

# Vulnerability Scanner Deployment Project

## Introduction

Here is a comprehensive tutorial on how to install and run Nessus, a program that the cybersecurity industry highly values. This lesson covers the procedures for installing Nessus in the environment, setting it up to search for vulnerabilities, and effectively interpreting the scan findings.

Nessus is an acronym for an attack point designed to identify weak points and possible threats in your system, applications, and network architecture. You may strengthen your cybersecurity posture by proactively identifying and fixing vulnerabilities through the regular use of individual vulnerability scanning and the staffed deployment of Nessus.

I will walk through each stage of the configuration procedure for Nessus and explain how this scanner works during my presentation. Nessus is an indispensable resource for individuals seeking to enhance their understanding of cybersecurity, as well as for IT administrators tasked with fortifying their organisation's network security. You will acquire the skills and information needed to utilise this potent instrument efficiently after completing our training.

Let's examine the tutorial's structure and the topics that will be addressed at each stage.

## Preparing for Deployment

### Understanding Nessus

Before deploying Nessus, ensure that you understand everything you need to know about it, including how it works with vulnerability management. Info security teams may identify and categorise security flaws in the network infrastructure, apps, and systems of the entire company by using Tenable's highly effective vulnerability scanner, Nessus. By using Nessus to scan for known vulnerabilities, misconfigurations, and potential security threats, companies can identify and close gaps in their systems before attackers can exploit any security signals or weak points. Additionally, Nessus produces thorough reports and recommendations to support the security team in taking prompt, effective commercial action to eradicate the danger and strengthen the security industry position.

## **Assessing System Requirements**

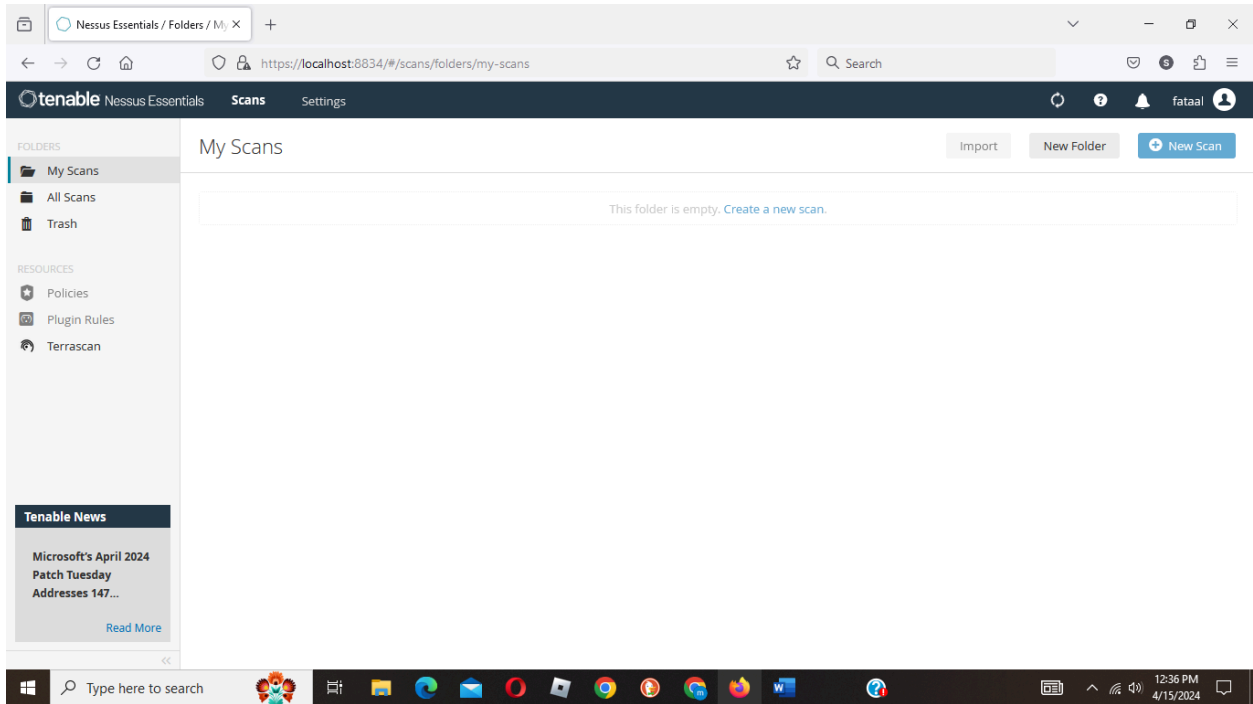
System requirements are evaluated prior to Nessus's final deployment, allowing you to quickly determine whether your infrastructure is capable of supporting this service. The size of your network, the number of assets to be examined at once, and the frequency of the scans are only a few of the numerous variables that might affect the minimal requirements for the Nessus program. Hard memory tracker Nessus, by default, needs a server or virtual machine (VM) with a specific amount of RAM, CPU, and storage space. Nessus implementation may also require initial software dependencies or other compatibility requirements to be met. By assessing the system needs in advance, you can ensure that Nessus will operate constantly at peak efficiency and identify any potential issues during deployment.

