

Nessus Vulnerability Scan – Step-by-Step Guide

(Target: 10.0.3.4 Windows PC)

Scope: Unauthenticated (basic network) vulnerability scan against a Windows host at 10.0.3.4 from a Kali Linux Nessus scanner.

1. Prerequisites and lab setup

Before scanning, confirm the following:

- Nessus is installed on the scanner machine (Kali Linux VM).
- The target Windows PC is reachable on the network at 10.0.3.4 (same network segment/subnet as the scanner).
- You have permission to scan the target system.
- If you want deeper results (patch level, local checks), prepare valid Windows credentials for a credentialed scan.

2. Start and verify the Nessus service (Kali)

On Kali, start the Nessus daemon and confirm it is running:

```
sudo systemctl start nessusd  
sudo systemctl status nessusd
```

```
KALI MACHINE [Running] - Oracle VirtualBox
File Machine View Input Devices Help

kali@kali ~$ sudo systemctl start nessusd
[sudo] password for kali:

kali@kali ~$ sudo systemctl status nessusd
● nessusd.service - The Nessus Vulnerability Scanner
   Loaded: loaded (/usr/lib/systemd/system/nessusd.service; disabled; preset: disabled)
   Active: active (running) since Sun 2025-01-11 21:16:56 EST; 18s ago
 Invocation: 765a9f4c3d8b4ee195e52cec44a95df0
   Main PID: 1513 (nessus-service)
    Tasks: 19 (limit: 218)
   Memory: 542.1M (peak: 542.1M)
      CPU: 16.99ms
   CGroup: /system.slice/nessusd.service
           └─1513 /opt/nessus/sbin/nessus-service -q
             1513 nessusd -q

Jan 11 21:16:56 kali systemd[1]: Started nessusd.service - The Nessus Vulnerability Scanner.
Jan 11 21:16:56 kali nessus-service[1513]: nessus-service [1513][INFO] : Nessus 10.16.1 [build 20021] Started

kali@kali ~$
```

Figure 1: Starting and verifying the nessusd service on Kali (systemctl status shows active/running).

3. Open the Nessus web interface

In a browser on the Kali VM, open Nessus at:

<https://kali:8834>

Log in to your Nessus account to access the scanning dashboard (Scans > My Scans).

