

Hardening Windows 11



Larry Baldwin · [Follow](#)

7 min read · Dec 29, 2023



This article outlines the various steps you can take to harden Windows 11. Lowering the attack surface through hardening makes your Windows 11 more secure.

Tools Used

VirtualBox: <https://www.virtualbox.org/>

Windows 11 Iso: <https://www.microsoft.com/software-download/windows11>

Brave Browser: <https://brave.com/>

Avast Free Antivirus: <https://www.avast.com/en-us/index#pc>

VeraCrypt: <https://www.veracrypt.fr/en/Downloads.html>

Common Definitions:

Attack Surface – the number of all possible points, or attack vectors, where an unauthorized user can access a system and extract data.

Hardening – the process of securing a system by reducing its attack surface.

Cross-Site Scripting (XSS) – XSS attacks are a type of injection, in which malicious scripts are injected into otherwise benign and trusted websites.

Hypervisor – A hypervisor is a type of computer software, firmware or hardware that creates and runs virtual machines.

Type-2 Hypervisor – Type-2 hypervisor runs on top of supported operating systems and uses the OS's drivers to communicate with the hardware.

Encryption – encryption is the process of encoding information. This process converts the original representation of the information, known as plaintext, into an alternative form known as ciphertext.

Installation and Setup

In this project, I use VirtualBox, a Type-2 Hypervisor running a fresh windows 11 virtual machine. After downloading VirtualBox, download the Windows 11 Iso file from the official Microsoft website. Next, in VirtualBox click **new**, then import the windows 11 iso file, start the virtual machines installation process, go through the setup, and create your first user with a secure password, name the user **Admin**, and it will be administrator as default.



The screenshot shows a web browser window with the title bar "Oracle VM VirtualBox". The address bar contains "virtualbox.org". The main content area displays the VirtualBox.org homepage. On the left, there is a sidebar with links: "About", "Screenshots", "Downloads", "Documentation", "End-user docs", "Technical docs", "Contribute", and "Community". The main content features a large blue "VirtualBox" logo at the top, followed by the heading "Welcome to VirtualBox.org!". Below this, a text block describes VirtualBox as a powerful virtualization product for enterprise and home use, noting its feature richness and professional status as Open Source Software under the GNU GPL version 3. It also mentions its compatibility with various host and guest operating systems. Another text block highlights its active development and community support. At the bottom of the page is a large blue button with white text that reads "Download VirtualBox 7.0".

Welcome to VirtualBox.org!

VirtualBox is a powerful x86 and AMD64/Intel64 [virtualization](#) product for enterprise as well as home use. Not only is VirtualBox an extremely feature rich, high performance product for enterprise customers, it is also the only professional solution that is freely available as Open Source Software under the terms of the GNU General Public License (GPL) version 3. See "[About VirtualBox](#)" for an introduction.

Presently, VirtualBox runs on Windows, Linux, macOS, and Solaris hosts and supports a large number of [guest operating systems](#) including but not limited to Windows (NT 4.0, 2000, XP, Server 2003, Vista, 7, 8, Windows 10 and Windows 11), DOS/Windows 3.x, Linux (2.4, 2.6, 3.x, 4.x, 5.x and 6.x), Solaris and OpenSolaris, OS/2, OpenBSD, NetBSD and FreeBSD.

VirtualBox is being actively developed with frequent [releases](#) and has an ever growing list of features, supported guest operating systems and platforms it runs on. VirtualBox is a community effort backed by a dedicated company: everyone is encouraged to contribute while Oracle ensures the product always meets professional quality criteria.

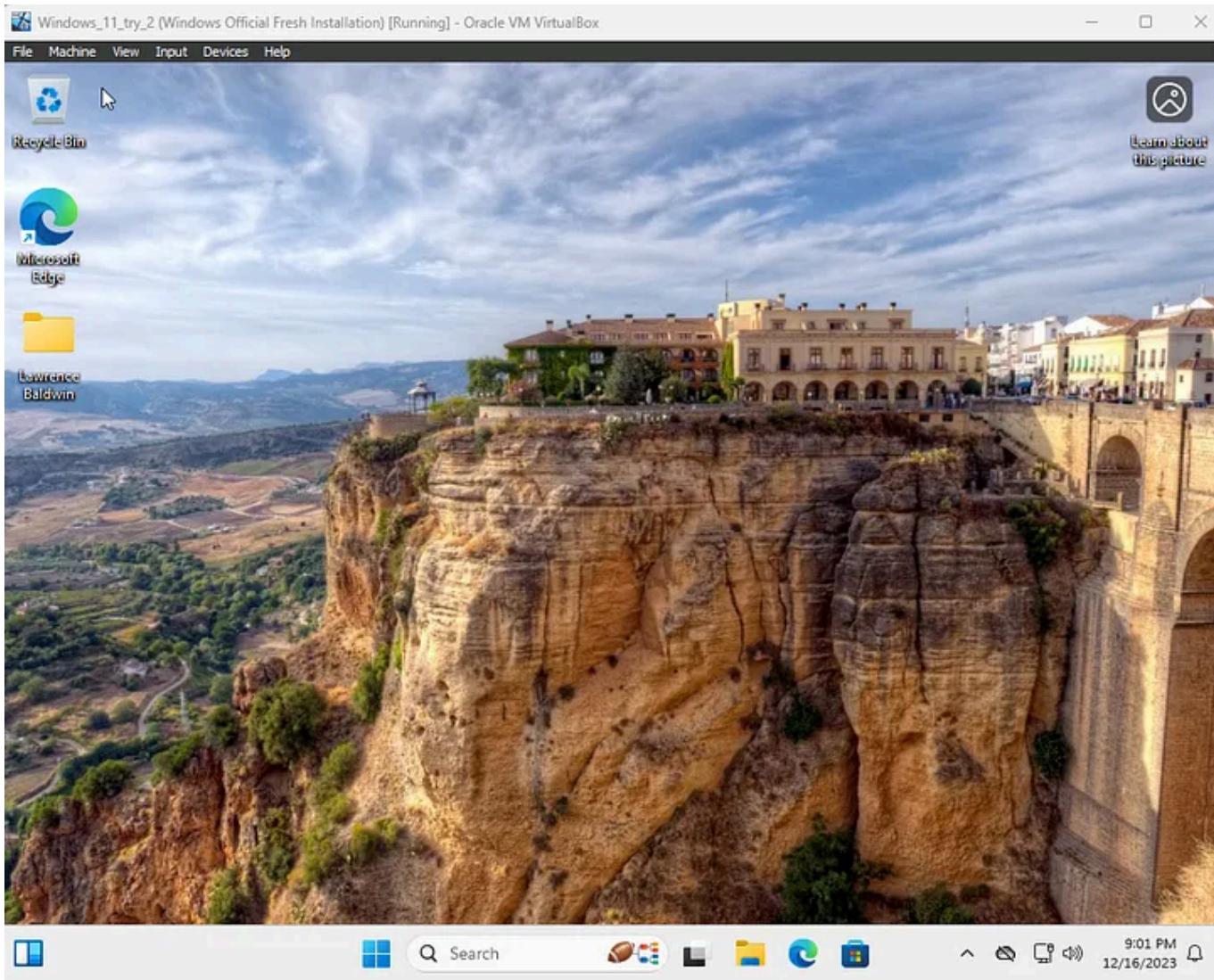
Download VirtualBox 7.0

VirtualBox download

The screenshot shows the Microsoft Software Download page for Windows 11. It features three main download options:

- Windows 11 Installation Assistant**: This option is described as the best choice for installing Windows 11 on the current device. It includes a "Download Now" button and a note about using the PC Health Check app.
- Create Windows 11 Installation Media**: This option is for performing a reinstall or clean install on a new or used PC. It includes a "Download Now" button and a note about using the media creation tool.
- Download Windows 11 Disk Image (ISO) for x64 devices**: This option is for creating bootable media or virtual machines. It includes a dropdown menu set to "Windows 11 (multi-edition) ISO for x64 devices", a "Download Now" button, and a note about using a product key.

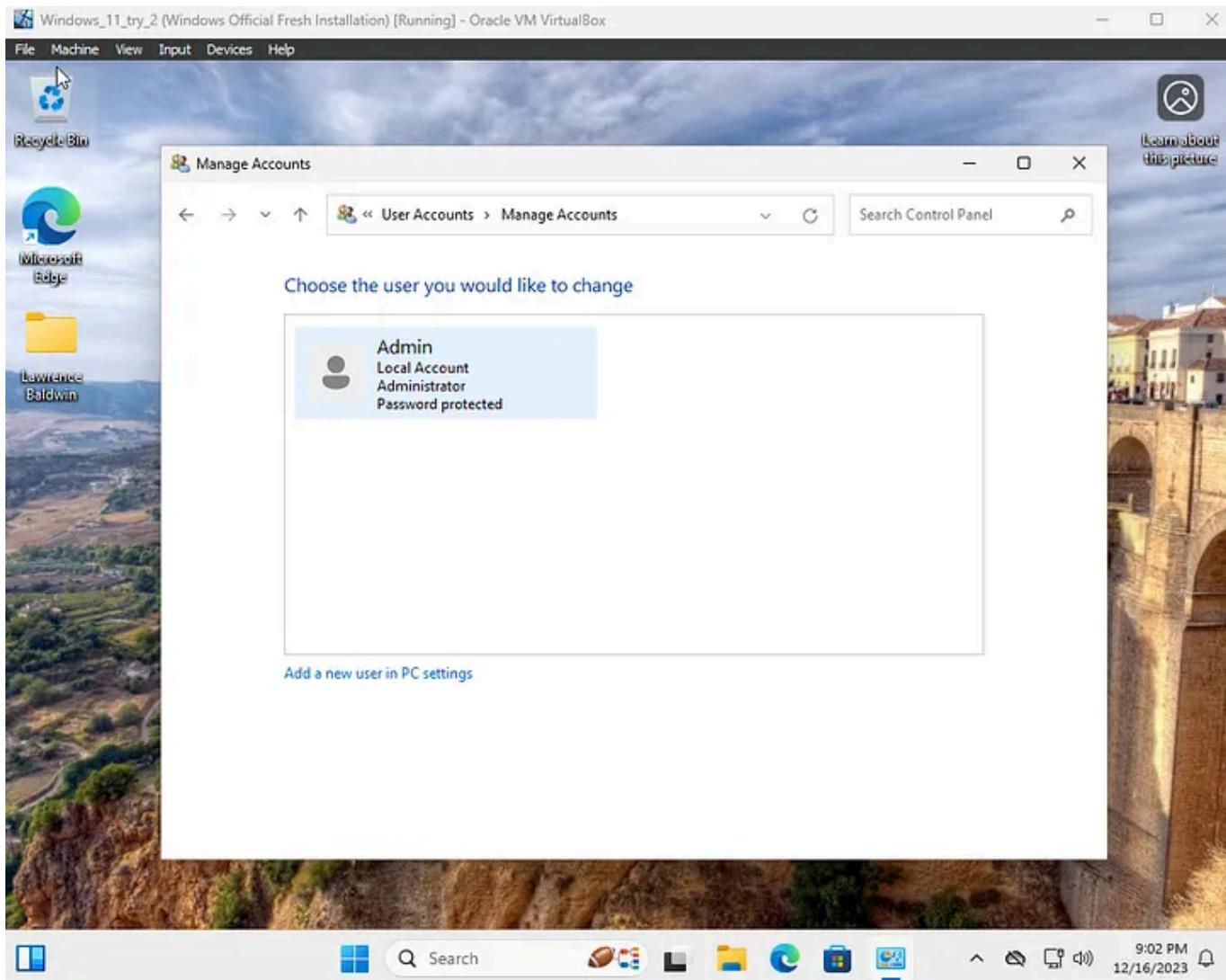
Windows 11 iso download

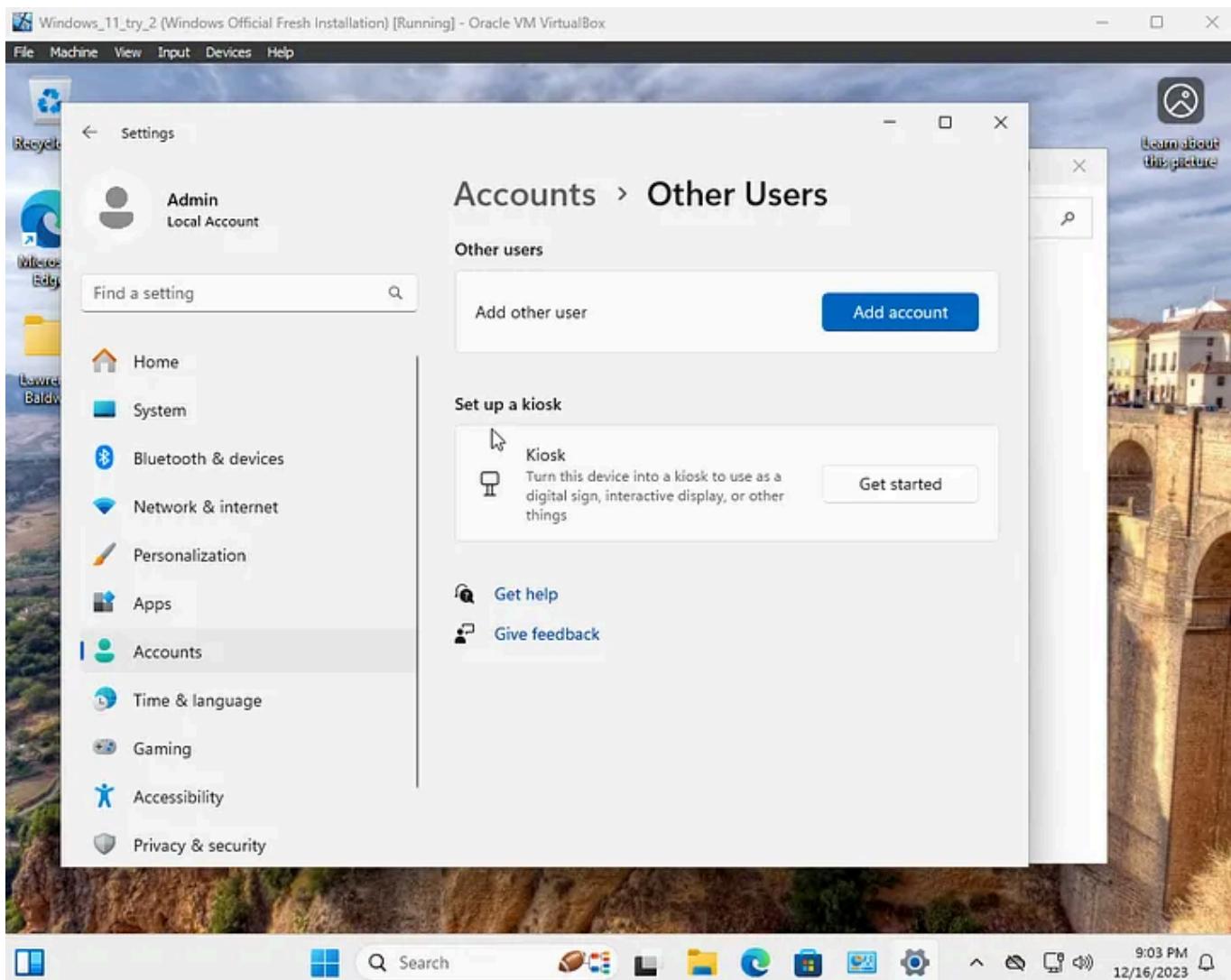


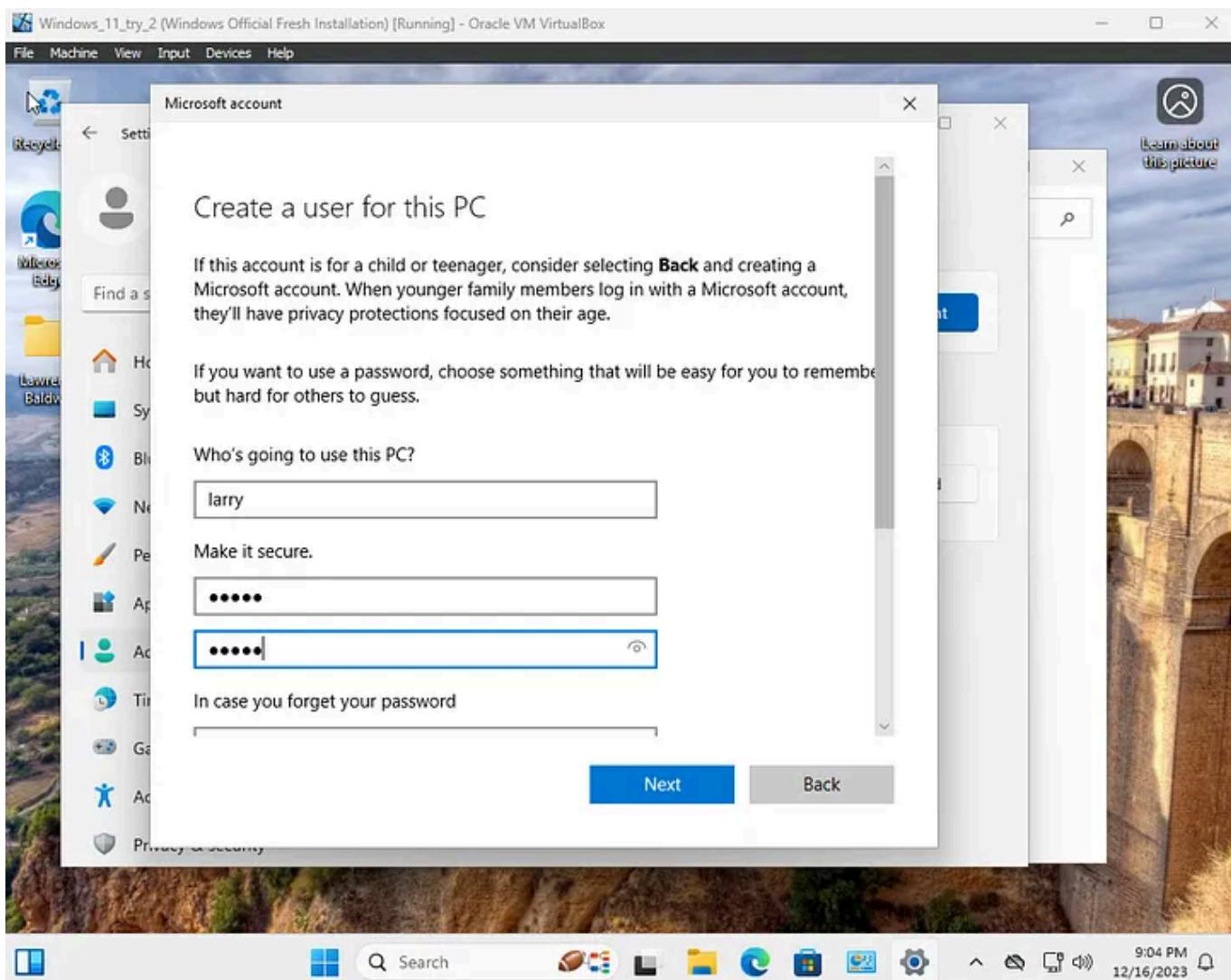
Windows 11 fresh home screen on the Admin account

