

1. Fundamentals of Information Security

- Introduction to Information Security 信息安全介绍
- Cryptographic Techniques 加密技术
- Authentication Techniques 认证技术

2. Internet Security

- Introduction to Internet Security 因特网安全介绍
- Network Attack and Defence 网络攻击和防御
- Firewall 防火墙
- Intrusion Detection & Protection 入侵检测和保护

3. Web Security

- The Architecture and Security of Web Applications web 应用架构和安全
- Security Flaws of Web Applications Web 应用的安全缺陷
- Secure Web Programming 安全网络编程

■ Module I. Fundamentals of Information Security

■ Chap 1. Introduction to Information Security

● Concepts of Information Security 信息安全概念

- Situation of Information Security: Security situation report from CNCERT/CC
【中国国家互联网应急中心】 信息安全现状
- Definition of Information Security: security, information security, computer security and information assurance
信息安全的定义：安全性，信息安全
- History of Information Security
- Key Concepts: CIA triad 【保密性、完整性、可用性】 and others 【真实性，保密性…】

● Computer System Security 计算机系统保密安全性

- Computer System Vulnerabilities 计算机系统脆弱性
- Terminology (术语): Adversary (Threat agent, 敌方), Attack (攻击), Countermeasure (对策), Risk (风险), Security Policy (安全策略), System Resources (Asset, 信息资产), Threat (威胁)
- Threat Consequence: Unauthorized Disclosure 泄露, Deception 欺骗, Disruption 搅扰/破坏, Usurpation 篡夺
- Operating System Security 操作系统安全: 进程隔离和内存管理, 用户权限管理, 访问监控器, 可信计算基
- Database Security 数据库系统安全
- User Application Security 用户应用安全

● InfoSec Service, Management and Audit 信息安全服务，管理和审计

- Information Security Services 信息安全服务
 - Concept of Information Security Service
 - Authentication 认证
 - Access Control 访问控制
 - Confidentiality 保密性
 - Integrity 完整性
 - Availability 可达性
 - Non-repudiation 不可抵赖性
- Information Security Management 信息安全管理
- Information Security Audit 信息安全审计
- Levels of Information Security: GB/T 20269-2006 信息安全管理五个等级

● Conclusion

- Levels of Impact – Low, Moderate, and High
- Three Aspects of Information Security 信息安全的三个方面
 - Security attack (Passive Attack & Active Attack) 安全攻击 (主动&被动)
 - Security mechanism (control) 安全机制 (控制)

- Security service 安全服务
 - Attack Surface 攻击截面
 - Attack Trees
 - Fundamental Security Design Principles 基础安全设计原则
 - Balancing Information Security and Access 平衡信息安全和可用性
 - Information Security Implementation 信息安全实现
 - The Security Systems Development Life Cycle (SecSDLC)
 - Discipline System of Information Security
 - 信息安全等级保护标准体系

■ Chap 2. Symmetric Cryptographic System 对称加密系统

- Introduction to Cryptology 密码学
 - Definitions, Kerckhoffs' Principle, Shannon's Maxim
 - Cryptanalysis 密码分析学, 密码分析的常用方法
 - History of Cryptology 历史
 - Concepts & Items 概念
 - Cryptosystems 密码体制
 - Shannon's Condition 强加密算法的特性 Attributes of Strong Encryption, 也称香农条件
 - Management of Cipher Keys 密钥管理
- Symmetric Key Cryptographic Algorithms 对称加密算法
 - Introduction of Symmetric Cryptography
 - Algorithm Types & Modes: stream and block cipher 【流加密和块加密】, ECB, CBC, CFB, OFB
 - Data Encryption Standard (DES) 数据加密标准
 - Advanced Encryption Standard (AES)

■ Chap 4. Asymmetric Cryptographic System 非对称加密系统

- Introduction
- Knapsack Problem and MH Algorithm 背包问题和 MH 算法 (基于背包问题的公钥密码系统)
- Diffie-Hellman Key Exchange Algorithm 密钥交换算法
- The RSA Algorithm
- Generating Big Primes 大素数生成
- RSA for Digital Signature 数字签名

■ Chap 5. MAC and Hashing Algorithms 消息认证码 MAC 和哈希算法

- Introduction
 - 消息认证的方式 (消息认证加密方法, 消息认证码, 哈希法, 数字签名)
- Message Authentication Code 消息认证码
 - Concept of MAC
 - MAC Algorithm: ANSI x9.17 标准 (FIPS PUB 113)
- Hash Method 哈希方法
 - Concept of Hash Method
 - Hash Function: 分类, 对散列方法的攻击
- MD5 Algorithm 【信息-摘要算法 5】
- Other MD Algorithms
 - SHA
 - RIPEMD
 - HMAC
- Digital Signature 数字签名

