



Microsoft Windows

Common Criteria Evaluation

Microsoft Windows 10 Creators Update

Common Criteria Supplemental Admin Guidance

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1 Introduction

This document provides operational guidance information for a Common Criteria evaluation.

This document provides many links to TechNet and other Microsoft resources which often include an “Applies to:” list of operating system versions. For each such link in this document it has been verified that the link applies to the Windows 10 (Creators Update).

1.1 Evaluated Windows Editions and Hardware Platforms

This operational guide applies to the following Windows Operating Systems (OS) editions that were tested as part of the evaluated configuration:

- Microsoft Windows 10 Home Edition (Creators Update) (32-bit and 64-bit versions)
- Microsoft Windows 10 Pro Edition (Creators Update) (64-bit versions)
- Microsoft Windows 10 Enterprise Edition (Creators Update) (64-bit versions)
- Microsoft Windows 10 S Edition (Creators Update) (64-bit versions)

As part of the Common Criteria evaluation, the following real and virtualized hardware platforms test as part of the evaluated configuration:

- Microsoft Surface Laptop
- Microsoft Surface Pro
- Microsoft Surface Book
- Microsoft Surface Pro 4
- Microsoft Surface Pro 3
- Microsoft Surface Studio
- Microsoft Surface Hub
- Microsoft Windows Server 2016 Hyper-V
- HP Pro x2 612 G2 Detachable PC with LTE
- Dell 5285
- Dell Inspiron 660s
- Panasonic Toughbook

1.2 Configuration

1.2.1 Evaluated Configuration

The Common Criteria evaluation includes a specific configuration of Windows, the “evaluated configuration”. To run Windows deployments using the evaluated configuration follow the deployment steps and apply the security policies and security settings indicated below.

The Security Target section 1.1 describes the security patches that must be included in the evaluated configuration.

The operating system may be pre-installed on the devices in the evaluated configuration. When the device is turned on for the first time the Out of Box Experience (OOBE) runs to complete the initial configuration. The operating system may also be installed from installation media as described below.

The following topic has procedures to download installation media as an ISO file for installation, create bootable media using the ISO file, and to install the operating system for Windows 10 Home and Pro editions:

- Download Windows 10: <https://www.microsoft.com/en-us/software-download/windows10>¹

Installation media for Windows 10 S and Enterprise editions are obtained through Volume Licensing.

The operating system is pre-installed on the Surface Hub. When the Surface Hub is turned on for the first time the Out of Box Experience (OOBE) runs to complete the initial configuration.

1.2.1.1 Managing User Roles

The evaluated configuration includes two user roles:

- Administrator – A user account that is a member of the local Administrators group
- User – A standard user account that is not a member of the local Administrators group

Access to user-accessible functions is controlled by the rights and privileges assigned to these two user roles. No additional measures are needed to control access to the user-accessible functions in a secure processing environment. Attempts to access user-accessible functions that require local administrator rights or privileges are denied for the user role.

The following Technet topic describes how to make a standard user account a member of the local Administrators group:

¹ This link applies only to Pro and Home editions.

- Add a member to a local group: <https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc772524.aspx>

The operational guidance includes sections for “Administrator Guidance” and “User Guidance” that correspond to the two user roles. In these sections the available security functionality and interfaces, including all security parameters, are indicated as appropriate for each role.

For the Surface Hub the local administrator account and local standard user account are created during the OOBЕ and cannot be modified later. New sessions automatically logon the standard user that was provisioned during OOBЕ. Accessing the **Settings** user interface requires the local administrator role that was provisioned during OOBЕ.

1.2.1.2 Enrolling with a MDM

The following links provide guidance on enrolling Windows devices for device management:

- MDM enrollment of Windows-based devices: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows/client-management/mdm/mdm-enrollment-of-windows-devices>
- Manage settings with an MDM provider (Surface Hub): <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/surface-hub/manage-settings-with-mdm-for-surface-hub>

MDMs may also have pre-requisites for enrollment, for example trust of the MDM’s certificate. Guidance for MDM pre-requisites are out of scope of this documentation. IT Administrators should consult the MDM documentation to make sure that pre-requisites are understood and met before enrollment is performed.

1.2.1.3 Setup Requirements

To install and maintain the operating system in a secure state the following guidance must be observed:

- Windows must be installed on trusted hardware platforms
- Users must use a separate account that is a member of the local Administrators group to perform the procedures in sections of this document labeled as “Administrator Guidance”, or where applicable, must enroll the device for device management in order to receive MDM policies configured by the IT administrator
- Administrators must utilize the guidance included in this document to administer the device

1.2.1.3.1 Security Policy Settings

The following security policies must be applied by an administrator after completing the OOBЕ in order to fulfil the security objectives for the evaluated configuration:

Security Policy	Policy Setting
Local Policies\Security Options\System cryptography: Use FIPS 140 compliant cryptographic algorithms, including encryption, hashing and signing algorithm	Enabled
Administrative Templates\Windows Components\Credentials User Interface\Do not display the password reveal button	Enabled

These two policies may be configured by the IT Administrator using a MDM. See the MDM solution documentation for detailed configuration actions. The following link describes the MDM policy for FIPS: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows/client-management/mdm/policy-csp-cryptography#cryptography-allowfipsalgorithmpolicy>. The following link describes the MDM policy for password reveal: [CredentialsUI/DisablePasswordReveal](#).

The above security policy settings may also be configured using Group Policy Editor (gpedit.msc) or Local Security Policy Editor (secpol.msc). These tools are not available on Windows Home Edition or Surface Hub. For Windows Home Edition it is possible to enable the above two policies by using the following PowerShell commands:

Enable “System cryptography: Use FIPS 140...”:

```
Set-ItemProperty -Path Registry::HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\SYSTEM\CurrentControlSet\Control\Lsa\fipsAlgorithmPolicy -Name Enabled -Value "1"
```

Enable “Do not display the password reveal button”:

```
$pathKey = "Registry::HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\SOFTWARE\Policies\Microsoft\Windows\CredUI"
If (!(Test-Path -Path $pathKey)){
    New-Item -Path Registry::HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\SOFTWARE\Policies\Microsoft\Windows -Name CredUI -ItemType Folder
}
New-ItemProperty -Path $pathKey -Name DisablePasswordReveal -Value "1" -PropertyType DWORD -Force
```

1.2.1.3.2 Other Settings

The following security settings must also be applied to fulfill the security objectives for the evaluated configuration:

- Cipher suite selection must be configured according to Section 4 Managing TLS
- When Windows is configured to use TLS 1.2, SHA1 algorithms should be prioritized at the bottom of the algorithm negotiation list as described in Section 4 Managing TLS.
- Complex passwords must be configured as described in Section 8 Managing Passwords
- RSA machine certificates must be configured according to Section 9 Managing Certificates to use a minimum 2048 bit key length
- Session locking must be enabled according to section 10 Locking a Device
- Hibernation must be disabled according to section 22 Managing Hibernation

1.2.1.4 Modes of Operation

There are four modes of operation:

- Operational Mode – The normal mode of operation when the system has booted.

