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**IS 3423 – Network Security**  
**Lab 3: Host Hardening**  
**April 12th, 2023**

For this lab, I will be hardening my hosts (personal computers). I will be working on a Windows machine.

## **Part A**

### **Password Hardening**

#### Changing Default Password on Routers

Changing default passwords on routers is an essential security measure that helps harden the host and protect my network from unauthorized access. Changing the default password helps protect my router and network from unauthorized access by potential hackers, who often target default settings on devices to gain control. Moreover, a strong, unique password can prevent unauthorized users from making changes to my router's settings or accessing sensitive information. Further, changing the default password ensures that only authorized users have access to my network and its devices, allowing for better monitoring and control.

Conversely, users may find it challenging to remember new, complex passwords. This could lead to password resets or writing down passwords, which can create security risks. Changing default passwords on multiple devices may take time and effort, especially for inexperienced users or large organizations with numerous routers. Properly managing and storing passwords can be challenging, and poor password management practices can lead to security vulnerabilities. Users may need to reconnect devices to the network after changing the router's password, which can be inconvenient.

Despite the disadvantages, the benefits of changing default passwords on routers far outweigh the risks. It is crucial to use strong, unique passwords and follow good password management practices to maintain the security of my network and devices.

### **Encryption Hardening**

#### Enable Hard Drive Encryption

Hard drive encryption is a method used to secure data on a storage device by converting it into a format that is unreadable without the correct decryption key. Normally, when I access my data it's through Windows and has the usual protections associated with signing into the operating software (Microsoft, 2023). If a malign user wanted to bypass those Windows protections, he/she could open the computer case and remove the physical hard drive. Then by adding my hard drive as a second drive on a machine they control, they may be able to access my data without needing my credentials. However, if my drive is encrypted, when they try to use that method to access the drive, they'll need to render a decryption key to access anything on the drive. Without the decryption key the data on the drive will appear obfuscated (Microsoft, 2023).

In addition to the abovementioned, encryption ensures that only authorized individuals can access the data on the hard drive. This is particularly important in case of theft or unauthorized access. Moreover, if a data breach occurs, encrypted data is significantly more difficult for attackers to access and exploit, reducing the potential damage. Further, encryption helps

maintain the privacy of personal or sensitive data, protecting against identity theft and other malicious activities.

Encryption and decryption processes can cause some performance overhead, potentially slowing down system operations (Wright & Zadok, 2003). However, modern hardware and encryption algorithms have minimized this impact. Additionally, implementing and managing encryption solutions can be complex, especially for non-experts. Misconfiguration or mistakes can result in data loss or reduced security (De Groot, 2023). If encryption keys are lost or damaged, it can be extremely difficult or even impossible to recover the encrypted data. Regular backups and secure key management are essential to avoid this risk.

Overall, the benefits of hard drive encryption often outweigh the disadvantages, particularly in environments where sensitive data is stored. However, it is crucial to properly implement and manage encryption solutions to maximize security and minimize potential risks.

## **Registry Hardening**

### **Secure Registry (Guest and User Account) Privileges**

Securing registry privileges is vital in maintaining a safe and secure computing environment. It involves implementing access control measures to protect registry keys and values from unauthorized access and modification (Microsoft, 2021). Registry privileges can be secured for both guest and user accounts.

Restricting access to the registry can prevent unauthorized users from making modifications that could lead to system instability, data breaches, or malware infections. Moreover, by securing registry privileges, sensitive data stored in the registry is protected from unauthorized access, helping to maintain the privacy and integrity of the information. Further, limiting registry access can reduce the risk of unintended or malicious modifications that could result in system crashes or other issues (Rosencrance, 2023).

Restricting registry access may prevent users from making legitimate modifications to the system or applications, potentially hindering their ability to troubleshoot or customize settings. Additionally, implementing security measures for registry access can increase the complexity of the system configuration, making it more challenging to manage and maintain. Incorrectly implementing registry security measures can result in unintended consequences, such as users being unable to access necessary resources or system instability.

## **Network Hardening**

### **Disable Remote Access to a Computer**

Disabling remote access can reduce the attack surface, making it more difficult for hackers to infiltrate a computer system. This can help protect sensitive information and prevent unauthorized access or control. Additionally, disabling remote access can possibly mitigate potential attackers, denying them the ability to exploit vulnerabilities in remote access protocols, reducing the risk of unauthorized access to the system (Babu, 2022).

Disabling remote access can make it more challenging for administrators to perform tasks such as system updates, troubleshooting, and maintenance remotely, potentially increasing the time and effort required to manage the system. Users may need to access their computers remotely

to complete tasks or access resources. Moreover, disabling remote access can create challenges for users who rely on remote access to maintain productivity and efficiency. Disabling remote access can limit the ability of these users to collaborate effectively and securely (Bhardwaj, 2022).

## **Web Browser Hardening**

### **Managing/Disable Cookies**

Cookies are small text files stored on a user's device by web browsers to remember information about the user and their preferences (Kaspersky, 2023). While cookies can offer several benefits, there are also reasons to disable them. Disabling cookies can protect user privacy by preventing websites from tracking user activity and collecting personal information (Dodt, 2020). Disabling cookies can help prevent unintentional data sharing between different websites or third-party trackers, reducing the risk of data breaches. Cookies can sometimes be used to exploit security vulnerabilities or spread malware.

From a previous class I know cookies help websites remember user preferences, such as language, login information, and site-specific settings. Disabling cookies can lead to a more generic browsing experience, requiring users to re-enter their preferences each time they visit a site. Moreover, disabling cookies can result in the loss of convenience features such as automatic logins, saved shopping carts, or site-specific customization, which may affect the user experience and make browsing less efficient. Further, some websites rely on cookies for essential functionality. Disabling cookies can cause these sites to function improperly or not work at all.

## **Operating System Hardening**

### **Update and Patch Operating System**

From a previous operating systems course—prerequisite to this course—I learned that one of the most important advantages of operating system updates is that they often include security fixes and patches. These updates can help protect my computer or device from vulnerabilities that could be exploited by hackers and other malicious actors. Moreover, operating system updates can improve the stability of your device, fixing bugs and issues that could cause crashes and other problems. Further, operating system updates can ensure that your device is compatible with the latest software and hardware, preventing compatibility issues that could cause problems down the line.

