

## **John Security** *presents...*

So, now you use Access Denied. It means that at every boot-up you maybe should enter a name and password of the user. Without it you can be denied from your PC.

Before the working please remember default passwords (later you can change it).

Admin password: admin (case sensitive)

User name: user (not case sensitive)

User password: password (case sensitive)

Please, strong store the passwords in memory, especially password of the administrator.

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## *History overview - why the creation of program are begin*

During my working with computers constantly there was a necessity to lock computers from unauthorized access.

So in one office where i was working, the night watchdog was playing games on office computer all nights. Certainly it was not pleasant to the chief, and i write the small program which requested the password with boot-up. Now night watchdog has been keep working on all him work's time.

Later I have confronted with a similar situation on my home computer. Once my mail program has ceased to work. There was my little sister has get access to the computer when i was far away and she accidentally has erase one or several files belonging to the used mail client. It was necessary write the program for inquiry of the password with boot-up again, but now I completely control operation on my computer and when my sister will learn to work on computers she will receive from me the password for independent operation on my home PC. By generalizing my experience of development of similar programs and a some improved protection to against breaking, i have written this program, which, i hope, will help to You in similar situations.

To get access to log files and operations with user's accounts you need enter administrative password. Like Unix, Access Denied used user '**root**' for these security operations. When you start "Access Denied Administration" you must enter password of user '**root**'.

*Administrative password and password of user 'root' are the same.*

## How to add new user?

Open the menu "**User's Managment / Add user**" and in the appeared dialogue enter a name, password (for a reliability identical in two lines) and comment. For saving this user in the user database press the button "**add**".

If the information is correct you will see the message on that this operation is completed successfully.

Otherwise you can will see these error messages:

"Can't add user: field "username" must not be empty"

"Can't add user: this name are already used"

"Please enter two identical phrases in both fields of the password"

"The password was not confirmed or you were mistaken"

Error message: **Can't add user: field "username" must not be empty**

This message occurs when you try to add new user but have not designated in any way the name. Type a name, which you have decided to create in a field "Username" of the dialogue, either press the button "**Cancel**" if you have solved to not put the new user.

Error message: **Can't add user: this name are already used**

The user with the name which you try to add, already is contained in the user database. Take other name.

### Error Messages:

*"The password was not confirmed or you were mistaken"*

*"Please enter two identical phrases in both fields of the password"*

In all systems based on password's protection, with input of the new user or change of the old password, for check of a misprint or other errors of the person, which enters information, the password is necessary for entering twice. If the person is mistaken, he enters different strings and therefore the password will not be confirmed and saved. Access Denied uses the same check, therefore please enter the new password equally at once in two lines "**Enter password**" and "**Password confirmation**" of the dialogue windows "**Add New User**", "**Modify users**" or "**Changing of admin's password**". Only then the password will be accepted correct and will be saved. Otherwise you will see these messages.

## Getting Starting

So, you have decided to try *Access Denied*.

**Important!!!!** Please read this note before proceeding.

First, you should understand what "password on boot" is, and how it works. After installation and after reboot, if you have installed it correctly, you will see this message: "*User Access Verification*". To continue booting you must enter a name and password.

At first, use the default username and password (**don't lose it, write on paper before first reboot**). After you reboot, you will be asked for user verification, use either of these combinations for the first log-on:

Username: **user**  
Password: **password**  
Or  
Username: **root**  
Password: **admin**

When the computer has finished booting, you need to replace the user name and password in *Access Denied* using the Administration program. Click on 'START', then 'Programs' then 'Access Denied' then "Access Denied Administration". This is assuming you used the default locations.

After you click on "Access Denied Administration" a box will pop up asking you for a password. Use the default password "**admin**" for the first time. If the password is correct then you should get the "*Access Denied Administration – Boot Access Log*" window. Underneath this are four menus:

- *Logs*
- *User's Management*
- *Security*
- *Help*

Choose *User's Management*, then *Modify Users*, and change 'root' to your own password. This will ensure that no one else can change passwords if your computer is already on and you are away from your desk.

Then, add yourself as a new user, and delete the user "user". Your name is the one you will use for log-on and reboot.

Do you want to enable another user to use your computer? You can add names and passwords for them also. Follow the procedure outlined above.

