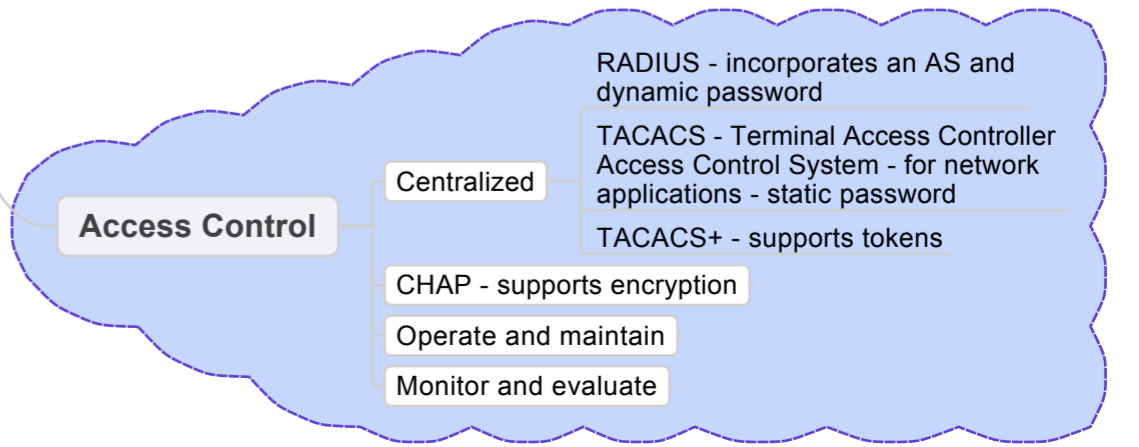
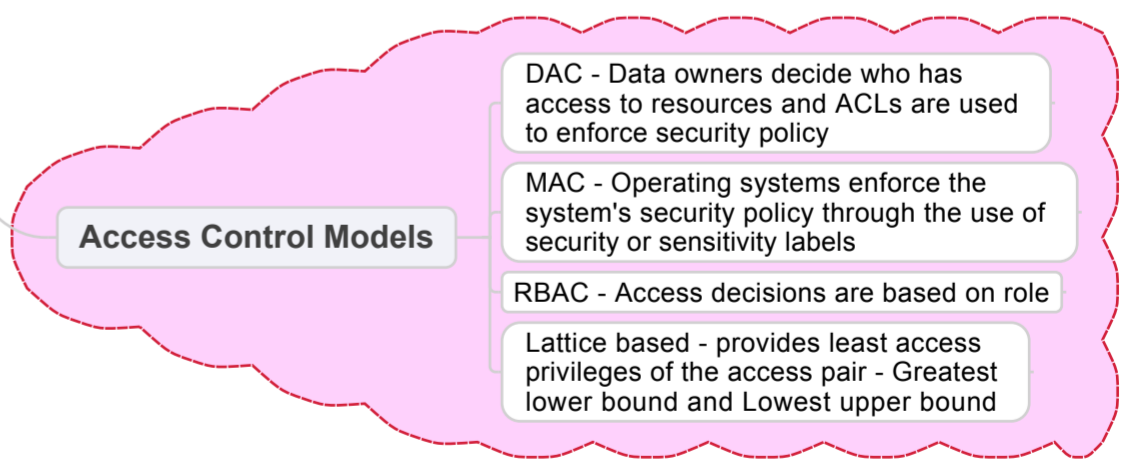
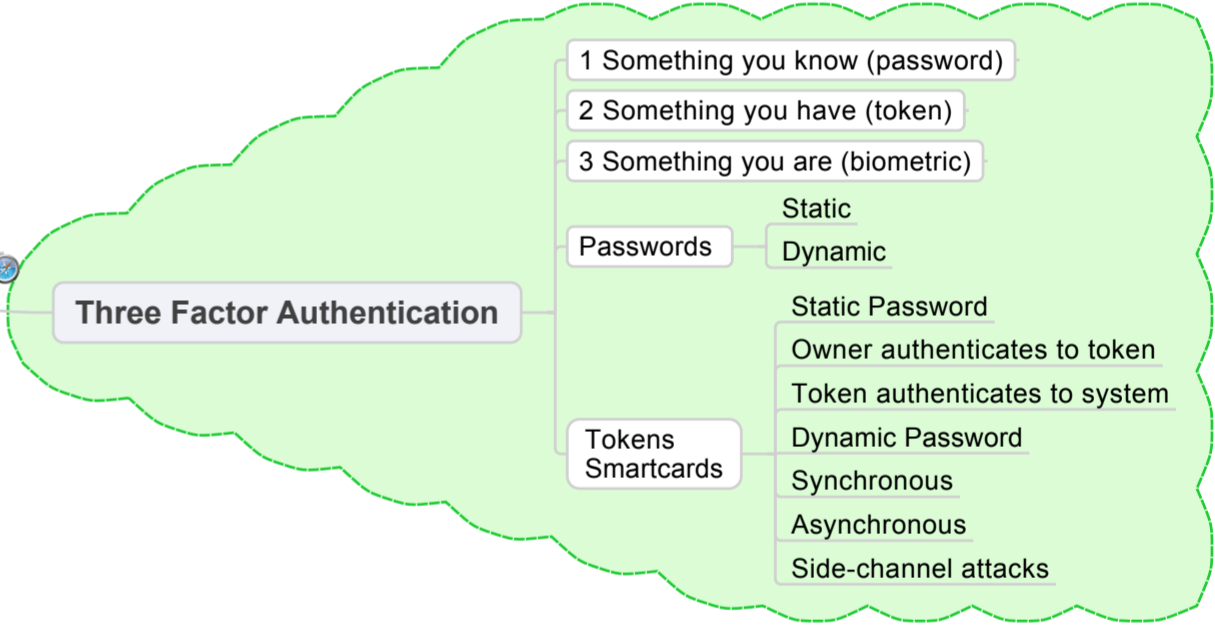
