



MIS 311
INFORMATION SECURITY SYSTEMS DESIGN
and APPLICATIONS

NESSUS VULNERABILITY SCANNER

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Nessus is a security vulnerability scanning program with many users around the world. Nessus Professional, Nessus Manager, Nessus Home and Nessus Cloud editions are available. It provides the detection of security vulnerabilities and malware in physical, virtual and cloud environments.

The penetration service, which includes activities such as auditing IT infrastructures in terms of security and identifying security levels and closing the gaps, ensures that institutions are prepared and resistant to cyber attacks. In this way, cybersecurity professionals who perform penetration tests ensure that the vulnerable points of the system are repaired and security tightened when a real attack is encountered, by thinking like a hacker and applying infiltration and hijacking scenarios to the system and trying all the methods that the attackers can try.

Licensed or open-source tools are used in penetration tests, and all vulnerabilities are identified and corrected as much as possible by applying manual tests specific to the institution as well as automated scanning tools.

Nessus, one of the most important tools used in internal network penetration tests, contains plugins consisting of pieces of code simulating various attack techniques used by cybercriminals in its database and by applying them on the devices to be scanned, it reveals the vulnerabilities they have.

Nessus provides comprehensive reporting on the vulnerabilities of the target devices according to criteria such as which operating system is running on the devices, which services are running on which ports, the vulnerabilities of the operating system and services, the vulnerabilities of software components and network protocols, and the compliance requirements. Nessus provides the ability to sort and filter the vulnerabilities it detects in the system according to many different criteria, allowing to better understand the vulnerabilities.

WHY NESSUS?



If you are familiar with other network vulnerability scanners, you might be wondering what advantages Nessus has over them. Key points include:

- Unlike other scanners, Nessus does not make assumptions about your server configuration (such as assuming that port 80 must be the only web server) that can cause other scanners to miss real vulnerabilities.

- Nessus is very extensible, providing a scripting language for you to write tests specific to your system once you become more familiar with the tool. It also provides a plugin interface, and many free plugins are available from the Nessus plugin site. These plugins are often specific to detecting a common virus or vulnerability.
- Up to date information about new vulnerabilities and attacks. The Nessus team updates the list of what vulnerabilities to check for on a daily basis in order to minimize the window between an exploit appearing in the wild, and you being able to detect it with Nessus.
- Open-source: Nessus is open source, meaning it costs nothing, and you are free to see and modify the source as you wish.
- Patching Assistance: When Nessus detects a vulnerability, it is also most often able to suggest the best way you can mitigate the vulnerability.

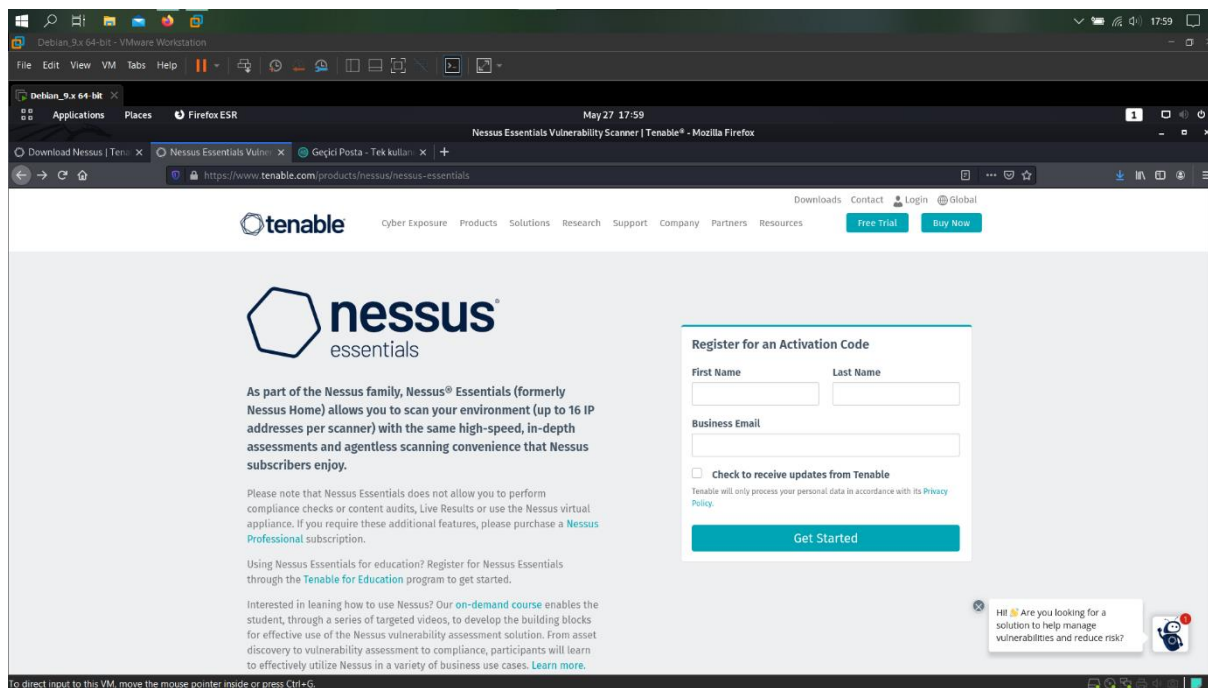
HOW NESSUS WORKS?

To learn how Nessus and other port-scanning security tools work, it is necessary to understand different services (such as a web server, SMTP server, FTP server, etc.) are accessed on a remote server. Most high-level network traffic, such as email, web pages, etc reach a server via a high-level protocol that is transmitted reliably by a TCP stream. To keep different streams from interfering with each other, a computer divides its physical connection to the network into thousands of logical paths, called ports. So if you want to talk to a web server on a given machine, you would connect to port #80 (the standard HTTP port), but if you wanted to connect to an SMTP server on that same machine you would instead connect to port #25.

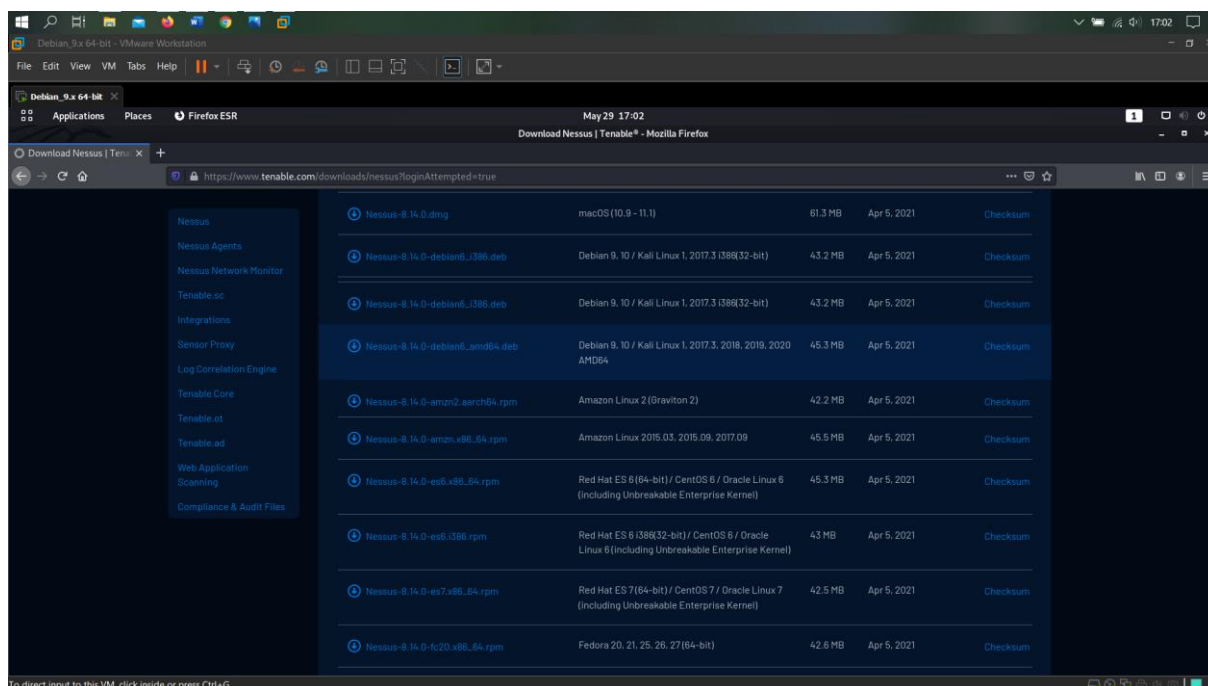
Each computer has thousands of ports, all of which may or may not have services (ie: a server for a specific high-level protocol) listening on them. Nessus works by testing each port on a computer, determining what service it is running, and then testing this service to make sure there are no vulnerabilities in it that could be used by a hacker to carry out a malicious attack. Nessus is called a "remote scanner" because it does not need to be installed on a computer for it to test that computer. Instead, you can install it on only one computer and test as many computers as you would like.

