

VERSION

20

PROFESSIONAL

SR. CODE

EAPL/PROF/PRTC20

COURSE CODE

EAPCS

SUB CATEGORY

CYBER SECURITY AND NETWORKING


TOTAL DURATION
90
HOURS


THEORY TAKEN
20
HOURS


PRACTICAL TAKEN
70
HOURS

ELYSIUM
ACADEMY
COMPTIA-
SECURITY+
(SYO-601)
**ELYSIUM
ACADEMY
COMPTIA-
SECURITY+
(SYO-601)**
ELYSIUM
ACADEMY
COMPTIA-
SECURITY+
(SYO-601)

COURSE DESCRIPTION



The CompTIA Security+ (SY0-601) Course is a vendor-neutral course that validates the fundamental security concepts and skills required to perform core security functions and pursue an IT security career. It is designed for IT professionals who are new to security or who want to expand their knowledge and skills in this area.

COURSE GOALS



- Understand the fundamentals of security concepts and technologies.
- Apply security best practices to protect systems and data
- Investigate and respond to security incidents
- Manage security risks

FUTURE SCOPE



- You can become a Security Administrator/Engineer, Systems Administrator, DevOps / Software Developer, IT Auditors/IT Project Manager.
- Become an effective security technician in a business environment

01

CHAPTER

1. DIFFERENT TYPES OF SOCIAL ENGINEERING TECHNIQUES

- O1. Phishing
- O2. Smishing
- O3. Vishing
- O4. Spam
- O5. Spam over instant messaging (SPIM)
- O6. Spear phishing
- O7. Dumpster diving
- O8. Shoulder surfing
- O9. Pharming
- 10. Tailgating
 - 11. Eliciting information
 - 12. Whaling
- 13. Prepending
- 14. Identity fraud
- 15. Invoice scams
- 16. Credential harvesting
- 17. Reconnaissance
- 18. Hoax
- 19. Impersonation


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01
HRS

20. Watering hole attack

21. Typosquatting

22. Pretexting

23. Influence campaigns

- a. Hybrid warfare
- b. Social media

24. Principles (reasons for effectiveness)

- a. Authority
- b. Intimidation
- c. Consensus
- d. Scarcity
- e. Familiarity
- f. Trust
- g. Urgency

02

CHAPTER

2. ANALYZE POTENTIAL INDICATORS TO DETERMINE THE TYPE OF ATTACK

1. Malware

- a. Ransomware
- b. Trojans
- c. Worms
- d. Potentially unwanted programs (PUPs)
- e. Fileless virus


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- f. Command and control
- g. Bots
- h. Cryptomalware
- i. Logic bombs
- j. Spyware
- k. Keyloggers
- l. Remote access Trojan (RAT)
- m. Rootkit
- n. Backdoor

2. Password attacks

- a. Spraying
- b. Dictionary
- c. Brute force
- d. Offline
- e. Online
- f. Rainbow table
- g. Plaintext/unencrypted

3. Physical attacks

- a. Malicious Universal
- b. Serial Bus (USB) cable
- c. Malicious flash drive
- d. Card cloning
- e. Skimming

4. Adversarial artificial intelligence (AI)

- a. Tainted training data for machine learning (ML)
- b. Security of machine learning algorithms

5. Supply-chain attacks
6. Cloud-based vs. on-premises attacks
7. Cryptographic attacks
 - a. Birthday
 - b. Collision
 - c. Downgrade

03

CHAPTER

ANALYZE POTENTIAL INDICATORS APPLICATION ATTACKS

- O1. Privilege escalation
- O2. Cross-site scripting
- O3. Injections
 - a. Structured query language (SQL)
 - b. Dynamic-link library (DLL)
 - c. Lightweight Directory
 - d. Access Protocol (LDAP)
 - e. Extensible Markup Language (XML)
- O4. Pointer/object dereference
- O5. Directory traversal
- O6. Buffer overflows
- O7. Race conditions
 - a. Time of check/time of use(XML)
- O8. Error handling
- O9. Improper input handling
- O10. Replay attack
 - a. Session replays



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11. Integer overflow
12. Request forgeries
 - a. Server-side
 - b. Cross-site
13. Application programming interface (API) attacks
14. Resource exhaustion
15. Memory leak
16. Secure Sockets Layer (SSL) stripping
17. Driver manipulation
 - a. Shimming
 - b. Refactoring
18. Pass the hash

04

CHAPTER

ANALYZE POTENTIAL INDICATORS NETWORK ATTACKS

01. Wireless
 - a. Evil twin
 - b. Rogue access point
 - c. Bluesnarfing
 - d. Bluejacking
 - e. Disassociation
 - e. Jamming