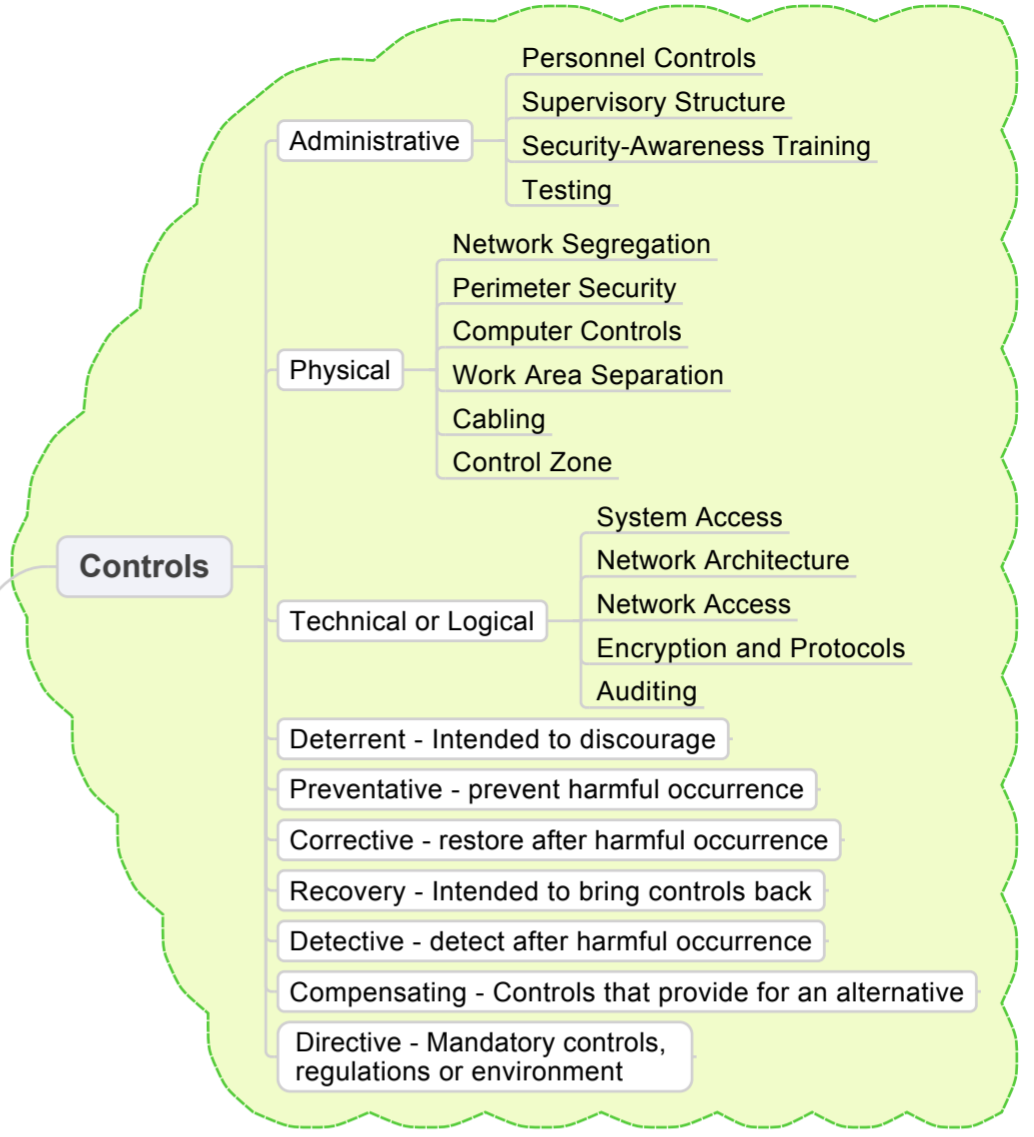
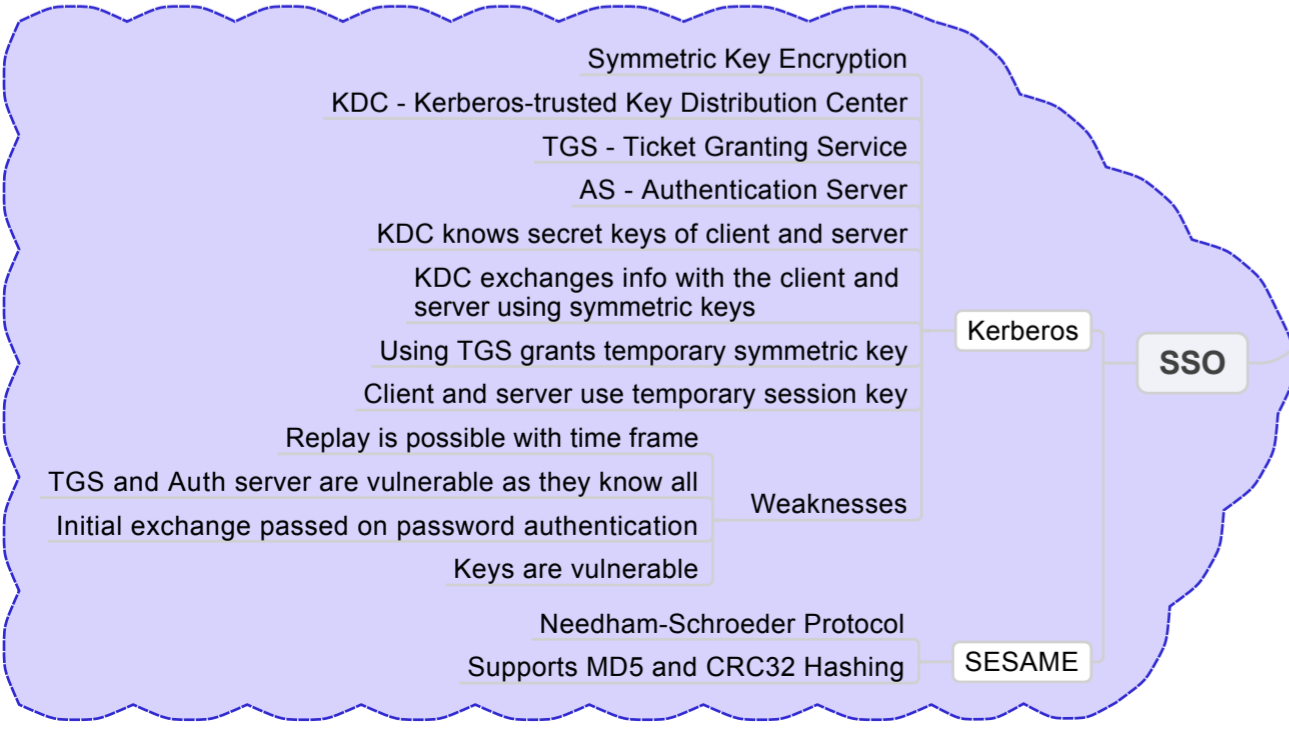
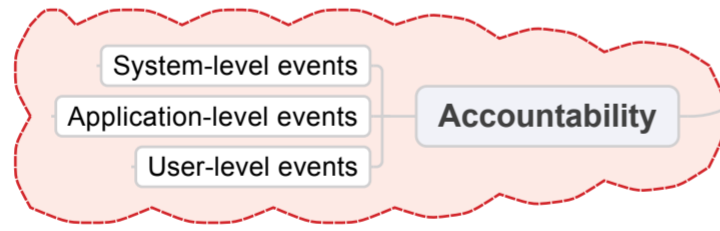
