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Wazuh FIM (File Integrity Monitoring)

This module runs periodic scans of the agent system, this action stores the checksums and attributes of the monitored elements and Windows registry in a local database.

In the next scan will compare the current checksums with the stored values.

When a change is detected, it is reported in our Wazuh manager.

Therefore, it is the appropriate module to identify possible intrusions that may have altered the integrity of our system.

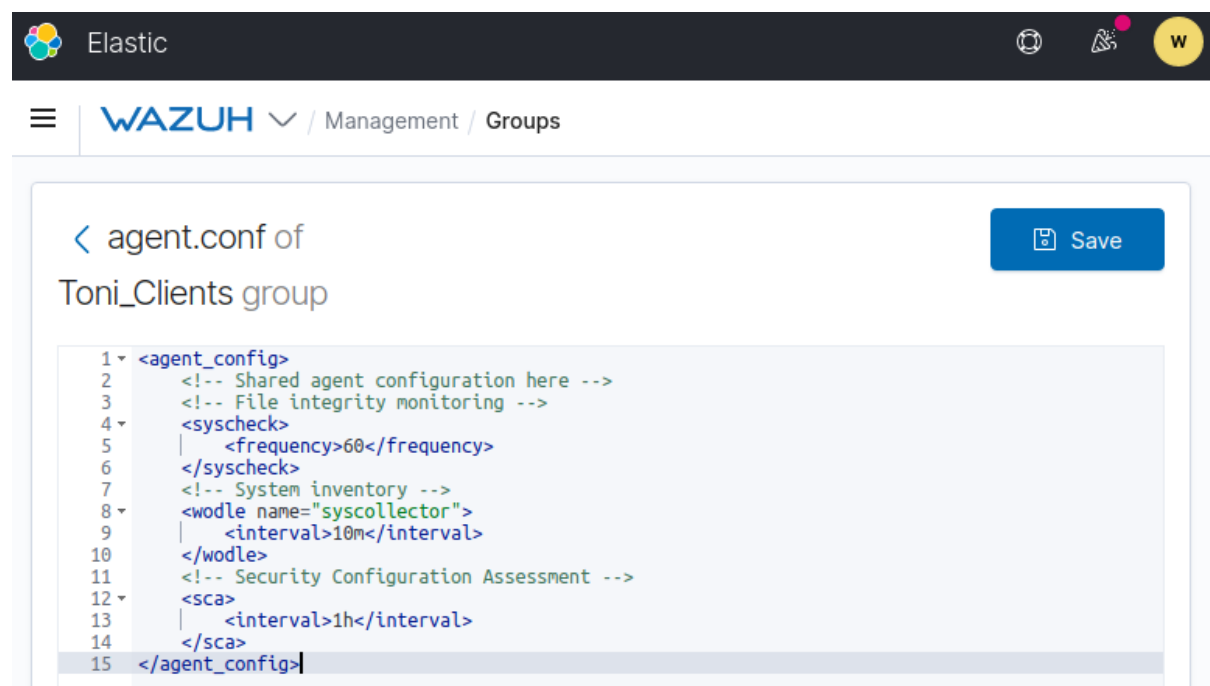


Figure 1: "Group config"

We change the file integrity monitoring frequency to make our tests. We set the frequency in 60 seconds.

```

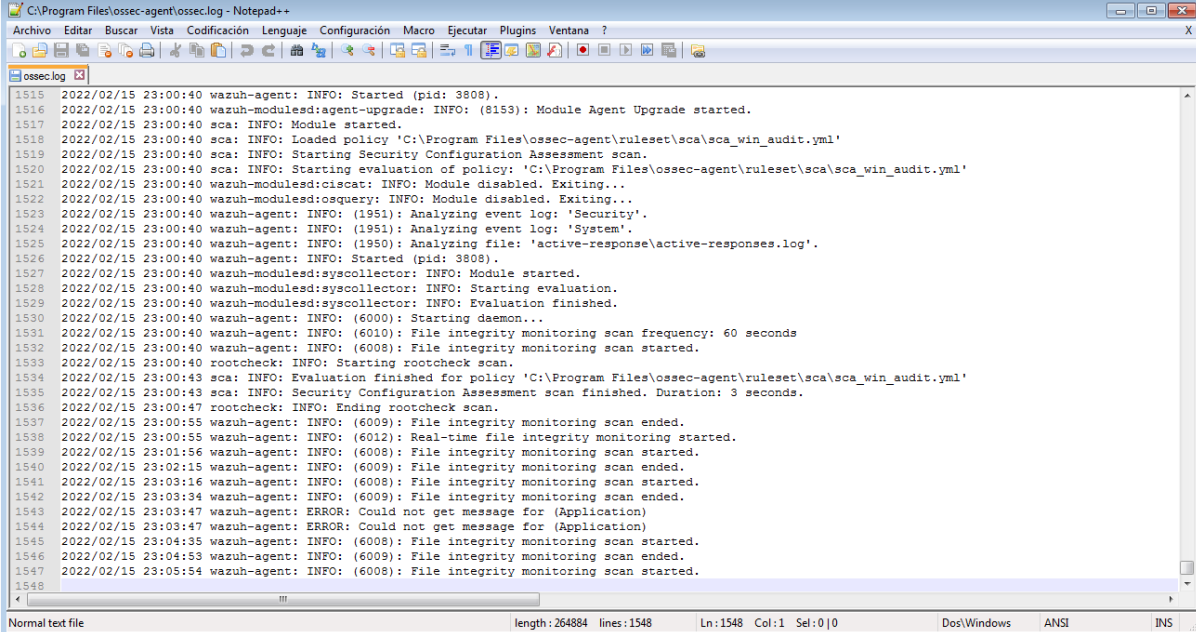
1 <agent_config>
2   <!-- Shared agent configuration here -->
3   <!-- File integrity monitoring -->
4   <syscheck>
5     <frequency>60</frequency>
6   </syscheck>
7   <!-- System inventory -->
8   <wodle name="syscollector">
9     <interval>10m</interval>
  
```

```

10     </wodle>
11     <!-- Security Configuration Assessment -->
12     <sca>
13         <interval>1h</interval>
14     </sca>
15 </agent_config>

```

In the agent logs we can see how the integrity check has been done every 60 seconds.



```

1515 2022/02/15 23:00:40 wazuh-agent: INFO: Started (pid: 3808).
1516 2022/02/15 23:00:40 wazuh-modulesd:agent-upgrade: INFO: (8153): Module Agent Upgrade started.
1517 2022/02/15 23:00:40 sca: INFO: Module started.
1518 2022/02/15 23:00:40 sca: INFO: Loaded policy 'C:\Program Files\ossec-agent\ruleset\sca\sca_win_audit.yml'
1519 2022/02/15 23:00:40 sca: INFO: Starting Security Configuration Assessment scan.
1520 2022/02/15 23:00:40 sca: INFO: Starting evaluation of policy: 'C:\Program Files\ossec-agent\ruleset\sca\sca_win_audit.yml'
1521 2022/02/15 23:00:40 wazuh-modulesd:ciscat: INFO: Module disabled. Exiting...
1522 2022/02/15 23:00:40 wazuh-modulesd:osquery: INFO: Module disabled. Exiting...
1523 2022/02/15 23:00:40 wazuh-agent: INFO: (1951): Analyzing event log: 'Security'.
1524 2022/02/15 23:00:40 wazuh-agent: INFO: (1951): Analyzing event log: 'System'.
1525 2022/02/15 23:00:40 wazuh-agent: INFO: (1950): Analyzing file: 'active-response\active-responses.log'.
1526 2022/02/15 23:00:40 wazuh-agent: INFO: Started (pid: 3808).
1527 2022/02/15 23:00:40 wazuh-modulesd:syscollector: INFO: Module started.
1528 2022/02/15 23:00:40 wazuh-modulesd:syscollector: INFO: Starting evaluation.
1529 2022/02/15 23:00:40 wazuh-modulesd:syscollector: INFO: Evaluation finished.
1530 2022/02/15 23:00:40 wazuh-agent: INFO: (6000): Starting daemon...
1531 2022/02/15 23:00:40 wazuh-agent: INFO: (6010): File integrity monitoring scan frequency: 60 seconds
1532 2022/02/15 23:00:40 wazuh-agent: INFO: (6008): File integrity monitoring scan started.
1533 2022/02/15 23:00:40 rootcheck: INFO: Starting rootcheck scan.
1534 2022/02/15 23:00:43 sca: INFO: Evaluation finished for policy 'C:\Program Files\ossec-agent\ruleset\sca\sca_win_audit.yml'
1535 2022/02/15 23:00:43 sca: INFO: Security Configuration Assessment scan finished. Duration: 3 seconds.
1536 2022/02/15 23:00:47 rootcheck: INFO: Ending rootcheck scan.
1537 2022/02/15 23:00:55 wazuh-agent: INFO: (6009): File integrity monitoring scan ended.
1538 2022/02/15 23:00:55 wazuh-agent: INFO: (6012): Real-time file integrity monitoring started.
1539 2022/02/15 23:01:56 wazuh-agent: INFO: (6008): File integrity monitoring scan started.
1540 2022/02/15 23:02:15 wazuh-agent: INFO: (6009): File integrity monitoring scan ended.
1541 2022/02/15 23:03:16 wazuh-agent: INFO: (6008): File integrity monitoring scan started.
1542 2022/02/15 23:03:34 wazuh-agent: INFO: (6009): File integrity monitoring scan ended.
1543 2022/02/15 23:03:47 wazuh-agent: ERROR: Could not get message for (Application)
1544 2022/02/15 23:03:47 wazuh-agent: ERROR: Could not get message for (Application)
1545 2022/02/15 23:04:35 wazuh-agent: INFO: (6008): File integrity monitoring scan started.
1546 2022/02/15 23:04:53 wazuh-agent: INFO: (6009): File integrity monitoring scan ended.
1547 2022/02/15 23:05:54 wazuh-agent: INFO: (6008): File integrity monitoring scan started.
1548

