

Security Management Plan

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I. Project Outline (Week 1)

American Airlines developed in New York in nine-teen thirty and become public in the stock exchange in nineteen thirty nine. The company relocated to Fort Worth Texas in nineteen seventy-nine. The company created AMR Holdings in nineteen eighty-two, this company gained joint ownership in American Airlines and American Eagle. AMR produced the financial backing without taking part in operations. American Airlines is formerly US Air; the airline currently is worth billions of dollars. American Airlines is the largest airline and connects with one thousand airports worldwide; in one hundred fifty countries. The passenger annual revenue averages one hundred million dollars in the United States and internationally. The company's aircraft inventory is thirty three hundred. American Airlines initiated the first online booking, which includes, flight information arrival, departure, seat information, city, connecting flights, boarding tickets, flight status, etc. In the year twenty fifteen, American Airlines merged with US Air to form the largest airline conglomerate in the world. The company contributes to more than nine hundred thousand jobs in the United States and Internationally.

A. Organizational Structure

The Program Manager; manages the projects financial, organizational, and schedules. This individual makes sure, project activities, achieved on schedule, and within budget restrictions. Certifies that established program, project criteria, and practices met; confirms quality of products. Categorizes, monitors, and manages risks, within acknowledged constraints.

The Senior Enterprise Architect certifies continuous integration of architectures. The individual in this position performs impact analyses with, upkeep from domain architects, and maintenance development of business cases for IT projects. Incumbent suggests architecture

strategy and planning guidance to the project team. Implements an active role in recognizing evaluations and needs of need for new technologies.

The Technology Architect cultivates and retains the Technical Reference Model and Standards identification correspondence. This individual evaluates, investigates, suggests, and identifies system environments, such as networks, nodes, operating systems, servers, and middleware.

The Business Architect evaluates data documents, business processes, states, and information flow. This individual supports, the progress of business cases of projects, certifies that business goals and strategies documented.

The Information and Data Architect evaluates and makes documentation of business processes and information; which includes physical and logical, documentation of relationships. This individual suggests, data architecture improvements, related to, information use requirements. Certifies data standard compliance administered.

The Applications Architect evaluates system documents, external and internal modules, control, and data movement. This individual evaluates and suggests standards and tools, used in application development. Also suggests, strategies for system architecture.

The Chief Security Officer (CFO) plays a huge role in the advancement of a secured system architecture. This individual manages documents, security features of the enterprise architecture system, financial budgeting costs, vulnerability calculations, access, design, and authentication. Makes sure security summaries identified and sustained for all application processes.

The Technical Writer oversees and creates, documentation regarding the repository making sure content is understandable, usable, and follow content management standards.

Repository and Configuration Manager oversees the maintenance of documents and performs audits, content management tools, and report configurations.

B. Memo

TO: Security Team
FROM: Project Manager
DATE: August 22, 2016
SUBJECT: Work Group Communication Flows

Managing information across the network consists of handling the logical and physical network architecture. A comprehensive strategy and plan for the security of the network infrastructure includes policy and standard requirements for network assets.

Development of policies for accountability of risks, logs, authorization, users, and monitoring, for potential risks;

Identify threats & breaches in the system applications, network, and equipment;

Define routing and firewalls to identify network structure;

Define data centers, communication branches, and delimited zones;

Define encryption, integrity, and confidentiality standards;

Define network architecture structure.

The communication flow and analysis includes voice, data, and video signaling across the network infrastructure. A strategic plan of the security management needed

for data to travel over the intranets and extranets. Organized internet policies, standards, controls, and policies developed to provide a secured network system. System devices includes, cabling, topologies, network services, and devices.

The Project Manager oversees a structured approach and the CSO is responsible for all directives of the Security Management Plan. I look forward to all input of strategies and a scheduled timeline of all events pertinent in the security development of the system infrastructure.

II. Security Business Requirements (Week 2)

III. Security Policy (Week 3)

IV. System Design Principles (Week 4)

V. The Training Model (Week 5)

VI. References