Client and Application Security

Proper use of machine hardware security systems, securing the operating system, and protecting peripheral devices.

Hardware System Security

Secure Boot

- BIOS can be updated with malware
- UEFI replaced BIOS to combat attacks, with **secure boot** checking the signature of the boot sequence

 ${\rm BIOS/UEFI} \to {\rm Master~Boot~Record} \to {\rm Boot~Loader} \to {\rm Operating~System}$

Hardware Root of Trust

Each successive process of the boot sequence relies on the previous for security

Hardware being the root.

Preventing ElectroMagnetic Spying

Telecommunications Electronics Material Protected from Emanating Spurious Transmissions (TEMPEST)

A classified standard to prevent attackers from picking up ambient readings

• Supply Chain Infections are difficult to determine, and revert

Securing Operating Systems

- Network OS Cisco IOS, Juniper JUNOS, MikroTik, RouterOS
- Server OS Windows Server, macOS Server, Red Hat
- Workstation OS Windows, macOS, Ubuntu
- Appliance OS Linpus Linux
- Kiosk OS Windows, Chrome, iOS, WebKiosk, KioWare (Android)
- Mobile OS Android, iOS, Windows Mobile

Security Configuration

- Disable unnecessary ports and services
- Disabling default accounts & passwords
- Employ "least functionality"
- Application whitelisting / blacklisting

- Use tools to automate the configuration process
 - Windows can use "security templates"

 $group\ policy$ - single configuration to be set and distributed to many / all users.

Patch Management

- security patches repair a discovered vulnerability
- feature updates enhances software, but doesn't address security flaws
- service packs combine both
- automated patch update services manage patches in a local network, rather than using a 3rd party system
 - admins can approve or deny patches, and check to see what hosts can actually use them
- MS forces security updates now

Antimalware

Includes antivirus, antispyware, antispam

Antivirus

- Searches for known patterns in new documents
- Vendor must update and distribute new signature files
- Heuristic Monitoring as a new style variety of techniques, including code emulation

Antispam

- Basically just a mail gateway
- Whitelists and blacklists
- block certain file types
- Bayesian filtering

Antispyware

• Popup blockers

Trusted OS

- OS hardening, though thorough speculation of code
- Least privilege remove willy-nilly admin access
- Reduce capabilities restrict what resources can be accessed
- Read-only filesystems important OS files can't be changed
- Kernel pruning remove unnecessary features

Peripheral Security

SD card readers

- Secure Digital Input Output (SDIO) Cards
- Four families SDSC, SDHC, SDXC, SDIO
- SDIO has wireless transmission built-in via WiFi

Cameras

- three types of speed classes standard speed, ultra-high speed UHS, video speed
- password-protect the card, use encryption, write-protect the card

External storage

• at-risk to crypto-malware

Multifunction devices

- printer, copier, scanner, fax-machine
- configure to purge stored images
- link to data-loss prevention
- secure-job release for paper-based theft
- use watermarks

Displays

• firmware could be attacked

Physical Security

- External perimeter defenses barriers, guards, motion detection fencing, cages, bollards
- Internal physical access security door locks, access logs, mantraps, protected cabling distribution systems
 - cipher locks for date/time codes
 - hardened carrier PDS special electrical tubing
 - alarmed carrier PDS fiber optics that sense acoustic vibrations
- Security for protecting hardware devices
- Closed Circuit Television (CCTV)

Application Development Security

- Development, Testing, Staging, Production
- Waterfall vs. Agile
- DevOps
 - security automation

- continuous integration
- immutable systems
- infrastructure as code
- baselining
- based on agile
- provisioning puppet
- model verification
- compiled code testing
- runtime code testing
- static program analyzers
- dynamic analysis (fuzzing)
- stress testing
- integrity measurements