Goal: Identify the tools and techniques to be used to scan for vulnerabilities.

Procedure: List out the tools you plan on using to perform vulnerability scanning and how you will use them. Include both Tenable Nessus and OpenVAS.

## ❖ Tool: OpenVAS

## ➤ Usage:

- Install and immediately change the admin password
- Check to make sure that the application and it's feed are up to date
- I choose to scan every port. << Always check with the client if they have a specified list of ports you can and can't scan
- Full and fast was the option chosen
- Set the defaults needed to set up a scan and import the ip or the ip list that will be scanned
- After awhile the vulnerabilities will show up with a lot of helpful information that can be used for an attacker or to help remedy the vulnerabilities
  - For instance, the application will even give you links to where you can find updates, patches, configurations, etc. that will fix the vulnerability in question.
  - However, some vulnerabilities didn't have fixes. So, those will be tricky to fix but could be very exciting for an attacker since these could take longer, could have poor work arounds, etc.

## > Screenshots:





Туре	Content	Origin	Version	Status
NVT	NVTs	Greenbone Community Feed	20220401T1007	Current

魚				
W	Targets	3	of	3

Name ▲	Hosts	IPs	Port List
192.168.2.70	192.168.2.70	1	All IANA assigned TCP

New Port List		
Name	ALL TCP anf UDP	
Comment		
Port Ranges	Manual T:1-65535,U:1-65535  From file Browse No file selected.	
Cancel	d.	

Cancel

Information



**TLS Certifica** 

# Full and fast

(30 of 88)

PHP Multiple Vulnerabilities - Sep19 (Windows)

PHP 'PHP-FPM' Denial of Service Vulnerability (Windows)

Results Hosts Ports

# (Most NVT's; optimized by using previously collected information.

Operating Systems

Applications

**CVEs** 

Closed CVEs

2

Vulnerability Severity ▼ PHP End Of Life Detection (Windows) • 10.0 (High) Apache HTTP Server <= 2.4.52 Multiple Vulnerabilities - Windows PHP < 7.0.12 RCE / DoS Vulnerability - Windows . PHP < 7.4.28, 8.0.x < 8.0.16, 8.1.x < 8.1.3 Security Update (Feb 2022) L. Windows 2 9 PHP 'CVE-2019-13224' Use-After-Free Vulnerability (Windows) 2 PHP < 7.2.27, 7.3.x < 7.3.14, 7.4.x < 7.4.2 Multiple Vulnerabilities - Jan20 (Windows) 2 Apache HTTP Server 2.4.7 - 2.4.51 Multiple Vulnerabilities - Windows PHP < 7.3.27, 7.4.x < 7.4.15, 8.0.x < 8.0.2 NULL Deference Vulnerability (Feb 2021) - Windows : PHP 'CVE-2017-7189' Improper Input Validation Vulnerability (Windows) PHP < 7.2.32, 7.3 < 7.3.20, 7.4 < 7.4.8 libcurl Vulnerability - May20 (Windows) PHP < 7.2.30, 7.3 < 7.3.17, 7.4 < 7.4.5 DoS Vulnerability - Apr20 (Windows) 3 PHP 5.3.7 - 7.3.31, 7.4.x < 7.4.25, 8.0.x < 8.0.12 Security Update (Oct 2021) - Windows : PHP Heap Use-After-Free Vulnerability - Sep19 (Windows)

Product cpe:/a:php:php:5.6.40

Method PHP Detection (HTTP) (OID: 1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.800109)

Log View details of product detection

## Insight

Each release branch of PHP is fully supported for two years from its initial stable release.

During this period, bugs and security issues that have been reported are fixed and are released in regular point releases.

After this two year period of active support, each branch is then supported for an additional year for critical security issues only. Releases during this period are made on an as-needed basis: there may be multiple point releases, or none, depending on the number of reports.

Once the three years of support are completed, the branch reaches its end of life and is no longer supported.

#### **Detection Method**

Checks if a vulnerable version is present on the target host.

