

Choose any OS (Windows or Linux) and do hardening on it (You need to identify 7 items, Explain it and configure it)

Configuration of operating system and removing unnecessary applications to minimize the computer's exposure to threats is called OS Hardening.

Importance of OS hardening: Removal of attack vectors and freezing the computer's attack surface to reduce security risks. The main goal is to limit the security weaknesses and vulnerabilities which can be used by the attackers to attack.

Windows Hardening performed on Windows 11.

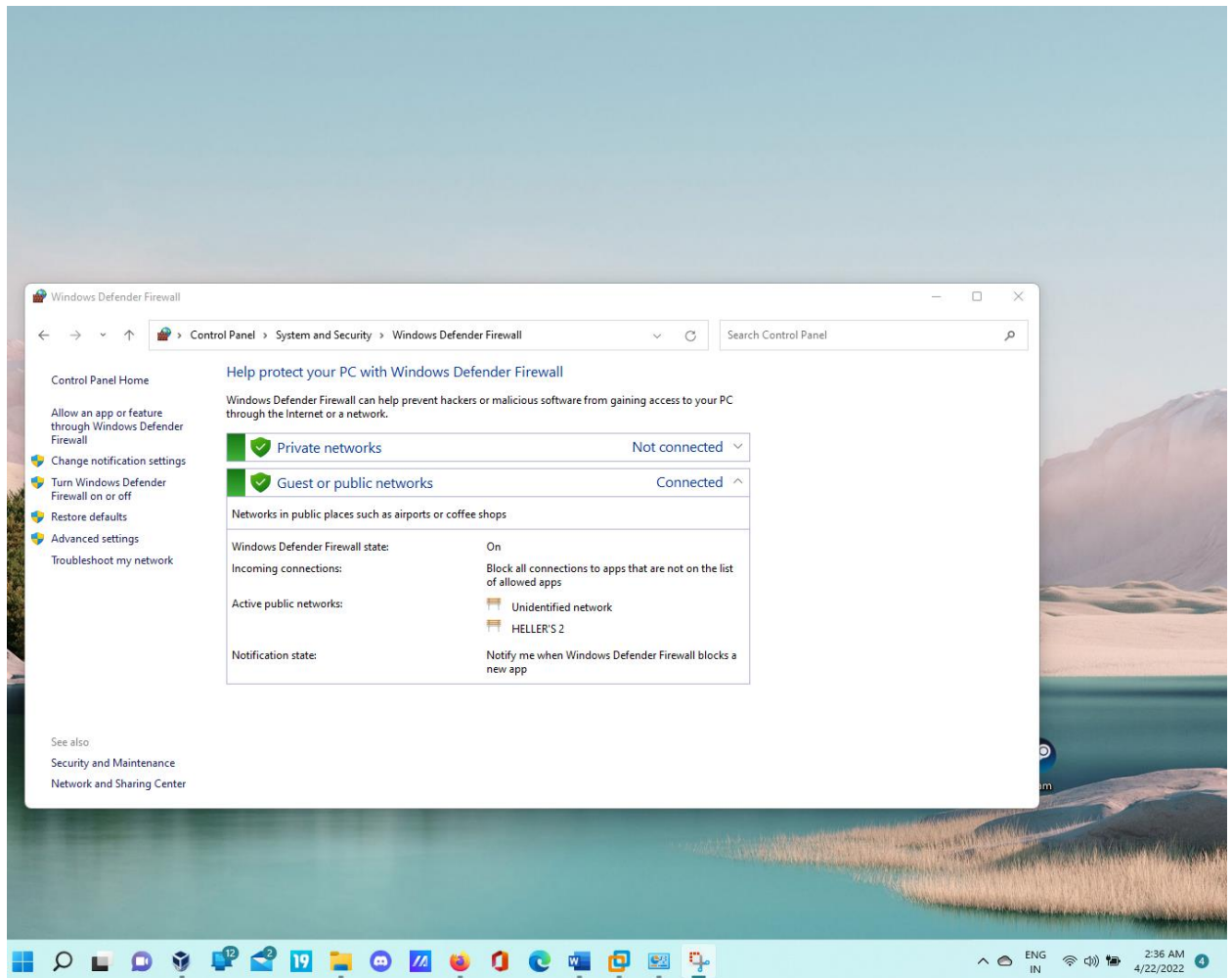
1 Turn on Firewall.