- Non-Operational Mode – The mode where the system has not booted normally. In this mode the system is not operational and must be reinstalled.
- Debug Mode – The mode where the Windows boot options are configured to enable kernel debugging of the operating system
- Safe Mode – The mode where Windows boot options are configured to start the operating system in a limited state where only essential programs are loaded

Only the operational mode, the normal mode of operation first noted above, is the evaluated mode.

1.2.2 Windows 10 S

For configuring Windows 10 S edition, the PowerShell functionality is not accessible for use of PowerShell cmdlets nor is the command shell for executing command line utilities. Configuration alternatives may be suggested for Windows S edition when a PowerShell option is provided. Command line utilities must be executed on Windows S edition in the **Create new task** window that is started by selecting **Run new task** in the **File** menu for the Task Manager (taskmgr.exe). Note by default the task is started without administrator privileges causing commands that administrator privileges to fail – to run a command with administrator privileges check the **Create this task with administrator privileges** checkbox.

Security policies as described in the Security Policy Settings section above are applied to Windows 10 S using an MDM.

Administrative guidance indicating use of an MDM are applicable to Windows S edition unless otherwise noted.

1.2.3 Surface Hub

For configuring Surface Hub, the PowerShell functionality is not accessible for use of PowerShell cmdlets nor is the command shell for executing command line utilities. Configuration alternatives may be suggested for Surface Hub when a PowerShell or command line option is provided.

Security policies as described in the Security Policy Settings section above are applied to Surface Hub using an MDM.

Administrative guidance indicating use of an MDM are applicable to Surface Hub edition unless otherwise noted.

2 Management Functions

The following table maps management functions to sections in this document. As indicated by the “Administrator” and “User” columns, some management functions have activities that may only be performed by an administrator while others also have activities that may be performed by a standard user. Rows indicated with ~~strikethrough~~ text indicate Common Criteria requirements that were not included in the evaluated configuration.

#	Activity	Section	Administrator	User
1	enable/disable screen lock	10	√	√

		No Surface Hub Support		
2	configure screen lock inactivity timeout	10 No Surface Hub Support	√	√
3	configure local audit storage capacity	3 No Surface Hub Support	√	
4	configure minimum password length	8 No Surface Hub Support	√	
5	configure minimum number of special characters in password	-		
6	configure minimum number of numeric characters in password	-		
7	configure minimum number of uppercase characters in password	-		
8	configure minimum number of lowercase characters in password	-		
9	configure remote connection inactivity timeout	10 No Surface Hub Support	√	
10	enable/disable unauthenticated logon	-		
11	configure lockout policy for unsuccessful authentication attempts through [<i>timeouts between attempts, limiting number of attempts during a time period</i>]	5	√	
12	configure host-based firewall	15 No Surface Hub Support	√	
13	configure name/address of directory server to bind with	16 No Windows 10 S Support	√	
14	configure name/address of remote management server from which to receive management settings	16	√	
15	configure name/address of audit/logging server to which to send audit/logging records	-		
16	configure audit rules	3 No Surface Hub Support	√	
17	configure name/address of network timeserver	17	√	
18	enable/disable automatic software update	14	√	
19	configure WiFi interface	18	√	
20	enable/disable Bluetooth interface	12	√	

21	configure USB interfaces	13 No Surface Hub Support	√	
22	enable/disable [local area network interface]	11 No Surface Hub Support	√	

3 Managing Audits

3.1 Audit Events

This table lists the set of audits that were tested in the evaluated configuration.

Description	Id
Start-up and shut-down of the audit functions	Start-up: 4608 Shut-down: 1100
Authentication events (Success/Failure)	Success: 4624 Failure: 4625 - (No Surface Hub Support)
Use of privileged/special rights events (Successful and unsuccessful security, audit, and configuration changes)	WRITE_DAC : 4670 - (No Surface Hub Support) All other object access writes : 4656 - (No Surface Hub Support)
Privilege or role escalation events (Success/Failure)	Success: 4673 - (No Surface Hub Support) Failure: 4674 - (No Surface Hub Support)
File and object events (Successful and unsuccessful attempts to create, access, delete, modify, modify permissions)	4656 - (No Surface Hub Support)
User and Group management events (Successful and unsuccessful add, delete, modify, disable)	(No Surface Hub Support) add user: 4720 add user to group: 4732 delete user: 4726 delete user from group: 4733 add group: 4731 delete group: 4734 modify group: 4735 modify user account: 4738 disable user: 4725
Lock and unlock a user account	Lock: 4740

	Unlock: 4767
Audit and log data access events (Success/Failure)	Success, Failure: 4673 - (No Surface Hub Support)
Cryptographic verification of software (Success/Failure)	Failure: 3 Success: 2
Program initiations (Success/Failure e.g. due to software restriction policy)	Success: 3038 (Device Guard), 8020 (AppLocker) Failure: 3077 (Device Guard) , 8022 (AppLocker) (None of the above audits are supported on Surface Hub)
System reboot, restart, and shutdown events (Success/Failure),	Start-up: 4608 Shut-down: 1100
Kernel module loading and unloading events (Success/Failure),	Success: 3038 (Other kernel modules), Windows Boot Configuration Log (Boot kernel module loading) - (No Surface Hub Support) Failure: 3004 (Other kernel modules), Recovery Screen (Boot kernel module loading)
Administrator or root-level access events (Success/Failure),	Success: 4624 Failure: 4625 - (No Surface Hub Support)

The table below lists the details of each event listed in the table above.

Note: The fields in the following table refer to the hierarchical field names used in Event Viewer event data on the **Details** tab when the **Friendly View** radio button is selected. The field names also correspond to the node names in XML files provided as evidence. The **Message** values correspond to the message displayed in the **General** tab.

