

UNIT FIVE

Microsoft Windows Security



SECTION ONE

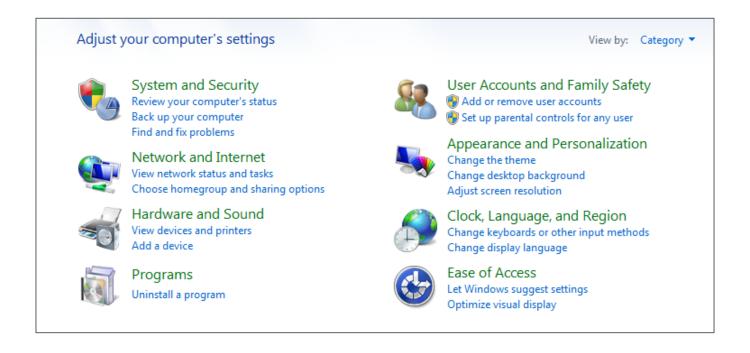
Basic Security Policies and Tools



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Control Panel

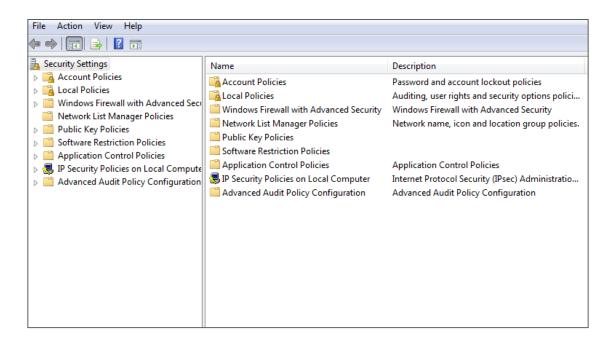
- Where many of the basic system changes and configurations can be made with a Windows operating system
- Click Start → Control Panel





Basic Local Security Policies

- Controls security settings on user computers within a network
- Click System and Security → Administrative Tools → Local Security Policy





- Modify policies to require users create strong passwords
 - Remember CLOUDS Not SUN (Unit Four)
- Click Account Policies → Password Policies

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Password history: the number of old passwords the computer remembers and does not allow a user to reuse

Maximum password age: how long a user can keep the same password

Minimum password age: how long a user must keep a password before changing it

Minimum password length: how many characters passwords must be

Complexity requirements: whether users must use at least three of the following in their passwords: upper case letters, lower case letters, numbers, symbols

Reversible encryption: whether the password file on the computer can be decrypted

Recommended settings:

5 passwords remembered

90 days for users, 30 for admins

10-30 days

8 characters

Enable

Disable



Account Lockout Policies

- Even if you have the strongest password possible, if you give hackers unlimited attempts to break it, they eventually will
- Account policies govern unsuccessful attempts to log into an account
- Click Account Policies → Account Lockout Policies



Policies:

Account lockout duration: the number of minutes a locked-out account remains locked before automatically becoming unlocked

Account lockout threshold: the number of failed logon attempts that causes a user account to be locked out

Reset account lockout counter after: the number of minutes that must elapse before the failed logon attempt threshold counter is reset to 0

Recommended settings:

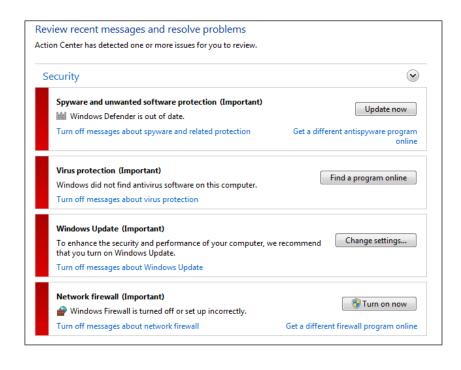
30 minutes

3-10 invalid login attempts

30 minutes



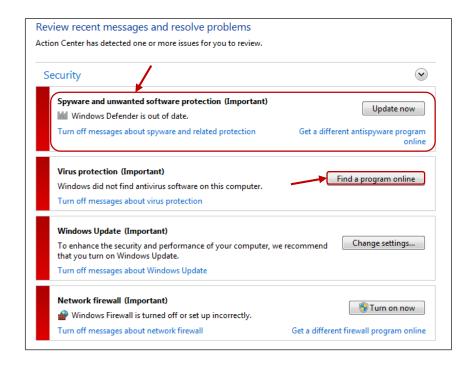
- Click Start → Control Panel → System and Security → Action Center
- Notifies you if Windows identifies problems with or updates for:
 - Windows Updates
 - Internet security settings
 - Network firewall
 - Spyware and related protection
 - User Account Control
 - Virus protections
 - Windows Backups
 - Windows Troubleshooting





