

Tanium™ Impact User Guide

Autonomous IT. Unstoppable Business.

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Impact overview

Use Impact to understand administrative rights in the Active Directory environment for your organization and the potential impact if a compromise occurs. Manage lateral movement impact within your organization by identifying, prioritizing and remediating access rights and dependencies to reduce attack surface, prioritize actions, and scope incidents.

Reduce attack surface

Identify and quantify the user accounts that have administrative access to key systems, such as high-profile workstations or Active Directory domain controllers. By limiting administrative access to these systems, you can reduce your attack surface.

Prioritize actions

Quickly identify the user accounts and systems that would have the most significant impact if compromised. With this information, you can focus on these high-impact accounts or systems to limit potential lateral movement in the event of an attack.

Scope incidents

If a user account or system is compromised, use Impact to quickly determine the potential lateral movement of the attack and take action to prevent additional compromise.

Terminate sessions

Terminate sessions on targeted active endpoints based on user-provided input.

Credential dumping and lateral movement

When a user logs in to a computer, either locally or remotely, a session is created that caches the user credentials in memory for 72 hours and until a restart. Attackers can use malicious tools, often referred to as *credential dumpers*, to access these cached credentials. Attackers then use the credentials to impersonate the compromised user and gain access to other systems in your environment. This potential *lateral movement* is more severe if the compromised user is a member of privileged groups, which might contain additional nested groups, and can rapidly compromise a large number of systems in your environment.

For more information, see MITRE ATT&CK: Credential Dumping and MITRE ATT&CK: Lateral Movement.

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In Impact, this potential lateral movement is broken down further into *outbound impact* and *inbound impact*.

outbound impact

The endpoints or users that an attacker can breach from the current endpoint, user, or group (*asset*). Use outbound impact to answer the question: what endpoints, users, and groups can an attacker potentially breach through lateral movement if this asset is compromised?

inbound impact

The endpoints or users that an attacker can use to breach the current endpoint, user, or group. Use inbound impact to answer the question: what lateral movement could an attacker potentially use to breach this asset?

Impact analyzes both *direct control* and *indirect control* when evaluating the potential movement of an endpoint, user, or group.

direct control

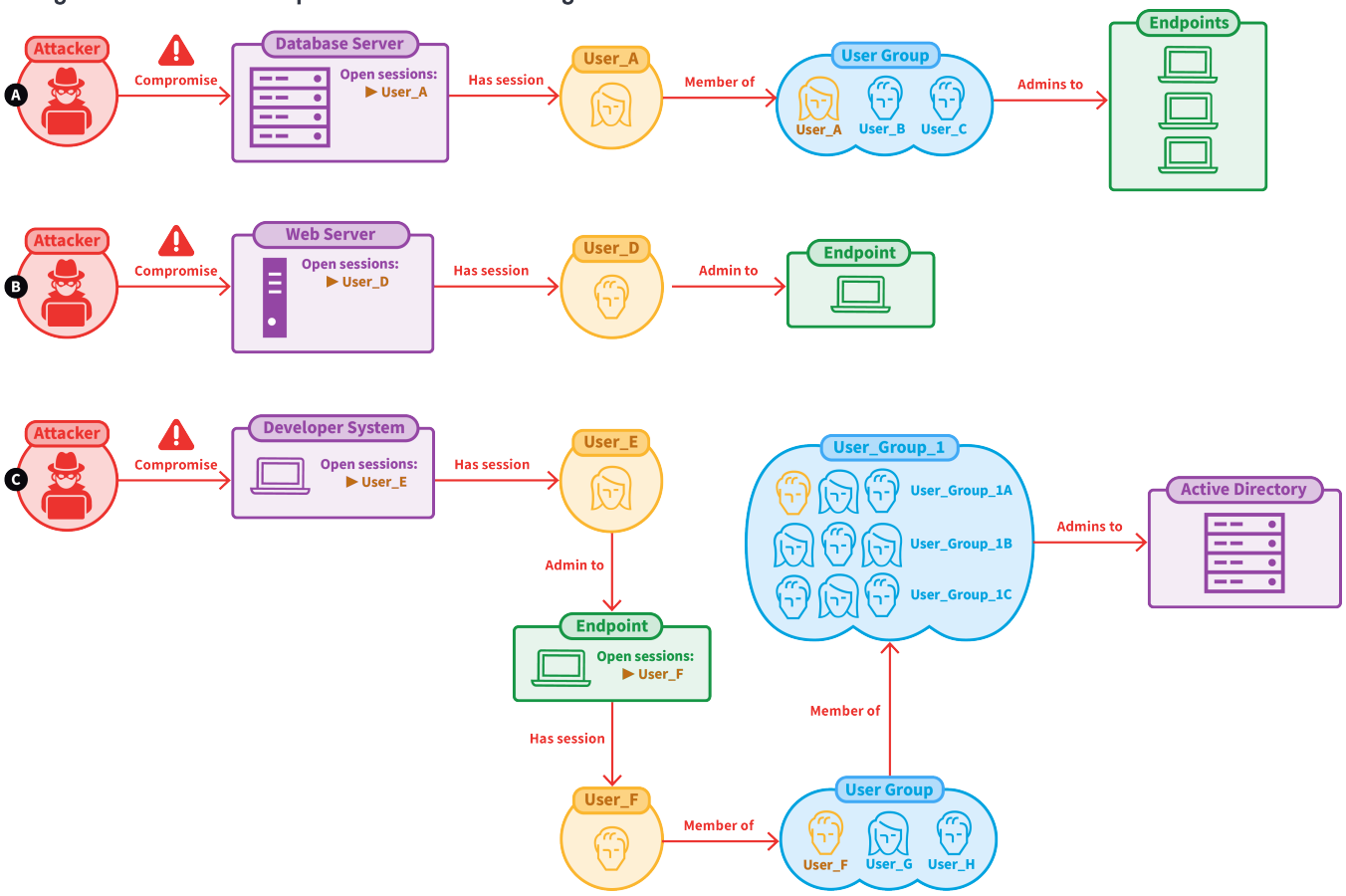
The user has administrative rights to a system through a direct entry in the local Administrators object on the system, not through an Active Directory group membership.

indirect control

The user has administrative rights to a system through an Active Directory group or nested group that has an entry in the local Administrators object on the system.

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Using lateral movement to prioritize decision making

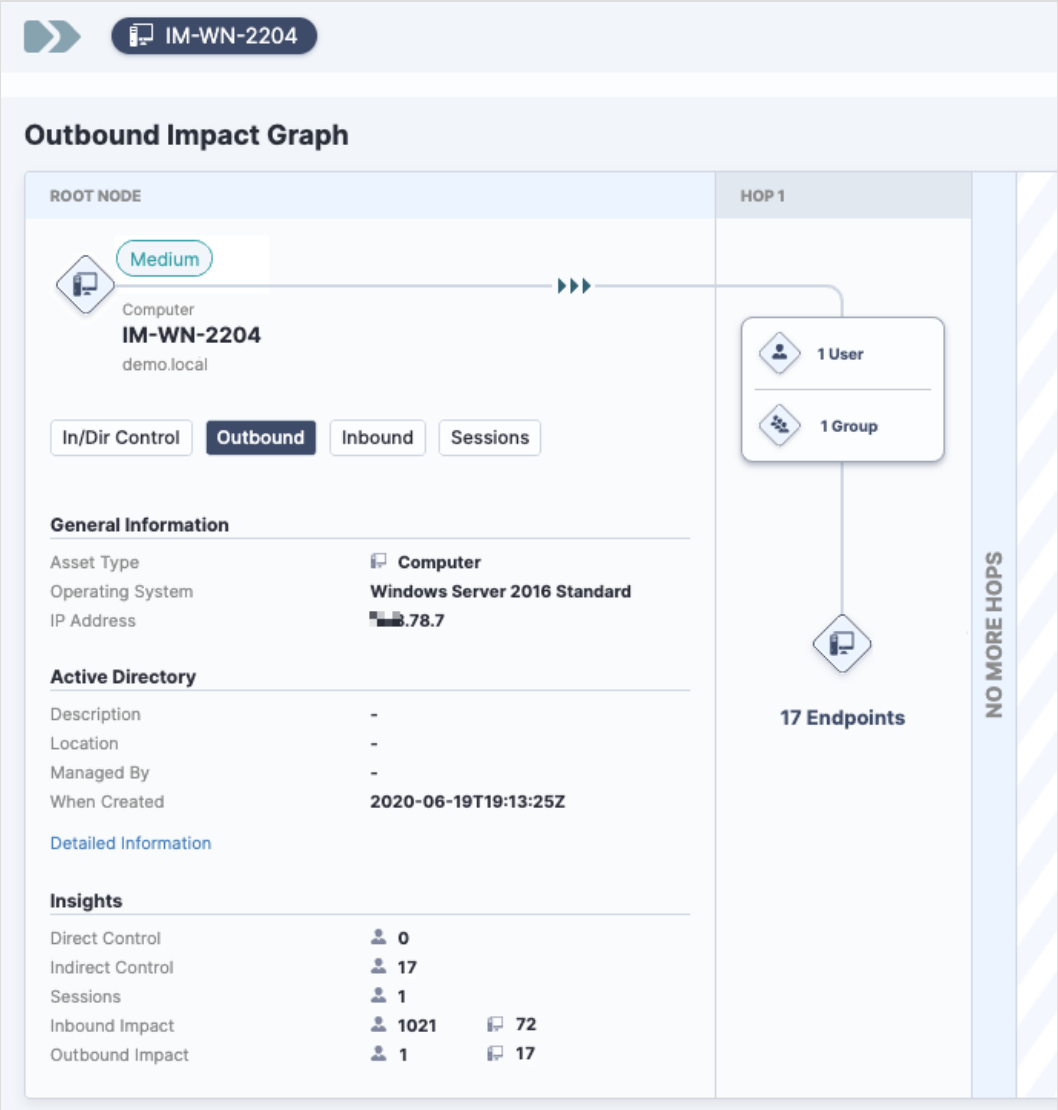


In scenario A in the preceding figure, the attacker compromises the database server, on which User_A has an open session. You can visualize the outbound impact of this breach and potential lateral movement by running an **Outbound Impact** search on the Database Server, IM-WN-2204.

The attacker uses User_A's session to obtain the credentials for User_A. Because User_A is a member of a user group, the attacker now has access to all endpoints on which there is an entry in the local Administrators object on the endpoint for this user group, which is shown in Impact through indirect control analysis.

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Outbound impact graph

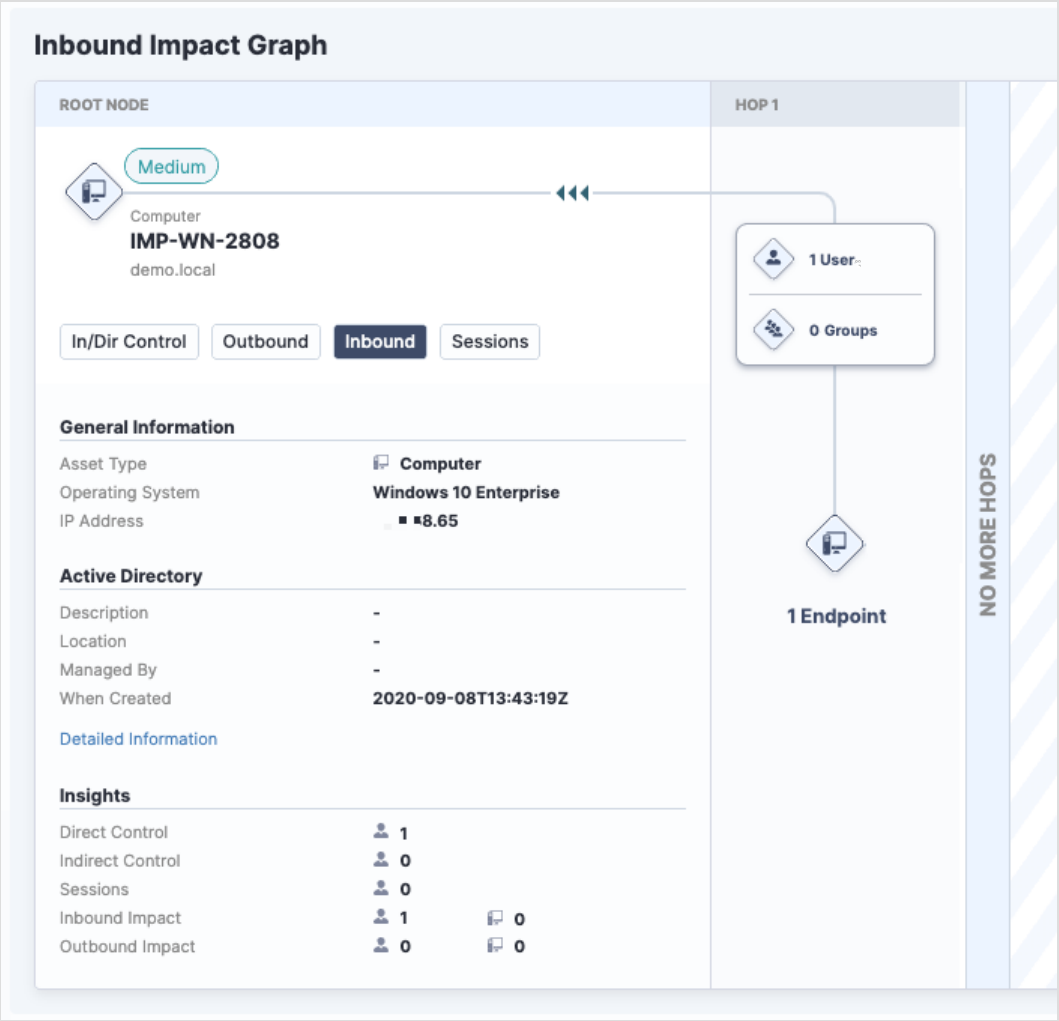


In scenario B in the preceding figure, suppose the target endpoint is the CEO's laptop. To determine how an attacker could potentially breach this high profile endpoint, run an **Inbound Impact** search for the endpoint, IMP-WN-2808.

The analysis by Impact shows that if an attacker breaches the Web Server, on which User_D has an open session, the attacker can use User_D's credentials to gain administrator access to this endpoint. Click a hop in the hop map to display the specific endpoints, users, and groups that are part of the potential lateral movement.

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Inbound impact graph



In scenario C in the preceding figure, the attacker could potentially use both direct and indirect control to breach the Active Directory server. Impact provides multiple methods to analyze the various ways that an attacker could move through your network. For example, you can analyze the indirect and direct control for User_Group_1 to see which endpoints can be reached by this group, either through direct membership on an endpoint or nested groups.

You can run an **Inbound Impact** search on the Active Directory server to see how an attacker might gain access to that server.

You can run an **Outbound Impact** search on the developer's system to determine what users, endpoints, and groups might be compromised through potential lateral movement if an attacker breaches that endpoint.

If you do not have specific users, endpoints, or groups that you want to analyze, use the Impact ratings to quickly identify critical and high risk assets.

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Impact rating

Impact analyzes the data from synchronized domains and calculates an *impact rating* for each endpoint, user, or group. Four factors influence an impact rating:

- Potential inbound impact by users
- Potential inbound impact by endpoints
- Potential outbound impact by users
- Potential outbound impact by endpoints

Impact calculates a percentage for each factor based on the total number of endpoints, users, and groups in the synchronized domains. Using this percentage, points are assigned to each factor:

- **0% - 25% of total users or endpoints**: 1 point
- **26% - 50% of total users or endpoints**: 2 points
- **51% - 75% of total users or endpoints**: 3 points
- **76% - 100% of total users or endpoints**: 4 points

Impact tallies the points for each factor and applies the following schema to reach the final impact rating:

- **Low**: 4 points
- **Medium**: 5 - 8 points
- **High**: 9 - 12 points
- **Critical**: 13 - 16 points



The Impact workbench displays the impact rating (**Low**, **Medium**, **High**, **Critical**) for each endpoint, user, or group. For simplicity, the workbench does not display the points. The total number of points for an endpoint, user, or group are available in the CSV and JSON outputs. For more information, see Exporting Impact data on page 59.

Endpoints, users, and groups with a critical impact rating have the highest potential lateral movement and are likely to be targeted for compromise. Potential inbound movement, which can compromise the endpoint, user, or group, and potential outbound movement, which can compromise other endpoints, users, and groups, are used to calculate this rating.

Example

Consider an organization that has synchronized two domains with Impact. These domains contain 1,000 users and 2,000 endpoints, for a total of 3,000 assets.

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User A has the following inbound and outbound impact:

- **Inbound impact by users**: 620 users (62% of all users, 3 points)
- **Inbound impact by endpoints**: 630 endpoints (31.5% of all endpoints, 2 points)
- **Outbound impact by users**: 400 users (40% of all users, 2 points)
- **Outbound impact by endpoints**: 600 endpoints (30% of all endpoints, 2 points)

The points for all four factors total 9, so the impact rating for User A is `High`.

Interoperability with other Tanium products

Impact works with Tanium™ Connect, Tanium™ Criticality, and Tanium™ Threat Response for additional visibility and reporting of related data.