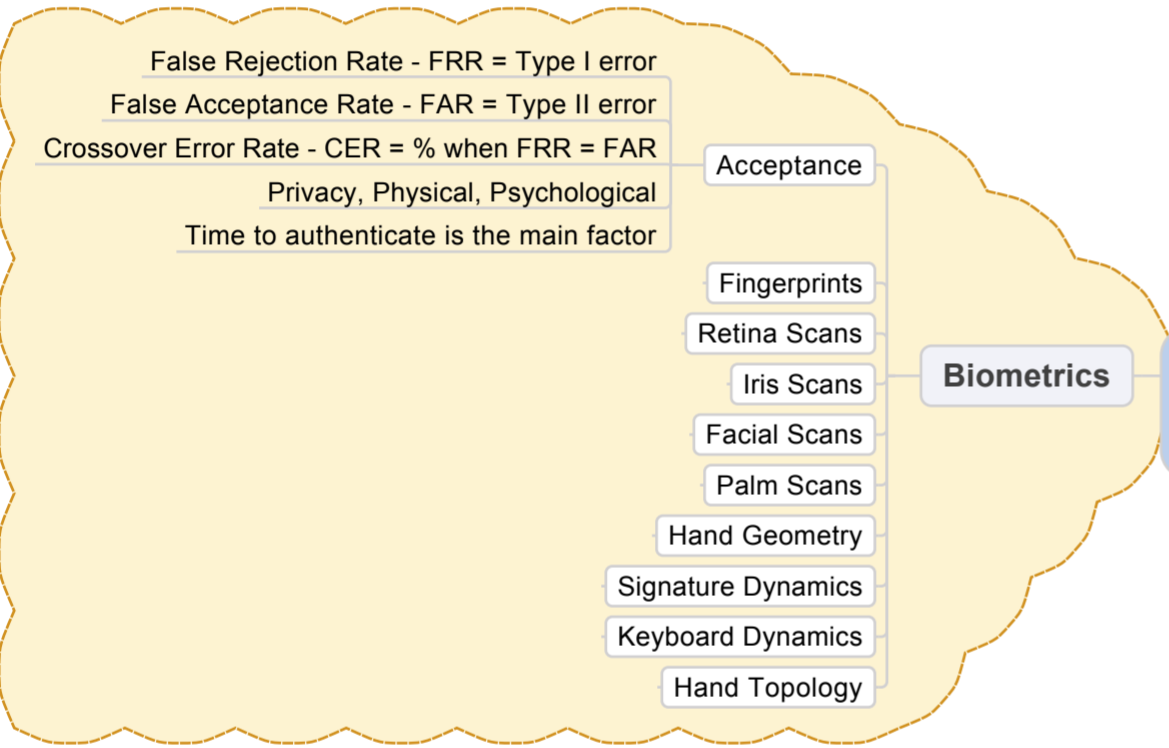
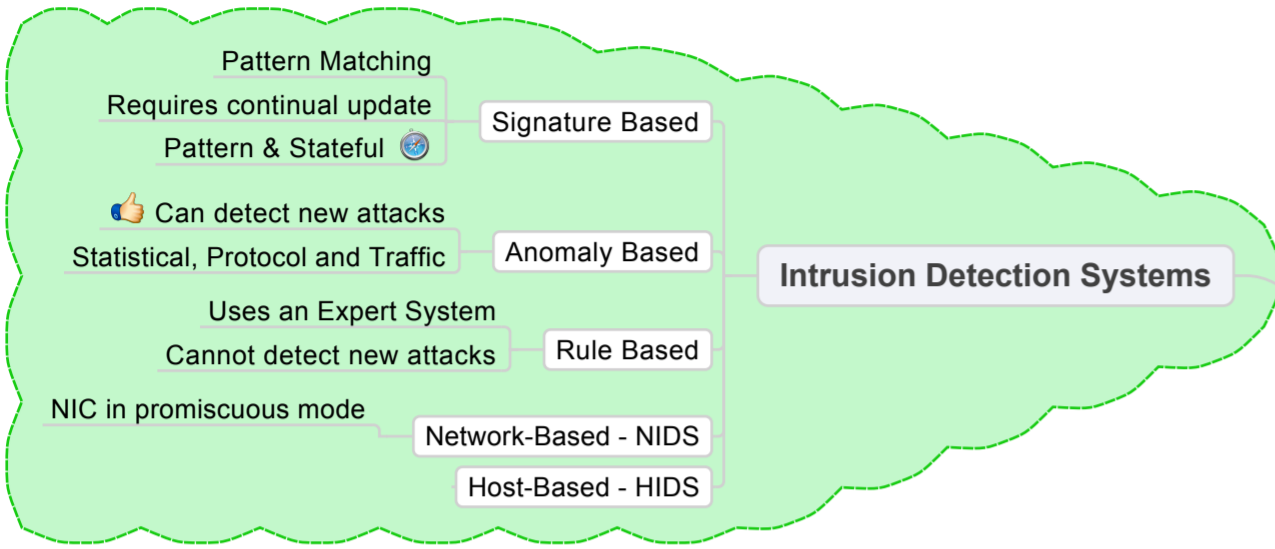
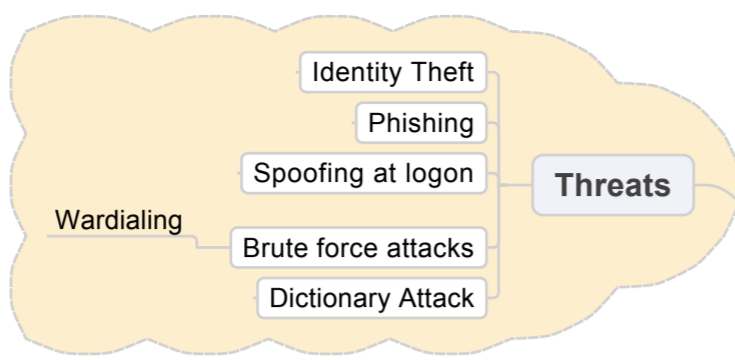