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g. Radio frequency identification (RFID)

h. Near-field communication (NFC)

i. Initialization vector (IV)

O2. On-path attack (previously known as man-in-the-middle attack/ man-in-the-browser attack)

O3. Layer 2 attacks

a. Address Resolution

b. Protocol (ARP) poisoning

c. Media access control (MAC) flooding

d. MAC cloning

O4. Domain name system (DNS)

a. Domain hijacking

b. DNS poisoning

c. Uniform Resource

d. Locator (URL) redirection

e. Domain reputation

O5. Distributed denial-of-service (DDoS)

a. Network

b. Application

c. Operational technology (OT)

O6. Malicious code or script execution

a. PowerShell

b. Python

c. Bash

d. Macros

e. Visual Basic for Applications (VBA)

05

CHAPTER

DIFFERENT THREAT ACTORS, VECTORS, AND INTELLIGENCE SOURCES

O1. Actors and threats

- a. Advanced persistent threat (APT)
- b. Insider threats
- c. State actors
- d. Hacktivists
- e. Script kiddies
- f. Criminal syndicates
- g. Hackers
- h. Authorized
- i. Unauthorized
- j. Semi-authorized
- k. Shadow IT
- l. Competitors

O2. Attributes of actors

- a. Internal/external
- b. Level of sophistication/capability
- c. Resources/funding
- d. Intent/motivation



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O3. Vectors

- a. Direct access
- b. Wireless
- c. Email
- d. Supply chain
- e. Social media
- f. Removable media
- g. Cloud

O4. Threat intelligence sources

- a. Open-source intelligence (OSINT)
- b. Closed/proprietary
- c. Vulnerability databases
- d. Public/private information-
- e. Sharing centers
- f. Dark web
- g. Indicators of compromise
- h. Automated Indicator Sharing (AIS)
- i. Structured Threat Information
eXpression (STIX)/Trusted
Automated eXchange of
Intelligence Information (TAXII)
- j. Predictive analysis
- k. Threat maps
- l. File/code repositories

O5. Research sources

- a. Vendor websites
- b. Vulnerability feeds
- c. Conferences
- d. Academic journals
- e. Request for comments (RFC)
- f. Local industry groups
- g. Social media
- h. Threat feeds
- i. Adversary tactics, techniques, and procedures (TTP)

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CHAPTER

VARIOUS TYPES OF VULNERABILITIES.

- O1. Cloud-based vs. on-premises vulnerabilities
- O2. Zero-day
- O3. Weak configurations
 - a. Open permissions
 - b. Unsecure root accounts
 - c. Errors
 - d. Weak encryption
 - e. Unsecure protocols
 - f. Default settings
 - g. Open ports and services


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O4. Third-party risks

- a. Vendor management
- c. System integration
- d. Lack of vendor support
- e. Supply chain
- f. Outsourced code development
- g. Data storage

O5. Improper or weak patch management

- a. Firmware
- b. Operating system (OS)
- c. Applications

O6. Legacy platforms

O7. Impacts

- a. Data loss
- b. Data breaches
- c. Data exfiltration
- d. Identity theft
- e. Financial
- f. Reputation
- g. Availability loss

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CHAPTER

SECURITY ASSESSMENTS

O1. Threat hunting

- a. Intelligence fusion
- b. Threat feeds
- c. Advisories and bulletins
- d. Maneuver

O2. Vulnerability scans

- a. False positives
- b. False negatives
- c. Log reviews
- d. Credentialed vs. non-credentialed
- e. Intrusive vs. non-intrusive
- f. Application
- g. Web application
- h. Network
- i. Common Vulnerabilities and Exposures (CVE)/Common Vulnerability Scoring System (CVSS)
- j. Configuration review

O3. Syslog/Security information and event management (SIEM)

- a. Review reports
- b. Packet capture
- c. Data inputs
- d. User behavior analysis
- e. Sentiment analysis



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- f. Security monitoring
- g. Log aggregation
- h. Log collectors

O4. Security orchestration, automation, and response (SOAR)

08

CHAPTER

PENETRATION TESTING

O1. Penetration testing

- a. Known environment
- b. Unknown environment
- c. Partially known environment
- d. Rules of engagement
- e. Lateral movement
- f. Privilege escalation
- g. Persistence
- h. Cleanup
- i. Bug bounty
- j. Pivoting

O2. Passive and active reconnaissance

- a. Drones
- b. War flying
- c. War driving
- d. Footprinting
- e. OSINT



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O3. Exercise types

- a. Red-team
- b. Blue-team
- c. White-team
- d. Purple-team

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CHAPTER

IMPORTANCE OF SECURITY CONCEPTS

O1. Configuration management

- a. Diagrams
- b. Baseline configuration
- c. Standard naming conventions
- d. Internet protocol (IP) schema

