

Isilon OneFS 8.2.x Security Configuration Guide

Version 8.2.x

Security Configuration Guide

January 2020

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CHAPTER 1

Introduction to this guide

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About this guide

This guide provides an overview of the security configuration controls and settings available in Isilon OneFS. This guide is intended to help facilitate secure deployment, usage, and maintenance of the software and hardware used in Isilon clusters.

Your suggestions help us to improve the accuracy, organization, and overall quality of the documentation. Send your feedback to <http://bit.ly/isilon-docfeedback>. If you cannot provide feedback through the URL, send an email message to docfeedback@isilon.com.

Reporting security vulnerabilities

Dell EMC takes reports of potential security vulnerabilities in our products very seriously. If you discover a security vulnerability, you are encouraged to report it to Dell EMC immediately.

For information on how to report a security issue to Dell EMC, see the Dell EMC Vulnerability Response Policy at <http://www.emc.com/products/security/product-security-response-center.htm>.

Dell security advisories

Dell Security Advisories (DSAs) notify customers about potential security vulnerabilities and their remedies for Dell EMC products. The advisories include specific details about an issue and instructions to help prevent or alleviate that security exposure.

Common Vulnerabilities and Exposures (CVEs) identify publicly known security concerns. A DSA can address one or more CVEs.

All Isilon DSAs, together with the CVEs that they address, are listed at <https://community.emc.com/docs/DOC-45144>.

False positive security vulnerabilities

It is possible for a security scan to incorrectly identify a CVE as affecting a Dell EMC product. CVEs in this category are termed false positives.

False positives for OneFS and Insight IQ are listed at <https://community.emc.com/docs/DOC-45144>.

Related documents

The complete documentation set for OneFS is available online.

You can find information that is related to the features and functionality described in this document in the following documents available from the Dell EMC Online Support site.

- *EMC Secure Remote Services Installation and Operations Guide*
- *EMC Secure Remote Services Policy Manager Operations Guide*
- *EMC Secure Remote Services Site Planning Guide*
- *EMC Secure Remote Services Technical Description*
- *EMC Isilon Multiprotocol Data Access with a Unified Security Model* (white paper)

- *Isilon Swift Technical Note*
- *Managing identities with the Isilon OneFS user mapping service* (white paper)
- *OneFS Backup and Recovery Guide*
- *OneFS CLI Administration Guide*
- *OneFS Event Reference*
- *OneFS HDFS Reference Guide*
- *OneFS Release Notes*
- *OneFS Web Administration Guide*
- *OneFS Upgrade Planning and Process Guide*

Where to go for support

This topic contains resources for getting answers to questions about Isilon products.

Online support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Live Chat • Create a Service Request <p>For questions about accessing online support, send an email to support@emc.com.</p>
Telephone support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • United States: 1-800-SVC-4EMC (1-800-782-4362) • Canada: 1-800-543-4782 • Worldwide: 1-508-497-7901 • Local phone numbers for a specific country are available at Dell EMC Customer Support Centers.
Isilon Community Network	The Isilon Community Network connects you to a central hub of information and experts to help you maximize your current storage solution. From this site, you can demonstrate Isilon products, ask questions, view technical videos, and get the latest Isilon product documentation.
Isilon Info Hubs	For the list of Isilon info hubs, see the Isilon Info Hubs page on the Isilon Community Network . Use these info hubs to find product documentation, troubleshooting guides, videos, blogs, and other information resources about the Isilon products and features you're interested in.

Terminology

The following terms and abbreviations describe some of the features and technology of the Isilon OneFS system and Isilon cluster.

Access-based enumeration (ABE)

In a Microsoft Windows environment, ABE filters the list of available files and folders to allow users to see only those that they have permissions to access on a file server.

Access control entry (ACE)

An element of an access control list (ACL) that defines access rights to an object (like a file or directory) for a user or group.

Access control list (ACL)

A list of access control entries (ACEs) that provide information about the users and groups allowed access to an object.

ACL policy

The policy that defines which access control methods (NFS permissions and/or Windows ACLs) are enforced when a user accesses a file on the system in an environment that is configured to provide multiprotocol access to file systems. The ACL policy is set through the web administration interface.

Authentication

The process for verifying the identity of a user trying to access a resource or object, such as a file or a directory.

Certificate Authority (CA)

A trusted third party that digitally signs public key certificates.

Certificate Authority Certificate

A digitally signed association between an identity (a Certificate Authority) and a public key to be used by the host to verify digital signatures on public key certificates.

Command-line interface (CLI)

An interface for entering commands through a shell window to perform cluster administration tasks.

Digital certificate

An electronic ID issued by a certificate authority that establishes user credentials. It contains the user identity (a hostname), a serial number, expiration dates, a copy of the public key of the certificate holder (used for encrypting messages and digital signatures), and a digital signature from the certificate-issuing authority so that recipients can verify that the certificate is valid.

Directory server

A server that stores and organizes information about a computer network's users and network resources, and that allows network administrators to manage user access to the resources. X.500 is the best-known open directory service. Proprietary directory services include Microsoft Active Directory.

Group Identifier (GID)

Numeric value used to represent a group account in a UNIX system.

Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP)

The communications protocol used to connect to servers on the World Wide Web.

Hypertext Transfer Protocol Secure (HTTPS)

HTTP over TLS. All network traffic between the client and server system is encrypted. In addition, HTTPS provides the option to verify server and client identities. Typically, server identities are verified and client identities are not.

Kerberos

An authentication, data integrity, and data-privacy encryption mechanism that is used to encode authentication information. Kerberos coexists with NTLM and provides authentication for client/server applications using secret-key cryptography.

Lightweight Directory Access Protocol (LDAP)

An information-access protocol that runs directly over TCP/IP. LDAP is the primary access protocol for Active Directory and LDAP-based directory servers. LDAP Version 3 is defined by a set of Proposed Standard documents in Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF) RFC 2251.

LDAP-based directory

A directory server that provides access through LDAP. Examples of LDAP-based directory servers include OpenLDAP and SUN Directory Server.

Network File System (NFS)

A distributed file system that provides transparent access to remote file systems. NFS allows all network systems to share a single copy of a directory.

Network Information Service (NIS)

A service that provides authentication and identity uniformity across local area networks and allows you to integrate the cluster with your NIS infrastructure. Designed by Sun Microsystems, NIS can be used to authenticate users and groups when they access the cluster.

OneFS API

A RESTful HTTP-based interface that enables cluster configuration, management, and monitoring functionality, and enables operations on files and directories.

OpenLDAP

The open source implementation of an LDAP-based directory service.

Public Key Infrastructure (PKI)

A means of managing private keys and associated public key certificates for use in Public Key Cryptography.

Secure Sockets Layer (SSL)

A security protocol that provides encryption and authentication. SSL encrypts data and provides message and server authentication. SSL also supports client authentication if required by the server.

Security Identifier (SID)

A unique, fixed identifier used to represent a user account, user group, or other secure identity component in a Windows system.

Server Message Block (SMB)

A network protocol used by Windows-based computers that allows systems within the same network to share files.

Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP)

A protocol that can be used to communicate management information between the network management stations and the agents in the network elements.

Support Remote Services Gateway

Secure Remote Support (SRS) enables 24x7 proactive, secure, high-speed remote monitoring and repair for many Dell EMC products.

Transport Layer Security (TLS)

The successor protocol to SSL for general communication authentication and encryption over TCP/IP networks. TLS version 1 is nearly identical with SSL version 3.

User Identifier (UID)

Alphanumeric value used to represent a user account in a UNIX system.

X.509

A widely used standard for defining digital certificates.

CHAPTER 2

Security overview

This section contains the following topics:

- [Security deployment models](#)..... 12
- [Security control map](#)..... 14

Security deployment models

An Isilon cluster is only one piece of a complex installation and coexists with the surrounding physical and electronic environment. You must develop and maintain comprehensive security policies for the entire environment.

It is assumed that you have implemented the following security controls prior to the Isilon security deployment:

- Physical security of computer room facilities
- Comprehensive network security
- Monitoring of computer-related controls, including:
 - Access to data and programs
 - Secure organizational structure to manage login and access rights
 - Change control to prevent unauthorized modifications to programs
- Service continuity to ensure that critical services and processes remain operational in the event of a disaster or data breach.

With these security controls in place, Isilon offers the following deployment models:

- General business
- SmartLock
- Security Technical Implementation Guide (STIG)

General business security deployment model

An Isilon cluster is designed to meet the storage needs of diverse users across the spectrum of big data and enterprise IT. The general business security deployment model comprises a set of best practices that can be implemented in any environment.

See the *Security Best Practices* chapter of this guide for recommended steps to increase the security of an Isilon cluster.

SmartLock security deployment model

Smartlock is a data retention solution which protects files from accidental or deliberate modification or deletion during a specified retention period. SmartLock employs Write Once Read Many (WORM) data storage technology. WORM technology allows information to be written to a drive once, after which it is non-erasable and non-rewritable.

There are two options for SmartLock implementation:

- Compliance mode. This mode is designed for use only by those organizations which are legally required to comply with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission's (SEC) rule 17-a4(f).
- Enterprise mode. This mode can be used by organizations that have no legal requirement but want to use WORM technology to protect their data.

SmartLock compliance mode commits files to a WORM state in a compliance directory where the files cannot be modified or deleted until the specified retention period has expired. If a cluster is installed in compliance mode, the entire cluster is defined as a SmartLock compliance cluster.

SmartLock enterprise mode commits files to a WORM state in an enterprise directory where the files cannot be modified or deleted until the retention period has expired. The only exception is through a privileged delete feature that exists for the root account.

For more information about SmartLock, see the *Smartlock overview* section of this document.

Security Technical Implementation Guide (STIG) deployment model (Federal accounts only)

To meet Federal Approved Products List (APL) requirements, the configuration of OneFS must comply with Security Technical Implementation Guides (STIGs) that define hardening configuration requirements.

STIGs are maintained by the Defense Information Systems Agency (DISA), which produces STIGs for several computing technologies, referred to as assessment areas. STIG hardening is designed for Isilon clusters that support Federal Government accounts. Clusters that do not support Federal Government accounts are generally not candidates for STIG hardening.

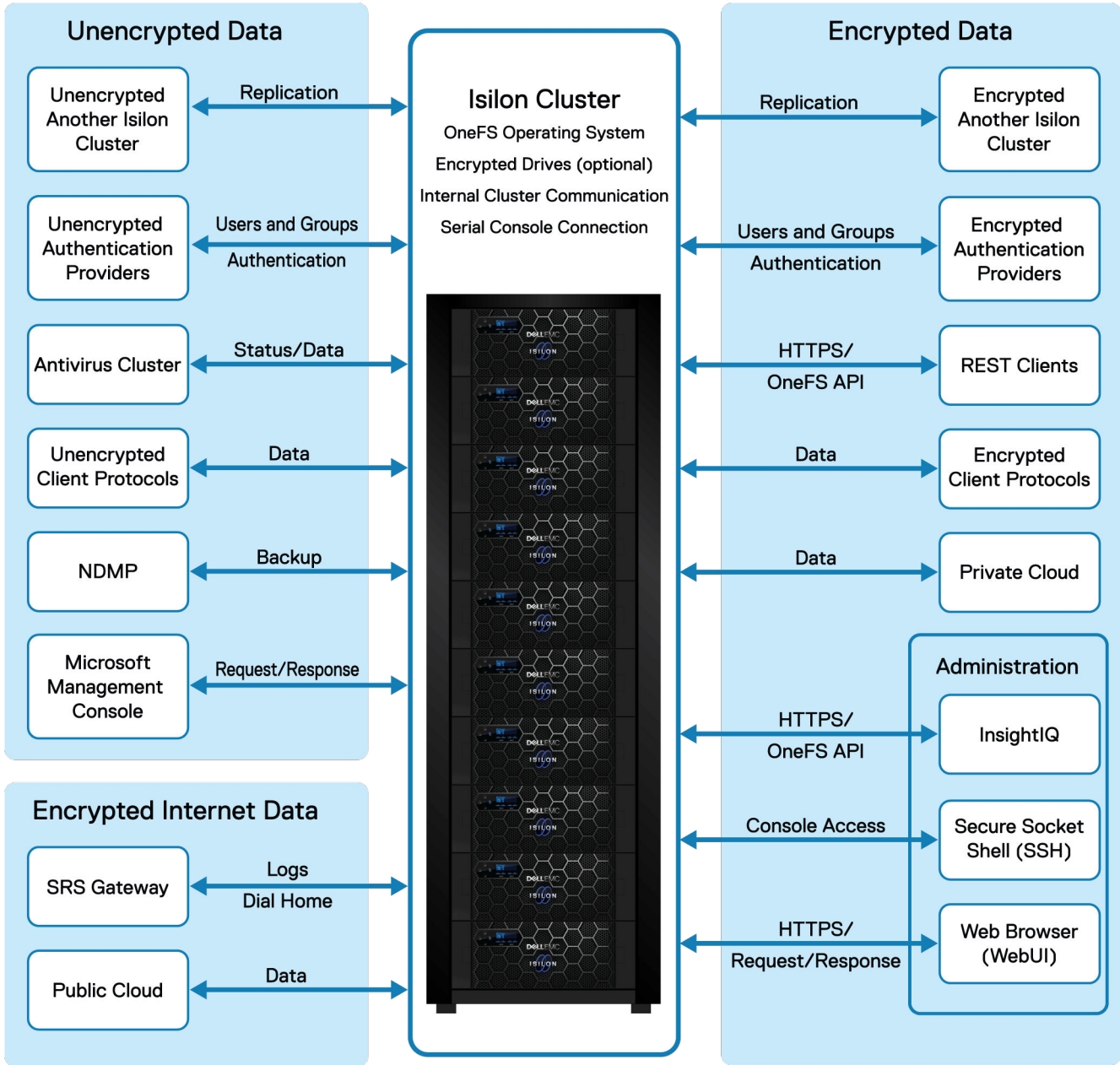
Note: STIG hardening assumes that the entire environment has been hardened to STIG standards. Securing only the Isilon cluster, without the surrounding components also meeting STIG requirements, can create problems due to different expectations between the components.