From my experience working in IT support for Apple I've learned that operating system updates can also create compatibility issues with older software or hardware that may no longer be supported. Some operating system updates can negatively affect performance, causing slowdowns and other issues. In some cases, operating system updates can cause data loss, especially if there are issues with the installation process.

Overall, while operating system updates can have some disadvantages, the benefits often outweigh the drawbacks, especially when it comes to security and stability. However, it's important to be cautious when installing updates and ensure that you have backups of your important data in case something goes wrong.

## **Audit/Logging File Hardening**

## Set Up Firewall Profiles

Setting up firewalls provides protection against unauthorized access to my network, or in this case, my host (Prakash, 2023). More importantly, firewalls can prevent hackers and other malicious actors from accessing my network and stealing sensitive information. Firewalls can also be used to monitor network traffic and detect suspicious activity. This can help me identify potential security threats and take action before they cause damage.

Firewalls can be complex to set up and configure, especially for users who are not familiar with network security concepts. This can make it challenging for individuals with limited IT resources to implement and maintain a firewall. Moreover, firewalls can sometimes generate false positives, blocking legitimate traffic and disrupting normal operations (ITL, n.d.). This can be frustrating for users and can lead to productivity issues. Firewalls can sometimes impact network performance, especially if they are not configured correctly. This can result in slow internet speeds and other issues that can negatively impact productivity.

## Application Hardening

### Disable Unneeded Services

Disabling unneeded services can improve the performance of your computer, as it reduces the number of background processes that are running. This can help your computer run faster and more smoothly, especially if you have a limited amount of RAM or processing power. Moreover, from a previous operating systems course, I learned that disabling unneeded services can also improve the security of your computer, as it reduces the number of potential attack vectors that can be exploited by hackers and other malicious actors. This can help prevent data breaches and other security incidents.

Disabling some services can cause some functionality loss, as certain features and applications may depend on these services to function properly. This can be especially problematic for users who rely on specific software applications that require specific services to be running. Additionally, disabling necessary services can also cause compatibility issues with certain software applications or hardware devices, especially if these applications or devices require specific services to be running. Disabling services can also create security risks, as it can make it more difficult to manage and secure my computer. Disabling a service(s), coupled with lack of familiarity with the service, may disengage a critical service that is required for security purposes.

## Anti-Virus Hardening

### Install and Updating an Antivirus

Anti-virus software is that it provides protection against viruses, malware, and other types of malicious software from infecting the host (CISA, 2019). Anti-virus software can detect and remove these threats before they can cause damage to your computer or steal your sensitive information. Most anti-virus software providers release regular updates to their software to stay up-to-date with the latest threats and vulnerabilities, providing additional protection against new and emerging threats.

From experience, some anti-virus software can impact the performance of your computer, especially during scans or updates. This can result in slow internet speeds and other issues that can negatively impact productivity. Anti-virus software can sometimes generate false positives, identifying legitimate software or files as malicious and removing them (Martens, 2023). This can be frustrating for users and can lead to data loss and productivity issues. Further, while anti-virus software can provide protection against viruses and malware, it may not provide comprehensive protection against other types of threats, such as phishing attacks or social engineering scams.

## **Physical Hardening**

### **Limit the Physical Access of a Host**

Limiting physical access to host machines improves the physical security of your network. By restricting physical access to host machines, you can prevent unauthorized users from accessing sensitive data or tampering with hardware. Moreover, restricting physical access to host machines can reduce the risk of hardware failure due to accidental damage or tampering, prolonging the life cycle of my hardware and reduce the risk of downtime or data loss. Limiting physical access to host machines can also simplify the management of my network, as it reduces the number of users who have physical access to critical systems and data.

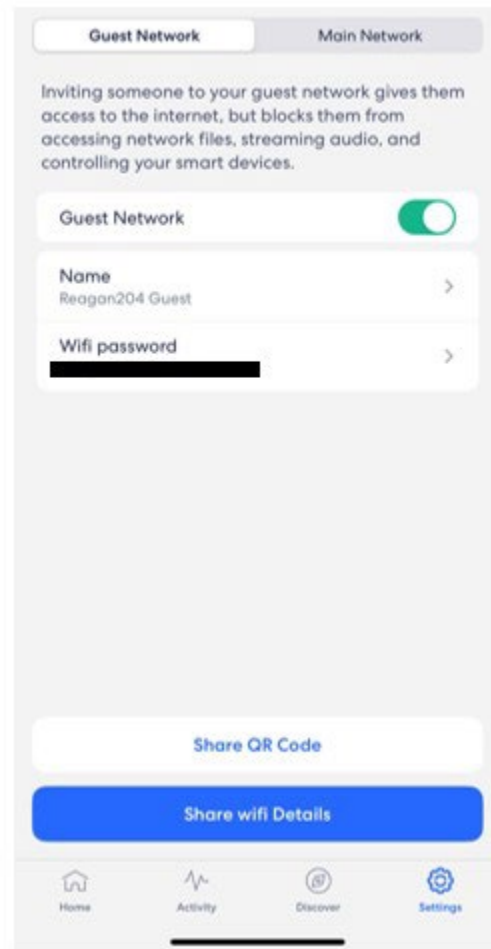
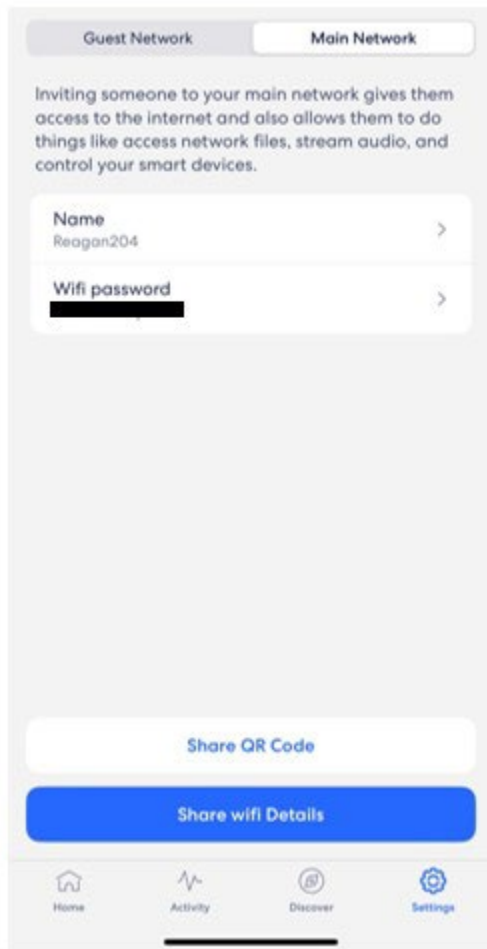
In a business setting, limiting physical access to host machines can sometimes reduce productivity, especially if users need physical access to perform their job duties. This can be a particular issue for users who need to work on hardware or perform maintenance tasks, like IT folks. Moreover, from experience, limiting physical access to host machines can also increase the complexity of a network, leading to outcomes such as establishing additional procedures and policies to manage physical access. This can be a challenge for IT teams who need to balance security needs with user satisfaction. Finally, limiting physical access to host machines can sometimes be met with resistance from users, especially if they feel that their access is being unfairly restricted.

