

Vulnerability assessments are critical in identifying and mitigating security risks in IT environments. This report summarizes key aspects of conducting such assessments using Nessus and OpenVAS, two leading tools in the cybersecurity domain. It provides insights into their functionalities, methodologies, and reporting mechanisms.

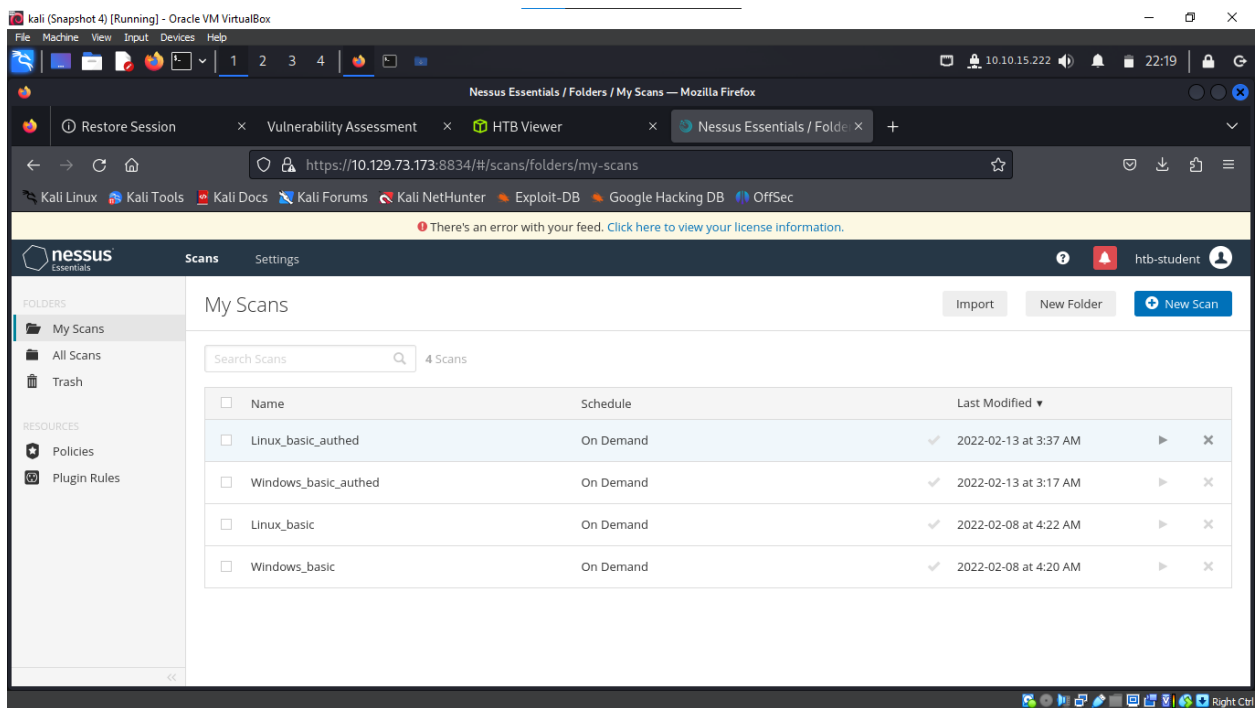


1 . Security Assessments

- *Purpose:* Identifying and mitigating vulnerabilities in systems and networks.
- *Types:* Methods include vulnerability scanning, penetration testing, etc.
- *Compliance and Risk:* Tailored to organizational needs.
- *Security Posture Maturity:* Ranges from basic to advanced setups.
- *Continuous Monitoring:* Essential for ongoing security.

2. Nessus Vulnerability Scanner

- *Functionality:* Scans for various vulnerabilities and misconfigurations.
- *Types of Scans:* Includes both unauthenticated and authenticated scans.
- *Components:* Server component and client interface.
- *Reports and Analysis:* Detailed vulnerability reporting.



