Chapter 11

Infrastructure Considerations

B.Tech, 6th Sem., Computer Networking: Security(CLASS NOTE)

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Compare and contrast security implications of different architecture models

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Introduction/Motivation

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Objectives of this chapter

- Focuses on applying security principles in enterprise infrastructure.
- Emphasizes device placement and security zones to isolate data and reduce risk.
- Covers various security appliances, including types of firewalls and their appropriate use cases.
- Reviews methods of secure communication, access control, and selection of secure controls.

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- Holistic Security Approach:
 - Align security with business goals.
 - Assess risk profile and evolving threats.
 - Embrace defense-in-depth with layered protections.
 - Foster a security culture through vigilance and continuous learning.
- Device Placement:
 - Divide network into LAN (trusted), DMZ/screened subnet (boundary), and WAN (untrusted).
 - Use firewalls to filter traffic between zones.
 - Strategic device placement (e.g., intrusion detection system/intrusion prevention system, proxy servers, routers, jump servers) strengthens security.

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Enterprise Infrastructure Security

- Security Zones:
 - Segmentation: Divide network based on data sensitivity,
 - user roles, or device types.

delay/deter attackers

- Access Control: Implement strict access policies per zone.
 Data Protection: Use Full Disk Encryption, VPNs, and
- DLP tools.
 Monitoring: Apply SIEM(Security Information and Event Management) and SOAR(Security Orchestration,
- Automation, and Response) for real-time threat detection.
- Isolation: Limit lateral movement of attackers.
 Compliance: Align with frameworks like HIPAA (Health
 - DSS (Payment Card Industry Data Security Standard).

 Efficiency: Easier management and faster incident

Insurance Portability and Accountability Act), PCI DSSPCI

response.

• Defense-in-Depth: Multiple layers of security to

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- Attack Surface: Components: Endpoints, network services, ports, credentials, cloud services, and users.
- Minimization Techniques:
 - Regular vulnerability assessments.
 - Strict access control and MFA (Multi-Factor Authentication).
 - Network segmentation.
 - Patch management.
 - Security awareness training.
 - Avoid single points of failure.



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- Connectivity:
 - Scalability: Design for growth.
 - Security: Integrate security into all connections.
 - Redundancy: Use failover mechanisms.
 - Complexity: Manage various devices and technologies.
 - Remote Work: Ensure secure and seamless remote access.
- Failure Modes:
 - Fail-Closed: Blocks access on failure; enhances security.
 - Fail-Open: Allows access on failure; risks exposure.

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- Device Attributes:
 - Active Devices: Take immediate actions (e.g., firewalls, IPS).
 - Passive Devices: Monitor traffic (e.g., IDS).
 - Inline Devices: Directly control traffic flow (e.g., firewalls, load balancers).
 - Tap/Monitor Devices: Observe without interfering (e.g., packet analyzers).



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- Defense-in-Depth:
 - Layered security approach to delay and complicate intrusions.
 - Combines physical, technical, and administrative safeguards.
- Security Culture:
 - Promote vigilance, continuous learning, and proactive defense across the organization.

References

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Question ??

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The End