

EC-Council Certified Incident Handler

Learn via: **Classroom/AFA**

Duration: **3 Day**

Overview

The EC-Council Certified Incident Handler (ECIH) program is designed to provide the fundamental skills to handle and respond to the computer security incidents in an information system. The course addresses various underlying principles and techniques for detecting and responding to current and emerging computer security threats.

Students will learn how to handle various types of incidents, risk assessment methodologies, and various laws and policies related to incident handling. After attending this course, they will be able to create incident handling and response policies as well as deal with various types of computer security incidents.

The IT incident management training program will enable students to be proficient in handling and responding to various security incidents such as network security incidents, malicious code incidents, and insider attack threats. In addition, students will learn about computer forensics and its role in handling and responding to incidents. The course also covers incident response teams, incident management training methods, and incident recovery techniques in detail.

The ECIH certification will provide professionals greater industry acceptance as the seasoned incident handler.

Target Audience

This course will significantly benefit incident handlers, risk assessment administrators, penetration testers, cyber forensic investigators, vulnerability assessment auditors, system administrators, system engineers, firewall administrators, network managers, IT managers, IT professionals and anyone who is interested in incident handling and response.

Training Outline

Module 01: Introduction to Incident Response and Handling

- Cyber Incident Statistics
- Computer Security Incident
- Information as Business Asset
- Data Classification
- Common Terminologies
- Information Warfare
- Key Concepts of Information Security
- Vulnerability, Threat, and Attack
- Types of Computer Security Incidents
- Examples of Computer Security Incidents
- Verizon Data Breach Investigations Report – 2008
- Incidents That Required the Execution of Disaster Recovery Plans
- Signs of an Incident
- Incident Categories
- Incident Categories: Low Level
- Incident Categories: Middle Level
- Incident Categories: High Level

Incident Prioritization
Incident Response
Incident Handling

- Use of Disaster Recovery Technologies
- Impact of Virtualization on Incident Response and Handling
- Estimating Cost of an Incident
- Key Findings of Symantec Global Disaster Recovery Survey - 2009
- Incident Reporting
- Incident Reporting Organizations
- Vulnerability Resources

Module 02: Risk Assessment

- Risk
- Risk Policy

- Risk Assessment
- NIST's Risk Assessment Methodology
 - Step 1: System Characterization
 - Step 2: Threats Identification
 - Step 3: Identify Vulnerabilities
 - Step 4: Control Analysis
 - Step 5: Likelihood Determination
 - Step 6: Impact Analysis
 - Step 7: Risk Determination
 - Step 8: Control Recommendations
 - Step 9: Results Documentation

- Steps to Assess Risks at Work Place
 - Step 1: Identify Hazard
 - Step 2: Determine Who Will be Harmed and How
 - Step 3: Analyze Risks and Check for Precautions
 - Step 4: Implement Results of Risk Assessment
 - Step 5: Review Risk Assessment

- Risk Analysis
 - Need for Risk Analysis
 - Risk Analysis: Approach

- Risk Mitigation
 - Risk Mitigation Strategies

- Cost/Benefit Analysis
- NIST Approach for Control Implementation
- Residual Risk
- Risk Management Tools

CRAMM
 Acuity STREAM
 Callio Secura 17799
 EAR / Pilar

Module 03: Incident Response and Handling Steps

- How to Identify an Incident
- Handling Incidents
- Need for Incident Response
- Goals of Incident Response
- Incident Response Plan

Purpose of Incident Response Plan
 Requirements of Incident Response Plan
 Preparation

- Incident Response and Handling Steps
 - Step 1: Identification
 - Step 2: Incident Recording
 - Step 3: Initial Response
 - Step 4: Communicating the Incident
 - Step 5: Containment
 - Step 6: Formulating a Response Strategy
 - Step 7: Incident Classification
 - Step 8: Incident Investigation
 - Step 9: Data Collection
 - Step 10: Forensic Analysis
 - Step 11: Evidence Protection
 - Step 12: Notify External Agencies
 - Step 13: Eradication
 - Step 14: Systems Recovery
 - Step 15: Incident Documentation
 - Step 16: Incident Damage and Cost Assessment
 - Step 17: Review and Update the Response Policies

- Training and Awareness
- Security Awareness and Training Checklist
- Incident Management

Purpose of Incident Management
Incident Management Process
Incident Management Team

- Incident Response Team

Incident Response Team Members
Incident Response Team Members Roles and Responsibilities
Developing Skills in Incident Response Personnel
Incident Response Team Structure
Incident Response Team Dependencies
Incident Response Team Services

- Defining the Relationship between Incident Response, Incident Handling, and Incident Management

Incident Response Best Practices
Incident Response Policy
Incident Response Plan Checklist
Incident Handling System: RTIR
RPIER 1st Responder Framework

Module 04: CSIRT

- What is CSIRT?
- What is the Need of an Incident Response Team (IRT)
- CSIRT Goals and Strategy
- CSIRT Vision
- Common Names of CSIRT
- CSIRT Mission Statement
- CSIRT Constituency
- CSIRT Place in the Organization
- CSIRT Relationship with Peers
- Types of CSIRT Environments
- Best Practices for creating a CSIRT

