

# SAP Security

Holistic focus to cover the 13 layers of SAP Security


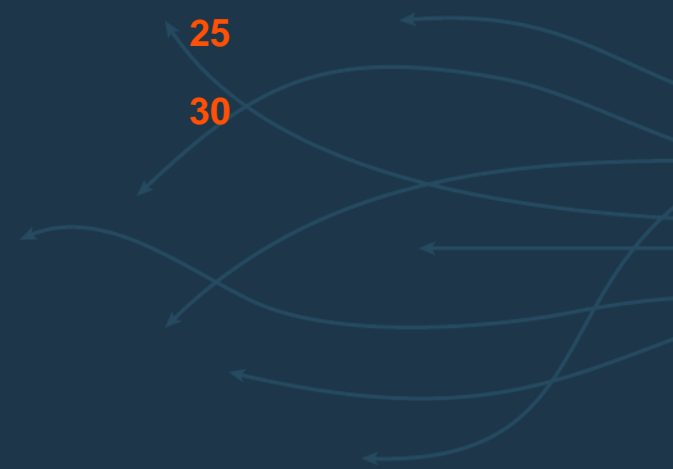


**Victor Garcia Rodriguez**

IBM Security – Associate Partner – CoC Lead for SAP Security & GRC

# Table of Contents

The 13 layers of SAP Security by IBM

- 
- SAP Security: The other side of the Compliance “coin” 3
  - The 13 layers of SAP Security 7
  - Continuous Control Monitoring in SAP Security 17
  - The new wave of Access Management 20
  - Changes in the SAP S/4HANA Authorization Model 25
  - Questions & Answers 30
- 



---

# 1. SAP Security

The other side of the Compliance “coin”



# 1. SAP Security – The other side of the Compliance “coin”

The SAP Security market is split into two big areas: Compliance and IT Security



## Regulatory Compliance

- **Audit** centric
- **Risks** driven (COSO)
- Driven largely by **regulatory requirements**
- **Sample** based
- Scope limited by **audit domain**
- Evaluated on a **quarterly or annual basis**



## IT Security

- **Business** centric
- **Policies and Controls** based (COBIT)
- Driven by **business requirements**
- Scope is Holistic
  - Enterprise and extended community (E.g. 3rd parties, suppliers, partners, etc.)
- Evaluated on a **near-real time basis**

Mainly is a **Big4 / Audit firms** world...

Mainly is an **IT / Technical companies** world...



# 1. SAP Security – The other side of the Compliance “coin”

What does it mean? What does people usually think SAP Security is?



**SAP Authorizations**

**Segregation of Duties**

**SAP Roles**

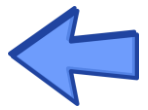
**SAP Identity Management**

**SAP GRC Access Control**

**Single Sign-On**

**SAP Security Parameters**

# 1. SAP Security – The other side of the Compliance “coin”



Scope of this session: **Technical SAP Security**

1. Governance	<b>Internal Control, Internal Audit, Enterprise Risk and Regulation Affairs:</b> Integration and Automation of the Three Lines of Defense	
2. Access Management	<b>Segregation of Duties, Identity and Role Management:</b> User Access complying with Regulatory Requirements (E.g. SOX)	
3. Data Privacy	<b>GDPR (and others):</b> Data Retention and Data Deletion, Data Portability, Data Field Masking, Access Logging to Personal Data	
4. Business-IT Monitoring	<b>Continuous Control Monitoring (CCM):</b> Configurable and Transactional controls // Fraud Scenarios // RPA // Predictive Risk Analytics	
5. Authentication	<b>Unified Access to SAP systems:</b> Single Sign-On // <b>Double Factor Authentication</b> (Two-Factor) // <b>Secured Communication</b>	
6. Application Security	<b>Custom Source Code:</b> Automated analysis to Identify potential Security Breaches // Optimize Performance using SAP best-practices	
7. Application Server	<b>SAP Server configuration:</b> Security Parameters of all Clients // Secured Services // Patching Level // OSS Notes	
8. Database Security	<b>SAP HANA:</b> Secured access to SAP HANA Views and Schemas // Integration with data lakes // Ensure no open paths to access data	
9. Data Encryption	<b>Data Volume Encryption</b> (HANA) // Usage of SAP <b>Cryptographic Libraries</b> // Secured Socket Layer // Public Key Infrastructure ( <b>PKI</b> )	
10. Network and Communications	<b>Pen Testing</b>	<b>Securization of RFCs</b> (Remote Function Calls) // <b>Support from SAP</b> // Management of <b>Web connections</b>
11. Vulnerability Assessment		<b>OS users</b> (broad privileges) // <b>SAP log analysis</b> and integration with SIEM solution // Integration of <b>antivirus</b> into SAP
12. Infrastructure Security		<b>Configuration of physical / logical devices:</b> Firewall and Gateways // OS and Applications Logs
13. Physical Security and Hosting	<b>Standard Controls Coverage</b> (SOC reports) // <b>Compliance Level</b> of each Cloud platform // Ad-hoc Security audits // Physical hacking	



---

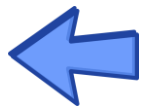
## 2. The 13 layers of SAP Security by IBM

SAP Security requires an holistic focus, analyzing it "as a whole"



