



Compliance Management

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Agenda

- **Definition**
- **System Setup**
- **Real Life Probleme**
- **SCAP Framework**
- **SCAP Security Guide**
- **SCAP Anatomie**
- **Grafische Tools**
- **Ressourcen**
- **Summary**

Compliance Management Definition

- Allgemein:
 - Einhaltung von Gesetzen und Unternehmensrichtlinien
 - Traditionell Aufgabe der Rechtsabteilung
 - Kapitalmarkt (SOX)
- IT-Compliance / IT-Governance
 - Einhaltung von Gesetzen und Unternehmensrichtlinien für IT-Services, Prozesse und Systeme
 - Datenschutz (BDSG)
 - Verfügbarkeit
 - Software-Lizenzen
 - **IT-Sicherheit**

IT Sicherheit

- Software
 - Software Pakete / Patch Management

- System-Konfiguration
 - Konfigurationsdateien / Revision Management

- System-Layout / Härtung
 - Guidelines / Best-practices

- Sonstiges
 - Einbrüche / Forensik / Anomalien

System Setup/Konfiguration

- Woher weiß ich, wie ich mein System zu konfigurieren habe?
 - Welche Vorgaben (Gesetze, Unternehmensrichtlinien) müssen eingehalten werden?
 - Guidelines
 - OS- und Applikations-Hersteller/Distributoren
 - STIG, CIS Benchmarks
 - PCI/DSS
- Wenn ich weiß wie mein System zu konfigurieren ist, was dann?
 - Baseline erzeugen
 - Base-OS, Datenbanken, App- und Web-Server, ...

2 Fragen

- Wie stelle ich sicher, dass die Baseline auf alle neu zu installierenden Systeme angewendet wird?
- Wie stelle ich sicher, dass meine Systeme auch später noch der Baseline entsprechen?

Mögliche Antworten

- Komplette **automatisierte** Installation
 - Keine manuellen Konfigurationsschritte
 - Software Management System
 - Config Management System

=> Spacewalk, Katello, Cobbler, Pulp, Puppet, CFEngine,

- Regelmässige **automatisierte** Scans der Systeme
 - Jedes System wird anhand eines Profils überprüft
 - Bei Abweichungen von der Baseline
 - Baseline wieder herstellen (automatisiert)

=> Nessus, OpenVAS, GSTool

Real-Life Probleme und deren Lösung

- Installation / Konfiguration / Hardening
 - Klassisch: Jeder verwendet seine eigenen Tools / Scripte um die Security-Baseline für ein System umzusetzen

=> **Aqueduct** ist ein Community-Projekt und stellt Bash- und Puppet-Skripte zur Verfügung (CIS, STIG, ...)

- Scan der Systeme
 - Klassisch: Abarbeitung von Checklisten (PDF, Word-/Excel-Dokumente!)
 - Automatisierung nur mit custom Scripts

=> **SCAP** – Framework zur Automatisierung von Systemüberprüfungen auf Basis definierter

OpenSCAP

- Open-Source SCAP Implementierung
 - SCAP 1.2 compliant (released 01/13)
 - NIST Standards (XCCDF, OVAL, CCE, ...)
 - Überprüft die Konfiguration des Systems
 - Überprüft das System auf Software Patches
- OpenSCAP Framework und Content
 - OpenSCAP Engine und Library
 - Content kommt von 3th party Herstellern
 - STIG / **SCAP-Security-Guide Project (SSG)**
 - Custom
- Integration in System Management Tools

SCAP-Security-Guide (SSG)

- Security Katalog
- Profile basierend auf Regeln
- Alle Regeln basieren auf dem SCAP Framework
- Jede Regel enthält einen Mechanismus zur Validierung
- Aktuelle Regeln existieren für RHEL und JBoss
- Bestehende Regeln können als Grundlage für eigene Profile dienen

