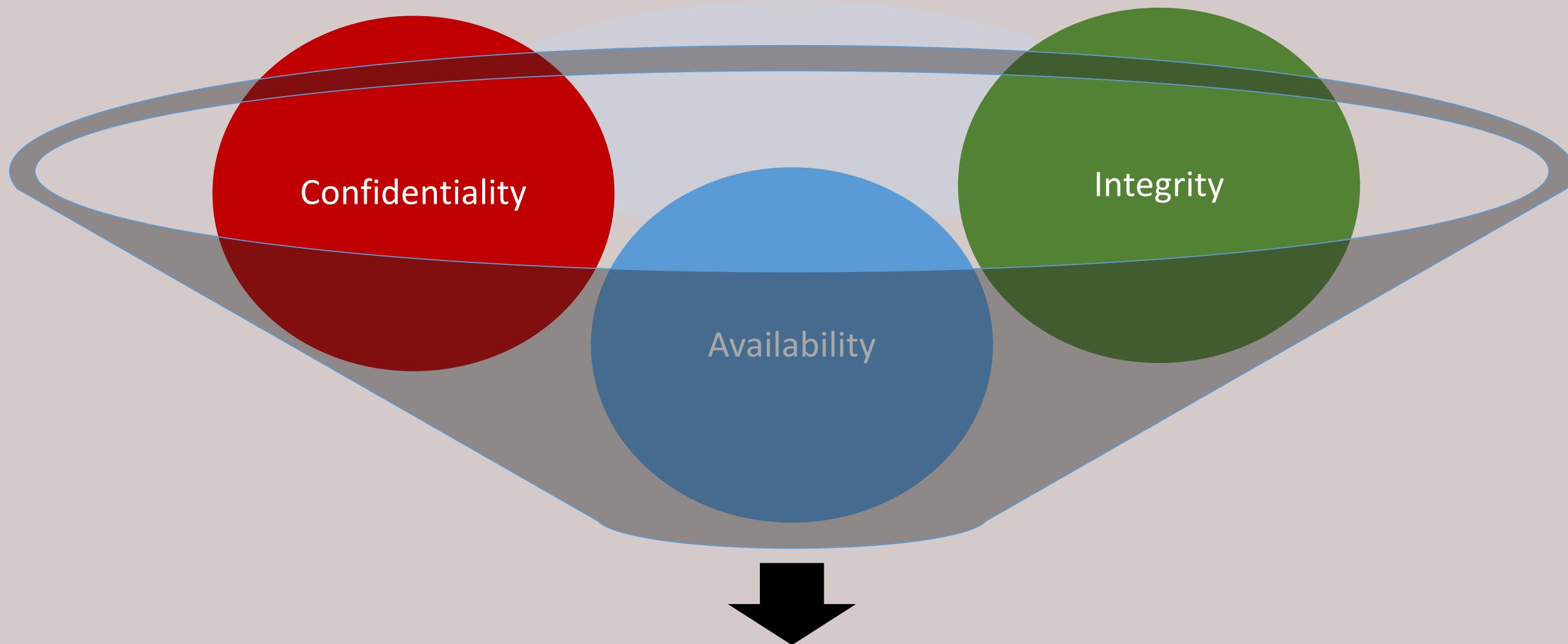




# Security Triad (CIA)

THREAT MANAGEMENT

# COMPONENTS OF SECURITY (CIA)



Information Systems Security,  
Data Security, and Services

# CONFIDENTIALITY

- How secure is the information?
- How secure does the data need to be?
- Best methods
  - Physical Protections
    - Locked doors, fences, security guards, security cameras, safes, ...
  - Electronic Protections
    - Encryption (storage and in transit), passwords, firewalls, two-factor authentication, ...
- Failure of confidentiality occurs if someone can obtain and view the data



# INTEGRITY

- How correct is the information?
- Has the data been modified during retrieval, in transit, or in storage?
- Best methods
  - Hashing of files and information
  - Checksums during data transmission
- Failure of integrity occurs if someone modifies the data being stored or when it is in transit



