

Exploring the Seven Domains of a Typical IT Infrastructure (4e)

Fundamentals of Information Systems Security, Fourth Edition - Lab 01

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Time on Task:

4 hours, 27 minutes

Progress:

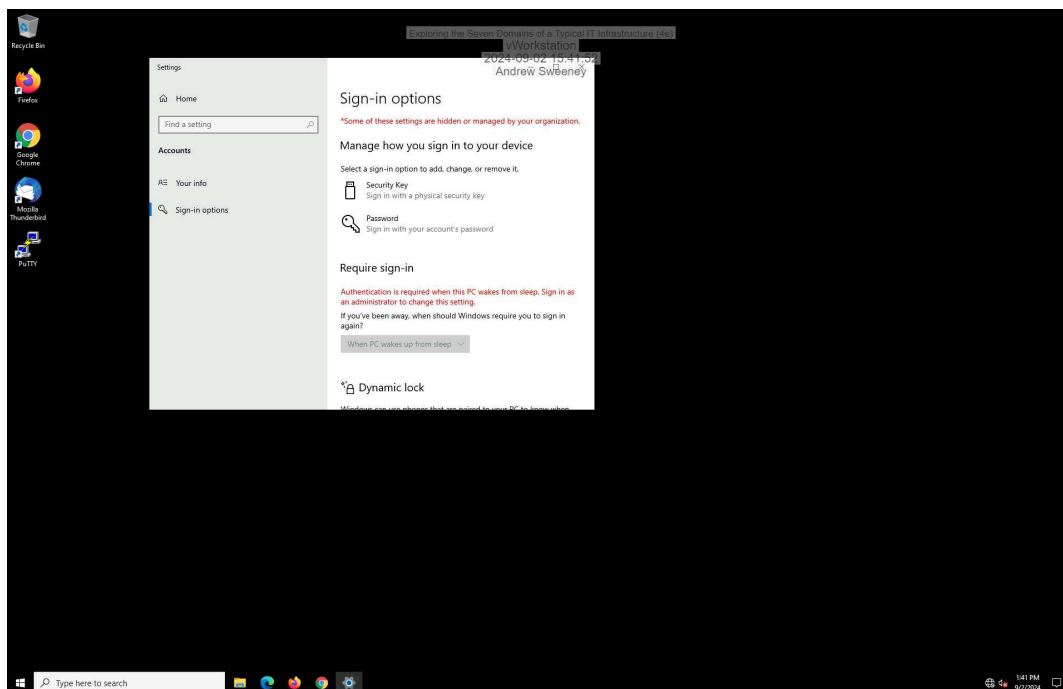
100%

Report Generated: Saturday, September 7, 2024 at 12:38 PM

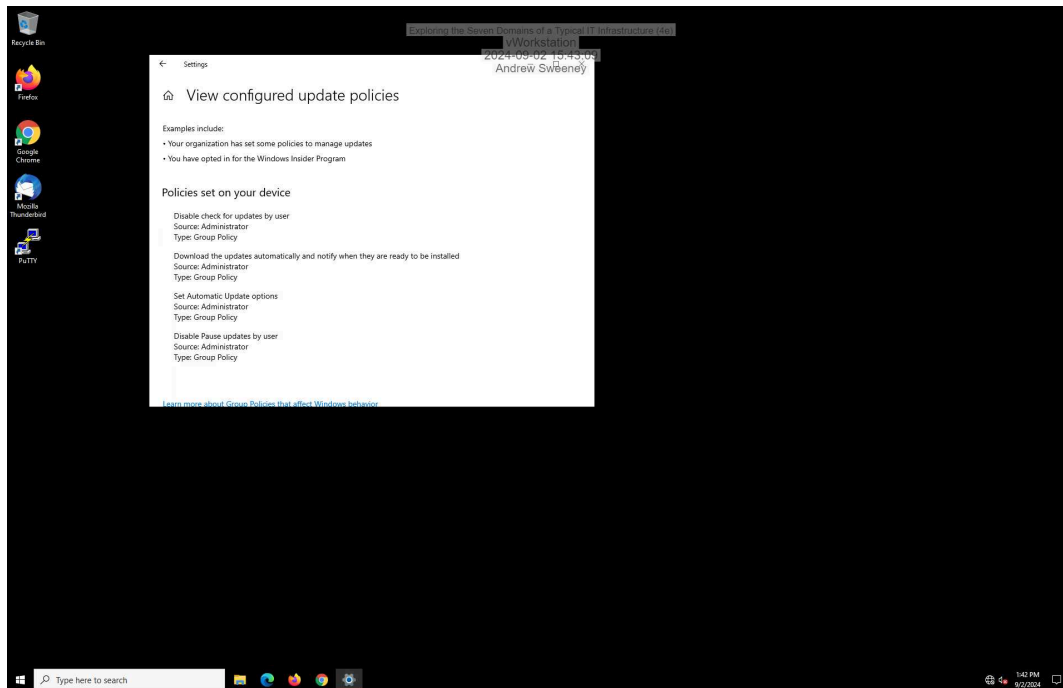
Section 1: Hands-On Demonstration

Part 1: Explore the Workstation Domain

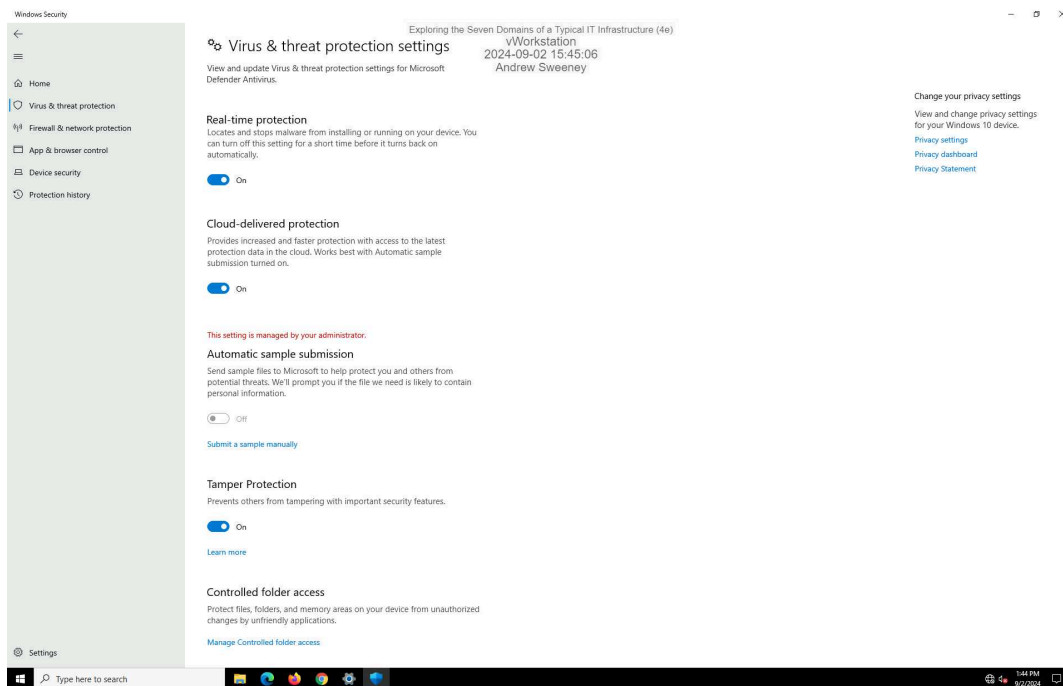
4. Make screen capture showing the **Sign-in options** for Alice's account.



7. Make a screen capture showing the View configured update policies page.



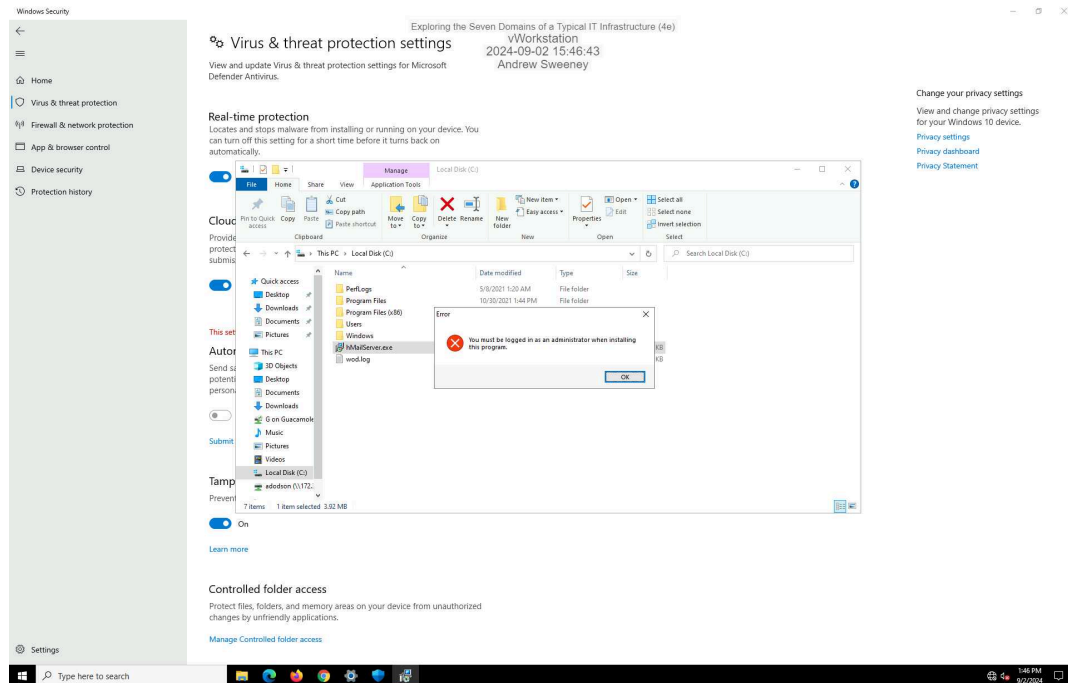
14. Make a screen capture showing the Virus & Threat Protection Settings.



