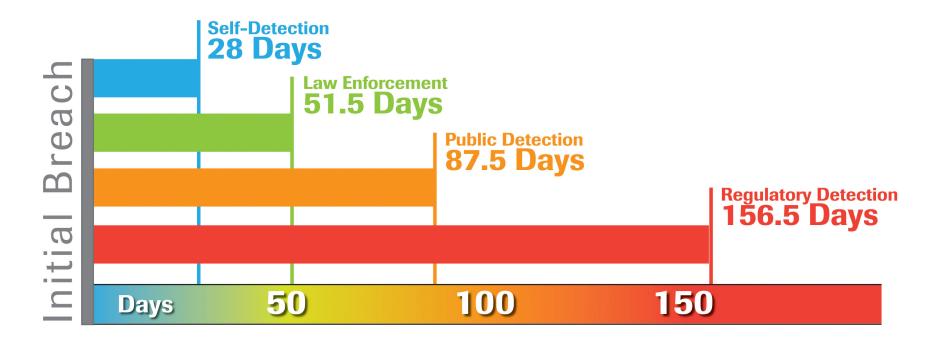
Industries Represented





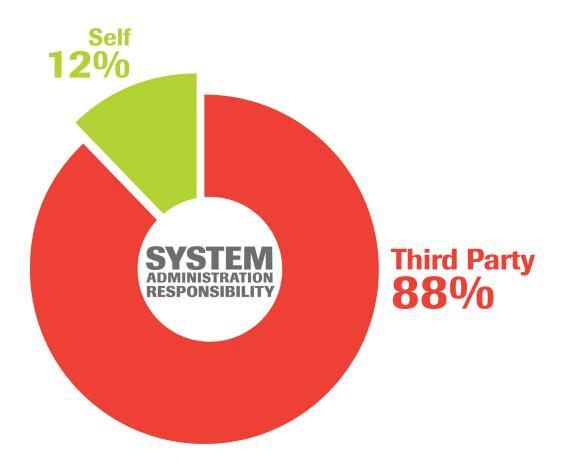


Detection Methods vs. Time



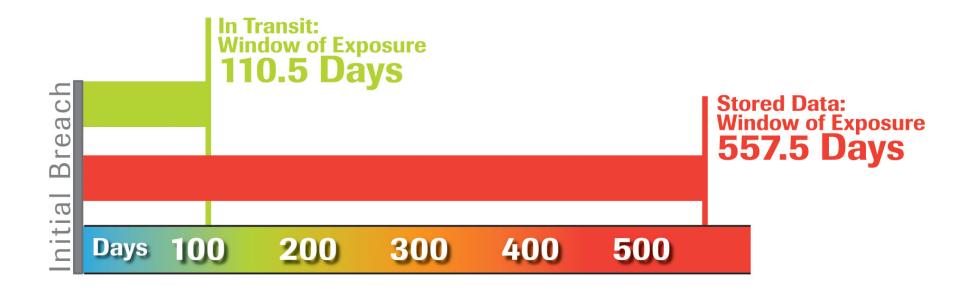
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Administration Responsibility

