

Certified Information Systems Security Officer

KEY DATA

Course Name: Certified ISSO or C)ISSO

Duration: 5 days

Language: English

Format:

- Instructor-led classroom
- Computer Based Training
- Live Virtual Training

Prerequisites:

- 1 Year experience in at least 2 modules or
- 1 year in IS Management

Student Materials:

- Student Workbook
- Student Prep Guide

Certification Exams:

- Mile2 C)ISSO – Certified Information Systems Security Officer
- Covers CISSP® 2015 exam objectives

CPEs: 40 Hours

WHO SHOULD ATTEND?

- IS Security Officers
- IS Managers
- Risk Managers
- Auditors
- Information Systems Owners
- IS Control Assessors
- System Managers
- Government

COURSE OVERVIEW

M2's vendor neutral **Certified Information Systems Security Officer** certification training was a direct initiative of the DND – Department of National Defence of Canada in cooperation with the DOD – Department of Defense of the United States; defined in the dual initiative titled **CANUS CDISM MOU** - ID#: 1974100118 found at: <http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/111449.pdf>. In the CANUS CDISM MOU, it stated the following:

- I. The CDRSN National Information System Security Officer (ISSO) is the focal point for all security issues pertaining to this network.
- II. The Director Information Management Security (DIMSECUR) is the DND authority for security assessment of the CDRSN, including the approval of Interim Authority to Process (IAP) and Authority to Communicate.

With these initiatives in mind, Mile2 created the Certified ISSO.

The CISSO addresses the broad range of industry best practices, knowledge and skills expected of a security manager/officer. The candidate will learn in-depth theory pertaining to the practical implementation of core security concepts, practices, monitoring and compliance in the full panorama of IS management. Through the use of a risk-based approach, the CISSO is able to implement and maintain cost-effective security controls that are closely aligned with both business and industry standards.

Whether you're responsible for the management of a Cyber Security team, a Security Officer, an IT auditor or a Business Analyst, the C)ISSO certification course is an ideal way to increase your knowledge, expertise and skill.

Foundational Career



All combos Include:

- Online Video
- Electronic Book (Workbook/Lab guide*)
- *in all technical classes
- Exam Prep Questions
- Exam



ACCREDITATION

The CISSO certification has been validated by the NSAC NSSI-4012, National Information Assurance as well as the Training Standard for Senior System Managers and NSTISSI - 4011, National Training Standard for Information Systems Security (INFOSEC).



NICCS™

NATIONAL INITIATIVE FOR
CYBERSECURITY CAREERS AND STUDIES



UPON COMPLETION

Upon completion, **Certified Information Systems Security Officer** students will not only be able to establish industry acceptable Cyber Security & IS management standards with current best practices but also be prepared to competently take the CISSO exam.

EXAM INFORMATION

The **Certified Information Systems Security Officer** exam is taken online through Mile2's Assessment and Certification System ("MACS"), which is accessible on your mile2.com account. The exam will take 2 hours and consist of 100 multiple choice questions. The cost is \$400 USD and must be purchased from Mile2.com.



COURSE CONTENT

- Module 1: Risk Management
- Module 2: Security Management
- Module 3: Identification and Authentication
- Module 4: Access Control
- Module 5: Security Models and Evaluation Criteria
- Module 6: Operations Security
- Module 7: Symmetric Cryptography and Hashing
- Module 8: Asymmetric Cryptography and PKI
- Module 9: Network Connections
- Module 10: Network Protocols and Devices
- Module 11: Telephony, VPNs and Wireless

- Module 12: Security Architecture and Attacks
- Module 13: Software Development Security
- Module 14: Database Security and System Development
- Module 15: Malware and Software Attacks
- Module 16: Business Continuity
- Module 17: Disaster Recovery
- Module 18: Incident Management, Law, and Ethics
- Module 19: Physical Security

DETAILED MODULE DESCRIPTION

Module 1 - Risk Management

What Is the Value of an Asset?
 What Is a ThreatSource/Agent?
 What Is a Threat?
 What Is a Vulnerability?
 Examples of Some Vulnerabilities that Are Not Always Obvious
 What Is a Control?
 What Is Likelihood?
 What Is Impact?
 Control Effectiveness
 Risk Management
 Purpose of Risk Management
 Risk Assessment
 Why Is Risk Assessment Difficult?
 Types of Risk Assessment
 Different Approaches to Analysis
 Quantitative Analysis
 ALE Values Uses
 Qualitative Analysis - Likelihood
 Qualitative Analysis - Impact
 Qualitative Analysis – Risk Level
 Qualitative Analysis Steps
 Management’s Response to Identified Risks
 Comparing Cost and Benefit
 Cost of a Countermeasure

