

Vulnerabilities and Countermeasures

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September 2019

Introduction

- ◆ The security issues we saw earlier are the product of the protocol specifications
- ◆ However there are more serious security issues that can affect any service, whether or not they have been specified with security as their primary purpose
- ◆ These problems are named as **Vulnerabilities**

Vulnerabilities

- What are Vulnerabilities
 - They are security flaws related or caused by implementation (programming) errors.
- What problems it can cause?
 - It depends, however the most serious one ones can allow an attacker to execute code and control the system
 - Imagine that, for example Amazon ecommerce platform, has these type of flaws
 - An attacker may access and steel all of the customers credit card numbers
 - The limit of the invasion is limited to the imagination and the will of the attacker

Vulnerabilities

- There are several organizations that record and describe the vulnerabilities found
 - Common Vulnerabilities and Exposures (CVE):
<https://cve.mitre.org/>
 - What is the main purpose of this site?
- CERT/CC:
<https://www.sei.cmu.edu/about/divisions/cert/index.cfm>



Carnegie Mellon University

Enter Keywords



Software Engineering Institute

Vulnerabilities

- How can we detect if are systems have vulnerabilities
 - There are several applications (commercial and open source) that can perform automatic detection, called scanners of vulnerabilities
 - These applications depend on a database with all known vulnerabilities
 - These databases need to be updated regularly
- Examples of this type of application
 - Nessus: <https://www.tenable.com/products/nessus>
 - OpenVas: <http://www.openvas.org/>



- How does it work
 - Client server model
 - The server
 - Only exists in Linux
 - It does not have graphical interface
 - It is responsible to send the probe packages and client management
 - The Client
 - Exists in Linux and Windows
 - Configurations are made on the graphical interface
 - This model has the advantage of only the server needs root access, the client can be executed by a normal user

OpenVAS

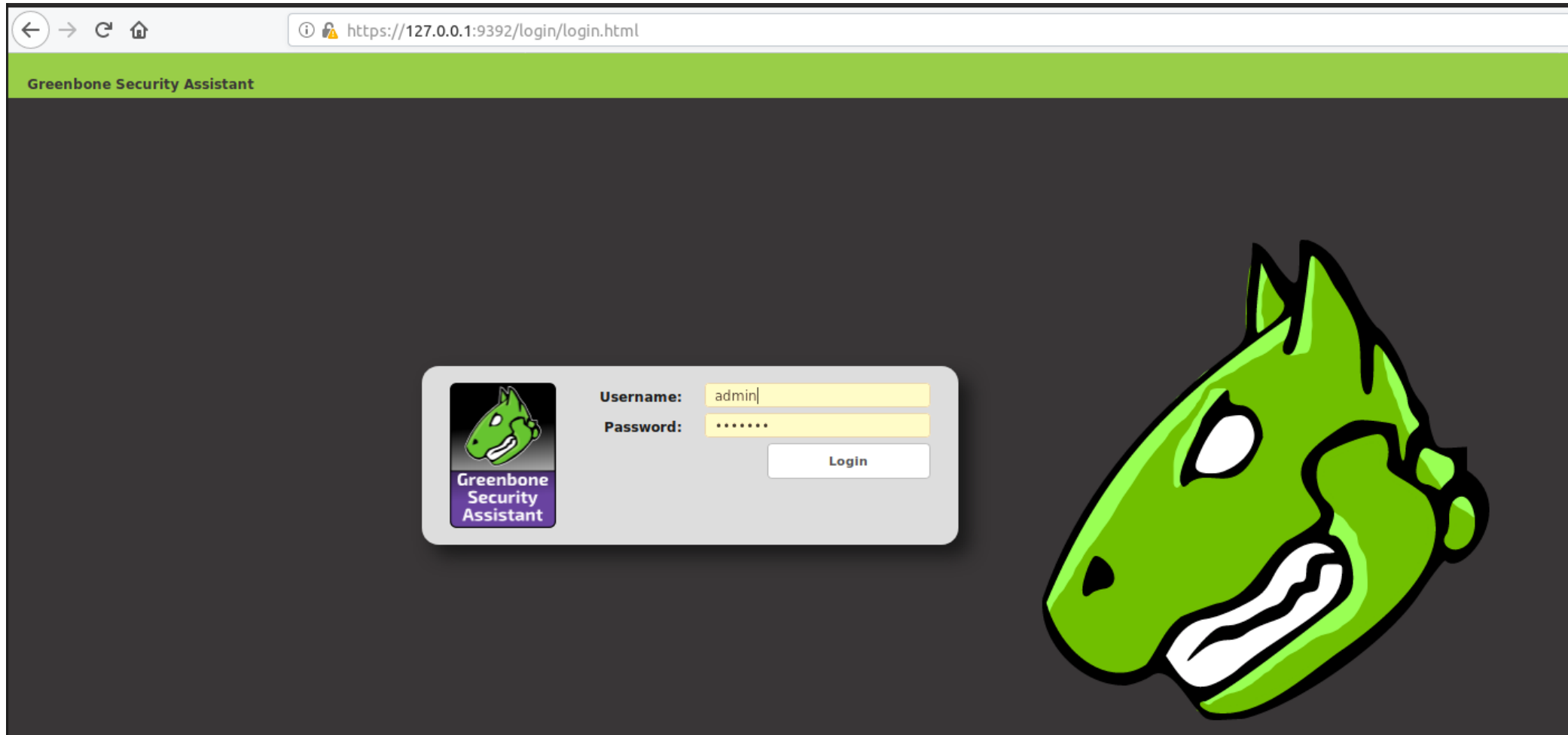
- OpenVAS – Open Vulnerability Assessment Scanner
 - Open Source Full-Featured vulnerability scanner
 - Includes more than 50000 vulnerability tests
 - Includes authenticated and unauthenticated testing
 - High level and low-level internet and industrial protocols
 - Greenbone develops and maintains the scanner

