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# Integrated Site Security for Grids

EU-FP6 Project 026745

## Management case for site security

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Integrated  
Site  
Security for  
Grids

[www.isseg.eu](http://www.isseg.eu)



**Science today requires participation in Grid environments where multiple sites act as one entity and share resources.**

**As Grid use rises, all sites are at increased risk from electronic attack and compromise.**

**Due to the interconnected nature of Grid sites, once one site has been compromised, all others sites are at increased risk of compromise.**

*Q: Do we want to be the first site compromised?*

*Q: What if we were, what would be the impact?*

*Q: What can we do to prevent being compromised?*

## You are asked to:

- 1. Support** the implementation of an annual risk assessment process to:
  - identify what assets are most at risk
  - review the current level of protection and detection
  - propose annual improvement plans
  - identify any additional staff time & costs required
- 2. Allocate** appropriate resources to implement the agreed annual improvement plans
- 3. Support** an integrated approach within the improvement plans to ensure that technical, administrative and educational security aspects are coordinated

- **Source of electronic attacks**
- **Impact of an attack**
- **What has the Grid changed?**
- **Prevention: Effective security controls**
  - Concept of Integrated Site Security
  - Selection of effective security controls
- **Summary**

- **Who are the attackers?**
  - **Internal:** Sometimes known to you (e.g. staff, students, visitors)
  - **External:** Organised crime conducting electronic attacks - Not just lone teenagers!
  
- **What do they want?**
  - Potential to use the Grid/site resources for other attacks and/or illegal activity.

## Internal e.g. Known individual

### Enron

- Fraud – Jeffrey Skilling sentenced to 24 years in prison.

### Oxford University

- Two students hacked into the network and exposed personal data & CCTV images with “good intent” (2004)

*In some cases the liability is clear and can result in the large direct losses (e.g. Enron). In other cases, the potential liability may be equally high (e.g. Data Protection issues for Oxford University) but the organization's **reputation is damaged first***

## External e.g. unknown individual

### TK Maxx

- Parent company (TJX) lost 45 million customer payment card records as the result of an information security breach (2007)

### Estonian e-government

- During early May 2007, most Estonian on line e-government services were targeted using a high bandwidth distributed denial of service attack.

*It is believed that the TJX incident was the result of organised crime and not a lone teenager.*



## ■ Fermi National Accelerator Lab

In June 2002, the lab network was broken into 17 times and triggered a massive security alert. Due to uncertainty of the nature of the 'attack', the lab was disconnected from the Internet for 3 days. The clean up costs were estimated at £21,215 (~ 32,400 USD, 33,300 EUR) plus staff time.

Fermi lab reputation for security is intact. They successfully reacted to the incident and could show due diligence.

<http://www.fnal.gov/pub/news04/inthenews20040105.html>

## ■ Fermi National Accelerator Lab

- Attacker: Joseph McElroy
- Age: 16 (at time of attack)
- Reason: Wanted to use the network resources to download and store GBs of copyrighted material.



©Image copyrighted by BBC.

<http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/technology/3452923.stm>

- **Grid sites are attractive targets as they have**
  - Large Internet connections (~ 10s of Gbps)
  - Large data storage (~10s TB)
  - Large computing resource (~1000s of CPUs)
  - Allow external access
  - Highly interconnected (e.g. breaking in at one point gives you access to many sites.)

The likelihood that some Grid sites will be compromised and used to attack other sites (Grid or non Grid) increases with Grid use.

**A: Yes.** The question is not “If”, more “When” and “Who”.

- **What is most at risk of damage?**
  - Reputation? Funding?
  - Grid nodes? Computing time?
  - Staff time? Staff time to restore service?