If you want to use the single password mode, it will prompt for only a password on boot-up, you must select one user whose password will get you access to your computer. To do that you must use the following menu:

"*Security->Boot's Password->Single password mode to user->*"

See this picture:





Once it's selected, you must on boot-up enter only the password of that user without his username. For example, if you select default user "user", for access to your computer you must also use the default password, which is "password". Of course, if you select another user, or change passwords, you will use that user's password. However, don't worry if you set *Single password mode* which has a password unknown to you, at boot-up password prompt, **CTRL+D** to switch username prompts, then log-in under your own username.

In the "Security" menu you have a choice enabling you to manage your boot-up password prompt (pop-up menu "Boot's passwords" or "[Manage boot's prompt](#)"). And you can call here dialog "[Edit boot's access messages](#)". Also to make you even more secure, put a tick against the "No boot keys" for added protection. It's sometimes desirable to disable boot keys, because during the boot process, password protection may be by-passed by pressing F4 or F8 to go into DOS mode and bypass Windows. Disabling these keys ensures that this will be avoided.

Each change in the above menus are automatically written to the log files. There should now be two menus that are important: *User management log* and *Boot access log*:

- **User management log** contains all the administration of the system, such as addition of users, change to passwords, etc.
- **Boot Access Log** keeps information on all attempted access to the computer on boot-up, (successful or otherwise).

Check these files often to see if there have been any attempts of unauthorised access.

How do you know that this **Access Denied** protection is reliable?

Try to bypass it, I am sure you will find it quite difficult to find a way round it. But to ensure 100% reliance it is necessary to take additional measures.

First, disable booting from floppy in the BIOS. This feature is in the CMOS set-up menu. At boot-up time, press 'DEL' to enter this menu. Select "BIOS features set-up" and look for "**Boot Sequence**". Use keys Page DOWN and Page UP for set this value to "C,A". It means that the BIOS will look for your system on C: (the hard drive) first, and if a system was not found there, then on floppy drive A:. Another value of this menu item is that you can specify the drive search order. If your BIOS can support booting from a CD-ROM, you can set "**Boot Sequence**" to "C, CDROM, A". It is important that the hard drive (C:) is first in this list. It will also speed up booting, because the BIOS does not have to spend time looking for a system on the floppy drive. Follow on-screen instructions to save the new set-up.

You must also set a password for access to the CMOS set-up. Different versions of BIOS have different ways of implementing this feature. Look for a section called "Supervisor password", or "User password" or simply "Password", highlight it with the cursor keys and press **Enter**. Enter and confirm your password and your BIOS password is set up. Follow on-screen instructions to save the new set-up. (To remove this feature, follows the same procedure, but just after entering your old password press **Enter** for the new password.)

After this, anyone wanting to enter the CMOS set-up must enter the password. Your system has become

unbreakable. If you forget your CMOS password you must disconnect the CMOS battery on the motherboard to erase the settings, then reset all the BIOS values again.

### **WARNING!** AWARD BIOS Users

AWARD BIOS can have "engineering" password, it was use for debug BIOS by developers. Even if you set your password also possible "engineering" password to enter BIOS setup. You can't disable this.

Different version BIOS can have different engineer's passwords.

Here I show passwords what i know:

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AWARD BIOS 2.50, 2.51, 2.51G,U

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AWARD\_SW            AWARD\_WG            g6PJ            1EAAh  
j262                j256                j322  
TTPTHA                BIOSTAR  
01322222  
KDD                HLT\_  
ZBAAACA                ZAAADA                ZJAAADC  
aPAf                Syxz                Wodj  
lkwpeter                ?award  
t0cH88 , toh2Dx , h6BB , j09F , TzqF  
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## How to view all users in user's database?

Open the "**Modify users**" dialog in "**User's Management**" pop-up menu and use mouse or keyboard to choice interest user within "**Users**" list box. When you move marker at this list the commentary of current user are showing in field "**Commentary**". You can change here in any time, when you need. This field will be saved without request of user, so what in next opening of this dialog you will see commentaries with last changes.

The used system of authentication does not allow to restore the passwords therefore password's fields of this dialog are intended only for input/change the password and remain empty. Thus, in this dialog you can see only name and commentary of users but also here you can add new user, remove old and change password or commentary. Also here providing of feature of change of admin's password.

