ASSIGNMENT: Mobile Physical Security
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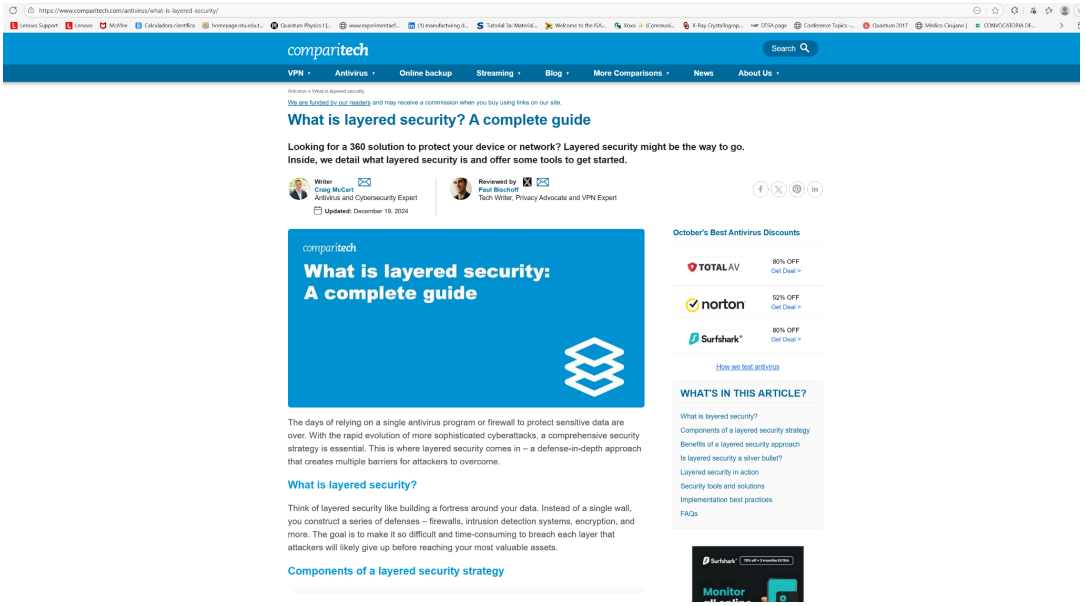
Complete the following activity:

1. Open a web browser and research **Layered Security**. You will find many third-party articles from several vendors explaining the concept.

[What is Layered Security? A Complete Guide - Comparitech]



2. Read a selected article and focus on the layers of security.

I researched Layered Security online and found that it's basically a strategy that uses multiple defenses to protect devices, networks, and data. Instead of relying on just one tool like an antivirus, it combines things like firewalls, encryption, antivirus, backups, and user training to make it harder for attackers to succeed. Each layer helps catch threats that another might miss, so even if one defense fails, the next layer can stop or reduce the damage. Overall, it seems like a smart approach for both individuals and organizations to improve security.

3. What were the highlights of your reading that connected to you the most?

The part that connected with me the most was how layered security isn't just about software, but also about people. I liked that user awareness and training are considered a key layer because it reminded me that even the best tools can fail if someone makes a simple mistake, like clicking a phishing link. It made me realize that security is really about combining technology with smart habits.

4. Research the concept of **Rings of Security**. Based on this article and your research, draw a diagram, or create a report that details the four levels or rings of physical security.

The concept of Rings of Security is used to protect physical spaces by creating multiple layers of defense, much like layers of an onion. Each ring serves as a barrier to

unauthorized access, with the innermost ring protecting the most critical assets. By having multiple layers, security breaches are harder to achieve, because intruders must bypass several controls to reach the target.

The Four Rings of Physical Security:

1. Perimeter Security (Ring 1):
    - This is the outermost layer.
    - Includes fences, gates, security guards, and surveillance cameras.
    - Its purpose is to deter casual intruders and detect suspicious activity early.

2. Campus/Building Security (Ring 2):
    - Protects the overall campus or facility.
    - Includes security checkpoints, card access systems, visitor screening, and patrols.
    - Focuses on controlling who can enter the property and monitoring movement.

3. Internal Security (Ring 3):
    - Focuses on critical areas inside buildings, such as offices, labs, or server rooms.
    - Measures include locked doors, PIN access, biometrics, and internal surveillance.
    - Ensures only authorized personnel can access sensitive areas.

4. Asset Security (Ring 4):
    - The innermost ring protects the most valuable assets, like equipment, data, or confidential documents.
    - Controls include safes, secure storage, encryption for digital assets, and restricted access.
    - Even if outer rings are breached, this layer protects the most important items.

By implementing the Rings of Security, organizations reduce the risk of unauthorized access. Each ring acts as a checkpoint, so intruders must overcome multiple barriers, increasing detection and response opportunities. A strong security program combines physical barriers with surveillance, access control, and employee awareness to effectively protect people and assets.