INSTALLATION

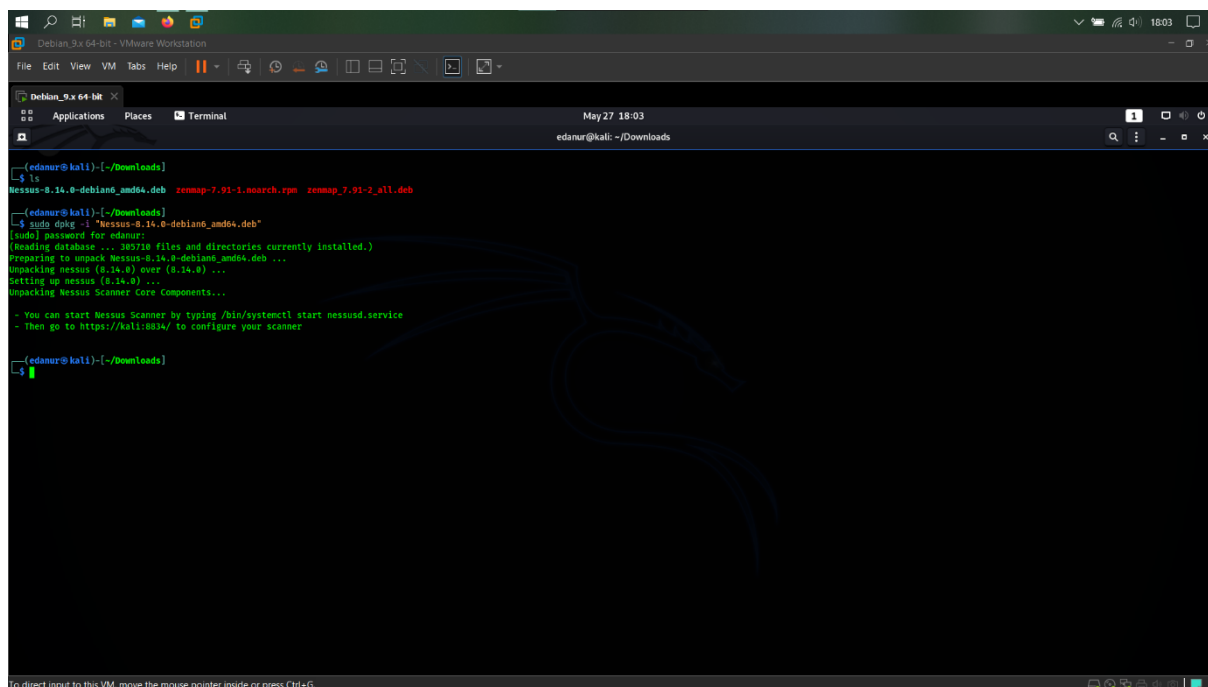
1- Firstly, register by going to "<https://www.tenable.com/products/nessus/nessus-essentials>". After the registration is completed, an activation code will be sent to your e-mail address. We will use this code during the installation phase.



2- Then, you go to "<https://www.tenable.com/downloads/nessus?loginAttempted=true>" and download the Nessus version suitable for your operating system.



3- In the next step, we go to the terminal and install the version we downloaded.



The screenshot shows a terminal window titled 'Debian_9.x 64-bit' with a menu bar (File, Edit, View, VM, Tabs, Help) and a toolbar. The terminal content is as follows:

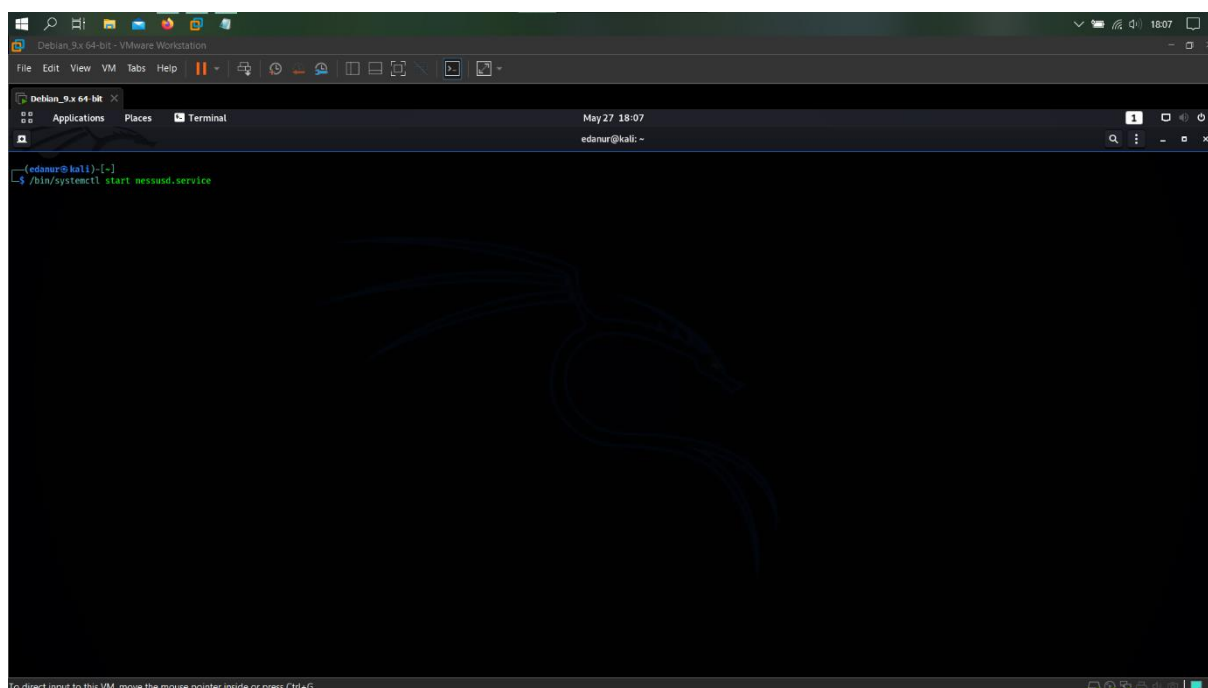
```
(edanur@kali)-[~/Downloads]
$ ls
nessus-8.14.0-debian6_amd64.deb  zenmap-7.91-1.noarch.rpm  zenmap-7.91-2_all.deb

(edanur@kali)-[~/Downloads]
$ sudo dpkg -i "nessus-8.14.0-debian6_amd64.deb"
[sudo] password for edanur:
(Reading database ... 385718 files and directories currently installed.)
Preparing to unpack nessus-8.14.0-debian6_amd64.deb ...
Unpacking nessus (8.14.0) over (0.14.0) ...
Setting up nessus (8.14.0) ...
Unpacking Nessus Scanner Core Components...

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

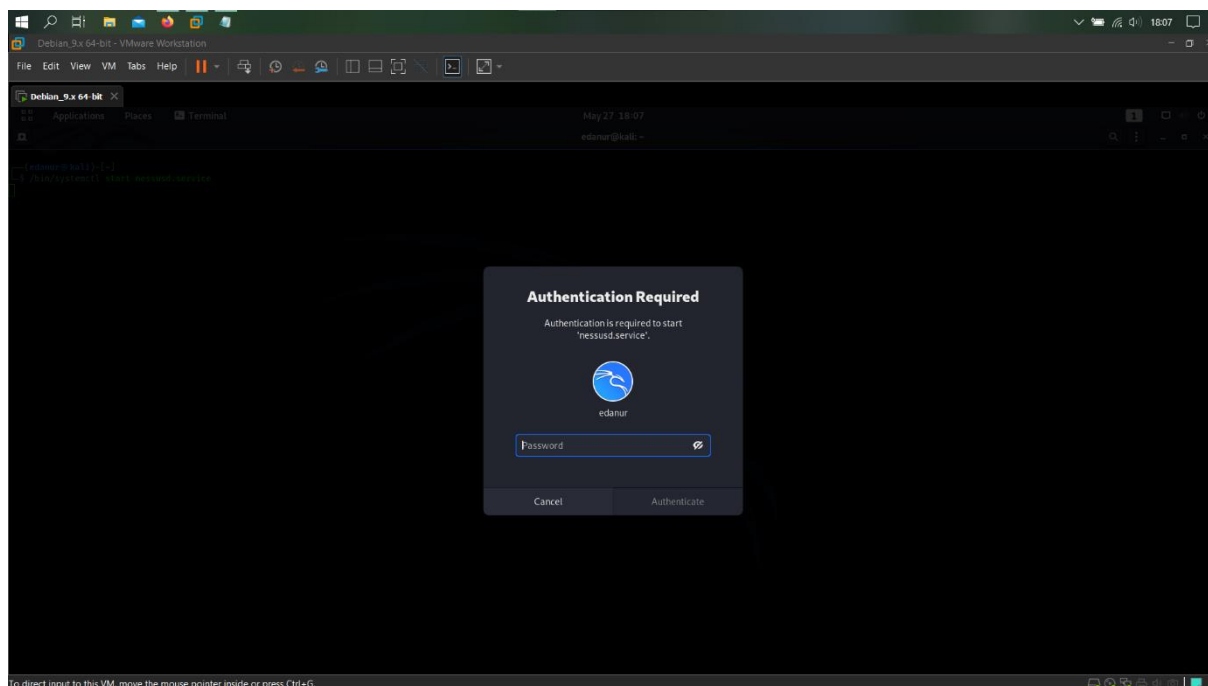
(edanur@kali)-[~/Downloads]
$
```

4- Then, write the command to the terminal that allows us to start the Nessus service.

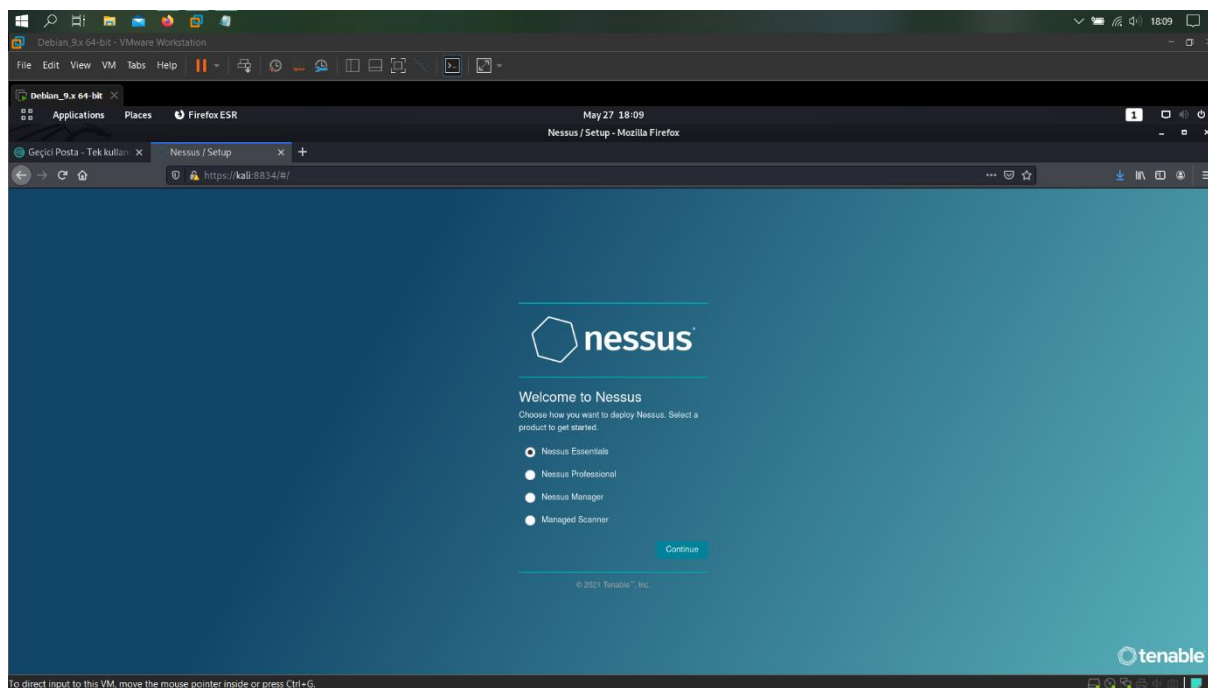


The screenshot shows the same terminal window as before, but now with the command to start the Nessus service entered:

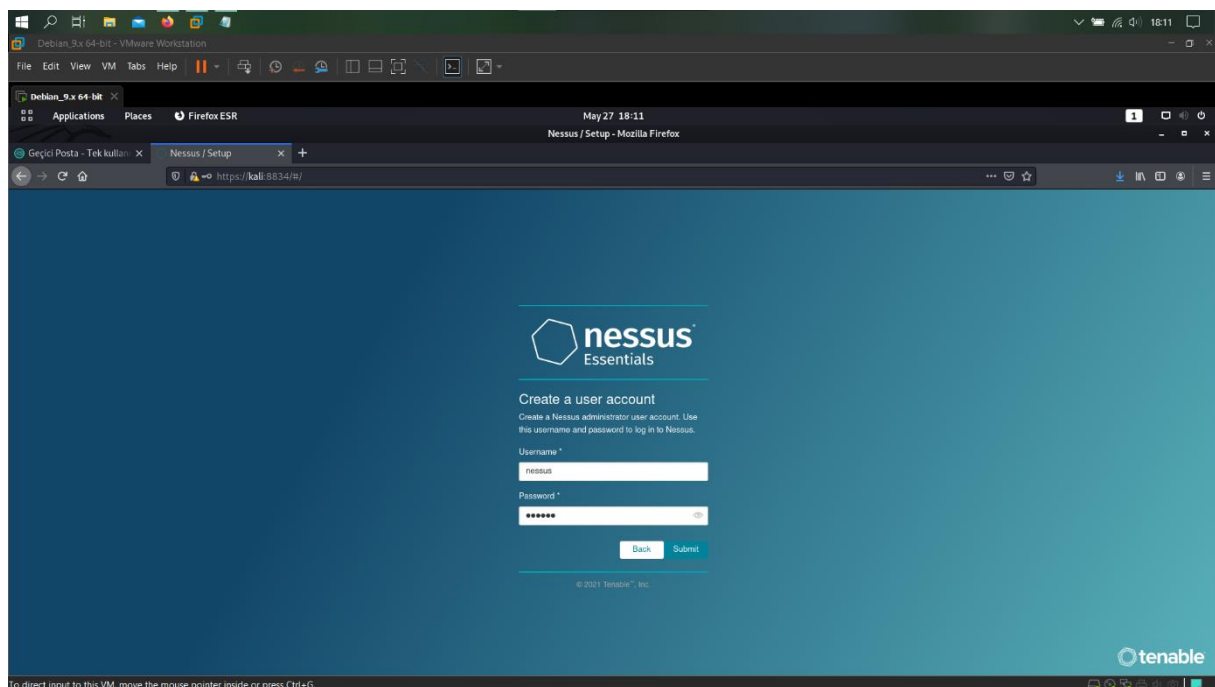
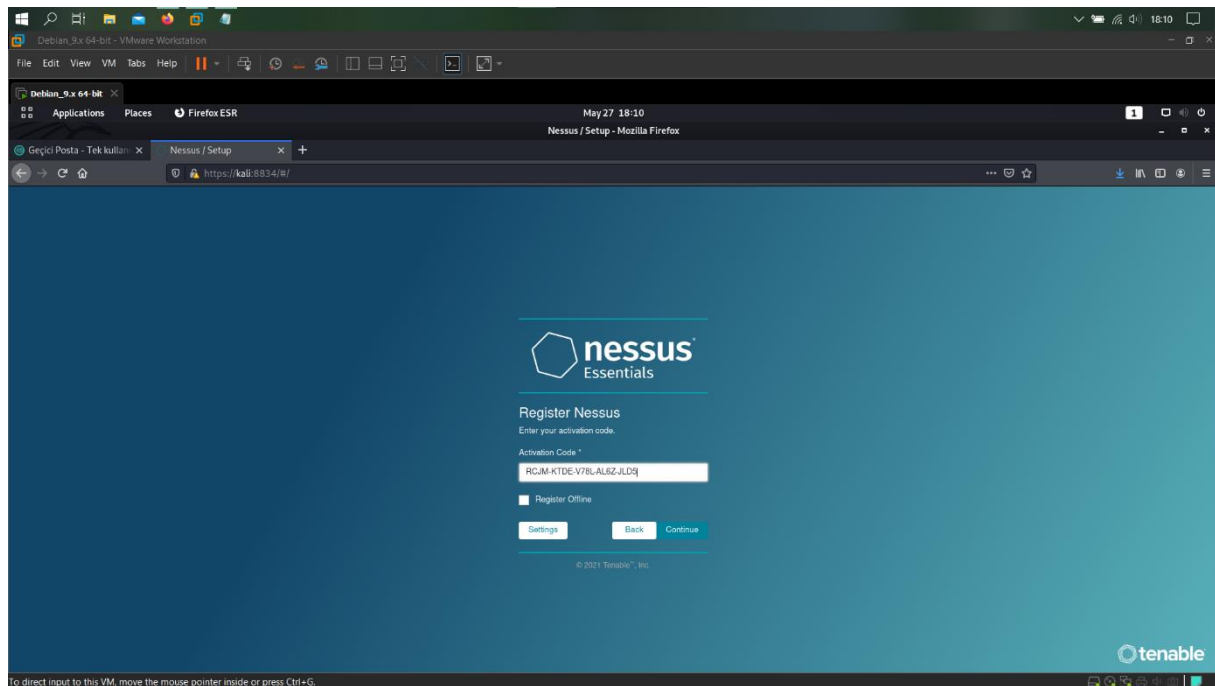
```
(edanur@kali)-[~/Downloads]
$ /bin/systemctl start nessusd.service
```



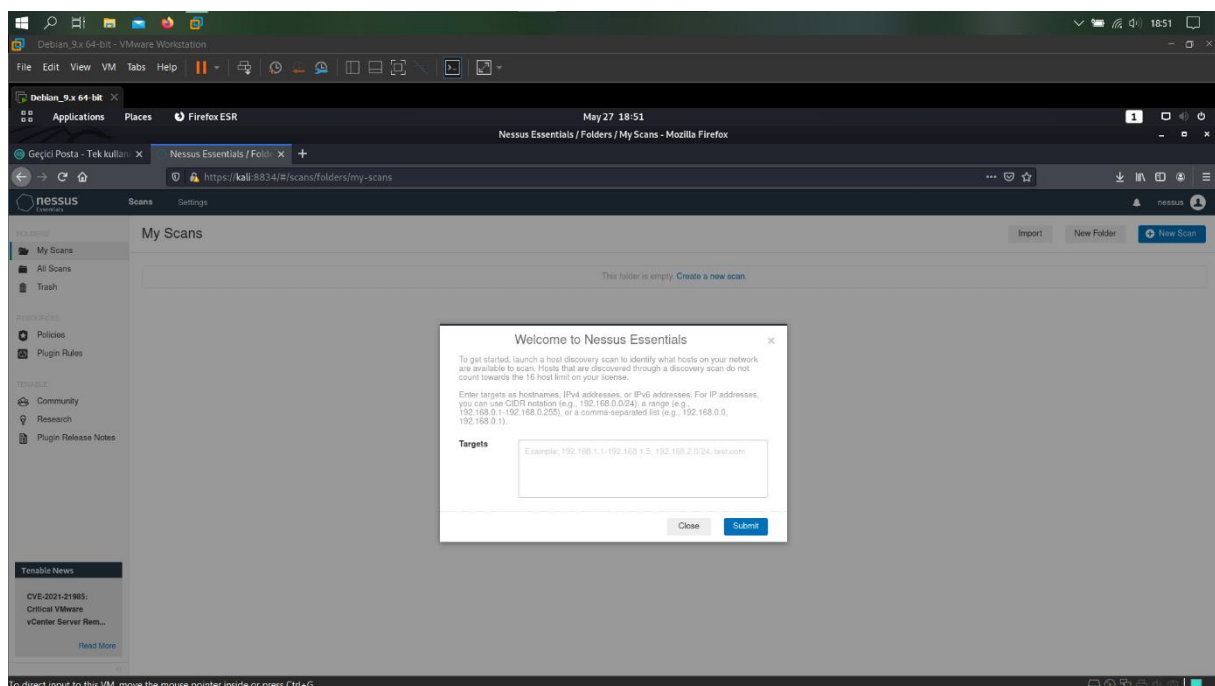
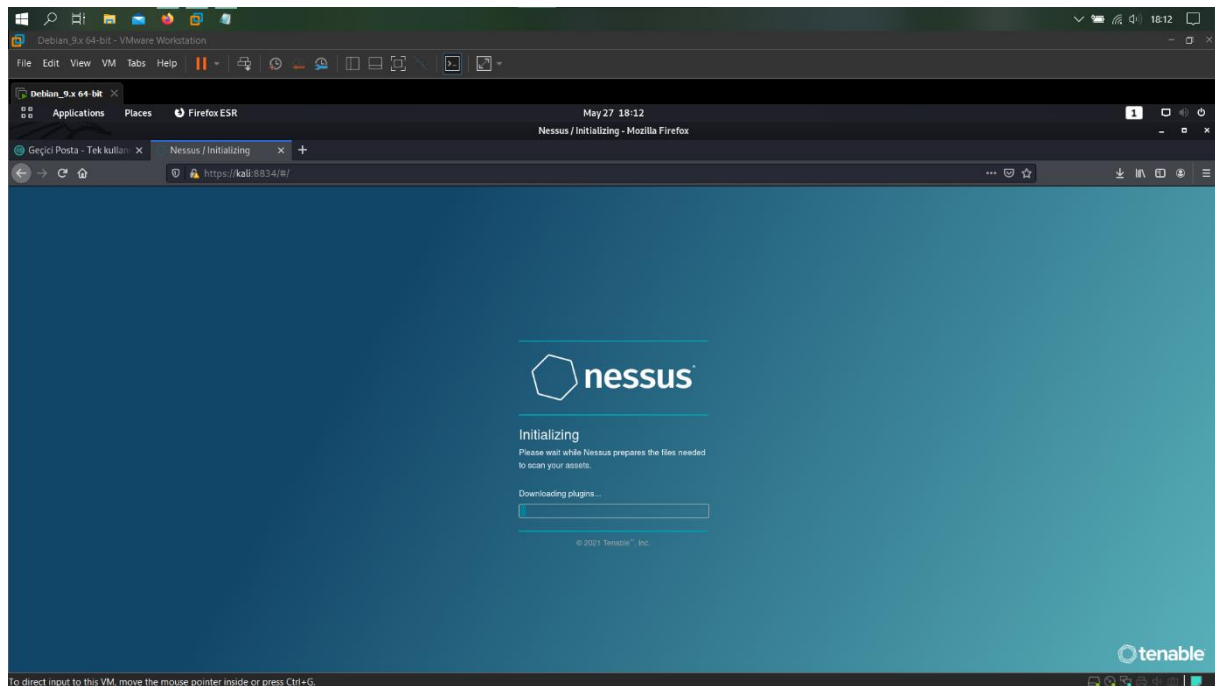
5- In the next step, open a new web browser and write the connection port given at the end of the installation "https://kali:8834/" in the browser opened and log in to Nessus. Then, choose Nessus Essentials, the free version, and continue.