Firewall is an already installed network security system whose main purpose is to shutout unauthorized access to or from your network.

Whenever the firewall is active it will examine all the messages entering or leaving the intranet and allow it to drop or pass depending on the security criteria.

To Turn on Firewall:

Click on Search box-> Control Panel-> System and security-> Windows Defender Firewall.



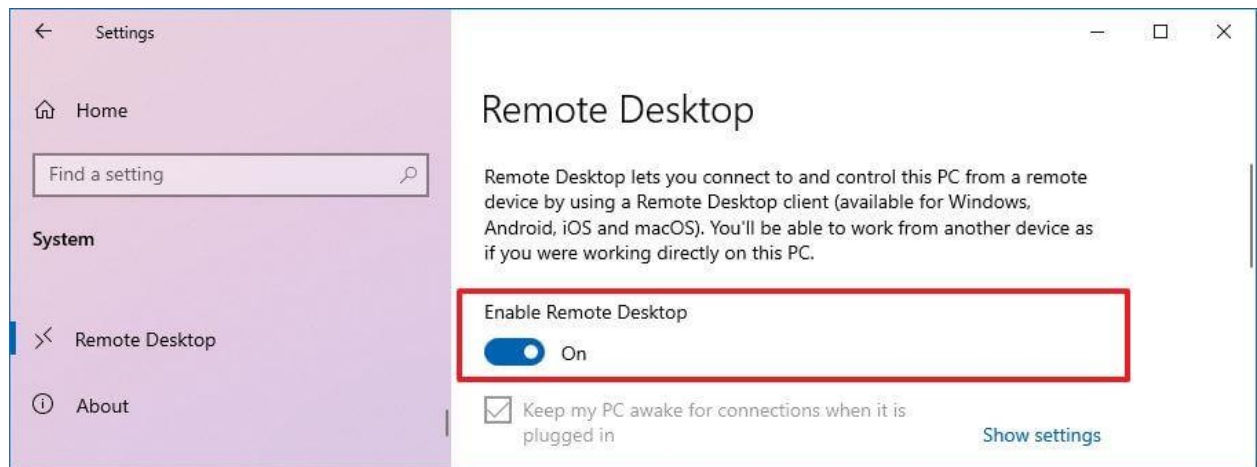
2 Disable Remote Access:

The process in which any computer can connect to my computer remotely over a network is called Remote Access. Once gaining the access the person will be able to perform any function he can. He can install malware or even stole your personal data.

To disable Remote Access

Click on Search button->Remote Desktop settings-> Disable Remote Desktop

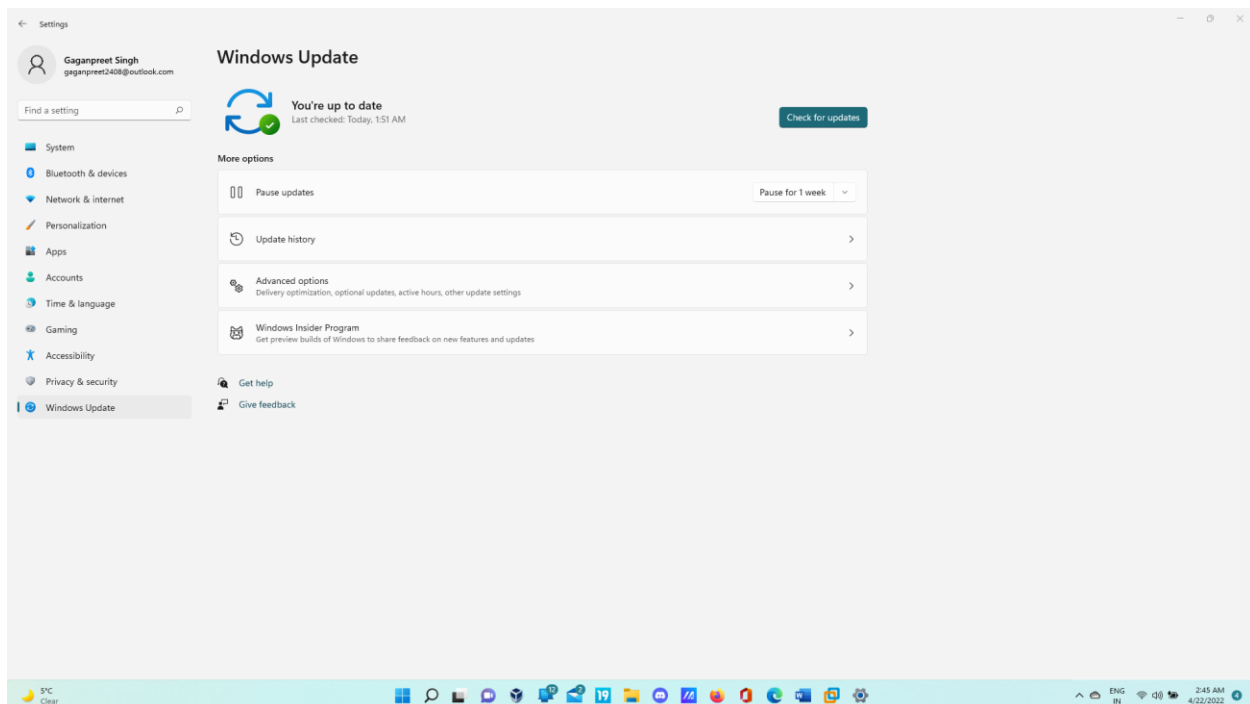
Note: Windows 11 home does not support Remote Desktop but below is the image in which it explains how to enable/disable Remote Desktop.