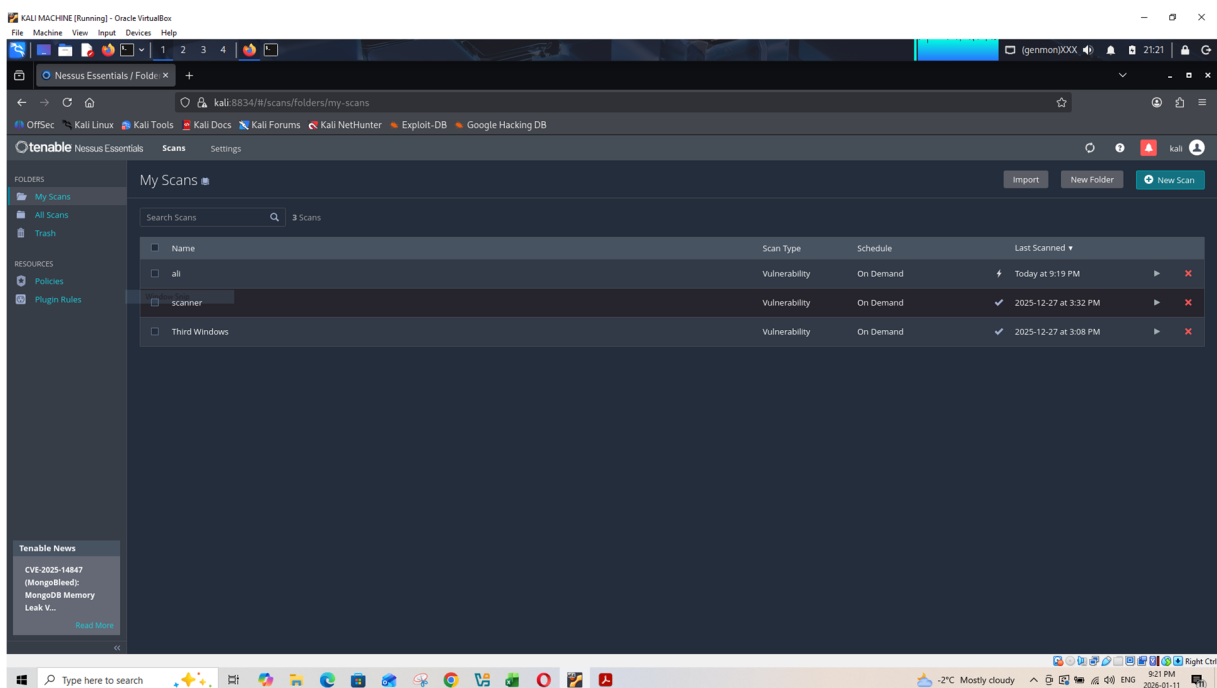


Figure 2: Nessus Essentials dashboard showing the My Scans folder and existing scans.

4. Create a new vulnerability scan

From the My Scans page:

1. Click New Scan.
2. Select a template. For a basic unauthenticated scan, choose Basic Network Scan.
3. Set the scan Name (example: scanner) and optionally a Description.
4. In Targets, enter the target IP: 10.0.3.4.
5. Leave Schedule as On Demand (or set a schedule if needed).
6. Optional: Add credentials (Windows/SMB) if you want a credentialed scan.
7. Click Save.

5. Launch the scan

To run the scan:

1. Open the saved scan from My Scans.
2. Click Launch (or the play icon) to start scanning.
3. Wait for the scan status to change to Completed.

6. Review results – Hosts view

After the scan completes, open the scan results and review the Hosts tab.

Key things to check on this page:

- Host discovered (10.0.3.4).
- Authentication status (Auth: Fail indicates an unauthenticated scan or credential failure).
- Vulnerability counts by severity.