User Account Control and Setup

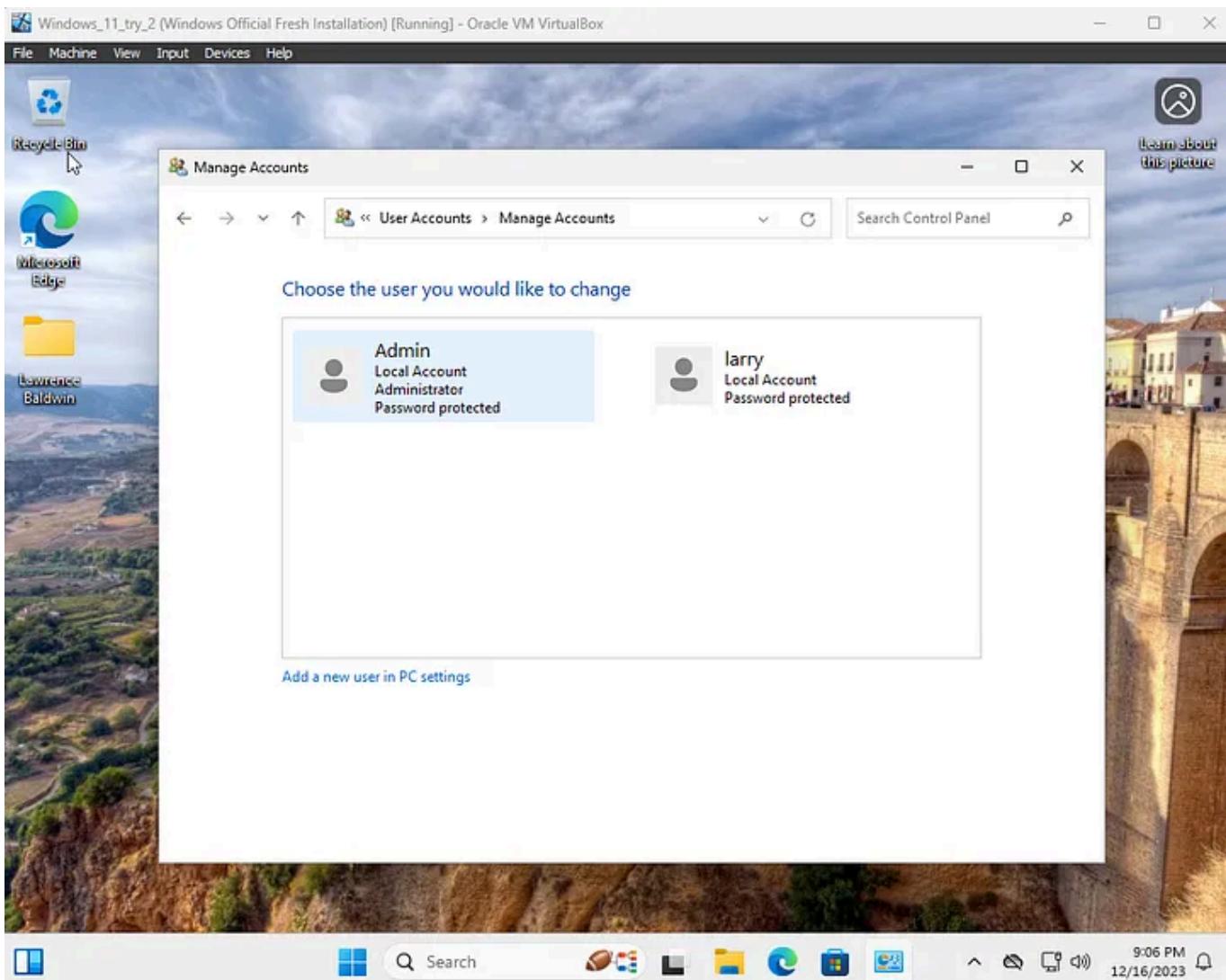
Now on the windows machine the first step is to create a standard user for daily use. This makes your machine more secure for daily use, and before being able to download or make any changes to the pc you must input the administrator password from the admin account. The setting to manage user accounts is **Control Panel > User Accounts > Manage another account > Add a new user in PC settings**. For the last setting search in settings user access control to find it. Then move the User Access Control (UAC) slider to the top to notify you when any changes happen to your computer and sometimes stop unwanted software changes or malicious programs.



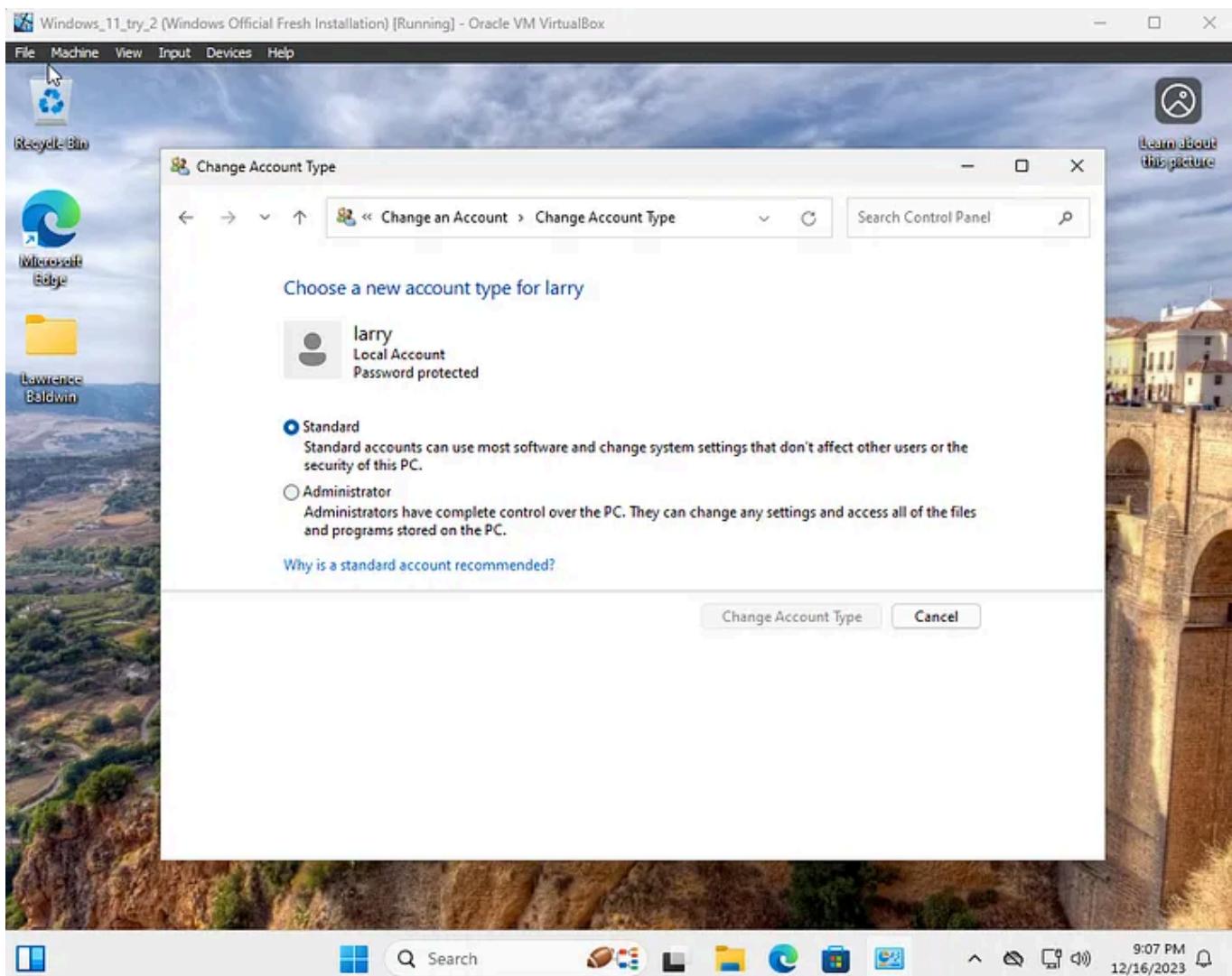




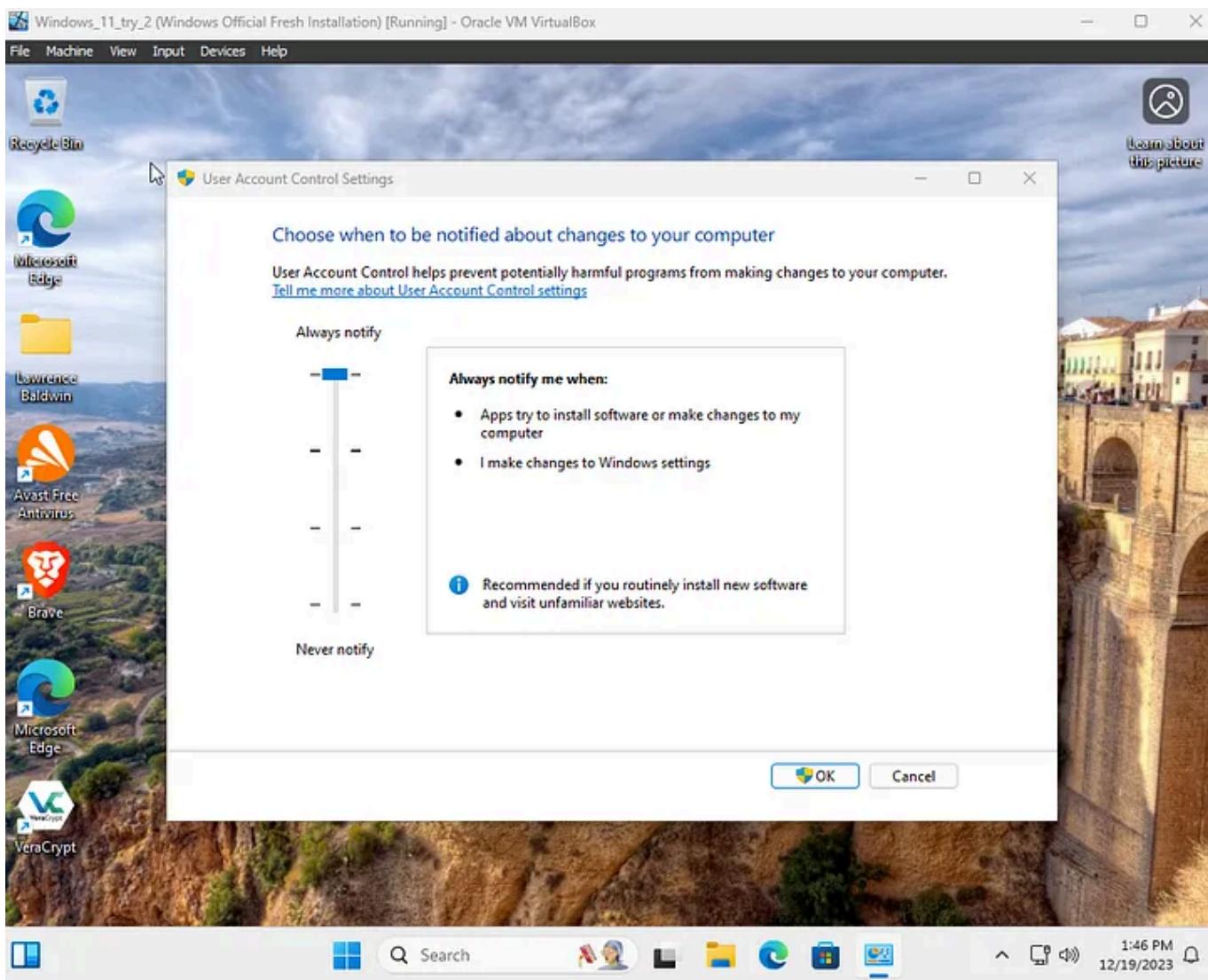
creating new standard user



shows the administrator account on the left, and the new standard user on the right