3 Operating System auto-updates Enabling

Always keep this feature enabled, whenever patches are released, it would always increase your OS Security.

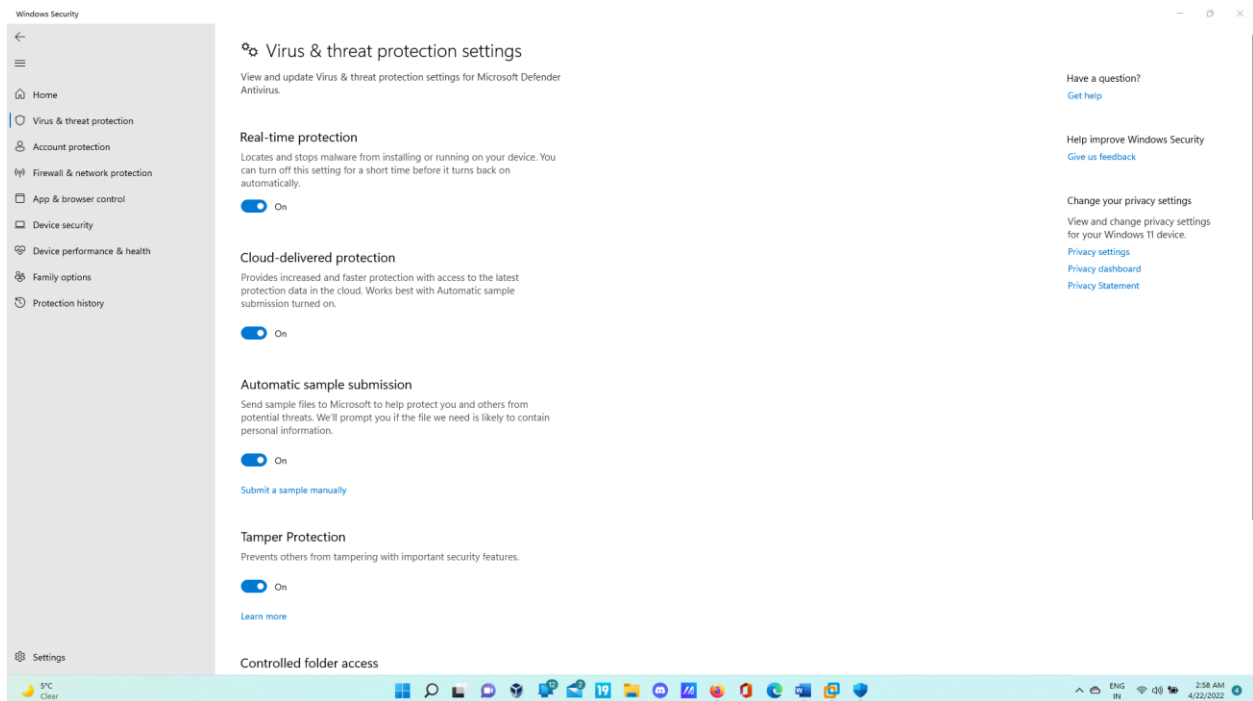
- To navigate to windows update-> Search settings-> Navigate to windows update
- Click on Check for updates and install any updates.



