

System Hardening Checklist for Systems/Devices

Hardening A System or Device...Why Is It Important?

If two things are to be gained from this document, it's that to secure and have a trustworthy device; it must be hardened to an industry standard, and the integrity of that configuration **MUST** be checked continuously and in real-time. In the absence of either of these two, one of two things is inevitably likely to happen, and probably both. You will suffer the consequences of a security breach or incident, and you will not meet or maintain the level of compliance you seek to obtain. Even if you harden a system/device (collectively known as a "system") before being deployed into operation and don't continuously check and maintain the hardened state through change control best practices, it will drift from a trusted state and become susceptible to attack.

Hardening a system without the ongoing change control and configuration management process is equivalent to owning a plane but performing no maintenance. It's just a matter of time before there is a catastrophic event.

Understanding The Process Highlights The Importance of Hardening

When considering the complexity and core foundational controls of almost every best practice framework and compliance mandate, system integrity assurance will find its way to the forefront of every requirement. Those controls include hardening, configuration management, change control, and others. But simply having those controls called out isn't enough. There needs to be a workflow that incorporates system hardening as the first step to this closed-loop process.



As seen in the diagram, system hardening is the first step in establishing a closed-loop process for integrity. It establishes the reference point for trust and the baseline necessary to detect any unknown and unwanted changes or deviations that would require a remediation effort to roll back to the last known trusted and hardened system/device.

Hardening a System or System & Device Hardening

The process of hardening a system is typically analogous with either CIS Benchmarks or DISA STIGs to establish a root of trust through configuration recommendations. As we all know, an out-of-the-box server is not configured with the necessary security constraints and requires tuning and modifications. Both CIS Benchmarks and DISA STIGs provide a method and prescriptive guidance to establish a hardened system that represents a chain of custody to a trustworthy system.

A HARDENING CHECKLIST

To help ensure that something has not been overlooked when considering a hardened system, Cimcor has assembled a checklist of considerations.

User Configuration

Mandatory Access Control Configuration (features and roles)

Ensure updates, patches, and additional security software are installed

Service Configuration

Logging and Auditing

Remote Access Hardening

Software Configuration (i.e. databases)

Access, Authentication, and Authorization

Cloud Configuration

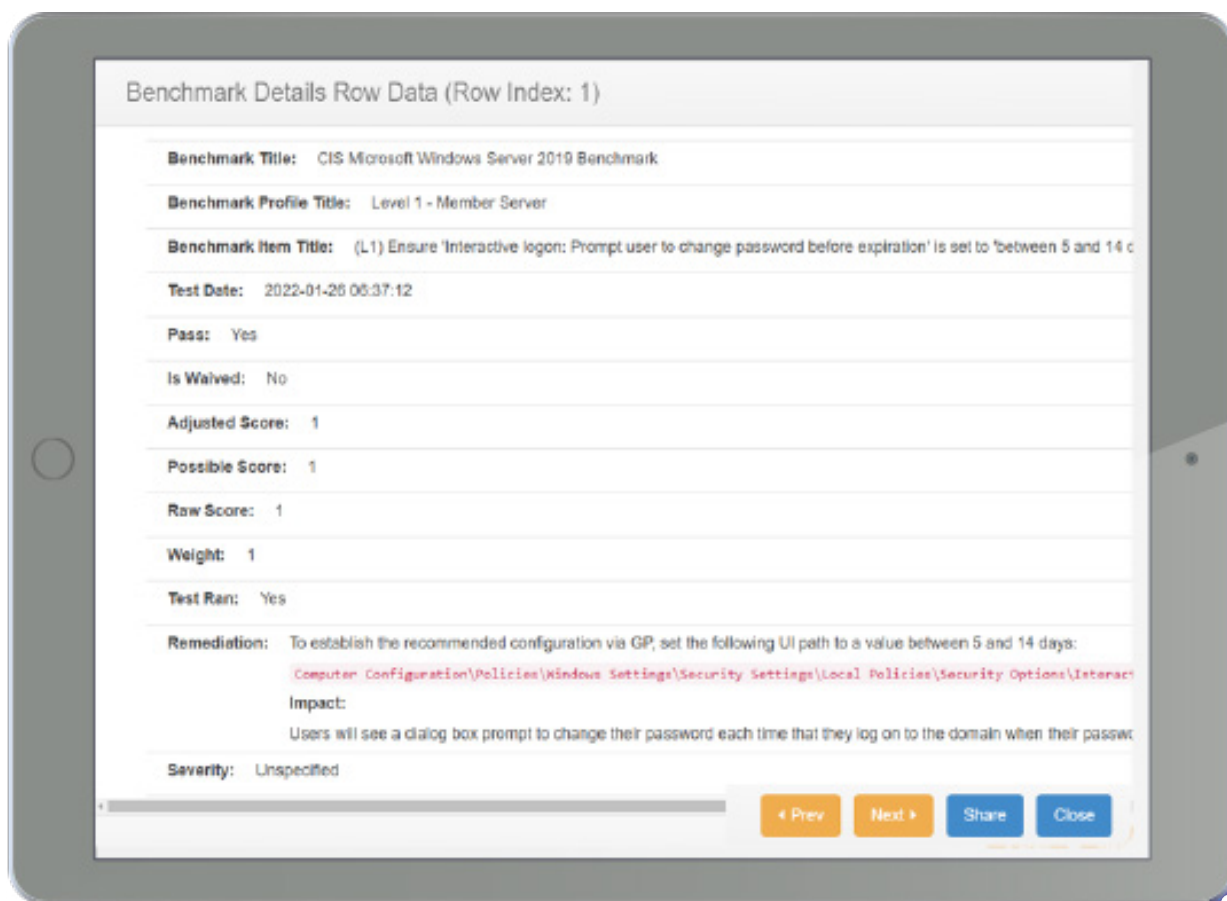
Network Time Protocol Configuration

Network Configuration

Firewall Configuration

User Configuration

Take a strong stance on access and privileged use. Address default access and administrator accounts, disable guest accounts. Perform regular audits of the administrator groups. Use a password policy that addresses password complexity, expiration, history, and account lockout. Forcing screensavers and idle time logouts. Prevent users from modifying settings, accessing dangerous websites, sharing files within their profile. Giving Administrators primary control almost over everything and users with only access for what they need.

