



APPENDIX **D**

MSE System and Appliance Hardening Guidelines

This appendix describes the hardening of MSE, which requires some services and processes to be exposed to function properly. In other words is referred to as MSE Appliance Best Practices. Hardening of MSE involves disabling unnecessary services, upgrading to the latest server versions, and applying appropriate restrictive permissions to files, services, and end points.

This appendix contains the following sections:

- [Setup Wizard Update, page D-1](#)
- [Certificate Management, page D-2](#)
- [WCS GUI Updates for SNMPv3, page D-10](#)
- [Updated Open Port List, page D-10](#)
- [Syslog Support, page D-10](#)
- [MSE and RHEL 5, page D-11](#)

Setup Wizard Update

The following configuration options have been included in the Setup.sh script:

- [Configure future restart day and time, page D-1](#)
- [Configure Remote Syslog Server to publish MSE logs, page D-2](#)
- [Configure Host access control settings, page D-2](#)

Configure future restart day and time

Use this option if you want to specify the day and time when you want the MSE to restart. If you do not specify anything then Saturday 1 AM is taken as default.

Example:

```
Configure future restart day and time ? (Y)es/(S)kip [Skip]:
```

Configure Remote Syslog Server to publish MSE logs

Use this option to configure a Remote Syslog Server by specifying the IP address, priority parameter, priority level, and facility.

Example:

```
A Remote Syslog Server has not been configured for this machine.
Configure Remote Syslog Server Configuration parameters? (Y)es/(S)kip/(U)se default
[Skip]: y
Configure Remote Syslog Server IP address: 283.12.13.4

Configure Remote Syslog Server Priority parameter.
select a priority level
1)ERROR (ERR)
2)WARNING
3)INFO
Enter a priority level (1-3) :2
Configure Remote Syslog Server's Facility parameter.
Select a logging facility
0) LOCAL0 (16)
1) LOCAL1 (17)
2) LOCAL2 (18)
3) LOCAL3 (19)
4) LOCAL4 (20)
5) LOCAL5 (21)
6) LOCAL6 (22)
7) LOCAL7 (23)
Enter a facility(0-7) :4
```

Configure Host access control settings

You can use this option to add or delete or clear the hosts for accessing the MSE.

Example:

```
Enter whether or not you would like to change the iptables for this machine (giving access
to certain host).
Configure Host access control settings ? (Y)es/(S)kip [Skip]: y
Choose to add/delete/clear host for access control(add/delete/clear): add
Enter IP address of the host / subnet for access to MSE : 258.19.35.0/24
```

For more information on the setup.sh script, see *Cisco 3350 Mobility Services Engine Getting Started Guide*.

Certificate Management

Currently MSE ships with self generated certificates. For establishing the trust in SSL connection establishment, MSE either uses a valid Cisco certificate authority (CA) issued certificate or allows importing a valid CA issued server certificate. To accomplish this, a CLI based CertMgmt.sh is used to import Server and CA certificates.

To access the CertMgmt.sh script file, go to the following folder:

```
/opt/mse/framework/bin/
```

You can do the following using the CertMgmt.sh script:

- [Create a CSR, page D-3](#)
- [Import CA Certificate, page D-4](#)
- [Import Server Certificate, page D-4](#)
- [Enable or Disable Client Certificate Validation, page D-5](#)
- [OCSP Settings, page D-5](#)
- [Import a CRL, page D-6](#)
- [Clear Certificate Configuration, page D-6](#)
- [Show Certificate Configuration, page D-7](#)

Create a CSR

Use this option to create a Certificate Signing Request. The output of this request is the Server Certificate Signing Request and Key. You need to copy the Server CSR and paste it into the certificate authority's website to generate a CA certificate.

Example:

```
Certificate Management Options
    1: Import CA Certificate
    2: Import Server Certificate
    3: Enable Client Certificate Validation
    4: Disable Client Certificate Validation
    5: OCSP Settings
    6: Import a CRL
    7: Create a CSR (Certificate Signing request)
    8: Clear Certificate Configuration
    9: Show Certificate Configuration
   10: Exit

Please enter your choice (1-10)
7
Enter the directory in which the CSR needs to be stored:/root/TestFolder
Enter the Keysize: 2048
Generating a 2048 bit RSA private key
.....+++
.....+++
writing new private key to '/root/TestFolder/mserverkey.pem'
Enter PEM pass phrase:
Verifying - Enter PEM pass phrase:
Verify failure
Enter PEM pass phrase:
Verifying - Enter PEM pass phrase:
-----
You are about to be asked to enter information that will be incorporated
into your certificate request.
What you are about to enter is what is called a Distinguished Name or a DN.
There are quite a few fields but you can leave some blank
For some fields there will be a default value,
If you enter '.', the field will be left blank.
-----
Country Name (2 letter code) [GB]:IN
State or Province Name (full name) [Berkshire]:State
Locality Name (eg, city) [Newbury]:City
Organization Name (eg, company) [My Company Ltd]:xyz
Organizational Unit Name (eg, section) []:ABCD
Common Name (eg, your name or your server's hostname) []:example-mse
Email Address []:user@example.com
```

```

Please enter the following 'extra' attributes
to be sent with your certificate request
A challenge password []:password123
An optional company name []:abc
The CSR is in: /root/TestFolder/mservercsr.pem
The Private key is in: /root/TestFolder/mserverkey.pem