O2. Data sovereignty

O3. Data protection

- a. Data loss prevention (DLP)
- b. Masking
- c. Encryption
- d. At rest
- e. In transit/motion
- f. In processing
- g. Tokenization
- h. Rights management



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- O4. Geographical considerations
- O5. Response and recovery controls
- O6. Secure Sockets Layer (SSL)/
Transport Layer Security (TLS)
inspection
- O7. Hashing
- O8. API considerations
- O9. Site resiliency
 - a. Hot site
 - b. Cold site
 - c. Warm site
- 10. Deception and disruption
 - a. Honeypots
 - b. Honeyfiles
 - c. Honeynets
 - d. Fake telemetry
 - e. DNS sinkhole

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CHAPTER

CLOUD COMPUTING CONCEPTS

- O1. Cloud models
 - a. Infrastructure as a service (IaaS)
 - b. Platform as a service (PaaS)
 - c. Software as a service (SaaS)
 - d. Anything as a service (XaaS)
 - e. Public
 - f. Community


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- g. Private
- h. Hybrid
- O2. Cloud service providers**
- O3. Managed service provider (MSP)/
managed security service
provider (MSSP)**
- O4. On-premises vs. off-premises**
- O5. Fog computing**
- O6. Edge computing**
- O7. Thin client**
- O8. Containers**
- O9. Microservices/AP**
- 10. Infrastructure as code**
 - a. Software-defined networking (SDN)
 - b. Software-defined visibility (SDV)
- 11. Serverless architecture**
- 12. Services integration**
- 13. Transit gateway**
- 14. Virtualization**
 - a. Virtual machine (VM)
sprawl avoidance
 - b. VM escape protection

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CHAPTER

AUTOMATION CONCEPTS

O1. Environment

- a. Development
- b. Test
- c. Staging
- d. Production
- e. Quality assurance (QA)

O2. Provisioning and deprovisioning

O3. Integrity measurement

O4. Secure coding techniques

- a. Normalization
- b. Stored procedures
- c. Obfuscation/camouflage
- d. Code reuse/dead code
- e. Server-side vs. client-side execution and validation
- f. Memory management
- g. Use of third-party libraries and software development kits (SDKs)
- h. Data exposure

O5. Open Web Application Security Project (OWASP)

O6. Software diversity

- a. Compiler
- b. Binary



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O7. Automation/scripting

- a. Automated courses of action
- b. Continuous monitoring
- c. Continuous validation
- d. Continuous integration
- e. Continuous delivery
- f. Continuous deployment

O8. Elasticity

O9. Scalability

O10. Version control

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CHAPTER

IAM CONCEPTS

O1. Authentication methods

- a. Directory services
- b. Federation
- c. Attestation
- d. Technologies
- e. Time-based one-time password (TOTP)
- f. HMAC-based one-time password (HOTP)
- g. Short message service (SMS)
- h. Token key



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- g. Private
- h. Hybrid
- O2. Cloud service providers**
- O3. Managed service provider (MSP)/
managed security service
provider (MSSP)**
- O4. On-premises vs. off-premises**
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- 10. Infrastructure as code**
 - a. Software-defined networking (SDN)
 - b. Software-defined visibility (SDV)
- 11. Serverless architecture**
- 12. Services integration**
- 13. Transit gateway**
- 14. Virtualization**
 - a. Virtual machine (VM)
sprawl avoidance
 - b. VM escape protection

h. Something you exhibit

i. Someone you know

**O4 · Authentication, authorization,
and accounting (AAA)**

O5. Cloud vs. on-premises requirements

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CHAPTER

IMPLEMENT CYBERSECURITY RESILIENCE

O1. Redundancy

a. Geographic dispersal

b. Disk

c. Redundant array of
inexpensive disks (RAID) levels

d. Multipath

e. Network

f. Load balancers

g. Network interface
card (NIC) teaming

h. Power

i. Uninterruptible
power supply (UPS)

j. Generator

k. Dual supply

l. Managed power
distribution units (PDUs)



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O2 · Replication

- a. Storage area network
- b. VM

O3 · On-premises vs. cloud

O4 · Backup types

- a. Full
- b. Incremental
- c. Snapshot
- d. Differential
- e. Tape
- f. Disk
- g. Copy
- h. Network-attached storage (NAS)
- i. Storage area network
- j. Cloud
- k. Image
- l. Online vs. offline
- m. Offsite storage
- n. Distance considerations

O5 · Non-persistence

- a. Revert to known state
- b. Last known-good configuration
- c. Live boot media

