

CompTIA A+ Core 2 Exam 220-1102

Lesson 16



Configuring SOHO Network Security

Objectives

- Explain attacks, threats, and vulnerabilities
- Compare wireless security protocols
- Configure SOHO router security
- Summarize security measures

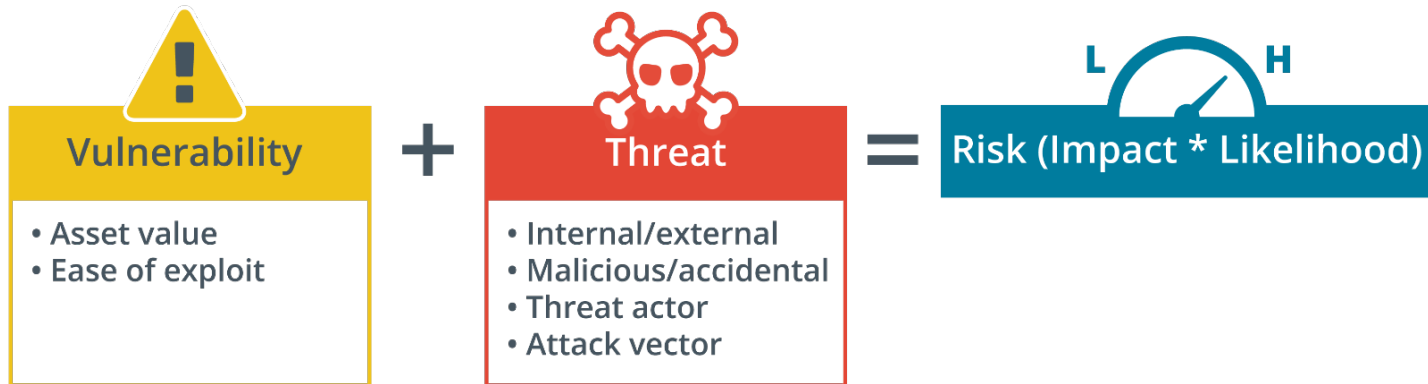
Lesson 16

Topic 16A

Explain Attacks, Threats, and Vulnerabilities

Information Security

- Information security CIA triad
 - Confidentiality, integrity, availability
- Cybersecurity
- Security assessments



Vulnerabilities

- Non-compliant systems
 - Configuration baselines and hardening
 - Vulnerability scanning
- Unprotected systems
 - Missing or misconfigured antivirus or firewall security controls
- Software and zero-day vulnerabilities
- Unpatched and end of life (EOL) operating systems
- Bring your own device (BYOD) vulnerabilities

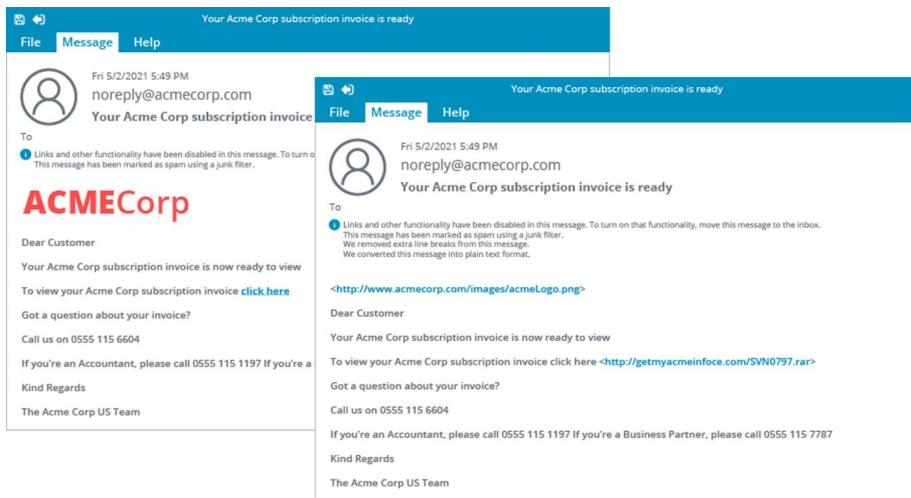
Social Engineering

- Impersonation
 - Gain physical or network access/privileges
 - Pretexting
- Dumpster diving
 - Obtain information to develop attacks
- Shoulder surfing
 - Observe passwords and confidential information
- Tailgating and piggybacking
 - Gain physical access