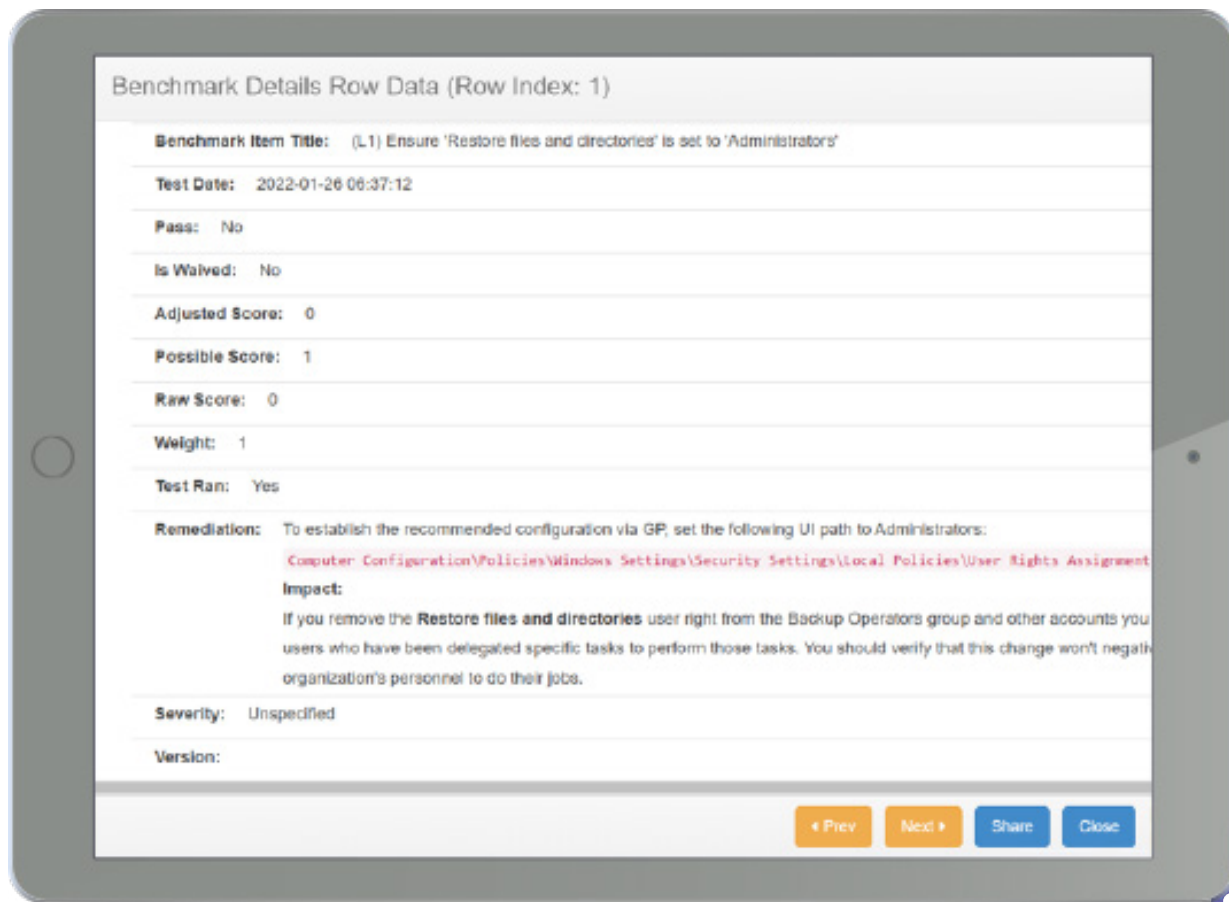


The CimTrak results of a benchmark test that verifies and provides remediation steps to Ensure: 'Intereactive login: Promt user to change password before expiration' is set between 5 and 14 days.



Mandatory Access Control Configuration (features and roles)

Defining and enforcing who can access while files and configuration is very important. Administrators should have primary control over server configuration, sensitive files, services, security tools, and more. Configuring permissions and role based access control to enforce security on critical systems and only give access to who needs it.