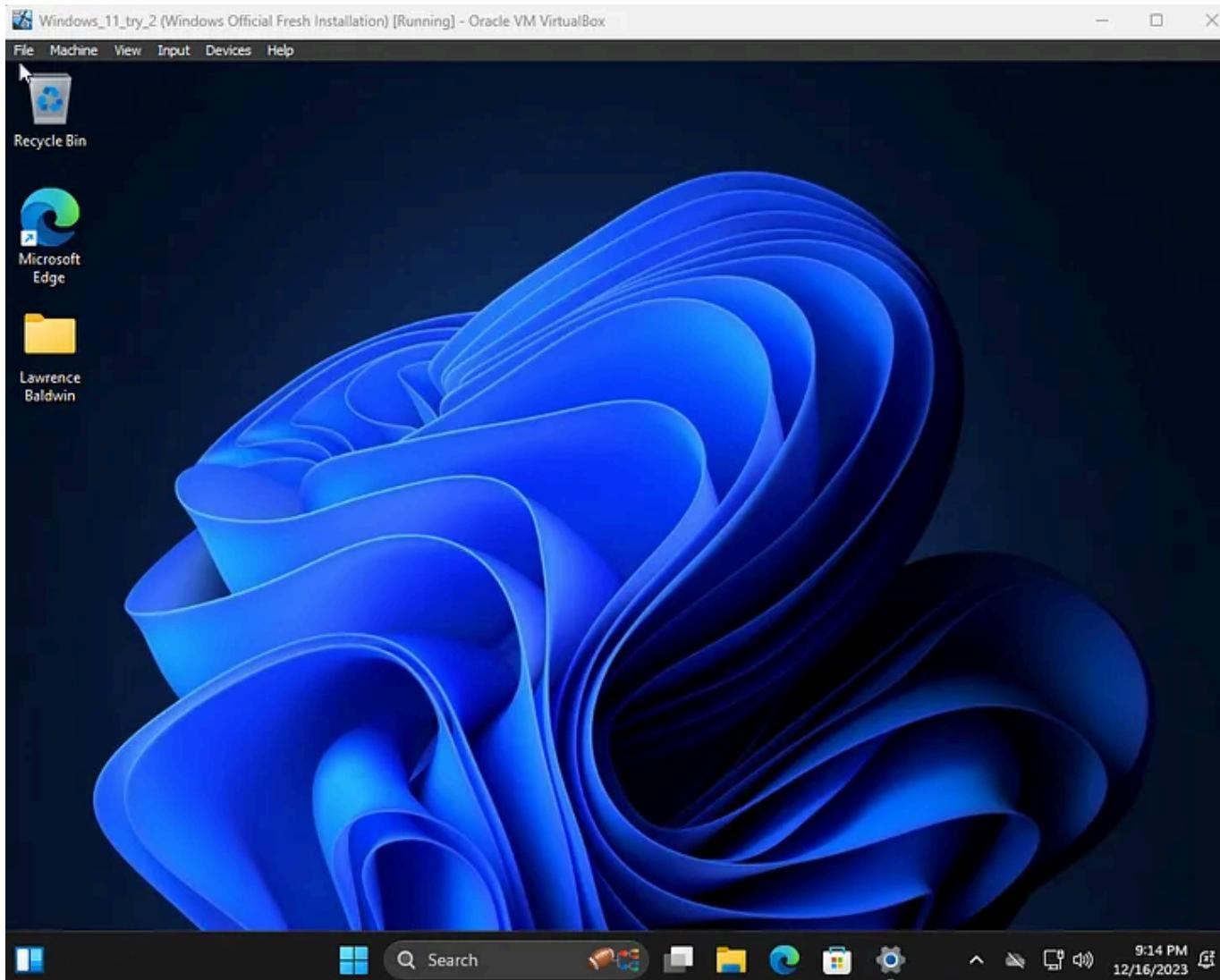
Showing the new standard user account



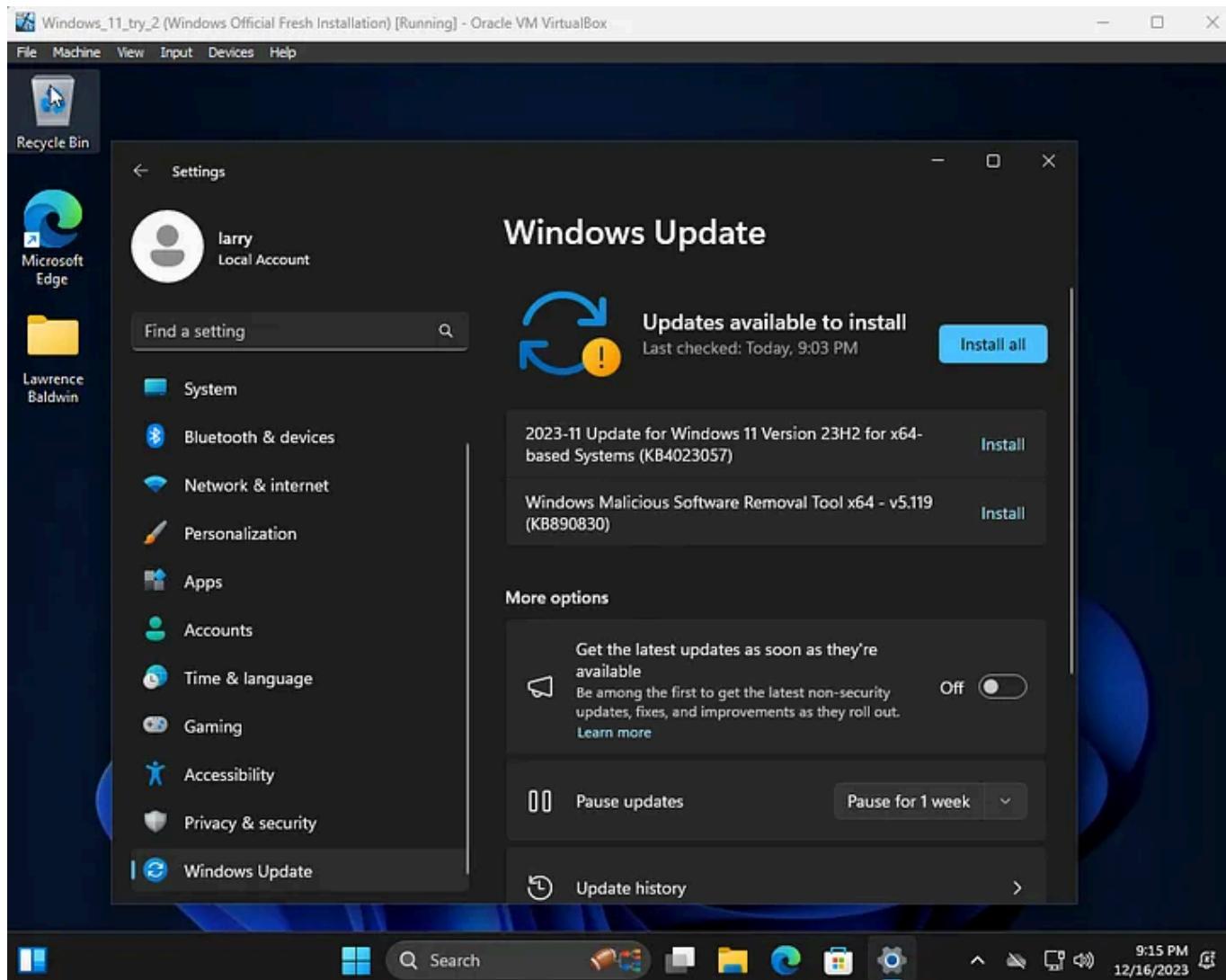
User Access Control (UAC) slider

System Updates

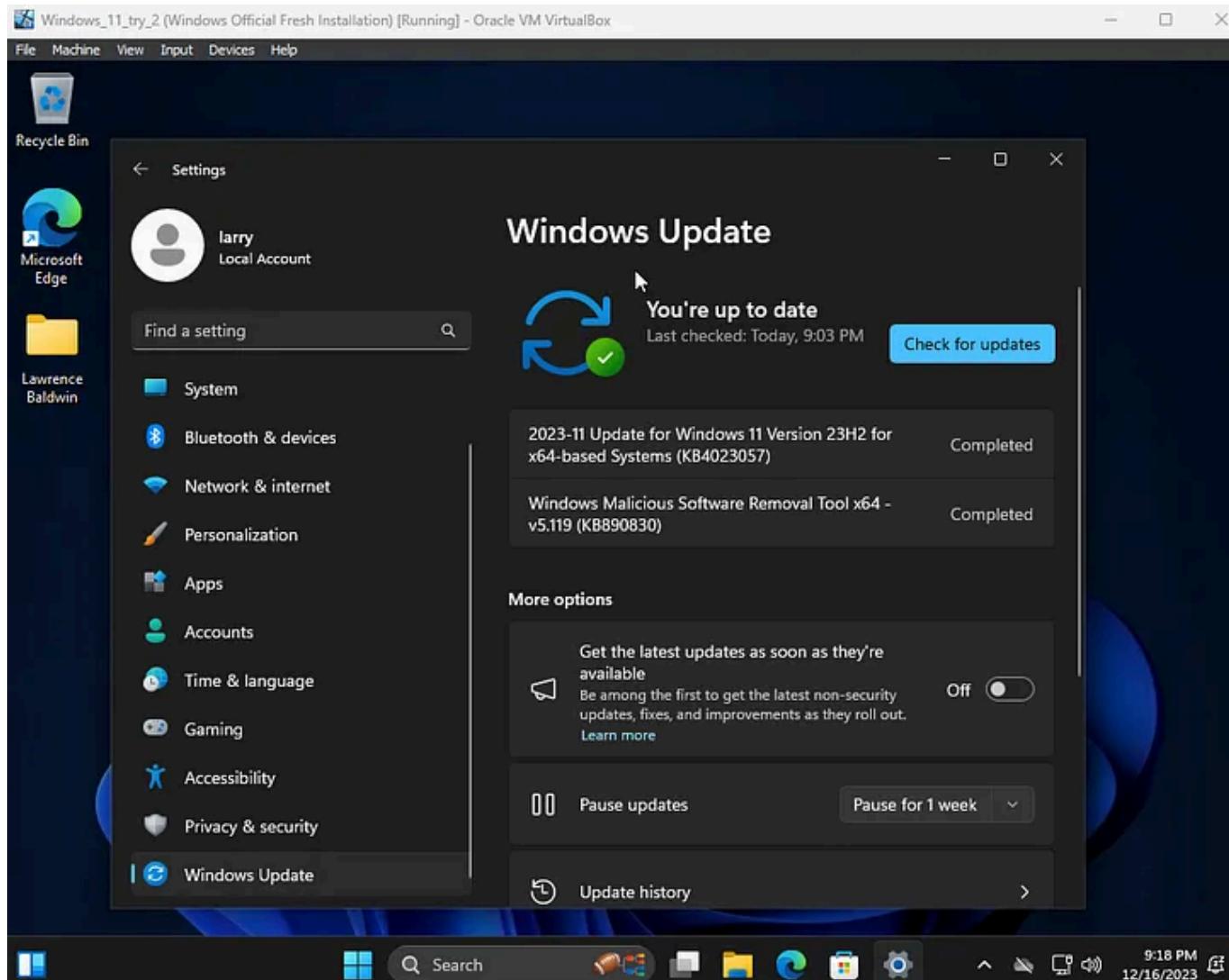
It is important to always keep your operating system up to date to ensure you have the latest security updates. Now on the standard user, go to **Settings > Windows Update** and click **Check for updates** or **install all**.



new standard user home screen



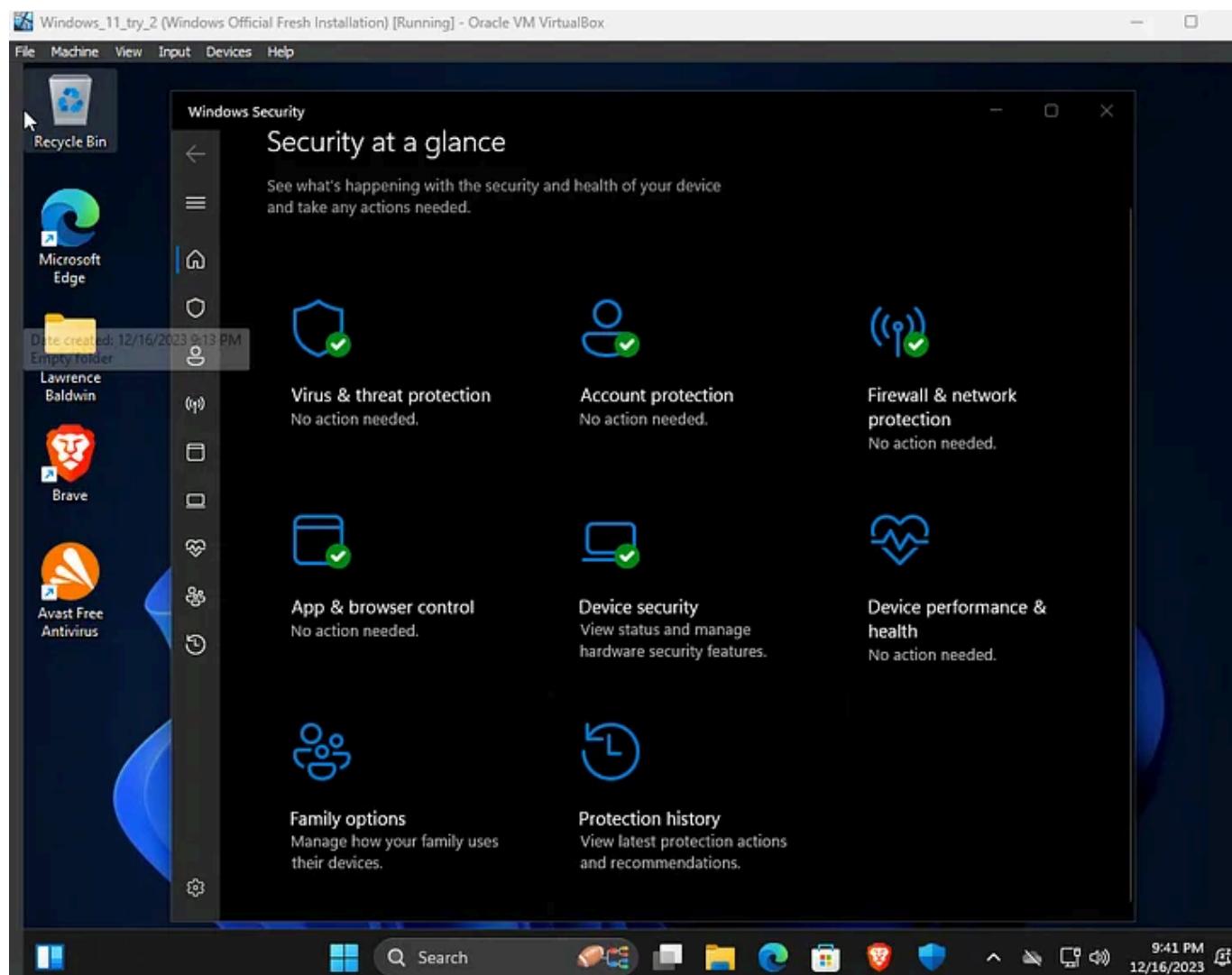
Windows Update screen before updating



Windows Update screen after updating

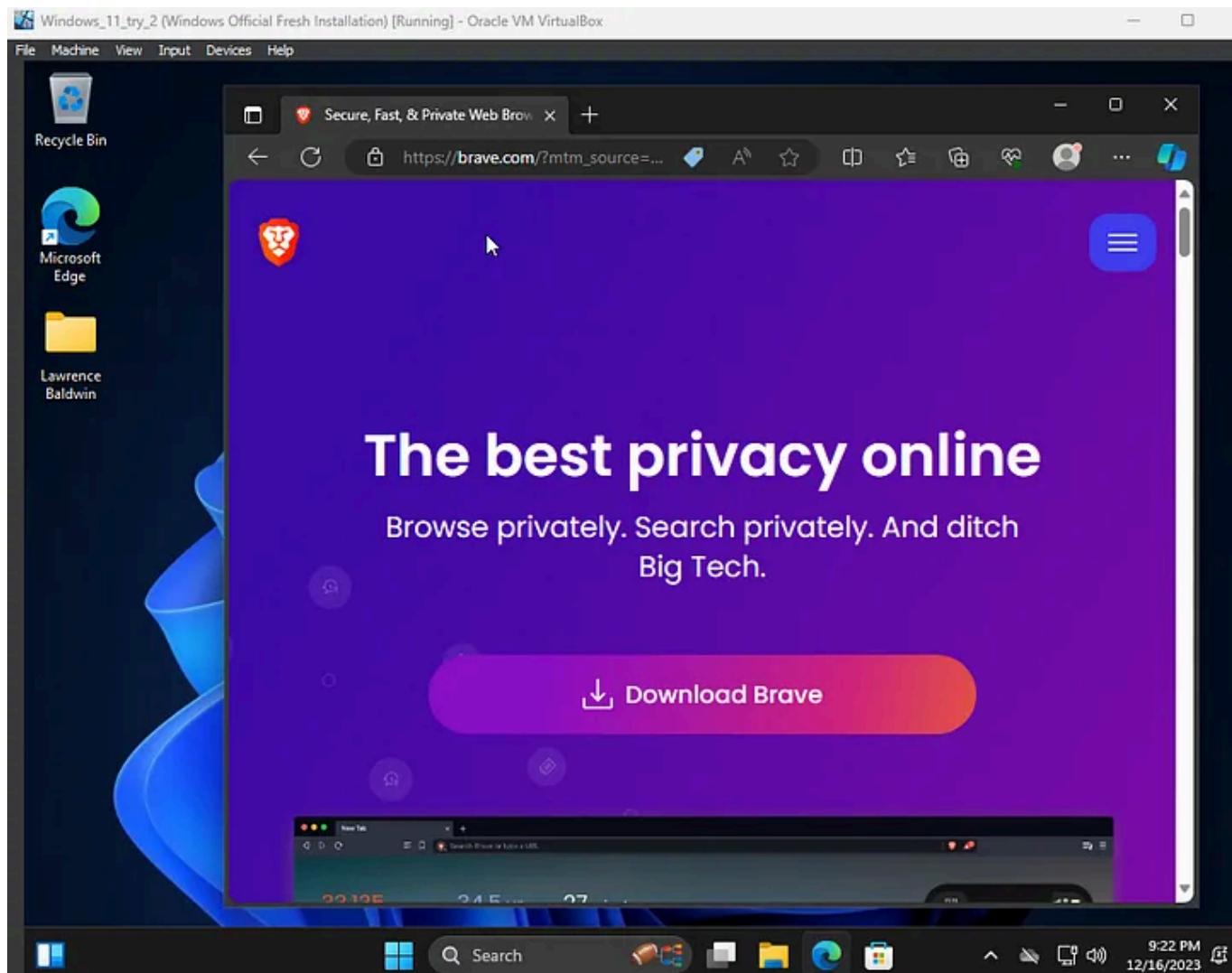
Windows Defender Features

Go to the Windows Security settings to check your security. Make sure everything is on and running with a green check mark. You can click on each section for more information.

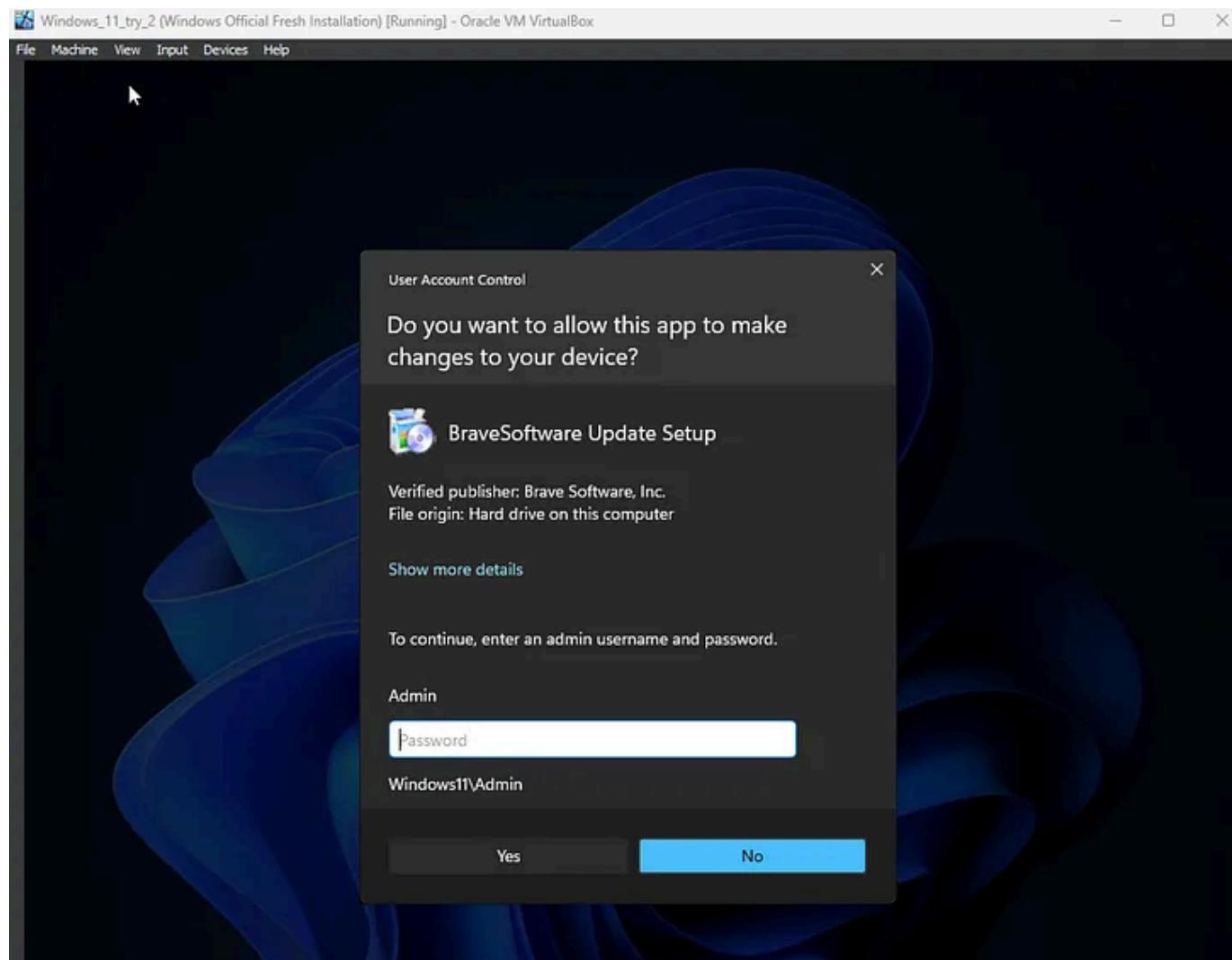


Download and Use a Secure Browser

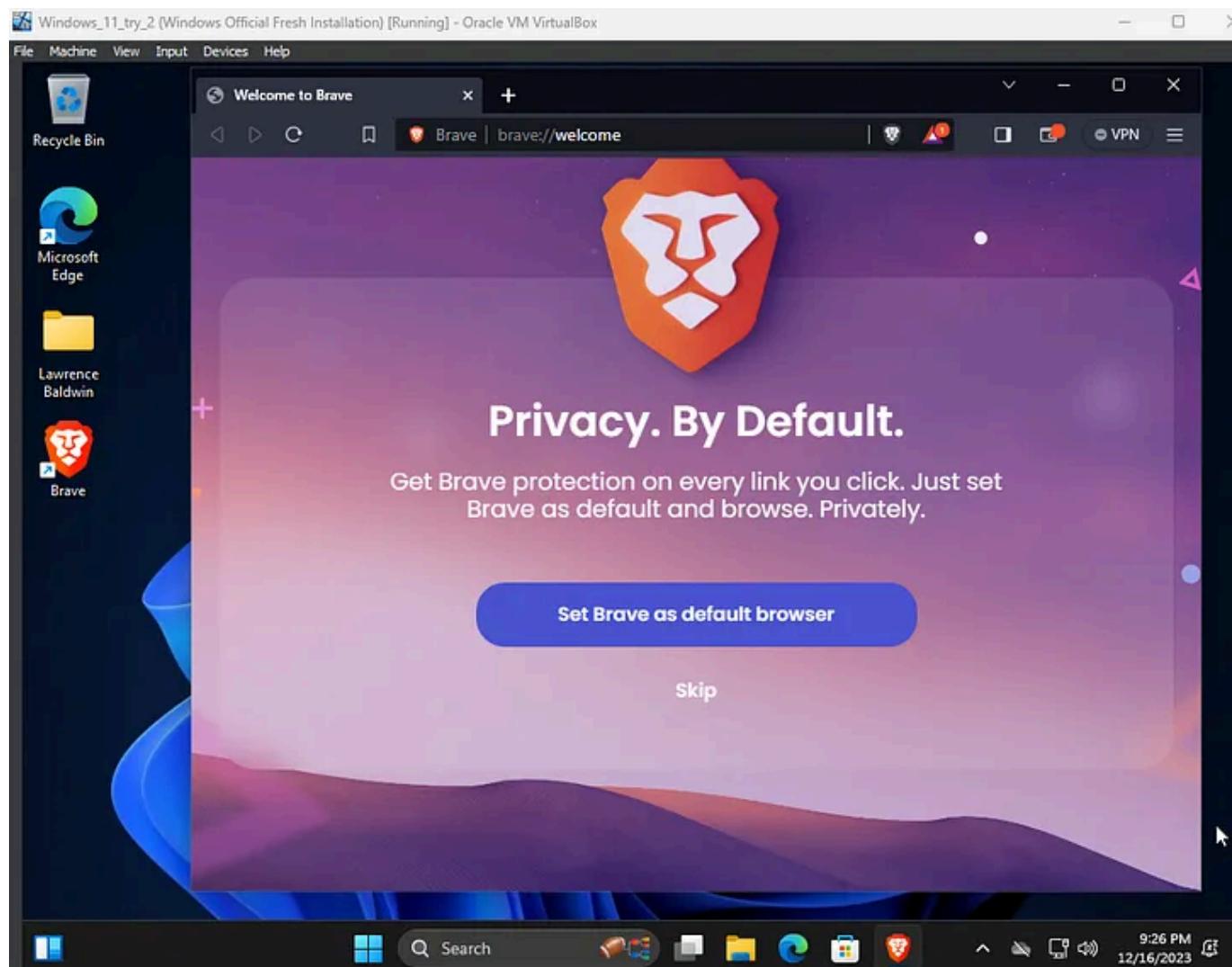
It is always important to use a secure browser. My favorite is Brave Browser, a chromium-based browser which automatically blocks annoying advertisements and popups and has all the same standard security settings as google chrome. I always block third party cookies to stop 3rd parties from tracking my browsing. It is also important to periodically check the site and shield settings in Brave to make sure the shields are on and check if permissions are correct. You may also want to disable JavaScript or only allow it on certain websites if you want enhanced security to avoid XSS type attacks.