## 2. The 13 layers of SAP Security by IBM

Impact of SAP Security on Business: [Ponemon Research Report](#) – Key Findings



**92%**

**92%** indicated an SAP breach would be serious, very serious or catastrophic



**65%**

**65%** said their SAP System was breached at least once in the past 24 months



**\$4.5M**

Average cost to take SAP offline was **\$4.5M** per incident



**47%**

**47%** indicated they were “not confident” or had “no confidence” that they could detect an SAP breach within a year



**59%**

**59%** believe Cloud, SAP HANA, SAP Fiori, IoT all increase likelihood of an attack

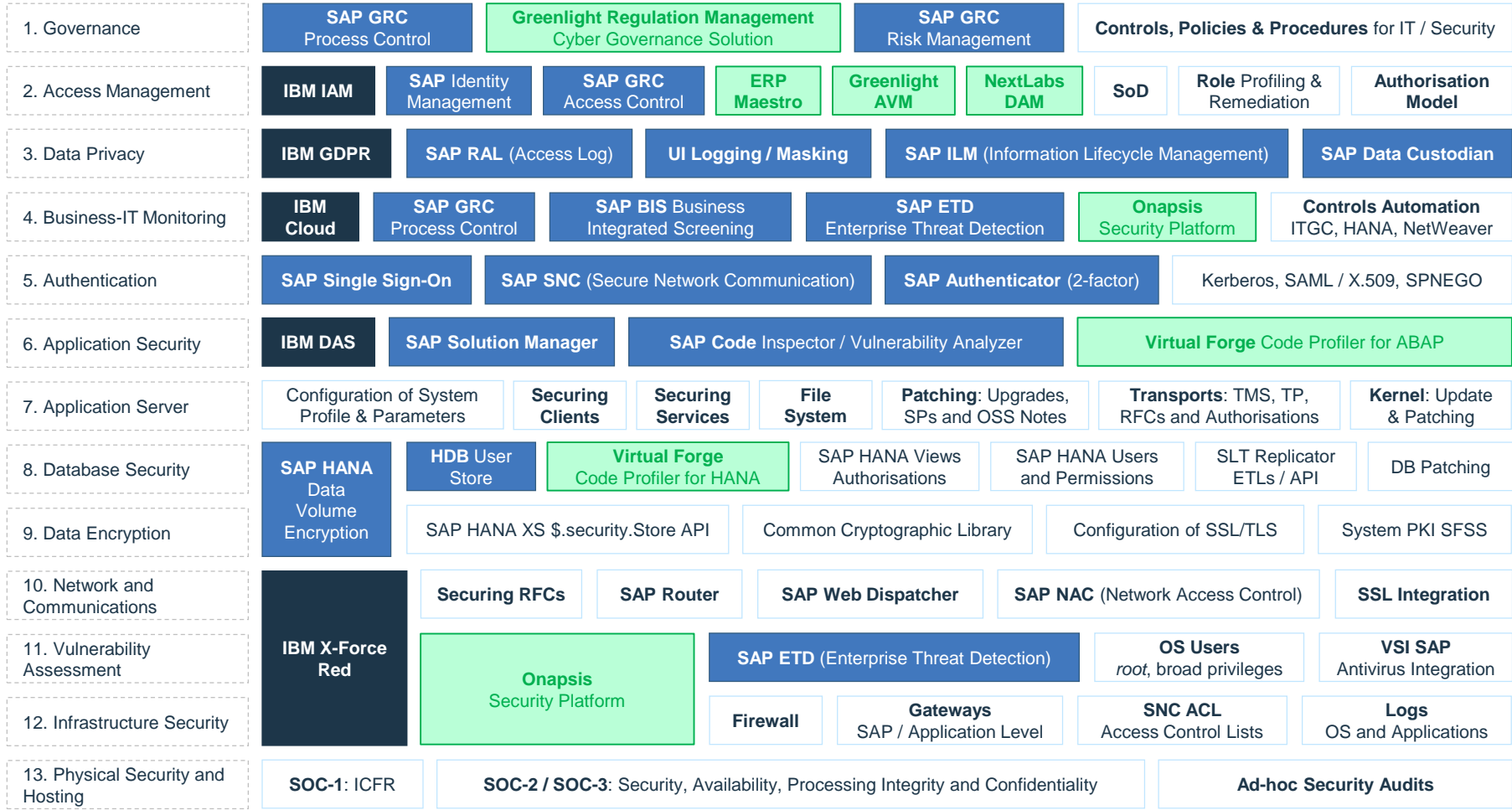
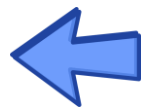




# 2. The 13 layers of SAP Security by IBM

IBM point of view of SAP Security

Security Layers	SAP product
Sub-competency	3rd Party product

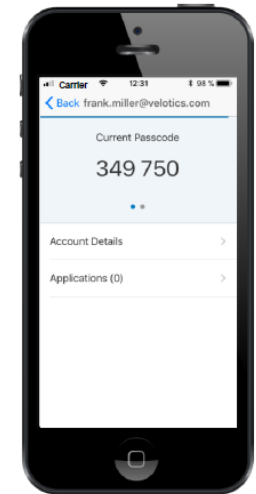
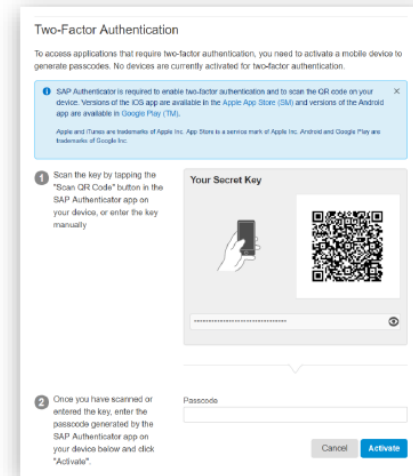
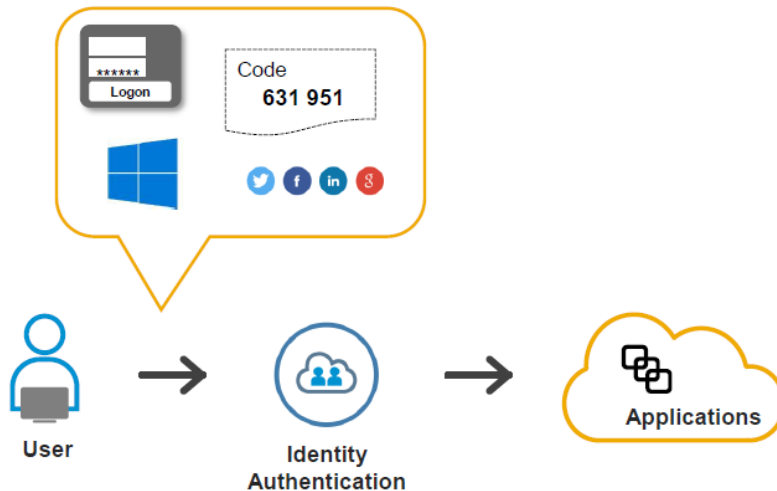


## 2. The 13 layers of SAP Security by IBM

### Layer 5 – Authentication: Single Sign-On (On-Premise and Cloud) and Two Factor Authentication



- Implementation of SAP Single Sign-On solutions
- Based on **On-Premise and Cloud** solutions (using **SAP Cloud Platform Identity Authentication Service, IAS**)
- Out-of-the-box integration with all applications supporting **SAML 2.0**
- Different authentication options:
  - **Basic authentication**: User ID / e-mail, and password
  - **Reuse of Windows Domain logon**: Use of Kerberos token for Single Sign-On
  - **Two Factor Authentication**: Second factor on mobile device
  - **Delegated Logon**: Social IdPs (Google, Facebook) or Corporate IdPs (IBM w3 Id)