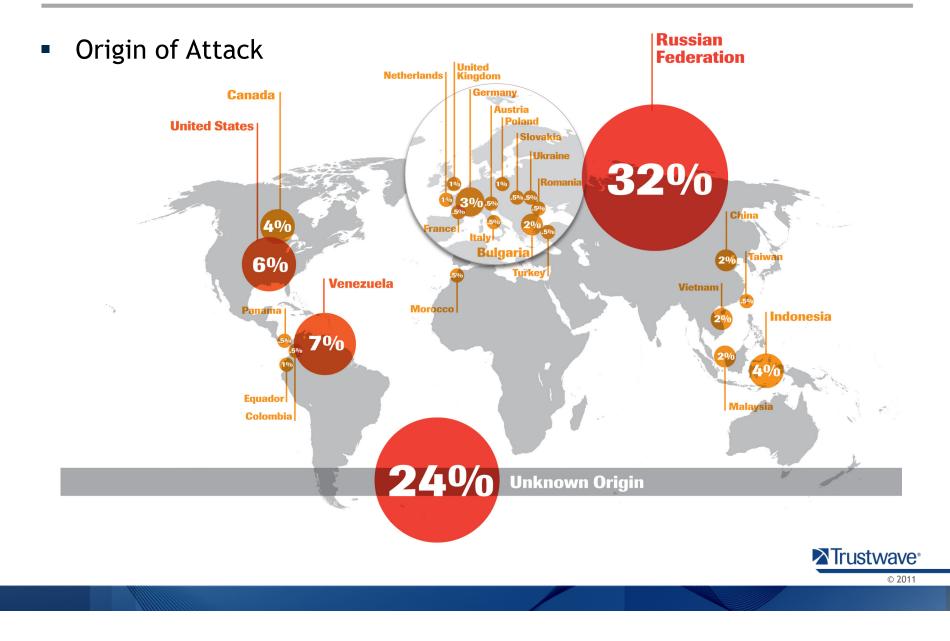


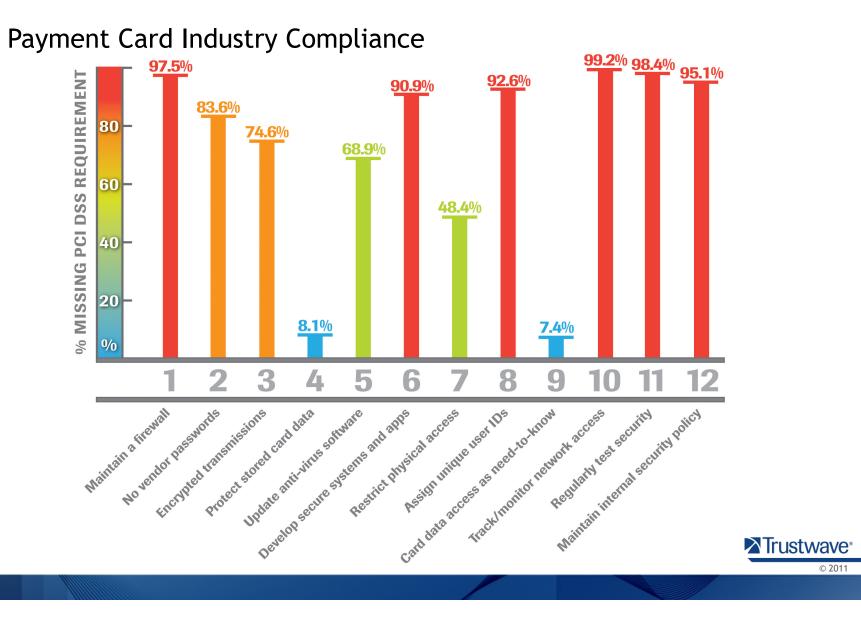


Window of Data Exposure



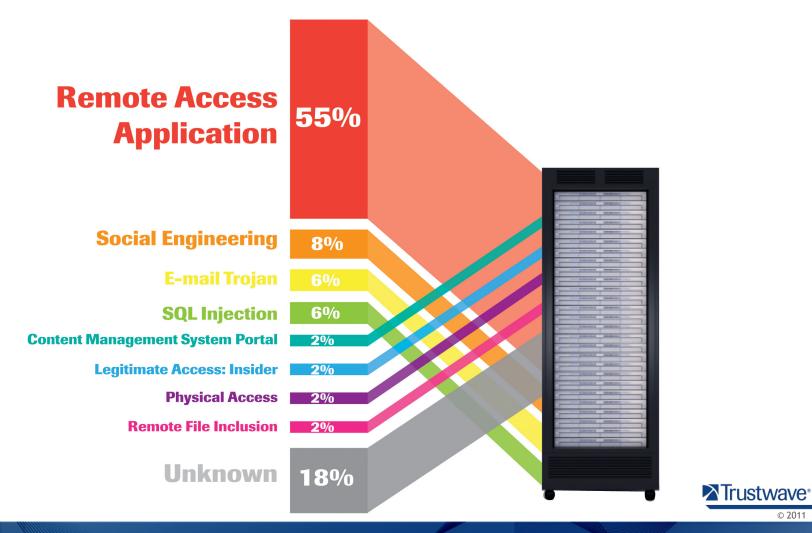






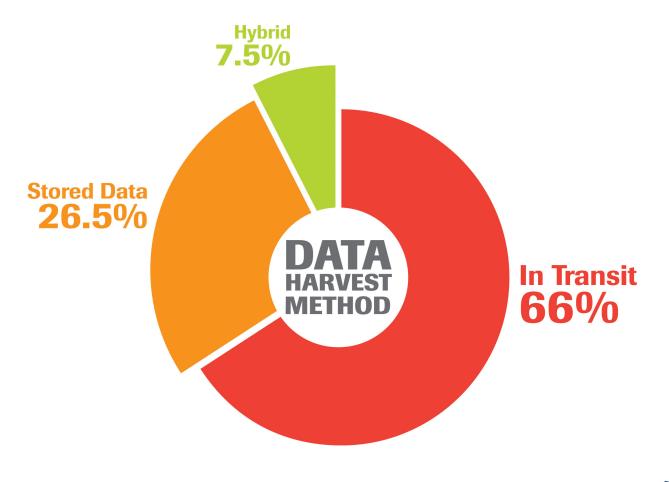
Breach Triad - Infiltration, Aggregation, Exfiltration

