

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:

21 hours, 24 minutes

Progress:

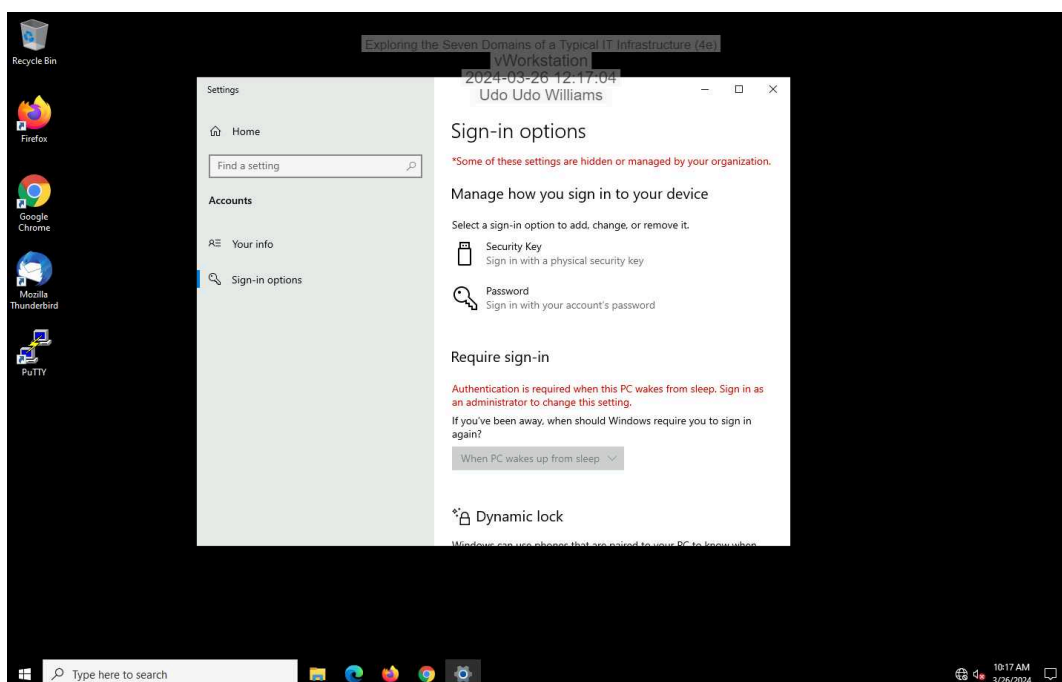
100%

Report Generated: Tuesday, March 26, 2024 at 5:09 PM

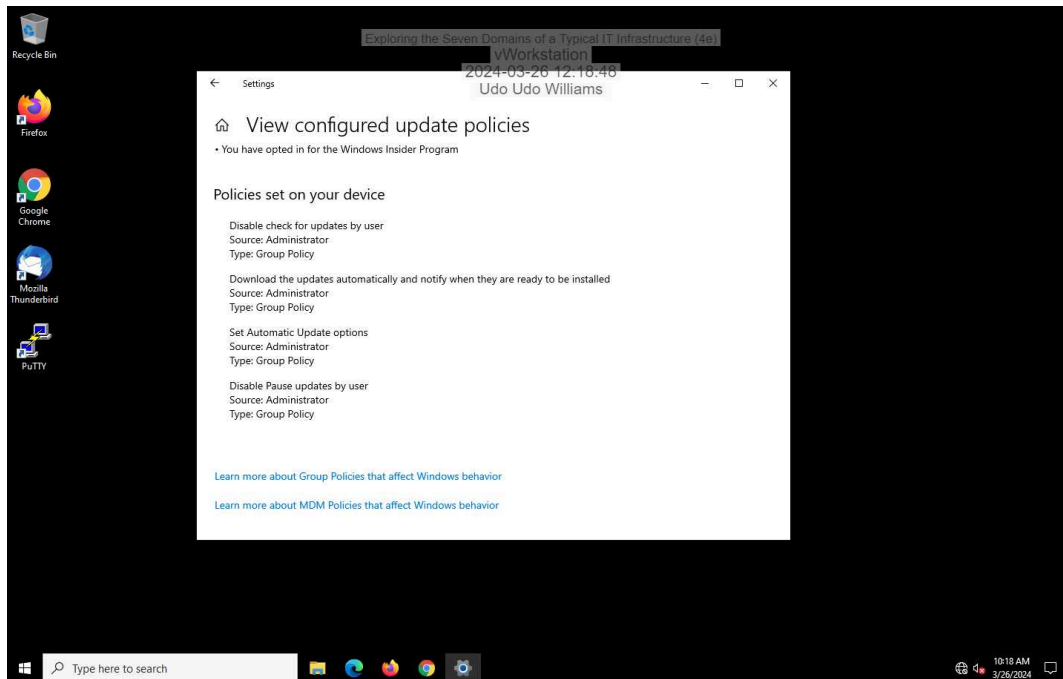
Section 1: Hands-On Demonstration

Part 1: Explore the Workstation Domain

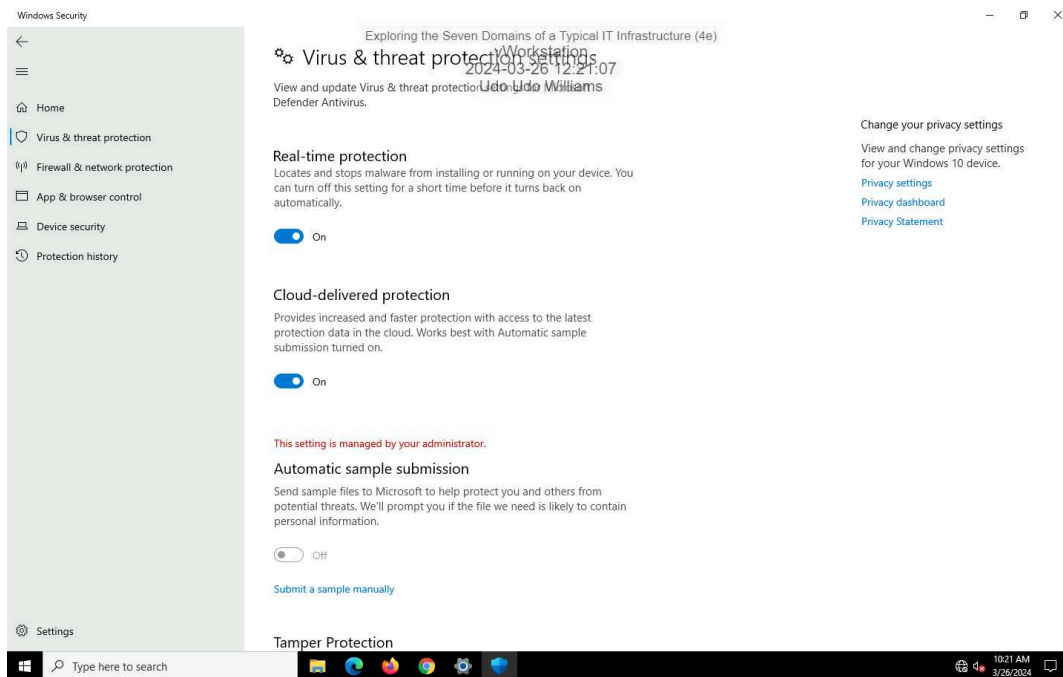
4. Make screen capture showing the **Sign-in options** for Alice's account.



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



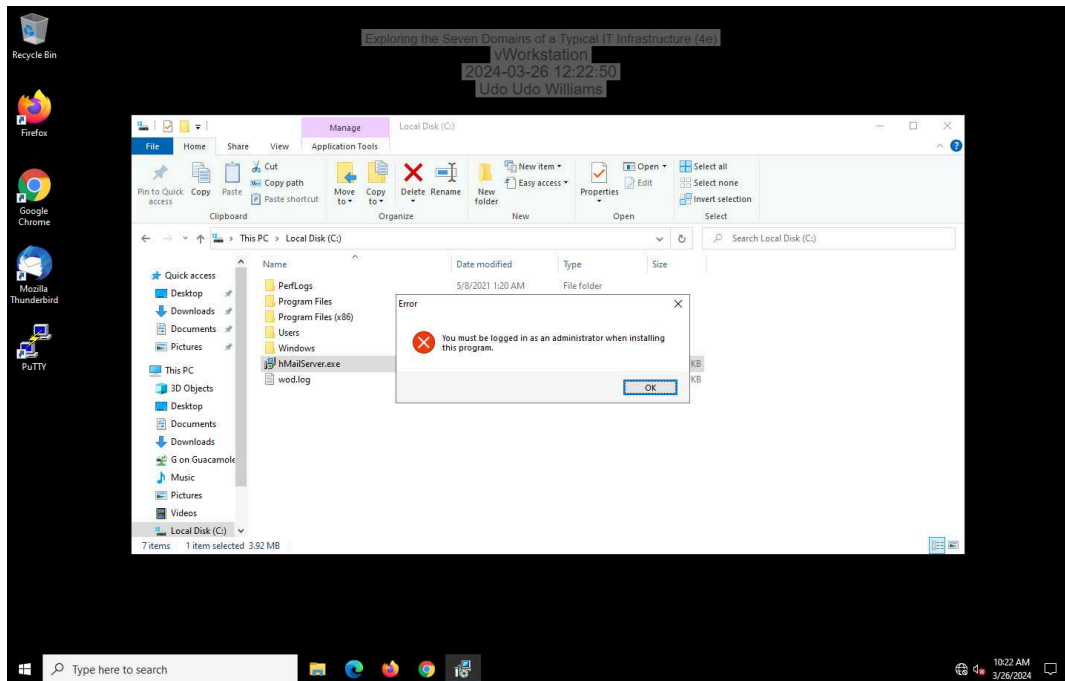
14. Make a screen capture showing the Virus & Threat Protection Settings.