## **Nessus Installation**

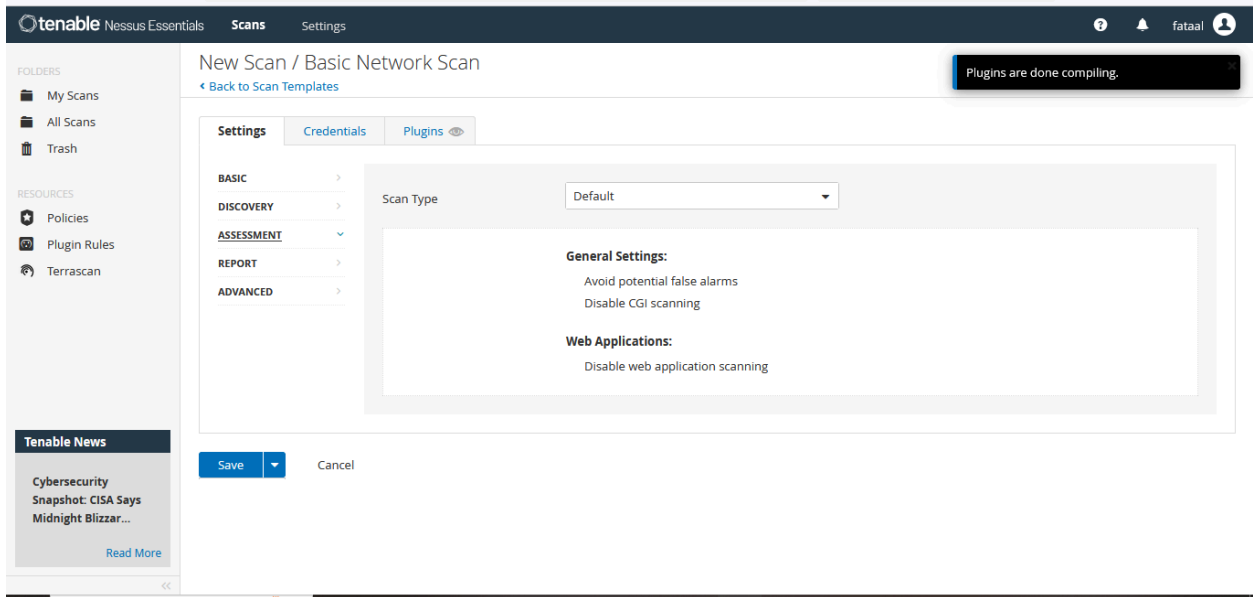
You can then obtain the Nessus software and install it on the target platform to see if it is operating efficiently after you have completed that and verified that the system satisfies the system requirements. The Tenable website offers a download for Execution Nessus. If your company is tiny, you can choose Nessus Essentials, which is free, or Nessus Professional, which is chargeable, if it is huge. The Tenable software's installation instructions will walk you through installing Nessus on a server or virtual machine, if necessary after you've downloaded it. I got the software from their official website, which is accessible from this link: [Nessus](#).