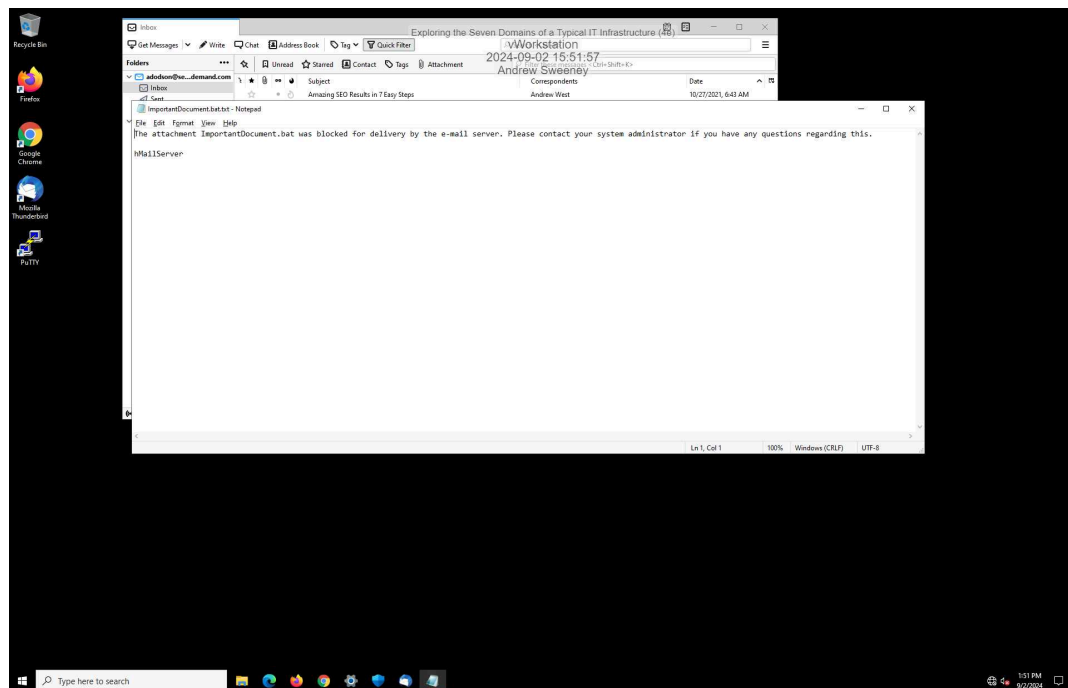
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18. Make a screen capture showing the security warning from attempting to run an executable file.



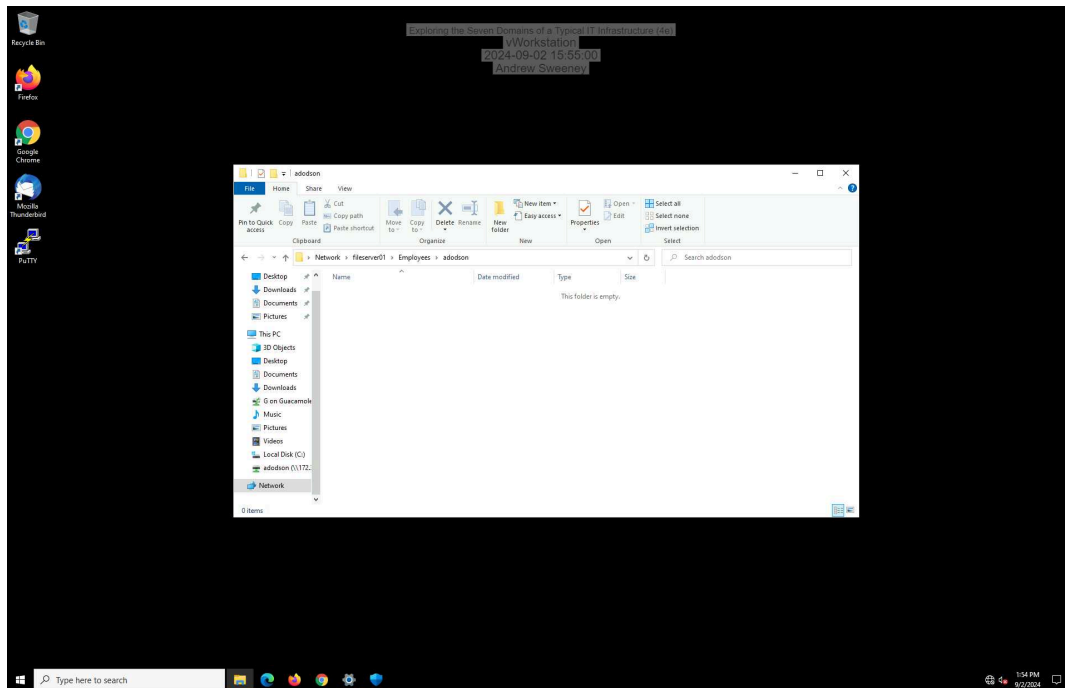
24. Make a screen capture showing the blocked attachment message.



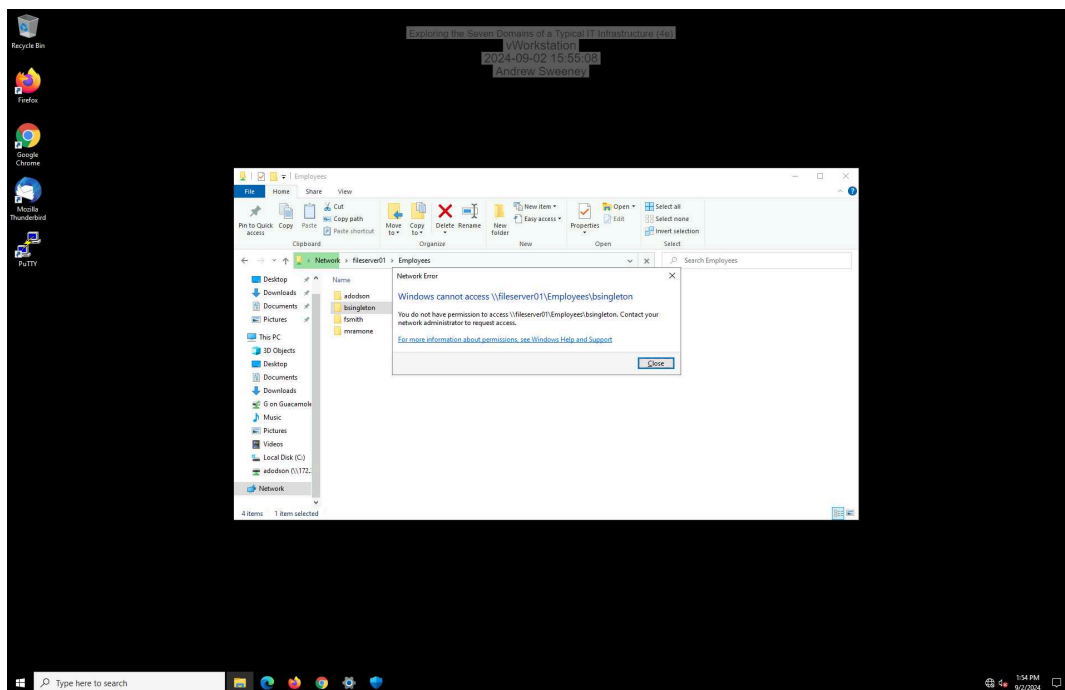
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28. Make a screen capture showing a **successful connection to the addodson user folder**.



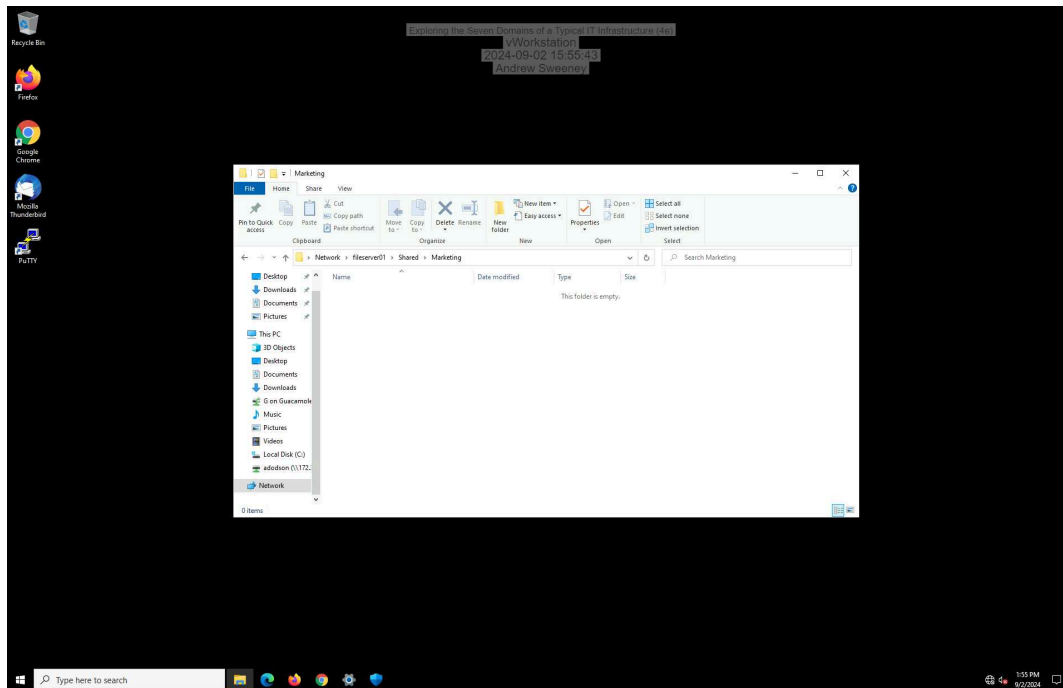
29. Make a screen capture showing a **failed connection to another user folder**.