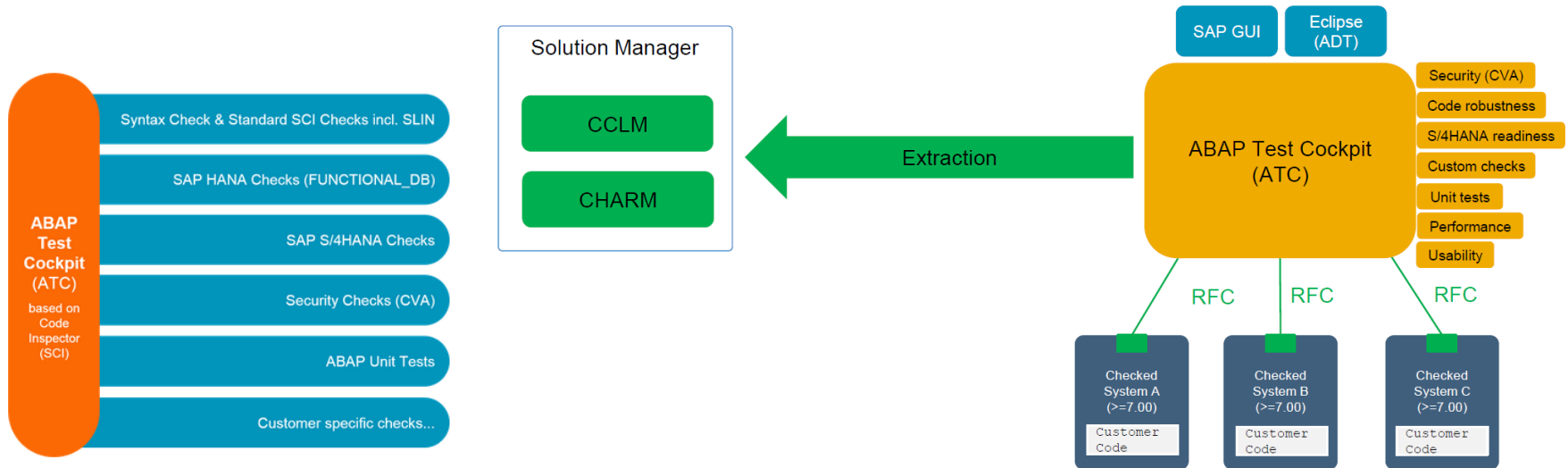


## 2. The 13 layers of SAP Security by IBM

### Layer 6 – Application Security: Based on **Code Inspector** and **Code Vulnerability Analyzer (CVA)**

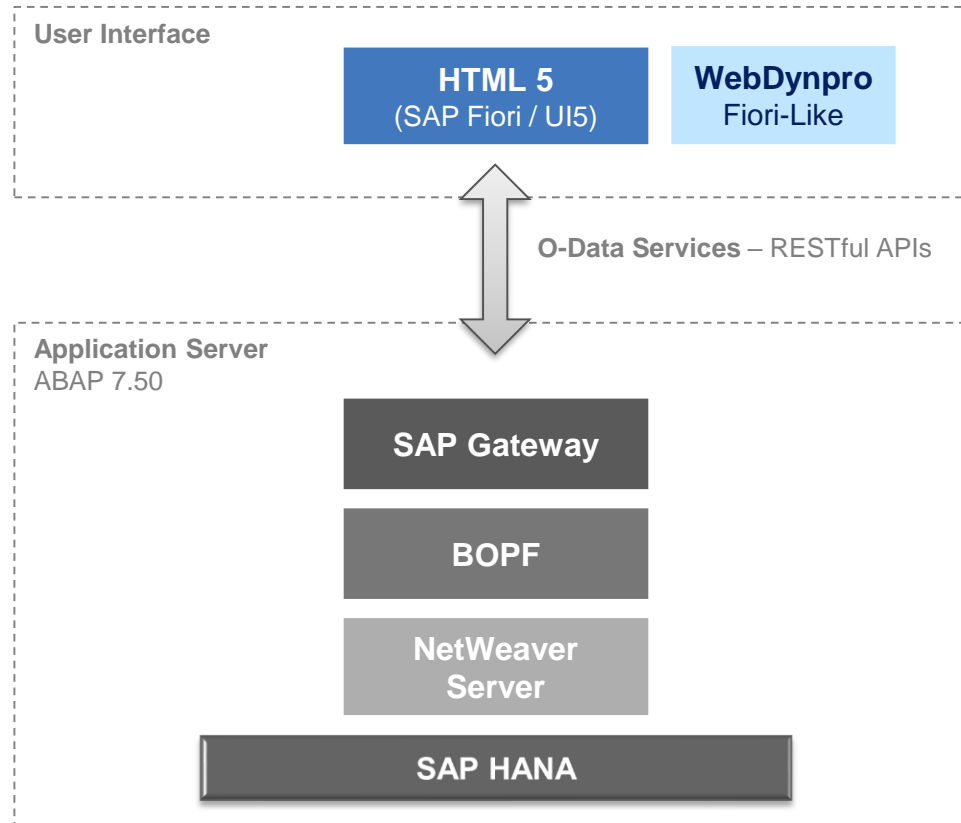
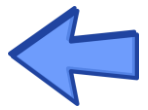


- Implementation of **Code Scanning platforms** based on the integration of **SAP Code Inspector** and **SAP Code Vulnerability Analyzer (CVA)** for the enablement of an **ABAP Test Cockpit**, that allows the execution of remote code analysis from a central instance to detect performance and security issues over custom source code.
- This approach can be implemented on-premise for the customer, or provided as a service, from a central IBM instance.
- The usage of a central instance only requires a NetWeaver 7.51 system, with RFCs with the target systems



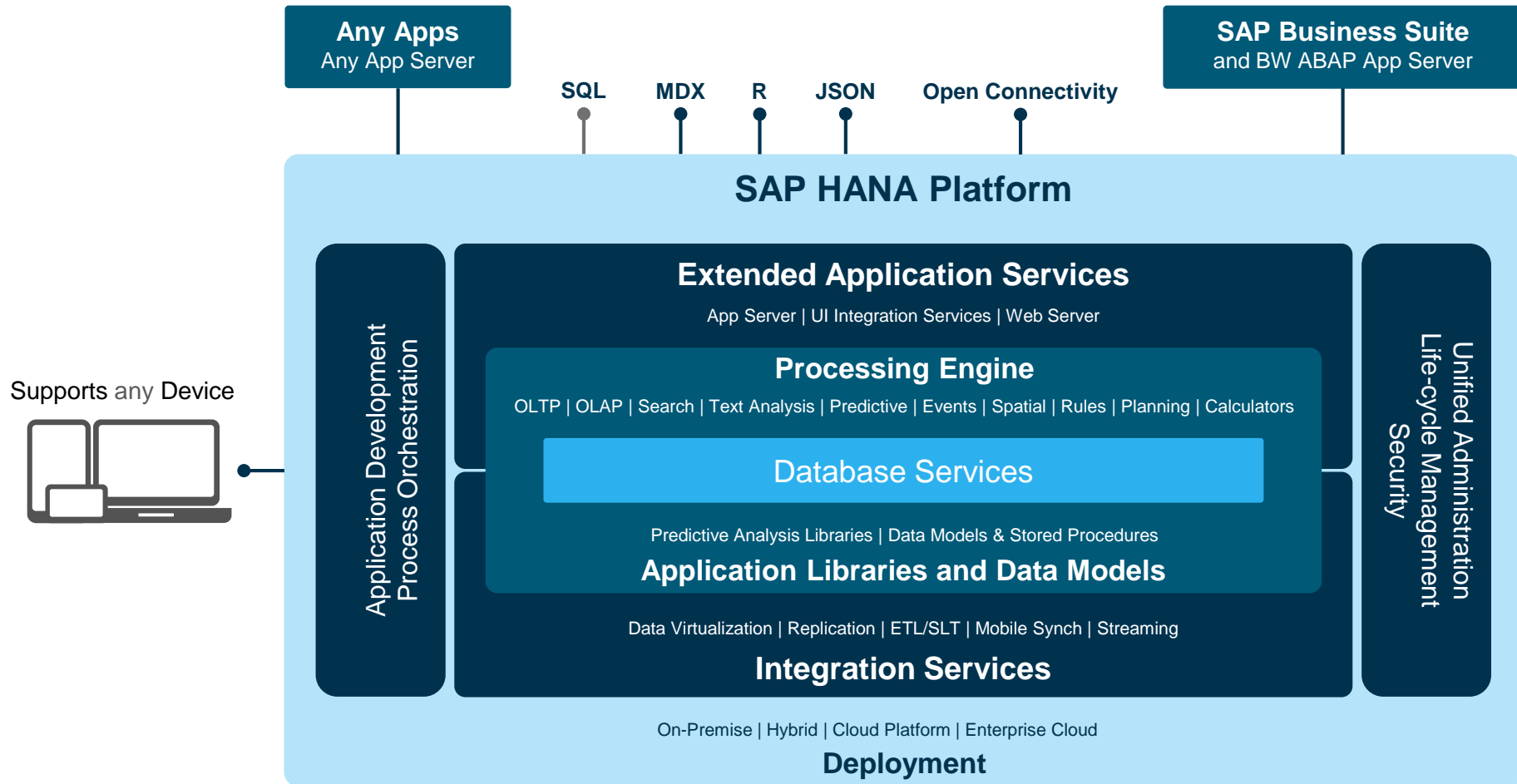
## 2. The 13 layers of SAP Security by IBM

Layer 7 – Application Server: How does it affect the new S/4 architecture to SAP Security?



