

CSF 432: Intro to Network and System Security

Week 09 - Review

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Sources: Professor Messer's CompTIA N10-007 Network+ Course Notes

1

Network Documentation

2

Network Documentation

Internal operating procedures

- ☑ Organizations have different business objectives
 - ☑ Processes and procedures
- ☑ Operational procedures
 - ☑ Downtime notifications
 - ☑ Facilities issues
- ☑ Software upgrades - Testing, change control
- ☑ Documentation is the key
 - ☑ Everyone can review and understand the policies

3

Network Documentation

Mapping the network

- ☑ Networks are built in phases
 - ☑ Large chunks at a time
- ☑ You can't see most of it
 - ☑ Fiber and wires in the walls and ceiling
- ☑ Documentation is essential
 - ☑ Both physical and logical
- ☑ One of the best things you can do
 - ☑ Especially as the new hire

4

Network Documentation

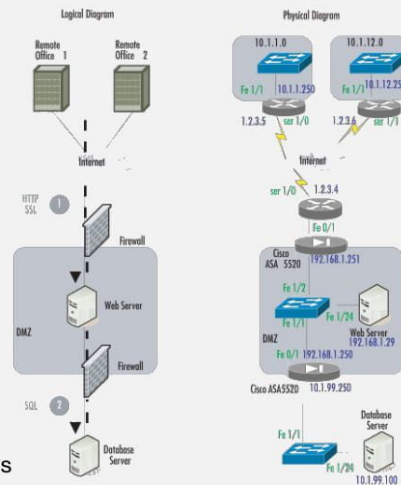
Logical network maps

- ✓ Specialized software
 - ✓ Visio, OmniGraffle, Gliffy.com
- ✓ High level views
 - ✓ WAN layout, application flows

- ✓ Useful for planning and collaboration

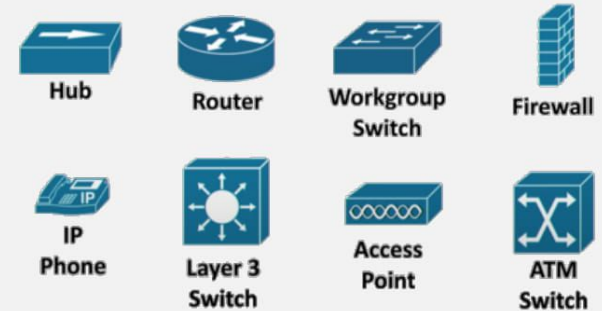
Physical network maps

- ✓ Follows the physical wire and device
 - ✓ Can include physical rack locations



5

Network Documentation



6

Network Documentation

Change management

- ✓ How to make a change
 - ✓ Upgrade software, change firewall configuration, modify switch ports
- ✓ One of the most common risks in the enterprise
 - ✓ Occurs very frequently
- ✓ Often overlooked or ignored
 - ✓ Did you feel that bite?
- ✓ Have clear policies
 - ✓ Frequency, duration, installation process, fallback procedures
- ✓ Sometimes extremely difficult to implement
 - ✓ It's hard to change corporate culture

7

Network Documentation

Managing your cables

- ✓ ANSI/TIA/EIA 606
 - ✓ Administration Standard for the Telecommunications Infrastructure of Commercial Buildings
- ✓ Presentation of information
 - ✓ Reports, drawings, work orders
- ✓ Pathway, space, grounding
 - ✓ Identifiers, Labeling
- ✓ Cables
 - ✓ Identifiers, labels, color coding, bar coding



8

Network Documentation

Labeling

- ☑ Everything is tagged and labeled
 - ☑ A standard format
- ☑ Port labeling
 - ☑ CB01-01A-D088
 - ☑ CB01 - Main facility
 - ☑ 01A - Floor 1, space A
 - ☑ D088 - Data port 88
- ☑ All cables are documented
 - ☑ Central database

9

Network Documentation

System labeling

- ☑ Many people will work on a single workstation or server
 - ☑ There needs to be a standard reference
- ☑ Unique system ID
 - ☑ Asset tag
 - ☑ System name
 - ☑ Serial number
- ☑ Clearly visible
 - ☑ Especially in a data center

10

Network Documentation

Circuit labeling

- ☑ WAN circuits aren't a problem
 - ☑ Until they are a problem
 - ☑ It's outside your control
- ☑ All components of the WAN
 - ☑ Demarc interface
 - ☑ CSU/DSU
 - ☑ Router
- ☑ Label information
 - ☑ WAN provider Circuit ID
 - ☑ WAN provider phone number
 - ☑ Internal reference name

11

Network Documentation

Patch panel labeling

- ☑ Not much real estate
 - ☑ Fit a lot into a small space
- ☑ Number each side of the link
 - ☑ Incremental
 - ☑ Geographically descriptive