```

Figure 2: “Agent logs”

```

1 2022/02/15 23:00:40 wazuh-agent: INFO: (6010): File integrity
   monitoring scan frequency: 60 seconds
2 2022/02/15 23:00:40 wazuh-agent: INFO: (6008): File integrity
   monitoring scan started.
3 2022/02/15 23:00:40 rootcheck: INFO: Starting rootcheck scan.
4 2022/02/15 23:00:43 sca: INFO: Evaluation finished for policy 'C:\
   Program Files\ossec-agent\ruleset\sca\sca_win_audit.yml'
5 2022/02/15 23:00:43 sca: INFO: Security Configuration Assessment scan
   finished. Duration: 3 seconds.
6 2022/02/15 23:00:47 rootcheck: INFO: Ending rootcheck scan.
7 2022/02/15 23:00:55 wazuh-agent: INFO: (6009): File integrity
   monitoring scan ended.
8 2022/02/15 23:00:55 wazuh-agent: INFO: (6012): Real-time file
   integrity monitoring started.
9 2022/02/15 23:01:56 wazuh-agent: INFO: (6008): File integrity
   monitoring scan started.
10 2022/02/15 23:02:15 wazuh-agent: INFO: (6009): File integrity
   monitoring scan ended.
11 2022/02/15 23:03:16 wazuh-agent: INFO: (6008): File integrity
   monitoring scan started.
12 2022/02/15 23:03:34 wazuh-agent: INFO: (6009): File integrity
   monitoring scan ended.
13 2022/02/15 23:03:47 wazuh-agent: ERROR: Could not get message for (
   Application)

```

```

14 2022/02/15 23:03:47 wazuh-agent: ERROR: Could not get message for (
    Application)
15 2022/02/15 23:04:35 wazuh-agent: INFO: (6008): File integrity
    monitoring scan started.
16 2022/02/15 23:04:53 wazuh-agent: INFO: (6009): File integrity
    monitoring scan ended.
17 2022/02/15 23:05:54 wazuh-agent: INFO: (6008): File integrity
    monitoring scan started.

```

We can see the events in our Wazuh agent Integrity Monitoring dashboard.

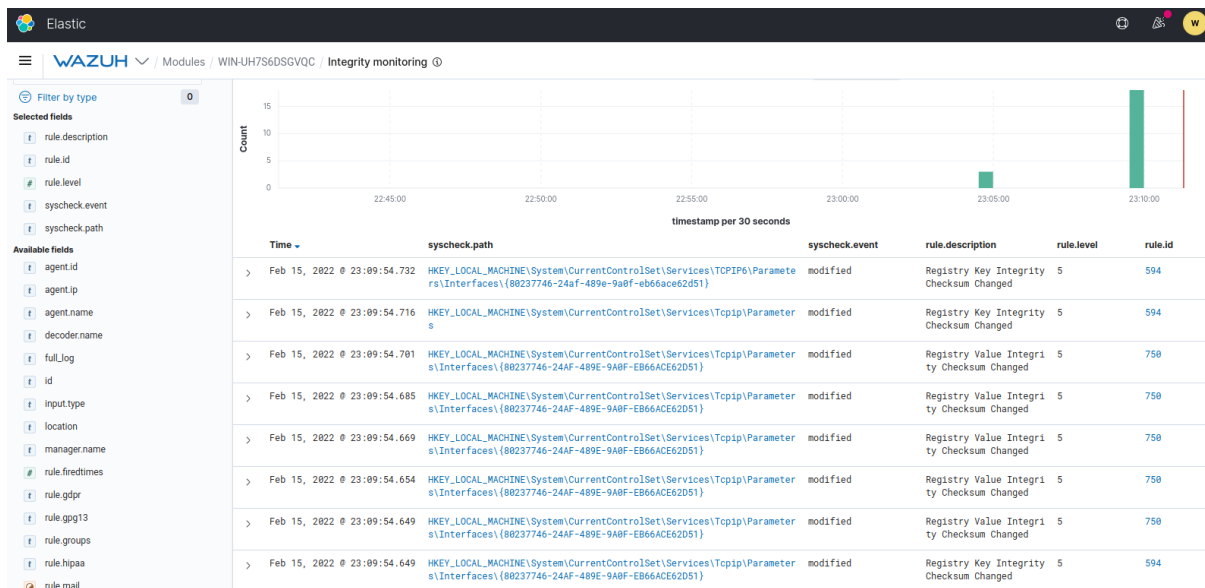


Figure 3: “Integrity monitoring notifications”

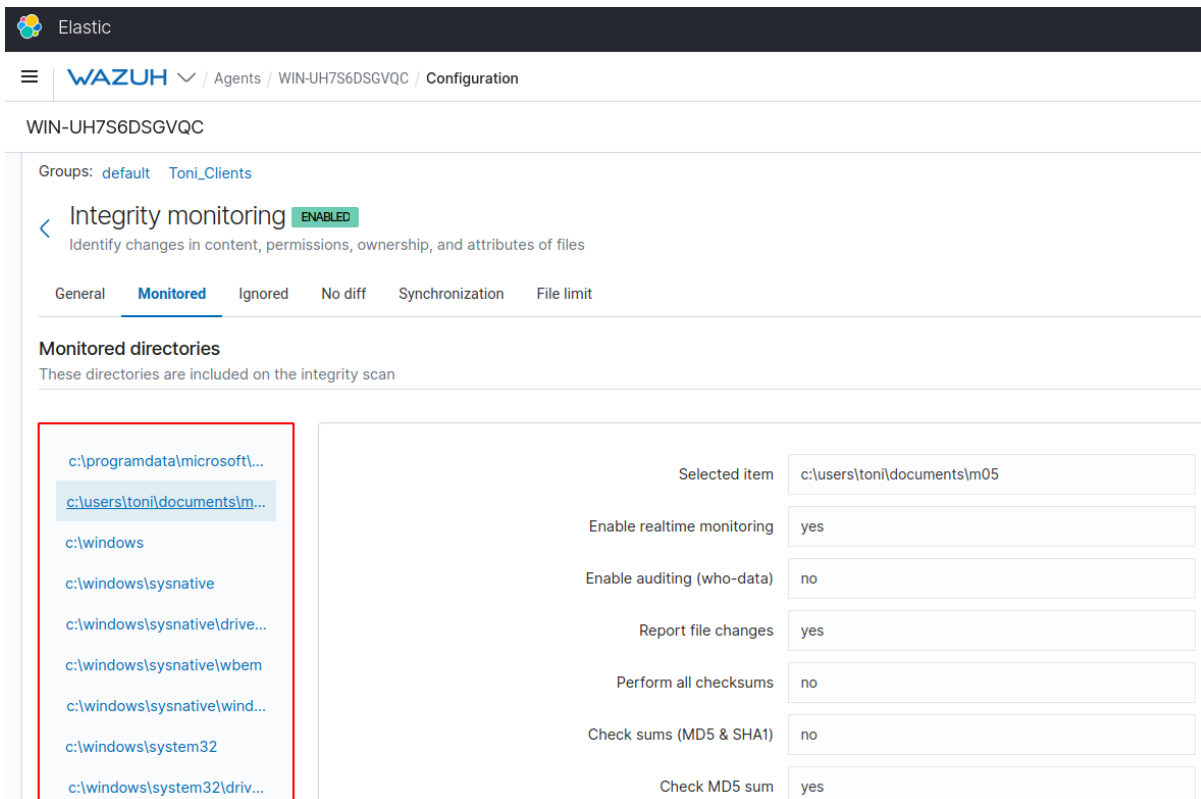
We can also check the integrity of a directory that we choose, changing the agent or group config. In our case we are going to check the integrity of the directory `C:/Users/Toni/Documents/m05`

```

1 <!-- File integrity monitoring -->
2 <syscheck>
3   ...
4   <directories check_all="yes" realtime="yes" report_changes="yes">
5     C:/Users/Toni/Documents/m05
6   </directories>
7   ...
8 </syscheck>

```

The custom directory is added in the monitored directories section.



Elastic

WAZUH / Agents / WIN-UH7S6DSGVQC / Configuration

WIN-UH7S6DSGVQC

Groups: default Toni_Clients

< Integrity monitoring **ENABLED**

Identify changes in content, permissions, ownership, and attributes of files

General **Monitored** Ignored No diff Synchronization File limit

Monitored directories

These directories are included on the integrity scan

Selected item: c:\users\toni\documents\m05

Enable realtime monitoring: yes

Enable auditing (who-data): no

Report file changes: yes

Perform all checksums: no

Check sums (MD5 & SHA1): no

Check MD5 sum: yes

Figure 4: “Monitored directories”

Let’s check how well the integrity monitoring works. We will edit some files and directories that we know are included in the process.

- C:/Windows/win.ini

```

1 ; for 16-bit app support
2 [fonts]
3 [extensions]
4 [mci extensions]
5 [files]
6 [Mail]
7 MAPI=1
8 [MCI Extensions.BAK]
9 3g2=MPEGVideo
10 3gp=MPEGVideo
11 3gp2=MPEGVideo
12 3gpp=MPEGVideo
13 aac=MPEGVideo
14 adt=MPEGVideo
15 adts=MPEGVideo
16 m2t=MPEGVideo
17 m2ts=MPEGVideo
18 m2v=MPEGVideo
19 m4a=MPEGVideo
20 m4v=MPEGVideo
21 mod=MPEGVideo
22 mov=MPEGVideo
23 mp4=MPEGVideo
24 mp4v=MPEGVideo

```

```

25 mts=MPEGVideo
26 ts=MPEGVideo
27 tts=MPEGVideo
28 test=Test

```

- C:/Windows/System32/drivers/etc/hosts

```

1 # Copyright (c) 1993-2009 Microsoft Corp.
2 #
3 # This is a sample HOSTS file used by Microsoft TCP/IP for Windows.
4 #
5 # This file contains the mappings of IP addresses to host names. Each
6 # entry should be kept on an individual line. The IP address should
7 # be placed in the first column followed by the corresponding host
8 # name.
9 # The IP address and the host name should be separated by at least one
10 # space.
11 # Additionally, comments (such as these) may be inserted on individual
12 # lines or following the machine name denoted by a '#' symbol.
13 #
14 # For example:
15 #
16 #       102.54.94.97       rhino.acme.com           # source server
17 #       38.25.63.10       x.acme.com               # x client host
18
19 # localhost name resolution is handled within DNS itself.
20 #   127.0.0.1       localhost
21 #   ::1             localhost
22 142.250.178.174 toni-pm.herokuapp.com

```

- Added C:/Windows/System32/drivers/etc/exploit
- Added C:/Users/Toni/Documents/m05/m05_exploit

These changes have generated alerts in the Integrity monitoring dashboard of the agent.