Connect

Use Connect to send Impact data to destinations, such as email, HTTP, socket receiver, Splunk, and SQL Server. For more information, see Connect User Guide: Connect overview.

Criticality

Impact uses Active Directory and criticality data from Criticality. For more information, see Tanium Criticality User Guide: Criticality overview.

Threat Response

Use Impact with Threat Response to see details from Impact in alerts. The Threat Response alerts results grid includes an **Outbound Impact** column, and the **Impact Details** section of the alert details provides information from Impact on the potential lateral movement of the endpoint to help prioritize alert remediation. For more information, see Threat Response User Guide: Manage the impact of lateral movement with Tanium Impact.

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Gaining organizational effectiveness with Impact

The four key organizational governance steps to maximizing the value that is delivered by Impact are as follows:

- Develop a dedicated change management process. For more information, see Change management on page 15.
- Define distinct roles and responsibilities. For more information, see RACI chart on page 15.
- Track operational maturity. For more information, see Operational metrics on page 19.
- Validate cross-functional alignment. For more information, see Organizational alignment on page 21.

Change management

Develop a tailored, dedicated change management process to monitor and remediate possible lateral movement activities and overly permissive administrative privileges, taking into account the new capabilities provided by Tanium.

- Update SLAs with elevated expectations for Tanium Impact activities across IT Security, IT Operations, and IT Risk/Compliance.
- Identify key resources in the organization to monitor asset privileges to reduce the attack surface and achieve the desirable Mean Impact Rating.
- Align activities to key resources for risk monitoring of endpoints, users and Active Directory (AD) groups across IT Security, IT Operations, and IT Risk/Compliance.
- Identify business critical assets for risk monitoring prioritization.
- Create a Tanium steering group (TSG) to expedite reviews and approvals of processes that align with SLAs that are associated with risk.

RACI chart

A RACI chart identifies the team or resource who is **R**esponsible, **A**ccountable, **C**onsulted, and **I**nformed, and serves as a guideline to describe the key activities across the IT Security, IT Risk/Compliance, and IT Operations teams. Every organization has specific business processes and IT organization demands. The following table represents Tanium's point of view for how organizations should align functional resources against risk mitigation. Use the following table as a baseline example.

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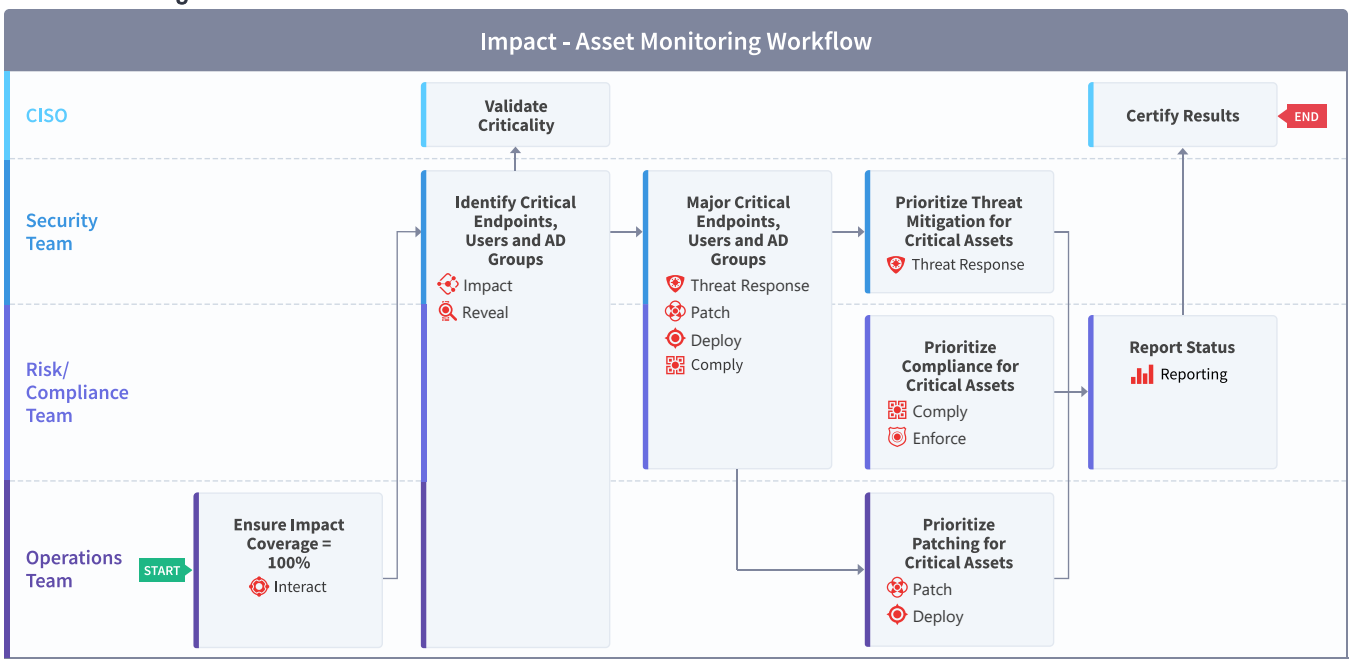
Task	IT Security	IT Operations	IT Risk/Compliance	Executive	Rationale
Impact coverage of domain-joined endpoints For more information, see Asset monitoring workflow on page 18.	C	A/R	C	-	The IT Operations team owns the Tanium platform and is accountable and responsible for the deployment of the Tanium agent, including the Impact module. Tanium agent coverage is essential to understand potential lateral movement across the environment. IT Operations consults with the IT Security and IT Compliance teams on the coverage to identify gaps.
Identify and monitor business critical endpoints	A	R	C	I	The IT Security team monitors business critical endpoints to ensure actions can be taken to reduce risk prior to being compromised. The IT Operations team identifies business critical assets and consults with the IT Compliance team to ensure accurate identification of those business critical endpoints. The Executive team is informed to monitor risk.
Identify and monitor users and AD groups with administrative rights to critical endpoints	A/R	C	C	I	The IT Security team identifies and monitors users with administrative rights to critical endpoints to analyze and remediate associated risks. The IT Security team consults with the IT Operations and IT Compliance teams to verify the criticality of endpoints, the privileges of users, and the coverage of Impact. The Executive team is informed in the assessment of potential lateral movement for assets.

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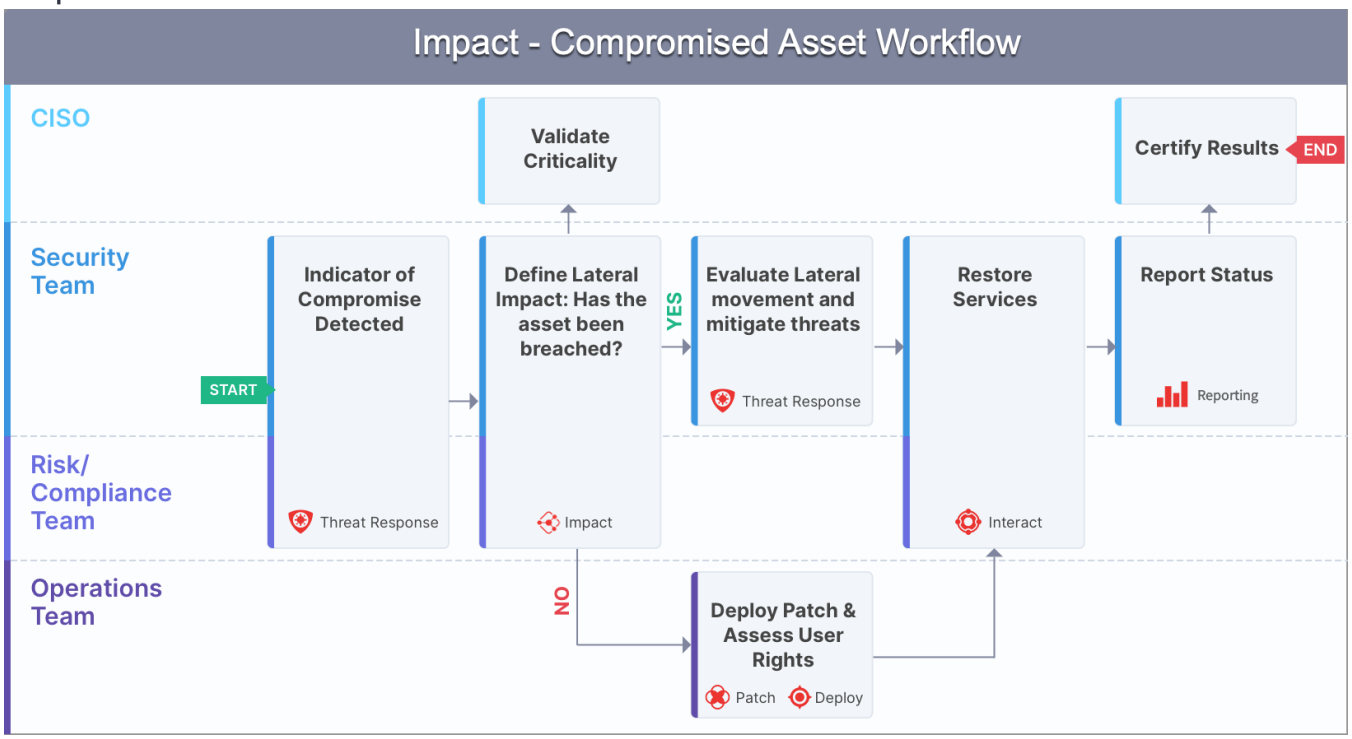
Task	IT Security	IT Operations	IT Risk/Compliance	Executive	Rationale
Monitor the mean impact rating for endpoints, users, and groups	A/R	R	R	C	The IT Security team monitors the mean impact rating for all endpoints, users, and groups so action can be taken if risk levels are too high. The IT Operations and IT Compliance teams verify asset criticality, ensure Impact coverage, and take necessary actions to reduce the mean impact rating over time. The Executive team is consulted on acceptable risk levels and the actions taken to reduce risk.
Assess lateral movement from a compromised asset For more information, see Compromised asset workflow on page 18.	A/R	R	C	I	The IT Security team is accountable and responsible for discovering the indicator of compromise, assessing lateral movement paths, scoping the incident, and mitigating the threat. The IT Operations team is responsible for remediation actions, such as patching vulnerabilities, with direction from the IT Security team. The IT Compliance team is consulted throughout the process to monitor risk and remediation efforts. The Executive team is informed of the discovery and remediation of the threat.

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Asset monitoring workflow



Compromised asset workflow



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Operational metrics

Impact maturity

Managing enterprise risk successfully includes operationalization of the technology and measuring success through key benchmarking metrics. The four key processes to measure and guide operational maturity of your Tanium Impact program for lateral movement are as follows:

Process	Description
Usage	how and when Tanium Impact is used in your organization; is Impact the only tool used to provide an overview of administrative access rights with domain-joined Windows endpoints
Automation	how automated Tanium Impact is, across endpoints
Functional Integration	how integrated Tanium Impact is, across IT Security, IT Operations, and IT Risk/Compliance teams
Reporting	how automated Tanium Impact is; what is the frequency and who is the audience of Impact-related reporting

Maturity level

Use the following table to determine the maturity level for Tanium Impact in your organization.

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		Level 1 (Initializing)	Level 2 (Progressing)	Level 3 (Intermediate)	Level 4 (Mature)	Level 5 (Optimized)
Process	Usage	Impact is not fully or correctly configured and not active	Impact is configured and active, but lacks enough coverage (<70%) for sensors to correctly execute. Leverage default Tanium Criticality levels for prioritization of investigation.	Impact is configured and active, but lacks enough coverage (<70%) for sensors to correctly execute. Create custom rules for Tanium Criticality levels of prioritization.	Impact is configured, active, and coverage >95%. Create rules for low, medium, high, and critical Tanium Criticality levels for prioritization.	Impact is configured, active, and 100% of endpoints are covered. Create rules for all Tanium Criticality levels for endpoints, users, and groups in the environment.
	Automation	Manual	Manual	Manual	Manual	Manual
	Functional integration	Impact is functionally siloed within the IT Security team	Impact is functionally siloed within the IT Security team and only used to assess a breach	The IT Security team uses Impact to monitor the potential for lateral movement	Impact is integrated between the IT Security, IT Compliance and IT Operations teams to assess the potential for lateral movement	Impact is fully integrated across the IT Security, IT Compliance and IT Operations teams to assess the potential for lateral movement and take actions to proactively reduce risk
	Reporting	Unused	Ad hoc; Reporting tailored to stakeholders on request	Consistent; Reporting tailored to stakeholders on cadence	Automated; Reporting tailored to stakeholders ranging from Operator to Executive	Automated; Reporting tailored to stakeholders ranging from Operator to Executive
Metrics	Impact Coverage[1]	0-49%	50-69%	70-94%	95-99%	100%

[1] Coverage refers to the percentage of endpoints with the Tanium Client installed.

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Organizational alignment

Successful organizations use Tanium across functional silos as a common platform for high-fidelity endpoint data and unified endpoint management. Tanium provides a common data schema that enables security, operations, and risk/compliance teams to assure that they are acting on a common set of facts that are delivered by a unified platform.

In the absence of cross-functional alignment, functional silos often spend time and effort in litigating data quality instead of making decisions to reduce the attack surface.

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Impact requirements

Review the requirements before you install and use Impact.

Core platform dependencies

Make sure that your environment meets the following requirements:

- Tanium license that includes Impact. For more information about how to get Impact, see Tanium Solutions & Bundles.
- **Tanium™ Core Platform server**
- **Tanium™ Client**: Any supported version of Tanium Client. For more information, see Tanium Client Management User Guide: Client version and host system requirements.
  If you use a Client version that is not listed, certain product features might not be available, or stability issues can occur that can only be resolved by upgrading to one of the listed Client versions.

Solution dependencies

Other Tanium solutions are required for Impact to function (required dependencies) or for specific Impact features to work (feature-specific dependencies). The installation method that you select determines if the Tanium Server automatically imports dependencies or if you must manually import them.



Some Impact dependencies have their own dependencies, which you can see by clicking the links in the lists of Required dependencies on page 22 and Feature-specific dependencies on page 23. Note that the links open the user guides for the latest version of each solution, not necessarily the minimum version that Impact requires.

Tanium recommended installation

If you select **Tanium Recommended Installation** when you import Impact, the Tanium Server automatically imports all your licensed solutions at the same time. For more information, see Tanium Console User Guide: Import all modules and services.

Import specific solutions

If you select only Impact to import, the Tanium Server automatically imports the latest available versions of any required dependencies that are missing. If some required dependencies are already imported but their versions are earlier than the minimum required for Impact, the server automatically updates those dependencies to the latest available versions.

Required dependencies

Impact has the following required dependencies. You must install the dependencies in the listed order.

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- Tanium™ Data Service (TDS)
- Tanium™ Interact
- Tanium™ RDB Service
- Tanium™ Directory Query
- Tanium™ Criticality
- Tanium™ Endpoint Configuration

Feature-specific dependencies

Impact has the following feature-specific dependencies:

- Tanium Connect is required to send Impact data to destinations.
- Tanium Threat Response is required to display Impact ratings for alerts in Threat Response.
- Tanium Trends is required to view the Impact Trends board.

Client extensions and endpoint tools

Tanium Endpoint Configuration installs Client Extensions and other tools for Impact on endpoints. Client extensions perform tasks that are common to certain Tanium solutions. Each Client Extension and tool might have recommended security exclusions to allow them to run without interference. For more information, see Security exclusions. For a list of Impact tools, see Reference: Endpoint Management for Operational Technology endpoint tools. For a list of all Client Extensions and tools, see Tanium Client Management User Guide: Reference: Client extensions used for Tanium solutions.

Tanium™ Module Server

Impact is installed and runs as a service on the Module Server host computer. The impact on the Module Server is minimal and depends on usage.

For more information about Module Server sizing in a Windows deployment, see Tanium Core Platform User Guide for Windows Deployments: Host system sizing guidelines.

Endpoints

Supported operating systems

Supported operating systems for Tanium Impact

Operating system	OS version	Notes
Microsoft Windows Server	Microsoft Windows Server 2008 R2 (SP1) and later	Windows Server 2008 R2 SP1 requires Microsoft KB2758857.

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Supported operating systems for Tanium Impact (continued)

Operating system	OS version	Notes
Microsoft Windows Workstation	Microsoft Windows 7 (SP1) and later	Windows 7 Service Pack 1 requires Microsoft KB2758857.

Host and network security requirements

Specific ports and processes are needed to run Impact.

Ports

Ports for Tanium Impact communication

Source	Destination	Port	Protocol	Purpose
Module Server or satellite	Active Directory Server	389 / 636	LDAP / LDAPS	Connecting to the Active Directory server.
Module Server or satellite	Active Directory Global Catalog Server	3268 / 3269	LDAP / LDAPS	Required only when connecting to the Active Directory Global Catalog server. For more information, see Configure connections to domains.



Configure firewall policies to open ports for Tanium traffic with TCP-based rules instead of application identity-based rules. For example, on a Palo Alto Networks firewall, configure the rules with service objects or service groups instead of application objects or application groups.

