

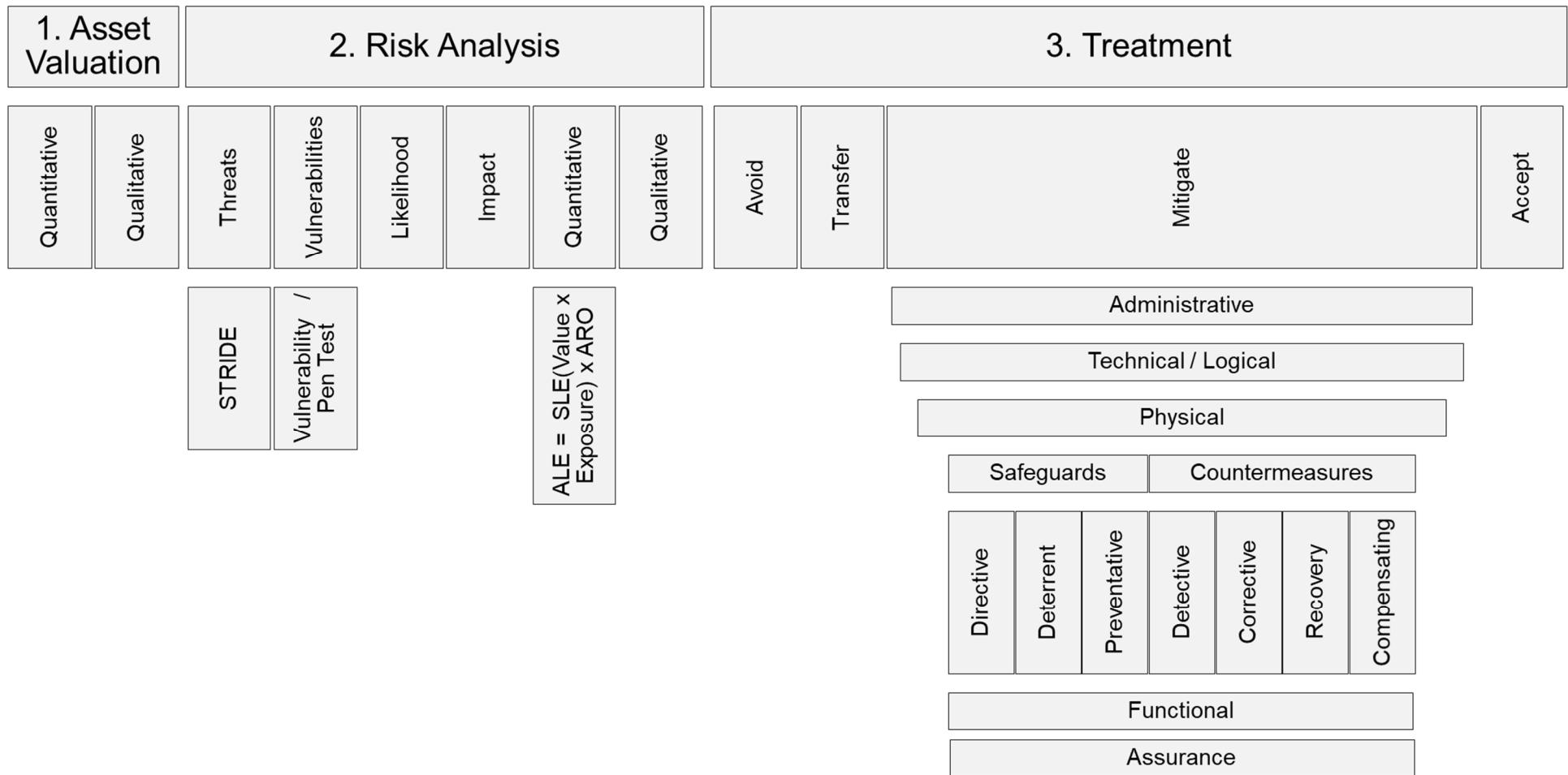
# Alignment of Security Function to Business Strategy