12

Network Documentation

Baselines

- ☑ Broadly defined
 - ☑ What does it mean to you?
 - ☑ Application response time, network throughput, etc.
- ☑ Point of reference
 - ☑ Accumulated knowledge
 - ☑ Examine the past to predict the future
 - ☑ Useful for planning

13

Availability Concepts

14

Availability Concepts

Fault tolerance

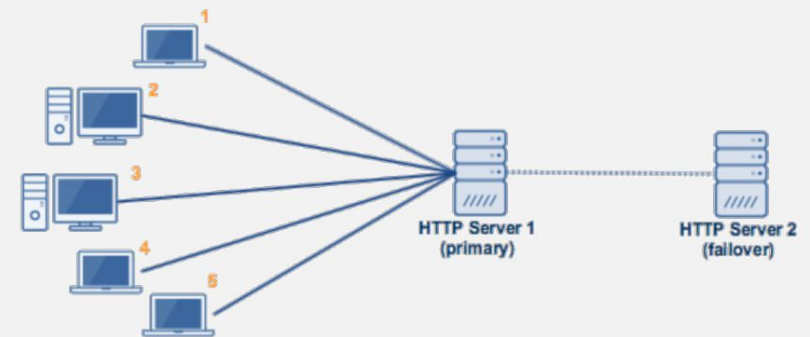
- ☑ Maintain uptime in the case of a failure
 - ☑ If a problem occurs, what happens?
 - ☑ Can degrade performance
- ☑ Fault tolerance adds complexity
 - ☑ The cost of managing the environment increases
- ☑ Single device fault tolerance
 - ☑ RAID, redundant power supplies, redundant NICs
- ☑ Multiple device fault tolerance
 - ☑ Server farms with load balancing
 - ☑ Multiple network paths

15

Availability Concepts

Active/Passive

- ☑ Some servers active, others on standby (active/passive)

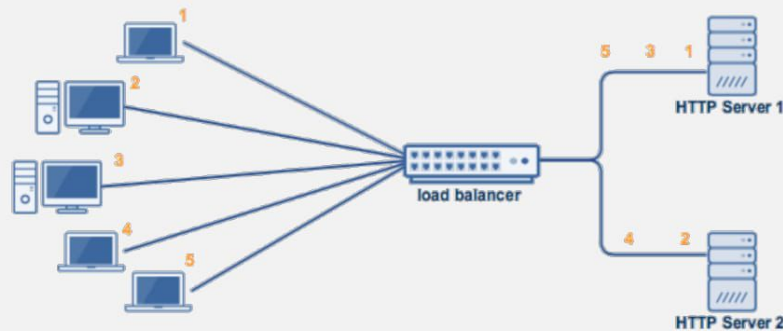


16

Availability Concepts

Active/Active

- ✓ Share the load to reduce stress on one device. If one server fails, distribute that load among the other servers



17

Availability Concepts

Redundancy and fault tolerance

- ✓ Redundant hardware components
 - ☑ Multiple devices, load balancing power supplies
- ✓ RAID
 - ☑ Redundant Array of Independent Disks
- ✓ Uninterruptible power supplies (UPS)
 - ☑ Prepare for the disconnections
- ✓ Clustering
 - ☑ A logical collective of servers
- ✓ Load balancing
 - ☑ Shared service load across components

18

Availability Concepts

High availability

- ✓ Redundancy doesn't always mean always available
 - ☑ May need to be enabled manually
- ✓ HA (high availability)
 - ☑ Always on, always available
- ✓ May include many different components working together
 - ☑ Watch for single points of failure
- ✓ Higher availability almost always means higher costs
 - ☑ There's always another contingency you could add
 - ☑ Upgraded power, high-quality server components, etc.

19

Availability Concepts

NIC teaming

- ✓ Load Balancing / Fail Over (LBFO)
 - ☑ Aggregate bandwidth, redundant paths
 - ☑ Becomes more important in the virtual world
- ✓ Multiple network adapters
 - ☑ Looks like a single adapter
 - ☑ Integrate with switches
- ✓ NICs talk to each other
 - ☑ Usually multicast instead of broadcast
 - ☑ Fails over when a NIC doesn't respond

20

Power Management

21

Power Management

UPS

- ☑ Uninterruptible Power Supply
 - ☑ Short-term backup power
 - ☑ Blackouts, brownouts, surges
- ☑ UPS types
 - ☑ Standby UPS, line-interactive UPS, and on-line UPS
- ☑ Features
 - ☑ Auto shutdown, battery capacity, outlets, phone line suppression