```

Import CA Certificate

The Certificate Authority sends the CA certificate based on the Server CSR and the Private Key you submitted.

Use the `Import CA Certificate` option to import a CA certificate.

Example:

```

Certificate Management Options
  1: Import CA Certificate
  2: Import Server Certificate
  3: Enable Client Certificate Validation
  4: Disable Client Certificate Validation
  5: OCSP Settings
  6: Import a CRL
  7: Create a CSR (Certificate Signing request)
  8: Clear Certificate Configuration
  9: Show Certificate Configuration
 10: Exit
Please enter your choice (1-10)
1
Do you want to file(0) or scp(1) transfer (0/1) 0
Enter the full path of the CA certificate file /root/TestFolder/CACert.cer
Successfully transferred the file
Import CA Certificate successful

```

Import Server Certificate

After obtaining the CA certificate, you need to obtain the Server Certificate. Then you need to append the Private Key information toward the end of the Server Certificate.

Use the `Import Server Certificate` option to import a server certificate.

Example:

```

Certificate Management Options
  1: Import CA Certificate
  2: Import Server Certificate
  3: Enable Client Certificate Validation
  4: Disable Client Certificate Validation
  5: OCSP Settings
  6: Import a CRL
  7: Create a CSR (Certificate Signing request)
  8: Clear Certificate Configuration
  9: Show Certificate Configuration
 10: Exit
Please enter your choice (1-10)
2
Do you want to file(0) or scp(1) transfer (0/1) 0
Enter the full path of the server certificate file /root/TestFolder/ServerCertUpdated.cer

```

```

Successfully transferred the file
Enter pass phrase for /var/mse/certs/exportCert.cer:
Enter Export Password:
Verifying - Enter Export Password:
Enter password for PKCS12 file:
pk12util: PKCS12 IMPORT SUCCESSFUL
Validation is Successful
Import Server Certificate successful

```

Enable or Disable Client Certificate Validation

The CA certificate that you obtain from the certificate authority is also copied to the associated clients.

Use this option to enable or disable client certificate validation.

Example:

```

Certificate Management Options
    1: Import CA Certificate
    2: Import Server Certificate
    3: Enable Client Certificate Validation
    4: Disable Client Certificate Validation
    5: OCSP Settings
    6: Import a CRL
    7: Create a CSR (Certificate Signing request)
    8: Clear Certificate Configuration
    9: Show Certificate Configuration
   10: Exit
Please enter your choice (1-10)
3
Enabling client certificate validation done

Certificate Management Options
    1: Import CA Certificate
    2: Import Server Certificate
    3: Enable Client Certificate Validation
    4: Disable Client Certificate Validation
    5: OCSP Settings
    6: Import a CRL
    7: Create a CSR (Certificate Signing request)
    8: Clear Certificate Configuration
    9: Show Certificate Configuration
   10: Exit
Please enter your choice (1-10)
3
Enabling client certificate validation done

```

OCSP Settings

Use this option to configure the Online Certificate Status Protocol (OCSP) settings. You are prompted to enter the OCSP URL and default name. In other words, you are asked to provide the URL and default name for the certificate authority.

Example:

```

Certificate Management Options
    1: Import CA Certificate

```

```

2: Import Server Certificate
3: Enable Client Certificate Validation
4: Disable Client Certificate Validation
5: OCSP Settings
6: Import a CRL
7: Create a CSR (Certificate Signing request)
8: Clear Certificate Configuration
9: Show Certificate Configuration
10: Exit
Please enter your choice (1-10)
5
Enter the OCSP URL :
http://ocsp.227.104.178.224
Enter the default ocsp name :ExampleServer

```

Import a CRL

Use this option to import a Certificate Revokation List (CRL) which you have obtained from the website of the certificate authority.

