



## CyberPatriot Windows Server 2019

### Training Image Answer Key



Welcome to the CyberPatriot Training Round! This image will provide you with information on how to solve common vulnerabilities on a Windows Server 2019 operating system. In doing so, it will help you on your way as you build your cybersecurity skills.

The vulnerabilities in this image are some of the most basic ones found during a CyberPatriot competition. Even if you do very well with these vulnerabilities, you will experience greater difficulty as the season progresses. The README file on the desktop in this image may be more detailed than those you see during the competition. You will have to use your own knowledge, not just the hints in this file, to achieve a high score during the actual competition.

Below are the answers to the problems that are being scored in this image. Each one includes information on how the problem was found (if applicable), how it was solved, and why it is important from a cybersecurity standpoint.

It is also possible to lose points during the competition. Simple penalties that may arise are noted below the answers. There are many ways to solve some of the problems below. This answer key just shows one method in each case.

### Answers


#### 1) **Forensics Question 1 Correct: 12 pts.**

- How do I find this problem?

When you open an image, please read all the "Forensics Questions" thoroughly before modifying the image as you may change something that prevents you from answering the question correctly. There is a file on the Desktop here named "Forensics Question 1".

- How do I solve this problem?

This question asks you to find the absolute path of a directory on this computer that is being shared over the network and is an unauthorized network share.

Press the Windows key  + R to open the Run dialog. In the Run dialog type **fsmgmt.msc** and press **Enter** to open Shared Folders. Click **Shares** on left side of Shared Folders. Double-click on greybeard to bring up a Properties window.

The answer to the question is in the text box next to **Folder path**. Remember to Save and close the file.

- Why is fixing this problem important?

It's important to know what files and directories on your computer are accessible over the network. This could allow adversaries to obtain sensitive information or overwrite important files.

This could even lead to a total compromise of the system. Limiting network access to only critical network services and essential system functions is an important part in mitigating the attack surface available to and adversary.

## 2) Forensics Question 2 Correct: 12 pts.

- How do I find this problem?

When you open an image, please read all the "Forensics Questions" thoroughly before modifying the image as you may change something that prevents you from answering the question correctly. There is a file on the Desktop here named "Forensics Question 2".

- How do I solve this problem?

This question asks you to find the SHA256 sum of the file on the desktop named jarlsberg.png.

While holding down the **Shift** key, **right-click on the Desktop** in an empty space and select **Open PowerShell window here**. In the PowerShell window type **Get-FileHash -Algorithm SHA256 .\jarlsberg.png** and press **Enter**.

The answer to this question is located under Hash. Remember to **Save** and close the file.

- Why is fixing this problem important?


It's important to know what hash functions are and how they can be used. Hash functions, when used correctly, can be used to verify the integrity of files, ensuring they have not been modified by an adversary. Hash functions are one-way functions that rely on 4 main properties for security: pre-image resistance, second pre-image resistance, collision resistance, and pseudo-randomness. Hash functions have many uses in cryptography including playing an important role in digital signatures and encryption algorithms.

## 3) Removed unauthorized user ancano: 5 pts.

- How do I find this problem?

One of the first things you should do when starting an image during a competition is check the README file on the desktop. The authorized administrators and users listed in the README are the only users that should exist on the system (aside from legitimate built-in system accounts and those used for services). All unauthorized user accounts should be removed.

- How do I solve this problem?

Press the Windows key  + R to open the Run dialog. In the Run dialog type **lusrmgr.msc** and press **Enter** to open the Local Users and Groups. Click **Users** on the left side of the window. Right-click on **ancano** and select **Delete**. In the resulting dialog box click **Yes** to confirm that you want to delete the user.

- Why is fixing this problem important?

Computer access should be limited to just those who need to use it to complete their tasks. By leaving unauthorized user accounts on the image, unauthorized individuals may be able to log on to the computer and make changes that could affect the safety and security of legitimate users. Unauthorized user accounts also give adversaries a greater attack surface. For example,


unauthorized user accounts increase the risk of having a user account compromised via password cracking.

#### 4) Removed unauthorized user tolfdir: 5 pts.

- How do I find this problem?

One of the first things you should do when starting an image during a competition is check the README file on the desktop. The authorized administrators and users listed in the README are the only users that should exist on the system (aside from legitimate built-in system accounts and those used for services). All unauthorized user accounts should be removed.

- How do I solve this problem?

Press the Windows key  + R to open the Run dialog. In the Run dialog type `lusrmgr.msc` and press Enter to open the Local Users and Groups manager. Click Users on the left side of the window. Right click on tolfdir and select Delete. In the resulting dialog box click Yes to confirm that you want to delete the user.

- Why is fixing this problem important?


