Agenda

- Moderator
 - Bill Newhouse, NIST
- Panelists
 - Paul Wang, CSU (session proposal submitter)
 - Dan Stein, DHS
 - Corrinne Sande, Whatcom Community College
- Presentation [30 min total]
 - DB development/deployment progress
 - Application domain(s): web, course design/development, others
 - Collaborative effort
 - Contribution to the NICE workforce development framework
- Next steps
- Q&A [15 min]



National Initiative for Cybersecurity Education (NICE)

Conference and Expo Miami, Florida, November 6-7, 2018

Building NICE Database for Government, Industry, and Academia

Moderator:

Bill Newhouse, NIST

Panelists:

Paul Wang*, Endowed Chair, CSU

Dan Stein, DHS

Corrinne Sande, Whatcom Community College

History (Bill)

- Nice database group started Nov. 2017
 - Paul Wang created NICE database for an NSA grant
 - Corrinne Sande was planning to create a NICE framework database
 - Alan Watkins has helped push DHS to apply a database structure

Current Status

- About 20 members as of Feb, 2018
- Database shared with academia, industry, and government
- Expand database from relational to non-relational database (Amazon DynamoDB)
- CyberWatch West (<u>nice-workroles</u>), NICCS (<u>nice-framework</u>)
- Use database for cyber curriculum/training development
- Created sister-database PCI/DSS and shared with companies such as Coco Cola and TSYS.

Mission

- To provide a NICE framework database for
 - Website to generate dynamic content
 - Be able to search by category, work roles, and KSAs
 - Map with CAE and other frameworks
 - Assist in designing cyber curriculum/training
 - Broader the NICE community

Panel Introduction

- Paul Wang*, Endowed Chair, CSU
- Dan Stein, DHS
- Corrinne Sande, Whatcom Community College

Paul Wang

- Build NICE framework DB for cyber curriculum development
 - Received an NSA grant
 - Development a MS in cyber management program.
 - Developed a number of cyber courses
- Migrated the NICE DB to Amazon DynamoDB (non-relational)
- Presented at NICE, NCS, and CISSE conferences
- Shared the database with academia, industry, and government

NICE Databases - CSU

CCT441W-A.NICE_DB - dbo.Category × SQLQuery1.sql - Cng_shuangbao (54))								
	ID	Name	Code	Description				
•	1	Securely Provision	SP	Specialty areas concerned with conceptualizing, designing, and b				
	2	Operate and Maintain	ОМ	Specialty areas responsible for providing the support, administrati				
	3	Oversee and Govern	OV	Oversight and Development - Specialty areas providing leadershi				
	4	Protect and Defend	PR	Specialty areas responsible for the identification, analysis, and mit				
	5	Analyze	AN	Specialty areas responsible for highly specialized review and evalu				
	6	Collect and Operate	СО	Specialty areas responsible for specialized denial and deception o				
	7	Investigate	IN	Specialty areas responsible for the investigation of cyber events a				
	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL				

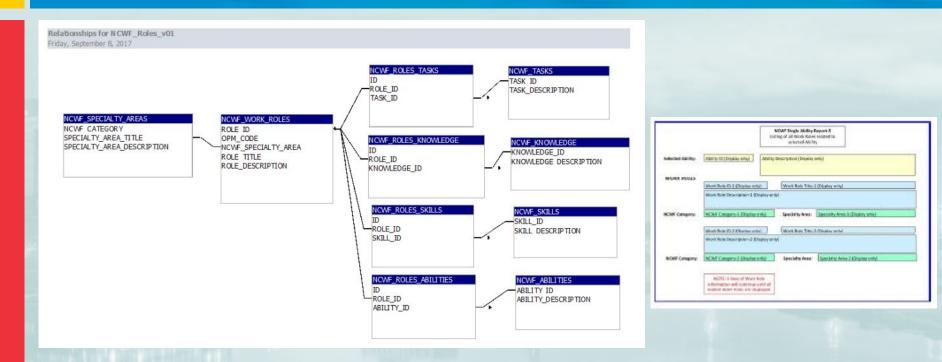
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ID	Ca	Name	Code	Description
1	1	Risk Management	RSK	Oversees, evaluates, and supp
2	1	Software Development	DEV	Develops and writes/codes no
3	1	Systems Architecture	ARC	Develops system concepts an
4	1	Technology R&D (TRD)	TRD	Conducts technology assessr
5	1	Systems Requirements Planning	SRP	Consults with customers to g
6	1	Test and Evaluation	TST	Develops and conducts tests
7	1	Systems Development	SYS	Works on the development p
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ID	S	Name	Code	Definition
1	1	Authorizing Official/Des	SP-RSK-001	Senior official or executive with
2	1	Security Control Assessor	SP-RSK-002	Conducts independent compre
3	2	Software Developer	SP-DEV-001	Develops, creates, maintains, ar
4	2	Secure Software Assessor	SP-DEV-002	Analyzes the security of new or
5	3	Enterprise Architect	SP-ARC-001	Develops and maintains busine
6	3	Security Architect	SP-ARC-002	Ensures that the stakeholder see
7	4	Research & Developme	SP-TRD-001	Conducts software and system:

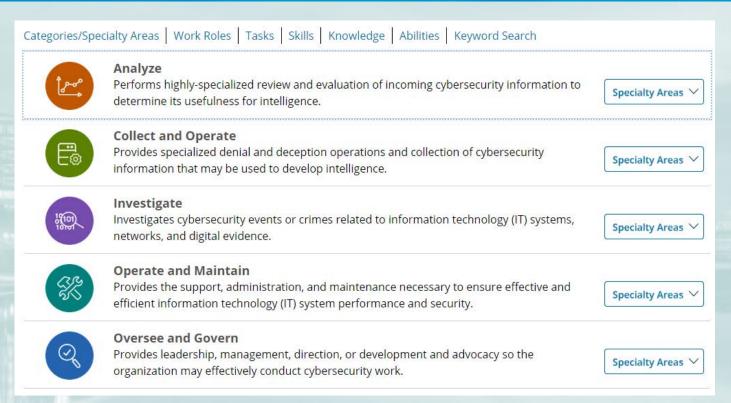
NICE framework database for NSA cybersecurity curriculum development grant (Paul)

NICE Databases -



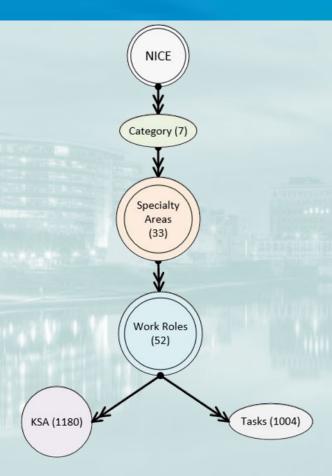
Defined many queries with mock-up pages (Alan)

NICE Database - NICCS



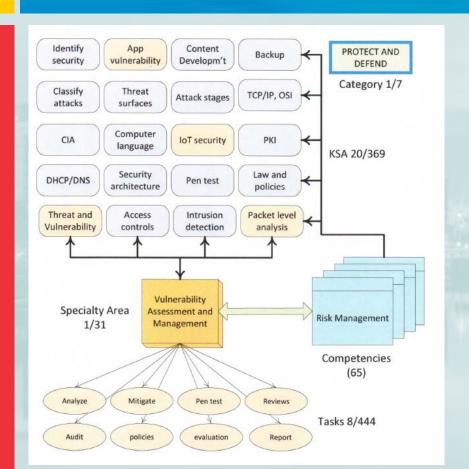
DHS website to allow search tasks and KSAs