Example:

```

Certificate Management Options
1: Import CA Certificate
2: Import Server Certificate
3: Enable Client Certificate Validation
4: Disable Client Certificate Validation
5: OCSP Settings
6: Import a CRL
7: Create a CSR (Certificate Signing request)
8: Clear Certificate Configuration
9: Show Certificate Configuration
10: Exit
Please enter your choice (1-10)
6
Do you want to file(0) or scp(1) transfer (0/1) 0
Enter the full path of the CRL file /root/TestFolder/Sample.crl
Successfully transferred the file
Import CRL successful

```

Clear Certificate Configuration

Use this option to clear the certificate configurations.

Example:

```

Certificate Management Options
1: Import CA Certificate
2: Import Server Certificate
3: Enable Client Certificate Validation
4: Disable Client Certificate Validation
5: OCSP Settings
6: Import a CRL
7: Create a CSR (Certificate Signing request)
8: Clear Certificate Configuration
9: Show Certificate Configuration
10: Exit

```

```

Please enter your choice (1-10)
8
httpd (no pid file) not running
Flushing firewall rules: [ OK ]
Setting chains to policy ACCEPT: filter [ OK ]
Unloading iptables modules: [ OK ]

```

Show Certificate Configuration

Use this option to display the certificate details.

Example:

```

Certificate Management Options
  1: Import CA Certificate
  2: Import Server Certificate
  3: Enable Client Certificate Validation
  4: Disable Client Certificate Validation
  5: OSCP Settings
  6: Import a CRL
  7: Create a CSR (Certificate Signing request)
  8: Clear Certificate Configuration
  9: Show Certificate Configuration
 10: Exit
Please enter your choice (1-10)
9

Certificate Nickname                                     Trust Attributes
                                                         SSL,S/MIME,JAR/XPI

CA-Cert1296638915                                     CT,,
Server-Cert                                           u,u,u
=====
***** Certificates in the database *****
Certificate:
  Data:
    Version: 3 (0x2)
    Serial Number:
      74:a1:38:25:75:94:a5:9a:43:2d:4a:23:bd:82:bc:e5
    Signature Algorithm: PKCS #1 SHA-1 With RSA Encryption
    Issuer: "CN=ROOTCA1"
    Validity:
      Not Before: Tue Nov 16 18:49:25 2010
      Not After : Mon Nov 16 18:59:25 2015
    Subject: "CN=ROOTCA1"
    Subject Public Key Info:
      Public Key Algorithm: PKCS #1 RSA Encryption
      RSA Public Key:
        Modulus:
          da:06:43:70:56:d8:41:ec:69:e6:65:ad:c5:3b:04:0b:
          cb:cd:83:7c:5f:6e:8f:aa:17:50:6b:6a:3a:48:35:a6:
          65:8a:47:91:48:2f:93:2b:d8:53:6b:33:5c:a9:c2:b2:
          33:c2:fc:9c:55:25:19:d0:79:23:3f:66:60:24:04:ce:
          a3:08:c7:60:f0:b0:8d:b1:31:71:f5:b9:3f:17:46:1a:
          fd:3d:c9:3b:9f:bf:fe:a3:8d:13:52:aa:6b:59:80:43:
          f8:24:e7:49:10:ca:54:6c:f7:aa:77:04:4b:c2:3f:96:
          8d:a1:46:e8:16:1e:a8:e6:86:f4:5c:a0:e5:15:eb:f8:
          5a:72:97:f9:09:65:84:f6:a5:0b:a3:c6:ab:a9:9e:61:
          07:5a:8d:b1:af:93:3b:68:53:8a:5d:f0:14:6e:02:e4:
          38:d2:31:29:5e:a2:1a:93:de:a0:bd:44:9b:05:fd:7b:
          5f:59:23:a1:47:97:87:84:dd:0e:9f:0a:09:cd:df:34:

```

```

b9:6f:9c:b5:4d:07:23:8b:a5:27:16:cd:75:5a:6e:f1:
c1:5b:6b:21:3a:fd:d9:4d:72:b4:d6:dc:37:86:c2:e3:
60:56:69:3c:52:27:19:bf:4c:0c:ea:6e:34:29:8c:cf:
17:50:b3:31:cc:86:1e:32:dc:40:58:92:26:88:58:63
Exponent: 65537 (0x10001)
Signed Extensions:
  Name: Certificate Key Usage
  Usages: Digital Signature
          Certificate Signing
          CRL Signing

  Name: Certificate Basic Constraints
  Critical: True
  Data: Is a CA with no maximum path length.

  Name: Certificate Subject Key ID
  Data:
    30:89:49:06:62:fe:6c:29:75:bc:90:8b:a5:6a:87:f8:
    8e:61:49:eb

  Name: Microsoft CertServ CA version
  Data: 0 (0x0)

Signature Algorithm: PKCS #1 SHA-1 With RSA Encryption
Signature:
d6:35:b9:27:1f:5b:1a:12:9d:41:a3:16:3a:3a:08:ba:
91:f4:a9:4b:1b:ff:71:7c:4e:74:16:36:05:04:37:27:
d0:73:66:a2:47:50:0d:b3:fa:b1:34:dc:36:b8:a9:0a:
2d:5c:84:35:30:51:4f:7b:55:47:00:53:73:40:c8:95:
a9:82:83:32:06:ed:0c:95:6d:b1:13:08:3a:e3:cc:88:
40:9f:e6:43:8c:36:88:e4:a1:91:3e:20:74:29:bf:91:
25:c1:ef:bc:10:bb:cb:be:08:2c:64:2d:41:a1:3f:81:
48:ed:80:ed:97:68:6d:83:30:e2:c8:90:ce:45:3a:45:
cc:78:3c:c4:af:62:73:6a:29:60:c7:70:b1:4c:84:43:
77:2d:9c:b9:13:dc:9c:b5:8c:74:62:7b:8e:41:ed:37:
b8:2c:c0:3b:0c:49:cf:61:40:cc:2c:22:74:b2:6b:50:
e8:31:c9:5f:b8:04:dd:39:7a:9a:46:5e:ee:5a:e8:6a:
4b:75:97:69:7e:fc:7f:9d:9f:df:f0:3f:06:62:79:77:
d9:a8:49:a6:00:bf:93:61:00:aa:55:11:26:92:f4:c2:
8a:61:21:80:af:ef:ab:22:11:ee:10:79:15:4b:1a:8f:
ae:55:c5:61:03:8e:db:1a:3e:5a:6f:a6:6d:3e:5b:a4
Fingerprint (MD5):
  31:54:A0:D3:A7:40:1A:1E:95:8E:8A:D9:EC:70:47:35
Fingerprint (SHA1):
  F5:72:62:5C:46:AB:2A:5D:7A:75:DA:CB:44:E6:38:76:E0:9E:17:C3

Certificate Trust Flags:
  SSL Flags:
    Valid CA
    Trusted CA
    Trusted Client CA
  Email Flags:
  Object Signing Flags:

Certificate:
  Data:
    Version: 3 (0x2)
    Serial Number:
      4d:a9:34:de:00:00:00:00:00:00:0b
    Signature Algorithm: PKCS #1 SHA-1 With RSA Encryption
    Issuer: "CN=ROOTCA1"
    Validity:
      Not Before: Wed Feb 02 22:40:44 2011
      Not After : Thu Feb 02 22:50:44 2012

```


Subject: "E=abc@example.com,CN=abc-mse,OU=XYZ,O=Companyo,L=City,S
T=State,C=IN"

Subject Public Key Info:

Public Key Algorithm: PKCS #1 RSA Encryption

RSA Public Key:

Modulus:

```
a8:7b:2f:57:94:53:fc:90:c9:37:cb:9a:b3:f6:f4:b8:
02:04:f3:f8:d8:e1:d1:23:d4:62:7b:30:05:d2:b0:da:
17:88:b0:22:d5:a6:04:c6:66:fc:64:54:ff:78:5b:f9:
ef:05:3a:3e:ec:b8:01:7c:3c:9b:78:ac:1d:7f:fb:3b:
39:f5:31:d2:a2:27:d8:d1:ee:2e:77:98:04:bb:7c:f6:
0b:9c:ea:15:12:cf:3d:1c:b8:57:63:df:2b:00:48:25:
32:e4:58:9a:e1:ff:80:5d:2c:24:75:e2:06:de:e6:ae:
03:7e:c5:f6:e7:97:4d:c1:ad:19:4f:47:20:6c:8d:7a:
60:75:85:34:3e:ed:f3:1a:77:65:e2:7a:18:e1:17:3d:
bd:62:1a:1c:4a:d9:49:c3:93:2e:6a:69:fc:e8:87:1e:
dc:69:11:63:f1:17:63:41:e4:8d:1e:19:3c:e8:80:a9:
6b:04:c8:18:fb:c9:fe:9d:77:71:30:d2:87:46:82:49:
0a:1d:ed:4d:ad:66:ad:65:6f:fb:b2:6a:31:45:33:59:
a7:04:3a:2d:72:f7:55:02:fa:99:02:d9:dd:5e:21:4b:
2c:c9:3e:cc:a4:a0:dd:4c:4f:7f:be:45:a7:dd:a9:c4:
ad:bc:a9:25:a6:1f:53:b8:d0:98:4a:b7:c3:41:a3:d7
```

