

CompTIA Security + 4.0 Identity and Access Management

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Title: Common Account Management Practices

Subtitle: CompTIA Security+ (SY0-501)

4.4 Common Account Management Practices

- 4.4 Given a scenario, differentiate common account management practices.
 - Account types
 - User account
 - Perform most day-to-day tasks
 - Cannot modify core operating system settings
 - Cannot modify key security settings
 - Denied access to privileged applications
 - Shared and generic accounts/credentials
 - Lack of non-repudiation
 - Increased risk of compromise
 - Guest accounts
 - Optional accounts that need to be used with caution
 - Reduce permissions and privileges to acceptable levels
 - Disabled in Windows
 - Service accounts
 - Can introduce management complexities such as password management
 - Create an account that doesn't need the password changed and it becomes more convenient but more of a vulnerability
 - Managed-service account services help to automate the password management of service accounts
 - Examples
 - Thycotic -- <http://bit.ly/2oVDuca>
 - MSAs in Windows -- <http://bit.ly/2qmCXSq>
 - Privileged accounts
 - Administrators (Log in as wbryan, try to run regedit)
 - Root (Sudo)
 - Service Accounts
 - General Concepts
 - Least privilege
 - Onboarding/offboarding
 - Onboarding
 - Consider this entrance into a trust relationship between a stranger and the company of the application
 - Documentation/Templates for consistency
 - NDAs
 - AUPs for workstations, mobiles, data
 - Secure PII/PHI
 - Offboarding
 - Account Management
 - Might be in account management policy
 - Do we disable or delete?
 - Data recovery and reassignment
 - Data Eradication
 - BYOD (Remote Wipe)
 - Permission auditing and review
 - Show Effective permissions
 - Give Shared/NTFS permissions as reason for auditing as it impacts availability
 - Usage auditing and review
 - Enable more auditing options in Event Viewer
 - Comp Config\Policies\Sec Settings\Adv. Audit Policy Config\ Audit File Access
 - Time-of-day restrictions
 - Show demo of user in ADDS > Account Tab > Logon hours
 - Recertification
 - Standard naming convention
 - Ensures consistency
 - User Examples
 - First.Last, Last.First
 - First_Last, Last_First
 - Computer Examples
 - Computer-01, Computer-02
 - Client01, Client01, SRV01
 - GNV-CL01, TPA-SRV01
 - Service Account Examples
 - web-app01, web-app01,
 - app01, app02

- Account maintenance
- Group-based access control
 - Slightest difference than RBAC is group-based is based on identity, role based is basic on an activity/function, but otherwise the same
- Location-based policies
- Account policy enforcement
 - Credential management
 - Can be done locally
 - Decentralized
 - Too time-consuming
 - Too prone to errors
 - Too much complexity
 - Client/Server Model
 - Centralized administration
 - Group policy
 - Allowing for centralized administration
 - Consistency
 - Delegation
 - Password complexity
 - Explain character sets
 - Policy Setting explanation
 - Try to create a password without complexity
 - Expiration
 - Show ADDS account attribute
 - Recovery
 - Mention backups
 - Mention recreation is not recovery
 - Disablement
 - Show ADDS account attribute
 - Lockout
 - Edit Default Domain Policy
 - Comp Config\Sec Settings\Account Lockout Policy\account lockout duration = 0
 - Create new user account in ADDS
 - Login to account on Win2
 - Could lead to diablement
 - Password history
 - Policy setting explanation
 - Password reuse
 - Policy setting explanation
 - Password length
 - Policy Setting explanation