For more information about STIG deployment, see the [OneFS 8.2.0 Web Administration Guide](#) and the [OneFS 8.2.0 CLI Command Reference](#).

Security control map

The following diagram provides an overview of the various security controls that are available on Isilon clusters.

Figure 1 Security control map



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CHAPTER 3

Cryptography

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- [Cryptographic inventory for NFS](#) 17
- [Cryptographic inventory for OpenSSH](#) 18
- [Cryptographic inventory for SNMPv3](#)19
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Cryptography overview

OneFS uses up-to-date, globally recognized cryptographic algorithms and protocols, including:

- FTP
- HDFS
- HTTPS
- Kerberos
- NDMP
- NFS
- Secure Socket Shell (SSH)
- SMB
- Swift
- Transport Layer Security (TLS)
- TLS to Active Directory
- TLS to Lightweight Directory Access Protocol (LDAP)

This chapter provides details on cryptographic use within OneFS, including the current cryptographic releases, which algorithms are used, and where in the product the algorithms are used.

Note: Different releases of OneFS may support different cryptographic inventories. If you have questions about the cryptographic inventory for different versions of OneFS, contact Isilon Technical Support.

Cryptographic inventory for HTTPS

The HTTPS cryptography applies to REST clients and to the OneFS web administration interface. This section lists the cipher suites that are supported by HTTPS in OneFS.

TLSv1.1 cipher suites supported by HTTPS

```
TLS_DHE_RSA_WITH_AES_256_CBC_SHA (dh 2048)
TLS_DHE_RSA_WITH_AES_128_CBC_SHA (dh 2048)
TLS_ECDHE_RSA_WITH_AES_128_CBC_SHA (secp256r1)
TLS_ECDHE_RSA_WITH_AES_256_CBC_SHA (secp256r1)
TLS_DHE_RSA_WITH_CAMELLIA_256_CBC_SHA (dh 2048)
TLS_DHE_RSA_WITH_CAMELLIA_128_CBC_SHA (dh 2048)
```

TLSv1.2 cipher suites supported by HTTPS

```
TLS_DHE_RSA_WITH_AES_256_CBC_SHA (dh 2048)
TLS_DHE_RSA_WITH_AES_128_CBC_SHA (dh 2048)
TLS_ECDHE_RSA_WITH_AES_128_GCM_SHA256 (secp256r1)
TLS_ECDHE_RSA_WITH_AES_256_GCM_SHA384 (secp256r1)
TLS_DHE_RSA_WITH_AES_128_GCM_SHA256 (dh 2048)
TLS_DHE_RSA_WITH_AES_256_GCM_SHA384 (dh 2048)
TLS_ECDHE_RSA_WITH_AES_128_CBC_SHA256 (secp256r1)
TLS_ECDHE_RSA_WITH_AES_128_CBC_SHA (secp256r1)
TLS_ECDHE_RSA_WITH_AES_256_CBC_SHA384 (secp256r1)
TLS_ECDHE_RSA_WITH_AES_256_CBC_SHA (secp256r1)
```



```
TLS_DHE_RSA_WITH_AES_128_CBC_SHA256 (dh 2048)
TLS_DHE_RSA_WITH_AES_256_CBC_SHA256 (dh 2048)
TLS_DHE_RSA_WITH_CAMELLIA_256_CBC_SHA (dh 2048)
TLS_DHE_RSA_WITH_CAMELLIA_128_CBC_SHA (dh 2048)
```

Cryptographic inventory for HTTPS in hardening mode

The security hardening cryptography applies to REST clients and to the OneFS web administration interface. This section lists the cipher suites that are supported by security hardening mode in OneFS.

TLSv1.1 cipher suites supported by HTTPS in hardening mode

```
TLS_DHE_RSA_WITH_AES_256_CBC_SHA (dh 2048)
TLS_DHE_RSA_WITH_AES_128_CBC_SHA (dh 2048)
TLS_ECDHE_RSA_WITH_AES_128_CBC_SHA (secp521r1)
TLS_ECDHE_RSA_WITH_AES_256_CBC_SHA (secp521r1)
```

TLSv1.2 cipher suites supported by HTTPS in hardening mode

```
TLS_DHE_RSA_WITH_AES_256_CBC_SHA (dh 2048)
TLS_DHE_RSA_WITH_AES_128_CBC_SHA (dh 2048)
TLS_ECDHE_RSA_WITH_AES_128_GCM_SHA256 (secp521r1)
TLS_ECDHE_RSA_WITH_AES_256_GCM_SHA384 (secp521r1)
TLS_DHE_RSA_WITH_AES_128_GCM_SHA256 (dh 2048)
TLS_DHE_RSA_WITH_AES_256_GCM_SHA384 (dh 2048)
TLS_ECDHE_RSA_WITH_AES_128_CBC_SHA256 (secp521r1)
TLS_ECDHE_RSA_WITH_AES_128_CBC_SHA (secp521r1)
TLS_ECDHE_RSA_WITH_AES_256_CBC_SHA384 (secp521r1)
TLS_ECDHE_RSA_WITH_AES_256_CBC_SHA (secp521r1)
TLS_DHE_RSA_WITH_AES_128_CBC_SHA256 (dh 2048)
TLS_DHE_RSA_WITH_AES_256_CBC_SHA256 (dh 2048)
```

Cryptographic inventory for NFS

This section lists the NFS cryptographic algorithms that are available in OneFS.

Usage of these algorithms depends on your configuration and workflow. For configuration information, refer to the [OneFS CLI Administration Guide](#) Info Hub.

Note: When kerberos is used, it is important that a time sync for NTP be set up in common with the KDC.

NFS default settings

Setting	Enabled/disabled
NFS service	Enabled
NFSv3	Enabled
NFSv4	Disabled

NFSv3 algorithms

Algorithm	Description
Key Exchange Algorithms	RPCSEC_GSS, KerberosV5
Authentication Algorithms	*see NFS authentication algorithms table
Encryption Algorithms	AES256-CTS AES128-CTS RC4-HMAC DES-CBC-MD5 DES-CBC-CRC
Message Authentication Code Algorithms (integrity)	RPCSEC_GSS, enforces TCP protocol at transport layer

NFSv4 algorithms

Algorithm	Description
Key Exchange Algorithms	RPCSEC_GSS, KerberosV5
Authentication Algorithms	*see NFS authentication algorithms table
Encryption Algorithms	AES256-CTS AES128-CTS RC4-HMAC DES-CBC-MD5 DES-CBC-CRC
Message Authentication Code Algorithms (integrity)	RPCSEC_GSS, enforces TCP protocol at transport layer

NFS authentication algorithms

Authentication depends on the security approach but can be overridden if the device is blocked in a netgroup, or there is a rule mapping a uid to something else.

Security approach	Description
AUTH_UNIX	AUTH_UNIX, trust the remote device for authentication, no integrity check, no encryption
krb5	Trust the kdc, no integrity check, no encryption
krb5i	Trust as krb5, integrity check using (RPCSEC_GSS) RPC headers are signed and headers and data are hashed, no encryption
krb5p	Trust as krb5, integrity as krb5i, encryption in (AES256-CTS AES128-CTS RC4-HMAC DES-CBC-MD5 DES-CBC-CRC)

Cryptographic inventory for OpenSSH

This section lists the OpenSSH cryptographic algorithms as used in OneFS.

Algorithm	Description
Encryption Algorithms	aes128-ctr,aes192-ctr,aes256-ctr,aes128-gcm@openssh.com,aes256-gcm@openssh.com,chacha20-poly1305@openssh.com
Key Exchange Algorithms	curve25519-sha256 curve25519-sha256@libssh.org ecdh-sha2-nistp256 ecdh-sha2-nistp384 ecdh-sha2-nistp521 diffie-hellman-group-exchange-sha256 diffie-hellman-group16-sha512

Algorithm	Description
	diffie-hellman-group18-sha512 diffie-hellman-group14-sha256 diffie-hellman-group14-sha1
Host Key Algorithms	rsa-sha2-512 rsa-sha2-256 ssh-rsa ecdsa-sha2-nistp256 ssh-ed25519
Authentication Algorithms	Depends on cluster configuration
Message Authentication Code Algorithms(integrity)	hmac-sha1

OpenSSH cryptographic algorithms used in hardening mode only:

Algorithm	Description
Encryption Algorithms	aes128-ctr aes192-ctr aes256-ctr
Key Exchange Algorithms	ecdh-sha2-nistp256 ecdh-sha2-nistp384 ecdh-sha2-nistp521 diffie-hellman-group-exchange-sha256 diffie-hellman-group-exchange-sha1 diffie-hellman-group14-sha1
Host Key Algorithm	rsa-sha2-512 rsa-sha2-256 ssh-rsa ecdsa-sha2-nistp256 ssh-ed25519
Authentication Algorithms	Depends on cluster configuration
Message Authentication Code Algorithms (integrity)	hmac-sha1

Cryptographic inventory for SNMPv3


This section lists the SNMPv3 cryptographic algorithms as used in OneFS.

Algorithm	Description
Authentication Algorithms	HMAC-SHA-96, MD5
Privacy	3DES, AES-128-CFB

 **Note:** The SNMPv3 authentication algorithm defaults to MD5 and to privacy AES.

Cryptographic inventory for SMB

This section lists the SMB cryptographic algorithms that are available in OneFS.

 **Note:** It is recommended that you use encryption, and not signing, for ultimate security.

Usage of these algorithms depends on your configuration and workflow. For configuration information, refer to the [OneFS CLI Administration Guide](#) Info Hub.

For a secure OneFS environment, it is recommended that you use encryption rather than signing.

The SMB service is enabled by default in OneFS, and it supports SMBv1, SMBv2, and SMBv3.

SMB algorithms

Algorithm	Description
Authentication Algorithm	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • krb5 • NTLM (GSS-SPNEGO)
SMBv3 Encryption Algorithm	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AES-128-CCM • AES-128-GCM (faster)

SMB signing algorithms

 **Note:** For signing information, see the **SMB Signing** section of the [Design and Considerations for SMB Environments](#) whitepaper.

SMB protocol version	SMB signing algorithm description
SMB 1	MD5
SMB 2.0.2, 2.1	HMAC-SHA256
	GSS-API SessionKey (key derivation)
SMB 3.0, 3.0.2, 3.11	AES-128-CMAC (signing)
	GSS-API SessionKey and KDF (key derivation)
	Used via GSS-API, NTLM mechanism: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RC4 (schannel encryption) • MD5-HMAC (signing)
	Used via GSS-API, KRB5 mechanism (all encryption types provide signing and encryption): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AES256-CTS • AES128-CTS • RC4-HMAC • DES-CBC-MD5 • DES-CBC-CRC

CHAPTER 4

Authentication

This section contains the following topics:

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- [Kerberos authentication](#) 22

Authentication overview

For general information about authentication, see the [OneFS 8.2.0 Web Administration Guide](#) and the [OneFS 8.2.0 CLI Administration Guide](#).