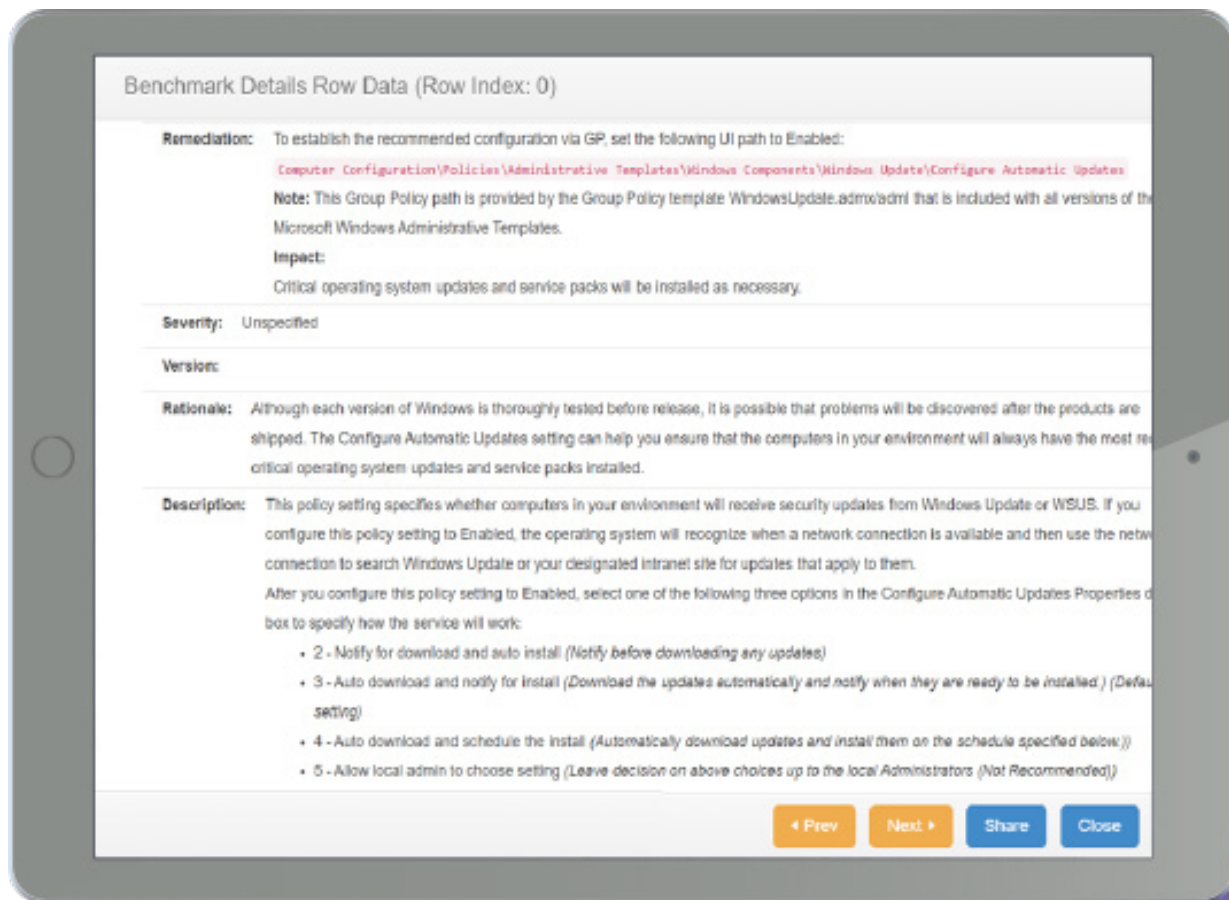


The CimTrak results of a benchmark test that verifies and provides remediation steps to Ensure: 'Restore files and directories is set to 'Administrator'.



Ensure updates, patches, and additional security software are installed

Maintain a robust patch policy to ensure systems and applications are patched against vulnerabilities. Having your operating systems and applications up to date helps ensure that you have critical bug fixes and patch improvements for vulnerabilities which may be a huge security risk. Using CIS Benchmarks it is very easy to identify which systems are out of sync in your patching cycle and minimize risk and improve overall security and system performance.

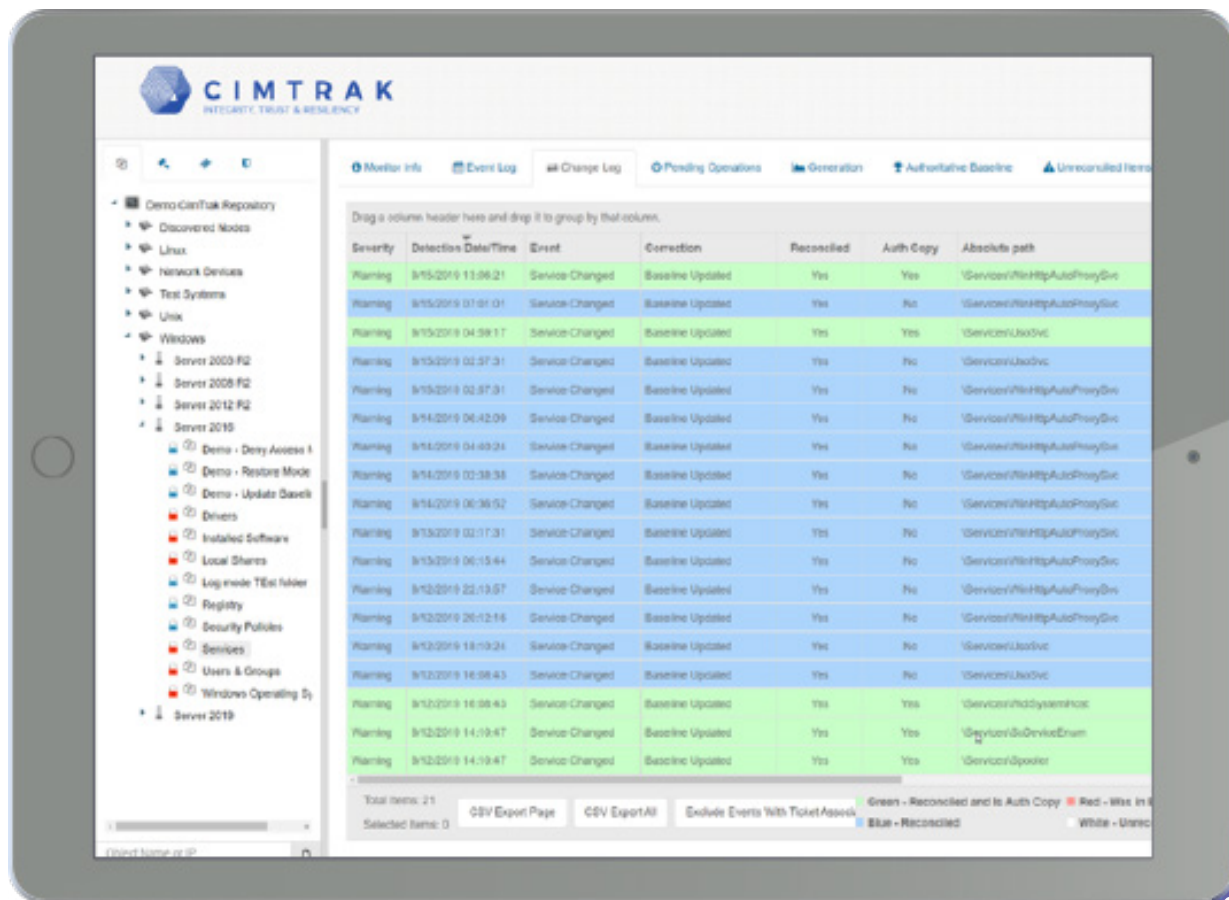


The CimTrak results of a benchmark test that verifies and provides remediation steps to Ensure: 'Critical operating system updates and services packs are installed'.



