



# PRATICAL FILE

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Course- Physical IT & Sec

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B.Tech\_CSE\_CSF\_B-1\_Sem-III

## Aim- Nessus

- Download Nessus : <https://www.tenable.com/downloads/nessus>

### Register for an Activation Code

First Name

dhairya

Last Name

jain

Business Email

jaindhairya445@gmail.com

☐ Check to receive updates from Tenable

Tenable will only process your personal data in accordance with its [Privacy Policy](#).

Get Started

1

## Download and Install Nessus

### Choose Download

Version

Nessus - 10... ▾

Platform

Linux - Ubu... ▾

Download

Checksum

Download by curl >

Docker >

Virtual Machines >

2

## Start and Setup Nessus

Open Nessus and follow setup wizard to finish setting up Nessus

3

## Getting Started

Check out our [documentation](#) for Nessus

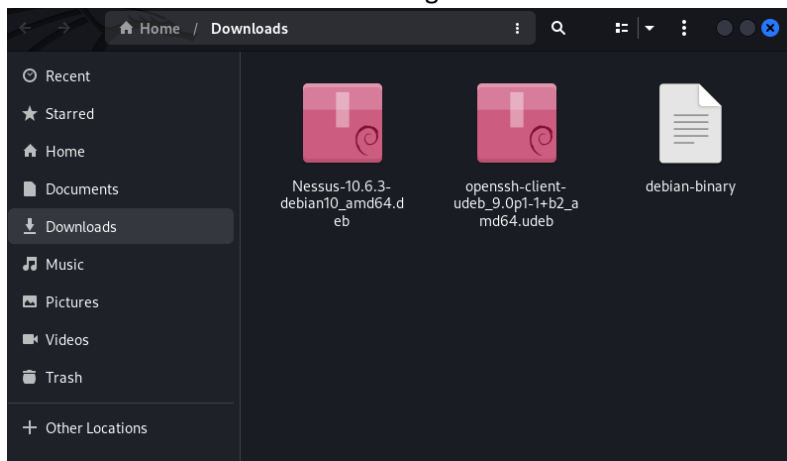
## Summary

**Release Date:** Nov 16, 2023

**Release Notes:**  
[Tenable Nessus 10.6.3 Release Notes](#)

**Signing Keys:**  
RPM-GPG-KEY-Tenable-4096 (10.4 & above)  
RPM-GPG-KEY-Tenable-2048 (10.3 & below)

- Install Nessus via terminal or Package Installer



- depackaging nessus using terminal

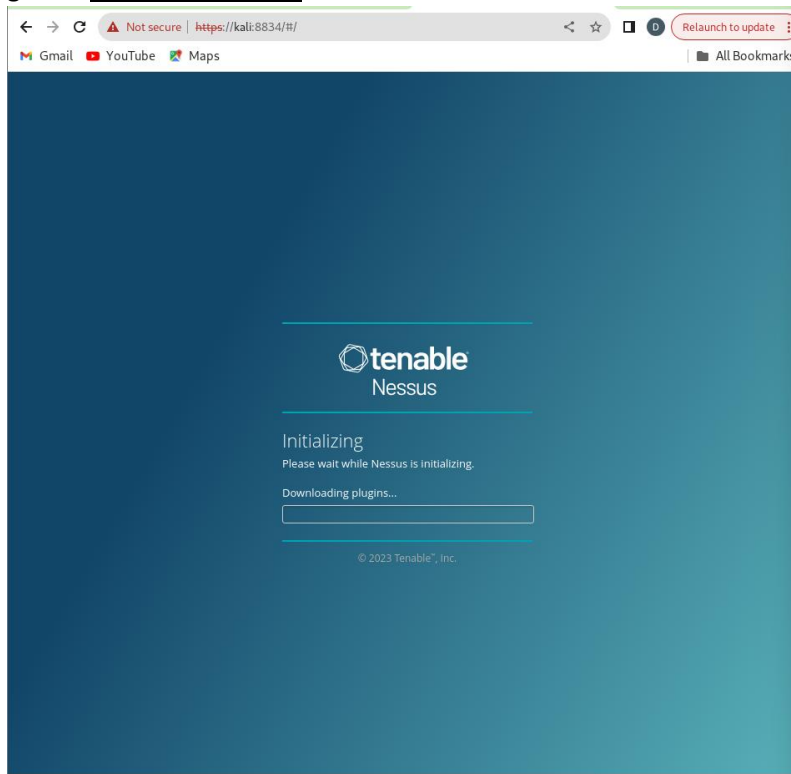
```
(root@kali)-[/home/dhairya/Downloads]
# dpkg -i "Nessus-10.6.3-debian10_amd64.deb"
Selecting previously unselected package nessus.