## Corporate Governance

## Security Governance



# Risk Management



# Intellectual Property

Trade Secrets

Patent

Copyright

Trademarks

# Business Continuity Management (BCM)

Business Impact  
Assessment

Measurements of Time

Types of Plans

RPO

RTO

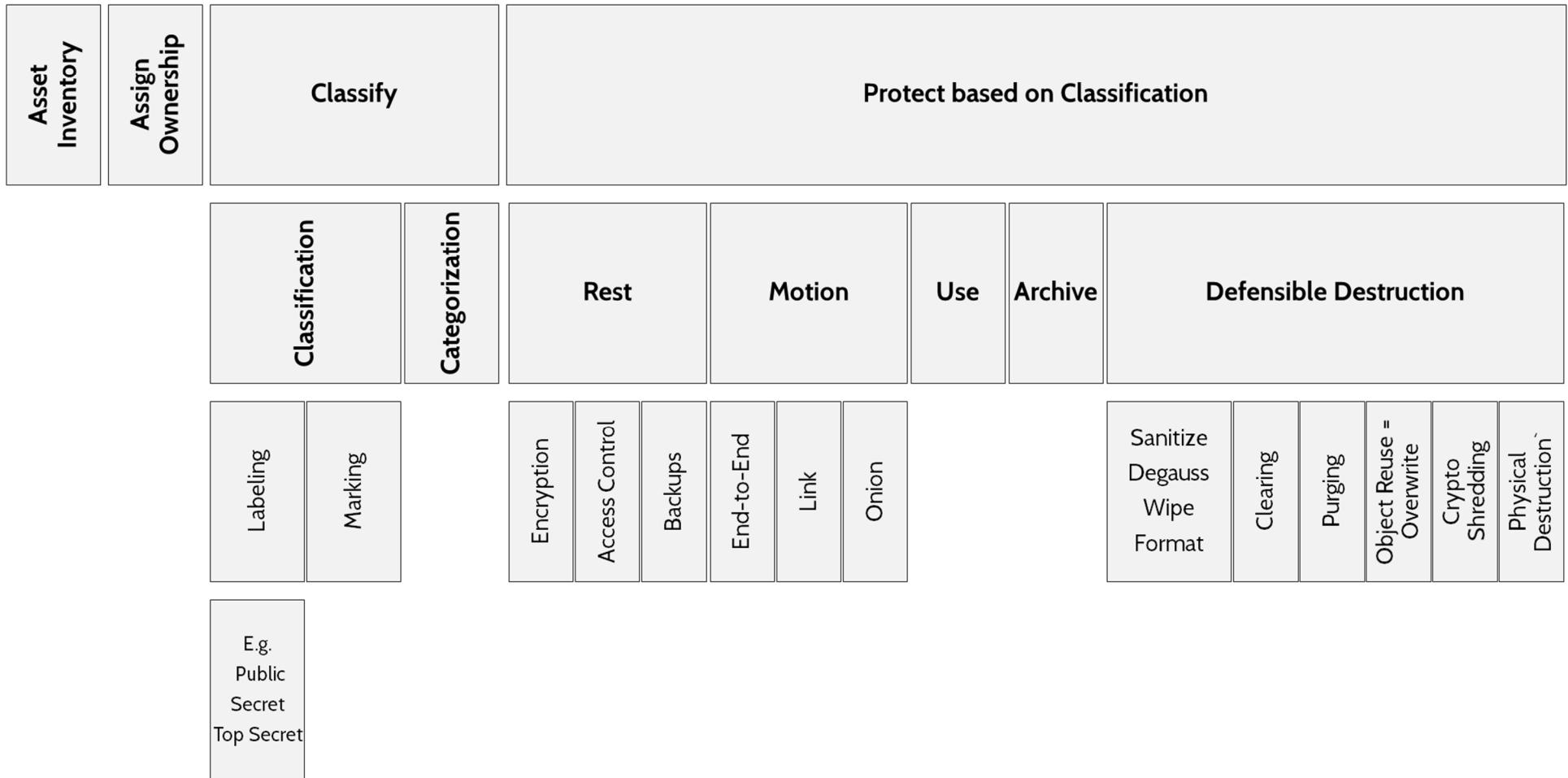
WRT

MTD

Business Continuity Plan  
(BCP)

Disaster Recovery Plan  
(DRP)

# Asset Classification



# Privacy

PII

OECD Guidelines

Roles

Direct Identifiers

Indirect Identifiers

Collection  
Limitation

Data Quality

Purpose  
Specification

Use Limitation

Security  
Safeguards

Openness

Individual  
Participation

Accountability

Data Owner

Data Custodian

Data Steward

Data Processor

## Frameworks

### Security

### Privacy

### Risk

ISO 27001

NIST

COBIT

COSO

ITIL

HIPPA

SOX

OECD  
Guidelines

NIST 800-  
37

ISO 31000

COSO

ISACA Risk  
IT

## Models

### Enterprise Security Architecture

### Security Models

Zachman

Sabsa

TOGAF

Lattice Based

Rule Based

Bell-  
LaPadula

Biba

Lipner  
Implementation

Clark-Wilson

Brewer-Nash

Graham-  
Denning &  
Harrison-  
Ruzzo-  
Ullman

# Evaluation Criteria

## Certification

TCSEC (Orange Book)