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## Boot's Security Prompt Dialog

In this dialog you can set form of user verification, and enable/disable keys what can allow to bypass the protection at boot. For reliable protection you must disable OS boot control keys(it as F4/F8). For this keep button "**Disable special keys(F4/F8/CTRL) at boot**" is checked. Also you can set here "**Show username like password at log-on**" option. By enabled, login procedure show entering username by star's symbols, like password, so what if someone near when you login, he can't peep not only password but username too. The forms of checking access right to your PC can be follow:


- *User must enter valid username and password.* For set this click "**Check username and password**" button.
- *User must enter only valid password.* Set button "**Enter single password for user:**" checked and choice username what password will be valid for access to computer. Example, you choose user DAVE what have password PEACE, now valid password for access are PEACE. If you want change this password, change password of user DAVE. If you lose or don't know this password and can't get access to PC, you can switching to prompt username and password by press CTRL-D in the boot and login under another name.
- *No control of access to your PC.* If you decide disable any boot password checking, choice "**No verify password at boot**" button.

## Edit boot's access messages

In this dialog you can specify boot's access messages and their color, can set up what message user will see on valid and invalid login/password pair, greeting on boot, etc.

There are six messages:

- *Pre-login message* you see it only one time when computer boots up and saying that login procedure has begun.
- *Login prompt* invites to enter username (login).
- *Password request* is provided to enter password.
- *Bad login/password pair* indicates that you entered not valid username or password.
- *Access denied* is shown after three unsuccessful attempts and says that login failed and over.
- *Welcome message* is output when you successfully login. In this message you can use \$NAME macro which is equivalent of logged user name.

For change color, press colored button , except these color mixers for each message, here present two others, for color of entering username and password.

For looking how login will be made with your changes, press "**Test**" button. To reset boot messages to default use "**Default**" button.

## Changing of admin's password

The password of administrator is used for check of right to run Access Denied Administration and uninstalling of Access Denied. This password is same with user 'root' and you can change this password from [Modify users dialog](#). Also is present special box for this operation, you can call it by menu "*User's management -> Changing of admin's password*" or Modify users dialog. In this box enter new password to two field(*Enter password* and *Password confirmation*) and press "OK". If all is good, the admin's password must changed.

Note, strong remember your admin's password, if you lose it, you can't uninstall Access Denied.

## How to view all users in user's database?

Open the "**Modify users**" dialog in "**User's Management**" pop-up menu and use mouse or keyboard to choice interest user within "**Users**" list box. When you move marker at this list the commentary of current user are showing in field "**Commentary**". You can change here in any time, when you need. This field will be saved without request of user, so what in next opening of this dialog you will see commentaries with last changes.

The used system of authentication does not allow to restore the passwords therefore password's fields of this dialog are intended only for input/change the password and remain empty. Thus, in this dialog you can see only name and commentary of users but also here you can add new user, remove old and change password and commentary.



## Text's color mixer

In this dialog you can set color for login messages, the name of current edited message is placed in the header of the window. How you know from the school, the color is consists from three basic colors: **RED**, **GREEN** and **BLUE**. The combination of these colors gives various shades, example **RED** and **BLUE** without **GREEN** gives **MAGENTA**, the mixing of all colors do **WHITE**, etc. You can include these three colors for obtaining needed color. Also you can increment brightness and add blinking. These parts of color are united in the foreground color section of dialog. Resulting color you can see in preview window.

One note: the blinking you can see only when you login, it not available to looking at preview and login testing.

## Date and time format

Setting date and time dialog is calling from "*Logs->Set date and time format*" menu. In this dialog you can define date and time formats for viewing log.

Date have two default by Windows formats: **long** with full name of month and four digits year and **short** - only two digits for days, month and year. Also you can customize format by string what contain macros.

Time can use default Windows format or defined by you with using macros.

