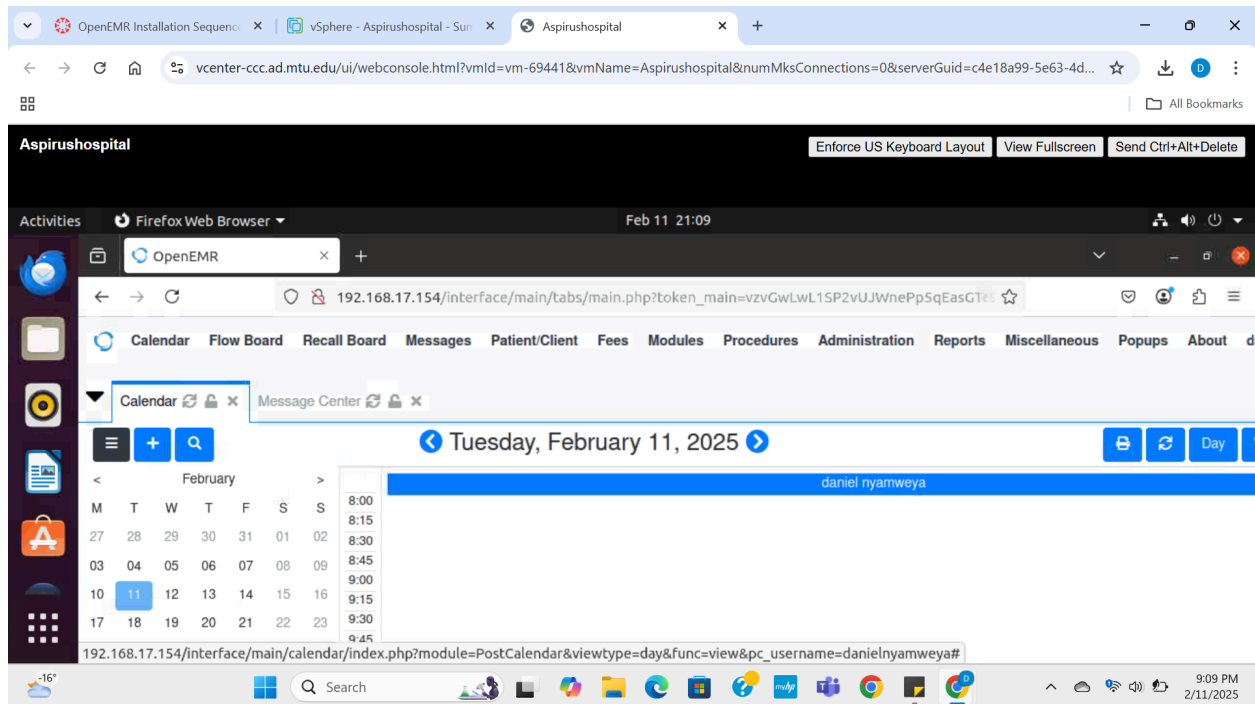


Architecture assignment part 2: Installation and security of openEMR

A. Web page screenshot (the screen shot must include the IP_Address of each hospital) of the each hospital's successful installation of OpenEMR

The following is the complete installation of openEMR in all the 4 hospitals(IP address can be seen on the URL bar)