Security exclusions

If antivirus (AV) or other security software is in use in the environment to monitor and block unknown host system processes, Tanium requires that a security administrator create exclusions to allow the Tanium processes to run without interference. This software can include security applications that are included with an endpoint operating system, such as `fapolicyd` on some Linux distributions, or Microsoft Defender on Windows. The configuration of these exclusions varies depending on the security software. For more information about security exclusions to define across Tanium, see Tanium Client Management Guide: Reference: Endpoint security exclusions and for Windows-based Tanium Core Platform deployments, see Tanium Core Platform User Guide for Windows Deployments: Tanium Core Platform Server security exclusions.



If the required exclusions are not configured, or if Tanium suspects interference from AV or security software, Tanium might require you to remove or disable the AV or security software temporarily for the purposes of troubleshooting and restore it once troubleshooting is complete.

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Impact security exclusions for Tanium Core Platform servers (Windows deployments only)

Target Device	Notes	Exclusion Type	Exclusion
Module Server		Process	`<Module Server>\services\impact-service\TaniumImpactService.exe`
		Process	`<Module Server>\services\endpoint-configuration-service\TaniumEndpointConfigService.exe`

Impact security exclusions for endpoints

Endpoint OS	Notes	Exclusion Type	Exclusion
Windows		File	`<Tanium Client>\TPython\TPython.bat`
		Folder	`<Tanium Client>\TPython312`
		Process	`<Tanium Client>\TPython312\TPython.exe`
		Folder	`<Tanium Client>\python312`
		Process	`<Tanium Client>\TaniumCX.exe`
		File	`<Tanium Client>\TaniumClientExtensions.dll`
		File	`<Tanium Client>\TaniumClientExtensions.dll.sig`
	When Direct Connect is installed; satellite sync only	File	`<Tanium Client>\extensions\TaniumDEC.dll`
	When Direct Connect is installed; satellite sync only	File	`<Tanium Client>\extensions\TaniumDEC.dll.sig`

User role requirements

Predefined roles grant the following permissions, which are required to use Impact functionality:

- Impact user role permissions on page 26
- Impact platform content permissions on page 27: The solution permissions automatically provide some of these permissions.

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To review a summary of the predefined roles, see Set up Impact users on page 33.

Some Impact solution permissions provide permissions that are associated with other solutions. Furthermore, all the platform content permissions and some solution permissions apply to content sets that might contain content for other solutions in addition to Impact. If you create custom roles for Impact users, be sure to assign all the solution permissions and content set permissions that are required for Impact functionality. If you are not sure which permissions are required for a custom role, view the permissions of the predefined roles. For more information, see the following sections of the Tanium Console User Guide:

- RBAC overview (provides an overview of roles, permissions, and content sets)
- Provided role permissions
- View effective role permissions
- Configure a custom role

Impact user role permissions

Permission	Impact Administrator[1]	Impact Operator[1]	Impact Sessions Operator[1]	Impact User[1]	Impact Endpoint Configuration Approver
Impact View the Impact workbench	✓ SHOW	✓ SHOW	✓ SHOW	✓ SHOW	✗
Impact Asset Details View the details for an asset	✓ READ	✓ READ	✓ READ	✓ READ	✗
Impact Asset Impact View the impact rating for assets	✓ READ	✓ READ	✓ READ	✓ READ	✗
Impact Asset Items View the items for an asset	✓ READ	✓ READ	✓ READ	✓ READ	✗
Impact Endpoint Configuration Approve Impact items in Endpoint Configuration	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓ APPROVE
Impact Sessions Allows users to terminate sessions from the Impact workbench	✓ TERMINATE	✗	✓ TERMINATE	✗	✗

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Impact user role permissions (continued)

Permission	Impact Administrator[1]	Impact Operator[1]	Impact Sessions Operator[1]	Impact User[1]	Impact Endpoint Configuration Approver
Impact Settings View and edit Impact settings	✓ READ WRITE	✓ READ WRITE	✓ READ	✗	✗
Impact Shortest Path View the shortest path graphs	✓ READ	✓ READ	✓ READ	✓ READ	✗
Impact Support Bundle View the Impact support bundle	✓ READ	✗	✗	✗	✗
Impact Sync Start the Impact synchronization	✓ START	✓ START	✓ START	✗	✗
Impact Sync Status View the Impact synchronization status	✓ READ	✓ READ	✓ READ	✓ READ	✗

[1]The permissions for these roles provide solution permissions for other solutions. To view the provided permissions, see Tanium Console User Guide: View effective role permissions.

Impact platform content permissions

Permission	Permission Type	Impact Administrator	Impact Operator	Impact Session Operator	Impact User	Impact Endpoint Configuration Approver
Plugin	Platform Content	✓ READ EXECUTE	✓ READ EXECUTE	✓ READ EXECUTE	✓ READ EXECUTE	✓ READ EXECUTE
Sensor	Platform Content	✓ READ	✓ READ	✓ READ	✓ READ	✗

To view the content sets to which the platform content permissions apply, see Tanium Console User Guide: View effective role permissions.

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Installing Impact

Use Tanium Console **Solutions** page to install Impact and choose either automatic or manual configuration:

- **Automatic configuration with default settings**: Impact is installed with any required dependencies and other selected products. After installation, the Tanium Server automatically configures the recommended default settings. This option is the best practice for most deployments. For more information about the automatic configuration for Impact, see Import Impact with default settings on page 28.
- **Manual configuration with custom settings**: After installing Impact, you must manually configure required settings. Select this option only if Impact requires settings that differ from the recommended default settings. For more information, see Import Impact with custom settings on page 29.

Before you begin

- Read the release notes.
- Review the Impact requirements on page 22.
- If you are upgrading from a previous version, see Upgrade Impact on page 29
- Assign the correct roles to users for Impact. Review the User role requirements on page 25.
    - To import the Impact solution, you must be assigned the Administrator reserved role.
    - To configure the Impact action group, you must be assigned the Administrator reserved role, Content Administrator reserved role, or a role that has the **Write Action Group** permission.

Import Impact with default settings

When you import Impact with automatic configuration, the following default settings are configured:

Default settings for Tanium Impact

Setting	Default value
Action group	• Restricted targeting disabled (default): `All Computers` computer group NOTE Because Impact is currently supported only on Windows endpoints, the **Targeting Criteria** for the action to distribute the Impact tools filters the group to Windows endpoints. • Restricted targeting enabled: `No Computers` computer group

To import Impact and configure default settings, see Tanium Console User Guide: Import all modules and services. After the import, verify that the correct version is installed: see Verify Impact version on page 29.

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Import Impact with custom settings

To import Impact without automatically configuring default settings, be sure to clear the **Apply All Tanium recommended configurations** checkbox while performing the steps in Tanium Console User Guide: Import or update specific solutions. After the import, verify that the correct version is installed: see Verify Impact version on page 29.

To configure the Impact action group, see Configure the Impact action group on page 31.

To configure synchronization settings, see Configure synchronization settings on page 32.

To manually collect and analyze data or view the last time that data was collected and analyzed, see Collect and analyze data on page 32.



Data is automatically synchronized between endpoints, all configured domains, and Impact every 24 hours.

Manage solution dependencies

Other Tanium solutions are required for Impact to function (required dependencies) or for specific Impact features to work (feature-specific dependencies). For more information, see Solution dependencies on page 22.

Upgrade Impact

For the steps to upgrade Impact, see Tanium Console User Guide: Managing Tanium solutions. After the upgrade, verify that the correct version is installed: see Verify Impact version on page 29.

Verify Impact version

After you import or upgrade Impact, verify that the correct version is installed:

1. Refresh your browser.
2. From the Main menu, go to **Modules > Impact** to open the Impact **Overview** page.
3. To show version information, click Info .

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Configuring Impact

If you did not install Impact with the **Apply All Tanium recommended configurations** option, you must enable and configure certain features.

Install and configure Tanium Endpoint Configuration

Manage solution configurations with Tanium Endpoint Configuration

Tanium Endpoint Configuration delivers configuration information and required tools for Tanium Solutions to endpoints. Endpoint Configuration consolidates the configuration actions that traditionally accompany additional Tanium functionality and eliminates the potential for timing errors that occur between when a solution configuration is made and the time that configuration reaches an endpoint. Managing configuration in this way greatly reduces the time to install, configure, and use Tanium functionality, and improves the flexibility to target specific configurations to groups of endpoints.

Endpoint tools are bundled together in a versioned toolset. Each toolset contains a specific version of each tool. The Endpoint Configuration Toolset Solution provides upgrades to the toolset, and it imports upgraded versions of the entire toolset as needed by upgraded or newly installed solutions.



When you upgrade Impact, the change management feature enables you to perform a staged rollout of the endpoint tools associated with the new version of Impact. Impact remains compatible with earlier versions of the endpoint tools and so continues to function with endpoints in rings that have not yet received the latest tools. However, any functionality added in the upgrade of Impact might not be available on these endpoints until they receive the upgraded tools.

In some cases, multiple solutions install the same endpoint tool, but upgraded endpoint tools remain compatible with all associated solutions. For example, both Tanium™ Threat Response and Tanium™ Reveal install and use index-cx. When you upgrade Threat Response, it might install version *x*.6.*yyyy* of index-cx, superseding version *x*.5.*zzzz* that Reveal previously installed. The index-cx upgrade from Threat Response does not affect the Index-related functionality of Reveal on the upgraded endpoints. For more information about the change management feature, see Tanium Endpoint Configuration User Guide: Managing endpoint tool upgrade rollouts.



For information about how to install Endpoint Configuration, see Tanium Endpoint Configuration User Guide: Installing Endpoint Configuration.

Optionally, you can use Endpoint Configuration to require approval of configuration changes. When configuration approvals are enabled, Endpoint Configuration does not deploy a configuration change to endpoints until a user with approval permission

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approves the change. For information about the roles and permissions that are required to approve configuration changes for Impact, see User role requirements on page 25. For more information about how to enable and use configuration approvals in Endpoint Configuration, see Tanium Endpoint Configuration User Guide: Managing approvals.

IMPORTANT

For solutions to perform configuration changes or tool deployment through Endpoint Configuration on endpoints with action locks turned on, you must enable the **Manifest Package Ignore Action Lock** and **Deploy Client Configuration and Support Package Ignore Action Lock** settings. To access these settings, from the Endpoint Configuration **Overview** page, click Settings and select **Global**. For more information about action locks, see Tanium Console User Guide: Managing action locks.

For more information about Endpoint Configuration, see Tanium Endpoint Configuration User Guide.

NOTE

Impact requires Python tools on endpoints. If the **Initial Content - Python** content pack is not already installed by another solution on the endpoints, Impact uses Endpoint Configuration to install the **Impact Tools** content pack, which also includes Python tools.

NOTE

If the Impact tooling was installed by anotherTanium solution, it is possible that you might see Impact data even if the Action Group for Impact is set to No Computers.

Configure Impact

Configure the Impact action group

Importing the Impact module automatically creates an action group to target specific endpoints. If you did not use automatic configuration or you enabled restricted targeting when you imported Impact, the action group targets **No Computers**.

If you used automatic configuration and restricted targeting was disabled when you imported Impact, configuring the Impact action group is optional.

Select the computer groups to include in the Impact action group.

1. From the Main menu, go to **Administration > Actions > Action Groups**.
2. Click **Tanium Impact**.
3. Select the computer groups that you want to include in the action group and click **Save**.
   If you select multiple computer groups, choose an operator (AND or OR) to combine the groups.

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NOTE

Because Impact is currently supported only on Windows endpoints, the **Targeting Criteria** for the action to distribute the Impact tools filters the group to Windows endpoints.

Configure synchronization settings

Configure how Impact synchronizes data between the Active Directory server and Impact.

1. From the Main menu, go to **Modules > Impact** to open the Impact **Overview** page.
2. Click Settings and open the **Sync Settings** tab.
3. Select the schedule type:
   - **Basic**: Select the schedule, options, and time zone.
   - **Cron**: Select the time zone and enter a cron expression of five values representing minutes, hours, day of the month, month, and day of the week. For example, enter `0 2 * * 1,2,3,4,5` to set the schedule to run at 02:00 AM only on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday.
4. Review the **Summary** and then click **Submit**.

BEST PRACTICE

To ensure that Criticality synchronizations are complete before Impact starts to sync, configure Impact synchronizations as follows:

- Start at least one hour after Criticality synchronizations start.
- Choose the same frequency or sync less frequently than Criticality.

Configure connections to domains

To configure connections to the Active Directory domains that you want to analyze with Impact, see Tanium Directory Query User Guide: Add a domain.

For more information about verifying the details of the host certificate, see Reference: Verify the SHA256 fingerprint of a certificate.

After you save the domain connection, data collection and analysis begins automatically at the next scheduled synchronization. For more information, see Collect and analyze data.

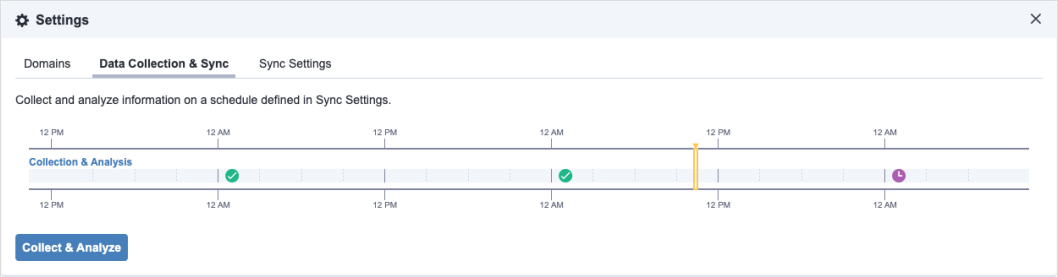
Collect and analyze data

Data is automatically synchronized between endpoints, users, groups, all configured domains, and Impact according to the schedule in **Sync Settings**. To view the last time that data was collected and analyzed, and the next scheduled collection and analysis, go to the **Data Collection & Sync** tab in Impact Settings.

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To initiate data collection and analysis manually, click **Collect & Analyze**.

Collect and analyze



BEST PRACTICE

Data collection and analysis is a long-running process. Do not initiate this process frequently. If a request is already in progress, the requested operation does not run.

Set up Impact users

You can use the following set of predefined user roles to set up Impact users.

To review specific permissions for each role, see User role requirements on page 25.

IMPORTANT

On installation, Impact creates a Impact user to automatically manage the Impact service account. Do not edit or delete the Impact user.

For more information about assigning user roles, see Tanium Core Platform User Guide: Manage role assignments for a user.

Impact Administrator

Assign the **Impact Administrator** role to users who manage the configuration and deployment of Impact functionality to endpoints.

This role can perform the following tasks:

- Configure Impact service settings, including creating and editing domain connections
- Manually start a domain synchronization and check the status
- View all ratings, details, and graphs for endpoints, users, and groups
- Generate and view the Impact support bundle

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Impact Operator

Assign the **Impact Operator** role to users who manage the configuration and deployment of Impact functionality to endpoints.
This role can perform the following tasks:

- Configure Impact service settings, including creating and editing domain connections
- Manually start a domain synchronization and check the status
- View all ratings, details, and graphs for endpoints, users, and groups

Impact Sessions Operator

Assign the **Impact Sessions Operator** role to users who require limited administration of Impact, including session termination.
This role can perform the following tasks:

- Terminate sessions on targeted endpoints from the Impact workbench
- Manually start a domain synchronization and check the status
- View all ratings, details, and graphs for endpoints, users, and groups

Impact User

Assign the **Impact User** role to users who perform analysis of Impact ratings.
This role can perform the following tasks:

- View the domain synchronization status
- View all ratings, details, and graphs for endpoints, users, and groups

Impact Endpoint Configuration Approver

Assign the **Impact Endpoint Configuration Approver** role to a user who approves or rejects Impact configuration items in Endpoint Configuration.
This role approves, rejects, or dismisses changes that target endpoints where Impact is installed.



Do not assign the **Impact Service Account** role to users. This role is for internal purposes only.

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Identifying high impact users, endpoints, and groups

Identify the users, groups, and endpoints that have the highest potential impact in your organization if compromised, based on the impact rating.

Overview

The Impact **Overview** page includes three tables to show you the users, groups, and endpoints that have the highest potential impact.

The **Metrics** ribbon shows a high-level overview of the data used for analysis in Impact: **Total Endpoints**, **Total Users**, and **Total Groups**. This ribbon also shows the total number of assets with each impact rating: **Critical**, **High**, **Medium**, and **Low**.

Impact rating

Impact analyzes the data from synchronized domains and calculates an impact rating for each user, group, or endpoint. The impact rating is influenced by the following factors:

- Potential inbound impact by users
- Potential inbound impact by endpoints
- Potential outbound impact by users
- Potential outbound impact by endpoints

For additional details about the impact rating calculation, see Impact Rating.

The **Findings** section provides three tabs, each displaying a table to show you the users, groups, and endpoints that have the highest potential impact. The summary data at the top of this section is scoped to display data for the currently selected tab.

Before you begin

Configure a connection to one or more Active Directory domains. For more information, see Tanium Directory Query User Guide: Managing connections to directory servers.

