CIS Top 20 #11

Secure Configuration of Network Devices

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CSC # 11 – Secure Configuration of Network Devices

Establish, implement, and actively manage (track, report on, correct) the security configuration of network infrastructure devices.

- Using a rigorous configuration management and change control process in order to prevent attackers from exploiting vulnerable services and settings.
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ICS Cyber Security Control Framework

- Procedural Security Controls
- Operational Security Controls
- Technological Security Controls
- Physical Security Controls
- Regulatory & Compliance Controls
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The management of the secure configurations for networking devices is not a one-time event!
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Network Device Security and Configuration Assessment Approach

- Develop Technical Understanding
- Determine High Risk Devices
- Automated Identification of Vulnerabilities for each High Risk Device
- Assess Vulnerabilities Considering Mitigating Factors
- Provide Detailed Vulnerability Report
- Discuss Findings, Risks, and Recommendations with Client
Security Configuration

- Configure and manage user privileges
- Patch all known vulnerabilities
- Remove unused user accounts
- Close unused open network ports
- Enforce password complexity & policies
- Remove unwanted services
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• Shift & drift.....
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• How to Implement This Security Control
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• Use authoritative hardening guides
• Always maintain and update network diagram
• Strong auth for all network devices
• Advanced scanning
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• Key Takeaways for Control 11
  – Leverage existing controls.
  – Network devices are computers too.
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How to Get Started

Step 1. Gap Assessment.
2. Implementation Roadmap
3. Implement the First Phase of Controls
4. Integrate Controls into Operations
5. Report and Manage Progress
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• **Sample Gap questions**

1. Has the organization defined an information flow that baselines what network services are allowed to travel to which parts of the network?
2. Has the organization been segmented using access control lists to limit network access to only appropriate zones?
3. Is encryption used to protect sensitive data passing over all network segments (including internal)?
4. Are network monitoring tools in use to monitor for inappropriate/malicious traffic?
5. Are data loss prevention tools in place to monitor for inappropriate data sets entering or leaving the network?
| 11.1 | Compare firewall, router, and switch configuration against standard secure configurations defined for each type of network device in use in the organization. The security configuration of such devices should be documented, reviewed, and approved by an organization change control board. Any deviations from the standard configuration or updates to the standard configuration should be documented and approved in a change control system. |
| 11.2 | All new configuration rules beyond a baseline-hardened configuration that allow traffic to flow through network security devices, such as firewalls and network-based IPS, should be documented and recorded in a configuration management system, with a specific business reason for each change, a specific individual’s name responsible for that business need, and an expected duration of the need. |
| 11.3 | Use automated tools to verify standard device configurations and detect changes. All alterations to such files should be logged and automatically reported to security personnel. |
| 11.4 | Manage network devices using two-factor authentication and encrypted sessions. |
| 11.5 | Install the latest stable version of any security-related updates on all network devices. |
| 11.6 | Network engineers shall use a dedicated machine for all administrative tasks or tasks requiring elevated access. This machine shall be isolated from the organization’s primary network and not be allowed Internet access. This machine shall not be used for reading e-mail, composing documents, or surfing the Internet. |
| 11.7 | Manage the network infrastructure across network connections that are separated from the business use of that network, relying on separate VLANs or, preferably, on entirely different physical connectivity for management sessions for network devices. |
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• **11-1** - Compare firewall, router, and switch configuration against standard secure configurations defined for each type of network device in use in the organization. The security configuration of such devices should be documented, reviewed, and approved by an organization change control board. Any deviations from the standard configuration or updates to the standard configuration should be documented and approved in a change control system.

• **Free Tools**
  – [CIS Cis-Cat](#) – again, another great tool from the CIS website!

• **Commercial Tools**
  – [Nessus](#) - Can scan an uploaded configuration of any (most) network device and alert you to insecure configurations.
  – [Network Configuration Management](#) - ManageEngine's
  – [Tripwire](#) - audit configurations of switches, firewalls, routers, OSs, Applications, and more.
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• 11-2 - All new configuration rules beyond a baseline-hardened configuration that allow traffic to flow through network security devices, such as firewalls and network-based IPS, should be documented and recorded in a configuration management system, with a specific business reason for each change, a specific individual's name responsible for that business need, and an expected duration of the need.

• Tools:
  – Can include paper logs, Change Management systems or purpose built tools like RedSeal, Firemon, Skybox
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• 11-3 - Use automated tools to verify standard device configurations and detect changes. All alterations to such files should be automatically reported to security personnel.

• Free tools
  – Rapid7 IoT seeker for IoT default admin
  – CIS Cis-Cat

• Tools
  – Rapid7, Qualys, Tenable (CSC#1, 3)
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• 11-4 - *Manage network devices using two-factor authentication and encrypted sessions.*

• **Tools**
  
  — *Use RADIUS at a minimum*
  
  — *Putty SSH only*
  
  — *Centrify, Beyond trust MFA*
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• 11-5 - *Install the latest stable version of any security-related updates.*

• Tools
  – You can receive notifications from the vendor via RSS, email, or mailing list.
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• 11-6 - Network engineers shall use a dedicated machine for all administrative tasks or tasks requiring elevated access. This machine shall be isolated from the organization's primary network and not be allowed Internet access. This machine shall not be used for reading e-mail, composing documents, or surfing the Internet.

• Tools:
  – Jump box on management Zone (Can build your own)
  – Prefer MFA to access jump box and session recording
  – Centrify
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• **11-7** - Manage the network infrastructure across network connections that are separated from the business use of that network, relying on separate VLANs or, preferably, on entirely different physical connectivity for management sessions for network devices.

• **Tools**
  – Network design and security zones
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- Additional tips
  - Some vendors provide best practice hardening guides and tools for continued self assessment.
    - Example: [PaloAlto PPA report](#)
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Thank you for Attending.

Hope you can join us for the Complete CIS Top 20 CSC

Tuesday June 26th

CIC CSC # 12

Boundary Defenses