

4.0 Network Security

4.1 Explain common security concepts.

- Confidentiality, integrity, availability (CIA)
- Threats
 - Internal
 - External
- Vulnerabilities
 - Common vulnerabilities and exposures (CVE)
 - Zero-day
- Exploits
- Least privilege
- · Role-based access
- Zero Trust
- · Defense in depth
 - Network segmentation enforcement

- Screened subnet [previously known as demilitarized zone (DMZ)]
- Separation of duties
- Network access control
- Honeypot
- Authentication methods
 - Multifactor
 - Terminal Access Controller Access-Control System Plus (TACACS+)
 - Single sign-on (SSO)
 - Remote Authentication Dialin User Service (RADIUS)
 - LDAP
 - Kerberos
 - Local authentication

- -802.1X
- Extensible Authentication Protocol (EAP)
- · Risk Management
 - Security risk assessments
 - -Threat assessment
 - Vulnerability assessment
 - Penetration testing
 - Posture assessment
 - Business risk assessments
 - Process assessment
 - Vendor assessment
- Security information and event management (SIEM)

Compare and contrast common types of attacks.

- Technology-based
 - Denial-of-service (DoS)/ distributed denial-of-service (DDoS)
 - Botnet/command and control
 - On-path attack (previously known as man-in-the-middle attack)
 - DNS poisoning
 - VLAN hopping
 - ARP spoofing
 - Rogue DHCP

- Rogue access point (AP)
- Evil twin
- Ransomware
- Password attacks
 - Brute-force
 - Dictionary
- MAC spoofing
- IP spoofing
- Deauthentication
- Malware

- Human and environmental
 - Social engineering
 - Phishing
 - Tailgating
 - Piggybacking
 - Shoulder surfing

Given a scenario, apply network hardening techniques.

- Best practices
 - Secure SNMP
 - Router Advertisement (RA) Guard
 - Port security
 - Dynamic ARP inspection
 - Control plane policing
 - Private VLANs
 - Disable unneeded switchports
 - Disable unneeded network services
 - Change default passwords
 - Password complexity/length

- Enable DHCP snooping
- Change default VLAN
- Patch and firmware management
- Access control list
- Role-based access
- Firewall rules
 - Explicit deny
 - Implicit deny
- Wireless security
 - MAC filtering
 - Antenna placement

- Power levels
- Wireless client isolation
- Guest network isolation
- Preshared keys (PSKs)
- EAP
- Geofencing
- Captive portal
- IoT access considerations

Compare and contrast remote access methods and security implications.

- · Site-to-site VPN
- · Client-to-site VPN
 - Clientless VPN
 - Split tunnel vs. full tunnel
- · Remote desktop connection
- · Remote desktop gateway
- SSH

- · Virtual network computing (VNC)
- Virtual desktop
- Authentication and authorization considerations
- In-band vs. out-of-band management

Explain the importance of physical security.

- · Detection methods
 - Camera
 - Motion detection
 - Asset tags
 - Tamper detection
- Prevention methods
 - Employee training
 - Access control hardware
 - Badge readers
 - Biometrics
 - Locking racks

- Locking cabinets
- Access control vestibule (previously known as a mantrap)
- Smart lockers
- · Asset disposal
 - Factory reset/wipe configuration
 - Sanitize devices for disposal