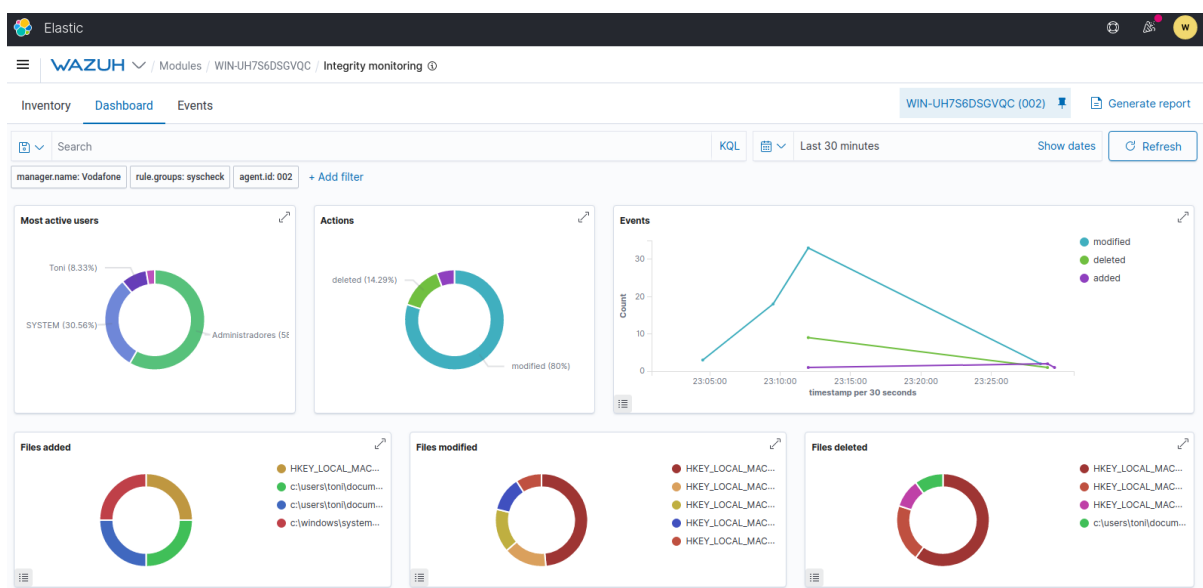


Figure 5: "Integrity monitoring dashboard"

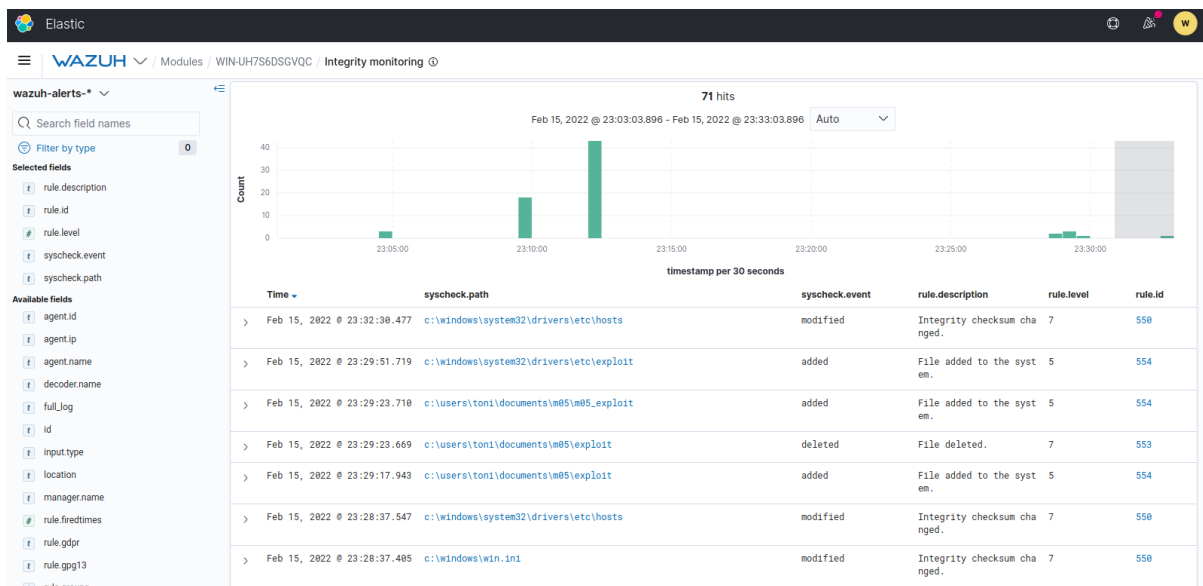


Figure 6: “Integrity monitoring alerts”

Wazuh SCA (Security Configuration Assessment)

This module aims to provide the user with the best possible experience when performing scans about hardening and configuration policies.

This allows us to improve some security elements of the system

The first thing is always to activate the functionality in the agent config.

```

1 <sca>
2   <enabled>yes</enabled>
3   <scan_on_start>yes</scan_on_start>
4   <interval>12h</interval>
5   <skip_nfs>yes</skip_nfs>
6 </sca>

```

Once configured, we can refresh the SCA dashboard.

This action will provide us with information about those points that we can improve in the agent

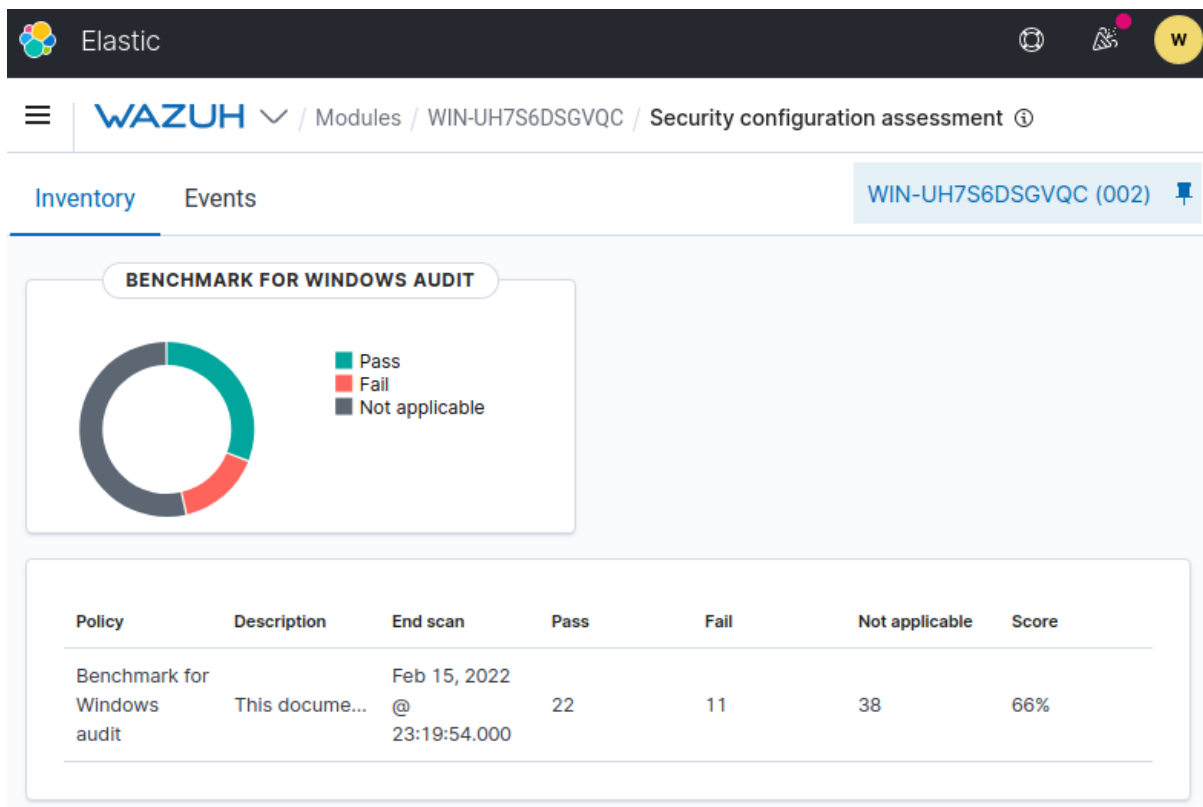


Figure 7: "SCA Dashboard"

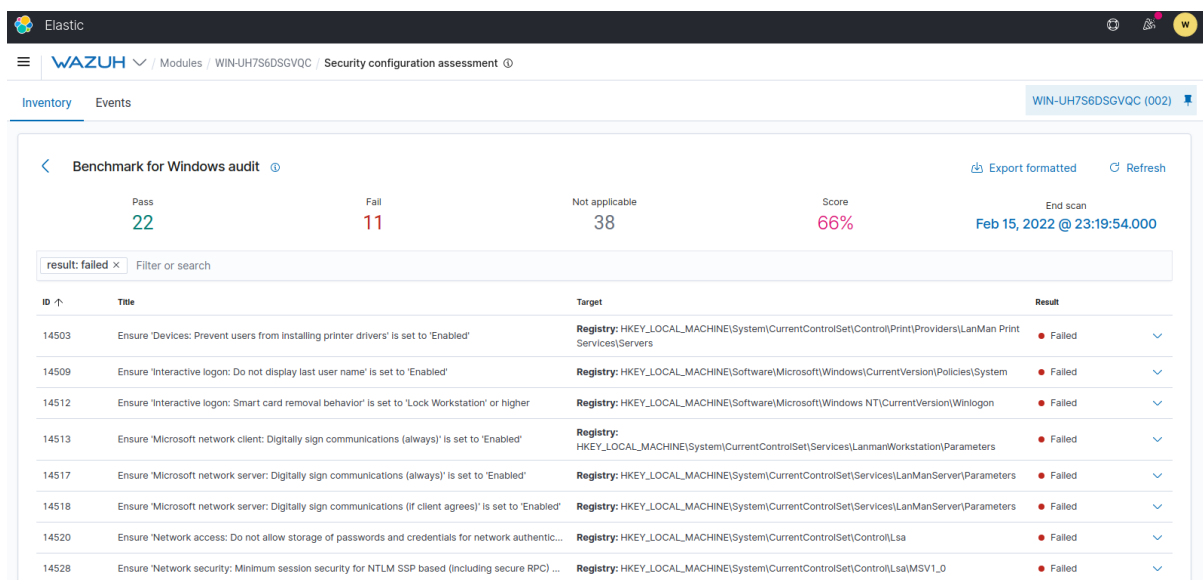


Figure 8: "SCA Inventory"

I attach the failed points of my agent and how I have solved it based on the information received. In total there are 11 points to correct.

