

Continuous Control Monitoring: HP and Google's Perspective

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Agenda

- Continuous Control Monitoring Premise and Framework
- HP Walkthrough
- Google Walkthrough
- Summary of our Learnings



Build toward a Strategy

- Continuous Control Measurement (CCM) is a monitoring and benchmarking approach adopted by HP internal audit to see emerging risk across the enterprise
- The CCM tools and methodology enable the examiner and governance to shift from a historical view to an ongoing strategic perspective
- Since risk and response to risk can be analyzed remotely, HP is reducing time and intrusion in the field by implementing the CCM tools and methodology



Premise for Continuous Control Monitoring

- Uncertainty Less comfort regarding how risk is managed results in more testing.
- Tolerance Tolerance and control activities go together. Low tolerance for risk mean more control processes which reduces testing.
- Response CCM provides a way for auditors to gain visibility to risk tolerance, response to risk and generates confidence.
- Interdependence It all goes together. Not all of the controls in the environment need to be tested to conclude on risk. When one control is strengthened it will effect another.



Alignment is the Key to Provide a Portfolio View of Risk

Compliance

Continuous Control Measurement Tools and Methodology

OpenView

SAP KPI

Infinite

IT Operations Risks

- Release & Config Mgt
- Identity Management
- Incident Management

Application Risks

- Change Management
- Security
- Operations

Financial Process Risks

- Configurable Controls
- Exception Data

Accepted Assurance Frameworks

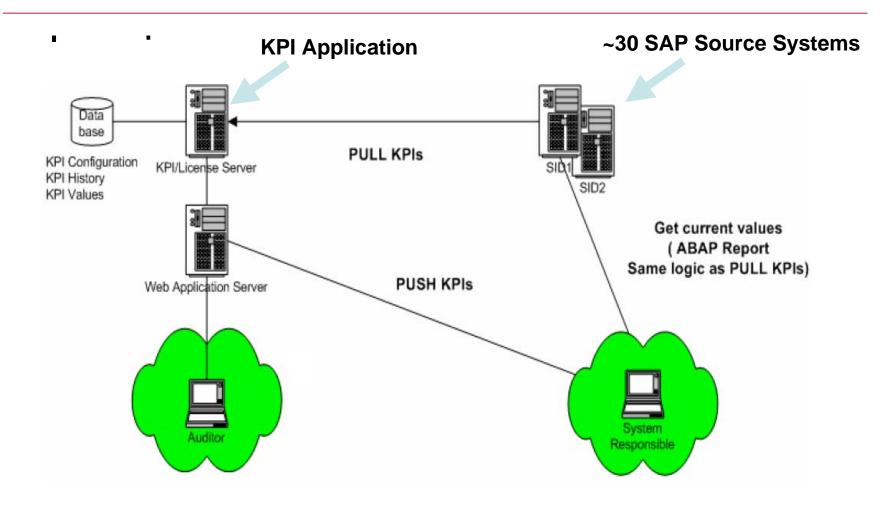


HP Walkthrough

- Jessica.Amezquita
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- Internal Audit Manager

