

Certified Information Systems Security Officer

KEY DATA

Course Name: Certified ISSO or C)ISSO

Duration: 5 days

Language: English

Format:

- Instructor-led classroom
- Computer Based Training
- Live Virtual Training

Prerequisites:

- 1 Year experience in at least 2 modules or
- 1 year in IS Management

Student Materials:

- Student Workbook
- Student Prep Guide

Certification Exams:

- Mile2 C)ISSO – Certified Information Systems Security Officer
- Covers CISSP® 2015 exam objectives

CPEs: 40 Hours

WHO SHOULD ATTEND?

- IS Security Officers
- IS Managers
- Risk Managers
- Auditors
- Information Systems Owners
- IS Control Assessors
- System Managers
- Government

COURSE OVERVIEW

M2's vendor neutral **Certified Information Systems Security Officer** certification training was a direct initiative of the DND – Department of National Defence of Canada in cooperation with the DOD – Department of Defense of the United States; defined in the dual initiative titled **CANUS CDISM MOU** - ID#: 1974100118 found at:

<http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/11449.pdf>. In the CANUS CDISM MOU, it stated the following:

- The CDRSN National Information System Security Officer (ISSO) is the focal point for all security issues pertaining to this network.
- The Director Information Management Security (DIMSECUR) is the DND authority for security assessment of the CDRSN, including the approval of Interim Authority to Process (IAP) and Authority to Communicate.

With these initiatives in mind, Mile2 created the Certified ISSO.

The CISSO addresses the broad range of industry best practices, knowledge and skills expected of a security manager/officer. The candidate will learn in-depth theory pertaining to the practical implementation of core security concepts, practices, monitoring and compliance in the full panorama of IS management. Through the use of a risk-based approach, the CISSO is able to implement and maintain cost-effective security controls that are closely aligned with both business and industry standards.

Whether you're responsible for the management of a Cyber Security team, a Security Officer, an IT auditor or a Business Analyst, the C)ISSO certification course is an ideal way to increase your knowledge, expertise and skill.

Foundational Career



All combos Include:

- Online Video
- Electronic Book (Workbook/Lab guide*)
- *in all technical classes
- Exam Prep Questions
- Exam

ACCREDITATION

The CISO certification has been validated by the NSA CNSSI-4012, National Information Assurance as well as the Training Standard for Senior System Managers and NSTISSI - 4011, National Training Standard for Information Systems Security (INFOSEC).



UPON COMPLETION

Upon completion, **Certified Information Systems Security Officer** students will not only be able to establish industry acceptable Cyber Security & IS management standards with current best practices but also be prepared to competently take the CISO exam.

EXAM INFORMATION

The **Certified Information Systems Security Officer** exam is taken online through Mile2's Assessment and Certification System ("MACS"), which is accessible on your mile2.com account. The exam will take 2 hours and consist of 100 multiple choice questions. The cost is \$400 USD and must be purchased from Mile2.com.



COURSE CONTENT

Module 1: Risk Management
Module 2: Security Management
Module 3: Identification and Authentication
Module 4: Access Control
Module 5: Security Models and Evaluation Criteria
Module 6: Operations Security
Module 7: Symmetric Cryptography and Hashing
Module 8: Asymmetric Cryptography and PKI
Module 9: Network Connections
Module 10: Network Protocols and Devices
Module 11: Telephony, VPNs and Wireless

Module 12: Security Architecture and Attacks
Module 13: Software Development Security
Module 14: Database Security and System Development
Module 15: Malware and Software Attacks
Module 16: Business Continuity
Module 17: Disaster Recovery
Module 18: Incident Management, Law, and Ethics
Module 19: Physical Security

DETAILED MODULE DESCRIPTION

Module 1 - Risk Management

What Is the Value of an Asset?
 What Is a Threat Source/Agent?
 What Is a Threat?
 What Is a Vulnerability?
 Examples of Some Vulnerabilities that Are Not Always Obvious
 What Is a Control?
 What Is Likelihood?
 What Is Impact?
 Control Effectiveness
 Risk Management
 Purpose of Risk Management
 Risk Assessment
 Why Is Risk Assessment Difficult?
 Types of Risk Assessment
 Different Approaches to Analysis
 Quantitative Analysis
 ALE Values Uses
 Qualitative Analysis - Likelihood
 Qualitative Analysis - Impact
 Qualitative Analysis – Risk Level
 Qualitative Analysis Steps
 Management's Response to Identified Risks
 Comparing Cost and Benefit
 Cost of a Countermeasure