Access Controls

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Application Security

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26/04/10 - Rev.12

Database Models

- Relational
 - row = tuple
 - column = attribute
- Hierarchical
- Network
- Object Orientated
- Object Relational

DBMS

- Must implement access controls
- Caution against data inferencing
- Data definition language - DDL
- Data manipulation language - DML
- Query language - QL
- Report generator
- Views
- Aggregation - combining information
- Inference - deduce the full story

Interfaces

- Open Database Connectivity - ODBC
- Object Linking and Embedding - OLE DB
- Java Database Connectivity - JDBC

OOP

Benefits of OOP

- Modularity - Autonomous objects and cooperation through messages
- Deferred Commitment - Internals of objects can be changed independently
- Reusability - reuse objects from other programs
- Naturalness - maps to business processes

Polyinstantiation

- Multiple copies from the same class
- Government or military used to hide covert operations

SDLC

- I/LDAP/SDx2/II/OM/D
- Initiation
- Functional Design Analysis and Planning
- System Design
- Software Development
 - Verification - meets spec?
 - Validation - meets project goal?
- Installation/Implementation
- Operational/Maintenance
- Disposal

SDLC Methodologies

- Waterfall
- Spiral
- Joint Analysis Development - JAD
- Rapid Application Development - RAD
- Cleanroom
- Iterative
- Reuse
- Extreme

Attacks

- Smurf (ICMP)
- Fraggle (UDP)
- SYN - TCP ACK
- DoS
- D-DoS
- Teardrop

Patch Management

1. Infrastructure
2. Research
3. Assess and Test
4. Mitigation - Rollback
5. Deployment - Rollout
6. Validation, Reporting and Logging

Malware

- Worm - replicates without a host
- Virus - needs an application
- Rootkit
- Botnets, RATs, Logic Bomb
- Trojan Horses
- Mobile Code / Java Applets / ActiveX Controls
- Insertion - Avoidance - Eradication - Replication - Trigger - Payload

Distributed Computing

- CORBA
- COM / DCOM - GUID
- SOAP
- EJB
- DCE - UUID

OLTP - ACID

- Atomicity - divide transactions into units of work
- Consistency - follow integrity policy
- Isolation - execute in isolation
- Durable - Once verified, committed on all systems

Capability Maturity Model - CMM I Regularly Drink My Orangejuice

- 1 - Initial
- 2 - Repeatable
- 3 - Defined
- 4 - Managed
- 5 - Optimizing

Business Continuity and Disaster Recovery

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26/04/10 - Rev.25

Business Continuity Steps

- NIST Continuity Planning Guide
- Understand the organization - Zachman Poster
- 1. Develop the continuity planning statement
- 2. Conduct the business impact analysis - BIA
- 3. Identify preventative controls
- 4. Develop recovery strategies
- 5. Develop the contingency plan
- 6. Test the plan and conduct training and exercises
- 7. Maintain the plan

BIA Steps

- 1. Select individuals to interview for data gathering
- 2. Create data-gathering techniques
- 3. Identify company's critical business functions
- 4. Identify resources these functions depend upon
- 5. Calculate how long these functions can survive without these resources - Maximum Tolerable Downtime - MTD
- 6. Identify vulnerabilities and threats to these functions
- 7. Calculate the risk for each different business function
- 8. Document findings and report to management

