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The Exploit Database is maintained by Offensive Security, an information security training company that provides various Information Security Certifications as well as high end penetration testing services. The Exploit Database is a non-profit project that is provided as a public service by Offensive Security. The Exploit Database is a CVE compliant archive of public exploits and corresponding vulnerable software, developed for use by penetration testers and vulnerability researchers. Our aim is to serve the most comprehensive collection of exploits gathered through direct submissions, mailing lists, as well as other public sources, and present them in a freely-available and easy-to-navigate database. The Exploit Database is a repository for exploits and proof-of-concepts rather than advisories, making it a valuable resource for those who need actionable data right away. The Google Hacking Database (GHDB) is a categorized index of internet search engine queries designed to uncover interesting, and usually sensitive, information made publicly available on the Internet. In most cases, this information was never meant to be made public but due to any number of factors this information was linked in a web document that was crawled by a search engine that subsequently followed that link and indexed the sensitive information. The process known as "Google Hacking" was popularized in 2000 by Johnny Long, a professional hacker, who began cataloging these queries in a database known as the Google Hacking Database. His initial efforts were amplified by countless hours of community member effort, documented in the book Google Hacking For Penetration Testers and popularised by a barrage of media attention and Johnny's talks on the subject such as this early talk recorded at DEFCON 13. Johnny coined the term "Googlelord" to refer to "a foolish or inept person as revealed by Google". This was meant to draw attention to the fact that this was not a "Google problem" but rather the result of an often unintentional misconfiguration on the part of a user or a program installed by the user. Over time, the term "dork" became shorthand for a search query that located sensitive information and "dorks" were included with may web application vulnerability releases to show examples of vulnerable web sites. After nearly a decade of hard work by the community, Johnny turned the GHDB over to Offensive Security in November 2010, and it is now maintained as an extension of the Exploit Database. Today, the GHDB includes searches for other online search engines such as Bing, and other online repositories like GitHub, producing different, yet equally valuable results. You're Reading a Free Preview Pages 13 to 27 are not shown in this preview. You're Reading a Free Preview Pages 35 to 51 are not shown in this preview. You're Reading a Free Preview Pages 59 to 78 are not shown in this preview. You're Reading a Free Preview Pages 90 to 103 are not shown in this preview. You're Reading a Free Preview Pages 114 to 116 are not shown in this preview. You're Reading a Free Preview Pages 122 to 132 are not shown in this preview. You're Reading a Free Preview Pages 138 to 172 are not shown in this preview. You're Reading a Free Preview Pages 178 to 179 are not shown in this preview. You're Reading a Free Preview Pages 185 to 187 are not shown in this preview. You're Reading a Free Preview Pages 196 to 198 are not shown in this preview. You're Reading a Free Preview Pages 206 to 207 are not shown in this preview. You're Reading a Free Preview Page 216 is not shown in this preview. You're Reading a Free Preview Pages 220 to 225 are not shown in this preview. You're Reading a Free Preview Pages 229 to 249 are not shown in this preview. You're Reading a Free Preview Pages 253 to 257 are not shown in this preview. You're Reading a Free Preview Pages 261 to 266 are not shown in this preview. 1. www.mindrivergroup.com

McAfee ePolicy Orchestrator
2. Introduction
Introducing ePolicy Orchestrator
ePolicy Orchestrator provides a scalable platform for centralized policy management and enforcement of your security products and the systems on which they reside. It also provides comprehensive reporting and product deployment capabilities, all through a single point of control.
ePolicy Orchestrator version 3.0 or later can be used to create and manage your update repositories. This ensures that product installations and updates are applied from a local source.
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3. Installation of McAfee ePO
System requirements
Verify that your server and/or workstation meet these system requirements before you start the installation process.
Processor — An Intel processor or compatible architecture. McAfee Security recommends an Intel Pentium or Celeron processor running at a minimum of 166MHz.
Operating system — Any of these Microsoft Windows platforms:
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4. System requirements of ePO
Browser — Microsoft Internet Explorer, version 5.0 or later.
Memory — 32MB RAM minimum. For information on optimal operating system performance, review the Microsoft guidelines for minimum RAM configuration.
Free disk space — Adequate hard disk space.
38MB — A complete installation of all the program's features and components occupies approximately 38MB of disk space on your computer.