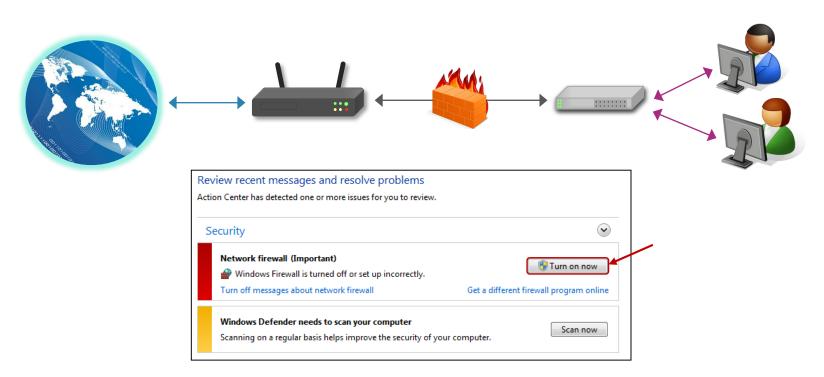
Windows Defender and Anti-Malware

- Control Panel → System and Security → Action Center
- Anti-malware programs should be updated regularly
- Windows Defender is a very basic built-in spyware protection program on Windows
 - It only protects against known spyware, not viruses, worms or other malware
- Download a supplementary antivirus program
 - Windows offers a free program called Windows Security Essentials
 - If you choose a different anti-malware program, disable Windows Defender first to avoid compatibility issues.





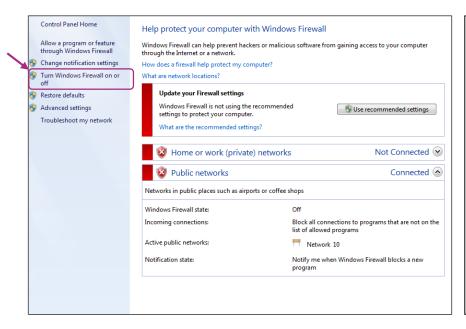
- Reject or allow data packets through to users based on custom settings
- Essential to security and should always be turned 'on'
- Control Panel → System and Security → Action Center → Turn on now

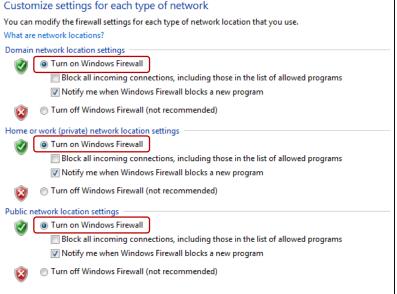




Windows Firewall Custom Settings

- For more advanced settings: Control Panel → System and Security → Windows Firewall
- Customize firewall settings for each type of network (e.g. Home, Public, Work)

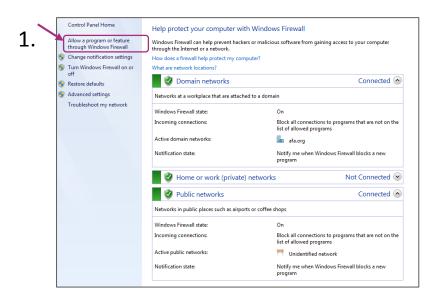


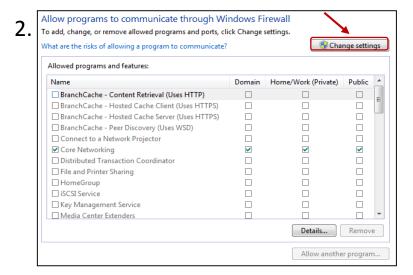




Enabling Windows Firewall Exceptions

- Allow trusted programs to connect without being blocked by adding them to your Windows Firewall Exceptions list
 - For each network type, you can customize whether you want the programs allowed through
- It's much safer to allow only certain programs through your firewall than to open an entire port to traffic
 - Ports are numbers that identifies one side of a connection between two computers
- Control Panel → System and Security → Windows Firewall