4 Enable Antivirus tools

Our system is at risk from viruses and malwares, which we can stop by enabling Windows Defender. This is inbuilt in your windows.

- Navigate to Virus and Threat Protection under Windows Security and turn on Real time protection, cloud-delivered protection, automatic sample submission and tamper protection as shown in the image below.



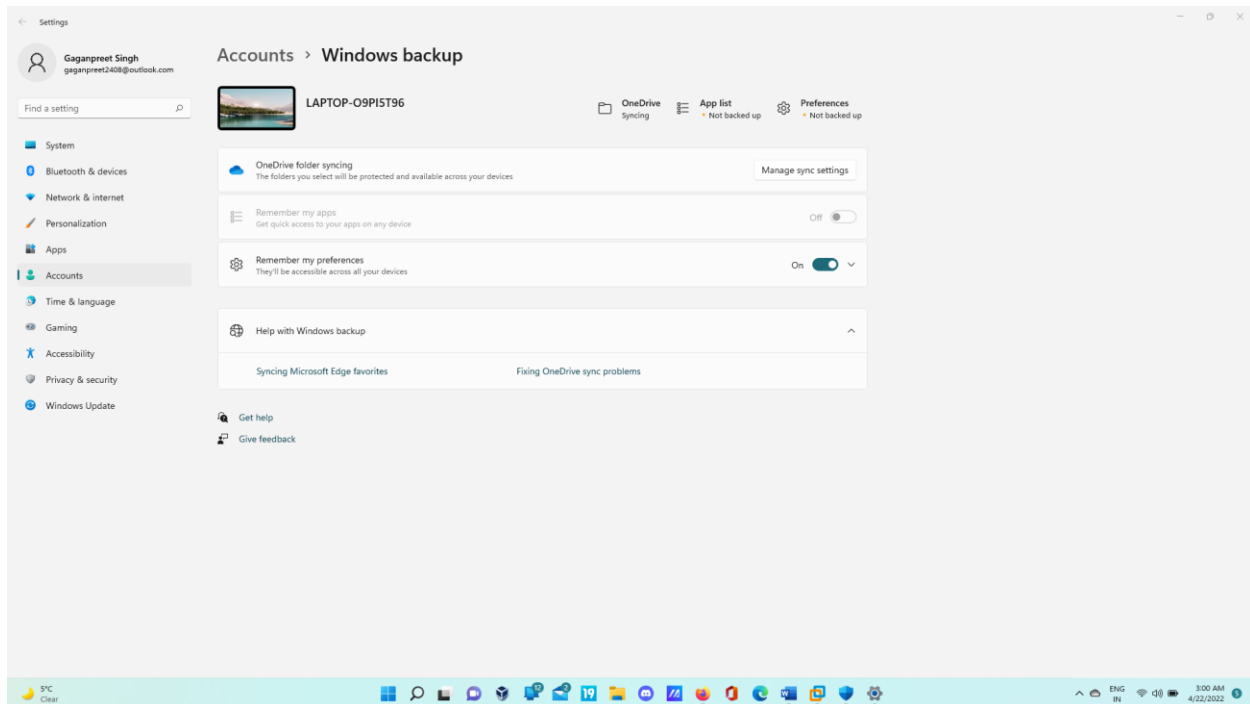
5 Enable File backups

To prevent loss of sensitive and critical data during hardware failures one must enable file backups:

There are 3 ways we can perform backups:

- Backup to the cloud
- Recovery drives creation which can be used to restore system if some mishap happens.
- File history to help backup important and sensitive files

