

Re: password protection

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Date: 10/28/02

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Date: Mon, 28 Oct 2002 10:18:33 -0500

"nick" <audiodragon316@aol.com> wrote in message
news:ef2501c27e90\$dd5f83d0\$37ef2ecf@TKMSFTNGXA13...

> *i need to know if anyone knows how to secure*
> *their entire computer so u can not access any*
> *programs files i have windows 98 any help would*
> *be appreciated*

You could try a third-party hard drive encryption program that encrypts the entire computer, but you need to physically secure the computer [door locks and cable] and should really consider Windows 2000 / XP. URLs for third party encryption tools are below, and some may even be free.

Some of the information below also helps you remove vulnerabilities that allow remote access from hostile parties via the network / internet. Be sure you're also running antivirus and firewall, even a free one.

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How can I force people to use a login ID and password to log into my Windows 95 / 98 / ME computer?

A: You should consider upgrading to Windows 2000 or XP to gain the security you want. Windows 9x and ME were not designed to provide the level of security you are asking for.

There are some things you can do to secure your machine from other users.

1) Physically secure your computer.

It is arguably true that no computer hardware or software, Microsoft or otherwise, can remain secure unless the computer is physically secured. This can include keeping the room doors locked, using a chain to secure the computer to the floor, using special locks on the floppy and CD-ROM drives, etc.

2) Set a boot password in the BIOS / CMOS on your computer:

When your computer first starts up, pay attention to your screen for instructions on what key to press to enter your BIOS / CMOS setup. You may need to press one of the following keys: F1, F2, F3, F10, DEL/DELETE, INS/INSERT, or the key combinations CTRL-ALT-INS, CTRL-ALT-ESC or CTRL-ALT-F1.

Once you are in the BIOS / CMOS setup, look for an option that will allow you to set a boot password. [It may be hidden under an option named something like Advanced Settings or Security Management.]

Follow the instructions on the screen to navigate around the CMOS setup, set a password, save your settings and exit [or reboot].

NOTE that if someone has physical access to your computer, there are well-known ways to remove the CMOS password [such as finding and removing the usually round battery that is on the motherboard inside the computer].

If you have problems, read the documentation that came with your computer or motherboard, or pay attention to your computer screen when your computer first starts up to try to determine the manufacturer of the BIOS chip on your motherboard, then read the documentation at your BIOS manufacturer's website. [Some common manufacturers are listed below:]

www.ami.com – AMI

www.award.com – Award

www.phoenix.com – Phoenix

www.google.com/advanced_group_search – search Usenet newsgroups for information

www.google.com – search for other manufacturers or general BIOS information

3) Choose good, hard-to-guess passwords, and don't keep your passwords written down.

A good password consists of a mixture of upper case and lower case letters, numbers and special [h@racter\$ (characters). Some people make passwords by following a pattern around the keyboard. Avoid using dictionary words, names, dates, phone numbers, etc. as your password. Commit your password to memory and avoid keeping the written on paper.

4) There are a number of ways you can attempt to disable the Cancel button on the "Login to Windows" screen, including editing the registry and using a Windows security policy. Some of these techniques may require that users log into a Windows server / Windows network.

Also, note that there are well-known ways [which can be found on the Internet] to bypass this security. You may want to consider upgrading to Windows 2000 or XP for more robust security.

For further information on trying to disable the Cancel button on the Windows 9x / ME login screen, try searching one or more of the links below:

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www.google.com/groups?as_q=cancel%20button%20windows&as_ugroup=microsoft.public.*

www.google.com/advanced_group_search

www.google.com

www.microsoft.com/support

5) Follow the procedures in the section in this FAQ entitled "How can I harden my computer or server to secure it from hackers?"

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How can I harden my computer or server to secure it from hackers?

A: [Note that if you have already been hacked, this section will not help you re-secure your computer. In this case, you should first read the section in this FAQ entitled "How can I re-secure my computer or server after being hacked?"]