22

Power Management

Generators

- ☑ Long-term power backup
 - ☑ Fuel storage required
- ☑ Power an entire building
 - ☑ Some power outlets may be marked as generator-powered
- ☑ It may take a few minutes to get the generator up to speed
 - ☑ Use a battery UPS while the generator is starting

23

Power Management

Dual-power supplies

- ☑ Redundancy
 - ☑ Internal server power supplies
 - ☑ External power circuits
- ☑ Each power supply can handle 100% of the load
 - ☑ Would normally run at 50% of the load
- ☑ Hot-swappable
 - ☑ Replace a faulty power supply without powering down



24

Recovery Sites

25

Recovery Sites

Cold site

- ✓ No hardware - empty building
- ✓ No data - bring it with you
- ✓ No people - bus in your team

Warm site

- ✓ Somewhere between cold and hot
 - ✓ Just enough to get going
- ✓ Big room with rack space
 - ✓ You bring the hardware
- ✓ Hardware is ready and waiting
 - ✓ You bring the software and data

26

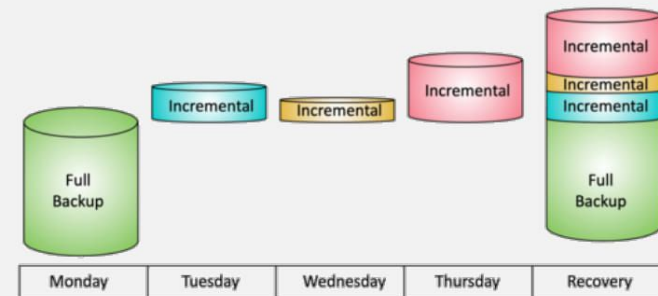
Recovery Sites

Hot site

- ✓ An exact replica
 - ✓ Duplicate everything
- ✓ Stocked with hardware
 - ✓ Constantly updated
 - ✓ You buy two of everything
- ✓ Applications and software are constantly updated
 - ✓ Automated replication
- ✓ Flip a switch and everything moves
 - ✓ This may be quite a few switches

27

Backup and Recovery



28

Backup and Recovery

File backups

- ☒ The archive attribute
 - ☒ Set when a file is modified
 - ☒ Full - Everything
 - ☒ You'll want this one first
- ☒ Incremental
 - ☒ All files changed since the last incremental backup
 - ☒ Differential
 - ☒ All files changed since the last full backup

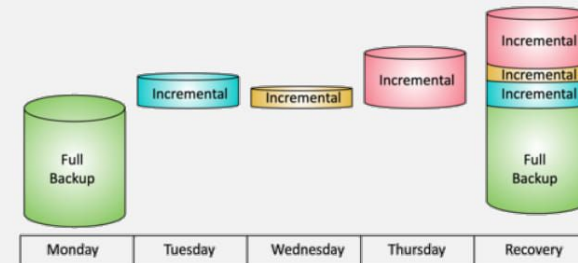
Type	Data Selection	Backup / Restore Time	Archive Attribute
Full	All selected data	High / Low (one tape set)	Cleared
Incremental	New files and files modified since the last backup	Low / High (Multiple tape sets)	Cleared
Differential	All data modified since the last full backup	Moderate / Moderate (No more than 2 sets)	Not Cleared

29

Backup and Recovery

Incremental Backup

- ☒ A full backup is taken first
- ☒ Subsequent backups contain data changed since the last full backup and last incremental backup
 - ☒ These are usually smaller than the full backup
- ☒ A restoration requires the full back and all of the incremental backups

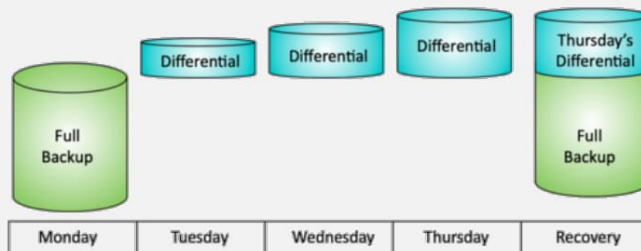


30

Backup and Recovery

Differential Backup

- ☒ A full backup is taken first
- ☒ Subsequent backups contain data changed since the last full backup
 - ☒ These usually grow larger as data is changed
- ☒ A restoration requires the full back and the last differential backup



31

Backup and Recovery

Taking snapshots

- ☒ The cloud is always in motion
 - ☒ Application instances are constantly built and torn down
- ☒ Snapshots can capture the current configuration and data
 - ☒ Preserve the complete state of a device, or just the configuration
- ☒ Revert to known state
 - ☒ Fall back to a previous snapshot
- ☒ Rollback to known configuration
 - ☒ Don't modify the data, but use a previous configuration
- ☒ Live boot media
 - ☒ Run the operating system from removable media - very portable!

32

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