Computer access should be limited to just those who need to use it to complete their tasks. By leaving unauthorized user accounts on the image, unauthorized individuals may be able to log on to the computer and make changes that could affect the safety and security of legitimate users. Unauthorized user accounts also give adversaries a greater attack surface. For example, unauthorized user accounts increase the risk of having a user account compromised via password cracking.

#### 5) User lydia is not an administrator: 6 pts.

- How do I find this problem?

One of the first things you should do when starting an image during a competition is check the README file on the desktop. The authorized administrators listed in the README are the only users that are authorized have administrator level access. All users not in the list of authorized administrators should have their administrator level access removed.

- How do I solve this problem?

Press the Windows key  + R to open the Run dialog. In the Run dialog type `lusrmgr.msc` and press **Enter** to open the Local Users and Groups manager. Click **Groups** on the left side of the window. Double-click on **Administrators** to open a Properties window. Select **lydia** and click **Remove**, then click **OK** to apply the changes and close the Properties window.

- Why is fixing this problem important?


Administrator level access gives individuals the ability to modify critical system files and functions and should be limited to authorized individuals only. The more users with administrator level access, the higher your risk, since compromising an account with administrator level access gives an adversary complete control of the system.

6) User balgruuf has a password: 6 pts.

- How do I find this problem?

Ensuring users have strong passwords is an important principle of cybersecurity. Users with no passwords can be found by looking at User Accounts under the Control Panel.

- How do I solve this problem?

Press the Windows key  + R to open the Run dialog. In the Run dialog type **control** and press **Enter** to open the Control Panel. In the Control Panel, click **User Accounts**, then click **Manage another account**. Note that the description under balgruuf does not say Password protected. Click balgruuf, then click Create a password. Choose a secure password and type it into the **New password** and **Confirm new password** text boxes, and click **Create password**.

- Why is fixing this problem important?


Not having a password on an account will allow an adversary with physical access to the machine to log in without a password. In some cases, this can also allow an adversary to log in over the network without a password.

7) A secure maximum password age exists: 6 pts.

- How do I find this problem?

Enforcing industry recommended password policies is good cybersecurity practice.

- How do I solve this problem?

Press the Windows key  + R to open the Run dialog. In the Run dialog type **secpol.msc** and press **Enter** to open the Local Security Policy. Navigate to **Security Settings → Account Policies → Password Policy**. Double-click on **Maximum password age**. Set the password to expire in **90 days**.

- Why is fixing this problem important?


Setting a maximum password age limits your risk of having a password compromised and can help mitigate the damage if a password is compromised. When an adversary obtains password hashes or performs a brute force attack, they can obtain your password given enough time. Changing your passwords regularly can limit the risk of an adversary obtaining your password.

8) A secure lockout threshold exists: 6 pts.

- How do I find this problem?

Enforcing industry recommended account lockout policies is good cybersecurity practice.

- How do I solve this problem?

Press the Windows key  + R to open the Run dialog. In the Run dialog type **secpol.msc** and press **Enter** to open the Local Security Policy. Navigate to **Security Settings → Account Policies → Account Lockout Policy**. Double click on **Account lockout threshold**. Set the account lockout threshold to **10 invalid logon attempts**.

- Why is fixing this problem important?


Setting secure account lockout policies limits your risk of having a password compromised. When an adversary performs a brute force attack this will stop or slow down their attack, greatly increasing the time required to compromise a user account.

#### 9) Limit local use of blank passwords to console only [enabled]: 6 pts.

- How do I find this problem?

Enforcing industry recommended security options is good cybersecurity practice.

- How do I solve this problem?

Press the Windows key  + R to open the Run dialog. In the Run dialog type **secpol.msc** and press **Enter** to open the Local Security Policy. Navigate to **Security Settings → Local Policies → Security Options**. Double-click on **Accounts: Limit local account use of blank passwords to console logon only** to bring up a Properties menu. Select **Enabled** and click **OK** to apply the setting and close the Properties window.

- Why is fixing this problem important?


Allowing users without a password to log in over the network is a severe security risk. Any users that do not have a password will immediately have their account compromised by an adversary attempting to log in over the network.

#### 10) File share greybeard disabled: 6 pts.

- How do I find this problem?

It's important to know what files and directories are being shared over the network.

- How do I solve this problem?

Press the Windows key  + R to open the Run dialog. In the Run dialog type **fsmgmt.msc** and press **Enter** to open Shared Folders. Click **Shares** on the left side of Shared Folders. Right-click on **greybeard** and select **Stop Sharing**. Click **Yes** to confirm that you want to stop sharing greybeard.

- Why is fixing this problem important?


Unauthorized file shares are a security vulnerability. The C\$, ADMIN\$, and IPC\$ shares are default administrative shares created automatically by Windows. **Microsoft does not recommend disabling the administrative shares.**

#### 11) FTP service has been stopped and disabled: 6 pts.

- How do I find this problem?

