Red Hat CloudForms 5.0

Appliance Hardening Guide

Instructions on enhancing the security of your Red Hat CloudForms appliances
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Instructions on enhancing the security of your Red Hat CloudForms appliances

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Abstract

This guide provides a few procedures to help enhance security to your CloudForms appliances. This includes customizing passwords, restricting unnecessary communication, configuring firewall ports, and encryption key and certificate generation. If you have a suggestion for improving this guide or have found an error, please submit a Bugzilla report at http://bugzilla.redhat.com against Red Hat CloudForms Management Engine for the Documentation component. Please provide specific details, such as the section number, guide name, and CloudForms version so we can easily locate the content.
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The Red Hat CloudForms appliance is distributed as a virtual machine image, which provides users with a simple installation process. The appliance also contains a set of factory default settings that can expose appliances to vulnerabilities if left unset. This guide provides a set of procedures to enhance security on your Red Hat CloudForms appliance. This ensures your appliance has enhanced protection against any unwarranted intrusion.

It is recommended to perform these steps immediately after installing all appliances in your infrastructure.
CHAPTER 1. SSH SECURITY

1.1. SETTING THE ROOT PASSWORD ON THE APPLIANCE

The Red Hat CloudForms appliance is a virtual machine image that runs on a Red Hat Enterprise Linux-based operating system. This means users can access the base operating system through SSH. This is why it is advisable to change the default password. Continuing to use the default password leaves the appliance vulnerable to any user attempting to gain root access.

Changing the root password on the appliance 'uses' the same process as changing any user password on a Linux-based system.

1. Access your appliance through SSH as the root user:

```
[user@localhost ~]$ ssh root@10.1.1.205
```

Substitute 10.1.1.205 with the address of your appliance.

2. Enter the passwd command, which changes the password for the current user:

```
[root@ ~]# passwd
```

3. Enter and Confirm and new password for the root user.

```
Changing password for user root.
New password: ************
Confirm password: ************
```

4. Log out of the appliance.

The Red Hat CloudForms appliance now has a non-default root password. This prevents unauthorized access to your appliance through SSH.

1.2. SETTING SSH KEYS ON THE APPLIANCE

Another recommended practice is to use SSH keys to access the appliance from a single machine. An SSH key provides access from one machine to another through the SSH protocol. The following procedure shows how to create an SSH key on your local machine and add it to the appliance.

1. Check the .ssh/ directory in your home directory for any existing key pairs:

```
[user@localhost ~]$ ls ~/.ssh/
```

A key pair usually consists of two files. One file is the private key, which stays on your local machine, and the other is the public key, which you copy to another machine. But files are named the same except the public key ends with a .pub extension.

If a key pair already exists, you can use this key pair. Otherwise, use the next few steps to create your own.

2. On your local machine, start the key pair generation process using the ssh-keygen command:

```
[user@localhost ~]$ ssh-keygen -t rsa
```
3. A prompt asks for the file and location to store these keys:

   Enter file in which to save the key (/home/user/.ssh/id_rsa):

   Accept the default path if you do not have a id_rsa key pair.

4. Another prompt asks for a passphrase:

   Enter passphrase (empty for no passphrase):

   This encrypts the key pair with a password. This protects the key pair if it ever falls into the wrong hands. Alternatively, you can leave the passphrase empty, which provides an automatic login between your local machine and the remote machine.

5. The ssh-keygen command generates two files:

   - The private key - the default is /home/user/.ssh/id_rsa
   - The public key - the default is /home/user/.ssh/id_rsa.pub

   Copy the public key to the appliance using the ssh-copy-id command:

   [user@localhost ~]$ ssh-copy-id ~/.ssh/id_rsa.pub root@10.1.1.205

   The command copies the public key to the appliance. You might receive a prompt for the password of the root user on the appliance.

6. Test the SSH key authentication:

   [user@localhost ~]$ ssh root@10.1.1.205

   This authenticates using the SSH key pair. If you entered a passphrase for the key, the command prompts you for the passphrase.

7. As an additional security measure, edit the /etc/ssh/sshd_config on the appliance and modify the following parameter:

   PermitRootLogin without-password

   This forces the root user account to use certificates instead of passwords for SSH login. This means only your local system can access the appliance.