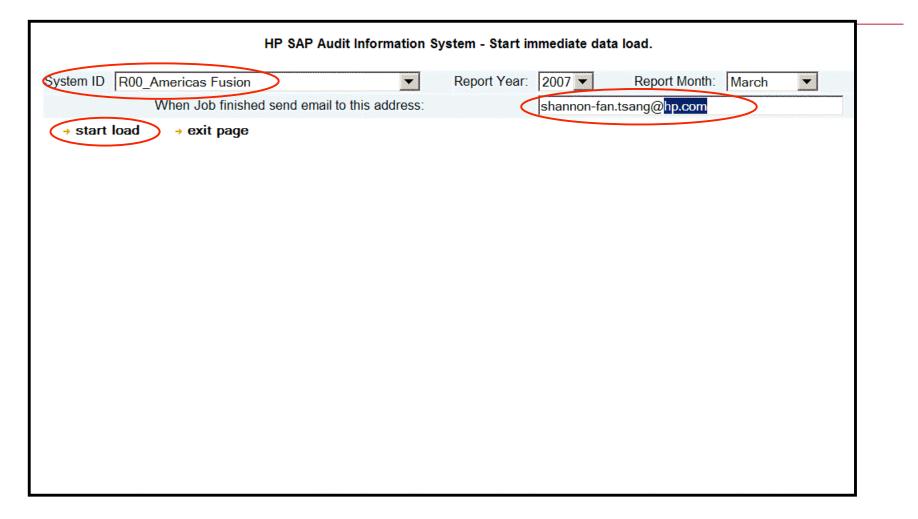


SAP KPI Tool Design

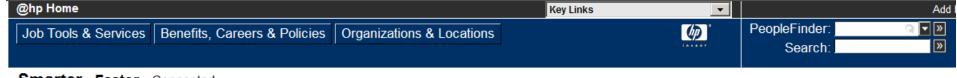




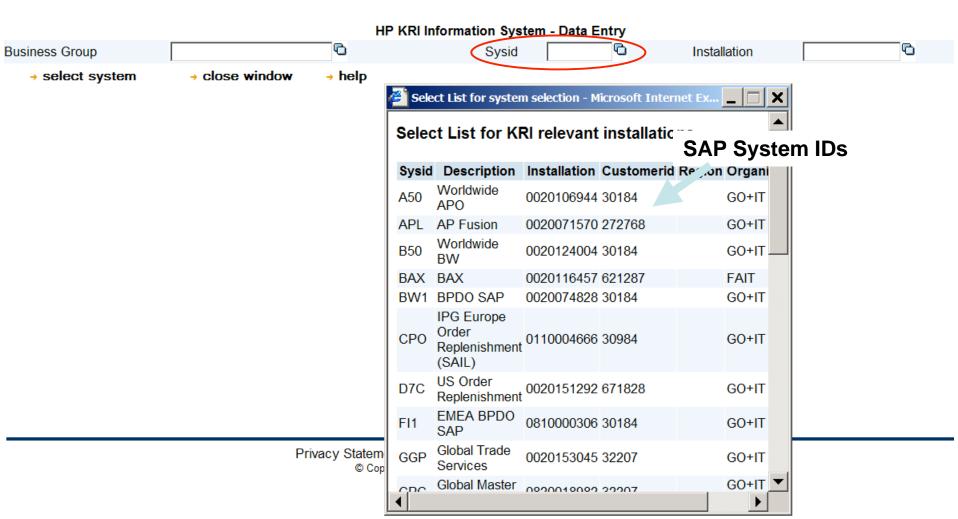
Manual Data Trigger Request







Smarter - Faster - Connected





What is HP Currently Monitoring?

Change Management

- Number of transports
- Users with the ability to develop and migrate changes to production