6- In this step, you enter the activation code given when you registered with Nessus. Then, you are creating your user account.



7- In this step, Nessus downloads some required plugins and the installation is complete.

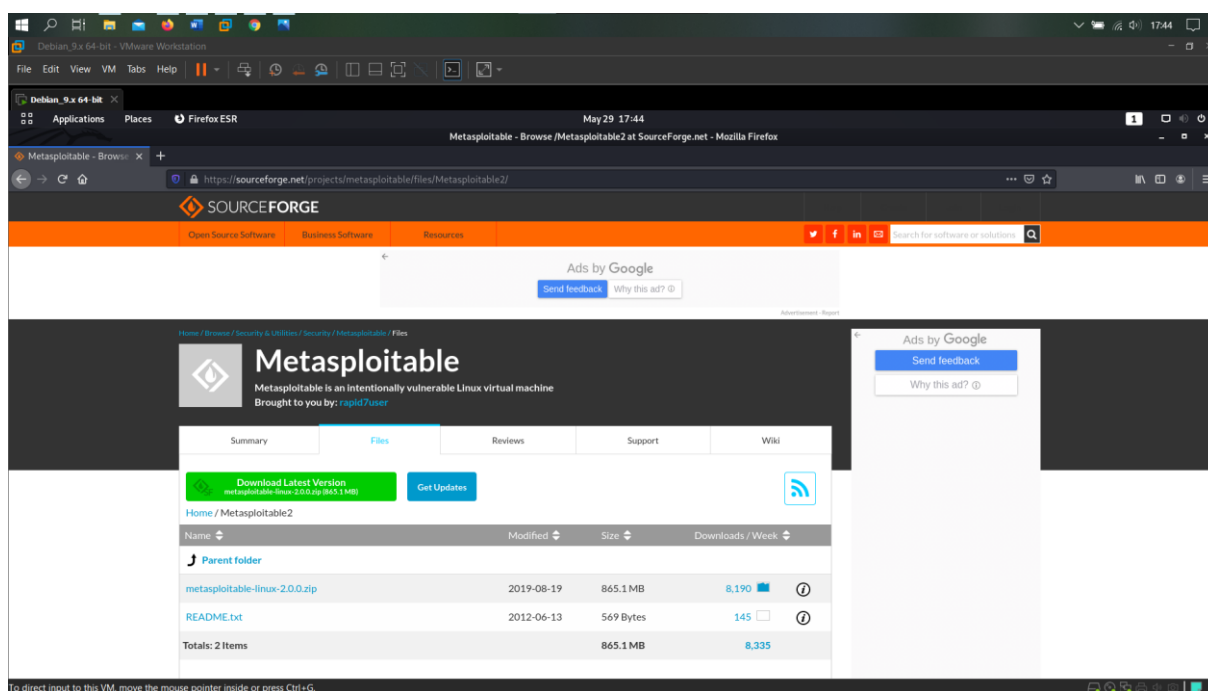


METASPLOITABLE-2

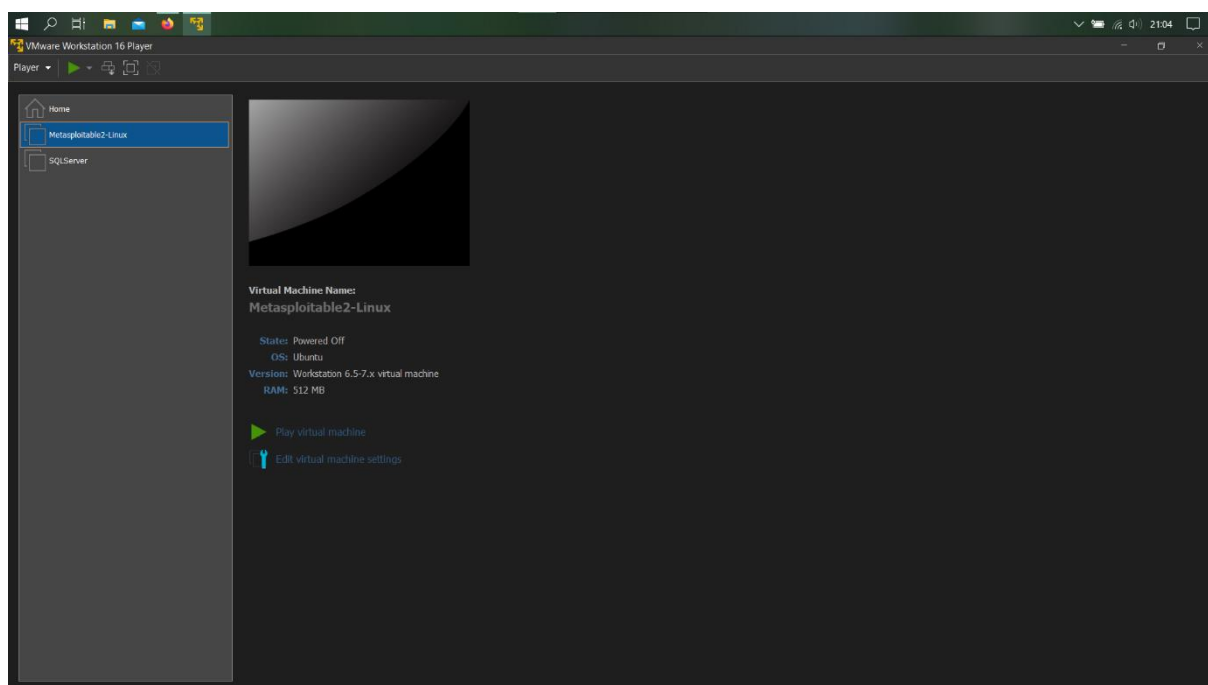
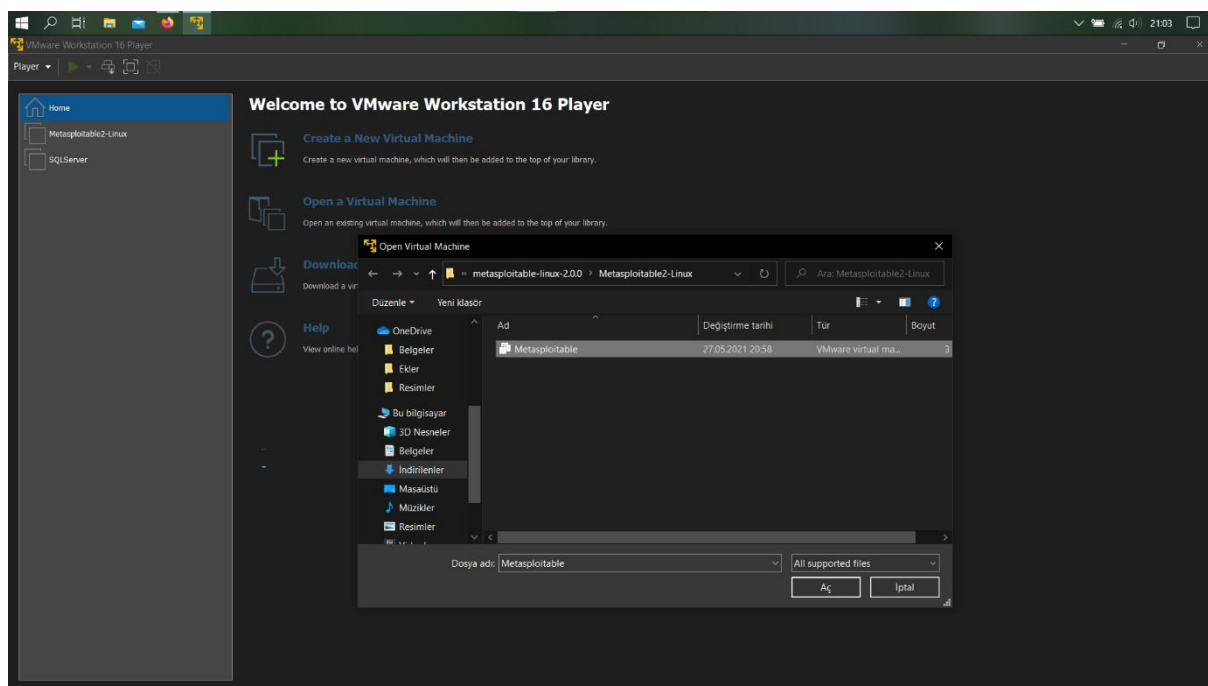
Metasploitable2 is a test environment created for use in hands-on penetration testing training and security research. A vulnerable test environment is needed in cyber security trainings, Metasploitable2 application can be used for this.

