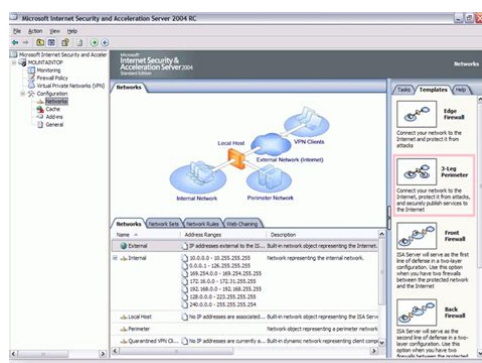




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Its software version is for both evaluated configurations 5.0.5720.100. These are listed in following table. The identification and description are Also, ensure that no additional software products have been installed on this computer. This is exclusive of hard disk space you want to use for caching. Please also check Section 3.5 "Requirements for the Operational Environment". The console through which the administrator manages the enterprise. Startup screen License Agreement User name and product key Installation options Without applying the registry keys a 56 bit SSL connection for Formsbased authentication might be established e.g. when a client is used which does not support 128 bit encryption. This means that even when in the HTTPS listener 128 bit encryption is enforced for the data transfer user credentials will be sent over a weak encrypted connection. Also, ensure that no additional software products have been installed on this computer. This is exclusive of hard disk space you want to use for caching. The console through which the administrator manages the enterprise. The repository of the enterprise layout and the configuration for each server in the enterprise. Each ISA Server computer has a local copy of its configuration that is a replica of the server's configuration, which is located on the Configuration Storage server. This is the computer that runs the firewall. The computer running ISA Server services is connected to a Configuration Storage server, which stores the configuration information. Additional components Advanced Logging, Firewall Client Share, and Message Screener can be installed on separate computers. Note that the Advanced Logging component can only be installed on a computer running ISA Server services. The following pictures show the stepbystep installation process for ISA Server 2006 Enterprise Edition. <http://www.energyair.co.uk/uploads/colonial-viper-flight-manual.xml>

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Startup screen License Agreement Without applying the registry keys a 56 bit SSL connection for Formsbased authentication might be established e.g. when a client is used which does not support 128 bit encryption. This means that even when in the HTTPS listener 128 bit encryption is enforced for the data transfer user credentials will be sent over a weak encrypted connection. The security functions are derived from the ISA Server 2006 security functions described in the ISA Server 2006 Security Target ST. For administration, ISA Server 2006 includes graphical taskpads and wizards. These simplify navigation and configuration for common tasks. These features are embedded in the Microsoft Management Console and do not belong to the TOE. They are provided by the environment. The administrator should not install additional software which may compromise the security of the TOE or the underlying operating system. Formsbased authentication is one of the standard methods of authentication for Hypertext Transfer Protocol HTTP transmissions for incoming and outgoing requests. Formsbased authentication sends and receives user information in plaintext. No encryption is used with Formsbased authentication. Secure Sockets Layer SSL encryption has to be used to secure the transferred user identification and authentication credentials, so these credentials cannot be monitored during transmission to the TOE. The TOE has been evaluated using Formsbased authentication with SSL encryption for incoming HTTP connections. The TOE verifies if the user credentials comply with data stored in the local user database or a remote authentication server using Remote Authentication Dial In User Service RADIUS. Contact the server administrator. 12211 An internal error occurred. 1359 These credentials should not be sent in plaintext over HTTP. ISA Server 2006 prevents you from entering credentials in plaintext. When you try to do this, you receive an error message
2. <http://www.chriton.com/upimages/userfiles/colonial-oven-manual.xml>

This behavior may cause the credentials to be transmitted over the network in plaintext if you have not. The TOE controls the flow of incoming and outgoing packets and controls information flow on protocol level. This control has to be active before any information can be transmitted through the TOE. Information flow control is subdivided into firewall policy rules that consist of access rules, server publishing rules, mail server publishing rules, Web publishing rules, system policy, Web application filters, and application filters. Blocking them at the firewall to local host will protect the operating system to exploit this vulnerability. Also, make sure that you block any other specifically configured RPC port on the local host. While RPC can use UDP ports 135, 137, 138, 445, and TCP ports 135, 139, 445, and 593, the Microsoft Distributed Transaction Coordinator service is not vulnerable over those ports. ISA Server 2006 does not provide these forms of security. Set the value to 2. This value disables IP source routing processing. By default, this key does not exist. It is possible to turn on logging for packets that were permitted to traverse the firewall. Access rules can be configured selectively to create or not to create a log file entry when a packet has been blocked or permitted. Each request incoming and outgoing is always logged. Choosing the right resource and the right parameters for logging is mandatory. Creating logs that are too large or creating too many files can lead to problems. Nevertheless, it is possible to create an alert, which will move or delete old or unneeded log files. The ISA Server configuration which is stored in the local registry or the file system ISA 2006 SE or stored in ADAM and synchronized with the local registry and file system ISA 2006 EE is configured with the MMC. To protect communication between networks, the TOE has an interface to the network layer of the operating system.