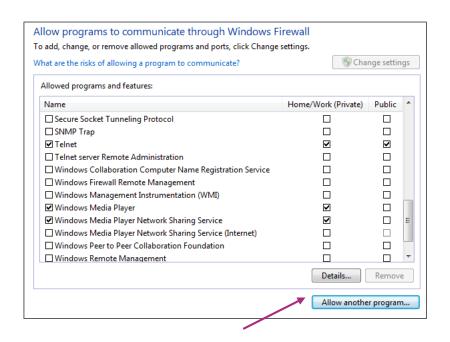
Core Networking

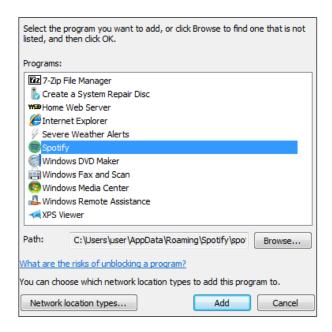
- Regular Microsoft Windows services that retrieve data from the Internet
- If you don't enable this exception across all three types of networks, some Microsoft services and programs will not run properly
- File and Printer Sharing
 - Allows you to share the contents of selected folders and locally attached printers with other computers
- Remote Assistance
 - Allows a user to temporarily remotely control another Windows computer over a network or the Internet to resolve issues
- Remote Desktop
 - Allows users to access their user accounts and files remotely
- UPnP Framework (Universal Plug-and-Play)
 - Allows devices to connect to and automatically establish working configurations with other devices on the same network



Adding Windows Firewall Exceptions

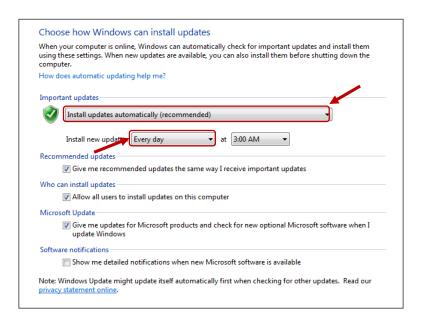
 If the program you want to allow through your firewall does not already appear on your exceptions list, click the "Allow another program" and select the program from the menu





Windows Updates

- Prevent or fix known problems in Windows software or improve user experience
- Should be installed regularly
 - To avoid missing updates, allow Windows Update to check for them daily and install them automatically
- Control Panel → System and Security → Windows Update



SECTION TWO

Account Management



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System Accounts

Admin Accounts

- The most advanced accounts
- Typically held by IT Staff only
- Admins can change security settings for other users, install resources, and access and modify all files on a network

User Accounts

- Allow people to share a computer and network resources, but still have their own files and settings
- Have fewer rights and permissions than Admin accounts

Domain Accounts

- Allow users to access their accounts from any computer in the network
- Username and password reside on a domain controller (a type of server that manages all of the accounts on a network)

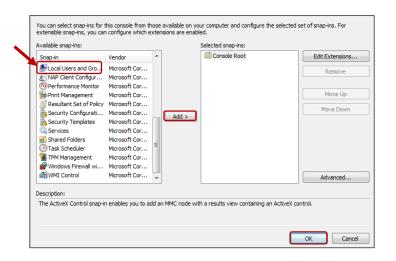
Local Accounts

- Allow access to a specific computer only
- Username and password are stored on the computer itself



Local Users and Groups Console

- Windows categorizes accounts as user or administrator accounts so that it can automatically apply the relevant permissions and rights
- Define a user's level of access by categorizing his or her account as a user or administrator
- To set up the Local Users and Groups Console: Start Menu → Search "mmc" → Click "yes" to allow changes to computer → Click File → Add or Remove Snap-ins → Select "Local Users and Groups → When prompted, select "Add to Local Computer"