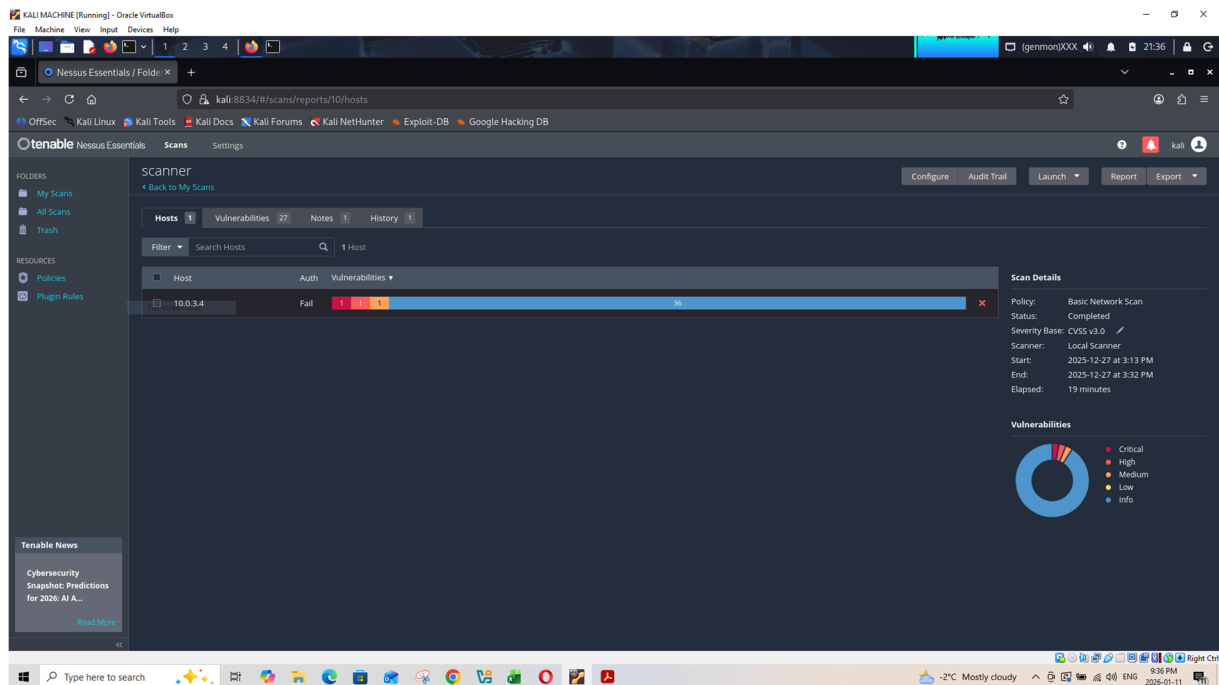


Figure 3: Hosts tab showing the scanned host (10.0.3.4) and vulnerability distribution; Auth shows Fail (unauthenticated scan).

7. Review results – Vulnerabilities list

Go to the Vulnerabilities tab to see all findings grouped by plugin/vulnerability. Sort by Severity and focus on Critical and High findings first.

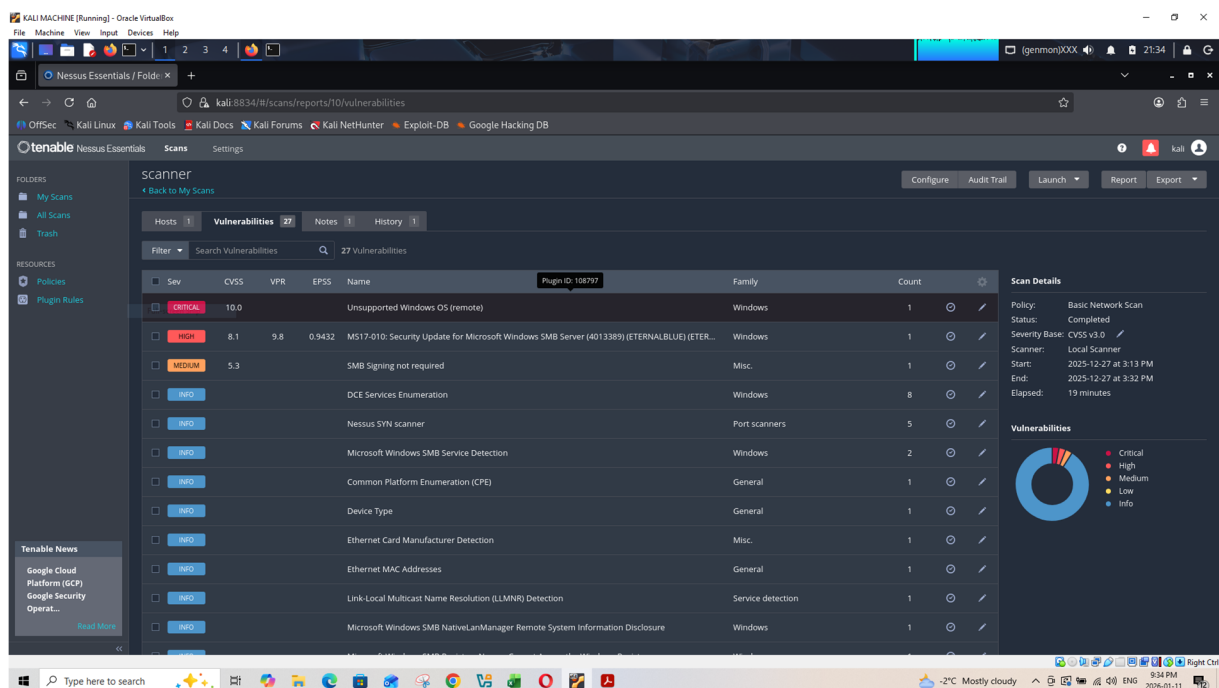


Figure 4: Vulnerabilities tab listing findings with severity, CVSS score, and plugin names.

Scroll to review informational findings (fingerprinting, service detection, protocol support) that help with asset inventory and attack-surface mapping.

