

Practical OpenSCAP
Security Standard Compliance and Reporting

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## AGENDA

- Review some slides
- Follow along demostration
- Deconstruction of each lab step
- Leave feeling informed and enabled





### WHY ARE WE HERE?

- Computer security has become increasingly important
- Two major approaches can be recognized in computer security:
  - -Reactive
  - Proactive
- The reactive approach is involved in disaster recover plans
  - -Eliminating the threat
  - Switching to alternate systems
  - Attack surface analysis
  - Investigation
  - -Remediation of compromised systems
- The **proactive** approach consists of any actions that reduce the risk of damage or compromise.



### WHY ARE WE HERE?

- To be able to mitigate consequences of possible attack, the assets at risk must be recognized prior to the attack.
- To properly implement security guidance, target computers need to be hardened and continuously monitored during their lifecycle.
- The major focus of this work is to accommodate compliance audit in large infrastructure deployments using open source software.
- The objective is to enable users to perform the security audit on multiple remote systems from a single, centralized environments.





### WHAT IS SCAP?

- Security Content Automation Protocol (SCAP) is a collection of standards managed by National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST). It was created to provide a standardized approach to maintaining the security of enterprise systems, such as automatically verifying the presence of patches, checking system security configuration settings, and examining systems for signs of compromise.
- The key step in the implementation of SCAP within the organization is having the security policy in the form of SCAP.
- It is a collection of data formats.



### WHAT IS SCAP?

- For each of the SCAP components mentioned, the standard defines a document format with syntax and semantics of the internal data structures.
- All the component standards are based on **Extensible Markup Language** (XML) and each component standard defines its own XML namespace.
- Any tool which is certified against SCAP 1.2 is **required** to understand all of the previous versions of the component standards.



### SCAP COMPONENTS

- SCAP encompassed several underlying standards. The component standards of SCAP include:
  - Languages:
    - OVAL®: A language for making logical assertions about the state of an endpoint system.
    - XCCDF: A language to express, organize, and manage security guidance that references OVAL.
    - OCIL: Open Checklist Interactive Language: a language to provide a standard way of querying a human user.
    - ARF: Asset Reporting Format: a language to express the transport format of information about assets, and the relationships between assets and reports.

### - Enumerations:

- **CCETM**: Common Configuration Enumeration: an enumeration of security-relevant configuration elements for applications and operating systems
- **CPETM**: Common Platform Enumeration: a structured naming scheme used to identify information technology systems, platforms, and packages.
- CVE®: Common Vulnerabilities and Exposures: an enumeration of security-relevant configuration elements for applications and operating systems.



### SCAP COMPONENTS

- SCAP encompassed several underlying standards. The component standards of SCAP include (cont.):
  - Metrics:
    - CVSS: Common Vulnerability Scoring System: metrics to assign a score to software vulnerabilities to help users prioritize risk.
    - **CCSS**: Common Configuration Scoring System: metrics to assign a score to security-relevant configuration elements to help users prioritize responses.





### WHAT IS OPENSCAP?

- A **framework** of **libraries** and **tools** to improve the accessibility of SCAP and enhance the usability of the information it represents.
- OpenSCAP components:
  - -**Library** OpenSCAP library provides API to SCAP document processing and evaluation.
  - -**Toolkit** SCAP scanner (**oscap**) is a command line tool that provides various SCAP capabilities; for instance: configuration scanner, vulnerability scanner, SCAP content validation and transformation etc.
- On 04/29/2014 OpenSCAP project received SCAP 1.2 certification from NIST.
  - http://nvd.nist.gov/scapproducts.cfm



### WHAT IS OPENSCAP?

- The **OpenSCAP Tool (oscap)** was developed after the OpenSCAP library was mature enough to perform the scan and was the only missing piece (thanks, Peter Vrabec!).
- The **shared library** offers wide selection of SCAP functionality, however only a limited set of features is needed in day-to-day use of SCAP.
- The **oscap** command-line utility is a simple front-end to the **OpenSCAP library**, it groups its functionality into sub-commands called modules.
  - "xccdf eval"
  - "generate fix"



## WHAT TOOLING IS AVAILABLE FOR SCAP?

- OpenSCAP: suite of open source tools and libraries for security automation
- OpenSCAP Scanner: command line tool for configuration and vulnerability measurements
- SCAP Workbench: a GUI tool for scanning and content tailoring, GUI front-end for OpenSCAP
- SCAP Security Guide: The project provides pre-built profiles for common configuration requirements, such as DoD STIG, PCI, CJIS, and the Red Hat Certified Cloud Provider standards.
- OSCAP Anaconda: An add-on for the Anaconda installer that enables administrators to feed security policy into the installation process and ensure that systems are compliant from the very first boot.
- Red Hat Satellite: Centralized systems life-cycle manager with enterprise vulnerability measurements.
- Red Hat CloudForms: to manage security through the full life cycle of systems and apps in open hybrid cloud environments (want to scan Amazon AMIs?).
- Red Hat Atomic: The ability to scan Docker container images.