DOWNLOADING and SETTING UP METASPLOITABLE-2

1- First of all, go to "<https://sourceforge.net/projects/metasploitable/files/Metasploitable2/>" and perform the download process. The compressed file is about 800 MB and can take a while to download over a slow connection. After you have downloaded the Metasploitable 2 file, you will need to unzip the file to see its contents.



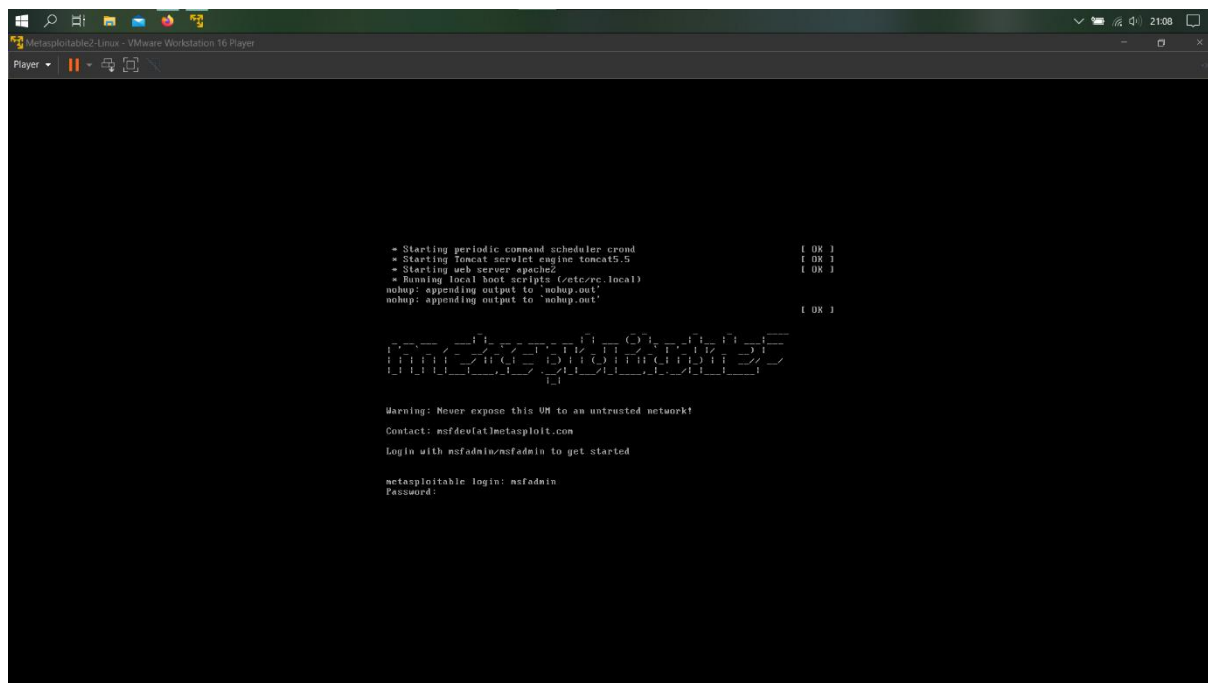
2- Next, open your virtualization platform and click Open a Virtual Machine to install Metasploitable2 that you downloaded. Then, run it with VMWare Player.



3- The user name and password are entered to log in on the screen that appears after the installation.

-User Name: *msfadmin*

-Password: *msfadmin*



```

* Starting periodic command scheduler cron
* Starting Tomcat servlet engine tomcat5.5
* Starting web server apache2
* Running local boot scripts (/etc/rc.local)
mehop: appending output to 'mehop.out'
mehop: appending output to 'mehop.out'

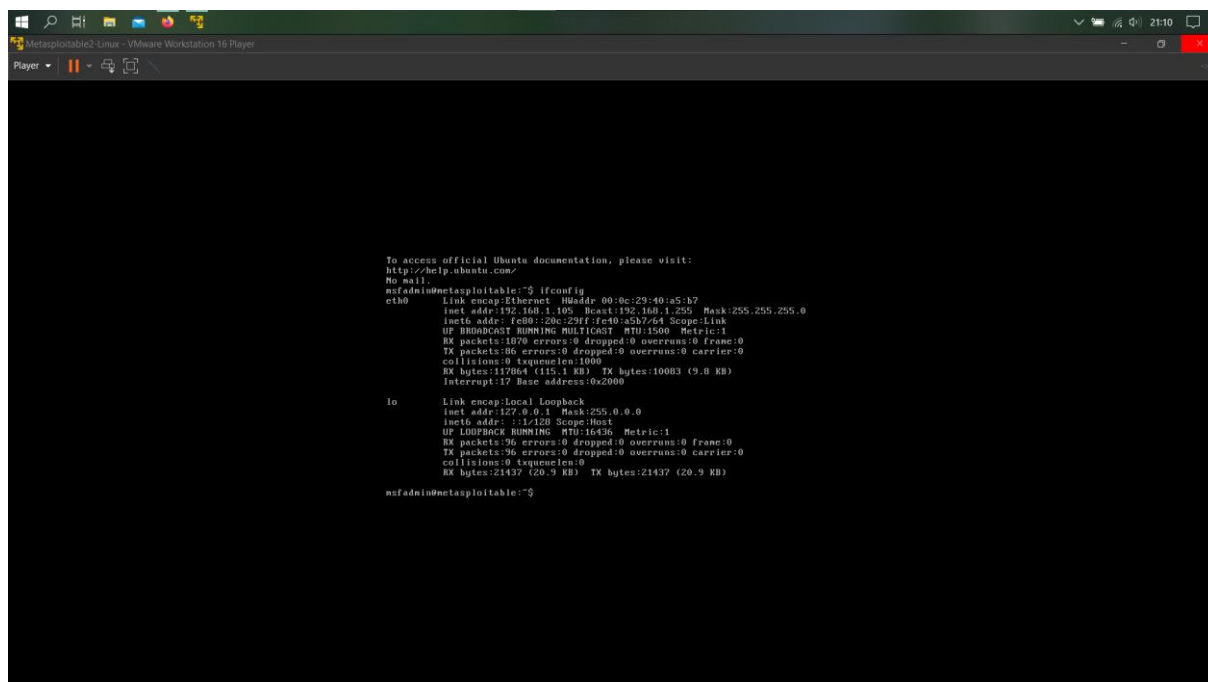
Warning: Never expose this VM to an untrusted network!

Contact: msfdev[at]metasploit.com

Login with msfadmin/msfadmin to get started

metasploitable login: msfadmin
Password:
  
```

4- In the next step, type “ifconfig” command on the command line to find out the IP address assigned to the machine and other details about the virtual machine. That is all. Now we can start hacking :)



```

To access official Ubuntu documentation, please visit:
http://help.ubuntu.com/
No mail.
msfadmin@metasploitable:~$ ifconfig
eth0
    Link encap:Ethernet  HWaddr 00:0c:29:40:a5:b7
    inet addr:192.168.1.105  Bcast:192.168.1.255  Mask:255.255.255.0
    inet6 addr: fe80::20c:29ff:fe40:a5b7:64 Scope:link
    UP BROADCAST RUNNING MULTICAST  MTU:1500  Metric:1
    RX packets:1070 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 frame:0
    TX packets:96 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 carrier:0
    collisions:0 txqueuelen:1000
    RX bytes:117064 (115.1 KB)  TX bytes:10083 (9.8 KB)
    Interrupt:17 Base address:0x2000

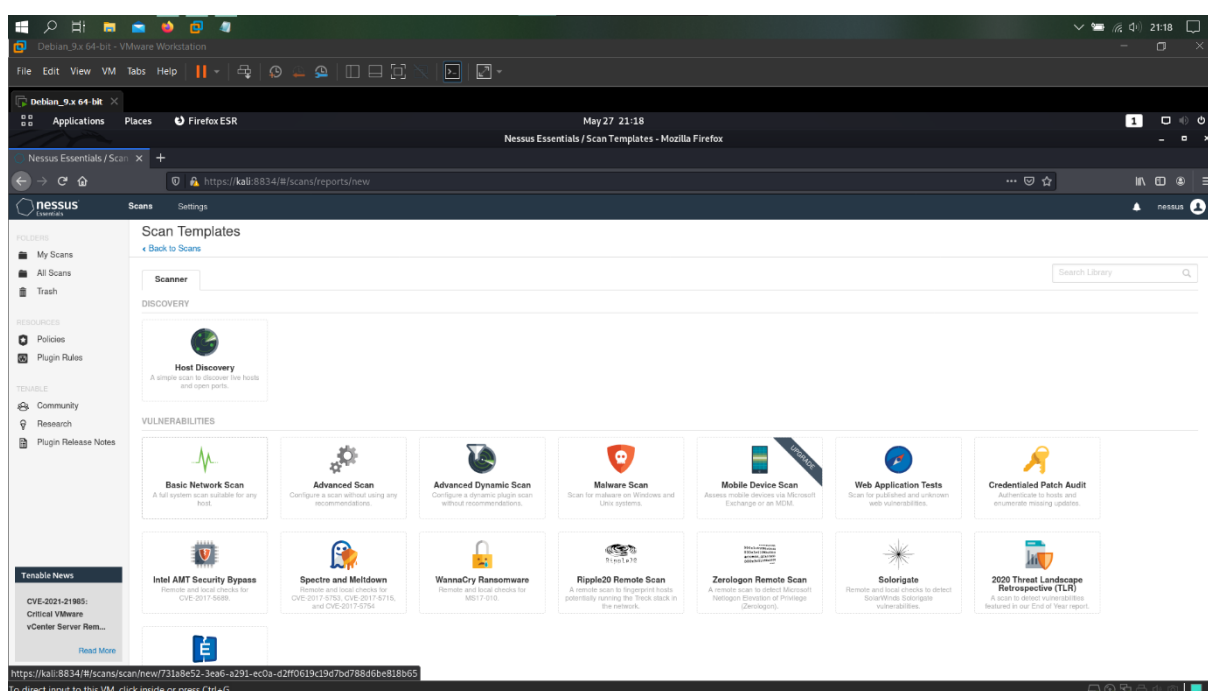
lo
    Link encap:Local Loopback
    inet addr:127.0.0.1  Mask:255.0.0.0
    inet6 addr: ::1/128 Scope:Host
    UP LOOPBACK RUNNING  MTU:65536  Metric:1
    RX packets:96 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 frame:0
    TX packets:96 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 carrier:0
    collisions:0 txqueuelen:0
    RX bytes:21437 (20.9 KB)  TX bytes:21437 (20.9 KB)

msfadmin@metasploitable:~$
  