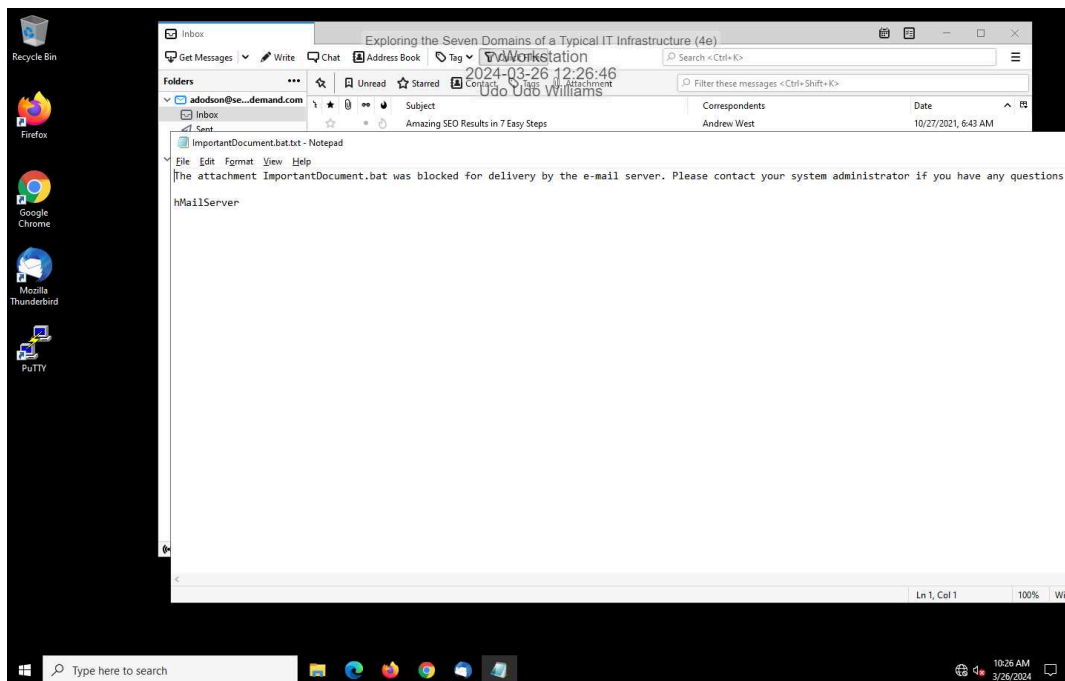
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18. Make a screen capture showing the **security warning** from attempting to run an executable file.



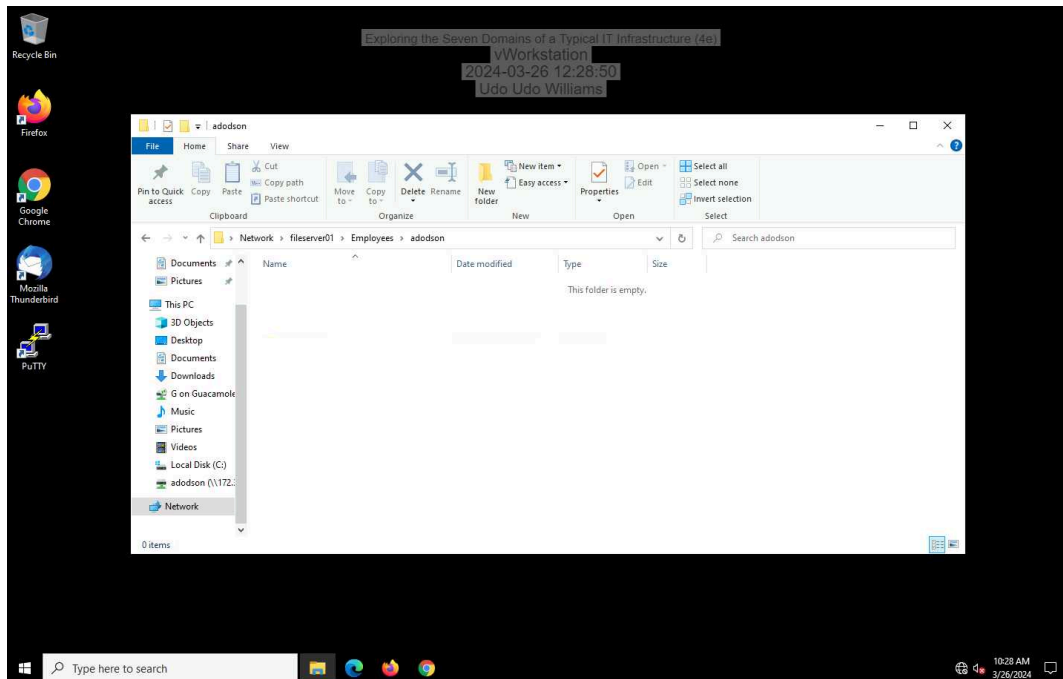
24. Make a screen capture showing the **blocked attachment message**.



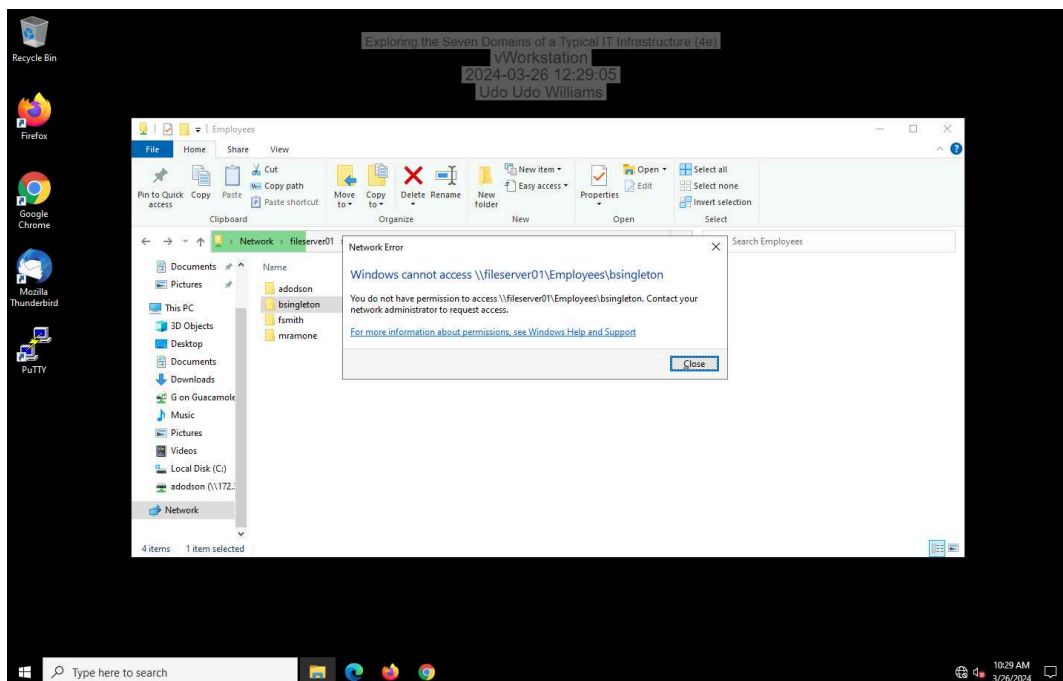
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28. Make a screen capture showing a **successful connection to the adodson user folder**.



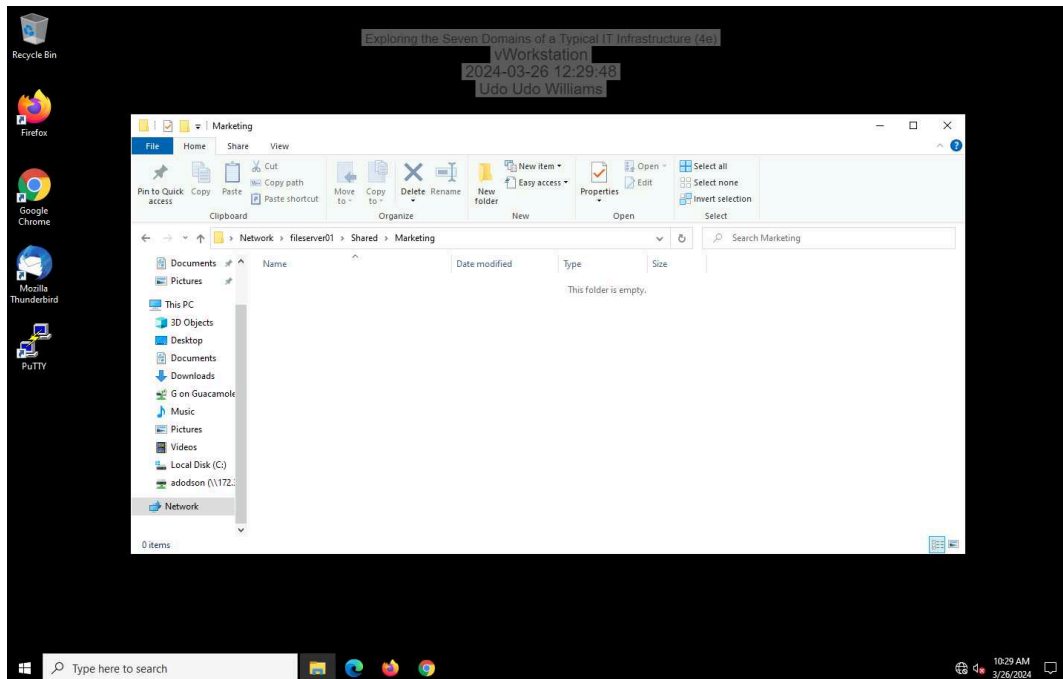
29. Make a screen capture showing a **failed connection to another user folder**.



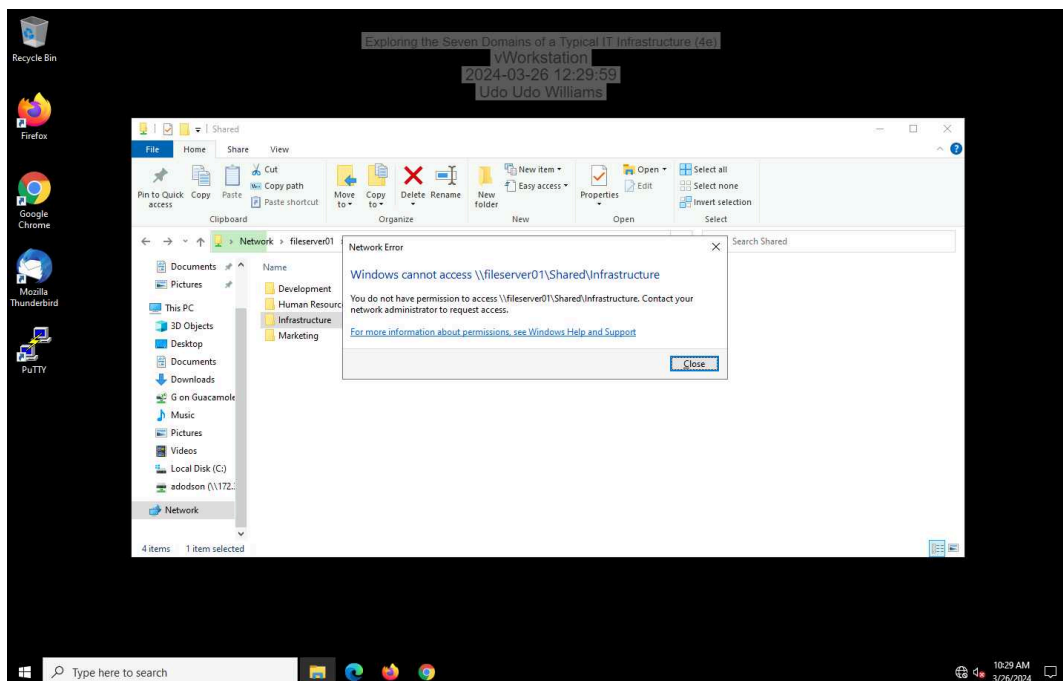
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31. Make a screen capture showing a **successful connection to the Marketing shared folder**.