ITSEC

Common Criteria

Functional Levels:  
D1, C1, C2, B1, B2, B3, A1

Functional Level +  
Assurance Levels: EO - E6

EAL1 - EAL7

## Accreditation

# Trusted Computing Base (TCB)

Reference Monitor Concept			Hardware Components			Software Components			Protection Mechanisms				
Subject	Mediation	Object	Processor	Storage	System Kernel	Firmware	Middleware	Process Isolation	Processor States	Secure Memory Management	Data Hiding	Virtualization / Abstraction	Defense in depth
Completeness	Rules	Logging & Monitoring	Multi-tasking	Multi-threading	Primary	Secondary	Virtual Memory	User Mode	Kernel Mode	Memory Segmentation	Time Division Multiplexing	Problem	Supervisor
Isolation													
Verifiability													
Security Kernel													

# Vulnerabilities in Systems

Single Point  
of Failure

Bypass  
Controls

TOCTOU  
(Race Conditions)

Emanations

Covert  
Channels

Inference  
Aggregation

Redundancy

Mitigating  
Controls

Increase  
Frequency of Re-  
authentication

Shielding  
(TEMPEST)

White Noise

Control Zones

Polyinstantiation

# Web-based Vulnerabilities

Cross Site Scripting (XSS)

Cross Site  
Request Forgery  
(CSRF)

SQL Injection

Stored (Persistent)

Reflected

DOM

Input Validation

# Cloud Computing

## Characteristics

## Service Models

## Deployment Models

On-Demand Self Service

Broad Network Access

Resource Pooling

Rapid Elasticity

Measured Service

IaaS

PaaS

SaaS

Public

Private

Community

Hybrid

# Cryptographic Services

Confidentiality

Integrity

Authenticity

Non-Repudiation

Access Control

= Hashing

Origin

Delivery

## Secret Writing

Hidden		Scrambled (Cryptography)							
Steganography	Null Cipher	One-way	Two-way				Substitution	Transposition	
		Hashing	Symmetric			Asymmetric			
		MD5 SHA-1 SHA-3	DES 3DES AES CAST-128 SAFER Blowfish Twofish RC5/RC6	Block Modes: ECB CBC CFB OFB CTR	RC4	RSA	Diffie-Hellmann Elliptic Curve (ECC) El Gamal DSS	Caesar Cypher Monoalphabetic Polyalphabetic Running One-time Pads	Spartan Skytale Rail Fence (zigzag)

# Digital Signatures

Integrity

Authenticity

Non-repudiation

# Digital Certificates

Verify the owner of a Public Key

X.509

Replacement

Revocation

# PKI

Certificate Authority  
(Root of Trust)

Registration Authority

Intermediate CA

Certificate DB  
(Revocation List)

Certificate Store  
(Local)

