"Internship Assessment: CHAPS Configuration Hardening Assessment PowerShell Script (CHAPS) - Week 1".

Name- Tiasha Saha

Email ID- tiashasaha1999@gmail.com

LinkedIn ID- https://www.linkedin.com/in/tiasha-gbs

Phone NO.- 7980871490

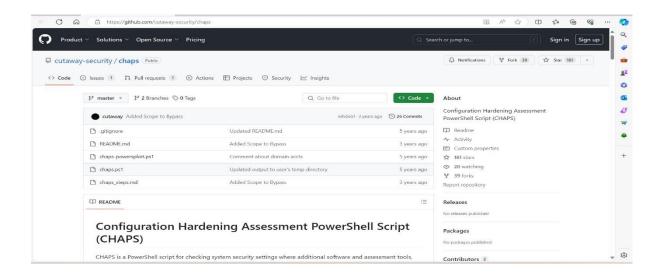
Introduction

Configuration Hardening Assessment PowerShell Script (CHAPS) is designed to verify the security settings of a system in situations where installing extra software or assessment tools, like Microsoft Policy Analyzer, is not possible. This script is meant to be launched on a workstation or server to gather configuration data about that particular system. The gathered data can then be utilized to offer suggestions (and references) for enhancing the security of each system as well as systemic problems with the Windows environment inside the company. Situations involving Industrial Control Systems (ICS) where system modifications are not possible are circumstances where this script can be helpful. These systems, installed in production settings, consist of management servers, engineer/operator workstations, and Human Machine Interface (HMI) systems.

Steps to use chaps

Step 1

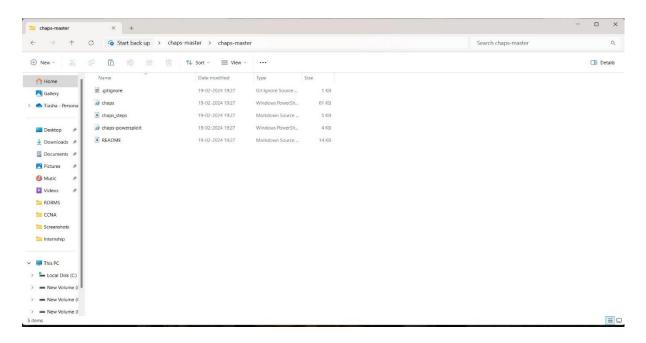
First, we have to download CHAPS from GitHub (https://github.com/cutawaysecurity/chaps)



By clicking the above link, the above page will open the go to the code and download the zip file of CHAPS

Step 2

Then extract the zip file



Step 3

Then open CMD in the CHAPS directory and list the files by clicking 'dir' command.

Step 4

Next step is to run the command 'powershell.exe -exec bypass' to being a PowerShell prompt. Then we got the PowerShell Script by using this command.

```
C:\Users\Tiasha Saha\Desktop\chaps-master>powershell.exe -exec bypass
Windows PowerShell
Copyright (C) Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.
Install the latest PowerShell for new features and improvements! https://aka.ms/PSWindows
```

Step 5

Now we have to run the command 'Set-ExecutionPolicy Bypass -scope Process' to allow scripts to execute.'

Step 6

Now again we have to use the 'dir' command to get the list, and use the third command from the list.

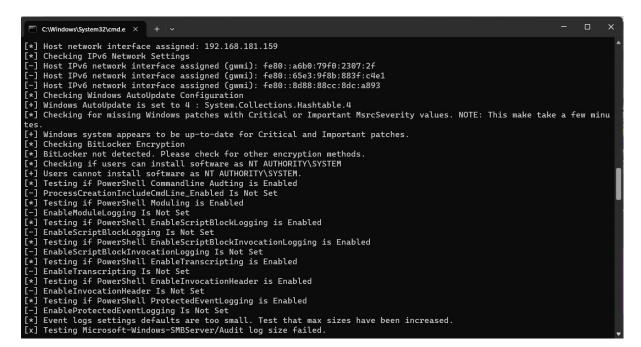
Step 7

Now we will run the command 'chaps.ps1' from the above list.

