

Security+ Cheat Sheet

Symmetric	
Algorithm	Cipher Type
DES	Block
3DES	Block
AES (Rijndael)	Block
Blowfish	Block
IDEA	Block
RC2	Block
RC4	Stream
RC5	Block
RC6	Block
CAST	Block
MARS	Block
Serpent	Block
Twofish	Block
Kerberos	
SSL	Cipher*

Asymmetric - Non-repudiation	
Rivest, Shamir & Aldeman Encryption Algorithm (RSA)	
Diffie-Hellman Key Exchange	
El Gamal Encryption Algorithm	
Elliptic Curve Cryptography (ECC)	
SSL – Handshake*	
PKI	

Kerberos	
authentication server	
security database	
privilege server	

Hash	
Secure Hash Algorithm	
SHA, SHA-1	
Message Digest Series Algorithm	
MD2, MD4, MD5	

Key Strength symmetric vs asymmetric	
64 bit symmetric key strength = 512 bit asymmetric key strength	
112 bit symmetric key strength = 1792 bit asymmetric key strength	
128 bit symmetric key strength = 2304 bit asymmetric key strength	

Remote Access	
802.11, VPN, DUN (RADIUS, TACACS, TACACS+, SSL, Packet-level auth via IPsec Layer3)	

Access Control	
MAC, DAC and RBAC (Rule or Role)	

Basic Network Security Devices	
Firewalls	
Packet Filtering (Layer3)	
Proxy Service	
Circuit Level (Layer 3)	
Application level (Layer 7)	
Stateful Inspection (Layer 7)	
Routers	
Forward packets between subnets	
RIP, IGRP, EIGRP, OSPF, BGP, EGP, IS-IS	
Switches	
Segment broadcast networks	

Ports	
Port	Use
21	FTP – usually in DMZ
22	SSH
23	Telnet
25	SMTP
49	TACACS
53	DNS
67 & 68	DHCP
80	HTTP
110	POP3
143	IMAP4
161	SNMP
389 & 636	LDAP
443	HTTPS / SSL
UDP 1701	L2TP
TCP 1723	PPTP

Key Management and Certificate Lifecycle	
Key Generation – a public key pair is created and held by the CA	
Identity Submission – The requesting entity submits its identity to the CA	
Registration – the CA registers the request and verifies the submission identity	
Certification - The CA creates a certificate signed by its own digital certificate	
Distribution – The CA publishes the generated certificate	
Usage – The receiving entity is authorized to use the certificate only for its intended use	
Revocation and expiration – The certificate will expire or may be revoked earlier if needed	
Renewal – If needed, a new key pair can be generated and the cert renewed	
Recovery – possible if a verifying key is compromised but the holder is still valid and trusted	
Archive – certificates and users are stored	

Authentication	
Kerberos – ticket based system, symmetric key KDC	
CHAP – exchange of hashed values	
Certificates used w/ a PKI for Asymmetric key	
Username & Password most common	
Token-based auth requires possession of token	
Biometric authentication	

Certificates	
X.509 – User's public key, the CA (Certificate Authority) distinguished name, and the type of symmetric algorithm used for encryption.	

SSL	
The Secure Sockets Layer Protocol has two parts. First , the SSL Handshake Protocol establishes the secure channel. Next , the SSL Application Data Protocol is used to exchange data over the channel. 6 Steps in the handshaking process.	

ISAKMP	
(Internet Security Association and Key Management Protocol) used to negotiate and provide authenticated keying material for security associations in a protected manner	
Authentication of peers	
Threat management	
Security association creation and management	
Cryptographic key establishment and management	

Bell La-Padula access control model	
SOAS	
subjects	
objects	
access modes	
security levels	

Diffie-Hellman algorithm	
a secret key exchange over an insecure medium without any prior secrets.	