Facility Recovery

- Hot site
 - Fully configured
 - File and print services
 - Applications are installed
 - Workstations kept up to date
 - Available but expensive
 - Security must be duplicated
- Warm site
 - Facility with power and HVAC
 - File and print services may not have workstations
 - External communications should be installed
 - More time to get up and running but lower cost
- Cold site
 - Facility with power and HVAC
 - No computer hardware on site
 - Communications not ready
 - Least cost but false sense of security, most common
- Multiple Sites / Rolling hot site
- Reciprocal Agreements

Business Continuity Plan

- Initiation Phase
- Activation Phase
- Recovery Phase
- Reconstruction Phase
- Appendices

Testing and Revising the Plan

- At least once a year
- Checklist Test
- Structured Walk-Through Test
- Simulation Test
- Parallel Test
- Full-Interruption Test

Maximum Tolerable Downtime - MTD

- Nonessential - 30 days
- Normal - 7 days
- Important - 72 hours
- Urgent - 24 hours
- Critical - Minutes to Hours

Backup

- Full, Differential, Incremental
- Disk duplexing
- Electronic Vaulting
- Tape Vaulting
- Insurance
- Service Bureaus

Other

- Personnel Safety is highest priority
- Software escrow used to protect investment in outsourced company
- Salvage Team
- Protect from looting
- Recovery

Cryptography

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IPSec

- Authentication Header - AH** - used for authentication protocol
- Encapsulating Security Payload - ESP** - used for authentication and encryption
- Transport Mode** - payload of the message is protected
- Tunnel Mode** - both payload and routing are protected
- Security Association - SA** - Simplex, keeps record of parameters

Hashing

- Hash for message digest provides integrity
- HMAC - used with secret key to provide integrity and data origin authentication
- CBC-MAC - uses symmetric block algorithm, provides integrity and data origin authentication
- CMAC - same as CBC-MAC but uses complex logic
- MD2, MD4, MD5, SHA, HAVAL, Tiger

Asymmetric

- Also called Public Key Cryptography
- Each person has private and public key
- For Confidentiality - Sender encrypts with receivers public key - secure message format
- For Authentication - Sender encrypts with their private key - open message format
- Strengths**
 - Better key distribution than symmetric
 - Better scalability than symmetric
 - Can provides authentication and nonrepudiation
- Weaknesses**
 - Much slower than symmetric
 - Mathematically intensive
- Examples**
 - Rivest-Shamir-Adleman - RSA
 - Elliptic Curve Cryptosystem - ECC
 - Diffie-Hellman
 - El Gamal
 - Digital Signature Algorithm - DSA
 - Merkle-Hellman Knapsack

Symmetric

- Also called secret keys
- For n people, requires $n(n-1)/2$ keys
- Same key to encrypt/decrypt at both ends
- Block and Stream types
- Strengths**
 - Much faster than asymmetric
 - Hard to break if using a large key size
- Weaknesses**
 - Requires secure mechanism to deliver keys
 - Each pair need a unique key
 - Confidentiality, but not authenticity or nonrepudiation
- Examples**
 - Electronic Code Book - ECB
 - Cipher Block Chaining - CBC
 - Cipher Feedback - CFB
 - Output Feedback - OFB
 - Counter - CTR
 - DES
 - Triple-DES (3DES)
 - DES-EEE3
 - DES-EDE3
 - DES-EEE2
 - DES-EDE2
 - Blowfish
 - International Data Encryption Algorithm - IDEA
 - RC4, RC5 and RC6
 - Rijndael
 - Advanced Encryption Standard - AES

History

- 2000 BC Egypt - atbash - substitution
- 400 BC Sparta - scytale cipher - wooden rods
- 100 - 44 BC Caesar cipher
- 16th Century - Vigenere Polyalphabetic cipher
- 1917 - Gilbert Vernam - Vernam cipher - one-time pad
- 1920 - William Friedman - Father of Modern Cryptography
- WW II - German Enigma
- 1970 - Lucifer - IBM
- 1976 - DES

Services

- Confidentiality - cryptography protects confidentiality
- Integrity - cryptography helps with hashing algorithms and message digests
- Authentication - used for this too
- Authorization - upon proving identity can then have key to some resource
- Nonrepudiation - cannot deny sending message

Encryptions at various levels

- End-to-end encryption happens within the application
- SSL encryption takes place at the transport layer
- PPTP encryption takes place at the data link layer
- Link encryption takes place at the data link and physical layer

Cryptosystem

- Software
- Protocols
- Algorithms - Kerckhoffs' Principle - Publicly known
- Keys

Steganography

- Carrier - signal, data stream or file
- Stego-medium - medium in which hidden
- Payload - concealed information

Public Key Infrastructure

- Certificate Authority - CA**
 - Takes liability for the authenticity of the individual
 - Binds the individuals identity to the public key
 - Requires cross certification with other CAs
 - Maintains Certificate Revocation Lists - CRLs
- Registration Authority - RA**
 - Performs certificate registration duties
 - Broker between user and CA
- Certificate Repository, Certificate revocation system, OCSP
- Provides all services

Strong Cipher

- Confusion - carried out using substitution
- Diffusion - carried out using transposition

Information Security and Risk Management

Mike Smith
25/04/10 - Rev.20

Diligence - Do Detect - Steps to identify risks using best practices
Care - Do Correct - Steps taken to correct identified risks to a minimum
Due ...