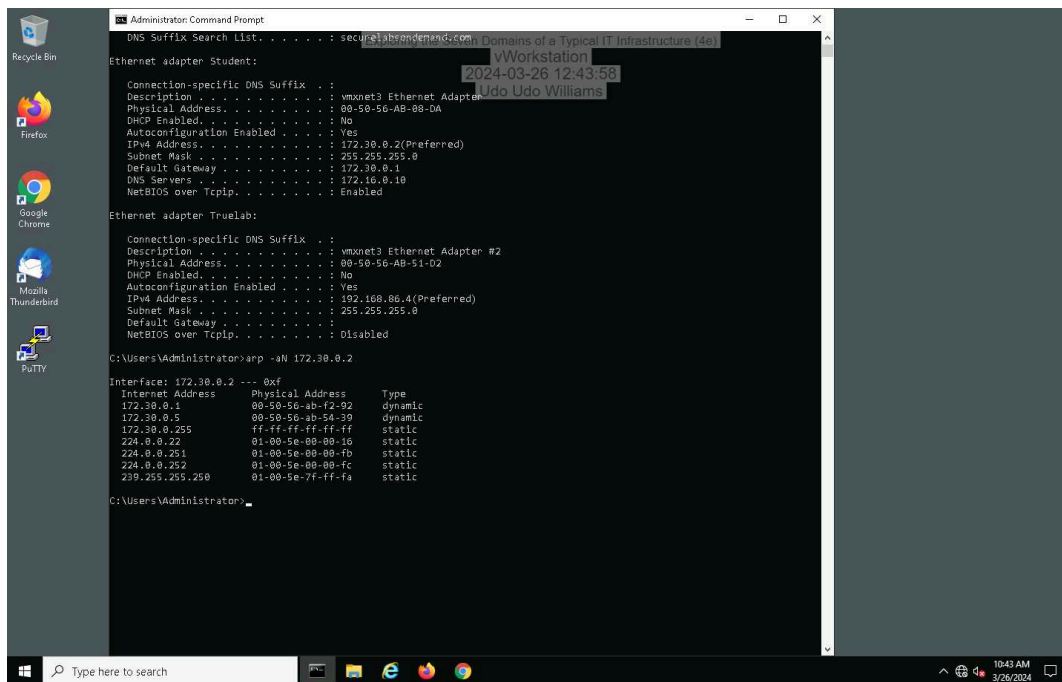


32. Make a screen capture showing a **failed connection to another shared folder**.

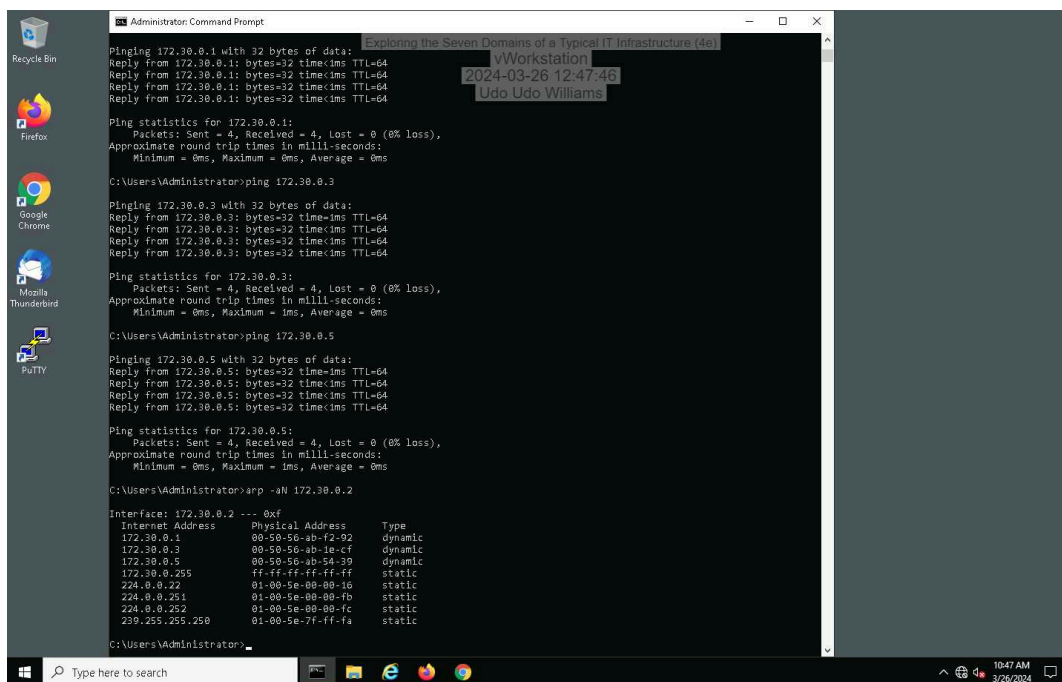


Part 2: Explore the LAN Domain

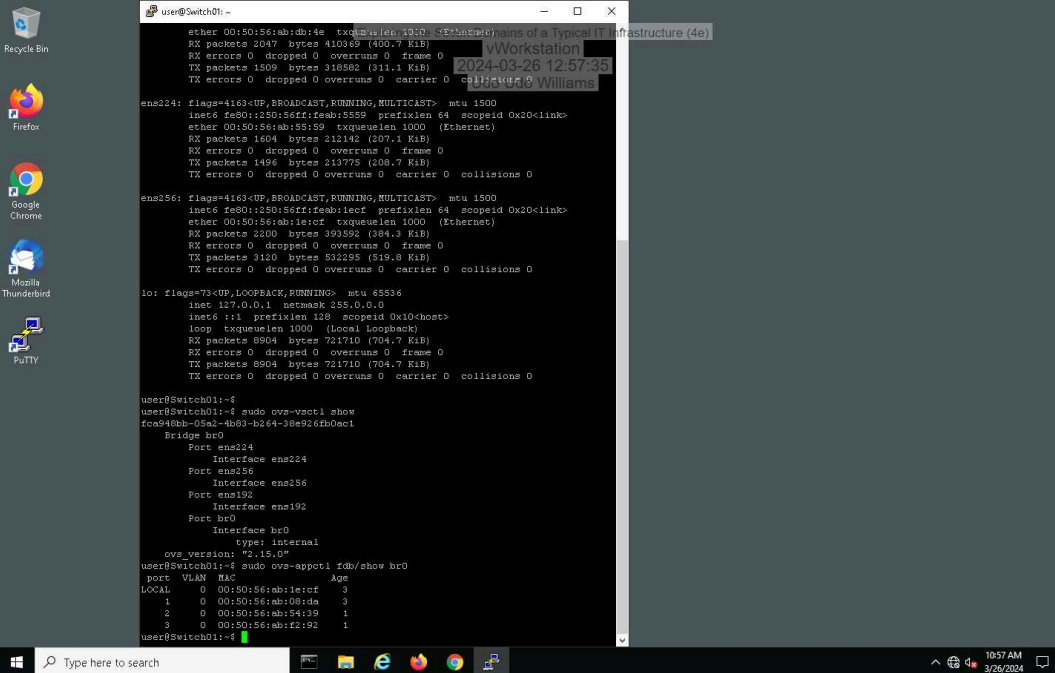
5. Make a screen capture showing the vWorkstation's original ARP table.



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



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



```
ether 00:50:56:ab:d4:4e txqueuelen 1000 (1000 KiB)
RX packets 2047 bytes 410369 (400.7 KiB)
RX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 frame 0
TX packets 1609 bytes 336862 (331.1 KiB)
TX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 carrier 0 collisions 0

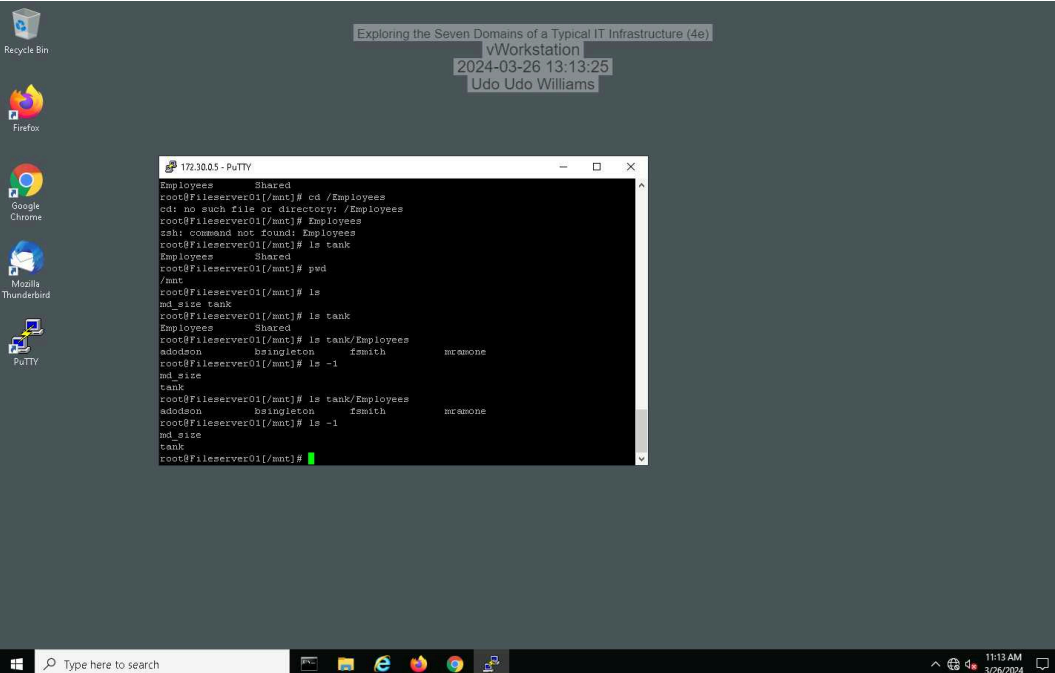
ens224: flags=4163<UP,BROADCAST,RUNNING,MULTICAST> mtu 1500
inet6 fe80::12d0:56ff:feab:d44e:1 prefixlen 64 scopeid 0x20<link>
ether 00:50:56:ab:d4:4e txqueuelen 1000 (Ethernet)
RX packets 1604 bytes 212142 (207.1 KiB)
RX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 frame 0
TX packets 1496 bytes 237772 (230.7 KiB)
TX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 carrier 0 collisions 0

ens256: flags=4163<UP,BROADCAST,RUNNING,MULTICAST> mtu 1500
inet6 fe80::12d0:56ff:feab:d44e:1 prefixlen 64 scopeid 0x20<link>
ether 00:50:56:ab:d4:4e txqueuelen 1000 (Ethernet)
RX packets 2200 bytes 393592 (384.3 KiB)
RX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 frame 0
TX packets 9120 bytes 532295 (518.8 KiB)
TX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 carrier 0 collisions 0

lo: flags=73<UP,LOOPBACK,RUNNING> mtu 65536
inet 127.0.0.1 netmask 255.0.0.0
inet6 ::1 prefixlen 128 scopeid 0x10<host>
loop txqueuelen 1000 (Local Loopback)
RX packets 8904 bytes 721710 (704.7 KiB)
RX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 frame 0
TX packets 8904 bytes 721710 (704.7 KiB)
TX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 carrier 0 collisions 0

user@Switch01:~$
user@Switch01:~$ sudo ovs-vsctl show
fca94bb-05a2-4b83-b264-38e926fb0ac1
Bridge br0
    Port ens224
        Interface ens224
    Port ens256
        Interface ens256
    Port ens192
        Interface ens192
    Port br0
        Interface br0
        type: internal
    ovs_version: "2.15.0"
user@Switch01:~$ sudo ovs-appctl fdb/show br0
port Vlan Mac Age
LOCAL 0 00:50:56:ab:1e:cf 3
1 0 00:50:56:ab:08:da 3
2 0 00:50:56:ab:54:39 1
3 0 00:50:56:ab:d2:52 1
user@Switch01:~$
```

