

# EXPLORE

VCFT1616LV

## Hardening and Securing VMware Cloud Foundation A Multi-Layered Approach

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Security & Compliance Engineer, Broadcom

#vmwareexplore #VCFT1616LV



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# CIA Triad: **Core Tenets** of Information Security



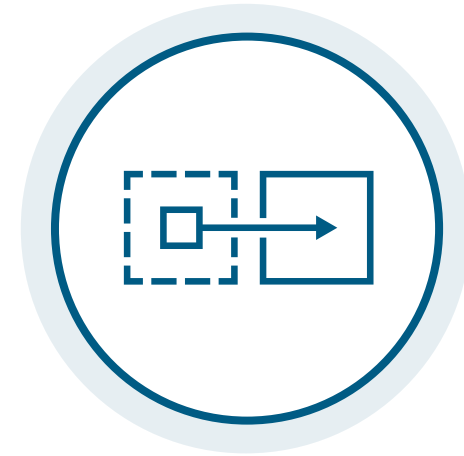
## Confidentiality

Protecting systems & data from unauthorized people & groups



## Integrity

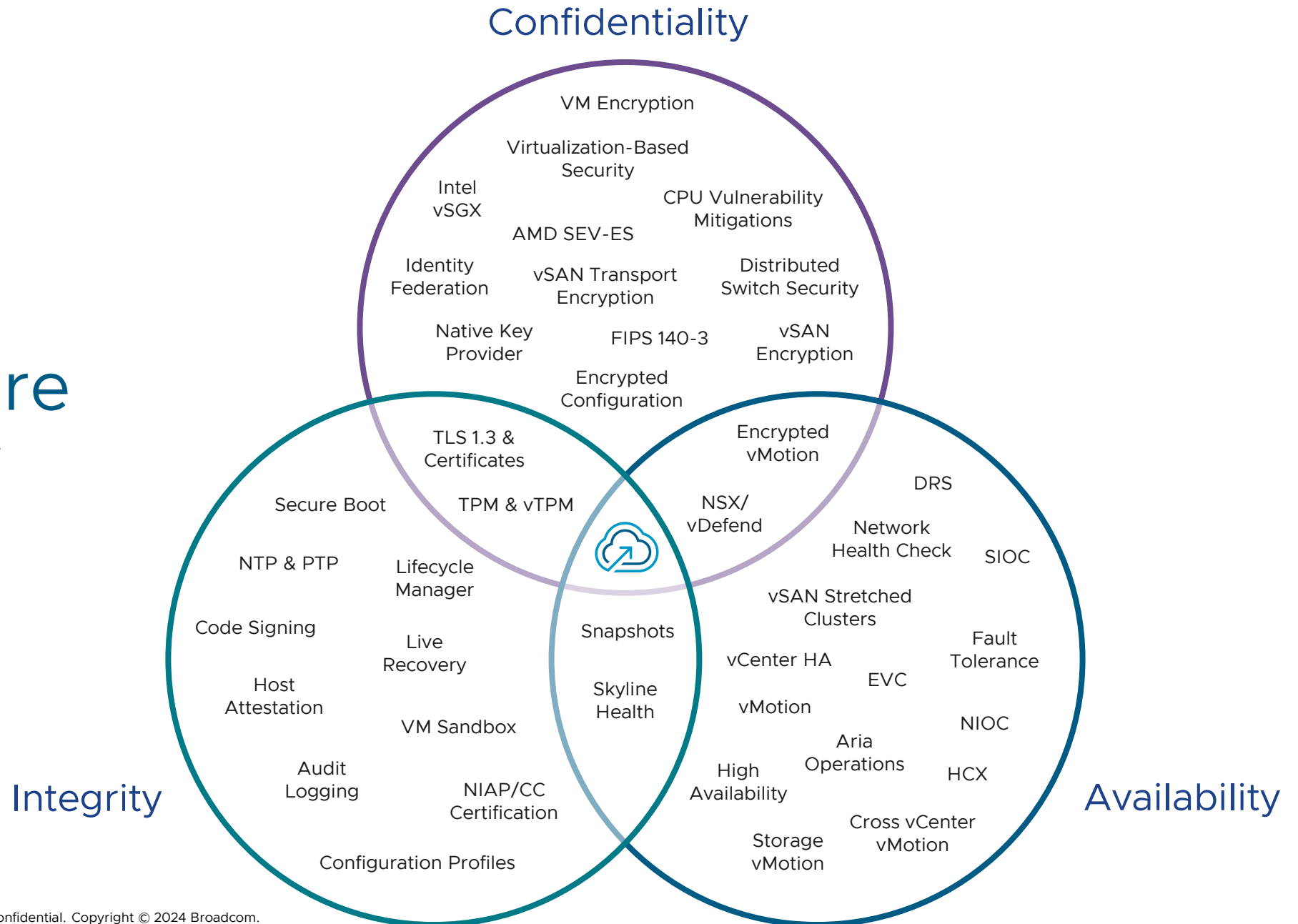
Preventing modification of data by unauthorized groups & systems



## Availability

Ensuring that data is available to authorized parties when needed

# Every Feature is a Security Feature



# EXPLORE

## Introduction

Designing Hardened Systems

# What is “Hardening?”

## Designing Hardened Systems



Requirements



Threats



Technical  
Controls



System  
Design

# Regulatory Compliance Requirements?

**NIST Special Publication 800-53**  
Revision 4


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**Security and Privacy Controls for Federal Information Systems and Organizations**

---

JOINT TASK FORCE  
TRANSFORMATION INITIATIVE

This publication is available free of charge from:  
<http://dx.doi.org/10.6028/NIST.SP.800-53r4>



**NIST**  
National Institute of Standards and Technology  
U.S. Department of Commerce

Special Publication 800-53 Revision 4      Security and Privacy Controls for Federal Information Systems and Organizations

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Revision 4      Security and Privacy Controls for Federal Information Systems and Organizations

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Special Publication 800-53 Revision 4      Security and Privacy Controls for Federal Information Systems and Organizations

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Special Publication 800-53 Revision 4      Security and Privacy Controls for Federal Information Systems and Organizations

classification boundaries. The Unified Cross Domain Management Office (UCDMO) provides a baseline listing of approved cross-domain solutions.

(21) **INFORMATION FLOW ENFORCEMENT [PHYSICAL/LOGICAL SEPARATION OF INFORMATION FLOWS]**  
The information system separates information flows logically or physically using [Assignment: organization-defined mechanisms and/or techniques] to accomplish [Assignment: organization-defined required separations by types of information].  
*Supplemental Guidance:* Enforcing the separation of information flows by type can enhance protection by ensuring that information is not commingled while in transit and by enabling flow control by transmission paths perhaps not otherwise achievable. Types of separable information include, for example, inbound and outbound communications traffic, service requests and responses, and information of differing security categories.

(22) **INFORMATION FLOW ENFORCEMENT [ACCESS ONLY]**  
The information system provides access from a single device to computing platforms, applications, or data residing on multiple different security domains, while preventing any information flow between the different security domains.  
*Supplemental Guidance:* The information system, for example, provides a desktop for users to access each connected security domain without providing any mechanisms to allow transfer of information between the different security domains.

*References:* None.  
*Priority and Baseline Allocation:*

P1	LOW	Not Selected	MOD	AC-4	HIGH	AC-4
----	-----	--------------	-----	------	------	------

AC-5 **SEPARATION OF DUTIES**  
*Control:* The organization:  
a. Separates [Assignment: organization-defined duties of individuals];  
b. Documents separation of duties of individuals; and  
c. Defines information system access authorizations to support separation of duties.  
*Supplemental Guidance:* Separation of duties addresses the potential for abuse of authorized privileges and helps to reduce the risk of malevolent activity without collusion. Separation of duties includes, for example: (i) dividing mission functions and information system support functions among different individuals and/or roles; (ii) conducting information system support functions with different individuals (e.g., system management, programming, configuration management, quality assurance and testing, and network security); and (iii) ensuring security personnel administering access control functions do not also administer audit functions. Related controls: AC-3, AC-6, PE-3, PE-4, PS-2.  
*Control Enhancements:* None.  
*References:* None.  
*Priority and Baseline Allocation:*

P1	LOW	Not Selected	MOD	AC-5	HIGH	AC-5
----	-----	--------------	-----	------	------	------

AC-6 **LEAST PRIVILEGE**  
*Control:* The organization employs the principle of least privilege, allowing only authorized accesses for users (or processes acting on behalf of users) which are necessary to accomplish assigned tasks in accordance with organizational missions and business functions.

APPENDIX F-AC      PAGE F-18

RPO & RTO?  
Encryption?  
Access Requirements?  
Ability to Grow?



CYBERSECURITY AND INFRASTRUCTURE SECURITY AGENCY

# FY22 RISK AND VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENTS (RVA) RESULTS

MITRE ATT&CK™ TACTICS AND TECHNIQUES

The percent noted for each technique represents the success rate for that technique across 121 RVA assessments.

Mitigations reference CISA Cyber Performance Goals (CPGs). CPGs are a prioritized subset of IT and OT cybersecurity practices aimed at meaningfully reducing risks. CPGs are applicable across all Critical Infrastructure sectors.



# FY22 RVA Results

MITRE ATT&CK™ TACTICS AND TECHNIQUES

## Initial Access

Threat actors attempt to obtain unauthorized initial access into a victim's network. Actors use techniques, such as valid accounts or spearphishing links, to gain this access. After obtaining initial access, actors can then execute other techniques to move about the network.

### Mitigations

Organizations can mitigate the risks associated with this technique by adhering to the following Cyber Performance Goals ([cisa.gov/cpg](https://www.cisa.gov/cpg)):

CPG 1.E Mitigating Known Vulnerabilities

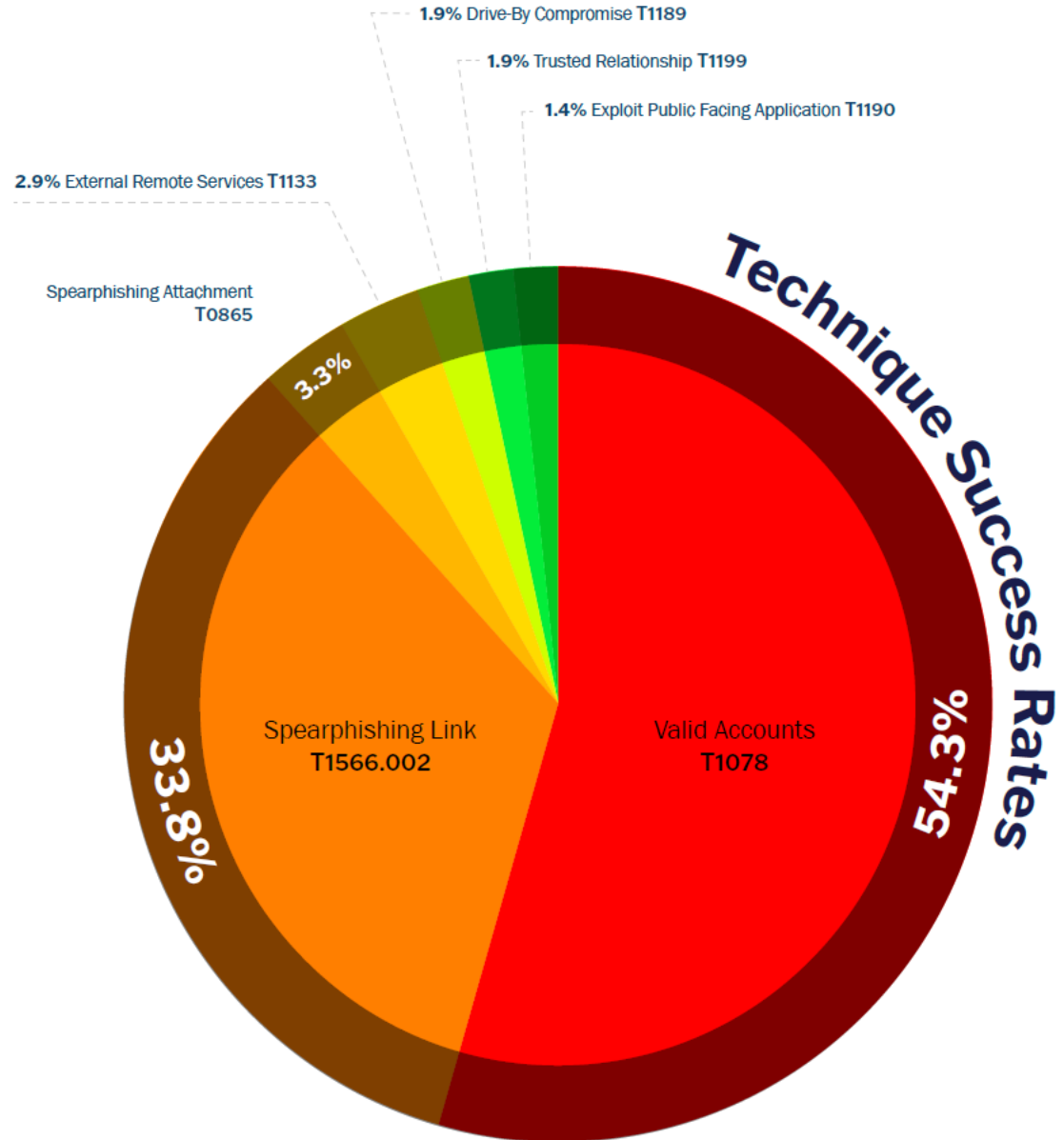
CPG 2.A Changing Default Passwords

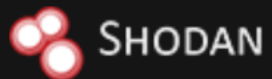
CPG 2.H Phishing-Resistant Multifactor Authentication

