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

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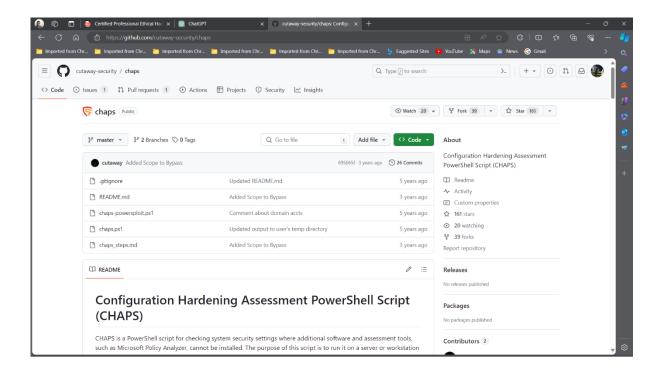
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Introduction to CHAPS

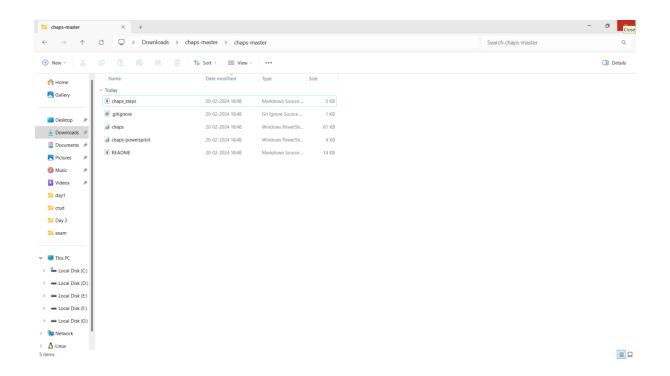
The Configuration Hardening Assessment PowerShell Script (CHAPS) is a powerful tool used in cybersecurity for evaluating and strengthening the security configuration of Windows systems. Developed as a PowerShell script, CHAPS automates the assessment process by scanning system configurations against industry best practices and security benchmarks. It identifies potential security vulnerabilities and provides recommendations for remediation, enabling organizations to proactively harden their systems against cyber threats. With its simplicity and efficiency, CHAPS is an invaluable asset in enhancing the security posture of Windows environments, ensuring robust protection against various cyber risks.

Steps to use CHAPS

1. Download CHAPS from GitHub (https://github.com/cutaway-security/chaps.git)



2. Extract the zip file.



3. Open CMD from the CHAPS directory and list the files 'dir' command.

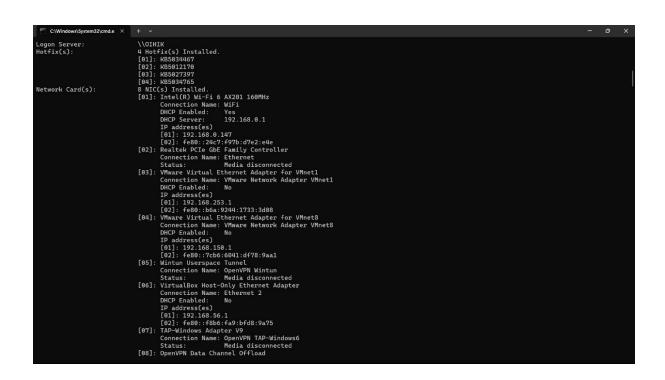
4. Run powershell.exe -exec bypass to being a PowerShell prompt. We got the PowerShell.

```
Ricrosoft Windows (Version 10.0 22631.3155)
(c) Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

C:\Users\mitra\Downloads\chaps-master\chaps-master>dir
\Volume in drive C has no label.
\Volume in drive
```

5. Now we will run Set-ExecutionPolicy Bypass -scope Process to allow scripts to execute.

6. Now we will run chaps.ps1



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Connection Name: OpenVPN Data Channel Offload

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[*] Host network interface assigned: 192.168.0.107