Standards, Guidelines and Procedures

- Standards - Specify use of technology in a uniform way, compulsory
- Guidelines - similar to standards but not compulsory, more flexible
- Procedures - Detailed steps, required, lowest level
- Baselines - minimum standard and/or point in time

Risk Analysis

Steps

1. Assign Value to Assets
2. Estimate Potential Loss per Threat
3. Perform a Threat Analysis
4. Derive the Overall Annual Loss Potential per Threat
5. Reduce, Transfer, Avoid or Accept the Risk

$ALE = SLE \times ARO = AV \times EF \times ARO$

Total Risk = threats x vulnerability x asset value

Residual Risk = total risk x control gap

Anonymous groupthink
Delphi Technique

Qualitative

- Subjective only
- Eliminates \$ amounts for cost benefit
- Difficult to track
- Standards not available

Quantitative

- Major project
- Calculations are more complex
- Laborious
- More info gathering
- Standards not available

Controls

- Administrative - Policies & Procedures
- Technical /Logical - Restricted Access
- Physical - Locked doors
- Preventative - prevent harmful occurrence
- Detective - detect after harmful occurrence
- Corrective - restore after harmful occurrence

C.I.A

- Confidentiality - prevent disclosure of data
- Integrity - prevent modification of data
- Availability - ensure reliable timely access

Classification

- Government - Unclassified/Sensitive/Confidential/Secret/Top Secret
- Commercial - Public/Sensitive/Private/Confidential

Risk Analysis Terms

- Asset - resource, product, data
- Threat - action with a negative impact
- Vulnerability - absence of control
- Safeguard - control or countermeasure
- Exposure Factor (EF) = % of asset loss caused by threat
- Single Loss Expectancy (SLE) = Asset Value x Exposure Factor
- Annualized Rate of Occurrence (ARO) - represents estimated frequency in which threat will occur within one year
- Annualized Loss Expectancy (ALE) - annually expected financial loss: $ALE = SLE \times ARO$

Fault Logic Tree Analysis

- False alarms
- Insufficient error handling
- Sequencing or order
- Incorrect timing outputs
- Valid but not expected outputs

Security Frameworks

- Control Objectives for Information and related Technology (CobIT)
- Committee of Sponsoring Organizations (COSO)
- Standards
 - BS7799
 - ISO 17799
 - ISO/IEC 27000

Plan & Organize
Acquire and Implement
Deliver and Support
Monitor and Evaluate

Control environment
Risk assessment
Control activities
Information and communication
Monitoring

Failure Modes and Effect Analysis - FMEA

- Block diagram of system or control
- Consider what happens if each block fails
- Tabulate failures and effects
- Correct the design
- Have engineers review

Security Program

- Plan and organize
- Implement
- Operate and maintain
- Monitor and evaluate

Legal, Regulations, Compliance and Investigations

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26/04/10 - Rev.25

Due ...

- Diligence - Do Detect** - Steps to identify risks using best practices - investigated weaknesses
- Care - Do Correct** - Steps taken to correct identified risks to a minimum - did all it could to prevent security breaches with proper controls and countermeasures

Evidence

- Best - primary, original, not oral
- Secondary - copies of documents and oral evidence
- Direct - does not need backup - witness account
- Conclusive - irrefutable
- Circumstantial - prove an intermediate fact
- Corroborative - supplementary
- Opinion - only the facts not opinions
- Hearsay - oral or written too far removed

Incident Response

Steps

1. Triage
2. Investigation
3. Containment
4. Analysis
5. Tracking
6. Recovery

Develop a Team

- Various BUs
- Virtual
- Permanent
- Hybrid
- CERT Mailing List
- CERT Documents
- Management decide on calling Cops

Computer Forensics

- International Organization on Computer Evidence - IOCE
- Scientific Working Group on Digital Evidence - SWDGE
- MOM - Motive, Opportunity and Means
- Locard's Principle of Exchange
- Identification - Preservation - Collection - Examination - Analysis - Presentation - Decision
- Primary / Working Image - First thing make a bit mirror copy
- Chain of Custody - Evidence labeled indicating who secured and validated it

Cybercrime

- Computer-assisted
- Computer-targeted
- Computer is incidental

OECD 7 Principles

- Collection should be limited and lawful
- Personal data should be complete and current
- Subjects should be notified of the reason for collection
- Disclosure only with consent
- Reasonable safeguards in place
- Practices and policies openly communicated
- Subjects should be able to find and correct personal info
- Organizations should be accountable

Types of Law

- Civil (Code) Law - continental Europe
- Common Law - England
 - Criminal - jail
 - Civil/tort - damages
- Customary Law
- Religious Law Systems
- Mixed Law Systems

Intellectual Property Law

- Trade Secret - important for company survival
- Copyright - protects the expression of the idea of the resource not the resource itself e.g. computer programs and manuals
- Trademark - word, name, symbol, sound, shape
- Patent - novel invention

Software

- Freeware
- Shareware or trialware
- Commercial
- Academic

Dealing with Privacy

- Government Regs - SOX, HIPPA, GLBA, BASEL
- Self-regulation - Payment Card Industry - PCI
- Individual user - Passwords, encryption, awareness

Telecommunications and Network Security

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Wireless

- Spread spectrum - distributed across frequency range
- Frequency Hopping Spread Spectrum - FHSS - portion
- Direct Sequence Spread Spectrum - DSSS - all
- Need an Access Point - AP
- Hosts in group must use Service Set ID - SSID
- Open System Authentication - OSA - in clear
- Shared Key Authentication - SKA = WEP
- Wired Equivalent Privacy - WEP - weak
- Wi-Fi Protected Access - WPA, WPA2 - uses TKIP
- Authentication
- Enable 802.11i e.g. WPA
- Change default SSID
- Disable broadcast SSID
- Add RADIUS or Kerberos
- Best Practice
- Put AP at centre of building and in DMZ
- Implement VPN for wireless devices
- Configure AP to allow only known MAC addresses
- Disable DHCP
- WAP
- i-Mode - Japan, Asia, Europe
- Bluetooth - 802.15
- Mobile Phones