## 2. The 13 layers of SAP Security by IBM

### Layer 8 – Data Base Security: SAP HANA



## 2. The 13 layers of SAP Security by IBM

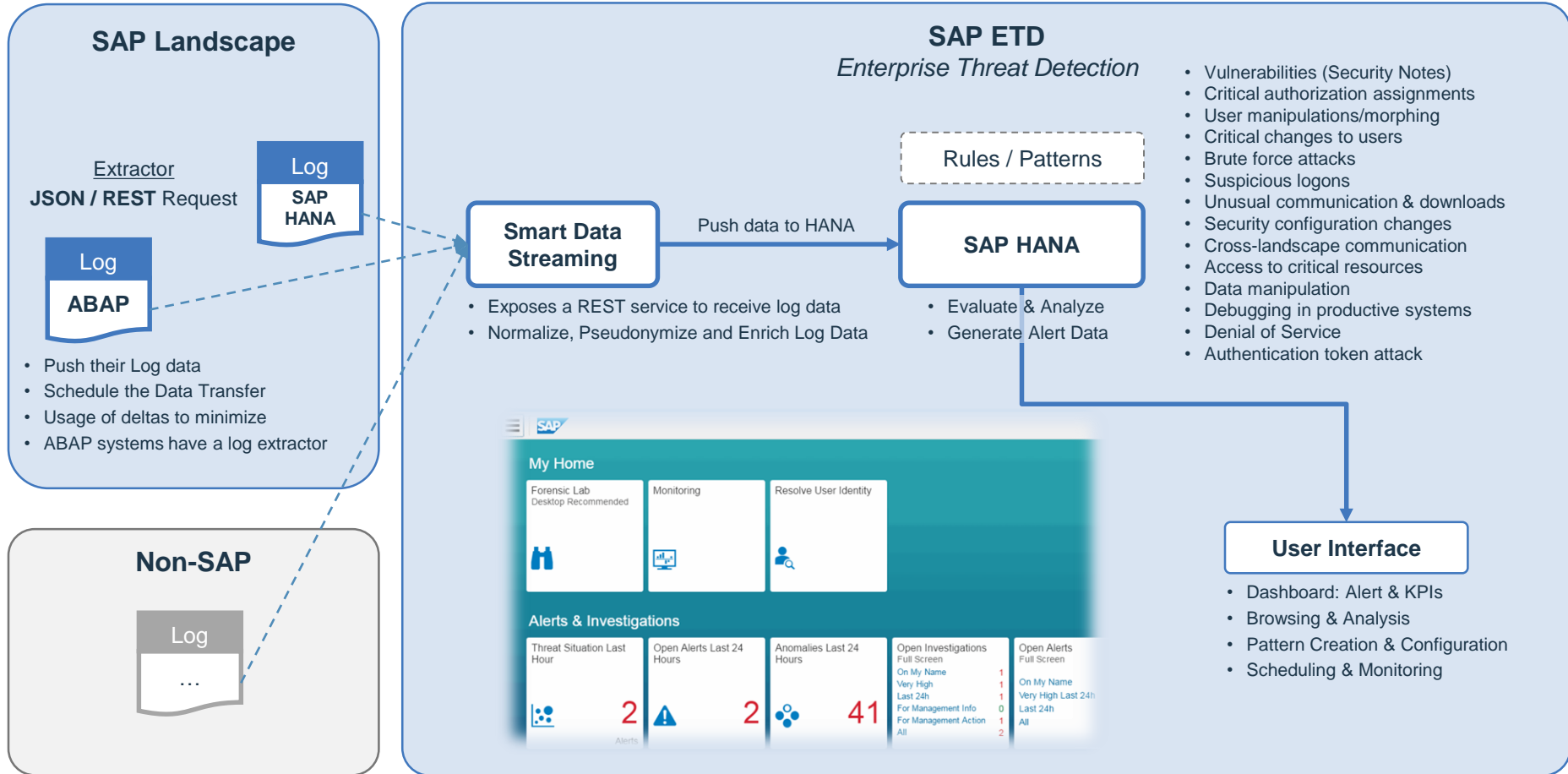
### Layer 8 – Data Base Security: SAP HANA



- ❑ **Companies are migrating their "crown jewels" to the SAP HANA platform.** This includes:
  - Enterprise-Critical and Financial data
  - Executive data including plans for M&A, divestitures, executive hires, etc.
  - Regulated data including personally identifiable information (PII) of customers, vendors, and employees
- ❑ **Data** that resided in multiple systems **now exists in only one repository**
- ❑ Customers are **leveraging SAP HANA's data compatibility** features and by integrating streaming data, Hadoop, and data from many other sources...
- ❑ **Security layers removed → Security now resides at the HANA layer, not the application layer**
  - The **challenge** from a security viewpoint is that **users and applications now have direct access to the database**
  - Database security represents the last line of defense for enterprise data
- ❑ **Incorrect authorizations assigned to users and roles**
  - Elevated privileges could **allow direct changes to tables, views, and stored procedures**
- ❑ Unauthorized access **more prevalent now than ever**
  - SAP HANA is a **key focus area for targeted and insider attacks**
- ❑ **SAP HANA is now an "in scope" system from an internal and external audit standpoint**

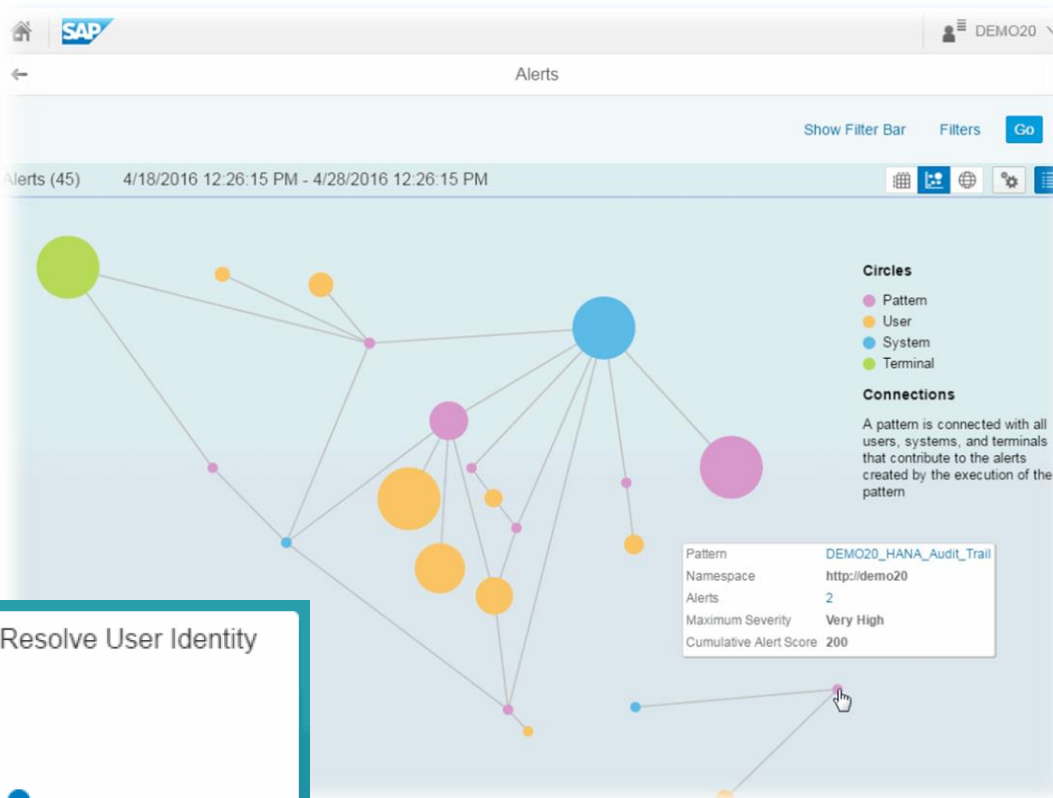
## 2. The 13 layers of SAP Security by IBM