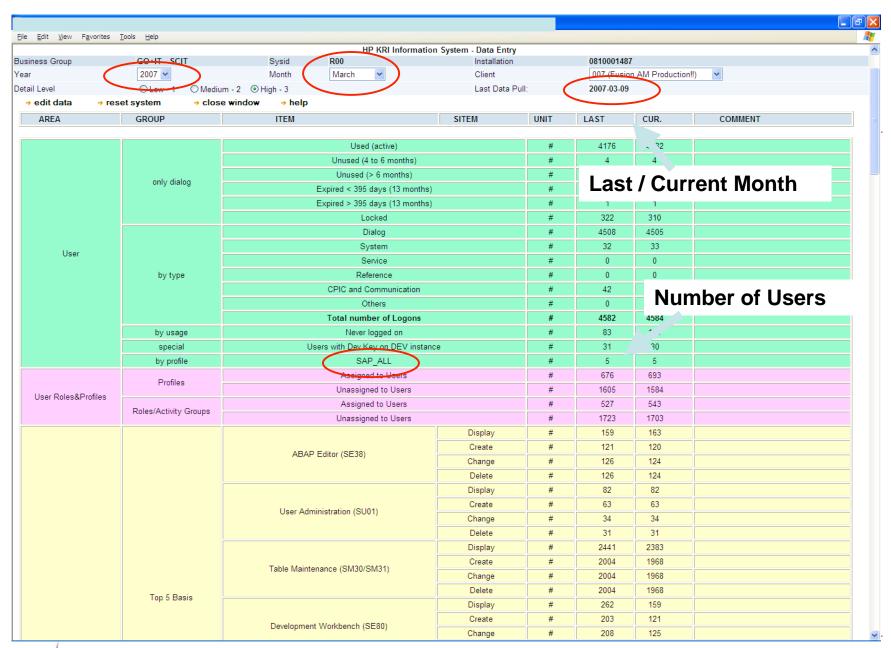
Security

- Number of users (active, locked, expired)
- Password parameters
- Privileged access (SAP_ALL, users with ability to maintain customer credit terms)
- Terminated employee check

Operations

Number of users with the ability to create/modify/delete jobs

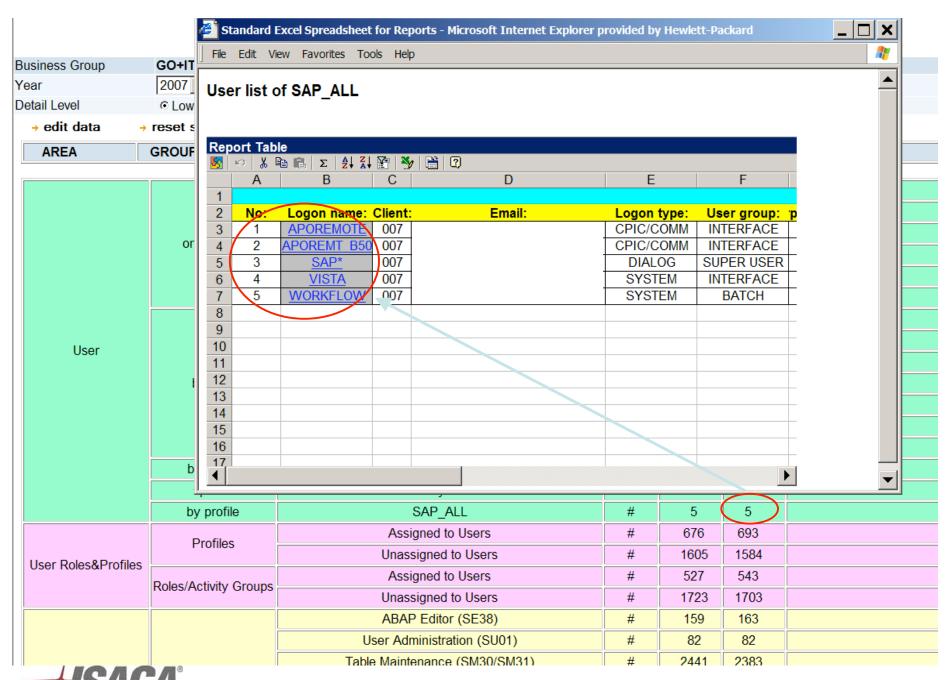






		MA==)/bc/bsp/sap/zhpaud_admin/KRI_Entry.ht - Mi	crosort internet Exp	lorer p			
t <u>V</u> iew F <u>a</u> vorites	Tools Help			-	П	1	1
			Delete	#	30	30	
		T4	Edit	#	76	73	
		Transport	Display	#	77	74	
		Manual Journal Entries (FB01)		#	240	249	
		Maintain Customer Credit Terms (FD32)		#	147	164	
	Finance Transactions	Purchase Orders		#	1149	1157	
		Receipts		#	1344	1336	
		Inventory		#	234	175	
		Vendors		#	75	88	
		Invoices		#	471	485	
		Payments		#	49	51	
		Vendors, Invoices & Payments		#	49	51	
	Segregation of Duties	POs, Receipts & Inventory		#	110	93	
		Developer Key & Transport Manageme	nt	#	0	0	
		Availability		%	na	na	
	Downtime	Actual Downtime		hours	na	na	
		Elapsed Planned Downtime		hours	na	na	
		Elapsed Unplanned Downtime		hours	na	na	
stem Availability		Pri 1 calls raised in month		#	na	na	
	Calls	Pri 2 calls raised in month		#	na	na	
		Pri 1 calls outside agreed turnaround		#	na	na	
		Pri 2 calls outside agreed turnaround		#	na	na	
	Outages	Unplanned Outages		#	na	na	
	Change Management	Open Tickets		#	na	na	
		Number of Change Requests		#	na	na	
Maintenance		Delayed meyes to production		#	na	na	
	Transports	No of Transports		#	4	na	
		No of Emergency Transports		#	na	na	
	Complexity	min. password length		#	8	8	
		password expiration		# days	90	90	
		PW min. req.: Letters, Digits, Specials		L,D,S	-,-,-	7,7,7	
		time until auto-logout		# sec.	7200	7200	
Password	Logouts/Failed Logins	allowed failed login attempts		#	5	5	
		attempts until session ends		#	5	5	
		session timeout		# min.	n.a.	n.a.	
	Default passwords	SAP*		y/n	n	n	
		SAP* last PW change (YY MM DD)		date	08 08 28	06 06 26	
		DDIC		y/n	n	n	
		DDIC last PW change (YY MM DD)		date	06 08 24	06 08 24	
		SAPCPIC		y/n	n	n	