Id	Log location	Message	Fields
2	Windows Logs->Setup	Package was successfully changed to the Installed state	System->TimeCreated[SystemTime]: <Date and time of event> System->Provider[Name]: <Type of event> System->Security[UserID]: <Subject identifier > System->Level: <Outcome as Success or Failure>
3	Windows Logs->Setup	Windows update could not be installed because ... “The data is invalid”	System->TimeCreated[SystemTime]: <Date and time of event> System->Provider[Name]: <Type of event> System->Security[UserID]: <Subject identifier > System->Level: <Outcome as Success or Failure>
1100	Windows Logs->Security Subcategory: Security State Change	The event logging service has shut down	System->TimeCreated[SystemTime]: <Date and time of event> System->Task: <Type of event>

			System->Keywords: <Outcome as Success or Failure> N/A: <Subject identifier>
3004	Application and Services Logs->Microsoft->Windows->CodeIntegrity->Operational	Windows is unable to verify the image integrity of the file <pathname> because the file hash could not be found on the system.	System->TimeCreated[SystemTime]: <Date and time of event> System->Provider[Name]: <Type of event> System->Level: <Outcome as Success or Failure> System->Security[UserID]: <Subject identifier>
3038	Application and Services Logs->Microsoft->Windows->CodeIntegrity->Verbose	Code Integrity started validating image header of <kernel module pathname> file	System->TimeCreated[SystemTime]: <Date and time of event> System->Provider[Name]: <Type of event> System->Level: <Outcome as Success or Failure> System->Security[UserID]: <Subject identifier>
3077	Application and Services Logs->Microsoft->Windows->CodeIntegrity->Operational	Code Integrity determined that a process <process name> attempted to load <target process name> that did not meet the Enterprise signing level requirements or violated code integrity policy.	System->TimeCreated[SystemTime]: <Date and time of event> System->Provider[Name]: <Type of event> System->Level: <Outcome as Success or Failure> System->Security[UserID]: <Subject identifier>
4608	Windows Logs->Security Subcategory: Security State Change	Startup of audit functions	System->TimeCreated[SystemTime]: <Date and time of event> System->Task: <Type of event> System->Keywords: <Outcome as Success or Failure> N/A: <Subject identifier>
4624	Windows Logs->Security Subcategory: Logon	An account was successfully logged on.	System->TimeCreated[SystemTime]: <Date and time of event> System->Task: <Type of event> System->Keywords: <Outcome as Success or Failure> EventData->TargetUserSid: <Subject identifier>
4625	Windows Logs->Security Subcategory: Logon	An account failed to log on.	System->TimeCreated[SystemTime]: <Date and time of event> System->Task: <Type of event> System->Keywords: <Outcome as Success or Failure> EventData->TargetUserSid: <Subject identifier>
4656	Windows Logs->Security Subcategory: Handle Manipulation	A handle to an object was requested.	System->TimeCreated[SystemTime]: <Date and time of event> System->Task: <Type of event> System->Keywords: <Outcome as Success or Failure> EventData->SubjectUserSid: <Subject identifier>
4670	Windows Logs->Security Subcategory: Policy Change	Permissions on an object were changed.	System->TimeCreated[SystemTime]: <Date and time of event> System->Task: <Type of event> System->Keywords: <Outcome as Success or Failure>

			EventData->SubjectUserSid: <Subject identifier>
4673	Windows Logs->Security Subcategory: Sensitive Privilege Use	A privileged service was called.	System->TimeCreated[SystemTime]: <Date and time of event> System->Task: <Type of event> System->Keywords: <Outcome as Success or Failure> EventData->SubjectUserSid: <Subject identifier>
4674	Windows Logs->Security Subcategory: Sensitive Privilege Use	An operation was attempted on a privileged object.	System->TimeCreated[SystemTime]: <Date and time of event> System->Task: <Type of event> System->Keywords: <Outcome as Success or Failure> EventData->SubjectUserSid: <Subject identifier>
4720	Windows Logs->Security Subcategory: User Account Management	A user account was created.	System->TimeCreated[SystemTime]: <Date and time of event> System->Task: <Type of event> System->Keywords: <Outcome as Success or Failure> EventData->SubjectUserSid: <Subject identifier>
4725	Windows Logs->Security Subcategory: User Account Management	A user account was disabled.	System->TimeCreated[SystemTime]: <Date and time of event> System->Task: <Type of event> System->Keywords: <Outcome as Success or Failure> EventData->SubjectUserSid: <Subject identifier>
4726	Windows Logs->Security Subcategory: User Account Management	A user account was deleted.	System->TimeCreated[SystemTime]: <Date and time of event> System->Task: <Type of event> System->Keywords: <Outcome as Success or Failure> EventData->SubjectUserSid: <Subject identifier>
4731	Windows Logs->Security Subcategory: User Account Management	A security-enabled local group was created.	System->TimeCreated[SystemTime]: <Date and time of event> System->Task: <Type of event> System->Keywords: <Outcome as Success or Failure> EventData->SubjectUserSid: <Subject identifier>
4732	Windows Logs->Security Subcategory: User Account Management	A member was added to a security-enabled group.	System->TimeCreated[SystemTime]: <Date and time of event> System->Task: <Type of event> System->Keywords: <Outcome as Success or Failure> EventData->SubjectUserSid: <Subject identifier>

4733	Windows Logs->Security Subcategory: User Account Management	A member was removed from a security-enabled group.	System->TimeCreated[SystemTime]: <Date and time of event> System->Task: <Type of event> System->Keywords: <Outcome as Success or Failure> EventData->SubjectUserSid: <Subject identifier>
4734	Windows Logs->Security Subcategory: User Account Management	A security-enabled local group was deleted.	System->TimeCreated[SystemTime]: <Date and time of event> System->Task: <Type of event> System->Keywords: <Outcome as Success or Failure> EventData->SubjectUserSid: <Subject identifier>
4735	Windows Logs->Security Subcategory: User Account Management	A security-enabled local group was changed.	System->TimeCreated[SystemTime]: <Date and time of event> System->Task: <Type of event> System->Keywords: <Outcome as Success or Failure> EventData->SubjectUserSid: <Subject identifier>
4738	Windows Logs->Security Subcategory: User Account Management	A user account was changed	System->TimeCreated[SystemTime]: <Date and time of event> System->Task: <Type of event> System->Keywords: <Outcome as Success or Failure> EventData->SubjectUserSid: <Subject identifier>
4740	Windows Logs->Security Subcategory: Account Lockout	A user account was locked out.	System->TimeCreated[SystemTime]: <Date and time of event> System->Task: <Type of event> System->Keywords: <Outcome as Success or Failure> EventData->SubjectUserSid: <Subject identifier>
4767	Windows Logs->Security Subcategory: Account Lockout	A user account was unlocked.	System->TimeCreated[SystemTime]: <Date and time of event> System->Task: <Type of event> System->Keywords: <Outcome as Success or Failure> EventData->SubjectUserSid: <Subject identifier>
8020	Application and Services Logs->Microsoft->Windows->AppLocker->Packaged app-Execution	<Packaged app name> was allowed to run.	System->TimeCreated[SystemTime]: <Date and time of event> System->Provider[Name]: <Type of event> System->Level: <Outcome as Success or Failure> System->Security[UserID]: <Subject identifier>
8022	Application and Services Logs->Microsoft->Windows->AppLocker->Packaged app-Execution	<Packaged app name> was prevented from running.	System->TimeCreated[SystemTime]: <Date and time of event> System->Provider[Name]: <Type of event> System->Level: <Outcome as Success or Failure>