■ Chap 6. Authentication and Kerberos

● Introduction

- Authentication Technologies
- The Weak/Strong Authentication Scheme
- Zero-knowledge Authentication & Fiat-Shamir Algorithm
- The Application of Authentication Technologies
 - X.509
 - Kerberos
- Attack to Authentication
- The Security Guidelines to Protect Authentication Schemes 验证方案

● Public Key Infrastructure 公钥基础设施

- Introduction to PKI
- PKIX (Public key infrastructure X.509)
- Public Key Certificate 公钥证书
- Trust Hierarchy Model 可信分层模型

● Kerberos

- Introduction
- The Needham-Schroeder symmetric key protocol
- Kerberos Process
- Drawbacks & Limitations

● X.509

- X.509 Certificate
- Security problems
- Application

■ Module II. Internet Security

■ Chap 7. Network Security Architectures

● Overview

- International Standards Organizations 国际标准组织
- Layers of Network Security Architectures 网络安全架构的五个层次（物理环境，操作系统，网络，应用，管理）

● Information Security Models 信息安全模型

- Secure OS 安全操作系统
- TCSEC, BS 7799 and CC Criteria 信息安全评估标准
- Access Control Models 访问控制模型
- PDR, P2DR and PDRR Models 入侵检测模型

● Information Assurance 信息保障

- Information Assurance System 信息保障体系
- IATF 信息保障技术框架

● OSI Secure Architecture 开放式计算机网络层次结构参考模型

- ISO 7498-2:1989/OSI Security Architecture
 - 安全生命周期
 - 安全威胁、安全服务、安全机制
 - 安全域、安全策略
 - 威胁，脆弱和风险分析
 - 安全措施分类
- OSI Security Services OSI 安全服务：认证、访问控制、数据保密性、数据完整性、抗抵赖性
- OSI Security Mechanisms OSI 安全机制

● ITU-T X.800 and Others

- X.800

- Security Functional Requirements 安全功能需求
- NSTISSC Security Model
- Technology and Principles 技术和原则
- Protocols and Standards 协议和标准
 - 安全管理框架
 - 安全技术标准
 - 安全产品标准
 - 安全工程标准
 - 安全方法论
 - 安全资格认证
- Web Security
 - A Secure Architecture for Web Applications Web 应用安全架构
 - Apache, IIS 【互联网信息服务】 and Other Web Servers
 - QWASP Top 10, 2017 最严重的 Web 应用安全风险
 - Web Services Security Frame
 - Threats/Attacks Organized By the Web Services Security Frame
 - Guidelines: Improving the Security of Web Services

■ Chap 8. IPSec and SSL

- IPSec
 - Introduction
 - 为什么要保护数据, IPSec 如何保护数据
 - Some Basic Concepts about IPSec: AH,ESP,隧道/传输模式
 - ESP protocol 封装安全载荷协议
 - IKE 【因特网密钥交换】 - Key Management of IPSec
 - Gateway and Road Warrior Mode 两个网关/一头网关, 一头单个客户端
- SSL/TLS
 - Introduction
 - How TLS Works
 - Decryption of TLS Packet
- VPN 虚拟私有网络
 - Introduction to IPsec VPN
 - OpenVPN 传输层, SSL 协议

■ Chap 9. Network Attack and Defense 网络攻击与防御

- Introduction
 - Network Security Crisis 网络安全危机: cyberspace 网络空间 and cybersecurity 网络空间安全; virus, worm and Trojan 病毒, 蠕虫和木马; cyberspace ecology deterioration 信息生态恶化
 - Hacking & Hackers: activities of hacking
 - Network Threats: internal threats, unstructured external threats and structured external threat
 - Steps of Network Attack
 - Methods of Network Defense
- Network Attacks 网络攻击
 - Consequences of Cyberattacks 后果
 - Types of Network Attack 类型: Eavesdropping 窃听, Data Modification 数据篡改, Identity Spoofing (IP Address Spoofing) 身份欺骗, Password-Based Attacks 盗用口令攻击, Denial-of-Service Attack (DoS)拒绝服务攻击, Man-in-the-Middle Attack (MITM) 中间人攻击, Brute Force Attack 暴力破解攻击, Compromised-Key Attack (盗取密钥攻击), Sniffer Attack 嗅探器攻击, Application-Layer Attack 应用层攻击
 - Port Scan 端口扫描: NMap & SuperScan; TCP scanning, SYN scanning, UDP scanning, ACK scanning, FIN scanning

