



Arrow ECS Finland Oy - Education Services

TRAINING OFFERING

You can reach us at:

Arrow ECS Finland Oy, Lars Sonckin kaari 16, 02600 Espoo, Finland

Email: education.ecs.fi@arrow.com

Phone: 0870 251 1000



Pen Testing, Incident Response & Forensics

CODE:	LENGTH:	PRICE:
8H141G	16 Hours	€465.00

Description

This course provides information about the different phases of penetration testing, how to gather data for your pen test, and popular pen test tools. You also learn the phases of an incident response, important documentation to collect, and the components of an incident response policy and team. Finally, you learn key steps in the forensic process and important data to collect. This course is intended for anyone who wants to gain a basic understanding of cybersecurity. This is the fifth course in a series to acquire the skills to work in the field as a cybersecurity analyst.

Objectives

What you can do upon completion of this course:

- Describe industry-leading tools used for penetration testing
- Define pen testing and explain its importance
- Summarize common approaches to pen testing
- Describe each component of the planning phase of pen testing
- List directives that pen testers and clients should document in the planning phase of pen testing
- Contrast open box, closed box, and gray box approaches to pen testing
- Define vulnerability analysis and explain its role in pen testing
- Describe methods for the discovery phase of pen testing
- Summarize what happens in each step of the attack phase of pen testing
- Describe commonly exploited vulnerabilities
- Discuss the components of a penetration test reports executive summary and technical review
- Distinguish events from incidents in the context of cybersecurity
- Explain what incident response is and why its important
- Contrast the three models for incident response teams
- Discuss the departments within an organization with which the incident response team should establish a working relationship
- List common attack vectors for cybersecurity incidents
- Recall essential components of an incident response policy
- Describe the three types of resources needed for effective incident response
- Summarize recommended practices for securing networks, systems, and applications
- Distinguish between precursors and indicators and list their common sources
- Describe the types of monitoring systems used for incident detection
- Discuss standard topics and impact categories to include in incident analysis documentation
- List parties that may require notification of a detected incident
- Summarize considerations for selecting an incident containment strategy
- Explain why forensics is an essential part of incident containment
- Describe the goals of the eradication and recovery phases of incident response
- Recall questions from the Sysadmin, Audit, Network, and Security (SANS) Institutes checklist for incident response
- Describe lessons learned meetings and other activities that may be appropriate for post-incident analysis
- List common cybersecurity threats
- Describe three modern cybersecurity tools: QRadar, McAfee ePolicy Orchestrator (ePO), and next-generation firewalls
- Summarize how to manage a QRadar SIEM incident response queue
- Investigate QRadar offenses using QRadar SIEM
- Generate a QRadar report
- Modify QRadar network hierarchy settings
- Define digital forensics
- List standard data sources for digital forensics
- Summarize the objectives of digital forensics
- Discuss the challenges that various data collection methods present
- Describe the National Institute for Standards and Technology (NIST) three steps for data collection

- Explain the role that chain of custody plays in data collection
- Summarize the obstacles inherent in forensic examination
- Describe the analysis step in digital forensics
- Summarize the components of a forensic report and the best practices for writing them
- Describe essential methods, tools, and considerations for collecting, preserving, and analyzing data files
- Contrast volatile and non-volatile data and explain best practices for collecting each data type
- Summarize recommended forensic methods for collecting log information from Windows, macOS, and Linux systems
- Explain how different application components and types provide meaningful forensic data
- Describe the four layers of the TCP/IP model and their relevance for digital forensics
- Summarize the various sources of network data and the value of data obtainable from each
- Discuss methods for using network data to identify a cyberattacker
- Summarize the history of scripting languages and their common uses today
- Explain basic scripting concepts including script, variable, argument, parameter, if statement, and loop
- Describe the purpose and features of the JavaScript, Bash, Perl, PowerShell, binary, and hexadecimal scripting languages
- Summarize the benefits of using Python
- Recall Python rules for syntax, data types, and strings
- Describe Python data structures
- Explain the basic syntax of conditions in Python branching
- Discuss what Python functions and methods are
- Explain what a Python library is and describe examples

Audience

Anyone who wants to gain a basic understanding of Cybersecurity or as the fifth course in a series of courses to acquire the skills to work in the Cybersecurity field as a Cybersecurity Analyst.

Prerequisites

None

Programme

Unit 1: Penetration Testing Unit 2: Incident Response Unit 3: Digital Forensics Unit 4: Introduction to Scripting

Session Dates

Date	Location	Time Zone	Language	Type	Guaranteed	PRICE
22 Nov 2024			English	Web based Training		€465.00

Additional Information

[This training is also available as onsite training. Please contact us to find out more.](#)