OSI Model

- Australia Post Sucks It Never Delivers Parcels
- Application - FTP, TFTP, SNMP, SMTP, Telnet, HTTP
- Presentation - ASCII, EBCDIC, TIFF, JPEG, MPEG, MIDI
- Session - NFS, NetBIOS, SQL, RPC
- Transport - TCP, UDP, SSL/TLS, SPX
- Network - IP, ICMP, IGMP, RIP, OSPF, IPX
- Data Link - ARP, RARP, PPP, SLIP
- Physical - HSSI, X.21, EIA/TIA-232, EIA/TIA-449
- List of Protocols

TCP/IP

- Australian Trains Never Late
- Application
 - TCP - Stream
 - UDP - Message
- Transport
 - TCP - Segment
 - UDP - Packet
- Network - TCP and UDP Datagram
- Data Link - TCP and UDP Frame

WAN Technologies

- Channel Service Unit/Data Service Unit - CSU/DSU
- BRI ISDN = 2 x B + 1 x D
- PRI ISDN = 23 x B + 1 B
- Broadband ISDN
- ISDN
 - Circuit
 - Packet
- PSTN
- X.25
- Frame Relay
- Cell - ATM
- Switching
- Switched Multimegabit Data Service - SMDS
- Synchronous Data Link Control - SDLC
- High-level Data Link Control - HDLC
- High-Speed Serial Interface - HSSI
- SS7, VoIP, Session Initiation Protocol - SIP
- Tunneling Protocols
 - IPSec
 - PPP
 - PPTP
 - L2TP
- Authentication Protocols
 - Password Authentication Protocol - PAP - least secure
 - Challenge Handshake Authentication Protocol - CHAP
 - Extensible Authentication Protocol - EAP
 - RADIUS, Diameter, TACACS

Packets and Ports

- Well-known ports 0 - 1023
- TCP: Sequence and Acknowledgement numbers
- UDP: Source, Destination, Length, Checksum, Data
- 23 - Telnet
- 25 - SMTP
- 80 - HTTP
- 161, 162 - SNMP
- 20, 21 - FTP

IP Addressing

- IPv4 - 32 bits, IPv6 - 128 bits
- Class A: 0.0.0.0 - 127.255.255.255
- Class B: 128.0.0.0 - 191.255.255.255
- Class C: 192.0.0.0 - 223.255.255.255
- Class D - Multicast: 224.0.0.0 - 239.255.255.255
- Class E - Reserved: 240.0.0.0 - 255.255.255.255
- Subnetting

LAN Networking

- Ring, Bus, Star, Mesh Topology
- Ethernet - 10Base2, 10Base5, 10Base-T
- Fast Ethernet
- Token Ring
- FDDI

T-Carriers

- Fractional = 1/24th x T1, 1 voice channel, 0.06Mbps
- T1 = 24 voice channels, 1.544Mbps
- T2 = 4 x T1, 96 voice channels, 6.312Mbps
- T3 = 28 x T1, 672 voice channels, 44,736Mbps
- T4 = 168 x T1, 4032 voice channels, 274,760Mbps

Network Devices

- Works at Physical Layer
 - Amplify signal
 - Clean up signal
 - Hub = multipoint repeater
 - Hub also known as a concentrator
- Repeaters
- Works at Data Link Layer
 - Connect LAN segments
 - Filters based on MAC address
 - Retains same broadcast domain
 - Isolates collision domains
 - Can translate between protocols
- Bridges
- Works at Network Layer
 - Can connect different networks
 - Uses routing protocols: RIP, BGP, OSPF
 - Can filter based on IP address and protocols
- Routers
- Combine functionality of a repeater and bridge
- Can work at layer 3 and 4, can use tags = MPLS
- Used to provide QoS
- Other: VLANs, Gateways, PBXs
- Switches
- Packet Filtering & Dynamic Packet Filtering
 - Stateful
 - Proxy & Kernel Proxy
 - Dual-Homed
 - Screened Host & Screened Subnet
- Firewalls

Operations Security
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26/04/10 - Rev.26

Penetration Testing

1. Discovery - Footprinting and info gathering
2. Enumeration - port scans and resource identification
3. Vulnerability mapping - identify vulnerabilities
4. Exploitation - attempt to gain access
5. Report to management

Vulnerability Testing

- Personnel testing
- Physical testing
- System and network testing

E-mail

- POP
- SMTP
- IMAP - can leave on server
- Replaying - Often left enabled - SPAM redirection
- Fax - use an encryptor

Contingency

- Disk shadowing
- Redundant servers
- RAID, MAIT, RAIT
- Clustering
- Backups
- Dual backbones
- Direct Access Storage Device
- Redundant power
- Mesh network topology - not star

Controls

- Administrative
 - Separation of duties
 - Job rotation
 - Least privilege
 - Mandatory vacations
- Technical /Logic
 - Limit boot sequent
 - Harden Remote Access
- Physical - System Hardening

Change Control Process

1. Request for a change to take place
2. Approval of the change
3. Documentation of the change
4. Tested and presented
5. Implementation
6. Report change to management

Change Control Documentation

- New computers or applications installed
- Different configurations implemented
- New technologies integrated
- etc.