Stopping and disabling insecure or unnecessary services is an important principle of good cybersecurity. Many services need to be running to ensure normal and secure operation of computer systems. Reading about the services on your system and doing research can help you determine the importance of a service and if it is necessary for normal operation. Additionally, business critical services listed in the README should remain running at all times. The Services management console lists all services, their startup type, and their current status.

- How do I solve this problem?

Press the Windows key  + R to open the Run dialog. In the Run dialog type **services.msc** and press **Enter** to open Services. Scroll down and double-click on **Microsoft FTP Service** to open a Properties window. Change the Startup type to **Disabled** to prevent the service from starting automatically, then click **Stop** to stop the service. Click **OK** to apply the changes and close the Properties window.

- Why is fixing this problem important?

Disabling unnecessary services can limit your attack surface. The fewer services an adversary has to attack and potentially exploit, the lower your risk. Adversaries may attack known or unknown vulnerabilities in services to obtain information, escalate privileges, or gain unauthorized access.

## 12) Firefox has been updated: 6 pts.

- How do I find this problem?

Updating installed applications and services to fix security vulnerabilities is an important principle of good cybersecurity.

- How do I solve this problem?

Open Firefox and click the menu button near the upper right corner of the Firefox window. Click **Help**, then **About Firefox**. Click **Update** to update Firefox.

- Why is fixing this problem important?


When security vulnerabilities are found in software, the software vendor publishes updates that patch the security vulnerabilities. Adversaries can more easily compromise your system if software is present that has known security vulnerabilities. Ensuring software is up to date removes known security vulnerabilities.

## 13) Removed BitTorrent: 6 pts.

- How do I find this problem?

Removing unauthorized and potentially unwanted programs from a computer is an important cybersecurity principle. Third party software installed on the system should be limited to the software listed in the README, and software required for normal operation of the operating system and services.

- How do I solve this problem?

Press the Windows key  + R to open the Run dialog. In the Run dialog type **control** and press **Enter** to open the Control Panel. In the Control panel click **Programs and Features**. Click **BitTorrent**, then click **Uninstall**. Follow the prompts to ensure that BitTorrent is completely uninstalled.

- Why is fixing this problem important?


Removing unauthorized software from your system is important for limiting your risk and reducing your attack surface. Unauthorized programs may leak confidential information, interfere with business-critical software and services, contain various malware and security vulnerabilities, or could introduce unwanted legal and regulatory issues.

#### 14) Removed Wireshark: 6 pts.

- How do I find this problem?

Removing unauthorized and potentially unwanted programs from a computer is an important cybersecurity principle. Third party software installed on the system should be limited to the software listed in the README, and software required for normal operation of the operating system, and services and software listed in the README.

- How do I solve this problem?

Press the Windows key  + R to open the Run dialog. In the Run dialog type **control** and press **Enter** to open the Control Panel. In the Control panel click **Programs and Features**. Click **Wireshark**, then click **Uninstall**. Follow the prompts to ensure that Wireshark is completely uninstalled.

- Why is fixing this problem important?


Removing unauthorized software from your system is important for limiting your risk and reducing your attack surface. Unauthorized programs may leak confidential information, interfere with business-critical software and services, contain various malware and security vulnerabilities, or could introduce unwanted legal and regulatory issues.

#### 15) Removed Adaware Web Companion: 6 pts.

- How do I find this problem?

Removing unauthorized and potentially unwanted programs from a computer is an important cybersecurity principle. Third party software installed on the system should be limited to the software listed in the README, and software required for normal operation of the operating system, and services and software listed in the README.

- How do I solve this problem?

Press the Windows key  + R to open the Run dialog. In the Run dialog type **control** and press **Enter** to open the Control Panel. In the Control panel click **Programs and Features**. Click **Web Companion**, then click **Uninstall**. Follow the prompts to ensure that Web Companion is completely uninstalled.

- Why is fixing this problem important?

Removing unauthorized software from your system is important for limiting your risk and reducing your attack surface. Unauthorized programs may leak confidential information, interfere with business-critical software and services, contain various malware and security vulnerabilities, or could introduce unwanted legal and regulatory issues.

## Penalties

### **1) Account lockout policy less than 5 is deprecated: -4 pts.**

- Why is this a penalty?

Setting the account lockout threshold is an important security precaution to prevent brute force password cracking. The threshold should be set between 5 and 50 failed logon attempts. A threshold of under 5 is too few and may result in valid users accidentally locking themselves out of their accounts, or adversaries easily being able to perform a denial-of-service attack and locking users out of their accounts.

### **2) Remote Desktop is disabled: -5 pts.**

- Why is this a penalty?

The README states that Remote Desktop is a critical service.

### **3) Firefox is not installed at the default location: -5 pts.**

- Why is this a penalty?

The README states that Firefox is required software.