Module 2 - Security Management

Enterprise Security Program
 Building A Foundation
 Planning Horizon Components
 Enterprise Security – The Business Requirements
 Enterprise Security Program Components
 Control Types
 “Soft” Controls
 Technical or Logical Controls
 Physical Controls
 Security Roadmap
 Senior Management's Role in Security
 Negligence and Liability
 Security Roles and Responsibilities
 Security Program Components
 Security and the Human Factors
 Employee Management
 Human Resources Issues
 Importance to Security?
 Recruitment Issues
 Termination of Employment

Informing Employees
 About Security
 Enforcement
 Security Enforcement Issues

Module 3 - Authentication

Agenda
 Access Control Methodology
 Access Control Administration
 Accountability and Access Control
 Trusted Path
 Who Are You?
 Authentication Mechanisms
 Strong Authentication
 Authorization
 Access Criteria
 Fraud Controls
 Access Control Mechanisms
 Agenda
 Biometrics Technology
 Biometrics Enrollment Process
 Downfalls to Biometric Use
 Biometrics Error Types
 Biometrics Diagram
 Biometric System Types
 Agenda
 Passwords and PINs
 Password “Shoulds”
 Password Attacks
 Countermeasures for Password Cracking
 Cognitive Passwords
 One-Time Password Authentication
 Agenda
 Synchronous Token
 Asynchronous Token Device
 Cryptographic Keys
 Passphrase Authentication
 Memory Cards
 Smart Card
 Agenda
 Single Sign-on Technology
 Different Technologies
 Scripts as a Single Sign-on Technology
 Directory Services as a Single Sign-on Technology
 Thin Clients
 Kerberos as a Single Sign-on Technology
 Tickets
 Kerberos Components Working Together

Major Components of Kerberos
Kerberos Authentication Steps
Why Go Through All of this Trouble?
Issues Pertaining to Kerberos
SESAME as a Single Sign-on Technology
Federated Authentication
Agenda
IDS
Network IDS Sensors
Types of IDSs
Behavior-Based IDS
IDS Response Mechanisms
IDS Issues
Trapping an Intruder

Module 4 - Access Control

Role of Access Control
Definitions
More Definitions
Layers of Access Control
Layers of Access Controls
Access Control Mechanism Examples
Access Control Characteristics
Preventive Control Types
Control Combinations
Administrative Controls
Controlling Access
Other Ways of Controlling Access
Technical Access Controls
Physical Access Controls
Accountability
Information Classification
Information Classification Criteria
Declassifying Information
Types of Classification Levels
Models for Access
Discretionary Access Control Model
Enforcing a DAC Policy
Mandatory Access Control Model
MAC Enforcement Mechanism – Labels
Where Are They Used?
Role-Based Access Control (RBAC)
Acquiring Rights and Permissions
Rule-Based Access Control
Access Control Matrix
Access Control Administration
Access Control Methods
Remote Centralized Administration
RADIUS Characteristics
RADIUS
TACACS+ Characteristics
Diameter Characteristics

Decentralized Access
Control Administration

Module 5 - Security Models and Evaluation Criteria

System Protection – Trusted Computing Base
System Protection– Reference Monitor
Security Kernel Requirements
Security Modes of Operation
System Protection– Levels of Trust
System Protection– Process Isolation
System Protection – Layering
System Protection - Application Program Interface
System Protection- Protection Rings
What Does It Mean to Be in a Specific Ring?
Security Models
State Machine
Information Flow
Bell-LaPadula
Rules of Bell-LaPadula
Biba
Clark-Wilson Model
Non-interference Model
Brewer and Nash – Chinese Wall
Take-Grant Model
Trusted Computer System Evaluation Criteria (TCSEC)
TCSEC Rating Breakdown
Evaluation Criteria - ITSEC
ITSEC Ratings
ITSEC – Good and Bad
Common Criteria
Common Criteria Components
First Set of Requirements
Second Set of Requirements
Package Ratings
Common Criteria Outline
Certification vs. Accreditation

