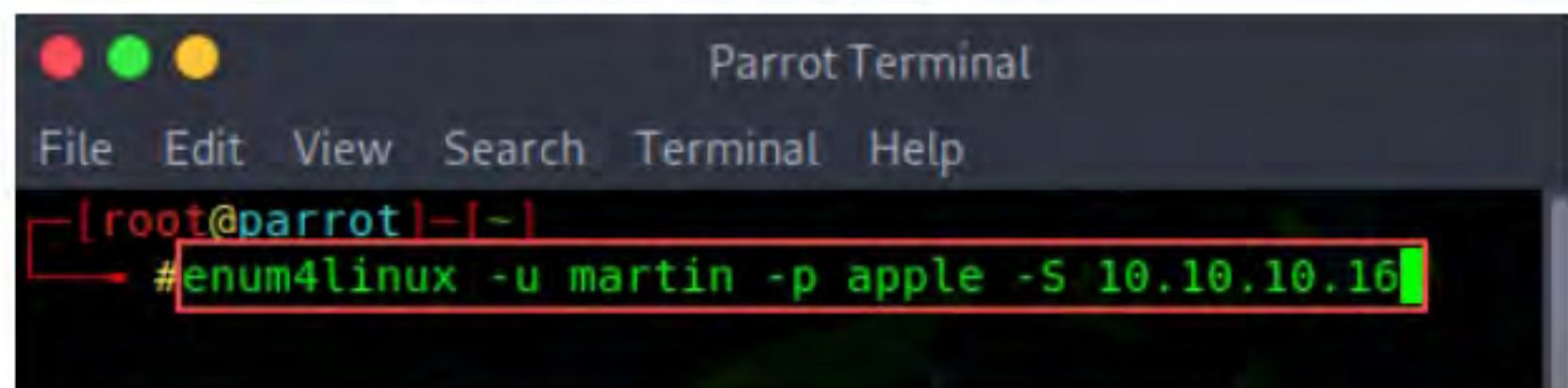


**TASK 3.7****Test for Share****Info**

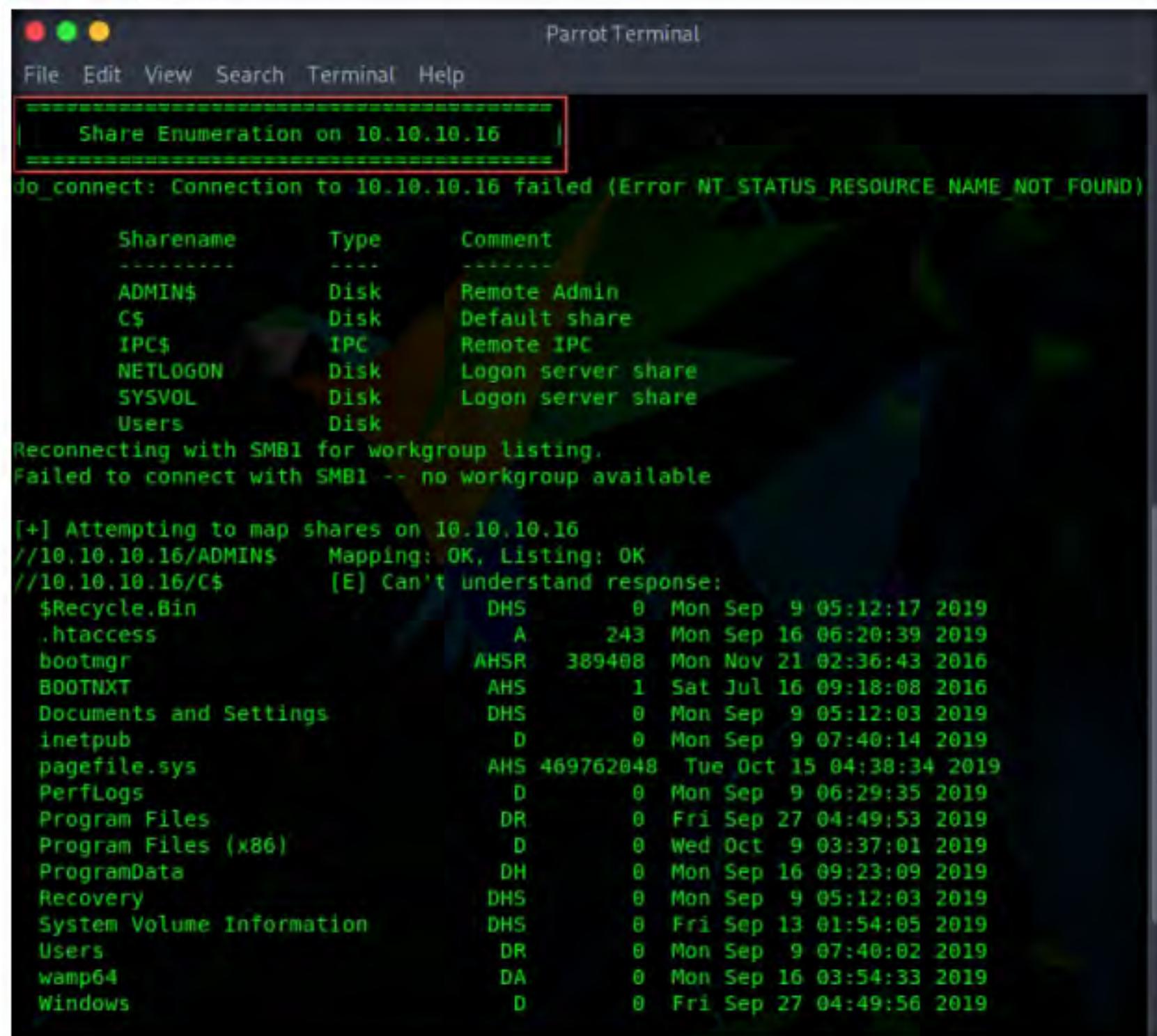
21. Finally, we will enumerate the share policy information of our target machine. Type **enum4linux -u martin -p apple -S <Target IP Address>** (in this case, **10.10.10.16**) and hit **Enter**.



```
Parrot Terminal
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
[root@parrot]~[-]
#enum4linux -u martin -p apple -S 10.10.10.16
```

Figure 7.3.17: The enum4linux command that obtains the target system's share policy information

22. The result appears, displaying the enumerate shared folders on the target system.



```
Parrot Terminal
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
=====
Share Enumeration on 10.10.10.16
=====
do_connect: Connection to 10.10.10.16 failed (Error NT_STATUS_RESOURCE_NAME_NOT_FOUND)

      Sharename          Type        Comment
      -----          ----        -----
ADMIN$           Disk        Remote Admin
C$              Disk        Default share
IPC$            IPC         Remote IPC
NETLOGON        Disk        Logon server share
SYSVOL          Disk        Logon server share
Users            Disk

Reconnecting with SMB1 for workgroup listing.
Failed to connect with SMB1 -- no workgroup available

[+] Attempting to map shares on 10.10.10.16
//10.10.10.16/ADMIN$  Mapping: OK, Listing: OK
//10.10.10.16/C$      [E] Can't understand response:
$Recycle.Bin          DHS          0 Mon Sep  9 05:12:17 2019
.htaccess             A           243 Mon Sep 16 06:20:39 2019
bootmgr               AHSR        389408 Mon Nov 21 02:36:43 2016
BOOTNXT               AHS         1 Sat Jul 16 09:18:08 2016
Documents and Settings DHS          0 Mon Sep  9 05:12:03 2019
inetpub                D           0 Mon Sep  9 07:40:14 2019
pagefile.sys           AHS        469762048 Tue Oct 15 04:38:34 2019
PerfLogs               D           0 Mon Sep  9 06:29:35 2019
Program Files          DR          0 Fri Sep 27 04:49:53 2019
Program Files (x86)    D           0 Wed Oct  9 03:37:01 2019
ProgramData             DH          0 Mon Sep 16 09:23:09 2019
Recovery                DHS         0 Mon Sep  9 05:12:03 2019
System Volume Information DHS          0 Fri Sep 13 01:54:05 2019
Users                  DR          0 Mon Sep  9 07:40:02 2019
wamp64                 DA          0 Mon Sep 16 03:54:33 2019
Windows                D           0 Fri Sep 27 04:49:56 2019
```

Figure 7.3.18: Share information for the target system

23. This concludes the demonstration performing enumeration using Enum4linux.
24. Close all open windows and document all the acquired information.
25. Turn off the **Parrot Security** and **Windows Server 2016** virtual machines.