The appliance now restricts access to only a single machine using the SSH key.
CHAPTER 2. APPLIANCE SECURITY

2.1. SETTING THE PASSWORD FOR THE ADMINISTRATIVE USER

Red Hat CloudForms uses a unique admin user to control all functions in the web-based user interface. After installing the appliance, change the default password of the admin to restrict administrative access to the appliance’s UI.

**IMPORTANT**

Red Hat CloudForms appliances are designed for admin users with root access. Red Hat does not recommend or support CloudForms appliance configurations with users lacking root access.

Use default credentials (Username: admin | Password: smartvm) for the initial login.

Changing the admin password uses the same process as changing any standard user in the appliance.

1. Access the appliance through your web browser and log in.
2. Click Configuration.
3. In the accordion tree on the left, click on Access Control, then select the Administrator under the Users section. This displays the details for the admin user.
4. On the details page, select Configuration → Edit this user from the toolbar.
5. Enter a new password in the Change Password / Confirm Password fields.
6. Click Save at the bottom of the page.
7. Log out of the user interface.
8. Test your new password by logging into the user interface. Additionally, test your new password in the appliance console.

The Red Hat CloudForms appliance now has a non-default admin password. This restricts access to your appliance’s administrative functions.

2.2. CONFIGURING HOST-BASED ACCESS CONTROL RULES ON YOUR IPA SERVER

Red Hat CloudForms provides support for external authentication using an IPA server. However, there are certain recommendations to enhance security to your appliance, such as creating a specific user group and host group that can access the appliance authentication service.

Run the following steps on your IPA server:

1. Create a user group and restrict access to only the Red Hat CloudForms users:

   [root@ipa ~]# ipa group-add cloudforms_users --desc="cloudforms Users"
   [root@ipa ~]# ipa group-add-member cloudforms_users --users=testuser1,testuser2

2. Create a host group and restrict access to your appliance hosts:
3. Add rules to allow the host group and user group access to the Red Hat CloudForms HTTP service:

```
[root@ipa ~]# ipa hbacrule-add cloudforms_access --srchostcat=all
[root@ipa ~]# ipa hbacrule-add-service cloudforms_access --hbacsvcs httpd-auth
[root@ipa ~]# ipa hbacrule-add-user cloudforms_access --groups cloudforms_users
[root@ipa ~]# ipa hbacrule-add-host cloudforms_access --hostgroups cloudforms_hosts
```

4. Remove the default rule on your IPA server to allow access to all:

```
[root@ipa ~]# ipa hbacrule-disable allow_all
```

This ensures only users in the `cloudforms_users` group can access the authentication service (`http-auth`) on the appliances in the `cloudforms_hosts` host group.
CHAPTER 3. SERVER SECURITY

3.1. CONFIGURING FIREWALL PORTS

A new appliance starts with a few standard ports open:

- 22 for SSH communication
- 80 for HTTP access to the appliance
- 443 for HTTPS access to the appliance
- 5432 for the appliance database

You might need to restrict or open access to certain services on your appliance in the future. In such situations, use the following method:

- Use `firewalld` to enable a service or port, specifying the zone in use. For example, to open the LDAP port:

  ```bash
  [root@ ~]# firewall-cmd --zone=manageiq --permanent --add-port=389/tcp
  ```

The following table lists the appliance’s main services and their respective ports.