## **Configuration Phase**

After installing Nessus, I accessed the web interface to configure it. It had a nice appearance, and I had no trouble using the features and functions. My next assignment, among many other things, involved creating new scanning policies that would satisfy our organisational requirements and unquestionably increase the effectiveness of vulnerability scanning by guaranteeing in-depth investigations and concurrently reducing false positives. After the previous phase, which preceded the identification of the target asset, I was eager to fine-tune the IP addresses and domain names in order to serve as the ransomware scan for Nessus and produce a targeted exposure to vulnerability assessment. In order to streamline the scanning process, I ultimately introduced sets for scans as recurring jobs and schedules that can significantly increase vulnerability assessment accuracy in order to guarantee regular assessments and be ahead of new hazards.



## Configure Nessus for Scanning



## Conducting Scans and analysing results

The scanning and analysis process constitutes the second part of the transition; I examined events in real time while doing task vulnerability scans using the default parameters and designated targets. The scan findings evaluation was my favourite task since it allowed me to carefully identify the vulnerabilities and prioritise them based on secession and priority. We were able to prioritise the remediation efforts and communicate with stakeholders more effectively because of the comprehensive reports, cybersecurity scan results, and security recommendations that helped us better understand the security posture of our network.

## Nessus initial scan

The screenshot displays the Tenable Nessus Essentials web interface. The top navigation bar includes the Tenable logo, 'Nessus Essentials', and tabs for 'Scans' and 'Settings'. A user profile 'fataal' is logged in. The left sidebar contains 'FOLDERS' (My Scans, All Scans, Trash) and 'RESOURCES' (Policies, Plugin Rules, Terrascan). The main content area, titled 'My Scans', shows a search bar and a table of scans. A notification banner at the top right indicates 'Plugins are done compiling.' The table lists one scan named 'windows' with a schedule of 'On Demand' and a last scan time of 'Today at 1:22 PM'. The Windows taskbar is visible at the bottom of the screen.

Name	Schedule	Last Scanned
windows	On Demand	Today at 1:22 PM



tenable

Nessus Essentials

Scans

Settings

?

🔔

fataal

👤

Configure

Plugins are done compiling.

FOLDERS

My Scans

All Scans

Trash

RESOURCES

🛡️ Policies

🔧 Plugin Rules

🔍 Terrascan

Tenable News

Path Traversal Affecting Multiple CData Products

Read More

← Back to Vulnerabilities

Vulnerabilities 4

INFO

ICMP Timestamp Request Remote Date Disclosure

Description

The remote host answers to an ICMP timestamp request. This allows an attacker to know the date that is set on the targeted machine, which may assist an unauthenticated, remote attacker in defeating time-based authentication protocols.

Timestamps returned from machines running Windows Vista / 7 / 2008 / 2008 R2 are deliberately incorrect, but usually within 1000 seconds of the actual system time.

Solution

Filter out the ICMP timestamp requests (13), and the outgoing ICMP timestamp replies (14).

Output

The difference between the local and remote clocks is ~2 seconds.

To see debug logs, please visit individual host

Port	Hosts
0 / icmp	192.168.100.113

Plugin Details

Severity: Info

ID: 10114

Version: 1.49

Type: remote

Family: General

Published: August 1, 1999

Modified: April 27, 2023

Risk Information

Risk Factor: None

CVSS v3.0 Base Score 0.0

CVSS v3.0 Vector: CVSS:3.0/AV:L/AC:L/PR:N/UI:N/S:U/C:N/I:N/A:N

CVSS v2.0 Base Score: 0.0

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

Vulnerability Information

## Configuration of Credentials for Credential scan

tenable

Nessus Essentials

Scans

Settings

?