Traffic from one network to another network is always passed through the TOE using this interface. All network traffic generated by users has to pass this interface. The administrator should ensure that the environment meets the organizational policies and assumptions. They are restated here from the Security Target. To use the TOE in the evaluated configuration, the underlying environment must be the certified Windows Server 2003 operating system see chapter 3.5. Personnel who has physical access to the TOE and can log in the operating system is assumed to act as an authorized TOE administrator. It stores only data required for its secure operation. Nevertheless the underlying operating system may provide additional applications required for administrating the TOE or the operating system. Only authorized personnel has physical access to the system which hosts the TOE. The Radius Server returns a value if a valid account exists or not. Therefore, audit records must contain sufficient information to prevent an attacker to escape detection. That means that created certificates and user passwords should not be available to unauthorized persons. OE.DIRECT ensures that unauthorized persons cannot get these information by accessing the TOE. Thereby the TOE administrator has to guarantee the update number listed on the security bulletin corresponds to the Microsoft Knowledge Base KB article ID number. The Microsoft Knowledge Base is a database of technical articles about Microsoft products and technologies. These articles range from "how to" articles describing how to complete a specific task to "bug" articles documenting known issues with Microsoft products. Because the computer on which ISA Server 2006 is running is often the primary interface to the External network, we recommend to secure this computer.

<http://superbia.lgbt/flotaganis/1655307782>

Additional information can be found on Securityrelevant events that may occur during operation of ISA Server 2006 must be adequately defined to allow administrator intervention to maintain secure operation. Securityrelevant events are defined as events that signify a security related change in the system or environment. These changes can be grouped as routine or abnormal. The routine events are already addressed in subsection Security Functions. This tool uses SHA1 hash values to verify the integrity of the hash file. The hash file contains SHA1 values for each of the relevant files that must be verified and is downloadable using a secured channel from the ISA Server common criteria Web page. The FCIV is a commandprompt utility that computes and verifies cryptographic hash values of

files MD5 and SHA1 cryptographic hash values are possible. The tool is run by the supplied batch file. To run the batch file the user opens a Command Prompt window and changes to the folder into which the validation files were downloaded. The user then types the following exact file name depends what CDROM or file the user wants to verify integritycheck.cmd X Where "x" is the local CDROM drive that contains the ISA Server 2006 CDROM. Figure 5.1 shows a successful verification of the TOE. Figure 5.2 shows an error message because of the missing FCIV tool. Important The hash value of the FCIV tool is published on the ISA Server common criteria web page and should be verified by the customer using a 3rd party tool of his choice. The complete process is described on the web site and in the guidance addendum the following is a shortened quote from the ISA Server common criteria web page which also states the correct hash values required for the verification process The sha1 value of this download is 99fb35d97a5ee0df703f0cdd02f2d787d6741f65 hex and shall be verified before executing the download. This can be done using any tool capable of calculating SHA1 values.

The user can identify the version of the TOE in the Help menu Help. About ISA Server 2006; see Figure 5.6. The version number presented in the Microsoft Management Console is 5.0.5720.100. That version corresponds to the evaluated version named in the ST which is ISA Server 2006. From the about boxes it is not obvious which configuration of ISA Server 2006 is installed. When in the left pane of the management console the branch "Enterprise" exists you have installed ISA Server 2006 EE see Figure 5.7. It provides information about authentication and delegation methods supported by the TOE, and how the authentication process is handled. Web servers can include Microsoft Outlook Web Access servers and servers running Microsoft Office SharePoint Portal Server 2003, as well as standard servers running Internet Information Services IIS. A typical example of SSO is a user who logs on to Outlook Web Access, providing credentials on a form. In one of the email messages that the user receives is a link to a document that is stored in SharePoint Portal Server. The user clicks the link, and the document opens, without an additional request for authentication. For example, a user logs on to Outlook Web Access. From the Microsoft Internet Explorer menu, the user opens a new browser window, and then navigates to another site. Closing the Outlook Web Access window does not end the session, and the user is still logged on. Providing a generic domain, such as.co.uk, will allow the Web browser to send the ISA Server SSO cookie to any Web site in that domain, creating a security risk. Published servers must share the same Domain Name System DNS suffix. For example, you can configure SSO when publishing mail.fabrikam.com and team.fabrikam.com. You cannot configure SSO when publishing mail.fabrikam.com and mail.contoso.com. The DNS suffix consists of the entire string that follows the first dot. For example, to configure SSO between mail.detroit.contoso.com and mail.cleveland.contoso.