Kerberos authentication

Kerberos is a network authentication provider that negotiates encryption tickets for securing a connection. OneFS supports Microsoft Kerberos and MIT Kerberos authentication providers on a cluster. If you configure an Active Directory provider, support for Microsoft Kerberos authentication is provided automatically. MIT Kerberos works independently of Active Directory.

For MIT Kerberos authentication, you define an administrative domain known as a realm. Within this realm, an authentication server has the authority to authenticate a user, host, or service; the server can resolve to either IPv4 or IPv6 addresses. You can optionally define a Kerberos domain to allow additional domain extensions to be associated with a realm.

The authentication server in a Kerberos environment is called the Key Distribution Center (KDC) and distributes encrypted tickets. When a user authenticates with an MIT Kerberos provider within a realm, a cryptographic ticket-granting ticket (TGT) is created to enable the user request an access to a service principal name (SPN).

Each MIT Kerberos provider must be associated with a groupnet. The groupnet is a top-level networking container that manages hostname resolution against DNS nameservers and contains subnets and IP address pools. The groupnet specifies which networking properties the Kerberos provider will use when communicating with external servers. The groupnet associated with the Kerberos provider cannot be changed. Instead you must delete the Kerberos provider and create it again with the new groupnet association.

You can add an MIT Kerberos provider to an access zone as an authentication method for clients connecting through the access zone. An access zone may include at most one MIT Kerberos provider. The access zone and the Kerberos provider must reference the same groupnet. You can discontinue authentication through an MIT Kerberos provider by removing the provider from associated access zones.

CHAPTER 5

Network security

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Network port usage

Standardized protocols enable other computers to exchange data with OneFS.

The TCP/IP protocol suite uses numbered ports to describe the communication channel within the protocol. Generally, the OneFS system uses a well-known port for receiving incoming data. That ephemeral port number is used by the client to send data. Port numbers and IP addresses are included in a data packet, which enables other systems to make determinations about the data stream. TCP and UDP protocols within the TCP/IP suite use ports that range from 1 to 65535.

Port numbers are assigned and maintained by the Internet Assigned Numbers Authority (IANA) and are divided into three ranges:

1. Well-known ports, ranging from 0 to 1023.
2. Registered ports, ranging from 1024 to 49151.
3. Dynamic or private ports, ranging from 49152 to 65535.

Protocols support both IPv4 and IPv6 addresses except where noted.

Note: As a security best practice, you should use an external firewall to limit access to the cluster to only those trusted clients and servers that require access. Allow restricted access only to ports that are required for communication. Block access to all other ports.

Port	Service name	Protocol	Connection type	Usage and description	Effect if closed	Default on installation
20	ftp-data	TCP	Outbound	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FTP access (disabled by default) • Data channel for FTP service 	FTP access is unavailable.	Disabled
21	ftp	TCP	Inbound	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FTP access • Control channel for FTP access 	FTP access is unavailable.	Disabled
22	ssh	TCP	Inbound	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SSH login service • EMC Secure Remote Support console management <p>Note: EMC Secure Remote Support does not support IPv6.</p>	SSH secure shell access is unavailable.	Enabled
23	telnet	TCP	Inbound	Telnet: telnetd	Telnet access to OneFS is unavailable.	Disabled
25	smtp	TCP	Outbound	Email deliveries	Outbound email alerts from OneFS are unavailable.	Disabled
53	DNS	UDP	Outbound	Domain Name Service resolution	Services not able to resolve domain names.	Enabled
53	DNS	TCP/UDP	Inbound	Domain Name Service requests	SmartConnect DNS resolution is unavailable.	Enabled

Port	Service name	Protocol	Connection type	Usage and description	Effect if closed	Default on installation
80	http	TCP	Inbound	HTTP for file access	HTTP access to files is unavailable.	Disabled
88	kerberos	TCP/UDP	Outbound	Kerberos authentication services that are used to authenticate users against Microsoft Active Directory domains	Kerberos authentication is unavailable.	Disabled
111	rpc.bind	TCP/UDP	Inbound	ONC RPC portmapper that is used to locate services such as NFS, mountd, and isi_cbind_d	Cannot be closed; disrupts core functionality.	Enabled
123	ntp	UDP	Outbound	Network Time Protocol used to synchronize host clocks within the cluster	Cluster time cannot be synchronized with an external NTP time source.	Enabled
135	dcerpc	TCP/UDP	Inbound	RPC Endpoint mapper service	Witness connections for SMB continuous availability are not established.	Enabled
137	netbios-ns	UDP	Inbound	NetBIOS Name Service that provides name resolution service for pre-Windows 2000 SMB1 clients	None.	Disabled
138	netbios-dgm	UDP	Inbound	NetBIOS Datagram Service that provides legacy connectionless service for pre-Windows 2000 SMB1 clients	None.	Disabled
139	netbios-ssn	TCP	Inbound	NetBIOS Session Service that provides SMB1 support for pre-Windows 2000 clients	Old SMB1 clients unable to use port 445 cannot access the server.	Disabled
161	snmp	UDP	Inbound	Simple Network Management Protocol support. Typically, agents listen on port 161	SNMP communications are not available.	Enabled
162	snmptrap	UDP	Inbound	Simple Network Management Protocol support. Typically, asynchronous traps are received on port 162	SNMP communications are not available.	Enabled
300	mountd	TCP/UDP	Inbound	NFSv3 mount service	NFSv3 mount service is not available.	Enabled
302	statd	TCP/UDP	Inbound	NFS Network Status Monitor (NSM)	The NSM service is not available.	Enabled
304	lockd	TCP/UDP	Inbound	NFS Network Lock Manager (NLM)	The NLM service is not available.	Enabled
389	ldap	TCP/UDP	Outbound	Microsoft Active Directory domain services. Used to fetch the list of	The cluster cannot fetch list of AD	Enabled

Port	Service name	Protocol	Connection type	Usage and description	Effect if closed	Default on installation
				servers from the Active Directory domain and other domain information	domains or verify they are active.	
389	ldap	UDP	Outbound	CLDAP pings. Used to determine if a domain server is running	The cluster cannot perform user or group lookups or authentications against LDAP or Active Directory.	Enabled
389	ldap	TCP	Outbound	LDAP SASL (secure LDAP). Normally used to query for user/group information after authentication. <i>Note:</i> Whether SASL is used is configured on the AD/LDAP servers, not on the cluster. During LDAP connection setup, there is an option to determine whether to use a secure connection.	The cluster cannot perform user or group lookups or authentications against LDAP or Active Directory.	Enabled
443	https	TCP	Inbound	HTTPS file access	The <code>/ifs</code> directory is not available.	Disabled
443	https	TCP	Outbound	Typical port for CloudPools access to a cloud storage provider. <i>Note:</i> Port 443 is typical, but not always the correct port. The cloud storage provider (or other archive location such as ECS or another Isilon cluster) may use or require a different port. Customer load balancers may also affect which port is required for CloudPools connections.	If CloudPools is using this port, CloudPools features are not available.	Disabled
445	microsoft-ds	TCP	Outbound	SMB1 and SMB2 client	Joining an Active Directory domain and the NTLM authentication against it are not possible.	Enabled
445	microsoft-ds	TCP	Inbound	SMB1 and SMB2 server	SMB server is not available.	Enabled
585	hdfs (datanode)	TCP (IPv4 only)	Inbound	HDFS (Hadoop file system)	HDFS is unavailable.	Enabled
623	n/a	TCP/UDP	Inbound	Reserved for hardware	n/a	Enabled
636	ldap	TCP	Outbound	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> LDAP Directory service queries that are used by OneFS Identity services Default port for LDAPS 	LDAP is unavailable.	Disabled

Port	Service name	Protocol	Connection type	Usage and description	Effect if closed	Default on installation
664	n/a	TCP/UDP	Inbound	Reserved for hardware	n/a	Enabled
989	ftps-data (implicit)	TCP	Outbound	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Secure FTP access (disabled by default) Secure data channel for FTP service 	Secure FTP access is unavailable.	Disabled
990	ftps (implicit)	TCP	Inbound	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Secure FTP access Control channel for FTP access 	Secure FTP access is unavailable.	Disabled
2049	nfs	TCP/UDP	Inbound	Network File Service (NFS) server	The NFS server and all related NFS services (including mount, NSM, and NLM) are not available. NFS is an important component of the OneFS interaction, even if no NFS exports are visible externally.	Enabled
2097	n/a	TCP	Inbound	SyncIQ: isi_migr_pworker	SyncIQ is unavailable.	Disabled
2098	n/a	TCP	Inbound	SyncIQ: isi_migr_pworker	SyncIQ is unavailable.	Disabled
3148	n/a	TCP	Inbound	SyncIQ: isi_migr_bandwidth	SyncIQ is unavailable.	Disabled
3149	n/a	TCP	Inbound	SyncIQ: isi_migr_bandwidth	SyncIQ is unavailable.	Disabled
3268	n/a	TCP	Outbound	Microsoft Active Directory global catalog search requests used when joined to an Active Directory domain through plaintext.	Some forms of Active Directory authentication might not work, depending on the configuration.	Disabled
3269	n/a	TCP	Outbound	Microsoft Active Directory global catalog search requests used when joined to an Active Directory domain through SSL.	Some forms of Active Directory authentication might not work, depending on the configuration.	Disabled
5019	ifs	TCP	Inbound/Outbound (Internal)	Isilon file system	Intra-cluster communication is not available.	Enabled
5055	smartconnect	UDP	Inbound (Internal)	SmartConnect	SmartConnect is unavailable.	Enabled

Port	Service name	Protocol	Connection type	Usage and description	Effect if closed	Default on installation
5667	n/a	TCP	Inbound	SyncIQ: isi_migr_sworke	SyncIQ is unavailable.	Disabled
5668	n/a	TCP	Inbound	SyncIQ: isi_migr_sworke	SyncIQ is unavailable.	Disabled
6557	n/a	TCP	Inbound	Performance collector	Performance collection and analysis is unavailable.	Disabled
8020	hdfs (namenode)	TCP (IPv4 only)	Inbound	HDFS (Hadoop file system)	HDFS is unavailable.	Enabled
8080	apache2	TCP (IPv4 only)	Inbound	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> OneFS web administration interface OneFS API WebHDFS HTTPS HTTP sessions Restful access for namespace (RAN) OneFS web administration interface CloudPools, when a second Isilon cluster is used for archiving 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> HTTPS access to the web administration interface is unavailable. OneFS API is unavailable. HTTPS access to WebHDFS is unavailable. RAN unavailable. CloudPools archive to another Isilon cluster is unavailable. 	Enabled
8081	VASA	TCP	Inbound	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> VASA HTTPS 	vCenter plug-in for VMware integrations is unavailable.	Disabled
8082	WebHDFS	TCP (IPv4 only)	Inbound	WebHDFS over HTTP	Access to HDFS data is unavailable through WebHDFS.	Disabled
8083	httpd	TCP	Inbound	Swift protocol access	Swift protocol access is unavailable.	Enabled
8440	Ambari agent	TCP (IPv4 only)	Outbound	Handshake from Ambari agent to Ambari server.	Ambari Agent is unavailable to monitor and report status of HDFS access zone.	Disabled
8441	Ambari agent	TCP (IPv4 only)	Outbound	Heartbeat status from Ambari agent to Ambari server.	Ambari Agent is unavailable to	Disabled

Port	Service name	Protocol	Connection type	Usage and description	Effect if closed	Default on installation
					monitor and report status of HDFS access zone.	
8470	n/a	TCP	Inbound	SyncIQ: isi_replicate	SyncIQ is unavailable.	Disabled
8649	gmond	TCP/ UDP	Inbound	Ganglia monitoring	Ganglia monitoring is unavailable.	Disabled
9443	isi_esrs_d	TCP	Outbound	EMC Secure Remote Support outbound alerts	EMC Secure Remote Support is unable to send alerts, log gathers, and other event data to Dell EMC Isilon Technical Support.	Disabled
10000	NDMP	TCP	Inbound	Network data management for backup	NDMP backup is disabled.	Disabled
15100	isi_upgrade_agent_d	TCP	Inbound (Internal)	Isilon upgrade daemon	Cluster reimages are unavailable.	Enabled
28080	lswift	TCP	Inbound	Swift protocol access	Swift protocol access is unavailable.	Enabled

OneFS services

To improve OneFS security, you should restrict access to the OneFS cluster by disabling network services that you do not use.