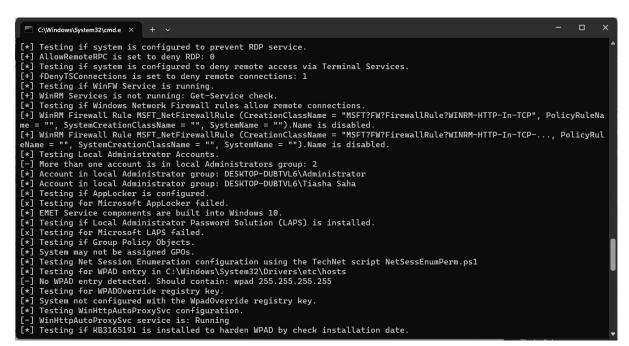
```
C:\Windows\System32\cmd.e × + v
PS C:\Users\Tiasha Saha\Desktop\chaps-master\chaps-master> .\chaps.ps1
      Directory: C:\Users\TIASHA~1\AppData\Local\Temp
Mode
                               LastWriteTime
                                                                Length Name
                                                                          chaps-20240220-070803
                     20-02-2024
[*] Start Date/Time: 20240220T19080338+00
[-] You do not have Administrator rights. Some checks will not succeed. Note warnings.
[*] Dumping System Info to seperate file\n
                                        DESKTOP-DUBTVL6
Host Name:
OS Name:
OS Version:
                                       Microsoft Windows 11 Home Single Language
10.0.22621 N/A Build 22621
Microsoft Corporation
OS Manufacturer:
OS Configuration:
OS Build Type:
Registered Owner:
Registered Organization:
                                        Standalone Workstation
                                        Multiprocessor Free
Tiasha Saha
Product ID:
Original Install Date:
                                        00327-36325-48881-AAOEM
                                        26-03-2023, 21:37:12
20-02-2024, 16:26:25
System Boot Time:
System Manufacturer:
System Model:
                                       Dell Inc.
Inspiron 15 3511
System Type:
Processor(s):
                                        x64-based PC
                                        1 Processor(s) Installed.
                                                                                                                                                         Tiasha Saha
```

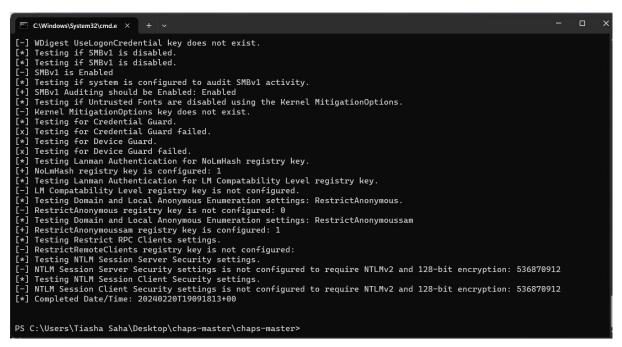
```
C:\Windows\System32\cmd.e X
                                                          [01]: Intel64 Family 6 Model 140 Stepping 1 GenuineIntel ~2995 Mhz
Dell Inc. 1.25.1, 03-10-2023
C:\WINDOWS
C:\WINDOWS\system32
\Device\HarddiskVolume5
en-gb;English (United Kingdom)
BIOS Version:
Windows Directory:
System Directory:
Boot Device:
System Locale:
Input Locale:
                                                           00004009
(UTC+00:00) Dublin, Edinburgh, Lisbon, London
Time Zone:
Total Physical Memory:
Time Zone: (UTC+00:00) Dub
Total Physical Memory: 7,927 MB
Available Physical Memory: 1,740 MB
Virtual Memory: Max Size: 10,999 MB
Virtual Memory: Available: 3,205 MB
Virtual Memory: In Use: 7,794 MB
Page File Location(s): C:\pagefile.sys
Domain: WORKGROUP
Domain:
Logon Server:
Hotfix(s):
                                                           \\DESKTOP-DUBTVL6
                                                           5 Hotfix(s) Installed.
[01]: KB5034467
[02]: KB5012170
                                                           [03]: KB5034765
[04]: KB5032393
                                                           [05]: KB5034225
                                                           4 NIC(s) Installed.
[01]: Realtek 8821CE Wireless LAN 802.11ac PCI-E NIC
Network Card(s):
                                                                       Connection Name: WiFi
DHCP Enabled: Yes
DHCP Server: 192.1
                                                                                                             192.168.181.184
                                                                        IP address(es)
[01]: 192.168.181.159
                                                                        [02]: fe80::a6b0:79f0:2307:2f
```