CPG 2.M Email Security

CPG 2.N Disable Macros by Default

CPG 2.W No Exploitable Services on the Internet



[Explore](#)[Pricing](#)

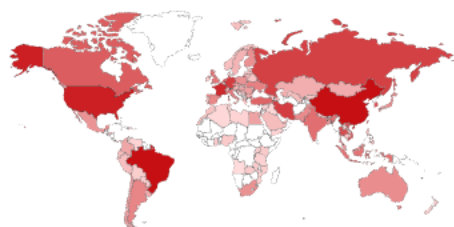
ESXi

[Login](#)

TOTAL RESULTS

19,411

TOP COUNTRIES



Brazil 2,280

China 2,270

United States 1,716

France 1,458

Germany 995

[More...](#)

TOP PORTS

[View Report](#)[Browse Images](#)[View on Map](#)**Product Spotlight:** Free, Fast IP Lookups for Open Ports and Vulnerabilities using [InternetDB](#)**" + ID\_EESX\_Welcome + "**

2023-08-03T02:34:10.805397

51.254.197.75  
ns3044574.ip-51-254-197.eu

OVH SAS

France, Lille

eol-product

**SSL Certificate**

Issued By:

|- Organization:

VMware Installer

Issued To:

|- Common Name:

ns3044574.ip-51-254-197.eu

|- Organization:

VMware, Inc

Supported SSL

Versions:

TLSv1, TLSv1.1,

TLSv1.2

HTTP/1.1 200 OK

Date: Thu, 3 Aug 2023 02:34:10 GMT

Connection: Keep-Alive

Content-Type: text/html

X-Frame-Options: DENY

Content-Length: 5426

VMware **ESXi**:Full Name: VMware **ESXi** 6.0.0 build-3620759Name: VMware **ESXi**

Version: 6.0.0

Build: 3620759

OS Type: vmnix-x86

Product Line...

**46.245.68.178**

2023-08-03T03:50:48.592401

# FY22 RVA Results

MITRE ATT&CK™ TACTICS AND TECHNIQUES

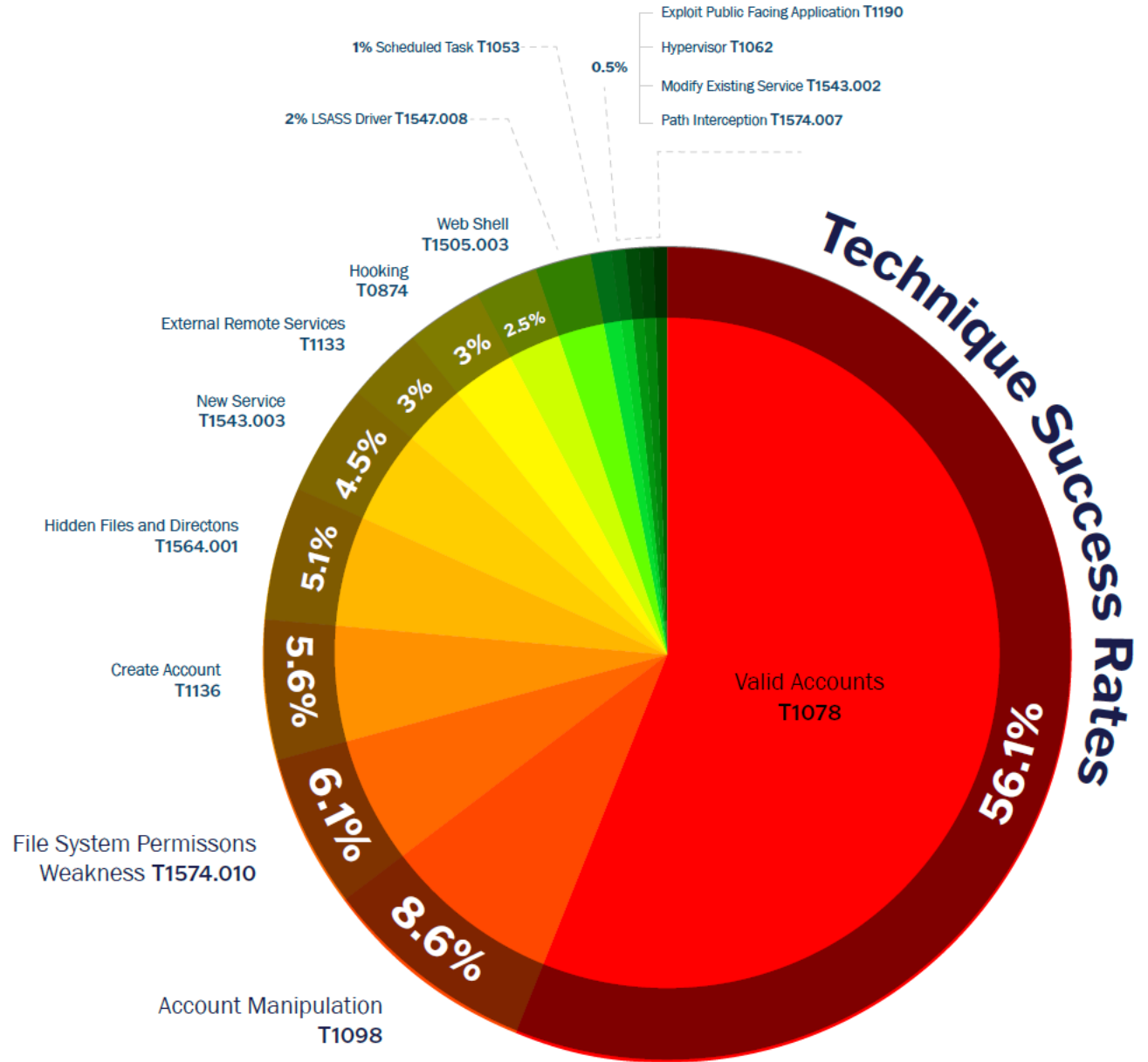
## Persistence

Threat actors maintain persistence or foothold in a network or system by changing credentials or modifying configuration files to maintain continued access. Threat actors may also monitor and manipulate reports observed in the Server Manager Performance Monitor to remain undetected.

### Mitigations

Organizations can mitigate the risks associated with this technique by adhering to the following Cyber Performance Goals ([cisa.gov/cpg](https://www.cisa.gov/cpg)):

- CPG 2.H Phishing-Resistant Multifactor Authentication
- CPG 2.T Log Collection



# FY22 RVA Results

MITRE ATT&CK™ TACTICS AND TECHNIQUES

## Privilege Escalation

Threat actors attempt to obtain escalated privileges to further compromise a network. Actors search systems for hard-coded or default credentials. When carrying out an attack, threat actors conduct extensive reconnaissance and credential harvesting to identify administrator accounts.

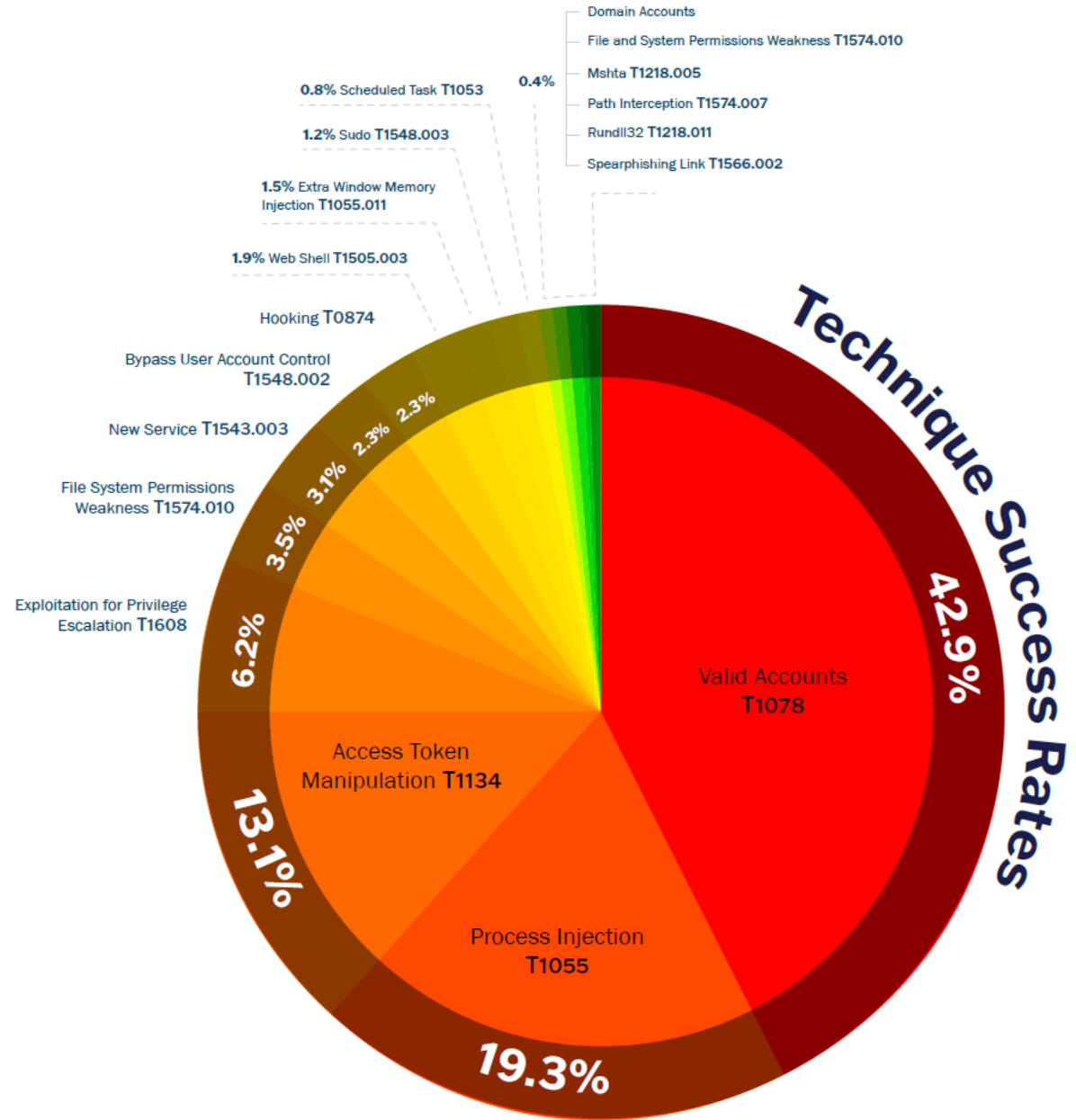
### Mitigations

Organizations can mitigate the risks associated with this technique by adhering to the following Cyber Performance Goals ([cisa.gov/cpg](https://www.cisa.gov/cpg)):

CPG 2.C Unique Credentials

CPG 2.L Secure Sensitive Data

CPG 3.A Detecting Relevant Threats and TTPs



Physical security?  
Natural disasters?  
Unique threats?