## **Part B:**

## **Password Hardening**

### **Changing Default Password on Routers**

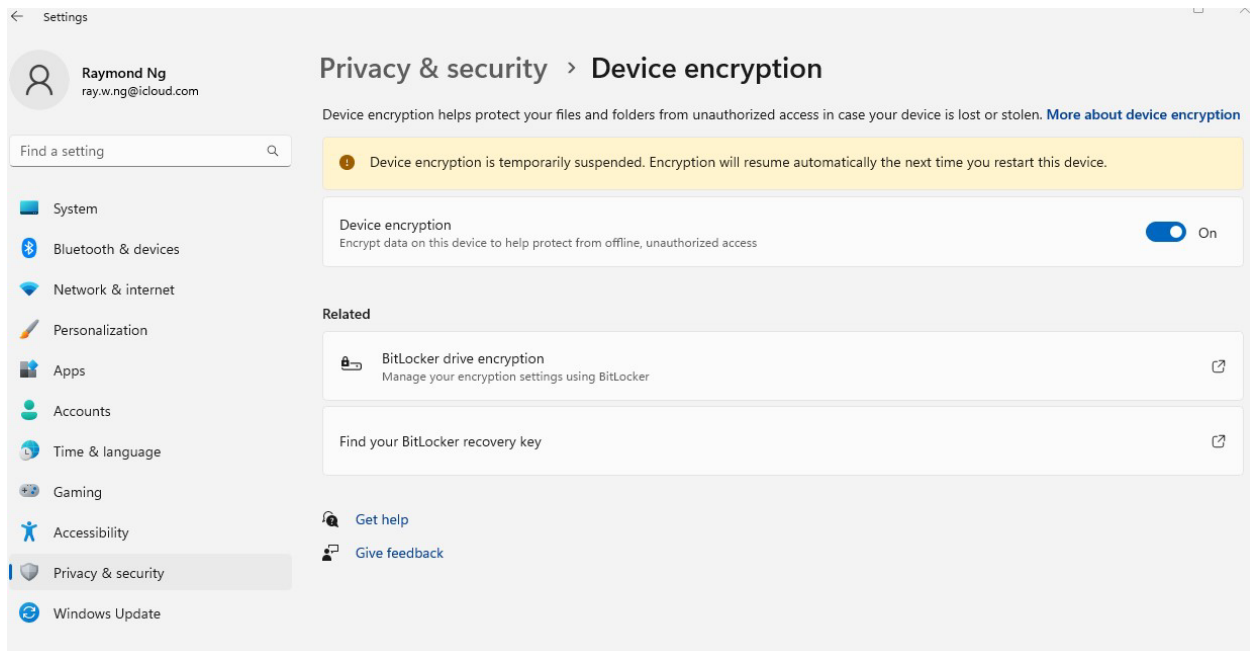
I use a third-party router product called EERO, which extends the Wi-Fi network and creates a Wi-Fi mesh ecosystem in my home. I have created a separate Wi-Fi password for myself (Main Network) and my guests (Guest Network). The passwords are alphanumeric combinations with special characters that I change monthly. I have obfuscated/redacted the password for privacy reasons in the screenshots below.



## Encryption Hardening

Enable Hard Drive Encryption

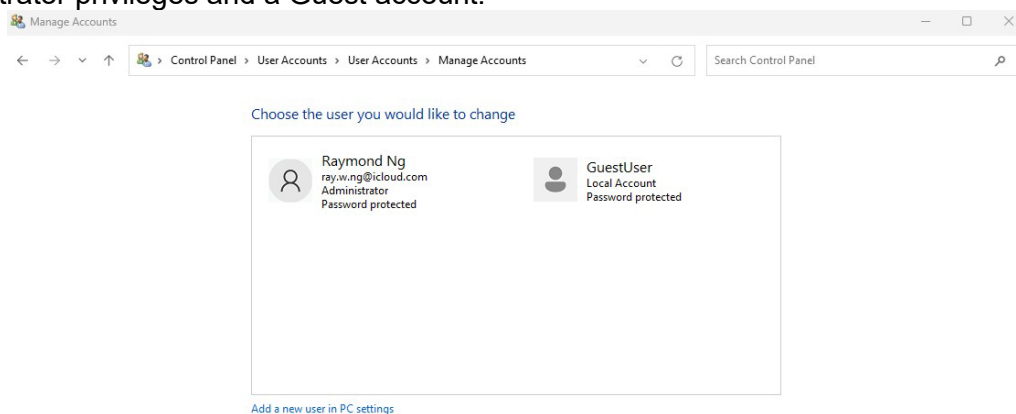
To enable 'Device Encryption' on my Windows PC. I opened 'Settings'. Clicked on 'Privacy & security' and turned on the 'Device encryption'.



