Risk Scores in Data Privacy Management

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Housekeeping Tips









- Today's Webinar is scheduled for 1 hour
- > The session will include a webcast and then your questions will be answered live at the end of the presentation
- > All dial-in participants will be muted to enable the speakers to present without interruption
- > Questions can be submitted to "All Panelists" via the Q&A option and we will respond at the end of the presentation
- ➤ The webinar is being recorded and will be available to view on our INFASupport YouTube channel and Success Portal.

 The link will be emailed as well.
- Please take time to complete the post-webinar survey and provide your feedback and suggestions for upcoming topics.



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Data Privacy Management

> Enterprise-wide data privacy and security intelligence

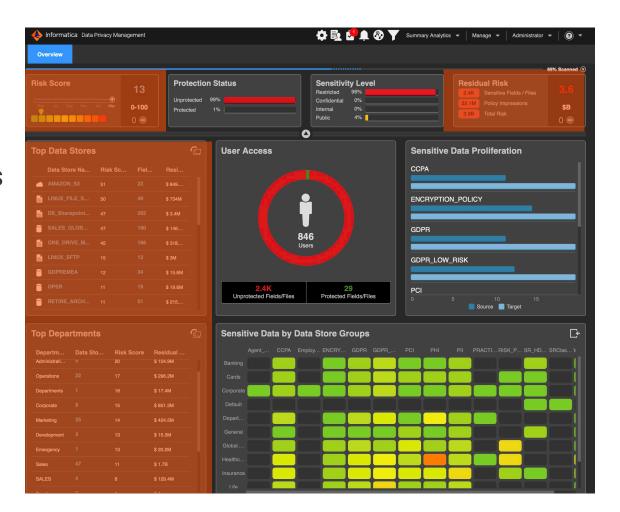
- Sensitive data discovery and classification
- Data subject registry
- Sensitive data proliferation analysis
- User activity on sensitive data
- Multi-factor risk scoring
- Risk rankings at enterprise, LOB, and department level
- Anomaly detection based on user activity
- Sensitive data policy-based alerting
- Data protection simulation and planning
- Workflow for manual or automated data protection and risk remediation





What is a Risk Score

- DPM evaluates the risk of unprotected personal & sensitive data stored across various data stores.
- DPM provides risk scores at various levels
 - Enterprise
 - Line of Business/Department
 - Individual Data Stores
- Risk Scores are visible from the Security Dashboard





Why do you need a risk score

- A Model for assessing risk associated to storing sensitive personal data in your organization
- Compare risks across different Departments & Specific Data Stores
- Prioritize various risk mitigation strategies
- Assess impact of risk mitigation undertaken over a period
- Report on impact of risk mitigation
- Analyze new risks as new data stores and new data get added into the system

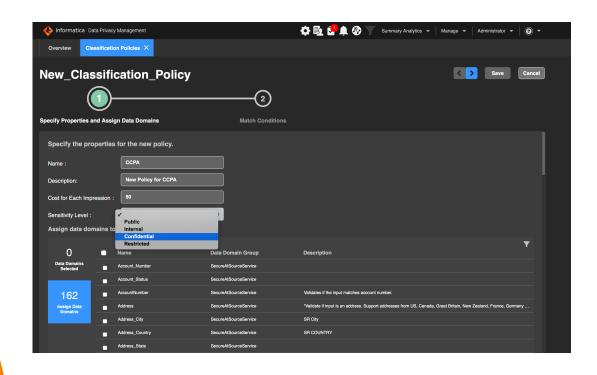




Factors Influencing risk score calculation

Parameters	How is this Calculated	Values
Sensitive Levels	Sensitivity Level Defined in Policy	1 - 7
Residual Risk Cost	Count of policy impressions * Policy defined cost	Computed
Protection Status	Percentage of sensitive Fields protected in a data store	Computed
Sensitive Fields Count	Count of sensitive field in Data store	Computed
Policy Impressions	Distinct count of rows of all data domains in a data store	Computed
User Access	User access count	Computed
Targets	Number of targets for proliferation scans only	Computed

Factor - Sensitivity Level

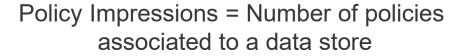


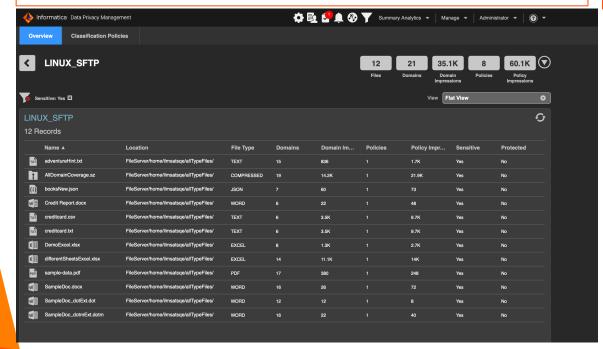
- Sensitivity Level is user defined in a Classification Policy
- The highest sensitivity level among the classification policies that match the data store.
- The default values for Sensitive levels are between 1 and 7