**Table 3.1. Ports Used by Red Hat CloudForms**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Initiator (CFME Role if applicable)</th>
<th>Receiver (CFME Role if applicable)</th>
<th>Application</th>
<th>TCP Port</th>
<th>UDP Port</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Administrator (Internet Browser)</td>
<td>CFME appliance (User Interface)</td>
<td>HTTPS</td>
<td>443</td>
<td></td>
<td>Access to CFME appliance User Interface</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administrator (Internet Browser)</td>
<td>CFME appliance (User Interface)</td>
<td>HTTP</td>
<td>80</td>
<td></td>
<td>Redirect Web Browser to HTTPS service (443)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Service Catalog or other integration through Web Service</td>
<td>CFME appliance (Web Service)</td>
<td>HTTPS</td>
<td>443</td>
<td></td>
<td>Access to CFME appliance Web Service</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CFME appliance</td>
<td>NFS Server</td>
<td>NFS</td>
<td>2049</td>
<td>2049</td>
<td>Embedded NFS VM scanning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Initiator (CFME Role if applicable)</td>
<td>Receiver (CFME Role if applicable)</td>
<td>Application</td>
<td>TCP Port</td>
<td>UDP Port</td>
<td>Purpose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>---------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CFME appliance (User Interface)</td>
<td>Any Virtual Machine</td>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>903</td>
<td></td>
<td>VM Remote Console (if using MKS plug-in)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CFME appliance (User Interface)</td>
<td>Any Virtual Machine</td>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>5900-5999</td>
<td></td>
<td>VM Remote Console (if using VNC)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CFME appliance (any role)</td>
<td>CFME appliance running the VMDB</td>
<td>PostgreSQL Named Pipes</td>
<td>5432</td>
<td></td>
<td>CFME appliance connectivity to the CFME Database (PostgreSQL)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CFME Subordinate Region VMDB appliance (Database Operations)</td>
<td>CFME Master Region VMDB appliance</td>
<td>PostgreSQL Named Pipes</td>
<td>5432</td>
<td></td>
<td>Regional VMDB node replication up to Master VMDB node (PostgreSQL only)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CFME Subordinate Region VMDB appliance</td>
<td>CFME Master Region VMDB appliance (Web Services and/or User Interface)</td>
<td>PostgreSQL Named Pipes</td>
<td>5432</td>
<td></td>
<td>Subscription validation (PostgreSQL only)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CFME appliance (Authentication through LDAP)</td>
<td>LDAP Server (AD or other)</td>
<td>LDAP</td>
<td>389</td>
<td></td>
<td>LDAP integration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CFME appliance (Authentication through LDAPs)</td>
<td>LDAP Server (AD or other)</td>
<td>LDAPs</td>
<td>636</td>
<td></td>
<td>LDAPS integration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SNMP Agent</td>
<td>CFME appliance (Notifier)</td>
<td>SNMP (UDP)</td>
<td>161</td>
<td></td>
<td>SNMP Polling</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Table 3.2. Red Hat Enterprise Virtualization Ports Used by Red Hat CloudForms

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Initiator (CFME Role if applicable)</th>
<th>Receiver (CFME Role if applicable)</th>
<th>Application</th>
<th>TCP Port</th>
<th>UDP Port</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CFME appliance (Notifier)</td>
<td>SNMP Server</td>
<td>SNMP (TCP)</td>
<td>162</td>
<td></td>
<td>SNMP Trap Send</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CFME appliance (Notifier)</td>
<td>Mail server</td>
<td>SMTP</td>
<td>25</td>
<td></td>
<td>SNMP Trap Send</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CFME appliance (any role)</td>
<td>NTP Server</td>
<td>NTP</td>
<td>123</td>
<td></td>
<td>Time Source</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CFME appliance</td>
<td>CFME SmartProxy installed on VMware ESX Server</td>
<td>HTTPS</td>
<td>1139</td>
<td></td>
<td>Communicatio with SmartProxy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CFME appliance</td>
<td>DNS Server</td>
<td>UDP</td>
<td>53</td>
<td></td>
<td>DNS Lookups</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following tables detail the ports used by Red Hat CloudForms to communicate with providers.
CFME appliance (C&U)  

RHEV-M Server  

PostgreSQL  

5432  

RHEV-M History Database (Database connectivity not enabled by default). See How to access the RHEV-M Postgres DB from a remote machine.

CFME appliance  

RHEV-H Hosts or RHEL Hypervisors  

SSH  

22  

SSH connections.

CFME appliance  

RHEV-H Hosts or RHEL Hypervisors  

DirectLUN  

Direct LUN hook must be installed and enabled for embedded VM scanning on FC or iSCSI storage devices. Not a tcp/udp connection.