O6 · High availability

- a. Scalability

O7 · Restoration order

O8. Diversity

- a. Technologies
- b. Vendors
- c. Crypto
- d. Controls

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CHAPTER

EMBEDDED AND SPECIALIZED SYSTEMS

O1. Embedded systems

- a. Raspberry Pi
- b. Field-programmable gate array (FPGA)
- c. Arduino

O2. Supervisory control and data acquisition (SCADA)/industrial control system (ICS)

- a. Facilities
- b. Industrial
- c. Manufacturing
- d. Energy
- e. Logistics


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O3 · Internet of Things (IoT)

- a. Sensors
- b. Smart devices
- c. Wearables
- d. Facility automation
- e. Weak defaults

O4 · Specialized

- a. Medical systems
- b. Vehicles
- c. Aircraft
- d. Smart meters

O5 · Voice over IP (VoIP)

O6. Heating, ventilation, air conditioning (HVAC)

O7. Drones

O8. Multifunction printer (MFP)

O9. Real-time operating system (RTOS)

10. Surveillance systems

11. System on chip (SoC)

12. Communication considerations

- a. 5G
- b. Narrow-band
- c. Baseband radio
- d. Subscriber identity module (SIM) cards
- e. Zigbee

13 · Constraints

- a. Power
- b. Compute
- c. Network
- d. Crypto
- e. Inability to patch
- f. Authentication
- g. Range
- h. Cost
- i. Implied trust

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CHAPTER

PHYSICAL SECURITY CONTROLS

- O1. Bollards/barricades
- O2. Access control vestibules
- O3. Badges
- O4. Alarms
- O5. Signage
- O6. Cameras
 - a. Motion recognition
 - b. Object detection
- O7. Closed-circuit television (CCTV)
- O8. Industrial camouflage
- O9. Personnel


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- a. Guards
- b. Robot sentries
- c. Reception
- d. Two-person integrity/control

10 · Locks

- a. Biometrics
- b. Electronic
- c. Physical
- d. Cable locks

11 · USB data blocker

12. Lighting

13. Fencing

14. Fire suppression

15. Sensors

- a. Motion detection
- b. Noise detection
- c. Proximity reader
- d. Moisture detection
- e. Cards
- f. Temperature

16 · Drones

17. Visitor logs

18. Faraday cages

19. Air gap

20. Screened subnet (previously known as demilitarized zone)

21. Protected cable distribution

22. Secure areas

- a. Air gap
- b. Vault
- c. Safe
- d. Hot aisle
- e. Cold aisle

23 · Secure data destruction

- a. Burning
- b. Shredding
- c. Pulping
- d. Pulverizing
- e. Degaussing
- f. Third-party solutions

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CHAPTER

CRYPTOGRAPHIC CONCEPTS

- O1. Digital signatures
- O2. Key length
- O3. Key stretching
- O4. Salting
- O5. Hashing
- O6. Key exchange
- O7. Elliptic-curve cryptography
- O8. Perfect forward secrecy
- O9. Quantum
 - a. Communications
 - b. Computing


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- 10. Post-quantum**
- 11. Ephemeral**
- 12. Modes of operation**
 - a. Authenticated
 - b. Unauthenticated
 - c. Counter
- 13. Blockchain**
 - a. Public ledgers
- 14. Cipher suites**
 - a. Stream
 - b. Block
- 15. Symmetric vs. asymmetric**
- 16. Lightweight cryptography**
- 17. Steganography**
 - a. Audio
 - b. Video
 - c. Image
- 18. Homomorphic encryption**
- 19. Common use cases**
 - a. Low power devices
 - b. Low latency
 - c. High resiliency
 - d. Supporting confidentiality
 - e. Supporting integrity
 - f. Supporting obfuscation
 - g. Supporting authentication
 - h. Supporting non-repudiation

20 · Limitations

- a. Speed
- b. Size
- c. Weak keys
- d. Time
- e. Longevity
- f. Predictability
- g. Reuse
- h. Entropy
- i. Computational overheads
- j. Resource vs. security constraints

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CHAPTER

IMPLEMENT SECURE PROTOCOLS

01. Protocols

- a. Domain Name System Security Extensions (DNSSEC)
- b. SSH
- c. Secure/Multipurpose Internet Mail Extensions (S/MIME)
- d. Secure Real-time Transport Protocol (SRTP)
- e. Lightweight Directory Access Protocol Over SSL (LDAPS)
- f. File Transfer Protocol, Secure (FTPS)
- g. SSH File Transfer Protocol (SFTP)



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- h. Simple Network Management Protocol, version 3 (SNMPv3)**
- i. Hypertext transfer protocol over SSL/TLS (HTTPS)**
- j. IPSec**
- k. Authentication header (AH)/ Encapsulating Security Payloads (ESP)**
- l. Tunnel/transport**
- m. Post Office Protocol (POP)/ Internet Message Access Protocol (IMAP)**