SCAP Anatomie

- XCCDF (XML)
 - Spezifikationssprache für Checklisten
 - Enthält Regeln und Profile
 - Regeln verweisen auf Validierungscode (OVAL/SCE)
 - Regeln können Fixes enthalten
- OVAL (XML)
 - Abstrakte Sprache zum Beschreiben von Systemeigenschaften
 - OVAL-Checks werden über XCCDF Regeln referenziert
- *Script Check Engine (SCE)*
 - Gehört nicht zum SCAP Standard
 - XCCDF referenziert Skripte für Systemchecks

OVAL

- Low-Level (really!)
- Enthält:
 - Definitionen
 - Tests
 - Objekte
 - Eigenschaften
- OVAL Tests benötigen nicht zwingend XCCDF-Content
- Umfangreiches OVAL-Repository mit Advisory-Meldungen der Hersteller
- Besser geeignet als generische Service-Scans

OVAL tests

Unix schema

dnscache
file
fileextendedattribute
gconf
interface
password
process
process58
routingtable
runlevel
shadow
sysctl
uname
xinetd

Linux schema

dpkginfo
iflisteners
inetlisteningserver
partition
rpminfo
rpmverify
selinuxboolean
selinuxsecuritycontext

Independent schema

family
filehash
filehash58
environmentvariable
environmentvariable58
ldap57
textfilecontent
textfilecontent54
xmlfilecontent

OVAL Definition

```
<definition class="compliance" id="oval:ssg:def:588" version="1">
  <metadata>
    <title>Ensure SELinux is Properly Enabled</title>
    <affected family="unix">
      <platform>Red Hat Enterprise Linux 6</platform>
    </affected>
    <description>SELinux should be enabled</description>
  </reference source="ssg" ref_id="selinux_enabled"/></metadata>
  <criteria>
    <criterion comment="/selinux exists" test_ref="oval:ssg:tst:589"/>
  </criteria>
</definition>
```

```
<linux:partition_test check="all" check_existence="all_exist" id="oval:ssg:tst:589" version="1"
comment="/selinux partition exists">
```

```
  <linux:object object_ref="oval:ssg:obj:1880"/>
```

```
</linux:partition_test>
```

```
<linux:partition_object id="oval:ssg:obj:1880" version="1">
```

```
  <linux:mount_point>/selinux</linux:mount_point>
```

```
</linux:partition_object>
```

Script Check Engine

```
<Rule id="rule-20" selected="true">
  <title>selinux</title>
  <description>
    <xhtml:pre xmlns:xhtml="">Checks if you have SELinux
enabled</xhtml:pre>
  </description>
  <check system="http://open-scap.org/page/SCE">
    <check-import import-name="stdout" />
    <check-content-ref href="selinux.sh" />
  </check>
</Rule>
```

```
#!/usr/bin/env bash
SELINUX_MODE=`/usr/sbin/getenforce`
if [[ $SELINUX_MODE != "Enforcing" ]]
then
    echo "Selinux is in "$SELINUX_MODE" mode."
    echo "Using Enforcing mode is highly recommended. See selinux
manual page for switching to Enforcing mode."
    exit $XCCDF_RESULT_FAIL
fi
exit $XCCDF_RESULT_PASS
```

Guide erstellen und System Scan

- XCCDF XML Guide nach HTML konvertieren

```
# oscap xccdf generate guide \  
--profile stig-rhel-server \  
/usr/share/xml/scap/ssg/content/ssg-rhel6-xccdf.xml \  
>stig-rhel6-server-guide.html
```

- System Scan durchführen

```
# oscap xccdf eval \  
--profile stig-rhel-server \  
--results results.xml \  
--report report.html \  
--cpe /usr/share/xml/scap/ssg/content/ssg-rhel6-cpe-dictionary.xml \  
/usr/share/xml/scap/ssg/content/ssg-rhel6-xccdf.xml
```


Scan Ergebnis

Score

system	score	max	%	bar
urn:xccdf:scoring:default	50.73	100.00	50.73%	<div style="width: 50.73%; height: 15px; background-color: #008000; display: inline-block;"></div> <div style="width: 49.27%; height: 15px; background-color: #ff0000; display: inline-block;"></div>

Results overview

Rule Results Summary

pass	fixed	fail	error	not selected	not checked	not applicable	informational	unknown	total
76	0	91	22	177	26	0	0	3	395