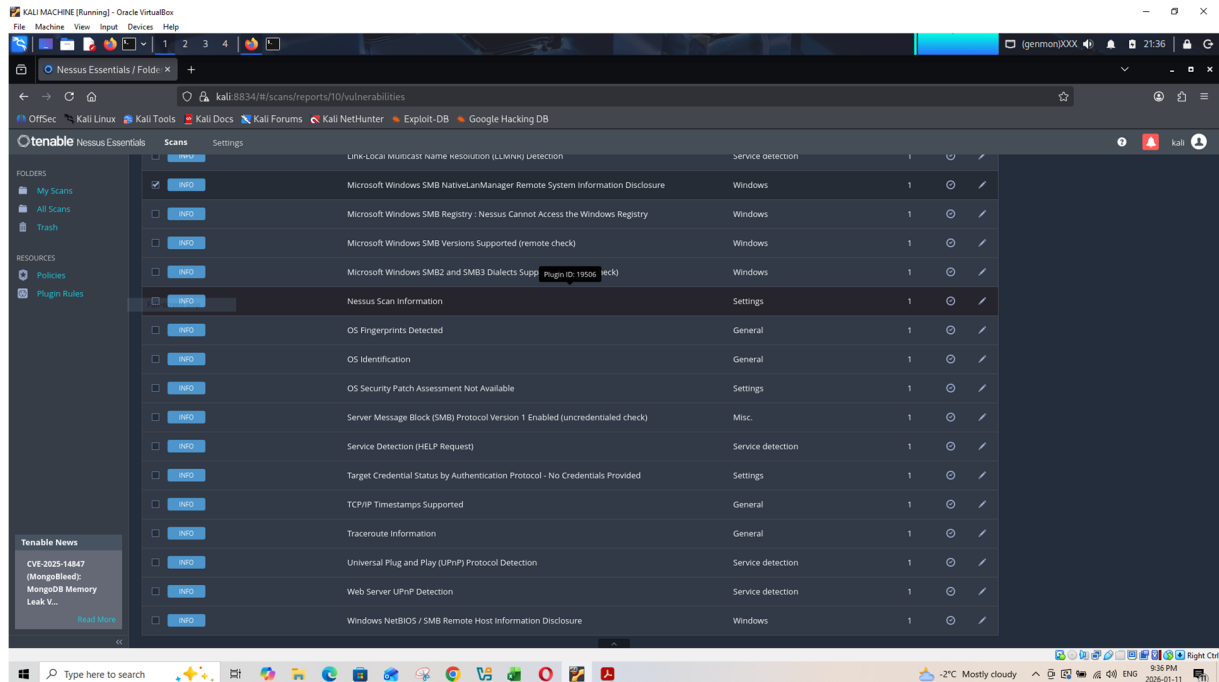


Figure 5: Additional INFO-level findings (e.g., OS identification, SMB protocol checks, service detection).

8. Investigate key findings (drill-down into plugin details)

Click any vulnerability name to open its plugin page. This page provides Description, Impact, Evidence/Output, and Remediation guidance.

8.1 Critical: Unsupported Windows OS (remote)

This finding often means the host is running an OS version that is out of support (no longer receives security updates), which increases risk across the system.

Recommended remediation:

- Upgrade the system to a supported Windows version (or apply the required service pack/feature update).
- Ensure Windows Update (or centralized patching) is enabled and regularly applied.
- If the system cannot be upgraded, isolate it (network segmentation) and restrict inbound access.

