

EDUNET FOUNDATION-Class Exercise

LAB 1- Vulnerability detection in Raspberry-PI via IP address

1. Understanding Vulnerability

In the realm of cybersecurity, a vulnerability refers to a weakness or flaw in a system, network, software, or application that can be exploited by cyber attackers to compromise the confidentiality, integrity, or availability of data or resources. Vulnerabilities can exist in various forms and may arise due to design flaws, incorrect configurations, software bugs, or lack of security controls. Here's a detailed explanation of vulnerabilities:

Types of Vulnerabilities:

- **Software Vulnerabilities:** These vulnerabilities exist in software applications or operating systems and can range from coding errors to misconfigurations that could be exploited by attackers.
- **Hardware Vulnerabilities:** Weaknesses present in hardware components, such as microprocessors or networking devices, that can be targeted for exploitation.
- **Human Factor:** Vulnerabilities can also stem from human actions, such as weak passwords, social engineering attacks, or lack of security awareness.

Common Examples:

- **Buffer Overflow:** A common software vulnerability where an application writes more data to a buffer than it can hold, potentially allowing attackers to execute malicious code.
- **SQL Injection:** Occurs when attackers inject malicious SQL queries into input fields, exploiting vulnerabilities in web applications to access or manipulate databases.
- **Cross-Site Scripting (XSS):** Allows attackers to inject malicious scripts into web pages viewed by other users, compromising their data or session information.

Impact of Vulnerabilities:

- **Data Breaches:** Exploiting vulnerabilities can lead to unauthorized access to sensitive data like user credentials, financial information, or intellectual property.
- **Service Disruption:** Attackers can leverage vulnerabilities to disrupt services or systems, causing downtime and operational disruptions.
- **Financial Loss:** Organizations can face financial repercussions due to the costs associated with addressing security incidents, legal implications, and damage to reputation.

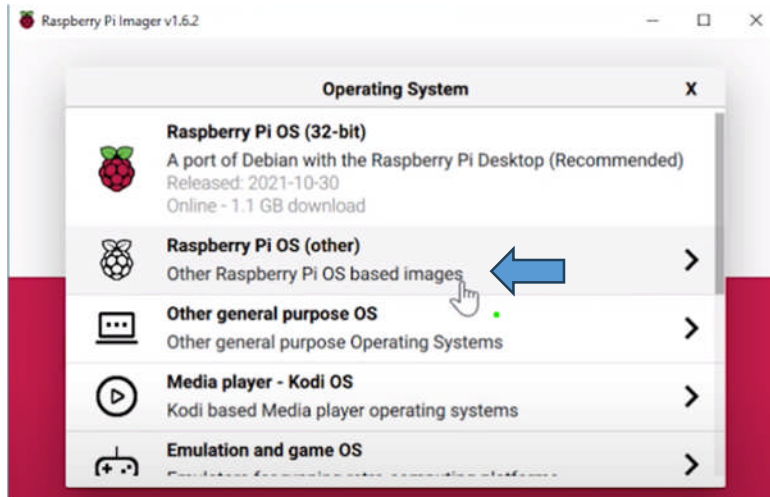
Mitigation Strategies:

- **Patch Management:** Regularly applying security patches and updates to software and systems to address known vulnerabilities.
- **Vulnerability Scanning:** Conducting regular vulnerability assessments and scans to identify and remediate security weaknesses proactively.
- **Secure Coding Practices:** Implementing secure coding guidelines and best practices to reduce the likelihood of introducing vulnerabilities during the development process.

Note: Understanding vulnerabilities is essential for organizations and individuals alike to proactively address security risks and strengthen their cybersecurity posture against potential threats.

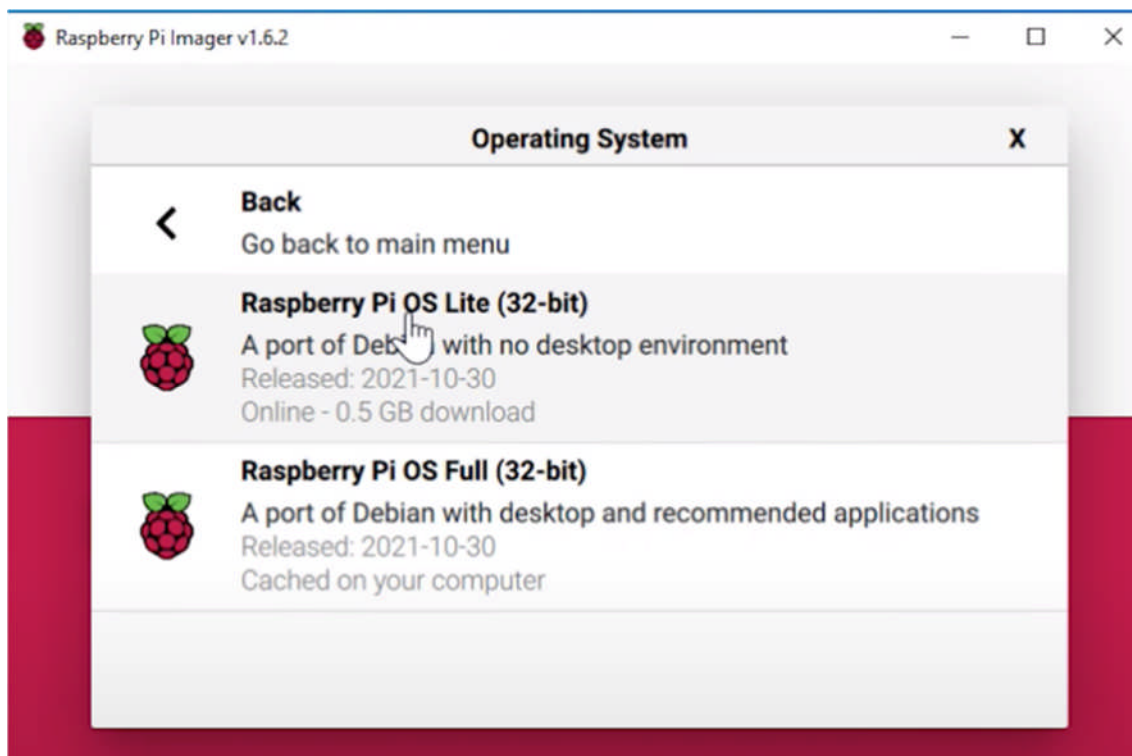
Let's Look how to find the vulnerability in anyone's network through IP-addresses:

Step-1



Step-2

Click on OS Lite(32-bit) A port of Debian with no desktop environment



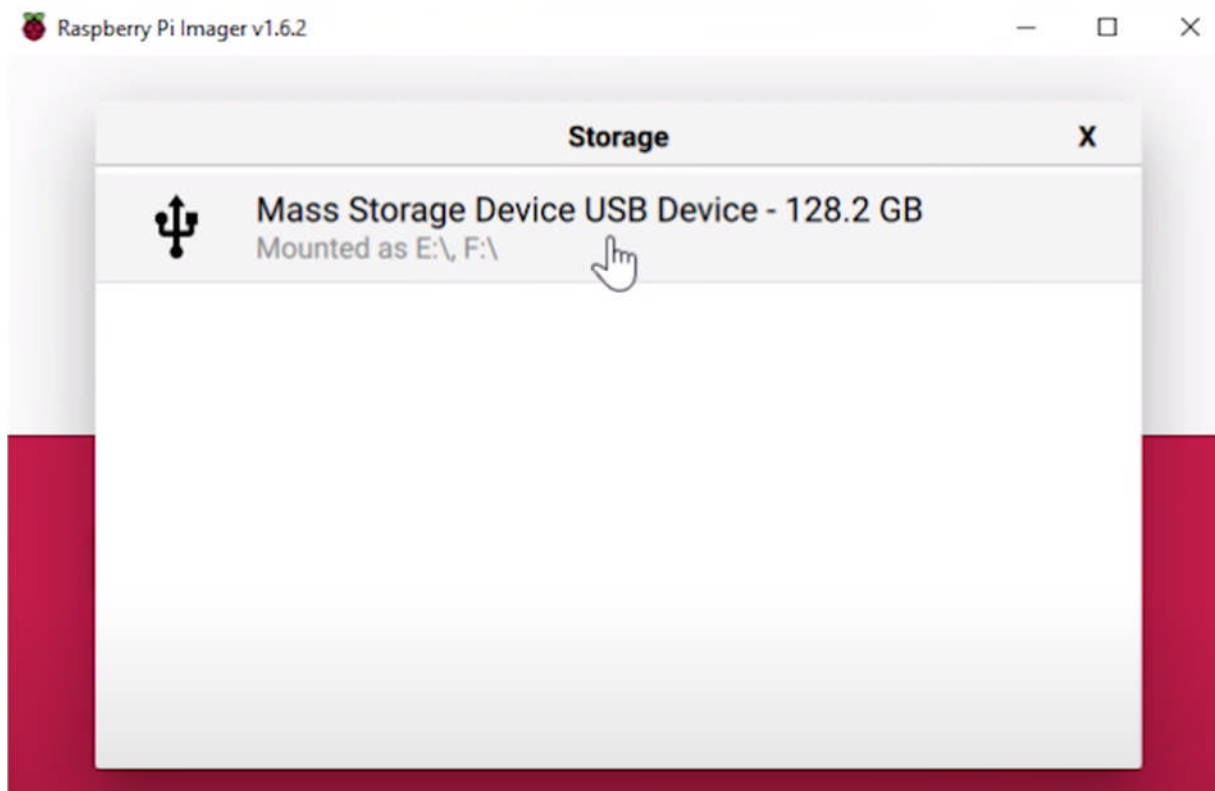
Step-3:

Click on choose storage



Step-4

click on USB Device



Step-5

Most important: “Do not click” Anywhere

- Now Press “**cntrl + shift + x**”



Step-6

Then advanced option window will pop up, where you can see many options out of which we have to remember hostname and password

1. Set hostname: raspberrypi
2. Set Password: pi
3. Others Set as follows(like checkbox)
4. Click **Save**

Raspberry Pi Imager v1.6.2

Advanced options

Image customization options to always use

- ☐ Disable overscan
- ☒ Set hostname: .local
- ☒ Enable SSH
 - ☒ Use password authentication
 - Set password for 'pi' user:
 - ☐ Allow public-key authentication only
 - Set authorized_keys for 'pi':
- ☐ Configure wifi
 - SSID:
 - Password:
 - ☒ Show password
 - Wifi country:
- ☒ Set locale settings
 - Time zone:
 - Keyboard layout:
 - ☐ Skip first-run wizard

Persistent settings

- ☐ Play sound when finished
- ☒ Eject media when finished
- ☒ Enable telemetry

SAVE

Step-7

Now click on **WRITE**



Step-8

Click on “YES”



Step-9

Click on **Continue**



Step-10

1. Open you “**Windows powershell command**”
2. Type command “ **ssh pi@raspberrypi**”
3. Type: **Yes**
4. Password: **pi**


```

pi@raspberrypi -
Windows PowerShell
Copyright (C) Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

Try the new cross-platform PowerShell https://aka.ms/pscore6

PS C:\Users\goodj> ssh pi@raspberrypi
The authenticity of host 'raspberrypi (fe80::9e12:3a69:b360:8705%8)' can't be established.
ECDSA key fingerprint is SHA256:JyMnEjRGNFuPwcdLbvIUmlJtzbc7n1KA5cjLYVOhsnc.
Are you sure you want to continue connecting (yes/no/[fingerprint])? yes
Warning: Permanently added 'raspberrypi,fe80::9e12:3a69:b360:8705%8' (ECDSA) to the list of known hosts.
pi@raspberrypi's password:
Linux raspberrypi 5.10.63-v7l+ #1459 SMP Wed Oct 6 16:41:57 BST 2021 armv7l

The programs included with the Debian GNU/Linux system are free software;
the exact distribution terms for each program are described in the
individual files in /usr/share/doc/*/copyright.

Debian GNU/Linux comes with ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY, to the extent
permitted by applicable law.

Wi-Fi is currently blocked by rfkill.
Use raspi-config to set the country before use.

pi@raspberrypi:~ $

```

Step-11:

write following command shown in image

```

pi@raspberrypi:~ $ sudo apt update
Get:1 http://raspbian.raspberrypi.org/raspbian bullseye InRelease [15.0 kB]
Get:2 http://archive.raspberrypi.org/debian bullseye InRelease [23.5 kB]
Get:3 http://raspbian.raspberrypi.org/raspbian bullseye/main armhf Packages [13.2 MB]
Get:4 http://archive.raspberrypi.org/debian bullseye/main armhf Packages [242 kB]
Fetched 13.5 MB in 6s (2,230 kB/s)
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree... Done
Reading state information... Done
31 packages can be upgraded. Run 'apt list --upgradable' to see them.
N: Repository 'http://archive.raspberrypi.org/debian bullseye InRelease' changed its 'Suite' value from 'unstable' to 'stable'
pi@raspberrypi:~ $ sudo apt-get -uy dist-upgrade
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree... 50%

```

Step-12:

write following command shown in image and close the connection now.

```

pi@raspberrypi:~ $ sudo reboot
Connection to raspberrypi closed by remote host.
Connection to raspberrypi closed.