			System->Security[UserID]: <Subject identifier>
--	--	--	--

3.2 Managing Audit Policy

3.2.1 Administrator Guidance

3.2.1.1 Windows 10 Enterprise, Windows 10 Pro, Windows 10 Home and Windows 10 S

The following log locations are always enabled:

- Windows Logs -> System
- Windows Logs -> Setup
- Windows Logs -> Security (for startup and shutdown of the audit functions and of the OS and kernel, and clearing the audit log)

The following TechNet topic describes the categories of audits in the Windows Logs->Security log:

- Advanced Audit Policy Configuration: [http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj852202\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj852202(v=ws.10).aspx)

The following TechNet topic describes how to select audit policies by category, user and audit success or failure in the Windows Logs->Security log:

- Auditpol set: <https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc755264.aspx>

For example, to enable all audits in the given subcategoriesof the Windows Logs -> Security log run the following commands at an elevated command prompt:

- Logon operations:
auditpol /set /subcategory:"Logon" /success:enable /failure:enable
- Audit policy changes:
auditpol /set /subcategory:"Audit Policy Change" /success:enable /failure:enable
- Configuring IKEv1 and IKEv2 connection properties:
auditpol /set /subcategory:"Filtering Platform Policy Change" /success:enable /failure:enable
auditpol /set /subcategory:"Other Policy Change Events" /success:enable /failure:enable

- Registry changes (modifying TLS Cipher Suite priority):
auditpol /set /subcategory:"Registry" /success:enable /failure:enable

The Local Security Policy (secpol.msc) utility is used as an alternative to the auditpol utility for managing Security audits on Windows 10 S edition. The following TechNet link describes how to use the Local Security Policy utility: [Administer Security Policy Settings](#).

In addition to enabling audit policy as noted above, each registry key or file object to be audited must also have its auditing permissions set by changing the System Access Control List (SACL) for that object. The process is slightly different for each object type to be audited. For example, to set the SACL for a registry object:

1. Start the registry editor tool by executing the command regedit.exe as an administrator
2. Navigate to the registry path for the key that should be audited, right-click the key's node and select **Permissions...** on the key's context menu to open the **Permissions** dialog
3. Click the **Advanced** button to open the **Advanced Security Settings** dialog, click on the **Auditing** tab and click the **Add** button to open the **Auditing Entry** dialog
4. Click the **Select a principal** to open the **Select User or Group** dialog to select a user (e.g. Administrator) and click the OK button.
5. Choose the desired audits using the **Type**, **Applies to** and **Basic Permissions** attributes and click **OK**
6. Click **OK** on the **Advanced Security Settings** dialog
7. Click OK on the **Permissions** dialog

For a file object, open the properties dialog for the file object, click **Security**, click **Advanced**, and click **Auditing**.

For more information, the following TechNet topic describes System Access Control Lists in general:

- How Security Descriptors and Access Control Lists Work: [https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc781716\(v=ws.10\).aspx](https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc781716(v=ws.10).aspx)

Wevtutil is a system utility that performs many of the management functions related to system and audit logons including the following:

- configure local audit storage capacity
- configure audit rules (includes enable/disable event logging for optional logging)
- enumerate the log names
- configure Analytic and Debug logs as enabled (e.g. Microsoft-Windows-CodeIntegrity/Verbose)

See the following article for more info on Wevtutil: <http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc732848.aspx>

To view audit logs using PowerShell, see the following link:

- Get-EventLog: <http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh849834.aspx>

For Windows S edition audit logs are reviewed using the Event Viewer application, see the following link:

- Event Viewer How To...: [https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc749408\(v=ws.11\).aspx](https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc749408(v=ws.11).aspx)

For Surface Hub audits are enabled by default and no configuration is necessary. To view the audits go to **Settings -> Update & security -> Recovery** and tap the **Collect logs** button under the **Support** label to copy the audit log file to an inserted USB drive.

4 Managing TLS

4.1 Administrator Guidance

4.1.1 Cipher Suite Selection

The cipher suites listed in the Security Target correlate with those available in Windows as follows:

Cipher suites prelisted in the Security Target	Setting name for the cipher suites in Windows ²
TLS_RSA_WITH_AES_128_CBC_SHA as defined in RFC 5246	TLS_RSA_WITH_AES_128_CBC_SHA
TLS_RSA_WITH_AES_256_CBC_SHA as defined in RFC 5246	TLS_RSA_WITH_AES_256_CBC_SHA
TLS_RSA_WITH_AES_128_CBC_SHA256 as defined in RFC 5246	TLS_RSA_WITH_AES_128_CBC_SHA256
TLS_RSA_WITH_AES_256_CBC_SHA256 as defined in RFC 5246	TLS_RSA_WITH_AES_256_CBC_SHA256
TLS_ECDHE_ECDSA_WITH_AES_128_CBC_SHA as defined in RFC 4492	TLS_ECDHE_ECDSA_WITH_AES_128_CBC_SHA_P256
TLS_ECDHE_ECDSA_WITH_AES_256_CBC_SHA as defined in RFC 4492	TLS_ECDHE_ECDSA_WITH_AES_256_CBC_SHA_P384
TLS_ECDHE_ECDSA_WITH_AES_128_GCM_SHA256 as defined in RFC 5289	TLS_ECDHE_ECDSA_WITH_AES_128_GCM_SHA256_P256 TLS_ECDHE_ECDSA_WITH_AES_128_GCM_SHA256_P384 TLS_ECDHE_ECDSA_WITH_AES_128_GCM_SHA256_P521
TLS_ECDHE_ECDSA_WITH_AES_256_GCM_SHA384 as defined in RFC 5289	TLS_ECDHE_ECDSA_WITH_AES_256_GCM_SHA384_P384
TLS_ECDHE_ECDSA_WITH_AES_128_CBC_SHA256 as defined in RFC 5289	TLS_ECDHE_ECDSA_WITH_AES_128_CBC_SHA256_P256

² See: TLS Cipher Suites in Windows 10 1607 and Windows Server 2016: [https://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/windows/desktop/mt490158\(v=vs.85\).aspx](https://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/windows/desktop/mt490158(v=vs.85).aspx)

TLS_ECDHE_ECDSA_WITH_AES_256_CBC_SHA384 as defined in RFC 5289	TLS_ECDHE_ECDSA_WITH_AES_256_CBC_SHA384_P384
--	--

TLS cipher suite priority and restricting use of certain cryptographic algorithms may be configured by the IT Administrator using a MDM. See the MDM solution documentation for detailed configuration actions. The following link describes the MDM policy for TLS cipher suites: [Cryptography/TLSCipherSuites](#).