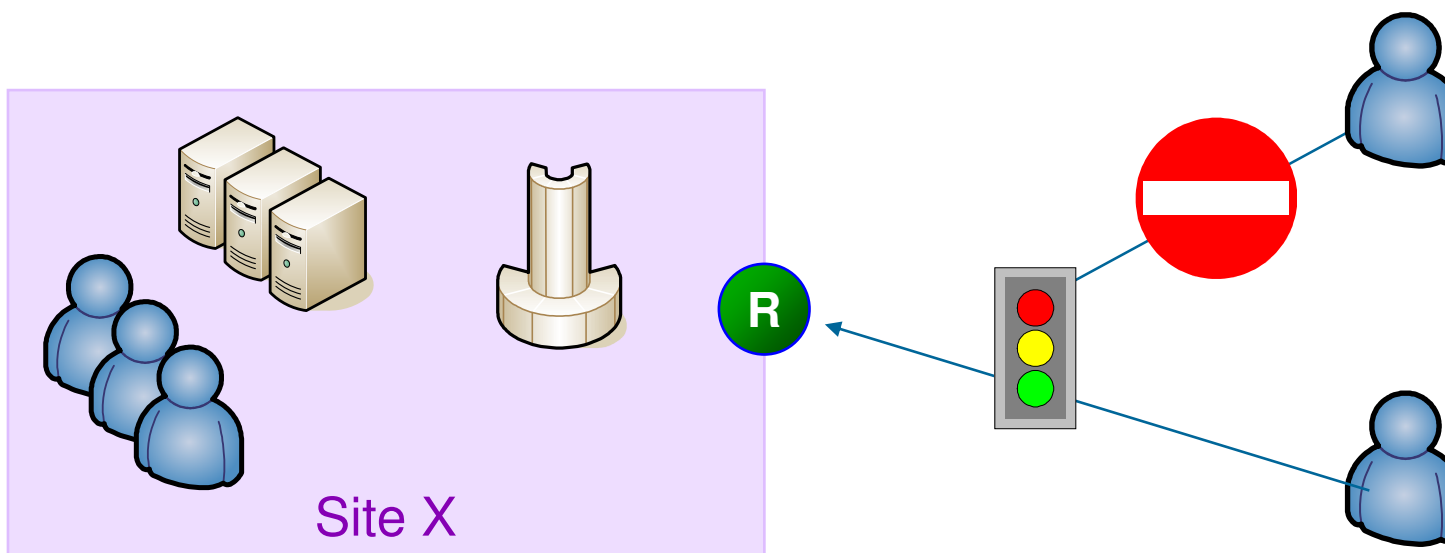
By reacting **appropriately** to incidents the reputation of an organization **can be strengthened**.

By reacting **inappropriately** to incidents the reputation of an organization **can be damaged**.

