

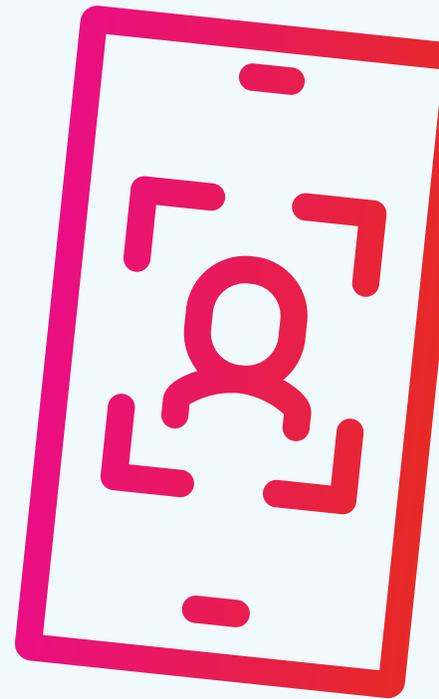
# Top 10 Actions to Protect Active Directory from Attacks

Most Fortune 1000 companies use Active Directory or Azure AD—and AD is involved in ~90% of cyberattacks. How can you protect your organization?

# 1

## Follow identity best practices

Privileged access is a prime target. Protect it! Remove inactive users and computers and regularly update service account passwords.



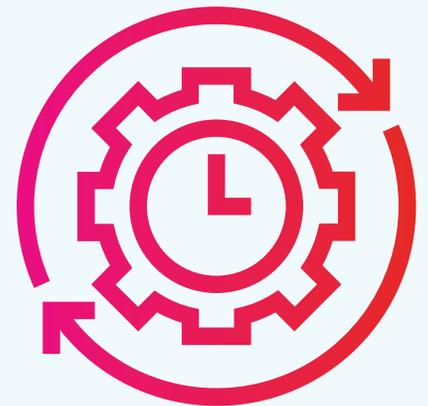


# Secure inter-forest trusts

Who do you trust? Use SID filtering or selective authentication across forests, especially after a merger or acquisition.

# 3 **Plan for secure, speedy backup and recovery**

Backup every domain, especially the root + at least two DCs per domain, using supported methods. Keep and test offline backups to avoid re-infection.



# 4



## Enhance Kerberos security

Eliminate unconstrained delegation. Remove SPNs assigned to admin accounts and annually reset the KRBTGT account in each domain.

# 5

## Deter lateral movement

Make it difficult to jump from PC to PC. Implement the Local Administrators Password System and restrict Local Administrators group membership.



# 6



## **Minimize privileged user and group membership**

Use “least privilege” principles to limit privileged users and groups both in AD and on PCs, remove admin permissions granted to service accounts, and monitor for permission changes on AdminSDHolder.