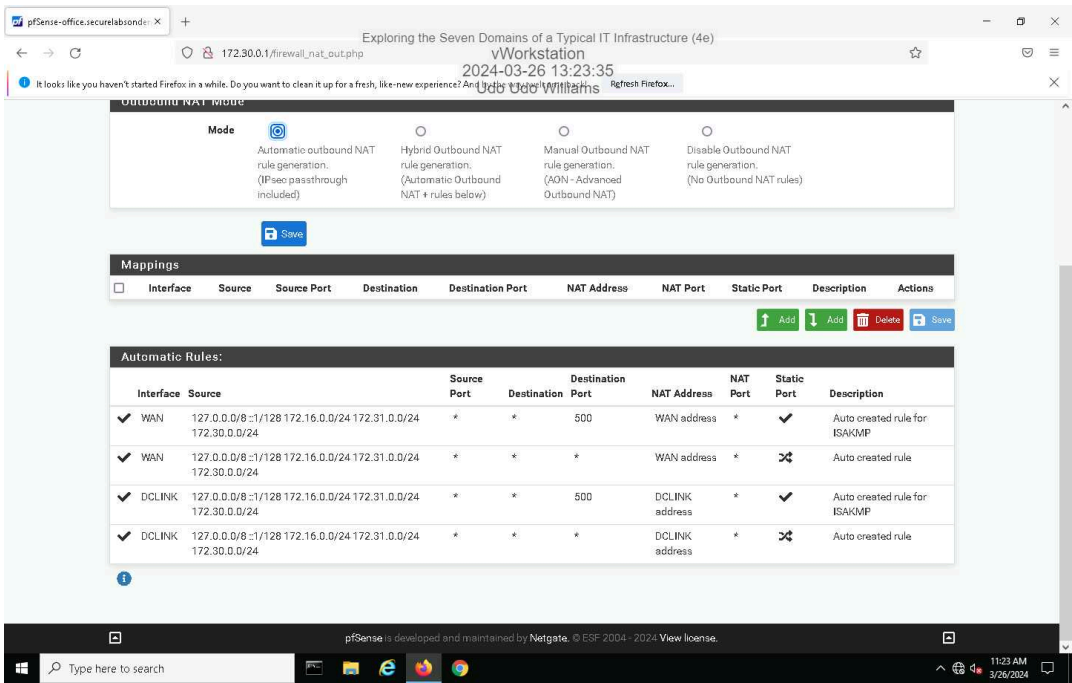
30. Make a screen capture showing the contents of the Employees directory.



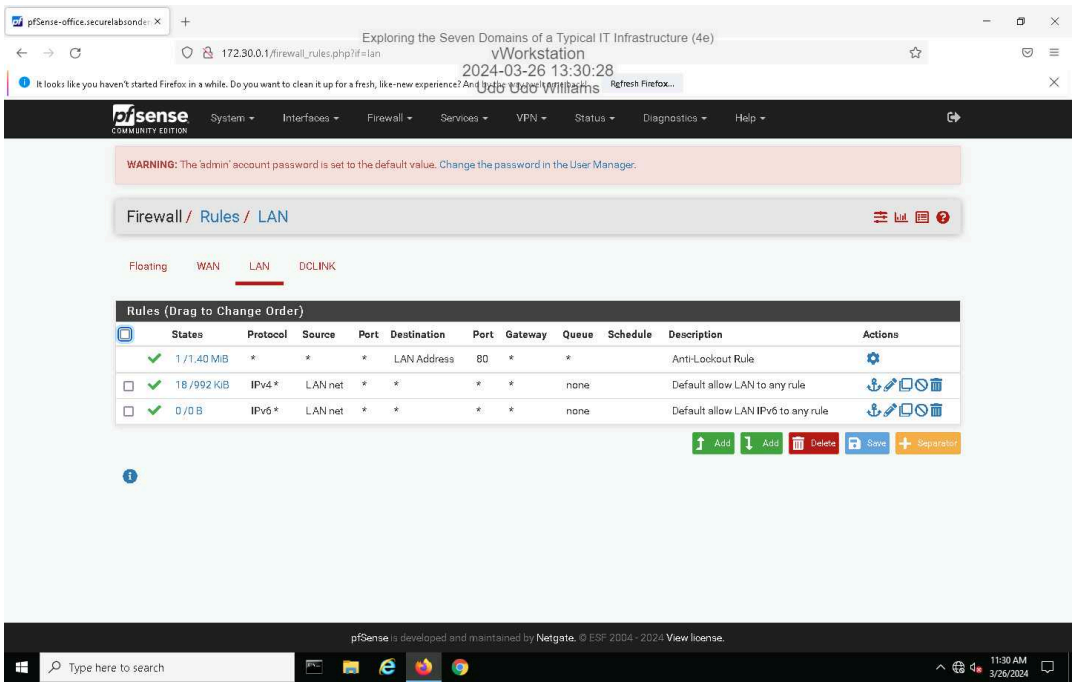
```
Employees Shared
root@Fileserver01[/mnt]# cd /Employees
cd: no such file or directory: /Employees
root@Fileserver01[/mnt]# Employees
bash: command not found: Employees
root@Fileserver01[/mnt]# ls tank
Employees Shared
root@Fileserver01[/mnt]# pwd
/mnt
root@Fileserver01[/mnt]# ls
md_size tank
root@Fileserver01[/mnt]# ls tank
Employees Shared
root@Fileserver01[/mnt]# ls tank/Employees
addison bringleton fsmith nramone
root@Fileserver01[/mnt]# ls -l
md_size
tank
root@Fileserver01[/mnt]# ls tank/Employees
addison bringleton fsmith nramone
root@Fileserver01[/mnt]# ls -l
md_size
tank
root@Fileserver01[/mnt]#
```

Part 3: Explore the LAN-to-WAN Domain

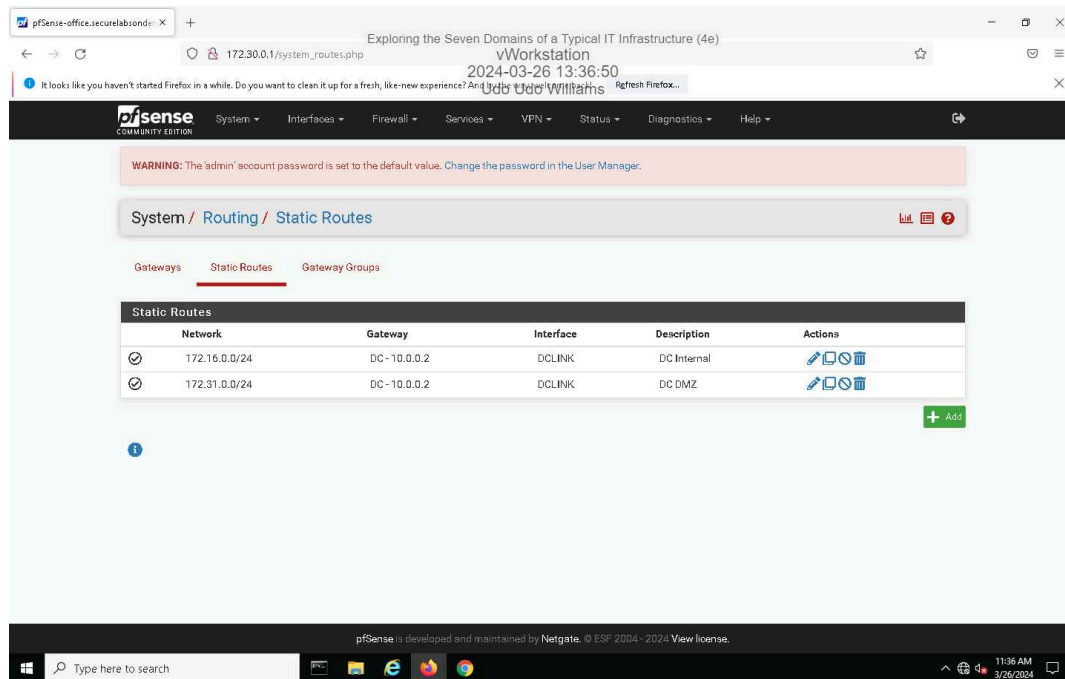
6. Make a screen capture showing the **Outbound NAT settings**.