Infiltration



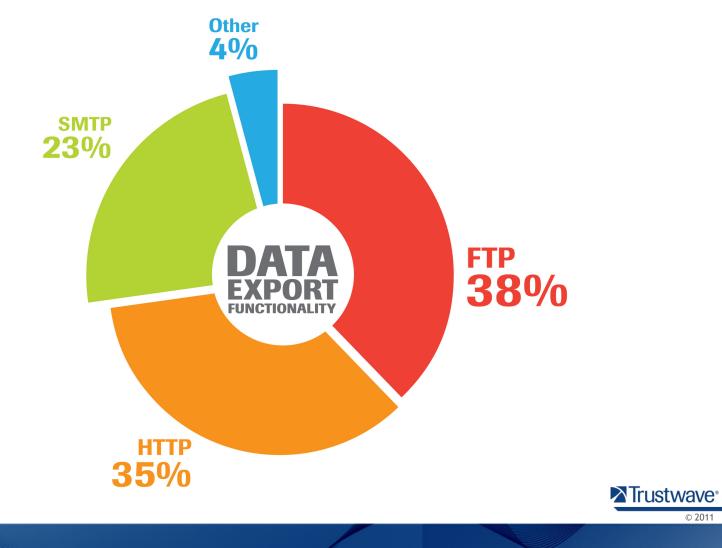
Breach Triad - Infiltration, Aggregation, Exfiltration

Aggregation



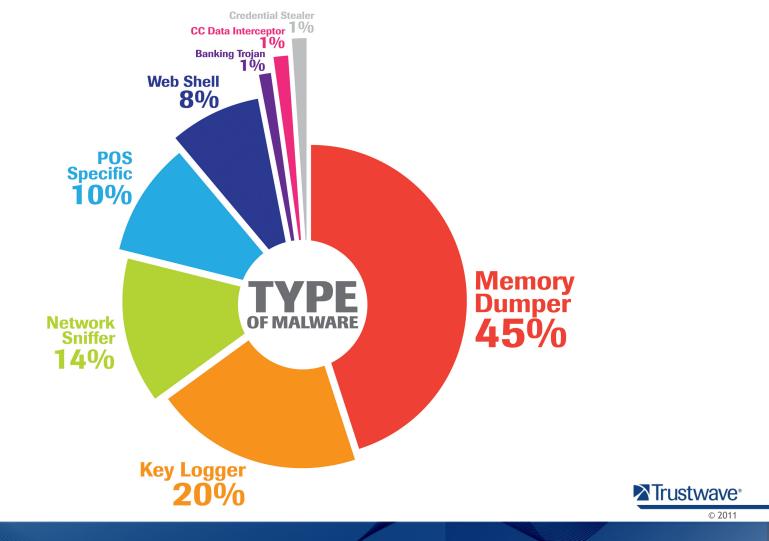
Breach Triad - Infiltration, Aggregation, Exfiltration