Step 1: Obtain Management Support and Buy-in
Step 2: Determine the CSIRT Development Strategic Plan
Step 3: Gather Relevant Information
Step 4: Design your CSIRT Vision
Step 5: Communicate the CSIRT Vision
Step 6: Begin CSIRT Implementation
Step 7: Announce the CSIRT
Step 8: Evaluate CSIRT Effectiveness

- Role of CSIRTs
- Roles in an Incident Response Team
- CSIRT Services

Reactive Services
Proactive Services
Security Quality Management Services

- CSIRT Policies and Procedures

Attributes
Content
Validity
Implementation, Maintenance, and Enforcement

- How CSIRT Handles a Case
- CSIRT Incident Report Form
- Incident Tracking and Reporting Systems

Application for Incident Response Teams (AIRT)
BMC Remedy Action Request System
PGP Desktop Email
The GNU Privacy Guard (GnuPG)
Listserv

- CERT
- CERT-CC
- CERT(R) Coordination Center: Incident Reporting Form
- CERT:OCTAVE

OCTAVE Method
OCTAVE-S

- World CERTs

- Australia CERT (AUSCERT)
- Hong Kong CERT (HKCERT/CC)
- Indonesian CSIRT (ID-CERT)
- Japan CERT-CC (JPCERT/CC)
- Malaysian CERT (MyCERT)
- Pakistan CERT (PakCERT)
- Singapore CERT (SingCERT)
- Taiwan CERT (TWCERT)
- China CERT (CNCERT/CC)
- US-CERT
- Government Forum of Incident Response and Security Teams (GFIRST)
- Canadian CERT
- Forum of Incident Response and Security Teams
- CAIS/RNP
- NIC BR Security Office Brazilian CERT
- EuroCERT
- FUNET CERT
- SURFnet-CERT
- DFN-CERT
- JANET-CERT
- CERT POLSKA
- Swiss Academic and Research Network CERT

- <http://www.first.org/about/organization/teams/>
- <http://www.apcert.org/about/structure/members.html>
- IRTs Around the World

Module 05: Handling Network Security Incidents

- Denial-of-Service Incidents
- Distributed Denial-of-Service Attack
- Detecting DoS Attack
- Incident Handling Preparation for DoS

- DoS Response Strategies
- Preventing a DoS Incident
- Following the Containment Strategy to Stop DoS

- Unauthorized Access Incident

- Detecting Unauthorized Access Incident
- Incident Handling Preparation
- Incident Prevention
- Following the Containment Strategy to Stop Unauthorized Access
- Eradication and Recovery
- Recommendations

- Inappropriate Usage Incidents

- Detecting the Inappropriate Usage Incidents
- Incident Handling Preparation
- Incident Prevention
- Recommendations

- Multiple Component Incidents

- Preparation for Multiple Component Incidents
- Following the Containment Strategy to Stop Multiple Component Incidents
- Recommendations

- Network Traffic Monitoring Tools

- Ntop
- EtherApe
- Ngrep
- SolarWinds: Orion NetFlow Traffic Analyzer
- Nagios: op5 Monitor
- CyberCop Scanner

- Network Auditing Tools

Nessus
Security Administrator's Integrated Network Tool (SAINT)
Security Auditor's Research Assistant (SARA)
Nmap
Netcat
Wireshark
Argus - Audit Record Generation and Utilization System
Snort

- Network Protection Tools

Iptables
Proventia Network Intrusion Prevention System (IPS)
NetDetector
TigerGuard

Module 06: Handling Malicious Code Incidents

- Count of Malware Samples
- Virus
- Worms
- Trojans and Spywares
- Incident Handling Preparation
- Incident Prevention
- Detection of Malicious Code
- Containment Strategy
- Evidence Gathering and Handling
- Eradication and Recovery
- Recommendations
- Antivirus Systems

Symantec: Norton AntiVirus 2009
Kaspersky Anti-Virus 2010
AVG Anti-Virus
McAfee VirusScan Plus
BitDefender Antivirus 2009
F-Secure Anti-Virus 2009
Trend Micro AntiVirus plus AntiSpyware 2009
HijackThis
Tripwire Enterprise
Stinger

Module 07: Handling Insider Threats

- Insider Threats
- Anatomy of an Insider Attack
- Insider Risk Matrix
- Insider Threats Detection
- Insider Threats Response
- Insider's Incident Response Plan
- Guidelines for Detecting and Preventing Insider Threats

Human Resources
Network Security
Access Controls
Security Awareness Program
Administrators and Privileged Users
Backups

- Audit Trails and Log Monitoring
- Employee Monitoring Tools

Activity Monitor
Net Spy Pro
Spector Pro
SpyAgent
Handy Keylogger
Anti Keylogger
Actual Spy
IamBigBrother
007 Spy Software
SpyBuddy
SoftActivity Keylogger
Elite Keylogger
Spy Sweeper

