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Defending the Fortress:New Threats Meet New Defenses

Identity Management Process Design

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Agenda

- How to determine if IAM is driven by business processes
- How to align to the business
- 10 step program for successful IAM
- Q&A

IAM Business Requirements

Company Identities

- Provisioning Give them ALL access NOW!
 - I have no idea what they need (or don't need).
 - Don't you know what they need?
 - I really didn't need it immediately, but rather sooner than later.
- Attestation Review access to make sure it is appropriate
- De-Provisioning Remove access after termination or transfer

Customer Identities

- B2B let client manage identities
- B2C let customer manager their own identity



Quick Alignment Quiz

What is <u>THE</u> primary reason you are implementing your IAM project?

- □ For compliance reasons because HIPAA, PCI, SOX, (name your compliance program) requires it
- ☐ To enhance the security of our systems by ensuring access is on a need to know basis
- □ To make the security operations team more efficient; save costs in IT through automation
- ☐ To make security easier to do business with, thereby helping the business get involved in identities and access



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Primary driver needs to be the business processes

- ☐ For compliance reasons because HIPAA, PCI, SOX, (name your compliance program) requires it
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Traditional Identity Technologies

What everyone seems to purchase

- Identity Manager/Warehouse
- Automated Provisioning
- Password Self Service
- Web Access Management

What often is overlooked

- Request system
- Role management
- Federation/Single Sign-on



My opinion...Why do many IAM projects fail?

Primarily IT/Security focused

- Significant time and energy in tool selection based on IT needs
- Primarily focused on automation and efficiency for IT operations
- Driven by IT requirements (e.g. small number of roles)

Primarily treated as an IT infrastructure project, not like a development project

- Program team should be funded based on gathering business requirements first
- Business Analysts need to be key members of project team
- Program might contain various business pilots



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Complexity to Simplicity

<u>Directories</u>	<u>Systems</u>	<u>Applications</u>	<u>Databases</u>	<u>Cloud</u>
	and Servers	and Tools		
Active Directory	Mainframe – RAC	SAP	DB2	Google Apps
E-Directory	z/Linux	Lotus Notes	IMS	Salesforce.com
Lotus Notes Directory	Unix	STAR	Oracle	Gmail
SAP Employee Directory	Microsoft	Focus	SQL	Ebay
•	•			•

Step 1 – Identity warehouse

- Leverage purchase by quick-win password selfservice functionality
- Platform coverage should be a key purchasing decision
- You will still need to build custom feeds
 - Legacy systems
 - Externally hosted systems
 - Proprietary security systems
- Move to directory services whenever possible





Step 2 – Enterprise role management

- Either design/build or purchase a role management product
- Ensure product can meet business requirements
- Include role management, role mining, and role attestation as bare-bones minimum requirements
- Plenty of choices now on the market







Step 3 – Define entitlements

- Create entitlements based on business terms
 - Don't attempt enterprise roles on day one
- Map one or more access groups into application entitlements by leveraging documentation, comments, and description fields
- Combine like groups that have been applied on multiple platforms.





Step 4 - Entitlement attestation

- Validate the assignments of application functionality to users
- Must be in business terms
 - No acronyms
 - No technical terms
 - No security specific terms
- Provide timely adjustments



Step 5 – Adjust request system

- Change your request system to request via application entitlements instead of "IT group lingo"
- Immediate business value
- Generate processes to keep in synch
- Can show what access is in place, and they can add checks, or remove checks
- My advice stay focused and run automated provisioning as a later project







Step 6 – Create enterprise roles

- Only do this with application entitlements in hand.
- Leverage the "set me up like...John Doe" mentality
- Go to each line of business with a plan
- Assign role ownership usually the manager
- Allow for multiple enterprise roles per person
- Advice don't try to align with HR job codes
- Don't focus on keeping roles to a minimum you have role management software to deal with the complexity







Step 7 – Role attestation

- Validate the assignments of enterprise roles to users
- Must be in business terms
 - No acronyms
 - No technical terms
 - No security specific terms
- Provide drill-down capabilities to entitlements





Step 8 - Adjust request system (again)

- Change your request system to request a enterprise roles instead or in addition to application entitlements
- New request type grant access of an enterprise role to an application entitlement
- Generate processes to keep role management in synch
- Again, show what access is in place, and they can add checks, or remove checks





Step 9 – Segregation of Duties

- Solicit from internal audit
- Solicit from risk management
- Provide mutually exclusive entitlements and roles and do not allow a person to have both





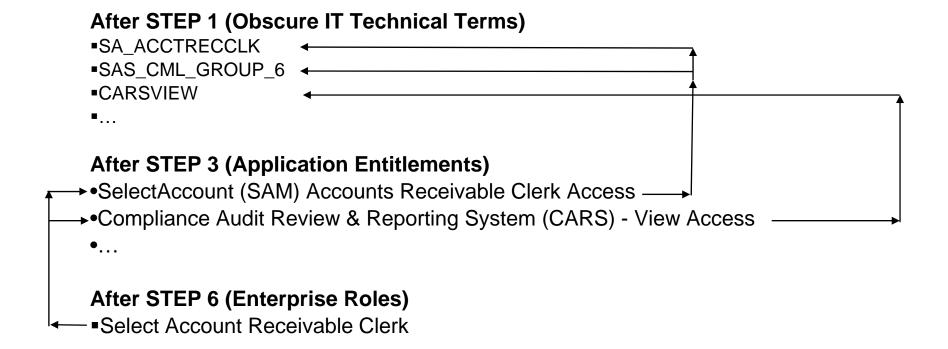
Step 10 – Leverage and Measure

- Apply role management from internal employees to address customers, suppliers, business partners, etc.
- Automate the process



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The transformation of access





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Questions?

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