Note: There are some services that you should not disable, because doing so could have a detrimental effect on cluster operations. The list in this section includes only those services that can be disabled without disrupting other operations on the cluster. This list does not include all of the network services available on OneFS.

You can disable network services by running the following command, where *<service>* is the name of the service to disable:

```
isi services -a <service> disable
```

Disable the following services when they are not in use:

Service name	Service description	Service function	Corresponding daemons	Default setting
apache2	Apache2 Web Server	Connects to the Apache web server. Disabling apache2 disables file sharing over HTTP/HTTPS, but the OneFS web interface is still available.	httpd	Enabled

Service name	Service description	Service function	Corresponding daemons	Default setting
hdfs	HDFS Server	Connects to Hadoop Distributed File System (HDFS).	lw-container hdfs	Disabled
isi_migrate	SyncIQ Service	Replicates data from one Isilon cluster (source) to another cluster (target).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • isi_migr_sched • isi_migrate • isi_migr_bandwidth • isi_migr_pworker • isi_migr_sworker 	Enabled
isi_object_d	Isilon Object Interface	Services OneFS API requests.	isi_object_d	Enabled
isi_vasa_d	The Isilon VMware vSphere API for Storage Awareness (VASA) Provider Daemon	Allows virtual machine (VM) administrators to deploy VMs based on storage capabilities. OneFS communicates with VMware vSphere through VASA.	isi_vasa_d	Disabled
isi_vc_d	The Isilon for vCenter Job Daemon	Processes tasks that are sent from the NAS plugin that is installed on the ESXi server to the gconfig database.	isi_vc_d	Disabled
lwswift	Swift Server	Enables you to access file-based data that is stored on the cluster as objects. The Swift API is implemented as a set of Representational State Transfer (REST) web services over HTTP or secure HTTP (HTTPS). Content and metadata can be ingested as objects and concurrently accessed through other supported Dell EMC Isilon protocols. For more information, see the <i>Isilon Swift Technical Note</i> .	lw-container lwswift	Disabled
ndmpd	Network Data Management Protocol Daemon	Backs up and restores services.	isi_ndmp_d	Disabled
nfs	NFS Server	Manages Network File System (NFS) protocol settings.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • isi_netgroup_d • mountd • gssd • nfsd • rpc.statd • rpc.locked 	Enabled
smb	SMB Service	Enables or disables the Server Message Block (SMB) server.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • srv • rdr • srvsvc 	Enabled

Service name	Service description	Service function	Corresponding daemons	Default setting
snmp	SNMP Server	Connects to the Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) server.	snmpd	Enabled
telnetd	Telnet Server	Connects to the Telnet server.	telnetd	Disabled
vsftpd	VSFTPD Server	Connects to the Very Secure FTP (VSFTPD) server.	vsftpd	Disabled


Mixed data-access protocol environments


With the OneFS operating system, you can access data with multiple file-sharing and transfer protocols. As a result, Microsoft Windows, UNIX, Linux, and Mac OS X clients can share the same directories and files.

The `/ifs` directory is the root directory for all file system data in the cluster, serving as an SMB share, an NFS export, and a document root directory. You can create additional shares and exports within the `/ifs` directory tree. You can configure your OneFS cluster to use SMB or NFS exclusively, or both. You can also enable HTTP, FTP, and SSH.

Access rights are consistently enforced across access protocols on all security models. A user is granted or denied the same rights to a file whether using SMB or NFS. Clusters running OneFS support a set of global policy settings that enable you to customize the default access control list (ACL) and UNIX permissions settings.

OneFS is configured with standard UNIX permissions on the file tree. Through Windows Explorer or OneFS administrative tools, you can give any file or directory an ACL. In addition to Windows domain users and groups, ACLs in OneFS can include local, NIS, and LDAP users and groups. After a file is given an ACL, the mode bits are no longer enforced and exist only as an estimate of the effective permissions.

 **Note:** We recommend that you configure ACL and UNIX permissions only if you fully understand how they interact with one another.


 **Note:** As a security best practice, we recommend that you disable or place restrictions on all protocols that you do not plan to support. For instructions, see the *Best practices for data-access protocols* section of this guide.

For information about Data-access protocols, see the [OneFS 8.2.0 Web Administration Guide](#) and the [OneFS 8.2.0 CLI Command Reference](#).

FTP security

The FTP service is disabled by default. You can set the FTP service to allow any node in the cluster to respond to FTP requests through a standard user account.

When configuring FTP access, ensure that the specified FTP root is the home directory of the user who logs in. For example, the FTP root for local user `jsmith` should be `ifshome/jsmith`. You can enable the transfer of files between remote FTP servers and enable anonymous FTP service on the root by creating a local user named `anonymous` or `ftp`.

 **CAUTION** The FTP service supports cleartext authentication. If you enable the FTP service, the remote FTP server allows the user's name and password to be transmitted in cleartext and authentication credentials might be intercepted. If you must use FTP, we recommend that you enable TLS on the FTP service, and then connect with an FTP client that supports TLS.

To enable TLS on the FTP service, you must change the `<ssl_enable>` property in the `/etc/mcp/sys/vsftpd_config.xml` file on each node to the following configuration:

```
<ssl_enable default="NO">YES<isi-meta-tag id="ssl_enable" can-mod-text="yes"/></ssl_enable>
```

HDFS security

There are no additional security options beyond what is listed in the [HDFS Hadoop Guide](#).

HTTP and HTTPS security

There are no additional security options beyond what is listed in the [OneFS 8.2.0 Web Administration Guide](#) and the [OneFS 8.2.0 CLI Command Reference](#).

NFS security

There are no additional security options beyond what is listed in the [OneFS 8.2.0 Web Administration Guide](#) and the [OneFS 8.2.0 CLI Command Reference](#).

SMB security

For information about SMB that is not covered in this section, see the [OneFS 8.2.0 Web Administration Guide](#) and the [OneFS 8.2.0 CLI Administration Guide](#).

SMB security settings

You can view and configure the security settings of an SMB share by clicking **Protocols > Windows Sharing (SMB) > SMB Shares**, selecting the share, clicking **View/Edit**, and then clicking **Edit SMB Share**. You can view and configure the default SMB share security settings by clicking **Protocols > Windows Sharing (SMB) > Default Share Settings**. The security settings are available in the **Advanced Settings** section.

Note: Changes that are made directly to an SMB share override the default settings that are configured from the **Default Share Settings** tab.

Setting	Setting value
Create Permission	Sets the default source permissions to apply when a file or directory is created. The default value is <code>Default acl</code> .
Directory Create Mask	Specifies UNIX mode bits that are removed when a directory is created, restricting permissions. Mask bits are applied before mode bits are applied. The default value is that the user has <code>Read</code> , <code>Write</code> , and <code>Execute</code> permissions.
Directory Create Mode	Specifies UNIX mode bits that are added when a directory is created, enabling

Setting	Setting value
	permissions. Mode bits are applied after mask bits are applied. The default value is <code>None</code> .
File Create Mask	Specifies UNIX mode bits that are removed when a file is created, restricting permissions. Mask bits are applied before mode bits are applied. The default value is that the user has <code>Read</code> , <code>Write</code> , and <code>Execute</code> permissions.
File Create Mode	Specifies UNIX mode bits that are added when a file is created, enabling permissions. Mode bits are applied after mask bits are applied. The default value is that the user has <code>Execute</code> permissions.
Impersonate Guest	Determines guest access to a share. The default value is <code>Never</code> .
Impersonate User	Allows all file access to be performed as a specific user. This must be a fully qualified user name. The default value is <code>No value</code> .
NTFS ACL	Allows ACLs to be stored and edited from SMB clients. The default value is <code>Yes</code> .
Access Based Enumeration	Allows access based enumeration only on the files and folders that the requesting user can access. The default value is <code>No</code> .
HOST ACL	The ACL that defines host access. The default value is <code>No value</code> .

Configuring SMB

You can configure global and share-level SMB settings that specify the behavior of client connections through the SMB protocol.

SMB data access to the cluster is enabled by default. In addition, Isilon provides the following default configurations with no access restrictions:

- An unrestricted SMB share (`/ifs`)
- Unlimited access to the `/ifs` directory for the Everyone account

Isilon cluster administrators must consider whether these configurations are suitable for their deployment, and manage the security implications appropriately.

For more information about SMB and additional SMB management tasks, see the *OneFS Web Administration Guide* or the *OneFS CLI Administration Guide*.

CHAPTER 6

Physical security

This section contains the following topics:

- [Physical security overview](#) 36
- [Security of the data center](#) 36
- [Physical ports on Isilon nodes](#) 36
- [Statements of Volatility](#) 37

Physical security overview

Physical security addresses a different class of threats than the operating environment and user access security concepts that are discussed elsewhere in this guide. The objective of physical security is to safeguard company personnel, equipment, and facilities from theft, vandalism, sabotage, accidental damage, and natural or man-made disasters.

Physical security concepts are applicable to all corporate facilities, but data center security is most relevant in terms of Isilon deployment.

Security of the data center

Isilon components are not designed to be self-secure in either resource discrimination or physical access. For example, drive data encryption keys reside on node hardware. If access is gained to these components, security of the data cannot be guaranteed. Thus, data center physical security is a necessary compensating control.

In addition to superior resource delivery, a secure data center protects Isilon components from security violations at the physical level including:

- Malicious power reset
- Interference with internal cabling
- Unauthorized local access to communication ports
- Unauthorized local access to internal node components

Optimal operation of an Isilon cluster is achieved when the cluster is installed in a data center where proper measures have been taken to protect equipment and data. Refer to the *Isilon Site Preparation and Planning Guide* for complete data center requirements.

Physical ports on Isilon nodes

There are several types of Isilon nodes. Refer to the node installation guide for a particular node type to find the locations and descriptions of each of the ports.

Follow these security guidelines when using the ports on a node:

- Connect only the minimum number of cables required. If you do not need to use a port, leave it empty.
- Follow the instructions in the node installation guide about which ports to use, and which ports not to use.
- You can connect to a node using a serial cable and enter single user mode. Exception: SmartLock compliance clusters do not allow you to boot into single user mode.
- Contact Isilon Technical Support if you have any questions.

Disable USB ports on Isilon nodes

Disabling of USB ports on Isilon nodes is supported through BIOS options. Disabling the USB ports on nodes will prevent USB devices from interacting with OneFS, and unauthorized copying of data via USB storage devices.

About this task

Procedure

1. Restart the node.

2. Execute break sequence during node boot.
3. On the BIOS main screen, select **Advanced > Advanced Chipset Con**
4. Set **USB Functions** to *Disabled*
5. Set **USB 2.0 Controller** to *Disabled*
6. Set **BIOS EHCI Hand-Off** to *Disabled*
7. Save and exit BIOS
8. Reboot the node

Statements of Volatility

A Statement of Volatility (SOV) details the conditions under which the non-disk components of physical Isilon products, such as storage arrays or physical appliances, are capable of retaining data when power is removed. It is important to understand which parts of a product contain (and retain) customer-specific data when power is removed, because the data may be sensitive or covered by breach, scrubbing, or data retention requirements.

Statements of Volatility are not directly customer accessible, but can be made available to customers on request. Contact your account team for assistance.

CHAPTER 7

Security best practices

This section contains the following topics:

- [Overview](#) 40
- [PCI compliance](#) 41
- [General cluster security best practices](#) 42
- [Login, authentication, and privileges best practices](#) 51
- [SNMP security best practices](#) 56
- [SSH security best practices](#) 57
- [Data-access protocols best practices](#) 58
- [Web interface security best practices](#) 65

Overview

This chapter provides suggestions and recommendations to help administrators maximize security on Isilon clusters. Consider these recommendations in the context of your specific business policies and use cases.

Root-level privileges are required to perform many of the procedures. However, this chapter also includes procedures to use the following options instead:

- Restrict the root account and use an RBAC account with root privileges
- Restrict the root account and use the `sudo` command with privilege elevation

If a procedure requires you to "log in as root," it is assumed that you will log in using a business-authorized privileged account, whether it be root, an RBAC account with root privileges, or `sudo`.