### WHAT TOOLING IS AVAILABLE FOR SCAP?

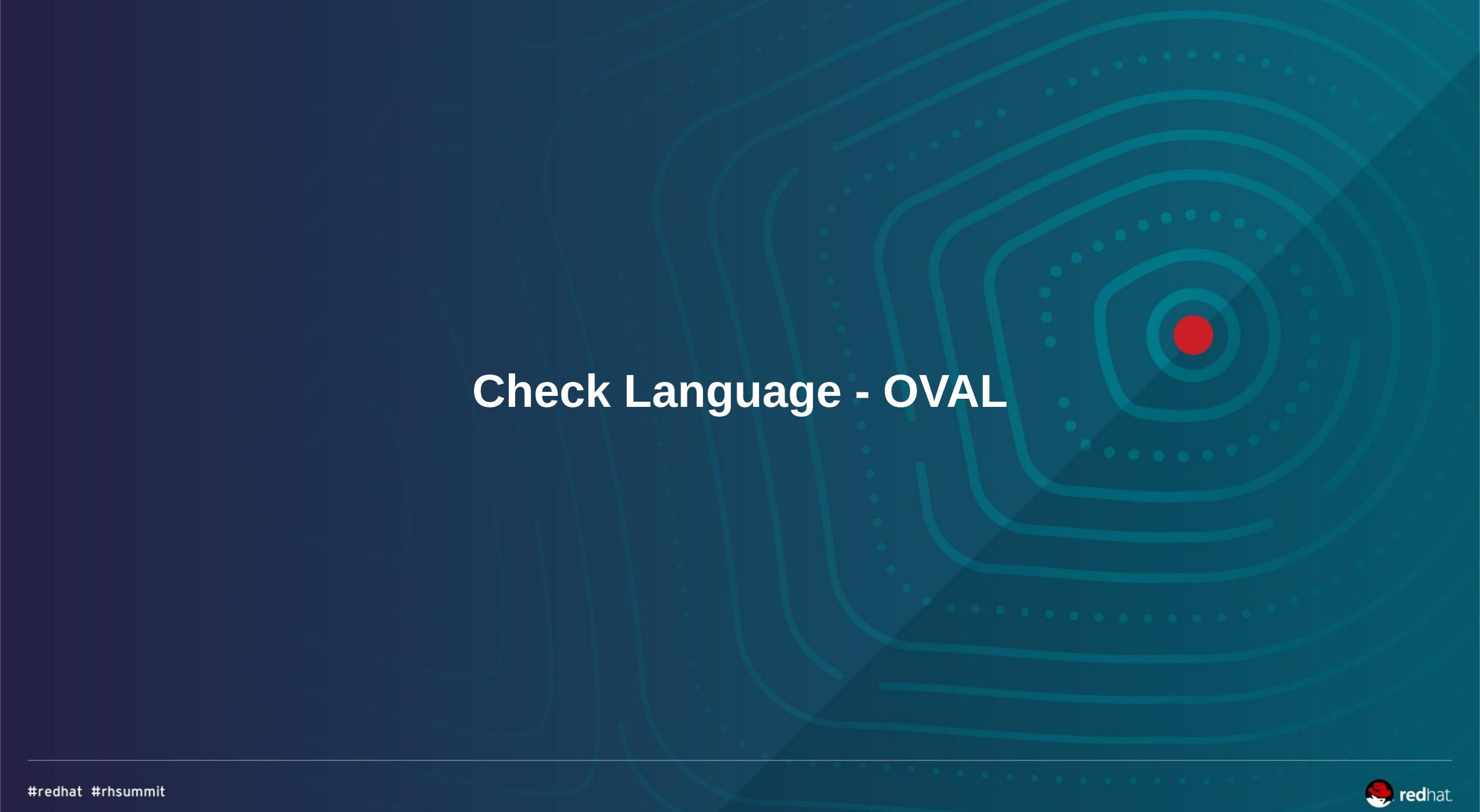
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## WHAT IS OVAL?