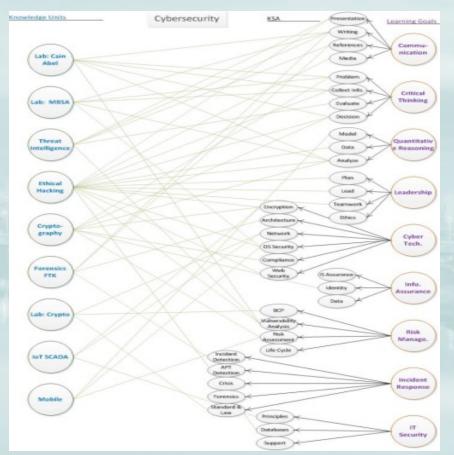
Framework and Mapping



	Goal/Competency/Description			Learning Demonstrations							
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
5.1	Encryption: Knowledge of procedures, tools, and applications used to keep data or information secure, including public key infrastructure, point-to-point encryption, and smart cards.										
5.2	Enterprise Architecture: Knowledge of architectural methodologies used in the design and development of information systems, including the physical structure of a system's internal operations and interactions with other systems and knowledge of standards that either are compliant										
5.3	Computer Network Defense: Uses defensive measures and information collected from a variety of sources to identify, analyze, and report events that occur or might occur within the network in order to protect information, information systems, and networks from threats										
5.4	Operating System Security: Identify potential threats to operating systems and the security features necessary to guard against them.										

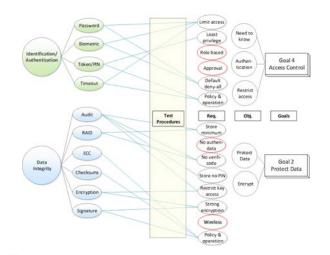
User NICE DB for Cyber Course Design

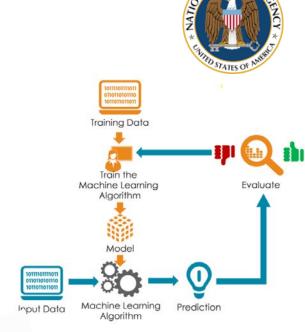




Use Al to Develop Cyber Curriculum

en assigning privileged IDs, it is important toassign individuals only the privileges they need toperform their job (the "lea: reneeds are defined for user roles (per PCI DSS requirement 7.1.1), it is easy to grant individual saccess according to their cumented approval (for example, in writing orelectronically) assures that those with access and privileges are known and a thout a mechanism to restrict access based onuser's need to know, a user may unknowingly thout a mechanism to restrict access based onuser's need to know, a user may unknowingly thout a mechanism to restrict access based onuser's need to know, a user may unknowingly thout a mechanism to restrict access based onuser's need to know, a user may unknowingly sonnel need to be aware of and following security policies and operational procedures to ensure that access is controlled ensuring each user is uniquely identified—instead of using one ID for several employees ensuring each user is uniquely identified—instead of using one ID for several employees ensure that user accounts granted access tosystems are all valid and recognized users, strongprocesses must manage all in employee has left the company and still has access to the network via their user account, unnecessary or malicious access counts that are not used regularly are oftentargets of attack since it is less likely that anychanges (such as a changed passowing vendors to have 24/7 access into yournetwork in case they need to support your systems increases the chances of which is a second of the chances of which is a second of the chances of which is a second of the chances of the chances of which is a second of the chances of hout account-lockout mechanisms in place, anattacker can continually attempt to guess apassword through manual or au in account is locked out due to someonecontinually trying to guess a password, controls todelay reactivation of these locke en users walk away from an open machine withaccess to critical system components or cardholderdata, that machine ma are authentication methods, when used inaddition to unique IDs, help protect users' IDs frombeing compromised, since the my network devices and applications transmitunencrypted, readable passwords across thenetwork and/or store passwor any malicious individuals use "socialengineering" - for example, calling a help desk andacting as a legitimate user -- to have ong passwords/passphrases are the first line ofdefense into a network since a malicious individualwill often first try to fine s:words/passphrases that are valid for a longtime without a change provide malicious individuals with more time to work or assword history isn't maintained, theeffectiveness of changing passwords is reduced, asprevious passwords can be reuse he same password is used for every new user, an internal user, former employee, or malicious individual may know or easily Iti-factor authentication requires an individual topresent a minimum of two separate forms of authentication (as described a requirement is intended to apply to all personnel with administrative access to the CDE This requirement applies only to requirement is intended to apply to all personnel—including general users, administrators, and vendors (for support or