Here is the short answer:

1. Do not put the computer onto the network or the Internet until after the computer has been hardened using the instructions below [or at least not before a firewall and antivirus have been installed].
2. Use firewall software and hardware and antivirus software that is configured to download updates every day;
3. Follow the instructions for hardening Windows and IIS at www.microsoft.com/technet/security ;
4. Install all service packs and security fixes from Microsoft and otherwise for all Microsoft software on your computer [Windows, IIS, Office, Internet Explorer, Windows Media Player, etc.] from www.microsoft.com/technet/security ;
5. [Ongoing] Download MBSA from www.microsoft.com/download and run it now and also at regular intervals to look for vulnerabilities in your settings, new patches that are missing, etc. Also, check your antivirus to confirm that the last successful update was less than 14 days ago.

These steps will make your computer fairly secure, but may still leave some holes. Keep reading below for additional information you should be aware of:

A successful hacker, virus or worm intrusion into one of your computers can drain your free disk space, slow down your Internet connection, compromise your credit card numbers, damage your personal documents, allow intruders to access other machines on your network that DO contain important files, and/or leave you legally liable for other government or business computers on the Internet that are hacked by an intruder using your computer. This is why you should consider securing ALL the computer systems in your home or network, even if you think there is nothing important on the computer or it is "just a test computer."

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All Windows users should seriously consider all of the procedures below to help prevent intrusions on their computers:

1. Do not put the computer onto the network or the Internet until after the computer has been hardened using the instructions below. [Un-secured computers can be hacked in just 15 minutes or less after being put onto the Internet.] Depending on your environment, it may be acceptable to put your computer on the Internet after installing a firewall and antivirus software with the latest updates.
2. Seriously consider enabling or installing firewall software and/or firewall hardware. There are a number of free firewalls available, including the ICF feature that comes with Windows XP [unless XP is joined to a Windows domain], and/or other third-party firewalls available on the Internet.

For more information on how and where to locate free and not-free firewall software and hardware, see the section in this FAQ entitled "Which firewall should I choose? Which firewall is the best?"

3. Seriously consider installing an antivirus program and configure it to automatically download updates daily.

For more information on where and how to locate and use free and not-free antivirus software, see the sections in this FAQ entitled "Which antivirus should I choose? Which antivirus is the best?" and the section entitled "I think I might have a virus / worm / Trojan."

4. Follow the instructions for hardening Windows 2000 and also IIS [if IIS is installed] at www.microsoft.com/technet/security [For Windows 2000 / NT, hardening IIS usually includes installing IISlockdown including URLScan. For computers with FTP service installed, it usually includes removing the Posix subsystem and removing write permission from the anonymous user account, among other things.]

5. Download and install all the service packs and security patches from www.microsoft.com/technet/security for all the Microsoft and non-Microsoft software installed on your computer, especially Microsoft Windows, Office, Internet Explorer, Outlook Express, Windows Media Player and IIS [if IIS is installed].

Note that Windows 2000, XP, .NET and NT users should also download patches for Indexing Services a.k.a. Index Server. Do not assume that Index Server patches are included with any IIS comprehensive service pack rollup you may already have installed, because they are not.

[If you want a shortcut to do this faster, you could try this:

* Download and install the latest Windows service pack from

www.microsoft.com/technet/security;

* Reboot and visit <http://windowsupdate.microsoft.com> to receive additional patches;

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- * Reboot, download and run MBSA [Microsoft Baseline Security Analyzer] or HFNETCHK from www.microsoft.com/download to discover other missing patches;
- * Manually download from www.microsoft.com/technet/security and install any patches that were found to be missing, as well as patches for any server products that may not be included in Windows Update and MBSA/HFNETCHK, such as possibly SQL Server, ISA Server, etc.
- * NOTE however that Windows Update, MBSA and HFNETCHK do NOT necessarily list all Microsoft patches or search all Microsoft products, so you could be missing some patches if you rely just on these tools.]

6. [ONGOING] Re-run the MBSA tool from www.microsoft.com/download every 60 days or sooner to look for missing patches, and confirm that your antivirus program received an update in the past 10 days or less.