Intrusion Detection	
active responses	
• collect additional information	
• change the environment	
• take action against the intruder	
Based on Console and Sensor	

IP Addresses		
Class A	Class B	Class C
1-127	128-191	192-223
10.0.0.0	172.16.0.0 – 172.31.0.0	192.168.0.0
255.0.0.0	255.255.0.0	255.255.255.0
	65,000	

SQL	
actions	
objects	
users	

ATTACKS	
DOS – Denial of Service	
Smurf - Based on the ICMP echo reply	
Fraggle - Smurf Like attack based on UDP packets	
Ping Flood - Blocks Service through repeated pings	
SYN Flood - Repeated SYN requests w/o ACK	
Land – Exploits TCP/IP stacks using spoofed SYNs	
Teardrop – An Attack using overlapping, fragmented UDP packets that can't be reassembled correctly	
Bonk – An attack of port 53 using fragmented UDP packets w bogus reassembly information	
Boink – Bonk like attack but on multiple ports	
Backdoor	
NetBus, Back Orifice	
Spoofing	
Process of making data look like it was from someone else	
Man in the Middle	
Intercepting traffic between 2 systems and using a third system pretending to be one of the others	
Replay attack	
posting of captured data	
TCP/IP hijacking	
session state is altered in a way that intercepts legitimate packets and allow a third party host to insert acceptable packets.	
Mathematical attacks	
(Key guessing)	
Password guessing, brute force, dictionary attacks guessing logons and passwords	
Malicious Code	
Viruses – Infect systems and spread copies of themselves	
Trojan Horse – Disguise malicious code within apparently useful applications	
Logic Bombs – Trigger on a particular condition	
Worms – Self replicating forms of other types of malicious code	
Java and Active X control – Automatically executes when sent via email	
Social Engineering	
Manipulating people – the most vulnerable point in a network	

Business Continuity Plan	
risk and analysis	
business impact analysis	
strategic planning and mitigation	
training and awareness	
maintenance and audit	
Documentation and security labeling	

Virus	
replication mechanism	
activation mechanism	
objective	

Wireless	
WAP model – based on www model – Client, Gateway and Original Server	
WEP – Wired Equivalent Privacy	

