

IT-Grundschutz im Rest der Welt: Cybersecurity Framework und NIST SP 800-53

A. Koderman (SerNet)

IT- Grundschutz Kompendium

CON.5:

IT-Grundschutz

CON.5 Entwicklung und Einsatz von Individualsoftware

Schnell zum Abschnitt

- ▼ 1 Beschreibung
- ▼ 1.1 Einleitung
- ▼ 1.2 Zielsetzung
- ▼ 1.3 Abgrenzung und Modellierung
- ▼ 2 Gefährdungslage
- ▼ 2.1 Ungeeignete Verwaltung von Zugangs- und Zugriffsrechten
- ▼ 2.2 Unzulängliche vertragliche Regelungen mit externen Dienstleistern
- ▼ 2.3 Software-Konzeptionsfehler
- ▼ 2.4 Undokumentierte Funktionen
- ▼ 2.5 Fehlende oder unzureichende Sicherheitsmaßnahmen in Anwendungen
- ▼ 3 Anforderungen
- ▼ 3.1 Basis-Anforderungen
- ▼ 3.2 Standard-Anforderungen
- ▼ 3.3 Besondere Anforderungen bei erhöhtem Schutzbedarf

4 Weiterführende Informationen

Die International Organization for Standardization (ISO) gibt

- in der Norm ISO/IEC 12207:2008, „System and software engineering - Software life cycle process“

Das National Institute of Standards and Technology stellt in der „NIST Special Publication 800-53“ im Appendix F-SA „Family: System and Services acquisition, Family: System and communications protection and Family: System and information integrity“ weitergehende Anforderungen an den Umgang mit Individualsoftware.

and maintenance“ Anforderungen an die System-Entwicklung und den -betrieb.

Das Information Security Forum (ISF) macht in seinem Standard „The Standard of Good Practice for

IT-Grundschutz- Kompendium

Bausteine

- ISMS: Sicherheitsmanagement
- ORP: Organisation und Personal
- CON: Konzeption und Vorgehensweisen
- OPS: Betrieb
- DER: Detektion und Reaktion
- APP: Anwendungen
- SYS: IT-Systeme

IT- Grundschutz Kompendium

Umsetzungshinweise:

IT-Grundschutz

Umsetzungshinweise zum Baustein INF.7 Büroarbeitsplatz

Schnell zum Abschnitt

- ▼ 1 Beschreibung
- ▼ 1.1 Einleitung
- ▼ 1.2 Lebenszyklus
- ▼ 2 Maßnahmen
- ▼ 2.1 Basis-Maßnahmen
- ▼ 2.2 Standard-Maßnahmen
- ▼ 2.3 Maßnahmen für erhöhten Schutzbedarf

▼ 2.3.1 Weiterführende Informationen
Requirements, Information security management systems -
Requirements, Information security from malware, International Organization
for Standardization (Hrsg.), ISO/IEC JTC 1/SC 27, Oktober 2013

- [ArbStättV] Arbeitsstättenverordnung
Bundesministerium für Arbeit und Soziales (BMAS),
<http://www.bmas.de/DE/Service/Gesetze/arbeitsstaettenverordnung.html>, zuletzt abgerufen am
05.10.2018
- [BildscharbV] Bildschirmarbeitsschutzverordnung (BildscharbV)
<https://www.arbeitsschutzgesetz.org/bildscharbv/>, zuletzt abgerufen am 05.10.2018

- [NIST80053PEP] Assessing Security and Privacy Controls for Federal Information Systems and Organizations
NIST Special Publication 800-53, Revision 4, insbesondere Appendix F-PS Page F-2013, Family:
Physical and environmental protection, April 2013,
<http://nvlpubs.nist.gov/nistpubs/SpecialPublications/NIST.SP.800-53r4.pdf>, zuletzt abgerufen am
05.10.2018

<http://nvlpubs.nist.gov/nistpubs/SpecialPublications/NIST.SP.800-53r4.pdf>, zuletzt abgerufen am
05.10.2018

IT- Grundschutz Kompendium

SYS.3.2.1:

IT-Grundschutz

SYS.3.2.1 Allgemeine Smartphones und Tablets

Schnell zum Abschnitt

- ▼ 1 Beschreibung
- ▼ 1.1 Einleitung
- ▼ 1.2 Zielsetzung

4 Weiterführende Informationen

Das National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) stellt folgende Dokumente im Bereich mobile Endgeräte bereit:

- „Guidelines for Managing the Security of Mobile Devices in the Enterprise: NIST Special Publication 800-124“, Revision 1, Juni 2013
- „Security and Privacy Controls for Federal Information Systems and Organizations: NIST Special Publication 800-53“, Revision 4, April 2013
- „Securing Electronic Health Record on Mobile Devices: NIST Special Publication 1800-1d“, Draft, Juli 2015

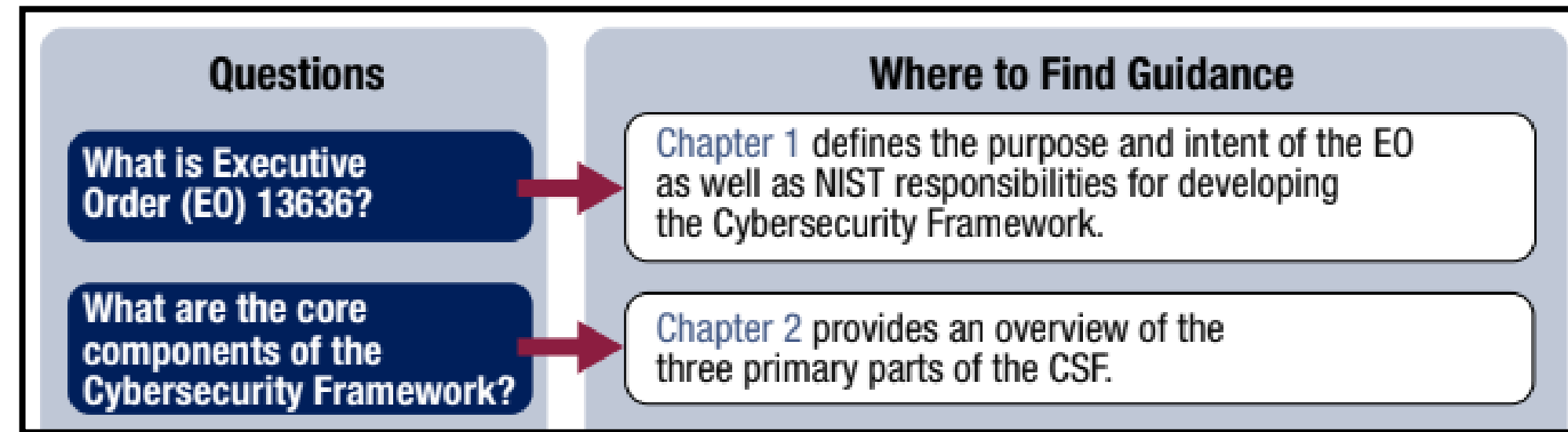
A blue printed circuit board (PCB) is used as a background, with its intricate white traces and various components forming a large triangle. Three white, rounded rectangular callout boxes are overlaid on the right side of the triangle. The top box contains the text 'IS-Management', the middle box contains a question mark '?', and the bottom box contains the text 'Secure Systems'.

