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Key objectives:

- 1. Confidentiality
 - Data confidentiality
 - Privacy
- 2. Integrity
 - Data integrity
 - System integrity
- 3. Availability

Goals:

- 1. Prevention
- 2. Detection
- 3. Recovery

Security management process:

- 1. Identify security controls. NIDS (network intrusion detection system)
- 2. Implement security controls (previous incident wise) IDS(intrusion detection system), IPS(intrusion prevention system)
- 3. Monitoring security control (anti-virus notifications)

CIA Triad: confidentiality, Integrity, Availability after authentication + authenticity, accountability

Basic Concepts:

- 1. Vulnerabilities
- 2. Threats
- 3. Risk= likelihood * impact, 1*2
- 4. Attacks (physical, software based, social engineering, web app based, network based)
- 5. Security control (Prevention, detection, recovery)

Identity, authentication, authorization

Accounting and auditing: parts of accounting in which a security professional examines logs of what was recorded.

Least privilege model:

DAD: disclosure, alteration, denial

Data Loss Prevention:

Data classification:

- 1. Personally identifiable information
- 2. Personal data
- 3. Sensitive personal info
- 4. Non-public personal info

Data security state:

- 1. At rest
- 2. In transit
- 3. In use

OSI security attack:

Attack, mechanism, service

Attacks:

- <u>passive attacks</u>: release of message contents and traffic analysis(sniffing)
- Active attacks:
 - 1. Masquerade
 - 2. Denial of services
 - 3. Modification
 - 4. Replay

Geolocation: Authentication according to location