Module 6 - Operations Security

Operations Issues
Role of Operations
Administrator Access
Computer Operations – Systems Administrators
Security Administrator
Operational Assurance
Audit and Compliance
Some Threats to Computer Operations
Specific Operations Tasks
Product Implementation Concerns
Logs and Monitoring
Records Management
Change Control
Resource Protection

Contingency Planning
System Controls
Trusted Recovery
Fault-Tolerance Mechanisms
Duplexing, Mirroring, Check Pointing
Redundant Array of Independent Disks (RAID)
Fault Tolerance
Redundancy Mechanism
Backups
Backup Types
Remote Access
Facsimile Security
Email Security
Before Carrying Out Vulnerability Testing
Vulnerability Assessments
Methodology
Penetration Testing
Penetration Testing
Hack and Attack Strategies
Protection Mechanism – Honeypot
Threats to Operations
Data Leakage – Social Engineering
Data Leakage – Object Reuse
Object Reuse
Why Not Just Delete File or Format the Disk?
Data Leakage – Keystroke Logging
Data Leakage – Emanation
Controlling Data Leakage – TEMPEST
Controlling Data Leakage – Control Zone
Controlling Data Leakage – White Noise
Summary

Module 7 - Symmetric Cryptography and Hashing

Cryptography Objectives
Cryptographic Definitions
A Few More Definitions
Need Some More Definitions?
Symmetric Cryptography – Use of Secret Keys
Cryptography Uses Yesterday and Today
Historical Uses of Symmetric Cryptography
Historical Uses of Symmetric Cryptography – Scytale Cipher
Historical Uses of Symmetric Cryptography:
Substitution Cipher
Caesar Cipher Example
Historical Uses of Symmetric Cryptography: Vigenere Cipher
Polyalphabetic Substitution
Vigenere Table Example
Example Continued
Historical Uses of Symmetric Cryptography: Enigma Machine

Historical Uses of Symmetric Cryptography: Vernam Cipher
Historical Uses of Symmetric Cryptography: Running Key and Concealment
One-Time Pad Characteristics
Binary Mathematical Function
Key and Algorithm Relationship
Why Does a 128-Bit Key Provide More Protection than a 64-Bit Key?
Ways of Breaking Cryptosystems – Brute Force
Ways of Breaking Cryptosystems – Frequency Analysis
Determining Strength in a Cryptosystem
Characteristics of Strong Algorithms
Open or Closed More Secure?
Types of Ciphers Used Today
Encryption/Decryption Methods
Type of Symmetric Cipher – Block Cipher
S-Boxes Used in Block Ciphers
Type of Symmetric Cipher – Stream Cipher
Encryption Process
Symmetric Characteristics
Sender and Receiver Must Generate the Same Keystream
They both must have the same key and IV
Strength of a Stream Cipher
Let's Dive in Deeper
Symmetric Key Cryptography
Symmetric Key Management Issue
Symmetric Algorithm Examples
Symmetric Downfalls
Secret Versus Session Keys
Symmetric Ciphers We Will Dive Into
Symmetric Algorithms – DES
Evolution of DES
Block Cipher Modes – CBC
Different Modes of Block Ciphers – ECB
Block Cipher Modes – CFB and OFB
CFB and OFB Modes
Symmetric Cipher – AES
Other Symmetric Algorithms
Hashing Algorithms
Protecting the Integrity of Data
Data Integrity Mechanisms
Weakness in Using Only Hash Algorithms
More Protection in Data Integrity
MAC – Sender
MAC – Receiver
Security Issues in Hashing
Birthday Attack
Example of a Birthday Attack