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Configure

Plugins are done compiling.

← Back to Scan Report

Settings

Credentials

Plugins

CATEGORIES Host

Filter Credentials

SSH

Windows

Windows

Authentication method Password

Username administrator

Password

Domain

Global Credential Settings

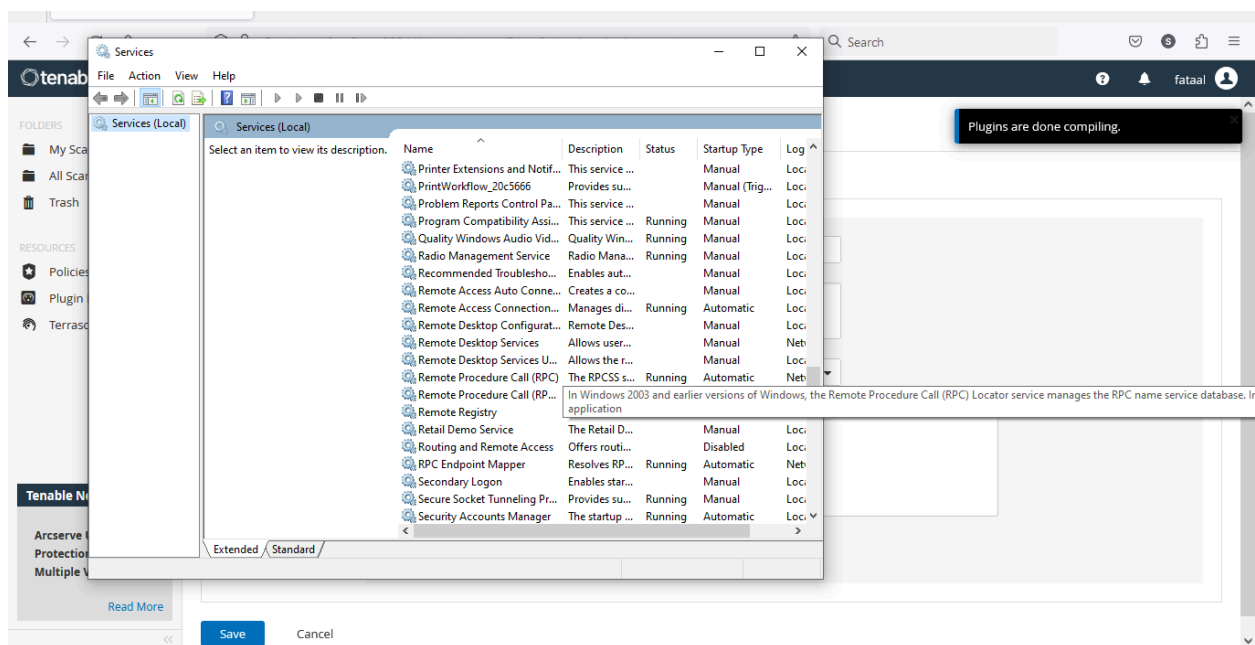
☒ Never send credentials in the clear
 

For security reasons, Windows credentials are not sent in the clear by default.