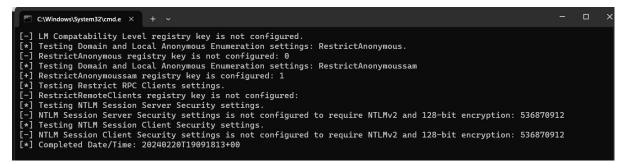
```
[92]: VMware Virtual Ethernet Adapter for VMnet1
Connection Name: VMware Network Adapter VMnet1
DHCP Enabled: Yes
DHCP Server: 192.168.242.254
IP address(es)
[91]: 192.168.242.1
[92]: fe88::6563:9f8b::883f:c4e1
[83]: VMware Virtual Ethernet Adapter for VMnet8
Connection Name: VMware Network Adapter VMnet8
DHCP Enabled: Yes
DHCP Server: 192.168.75.254
IP address(es)
[91]: 192.168.75.1
[92]: fe88::8d8::88c::8dc::893
[94]: Bluetooth Device (Personal Area Network)
Connection Name: Bluetooth Network Connection
Status: Media disconnected
Hyper-V Requirements: A hypervisor has been detected. Features required for Hyper-V will not be displayed.
[**] Windows Version: Microsoft Windows NT 10.0.22621.0
[**] Windows Default Path for Tiasha Saha : C:\Oraclexe\app\oracle\product\11.2.0\server\bin;;C:\Program Files (x86)\VMware\VMware Player\bin);C:\WINDOWS\System32\\opensSH\;c 64;C:\Program Files\CodeBlocks\MinGW\bin;C:\Program Files\Local\Microsoft\WindowsApps;;C:\Program Files\CodeBlocks\MinGW\bin;C:\Program Files\Local\Microsoft\WindowsApps;;C:\Vsers\Tiasha Saha\AppData\\Coal\Microsoft\WindowsApps;;C:\Program Files\Local\Microsoft\WindowsApps;;C:\Program Files\Local\Microsoft\WindowsApps;C:\Program Files\Local\Microsof
```



```
[x] Testing Security log size failed.
[-] Microsoft-Windows-PowerShell/Operational max log size is smaller than System.Collections.Hashtable[Microsoft-Windows-PowerShell/Operational] GB: 0.015 GB
[-] Microsoft-Windows-TaskScheduler/Operational max log size is smaller than System.Collections.Hashtable[Microsoft-Windows-Security-Metlogon/Operational] GB: 0.01 GB
[-] Microsoft-Windows-WinRM/Operational max log size is smaller than System.Collections.Hashtable[Microsoft-Windows-WinRM/Operational] GB: 0.001 GB
[-] Microsoft-Windows-Security-Metlogon/Operational max log size is smaller than System.Collections.Hashtable[Microsoft-Windows-Security-Netlogon/Operational] GB: 0.001 GB
[-] Microsoft-Windows-Security-Metlogon/Operational max log size is smaller than System.Collections.Hashtable[Microsoft-Windows-Security-Netlogon/Operational] GB: 0.001 GB
[-] Microsoft-Windows-WMT-Activity/Operational max log size is smaller than System.Collections.Hashtable[Windows PowerShell] GB: 0.001 GB
[-] Windows PowerShell max log size is smaller than System.Collections.Hashtable[Windows PowerShell] GB: 0.015 GB
[-] System max log size is smaller than System.Collections.Hashtable[System] GB: 0.02 GB
[-] Application max log size is smaller than System.Collections.Hashtable[Application] GB: 0.02 GB
[-] Microsoft-Windows-TerminalServices-LocalSessionManager/Operational max log size is smaller than System.Collections.Hashtable[Microsoft-Windows-TerminalServices-LocalSessionManager/Operational max log size is smaller than System.Collections.Hashtab
```

