

# Symantec Enterprise Security Manager™ Security Update 20 Release Notes

Symantec ESM 6.1, 6.0, and 5.5  
For Windows, UNIX, and Linux modules



# Symantec ESM Security Update 20 Release Notes

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# Symantec ESM Security Update Release Notes

This document describes security updates for Symantec Enterprise Security Manager 6.1, 6.0, and 5.5 that have been released since the latest Symantec Enterprise Security Manager Security Update user's guides were published. Additional security updates will be added to this document until the next version of Symantec ESM is released. At that time, the contents of this document will be moved into the new guides.

When Windows checks do not run on all Windows operating systems, the supported systems appear after the check name. For example, User Files (Windows NT) runs only on Windows NT.

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**Note:** If you do not use LiveUpdate to update Symantec ESM, you must extract UpdatePackage.zip to each of your Symantec ESM Managers before installing Security Update 20. Download UpdatePackage.zip from the Security Update 20 web advisory at <http://securityresponse.symantec.com>

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## Security Update 20

The following features are new in SU 20:

- One new agent: Windows 2003 on Itanium
- One new supported platform: SUSE LINUX Enterprise Server 8
- One new module: File Find on Windows platforms
- Seventeen new checks
- Five new options

- Sixty new messages
- Sixteen new templates and seven enhanced templates

## Active Directory Services module (Windows)

SU 20 includes one new check.

### Security options

This check reports a problem if a Windows security setting is not set to the value that is specified in the Security Options template. The Windows security settings that the Security options check examines are listed in the Administrative tools>Local Security Policy>Local Policies>Security Options folder.

Security Options templates are configured according to security best-practice standards and do not need to be modified. However, you can determine the Security option checks that Symantec ESM examines by enabling or disabling the check in the template.

SU 20 includes four Security Options templates:

- Security Options - Windows 2000 Professional (secopts.o2p)
- Security Options - Windows 2000 Server (secopts.o2s)
- Security Options - Windows 2003 (secopts.o3s)
- Security Options - Windows XP (secopts.oxp)

The template list in the ESM Console displays the appropriate template for the computer on which the module is installed. You must enable a Security Options template to use the Security options check.

Do not edit the default Security Options templates. Any changes that you make will be overwritten by the next security update. To avoid this problem, you can make a copy of the appropriate template and edit the copy to your requirements. Security updates will not replace or override templates that you create.

[Table 1-1](#) lists the messages for the Security options check.

**Table 1-1** Security options check messages

Message name	Title	Severity
ESM_SECURITY_OPTION_VIOLATION_G	Security Option setting violates policy	Green
ESM_SECURITY_OPTION_VIOLATION_Y	Security Option setting violates policy	Yellow

**Table 1-1** Security options check messages

Message name	Title	Severity
ESM_SECURITY_OPTION_VIOLATION_R	Security Option setting violates policy	Red
ESM_SEC_OPT_TEMPLATE_MISSING	No Security Option template files were specified	Red

## Enabling a Security Options template

You must enable a Security Options template to use the Security options check.

### To enable the template

- 1 In the enterprise tree, expand the Policies branch.
- 2 Expand the policy which contains the Active Directory Services module that you want to edit.
- 3 Double-click **Active Directory**.
- 4 Click **Security options**.
- 5 In the Security options dialog box, select the template.
- 6 Click the **Left** arrow to move the template to the Enabled Template Files list.
- 7 Click **OK**.

## File Attributes module (SUSE ES 8)

SU 20 includes new SUSE LINUX Enterprise Server 8 templates for the File Attributes module.

### SUSE ES 8 Templates

The new templates for SUSE ES 8 include:

- fileatt.sl
- internet.sl
- mail.sl
- nfs.sl
- objects.sl
- queues.sl
- uucp.sl

In the Template Sublist Editor, the SUSE LINUX Enterprise Server 8 templates are listed as suse-x86 in the OS field. You can use ES in the Rev/OS field to indicate that it is an enterprise server. For example, 8ES indicates Enterprise Server 8.

## File Attributes module (UNIX)

SU 20 includes one new check.

### NFS exported files

This check reports if the files that are listed in the File Attributes templates are exported over insecure versions of NFS. NFS versions 3 and under are considered insecure.

A message is reported when the files that are listed in the templates are exported.

[Table 1-2](#) lists the message for the NFS files exported check.

**Table 1-2** NFS files exported message

Message name	Title	Severity
STKU_NFS_EXPORTED	NFS Exported	Yellow-1

### Specifying files to check

In the Files Attributes templates, you can indicate the files that this check examines by checking the NFS Exported check box. If a file in the template does not have NFS Exported checked, the check will not report on that file.

#### To specify the files that the check examines

- 1 In the enterprise tree, expand the manager that contains the template that you want to edit.
- 2 Expand **Templates**.
- 3 Double-click the File Attributes template that you want to edit.
- 4 In the file row, check **NFS Exported**.
- 5 Click **OK**.

## File Attributes module (Windows)

SU 20 includes one new check and one new option.

### File version

This check reports the file version information of files that are listed in the File Attributes templates.

[Table 1-3](#) lists the new messages for the File version check.

**Table 1-3** File version check messages

Message name	Title	Severity
ESMT_FILE_VERSION	File version information	Green - 0
ESMT_NO_FILE_VERSION	No file version information	Green - 0

### Event log info

You can use this option to get file access information from the Windows event logs when the File Attributes module finds a problem. This option works by querying the event logs for relevant events that have occurred since the last snapshot.

Do not use the default File Attributes template with this option. You can create a custom template that lists the files on which you want event log information.

If a check does not use a snapshot, you can specify the number of days to search the event logs.

---

**Note:** You must enable Windows file auditing for the files that the templates examine. You must also configure the event logs to retain the events that occur between snapshots.

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[Table 1-4](#) lists the message for the Event log info option.

**Table 1-4** Event Log Info option messages

Message name	Title	Severity
ESM_EVENTLOG_INFO	Event log information	Yellow

## Enabling the Event log info option

You must enable the Event log info option to display event log information when the File Attributes module reports a problem.

### To enable the Event log info option

- 1 In the enterprise tree, expand the Policies branch.
- 2 Expand the policy which contains the File Attributes module that you want to edit.
- 3 Double-click **File Attributes**
- 4 Expand the **File Attributes** tree.
- 5 Click **Event log info**.
- 6 Do one of the following:
  - If the check uses snapshots, leave this box empty.
  - If the check does not use snapshots, In the Edit box, type the number of days back to search the event log.
- 7 Click **OK**.

## File Find module (Windows 2000/2003/XP)

SU 20 includes a new File Find module for Windows computers. The File Find module reports files for contents that contain prohibited text strings or files that are missing required test strings. This new module contains one check, one option, and two new template files.

### Windows file content search

This check reports files with contents that match text or text patterns that are defined in the Windows file content search templates (.wfc).

### FileFind keywords

You can use this option to enable or disable the FileFind Keywords template (.ffk) that the File Find module uses to locate the file. You must enable this template to use keywords in the Windows file content search templates.

[Table 1-5](#) lists the new messages for the Windows File Find module checks.

**Table 1-5** Windows File Find checks messages

Message name	Title	Severity
FCS_GREEN	Green level content search matched	Green - 0
FCS_YELLOW	Yellow level content search matched	Yellow - 1
FCS_RED	Red level content search matched	Red - 4
INVALID_FCS_ENTRY	No block specified for 2nd pattern	Yellow - 3
INVALID_FCS_REGEX	Invalid regex syntax	Yellow - 3

## Creating the Windows file content search template

You must create and enable a new Windows file content search template before you run the Windows file content search check.

### To create a Windows file content search template

- 1 In the tree view, right-click **Templates**, then click **New**.
- 2 In the Create New Template dialog box, select **Windows File Content Search - all**.
- 3 Type a new template file name of no more than eight characters, without a file extension. Symantec ESM adds the .wfc extension to the file name.
- 4 Click **OK**.
- 5 In the Template Editor, click **Add Row**.
- 6 Add one or more OS/Rev sublist rows.  
See [“To add a row to the OS/Rev sublist”](#) on page 18.
- 7 In the Description box, replace **<NEW>** with descriptive text that will display in the Information field of the console grid with the messages that report your file content search results.
- 8 In the Severity list, select the security level that the module uses to report matches for specified text or text patterns.
- 9 In the Report if list, do one of the following:
  - Click **Any violate** to report when the first prohibited text string is found. (The search is stopped.)
  - Click **All violate** to only report when both prohibited text strings are found. (The search continues until both prohibited text strings are found.)

This setting defines conditions that are required to return an error message and quit the current search.

For example, if you select Any violate and create a set of File List sublist rows that define two prohibited text strings, the search returns a message and stops as soon as either one of the text strings is encountered. If you select All violate, the search continues to the end of the specified text block and returns a message only if both prohibited text strings are encountered.

---

**Note:** The preceding example describes how the file content search uses the Report If value to search for text patterns when both text strings are defined in the Pattern column. When a File List sublist entry includes both a Pattern and 2nd Pattern value, the Report If value applies only to the second pattern.

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- 10 Add one or more File List sublist rows to define search criteria for each record that you create in the Windows file content search template. See [“Editing the File List sublist”](#) on page 19.
- 11 Click **Save** to save changes to the Windows file content search template.
- 12 Click **Close** to exit the Template Editor.

#### To add a row to the OS/Rev sublist

- 1 In the Template Editor, click the OS/Rev sublist list.
- 2 In the Template Sublist Editor, click **Add Row**.
- 3 In the Exclude box, select the check box to exclude the specified operating system and revision from checks in the template or uncheck it to include the operating system and revision.
- 4 Click the OS list, then select the value that describes the operating system or systems that you want to exclude or include for enabled checks. Select from the following options:
  - All (All platforms)
  - UNIX (All UNIX platforms)
  - NT (All NT platforms)
  - WIN2K (All WIN 2000 platforms)
  - WINXP (All WIN XP platforms)
  - WIN2K3 (All WIN 2003 platforms)
  - aix-rs6k
  - hpux-hppa
  - irix-mips

- ncr-x86
  - osf1-axp
  - solaris-sparc
  - sunos-sparc
  - sequent-x86
  - redhat-x86
  - redhat-s390
  - nt-ix86
- 5 Click **Apply**.  
To add another row, repeat steps 2–5.
  - 6 Click **Close**.

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**Note:** In the OS/Rev Sublist Editor, the Revision box does not apply to the Windows operating systems.

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#### To delete rows from the Windows file content search template

- 1 Click the leftmost, numbered button of the row that you want to delete.  
You can use the **Shift** or **Ctrl** keys to select multiple template rows if you want to delete more than one record at a time.
- 2 Click **Remove Entry(s)**.

### Editing the File List sublist

The File List sublist in the Windows file content search template defines search criteria for text and text patterns in specified files and text blocks.

Add one or more rows to the File List sublist to define:

- The order used for multiple line searches
- The starting directory path and depth of subdirectories that you want to search
- The file name that you want to search
- Whether the search will look for required or forbidden text patterns
- Pattern, Delimiter, and 2nd Pattern values that narrow search criteria and identify blocks for text searches.

### To create or edit a File List sublist row

- 1 In the Template Editor, click the File List sublist button on the template row that contains the sublist.
- 2 In the Template Sublist Editor, click **Add Row**.
- 3 In the Order box, replace <NEW> with a number that specifies the sequence in which sublist rows will be considered by the Windows file content search check.

The search order is critical to searches that are defined by multiple sublist records, using the No Rewind or Block Delimiter values.

See [“Using multiple File List sublist entries”](#) on page 23.

- 4 In the Path box, type the absolute path name of the directory where the Windows file content search check will begin its search for files that match the file name or file name pattern that is specified in the File Name column of the same sublist record.

You can also use the predefined macro %HOME\_DIR% to specify the home directories for all users on the system in this box.

Leave the Path box blank to define a sublist record that uses both the Path value and the File Name value from the preceding sublist record.

- 5 Click the Depth list, then select one of the following:

All - Dir + all sub-dirs

The directory that is specified in the Path box and all of its subdirectories.

1 - Dir Only

Only the directory that is specified in the Path box and none of its subdirectories.

0 - Item Only

Only files with names that exactly match the value in the File Name box.

Note: This option does not translate regular expressions to match file name patterns as the first two Depth options do.

In sublists that include multiple records, the Depth option is ignored in second and subsequent records.

See [“Using multiple File List sublist entries”](#) on page 23.