Details: PHP End Of Life Detection (Windows) OID: 1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.105888

Version used: 2021-04-13T14:13:08Z

## **Impact**

An end of life version of PHP is not receiving any security updates from the vendor. Unfixed security vulnerabilities might be leveraged by an attacker to compromise the security of this host.

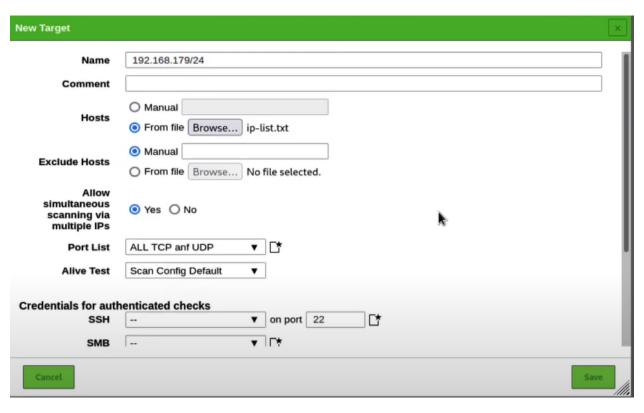
#### Solution

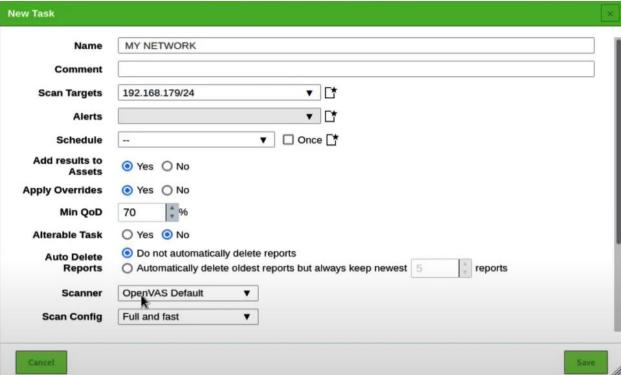
Solution Type: 2 Vendorfix

Update the PHP version on the remote host to a still supported version.

#### References

Other https://secure.php.net/supported-versions.php https://secure.php.net/eol.php





## ➤ Pros:

Very user friendly

- Fast
- Configurations are straightforward and if not, plenty of documentation and tutorials are online.

### ➤ Cons:

- Need extensive knowledge to set up custom scans.
- Some scans scan for different things, so you have to make sure you know what you're looking for and what will or will not come up with said chosen scan.

#### ❖ Tool: Tenable Nessus

#### ➤ Usage:

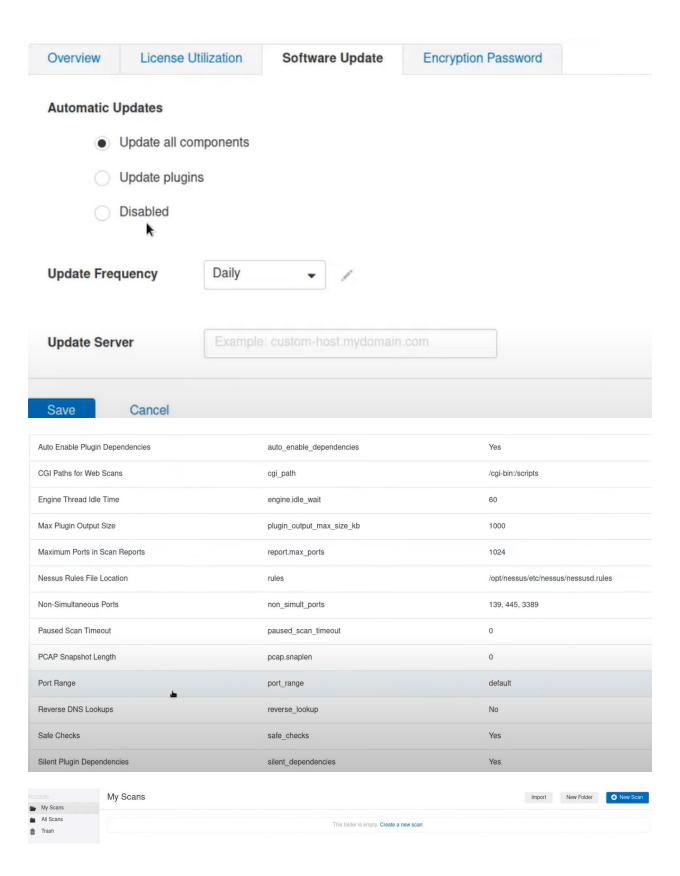
- Install Nessus by downloading the needed package from it's site and using dpkg (if using kali)
- Then use systemctl to run Nessus when completed
- Bring up the local host and go to port 8834
- Select the version for the penetration test
- Create a strong password for the admin account
- Check to make sure Nessus is fully updated
- Verify all paths are correct and the ports to be scanned are ideal
- Clicked on Host Discovery
- Input the range of ips to be scanned
- Set the schedule for the scan
- Select the Host enumeration scan type
- Leave defaults unless a change is needed and check slow down the scan when network congestion is detected if needed for the client
- Run the scan, create reports, and use the vulnerabilities accordingly