1. Aspirus Hospital



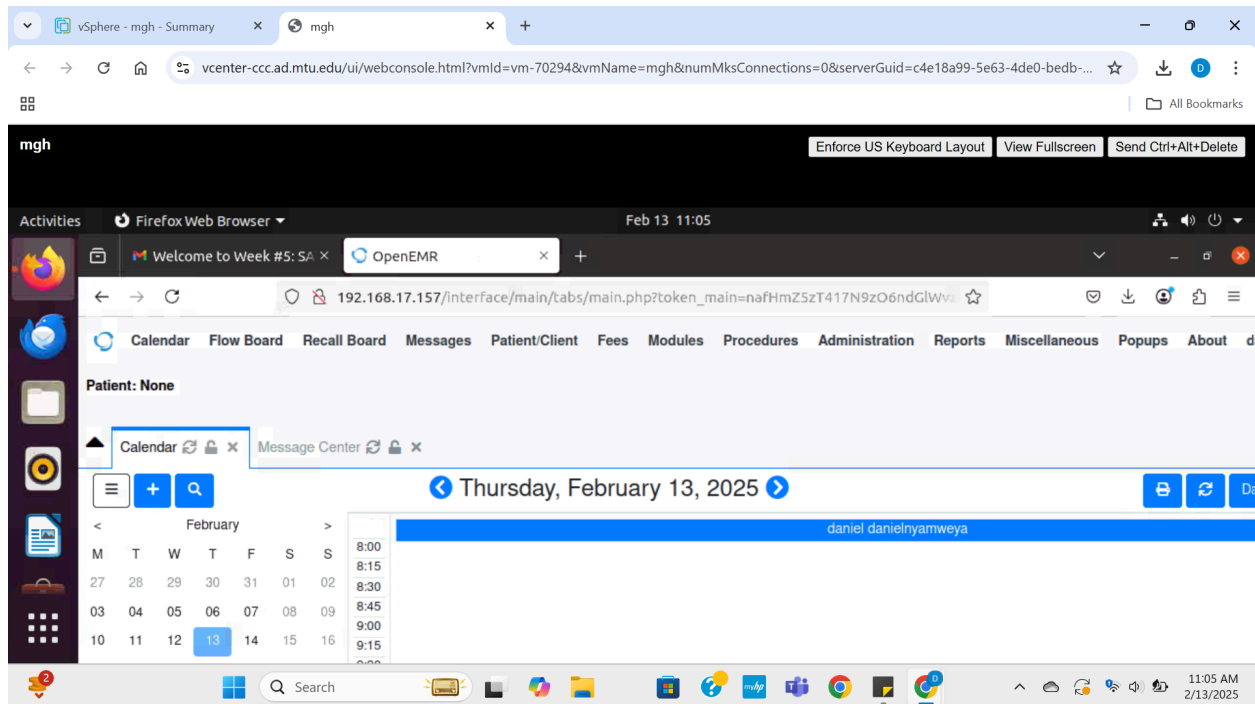
2. Portage Health Hospital

The screenshot shows the OpenEMR interface for Portage Health Hospital. The browser address bar displays the URL: `vcenter-ccc.ad.mtu.edu/ui/webconsole.html?vmid=vm-69553&vmName=portage%20health&numMksConnections=0&serverGuid=c4e18a99-5e63-4de0...`. The interface includes a top navigation bar with buttons for "Enforce US Keyboard Layout", "View Fullscreen", and "Send Ctrl+Alt+Delete". The main content area features a calendar for Thursday, February 13, 2025, with a time slot from 8:00 to 10:00. The patient name "daniel nyamweya" is visible in the header of the selected slot. The left sidebar contains icons for various functions, and the bottom status bar shows the system time as 7:23 PM on 2/13/2025.

3. Baraga County Memorial Hospital (BCMH)

The screenshot shows the OpenEMR interface for Baraga County Memorial Hospital (BCMH). The browser address bar displays the URL: `vcenter-ccc.ad.mtu.edu/ui/webconsole.html?vmid=vm-69555&vmName=bcmh&numMksConnections=0&serverGuid=c4e18a99-5e63-4de0-bedb-...`. The interface includes a top navigation bar with buttons for "Enforce US Keyboard Layout", "View Fullscreen", and "Send Ctrl+Alt+Delete". The main content area features a calendar for Tuesday, February 11, 2025, with a time slot from 8:00 to 10:00. The patient name "Administrator Administrator" is visible in the header of the selected slot. The left sidebar contains icons for various functions, and the bottom status bar shows the system time as 10:14 PM on 2/11/2025.

4. Marquette General Hospital (MGH)



Summary table

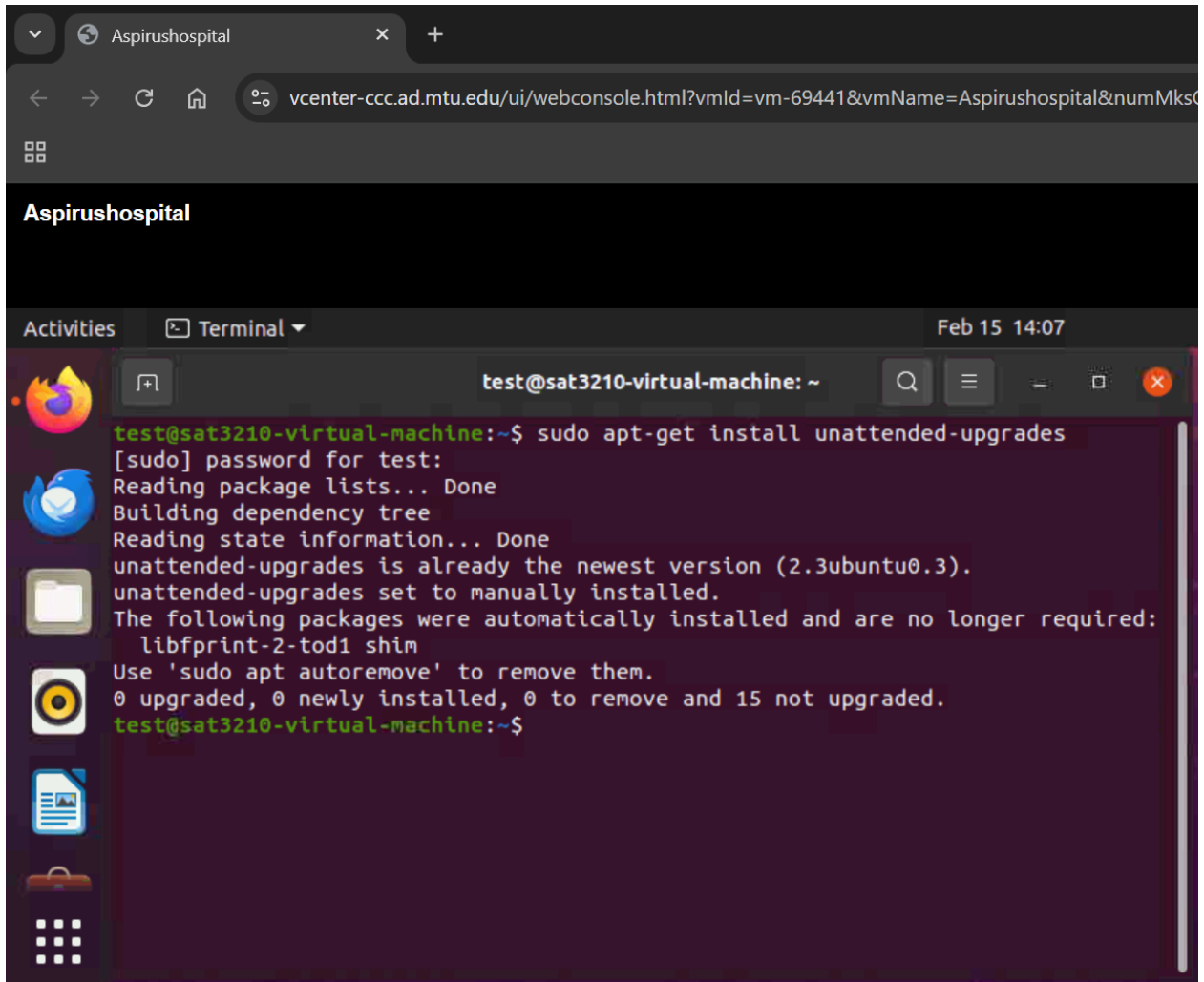
A	B	C	D	E
Hospital HIE	OS Compatible with HAPI-FHIR?	OS Compatible with OpenEHR?	IP Addresss	Successfully Pinged the Other 4 VMs? Yes or no
Aspirus	yes	YES	192.168.17.154	yes
Portage	yes	YES	192.168.17.155	yes
bcmh	yes	YES	192.168.17.156	yes
mgh	yes	YES	192.168.17.157	yes
uphie	yes		192.168.17.158	yes