## **Lab Analysis**

Analyze and document all the results discovered in the lab exercise.

PLEASE TALK TO YOUR INSTRUCTOR IF YOU HAVE QUESTIONS  
ABOUT THIS LAB.

---

### **Internet Connection Required**

Yes       No

### **Platform Supported**

Classroom       iLabs

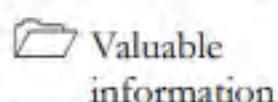
# **Vulnerability Analysis**

## **Module 05**

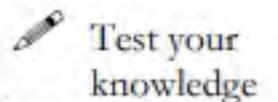
# Vulnerability Assessment

*Vulnerability assessment is an examination of the ability of a system or application, including current security procedures and controls, to withstand an assault. Vulnerability research is the process of discovering vulnerabilities and design flaws that leave an OS and its applications open to attack or misuse.*

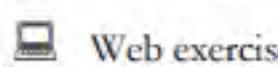
## Lab Scenario

**ICON KEY**


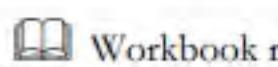
Valuable information



Test your knowledge



Web exercise



Workbook review

Earlier, all possible information about a target system such as system name, OS details, shared network resources, policies and passwords details, and users and user groups were gathered.

Now, as an ethical hacker or penetration tester (hereafter, pen tester), your next step is to perform vulnerability research and a vulnerability assessment on the target system or network. Ethical hackers or pen testers need to conduct intense research with the help of information acquired in the footprinting and scanning phases to discover vulnerabilities.

Vulnerability assessments scan networks for known security weaknesses: it recognizes, measures, and classifies security vulnerabilities in a computer system, network, and communication channel; and evaluates the target systems for vulnerabilities such as missing patches, unnecessary services, weak authentication, and weak encryption. Additionally, it assists security professionals in securing the network by determining security loopholes or vulnerabilities in the current security mechanism before attackers can exploit them.

The information gleaned from a vulnerability assessment helps you to identify weaknesses that could be exploited and predict the effectiveness of additional security measures in protecting information resources from attack.

The labs in this module will give you real-time experience in collecting information regarding underlying vulnerabilities in the target system using various online sources and vulnerability assessment tools.

**Tools demonstrated in this lab are available in E:\CEH-Tools\CEHv11 Module 05 Vulnerability Analysis**

## Lab Objectives

The objective of this lab is to extract information about the target system that includes, but not limited to:

- Network vulnerabilities
- IP and Transmission Control Protocol/User Datagram Protocol (TCP/UDP) ports and services that are listening
- Application and services configuration errors/vulnerabilities
- The OS version running on computers or devices
- Applications installed on computers
- Accounts with weak passwords

- Files and folders with weak permissions
- Default services and applications that may have to be uninstalled
- Mistakes in the security configuration of common applications
- Computers exposed to known or publicly reported vulnerabilities

## **Lab Environment**

To carry out this lab, you need:

- Windows Server 2019 virtual machine
- Windows Server 2016 virtual machine
- Windows 10 virtual machine
- Parrot Security virtual machine
- Web browsers with an Internet connection
- Administrator privileges to run the tools

## **Lab Duration**

Time: 75 Minutes

## **Overview of Vulnerability Assessment**

Vulnerability assessment plays a major role in providing security to any organization's resources and infrastructure from various internal and external threats. To secure a network, an administrator needs to perform patch management, install proper antivirus software, check configurations, solve known issues in third-party applications, and troubleshoot hardware with default configurations. All these activities together constitute vulnerability assessment.

Network vulnerability scanning can be categorized into active scanning and passive scanning:

- **Active Scanning:** Interacts directly with the target network to find vulnerabilities by sending probes and specially crafted requests to the target host in the network
- **Passive Scanning:** Finds vulnerabilities without directly interacting with the target network and identifying vulnerabilities via information exposed by systems in their normal communications

## **Lab Tasks**

Ethical hackers or pen testers use numerous tools and techniques to collect information about the underlying vulnerability in a target system or network. Recommended labs that will assist you in learning various vulnerability assessment techniques include:

Lab No.	Lab Exercise Name	Core*	Self-study**	iLabs ***
1	Perform Vulnerability Research with Vulnerability Scoring Systems and Databases	√	√	√
	1.1 Perform Vulnerability Research in Common Weakness Enumeration (CWE)	√		√
	1.2 Perform Vulnerability Research in Common Vulnerabilities and Exposures (CVE)		√	√
	1.3 Perform Vulnerability Research in National Vulnerability Database (NVD)		√	√
2	Perform Vulnerability Assessment using Various Vulnerability Assessment Tools	√	√	√
	2.1 Perform Vulnerability Analysis using OpenVAS	√		√
	2.2 Perform Vulnerability Scanning using Nessus		√	√
	2.3 Perform Vulnerability Scanning using GFI LanGuard		√	√
	2.4 Perform Web Servers and Applications Vulnerability Scanning using CGI Scanner Nikto		√	√

### Remark

EC-Council has prepared a considered amount of lab exercises for student to practice during the 5-day class and at their free time to enhance their knowledge and skill.

**\*Core** - Lab exercise(s) marked under Core are recommended by EC-Council to be practised during the 5-day class.

**\*\*Self-study** - Lab exercise(s) marked under self-study is for students to practise at their free time. Steps to access the additional lab exercises can be found in the first page of CEHv11 volume 1 book.

**\*\*\*iLabs** - Lab exercise(s) marked under iLabs are available in our iLabs solution. iLabs is a cloud-based virtual lab environment preconfigured with vulnerabilities, exploits, tools and scripts, and can be accessed from anywhere with an Internet connection. If you are interested to learn more about our iLabs solution, please contact your training center or visit <https://ilabs.eccouncil.org>.

## Lab Analysis

Analyze and document the results related to the lab exercise. Give an opinion on your target's security posture and exposure using information collected through a vulnerability assessment.

PLEASE TALK TO YOUR INSTRUCTOR IF YOU HAVE QUESTIONS RELATED TO THIS LAB.



# Perform Vulnerability Research with Vulnerability Scoring Systems and Databases

*Vulnerability scoring systems and databases are used by security analysts to rank information system vulnerabilities and to provide a composite score of the overall severity and risk associated with identified vulnerabilities.*

## ICON KEY

	Valuable Information
	Test Your Knowledge
	Web Exercise
	Workbook Review

## Lab Scenario

As a professional ethical hacker or pen tester, your first step is to search for vulnerabilities in the target system or network using vulnerability scoring systems and databases. Vulnerability research provides awareness of advanced techniques to identify flaws or loopholes in the software that could be exploited. Using this information, you can use various tricks and techniques to launch attacks on the target system.

## Lab Objectives

- Perform vulnerability research in Common Weakness Enumeration (CWE)
- Perform vulnerability research in Common Vulnerabilities and Exposures (CVE)
- Perform vulnerability research in National Vulnerability Database (NVD)

**Tools demonstrated in this lab are available in E:\CEH-Tools\CEHv11\Module 05\Vulnerability Analysis**

## Lab Environment

To carry out this lab, you need:

- Windows 10 virtual machine
- Web browsers with an Internet connection
- Administrator privileges to run the tools

## Lab Duration

Time: 20 Minutes

## Overview of Vulnerabilities in Vulnerability Scoring Systems and Databases

Vulnerability databases collect and maintain information about various vulnerabilities present in the information systems.