Note: Ensure that you have the latest security patches installed. For more information, see the [Current Isilon OneFS Patches](#) document on the Customer support site.

Persistence of security settings

Some of these best practice configurations do not persist after OneFS is upgraded, and might not persist after a patch for OneFS is applied. For best results, keep track of which best practices you implement, so that if the settings do not persist, you can configure them again.

The following table lists each of the best practices that are described in this chapter.

You can use the second column of the table as a checklist to track which security settings you implement on the cluster.

Security setting	Implemented on cluster?
General cluster best practices	
Create a login message	
Set a timeout for idle CLI sessions	
Set a timeout for idle SSH sessions	
Forward audited events to a remote server	
Firewall security	
Disable OneFS services that are not in use	
Configure WORM directories using SmartLock	
Back up cluster data	
Specify an NTP time server	
Login, authentication, and privileges best practices	
Restrict root logins to the cluster	
Assign RBAC access and privileges	
Privilege elevation: Assign select root-level privileges to non-root users	
Restrict authentication by external providers	
SNMP best practices	

Security setting	Implemented on cluster?
Use SNMPv3 for cluster monitoring	
Disable SNMP	
SSH best practices	
Restrict SSH access to specific users and groups	
Disable root SSH access to the cluster	
Data-access protocols best practices	
Use a trusted network to protect files and authentication credentials that are sent in cleartext	
Use compensating controls to protect authentication credentials that are sent in cleartext	
Use compensating controls to protect files that are sent in cleartext	
Disable FTP access	
Limit or disable HDFS access	
Limit or disable HTTP access	
NFS best practices	
SMB best practices	
SMB signing	
Disable Swift access	
Web interface best practices	
Replace the TLS certificate	
Secure the web interface headers	
Accept up-to-date versions of TLS in the web interface	

PCI compliance

Configure the cluster to meet PCI compliance

About this task

Should it become required for the cluster to meet PCI compliance, root ssh must be disabled.

Procedure

1. Open a secure shell (SSH) connection to any node in the cluster and log in with `ISI_PRIV_AUTH` privileges.

2. Run the following command to disable root ssh:

```
isi ssh settings modify --permit-root-login False
```

Note:

If SSH access is still desired for other users, ensure there is at least one other user with SSH privileges on the cluster.

To verify this on the command line interface, run the following command to confirm there is at least one non-root user listed:

```
isi auth roles view SecurityAdmin
```

To verify on the OneFS web administration interface, click **Access > Membership and Roles > Roles >** tab. Select the **view/edit** button in the **SecurityAdmin** section.

General cluster security best practices

The following general security recommendations can be applied to any cluster.

Create a login message

The login message appears as a separate box on the login page of the OneFS web administration interface, and also as the last line of introductory text on the command-line interface after a user logs in. The login message can convey information, instructions, or warnings that a user should know before using the cluster. **Note:** Login messages convey policy information and are typically written in conjunction with a legal team.

Procedure

1. On the OneFS web administration interface, click **Cluster Management > General Settings > Cluster Identity**.
2. (Optional) In the **Login Message** area, type a title in the **Message Title** field and a message in the **Message Body** field.
3. Click **Save Changes**.

Manifest check to confirm install authenticity and integrity

Download and extract the installer and the signed manifest

Procedure

1. If you do not have the signature release artifacts, these are on the Online support site: https://support.emc.com/search/?text=OneFS_v8.2.2.0_signature.tar.
2. Run the following command to extract the signed manifest and signature:

```
tar -xf OneFS_v8.2.2.0_signature.tar
```

Verify the OneFS Install Signature from the Certificate Authority

To independently verify the authenticity and integrity of the certificate of your OneFS install file, you can validate that the `Manifest.sha256.signed` file is a valid signature of `Manifest.sha256`, signed with the Dell code signing cert that is issued from the external Certificate authority **Entrust, Inc.**

There are three steps in this procedure:

1. Verify `Manifest.sha256.signed` is signed by a Dell Code Signing Certificate.
2. Verify that `Manifest.sha256.signed` is the signature for the `Manifest.sha256`.
3. Verify the SHA256 hash in `Manifest.sha256` matches that of your installer.

Verify `Manifest.sha256.signed` is signed by a Dell Code Signing Certificate.

Procedure

1. Run the following command to check that the key signing this is issued to Dell:

```
openssl x509 -noout -subject -in Manifest.sha256.signed
```

2. One of the following outputs should display, depending on your version of OpenSSL:

```
subject=C = US, ST = Texas, L = Round Rock, O = Dell Technologies Inc.,  
OU = Isilon OneFS, CN = Dell Technologies Inc.
```

```
subject= /C=US/ST=Texas/L=Round Rock/O=Dell Technologies Inc./OU=Isilon  
OneFS/CN=Dell Technologies Inc.
```

3. For UNIX-like environments that have OpenSSL and already trust the Entrust CA (this is common), run the following command to verify that our certificate signed the `Manifest.sha256.signed` file:

```
openssl verify Manifest.sha256.signed
```

4. The following output should display:

```
Manifest.sha256.signed: OK
```

5. If you do not have the Entrust CA already trusted, the following output will display showing the Dell certificate, but will state it cannot find the trust of the Entrust certificate. In this case, proceed to the next procedure, **Manually verify using our CA**. Otherwise, proceed to the subsequent procedure.

```
C = US, ST = Texas, L = Round Rock, O = Dell Technologies Inc., OU =  
Isilon OneFS, CN = Dell Technologies
```

```
Inc.
error 20 at 0 depth lookup: unable to get local issuer certificate
```

Manually verify using our CA

If your system does not currently trust the Entrust CA and the codesigning intermediary, you can still verify this by obtaining and using the public key for the root CA and the intermediate CA that is signing the Dell key. To build the CA bundle, concatenate the public keys in the PEM format as follows.

Procedure

1. Get the intermediate CA public der format key and save as PEM:

```
curl http://aia.entrust.net/ovcs1-chain256.cer | openssl x509 -inform
der > ovcs1-chain256.pem
```

2. Get the root CA public PEM format key:

```
curl -k https://www.entrust.com/root-certificates/entrust_g2_ca.cer >
entrust_g2_ca.pem
```

```
cat entrust_g2_ca.pem ovcs1-chain256.pem > EntrustCodeSignedBundle
```

3. Run the following command to verify the correct key is present:

```
openssl x509 -in EntrustCodeSignedBundle -fingerprint -noout
```

4. The following output should display:

```
SHA1
Fingerprint=8C:F4:27:FD:79:0C:3A:D1:66:06:8D:E8:1E:57:EF:BB:93:22:72:D4
```

Verify that `Manifest.sha256.signed` is the signature for the `Manifest.sha256`.

Procedure

1. Run the following command to verify the `Manifest.sha256.signed` file:

```
openssl verify -CAfile EntrustCodeSignedBundle Manifest.sha256.signed
```

2. The following output should display:

```
Manifest.sha256.signed: OK
```

Verify the SHA256 hash in `Manifest.sha256` matches that of your installer.

Note: This procedure may be done either with the included manifest files or directly on the archive, which may be the full install or a patch file.

Procedure

1. Using the `OneFS_v8.2.2.0_Install.tar.gz` files as the example for this step, run the following commands to verify the hash:

```
INSTALLER=OneFS_v8.2.2.0_Install.tar.gz
```

```
sha256sum $INSTALLER 2>/dev/null || sha256 $INSTALLER
```

```
grep 'OneFS_v8.2.2.0_Install.tar.gz$' Manifest.sha256
```

2. The outputs should list the same hexadecimal hashes.

Set a timeout for idle CLI sessions (CLI)

The timeout value is the maximum period after which a user's inactive CLI session is terminated. This timeout applies to both SSH connections and serial console connections that are running in the `bash`, `rbash`, `ksh`, and `zsh` shells.

About this task

For additional security, it is recommended that you also configure an idle SSH session timeout (see the *Set a timeout for idle SSH sessions* section of this guide). If you configure both timeouts, the shorter timeout applies to SSH sessions only.

Note: These changes take effect for all new shell logins for all existing and new users. Users who are logged in while these changes are being made will not be affected by these changes until they log out and log in again.

Procedure

1. Open a secure shell (SSH) connection to any node in the cluster and log in as root.
2. Create a backup directory by running the following command:

```
mkdir /ifs/data/backup/
```

3. Set the permissions on the backup directory to 700:

```
chmod 700 /ifs/data/backup
```

4. Check whether the `/etc/profile` file exists on every node in the cluster:

```
isi_for_array 'test -f /etc/profile || echo /etc/profile \
missing on node `hostname`'
```

If the file exists on every node in the cluster, there is no output. If the file does not exist on every node, the output displays which nodes do not contain the file.

5. Perform one of the following actions:

- If the file exists on every node in the cluster, run the following two commands to make a working copy and a backup copy in the `/ifs/data/backup` directory:

```
cp /etc/profile /ifs/data/backup/profile
```

```
cp /etc/profile /ifs/data/backup/profile.bak
```

Note: If a file with the name `profile.bak` exists in the backup directory, either overwrite the existing file, or, to save the old backups, rename the new file with a timestamp or other identifier.

- If the file does not exist on every node in the cluster, the integrity of the OneFS installation is in doubt. Stop here and contact Isilon Technical Support to check the OneFS installation on the node. This file is part of a normal installation and it is important to understand how and why it was removed.
6. Open the `/ifs/data/backup/profile` file in a text editor.
 7. Add the following lines at the end of the file, after the `# End Isilon` entry. Replace `<seconds>` with the timeout value in seconds. For example, a 10-minute timeout would be 600 seconds.

```
# Begin Security Best Practice
# Set shell idle timeout to <seconds> seconds
TMOUT=<seconds>
export TMOUT
readonly TMOUT
# End Security Best Practice
```

8. Confirm that the changes are correct. Then save the file and exit the text editor.

9. Check whether the `/etc/zprofile` file exists, and then do one of the following things:

- If the file exists, run the following two commands to make a working copy and a backup copy in the `/ifs/data/backup` directory:

```
cp /etc/zprofile /ifs/data/backup/zprofile
```

```
cp /etc/zprofile /ifs/data/backup/zprofile.bak
```

Note: If a file with the name `zprofile.bak` exists in the backup directory, either overwrite the existing file, or, to save the old backups, rename the new file with a timestamp or other identifier.

- If the file does not exist, create it in the `/ifs/data/backup` directory:

```
touch /ifs/data/backup/zprofile
```

10. Open the `/ifs/data/backup/zprofile` file in a text editor.

11. Add the same lines that you added to the `/ifs/data/backup/profile` file, where `<seconds>` is the timeout value in seconds. Add these lines at the very end of the file:

```
# Begin Security Best Practice
# Set shell idle timeout to <seconds> seconds
```

```
TMOU=<seconds>
export TMOU
readonly TMOU
# End Security Best Practice
```

12. Confirm that the changes are correct. Then save the file and exit the text editor.
13. Set the permissions on both files to 644 by running the following command:

```
chmod 644 /ifs/data/backup/profile /ifs/data/backup/zprofile
```

14. Run the following two commands to copy the two files to the `/etc` directory on all of the nodes in the cluster:

```
isi_for_array 'cp /ifs/data/backup/profile /etc/profile'
```

```
isi_for_array 'cp /ifs/data/backup/zprofile /etc/zprofile'
```

15. (Optional) Delete the working and backup copies from the `/ifs/data/backup` directory:

```
rm /ifs/data/backup/profile /ifs/data/backup/profile.bak \
/ifs/data/backup/zprofile /ifs/data/backup/zprofile.bak
```

Set a timeout for idle SSH sessions (CLI)

The timeout value is the maximum period after which a user's inactive SSH session is terminated.

About this task

If you are connected to the cluster through a serial console, the SSH timeout does not apply. Therefore, it is recommended that you also configure an idle CLI session timeout for additional security. For instructions, see the *Set a timeout value for idle CLI sessions* section of this guide.

Note: If you configure both timeouts, the shorter timeout applies to SSH sessions only.