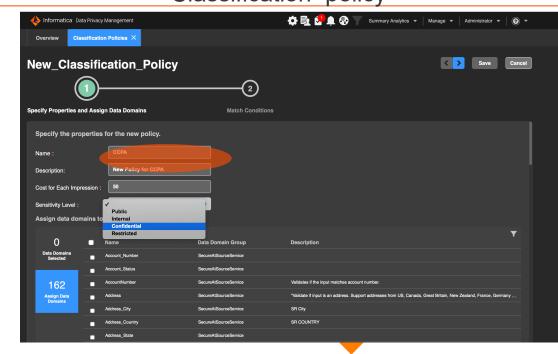
Factor - Residual Risk Cost

- Policy impressions multiplied by Cost defined in Classification Policy
- Based on calculated cost assigns a proportional weight for the factor in the risk score formula.

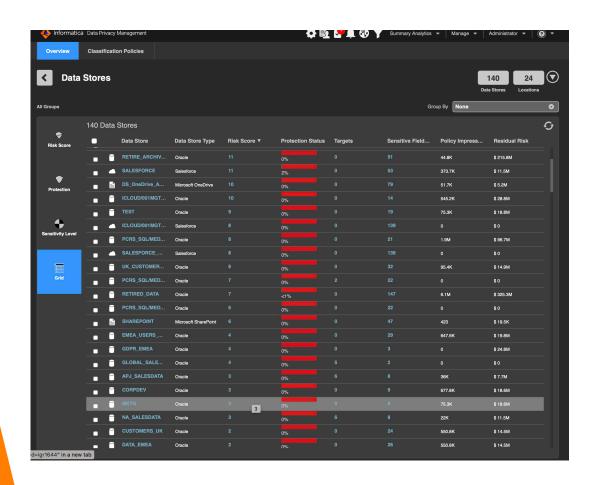




Policy defined cost = User defined cost in the Classification policy



Factor – Protection Status



The percentage of unprotected fields in a data store that match data domains in the classification policy used in the scan. The higher the percentage, the higher the risk.

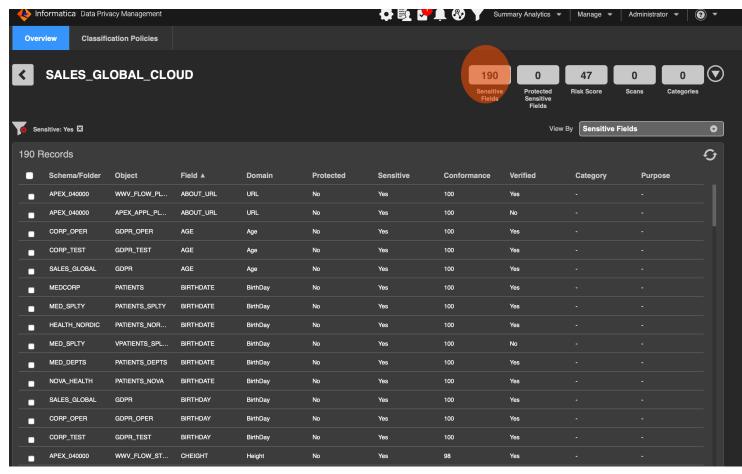


Factor - Sensitive Field Count

Count of Sensitive Field Fields in a Data Store or count of sensitive files in a store

Based on the number of sensitive fields or files, DPM assigns a proportional weight for

the factor in the risk score formula.

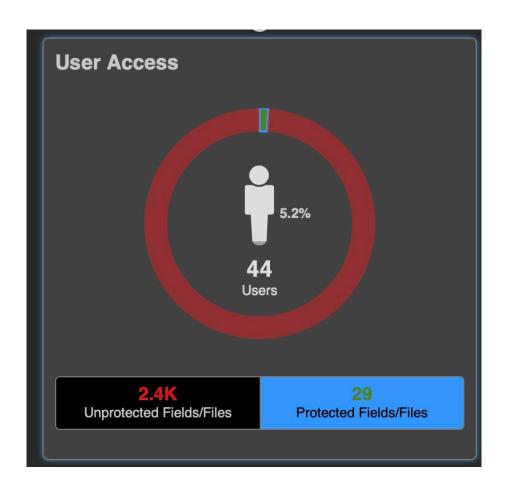


Factor – Policy Impressions

- The number of distinct records, called impressions, that match the data domain match condition specified in the classification policy.
- First, DPM determines the impression count at the data domain level. The data domain impression count is the sum of the unique values in each field that match the data domain.
- Next, DPM uses the data domain impression count and the data domain match condition in the classification policy to determine the policy impressions.
- Based on the policy impression count, DPM assigns a proportional weight for the factor in the risk score formula.



