

Building the Secure Management Infrastructure

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Agenda

- Security & Systems Management
 - Usage
 - Protocols
 - Authentication
 - Authorization
 - Administration
- Securing Insight Manager 7
 - Data acquisition
 - Secure commands
- Securing the Lights-Out products
 - Access control
 - Directory service usage

Security & Management

- Assess your risk level
- Location, Location, Location
 - Intranet
 - Internet / DMZ
 - Hybrid (separate Management network)
- Physical Security
 - Management network

What's The Risk?



Protocols

- Ping
- SNMP
 - Community string password
 - Data encoded, nothing encrypted
- DMI
 - Generally based on OS RPCs
- WBEM
 - SSL-based
- WMI
 - over RPC or SOAP (SSL-based)
- Web
 - May be SSL-based
- LDAP
 - SSL-based



AAA

■ Authentication

– Local system

- Accounts set on each system

Example: Service Control Manager, other *nix tools

– Domain / Directory

- Accounts part of the domain or directory

Example: Insight Manager 7, Lights-Out products, Rapid Deployment Pack

– Embedded

- Accounts inside the tools own user database

Example: Insight Management Agents



AAA

■ Authorization

– Embedded

- Built into the tool

Example: Insight Manager 7, Rapid Deployment Pack, Insight Management Agents, Lights-Out products

- Advantages

Local control

– Directory

- Stored / manipulated in the directory

Example: Lights-Out products

- Advantages

Centralized control



AAA

■ Administration

– Embedded

- Built into the tool

Example: Insight Manager 7, Rapid Deployment Pack

- Advantages

Easily accessed, local control

– Directory

- Leverages standard directory tools

Example: Lights-Out products

- Advantages

Familiar, integrated



Securing Insight Manager 7

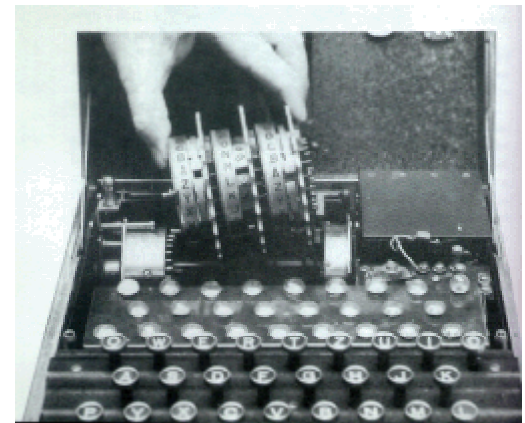
- Data acquisition

- SNMP – read only!
- DMI

- Secure commands

Example: Software Deployment, Group Configuration

- SSL-based
- Protected by digital certificates



Securing Lights-Out Products

Best Practices:

- Use a separate management network
- Use directories
- Keep the remote console port set to “auto”
 - Remote console uses the Telnet protocol and Telnet IP port
 - Auto makes the port invisible to scans when not in use
- Use a different IP port for remote console and web access if within a DMZ