### Layer 11 – Vulnerability Assessment: SAP Enterprise Threat Detection (ETD) – Security Breaches



## 2. The 13 layers of SAP Security by IBM

### Layer 11 – Vulnerability Assessment: SAP Enterprise Threat Detection (ETD) – Security Breaches



#### Forensic Lab

- Apply **filters to the normalized Log data** stored in the SAP HANA database.
- The **set of filters** user in the investigation is known as “path”
- The system allows visualize (in many ways) the filtered data to look for **standout values**
- Applying **predefined heuristic rules** (*modifiable*), can generate attack detection patterns from paths
- Based on defined thresholds, the system will show the **alerts**
- If the alert shows consistency to be true, then **data can be un-pseudonymized** to resolve user identity





---

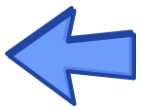
### 3. CCM in Technical SAP Security

CCM principle can also be applied to SAP Security



# 3. CCM in Technical SAP Security

This concept can also be applied to the Technical SAP Security



**SAP Process Control CCM**  
1 single automatic control

**SAP BIS Advanced CCM**  
"n" automatic controls combined

**SAP Enterprise Threat Detection Advanced CCM**

**SAP HANA**  
DB and Sidecar that replicates SAP tables

IBM Security

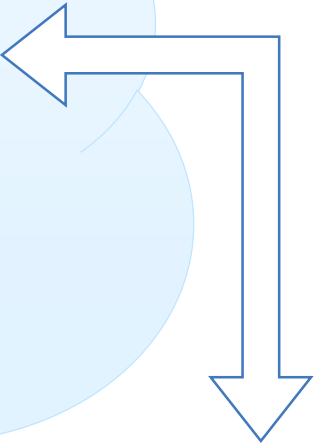
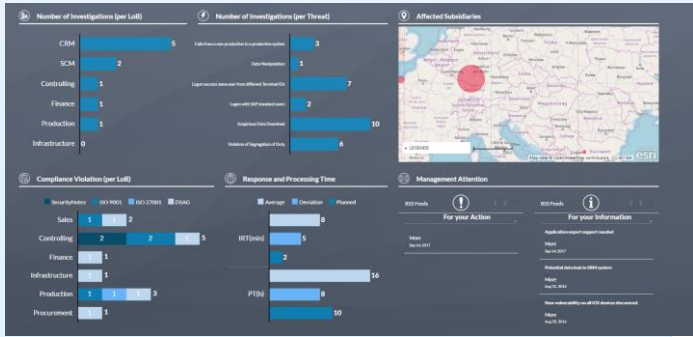
## IBM SECURITY SCAN FOR SAP

Set of Controls to be Automated:

- IT General Controls (ITGCs)
- SAP Fiori
- SAP Netweaver
- SAP Gateway
- HANA Security
- RFCs

Europe CoC SAP Security & GRC Madrid

September 28th, 2018



**SAP Customer**  
HANA powered

# 3. CCM in Technical SAP Security

## SAP GRC Process Control



- SAP Process Control 12.0 allows the usage of the **SAP HANA Studio modeler** to create new HANA views that can be used as GRC PC business rules, or reuse existing previous existing HANA views that were not specifically created SAP Process Control

The screenshot displays the SAP HANA Studio interface. On the left, a tree view lists various tables, including 'SalesContractHeader'. The main workspace shows a data model diagram with three nodes: 'Output', 'Project...', and 'SalesD...', connected by arrows. The 'Details of SalesContractHeader' pane on the right lists the following fields:

RE	SAPClient
RE	SalesDocument
RE	SalesDocumentDate
RE	CreationDate
RE	CreationUserAccount
RE	CreationTime
RE	LastChangeDate
RE	SDDocumentCategory
RE	SalesDocumentType
RE	TransactionReason
RE	Order
RE	BillingCompanyCode
RE	CompanyCode
RE	BillingDocumentDate
RE	PaymentTerms
RE	PaymentMethod
RE	FiscalYear
RE	FiscalPeriod
RE	FiscalYearVariant
RE	SoldToParty
RE	CustomerGroup
RE	AdditionalCustomerGroup1
RE	AdditionalCustomerGroup2
RE	AdditionalCustomerGroup3
RE	AdditionalCustomerGroup4

The rightmost pane, titled 'SalesContractHeader', lists calculated attributes and measures, such as 'OverallSDProcessStatus: Projection\_2.O', 'OverallSDDocReferenceStatus: Project', and 'TotalNetAmount: Projection\_2.TotalNet'.



---

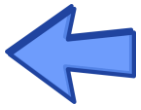
## 4. The new wave of Access Management

The Hybrid Compliant Identity Management (HCIdM)



# 4. The new wave of Access Management

## SAP Access Control (GRC) – Main modules and functionalities



### ARA Access Risk Analysis

2. Analysis

1. Automate

3. Role Profiling

The ARA section features a heatmap visualization showing risk levels across a grid. Below it is the 'Warehouse Processing' interface with various document types like 'Material Documents Overview', 'Post Goods Receipt for Purchase Order', 'Transfer Stock In-Plant', 'Post Goods Movement', 'Output Material Documents', and 'Transfer Stock Cross-Plant'.

- Provides ad-hoc and WF driven SoD checks to ensure roles and UMR free of segregation of duties conflicts
- Standard SoD rule-set provided that includes S4 and Fiori apps
- Customised rule-sets are allowed

### EAM Emergency Access Management

The EAM section shows a user icon and a form for emergency access. The form includes fields for 'Client' (001), 'User', 'Password' (masked with asterisks), and 'Logon Language' (EN).

- Provides Firefighting functionalities to users that require a high-privileged access during a limited period of time
- All the activities are recorded and can be reviewed by the FF Controller
- Firefighting management in SAP is the #1 issue in all audit reports

### BRM Business Role Management

The BRM section shows a screenshot of the 'Display Role: Authorizations' interface. It displays a tree structure of authorizations for 'SAP\_GRC\_ALL' with roles like 'Super Admin for AC', 'Cross-application Authorization Objects', 'Basis - Central Functions', 'Authorization Objects for Access Control', 'Governance, Risk and Compliance', 'Authorization for access via GRC APIs', 'GRC Connector Authorization Object', 'MNSF Workflow Authorizations', 'Process Control', and 'Human Resources'.