# Key Management

Kirchhoff's Law

Generation

Distribution

Storage

Rotation

Disposition

Recovery

Out-of-band  
Hybrid  
Key Wrapping

TPM  
HSM

Crypto-shredding  
Key Destruction

Split Knowledge  
Dual Control  
Key Escrow

# Cryptanalysis

## Cryptanalytic Attacks

Brute Force

Ciphertext Only

Known Plaintext

Chosen Plaintext

Chosen Ciphertext

Linear & Differential

Factoring

## Cryptographic Attacks

Man-in-the-middle

Replay

Temporary Files

Implementation

Side Channel

Dictionary Attack

Rainbow Tables

Birthday Attack

Social Engineering

Power

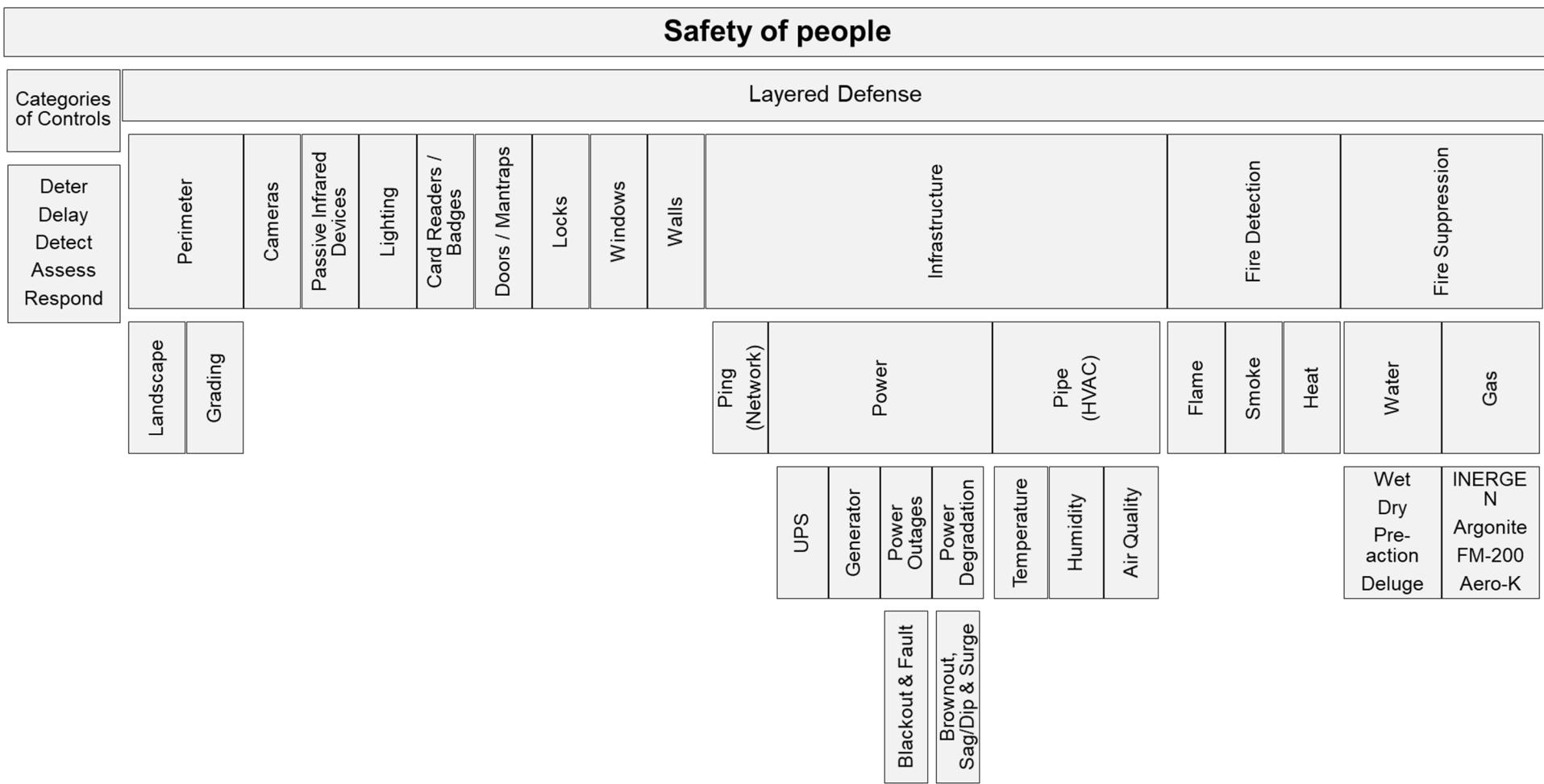
Timing

Purchase Key

Rubber Hose

# Physical Security

## Safety of people



# Open Systems Interconnection (OSI) Model

7. Appl.	Devices Protocols	6. Presentation	5. Session	4. Transport	3. Network	2. Datalink	1. Physical
Circuit Proxy Firewall HTTP/S, DNS, SSH, SNMP	Devices Protocols	Ports = Services	TCP/UDP & SSL/TLS	IP Address	MAC Address	Circuit vs. Packet Switched Networks	
PAP, CHAP, EAP	Devices	Protocols	Routers & Packet Filtering Firewalls	Devices	Devices	Devices	
	Protocols	Protocols	ICMP (Ping), IPSec, IGMP	Protocols	Media	Media	
					Bus	Tree	Topologies
					Star	Mesh	Ring
						CSMA/CA	Collisions
						CSMA/CD	Devices
						Hubs, Repeaters, Concentrators	

# Networking

# Network Defense

Defense in Depth	Network Segmentation / Partitioning		Firewalls		Inspection	
	Network Perimeter	Choke Point	DMZ	Bastion Host	Proxy	NAT / PAT
Packet Filtering	Stateful Packet Filtering	Circuit Proxy	Application	Packet Filtering	Architectures	IDS / IPS Location
Host Based	Network Based	Pattern	Anomaly	In-line	Mirror, Span, Promiscuous	Signature analysis
	Dual-homed Host	Screened Host	3-Legged Firewall	Statistical	Stateful matching	Traffic
	Screened Subnet			Protocol		White & Black lists
						Sandbox
						Enticement vs. Entrapment
						Honeypots & honeynets
						Ingress vs. Egress

# Remote Access

## Tunneling

L2TP

L2F

PPTP

## Encryption

Remote Authentication

Remote Access / Management

RADIUS

Diameter

TACACS+

SNMP

Telnet

## VPN

(Tunneling + Encryption)

## IPSec

Authentication Header

Encapsulating Security Payload

Transport mode

Tunnel Mode

IKE

Security Association

Mutual Authentication

SSL/TLS

SOCKS

SSH

# Access Control

Access Control Principles		Administration Approaches		Access Controls Services																			
Separation of Duties	Need to Know	Centralized	Decentralized	Identification					Authentication														
Least Privilege				Knowledge	Ownership	Characteristic				Single / Multifactor		Discretionary		Authorization	Accountability								
				Password	Passphrase	Questions	One-time Passwords	Smart / Memory Cards	Fingerprint	Hand Geometry	Vascular Pattern	Facial	Iris	Retina	Voice	Signature	Key Stroke						
				Hard Tokens	Soft Tokens										Type 1: False Reject	Type 2: False Accept	Crossover Error Rate	Rule	Role	Attribute	Non-discretionary	Mandatory	Principle of Access Control