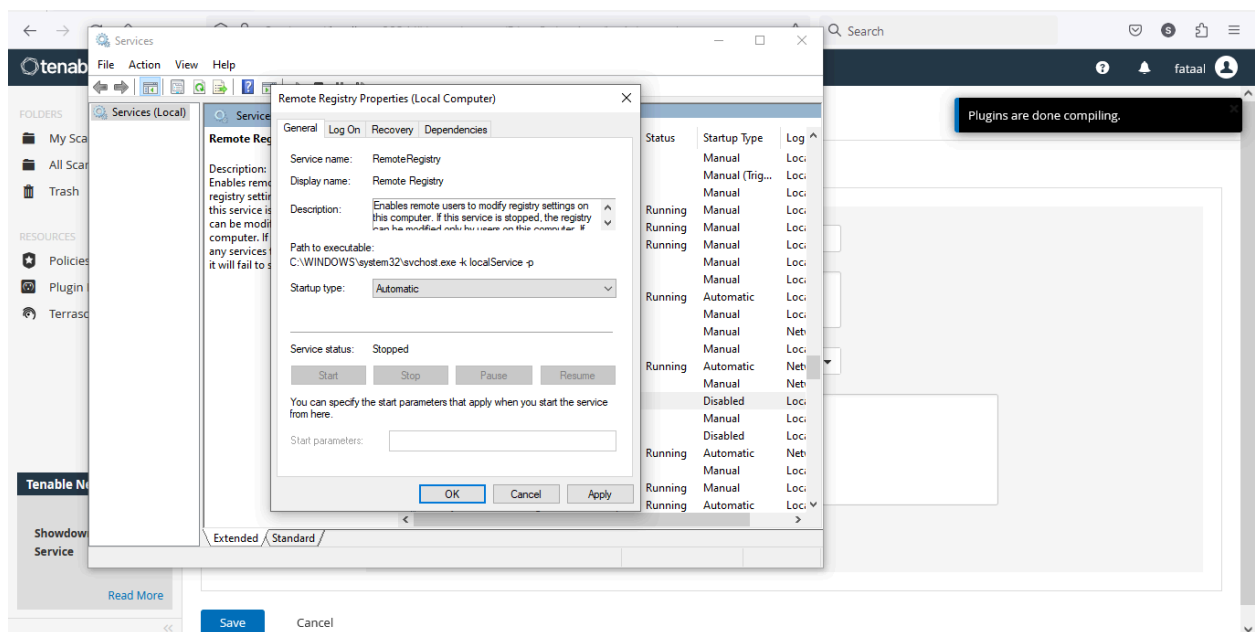
☒ Do not use NTLMv1 authentication
 

If this option is disabled, then it is theoretically possible to trick Nessus into attempting to log into a Windows server with domain credentials via the NTLM version 1 protocol. This provides the remote attacker with the ability to use a hash obtained from Nessus. This hash can be potentially cracked to reveal a username or password. It may also be used to directly log into other servers. Force Nessus to use NTLMv2 by enabling the Only use NTLMv2.