```

Step-13:

1. We are out of the **raspberrypi**
2. In windows powershell write following command shown in image

```
PS C:\Users\goodj> ssh pi@raspberrypi
pi@raspberrypi's password:
Linux raspberrypi 5.10.63-v7l+ #1488 SMP Thu Nov 18 16:15:28 GMT 2021 armv7l

The programs included with the Debian GNU/Linux system are free software;
the exact distribution terms for each program are described in the
individual files in /usr/share/doc/*/copyright.

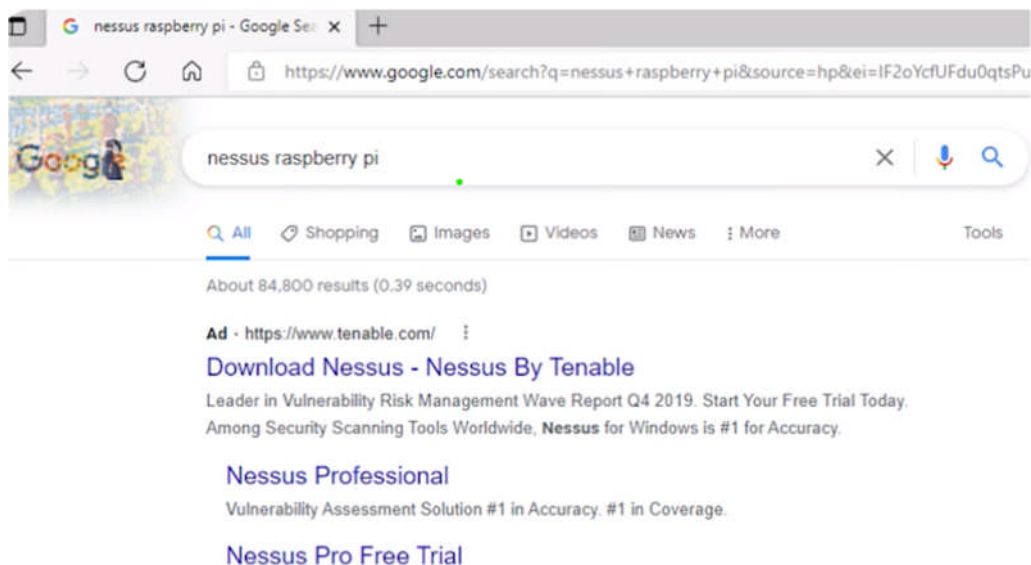
Debian GNU/Linux comes with ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY, to the extent
permitted by applicable law.
Last login: Wed Dec 1 22:34:31 2021 from fe80::f122:4fbd:918c:1dbb%eth0

Wi-Fi is currently blocked by rfkill.
Use raspi-config to set the country before use.

pi@raspberrypi:~$
```

Step-14

In your browser search **nessus raspberry pi**



Step-15

1. Now we have to follow these five steps one by one (with command)
2. Click on **Tenable Downloads site** in new window

← ↻ 🔒 https://docs.tenable.com/nessus/Content/InstallNessusRaspberryPi.htm 🔍 A ☆ ⚙️ 📄 ☆ 🔒

📄 Python 3 Tutorial |... 📄 Artificial Intelligenc... 📄 ASUS TUF Gaming... 📄 Download Turbo C... 📄 Processes - UiPath... 📄 HR On-Boarding Pr... 📄 GitHub - Pierian-Da... >

tenable Documentation Product Documentation ▾ Developer Resources ▾ Customer Resources ▾ Legal ▾

What are you looking for? 🔍

Get Started with Web Application
Scanning in Tenable Nessus Expert
Navigate Tenable Nessus
Install Tenable Nessus ▾
 Install Tenable Nessus on Linux
 Install Tenable Nessus on Windows
 Install Tenable Nessus on macOS
 Install Tenable Nessus on Raspberry Pi
 Deploy Tenable Nessus as a Docker Image
Configure Tenable Nessus >
Tenable Nessus Plugin and Software Updates
Manage Tenable Nessus Offline >
Upgrade Tenable Nessus and Tenable Nessus Agents >

Nessus 10.7.x User Guide: [Welcome](#) > [Install Tenable Nessus](#) > Install Tenable Nessus on Raspberry Pi Nessus 10.7.x (Latest)

Install Tenable Nessus on Raspberry Pi

Tenable Nessus 10.0.0 and later supports scanning on the Raspberry Pi 4 Model B with a minimum of 8GB memory.