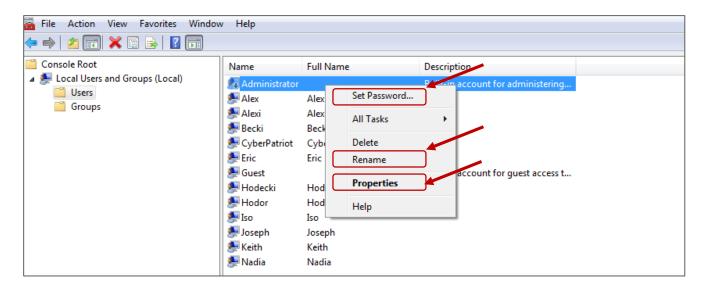


^{*}The following slides will show you how to control user access through Control Panel and through the Local Users and Groups Console. Other methods exist and you can choose which to use based on personal preference.



Best Practice: Secure the Built-in Administrator Account

- Add a password
- Obfuscate the account by changing the name
 - Attackers will target known Admin accounts because successfully infiltrating those accounts will give them advanced permissions and access to the network
- Restrict use of the account.
 - Use the Properties menu to remove unnecessary accounts from the Administrators group

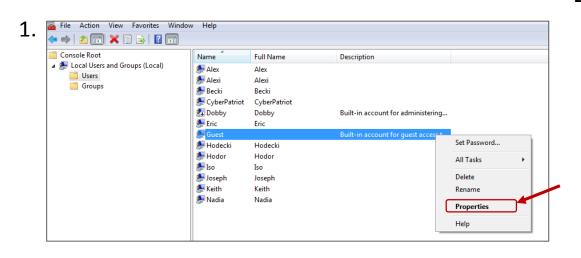


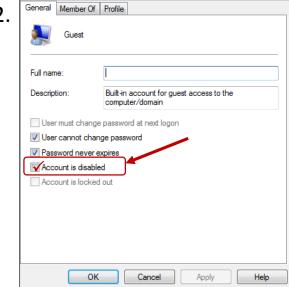


Best Practice: Disable the Built-in Guest Account

Console option:

- Disable this account so people cannot anonymously access a computer
- While someone on a Guest account will not have direct access to other users' information, he or she can still significantly disrupt the resources of the local computer



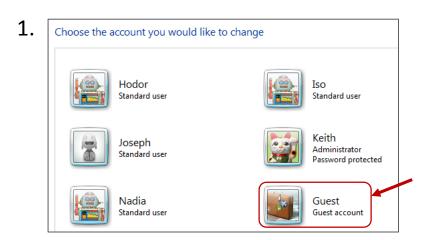


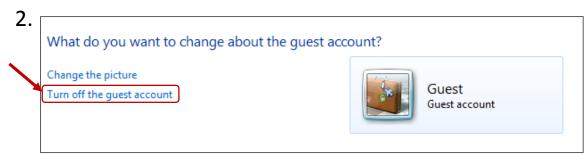


Best Practice: Disable the Guest Account

Control Panel option:

Control Panel → User Accounts → Add or remove user accounts



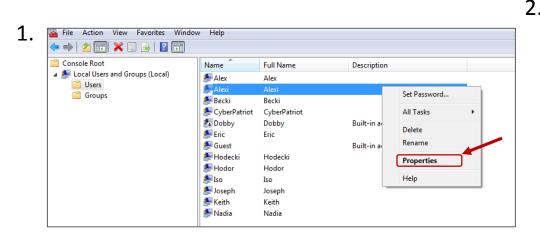


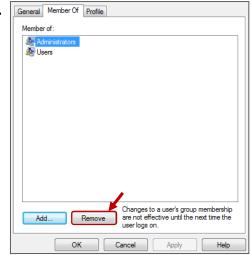


Best Practice: Restrict Administrator Group Membership

Console option:

- Administrator accounts allow people to efficiently make changes across a network or computer and to monitor and control the use of shared resources
 - Because of those advanced permissions, administrator accounts need to be especially well-protected and limited to only a few individuals.
- Remove unnecessary users from the Administrators Group