IS-Management

?

Secure Systems

NIST Cybersecurity Framework



Introduction to the Framework for Improving Critical Infrastructure Cybersecurity

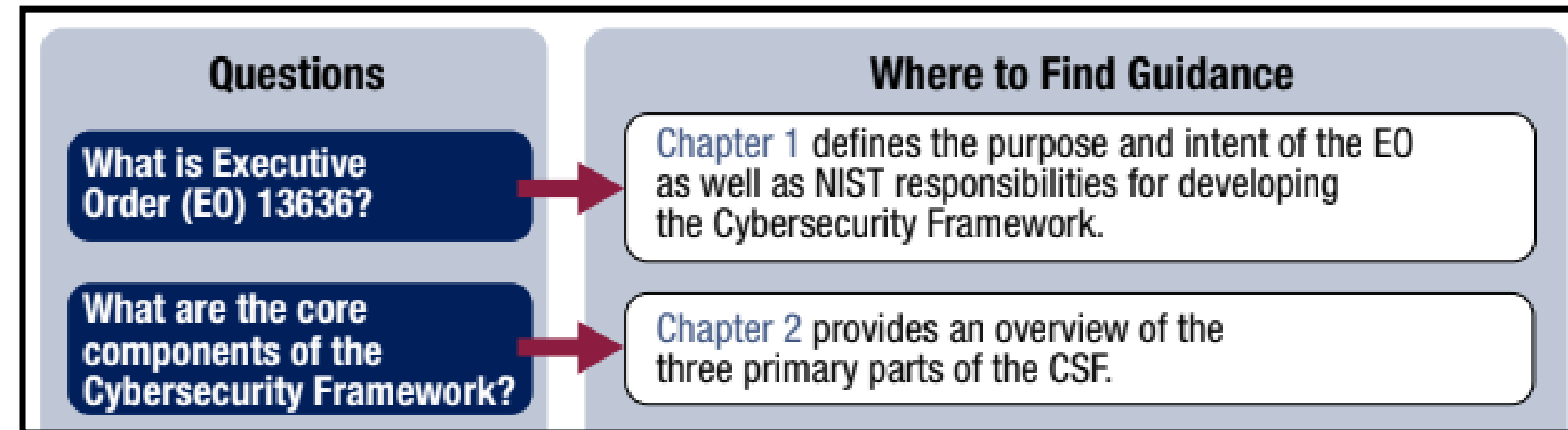
Recognizing the need for broad safeguards to protect the United States from cybersecurity attacks that could disrupt power, water, communication and other critical systems, US President Obama issued Executive Order (EO) 13636.³ The EO directs the executive branch of the US government to collaborate with industrial partners around the world to work on the following initiatives:⁴

- Develop a technology-neutral voluntary cybersecurity framework.
- Promote and incentivize the adoption of cybersecurity practices.

Function Unique Identifier	Function	Category Unique Identifier	Category
ID	Identify	AM	Asset Management
		BE	Business Environment
		GV	Governance
		RA	Risk Assessment
		RM	Risk Management
PR	Protect	AC	Access Control
		AT	Awareness and Training
		DS	Data Security
		IP	Information Protection Processes and Information
		PT	Protective Technology
DE	Detect	AE	Anomalies and Events
		CM	Security Continuous Monitoring
		DP	Detection Processes
RS	Respond	CO	Communications
		AN	Analysis
		MI	Mitigation
		IM	Improvements
RC	Recover	RP	Recovery Planning
		IM	Improvements
		CO	Communications

Source: Framework for Improving Critical Infrastructure Cybersecurity, NIST, USA, 2014, Table 1

NIST Cybersecurity Framework



Introduction to the Framework for Improving Critical Infrastructure Cybersecurity

Recognizing the need for broad safeguards to protect the United States from cybersecurity attacks that could disrupt power, water, communication and other critical systems, US President Obama issued Executive Order (EO) 13636.³ The EO directs the executive branch of the US government to collaborate with industrial partners around the world to work on the following initiatives:⁴

- Develop a technology-neutral voluntary cybersecurity framework.
- Promote and incentivize the adoption of cybersecurity practices.

Rundschreiben 10/2017 (BA) vom 03.11.2017

17 Auf Basis der Informationssicherheitsleitlinie sind konkretisierende, den Stand der Technik berücksichtigende Informationssicherheitsrichtlinien und Informationssicherheitsprozesse mit den Teilprozessen Identifizierung, Schutz, Entdeckung, Reaktion und Wiederherstellung zu definieren.