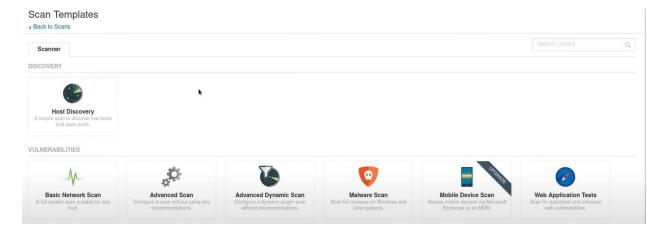
## > Screenshots:

- kali@kali ~/Downloads
  > \$ sudo systemctl star\_nessusd.service
- https://127.0.0.1:8834



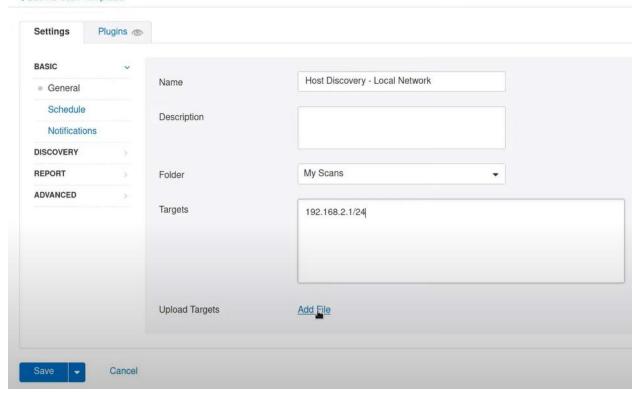






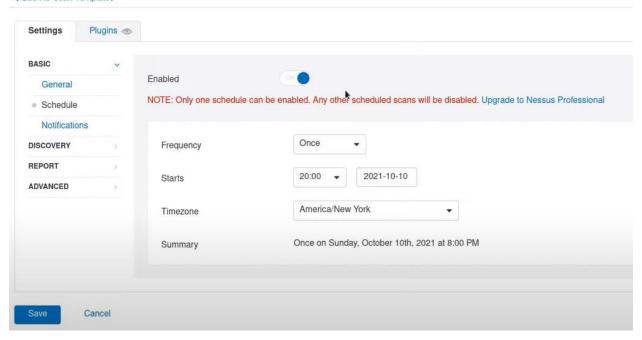
## New Scan / Host Discovery

Back to Scan Templates



## New Scan / Host Discovery

Back to Scan Templates





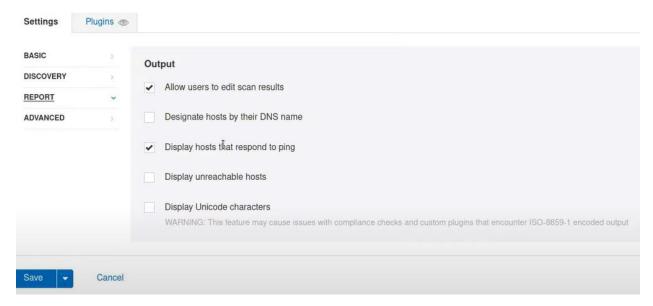
Always test the local Nessus host Use fast network discovery