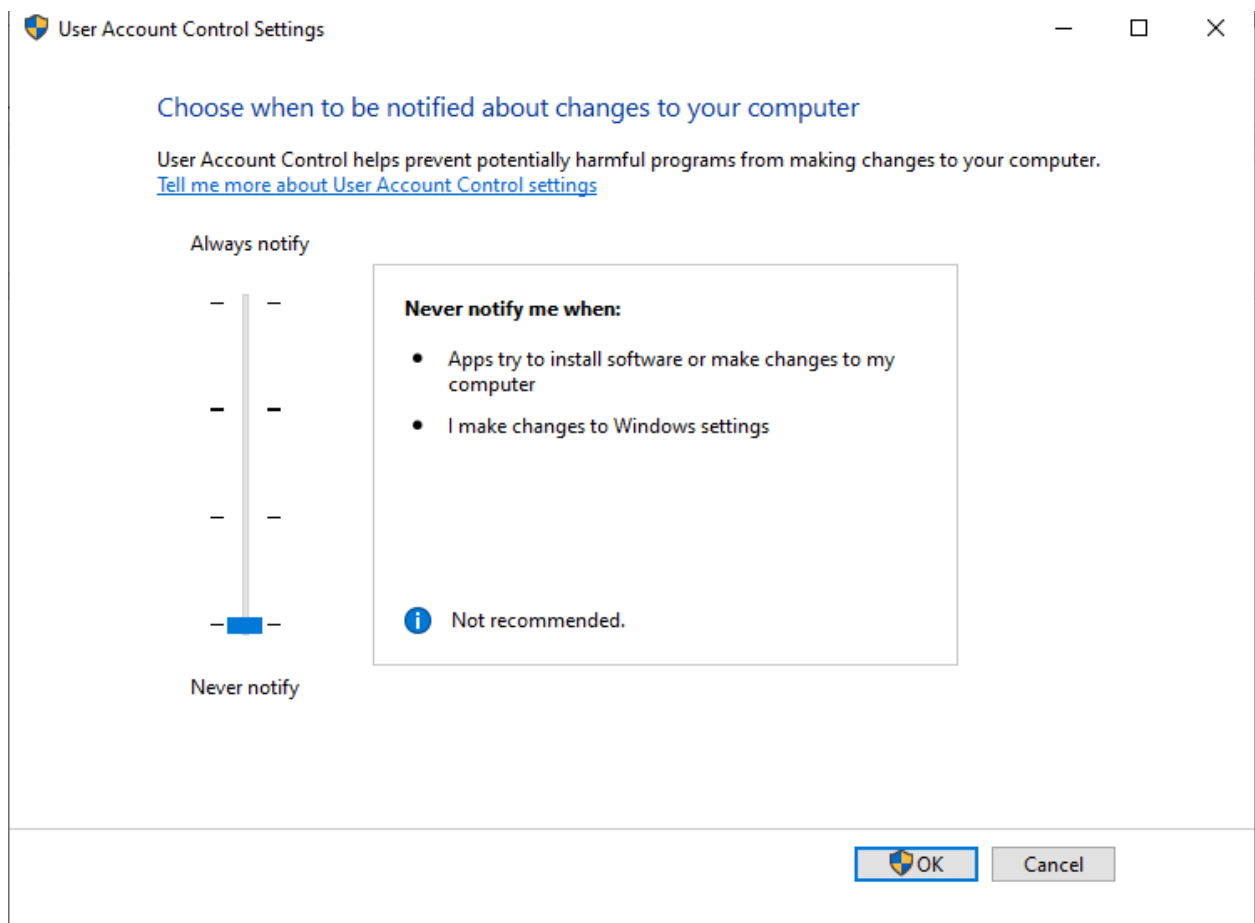
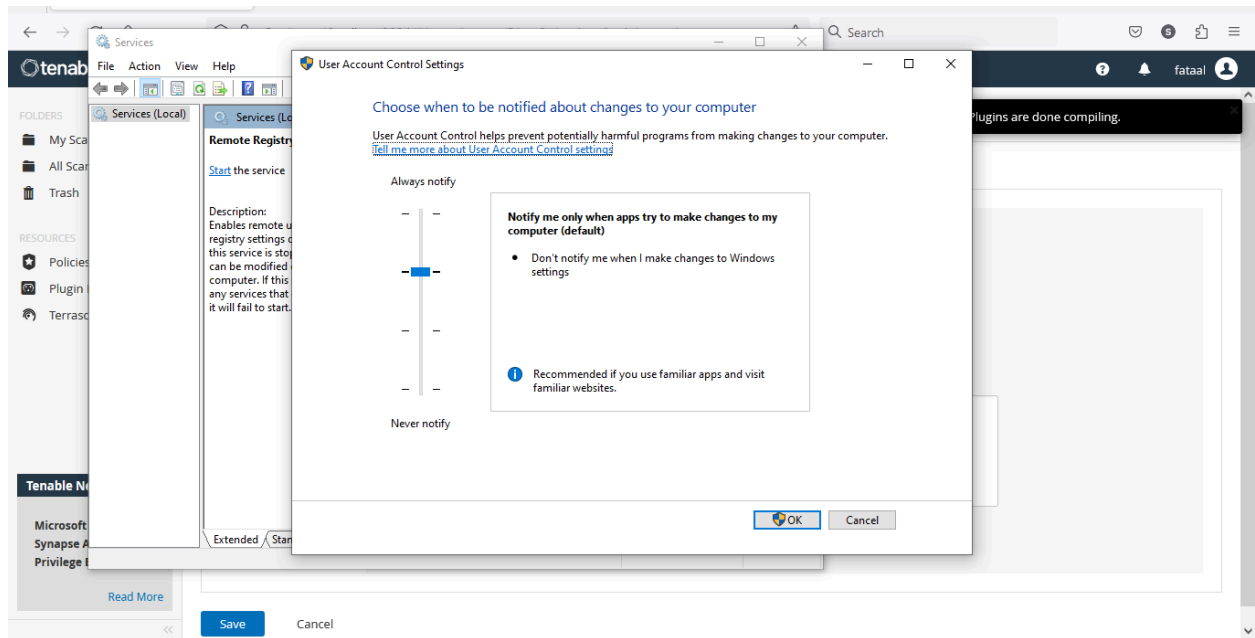
## Remote registry