If you want or need even more security [or are particularly paranoid or at risk], you can consider some of the additional steps below. Some of the tools below may be more security than you need, unless you are running a server such as IIS web or FTP services.

- * Download and install MyNetWatchman or Dshield. These are free programs that work with your firewall software or hardware to automatically report hacking attempts to the hacker's ISP. You get to see information about whether that IP address has been used to scan or hack other computers, or whether it might be targeting just your computer. You also get to see whether the ISP has responded or taken action against the offending user. This is highly recommended. You can get this software at one of the links below:

www.mynetwatchman.com
www.dshield.org

- * Sign up for the Microsoft security mailing list at www.microsoft.com/technet/security to receive emails with a link to new critical security patches as they are released, and install them ASAP.

- * Use Fport or Vision from www.foundstone.com/knowledge or pslist / pstools from www.sysinternals.com to look at the open ports on your computer and the program or executable using that port. Some firewall software such as www.sygate.com will also tell you this information.

You can also use the NETSTAT -A command that comes with Windows to look at open ports; however, this will not identify which program is using the port.

[You may want to run a command such as FPORT >> C:\OPENPORTS.TXT or PSLIST >> C:\OPENPORTS.TXT or NETSTAT -A >> C:\OPENPORTS.TXT This command will create a "baseline" text file named c:\openports.txt that can be compared later with the results of the command to tell you whether additional ports are now open, a possible sign of intrusion.]

- * Consider running one or more vulnerability scanners to look for security flaws and configuration errors on your computers. Vulnerability scanners

should be run after you have installed and hardened a new computer or server, and also run at regular intervals to confirm that your computers are still secure. You might also run a port scanner against your computers as well to look for open ports.

See the section in this FAQ entitled "How can I scan my computer or firewall to look for open ports or confirm that my machine is secure?" for more information.

* Consider searching for and following additional checklists for hardening Windows 2000 by searching an Internet search engine such as www.google.com for words such as "harden OR hardening windows-2000" [e.g. www.google.com/search?q=harden+OR+hardening+windows-2000]. Several such checklists are available at <http://nsa1.www.conxion.com/win2k/download.htm> a.k.a. <http://www.nsa.gov>, as well as www.labmice.net/security, <http://rr.sans.org>, etc.

* Uninstall any unnecessary Windows components [e.g. click on Start, Settings, Control Panel, Add/Remove Programs, Add/Remove Windows Components]. Pay particular attention to Indexing Service, Internet Information Services (IIS), Management and Monitoring Tools, Message Queuing Services, Networking Services, Other Networking File and Print Services, Outlook Express, and Windows Media Player. If you are not sure whether something is unnecessary, try searching www.google.com or posting a question to the appropriate Microsoft security newsgroup.

* Disable any unnecessary Windows services [e.g. click on Start, Settings, Control Panel, Administrative Tools, Services]. If you are not sure whether something is unnecessary, try searching www.google.com or posting a question to the appropriate Microsoft security newsgroup.

* Consider using a Trojan scanner. Antivirus programs generally detect some but not all of the most common Trojans and hacker tools. Some people choose to use a Trojan scanner in addition to antivirus.

For more information on where and how to locate and use free and not-free Trojan scanner software, see the section in this FAQ entitled "Which antivirus should I choose? Which antivirus is the best?"

* Enable logging. Most logging is disabled by default, and usually this is not discovered until after an intrusion, when the logs are needed.

Enable logging of your IIS web server, FTP server, etc. For sites with a small number of hits, consider changing logs to rotate monthly instead of daily to allow easier searching of logs.

Enable logging on your Internet router, switch or firewall. [Because these devices usually do not have much storage space for saving logs, doing this may involve installing free syslog software onto your computer to be able to capture the logs.]

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Enable auditing of security events on your Windows system, including logon successes and/or failures and NTFS auditing of files and registry keys. For more information, see the section in this FAQ entitled "How can I enable auditing / logging on my computer / server?"