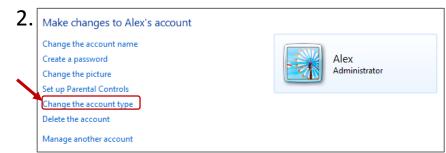


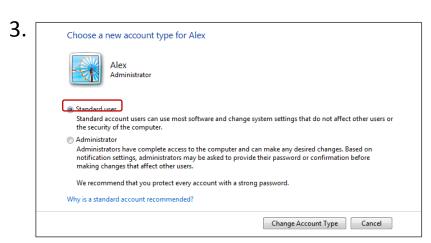
Best Practice: Restrict Administrator Group Membership

Control Panel option:

Control Panel → User Accounts → Manage another account





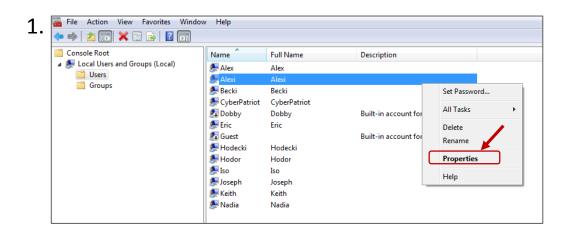


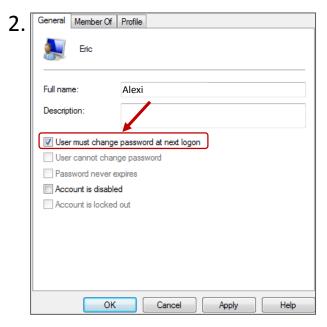


Best Practice: Set Passwords for all Accounts

Console option:

Make sure all accounts are password protected







Best Practice: Set Passwords for all Accounts

Control Panel option:

Control Panel → User Accounts → Manage another account



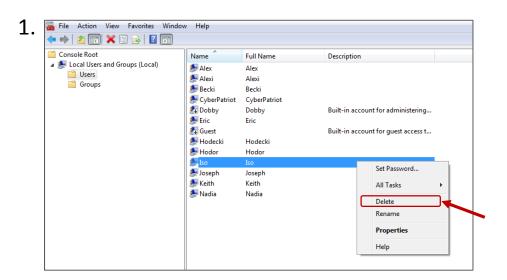






Console option:

- Only current, authorized employees should have access to a organization's network
- Make sure your user directory is up-to-date and remove unnecessary accounts



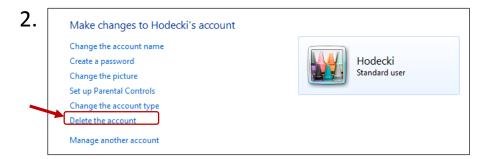




Control Panel option:

Control Panel → User Accounts → Add or remove user accounts





Do you want to keep Hodecki's files?

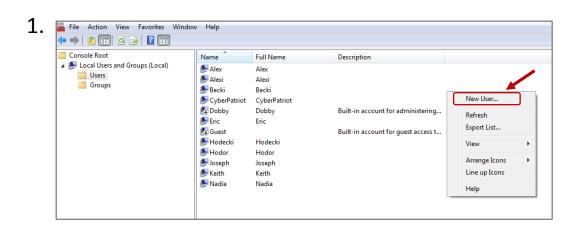
Before you delete Hodecki's account, Windows can automatically save the contents of Hodecki's desktop and Documents, Favorites, Music, Pictures and Videos folders to a new folder called 'Hodecki' on your desktop. However, Windows cannot save Hodecki's e-mail messages and other settings.

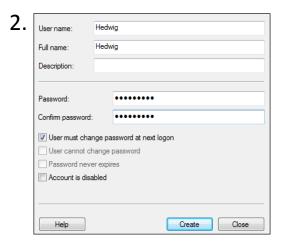
Delete Files Keep Files Cancel



Console option:

 When adding new accounts, make sure to put the account in the right User Group and password protect the new user's account







Control Panel option:

Control Panel → User Accounts → Add or remove user accounts

