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IMPACT OF SECURITY TOOLS ON DATA SECURITY IN CAMEROON

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Abstract

In a world where cyber-security is a major concern and data is fast becoming a key asset, safeguarding this asset is a primary responsibility. This has brought about a massive demand and influx in security tools for the monitoring, detection and response of threats and vulnerabilities. Due to exponential increases in variations of security threats and even higher volumes of sensitive data, organizations in Cameroon have begun employing the use of multiple security tools to deal with specific problems. The attitudes and practices of people and organizations using this tools have implications on the confidentiality, availability and integrity of data. This paper provides a brief overview of the impact of Security Tools on Data Security in Cameroon. Through this paper, we want to provide our perspective on the positive and negative effects that may be brought about by the use of security tools during the implementation of data security. We then analyze our data, describe our findings, reflect on our results, discuss better security practices and provide our direction on future research.

Keywords: **cyber-security**, **data**, **threats**, **attacks and vulnerabilities**, **data security**, **monitoring**, **detection and response**, **security tools**.

resumé

Dans un monde où la cybersécurité est une préoccupation majeure et où les données deviennent rapidement un actif clé, la sauvegarde de cet actif est une responsabilité primordiale. Cela a entraîné une demande et un afflux massifs d'outils de sécurité pour la surveillance, la détection et la réponse aux menaces et aux vulnérabilités. En raison

de l'augmentation exponentielle des variations des menaces de sécurité et des volumes encore plus élevés de données sensibles, les organisations camerounaises ont commencé à utiliser plusieurs outils de sécurité pour faire face à des problèmes spécifiques. Les attitudes et les pratiques des personnes et des organisations utilisant ces outils ont des implications sur la confidentialité, la disponibilité et l'intégrité des données. Ce document donne un bref aperçu de l'impact des outils de sécurité sur la sécurité des données au Cameroun. A travers cet article, nous souhaitons donner notre point de vue sur les effets positifs et négatifs que peut entraîner l'utilisation d'outils de sécurité lors de la mise en place de la sécurisation des données. Nous analysons ensuite nos données, décrivons nos conclusions, réfléchissons à nos résultats, discutons de meilleures pratiques de sécurité et fournissons notre orientation pour les recherches futures.

Mots clés : cyber-sécurité, données, menaces, attaques et vulnérabilités, sécurité des données, surveillance, détection et réponse, outils de sécurité.

1. Introduction

Society and economic development in general continues to rely heavily on information systems and networks in Africa. Almost all sectors, whether agriculture, finance, education or government, all increasingly depend on information and communication technology to enable solutions.

Many businesses, including those with models not common in Africa are being built to support this new paradigm of economic development in many countries on the continent. At the same time, security threats enabled by ICT are growing at an alarming rate and the threat actors themselves are evolving. A remote farmer who would traditionally only be worried about attacks from local robbers, now have to worry about the availability of the platform from which s/he accesses markets and the security of a digital wallet. Reports of billions of dollars lost by businesses and individuals to cybercrime are becoming a common feature in the media. Even more worrying besides the financial losses is that systems and networks providing critical services to societies are also at risk of attack and sabotage. Fortunately, some businesses are taking advantage of this phenomena to develop tools that monitor systems and applications. in order to detect and respond to cyber-threats, therefore ensuring data protection (privacy and security). Over the years, the continuous use of these tools have shown an increase in threat mitigation. protection and recovery of sensitive data across Africa. However, such data is hard to find on the continent. Where there is some data, the studies focus primarily on the English-speaking countries like Nigeria. Ghana and South Africa. For this reason, we set out to study the usage of and attitude towards security tools in Cameroon.

Data security tools are tools or software designed to secure all types of data, from individual messages to entire databases. Data security should always be a priority for both individuals and companies in order to keep our data safe. However, there are speculations that data privacy comes at a price to data security which leads us to question the overall "goodness" of these tools. Thus, we need to understand these tools, starting with an understanding of what organizations perceive as security tools, data security, their readiness to address the identified threats and regulatory compliance to both international and local standards.

2. Literature Overview

Following the topic of this study, we have as main target Cameroon which is very broad or quite narrow. It is important to carefully explain the methodology used to collect data from a vast population for the realization of this study.