The Group Policy Editor and the Local Security Policy Editor may also be used as described in the following MSDN articles to allow the administrator to modify the set of TLS cipher suites for priority and availability³:

- Prioritizing Schannel Cipher Suites: [https://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/windows/desktop/mt808163\(v=vs.85\).aspx](https://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/windows/desktop/mt808163(v=vs.85).aspx)
- How to restrict the use of certain cryptographic algorithms and protocols in Schannel.dll: <http://support.microsoft.com/kb/245030>

Hashes in the TLS protocol are configured in association with cipher suite selection.

The configuration for elliptic curves uses a SSL Cipher Suite Order list and a ECC Curve Order list displayed in the Group Policy Editor and the Local Security Policy Editor. Enable and order the desired cipher suites in the first list and enable/order the elliptic curves in the second. For example, to configure only TLS_ECDHE_ECDSA_WITH_AES_128_GCM_SHA256 cipher suite and secp256r1 curve, edit the first list to only include TLS_ECDHE_ECDSA_WITH_AES_128_GCM_SHA256 and the Curve order list to only include secp256r1 (or NistP256 as it is shown in the policy editor). Additional cipher suites and curves in each list will generate additional options in the client hello. By default, the secp521r1 curve is not enabled. A reboot of the system is required after changing the cipher suite or elliptic curves configuration.

The Surface Hub does not support configuring the elliptic curves.

4.1.2 Certificate Name Comparison

The DN in the certificate is automatically compared to the expected DN and does not require additional configuration of the expected DN for the connection.

The reference identifiers for TLS are the DNS name or IP address of the remote server, which is compared against the DNS name as the presented identifier in either the Subject Alternative Name (SAN) or the Subject Name of the certificate. There is no configuration of the reference identifiers.

4.1.3 Root Certificates

The device comes preloaded with root certificates for various Certificate Authorities. The following TechNet topic describes how to manage trust relationships:

³ Group Policy configuration is not supported on the Surface Hub, however MDM policy may be used

- Manage Trusted Root Certificates: <http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc754841.aspx>

The trust relationships may also be configured by the IT Administrator using a MDM. See the MDM solution documentation for detailed configuration actions. The following link describes the MDM policy for trusted root certificates: [RootCATrustedCertificates CSP](#).

4.1.4 Managing Signature Algorithms

The signature_algorithm set that is acceptable to the client (offered in the signature_algorithm extension during client hello) is configurable by editing the following registry key: HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\SYSTEM\CurrentControlSet\Control\Cryptography\Configuration\Local\SSL\00010003. Remove the signature algorithm that should not be used. No additional algorithms other than the default set may be specified.

For Windows 10 S edition the registry is edited remotely as described by the following TechNet topic: [Connect to the Registry](#).

The Surface Hub does not support configuring the signature_algorithm set.

4.2 User Guidance

Users may choose using TLS with HTTPS by using https in the URL typed into the browser.

5 Managing Account Lockout Policy

5.1 Administrator Guidance

The following TechNet topic explains the net accounts command line utility for standalone computers (followed by command line options for managing account lockout policy):

- Net Accounts: <http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/bb490698.aspx>

In addition to the parameters given in the referenced article the following are also valid options:

/lockoutthreshold:number: Sets the number of times a bad password may be entered until the account is locked out. If set to 0 then the account is never locked out.

/lockoutwindow:minutes: Sets the number of minutes of the lockout window.

/lockoutduration:minutes: Sets the number of minutes the account will be locked out for.

Lockout policy is not supported for the Surface Hub device.

6 Managing Smart Card Logon

Smartcard logon is supported on Windows domain-joined devices. IT administrators must enable an account for smartcard logon and issue a smartcard to a user.

7 Managing Windows Hello

7.1 Managing Biometric Authentication

7.1.1 User Guidance

To enable Windows Hello and add authentication mechanisms other than password:

1. Login to the user account
2. Go to **Settings -> Accounts -> Sign-in options**
3. Review the Windows Hello options and select either **Fingerprint** or **Face Recognition**
4. Follow the instructions in the Windows Hello setup wizard
5. Sign out

7.2 Managing PIN Authentication

7.2.1 Administrator Guidance

To enable using a PIN in place of passwords on domain-joined devices, the following security policy must be enabled using the Group Policy Editor (gpedit.msc): Administrative Templates\System\Logon\Turn on convenience PIN sign-in.

7.2.2 User Guidance

To enable Pin in place of passwords:

1. Login to the user account
2. Go to **Settings -> Accounts -> Sign-in options**
3. Under the **PIN** heading tap the **Add** button and choose a new PIN value in the **Set a PIN** window

- Requires entering your username password to confirm the operation
4. Sign out

Note the PIN sign-in options user interface is not displayed when the device is logged on remotely via Remote Desktop Protocol or when it is hosted in a Hyper-V virtual machine in Enhanced Session mode.

8 Managing Passwords and Password Policy

8.1 Administrator Guidance

Password policy may be configured by the IT Administrator using a MDM. See the MDM solution documentation for detailed configuration actions. The following link describes the MDM policy for passwords (see “DeviceLock Policies”): [Policy CSP](#). For Surface Hub see [SurfaceHub CSP](#).

The Group Policy Editor or Local Security Policy Editor may also be used to set password security policies on Windows 10 Enterprise, Windows 10 Pro and Windows 10 S. The following TechNet topic provides an overview of password security policies and links to information for each security policy setting:

- Password Policy: [https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh994572\(v=ws.10\).aspx](https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh994572(v=ws.10).aspx)

The Group Policy Editor and Local Security Policy Editor are not available on the Windows Home Edition. For Windows Home Edition it is possible to enable the policies by using the following utilities:

- Net accounts: <https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/bb490698.aspx>

The Administrator may disable unauthenticated logon by configuring user accounts to have a password. The OOBE requires user accounts to be created with a password.

8.2 User Guidance

To change an account password do either of the following:

- Tap the **Start** menu, tap the account picture, tap **Change account settings**, tap **Sign-in options**, tap **Change** under Password.
- Type the secure attention sequence: CTRL-ALT-DEL

For Surface Hub, change the administrator password in the **Settings** application under **Surface Hub -> Accounts** and tap the **Edit admin account** button. User passwords may not be changed on a Surface Hub.

9 Managing Certificates

9.1 Administrator Guidance

9.1.1 Client Certificates

Certificates may be managed by the IT Administrator using a MDM. See the MDM solution documentation for detailed management actions. The following link describes the MDM policy for client certificate management: [ClientCertificateInstall CSP](#).