Module 2 - Security Management

Enterprise Security Program
 Building A Foundation
 Planning Horizon Components
 Enterprise Security – The Business Requirements
 Enterprise Security Program Components
 Control Types
 “Soft” Controls
 Technical or Logical Controls
 Physical Controls
 Security Roadmap
 Senior Management’s Role in Security
 Negligence and Liability
 Security Roles and Responsibilities
 Security Program Components
 Security and the Human Factors
 Employee Management
 Human Resources Issues
 Importance to Security?
 Recruitment Issues
 Termination of Employment

Informing Employees
 About Security
 Enforcement
 Security Enforcement Issues

Module 3 - Authentication

Agenda
 Access Control Methodology
 Access Control Administration
 Accountability and Access Control
 Trusted Path
 Who Are You?
 Authentication Mechanisms
 Strong Authentication
 Authorization
 Access Criteria
 Fraud Controls
 Access Control Mechanisms
 Agenda
 Biometrics Technology
 Biometrics Enrollment Process
 Downfalls to Biometric Use
 Biometrics Error Types
 Biometrics Diagram
 Biometric System Types
 Agenda
 Passwords and PINs
 Password “Shoulds”
 Password Attacks
 Countermeasures for Password Cracking
 Cognitive Passwords
 One-Time Password Authentication
 Agenda
 Synchronous Token
 Asynchronous Token Device
 Cryptographic Keys
 Passphrase Authentication
 Memory Cards
 Smart Card
 Agenda
 Single Sign-on Technology
 Different Technologies
 Scripts as a Single Sign-on Technology
 Directory Services as a Single Sign-on Technology
 Thin Clients
 Kerberos as a Single Sign-on Technology
 Tickets
 Kerberos Components Working Together

Major Components of Kerberos
Kerberos Authentication Steps
Why Go Through All of this Trouble?
Issues Pertaining to Kerberos
SESAME as a Single Sign-on Technology
Federated Authentication
Agenda
IDS
Network IDS Sensors
Types of IDSs
Behavior-Based IDS
IDS Response Mechanisms
IDS Issues
Trapping an Intruder

Module 4 - Access Control

Role of Access Control
Definitions
More Definitions
Layers of Access Control
Layers of Access Controls
Access Control Mechanism Examples
Access Control Characteristics
Preventive Control Types
Control Combinations
Administrative Controls
Controlling Access
Other Ways of Controlling Access
Technical Access Controls
Physical Access Controls
Accountability
Information Classification
Information Classification Criteria
Declassifying Information
Types of Classification Levels
Models for Access
Discretionary Access Control Model
Enforcing a DAC Policy
Mandatory Access Control Model
MAC Enforcement Mechanism – Labels
Where Are They Used?
Role-Based Access Control (RBAC)
Acquiring Rights and Permissions
Rule-Based Access Control
Access Control Matrix
Access Control Administration
Access Control Methods
Remote Centralized Administration
RADIUS Characteristics
RADIUS
TACACS+ Characteristics
Diameter Characteristics

Decentralized Access
Control Administration

Module 5 - Security Models and Evaluation Criteria

System Protection – Trusted Computing Base
System Protection– Reference Monitor
Security Kernel Requirements
Security Modes of Operation
System Protection– Levels of Trust
System Protection– Process Isolation
System Protection – Layering
System Protection - Application Program Interface
System Protection- Protection Rings
What Does It Mean to Be in a Specific Ring?
Security Models
State Machine
Information Flow
Bell-LaPadula
Rules of Bell-LaPadula
Biba
Clark-Wilson Model
Non-interference Model
Brewer and Nash – Chinese Wall
Take-Grant Model
Trusted Computer System Evaluation Criteria (TCSEC)
TCSEC Rating Breakdown
Evaluation Criteria - ITSEC
ITSEC Ratings
ITSEC – Good and Bad
Common Criteria
Common Criteria Components
First Set of Requirements
Second Set of Requirements
Package Ratings
Common Criteria Outline
Certification vs. Accreditation