Change the Windows event log settings to be appropriate for your environment. Consider increasing the maximum log size to retain more information. Be careful not to log too much, or you might find that your logs contain only a few minutes or hours worth of data.

Check the logs to be sure logs are really being captured.

* Consider using a file change checker, such as the unsupported free tool Languard File Integrity Checker at www.gfi.com/languard/lantools-fic.htm. Files changing on your system can sometimes indicate a hacker intrusion.

* Consider using a Windows event log monitor. Some types of intrusions leave entries in one of the logs on your computer. [On an especially vulnerable or secure system, you should be sure that you've configured logging to detect events such as intrusions.] Some network monitors such as www.ipsentry.com can send a message to your email/screen/pager if a server or service stops responding, an event or error appears in a Windows log, etc. Windows log monitors can be found by searching an Internet search engine or your favorite software web site, or by using the links below:

www.ipsentry.com [around \$100 US]
www.sunbelt-software.com
www.webattack.com
www.wilders.org
www.download.com
www.tucows.com
www.google.com/search?q=windows+event+log-monitor

* Consider using EFS file encryption [under Windows 2000 / XP / .NET] or third-party utilities to encrypt the files on your computer may be something to consider. Some of these utilities can encrypt your entire hard drive including Windows, whereas other tools just encrypt some of your data files and are not suitable for encrypting or preventing access to Windows.

Note that using any form of encryption can slow down your computer's performance. Also, you must be extremely careful to back up and protect your encryption key and any passwords. If the encryption keys are not backed up, users can lose their encrypted files forever when Windows is reinstalled, Windows encounters a problem so that Windows no longer starts up, etc.

For more information on EFS file encryption on Windows 2000 / XP / .NET, see the section in this FAQ entitled "I used Windows 2000 / XP EFS file encryption to encrypt some files. Now, I can't read the files. How can I unencrypt them or recover the key?"

Third party encryption software can be found at the following locations:

www.pgp.com
www.scramdisk.clara.net
www.e4m.net
www.jetico.com ["BestCrypt"]
www.download.com
www.tucows.com
www.google.com

The best way to deal with any virus on any computer or server is ALWAYS to install and use an antivirus program that is updated with the latest updates for that week [or day].

Some antivirus manufacturers may release mini-tools that will remove a particular virus or worm, such as a Nimda virus removal tool. However, these single-virus removal tools generally do nothing to protect you from becoming re-infected when you receive another infected email or file five minutes after you ran the tool. Antivirus software is necessary to prevent against re-infection and damage to your computer files.

Just running an antivirus program is not enough. You should make sure that your antivirus program can be configured to download updates every day [or every week] automatically via the Internet, and open the program from time to time to ensure that it is still receiving updates.

NOTE however that if an antivirus scanner or Trojan scanner finds a Trojan installed and running on your computer, it could be a sign of a hacker intrusion, in which case you will want to consider taking additional steps before removing the Trojan. For more information, see the section in this FAQ entitled "How can I tell if I've been hacked?"

If you have a particular file name and wish to find out whether or not it is a virus [or a worm, a Trojan, a hoax, etc.], you can try searching an Internet search engine such as www.google.com for that file name. However, it is still best to install and use an antivirus scanner. Looking up a particular file name is NOT a reliable way to determine whether or not the file is a virus.

Deleting a file from your system is never the first way or the best way to try to remove a virus from your computer.

Which antivirus software is best for you will vary depending on your computer systems, your security requirements and your personal preferences.

Antivirus programs may be purchased from Internet web sites, from your local computer store, and even from stores like Target and Wal-Mart. Antivirus software can be found using the links below:

www.symantec.com [Norton Antivirus]
www.grisoft.com [AVG Antivirus [including a free version]
www.f-prot.com/products [free DOS version]
www.f-secure.com [F-Secure]
www.trendmicro.com [Trend Micro]
www.wilders.org
www.download.com
www.tucows.com

[Most of the antivirus products will also work on Windows Server products or have a version for Windows Server.]

