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Enterprise Security

Enterprise Security Architecture—A Top-down Approach

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The world has changed; security is not the same beast as before. Today’s risk factors and threats are not the same, nor as simple as they used to be. New emerging technologies and possibilities, e.g., the Internet of Things, change a lot about how companies operate, what their focus is and their goals. It is important for all security professionals to understand business objectives and try to support them by implementing proper controls that can be simply justified for stakeholders and linked to the business risk. Enterprise frameworks, such as Sherwood Applied Business Security Architecture (SABSA), COBIT and The Open Group Architecture Framework (TOGAF), can help achieve this goal of aligning security needs with business needs.

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optimal value from IT by maintaining a balance between realising benefits and optimising risk levels and resource use.” COBIT 5 aligns IT with business while providing governance around it.

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Security Service Management Architecture

Logical Security Architecture

Physical Security Architecture

Component Security Architecture

Source: SABSA, SABSA White Paper, 2009. www.sabsa.org/sabsa-white-paper. Reprinted with permission.

The COBIT 5 product family has a lot of documents to choose from, and sometimes it is tough to know exactly where to look for specific information. **Figure 2** shows the COBIT 5 product family at a glance.² COBIT Enablers are factors that individually and collectively influence whether something will work.

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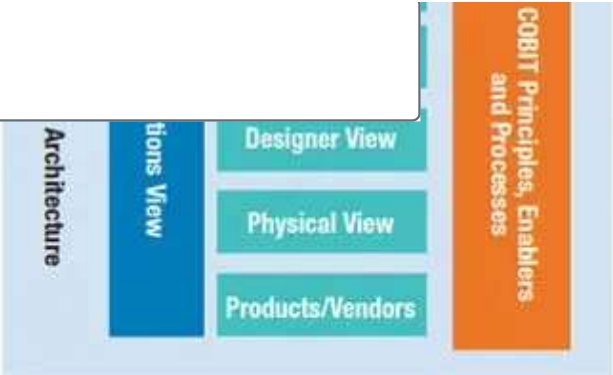


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By using a combination of the SABSA frameworks and COBIT principles, enablers and processes, a top-down architecture can be defined for every category in **figure 2**. As an example, when developing computer network **CREDENTIALING** : layers can be

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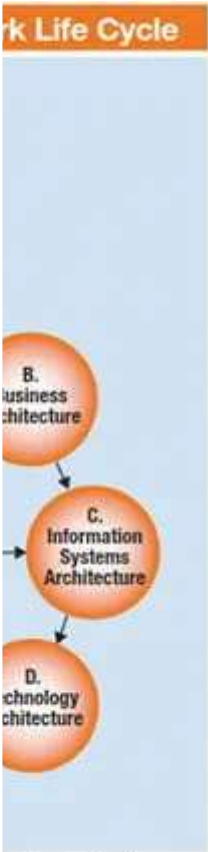
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Using the Frameworks to Develop an Enterprise Security Architecture

The fair question is always, “Where should the enterprise start?”

If one looks at these frameworks, the process is quite clear. This must be a top-down approach—start by looking at the business goals, objectives and vision.

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- Network security
- Operating system security
- File security
- Database security, practices and procedures
- Define component architecture and map with physical architecture:
 - Security standards (e.g., US National Institute of Standards and Technology [NIST], ISO)
 - Security products and tools (e.g., antivirus [AV], virtual private network [VPN], firewall, wireless security, vulnerability scanner)