22MB — The installation process uses an additional 22MB of temporary disk space, which is freed when the installation is complete.
40MB — If you are using a management tool to deploy VirusScan Enterprise, you must have an additional 40MB of disk space available to deploy the installation package. This disk space is normally freed when the installation is complete, depending on the management tool you are using.
Other — A CD-ROM drive or an Internet connection.
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5. Installation of McAfee ePO
Start the Setup utility using one of these methods.
From the product CD.
From the command line:
From the installation folder:
Insert the CD into the CD-ROM drive.
Click Install from the Welcome dialog box.
Click Start, then select Run.
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6. Installation of McAfee ePO
Installing the ePO application required same supporting application on the system.
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ePO installing the application required on the system.6
7. Installation of McAfee ePO
Select the type of the agreement
& Select the location.
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Accept the license agreement then click OK.7
8. Installation of McAfee ePO
To continue the McAfee ePO installation click on the "Next"
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To enable the McAfee ePO application enter the License key on the click on the "Next"8
9. Installation of McAfee ePO
Application setup will install in the particular folder in the computer.
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Enter the administrator User name & password.9
10. Installation of McAfee ePO
Select the Domain in the list, that will identify the database authentication.
Select the database credential for ePO authentication.
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Based on this information ePO Server will access the database information to authenticate.10
11. Installation of McAfee ePO
Enter the port number to use the ePO server to communicates with the console & agents. Port number must be free on the managed systems.
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If the port number is used, then change the server port number . 12. Each server port number must be different from others.11
13. Installation of McAfee ePO
After entering the port number it will verifying whether any of the Server ports are already use on this computer.
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Once its done with all configuration it will copy the program files, if you want to change or review any settings, click "back". 14. All the settings are configured properly then click "Next".12
15. Installation of McAfee ePO
Configuring new setup on your computer, it will check for the space on the hard disk to install the ePO software.
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After checking the space requirement it will run the ePO components installer. 13
16. Installation of McAfee ePO
Installation is successfully competed click "Finish" to exit the installation wizard.
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17. Navigate the ePO interface
How to navigate the ePO interface
Navigating in ePolicy Orchestrator 4.5 has been redesigned to make it faster and easier to find the features and functionality you need. The interface now uses a single menu for all top-level features of ePolicy Orchestrator, and a customizable navigation bar. Top-level features were previously displayed as tabs when selecting a section.
For example, in ePolicy Orchestrator 4.0, when the Reporting section was selected, the top-level features that were displayed included: Queries, Server Task Log, Audit Log, Event Log.
In version 4.5, all of these top-level features are accessed from the Menu. The following table provides some examples of the change in navigation steps to arrive at a desired page.
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18. Navigate the ePO interface
The Menu
Menu is new in version 4.5 of ePolicy Orchestrator software. The Menu uses categories that comprise the various ePO features and functionalities. Each category contains a list of primary feature pages associated with a unique icon. The Menu and its categories replace static group of section icons used to navigate the 4.0 version of the interface.
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19. Navigate the ePO interface
For example, in the 4.5 version, the Reporting category includes all of the pages included in the 4.0 version Reporting section, plus other commonly used reporting tools such as the Dashboards page. When an item in the Menu is highlighted, its choices appear in the details pane of the interface.
The navigation bar
In ePolicy Orchestrator 4.5, the navigation bar is customizable. In the 4.0 version of the interface, the navigation bar was comprised of a fixed group of section icons that organized functionality into categories. Now you can decide which icons are displayed on the navigation bar by dragging any Menu item on or off the navigation bar. When you navigate to a page in the Menu, or click an icon in the navigation bar, the name of that page is displayed in the blue box next to the Menu.
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20. Setting the ePolicy Orchestrator
Setting up ePolicy Orchestrator
How you set up ePolicy Orchestrator depends on the unique needs of your environment. This process overview highlights the major set up and configuration required to use ePolicy Orchestrator. Each of the steps represents a chapter in this product guide, where you can find the detailed information you need to understand the features and functionalities of ePolicy Orchestrator, along with the tasks needed to implement and use them.
