

OSI Model – Security Quick Card

Layer 7 – Application

What it does: User-facing services (HTTP, DNS, SMTP, RDP).

Common vulns:

- Injection (SQLi, LDAPi, OS command)
 - XSS / CSRF
 - Directory traversal
 - Insecure deserialization
 - Weak authentication
- Security controls:** WAF, input validation, MFA, secure coding, patching.
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Layer 6 – Presentation

What it does: Encoding/decoding, encryption (TLS).

Common vulns:

- Weak encryption (TLS 1.0/1.1, SSL)
 - Improper certificate validation
- Security controls:** Disable weak ciphers, enforce TLS 1.2/1.3, cert pinning.
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Layer 5 – Session

What it does: Handles sessions, connections.

Common vulns:

- Session hijacking
 - Session fixation
 - Poor timeout controls
- Security controls:** Secure cookies, short session tokens, rotate tokens, TLS.
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Layer 4 – Transport

What it does: TCP/UDP ports, segmentation, reliability.

Common vulns:

- SYN floods (DoS)
 - UDP amplification attacks
 - Port scanning / enumeration
- Security controls:** Firewalls, rate limiting, TCP SYN cookies, IDS/IPS.
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Layer 3 – Network

What it does: IP addresses, routing.

Common vulns:

- IP spoofing

- Routing attacks
 - ICMP flooding / Smurf attacks
- Security controls:** ACLs, anti-spoofing filters, router hardening.
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Layer 2 – Data Link

What it does: MAC addresses, switching.

Common vulns:

- MAC spoofing
 - ARP poisoning (Man-in-the-Middle)
 - VLAN hopping
- Security controls:** Dynamic ARP inspection, port security, VLAN segmentation.
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Layer 1 – Physical

What it does: Cables, WiFi signals, hardware.

Common vulns:

- Physical tampering
 - Signal jamming
 - Cable tapping
- Security controls:** Locks, CCTV, biometric access, EMI shielding.

High-Yield Exam & SOC Tips

- **Most cyber-attacks start or end at Layer 7 (apps).**
- **MITM = Usually Layer 2 (ARP spoofing) or Layer 3 (IP spoofing).**
- **DDoS = Primarily Layer 3 & 4.**
- **WAF protects Layer 7, Firewalls protect Layer 3/4.**
- **TLS operates at Layer 6 but *implemented* at Layer 4 (TCP handshake extended).**
- **Industrial attacks (e.g., cable cut, jamming) = Layer 1.**