B. Show the steps and commands you used to secure OpenEMR

The following steps were taken to secure openEMR (these steps screenshots are for Aspirus only, they do however reflect what was done in all the other 3 hospitals):-

1. Installing and enabling automatic security updates. This is good since security is never 100%, it keeps updating all the time. This will ensure openEMR does not miss any security updates. Used this commands:

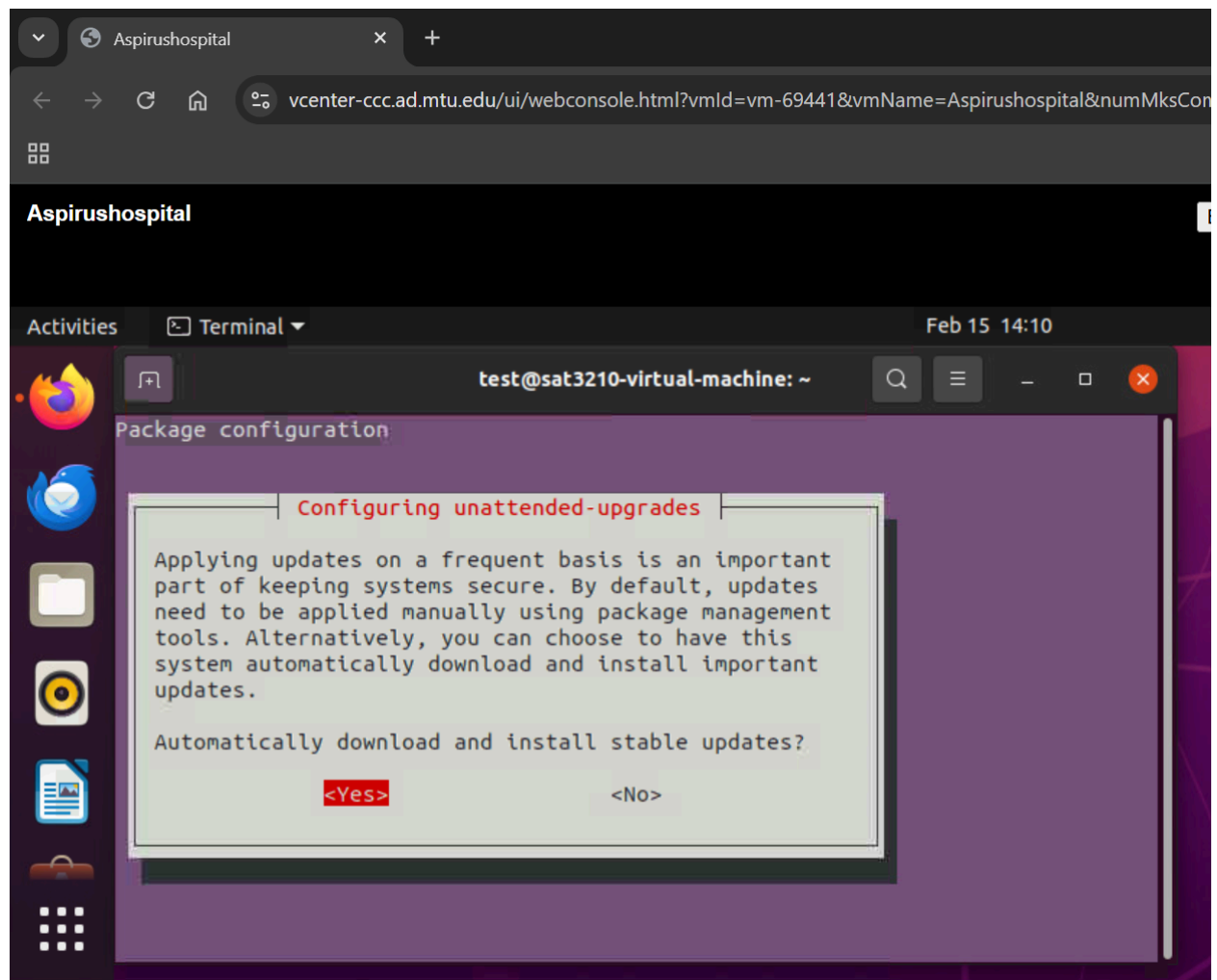
```
sudo apt-get install unattended-upgrades
```