OpenVAS - Installation

- Prerequisites to install on Ubuntu 19.04
 - 2CPU's - 4 GB RAM - 9 GB Disco
- Installation – Included in Ubuntu repository
- For the classroom please use VM supplied

OpenVAS - Interface

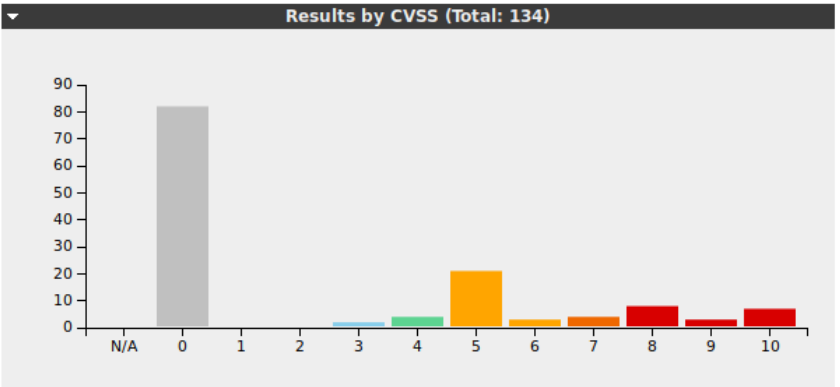
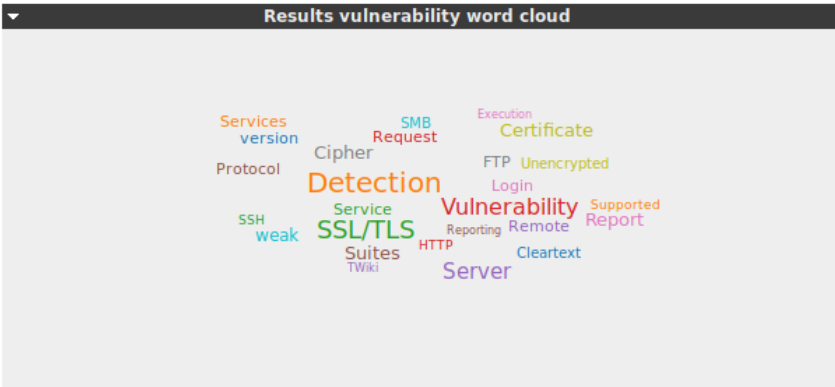
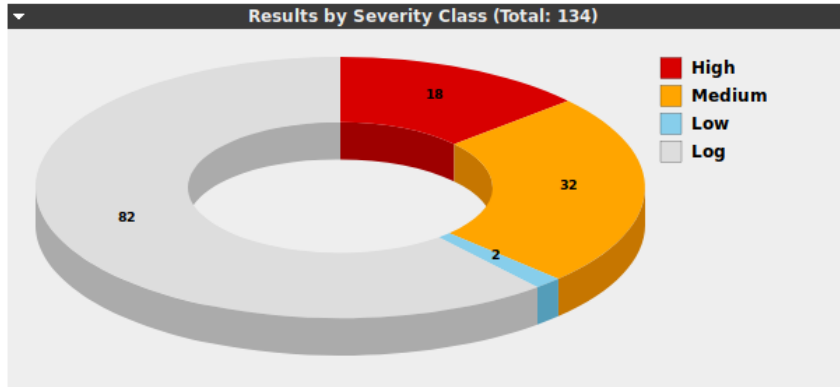
- <https://127.0.0.1:9392>