Table 3.3. Red Hat OpenStack Platform Ports Used by Red Hat CloudForms

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Initiator (CFME Role if applicable)</th>
<th>Receiver (CFME Role if applicable)</th>
<th>Application</th>
<th>TCP Port</th>
<th>UDP Port</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CFME appliance (C&amp;U)</td>
<td>RHOS (Keystone)</td>
<td>HTTP REST API</td>
<td>5000</td>
<td></td>
<td>Authentication and Service Entry Point</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CFME appliance</td>
<td>RHOS (Nova)</td>
<td>HTTP REST API</td>
<td>8774</td>
<td></td>
<td>Compute Resources</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CFME appliance (C&amp;U)</td>
<td>RHOS (Ceilometer)</td>
<td>HTTP REST API</td>
<td>8777</td>
<td></td>
<td>Metrics for Capacity and Utilization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Initiator (CFME Role if applicable)</td>
<td>Receiver (CFME Role if applicable)</td>
<td>Application</td>
<td>TCP Port</td>
<td>UDP Port</td>
<td>Purpose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CFME appliance</td>
<td>RHOS (Glance)</td>
<td>HTTP REST API</td>
<td>9292</td>
<td></td>
<td>Authentication and Service Entry Point</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CFME appliance</td>
<td>RHOS (AMQP)</td>
<td>AMQP</td>
<td>5672</td>
<td></td>
<td>Events Integration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CFME appliance</td>
<td>RHOS (Neutron)</td>
<td>HTTP REST API</td>
<td>9696</td>
<td></td>
<td>Networking</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CFME appliance</td>
<td>RHOS (Cinder)</td>
<td>HTTP REST API</td>
<td>8776</td>
<td></td>
<td>Block Storage</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 3.4. OpenShift Container Platform Ports Used by CloudForms Management Engine

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Initiator (CFME Role if applicable)</th>
<th>Receiver (CFME Role if applicable)</th>
<th>Application</th>
<th>TCP Port</th>
<th>UDP Port</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CFME Appliance</td>
<td>OpenShift Master Node(s) (or Load Balancer)</td>
<td>HTTPS</td>
<td>8443 or 443</td>
<td></td>
<td>Required for communication to the OpenShift API. Dependent on OpenShift configuration.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CFME Appliance</td>
<td>OpenShift Infrastructure Node(s) (or Load Balancer)</td>
<td>HTTPS</td>
<td>443</td>
<td></td>
<td>Metrics and logging</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 3.5. VMware vSphere Ports Used by Red Hat CloudForms
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Initiator (CFME Role if applicable)</th>
<th>Receiver (CFME Role if applicable)</th>
<th>Application</th>
<th>TCP Port</th>
<th>UDP Port</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CFME appliance (Management System Inventory, Management System Operations, C &amp; U Data Collection, SmartProxy)</td>
<td>vCenter</td>
<td>HTTPS</td>
<td>443</td>
<td></td>
<td>CFME appliance running any of these roles will initiate communication with vCenter on this port</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CFME appliance (SmartProxy)</td>
<td>ESX, ESXi Host</td>
<td>HTTPS</td>
<td>443</td>
<td></td>
<td>CFME appliance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CFME appliance (SmartProxy)</td>
<td>ESX Hosts (if analyzing VMs through host)</td>
<td>SOAP over HTTPS</td>
<td>902</td>
<td></td>
<td>Communication from CFME appliance to hosts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CFME appliance (SmartProxy)</td>
<td>vCenter (if analyzing VMs through VC)</td>
<td>SOAP over HTTPS</td>
<td>902</td>
<td></td>
<td>Communication from CFME appliance to vCenters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CFME appliance (SmartProxy)</td>
<td>ESX Hosts (not needed for ESXi)</td>
<td>SSH</td>
<td>22</td>
<td></td>
<td>CFME appliance console access (ssh) to ESX hosts</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 3.6. SCVMM Ports Used by Red Hat CloudForms