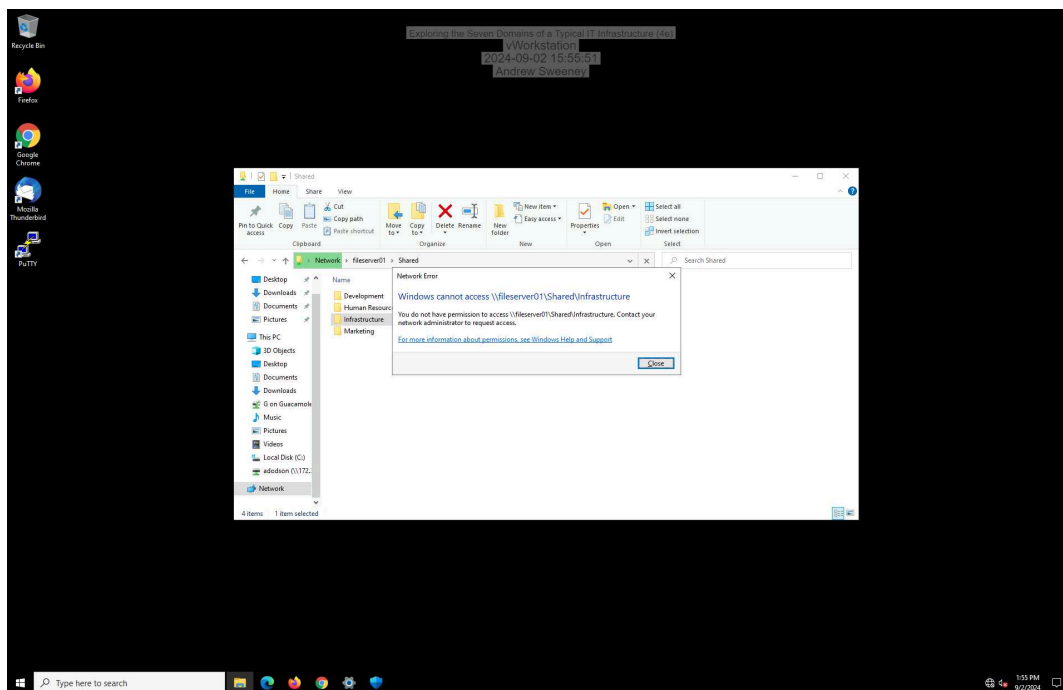
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31. Make a screen capture showing a **successful connection to the Marketing shared folder**.

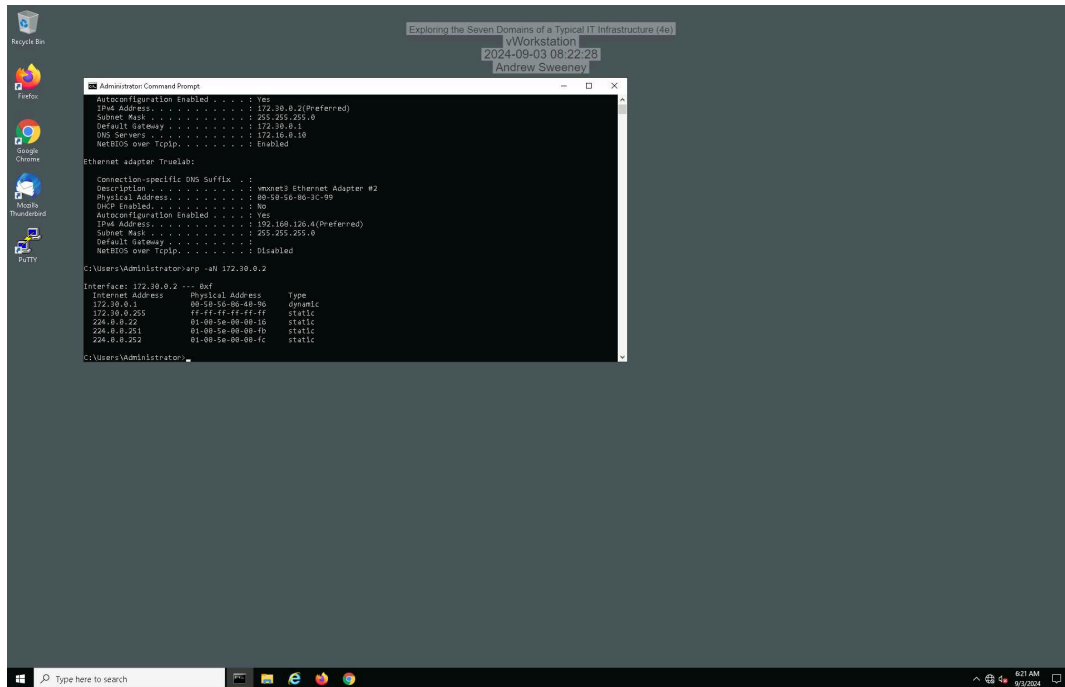


32. Make a screen capture showing a **failed connection to another shared folder**.

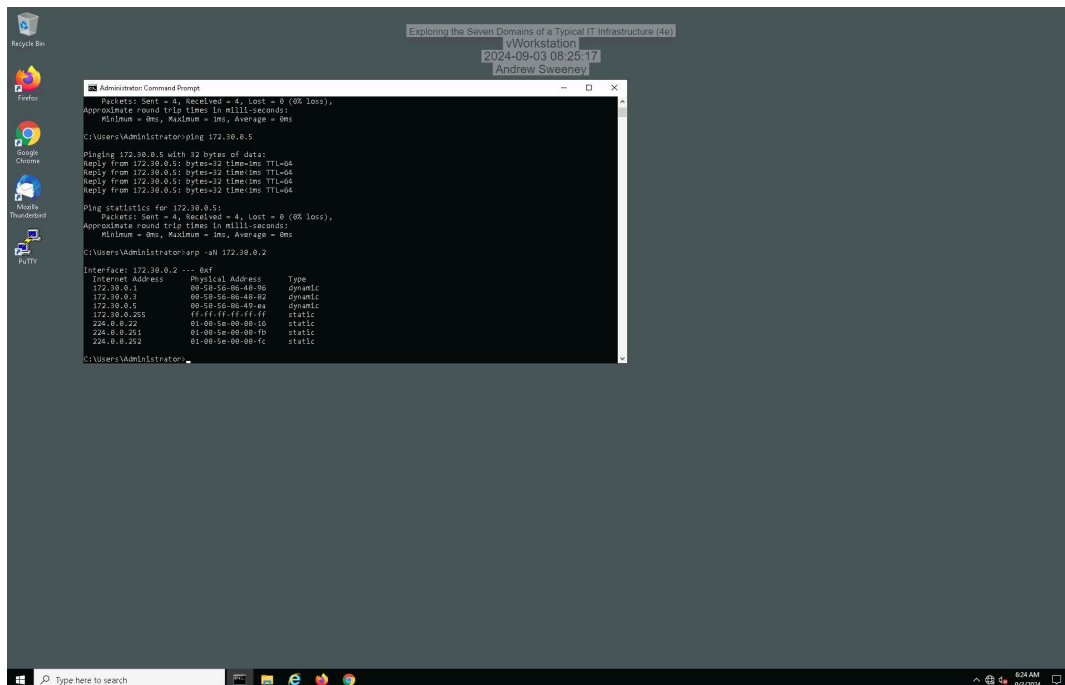


Part 2: Explore the LAN Domain

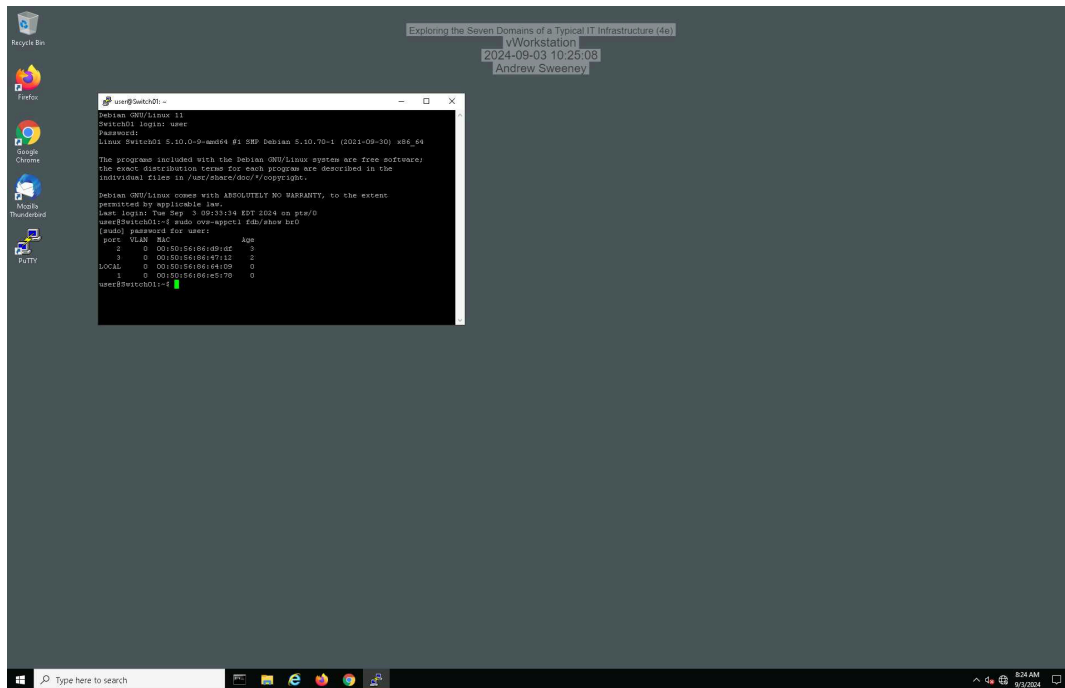
5. Make a screen capture showing the vWorkstation's original ARP table.



