



# Online Course

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### **Course Modules**

#### Security and Risk Management

#### 1. Understand, adhere to, and promote professional ethics

- ISC2 Code of Professional Ethics
- Organizational code of ethics

### 2. Understand and apply security concepts

Confidentiality, integrity, and availability, authenticity, and nonrepudiation

### 3. Evaluate and apply security governance principles

- · Alignmnt of the security function to business strategy, goals, mission, & objectivs
- Organizational processes (e.g., acquisitions, divestitures, governance committees)
- Organizational roles and responsibilities
- Security control frameworks (e.g., International Organization for Standardization
- Due care/due diligence

### 4. Understand legal, regulatory, and compliance issues that pertain to info security

- Cybercrimes and data breaches
- Licensing and Intellectual Property requirements
- Import/export controls
- Transborder data flow
- Issues related to privacy (e.g., General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR), etc.,)
- Contractual, legal, industry standards, and regulatory requirements

Understand requirements for investigation types (i.e., administrative, criminal, civil, etc.,)

### 5. Develop, document, and implement security policy, standards, procedures, & guidelines

- · Alignment of the security function to business strategy, goals, mission, and objectives
- Organizational processes (e.g., acquisitions, divestitures, governance committees)
- Organizational roles and responsibilities
- Security cntrl frameworks (e.g., International Organizatn for Standardizatn (ISO), (NIST), etc)
- Due care/due diligence

### 6. Identify, analyze, assess, prioritize, & implement Business Continuity (BC) requirements

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- · Business impact analysis (BIA)
- External dependencies

### 7. Contribute to and enforce personnel security policies and procedures

- Candidate screening and hiring
- Employment agreements and policy driven requirements
- Onboarding, transfers, and termination processes
- Vendor, consultant, and contractor agreements and controls

### 8. Understand and apply risk management concepts

- Threat and vulnerability identification
- Risk analysis, assessment, and scope
- Risk response and treatment (e.g., cybersecurity insurance)
- Applicable types of controls (e.g., preventive, detection, corrective)
- Control assessments (e.g., security and privacy)
- · Continuous monitoring and measurement and Reporting (e.g., internal, external)
- Continuous improvement (e.g., risk maturity modeling)
- Risk frameworks (e.g., Intrnatnal Organzatn for Standrdzatn (ISO), (NIST), (COBIT), (SABSA))

#### Understand and apply threat modeling concepts and methodologies

### 9. Apply Supply Chain Risk Management (SCRM) concepts

- Risks associated with the acquisition of products and services from suppliers and providers
- Risk mitigations (e.g., third-party assessment & monitoring, minimum security rquirmnts, etc)

#### 10. Establish and maintain a security awareness, education, and training program

- Methods & techniques to increase awareness & training (e.g., social engineering, phishing, etc)
- Periodic content reviews to include emerging technologies and trends
- Program effectiveness evaluation

#### Asset Security

### 11. Identify and classify information and assets

- Data classification
- Asset Classification

### Establish information and asset handling requirements

### 12. Provision information and assets securely

- Information and asset ownership
- Asset inventory (e.g., tangible, intangible)
- Asset management

#### 13. Manage data lifecycle

- Data roles (i.e., owners, controllers, custodians, processors, users/subjects)
- Data collection and Data location
- Data maintenance
- Data retention
- Data remanence
- Data destruction



Ensure appropriate asset retention (e.g., End of Life (EOL), End of Support)

### 14. Determine data security controls and compliance requirements

- Data states (e.g., in use, in transit, at rest)
- Scoping and tailoring
- Standards selection
- Data protection methods (e.g., Digital Rights Mngmnt (DRM), (DLP), (CASB))

### Security Architecture and Engineering

### 15. Research, implement and manage engineering processes using secure design principles

- Threat modeling
- Least privilege
- · Defense in depth
- Secure defaults
- Fail securely
- Segregation of Duties (SoD)
- Keep it simple and small
- Zero trust or trust but verify
- Privacy by design
- Shared responsibility
  - Secure access service edge

Undrstd the fundamental concpts of security models (e.g., Biba, Star Model, Bell-LaPadula)
Select controls based upon systems security requirements
Understand security capabilities of Information Systems (IS)

### 16. Assess and mitigate the vulnerabilities of security architectures, designs, and solution

- Client-based systems
- Server-based systems
- Database systems
- Cryptographic systems
- Industrial Control Systems (ICS)
- Cloud-based systems (e.g., Software as a Service (SaaS), (laaS), Platform as a Service (PaaS))
- Distributed systems
- Internet of Things (IoT)
- Microservices (e.g., application programming interface (API))
- Containerization
- Serverless
- Embedded systems
- High-Performance Computing systems
- Edge computing systems
- Virtualized systems

