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**HPE 3PAR STORESERV 3.2.x
SECURITY TECHNICAL IMPLEMENTATION GUIDE
(STIG) OVERVIEW**

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Developed by HPE and DISA for the DoD

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Executive Summary

The Hewlett Packard Enterprise (HPE) 3PAR StoreServ 3.2.x Security Technical Implementation Guide (STIG) is published as a tool to improve the security of the Department of Defense (DoD) information systems. The requirements were developed from Federal and DoD consensus based on the General Purpose Operating System Security Requirements Guide (GPOS SRG). The vulnerabilities discussed in this document are applicable to HPE 3PAR StoreServ 3.2.x storage systems.

The vulnerabilities discussed in this STIG are applicable to the default HPE 3PAR Operating System (OS) installed on the HPE 3PAR StoreServ proprietary hardware platform. The server may be configured to use a remote authentication method (LDAP or Active Directory), run basic system services, and use basic remote management (sshd). This document is meant for use in conjunction with the Enclave Test and Development and Network Infrastructure STIGs.

1.2 Authority

DoD Instruction (DoDI) 8500.01 requires that “all IT that receives, processes, stores, displays, or transmits DoD information will be [...] configured [...] consistent with applicable DoD cybersecurity policies, standards, and architectures” and tasks that Defense Information Systems Agency (DISA) “develops and maintains control correlation identifiers (CCIs), security requirements guides (SRGs), security technical implementation guides (STIGs), and mobile code risk categories and usage guides that implement and are consistent with DoD cybersecurity policies, standards, architectures, security controls, and validation procedures, with the support of the NSA/CSS, using input from stakeholders, and using automation whenever possible.” This document is provided under the authority of DoDI 8500.01.

Although the use of the principles and guidelines in these SRGs/STIGs provides an environment that contributes to the security requirements of DoD systems, applicable NIST SP 800-53 cybersecurity controls need to be applied to all systems and architectures based on the Committee on National Security Systems (CNSS) Instruction (CNSSI) 1253.

1.3 Vulnerability Severity Category Code Definitions

Severity Category Codes (referred to as CAT) are a measure of vulnerabilities used to assess a facility or system security posture. Each security policy specified in this document is assigned a Severity Category Code of CAT I, II, or III.

Table 1-1: Vulnerability Severity Category Code Definitions

	DISA Category Code Guidelines
CAT I	Any vulnerability, the exploitation of which will directly and immediately result in loss of Confidentiality, Availability, or Integrity.
CAT II	Any vulnerability, the exploitation of which has a potential to result in loss of Confidentiality, Availability, or Integrity.
CAT III	Any vulnerability, the existence of which degrades measures to protect against loss of Confidentiality, Availability, or Integrity.

1.4 STIG Distribution

Parties within the DoD and Federal Government's computing environments can obtain the applicable STIG from the Cyber Exchange website at <https://cyber.mil/>. This site contains the latest copies of STIGs, SRGs, and other related security information. Those without a Common Access Card (CAC) that has DoD Certificates can obtain the STIG from <https://public.cyber.mil>.

1.5 SRG Compliance Reporting

All technical NIST SP 800-53 requirements were considered while developing this STIG. Requirements that are applicable and configurable will be included in the final STIG. A report marked Controlled Unclassified Information (CUI) will be available for those items that did not meet requirements. This report will be available to component Authorizing Official (AO) personnel for risk assessment purposes by request via email to: disa.stig_spt@mail.mil.

1.6 Document Revisions

Comments or proposed revisions to this document should be sent via email to the following address: disa.stig_spt@mail.mil. DISA will coordinate all change requests with the relevant DoD organizations before inclusion in this document. Approved changes will be made in accordance with the DISA maintenance release schedule.

1.7 Other Considerations

DISA accepts no liability for the consequences of applying specific configuration settings made on the basis of the SRGs/STIGs. It must be noted that the configuration settings specified should be evaluated in a local, representative test environment before implementation in a production environment, especially within large user populations. The extensive variety of environments makes it impossible to test these configuration settings for all potential software configurations.

For some production environments, failure to test before implementation may lead to a loss of required functionality. Evaluating the risks and benefits to a system's particular circumstances and requirements is the system owner's responsibility. The evaluated risks resulting from not applying specified configuration settings must be approved by the responsible Authorizing

Official. Furthermore, DISA implies no warranty that the application of all specified configurations will make a system 100 percent secure.

Security guidance is provided for the Department of Defense. While other agencies and organizations are free to use it, care must be given to ensure that all applicable security guidance is applied both at the device hardening level as well as the architectural level due to the fact that some of the settings may not be able to be configured in environments outside the DoD architecture.

1.8 Product Approval Disclaimer

The existence of a STIG does not equate to DoD approval for the procurement or use of a product.

STIGs provide configurable operational security guidance for products being used by the DoD. STIGs, along with vendor confidential documentation, also provide a basis for assessing compliance with Cybersecurity controls/control enhancements, which supports system Assessment and Authorization (A&A) under the DoD Risk Management Framework (RMF). DoD Authorizing Officials (AOs) may request available vendor confidential documentation for a product that has a STIG for product evaluation and RMF purposes from disa.stig_spt@mail.mil. This documentation is not published for general access to protect the vendor's proprietary information.

AOs have the purview to determine product use/approval IAW DoD policy and through RMF risk acceptance. Inputs into acquisition or pre-acquisition product selection include such processes as:

- National Information Assurance Partnership (NIAP) evaluation for National Security Systems (NSS) (<http://www.niap-ccevs.org/>) IAW CNSSP #11
- National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) Cryptographic Module Validation Program (CMVP) (<http://csrc.nist.gov/groups/STM/cmvp/>) IAW Federal/DoD mandated standards
- DoD Unified Capabilities (UC) Approved Products List (APL) (<http://www.disa.mil/network-services/ucco>) IAW DoDI 8100.04

2. ASSESSMENT CONSIDERATIONS

2.1 User Accounts

The following user account names are vendor-recommended account names and are specified as literal values in several STIG check and fix instructions. These account names may be changed, if desired. If changed, the appropriate check and fix actions must be modified accordingly:

- 3paradm
- 3parsnmpuser
- 3parcimuser

The user account “3parsvc” is used for programmatic operations from the service processor. This account cannot be renamed and must not be removed. This is not an interactive user account, and the password is a random value for service processor use only.

Use of the service processor is restricted to only actions related to firmware updates. When the service processor is in use, the following accounts are established on the host and the account names cannot be changed.

- 3parbrowse
- 3paredit
- 3parservice

2.2 Port Scanner

The STIG references the use of “nmap” on a remote host to scan the open ports on the HPE 3PAR system. This action is not a required step to determine the state of the host’s firewall settings. Other port scanning tools can be substituted. However, if a port scan shows any ports beyond those permitted in the STIG, then it must be considered a finding.

2.3 Service Processor

Firmware updates are accomplished via the service processor. The service processor must remain off except during firmware updates. The use of SPOCC is limited only to times of updates to the system firmware.

It is recommended that the vendor’s support organization perform updates for 3PAR systems that are STIG compliant. Following the firmware update and the disabling of the service processor, it is important to use the “removespcredial” command to remove temporary accounts associated with the service processor.