Procedure

1. Open a secure shell (SSH) connection to any node in the cluster and log in as root.
2. Create a backup directory by running the following command:

```
mkdir /ifs/data/backup/
```

3. Set the permissions on the backup directory to 700:

```
chmod 700 /ifs/data/backup
```

4. Make a working copy of the `/etc/mcp/templates/sshd_config` file in the backup directory:

```
cp /etc/mcp/templates/sshd_config /ifs/data/backup/
```

5. Make a backup copy of the `/etc/mcp/templates/sshd_config` file in the backup directory:

```
cp /etc/mcp/templates/sshd_config \
/ifs/data/backup/sshd_config.bak
```

Note: If a file with the same name exists in the backup directory, either overwrite the existing file, or, to save the old backups, rename the new file with a timestamp or other identifier.

6. Open the `/ifs/data/backup/sshd_config` file in a text editor.
7. Find the existing `KeepAlive` line and edit it as shown here. Then add two new lines directly below that line, as shown, where `<seconds>` is the timeout value in seconds. For example, to configure a 10-minute timeout, the number of seconds would be 600. Enclose these three lines with `# Begin Security Best Practice` and `# End Security Best Practice`.

```
# Begin Security Best Practice
KeepAlive no
ClientAliveInterval <seconds>
ClientAliveCountMax 0
# End Security Best Practice
```

8. Confirm that the changes are correct. Then save the file and exit the text editor.
9. Copy the updated file to the `/etc/mcp/templates` directory on all nodes:

```
isi_for_array 'cp /ifs/data/backup/sshd_config \
/etc/mcp/templates/sshd_config'
```

10. (Optional) Delete the working and backup copies from the `/ifs/data/backup` directory:

```
rm /ifs/data/backup/sshd_config \
/ifs/data/backup/sshd_config.bak
```

11. Restart the `sshd` service by running the following command:

Note: Restarting the `sshd` service disconnects all current SSH connections to the cluster. To minimize the potential impact, coordinate this activity with other cluster administrators.

```
isi_for_array 'killall -HUP sshd'
```

Forward audited events to remote server

We strongly recommend that you use the auditing and audit forwarding capabilities in OneFS . Auditing can detect many potential sources of data loss, including fraudulent activities,

inappropriate entitlements, and unauthorized access attempts. Forwarding audited events to a remote server has the following security benefits:

- You can scan the data for security issues on the remote server and avoid interfering with cluster operation or performance.
- You can send syslog output from multiple locations to the same remote server, and run scanning software on all of the logs in one location. This may be easier and more convenient than trying to run scanning software on the cluster.
- When hackers access a system such as an Isilon cluster, they try to erase their tracks. If audit information is forwarded to a remote server, the audit trail on the remote server is preserved, making identification and containment of the breach faster and easier.
- If the cluster node that contains the syslog events fails, you can still access the information that was forwarded to the remote server for diagnosis and troubleshooting.

Instructions for forwarding audited events to a remote server

To forward protocol access auditing and system configuration changes to a remote server, you must enable auditing, enable the forwarding of audited events to syslog, and configure syslog forwarding on the cluster.

Procedure

1. Enable auditing and forwarding to syslog. For instructions, see the [OneFS 8.2.0 Web Administration Guide](#) and the [OneFS 8.2.0 CLI Command Reference](#).
2. Configure syslog forwarding on the cluster. For instructions, see the [OneFS: How to configure remote logging from a cluster to a remote server \(syslog forwarding\)](#).

Firewall security

Use an external firewall to limit access to the cluster to only those trusted clients and servers that require access. Allow restricted access only to ports that are required for communication. Block access to all other ports.

We recommend that you limit access to the cluster web administration interface to specific administrator terminals via IP address, or isolate web-based access to a specific management network.

See the *Network port usage* section of this guide for more information about all of the ports on the Isilon cluster.

Disable OneFS services that are not in use

OneFS has a number of services that are safe to disable when they are not in use.

See the *OneFS Services* section of this guide for a list of all of the services that should be disabled when they are not in use, and instructions for disabling them.

Configure WORM directories using SmartLock

Use the SmartLock feature to create write-once read-many (WORM) directories to protect files from being modified for a specified retention period.

Note: WORM file access does not protect against hardware or file system issues. If the data on the cluster becomes unavailable, the WORM files are also unavailable. Therefore, we recommend that you additionally back up the cluster data to separate physical devices.

Back up cluster data

OneFS offers a range of options to preserve user and application data in the event of accidental or malicious modification, deletion, or encryption (for example, through a ransomware attack).

We strongly recommend that you use local snapshots, plus either SyncIQ replication or NDMP backups, to protect data in case it becomes compromised.

Option	Required license	Description
Replication to a secondary Isilon cluster	SyncIQ	<p>Replicate data from one Isilon cluster to another. You can specify which files and directories to replicate. SyncIQ also offers automated failover and failback capabilities so that you can continue operations on the secondary cluster should the primary cluster become unavailable. While this option does not make the data more secure, it does provide a backup if the data is compromised or lost.</p> <p>It is recommended that the secondary cluster be located in a different geographical area from the primary cluster to protect against physical disasters. It is also recommended that the secondary cluster have a different password from the primary cluster in case the primary cluster is compromised.</p>
NDMP backups	None	<p>Back up and restore data through the Network Data Management Protocol (NDMP). From a backup server, you can direct backup and restore processes between the cluster and backup devices such as tape devices, media servers, and virtual tape libraries (VTLs). While this option does not make the original data more secure, it does provide a backup if the data is compromised or lost.</p> <p>It is recommended that the external backup system be located in a different geographical area from the Isilon cluster to protect against physical disasters.</p>
Local snapshots	SnapshotIQ	<p>Snapshots protect data against accidental deletion and modification by enabling you to restore deleted and modified files.</p> <p>Snapshots do not protect against hardware or file system issues. Snapshots reference data that is stored on a cluster. If the data on the cluster becomes unavailable, the snapshots are also unavailable. Therefore, it is recommended that you additionally back up the cluster data to separate physical devices.</p>

Use NTP time

Network Time Protocol (NTP) is recommended as the most consistent source for cluster time. In a Windows environment, it is strongly recommended to use the Active Directory Domain Control NTP service.

Use the OneFS web administration interface to configure NTP time service synchronization to an external time service.

For additional recommendations for using NTP time with Smartlock directories and Smartlock compliance mode, see the [OneFS 8.2.0 Web Administration Guide](#) and the [OneFS 8.2.0 CLI Command Reference](#).

Specify an NTP time server

You can specify one or more Network Time Protocol (NTP) servers to synchronize the system time on the Isilon cluster. The cluster periodically contacts the NTP servers and sets the date and time based on the information that it receives.

Procedure

1. Click **Cluster Management** > **General Settings** > **NTP**.
2. In the **NTP Servers** area, type the IPv4 or IPv6 address of one or more NTP servers. If you want to use a key file, type the key numbers in the field next to the server's IP address.
Click **Add Another NTP Server** if you are specifying multiple servers.
3. (Optional) If you are using a key file for the NTP server, type the file path for that file in the **Path to Key File** field.
4. In the **Chimer Settings** area, specify the number of chimer nodes that contact NTP servers (the default is 3).
5. To exclude a node from chiming, type its logical node number (LNN) in the **Nodes Excluded from Chiming** field.
6. Click **Save Changes**.

Login, authentication, and privileges best practices

Following are security best practice recommendations for configuring how users will log in to the cluster, authenticate, and access privileges.

Restrict root logins to the cluster

A strong security stance entails using the root account as little as possible. You can use one or more of the following methods to restrict root access to the cluster:

- Use SmartLock compliance mode to completely remove root access to the cluster. This is the most restrictive method. When you are logged in to a SmartLock compliance mode cluster through the compliance administrator account, you can perform administrative tasks through the `sudo` command. Using the `sudo` command provides an audit trail by logging all command activity to `/var/log/auth.log`.
- Disable root SSH access to the cluster. You can still log in as root using other methods. See the *Disable root SSH access to the cluster* section of this guide for details and instructions.
- Limit the number of people who know the root password by doing one or both of the following:
 - Assign admin users an RBAC role with only the privileges that they require to do their job.
 - If an admin user needs greater privileges than the RBAC role can provide, use privilege elevation to give them select root-level privileges.

Use RBAC accounts instead of root

Instead of using the root account, assign roles and privileges to users and groups as needed by using the role-based access control (RBAC) functionality. The following RBAC best practices are recommended:

- Ensure that each administrator has a unique user account. Do not allow users to share accounts.

- For each user and group, assign the lowest level of privileges required.
- Use privilege elevation to assign select root-level privileges to specified users as needed.

Privilege elevation: Assign select root-level privileges to non-root users

A root account is necessary for some cluster administrative purposes, but for security reasons the root privileges should be closely monitored. Instead of providing the root account to an administrator, you can elevate the administrator's privileges so that they can run selected root-level commands using `sudo`. Using the `sudo` command also provides an audit trail by logging all command activity to `/var/log/auth.log`.

About this task

Note: This procedure is not intended for use on clusters that are in SmartLock compliance mode. In SmartLock compliance mode, the `compadmin` account exists with the correct `sudo` infrastructure.

Note: Users who are logged in while these changes are being made will not be affected by these changes until they log out and log in again.

You can also perform steps 1 - 5 of this procedure by using the OneFS web interface. See the *OneFS Web Administration Guide* for instructions.

Procedure

1. Open a secure shell (SSH) connection to any node in the cluster and log in as root.
2. Run the following command to create a group to assign elevated privileges to, where `<groupname>` is the name of the group. This group must be in the local provider and System zone.

```
isi auth groups create <groupname> --provider local --zone system
```

For example, we can create a group named `SPECIAL`, as follows:

```
isi auth groups create SPECIAL --provider local --zone system
```

3. (Optional) Verify that the users that you want to add to the `SPECIAL` group are already members of either the `SystemAdmin` or the `SecurityAdmin` role. Since these two roles have strong security privileges, this step ensures that the user has already been approved for a high level of access. To check whether the user is a member of the `SystemAdmin` or `SecurityAdmin` role, run the following two commands to list the members of those roles:

```
isi auth roles members list SystemAdmin
```

```
isi auth roles members list SecurityAdmin
```

4. Run the following command to add a user to the group you will assign elevated privileges to, where `<groupname>` is the name of the group and `<username>` is the name of the user that you want to add:

```
isi auth groups modify <groupname> --add-user <username>
```

For example, to add a user named bob to the SPECIAL group, the command would be:

```
isi auth groups modify SPECIAL --add-user bob
```

5. Run the following command to confirm that the user has been added to the group:

```
isi auth groups members list <groupname>
```

6. Create a backup directory by running the following command:

```
mkdir /ifs/data/backup/
```

7. Set the permissions on the backup directory to 700:

```
chmod 700 /ifs/data/backup
```

8. Make a working copy of the `/etc/mcp/override/sudoers` file in the backup directory:

```
cp /etc/mcp/override/sudoers /ifs/data/backup
```

9. Make a backup copy of the `/etc/mcp/override/sudoers` file in the backup directory:

```
cp /etc/mcp/override/sudoers /ifs/data/backup/sudoers.bak
```

Note: If a file with the same name exists in the backup directory, either overwrite the existing file, or, to save the old backups, rename the new file with a timestamp or other identifier.

10. Open the `/ifs/data/backup/sudoers` file in a text editor.

11. Add the following entry, where `<groupname>` is the name of the group:

Note: You can make additional changes to this entry as described in the last bullet below.

```
# Begin Security Best Practices
%<groupname> ALL=(ALL) PASSWD: PROCESSES, SYSADMIN, ISI, ISI_ADMIN, \
ISI_SUPPORT, ISI_HWTOOLS, ISI_HARDENING
# End Security Best Practices
```

For example, for the SPECIAL group, the entry would look like the following:

```
%SPECIAL ALL=(ALL) PASSWD: PROCESSES, SYSADMIN, ISI, ISI_ADMIN, \
ISI_SUPPORT, ISI_HWTOOLS, ISI_HARDENING
```

This entry in the `sudoers` file provides the following security benefits:

- Requires the user to preface all root-level commands with `sudo`.
- Requires the user to type the user password the first time that they run a `sudo` command in a session, and caches these credentials for five minutes. After five minutes, the user must re-type the user password to run `sudo` commands.
- Assigns a comma-separated list of command sets (called command aliases) to the group (for example, PROCESSES, SYSADMIN, ISI, and so on). The command aliases that are listed in the line as written above include all of the diagnostic and hardware tools available, making the privileges equivalent to the `compadmin` role in a SmartLock compliance mode cluster. You can modify the line to include fewer command aliases, or different command aliases, to allow only the privileges that you want the group to have. To see the available command aliases and the lists of commands included in each alias, review the `/etc/mcp/templates/sudoers` file.