OpenVAS - Report



Results (134 of 385)








Vulnerability		Severity	QoD	Host	Location	Created
rexec Passwordless / Unencrypted Cleartext Login		10.0 (High)	80%	192.168.56.101	512/tcp	Mon Sep 23 20:16:47 2019
OS End Of Life Detection		10.0 (High)	80%	192.168.56.101	general/tcp	Mon Sep 23 20:20:21 2019
TWiki XSS and Command Execution Vulnerabilities		10.0 (High)	80%	192.168.56.101	80/tcp	Mon Sep 23 20:20:21 2019
Java RMI Server Insecure Default Configuration Remote Code Execution Vulnerability		10.0 (High)	95%	192.168.56.101	1099/tcp	Mon Sep 23 20:21:38 2019
Distributed Ruby (dRuby/DRb) Multiple Remote Code Execution Vulnerabilities		10.0 (High)	99%	192.168.56.101	8787/tcp	Mon Sep 23 20:21:24 2019
Possible Backdoor: Ingreslock		10.0 (High)	99%	192.168.56.101	1524/tcp	Mon Sep 23 20:22:32 2019
DistCC Remote Code Execution Vulnerability		9.3 (High)	99%	192.168.56.101	3632/tcp	Mon Sep 23 20:20:56 2019
VNC Brute Force Login		9.0 (High)	95%	192.168.56.101	5900/tcp	Mon Sep 23 20:21:03 2019
MySQL / MariaDB weak password		9.0 (High)	95%	192.168.56.101	3306/tcp	Mon Sep 23 20:21:04 2019
PostgreSQL weak password		9.0 (High)	99%	192.168.56.101	5432/tcp	Mon Sep 23 20:21:27 2019

OpenVAS - Report



Result: PostgreSQL weak password

ID: 12c5a6d6-fca9-40e5-94d6-ac1fe327f79c
Created: Mon Sep 23 20:21:27 2019
Modified: Mon Sep 23 20:21:27 2019
Owner: admin

Vulnerability		Severity	QoD	Host	Location	Actions
PostgreSQL weak password		<div>9.0 (High)</div>	99%	192.168.56.101	5432/tcp	 
Summary It was possible to login into the remote PostgreSQL as user postgres using weak credentials.						
Vulnerability Detection Result It was possible to login as user postgres with password "postgres".						
Solution Solution type:  Mitigation Change the password as soon as possible.						
Vulnerability Detection Method Details: PostgreSQL weak password (OID: 1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.103552) Version used: 2019-09-06T14:17:49+0000						
Product Detection Result Product:  cpe:/a:postgresql:postgresql:8.3.1 Method: PostgreSQL Detection (OID: 1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.100151) Log: View details of product detection						

Exercise

- Part 1
 - Analyze the computer 192.168.56.101
 - Read closely the report
 - Save the report in HTLM with graph's
- Part 2
 - Try to Explore one of the vulnerability to gain access to the remote host

Countermeasures

- There are several Countermeasures to apply considering the type of flaws
 - Firewalls can be used to avoid access to the vulnerable services
 - The problem continues to exist, but it becomes inaccessible to all users
 - If it is a vulnerability of a service we want to make available, for example a web server, this solution cannot be used
 - Update the service software regularly to make it available
 - Perform windows update / update on Linux
 - Apply patches
 - Follow the advice given by
 - CERT/CC, SANS Institute or other organizations
 - OpenVas Report