Photo by Uros Jovicic on Unsplash

Phishing and Evil Twins

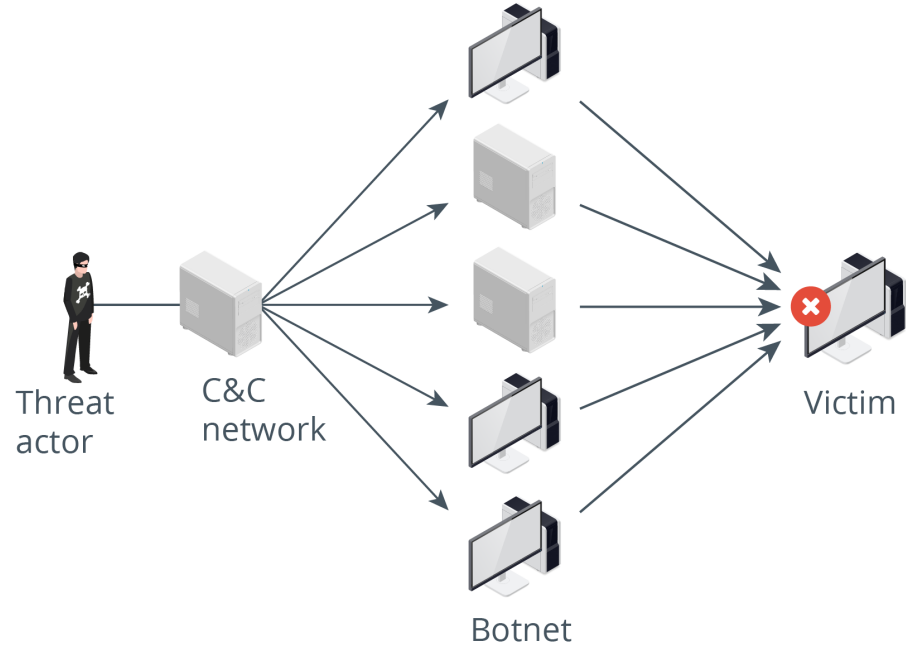


Screenshot courtesy of CompTIA

- Phishing
 - Social engineering via spoofed messaging
 - Spear phishing
 - Whaling
 - Vishing
- Evil twin
 - Spoofed access point

Threat Types

- External versus internal threats
- Footprinting threats
- Spoofing threats
- On-path attacks
- Denial of service (DoS) attacks
- Distributed denial of service (DDoS) and botnets



Password Attacks

```
[s]tatus [p]ause [b]ypass [c]heckpoint [q]uit => s
```

```
Session.....: hashcat
Status.....: Running
Hash.Type.....: NetNTLMv2
Hash.Target.....: ADMINISTRATOR::515support:2f8cbd19fd1bfac9:881c5503...000000
Time.Started.....: Mon Jan  6 11:25:16 2020 (1 min, 38 secs)
Time.Estimated...: Sat Jan 11 07:49:57 2020 (4 days, 20 hours)
Guess.Mask.....: ?1?1?1?1?1?1?1 [8]
Guess.Charset....: -1 pPaAsSwWoOrRdD0123456789$, -2 Undefined, -3 Undefined, -4
Undefined
Guess.Queue.....: 1/1 (100.00%)
Speed.#1.....: 364.1 kH/s (11.09ms) @ Accel:128 Loops:32 Thr:1 Vec:8
Recovered.....: 0/1 (0.00%) Digests, 0/1 (0.00%) Salts
Progress.....: 34233472/152587890625 (0.02%)
Rejected.....: 0/34233472 (0.00%)
Restore.Point....: 2176/9765625 (0.02%)
Restore.Sub.#1...: Salt:0 Amplifier:1824-1856 Iteration:0-32
Candidates.#1....: $87r8678 -> dSDoRS12
```