O2 · Use cases

- a. Voice and video**
- b. Time synchronization**
- c. Email and web**
- d. File transfer**
- e. Directory services**
- f. Remote access**
- g. Domain name resolution**
- h. Routing and switching**
- i. Network address allocation**
- j. Subscription services**

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CHAPTER

HOST OR APPLICATION SECURITY SOLUTIONS



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O1. Endpoint protection

- a. Antivirus
- b. Anti-malware
- c. Endpoint detection and response (EDR)
- d. DLP
- e. Next-generation firewall (NGFW)
- f. Host-based intrusion prevention system (HIPS)
- g. Host-based intrusion detection system (HIDS)
- h. Host-based firewall

O2. Boot integrity

- a. Boot security/Unified Extensible Firmware Interface (UEFI)
- b. Measured boot
- c. Boot attestation

O3. Database

- a. Tokenization
- b. Salting
- c. Hashing

O4. Application security

- a. Input validations
- b. Secure cookies
- c. Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP) headers

- d. Code signing
- e. Allow list
- f. Block list/deny list
- g. Secure coding practices
- h. Static code analysis
- i. Manual code review
- j. Dynamic code analysis
- k. Fuzzing

O5 · Hardening

- a. Open ports and services
- b. Registry
- c. Disk encryption
- d. OS
- e. Patch management
- f. Third-party updates
- g. Auto-update

O6 · Self-encrypting drive (SED)/ full-disk encryption (FDE)

- a. Opal

O7· Hardware root of trust

O8. Trusted Platform Module (TPM)

O9. Sandboxing

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CHAPTER

SECURE NETWORK DESIGNS



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O1. Load balancing

- a. Active/active
- b. Active/passive
- c. Scheduling
- d. Virtual IP
- e. Persistence

O2. Network segmentation

- a. Virtual local area network (VLAN)
- b. Screened subnet (previously known as demilitarized zone)
- c. East-west traffic
- d. Extranet
- e. Intranet
- f. Zero Trust

O3. Virtual private network (VPN)

- a. Always-on
- B. Split tunnel vs. full tunnel
- C. Remote access vs. site-to-site
- D. IPSec
- E. SSL/TLS
- F. HTML5
- G. Layer 2 tunneling protocol (L2TP)

O4 · DNS

O5. Network access control (NAC)

- a. Agent and agentless

O6 · Out-of-band management

O7. Port security

- a. Broadcast storm prevention
- B. Bridge Protocol Data Unit (BPDU) guard
- C. Loop prevention
- D. Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP) snooping
- E. Media access control (MAC) filtering

O8 · Network appliances

- a. Jump servers
- B. Proxy servers
- C. Forward
- D. Reverse
- E. Network-based intrusion detection system (NIDS) /network-based intrusion prevention system (NIPS)
- F. Signature-based
- G. Heuristic/behavior
- H. Anomaly
- I. Inline vs. passive
- J. HSM
- K. Sensors

- L. Collectors
- M. Aggregators
- N. Firewalls
- O. Web application firewall (WAF)
- P. NGFW
- Q. Stateful
- R. Stateless
- S. Unified threat management (UTM)
- T. Network address translation (NAT) gateway
- U. Content/URL filter
- V. Open-source vs. proprietary
- W. Hardware vs. software
- X. Appliance vs. host-based vs. virtua

09 · Access control list (ACL)

10. Route security

11. Quality of service (QoS)

12. Implications of IPv6

13. Port spanning/port mirroring

- A. CPort taps

14 · Monitoring services

15. File integrity monitors

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CHAPTER

INSTALL AND CONFIGURE WIRELESS SECURITY SETTINGS



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O1. Cryptographic protocols

- a. WiFi Protected Access 2 (WPA2)
- B. WiFi Protected Access 3 (WPA3)
- C. Counter-mode/CBC-MAC Protocol (CCMP)
- D. Simultaneous Authentication of Equals (SAE)

O2. Authentication protocols

- a. Extensible Authentication Protocol (EAP)
- B. Protected Extensible Authentication Protocol (PEAP)
- C. EAP-FAST
- D. EAP-TLS
- E. EAP-TTLS
- F. IEEE 802.1X
- G. Remote Authentication Dial-in User Service (RADIUS) Federation

O3. Methods

- a. Pre-shared key (PSK) vs Enterprise vs. Open
- B. WiFi Protected Setup (WPS)
- C. Captive portals

O4 · Installation considerations

- a. Site surveys
- b. Heat maps
- c. WiFi analyzers
- d. Channel overlaps
- e. Wireless access point (WAP) placement
- f. Controller and access point security