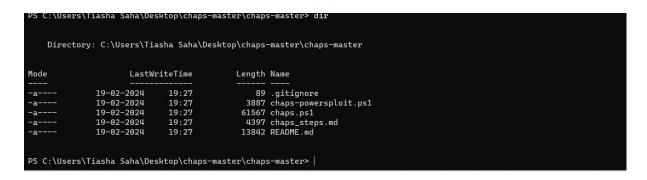






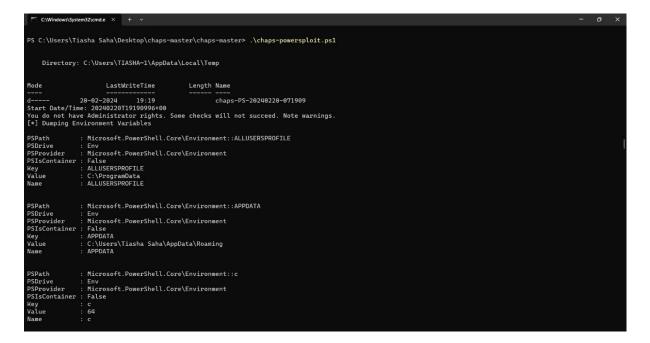
Step 8

Now again we have to use the 'dir' command to get the list, and use the second command from the list



Step 9

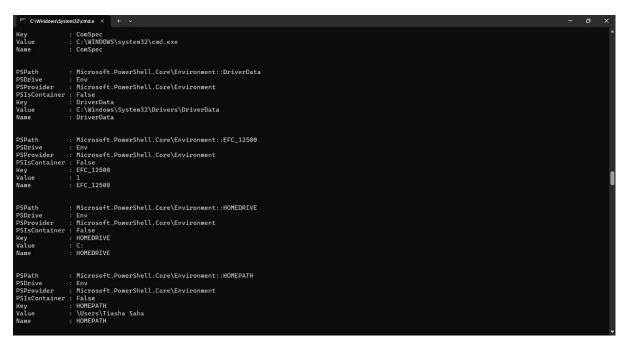
Lastly, we will run the command 'chaps-powersploit.ps1' to import the appropriate PowerSploit script.



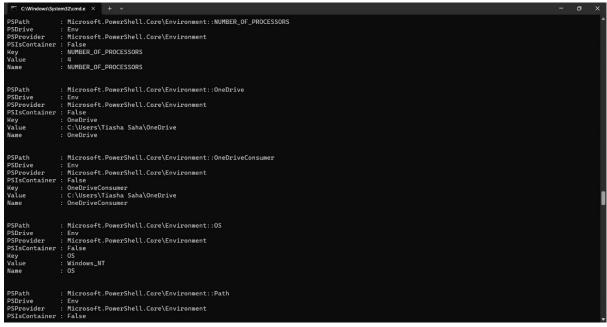
```
PSPAth : Microsoft.PomerShell.Core\Environment::CommonProgramFiles
PSPath : Microsoft.PomerShell.Core\Environment
PSProvider : Hicrosoft.PomerShell.Core\Environment
PSProvider : Microsoft.PomerShell.Core\Environment
PSProvider : Microsoft.PomerShell.Core\Environment
PSProvider : CommonProgramFiles

Mane : ColProgram Files (Core\Environment)
PSPath : Microsoft.PomerShell.Core\Environment
PSProvider : Microsoft.PomerShell.Core\Environment
PSProvider : Microsoft.PomerShell.Core\Environment
PSProvider : ColProgram Files (x86)
Mane : CommonProgramFiles (x86)

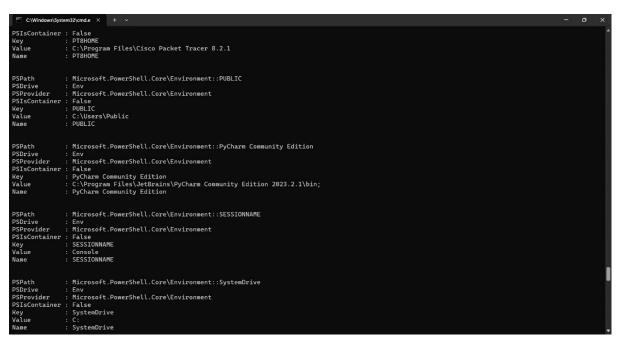
PSPath : Microsoft.PomerShell.Core\Environment::CommonProgramM6432
PSPath : Microsoft.PomerShell.Core\Environment
PSProvider : Env
PSProvider : Microsoft.PomerShell.Core\Environment
PSProvider : CommonProgramM6432
PSProvider : CommonProgramM6433
PSProvider : CommonProgramM6433
PSProvider : CommonProgramM6433
PSProvider : CommonProgramM6434
PSProvider : Ricrosoft.PomerShell.Core\Environment::Component : PSProvider : Ricrosoft.PomerShell.Core\Environment : PSProvider : Ricrosoft.PomerShell.Co
```