The following are some of the vulnerability scoring systems and databases:

- Common Weakness Enumeration (CWE)
- Common Vulnerabilities and Exposures (CVE)
- National Vulnerability Database (NVD)
- Common Vulnerability Scoring System (CVSS)

### Lab Tasks

#### **T A S K 1**

#### Perform Vulnerability Research in Common Weakness Enumeration (CWE)

Here, we will use CWE to view the latest underlying system vulnerabilities.

 Common Weakness Enumeration (CWE) is a category system for software vulnerabilities and weaknesses. It has numerous categories of weaknesses that means that CWE can be effectively employed by the community as a baseline for weakness identification, mitigation, and prevention efforts.

 Further, CWE has an advanced search technique with which you can search and view the weaknesses based on research concepts, development concepts, and architectural concepts.

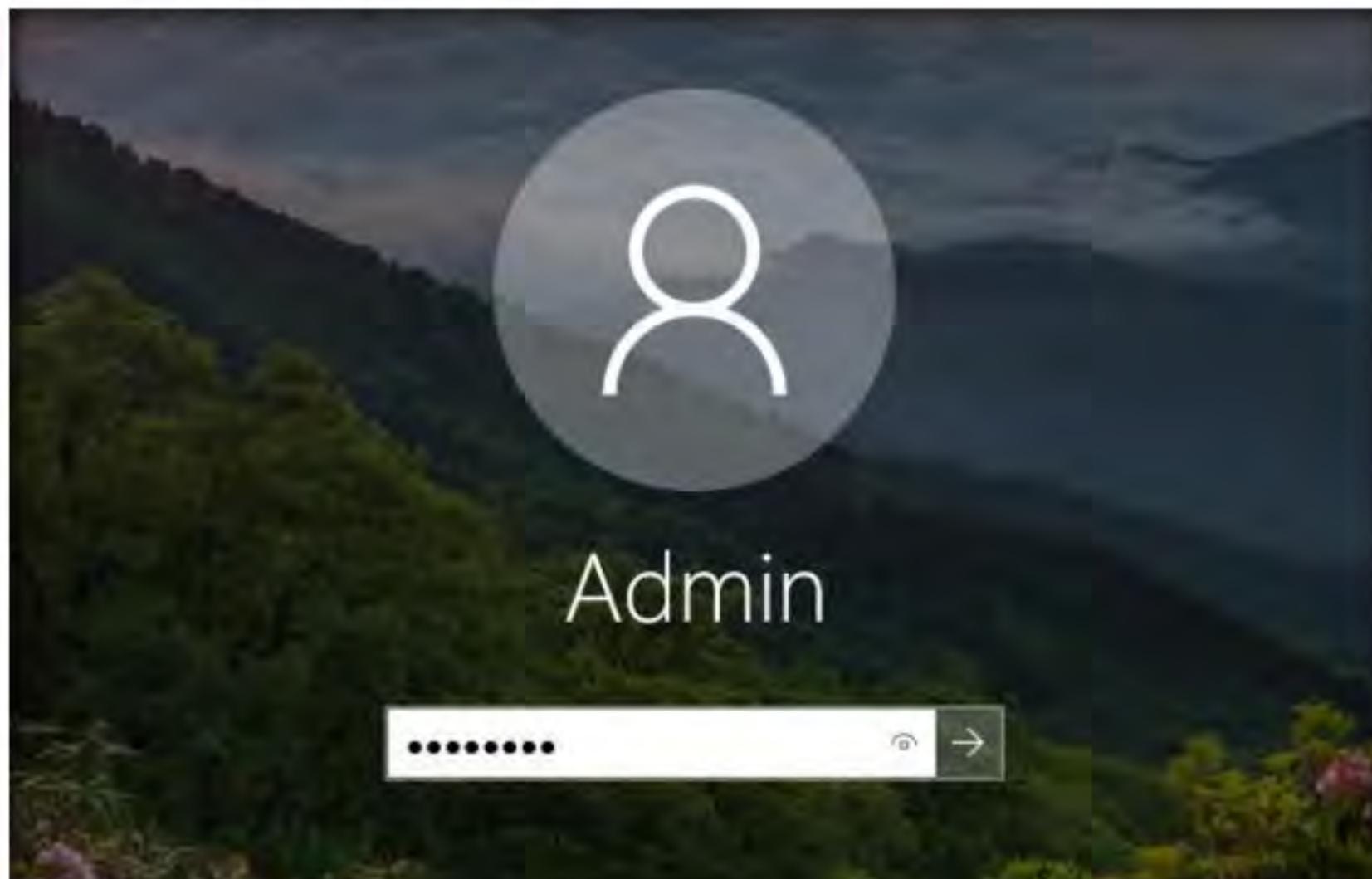


Figure 1.1.1: Login window

- Open any web browser (here, **Mozilla Firefox**) and navigate to <https://cwe.mitre.org/>.

**Note:**

- If the **Default Browser** pop-up window appears, uncheck the **Always perform this check when starting Firefox** checkbox and click the **Not now** button.
- If a **New in Firefox: Content Blocking** pop-up window appears, follow the step and click **Got it** to finish viewing the information.



Figure 1.1.2: Default browser pop-up window

- CWE** website appears. In the **Google Custom Search** under **Search CWE** section, type **SMB** and click the search ( ) icon.

**Note:** Here, we are searching for the vulnerabilities of the running services that were found in the target systems in previous module labs (Module 04 Enumeration).