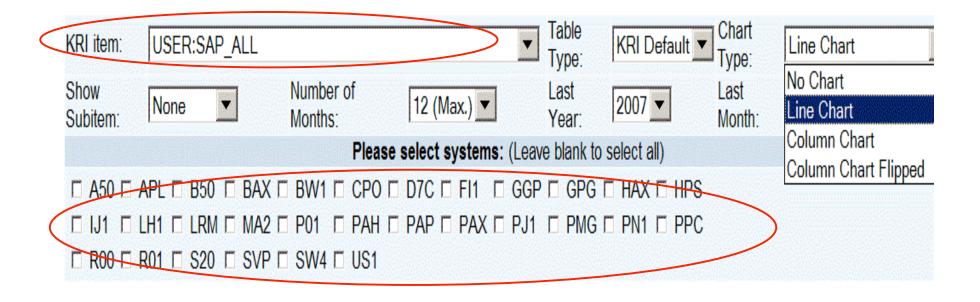
San Francisco Chapter

Compare Multiple KPIs Across One SAP System

HP Audit Information System - KRI History Reports for one system.

→ show report	→ exit page					
System:	A50 ▼	Show Subiter	ms: None	Chart Type: Colu	mn Chart	
Number of Months:	12 (Max.) V		2007 🔻	Last Month.	Chart	
		Please select KRIs (Lea	act all)	Chart mn Chart		
User	User Roles&Profiles	Transactions	System Availability		nn Chart Flipped	
☐ Used (active)	Assigned to Users	☐ ABAP Editor (SE38)	☐ Availability	☐ Open Tickets	□ min. password length	
☐ Unused (4 to 6 months)	Unassigned to Users	☐ User Administration (SU01)	☐ Actual Downtime	□ Number of Change Requests	□ password expiration	
☐ Unused (> 6 months)	Assigned to Users	☐ Table Maintenance (SM30/SM31)	☐ Elapsed Planned Downtime	☐ Delayed moves to production	☐ PW min. req.: Letters,Digits,Specials	
☐ Expired < 395 days (13 months)	Unassigned to Users	☐ Development Workbench (SE80)	☐ Elapsed Unplanned Downtime	☐ No of Transports	□ time until auto-logout	
☐ Expired > 395 days (13 months)		☐ Transport Organizer (SE01)	☐ Pri 1 calls raised in month	□ No of Emergency Transports	allowed failed login attempts	
□ Locked		☐ All Top 5	☐ Pri 2 calls raised in month		☐ attempts until session ends	
□ Dialog		☐ User Overview (SM04)	☐ Pri 1 calls outside agreed turnaround		□ session timeout	
□ System		☐ Update Records (SM13)	☐ Pri 2 calls outside agreed turnaround		□ SAP*	
□ Service		☐ Modify Profiles (RZ10)	☐ Unplanned Outages		☐ SAP* last PW change (YY MM DD)	
□ Reference		☐ Import Transport (STMS)			□ DDIC	

Compare One KPI Across Multiple SAP Systems





Types of Reports Available

- Current and last month detail
- Compare multiple KPIs across one SAP system
- Compare one KPI across multiple SAP systems
- Complete history report