(Reading database ... 395159 files and directories currently installed.)
Preparing to unpack Nessus-10.6.3-debian10_amd64.deb ...
Unpacking nessus (10.6.3) ...
Setting up nessus (10.6.3) ...
HMAC : (Module_Integrity) : Pass
SHA1 : (KAT_Digest) : Pass
SHA2 : (KAT_Digest) : Pass
SHA3 : (KAT_Digest) : Pass
TDES : (KAT_Cipher) : Pass
AES_GCM : (KAT_Cipher) : Pass
AES_ECB_Decrypt : (KAT_Cipher) : Pass
RSA : (KAT_Signature) : RNG : (Continuous_RNG_Test) : Pass
Pass
ECDSA : (PCT_Signature) : Pass
ECDSA : (PCT_Signature) : Pass
DSA : (PCT_Signature) : Pass
TLS13_KDF_EXTRACT : (KAT_KDF) : Pass
TLS13_KDF_EXPAND : (KAT_KDF) : Pass
TLS12_PRF : (KAT_KDF) : Pass
PBKDF2 : (KAT_KDF) : Pass
SSHKDF : (KAT_KDF) : Pass
KDKDF : (KAT_KDF) : Pass
HKDF : (KAT_KDF) : Pass
SSKDF : (KAT_KDF) : Pass
X963KDF : (KAT_KDF) : Pass
X942KDF : (KAT_KDF) : Pass
HASH : (DRBG) : Pass
CTR : (DRBG) : Pass
HMAC : (DRBG) : Pass
DH : (KAT_KA) : Pass
ECDH : (KAT_KA) : Pass
RSA_Encrypt : (KAT_AsymmetricCipher) : Pass
RSA_Decrypt : (KAT_AsymmetricCipher) : Pass
RSA_Decrypt : (KAT_AsymmetricCipher) : Pass
INSTALL PASSED
Unpacking Nessus Scanner Core Components...

- You can start Nessus Scanner by typing /bin/systemctl start nessusd.service
- Then go to https://kali:8834/ to configure your scanner
```

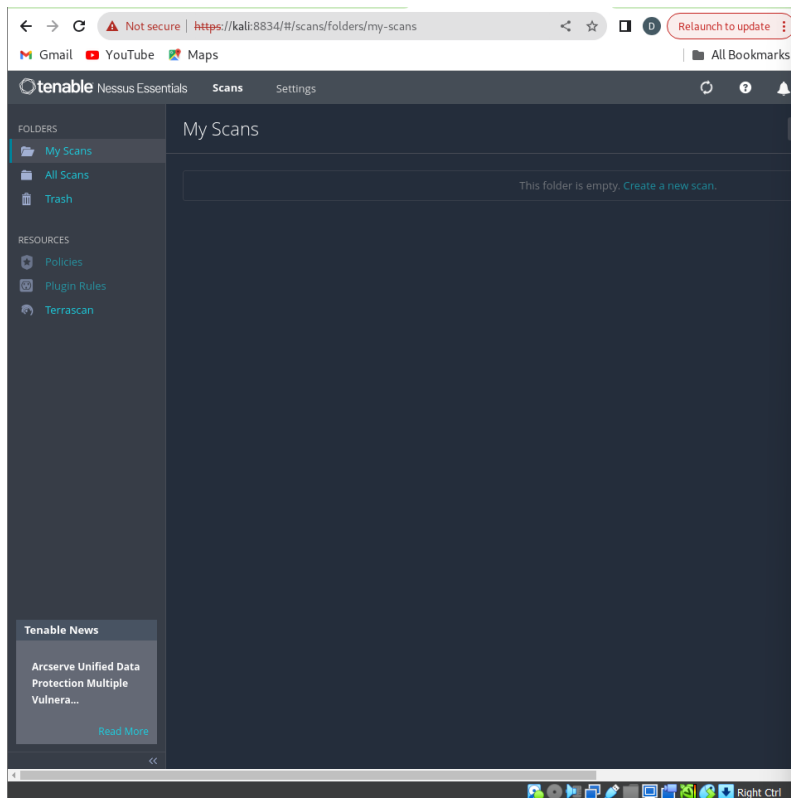
- service nessusd start

```
(root@kali)-[/home/dhairya/Downloads]
# service nessusd start
```