The screenshot shows a web browser window at the top with the address bar displaying a vcenter URL. Below the browser is a terminal window titled 'test@sat3210-virtual-machine: ~'. The terminal output shows the command 'sudo apt-get install unattended-upgrades' being executed. The output indicates that the package is already the newest version (2.3ubuntu0.3) and is set to manually installed. It also lists packages that were automatically installed and are no longer required: libfprint-2-tod1 and shim. The terminal prompt returns to 'test@sat3210-virtual-machine:~\$'.

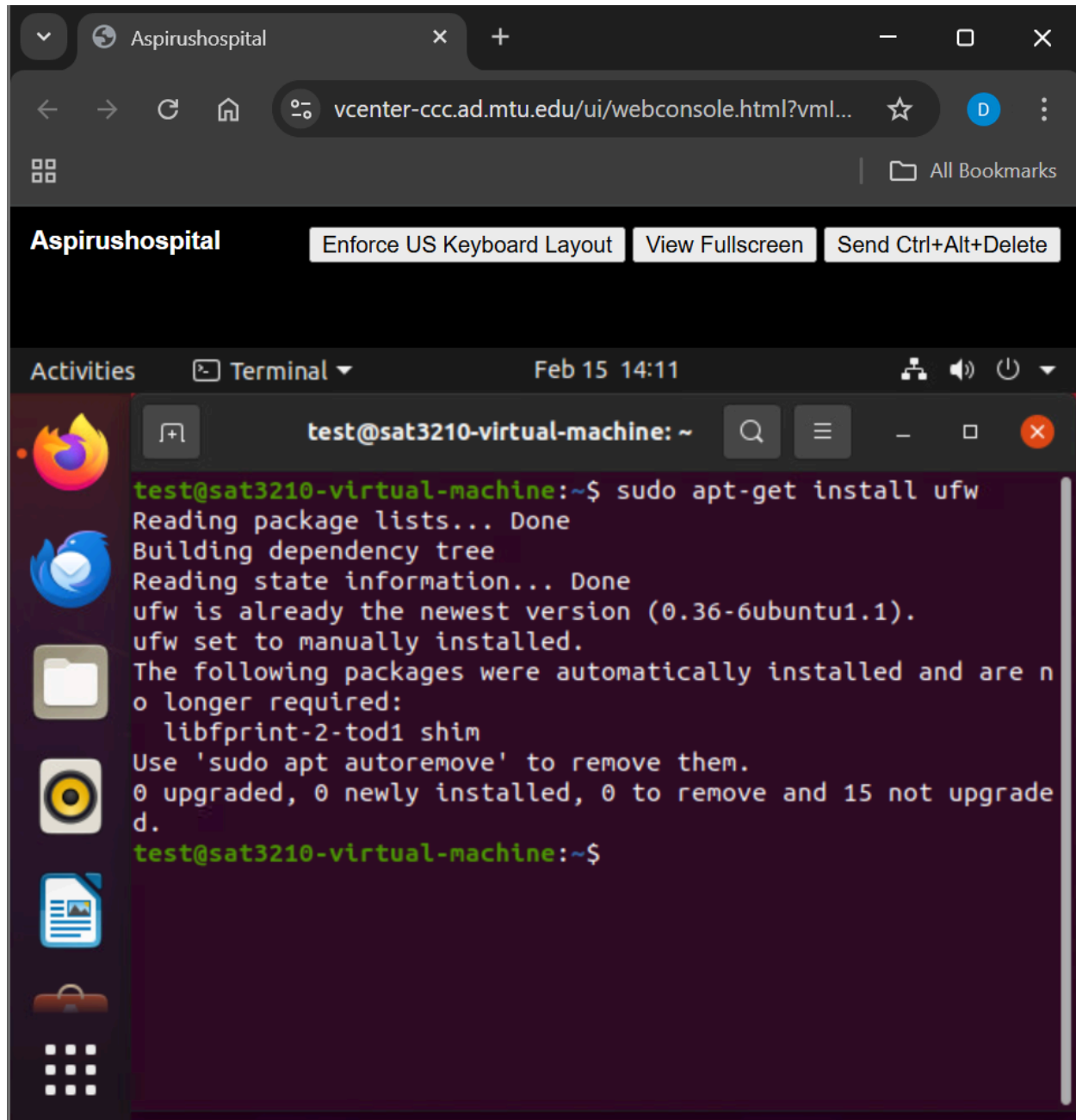
```
test@sat3210-virtual-machine:~$ sudo apt-get install unattended-upgrades
[sudo] password for test:
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree
Reading state information... Done
unattended-upgrades is already the newest version (2.3ubuntu0.3).
unattended-upgrades set to manually installed.
The following packages were automatically installed and are no longer required:
  libfprint-2-tod1 shim
Use 'sudo apt autoremove' to remove them.
0 upgraded, 0 newly installed, 0 to remove and 15 not upgraded.
test@sat3210-virtual-machine:~$
```

```
sudo dpkg-reconfigure --priority=low unattended-upgrades
```



2. Configuring a firewall. Network security system that monitors and controls incoming and outgoing network traffic based on configurable security rules.

