

## SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY

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Code: CSHO331CSP

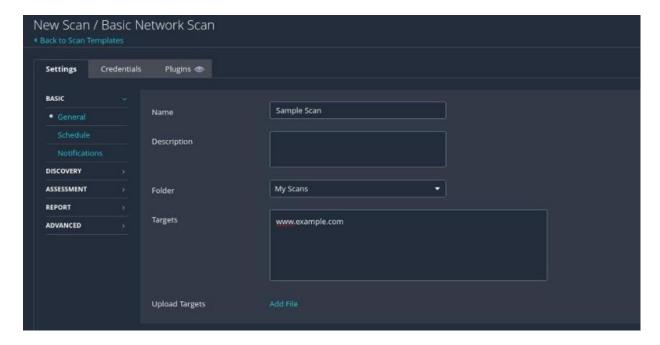
Ethical Hacking

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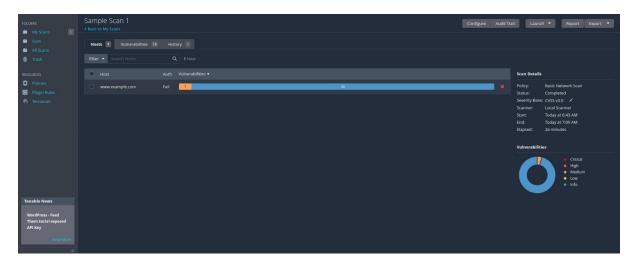
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## SCAN USING NESSUS

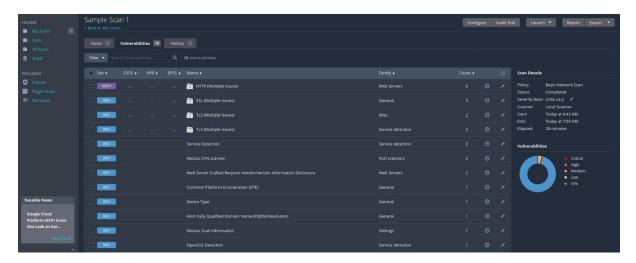
Start a new scan and provide the target as <a href="www.example.com">www.example.com</a>. Save the scan and later in the Saved Scan, launch the scan.



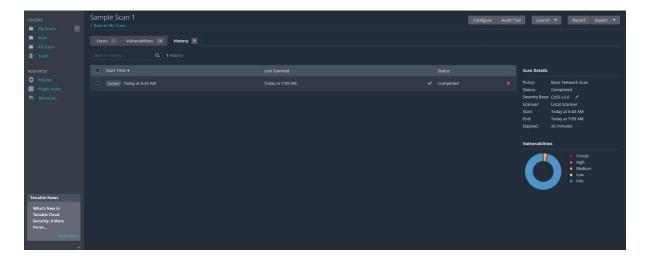
To view the scanned result, click on the scan. It will provide information on the Hosts, Vulnerabilities, and History.



## **Vulnerabilities:**



### **History**:



## **Scan Overview:**

The Nessus Essentials scan of example.com identified 25 vulnerabilities, with the following severity breakdown:

• Critical: 0

• High: 0

• Medium: 1

• Low: 0

□ Informational: 24 **Key** 

#### **Vulnerabilities Detected**

- Medium Severity:
- HSTS Missing From HTTPS Server (RFC 6797): This indicates the web server does not have HTTP Strict Transport Security (HSTS) enabled, which can increase the risk of SSL stripping attacks.
- Informational Findings:
- HTTP Server Type and Version Discovery
- SSL Certificate and Cipher Suite Information
- Supported SSL/TLS Versions (including detection of TLS 1.2 and 1.3)
- QUIC Service Detection
- OS Identification and Fingerprinting
- Traceroute and Service Detection
- Device Type and FQDN Resolution
- Web Server Crafted Request Vendor/Version Information Disclosure

#### **Observations**

- No critical or high-risk vulnerabilities were detected.
- The majority of the findings were informational, which indicates good baseline security practices.
- The only medium-risk finding is related to the absence of HSTS, which is a common but important web security best practice.

