

STN	Informačné technológie Bezpečnostné metódy Sieťová bezpečnosť Časť 1: Prehľad a koncepty	STN ISO/IEC 27033-1 97 4103
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Information technology
Security techniques
Network security
Part 1: Overview and concepts

Technologies de l'information
Techniques de sécurité
Sécurité de réseau
Partie 1: Vue d'ensemble et concepts

Informationstechnik
IT Sicherheitsverfahren
Netzwerksicherheit
Teil 1: Überblick und Begriffe

Táto norma obsahuje anglickú verziu ISO/IEC 27033-1: 2015.

This standard includes the English version of ISO/IEC 27033-1: 2015.

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Úrad pre normalizáciu, metrológiu a skúšobníctvo Slovenskej republiky, 2022
Slovenská technická norma a technická normalizačná informácia je chránená zákonom č. 60/2018 Z. z. o technickej normalizácii.

Anotácia

Táto časť ISO/IEC 27033 poskytuje prehľad sieťovej bezpečnosti siete a súvisiace definície. Definuje a popisuje koncepty súvisiace so sieťovou bezpečnosťou a poskytuje návody pre manažment. Bezpečnosť sietí sa vzťahuje na bezpečnosť zariadení, bezpečnosť riadiacich činností súvisiacich so zariadeniami, aplikáciami/službami a koncovými používateľmi, okrem bezpečnosti informácií prenášaných cez komunikačné linky.

Je to relevantné pre každého, kto je zapojený do vlastníctva, prevádzky alebo používania sietí. To zahŕňa vyšších manažérov a iných netechnických manažérov alebo používateľov, okrem manažérov a administrátorov, ktorí majú špecifickú zodpovednosť za informačnú bezpečnosť a/alebo sieťovú bezpečnosť, prevádzku siete alebo ktorí sú zodpovední za celkový bezpečnostný program organizácie a rozvoj bezpečnostnej politiky. Je tiež relevantná pre každého, kto je zapojený do plánovania, navrhovania a implementácie architektonických aspektov bezpečnosti siete.

Národný predhovor

Normatívne referenčné dokumenty

Nasledujúce dokumenty, celé alebo ich časti, sú v tomto dokumente normatívnymi odkazmi a sú nevyhnutné pri jeho používaní. Pri datovaných odkazoch sa použije len citované vydanie. Pri nedatovaných odkazoch sa použije najnovšie vydanie citovaného dokumentu (vrátane všetkých zmien).

POZNÁMKA 1. – Ak bola medzinárodná publikácia zmenená spoločnými modifikáciami, čo je indikované označením (mod), použije sa príslušná EN/HD.

POZNÁMKA 2. – Aktuálne informácie o platných a zrušených STN možno získať na webovej stránke www.unms.sk.

ISO/IEC 7498-1 zavedená v STN ISO/IEC 7498-1 Informačné technológie. Prepojenie otvorených systémov (OSI). Základný referenčný model. Základný model (36 9615)

ISO/IEC 7498-3 zavedená v STN ISO/IEC 7498-3 Systémy na spracovanie informácií. Prepojenie otvorených systémov (OSI). Základný referenčný model. Časť 3: Pomenúvanie a adresovanie (36 9616)

ISO/IEC 7498-4 zavedená v STN ISO/IEC 7498-4 Systémy na spracovanie informácií. Prepojenie otvorených systémov (OSI). Základný referenčný model. Časť 4: Základná štruktúra spracovania (36 9617)

ISO/IEC 27001 zavedená v STN EN ISO/IEC 27001 Informačné technológie. Bezpečnostné metódy. Systémy riadenia informačnej bezpečnosti. Požiadavky (36 9789)

ISO/IEC 27002 zavedená v STN EN ISO/IEC 27002 Informačné technológie. Bezpečnostné metódy. Pravidlá dobrej praxe riadenia informačnej bezpečnosti (36 9784)

ISO/IEC 27005 zavedená v STN ISO/IEC 27005 Informačné technológie. Bezpečnostné metódy. Riadenie rizík informačnej bezpečnosti (36 9789)

Vypracovanie normy

Spracovateľ normy: Úrad pre normalizáciu, metrológiu a skúšobníctvo SR, Bratislava