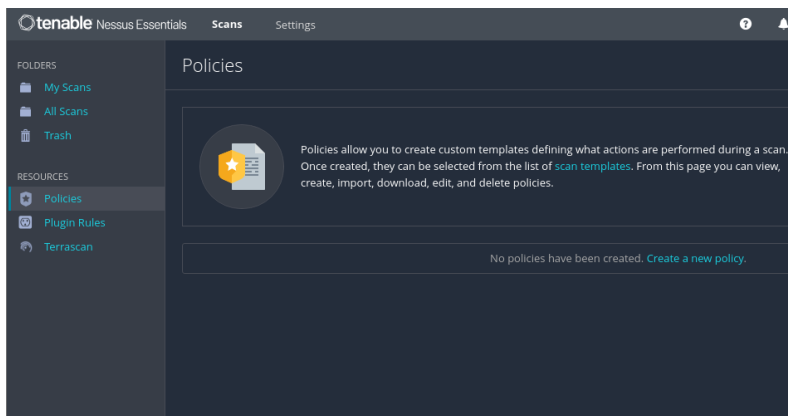
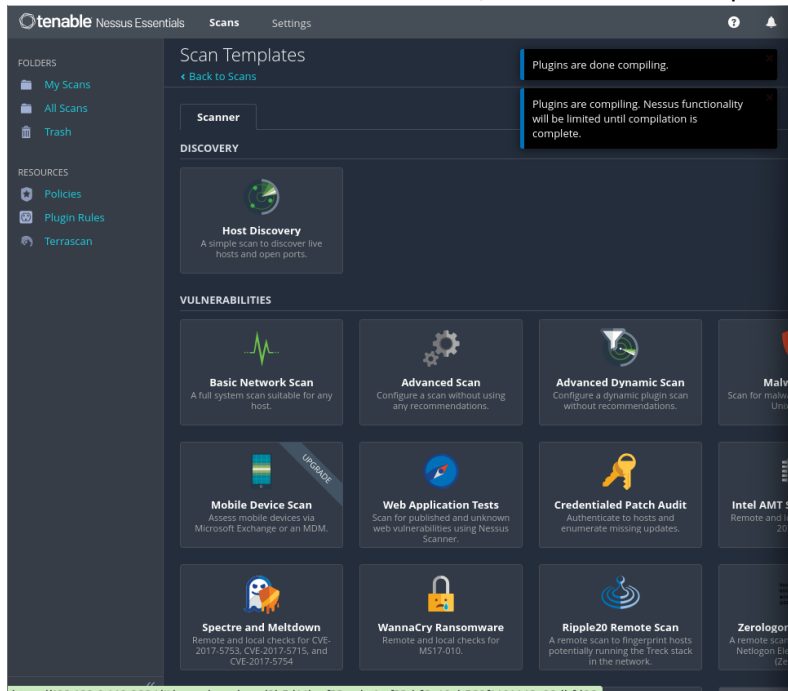
- go to : <https://kali:8834/>