Title	Result
Ensure /tmp Located On Separate Partition	pass
Ensure /var Located On Separate Partition	fail
Ensure /var/log Located On Separate Partition	fail
Ensure /var/log/audit Located On Separate Partition	fail
Ensure /home Located On Separate Partition	pass
Ensure Red Hat GPG Key Installed	pass
Disable Red Hat Network Service (rhnsd)	fail
Ensure Software Patches Installed	notchecked
Ensure gpgcheck Enabled In Main Yum Configuration	pass
Ensure gpgcheck Enabled For All Yum Package Repositories	fail
Install AIDE	pass
Ensure SELinux Not Disabled in /etc/grub.conf	error
Remove Rsh Trust Files	pass
Ensure SELinux State is Enforcing	pass
Configure SELinux Policy	pass
Ensure No Device Files are Unlabeled by SELinux	pass
Restrict Virtual Console Root Logins	error

Detaillierte Scan Ergebnisse

Result for Ensure /tmp Located On Separate Partition

Result: **pass**

Rule ID: **partition_for_tmp**

Time: **2013-02-20 16:25**

Severity: **low**

The /tmp directory is a world-writable directory used for temporary file storage. Ensure that it has its own partition or logical volume at installation time, or migrate it using LVM.

The /tmp partition is used as temporary storage by many programs. Placing /tmp in its own partition enables the setting of more restrictive mount options, which can help protect programs which use it.

Security identifiers

- CCE-14161-4

Eigene OVAL Definition...

```
<definitions>
  <definition id="oval:tutorial:def:1" class="compliance" version="1">
    <metadata>
      <title>SELinux Policy Installed</title>
      <description>
        Tests if SELinux targeted Policy Package is installed.
      </description>
    </metadata>

    <criteria>
      <criterion test_ref="oval:tutorial:tst:1" comment="Check if selinux-policy-targeted package exists"/>
    </criteria>
  </definition>
</definitions>
```

... und der passende OVAL Test

```
<tests>
  <linux:rpminfo_test check="all" check_existence="all_exist" id="oval:tutorial:tst:1" version="1" comment="package selinux-policy-targeted is installed">
    <linux:object object_ref="oval:tutorial:obj:1"/>
  </linux:rpminfo_test>
</tests>

<objects>
  <linux:rpminfo_object id="oval:tutorial:obj:1" version="1">
    <linux:name>selinux-policy-targeted</linux:name>
  </linux:rpminfo_object>
</objects>
```

Scan und Ergebnis

```
# oscap oval eval --result report.xml tutorial.oval
```

```
# oscap oval generate report --output report.html
```

OVAL Results Generator Information					OVAL Definition Generator Information				
Schema Version	Product Name	Product Version	Date	Time	Schema Version	Product Name	Product Version	Date	Time
5.10	cpe:/a:open-scap:oscap		2013-05-29	10:20:34	5.10	Tutorial	1.0.0	2013-02-06	13:44:00