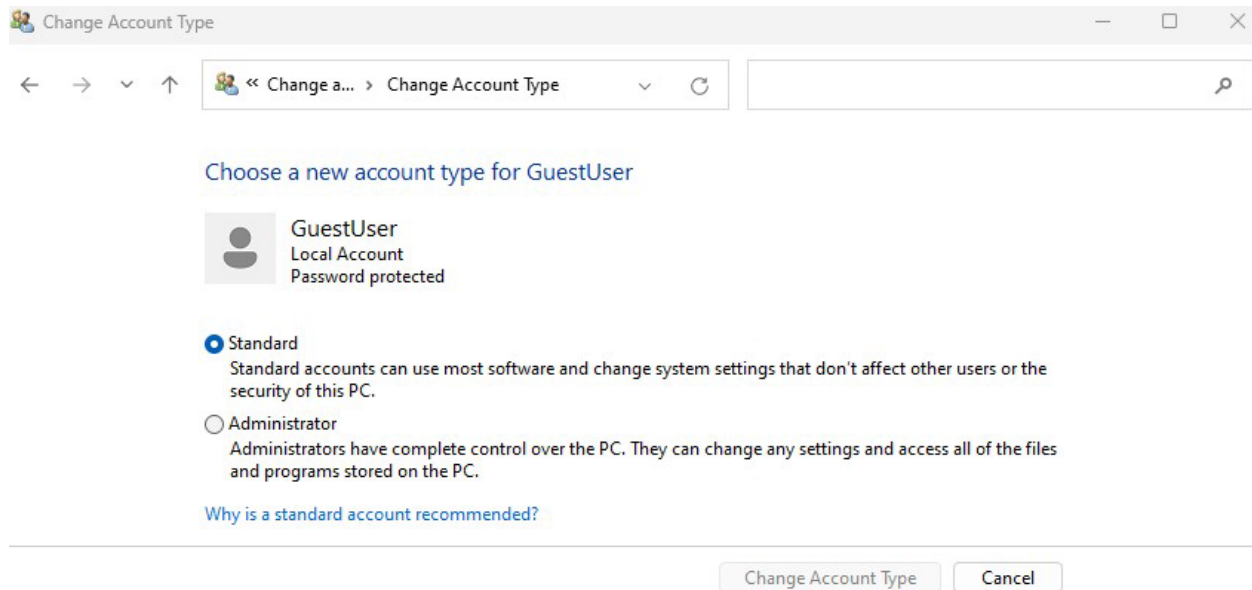
## Registry Hardening

### Secure Registry (Guest and User Account) Privileges

To secure the registry for Guest and User account privileges. I went to the Control Panel, clicked User Accounts>>Manage another account. I have two Accounts on this PC, mine with Administrator privileges and a Guest account.



Next, I clicked on 'Manage Accounts' >> 'Change an Account' >> 'Change Account Type'. I changed the GuestUser to 'Standard' access/privileges because it will allow the user to use most software and change system settings without affecting the existing security of my PC.

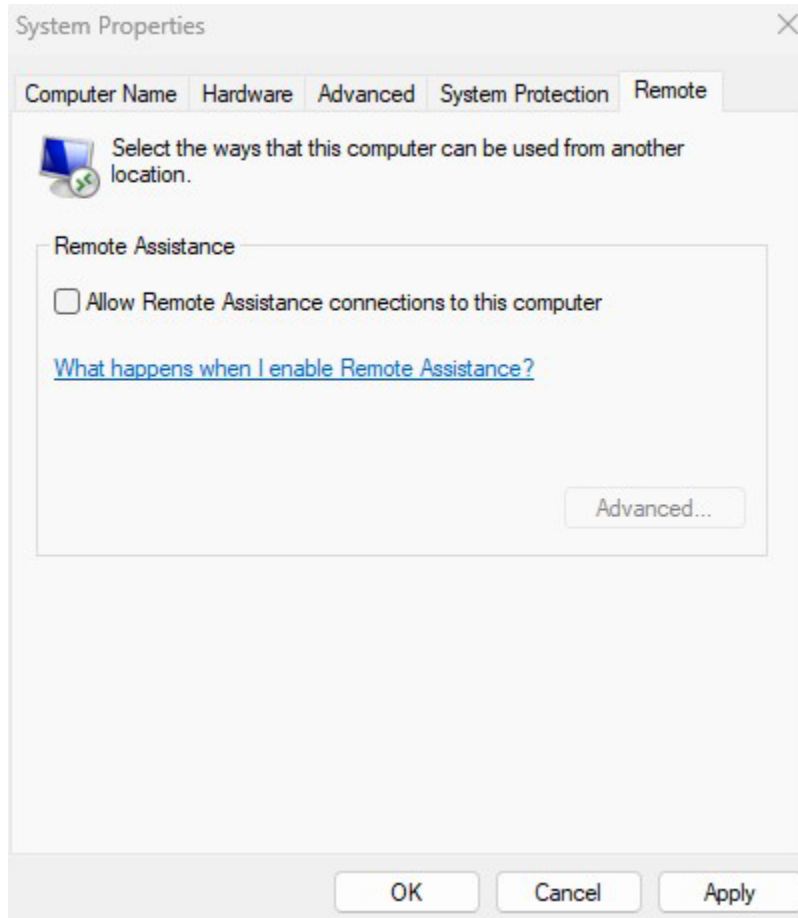


## Network Hardening

### Disable Remote Access to a Computer


To disable 'Remote Assistance' on my PC, I went to 'System Properties' and unchecked the box 'Allow Remote Assistance connections to this computer', and clicked 'Apply'.