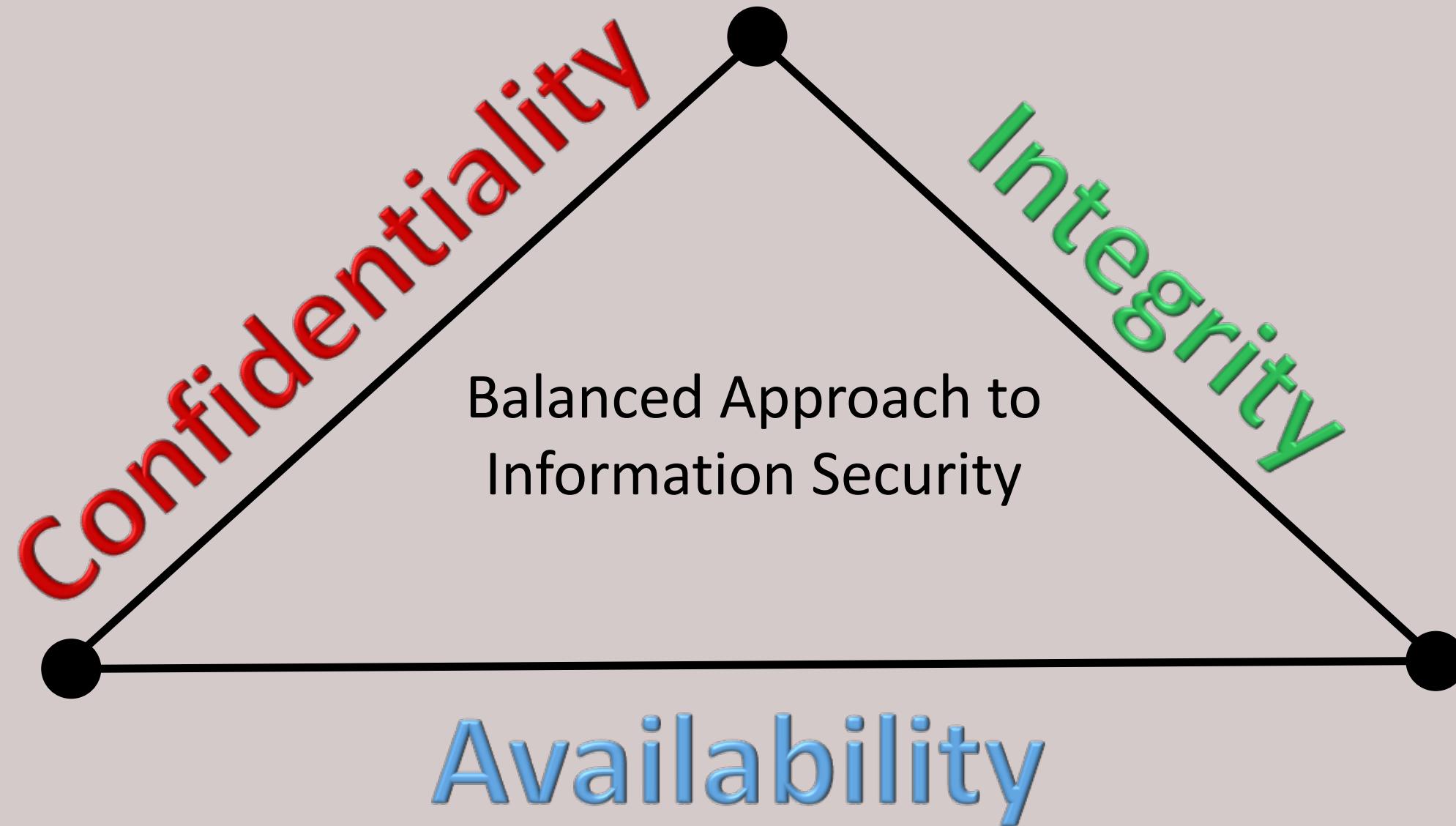
# AVAILABILITY



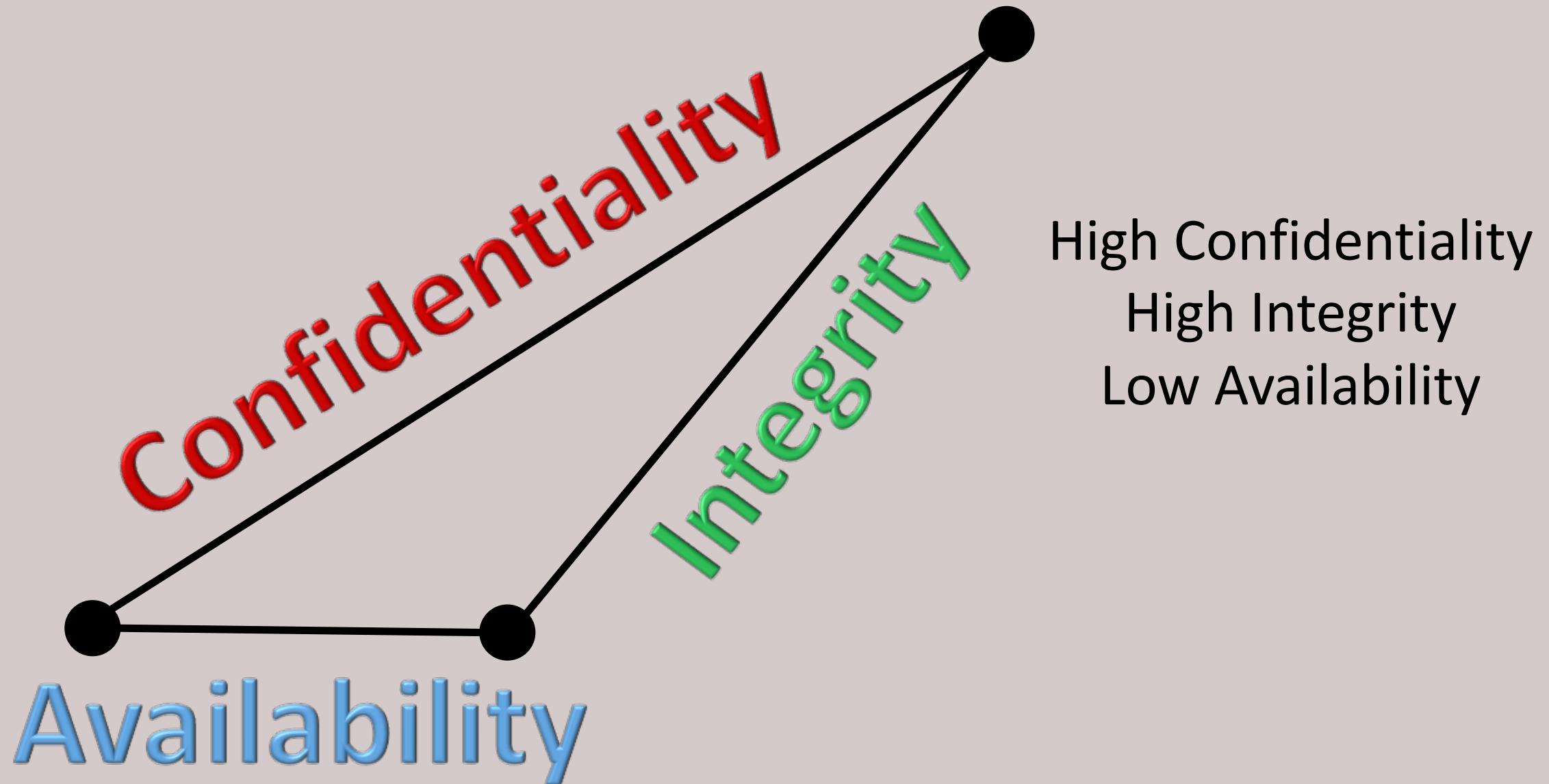
- How much uptime is the system providing?
- Is the data accessible by users at all times?
- Best methods
  - Redundancy in the system design, including components and data paths
  - Backup strategies and disaster recovery plan
- Failure of availability occurs if the data cannot be accessed by the end user