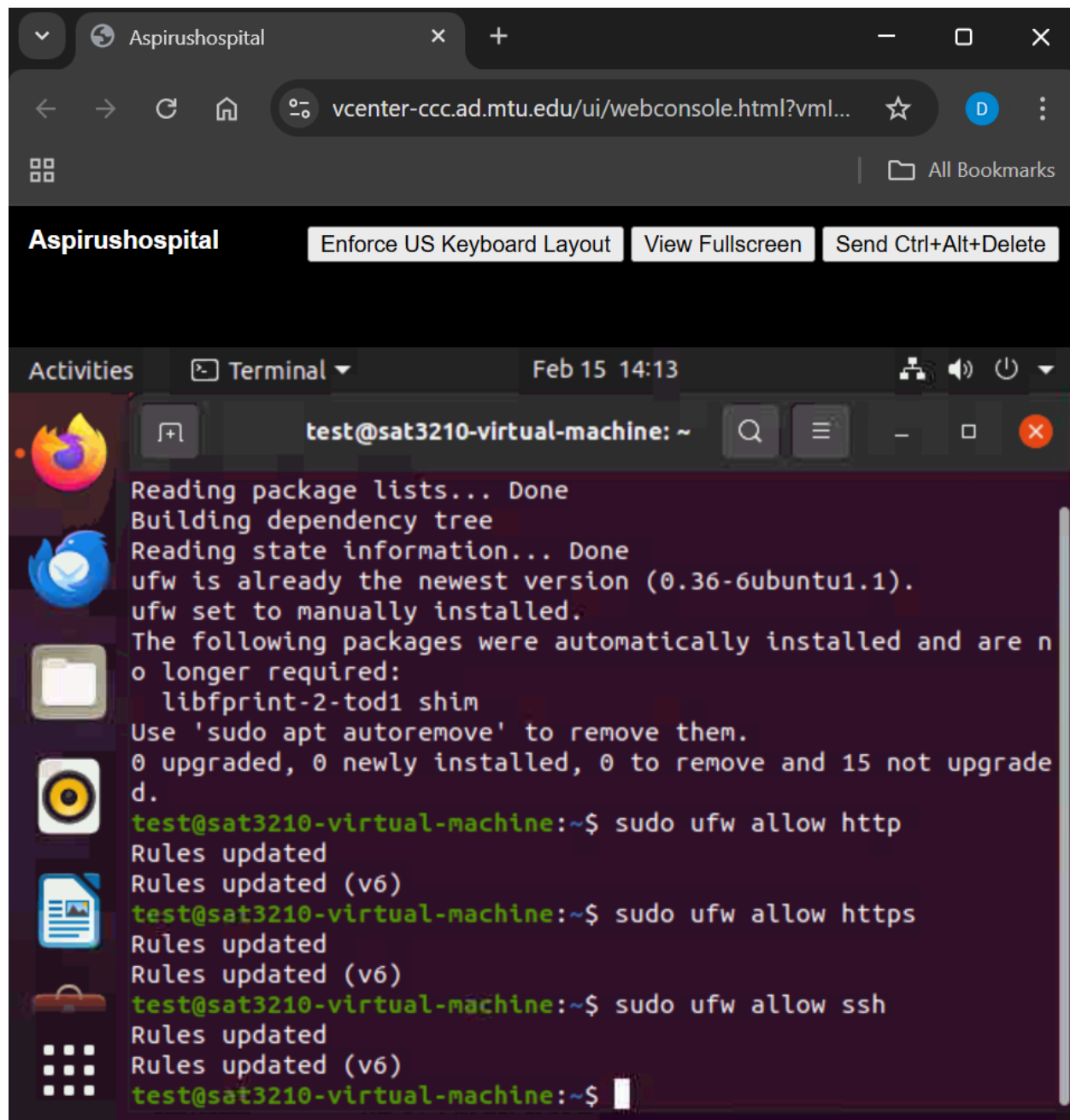
`sudo apt-get install ufw`



The screenshot shows a web browser window at the top with the address bar displaying `vcenter-ccc.ad.mtu.edu/ui/webconsole.html?vmI...`. Below the browser is a terminal window titled `test@sat3210-virtual-machine: ~`. The terminal output shows the command `sudo apt-get install ufw` being executed. The output indicates that ufw is already the newest version (0.36-6ubuntu1.1) and is set to manually installed. It also lists packages that were automatically installed and are no longer required: `libfprint-2-tod1` and `shim`. The terminal prompt returns to `test@sat3210-virtual-machine:~$`.

```
test@sat3210-virtual-machine:~$ sudo apt-get install ufw
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree
Reading state information... Done
ufw is already the newest version (0.36-6ubuntu1.1).
ufw set to manually installed.
The following packages were automatically installed and are n
o longer required:
  libfprint-2-tod1 shim
Use 'sudo apt autoremove' to remove them.
0 upgraded, 0 newly installed, 0 to remove and 15 not upgrade
d.
test@sat3210-virtual-machine:~$
```