Module 8 - Asymmetric Cryptography and PKI

Asymmetric Cryptography
Public Key Cryptography Advantages
Asymmetric Algorithm Disadvantages
Symmetric versus Asymmetric
Asymmetric
Asymmetric Algorithm – Diffie-Hellman
Asymmetric Algorithm – RSA
Asymmetric Algorithms – El Gamal and ECC
Example of Hybrid Cryptography
When to Use Which Key
Using the Algorithm Types Together
Digital Signatures
Digital Signature and MAC Comparison
What if You Need All of the Services?
U.S. Government Standard
Why Do We Need a PKI?
PKI and Its Components
CA and RA Roles
Let's Walk Through an Example
Digital Certificates
What Do You Do with a Certificate?
Components of PKI – Repository and CRLs
Steganography
Key Management
Link versus End-to-End Encryption
End-to-End Encryption
E-mail Standards
Encrypted message
Secure Protocols
SSL and the OSI Model
SSL Hybrid Encryption
SSL Connection Setup
Secure E-mail Standard
SSH Security Protocol
Network Layer Protection
IPSec Key Management
Key Issues Within IPSec
IPSec Handshaking Process
SAs in Use
IPSec Is a Suite of Protocols
IPSec Modes of Operation
IPsec Modes of Operation
Attacks on Cryptosystems
More Attacks

Module 9 - Network Connections

Network Topologies– Physical Layer
Topology Type – Bus
Topology Type – Ring
Topology Type – Star
Network Topologies – Mesh
Summary of Topologies

LAN Media Access Technologies
One Goal of Media Access Technologies
Transmission Types – Analog and Digital
Transmission Types – Synchronous and Asynchronous
Transmission Types – Baseband and Broadband
Two Types of Carrier Sense Multiple Access
Transmission Types– Number of Receivers
Media Access Technologies - Ethernet
Media Access Technologies – Token Passing
Media Access Technologies – Polling
Cabling
Signal and Cable Issues
Cabling Types – Coaxial
Cabling Types – Twisted Pair
Types of Cabling – Fiber
Cabling Issues – Plenum-Rated
Types of Networks
Network Technologies
Network Technologies
Network Configurations
MAN Technologies – SONET
Wide Area Network Technologies
WAN Technologies Are Circuit or Packet Switched
WAN Technologies – ISDN
ISDN Service Types
WAN Technologies – DSL
WAN Technologies– Cable Modem
WAN Technologies– Packet Switched
WAN Technologies – X.25
WAN Technologies – Frame Relay
WAN Technologies – ATM
Multiplexing

Module 10 - Network Protocols and Devices

OSI Model
An Older Model
Data Encapsulation
OSI – Application Layer
OSI – Presentation Layer
OSI – Session Layer
Transport Layer
OSI – Network Layer
OSI – Data Link
OSI – Physical Layer
Protocols at Each Layer
Devices Work at Different Layers
Networking Devices
Repeater
Hub
Bridge
Switch
Virtual LAN

Router
Gateway
Bastion Host
Firewalls
Firewall – First line of defense
Firewall Types – Packet Filtering
Firewall Types – Proxy Firewalls
Firewall Types – Circuit-Level Proxy Firewall
Type of Circuit- Level Proxy – SOCKS
Firewall Types – Application-Layer Proxy
Firewall Types – Stateful
Firewall Types – Dynamic Packet-Filtering
Firewall Types – Kernel Proxies
Firewall Placement
Firewall Architecture Types – Screened Host
Firewall Architecture Types – Multi- or Dual-Homed
Firewall Architecture Types – Screened Subnet
IDS – Second line of defense
IPS – Last line of defense?
HIPS
Unified Threat Management
UMT Product Criteria
Protocols
TCP/IP Suite
Port and Protocol
Relationship
Conceptual Use of Ports
UDP versus TCP
Protocols – ARP
Protocols – ICMP
Protocols – SNMP
Protocols – SMTP
Protocols – FTP, TFTP, Telnet
Protocols – RARP and BootP
Network Service – DNS
Network Service – NAT

Module 11 - Telephony, VPNs and Wireless

PSTN
Remote Access
Dial-Up Protocols and Authentication
Protocols
Dial-Up Protocol – SLIP
Dial-Up Protocol – PPP
Authentication Protocols – PAP and CHAP
Authentication Protocol – EAP
Voice Over IP
Private Branch Exchange
PBX Vulnerabilities
PBX Best Practices
Virtual Private
Network Technologies
What Is a Tunnelling Protocol?