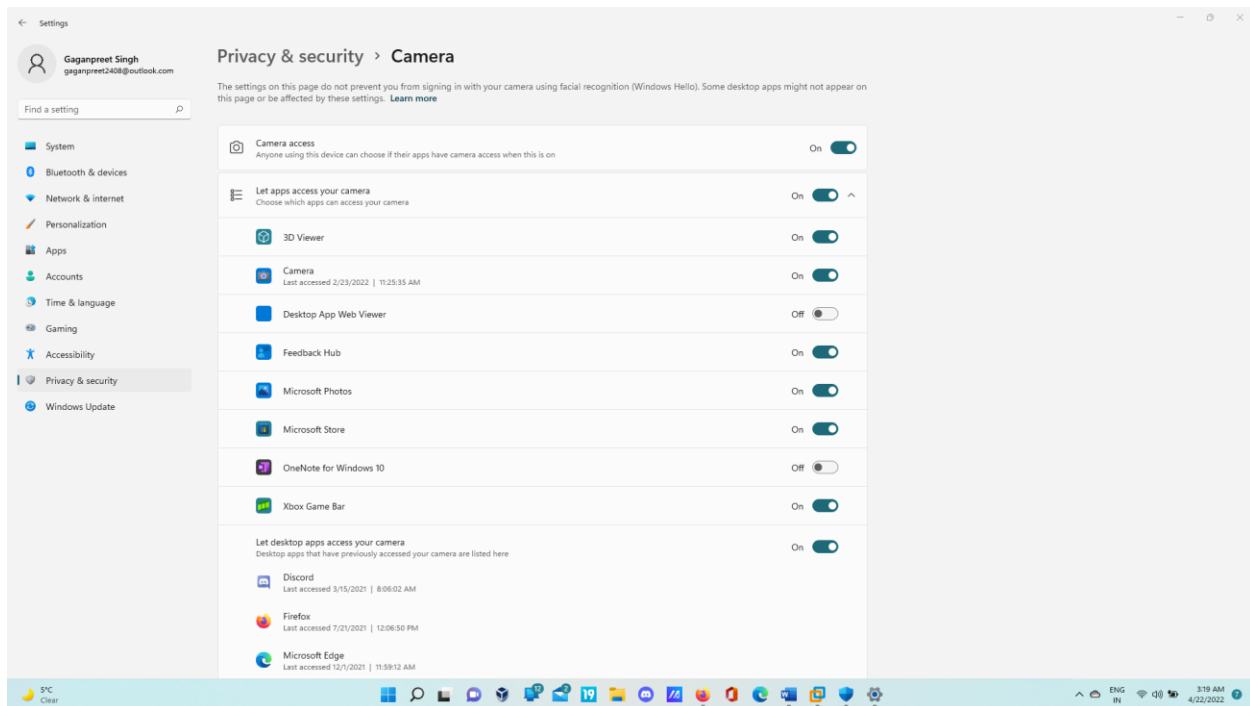
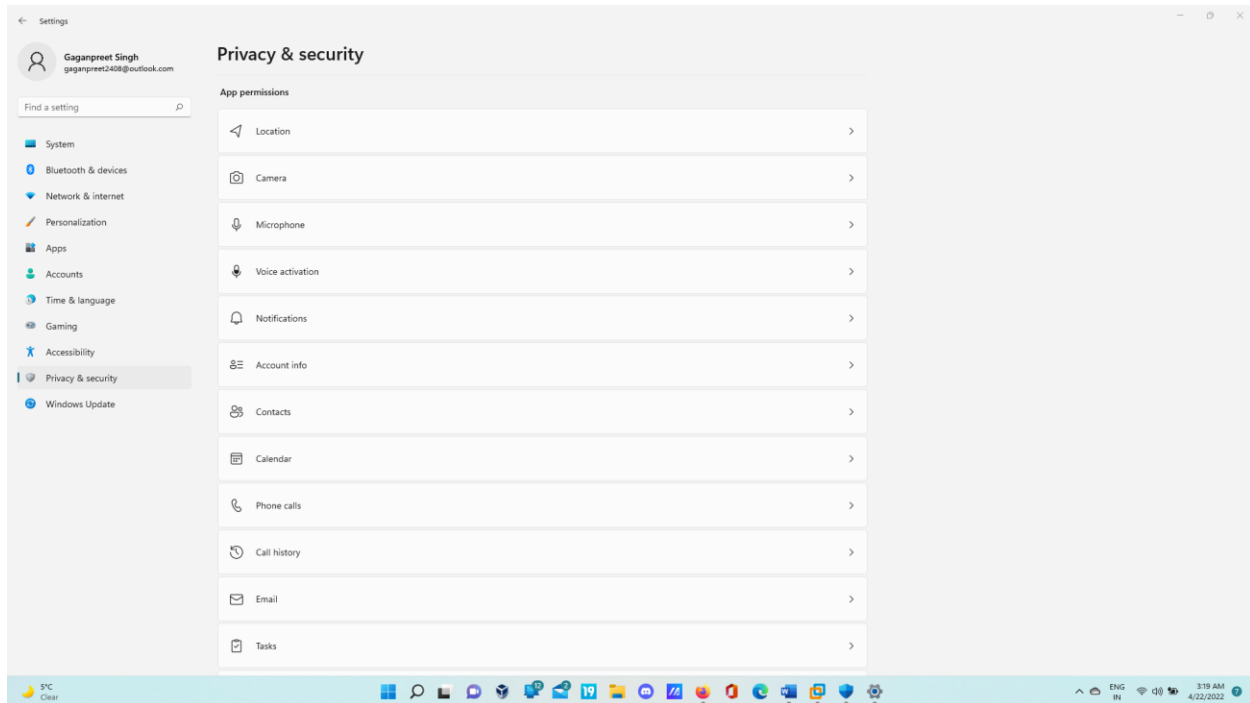
To backup files to the cloud navigate to windows backup under accounts in settings tab and select the files or folders you need to backup.