- 6 In the File Name box, replace <NEW> with the name of the file that you want to search for the text or text pattern that is specified in the Pattern box.
- You can use regular expressions syntax to define a file name pattern that could be matched by one or more files in the first row in a sublist. See [“Using regular expressions”](#) on page 25 for commonly-used syntax. The file name is ignored when the path is blank. See [“Using multiple File List sublist entries”](#) on page 23.
- 7 In the Option list, do one of the following:
- Click **Required** if the specified text or text pattern must exist in the specified file or files.
  - Click **Prohibited** if the text or text pattern must not exist in the file or files.
- 8 In the Pattern box, replace <NEW> with regular expressions to specify the text or text pattern that the File content search check will look for. See [“Using regular expressions”](#) on page 25 for commonly-used syntax.

---

**Note:** The check does not detect text pattern matches that span lines if they are not joined by the T (line continuation) character, which is defined in the Delimiter field of the sublist row where the text pattern is defined.

---

- 9 In the Delimiter list, assign values to one or more of the following options using the format:

**<option\_letter>=<value>**

C	Comment character. Text following on the same line is not searched.	Any character
T	Line continuation character.	Any character
B	Block begin character for search defined in subsequent sublist entries or in 2nd Pattern box.  Note: B=. searches to the end of the current line.	Any character
E	Block end character for search defined in subsequent sublist entries or in 2nd Pattern box.	Any character
N	No rewind. Search does not restart from beginning of file.	1 (On)   0 (Off) Default = 0

I	Case insensitive.	1 (On)   0 (Off) Default = 0
G	Define blocks without B or E options.	1 (On)   0 (Off) Default = 0
R	Reuse text block from previous record for current record.	1 (On)   0 (Off) Default = 0
D	Separator for multiple delimiter values.	Any character Default = ,

The following escape sequences are supported in all delimiter options that specify values as any character:

\n	newline
\t	tab
\	hard space (represented by backslash-space)
\\	literal backslash

You can combine multiple delimiter options in a single File List sublist record. For example, to ignore all comment lines that begin with the # character and find a block of text that begins and ends with :, type **C=#,B=:,E=:**

- 10 In the 2nd Pattern box, use regular expressions or numeric expressions to specify the text or text pattern that the Windows file content search check will look for if the module finds a match for the text or text pattern that is specified in the Pattern box on the same sublist line.

The specified pattern is treated as a regular expression for string comparisons. If the specified pattern begins with numeric expression, it will use the corresponding numeric comparisons (equal to, less than, greater than, not equal, less than or equal to, greater than or equal to).

---

**Note:** The Windows file content search check looks for text defined in the 2nd Pattern box only when it matches the text that is defined in the Pattern box. If it doesn't find the first pattern, it doesn't look for the second pattern.

---

- 11 Click **Apply**.  
To add another sublist row, repeat steps 1-11.
- 12 Click **Close**.

### To delete a File List sublist row

- 1 In the Template Sublist Editor, click the leftmost, numbered button in the row that you want to delete.
- 2 Click **Remove Rows**.
- 3 Click **Close** to exit the Template Sublist Editor and return to the Windows file content search template.

### Using multiple File List sublist entries

Multiple File List sublist entries are used to define file content searches that look for one or more text patterns in one or more blocks of text in one or more text files.

The File Find module reports error messages when it finds prohibited text patterns and also when it fails to find required text patterns in any block of text or text file that is defined in a set of sublist records.

Each of the following examples describes a set of sublist records that could be used to define one file content check.

- To search for more than one text pattern in one or more files in the same directory path, define values for the Path and File Name boxes in the first record. Then create subsequent records without Path or File Name values. Each record in this set of records would contain a different required or prohibited text pattern in the Pattern box.
- To search for multiple text patterns that occur in a specific order in the same file, define values for the Path and File Name boxes in the first record, and leave these fields blank in subsequent records. Type text patterns in the Pattern boxes of both the first and subsequent records. Use the Order box to number the records to match the order that specified text patterns should occur in the file. Then specify N=1 in the Delimiter box of the second and subsequent records to force pattern matching in sequential order.
- To search blocks of text for one or more text patterns, specify values for the B, E, or G options in the Delimiter field in the first record. Type R=1 in the Delimiter field in all subsequent records that define each required or prohibited text pattern to be searched for in the defined block. Any sublist record or set of records that includes the R=1 Delimiter value must be preceded by a record that defines the B, E, or G Delimiter options. Specify the Path and File Name in the first record only in record sets that define blocks.  
Type the text pattern where the search for the B (beginning of block) character will start in the Pattern field in the first record. If no text pattern

is entered, the block will start at the first occurrence of the B character in the file.

If the B character is not defined, the block starts at the start of the text pattern, or at the beginning of the file if no text pattern is defined in the first sublist record. If the E (end of block) character is not defined, the block ends at the end of the file.

Use the G=1 Delimiter value to define a block without the B and E characters and specify a text pattern in the Pattern box in the first sublist record. The block will begin at the start of the specified text pattern and end at the end of the file.

- Define text patterns in both the Pattern and 2nd Pattern boxes on the same sublist row line to require that a match exists for the first pattern before the module looks for the required or prohibited text that is defined as the second pattern.

## Editing the Conditions sublist

The Conditions sublist in the Windows file content search template defines the search criteria for services, registry keys, or files. The Conditions sublist has two columns: one lets you specify whether the sublist entry is a service, registry key, or file; the other lets you specify the name of the service, registry key, or file.

### To create or edit a Conditions sublist row

- 1 In the Template Editor, click the Conditions sublist button on the template row that contains the sublist.
- 2 In the Template Sublist Editor, click **Add Row**.
- 3 Click the Type list, then select one of the following:

S	service	Verify that the service is running
s	No service	Verify that the service is not running
I	Installed	Verify that the service is installed
i	Not installed	Verify that the service is not installed
R	Registry	Verify that the registry key exists
r	No registry	Verify that the registry key does not exist
V	Registry value	Verify that the registry value exists and satisfies the equation
v	No registry value	Verify that the registry value does not exist

F	File	Verify that the file exists
f	No file	Verify that the file does not exist.

- In the Name box, type the name of the service, registry key, or file. The File content search check searches for running services, registry keys, or files that match the specified names.
- Click **Apply**.  
To add another sublist row, repeat steps 1–5.
- Click **Close**.

#### To delete a Conditions sublist row

- In the Template Sublist Editor, click the leftmost, numbered button in the row that you want to delete.  
You can also use the **Shift** or **Ctrl** keys to select more than one sublist row.
- Click **Remove Rows**.
- Click **Close** to exit the Template Sublist Editor and return to the Windows file content search template.

## Using regular expressions

The Windows file content search check applies regex C library functions, which support POSIX 1003.2 regular expressions.

[Table 1-6](#) lists the regular expressions syntax.

**Table 1-6** Regular expression syntax

Pattern	Description
.	(period) Matches any one character
\	(backslash) Takes the next character literally. Used if the character you want to match is a special character, for example: *, +, ?
*	Matches zero or more occurrences of the previous atom, which is a regular expression in parentheses, a single character, a single character preceded by a backslash, or a range
+	One or more occurrences of the previous atom
?	Zero or one occurrences of the previous atom
(...)	Encloses a part of the regular expression to be considered as an atom when applying *, +, ?, or the   (vertical bar) operator

**Table 1-6** Regular expression syntax

Pattern	Description
[<char1> <char2>...]	A range that matches any one of the characters listed in the range
[>...]	A range that matches any one character not listed in the range
[<char1>- <char2>...]	A range that matches any character in the range of ASCII characters from char1 to char2
(vertical bar)	Or operator. The expression matches if either the atom before or the atom after this character matches
<	Matches the beginning of a word in the string. Words are separated by white space
>	Matches the end of a word in the string. Words are separated by white space
>	Matches the beginning of the string
\$	Matches the end of the string

## Creating the FileFind keywords template

You must create and enable a new FileFind keywords template before you run the Windows file content search check.

### To create a FileFind keywords template

- 1 In the tree view, right-click **Templates**, and then click **New**.
- 2 In the Create New Template dialog box, select **FileFind Keywords - all**.
- 3 Type a new template file name of no more than eight characters, without a file extension. Symantec ESM adds the .ffk extension to the file name.
- 4 Click **OK**.
- 5 In the Template Editor, click **Add Row**.
- 6 In the new row, in the Keyword box, type the keyword that you want to use to represent the registry key value or directory name.  
 Keywords begin and end with percentage characters. For example, %KeywordName%

- 7 In the Keyword value box, do one of the following:
  - If the keyword is associated with a directory, type the directory's full path.
  - If the keyword is associated with a registry key value, type the value's full path.
- 8 In the Keyword type list, select one of the following values:
  - Registry
  - Directory
- 9 Click **Save**.
- 10 Click **Close**.

## File Watch module (All)

SU 20 includes enhanced File Watch templates. The enhanced templates contain a new severity column that you can use to specify the severity level of File Watch messages on a file or directory basis.

### Assigning a severity level

You can assign a severity level to files or directories listed in the File Watch template. If the File Watch module detects changes to the file or directory, it reports with a security message of the severity level assigned in the template.

#### To assign a severity level to a file or directory

- 1 In the Template Editor, click the Severity list in the template row that contains the sublist.
- 2 In the list, select the severity.
- 3 Click **Save**.
- 4 Click **Close**.

SU 20 also includes all new messages for the File Watch module.

[Table 1-7](#) lists the new messages for File Watch checks on UNIX.

**Table 1-7** New messages for File Watch checks on UNIX

Message name	Title	severity
NEW_GREEN	New directory or file (Green level)	Green - 0
NEW_YELLOW	New directory or file (Yellow level)	Yellow - 2
NEW_RED	New directory or file (Red level)	Red - 4

**Table 1-7** New messages for File Watch checks on UNIX

Message name	Title	severity
REMOVED_GREEN	Directory or file removed (Green level)	Green - 0
REMOVED_YELLOW	Directory or file removed (Yellow level)	Yellow - 2
REMOVED_RED	Directory or file removed (Red level)	Red - 4
MODIFIED_GREEN	File modified (Green level)	Green - 0
MODIFIED_YELLOW	File modified (Yellow level)	Yellow - 2
MODIFIED_RED	File modified (Red level)	Red - 4
DIFF_OWN_GREEN	File ownership modified (Green level)	Green - 0
DIFF_OWN_YELLOW	File ownership modified (Yellow level)	Yellow - 2
DIFF_OWN_RED	File ownership modified (Red level)	Red - 4
DIFF_PERM_GREEN	Directory or file permissions changed (Green level)	Green - 0
DIFF_PERM_YELLOW	Directory or file permissions changed (Yellow level)	Yellow - 2
DIFF_PERM_RED	Directory or file permissions changed (Red level)	Red - 4
EXP_PERM_GREEN	Directory or file permissions expanded (Green level)	Green - 0
EXP_PERM_YELLOW	Directory or file permission expanded (Yellow level)	Yellow - 2
EXP_PERM_RED	Directory or file permissions expanded (Red level)	Red - 4

[Table 1-8](#) lists the new messages for File Watch checks on Windows.

**Table 1-8** New File Watch messages for Windows platforms

Message name	Title	Severity
NEW_GREEN	New file or folder (Green level)	Green - 0
NEW_YELLOW	New file or folder (Yellow level)	Yellow - 2
NEW_RED	New file or folder (Red level)	Red - 4
REMOVED_GREEN	File or folder removed (Green level)	Green - 0
REMOVED_YELLOW	File or folder removed (Yellow level)	Yellow - 2
REMOVED_RED	File or folder removed (Red level)	Red - 4
MODIFIED_GREEN	File modified (Green level)	Green - 0
MODIFIED_YELLOW	File modified (Yellow level)	Yellow - 2

**Table 1-8** New File Watch messages for Windows platforms

Message name	Title	Severity
MODIFIED_RED	File modified (Red level)	Red - 4
DIFF_OWN_GREEN	File ownership modified (Green level)	Green - 0
DIFF_OWN_YELLOW	File ownership modified (Yellow level)	Yellow - 2
DIFF_OWN_RED	File ownership modified (Red level)	Red - 4

## File Watch module (Windows)

### Event Log Info

You can use this option to get file access information from the Windows Event Logs when the File Watch module finds a problem. This option works by querying the event log for relevant events that have occurred since the last snapshot.

[Table 1-9](#) lists the message for the Event log info option.

**Table 1-9** Event Log Info option messages

Message name	Title	Severity
ESM_EVENTLOG_INFO	Event Log Information	Yellow

### Enabling the Event Log Info option

You must enable the Event Log Info option to display event log information when the File Watch module reports a problem.

#### To enable the Event Log Info option

- 1 In the enterprise tree, expand the Policies branch.
- 2 Expand the policy which contains the File Watch module that you want to edit.
- 3 Double-click **File Watch**
- 4 Expand **File Watch**.
- 5 Expand the operating system branch that contains the File Watch module that you want to edit.
- 6 Click **Event Log Info**.

- 7 Check **Check Enabled**.
- 8 Click **OK**.

## File Watch module (Linux)

SU 20 includes one new check.

