







Interview: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=XEVlyP4_11M





	How Secure is Your Desktop?
	Operating systemOperating systemOperating systemApplicationApplicationApplication
	Hypervisor
	Operating system
	Hardware
L	
the lower layer is s	tronger than the upper layer
at every laver. mal	icious actions have been used



















How S	locu	re is Vou	r Firowall?		
110w S	ecu	ie is iou	r newan:		
Port List	for Ei	irowall Confi	guration		
POILLISE	Port List for Firewall Configuration				
Purpose	Туре	Port Range	Protocol		
Secure shell	TCP	22	SSH		
Web	TCP	80	HTTP		
Secure web	TCP	443	HTTPS		
H.323	TCP	1720	H.225		
Web conferencing	TCP	1935 (or 80, 443)	RTMP (Macromedia)		
H.323	TCP	62000 - 62999	H.245		
Network Time Protocol	UDP	123	NTP		
SNMP	UDP	161	SNMP		
SIP	UDP	5060	SIP		
SMTP	тср	25	E-Mail notification (outbound to a mail server only)		
LDAP Integration	TCP	8404 or 389	LDAP		
Voice packets	UDP	16384 - 32767	RTP, RTCP (paired)		

only as secure as your configuration

















What is Computer Security?					
action	risk	prevention			
read e-mail	get malware	software updates			
read e-mail	others eavesdrop	encryption			
browse the web	get malware	software updates			
buy goods	credit card number stolen	trusted service			
run applications	bugs, unavailability	software updates			
run applications	get malware	open source			
run operating system	intruder	system updates			
run operating system	intruder	open source			
run network	intruder	firewall config			





sans.org
20 Critical Security Controls - Version 5
1: Inventory of Devices
2: Inventory of Software
3: Secure Config for Hardware/Software on Workstations
4: Continuous Vulnerability Assessment and Remediation
5: Malware Defenses
6: Application Software Security
7: Wireless Access Control
8: Data Recovery Capability
9: Security Skills Assessment
10: Secure Config for Network Devices
11: Limitation+Control of Network Ports/Protocols/Services
12: Controlled Use of Administrative Privileges
13: Boundary Defense

Computer Security? A Personal Opinion.

Use a system where you...

- ... don't have to worry about viruses and trojans:
 →don't use Microsoft Windows
- ... can solve problems by code inspection:
 →use open source software
- ... can verify all cryptographic steps:
 →use open source software
- have trust in control of source code →don't use Linux

→use one of the BSD operating systems (favourite: FreeBSD)

30

- 14: Maintenance/Monitoring/Analysis of Audit Logs
- 15: Controlled Access Based on the Need to Know
- 16: Account Monitoring and Control
- 17: Data Protection
- 18: Incident Response and Management
- 19: Secure Network Engineering
- 20: Penetration Tests and Red Team Exercises

