

Security Assessment & Testing | Ivan Notes 2022

▼ Validation

- ▼ Verification
 - Rigour

▼ Testing a system

- unit
- interface
- integration
- system

▼ Testing techniques

- ▼ methods & tools
 - manual
 - automated
- ▼ runtime
 - static
 - dynamic
 - fuzz
- ▼ access to code
 - white box
 - black box
- ▼ techniques
 - positive
 - negative
 - misuse
 - boundary value analysis
 - equivalence partitioning
- ▼ operational

- real user monitoring
- synthetic performance monitoring
- regression testing

▼ **Testers / Assessors**

- internal
- external
- ▼ 3P
 - ▼ usually SOC reports
 - ▼ SOC 2
 - Type 1 (DE)
 - Type 2 (OE over period of time)
- ▼ Roles
 - Executive mgmt
 - audit committee
 - security officer
 - compliance manager
 - internal / external auditor

▼ **Metrics**

- ▼ KPIs
 - backward looking metrics
- ▼ KRIs
 - forward looking metrics

▼ **Identifying Vulns**

- Vuln assessment
- Pentesting
- ▼ Process
 - recon
 - enumeration (active)
 - vuln analysis
 - execution

- document findings
- ▼ Testing techniques
 - ▼ perspective
 - internal
 - external
 - ▼ approach
 - blind
 - double blind
 - ▼ knowledge
 - zero / blackbox
 - full / whitebox
 - partial
- ▼ types of scans
 - credentialed
 - uncredentialed
- Banner grabbing & fingerprinting
- ▼ interpreting & understanding results
 - ▼ CVE
 - unique identifier for each vuln
 - ▼ CVSS
 - 0-10
- False positives, False negatives
- ▼ **Log review & analysis**
 - ▼ Monitor for
 - errors
 - modifications
 - breaches
 - ▼ SIEM
 - ▼ generation
 - ▼ limiting log file size

- circular overwrite
 - clipping levels
 - ▼ time stamps
 - consistent
 - NTP
- transmission
- collection / aggregation
- normalization
- Analysis
- Retention
- Disposal
- Continuous monitoring