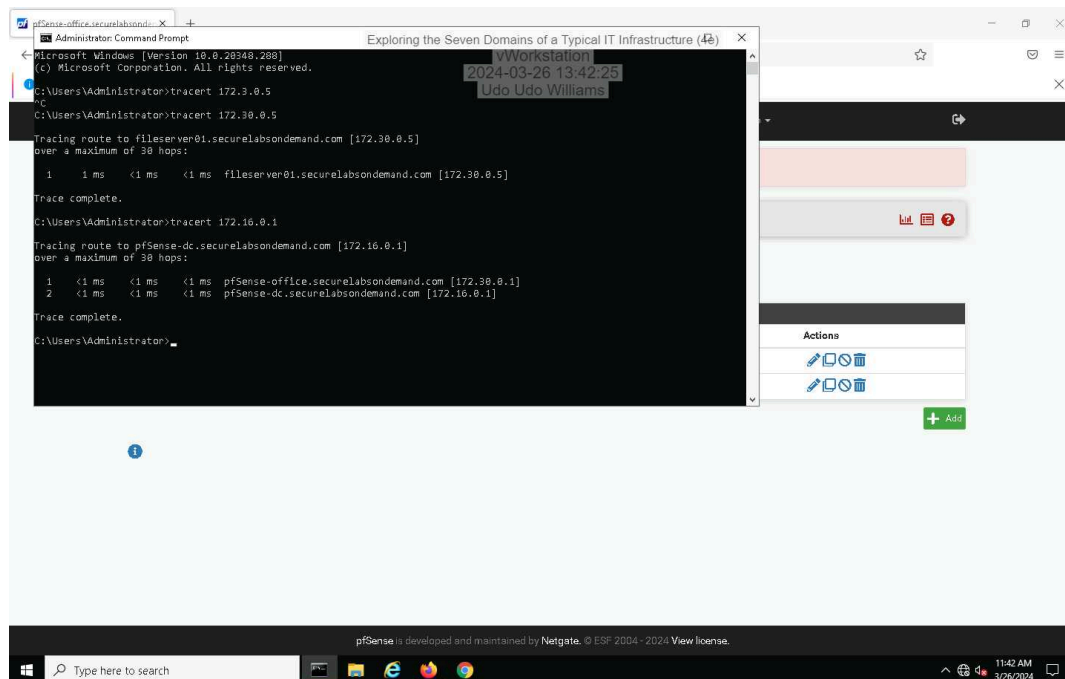
9. Make a screen capture showing the **permissive LAN rules**.



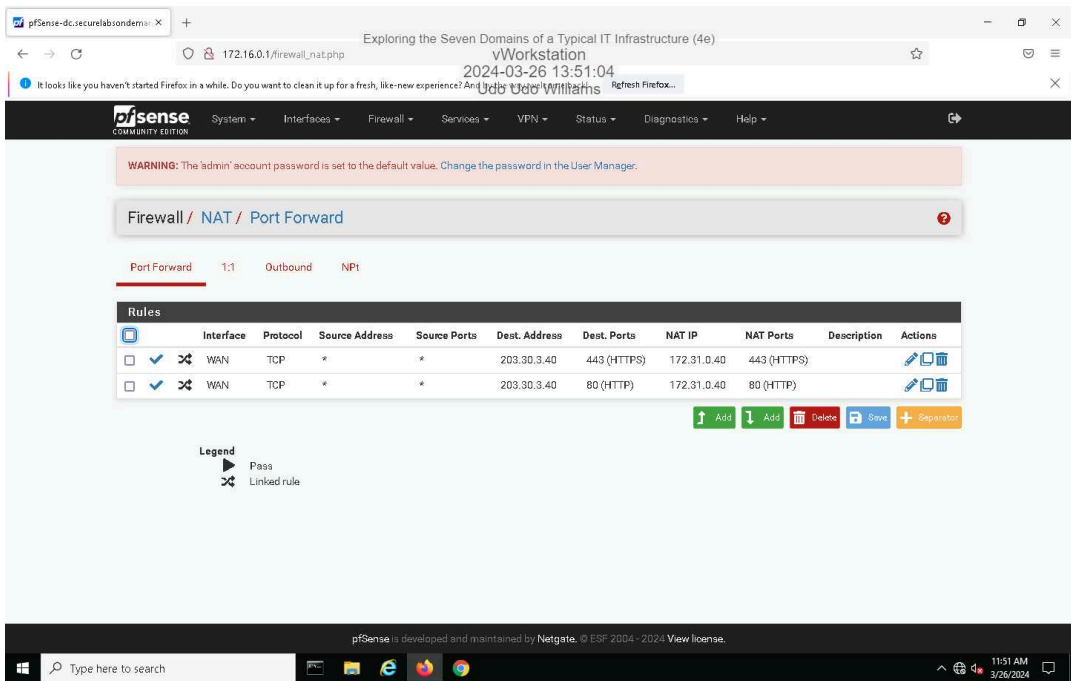
12. Make a screen capture showing the **Static Routes** page.



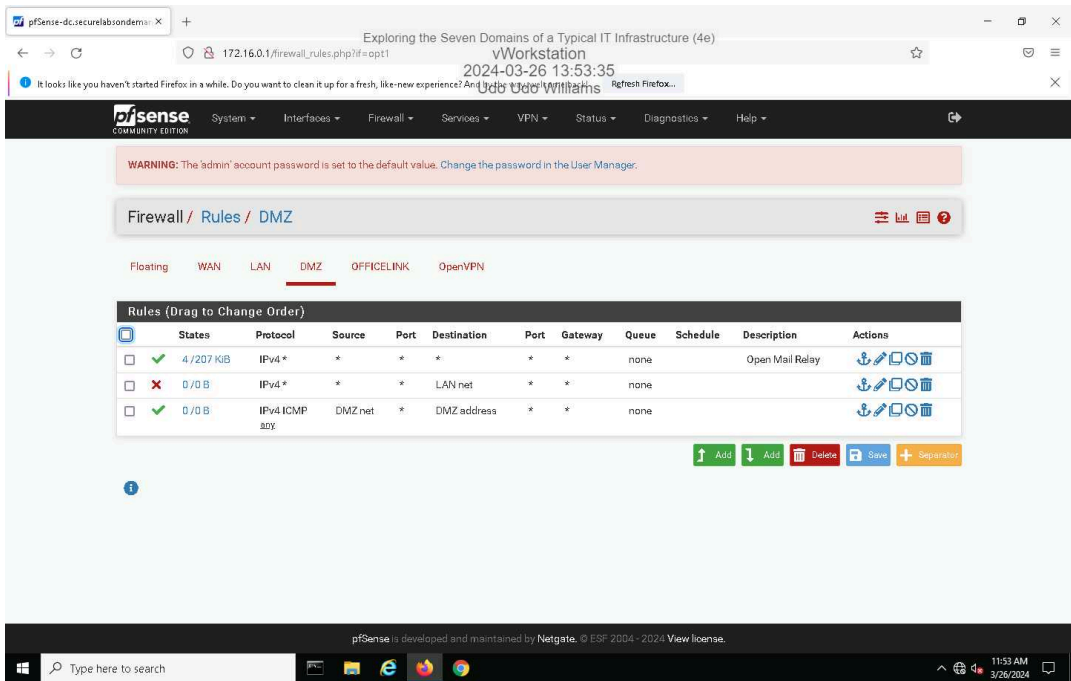
16. Make a screen capture showing the result of your tracert to the pfsense-dc appliance.



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



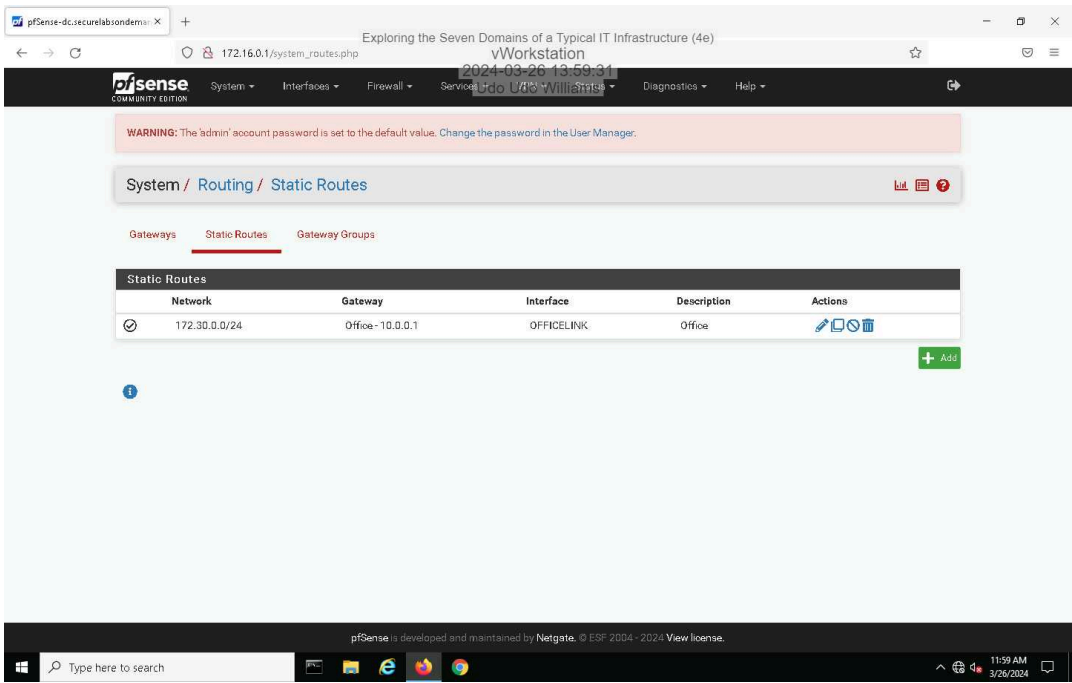
25. Make a screen capture showing the **DMZ** firewall rules.