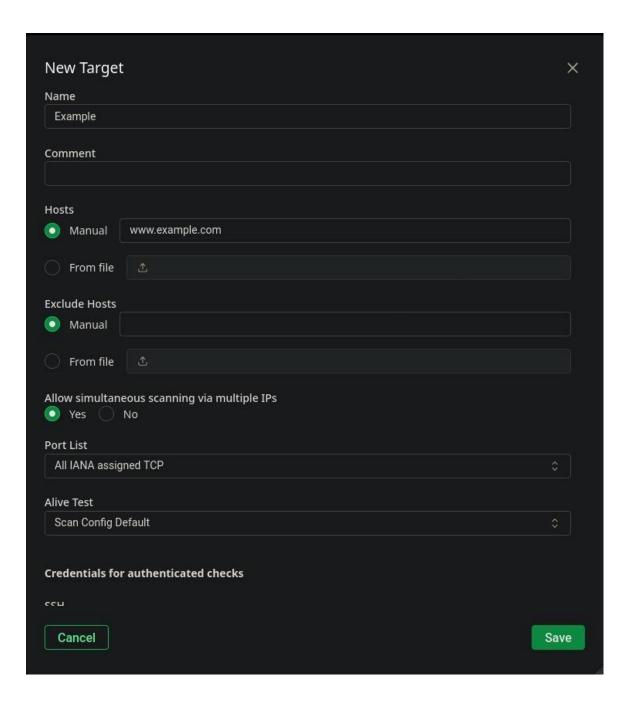
#### **Conclusion:**

This scan shows example.com is mostly secure, with informational findings and a single medium-priority improvement related to HTTP security headers.

## Scan using OpenVAS

Create a New Target for Scanning

- Go to Configuration > Targets in the OpenVAS web interface.
- Click on "New Target" to define a scan target.
- Enter a name for the target
- In the "Hosts" field, enter the domain name <a href="https://www.example.com">www.example.com</a> <a href="https://www.example.com">www.example.com</a> <a href="https://www.example.com">Save the target</a>.



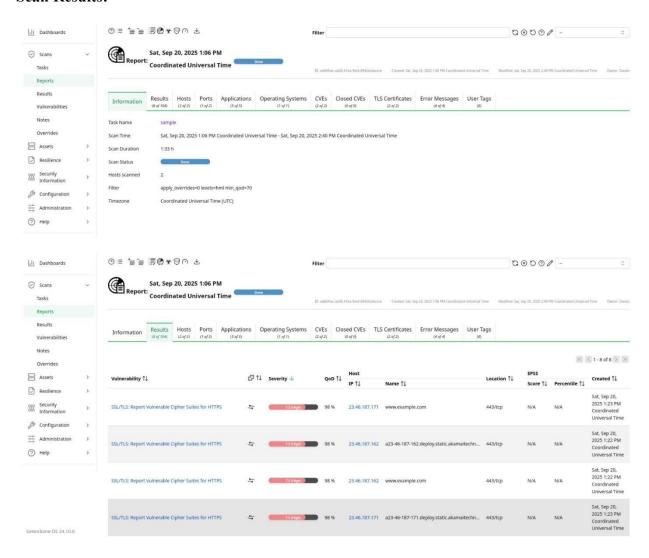
#### **Create a New Scan Task**

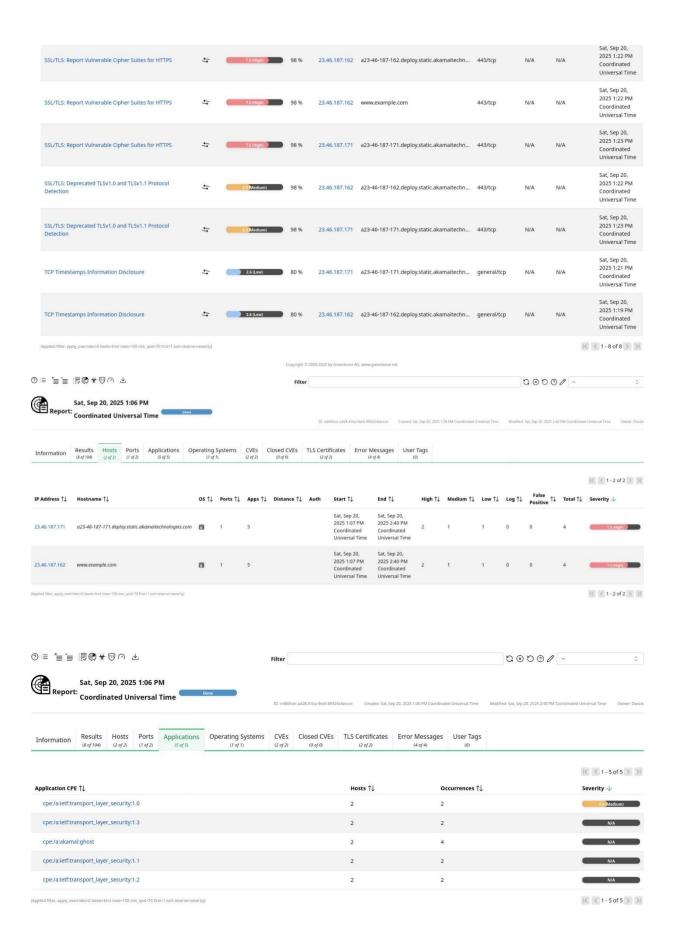
- Navigate to Scans > Tasks.
- Click on "New Task" to create a scanning task.
- Provide a name for the task.
- Select the scan target you created earlier from the drop-down list.
- Choose a scan configuration profile such as "Full and Fast" for comprehensive scanning or another profile depending on needs.
- Save the scan task.