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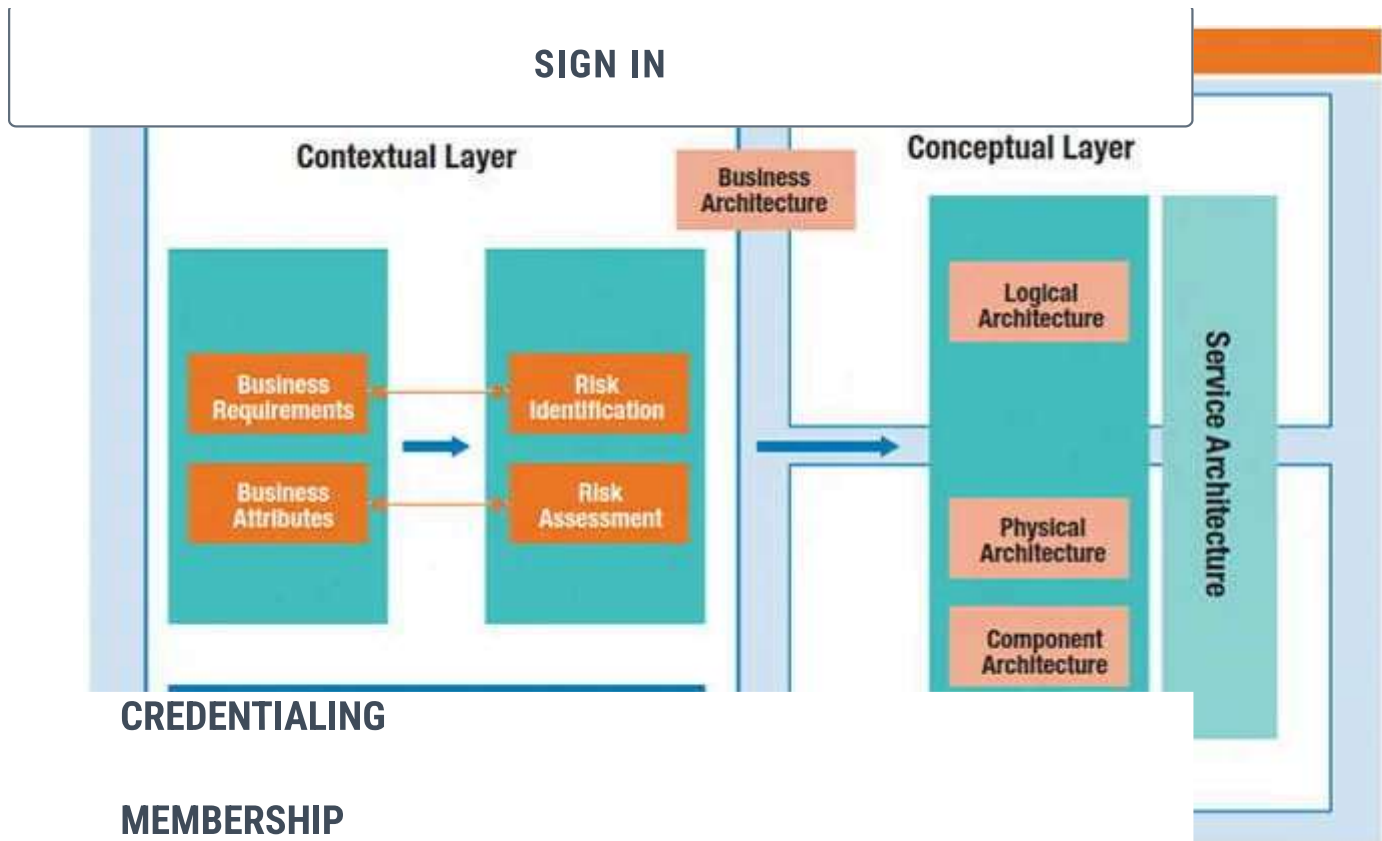
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- Lack of segregation of duties (SoD) (this is linked to the privacy attribute)
- Not Payment Card Industry Data Security Standard (PCI DSS) compliant (this is linked to the regulated attribute)

Some of the controls are:

- Build a disaster recovery environment for the applications (included in COBIT DSS04 processes)
- Implement vulnerability management program and application firewalls (included in COBIT DSS05 processes)

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indicators (KPIs) in place to measure the maturity of the architecture over time.

The first phase measures the current maturity of required controls in the environment using the Capability Maturity Model Integration (CMMI) model. The CMMI model has five maturity levels, from the initial level to the optimizing level.⁶ For the purpose of this article, a nonexistent level (level 0) is added for those controls that are not in place (**figure 7**).



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- Security policies and standards