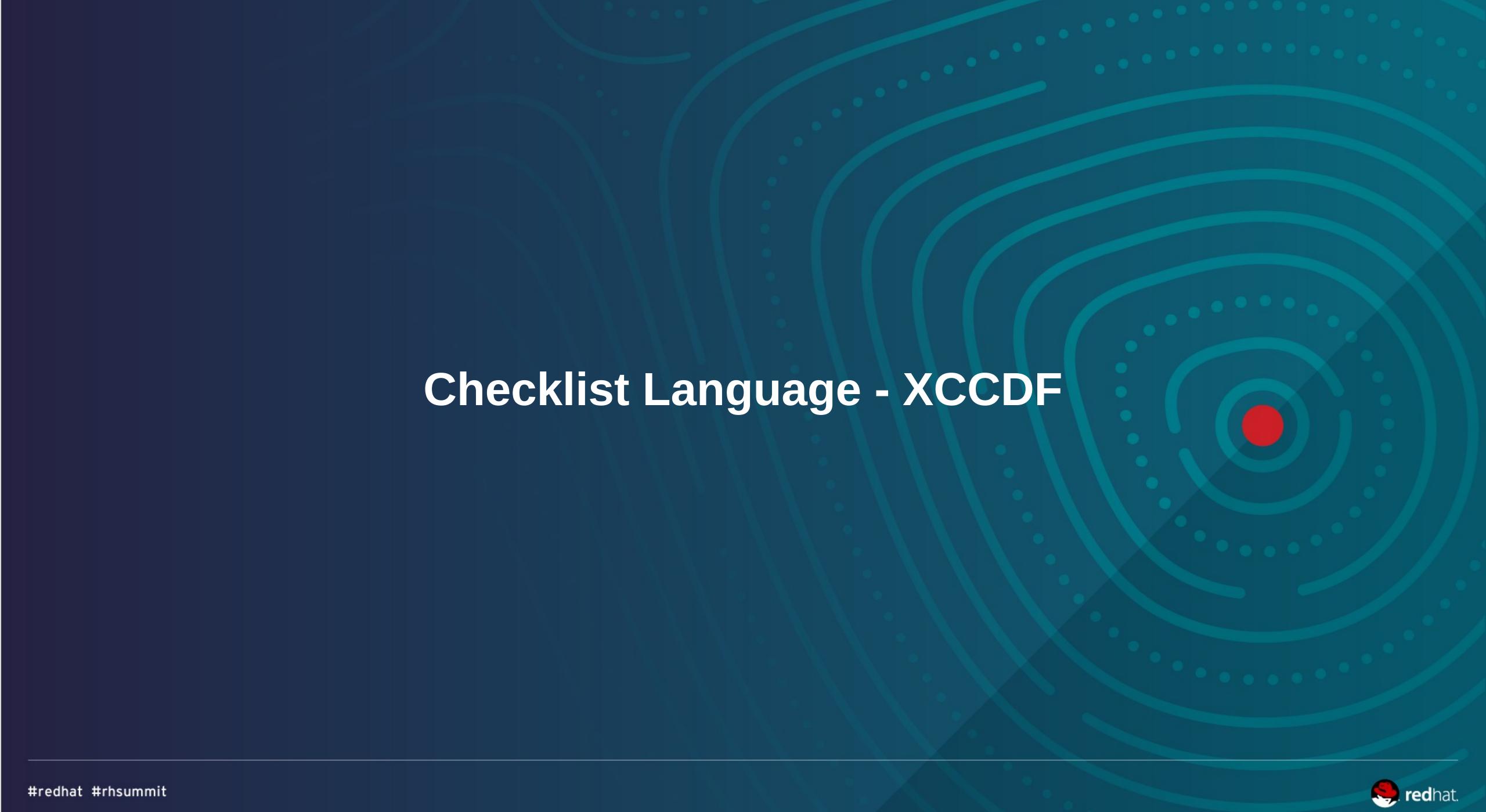
- OVAL The Open Vulnerability Assessment Language
- OVAL is an open specification to represent the technical aspects of evauluating compliance with a security guidance line item such as the installation of a specific patch.
- The main goal of the OVAL standard is to enable interchangeability among security products.
- OVAL checks are intended to be used by automated assessment tools to evaluate a system's compliance without requiring user input or intervention.
- OVAL can be used to assess a system's compilance with a configuration settings, perform an inventory of software that is install on a system, identify missing patches on a system, and determine when a system has a specific vulerability present.



### WHAT IS OVAL?

- Unlike other tools or custom scripts, the **OVAL** language describes a desired state of resources in declarative manner.
- The declarative character of **OVAL** language ensures that the state of assessed system will not be accidentally modified, which is important as security scanners are often run with highest possible privileges.
- The OVAL file contains definitions.
  - -These definitions have unique IDs assigned.
  - Each definition evaluates to true or false or it fails to evaluate at all.
- While it is possible to use OVAL without XCCDF, you don't get nice titles, nice descriptions and nice IDs.