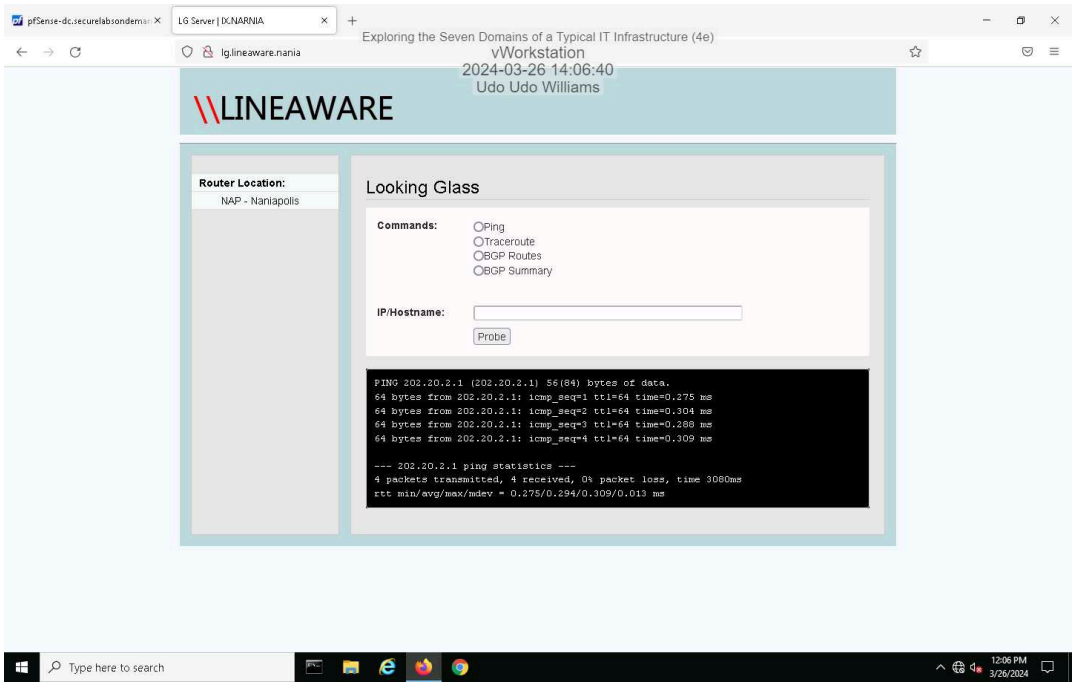
Section 2: Applied Learning

Part 1: Explore the WAN Domain

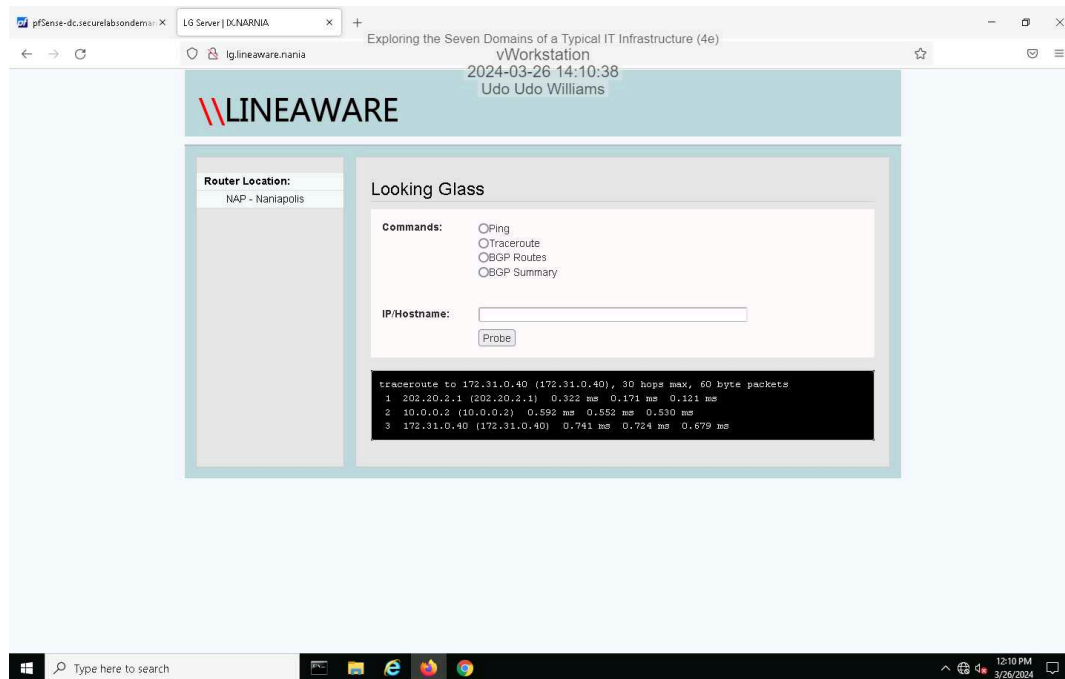
5. Make a screen capture showing the static route for the point-to-point connection.



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

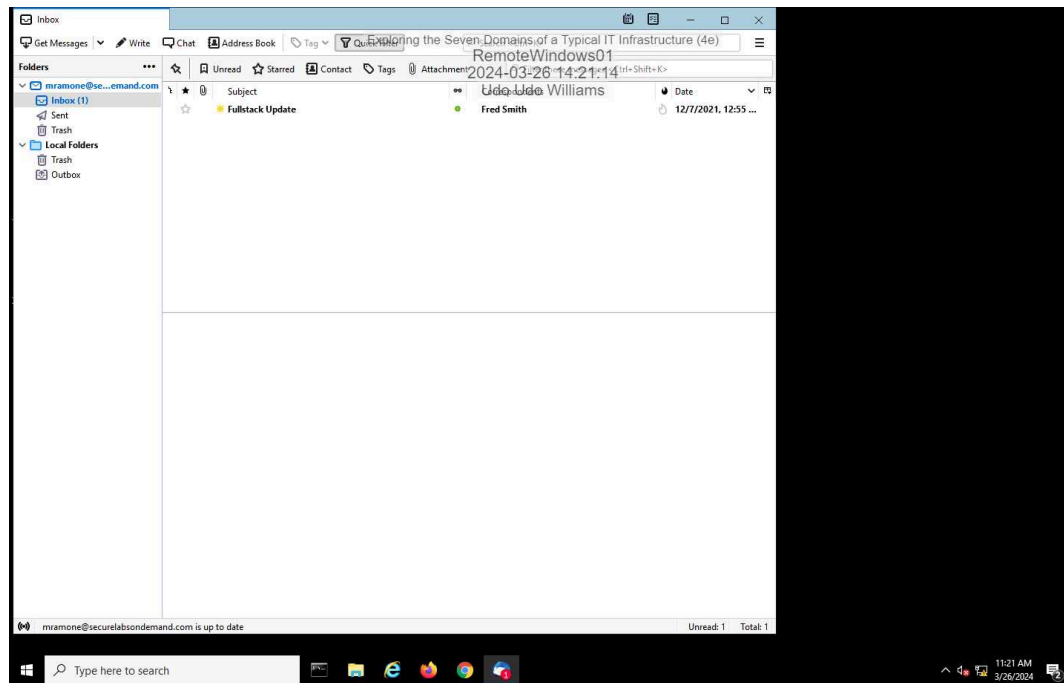


12. Make a screen capture showing the **traceroute** to the file server.



Part 2: Explore the Remote Access Domain

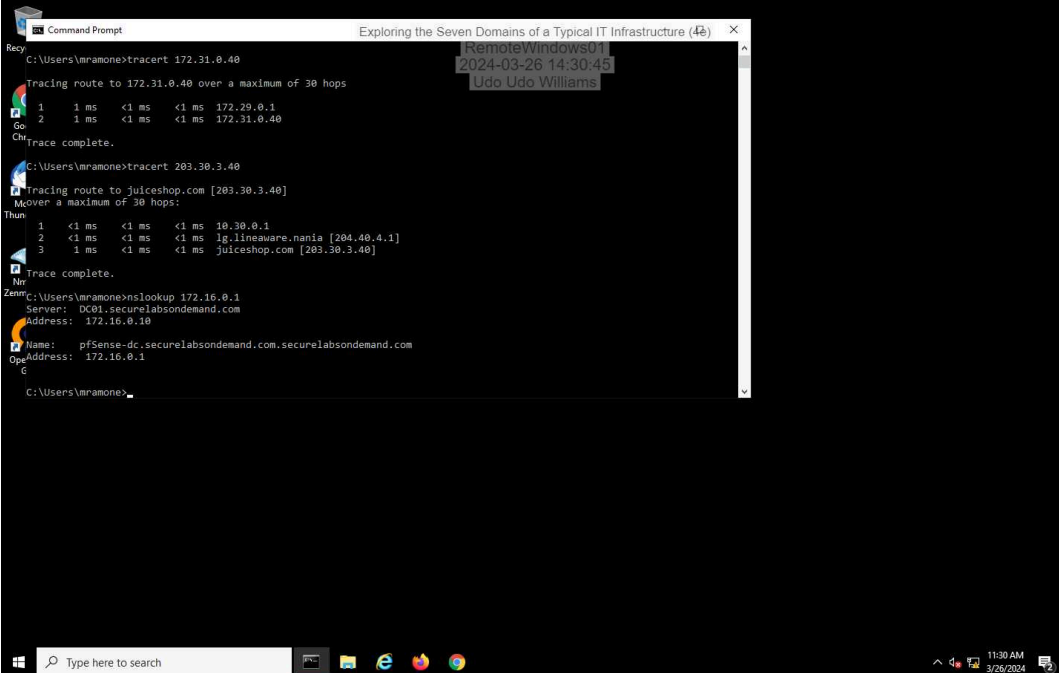
9. Make a screen capture showing the **successful connection** to the email server.