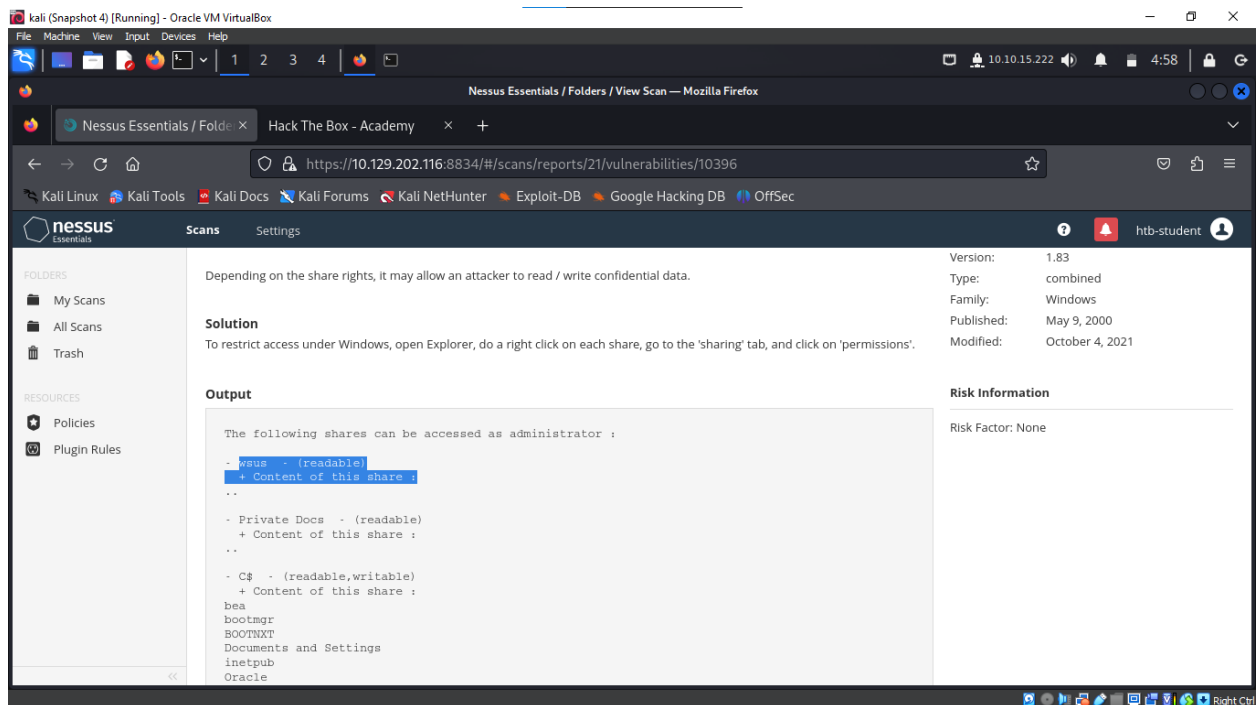
3. Windows Authenticated Scan with Nessus

- *Target System:* Windows environments.
 - *Authentication:* Requires valid credentials.
 - *Key Findings:* System vulnerabilities and security weaknesses.
- Analysis:* Prioritizing critical vulnerabilities

Based on your Nessus Skills Assessment, here are my answers to the questions:

Q: Name of an Accessible SMB Share from the Authenticated Windows Scan:

A: wsus



Q: Target for the Authenticated Scan:

A: 172.16.16.100

Requirements

Navigate to the web interface at the end of this section and log in with the provided credentials.

Once logged in, perform a **BASIC NETWORK SCAN** (modify the scan template to scan **ALL** ports, leave all other options the same) against the target: **172.16.16.100**. Additionally, set up the scan to be authenticated using **administrator:Academy_VA_adm1!** as the credentials.

Q: Plugin ID of the Highest Criticality Vulnerability for the Windows Authenticated Scan:

A: 156032

CRITICAL Apache Log4j Unsupported Version Detection

Description

According to its self-reported version number, the installation of Apache Log4j on the remote host is no longer supported. Log4j reached its end of life prior to 2016.

Lack of support implies that no new security patches for the product will be released by the vendor. As a result, it is likely to contain security vulnerabilities.

Solution

Upgrade to a version of Apache Log4j that is currently supported.

Upgrading to the latest versions for Apache Log4j is highly recommended as intermediate versions / patches have known high severity vulnerabilities and the vendor is updating their advisories often as new research and knowledge about the impact of Log4j is discovered. Refer to <https://logging.apache.org/log4j/2.x/security.html> for the latest versions.

Plugin Details

Severity: Critical

ID: 156032

Version: 1.2

Type: local

Family: Misc.

Published: December 13, 2021

Modified: December 19, 2021

Risk Information

Risk Factor: Critical

CVSS v3.0 Base Score 10.0

CVSS v3.0 Vector: CVSS:3.0/AV:N/AC:L/PR:N

Q: Name of the Vulnerability with Plugin ID 26925 from the Windows Authenticated Scan:

A: VNC Server Unauthenticated Access

Windows_basic_authed / Plugin #26925

Configure Audit Trail Launch Report Export

Hosts 1 Vulnerabilities 349 Remediations 11 VPR Top Threats History 1

HIGH VNC Server Unauthenticated Access

Description

The VNC server installed on the remote host allows an attacker to connect to the remote host as no authentication is required to access this service.