- Plaintext passwords
- Password hashes
 - Hashed password files/database
 - Hashes captured in network traffic
- Password hash cracking
 - Dictionary
 - Brute force

Cross-site Scripting Attacks

- Web application vulnerabilities
 - Server-side versus client-side code
 - Input validation
- Cross-site scripting (XSS)
 - Attacker exploits input validation vulnerability to inject code into trusted site/web app
 - Non-persistent versus persistent
 - Arbitrary code could deface site, steal cookies, intercept form data, or install malware

SQL Injection Attacks

- Structured Query Language (SQL)
 - Statements to update and retrieve database records
 - SELECT, INSERT, DELETE, UPDATE
- Threat actor exploits faulty input validation to run arbitrary SQL statements
 - SELECT ... FROM ... WHERE
- Add or return information in the database without authorization

Hashing and Encryption Concepts

- Hashing
 - Non-reversible conversion of arbitrary length plaintext to fixed length hash
 - Hashes can be compared to prove integrity
- Symmetric encryption
 - Reversible conversion of plaintext to ciphertext
 - Ciphertext can only be deciphered with key, providing confidentiality
- Asymmetric encryption
 - Private and public key pair

Digital Signatures and Key Exchange

- Digital signatures
 - Use hashing and key pair to validate a message or certificate
 - Private key encrypts a hash of the message/certificate
 - Public key decrypts hash
- Key exchange
 - Use key pair to protect exchange of bulk encryption secret key
 - Public key encrypts secret session key
 - Private key decrypts session key

Review Activity: Attacks, Threats, and Vulnerabilities

- Information Security and Vulnerabilities
- Social Engineering, Phishing, and Evil Twins
- Threat Types
- Password Attacks
- Cross-site Scripting and SQL Injection Attacks
- Hashing and Encryption Concepts
- Digital Signatures and Key Exchange

Lesson 16

Topic 16B

Compare Wireless Security Protocols

Wi-Fi Protected Access

- WPA
 - Temporal Key Integrity Protocol (TKIP) with RC4 cipher
 - Stop-gap attempt to fix flaws in earlier Wired Equivalent Privacy (WEP) standard
- WPA2
 - Uses stronger Advanced Encryption Standard (AES) cipher
- WPA3
 - Replaces 4-way handshake with Simultaneous Authentication of Equals (SAE)
 - Management frame protection and Wi-Fi Enhanced Open

Personalize settings for each band or enable Smart Connect to configure the same settings for all bands.

The screenshot displays the Wi-Fi settings interface for a TP-Link router, showing configurations for both 2.4GHz and 5GHz bands. The 2.4GHz band is currently selected. The interface includes a 'Smart Connect' toggle which is disabled. For the 2.4GHz band, the Network Name (SSID) is 'TP-Link_22DD', Security is 'WPA/WPA2-Personal', Version is 'WPA2-PSK', Encryption is 'AES', Password is 'tplinkpassword', Transmit Power is 'High', Channel Width is 'Auto', Channel is 'Auto', and Mode is '802.11b/g/n mixed'. The 5GHz band is also shown with Network Name 'TP-Link_22DD_5G', Security 'WPA2/WPA3-Personal', Version 'WPA3-SAE', Password 'tplinkpassword', Transmit Power 'High', Channel Width 'Auto', Channel 'Auto', and Mode '802.11ax only'. A 'Sharing Network' link is visible next to the band selection.

OFDMA: ☒ Enable ?

Smart Connect: ☐ Enable ?