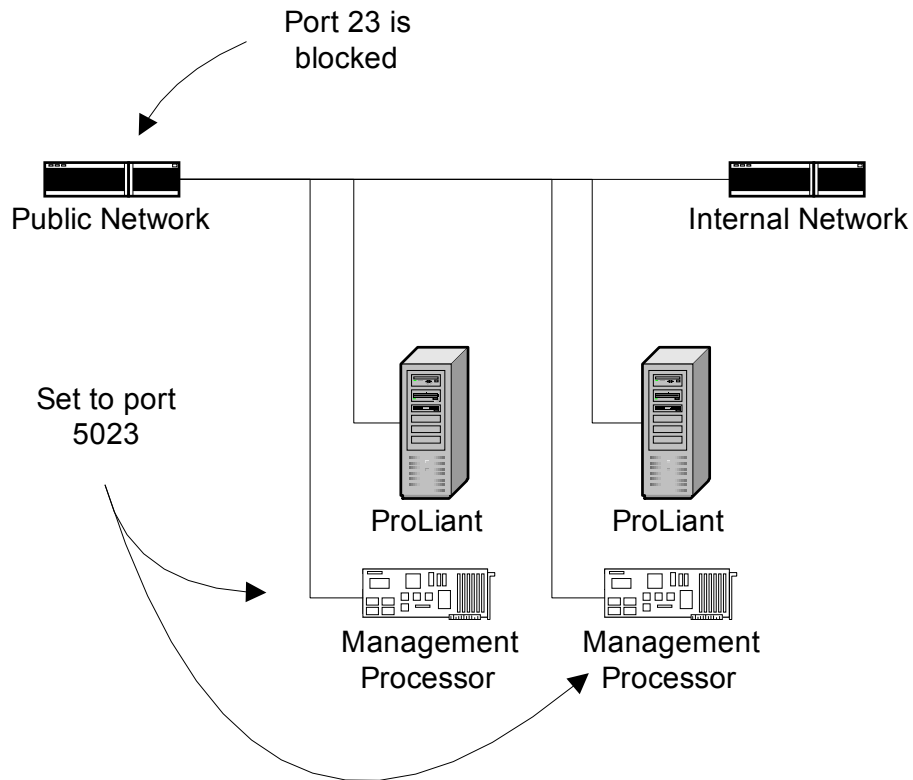
Securing Lights-Out Products

Best Practices (cont):

- Use client certificates
 - Minimize the risk of “man-in-the-middle” attacks
- Disable F8 Setup
 - Only necessary when local security cannot be guaranteed
- Keep remote console encryption turned on
 - There is no performance penalty
 - Telnet access is not possible
- Keep SSL set to 128-bit cipher strength

Securing Lights-Out Products

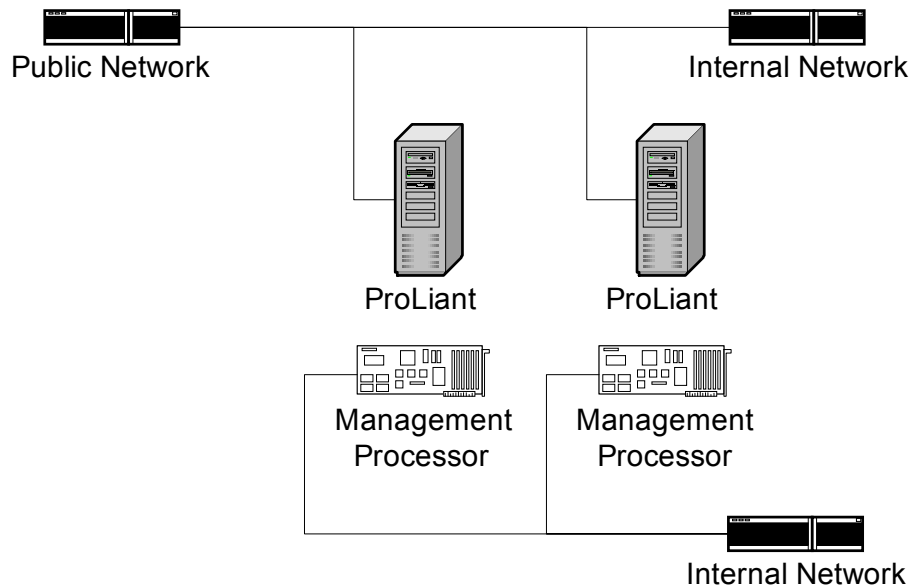
Lights-Out Products in DMZ on Single Production Network



- A non-standard Telnet port allows internal access but prevents public access
- Same can be applied to HTTP and HTTP ports

Securing Lights-Out Products

Lights-Out Products in DMZ on Management Network



- No logical path between production and management networks
- Security on management network is not critical if it is isolated

Securing Lights-Out Products

- Directories -

Advantages:

- Single point of administration of user accounts
- Changes take immediate effect domain-wide

Tips:

- Disable local accounts to provide maximum security
- Consider using having directory on the management network dedicated solely to management

Aspects

- Privacy
 - Sensitive data passed over SSL
 - Non-sensitive data passed over SNMP (very speedy!)
 - Moving to WBEM
- Trust
 - Digital certificate based
 - But no strong client authentication – weakens audit log
- Non-repudiation
 - All events logged
- Replayability
 - SSL-protected

More Information

- White Paper
 - Understanding Insight Manager 7 Security
- www.hp.com/servers/manage

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