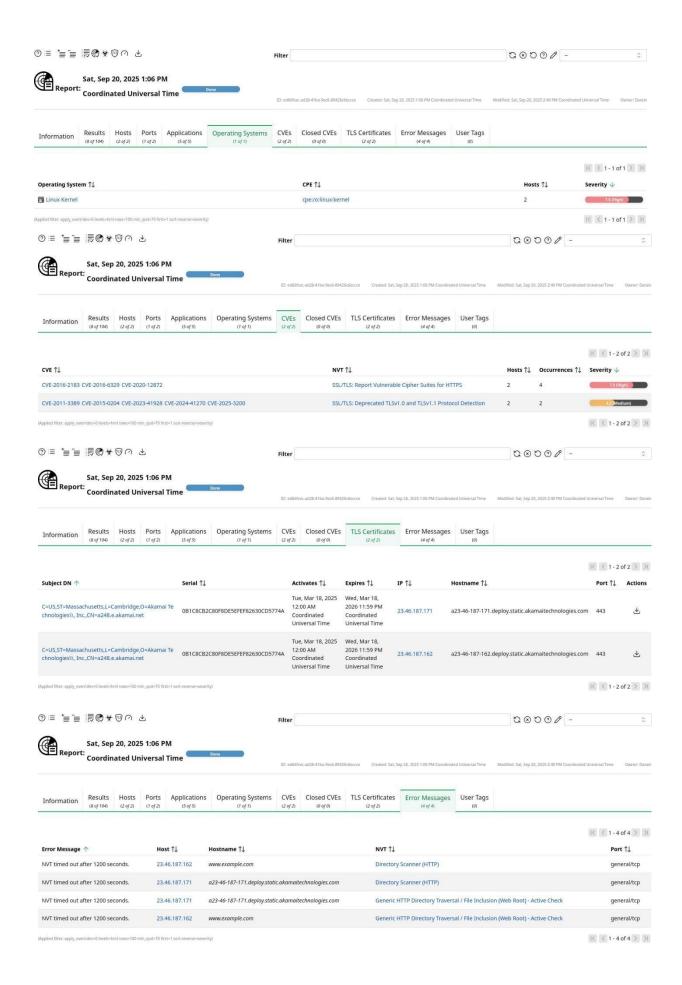
#### Start the Scan

- In the Tasks tab, find your scan task and click the "Play" icon or "Start" button to initiate the scan.
- The scan status will change from "Requested" to "Running" and show progress.
- Scanning may take several minutes depending on the target and scan configuration.

#### **Scan Results:**







#### Scan Overview:

Hosts scanned: 23.46.187.171 and 23.46.187.162 (both mapping to www.example.com) □ Total findings (after filtering): 8 significant vulnerabilities □ Severity Breakdown: □ High: 2

Medium: 2Low: 2

#### **Major Vulnerabilities**

#### **High Severity (CVSS 7.5)**

- Use of vulnerable cipher suites for HTTPS, specifically the presence of TLS\_RSA\_WITH\_3DES\_EDE\_CBC\_SHA (SWEET32 attack, CVE-2016-2183, CVE2016-6329, CVE-2020-12872).
- Impact: Attackers may be able to obtain sensitive information or exploit unspecified impacts due to the use of a weak 64-bit block cipher 3DES.

#### **Medium Severity (CVSS 4.3)**

- Deprecated protocol support—TLSv1.0 and TLSv1.1 are enabled along with newer TLSv1.2.
- Impact: Exposes the service to risks of eavesdropping, legacy cryptographic flaws (e.g., BEAST, FREAK attacks), and a lack of security patches for deprecated protocols.

#### **Observations**

- No critical (CVSS  $\geq$  9.0) vulnerabilities were identified.
- All findings are addressable via configuration and software patching.
- Regular vulnerability scans and monitoring are advised to promptly detect emerging threats in SSL/TLS protocols and other network layers.

#### **Conclusion:**

This provides an actionable overview of the security posture of <a href="www.example.com">www.example.com</a> as evaluated by the OpenVAS scan, with a clear roadmap for remediating the discovered weaknesses.