2.4GHz: ☒ Enable [Sharing Network](#)

Network Name (SSID): ☐ Hide SSID

Security:

Version:

Encryption:

Password:

Transmit Power:

Channel Width:

Channel:

Mode:

5GHz: ☒ Enable [Sharing Network](#)

Network Name (SSID): ☐ Hide SSID

Security:

Version:

Password:

Transmit Power:

Channel Width:

Channel:

Mode:

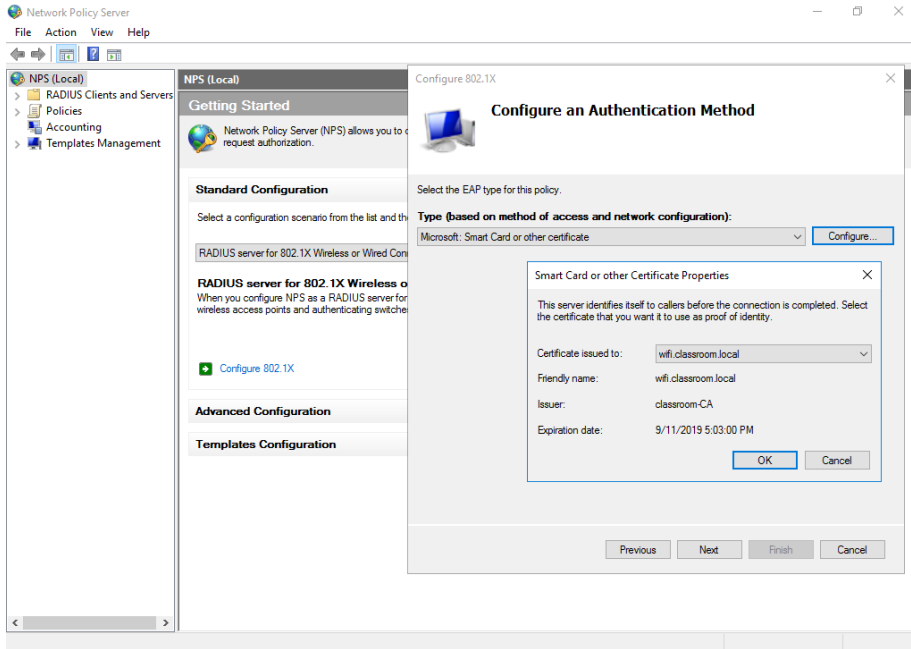
Screenshot courtesy of TP-Link

Wi-Fi Authentication Methods

- Open, personal, and enterprise authentication methods
- WPA2 pre-shared key authentication
 - Passphrase authentication credential is used to generate a master key
 - Station and access point exchange hashed messages derived from master key to establish trust
 - Master key is used in the generation of a transit key to encrypt data messages
 - 4-way handshake vulnerable to key recovery attacks
- WPA3 personal authentication
 - Still uses passphrase but replaces 4-way handshake with more secure key agreement process

Enterprise Authentication Protocols

- 802.1X
 - Network directory holds account details and permissions
 - Access point shuttles Extensible Authentication Protocol (EAP) traffic between station and authentication server/directory
- EAP supports multifactor authentication methods
 - EAP with Transport Layer Security (EAP-TLS)



Screenshot courtesy of Microsoft

RADIUS, TACACS+, and Kerberos

- Remote Authentication Dial-In User Service (RADIUS)
 - Access point is client of RADIUS server
 - Configured with IP address and shared secret
- Terminal Access Controller Access-Control System (TACACS+)
 - Often used to authenticate and authorize appliance administrators rather than end-users
- Kerberos authentication and authorization for SSO

Review Activity: Wireless Security Protocols

- Wi-Fi Protected Access
- Wi-Fi Authentication Methods
- Enterprise Authentication Protocols
- RADIUS, TACACS+, and Kerberos

Lesson 16

Topic 16C

Configure SOHO Router Security

Home Router Setup

- Physical placement/secure locations
- Setup process
 - Management IP/address
 - Change default passwords
- Internet access and static wide-area network (WAN) IP