### WHAT IS XCCDF?

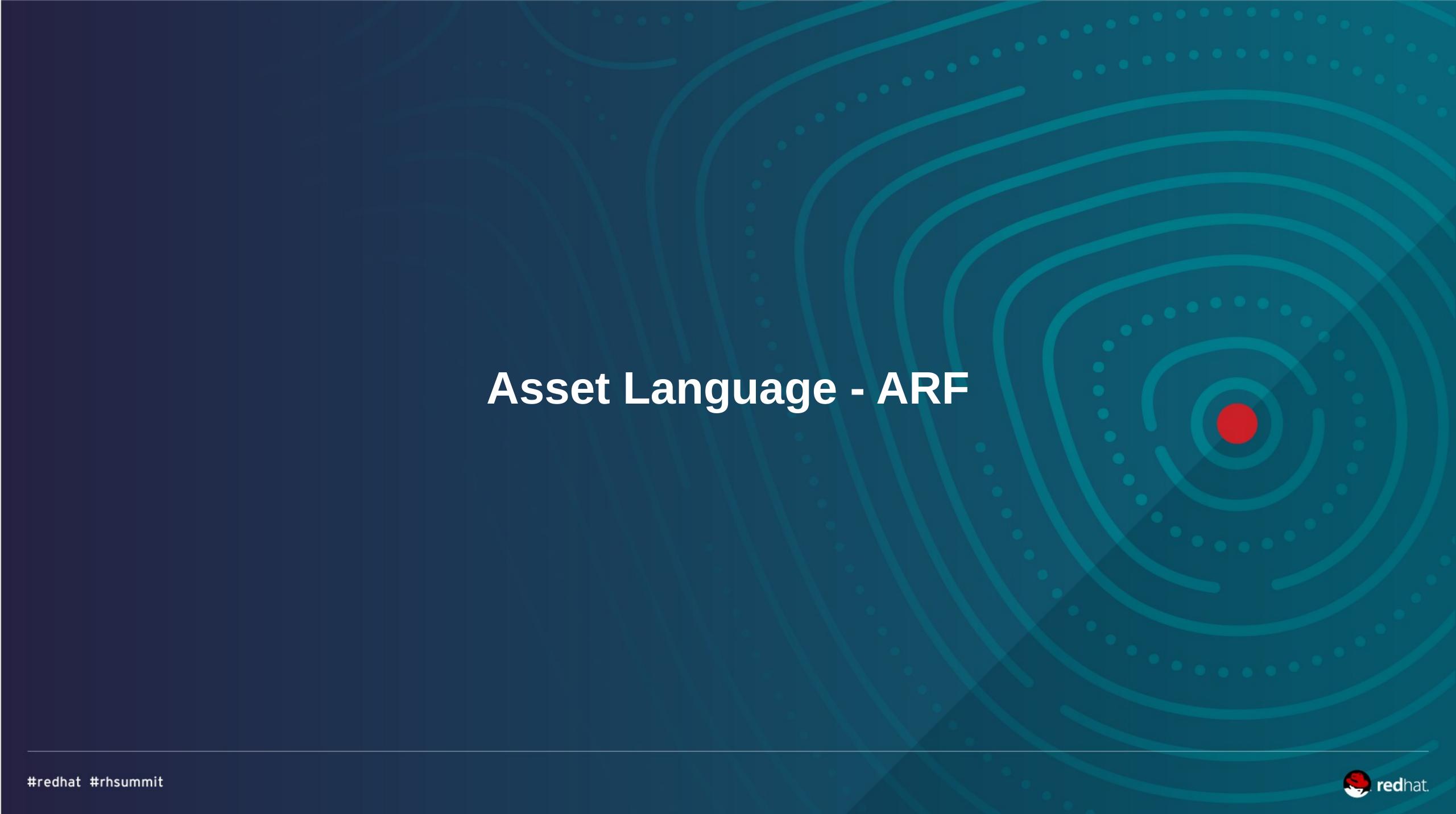
- XCCDF The eXtensible Configuration Checklist Description Format
- XCCDF is a document format to support integration with multiple underlying configuration checking 'engines'.
- The primary uses of a checklist language standard are **authoring checklists** and **executing checklists**(evaluating a system based on the crteria defined in a checklist).
- XCCDF is a checklist language most often used for security checklists.
- It is meant to be transformed into human readable prose guides.



### WHAT IS XCCDF?

- Initial purpose was to facilitate the transmission, distribution, and automated use of security checklists.
- **Before** the advent of XCCDF, checklists were **created by individuals** in various document formats such as **text documents** and **spreadsheets**.
- XCCDF enables sharing of checklists among organizations and enables the use of those checklists within various assessment tools through the use of a standard, open format for representing security check to be performed.
- XCCDF uses XML file format for presenting configuration requirements. This format is vendor and platform independent and is freely available.
- While it is possible to use **XCCDF** without **OVAL**, this will not evaluate the rules and you are stuck with just a nice descriptive hierarchy of rules.





### WHAT IS ARF?

- ARF the Asset Reporting Format
- Asset language standards provide **framework for documenting information** related to a variety of assests, including computers, networks, software, and hardware.
- Asset Reporting Format defines how to express information (results or compliance status) about assets in a way that can be transported from one computer to another, including standardized reporting formats.