Bankaufsichtliche Anforderungen an die IT (BAIT)

Function Unique Identifier	Function	Category Unique Identifier	Category
ID	Identify	AM	Asset Management
		BE	Business Environment
		GV	Governance
		RA	Risk Assessment
		RM	Risk Management
PR	Protect	AC	Access Control
		AT	Awareness and Training
		DS	Data Security
		IP	Information Protection Processes and Information
		PT	Protective Technology
DE	Detect	AE	Anomalies and Events
		CM	Security Continuous Monitoring
		DP	Detection Processes
RS	Respond	CO	Communications
		AN	Analysis
		MI	Mitigation
		IM	Improvements
RC	Recover	RP	Recovery Planning
		IM	Improvements
		CO	Communications

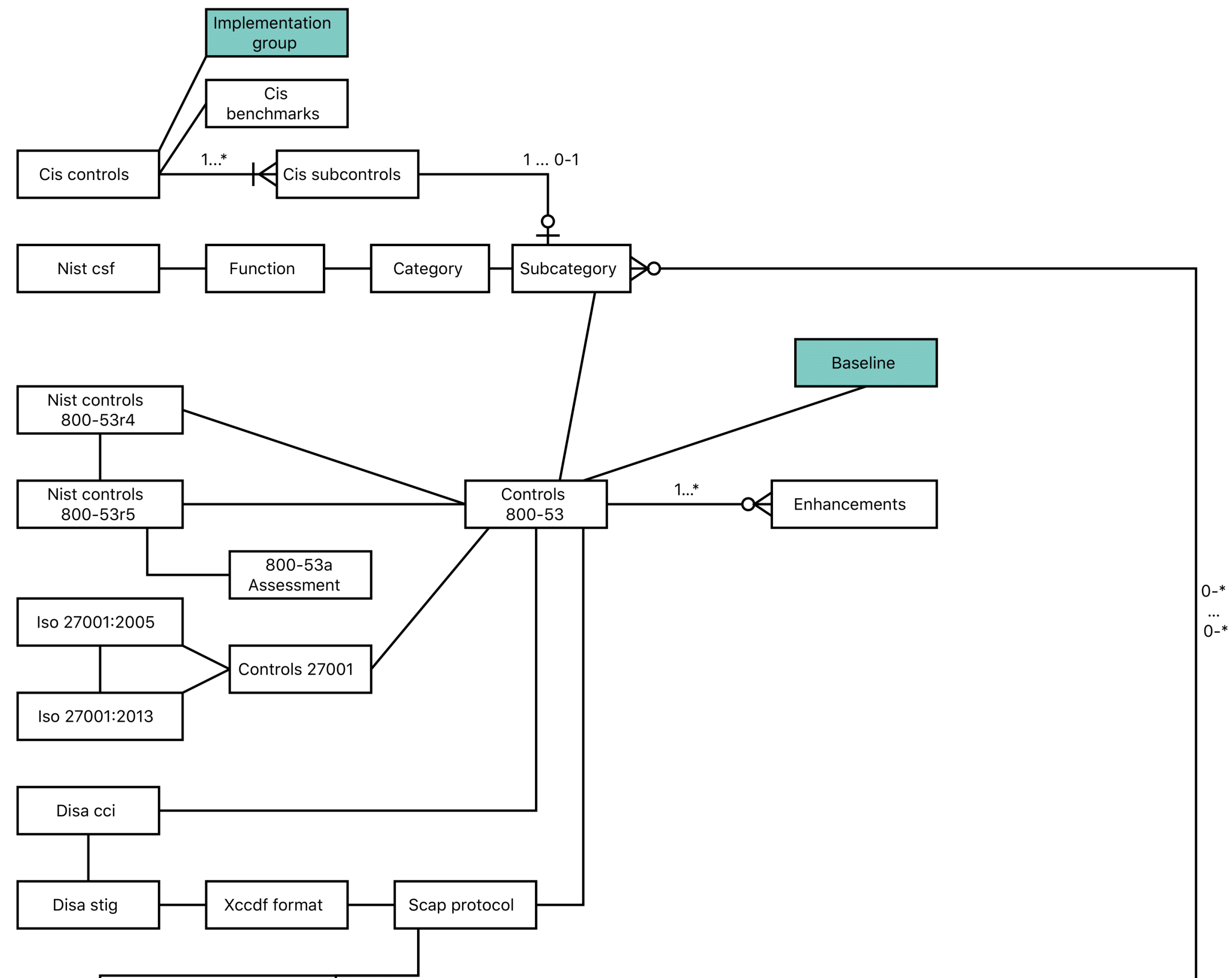
Source: Framework for Improving Critical Infrastructure Cybersecurity, NIST, USA, 2014, Table 1

NIST Cybersecurity Framework



PROTECT (PR)	<p>Data Security (PR.DS): Information and records (data) are managed consistent with the organization's risk strategy to protect the confidentiality, integrity, and availability of information.</p>	<p>PR.DS-3: Assets are formally managed throughout removal, transfers, and disposition</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NIST SP 800-53 Rev. 4 SC-8, SC-11, SC-12 • CIS CSC 1 • COBIT 5 BAI09.03 • ISA 62443-2-1:2009 4.3.3.3.9, 4.3.4.4.1 • ISA 62443-3-3:2013 SR 4.2 • ISO/IEC 27001:2013 A.8.2.3, A.8.3.1, A.8.3.2, A.8.3.3, A.11.2.5, A.11.2.7 • NIST SP 800-53 Rev. 4 CM-8, MP-6, PE-16
		<p>PR.DS-4: Adequate capacity to ensure availability is maintained</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CIS CSC 1, 2, 13 • COBIT 5 APO13.01, BAI04.04 • ISA 62443-3-3:2013 SR 7.1, SR 7.2 • ISO/IEC 27001:2013 A.12.1.3, A.17.2.1 • NIST SP 800-53 Rev. 4 AU-4, CP-2, SC-5
		<p>PR.DS-5: Protections against data leaks are implemented</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CIS CSC 13 • COBIT 5 APO01.06, DSS05.04, DSS05.07, DSS06.02 • ISA 62443-3-3:2013 SR 5.2 • ISO/IEC 27001:2013 A.6.1.2, A.7.1.1, A.7.1.2, A.7.3.1, A.8.2.2, A.8.2.3, A.9.1.1, A.9.1.2, A.9.2.3, A.9.4.1, A.9.4.4, A.9.4.5, A.10.1.1, A.11.1.4, A.11.1.5, A.11.2.1, A.13.1.1, A.13.1.3, A.13.2.1, A.13.2.3, A.13.2.4, A.14.1.2, A.14.1.3 • NIST SP 800-53 Rev. 4 AC-4, AC-5, AC-6, PE-19, PS-3, PS-6, SC-7, SC-8, SC-13, SC-31, SI-4
		<p>PR.DS-6: Integrity checking mechanisms are used to verify software, firmware, and information integrity</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CIS CSC 2, 3 • COBIT 5 APO01.06, BAI06.01, DSS06.02 • ISA 62443-3-3:2013 SR 3.1, SR 3.3, SR 3.4, SR 3.8 • ISO/IEC 27001:2013 A.12.2.1, A.12.5.1, A.14.1.2, A.14.1.3, A.14.2.4 • NIST SP 800-53 Rev. 4 SC-16, SI-7
		<p>PR.DS-7: The development and testing environment(s) are separate from the production environment</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CIS CSC 18, 20 • COBIT 5 BAI03.08, BAI07.04 • ISO/IEC 27001:2013 A.12.1.4 • NIST SP 800-53 Rev. 4 CM-2
		<p>PR.DS-8: Integrity checking mechanisms are used to verify hardware integrity</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • COBIT 5 BAI03.05 • ISA 62443-2-1:2009 4.3.4.4.4 • ISO/IEC 27001:2013 A.11.2.4 • NIST SP 800-53 Rev. 4 SA-10, SI-7
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CIS CSC 3, 9, 11