# Single Sign-on / Federated Access

Allows users to access multiple systems with a single set of credentials

## Single Sign-on

Access systems **only within the same organization**

## Federated Access

Access systems across **multiple entities**

IDaaS

Kerberos

Sesame

Trust Relationship

SAML

WS-Federation  
OpenID  
OAuth

One ticket

Symmetric encryption only

Multiple Tickets

Symmetric & Asymmetric encryption

Principal / User

Identity Provider

Relying Party / Service Provider

Tokens

Assertions written in XML

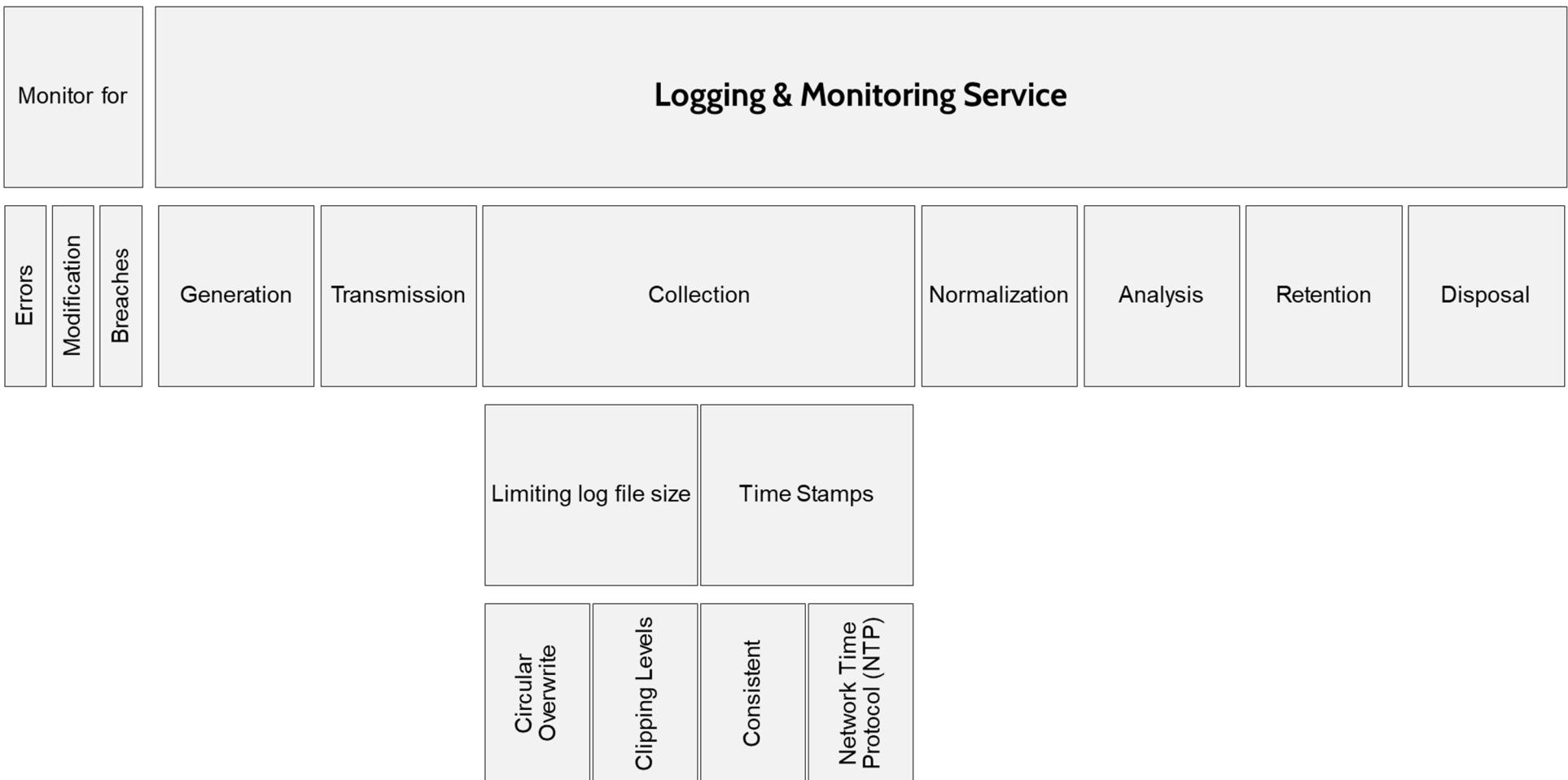
# Security Assessment and Testing

Validation	Verification	Rigour based on Value	<b>Testing a System</b>		<b>Testing Techniques</b>					<b>Testers / Assessors</b>		
Unit	Interface	Integration	System	<b>Methods &amp; Tools</b>	<b>Runtime</b>	<b>Access to Code</b>	<b>Techniques</b>	<b>Operational</b>	Internal	External	Third-Party	
Manual	Automated	Static	Dynamic	Fuzz	White	Black	Positive	Negative	Misuse	Real User Monitoring	Synthetic Performance Monitoring	Regression Testing