# WHAT ARE DATASTREAMS?

#redhat #rhsummit



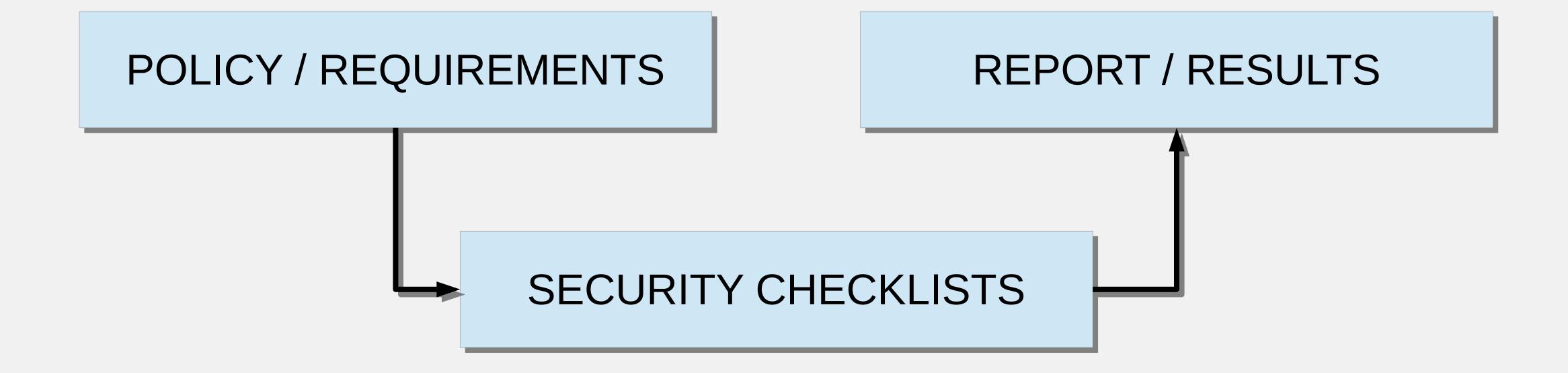
### WHAT ARE DATASTREAMS?

- Source DataStream is a new file format introduced by SCAP 1.2 specification (Its sole purpose is to bundle other SCAP component files into a single file)
- That is based on the insight that one file is much easier to deploy when compared to a group of files.
- And it supports digital signatures. This will allow us to ship signed content in the future.

