# INF3510 Information Security University of Oslo Spring 2017

Review



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### **General Security Concepts**

- Understand information security properties/services
  - Definition of information security (ISO27000)
  - Definitions of CIA (Confidentiality, Integrity and Availability) services
- Meaning of, and difference between other security concepts
  - authentication,
  - non-repudiation,
  - access control
  - auhorization
- Perspectives on security controls:
  - 3 categories of security controls: Physical, Technical, Administr.
  - Preventive, detective, corrective security controls.
  - Security controls during storage, transmission, processing.

### **Security Management**

- Know what ISO27K series is about
- ISO27001, ISO27001& ISO27002
  - Title and purpose of each standard
- Elements of ISMS (cycle)
- Security Controls:
  - Know about the document 20 CSC (Critical Security Controls),
  - Similarity and difference between ISO27002 and 20 CSC
- Know categories and functional types of security controls
  - Categories: Physical, Technical, Administrative
  - Functional types: Preventive, Detective Corrective
  - Controls for data in storage, in transmission and in processing

#### **Risk Management**

- Understand the factors that contribute to risk
  - Attacker/threat agent, vulnerability, impact
  - And how they are related: Understand diagram
- Threat scenario modelling:
  - Attacker centric, architecture centric, and asset centric
- Understand roles in risk management and decisions
- Models for risk level estimation:
  - Qualitative
  - Quantitative
- Risk treatment strategies
  - Reduce, share, retain, avoid

## Cryptography

- Hash functions and symmetric ciphers
  - Hash sizes of SHA-1, SHA-2 and SHA-3
  - Parameters (block and key size) of AES
- MAC (Message Authentication Code)
  - Basic principle: keyed hash function
- Asymmetric ciphers
  - Understand usage of keys in encryption and digital signature
  - Digital signature, understand practical usage combined with hash
- Hybrid Crypto systems
- Protocols for encryption, MAC-authentication and for digital signature

## Key Management

- Cryptoperiod = (protection period + processing period)
  - Factors affecting cryptoperiods,
  - Recommended time limit for usage of AES, RSA and ECC keys
- Key distribution problem. Understand requirements for
  - Number of keys i.c.o. symmetric and asymmetric keys.
  - Number of key distributions with and without PKI
  - Type of protection needed /confidentiality or integrity)

#### **Computer Security**

- Protection rings in microprocessor architecture
- Virtual machines
  - Understand hypervisor, VM/Guest OS, Host OS
  - Type 1 and Type 2 virtualisation architecture
  - Protection ring assignment to hypervisor, Host, VM, Apps etc.
- Security advantages of running VMs
- Security functions supported by TPM

#### **Incident Response and Forensics**

- Elements if IR (Incident Response) policy
- Types of IR teams: permanent, virtual, hybrid
- Phases of IR
- Types of alarms: TP and FP
- The steps of the forensic investigation process
- Types of evidence
- Principles for dealing with evidence

#### **User Authentication**

- Types of authentication tokens
  - Clock-based, counter-based, challenge-response
- Password security, hashing, salting
- Biometrics systems
  - Criteria for biometric characteristics
- E-Government user authentication frameworks
  - Assurance levels
  - Assurance requirement classes
    - Authentication Method strength
    - Credential Management Assurance
    - Registration Assurance

#### Identity and Access Management

- Meaning of entity/identity/identifier/digital identity
- IAM phases (configuration and Operation) with steps.
- Identity management models
  - Silo model / Federated model
  - Advantages and disadvantages of silo and federated models
- Centralised/distributed federation models
- Facebook Connect federation scenario
- Meaning and principle of MAC, DAC, RBAC and ABAC

## **Communication Security**

- TLS/SSL
  - Protocols
  - Key establishment
  - TLS/SSL stripping attack
- HSTS: Http Strict Transport Security
  - How it works
  - Policy enforcement
- IPSec
  - Options

#### **Perimeter Security**

- Firewall types
  - Principles of different firewalls
  - Strengths and weaknesses
  - Deep packet inspection in Next Generation Firewalls
- Location of entities: DMZ or production network
- TLS/SSL inspection in firewalls
  - How it works
  - How to know when TSL/SSL inspection is used
- Intrusion detection principles
- WIFI security architecture

## **Application Security**

- Malware types
- What is OWASP and the top 10 vulnerabilities list
  - No need to know all 10
- Explain main vulnerabilities
  - SQL Injection
  - XSS Cross-Site Scripting
  - CSRF Cross-Site Request Forgery
  - Broken authentication and session management
- Secure Software development
  - Open SAMM Software Assurance Maturity
  - Model structure

# **Grading Scheme**

- Approximate weighing:
  - Home exam: approximately 0.4 relative weight
  - Digital exam: approximately 0.6 relative weight
- You must pass both exams to pass the course!
  - − E.g. score 100% on home-ex. and score 50% on digital-ex.  $\rightarrow$  total score 70% which normally gives mark C.
  - Score100% on home exam, and score 30% on digital exam normally gives mark F.
  - Score from home exam will be available before the digital exam
- It's important that you don't fail the digital exam!
  - If digital exam score is close to 40%, the weight of the home exam is reduced, i.e. only the digital exam counts.

## **Digital exam**

- Digital exam, with a variety of question types, e.g.
  - Write text as answer
  - Fill in word / short text as answer
  - Fill in numerical value as answer
  - Select correct statement / multiple choice answers
- Related to lecture presentations and workshop questions.
  - Many workshop questions are <u>not</u> suitable as exam questions
- The digital exam has 10 sections, each worth 10 points.
  - Each section contains a small set of specific questions of 1-4 points
- 4 hours working time
  - Approx. 20 minutes for each section
- Good Luck ☺