14543 Ensure 'MSS: (AutoAdminLogon) Enable Automatic Logon (not recommended)' is set to 'Disabled'

ID	Title	Target	Result
14543	Ensure 'MSS: (AutoAdminLogon) Enable Automatic Logon (not recommended)' is set to 'Disabled'	Registry: HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows NT\CurrentVersion\Winlogon	Failed

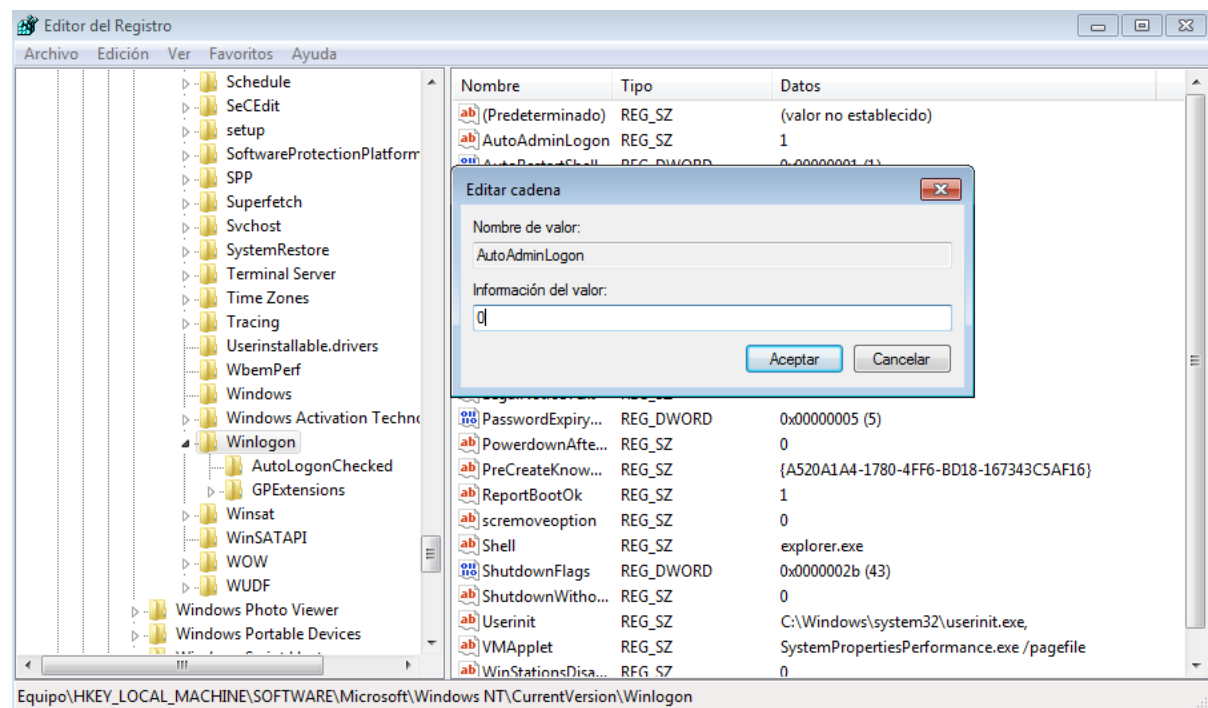
Rationale
If you configure a computer for automatic logon, anyone who can physically gain access to the computer can also gain access to everything that is on the computer, including any network or networks that the computer is connected to. Also, if you enable automatic logon, the password is stored in the registry in plaintext. The specific registry key that stores this setting is remotely readable by the Authenticated Users group. As a result, this entry is appropriate only if the computer is physically secured and if you ensure that untrusted users cannot remotely see the registry.

Remediation
To establish the recommended configuration via GP, set the following UI path to Disabled: Computer Configuration\Policies\Administrative Templates\MSS (Legacy)\MSS: (AutoAdminLogon) Enable Automatic Logon (not recommended) Note: This Group Policy path does not exist by default. An additional Group Policy template (MSS-legacy.admx/admi) is required - it is available from this TechNet blog post: The MSS settings - Microsoft Security Guidance blog.

Description
This setting is separate from the Welcome screen feature in Windows XP and Windows Vista; if that feature is disabled, this setting is not disabled. If you configure a computer for automatic logon, anyone who can physically gain access to the computer can also gain access to everything that is on the computer, including any network or networks to which the computer is connected. Also, if you enable automatic logon, the password is stored in the registry in plaintext, and the specific registry key that stores this value is remotely readable by the Authenticated Users group. The recommended state for this setting is: Disabled.

Check (Condition: all)
• r:HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows NT\CurrentVersion\Winlogon → AutoAdminLogon → 0

Compliance
cis_csc: 16



14539 Ensure Null sessions are not allowed

ID	Title	Target	Result
14539	Ensure Null sessions are not allowed	Registry: HKLM\System\CurrentControlSet\Control\Lsa	Failed

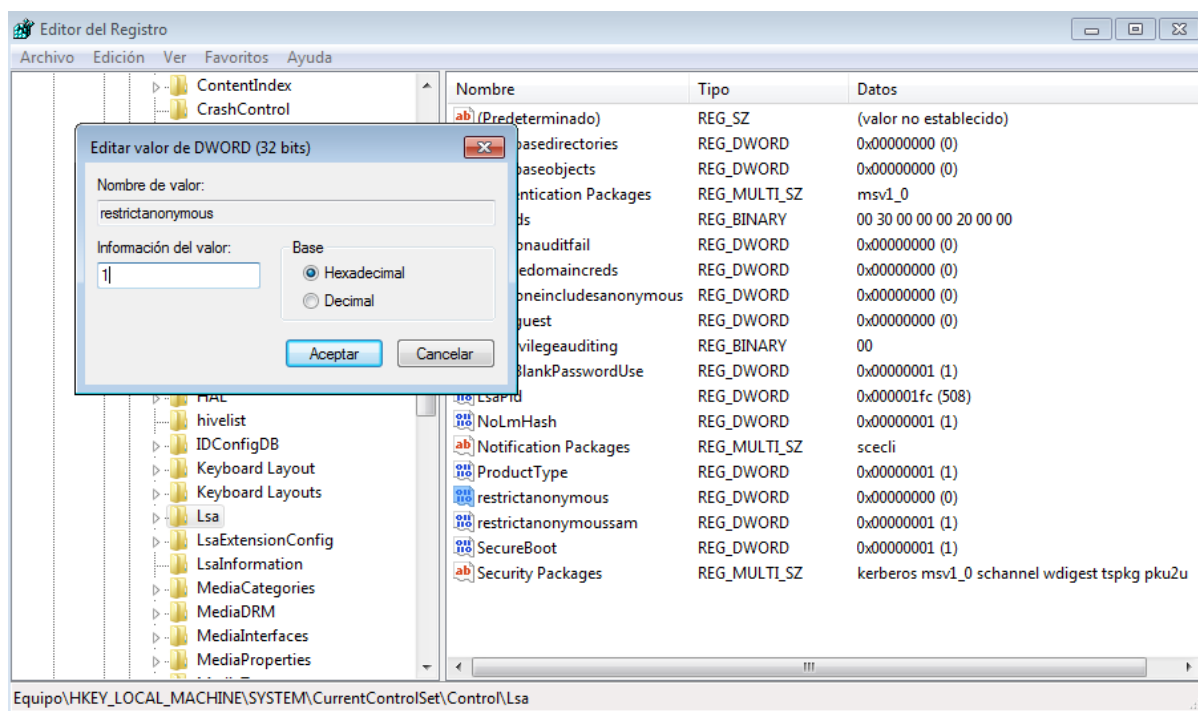
Rationale
-

Remediation
-

Description
-

Check (Condition: all)
• r:HKLM\System\CurrentControlSet\Control\Lsa → RestrictAnonymous → 1

Compliance
nist_800_53: SI.4
pci_dss: 11.4
tsc: CC6.1,CC6.8,CC7.2,CC7.3,CC7.4



14529 Ensure 'Network security: Minimum session security for NTLM SSP based (including secure RPC) servers' is set to 'Require NTLMv2 session security, Require 128-bit encryption'

14529 Ensure 'Network security: Minimum session security for NTLM SSP base... **Registry:**
HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\System\CurrentControlSet\Control\Lsa\MSV1_0 ● Failed

Rationale
You can enable all of the options for this policy setting to help protect network traffic that uses the NTLM Security Support Provider (NTLM SSP) from being exposed or tampered with by an attacker who has gained access to the same network. That is, these options help protect against man-in-the-middle attacks.

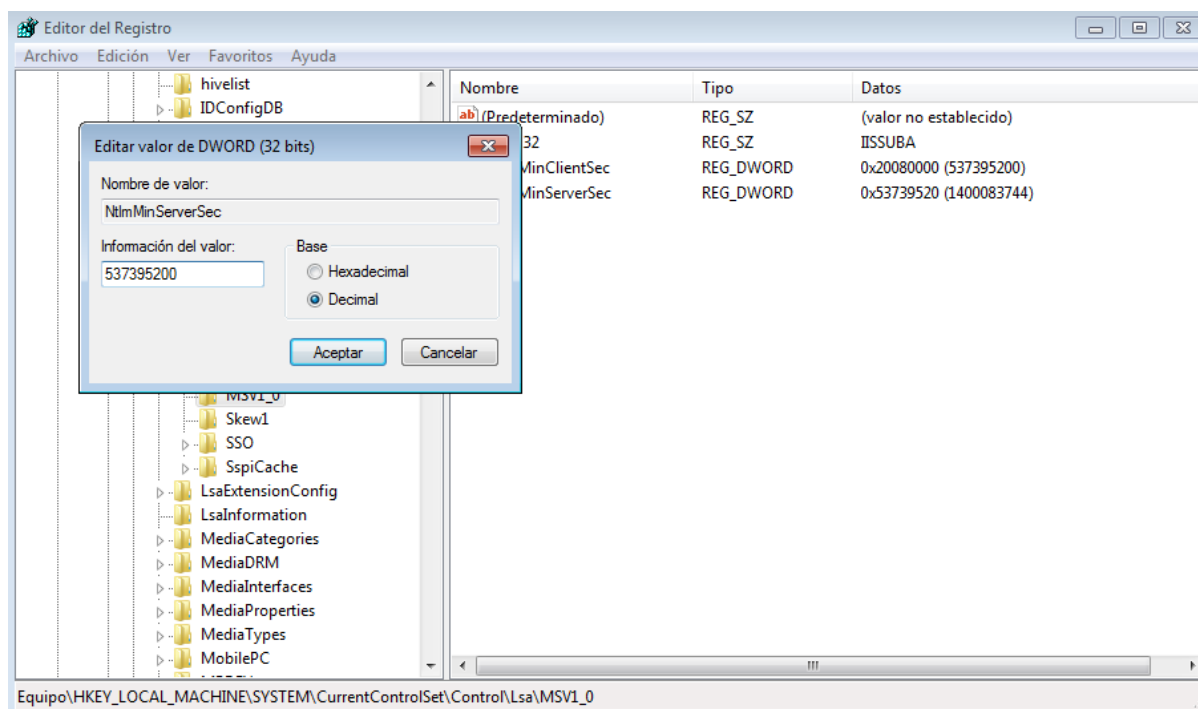
Remediation
To establish the recommended configuration via GP, set the following UI path to Require NTLMv2 session security, Require 128-bit encryption: Computer Configuration\Policies\Windows Settings\Security Settings\Local Policies\Security Options\Network security: Minimum session security for NTLM SSP based (including secure RPC) servers.