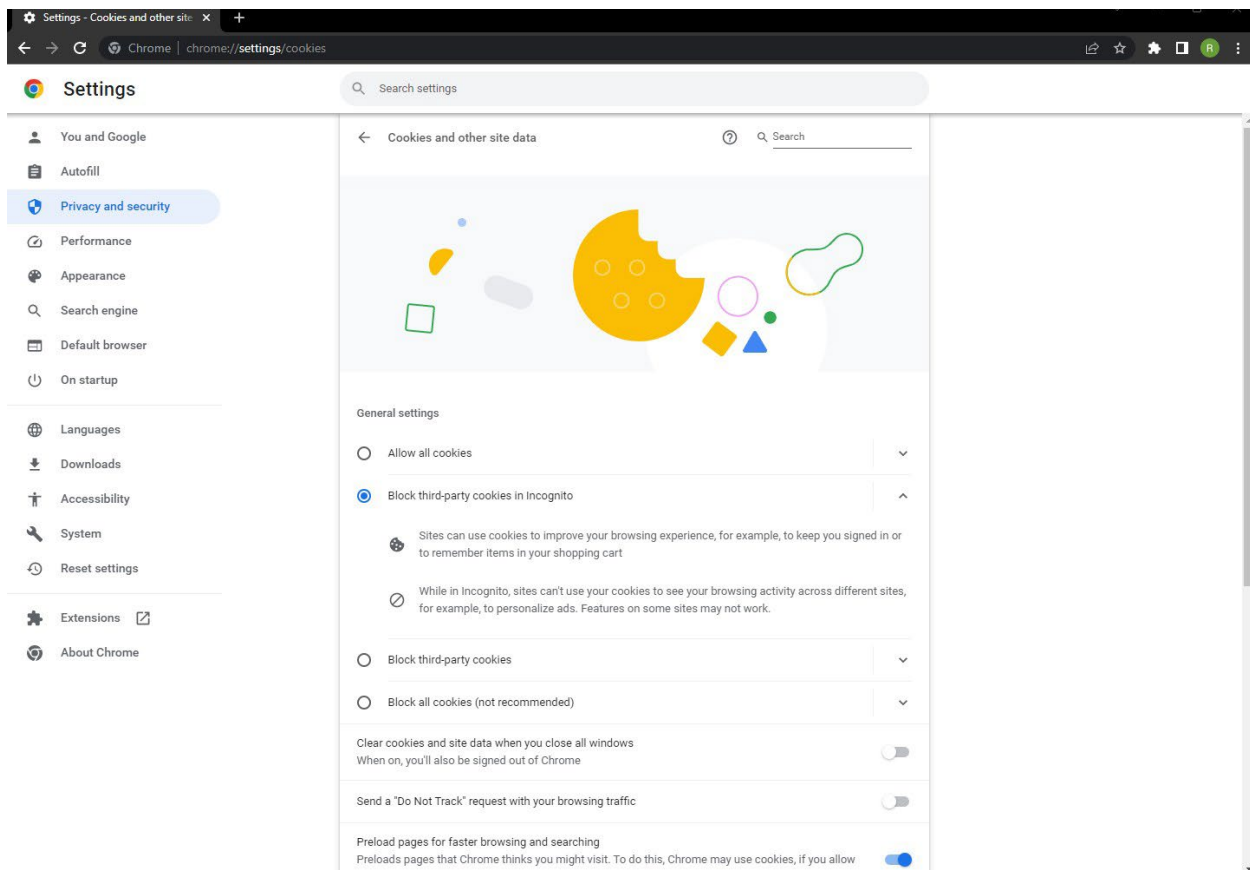




## Web Browser Hardening

### Managing/Disable Cookies

To manage/disable cookies in Google Chrome, I clicked  button in the upper right corner of the browser window. Next, I clicked on 'Privacy and security' >> 'Cookies and other site data'. Here, I clicked the option to 'Block third-party cookies in Incognito'. I will not be permanently 'Block all cookies' because some websites use cookies to improve user experience, i.e. keeping me signed into and/or remembering items in my online shopping cart.



## Operating System Hardening

### Update and Patch Operating System

To ensure my PC's software is up-to-date. I went to 'Settings' >> 'Windows Update'. Next, I clicked 'Check for updates'. In the screenshot below my PC began performing all necessary updates.

Settings

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Find a setting

- System
- Bluetooth & devices
- Network & internet
- Personalization
- Apps
- Accounts
- Time & language
- Gaming
- Accessibility
- Privacy & security
- Windows Update

## Windows Update

 **Restart to maintain device security (estimate: 3 min)**  
Your device is missing important security updates. Make sure to keep your device on and plugged in so updates can complete.

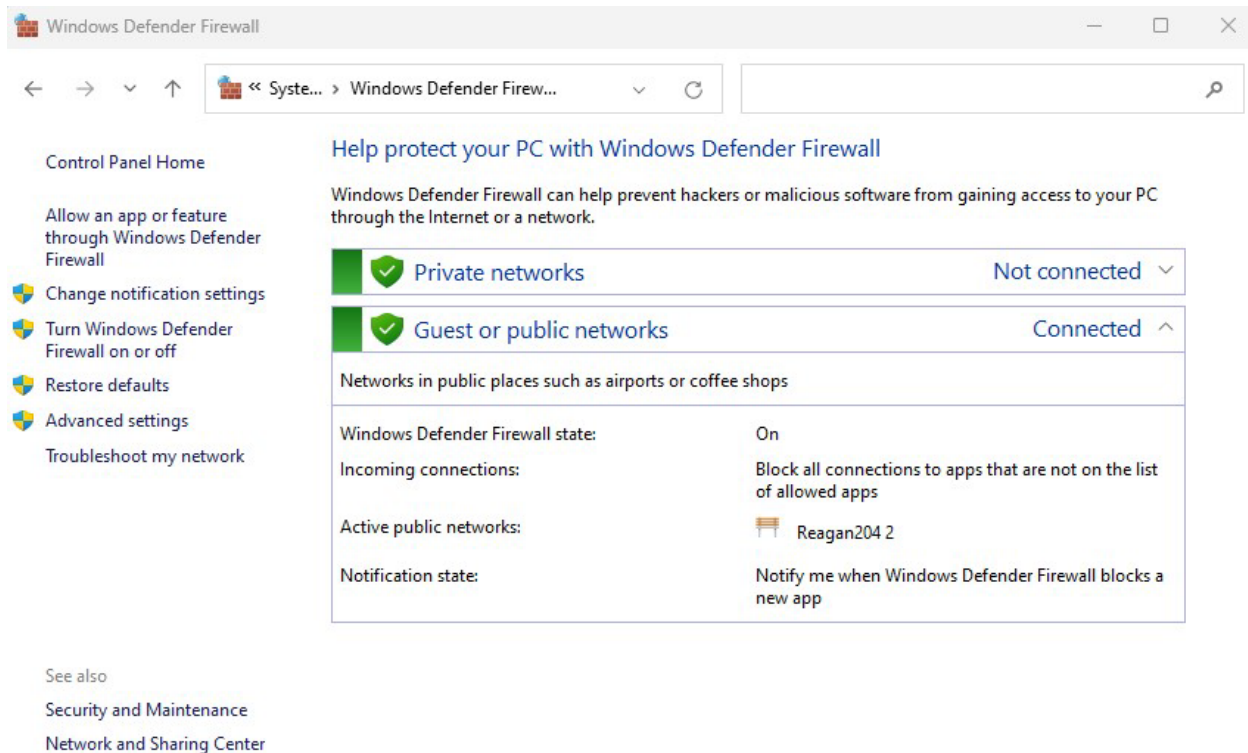
[Restart now](#)