```

SCENARIO

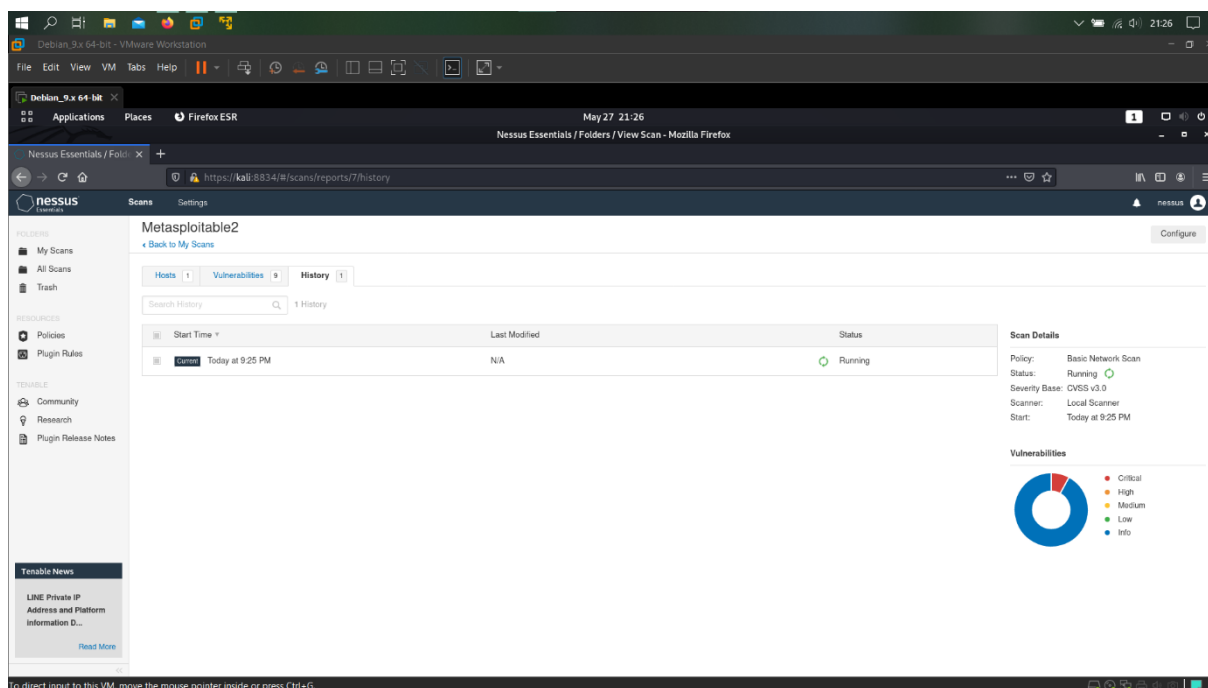
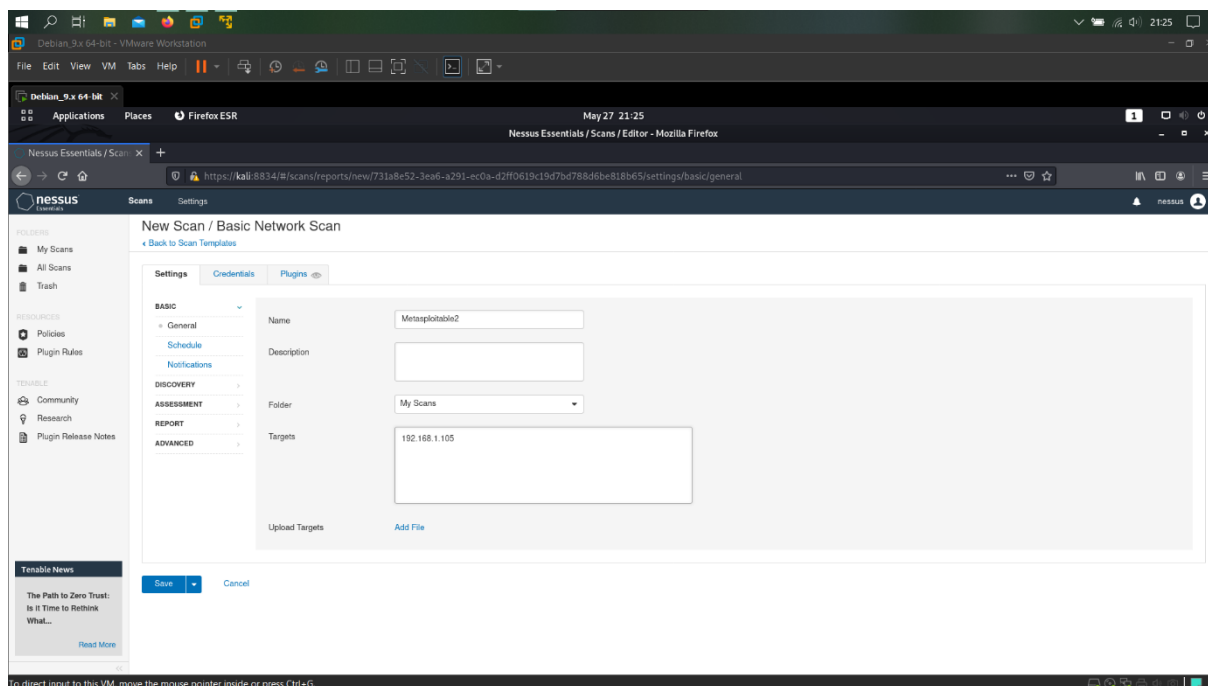
In this project, I will scan for vulnerabilities on Metasploitable2 using Nessus. Latter, I will infiltrate the machine using one of the vulnerabilities I found.

1- Firstly, I open Nessus and select the "Basic Network Scan" option.



2- Then, I specify the name for the scanning process and write the IP of the target machine. After these steps, I launch the scanning process.

```
To access official Ubuntu documentation, please visit:
http://help.ubuntu.com/
No mail.
msfadmin@metasploitable:~$ ifconfig
eth0    Link encan:Ethernet  HWaddr 00:0c:29:40:a5:b7
        inet addr:192.168.1.105  Bcast:192.168.1.255  Mask:255.255.255.0
        inet6 addr: fe80::20c:29ff:fe40:a5b7/64 Scope:Link
        UP BROADCAST RUNNING MULTICAST  MTU:1500  Metric:1
        RX packets:1870 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 frame:0
        TX packets:86 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 carrier:0
        collisions:0 txqueuelen:1000
        RX bytes:117864 (115.1 KB)  TX bytes:10083 (9.8 KB)
        Interrupt:17 Base address:0x2000
```



3- In this step, we see that the scanning process is finished and the vulnerabilities are listed according to their degree.

The screenshot shows the Nessus Essentials interface for a scan named 'Metasploitable2'. The 'Vulnerabilities' tab is selected, showing a list of 67 vulnerabilities. The table columns are Severity, Name, Family, and Count. The vulnerabilities are sorted by severity, with Critical at the top. A donut chart on the right shows the distribution of vulnerability severity levels: Critical (red), High (orange), Medium (yellow), Low (green), and Info (blue).

Severity	Name	Family	Count
Mixed	DNS (Multiple Issues)	DNS	6
Critical	SSL (Multiple Issues)	Gain a shell remotely	3
Mixed	Apache Tomcat (Multiple Issues)	Web Servers	3
Mixed	Web Server (Multiple Issues)	Web Servers	3
Critical	Gind Shell Backdoor Detection	Backdoors	1
Critical	NFS Exported Share Information Disclosure	RPC	1
Critical	reword Service Detection	Service detection	1
Critical	Unix Operating System Unsupported Version Detection	General	1
Critical	UnrealIRCd Backdoor Detection	Backdoors	1
Critical	VNC Server 'password' Password	Gain a shell remotely	1
Mixed	SSL (Multiple Issues)	General	25

Scan Details

- Policy: Basic Network Scan
- Status: Completed
- Severity Base: CVSS v3.0
- Scanner: Local Scanner
- Start: Today at 9:25 PM
- End: Today at 9:39 PM
- Elapsed: 14 minutes

Vulnerabilities

- Critical
- High
- Medium
- Low
- Info

The screenshot shows the Nessus Essentials interface for a scan named 'Metasploitable2'. The 'Hosts' tab is selected, showing a list of 1 host. The table columns are Host, Vulnerabilities, and a bar chart showing the distribution of vulnerability severity levels. A donut chart on the right shows the distribution of vulnerability severity levels: Critical (red), High (orange), Medium (yellow), Low (green), and Info (blue).