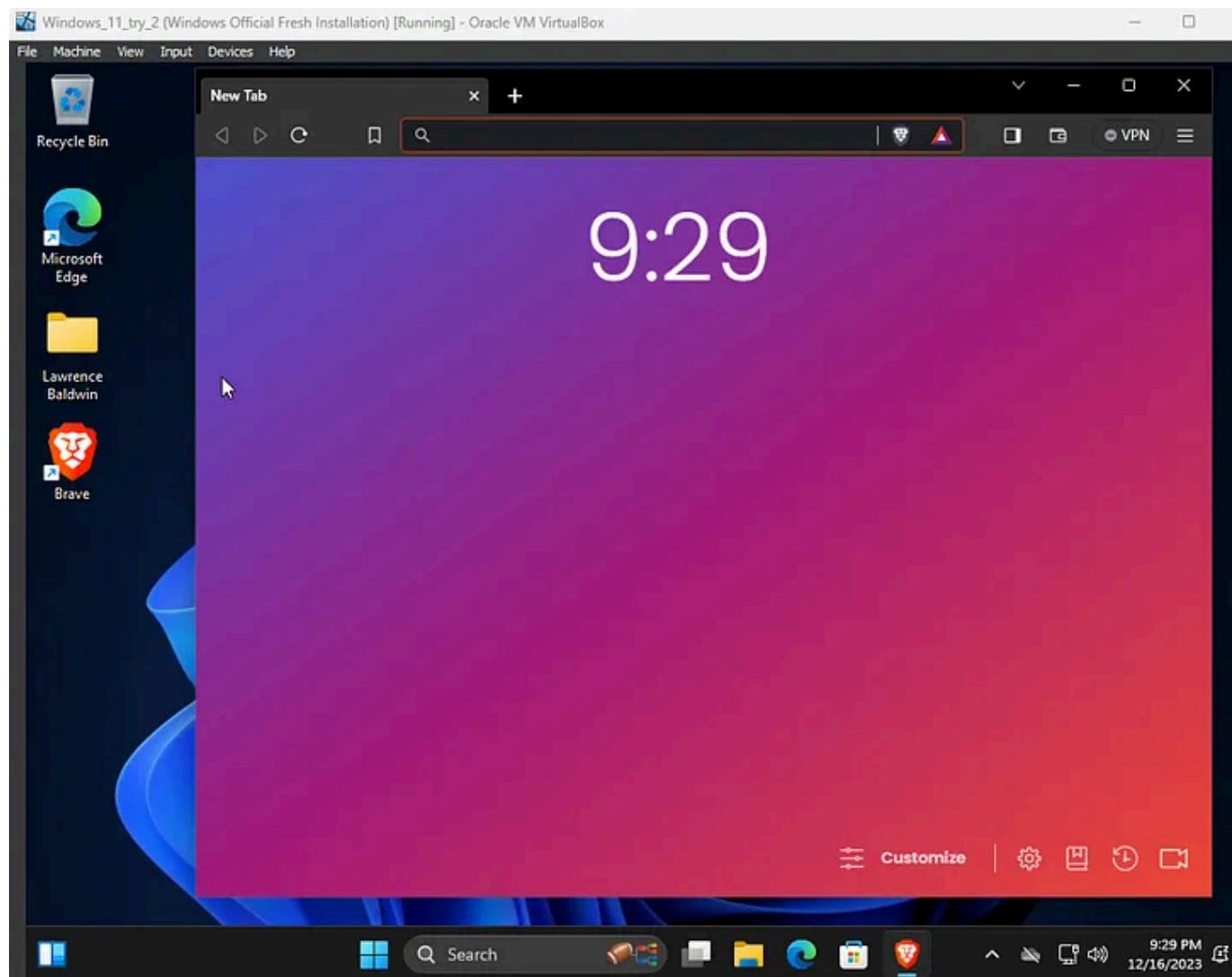
brave download button



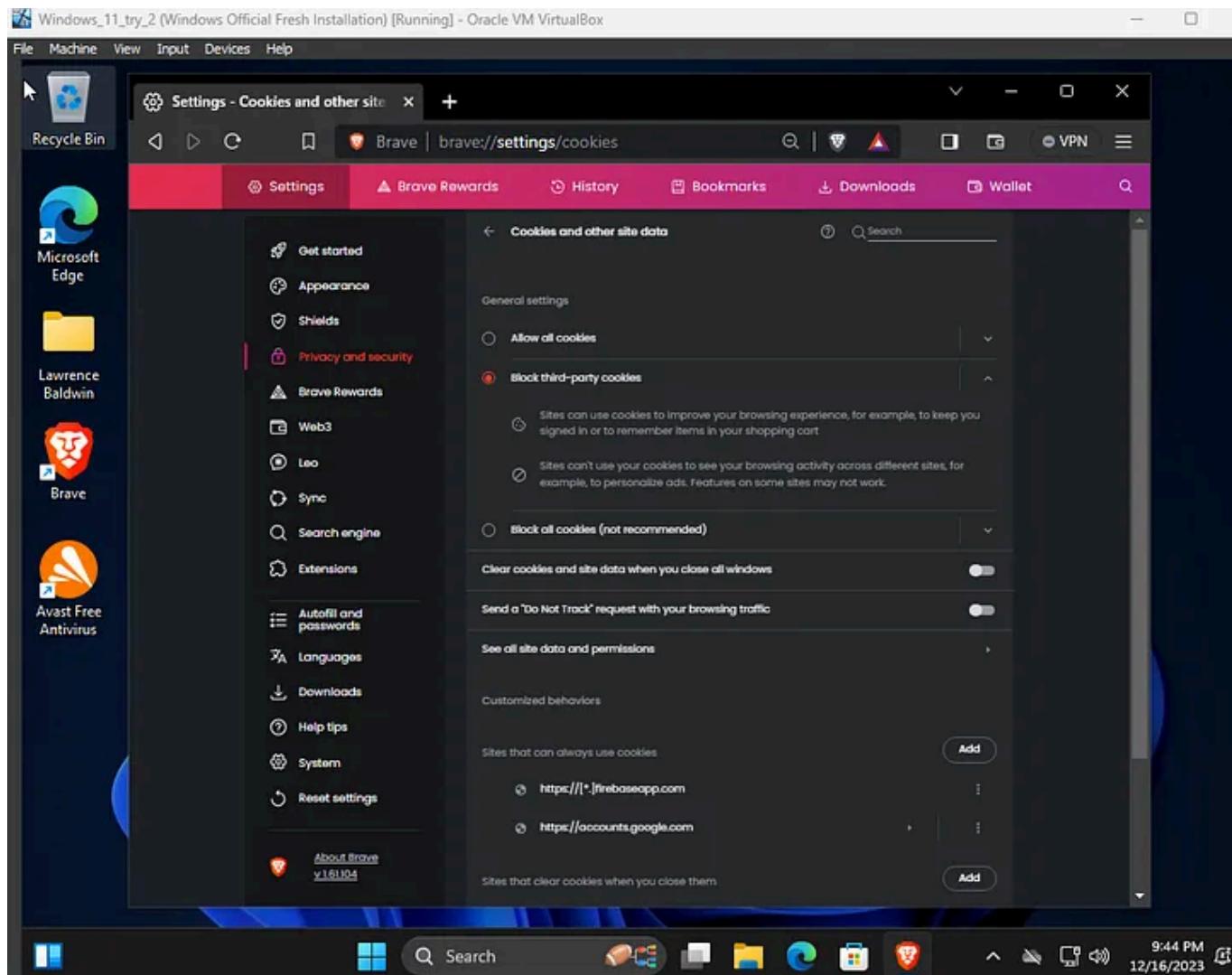
user access control setup



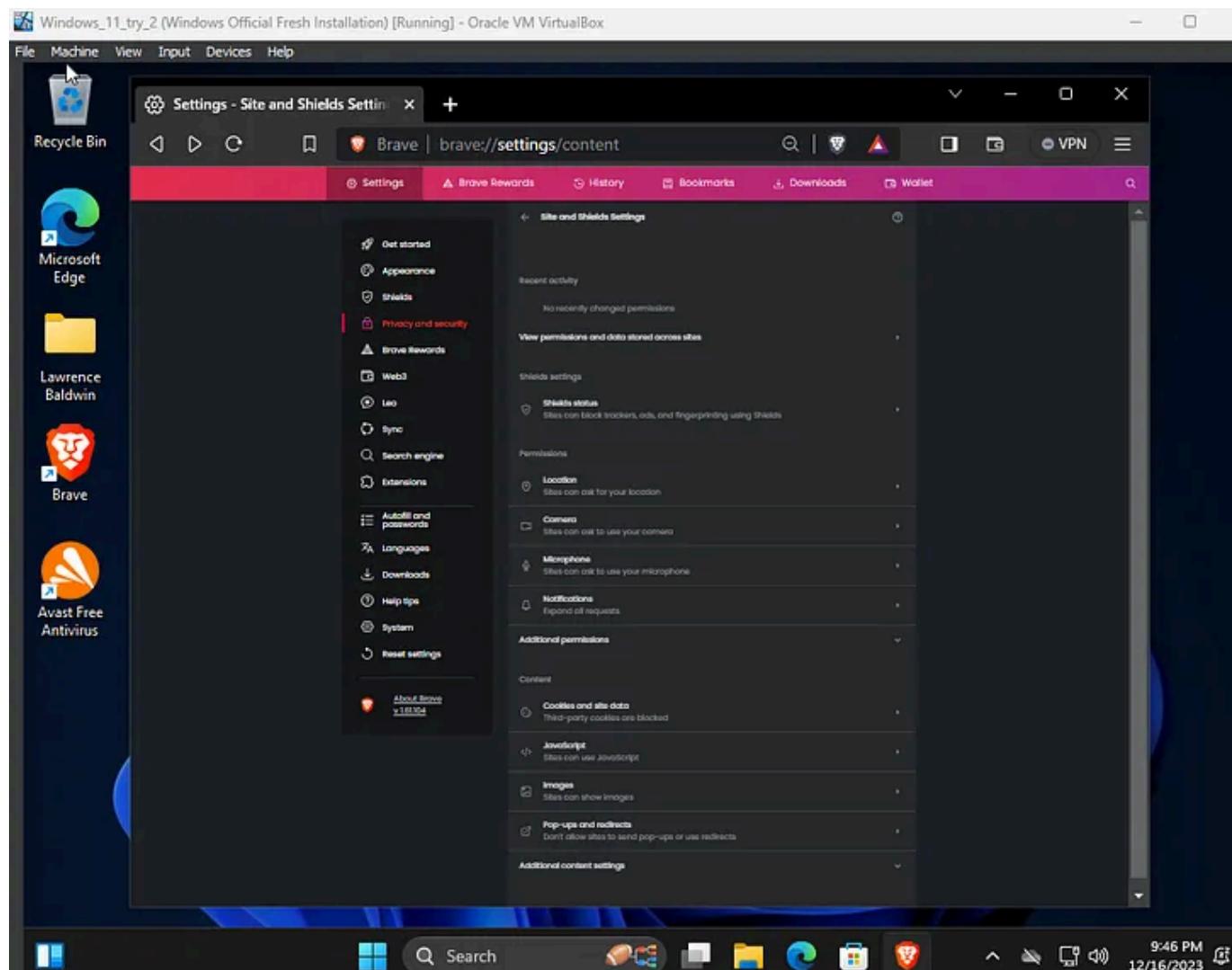
set brave as default browser



brave fresh install screen



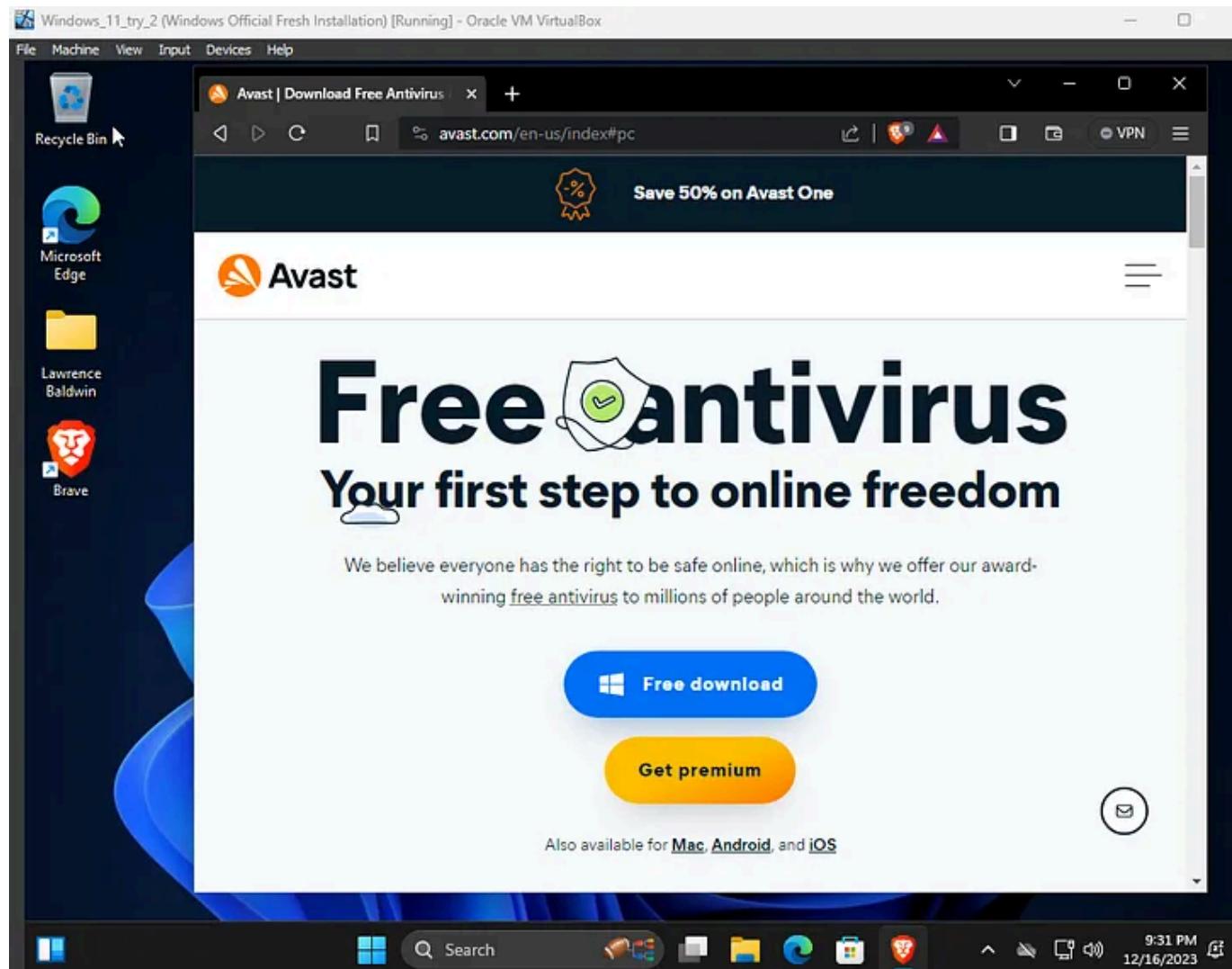
block third-party cookies



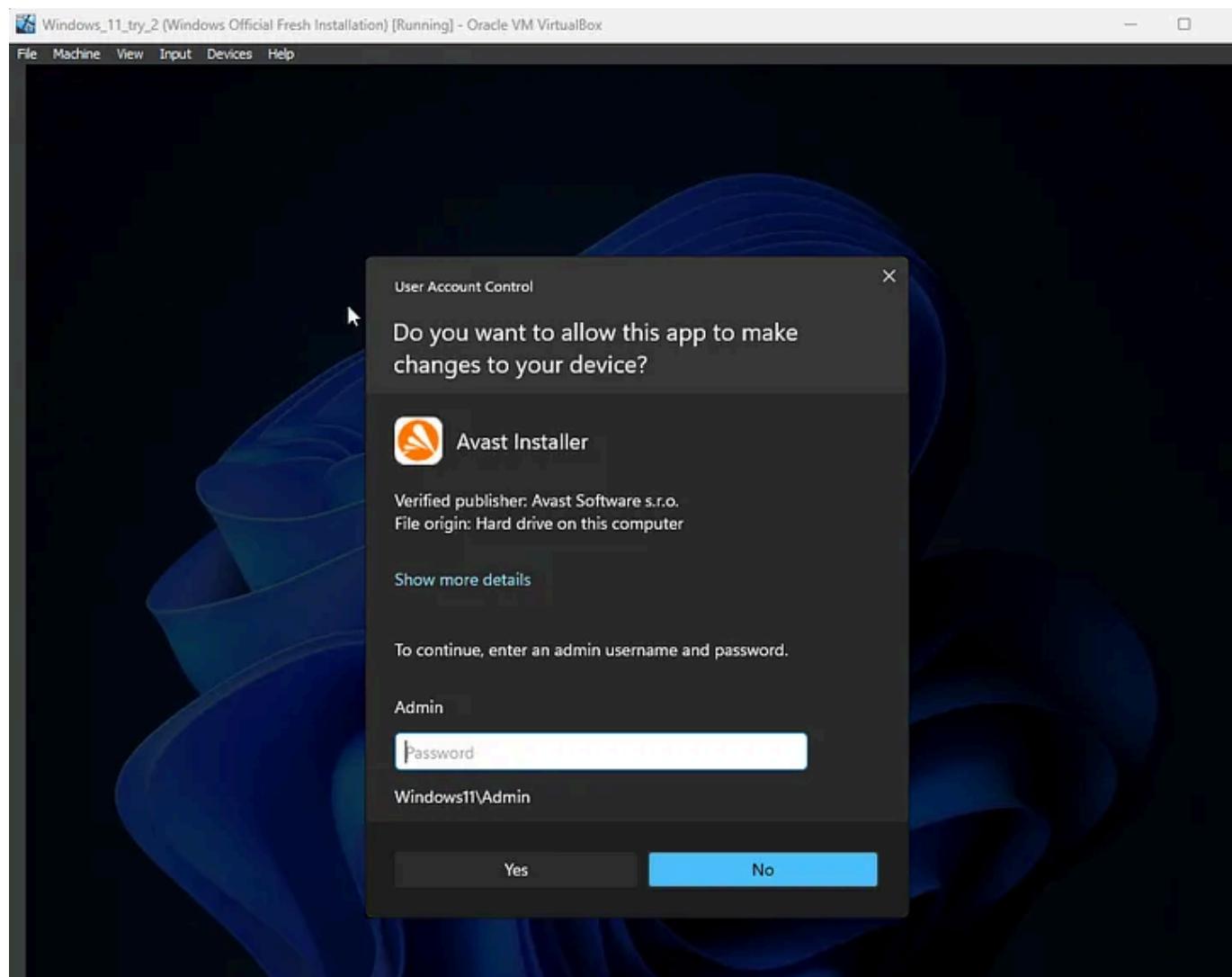
set proper permissions and security settings