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CHAPTER

IMPLEMENT SECURE MOBILE SOLUTIONS

O1. Connection methods and receivers

- a. Cellular
- b. WiFi
- c. Bluetooth
- d. NFC
- e. Infrared
- f. USB
- g. Point-to-point
- h. Point-to-multipoint
- i. Global Positioning System (GPS)
- j. RFID



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O2· Mobile device management (MDM)

- a. Application management
- b. Content management
- c. Remote wipe
- d. Geofencing
- e. Geolocation
- f. Screen locks
- g. Push notifications
- h. Passwords and PINs
- i. Biometrics
- j. Context-aware authentication
- k. Containerization
- l. Storage segmentation
- m. Full device encryption

O3· Mobile devices

- a. MicroSD hardware security module (HSM)
- b. MDM/Unified Endpoint Management (UEM)
- c. Mobile application management (MAM)
- d. SEAndroid

O4· Enforcement and monitoring of:

- a. Third-party application stores
- b. Rooting/jailbreaking
- c. Sideloaded
- d. Custom firmware
- e. Carrier unlocking

- a. Firmware over-the-air (OTA) updates
- b. Camera use
- c. SMS/Multimedia Messaging Service (MMS)/Rich Communication Services (RCS)
- d. External media
- e. USB On-The-Go (USB OTG)
- f. Recording microphone
- g. GPS tagging
- h. WiFi direct/ad hoc
- i. Tethering
- j. Hotspot
- k. Payment methods

O5. Deployment models

- a. Bring your own device (BYOD)
- b. Corporate-owned personally enabled (COPE)
- c. Choose your own device (CYOD)
- d. Corporate-owned
- e. Virtual desktop infrastructure (VDI)

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CHAPTER

CYBERSECURITY SOLUTIONS TO THE CLOUD

O1. Cloud security controls

- a. High availability across zones
- b. Resource policies
- c. Secrets management
- d. Integration and auditing
- e. Storage



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- f. Permissions
- g. Encryption
- h. Replication
- i. High availability
- j. Network
- k. Virtual networks
- l. Public and private subnets
- m. Segmentation
- n. API inspection and integration
- o. Compute
- p. Security groups
- q. Dynamic resource allocation
- r. Instance awareness
- s. Virtual private cloud (VPC) endpoint
- t. Container security

O2. Solutions

- a. CASB
- b. Application security
- c. Next-generation secure web gateway (SWG)
- d. Firewall considerations in a cloud environment
- e. Cost
- f. Need for segmentation
- g. Open Systems Interconnection (OSI) layers

O3. Cloud native controls vs. third-party solutions

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CHAPTER

IDENTITY AND ACCOUNT MANAGEMENT CONTROLS

O1. Identity

- a. Identity provider (IdP)
- b. Attributes
- c. Certificates
- d. Tokens
- e. SSH keys
- f. Smart cards

O2. Account types

- a. User account
- b. Shared and generic accounts/credentials
- c. Guest accounts
- d. Service accounts

O3. Account policies

- a. Password complexity
- b. Password history
- c. Password reuse
- d. Network location
- e. Geofencing
- f. Geotagging
- g. Geolocation
- h. Time-based logins
- i. Access policies
- j. Account permissions
- k. Account audits
- l. Impossible travel time/risky login
- m. Lockout
- n. Disablement



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CHAPTER

AUTHENTICATION AND AUTHORIZATION SOLUTIONS


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O1. Authentication management

- a. Password keys
- b. Password vaults
- c. TPM
- d. HSM
- e. Knowledge-based authentication

O2. Authentication/authorization

- a. EAP
- b. Challenge-Handshake Authentication Protocol (CHAP)
- c. Password Authentication Protocol (PAP)
- d. 802.1X
- e. RADIUS
- f. Single sign-on (SSO)
- g. Security Assertion Markup Language (SAML)
- h. Terminal Access Controller Access Control System Plus (TACACS+)
- i. OAuth
- j. OpenID
- k. Kerberos

O3. Access control schemes

- a. Attribute-based access control (ABAC)
- b. Role-based access control
- c. Rule-based access control

- d. MAC
- e. Discretionary access control (DAC)
- f. Conditional access
- g. Privileged access management
- h. Filesystem permissions

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CHAPTER

PUBLIC KEY INFRASTRUCTURE

O1. Public key infrastructure (PKI)

- a. Key management
- b. Certificate authority (CA)
- c. Intermediate CA
- d. Registration authority (RA)
- e. Certificate revocation list (CRL)
- f. Certificate attributes
- g. Online Certificate Status Protocol (OCSP)
- h. Certificate signing request (CSR)
- i. CN
- j. Subject alternative name
- k. Expiration