- Replaces the usage of PFCG t-code to manage SAP roles and profiles
- Does a prior check in ARA before each modification done in SAP roles
- Introduces new functionalities, as automatic naming convention, role classification in customized hierarchy, and "Business Roles" as an Identity

### ARM Access Request Management

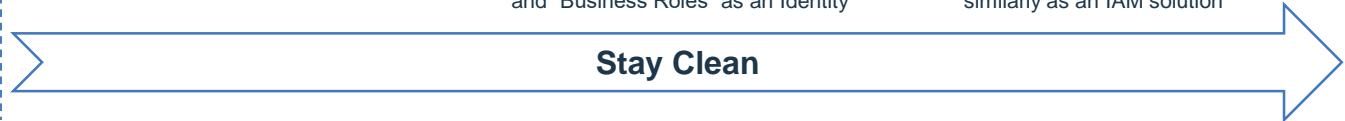
The ARM section shows a screenshot of the 'Access Request :315' interface. It includes fields for 'Request Type', 'Change Account', 'Due Date', 'Priority', 'User ID', and 'User Name'. A 'Request Details' section shows 'Business Process' set to 'Select' and 'Functional Area' set to 'GRC'.

- Replaces the usage of SU01 t-code to manage SAP users
- Does a prior check in ARA before each modification done to UMR
- Introduces a WF driven provisioning process that manages single roles, composite roles and business roles, similarly as an IAM solution

Real-Time Compliance → Continuous Monitoring that avoid generate new SoD conflicts

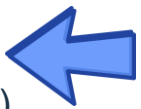


Get Clean



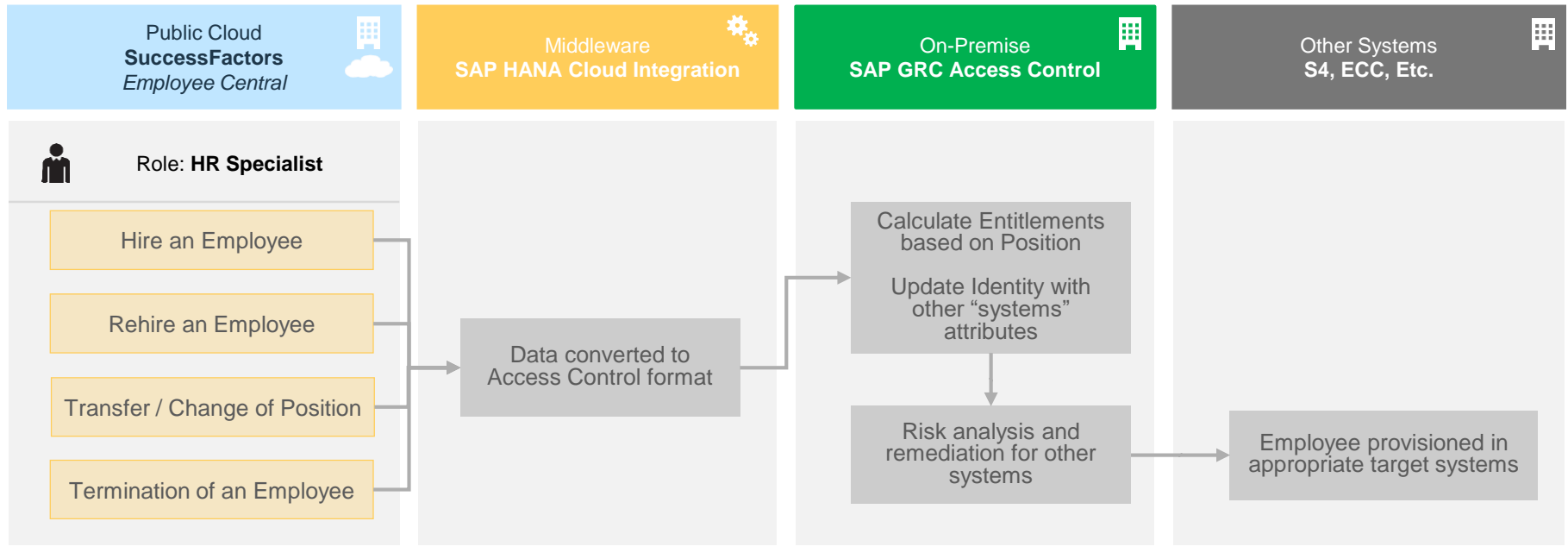
Stay Clean

# 4. The new wave of Access Management



Integration of **SAP Access Control** with **SAP SuccessFactors** (Employee Central Driven Process)

- Success Factors (Employee Central) can start and drive the provisioning / deprovisioning process, but adding the connectivity with SAP GRC Access Control via **SAP HANA Cloud Integration**.
- This process ensures a provision free of SoD conflicts for all the SAP systems in-scope.

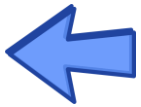


Legend: Process step (mainly manual) Process step (mainly automatic)

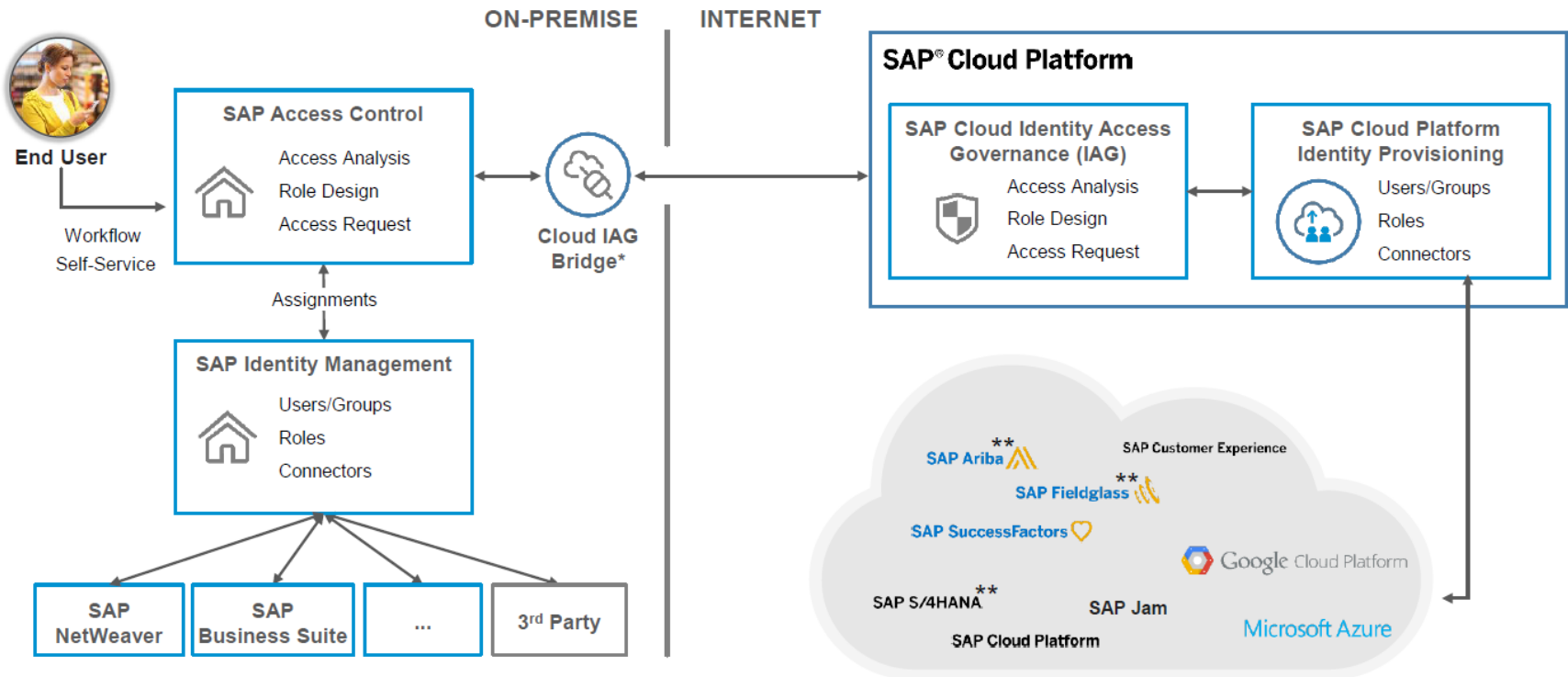
\* Examples (illustrative) – uses employee master data