# Requirements + Threats + Technical Controls + System Design

## Designing Hardened Systems

### Technical Controls

---

Advanced parameters & specific settings

Easy to set and check

Security Configuration Guide,  
DISA STIG & STIG Readiness Guides,  
CIS Benchmark

Most settings are secure by default

Very binary (pass or fail, no in-between)

All technical, no people & process work

VCF.noBreaches = TRUE

# Requirements + Threats + Technical Controls + Design

## Designing Hardened Systems

### Technical Controls

---

Advanced parameters & specific settings

Easy to set and check

Security Configuration Guide,  
DISA STIG & STIG Readiness Guides,  
CIS Benchmark

Most settings are secure by default

Very binary (pass or fail, no in-between)

All technical, no people & process work

VCF.noBreaches = TRUE

### System Design

---

Use features and functions to improve security

Not easy; needs to be done early

All organizations are different

Many features need to be enabled, because of...

Tradeoffs & “Compensating Controls”

Lots of people & process considerations

Where trust is established, or avoided



# Requirements + Threats + Technical Controls + Design

## Designing Hardened Systems

### Technical Controls

---

VMkernel.boot.execInstalledOnly = TRUE

vMotion Encryption = REQUIRED

vSAN Data-in-Transit = TRUE

etc. etc. x156

# Requirements + Threats + Technical Controls + Design

## Designing Hardened Systems

### Technical Controls

---

VMkernel.boot.execInstalledOnly = TRUE

vMotion Encryption = REQUIRED

vSAN Data-in-Transit = TRUE

etc. etc. x156

### System Design

---

Do you have N+1 capacity so you can patch?

What key provider should you use?

How much performance change is there by enabling vSAN data-at-rest encryption?

What perimeter security controls do you have?

Secure Boot doesn't allow use of %firstboot

What do you mean the Domain Admins have access to VCF?

...and so on.

# EXPLORE

## System Design Concepts

Designing Hardened Systems

Regulatory compliance  
isn't security.

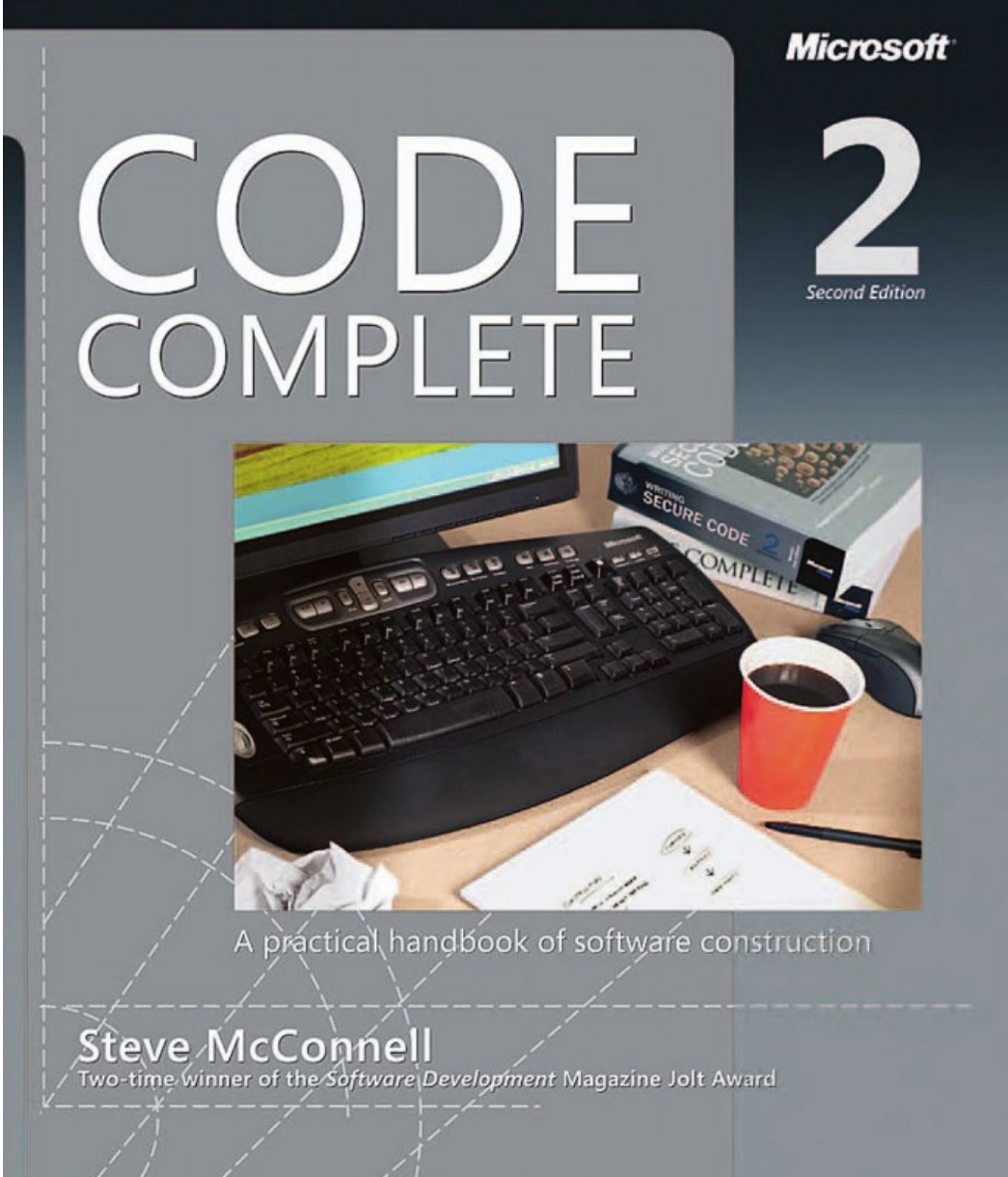
Compliance is **always**  
a negotiation.

Security **always** depends  
on context.

Security is **always** a tradeoff.

(Sometimes that tradeoff can be minimized, though)

# “Zero Trust”





## Desirable Characteristics of a Design

When I am working on a problem I never think about beauty. I think only how to solve the problem. But when I have finished, if the solution is not beautiful, I know it is wrong.  
—R. Buckminster Fuller

**Cross-Reference** These characteristics are related to general software-quality attributes. For details on general attributes, see Section 20.1, “Characteristics of Software Quality.”

A high-quality design has several general characteristics. If you could achieve all these goals, your design would be very good indeed. Some goals contradict other goals, but that’s the challenge of design—creating a good set of tradeoffs from competing objectives. Some characteristics of design quality are also characteristics of a good program: reliability, performance, and so on. Others are internal characteristics of the design.

Here’s a list of internal design characteristics:

**Minimal complexity** The primary goal of design should be to minimize complexity for all the reasons just described. Avoid making “clever” designs. Clever designs are usually hard to understand. Instead make “simple” and “easy-to-understand” designs. If your design doesn’t let you safely ignore most other parts of the program when you’re immersed in one specific part, the design isn’t doing its job.

**Ease of maintenance** Ease of maintenance means designing for the maintenance programmer. Continually imagine the questions a maintenance programmer would ask about the code you’re writing. Think of the maintenance programmer as your audience, and then design the system to be self-explanatory.

**Loose coupling** Loose coupling means designing so that you hold connections among different parts of a program to a minimum. Use the principles of good abstractions in class interfaces, encapsulation, and information hiding to design classes with as few interconnections as possible. Minimal connectedness minimizes work during integration, testing, and maintenance.

**Extensibility** Extensibility means that you can enhance a system without causing violence to the underlying structure. You can change a piece of a system without affecting other pieces. The most likely changes cause the system the least trauma.

**Reusability** Reusability means designing the system so that you can reuse pieces of it in other systems.

**High fan-in** High fan-in refers to having a high number of classes that use a given class. High fan-in implies that a system has been designed to make good use of utility classes at the lower levels in the system.

**Low-to-medium fan-out** Low-to-medium fan-out means having a given class use a low-to-medium number of other classes. High fan-out (more than about seven) indicates that a class uses a large number of other classes and may therefore be overly complex. Researchers have found that the principle of low fan-out is beneficial whether you’re considering the number of routines called from within a routine or the number of classes used within a class (Card and Glass 1990; Basili, Briand, and Melo 1996).

**Portability** Portability means designing the system so that you can easily move it to another environment.

**Leanness** Leanness means designing the system so that it has no extra parts (Wirth 1995, McConnell 1997). Voltaire said that a book is finished not when nothing more can be added but when nothing more can be taken away. In software, this is especially true because extra code has to be developed, reviewed, tested, and considered when the other code is modified. Future versions of the software must remain backward-compatible with the extra code. The fatal question is “It’s easy, so what will we hurt by putting it in?”

**Stratification** Stratification means trying to keep the levels of decomposition stratified so that you can view the system at any single level and get a consistent view. Design the system so that you can view it at one level without dipping into other levels.

**Cross-Reference** For more on working with old systems, see Section 24.5, “Refactoring Strategies.”

For example, if you’re writing a modern system that has to use a lot of older, poorly designed code, write a layer of the new system that’s responsible for interfacing with the old code. Design the layer so that it hides the poor quality of the old code, presenting a consistent set of services to the newer layers. Then have the rest of the system use those classes rather than the old code. The beneficial effects of stratified design in such a case are (1) it compartmentalizes the messiness of the bad code and (2) if you’re ever allowed to jettison the old code or refactor it, you won’t need to modify any new code except the interface layer.

**Cross-Reference** An especially valuable kind of standardization is the use of design patterns, which are discussed in “Look for Common Design Patterns” in Section 5.3.

**Standard techniques** The more a system relies on exotic pieces, the more intimidating it will be for someone trying to understand it the first time. Try to give the whole system a familiar feeling by using standardized, common approaches.

***Minimal complexity*** The primary goal of design should be to minimize complexity for all the reasons just described. Avoid making “clever” designs. Clever designs are usually hard to understand. Instead make “simple” and “easy-to-understand” designs. If your design doesn’t let you safely ignore most other parts of the program when you’re immersed in one specific part, the design isn’t doing its job.