# Identifying Vulnerabilities

Vulnerability Assessment	Penetration Test	Process		Testing Techniques				Tools & Metrics												
Reconnaissance	Enumeration	Vulnerability Analysis	Execution	Document Findings	Internal Perspective	External Perspective	Blind Approach	Double-blind Approach	Zero (black) Knowledge	Partial (gray) Knowledge	Full (white) Knowledge	Credentialed / Authenticated	Uncredentialed / Unauthenticated	Types of Scans	War dialing / War driving	Banner grabbing & Fingerprinting	<b>CVE</b> Common Vulnerability & Exposures Dictionary	<b>CVSS</b> Common Vulnerability Scoring System	Interpreting & understanding results	False positive vs. False negative

# Log Review & Analysis



# Investigations

Secure the Scene		Collect & Control Evidence	Rules of Evidence	Investigative Techniques	Types of Investigations	Document & Report									
Locard's Principle	MOM	Sources	Chain of Custody	Authentic	Accurate	Complete	Convincing	Admissible	Media Analysis	Software Analysis	Network Analysis	Criminal	Civil	Regulatory	Administrative
Oral / Written statements	Documents	Digital Forensics	E Discovery												
Live Evidence (Volatile)	Secondary Storage (HD)														

# Security Information and Event Management (SIEM)

## Capabilities

Continuously Update

Aggregation

Normalization

Correlation

Secure Storage

Analysis

Reporting

# Incident Response

Prep.