[*] Checking IPVO Network Settings

[*] Host network interface assigned: 192.168.0.107

[*] Checking IPVO Network Settings

[*] Host IPVO network interface assigned (gmai): fe80::108.0.59240:1733:368

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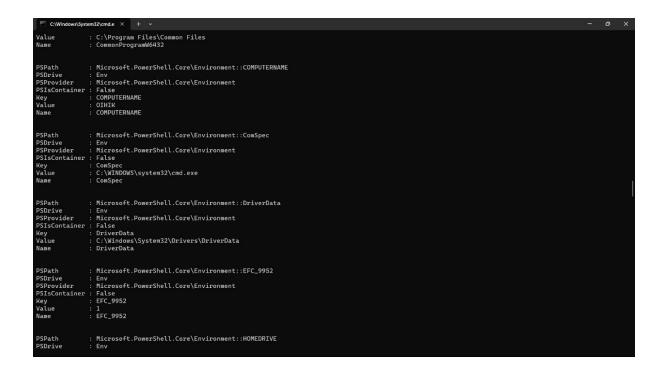
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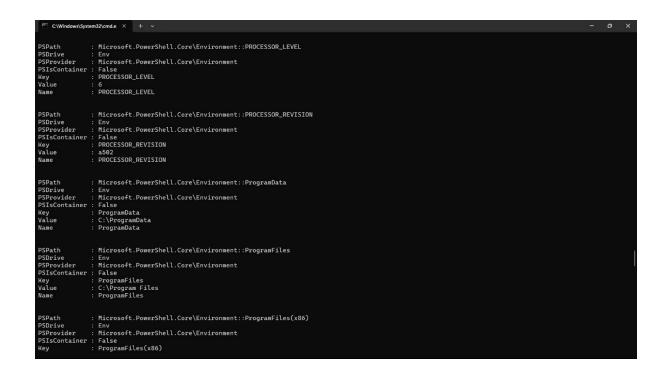
[-] Application max log size is smaller than System.Collections.Hashtable[Application] GB: 0.02 GB
[-] Microsoft-Windows-TerminalServices-tocalSessionManager/Operational and log size is smaller than System.Collections.Hashtable[Microsoft-Windows-TerminalServices-tocalSessionManager/Operational (GB: 0.00 GB
[-] Instring if PowerShell Version is at lease version 5
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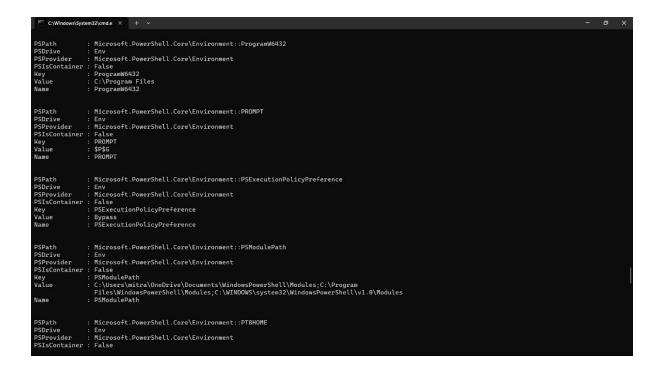
7. Now we will run chaps-powershell.ps1 to import the appropriate PowerSploit scripts

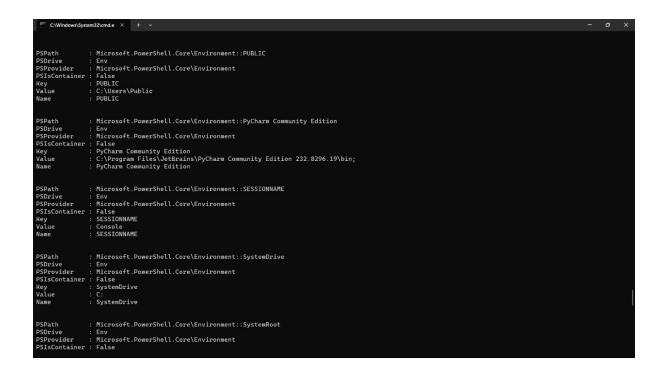
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| CommonPropriet | Post | Post
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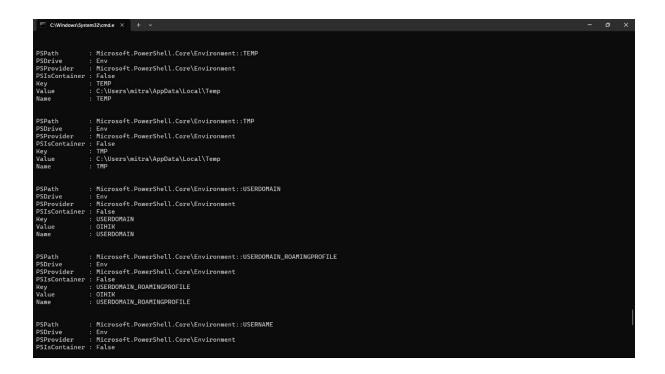