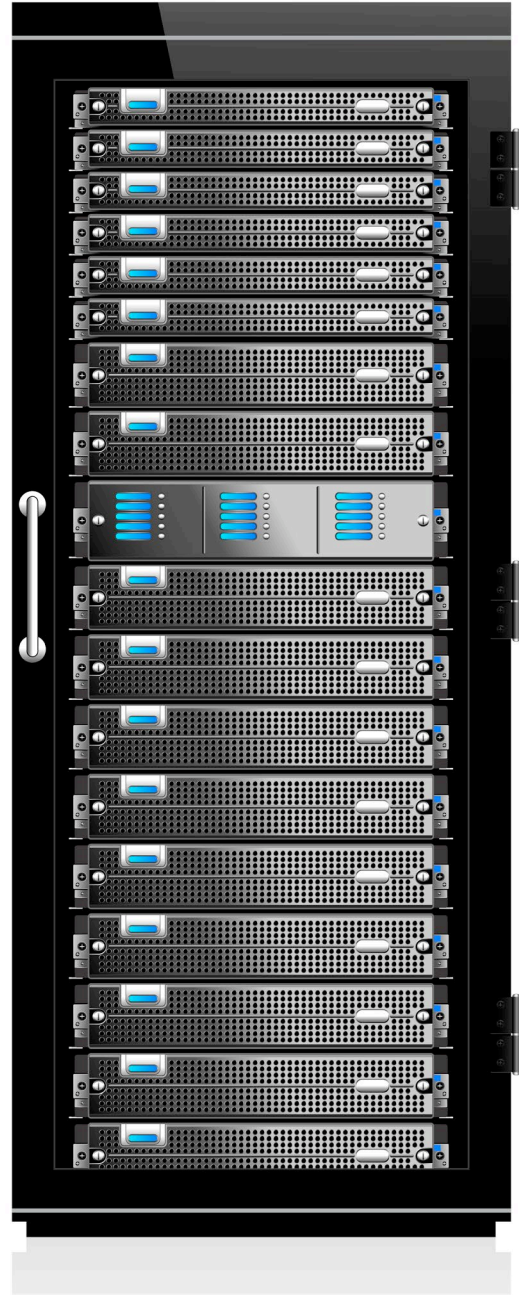
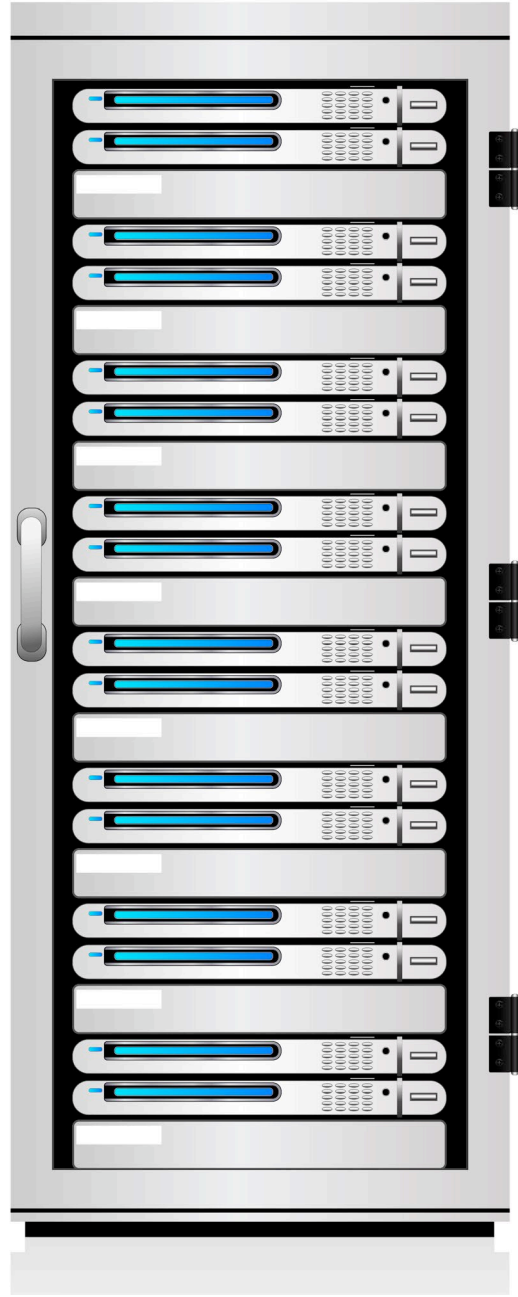
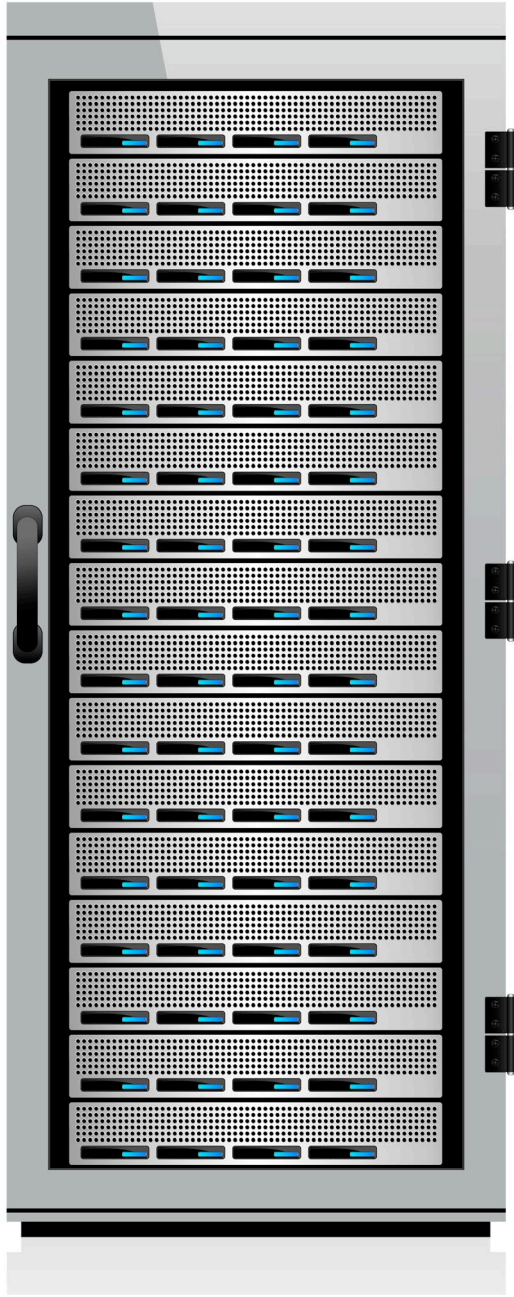
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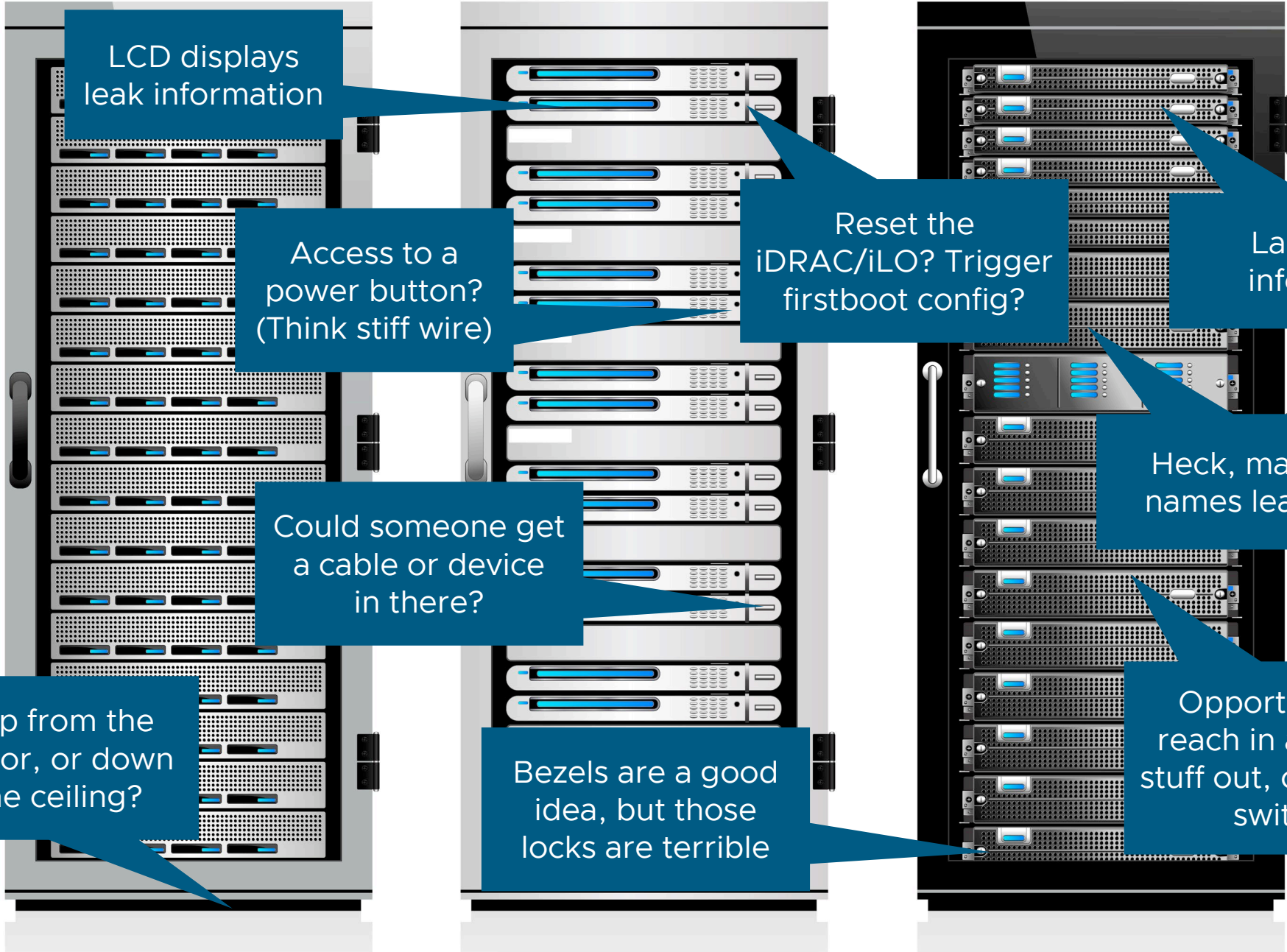
***Loose coupling*** Loose coupling means designing so that you hold connections among different parts of a program to a minimum. Use the principles of good abstractions in class interfaces, encapsulation, and information hiding to design classes with as few interconnections as possible. Minimal connectedness minimizes work during integration, testing, and maintenance.

# EXPLORE

## Physical Environment

Designing Hardened Systems





LCD displays leak information

Access to a power button? (Think stiff wire)

Could someone get a cable or device in there?

Come up from the raised floor, or down from the ceiling?

Bezels are a good idea, but those locks are terrible

Reset the iDRAC/iLO? Trigger firstboot config?

Labels leak information

Heck, machine names leak info

Opportunity to reach in and yank stuff out, or hit PDU switch?





# There is such a thing as too much security, though

(Fancy locks need power & network, for example)



**EXPLORE**

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# EXPLORE

## Server Hardware

Designing Hardened Systems

# Secure Hardware Underneath Everything

## VMware Cloud Foundation Security & Compliance



Management  
Controllers



1



2



3



4



5



# Hewlett Packard Enterprise

## HPE Integrated Lights-Out Security Technology Brief

### Abstract

HPE Integrated Lights-Out (iLO) has been widely accepted as the standard for remotely managing servers in data centers. With security a key concern of all aspects of data center—including remote management, this paper describes the firmware and hardware methods iLO uses to protect against the risks of unauthorized access. Additionally, this paper describes utilities and services providing access points into iLO and its host system, and offers recommendations

# Hardening Server Management Controllers for ESXi

## VMware Cloud Foundation Security & Compliance

1. **Deactivate everything you are not actively using:** IPMI, VNC, Redfish, IPv6, SSH, Telnet, Remote Admin/RACADM, SNMP, Serial-over-LAN...

# Hardening Server Management Controllers for ESXi

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1. Deactivate everything you are not actively using: IPMI, VNC, Redfish, IPv6, SSH, Telnet, Remote Admin/RACADM, SNMP, Serial-over-LAN...
2. **Deactivate the “OS Pass-through” or equivalent virtual NIC.**



System

PowerEdge M630 (VRTX)  
root , Admin

- Overview
- Server
  - Logs
  - Power / Thermal
  - Virtual Console
  - Alerts
  - Setup
  - Troubleshooting
  - Licenses
- iDRAC Settings
- Network**
- User Authentication
- Update and Rollback
- Server Profile
- Sessions
- CMC
- + Hardware
- + Storage
- + Host OS

- Network
- SSL
- Serial Over LAN
- Services
- OS to iDRAC Pass-through**

## OS to iDRAC Pass-through



Pass-through Configuration .....  Disabled  LOM  USB NIC

### Network Settings

OS IP Address .....

Test network configuration

Apply



# Hardening Server Management Controllers for ESXi

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2. Deactivate the “OS Pass-through” or equivalent virtual NIC.
3. **Deactivate the USB configuration settings.**



System

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  - Server Profile
  - Sessions
  - CMC
- Hardware
  - Batteries
  - CPU
  - Memory
  - Front Panel
  - Network Devices
  - Removable Flash Media
  - USB Management Port**
- Storage
- Host OS

USB Management Port

## Configure USB Management Port



### Instructions

These settings impact the USB Management port. This port is located on the front of the server (indicated by the wrench icon). The port is capable of the following:

- iDRAC Management: Accessing the iDRAC Web interface from a laptop or tablet connected to the USB port (IP:169.254.0.3) or applying an XML configuration file directly from a USB key to the server.
- Using a standard USB key with the server's operating system.