Description
This policy setting determines which behaviors are allowed by servers for applications using the NTLM Security Support Provider (SSP). The SSP Interface (SSPI) is used by applications that need authentication services. The setting does not modify how the authentication sequence works but instead require certain behaviors in applications that use the SSPI. The recommended state for this setting is: Require NTLMv2 session security, Require 128-bit encryption. Note: These values are dependent on the Network security.

Check (Condition: all)

- r:HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\System\CurrentControlSet\Control\Lsa\MSV1_0 → NTLMMinServerSec → 537395200

Compliance
cis_esc: 13



14528 Ensure 'Network security: Minimum session security for NTLM SSP based (including secure RPC) clients' is set to 'Require NTLMv2 session security, Require 128-bit encryption'

ID	Policy Name	Registry Path	Status
14528	Ensure 'Network security: Minimum session security for NTLM SSP base...	HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\System\CurrentControlSet\Control\Lsa\MSV1_0	Failed

Rationale
You can enable both options for this policy setting to help protect network traffic that uses the NTLM Security Support Provider (NTLM SSP) from being exposed or tampered with by an attacker who has gained access to the same network. In other words, these options help protect against man-in-the-middle attacks.

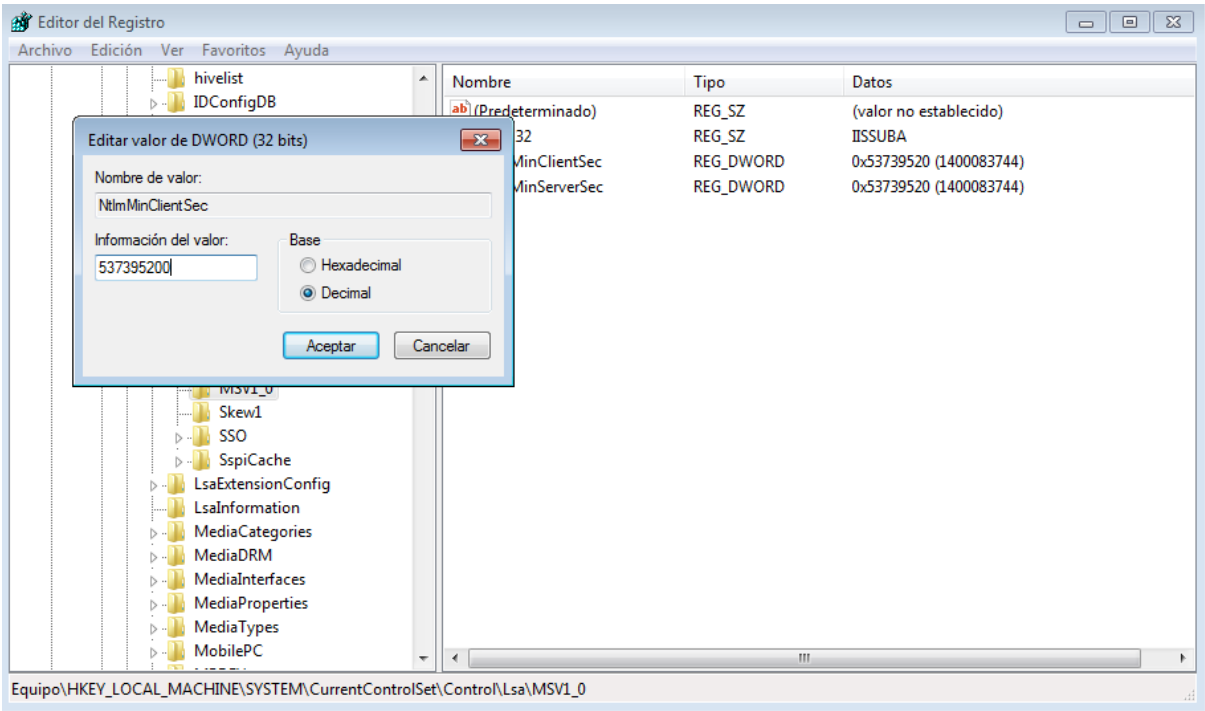
Remediation
To establish the recommended configuration via GP, set the following UI path to Require NTLMv2 session security, Require 128-bit encryption: Computer Configuration\Policies\Windows Settings\Security Settings\Local Policies\Security Options\Network security: Minimum session security for NTLM SSP based (including secure RPC) clients.

Description
This policy setting determines which behaviors are allowed by clients for applications using the NTLM Security Support Provider (SSP). The SSP Interface (SSPI) is used by applications that need authentication services. The setting does not modify how the authentication sequence works but instead require certain behaviors in applications that use the SSPI. The recommended state for this setting is: Require NTLMv2 session security, Require 128-bit encryption. Note: These values are dependent on the Network security.

Check (Condition: all)

- r:HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\System\CurrentControlSet\Control\Lsa\MSV1_0 → NTLMMinClientSec → 537395200

Compliance
cis_csc: 13



14520 Ensure ‘Network access: Do not allow storage of passwords and credentials for network authentication’ is set to ‘Enabled’

14520

Ensure 'Network access: Do not allow storage of passwords and credenti...

Registry: HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\System\CurrentControlSet\Control\Lsa

Failed

Rationale

Passwords that are cached can be accessed by the user when logged on to the computer. Although this information may sound obvious, a problem can arise if the user unknowingly executes hostile code that reads the passwords and forwards them to another, unauthorized user.

Remediation

To establish the recommended configuration via GP, set the following UI path to Enabled: Computer Configuration\Policies\Windows Settings\Security Settings\Local Policies\Security Options\Network access: Do not allow storage of passwords and credentials for network authentication.

Description

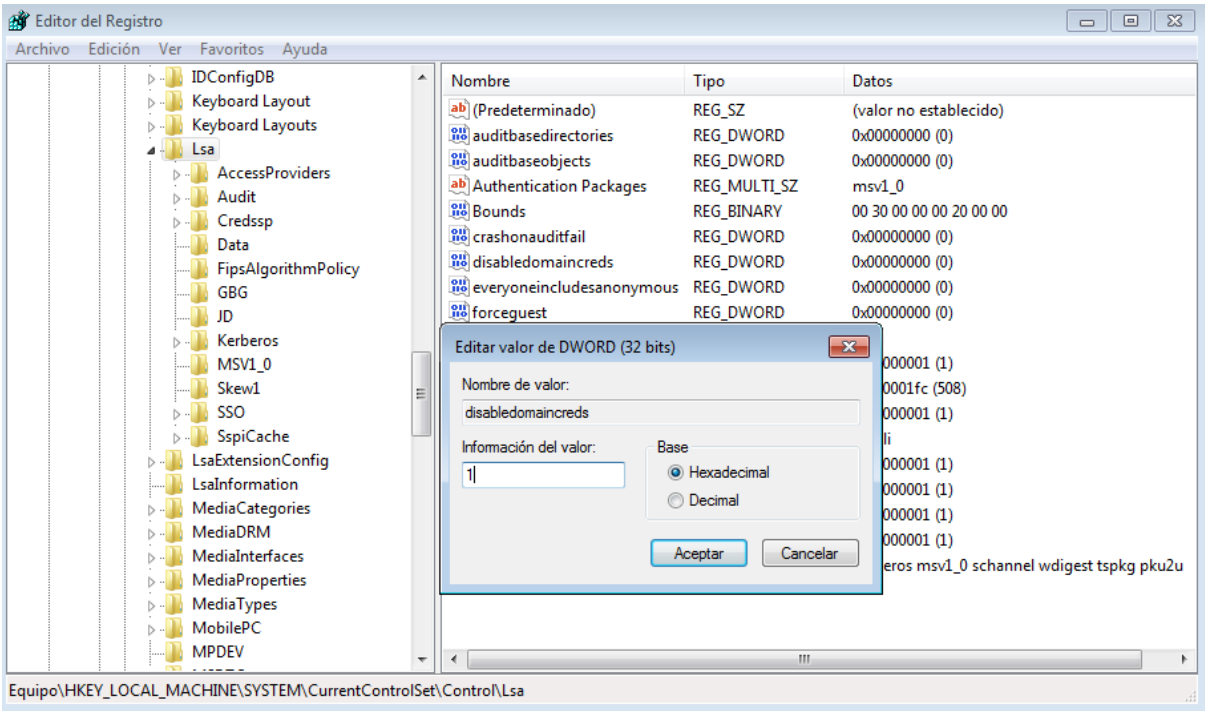
This policy setting determines whether Credential Manager (formerly called Stored User Names and Passwords) saves passwords or credentials for later use when it gains domain authentication. The recommended state for this setting is: Enabled. Note: Changes to this setting will not take effect until Windows is restarted.

Check (Condition: all)

- r:HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\System\CurrentControlSet\Control\Lsa → DisableDomainCreds → 1

Compliance

cis_csc: 16.14



14518 Ensure ‘Microsoft network server: Digitally sign communications (if client agrees)’ is set to ‘Enabled’

14518

Ensure 'Microsoft network server: Digitally sign communications (if client ...