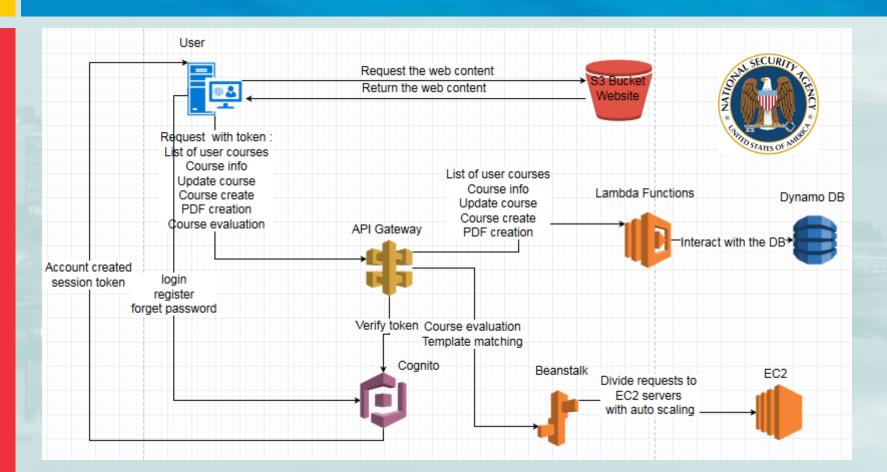




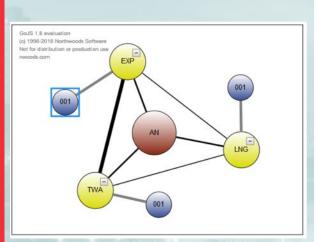


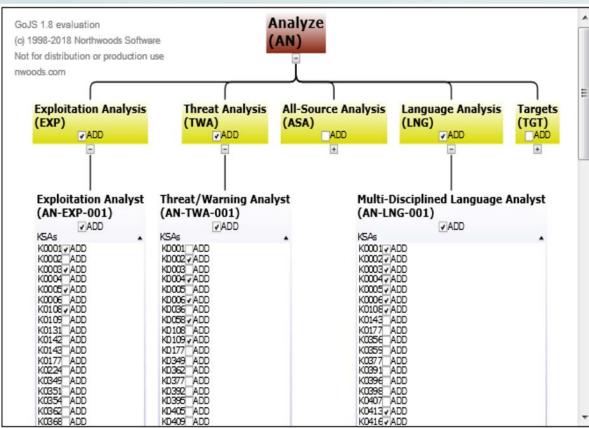


AWS Architecture

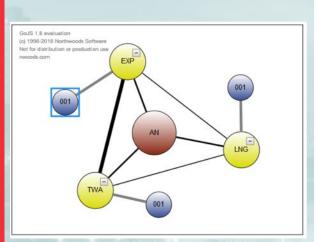


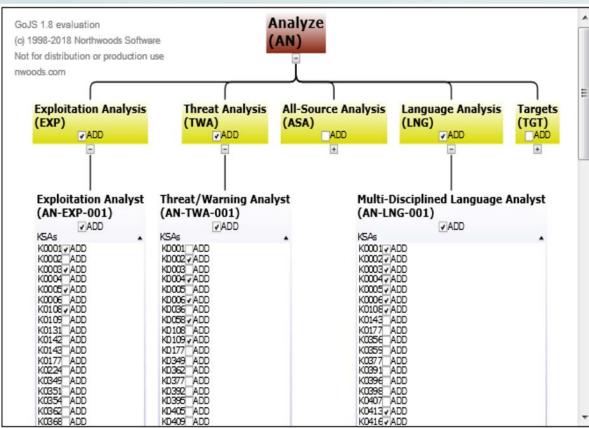
Curriculum/Training Design





Curriculum/Training Design





viCyber project website

NICE framework database paul.wang@computer.org

DAN STEIN, DHS

https://niccs.us-cert.gov/workforce-development/cybersecurity-workforce-framework

CORRINNE SANDE

http://cyberindustry.org/workrole



Next Step

- Mobile DB
- NoSQL DB
- New models and views
- Applications
 - Workforce development
 - Mappings with other frameworks
 - Al and knowledge base

Q&A