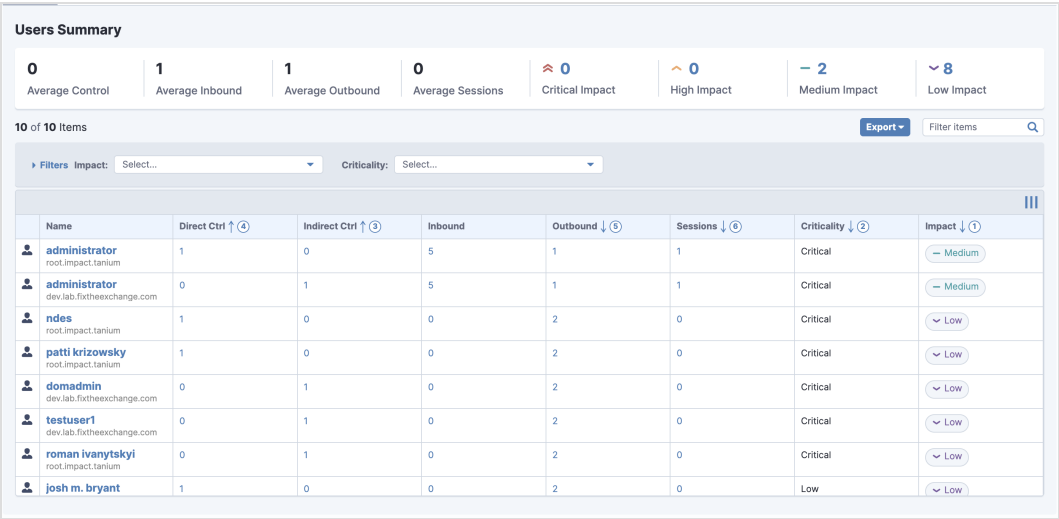
Impact analyzes data from domain-joined, Tanium-managed Windows endpoints with a domain that is configured in Directory Query and synchronized with Criticality. For more information about Tanium Criticality, see Tanium Criticality User Guide: User role requirements.

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Explore the users with the highest impact rating

Select the **Users** tab under **Findings** to view the **Users Summary** table. The **Users Summary** table shows the users that have the highest impact rating in the domains that are synchronized with Impact.

Users summary



This table contains eight columns:

- **Name**: Name and domain of the user.
- **Direct Ctrl**: Number of endpoints on which this user has administrative rights through a direct entry in the local Administrators object, not through an Active Directory group membership.
- **Indirect Ctrl**: Number of endpoints on which the user has administrative rights through an Active Directory group or nested group that has an entry in the local Administrators object.
- **Inbound**: Sum of the endpoints and users that an attacker can use to move laterally to compromise the user credentials.
- **Outbound**: Sum of the endpoints and users that an attacker can reach by moving laterally using the compromised credentials.
- **Sessions**: Number of sessions in the last 72 hours that the user has opened on computers. Impact continues to count a session as long as the sensor reported it within the last 72 hours. In addition, a Windows endpoint retains session information in memory even after the user signs out and until that endpoint is restarted, so the sensor reports that session data back to Impact until it is restarted, after which the 72 hour counter starts.
- **Criticality**: Criticality level for the user: **Critical**, **High**, **Medium**, or **Low**. For more information about the default groups and users criticality rule, see Tanium Criticality User Guide: Work with existing criticality rules.
- **Impact**: Impact rating for the user: **Critical**, **High**, **Medium**, or **Low**.

The default sort order for the **Users Summary** table is **Impact** (highest to lowest), **Criticality** (highest to lowest), **Indirect Ctrl** (highest to lowest), **Direct Ctrl** (highest to lowest), **Outbound** (highest to lowest), and **Sessions** (highest to lowest).

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To sort a table, click a column or **Shift**+click multiple columns. To reset the sort order, click a column multiple times, until the sort order arrow disappears.

To customize the columns in the table, click Customize Columns and then select which columns to keep or click and drag a column to change the column order.

The following columns are not displayed by default in the **Users Summary** table:

- **SID**: A unique value that is used to identify any security entity that the Windows operating system (OS) can authenticate.

You can filter the results that appear in the table. For example, you can select a value for **Impact** or **Criticality** to use as a filter. Expand **Filters** and click **Standard** to filter for members of a specific domain. For a more custom filter, expand **Filters** and click **Filter Builder**. Select an available attribute, an operator, and provide a value. Available operators and supported types of values can vary based on the attribute you select. You can add additional attributes that are joined with a logical `AND` or `OR` to make complex expressions for filtering data. Additionally you can add groups to build more robust and finely-tuned filter criteria.

The following filter attributes are available in filter builder for the **Users Summary** table:

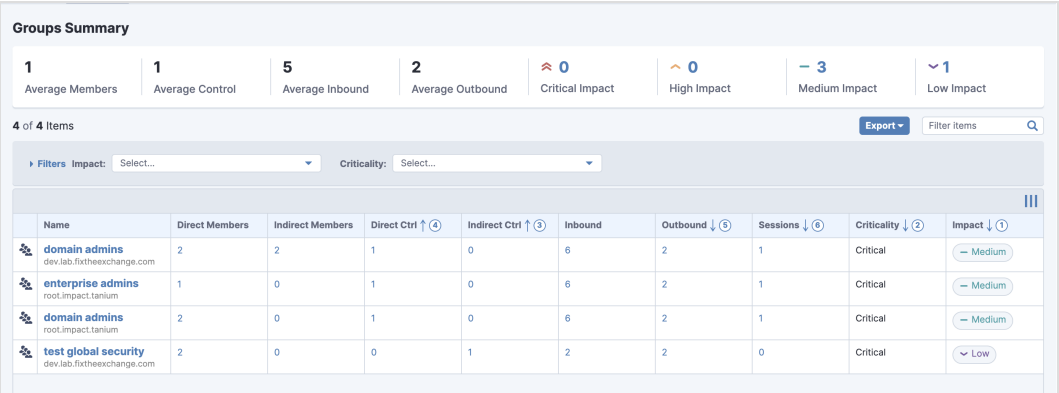
- Direct Control
- Indirect Control
- Inbound
- Outbound
- Sessions

Click an entry in a column to open a graph with additional details about that value. For more information, see Analyzing the impact.

Explore the groups with the highest impact rating

Select the **Groups** tab under **Findings** to view the **Groups Summary** table. The **Groups Summary** table shows groups that have the highest impact rating in the domains that are synchronized with Impact.

Groups summary



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This table contains ten columns:

- **Name**: Name and domain of the group.
- **Direct Members**: Number of users in the group with a direct entry in the group, who are not a member due to group nesting.
- **Indirect Members**: Number of users in the group who are a member due to a nested group.
- **Direct Ctrl**: Number of endpoints on which this group has administrative rights through a direct entry in the local Administrators object, not through a nested group.
- **Indirect Ctrl**: Number of endpoints on which the group has administrative rights through a nested group.
- **Inbound**: Sum of the endpoints and users that an attacker can use to move laterally to compromise this group.
- **Outbound**: Sum of the endpoints and users that an attacker can reach by moving laterally using this group.
- **Sessions**: Number of sessions in the last 72 hours that used membership in this group to access the endpoint. Impact continues to count a session as long as the sensor reported it within the last 72 hours. In addition, a Windows endpoint retains session information in memory even after the user signs out and until that endpoint is restarted, so the sensor reports that session data back to Impact until it is restarted, after which the 72 hour counter starts.
- **Criticality**: Criticality level for the group: **Critical**, **High**, **Medium**, or **Low**. For more information about the default groups and users criticality rule, see Tanium Criticality User Guide: Work with existing criticality rules.
- **Impact**: Impact rating for the group: **Critical**, **High**, **Medium**, or **Low**.

The default sort order for the **Groups Summary** table is **Impact** (highest to lowest), **Criticality** (highest to lowest), **Direct Members** (highest to lowest), **Outbound** (highest to lowest), and **Sessions** (highest to lowest).

To sort a table, click a column or **Shift**+click multiple columns. To reset the sort order, click a column multiple times, until the sort order arrow disappears.

To customize the columns in the table, click Customize Columns and then select which columns to keep or click and drag a column to change the column order.

The following columns are not displayed by default in the **Groups Summary** table:

- **SID**: A unique value that is used to identify any security entity that the Windows operating system (OS) can authenticate.

You can filter the results that appear in the table. For example, you can select a value for **Impact** or **Criticality** to use as a filter. Expand **Filters** and click **Standard** to filter for members of a specific domain. For a more custom filter, expand **Filters** and click **Filter Builder**. Select an available attribute, an operator, and provide a value. Available operators and supported types of values can vary based on the attribute you select. You can add additional attributes that are joined with a logical `AND` or `OR` to make complex expressions for filtering data. Additionally you can add groups to build more robust and finely-tuned filter criteria.

The following filter attributes are available in filter builder for the **Groups Summary** table:

- Direct Control
- Indirect Control
- Inbound

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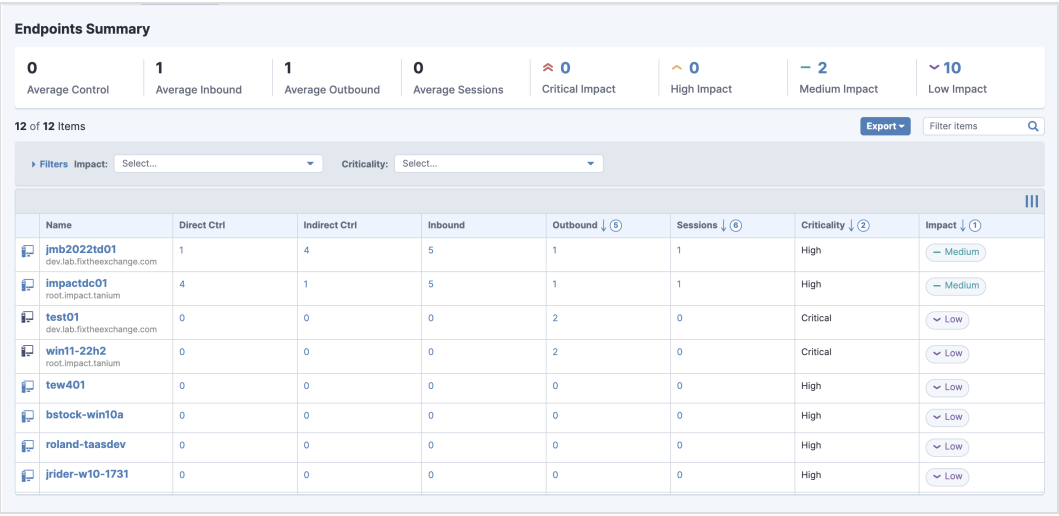
- Outbound
- Sessions
- Direct Members
- Indirect Members

Click an entry in a column to open a graph with additional details about that value. For more information, see Analyzing the impact.

Explore the endpoints with the highest impact rating

Select the **Endpoints** tab under **Findings** to view the **Endpoints Summary** table. The **Endpoints Summary** table shows endpoints that have the highest impact rating in the domains that are synchronized with Impact.

Endpoints summary



This table contains eight columns:

- **Name**: Name and domain of the endpoint. You can click the icon next to an endpoint to view additional information about the endpoint in the **Endpoint Details** page of Tanium Reporting. If the icon is disabled it indicates that the endpoint no longer exists.
- **Direct Ctrl**: Number of users that have administrative rights to this endpoint through a direct entry in the local Administrators object, not through an Active Directory group membership.
- **Indirect Ctrl**: Number of users that have administrative rights to this endpoint through an Active Directory group or nested group that has an entry in the local Administrators object.
- **Inbound**: Sum of the endpoints and users that an attacker can use to move laterally to compromise this endpoint.
- **Outbound**: Sum of the endpoints and users that an attacker can reach by moving laterally starting from this endpoint.

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- **Sessions**: Number of sessions in the last 72 hours for this endpoint, which shows the number of users currently logged in to the endpoint, with those credentials stored in memory on the endpoint.Impact continues to count a session as long as the sensor reported it within the last 72 hours. In addition, a Windows endpoint retains session information in memory even after the user signs out and until that endpoint is restarted, so the sensor reports that session data back to Impact until it is restarted, after which the 72 hour counter starts.
- **Criticality**: Criticality level for the user: **Critical**, **High**, **Medium**, or **Low**.
- **Impact**: Impact rating for the endpoint: **Critical**, **High**, **Medium**, or **Low**.

The default sort order for the **Endpoints Summary** table is **Impact** (highest to lowest), **Criticality** (highest to lowest), **Indirect Ctrl** (highest to lowest), **Direct Ctrl** (highest to lowest), **Outbound** (highest to lowest), and **Sessions** (highest to lowest).

To sort a table, click a column or **Shift**+click multiple columns. To reset the sort order, click a column multiple times, until the sort order arrow disappears.

To customize the columns in the table, click Customize Columns and then select which columns to keep or click and drag a column to change the column order.

The following columns are not displayed by default in the **Endpoints Summary** table:

- **SID**: A unique value that is used to identify any security entity that the Windows operating system (OS) can authenticate.
- **Computer Name**: The name of the computer.
- **Serial Number**: An identifier assigned by the computer hardware manufacturer and retrieved from the BIOS.
- **Computer ID**: A unique ID assigned to each endpoint by Tanium Cloud or Tanium Server.
- **Operating System**: The full name of the operating system that is installed on the endpoint.
- **IP Address**: The IP address assigned to the endpoint.

You can filter the results that appear in the table. For example, you can select a value for **Impact** or **Criticality** to use as a filter. Expand **Filters** and click **Standard** to filter for members of a specific domain. For a more custom filter, expand **Filters** and click **Filter Builder**. Select an available attribute, an operator, and provide a value. Available operators and supported types of values can vary based on the attribute you select. You can add additional attributes that are joined with a logical `AND` or `OR` to make complex expressions for filtering data. Additionally you can add groups to build more robust and finely-tuned filter criteria.

The following filter attributes are available in filter builder for the **Endpoints Summary** table:

- Direct Control
- Indirect Control
- Inbound
- Outbound
- Sessions
- Serial Number
- Operating System
- IP Address

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Click an entry in a column to open a graph with additional details about that value. For more information, see Analyzing the impact.

Export tables

You can export each of these tables to a CSV file that contains the data for each entry in the table, including column headings. To export a table, click **Export > Export to CSV** to export the selected data to a CSV file that is saved in the downloads directory of the web browser.

Click **Export > Copy to clipboard** to copy the data for each table in CSV format to the system clipboard.

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Analyzing the impact

Overview

Analyze users, groups, and endpoints that have the highest impact ratings determine and prioritize where you should reduce administrative privileges, especially for critical assets, to reduce attack surface.

With Impact, you can build graphs that analyze the rights, dependencies, and relationships for endpoints, users, and groups. Use these graphs to visualize potential lateral movement and identify assets in your organization with a high impact rating.

Before you begin

Configure a connection to one or more Active Directory domains. For more information, see Tanium Directory Query User Guide: Managing connections to directory servers.

Impact analyzes data from domain-joined, Tanium-managed Windows endpoints with a domain that is configured in Directory Query and synchronized with Criticality. For more information about Tanium Criticality, see Tanium Criticality User Guide: User role requirements.

Analyze the impact for a specific user, group, or endpoint

Look up a specific user, group, or endpoint to analyze the potential impact.

1. From the Main menu, go to **Modules > Impact** to open the Impact **Overview** page.
2. In the **Impact Lookup** bar, enter a User, Group, or Endpoint to look up. You can select **All** to look up a value matching all of the available types.
3. Select **Outbound Impact** or **Inbound Impact** from the row in results table that matches the result you want to look up.

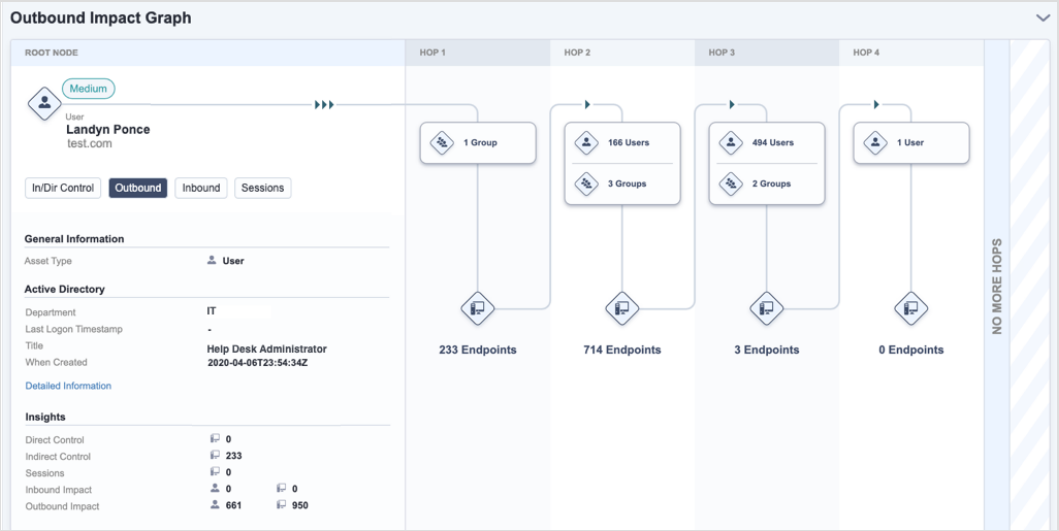
The resulting **Impact Graph** shows summary information and details about the potential impact if the asset is compromised. You can select **In/Dir Control**, **Outbound**, **Inbound**, **Sessions**, or **Members** (shows only for groups) to explore the potential impact. The graph starts with **Outbound** or **Inbound** selected, depending on whether you selected **Outbound Impact** or **Inbound Impact** for your lookup.