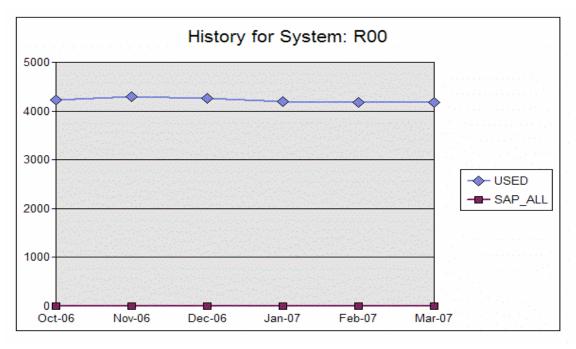
SAP_ALL (Privileged Access)

What does this KPI tell you about the application environment?

How does HP use this KPI?

Limitations/Considerations

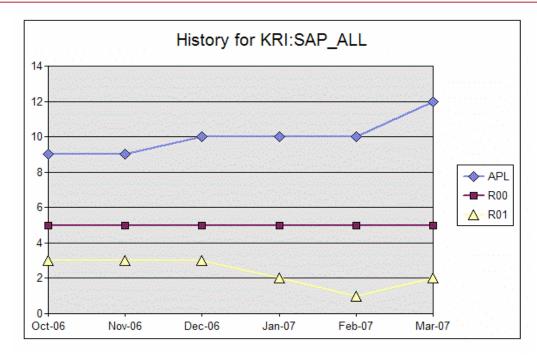
Active Users (USED) vs. Privileged Users (SAP_ALL)



History for System: R00						
KPI:	Oct-06	Nov-06	Dec-06	Jan-07	Feb-07	Mar-07
USED	4,230	4,292	4,262	4,200	4,176	4,182
SAP ALL	5	5	5	5	5	5



SAP_ALL Comparison Across Similar Applications



History for KPI:SAP_ALL						
System	Oct-06	Nov-06	Dec-06	Jan-07	Feb-07	Mar-07
APL (Asia Pacific)	9	9	10	10	10	12
(North	5	5	5	5	5	5
America) R01 (Europe)	7 3	3	3	2	1 2007 I	all Conference

Challenges

San Francisco Chapter

- Identifying KPIs
- Determining how to pull relevant data in a timely manner
- Setting up the automatic pull
- Audit traditionalist may be reluctant to change
- Without a defined methodology auditors may not know how to use CCM tools and apply approach

Considerations for Implementation

- Accuracy and completeness of data
- Let auditors develop/identify KPIs as they audit
- Involvement of external audit
- Training



Google Walkthrough

- Erik Jonte
- ejonte@google.com
- Google, Inc. IT Risk Manager



Background

- Minimal control testing automation
- Resource growth enabled investment in automation
- Desire to reduce manual testing effort



Getting Started

- Large teams not necessary
- Focus on open source or free software
- Hire / cultivate individuals with knowledge / desire to develop
- Identify low hanging fruit to build morale



The Problem

- Code Review and SOD Key Controls
- Very large population of changes
- Complex data structure
- Manual testing approach (sampling)
- Unclear success criteria for testing



Solution Requirements

- Speed must exceed manual testing approach
- Accuracy must be able to detect all error conditions
- Easy Interface cumbersome solutions are not used
- Acceptable to External Auditors