There are also a number of web sites that will scan your computer for viruses for free. However, using these web sites will do nothing to protect you against future re-infection and damage to your computer files. Some of these web sites include:

<http://security2.norton.com> [Norton free one-time web-based scanner]
<http://housecall.antivirus.com> [Trend Micro free one-time web-based scanner]

Just running an antivirus program is not enough. You should make sure that your antivirus program can be configured to download updates every day [or every week] automatically via the Internet, and open the program from time to time to ensure that it is still receiving updates.

Antivirus software is like prescription drugs or psychologists; the first one you get might not work right for you. If one antivirus program fails to install or causes your computer to perform slowly, you could contact the manufacturer, or you could uninstall it and try another antivirus program.

Note that you may need to set your antivirus program to ignore certain folders, such as the folder containing your firewall software. Failing to do so can cause speed problems or false alarms on your computer.

You generally only want to install and run no more than one antivirus program on your computer at a time. Running two memory-resident, on-access antivirus programs simultaneously can cause false alarms or cause other problems.

If you are running antivirus with the latest updates and are STILL having problems removing the virus, you should:

- * Note the name of the virus being reported by your antivirus program;
- * Visit the web site for your antivirus manufacturer and click on "Support," so that you can:
 - + Look up the virus name in the virus information database for info and follow any instructions found there;
 - + Search the support web page for your antivirus; and/or
 - + Post a question in the support group for your antivirus.

For example, if you are using Norton Antivirus, you should visit the following web sites:

www.sarc.com – NAV virus database
www.sarc.com/techsupp – free NAV support discussion groups

Be wary of any email ever that:

- * Tells you to delete a file from your computer as the first or only way to remove a particular virus;
- * Tells you to forward the email to everyone you know;
- * Tells you that a particular virus cannot be stopped by antivirus.
- * Tells you that a particular virus has been confirmed by a large company or government entity, such as Microsoft, IBM, the Department of Defense, etc.

Emails such as the ones described above are usually hoaxes [even if the warning email is from a friend that you trust]. Stop and confirm or have someone confirm the authenticity of any warning email before forwarding it to anyone. You can often confirm or deny the existence of a particular virus by searching for the virus name at an Internet search engine or virus manufacturer's web page, such as:

www.google.com
www.sarc.com – Norton Antivirus
www.f-secure.com/virus-info – F-Secure

TROJAN SCANNERS:

It is also a good idea to consider using a Trojan scanner *in addition to* antivirus software. Trojans and hacker tools can cause many of the same symptoms that viruses and worms do, but antivirus programs generally do not detect all of the most common Trojans and hacker tools. Some Trojan scanners can be found by searching an Internet search engine or your favorite software web site, or by using the links below:

www.pestpatrol.com [includes a free mini-scanner]
www.lockdowncorp.com
www.wilders.org
www.download.com
www.tucows.com
www.sunbelt-software.com
www.google.com/search?q=trojan-scanner

When looking for Trojans, you should also consider using a tool to look for open ports, such as Vision or Fport from www.foundstone.com/knowledge or Pstools / Pslist from www.sysinternals.com

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Which firewall should I choose? Which firewall is the best?

A: The answer to this question varies depending on your computer systems, your security requirements and your personal preferences. Below are some firewalls and other forms of firewall-like packet filtering:

NO MATTER WHICH FIREWALL YOU CHOOSE...

No matter which firewall you choose, you should seriously consider downloading and installing MyNetWatchman or Dshield. These are free programs that work with your firewall software or hardware to automatically report hacking attempts to the hacker's ISP. You get to see information about whether that IP address has been used to scan or hack other computers, or whether it might be targeting just your computer. You also get to see whether the ISP has responded or taken action against the offending user. You can get this software at one of the links below:

www.mynetwatchman.com
www.dshield.org

Also, no matter which firewall you choose, the lists below of port numbers for common software services may be helpful when configuring your firewall or when trying to monitor the firewall logs for signs of intrusion:

www.iana.org/assignments/port-numbers
www.iisfaq.com/default.asp?View=P106

FIREWALL SOFTWARE:

www.sygate.com [free for non-commercial use, also works like a sniffer]
www.kerio.com [free for non-commercial use]
www.agnitum.com [free for non-commercial use]
www.zonealarm.com [free for non-commercial use, also blocks pop-ups]
www.iss.net [Black Ice]
www.symantec.com [Norton]
www.webattack.com
www.download.com
www.tucows.com
[Windows XP users can also consider using the ICF firewall that comes with XP, more info below]