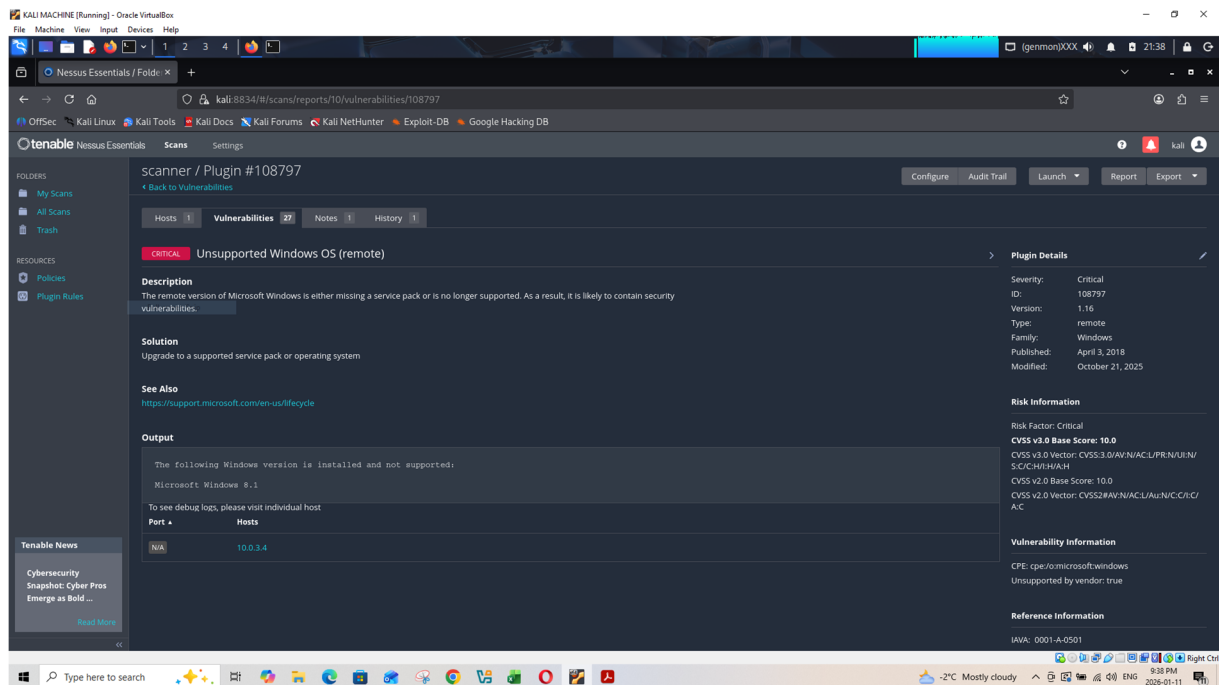


Figure 6: Plugin details for Unsupported Windows OS (remote), including description and recommended solution.

8.2 High: MS17-010 (SMB) – EternalBlue-related risk

MS17-010 is a Microsoft security update addressing critical SMB vulnerabilities that have been widely exploited. If the host is missing the patch (or has SMBv1 exposed), it may be vulnerable to remote compromise.

Recommended remediation (defensive):

- Apply the MS17-010 patches through Windows Update/WSUS/endpoint management.
- Disable SMBv1 where possible and prefer SMBv2/SMBv3.
- Restrict SMB exposure: block/limit TCP 445 at the host firewall and network boundaries where it is not required.
- Use network segmentation to reduce lateral movement risk.