Exponent: 65537 (0x10001)

Signed Extensions:

Name: Certificate Subject Key ID

Data:

```
bc:a3:66:c6:19:07:56:0a:90:7a:b1:1a:ea:37:17:20:
74:b8:f1:f5
```

Name: Certificate Authority Key Identifier

Key ID:

```
30:89:49:06:62:fe:6c:29:75:bc:90:8b:a5:6a:87:f8:
8e:61:49:eb
```

Name: CRL Distribution Points

URI: "http://win-bncnizib5e2/CertEnroll/ROOTCA1.crl"

URI: "file://WIN-BNCNIZIB5E2/CertEnroll/ROOTCA1.crl"

Name: Authority Information Access

Method: PKIX CA issuers access method

Location:

```
URI: "http://win-bncnizib5e2/CertEnroll/WIN-BNCNIZIB5E2_ROOTC
A1.crt"
```

Method: PKIX CA issuers access method

Location:

```
URI: "file://WIN-BNCNIZIB5E2/CertEnroll/WIN-BNCNIZIB5E2_ROOTC
A1.crt"
```

Signature Algorithm: PKCS #1 SHA-1 With RSA Encryption

Signature:

```
aa:13:74:0d:d1:8c:85:cc:3d:8f:35:c7:e5:9b:a6:4c:
f8:8b:12:a0:12:9f:dc:0a:0a:b5:40:12:eb:05:a9:2b:
65:c5:a3:22:62:1f:47:cd:dd:0f:b8:03:11:a5:63:23:
64:a7:f8:8b:ec:d4:21:dc:d8:22:de:52:75:d9:fb:23:
d4:14:35:d8:78:b7:e2:23:75:05:b4:d0:09:e0:55:ec:
96:8c:22:23:fb:86:74:71:69:ac:03:57:b6:ec:14:a9:
f9:99:b3:98:4c:00:69:e2:26:f8:7b:e9:a0:2a:c2:f4:
6a:75:fc:d1:08:d6:5b:76:93:7a:2c:21:8b:83:ab:52:
a0:85:16:f1:38:35:01:8d:21:34:60:b7:82:39:a7:42:
e7:5f:1a:b7:9d:bf:54:ee:27:97:ba:f8:ca:31:d4:35:
67:55:36:02:b4:48:ab:16:ee:0f:65:56:48:51:de:aa:
9f:7d:35:9b:eb:58:3a:0c:4a:8a:ae:3a:18:47:e3:11:
7b:82:b3:fb:88:94:df:85:82:23:0b:07:46:12:2c:d0:
dd:a7:91:c0:e1:4c:e7:38:9e:34:30:9b:b6:db:c6:8d:
```

```

03:df:6e:6b:27:76:da:31:50:44:cd:c8:21:30:42:3c:
75:dc:99:d2:6b:91:9e:bd:b0:5c:8a:52:6b:92:41:0f
Fingerprint (MD5):
77:73:3C:D6:B9:2E:F2:AA:C4:A6:7E:9F:60:D7:55:F7
Fingerprint (SHA1):
60:F8:DC:D2:75:BA:D9:35:4D:21:60:CA:90:EF:09:67:FF:D0:DC:CF

Certificate Trust Flags:
SSL Flags:
  User
Email Flags:
  User
Object Signing Flags:
  User

***** CRLs in the database *****
None
***** Client Certification Settings *****
Client Certificate Validation is disabled
***** OCSP Setting *****
OCSP URL :
http://ocsp.227.104.178.224
OCSP nick name :ExampleServer
=====

```

WCS GUI Updates for SNMPv3

For more information on SNMPv3 related GUI changes, see the following:

- [Adding an Event Definition, page 6-3](#)
- [Adding Trap Destinations, page 4-8](#)

Updated Open Port List

As part of the non-user requirement, MSE listens on HTTP (8880) and HTTP (8843) ports.

The following are the open port list for MSE:

TCP	80, 443, 22, 8001
	4096, 1411, 4000X (x=1,5)
UDP	162, 12091, 12092

Syslog Support

To ensure compliance to DoD requirement, wIPS supports Syslog messaging.

MSE and RHEL 5

The MSE OS is based on RHEL (Red Hat Enterprise Linux) 5 and the current version of RHEL supported by MSE OS is 5.4. If you are using RHEL 5.3 or earlier, then download and update the openssl patches. Upgrade to RHEL5.4 supports OpenSSH version 4.3p2-36.el5 (which addresses the vulnerabilities in 4.3p2-26.el5_2.1).