Exfiltration



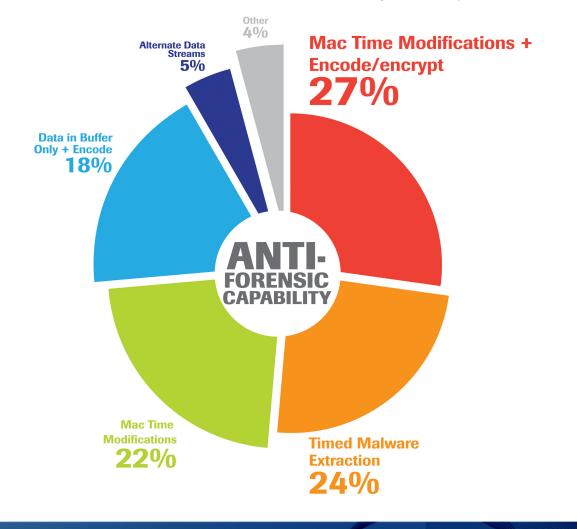
Malware Statistics

Data Points of Interest: Classification



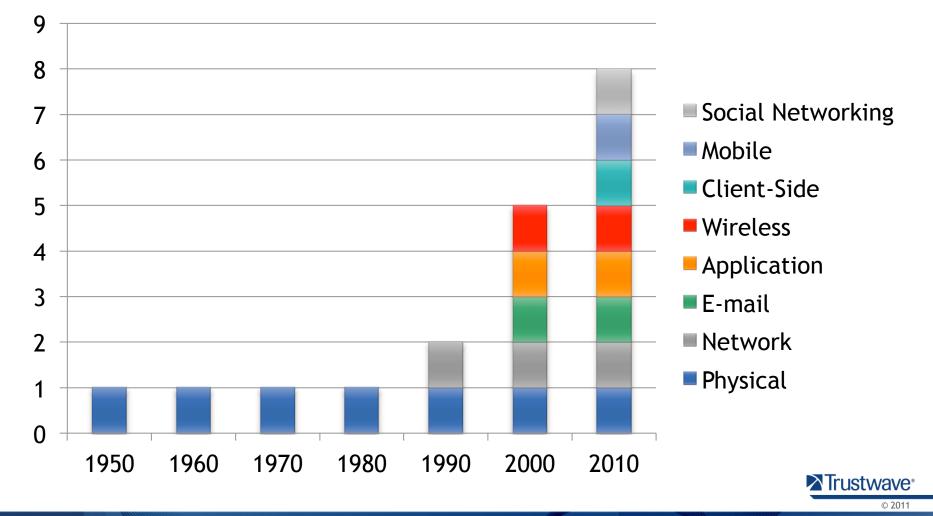
Malware Statistics

Data Points of Interest: Anti-Forensics Capability





Attack Vectors Over Time



• 1980s: Physical

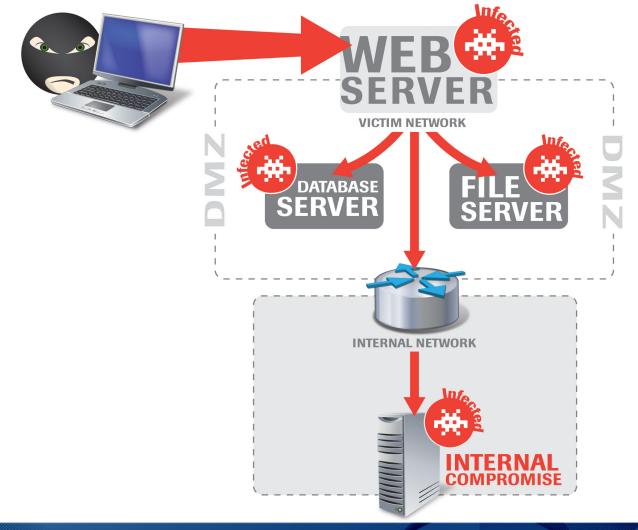




- **Physical:** 2010