Standard-Korrelationen



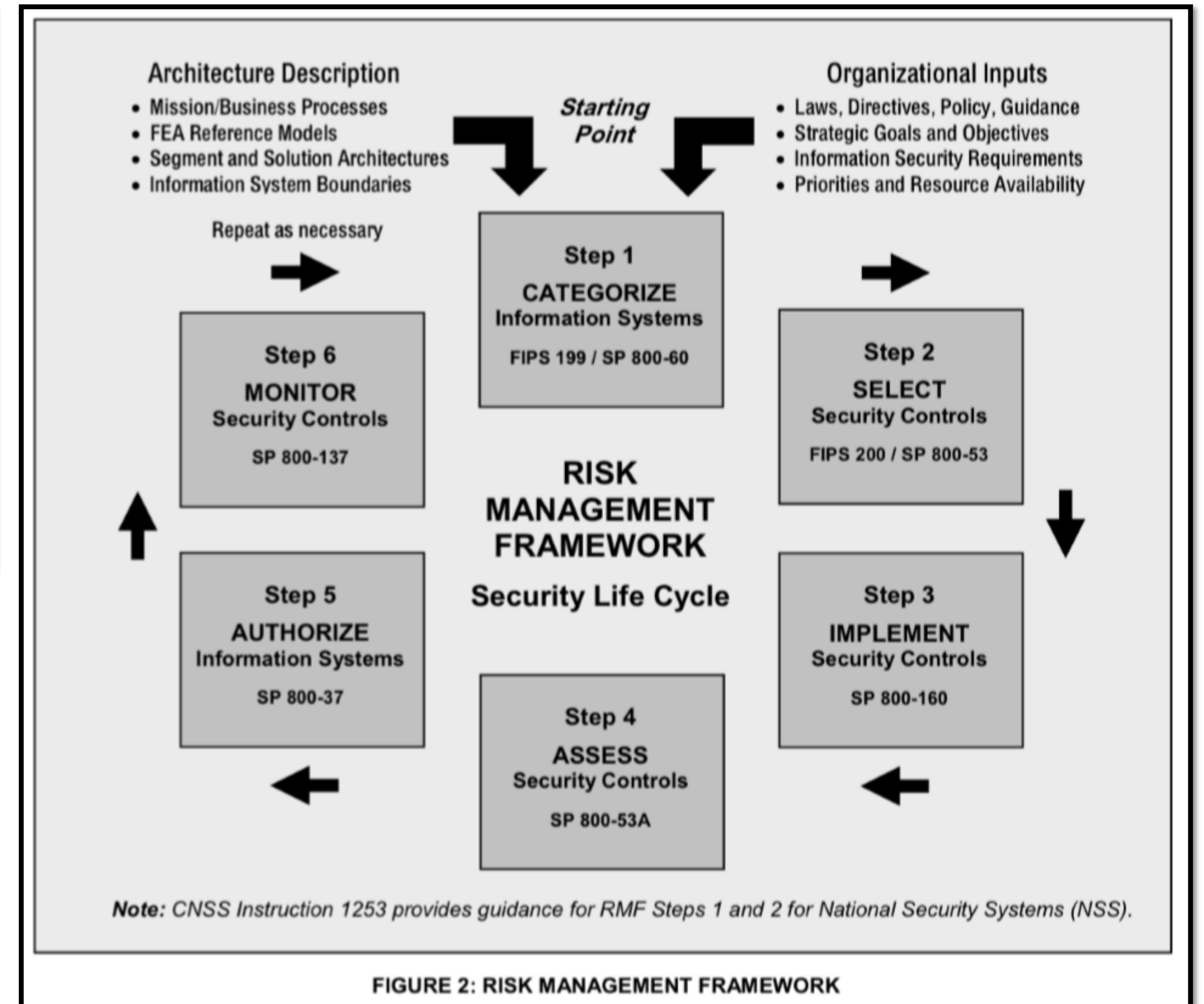
NIST 800-53r4

TABLE 1: SECURITY CONTROL IDENTIFIERS AND FAMILY NAMES

ID	FAMILY	ID	FAMILY
AC	Access Control	MP	Media Protection
AT	Awareness and Training	PE	Physical and Environmental Protection
AU	Audit and Accountability	PL	Planning
CA	Security Assessment and Authorization	PS	Personnel Security
CM	Configuration Management	RA	Risk Assessment
CP	Contingency Planning	SA	System and Services Acquisition
IA	Identification and Authentication	SC	System and Communications Protection
IR	Incident Response	SI	System and Information Integrity
MA	Maintenance	PM	Program Management

Control Families

RMF



NIST 800-53r4 Annex F: Controls

CONTENT OF AUDIT RECORDS

Control: The information system generates audit records containing information that establishes what type of event occurred, when the event occurred, where the event occurred, the source of the event, the outcome of the event, and the identity of any individuals or subjects associated with the event.

Supplemental Guidance: Audit record content that may be necessary to satisfy the requirement of this control includes, for example, time stamps, source and destination addresses, user/process identifiers, event descriptions, success/fail indications, filenames involved, and access control or flow control rules invoked. Event outcomes can include indicators of event success or failure and event-specific results (e.g., the security state of the information system after the event occurred).