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

split tunnel is enabled

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



```
Command Prompt
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C:\Users\mramone>tracert 172.31.0.40

Tracing route to 172.31.0.40 over a maximum of 30 hops
  0  1 ms  <1 ms  <1 ms  172.29.0.1
  1  1 ms  <1 ms  <1 ms  172.31.0.40
Trace complete.

C:\Users\mramone>tracert 203.30.3.40

Tracing route to juiceshop.com [203.30.3.40]
over a maximum of 30 hops:
  0  <1 ms  <1 ms  <1 ms  10.30.0.1
  1  <1 ms  <1 ms  <1 ms  1g.lineweare.nania [204.40.4.1]
  2  1 ms  <1 ms  <1 ms  juiceshop.com [203.30.3.40]
Trace complete.

C:\Users\mramone>nslookup 172.16.0.1

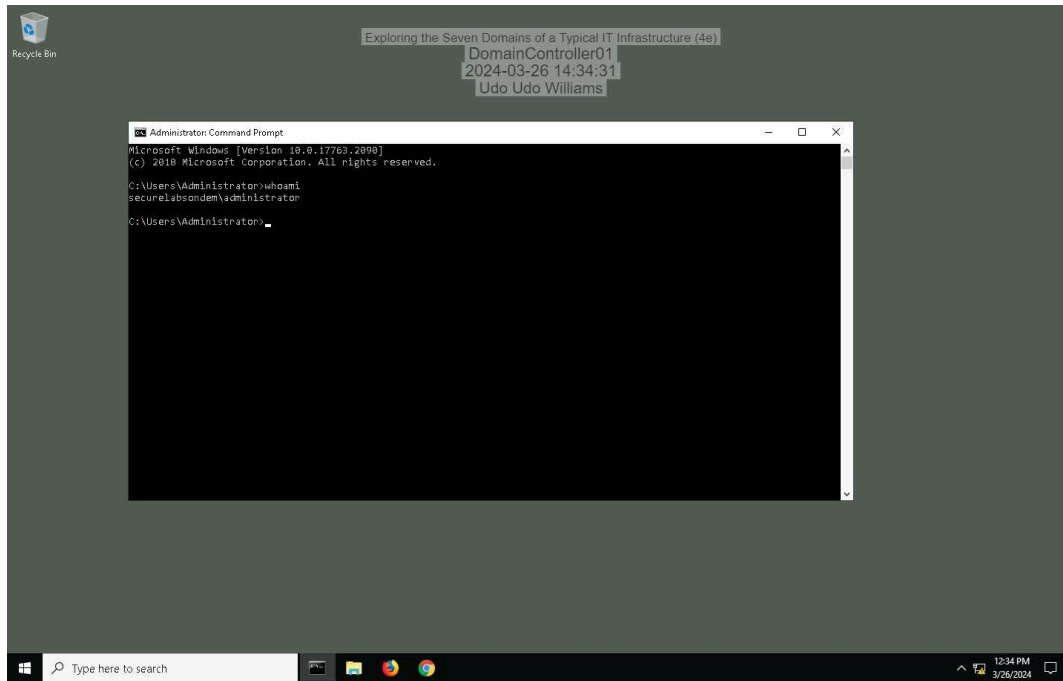
Server: DC01.securelabsondemand.com
Address: 172.16.0.10

Name: pfSense-dc.securelabsondemand.com.securelabsondemand.com
OpnAddress: 172.16.0.1
6

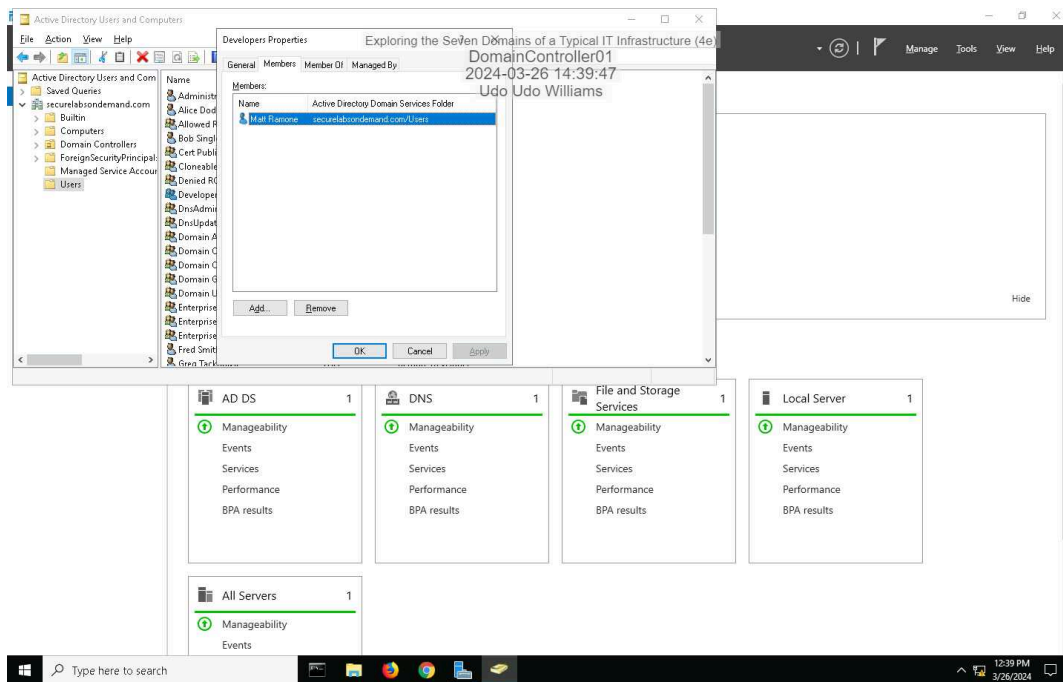
C:\Users\mramone>
```

Part 3: Explore the System/Application Domain

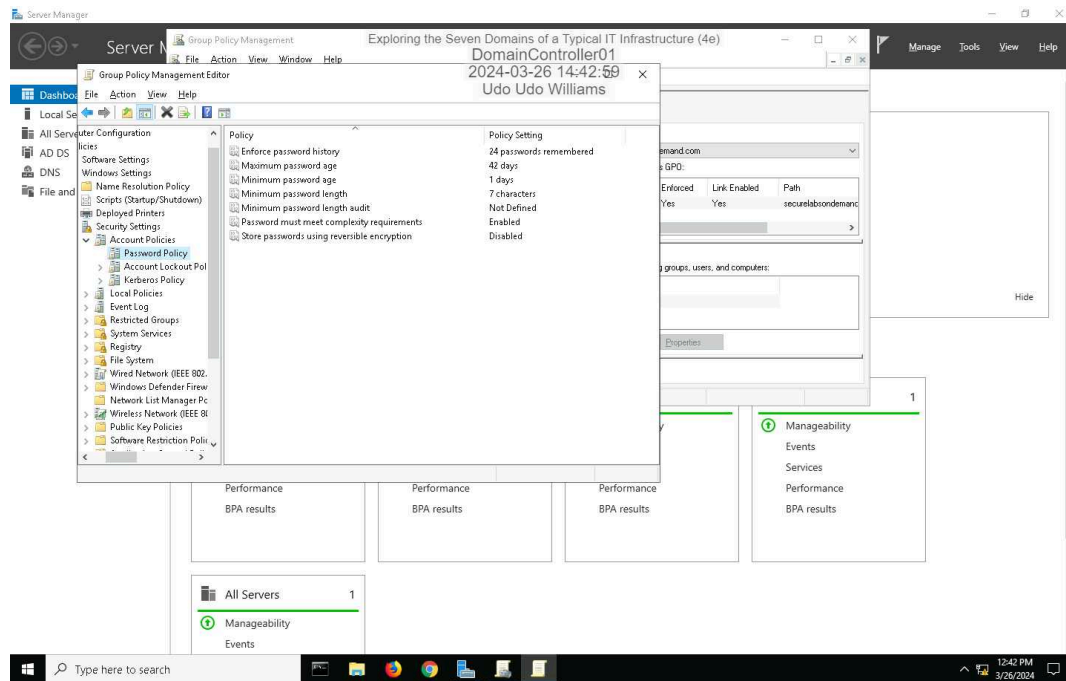
4. Make a screen capture showing the **whoami** results.



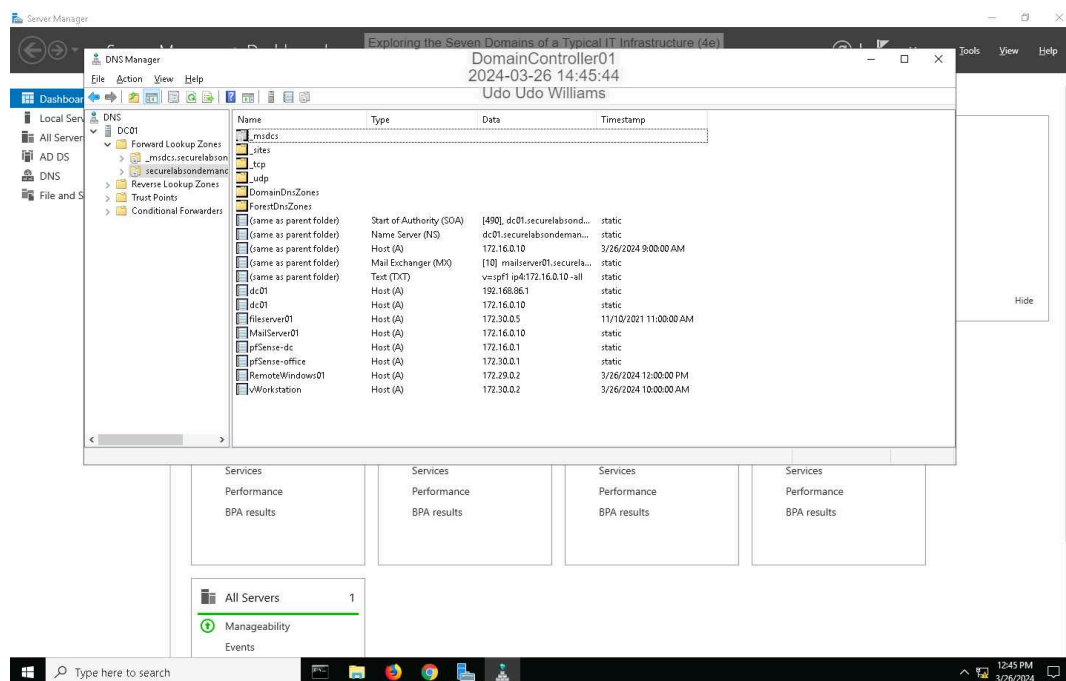
10. Make a screen capture showing the members of the Developers AD group.



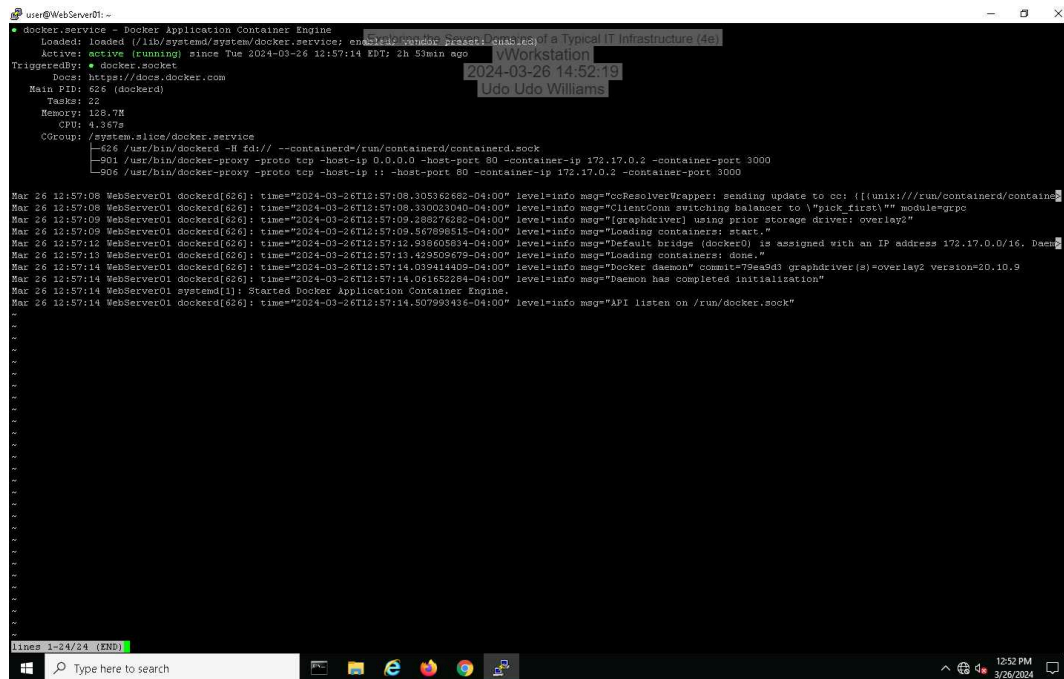
16. Make a screen capture showing the password policy settings in the Group Policy Management Console.