O2. Types of certificates

- a. Wildcard
- b. Subject alternative name
- c. Code signing
- d. Self-signed



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- e. Machine/computer
- f. Email
- g. User
- h. Root
- i. Domain validation
- j. Extended validation

O3. Certificate formats

- a. Distinguished encoding rules (DER)
- b. Privacy enhanced mail (PEM)
- c. Personal information exchange (PFX)
- d. cer
- e. P12
- f. P7B

O4. Concepts

- a. Online vs. offline CA
- b. Stapling
- c. Pinning
- d. Trust model
- e. Key escrow
- f. Certificate chaining

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CHAPTER

ASSESS ORGANIZATIONAL SECURITY

O1. Network reconnaissance and discovery

- a. tracert/traceroute
- b. nslookup/dig
- c. ipconfig/ifconfig
- d. nmap
- e. ping/pathping
- f. hping
- g. netstat
- h. netcat
- i. IP scanners
- j. arp
- k. route
- l. curl
- m. theHarvester
- m. snlper
- n. scanless
- o. dnsenum
- p. Nessus
- q. Cuckoo

O2. File manipulation

- a. head
- b. tail
- c. cat



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- d. grep
- e. chmod
- f. logger

O3. Shell and script environments

- a. SSH
- b. PowerShell
- c. Python
- d. OpenSSL

O4. Packet capture and replay

- a. Tcpreplay
- b. Tcpdump
- c. Wireshark

O5. Forensics

- a. dd
- b. Memdump
- c. WinHex
- d. FTK imager
- e. Autopsy

O6. Exploitation frameworks

O7. Password crackers

O8. Data sanitization

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CHAPTER

POLICIES, PROCESSES, AND PROCEDURES FOR INCIDENT RESPONSE


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- O1. Incident response plans
- O2. Incident response process

- a. Preparation
- b. Identification
- c. Containment
- d. Eradication
- e. Recovery
- f. Lessons learned

O3. Exercises

- a. Tabletop
- b. Walkthroughs
- c. Simulations

O4. Attack frameworks

- a. MITRE ATT&CK
- b. The Diamond Model of Intrusion Analysis
- c. Cyber Kill Chain

O5. Stakeholder management

O6. Communication plan

O7. Disaster recovery plan

O8. Business continuity plan

O9. Continuity of operations planning (COOP)

10. Incident response team

11. Retention policies

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CHAPTER

DATA SOURCES TO SUPPORT AN INVESTIGATION



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O1. Vulnerability scan output

O2. SIEM dashboards

- a. Sensor
- b. Sensitivity
- c. Trends
- d. Alerts
- e. Correlation

O3. Log files

- a. Network
- b. System
- c. Application
- d. Security
- e. Web
- f. DNS
- g. Authentication
- h. Dump files
- i. VoIP and call managers
- j. Session Initiation Protocol (SIP) traffic

O4. syslog/rsyslog/syslog-ng

O5. journalctl

O6. NXLog

O7. Bandwidth monitors

O8. Metadata

- a. Email
- b. Mobile
- c. Web
- d. File

O9. Netflow/sFlow

- a. Netflow
- b. sFlow
- c. IPFIX

10. Protocol analyzer output

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CHAPTER

MITIGATION TECHNIQUES

O1. Reconfigure endpoint security solutions

- a. Application approved list
- b. Application blacklist/deny list
- c. Quarantine

O2. Configuration changes

- a. Firewall rules
- b. MDM
- c. DLP
- d. Content filter/URL filter
- e. Update or revoke certificates

O3. Isolation

O4. Containment

O5. Segmentation



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O6. SOAR

- a. Runbooks
- b. Playbooks

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CHAPTER

KEY ASPECTS OF DIGITAL FORENSICS

O1. Documentation/evidence

- a. Legal hold
- b. Video
- c. Admissibility
- d. Chain of custody
- e. Timelines of sequence of events
- f. Time stamps
- g. Time offset
- h. Tags
- i. Reports
- j. Event logs
- k. Interviews

O2. Acquisition

- a. Order of volatility
- b. Disk
- c. Random-access memory (RAM)
- d. Swap/pagefile
- e. OS
- f. Device



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- g. Firmware
- h. Snapshot
- i. Cache
- j. Network
- k. Artifacts

O3. On-premises vs. cloud

- a. Right-to-audit clauses
- b. Regulatory/jurisdiction
- c. Data breach notification laws

O4. Integrity

- a. Hashing
- b. Checksums
- c. Provenance

O5. Preservation

O6. E-discovery

O7. Data recovery

O8. Non-repudiation

O9. Strategic intelligence/ counterintelligence

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CHAPTER

VARIOUS TYPES OF CONTROLS

O1. Category

- a. Managerial
- b. Operational
- c. Technical

O2. Control type

- a. Preventive
- b. Detective
- c. Corrective
- d. Deterrent
- e. Compensating
- f. Physical