### 17. Select and determine cryptographic solutions

- Cryptographic life cycle (e.g., keys, algorithm selection)
- Cryptographic methods (e.g., symmetric, asymmetric, elliptic curves, quantum)
- Public key infrastructure (PKI) (e.g., quantum key distribution

#### 18. Understand methods of cryptanalytic attacks

- Brute force
- · Ciphertext only
- Known plaintext
- Frequency analysis
- Chosen ciphertext

- Implementation attacks
- Side-channel
- Fault injection
- Timing
- Man-in-the-Middle (MITM)
- · Pass the hash
- Kerberos exploitation
- Ransomware

# Apply security principles to site and facility design 19. Design site and facility security controls

- Wiring closets/intermediate distribution facilities
- Server rooms/data centers
- Media storage facilities
- Evidence storage
- · Restricted and work area security
- Utilities and Heating, Ventilation, and Air Conditioning (HVAC)
- Environmental issues (e.g., natural disasters, man-made)
- Fire prevention, detection, and suppression
- Power (e.g., redundant, backup)

#### 20. Manage the information system lifecycle

- Stakeholders needs and requirements
- Requirements analysis
- Architectural design
- Development /implementation
- Integration
- Verification and validation



#### **Communication and Network Security**

### 21. Apply secure design principles in network architectures

- Open System Interconnection (OSI) & Transmissn Control Protocol/Internet Protocol models
- Internet Protocol (IP) version 4 and 6 (IPv6) (e.g., unicast, broadcast, multicast, anycast)
- Secure protocols (e.g., Internet Protocol Security (IPSec), Secure Shell (SSH), (SSL)/ (TLS))
- · Implications of multilayer protocols
- Converged protocols (e.g., Internet Small Computer Systems Interface (iSCSI), (VoIP))
- Transport architecture (e.g., topology, data/control plane, cut-through/store-and-forward)
- Performance metrics (e.g., bandwidth, latency, jitter, throughput, signal-to-noise ratio)
- Traffic flows (e.g., north-south, east-west)
- Physical segmentation (e.g., in-band, out-of-band, air-gapped)
- Logical segmentatn (e.g., virtual local area networks (VLANs), virtual private networks (VPNs))
- Micro-segmentation (e.g., network overlays/encapsulation; distributed firewalls, routers, etc.,)
- Edge networks (e.g., ingress/egress, peering)
- · Wireless networks (e.g., Bluetooth, Wi-Fi, Zigbee, satellite)
- Cellular/mobile networks (e.g., 4G, 5G)
- Content distribution networks (CDN)
- Software defined networks (SDN), (e.g., (API), Software-Defined Wide- Area Network,,)
- Virtual Private Cloud (VPC)
- Monitoring and management (e.g., network observability, traffic flow/shaping, etc.,)

#### 22. Secure network components

- Operation of infrastructure (e.g., redundant power, warranty, support)
- Transmission media (e.g., physical security of media, signal propagation quality)
- Network Access Control (NAC) systems (e.g., physical, and virtual solutions)
- Endpoint security (e.g., host-based)



### 23. Implement secure communication channels according to design

- Voice, video, and collaboration (e.g., conferencing, Zoom rooms)
- Remote access (e.g., network administrative functions)
- Data communications (e.g., backhaul networks, satellite)
- Third-party connectivity (e.g., telecom providers, hardware support)

#### Identify and Access Management (IAM)

### 24. Control physical and logical access to assets

- Information
- Systems
  - Devices
  - Facilities
  - Applications & Services

### 25. Design identification and authentication strategy (e.g., people, devices, and services)

- Groups and Roles
- Authentication, Authorization & Accounting (AAA) (e.g., multi-factor authentication (MFA),.)
- Session management
- Registration, proofing, and establishment of identity
- Federated Identity Management (FIM)
- Credential management systems (e.g., Password vault)
- Single sign-on (SSO)
- Just-In-Time

### 26. Federated identity with a third-party service

- On-premise
- · Cloud
- Hybrid

### 27. Implement and manage authorization mechanisms

- Role-based access control (RBAC)
- Rule based access control
- Mandatory access control (MAC)
- Discretionary access control (DAC)
- Attribute-based access control (ABAC)
- Risk based access control
- Access policy enforcement (e.g., policy decision point, policy enforcement point)

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### 28. Manage the identity and access provisioning lifecycle

- Account access review (e.g., user, system, service)
- Provisioning and deprovisioning (e.g., on /off boarding and transfers)
- Role definition and transition (e.g., people assigned to new roles)
- Privilege escalation (e.g., use of sudo, auditing its use)
- Service accounts management

## Implement authentication systems Security Assessment and Testing

### 29. Design and validate assessment, test, and audit strategies

- Internal (e.g., within organization control)
- External (e.g., outside organization control)
- Third-party (e.g., outside of enterprise control)
- · Location (e.g., on-premises, cloud, hybrid)