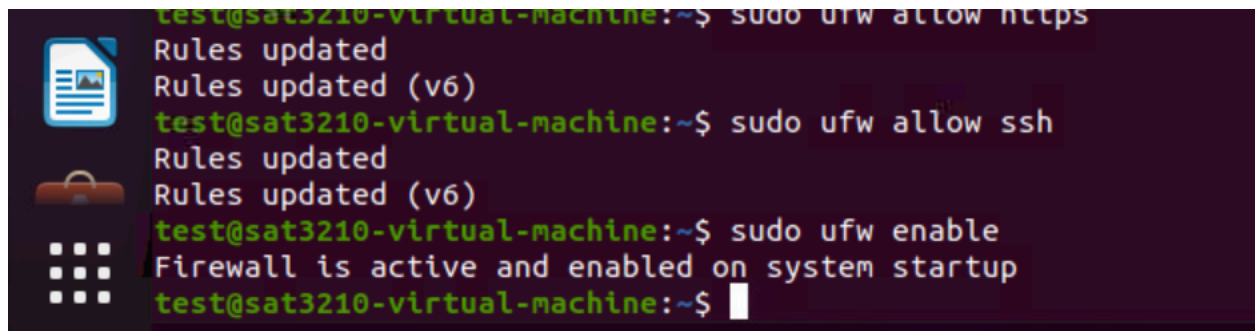
Allowing HTTP, HTTPS, and SSH traffic



The screenshot shows a web browser window at the top with the address bar displaying `vcenter-ccc.ad.mtu.edu/ui/webconsole.html?vml...`. Below the browser, a terminal window titled `test@sat3210-virtual-machine: ~` is open. The terminal output shows the following commands and their results:

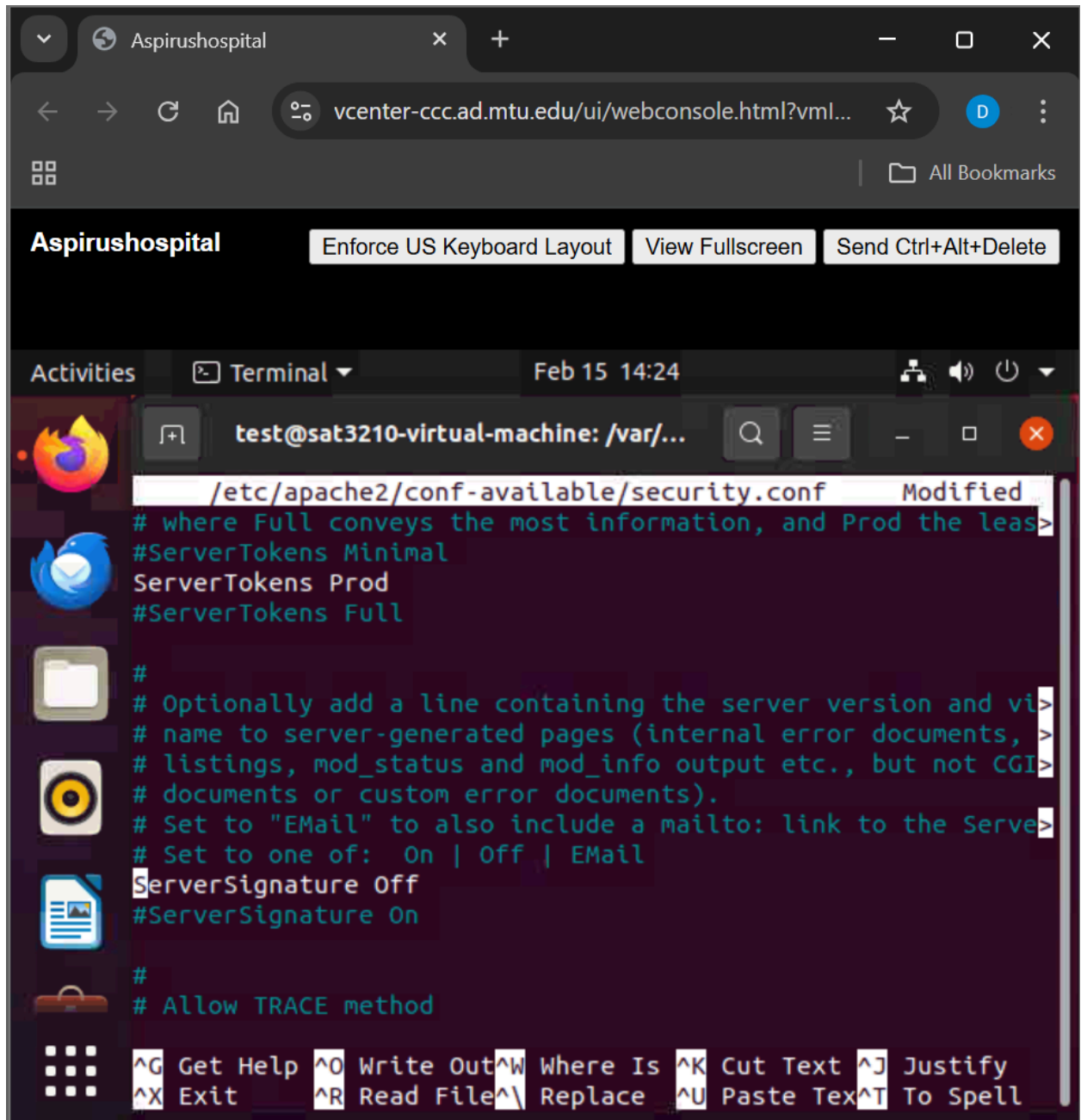
```
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree
Reading state information... Done
ufw is already the newest version (0.36-6ubuntu1.1).
ufw set to manually installed.
The following packages were automatically installed and are n
o longer required:
  libfprint-2-tod1 shim
Use 'sudo apt autoremove' to remove them.
0 upgraded, 0 newly installed, 0 to remove and 15 not upgrade
d.
test@sat3210-virtual-machine:~$ sudo ufw allow http
Rules updated
Rules updated (v6)
test@sat3210-virtual-machine:~$ sudo ufw allow https
Rules updated
Rules updated (v6)
test@sat3210-virtual-machine:~$ sudo ufw allow ssh
Rules updated
Rules updated (v6)
test@sat3210-virtual-machine:~$
```