- 1. Sensitive Data Left in Plain View
- 2. Unlocked Accessible Computer Systems
- 3. Data Cabling Accessible from Public Areas



• **1990s:** Network

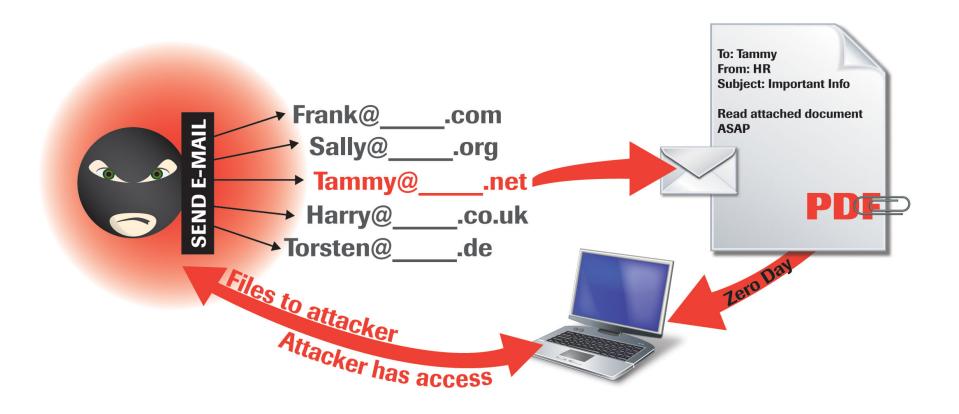




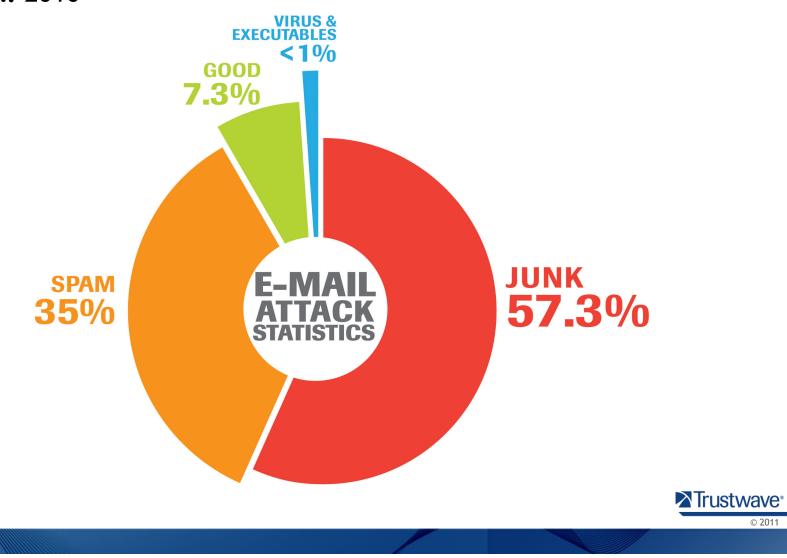
- Network: 2010
- 1. Weak or Blank Administrator Passwords
- 2. Database Servers Accessible
- 3. ARP Cache Poisoning



