

## Windows Security



# InfraGard Jacksonville

CyberCamp

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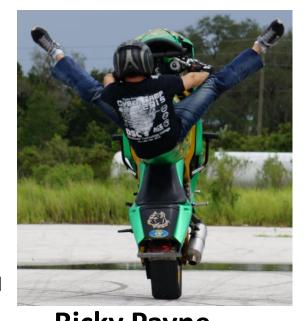
#### About Me



Over 12 years of progressive DevSecOps experience with a standards-based foundation rooted in automation and Systems Security Engineering (SSE). Hands-on, end-to-end information security leader built two "Gold Standard" federal security programs that produced 10+federally certified systems. This includes tasks from pre-sales proposal work, policy and reference architecture development, requirements decomposition into agile sprints, proof of concepts, implementation, operations, and technical training to incident response.

Mentored/taught Windows and Linux security at CyberPatriot/CyberCamps since 2013. Accomplishments include 1st and 2nd in State and 1st in Regionals.

As a CSO for a federal SaaS, leads end-to-end Security, Privacy, and Operations for a FedRAMP Moderate (325 NIST 800-53r4 security controls) authorized SaaS hosted in AWS GovCloud.



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#### Course Overview



# Windows Security:

- Access Control Account Management
- Access Control Account Lockout Policy
- Auditing
- Firewall
- Identification and Authentication Password Policy
- Least Functionality Features, Services, Sharing
- Patching Application, System
- Prohibited file identification

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## Security Frameworks



The core of this lesson is centered around critical security concepts required in nearly every control framework. Examples include: NIST CSF, ISO 27002, ASD Top 35, NSA Top 10, PCI DSS, HIPAA<sup>1</sup>...

- Access Control Account Management
  - NIST 800-53r5 Access Control family: AC-6 Least Privilege Employ the principle of least privilege, allowing only authorized accesses for users (or processes acting on behalf of users) which are necessary to accomplish assigned tasks in accordance with organizational missions and business functions<sup>2</sup>.
- Patching Application, System
  - PCI DSS Requirement 6 Develop and maintain secure systems and applications: 6.2

     Ensure that all system components and software are protected from known vulnerabilities by installing applicable vendor-supplied security patches. Install critical security patches within one month of release<sup>3</sup>.



### Management Console



Use MMC as a centralized means to manage Windows security.

- Click: Start -> Type: mmc -> Open as administrator (Ctrl+Shift)
- File -> Add/Remove Snap-in... (Ctrl+M)
  - Computer Management
  - Group Policy Object Editor





# Access Control -Account Management



Per the Principle of Least Privilege (PoLP), consider what users are on the system and what access they have.

Expand Computer Management -> System Tools -> Local Users and Groups

Built-in account for administering the

computer/domain

User must change password at next logon

User cannot change password

Password never expires

Account is disabled

Account is locked out

Administrator Properties

Full name:

Description:

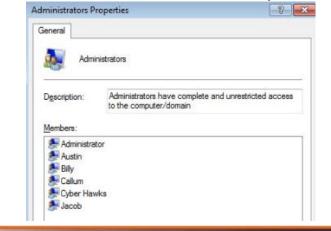
General Member Of Profile

Administrator

 Select: Users -> Review several users - > observe the General tab account attributes such as password expiration, disabled status, and group membership via the Member Of tab.

Select: Groups -> Review several Groups - > observe the members and the ability to

add / remove.



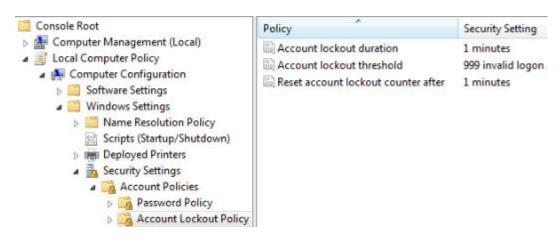


# Access Control -Account Lockout Policy



The ALP can be configured to prevent brute-force attacks<sup>4</sup>.

- Expand Local Computer Policy -> Computer Configuration -> Windows Settings -> Security Settings -> Account Policies -> Account Lockout Policy
  - Explore all 3 settings and the Explanation tab to understand each configuration.





## Auditing

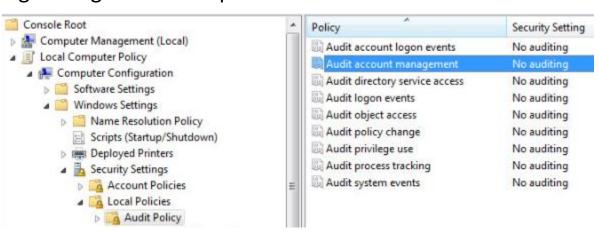


Audit logs are necessary to provide a trail of evidence to help identify configuration errors, troubleshoot service disruptions, and analyze compromises that have occurred as well as detecting attacks<sup>4</sup>.

Expand Local Computer Policy -> Computer Configuration -> Windows Settings -> Security Settings -> Local Policies -> Audit Policy

Explore the auditing settings and the Explanation tab to understand each

configuration.





#### **Firewall**



A firewall provides a line of defense against attack, allowing or blocking inbound and outbound connections based on a set of rules<sup>4</sup>.

Expand Local Computer Policy -> Computer Configuration -> Windows Settings -> Security Settings -> Windows Firewall with Advanced Security

Explore the firewall properties to view various settings, such as on/off ang logging,

for each Profile.