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CHAPTER

APPLICABLE REGULATIONS, STANDARDS, OR FRAMEWORKS

O1. Regulations, standards, and legislation

- a. General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR)
- b. National, territory, or state laws
- c. Payment Card Industry Data Security Standard (PCI DSS)


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O2. Key frameworks

- a. Center for Internet Security (CIS)
- b. National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) Risk Management Framework (RMF)/ Cybersecurity Framework(CSF)
- c. International Organization for Standardization (ISO) 27001/27002/27701/31000
- d. SSAE SOC 2 Type I/II
- e. Cloud security alliance
- f. Cloud control matrix
- g. Reference architecture

O3. Benchmarks /secure configuration guides

- a. Platform/vendor-specific guides
- b. Web server
- c. OS
- d. Application server
- e. Network infrastructure devices

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CHAPTER

IMPORTANCE OF POLICIES TO ORGANIZATIONAL SECURITY


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O1. Personnel

- a. Acceptable use policy
- b. Job rotation
- c. Mandatory vacation
- d. Separation of duties
- e. Least privilege
- f. Clean desk space
- g. Background checks
- h. Non-disclosure agreement (NDA)
- i. Social media analysis
- j. Onboarding
- k. Offboarding
- l. User training
- m. Gamification
- n. Capture the flag
- o. Phishing campaigns
- p. Phishing simulations
- q. Computer-based training (CBT)
- r. Role-based training

O2. Diversity of training techniques

O3. Third-party risk management

- a. Vendors
- b. Supply chain
- c. Business partners

- d. Service level agreement (SLA)
- e. Memorandum of understanding (MOU)
- f. Measurement systems analysis (MSA)
- g. Business partnership agreement (BPA)
- h. End of life (EOL)
- i. End of service life (EOSL)
- j. NDA

O4. Data

- a. Classification
- b. Governance
- c. Retention

O5. Credential policies

- a. Personnel
- b. Third-party
- c. Devices
- d. Service accounts
- e. Administrator/root accounts

O6. Organizational policies

- a. Change management
- b. Change control
- c. Asset management

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CHAPTER

RISK MANAGEMENT PROCESSES AND CONCEPTS


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O1. Risk types

- a. External
- b. Internal
- c. Legacy systems
- d. Multiparty
- e. IP theft
- f. Software compliance/licensing

O2. Risk management strategies

- a. Acceptance
- b. Avoidance
- c. Transference
- d. Cybersecurity insurance
- e. Mitigation

O3. Risk analysis

- a. Risk register
- b. Risk matrix/heat map
- c. Risk control assessment
- d. Risk control self-assessment
- e. Risk awareness
- f. Inherent risk
- g. Residual risk
- h. Control risk
- i. Risk appetite
- j. Regulations that affect risk posture

k. Risk assessment types

l. Qualitative

m. Quantitative

n. Likelihood of occurrence

o. Impact

p. Asset value

q. Single-loss expectancy (SLE)

r. Annualized loss expectancy (ALE)

s. Annualized rate of occurrence (ARO)

O4. Disasters

a. Environmental

b. Person-made

c. Internal vs. external

O5. Business impact analysis

a. Recovery time objective (RTO)

b. Recovery point objective (RPO)

c. Mean time to repair (MTTR)

d. Mean time between failures (MTBF)

e. Functional recovery plans

f. Single point of failure

g. Disaster recovery plan (DRP)

h. Mission essential functions

i. Identification of critical systems

j. Site risk assessment

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CHAPTER

PRIVACY AND SENSITIVE DATA CONCEPTS

O1. Organizational consequences of privacy and data breaches

- a. Reputation damage
- b. Identity theft
- c. Fines
- d. IP theft

O2. Notifications of breaches

- a. Escalation
- b. Public notifications and disclosures

O3. Data types

- a. Classifications
- b. Public
- c. Private
- d. Sensitive
- e. Confidential
- f. Critical
- g. Proprietary
- h. Personally identifiable information (PII)
- i. Health information
- j. Financial information
- k. Government data
- l. Customer data



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O4. Privacy enhancing technologies

- a. Data minimization
- b. Data masking
- c. Tokenization
- d. Anonymization
- e. Pseudo-anonymization

O5. Roles and responsibilities

- a. Data owners
- b. Data controller
- c. Data processor
- d. Data custodian/steward
- e. Data protection officer (DPO)

O6. Information life cycle

O7. Impact assessment

O8. Terms of agreement

O9. Privacy notice

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