Explore impact graphs

A lookup generates an **Impact Graph** that contains a **Root Node** with summary information and additional graphs that you can select to see detailed information: **In/Dir Control**, **Outbound**, **Inbound**, **Sessions**, and **Members** (shows only for groups).

Outbound user graph

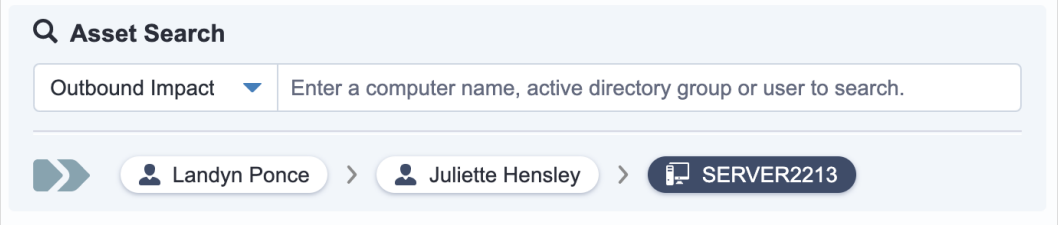
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The **Users**, **Endpoints**, and **Groups** tables show the details for the associated asset type. You can click values in these tables to examine that data for the corresponding asset, such as direct control on an endpoint. To sort a table, click a column or **Shift**+click multiple columns. To reset the sort order, click a column multiple times, until the sort order arrow disappears. To customize the columns in the table, click Customize Columns and then select which columns to keep or click and drag a column to change the column order.

TIP

Use the breadcrumbs in the **Asset Search** section to return to the original asset as you explore different assets in the **Users**, **Endpoints**, and **Groups** tables.

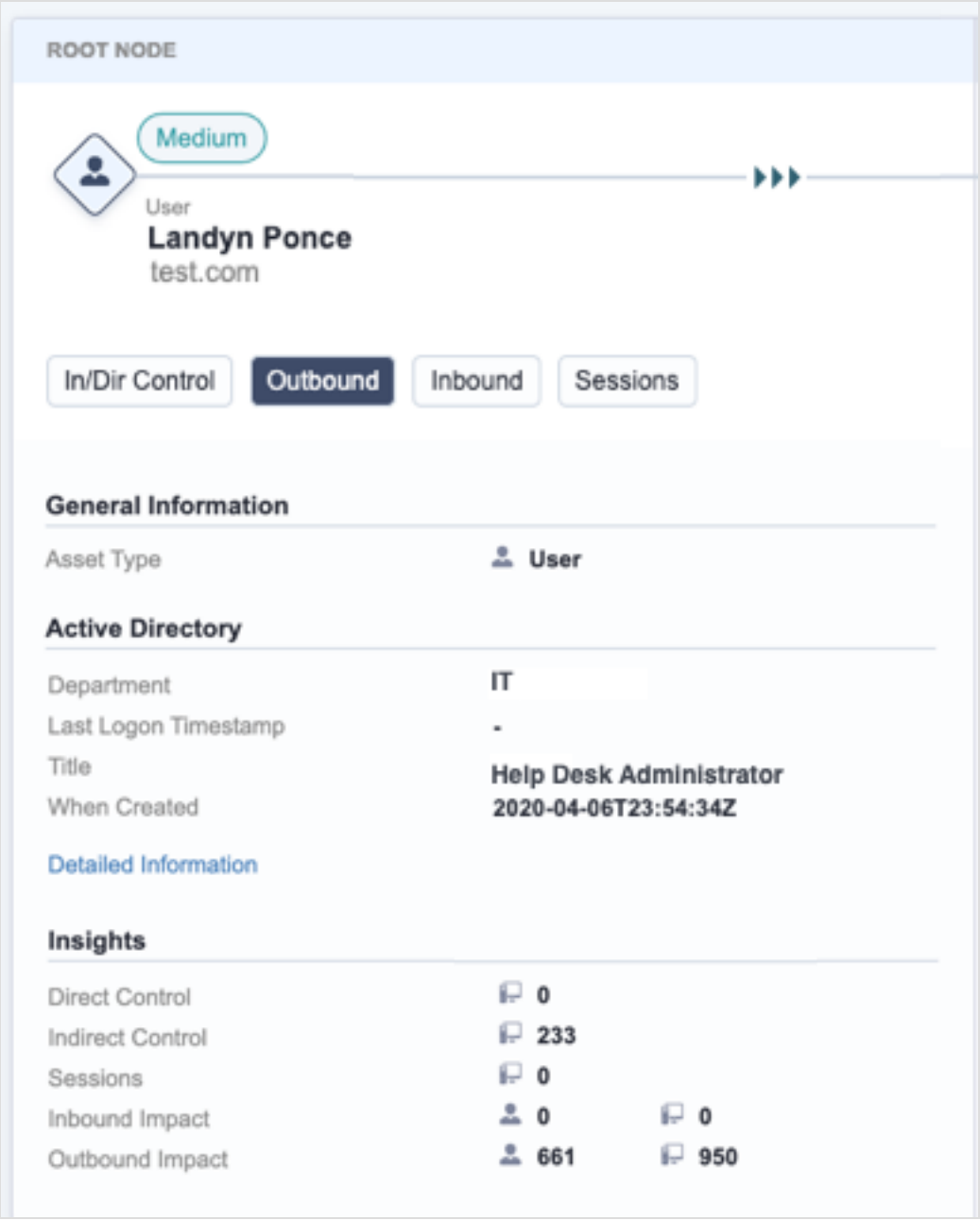


View summary

The **Root Node** section of the graph provides summary information about the asset and the analysis.

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Root node



The **General Information** and **Active Directory** sections show details about the endpoint, user, or group. Details in these sections are pulled from Active Directory. If a field is empty, that field in the Active Directory record for the endpoint, user, or group is not populated.

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The **Insights** section shows summarized details of the impact for the endpoint, user, or group. If you click an element in the **Insights** section, summarized details that correspond with the element you clicked appear in a table below the graph.

- **Direct Members**:
  - **Users:** Not applicable.
  - **Computers:** Not applicable.
  - **Groups:** A number of direct members of the group.
- **Indirect Members**:
  - **Users:** Not applicable.
  - **Computers:** Not applicable.
  - **Groups:** A number of indirect members of the group.
- **Direct Control**:
  - **Users:** The number of endpoints on which the user has administrative rights through a direct entry in the local Administrators object on the system, not through an Active Directory group membership.
  - **Computers:** The number of users that have administrative rights to the computer through a direct entry in the local Administrators object on the system, not through an Active Directory group membership.
  - **Groups:** The number of endpoints on which the group has administrative rights through a direct entry in the local Administrators object on the system, not through group nesting.
- **Indirect Control**:
  - **Users:** The number of endpoints on which the user has administrative rights through an Active Directory group or nested group that has an entry in the local Administrators object on the system.
  - **Computers:** The number of users that have administrative rights to the computer through an Active Directory group or nested group that has an entry in the local Administrators object on the system.
  - **Groups:** The number of endpoints on which the group has administrative rights through group nesting in the local Administrators object on the system.
- **Sessions**: A session is created when a user logs in to a computer, either locally or remotely. Impact counts a session for 72 hours and until the computer is rebooted.
  - **Users:** The number of sessions the user has open on computers.
  - **Computers:** The number of sessions on the computer.
  - **Groups:** The number of sessions that are using the group for access.

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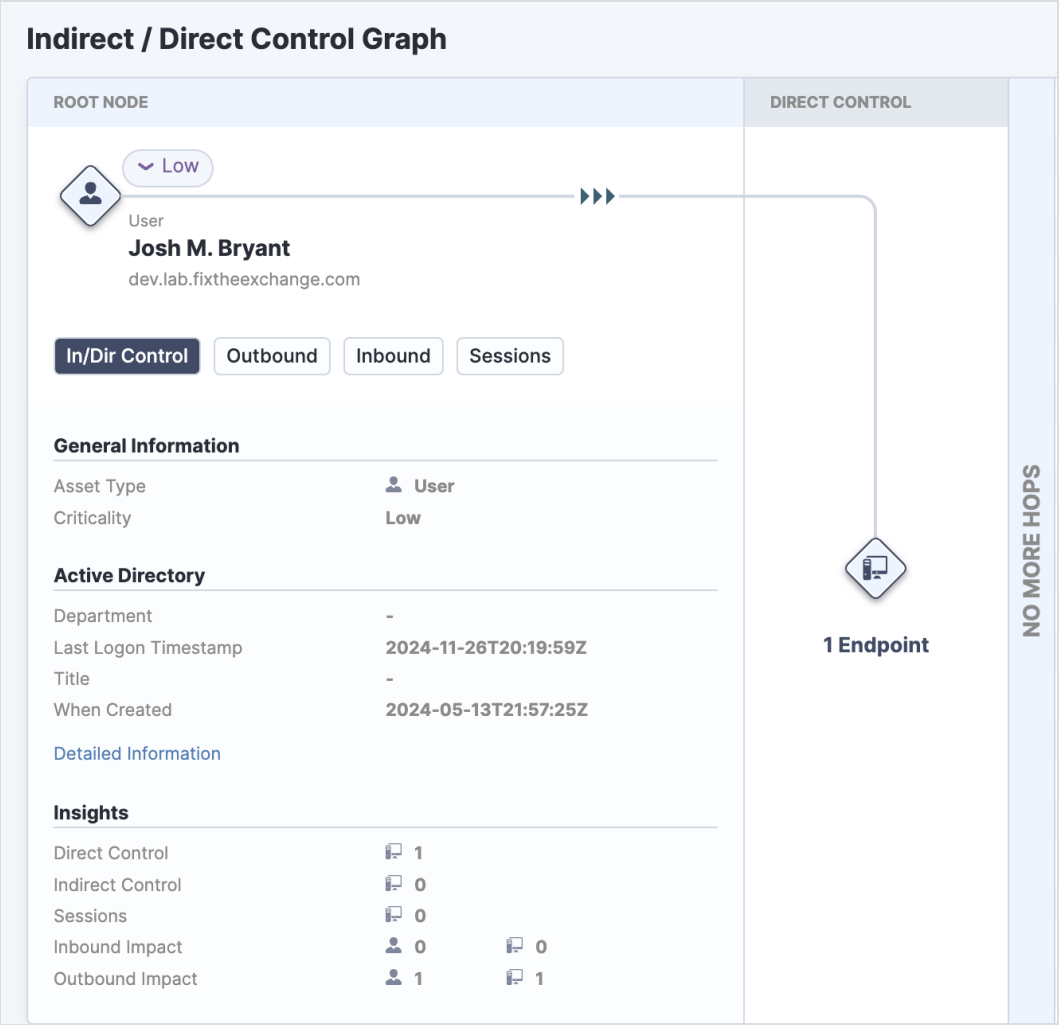
- **Inbound Impact**:
    - **Users:** The number of user accounts and endpoints that can be used to breach this user through potential lateral movement.
    - **Computers:** The number of user accounts and endpoints that can be used to breach this computer through potential lateral movement.
    - **Groups:** The number of user accounts and endpoints that can be used to breach this group through potential lateral movement.
- **Outbound Impact**:
    - **Users:** The number of user accounts and endpoints that this user can be used to breach through potential lateral movement.
    - **Computers:** The number of user accounts and endpoints that this computer can be used to breach through potential lateral movement.
    - **Groups:** The number of user accounts and endpoints that this group can be used to breach through potential lateral movement.

View indirect / direct control

Select **In/Dir Control** to show the **Indirect / Direct Control** graph.

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Indirect / Direct Control Graph



The details shown depend on the type of asset that you are analyzing:

- **Users:** Displays a map that shows the endpoints on which the user has administrative access, either through direct control or indirect control. The first column after the **Root Node** always has a **Direct Control** heading and indicates endpoints on which the user has administrative access through direct control. Any subsequent columns have an **Indirect Control** heading and shows the endpoints on which the user has administrative access through indirect control. Indirect control indicates nesting within the endpoints displayed in the **Direct Control** column. This model of nesting applies for each subsequent **Indirect Control** column.
- **Computers:** Displays a map that shows the users and groups that have administrative access to the computer, either through direct control or indirect control. The first column after the **Root Node** always has a **Direct Control** heading and indicates users and groups that have administrative access through direct control. Any subsequent columns have an **Indirect Control** heading and shows the users and groups that have administrative access through indirect control. Indirect control indicates nesting within the groups displayed in the **Direct Control** column. This model of nesting applies for each subsequent **Indirect Control** column.

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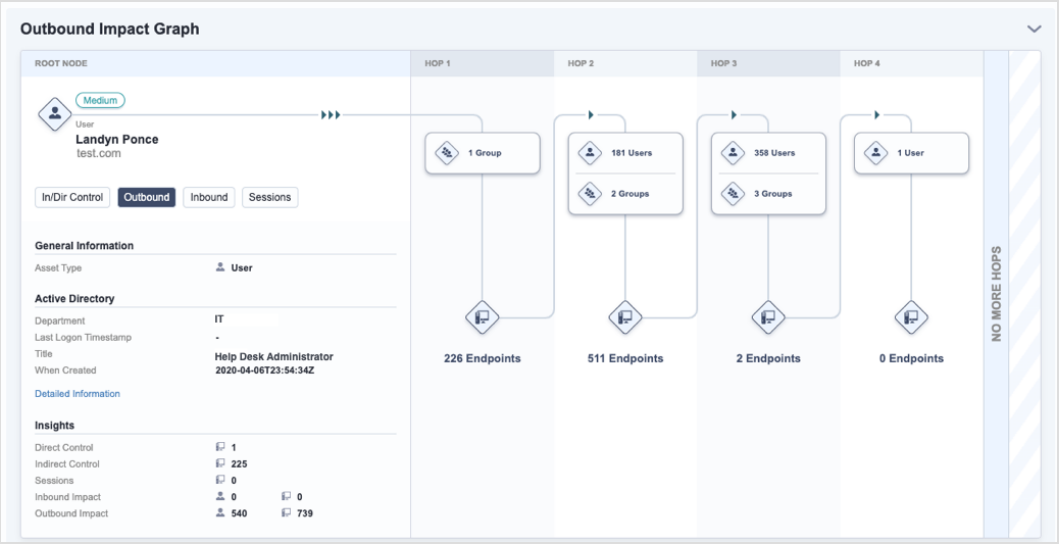
- **Groups:** Displays a map that shows the endpoints on which the group has administrative access, either through direct control or indirect control. The first column after the **Root Node** always has a **Direct Control** heading and indicates groups that have administrative access through direct control. Any subsequent columns have an **Indirect Control** heading and shows the groups that have administrative access through indirect control. Indirect control indicates nesting within the groups displayed in the **Direct Control** column. This model of nesting applies for each subsequent **Indirect Control** column.

The **Users**, **Endpoints**, and **Groups** tables show the details for the associated asset type. Click a node in the map to filter the tables based on that level of nesting.

View outbound impact

Select **Outbound** to analyze the outbound impact for the asset. This graph shows by default when you select **Outbound Impact** for an asset search.

Outbound impact graph



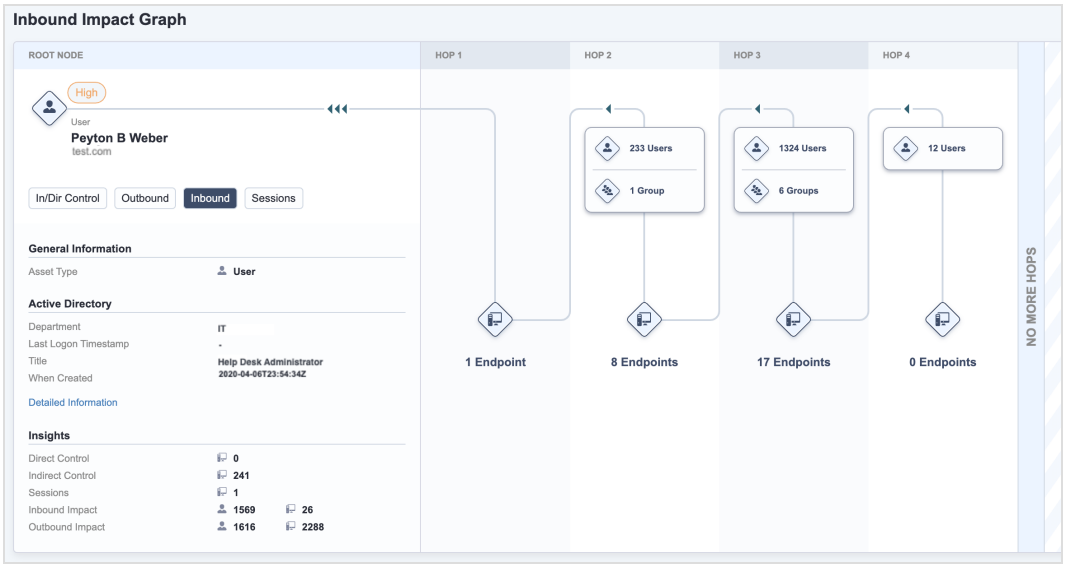
A hop map shows the endpoints, groups, and users that the asset could reach with potential outbound lateral movement. The **Users**, **Endpoints**, and **Groups** tables show the details for the associated asset type. Click a node in the hop map to filter the tables based on that hop.