Registry:
HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\System\CurrentControlSet\Services\LanManServ
er\Parameters

Failed

Rationale

Session hijacking uses tools that allow attackers who have access to the same network as the client or server to interrupt, end, or steal a session in progress. Attackers can potentially intercept and modify unsigned SMB packets and then modify the traffic and forward it so that the server might perform undesirable actions. Alternatively, the attacker could pose as the server or client after legitimate authentication and gain unauthorized access to data. SMB is the resource sharing protocol that is supported by many Windows operating systems. It is the basis of NetBIOS and many other protocols. SMB signatures authenticate both users and the servers that host the data. If either side fails the authentication process, data transmission will not take place.

Remediation

To establish the recommended configuration via GP, set the following UI path to Enabled: Computer Configuration\Policies\Windows Settings\Security Settings\Local Policies\Security Options\Microsoft network server: Digitally sign communications (if client agrees)

Description

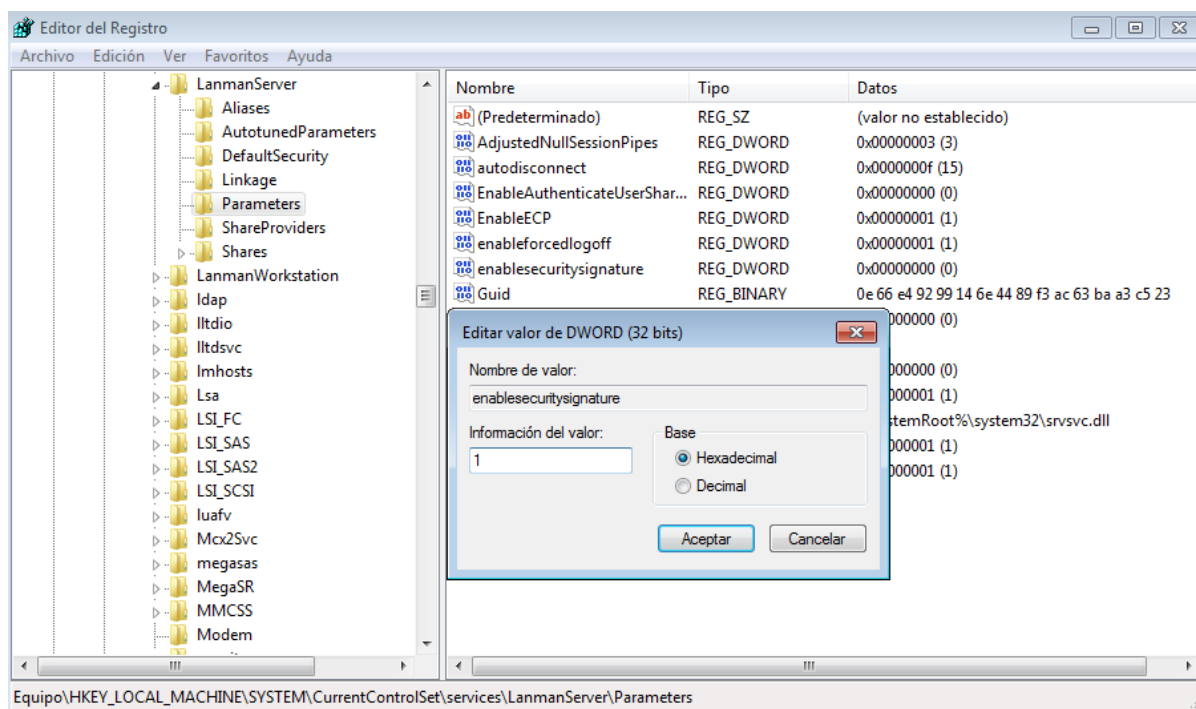
This policy setting determines whether the SMB server will negotiate SMB packet signing with clients that request it. If no signing request comes from the client, a connection will be allowed without a signature if the Microsoft network server: Digitally sign communications (always) setting is not enabled. Note: Enable this policy setting on SMB clients on your network to make them fully effective for packet signing with all clients and servers in your environment. The recommended state for this setting is: Enabled.

Check (Condition: all)

- r:HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\System\CurrentControlSet\Services\LanManServer\Parameters → EnableSecuritySignature → 1

Compliance

cis_csc: 13



14517 Ensure 'Microsoft network server: Digitally sign communications (always)' is set to 'Enabled'

Id	Policy Name	Registry Path	Status
14517	Ensure 'Microsoft network server: Digitally sign communications (always)'...	HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\System\CurrentControlSet\Services\LanManServ er\Parameters	Failed

Rationale
Session hijacking uses tools that allow attackers who have access to the same network as the client or server to interrupt, end, or steal a session in progress. Attackers can potentially intercept and modify unsigned SMB packets and then modify the traffic and forward it so that the server might perform undesirable actions. Alternatively, the attacker could pose as the server or client after legitimate authentication and gain unauthorized access to data. SMB is the resource sharing protocol that is supported by many Windows operating systems. It is the basis of NetBIOS and many other protocols. SMB signatures authenticate both users and the servers that host the data. If either side fails the authentication process, data transmission will not take place.

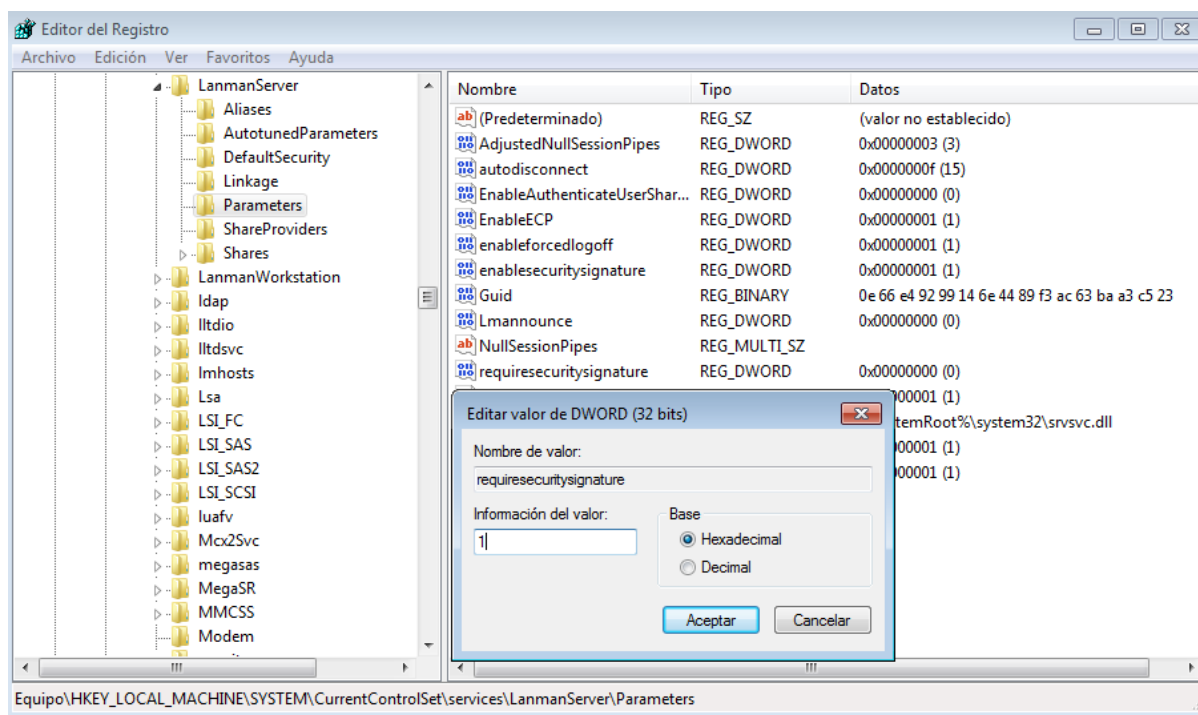
Remediation
To establish the recommended configuration via GP, set the following UI path to Enabled: Computer Configuration\Policies\Windows Settings\Security Settings\Local Policies\Security Options\Microsoft network server: Digitally sign communications (always)

Description
This policy setting determines whether packet signing is required by the SMB server component. Enable this policy setting in a mixed environment to prevent downstream clients from using the workstation as a network server. The recommended state for this setting is: Enabled.

Check (Condition: all)

- r:HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\System\CurrentControlSet\Services\LanManServer\Parameters → RequireSecuritySignature → 1

Compliance
cis_csc: 13



14513 Ensure 'Microsoft network client: Digitally sign communications (always)' is set to 'Enabled'

ID	Policy Name	Registry Path	Status
14513	Ensure 'Microsoft network client: Digitally sign communications (always)' ...	HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\System\CurrentControlSet\Services\LanmanWorkstation\Parameters	Failed

Rationale

Session hijacking uses tools that allow attackers who have access to the same network as the client or server to interrupt, end, or steal a session in progress. Attackers can potentially intercept and modify unsigned SMB packets and then modify the traffic and forward it so that the server might perform undesirable actions. Alternatively, the attacker could pose as the server or client after legitimate authentication and gain unauthorized access to data. SMB is the resource sharing protocol that is supported by many Windows operating systems. It is the basis of NetBIOS and many other protocols. SMB signatures authenticate both users and the servers that host the data. If either side fails the authentication process, data transmission will not take place.