Activating the firewall.

A terminal window with a dark background and green text. On the left side, there are three icons: a document with a picture, a briefcase, and a 3x3 grid of dots. The terminal text shows the user 'test' at 'sat3210-virtual-machine' running 'sudo ufw allow https', 'sudo ufw allow ssh', and 'sudo ufw enable'. The output shows 'Rules updated' and 'Firewall is active and enabled on system startup'.

```
test@sat3210-virtual-machine:~$ sudo ufw allow https
Rules updated
Rules updated (v6)
test@sat3210-virtual-machine:~$ sudo ufw allow ssh
Rules updated
Rules updated (v6)
test@sat3210-virtual-machine:~$ sudo ufw enable
Firewall is active and enabled on system startup
test@sat3210-virtual-machine:~$
```


3. Securing Apache. Here we modified the security configuration to secure Apache from various attacks.



The screenshot shows a web browser window at the top with the address bar displaying `vcenter-ccc.ad.mtu.edu/ui/webconsole.html?vml...`. Below the browser is a terminal window titled `test@sat3210-virtual-machine: /var/...`. The terminal is editing the file `/etc/apache2/conf-available/security.conf`. The configuration shows `ServerTokens` being set to `Prod` (commented out is `Minimal`, and `Full` is also commented out). `ServerSignature` is set to `Off` (commented out is `On`). A comment indicates that the `TRACE` method is allowed.

```
/etc/apache2/conf-available/security.conf Modified
# where Full conveys the most information, and Prod the least
#ServerTokens Minimal
ServerTokens Prod
#ServerTokens Full

#
# Optionally add a line containing the server version and vi
# name to server-generated pages (internal error documents,
# listings, mod_status and mod_info output etc., but not CGI
# documents or custom error documents).
# Set to "Email" to also include a mailto: link to the Serve
# Set to one of: On | Off | Email
ServerSignature Off
#ServerSignature On

#
# Allow TRACE method
```

At the bottom of the terminal, there is a list of keyboard shortcuts:

<code>^G</code> Get Help	<code>^O</code> Write Out	<code>^W</code> Where Is	<code>^K</code> Cut Text	<code>^J</code> Justify
<code>^X</code> Exit	<code>^R</code> Read File	<code>^N</code> Replace	<code>^U</code> Paste Tex	<code>^T</code> To Spell

Aspirushospital

vcenter-ccc.ad.mtu.edu/ui/webconsole.html?vml...