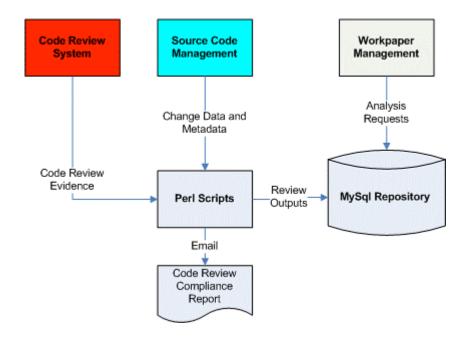


Integration Challenges

- Getting Data Access
- Normalizing multiple data sources
- Database Storage



Architecture

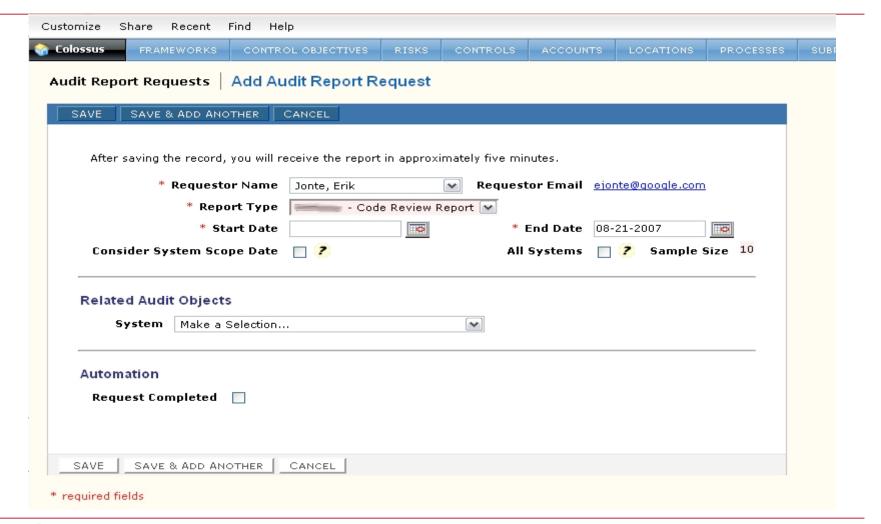


Technology Choices

- Perl
 - Tons of text processing speed
 - Many community-available modules
 - Shallow learning curve
- MySQL
 - Free
 - Fast
 - Easy



Request Interface





Sample Report

Forwarded message From: @google.com < @google.com> Date: Fri, 22 Jun 2007 00:08:59 UT Subject: Code Review Report - To: @google.com, @google.com
System:
WARN: No branches configured for this systemDirectory: Date Range 2007/01/01 through 2007/05/28Directory: Date Range 2007/01/01 through 2007/05/28 There were: - 49 exemptions - 182 exceptions; 0 migrated to a branch prior to being code reviewed - 401 approved Exception Percentage = 31.22% Exception Subpercentage (Migrated to Branch) = 0.00%
2 attachments — Download all attachments
-Configuration.txt 1K <u>View</u> <u>Download</u>
-Results.xls 98K <u>View as HTML</u>



Solution Results

- Delivery to end-users
- Integration with WP management
- Audit of 100% of change population in minutes
- Audit of metadata with 100% accuracy
- Ability to conclude with certainty



Sampling Vs Automation

- Can choose sampling or 100% sample applicability in different arenas
- Self-documenting
- Certainty over error rates
- Consistent conclusions across team members
- "Automation Dividend"



Complication

- External auditors wanted comfort over exceptions
- Segmentation of exceptions
- Defining criteria was entry into production
- Refine the notion of a true exception
- Used statistical approach to define reasonable assurance



Future Benefits

- Trending Across Time
- Integration into "Audit Data Warehouse"
- Periodic or Continuous Review



Take Aways

- Identify data sources early on
- Strive for normalization of data
- Keep the end-user in mind
- Document requirements and design
- Have a strategy for integration with external audit



In Summary

- Challenges
- Considerations for Implementation
- Opportunities



Challenges

- Deciding the measurements
- Determining how to pull relevant data in a timely manner
- Setting up the automatic pull
- Dealing with the Audit traditionalist (who may be reluctant to change)
- Following a different way without a corresponding methodology, auditors may not fully benefit from the CCM tools.



Considerations for Implementation

- Expect auditors to identify KPIs as they audit
- Establish practices to ensure accuracy and completeness of data
- Involve external audit
- Scale appropriately for success
- Develop audit methodology to accompany the tool



Opportunities

- Benchmarking focuses the examiner to consider risk and changes to key controls in order to reduce or eliminate inspection testing
- Benchmarking provides an opportunity to shift the SOX effort from a checklist-adherence approach to an ongoing risk-based view of risk benefiting governance

By being able to constantly 'watch' systematic controls, examiners can more easily and confidently measure the operating effectiveness of internal controls.





Questions and Collaboration

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