For more information, see the Online Help.

### Management USB Settings

Attribute	Value
USB Management Port Mode	Automatic
iDRAC Managed: USB XML Configuration	Automatic
USB Device Present	Standard OS Use
	iDRAC Direct Only

Apply



System

PowerEdge M630 (VRTX)  
root , Admin

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- Using a standard USB key with the server's operating system.

For more information, see the Online Help.

### Management USB Settings

Attribute	Value
USB Management Port Mode	Automatic
iDRAC Managed: USB XML Configuration	Enabled only when the server has default c
USB Device Present	Disabled
	Enabled only when the server has default credential settings
	Enabled

Apply

# Hardening Server Management Controllers for ESXi

## VMware Cloud Foundation Security & Compliance

1. Deactivate everything you are not actively using: IPMI, VNC, Redfish, IPv6, SSH, Telnet, Remote Admin/RACADM, SNMP, Serial-over-LAN...
2. Deactivate the “OS Pass-through” or equivalent virtual NIC.
3. Deactivate the USB configuration settings.
4. **Set NTP.**

# Hardening Server Management Controllers for ESXi

## VMware Cloud Foundation Security & Compliance

1. Deactivate everything you are not actively using: IPMI, VNC, Redfish, IPv6, SSH, Telnet, Remote Admin/RACADM, SNMP, Serial-over-LAN...
2. Deactivate the “OS Pass-through” or equivalent virtual NIC.
3. Deactivate the USB configuration settings.
4. Set NTP.
5. **Set DNS.**

# Hardening Server Management Controllers for ESXi

## VMware Cloud Foundation Security & Compliance

1. Deactivate everything you are not actively using: IPMI, VNC, Redfish, IPv6, SSH, Telnet, Remote Admin/RACADM, SNMP, Serial-over-LAN...
2. Deactivate the “OS Pass-through” or equivalent virtual NIC.
3. Deactivate the USB configuration settings.
4. Set NTP.
5. Set DNS.
6. **Forward logs to your syslog server, set up email alerts.**

# Hardening Server Management Controllers for ESXi

## VMware Cloud Foundation Security & Compliance

1. Deactivate everything you are not actively using: IPMI, VNC, Redfish, IPv6, SSH, Telnet, Remote Admin/RACADM, SNMP, Serial-over-LAN...
2. Deactivate the “OS Pass-through” or equivalent virtual NIC.
3. Deactivate the USB configuration settings.
4. Set NTP.
5. Set DNS.
6. Forward logs to your syslog server, set up email alerts.
7. **Make good authentication choices (long passwords, vaulted).**

# Hardening Server Management Controllers for ESXi

## VMware Cloud Foundation Security & Compliance

1. Deactivate everything you are not actively using: IPMI, VNC, Redfish, IPv6, SSH, Telnet, Remote Admin/RACADM, SNMP, Serial-over-LAN...
2. Deactivate the “OS Pass-through” or equivalent virtual NIC.
3. Deactivate the USB configuration settings.
4. Set NTP.
5. Set DNS.
6. Forward logs to your syslog server, set up email alerts.
7. Make good authentication choices (long passwords, vaulted).
8. **Configure front-panel LCD displays & buttons wisely.**



# Secure Hardware Underneath Everything

## VMware Cloud Foundation Security & Compliance



Management  
Controllers



UEFI Firmware  
Settings

# Legacy BIOS is **deprecated** in vSphere 8

**Servers are NOT** delivered  
with optimal firmware  
configurations for ESXi

# Hardening Server Hardware for ESXi

## VMware Cloud Foundation Security & Compliance

### 1. UEFI Secure Boot

# Hardening Server Hardware for ESXi

## VMware Cloud Foundation Security & Compliance

1. UEFI Secure Boot
2. **Enable the Trusted Platform Module (SHA-256, TIS/FIFO)**

# Trusted Platform Module 2.0: Hardware

Not required, yet. It's inexpensive. Make sure it's in **all new equipment**.



1. Secrets, slow random number generator, and permanent key as ID
2. Serial device that sits on the system board (think “modem” – not fast)
3. Belongs to ESXi - no workloads can touch it!
4. Stores encryption keys for ESXi Configuration Encryption
5. Doesn't help if your whole server is stolen
6. Easily cleared later

# Hardening Server Hardware for ESXi

## VMware Cloud Foundation Security & Compliance

1. UEFI Secure Boot
2. Enable the Trusted Platform Module (SHA-256, TIS/FIFO)
3. **Enable Intel SGX or AMD SEV-ES**

# Hardening Server Hardware for ESXi

## VMware Cloud Foundation Security & Compliance

1. UEFI Secure Boot
2. Enable the Trusted Platform Module (SHA-256, TIS/FIFO)
3. Enable Intel SGX or AMD SEV-ES
4. **Enable Intel TXT**



# Hardening Server Hardware for ESXi

## VMware Cloud Foundation Security & Compliance

1. UEFI Secure Boot
2. Enable the Trusted Platform Module (SHA-256, TIS/FIFO)
3. Enable Intel SGX or AMD SEV-ES
4. Enable Intel TXT
5. **USB only for keyboards, or deactivated.**

# Hardening Server Hardware for ESXi

## VMware Cloud Foundation Security & Compliance

1. UEFI Secure Boot
2. Enable the Trusted Platform Module (SHA-256, TIS/FIFO)
3. Enable Intel SGX or AMD SEV-ES
4. Enable Intel TXT
5. USB only for keyboards, or deactivated.
6. **Enable all the performance options that are shut off!**

# Hardening Server Hardware for ESXi

## VMware Cloud Foundation Security & Compliance

1. UEFI Secure Boot
2. Enable the Trusted Platform Module (SHA-256, TIS/FIFO)
3. Enable Intel SGX or AMD SEV-ES
4. Enable Intel TXT
5. USB only for keyboards, or deactivated.
6. Enable all the performance options that are shut off!
7. **Let ESXi control the CPU power states.**

# Secure Hardware Underneath Everything

## VMware Cloud Foundation Security & Compliance



Management  
Controllers



UEFI Firmware  
Settings



Updating System  
Firmware

# Being Flexible With Hardware

Future-Proof Your Ability to Change Quickly



Multiple  
NICs



Empty DIMM  
Sockets



Empty Drive  
Bays



Reserve  
Capacity

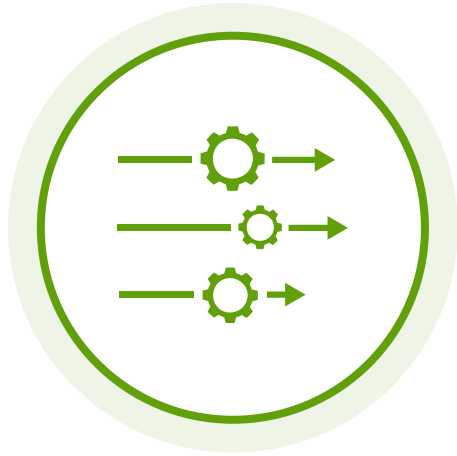
# EXPLORE

## Isolation Techniques

Designing Hardened Systems

# Isolation Decisions

## VMware Cloud Foundation Security & Compliance

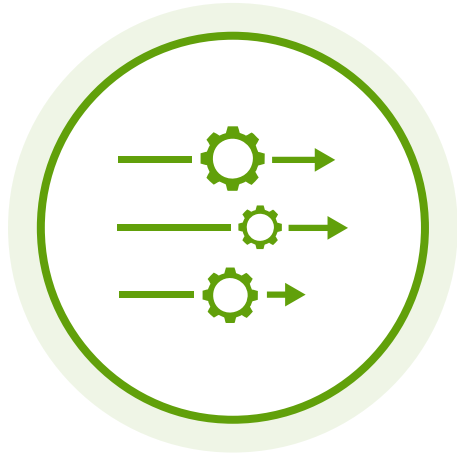


VLANs?

Separate NICs?

# Isolation Decisions

## VMware Cloud Foundation Security & Compliance



VLANs?

Separate NICs?



Firewalls?

ACLs?

VPNs?



Summary

Monitor

Access

Networking

Firewall

Time

Services

Update

Administration

Syslog

Backup

## Firewall

[ADD](#) [EDIT](#) [DELETE](#) [REORDER](#)

	Order	Network Interface	IP Address	Action
<input type="radio"/>	1	nic0	192.168.1.0/24	Accept
<input type="radio"/>	2	nic0	192.168.2.0/24	Accept
<input type="radio"/>	3	nic0	172.16.2.0/24	Accept
<input type="radio"/>	4	nic0	172.16.3.0/24	Accept
<input type="radio"/>	5	nic0	172.16.9.11/32	Accept
<input type="radio"/>	6	nic0	0.0.0.0/0	Reject

6 rules

Make sure you add “allow” rules before you add the any/any “deny” at the end!

NSX Distributed Firewall can be applied to nearly everything, **except ESXi, vCenter, SDDC Manager, and NSX itself.**

(But you can use NSX Edge for that)

# Distributed Switch Traffic Filtering and Marking

The screenshot shows the vSphere Client interface. The left sidebar displays a tree view with the following structure:

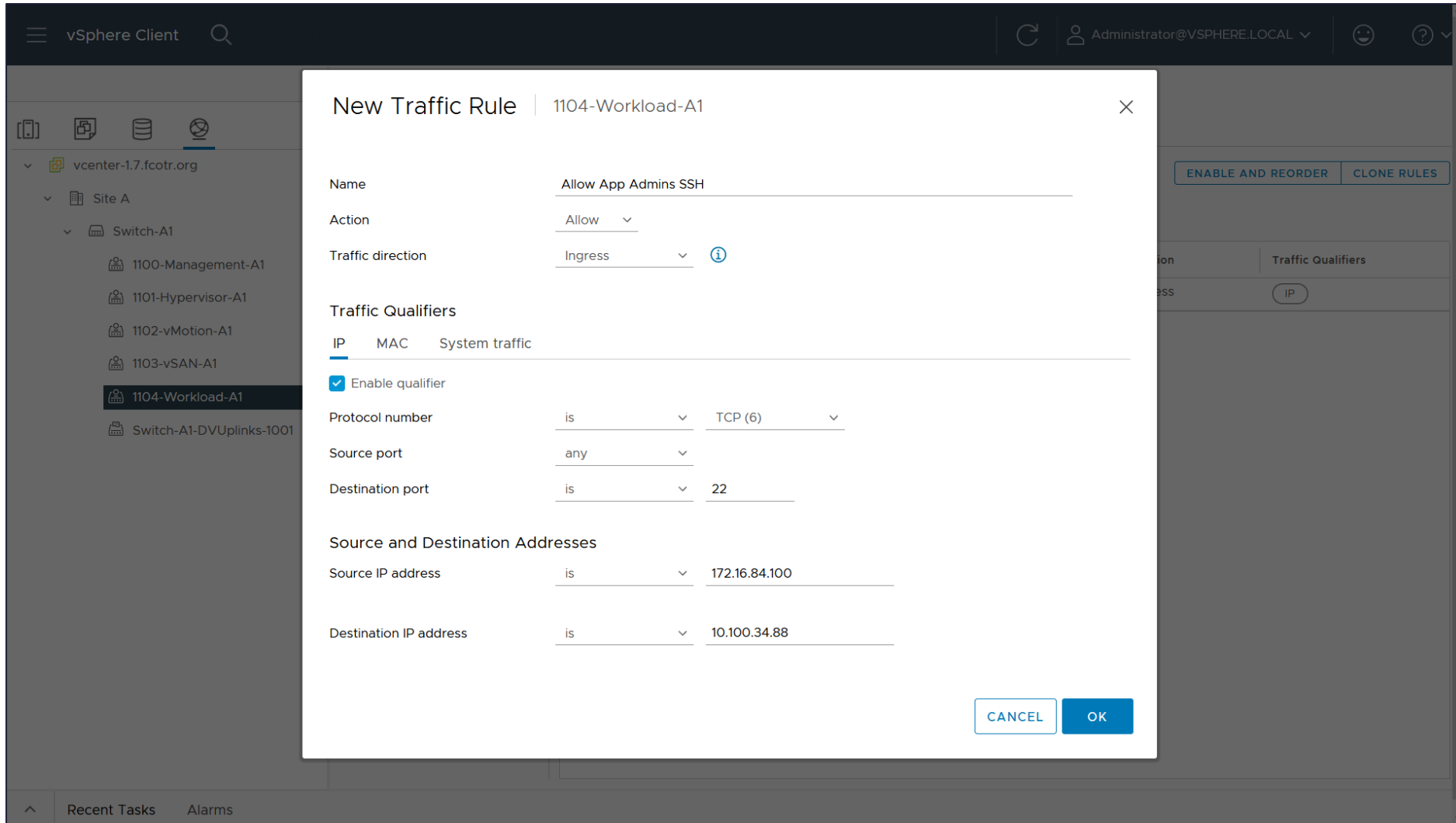
- vcenter-1.7.fcotr.org
  - Site A
    - Switch-A1
      - 1100-Management-A1
      - 1101-Hypervisor-A1
      - 1102-vMotion-A1
      - 1103-vSAN-A1
      - 1104-Workload-A1**
      - Switch-A1-DVUplinks-1001

The main pane shows the configuration for '1104-Workload-A1'. The 'Configure' tab is active, and the 'Traffic filtering and marking' section is selected. The status is 'Traffic filtering and marking is Turned OFF'. There are buttons for '+ ADD', 'EDIT', 'DELETE', and '...' above a table. The table contains one rule:

No.	Rule Name	Action	Traffic Direction	Traffic Qualifiers
> 1	Block Everything	Drop	Ingress/Egress	IP

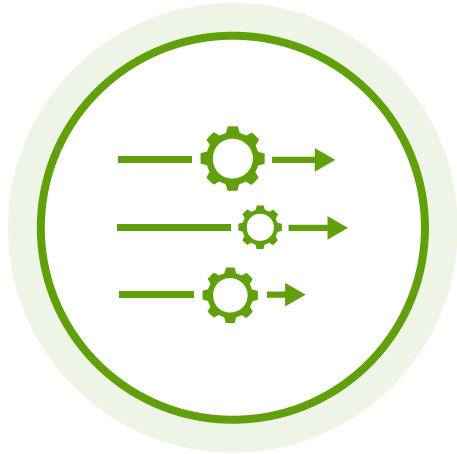
Buttons for 'ENABLE AND REORDER' and 'CLONE RULES' are located at the top right of the table area. The bottom of the interface shows 'Recent Tasks' and 'Alarms' tabs.

# More Like ACLs than a Modern Firewall



# Isolation Decisions

## VMware Cloud Foundation Security & Compliance



VLANs?

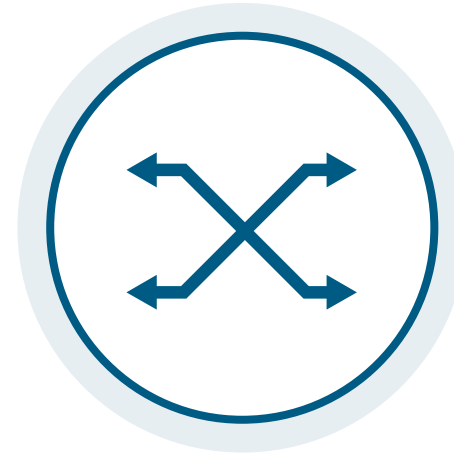
Separate NICs?



Firewalls?

ACLs?

VPNs?



Ingress?

Egress?



Search Products

Select Products

- vSphere
- vSAN
- App Volumes
- Cloud Director App Launch
- Cloud Director Object Storage
- Horizon
- NSX
- NSX Advanced Load Balancing
- NSX Data Center for vSphere
- NSX Intelligence
- Site Recovery Manager
- Tanzu Kubernetes Grid
- Tanzu Mission Control

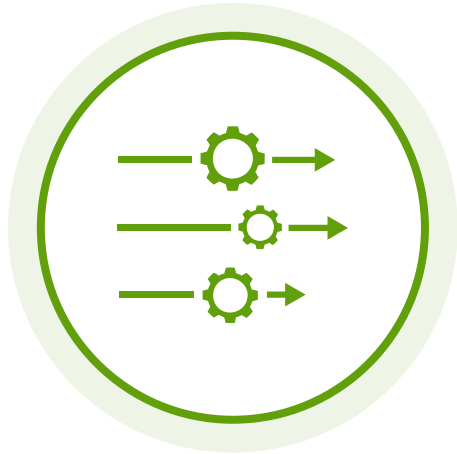


Search Listings

Product	Version	Source	Destination	Ports	Protocols	Purpose	Service Description
vSphere	8.0, 7.0	Management Workstations	Supervisor Control Plane Management Network IP address	22	TCP	vSphere - Tanzu	Expose SSH access to Supervisor Control Plane Management Network IP address.
vSphere	8.0, 7.0	Management Workstations	Supervisor Control Plane Management Network IP address	80	TCP	vSphere - Tanzu	Expose HTTP access to Supervisor Control Plane Management Network IP address.
vSphere	8.0, 7.0	Load Balancer Data Plane Interface	Supervisor Control Plane Cluster Network IP address	80	TCP	vSphere - Tanzu	Expose HTTP access to Supervisor Control Plane Cluster Network IP address.
vSphere	8.0, 7.0	Management Workstations	Supervisor Control Plane Management Network IP address	443	TCP	vSphere - Tanzu	Expose HTTPS access to Supervisor Control Plane Management Network IP address.
vSphere	8.0, 7.0	Load Balancer Data Plane Interface	Supervisor Control Plane Cluster Network IP address	443	TCP	vSphere - Tanzu	Expose HTTPS access to Supervisor Control Plane Cluster Network IP address.
vSphere	8.0, 7.0	Load Balancer Data Plane Interface	Supervisor Control Plane Cluster Network IP address	5000	TCP	vSphere - Tanzu	Expose HTTPS access to Supervisor Control Plane Cluster Network IP address.
vSphere	8.0, 7.0	Management Workstations	Supervisor Control Plane Management Network IP address	5000	TCP	vSphere - Tanzu	Expose HTTPS access to Supervisor Control Plane Management Network IP address.

# Isolation Decisions

## VMware Cloud Foundation Security & Compliance



VLANs?

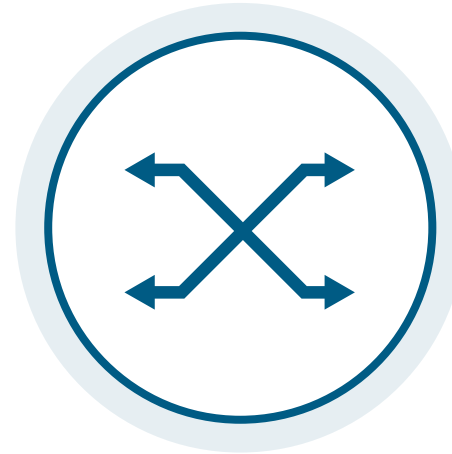
Separate NICs?



Firewalls?

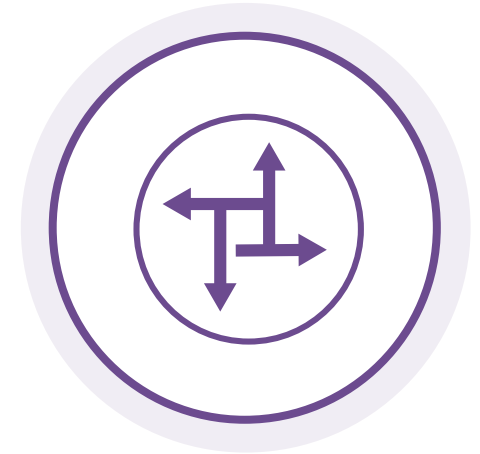
ACLs?

VPNs?



Ingress?

Egress?



Routed?

Unrouted?

**Should you put vCenter  
in/on the same network as  
ESXi management?**



# Common Security Zones in a Deployment, Ignoring Workloads

## VMware Cloud Foundation Security & Compliance



Pure Internal  
to Cluster



Access by  
Admins



Access by  
Non-Admins



Cluster-to-  
Cluster



Trusted  
Systems

# EXPLORE

## Access Control

Designing Hardened Systems

# Access Control is Everything

# Access Control Includes Trust

# Things Your Identity Provider Can Do To You

## Not “Zero Trust” At All



Change Group  
Membership



Reset User  
Passwords



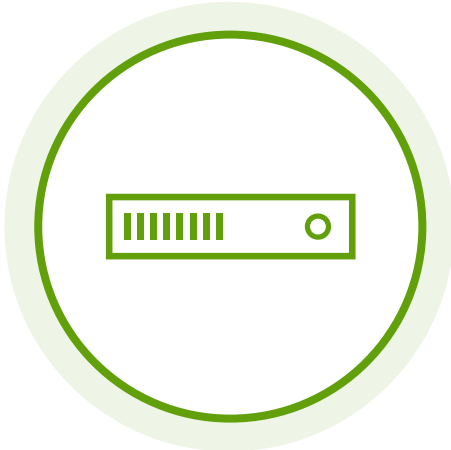
Disable MFA  
and Other  
Controls



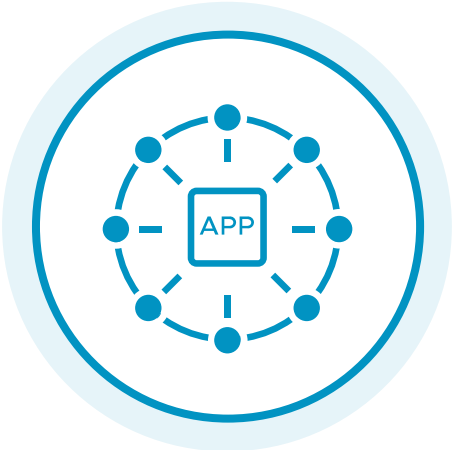
Cover Their  
Tracks By  
Deleting Logs

# Potential Designs for Authentication

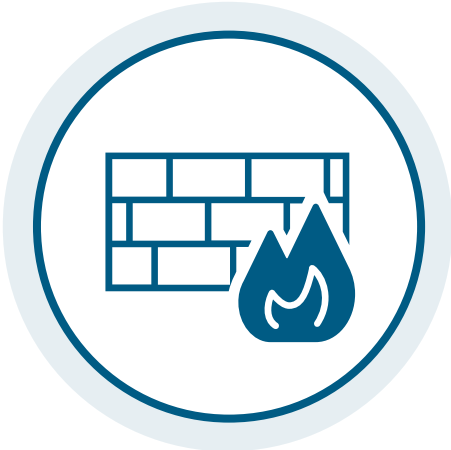
VMware Cloud Foundation Security & Compliance



Local  
Authentication



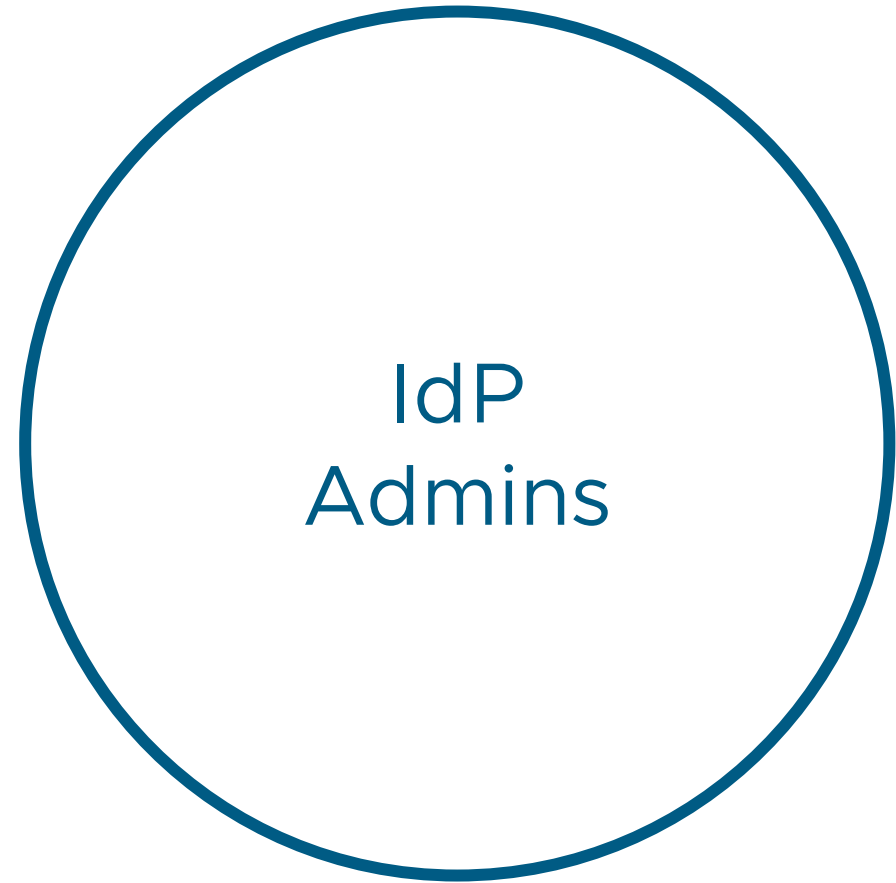
Centralized  
Authentication



Dedicated  
Authentication

# How Do You Reduce Trust?

Reduce Overall Trust, Not Require More



# How Do You Reduce Trust?

Reduce Overall Trust, Not Require More





# vSphere Authentication & Authorization Best Practices

## VMware Cloud Foundation Security & Compliance

1. **Isolate from corporate/enterprise IdPs.**

# vSphere Authentication & Authorization Best Practices

## VMware Cloud Foundation Security & Compliance

1. Isolate from corporate/enterprise IdPs.
2. **If reasonable, do authorization inside vSphere/VCF, not inside your IdP.**

vm vSphere Client Menu Search in all environments Administrator@VSPHERE.LOCAL

**Administration**

- Access Control
  - Roles
  - Global Permissions
- Licensing
  - Licenses
- Solutions
  - Client Plugins
  - vCenter Server Extensions
- Deployment
  - System Configuration
  - Customer Experience
  - Client Configuration
- Support
  - Upload File to Service Request
- Single Sign On
- Users and Groups**
  - Configuration
- Certificates
  - Certificate Management

## Users and Groups

Users **Groups**


< ALL GROUPS

### Administrators

[ADD MEMBERS](#)

Member Name	Domain
Administrator	vsphere.local
VMware vSphere Admins	ad.maas.bio

1 - 2 of 2 items



vm vSphere Client Menu Search in all environments Administrator@VSPHERE.LOCAL

**Administration**

- Access Control
  - Roles
  - Global Permissions
- Licensing
  - Licenses
- Solutions
  - Client Plugins
  - vCenter Server Extensions
- Deployment
  - System Configuration
  - Customer Experience
  - Client Configuration
- Support
  - Upload File to Service Request
- Single Sign On
- Users and Groups**
- Certificates
  - Certificate Management

## Users and Groups

Users Groups

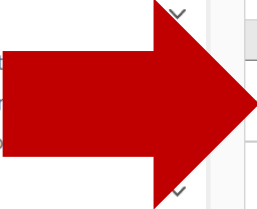
< ALL GROUPS

### Administrators

ADD MEMBERS

Member Name	Domain
Administrator	vsphere.local
plankers-adm	ad.maas.bio
cmitchell-adm	ad.maas.bio

1 - 3 of 3 items



# vSphere Authentication & Authorization Best Practices

## VMware Cloud Foundation Security & Compliance

1. Isolate from corporate/enterprise IdPs.
2. If reasonable, do authorization inside vSphere/VCF, not inside your IdP.
3. **Use Identity Federation to introduce MFA.**

# Options For Enterprise Identity Federation in VCF

## VMware Identity Broker (VIDB)



Microsoft AD  
over LDAPS



Microsoft  
ADFS



Okta  
Identity



Microsoft  
Entra ID

PingFederate is also available in VMware vSphere

# panacea

[,pænə'si:ə]

---

A panacea is a remedy, solution, or cure-all for all diseases, problems, or difficulties.



# vSphere Authentication & Authorization Best Practices

## VMware Cloud Foundation Security & Compliance

1. Isolate from corporate/enterprise IdPs.
2. If reasonable, do authorization inside vSphere/VCF, not inside your IdP.
3. Use Identity Federation to introduce MFA.
4. **Restrict access to vCenter Server to only those who absolutely need it.**



# vCenter Server is for **vSphere Admins**

(Workload admins should RDP or SSH into their workloads directly)

# vSphere Authentication & Authorization Best Practices

## VMware Cloud Foundation Security & Compliance

1. Isolate from corporate/enterprise IdPs.
2. If reasonable, do authorization inside vSphere/VCF, not inside your IdP.
3. Use Identity Federation to introduce MFA.
4. Restrict access to vCenter Server to only those who absolutely need it.
5. **Severely restrict direct access to ESXi. Drive access through vCenter & RBAC model.**

# vSphere Authentication & Authorization Best Practices

## VMware Cloud Foundation Security & Compliance

1. Isolate from corporate/enterprise IdPs.
2. If reasonable, do authorization inside vSphere/VCF, not inside your IdP.
3. Use Identity Federation to introduce MFA..
4. Restrict access to vCenter Server to only those who absolutely need it.
5. Severely restrict direct access to ESXi. Drive access through vCenter & RBAC model.
6. **Also restrict access to other infrastructure systems' management interfaces.**

# vSphere Authentication & Authorization Best Practices

## VMware Cloud Foundation Security & Compliance

1. Isolate from corporate/enterprise IdPs.
2. If reasonable, do authorization inside vSphere/VCF, not inside your IdP.
3. Use Identity Federation to introduce MFA..
4. Restrict access to vCenter Server to only those who absolutely need it.
5. Severely restrict direct access to ESXi. Drive access through vCenter & RBAC model.
6. Severely restrict access to other infrastructure systems' management interfaces, too.
7. **Reduce permissions for service accounts to the minimum needed.**

# Know Exactly What Permissions Were Used

## vSphere Privilege Recorder

Docs / VMware vSphere / vSphere Security

### Using Privilege Recorder

[Add to Library](#) | [RSS](#) | [Download PDF](#) | [Feedback](#)

Updated on 06/08/2023

In vSphere, privileges are fine-grained access controls that can be grouped into roles and map them to users or groups. You identify the minimum set of privileges required to run a vCenter Server workflow.

To run a specific set of operations, it is very difficult to determine the minimal set of privileges that are required. It does not have one-one mapping with the specific workflow which usually consists of multiple calls to different APIs on a single object. As a result, the user either has more access or too little access to the environment. With the aim to keep the user's access as minimal as possible, the privilege recorder feature helps you identify the minimum set of privileges required to run a vCenter Server workflow and query the privileges that were checked while performing an operation. Privilege recorder is implemented using the ListAPI.

**Note:** This feature is available as an API, and it supports only workflows run by a script. There is no UI support for this feature.

Querying the ListAPI allows you to retrieve lists of privilege checks along with the corresponding sessions, users, and operation IDs (opIDs). You can use the appropriate filters to obtain privileges for a particular workflow.

For example, assume that user A needs to create a VM. Creating a VM requires a certain set of privileges. User A from the system administrator. The system administrator can enable the privilege recorder and execute the create VM operation. When the privilege check is performed, the data for the privileges that were checked during the Create VM operation is stored in the vCenter database. The system administrator can now create a role with minimum required privileges and assign it to the user.

[Enable Privilege Recorder using the vSphere Client](#)

You can enable privilege recorder by using vSphere Client or adding the configuration to vpxd.cfg. [\[Read more\]](#)

Parent topic: [vSphere Permissions and User Management Tasks](#)

### Developer Center

Overview | **API Explorer** | Code Capture

```
curl -X POST 'https://vcenter-1.8.fcotr.org/api/vcenter/authorization/privilege-checks?action=list' -H 'vmware-api-session-id: <valid-vapi-session-id>'
```

#### Response

```
VcenterAuthorizationPrivilegeChecksListResult [?] ↓ {
  "items": (Array<VcenterAuthorizationPrivilegeChecksInfo>, required)
  [
    VcenterAuthorizationPrivilegeChecksInfo [?] ↓ {
      "object": (Object, required)
      VapiStdDynamicID (domain-c8) [?] ↓ {
        "id": (string, required) "domain-c8",
        "type": (string, required) "vim.ClusterComputeResource",
      }
      "principal": (Object)
      VcenterAuthorizationPrivilegeChecksPrincipal (administrator) [?] ↓ {
        "domain": (string, required) "vsphere.local",
        "name": (string, required) "administrator",
      }
      "privilege": (string, required) "System Read"
```

# vSphere Authentication & Authorization Best Practices

## VMware Cloud Foundation Security & Compliance

1. Isolate from corporate/enterprise IdPs.
2. If reasonable, do authorization inside vSphere/VCF, not inside your IdP.
3. Use Identity Federation to introduce MFA..
4. Restrict access to vCenter Server to only those who absolutely need it.
5. Severely restrict direct access to ESXi. Drive access through vCenter & RBAC model.
6. Severely restrict access to other infrastructure systems' management interfaces, too.
7. Reduce permissions for service accounts to the minimum needed.
8. **Enable IdP advanced features like conditional access, geographic location, phishing-resistant MFA (number matching), and device hygiene.**

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7. Reduce permissions for service accounts to the minimum needed.
8. Enable IdP advanced features like conditional access, geographic location, phishing-resistant MFA (number matching), and device hygiene.
9. **Ensure access logs are being retained in your IdP, for as long as possible.**

# EXPLORE

## Using Hardening Guidance

Designing Hardened Systems



# “An Ounce of Prevention is Worth a Pound of Cure”

## VMware Cloud Foundation Security & Compliance

SCG ID	Product	Product Version	Component	Component Version	Feature/Function	Implementation Priority	Description/Title
esxi-8.account-auto-unlock-time	VMware vSphere	8	VMware ESXi	8.0.3	Base	P2	The ESXi host must uncl
esxi-8.account-dcui	VMware vSphere	8	VMware ESXi	8.0.3	Base	P0	The ESXi host must deny s
esxi-8.account-lockout	VMware vSphere	8	VMware ESXi	8.0.3	Base	P2	The ESXi host must lock a
esxi-8.account-password-history	VMware vSphere	8	VMware ESXi	8.0.3	Base	P2	Configure the password h
esxi-8.account-password-max-days	VMware vSphere	8	VMware ESXi	8.0.3	Base	P2	The ESXi host must be cor
esxi-8.account-password-policies	VMware vSphere	8	VMware ESXi	8.0.3	Base	P0	The ESXi host must enfor
esxi-8.account-vpxuser	VMware vSphere	8	VMware ESXi	8.0.3	Base	Advanced	The ESXi host must deny s

Easy to understand hardening guidance

Now includes vSAN services

Maps differences to STIG and PCI

**New scripts to audit and remediate!**

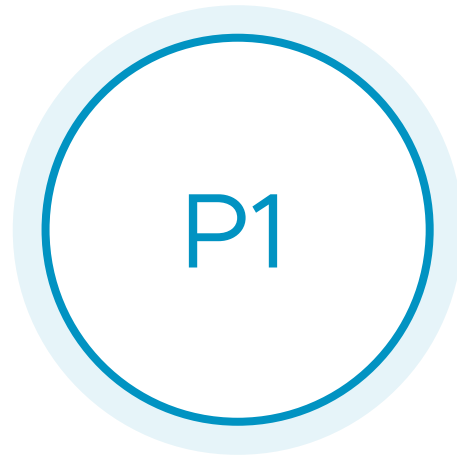
# Implementation Priority Helps Admins Prioritize

## VMware Cloud Foundation Security & Compliance



Do this first

Control does not have a secure default



Do this second

Control is secure but default could be better



Audit These

Default is secure but make sure it didn't change



Use Care

New and may have process or technology issues

```
PowerShell
PS E:\vmware\Code\powercli\scg\Tools-8.0.3> .\audit-esxi-8.ps1 -Name esx-4.a.maas.bio -AcceptEULA
```

```
PowerShell
PS E:\vmware\Code\powercli\scg\Tools-8.0.3> .\remediate-esxi-8.ps1 -Name esx-4.8.fcotr.org -AcceptEULA -RemediateStandardSwitches -EnableLockdownMode -RemediateTLSCiphers
```

< 2/2 >



Can you give me a PowerShell command that I can use to read all the .txt files in a directory called 'output' and then find lines in them with [FAIL], sorting them alphabetically?