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Initiator (CFME Role if applicable)</th>
<th>Receiver (CFME Role if applicable)</th>
<th>Application</th>
<th>TCP Port</th>
<th>UDP Port</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CFME appliance</td>
<td>Hyper-V Host (VMM agent)</td>
<td>WinRM/RPC/NetBIOS/SMB (over TCP)</td>
<td>80/135/139/445</td>
<td></td>
<td>Communication from CFME appliance to Host</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Initiator (CFME Role if applicable)</td>
<td>Receiver (CFME Role if applicable)</td>
<td>Application</td>
<td>TCP Port</td>
<td>UDP Port</td>
<td>Purpose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>---------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CFME appliance</td>
<td>Hyper-V Host (file transfer)</td>
<td>HTTPS (using BITS)</td>
<td>443</td>
<td></td>
<td>Communicatio from CFME appliance to Host</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CFME appliance</td>
<td>VM Guest Agent (file transfer)</td>
<td>HTTPS (using BITS)</td>
<td>443</td>
<td></td>
<td>Communicatio from CFME appliance to VM Guest Agent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CFME appliance</td>
<td>VMware ESX 3.0/3.5 Host (file transfer)</td>
<td>SFTP</td>
<td>22</td>
<td></td>
<td>Communicatio from CFME appliance to ESX Host</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CFME appliance</td>
<td>VMware ESXi Host (file transfer)</td>
<td>SSH/HTTPS (using BITS)</td>
<td>443</td>
<td></td>
<td>Communicatio from CFME appliance to ESX Host</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CFME appliance</td>
<td>WSUS Server (data channel)</td>
<td>HTTP</td>
<td>80/443</td>
<td></td>
<td>Communicatio from CFME appliance to Server</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CFME appliance</td>
<td>SQL Server database (remote)</td>
<td>TDS</td>
<td>1433</td>
<td></td>
<td>CFME appliance connectivity to the Database</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CFME appliance</td>
<td>Load Balancer config provider</td>
<td>Load balancer</td>
<td>80/443</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CFME appliance</td>
<td>Hyper-V host in untrusted domain or perimeter network (File Transfer)</td>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>443</td>
<td></td>
<td>CFME appliance connectivity to the host</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CFME appliance</td>
<td>Hyper-V Host (file transfer)</td>
<td>BITS</td>
<td>443</td>
<td></td>
<td>Communicatio from CFME appliance to Host</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
To provide your Red Hat CloudForms infrastructure with an extra layer of security, use a network layer firewall to restrict port access.

### 3.2. Generating SSL Certificates for Your Appliance and Database

It is important to enhance the security of SSL communication of your appliances, which, depending on your setup, may include your database appliance. The appliance image ships with a default SSL

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Initiator (CFME Role if applicable)</th>
<th>Receiver (CFME Role if applicable)</th>
<th>Application</th>
<th>TCP Port</th>
<th>UDP Port</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CFME appliance</td>
<td>VMware Web Services</td>
<td>WCF</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CFME appliance</td>
<td>SQL Management (*.database.windows.net)</td>
<td>TDS</td>
<td>1433</td>
<td></td>
<td>CFME appliance connectivity to the Database</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CFME appliance</td>
<td>Upload into Storage (*.blob.core.windows.net)</td>
<td>HTTP/HTTPS</td>
<td>80/443</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CFME appliance</td>
<td>Service Bus Relay HTTP Mode (*.servicebus.windows.net)</td>
<td>SB over HTTP</td>
<td>80</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CFME appliance</td>
<td>Service Bus Pubsub over REST (*.servicebus.windows.net)</td>
<td>HTTPS</td>
<td>443</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CFME appliance</td>
<td>Access Control (*.accesscontrol.windows.net)</td>
<td>HTTPS</td>
<td>443</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3.2.1. Creating a Certificate Signing Request

The first step is to determine the host name of your appliance or database appliance by running the following command:

```
$ hostname
```

The next step is to create a Certificate Signing Request (CSR) using the `openssl` command:

```
[root@ ~]# openssl req -new -newkey rsa:2048 -out appliance.csr -keyout appliance.key
```

This command generates a 2048-bit RSA private key and asks for a passphrase for the key.

```
Generating a 2048 bit RSA private key
..................+++ 
..................+++ 
writing new private key to 'appliance.key'
Enter PEM pass phrase: **********
Verifying - Enter PEM pass phrase: **********
```

The command then provides a questionnaire requesting certain details for the key. Fill out this questionnaire. Use the output of the `hostname` command to specify the **Common Name**.

For example:

```
Country Name (2 letter code) [XX]:US 
State or Province Name (full name) []:North Carolina 
Locality Name (eg, city) [Default City]:Raleigh 
Organization Name (eg, company) [Default Company Ltd]:Red Hat CloudForms 
Organizational Unit Name (eg, section) []:Customer Content Services 
Common Name (eg, your name or your server's hostname) []:$(hostname) 
Email Address []:example@example.com 
```

Please enter the following 'extra' attributes to be sent with your certificate request
A challenge password []:
An optional company name []:

Running the command produces two files:

- **appliance.key** - The private key
- **appliance.csr** - The Certificate Signing Request (CSR)

At this stage, you would send the CSR to a trusted Certificate Authority (CA) and in return they would send you a signed certificate.