The following TechNet topic also describes managing certificates (including the “Obtain a Certificate” sub-topic for requesting or enrolling certificates and the “Automate Certificate Management” sub-topic for managing certificate path validation):

- Manage Certificates : <http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc771377.aspx>
- Certutil: <http://technet.microsoft.com/library/cc732443.aspx>

9.1.2 Root Certificates

The device comes preloaded with root certificates for various Certificate Authorities.

Certificate trust relationships may be managed by the IT Administrator using a MDM. See the MDM solution documentation for detailed management actions. The following link describes the MDM policy for trusted root certificates: [RootCATrustedCertificates CSP](#). The following link describes the MDM policy to delete client certificates: [ClientCertificateInstall CSP](#).

The following TechNet topic also describes how to manage trusted roots with the Group Policy Editor or Local Security Policy Editor:

- Manage Trusted Root Certificates: <http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc754841.aspx>

The following TechNet topic describes how to delete a certificate with the Group Policy Editor or Local Security Policy Editor:

- Delete a Certificate: <http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc772354.aspx>

For Surface Hub a provisioning packages may also be used to install root certificates. Note that for Surface Hub it may be necessary to install a root certificate with a provisioning package in order to enroll with a MDM.

- Create Provisioning Packages (Surface Hub): <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/surface-hub/provisioning-packages-for-surface-hub>

9.1.3 Certificate Validation

When validating a certificate with modern Windows applications the connection to a configured revocation server must be available or the validation will fail. This configuration cannot be changed.

9.1.3.1 HTTPS

The administrator configures certificate validation for HTTPS for Internet Explorer using the checkbox options in the **Security** category that are shown in the **Settings** panel on the **Advanced** tab for the **Internet Properties** window. The **Internet Properties** is opened by the **Internet Options** icon in the **Control Panel** or from the configuration settings menu in Internet Explorer. The “Warn about certificate address mismatch” setting configures whether the Web address must match the certificate subject field and warns the user of a mismatch. The following MSDN Blog describes the “Check for server certificate revocation” setting:

- Understanding Certificate Revocation Checks: <http://blogs.msdn.com/b/ieinternals/archive/2011/04/07/enabling-certificate-revocation-check-failure-warnings-in-internet-explorer.aspx>

The Surface Hub does not support configuring certificate validation for HTTPS.

The administrator cannot configure certificate validation for HTTPS for Microsoft Edge. If the Web address does not match the certificate subject field, then the user is warned of a mismatch.

When using HTTPS in a browsing scenario the user may choose to ignore a failed certificate validation and continue the connection.

9.1.3.2 Code Signing

The administrator cannot configure certificate validation for code signing purposes.

9.1.4 Certificate Enrollment

Key lengths of keys used with certificates are configured in the certificate templates on the Certificate Authority used during enrollment and are not configured by the user or administrator.

The IT administrator configures certificate templates for TLS client authentication as described in the following TechNet topics:

- Managing Certificate Templates: <https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc772457.aspx>
- Cryptography (for configuring the algorithm that the issued certificate's key pair will support): <https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc770477.aspx>
- PowerShell commands for configuring the algorithm that the issued certificate's key pair will support: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/module/tls/?view=win10-ps>

The administrator configures the correct algorithms for the given cipher suites according to the following table):

Cipher Suites (per Security Target)	Selections in the certificate template
-------------------------------------	--

TLS_RSA_WITH_AES_128_CBC_SHA as defined in RFC 5246 TLS_RSA_WITH_AES_256_CBC_SHA as defined in RFC 5246 TLS_RSA_WITH_AES_128_CBC_SHA256 as defined in RFC 5246 TLS_RSA_WITH_AES_256_CBC_SHA256 as defined in RFC 5246 TLS_RSA_WITH_AES_256_CBC_SHA as defined in RFC 5246 TLS_RSA_WITH_AES_128_CBC_SHA256 as defined in RFC 5246 TLS_RSA_WITH_AES_256_CBC_SHA256 as defined in RFC 5246	Provider Category = Key Storage Provider Algorithm Name = RSA
TLS_ECDHE_ECDSA_WITH_AES_128_CBC_SHA as defined in RFC 4492 TLS_ECDHE_ECDSA_WITH_AES_128_GCM_SHA256 as defined in RFC 5289 TLS_ECDHE_ECDSA_WITH_AES_128_CBC_SHA256 as defined in RFC 5289	Provider Category = Key Storage Provider Algorithm Name = ECDSA_P256
TLS_ECDHE_ECDSA_WITH_AES_256_CBC_SHA as defined in RFC 4492 TLS_ECDHE_ECDSA_WITH_AES_256_GCM_SHA384 as defined in RFC 5289 TLS_ECDHE_ECDSA_WITH_AES_256_CBC_SHA384 as defined in RFC 5289	Provider Category = Key Storage Provider Algorithm Name = ECDSA_P384
TLS_ECDHE_ECDSA_WITH_AES_256_CBC_SHA as defined in RFC 4492 TLS_ECDHE_ECDSA_WITH_AES_256_GCM_SHA384 as defined in RFC 5289 TLS_ECDHE_ECDSA_WITH_AES_256_CBC_SHA384 as defined in RFC 5289	Provider Category = Key Storage Provider Algorithm Name = ECDSA_P521

Windows automatically generates asymmetric RSA keys using methods that meet FIPS-PUB 186-4 Appendix B.3, no configuration is necessary.

Windows automatically generates asymmetric ECC keys using methods that meet FIPS-PUB 186-4 Appendix B.4, no configuration is necessary.

Windows automatically implements RSA-based key establishment schemes that meet SP-800-56B, no configuration is necessary.

Windows automatically implements elliptic curve-based key establishment schemes that meet SP-800-56A, no configuration is necessary.

Windows automatically generates random bits according to SP-800-90A, no configuration is necessary.

9.2 User Guidance

Certificates may be imported or obtained for client authentication by the IT Administrator using a MDM. See the MDM solution documentation for detailed actions. The following link describes the MDM policy for client certificate management: [ClientCertificateInstall CSP](#).

