







Information Security





Course Outline

Course Name: Information Security

Credit Hours: 3(3-0)

Prerequisites: Data Communication and Computer Networks

Course Outline:

Basic notions of confidentiality, integrity, availability; authentication models; protection models; security kernels; Encryption, Hashing and Digital Signatures; audit; intrusion detection and response; database security, hostbased and network-based security issues operational security issues; physical security issues; personnel security; policy formation and enforcement; access controls; information flow; legal and social issues; identification and authentication in local and distributed systems; classification and trust modeling; risk assessment

Reference Materials:

- 1. Computer Security: Art and Science, Matthew Bishop
- 2. Cryptography and Network Security by William Stalling 6th Edition, 2012
- Principles of Information Security 3rd E by Michael E. Whitman and Herbert J. Mattord





Audit

• An audit in information security refers to the <u>systematic evaluation</u> of an <u>organization's security controls</u>, <u>processes</u>, and <u>practices</u> to assess their <u>effectiveness</u>, <u>compliance with standards</u> and <u>regulations</u>, and <u>overall security posture</u>.











- The <u>primary objective</u> of an *information security audit* is to <u>identify</u> <u>potential</u> *vulnerabilities, weaknesses*, and *areas of non-compliance*, and to <u>provide</u> *recommendations for improvement*.
- Here are the key aspects of an information security audit:



- 1- Scope Definition: The audit scope should be clearly defined, outlining the specific systems, processes, or areas of the organization that will be examined during the audit.
- It helps ensure that the <u>audit</u> covers the relevant aspects of information security.



- <u>2- Compliance Assessment:</u> The *audit assesses* whether the organization's information <u>security practices</u> comply (fulfil) with <u>relevant</u> standards, regulations, and policies.
- This may include industry-specific standards (e.g., <u>ISO 27001</u>), data protection laws (e.g., <u>GDPR</u>), and <u>internal security policies</u>.



- <u>3- Risk Assessment:</u> The audit evaluates the organization's risk management processes and procedures.
- It assesses <u>how risks</u> are *identified, analyzed*, and *mitigated* to **protect** *sensitive information* and *critical assets*.



RISK ASSESSMENT MATRIX				
SEVERITY PROBABILITY	Catastrophic (1)	Critical (2)	Marginal (3)	Negligible (4)
Frequent (A)	High	High	Serious	Medium
Probable (B)	High	High	Serious	Medium
Occasional (C)	High	Serious	Medium	Low
Remote (D)	Serious	Medium	Medium	Low
Improbable (E)	Medium	Medium	Medium	Low
Eliminated (F)	Eliminated			



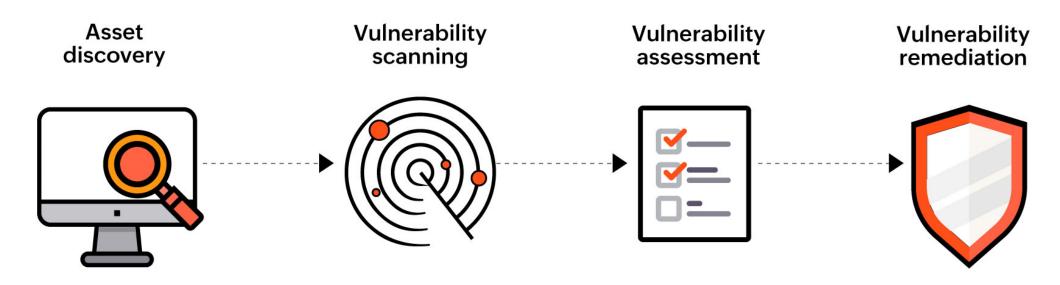


- <u>4- Security Controls Evaluation:</u> The audit examines the *effectiveness* of *security controls* implemented by the organization.
- This includes <u>technical controls</u> (e.g., *firewalls*, *access controls*), <u>administrative controls</u> (e.g., *policies*, *procedures*), and <u>physical</u> <u>controls</u> (e.g., *access control systems*, *surveillance*).



- <u>5- Vulnerability Assessment:</u> The audit may include *vulnerability scanning* and *penetration testing* to identify <u>potential weaknesses</u> in the organization's infrastructure, applications, and systems.
- It helps <u>uncover</u> vulnerabilities that could be exploited by attackers.





Detect and manage local and remote endpoints, roaming devices, and closed network (DMZ) machines.

Spot all OS and third-party vulnerabilities, including vulnerabilities in content management systems, web servers and database software.

Visualize, analyze, and prioritize vulnerabilities based on CVSS scores, age, exploitability, patch availability, impact type, affected asset count and more.

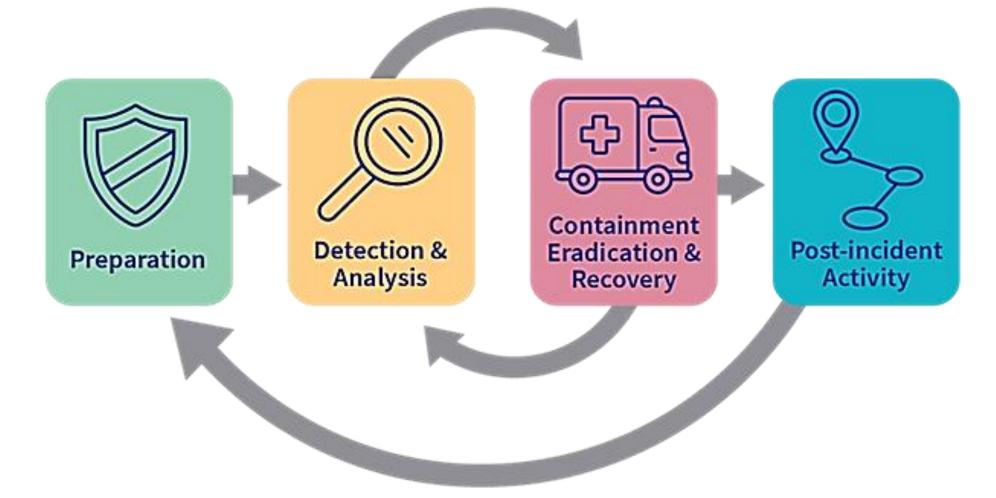
Deploy automatically correlated patches to seal vulnerabilities, and leverage alternative mitigation measures if no patch is available.





- <u>6- Incident Response Evaluation:</u> The audit assesses the organization's incident response capabilities, including its ability to <u>detect</u>, <u>respond to</u>, and <u>recover</u> from <u>security incidents</u>.
- It evaluates the incident management processes, incident handling procedures, and the effectiveness of incident response plans.







- <u>7- Documentation Review:</u> The audit <u>examines</u> the <u>documentation</u> related to <u>information security</u>, such as <u>policies</u>, <u>procedures</u>, <u>security</u> incident reports, and <u>system configuration</u> documentation.
- It ensures that proper documentation exists and is maintained to support security practices.



- 8- Reporting and Recommendations: At the end of the audit, a
 comprehensive report is prepared that summarizes the findings,
 including identified vulnerabilities, non-compliance issues, and areas
 of improvement.
- The report also provides <u>recommendations</u> and <u>actionable steps</u> to enhance the organization's security posture.





- Information security audits play a crucial role in helping organizations identify security gaps, improve their security posture, and demonstrate compliance with regulatory requirements.
- They provide valuable insights and recommendations for enhancing the overall security of an organization's information assets.