### Filter changed device ownership/permissions

This check filters out the file ownership changed and file permission changed messages for device files that change when users log on through the physical console. It is disabled by default.

### Adding a permissions file

The Filter changed device ownership/permissions check requires that you add the file that lists the users with permission to physically access the console to the Console.perms file box in File Watch template sublist editor.

#### To add a permissions file to the sublist editor

- 1 In the Template Editor, click the OS/Rev list in the template row that contains the sublist.
- 2 In the Template Sublist Editor, in the Console.perms file box, type the full path and name of the permissions file.
- 3 Click **Apply**.
- 4 Click **Close**.
- 5 Click **Save**.
- 6 Click **Close**.

[Table 1-10](#) lists the OS default permissions files.

**Table 1-10** Linux default permissions files

OS	File
Red Hat	/etc/security/console.perms
SUSE	/etc/logindevperm

## Login Parameters module (Windows)

SU 20 includes one new check.

### Inactive accounts with unchanged passwords

This check reports inactive user accounts that have unchanged passwords. You can specify the number of days that accounts are inactive before the check will occur. You can also use the name list to exclude user accounts from the check.

[Table 1-11](#) lists the message for the Inactive accounts with unchanged passwords.

**Table 1-11** Inactive accounts with expired passwords message

Message name	Title	Severity
ESM_LASTLOG_PSWDCHANGE	Inactive account with expired password	Yellow - 1

### Excluding users or groups from the check

You can exclude users or groups from the Inactive accounts with unchanged passwords check.

#### To exclude users or groups from the check

- 1 In the enterprise tree, expand the Policies branch.
- 2 Expand the policy which contains the Login Parameters module that you want to edit.
- 3 Double-click **Login Parameters**.
- 4 Expand **Login Parameters**.
- 5 Expand **UNIX**.
- 6 Click **Inactive accounts with expired passwords**.
- 7 In the Inactive days/Password age box, type the number of days and password age that must be reached before the check reports.  
Use the format <Inactive number of days>/<password age>  
Where <inactive number of days> is the number of days that the account has been inactive and <password age> is the allowed number of days since a password change.

- 8 Do one or more of the following:
  - On the Users tool bar, click **New**, and then type the name of the user in the Users list.
  - On the Groups tool bar, click **New**, and then type the name of the group in the Groups list.
- 9 Click **OK**.

## Login Parameters module (UNIX)

SU 20 includes three new checks.

### Inactive accounts with expired passwords

This check reports inactive user accounts that have expired passwords. You can specify the number of days that accounts are inactive with expired passwords before the check reports. You can also use the name list to exclude user accounts from the check.

[Table 1-12](#) lists the message for the Inactive accounts with expired passwords check.

**Table 1-12** Inactive accounts with expired passwords message

Message name	Title	Severity
STKU_INACTIVE_EXPIRED	Inactive account with expired password	Yellow - 1

### Excluding users or groups from the check

You can exclude users or groups from the check.

#### Excluding users or groups

- 1 In the enterprise tree, expand the Policies branch.
- 2 Expand the policy which contains the Login Parameters module that you want to edit.
- 3 Double-click **Login Parameters**.
- 4 Expand **Login Parameters**.
- 5 Expand **UNIX**.
- 6 Click **Inactive accounts with expired passwords**.

- 7 In the Inactive days/Password age box, type the number of days and password age that must be reached before the check reports.  
Use the format <Inactive number of days>/<password age>  
Where <inactive number of days> is the number of days that the account has been inactive and <password age> is the allowed number of days since a password change.
- 8 Do one or more of the following:
  - On the Users tool bar, click **New**, and then type the name of the user in the Users list.
  - On the Groups tool bar, click **New**, and then type the name of the group in the Groups list.
- 9 Click **OK**.

## Excessive failed su attempts for users

This check reports user accounts that have exceeded the allowed number of failed su attempts.

[Table 1-13](#) lists the message for the Excessive failed su attempts for users check.

**Table 1-13** Excessive failed su attempts for users message

Message name	Title	Severity
FAILED_SU_EXCEED_LIMITS	Failed SU attempts exceed limits	Red - 4

## Including or excluding users for the Excessive failed su attempts check

The Excessive failed su attempts check provides a name list that you can use to include substitute users in the check or exclude them from the check. Substitute users are users who use the su command to login as another user. For example, user Ted uses su root to login as root. Ted is the initiated user, while root is the substitute user.

Initiated users must be included or excluded from checks in the Global name list, which is associated with the Users to check option. However, substituted users can be included or excluded from only the Excessive failed su attempts check by using the specific name list for that check.

### To exclude users from the check

- 1 In the enterprise tree, expand the Policies branch.
- 2 Expand the policy which contains the Login Parameters module that you want to edit.

- 3 Double-click **Login Parameters**.
- 4 Expand **Login Parameters**.
- 5 Expand **UNIX**.
- 6 Click **Excessive failed su attempts for users**.
- 7 In the Failed su attempts/period box, type the number of attempts per time period that must occur before the check reports.
- 8 On the Users to check toolbar, click **New**.
- 9 In the Users to check list, type the name of the user.
- 10 Do one of the following:
  - Click **Exclude** to exclude the listed substitute users from the check.
  - Click **Include** to include listed substitute users in the check.
- 11 Click **OK**.

## Excessive successful su attempts for users

This check reports users that have exceeded the allowed number of successful su attempts.

[Table 1-14](#) lists the message for the Excessive successful su attempts for users check.

**Table 1-14** Excessive successful su attempts for user message

Message name	Title	Severity
SUCCESS_SU_EXCEED_LIMITS	Successful SU attempts exceed limits	Red - 4

## Including or excluding users for the Excessive successful su attempts check

The Excessive successful su attempts check provides a name list that you can use to include substitute users in the check or exclude them from the check. Substitute users are users who use the su command to login as another user. For example, user Ted uses su root to login as root. Ted is the initiated user, while root is the substitute user.

Initiated users must be included or excluded from checks in the Global name list, which is associated with the Users to check option. However, substituted users can be included or excluded from only the Excessive successful su attempts check by using the specific name list for that check.

**To exclude users from the check**

- 1 In the enterprise tree, expand the Policies branch.
- 2 Expand the policy which contains the Login Parameters module that you want to edit.
- 3 Double-click **Login Parameters**.
- 4 Expand **Login Parameters**.
- 5 Expand **UNIX**.
- 6 Click **Excessive successful su attempts for users**.
- 7 In the Successful su attempts/period box, type the number of attempts per time period that must occur before the check reports.
- 8 On the Users to check toolbar, click **New**.
- 9 In the Users to check list, type the name of the user.
- 10 Do one of the following:
  - Click **Exclude** to exclude the listed substitute users from the check.
  - Click **Include** to include the listed substitute users in the check.
- 11 Click **OK**.

## Network Integrity module (Windows 2003/XP)

SU 20 includes four new checks and one new template.

### IPv6 Protocol

You can use this check to specify whether IPv6 protocol is required or forbidden on the computer. If the IPv6 protocol is required but is not installed and enabled on the computer, the check generates an error message. Likewise, if the protocol is forbidden but is installed and enabled on the computer, the check generates an error message.

Enabling IPv6 protocol on a computer can introduce the following security risks:

- Some firewalls are ineffective for IPv6 traffic. You must install a firewall that is IPv6 enabled.
- Attackers can use the autoconfiguration feature to announce rogue routers.
- Standardizing transition methods, such as 6to4, Simple Internet Transition (SIT), or IPv6 over UDP can let IPv6 traffic into the network undetected.
- IPv6 uses static keying and does not update keys when sequence numbers are reused.

- The Internet Key Exchange (IKE) in the IPv6 version of IPsec is not supported for negotiating security associations.
- The IPsec implementation that comes with the IPv6 included in Windows 2003 and Windows XP does not provide data confidentiality because it does not support ESP data encryption.

Table 1-15 lists the message for the IPv6 Protocol check.

**Table 1-15** IPv6 Protocol check message

Message name	Title	Severity
ESM_IPV6_VIOLATION	IPv6 Protocol	Yellow

## Specifying the IPv6 protocol requirement

You can specify whether IPv6 protocol is required or forbidden on the computers that are examined by the Network Integrity check.

### To specify the IPv6 Protocol requirement

- 1 In the enterprise tree, expand the Policies branch.
- 2 Expand the policy which contains the Network Integrity module that you want to edit.
- 3 Double-click **Network Integrity**.
- 4 Click **IPv6**.
- 5 In the Network Integrity dialog box, do one of the following:
  - To specify that IPv6 protocol is required to be enabled on the computer, select **IPv6**, and then click the **Left** arrow to move it to the Enabled list.
  - To specify that IPv6 protocol must not be enabled on the computer, leave IPv6 protocol in the Disabled list.
- 6 Click **OK**.

## Internet Connection Firewall

You can use this check to specify whether the Internet Connection Firewall is required or forbidden on the computer. If the Basic Firewall key is enabled, the firewall is required. If the Basic Firewall key is disabled, the firewall is forbidden. The check reports if the policy is violated.

[Table 1-16](#) lists the message for the Internet Connection Firewall check.

**Table 1-16** Internet Connection Firewall check message

Message name	Title	Severity
ESM_ICF_VIOLATION	Internet Connection Firewall policy violation	Yellow

## Specifying the Internet Connection Firewall requirement

You can specify whether the Internet Connection Firewall is required or forbidden on the computers that are examined by the Network Integrity check.

### To specify the Internet Connection Firewall requirement

- 1 In the enterprise tree, expand the Policies branch.
- 2 Expand the policy which contains the Network Integrity module that you want to edit.
- 3 Double-click **Network Integrity**.
- 4 Click **Internet Connections Firewall**.
- 5 In the Network Integrity dialog box, do one of the following:
  - To specify that the Internet Connection Firewall is required to be enabled on the computer, select **Basic Firewall**, and then click the **Left** arrow to move it to the Enabled list.
  - To specify that Internet Connection Firewall must not be enabled on the computer, leave **Basic Firewall** in the Disabled list.
- 6 Click **OK**.

## Internet Connection Sharing

You can use this check to specify whether the Internet Connection Sharing service is required or forbidden on the computer. If the Sharing key is enabled, the Internet Connection Sharing service is required. If the Sharing key is disabled, the service is forbidden. The check reports if the policy is violated.

[Table 1-17](#) lists the message for the Internet Connection Sharing check.

**Table 1-17** Internet Connection Sharing check message

Message name	Title	Severity
ESM_ICS_VIOLATION	Internet Connection Sharing policy violation	Yellow

## Specifying the Internet Connection Sharing requirement

You can specify whether the Internet Connection Sharing service is required or forbidden on the computers that are examined by the Network Integrity check. The default is forbidden.

### To specify the Internet Connection Sharing requirement

- 1 In the enterprise tree, expand the Policies branch.
- 2 Expand the policy which contains the Network Integrity module that you want to edit.
- 3 Double-click **Network Integrity**.
- 4 Click **Internet Connections Sharing**.
- 5 In the Network Integrity dialog box, do one of the following:
  - To specify that the Internet Connection Sharing service is required to be enabled on the computer, select **Sharing**, and then click the **Left** arrow to move it to the Enabled list.
  - To specify that Internet Connection Sharing service must not be enabled on the computer, leave **Sharing** in the Disabled list.
- 6 Click **OK**.

## ICS exposed network services

You can use this check to specify the local network services that are authorized to be exposed to external users through Internet Connection Sharing (ICS). It generates a message if an unauthorized network service is exposed to the network.

The ICS exposed network services check uses a template that lists the services that the check examines and specifies if the listed service is authorized to be exposed to the network. By default, the template extensions are .spx for Windows XP or .s3s for Windows 2003. You must enable a services template to use this check.

The default template, services.spx, lists the following services:

- ESM Agent
- ESM Manager
- FTP Server
- Internet Mail Access Protocol Version 4 (IMAP 3)
- Internet Mail Access Protocol Version 4 (IMAP 4)
- Internet Mail Server (SMTP)

- Post-Office Protocol Version 3 (POP3)
- Remote Desktop
- Secure Web Server (HTTPS)
- Telnet Server
- Web Server (HTTP)

Do not edit the default services.spx template. Any changes that you make can be overwritten by the next Security Update. However, you can make a copy of the template and then edit it to your requirements. For example, you can add services to the template so that the ICS exposed network services examines and reports on the service. Security updates will not replace or override templates that you create. You can add services to the template or delete services from the template.

[Table 1-18](#) lists the message for the ICS exposed network service check.

**Table 1-18** ICS exposed network service check message

Message name	Title	Severity
ESM_ICS_EXPOSURE_VIOLATION	ICS exposure of a network service to the internet is unauthorized	Yellow

## Enabling a services template

You must enable an .spx or .s3s template to use the ICS exposed services check.