Triage

Action /  
Investigation

Recovery

Detection

Response  
IR Team  
Deployed

Mitigation  
Containment

Reporting  
Relevant  
Stakeholders

Recovery  
Return to  
normal

Remediation  
Prevention

Lessons  
Learned  
Improve  
Process

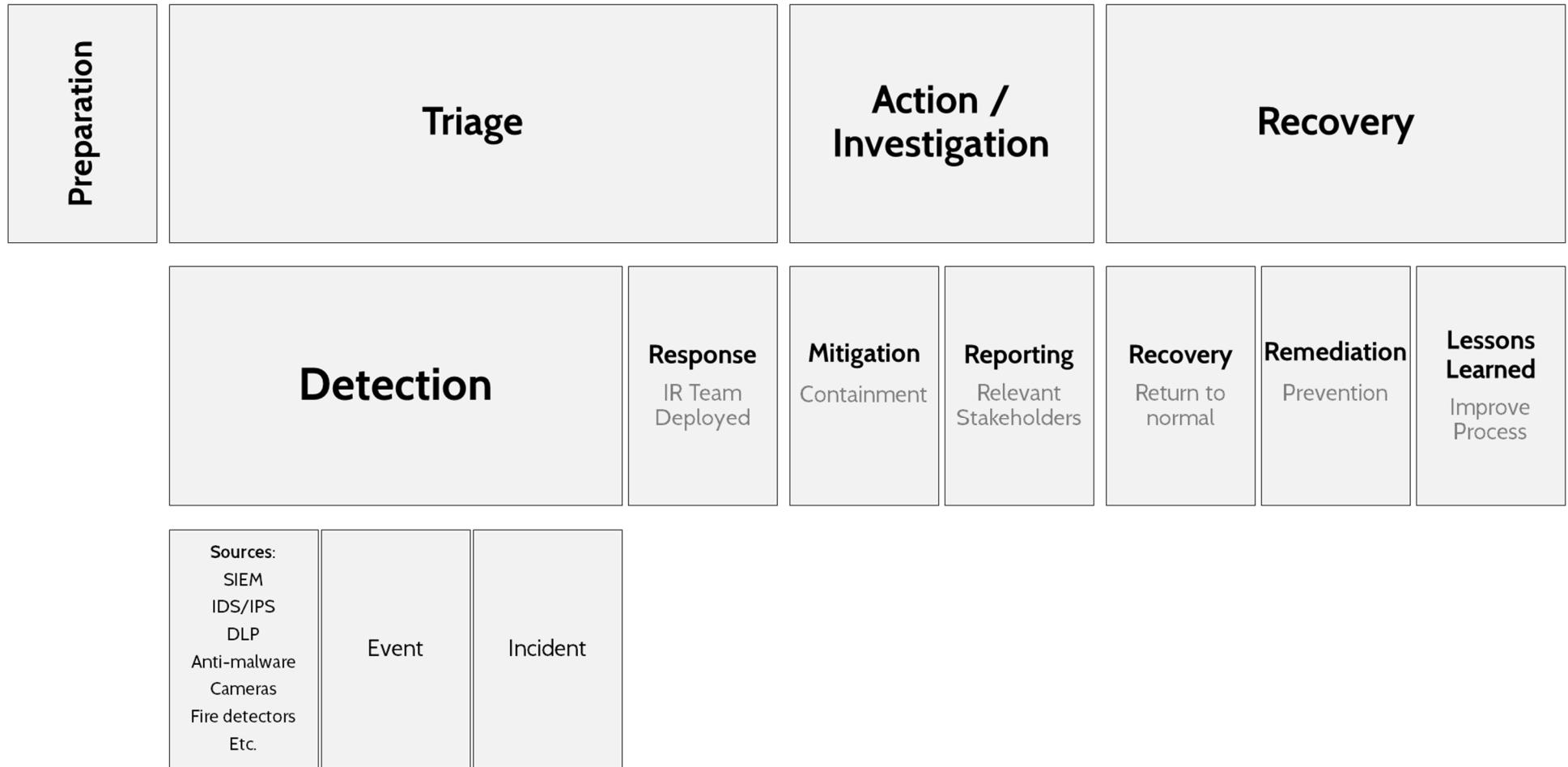
**Sources:**

SIEM, IDS/IPS  
DLP, Fire detectors  
Etc.

Event

Incident

# Incident Response



# Malware

## Types

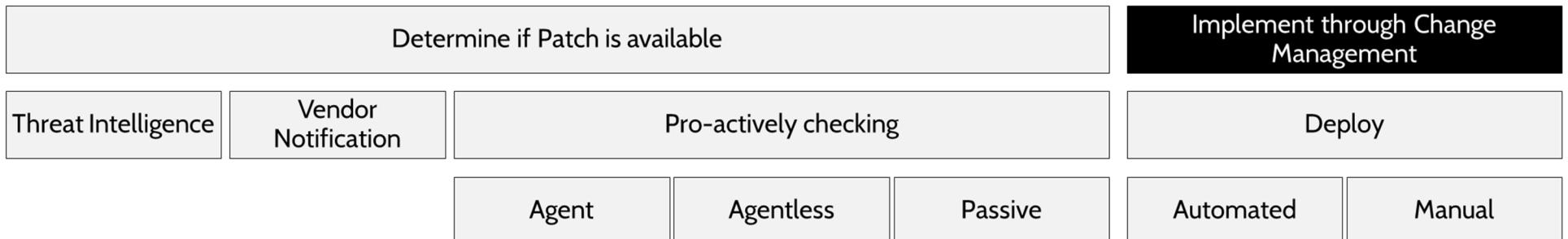
Virus	Worm	Companion	Macro	Multipartite	Polymorphic	Trojan	Botnets	Hoaxes / Pranks	Spyware / Adware	Boot Sector Infector	Logic Bombs	Data Diddler / Salami Attack
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## Zero Day

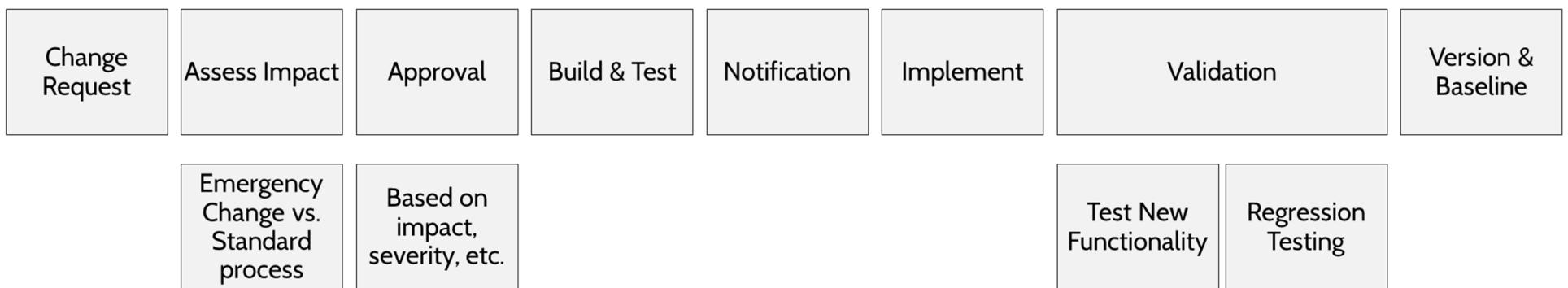
## Anti-Malware

Policy	Detection	Continuous Updates
Training & Awareness	Signature Based Scanners	Heuristic Scanners
Activity Monitors	Change Detection	

