Writeup:

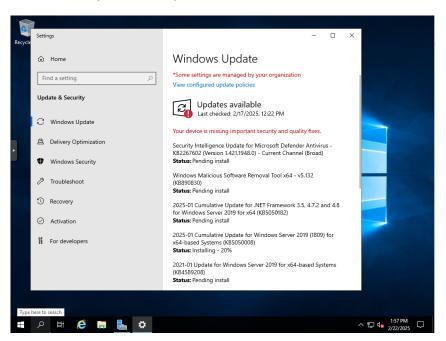
For non-patching vulnerabilities, my approach would begin with thorough research. I would review vendor advisories, security bulletins, technical documentation, and reputable vulnerability databases (such as NVD) to understand the specifics, potential exploit paths, and real-world impact of each vulnerability. I'd also engage with industry forums and peer-reviewed security reports to validate findings and gather additional remediation insights. Based on this research, I would implement the following compensating controls:

- **Network Segmentation:** Isolate unsupported systems using dedicated VLANs and strict firewall rules to restrict exposure to only trusted segments.
- Access Controls & IAM: Harden authentication by disabling high-risk accounts (e.g., Guest), removing them from privileged groups, and enforcing multi-factor authentication using solutions like YubiKey.
- Enhanced Monitoring: Deploy host-based IDS/IPS and centralize log collection to detect and alert on anomalous behavior in real time.
- **Application-Specific Restrictions:** For systems (e.g., an outdated Splunk instance) that can't be patched immediately, restrict network access and service exposure until a full upgrade is feasible.
- **Regular Risk Assessments:** Schedule continuous vulnerability scans with tools like Nessus and CrowdStrike to validate the effectiveness of these controls and refine configurations as needed.

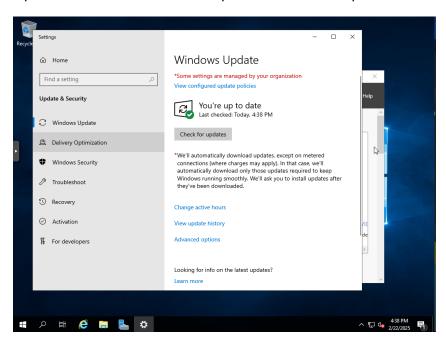
This comprehensive strategy minimizes risk by addressing residual vulnerabilities with targeted technical controls while ensuring that all research and remediation steps are well documented for audit and future remediation purposes.

172.16.1.3 - DNS Server (Updated OS)

Check for any window updates

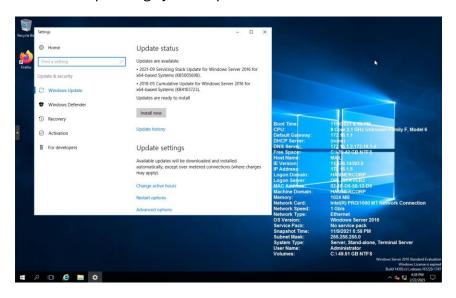


Update windows – restart computer – ensure all updates were installed

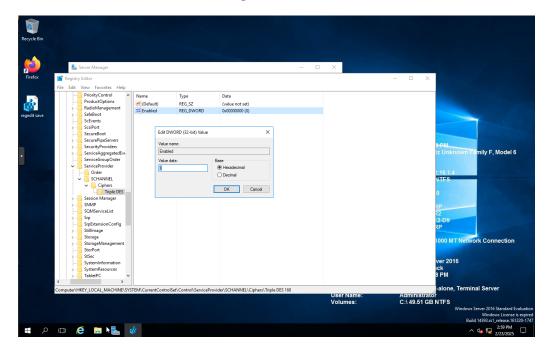


172.16.1.5 – Mail Server (Fixed SWEET32)

Ensure all operating system updates are installed



Open registry editor and find service provider – create SCHANNEL, ciphers, Triple DES – create a new DWORD value and give it the value of 0



172.16.1.6 - Splunk (Updated OS & Splunk) (Splunk still needs newer version)

Sudo yum update – ensure OS is updated

```
| Seed-victor |
```

Stop splunk service and install new verison

```
Starting Cosh recovery harmed reading.

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```

Start splunk service & check version

```
Supplies plank helper...

Supplies plank helper...

( 06 )

Supplies plank helper...

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Supplies plank 18 mod rps - 100 plank-9.8.5-e999146ae5c.64.5 ps

Morring splank 18 mod rps - 100 plank-9.8.5-e999146ae5c.36.6.5 ps

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Morring splank 18 mod rps - 100 plank-9.8.5-e999146ae5c.36.6.6 ps

Morring prerequisites...

Checking prerequisites...

Checking spread profit ps

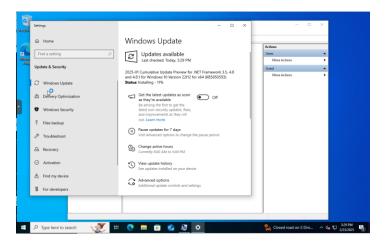
Checking spectrum. None.

Checking spectrum. None.