Certainly! Here's a PowerShell command that you can use to achieve this:



powershell

Copy code

```
Get-ChildItem -Path .\output\ -Filter *.txt | ForEach-Object {  
    Get-Content $_.FullName | Where-Object { $_ -match '[FAIL]' }  
} | Sort-Object | Out-Host
```

Explanation:

1. `Get-ChildItem -Path .\output\ -Filter *.txt`: This gets all `.txt` files from the `output` directory.
2. `ForEach-Object { ... }`: For each file found, the enclosed block will be executed.
3. `Get-Content $_.FullName`: This reads the contents of each file.
4. `Where-Object { $_ -match '[FAIL]' }`: This filters the lines to only those containing `[FAIL]`.
5. `Sort-Object`: This sorts the results alphabetically.
6. `Out-Host`: Outputs the result to the console.

You can run the above command in your PowerShell terminal after navigating to the parent directory of the `output` directory. It should display the sorted lines containing `[FAIL]` from all `.txt` files in the `output` directory.

# Center for Internet Security (CIS) Benchmark

## VMware Cloud Foundation Security & Compliance

CIS Center for Internet Security  
Creating Confidence in the Connected World

CIS Hardened Images Support CIS WorkBench Sign In Alert Level: Guarded

COMPANY SOLUTIONS INSIGHTS JOIN CIS

Home > CIS Benchmarks > CIS VMware Benchmarks

## VMware

This CIS Benchmark is the product of a community consensus process and consists of secure configuration guidelines developed for VMware

CIS Benchmarks are freely available in PDF format for non-commercial use:

[DOWNLOAD LATEST CIS BENCHMARK](#)

### Included in this Benchmark

**FREE DOWNLOAD**

**CIS Benchmark**

Safeguard IT systems against cyber threats with these CIS Benchmarks. Click to download a PDF from the list of available versions.

**Recent versions available for CIS Benchmark:**

- VMware ESXi 8.0 (1.0.0)
- VMware ESXi 7.0 (1.3.0)

**CIS Benchmarks™**

Discover the CIS Benchmarks

Learn what they are, how to use them, and how to get involved in their development.

[LEARN MORE](#)

Discover More Configuration Guides

There are more than 100 CIS Benchmarks across 25+ vendor product families.

[VIEW ALL CIS BENCHMARKS](#)

View all active and

ESXi 8  
synchronized with  
our guidance

CIS Benchmark for  
ESXi 7 left as-is due  
to adoption

Only for VMware  
ESX! Does not  
include other  
components!

# US Department of Defense Guidance (DISA STIG)

## VMware Cloud Foundation Security & Compliance

The screenshot shows the VMware Cloud Platform Tech Zone website. The header includes the VMware logo, navigation links for Start, Solutions, and Blog, and a search bar. The main content area features a large blue and white graphic with the text "US Department of Defense Compliance Guidance". Below this, a sub-header lists "STIG Readiness Guides", "STIGs", "Tanzu STIG Hardening", and "Additional Resources". A paragraph explains that VMware provides content for DoD partners until official STIGs are published. Three cards are displayed, each with a date, title, and description of a readiness guide.

vmware by Broadcom The Cloud Platform Tech Zone

Communities | Customer Connect | VMware.com | Log in

Start Solutions Blog

Advanced Search

## US Department of Defense Compliance Guidance

VMware supports the missions of the US Department of Defense through Security Technical Implementation Guides (STIGs), a collaborative effort between VMware and the Defense Information Systems Agency (DISA).

[STIG Readiness Guides](#) STIGs Tanzu STIG Hardening Additional Resources

To better serve the needs of our DoD partners and those who wish to meet the bar set by the DoD, VMware is providing copies of our submitted content that can be used until DISA publishes official STIGs, according to DoDI 8510.01.

September 21, 2023

### VMware vSphere 8 STIG Readiness Guide

The VMware vSphere 8 STIG Readiness Guide is a guide for hardening and auditing VMware vSphere 8 for the US Department of Defense, in alignment

May 24, 2023

### VMware Cloud Foundation 5.x STIG Readiness Guide

The VMware Cloud Foundation 5.x STIG Readiness Guide is a guide for hardening and auditing VMware Cloud Foundation for the US Department

May 12, 2023

### VMware Cloud Foundation 4.5 STIG Readiness Guide

The VMware Cloud Foundation 4.5+ STIG Readiness Guide is a guide for hardening and auditing VMware Cloud Foundation for

Intended for use by US DoD and affiliates

Official STIGs come from public.cyber.mil

Readiness Guides are materials that have or will be submitted

**Need STIG Viewer to view**

Search for an object, metric, dashboard and more...



## Compliance

**vCenter**  
Accounts: 13

**VMware Cloud Foundation**  
Accounts: 1

**VMware Cloud on AWS**  
Accounts: 1

**Azure VMware Solution**  
Accounts: 1

**Google Cloud VMware Engine**  
Accounts: 1

**Oracle Cloud**  
Accounts: 1

ui... 1%

vSAN Security Configuration Gui... 83%

NSX-V Security Configuration Gui... 61%

NSX-T Security Configuration Gu... 20%

CIS Security Standards 8

444 / 2730  
Non-Compliant

7 / 18  
Non-Compliant

4 / 5  
Non-Compliant

25 / 144  
Non-Compliant

### CIS Security Standards

● Compliant  
119

● Non-Compliant  
25



### Object Breakdown

109

### Compliance Alerts List

ACTIONS ▾

Group By None ▾

Type here to apply filters

<input type="checkbox"/>	Criticality	Alert	Triggered On
<input type="checkbox"/>	★	vSphere Distributed Port Group is violating CIS (v6.7)	VLAN 502-Velo-Uplink
<input type="checkbox"/>	★	vSphere Distributed Port Group is violating CIS (v7 and above)	vxw-dvs-1075-virtualwire-2-sid-8200001-heartbeat
<input type="checkbox"/>	★	vSphere Distributed Port Group is violating CIS (v7 and above)	vxw-vmknicPg-dvs-1075-102-5f2075e2-4715-454f-b9c4-a5bc465f
<input type="checkbox"/>	★	vSphere Distributed Port Group is violating CIS (v6.7)	MGMT-GNS-VLAN3400
<input type="checkbox"/>	★	vSphere Distributed Port Group is violating CIS (v6.7)	Transport-ALL-VLANs
<input type="checkbox"/>	★	vSphere Distributed Port Group is violating CIS (v6.7)	Uplink-GNS-PRDC-1-to-Dell-1-VLAN3401
<input type="checkbox"/>	★	vSphere Distributed Port Group is violating CIS (v6.7)	Uplink-GNS-PRDC-1-to-Dell-2-VLAN3403



Search for an object, metric, dashboard and more...



## Compliance

Home / Launchpad / Compliance

> [Learn more](#)



### Compliance Workflow

#### Monitor & Remediate

Get a detailed view of current compliance score and misconfigurations



[VIEW](#) [LEARN MORE](#)

#### Custom Compliance

Create your own custom compliance per your business needs



[VIEW](#) [LEARN MORE](#)



### VMware Benchmarks

vSphere Security Guide



vSAN Security Guide



NSX Security Guide



VMware Cloud Foundation



VMware Sovereign Cloud



### Regulatory Benchmarks

CIS Compliance



DISA Compliance



FISMA Compliance



HIPAA Compliance



ISO Compliance



PCI Compliance



### Audit

#### Activity Logs

Monitor, Troubleshoot and full-stack observability across your cloud environments



# EXPLORE

## Wrapping Up

Designing Hardened Systems

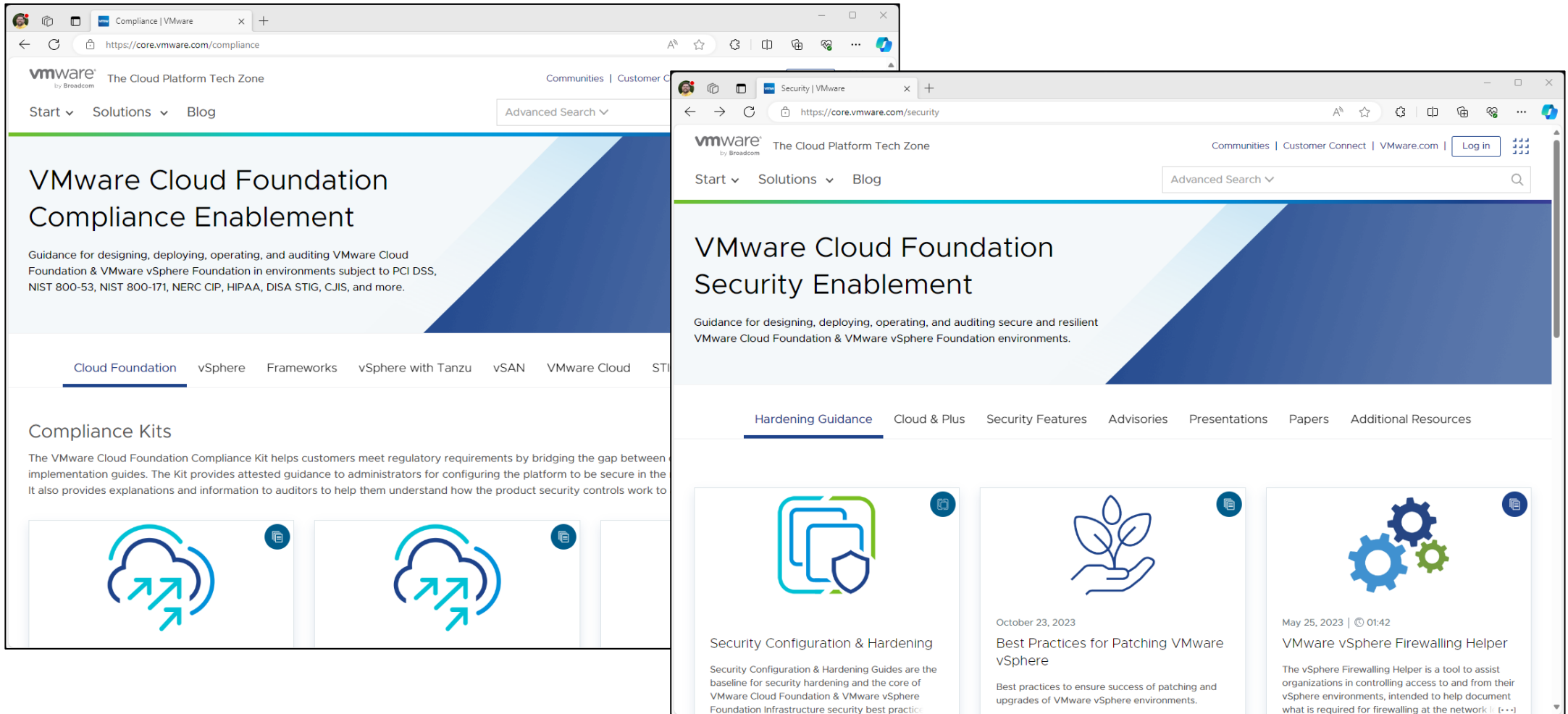
Keep it simple;  
Complexity is our enemy

Don't tie things  
together unless you  
absolutely have to

“Baby steps”

<https://bit.ly/vcf-security>

## Security & Compliance Resources for VMware Cloud Foundation



# EXPLORE

Please take  
your survey.



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# Thank you