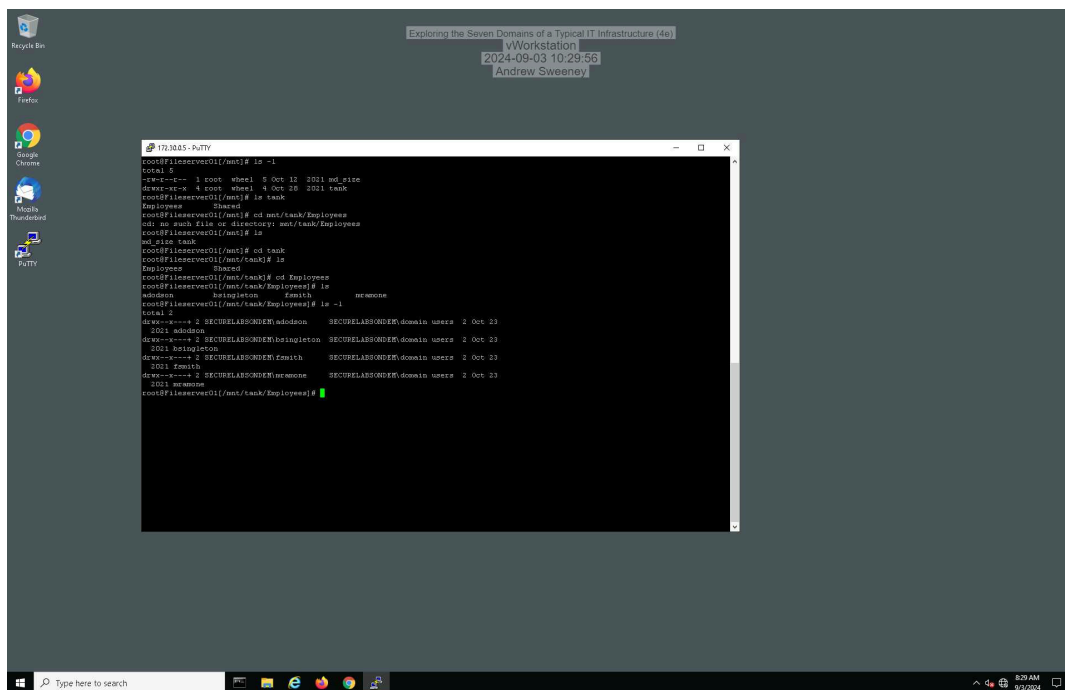
10. Make a screen capture showing the vWorkstation's updated ARP table.



20. Make a screen capture showing the **Switch01** forwarding table.

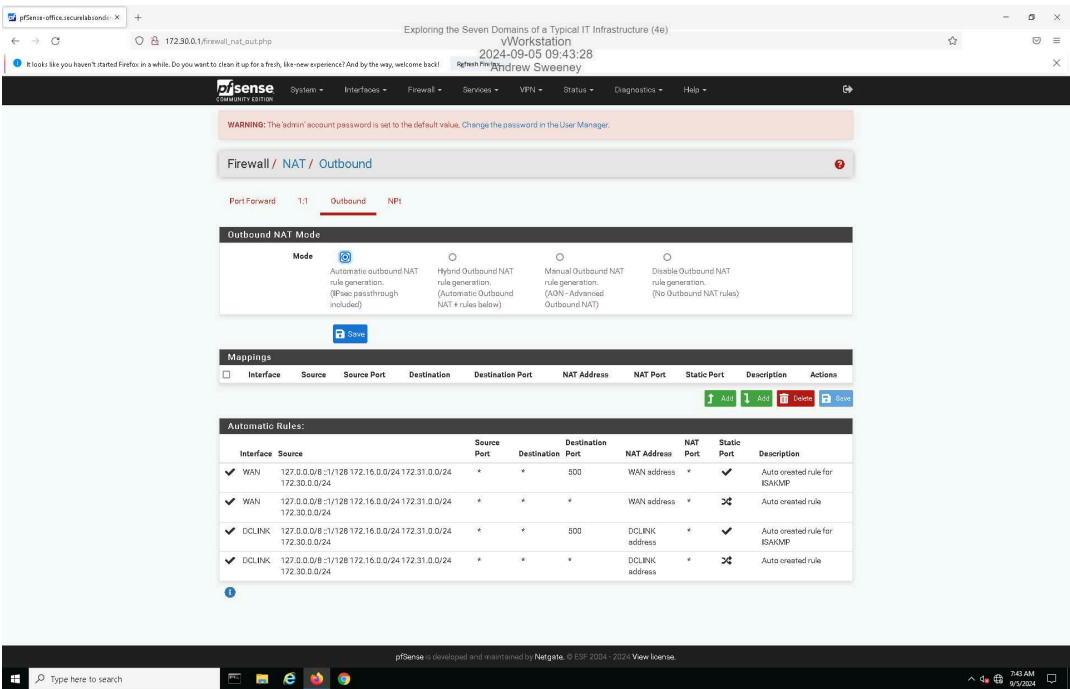


30. Make a screen capture showing the **contents of the Employees directory**.

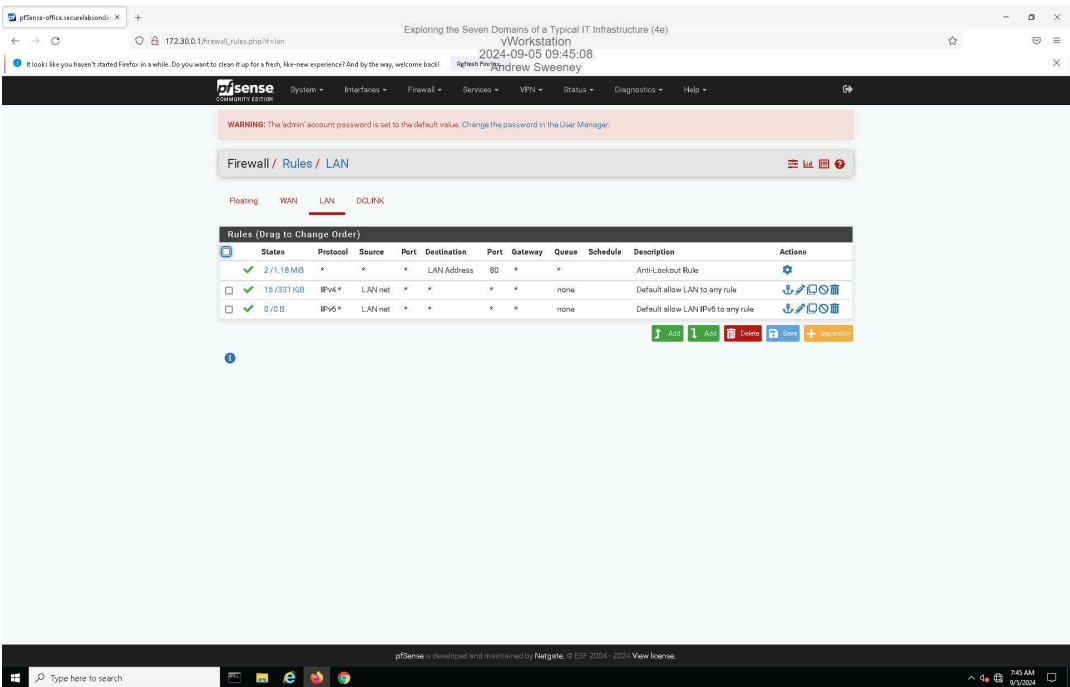


Part 3: Explore the LAN-to-WAN Domain

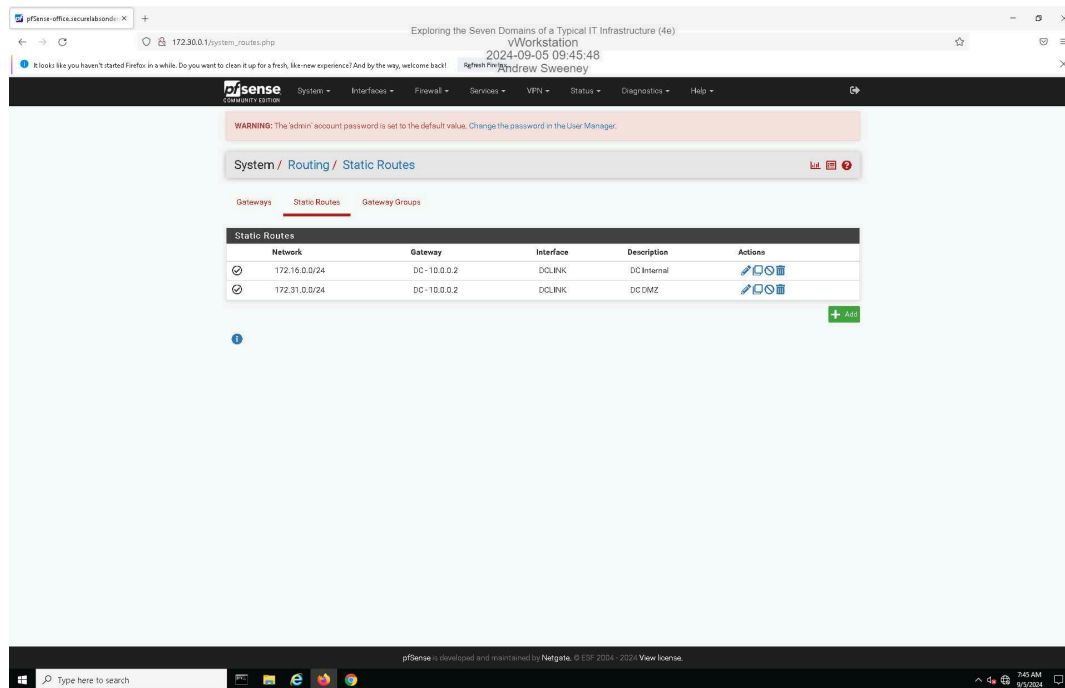
6. Make a screen capture showing the **Outbound NAT settings**.