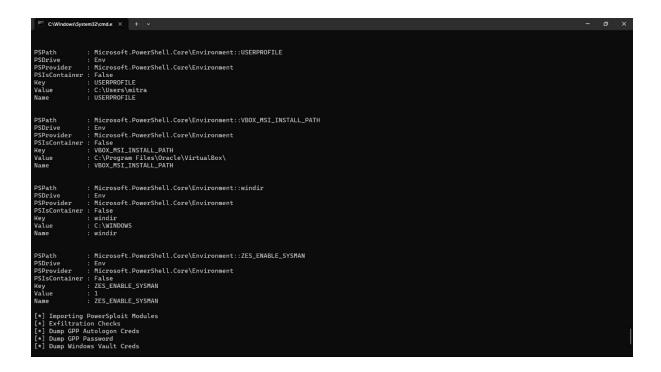














These are the system vulnerabilities which need to be mitigated to strength the security configuration of Windows systems.

Remediations

1. Keep the System Updated

Ensure that Windows operating systems, as well as all installed software and applications, are regularly updated with the latest security patches and updates. Enable automatic updates where possible to ensure timely protection against known vulnerabilities.

2. Use Strong Authentication

Implement strong authentication mechanisms, such as multi-factor authentication (MFA), to enhance user authentication and access control. This adds an extra layer of security beyond passwords.

3. User Account Management

Enforce the principle of least privilege by restricting user permissions to only those necessary for their job functions. Regularly review and audit user accounts to remove unnecessary privileges and disable or remove inactive accounts.

4. Enable Windows Firewall

Activate and configure the built-in Windows Firewall to control inbound and outbound network traffic. Define rules to allow only essential services and applications to communicate over the network.

5. Implement Endpoint Protection

Deploy robust antivirus and anti-malware software on all Windows systems to detect and prevent malicious software infections. Regularly update virus definitions and perform full system scans.

6. Encrypt Data

Utilize encryption technologies such as BitLocker to encrypt data on disk drives and ensure data confidentiality, especially for sensitive information. Additionally, implement encryption for data transmitted over networks using protocols like TLS.

7. Secure Remote Access

Secure remote access to Windows systems by using VPNs (Virtual Private Networks) with strong encryption and authentication methods. Implement remote desktop solutions securely, such as Remote Desktop Gateway, and restrict access based on user roles and permissions.

8. Enable Auditing and Logging

Configure Windows auditing policies to monitor and log security-relevant events, such as login attempts, privilege changes, and file access. Centralize logs to a secure location and regularly review them for suspicious activities.

9. Application Whitelisting

Implement application whitelisting to allow only authorized and trusted applications to execute on Windows systems. This helps prevent the execution of malicious software and unauthorized programs.

10. Secure Configuration Baselines

Utilize security configuration baselines provided by Microsoft or industry standards (such as CIS benchmarks) to apply recommended security settings consistently across Windows systems. Regularly review and update these baselines to align with evolving threats and best practices.

11. User Training and Awareness

Educate users about security best practices, such as recognizing phishing emails, avoiding suspicious websites, and safeguarding sensitive information. Regular security awareness training can help mitigate the risk of human error leading to security incidents.

12. Implement Group Policies

Utilize Group Policy Objects (GPOs) to enforce security settings and restrictions across Windows domains and organizational units. Configure GPOs to enforce password policies, restrict USB access, and control other security-related settings.

Assessment Questions

- 1. a. A PowerShell script for assessing the configuration hardening of Windows machines.
- 2. a. To provide an automated way to assess the configuration hardening of Windows machines.
- 3. a. Password policy settings, local security policy settings, and user rights assignments.
- 4. a. By querying the Windows registry and security policy settings.
- 5. a. A report in CSV format that lists the security settings assessed and their status (enabled/disabled).
- 6. a. It can help identify security vulnerabilities and assist in hardening the configuration of Windows machines.
- 7. a. It only assesses security settings related to configuration hardening and does not perform vulnerability scanning or penetration testing.
- 8. c. Improve the accuracy of the assessments to minimize false positives and false negatives.
- 9. a. Microsoft Baseline Security Analyzer (MBSA)
- 10. In my opinion, CHAPS is quite useful for assessing the configuration hardening of Windows machines. Its automation capabilities streamline the process of evaluating security settings, such as password policies and user rights assignments, across multiple systems. By providing a structured approach to security configuration assessment, CHAPS helps administrators quickly identify potential vulnerabilities and areas for improvement. While it may have some limitations, such as focusing solely on configuration hardening and requiring administrative privileges to run, its ability to generate detailed reports facilitates informed decision-making and enhances overall security posture. Overall, CHAPS serves as a valuable tool in the arsenal of security professionals tasked with safeguarding Windows environments.