Remediation

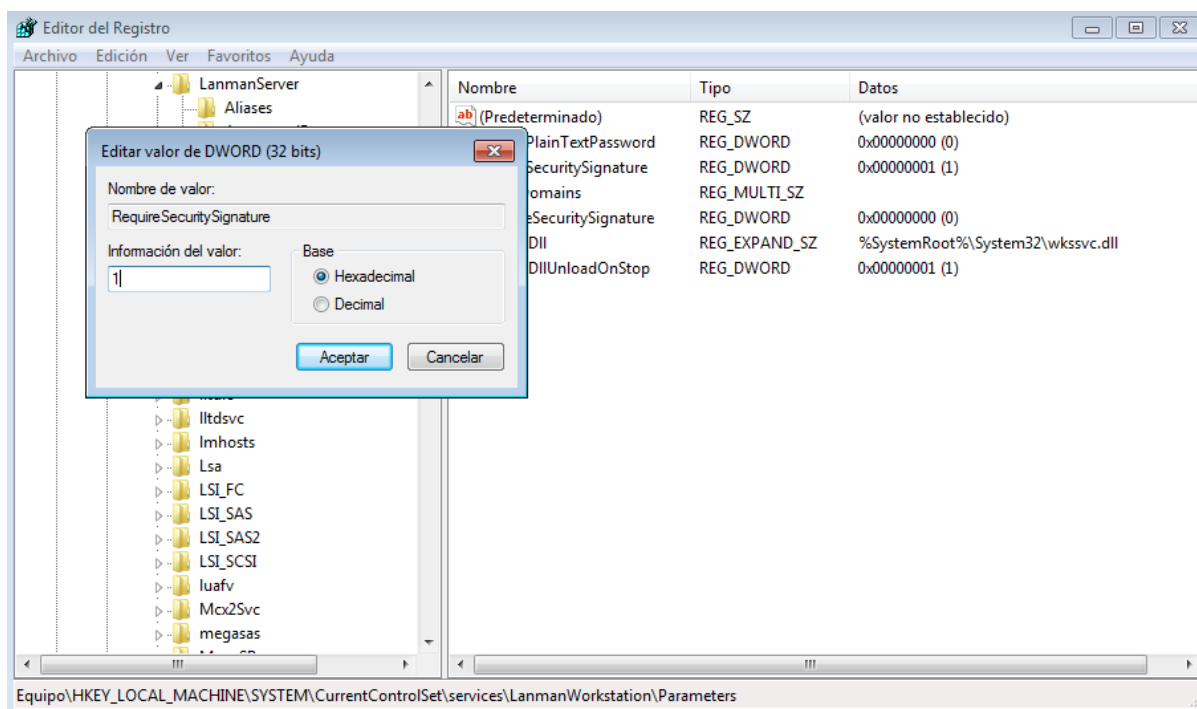
To establish the recommended configuration via GP, set the following UI path to Enabled: Computer Configuration\Policies\Windows Settings\Security Settings\Local Policies\Security Options\Microsoft network client: Digitally sign communications (always)

Description

This policy setting determines whether packet signing is required by the SMB client component. Note: When Windows Vista-based computers have this policy setting enabled and they connect to file or print shares on remote servers, it is important that the setting is synchronized with its companion setting, Microsoft network server: Digitally sign communications (always), on those servers. For more information about these settings, see the 'Microsoft network client and server: Digitally sign communications (four related settings)' section in Chapter 5 of the Threats and Countermeasures guide. The recommended state for this setting is: Enabled.

Check (Condition: all)

- r:HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\System\CurrentControlSet\Services\LanmanWorkstation\Parameters → RequireSecuritySignature → 1



14512 Ensure 'Interactive logon: Smart card removal behavior' is set to 'Lock Workstation' or higher

ID	Configuration	Registry Path	Status
14512	Ensure 'Interactive logon: Smart card removal behavior' is set to 'Lock W...	Registry: HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\Software\Microsoft\Windows NT\CurrentVersion\Winlogon	Failed

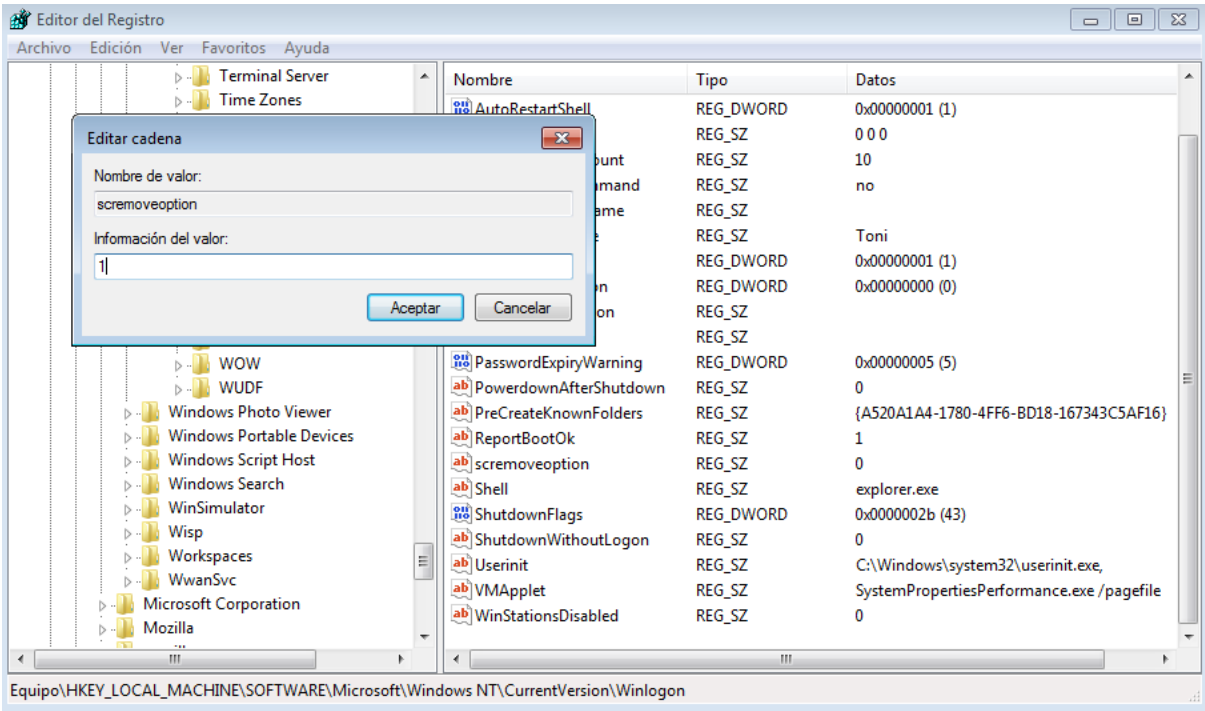
Rationale
Users sometimes forget to lock their workstations when they are away from them, allowing the possibility for malicious users to access their computers. If smart cards are used for authentication, the computer should automatically lock itself when the card is removed to ensure that only the user with the smart card is accessing resources using those credentials.

Remediation
To establish the recommended configuration via GP, set the following UI path to Lock Workstation (or, if applicable for your environment, Force Logoff or Disconnect if a Remote Desktop Services session): Computer Configuration\Policies\Windows Settings\Security Settings\Local Policies\Security Options\Interactive logon: Smart card removal behavior.

Description
This policy setting determines what happens when the smart card for a logged-on user is removed from the smart card reader. The recommended state for this setting is: Lock Workstation. Configuring this setting to Force Logoff or Disconnect if a Remote Desktop Services session also conforms to the benchmark.

Check (Condition: all)
• r:HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\Software\Microsoft\Windows NT\CurrentVersion\Winlogon → ScRemoveOption → r:*1\$|^2\$|^3\$

Compliance
cis_csc: 16.5



14509 Ensure ‘Interactive logon: Do not display last user name’ is set to ‘Enabled’

14509

Ensure 'Interactive logon: Do not display last user name' is set to 'Enabled'

Registry:
HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Policies\System

Failed

Rationale

An attacker with access to the console (for example, someone with physical access or someone who is able to connect to the server through Remote Desktop Services) could view the name of the last user who logged on to the server. The attacker could then try to guess the password, use a dictionary, or use a brute-force attack to try and log on.

Remediation

To establish the recommended configuration via GP, set the following UI path to Enabled: Computer Configuration\Policies\Windows Settings\Security Settings\Local Policies\Security Options\Interactive logon: Do not display last user name.

Description

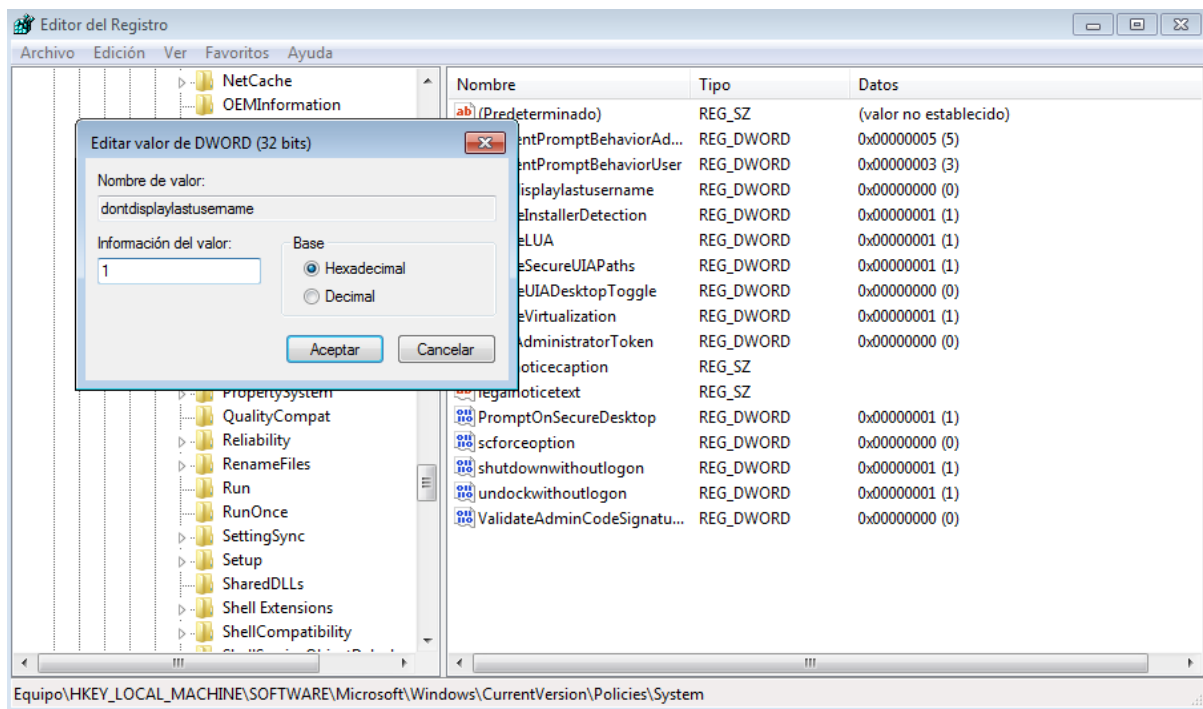
This policy setting determines whether the account name of the last user to log on to the client computers in your organization will be displayed in each computer's respective Windows logon screen. Enable this policy setting to prevent intruders from collecting account names visually from the screens of desktop or laptop computers in your organization. The recommended state for this setting is: Enabled.