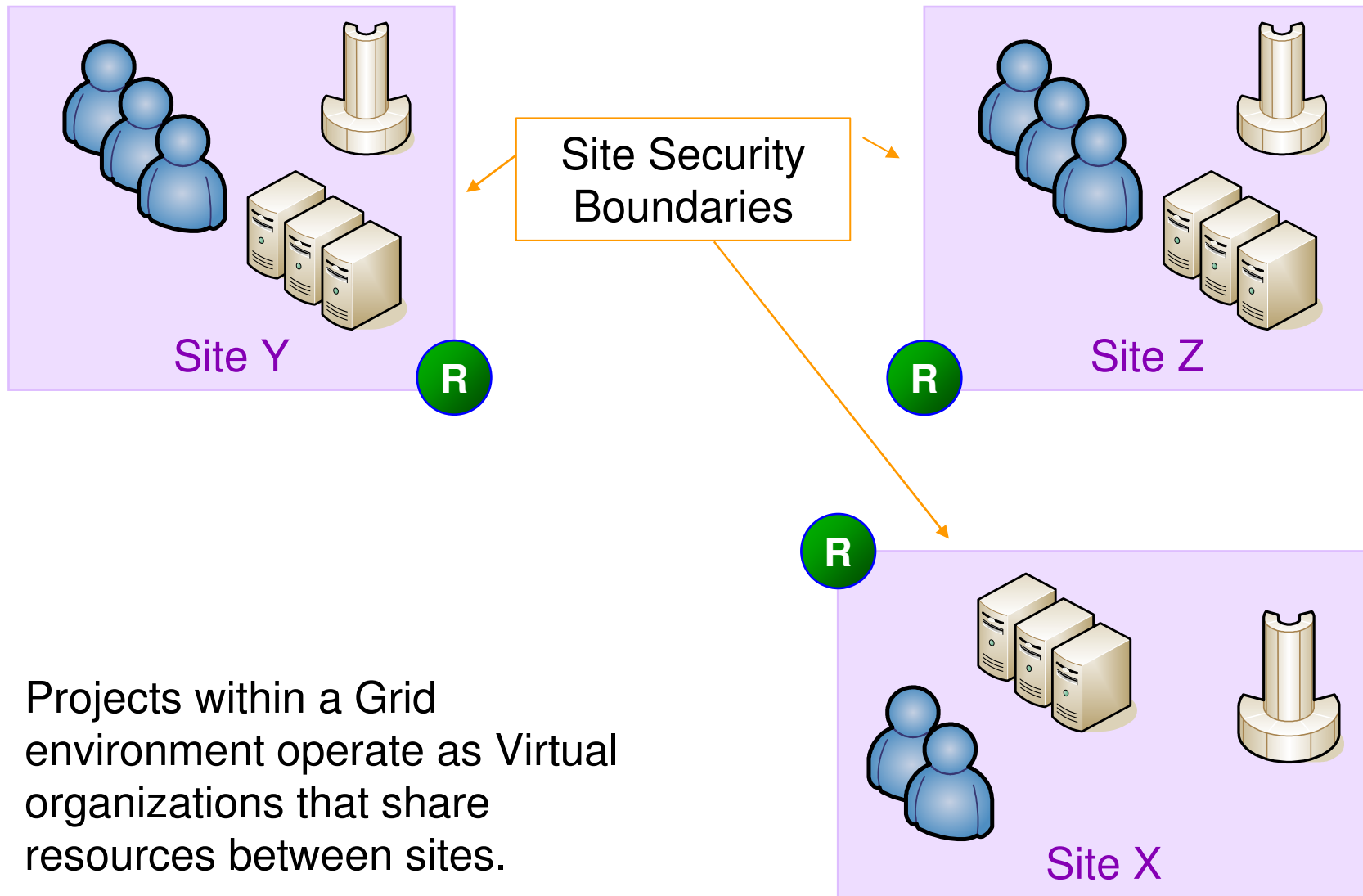
- **Q: What has changed with Grids?**
  - Site boundaries?
  - Number of users?
  - Closer interaction and operation with academic partners?
  
- **A:** All three have changed and expanded. That was how the Grid was designed and we all use it for Science. Turning it off is not a realistic option.