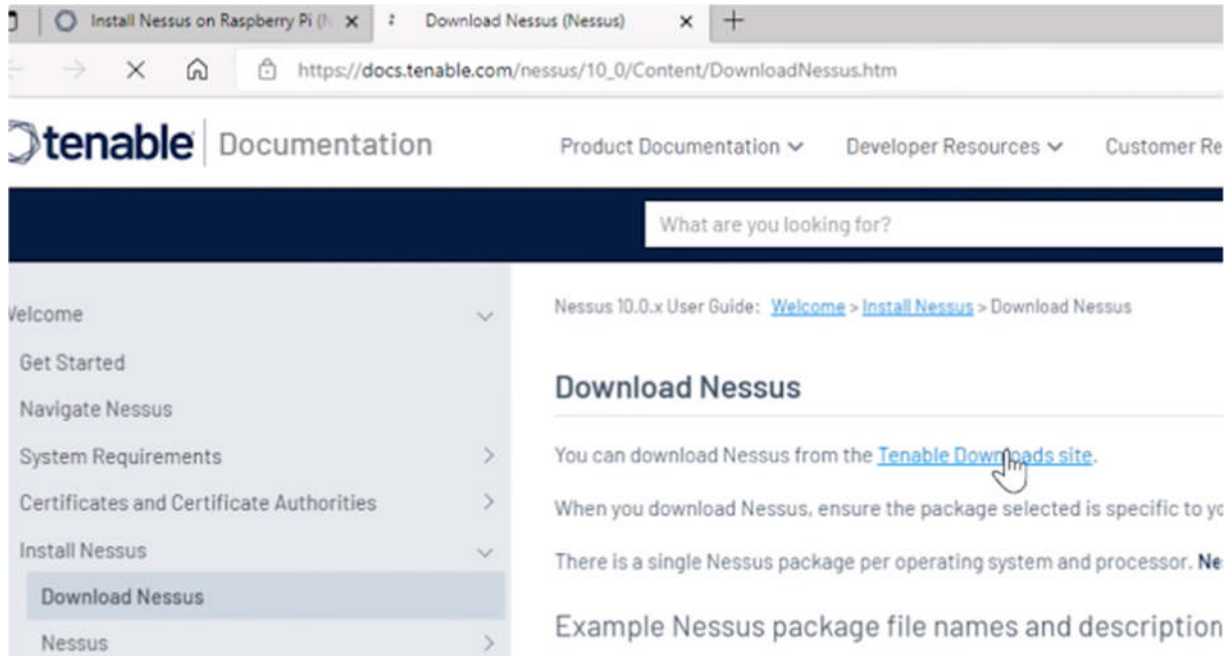
1. Download the Tenable Nessus Raspberry Pi OS package file from the [Tenable Downloads site](#).
2. From a command prompt or terminal window, run the Tenable Nessus installation command:


```
dpkg -i Nessus-<version>-raspberrypios_armhf.deb
```
3. From a command prompt or terminal window, start the nessusd daemon by running the following command:


```
/bin/systemctl start nessusd.service
```
4. Open Tenable Nessus in your browser.
 - To access a remotely installed Tenable Nessus instance, go to https://<remote IP address>:8834 (for example, https://111.49.7.180:8834).
 - To access a locally installed Tenable Nessus instance, go to https://localhost:8834.
5. Perform the remaining [Tenable Nessus installation steps](#) in your browser.

Step-16

Click on download



The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL https://docs.tenable.com/nessus/10_0/Content/DownloadNessus.htm. The page title is "Download Nessus". The left sidebar contains a navigation menu with the following items: Welcome, Get Started, Navigate Nessus, System Requirements, Certificates and Certificate Authorities, Install Nessus, Download Nessus (highlighted), and Nessus. The main content area shows the "Download Nessus" section with the text: "You can download Nessus from the [Tenable Downloads site](#)." A hand cursor is pointing at the link. Below this, it says: "When you download Nessus, ensure the package selected is specific to your operating system and processor. There is a single Nessus package per operating system and processor. Example Nessus package file names and description".

Step-17

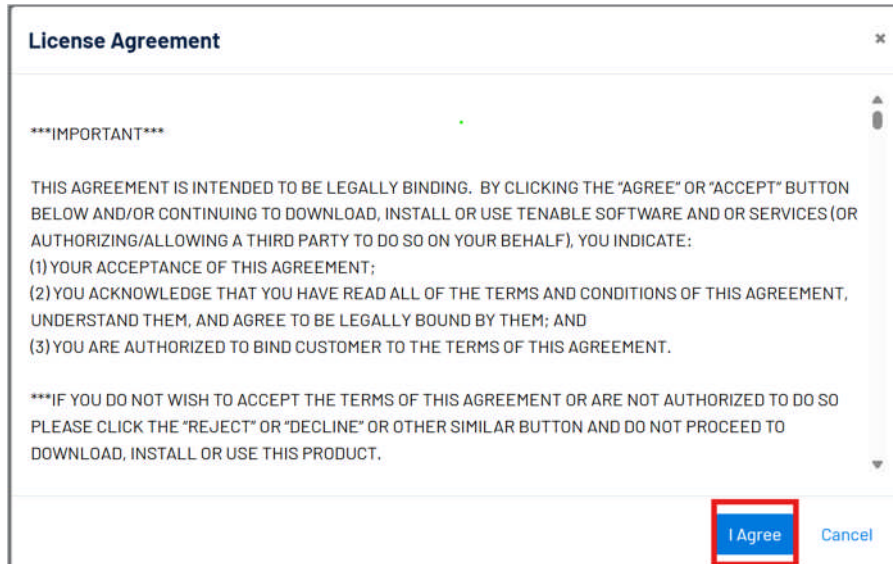
1. **Platform:** Choose from the dropdown menu
2. click on **red rectangle box** option
3. **Version:** Leave it as at is.(by default)



The screenshot shows the "Tenable Nessus" interface. Under the "1 Download and Install Nessus" section, there is a "Choose Download" area. It includes a "Version" dropdown set to "Nessus - 10.7.3" and a "Platform" dropdown set to "Windows - x86_64". Below these are links for "Download", "Checksum", "Download by curl", "Docker", and "Virtual Machines". The "Platform" dropdown menu is open, showing a list of options: "Linux - Fedora - x86_64", "Linux - Fedora - x86_64", "Linux - Raspberry Pi OS - armhf" (highlighted with a red rectangle), "Linux - RHEL 6 - x86_64", "Linux - RHEL 6 - x86_64", and "Linux - RHEL 7 - aarch64".

Step-18

Click on **Agree**



Step-19

1. We are in our raspberrypi type **“exit”** command that will logout RPI.
2. Now you are in local computer copy the path of downloaded nessus and paste here after command: **cd .\path**
3. Type **“scp .filename:/pi/home/”**, it will show you no such directory
4. Then again type **“scp .filename:/home/pi”** (look carefully it's **home/pi** now)
5. Now again activate raspberrypi type: **ssh pi@raspberrypi**
6. Now you can see in green color you RPI connected successfully.

```

pi@raspberrypi:~$ exit
logout
Connection to raspberrypi closed.
PS C:\Users\goodj> cd .\Downloads\
PS C:\Users\goodj\Downloads> scp .\Nessus-10.0.1-raspberrypios_armhf.deb pi@raspberrypi:/pi/home/
pi@raspberrypi's password:
scp: /pi/home/: No such file or directory
PS C:\Users\goodj\Downloads> scp .\Nessus-10.0.1-raspberrypios_armhf.deb pi@raspberrypi:/home/pi
pi@raspberrypi's password:
Nessus-10.0.1-raspberrypios_armhf.deb                                100%  44MB  42.1MB/s   00:01
PS C:\Users\goodj\Downloads> ssh pi@raspberrypi
pi@raspberrypi's password:
Linux raspberrypi 5.10.63-v7l+ #1488 SMP Thu Nov 18 16:15:28 GMT 2021 armv7l

The programs included with the Debian GNU/Linux system are free software;
the exact distribution terms for each program are described in the
individual files in /usr/share/doc/*/copyright.

Debian GNU/Linux comes with ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY, to the extent
permitted by applicable law.
Last login: Wed Dec  1 22:38:44 2021 from fe80::f122:4fbd:918c:1dbb%eth0

Wi-Fi is currently blocked by rfkill.
Use raspi-config to set the country before use.

pi@raspberrypi:~$ |