Firmware Update

TP-LINK
Archer VR900

Parental Control

Bandwidth Control

Security

System Tools

Time Settings

Diagnostics

Firmware Upgrade

Quick Setup

Basic

Advanced

Logout

Reboot

Firmware Upgrade

New Firmware File:

Browse

Firmware Version:

0.9.1 1.1 v004c.0 Build 150729 Rel.40033n

Hardware Version:

Archer VR900 v1 00000000

Upgrade

Screenshot courtesy of TP-Link

Home Router LAN and WLAN Configuration

TP-LINK
Archer VR900

Quick Setup Basic **Advanced** English Logout Reboot

Status
Operation Mode
Network
IPTV
Wireless
WPS
MAC Filtering
Wireless Schedule
Statistics
Advanced Settings

Wireless Settings 2.4GHz | 5GHz ?

Wireless Radio: ☒ Enable

Wireless Network Name (SSID): ☐ Hide SSID

Security:

Version: ☐ Auto ☒ WPA2-PSK

Encryption: ☐ Auto ☐ TKIP ☒ AES

Password:

Mode:

Channel:

Channel Width:

Transmit Power: ☐ Low ☐ Middle ☐ High

Save

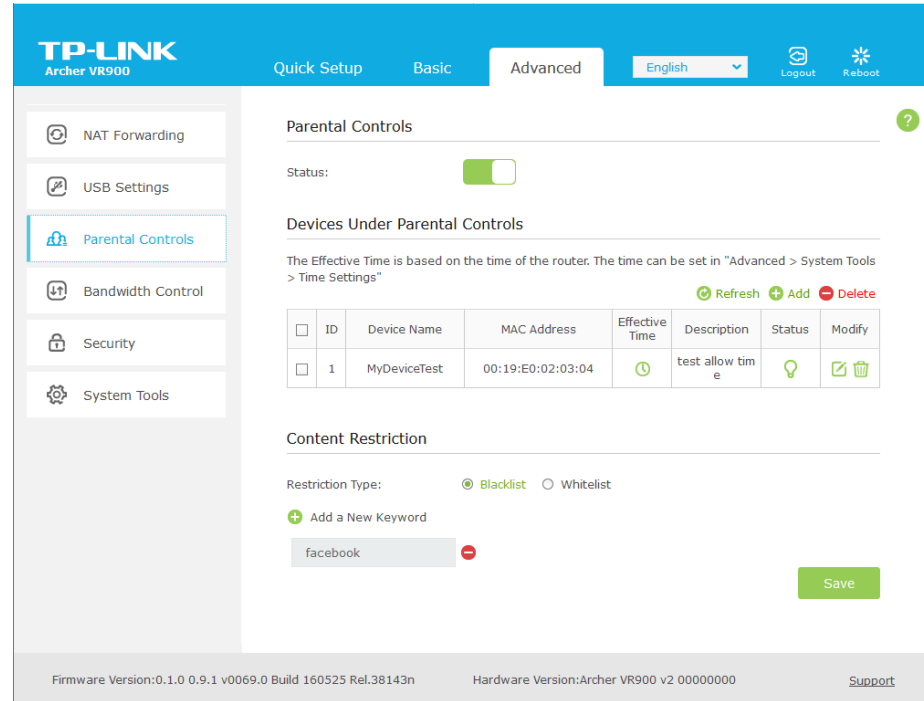
Firmware Version: 0.1.0 0.9.1 v0069.0 Build 160525 Rel.38143n Hardware Version: Archer VR900 v2 00000000 [Support](#)

Screenshot courtesy of TP-Link

- Service set identifier (SSID)
 - Choosing a non-default name
 - Disabling broadcast
- Encryption settings
 - WPA mode and compatibility
 - Authentication type
- Disabling guest access
- Changing channels

