



- 1. 你知道公司的資安風險是『多少』嗎?
- 2. 你的資安『剩餘風險』是多少嗎?
- 3. 你的資安投資報酬(ROSI)合理嗎?
- 4. 你的資安專案是否用在刀口上嗎?
- 5. 如何有效的比較資安解決方案?
- 6. 你想要轉嫁資安風險,承保範圍多少才合理?

為什麼需要量化資安風險?





## FAIR Risk (\$) = Frequency (#%) x Magnitude (\$)

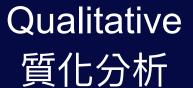
"Risk is the <u>probable</u> frequency and <u>probable</u> magnitude of future loss."

風險是未來損失的可能頻率和可能大小。

Factor Analysis of Information Risk™

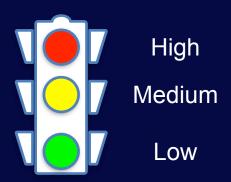






**BOTH** 

Quantitative 量化分析





1.FAIR結合質化與量化分析



### Let's play a game.....

俄羅斯輪盤賭局 - 兩把槍都只放一顆子彈

YES

Possibility

YES



16.7% Probability



100%

2. 可能性 Possibility vs. Probability



3. FAIR 風險概論



#### Stage 1

#### 情境定義

- Identify the asset at risk
- Identify Threat Actor

#### Stage 2

#### 評估損失機率

- Evaluate the probable Threat Event Frequency (TEF)
- Estimate the Threat Capability (TCap)
- Derive Vulnerability (Vuln)
- Derive Loss Event Frequency (LEF)

#### Stage 3

#### 評估損失金額

- Estimate worstcase loss
- Estimate probable loss

#### Stage 4

#### 風險分析報告

Derive and articulate the risk

FAIR 風險分析階段



#### affects

1. Threat 威脅



2. Asset 資產



resulting

in

3. Loss Event 損失事件





4. Primary Losses 主要損失

The thing or group of people that may take action against the asset

The thing of value
We are concerned about protecting

The event if happened, guarantees monetary loss

Direct
consequence to
customer
(primary
stakeholder)

and potentially



5. Secondary Losses 次要損失

Reaction from 3rd parties

6 types of losses

- 1. Productivity loss
- 2. Response loss
- 3. Replacement loss
- 4. Fines and judgements loss
- 5. Competitive Advantage loss
- 6. Reputation loss



情境定義





4. Control Relationships 控制措施關係圖







Variance Control 「變動」心智圖







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