View inbound impact

Select **Inbound** to analyze the inbound impact for the asset. This graph shows by default when you select **Inbound Impact** for an asset search.

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Inbound impact graph

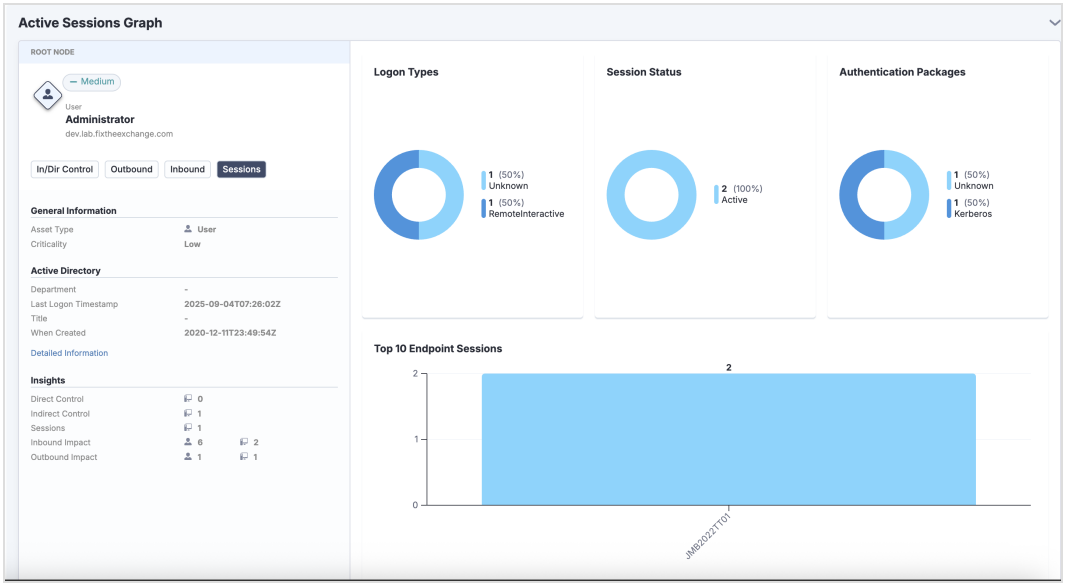


A hop map shows the endpoints, groups, and users that could reach the asset with potential inbound lateral movement. The **Users**, **Endpoints**, and **Groups** tables show the details for the associated asset type. Click a node in the hop map to filter the tables based on that hop.

View sessions

Select **Sessions** to analyze the sessions for the asset.

Active sessions graph



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Views of the **Logon Types**, **Session Status**, **Authentication Packages**, and **Top 10 Endpoint Sessions** provide session information.

Logon Types

A distribution of the logon types for all sessions. An overview of the various logon types that can display in the graph is provided at https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/previous-versions/windows/it-pro/windows-10/security/threat-protection/auditing/event-4624#logon-types-and-descriptions.

Session Status

A distribution of the statuses of sessions. Impact counts a session for 72 hours and until the computer is rebooted. **Active** sessions indicate sessions that are currently active and for which session data is currently exposed and could be a potential target for data theft, unauthorized access, and lateral movement. **Inactive** sessions indicate sessions for which data is no longer at risk for active credential theft, but have recently been exposed.

Authentication Packages

A distribution of the authentication protocols used for sessions. For example, Kerberos, Negotiate, and NTLM. You can use the authentication packages visualization to understand the types of authentication used for sessions and to focus on specific sessions that use specific authentication types.

Top 10 Endpoint/User Sessions

A visualization of the top ten sessions. You can use the top ten endpoint or user sessions visualization to understand which endpoints or users are logged into most frequently at a glance.

When you click **Sessions** from the Findings table for a group or a user, the Session view data grid displays endpoint data. When you click **Sessions** from the Findings table for an endpoint, the Sessions view data grid displays user data. Group data does not appear in the sessions view.

In the tables for both endpoints and users, you can select **Analyzed** or **Current** to display session data:

Analyzed

The data represents session data from the most recent analysis. Impact continues to count a session as long as the sensor reported it within the last 72 hours. In addition, a Windows endpoint retains session information in memory even after the user signs out and until that endpoint is restarted, so the sensor reports that session data back to Impact until it is restarted, after which the 72 hour counter starts. The default retention session retention time period is 200 days. Configure how Impact synchronizes data between the Active Directory server and Impact.

1. From the Main menu, go to **Modules > Impact** to open the Impact **Overview** page.
2. Click Settings and open the **Sync Settings** tab.
3. Enter a number of days to use for **Session Retention Settings**. You can enter between 3 and 365 days.

Current

The data includes results from endpoints managed by the Tanium Client that are currently online from sensor data.

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The Session view data grid provides the following details for **Analyzed** data:

- **Privilege Indicator:** Indicates if the session uses administrator or non-administrator privileges.
- **Name:** Name and domain of the endpoint or user. For endpoints you can click the  icon next to an endpoint to view additional information about the endpoint in the **Endpoint Details** page of Tanium Reporting. If the icon is disabled it indicates that the endpoint no longer exists.
- **Direct Crtl:** For endpoints this represents the number of endpoints on which this user has administrative rights through a direct entry in the local Administrators object, not through an Active Directory group membership. For users this represents the number of endpoints on which this user has administrative rights through a direct entry in the local Administrators object, not through an Active Directory group membership.
- **Indirect Ctrl:** For endpoints this represents the number of users that have administrative rights to this endpoint through an Active Directory group or nested group that has an entry in the local Administrators object. For users this represents the number of endpoints on which the user has administrative rights through an Active Directory group or nested group that has an entry in the local Administrators object.
- **Inbound:** For endpoints this represents the sum of the endpoints and users that an attacker can use to move laterally to compromise this endpoint. For users this represents the sum of the endpoints and users that an attacker can use to move laterally to compromise the user credentials.
- **Outbound:** The sum of the endpoints and users that an attacker can reach by moving laterally starting from this endpoint.
- **Criticality:** The criticality level for the user or endpoint: **Critical**, **High**, **Medium**, or **Low**. For more information on the default groups and users criticality rule, see Tanium Criticality User Guide: Work with existing criticality rules.
- **Impact:** The Impact rating for the endpoint or user: **Critical**, **High**, **Medium**, or **Low**.
- **Logon Type:** The logon type. An overview of the various logon types that can show in the graph is provided at https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/previous-versions/windows/it-pro/windows-10/security/threat-protection/auditing/event-4624#logon-types-and-descriptions.
- **First Seen:** A time and date that corresponds with the first detected instance of the entity.
- **Last Seen:** A time and date that corresponds with the last detected instance of the entity.

You can select **All**, **Admin**, or **Non-admin** to filter the results in the table to correspond to sessions that use administrator privileges, non-administrator privileges, or both.

The default sort order for the **Sessions View** table for **Analyzed** data is **Impact** (highest to lowest), **Criticality** (highest to lowest), **Indirect Ctrl** (highest to lowest), **Direct Ctrl** (highest to lowest), and **Outbound** (highest to lowest).

The Session view data grid provides the following details for **Current** data:

- **Authentication Package:** The authentication protocol used for the session. For example, Kerberos, Negotiate, and NTLM.
- **Logon ID:** A unique value that identifies the session logon.
- **Session ID:** A unique value that identifies any security entity that the Windows operating system (OS) can authenticate.

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- **Logon Type:** The logon type. An overview of the various logon types that can show in the graph is provided at https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/previous-versions/windows/it-pro/windows-10/security/threat-protection/auditing/event-4624#logon-types-and-descriptions.
- **Logon Server:** Identifies the logon server with which the session was authenticated.
- **Logon Time:** A time and date that corresponds with the logon time of the session.
- **Logoff Time:** A time and date that corresponds with the logoff time of the session.
- **Status:** The status of the session. **Active** sessions indicate sessions that are currently active and for which session credentials are currently exposed and could be a potential target for theft, unauthorized access, and lateral movement. **Inactive** sessions indicate sessions for which credentials are no longer at risk for active credential theft, but have recently been exposed. **Leaking** sessions can indicate misconfiguration and be at risk for lateral movement.

The default sort order for the **Sessions View** table for **Current** data is **Status** (lowest to highest), **Logon Time** (highest to lowest), and **Logoff Time** (highest to lowest).

To sort a table, click a column or **Shift**+click multiple columns. To reset the sort order, click a column multiple times, until the sort order arrow disappears.

To customize the columns in the table, click Customize Columns and then select which columns to keep or click and drag a column to change the column order.

You can filter the results that appear in the tables. For example, you can select a value for **Impact** or **Criticality** to use as a filter. Expand **Filters** and click **Standard** to filter for members of a specific domain. For a more custom filter, expand **Filters** and click **Filter Builder**. Select an available attribute, an operator, and provide a value. Available operators and supported types of values can vary based on the attribute you select. You can add additional attributes that are joined with a logical `AND` or `OR` to make complex expressions for filtering data. Additionally you can add groups to build more robust and finely-tuned filter criteria.

View members

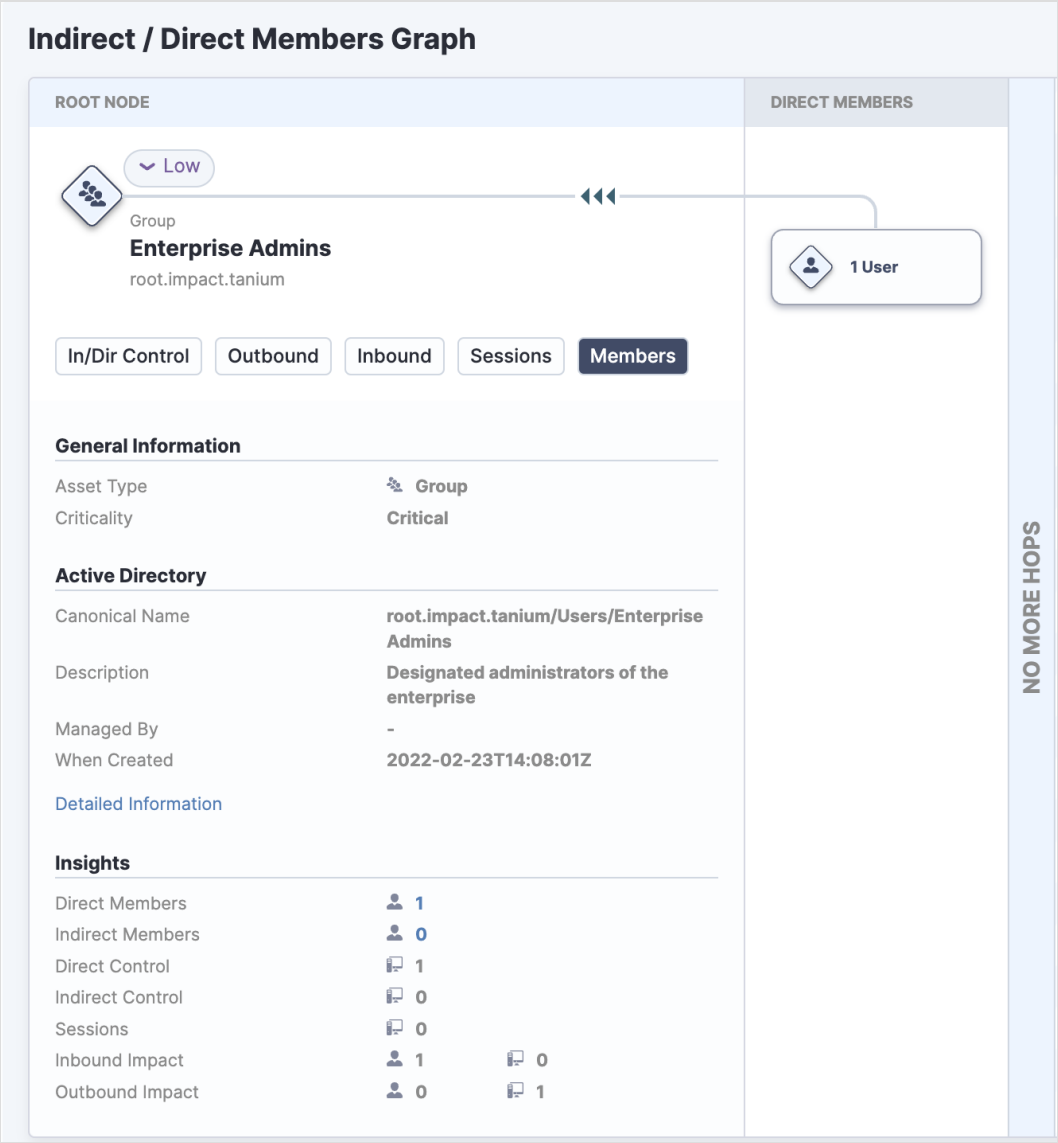


This view is only available for groups.

Select **Members** to analyze the direct and indirect members of the group. The first column after the **Root Node** always has a **Direct Members** heading. Any subsequent columns have an **Indirect Members** heading and represents a layer of group nesting.

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Members



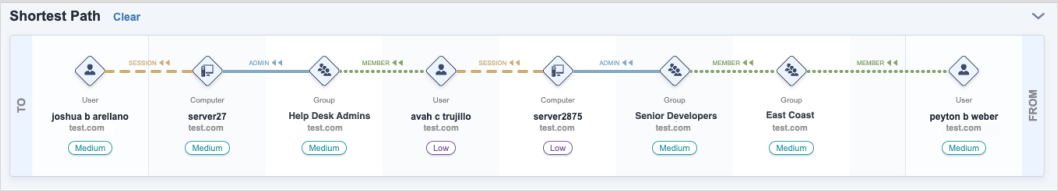
A map shows the users (Direct Members) and nested groups (Indirect Members) in that group.

View shortest path maps

Click the target icon next to a user, endpoint or group in one of the **Users**, **Endpoints** or **Groups** tables to show a **Shortest Path** map from that user, endpoint, or group to the asset. The **Shortest Path** map shows the shortest path from the target user, endpoint, or group by means of direct acces or group membership.

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Shortest path



What to do next

Implement a least-privilege security model for your Active Directory environment, modifying assets that need administrative rights reduced based on your Impact data analysis. For more information, see Reference: Remediation resources.

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Terminating sessions

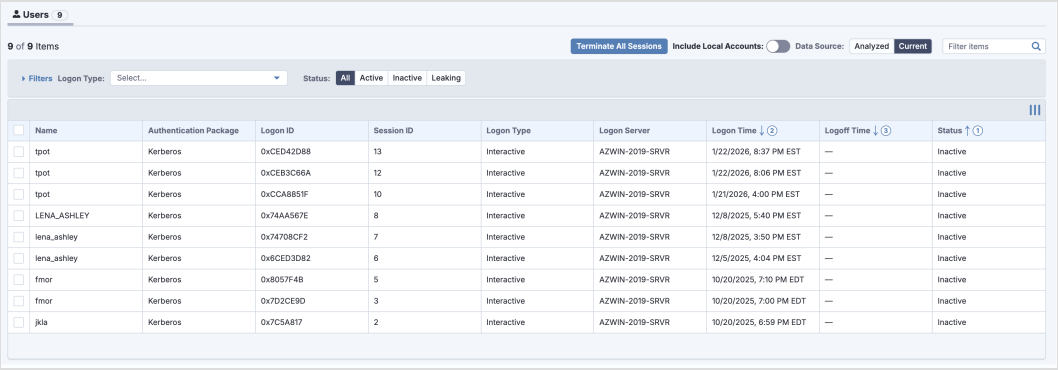
Terminate active sessions on targeted endpoints based on user-provided input. You cannot terminate non-user/SYSTEM sessions. Non-user/SYSTEM sessions are defined as sessions where the security identifier (SID) does not start with either `S-1-5-21` (for Local and Active Directory accounts). You can terminate sessions from both the sessions grid or the Impact overview page. The Impact overview page provides a link to the Action Deployments page in Tanium Console that displays the **Impact - Terminate Sessions** package. You can use the **Impact - Terminate Sessions** package to filter for sessions that match specific criteria and target specific endpoints or groups of endpoints for session termination.

NOTE

Users must have the **Impact Sessions Operator** role or a custom role that has the **Impact Sessions Terminate** permission to terminate sessions.

