

## Computer Security

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### Review and Plans

SLAC Users Organization

Wednesday, 15 July 1998

Bob Cowles, SLAC Computer Security

## Security Activity

- Minor incidents occurring 4-5 times/month
  - Anonymous FTP servers used for “warez”
  - User accounts used to run IRC “bots”
- Often password “sniffed” at another site
- Cleanup requires 4-16 hours per incident
- Stolen account concerns



## Incident on 2 June 1998

- Entry from another site via rlogin (.rhosts)
- More than 25 machines compromised
  - Accounts (uid 0) created in /etc/passwd
- More than 50 user accounts used
- .rhosts to access computers
  - Potential sites - 30 edu, 6 gov, 11 others
- Internet disconnect and user revalidation

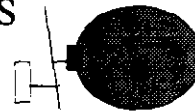
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## Security Exposures

- Network based attacks
  - Applies to both OS and servers (daemons)
    - Security patches not applied or old releases
    - Poorly configured
  - Default accounts and passwords
  - Inappropriate file system permissions
    - SUID/SGID
    - AFS vs. Unix



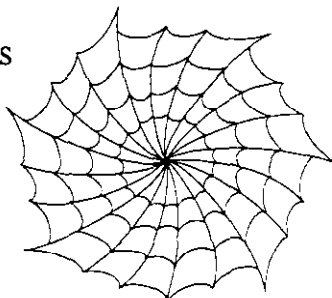
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## Security Exposures (cont)

- User account compromise
  - Sniffed password
  - Cracked password
  - r\* commands using .rhosts
- Web of trusted hosts
  - NIS
  - .rhosts

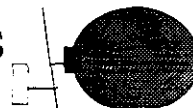


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## Previous Restrictions



- Web servers on port 80 and SMTP mail delivery restricted to selected hosts
- X sessions from outside the DMZ cannot open windows on SLAC networked machines without using mxcons or ssh
- Finger, NFS, TFTP, Bootp, xdmcp, DNS zone transfer and NIS blocked at the DMZ

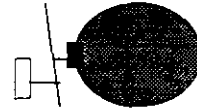
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## Restrictions (additional)



- TCP/UDP ports <1024 blocked by default
  - affects rsh outgoing
- NT Networking blocked at DMZ
- NTP, FTP, POP & IMAP incoming restricted to select machines
- juno & unixhub blocked for user access
  - affects NFS file restore and archive

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## Password Handling



- Passwords can be handled through telephone call to phone number of record (need to keep info current)
- PI's at remote sites are considered as computing czars for handling accounts at their location
- More aggressive “encouragement” for selection of good passwords

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## Other Changes



- Retire old machines/systems
- More checks on centrally maintained systems
  - Look for compromises and “signatures”
- Strongly discourage unencrypted passwords
  - Greatly reduce ftp servers
  - encourage use of AFS and ssh
  - Implementing SSL on web servers very soon

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## Future

- Decrease exposure to cracked passwords
  - Enforce selection of stronger passwords with periodic change required
  - Simplify password changing process
  - Hide encrypted form of password
  - Centralize password database using Kerberos



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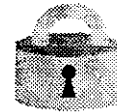
## Future (cont)

- Decrease exposure to sniffed passwords
  - Strongly encourage ssh
    - telnet, rsh, rcp, rlogin replacement
    - can tunnel other protocols: X, ftp, email
    - pursue site-license for Windows
    - promise to reconnect ssh services sooner
  - Explore Virtual Private Networking



## Future (cont 2)

- Stronger push for central WinNT admin
  - NT requires professional administration
- Secure business systems & accel. controls
  - requires some infrastructure duplication
  - build security zones w/ different policies
- Aggressive application of security patches
  - may result in more reboots



## Future (cont 3)



- Increased logging of incoming and outgoing network connections and traffic
- Increased monitoring of files for signatures associated with “suspicious software”
- Restrictions placed on non-SCS managed machines connected to SLAC network

## Under Investigation



- International issues
  - US - export regulations
  - France, Russia - usage regulations
- Windows Terminal Server [Hydra]
  - Provides Windows shell environment
  - Runs multiple users at one time
  - Requires careful configuration

## Under Investigation (cont)

- Direct-dial access using ppp
  - 2-4 months to full deployment
  - need testers now to “bleed” for the rest of you
- Virtual private networks (VPN)
  - 6 months to full deployment, pilot earlier
- Support for Linux
- Email and hard disk encryption tools

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## Linux

- Do not select full install
  - Do **NOT** install **BIND** (named), **Samba**, email daemons (imapd, popd, sendmail), or other daemons (ftpd, statd, httpd, etc.) unless needed
  - To mount NFS space, the system must be scanned and problems fixed
- Limit local password file
- Keep system current (i. e. Red Hat 5.1) plus patches for mailx, etc.





## Win9x



- Follow the Windows 95 guidelines on the web page
  - Notify departmental support person
    - Disable Master Browser capability
    - Remove NetBEUI and Netware (IPX)
    - In most cases, remove File & Print Sharing
  - Non-compliance will upset many people!
- Win98 not yet fully tested

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## Challenges

- Balance costs
  - Keeping intruders out
  - Detecting intruders who have entered
  - Cleaning up after intruders
- Maintain
  - Secure, reliable infrastructure
  - Open, collaborative research environment
- Be sure the Physics gets done!



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