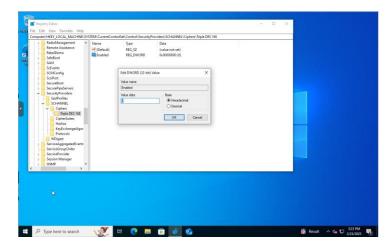
Checking configuration... None.
```

172.16.1.100 - ORLWorkstation (Patched SWEET32 & Guest Groups)

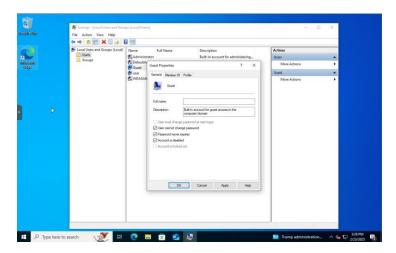
Check for any updates



Disable the vulnerable cipher through SCHANNEL



Go to – lusrmgr.msc – view guest account – Disable it as its not needed (or redefine groups)



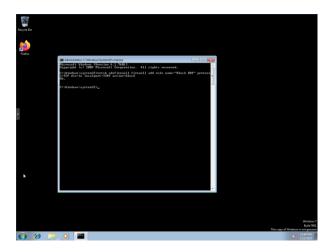
172.16.1.105 – Nessus Server (Patched by updated OS)

Sudo Yum Update

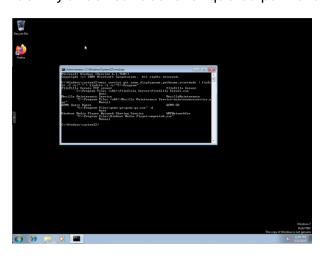


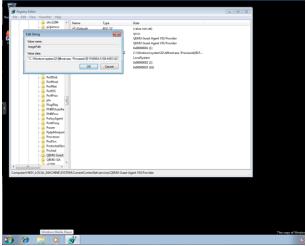
172.17.1.102 – SFOws (Fixed unquoted paths, SWEET32, & Guest account permissions) (OS is out of life and still needs to be updated or compensating controls put in place)

Add a new firewall rule to block RDP connections

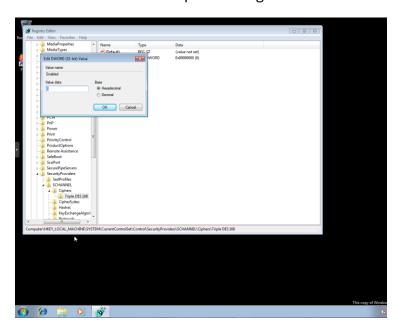


Identify attack surface for unquoted path enumeration

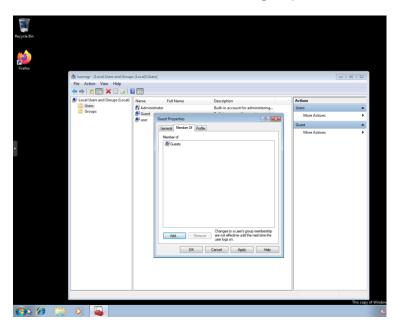




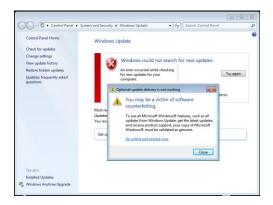
Disable the vulnerable cipher through SCHANNEL



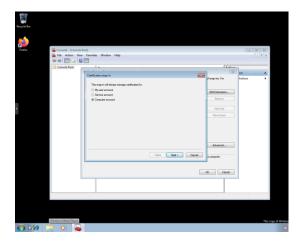
Remove Guest accounts from other groups



Unsupported Windows OS (remote) – Unable to fix vulnerability due to using an outdated and pirated software

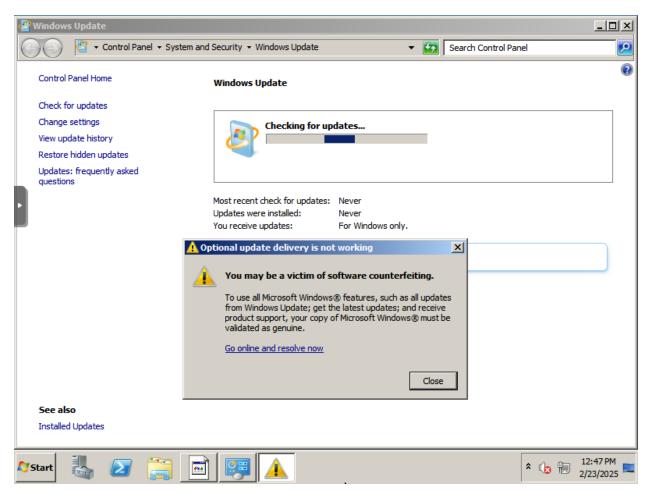


Unable to generate a new certificate – win r – MMC – certificates – personal – all task – request new certificate – followed wizard – couldn't complete



All Other Vulnerabilities are unable to be patched due to being on an unsupported operating system

172.17.1.2 – SFOServer (All vulnerabilities related to unsupported OS) (Add compensating controls or update OS if possible.)



All vulnerabilities are due to being on an unsupported and outdated version of windows. The best action to take is to update the operating system. If that is not an option – Tightening network segmentation, restricting access via firewall, disabling unnecessary services, and consistent monitoring is vital to keep a strong security posture.

JIRA Ticketing:

