Sharing the Cloud Security Responsibility and Mitigating the Top 5 Risks

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Manageability and Security
"There is a risk that the frequency and severity of cyber-attacks increases to an extent that corporate and government networks could be brought down or manipulated for an extended period of time."

- The top 10 risks to the Global Economy, The Economist Intelligence Unit, 2018
Oracle and KPMG Cloud Threat Report 2019

Survey of 450 global security leaders

• Security risk and compliance issues that impact organizations

• Key Topics
  - Cloud adoption & keeping pace at scale
  - Global threat landscape
  - Role of identity management
  - Cybersecurity best practices
  - Emerging security technologies

ORACLE AND KPMG CLOUD THREAT REPORT

2019

Defining Edge Intelligence: Closing Visibility Gaps with a Layered Defense Strategy

www.Oracle.com/CTR
Risk #1: Lack of Responsibility

What is the cloud service provider shared responsibility model?

• Cloud Service Provider (CSP) Shared Responsibility Model

• A gap occurs between the customer’s role and the CSP when the customer is not aware of responsibility

• 47% of organizations are not aware of IaaS responsibilities

Source: Oracle and KPMG Cloud Threat Report 2018
Understand the Shared Responsibility Model

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<th>IaaS</th>
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Customer: 
Cloud Service Provider: 
Oracle Public
Mistake #2: Lack of Training

How strong is your weakest link?

• #1/#2 most common attack vector are phishing scams
• General employees are most at risk to social engineering attacks
• #1 area of investment is employee awareness programs / sec. training

Source: Oracle and KPMG Cloud Threat Report 2018
Focus on Low-Hanging Fruit: Training

Training with a Focus

Employees are your top target on personal and corporate devices

Credential theft is the ultimate goal for these attacks

Generally leverage an email vector, web page redirect or man-in-the-middle attack

"Email phishing campaigns with an explicit objective of gaining access to cloud-resident applications and data are a prime example of a threat that spans core-to-edge."

<table>
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<th>Email phishing with malicious attachments/links</th>
<th>27%</th>
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<td>Malware that moved laterally and infected a server workload</td>
<td>23%</td>
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<tr>
<td>The misuse of a privileged account by an inside employee</td>
<td>19%</td>
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Mistake #3: Reliance on Manual Processes

Is your current staff keeping up with event analysis?

• #1 challenge is detecting and reacting to cloud threats

• Cloud services roll out faster than SecOps can support, creating a “Pace Gap”

• 14% of organizations are unable to see majority of security events

Source: Oracle and KPMG Cloud Threat Report 2018
We need a cyber defense system that automatically detects vulnerabilities and attacks. It can’t be our people versus their computers. We’re going to lose that war. It’s got to be our computers versus their computers. And make no mistake, it’s a war.

– Larry Ellison, CTO and Founder, Oracle
Risk #4 Lack of Compliance
Are you looking at compliance holistically?

- Compliance = Confidentiality + Integrity + Availability
- Many struggle with compliance without top-down direction
- 95% cite that GDPR will impact cloud strategy....but there is more to compliance than GDPR

Source: Oracle and KPMG Cloud Threat Report 2018
Mistake #5: Lack of Leadership

Who is leading your cloud security journey?

• Many lack a cloud security “quarterback” to lead
• Cloud apps being rolled out by multiple LoB owners and limited oversight around security
• Cloud programs are often delayed by security risks at end of project

Source: Oracle and KPMG Cloud Threat Report 2018
Determine Your Leader: Cloud Security Architect

• SINGLE POINT OF CONTACT
  – One individual to become the subject matter expert (SME) on all regulatory & compliance requirements that impact the organization
  – Works to establish standards across PEOPLE, PROCESSES and TECHNOLOGY in support of the cloud

• ENABLED & EMPOWERED BY ORGANIZATION
  – Involved in the initial planning for new cloud projects, all the way thru to the go-live and ongoing use
  – Is empowered by C-Level to halt any cloud project or service that does not conform to cloud use policies