Tunnelling Protocols – PPTP
Tunnelling Protocols – L2TP
Tunnelling Protocols – IPSec
IPSec - Network Layer Protection
IPSec
IPSec
SSL/TLS
Wireless Technologies– Access Point
Standards Comparison
Wireless Network Topologies
Wi-Fi Network Types
Wireless Technologies – Access Point
Wireless Technologies – Service Set ID
Wireless Technologies – Authenticating to an AP
Wireless Technologies – WEP
WEP
Wireless Technologies –
More WEP Woes
Weak IV Packets
More WEP Weaknesses
How WPA Improves on WEP
How WPA Improves on WEP
TKIP
The WPA MIC Vulnerability
802.11i – WPA2
WPA and WPA2 Mode Types
WPA-PSK Encryption
Wireless Technologies – WAP
Wireless Technologies – WTLS
Wireless Technologies – Common Attacks
Wireless Technologies – War Driving
Kismet
Wireless Technologies – Countermeasures
Network Based Attacks
ARP Attack
DDoS Issues
Man-in-the Middle
Traceroute Operation

Module 12 - Security Architecture and Attacks

ESA Definition...
What is Architecture?
Architecture Components
Key Architecture Concepts - Plan
Objectives of Security Architecture
Technology Domain Modeling
Integrated Security is Designed Security
Security by Design
Architectural Models
Virtual Machines
Cloud Computing
Memory Types
Virtual Memory

Memory Management
Accessing Memory Securely
Different States that Processes Work In
System Functionality
Types of Compromises
Disclosing Data in an Unauthorized Manner
Circumventing Access Controls
Attacks
Attack Type – Race Condition
Attack Type - Data Validation
Attacking Through Applications
How Buffers and Stacks Are Supposed to Work
How a Buffer Overflow Works
Attack Characteristics
Attack Types
More Attacks
Host Name Resolution Attacks
More Attacks (2)
Watching Network Traffic
Traffic Analysis
Cell Phone Cloning
Illegal Activities

Module 13 - Software Development Security

How Did We Get Here?
Device vs. Software Security
Why Are We Not Improving at a Higher Rate?
Usual Trend of Dealing with Security
Where to Implement Security
The Objective
Security of Embedded Systems
Development Methodologies
Maturity Models
Security Issues
OWASP Top Ten (2011)
Modularity of Objects
Object-Oriented Programming Characteristic
Module Characteristics
Linking Through COM
Mobile Code with Active Content
World Wide Web OLE
ActiveX Security
Java and Applets
Common Gateway Interface
How CGI Scripts Work
Cookies
PCI Requirements
Virtualization - Type 1
Virtualization – Type 2

Module 14 - Database Security and System Development

Database Model

Database Models – Hierarchical
Database Models – Distributed
Database Models – Relational
Database Systems
Database Models – Relational Components
Foreign Key
Database Component
Database Security Mechanisms
Database Data Integrity Controls
Add-On Security
Database Security Issues
Controlling Access
Database Integrity
Data Warehousing
Data Mining
Artificial Intelligence
Expert System Components
Artificial Neural Networks
Software Development Models
Project Development – Phases III, IV, and V
Project Development–Phases VI and VII
Verification versus Validation
Evaluating the Resulting Product
Controlling How Changes Take Place
Change Control Process
Administrative Controls
Malware
Virus
More Malware
Rootkits and Backdoors
DDoS Attack Types
Escalation of Privilege
Protect against privilege escalation
DDoS Issues
DDoS
Buffer Overflow Definition
Overflow Illustration
Mail Bombing
E-Mail Links
Phishing
Spear Phishing
Replay Attack
Cross-Site Scripting Attack
Timing Attacks
More Advanced Attacks
Summary

Module 15 – Malware and Software Attacks

Malware
Virus
More Malware
Rootkits and Backdoors

DDoS Attack Types
Escalation of Privilege
DDoS Issues
DDoS
Buffer Overflow Definition
Overflow Illustration
Buffer Overflows
Mail Bombing
E-Mail Links
Phishing
Spear Phishing
Replay Attack
Cross-Site Scripting Attack
Timing Attacks
More Advanced Attacks
Summary