```

Step-22

Now type the following in the image (Copy your nessus **filename** from download)

1. Type command: **sudo dpkg -i <filename>**
“sudo dpkg -i Nessus-10.7.3-raspberrypios_armhf.deb”
 or put you current version e.g. Nessus 10.7.3 or latest.
2. Type command: **/bin/systemctl start nessusd.service**

```

pi@raspberrypi:~$ sudo dpkg -i Nessus-10.0.1-raspberrypios_armhf.deb
Selecting previously unselected package nessus.
(Reading database ... 41828 files and directories currently installed.)
Preparing to unpack Nessus-10.0.1-raspberrypios_armhf.deb ...
Unpacking nessus (10.0.1) ...
Setting up nessus (10.0.1) ...
Unpacking Nessus Scanner Core Components...
Created symlink /etc/systemd/system/nessusd.service → /lib/systemd/system/nessusd.service.
Created symlink /etc/systemd/system/multi-user.target.wants/nessusd.service → /lib/systemd/system/nessusd.service.

- You can start Nessus Scanner by typing /bin/systemctl start nessusd.service
- Then go to https://raspberrypi:8834/ to configure your scanner

pi@raspberrypi:~$ /bin/systemctl start nessusd.service
==== AUTHENTICATING FOR org.freedesktop.systemd1.manage-units ====
Authentication is required to start 'nessusd.service'.
Authenticating as: ,,, (pi)
Password:
==== AUTHENTICATION COMPLETE ====
pi@raspberrypi:~$

```

3. RPI authentication completed.

Step-23

You will get to know that we have: <https://raspberrypi:8834/>

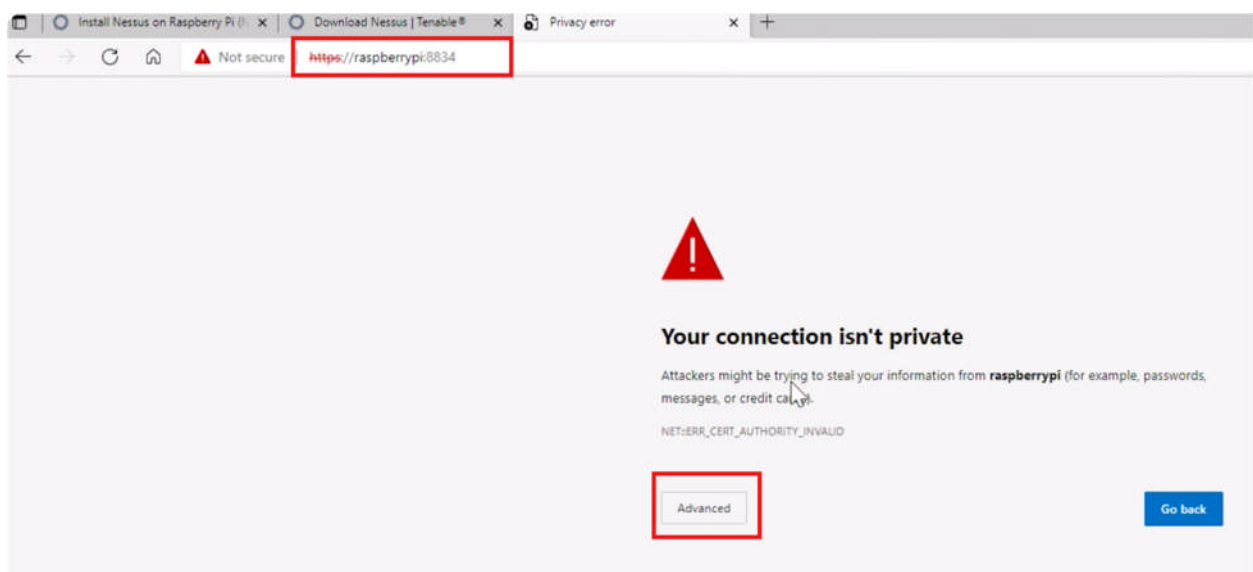
```
pi@raspberrypi:~$ sudo dpkg -i Nessus-10.0.1-raspberrypi-armhf.deb
Selecting previously unselected package nessus.
(Reading database ... 41828 files and directories currently installed.)
Preparing to unpack Nessus-10.0.1-raspberrypi-armhf.deb ...
Unpacking nessus (10.0.1) ...
Setting up nessus (10.0.1) ...
Unpacking Nessus Scanner Core Components...
Created symlink /etc/systemd/system/nessusd.service → /lib/systemd/system/nessusd.service.
Created symlink /etc/systemd/system/multi-user.target.wants/nessusd.service → /lib/systemd/system/nessusd.service.

- You can start Nessus Scanner by typing /bin/systemctl start nessusd.service
- Then go to https://raspberrypi:8834/ figure your scanner

pi@raspberrypi:~$ /bin/systemctl start nessusd.service
==== AUTHENTICATING FOR org.freedesktop.systemd1.manage-units ====
Authentication is required to start 'nessusd.service'.
Authenticating as: pi (pi)
Password:
==== AUTHENTICATION COMPLETE ====
pi@raspberrypi:~$
```