Technická komisia: TK 37 Informačné technológie

Contents

	Page
Foreword	v
Introduction	vi
1 Scope	1
2 Normative references	1
3 Terms and definitions	2
4 Symbols and abbreviated terms	6
5 Structure	8
6 Overview	10
6.1 Background.....	10
6.2 Network security planning and management.....	11
7 Identifying risks and preparing to identify security controls	13
7.1 Introduction.....	13
7.2 Information on current and/or planned networking.....	13
7.2.1 Security requirements in corporate information security policy.....	13
7.2.2 Information on current/planned networking.....	14
7.3 Information security risks and potential control areas.....	18
8 Supporting controls	21
8.1 Introduction.....	21
8.2 Management of network security.....	21
8.2.1 Background.....	21
8.2.2 Network security management activities.....	21
8.2.3 Network security roles and responsibilities.....	23
8.2.4 Network monitoring.....	24
8.2.5 Evaluating network security.....	25
8.3 Technical vulnerability management.....	25
8.4 Identification and authentication.....	25
8.5 Network audit logging and monitoring.....	26
8.6 Intrusion detection and prevention.....	27
8.7 Protection against malicious code.....	28
8.8 Cryptographic based services.....	28
8.9 Business continuity management.....	29
9 Guidelines for the design and implementation of network security	30
9.1 Background.....	30
9.2 Network technical security architecture/design.....	30
10 Reference network scenarios – Risks, design, techniques and control issues	32
10.1 Introduction.....	32
10.2 Internet access services for employees.....	33
10.3 Enhanced collaboration services.....	33
10.4 Business to business services.....	33
10.5 Business to customer services.....	34
10.6 Outsourced services.....	34
10.7 Network segmentation.....	34
10.8 Mobile communication.....	34
10.9 Networking support for travelling users.....	35
10.10 Networking support for home and small business offices.....	35
11 ‘Technology’ topics — Risks, design techniques and control issues	35
12 Develop and test security solution	36
13 Operate security solution	36

14	Monitor and review solution implementation	37
Annex A	(informative) Cross-references between ISO/IEC 27001/27002 network security related controls and ISO/IEC 27033-1 clauses/subclauses	38
Annex B	(informative) Example template for a SecOPs document	42
Bibliography	47

Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) and IEC (the International Electrotechnical Commission) form the specialized system for worldwide standardization. National bodies that are members of ISO or IEC participate in the development of International Standards through technical committees established by the respective organization to deal with particular fields of technical activity. ISO and IEC technical committees collaborate in fields of mutual interest. Other international organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO and IEC, also take part in the work. In the field of information technology, ISO and IEC have established a joint technical committee, ISO/IEC JTC 1.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular the different approval criteria needed for the different types of document should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see www.iso.org/directives).

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO and IEC shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights. Details of any patent rights identified during the development of the document will be in the Introduction and/or on the ISO list of patent declarations received (see www.iso.org/patents).

Any trade name used in this document is information given for the convenience of users and does not constitute an endorsement.

For an explanation on the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the WTO principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) see the following URL: [Foreword - Supplementary information](#)

The committee responsible for this document is ISO/IEC JTC 1, *Information technology*, Subcommittee SC 27, *Security techniques*.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO/IEC 27033-1:2009), which have been technically revised.

ISO/IEC 27033 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Information technology — Security techniques — Network security*:

- *Part 1: Overview and concepts*
- *Part 2: Guidelines for the design and implementation of network security*
- *Part 3: Reference networking scenarios — Threats, design techniques and control issues*
- *Part 4: Securing communications between networks using security gateways*
- *Part 5: Securing communications across networks using Virtual Private Networks (VPNs)*
- *Part 6: Securing wireless IP network access*

Introduction

In today's world, the majority of both commercial and government organizations have their information systems connected by networks (see [Figure 1](#)), with the network connections being one or more of the following:

- within the organization,
- between different organizations,
- between the organization and the general public.

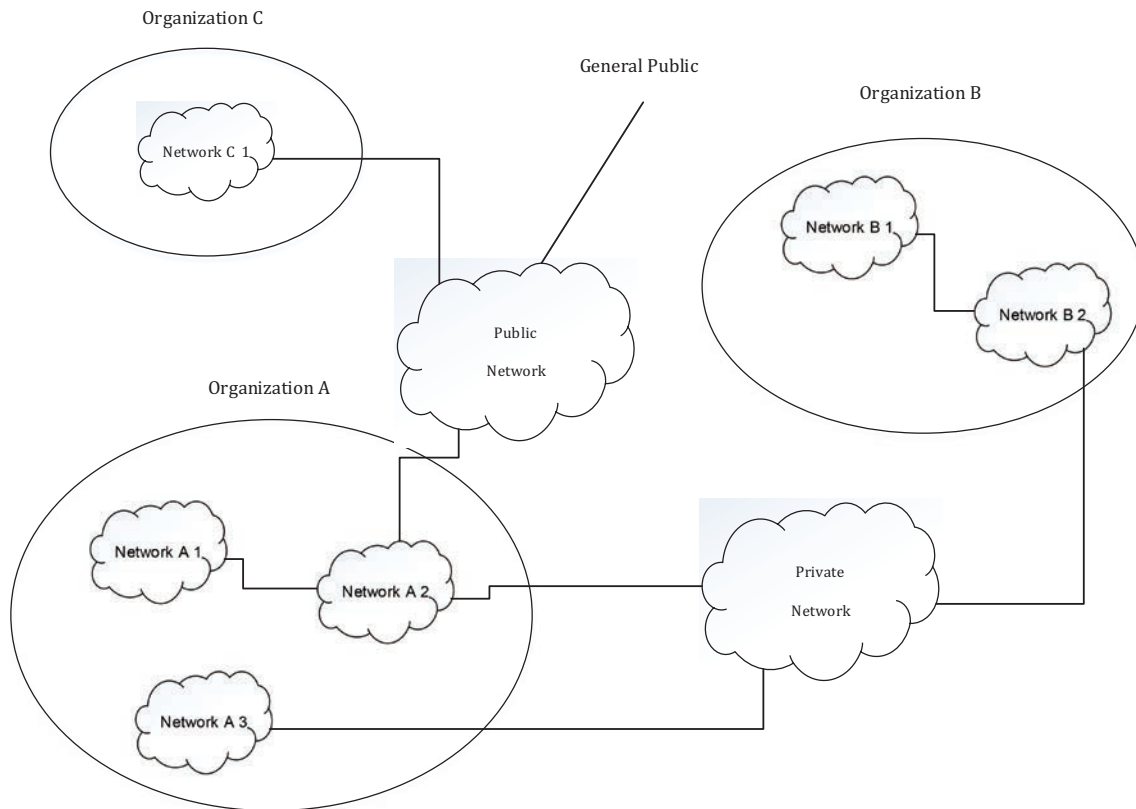


Figure 1 — Broad types of network connection

Further, with the rapid developments in publicly available network technology (in particular with the Internet) offering significant business opportunities, organizations are increasingly conducting electronic business on a global scale and providing online public services. The opportunities include the provision of lower cost data communications, using the Internet simply as a global connection medium, through to more sophisticated services provided by Internet service providers (ISPs). This can mean the use of relatively low cost local attachment points at each end of a circuit to full scale online electronic trading and service delivery systems, using web-based applications and services. Additionally, the new technology (including the integration of data, voice and video) increases the opportunities for remote working (also known as “teleworking” or “telecommuting”) that enable personnel to operate away from their homework base for significant periods of time. They are able to keep in contact through the use of remote facilities to access organization and community networks and related business support information and services.

However, whilst this environment does facilitate significant business benefits, there are new security risks to be managed. With organizations relying heavily on the use of information and associated networks to conduct their business, the loss of confidentiality, integrity, and availability of information and services could have significant adverse impacts on business operations. Thus, there is a major

requirement to properly protect networks and their related information systems and information. In other words: *implementing and maintaining adequate network security is absolutely critical to the success of any organization's business operations.*

In this context, the telecommunications and information technology industries are seeking cost-effective comprehensive security solutions, aimed at protecting networks against malicious attacks and inadvertent incorrect actions, and meeting the business requirements for confidentiality, integrity, and availability of information and services. Securing a network is also essential for maintaining the accuracy of billing or usage information as appropriate. Security capabilities in products are crucial to overall network security (including applications and services). However, as more products are combined to provide total solutions, the interoperability, or the lack thereof, will define the success of the solution. Security must not only be a thread of concern for each product or service, but must be developed in a manner that promotes the interweaving of security capabilities in the overall security solution.

The purpose of this International Standard is to provide detailed guidance on the security aspects of the management, operation and use of information system networks, and their inter-connections. Those individuals within an organization that are responsible for information security in general, and network security in particular, should be able to adapt the material in this International Standard to meet their specific requirements. Its main objectives are as follows.

- ISO/IEC 27033-1, to define and describe the concepts associated with, and provide management guidance on, network security. This includes the provision of an overview of network security and related definitions, and guidance on how to identify and analyse network security risks and then define network security requirements. It also introduces how to achieve good quality technical security architectures, and the risk, design and control aspects associated with typical network scenarios and network “technology” areas (which are dealt with in detail in subsequent parts of ISO/IEC 27033).
- ISO/IEC 27033-2, to define how organizations should achieve quality network technical security architectures, designs and implementations that will ensure network security appropriate to their business environments, using a consistent approach to the planning, design and implementation of network security, as relevant, aided by the use of models/frameworks (in this context, a model/framework is used to outline a representation or description showing the structure and high level workings of a type of technical security architecture/design), and is relevant to all personnel who are involved in the planning, design and implementation of the architectural aspects of network security (for example network architects and designers, network managers, and network security officers).
- ISO/IEC 27033-3, to define the specific risks, design techniques and control issues associated with typical network scenarios. It is relevant to all personnel who are involved in the planning, design and implementation of the architectural aspects of network security (for example, network architects and designers, network managers, and network security officers).
- ISO/IEC 27033-4, to define the specific risks, design techniques and control issues for securing information flows between networks using security gateways. It is relevant to all personnel who are involved in the detailed planning, design and implementation of security gateways (for example, network architects and designers, network managers, and network security officers).
- ISO/IEC 27033-5, to define the specific risks, design techniques and control issues for securing connections that are established using Virtual Private Networks (VPNs). It is relevant to all personnel who are involved in the detailed planning, design and implementation of VPN security (for example, network architects and designers, network managers, and network security officers).
- ISO/IEC 27033-6, to define the specific risks, design techniques and control issues for securing IP wireless networks. It is relevant to all personnel who are involved in the detailed planning, design and implementation of security for wireless networks (for example, network architects and designers, network managers, and network security officers).

It is emphasized that this International Standard provides further detailed implementation guidance on the network security controls that are described at a basic standardized level in ISO/IEC 27002.

ISO/IEC 27033-1:2015(E)

It should be noted that this International Standard is not a reference or normative document for regulatory and legislative security requirements. Although it emphasizes the importance of these influences, it cannot state them specifically, since they are dependent on the country, the type of business, etc.

Unless otherwise stated, throughout this part of ISO/IEC 27033 the guidance referenced is applicable to current and/or planned networks, but will only be referenced as “networks” or “the network”.

Information technology — Security techniques — Network security —

Part 1: Overview and concepts

1 Scope

This part of ISO/IEC 27033 provides an overview of network security and related definitions. It defines and describes the concepts associated with, and provides management guidance on, network security. (Network security applies to the security of devices, security of management activities related to the devices, applications/services, and end-users, in addition to security of the information being transferred across the communication links.)

It is relevant to anyone involved in owning, operating or using a network. This includes senior managers and other non-technical managers or users, in addition to managers and administrators who have specific responsibilities for information security and/or network security, network operation, or who are responsible for an organization's overall security program and security policy development. It is also relevant to anyone involved in the planning, design and implementation of the architectural aspects of network security.

This part of ISO/IEC 27033 also includes the following:

- provides guidance on how to identify and analyse network security risks and the definition of network security requirements based on that analysis,
- provides an overview of the controls that support network technical security architectures and related technical controls, as well as those non-technical controls and technical controls that are applicable not just to networks,
- introduces how to achieve good quality network technical security architectures, and the risk, design and control aspects associated with typical network scenarios and network “technology” areas (which are dealt with in detail in subsequent parts of ISO/IEC 27033), and briefly addresses the issues associated with implementing and operating network security controls, and the on-going monitoring and reviewing of their implementation.

Overall, it provides an overview of this International Standard and a “road map” to all other parts.

2 Normative references

The following documents, in whole or in part, are normatively referenced in this document and are indispensable for its application. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO/IEC 7498 (all parts), *Information technology — Open Systems Interconnection — Basic Reference Model: Naming and addressing*

ISO/IEC 27001, *Information technology — Security techniques — Information security management systems — Requirements*

ISO/IEC 27002, *Information technology — Security techniques — Code of practice for information security controls*

ISO/IEC 27005, *Information technology — Security techniques — Information security risk management*

koniec náhľadu – text ďalej pokračuje v platenej verzii STN