Module 08: Forensic Analysis and Incident Response

- Computer Forensics
- Objectives of Forensics Analysis
- Role of Forensics Analysis in Incident Response
- Forensic Readiness
- Forensic Readiness And Business Continuity
- Types of Computer Forensics
- Computer Forensic Investigator
- People Involved in Computer Forensics
- Computer Forensics Process
- Digital Evidence
- Characteristics of Digital Evidence
- Collecting Electronic Evidence
- Challenging Aspects of Digital Evidence
- Forensic Policy
- Forensics in the Information System Life Cycle
- Forensic Analysis Guidelines
- Forensics Analysis Tools

Helix

- Tools Present in Helix CD for Windows Forensics

Windows Forensic Toolchest

Knoppix Linux

The Coroner's Toolkit (TCT)

EnCase Forensic

THE FARMER'S BOOT CD (FBCD)

DumpReg

DumpSec

DumpEvt

Foundstone Forensic ToolKit

Sysinternals Suite

NSLOOKUP

dig – DNS Lookup Utility

Whois

VisualRoute

Netstat Command

Linux: DD Command

Linux: Find Command

Linux: Arp Command

Linux: ps, ls, lsof, and ifconfig Commands

Linux: Top Command

Linux: Grep Command

Linux: Strings Command

Module 09: Incident Reporting

- Incident Reporting
- Why to Report an Incident
- Why Organizations do not Report Computer Crimes
- Whom to Report an Incident
- How to Report an Incident
- Details to be Reported
- Preliminary Information Security Incident Reporting Form
- CERT Incident Reference Numbers
- Contact Information

Sample Report Showing Contact Information

- Summary of Hosts Involved

Sample Report Showing Summary of Hosts Involved

- Description of the Activity

Sample Report Showing Description of the Activity

- Log Extracts Showing the Activity

Example Showing the Log Extracts of an Activity

- Time Zone
- Federal Agency Incident Categories

- Organizations to Report Computer Incident

United State Internet Crime Task Force
Internet Crime Complaint Center (IC3)
Computer Crime & Intellectual Property Section
Internet Watch Foundation (IWF)

- Incident Reporting Guidelines
- Sample Incident Reporting Form
- Sample Post Incident Report Form

Module 10: Incident Recovery

- Incident Recovery
- Principles of Incident Recovery
- Incident Recovery Steps
- Contingency/Continuity of Operations Planning
- Business Continuity Planning
- Incident Recovery Plan
- Incident Recovery Planning Process

Incident Recovery Planning Team
Business Impact Analysis
Incident Recovery Plan Implementation
Incident Recovery Training
Incident Recovery Testing

Module 11: Security Policies and Laws

- Security Policy
- Key Elements of Security Policy
- Goals of a Security Policy
- Characteristics of a Security Policy
- Design of Security Policy
- Implementing Security Policies
- Acceptable Use Policy (AUP)
- Access Control Policy

Sample Access Control Policy
Importance of Access Control Policies

- Asset Control Policy
- Audit Trail Policy

Sample Audit Trail Policy 1
Importance of Audit Trail Policy

- Logging Policy

Importance of Logging Policies

- Documentation Policy
- Evidence Collection Policy
- Evidence Preservation Policy
- Information Security Policy

Information Security Policy: University of California
Information Security Policy: Pearce & Pearce, Inc.
Importance of Information Security Policy

- National Information Assurance Certification & Accreditation Process (NIACAP) Policy

Importance of NIACAP Policy

- Physical Security Policy

Sample Physical Security Policy 1
Sample Physical Security Policy 2
Importance of Physical Security Policies

- Physical Security Guidelines
- Personnel Security Policies & Guidance
- Law and Incident Handling

Role of Law in Incident Handling
Legal Issues When Dealing With an Incident
Law Enforcement Agencies

- Laws and Acts

- Searching and Seizing Computers without a Warrant

- A: Fourth Amendment's "Reasonable Expectation of Privacy" in Cases Involving Computers: General Principles
 - A.4: Private Searches

- The Privacy Protection Act

- Federal Information Security Management Act (FISMA)

- Mexico

- Brazilian Laws

- Canadian Laws

- United Kingdom's Laws

- Belgium Laws

- German Laws

- Italian Laws

- Cybercrime Act 2001

- Information Technology Act

- Singapore Laws

- Sarbanes-Oxley Act

- Social Security Act

- Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act

- Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA)

- Intellectual Property Laws

- Intellectual Property

- US Laws for Trademarks and Copyright

- Australia Laws For Trademarks and Copyright

- UK Laws for Trademarks and Copyright

- China Laws for Trademarks and Copyright

- Indian Laws for Trademarks and Copyright

- Japanese Laws for Trademarks and Copyright

- Canada Laws for Trademarks and Copyright

- South African Laws for Trademarks and Copyright

- South Korean Laws for Trademarks and Copyright

- Belgium Laws for Trademarks and Copyright

- Hong Kong Laws for Intellectual Property