# Ping hosts using:

TCP

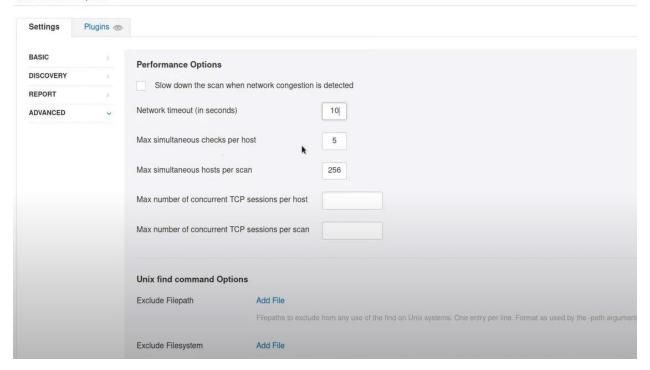
ARP

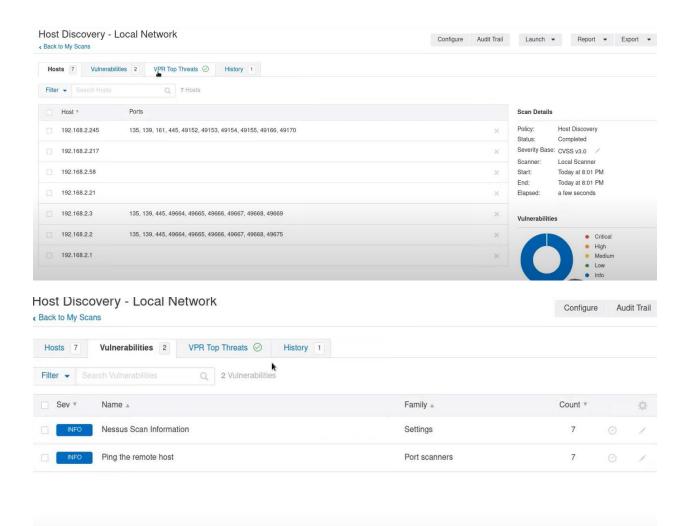
ICMP (2 retries)