Installing Antimalware/Antivirus software

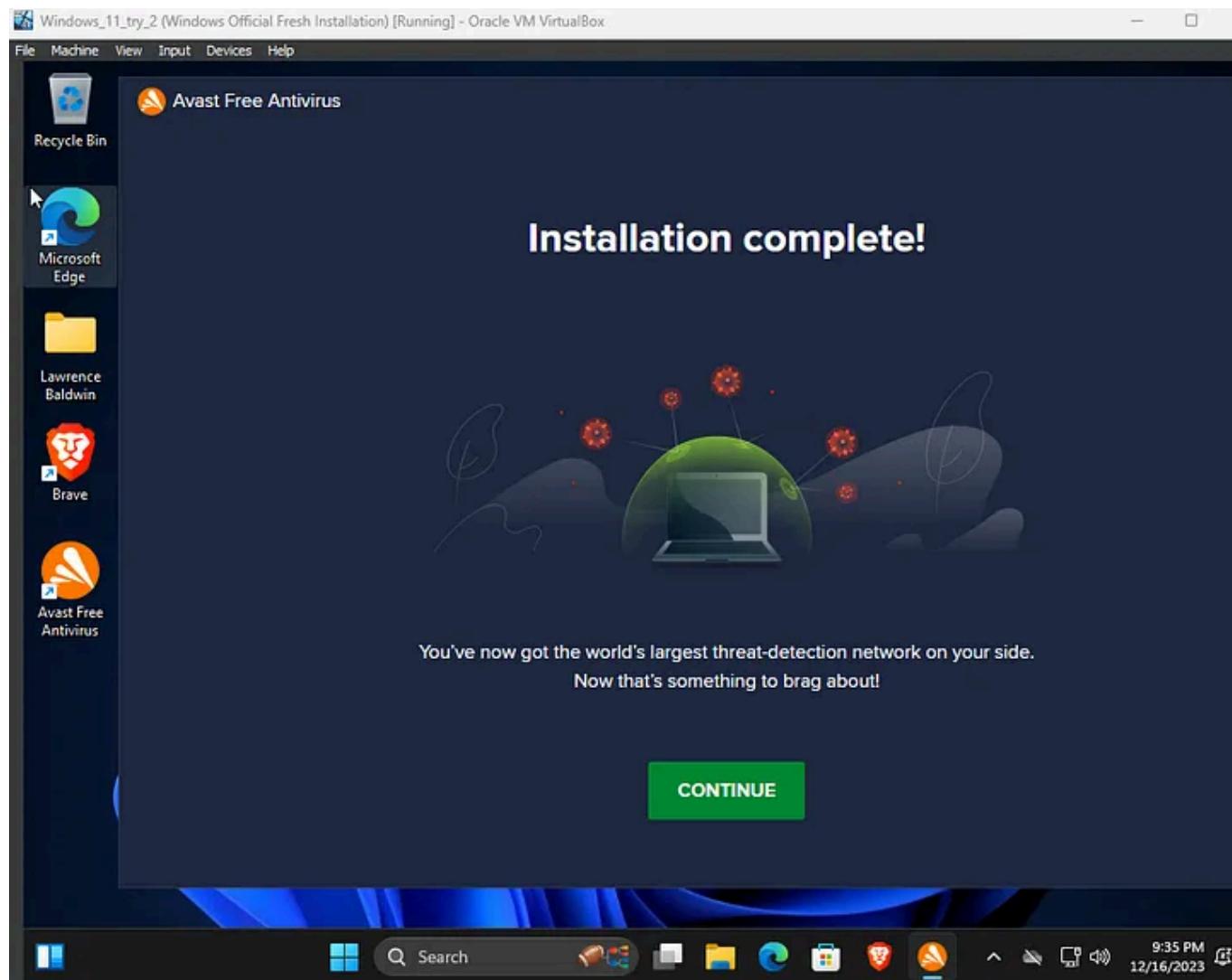
It is advisable to install a host-based antivirus or antimalware application for scanning and blocking malware, and to catch signatures the default windows defender misses. I chose Avast's free antivirus for this project. I downloaded and installed Avast, then clicked scan which detected 2 issues in my system settings, I clicked **Resolve All** to fix the issues, then selected the prompt to schedule a smart scan to run once a month. It is recommended to always turn on periodic scans.