com, you would use the DNS suffix contoso.com. The third is configured on the publishing rule. This means that you can use the same listener for different rules, and have different types of delegation. Note that this is a simplified description of the process, presented to describe the primary steps involved. The client provides the credentials in an HTML form Frontend authentication. The Outlook Web Access server will revalidate those credentials, typically using the same authentication provider Backend authentication. The TOE will use the user's credentials to authenticate to the Web server according to the configured delegation method. If you do so, you will not be able to configure a delegation method on rules that use this Web listener. This is the type of credentials needed for Integrated and RADIUS credential validation. The TOE provides forms in 26 languages. The TOE can also be configured to serve forms in a specific language regardless of the browser's language. If the published server times out before the TOE, the user may mistakenly think that the session ended. This could allow attackers to use the session, which remains open until actively closed by the user or timed out by the TOE as configured on the form setting. The TOE supports these providers and protocols For example, a publishing rule with a Web listener that uses LDAP credential validation

must also use a user set that consists of LDAP users. In the New Web Listener Definition Wizard, use the Authentication Settings page, and in the Web listener properties, use the Authentication tab. When ISA Server is acting as a RADIUS client, it sends user credentials and connection parameter information in the form of a RADIUS message to a RADIUS server. The RADIUS server authenticates the RADIUS client request, and sends back a RADIUS message response.

Because RADIUS servers authorize client credentials in addition to authenticating them, the response that ISA Server receives from the RADIUS server indicating that the client credentials are not approved, might actually indicate that the RADIUS server does not authorize the client. Even if the credentials have been authenticated, ISA Server may reject the client request, based on the RADIUS server authorization policy. When you add a RADIUS server, you must configure the following. You must configure the same shared secret on ISA Server and on the ISA server. ISA Server sends its authentication requests using a User Datagram Protocol UDP port on which the RADIUS server is listening. The default value of 1812 does not need to be changed when you are using the default installation of ISA as a RADIUS server. The RADIUS hiding mechanism uses the RADIUS shared secret, the Request Authenticator, and the use of the MD5 hashing algorithm to encrypt the UserPassword and other attributes, such as TunnelPassword and MSCHAPMPPEKeys. RFC 2865 notes the potential need for evaluating the threat environment and determining whether additional security should be used. You can provide additional protection for hidden attributes by using Internet Protocol security IPsec with Encapsulating Security Payload ESP and an encryption algorithm, such as Triple DES 3DES, to provide data confidentiality for the entire RADIUS message. Follow these guidelines Change it often to help protect your ISA server. In the Publishing Rule Wizard, configure this on the Authentication Delegation page. In the publishing rule properties, the authentication settings are on the Authentication Delegation tab. This is intended to prevent the unintentional delegation of credentials into the organization, where they might be sniffed. This is the default setting in some ISA Server publishing wizards, so that if you want to delegate credentials, you must change the default.

The client and the destination server then negotiate the authentication. If authentication fails, ISA Server replaces the delegation with the authentication type used by the Web listener. If the server requires a different type of credentials, an ISA Server alert is triggered. When an attack occurs, it may seem that the first line of defense is to disconnect from the Internet, isolating the compromised network from malicious outsiders. However, this is not the recommended approach. Although the attack must be handled, normal network connectivity must be resumed as quickly as possible, and the source of the attack must be identified. The lockdown feature introduced with Microsoft Internet Security and Acceleration ISA Server combines the need for isolation with the need to stay connected. Whenever a situation occurs that causes the Microsoft Firewall service to shut down, ISA Server enters the lockdown mode. This occurs when When you configure alert definitions, you decide which events will cause the Firewall service to shut down. Essentially, you configure when ISA Server enters lockdown mode. If you become aware of malicious attacks, you can shut down the Firewall service, while configuring the ISA Server computer and the network to handle the attacks. If an outgoing connection is established, that connection can be used to respond to incoming traffic. For example, a DNS query can receive a DNS response, on the same connection. The one exception is DHCP traffic, which is allowed by default system policy rules. The UDP Send protocol on port 68 is allowed from all networks to the Local Host network. The corresponding UDP Receive protocol on port 67 is allowed. Similarly, access is denied to remote site networks in sitetosite VPN scenarios. For example, if you physically move a network segment and reconfigure ISA Server to match the physical changes, the new topology is in effect only after ISA Server exits lockdown mode.

