Nessus via MSFconsole a11y.text Nessus via MSFconsole Nessus Vulnerability Scanning Directly in Metasploit a11y.text Nessus Vulnerability Scanning Directly in Metasploit For those situations where we choose to remain at the command line, there is also the option to connect to a Nessus version 4.4.x server directly from within msfconsole. The Nessus Bridge, written by Zate and covered in detail at http://blog.zate.org/2010/09/26/nessus-bridge-for-metasploit-intro/ uses xmlrpc to connect to a server instance of Nessus, allowing us to perform and import a vulnerability scan rather than doing a manual import. We begin by first loading the Nessus Bridge Plugin. msf > load nessus

- [*] Nessus Bridge for Metasploit 1.1
- [+] Type nessus_help for a command listing
- [*] Successfully loaded plugin: nessus Running nessus_help will display the msfconole commands now available to us. As you can see, it is quite full-featured. msf > nessus_help
- [+] Nessus Help
- [+] type nessus_help command for help with specific commands

Command	Help Text

Generic Commands

nessus_connect Connect to a nessus server

nessus_logout Logout from the nessus server

nessus_help Listing of available nessus commands

nessus_admin Checks if user is an admin

nessus find targets Try to find vulnerable targets from a report

Reports Commands

nessus_report_hosts Get list of hosts from a report

nessus_report_host_ports Get list of open ports from a host from a report

nessus_report_host_detail Detail from a report item on a host

Scan Commands

...snip... Prior to beginning, we need to connect to the Nessus server on our network. Note that we need to add â€~ok' at the end of the connection string to acknowledge the risk of man-in-the-middle attacks being possible. msf > nessus_connect dook:s3cr3t@192.168.1.100

- [-] Warning: SSL connections are not verified in this release, it is possible for an attacker
- [-] with the ability to man-in-the-middle the Nessus traffic to capture the Nessus
- [-] credentials. If you are running this on a trusted network, please pass in 'ok'
- [-] as an additional parameter to this command.

msf > nessus_connect dook:s3cr3t@192.168.1.100 ok

- [*] Connecting to https://192.168.1.100:8834/ as dook
- [*] Authenticated

msf > To see the scan policies that are available on the server, we issue the nessus_policy_list command. If there are not any policies available, this means that you will need to connect to the Nessus GUI and create one before being able to use it. msf > nessus_policy_list

ID Name Owner visability	
1 the_works dook private	
msf > To run a Nessus scan using our existing policy, use the command nessus_scan_new	
followed by the policy ID number, a name for your scan, and the target. msf > nessus_scan_new	
[*] Usage:	
[*] nessus_scan_new policy id scan name targets	
[*] use nessus_policy_list to list all available policies	
msf > nessus_scan_new 1 pwnage 192.168.1.161	
[*] Creating scan from policy number 1, called "pwnage" and scanning 192.168.1.161	
[*] Scan started. uid is 9d337e9b-82c7-89a1-a194-4ef154b82f624de2444e6ad18a1f	
msf > To see the progress of our scan, we run nessus_scan_status . Note that there is no progress	
indicator so we keep running the command until we see the message â€~No Scans Running'.	
msf > nessus_scan_status	
[+] Running Scans	
Scan ID Name Owner Started Status Current Hosts Total	
Hosts	
9d337e9b-82c7-89a1-a194-4ef154b82f624de2444e6ad18a1f pwnage dook 19:39 Sep 27 2010	
running 0 1	

[+] Nessus Policy List

msf > With the report imported, we can list the hosts and vulnerabilities just as we could when importing a report manually. msf > hosts -c address, vulns

Hosts

=====

address vulns

192.168.1.161 33

msf > vulns

- [*] Time: 2010-09-28 01:51:37 UTC Vuln: host=192.168.1.161 port=3389 proto=tcp name=NSS-10940 refs=
- [*] Time: 2010-09-28 01:51:37 UTC Vuln: host=192.168.1.161 port=1900 proto=udp name=NSS-35713 refs=
- [*] Time: 2010-09-28 01:51:37 UTC Vuln: host=192.168.1.161 port=1030 proto=tcp name=NSS-22319 refs=
- [*] Time: 2010-09-28 01:51:37 UTC Vuln: host=192.168.1.161 port=445 proto=tcp name=NSS-10396 refs=
- [*] Time: 2010-09-28 01:51:38 UTC Vuln: host=192.168.1.161 port=445 proto=tcp name=NSS-10860 refs=CVE-2000-1200,BID-959,OSVDB-714
- [*] Time: 2010-09-28 01:51:38 UTC Vuln: host=192.168.1.161 port=445 proto=tcp name=NSS-10859 refs=CVE-2000-1200,BID-959,OSVDB-715
- [*] Time: 2010-09-28 01:51:39 UTC Vuln: host=192.168.1.161 port=445 proto=tcp name=NSS-18502 refs=CVE-2005-1206,BID-13942,IAVA-2005-t-0019
- [*] Time: 2010-09-28 01:51:40 UTC Vuln: host=192.168.1.161 port=445 proto=tcp

name=NSS-20928 refs=CVE-2006-0013,BID-16636,OSVDB-23134

[*] Time: 2010-09-28 01:51:41 UTC Vuln: host=192.168.1.161 port=445 proto=tcp name=NSS-35362 refs=CVE-2008-4834,BID-31179,OSVDB-48153

[*] Time: 2010-09-28 01:51:41 UTC Vuln: host=192.168.1.161

...snip... Nessus plugin loaded in msfconsole | Metasploit Unleashed You should now have an understanding of how to manually import Nessus scan results as well as use the Nessus Bridge plugin directly within the Metasploit Framework to scan for vulnerabilities. Next Writing a Simple Fuzzer Prev Working with Nessus