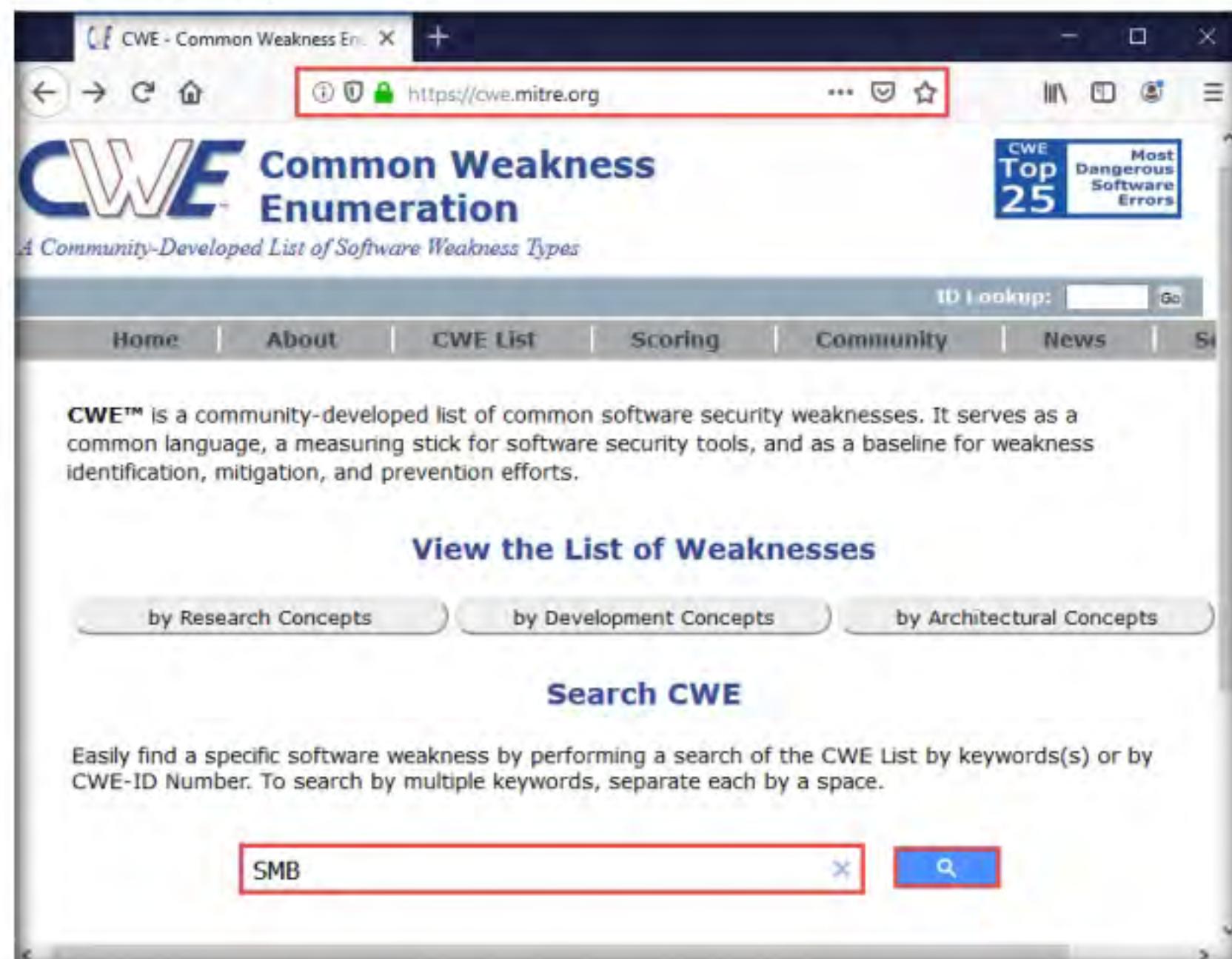


Figure 1.1.3: CWE website: searching for vulnerabilities in the service

4. The search results appear, displaying the underlying vulnerabilities in the target service (here, **SMB**). You can click any link to view detailed information on the vulnerability.

**Note:** The search results might differ in your lab environment.

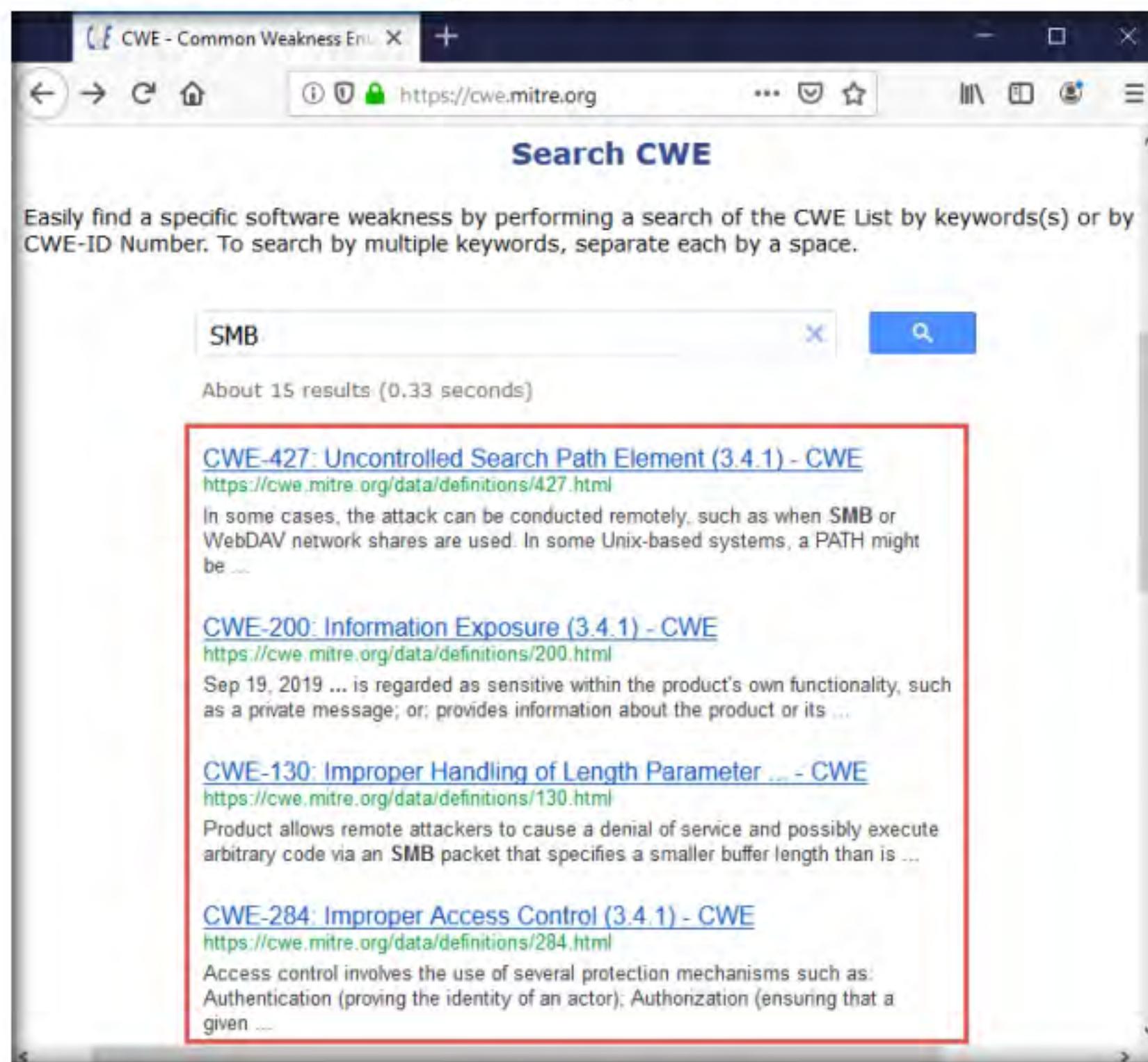


Figure 1.1.4: CWE search result

5. Now, click any link (here, **CWE-427**) to view detailed information about the vulnerability.
6. A new webpage appears in the new tab, displaying detailed information regarding the vulnerability. You can scroll-down further to view more information.

The screenshot shows a web browser window with two tabs. The active tab is titled "CWE - CWE-427: Uncontrolled Search Path Element". The page content is as follows:

**CWE-427: Uncontrolled Search Path Element**

Weakness ID: 427  
Abstraction: Base  
Structure: Simple

Status: Draft

Presentation Filter: Basic

**Description**  
The product uses a fixed or controlled search path to find resources, but one or more locations in that path can be under the control of unintended actors.

**Extended Description**  
Although this weakness can occur with any type of resource, it is frequently introduced when a product uses a directory search path to find executables or code libraries, but the path contains a directory that can be modified by an attacker, such as "/tmp" or the current working directory. In Windows-based systems, when the LoadLibrary or LoadLibraryEx function is called with a DLL name that does not contain a fully qualified path, the function follows a search order that includes two path elements that might be uncontrolled:

- the directory from which the program has been loaded
- the current working directory

In some cases, the attack can be conducted remotely, such as when SMB or WebDAV network shares are used. In some Unix-based systems, a PATH might be created that contains an empty element, e.g. by splicing an empty variable into the PATH. This empty element can be interpreted as equivalent to the current working directory, which might be an untrusted search element.

**Relationships**  
The table(s) below shows the weaknesses and high level categories that are related to this weakness. These relationships are defined as ChildOf, ParentOf, MemberOf and give insight to similar items that may exist at higher and lower levels of abstraction. In addition, relationships such as PeerOf and CanAlsoBe are defined to show similar weaknesses that the user may want to explore.  
*↳ Relevant to the view "Research Concepts" (CWE-1000)*  
*↳ Relevant to the view "Weaknesses for Simplified Mapping of Published Vulnerabilities" (CWE-1003)*  
*↳ Relevant to the view "Development Concepts" (CWE-699)*

Figure 1.1.5: CWE: vulnerability information

7. Similarly, you can click on other vulnerabilities and view detailed information.

8. Now, navigate back to the **CWE** website, scroll down, and click the **CWE List** link present below the searched results.