Module 6 - Operations Security

Operations Issues
Role of Operations
Administrator Access
Computer Operations – Systems Administrators
Security Administrator
Operational Assurance
Audit and Compliance
Some Threats to Computer Operations
Specific Operations Tasks
Product Implementation Concerns
Logs and Monitoring
Records Management
Change Control
Resource Protection

Contingency Planning
 System Controls
 Trusted Recovery
 Fault-Tolerance Mechanisms
 Duplexing, Mirroring, Check Pointing
 Redundant Array of Independent Disks (RAID)
 Fault Tolerance
 Redundancy Mechanism
 Backups
 Backup Types
 Remote Access
 Facsimile Security
 Email Security
 Before Carrying Out Vulnerability Testing
 Vulnerability Assessments
 Methodology
 Penetration Testing
 Penetration Testing
 Hack and Attack Strategies
 Protection Mechanism – Honeypot
 Threats to Operations
 Data Leakage – Social Engineering
 Data Leakage – Object Reuse
 Object Reuse
 Why Not Just Delete File or Format the Disk?
 Data Leakage – Keystroke Logging
 Data Leakage – Emanation
 Controlling Data Leakage – TEMPEST
 Controlling Data Leakage – Control Zone
 Controlling Data Leakage – White Noise
 Summary

Module 7 - Symmetric Cryptography and Hashing

Cryptography Objectives
 Cryptographic Definitions
 A Few More Definitions
 Need Some More Definitions?
 Symmetric Cryptography – Use of Secret Keys
 Cryptography Uses Yesterday and Today
 Historical Uses of Symmetric Cryptography
 Historical Uses of Symmetric Cryptography – Scytale Cipher
 Historical Uses of Symmetric Cryptography:
 Substitution Cipher
 Caesar Cipher Example
 Historical Uses of Symmetric Cryptography: Vigenere Cipher
 Polyalphabetic Substitution
 Vigenere Table Example
 Example Continued
 Historical Uses of Symmetric Cryptography: Enigma Machine

Historical Uses of Symmetric Cryptography: Vernam Cipher
 Historical Uses of Symmetric Cryptography: Running Key and Concealment
 One-Time Pad Characteristics
 Binary Mathematical Function
 Key and Algorithm Relationship
 Why Does a 128-Bit Key Provide More Protection than a 64-Bit Key?
 Ways of Breaking Cryptosystems – Brute Force
 Ways of Breaking Cryptosystems – Frequency Analysis
 Determining Strength in a Cryptosystem
 Characteristics of Strong Algorithms
 Open or Closed More Secure?
 Types of Ciphers Used Today
 Encryption/Decryption Methods
 Type of Symmetric Cipher – Block Cipher
 S-Boxes Used in Block Ciphers
 Type of Symmetric Cipher – Stream Cipher
 Encryption Process
 Symmetric Characteristics
 Sender and Receiver Must Generate the Same Keystream
 They both must have the same key and IV
 Strength of a Stream Cipher
 Let's Dive in Deeper
 Symmetric Key Cryptography
 Symmetric Key Management Issue
 Symmetric Algorithm Examples
 Symmetric Downfalls
 Secret Versus Session Keys
 Symmetric Ciphers We Will Dive Into
 Symmetric Algorithms – DES
 Evolution of DES
 Block Cipher Modes – CBC
 Different Modes of Block Ciphers – ECB
 Block Cipher Modes – CFB and OFB
 CFB and OFB Modes
 Symmetric Cipher – AES
 Other Symmetric Algorithms
 Hashing Algorithms
 Protecting the Integrity of Data
 Data Integrity Mechanisms
 Weakness in Using Only Hash Algorithms
 More Protection in Data Integrity
 MAC – Sender
 MAC – Receiver
 Security Issues in Hashing
 Birthday Attack
 Example of a Birthday Attack

