

Interactive Session Recorder

Security Guide



Release 6.0

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The Oracle logo, consisting of a solid red square with the word "ORACLE" in white, uppercase, sans-serif font centered within it.

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Interactive Session Recorder Security Guide, Release 6.0

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About This Guide

The Interactive Session Recorder (ISR) Security Guide provides information about security considerations and best practices from a network and application security perspective for the ISR product.

Related Documentation

The following table describes the documentation set for this release.

Document Name	Document Description
ISR Release Notes	Contains information about new ISR features, fixes, and known issues.
ISR Installation Guide	Provides an overview of the ISR, hardware/software requirements and recommendations, storage considerations, pre-installation information, installation procedures, post-install verification procedures, making the first call, and additional advanced topics about the ISR.
ISR User Guide	Contains information about using the ISR Dashboard for all levels of users. Provides information about viewing, playing, deleting recordings, running reports, and managing user profiles.
ISR Administrator Guide	Contains information about using the ISR Dashboard for the Administrator level user (Super User, Account Administrator, Tenant Administrator). Provides information about creating and managing accounts, routes, and users. Also provides information about configuring the ISR, running reports, viewing active calls, and securing the ISR deployment.
ISR API Reference Guide	Contains information about ISR FACE, Recording File Types/Formats Supported, Return Codes, and Troubleshooting.
ISR Monitoring Guide	Contains information about installing and configuring the ISR Monitor, the Monitor database schema, and the Monitor MIB.
ISR Security Guide	Contains information about security considerations and best practices from a network and application security perspective for the ISR product.

Revision History

Date	Description
September 2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Initial release of ISR 6.0 software.
November 2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Updates the graphic in the "Firewalld Configuration Overview" section.
January 2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adds a note regarding CA-signed certificates in "Signing Keys".

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ISR Security Overview

This chapter describes how to configure security on the ISR.

Secure Installation

Security begins during ISR installation and choosing appropriate settings during installation helps protect your systems and data. Ensure that the critical security services and settings (described below) are installed and enabled. Oracle strongly recommends using a non-root account for logins to setup, configure, and administer your ISR systems. Choose secure passwords during installation and do not remove secure file permissions settings unless absolutely necessary.

Critical Security Services and Settings

By default, Oracle Linux 7 comes with several security features enabled. To help ensure the security of your systems, Oracle recommends that you do not disable these features.

- **Firewalld**—On Oracle Enterprise Linux 7, the firewalld service replaces the configuration elements of iptables from previous versions of Enterprise Linux. Keeping the firewalld service enabled and active provides an excellent defensive measure to secure your systems. For more information on the firewalld service, see http://docs.oracle.com/cd/E52668_01/E54669/E54669.pdf, section 26.3. By default, the ISR platform utilizes the zones detailed below, and our applications install firewalld service configurations to enable standard communications amongst the various zones. To change the zones on which an application is allowed to operate, see the section “Firewalld Optional Configuration” in this guide.
- **SELinux/seten force**—Provides an enhanced level of control over the files, processes, and users of the Operating System. For more information on the SELinux/seten force, see http://docs.oracle.com/cd/E52668_01/E54669/E54669.pdf, section 26.2.

Creating and Using a Non-Root User Account

Oracle strongly recommends using a non-root account for logins to setup, configure, and administer your ISR systems. Instead, create a normal user account in the 'isr' group. To create a new user in the 'isr' group:

1. Add the new user by executing the following command:

```
[root@localhost ~]# useradd -g 9001 <username>
```

2. Set the user's password by executing the following command:

```
[root@localhost ~]# passwd <password>
```

3. Grant the user sudo permissions by adding them to the wheel group:

```
[root@localhost ~]# usermod -aG wheel <username>
```

4. Verify you can use the new user account and the sudo permissions are configured correctly.

```
# logout  
Localhost login: isradm
```

```
Password: *****  
[isradm@localhost ~]$ touch /var/log/messages  
touch: cannot touch '/var/log/messages': Permission denied  
[isradm@localhost ~]$ sudo touch /var/log/messages  
[isradm@localhost ~]$
```

File Permissions

Do not unnecessarily remove file permission restrictions on files and directories. By default, ISR files are set to the most restrictive possible settings required for the system to operate.

Secure Passwords

Oracle recommends you use unique and complex passwords for ISR database accounts, as well as OS user accounts. The following Oracle MySQL password rules offer a good starting point:

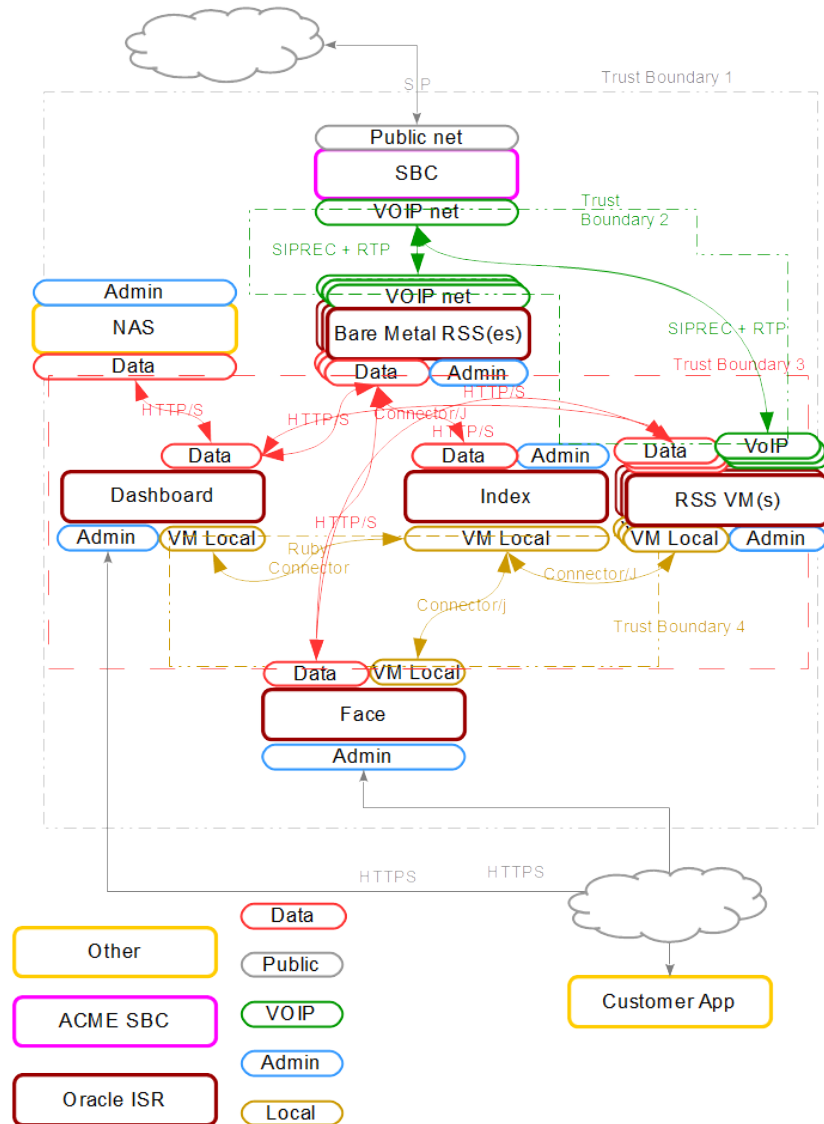
- At least 8 characters long
- Contain at least 1 uppercase and 1 lowercase letter
- Contain at least 1 number
- Contain at least 1 special character

Firewalld Configuration Overview

The firewalld service provides a strong line of defense in securing ISR Servers and Services. The firewall is, by default, enabled and configured to provide a secure operating environment for ISR. There are three default zones utilized by ISR services:

- Public—The default firewall zone interfacing to the most networks; This zone is utilized by the ‘Admin’ Ethernet interface. Services utilizing this zone include:
 - SSH
 - ISR Dashboard (HTTPS)
- Trusted—An internal firewall zone used by Data services such as:
 - MySQL (for non-VM RSS hosts)
 - ISR Web Services (HTTPS)
 - ISR Web Services (HTTP)
 - VoIP traffic (SIPREC/RTP)
- Internal—An internal firewall zone used by ISR VMs for communication. Services include:
 - MySQL

ISR 6.0 Architecture Reference



ISR Firewalld Configuration

By default, ISR provides a secure default firewall configuration which should not require end user changes. However, it may be necessary to modify these settings to disable unnecessary ISR services, or to allow communication with third party services. To help ensure the security of your systems, it is recommended that you do not disable the firewall.

- **Service Configuration Files**—ISR provides firewall zone configuration files, found in the `/opt/isr/security/firewalld/services/` directory. These files outline the services and ports utilized by the particular ISR service and configure the firewalld service to allow these communications.
- **Interface/Zone Settings**—ISR configures the firewall based on the “ISR Network Interface Mapping” performed during initial configuration.

- Service/Zone Settings—ISR comes preconfigured to allow the ISR Services to be run only on specified zones.

Modifying ISR Firewalld Configuration

By default, the firewall is configured upon installation to allow all services to communicate on specified interfaces within the firewalld zones. However, you may need to move a service to an additional zone, or remove an extraneous firewall service from a particular zone.

Common changes include:

- Adding the ISR Dashboard service to the public zone if it must be reachable from external addresses. This can be done by entering the following commands on the ISR Dashboard host:

```
$ sudo firewall-cmd --zone=public --add-service dashboard
$ sudo firewall-cmd --zone=public --add-service dashboard --permanent
```

Similarly, it can be removed from the internal zone:

```
$ sudo firewall-cmd --zone=internal --remove-service dashboard
$ sudo firewall-cmd --zone=internal --remove-service dashboard --permanent
```

- Disabling unused components such as the ISR converter service.

```
$ sudo firewall-cmd --zone=data --remove-service converter
$ sudo firewall-cmd --zone=data --remove-service converter --permanent
```

ISR Port Usage

The ISR Platform utilizes the following ports, which are available on the networks displayed in the last column for each component host shown in the following table:

Component	Port	Description	Notes	Networks
All ISR Component Hosts	123	NTP		Admin
RSS	22*	SSH	SSL	Admin
	5060	SIP Listen Port (Recorder)		VoIP
	8080	HTTP Webserver		Data
	8443	Secure HTTP Webserver	SSL	Data
	9998	REST API Listen Port (Recorder)	SSL	Data
	9999	REST API Listen Port (Converter)	SSL	Data
Index	22*	SSH	SSL	Admin
	3306	MySQL		Local, Data
Dashboard	22*	SSH	SSL	Admin
	80	HTTP Webserver	Disabled /optional	Admin/External
FACE	443	Secure HTTP Webserver	SSL	Admin/External
	22*	SSH	SSL	Admin

Component	Port	Description	Notes	Networks
	8080	Web Service Port	Disabled	Data /optional
	8443	Web Service Port	SSL	Data

 **Note:**

The ISR does not use port 22 within its system, however, it is typically open in the firewall for administrative connectivity.

ISR Certificate Files

Many ISR services are configured for more secure requests via HTTPS, including:

- ISR Dashboard
- ISR FACE
- RSS REST Webservice

To access these services, the clients you use will need either public keys or certificates, which are generated at installation time, or negotiated through a public key exchange. Public keys and certificates can be found in the following locations:

Component	Public Key Location	Description
RSS	<code>/opt/isr/security/keys/rss_cert.pem</code>	Certificate + Public Key for ISR components to connect to RSS REST service
Dashboard	<code>/opt/isr/security/keys/puma.crt</code>	Certificate file
FACE	<code>/opt/isr/security/keys/face-public.key</code>	Public key for FACE HTTPS clients

Signing Keys

Many ISR services utilize self-signed keys which are generated during installation. For better security, Oracle recommends that keys are signed by a Certificate Authority. You must generate a certificate signing request (CSR) and use it to request a signed certificate from a CA. For Java applications' keys (such as FACE and RAWs), you can generate a CSR via the **keytool -certreq -alias <your_alias> -keyalg RSA -file <your_domain>.csr -keystore <your_keystore>** command. For example:

```
keytool -certreq -alias ocisr -keyalg RSA -file ocisr.oracle.com.csr -keystore /opt/isr/security/keys/tomcat.keystore
```

For the ISR Dashboard certificate, use the following open SSL command **openssl req -new -sha256 -key <your_key_file_name> -out <your_domain>.csr**. For example:

```
/usr/bin/openssl req -sha256 -key$key_loc/rss_cert.pem -out ocisr.oracle.com.csr
```

The RSS certificate is for internal use only within the ISR lab and does not require a signed certificate.

 **Note:**

If a CA-signed ISR API Face certificate has not been received, in bundled form, by the CA authority, then each signed certificate issued by the CA (for example, root certificates, intermediate certificates, and issued API Face signed certificates) must be manually imported using the below commands.

The following command imports received root certificates to the tomcat keystore:

```
keytool -import -file root.cert -alias root -keystore /opt/isr/security/keys/tomcat.keystore
```

The following command imports received intermediate certificates to the tomcat keystore:

```
keytool -import -file intermediat1.cert -alias intermed1 -keystore /opt/isr/security/keys/tomcat.keystore
```

The following command imports received ISRAPI/Face certificates to the tomcat keystore:

```
keytool -import -file CASigned_ISRAPI.cert -alias israpi-key -keystore /opt/isr/security/keys/tomcat.keystore
```

Or:

```
keytool -import -file CASigned_Face.cert -alias face-key -keystore /opt/isr/security/keys/tomcat.keystore
```

Configuring Reduced Security

The ISR's FACE functionality and Dashboard may all be run with reduced security. This section describes how to use the configCis.sh script to loosen security on these components.

Configuring FACE Reduced Security

The ISR's FACE functionality may be run with reduced security. You can use the configCis.sh script to loosen security settings on the FACE host.

1. To disable HTTPS in FACE, run the configCis.sh script and select HTTP for FACE.

```
[root@face ~]# configCis.sh
```

```
-----  
Please select from the following menu:  
-----
```

```
s) Show the current configuration  
m) Modify the current configuration  
i) Add/modify a second network interface  
f) Set face default configuration in DB  
q) Quit
```

```
Choice: f
```

```
WARNING, this action will reset the FACE to its default configuration.
```

```
** All customization of FACE or EEN configured will be lost.
```

Continue? (yes|no) [yes] **yes**
You have been warned.

Enter Face Host IP: [] **1.2.3.4**
Protocol to use for FACE connections? (http|https) [https] http

FACE connection protocol set to http
Enter ObserveIT Server IP: [] **2.3.4.5**
Protocol to use for ObserveIT Server connections? (http|https) [https]
ObserveIT connection protocol set to https
Attempting to restore backup SQL
Backing up FACE Config (to /opt/isr/faceSetupTemplate.sql.bak).
Updating FACE IP in SQL Script.
Updating FACE HTTP/S in SQL Script.
Updating ObserveIT IP in SQL Script.