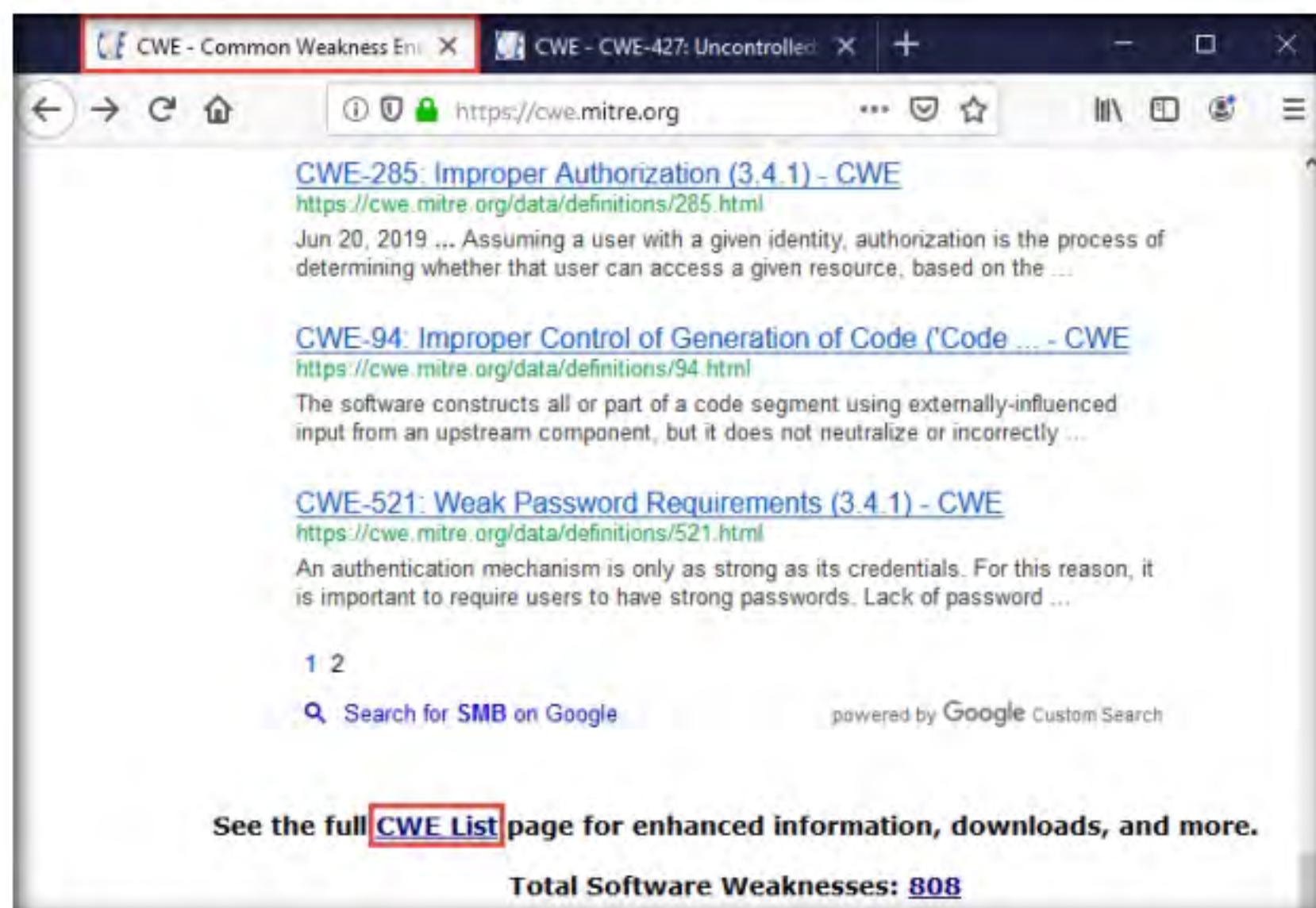


Figure 1.1.6: CWE click on CWE List

9. A new webpage appears, displaying **CWE List Version**. Scroll down, and under the **External Mappings** section, click **CWE Top 25 (2019)**.

**Note:** Result might differ.

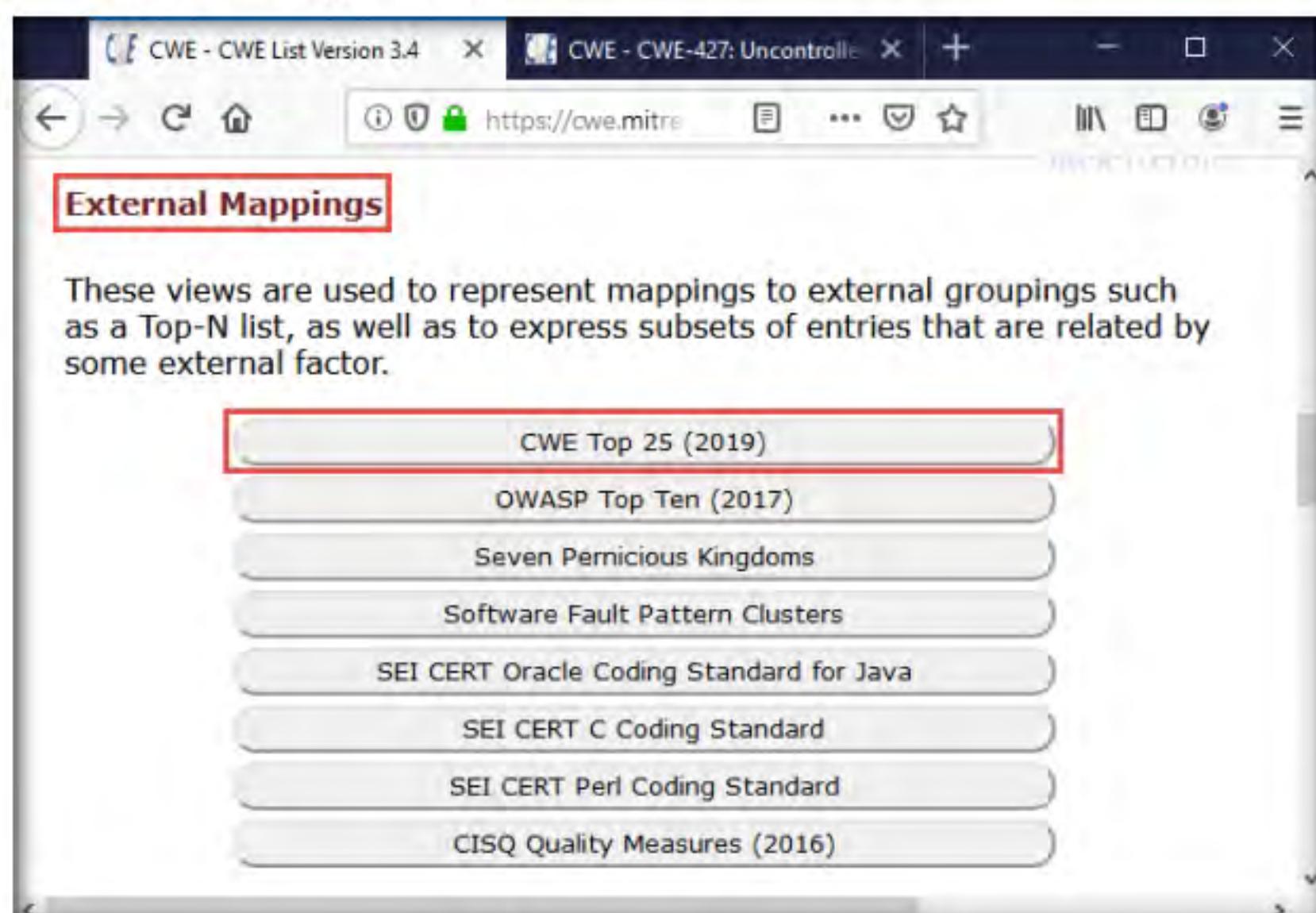


Figure 1.1.7: CWE: click on CWE Top 25 (2019)

10. A webpage appears, displaying **CWE VIEW: Weaknesses in the 2019 CWE Top 25 Most Dangerous Software Errors**. Scroll down and view a list of **Weaknesses in the 2019 CWE Top 25 Most Dangerous Software Errors** under the **Relationships** section. You can click on each weakness to view detailed information on it.