2023-04 Cumulative Update for Windows 11 Version 22H2 for x64-based Systems (KB5025239)	Installing - 0%
Windows Malicious Software Removal Tool x64 - v5.112 (KB890830)	Completed
ASUSTeK COMPUTER INC. - System - 3.1.12.0	Pending install
Intel Corporation - SoftwareComponent - 22.1180.0.2	Pending install
Intel - net - 22.180.0.4	Pending install
Intel Corporation - Bluetooth - 22.180.0.2	Completed
2023-02 Cumulative Update for .NET Framework 3.5 and 4.8.1 for Windows 11, version 22H2 for x64 (KB5022497)	Pending restart
Intel Corporation - Extension - 22.1160.0.2	Completed
2023-01 Update for Windows 11 Version 22H2 for x64-based Systems (KB4023057)	Pending install

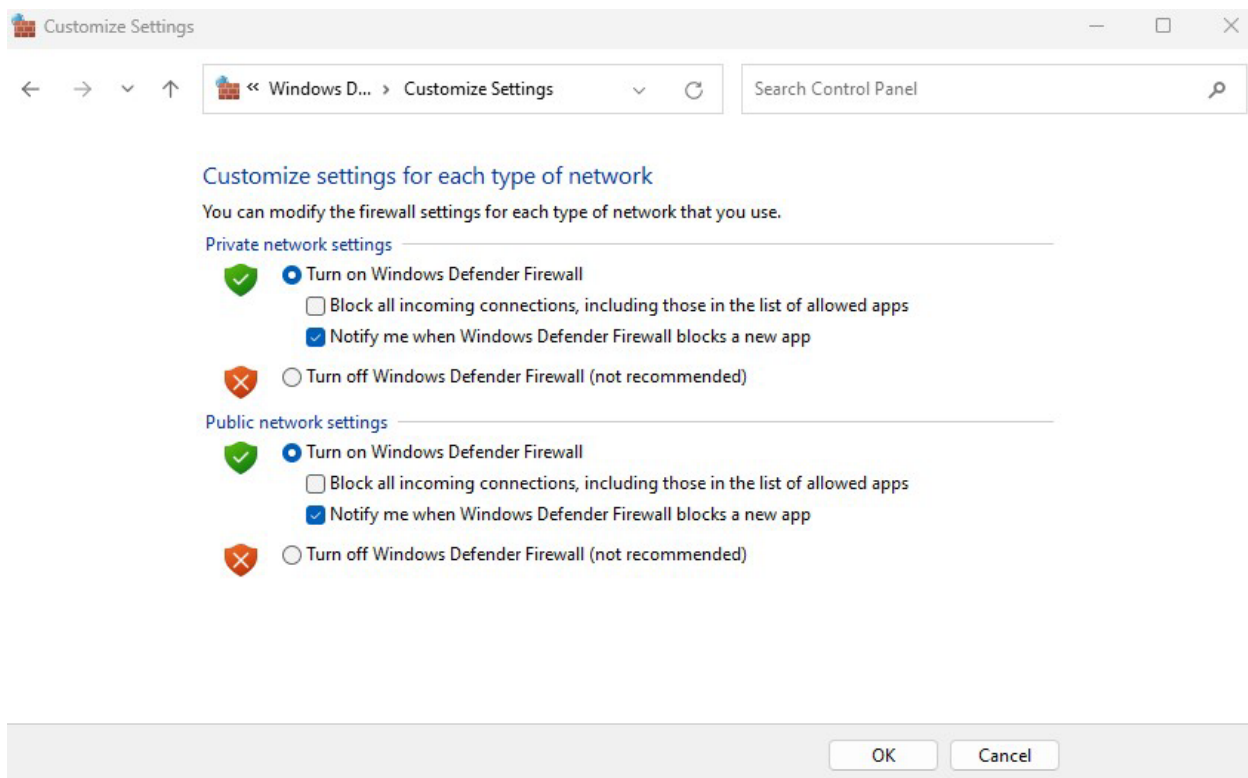
## Audit/Logging File Hardening

### Set Up Firewall Profiles

To enable my PC's Firewall (Windows Defender), I opened the 'Control Panel'. Next, I clicked on 'System and Security' >> 'Windows Defender Firewall'.