** The VNC server sometimes sends the connected user to the XDM login screen. Unfortunately, Nessus cannot identify this situation.

** In such a case, it is not possible to go further without valid credentials and this alert may be ignored.

Solution

Disable the No Authentication security type.

Output

Plugin Details

Severity: High

ID: 26925

Version: \$Revision: 1.12 \$

Type: remote

Family: Misc.

Published: October 5, 2007

Modified: January 25, 2013

Risk Information

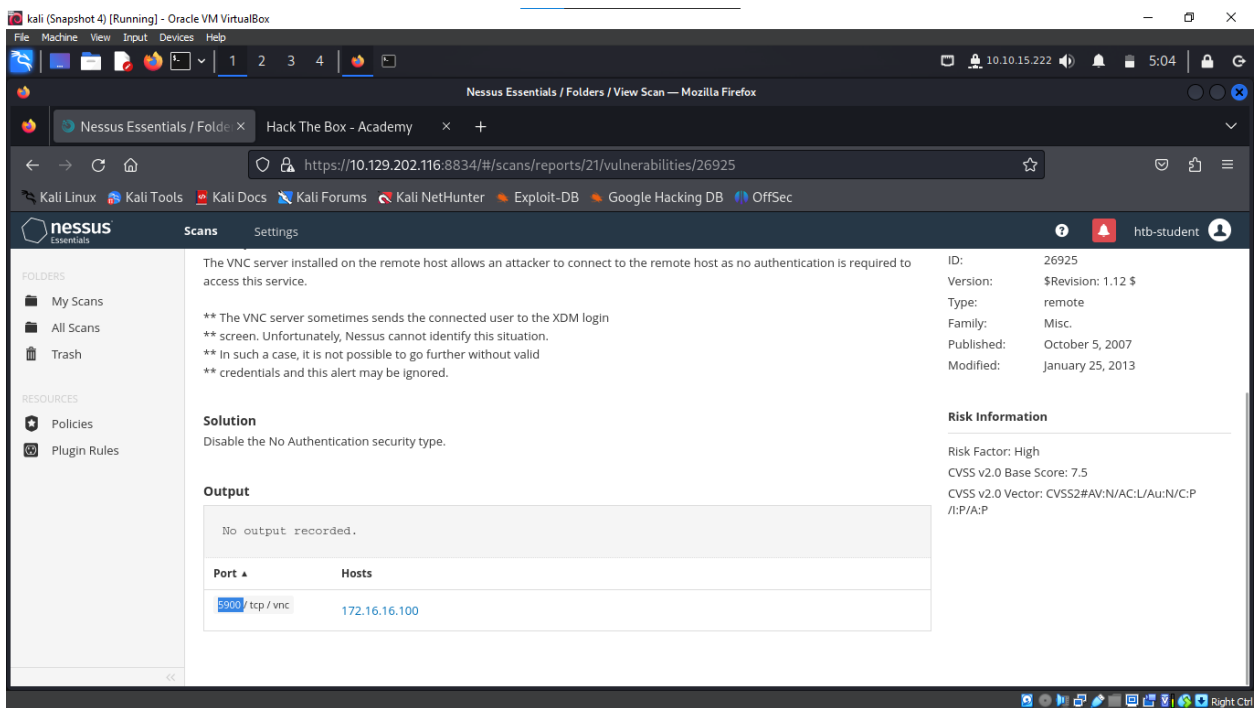
Risk Factor: High

CVSS v2.0 Base Score: 7.5

CVSS v2.0 Vector: CVSS2#AV:N/AC:L/Au:N/C:P

Q: Port on Which the VNC Server is Running in the Authenticated Windows Scan:

A:5900



4. OpenVAS (Greenbone Vulnerability Manager)

- *Overview:* Open-source network vulnerability scanner.
- *Installation:* Available on multiple platforms.
- *Configuration and Use:* Target setup and scan configurations.
- *Reporting:* Detailed and exportable reports.