2.1. Methodology

The data used for this study was collected using sub-methods from both Probability random sampling and Non-Probability sampling. In this project we used simple random sampling and clustered sampling from probability sampling in combination with the judgement and bias sampling from non-probability sampling. The choice of methodology is based on the fact that Cameroon is constituted of few security companies/bodies that are more concentrated in the Center and Littoral regions. So we chose random companies/persons/IT specialists located in both regions based on their expertise and previous experiences in the domain. Simple random sampling was applied at the level where we had a group of companies with similar roles and employee numbers and had to make a choose on which ones will be a sample for this study and later on, used the results to produces our sample clusters of two companies. Moreover, we rushed into the judgement and bias sampling because most Cameroonians in these areas and as a whole lack knowledge on security tools and data security. So, a judgement was made on those with better experience in the security domain to get quick, concurrent and accurate data used for the article.

In addition to the probability and non-probability sampling methods, another method through which information for the realization of this paper was collected is the **SLR** (**Systematic Literature Review**) methodology. We had to review relevant literature in our field of study and go through it rigorously to get the analytical methods used in those papers and sources. So as to be in line with the writer and have a better understanding of the points and facts raised by the writers in our resources.

2.2. Data Analysis



Figure 1: Distribution of Security Tool users in Cameroon.

For the purpose of this study. the diagram above shows statistics of security tool users in different towns (found in different regions) in the country. It is seen that Yaounde has the highest number of people and organizations implementing data security procedures. Most of these people have used at least two security tools in all of their computer devices. Organizations with multiple systems and applications that are local or on the cloud have used as much as 10-30 security tools. With the increasing number of threats and vulnerabilities, many of these individuals and organizations are of the opinion that security tools have had and will continue to have only positive effects on their data security. However, more than half of these entities' understanding of security tools are limited to antivirus, scanning and response software. Using these observations, we then outline the findings/results of this study.

3. Results

3.1. Perceived Benefits

There is no doubt that security tools have helped mitigate and stop millions of threats to computer systems and applications. From our research and analysis, it is perceived that the most popular security tools are antivirus and web scanning software. Although more organizations have begun to warm up to these tools, there exists a certain level and ignorance and distrust when it comes to security. Fortunately software like QualysGuard and HP WebInspect provide organizations with the ease of use, centralized management and integration capabilities they need to keep the attackers at bay and their web applications secure. This provides and all-in-one solution for organizations by enabling incidence response, vulnerability management and disaster recovery. To further show the benefits of security tools, we use QualysGuard and HP WebInspect as tools of reference:

3.1.1. QualysGuard

i. KEY FEATURES

- Crawl web applications (Intranet, Internet) and scan them for vulnerabilities
- Fully interactive UI with flexible workflows and reporting
- Identify web applications' handling of sensitive or secret data
- Customize: black/white lists, robots.txt, sitemap.xml and more
- Supports common authentication schemes
- View reports with recommended security coding practice and configuration

ii. ROBUST SCALABLE SCANNING CAPABILITIES

- Supports scanning HTML web applications with JavaScript and embedded Flash
- Comprehensive detection of custom web application vulnerabilities including OWASP Top 10 Vulnerabilities
- Differentiates exploitable fault-injection problems from simple information disclosure - Profiles custom web application behaviors Configures scanning performance with customizable performance level

iii. HOW THE APPLICATION WORKS

• Here, the user enters the web application (name or URL) that needs to be scanned.

Dashboard	Web Applie	cations Scans	Detections R	eports Configu	ration Knowledg	jeBase	
Dasht Thu 28 F 0 total scanne 0 with Malwa	eb 2019 ed web apps	All Vulnerabilities	HIGH Severity 0	MED Severity 0	LOW Severity	Malware SAFE 0 detections	New Scan Add Web Application
		ve no web idd a web		on to get		Catalog	View All

• The web application appears in the Web Applications tab, where application

Web Application Scanning	~					Help 🗸		✓ Log out
Dashboard Web Applic	ations Sca	ans Detectior	ns Reports	Configura	ation Kn	owledgeBase		
Web Application	Management	Web Appli	ications Au	thenticatio	n Cata	log Maps		
Search Results	Actions (0) 🗙	New Web Application	n Import New Sc	an 🕶 🛛 New S	Schedule 🗸			
Search	Name		# Pages	# Vuins	Severity	MDS Severity	Scanned	Updated 💌
▲ Filter Results	Documentat http://www.e	ion example.com	0	9	HIGH	N/A	06 Aug 2018	06 Aug 2018
Tags	Web Application - Demo http://10.113.196.87/		0 0 0	-		N/A	-	04 Dec 2017
Scan Information	Demo Web http://10.10.		2 .7 .	4	HIGH	N/A	-	04 Aug 2017

settings can be edited or a scan on it is launched.