This system policy rule allows the use of Microsoft CIFS TCP, Microsoft CIFS UDP, and MS Firewall Storage protocols from all array members to the Local Host. This rule is applied even in lockdown

mode. Traffic using those protocols is allowed, even in lockdown mode. Any changes made to the ISA Server configuration are applied after ISA Server exits lockdown mode. The MSRC is staffed 7 days a week, and investigates every report it receives of suspected security vulnerabilities in Microsoft Products. There are three ways for a Finder to contact the Microsoft Response Center MSRC to report a detected or assumed security flaw. 1. A web page, located at [http://www.microsoft.com/MSRC/faq/faq.asp](#) provides an easy way to provide all the information needed to begin the investigation. The form requests information about the vulnerability. 2. Mail to this address can be encrypted using PGP 5. 3. The customer can contact Microsoft Services for additional support. The bulletin contains the information that Microsoft makes available for the customers so that they can take a decision whether to install the fix and on what systems. Every bulletin comes with a rating to reflect its criticality four levels. A KB is also provided but it is mostly a pointer to the bulletin article. MSRC manages the communication with the reporter throughout the process. Security updates typically can be installed on the current service pack and the previous one. However, this is only a general rule. If the previous service pack is more than two years old, the patch may be limited to only the current service pack. Conversely, if several service packs have been released in short order, the patch may install on additional ones. The security patch will be included automatically in the next service pack. Service packs, and patches, are generally available for the previously released service pack. The security bulletin will always provide specific information on the service pack requirements for the patch.

All security bulletins for Microsoft products are available at [http://www.microsoft.com/MSRC/bulletins](#), and newly released bulletins are highlighted on [http://www.microsoft.com/MSRC/bulletins/newbulletins](#) and Web sites. In addition, Microsoft offers a free service through which customers can receive a technical or nontechnical bulletin synopsis by email. Customers can sign up for mailer at [http://www.microsoft.com/MSRC/bulletins/signup](#). Microsoft digitally signs the technical synopsis, and the PGP key located at [http://www.microsoft.com/MSRC/bulletins/pgpkey](#) can be used to validate the signature. In addition, security bulletins also frequently include a public thankyou to the Finder, subject to the qualification criteria discussed at [http://www.microsoft.com/MSRC/bulletins/finder](#). Microsoft strongly encourages customers to sign up for the security bulletins. As an example see Figure 7.1 from a security bulletin called "MS04035" that contains installation instructions. The bulletin itself is at [http://www.microsoft.com/MSRC/bulletins/MS04035](#) and not TOE relevant. When a user downloads the code from the Internet, the browser uses a Win32 function called WinVerifyTrust. If the user does not already trust the publisher, it displays certificate information, such as the name included in the digital signature, an indication of whether it is a commercial or personal certificate, and the date when the certificate expires. If the piece of software has been digitally signed, it can verify that the software originated from the named software publisher and that no one has tampered with it. A verification certificate is displayed if the software meets these criteria. The user should confirm the source of the certificate to be the Microsoft Corporation. When a digital signature fails the verification process, the browser will report the failure, indicate why the signature is invalid, and prompt the user about whether to proceed with the download only in the cases the user does not trust the publisher or trusts only the certifier of the publisher. Although user information is encoded, no encryption is used with Basic authentication. This is generally by the use of unique machinereadable names" Schou, Corey 1996.

SSL enables communications privacy over networks. Service packs may also contain a limited number of customer requested design changes or features. Additionally the login page can be further customised, for further information see Microsoft ISA 2006 web page customisation How to Guide. If the ISA server is part of a cluster then the filter needs to be installed on each cluster, the 32 bit installer handles cluster registration, for further information and manual registration see Microsoft ISA 2006 Cluster Integration See below for more information. This also means that the same installer can be used for Enterprise and Standard ISA Server. Unfortunately, version 1.2 supports 32bit operating systems only. However, there is a 64bit version for Microsoft Forefront Threat Management Gateway. The documentation for this is now available from a separate page [here](#). In addition a working Swivel server version 3.1 or later is required. This is not supplied above and must be downloaded and installed if you do not already have it. See the included

documentation. Some of the additional features are only available in the XML authentication. For security reasons Sharepoint authentication should be configured using RADIUS. The Swivel installation creates a separate custom login. This is recommended for SharePoint integration and optional for other solutions. No configuration changes need to be performed on the Exchange server or Sharepoint server. For Additional Sharepoint configuration see the Special Considerations for Sharepoint below. Ensure that they are working as expected. To do this, you will need to create a new protocol for outbound TCP on the appropriate port. Be aware that the firewall service on member servers will stop when they try to synchronise with the configuration storage server, if that has the Swivel filter installed and the member does not. Once the filter is installed on the member server, you will be able to restart the firewall service.