- Nessus interface



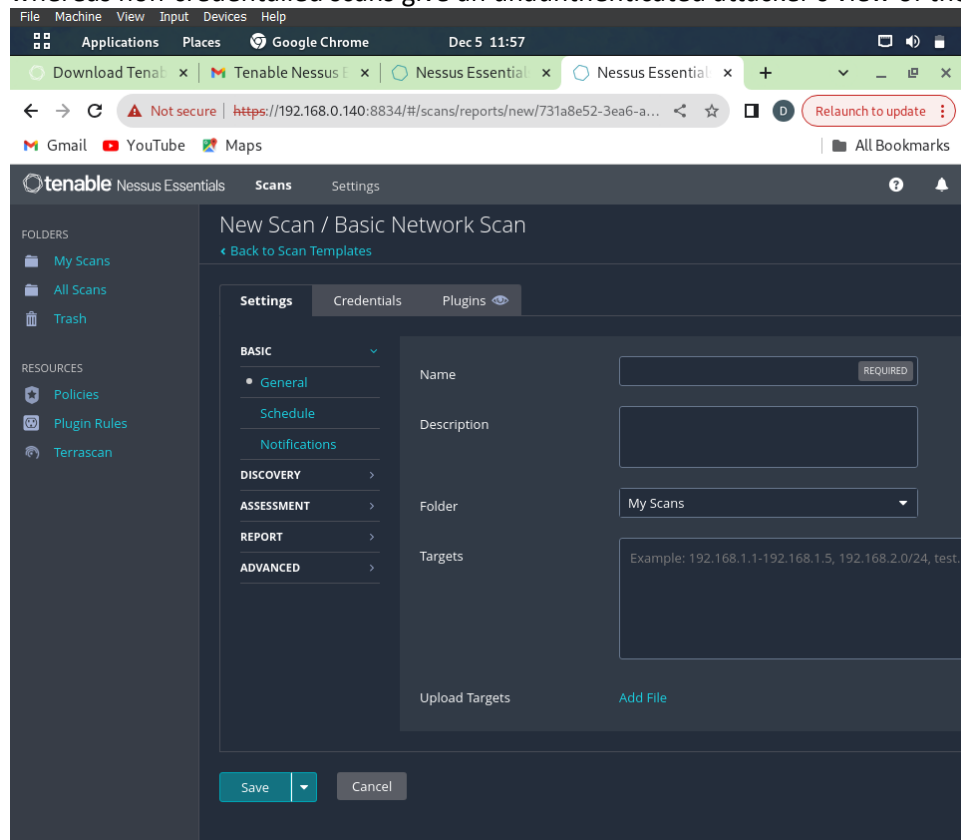
- Next we're going to perform a simple scan of our own machine to demonstrate how scans work, and what the results look like.
- Head over to the Policies tab on the left, and click "Scan Templates" in the description text.



Follow the below steps

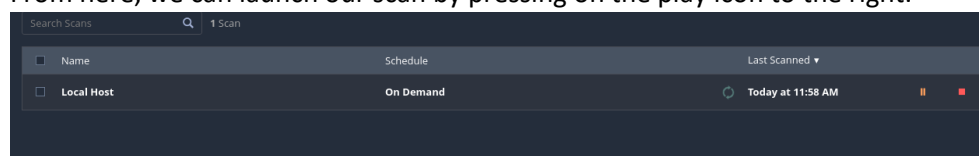
- After clicking on our scan template, we'll be able to customize the settings for this specific scan.
  - Take a look at all of the settings you can change, as well as the Credentials tab, and Plugins tab.
  - They allow the scanner to log into the system, and collect much more valuable information, as opposed to being locked out and only being able to collect surface information.
- Companies will usually run credentialed scans internally to get the most valuable information,

whereas non-credentialed scans give an unauthenticated attacker's view of the network.