Related controls: AU-2, AU-8, AU-12, SI-11.

Control Enhancements:

(1) CONTENT OF AUDIT RECORDS | ADDITIONAL AUDIT INFORMATION

The information system generates audit records containing the following additional information: [Assignment: organization-defined additional, more detailed information].

Supplemental Guidance: Detailed information that organizations may consider in audit records includes, for example, full-text recording of privileged commands or the individual identities of group account users. Organizations consider limiting the additional audit information to only that information explicitly needed for specific audit requirements. This facilitates the use of audit trails and audit logs by not including information that could potentially be misleading or could make it more difficult to locate information of interest.

(2) CONTENT OF AUDIT RECORDS | CENTRALIZED MANAGEMENT OF PLANNED AUDIT RECORD CONTENT

The information system provides centralized management and configuration of the content to be captured in audit records generated by [Assignment: organization-defined information system components].

Supplemental Guidance: This control enhancement requires that the content to be captured in audit records be configured from a central location (necessitating automation). Organizations coordinate the selection of required audit content to support the centralized management and configuration capability provided by the information system. **Related controls:** AU-6, AU-7.

References: None.

Priority and **Baseline** Allocation:

P1	LOW AU-3	MOD AU-3 (1)	HIGH AU-3 (1) (2)
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NIST 800-53r4 Baselines

To assist organizations in making the appropriate selection of security controls for information systems, the concept of *baseline controls* is introduced. Baseline controls are the **starting point** for the security control selection process described in this document and are chosen based on the security category and associated impact level of information systems determined in accordance with FIPS Publication 199 and FIPS Publication 200, respectively.³⁷ Appendix D provides a listing of the security control baselines. Three security control baselines have been identified corresponding to the **low-impact**, **moderate-impact**, and **high-impact** information systems using the **high water mark** defined in FIPS Publication 200 and used in Section 3.1 of this document to provide an initial set of security controls for each impact level.³⁸

NIST 800-53r4 Baselines

To assist organizations in making the appropriate security control selections for their information systems, the concept of *baseline controls* is introduced into the security control selection process described in this publication. The security control selection process is based on the security category and associated impact level of information systems, with FIPS Publication 199 and FIPS Publication 200 providing the listing of the security control baselines. Three security control baselines corresponding to the *low-impact*, *moderate-impact*, and the *high water mark* defined in FIPS Publication 200 provide an initial set of security controls for each information system.

TABLE D-2: SECURITY CONTROL BASELINES⁹²

CNTL NO.	CONTROL NAME	PRIORITY	INITIAL CONTROL BASELINES		
			LOW	MOD	HIGH
Access Control					
AC-1	Access Control Policy and Procedures	P1	AC-1	AC-1	AC-1
AC-2	Account Management	P1	AC-2	AC-2 (1) (2) (3) (4)	AC-2 (1) (2) (3) (4) (5) (11) (12) (13)
AC-3	Access Enforcement	P1	AC-3	AC-3	AC-3
AC-4	Information Flow Enforcement	P1	Not Selected	AC-4	AC-4
AC-5	Separation of Duties	P1	Not Selected	AC-5	AC-5
AC-6	Least Privilege	P1	Not Selected	AC-6 (1) (2) (5) (9) (10)	AC-6 (1) (2) (3) (5) (9) (10)
AC-7	Unsuccessful Logon Attempts	P2	AC-7	AC-7	AC-7
AC-8	System Use Notification	P1	AC-8	AC-8	AC-8
AC-9	Previous Logon (Access) Notification	P0	Not Selected	Not Selected	Not Selected
AC-10	Concurrent Session Control	P3	Not Selected	Not Selected	AC-10
AC-11	Session Lock	P3	Not Selected	AC-11 (1)	AC-11 (1)
AC-12	Session Termination	P2	Not Selected	AC-12	AC-12
AC-13	Withdrawn	---	---	---	---
AC-14	Permitted Actions without Identification or Authentication	P3	AC-14	AC-14	AC-14
AC-15	Withdrawn	---	---	---	---
AC-16	Security Attributes	P0	Not Selected	Not Selected	Not Selected
AC-17	Remote Access	P1	AC-17	AC-17 (1) (2)	AC-17 (1) (2)

NIST 800-53r4: Assessments?

.3 DEVICE IDENTIFICATION AND AUTHENTICATION

Control: The information system uniquely identifies and authenticates [Assignment: organization-defined specific and/or types of devices] before establishing a [Selection (one or more): local; remote; network] connection.

Supplemental Guidance: Organizational devices requiring unique device-to-device identification and authentication may be defined by type, by device, or by a combination of type/device. Information systems typically use either shared known information (e.g., Media Access Control [MAC] or Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol [TCP/IP] addresses) for device identification or organizational authentication solutions (e.g., IEEE 802.1x and Extensible Authentication Protocol [EAP], Radius server with EAP-Transport Layer Security [TLS] authentication, Kerberos) to identify/authenticate devices on local and/or wide area networks. Organizations determine the required strength of authentication mechanisms by the security categories of information systems. Because of the challenges of applying this control on large scale, organizations are encouraged to only apply the control to those limited number (and type) of devices that truly need to support this capability. Related controls: AC-17, AC-18, AC-19, CA-3, IA-4, IA-5.

Control Enhancements:

(1) DEVICE IDENTIFICATION AND AUTHENTICATION | CRYPTOGRAPHIC BIDIRECTIONAL AUTHENTICATION

The information system authenticates [Assignment: organization-defined specific devices and/or types of devices] before establishing [Selection (one or more): local; remote; network] connection using bidirectional authentication that is cryptographically based.

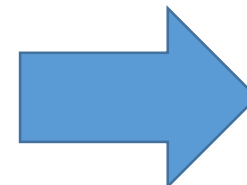
Supplemental Guidance: A local connection is any connection with a device communicating without the use of a network. A network connection is any connection with a device that communicates through a network (e.g., local area or wide area network, Internet). A remote connection is any connection with a device communicating through an external network (e.g., the Internet). Bidirectional authentication provides stronger safeguards to validate the identity of other devices for connections that are of greater risk (e.g., remote connections). Related controls: SC-8, SC-12, SC-13.