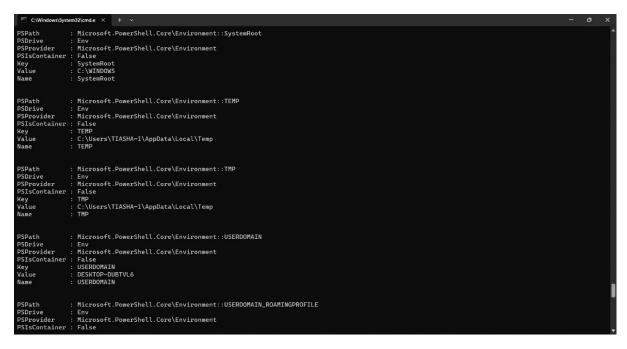


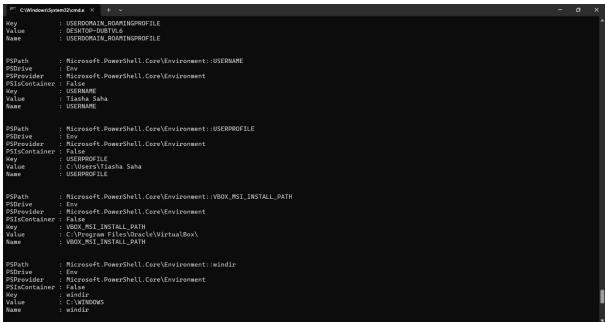












```
### CKWindows/Systems/Pomers/Pomers/Pomers/Pomers/Pomers/Pomers/Pomers/Pomers/Pomers/Pomers/Pomers/Pomers/Pomers/Pomers/Pomers/Pomers/Pomers/Pomers/Pomers/Pomers/Pomers/Pomers/Pomers/Pomers/Pomers/Pomers/Pomers/Pomers/Pomers/Pomers/Pomers/Pomers/Pomers/Pomers/Pomers/Pomers/Pomers/Pomers/Pomers/Pomers/Pomers/Pomers/Pomers/Pomers/Pomers/Pomers/Pomers/Pomers/Pomers/Pomers/Pomers/Pomers/Pomers/Pomers/Pomers/Pomers/Pomers/Pomers/Pomers/Pomers/Pomers/Pomers/Pomers/Pomers/Pomers/Pomers/Pomers/Pomers/Pomers/Pomers/Pomers/Pomers/Pomers/Pomers/Pomers/Pomers/Pomers/Pomers/Pomers/Pomers/Pomers/Pomers/Pomers/Pomers/Pomers/Pomers/Pomers/Pomers/Pomers/Pomers/Pomers/Pomers/Pomers/Pomers/Pomers/Pomers/Pomers/Pomers/Pomers/Pomers/Pomers/Pomers/Pomers/Pomers/Pomers/Pomers/Pomers/Pomers/Pomers/Pomers/Pomers/Pomers/Pomers/Pomers/Pomers/Pomers/Pomers/Pomers/Pomers/Pomers/Pomers/Pomers/Pomers/Pomers/Pomers/Pomers/Pomers/Pomers/Pomers/Pomers/Pomers/Pomers/Pomers/Pomers/Pomers/Pomers/Pomers/Pomers/Pomers/Pomers/Pomers/Pomers/Pomers/Pomers/Pomers/Pomers/Pomers/Pomers/Pomers/Pomers/Pomers/Pomers/Pomers/Pomers/Pomers/Pomers/Pomers/Pomers/Pomers/Pomers/Pomers/Pomers/Pomers/Pomers/Pomers/Pomers/Pomers/Pomers/Pomers/Pomers/Pomers/Pomers/Pomers/Pomers/Pomers/Pomers/Pomers/Pomers/Pomers/Pomers/Pomers/Pomers/Pomers/Pomers/Pomers/Pomers/Pomers/Pomers/Pomers/Pomers/Pomers/Pomers/Pomers/Pomers/Pomers/Pomers/Pomers/Pomers/Pomers/Pomers/Pomers/Pomers/Pomers/Pomers/Pomers/Pomers/Pomers/Pomers/Pomers/Pomers/Pomers/Pomers/Pomers/Pomers/Pomers/Pomers/Pomers/Pomers/Pomers/Pomers/Pomers/Pomers/Pomers/Pomers/Pomers/Pomers/Pomers/Pomers/Pomers/Pomers/Pomers/Pomers/Pomers/Pomers/Pomers/Pomers/Pomers/Pomers/Pomers/Pomers/Pomers/Pomers/Pomers/Pomers/Pomers/Pomers/Pomers/Pomers/Pomers/Pomers/Pomers/Pomers/Pomers/Pomers/Pomers/Pomers/Pomers/Pomers/Pomers/Pomers/Pomers/Pomers/Pomers/Pomers/Pomers/Pomers/Pomers/Pomers/Pomers/Pomers/Pomers/Pomers/Pomers/Pomers/Pomers/Pomers/Pomers/Pomers/Pomers/Pomers/Pomers/Pomers/Pomers/Pomers/Pomers/Pomers/Pomers/Pomers/Pomers/P
```