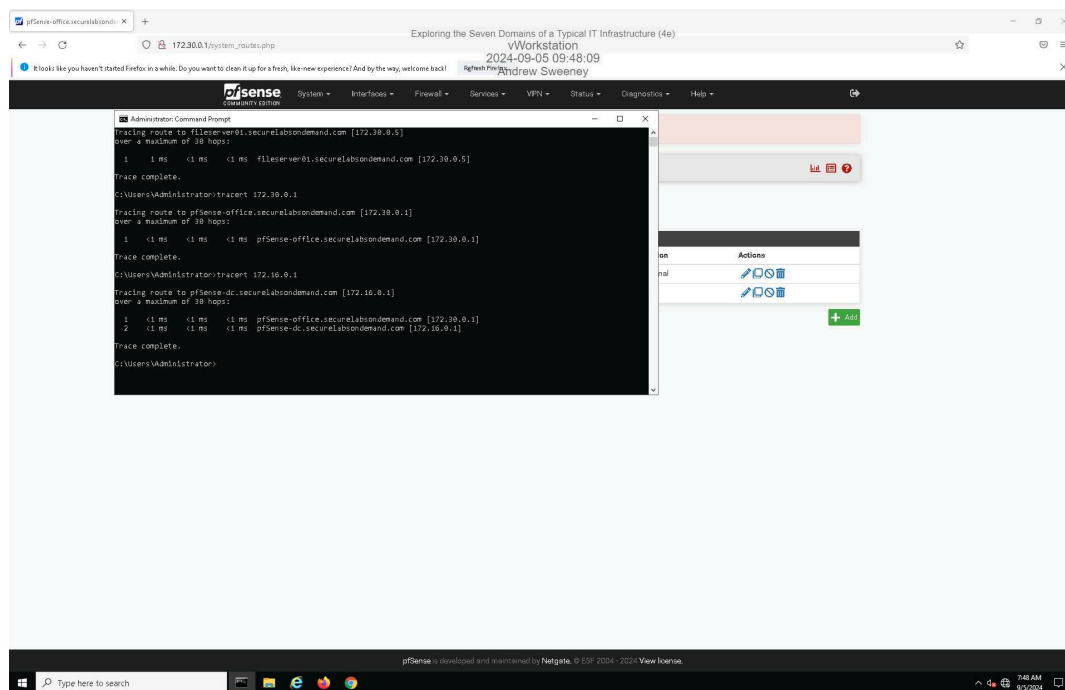
9. Make a screen capture showing the **permissive LAN rules**.



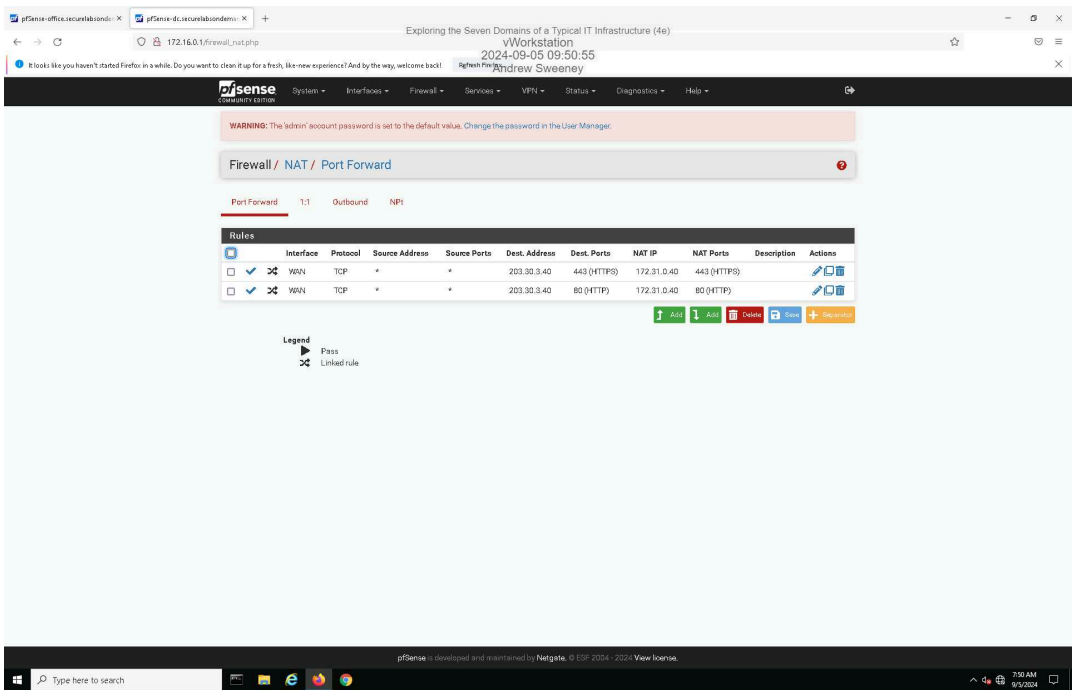
12. Make a screen capture showing the **Static Routes** page.



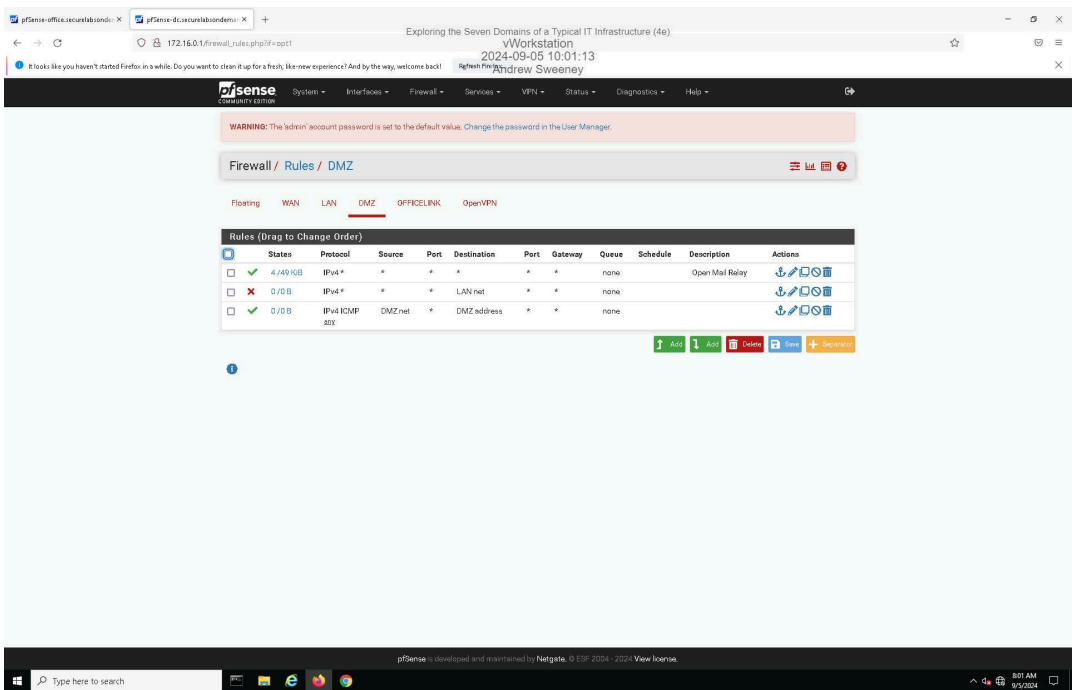
16. Make a screen capture showing the **result of your tracer** to the pfsense-dc appliance.



22. Make a screen capture showing the **Port Forward** rules for the web server.



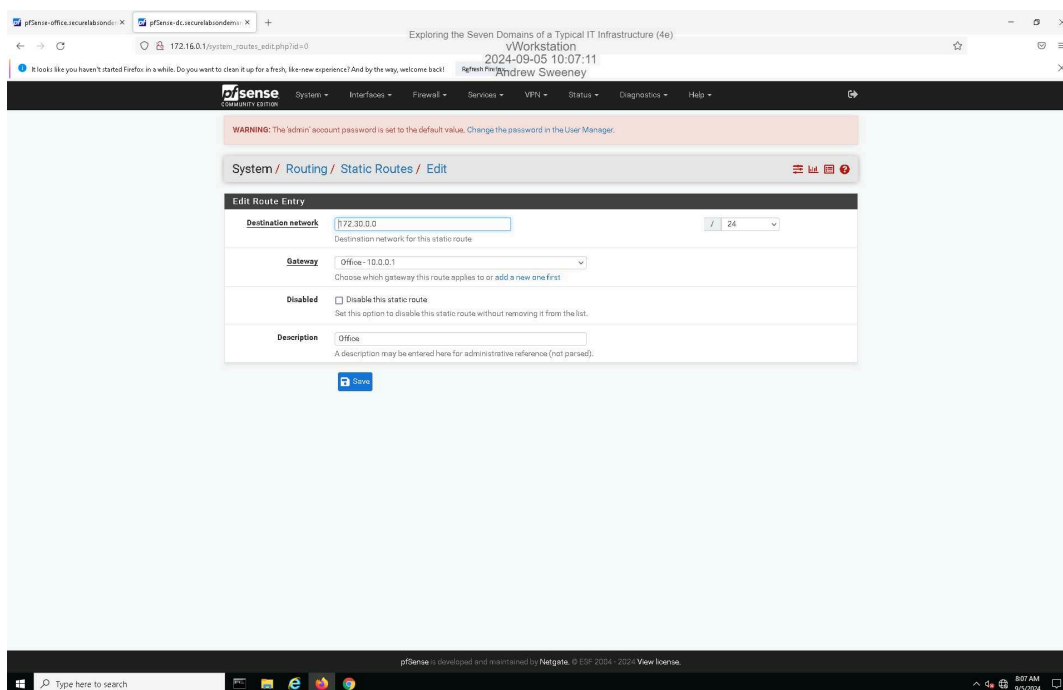
25. Make a screen capture showing the **DMZ** firewall rules.