Factor – User Access Count

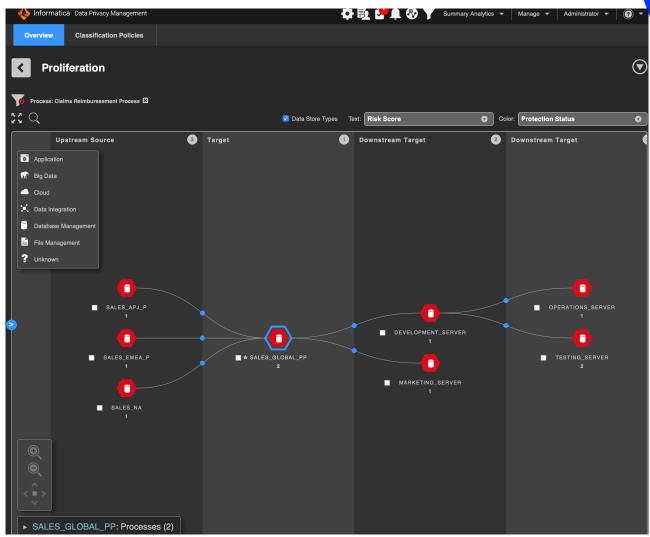


The number of users with an active status and with access to the data store. The larger the number of active users, the higher the risk.



Factor - Targets

- The number of target data stores to which one or more sensitive fields proliferated. The larger the number of targets, the higher the risk.
- Based on the number of targets, DPM assigns a proportional weight for the factor in the risk score formula.



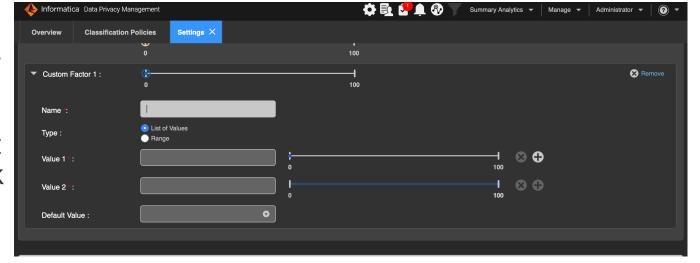




Adding Custom Factors

- A user-defined factor can be added to assess a risk not captured by DPM standard risk factors from the settings page
- For each custom factor, you can specify between two and five values or ranges.
- One value or range must have a weight of 0 to indicate the least impact on risk score.
- Another value or range must have a weight of 100 to indicate the maximum impact on risk score.
- DPM allows addition of up to 5 custom factors

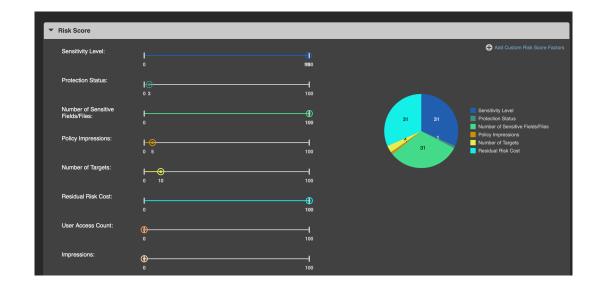
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Customizing Standard Factors

- Change the default weightage for various parameters based on your Organizations policy
- Certain factors can be made zero if your Organization is not Interested in that parameter
- This is available in the settings page







Evaluating Risk Scores

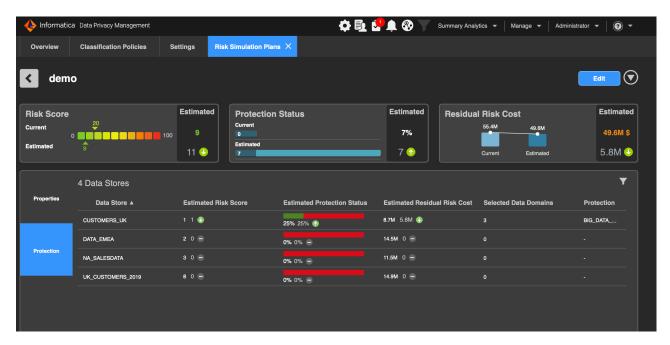
- DPM evaluates and recalculates risk scores when:
 - New data domains are added to the system and these are added to classification policies
 - Modify existing classification policies change cost, add rules, domains
 - Scan data stores with the appropriate classification policies.
 - Import any changes to sensitivity or protection status.
 - Import custom lineage.
 - Import a white list and a black list.
 - Stream user activity.
 - Change the Slider value of risk factor parameters
 - · add one or more custom factors.





Why risk simulation

- Risk simulation helps in doing "what if" Analysis as part of Protection planning
- Provides insights into ways you can reduce risk in your IT portfolio
- Helps prioritize creation of protection strategies for high risk data stores
- Create multi plans to compare benefits before investing in actual protection mechanisms







Thank You

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