5. OpenVAS Scan Process

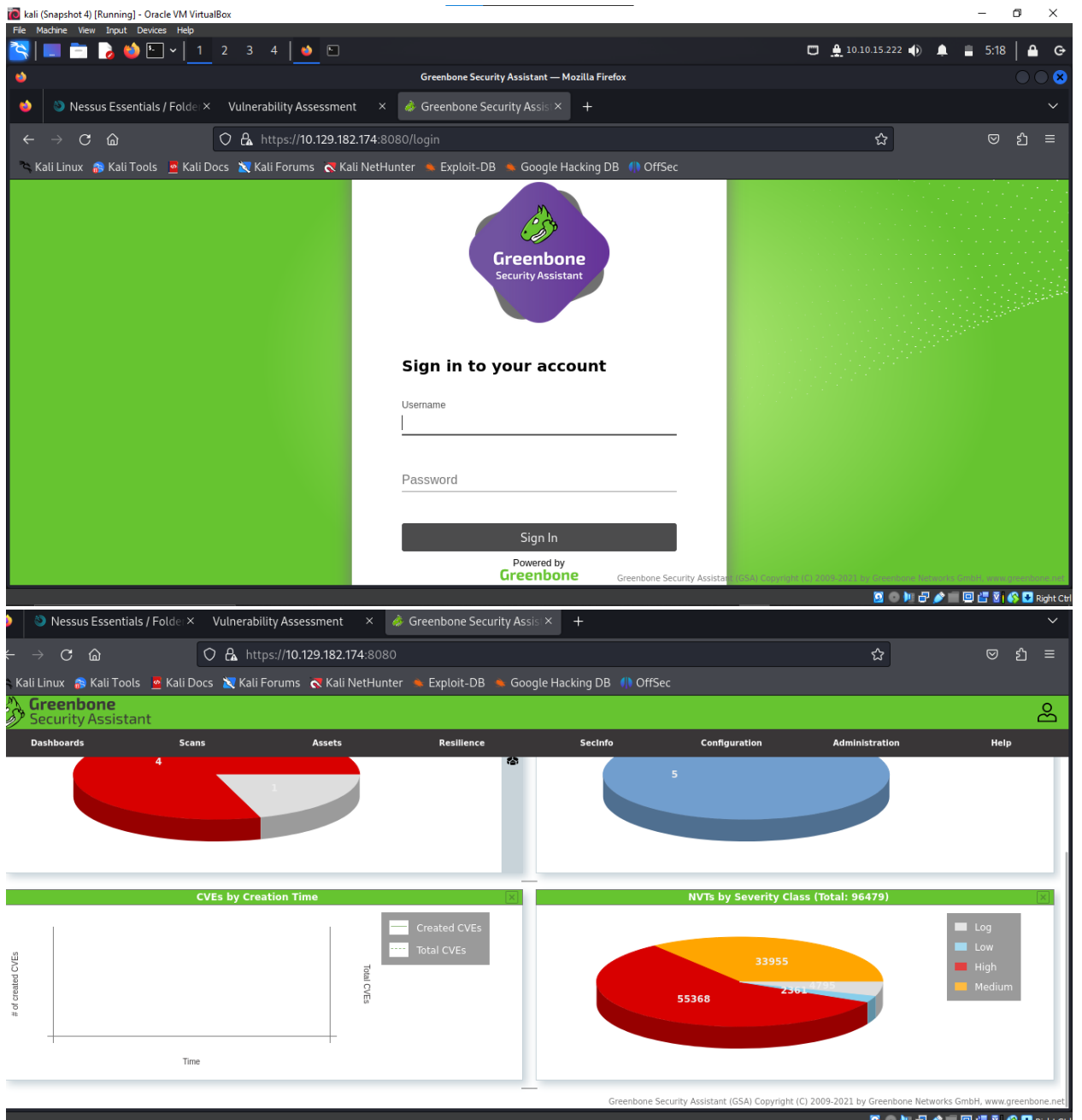
- *Scans Setup:* Scope definition and target selection.
- *Types of Scans:* Various scanning options.
- *Authenticated Scans:* In-depth scanning using privileged credentials.

6. Exporting and Analysing OpenVAS Results

- *Report Access:* Via the OpenVAS interface.
- *Export Formats:* Multiple formats including XML, CSV, PDF.
- *Tools for Analysis:* Utilization of external tools for report analysis.