• **The scan view:** The Overview provides an overview of the scan findings where the full scan report is generated.

	Scan findings overview								
5	2019-02-27 - Discovery Scan newauth								
Scan Details > Scan Settings >		newauth Finished							
		None	-						
>	Start Date:	The second se							
	Duration:	00:08:06							
	Crawling Time 00:07:49	Assessment Time 00:00:07	Operating System Linux 2.4-2.6						
	Links Collected 12243	Links Crawled 299	Alax Links Crawled	Requests Crawled					
	Requests Performed 508	Timeouts	Unexpected Errors 0	Avg. Response Time 0.65 seconds					
	2	2019-02-27 - Discove Target: Status: Authentication Status: Applications Scanned: Start Date Duration: Crawling Time 00:07:49 Links Collected 12243 Requests Performed	2019-02-27 - Discovery Scan newauth Target newauth Status Finished Authentication Status: None Applications Scanned: Image: Control of the status Statu Date: 27 Feb 2019 4:25PM GMT Duration: 00:08:06 Crawling Time 00:00:07 Links Collected Links Crawled 299 Reguests Performed	2019-02-27 - Discovery Scan newauth Target newauth Status Finished Authentication Status None Applications Scanned: Image: Comparison of the status Statt Date 27 Feb 2019 4:25PM GMT+0530 Duration 00:08:06 Crawling Time Assessment Time Operating System Links Collected Links Crawled Ajax Links Crawled 12243 299 0 Requests Performed Timeouts Unexpected Errors					

di F	Report Management Reports Schedules Templates Scan report 💌 Defaults	
1000	45017 Operating System Detected	
	150152 Forms Crawled	
1	150135 Strict Transport Security Missing Header Analysis	
	150126 Links With High Resource Consumption	
	150125 File Upload Form Found	
	150115 Authentication Form found	
	150106 Content of crossdomain.xml	
	150099 Cookies Issued Without User Consent	
	150087 Web Service Found	
1	150082 Protection against Clickjacking vulnerability	
1000	150058 Flash Analysis	
	150054 Email Addresses Collected	
	150041 Links Rejected	
	150028 Cookies Collected	
	150026 Maximum Number of Links Reached During Crawl	
	150025 Exception At Scan Launch	
	150021 Scan Diagnostics	
	150014 External Form Actions Discovered	
(internet)	150010 External Links Discovered	
	150009 Links Crawled	
	45038 Host Scan Time	

• The full scan report: Each QID is a security check that was performed.

3.1.2. HP WebInspect

HP WebInspect is the industry leading Web application security assessment solution designed to thoroughly analyze today's complex Web applications and Web services for security vulnerabilities.