- **Integrity** - Assuring the recipient that a message has not been altered in transit. ensures all data is sequenced, and numbered.
- **PPTP** only works over **IP**.
- **Asymmetric encryption scheme** relies on both the sender and receiver to use different keys to encrypt and decrypt messages. Encryption and authentication can take place without sharing private keys. encrypt symmetric keys
- The **integrity** of a cryptographic system is considered compromised if the **private key** is disclosed.
- **WTLS** (Wireless Transport Layer Security) provides privacy, data integrity and authentication for handles devices in a wireless network environment.
- File encryption using symmetric cryptography satisfies **authentication**
- The primary DISADVANTAGE of **symmetric** cryptography is **key distribution**.
- **SYN Flood** - A network attack that misuses TCP's (Transmission Control Protocol) three way handshake to overload servers and deny access to legitimate users.
- When a user digitally signs a document an asymmetric algorithm is used to encrypt **hash** results
- **Least privilege** – need to know security basis.
- Applying **ingress filtering** to routers is the best method to prevent ip spoofing attacks.
- **MD5** (Message Digest 5) - A common algorithm used to verify the integrity of data from a remote user through a the creation of a 128-bit hash from a data input
- Worms are self replicating, Trojans are not.
- **Message authentication codes** are used to provide **integrity**.
- **False positive** - Incorrectly detecting authorized access as an intrusion or attack.
- **ICMP quoting** - What fingerprinting technique relies on the fact that operating systems differ in the amount of information that is quoted when ICMP (Internet Control Message Protocol) errors are encountered
- **SSL** - protocol typically used for encrypting traffic between a web browser and web server. Available in **40** and **128** bit encryption.
- **IPSec** - a popular VPN (Virtual Private Network) protocol operating at OSI (Open Systems Interconnect) model **Layer 3**.
- **Digital signatures** provide **authentication** and non-repudiation - not confidentiality.
- **DAC** (Discretionary Access Control) relies only on the identity of the user or process. Each object has an owner, which has full control over the object
- Access controls that are created and administered by the data owner
- **MAC** - Access controls based on security labels associated with each data item and each user. use levels of security to classify users and data
- **DEN** is **not** inferior to **SNMP**
- **Kerberos** - Time synchronization services for clients and servers..
- A **malformed MIME** (Multipurpose Internet Mail Extensions) header can cause an email server to crash.
- **Passive detection** – analyzing log files after an attack begins.
- the best defense against **man in the middle** attacks is **strong encryption, auth**
- Systems identified in a formal risk analysis process should be included in a disaster recover plan.
- **Certificate policy** - A PKI (Public Key Infrastructure) document that serves as the vehicle on which to base common interoperability standards and common assurance criteria on an industry wide basis.
- **Buffer overflow** – sends more traffic to a node than anticipated.
- **Differential** backup methods copies only modified files since the last full backup
- **IM** is a peer-to-peer network that offers most organizations virtually no control over it. Most vulnerable to sniffing
- **Decentralized** privilege management environment, user accounts and passwords are stored on each **individual** server.
- A **FTP bounce** attack is generally used to establish a connection between the FTP server and another computer
- **Network Based IDS** - a system for an internal network that will examine all packets for known attack signatures.
- **Ping of Death Attack** A network attack method that uses ICMP (Internet Control Message Protocol) and improperly formatted MTUs (Maximum Transmission Unit) to crash a target computer
- By **SSO**, the **authentication** problem of **multiple usernames and passwords** is addressed, browse multiple directories
- **PKI** (Public Key Infrastructure) - the best technical solution for reducing the threat of a man in the middle attack
- Security controls may become vulnerabilities in a system unless they are **adequately tested**.
- The standard encryption algorithm based on **Rijndael** is known as **AES**.
- **misuse detection** - Management wants to track personnel who visit unauthorized web sites.
- **Hosting** included in a **SLA** (Service Level Agreement) to ensure the availability of server based resources rather than guaranteed server performance levels
- **SSL** uses an **asymmetric** key and operates at the **session** layer
- **RAID** supports **High Availability**
- **Common Criteria** - The defacto IT (Information Technology) security evaluation criteria for the international community
- **Crime scene technician** - Tag, bag, and inventory evidence
- **Extranet** - allows a business to securely transact with other businesses
- Controlling access to **information systems and associated networks** is necessary for the preservation of their **Confidentiality, integrity and availability** (Their CIA)
- **dual key pair** - Using distinct key pairs to separate confidentiality services from integrity services to support non-repudiation
- **Single Loss Expectancy** - **SLE** - is the cost of a single loss when it occurs - compiling estimates on how much money the company could lose if a risk occurred one time in the future.
- **Non-repudiation** is generally used to prevent the sender or the receiver from denying that the communication between them has occurred
- **Confidentiality** - The protection of data against unauthorized access or disclosure