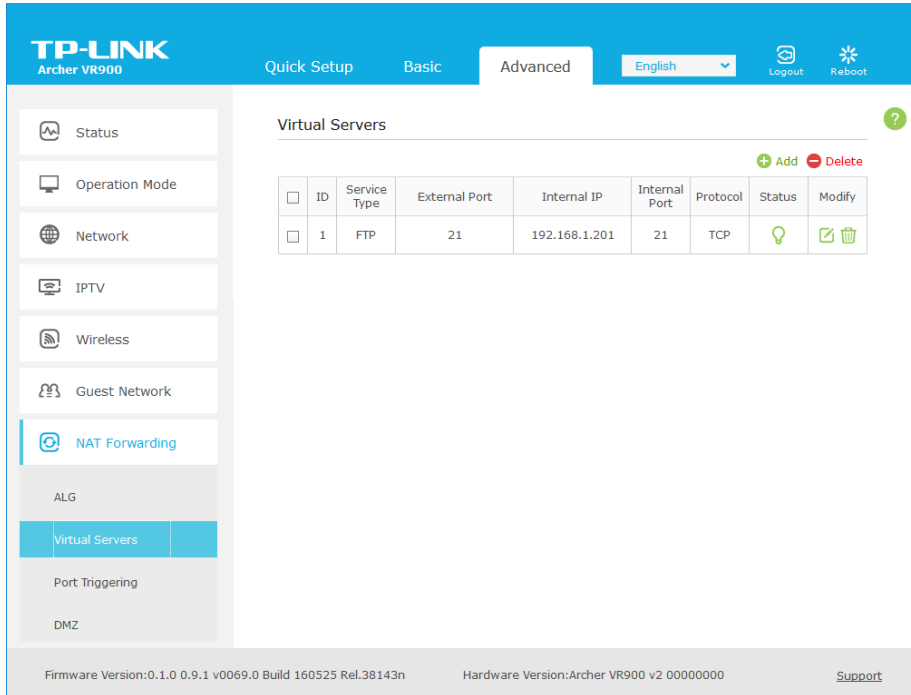
Home Router Firewall Configuration

- Inbound filtering
 - Block by default and configure port forwarding exceptions
- Outbound filtering
 - Allow by default and configure content filtering
- IP address filtering
- Content filtering
 - Blocklists and reputation databases



Screenshot courtesy of TP-Link

Home Router Port Forwarding Configuration

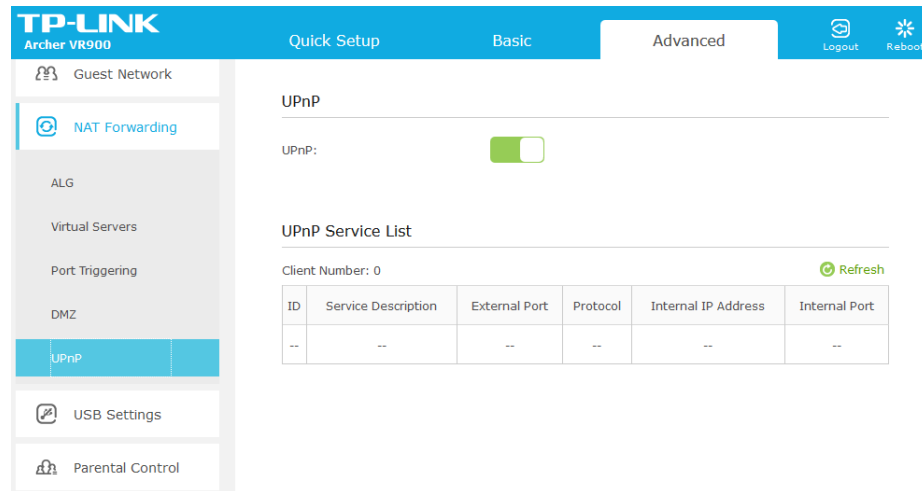


Screenshot courtesy of TP-Link

- Allow incoming traffic to reach a designated LAN IP address and port
- Static IP address and DHCP reservations
- Configuring port forwarding and port triggering rules
 - Forward inbound request for port to same port on LAN host
 - Map to different port on LAN host
- Disabling unused ports