Process overview
Configure your ePO server
Add systems to the System Tree
Distribute agents to your systems
Create repositories
Configure your policies and client tasks
Deploy your products and software
Configure advanced features
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21. Configuration of ePO server
To configure your ePO server, you'll need to:
Set up user accounts
Assign permission sets
Configure ePO server settings
Set up user accounts
Set up user accounts for all of the users in your network who need to access and use the ePolicy Orchestrator software. You need to set up these accounts before assigning permission sets.
To set up user accounts, click Menu | User Management | Users.
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22. Configuration of ePO server
Assign permission sets
Assign permission sets for your ePO users. Permission sets allow you to define what users are allowed to do with the software. You can assign permission sets to individuals or to groups.
To assign permission sets, click Menu | User Management | Permissions Sets.
Configure server settings
Configure server settings for your specific environment. You can change the server settings at any time.
To configure server settings, click Menu | Configuration | Server Settings.
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23. Configuration of ePO server
Add systems to the System Tree
The System Tree allows you to organize and act on all systems you manage with ePolicy Orchestrator. Before setting up other features, you must create your System Tree.
There are several ways you can add systems to the System Tree, including:
Synchronize ePolicy Orchestrator with your Active Directory server.
Browse to systems on your network individually.
Add individual and groups of systems by importing a text (.txt) file containing a list of systems.
To begin adding systems to the System Tree, click Menu | Systems | System Tree.
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24. Configuration of ePO server
Distribute agents to your systems
Each system you want to manage must have the McAfee Agent installed. You can install agents on Windows-based systems manually, or by using the ePO interface. You must install agents on non-Windows systems manually. Once agents are installed on all of your systems, you can use ePolicy Orchestrator to manage, update, and report on these systems. For more information on distributing agents, see Distributing Agents.
To begin distributing agents to your systems, click Menu | Systems | System Tree.
Create repositories
Before deploying any products, components, or updates to your managed systems with ePolicy Orchestrator, you must configure repositories. There are two types of repositories you can use in your environment, master and distributed.
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25. Configuration of ePO server
Master repository
The master repository is located on your ePO server. It is the location where products and updates that are pulled from the Source Site are saved.
To start working with the master repository, click Menu | Software | Master Repository.
Distributed repositories
Distributed repositories are those that you place throughout your network. The placement and type of distributed repositories you use depend on the unique needs of your organization and environment. There are several ePO components and types you can use for distributed repositories, including:
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26. Configuration of ePO server
SuperAgents
FTP
HTTP
UNC share
Unmanaged
The complexity and size of your network are determining factors in which type and how many distributed repositories you use.
To start working with distributed repositories, click Menu | Software | Distributed Repository.
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27. Configuration of ePO server
Configure your policies and client tasks
McAfee recommends that you configure policy settings before deploying the respective product, component, or update to your managed systems. By doing so you can ensure that products and components have the desired settings as soon as possible.
A policy is a collection of settings that you create and configure. These policies are enforced by McAfee products. Policies ensure that the managed security products are configured and perform according to that collection of settings. Once configured, policies can be enforced at any level of the System Tree, as well as on specific groups of users.
System policies are inherited from their parent group in the System Tree. However, you can break inheritance at any location in the tree in order to enforce specific policies at a particular location.
To start configuring policies for systems in the System Tree, click Menu | Policy | Policy Catalog, then select a product from the Product menu and click Actions | New Policy.
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28. Configuration of ePO server
Configure advanced features
Once your managed environment is up and running, you can configure and implement the advanced features of ePolicy Orchestrator, including:
Remote Agent Handlers
Automatic Responses
Issues and Ticketing
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29. ePO servers
ePO server — The center of your managed environment. The server delivers security policies and tasks, controls updates, and processes events for all managed systems. The ePO server includes these subcomponents:
Application server — Auto Response, Registered Servers, and user interface
Agent Handler — Policies, tasks, and properties
Event parser — Threat events and client events
RSD server and data channel listener
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30. ePO servers
Registered servers — Used to register the ePO server with other servers. Registered server types include:
LDAP server — Used for Policy Assignment Rules and to enable automatic user account creation.
SNMP server — Used to receive an SNMP trap. You must add the SNMP server's information so that ePolicy Orchestrator knows where to send the trap.
Ticketing server — Before tickets can be associated with issues, you must have a registered Ticketing server configured. The system running the ticketing extension must be able to resolve the address of the Service Desk system.
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31. Thank you
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