These are the system vulnerabilities that must be fixed in order to strengthen Windows systems' security setup.

Remediations

1. Identify Misconfigurations:

Analyze the results of your configuration hardening assessment to identify specific vulnerabilities or misconfigurations. This could include insecure settings, weak permissions, deprecated protocols, etc.

2. Research Remediation Steps:

Research the remediation steps required to address each identified misconfiguration. This might involve consulting security guidelines, vendor documentation, best practices, or security standards relevant to your environment (e.g., CIS Benchmarks).

3. Develop PowerShell Script:

Write PowerShell script functions to implement the remediation steps for each misconfiguration. Each function should address a specific issue and apply the necessary changes. Use PowerShell cmdlets or modules to interact with system settings, registry keys, file permissions, etc.

4. Test Script:

Test the PowerShell script in a controlled environment to ensure it behaves as expected and successfully mitigates the identified misconfigurations. Test against different configurations and scenarios to validate effectiveness.

5. Implement Logging and Reporting:

Implement logging functionality within the script to record the changes made during the remediation process. This helps in tracking changes and auditing the effectiveness of the mitigation efforts. You may also want to generate a report summarizing the changes made.

6. Execute Script in Production:

Once the script has been tested thoroughly, execute it in your production environment to apply the remediations. Ensure that appropriate permissions are in place to allow the script to make the necessary changes.

7. Monitor and Verify:

Monitor the system after applying the remediations to ensure that the changes have been successfully implemented and have not introduced any new issues. Verify that the system remains compliant with security standards and requirements.

8. Update Documentation:

Update your documentation to reflect the changes made to address the identified misconfigurations. This includes updating configuration management databases, security policies, and procedures. The above points are the remediations of CHAPS.

Assessment Questions:

1. What is CHAPS?

Ans: a. A PowerShell script for assessing the configuration hardening of Windows machines.

2. What is the purpose of CHAPS?

Ans: a. To provide an automated way to assess the configuration hardening of Windows machines.

3. What are some of the security settings assessed by CHAPS?

Ans: a. Password policy settings, local security policy settings, and user rights assignments.

4. How does CHAPS assess the security settings of Windows machines?

Ans: a. By querying the Windows registry and security policy settings

5. What is the output of CHAPS?

Ans: a. A report in CSV format that lists the security settings assessed and their status (enabled/disabled).

6. How can CHAPS be useful in a corporate environment?

Ans: a. It can help identify security vulnerabilities and assist in hardening the configuration of Windows machines.

7. What are some limitations of CHAPS?

Ans: a. It only assesses security settings related to configuration hardening and does not perform vulnerability scanning or penetration testing.

8. What are some ways to improve CHAPS?

Ans: c. Improve the accuracy of the assessments to minimize false positives and false negatives.

9. What are some alternatives to CHAPS?

Ans: Microsoft Baseline Security Analyzer (MBSA)

10.In your opinion, how useful do you think CHAPS is for assessing the configuration hardening of Windows machines? Why?

Ans: In my option, CHAPS is a really helpful tool for evaluating how hardened a Windows machine's configuration is. The act of assessing security settings, such as password restrictions and user rights assignments, across numerous networks. CHAPS assists administrators in promptly identifying potential vulnerabilities and areas for improvement by offering an organised method for security configuration review. Its capacity to generate comprehensive reports aids in informed decision-making and improves overall security posture, despite certain constraints such as its exclusive focus on configuration hardening and need for administrative credentials to operate. All things considered; CHAPS is a useful tool in the toolbox of security experts entrusted with protecting Windows systems.