Module 8 - Asymmetric Cryptography and PKI

Asymmetric Cryptography
 Public Key Cryptography Advantages
 Asymmetric Algorithm Disadvantages
 Symmetric versus Asymmetric
 Asymmetric
 Asymmetric Algorithm – Diffie-Hellman
 Asymmetric Algorithm – RSA
 Asymmetric Algorithms – El Gamal and ECC
 Example of Hybrid Cryptography
 When to Use Which Key
 Using the Algorithm Types Together
 Digital Signatures
 Digital Signature and MAC Comparison
 What if You Need All of the Services?
 U.S. Government Standard
 Why Do We Need a PKI?
 PKI and Its Components
 CA and RA Roles
 Let's Walk Through an Example
 Digital Certificates
 What Do You Do with a Certificate?
 Components of PKI – Repository and CRLs
 Steganography
 Key Management
 Link versus End-to-End Encryption
 End-to-End Encryption
 E-mail Standards
 Encrypted message
 Secure Protocols
 SSL and the OSI Model
 SSL Hybrid Encryption
 SSL Connection Setup
 Secure E-mail Standard
 SSH Security Protocol
 Network Layer Protection
 IPSec Key Management
 Key Issues Within IPSec
 IPSec Handshaking Process
 SAs in Use
 IPSec Is a Suite of Protocols
 IPSec Modes of Operation
 IPsec Modes of Operation
 Attacks on Cryptosystems
 More Attacks

Module 9 - Network Connections

Network Topologies– Physical Layer
 Topology Type – Bus
 Topology Type – Ring
 Topology Type – Star
 Network Topologies – Mesh
 Summary of Topologies

LAN Media Access Technologies
 One Goal of Media Access Technologies
 Transmission Types – Analog and Digital
 Transmission Types – Synchronous and Asynchronous
 Transmission Types – Baseband and Broadband
 Two Types of Carrier Sense Multiple Access
 Transmission Types– Number of Receivers
 Media Access Technologies - Ethernet
 Media Access Technologies – Token Passing
 Media Access Technologies – Polling
 Cabling
 Signal and Cable Issues
 Cabling Types – Coaxial
 Cabling Types – Twisted Pair
 Types of Cabling – Fiber
 Cabling Issues – Plenum-Rated
 Types of Networks
 Network Technologies
 Network Technologies
 Network Configurations
 MAN Technologies – SONET
 Wide Area Network Technologies
 WAN Technologies Are Circuit or Packet Switched
 WAN Technologies – ISDN
 ISDN Service Types
 WAN Technologies – DSL
 WAN Technologies– Cable Modem
 WAN Technologies– Packet Switched
 WAN Technologies – X.25
 WAN Technologies – Frame Relay
 WAN Technologies – ATM
 Multiplexing

Module 10 - Network Protocols and Devices

OSI Model
 An Older Model
 Data Encapsulation
 OSI – Application Layer
 OSI – Presentation Layer
 OSI – Session Layer
 Transport Layer
 OSI – Network Layer
 OSI – Data Link
 OSI – Physical Layer
 Protocols at Each Layer
 Devices Work at Different Layers
 Networking Devices
 Repeater
 Hub
 Bridge
 Switch
 Virtual LAN

Router
Gateway
Bastion Host
Firewalls
Firewall – First line of defense
Firewall Types – Packet Filtering
Firewall Types – Proxy Firewalls
Firewall Types – Circuit-Level Proxy Firewall
Type of Circuit- Level Proxy – SOCKS
Firewall Types – Application-Layer Proxy
Firewall Types – Stateful
Firewall Types – Dynamic Packet-Filtering
Firewall Types – Kernel Proxies
Firewall Placement
Firewall Architecture Types – Screened Host
Firewall Architecture Types – Multi- or Dual-Homed
Firewall Architecture Types – Screened Subnet
IDS – Second line of defense
IPS – Last line of defense?
HIPS
Unified Threat Management
UMT Product Criteria
Protocols
TCP/IP Suite
Port and Protocol
Relationship
Conceptual Use of Ports
UDP versus TCP
Protocols – ARP
Protocols – ICMP
Protocols – SNMP
Protocols – SMTP
Protocols – FTP, TFTP, Telnet
Protocols – RARP and BootP
Network Service – DNS
Network Service – NAT

Module 11 - Telephony, VPNs and Wireless

PSTN
Remote Access
Dial-Up Protocols and Authentication
Protocols
Dial-Up Protocol – SLIP
Dial-Up Protocol – PPP
Authentication Protocols – PAP and CHAP
Authentication Protocol – EAP
Voice Over IP
Private Branch Exchange
PBX Vulnerabilities
PBX Best Practices
Virtual Private
Network Technologies
What Is a Tunnelling Protocol?