### To enable the template

- 1 In the enterprise tree, expand the Policies branch.
- 2 Expand the policy which contains the Network Integrity module that you want to edit.
- 3 Double-click **Network Integrity**.
- 4 Click **Authorized ICF/ICS exposed services**.
- 5 In the Network Integrity dialog box, select the template.
- 6 Click the **Left** arrow to move the template to the Enabled list.
- 7 Click **OK**.

## Authorizing an exposed network service

There may be network services listed in the template that you have authorized to be exposed to the internet. You can configure the ICS exposed services check not to report these services by clicking the Authorized check box in the services template.

### Authorizing an exposed network service

- 1 In the enterprise tree, expand the Templates tree.
- 2 Double-click the services template that you want to edit.
- 3 In the Template Editor, in the Authorize column, click the check box in the row of each service that you want to authorize.
- 4 In the Name or address of hosting computer box, type the name or address of the computer
- 5 In the External Port box, type the number of the external port of the service.
- 6 In the Internal Port box, type the number of the internal port of the service.
- 7 In the Protocol list, select the protocol type.
- 8 Click **Save**.

## Network Integrity module (UNIX)

SU 20 includes five new checks and two new options.

### SNMP config file path

You can use this option to specify the path to the SNMP agent configuration file.

[Table 1-19](#) lists the messages for the SNMP config file path option.

**Table 1-19** SNMP config file path check message

Message name	Title	Severity
STKU_NO_SNMPD_CONF	No configuration file found for SNMP	Yellow - 3
STKU_SNMPD_NOT_RUNNING	SNMP is not running	Yellow - 3

## Specifying the SNMP configuration file path

You can specify the path to the SNMP configuration file in the Include Directories list.

### To specify the SNMP configuration file path

- 1 In the enterprise tree, expand the Policies branch.
- 2 Expand the policy which contains the Network Integrity module that you want to edit.
- 3 Double-click **Network Integrity**.
- 4 Expand **Network Integrity**.
- 5 Double-click **UNIX**.
- 6 Click **SNMP config file path**.
- 7 On the Include Directories tool bar, click **New**.
- 8 In the Include Directories list, type the path to the SNMP configuration file.
- 9 Click **OK**.

## SNMP default community strings

This check reports if SNMP uses default community strings.

[Table 1-20](#) lists the message for the SNMP default community strings check.

**Table 1-20** SNMP default community string check message

Message name	Title	Severity
STKU_DEFAULT_COMMUNITY	Default community string found	Yellow - 3

## Specifying default community strings

You can specify the default community strings that the Network Integrity module examines.

### Specifying default community strings

- 1 In the enterprise tree, expand the Policies branch.
- 2 Expand the policy which contains the Network Integrity module that you want to edit.
- 3 Double-click **Network Integrity**.
- 4 Expand **Network Integrity**.

- 5 Double-click **UNIX**.
- 6 Click **SNMP default community strings**.
- 7 On the Community strings tool bar, click **New**.
- 8 Type the name of the string.
- 9 Click **OK**.

## SNMP write access

This check reports if write access is enabled.

[Table 1-21](#) lists the message for the SNMP write access check.

**Table 1-21** SNMP write access message

Message name	Title	Severity
STKU_WRITE_ACCESS	Write access is enabled	Yellow - 3

## SNMP v3 encryption

This check reports if a user is not using encryption with SNMP version 3 network traffic.

[Table 1-22](#) lists the message for the SNMP v3 encryption check.

**Table 1-22** SNMP v3 encryption message

Message name	Title	Severity
STKU_V3_ENCRYPTION	Encryption is not being used	Yellow - 3

## SNMP version

This check reports if the SNMP agent is not using SNMP, version 3. SNMP, version 3 adds administration and security to SNMP.

[Table 1-23](#) lists the message for the SNMP version check.

**Table 1-23** SNMP version message

Message name	Title	Severity
STKU_AGENT_NOT_V3	Agent version is lower than V3	Yellow - 3

## Exported non-secure exclude list

This option acts as an exclusion list for the NFS exported directory non-secure check. The NFS exported directory non-secure check will not report any directories that are listed in the NFS exported dirs to skip list.

## Excluding directories from the NFS exported directory non-secure check

You can list the directories that you do not want the NFS exported directory non-secure check to report.

### To create an excluded list

- 1 In the enterprise tree, expand the Policies branch.
- 2 Expand the policy which contains the Network Integrity module that you want to edit.
- 3 Double-click **Network Integrity**.
- 4 Click **Exported non-secure exclude list**.
- 5 On the NFS exported dirs to skip list tool bar, click **New**.
- 6 Type the name of the directories that you want the check to exclude.
- 7 Click **OK**.

## OS Patches module (SUSE ES 8)

SU 20 includes a new SUSE Enterprise Server 8 template for the OS Patches module.

### Patch.psl template

You can use the Patch.psl template to specify the operating system patches that are required on the SUSE Enterprise Server 8.

## Startup Files module (UNIX)

SU 20 includes a new option for the Installed Services check.

### Approved wrappers

You can use this option to specify approved wrappers for services. The Installed Services check will not report a process that is listed as forbidden if that process is wrapped with an approved wrapper.

## Adding a wrapper to the Approved wrapper list

You can add a wrapper to the Approved wrapper list. If a forbidden process is wrapped in an approved wrapper, the Installed Services check does not report the process as forbidden.

### To add a wrapper to the Approved wrapper list

- 1 In the enterprise tree, expand the Policies branch.
- 2 Expand the policy which contains the Startup Files module that you want to edit.
- 3 Double-click **Startup Files**.
- 4 Expand **Startup Files**.
- 5 Double-click **UNIX**.
- 6 Click **Approved wrappers**.
- 7 On the Approved wrapper list tool bar, click **New**.
- 8 Type the name of the wrapper.
- 9 Click **OK**.

## Changed messages

The following modules contain messages that were changed in SU 20:

- File Watch  
See “[File Watch module \(All\)](#)” on page 27.
- Login Parameters (Windows)  
See “[Resolved issues](#)” on page 48.

## Template name changes

Some template files have been renamed to distinguish between the templates distributed with regulatory policies and the templates distributed with a security update.

[Table 1-24](#) lists the template name changes.

**Table 1-24** Template name changes

Old template name	New template name
orabin.aix	orabin_policy.aix
orabin.hpx	orabin_policy.hpx
orabin.sol	orabin_policy.sol
fileatt.s40	fileatt_policy.s40
fileatt.s50	fileatt_policy.s50
fileatt.s52	fileatt_policy.s52
fileatt.w50	fileatt_policy.w50
fileatt.w51	fileatt_policy.w51
hpevents.aud	hpevents_policy.aud
hpevtmap.map	hpevtmap_policy.map
lnxadore.mfw	lnxadore_policy.mfw
lnxlion.mfw	lnxlion_policy.mfw
lnxt0rn.mfw	lnxt0rn_policy.mfw
nt.fw	nt_policy.fw
nt.mfw	nt_policy.mfw
oraclefw.fw	oraclefw_policy.fw
orapatch.orp	orapatch_policy.orp
registry.rs5	registry_policy.rs5
registry.rs6	registry_policy.rs6
registry.rw5	registry_policy.rw5
registry.rwx	registry_policy.rwx
unix.mfw	unix_poicy.mfw
unixhide.mfw	unixhide_policy.mfw
w2k.fw	w2k_policy.fw
w2k.mfw	w2k_policy.mfw

**Table 1-24**      Template name changes

Old template name	New template name
windows.fkl	windows_policy.fkl
xp.fw	xp_policy.fw

## Known issues

The following are known issues for SU 20:

Message mapping of security content of 6.1 after LiveUpdate	If you are running Symantec ESM 6.1, the database views are not current after you LiveUpdate. You can reload the database views using the CreateOptViews.sql scripts. You can copy the script to a path on the database server computer. See <a href="#">Refreshing database views after LiveUpdate</a> .
Network Integrity (UNIX)	The Listening TCP Ports and Listening UDF Ports checks do not display process names. You can enable the checks to display process names by installing lsof in the /usr/bin or /usr/sbin directories.
SU Installation on MSSQL Server 2000	You must stop the MSSQL Services before installing SU 20 on computers that have MSSQL Server 2000 installed and running.
Password Strength (Windows 2000, XP)	Do not use DBCS characters in the word list file of the Password Strength module because the operating system does not support DBCS characters.
All modules	Red Hat Linux, version 6.2 is not supported on SU 20 or higher.
Password Strength	<p>The following Password Strength checks are currently not supported on the Windows Server 2003 for Itanium:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Accounts without passwords</li> <li>■ Password = username</li> <li>■ Password = any username</li> <li>■ Password = wordlist word</li> </ul> <p>For full Password Strength module functionality, you must use an ESM Agent on a platform other than Windows Server 2003 for Itanium.</p>

## Refreshing database views after LiveUpdate

Message mapping on all databases are not updated when doing a LiveUpdate. To refresh, use the appropriate script for each database platform. Running scripts must be done between jobs while the RDL is not transferring data to ensure that new security update data is correctly populated in the database. You must refresh the database from the actual database server. The scripts are located on the ESM Reporting Installation CDs under `\sql\<<database type>\createESMdb`.

### To refresh the IBM DB2 v8.1 or 7.2 database after a LiveUpdate

- 1 From the IBM DB2 command prompt, change to the directory that contains the `CreateOptViews.sql` script.
- 2 Connect to the ESM database. For example, if you are using the `db2admin` account, type:  
connect to esm user db2admin using <password>.
- 3 Type `db2 -tvf CreateOptViews.sql`. Ignore the warning “Materialized query table cannot be used to optimize queries.”

### To refresh the MS-SQL database after a LiveUpdate

- ◆ From the command prompt on the MS-SQL database machine, type `isql.exe -n -U ESMDB10 -P <password> -S localhost -d ESM -e -i CreateOptViews.sql`.

### To refresh the Oracle database after a LiveUpdate

- 1 From the terminal, `su` to the Oracle user and change to the directory that contains the `CreateOptViews.sql` script.
- 2 Type `sqlplus system/<password> @CreateOptViews.sql`.

---

**Note:** Ensure that the `ORACLE_SID` is set to the name of your ESM database.

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## Resolved issues

The following issues have been resolved in SU 20:

Login Parameters (Windows)	The message returned from the Last User Name Hidden check has been changed to Last user name is not hidden.
Object Integrity	The group list in the Local Accounts check now recognizes the HelpServicesGroup group by the name %HelpServicesGroup%.
Startup Files (Windows 2003)	The Disallowed Services check now only reports services that are manually installed after installation of the operating system. Services that are automatically installed with the operating system are not reported as violations.
File Watch (All)	You can now use either UNIX or Windows paths in the File Watch template. The UNIX or Windows regular expressions for the path in the File Watch template no longer overwrite each other.
Startup Files (UNIX)	The parsing of parameters in the Mandatory/Forbidden Parameters check now allows the user to group parameters together.

## System requirements

[Table 1-25](#) lists the supported operating systems for SU 20.

**Table 1-25** SU 20 supported operating systems

Agent operating system	Versions
AIX	4.2.1, 4.33, 5.1, 5.2
HP-UX	10.20, 11, 11.11
Red Hat Linux	7.x, 8, 9
Red Hat Linux Enterprise Server (ES) (x86)	2.1, 3.0
Solaris	2.5.1, 2.6, 2.7, 2.8, 2.9
SUSE LINUX Standard Server	8
SUSE LINUX Enterprise Server	8
Windows 2000 Professional and Server (Intel)	All
Windows NT Workstation and Server (Intel)	4.0 SP6a

**Table 1-25** SU 20 supported operating systems

Agent operating system	Versions
Windows Server 2003	All
Windows Server 2003 (Itanium®)	All
Windows XP Professional (Intel)	All

SU 20 may run on newer versions of the supported operating systems, but Symantec reserves the right to certify the security update on the new versions before officially supporting them.

The LiveUpdate installation of SU 20 on all supported operating systems requires approximately 560 MB on each Symantec ESM manager.

The amount of disk space required by each agent depends on its operating system.

[Table 1-26](#) lists the agent disk space requirements.

**Table 1-26** SU 20 agent disk space requirements

Agent operating system	SU 20
AIX	92 MB
HP-UX	72 MB
Red Hat Linux	36 MB
Red Hat Linux Enterprise Server (ES) (x86)	36 MB
Solaris	58 MB
SUSE LINUX Standard Server 8	36 MB
SUSE LINUX Enterprise Server 8	36 MB
Windows 2000 Professional and Server (Intel)	31 MB
Windows NT Workstation and Server (Intel)	31 MB
Windows Server 2003	31 MB
Windows Server 2003 (Itanium®)	104 MB
Windows XP Professional (Intel)	31 MB

# Security Update 19

The following are new in SU 19:

- Six new checks and ten enhanced checks
- Eleven new options
- Fifteen new messages
- Eight enhanced templates
- One known issue
- Eight resolved issues

## Account Integrity module (Windows)

SU 19 includes a new name list on one check.