9.2.1 Windows 10 Enterprise, Windows 10 Pro, Windows 10 Home, and Windows 10 S

The following TechNet topic describes how to manually import a certificate:

- Import a Certificate: <http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc754489.aspx>

The user obtains a client certificate for authentication by following the procedures in the following Technet topic:

- Obtain a Certificate: <https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc754246.aspx>

10 Managing Screen Lock and Session Timeout

10.1 Administrator Guidance

The following Technet topics include guidance for administrators to open the Local Group Policy Editor tool or the Group Policy Management Console, respectively, that are used to configure the Windows security policy for standalone or domain-joined machines:

- Local Group Policy Editor: <http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dn265982.aspx>
- Group Policy Management Console: <http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dn265969.aspx>

The inactivity time period for TSF-initiated session locking is configured by the administrator via Windows security policy. The relevant security policy is “Interactive logon: Machine inactivity limit” as described in the following Technet topic in the section heading titled “New and changed functionality”:

- Security Policy Settings Overview: <http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/2fdcb11-8037-45b1-9015-665393268e36>

The inactivity timeout for remote sessions is configured by the administrator via Windows security policy. The relevant policy is “Set time limit for active but idle Remote Desktop Services session” as described in the following TechNet topic:

- Session Time Limits: <https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ee791741.aspx>

Screen lock and session timeout policy may also be configured by the IT Administrator using a MDM. See the MDM solution documentation for detailed actions. The following links describe the MDM policy for managing screen lock and session timeout policy:

- Windows 10 Enterprise, Windows 10 Pro, Windows 10 Home, Windows 10 S: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows/client-management/mdm/policy-csp-devicelock>

- Surface Hub: [SurfaceHub CSP](#)

10.2 User Guidance

To configure screen lock timeout:

- Go to **Settings** -> **System** -> **Power & sleep** -> **Additional power settings** -> **Change when the computer sleeps**
- For Surface Hub go to **Settings** -> **Surface Hub** -> **Session & power**

The following describes how to configure screen savers:

- <http://windows.microsoft.com/en-us/windows-10/getstarted-lock-screen>
- For Surface Hub go to **Settings** -> **Surface Hub** -> **Welcome screen**

To manage notifications on the lock screen:

- Go to **Settings** -> **System** -> **Notifications & actions**
- For Surface Hub notifications are not shown on the lock screen

To initiate a screenlock:

- Click on the **Start** button, then on the user picture (upper left in **Start Menu**), and then click **Lock**
- - **or** – type Windows logo key + L

11 Managing Local Area Network

11.1 Administrator Guidance

Enable/disable the wireless and local area network adapters: [https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc771762\(v=ws.10\).aspx](https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc771762(v=ws.10).aspx)

The wireless network may also be enabled/disabled by the IT Administrator using a MDM. See the MDM solution documentation for detailed actions. The following link describes the MDM policy for managing wireless (see “WiFi policies”): [Policy CSP](#).

12 Managing Bluetooth

12.1 Administrator Guidance

The administrator can enable and disable the Bluetooth radio in the Device Manager application by right-clicking the **Bluetooth/<radio adapter>** node (where **<radio adapter>** refers to the name of the Bluetooth radio adapter for the computer) and selecting the **Properties** menu item to open the **<radio adapter> Properties** window. The administrator then clicks the **Driver** tab In the **<radio adapter> Properties** window and clicks the **Enable** or **Disable** button.

For Surface Hub the administrator enables/disables Bluetooth in **Settings -> Devices -> Bluetooth & other devices**.

The Bluetooth radio may also be configured by the IT Administrator using a MDM. See the MDM solution documentation for detailed configuration actions. The following link describes the MDM policy for enabling or disabling the Bluetooth radio: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows/client-management/mdm/policy-csp-connectivity#connectivity-allowbluetooth>⁴.

No configuration is necessary to ensure the Bluetooth services provided before login are limited.

12.2 User Guidance

To initiate and complete pairing with a Bluetooth device go to **Settings -> Devices -> Bluetooth & other devices**, tap **Add Bluetooth or other device** and then tap **Bluetooth** in the **Add a device** window to discover nearby Bluetooth devices available for pairing. Tap the desired Bluetooth device in the listing of discovered Bluetooth devices to initiate and complete pairing.

For Surface Hub Bluetooth devices are added in **Settings -> Devices**.

Bluetooth pairing uses a protected communication channel by default so there is no configuration necessary.

13 Managing USB

13.1 Administrator Guidance

The administrator disables the USB in the **Device Manager** application by right-clicking the **USB Root Hub** child node in the **Universal Serial Bus controllers** node and selecting the **Properties** menu item to open the **USB Root Hub Properties** window. The administrator then clicks the **Driver** tab In the **USB Root Hub Properties** window and clicks the **Enable** or **Disable** button.

⁴ This policy is not supported by Windows Home edition.

For Surface Hub the USB ports cannot be disabled.

14 Managing Updates

14.1 Administrator Guidance

Windows Update is described in the following technet articles:

- Keep your PC up to date: <http://windows.microsoft.com/en-us/windows/windows-update>

To check for updates go to **Settings -> Update & security** and then click the **Check for updates** button.

Windows Update may be configured to use enterprise Windows Server Update Services (WSUS) rather the default Microsoft Update. Configuring WSUS is outside the scope of this document.

The IT administrator may configure Automatic Updates or Windows Update for WSUS using the MDM. See the MDM solution documentation for detailed actions. The following link describes the MDM policy for managing updates: [Policy CSP - Update](#) (for Surface Hub see "Update policies supported by Microsoft Surface Hub").

The configuration may also be performed using domain group policy on Windows 10 Enterprise, Windows 10 Pro, and Windows 10 S:

- Configure Automatic Updates using Group Policy: <https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd939933.aspx>

14.2 User Guidance

The following help topics describe how to check for updates to Windows Store installed applications:

- Check for updates for apps and games from Windows Store: <http://windows.microsoft.com/en-us/windows-10/check-for-updates-for-apps-and-games-from-windows-store>

For Surface Hub the Windows Store is accessed in **Settings -> Surface Hub -> Apps & features** via the **Open Store** button.

15 Managing the Firewall

15.1 Administrator Guidance

The following TechNet topic describes how the Windows Firewall is managed using PowerShell cmdlets:

- Network Security Cmdlets in Windows PowerShell: [https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj554906\(v=wps.630\).aspx](https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj554906(v=wps.630).aspx)

For Surface Hub, it is not possible to configure the Windows Firewall.

For Windows 10 S edition, click the **Windows Firewall** link in **Settings -> Network & Internet -> Status** to manage the Windows Firewall.

16 Managing Domains

16.1 Administrator Guidance

The following TechNet topic describes how to join a client computer to an Active Directory domain:

- How to Join Your Computer to a Domain: <https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/bb456990.aspx>

The name of the domain that is indicated for the Domain entry in step (2) should be provided by your IT administrator.

For Surface Hub the domain must be joined during the OOBE.

Choosing a domain is equivalent to choosing a Management Server.

17 Managing Time

17.1 Administrator Guidance

17.1.1 Managing Date and Time

The administrator sets the time using the Set-Date PowerShell cmdlet that is documented here:

- Using the Set-Date Cmdlet: <http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/7f44d9e2-6956-4e55-baeb-df7a649fdca1>

On Windows S edition the administrator sets the time in the **Control Panel** by opening the **Date and Time** window, and then pressing the **Change date and time...** button to open the **Date and Time Settings** window.