3.2.2. Creating a Self-signed Certificate

As an alternative to obtaining a signed certificate, you can use the **appliance.key** and **appliance.csr** files to create a self-signed certificate by running the following `openssl` commands:

```
```
This produces two files:

- **server.cer.key** - The private key for your signed certificate
- **server.cer** - The self-signed certificate

### 3.2.3. Enabling Your Certificate

Despite whether you used a trusted CA or self-signed the certificate, you should now have your own certificate for your appliance.

Copy the certificate and key files to the certificate directory on the appliance:

```bash
[root@ ~]# cp ~/server.cer.key /var/www/miq/vmdb/certs/server.cer.key
[root@ ~]# cp ~/server.cer /var/www/miq/vmdb/certs/server.cer
```

After the certificate and key files have been copied, restart the appliance:

```bash
[root@ ~]# systemctl restart evmserverd
```

The appliance now uses your own certificate.

If your environment consists of multiple appliances connecting to a single database appliance, you can use your certificate and key files to set up SSL for the database connection. For more information, see Section 4.2, “Configuring the Database to use SSL”.

**IMPORTANT**

Updates from the Red Hat Content Delivery Network might overwrite these certificate and key files. Make sure to copy your own certificate and key files to the certificate directory after performing an update to your appliance.

**NOTE**

See also the following article for information on replacing SSL certificates in Red Hat CloudForms: [https://access.redhat.com/articles/449033](https://access.redhat.com/articles/449033).

### 3.3. CREATING CUSTOM ENCRYPTION KEYS

To avoid storing passwords in plain text, Red Hat CloudForms appliances use an encryption key to encode and decode passwords. Each appliance stores the key in the `/var/www/miq/vmdb/certs/v2_key`. Changing the encryption key is recommended during setting up new Red Hat CloudForms appliances only.

**IMPORTANT**

Red Hat does not recommend changing the encryption key for an existing appliance as the ability to decrypt the password will be lost, affecting all stored passwords in Red Hat CloudForms.
To generate a new encryption key:

1. Log in to the console of your master appliance as the **root** user.

2. Run the `appliance_console` command. The Red Hat CloudForms appliance information screen appears.

3. Press any key to view the appliance menu.

4. Select **Generate Custom Encryption Key**.

5. A prompt asks if for confirmation to overwrite the existing key. Enter **Y**.

6. Enter **1** for **1) Create key**.

7. The appliance generates the new key. Press any key to complete this procedure.

This completes the procedure for generating the new key. If you have external Red Hat CloudForms appliances, you must share this key to ensure your whole Red Hat CloudForms infrastructure is using consistent encryption. Failure to use the same key results in encryption and decryption problems.

To copy an encryption key:

1. Log in to the console of an external appliance as the **root** user.

2. Run the `appliance_console` command. The Red Hat CloudForms appliance information screen appears.

3. Press any key to view the appliance menu.

4. Select **Generate Custom Encryption Key**.

5. A prompt asks if for confirmation to overwrite the existing key. Enter **Y**.

6. Select **Fetch key from remote machine**.

7. Enter the hostname or IP address of the master appliance.

8. Enter the username for SSH access to the master appliance. Use the default **root** user.

9. Enter the password for SSH access to the master appliance.

10. Enter the location of the remote key. Accept the default as `var/www/miq/vmdb/certs/v2_key`.

11. The appliance copies the new key from the remote server. Press any key to complete this procedure.

After distributing the new key, all appliances require an update to the database configuration. For all appliances, log in as the **root** user and run the following commands replacing **dbpassword** with your database password:

```
[root@{productname_short_l} ~]# fix_auth --databseyml --hostname localhost --password dbpassword
[root@{productname_short_l} ~]# systemctl restart evmserverd
```

This completes the new encryption key generation for your Red Hat CloudForms infrastructure.
3.4. APPLYING SCAP STANDARDS

The Security Content Automation Protocol (SCAP) is a set of standards to assist with vulnerability management and policy compliance. Red Hat CloudForms provides a set of SCAP standards to apply to your appliance. View these SCAP rules in the 
/var/www/miq/lib/appliance_console/config/scap_rules.yml file.

To apply the SCAP standards to your appliance’s server:

1. Log in to the appliance as the root user.
2. Enter the appliance_console command. The Red Hat CloudForms Appliance summary screen displays.
3. Press Enter to manually configure settings.
4. Select Harden Appliance Using SCAP Configuration.
5. The appliance console displays the following:

    Harden Appliance Using SCAP Configuration
    Locking down the appliance for SCAP...