(2) DEVICE IDENTIFICATION AND AUTHENTICATION | CRYPTOGRAPHIC BIDIRECTIONAL NETWORK AUTHENTICATION [Withdrawn: Incorporated into IA-3 (1)].

(3) DEVICE IDENTIFICATION AND AUTHENTICATION | DYNAMIC ADDRESS ALLOCATION

The organization:

- (a) Standardizes dynamic address allocation lease information and the lease duration assigned to devices in accordance with [Assignment: organization-defined lease information and lease duration]; and
- (b) Audits lease information when assigned to a device.

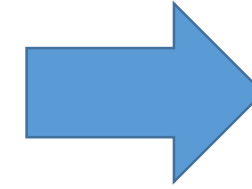


NIST 800-53r4a: Assessments

Assessing Security and Privacy Controls in Federal Information Systems and Organizations

Building Effective Assessment Plans

JOINT TASK FORCE
TRANSFORMATION INITIATIVE



IA-3(3) DEVICE IDENTIFICATION AND AUTHENTICATION <i>DYNAMIC ADDRESS ALLOCATION</i>		
ASSESSMENT OBJECTIVE: <i>Determine if the organization:</i>		
IA-3(3)(a)	IA-3(3)(a)[1]	<i>defines lease information to be employed to standardize dynamic address allocation for devices;</i>
	IA-3(3)(a)[2]	<i>defines lease duration to be employed to standardize dynamic address allocation for devices;</i>
	IA-3(3)(a)[3]	<i>standardizes dynamic address allocation of lease information assigned to devices in accordance with organization-defined lease information;</i>
	IA-3(3)(a)[4]	<i>standardizes dynamic address allocation of the lease duration assigned to devices in accordance with organization-defined lease duration; and</i>
IA-3(3)(b)	<i>audits lease information when assigned to a device.</i>	
POTENTIAL ASSESSMENT METHODS AND OBJECTS:		
Examine: [<i>SELECT FROM:</i> Identification and authentication policy; procedures addressing device identification and authentication; information system design documentation; information system configuration settings and associated documentation; evidence of lease information and lease duration assigned to devices; device connection reports; information system audit records; other relevant documents or records].		
Interview: [<i>SELECT FROM:</i> Organizational personnel with operational responsibilities for device identification and authentication; organizational personnel with information security responsibilities; system/network administrators; system developers].		
Test: [<i>SELECT FROM:</i> Automated mechanisms supporting and/or implementing device identification and authentication capability; automated mechanisms supporting and/or implementing dynamic address allocation; automated mechanisms supporting and/or implanting auditing of lease information].		
IA-3(4) DEVICE IDENTIFICATION AND AUTHENTICATION <i>DEVICE ATTESTATION</i>		
ASSESSMENT OBJECTIVE: <i>Determine if the organization:</i>		
IA-3(4)	IA-3(4)[1]	<i>defines configuration management process to be employed to handle device identification and authentication based on attestation; and</i>
	IA-3(4)[2]	<i>ensures that device identification and authentication based on attestation is</i>

Vgl.: IT-Grundschutz-Kompendium Checklisten

Umsetzungshinweise zum Baustein SYS.2.1 Allgemeiner Client

Schnell zum Abschnitt

- ▼ 1 Beschreibung
- ▼ 1.1 Einleitung
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- ▼ 2.2 Standard-Maßnahmen
- ▼ 2.3 Maßnahmen für erhöhten Schutzbedarf
- ▼ 3 Weiterführende Informationen
- ▼ 3.1 Wissenswertes
- ▼ 3.2 Literatur

1 Beschreibung



SYS.2.1 Allgemeiner Client



Nummer:		Erfasst am:		Befragte Personen:	
Bezeichnung:		Erfasst durch:		-"-	
Standort:				-"-	

SYS.2.1.A1 Benutzerauthentisierung				Basis
Umgesetzt	Umsetzung bis	Verantwortlich	Bemerkungen	Kostenschätzung

SYS.2.1.A2 Rollentrennung				Basis
Umgesetzt	Umsetzung bis	Verantwortlich	Bemerkungen	Kostenschätzung

SYS.2.1.A3 Aktivieren von Autoupdate-Mechanismen				Basis
Umgesetzt	Umsetzung bis	Verantwortlich	Bemerkungen	Kostenschätzung

SYS.2.1.A4 Regelmäßige Datensicherung				Basis
Umgesetzt	Umsetzung bis	Verantwortlich	Bemerkungen	Kostenschätzung

SYS.2.1.A5 Bildschirmsperre				Basis
Umgesetzt	Umsetzung bis	Verantwortlich	Bemerkungen	Kostenschätzung

Umgesetzt?: ja / teilweise / nein ODER entbehrlich

DISA STIGs

Information Technology Laboratory

NATIONAL VULNERABILITY DATABASE

NVD

NCP

Apple iOS 12 STIG Ver 1, Rel 2 Checklist Details (Checklist Revisions)

Supporting Resources:

- Download Standalone XCCDF 1.1.4 - Apple iOS 12 STIG - Ver 1, Rel 2
 - Defense Information Systems Agency

Target:

Target	CPE Name
Apple iOS 12	cpe:/o:apple:iphone_os:12.0 (View CVEs)

CHECKLIST HIGHLIGHTS

Checklist Name: Apple iOS 12 STIG

Checklist ID: 877

Version: Ver 1, Rel 2

Type: Compliance

Review Status: Final

Authority: Governmental Authority:
Defense Information
Systems Agency

Original Publication Date: 09/29/2018

DISA STIGs

Information Technology Laboratory
NATIONAL VULNERABILITY DATABASE

NCP

Apple iOS 12 STIG Ver 1, Rel 2 Checklist Details (Checklist Revisions)

Supporting Resources:

- Download Standalone XCCDF 1.1.4 - Apple iOS 12 STIG - Ver 1, Rel 2
 - Defense Information Systems Agency

Target:

Target	CPE Name
Apple iOS 12	cpe:/o:apple:iphone_os:12.0 (View CVEs)

DISA STIG Viewer : 2.9.1 : STIG Explorer

File Export Checklist Options Help

STIG Explorer

STIGs

Filter on STIG name...

CK	Name
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Apple iO...