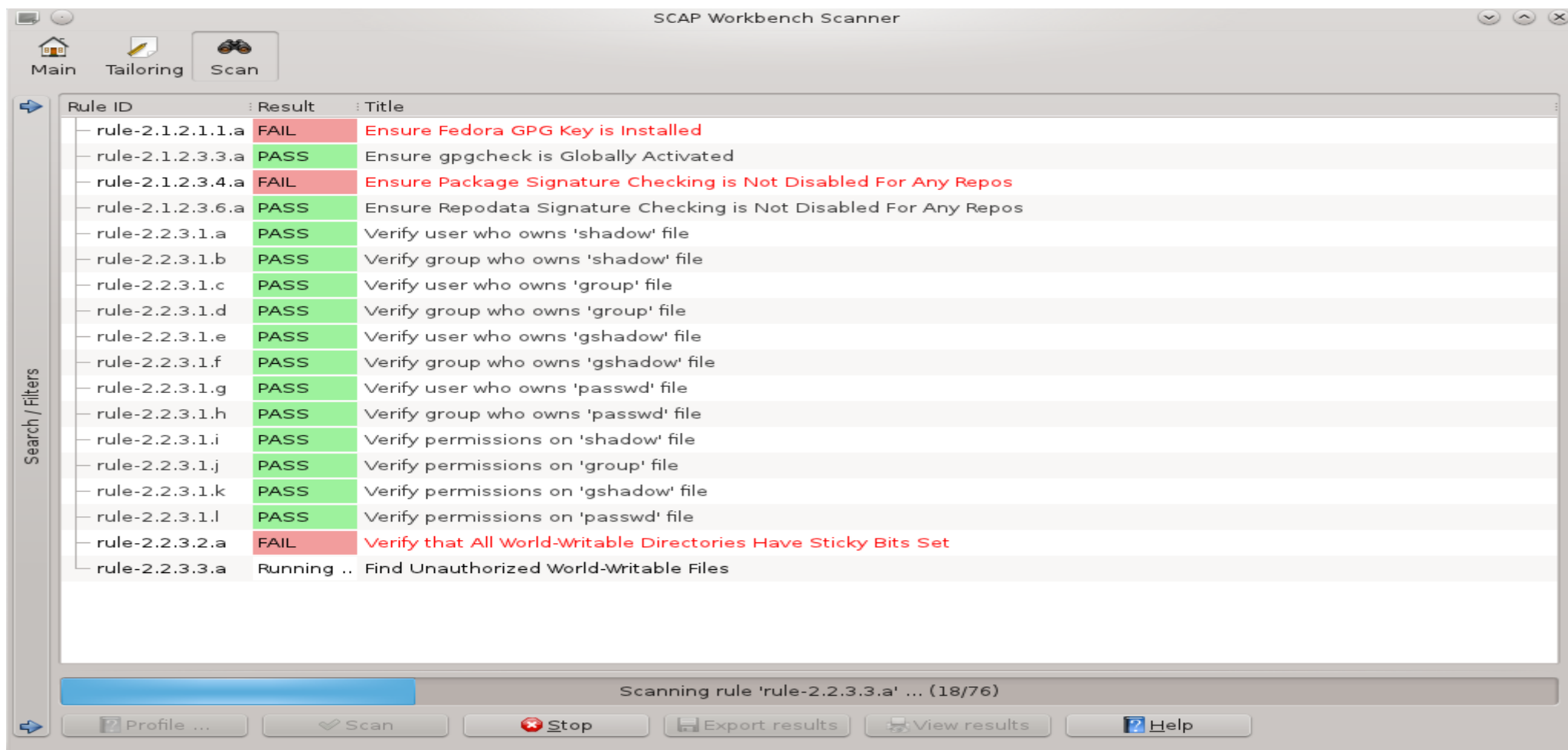
System Information	
Host Name	tscherf.csb
Operating System	Linux
Operating System Version	#1 SMP Sat Nov 24 14:35:28 EST 2012
Architecture	x86_64
Interfaces	Interface Name: lo
	IP Address: 127.0.0.1
	MAC Address: 00:00:00:00:00:00
	Interface Name: eth0
	IP Address: 10.34.11.25
	MAC Address: F0:DE:F1:D5:C1:25
	Interface Name: virbr0
	IP Address: 192.168.122.1
	MAC Address: 52:54:00:F7:4D:E0
	Interface Name: lo
	IP Address: ::1
	MAC Address: 00:00:00:00:00:00
Interface Name: eth0	
IP Address: fe80::f2de:f1ff:fed5:c125	
MAC Address: F0:DE:F1:D5:C1:25	

OVAL System Characteristics Generator Information				
Schema Version	Product Name	Product Version	Date	Time
5.10	cpe:/a:open-scap:oscap		2013-05-29	10:20:34

Oval Definition Results				
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
True	False	Error	Unknown	Not Applicable
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Not Evaluated				
OVAL ID	Result	Class	Reference ID	Title
oval:tutorial:def:1	true	compliance		SELinux Policy Installed

OpenSCAP Frontends

- Enhanced SCAP editor (Content editor)
- SCAP-workbench (Content editor und scanner)



The screenshot shows the SCAP Workbench Scanner application window. The title bar reads "SCAP Workbench Scanner". The interface includes a navigation bar with "Main", "Tailoring", and "Scan" buttons. A search/filter sidebar is visible on the left. The main area displays a table of rules with columns for Rule ID, Result, and Title. The status bar at the bottom indicates "Scanning rule 'rule-2.2.3.3.a' ... (18/76)".