#### New Scan / Host Discovery

Back to Scan Templates

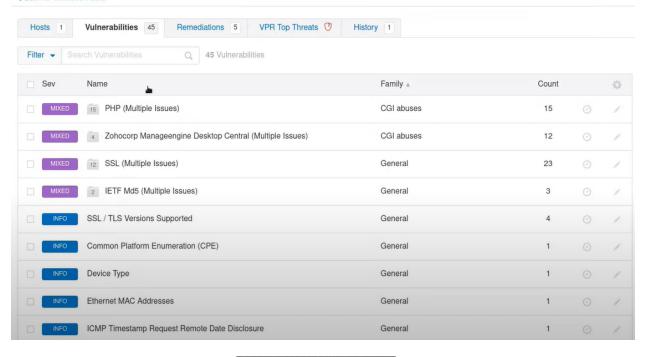




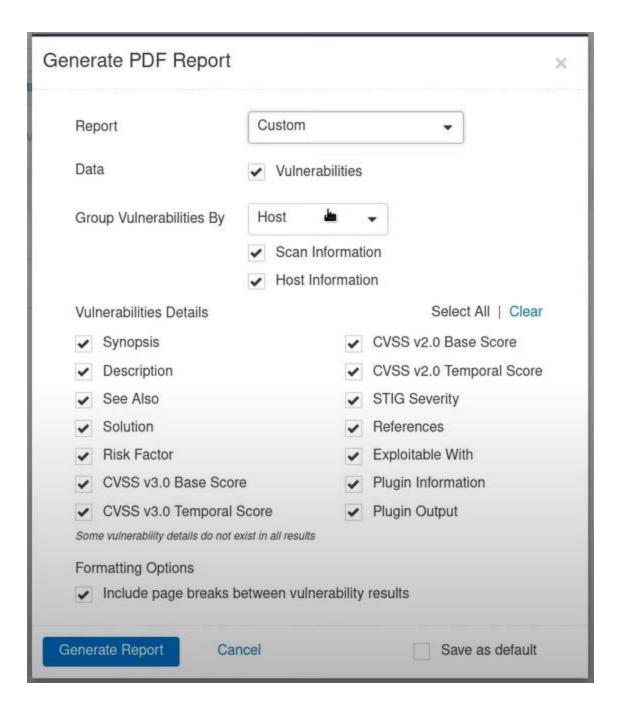
## Windows Server 2K8 - Vuln Scan

Back to Windows Hosts

Configure Audit Trail



Sev	Name	eengine Desktop Central (Multiple Issues)	Count		0
CRITICA	Zohocorp Manageengine Desktop Central (Multiple Issues	CGI abuses	6	0	1
CRITICA	2 PHP (Multiple Issues)	CGI abuses	2		1
CRITICA	Apache Tomcat (Multiple Issues)	Web Servers	4	0	1
CRITICA	2 Apache HTTP Server (Multiple Issues)	Web Servers	2		1
CRITICA	2 Apache Httpd (Multiple Issues)	Web Servers	2		1
CRITICA	Unsupported Web Server Detection	Web Servers	2		1
CRITICA	Microsoft Windows (Multiple Issues)	Windows	3		1



- ➤ Pros:
  - Can quickly and accurately identify vulnerabilities, configuration issues
     and malware in physical, virtual, and cloud environments
- ➤ Cons:
  - Scans and the application can become very slow if run on large networks
- Tool: Nmap

## ➤ Usage:

- Vulnerability scripts are built in with Nmap within the Kali Linux OS
- Look in the /usr/share/nmap/scripts directory to see them
- Run with sudo privileges and use the services flag and the ports needed to scan. (This can be combined with other flags)
- After the scan completes, all of the vulnerabilities that the script could fine will be seen with their corresponding CVEs
- Exploit these vulnerabilities as needed for the test
- > Screenshots:

# \$ ls -al /usr/share/nmap/scripts/ | grep -e "vulners"

## \$ sudo nmap -sV -p21-8080 --script vulners 192.168.1.217

```
513/tcp
        open
              login
                           OpenBSD or Solaris rlogind
514/tcp
        open
              tcpwrapped
1099/tcp open
               java-rmi
                           GNU Classpath grmiregistry
1524/tcp open
              bindshell
                           Metasploitable root shell
2049/tcp open
              nfs
                           2-4 (RPC #100003)
2121/tcp open
              ftp
                           ProFTPD 1.3.1
  vulners:
    cpe:/a:proftpd:proftpd:1.3.1:
                                https://vulners.com/cve/CVE-2011-4130
                        9.0
        CVE-2011-4130
                                https://vulners.com/cve/CVE-2010-3867
                        7.1
        CVE-2010-3867
                                https://vulners.com/cve/CVE-2010-4652
                        6.8
        CVE-2010-4652
        CVE-2009-0543
                        6.8
                                https://vulners.com/cve/CVE-2009-0543
        CVE-2009-3639
                        5.8
                                https://vulners.com/cve/CVE-2009-3639
                                https://vulners.com/cve/CVE-2019-19272
        CVE-2019-19272
                        5.0
        CVE-2019-19271
                        5.0
                                https://vulners.com/cve/CVE-2019-19271
        CVE-2011-1137
                        5.0
                                https://vulners.com/cve/CVE-2011-1137
                                https://vulners.com/cve/CVE-2008-7265
        CVE-2008-7265
                        4.0
                                https://vulners.com/cve/CVE-2012-6095
        CVE-2012-6095
                        1.2
                           MySQL 5.0.51a-3ubuntu5
3306/tcp open mysql
                           distccd v1 ((GNU) 4.2.4 (Ubuntu 4.2.4-1ubuntu4))
3632/tcp open distccd
5432/tcp open postgresql PostgreSQL DB 8.3.0 - 8.3.7
  vulners:
    cpe:/a:postgresql:postgresql:8.3:
                        9.3
                                https://vulners.com/cve/CVE-2016-7048
        CVE-2016-7048
                                https://vulners.com/cve/CVE-2019-10211
        CVE-2019-10211 7.5
                                https://vulners.com/cve/CVE-2015-3166
        CVE-2015-3166
                        7.5
                        7.5
                                https://vulners.com/cve/CVE-2015-0244
        CVE-2015-0244
                                https://vulners.com/cve/CVE-2017-14798
        CVE-2017-14798
                        6.9
        CVE-2015-0243
                      6.5
                                https://vulners.com/cve/CVE-2015-0243
```