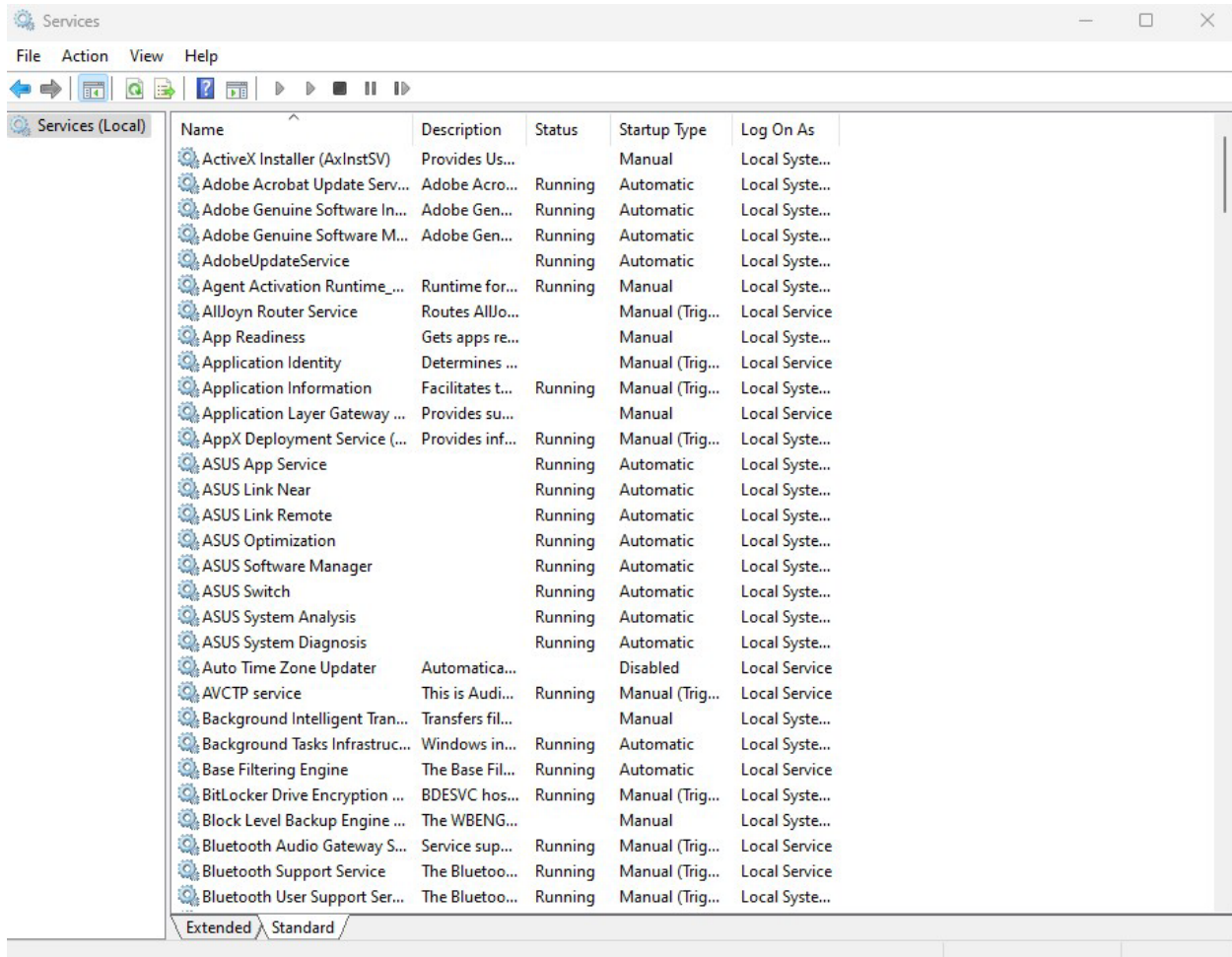
Next, I clicked on 'Turn Windows Firewall on or off'. My Windows Defender Firewall was already on for both 'Private network settings' and 'Public network settings'. Additionally, I left the 'Notify me when Windows Defender Firewall blocks a new app' function checked.



## Application Hardening

### Disable Unneeded Services

To disable/stop any services/applications from running on my PC I can simply go to the 'Settings' application. Here, I can stop and pause any service/application running.

