

Vulnerability management lifecycle

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About the speaker

- 11 years of Information Security experience, and many more years in IT
- All the usual credentials
- Experience from both sides
 - external perspective - solution provider, consultant, assessor
 - internal perspective – risk, management, operations
- Passionate about
 - pragmatic approaches
 - effective information security



Topic context

Effective reduction of technology based vulnerabilities through governance and improved vulnerability management practices.

- Typical failures
- Going beyond scanning and reporting
- Closing the loop by improving testing
- Governance aspects



Usual response to vulnerabilities...

- Assess (scan)
- Report
- Pass on

And every now and again ...

- Re-asses (follow up scan)

And on very special occasions ...

- Test (penetration testing)



Usual response to vulnerabilities...

.... results in a false sense of security and breaches are still occurring.



We need a more holistic approach ...

- We need to consider
 - all types of vulnerabilities
 - going beyond running scans and producing reports
 - using more realistic testing methods
 - improving vulnerability governance

Vulnerability practices need to broaden in scope and maturity



... what “other” vulnerabilities ?

Cybercriminals exploit technology and infrastructure vulnerabilities to gain control and access, but missing patches and misconfigurations are not the only way in

- Coding flaws
- Security design flaws
- Privileged access - the golden ticket
- Underlying virtual technology vulnerabilities
- Unprotected data
- Targeted social engineering attacks against custodians
- Physical access



Testing needs to be extended

Over and above technology vulnerability scanning and penetration testing, what about

- Privileged access assessment
- Sophisticated social engineering testing against custodians
- Code flaw testing
- Data security testing
- Physical access testing

... and ultimately making use of attack path mapping and attack path testing



And governance ?

Governance needs to ensure a more holistic approach is adopted to counter modern day sophisticated attack attempts

- Update policies, standards and practices inline with new threats
- Ensure all vulnerability types are considered
- Ensure more holistic and realistic testing
- Identifying and actually addressing root causes of vulnerabilities
- Security capacity and capability - people, process, technology
- Roles and responsibilities

- Measuring effectiveness



*“The ultimate goal of vulnerability management is to **effectively** improve the security posture of the organisation”*

Thank you – any questions ?