7. OpenVAS Skills Assessment

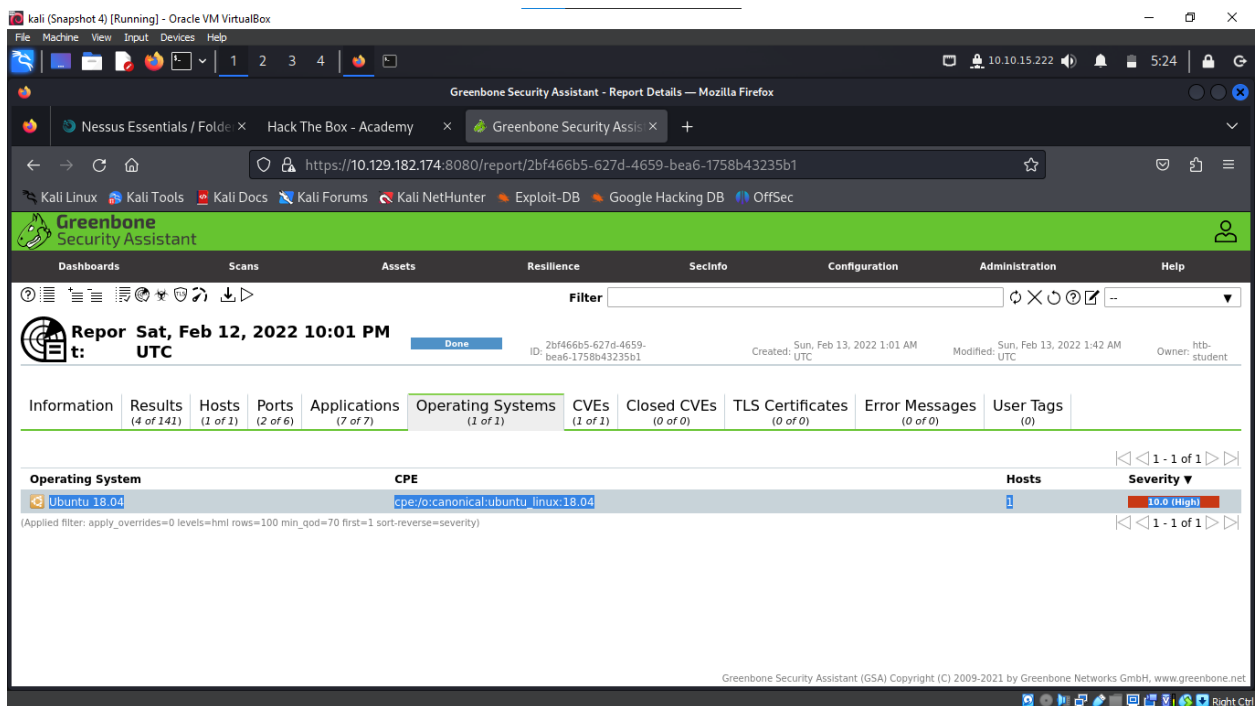
- *Scenario:* Vulnerability assessment for Inlanefreight.
- *Objective:* Authenticated scan on a Linux server.
- *Credentials and Target:* Specific login for target scanning.
- *Methodology:* OpenVAS Default Scanner with specific configurations.



Based on the information provided and the questions you need to answer, here are my responses:

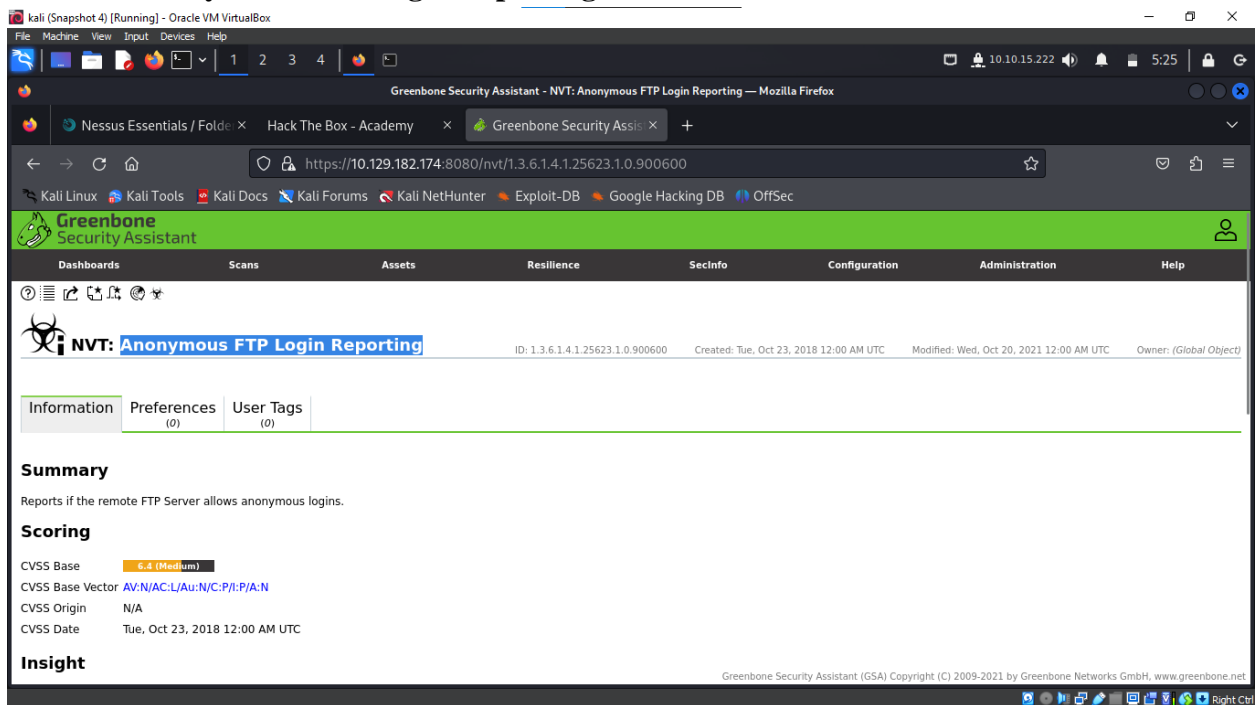
Type of Operating System on the Linux Host:

Answer: Ubuntu



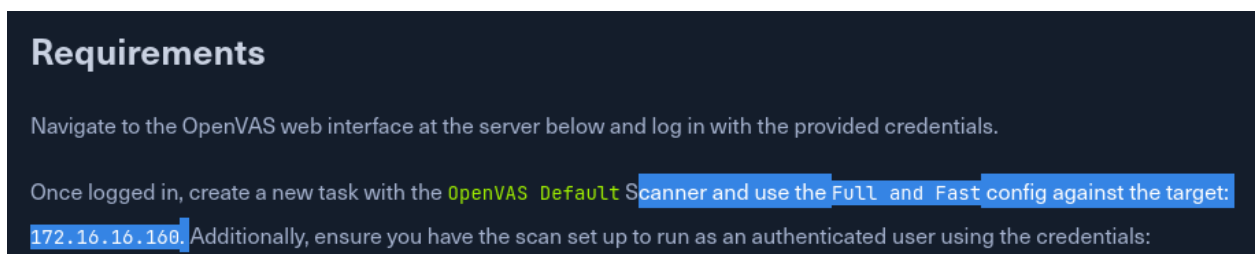
Type of FTP Vulnerability on the Linux Host:

Answer: Anonymous FTP Login Reporting



IP of the Linux Host Targeted for the Scan:

Answer: 172.16.16.160



Vulnerability Associated with the HTTP Server:

Answer: Cleartext Transmission of Sensitive Information via HTTP



Summary

The host / application transmits sensitive information (username, passwords) in cleartext via HTTP.

Detection Result

The following input fields were identified (URL:input name):

http://172.16.16.160/phpmyadmin/:pma_password
http://172.16.16.160/phpmyadmin/?0=A:pma_password

Detection Method

Evaluate previous collected information and check if the host / application is not enforcing the transmission of sensitive data via an encrypted SSL/TLS connection. The script is currently checking the following: - HTTP Basic Authentication (Basic Auth) - HTTP Forms (e.g. Login) with input field of type 'password'

Details: [Cleartext Transmission of Sensitive Information via HTTP OID: 1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.108440](#)

Version used: 2020-08-24T00:00:35Z

8. Reporting Vulnerability Assessments

- *Importance*: Translating technical findings into actionable insights.
- *Structure*: Includes key sections like Executive Summary and Recommendations.
- *Audience*: Suitable for technical and non-technical stakeholders.
- *Content*: Detailed findings with remediation steps.

Conclusion

The employment of Nessus and OpenVAS in vulnerability assessments is vital for uncovering and addressing network and system vulnerabilities. These tools not only reveal security gaps but also aid in guiding effective remediation strategies. Their effective use and the clear communication of their findings are essential in maintaining robust cybersecurity defences in an ever-evolving threat landscape.



HTB ACADEMY

Vulnerability Assessment



Congratulations **Damiano254**, you have completed this module!

Module: **Vulnerability Assessment**

Difficulty: **Easy**

Exercises Completed: **9 / 9**

Completed at: 13 Feb 2024