Follow the steps

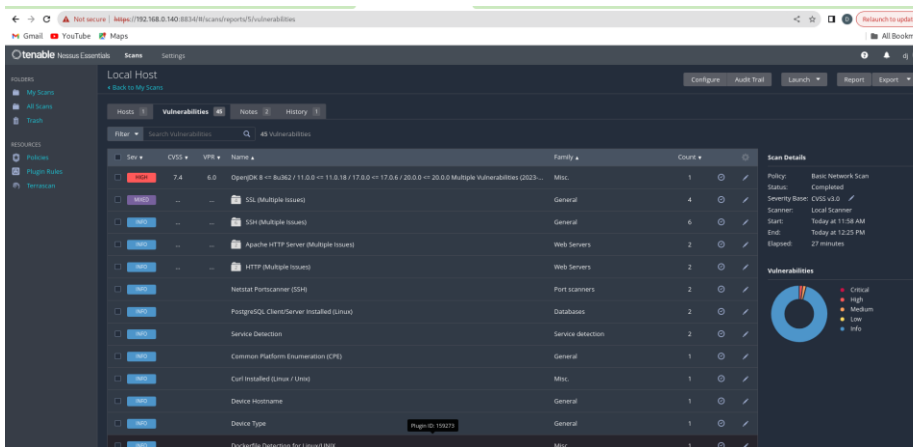
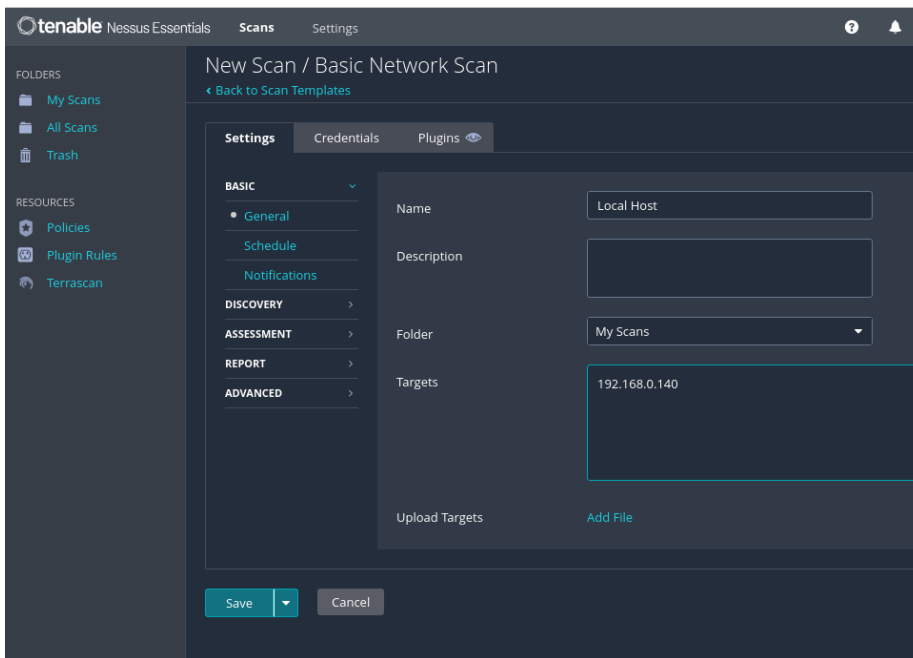
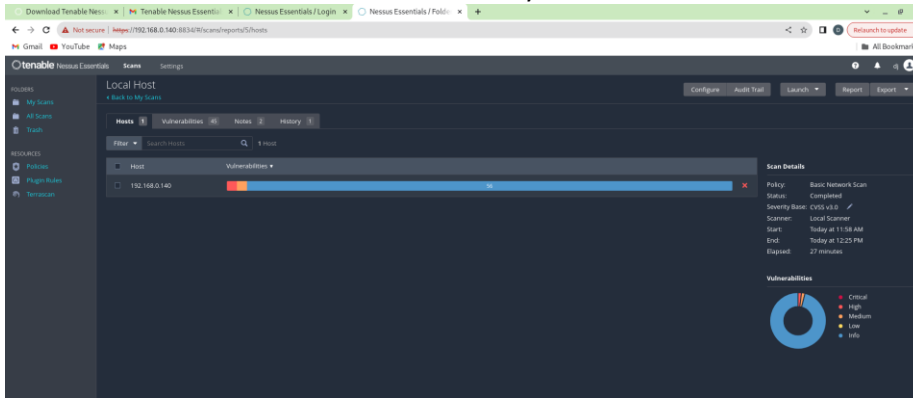
- Click Save in the bottom left-hand corner, and you'll be taken to the "My Scans" page.
- From here, we can launch our scan by pressing on the play icon to the right.



Follow the steps

- Once clicked, the scan will get to work. Once it's finished, a tick will appear, and we'll be able to take a look at the results.
- This is the results pane and provides us with all of the information the scan collected. On the left we have a list of hosts scanned, along with a summary of any vulnerabilities discovered.
- This would be full of different hosts if we were scanning an entire network and is arranged by criticality of vulnerability by default.
- On the right we have the Scan Details, and below it we have a donut chart for the security issues identified.

- Click on the Vulnerabilities tab to see exactly what the scanner identified.



The screenshot shows the Tenable Nessus Essentials interface. The main section is titled 'Local Host' and displays a table of vulnerabilities. The table has columns for Severity, CVEs, VPE, Name, Family, Count, and a status icon. The vulnerabilities listed include SSL (Multiple Issues), SSH (Multiple Issues), Apache HTTP Server (Multiple Issues), HTTP (Multiple Issues), Netstat Port Scanner (SSH), Proxmox/CGI Client/Server installed (Linux), Service Detection, Common Platform Enumeration (CPE), Curl Installed (Linux / Unix), Device Hostname, Device Type, Dockerfile Detection for Linux/UNIX, and Encrypted the SSH Message.

On the right side, there is a 'Scan Details' section showing the policy used (Basic Network Scan), status (Completed), severity rate (CVSS 4.0), scanner (Local Scanner), start time (Today at 11:58 AM), end time (Today at 12:25 PM), and elapsed time (27 minutes). Below this is a 'Vulnerabilities' section with a donut chart showing the distribution of severity levels: Critical (red), High (orange), Medium (yellow), Low (green), and Info (blue).