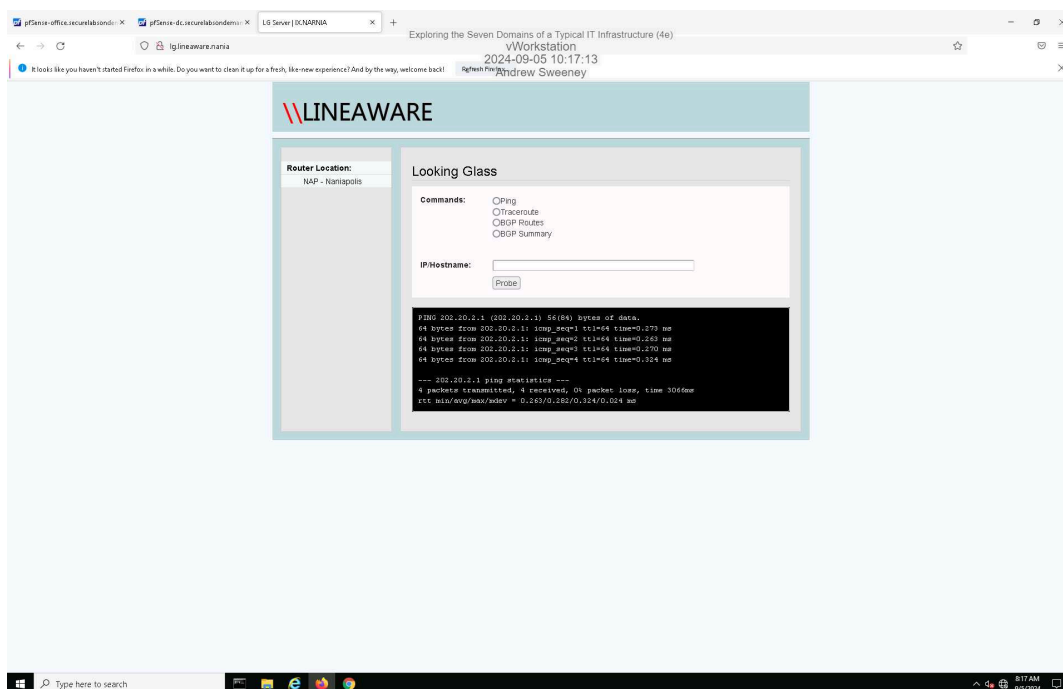
Section 2: Applied Learning

Part 1: Explore the WAN Domain

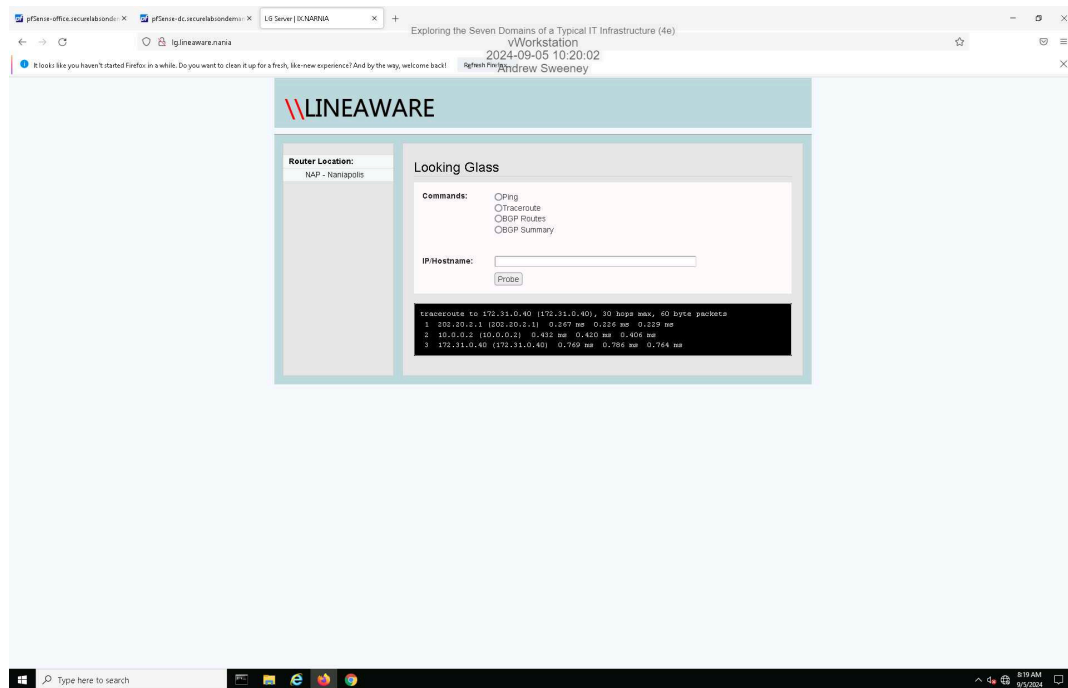
5. Make a screen capture showing the **static route** for the point-to-point connection.



9. Make a screen capture showing the **BPG neighbor ping** results.

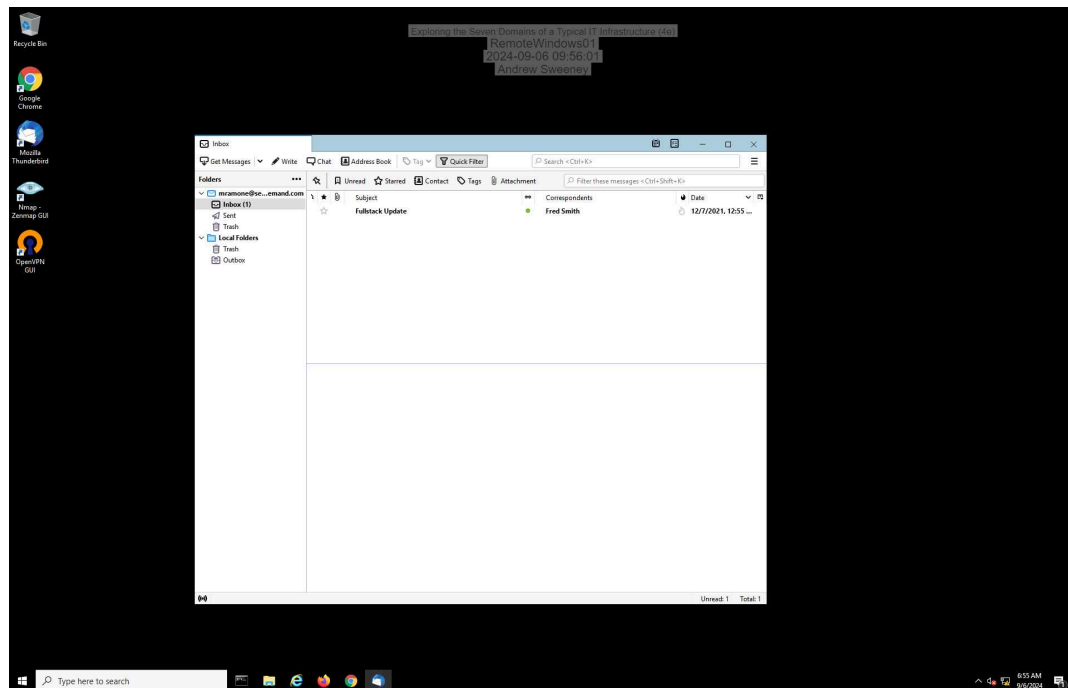


12. Make a screen capture showing the **traceroute** to the file server.



Part 2: Explore the Remote Access Domain

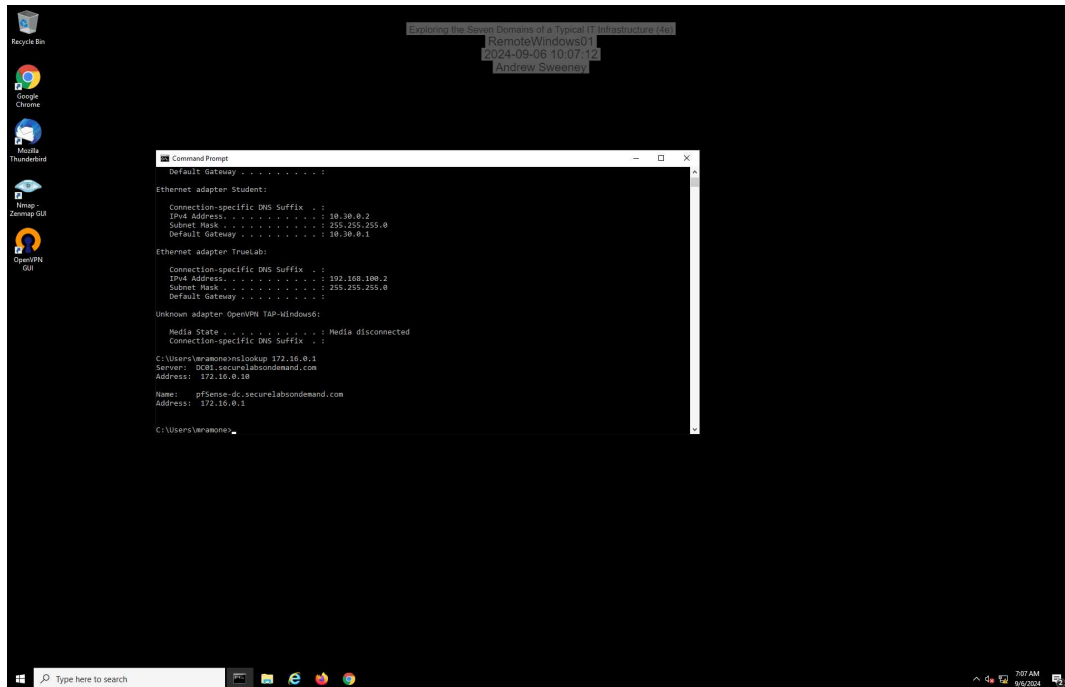
9. Make a screen capture showing the **successful connection** to the email server.



14. **Document** whether the VPN connection is split tunnel or full tunnel, based on the tracert results.