I changed the status type to automatic, which allows you to connect remotely to the system registry database to perform different operations.



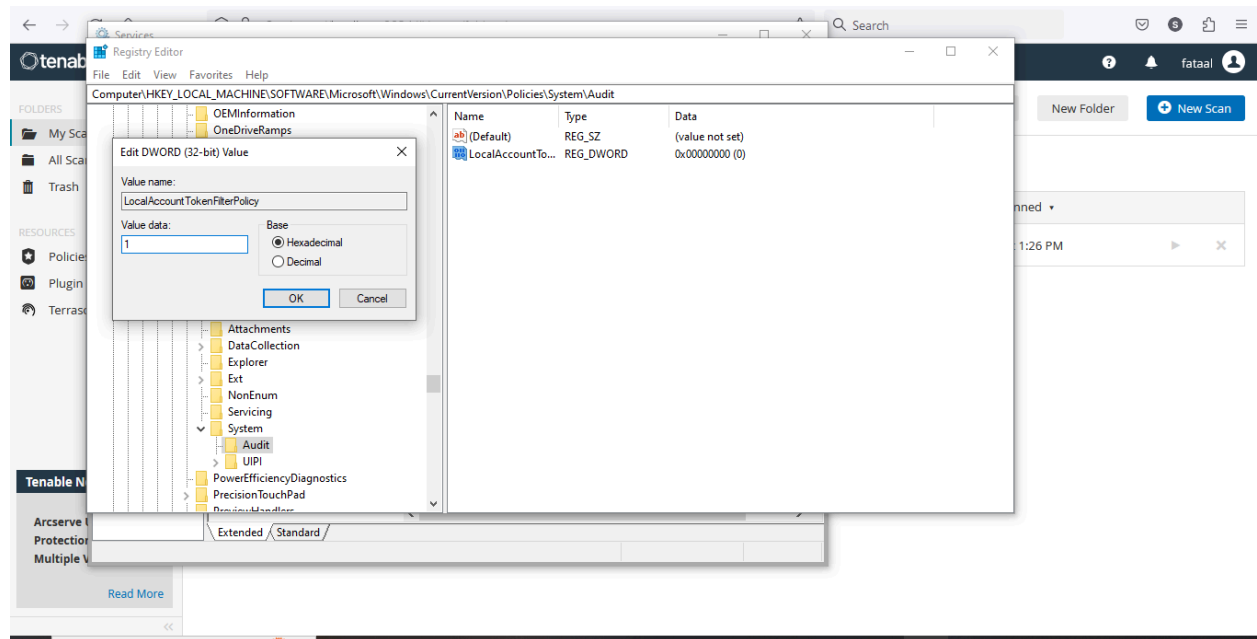
User account control settings is dragged to the bottom to disable notifications from disrupting the scans being conducted.