The appliance applies the SCAP settings from the scap_rules.yml file.

6. When complete, press any key to return to the summary screen.

The appliance now meets the SCAP standards set in the scap_rules.yml file.
CHAPTER 4. DATABASE SECURITY

4.1. RESTRICTING HOSTS ACCESS TO THE DATABASE

Strengthening the host-based authentication (HBA) settings on a database appliance helps with preventing unauthorized access from external hosts. The HBA settings restrict access to an IP address range so that only hosts within that range have access.

Restricting access to the database requires modifications to the `/var/lib/pgsql/data/pg_hba.conf` file. This file contains a text-based table with some initial settings:

```plaintext
# TYPE    DATABASE USER ADDRESS       METHOD
local     all      all                 peer map=usermap
host      all      all   all           md5
#hostssl  all      all   all           md5
```

This format for this table uses the following header columns:

**TYPE**
- This defines the access type, either local access from the database host (`local`), remote access from an external host regardless of encryption (`host`), external access with encryption (`hostssl`), or external access without encryption (`nohostssl`).

**DATABASE**
- The name of the database the host can access. Use `all` for all databases.

**USER**
- The name of the user the host can use to access the database. Use `all` for all users.

**ADDRESS**
- The IP address of the host or address range of hosts with access to the database. This can either be:
  - A single address:
    ```plaintext
    host    all      all   192.168.1.10           md5
    ```
  - An address range using a CIDR mask:
    ```plaintext
    host    all      all   192.168.1.0/24           md5
    ```
  - An address range using a separate subnet mask value
    ```plaintext
    host    all      all   192.168.1.0  255.255.255.0            md5
    ```

**NOTE**
- `ADDRESS` is not required for `local` connections.

**METHOD**
- The authentication method, which includes:
  - `trust` - Allow the connection unconditionally. This method allows anyone that can connect to the PostgreSQL database server to login as any PostgreSQL user they wish, without the need for a password or any other authentication.

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need for a password or any other authentication.

- **reject** - Reject the connection unconditionally. This is useful for “filtering out” certain hosts from a group, for example a reject line could block a specific host from connecting, while a later line allows the remaining hosts in a specific network to connect.

- **md5** - Require the client to supply an MD5-encrypted password for authentication.

- **password** - Require the client to supply an unencrypted password for authentication. Since the password is sent in clear text over the network, this should not be used on untrusted networks.

- **ident** - Obtain the operating system user name of the client by contacting the ident server on the client and check if it matches the requested database user name. Ident authentication can only be used on TCP/IP connections. When specified for local connections, peer authentication will be used instead.

- **peer** - Obtain the client’s operating system user name from the operating system and check if it matches the requested database user name. This is only available for local connections.

Using a combination of these options, you create a series of rules that govern which hosts can access your database and which hosts are denied. For example, you might change the default HBA rules to only allow remote access to the Red Hat CloudForms database (\texttt{vmdb\_production}) from hosts in a certain subnet. The modified HBA table would looks like this:

```
# TYPE DATABASE USER ADDRESS METHOD
local all all peer map=usermap
host vmdb\_production all 192.168.1.0/24 md5
#hostssl all all all md5
```

These restrictions help when structuring your Red Hat CloudForms appliances in relationships. For example, use these database restrictions to grant access only between a master database appliance in one region and appliances connecting from a separate region.

### 4.2. CONFIGURING THE DATABASE TO USE SSL

Red Hat CloudForms initially connects to the database through an unencrypted communication. If using multiple appliances connecting to a single database appliance, you can set up the database connection to use SSL. An SSL connection encrypts the communication between the CloudForms and the database.

The procedures in this section use the SSL certificate and key files listed below. These files can be found on your main CloudForms database appliance.

**NOTE**

The appliance image ships with a default SSL certificate and it is recommended to change this certificate. You can use a certificate signed by a trusted CA or, alternatively, generate a self-signed certificate.

See Section 3.2, “Generating SSL Certificates for Your Appliance and Database” for more information on generating an SSL certificate.
- /var/www/miq/vmdb/certs/server.cer - Signed or self-signed certificate for the database appliance.
- /var/www/miq/vmdb/certs/server.cer.key - Private key for server certificate.
- /var/www/miq/vmdb/certs/root.crt - The root CA certificate used to sign the CA certificate for the CloudForms database. You can either use a self-signed certificate or a certificate signed by a trusted CA to generate your root certificate.