# Identification and Authentication Password Policy



Default credentials and weak passwords often lead to breaches and botnets. Creating a strong password policy can greatly reduce these risks.

- Expand Local Computer Policy -> Computer Configuration -> Windows Settings -> Security Settings -> Account Policies -> Password Policy
  - Explore all 6 settings and the Explanation tab to understand each configuration.





#### Least Functionality – Features

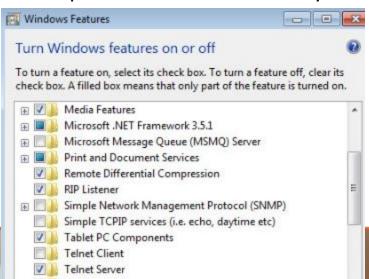


Systems provide a wide variety of functions and services. Some of the functions and services routinely provided by default, may not be necessary to support essential organizational missions, functions, or operations. Organizations consider disabling unused or unnecessary physical and logical ports and protocols to prevent unauthorized connection of devices, transfer of information, and tunneling<sup>2</sup>.

Click: Start -> Type: Features -> Open Turn Windows features on or off

Review the enabled features for prohibited or unnecessary items such as Media

Features and Telnet.



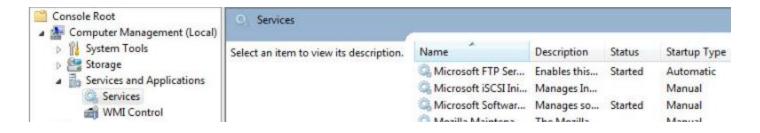


#### Least Functionality — Services



Systems provide a wide variety of functions and services. Some of the functions and services routinely provided by default, may not be necessary to support essential organizational missions, functions, or operations. Organizations consider disabling unused or unnecessary physical and logical ports and protocols to prevent unauthorized connection of devices, transfer of information, and tunneling<sup>2</sup>.

- Expand Computer Management -> Services and Applications -> Services
  - Review the services for prohibited or unnecessary items such as FTP and Telnet.



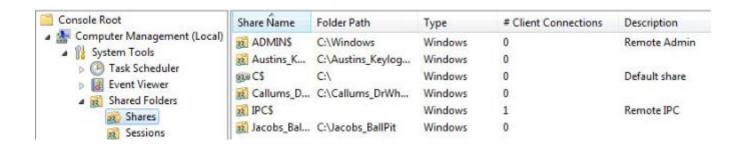


#### Least Functionality — Sharing



Uncontrolled resource sharing, such as Anonymous and Everyone, can lead to unauthorized system access, resource exposure, and/or corruption of sensitive data<sup>4</sup>.

- Expand Computer Management -> System Tools -> Shared Folders -> Shares
  - Review each share for unnecessary or overly permissive shares.





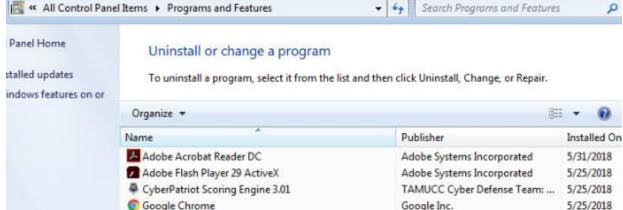
#### Patching – Application



Major software vendors release security patches and hot fixes to their products when security vulnerabilities are discovered. It is essential that these updates be applied in a timely manner to prevent unauthorized persons from exploiting identified vulnerabilities.<sup>4</sup>

- Click: Start -> Type: Features -> Open Programs and Features
  - Review the installed applications for prohibited or unnecessary items such as additional browsers or supporting applications.

Ideally, these programs are removed; otherwise, follow vendor guidance on application patching.



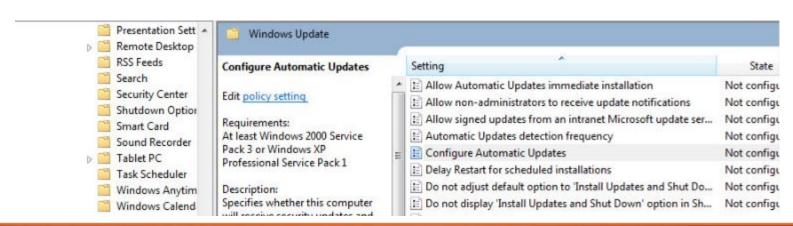


#### Patching – System



Major software vendors release security patches and hot fixes to their products when security vulnerabilities are discovered. It is essential that these updates be applied in a timely manner to prevent unauthorized persons from exploiting identified vulnerabilities.<sup>4</sup>

- Expand Local Computer Policy -> Computer Configuration -> Administrative Templates -> Windows Components -> Windows Update
  - Review the settings and Explanation tabs to configure an automated patch installation policy.





#### Prohibited file identification



Quick file location methods can aide in incident response, support malicious file identification, and help locate prohibited files.

- Right Click: Desktop -> New (w) -> Text Document (t) -> Name: search.txt
- Open search.txt -> Type: CyberCamp -> Save (Ctrl+s) and Close the file (Alt+F4)
- On the Desktop -> Double click: Computer -> Type: "search.txt" in the Search Box





#### Prohibited file identification



Quick file location methods can aide in incident response, support malicious file identification, and help locate prohibited files.

On the Desktop -> Double click: Computer -> Type: "datemodified: <today's date> \*.txt"

in the Search Box





#### References



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