- **Operational controls**

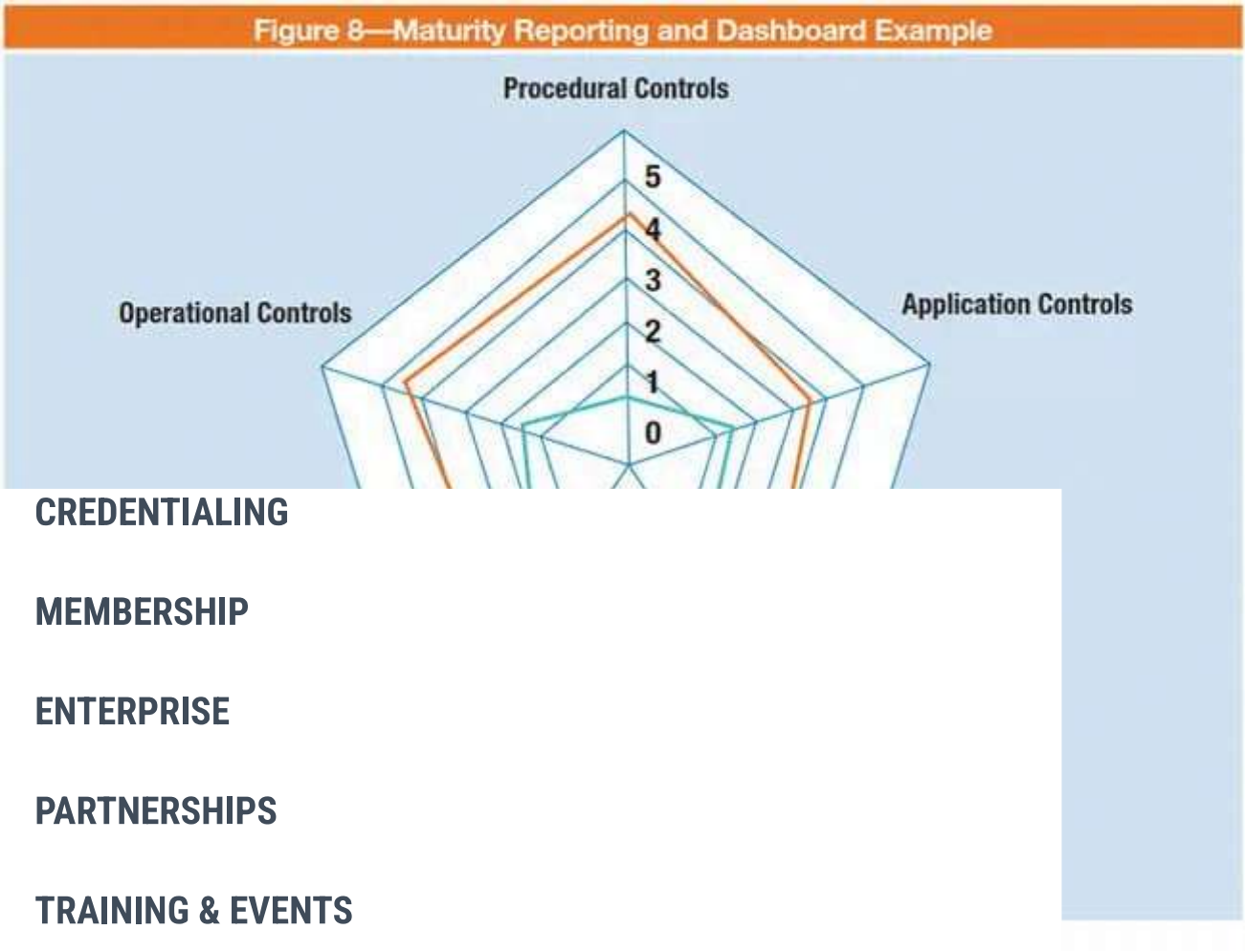
- Asset management
- Incident management
- Vulnerability management
- Change management
- Access controls
- Event management and monitoring

- **Application controls**

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- The COBIT Process Assessment Model (PAM) provides a complete view of requirement processes and controls for enterprise-grade security architecture.
- SABSA layers and framework create and define a top-down architecture for every requirement, control and process available in COBIT.
- The TOGAF framework is useful for defining the architecture goals, benefits and vision, and setting up and implementing projects to reach those goals.
- The CMMI model is useful for providing a level of visibility for management and the architecture board, and for reporting the maturity of the architecture over time.

The simplified agile approach to initiate an enterprise security architecture program ensures that the enterprise security architecture is part of the business requirements, specifically addresses business needs and is automatically justified.

Endnotes

¹ ISACA, COBIT 5, USA, 2012

² Thomas, M.; "The Core COBIT Publications: A Quick Glance," *COBIT Focus*, 13 April 2015

³ *Op cit*, ISACA

⁴ The Open Group, "Welcome to TOGAF 9.1, an Open Group Standard," <http://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf9-doc/arch/>

⁵ The Open Group, "TOGAF 9.1 Architecture Development Cycle," <http://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf9-doc/arch/chap05.html>

⁶ CMMI Institute, "CMMI Maturity Levels," <http://cmmiinstitute.com/capability-maturity-model-integration>

enterprise business, security architecture and IT governance. Ghaznavi-Zadeh is an IT security mentor and trainer and is author of several books about enterprise security architecture and ethical hacking and penetration, which can be found on Google Play or in the Amazon store.

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