• ESTABLISH POLICY, CONTROLS, ENFORCEMENT & AUDIT REQUIREMENTS
  – Established cloud security policies, how those policies are implemented in the form of controls, how they are enforced and verified via regular audits
  – Creates a workflow and process for identifying violations in the standards and remediation planning

46% cite they are leveraging a Cloud Security Architect to lead
Hybrid Cloud Security Requirements

**One View into All Data**
Single pane of glass into all data collection and normalization

**Artificial Intelligence Analysis**
Machine learning to quickly remediate potential issues

**Complete Threat Lifecycle**
Prevent, detect, respond to, and predict sophisticated threats

**Adaptive Response**
Step-up security controls based on anomalous user behavior

**Disparate Organizations**
Heterogenous, on premises, cloud and multi-cloud coverage

**Continuous Monitoring**
Consistently assess suspicious activity; autonomous remediation
Oracle’s Core to Edge: Security Layers of Defense

- **Apps**
  - Web app firewall, malware protection, data redaction, access controls, CASB, DDoS/botnet protection, API security

- **Users**
  - Identity & access governance, user & entity behavioral analytics, multi-factor auth., single sign-on

- **Data**
  - Nonprod data masking, encryption and key management, privileged user access control, DLP online self-patching, database activity monitoring

- **Infrastructure**
  - Threat detection and response, monitoring and analytics, configuration and compliance
Application Layers of Defense

Cloud access security broker (CASB)
• Visibility into cloud apps that users access
• Automatic, continuous threat detection, remediation of config changes and threats
• Predictive analytics and incident response, security configuration management

Web application firewall
• Protects OCI-based applications
• Inspects all traffic destined for web apps, identifies and blocks malicious traffic

Application data redaction
• Remove application layer data on the fly
• Maintain least privilege for app users
User Layers of Defense

Identity and access management
• Complete lifecycle from on- to off-boarding
• Adaptive access controls based on behaviors
• Multifactor authentication and SSO

Super User Access Controls
• View privileges at runtime
• Detect and prevent suspicious user activity
• Separation of duties and least privilege
Data Layers of Defense

Data encryption by default and end-to-end
• Encrypted at rest: object, file, block, database
• Fully encrypted global backbone

Key management for complete key lifecycle
• Customer control of storage encryption keys
• Backed by Hardware Security Module (HSM)
• Heterogeneous, hybrid/multi-cloud support

Separation of duties and access control
• Context-aware enforcement
• Control at all levels: data objects, commands

Database auditing and monitoring
• Audit collection for databases and OS
• Network-based monitoring detects anomalies

Masking for nonproduction
• Replace sensitive production data
• Maintain referential integrity
Oracle Autonomous Database

Goal - Eliminate human labor

Self-Driving
Automates all database and infrastructure management, monitoring, tuning

Self-Securing
Protects from both external attacks and malicious internal users

Self-Repairing
Protects from all downtime including planned maintenance
Infrastructure Layers of Defense

Deeper isolation from other customers
- Bare metal isolation
- Private off-box virtual networking
- Dedicated hardware – Exadata

Dedicated network of cloud control computers
- Protects cloud perimeter and customer zones
- Prevent customer access to cloud control computers and memory

AI and ML detects and prevents threats
- Autonomous Database self patching

Distributed denial of service protection
- Automated DDoS attack detection and mitigation of high volume layer 3/4 attacks
- Ensures availability of network resources

Network protection
- Security lists + private subnets
- Load balancer for layer 4 or 7
- IPSec VPN + FastConnect
Oracle University – Learning Subscription for Cloud Security

**Cloud Services**

- Cloud Access Security Broker (CASB)
- Identity
- Configuration and Compliance
- Security Monitoring and Analytics
- Oracle Management Cloud (OMC)

**Job Roles:**

- Security administrators
- Identity administrators
- OMC security administrators

Oracle Cloud Platform Identity and Security Management 2018 Associate
Thank you