**Note:** This information can be used to exploit the vulnerabilities in the software and further launch attacks.

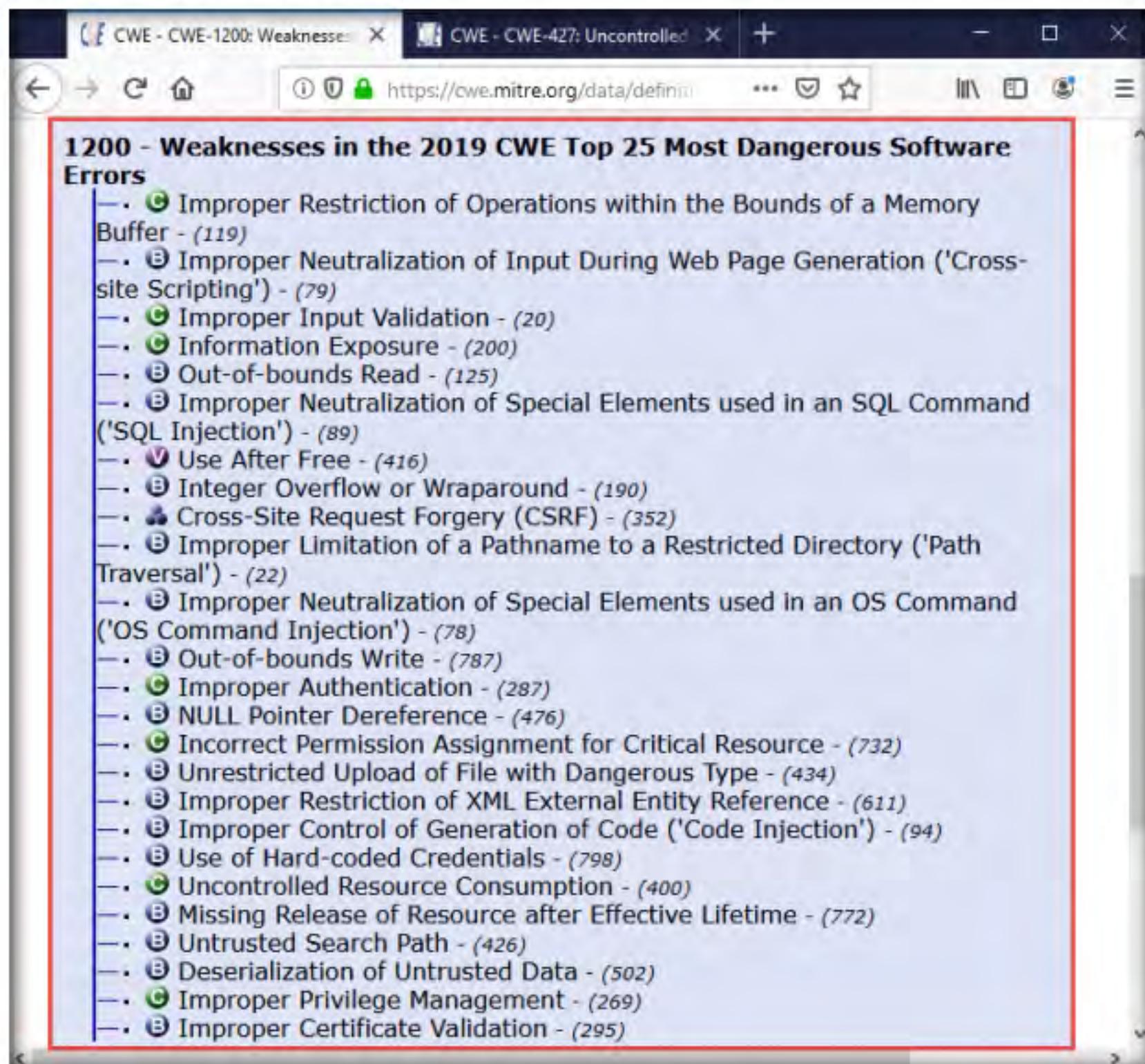


Figure 1.1.8: CWE: CWE Top 25 result

11. Similarly, you can go back to the CWE website and explore other options, as well.
12. This concludes the demonstration of checking vulnerabilities in the Common Weakness Enumeration (CWE).
13. Close all open windows and document all the acquired information.

**T A S K 2**

## Perform Vulnerability Research in Common Vulnerabilities and Exposures (CVE)

Here, we will use CVE to view the latest underlying system and software vulnerabilities.

**Common Vulnerabilities and Exposures (CVE)** is a publicly available and free-to-use list or dictionary of standardized identifiers for common software vulnerabilities and exposures. It is used to discuss or share information about a unique software or firmware vulnerability, provides a baseline for tool evaluation, and enables data exchange for cybersecurity automation.

1. In the **Windows 10** virtual machine, open any web browser (here, **Mozilla Firefox**) and navigate to <https://cve.mitre.org/>.
2. **CVE** website appears. In the right pane, under the **Newest CVE Entries** section, recently discovered vulnerabilities are displayed.