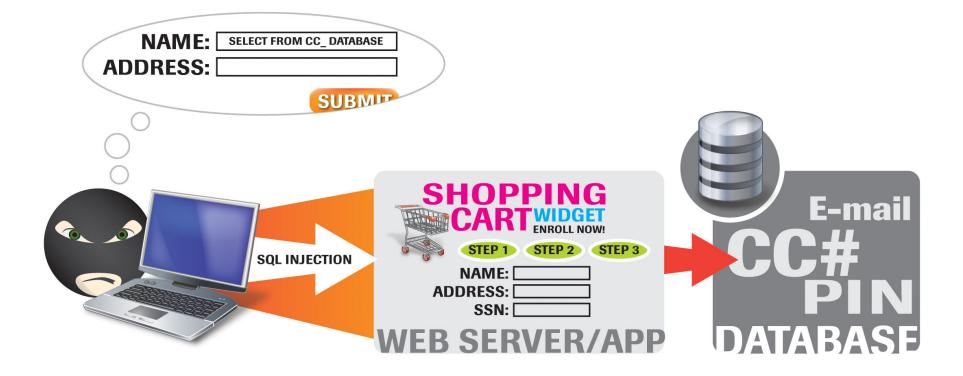
• 2000s: Email



Email: 2010



2000s: Application

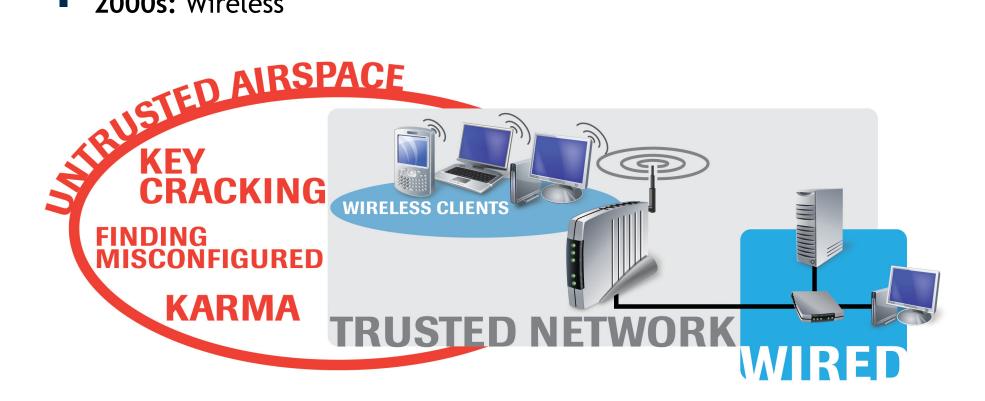




- Application: 2010
- 1. SQL Injection
- 2. Logic Flaws
- 3. Authorization Bypass



2000s: Wireless

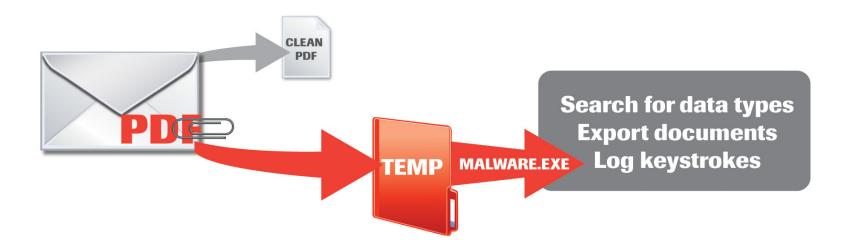




- Wireless: 2010
- 1. Wireless Enabled while on Wired Network
- 2. Wireless Clients Associate w/ "Known" Networks
- 3. Easily Guessed WPA/WPA2 Pre-Shared Key