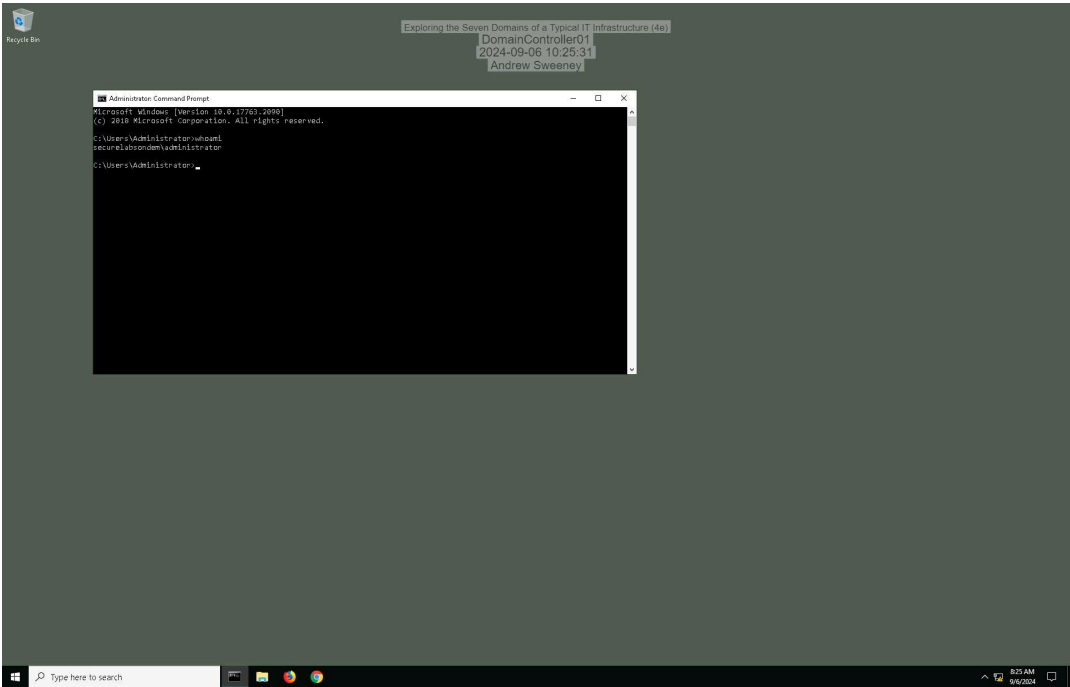
It is a split tunnel because our first hop was to the Default Gateway

16. **Make a screen capture** showing the **successful reverse DNS lookup** for the internal host.

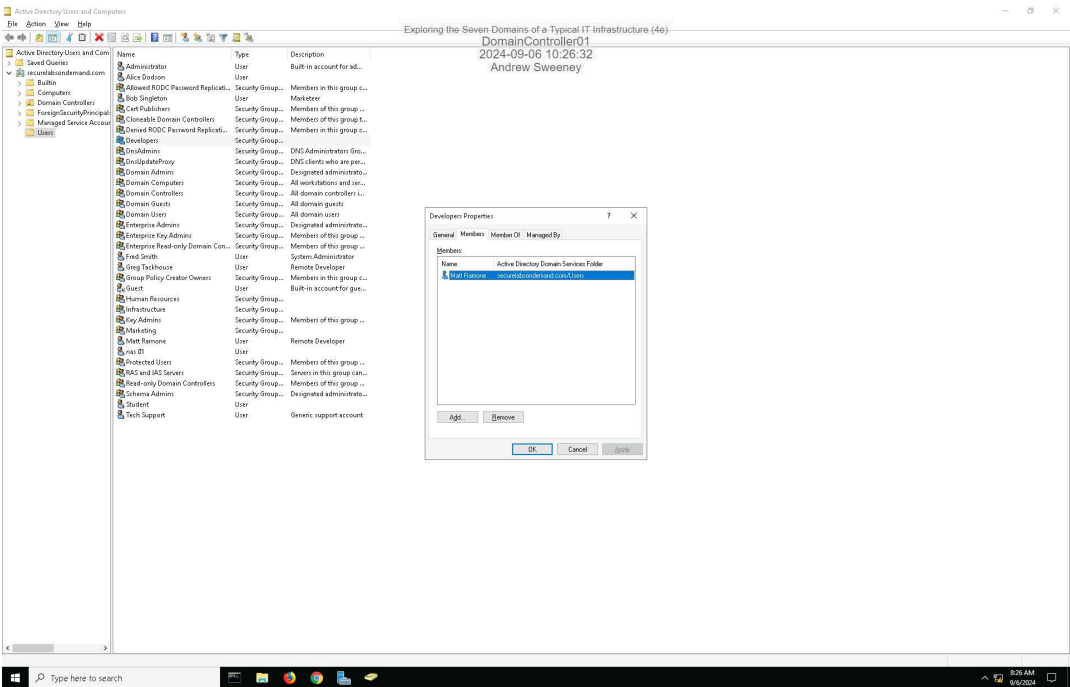


Part 3: Explore the System/Application Domain

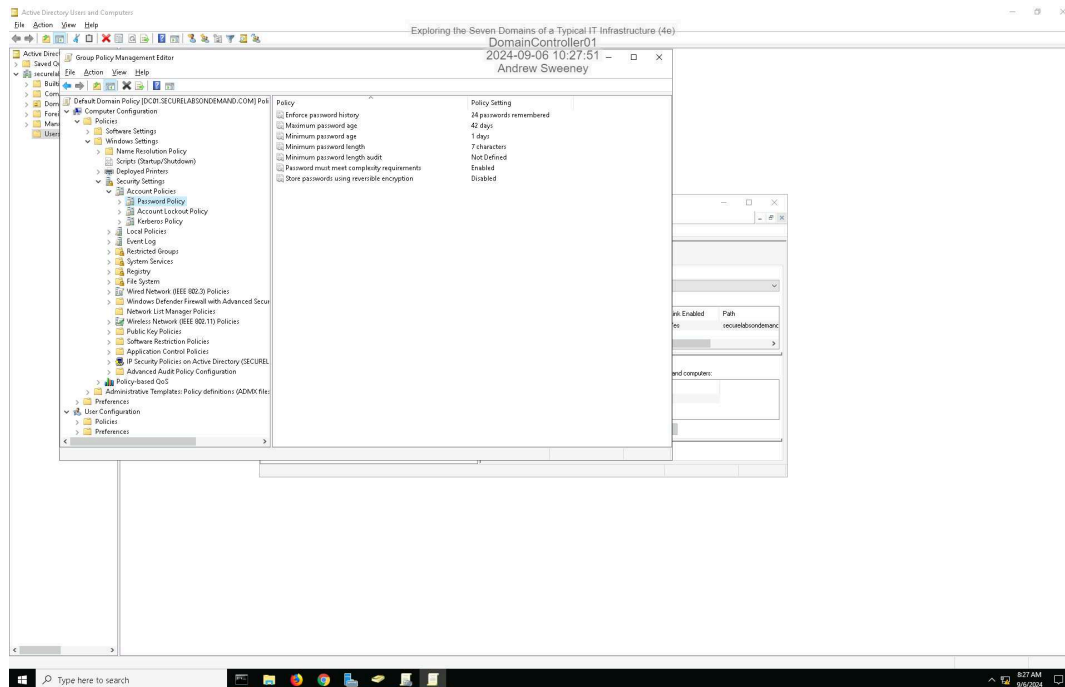
4. Make a screen capture showing the **whoami** results.



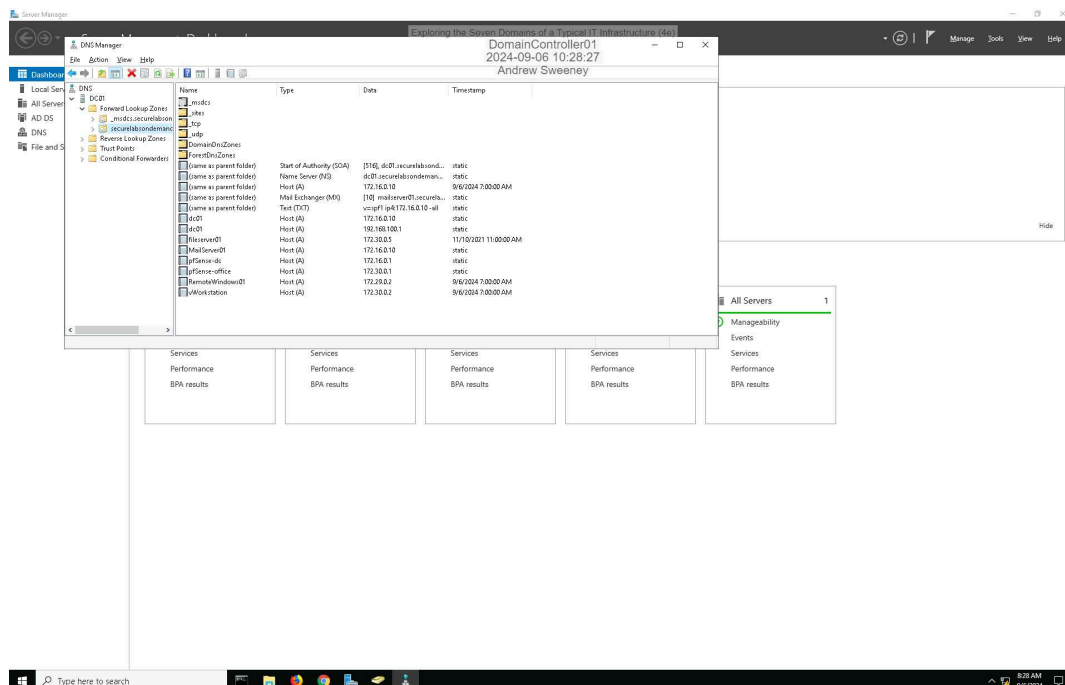
10. Make a screen capture showing the members of the **Developers AD group**.