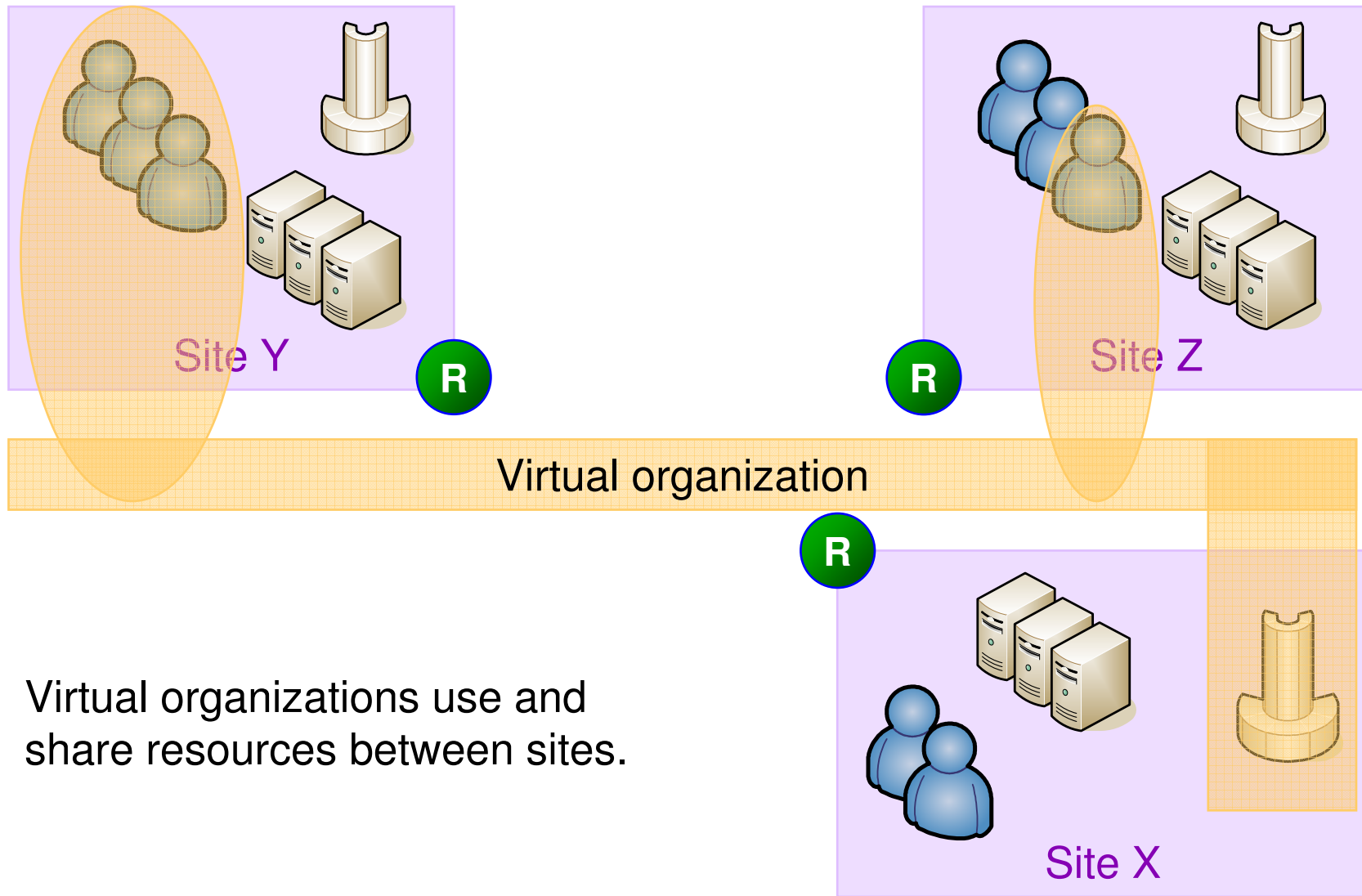
- The traditional or conventional approach to site security is to draw a border around your site and only let in people that you trust.



- **You** have administrative control and can decide who can use the resources at your site. **You set the boundaries.**