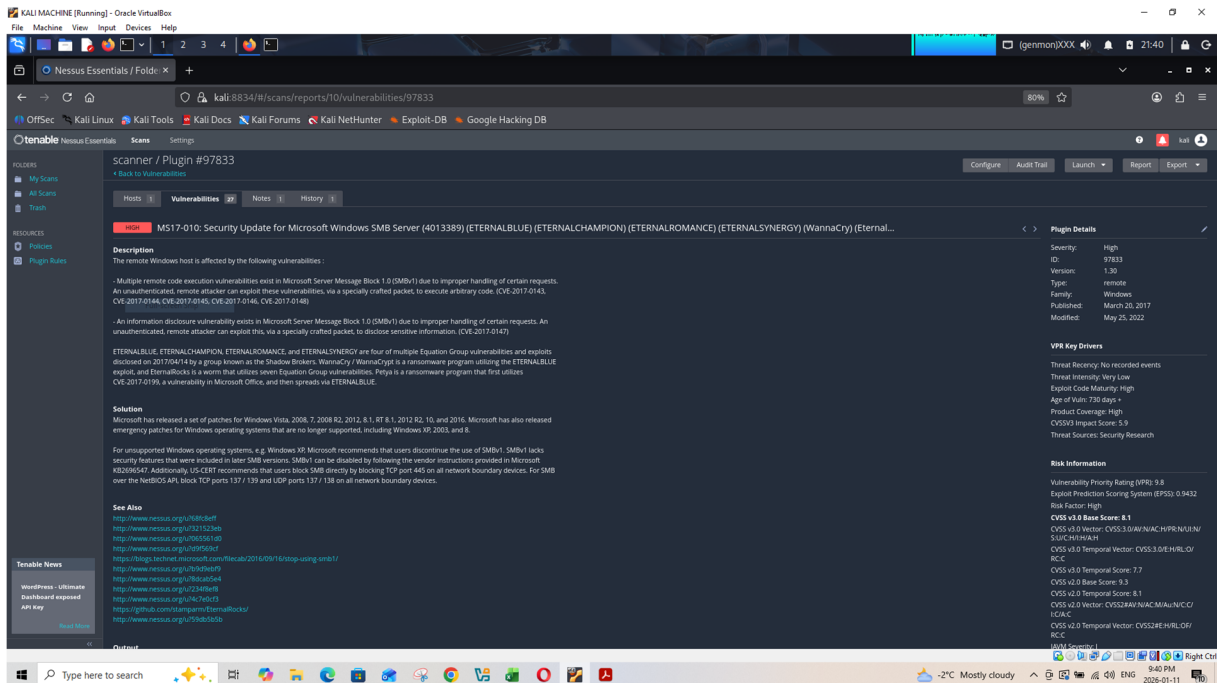
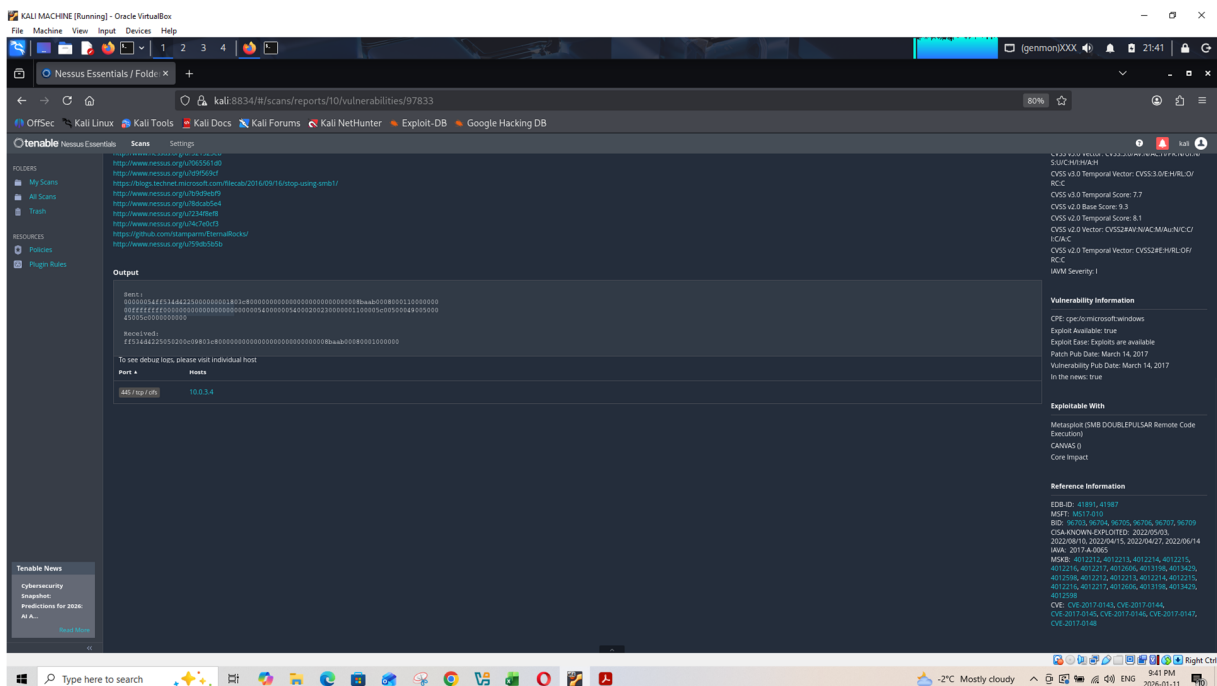


Figure 7: Plugin details for MS17-010 (SMB) showing description, risk information, and references.