- **Firewall** to allow employees in the company to DL FTP – set outbound port 23 allowed
- **SYN Attack** – exploits in the hand shaking
- **Audit Log** - A collection of information that includes login, file access, other various activities, and actual or attempted legitimate and unauthorized violations
- **VLAN** - originally designed to decrease broadcast traffic but is also beneficial in reducing the likelihood of having information compromised by sniffers
- **Active detection** IDS systems may break off suspicious connections or shut down the server or service
- **CRL and OCSP** - two common methods when using a public key infrastructure for maintaining access to servers in a network
- **IPSec** Provides the Authentication Header (AH) for data integrity and Encapsulation Security Payload (ESP) for data confidentiality.
- **TCP SYN scan** - used to see what ports are in a listening state and then performs a two way handshake
- **NAT** (Network Address Translation) can be accomplished with **static** and **hide** NAT (Network Address Translation) and **PAT** (Port Address Translation)
- **Due care** - Policies and procedures intended to reduce the likelihood of damage or injury
- **Business impact analysis** - obtain formal agreement on maximum tolerable downtime
- Documenting change levels and revision information is most useful for **Disaster recovery**
- **worm** is able to distribute itself without using a host file
- **Single servers** are frequently the targets of attacks because they contain **credentials** for many systems and users
- **Multi-factor authentication** may be needed when a stored key and memorized password are not strong enough and additional layers of security is needed
- **VPN Drawback** - a firewall CAN NOT inspect encrypted traffic
- **man trap** - physical access control most adequately protects against physical piggybacking
- **LDAP** directories are arranged as Trees
- Data integrity is best achieved using a **Message** digest
- minimum length of a password be to deter **dictionary** password cracks 8
- **CRL** certificates that have been **disabled** before their scheduled expiration.
- **logging** - to keep a record of system **usage**
- **Security controls** may become vulnerabilities in a system unless they are **adequately tested**
- **RBAC** Access control decisions are based on responsibilities that an individual user or process has in an organization
- The start of the LDAP directory is called the **root**
- **HAS** encryption - **128** bits.
- **SSLv3.0** (Secure Sockets Layer version 3.0) added the ability to **force client side authentication via digital certificates**
- **virus** - replication mechanism, activation mechanism and objective
- **Hashed passwords** subject to man in the middle attacks
- *The Secure Sockets Layer (**SSL**) protocol uses both **asymmetric** and **symmetric** key exchange. Use asymmetric keys for the SSL handshake. During the handshake, the master key, encrypted with the receiver public passes from the client to the server. The client and server make their own session keys using the master key. The session keys encrypt and decrypt data for the remainder of the session. Symmetric key exchange occurs during the exchange of the cipher specification, or encryption level.
- **PKI** technical solution for reducing the threat of a **man in the middle** attack
- **CRL** (Certificate Revocation List) query that receives a response in near real time **does not guarantee** that fresh data is being returned.
- **multi-homed** firewall If the firewall is compromised, only the systems in the DMZ (The main purpose of digital certificates is to bind a public key to the entity that holds the corresponding private key
- One of the factors that influence the lifespan of a public key certificate and its associated keys is the Length of the asymmetric hash.
- In order for a user to obtain a certificate from a trusted CA (Certificate Authority), the user must present proof of identity and a Public key
- What is the primary DISADVANTAGE of a third party relay Spammers can utilize the relay.
- The greater the key space and complexity of a password, the longer a attack may take to crack the password brute force
- The WAP (Wireless Application Protocol) programming model is based on the following three elements Client, gateway, original server
- What is a good practice in deploying a CA (Certificate Authority create a CPS (Certificate Practice Statement).
- What is the default transport layer protocol and port number that SSL (Secure Sockets Layer) uses TCP (Transmission Control Protocol) transport layer protocol and port 443
- What has 160-Bit encryption? SHA-1
- Which of the following is typically included in a CRL certificates that have been disabled before their scheduled expiration
- DDoS (Distributed Denial of Service) is most commonly accomplished by multiple servers or routers monopolizing and over whelming the bandwidth of a particular server or router.
- IMAP4 requires port ____ to be open 143
- During the digital signature process, hashing provides a means to verify what security requirement data integrity
- File encryption using symmetric cryptography satisfies what security requirement Authentication
- Which authentication protocol could be employed to encrypt passwords CHAP (Challenge Handshake Authentication Protocol)
- When User A applies to the CA (Certificate Authority) requesting a certificate to allow the start of communication with User B, User A must supply the CA (Certificate Authority) with User A's public key only
- Demilitarized Zone) are exposed
- A common algorithm used to verify the integrity of data from a remote user through a the creation of a 128-bit hash from a data input is MD5 (Message Digest 5)