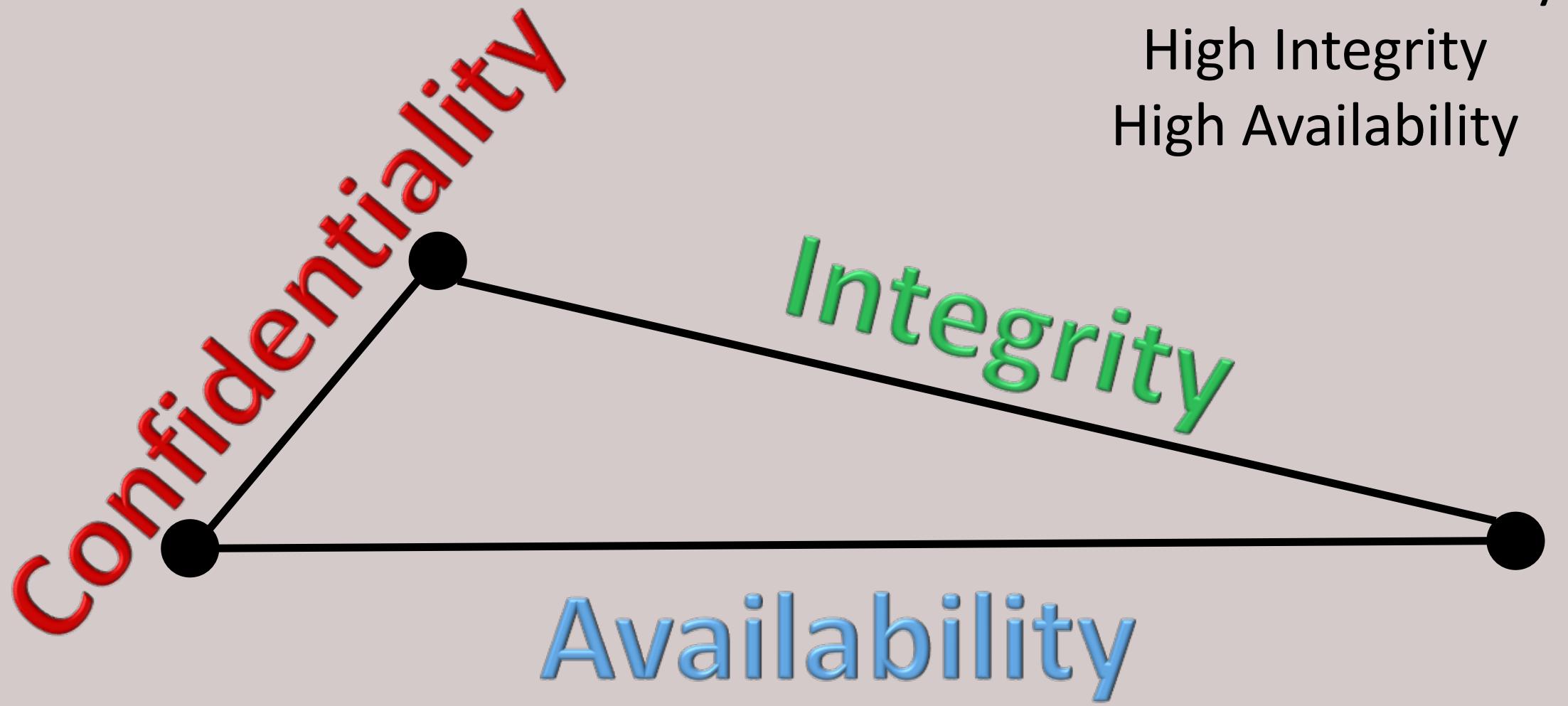
# APPROACHES TO THE SECURITY



# APPROACHES TO THE SECURITY

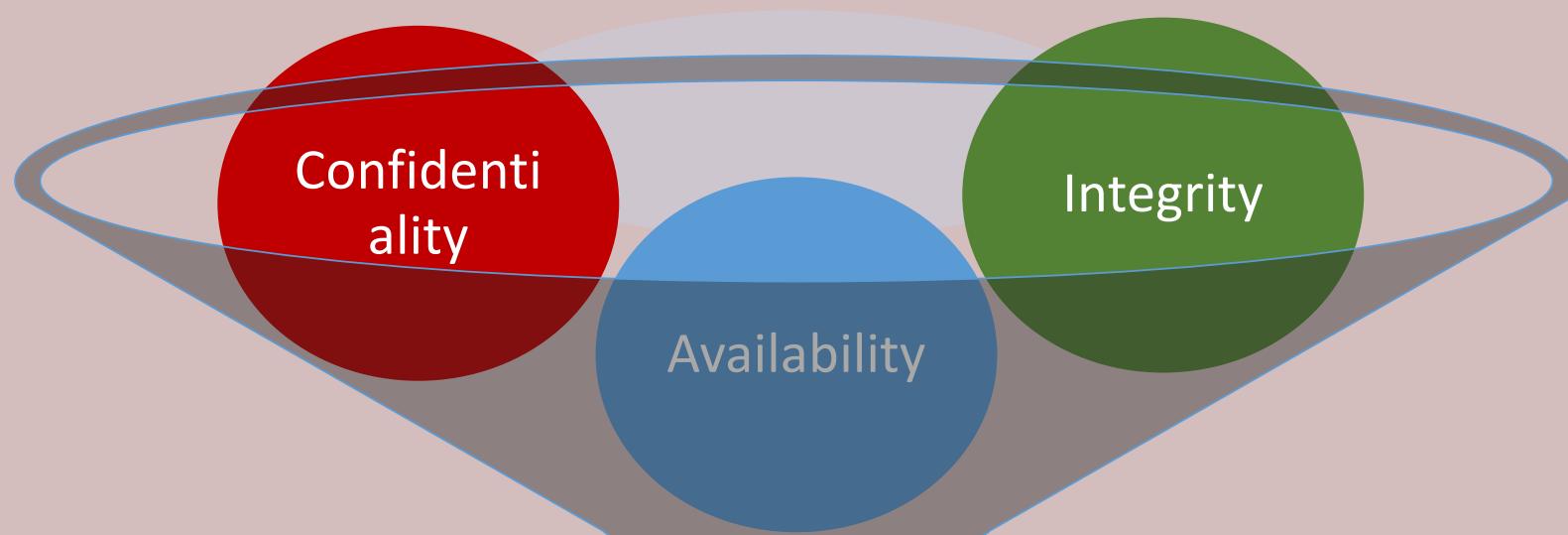


# APPROACHES TO THE SECURITY



# IMPORTANCE OF CIA TRIAD

- Cybersecurity analysts characterize risks, attacks, and security controls by assigning them to one or more of the CIA goals



Information Systems Security,  
Data Security, and Services



# SECURITY VS OPERATIONS