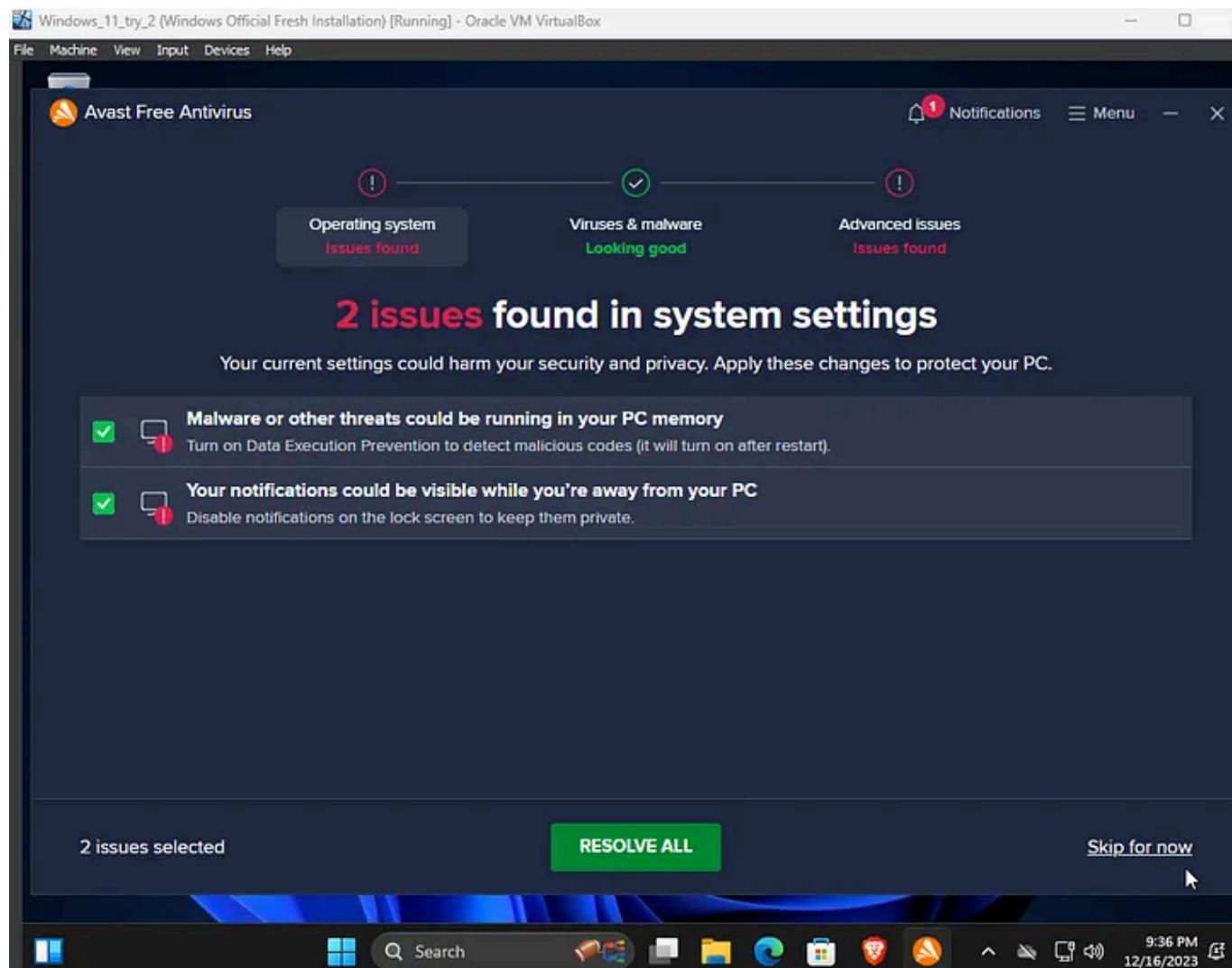


free antivirus download

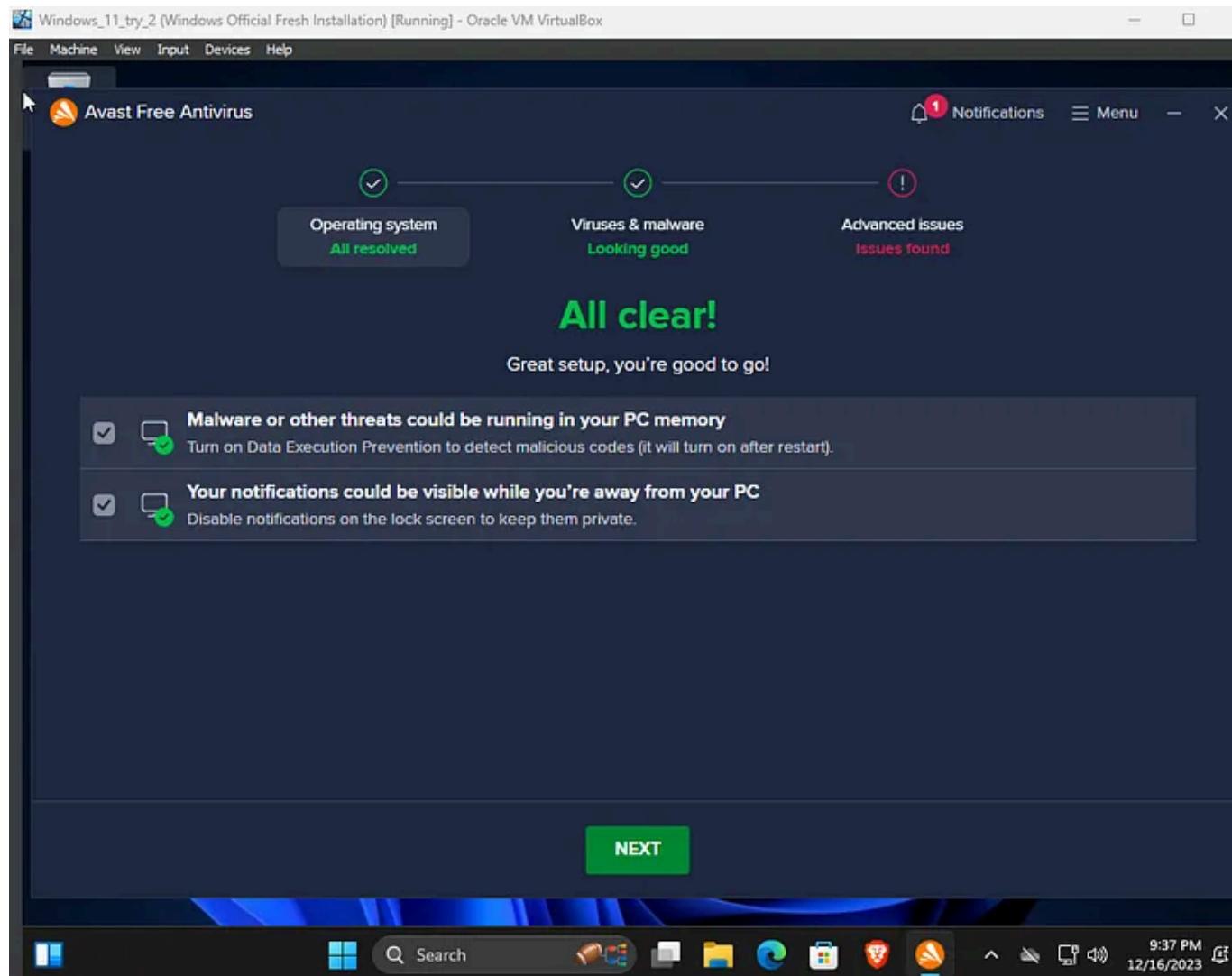


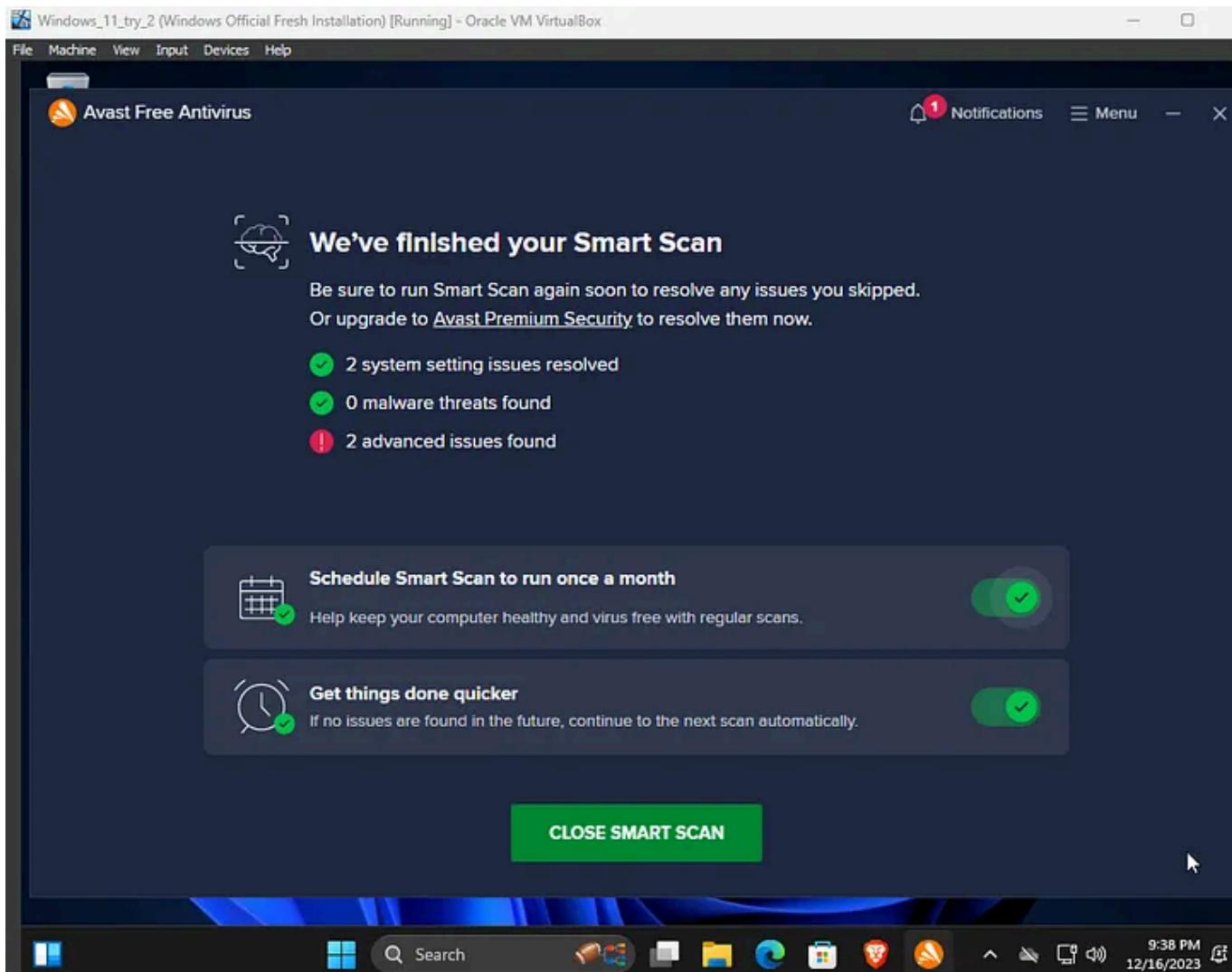
user access control installer





resolve any issues



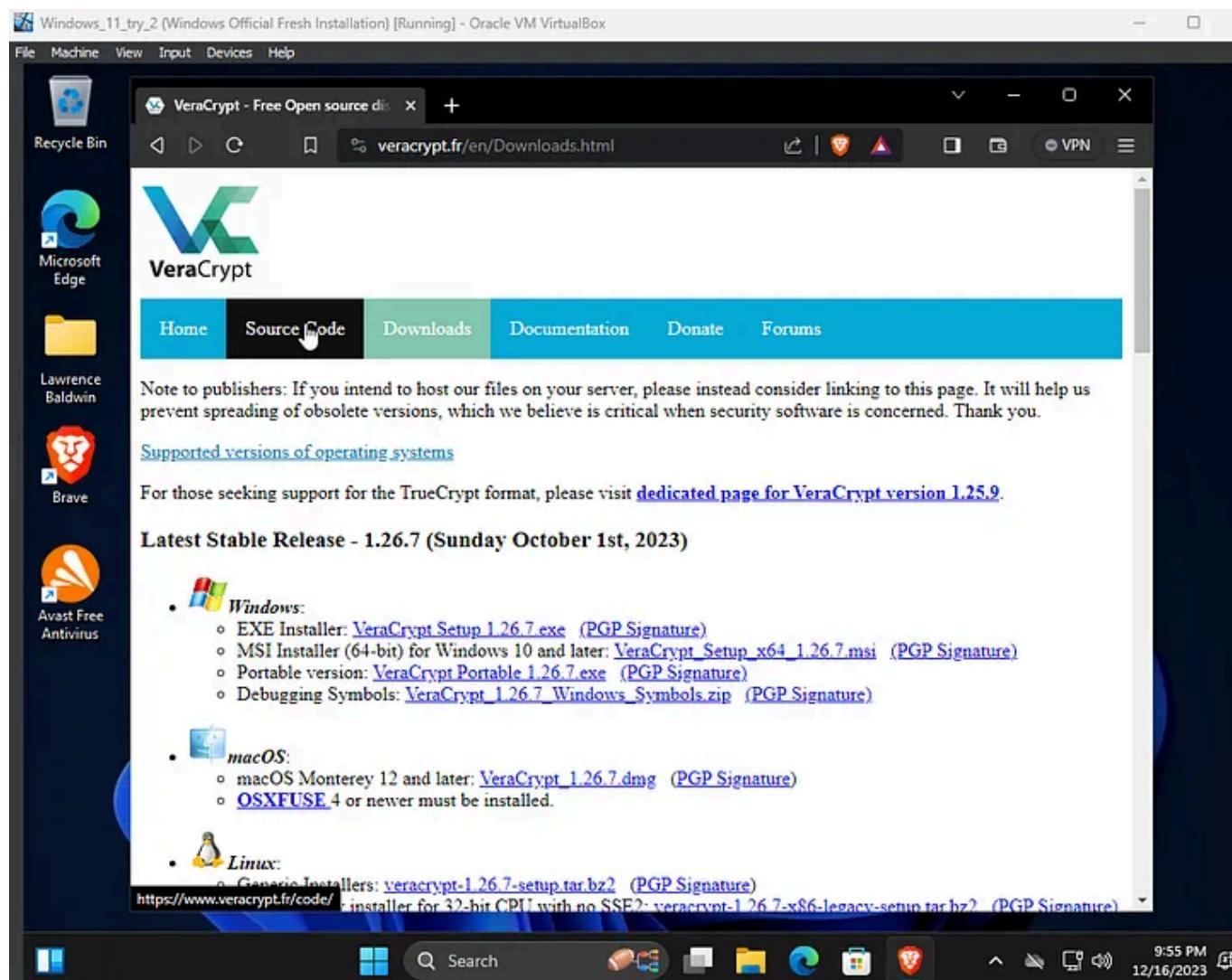


schedule a smart can to run periodically

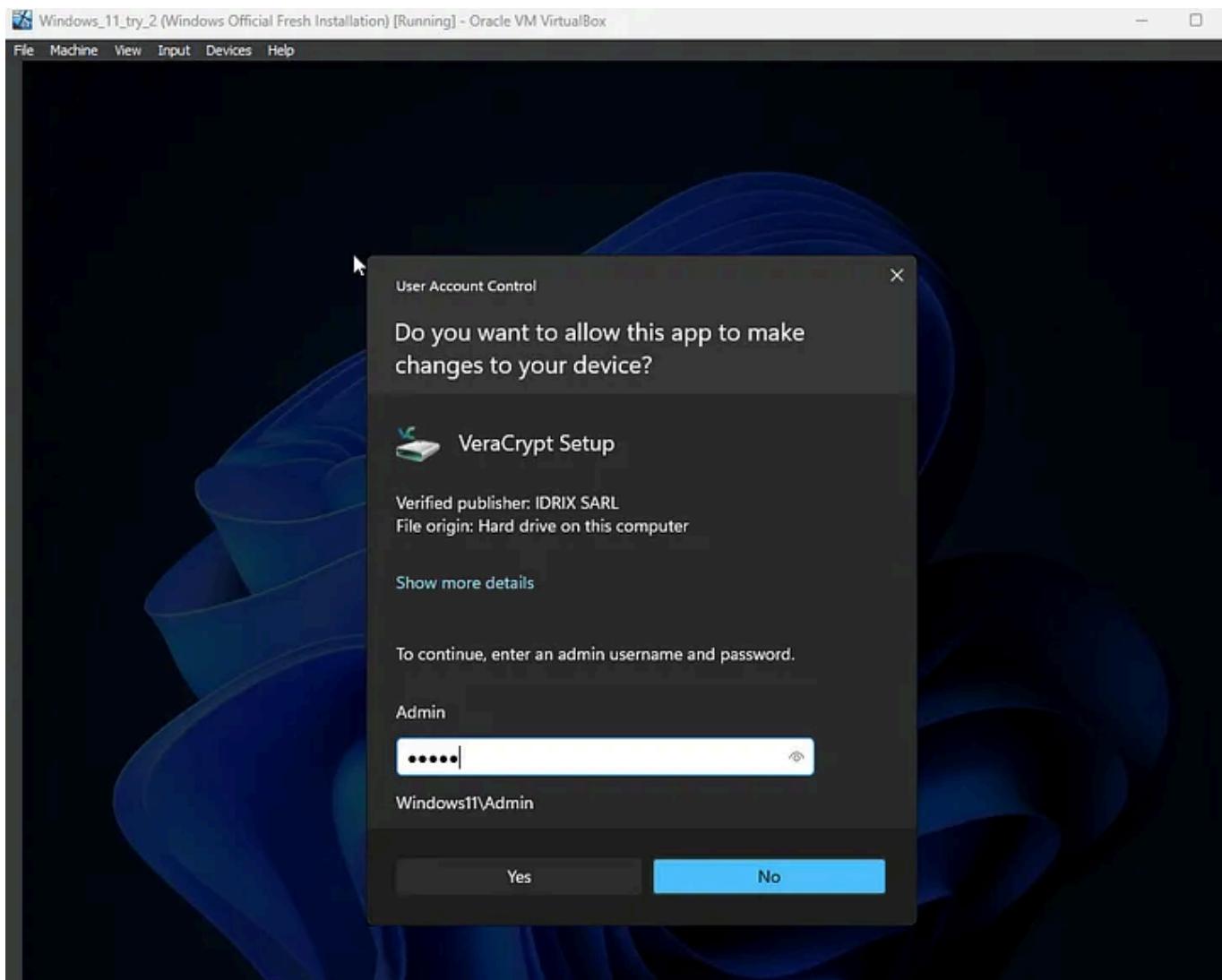
Encryption

Full disk encryption protects your data at rest, securing your entire drive through encryption. This prevents your data from being unauthorized if the machine is physically compromised. For this project I chose VeraCrypt, an open-source encryption tool. First, download and install VeraCrypt, then select **Create Volume** to start the Volume Creation Wizard, choose to encrypt the entire system drive for full disk encryption, or choose the other two options which just encrypt a certain section of the drive. Next, choose **AES**, or another secure encryption algorithm of your choice, and select a secure hashing algorithm, I chose **SHA-512** for this project. Next, input a 20-digit password which will be used to access the disk on startup before the

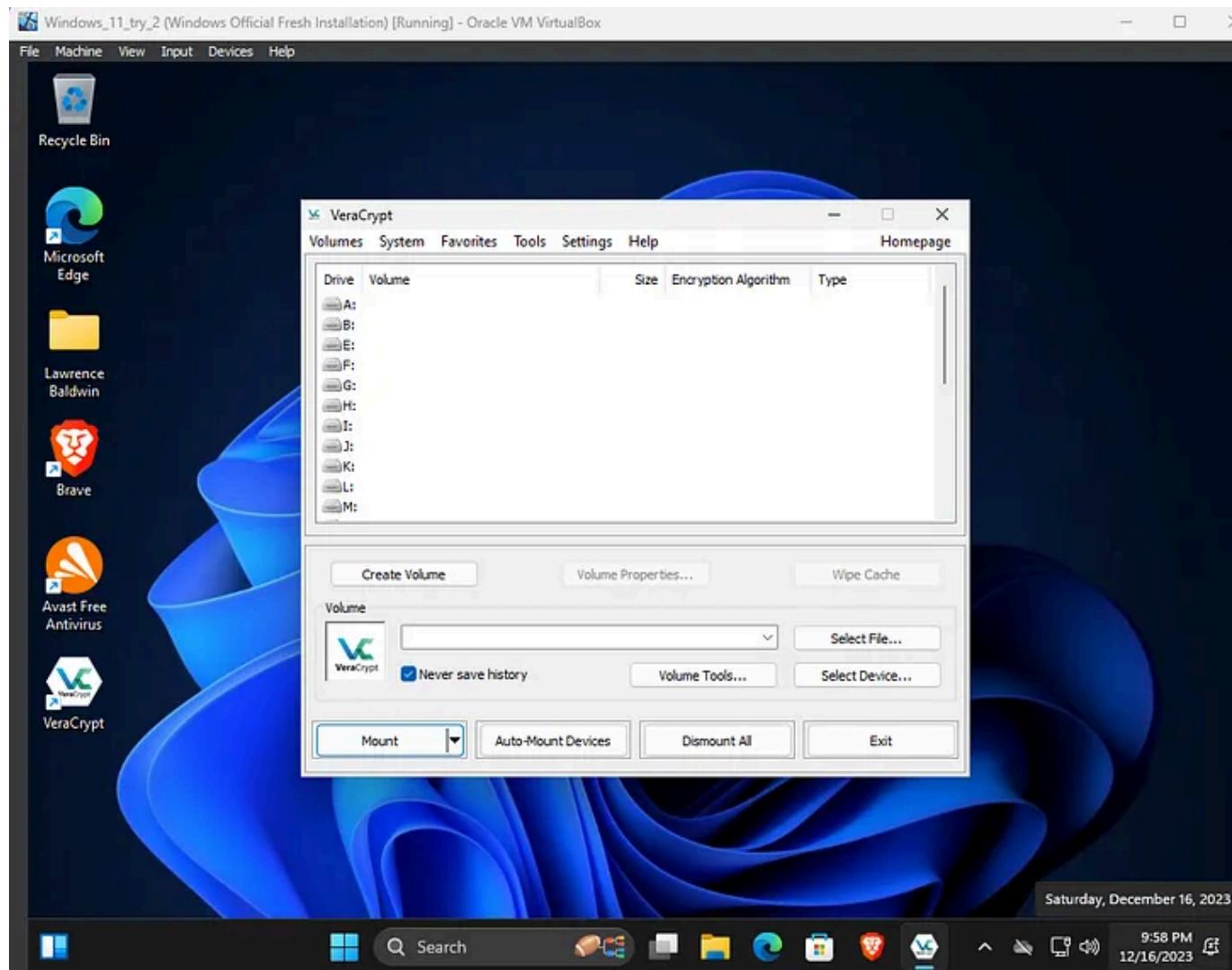
operating system boots. Next, collect the random data by moving your mouse inside the box, then start the pretest. After the pretest finishes, you may click **Encrypt** to start the encryption process!



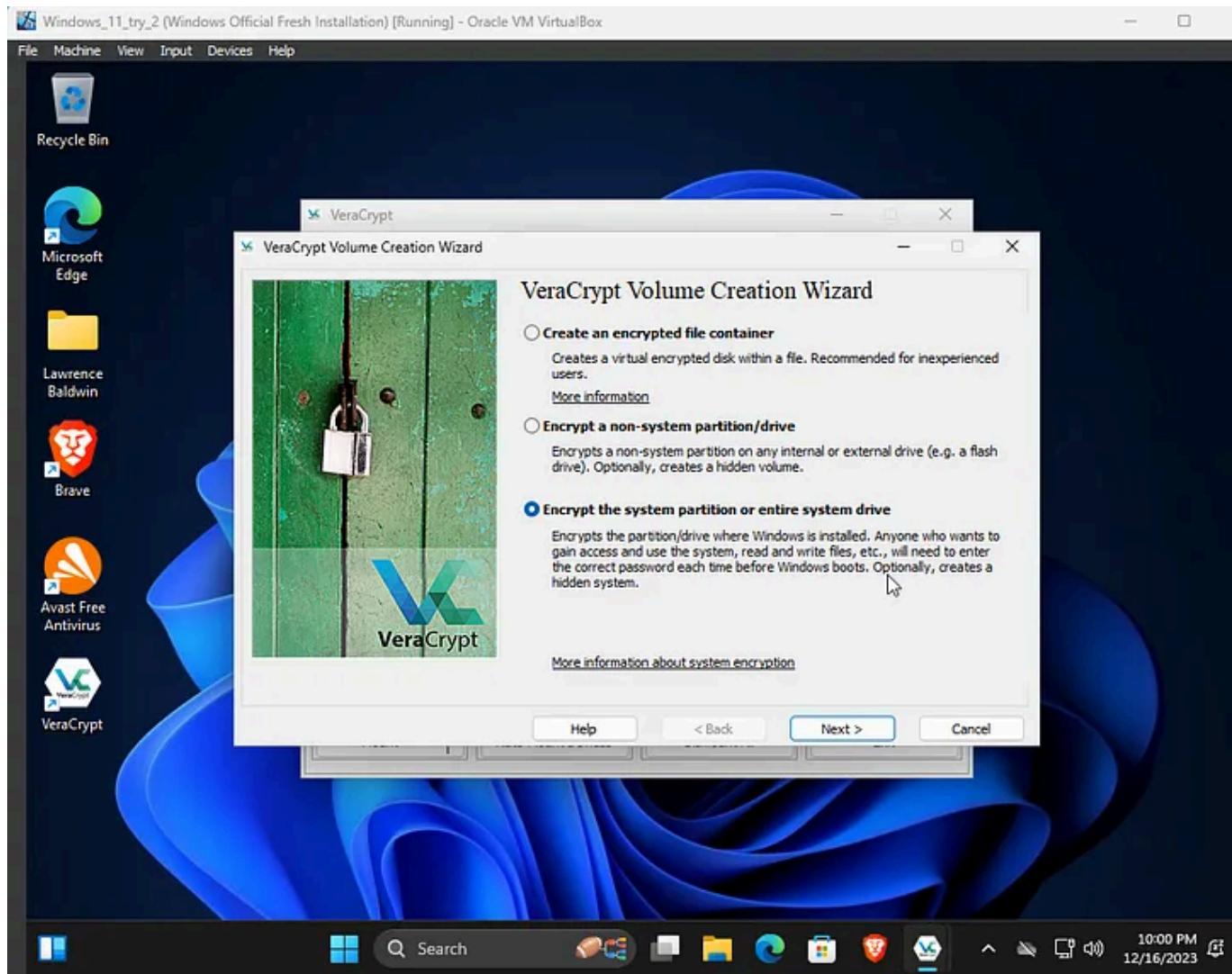
veracrypt download



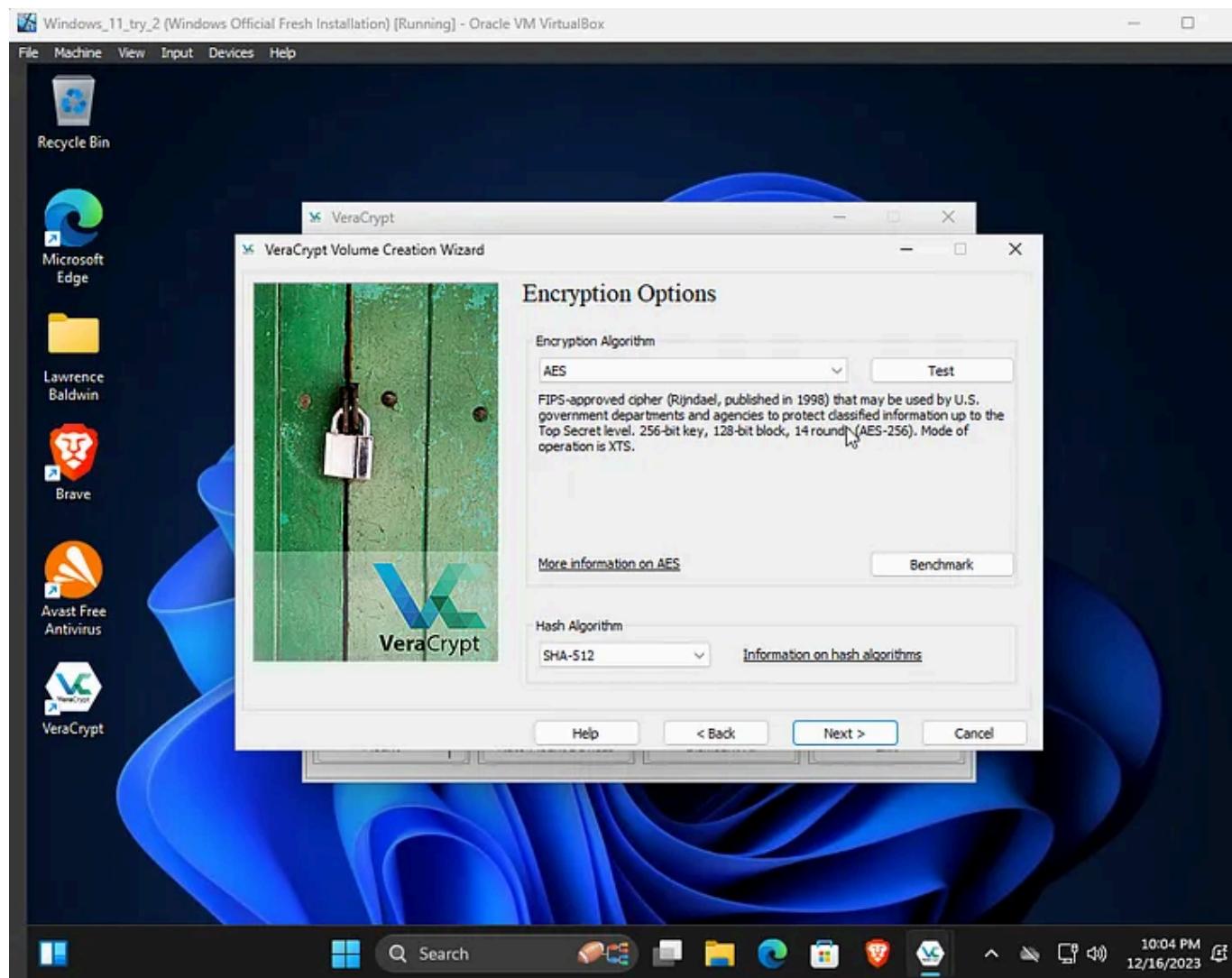
user access control installer



create volume



encrypt the whole drive for full disk encryption

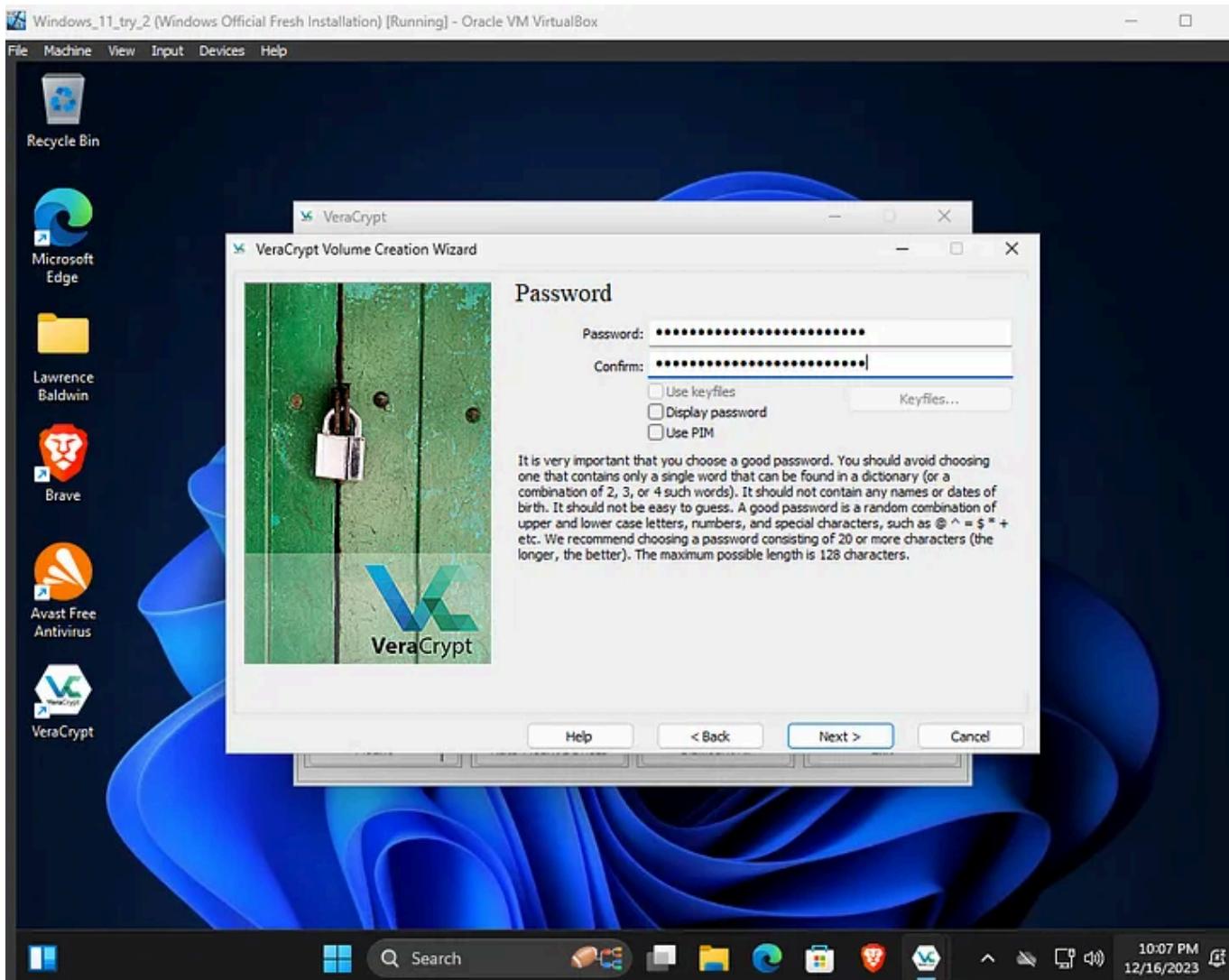
[Open in app](#)[Sign up](#)[Sign in](#)