Service Configuration

Audit all services configured to run on the OS, disable unnecessary services and make sure to configure important services to start automatically. CimTrak can help inventory what services are on a system and let you know if/when those services get removed or changed or even new services being added. Being aware that the service that runs your most critical production service has stopped is important and the quicker you know the faster you can resolve it.

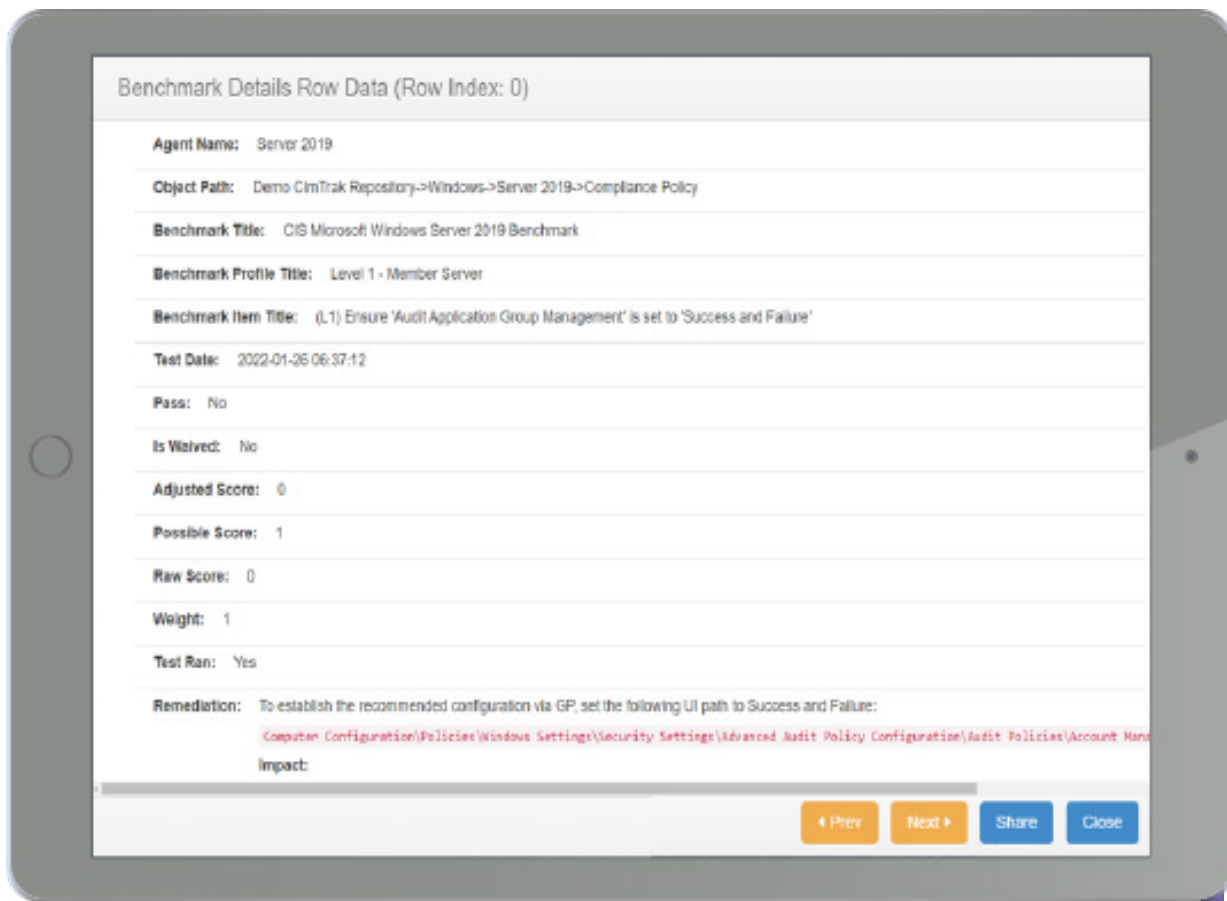


The CimTrak results highlighting new services that were added, modified, or deleted.



Logging and Auditing

Logging needs to be reviewed as we often find that logging may be disabled, log file max size is too small to be useful, and ensure that all logs are backed up locally or to a centralized management platform. If no audit settings are configured, or if audit settings are too lax on the computers in your organization, security incidents might not be detected or not enough evidence will be available for network forensic analysis after security incidents occur. However, if audit settings are too severe, critically important entries in the Security log may be obscured by all of the meaningless entries and computer performance and the available amount of data storage may be seriously affected.