- Process of Idle Scanning 空闲扫描
- Password Cracking 密码破解
 - The Vulnerability of Passwords
 - Password Selection Strategies
 - Password Cracking
 - Useful Tools: top 10
- Buffer Overflow 缓冲区溢出
 - Background: process virtual memory 进程虚拟地址空间, layout of the virtual address space on IA-32 (Intel Architecture 32-bit)
 - Stack Overflow and Heap Overflow
 - Practicalities
 - Protection: Safer Language, Libsafe, Canary Value, Address Space Layout Randomization, Non-executable Program Memory
- Spoofing Attack 欺骗攻击
 - ARP Cache Poisoning ARP 缓冲区毒化
 - DNS Spoofing
 - Web Spoofing
 - IP Spoofing: Mitnick attack

■ Chap 10. Firewalls

- Introduction
 - Definition and Classification of Firewalls 防火墙的定义和分类
 - 防火墙的作用
 - Functions & Deployment of a Firewall
- Packet Filtering Firewall 包过滤防火墙
 - What is Packet Filtering Firewall 是什么
 - How Packet Filtering Firewall Works 怎么工作
 - Advantages & Disadvantages 优缺点
 - Attacking Packet Filtering Firewall 攻击它
- Stateful Inspection Firewall 状态检测防火墙
 - What is Stateful Inspection Firewall 是什么
 - How Stateful Inspection Firewall Works 怎么工作
 - Advantages & Disadvantages 优缺点
 - Attacking Stateful Inspection Firewall 攻击它
- Application Proxy Firewall 应用网关防火墙 (应用层代理)
 - What is Proxy 是什么
 - Topological Graph of Proxy
 - Functions Offered by Proxy 作用
 - Advantages & Disadvantage 优缺点
 - Attacking Proxy 攻击它
- Bastion Host 堡垒主机
 - Bastion Host
 - Entrance Control Host 进入控制堡垒主机
 - Internal Control Host 内控堡垒主机
 - Deployment of Bastion Host 堡垒主机的物理部署
- Iptables
- Conclusion
 - Attacks to Firewalls 黑客对防火墙攻击类型
 - Limitations 防火墙的局限性

- Vulnerabilities 防火墙的脆弱性
- Hardware Firewall 硬件防火墙
- Software Firewall 软件防火墙

■ Chap 11. Intrusion Detection 入侵检测

● Introduction to IDS

- Threats to Computer System (DoS、Spoofing、Eavesdrop 窃听、Password Cracking、Trojan 木马、Others)
- Process of Intrusions 入侵的过程
- What Is Intrusion Detection 入侵检测: Intrusion 入侵行为, Audit 审计, Intrusion Detection 入侵检测, Intrusion Detection System, IDS 入侵检测系统, 入侵检测系统的作用, IDS vs 防火墙
- Methods of Intrusion Detection : Anomaly Detection 异常检测, Misuse Detection 误用/滥用/盗用检测

● Framework of IDS 入侵检测系统框架

- Basic Structure of IDS : Information Gathering 信息收集, Analysis Engine 分析引擎, Response Unit 响应单元, IDES 入侵检测专家系统, CIDF 通用入侵检测框架
- Host-Based IDS (HIDS) 基于主机的 IDS
- Network-Based IDS (NIDS) 基于网络的 IDS
- HIDS vs. NIDS

● Intrusion Prevention System 入侵防御系统

- The Need of IPS: IDS 不能完全满足安全目标的需求
- Security Capabilities 安全功能: 检测入侵, 阻止入侵, 报告入侵
- Types of IPS: 基于主机的入侵防御系统 HIP, 基于网络的入侵防御系统 NIPS
- IPS vs. IDS

■ Module III. Web Security

■ Chap 12. Security of Web Applications

● Overview

- Web Applications: Web 的组成部分【服务器端、客户端、通讯协议、Web 应用】
- C/S and B/S Models 客户端-服务器, 浏览器-服务器, Web 应用结构
- Web Site Architecture Web 网站架构: hardware 硬件架构, 3-tiers software 软件的三层逻辑架构, MVC
- Electronic Commerce Architecture 电子商务架构
- Apache & IIS Web Server: Netcraft web server survey

● SOA (Service-Oriented Architecture 面向服务架构)

- Concept of SOA
- Oracle's SOA

● Web Services Web 服务

- Overview (W3C,模式:【RPC,SOA,REST】,协议:【XML,SOAP,WSDL,UDDI,RPC】)
- SOAP

● Web Security Primer Web 安全入门

- Web Security – Beginning: why not secure Web 安全问题的原因, Web 安全问题的三大目标, Web Security Technology Web 安全技术, Web Security Flaws Web 应用的安全漏洞
- Web Server Vulnerabilities Web 服务器脆弱性, Threats to Web Server Web 服务器安全威胁
- Web Services Secure Model Web 服务安全模型: WS-Security、WS- Policy、WSTrust
- Prevention of Malicious Codes
- SSL/HTTPS