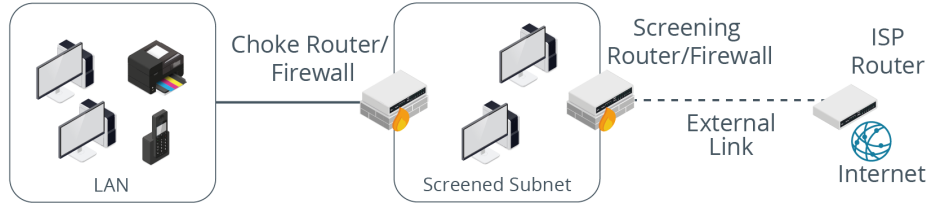
Universal Plug-and-Play

- Allows LAN devices and apps to autoconfigure port forwarding rules
- Associated with many vulnerabilities

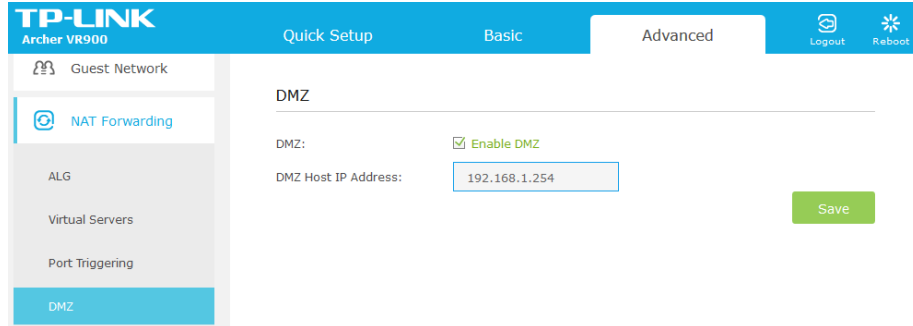


Screenshot courtesy of TP-Link

Screened Subnets



Images © 123RF.com



Screenshot courtesy of TP-Link

- Enterprise screened subnet or demilitarized zone (DMZ)
 - Compromised server can expose LAN to attacks
 - Enterprise networks use segment-based screened subnets
 - Different firewall rules apply between each segment
- “DMZ host” or “SOHO DMZ” is a LAN host left open to access from the Internet

Review Activity: SOHO Router Security

- Home Router Setup
- Firmware Updates
- Home Router LAN and WLAN Configuration
- Home Router Firewall and Port Forwarding Configuration
- Universal Plug-and-Play
- Screened Subnets

Lab Activity

- Assisted Lab: Configure SOHO Router Security
 - Configure a secure wireless network and apply a port forwarding configuration to a home router

Lesson 16

Topic 16D

Summarize Security Measures

Physical Access Control

- Site/premises security systems
- Perimeter security
 - Fences and bollards
- Access control vestibules
 - Ensure only one person enters at a time
- Magnetometers
 - Metal detector to prevent unauthorized items
- Security guards
 - Enforce and monitor security systems and support users

Lock Types



Image by Bunlue Nantaprom © 123RF.com

- Door locks
 - Keys operated
 - Electronic
 - Badge reader
 - Magnetic swipe cards
 - Smart cards and key fobs
 - Biometric scanner (fingerprint/palmprint/retina)
- Equipment locks

Alarms and Surveillance

- Alarm systems
 - Circuit, motion, proximity, and duress
- Video surveillance
 - Closed circuit television (CCTV) or IP camera
 - Motion detection and facial recognition
- Lighting
 - Personal safety
 - Facilitate surveillance

Review Activity: Security Measures

- Physical Access Control
- Lock Types
- Alarms and Surveillance

CompTIA A+ Core 2 Exam 220-1102

Lesson 16



Summary