Medium

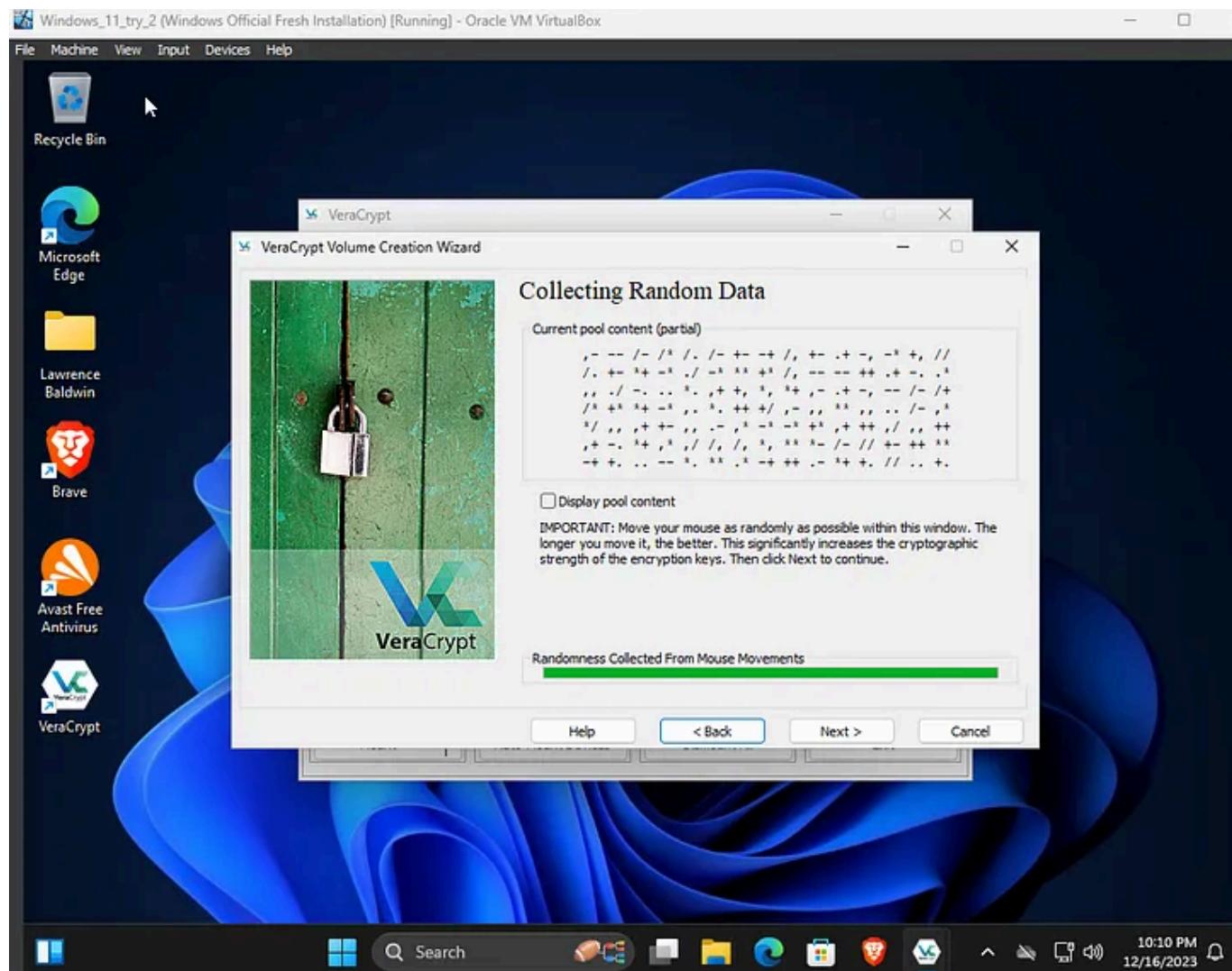
 Search

Write

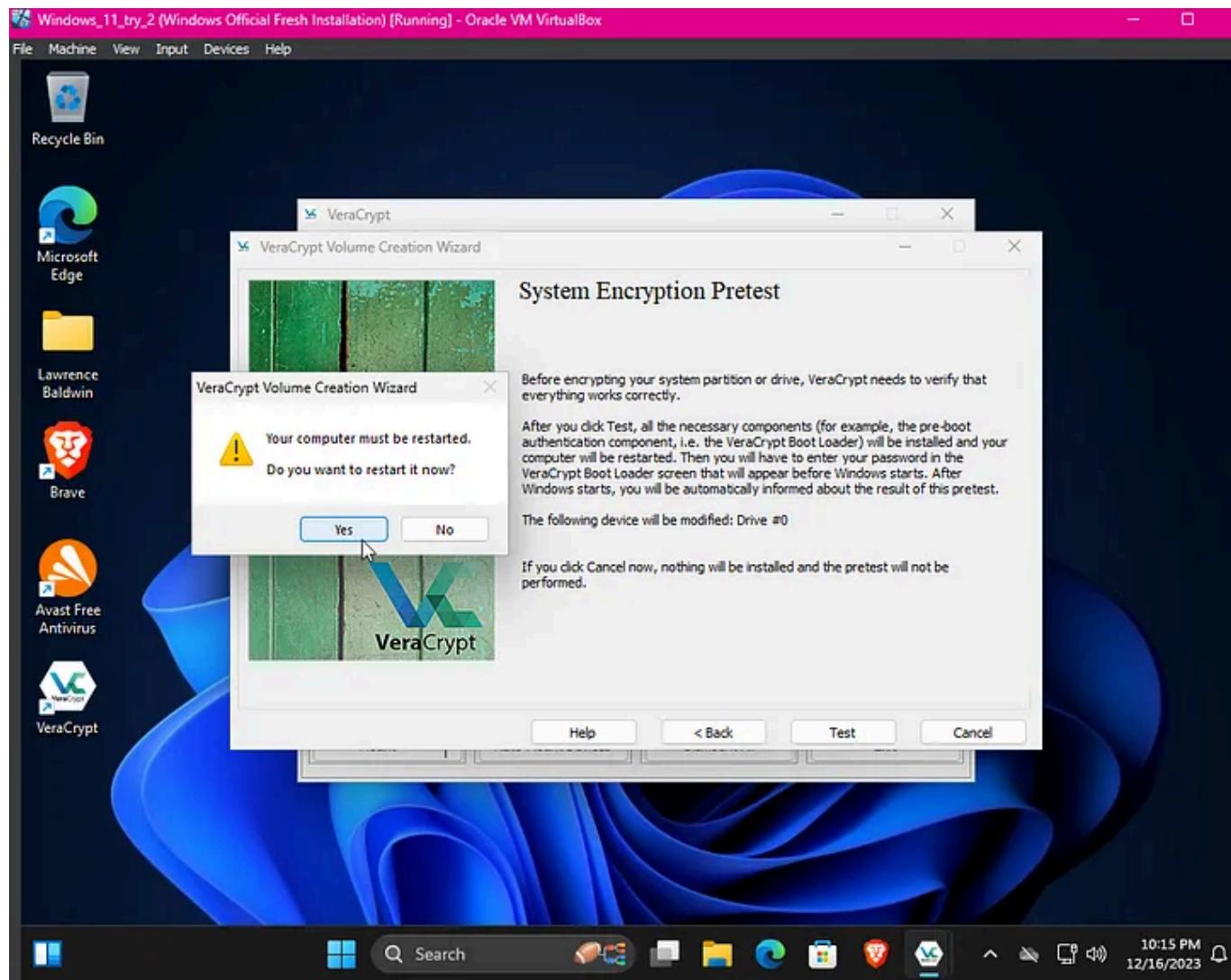




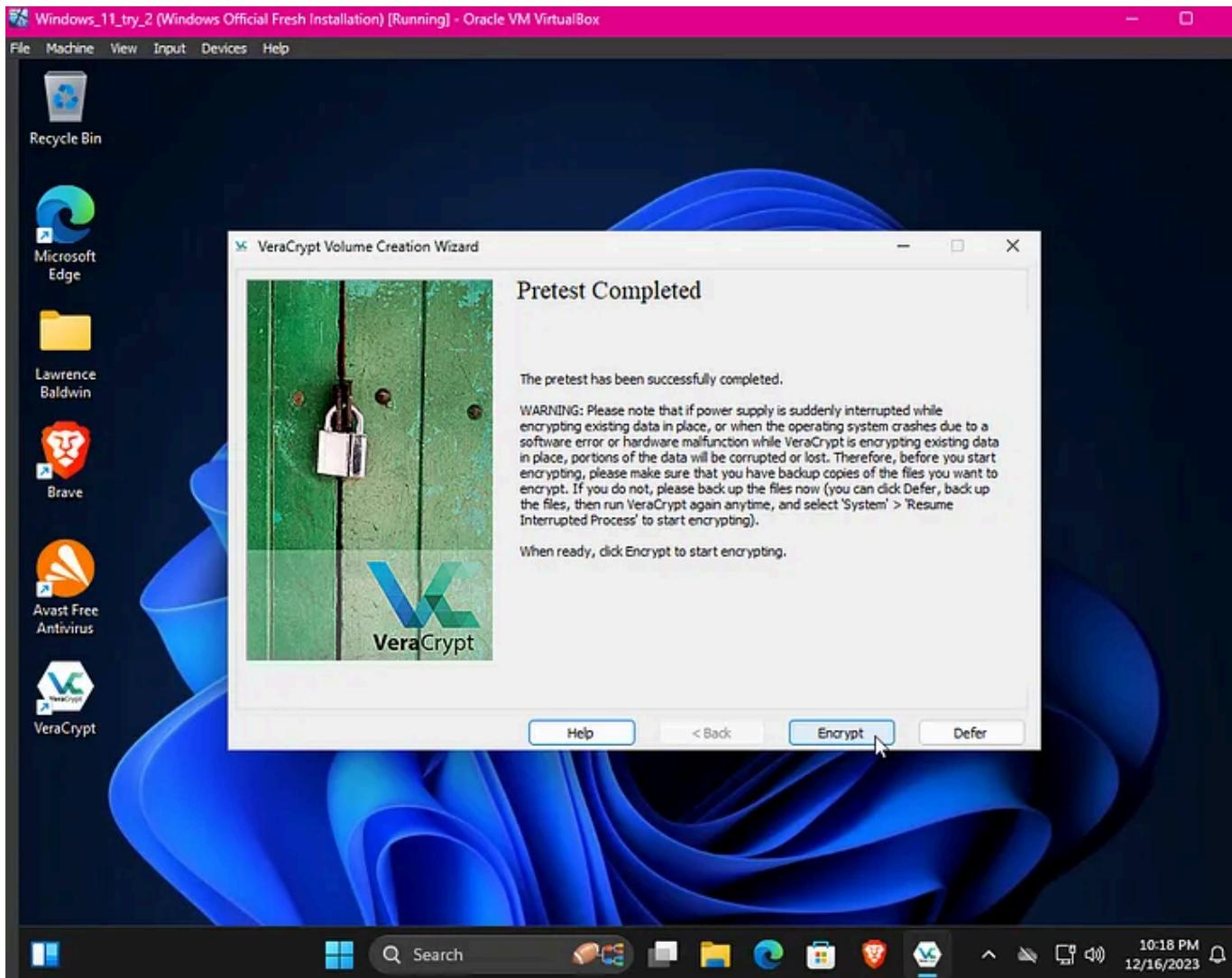
set a 20-digit password



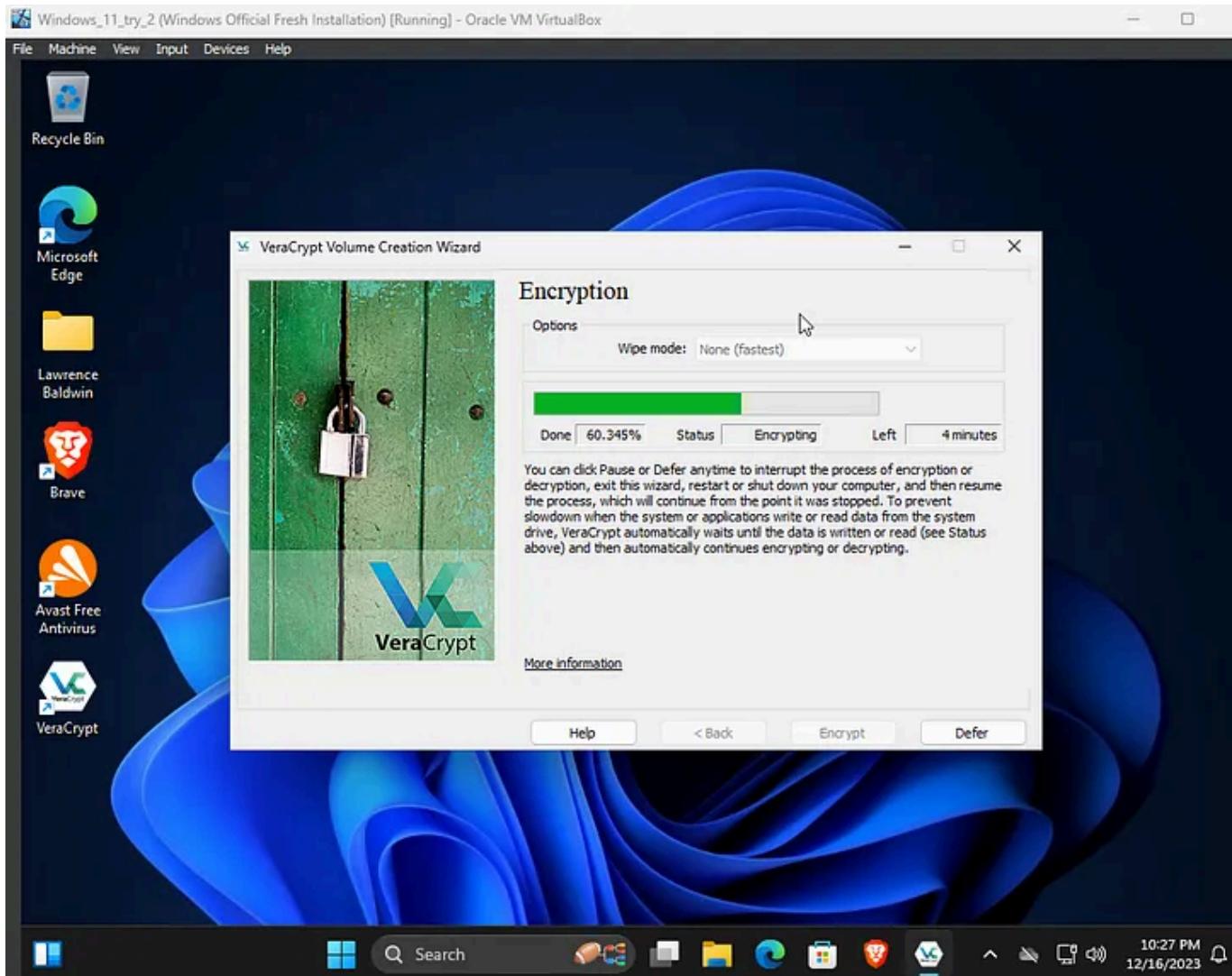
create the encryption keys



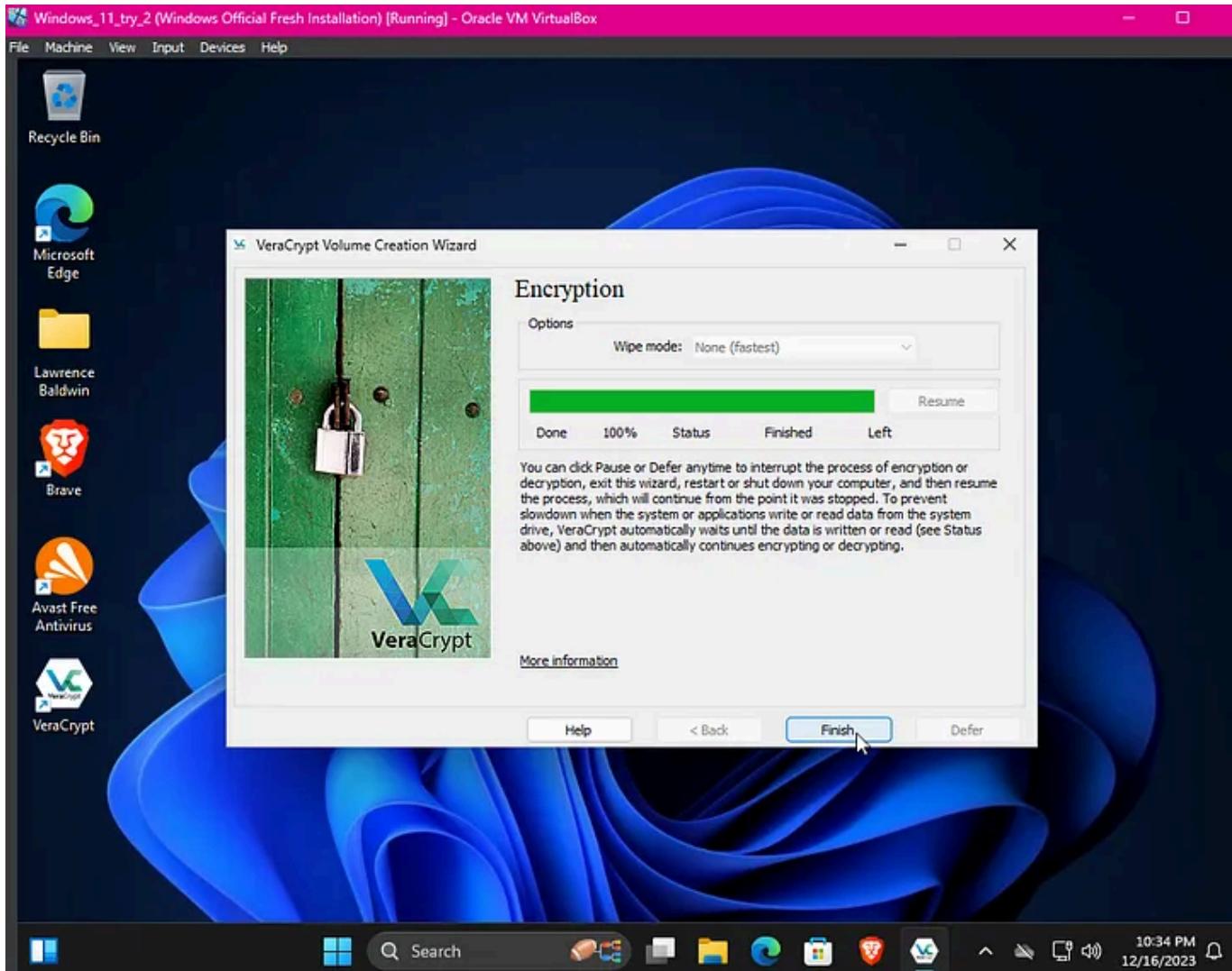
start a pretest



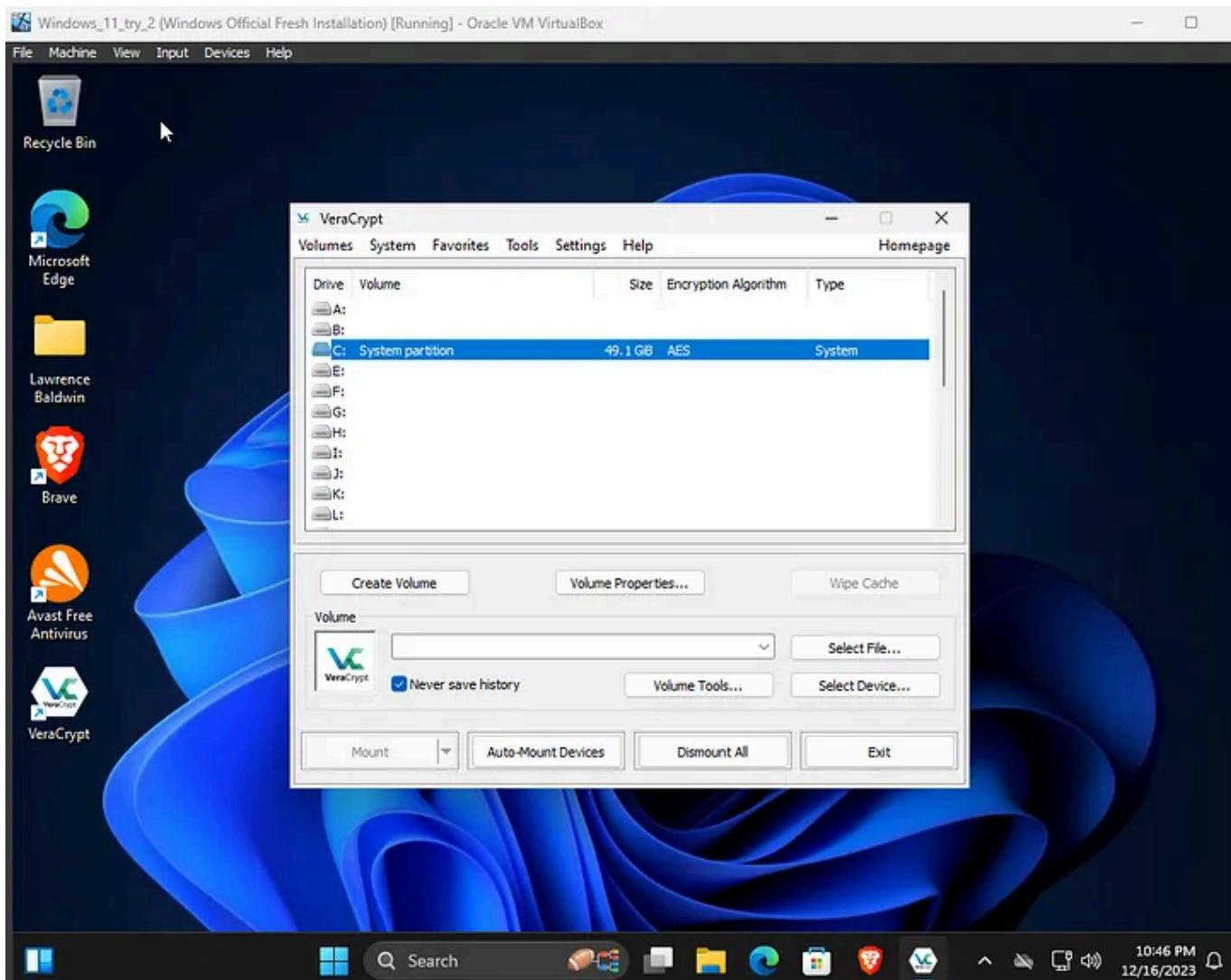
pretest complete



encrypting



encryption complete

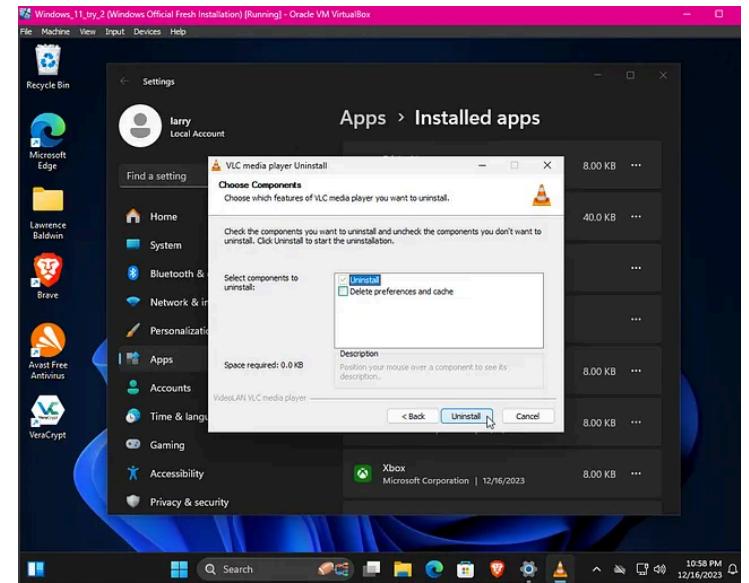
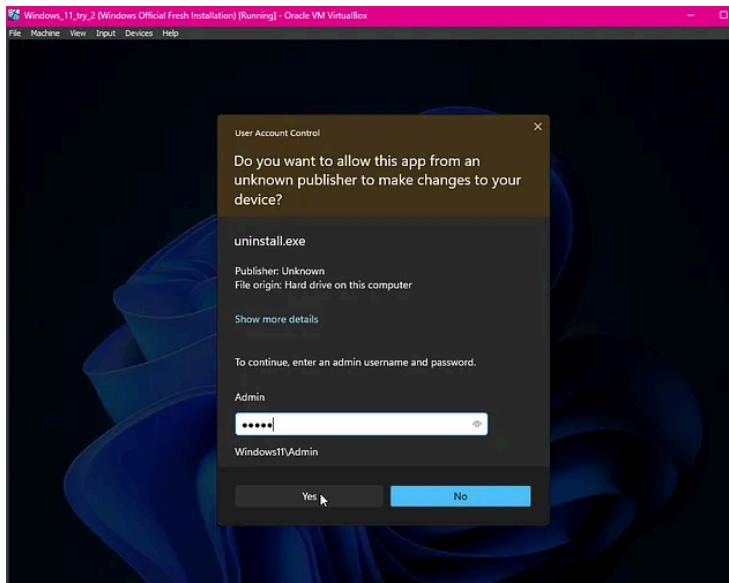
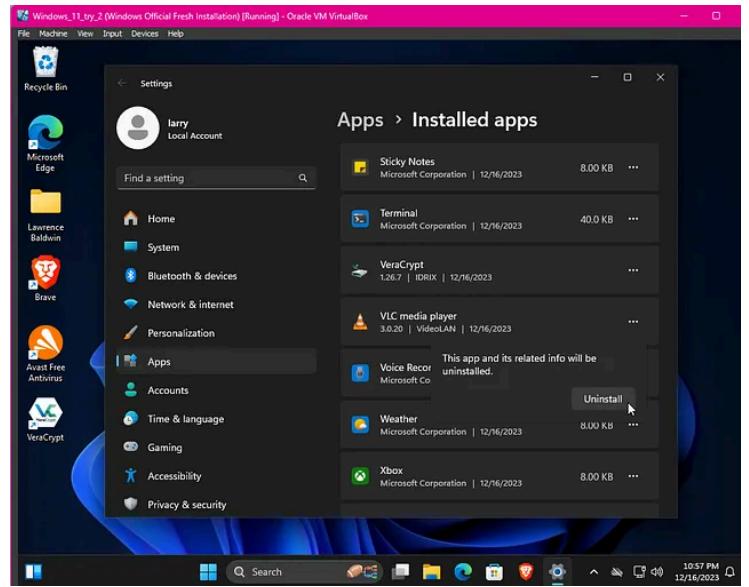
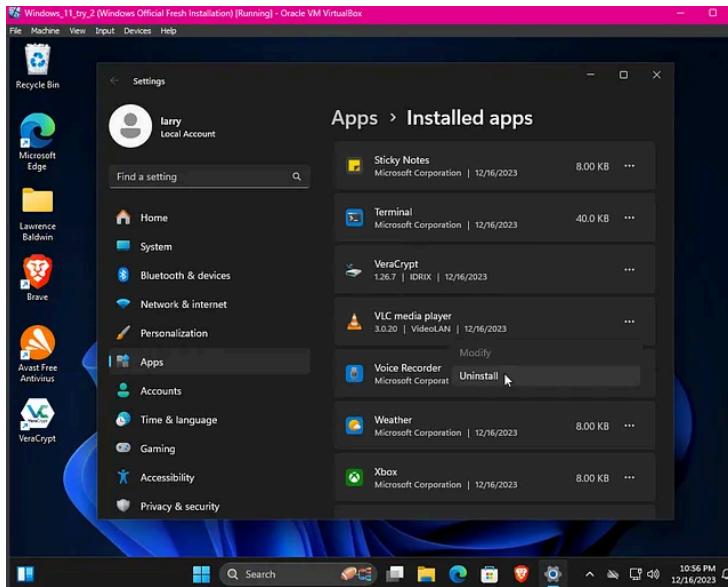


shows the new encrypted volume

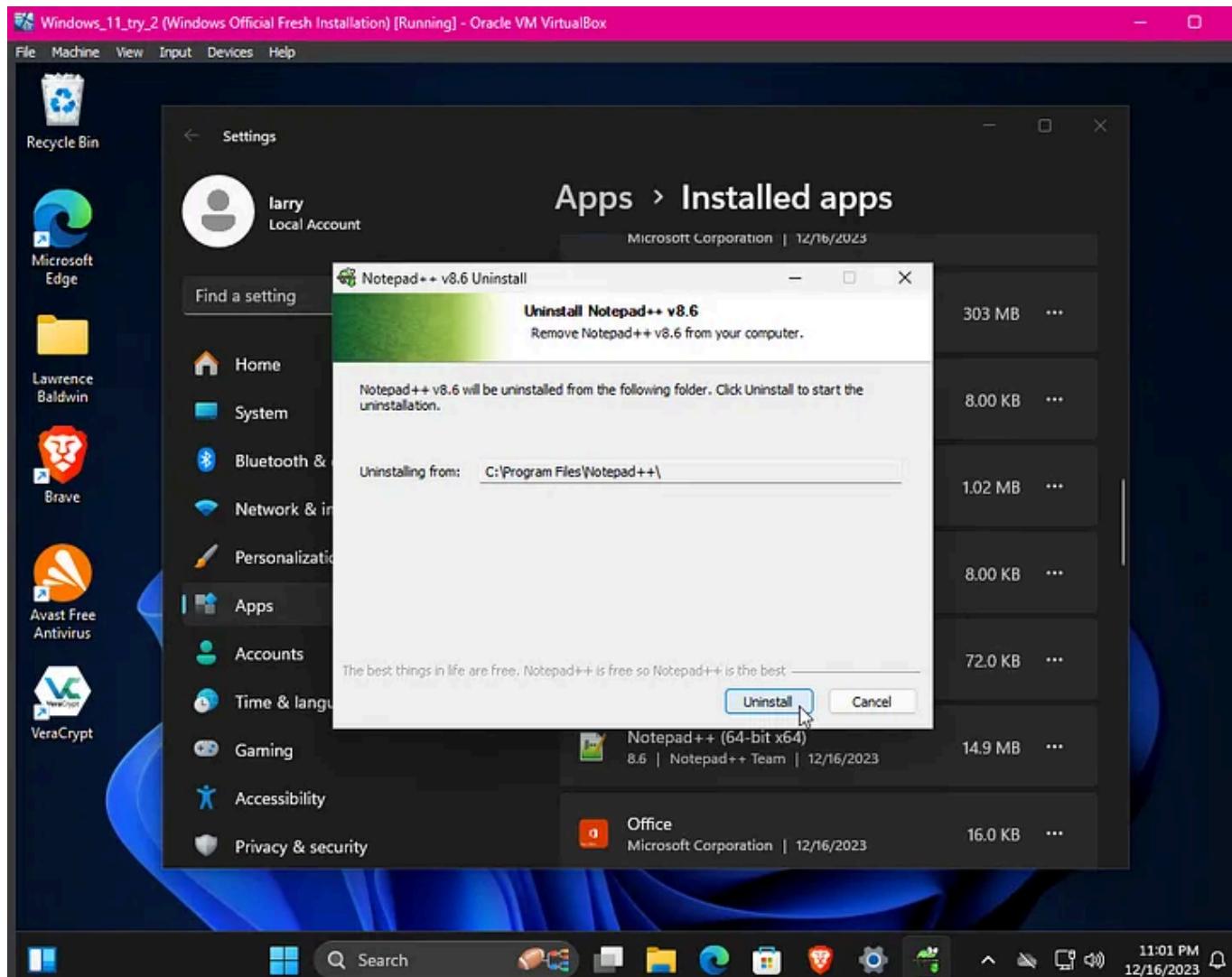
Uninstalling Unnecessary or Unused Applications