# 4. The new wave of Access Management

## Hybrid Compliant Identity and Access Provisioning: SAP IDM + SAP Access Control

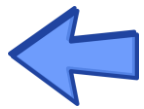


- The following is the recommended landscape for an Hybrid Compliant Identity Management approach
- In this scenario SAP Access Control is connected to the on-premise SAP Identity Management, and also to the Cloud IAG Bridge, to provide SoD checks for on-premise and cloud applications respectively

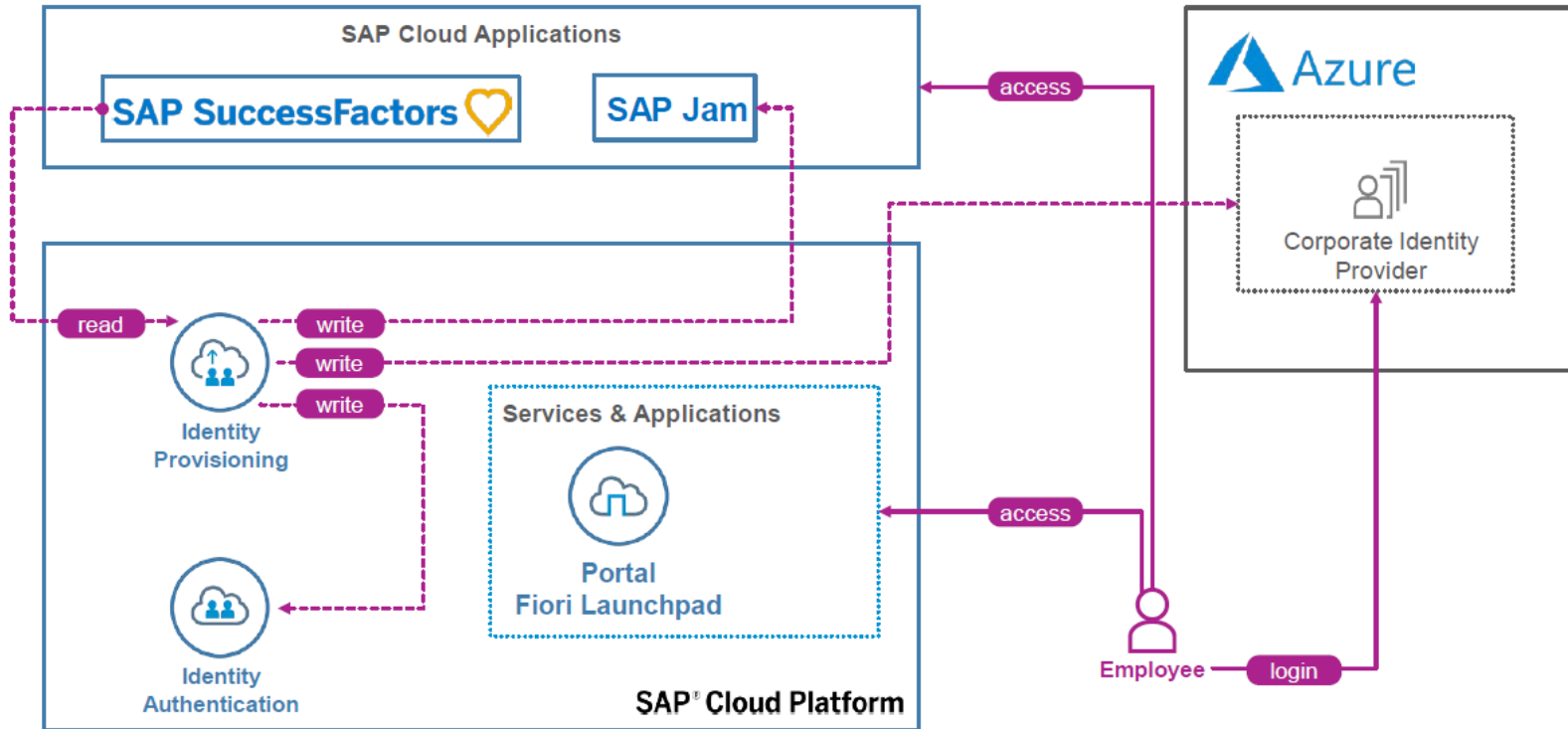


## 4. The new wave of Access Management

SuccessFactors driven provisioning process with a Corporate Identity Provider (Azure LDAP)



- The following shows an approach based on the usage of SAP SuccessFactors (as we have seen in Employee Central for SAP GRC) to drive the provisioning process, reading and updating information from / to the Azure LDAP







---

## 5. Changes in the SAP S/4HANA Authorization Model

How does it change the SAP authorizations management in S/4?



# 5. Changes in the SAP S/4HANA Authorization Model

## Authorizations in SAP S/4HANA Cloud



### SAP S/4HANA Cloud (Public SAP Cloud)

- There is no **PFCG** t-code
- The **permissions** are managed directly through Fiori apps
- Hierarchical structure of authorizations:
  - Business Users**
  - Business Roles** (E.g. Sales Manager)
  - Business Catalogs** (E.g. Sales Order Processing)
  - Permissions** – Write (W) / Read (R) – (E.g. Sales Organization)

Group/Object/Authorization/Field	Maintena...	Update Status	Action	From	Text
CC: Object Class AAAB	Standard	Updated			Cross-application Authorization Objects
CC: Authorization Object S_TCODE	Standard	Updated			Transaction Code Check at Transaction Start
CC: Authorization T_Y99012300	Standard	Updated			Transaction Code Check at Transaction Start
TCD	Standard		PFCG		Transaction Code
TCD	Standard		SU01		Transaction Code
CC: Object Class BC_A	Maintained	New			Basic Administration
CC: Object Class HR	Maintained	New			Human Resources

Sales Manager  
Z\_BR\_SALES\_MANAGER

Lifecycle Status: Active      Read Access: Unrestricted      Write Access: Restricted

General      3 Assigned Business Catalogs      0 Assigned Business Users

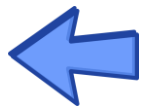
Assigned Business Catalogs (3)      Search      Add      Remove      ↕      ⚙️

<input type="checkbox"/>	Business Catalog	Business Catalog ID	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Sales - Sales Manager Overview	SAP_SD_BC_SLSMGR_OVP_PC	>
<input type="checkbox"/>	Sales - Sales Order Display	SAP_SD_BC_SO_DISPL_PC	>
<input type="checkbox"/>	Sales - Sales Planning	SAP_SD_BC_SP_PROC_PC	>

- How is authorization management?
  - Creation of **Business Roles** taking advantage of the templates provided by SAP
  - Modify assignment to **Business Catalogs**
  - Restrict **Permissions** (W/R)
  - Assign **Business Roles** to Users
- The underlying idea is that **SAP provides a PFCG role** per each **Business Catalog**
- The **Business Roles** determine the access to the different applications, reading those from the Business Catalogs

# 5. Changes in the SAP S/4HANA Authorization Model

## SAP Fiori UI5 Launchpad Designer



Catalogs    Groups    Audit - Audit Create    Client: 800

Catalog Collection    ID : X-SAP-UI2-CATALOGPAGE:SAP\_ACS\_BC\_AUDIT\_CREATE    Search

Drag to add

Tiles    Tiles    Target Map...