 **CAUTION** Do not modify the `/etc/mcp/templates/sudoers` file.


12. Confirm that the changes are correct. Then save the file and exit the text editor.
13. Copy the `/ifs/data/backup/sudoers` file to the `/etc/mcp/override/sudoers` file.

```
cp /ifs/data/backup/sudoers /etc/mcp/override/sudoers
```

14. To identify the commands that are now available to the user, log in as the user and run the following command:

```
sudo -l
```

The output looks similar to the following. The privileges listed after `(ALL) NOPASSWD` are the privileges for the user's assigned RBAC role, and they do not require the user to re-type the user password to use the privileges. The commands listed after `(ALL) PASSWD` are the `sudo` commands that are available to the user, and they require the user to type the user password after typing the command.

 **Note:** If the user's existing RBAC role includes commands that are also granted by privilege elevation, then the user does not need to re-type the user password to access these commands.

```
User bob may run the following commands on this host:
(ALL) NOPASSWD: ISI_PRIV_SYS_TIME, (ALL) /usr/sbin/isi_upgrade_logs,
(ALL)
  ISI_PRIV_ANTIVIRUS, (ALL) /usr/sbin/isi_audit_viewer, (ALL)
  ISI_PRIV_CLOUDPOOLS, (ALL) ISI_PRIV_CLUSTER, (ALL) ISI_PRIV_DEVICES,
(ALL)
  ISI_PRIV_EVENT, (ALL) ISI_PRIV_FILE_FILTER, (ALL) ISI_PRIV_FTP, (ALL)
  ISI_PRIV_HARDENING, (ALL) ISI_PRIV_HDFS, (ALL) ISI_PRIV_HTTP, (ALL)
  ISI_PRIV_JOB_ENGINE, (ALL) ISI_PRIV_LICENSE, (ALL) ISI_PRIV_NDMP,
(ALL)
  ISI_PRIV_NETWORK, (ALL) ISI_PRIV_NFS, (ALL) ISI_PRIV_NTP, (ALL)
  ISI_PRIV_QUOTA, (ALL) ISI_PRIV_REMOTE_SUPPORT, (ALL)
ISI_PRIV_SMARTPOOLS,
(ALL) ISI_PRIV_SMB, (ALL) ISI_PRIV_SNAPSHOT, (ALL) ISI_PRIV_SNMP,
(ALL)
  ISI_PRIV_STATISTICS, (ALL) ISI_PRIV_SWIFT, (ALL) ISI_PRIV_SYNCIQ,
(ALL)
  ISI_PRIV_VCENTER, (ALL) ISI_PRIV_WORM
(ALL) PASSWD: /bin/date, /sbin/sysctl, /sbin/shutdown, /bin/ps,
  /usr/sbin/ntpdate, /sbin/ifconfig, /usr/sbin/newsyslog, /usr/sbin/
nfsstat,
  /usr/sbin/pciconf, /usr/sbin/tcpdump, (ALL) /usr/bin/isi_classic,
```

```
/usr/bin/isi_for_array, /usr/bin/isi_gconfig, /usr/bin/isi_job_d,  
/usr/bin/isi_vol_copy
```

15. Verify that everything looks correct.
16. (Optional) Delete the working and backup copies from the `/ifs/data/backup` directory:

```
rm /ifs/data/backup/sudoers /ifs/data/backup/sudoers.bak
```

About this task

Note: The `ISI_PRIV_JOB_ENGINE` privilege allows the user to run jobs through the Job Engine. These jobs currently run as root. Under specific circumstances, the user then may be able to use some of these jobs to delete entire sections of OneFS, or to acquire ownership of files to which the user normally would not have access. Care must therefore be exercised when granting this privilege. The recommendation is to only grant this level to trusted users.

Restrict authentication by external providers

OneFS provides certain system-defined accounts for the file provider in the System zone (also known as the System file provider). OneFS relies on the identity of these system-defined accounts to ensure normal cluster functionality and security. The identity includes the UID, GID, shell, passwords, privileges, permissions, and so on. Problems can arise if an external authentication provider authenticates a user or group with the same name as one of these system-defined accounts.

The OneFS mapping service consolidates all user or group accounts with the same name from all authentication providers into a single access token which identifies the user and controls access to directories and files. For each access zone in OneFS, there is an ordered list of providers.

When an identity is found in more than one authentication provider, the provider that comes earliest in the list acts as the source for that identity. If the external provider comes earlier in the list than the System file provider, then the externally provided identity "overrides" the system-defined identity. If this happens, unintended users could gain inappropriate access to the cluster, and appropriate administrators could lose access to the cluster.

OneFS provides the following cluster management accounts for the System file provider:

User accounts

- root
- admin
- compadmin
- ftp
- www
- nobody
- insightiq
- remotesupport
- _lldpd
- _ypldap

Group accounts

- wheel
- admin
- ftp
- guest
- ifs
- nobody
- video
- _lldpd
- _ypldap

To prevent externally provided identities from overriding the system-defined identities, use the `unfindable-users` and `unfindable-groups` options of the `isi auth ads|ldap|nis` CLI command. Run the command for each user or group account that you do not want to be overridden. These accounts can be in any access zone, and can include the system-defined accounts that are described here, as well as accounts that you create.

For details on how to use the commands, see the *OneFS CLI Administration Guide*.

To view the users and groups that the System file provider manages, click **Access > Membership & Roles**. Click either the **Users** or the **Groups** tab. Select **System** from the **Current Access Zone** list, and select **FILE: System** from the **Providers** list.

Alternatively, you can run one of the following commands on the command-line interface:

```
isi auth users list --provider='lsa-file-provider:System'
```

```
isi auth groups list --provider='lsa-file-provider:System'
```

SNMP security best practices

If you plan to monitor cluster statistics, we recommend that you use SNMPv3. If you do not plan to monitor cluster statistics, you should disable the SNMP service.

For more information about how to configure SNMP, see the [OneFS 8.2.0 Web Administration Guide](#) and the [OneFS 8.2.0 CLI Command Reference](#).

Use SNMPv3 for cluster monitoring

If you plan to monitor cluster statistics, SNMPv3 is recommended. When SNMPv3 is used, OneFS requires the SNMP-specific security level of `AuthNoPriv` as the default value when querying the EMC Isilon cluster. The security level `AuthPriv` is not supported.

Procedure

1. Open a secure shell (SSH) connection to any node in the cluster and log in as root.
2. Enable SMNPv3 access by running the following command:

```
isi snmp settings modify --snmp-v3-access=yes
```


3. (Recommended) Disable SNMPv1 and SNMPv2 access:

```
isi snmp settings modify --snmp-v1-v2c-access no
```

Disable SNMP

Disable the SNMP service if SNMP monitoring is not required. Disabling SNMP on the cluster does not affect the sending of SNMP trap alerts from the cluster to an SNMP server.

About this task

Procedure

1. Open a secure shell (SSH) connection to any node in the cluster and log in as root.
2. Run the following command:

```
isi services snmp disable
```

SSH security best practices

This section provides recommendations for restricting SSH access and disabling root SSH access to the cluster. You can perform one or more of these procedures, depending on what is best for your environment.

Restrict SSH access to specific users and groups

By default, only the SecurityAdmin, SystemAdmin, and AuditAdmin roles have SSH access privileges. You can grant SSH access for specific cluster management tasks to users and groups that have more restricted roles.

Before you begin

To perform these steps, you must log in as a user who has the ISI_PRIV_ROLE privilege, which allows you to create roles and assign privileges.

Procedure

1. Open a secure shell (SSH) connection to any node in the cluster and log in.
2. Create a custom role by running the following command, where *<role_name>* is the name of the custom role:

```
isi auth roles create <role_name>
```

3. Add the ISI_PRIV_LOGIN_SSH privilege to the role:

```
isi auth roles modify <role_name> --add-priv ISI_PRIV_LOGIN_SSH
```

4. Add a user or a group to the role by running one or both of the following commands, where `<user_name>` is the name of the user, and `<group_name>` is the name of the group:

```
isi auth roles modify <role_name> --add-user <user_name>
```

```
isi auth roles modify <role_name> --add-group <group_name>
```

Disable root SSH access to the cluster

Disabling root SSH access to the cluster prevents attackers from accessing the cluster by brute-force hacking of the root password.

About this task

After disabling root SSH access, you can still log in as root by performing one of the following actions:

- Physically connect to the cluster using a serial cable, and log in as root.
- Open a secure shell (SSH) connection to any node in the cluster and log in using an RBAC-authorized account. At the command prompt, type `login root` and press ENTER. Type the root password when prompted. This method has the security benefit of requiring two passwords (the user password and the root password).

You can also elevate the privileges for select users to give them access to specified root-level commands (see the *Privilege elevation: Assign select root-level privileges to non-root users* section of this guide).

Procedure

1. Ensure that there is at least one non-root administrator account that is configured and working, and that allows remote SSH login to the cluster, before you disable root SSH access.
2. Open a secure shell (SSH) connection to any node in the cluster and log in as root.
3. Disable root access by running the following command:

```
isi ssh modify --permit-root-login=false
```

Data-access protocols best practices

To prevent unauthorized client access through unused or unmonitored protocols, disable protocols that you do not support. For those protocols that you do support, limit access to only those clients that require it.

The following sections provide instructions for limiting or disabling these protocols.

Use a trusted network to protect files and authentication credentials that are sent in cleartext

The security between a client and the Isilon cluster is dependent on which protocol is being used. Some protocols send files and/or authentication credentials in cleartext. Unless you implement a compensating control, the best way to protect your data and authentication information from interception is to ensure that the path between clients and the cluster is on a trusted network.

Even if you do implement a compensating control, a trusted network provides an additional layer of security.

Use compensating controls to protect authentication credentials that are sent in cleartext

Some protocols send authentication credentials in cleartext. You can use compensating controls to enable more secure authentication.

Protocols that send authentication credentials in cleartext include:

- FTP
- HDFS (and WebHDFS)
- HTTP
- NFS
- Swift

Compensating controls for cleartext authentication in OneFS include:

- Kerberos authentication (supported by some protocols).
- NTLM authentication (supported by some protocols).
- Secure impersonation on HDFS.
- Enabling TLS on the FTP service.
- SSH tunneling (wraps an existing non-secure protocol and moves all communication to an encrypted channel).
- The OneFS API (all authentication credentials are sent over TLS).

Use compensating controls to protect files that are sent in cleartext

Files specific to the web interface are sent over TLS. Files specific to `/ifs` are sent differently depending on the protocol. You can use compensating controls to increase the security of files that are sent in cleartext.

Protocols that may send `/ifs` data files in cleartext include:

- FTP
- HDFS (and WebHDFS)
- HTTP
- NFS
- Some versions of SMB

Compensating controls for data transmission in OneFS include:

- The OneFS API (all file access communication is sent over TLS).
- SSH tunneling (wraps an existing non-secure protocol and moves all communication to an encrypted channel).

Disable FTP access

The FTP service is disabled by default. It should remain disabled unless it is required.

Disable FTP access (Web UI)

Procedure

1. Click **Protocols > FTP Settings**.
2. In the **Service** area, clear the **Enable FTP service** check box.
3. Click **Save Changes**.

Disable FTP access (CLI)

Procedure

1. Open a secure shell (SSH) connection to any node in the cluster and log in as root.
2. Run the following command:

```
isi services vsftpd disable
```


Limit or disable HDFS access

The HDFS service on the cluster is enabled by default, and is configured on a per-access-zone basis. If you support Hadoop, you should disable HDFS access from any access zones that do not require it. If you do not support Hadoop, you should disable the HDFS service entirely.

Limit HDFS access to specific access zones

If you are using Hadoop, you should disable HDFS access from any access zones that do not require it.

About this task

 **Note:** Disabling HDFS for an individual access zone prevents HDFS access to that zone. It does not disable the HDFS service on the cluster.

Procedure

1. From the OneFS web administration interface, click **Protocols > Hadoop (HDFS) > Settings**.
2. From the **Current Access Zone** list, select the access zone for which you want to disable HDFS.
3. In the **HDFS Service Settings** area, clear the **Enable HDFS Service** check box.
4. Click **Save Changes**.

Results

HDFS is disabled for the selected access zone.

Disable HDFS access

If you do not support HDFS, you should disable the HDFS service entirely.