### Disabled/expired/locked accounts (Windows)

This check reports accounts that have been disabled, expired, or locked out for longer than a specified period.

Use this check's new name list to include or exclude users and groups that are not already included or excluded by the Users to check option.

Windows does not keep track of the date when it disables, expires, or locks out an account. The Account Integrity module stores the date on which it first detects the disabled, expired, or locked out account in the snapshot file. It uses this value to calculate the elapsed time for the account.

---

**Note:** This check must be enabled for other checks in the module to report information about disabled, expired, or locked out accounts.

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Type the maximum number of days in the Max disabled time (days) text box. The default value is 90.

[Table 1-27](#) lists the messages for the Disabled/expired/locked accounts check.

**Table 1-27** Disabled/expired/locked accounts message

Message name	Title	Severity
DISABLED	Disabled, expired, or locked account	Yellow

## Account Integrity module (UNIX)

SU19 includes two new options, two new messages, and renames one check.

### Duplicate IDs (UNIX)

This check reports two new messages: Duplicate root GID and Duplicate root UID.

This security check reports user IDs (UIDs) that are shared by two or more accounts and group IDs (GIDs) that are shared by two or more groups. The security check looks at entries in `/etc/passwd` and `/etc/group` files.

User and group accounts that share IDs have access to each other's files. This right should be granted with care to prevent a security breach.

The existence of duplicate root UIDs or GIDs is a serious security risk and could allow unauthorized use of your computers.

[Table 1-28](#) lists the messages for the Duplicate IDs check.

**Table 1-28** Duplicate IDs messages

Message name	Title	Severity
DUPUID	Duplicate UID	Green
DUPGID	Duplicate GID	Green
DUPROOTGID	Duplicate root GID	Red
DUPROOTUID	Duplicate root UID	Red

### To protect your computers

- ◆ Change the user ID or group ID for each named account to a unique number and change file ownerships to match the new IDs.

### Reserved UID/GID (UNIX)

The Privileged users and groups check is now called Reserved UID/GID.

### Reserved UID ranges (UNIX)

Use this option to specify reserved user ID ranges for different operating systems to be used with the Reserved UID/GID check. If no range is specified for a particular operating system, or if the range is not properly formatted, the system default ranges are used.

Entries in this option's name list should be in the format <OS>:<RANGE>, where <OS> is the name of the operating system and <RANGE> is one or more user-defined UID ranges. A colon is used to separate these two values.

Acceptable, case-sensitive values for <OS> are AIX, HP-UX, Linux, and Solaris. Acceptable values for <RANGE> include a single numeric value (e.g., AIX:5), a range of numeric values separated by a hyphen (e.g., HP-UX:0-10), or a list of ranges delimited by semicolons (e.g., Solaris:0-5;10;15-20).

### Reserved GID ranges (UNIX)

This option lets you specify reserved group ID ranges for different operating systems to be used with the Reserved UID/GID check. If no range is specified for a particular operating system, or if the range is not properly formatted, the system default ranges are used.

Entries in this option's name list should be in the format <OS>:<RANGE>, where <OS> is the name of the operating system and <RANGE> is one or more user-defined GID ranges. A colon is used to separate these two values.

Acceptable, case-sensitive values for <OS> are AIX, HP-UX, Linux, and Solaris. Acceptable values for <RANGE> include a single numeric value (e.g., AIX:5), a hyphen-separated range of numeric values (e.g., HP-UX:0-10), or a list of ranges delimited by semicolons (e.g., Solaris:0-5;10;15-20).

## Account Integrity module (Windows/UNIX)

SU 19 includes one new option and message.

### Automatically update snapshots (Windows/UNIX)

Enable this option to automatically update snapshots with current agent information.

When snapshots are automatically updated, Snapshot updated is reported in the Updateable/Correctable field of the console grid. The type of change is described in the Information field.

[Table 1-29](#) lists the message that is reported when automatic updates fail.

**Table 1-29** Automatic snapshot update message

Message name	Title	Severity
AUTO_UPDATE_FAILED	Automatic update failed	Green

## Active Directory Services module (Windows)

SU 19 includes five new checks and eight new messages that verify and report Kerberos Policy settings.

### Enforce user logon restrictions (Windows 2000/2003)

This check reports when the Enforce user logon restrictions setting in the Kerberos Policy is not enabled.

When user logon restrictions are not enforced, session tickets can be granted for unauthorized services.

If the computer being checked is not a domain controller, this check is ignored.

[Table 1-30](#) lists the message for the Enforce user logon restrictions check.

**Table 1-30** Enforce user logon restrictions message

Message name	Title	Severity
ESM_LOG_RESTRICT_DISABLED	User logon restrictions not enforced	Yellow

#### To protect your computers

- ◆ Enable the Enforce user logon restrictions setting in the Kerberos policy.

### Maximum lifetime for service ticket (Windows 2000/2003)

This check reports when the Maximum lifetime for service ticket setting in the Kerberos Policy is set higher than the default setting of 600 minutes.

When the value for this setting is too high, user accounts that have been disabled might be able to access network services by using valid service tickets that were issued before the accounts were disabled. Or, they might be able to access network resources outside of logon hours.

If the computer being checked is not a domain controller, this check is ignored.

[Table 1-31](#) lists the messages for the Maximum lifetime for service ticket check.

**Table 1-31** Maximum lifetime for service ticket messages

Message name	Title	Severity
ESM_SERV_TICK_LIFE_TOO_HIGH	Service ticket lifetime too high	Yellow
ESM_SERV_TICK_LIFE_NOT_SET	Service ticket lifetime not set	Red

**To protect your computers**

- ◆ Set the Maximum lifetime for service ticket setting in the Kerberos Policy to 600 minutes or less.

**Maximum lifetime for user ticket (Windows 2000/2003)**

This check reports when the Maximum lifetime for user ticket setting in the Kerberos Policy is set higher than the default setting of ten hours.

When the value for this setting is too high, user accounts that have been disabled could be used to access network services by using valid service tickets that were issued before the accounts were disabled. Or, they could be used to access network resources outside of logon hours.

If the computer being checked is not a domain controller, this check is ignored.

[Table 1-32](#) lists the messages for the Maximum lifetime for user ticket check.

**Table 1-32** Maximum lifetime for user ticket messages

Message name	Title	Severity
ESM_USER_TICK_LIFE_TOO_HIGH	User ticket lifetime too high	Yellow
ESM_USER_TICK_LIFE_NOT_SET	User ticket lifetime not set	Red

**To protect your computers**

- ◆ Set the Maximum lifetime for user ticket setting in the Kerberos Policy to ten hours or less.

**Maximum lifetime for user ticket renewal (Windows 2000/2003)**

This check reports when the Maximum lifetime for user ticket renewal setting in the Kerberos Policy is set higher than the default setting of seven days.

When the value for this setting is too high, users might be able to renew very old user tickets.

If the computer being checked is not a domain controller, this check is ignored.

[Table 1-33](#) lists the messages for the Maximum lifetime for user ticket renewal check.

**Table 1-33** Maximum lifetime for user ticket renewal messages

Message name	Title	Severity
ESM_USER_TICK_RENEW_TOO_HIGH	User ticket renewal lifetime too high	Yellow

**Table 1-33** Maximum lifetime for user ticket renewal messages

Message name	Title	Severity
ESM_USER_TICK_RENEW_NOT_SET	User ticket renewal lifetime not set	Red

**To protect your computers**

- ◆ Set the Maximum lifetime for user ticket renewal setting in the Kerberos Policy to seven days or less.

**Maximum tolerance for computer clock synchronization (Windows 2000/2003)**

This check reports a problem when the Maximum tolerance for computer clock synchronization setting in the Kerberos Policy is set higher than the default setting of five minutes.

When the value for this setting is too high, the possibility of a successful replay attack increases.

If the computer being checked is not a domain controller, this check is ignored.

[Table 1-34](#) lists the message for the Maximum tolerance for computer clock synchronization check.

**Table 1-34** Maximum tolerance for computer clock synchronization message

Message name	Title	Severity
ESM_CLOCK_SYNCH_TOO_HIGH	Clock synchronization tolerance too high	Yellow

**To protect your computers**

- ◆ Set the Maximum tolerance for computer clock synchronization setting in the Kerberos Policy to five minutes or less.

## File Attributes module (Windows/UNIX)

SU 19 includes one new option and message.

## Automatically update snapshots (Windows NT/UNIX)

Enable this option to automatically update snapshots with current agent information.

When snapshots are automatically updated, Snapshot updated is reported in the Updateable/Correctable field of the console grid. The type of change is described in the Information field.

[Table 1-35](#) lists the message that is reported when automatic updates fail.

**Table 1-35** Automatic snapshot update message

Message name	Title	Severity
AUTO_UPDATE_FAILED	Automatic update failed	Green

## File Attributes module (Windows)

SU 19 includes enhancements to the File template.

### File template (Windows)

You can now enter more than one value in the Owner field of the File template by separating values with a comma (,).

If the owner of the file or directory being checked matches any of the owners listed, Symantec ESM does not report ownership problems.

If any owner in the list is a privileged account, the entire template item is considered privileged. This means that when the Allow any privileged account check is enabled and a privileged account is in the list of users or groups, Symantec ESM does not report.

## File Attributes module (UNIX)

SU 19 includes enhancements to the New File template

### New File template (UNIX)

#### Multiple values in User and Group fields

You can now enter more than one value in the User and Group fields of the New File template by separating values with a comma (,).

If the owner of the file or directory being checked matches any of the users or groups listed, Symantec ESM does not report ownership problems.

If any user or group in the list is a privileged account, the entire template item is considered privileged. This means that if the Allow any privileged account check is enabled and a privileged account is in the list of users or groups, Symantec ESM does not report.

### Depth field

The Depth field, introduced to the New File template in SU 18, has been modified to include a new option, Current level only.

The following options are used to specify the maximum search depth for files that are specified with wildcard characters:

Traverse all levels	This option searches all directories and subdirectories starting from the last directory separator (/). For example, if the wildcard path is /sbin/rc*, any file or directory below /sbin that matches the wildcard is reported. There is no limit to the number of subdirectories that can be searched.
Current level only	This option searches one level starting from the last directory separator. For example, if the wildcard path is /sbin/rc*, only the first file or directory below /sbin that matches the wildcard character is reported. For example /sbin/rc_d is reported, but /sbin/rc_d/file is ignored.
Traverse 1 level	This option searches two levels starting from the last directory separator. For example, if the wildcard path is /sbin/rc*, then /sbin/rc_d, /sbin/rc_d/file, and /sbin/rc_d/newdir are all reported but /sbin/rc_d/newdir/newfile is ignored because it is at the third level.
Traverse 2 levels through Traverse 9 levels	Specify the number of levels that you want to search from the last directory separator. To search deeper, use All or change the wildcard characters that you use.

## File Find module (UNIX)

SU 19 includes one new option and message, enhancements to seven checks, enhancements to the File Content Search template, and one renamed option.

### Automatically update snapshots (UNIX)

Enable this option to automatically update snapshots with current agent information.

When snapshots are automatically updated, Snapshot updated is reported in the Updateable/Correctable field of the console grid. The type of change is described in the Information field.

Table 1-36 lists the message that is reported when automatic updates fail.

**Table 1-36** Automatic snapshot update message

Message name	Title	Severity
AUTO_UPDATE_FAILED	Automatic update failed	Green

## Directories/files/types excluded (UNIX)

The Directories/files option is now called Directories/files/types because of a new file type enhancement that allows exclusion by file type.

## Excluding by file type enhancement (UNIX)

Using new functionality in the File Find module, you can exclude file types in addition to specific directories and files.

File types must be preceded by the pipe character (|). Valid entries are |CHAR, |FIFO, |BLOCK, and |SOCK.

This enhancement is included in the following checks:

- Directories/files/types excluded  
Valid entries are |CHAR, |FIFO, |BLOCK, and |SOCK
- Sticky files  
Valid entries are |CHAR, |FIFO, |BLOCK, and |SOCK
- Device files not in /dev  
Valid entries are |CHAR, and |BLOCK
- World writable files  
Valid entries are |CHAR, |FIFO, |BLOCK, and |SOCK
- Group writable files  
Valid entries are |CHAR, |FIFO, |BLOCK, and |SOCK
- Uneven file permissions  
Valid entries are |CHAR, |FIFO, |BLOCK, and |SOCK
- Unowned directories/files  
Valid entries are |CHAR, |FIFO, |BLOCK, and |SOCK

## File Content Search template (UNIX)

The drop-down list in the Type field of the Conditions sublist in the File Content Search template, includes three new options.