Recommended remediation:

- Enable and require SMB signing via Group Policy/Local Security Policy on Windows (Microsoft network server: Digitally sign communications).
- Prefer modern SMB configurations and ensure secure authentication.
- Reduce SMB usage and keep SMB traffic on trusted/segmented networks.

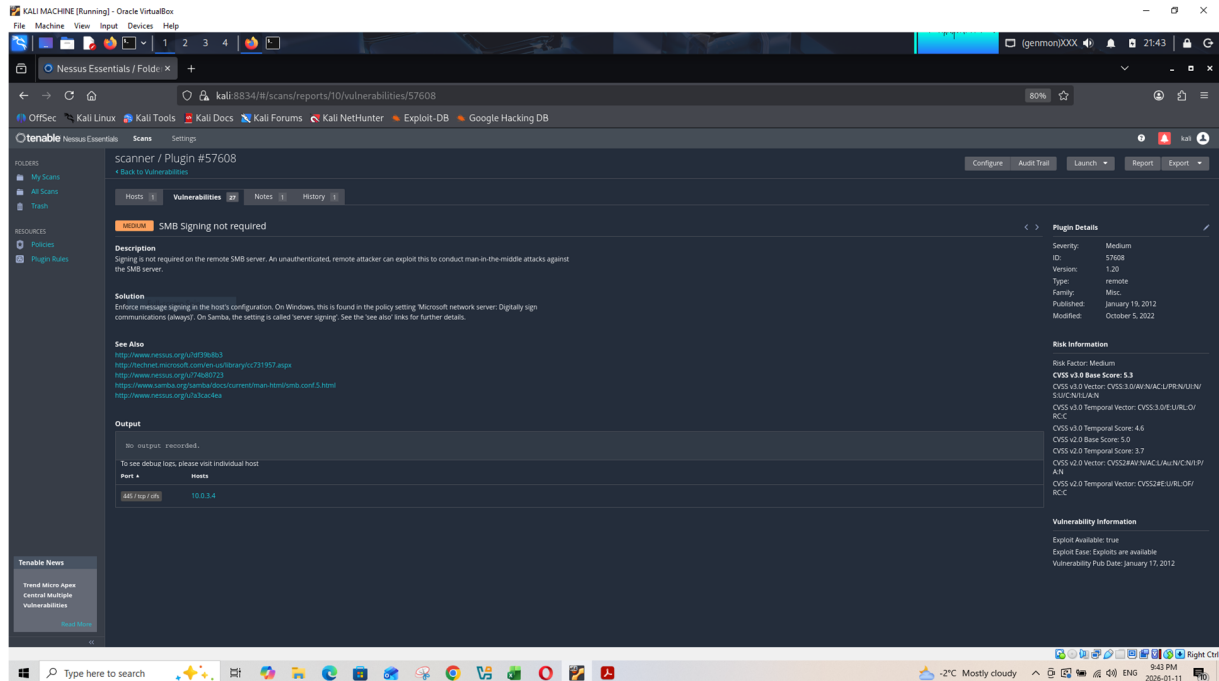


Figure 9: Plugin details for SMB Signing not required, including remediation guidance.

9. Export or document the scan report

To generate a deliverable:

- Click Report or Export on the scan results page.
- Choose your format (PDF is common for sharing; CSV is useful for spreadsheets).
- Include at least: scan policy, target scope, timestamp, and top findings with remediation.

10. Quick remediation checklist for this target (10.0.3.4)

Based on the findings shown in the screenshots, prioritize:

- Upgrade/patch the Windows OS (critical).
- Apply MS17-010 (or confirm it is applied) and disable SMBv1; restrict TCP 445 if not required (high).
- Require SMB signing (medium).
- Re-run the scan after remediation to confirm risk reduction.