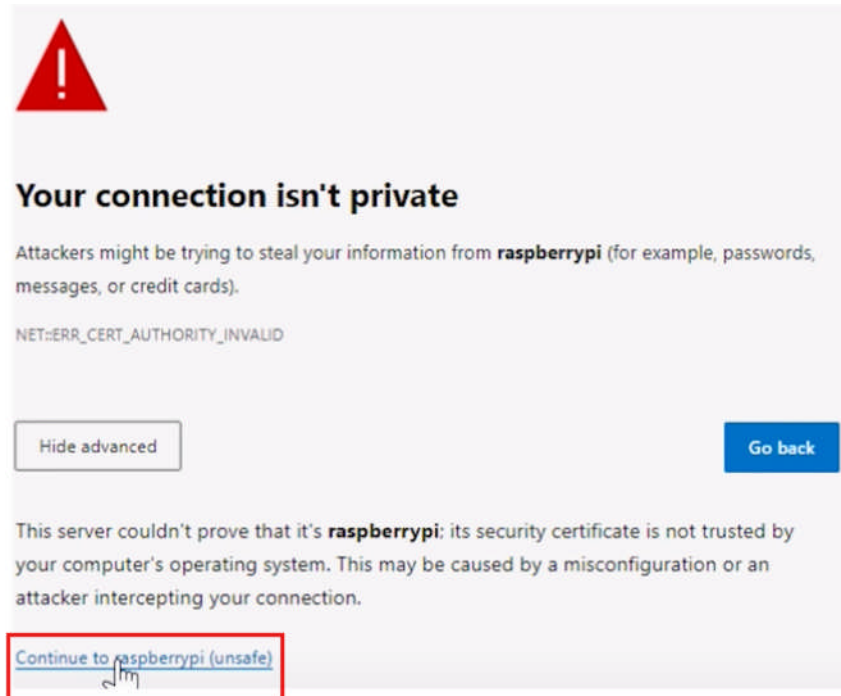
Step-24

1. Open the browser paste this above url. (<https://raspberrypi:8834/>)
2. Click on advanced option.



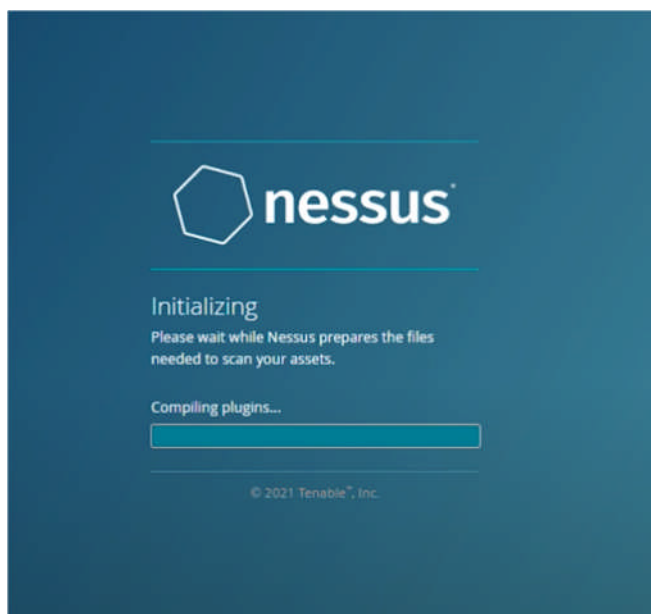
Step-25

Click on continue



Step-26

1. Click on Nessus essential plugins
2. Click on continue



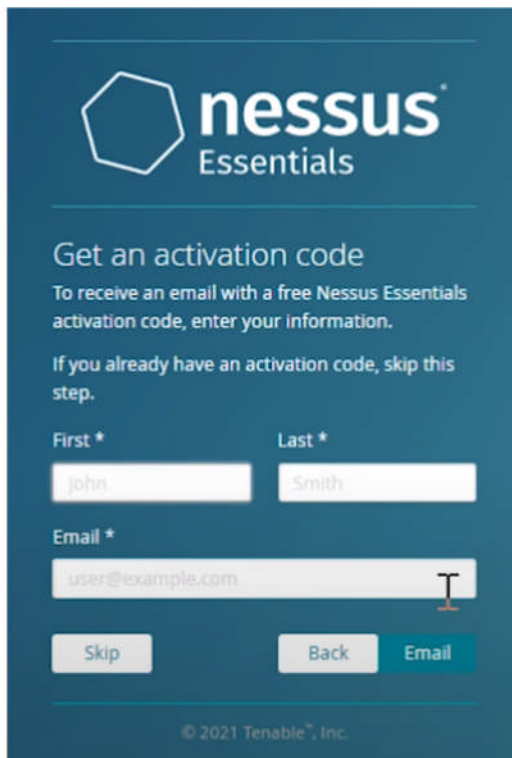
Step-27

3. Click on Nessus essential plugins
4. Click on continue



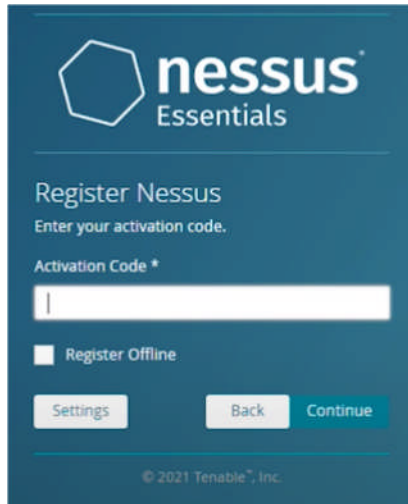
Step-28

Fill your details

The image shows the Nessus Essentials activation code form. At the top is the Nessus Essentials logo. Below it, the text "Get an activation code" is displayed, followed by "To receive an email with a free Nessus Essentials activation code, enter your information." and "If you already have an activation code, skip this step." There are three input fields: "First *" with the value "john", "Last *" with the value "Smith", and "Email *" with the value "user@example.com". At the bottom, there are three buttons: "Skip", "Back", and "Email". The footer shows "© 2021 Tenable™, Inc."

Step-29

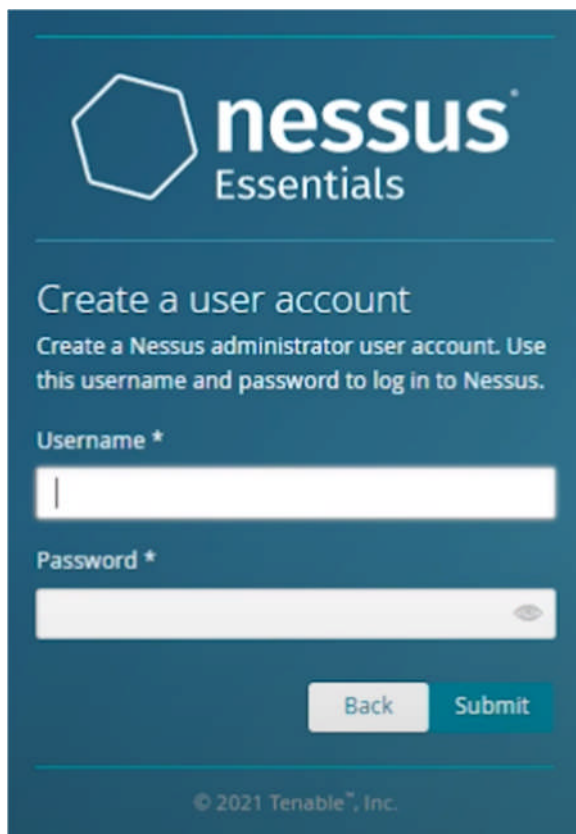
Check your mail and paste activation code here



The screenshot shows the Nessus Essentials registration interface. At the top is the Nessus Essentials logo. Below it, the heading "Register Nessus" is followed by the instruction "Enter your activation code." There is a text input field labeled "Activation Code *". Below the input field is a checkbox labeled "Register Offline". At the bottom are three buttons: "Settings", "Back", and "Continue". The footer contains the copyright notice "© 2021 Tenable™, Inc."