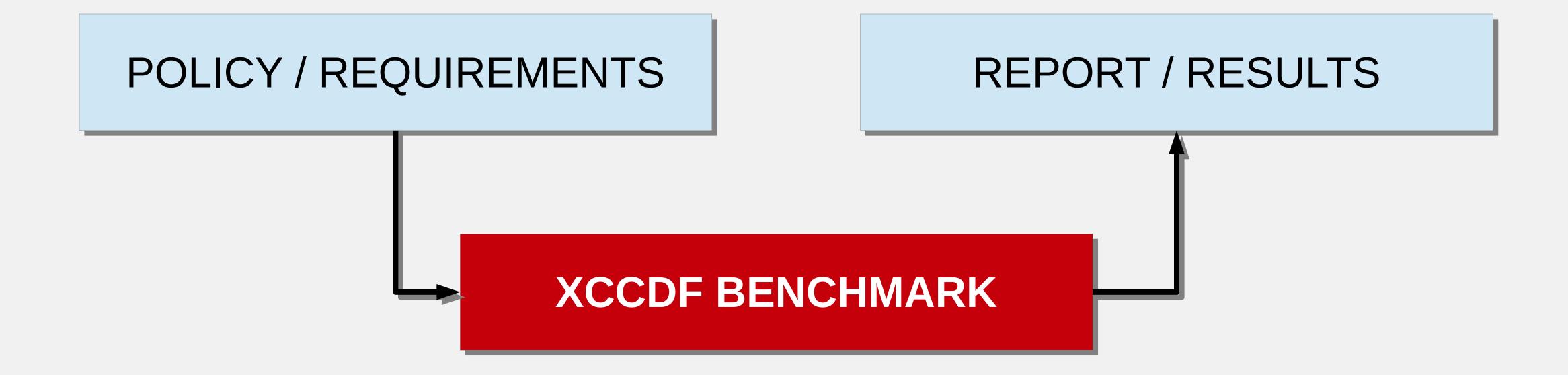


Checklist and Check language interaction

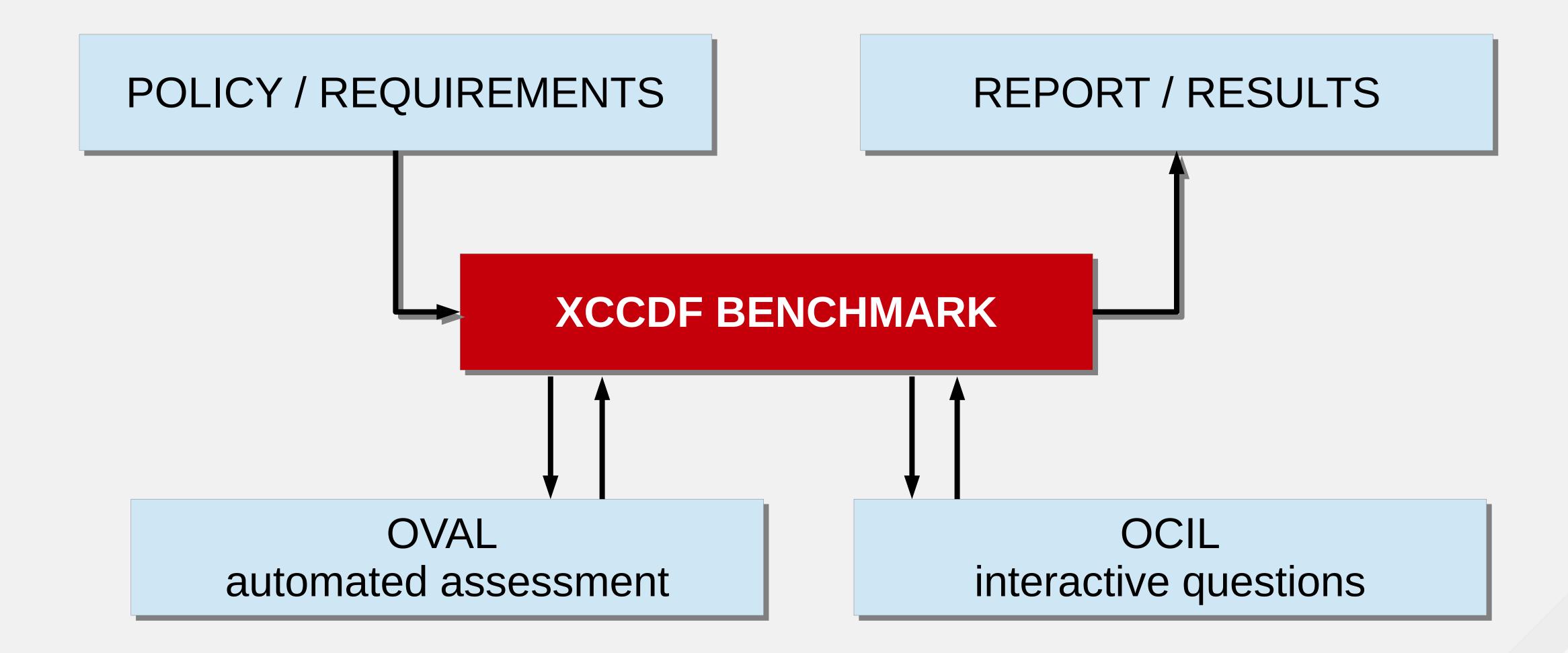


















### CHECKLIST LANGUAGE

## XCCDF



CHECKLIST

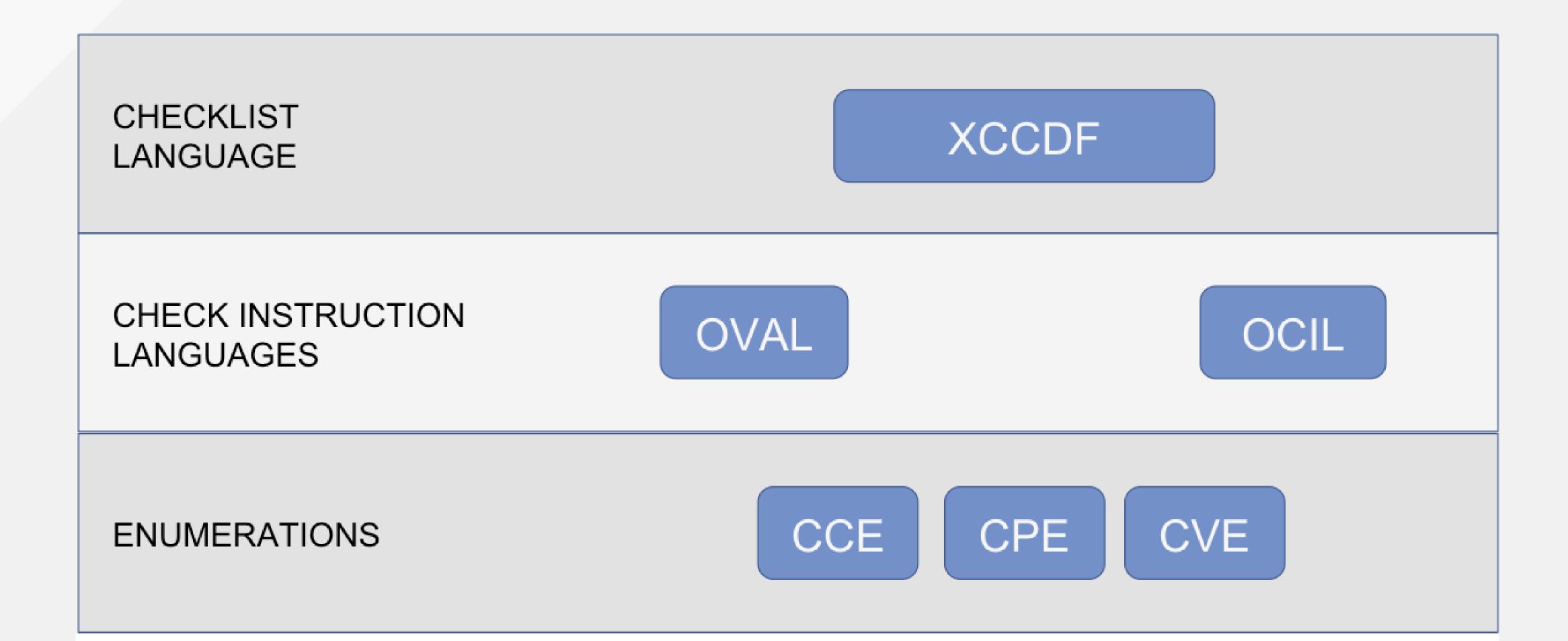
XCCDF

CHECK INSTRUCTION LANGUAGES

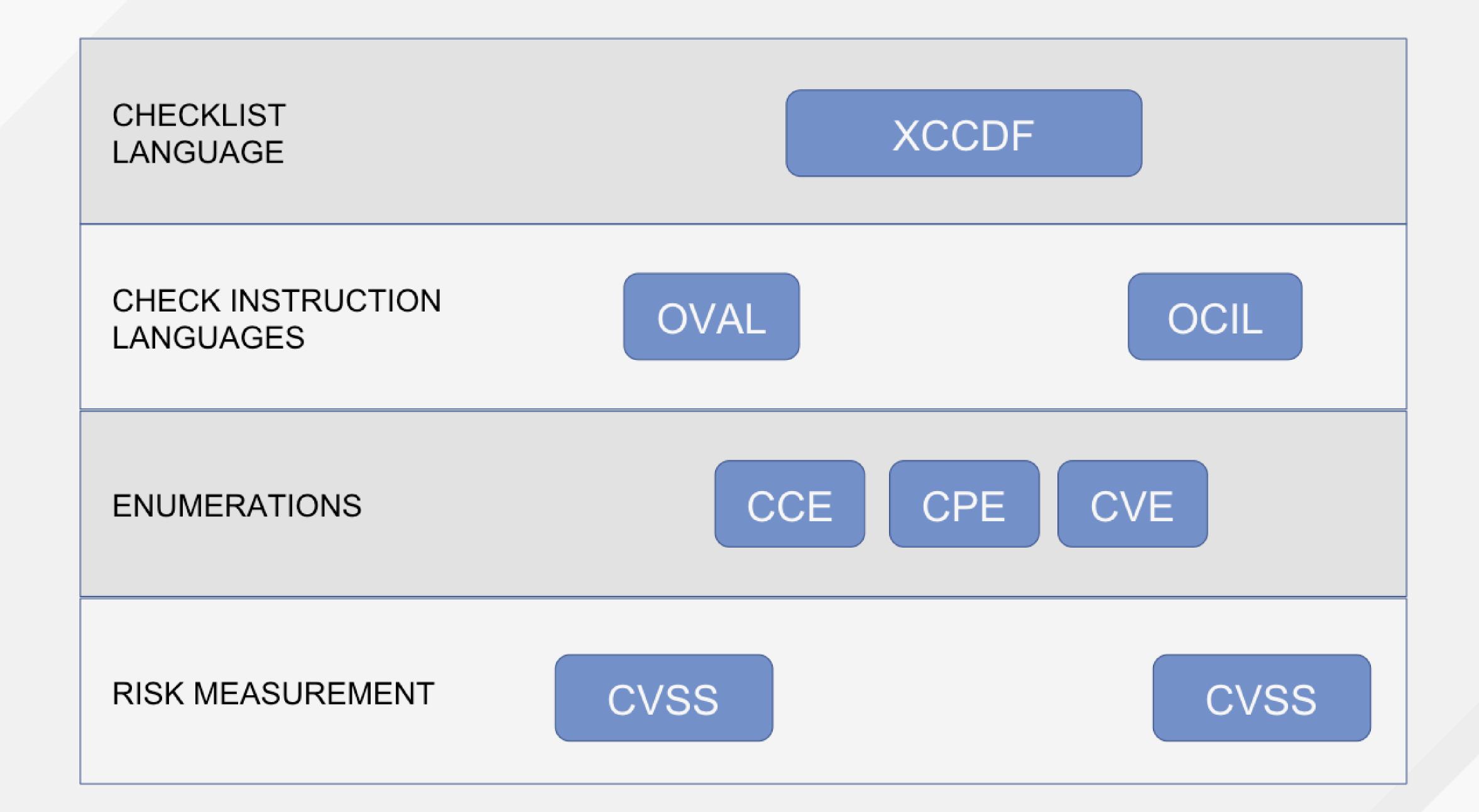
OVAL

OCIL

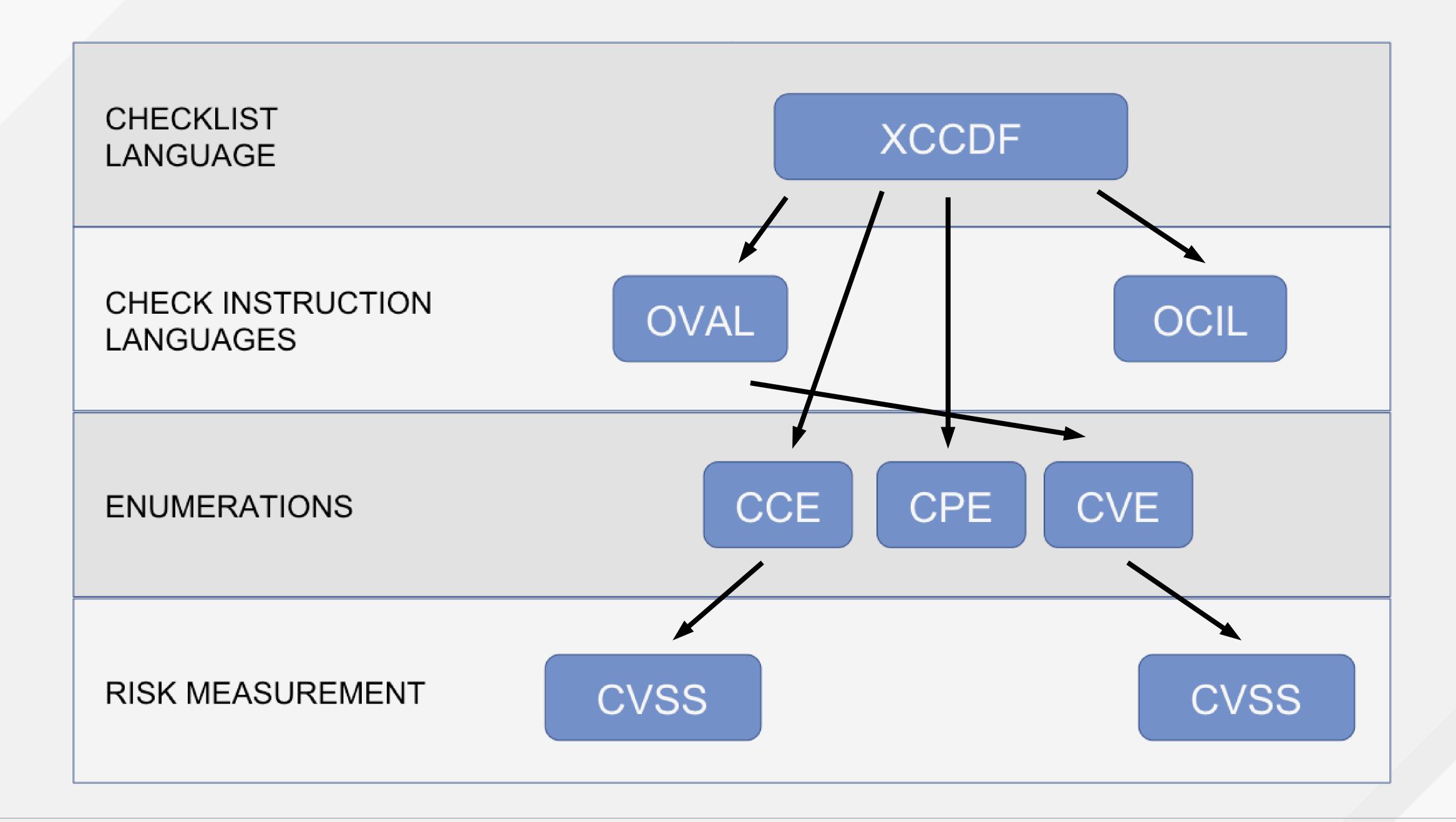














# SCAP SECURITY GUIDE



### WHAT IS SCAP SECURITY GUIDE?

- The project provides practical security hardening advice for Red Hat products and also links it to compliance requirements in order to ease deployment activities, such as certification and accreditation.
- The project started in 2011 as open collaboration of U.S. Government bodies to develop next generation of **United States Government Baseline** (USGCB) available for Red Hat Enterprise Linux 6.