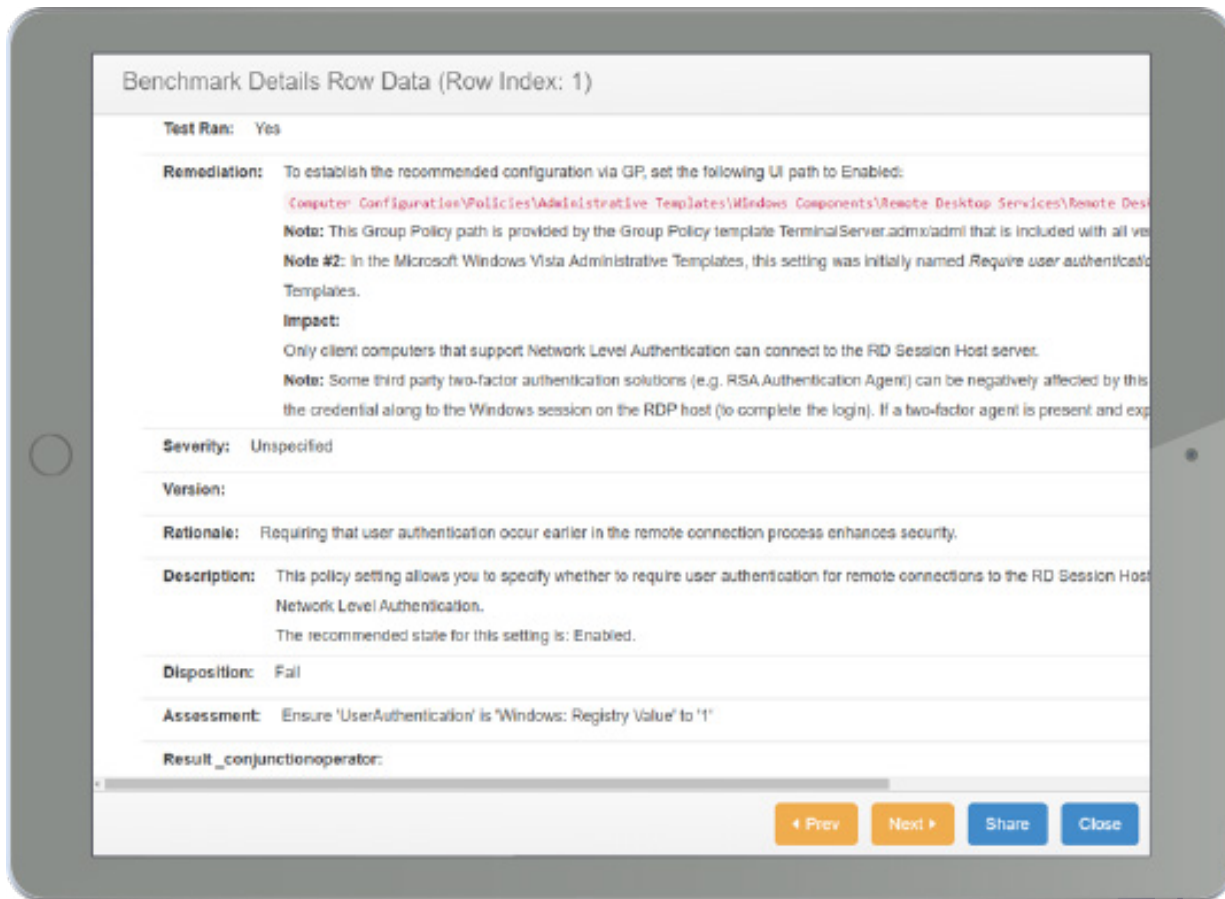


The CimTrak results of a benchmark test that verifies and provides remediation steps to Ensure: 'Audit Application Group Management is set to 'Success and Failure'.



Remote Access Hardening

Restrict remote access to an “as needed” basis. Enforce strict password requirements. Secure and monitor SSH, disable elevated privileges where possible, and use a non-elevated account when possible.