6 Manage Application Permissions

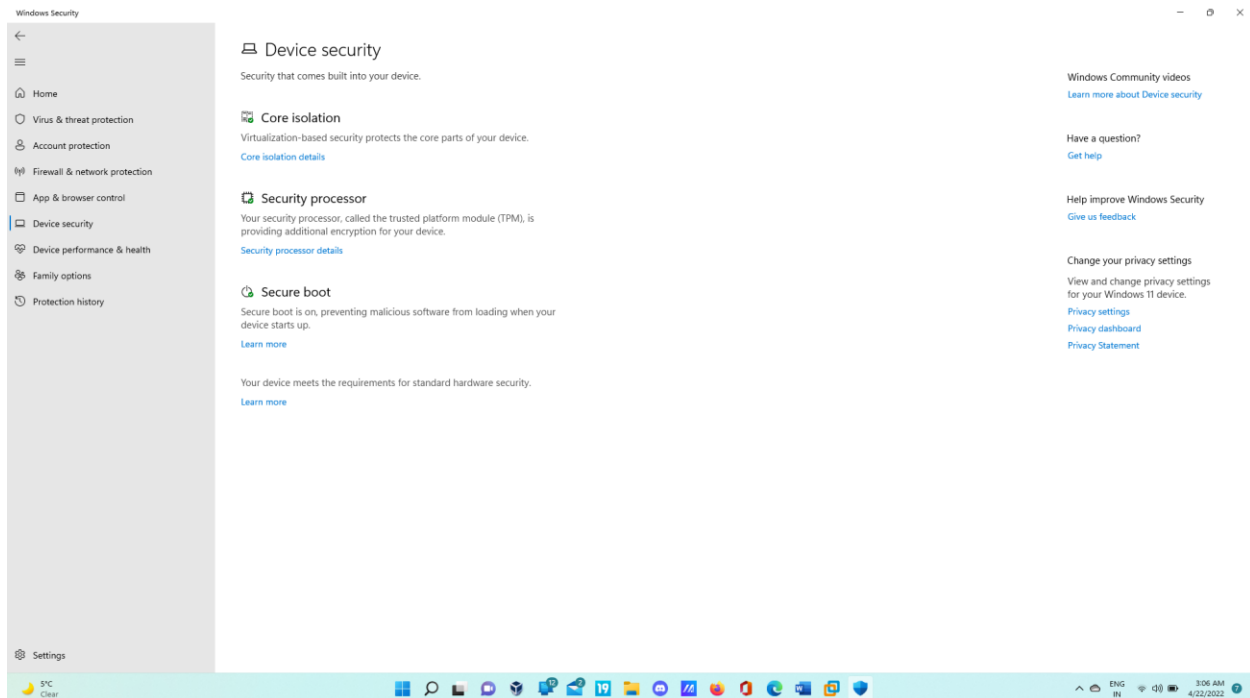
To check which application is using permissions of camera, location and microphone is necessary. Unwanted apps can tack the locations and provide data to untrusted sources. Make sure only trusted and necessary apps have the correct access.

To manage application preferences, Navigate to Privacy and security and scroll down to permissions. Select which permission you want to change access for a application or software.



7 Secure Boot

Secure boot stops any malicious code runs when your system is starting up. It is a security standard. Make sure it is on in your Security tab.



8 Turn on Encryption

Encryption is a technique in which we can lock our data with a key and no one would be able to access it without the key. Only the authorized users will be able to change, view or delete data. In windows 11 we can perform disk encryption with the help of BitLocker tool which is free.

Unfortunately, Windows 11 home does not support BitLocker but you can encrypt your files using M3 BitLocker Loader application to encrypt your files.