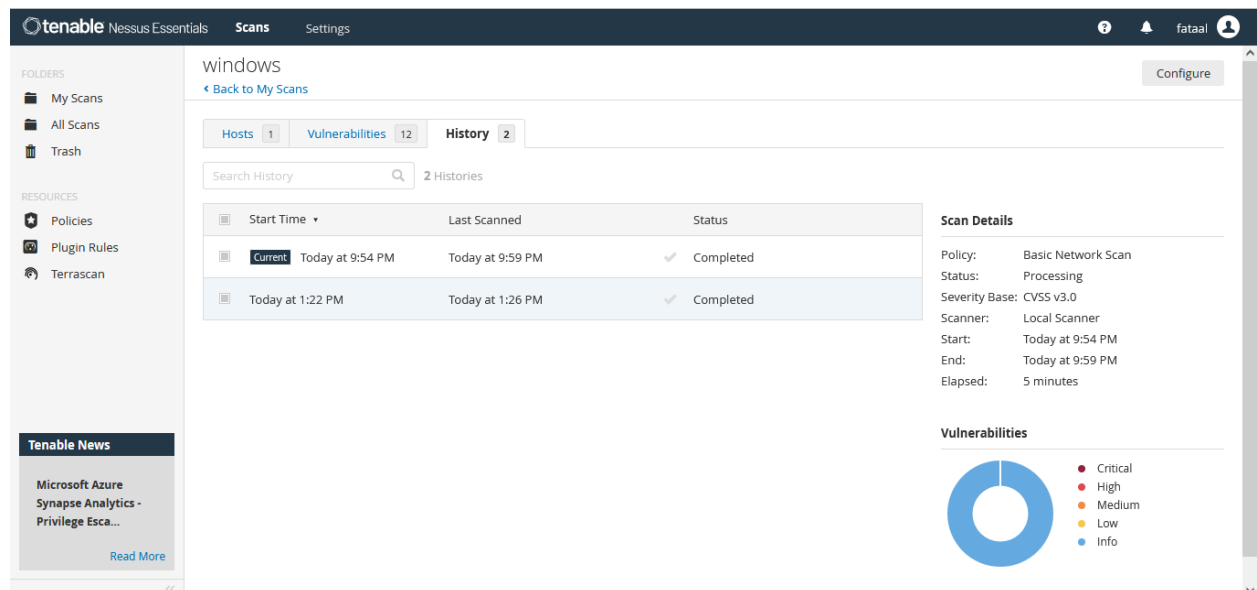
For the next exercise, I open the registry editor by clicking on the "HKEY\_LOCAL\_MACHINE" key, then I go to "SOFTWARE," then "Microsoft," and lastly, I



get to the "Windows" directory. The Local Account Token Filter Policy is reviewed and modified here, and exceptions are made for free administrator accounts that are not subject to the restrictions on distant procedure core cognitive access. As a result, the improvements enable Nessus to perform more complex system scans, increasing its capacity to find an excessive number of vulnerabilities.



## Nessus Credential and Advanced Nessus Scan



## **Remediation**

In the course of the repair and follow-up service, I updated software patches, reset network settings, and performed any other necessary modifications right away to make sure that all of the system vulnerabilities were closed. Following our implementation, these issues were fixed, and additional research helped us determine which ones still required attention. Continuous monitoring and maintenance solutions became our ultimate goal as we strived to preserve a healthy state of cyber health. They assisted us in early threat detection and maintained a high degree of cybersecurity vigilance over the monitoring period.

## **Conclusion**

In conclusion, Nessus has given us a possible way to fortify our system and is now an essential part of our cybersecurity. We have obtained the appropriate cues and inputs that enable us to identify network vulnerabilities and insecurities through meticulous coordination, astute design, and thorough inspection. Custom scanning policies, asset personalisation, and automated scanning schedules have all greatly aided in our ability to identify, rank, and promptly address any security threats that may be lurking around the corner. I managed to clearly convey results and prioritise remediation based on the severity of the security incident by using Nessus's report creation feature. From now on, we will establish our routine maintenance and monitoring to keep our ever-expanding cyberthreats from ever making us too susceptible. In general, we have strengthened our defence, improved the security of our communications, and shielded our company data systems from online attacks.