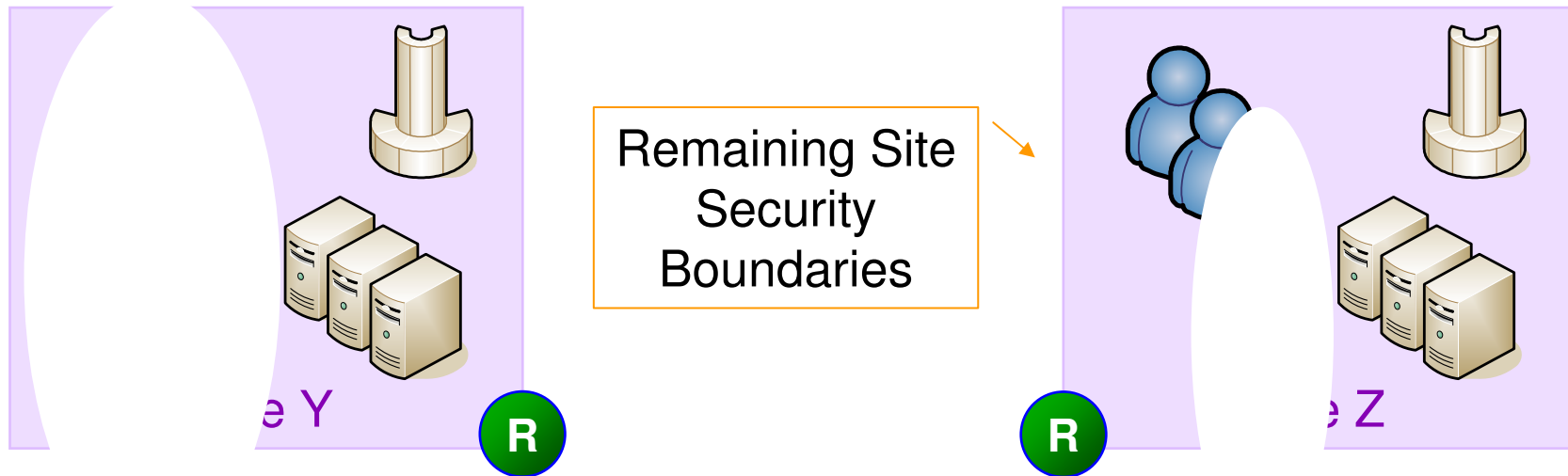


Projects within a Grid environment operate as Virtual organizations that share resources between sites.



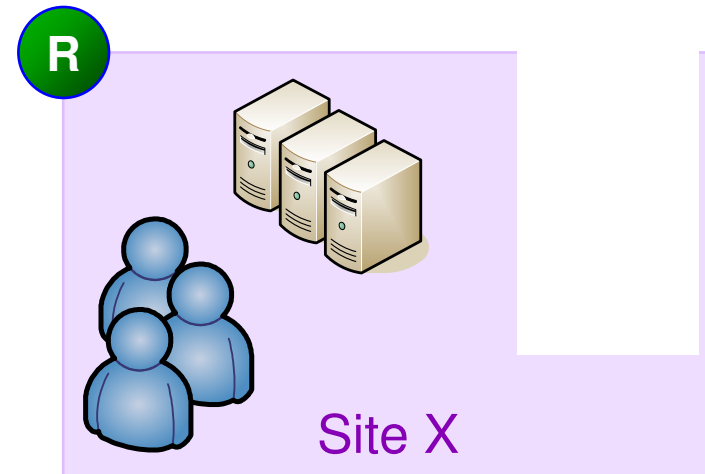
Virtual organizations use and share resources between sites.