**Note:** The results might differ in your lab environment.

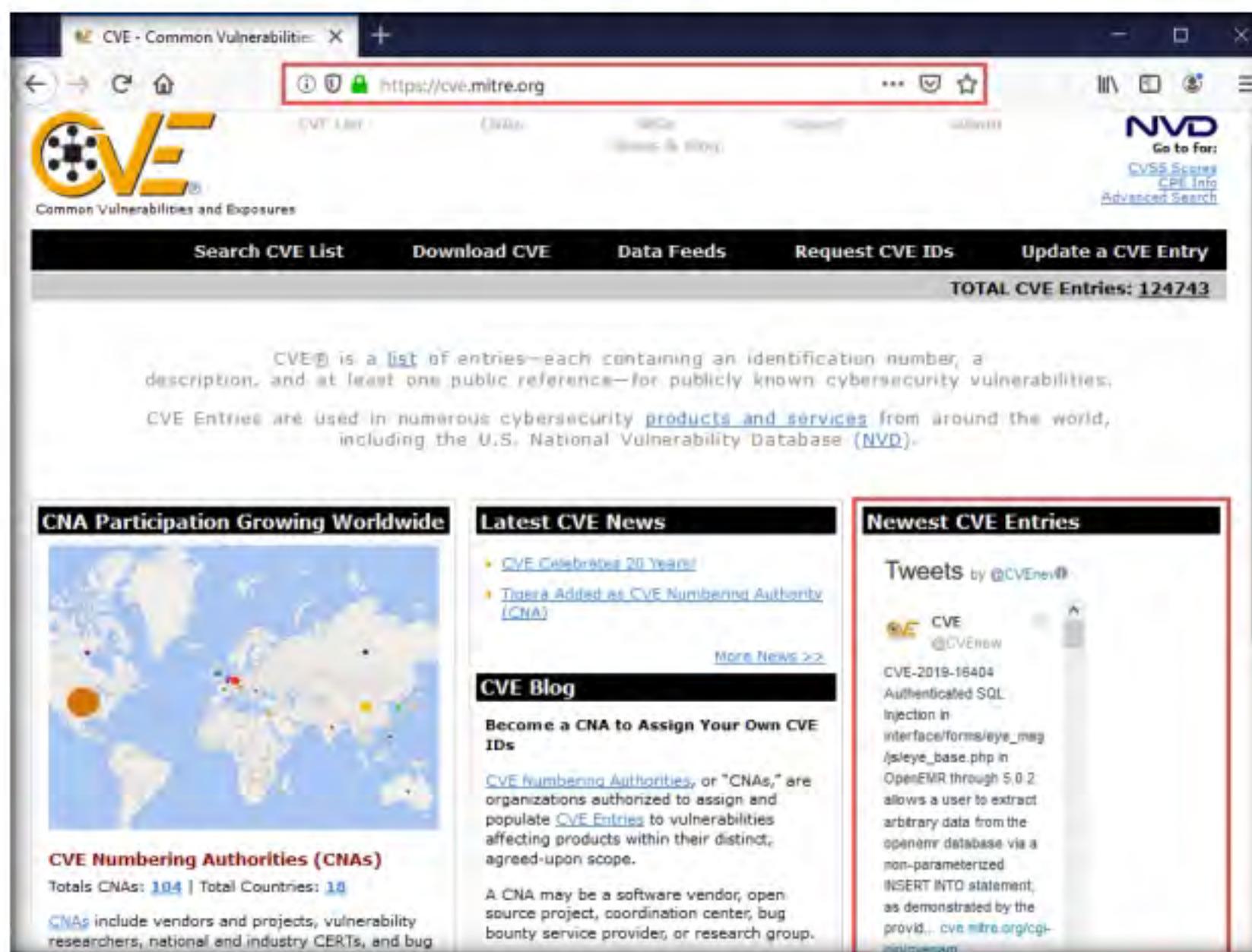


Figure 1.2.1: CVE website

3. You can copy the name of any vulnerability under the **Newest CVE Entries** section and search on CVE to view detailed information on it. (here, we are selecting the vulnerability **CVE-2019-16404**)
4. Now, click on the **Search CVE List** tab. Under **Search CVE List** section, type the vulnerability name (here, **CVE-2019-16404**) in the search bar, and click **Submit**.

## Module 05 - Vulnerability Analysis

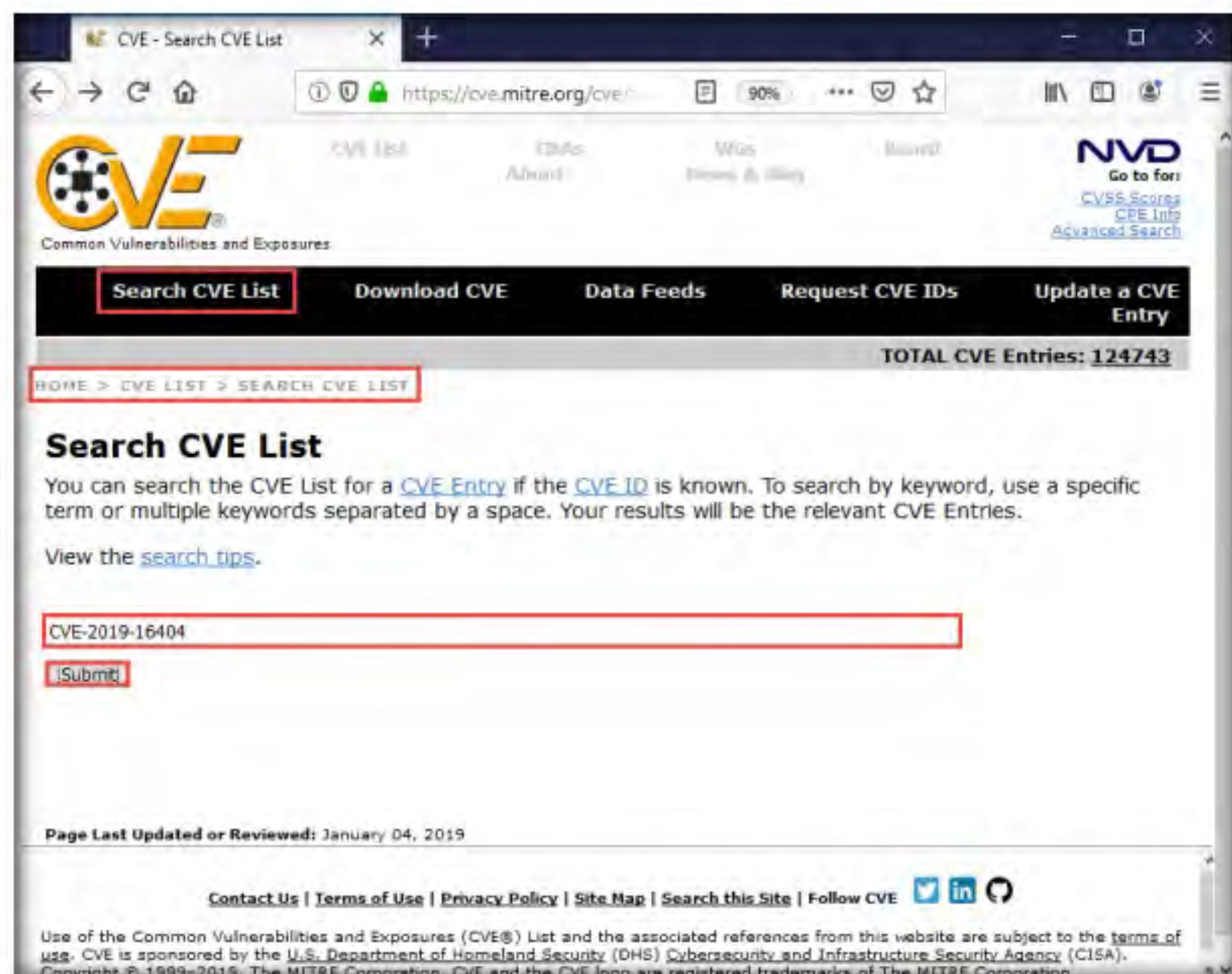


Figure 1.2.2: CVE - Search CVE List

5. **Search Results** page appears, displaying the information regarding the searched vulnerability. You can click the vulnerability link to view further detailed information regarding the vulnerability.