## ➤ Pros:

- Very straightforward
- Built in with Nmap which is preloaded with Kali
- Simple commands
- Can easily be combined with bash or python scripts

#### ➤ Cons:

- When combined with other scans, the time required for the scan can exponentially increase
- Scripts need to be updated regularly
- Scripts need to be altered if an issue arises with the client

## Tool: Nikto

## ➤ Usage:

- On Kali Linux, run the nikto command with - help to see flags to use
- Run nikto on the desired ip or ip addresses specifying the ports to scan
- After the scan completes, the vulnerabilities will be seen and can be used accordingly.
  - The output can be placed in a file as needed (see last screenshot)

## > Screenshots:

```
ot@kali:~# nikto --help
Unknown option: help
       -config+
                           Use this config file
       -Display+
                           Turn on/off display outputs
                           check database and other key files for syntax errors
       -dbcheck
                           save file (-o) format
       -Format+
       -Help
                           Extended help information
       -host+
                           target host
                           Host authentication to use, format is id:pass or id:pass:realm
       -id+
       -list-plugins
                           List all available plugins
       -output+
                           Write output to this file
                           Disables using SSL
       -nossl
                           Disables 404 checks
       -no404
       -Plugins+
                           List of plugins to run (default: ALL)
       -port+
                           Port to use (default 80)
                           Prepend root value to all requests, format is /directory
       -root+
       -ssl
                           Force ssl mode on port
                           Scan tuning
       -Tuning+
                           Timeout for requests (default 10 seconds)
       -timeout+
                           Update databases and plugins from CIRT.net
       update
                           Print plugin and database versions
       -Version
       -vhost+
                           Virtual host (for Host header)
                + requires a value
        Note: This is the short help output. Use -H for full help text.
```

# root@kali:~# nikto -h 192.168.1.108 -p 80

+ Target IP: 192.168.1.108 + Target Hostname: 192.168.1.108 + Target Port: 80

```
+ Server: Apachell
+ The anti-clickjacking X-Frame-Options header is not present.
+ The anti-clickjacking X-Frame-Options header is not present.
+ The X-XSS-Protection header is not defined. This header can hint to the user agent to protect against some forms of XSS
+ Uncommon header 'link' found, with contents: <a href="https://api.w.org/"">https://api.w.org/"</a>
+ The X-Content-Type-Options header is not set. This could allow the user agent to render the content of the site in a different fashion to the MI
ME type
+ No C6I Directories found (use '-C all' to force check all possible dirs)
+ Web Server returns a valid response with junk HTTP methods, this may cause false positives.
+ DEBUG HTTP verb may show server debugging information. See http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/e8z0lxdh%28V5.80%29.aspx for details.
+ Server leaks inodes via ETags, header found with file /icons/README, fields: 0x13f4 0x438c034968a80
+ OSVDB-3233: /icons/README: Apache default file found.
+ /readme.html: This WordPress file reveals the installed version.
+ /wp-links-opml.php: This WordPress script reveals the installed version.
+ OSVDB-3092: /license.txt: License file found may identify site software.
+ Cookie wordpress test cookie created without the httponly flag
+ /wp-login.php: Wordpress login found
+ 7535 requests: 0 error(s) and 13 item(s) reported on remote host
```