On the Surface Hub the administrator sets the time using **Settings -> Date & time** by tapping the **Change** button under the **Change date and time** label.

17.1.2 Managing the Time Service

The administrator configures the time service to synchronize time from a time server using the W32tm command that is documented here:

- [http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc773263\(v=WS.10\).aspx#w2k3tr_times_tools_dyax](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc773263(v=WS.10).aspx#w2k3tr_times_tools_dyax)

For Surface Hub the time service is configured upon domain join during OOBE.

18 Managing Wi-Fi

18.1 Administrator Guidance

The wireless network adapter is enabled or disabled in **Settings -> Network & Internet -> Status** by clicking the **Change adapter options** link to open the **Network Connections** window. In the **Network Connections** window select the Wi-Fi adapter and click the **Disable this network device** or **Enable this network device** button.

For Surface Hub the administrator enables/disables the wireless network adapter in **Settings -> Network & Internet -> WiFi**

Using Wi-Fi may be configured by the IT Administrator using a MDM. See the MDM solution documentation for detailed configuration actions. The following link describes the MDM policy for Wi-Fi policies: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows/client-management/mdm/policy-csp-wifi>.⁵

19 Managing Remote Administration

19.1 Administrator Guidance

Windows 10 may be managed remotely by the IT Administrator using a MDM. See the MDM solution documentation for detailed configuration actions. The following link describes the MDM policies: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows/client-management/mdm/configuration-service-provider-reference>.

The following links provide information on how to use RDP to establish a trusted remote OS administration session:

- Remote Desktop Services Overview: <https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh831447.aspx>

⁵ This policy is not supported by Windows Home edition.

- Microsoft Remote Desktop Clients: [https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dn473009\(v=ws.11\).aspx](https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dn473009(v=ws.11).aspx)

RDP session security is controlled by the RDP host in most cases. The following link provides information on how to require TLS for RDP sessions:

- Configure Server Authentication and Encryption Levels: <https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc770833.aspx>

Note that TLS 1.2 will be negotiated using the above settings.

The following link provides information on configuring Session Time Limits for remote connections:

- Session Time Limits: <https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc753112.aspx>

The Surface Hub does not support RDP.

20 Managing Software Restriction Policies

20.1 Administrator Guidance

Device Guard is used to manage Software Restriction Policies. See the link below for information on Device Guard:

- Administer Software Restriction Policies: [https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh994606\(v=ws.11\).aspx#BKMK_Open_SRP](https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh994606(v=ws.11).aspx#BKMK_Open_SRP)

The following sample PowerShell script demonstrates a Device Guard policy to deny executing the Microsoft Edge browser application:

```
# By default no binaries are allowed to run so we need to allow most Windows binaries to run first.
# This will not allow unsigned binaries to execute.
# Add the set of signed binaries in "Program Files" and "Windows" folders and allow them to execute.
New-CIPolicy -Level PcaCertificate -UserPEs -ScanPath 'C:\Program Files' -FilePath allowProgramFiles.xml
New-CIPolicy -Level PcaCertificate -UserPEs -ScanPath C:\Windows -FilePath allowWindows.xml

# deny the Microsoft Edge app (which would otherwise be whitelisted by the above rule)
New-CIPolicy -Level FileName -UserPEs -Deny -ScanPath C:\Windows\SystemApps\Microsoft.MicrosoftEdge_8wekyb3d8bbwe -FilePath denyEdge.xml

# enforce the rules
Set-RuleOption -Delete 3 -FilePath allowProgramFiles.xml
Set-RuleOption -Delete 3 -FilePath allowWindows.xml
```

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```
Set-RuleOption -Delete 3 -FilePath denyEdge.xml

#merge the three policy files and deploy the policy
Merge-CIPolicy -PolicyPaths '.\denyEdge.xml','.\allowWindows.xml','allowProgramFiles.xml' -OutputFilePath mergedPolicy.xml
convertFrom-CIPolicy mergedPolicy.xml mergedPolicy.bin
copy mergedPolicy.bin c:\windows\system32\codeintegrity\sipolicy.p7b
```

AppLocker may also be used to manage Software Restriction Policies. See the link below for information on AppLocker:

- AppLocker Overview: <https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh831409.aspx>

Applocker is only supported in Windows 10 Enterprise edition. All editions, except, Enterprise, should use Device Guard to manage Software Restriction Policies. In addition, the Surface Hub does not support Device Guard or AppLocker software restriction policy.

21 Managing Logon Banner

21.1 Administrator Guidance

The following TechNet topics also describe how to configure a message to users attempting to logon with the Group Policy Editor or Local Security Policy Editor:

- Interactive logon: Message title for users attempting to log on: [https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj852182\(v=ws.11\).aspx](https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj852182(v=ws.11).aspx)
- Interactive logon: Message text for users attempting to log on: [https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj852199\(v=ws.11\).aspx](https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj852199(v=ws.11).aspx)

The message to users may also be configured by the IT administrator using a MDM for Windows 10 Enterprise, Pro and S editions. See the MDM solution documentation for detailed configuration actions. The following link describes the MDM policy for managing the welcome message: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows/client-management/mdm/policy-csp-localpoliciessecurityoptions#localpoliciessecurityoptions-interactive-logon-display-user-information-when-the-session-is-locked>.

On Surface Hub the welcome screen background may be configured by the IT administrator using a MDM. See the MDM solution documentation for detailed configuration actions. The following link describes the MDM policy for managing the welcome screen background on Surface Hub: [CurrentBackgroundPath](#).

22 Managing Hibernation

22.1 Administrator Guidance

The following TechNet topic describes how to manage power configuration, including disabling the hibernate function:

- Powercfg Command-Line Options: [https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc748940\(v=ws.10\).aspxhttps://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc748940\(v=ws.10\).aspx](https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc748940(v=ws.10).aspxhttps://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc748940(v=ws.10).aspx)

The Surface Hub does not support hibernation.

23 Developing Applications

This section of the operational guidance is provided for application developers and is not related to the management functions that may be performed by the administrator or user roles described in the other sections of this document.

Developers may use Microsoft Visual Studio 2017 for development of applications. The following is a link to documentation for Microsoft Visual Studio 2015:

- Visual Studio : <https://www.visualstudio.com/en-us/visual-studio-homepage-vs.aspx>

Applications developed in Microsoft Visual Studio 2017 will by default have the /GS flag set. The following is a link to documentation about the /GS flag in Microsoft Visual Studio 2015:

- /GS (Buffer Security Check) : <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/cpp/build/reference/gs-buffer-security-check>