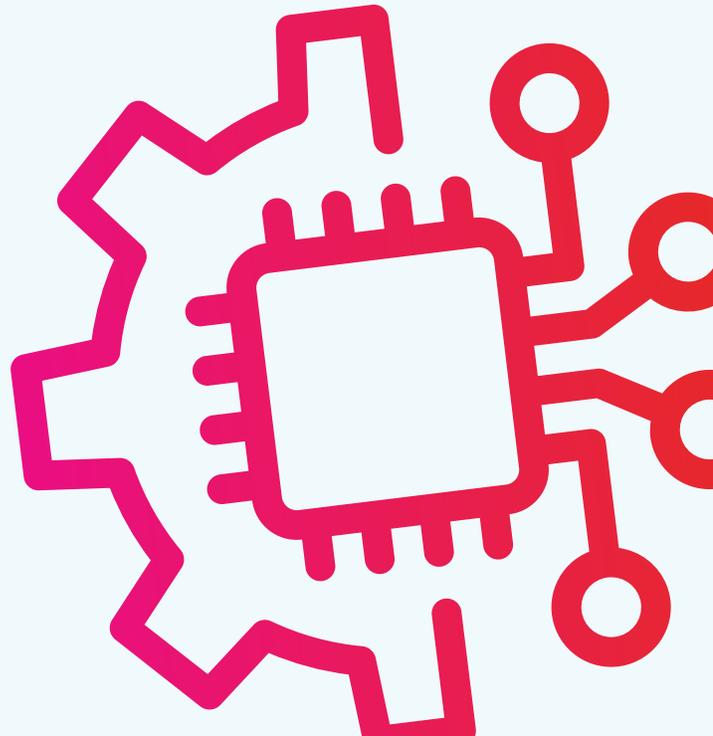
# Lock down dependencies

Limit hypervisor admin privileges and restrict DIT access. Evaluate management tools and services with elevated access, including PAM tool permissions.

# 8

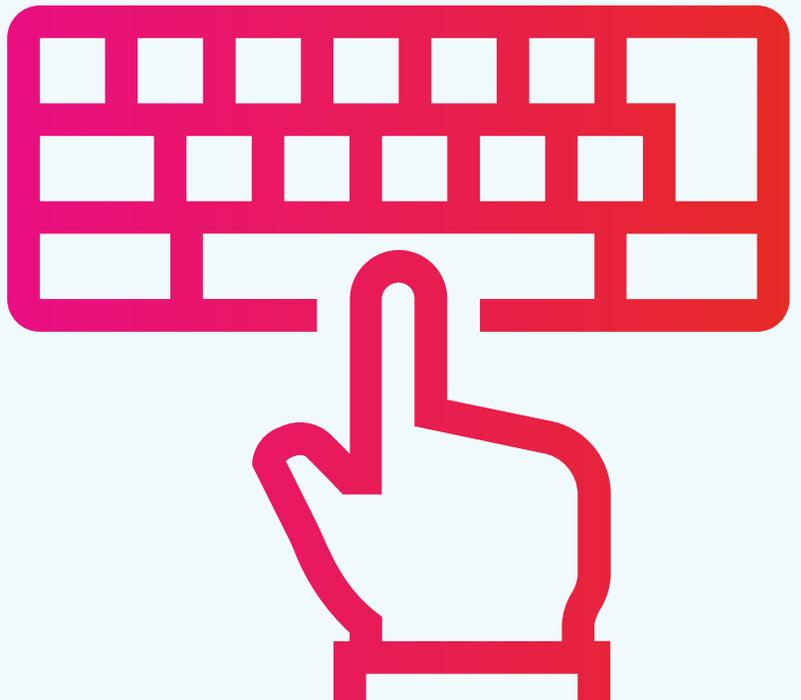
## **Harden domain controllers**

Remove unnecessary server roles and agents. Disable the Print Spooler service on all DCs and consider using Server Core.



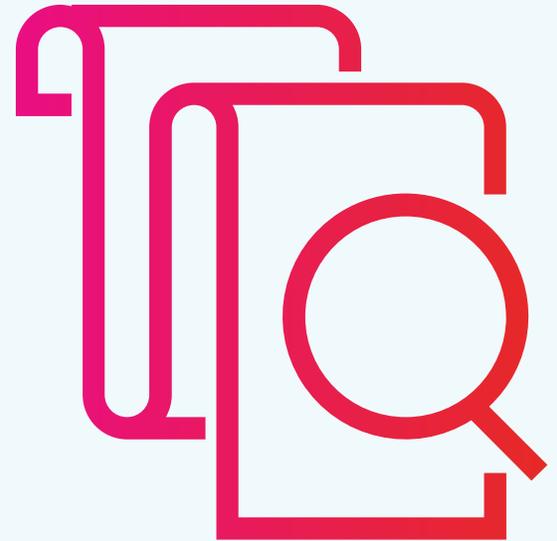
# Restrict privileged access

Deploy a tiered administrative model with separate named admin accounts and privileged access workstations, just-in-time access, and break-glass accounts.



# 10

## Monitor for unusual activity



Implement a SIEM with UEBA capabilities. Monitor privileged groups for membership changes and watch for ACL changes to sensitive objects.