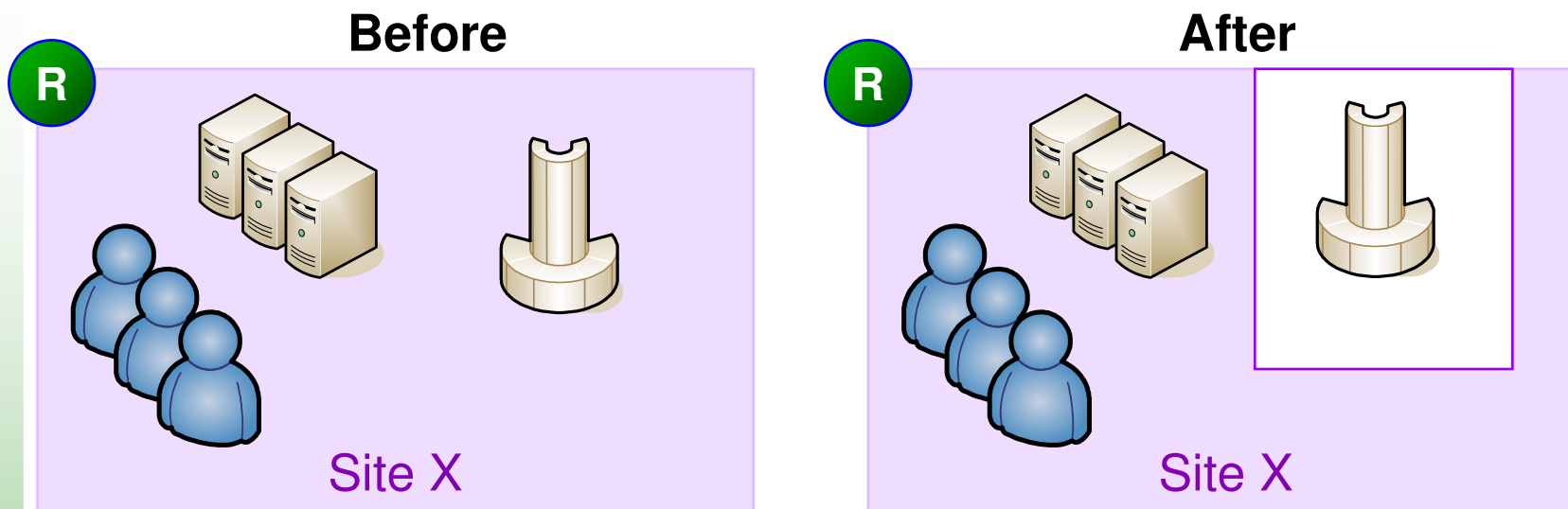




Virtual organization holes in 'traditional' site boundaries.

Your site now has holes within its original boundary. You are at increased risk from others and pose a risk to them as well.





Our effective site security boundary is now world wide and limited only by the location of users.

consequently

For effective security we must collaborate with other partners to implement controls to detect and respond to security incidents.

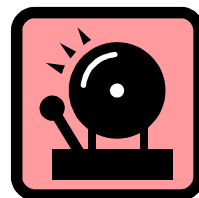
- **Security controls**

A security control is a means of managing risk. They can include:

- |           |                           |            |