Configure Columns

Semantic Object	Action	Navigation type	Information	Desktop	Tablet	Phone	Outdated	Reference
AuditEngagement	create	SAP Fiori App using LPD_CUST		✓	✓	✓		✓

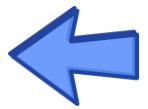
Search for catalogs

- Audit - Audit Create (2)    SAP\_ACS\_BC\_AUDIT\_CREATE
- Audit - Audit Plan Create (2)    SAP\_ACS\_BC\_AUDIT\_PLAN\_CREATE
- Audit - Audit Plans Display (4)    SAP\_ACS\_BC\_AUDIT\_PLAN\_DISPLAY
- Audit - Audit Plans Maintain (2)    SAP\_ACS\_BC\_AUDIT\_PLAN\_MAINTAIN
- Audit - Audit Preparation App... (2)    SAP\_ACS\_BC\_WORK\_PROGRAM\_A...
- Audit - Audit Reports Approve (2)    SAP\_ACS\_BC\_AUDIT\_REPORT\_APP

Show similar target mappings    Create Target Mapping    Configure    Create Reference    Delete    Where Used    Original

# 5. Changes in the SAP S/4HANA Authorization Model

## Authorizations in SAP S/4HANA On-premise

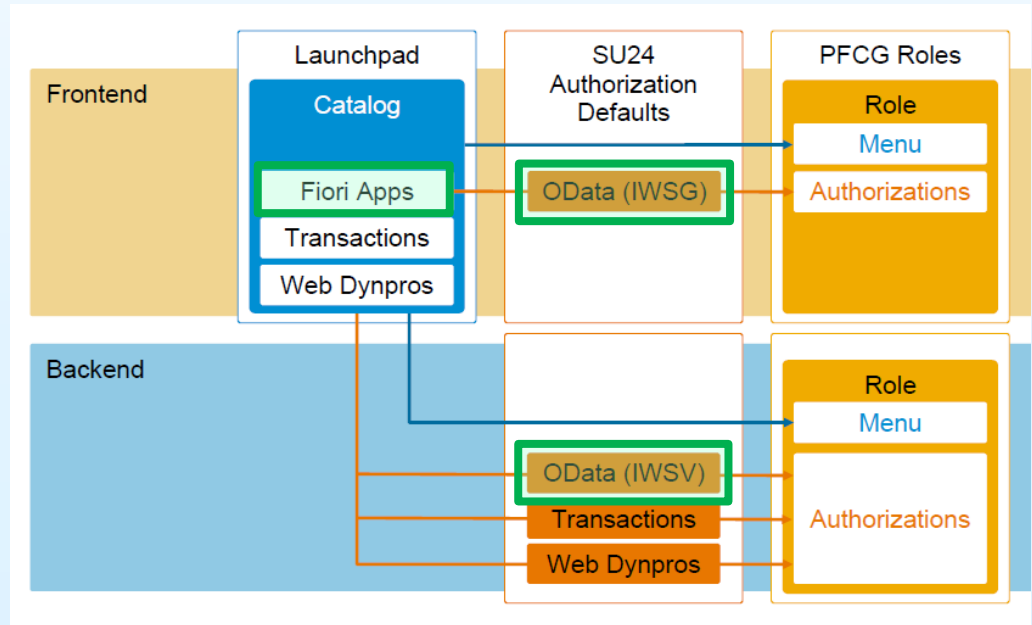
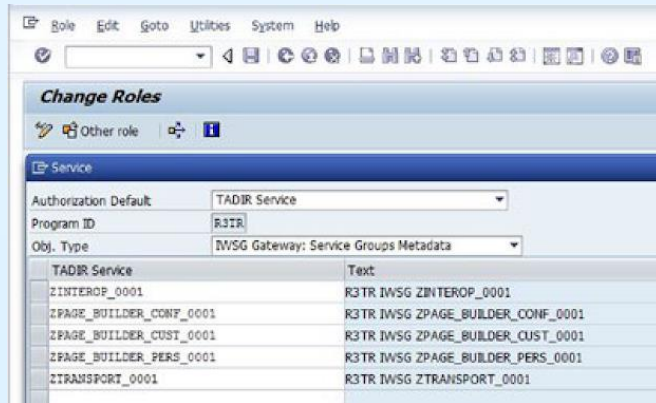


### SAP S/4HANA On-premise (Private / Hybrid Cloud)

- Yes! There is the **PFCG** t-code
- It brings an hybrid authorization model, that mixes “the old” and “**the new**”...

### New components in PFCG roles:

- Menu → Authorization Default: **TADIR**
- Program ID: **R3TR**
- Object Type: (OData Services)
  - **IWSG** – Gateway Service Group Metadata
  - **IWSV** – Gateway Business Suite Enablement Service



## 5. Changes in the SAP S/4HANA Authorization Model

So... How I am going to manage now my authorizations model with SAP S/4HANA?



### Greenfield implementation

- Standard roles provided by SAP
- Roles provided by consulting firms, as the ones included in the “IBM Impact” template

### Bluefield / Brownfield implementation

- Keep the “old” client roles, doing some adjustments to include new S/4 functionalities
- Add “Business Catalogs” on-top of the old client roles, to enable new “SAP Fiori” functionalities



---

## 6. Q&A

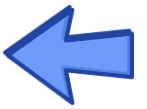
Questions & Answers



## 6. Q&A

### Questions and Answers





## **Victor Garcia Rodriguez**

- Associate Partner
- Phone: +34 682 38 44 08
- Mail: [victor.garcia.rodriquez@ibm.com](mailto:victor.garcia.rodriquez@ibm.com)

## **Raffaella Cannone**

- Managing Consultant
- Phone: +39 349 6075255
- Mail: [raffaella.cannone@it.ibm.com](mailto:raffaella.cannone@it.ibm.com)







# THANK YOU!

SÍGUENOS EN:

 [ibm.com/security](https://ibm.com/security)

 [securityintelligence.com](https://securityintelligence.com)

 [xforce.ibmcloud.com](https://xforce.ibmcloud.com)

 [@ibmsecurity](https://twitter.com/ibmsecurity)

 [youtube.com/user/ibmsecuritysolutions](https://youtube.com/user/ibmsecuritysolutions)

© Copyright IBM Corporation 2019. All rights reserved. The information contained in these materials is provided for informational purposes only, and is provided AS IS without warranty of any kind, express or implied. Any statement of direction represents IBM's current intent, is subject to change or withdrawal, and represent only goals and objectives. IBM, the IBM logo, and other IBM products and services are trademarks of the International Business Machines Corporation, in the United States, other countries or both. Other company, product, or service names may be trademarks or service marks of others.

Statement of Good Security Practices: IT system security involves protecting systems and information through prevention, detection and response to improper access from within and outside your enterprise. Improper access can result in information being altered, destroyed, misappropriated or misused or can result in damage to or misuse of your systems, including for use in attacks on others. No IT system or product should be considered completely secure and no single product, service or security measure can be completely effective in preventing improper use or access. IBM systems, products and services are designed to be part of a lawful, comprehensive security approach, which will necessarily involve additional operational procedures, and may require other systems, products or services to be most effective. IBM does not warrant that any systems, products or services are immune from, or will make your enterprise immune from, the malicious or illegal conduct of any party.