**To create or edit a Conditions sublist row**

- 1 In the Template Editor, click the Conditions sublist button on the template row that contains the sublist.
- 2 In the Template Sublist Editor, click **Add Row**.
- 3 Click the Type field, then select one of the following:

I	Inetd	Verify that inetd service exists
i	No Inetd	Verify that inetd service does not exist
P	Process	Verify that process is running
p	No Process	Verify that process is not running
F	File	Verify that file exists
f	No File	Verify that file does not exist

- 4 In the Name field, type the name of the service, process, or file. The File content search check searches for running services, processes, or files that match the specified names.
- 5 Click **Apply**.  
To add another sublist row, repeat steps 1–5.
- 6 Click **Close**.

## File Watch module (Windows/UNIX)

SU 19 includes one new option plus wildcard character and keyword support for File Watch templates.

### Keywords list (Windows/UNIX)

Use this option to enable or disable File Keywords template files that File Watch templates use to locate file paths. File Watch templates locate file paths according to keyword values that correspond to registry locations (Windows) or folder/directory paths (Windows, UNIX).

### File Watch template (Windows/UNIX)

In the File/Directory field of the File Watch template and the File/Directory to exclude field of the Excludes sublist, you can now use keywords that correspond to entries in the File Keywords template.

## File Watch template (Windows 2000/XP/2003/UNIX)

Wildcard characters \* and ? are supported for both directory and file names in the File Watch template.

The following examples illustrate how to use these characters with directory and file names.

C:\Windows\system*\	Matches c:\Windows\system32\ and c:\Windows\system\. This directory and all of its sub-directories would be processed. Symantec ESM would not process the files in those directories.
C:\Windows\system??\ C:\Windows\system??	Matches only the c:\Windows\system32\ directory. Symantec ESM would not process the files in the directory.
C:\*.txt	Matches and processes every .txt file on the C drive.
*usr or ?home/*	Wildcard characters in the first position are not supported on UNIX. In this example, the File Watch module could not determine the root directory or know where to begin the scan. An Unexpected system error message would be reported in the audit results.
*:\Windows C?\Windows or C:*	Wildcard characters are not supported before the first “\” on Windows. In this example, the File Watch module could not determine the root directory and would not know where to begin the scan. An Unexpected system error message would be reported in the audit results.
C:\Windows\system*	Matches all files and directories that begin with system and reside in C:\Windows. All files in c:\Windows\system32 and c:\Windows\system directories and subdirectories would be processed.

## Login Parameters module (Windows)

SU 19 includes enhancements to one check.

### Account lockout threshold (Windows)

This check reports only if the Windows account lockout threshold is set higher than that set in the check. Previously, this check reported when the Windows account lockout threshold was different from the threshold set in the check.

## Network Integrity module (Windows/UNIX)

SU 19 includes one new option and message.

### Automatically update snapshots (Windows/UNIX)

Enable this option to automatically update snapshots with current agent information.

When snapshots are automatically updated, Snapshot updated is reported in the Updateable/Correctable field of the console grid. The type of change is described in the Information field.

[Table 1-37](#) lists the message that is reported when automatic updates fail.

**Table 1-37** Automatic snapshot update message

Message name	Title	Severity
AUTO_UPDATE_FAILED	Automatic update failed	Green

## Network Integrity module (Windows)

SU 19 includes one new check and four new messages.

### IP Security Policies (Windows 2000/2003)

This check reports IP Security Policies that exist for Active Directory on domain controllers. The check reports if the policy is assigned, if IP Security Rules exist but are not selected, and if the Check for policy changes text box is set to greater than four minutes.

[Table 1-38](#) lists the messages for the IP Security Policies check.

**Table 1-38** IP Security Policy message

Message name	Title	Severity
ESM_IP_SECPOLICY_DEFAULT	IP Security Policy is not assigned	Red
ESM_IP_SECURITY_POLICY_DEFAULT	IP Security Policy is assigned	Green
ESM_IP_SECURITY_RULE_NOT_SELECTED	IP Security Policy Rule is not selected	Yellow
ESM_IP_SECURITY_REFRESH	Check for policy changes setting is set too high	Yellow

### To protect your computers

- ◆ Always assign IP Security Policies on Domain Controllers, remove rules that are not intended for use rather than leave them unchecked, and set the Check for policy changes text box to four minutes or less to ensure that all computers on Domain Controllers are using current Policy settings.

## Object Integrity module (UNIX)

SU 19 includes one new option and message.

### Automatically update snapshots (UNIX)

Enable this option to automatically update snapshots with current agent information.

When snapshots are automatically updated, Snapshot updated is reported in the Updateable/Correctable field of the console grid. The type of change is described in the Information field.

[Table 1-39](#) lists the message that is reported when automatic updates fail.

**Table 1-39** Automatic snapshot update message

Message name	Title	Severity
AUTO_UPDATE_FAILED	Automatic update failed	Green

## OS Patches module (AIX)

SU 19 includes an enhancement to the AIX Patch template.

### Patch template (AIX)

The AIX Patch template now includes a new Description field option in the Superseded sublist. The new Maintenance option can only be used on AIX computers.

#### To add a row to the Superseded sublist

- 1 In the Template Editor, click the Superseded field of the row that you are editing.
- 2 In the Template Sublist Editor, click **Add Row**.
- 3 In the Description field, do one of the following:

- Click **Replaced by**. The patch specified in the Template Editor row will be replaced by the patch specified in the newly created Superseded sublist row.
  - Click **Replaces**. The patch specified in the Template Editor row replaces the patch specified in the newly created Superseded sublist row.
  - Click **Maintenance**. The patch specified in the Template Editor row will be superseded by the listed AIX maintenance release. This option works only on AIX computers.
- 4 In the Patch ID field, type the ID number of the superseding or superseded patch.
  - 5 Click **Apply**.  
To add another row, repeat steps 2–5
  - 6 Click **Close**.

## OS Patches module (Solaris/HP-UX)

SU19 includes enhancements to Solaris and HP-UX Patch templates.

### Patch template (Solaris/HP-UX)

Patch template files for Solaris (patch.ps6 and patch.pso) and HP-UX (patch.ph1) can now identify mandatory patches that are included in add-on packages before checking for a specific patch.

Select Package in the Type field of the Conditions sublist in the Patch template and specify the patch-id for Solaris or the fileset name for HP-UX in the Name field.

The fileset name for HP-UX can be further configured with the specific version. Separate the fileset name and the version number with a colon. for example, OS-Core.UX-CORE:1.2.

Symantec ESM checks for the patch only if the specified package exists.

#### To add a row to the Conditions sublist

- 1 In the Template Editor, select the Conditions field of the row that you are editing.
- 2 In the Template Sublist Editor, click **Add Row**.

- 3 In the Type field, select one of the following conditions:
  - Inetd - Check inetd for service  
When checking inetd for services, Symantec ESM looks in the inetd.conf or xinetd.conf configuration file, depending on the UNIX version.
  - Process - Check running processes  
Only system-owned processes, and parameters that are running on system-owned processes, are reported.
  - File - Check for existing file  
Symantec ESM only checks the patch if the named file exists.
  - Package - Check for existing installed package  
Symantec ESM only checks the patch if the named package exists. This option is only valid on Solaris and HP-UX.
- 4 In the Name field, replace <NEW> with the name of a service that must be enabled, or a process that must be running, or a file that must exist, or a package that must be installed before the patch that is defined on the same template row is examined.
- 5 Click **Apply**.  
To add another record, repeat steps 2–5.
- 6 Click **Close**.

## Password Strength module (Windows)

SU 19 includes one new option and one renamed check with updated information.

### Display name as distinguished name (Windows 2000/2003)

Enable this option to have password checks report users' distinguished names in the Name field (e.g., /UserName1/Users/company/corp/com).

Disable this option to have password checks report users' logon names in the Name field.

### Password stored using reversible encryption (Windows 2000/2003)

The Password stored with reversible encryption check, introduced with SU 18, is now called Password stored using reversible encryption, making the check name more consistent with the Microsoft setting.

This check reports domain accounts with passwords that are stored with reversible encryption.

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**Note:** This check does not report the domain level or local Security Settings/ Password Policy/Store password using reversible encryption for all users in the domain setting.

---

[Table 1-40](#) lists the message for the Password stored using reversible encryption check.

**Table 1-40** Reversible password encryption message

Message name	Title	Severity
REVERSIBLE_ENCRYPTION	Password stored with reversible encryption	1

#### To protect your computers

- 1 Disable the Store password using the reversible encryption setting in Users Properties for each user and then reset the user's password.
- 2 Disable the reversible encryption setting in the local and domain Password Policy.

## Registry module (Windows)

SU 19 includes one new option and message, and enhancements to the Registry template.

### Automatically update snapshots (Windows NT)

Enable this option to automatically update snapshots with current agent information.

When snapshots are automatically updated, Snapshot updated is reported in the Updateable/Correctable field of the console grid. The type of change is described in the Information field.

[Table 1-41](#) lists the message that is reported when automatic updates fail.

**Table 1-41** Automatic snapshot update message

Message name	Title	Severity
AUTO_UPDATE_FAILED	Automatic update failed	Green

## Registry template (Windows XP/2003)

Registry templates registry.rs6, registry.rwx, and registry\_ADS.rs6 have been enhanced to verify and report Software Restriction policies that include Certificate Rule, Hash Rule, Internet Zone (UrlZone) Rule, and Path Rule.

The following registry keys are reported:

- HKEY\_LOCAL\_MACHINE\SOFTWARE\Policies\Microsoft\SystemCertificates
- HKEY\_LOCAL\_MACHINE\SOFTWARE\Policies\Microsoft\Windows\Safer

## Startup Files module (Windows/UNIX)

SU 19 includes one new option and message.

### Automatically update snapshots (Windows/UNIX)

Enable this option to automatically update snapshots with current agent information.

When snapshots are automatically updated, Snapshot updated is reported in the Updateable/Correctable field of the console grid. The type of change is described in the Information field.

[Table 1-42](#) lists the message that is reported when automatic updates fail.

**Table 1-42** Automatic snapshot update message

Message name	Title	Severity
AUTO_UPDATE_FAILED	Automatic update failed	Green

## Known issues

The %ORACLE\_HOME% keyword has essentially been reserved to indicate the Oracle home directory in a Symantec ESM environment that has Symantec ESM Modules for Oracle Databases installed. If you don't have Symantec ESM Modules for Oracle Databases installed and you want to use a keyword to indicate the Oracle home directory, you must use a different keyword.

## Resolved issues

The following issues have been resolved:

Account Integrity (UNIX)	The message reported for the User shell compliance check has been changed from a severity of Green to Yellow.
Everyone	The Everyone group can now be successfully added to the include and exclude name lists in this module.
ICE (Windows/UNIX)	Previous versions of the ICE template failed to execute script parameters. This has now been resolved.
File Attributes (Windows/UNIX)	Template files in the File Attributes module no longer check checksums on passwd or shadow files, preventing Symantec ESM from reporting each time users change their passwords.
Login Parameters (UNIX)	The Login retries check reports on AIX computers and on HP-UX and Digital UNIX (Tru64) computers that are running in trusted mode.
Network Integrity (UNIX)	The NFS exported directory root access by any host check was reported to work only on Digital UNIX (Tru64) operating systems. This check has been verified to work on all UNIX versions.
Network Integrity (Windows)	The block characters displayed in the console grid when reporting trusted domain names are no longer displayed.
Password Strength (Windows/UNIX)	The Minimum password age check can now be set to 0.

## System requirements

[Table 1-43](#) lists the supported operating systems for SU 19.

**Table 1-43** SU 19 supported operating systems

Agent operating system	Versions
AIX	4.2.1, 4.33, 5.1, 5.2
HP-UX	10.20, 11, 11.11
Red Hat Linux	6.2, 7.x, 8, 9
Red Hat Linux Enterprise Server (ES) (x86)	2.1, 3.0
Solaris	2.5.1, 2.6, 2.7, 2.8, 2.9
SUSE LINUX Standard Server	8
Windows 2000 Professional and Server (Intel)	All
Windows NT Workstation and Server (Intel)	4.0 SP6a
Windows Server 2003	All
Windows XP Professional (Intel)	All

SU 19 may run on newer versions of the supported operating systems, but Symantec reserves the right to certify the Security Update on the new versions before officially supporting them.

The LiveUpdate installation of SU 19 on all supported operating systems requires approximately 560 MB on each Symantec ESM manager.

The amount of disk space required by each agent depends on its operating system.

[Table 1-44](#) lists the agent disk space requirements.