One of the easiest ways to lower your devices attack surface is to remove unnecessary applications. For this project, I chose to uninstall VLC, Notepad++, and 7zip. To do this, go to Apps > Installed Apps, select the 3 dots, select **uninstall**, input the Admin password, click **uninstall** on the app's wizard, and then the application has been removed!

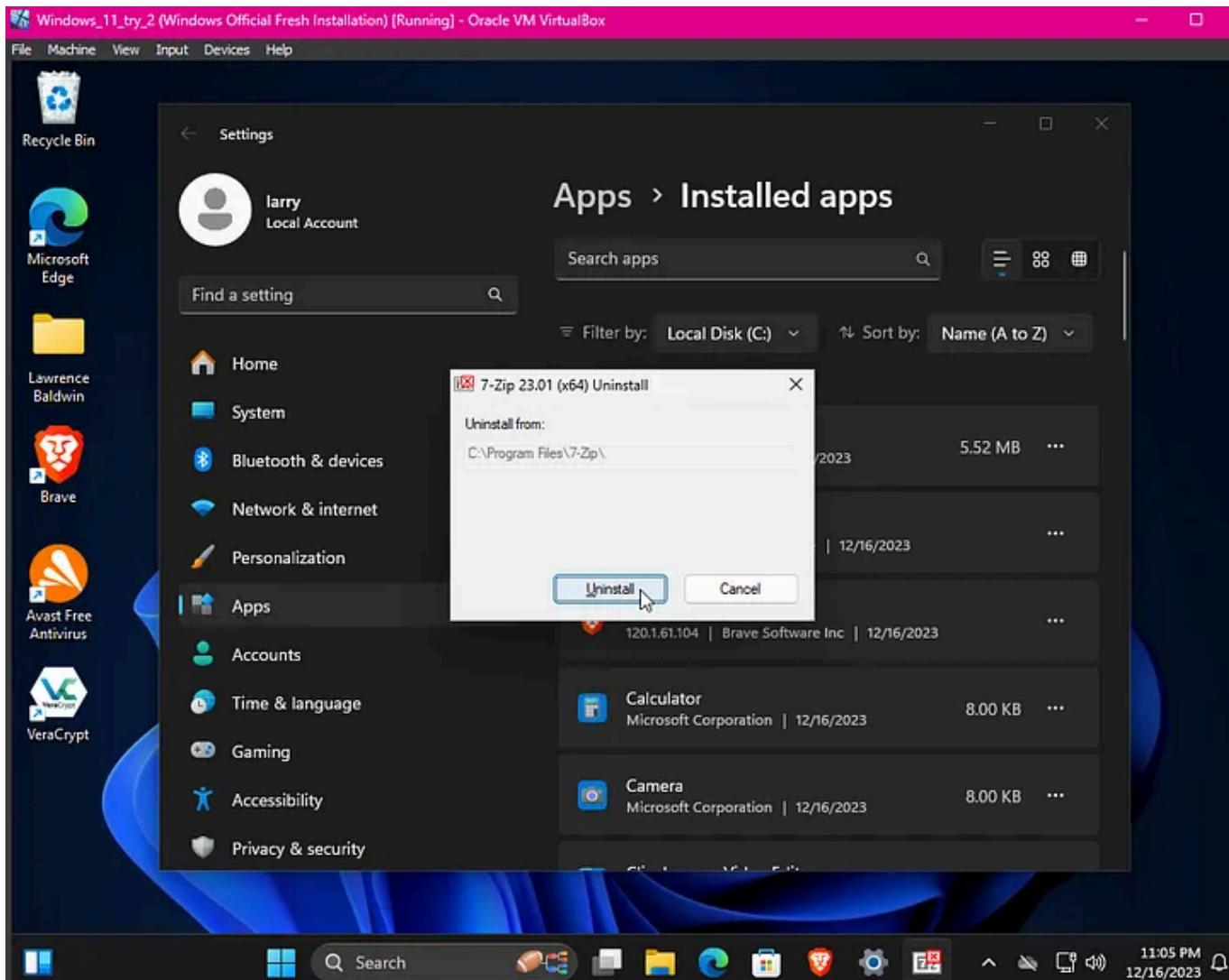
Uninstalling VLC



Uninstalling Notepad+



Uninstalling 7zip



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Endpoint Security

Windows 11



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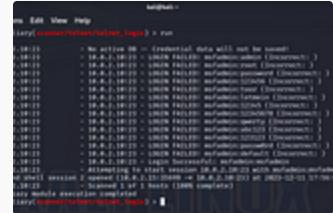


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