20. Make a screen capture showing the DNS entries.



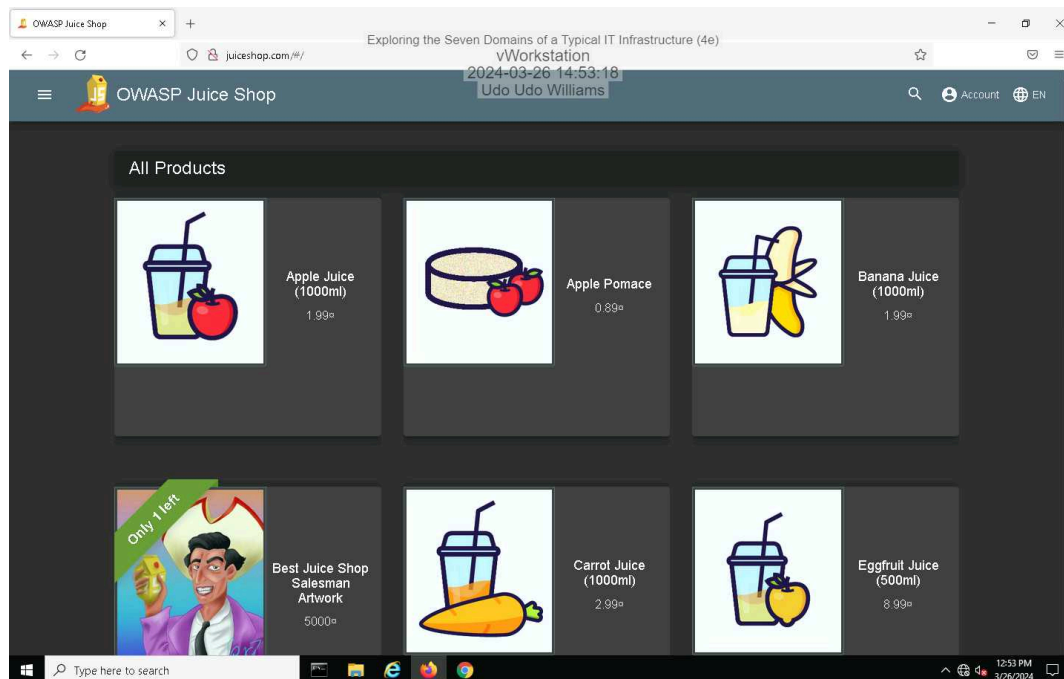
28. Make a screen capture showing the Docker service status.



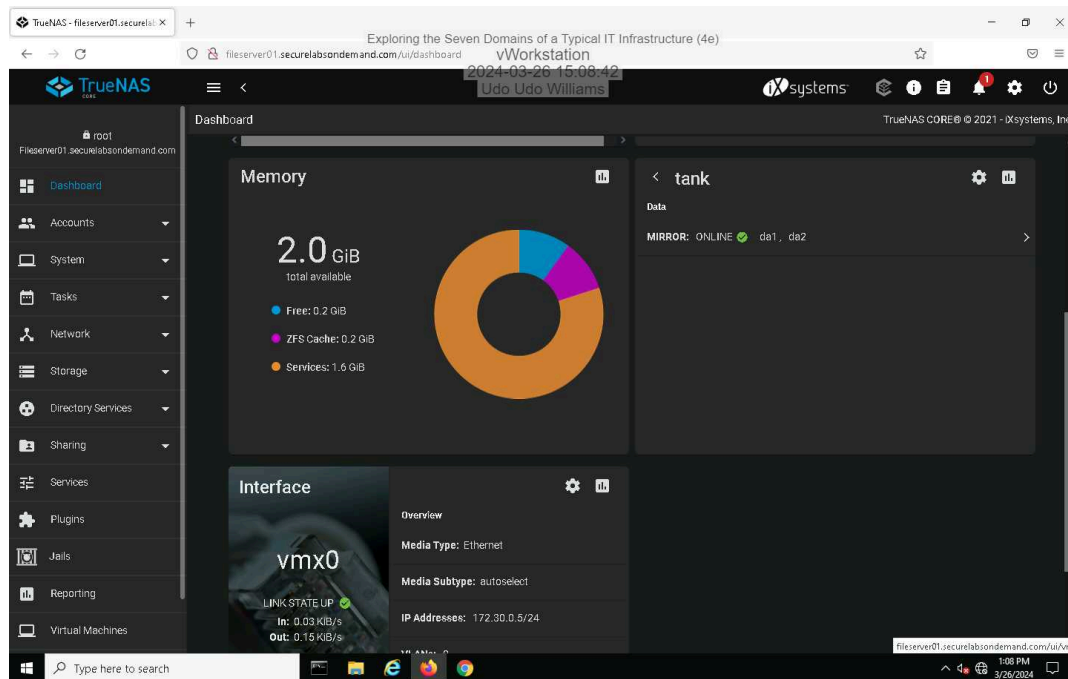
```
user@WebServer01:~$ docker.service - Docker Application Container Engine
Loaded: loaded (/lib/systemd/system/docker.service; enabled; vendor preset: Enable)
Active: active (running) since Tue 2024-03-26 12:57:14 EDT; 2h 53min ago
TriggeredBy: ● docker.socket
Docs: https://docs.docker.com
Main PID: 626 (dockerd)
Tasks: 22
Memory: 128.7M
CPU: 4.367s
CGroup: /system.slice/docker.service
└─┬─626 /usr/bin/dockerd -H fd:// --containerd=/run/containerd/containerd.sock
    └─901 /usr/bin/docker-proxy -proto tcp -host-ip 0.0.0.0 -host-port 80 -container-ip 172.17.0.2 -container-port 3000
    └─906 /usr/bin/docker-proxy -proto tcp -host-ip :: -host-port 80 -container-ip 172.17.0.2 -container-port 3000

Mar 26 12:57:08 WebServer01 dockerd[626]: time="2024-03-26T12:57:08.305362682-04:00" level=info msg="ccResolverWrapper: sending update to cc: {{unix:///run/containerd/containers/...}}
Mar 26 12:57:08 WebServer01 dockerd[626]: time="2024-03-26T12:57:08.330023040-04:00" level=info msg="ClientConn switching balancer to \"pick_first\"" module=grpc
Mar 26 12:57:08 WebServer01 dockerd[626]: time="2024-03-26T12:57:09.288276282-04:00" level=info msg="(graphdriver) using prior storage driver: overlay2"
Mar 26 12:57:08 WebServer01 dockerd[626]: time="2024-03-26T12:57:09.577898515-04:00" level=info msg="Loading containers: start."
Mar 26 12:57:12 WebServer01 dockerd[626]: time="2024-03-26T12:57:12.938605834-04:00" level=info msg="Default bridge (docker0) is assigned with an IP address 172.17.0.0/16. Daem..."
Mar 26 12:57:13 WebServer01 dockerd[626]: time="2024-03-26T12:57:13.429509679-04:00" level=info msg="Loading containers: done."
Mar 26 12:57:14 WebServer01 dockerd[626]: time="2024-03-26T12:57:14.039414809-04:00" level=info msg="Docker daemon" commit="79ea3d3" graphdriver(s)=overlay2 version="20.10.9"
Mar 26 12:57:14 WebServer01 dockerd[626]: time="2024-03-26T12:57:14.061633284-04:00" level=info msg="Docker daemon has completed initialization"
Mar 26 12:57:14 WebServer01 systemd[1]: Started Docker Application Container Engine.
Mar 26 12:57:14 WebServer01 dockerd[626]: time="2024-03-26T12:57:14.507993436-04:00" level=info msg="API listen on /run/docker.sock"
```

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.

Two compelling threats to the User Domain are phishing attacks and insider threats. Phishing attacks involve malicious actors attempting to deceive users into disclosing sensitive information or installing malware by posing as legitimate entities. Insider threats involve employees or contractors intentionally or unintentionally compromising security by abusing their access privileges or mishandling sensitive data. To protect the User Domain against phishing attacks, organizations can implement email filtering and spam detection systems to identify and block suspicious emails. Additionally, security awareness training educates users about the dangers of phishing and teaches them how to recognize and report suspicious emails, reducing the likelihood of falling victim to such attacks. To mitigate insider threats, organizations can implement role-based access controls (RBAC) to limit users' access to only the resources and information necessary to perform their job functions. Additionally, user activity monitoring solutions can detect and alert on unusual or suspicious behavior, enabling organizations to proactively identify and respond to potential insider threats before they escalate.

Divyaaradhya. (2018, January 15). What are Three Risks and Threats of the User Domain? [Blog post]. Retrieved from <http://www.divyaaradhya.com/2018/01/15/what-are-three-risks-and-threats-of-the-user-domain/>

Bolster. (n.d.). Domain Security Risks. Retrieved from <https://bolster.ai/blog/domain-security-risks>

TechTarget. (n.d.). Top 10 types of information security threats for IT teams. Retrieved from <https://www.techtarget.com/searchsecurity/feature/Top-10-types-of-information-security-threats-for-IT-teams>

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.

Here are the recommendations I would propose for the six domains.

Workstation Domain: Antivirus and Anti Malware Endpoint protection software, such as antivirus and anti-malware solutions, can be implemented on workstations to detect and prevent various types of malware infections. LAN Domain: Network Access Control (NAC) solutions enforce security policies on devices attempting to connect to the local area network (LAN). NAC systems authenticate users and devices, assess their compliance. By implementing NAC, organizations can ensure that only authorized and properly configured devices gain access to the LAN, reducing the risk of unauthorized access and network breaches. LAN-to-WAN Domain: Next-Generation Firewalls NGFWs inspect network traffic at the application layer, allowing organizations to enforce granular security policies based on application type, user identity, and content. These firewalls can detect and block malicious activities, such as intrusions, malware downloads, and data exfiltration attempts, at the boundary between the LAN and the wide area network. WAN Domain: Encryption VPNs encrypt data transmitted between remote locations and central network resources, protecting it from interception or eavesdropping by unauthorized parties. Remote Access Domain: Multi-Factor Authentication adds an extra layer of security to remote access solutions by requiring users to verify their identities using multiple factors, such as passwords, biometrics, and one-time codes. System/Application Domain: Application Whitelisting By defining a list of approved applications and blocking all others from running, organizations can prevent the execution of malicious or unauthorized software, including malware and potentially unwanted programs. To begin building a strong domain network infrastructure, these basic additions can be made to harden the security posture of the 6 domains. Allied Telesis. (n.d.). Solutions: LAN/WAN Protection. Retrieved from <https://www.alliedtelesis.com/us/en/solution-guide/solutions-lan-wan-protection> Scientific Research Publishing. (n.d.). Paper Information. Retrieved from <https://www.scirp.org/journal/paperinformation?paperid=80763>