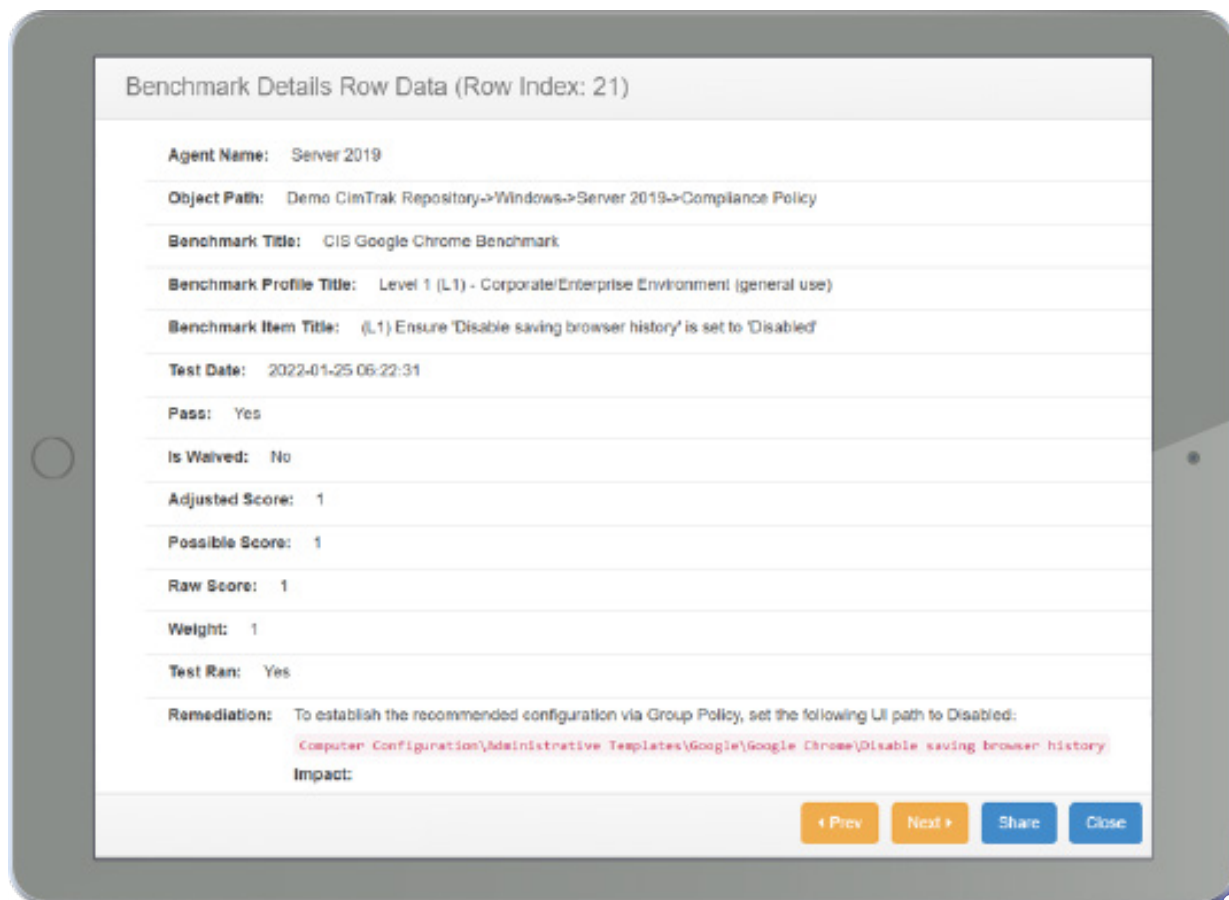


Only administrators who manage the systems should have access or other users who may require the use of that system. Having lenient settings for remote access may allow unauthorized users or attackers to gain access to the system and wreak havoc on the registry remotely or even gain RDP or SSH access. Some environments create multiple “jump” environments in different subnets that act as portals to access their segregated systems to prevent unauthorized access.



Software Configuration (i.e. Databases)

Restrict administrative privileges, implement role-based access, and maintain regular software update practices. There are benchmarks for many applications such as Google Chrome, Microsoft Office, SQL Server, Oracle Database, PostgreSQL, NGINX, Acrobat Reader, IIS, Internet Explorer, McAfee, DotNet Framework and more. Most of these applications are not secure out of the box. Hardening these applications are just as important as hardening the OS itself as they both are the backbone of your production environment.



The CimTrak results of a benchmark test that verifies and provides remediation steps to Ensure: 'Disable saving browser history is set to Disabled'.



Access, Authentication, and Authorization

Ensure the systems are physically secured. Set up custom roles and strong passwords. Delete unnecessary operating system users, and avoid the use of root or “super admin” accounts with excessive privileges. Limit membership of admin groups. Grant elevated privileges on an as-needed basis. Consider multi factor authentication access.

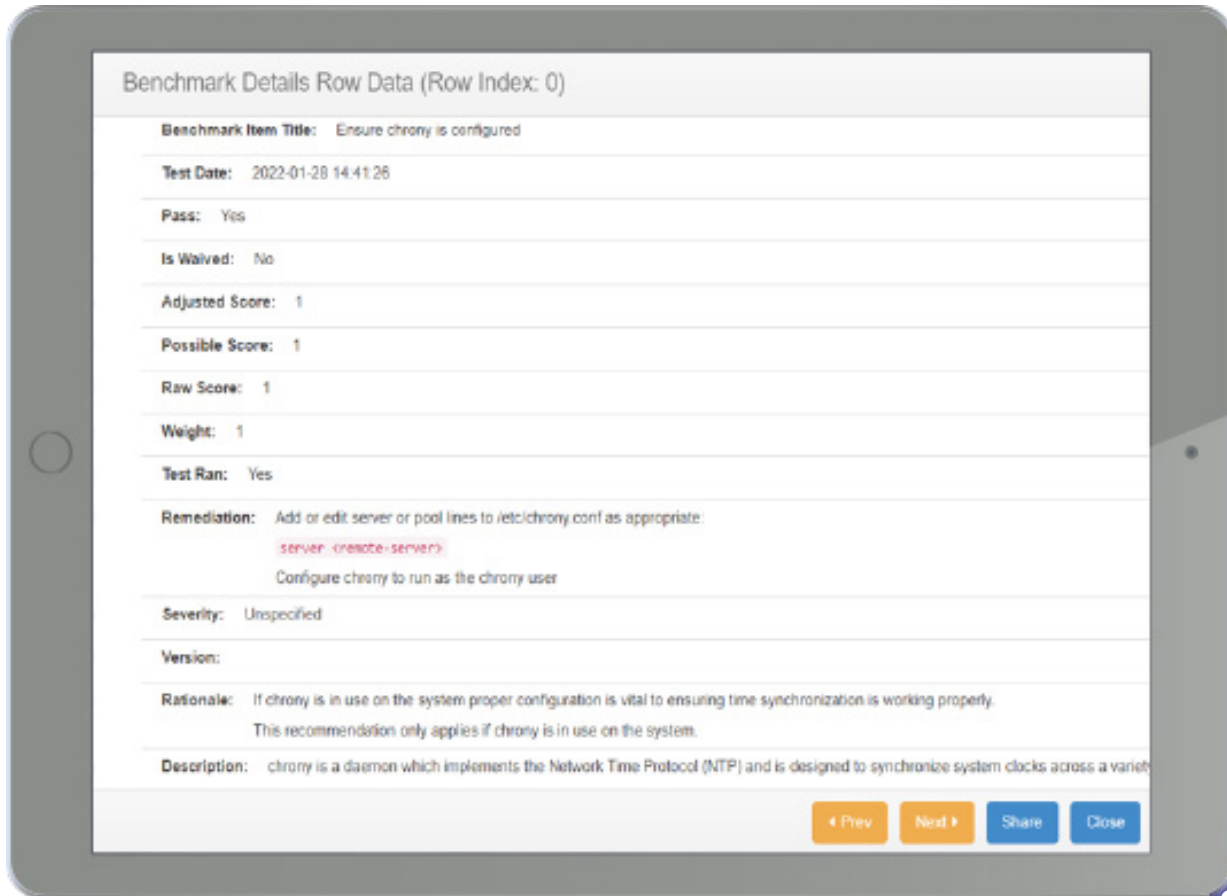
Cloud Configuration

Use the cloud to your advantage, compartmentalize your infrastructure. Lock down your security groups and limit all ingress and egress traffic as needed. Use private subnets unless access to the internet is absolutely necessary. Imagine if the security groups for your AWS instances have changed, would you know? Getting alerted that ports are being open on your server is critical. Settings and configurations that exist OUTSIDE your system within these cloud interfaces need to be tracked and monitored as well for awareness of your environment and possible changes that could bring it down. Even volume changes or hardware changes that may suddenly impact a system’s performance. CimTrak can help monitor for these types of changes in Google Cloud, Amazon AWS, and Microsoft Azure.