Tunnelling Protocols – PPTP
Tunnelling Protocols – L2TP
Tunnelling Protocols – IPSec
IPSec - Network Layer Protection
IPSec
IPSec
SSL/TLS
Wireless Technologies– Access Point
Standards Comparison
Wireless Network Topologies
Wi-Fi Network Types
Wireless Technologies – Access Point
Wireless Technologies – Service Set ID
Wireless Technologies – Authenticating to an AP
Wireless Technologies – WEP
WEP
Wireless Technologies –
More WEP Woes
Weak IV Packets
More WEP Weaknesses
How WPA Improves on WEP
How WPA Improves on WEP
TKIP
The WPA MIC Vulnerability
802.11i – WPA2
WPA and WPA2 Mode Types
WPA-PSK Encryption
Wireless Technologies – WAP
Wireless Technologies – WTLS
Wireless Technologies – Common Attacks
Wireless Technologies – War Driving
Kismet
Wireless Technologies – Countermeasures
Network Based Attacks
ARP Attack
DDoS Issues
Man-in-the Middle
Traceroute Operation

Module 12 - Security Architecture and Attacks

ESA Definition...
What is Architecture?
Architecture Components
Key Architecture Concepts - Plan
Objectives of Security Architecture
Technology Domain Modeling
Integrated Security is Designed Security
Security by Design
Architectural Models
Virtual Machines
Cloud Computing
Memory Types
Virtual Memory

Memory Management
 Accessing Memory Securely
 Different States that Processes Work In
 System Functionality
 Types of Compromises
 Disclosing Data in an Unauthorized Manner
 Circumventing Access Controls
 Attacks
 Attack Type – Race Condition
 Attack Type - Data Validation
 Attacking Through Applications
 How Buffers and Stacks Are Supposed to Work
 How a Buffer Overflow Works
 Attack Characteristics
 Attack Types
 More Attacks
 Host Name Resolution Attacks
 More Attacks (2)
 Watching Network Traffic
 Traffic Analysis
 Cell Phone Cloning
 Illegal Activities

Module 13 - Software Development Security

How Did We Get Here?
 Device vs. Software Security
 Why Are We Not Improving at a Higher Rate?
 Usual Trend of Dealing with Security
 Where to Implement Security
 The Objective
 Security of Embedded Systems
 Development Methodologies
 Maturity Models
 Security Issues
 OWASP Top Ten (2011)
 Modularity of Objects
 Object-Oriented Programming Characteristic
 Module Characteristics
 Linking Through COM
 Mobile Code with Active Content
 World Wide Web OLE
 ActiveX Security
 Java and Applets
 Common Gateway Interface
 How CGI Scripts Work
 Cookies
 PCI Requirements
 Virtualization - Type 1
 Virtualization – Type 2

Module 14 - Database Security and System Development

Database Model

Database Models – Hierarchical
 Database Models – Distributed
 Database Models – Relational
 Database Systems
 Database Models – Relational Components
 Foreign Key
 Database Component
 Database Security Mechanisms
 Database Data Integrity Controls
 Add-On Security
 Database Security Issues
 Controlling Access
 Database Integrity
 Data Warehousing
 Data Mining
 Artificial Intelligence
 Expert System Components
 Artificial Neural Networks
 Software Development Models
 Project Development – Phases III, IV, and V
 Project Development–Phases VI and VII
 Verification versus Validation
 Evaluating the Resulting Product
 Controlling How Changes Take Place
 Change Control Process
 Administrative Controls
 Malware
 Virus
 More Malware
 Rootkits and Backdoors
 DDoS Attack Types
 Escalation of Privilege
 Protect against privilege escalation
 DDoS Issues
 DDoS
 Buffer Overflow Definition
 Overflow Illustration
 Mail Bombing
 E-Mail Links
 Phishing
 Spear Phishing
 Replay Attack
 Cross-Site Scripting Attack
 Timing Attacks
 More Advanced Attacks
 Summary

Module 15 – Malware and Software Attacks

Malware
 Virus
 More Malware
 Rootkits and Backdoors

DDoS Attack Types
Escalation of Privilege
DDoS Issues
DDoS
Buffer Overflow Definition
Overflow Illustration
Buffer Overflows
Mail Bombing
E-Mail Links
Phishing
Spear Phishing
Replay Attack
Cross-Site Scripting Attack
Timing Attacks
More Advanced Attacks
Summary