Check (Condition: all)

- r:HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Policies\System → DontDisplayLastUserName → 1

Compliance

cis_csc: 13



14503 Ensure 'Devices: Prevent users from installing printer drivers' is set to 'Enabled'

ID	Configuration	Registry	Status
14503	Ensure 'Devices: Prevent users from installing printer drivers' is set to 'En...	HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\System\CurrentControlSet(Control\Print\Provider s\LanMan Print Services\Servers	Failed

Rationale

It may be appropriate in some organizations to allow users to install printer drivers on their own workstations. However, in a high security environment, you should allow only Administrators, not users, to do this, because printer driver installation may unintentionally cause the computer to become less stable. A malicious user could install inappropriate printer drivers in a deliberate attempt to damage the computer, or a user might accidentally install malicious software that masquerades as a printer driver. It is feasible for an attacker to disguise a Trojan horse program as a printer driver. The program may appear to users as if they must use it to print, but such a program could unleash malicious code on your computer network.

Remediation

To establish the recommended configuration via GP, set the following UI path to Enabled: Computer Configuration\Policies\Windows Settings\Security Settings\Local Policies\Security Options\Devices: Prevent users from installing printer drivers.

Description

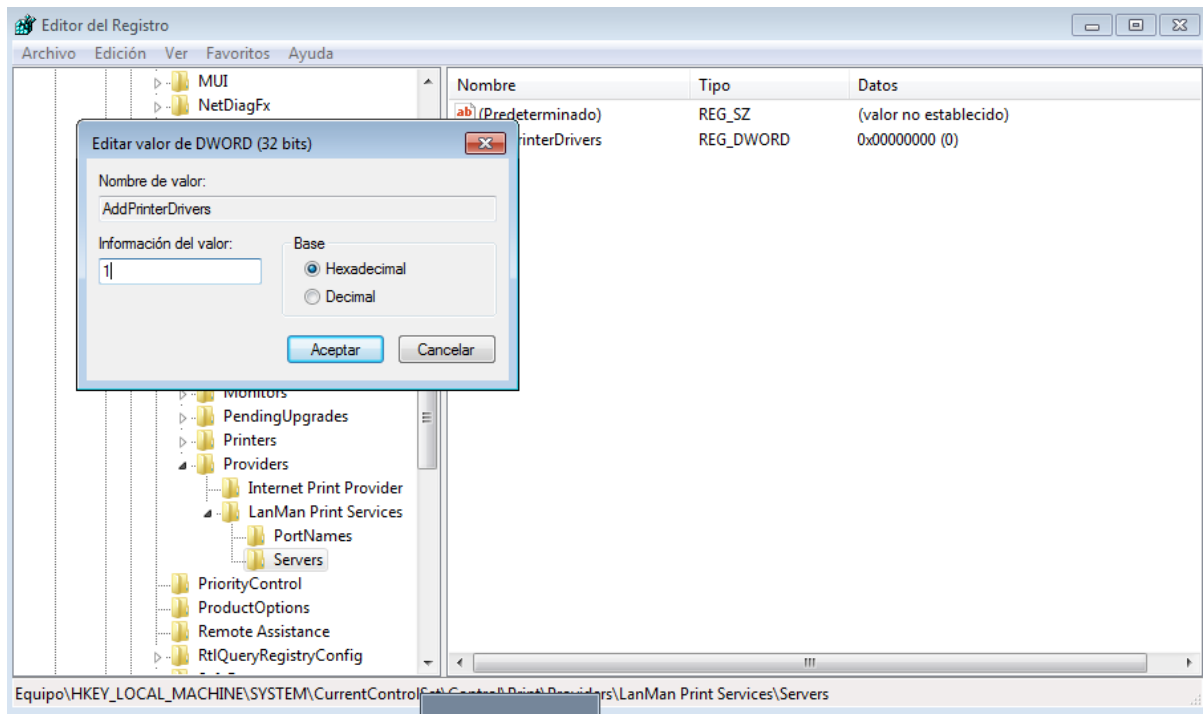
For a computer to print to a shared printer, the driver for that shared printer must be installed on the local computer. This security setting determines who is allowed to install a printer driver as part of connecting to a shared printer. The recommended state for this setting is: Enabled. Note: This setting does not affect the ability to add a local printer. This setting does not affect Administrators.

Check (Condition: all)

- r:HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\System\CurrentControlSet(Control\Print\Providers\LanMan Print Services\Servers → AddPrinterDrivers → 1

Compliance

cis_csc: 5.1



Once all the points have been corrected, we have the agent a little safer.

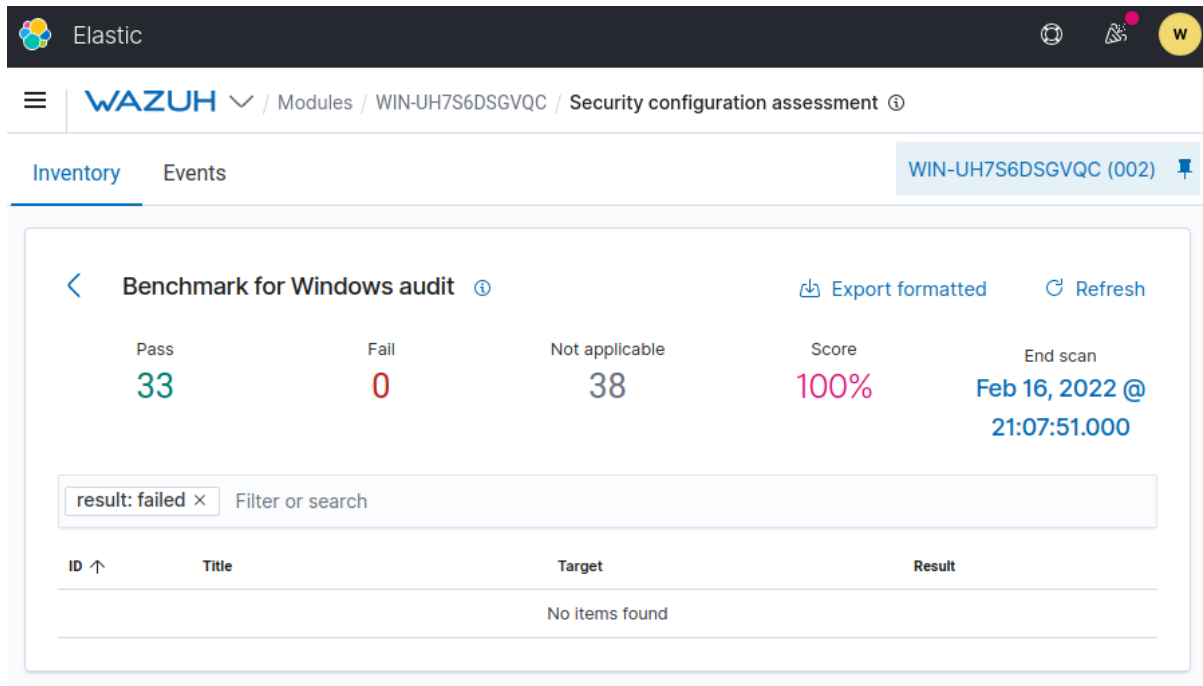


Figure 9: “SCA Inventory after corrections”

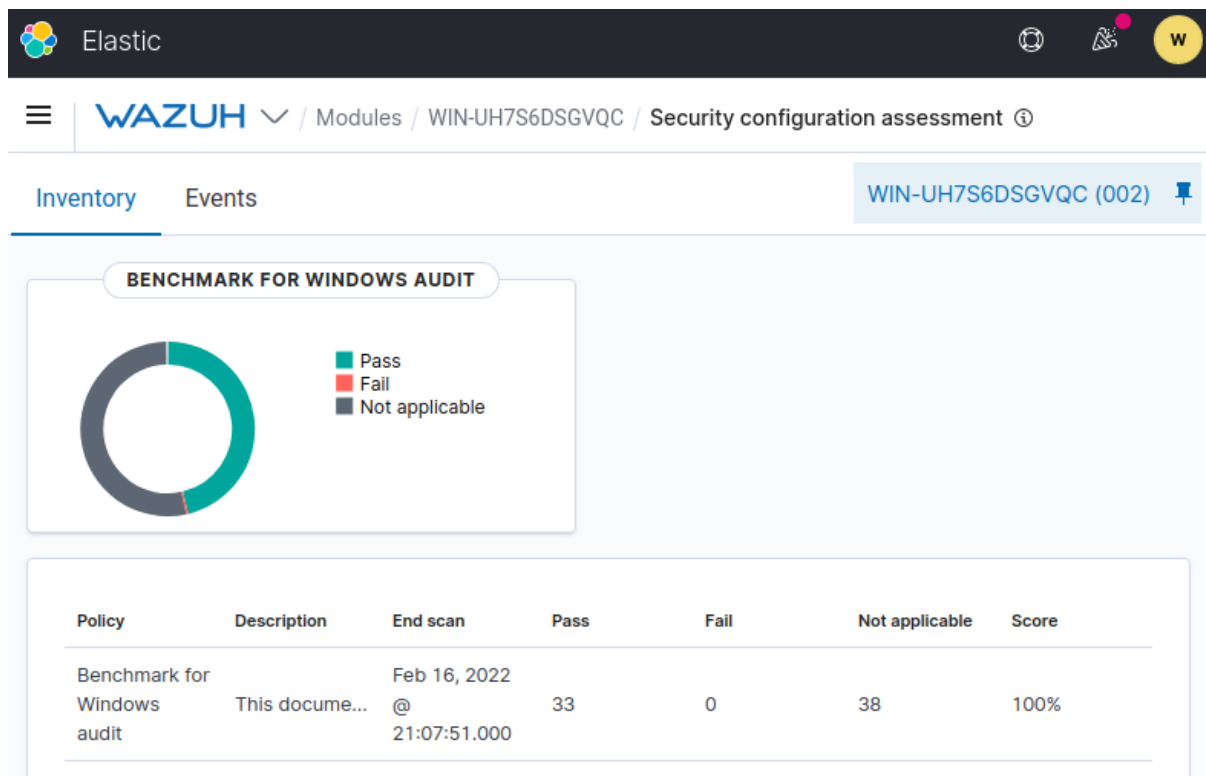


Figure 10: “SCA Dashboard after corrections”