Media Controls

- Purging
- Zeroization
- Data remanence
- Degaussing generates a coercive magnetic force
- Physical destruction
- Care with object reuse

Failure Modes and Effect Analysis - FMEA

- Block diagram of system or control
- Consider what happens if each block fails
- Tabulate failures and effects
- Correct the design
- Have engineers review

Physical and Environmental Security
Mike Smith
26/04/10 - Rev.25

Threats

- Natural environmental
- Supply system
- Manmade
- Politically motivated

Fences

- 3 - 4 feet deter casual trespassers
- 6 - 7 feet too high to climb easily
- 8 feet - serious protection
- Gauges 11, 9, 6 lower number = thicker
- Mesh 2", 1", 3/8"

IDS

- Beams of light
- Sounds and vibration
- Motion
- Different types of field
- Electrical circuit

Gates

- Class I - Residential
- Class II - Commercial
- Class III - Industrial, e.g. Warehouse
- Class IV - Restricted, e.g. Prison

Defense in Layers

- Deterrence**
 - Fences
 - Warning signs
 - Security guards
 - Dogs
- Delaying**
 - Locks
 - Defense in depth measures
 - Access Controls
- Detection**
 - External intruder sensors
 - Internal intruder sensors
- Assessment**
 - Security guard procedures
 - Communication structure
- Response**
 - Response force
 - Emergency procedures
 - Police, Fire, Medical

Fire

- Detection**
 - Smoke activated
 - Heat activated
 - Plenum area - special cabling
- Class**
 - 4. Derive the Overall Annual Loss Potential per Threat
 - 5. Reduce, Transfer, Avoid or Accept the Risk
 - A - Common combustibles - water or soda acid
 - B - Liquids - CO2, soda acid or Halon
 - C - Electrical - CO2 or Halon
 - D - Combustible metals - total immersion
 - K - Kitchens (commercial)
- Suppression**
 - Fuel - Soda acid - removes fuel
 - Oxygen - CO2 - Removes oxygen
 - Temperature - Water - reduces temperature
 - Chemical - Gas Halon or FM-200 - Interferes
 - Wet pipe, dry pipe, preaction, deluge

Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design - CPTED

- Limited entry points
- Force guests to front desk
- Reduce entry points after hours
- Guard validates photo id
- Guest sign in
- Question Strangers

Windows

- Standard
- Tempered
- Acrylic
- Wired
- Laminated
- Solar Window Film
- Security Film

Power

- Excess**
 - Spike
 - Surge
- Loss**
 - Fault
 - Blackout
- Degradation**
 - Sag/dip
 - Brownout
 - In-rush current

Static

- Antistatic flooring
- Ensure proper humidity 40 - 60%
- Proper grounding
- Avoid carpeting
- Antistatic bands when working on hardware
- Temperature 50 - 80 F (10 - 26 C)

Locks

- Grade 1 - 3, Commercial, Heavy Duty, Residential
- Warded lock - Padlock
- Tumbler lock
- Combination lock
- Cipher lock

Security Architecture and Design

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26/04/10 - Rev.28

Common Criteria

- Uses an Evaluation Assurance Level - EAL
- EAL1 - Functionally Tested
- EAL2 - Structurally Tested
- EAL3 - Methodically tested and checked
- EAL4 - Methodically designed, tested and reviewed
- EAL5 - Semi-formally designed and tested
- EAL6 - Semi-formally verified design and tested
- EAL7 - Formally verified design and tested

ITSEC

- Evaluates on Functionality and Assurance
- Functionality rating F1 - F10
- Assurance rating E0 - E6

TCSEC Orange Book

- Trusted Computer Systems Evaluation Criteria - TCSEC
- A1 - Verified Design
- A - Verified Protection
- B1 - Labeled Security - Objects are classified
- B2 - Structured Protection
- B3 - Secure Domains
- B - Mandatory Protection
- C1 - Discretionary Security
- C2 - Controlled Access - reasonable commercial apps
- C - Discretionary Protection
- Evaluated but fail
- D - Minimal Security

Issues

- Covert channels
- Race conditions
- Emanations
- Maintenance hooks
- Countermeasures
- Reveal as little as possible
- Limit access - need to know
- Disable unused services and accounts
- Use strong authentication

Terms

- Trusted Computer Base - TCB - the total combination of protection mechanisms within a computer system, including hardware, firmware and software to enforce security policy.
- Access Control - ability to permit or deny the use of an object by a subject
- Reference Monitor - system component that enforces access controls on an object
- Mediate all accesses
- Be protected from modification
- Be verified as correct
- Security Kernel - hardware, firmware and software that implement the reference monitor concept

CPU Components

- Arithmetic Logic Unit - ALU - Performs computation
- Bus Interface Unit - BIU - I/O to CPU
- Control Unit - Coordinates other CPU components
- Floating Point Unit - FPU
- Memory Management Unit - MMU
- Pre-Fetch Unit
- Protection Test Unit

CPU States

- Operating (or Run)
- Problem (or Application)
- Supervisory - Privileged Instruction
- Wait

OS Terms

- Multiprogramming - can load more than one program in memory at one time
- Multitasking - can handle requests from several different processes loaded into memory at the same time
- Multithreading - can run multiple threads simultaneously
- Multiprocessing - has more than one CPU

Access Control Models

- Bell-LaPadula
 - 1973 - First formal confidentiality model
 - State-machine model
 - Simple security property - no read up
 - * property - no write down
 - Strong star property - subject's = object's clearance for RW
 - Discretionary property and trusted subject
- Biba
 - 1977 - First integrity lattice based model
 - Simple integrity property - no read down
 - * integrity property - no write up
- Clarke-Wilson
 - 1987 - commercial, e.g. banking
 - Unconstrained Data Item - UDI
 - Constrained Data Item - CDI
 - Integrity Verification Procedures - IVPs
 - Transformation Procedures - TPs
- Access Matrix
 - Object access rights to subjects
- Take Grant
 - Rights a subject can transfer to/from another subject or object
 - create, revoke, take, grant
- Information Flow Model
- Noninterference Model
- Brewer and Nash Model - dynamically changing access controls
- Graham-Denning Model - How subjects and objects should be created and deleted - access rights
- Confidentiality - Bell-LaPadula, Access Matrix and Take-Grant
- Integrity - Biba and Clarke-Wilson
- Three goals of integrity
 - 1. Prevent unauthorized modifications
 - 2. Prevent authorized users from improper modifications
 - 3. Maintain internal and external consistency - well-formed transaction