... No Profile

Filter Panel

Must match: All Any

Ke... Enter filter key Add

Inclusive (+)... Exclusive (-)

+ / -	Keyword	Filter
No content in table		

Remove Filte... Remove All F...

Vul ID	Rule Name
V-81755	PP-MDF-301010
V-81757	PP-MDF-301020
V-81759	PP-MDF-301030
V-81761	PP-MDF-301050
V-81763	PP-MDF-301060
V-81765	PP-MDF-301080
V-81767	PP-MDF-301100
V-81769	PP-MDF-301100
V-81771	PP-MDF-301120
V-81773	PP-MDF-301120
V-81775	PP-MDF-301200
V-81777	PP-MDF-301220
V-81779	PP-MDF-302220
V-81781	PP-MDF-302220
V-81783	PP-MDF-302220
V-81787	PP-MDF-302220
V-81789	PP-MDF-302220
V-81791	PP-MDF-302220
V-81793	PP-MDF-302220
V-81795	PP-MDF-301260
V-81797	PP-MDF-301270
V-81799	PP-MDF-302510
V-81807	PP-MDF-991000
V-81809	PP-MDF-991000

Showing rule 10 out of 42

Apple iOS 12 Security Technical Implementation Guide :: Version 1, Release: 2 Benchmark Date: 25 Jan 2019

Vul ID: V-81773 Rule ID: SV-96487r1_rule STIG ID: AIOS-12-001900

Group Title: PP-MDF-301120

Rule Title: Apple iOS must not display notifications (calendar information) when the device is locked.

Discussion: Many mobile devices display notifications on the lock screen so that users can obtain relevant information in a timely manner without having to frequently unlock the phone to determine if there are new notifications. However, in many cases, these notifications can contain sensitive information. When they are available on the lock screen, an adversary can see them merely by being in close physical proximity to the device. Configuring the MOS to not send notifications to the lock screen mitigates this risk.

SFR ID: FMT_SMF_EXT.1.1 #19

Check Text: Review configuration settings to confirm "Show Today view in Lock screen" is disabled.

This check procedure is performed on both the Apple iOS management tool and the Apple iOS device.

Note: If an organization has multiple configuration profiles, the check procedure must be performed on the relevant configuration profiles applicable to the scope of the review.

In the Apple iOS management tool, verify "Show Today view in Lock screen" is unchecked.

Alternatively, verify the text "<key>allowLockScreenTodayView</key><false/>" appears in the configuration profile (.mobileconfig file).

On the Apple iOS device:

1. Open the Settings app.
2. Tap "General".
3. Tap "Profiles & Device Management".
4. Tap the Configuration Profile from the iOS management tool containing the management policy.
5. Tap "Restrictions".
6. Verify "Today view on lock screen not allowed" is present.

If the "Show Today view in Lock screen" is checked in the Apple iOS management tool, "

DISA STIGs

Information Technology Laboratory
NATIONAL VULNERABILITY DATABASE

NCP

Apple iOS 12 STIG Ver 1, Rel 2 Checklist Details (Checklist Revisions)

Supporting Resources:

- Download Standalone XCCDF 1.1.4 - Apple iOS 12 STIG - Ver 1, Rel 2
 - Defense Information Systems Agency

Target:

Target	CPE Name
Apple iOS 12	cpe:/o:apple:iphone_os:12.0 (View CVEs)

DISA STIG Viewer : 2.9.1 : STIG Explorer

File Export Checklist Options Help

STIG Explorer

STIGs

Filter on STIG name...

CK	Name
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Apple iO...

... No Profile

Filter Panel

Must match: All Any

Ke... Enter filter key Add

Inclusive (+)... Exclusive (-)

+ / -	Keyword	Filter

No content in table

Remove Filte... Remove All F...

Showing rule 10 out of 42

Apple iOS 12 Security Technical Implementation Guide :: Version 1, Release: 2 Benchmark Date: 25 Jan 2019

Vul ID: V-81773 Rule ID: SV-96487r1_rule STIG ID: AIOS-12-001900

Group Title: PP-MDF-301120

Rule Title: Apple iOS must not display notifications (calendar information) when the device is locked.

Discussion: Many mobile devices display notifications on the lock screen so that users can obtain relevant information in a timely manner without having to frequently unlock the phone to determine if there are new notifications. However, in many cases, these notifications can contain sensitive information. When they are available on the lock screen, an adversary can see them merely by being in close physical proximity to the device. Configuring the MOS to not send notifications to the lock screen mitigates this risk.

SFR ID: FMT_SMF_EXT.1.1 #19

Check Text: Review configuration settings to confirm "Show Today view in Lock screen" is disabled.

This check procedure is performed on both the Apple iOS management tool and the Apple iOS device.

screen not allowed", this is a finding.

Fix Text: Install a configuration profile to disable Notification Center from the device Lock screen.

References

CCI: CCI-000366: The organization implements the security configuration settings.
NIST SP 800-53 :: CM-6 b
NIST SP 800-53A :: CM-6.1 (iv)
NIST SP 800-53 Revision 4 :: CM-6 b

CCI-001806: The organization defines methods to be employed to enforce the software installation policies.
NIST SP 800-53 Revision 4 :: CM-11 b

If the "Show Today view in Lock screen" is checked in the Apple iOS management tool,

SCAP OVAL

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> Verstehen und Kennenlernen

> Erste Schritte

Planung und Entwurf

- Planen und Konfigurieren von Konformitätseinstellungen
- Aufgaben zur Verwaltung von Konformität
 - Sicherheit und Datenschutz
- Security Content Automation Protocol-Erweiterungen (SCAP)
 - Informationen zu SCAP-Erweiterungen
 - Installieren und Konfigurieren von SCAP-Erweiterungen
 - Bereitstellen und Überwachen von SCAP-Konformität**

Bereitstellen und Überwachen der SCAP-Konformität in Configuration Manager

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Nachdem Sie die SCAP-Datenstromdateien [konvertiert und importiert](#) haben, können Sie die folgenden nächsten Schritte ausführen:

- [Bereitstellen](#) der Konfigurationsbaselines für Sammlungen zur Bewertung von Geräten für die SCAP-Konformität
- [Überwachen](#) der von den Zielclients zurückgegebenen Konformitätsdaten
- [Exportieren](#) der Konformitätsergebnisse in das SCAP-Format

Bereitstellen von SCAP-Konfigurationsbaselines

Erstellen Sie zunächst die Gerätesammlungen für die Computer, die Sie für die SCAP-Konformität bewerten möchten.

