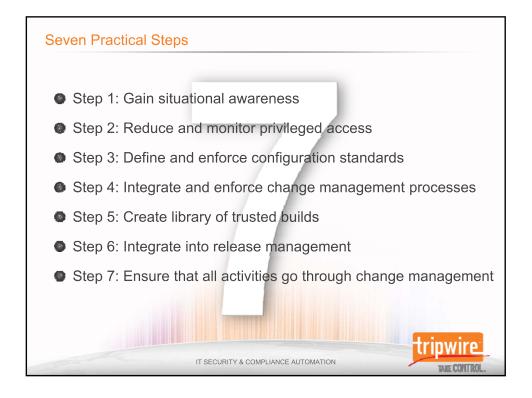


## Visible Ops: Playbook of High Performers IT Process Institute Reserve | Recombing | Precycle Goldoce The IT Process Institute has been studying high-performing organizations since 1999 What's common to all the high performers? What's different between them and average / low performers? How did they become great? Answers have been codified in the Visible Ops Methodology



### Step 1: Gain Situational Awareness

- Situational awareness: "the ability to identify, process, and comprehend the critical elements of information about what is happening to the team with regard to the mission."
- Find Fragile Artifacts





### Step 2: Reduce And Monitor Privileged Access

- Look for admins with high levels of privilege
  - · Question the need for elevated privileges
  - · Reduce access, strictly control who can log in with "super powers"
- Implement preventive controls:
  - Reconcile admins to authorized staff and delete any ghost accounts
  - Issue and revoke accounts upon hiring, firing, reassignment
- Implement detective controls:
  - Monitor privileged user account adds, removes and changes
  - Reconcile each user account change to an authorized work order
  - Implement account re-accreditation procedures



"To err is human. To really screw up requires the root password."
—Unknown



### Step 3: Define And Enforce Configuration Standards

- The goal is to create known, trusted, stable, secure and risk-reduced configuration states
- External configuration guides include:
  - Center for Internet Security (CIS)
  - Defense Information Systems Agency (DISA) STIGs
  - Vendor Hardening Guidelines:
    - VMware: "VMware Infrastructure, Security Hardening"
    - Microsoft Hardening Guidelines

"Like their physical counterparts, most security vulnerabilities will be introduced via misconfiguration & mismanagement. Security issues related to vulnerability & configuration management get worse, not better, when virtualized.

Source: Gartner, Inc. "Security Considerations and Best Practices for Securing Virtual Machines" by Neil MacDonald, March 2007.

### The Dark Side Of Virtualization

- Virtualization enables organizations to deploy changes and releases more quickly than ever
  - "What works at 60 mph may not work at 200 mph..."
- Certain required activities in the physical world made it easier to prevent and detect release risks
  - · Watching for servers on the loading dock
  - · Budgeting and procurement activities
  - · Physical data center access
  - · Network cabling



What happens when these activities are no longer required to deploy major releases?

- And when it is easy to download VMplayer, copy virtual machines, etc...
- And what could go wrong?

### Step 4: Integrate & Enforce Change Management Processes

- InfoSec needs change management
  - · Gain situational awareness of production changes
  - · Influence decisions and outcomes
- Add value to change management by:
  - · Assessing security & operational impact of changes
  - Improving procedures for change authorization, scheduling, implementation and substantiation
  - Ensuring that change requests comply with information security requirements, corporate policy, and industry standards



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Tripwire

### Step 4: Integrate & Enforce Change Management Processes

- Implement preventive controls
  - · Get invited to the Change Advisory Board (CAB) meetings
  - Ensure "tone at the top" and help define consequences
- Implement detective controls
  - · Build and electrify the fence
  - · Substantiate that all changes are authorized
  - · Look for red flags and indicators



"[As auditors,] the top leading indicators of risk when we look at an IT operation are poor service levels and unusual rates of changes." – Bill Philhower

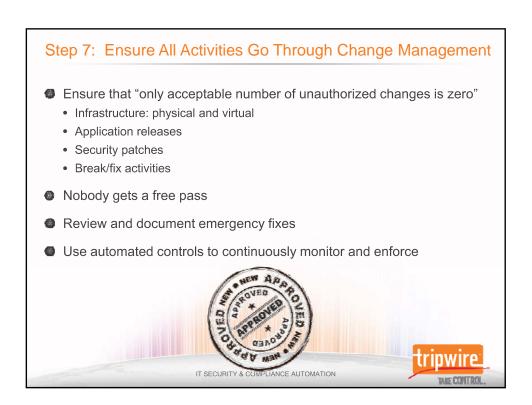
### Step 5: Create A Library Of Trusted Builds

- Goal is to make it easier to use known, stable and secure builds than unauthorized and insecure builds
- Implement preventive controls:
  - Defined process of how to assemble hardened and stable builds
  - Work with any existing server provisioning teams to add any standard monitoring agents
  - Ensure that application and service account passwords are changed before deployment
- Implement detective controls:
  - Verify that deployed infrastructure matches known good states
  - Verify that virtual image configurations against internal and external configuration standards



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# Release management and information security both require standardization and documentation Checklists Detections and reduction of variance Implement preventive and detective controls: Develop shared templates with release management, QA and project management and integrate into their checkpoints Integrate automated security testing tools Compare preproduction and production images, and reduce any variance





## Higher Performing IT Organizations Are More Stable, Nimble, Compliant and Secure

- High performers find and fix security breaches faster
  - 5 times more likely to detect breaches by automated control
  - 5 times less likely to have breaches result in a loss event
- High performers maintain a posture of compliance
  - Fewest number of repeat audit findings
  - One-third amount of audit preparation effort
- When high performers implement changes...
  - 14 times more changes
  - One-half the change failure rate
  - 10x faster MTTR for Sev 1 outages
- When high performers manage IT resources...
  - One-third the amount of unplanned work
  - 8 times more projects and IT services
  - 6 times more applications

Source: IT Process Institute, May 2008

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