le Edit View Tools Scan New + 2029 Open + 4000 Complian - Start / Resume 2020 Pause 2000 Skip	And the second sec	Help										
	ce Manager 🚯 Pol											
Start / Resume 🛄 Pause 🕪 Skip		icy Manage	er 🔄 Report 🕜 Schedule 🍪 Si	mart Updat	e							
	Audit											
Start Page http://zero.webappse	http://zero.webap	pse										
	Scan Info	8	Scan Dashboard									
👸 http://zero.webappsecurity.co 🔺	O Dashboard		Crawl 200 of 200									
	Traffic Monito		Crawi 200 of 200								Scan Duration:	00:03:29
B V private	Notes			_							Policy:	Standard
			Audit 65 of 616								Crawl	Standard
	Session Info										Hosts:	
B-V ot pvt	Host Info	\$	de la companya de la								Sessions:	3
. Vi_txt	P3P Info		Scan Status	Vulne	erabilities						Audit	
admin	XALA S		Running ⊳	1 6	c			42			Attacks Sent:	5,2
- V backup	Certificates		Activity Reg/Sec	5							Issues:	1
V G bin cgi-bin	Comments		Crawling O 0			22					Network Total Requests:	6,0
Cookietest	Cookies				9				9	7	Failed Requests:	0,01
Cvs			Auditing S5	1			3				Script Includes:	
	E-mails		Other Evt/Sec		Critical	High	Medium	Low	Info	Best	Macro Requests:	
	Forms		Script Execution 1			0.0000				Practices	404 Probes:	
errors -	Hiddens		Attack Type	Attacks		-	6	•			404 Check Redirects:	
	Scripts		Manipulation	Attacks 1,408	9	2		3	0	0	Verify Requests: Logouts:	
ed Hosts 4	@ Broken Links		- Cookie Injection	315	0	0	0	0	0	0	Macro Playbacks:	
2	🚳 Offsite Links		Cross Site Scripting	94	4	0	0	0	0	0	AJAX Requests:	
Disallowed	1111 Parameters		- Header Injection	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	Script Events:	
http://www.Freebank.cor			Server Include	141	0	0	0	0	0	0	Kilobytes Sent:	4,398
https://h10078.www1.hp.			Adaptive Agents	34	0	0	0	0	0	0	Kilobytes Received:	21,938
http://www.microsoft.co			LFIAgent	397	0	1	0	0	0	0		
http://www.DocURL.com			Post Injection Keyword Search	126	0	1	0	0	0	0		
https://www.microsoft.co			Sql Injection	152	2	0	0	0	0	0		
http://,:80			Query Injection	147	0	0	0	0	0	0		
http://www.spidynamics http://form-engine.com:			Exploratory	3,439	0	17	1	30	4	3		
http://form-engine.com: http://asiadepot.com:80			Adaptive Agents	49	0	2	0	0	1	3	1	
http://frontsgl.com:80	Risk	Count	Description									
http://www.heardinthehi	0	3	🗄 Database Server Error Messag									
http://pluto.adcvcle.com *	0	2	SQL Injection Confirmed (No D	ata Extracti	on)							
	0	4	Cross-Site Scripting									
luded Hosts Allowed Hosts	2	1	MailFile Arbitrary File Retrieval WebLog Administrative Access									
	2	1	WebLog Administrative Access HTTP Header CRLF Injection (H		se Solitting)							
ite		1	Unencrypted Login Form									
equence		3	Backup File (Appended.bak)									
		4	I Possible ASP.NET Source Code	Disclosure								
earch	-	3	Backup File (Appended BAK)									
curca		2	Logins Sent Over Unencrypted	Connetion								
Step Mode		1	Backup File (Appended.old)	connection								