# Patching



# Change Management



# Recovery Strategies

Backup Storage					Spare Parts	RAID Redundant Array of Independent Disks			High Availability System	Recovery Sites		
Archive Bit	Types of Backups	Data Storage	Cold	Warm	Hot	RAID 0 Striping	RAID 1 Mirroring	RAID 5 Parity	Clustering	Redundancy	Types of Sites	Geographically remote Reciprocal Agreements
Mirror	Full	Incremental	Differential	Offsite	Tape Rotation	Cold	Warm	Hot	Mobile	Redundant		

# Business Continuity Management (BCM)

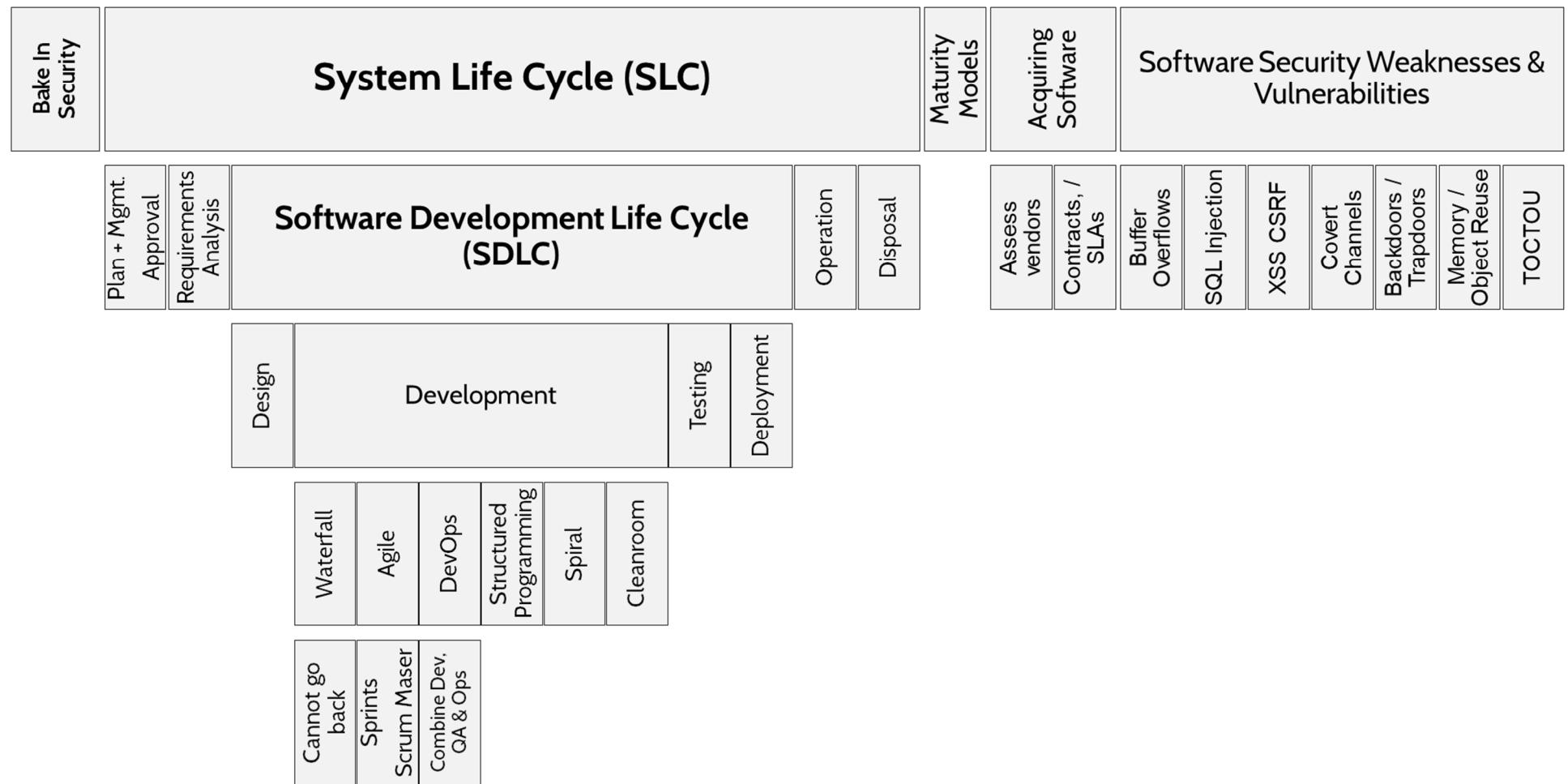
Focuses on **critical and essential functions** of business

Goals of BCM	Business Impact Assessment	Types of Plans	Testing Plans
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1. Safety of people	2. Minimize damage	3. Survival of business	Identify Critical Processes & Systems	Measurements of Time	Owner approval of #s and associated costs	Business Continuity Plan ( <b>BCP</b> )	Disaster Recovery Plan ( <b>DRP</b> )	Read-through / Checklist	Walkthrough	Simulation	Parallel	Full-interruption / Full-scale
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RPO	RTO	WRT	MTD
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# Secure Software Development



# Databases