Terminate all sessions for an endpoint or user

Terminate all sessions



Terminate all sessions for an endpoint

1. From the Main menu, go to **Modules > Impact** to open the Impact Overview page.
2. In the Findings table, click groups or users.
3. Identify a row that shows active sessions in the **Sessions** column.
4. Click the value of the **Sessions** column for the row.
5. Scroll to the bottom of the page to view the Session data grid.
6. Click the **Current** tab.
7. Click **Terminate All Sessions** to terminate all sessions for an endpoint.

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8. Confirm that you want to terminate all sessions. Sessions within the last 15 minutes might not always display, but the termination applies to such sessions.
9. Click **Terminate**.

Terminate all sessions for a user

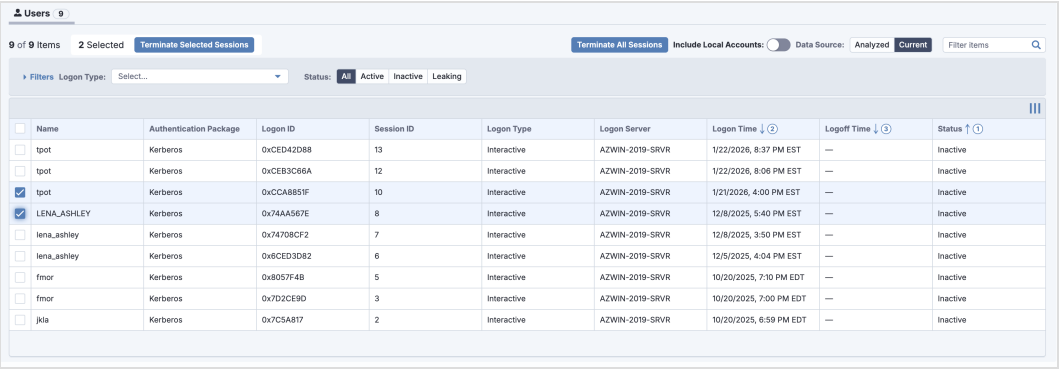
1. From the Main menu, go to **Modules > Impact** to open the Impact Overview page.
2. In the Findings table, click endpoints.
3. Identify a row that shows active sessions in the **Sessions** column.
4. Click the value of the **Sessions** column for the row.
5. Scroll to the bottom of the page to view the Session data grid.
6. Click the **Current** tab.
7. Click **Terminate All Sessions** to terminate all sessions for a user.
8. Confirm that you want to terminate all sessions. Sessions started within the last 15 minutes might not always display, but the termination applies to such sessions.
9. Click **Terminate**.

NOTE

Group data does not appear in the sessions view.

Terminate individual sessions for an endpoint or user

Terminate individual sessions



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Terminate individual sessions for an endpoint

1. From the Main menu, go to **Modules > Impact** to open the Impact Overview page.
2. In the Findings table, click groups or users.
3. Identify a row that shows active sessions in the **Sessions** column.
4. Click the value of the **Sessions** column for the row.
5. Scroll to the bottom of the page to view the Session data grid.
6. Click the **Current** tab.
7. Select the sessions that you want to terminate.
8. Click **Terminate Selected Session** or **Terminate Selected Sessions**.
9. Confirm that you want to terminate the selected sessions.
10. Click **Terminate**.

Terminate individual sessions for a user

1. From the Main menu, go to **Modules > Impact** to open the Impact Overview page.
2. In the Findings table, click endpoints.
3. Identify a row that shows active sessions in the **Sessions** column.
4. Click the value of the **Sessions** column for the row.
5. Scroll to the bottom of the page to view the Session data grid.
6. Click the **Current** tab.
7. Select the sessions that you want to terminate.
8. Click **Terminate Selected Session** or **Terminate Selected Sessions**.
9. Confirm that you want to terminate the selected sessions.
10. Click **Terminate**.

Terminate sessions from the overview page

Terminate sessions

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1. From the Main menu, go to **Modules > Impact** to open the Impact Overview page.
2. In the Sessions section, click **Terminate Sessions**.
3. The Deploy Action page shows the **Impact - Terminate Sessions** package. Provide values for the appropriate parameters to match the criteria of sessions you want to terminate. For more information about the **Impact - Terminate Sessions** package, see Reference: Impact packages.
4. Configure and deploy the action. For more information about managing actions, see Tanium Console User Guide: Actions overview.

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Exporting Impact data

You can export data from Impact to Tanium Connect. You can export data using the Tanium Impact or Tanium Threat Response data sources in Connect.

Connections to create

Connections to create

Purpose	Source type	Instructions	Sample output
Export inbound and outbound Impact data for users, groups, or endpoints.	Tanium Impact	Create connection to export Impact data on page 59	CSV example: Impact data export on page 59
Export Impact and outbound Impact scores as part of a Threat Response alert.	Tanium Threat Response	Tanium Threat Response User Guide: Export data to Tanium Connect	JSON example: Threat Response alert with Impact data export on page 60

Create connection to export Impact data

1. Create the connection.
   a. From the Main menu, open Tanium Connect. Click **Create Connection**.
   b. Name the connection.
2. In the Source section, select the **Tanium Impact** source. Select the asset type to include.
3. Select a destination. For more information, see Tanium Connect User Guide.
4. Apply filters.
5. Choose format settings and schedule.
6. Click **Save**.

CSV example: Impact data export

The following is an example of Impact data exported to a CSV output using the Tanium Impact source in Connect.

The CSV output contains two columns that do not display in the Impact workbench.

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- The **impactRating** column contains numeric values that map to the following impact ratings:
  - 0= **Low**
  - 1= **Medium**
  - 2= **High**
  - 3= **Critical**
- The **impactScore** column is the total number of points for the endpoint, user, or group. The impact rating is determined from these points.

For more information, see Impact rating on page 13.

CSV of export data



id	name	sid	assetType	directCtrl	indirectCtrl	directMembers	indirectMembers	inboundAssetCount	outboundAssetCount	sessionCount	impactRating	impactScore	domainName
2	Administrator	S-1-5-21-196915329	user	0	1			14	1	1	2	10	
4	tanium	S-1-5-21-196915329	user	1	0			0	2	0	0	4	
6	Demo D. Admin	S-1-5-21-196915329	user	0	1			0	2	0	0	4	
7	Test Domain Admin	S-1-5-21-196915329	user	0	1			0	2	0	0	4	
11	Test	S-1-5-21-196915329	user	0	1			0	2	0	0	4	
20	test%user	S-1-5-21-196915329	user	0	1			0	2	0	0	4	

JSON example: Threat Response alert with Impact data export

The following is an example of Impact data exported as part of a Threat Response alert in Connect. Note the Impact data in line 74.

The JSON includes the **impactScore**, which does not display in the Impact workbench. The **impactScore** is the total number of points for the endpoint, user, or group. The impact rating is determined from these points. For more information, see Impact rating on page 13.


```
1 [{"id":"1311","state":"unresolved","type":"detect.match","guid":"00000000-0000-0000-7da5-
15056817fd17","priority"
2 :"high","severity":"info","intelDocId":149,"intelDocRevisionId":null,"scanConfigId":10,"sca
nConfigRevisionId":1,
3 "computerName":"My-
verybadlaptop","computerIpAddress":"192.168.8.2","matchType":"process","eid":2001,"detail
s":
4 "{\"finding\":{\"whats\":[{\"intel_intra_ids\":[{\"id\":1855798049},{\"id\":3033354457},
{\"id\":3426971627}],\
5 "source_name\":\"recorder\",\"artifact_activity\":{\"relevant_actions\":
[{\"verb\":6,\"target\":{\"file\":{\
6 "path\":\"C:\\\\Program Files\\\\Microsoft
Office\\\\Updates\\\\Download\\\\PackageFiles\\\\6E48D237-4AC5-484B-
```


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```
BF23-2F5E628DD32D\\\\root\\\\Office16\\\\Library\\\\Analysis\\\\ANALYS32.XLL\",\"size_bytes\":\"245760\",\
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officeclicktorun.exe.db-wal\",\"size_bytes\":\"12392\",\"modification_time\":\"2022-02-24T09:06:08.000Z\
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\"9af1a2a7cdf7521012e843a2c0c94d02\"}},\"instance_hash\":\"16551595934051318733\",\"artifact_hash\":\
```


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```
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Shared\\\\ClickToRun\\\\OfficeClickToRun.exe\\\" /service\",\"file\":{\"file\":{\"path\":\"C:\\\\Program Files
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\"instance_hash\":\"5014940827374301866\",\"artifact_
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```


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"is_intel_target\":true}}}],\"intel_id\":\"149:3\",\"hunt_id\":\"10\",\"threat_
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:64,\"platform\":\"Windows\",\"build_number\":\"19044\",\"patch_
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shared\\\\ClickToRun\\\\Updates\\\\16.0.14827.20198\\\\
OfficeClickToRun.exe\"},\"parent\":{\"pid\":3240,\"args\":\"\\\"C:\\\\Program
Files\\\\Common Files\\\\Microsoft
Shared\\\\ClickToRun\\\\OfficeClickToRun.exe\\\" /service\",\"recorder_unique_
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AUTHORITY\\\\SYSTEM\",\"file\":{\"md5\":\
"67abab5bdbf1738078ee8609519ae756\",\"fullpath\":\"C:\\\\Program Files\\\\Common
Files\\\\microsoft shared\\\\
ClickToRun\\\\OfficeClickToRun.exe\"},\"parent\":
{\"pid\":696,\"args\":\"C:\\\\WINDOWS\\\\system32\\\\
```

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```
services.exe\",\"recorder_unique_id\":\"11375085314266065265\",\"start_time\":\"2022-02-21T18:20:54.000Z\",\
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\"recorder_unique_id\":\"1217629972152873483\",\"start_time\":\"2022-02-21T18:20:54.000Z\",\"ppid\":464,\
"user\":\"NT AUTHORITY\\\\SYSTEM\",\"file\":{\"md5\":\"f3828d75795d5ae4b2d8b828026a4eaa\",\"fullpath\":\
"C:\\\\Windows\\\\System32\\\\wininit.exe\"},\"parent\":{\"pid\":464}}}}}}}","alertedAt":"2022-02-24T09:10:
03.319Z","createdAt":"2022-02-24T09:10:03.369Z","updatedAt":"2022-02-24T09:10:03.369Z","Endpoint":
{"id":3,"impactScore":15,"impactAssetId":20,"impactOutboundAssetCount":7},"
intelDocName":"Persistence
using Office Templates and Trusts","eventType":"process","path":"C:\\Program Files\\Common Files\\microsoft
shared\\ClickToRun\\Updates\\16.0.14827.20198\\OfficeClickToRun.exe","hash":"9af1a2a7cdf7521012e843a2c0c94d02"
,"platform":"Windows","os":"Microsoft Windows 10 Pro","intelDocType":"tanium-signal","intelSourceId":4,
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Injection\"},{\"id\":\"T1137\",\"name\":\"Office Application Startup\"},{\"id\":\"T1137.001\",\"name\":\"Office
Application Startup: Office Template Macros\"},{\"id\":\"T1137.006\",\"name\":\"Office Application Startup:
Add-ins\"},{\"id\":\"T1059\",\"name\":\"Command and Scripting Interpreter\"},{\"id\":\"T1059.003\",\
"name\":\"Command and Scripting Interpreter: Windows Command Shell\"}]}"}]
```


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Maintaining Impact

Perform regular maintenance tasks to ensure that Impact successfully performs scheduled activities on all the targeted endpoints and does not overuse endpoint or network resources. If Impact is not performing as expected, you might need to troubleshoot issues or change settings. See Troubleshooting Impact on page 67 for related procedures.

Perform monthly maintenance

1. From the Main menu, go to **Modules > Trends > Boards**.
2. Click the **Impact** board and review the **Impact Coverage Status** panel for endpoints with the following status:
    - **Needs Attention**: Python tools that are required for Impact sensors are not installed.
    - **Unsupported**: Impact does not support the operating system.
3. To investigate endpoints that need attention, click the **Needs Attention** bar in the chart and select **View Current Endpoint Details filtered by Needs Attention**. The Tanium Server issues the following question:
   `Get Computer Name and Operating System and IP Address and Impact - Coverage Status equals Needs Attention from all machines with Impact - Coverage Status equals Needs Attention`
4. To investigate endpoints that do not support Impact, click the **Unsupported** bar in the chart and select **View Current Endpoint Details filtered by Unsupported**. The Tanium Server issues the following question:
   `Get Computer Name and Operating System and IP Address and Impact - Coverage Status equals Unsupported from all machines with Impact - Coverage Status equals Unsupported`
5. To troubleshoot Impact coverage, see Monitor and troubleshoot Impact Coverage on page 65.

Monitor and troubleshoot Impact Coverage

The following table lists contributing factors into why the Impact coverage metric might report endpoints as **Needs Attention** or **Unsupported**, and corrective actions you can make.

Contributing factors and corrective actions for Tanium Impact

Contributing factor	Corrective action
Domain is not configured properly	• Impact only includes data from endpoints for which the domain controller can be reached. Ensure that the domain is configured correctly in the **Domains** configuration in the Impact settings, and that all of your domains are covered and configured correctly. • In the **Domains** configuration, verify all domain connections. The verification process includes a network connection test and verifies the provided credentials. • Make sure the provided account has permissions to read Active Directory information.

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Contributing factors and corrective actions for Tanium Impact (continued)

Contributing factor	Corrective action
Python tools are not installed	• The Impact sensors are written in Python and require the `Tanium Python Tools` to be deployed to the endpoints. • Verify that all endpoints have the latest version of the `Tanium Python Tools` installed using the following sensor: `Get Python - Tools Version from all machines with Operating System contains windows` • Deploy the `Distribute Python - Tools [Windows]` package to any endpoints that return `Windows Package Required`.

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Troubleshooting Impact

To collect and send information to Tanium for troubleshooting, collect logs and other relevant information.

Collect logs

The information is saved as ZIP files that you can download with your browser. The ZIP file is also known as a support bundle.

To download logs:

1. From the Impact **Overview** page, click Help .
2. From the **Troubleshooting** tab, select the solutions for which to gather troubleshooting packages and click **Create Packages**. By default, all solutions are selected.
3. When the packages are ready, click **Download Packages**. ZIP files of all the selected packages download to the local download directory.

   TIP Some browsers might block multiple downloads by default. Make sure to configure your browser to permit multiple downloads from Tanium Console.

4. Contact Tanium Support to determine the best option to send the ZIP files. For more information, see Contact Tanium Support on page 73.

Upgrade Impact

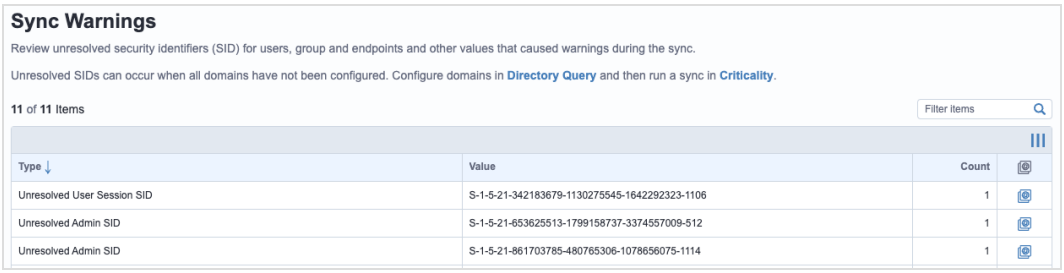
Impact 2.0 or later requires the installation of Tanium Directory Query and Tanium Criticality. Additionally, you must install Directory Query first, followed by Criticality, and then Impact, in that order.

Troubleshoot unresolved SIDs

If the domain for an endpoint is not configured in Directory Query, you might see assets on the **Sync Warnings** page with unresolved SIDs.

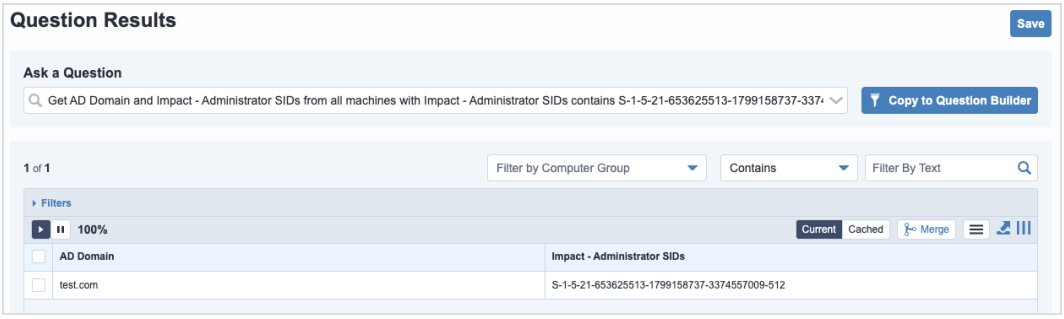
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1. From the Main menu, go to **Impact > Sync Warnings**.



2. For each asset with an unresolved SID type, click Interact to view more information about the asset.

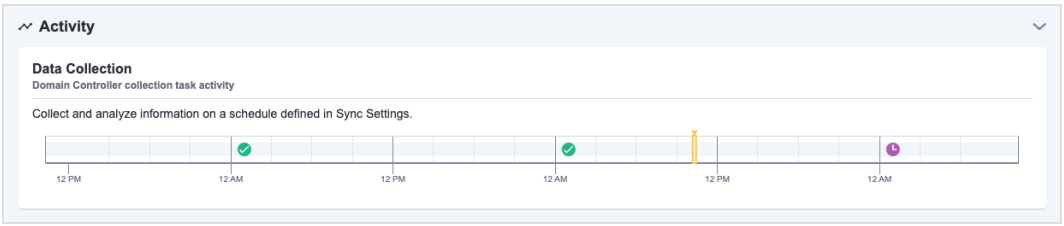
3. The **AD Domain** column of the question results shows the name of the domain for which Impact could not resolve assets.



4. Verify the domain is configured in Directory Query. For more information, see Tanium Directory Query User Guide: Managing connections to directory servers.

5. Verify that the specified account has sufficient permissions. For more information, see Impact requirements on page 22.

6. After all domains are configured and permissions are validated, verify that a successful data collection and sync completes. You can see the latest status in the **Activity** section of the Impact **Overview** page.



BEST PRACTICE

Run a sync in Tanium Criticality before running a sync in Impact.

Identify and resolve issues with Client Extensions

Use the following steps to troubleshoot issues with the Client Extensions that Impact installs and uses. During troubleshooting, consider environmental factors such as security exclusions, file locks, CPU usage, RAM usage, and disk failures.

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TIP For more information about the Client Extensions that Impact installs and uses, see Client Extensions.

1. If endpoints have Client Extension shared process mode enabled and you need to troubleshoot resource usage or crashes in the combined `TaniumCX.exe` or `TaniumCX` process, disable shared process mode on the affected endpoints, and then reproduce the issue if possible. For more information, see Endpoint Configuration User Guide: Manage Client Extension shared process mode.
2. To review the health of Client Extensions or to start an investigation into an existing error, ask a question using the `Client Extensions - Status` sensor.
   The results of these questions help to identify endpoints with errors and provide a starting point to deploy actions that might help correct the issue. Filter the results and drill down as necessary to investigate results that indicate errors.

   TIP Consider whether endpoints with errors share common characteristics, such as operating system, domain or organization unit, or the antivirus software that is installed.

3. Target one or more endpoints with errors, and uninstall tools that report errors without blocking reinstallation. For more information, see Remove Impact tools from endpoints and Endpoint Configuration User Guide: Uninstall a tool installed by Endpoint Configuration.

   CAUTION When you perform a hard uninstallation of some tools, the uninstallation also removes data that is associated with the tool from the endpoint. This data might include important historical or environmental data. If data that you want to keep is associated with the tool, make sure you perform only a soft uninstallation of the tool.

   Wait for automatic reinstallation of the tool. If the reinstallation does not resolve the issue, continue to the next step.
4. Ask a question using the `Endpoint Configuration - Tools Status Details` sensor, and include filters to limit the results to the tool that you are investigating. For example:
   `Get Endpoint Configuration - Tools Status Details having Endpoint Configuration - Tools Status Details:Tool Name contains Impact from all machines with Endpoint Configuration - Tools Status:Tool Name contains Impact`
   Review the columns in the results for specific information about errors. The following table provides guidance for some common error conditions:

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Potential errors returned by the Ednpoint Configuration - Tools Status Details sensor

Error Condition	Possible Resolution
No error appears, but an available new version has not been installed	Review the **Targeted Version** column to make sure that the endpoint has received the latest manifest. If the targeted version does not yet show the updated version, the Endpoint Configuration manifest has not updated on the endpoint, usually for one of the following reasons: • The manifest update is still pending. Either wait for the manifest to update and then review the results again, or follow the steps in Endpoint Configuration User Guide: Verify and manually update the Endpoint Configuration manifest. • Action lock is enabled on the endpoint. Follow the steps in Endpoint Configuration User Guide: Verify and manually update the Endpoint Configuration manifest to identify endpoints with action lock turned on. • Impact is no longer installed, or it is no longer targeting the endpoint. In some cases, Impact might stop targeting an endpoint because it no longer needs the endpoint for a particular workload. Consider whether Impact should still target the endpoint: ◦ If it is expected or intentional that Impact no longer targets the endpoint, you can optionally uninstall Impact tools and dependencies. For more information, see Remove Impact tools from endpoints. ◦ If Impact should still target the endpoint, make sure that the Impact action group includes the endpoint, and make sure Impact targets the endpoint in any expected configurations or profiles. Then, either wait for the manifest to update and then review the results again, or follow the steps in Endpoint Configuration User Guide: Verify and manually update the Endpoint Configuration manifest.
Installation Blocker:`Unmet Dependencies: [Tool name]`	If no **Failure Message** or **Failure Step** appears, the endpoint might be waiting for the dependencies to install. Wait to see if the condition resolves on its own. If this condition remains for an extended period, ask the question again and review any error information in other columns, especially the **Failing Dependency** column.
Failing Dependency: *[Tool name]*	Ask the question: `Endpoint Configuration - Tools Status Details having Endpoint Configuration - Tools Status Details:Tool Name contains [Tool name] from all machines with Endpoint Configuration - Tools Status:Tool Name contains [Tool name]` Investigate further errors with the tool. If the dependency has not been installed on an endpoint, ask the question: `Get Endpoint Configuration - Tools Retry Status from all machines with Computer Name equals Computer_Name` to review the retry status for the tool installation. For more information, see Endpoint Configuration User Guide: Review tool installations that are scheduled for a retry.
Manually Blocked:`blocked`	The tool was previously blocked, either manually or during a previous uninstallation. Unblock the tool. For more information, see Endpoint Configuration User Guide: Block or unblock tools from installing on an endpoint.

5. Review the Extensions logs on the endpoint. Take note of entries that include `fail` or `error`. For more information, see Review the Extensions log for an endpoint on page 71.

For additional help, collect all logs for Tanium Impact, and contact Tanium Support.

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Review the Extensions log for an endpoint

Use Client Management to directly connect to an endpoint and view and download extension logs.

1. From the Main menu, go to **Shared Services > Client Management**.
2. From the Client Management menu, click **Client Health**.
3. In the **Direct Connect** search box, enter all or part of an IP address or a computer name.
   Matching results are displayed after the search completes.
4. From the search results, click the computer name to connect to the endpoint.
5. Click the **Logs** tab, and select an **extensions*[#]*.log** file.
6. (Optional) To download the log, click **Download**.

For additional help, collect all logs for Tanium Impact, and contact Tanium Support.

Remove Impact tools from endpoints

You can deploy an action to remove Impact tools from an endpoint or computer group. Separate actions are available for Windows and non-Windows endpoints.

1. In Interact, target the endpoints from which you want to remove the tools. For example, ask a question that targets a specific operating system:
   `Get Endpoint Configuration - Tools Status from all machines with Is Windows equals true`
2. In the results, select the row for , drill down as necessary, and select the targets from which you want to remove Impact tools. For more information, see Tanium Interact User Guide: Drill Down.
3. Click **Deploy Action**.
4. For the **Deployment Package**, select **Endpoint Configuration - Uninstall Tool [Windows]** or **Endpoint Configuration - Uninstall Tool [Non-Windows]**, depending on the endpoints you are targeting.
5. For **Tool Name**, select .
6. (Optional) By default, after the tools are removed they cannot be reinstalled. To allow tools to be automatically reinstalled, clear the selection for **Block reinstallation**. Re-installation occurs almost immediately.

   NOTE

   If reinstallation is blocked, you must unblock it manually:

   - To allow Impact to reinstall tools, deploy the **Endpoint Configuration - Unblock Tool [Windows]** or **Endpoint Configuration - Unblock Tool [Non-Windows]** package (depending on the targeted endpoints).
   - If you reinstall tools manually, select **Unblock Tool** when you deploy the **Endpoint Configuration - Reinstall Tool [Windows]** or **Endpoint Configuration - Reinstall Tool [Non-Windows]** package.

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7. (Optional) To remove all Impact databases and logs from the endpoints, clear the selection for **Soft uninstall**.



When you perform a hard uninstallation of some tools, the uninstallation also removes data that is associated with the tool from the endpoint. This data might include important historical or environmental data. If data that you want to keep is associated with the tool, make sure you perform only a soft uninstallation of the tool.

8. (Optional) To also remove any tools that were dependencies of the Impact tools that are not dependencies for tools from other solutions, select **Remove unreferenced dependencies**.

9. (Optional) In the **Deployment Schedule** section, configure a schedule for the action.



If some target endpoints might be offline when you initially deploy the action, select **Recurring Deployment** and set a reissue interval.

10. Click **Show preview to continue**.

11. A results grid appears at the bottom of the page showing you the targeted endpoints for your action. If you are satisfied with the results, click **Deploy Action**.



If you have enabled Endpoint Configuration approval, tool removal must be approved in Endpoint Configuration before tools are removed from endpoints.

Verify endpoint tools

If you are experiencing issues such as a feature not working on an endpoint or seeing incorrect data in the workbench, confirm that your endpoints have the latest toolset version. For more information, see Tanium Endpoint Configuration User Guide: Identify and resolve issues with endpoint tools or Client Extensions.

Uninstall Impact

1. From the Main menu, click **Administration > Configuration > Solutions**.
2. In the Impact section, click **Uninstall**.
3. Review the content that will be removed and click **Uninstall**.
4. Depending on your configuration, enter your password or click **Yes** to start the uninstall process.
5. Return to the **Solutions** page and verify that the **Import** button is available for Impact.

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NOTE

The uninstall process does not remove the Impact action group. If you are sure that this action group is not used by another solution, you can manually remove it. If you uninstall Impact, do not remove the computer group, and later reinstall Impact, the action group target remains set to the original computer group.

Contact Tanium Support

To contact Tanium Support for help, sign in to the Tanium Customer Community.

For more information about how to submit a support case, see Case Submission Form.

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Reference: Impact sensors and packages

Impact sensors

Use the Impact sensors to get details about Impact functionality on endpoints.

Impact sensors

Sensor	Description
Impact - Active User Session SIDs	Get the SIDs of users with an active session. This sensor provides a function to determine whether or not an endpoint is joined to a domain. If it is not, the sensor exits. If it is, this same function is used to obtain the local computer SID. This sensor uses a WMI query to determine if the sensor is being executed on a domain controller. Each user session SID is compared against the local computer SID. If the User SID contains the local computer SID, it is a local account and is ignored. Because all accounts on a domain controller are domain accounts, the local computer SID comparison is skipped to ensure accurate results if the sensor is running on a domain controller. Only domain SIDs with a LogonType that can be used for credential theft and reuse are returned by the sensor.
Impact - Administrator SIDs	Get the SIDs of the domain users and groups in the Administrators group. This sensor uses a function to determine whether or not the endpoint is joined to a domain. If it is not, the sensor exits. If it is, this same function is used to obtain the local computer SID. This sensor uses A WMI query to determine if the sensor is being executed on a domain controller. This sensor ensures the correct group name is returned for enumeration as the name may vary depending on language/localization settings on the endpoint, or a user might have renamed it. This sensor uses a function to ensure it is run against the local system. If the SID contains the local computer SID, it is a local account, and is ignored. Because all accounts on a domain controller are domain accounts, the local Computer SID comparison is skipped to ensure accurate results if the sensor is running on a domain controller. All domain SIDs that are a member of the local Administrators group on the endpoint are returned by the sensor.

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Impact sensors (continued)

Sensor	Description
Impact - Computer Domain SID IMPORTANT The **Impact - Computer Domain SID** sensor has been deprecated and will be removed in a future version of Impact.	Get the SID of the domain to which the computer is joined. This sensor uses a function to retrieve the SID for the Domain that the computer is joined to. This SID is stored locally on the endpoint and only present if the endpoint has been joined to a Domain. It differs from the local computer SID which is created when the operating system is installed.
Impact - Physical NetBIOS Computer Name IMPORTANT The **Impact - Physical NetBIOS Computer Name** sensor has been deprecated and will be removed in a future version of Impact.	Get the NetBIOS name of an endpoint. The results of this sensor provide a reliable match that can be used by the Tanium Impact Service on the Module Server to perform an LDAP query to retrieve the Computer Account SID from Active Directory.
Impact - LSA Session Details	Retrieves information regarding user sessions on the local endpoint.

Impact packages

The following packages are provided with Impact. Open a package in the console to edit package parameters and deploy the package to appropriate endpoints.

Impact - Terminate Sessions

Use the Impact - Terminate Sessions package to terminate user sessions on targeted endpoints based on user-provided input.

Impact - Terminate Sessions retrieves sessions by native Windows API calls. The Impact - Terminate Sessions package only terminates active sessions and ignores Non-user/SYSTEM sessions. The Impact - Terminate Sessions package matches parameter input against a retrieved list of sessions grouping input together with the "OR" operator. When you use multiple parameters, they are combined with the “AND” operator.

NOTE Non-user/SYSTEM sessions are defined as sessions where the security identifier (SID) does not start with either S-1-5-21 (for Local and Active Directory accounts) or S-1-12 (for Entra ID accounts).

Example:

`User1 is in DomainA`

`User2 is in DomainB`

`User3 is in DomainC`

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The **UserName** parameter is populated with `User1`, `User2`, and `User3`.

The **Domain** parameter is populated with `DomainA`, and `DomainB`.

The query performed is:

```
UserName IN User1,User2,User3 AND Domain IN DomainA,DomainB
```

Therefore, only `User1` and `User2` match.

All parameters are optional. You must provide at least one parameter. The **Kill** parameter must be used with at least one other parameter.

Impact - Terminate Sessions Package

Parameter	Description and example

UserName	Accepts a list of usernames entered one per line.
	Example:
	`User1`
	`User2`
	`User3`

UPN	Accepts a list of User Principal Names entered one per line that correspond to the User Principal Names of the account that the session belongs to. UPN is typically only populated for AD domain accounts and is “N/A” for local or Entra ID accounts.

Domain	Accepts a list of domains entered one per line.
	If Domain is the only parameter you use used, sessions for any user in the specified domains on targeted endpoints will be terminated.
	Example:
	Domain parameter is populated with `DomainA`.
	`User1` is in `DomainA`
	`User2` is in `DomainA`
	`User3` is in `DomainB`
	This example terminates sessions for both `User1` and `User2` on targeted endpoints.

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Impact - Terminate Sessions Package (continued)

Parameter	Description and example

DnsDomainName	Accepts a list of Fully Qualified Domain Names (FQDNs), one per line.
	If **DnsDomainName** is the only parameter you use, sessions for any user in the specified domains on targeted endpoints will be terminated.
	Example:
	DnsDomainName is populated with `DomainA.corp.lab`
	`User1` is in `DomainA.corp.lab`
	`User2` is in `DomainA.corp.lab`
	`User3` is in `DomainB.corp.lab`
	This example terminates sessions for both `User1` and `User2` on targeted endpoints.

SID	Accepts a list of Security Identifiers (SIDs), one per line.
	Example:
	`S-1-5-21-2389740089-161268613-3226836412-512`
	`S-1-5-21-2389740089-161268613-3226836412-913103`
	`S-1-5-21-2389740089-161268613-3226836412-513`

LogonType	Drop down list selection of logon types. When you select a **LogonType**, the package acts upon sessions matching the selection.
LogonID	Accepts a list of logon IDs. A logon ID is a hex value that determines the uniqueness of a session. The provided values are used as an AND filter with **Username**, **UserPrincipleName**, and **SID**.
Kill	Checkbox, disabled by default. When enabled, attempts to forcefully terminates sessions if graceful termination fails. Must be checked to successfully terminate non-interactive sessions and sessions initiated by RunAs.
All	Checkbox, disabled by default. When enabled, attempts to terminate all sessions on targeted endpoints. All other parameters with the exception of **Kill** are ignored. If not used in combination with the **Kill** parameter, only graceful termination of interactive sessions is attempted.

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Reference: Remediation resources



Test changes to Active Directory in a lab or staging environment before you make the change in a production environment.

Before making any changes to Active Directory, be sure that you understand the potential repercussions, including loss of control or access to business critical assets.

Use the data that you gather from Impact to identify the users, groups, and endpoints with the highest potential impact in your organization, considering the following guidelines:

- Analyze both inbound and outbound potential lateral movement:
    - An asset with a high potential inbound impact might be easily compromised due to the variety of paths that can be used to reach this asset. Examine any business critical assets with a high inbound impact to determine where access can be reduced.
    - An asset with a high potential outbound impact can be used to compromise other assets in your environment. Examine any assets with a high outbound impact and minimize access to other assets where possible.
- A complex **Shortest Path** to reach a business critical asset does not indicate that the asset is safe from attack. Although the **Shortest Path** for an asset might appear complex, sophisticated attackers often automate path traversal. Complex paths can be traversed quickly using automation.
- Users with a high potential outbound impact are one successful phishing attack away from an attacker potentially reaching the assets to which they have administrative control. Limit users to the administrative access that they need to perform their work.

Where possible, reduce privileges to implement a least-privilege model for your Active Directory environment. For more information, see Microsoft: Implementing Least-Privilege Administrative Models.

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