Network Time Protocol Configuration

Minimize your attack exposure by making sure you have reviewed your NTP configuration and have removed or disabled any unnecessary NTP servers. Incorrect configuration can cause systems to not communicate at all and possibly ruin production or disruptions to user access. Keeping systems in sync is critical for keeping them all online and available but also humans need to know the correct time within their domain.

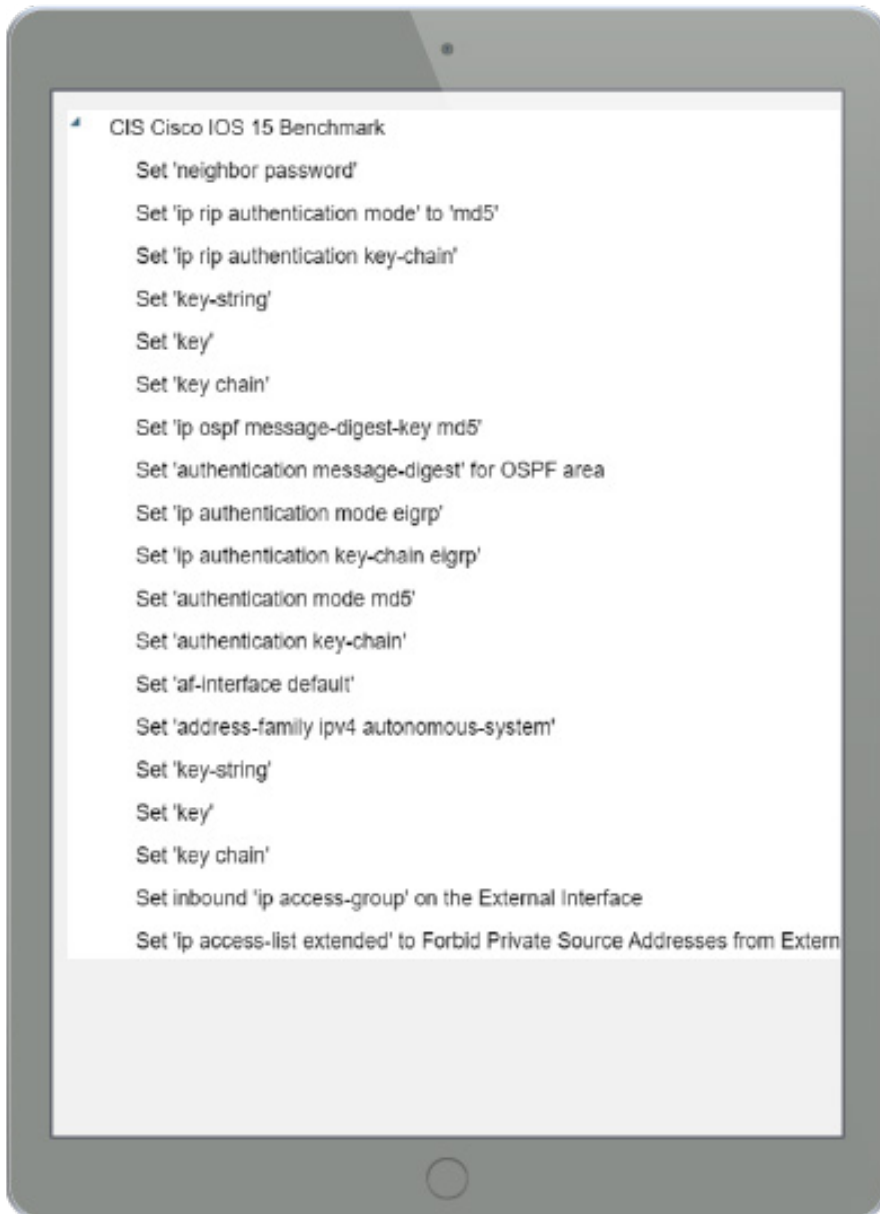


The CimTrak results of a benchmark test that verifies and provides remediation steps to Ensure: 'Chrony is configured' correctly.



Network Configuration

Most operating systems and network devices, including routers and switches, come equipped with services turned on when they are received from the manufacturer. Disabled services cannot be exploited by an adversary therefore, all unnecessary services should be disabled if they cannot be turned off considering blocking them at the firewall. Ensure DNS redundancy. Using CIS Benchmark guidelines can help provide a secure configuration posture for firewalls, switches, and routers which are the first line of defense of your network environment.