### 30. Conduct security control testing

- Vulnerability assessment
- Penetration testing (e.g., red, blue, and/or purple team exercises)
- Log reviews
- Synthetic transactions/benchmarks
- Code review and testing
- Misuse case testing
- Coverage analysis
- Interface testing (e.g., user interface, network interface, app programming interface (API))
- Breach attack simulations
- Compliance checks

### 31. Collect security process data (e.g., technical and administrative)

- Account management
- Management review and approval
- · Key performance and risk indicators
- · Backup verification data, Training and awareness
- Disaster Recovery (DR) and Business Continuity (BC)

### 32. Analyze test output and generate report

- Remediation
- Exception handling
- Ethical disclosure

### 33. Conduct or facilitate security audits

- Internal (e.g., within organization control)
- External (e.g., outside organization control)
- Third-party (e.g., outside of enterprise control)
- Location (e.g., on-premises, cloud, hybrid)



### Security Operation

### 34. Understand and comply with investigations

- Evidence collection and handling
- Reporting and documentation
- Investigative techniques
- Digital forensics tools, tactics, and procedures
- Artifacts (e.g., data, computer, network, mobile device)

### 35. Conduct logging and monitoring activities

- Intrusion detection and prevention (IDPS)
- Security Information and Event Management (SIEM)
- Continuous monitoring and tuning
- Egress monitoring
- Log management
- Threat intelligence (e.g., threat feeds, threat hunting)
- User and Entity Behavior Analytics (UEBA)

### Perform Configuration Management (CM) (e.g., provisioning, baselining, automation)

### 36. Apply foundational security operations concepts

- Need-to-know/least privilege
- · Separation of Duties (SoD) and responsibilities
- Privileged account management
- Job rotation
- Service-level agreements (SLA)



### 37. Apply resource protection

- Media management
- Media protection techniques
- Data at rest/data in transit

### 38. Conduct incident management

- Detection
- Response
- Mitigation
- Reporting
- Recovery
- Remediation
- Lessons learned

### 39. Operate and maintain detection and preventative measures

- Firewalls (e.g., next generation, web application, network)
- Intrusion Detection Systems (IDS) and Intrusion Prevention Systems (IPS)
- Whitelisting/blacklisting
- Third-party provided security services
- Sandboxing
- Honeypots/honeynets
- Anti-malware
- Machine learning and Artificial Intelligence (AI) based tools

Implement and support patch and vulnerability management Understand and participate in change management processes

### 40. Implement recovery strategies

- Backup storage strategies (e.g., cloud storage, onsite, offsite)
- Recovery site strategies (e.g., cold vs. hot, resource capacity agreements)
- Multiple processing sites
- System resilience, high availability (HA), Quality of Service (QoS), and fault tolerance

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### 41. Implement Disaster Recovery (DR) processes

- Response
- Personnel
- Communications (e.g., methods)
- Assessment
- Restoration
- Training and awareness
- Lessons learned

### 42. Test Disaster Recovery Plans (DRP)

- Read-through/tabletop
- Walkthrough
- Simulation
- Parallel
- Full interruption
- Communications (e.g., stakeholders, test status, regulators)

### Participate in Business Continuity (BC) planning and exercises

#### 43. Implement and manage physical security

- Perimeter security controls
- Internal security controls



### 44. Address personnel safety and security concerns

- Travel
- Security training & awarenss (e.g., insider threat, social media impacts, two-factor authentctn)
- Emergency management
- Duress

#### Software Development Security

### 45. Understand and integrate security in the Software Development Life Cycle (SDLC)

- Development methodologies (e.g., Agile, Waterfall, DevOps, DevSecOps, Scaled Agile Framwrk)
- Maturity models (e.g., Capblty Maturity Model (CMM), Softwre Assurnc Maturity Model (SAMM))
- Operation and maintenance
- Change management
- Integrated Product Team

### 46. Identify and apply security controls in software development ecosystems

- Programming languages
- Libraries
- Tool sets
- Integrated Development Environment
- Runtime
- Continuous Integration and Continuous Delivery (CI/CD)
- Software configuration management (CM)
- Code repositories
- Application security testing (e.g., static application security testing (SAST), (DAST), (IAST))

### 47. Assess the effectiveness of software security

- · Auditing and logging of changes
- · Risk analysis and mitigation



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#### 48. Assess security impact of acquired software

- Commercial-off-the-shelf (COTS)
- Open source
- Third-party
- Managed services (e.g., enterprise applications)
- Cloud services (e.g., Software as a Service (SaaS), Infrastructure as a Service (IaaS), (PaaS))

### 49. Define and apply secure coding guidelines and standards

- Security weaknesses and vulnerabilities at the source-code level
- Security of application programming interfaces (API)
- Secure coding practices
- Software-defined security

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