Host	Vulnerabilities
192.168.1.105	12 Critical, 10 High, 24 Medium, 4 Low, 12 Info

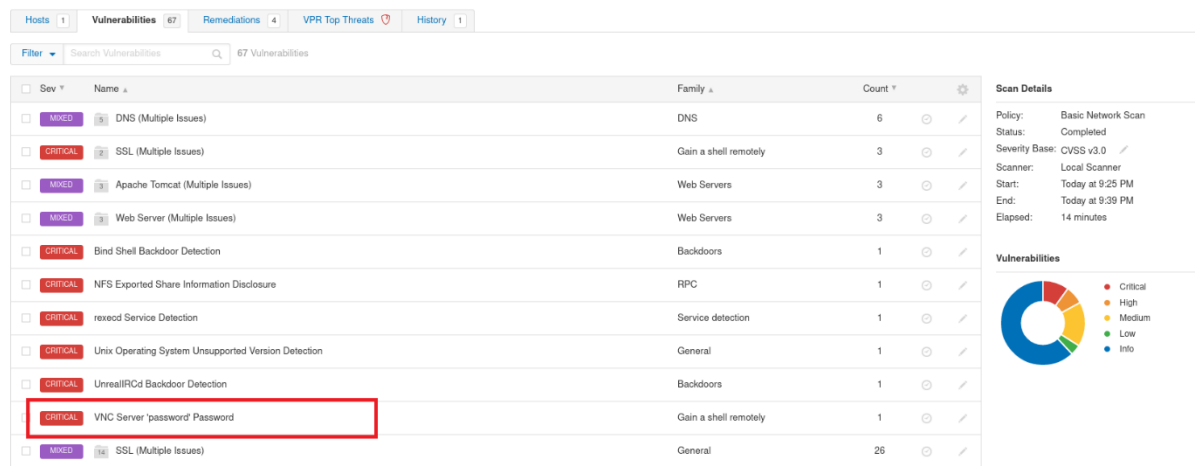
Scan Details

- Policy: Basic Network Scan
- Status: Completed
- Severity Base: CVSS v3.0
- Scanner: Local Scanner
- Start: Today at 9:25 PM
- End: Today at 9:39 PM
- Elapsed: 14 minutes

Vulnerabilities

- Critical
- High
- Medium
- Low
- Info

4- In this step, I choose VNC Server 'password' Password from the vulnerabilities listed. The definition of the vulnerability and the degree of risk are given on the screen by Nessus. In the next step, I will try to infiltrate the machine using this vulnerability.



The screenshot shows the Nessus interface with the 'Vulnerabilities' tab selected. A table lists various vulnerabilities. The entry 'VNC Server \'password\' Password' is highlighted with a red box. To the right, there is a 'Scan Details' section and a 'Vulnerabilities' donut chart.

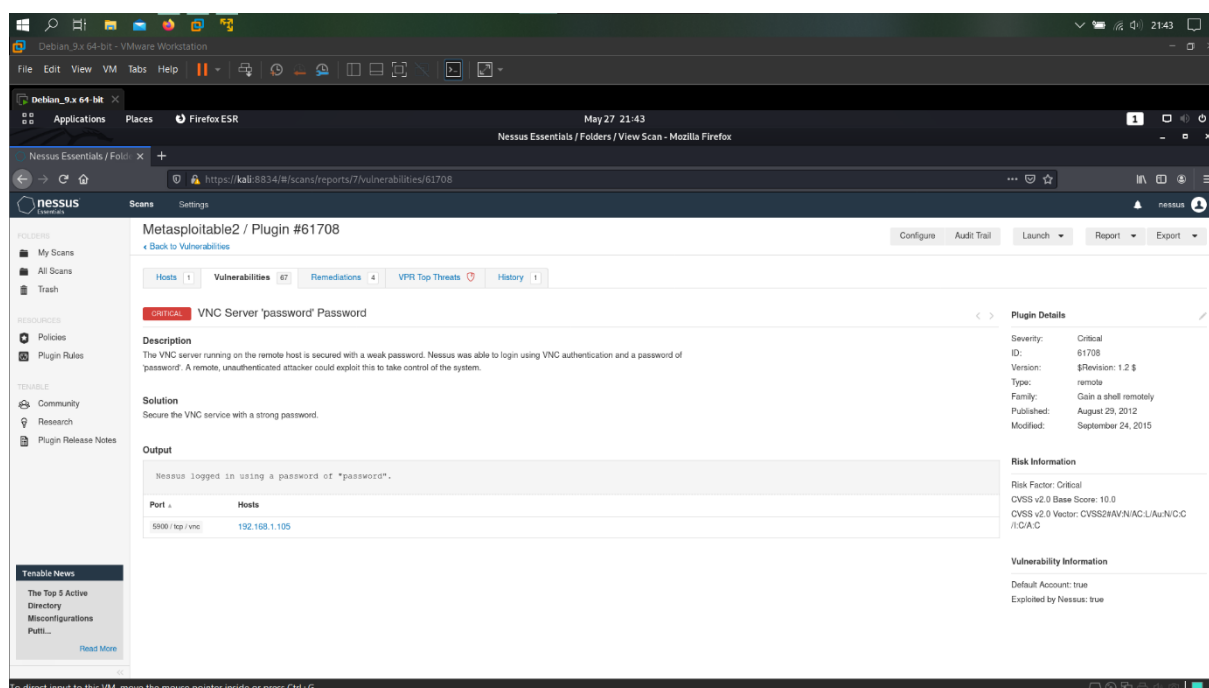
Sev	Name	Family	Count
MED	DNS (Multiple Issues)	DNS	6
CRITICAL	SSL (Multiple Issues)	Gain a shell remotely	3
MED	Apache Tomcat (Multiple Issues)	Web Servers	3
MED	Web Server (Multiple Issues)	Web Servers	3
CRITICAL	Bind Shell Backdoor Detection	Backdoors	1
CRITICAL	NFS Exported Share Information Disclosure	RPC	1
CRITICAL	rexed Service Detection	Service detection	1
CRITICAL	Unix Operating System Unsupported Version Detection	General	1
CRITICAL	UnrealIRCd Backdoor Detection	Backdoors	1
CRITICAL	VNC Server 'password' Password	Gain a shell remotely	1
MED	SSL (Multiple Issues)	General	26

Scan Details

- Policy: Basic Network Scan
- Status: Completed
- Severity Base: CVSS v3.0
- Scanner: Local Scanner
- Start: Today at 9:25 PM
- End: Today at 9:39 PM
- Elapsed: 14 minutes

Vulnerabilities

- Critical
- High
- Medium
- Low
- Info



The screenshot shows the Nessus interface with the 'Metasploitable2 / Plugin #61708' page. The 'VNC Server \'password\' Password' vulnerability is selected. The page displays a description, solution, output, and plugin details.

Description

The VNC server running on the remote host is secured with a weak password. Nessus was able to login using VNC authentication and a password of 'password'. A remote, unauthenticated attacker could exploit this to take control of the system.

Solution

Secure the VNC service with a strong password.

Output

```
Nessus logged in using a password of "password".
```

Port	Hosts
5900/tcp/vnc	192.168.1.105

Plugin Details

- Severity: Critical
- ID: 61708
- Version: \$Revision: 1.2 \$
- Type: remote
- Family: Gain a shell remotely
- Published: August 29, 2012
- Modified: September 24, 2015

Risk Information

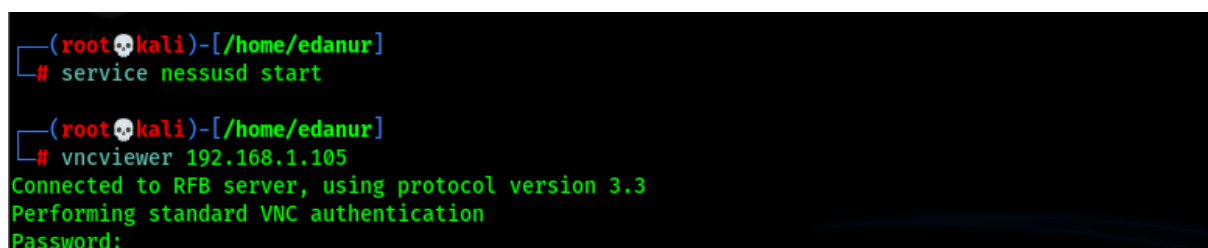
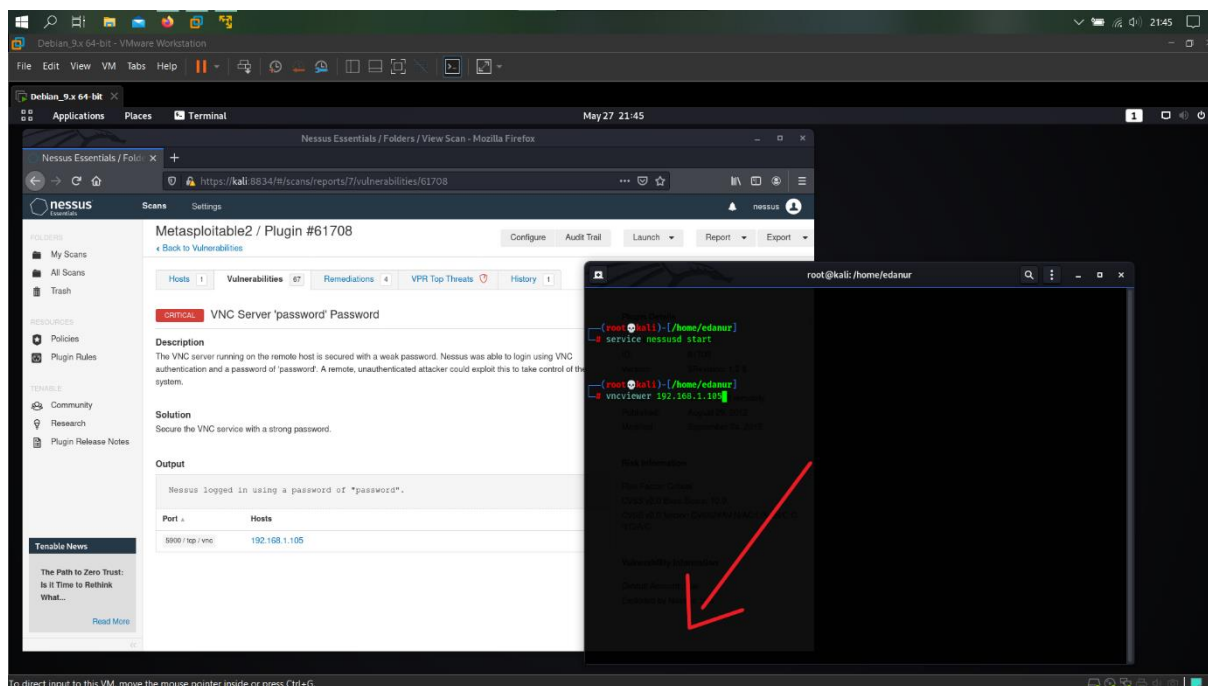
- Risk Factor: Critical
- CVSS v2.0 Base Score: 10.0
- CVSS v2.0 Vector: CVSS2:AV:N/AC:L/Au:N/C:C/I:C/A:C