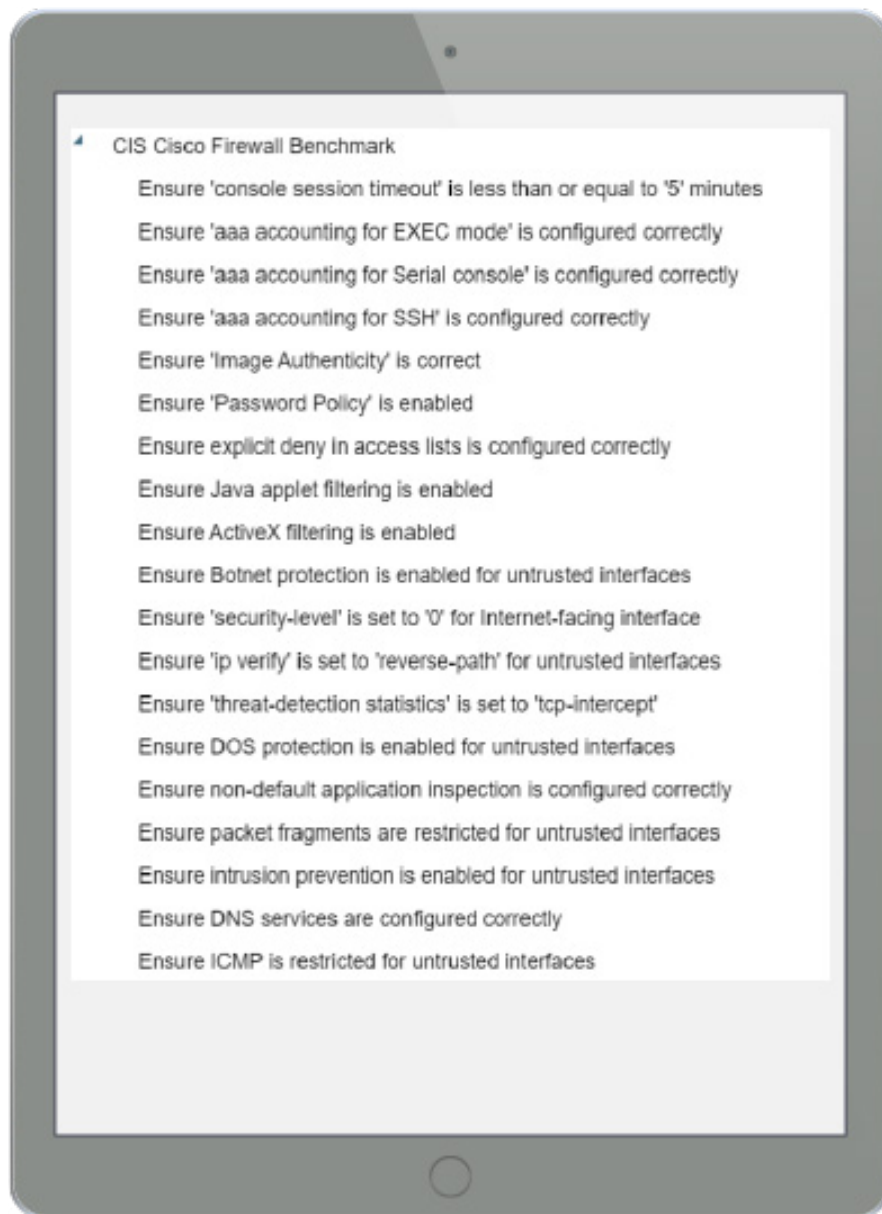


CimTrak monitors and remediates the configurations and settings for network devices to ensure they have not deviated from an expected state of operation.



Firewall Configuration

Keep your Firewalls up to date. Make sure you have configured strong non-default passwords, audit account access regularly and remove unnecessary access. Make sure you have all your rules set to log and perform regular rule-based audits to remove unused or unnecessary rules. Using CIS Benchmark guidelines can help provide a secure configuration posture for firewalls, switches, and routers which are the first line of defense of your network environment.



CimTrak monitors and remediates firewall configurations to ensure they have not deviated from an expected state of operation.



Supported Platforms

CimTrak for Servers, Critical Workstations & POS Systems

WINDOWS: XP, Vista, 7, 8, 10, Embedded for Point of Service (WEPOS), POSReady, Windows 10 IoT Enterprise

WINDOWS SERVER: 2003, 2008, 2012, 2016, 2019

LINUX: Amazon, CentOS, ClearOS, Debian, Fedora, Oracle, Red Hat, SUSE, Ubuntu, others

SUN SOLARIS: x86, SPARC

MAC: Intel, Power PC

HP-UX: Itanium, PA-RISC

AIX

Windows Parameters Monitored

FILE ADDITIONS, DELETIONS, MODIFICATIONS, AND READS

ATTRIBUTES: compressed, hidden, offline, read-only, archive, reparse point

Creation time, DACL information, Drivers, File opened/read, File Size, File type, Group security information, Installed software, Local groups, Local security policy, Modify time, Registry (keys and values), Services, User groups

UNIX Parameters Monitored

FILE ADDITIONS, DELETIONS, AND MODIFICATIONS

Access Control List, Attributes: read-only, archive, Creation time, File Size, File type, Modify time, User and Group ID

Supported Platforms CimTrak For Network Devices

Cisco, Check Point, Extreme, F5, Fortinet, HP, Juniper, Netgear, NetScreen, Palo Alto, others

Supported Platforms CimTrak For Databases

Oracle, IBM DB2, Microsoft SQL Server, MySQL

PARAMETERS MONITORED: Default Rules, Full-text indexes, Functions, Groups, Index definitions, Roles, Stored Procedures, Table definitions, Triggers, User defined data types, Users, Views

Supported Hypervisors

Microsoft Hyper-V, VMware ESXi 3x, 4x, 5x, 6x, 7x

Supported Cloud Platforms

Google Cloud, Amazon AWS, Microsoft Azure

Supported Container & Orchestration Integrations

Docker, Docker Enterprise, Kubernetes, Google Kubernetes Engine (GKE), Amazon Elastic Kubernetes Service (EKS)

Supported Ticketing Integrations

CA ServiceDesk, Atlassian Jira, ServiceNow, BMC Remedy

Supported SIEM Integrations

IBM QRadar, McAfee Event Security Manager, Splunk, LogRhythm, Microfocus Arcsight, others