You will be prompted for the location in which to install the filter configuration, and also for the location of Microsoft ISA Server, usually C:\Program Files\Microsoft ISA Server. Assuming you elect to do so, you will first be prompted to register the filter with Swivel. You have a choice of registration types. The last option is required if you are installing on the Configuration Storage server and the same server is also a member of the ISA server array. This will optionally run immediately after installation. PINsafe virtual or hardware appliances require the use of XML authentication on port 8080 and the 8443 proxy port should not be used when integrating with ISA. Hint Use port 8080. Note when using a Swivel virtual or hardware appliance where the proxy port is available, the path pinsafe using port 8080 should still be used, the ISA proxy provides security. After you enter this value, you will be prompted to enter it again, to confirm that it is correct. You should uncheck this if you are using the ISA filter to protect a Sharepoint website, as described in the "Special Considerations for Sharepoint" section below. If you uncheck it, Swivel will not directly authenticate the login request. In this case, you should enable RADIUS authentication instead. If it is not checked the full name will be sent to Active Directory and should be used when Swivel uses the User Principle Name. This feature is useful for transition to Swivel, where not all users have Swivel accounts. If checked, the OTC field is not shown initially, only when the username is checked and found to exist in Swivel. Note that this feature is not compatible with RADIUS authentication. This option allows you to apply PINsafe authentication per host name. It can either be configured to authenticate all host names except those specified, or to authenticate only those hosts specified, and to ignore all others.

If the filter does not appear in the list of available filters check the Windows system event log for errors. On the Forms tab, tick the check box labelled "Use customized HTML forms instead of the default". For the form set directory, type You may use either set of forms for standard websites. Note that the TMG filter does not require a different set of custom pages for RADIUS. Then select the Application Settings tab and UNCHECK the option to use customized HTML. Note that if you have customized your original OWA or Sharepoint login pages, you will need to apply the same customisation to the new Swivel pages. Please consult Swivel support for details of this. It can take a long time to restart this service, and if you are connecting to the ISA Server via remote desktop, you may be temporarily disconnected from it. This has consequences for the PINsafe ISA Server integration. This means In particular, this means that you must reference the Swivel server by name, not by IP address. However, this costs money, and if your PINsafe server is not internet facing, is not necessary. A second option is if you have an internal certificate authority, you can use that to issue a certificate for the Swivel server. Windows Servers, for example, can optionally be configured as certificate authorities. If you do this, you need to make sure that the certificate authority server certificate is added to the trusted root certificates on the ISA Server, if it is not already. The third option is simply to generate a selfsigned certificate on the Swivel server, with the correct host name, and to install that directly into the ISA Server trusted root store see below. Otherwise, refer to the relevant documentation for your operating system. Select "Export", then "Export key pair". I recommend using "lockbox", but anything will do. It doesn't actually matter what the extension

is. The remaining commands are done on the ISA Server. You will need to enter the password.

We recommend marking the key as exportable. It was possible to open a Sharepoint document from within Word for example and only provide the standard Active Directory credentials. One minor inconvenience with this is that users must authenticate through the Sharepoint web page before they can access any documents. Therefore, if you want to use Swivel authentication on multiple websites for a single ISA Server, they must all use the standard Swivel authentication, or all use RADIUS. This means that Swivel will not authenticate the logon request directly. Instead, you should use RADIUS to perform Swivel authentication, as described below. This will require you to select "RADIUS OTP" as the authentication validation method. Click the "Configure Validation Servers" button, and add the Swivel server as a RADIUS server. Make a note of the shared secret you set for the server. On the Forms tab, click the Advanced button. It is recommended that you select persistent cookies for private computers only. This means that users on public computers will have to open documents from the Sharepoint web site. If you wish to restrict access to a particular group of users, select that group, otherwise leave the Group dropdown as "ANY". The customisation is visible in the addition of a One Time Code field and a Start Session button. Attempting to login with a correct username and password but no one time code should result in failure. Only when a correct Swivel one time code is entered in addition to the Exchange or Sharepoint credentials should the user be logged into OWA. This permits the use of sAMAccountName as the username attribute for synchronisation between Swivel and Active Directory. You will notice that there are two sets of credentials to enter. The Swivel credentials are entered in the top part, and the Active Directory credentials in the lower part. Enter the username in the first box as domain\user. Click the Start Session button to get a TURING image.

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