- In addition to the policy for Red Hat Enterprise Linux 6 and 7, there are policies growing for other Red Hat products (JBoss Application Server, Java, Webmin, Tomcat/Apache pending)
- Take policy requirements and present them as machine readable formats.







### WHAT IS SCAP WORKBENCH?

- SCAP Workbench is a GUI tool that serves as an SCAP scanner and provides tailoring functionality for SCAP content.
- It uses the OpenSCAP library and its oscap tool to do all evaluation.
- SCAP Workbench only scans a single machine.
- The assumption is that this is enough for users who want to scan a few machines and users with huge amount of machines to scan will just use **scap-workbench** to test or hand-tune their content before deploying it with more advanced tools like **Red Hat Satellite** or **Red Hat Cloudforms**.



### WHAT IS SCAP WORKBENCH?

- Feature highlights include:
  - -Linux, Windows, MacOS X support
    - Windows support including a native MSI installer
    - MacOS X support including a native dmg image
  - Evaluation of local machine
  - Evaluation of remote machine (using ssh)
  - Profile customization support selection and unselection of rules, value changes
  - -Exporting content as RPM or into a directory



### SPECIAL THANKS

- Special Thanks to the following people for helping us along the way:
  - https://github.com/OpenSCAP/openscap/graphs/contributors
  - https://github.com/OpenSCAP/scap-security-guide/graphs/contributors
    - -Šimon Lukašík, Ján Lieskovský, Jan Černý, Zbyněk Moravec
    - -Lenka Horáková, Watson Sato, Raphael Prudencio, Marek Haičman,
    - -Matuš Marhefka, Josh Bressers, Eric Christensen, Kurt Seifried
    - -Shawn Wells, Jeff Blank, Peter Vrabec
    - -and others!
  - https://github.com/OpenSCAP/scap-security-guide/wiki/Collateral-and-References
  - https://www.open-scap.org





### THANK YOU

g plus.google.com/+RedHat

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