|-----------|---------------------------|------------|
| Policies  | Procedures                | Guidelines |
| Practices | organizational structures | etc.       |

Typically administrative, technical or educational in nature they are used to:

- Protect
  - Detect
  - Respond
- } Against security incidents/events



## So how do you implement security controls?



### **Administrative controls:**

The **Security Policy** states that every PC must run a valid anti-virus software product.



### **Technical controls:**

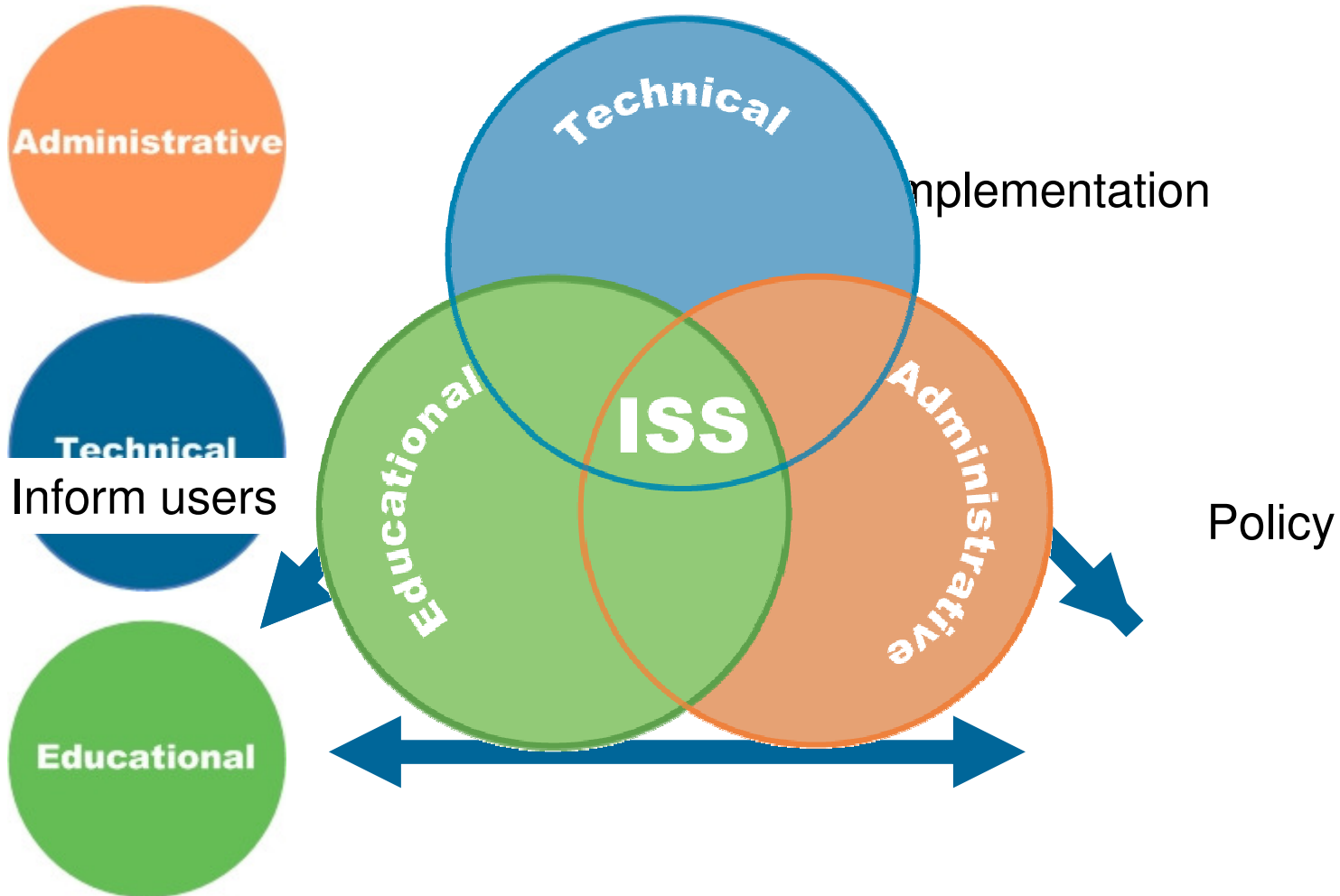
All PCs have anti-virus software on them and they get updates automatically.