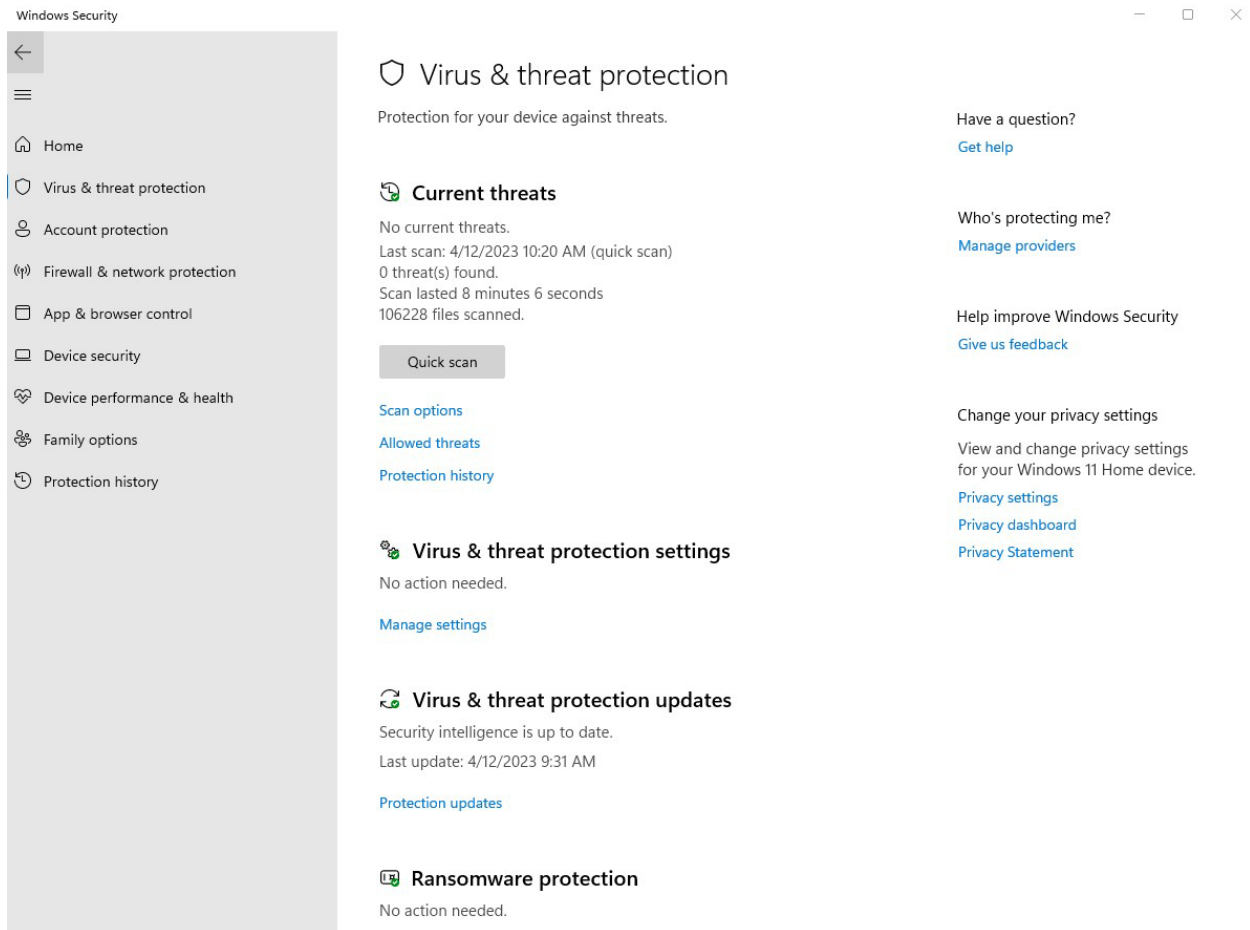


I did not need to disable/stop any services for this lab because I had already done so for another class. However, if need to disable any programs I can visit the Settings app to stop/disable services/applications.

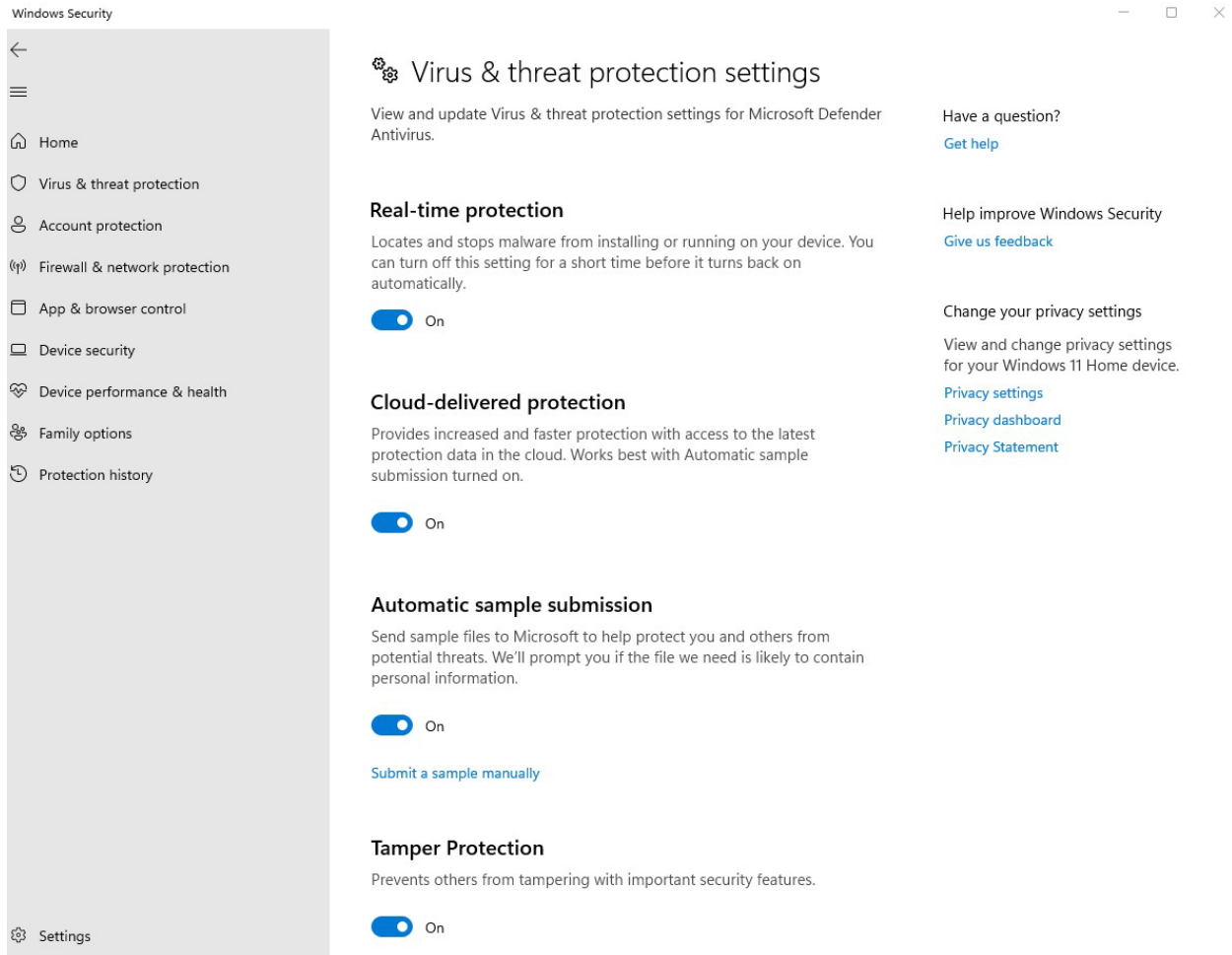
## Anti-Virus Hardening

### Install and Updating an Antivirus

To check my PC's 'Virus & threat protection', I opened up 'Windows Security'. Next, I clicked on 'Virus & threat protection'. Here I observed that my existing antivirus is active and up-to-date.



Next, I clicked on 'Manage settings' under 'Virus & threat protection settings'. Here, I ensured all the necessary functions (protections) were on.



## Physical Hardening

### Limit the Physical Access of a Host

My computers are safeguarded in my home office, inside my house that is persistently monitored by smart security cameras. Moreover, I am the only one that has access to my computer system, and they are all password protected. I do not share access with anyone. Not even my spouse. Below is a snapshot of my home office setup.





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