**Table 1-44** SU 19 agent disk space requirements

Agent operating system	SU 18
AIX	92 MB
HP-UX	72 MB
Red Hat Linux	36 MB
Red Hat Linux Enterprise Server (ES) (x86)	36 MB
Solaris	58 MB

**Table 1-44** SU 19 agent disk space requirements

Agent operating system	SU 18
SUSE LINUX Standard Server 8	36 MB
Windows 2000 Professional and Server (Intel)	31 MB
Windows NT Workstation and Server (Intel)	31 MB
Windows Server 2003	31 MB
Windows XP Professional (Intel)	31 MB

## Security Update 18

The following are new in SU 18:

- Support for SUSE LINUX Standard Server 8

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**Note:** Systems installed from the SUSE CD1 are supported. Systems installed from a UnitedLinux CD1 are not supported.

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- Support for Red Hat Enterprise Server (ES) 2.1 and 3.0
- One new template and enhancements to four others
- Eight new checks and eleven messages
- Documentation updates and resolved issues

## SUSE LINUX

### To install the SUSE LINUX Standard Server 8 agent

- 1 Download Symantec ESM 6.0 SUSE LINUX Standard Server 8 Agent Setup to save `esmsuse.tar` on your computer.
- 2 Copy `esmsuse.tar` to your setup files directory.
- 3 Run `tar -xvf esmsuse.tar` to extract the setup files.
- 4 Follow the instructions for installing Symantec ESM on a local computer in the *Symantec Enterprise Security Manager Installation Guide*.

Installation of Symantec ESM agents for SUSE LINUX does not include Patch templates for SUSE LINUX. Use the latest OS Patch policy to obtain current SUSE LINUX patches.

## Account Integrity module (Windows)

SU 18 includes one new check, two new messages, and one new template.

### Group member watch (Windows 2000/XP/2003)

This check reports groups with prohibited members (users and groups) and groups in prohibited groups.

Use the Members and Member Of sublists in the Group Member Watch template to designate prohibited members and groups.

For example, in the Members sublist, if the GUESTS group prohibits all members (the Members sublist is empty), but the check detects one or more members in the GUEST group, Prohibited member is reported.

If, in the Member Of sublist, the GUESTS group is prohibited from the ADMINISTRATORS group, but the check detects the GUESTS group in the ADMINISTRATORS group, Prohibited member of is reported.

Use the name list to specify template files that are to be used.

[Table 1-45](#) lists the messages for the Group member watch check.

**Table 1-45** Group member watch messages

Name	Title	Class
INVALID_MEMBER	Prohibited member	1
INVALID_MEMBER_OF	Prohibited member of	1

---

**Note:** If you enable Group member watch but do not create a Group Member Watch template, no messages are reported.

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### Group Member Watch template

A sample Group Member Watch template is not included in SU 18. You must create your own.

### To add a Group Member Watch template

- 1 In the enterprise tree, right-click **Templates**, and then click **New**.
- 2 In the Create New Template dialog box, click **Group Member Watch - all**. The template type determines the file extension of the new template file.
- 3 In the Template file name field, type a template name. Symantec ESM automatically adds the .gmw extension.
- 4 In the Group Name field, replace <NEW> with the name of the group that is to be watched.
- 5 Add entries to the Members sublist (initially 0). See [“To add a row to the Members sublist”](#) on page 71.

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**Note:** If you do not add one or more entries to the Members sublist, all group members are prohibited.

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- 6 In the Comments for Members field, replace <NEW> with text that you want to display with the Prohibited member message.
- 7 Add entries to the Member Of sublist (initially 0). See [“To add a row to the Member Of sublist”](#) on page 72.

---

**Note:** If you do not add one or more entries to the Members sublist, all group memberships are permitted.

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- 8 In the Comments for Member Of field, replace <NEW> with text that you want to display with the Prohibited member of message.
- 9 Click **Save**.  
To add another group, repeat steps 3–9.
- 10 Click **Close**.

### To add a row to the Members sublist

- 1 In the Template Editor, click **Members** (initially 0) in the row that you are editing.
- 2 Click **Add Row**.
- 3 Do one of the following:
  - To prohibit the member, check **Prohibited member**.
  - To permit the member, uncheck **Prohibited member**.
- 4 In the Member Name field, replace <NEW> with the member’s name.

- 5 Click **Apply**.  
To add another member, repeat steps 2–5.
- 6 Click **Close**.

**To add a row to the Member Of sublist**

- 1 In the Template Editor, click **Member Of** (initially 0) in the row that you are editing.
- 2 Click **Add Row**.
- 3 Do one of the following:
  - To designate the group as prohibited, check Prohibited group.
  - To designate the group as permitted, uncheck Prohibited group.
- 4 In the Group Name field, replace <NEW> with the group's name.
- 5 Click **Apply**.  
To add another Member Of entry, repeat steps 2–5.
- 6 Click **Close**.

## File Attributes module (Windows/UNIX)

SU 18 includes one new option and message (Automatic update failed).

### Automatically update snapshots (Windows 2000/XP/2003/UNIX)

Enable this option to automatically update snapshots with current information.

When snapshots are automatically updated, Snapshot updated is reported in the Updateable/Correctable field. The type of change is described in the message Info field.

[Table 1-46](#) lists the new message that is reported when automatic updates fail.

**Table 1-46** Automatic snapshot update messages

Name	Title	Class
AUTO_UPDATE_FAILED	Automatic update failed	0

## File Attributes module (Windows)

SU 18 renames two checks and adds two new messages, wildcard support and examination of ACL executable code in the File template, and the ability to associate variable keywords with directories in the File Keywords template.

### File and folder attributes

This check, previously named File attributes, now also reports a folder attributes message.

[Table 1-47](#) lists the message for the File and folder attributes check

**Table 1-47** Folder attributes message

Name	Title	Code	Class
FOLDER_ATTRIB_MISMATCH	Different folder attributes	TU / C	1

#### To protect your computers

- ◆ Do one of the following:
  - If the folder attribute is authorized, update the template manually.
  - If the folder attribute is not authorized, use the Correct feature in the console grid to revert the attribute to the setting that is specified in the template.

### File and folder ownership

This check, previously named File ownership, now also reports changed folder ownership.

[Table 1-48](#) lists the messages for the File and folder ownership check.

**Table 1-48** Folder ownership messages

Name	Title	Code	Class
FILEAT_OWNER_MMAT	Different file ownership	TU / C	1
FOLDERAT_OWNER_MMAT	Different folder ownership	TU / C	1

**To protect your computers**

- ◆ Do one of the following:
  - If the folder owner is authorized, update the template manually.
  - If the folder owner is not authorized, use the Correct feature in the console grid to revert the folder to the owner that is specified in the template.

**File template**

SU 18 includes wildcard support in the File template and examination of all executable code in %systemroot%\system32 and %systemroot%\drivers.

**Wildcard support**

Wildcard characters are supported for both directory and file names.

[Table 1-49](#) provides examples that illustrate how to use wildcard characters for directory and file names.

**Table 1-49** Wildcard functionality

Example	Description/Examples
C:\Win*\temp	Matches all files and directories named temp in any directory that begins with C:\Win.
	Matches C:\Win\temp, C:\Windows\temp, C:\Win32\temp
	Does not match C:\Wendows\temp, C:\Windows\temp\otherdir
C:\Win*\tim?	Matches all files and directories that begin with tim, end with any single character, and are in any directory that begins with C:\Win.
	Matches C:\Win\timp, C:\Windows\time, C:\Win32\tims
	Does not match C:\Won\timp, C:\Windows\timber, C:\Windows\tim, C:\Windows\time\otherdir
C:\Windows\sys*	Matches all files and directories that begin with sys and reside in C:\Windows.
	Matches C:\Windows\sys, C:\Windows\system.ini, C:\Windows\system32
	Does not match C:\Windows\sy, C:\Windows\sistem

**Table 1-49** Wildcard functionality

Example	Description/Examples
C:\Windows\sy*.i*	Matches all files and directories that begin with sy, contain .i, and reside in C:\Windows
	Matches C:\Windows\sy.i, C:\Windows\system.ini, C:\Windows\sysfiles.inf
	Does not match C:\Windows\si.i, C:\Windows\system.exe

### Executable code

The module examines all executable code in %systemroot%\system32 and %systemroot%\drivers as well as specified files.

### File Keywords template

You can associate keywords with directories as well as with registry key values.

- In the Keyword Value field, do one of the following:
  - If you intend to associate a keyword with a directory, replace <NEW> with the directory's full path.
  - If you intend to associate a keyword with a registry key value, replace <NEW> with the value's full path.
- In the Keyword Type field, select one of the following values:
  - Registry
  - Directory

## File Attributes module (UNIX)

SU 18 includes a new option, two new fields and wildcard support in the New File template, and one new message for two existing checks.

### Keywords list

Use this option to specify Keywords template files that are to be included or excluded for the New File template.

## New File template

SU 18 includes two new fields, Depth and Item, and wildcard support for both directories and files.

### Depth

The following options are used to specify the maximum search depth for files that are specified with wildcard characters:

Traverse all levels	This option searches all directories and subdirectories starting from the last directory separator (/). For example, if the wildcard path is /sbin/rc*, any file or directory below /sbin that matches the wildcard is reported. There is no limit to the number of subdirectories that can be searched.
Traverse 1 level	This option searches one level starting from the last directory separator. For example, if the wildcard path is /sbin/rc*, only the first file or directory below /sbin that matches the wildcard character is reported. For example /sbin/rc_d is reported, but /sbin/rc_d/file is ignored.
Traverse 2 levels	This option searches two levels starting from the last directory separator. For example, if the wildcard path is /sbin/rc*, /sbin/rc_d, /sbin/rc_d/file, and /sbin/rc_d/newdir are all reported but /sbin/rc_d/newdir/newfile is ignored because it is at the third level.
Traverse 3 levels through Traverse 9 levels	Specify the number of levels that you want to search from the last directory separator. To search deeper, use All or change the wildcard characters that you use.

### Item Type

The following options are used to specify the scope of wildcard searches:

Files and Directories	This option searches for directories and for files that match the wildcard entry.
Files Only	This option searches only for files that match the wildcard entry.
Directories Only	This option searches only for directories that match the wildcard entry.

## Wildcard support

Wildcard characters are supported for both directory and file names.

[Table 1-50](#) lists the wildcard character functionality.

**Table 1-50** Wildcard character functionality

Example	Description/Examples
/usr*/temp	Matches all files and directories named temp in any directory that begins with usr.
	Matches /usr/temp, usrs/temp, /usrbin/temp
	Does not match /user/temp, /usrbin/temp/otherdir
/usr*/tim?	Matches all files and directories that begin with tim, end with any single character, and are in any directory that begins with usr.
	Matches /usrs/timp, /usrbin/time, /usr/tims
	Does not match /user/timp, /usrbin/timber, /usrbin/tim, /usrbin/time/otherdir
/sbin/rc*	Matches all files and directories (all the way to leaf nodes) that begin with rc in the /sbin directory. Files and directories in the first level of subdirectories of /sbin that begin with rc are also matched.
	Matches /sbin/rc, /sbin/rcedit, /sbin/rcdir/file.txt, /sbin/rcdir/otherdir
	Does not match /rbin/rc, /sbin/rcredit
/sbin/rc*.d*	Matches all files and directories (to leaf nodes) that begin with rc, contain .d, and are in the /sbin directory. Files and directories in the first level of subdirectories of /sbin that begin with rc and contain .d are also matched.
	Matches /sbin/rc.d, /sbin/rcedit.d, /sbin/rcdir.d/file.txt, /sbin/rcdir.dt/otherdir
	Does not match /rbin/rc.d, /sbin/rcredit.d, /sbin/rcedit.e/file.txt

## Permissions

[Table 1-51](#) lists the new directory permissions message for the Directory permissions check.

**Table 1-51** Directory permissions message

Name	Title	Code	Class
STKU_DIFFPERM_DIR	Different directory permissions	TU	1

### To protect your computers

- ◆ Do one of the following:
  - If the directory permission is authorized, update the template.
  - If the directory permission is not authorized, correct the directory ownership manually.

## User ownership

[Table 1-52](#) lists the new directory permissions message for the User ownership check.

**Table 1-52** Directory permissions message

Name	Title	Code	Class
STKU_DIFFOWN_DIR	Different directory ownership	TU	1

### To protect your computers

- ◆ Do one of the following:
  - If the directory owner is authorized, update the template.
  - If the directory owner is not authorized, correct the directory ownership manually.

## Group ownership

[Table 1-53](#) lists the new directory permissions message for the Group ownership check.

**Table 1-53** Directory permissions message

Name	Title	Code	Class
STKU_DIFFOWN_DIR	Different directory ownership	TU	1

**To protect your computers**

- ◆ Do one of the following:
  - If the directory owner is authorized, update the template.
  - If the directory owner is not authorized, correct the directory ownership manually.

## File Find module (UNIX)

SU 18 includes numeric comparison functionality to the File Content Search template.