Dashboard delivers real-time visibility into and interactivity with test results

ii. WEBINSPECT SCAN DATABASE

Easily manage, view and share your security test results and history

	Welcome to WebInspect	Home Manage Scans Man	age Schedule					
	Start a Web Site Assessment	🞯 Open 🧳 Rename 🛪 Delete 🔳 Co	olumns 🔰 Connectio	ons 👻 🔿 Refresh				
	Scan a single Web site for vulnerabilities.	Scan Date						
_		Scan Name	Start URL	Vulnerabilites -	Duration	Crawl Status	Audit Status	Scan D
	Start a Web Service Assessment	🖻 Scan Date: Yesterday (6 items)						
	Find vulnerabilities in a Web service.	http://vulnsite.ga.spidynamics.com/	http://vulnsite.ga.s	6645	02:31:24	9301 of 9301	13483 of 13483	3/12/2
-		Sample Scan	http://zero.webapp	437	00:19:53	368 of 368	1036 of 1036	3/12/2
	Start an Enterprise Assessment	http://192.168.0.110:90/	http://192.168.0.1	273		478 of 478	1616 of 1616	3/12/2
	Schedule an enterprise assessment.	http://zero.webappsecurity.com/	http://zero.webapp	. 247		512 of 513	1070 of 1074	3/12/2
<u> </u>		http://spisdlcserver:90/	http://spisdlcserver	. 88	00:06:56	204 of 204	1044 of 1227	3/12/2
	Generate a Report	http://qabuff/	http://qabuff/	42	00:03:46	156 of 156	564 of 564	3/12/2
2	Analyze a scan using system reports.	🖻 Scan Date: Today (4 items)			10.00000000		4-9-9-94-95 A-92-80	
	144 17 B 1998 18 S	http://zero.webappsecurity.com/	http://zero.webapp	. 96		264 of 264	151 of 822	3/13/2
	Start Smart Update	http://flashsite.qa.spidynamics.com/	http://flashsite.ga	71		394 of 394	1530 of 1530	3/13/2
2	Update WebInspect security checks and patches.	http://jscript.qa.spidynamics.com/	http://jscript.ga.spi	60		4465 of 5216	706 of 10112	3/13/2
		http://jscript.qa.spidynamics.com/ Scan Date: Last Week (4 items)	http://jscript.qa.spi	. 31	(*)	2316 of 4693	241 of 5658	3/13/2
		http://sqli.qa.spidynamics.com/	http://sqli.qa.spidy	10535		104651 of 279018	108265 of 267106	3/5/20
		http://sqli.qa.spidynamics.com/	http://sqli.qa.spidy	1458	01:37:36	12871 of 12871	6437 of 28256	3/5/20
		http://every-engine.qa.spidynamics.c	http://every-engin	330	00:09:45	1115 of 1115	1913 of 1913	3/5/20
		http://qabuff/	http://qabuff/	56	00:27:17	198 of 198	558 of 558	3/5/20
		Scan Date: Earlier This Week (3 items)						
		http://qabuff/	http://qabuff/	56	00:07:43	173 of 173	556 of 556	3/11/2
		http://sqli.qa.spidynamics.com/	http://sqli.qa.spidy		00:02:52	631 of 631	318 of 1296	3/9/20
		http://sqli.qa.spidynamics.com/	http://sqli.qa.spidy	0	00:00:00	0 of 0	0 of 0	3/9/20

Looking at all of the features of of these it is to be believed that data security is becoming better and more automated. However, some concerns were raised concerning data privacy and the surveillance nature of these software. Thus, we provide an overview of the probable consequences and hesitation towards these tools.

3.2. Hesitation Towards Security Tools

Most organizations using security tools in Cameroon have very little to barely adequate knowledge of security, much less security tools which brings up the concern of their misuse. Cameroon as a developing country faces "software and security poverty"; thus, the general population can afford to get cheap security tools that perform just the bare minimum. Because of how expensive security tools can be, millions of installed antivirus and auditing software that have the full functionalities have been downloaded from sketchy sites. Many of these come with third-party monitoring software and unfortunately, even government employees fall prey to these sites leading to data breaches and loss of information.

It is common knowledge that many of these software have servers internationally causing concerns over data localization which could give other nations access to sensitive data that could be used in cyber-warfare.

The continuous use of these tools leads to alert fatigue sometimes, caused by false positives. This is detrimental as many security threats are caused by ignorance and

human mistakes. Time and resources are wasted on multiple tools posing more risk to data security.

From these points, it can be deduced that security tools pose a big threat to the nation's data security as a whole especially with the fact that there aren't enough good regulations and policies on cyber-security in Cameroon. This could be the reason towards the low number of organizations in Cameroon adopting this technology as opposed to others.

Conclusion

Security tools are important for many organizations in the developing world. In this study we focused on QualysGuard and WebInspect which are some powerful security tools use for vulnerability management.

A high proportion of organizations in Cameroon face online attacks and are increasingly concerned with their safety in digital spaces. However many of this internet users are unaware of any legal protection offered to them. Additionally, they believe that they lack the appropriate knowledge to protect themselves in these digital spaces. Results from the analysis show that there is a significant need in security tools aimed at building data security awareness. Security tools can be trusted, but only in the right hands. With better policies and regulation aimed towards this domain, these tools greatly increase the security of the nation as a whole.

The main limitation of this work come from fact that there was not enough accurate data to best produce this study. As stated in the Methodology section, most statistics on security in African countries are geared towards those countries with a higher economy, computer literacy and those moving towards adopting cyber-security regulations as a whole. Out of 54 countries, only 13 of them have taken this positive step forward and unfortunate, Cameroon is not one of them. We believe that this study could be done better with more researchers and better access to data. In the future, we would like to go deeper into these tools' influences and how thy can be improved for th good of the country.

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