Enforce US Keyboard Layout View Fullscreen Send Ctrl+Alt+Delete

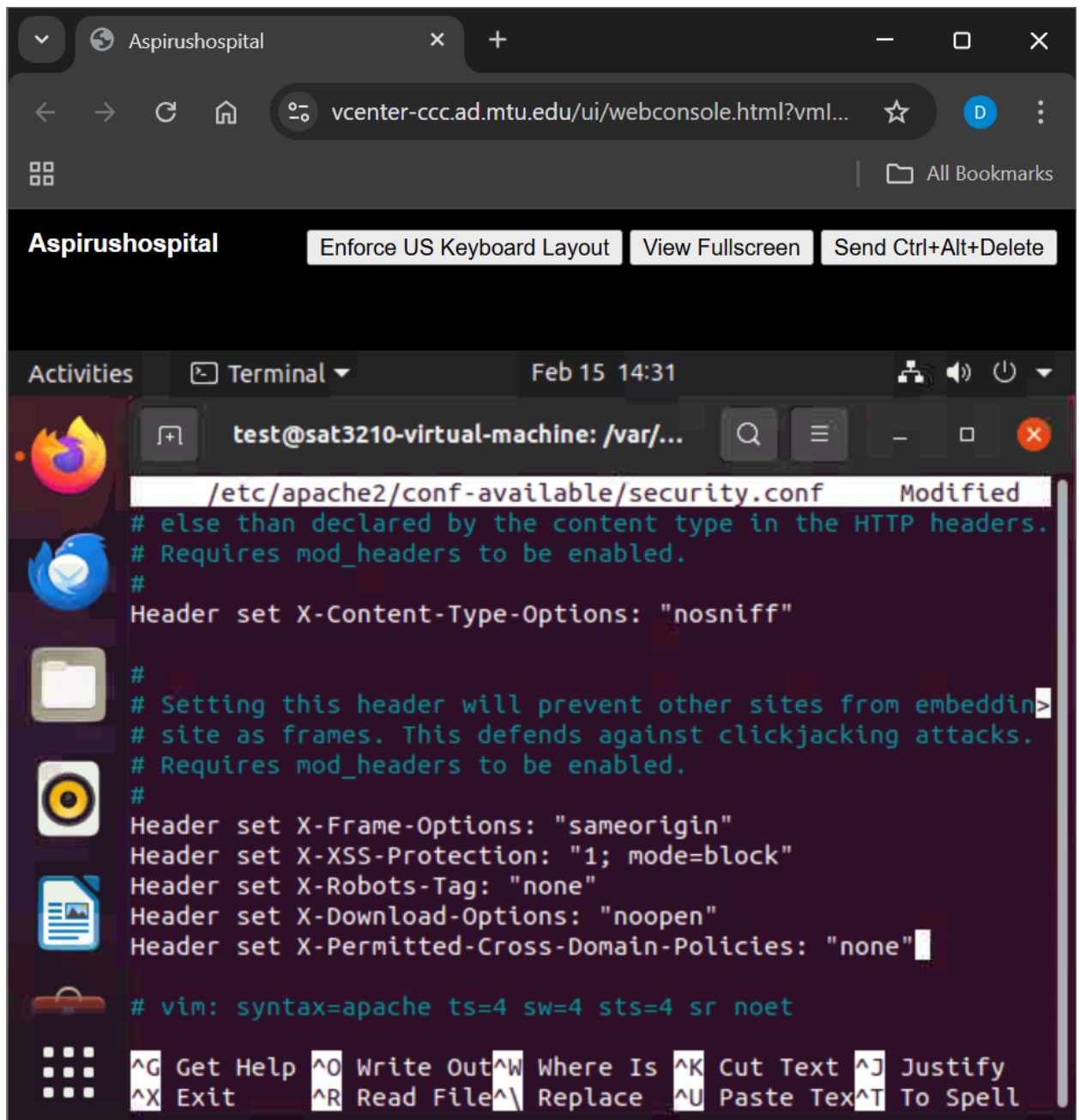
Activities Terminal Feb 15 14:25

test@sat3210-virtual-machine: /var/...

/etc/apache2/conf-available/security.conf Modified

```
# probably deny access to their directories. For example, fo>
#
#<DirectoryMatch "/\.svn">
#   Require all denied
#</DirectoryMatch>
#
# Setting this header will prevent MSIE from interpreting fi>
# else than declared by the content type in the HTTP headers.
# Requires mod_headers to be enabled.
#
Header set X-Content-Type-Options: "nosniff"
#
# Setting this header will prevent other sites from embeddin>
# site as frames. This defends against clickjacking attacks.
# Requires mod_headers to be enabled.
```

Get Help Write Out Where Is Cut Text Justify
Exit Read File Replace Paste Text To Spell



The screenshot displays a web browser window at the top and a terminal window below it. The browser's address bar shows the URL `vcenter-ccc.ad.mtu.edu/ui/webconsole.html?vmI...`. The terminal window, titled `test@sat3210-virtual-machine: /var/...`, shows a file editor with the following content:

```
/etc/apache2/conf-available/security.conf Modified
# else than declared by the content type in the HTTP headers.
# Requires mod_headers to be enabled.
#
Header set X-Content-Type-Options: "nosniff"
#
# Setting this header will prevent other sites from embeddin
# site as frames. This defends against clickjacking attacks.
# Requires mod_headers to be enabled.
#
Header set X-Frame-Options: "sameorigin"
Header set X-XSS-Protection: "1; mode=block"
Header set X-Robots-Tag: "none"
Header set X-Download-Options: "noopen"
Header set X-Permitted-Cross-Domain-Policies: "none"
# vim: syntax=apache ts=4 sw=4 sts=4 sr noet
```

At the bottom of the terminal, a vim-style keyboard shortcuts menu is visible:

^G Get Help	^O Write Out	^W Where Is	^K Cut Text	^J Justify
^X Exit	^R Read File	^\\ Replace	^U Paste Tex	^T To Spell

4. Password Authentication.

All users are required to create strong passwords for their openEMR accounts making it harder to hack from the front-end.

C. What other types of attacks would still be susceptible to the OpenEMR platform?

1. **Denial of Service (DoS/DDoS)** - Attackers could overwhelm the OpenEMR server with excessive requests, making it unavailable for legitimate users.
2. **Data Leakage & Unencrypted Storage** - If patient data is stored without encryption or sent over unencrypted connections, attackers could intercept or steal sensitive medical information.
3. **SQL Injection (SQLi)**- Since OpenEMR relies on a database (usually MySQL or MariaDB), poorly sanitized inputs can allow attackers to execute malicious SQL queries, potentially exposing or modifying patient records.