The date macros are:

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Macro	Meaning
<b>d</b>	Day of month as digits with no leading zero for single-digit days.
<b>dd</b>	Day of month as digits with leading zero for single-digit days.
<b>ddd</b>	Day of week as a three-letter abbreviation.
<b>dddd</b>	Day of week as its full name.
<b>M</b>	Month as digits with no leading zero for single-digit months.
<b>MM</b>	Month as digits with leading zero for single-digit months.
<b>MMM</b>	Month as a three-letter abbreviation.
<b>MMMM</b>	Month as its full name.
<b>y</b>	Year as last two digits, but with no leading zero for years less than 10.
<b>yy</b>	Year as last two digits, but with leading zero for years less than 10.
<b>yyyy</b>	Year represented by full four digits.
<b>gg</b>	Period/era string. Can be ignored

For example, string "**ddd, MMM dd yyyy**" give "**Wed, Mar 29 2000**". The resulted date is shown online in preview window so that not difficultly to define it.

The time macros are:

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Macro	Meaning
<b>h</b>	Hours with no leading zero for single-digit hours; 12-hour clock
<b>hh</b>	Hours with leading zero for single-digit hours; 12-hour clock
<b>H</b>	Hours with no leading zero for single-digit hours; 24-hour clock
<b>HH</b>	Hours with leading zero for single-digit hours; 24-hour clock
<b>m</b>	Minutes with no leading zero for single-digit minutes
<b>mm</b>	Minutes with leading zero for single-digit minutes
<b>s</b>	Seconds with no leading zero for single-digit seconds
<b>ss</b>	Seconds with leading zero for single-digit seconds
<b>t</b>	One character time marker string, such as A or P
<b>tt</b>	Multicharacter time marker string, such as AM or PM

For example, "**hh:mm:ss tt**" give "**11:29:40 PM**".

Multilanguage note:

Some macros maybe not work on specified languages but the date always will show in your local language.

## Screen Guard

You can lock your desktop by Screen Guard - screen saver what always verify for correct username and password. Usernames and passwords is the same of Access Denied. Against default Windows password protected screen savers, Screen Guard provide more security because deciphering of Access Denied passwords take so many times, that really it cannot be made. Windows screen savers passwords can be easy decrypted, this algorithm is published on Net and there are tens of programs for doing it. Download my simple application Show Screen Saver Password (SSSP.exe) from: <http://www.nt.unets.ru/john/SSSP.EXE> and you can see standard screen saver password if you forgot it.

Screen Guard can use your favorite screen saver, first is starting of your screen saver and when it ended you will be requested for username and password, so maybe you can not notice that Screen Guard is installed is default screen saver. Selecting of your screen saver is in setup window of Screen Guard and almost does not differ from Windows screen setting. You can call Screen Guard Setup window from Access Denied menu: "Screen Guard->Setting..." or from desktop screen savers properties or right-clicking on Screen Guard Launcher icon from system tray and choice "Setting of Screen Guard" in pop-up menu.

Screen Guard Launcher is system tray program that can easy lock your desktop if you click on her lock icon or press **CTRL+ALT+F9**. So if anyone is walking near and you wish hide info on your screen, you can make it fast. For automatically blocking of your PC, select Screen Guard to default screen saver by setting in checked state "Screen Guard->Using Screen Guard as screen saver" menu item in Access Denied Administration.

You can setup Screen Guard for entering of only one password without username, in this case correct password is taken from last logged user, and if you logged at boot up under user **\_smith\_** with password **\_4c51\_**, password for Screen Guard will be **\_4c51\_**. For enabling of this feature keep marked "Screen Guard->Single password" menu item in Access Denied Administration. If this menu is unmarked, Screen Guard will requested for username and password and authorization will occur just as and on boot-up: need correct username and password.

On some Window versions meets hole in screen saver security, screen saver password can be bypass if you put to CD-ROM auto played CD, such as many games, soft wares, audio, what auto run CD when you insert it. Screen saver will terminated without inquiry and checking of correct password and anyone can get access to your PC, even if you protect it by password, if he insert autorun CD. I saw this bug on Windows 95 OSR2 build 4.00.1111 but Windows 98 are fixed for this hole. If you have this problem, you can lock CD-ROM door for running time of Screen Guard by mark "Screen Guard -> Lock CD-ROM» menu in Access Denied Administration, and while Screen Guard is run, CD-ROM's door can't be ejected and so any CD can't be inserted and run. After you enter correct username and password CD-ROM door will be unlocked by opening and closing. I recommend to enable of this option if you really have bugged Windows, first check it by running Screen Guard and inserting autorun CD, if you will see desktop without password after CD is run, you need to enable this option.