Vulnerability Information

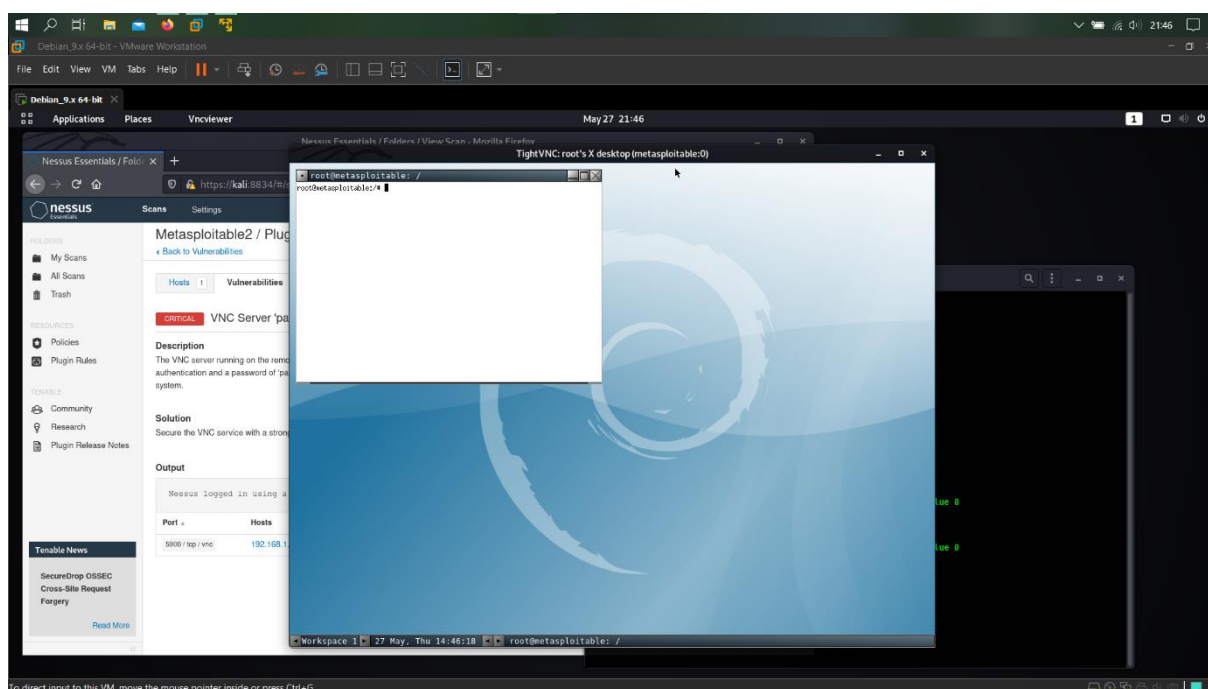
- Default Account: true
- Exploited by Nessus: true

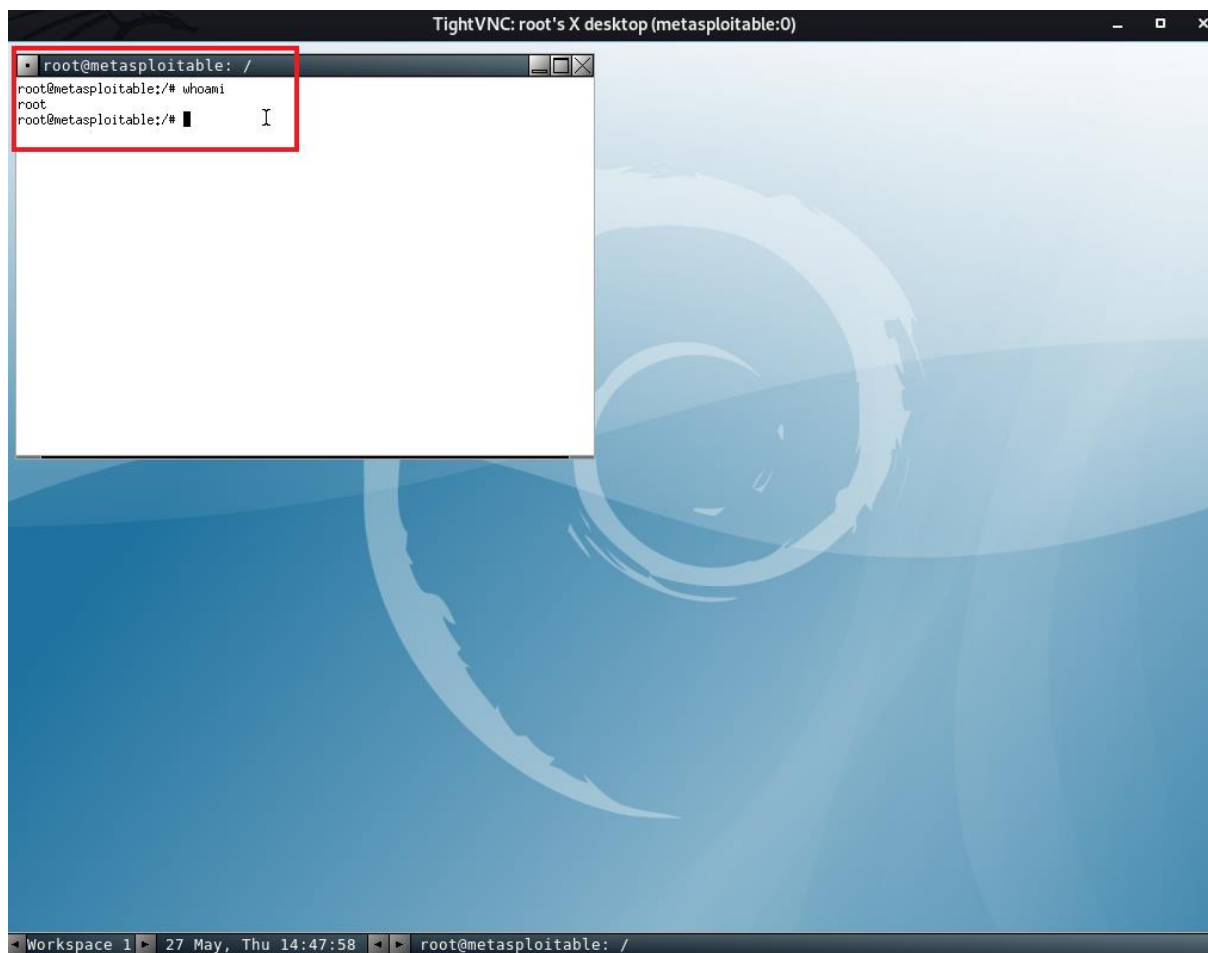
5- I open the command line. To run the VNC viewer client, I type the command "vncviewer" and then enter the destination IP address. I press enter and in the password query I type the password ("password") that Nessus found.

- VNC runs the VNC client (VNC viewer) program on a computer on a network. Thus, it provides interaction with the VNC server (VNC server) on another network server. As a result of this interaction, it sees the remote computer's screen and provides desktop access with keyboard and mouse movements.



6- As you can see, VNC viewer worked and I reached the opposite machine. Here, I ask "who am i" and see that I have access to the machine as root. So, now I can do whatever I want in the system.





CONCLUSION

In this study, I scanned the target machine for vulnerability using Nessus, an open source vulnerability scanning software. For vulnerability scanning, I chose Metasploitable2, a test environment created to be used in hands-on penetration testing trainings. At the beginning of the work, I showed what Nessus and Metasploitable2 are and how they are set up. Next, I followed the steps required by my scenario and finally exploited a vulnerability found on the target machine.

Nessus, as far as I have experienced, is an easy to install, clear user interface and very useful security software due to its features. As seen in the study, you can scan for security vulnerabilities on your computer by using Nessus and take the necessary precautions according to the vulnerabilities. On the other hand, you can scan for vulnerabilities on a target machine and exploit them according to the vulnerabilities found. And it should be noted that Nessus is not a complete security solution, rather it is one small part of a good security strategy. Nessus does not actively prevent attacks, it is only a tool that checks your computers to find vulnerabilities that hackers could exploit. It is up to the system administrator to patch these vulnerabilities in order to create a security solution.



REFERENCES:

- Çolak, F. (September, 2019). Nessus Nedir ve Ne Amaçla Kullanılır? *Fatih Çolak Bilişim Blog*. Retrieved June 9, 2021, from <https://www.fatihcolak.com.tr/nessus-nedir-ve-ne-amacla-kullanilir.html>
- Nessus. *Tenable*. Retrieved June 9, 2021, from <https://www.tenable.com/products/nessus>
- Wendlandt, D. Nessus: A security vulnerability scanning tool. *Carnegie Mellon University*. Retrieved June 9, 2021, from <https://www.cs.cmu.edu/~dwendlan/personal/nessus.html>