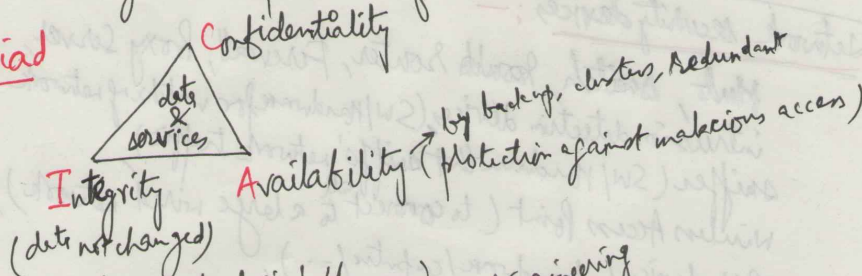


Computer Security | C

Basic principles & terms

- * Security & functionality \rightarrow (vice-versa) = reciprocal
- CIA Triad
- * Authentication & Authorization
- Security Clearance & need to know (sensitivity levels for data/system protection)
- * Accountability & Auditing (ability to trace an action to a specific user/responsibility by auditing)
- * Least Privilege & Separation of duties

CIA Triad



Attack vectors (from technological/human) \rightarrow Social Engineering

Defense concepts \rightarrow (defense in-depth) \rightarrow measures (control) \rightarrow policies, procedures, training, admin/mgmt. security clearances,

vulnerabilities, threats, and exposure (weaknesses, used to exploit system, threat is potential problem by human/natural, intentional/accidental)

Basic risk concepts (quantitative & qualitative) (transferable risk, business risk)

Annual LE = SLE x ARO

Single Loss Expectancy = how much money you would lose if you lost the asset
Annualized Rate of Occurrence = how many times the asset is expected to occur in one year

* Attack vector (attempts to destroy/conflict data, or to deny computer systems)

(DOS) \rightarrow Denial of Service
attempt to deny the use of computer system/data from their users

* Network security for (defense in depth)

- attack via unprotected host
- " through firewall / -
- " spoofed (faked) source / IP
- " ports / protocols
- " malformed / unusual packets
- "

Ci/ [netstat] - an

* Network security devices :-

Hub, Switch, ~~Router~~ Router, Firewall, Proxy Server,
intrusion detection device (SW/Hardware for watching network traffic),
sniffer (SW/Hardware that 'sniffs' network traffic),
Wireless Access Point (to connect all to a large wired network),
VPN device (hardware/computer / - -),
Remote Access Servers (Dial-in / VPN servers),
Authentication devices, &

* Internet & email security -

- internet threats (hackers, spyware, virus, phishing, social engineering, - - -)