Rule ID	Result	Title
rule-2.1.2.1.1.a	FAIL	Ensure Fedora GPG Key is Installed
rule-2.1.2.3.3.a	PASS	Ensure gpgcheck is Globally Activated
rule-2.1.2.3.4.a	FAIL	Ensure Package Signature Checking is Not Disabled For Any Repos
rule-2.1.2.3.6.a	PASS	Ensure Repodata Signature Checking is Not Disabled For Any Repos
rule-2.2.3.1.a	PASS	Verify user who owns 'shadow' file
rule-2.2.3.1.b	PASS	Verify group who owns 'shadow' file
rule-2.2.3.1.c	PASS	Verify user who owns 'group' file
rule-2.2.3.1.d	PASS	Verify group who owns 'group' file
rule-2.2.3.1.e	PASS	Verify user who owns 'gshadow' file
rule-2.2.3.1.f	PASS	Verify group who owns 'gshadow' file
rule-2.2.3.1.g	PASS	Verify user who owns 'passwd' file
rule-2.2.3.1.h	PASS	Verify group who owns 'passwd' file
rule-2.2.3.1.i	PASS	Verify permissions on 'shadow' file
rule-2.2.3.1.j	PASS	Verify permissions on 'group' file
rule-2.2.3.1.k	PASS	Verify permissions on 'gshadow' file
rule-2.2.3.1.l	PASS	Verify permissions on 'passwd' file
rule-2.2.3.2.a	FAIL	Verify that All World-Writable Directories Have Sticky Bits Set
rule-2.2.3.3.a	Running ..	Find Unauthorized World-Writable Files

Integration in System Management Tools

English ([change](#))

[Knowledgebase](#) | [Documentation](#)

USER: [admin](#) | ORGANIZATION: RHN Satellite team | [Preferences](#) | [Sign Out](#)



RED HAT NETWORK SATELLITE

Systems

Search

Overview

Systems

Errata

Channels

Audit

Configuration

Schedule

Users

Admin

Help

1 SYSTEM SELECTED

MANAGE

CLEAR

Overview

Systems

All

Virtual Systems

Out of Date

Untitled

Ungrouped

Inactive

Recently Registered

Proxy

Duplicate Systems

System Currency

System Groups

System Set Manager

Advanced Search

Activation Keys

Stored Profiles

Custom System Info

Kickstart



Satellite Test Client



remove from ssm



delete system

[Details](#) [Software](#) [Configuration](#) [Provisioning](#) [Groups](#) [Audit](#) [Events](#)

[List Scans](#) [Schedule](#)

Schedule New XCCDF Scan

Command:

Command-line Arguments:

Path to XCCDF document*:

Schedule no sooner than:

July 23 2012 8 : 38 PM EDT

Schedule

Tip: The `--profile` command-line argument might be required by certain versions of OpenSCAP. It determines a particular profile from XCCDF document.

OpenSCAP Ressourcen

- OpenSCAP
 - <http://open-scap.org>
- SCAP Security Guide (SSG)
 - <http://fedorahosted.org/scap-security-guide>
- RHEL6 STIG
 - http://iase.disa.mil/stigs/os/unix/red_hat.html
- eSCAPe
 - <http://sourceforge.net/projects/escapeditor/>
- scap-workbench
 - <http://fedorahosted.org/scap-workbench/>
- OVAL Repository
 - http://oval.mitre.org/repository/about/other_repositories.html

Zusammenfassung

- OpenSCAP ist ein Scanning-Tool zum automatischen Scannen von Systemen
- Es werden System-Konfigurationen und Software-Stände überprüft
- Es existiert freier Content in grosser Anzahl
- Hersteller liefern OVAL-Daten
- Content ist modular aufgebaut und lässt sich leicht wiederverwerten und bei Bedarf anpassen
-