Step-30

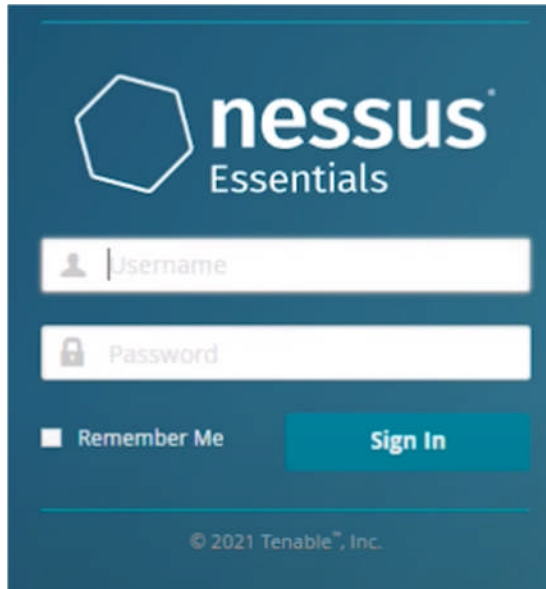
Now set username and password



The screenshot shows the Nessus Essentials user account creation interface. At the top is the Nessus Essentials logo. Below it, the heading "Create a user account" is followed by the instruction "Create a Nessus administrator user account. Use this username and password to log in to Nessus." There are two text input fields: "Username *" and "Password *". The password field has a toggle icon on the right. At the bottom are two buttons: "Back" and "Submit". The footer contains the copyright notice "© 2021 Tenable™, Inc."