• 2010s: Client-Side

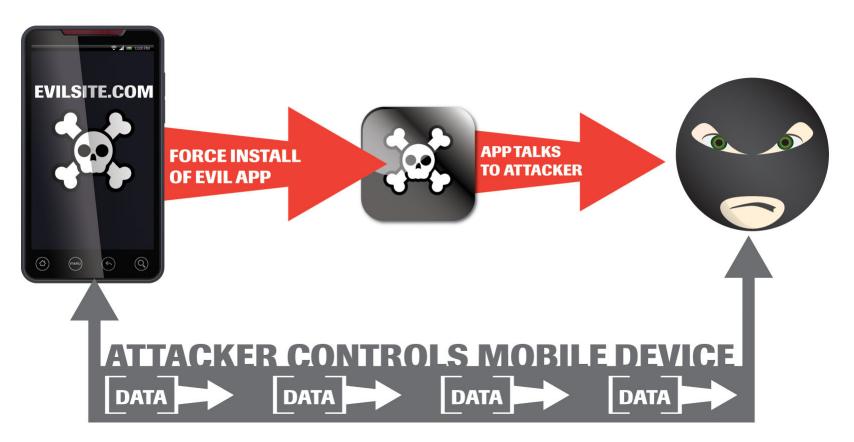


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- Client Side (Malware)
- 1. Targeted Attack
- 2. Drive-by Infection
- 3. Manual Installation



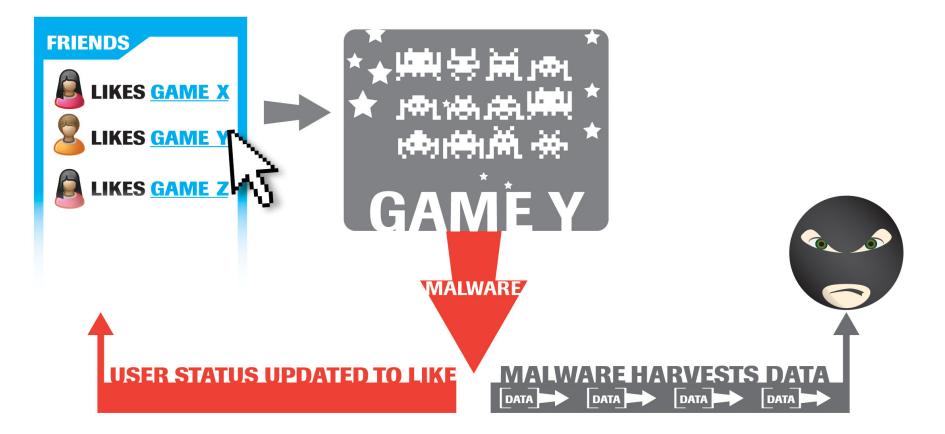
• 2010s: Mobile



- Mobile:
- 1. Mobile Phishing Attacks
- 2. Mobile Ransomware
- 3. Fake Firmware and Jailbreaks



• 2010s: Social Networking



- Social Networking
- 1. Malware Propagation
- 2. Personal Information Exposure
- 3. Data Mining



Strategic Initiatives

- 1. Assess, Reduce and Monitor Client-side Attack Surface
- 2. Embrace Social Networking, but Educate Staff
- 3. Develop a Mobile Security Program
- 4. Use Multifactor Authentication
- 5. Eradicate Clear-text Traffic
- 6. Virtually Patch Web Applications Until Fixed
- 7. Empower Incident Response Teams
- 8. Enforce Security Upon Third Party Relationships
- 9. Implement Network Access Control
- 10. Analyze All Events
- 11. Implement an Organization-wide Security Awareness Program

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Global Conclusions

In 2010, the security landscape changed:

- Targets shifted towards endpoints and users
- Individuals became easily identifiable to attackers
- Malicious tools became more sophisticated
- New attack vectors introduced as we innovate; old vectors never die

In 2011, organizations that are firmly committed to security will be:

- Resilient to attack
- Reduce risk of data compromise
- Protect sensitive data and reputation



Questions?



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