Procedure

1. Open a secure shell (SSH) connection to any node in the cluster and log in as root.

2. Run the following command:

```
isi services hdfs disable
```

Limit or disable HTTP access

HTTP is used to access the OneFS web administration interface, the OneFS API, WebHDFS, and file sharing. HTTP access to the cluster is enabled by default.

If you support HTTP, there are several options that you can use to limit access. If you do not support HTTP, you can disable the apache2 service on the cluster.

Administrators must consider whether limiting or disabling HTTP is suitable for their deployment, and manage the security implications appropriately.

Limit HTTP access

For options and instructions on how to limit HTTP access, see the *Web interface security best practices* section of this guide.

Disable HTTP access

Disabling HTTP closes the HTTP port that is used for file access. If you disable HTTP, you can still access the OneFS web interface by using HTTPS and specifying the port number in the URL. The default port is 8080.

Disable HTTP access (Web UI)

Procedure

1. Click **Protocols > HTTP Settings**.
2. In the **Service** area, select **Disable HTTP**.
3. Click **Save Changes**.

Disable HTTP access (CLI)

Procedure

1. Open a secure shell (SSH) connection to any node in the cluster and log in as root.
2. Run the following command:

```
isi services apache2 disable
```

NFS best practices

NFS data access to the cluster is enabled by default. In addition, the NFS export `/ifs` has no access restrictions.

Administrators must consider whether these configurations are suitable for their deployment, and manage the security implications appropriately.

If you support NFS, recommendations for limiting access are provided in the following sections. If you do not support NFS, you should disable the NFS service on the cluster.

Delete the default /ifs NFS export

If you support NFS, we recommend that you delete the default NFS export of `/ifs`. If you choose to keep the `/ifs` export, you should assess the security attributes of the export and configure the attributes appropriately for your environment.

Limit access to NFS exports

Use the OneFS web administration interface or command-line interface to control which IP addresses or machines can access NFS shares, and to configure their access levels.

For details, see the *OneFS Web Administration Guide* or the *OneFS CLI Administration Guide*.

Disable NFS access

If you do not support NFS, you should disable NFS the NFS service.

Disable NFS access (Web UI)

Procedure

1. Click **Protocols > UNIX Sharing (NFS) > Global Settings**.
2. In the **Settings** area, clear the **Enable NFS Export Service** check box:
3. Click **Save Changes**.

Disable NFS access (CLI)

Procedure

1. Open a secure shell (SSH) connection to any node in the cluster and log in as root.
2. Run the following command:

```
isi services nfs disable
```

SMB best practices

SMB data access to the cluster is enabled by default. In addition, Isilon provides the following default configurations with no access restrictions:

- An unrestricted SMB share (`/ifs`)
- Unlimited access to the `/ifs` directory for the Everyone account

Isilon cluster administrators must consider whether these configurations are suitable for their deployment, and manage the security implications appropriately.

If you support SMB, recommendations for limiting access are provided in the following sections. If you do not support SMB, you should disable the SMB service on the cluster.

Delete the default /ifs SMB share

If you support SMB, we recommend that you delete the default SMB share of `/ifs`. If you choose to keep the `/ifs` share, you should assess the security attributes of the share and configure the attributes appropriately for your environment.

Limit access to SMB shares

It is possible to restrict access to a share by using the share access control list (ACL). However, it is preferred to configure the share ACL to grant full control to everyone, and manage access to individual files and directories by using the file system ACLs.

Limiting the entire share to read or read/write permissions can complicate management because these restrictive permissions on the entire share override more permissive permissions that may exist on individual files and directories. For example, if the entire share is configured for read-only access, but an individual file is configured for read/write access, only read access is granted to the file. More permissive permissions on the share do not override more restrictive permissions that exist on individual files and directories.

For details, see the *OneFS Web Administration Guide* or the *OneFS CLI Administration Guide*.

Disable SMB access

If you do not support SMB, you should disable the SMB service.

Disable SMB access (Web UI)

Procedure

1. Click **Protocols > Windows Sharing (SMB) > SMB Server Settings**.
2. In the **Service** area, clear the **Enable SMB Service** check box.
3. Click **Save Changes**.

Disable SMB access (CLI)

Procedure

1. Open a secure shell (SSH) connection to any node in the cluster and log in as root.
2. Run the following command:

```
isi services smb disable
```

SMB signing

SMB is used for file sharing and is a transport protocol for Remote Procedure Call (RPC) services such as SAMR (modify local users), LSAR (look up local users), and SRVSVC (modify SMB shares configuration). SMB, and the Distributed Computing Environment Remote Procedure Call (DCERPC) services, which use SMB for transport, are susceptible to man-in-the-middle attacks. A man-in-the-middle attack occurs when an attacker intercepts and potentially alters communication between parties who believe that they are in direct communication with one another.

SMB signing can prevent man-in-the-middle attacks within the SMB protocol. However, SMB signing has performance implications and is disabled by default on Isilon clusters. Customers should carefully consider whether the security benefits of SMB signing outweigh the performance costs. The performance degradation that is caused by SMB signing can vary widely depending on the network and storage system implementation. Actual performance can be verified only through testing in your network environment.

If SMB signing is desired, you can perform one of the following actions:

- Enable SMB signing for all connections. This is the easiest and most secure solution. However, this option causes significant performance degradation because it requires SMB signing for both file transfer and control path DCERPC connections.
- Enable SMB signing for the control path only. This solution requires that clients use SMB signing when accessing all DCERPC services on the cluster, but does not require signed connections for the data path. This option requires you to enable four advanced parameters on the cluster. With these parameters enabled, the OneFS server rejects any non-signed IPC request that a client initiates. If clients are configured not to sign, they can access files over SMB, but cannot perform certain other functions, such as SMB share enumeration.

Enable SMB signing for all connections

To enable SMB signing for all connections, perform the following steps.

Procedure

1. Open a secure shell (SSH) connection to any node in the cluster and log in as root.
2. Run the following command:

```
isi smb settings global modify --require-security-signatures yes
```

3. Configure the client to enable SMB signing. SMB signing may already be enabled by default. See the client documentation for instructions.

Enable SMB signing for the control path only

To enable SMB signing for the control path only, perform the following steps.

Procedure

1. Open a secure shell (SSH) connection to any node in the cluster and log in as root.
2. Run the following four commands. The value of 1 at the end of the command enables the parameter:

```
/usr/likewise/bin/lwregshell set_value "[HKEY_THIS_MACHINE\\Services\\lsass\\Parameters\\RPCServers\\lsarpc]" "RequireConnectionIntegrity" 1
```

```
/usr/likewise/bin/lwregshell set_value "[HKEY_THIS_MACHINE\\Services\\lsass\\Parameters\\RPCServers\\samr]" "RequireConnectionIntegrity" 1
```

```
/usr/likewise/bin/lwregshell set_value "[HKEY_THIS_MACHINE\\Services\\lsass\\Parameters\\RPCServers\\dssetup]" "RequireConnectionIntegrity" 1
```

```
/usr/likewise/bin/lwregshell set_value "[HKEY_THIS_MACHINE\\Services\\srvsvc\\Parameters]" "RequireConnectionIntegrity" 1
```


3. To review the value for each of the settings, run the following four commands. In the output, the value in the line for "RequireConnectionIntegrity" indicates whether the parameter is enabled (1) or disabled (0).

```
/usr/likewise/bin/lwregshell list_values "[HKEY_THIS_MACHINE\\Services\\lsass\\Parameters\\RPCServers\\lsarpc]"
```

```
/usr/likewise/bin/lwregshell list_values "[HKEY_THIS_MACHINE\\Services\\lsass\\Parameters\\RPCServers\\samr]"
```

```
/usr/likewise/bin/lwregshell list_values "[HKEY_THIS_MACHINE\\Services\\lsass\\Parameters\\RPCServers\\dssetup]"
```

```
/usr/likewise/bin/lwregshell list_values "[HKEY_THIS_MACHINE\\Services\\srvsvc\\Parameters]"
```

Example output:

"LpcSocketPath"	REG_SZ	"/var/lib/likewise/rpc/lsass"
"Path"	REG_SZ	"/usr/likewise/lib/lsa-rpc/lsa.so"
"RegisterTcpIp"	REG_DWORD	0x00000000 (0)
"RequireConnectionIntegrity"	REG_DWORD	0x00000000 (1)

4. Configure the client to require SMB signing. This step is required in order for the DCERPC services to function. See the client documentation for instructions.

Disable Swift access

The Swift service on the cluster is enabled by default. If Swift is not being used to access the cluster, a strong security posture requires that the service be disabled entirely.

Procedure

1. Open a secure shell (SSH) connection to any node in the cluster and log in as root.
2. Run the following command:

```
isi services lwswift disable
```

Web interface security best practices

This section provides recommendations for limiting access to the OneFS web administration interface, securing the web interface headers, and configuring the system to use the most up-to-date versions of TLS. You can perform one or more of these procedures, depending on what is best for your environment.

Replace the TLS certificate

Isilon clusters ship with a self-signed TLS certificate. We recommend that you replace the default TLS certificate with a signed certificate.

For instructions, see the [OneFS 8.2.0 Web Administration Guide](#) and the [OneFS 8.2.0 CLI Command Reference](#).

Secure the web interface headers

Securing the web interface header helps to protect against sniffing, clickjacking, and cross-site scripting attacks.

Before you begin

Ensure that you have the latest security patches installed. For more information, see the [Current Isilon OneFS Patches](#) document on the Customer support site.

Note:

- This procedure will restart the httpd service. Restarting the httpd service disconnects all current web interface sessions to the cluster. To minimize the potential impact, coordinate this activity with other cluster administrators.
- Changes will not be preserved following upgrade and rollback options.
- Changes will not be copied to new nodes.
- Changes might be removed during patching.
- Changes might block security hardening from working.

Procedure

1. Open a secure shell (SSH) connection to any node in the cluster and log in as root.
2. Create a backup directory by running the following command:

```
mkdir /ifs/data/backup/
```

3. Set the permissions on the backup directory to 700:

```
chmod 700 /ifs/data/backup
```

4. Make working copies of the `/etc/mcp/templates/webui_httpd.conf` and the `/etc/mcp/templates/apache24.conf` files in the backup directory:

```
cp /etc/mcp/templates/webui_httpd.conf /ifs/data/backup
```

```
cp /etc/mcp/templates/apache24.conf /ifs/data/backup
```

5. Make backup copies of the `/etc/mcp/templates/webui_httpd.conf` and the `/etc/mcp/templates/apache24.conf` files in the backup directory:

```
cp /etc/mcp/templates/webui_httpd.conf \
/ifs/data/backup/webui_httpd.conf.bak
```

```
cp /etc/mcp/templates/apache24.conf \
/ifs/data/backup/apache24.conf.bak
```

Note: If a file with the same name exists in the backup directory, either overwrite the existing file, or, to save the old backups, rename the new file with a timestamp or other identifier.

6. Open the `/ifs/data/backup/webui_httpd.conf` and the `/etc/mcp/templates/apache24.conf` files in a text editor.
7. Add the following lines to the very bottom of the file (after `</VirtualHost>`):

```
# Begin Security Best Practices
Header always append X-Frame-Options SAMEORIGIN
Header always append X-Content-Type-Options nosniff
Header always append X-XSS-Protection "1; mode=block"
# End Security Best Practices
```

8. Confirm that the changes are correct. Then save the file and exit the text editor.
9. Copy the updated file to the `/etc/mcp/templates` directory on all nodes in the cluster:

```
isi_for_array 'cp /ifs/data/backup/webui_httpd.conf \
/etc/mcp/templates/webui_httpd.conf'
```

```
isi_for_array 'cp /ifs/data/backup/apache24.conf \
/etc/mcp/templates/apache24.conf'
```

10. (Optional) Delete the working and backup copies from the `/ifs/data/backup` directory:

```
rm /ifs/data/backup/webui_httpd.conf \
/ifs/data/backup/webui_httpd.conf.bak
```

```
rm /ifs/data/backup/apache24.conf \
/ifs/data/backup/apache24.conf.bak
```

Accept up-to-date versions of TLS in the OneFS web interface

If required, configure the OneFS web administration interface to accept transmissions from the most up-to-date versions of the TLS protocol.

If your current configuration at `/etc/mcp/templates/webui_httpd.conf` contains `+TLsv1`, install the latest security patches. For more information, see the [Current Isilon OneFS Patches](#) document on the Customer support site.