Module 16 - Business Continuity

Phases of Plan
Who Is Ready?
Pieces of the BCP
BCP Development
Where Do We Start?
Why Is BCP a Hard Sell to Management?
Understanding the Organization
Critical products and services
Dependencies
Supply chain
Between departments
Personnel
Information
Equipment
Facilities
BCP Committee
BCP Risk Analysis
Identify Vulnerabilities and Threats
Categories
How to Identify the Most Critical Company Functions
Loss Criteria
Interdependencies
Identifying Functions' Resources
How Long Can the Company Be Without These Resources?
Calculating MTD
Recovery Point Objective
Calculation of maximum data loss
Determines backup strategy
Defines the most current state of data upon recovery
Recovery Strategies
Based on the results of the BIA
May be different for each department
Must be less than MTD
Sets the RTO

What Items Need to Be Considered in a Recovery?
Facility Backups – Hot Site
Facility Backups – Warm Site
Facility Backups – Cold Site
Compatibility Issues with Offsite Facility
Which Do We Use?
Choosing Offsite Services
Subscription Costs
Choosing Site Location
Other Offsite Approaches
BCP Plans Commonly and Quickly Become Out of Date
Summary

Module 17 - Disaster Recovery

Proper Planning
Executive Succession Planning
Preventing a Disaster
Preventive Measures
Backup/Redundancy Options
Disk Shadowing
Backing Up Over Telecommunication
Serial Lines
HSM
SAN
Co-Location
Other Options
Review - Results from the BIA
Review - Results from
Recovery Strategy
Now What?
Priorities
Plan Objectives
Defining Roles
The Plan
Recovery
Return to Normal Operations
Environment
Operational Planning
Emergency Response
Reviewing Insurance
When Is the Danger Over?
Now What?
Testing and Drills
Types of Tests to Choose From
What Is Success?
Summary

Module 18 - Incident Management, Law, and Ethics

Seriousness of Computer Crimes
Incidents

Incident Management Priorities
Incident Response Capability
Incident Management Requires
Preparing for a Crime Before It Happens
Incident Response Phases
Types of Law
Foundational Concepts of Law
Common Laws – Criminal
Common Laws – Civil
Common Laws – Administrative
Intellectual Property Laws
More Intellectual Property Laws
Software Licensing
Digital Millennium Copyright Act
Historic Examples of Computer Crimes
Who Perpetrates These Crimes?
The Evolving Threat
Types of Motivation for Attacks
A Few Attack Types
Telephone Fraud
Identification Protection & Prosecution
Computer Crime and Its Barriers
Countries Working Together
Security Principles for International Use
Determine if a Crime Has Indeed Been Committed
When Should Law Enforcement Get Involved?
Citizen versus Law Enforcement Investigation
Investigation of Any Crime
Role of Evidence in a Trial
General Rules for Evidence
Evidence Requirements
Evidence Collection Topics
Chain of Custody
How Is Evidence Processed?
Evidence Types
Hearsay Rule Exception
Privacy of Sensitive Data
Privacy Issues – U.S. Laws as Examples
European Union Principles on Privacy
Routing Data Through Different Countries
Employee Privacy Issues
Computer Forensics
Trying to Trap the Bad Guy
Companies Can Be Found Liable
Sets of Ethics
Ethics – mile2
Ethics – Computer Ethics Institute
Ethics – Internet Architecture Board
GAISP- Generally Accepted Information Security
Principles

Different Types of Threats & Planning
Facility Site Selection
Facility Construction
Devices Will Fail
Controlling Access
Possible Threats
External Boundary Protection
Lock Types
Facility Access
Piggybacking
Securing Mobile Devices
Entrance Protection
Perimeter Protection – Fencing
Perimeter Protection – Lighting
Perimeter Security – Security Guards
Surveillance/Monitoring
Types of Physical IDS
Electro-Mechanical Sensors
Volumetric Sensors
Facility Attributes
Electrical Power
Problems with Steady Power Current
Power Interference
Power Preventive Measures
Environmental Considerations
Fire Prevention
Automatic Detector Mechanisms
Fire Detection
Fire Types
Suppression Methods
Fire Extinguishers
Fire Suppression
Fire Extinguishers

Module 19 - Physical Security

Physical Security – Threats