Module 16 - Business Continuity

Phases of Plan
Who Is Ready?
Pieces of the BCP
BCP Development
Where Do We Start?
Why Is BCP a Hard Sell to Management?
Understanding the Organization
Critical products and services
Dependencies
Supply chain
Between departments
Personnel
Information
Equipment
Facilities
BCP Committee
BCP Risk Analysis
Identify Vulnerabilities and Threats
Categories
How to Identify the Most Critical Company Functions
Loss Criteria
Interdependencies
Identifying Functions' Resources
How Long Can the Company Be Without These Resources?
Calculating MTD
Recovery Point Objective
Calculation of maximum data loss
Determines backup strategy
Defines the most current state of data upon recovery
Recovery Strategies
Based on the results of the BIA
May be different for each department
Must be less than MTD
Sets the RTO

What Items Need to Be Considered in a Recovery?
Facility Backups – Hot Site
Facility Backups – Warm Site
Facility Backups – Cold Site
Compatibility Issues with Offsite Facility
Which Do We Use?
Choosing Offsite Services
Subscription Costs
Choosing Site Location
Other Offsite Approaches
BCP Plans Commonly and Quickly Become Out of Date
Summary

Module 17 - Disaster Recovery

Proper Planning
Executive Succession Planning
Preventing a Disaster
Preventive Measures
Backup/Redundancy Options
Disk Shadowing
Backing Up Over Telecommunication
Serial Lines
HSM
SAN
Co-Location
Other Options
Review - Results from the BIA
Review - Results from
Recovery Strategy
Now What?
Priorities
Plan Objectives
Defining Roles
The Plan
Recovery
Return to Normal Operations
Environment
Operational Planning
Emergency Response
Reviewing Insurance
When Is the Danger Over?
Now What?
Testing and Drills
Types of Tests to Choose From
What Is Success?
Summary

Module 18 - Incident Management, Law, and Ethics

Seriousness of Computer Crimes
Incidents

Incident Management Priorities
 Incident Response Capability
 Incident Management Requires
 Preparing for a Crime Before It Happens
 Incident Response Phases
 Types of Law
 Foundational Concepts of Law
 Common Laws – Criminal
 Common Laws – Civil
 Common Laws – Administrative
 Intellectual Property Laws
 More Intellectual Property Laws
 Software Licensing
 Digital Millennium Copyright Act
 Historic Examples of Computer Crimes
 Who Perpetrates These Crimes?
 The Evolving Threat
 Types of Motivation for Attacks
 A Few Attack Types
 Telephone Fraud
 Identification Protection & Prosecution
 Computer Crime and Its Barriers
 Countries Working Together
 Security Principles for International Use
 Determine if a Crime Has Indeed Been Committed
 When Should Law Enforcement Get Involved?
 Citizen versus Law Enforcement Investigation
 Investigation of Any Crime
 Role of Evidence in a Trial
 General Rules for Evidence
 Evidence Requirements
 Evidence Collection Topics
 Chain of Custody
 How Is Evidence Processed?
 Evidence Types
 Hearsay Rule Exception
 Privacy of Sensitive Data
 Privacy Issues – U.S. Laws as Examples
 European Union Principles on Privacy
 Routing Data Through Different Countries
 Employee Privacy Issues
 Computer Forensics
 Trying to Trap the Bad Guy
 Companies Can Be Found Liable
 Sets of Ethics
 Ethics – mile2
 Ethics – Computer Ethics Institute
 Ethics – Internet Architecture Board
 GAISP- Generally Accepted Information Security
 Principles

Different Types of Threats & Planning
 Facility Site Selection
 Facility Construction
 Devices Will Fail
 Controlling Access
 Possible Threats
 External Boundary Protection
 Lock Types
 Facility Access
 Piggybacking
 Securing Mobile Devices
 Entrance Protection
 Perimeter Protection – Fencing
 Perimeter Protection – Lighting
 Perimeter Security – Security Guards
 Surveillance/Monitoring
 Types of Physical IDS
 Electro-Mechanical Sensors
 Volumetric Sensors
 Facility Attributes
 Electrical Power
 Problems with Steady Power Current
 Power Interference
 Power Preventive Measures
 Environmental Considerations
 Fire Prevention
 Automatic Detector Mechanisms
 Fire Detection
 Fire Types
 Suppression Methods
 Fire Extinguishers
 Fire Suppression
 Fire Extinguishers

Module 19 - Physical Security

Physical Security – Threats