It is also recommended to stop all CloudForms services before configuring the database to use SSL.

To configure SSL on the database appliance:

1. Log in as root to the appliance where the database resides.
2. Stop the evmserverd and postgresql services:

   [root@appliance2 ~]# systemctl stop evmserverd
   [root@appliance2 ~]# systemctl stop postgresql.service

3. Install the server key file in the correct location and set the ownership and permissions for it:

   [root@appliance2 ~]# install -m 600 -o postgres -g postgres /var/www/miq/vmdb/certs/server.cer.key /var/www/miq/vmdb/certs/postgres.key

4. Install the server certificate file in the correct location and set the ownership and permissions for it:

   [root@appliance2 ~]# install -m 644 -o postgres -g postgres /var/www/miq/vmdb/certs/server.cer /var/www/miq/vmdb/certs/postgres.crt

5. Install the database appliance certificate file as the root certificate in the correct location and set the ownership and permissions for it.
   If you are using a self-signed certificate, run:

   [root@appliance2 ~]# install -m 644 -o postgres -g postgres /var/www/miq/vmdb/certs/server.cer /var/www/miq/vmdb/certs/root.crt
   If you are using a third-party certificate, edit this command to install your root certificate.

6. Make sure that the security context is set correctly for the files in /var/www/miq/certs:

   [root@appliance2 ~]# restorecon -R -v /var/www/miq/vmdb/certs

7. Open the /var/lib/pgsql/data/postgresql.conf file and uncomment and edit the ssl option:

   ssl=on

   In the same file, locate the options ssl_cert_file, ssl_key_file, and ssl_ca_file that specify the location of SSL certificates and edit them so that they are uncommented and point to the correct certificate files:
8. Open the `/var/lib/pgsql/data/pg_hba.conf` file and locate the two lines that contain the following:

```
host all all all md5
#hostssl all all all md5
```

Modify the two lines to comment the `host` entry and uncomment the `hostssl` entry:

```
#host all all all md5
hostssl all all all md5
```

This changes the incoming communication protocol to use SSL and refuse any unencrypted PostgreSQL connections.

9. Start the `postgresql` and `evmserverd` services so that the changes take effect:

```
[root@cloudforms1 ~]# systemctl start postgresql.service
[root@cloudforms1 ~]# systemctl start evmserverd
```

The database appliance now only accepts connections from connecting appliances using SSL. The following procedure sets up connecting appliances to communicate to the database using SSL. Use this procedure for each connecting appliance:

1. Log in as `root` to the connecting appliance.

2. Create the `.postgresql` directory in your `root` user home directory.

```
[root@cloudforms2 ~]# mkdir /root/.postgresql
```

The PostgreSQL client library, which Red Hat CloudForms also uses, looks to this directory for custom configuration files.

3. Copy the root certificate file from the database appliance to the `/root/.postgresql` directory on the connecting appliance:

```
[root@cloudforms2 ~]# scp root@[database_appliance_fqdn]:/var/www/miq/vmdb/certs/root.crt /root/.postgresql/root.crt
```

Where `[database_appliance_fqdn]` is the fully qualified domain name of the database appliance.

4. Test the connection between the connecting appliance and the database appliance using the `psql`:

```
[root@localhost ~]# psql -h [database_appliance_fqdn] -d vmdb_production
Password: ********
psql (9.2.8)
SSL connection (cipher: DHE-RSA-AES256-SHA, bits: 256)
```
Type "help" for help.

The `psql` displays information about the SSL connection, which indicates that the configuration succeeded. Enter `\q` to leave `psql`.

Complete this procedure for each external appliance. This enhances the security of all database transactions in your Red Hat CloudForms infrastructure.

### 4.2.1. Hardening TLS Protocol Version

After configuring the database to use SSL, protocol TLS version 1.2 is used as default. The older versions of this protocol (TLS 1.0 and 1.1) are still available for clients to choose. You can disable older versions by inserting the following lines into `/var/lib/pgsql/data/postgresql.conf`:

```plaintext
ssl_ciphers = 'TLSv1.2:!aNULL'
ssl_prefer_server_ciphers=true
```