## <mark>∵oot@kali:~/Desktop#</mark> nikto -h 192.168.1.108 -p 80 -o nikto results -F txt

## ➤ Pros:

Not even a little bit stealthy and will be caught almost immediately by

# ➤ Cons:

**IDSs** 

No GUI interface.

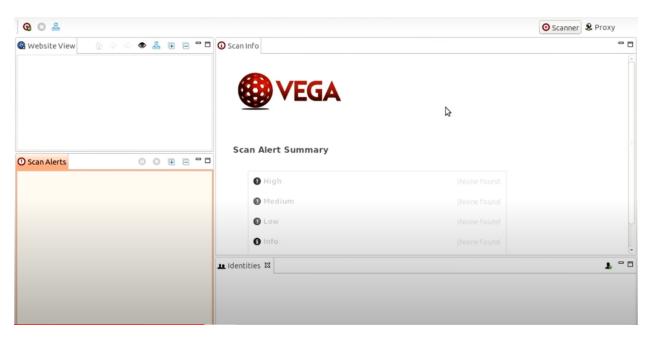
- No development and support team.
- No community forum.

## Tool: Vega

## ➤ Usage:

- Start up Kali Linux, go to applications, and choose Vega
- Configure the proxy to use as needed (bare in mind, using tor will slow this down a lot)
- Set the Scanner Preferences to fit client, attack device, and server resource needs
- Select scan and enter the target/s to scan
- Select the modules (vulnerability libraries) to run << discuss this with client
- Click through the defaults to run the scan << change the defaults based on client needs
- The vulnerabilities to exploit will show during and after scan completes
- Click into the alerts and exploit accordingly

## Screenshots:



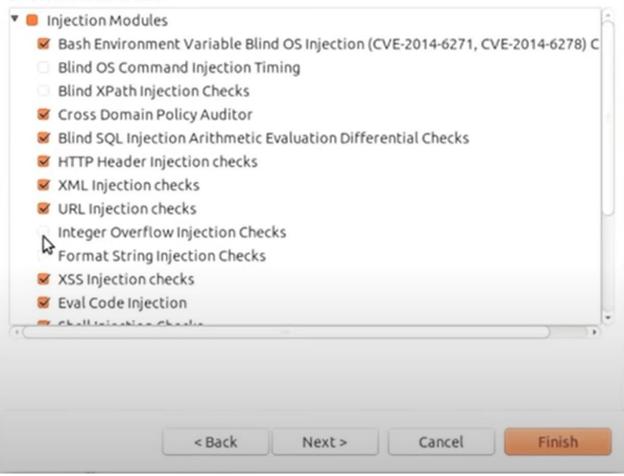


## Select Modules

Choose which scanner modules to enable for this scan



## Select modules to run:



# Scan Alert Summary

() High		(171 found)
Cross-Site Script Include Possible Social Security Number Detected Possible Social Insurance Number Detected	168 1 2	
() Medium		(45 found)
Local Filesystem Paths Found	45	
① Low		(59 found)
Internal Addresses Found	56	
Directory Listing Detected	3	
1 Info		(176 found)



## ➤ Pros:

- Easy to use GUI
- Can locate possible sensitive data based on formats. I.E. XXX-XXX-XXXX
- Preloaded in Kali Linux

# ➤ Cons:

Sometimes vulnerabilities can be too complex for the tool to find.
Combining the tool with an IDS or another tool can help optimize it even further.

#### References

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