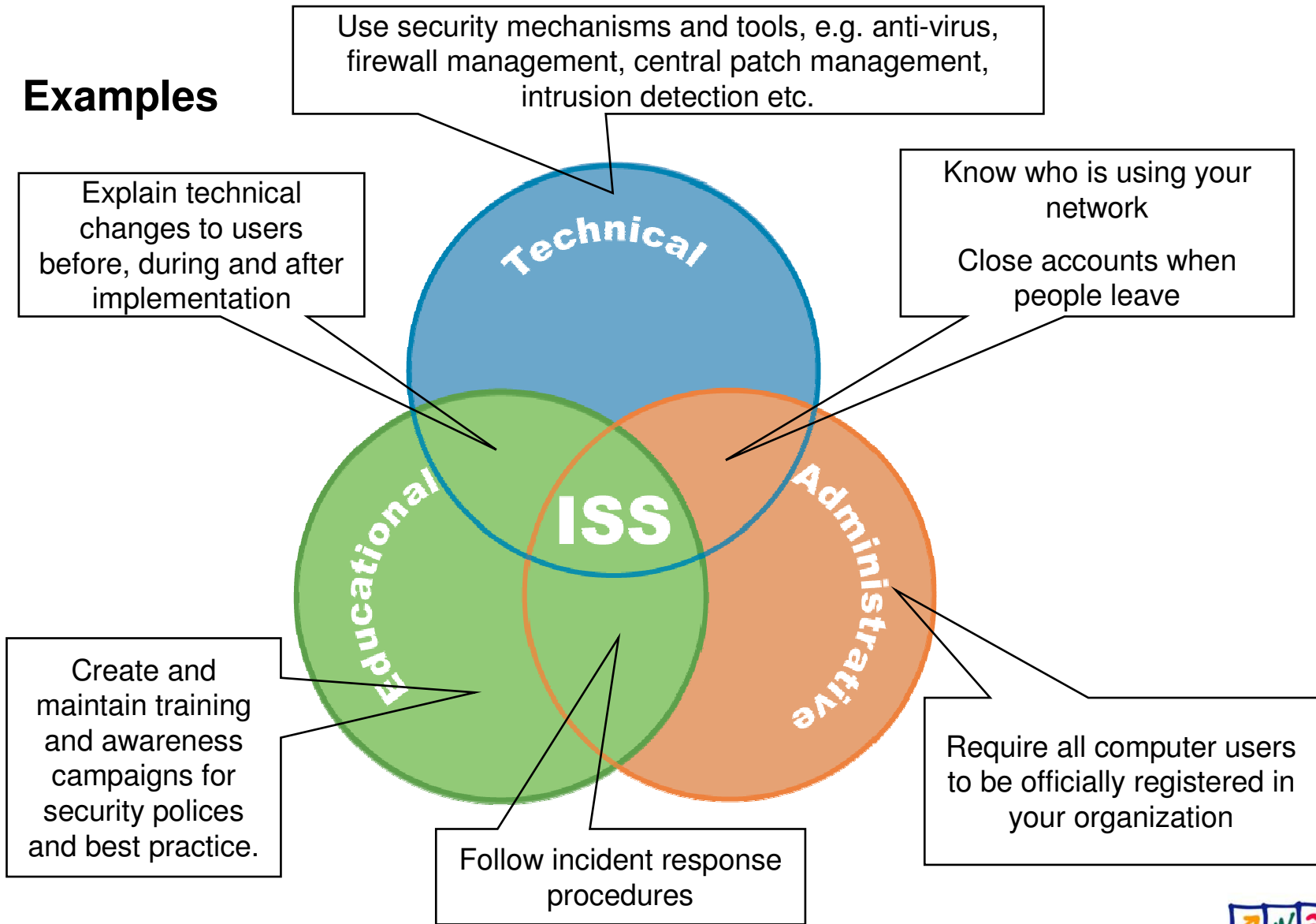
### **Education:**

Explain to users why anti-virus software is on their PC and that they should not turn it off.

**In practice:**



## Examples

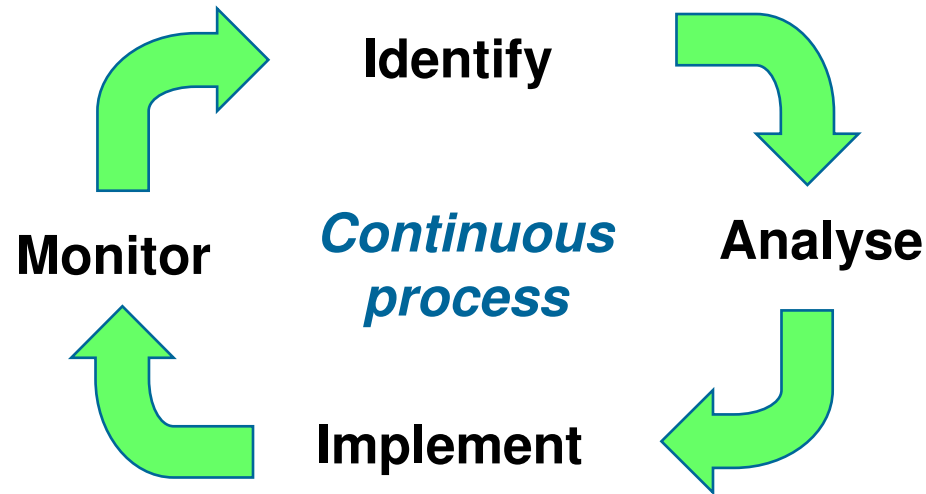


- **Selecting appropriate security controls**

There are numerous potential security controls that we could use, some appropriate, some not.

We should establish a “risk assessment” management process to regularly

- **Identify** what assets or resources are at risk
- **Analyse** the impact these resources have on our site
- **Implement** any agreed safeguards or controls based on the level of risk we are prepared to accept
- **Monitor** that the controls are effective



Annual improvement plans can be identified and resourced with your help.

Changes within the site are opportunities to develop and enhance our security needs.

This will help demonstrate due diligence and protect our reputation.



- As Grid use  $\uparrow$   $\Rightarrow$  the risk of attack  $\uparrow$  and attractiveness to attack.
- Internal and external individuals may attack us.
- Our effective site security boundary is now world wide and limited only by the location of users.
- For effective security we must collaborate with other partners to implement controls to detect and respond to security incidents.

## **Appropriate resources need to be allocated to:**

- Detect and respond to security incidents appropriately
- Protect you from the potential liability resulting from the action of others
- Protect the reputation of our site within the academic and wider community

## You are asked to:

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- **Questions**