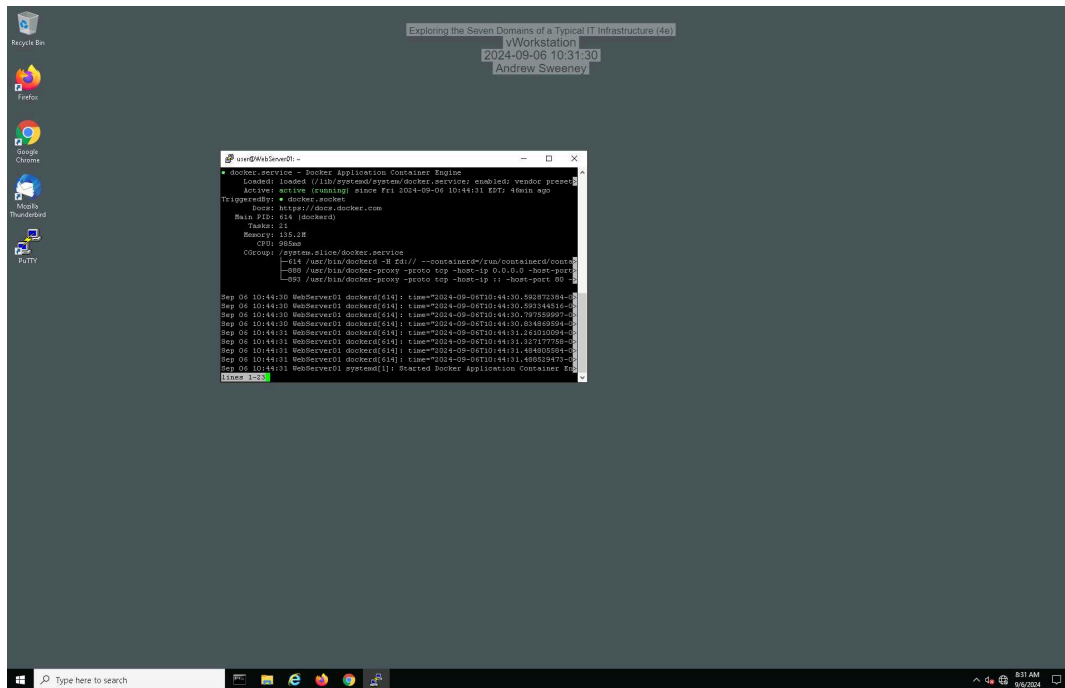
16. Make a screen capture showing the password policy settings in the Group Policy Management Console.



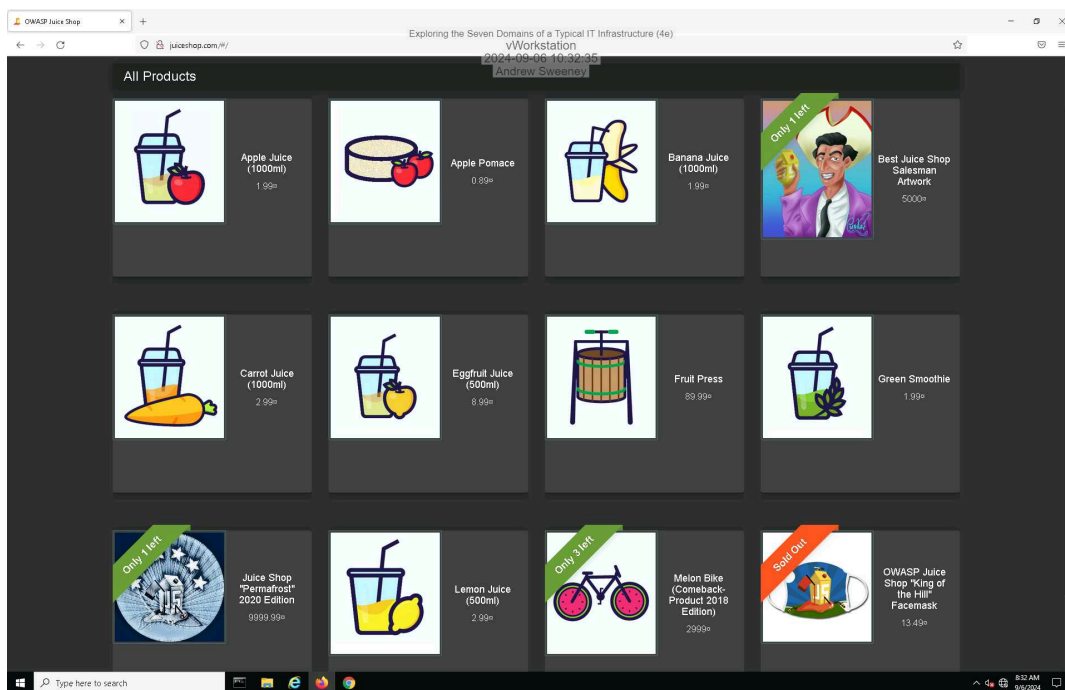
20. Make a screen capture showing the DNS entries.



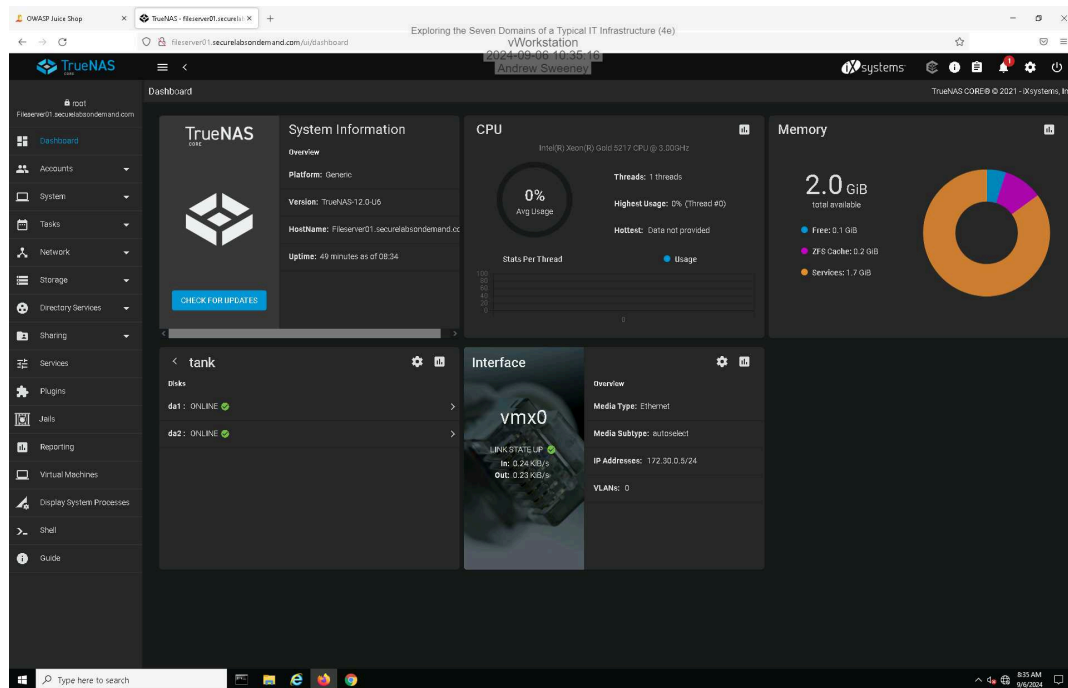
28. Make a screen capture showing the Docker service status.



31. Make a screen capture showing the juiceshop.com web page.



36. Make a screen capture showing the disks in the tank volume.



Section 3: Challenge and Analysis

Part 1: Explore the User Domain

Based on your research, **identify** at least **two compelling threats** to the User Domain and **two effective security controls** used to protect it. Be sure to cite your sources.

My first thought here was phishing attacks as it is one of the most popular methods used today. Like many of today's breaches this partly relies on human error whether that be clicking a malicious link or giving credentials to the wrong person. MFA is a great counter to this issue as it adds an additional wall to the simple password and username. If attacker can get the password and username often they will get stopped by the MFA.

An insider threat whether or not it be on purpose or accident is another security concern. Often those with high level access in companies have knowledge and access to sensitive information. They may send an email revealing too much and accidentally cause a security breach. A good counter to this is employee awareness trainings where everyone can learn and be educated on sensitive information.

Part 2: Research Additional Security Controls

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Based on your research, **identify** security controls that could be implemented in the Workstation, LAN, LAN-to-WAN, WAN, Remote Access, and System/Application Domains. **Recommend** and **explain** one security control for each domain. Be sure to cite your sources.

Workstation: the best for workstations is an EDR solution where it monitors patterns of activity on the station and can alert us if something is different. This works great for detecting sus activity and is crucial for protection against higher level threats.

LAN: Splitting up the network or network seg is a great way to secure this. Even if one part of the network is breached they cannot move laterally to more critical areas and are stuck in the seg that they breached. This minimizes widespread damage.

LAN-to-WAN: I researched and found SWGs which was pretty cool. The solution sits between the users workstation and the internet and filters web traffic at the app level. Sounds similar to a firewall but is different SWGs can be configured at every level to block specific or alike traffic

WAN: Similar to and EDR, an IPS monitors patterns and sus network activity. It will block sus stuff and alert admins. I find often these return false pos but better safe then sorry. I wish I had one of these about 10 years ago to block incoming DDOS.

Remote Access: the best way to secure remote access is with a VPN that requires MFA. Often times a hacker can get the username and password so when paired with MFA it makes the VPN a viable option. However, I imagine within the next 5-10 years the VPN may be obsolete for newer better remote access security.

System/Application: Application whitelisting is the best security practice for this I currently know. In my home setup I have implemented this. Lets say you have a linux system that is designed to only run 1 single application you can put in rules that tell the system that it is only allowed to run that single application and blacklist all other applications this way nothing else can run except what is known to the system on the whitelist. This protects against unapproved software that someone may try to run.

My sources:

<https://expertinsights.com/insights/the-top-secure-web-gateway-swg-solutions/>

<https://www.akamai.com/blog/security/understanding-the-differences-between-edr-and-segmentation>

<https://www.ninjaone.com/it-hub/endpoint-security/what-is-application-whitelisting/>