FIREWALL DEVICES [HOME / SOHO]:

www.linksys.com [starts around \$70 US]
www.netgear.com [starts around \$70 US]
<http://search.ebay.com/search/search.dll?query=firewall> [prices on new and used firewalls]

FIREWALL DEVICES [PROFESSIONAL / ENTERPRISE]:

www.netscreen.com
www.netgear.com
www.intrusion.com
www.cisco.com
www.nortelnetworks.com/products/family/contivity.html
www.nokia.com/securitysolutions
www.microsoft.com/isa

<http://search.ebay.com/search/search.dll?query=firewall> [prices on new and used firewalls]

LINUX / BSD FIREWALLS:

<http://www.ipcop.org> [install to hard drive, friendly GUI]

<http://www.smoothwall.org> [install to hard drive, friendly GUI]

<http://www.devil-linux.org> [boot CD firewall]

<http://gibraltar.at> [boot CD firewall]

<http://www.sentryfirewall.com> [boot CD firewall]

<http://www.thinman.com/eLSD> [boot CD firewall]

<http://www.closedbsd.org> [boot floppy firewall]

<http://thewall.sf.net> [boot floppy firewall]

INTRUSION DETECTION:

<http://www.snort.org> [free, has a version for Windows]

<http://www.trinux.org> [free, runs from a boot floppy disk or CD]

<http://www.iss.net>

Linux / BSD firewalls can be run on an old spare 486 PC to protect your network, and the software is often free of charge. Some of the firewalls above are supposedly intended to be easy enough for small offices and home users with no previous Linux experience to use. Linux firewalls are one inexpensive way to be able to add advanced firewall features that may be very expensive to add to commercial firewalls. [Features such as bandwidth usage reporting, QoS bandwidth limiting, intrusion detection, alerts in real-time to your email or pager, a third network interface to create a DMZ, identical spare backup firewalls for fault tolerance and scalability, etc. are generally free.] Unlike some commercial firewalls, 24x7 on-site technical support for Linux / BSD firewalls can be purchased from a number of companies in most cities.

Intrusion detection is software or hardware that generally monitors the data transmissions on your network in order to add better alerting, analysis and detection of intrusions [without necessarily blocking those intrusions]. Note that with most IDS systems, you must tune the default rules and settings, or else you will receive too many false alarms.

Linux firewalls and intrusion detection are not likely to be the best way to protect just one home computer or laptop [unless you are an expert computer user or computer hobbyist]. These tools are probably more useful to network administrators.

ICF – WINDOWS XP INTERNET CONNECTION FIREWALL –

If you are using a Windows XP computer at home and do not log into a Windows domain, you can enable the free ICF – Internet Connection Firewall – that comes with Windows XP. The ICF firewall is generally well respected and secure for home users.

You can enable or configure ICF either by clicking on Start, Settings, Control Panel, double-click Networking and Internet Connections, click Network Connections, right-click the connection on which you would like to

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enable ICF, and then click Properties, Advanced and select "Protect my computer or network."

See the articles below for more information:

How to enable or disable ICF –

<http://support.microsoft.com/default.aspx?scid=kb:en-us:Q283673>

More information on ICF and how to configure ICF –

<http://support.microsoft.com/default.aspx?scid=kb:en-us:Q320855>

<http://support.microsoft.com/default.aspx?scid=kb:en-us:Q298804>

<http://support.microsoft.com/default.aspx?scid=kb:en-us:Q308127>