# Basic Vulnerability Scan Report

Target System: Localhost (192.168.1.12)

Scanner Used: Nessus Essentials (simulated run)

Date of Scan: 25 Sept 2025

Scan Type: Full System Vulnerability Scan

## Summary of Findings

• Total Vulnerabilities Found: 7

Critical: 1High: 2Medium: 3Low: 1

## **Detailed Findings**

### 1. Critical Vulnerability

Title: SMBv1 Protocol Enabled

- Description: The system still has SMBv1 enabled, which is outdated and vulnerable to multiple exploits (e.g., WannaCry ransomware).
- Risk: Remote attackers could exploit SMBv1 to execute code and spread malware.
- Recommendation: Disable SMBv1 via Windows Features or registry settings. Use SMBv2/SMBv3 instead.
- CVSS Score: 9.3 (Critical)

### 2. High Vulnerabilities

#### A. Outdated Web Browser (Google Chrome v115)

- Description: Installed version is missing recent security patches. Known vulnerabilities include sandbox bypasses.
- Recommendation: Update to the latest version immediately.
- CVSS Score: 8.1

#### B. OpenSSH Service Weak Cipher Suites

• Description: SSH server allows deprecated ciphers (e.g., 3DES, RC4).

- Recommendation: Restrict to modern ciphers (AES256-GCM, ChaCha20-Poly1305). Update SSH configuration.
- CVSS Score: 7.8

#### 3. Medium Vulnerabilities

### A. Missing Windows Update (September 2025 Patch Tuesday)

- Description: Security patches not applied; system exposed to privilege escalation flaws.
- Recommendation: Run Windows Update and ensure auto-updates are enabled.
- CVSS Score: 6.5

#### B. Weak Local Administrator Password Policy

- Description: Password complexity requirements are not enforced (simple passwords allowed).
- Recommendation: Enable strong password policy (12+ chars, complexity, expiration).
- CVSS Score: 6.0

#### C. Outdated Adobe Acrobat Reader

- Description: Vulnerable to PDF-based code execution exploits.
- Recommendation: Update to the latest version or uninstall if unused.
- CVSS Score: 5.9

## 4. Low Vulnerability

Title: ICMP Timestamp Response Enabled

- Description: The host responds to ICMP timestamp requests, which can aid reconnaissance.
- Recommendation: Disable ICMP timestamp responses in firewall settings.
- CVSS Score: 3.1

## Overall Risk Assessment

The system has 1 critical and 2 high-risk vulnerabilities that should be addressed immediately (SMBv1, outdated Chrome, weak SSH configuration). Medium and low issues should also be remediated to improve overall security hygiene.

## Recommended Next Steps

- 1. Immediately disable SMBv1 to prevent ransomware-style attacks.
- 2. Update Chrome, Adobe Acrobat, and Windows patches.
- 3. Harden SSH config by removing weak ciphers.
- 4. Enforce strong password policies.
- 5. Re-run vulnerability scan after fixes.

## **Interview Questions**

### 1. What is vulnerability scanning?

It's an automated process of identifying known security weaknesses in a system, such as outdated software, misconfigurations, or missing patches.

- 2. Difference between vulnerability scanning and penetration testing?
  - Vulnerability scanning to Automated, broad, identifies known issues.
  - Penetration testing to Manual + automated, attempts real-world exploitation to assess impact.
- 3. Common vulnerabilities in personal computers?
  - Outdated operating system/software
  - Weak passwords
  - Misconfigured firewalls
  - Unpatched services like SMBv1
  - Outdated browsers or PDF readers.
- 4. How do scanners detect vulnerabilities?

By comparing system details (software versions, configs, open ports) against a database of known vulnerabilities (CVE database).

#### 5. What is CVSS?

Common Vulnerability Scoring System, a standardized way to rate the severity of vulnerabilities (0–10 scale).

6. How often should vulnerability scans be performed?

For personal PCs: monthly or after major updates. For enterprises: weekly or continuous monitoring.

7. What is a false positive in vulnerability scanning?

When a scanner reports a vulnerability that doesn't actually exist on the system.

- 8. How do you prioritize vulnerabilities?
  - Start with Critical (highest CVSS scores, remote exploits).
  - Then High (active exploits in the wild).
  - Finally medium/low, based on business impact and exposure.