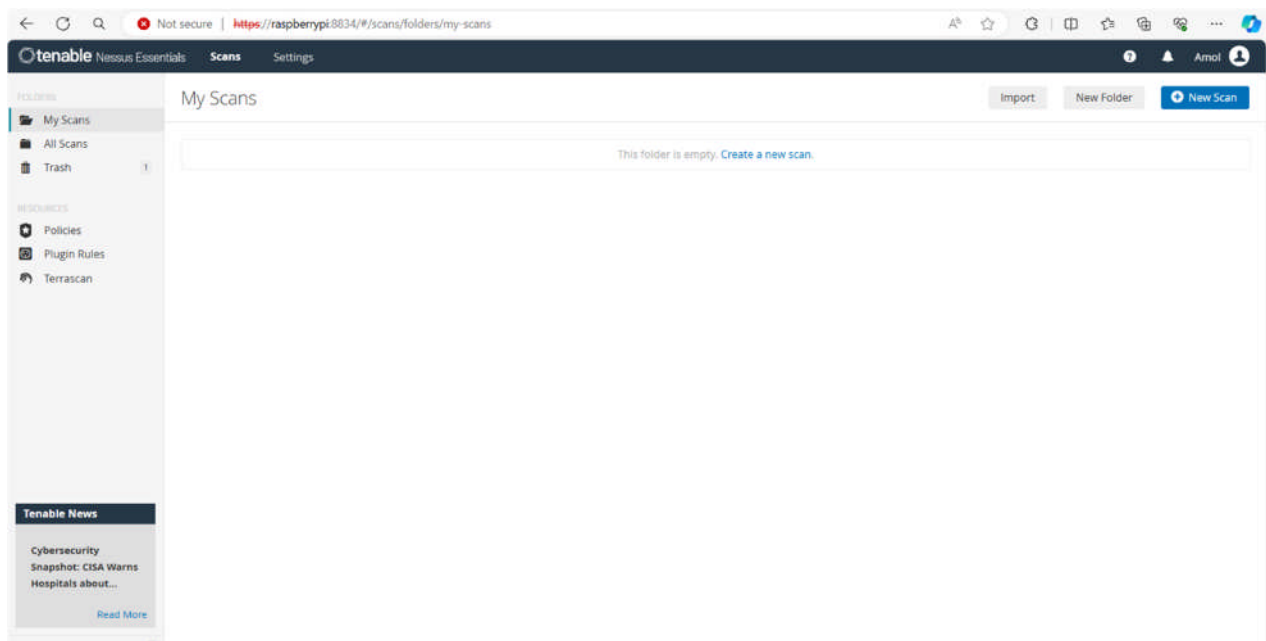
Step-31

Sign in now



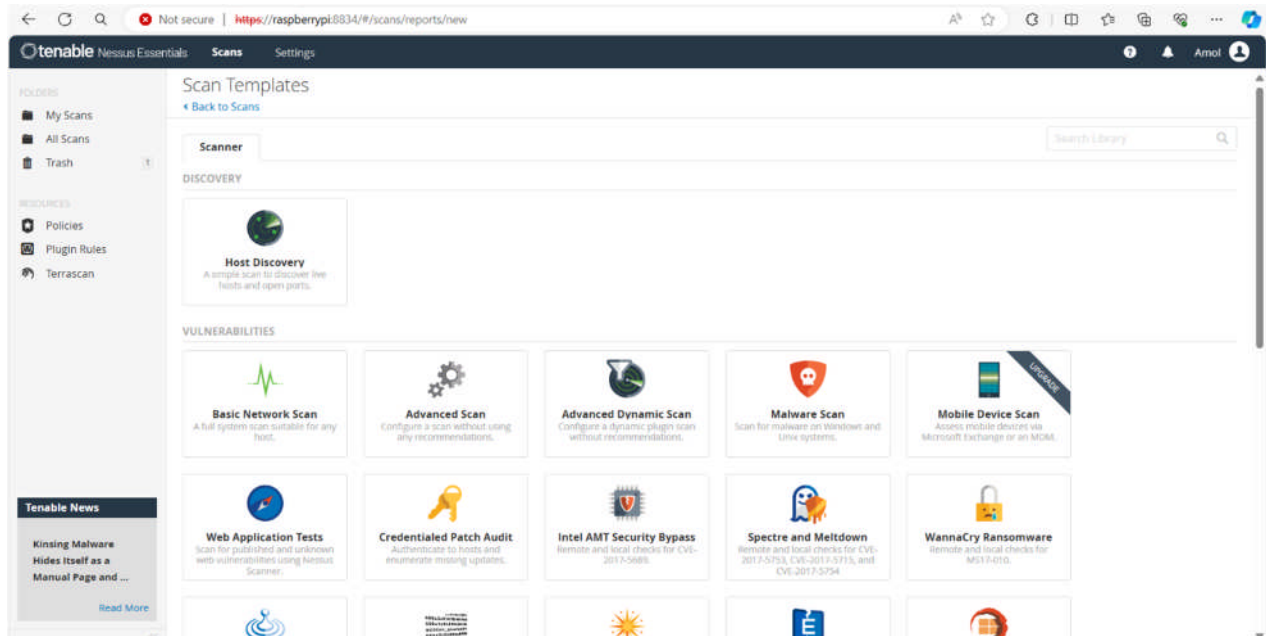
Step-32

Click on **New scan**



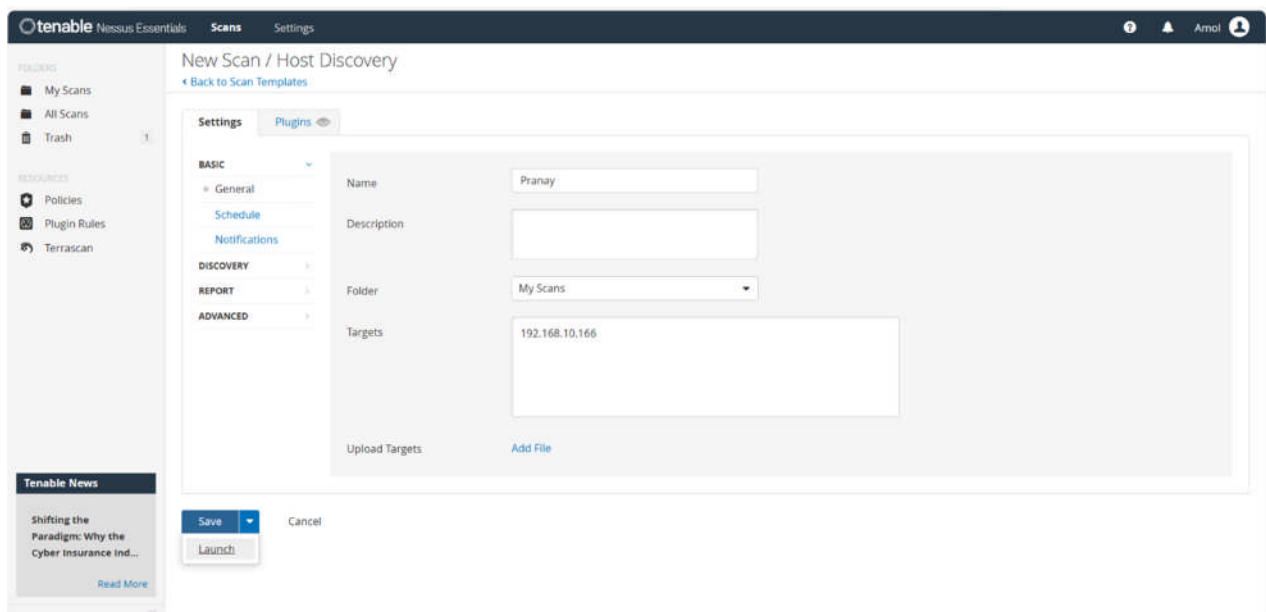
Step-33

Click on **host discovery**



Step-34

- Fill the information.
- Fill the IP address of the device of which you want to find vulnerability.



Step-35

Here on Clicking vulnerabilities on the top, we can see all vulnerabilities according to different types.

The screenshot shows the Tenable Nessus Essentials interface. The main panel displays a scan report for 'Pranay' with 12 vulnerabilities. The table lists the following vulnerabilities:

Sev	CVSS	VPR	Name	Family	Count
MISC			Openbsd Openssh (Multiple Issues)	Misc.	3
INFO			HTTP (Multiple Issues)	Web Servers	2
INFO			SSH (Multiple Issues)	Misc.	2
INFO			SSH (Multiple Issues)	Service detection	2
INFO			Netstat Portscanner (SSH)	Port scanners	7
INFO			Service Detection	Service detection	4
INFO			mDNS Detection (Local Network)	Service detection	1
INFO			Nessus Server Detection	Service detection	1
INFO			Netstat Connection Information	General	1
INFO			SSH Protocol Versions Supported	General	1
INFO			Strict Transport Security (STS) Detection	Service detection	1

On the right, the 'Scan Details' section shows:

- Policy: Basic Network Scan
- Status: Running
- Severity Base: CVSS v3.0
- Scanner: Local Scanner
- Start: Today at 6:27 PM

The 'Vulnerabilities' section shows a donut chart with a legend: Critical (red), High (orange), Medium (yellow), Low (green), and Info (blue).

- **Here scanning completed!**
- **Here** on Clicking vulnerabilities on the top, we can see all vulnerabilities according to different types.

The screenshot shows the Tenable Nessus Essentials interface. The main panel displays a scan report for 'Pranay' with 2 vulnerabilities. The table lists the following vulnerabilities:

Sev	CVSS	VPR	Name	Family	Count
INFO			Nessus Scan Information	Settings	1
INFO			Ping the remote host	Port scanners	1

On the right, the 'Scan Details' section shows:

- Policy: Host Discovery
- Status: Completed
- Severity Base: CVSS v3.0
- Scanner: Local Scanner
- Start: Today at 6:23 PM
- End: Today at 6:23 PM
- Elapsed: a few seconds

The 'Vulnerabilities' section shows a donut chart with a legend: Critical (red), High (orange), Medium (yellow), Low (green), and Info (blue).

- **Here** on Clicking vulnerabilities on the top, we can see all vulnerabilities according to different types.
- We have done with the practical. We found vulnerability in the device via IP address using Nessus scanner.