



Secure Endpoint Management

THREAT MANAGEMENT

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- Hardening System Configurations
- Patch Management
- Compensating Controls
- Group Policies
- Endpoint Security Software



Hardening System Configurations

- Hardening a system makes it as resistant to attack as possible
- Examples:
 - Disabling unnecessary services
 - Disabling unnecessary ports
 - Verifying secure configurations
 - Centrally controlling device security settings



Patch Management

- Once a patch is released by the vendor, attackers begin to reverse engineer it
- Organizations must ensure proper patch management to prevent attacks
- Examples:
 - Microsoft System Center Configuration Manager (SCCM)



Compensating Controls

- If you can't implement a security control, you can compensate for it
- Provides a similar level of security by using an alternate means
- Examples:
 - WannaCry outbreak required disabling SMBv1, but this could break a file share
 - Point-of-Sale or embedded systems can't be updated without possibility of breaking



Group Policy Objects (GPO)

- Provides admins an efficient way to manage system and security configuration settings across many devices in a network
- Examples:
 - Require the use a firewall on all hosts
 - Mapping to a share drive on login
 - Run scripts at login to verify compliance



Endpoint Security Software

- Specialized software to enforce the company's security objectives/policies
- This software should report to a centralized management system for cyber security analysts to view and analyze
- Examples:
 - Antivirus or anti-malware
 - Host-based IDS or IPS



Going the Extra Mile...

- Mandatory Access Control (MAC) sets all security permissions centrally and the users cannot change permissions locally
- Discretionary Access Control (DAC) allows the owners of a file or resource to control the permissions on that resource
- MAC has great security, but is an administration nightmare...only used in very sensitive environments (SE Linux)