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Dokumentation zur Gerätekonformität

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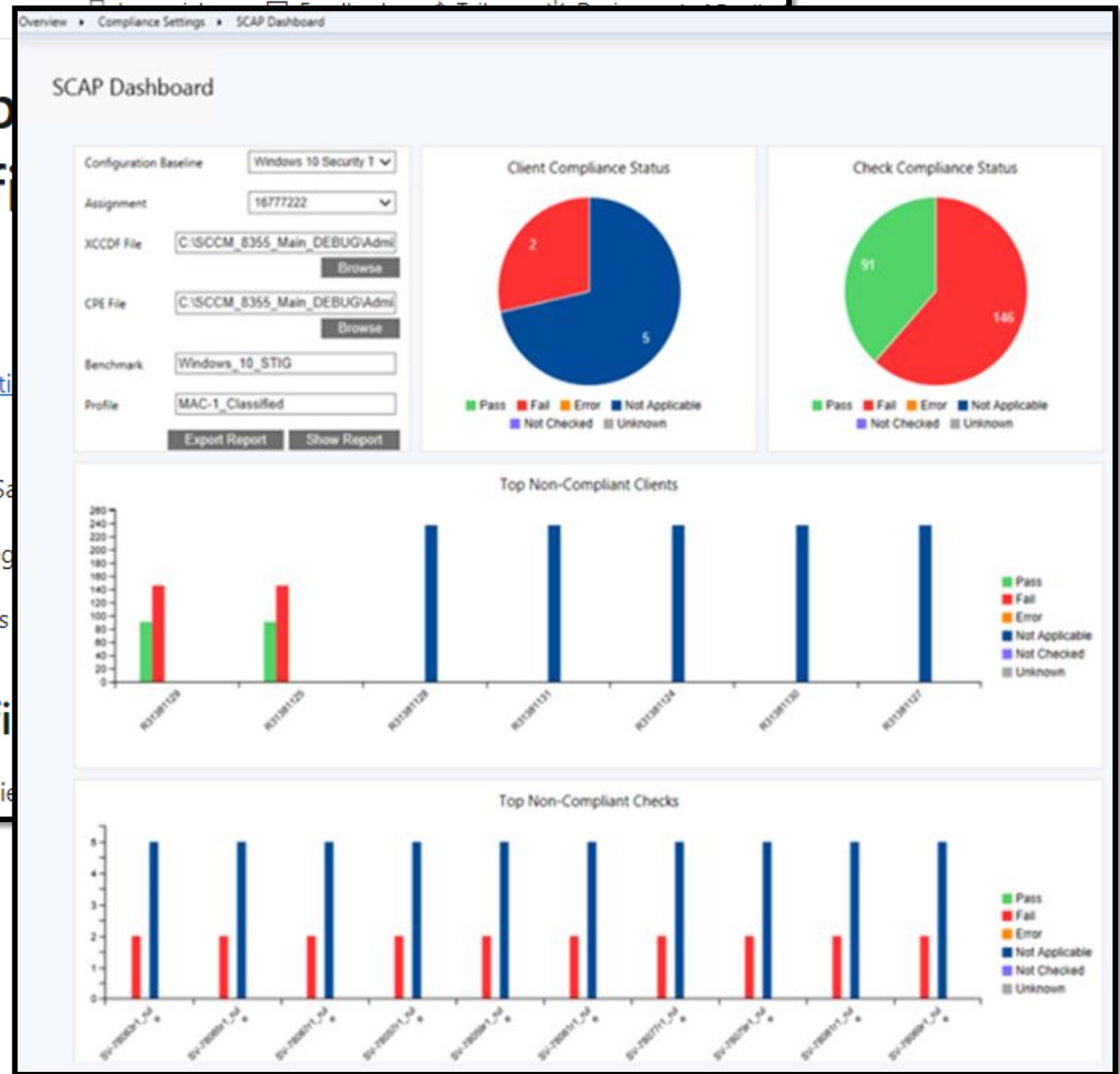
Gilt für: Configuration Manager (Current Branch)

Nachdem Sie die SCAP-Datenstromdateien [konvertieren](#), können Sie die folgenden Schritte ausführen:

- [Bereitstellen](#) der Konfigurationsbaselines für SCAP
- [Überwachen](#) der von den Zielclients zurückgegebenen Konformitätsergebnisse
- [Exportieren](#) der Konformitätsergebnisse in das Reporting

Bereitstellen von SCAP-Konfigurationen

Erstellen Sie zunächst die Gerätesammlungen für die



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SCAP Dashboard

Configuration Baseline: Windows 10 Security 1
Assignment: 16777222
XCCDF File: C:\SCCM_8355_Main_DEBUG\Adm...
CPE File: C:\SCCM_8355_Main_DEBUG\Adm...
Benchmark: Windows_10_STIG
Profile: MAC-1_Classified

Client Compliance Status: 2 (Not compliant), 5 (Compliant)

Check Compliance Status: 91 (Compliant), 146 (Not compliant)

Hosts Breakdown:

- Compliant with the policy: 0
- Not compliant with the policy: 2
- Inconclusive results: 0
- Never audited: 0

Total hosts: 2

Host	Date	Passed	Failed	Other	View Report
devmode-0003.example.com	5 months ago	34	33	1	View Report
devmode-0004.example.com	5 months ago	34	33	1	View Report
devmode-0003.example.com	5 months ago	34	33	1	View Report
devmode-0003.example.com	5 months ago	34	33	1	View Report

RED HAT SATELLITE

Compliance policy: SCAP_Security_Guide_for_RHEL_7

Host Breakdown Chart: 100% Incompliant h...

Host	Date	Passed	Failed	Other	View Report
devmode-0003.example.com	5 months ago	34	33	1	View Report
devmode-0004.example.com	5 months ago	34	33	1	View Report
devmode-0003.example.com	5 months ago	34	33	1	View Report
devmode-0003.example.com	5 months ago	34	33	1	View Report

Standard-Korrelationen

