Information







CSI-604 - 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





Information Flow

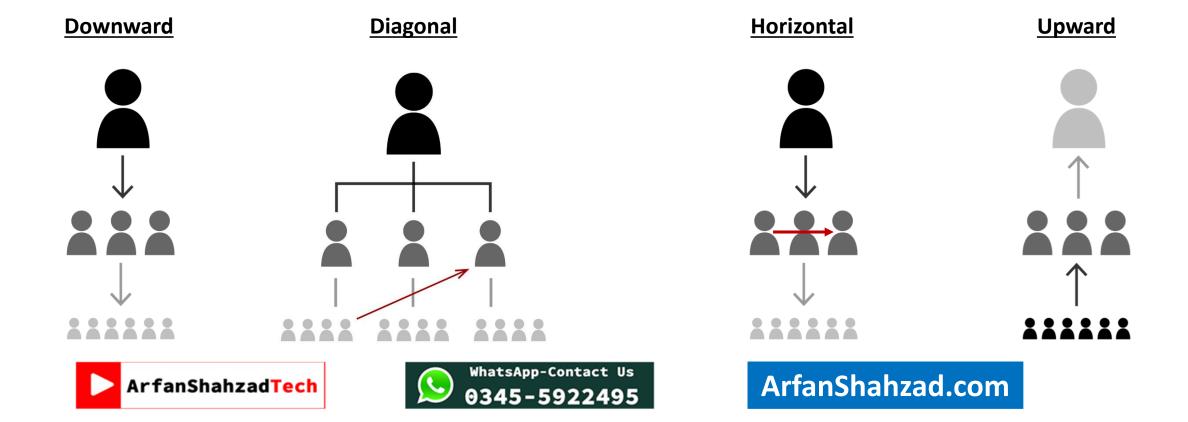
- Information flow is the exchange of information among people,
 processes and systems within an organization.
- When you have employees working across different *locations*, *devices* and *departments*, it can be difficult to keep everyone on the same page.
- It's very important to know information flow, for information security.



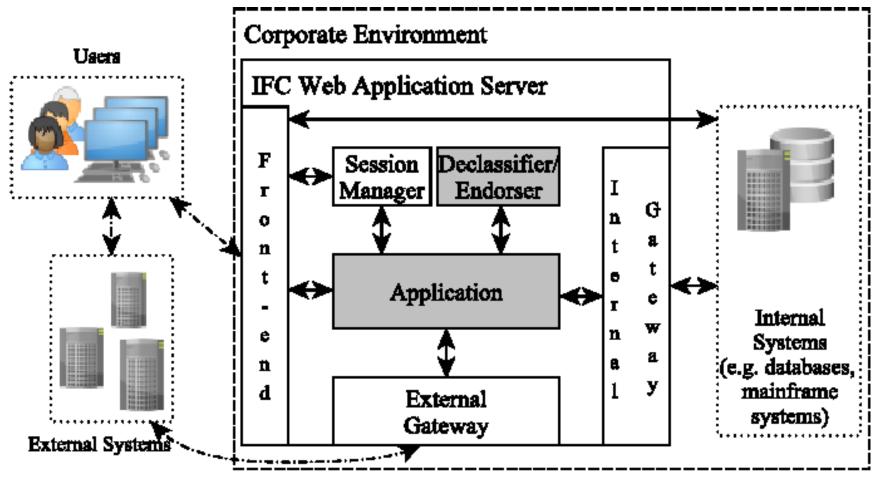


Information Flow cont...

• The main types of information flow include:

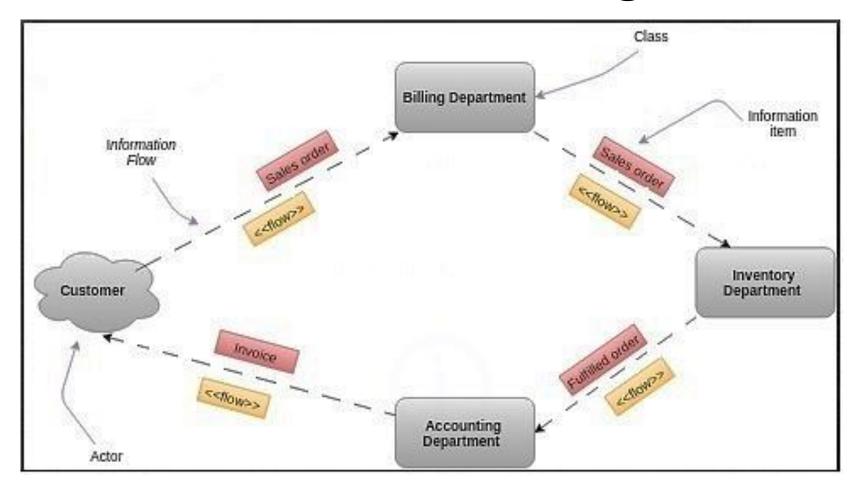


Information Flow cont... Web systems





Information Flow cont... Information Flow Diagram







- Information Flow Control (IFC) is a mechanism in which a system may track data movement from one location to another.
- It's a security technique that keeps track of information flow between a <u>system</u> and the <u>rest of the world</u> (Internet).



- Users want their credentials to remain *private*.
- Access control has traditionally been the <u>primary technique</u> for stopping information from being spread.
- Access control, on the other hand, is *insufficient* in many instances since it demands an all-or-nothing.
- Some additional IFC mechanisms are given here:





- <u>Data Classification:</u> Information is classified into different *categories* or *levels* based on its <u>sensitivity</u>. Common classifications include *public, internal, confidential,* and *highly confidential*.
- <u>Data Flow Policies:</u> Systems implement policies that define how data can flow from one location or process to another. These policies are typically based on the *labels* assigned to the data.





- <u>Information Tracking:</u> Information flow control mechanisms *track the movement* of <u>data</u> *throughout the system*. This tracking helps ensure that data is handled appropriately.
- <u>Data Sanitization:</u> When data is declassified or downgraded, it may need to be <u>sanitized</u> to <u>remove sensitive information</u>. This process ensures that lower-level users do not gain access to classified data.





• <u>Audit and Compliance:</u> Information flow control mechanisms often include auditing capabilities to track and log data movements for compliance and forensic purposes.