In the 2nd Pattern field of the File List sublist, replace <NEW> with a numeric comparison or regular expression to narrow the range of the text pattern that is specified in the Pattern field. The File content search check reports the first variable/value combination that matches the template.

## File Watch module (Windows/UNIX)

SU 18 includes one new check and message (Automatic update failed).

### Automatically update snapshots (Windows 2000/XP/2003/UNIX)

Enable this option to automatically update snapshots with current agent information.

When snapshots are automatically updated, Snapshot updated is reported in the Updateable/Correctable field of the updateable messages that are listed above. The type of change is described in the message Info field.

[Table 1-54](#) lists the message for the Automatically update snapshots check.

**Table 1-54** Automatic snapshot update messages (Windows)

Name	Title	Code	Class
AUTO_UPDATE_FAILED	Automatic update failed		0

## Login Parameters module (UNIX)

SU 18 includes one check enhancement.

### Warning banners

[Table 1-55](#) lists the following actions that the Warning banners check now performs.

**Table 1-55** New Warning banners actions

Platform	Action
AIX	Searches for a specified string in the herald line of the default stanza in <code>/etc/security/login.cfg</code> .
HP-UX	Examines <code>/etc/inetd.conf</code> to determine if telnetd is configured to display banners using the <code>-b</code> option. The check parses the file and searches for matching strings.
Linux	Examines <code>/etc/issue.net</code> in addition to <code>/etc/issue</code> .
OSF1/Tru64	Examines <code>/etc/gettydefs</code> for default banner information. If the default banner information is found, the check searches for string matches. If the check doesn't find a matching string but does find <code>%v</code> or <code>%h</code> , the check uses <code>popen</code> to run <code>uname -a</code> . Then the check parses the output for the matching string. Examines <code>/etc/issue.net</code> as well as <code>/etc/issue</code> .
Solaris	Parses <code>/etc/default/telnetd</code> and <code>/etc/default/ftpd</code> to match string expressions in the line <code>BANNER=</code> . Sends the parsed line to the shell for evaluation. Searches the operating system output for strings that match the expressions that you entered in the template.

## Network Integrity module (UNIX)

SU 18 includes one new check and message.

### Anonymous FTP shell

This security check reports shells that are being used by anonymous FTP accounts.

[Table 1-56](#) lists the message for the Anonymous FTP shell check.

**Table 1-56** Anonymous FTP shell message

Name	Title	Class
STKU_ANONSHELL	Anonymous FTP shell	1

#### To protect your computers

- ◆ Ensure that valid shells are not used for anonymous FTP accounts.

## Network Integrity module (Windows)

SU 18 includes two new checks and messages.

### NetBIOS info via SNMP

This check reports a problem if NetBIOS information is available through SNMP.

[Table 1-57](#) lists the message for the NetBIOS info via SNMP check.

**Table 1-57** NetBIOS information message

Name	Title	Code	Class
NETBIOS_VIA_SNMP	NetBIOS info via SNMP	C	3

#### To protect your computers

- ◆ Do the following:
  - If a private community is reported, use the Correct feature in the console grid to change the Private value of HKEY\_LOCAL\_MACHINE\CurrentControlSet\Services\SNMP\Parameters\ValidCommunities to 1.
  - If a public community is reported, use the Correct feature in the console grid to change the Public value of KEY\_LOCAL\_MACHINE\CurrentControlSet\Services\SNMP\Parameters\ValidCommunities to 1.

## Anonymous SID/name translation (Windows 2003)

This check reports Group Policy settings that allow anonymous SID/name translation.

An anonymous user who knows an administrator's SID can use the SID to obtain the administrator's name.

[Table 1-58](#) lists the message for the Anonymous SID/name translation check.

**Table 1-58** Anonymous SID/name translation message

Name	Title	Code	Class
ANONYMOUS_SID_NAME_TRANSLATION	Anonymous SID/name translation allowed	SU	3

### To protect your computers

- ◆ Disable Local Policies/Security Options/Network Access: Allow anonymous SID/Name translation.

## Password Strength module (Windows)

SU 18 includes one new check and message.

### Password stored with reversible encryption (Windows 2000/XP/2003)

This check reports domain accounts with passwords that are stored with reversible encryption.

[Table 1-59](#) lists the message for the Password stored with reversible encryption check.

**Table 1-59** Reversible password encryption message

Name	Title	Class
REVERSIBLE_ENCRYPTION	Password stored with reversible encryption	1

### To protect your computers

- ◆ Disable Local Policies/Account Policies/Password Policy/Store password using reversible encryption for all users in the domain.

## Registry module (Windows)

SU 18 includes one new option and a new template field.

### Automatically update snapshots (Windows 2000/XP/2003)

Enable this option to automatically update snapshots with current agent information.

When snapshots are automatically updated, snapshot-updateable (SU) messages display Snapshot updated in the Updateable/Correctable field and report the type of change in the message Info field.

[Table 1-60](#) lists the new message that is reported when automatic updates fail.

**Table 1-60** Automatic snapshot update messages

Name	Title	Code	Class
AUTO_UPDATE_FAILED	Automatic update failed		0

### Registry template

Use the Report once on wildcarded mandatory keys check box to specify whether to report one message or multiple messages for missing mandatory keys that use wildcard characters.

Do one of the following:

- Check the Report once on wildcarded mandatory keys check box to report only one message for all missing mandatory keys that use wildcard characters.
- Uncheck the check box to report messages for every possible wildcard expansion of missing mandatory keys.

## Startup Files module (UNIX)

SU 18 includes a template enhancement.

### Services template

The Services template in SU 18 includes a new field where you can specify whether to report only running services, services in inetd/xinetd, or both.

### To specify report options

- ◆ Click the Source field, then select one of the following:

Either	Report either inetd/xinetd or running processes
Process	Report only running processes
Inetd	Report only inetd/xinetd services

## System Auditing module (Windows)

SU 18 includes three new checks and messages.

### Application event log size

This check reports a problem when the maximum size (kilobytes) of the application event log is less than the size that you specified in the check.

[Table 1-61](#) lists the message for the Application event log size check.

**Table 1-61** Application event log size message

Name	Title	Code	Class
APP_LOG_SIZE_SMALL	Application event log size is too small	C	1

### To protect your computers

- ◆ Use the Correct feature in the console grid to increase the agent's setting for maximum size of the application event log to match the template setting.

### System event log size

This check reports a problem when the maximum size (kilobytes) of the system event log is less than the size that you specified in the check.

[Table 1-62](#) lists the message for the System event log size check.

**Table 1-62** System event log size message

Name	Title	Code	Class
SYS_LOG_SIZE_SMALL	System event log size is too small	C	1

### To protect your computers

- ◆ Use the Correct feature in the console grid to increase the agent's setting for maximum size of the system event log to match the template setting.

## Guest access to event logs

This check reports application, system, or security event logs that the Guest account can access.

[Table 1-63](#) lists the message for the Guest access to event logs check.

**Table 1-63** Guest access to event log message

Name	Title	Code	Class
EVENTLOG_RESTRICT_ACCESS	Guest can access event log	C	1

### To protect your computers

- ◆ Use the Correct feature in the console grid to set the RestrictGuestAccess value of the Application, System, and Security registry keys in HKEY\_LOCAL\_MACHINE\CurrentControlSet\Services\Eventlog to 1. If the key does not exist, it will be created with a RestrictGuestAccess value of 1. This prevents Guest access to event log files.

## Resolved issues

The following issues have been resolved:

Disk Quota (Windows 2000)	When the operating system's default setting for new users on the volume is No Limit, the Info field of the Tracked quotas not enforced message now reports default volume limit: No limit. Tracked quotas not enforced is reported by Volume quota not enforced.  The severity level of Tracked quotas not enforced is now green (0).
File Attributes (UNIX)	UIDs 0-99 are now considered privileged users on all UNIX platforms. GIDs 0-99 are for privileged groups, except on Linux platforms, where 0-499 are privileged.
File Attributes (Solaris)	Exclude decreased permissions does not disregard permissions that have increased for file owners.
File Find (UNIX)	Setgid files no longer reports File is setgid when file locking is used.
File Watch (Windows)	Removed files now consistently reports files that have been removed based on the Depth level that is specified in the File Watch template.

Login Parameters (UNIX)	When <code>sulog</code> is examined for Inactive accounts, the Inactive accounts message now also reports the year that the user last logged in.
Network Integrity (Windows)	When only RRAS enabled is enabled, two system errors are no longer improperly reported:  The specified service does not exist as an installed service.  Error trying to determine if the LANMan server service is running.
Network Integrity (UNIX)	Anonymous FTP enabled now also detects anonymous FTP user entries in <code>/etc/ftpusers</code> .  FTP session logging disabled now correctly interprets <code>syslog.conf</code> files that contain daemon info fields after the file name in the configuration file ( <code>syslog.conf</code> ).
OS Patches (Windows)	When Registry keys is the only check or option enabled in the module, Registry checking cannot be performed on file-only patch is reported.
OS Patches (Windows NT)	The current Patch template now contains file versions. This eliminates false reports of Cannot determine patch status messages with No Version information supplied, unable to do version check in the Info field.
OS Patches (HP-UX)	When Superseded is disabled and a superseding patch is installed, the module no longer reports superseded patches.
Password Strength (AIX)	Maximum password age and Minimum password age no longer report password age violations for locked or disabled accounts.

## Documentation updates

The following installation information supersedes Table 3-2 on pages 56-57 of the *Symantec Enterprise Security Manager Installation Guide 6.0*.

[Table 1-64](#) lists the minimum free disk space requirements.

**Table 1-64** Free disk space computer resources

Platforms	Manager and agent	Agent
AIX	148 MB	125 MB
HP-UX	132 MB	112 MB
Red Hat Linux	Not supported	49 MB
SGI Irix	Not supported	140 MB
Solaris	114 MB	97 MB
Tru/OSF1	Not supported	140 MB

## System requirements

SU 18 adds support for Red Hat Linux Enterprise Server and SUSE LINUX Standard Server.

[Table 1-65](#) lists the supported operating systems for SU 18.

**Table 1-65** SU 18 supported operating systems

Agent operating system	Versions
AIX	4.2.1, 4.33, 5.1, 5.2
HP Tru64/OSF1	4.0D to 5.1A
HP-UX	10.20, 11, 11.11
Red Hat Linux	7x
Red Hat Linux Enterprise Server (ES) (x86)	2.1, 3.0
Solaris	2.5.1, 2.6, 2.7, 2.8, 2.9
SUSE LINUX Standard Server	8
Windows 2000 Professional and Server (Intel)	SP1+
Windows NT (Intel)	4.0 SP6a

**Table 1-65** SU 18 supported operating systems

Agent operating system	Versions
Windows Server 2003	All
Windows XP Professional (Intel)	All

SU 18 may run on newer versions of the supported operating systems, but Symantec reserves the right to certify the Security Update on the new versions before officially supporting them.

The LiveUpdate installation of SU 18 on all supported operating systems requires approximately 560 MB on each Symantec ESM manager.

The amount of disk space required by each agent depends on its operating system.

[Table 1-66](#) lists the agent disk space requirements.

**Table 1-66** SU 18 agent disk space requirements

Agent operating system	SU 18
AIX	92 MB
HP Tru64/OSF1	67 MB
HP-UX	72 MB
Red Hat Linux	36 MB
Red Hat Linux Enterprise Server (ES) (x86)	36 MB
Solaris	58 MB
SUSE LINUX Standard Server 8	36 MB
Windows 2000 Professional or Server (Intel)	31 MB
Windows NT (Intel)	31 MB
Windows Server 2003	31 MB
Windows XP Professional (Intel)	31 MB

## Frequently asked questions

The following information applies to all Security Updates.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| Do the security checks in new Security Updates replace the security checks on my agent systems? | Yes.  |
| How can I preserve my customized settings?  | Template file settings are retained. Template data is stored in the /esm/template directory.<br>Policy settings such as identification of enabled security checks and related name lists are retained.<br>Changes to message text in .m files are retained only if you also change the message's .customized directive to 1.<br>See the Symantec ESM Security Update User's Guides.<br>All other .m file changes are overwritten. |
| How do I install the Security Update release?   | The standard method is to use the LiveUpdate feature in the Symantec ESM console.<br>You can also use files from a CD or the Internet to install the update manually. See the Symantec ESM Security Update User's Guides.   |
| How can I be notified when new Symantec offerings or updates are available?                     | Subscribe to the Symantec Enterprise Security Manager technical support bulletin at: <a href="http://www.symantec.com/techsupp/bulletin/index.html">http://www.symantec.com/techsupp/bulletin/index.html</a><br>You will be notified by e-mail when new products, Symantec ESM versions, Security Updates, OS Patch Policies, OS and Regulatory Policies, and Response Policies are released.                                     |



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