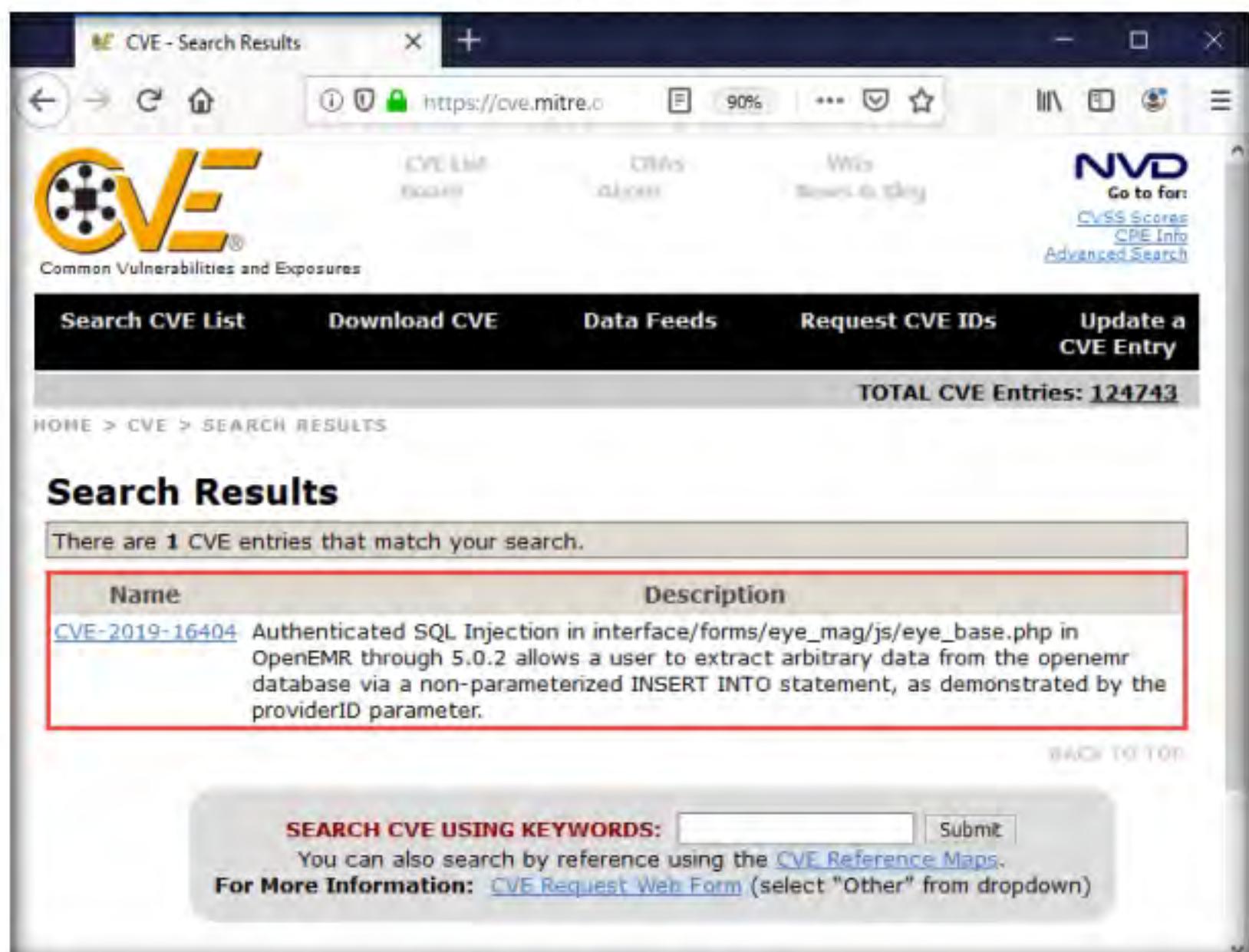


Figure 1.2.3: CVE - Search Results

6. Similarly, in the **Search CVE List** section, you can search for a service-related vulnerability by typing the service name (here, **SMB**) and click **Submit**.

**Note:** You can search for the vulnerabilities of the running services that were found in the target systems in previous module labs (Module 04 Enumeration).

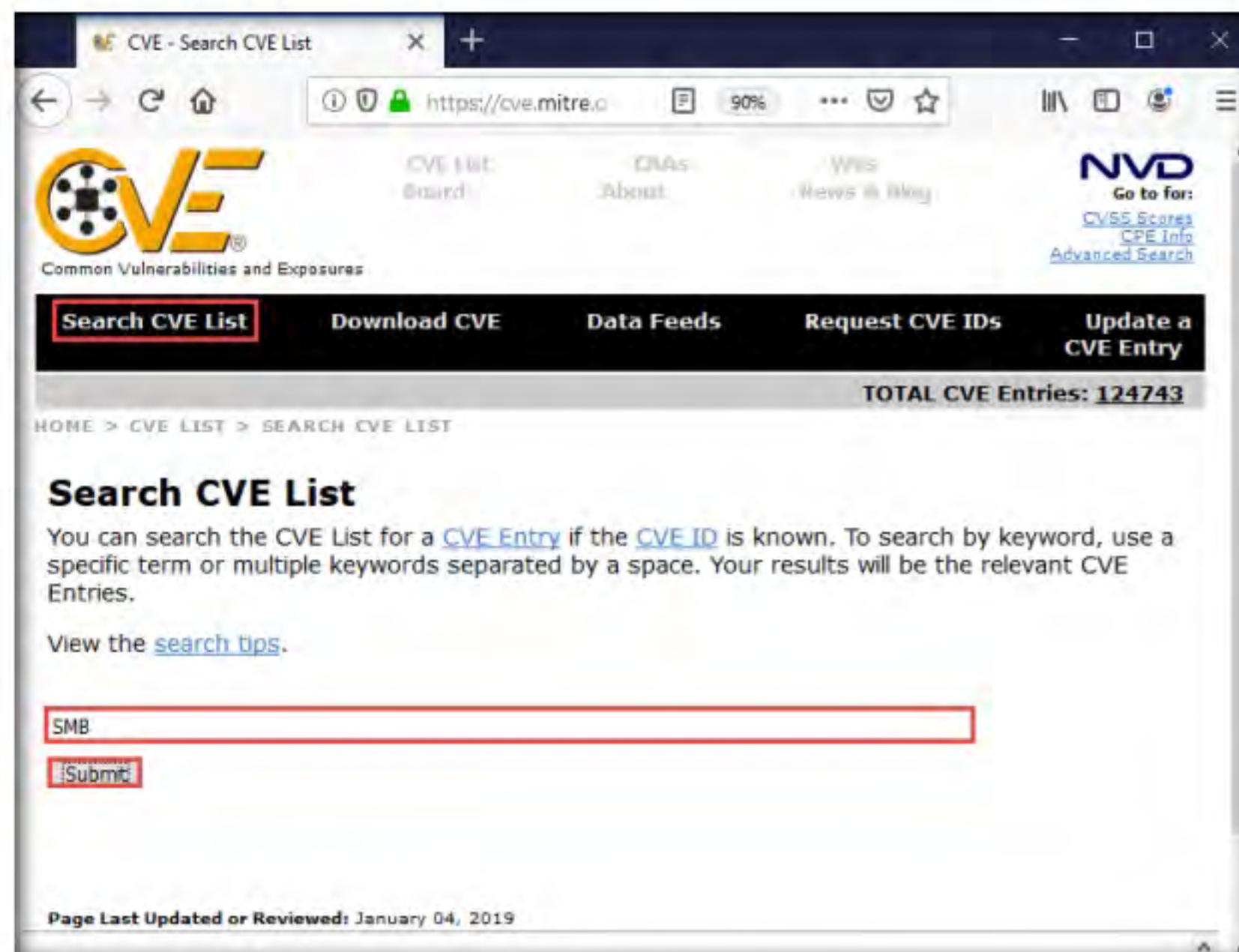


Figure 1.2.4: CVE - Search CVE List

7. **Search Results** page appears, displaying a list of vulnerabilities in the target service (**SMB**) along with their description, as shown in the screenshot.

**Note:** The results might vary in your lab environment.

The screenshot shows a web browser window titled "CVE - Search Results". The address bar shows the URL <https://cve.mitre.org/>. The page header includes the "NVD" logo and links for "CVE LIST", "CUIs", "WGs", "About", "News & Blog", and "Board". On the right, there are links for "Go to for:", "CVSS Scores", "CPE Info", and "Advanced Search". A black navigation bar at the top has links for "Search CVE List", "Download CVE", "Data Feeds", "Request CVE IDs", and "Update a CVE Entry". Below this, a grey bar displays "TOTAL CVE Entries: 124743". The main content area is titled "Search Results" and contains a message "There are 426 CVE entries that match your search." A table lists five vulnerabilities, each with a red border around its row:

Name	Description
<a href="#">CVE-2019-9565</a>	Druide Antidote RX, HD, 8 before 8.05.2287, 9 before 9.5.3937 and 10 before 10.1.2147 allows remote attackers to steal NTLM hashes or perform SMB relay attacks upon a direct launch of the product, or upon an indirect launch via an integration such as Chrome, Firefox, Word, Outlook, etc. This occurs because the product attempts to access a share with the PLUG-INS subdomain name; an attacker may be able to use Active Directory Domain Services to register that name.
<a href="#">CVE-2019-7097</a>	Adobe Dreamweaver versions 19.0 and earlier have an insecure protocol implementation vulnerability. Successful exploitation could lead to sensitive data disclosure if smb request is subject to a relay attack.
<a href="#">CVE-2019-6452</a>	Kyocera Command Center RX TASKalfa4501i and TASKalfa5052ci allows remote attackers to abuse the Test button in the machine address book to obtain a cleartext FTP or SMB password.
<a href="#">CVE-2019-5502</a>	SMB in Data ONTAP operating in 7-Mode versions prior to 8.2.5P3 has weak cryptography which when exploited could lead to information disclosure or addition or modification of data.
<a href="#">CVE-2019-1704</a>	Multiple vulnerabilities in the Server Message Block (SMB) Protocol preprocessor detection engine for Cisco Firepower Threat Defense (FTD) Software could allow an unauthenticated, adjacent or remote attacker to cause a denial of service (DoS) condition. For more information about these vulnerabilities, see the Details section of this advisory.

Figure 1.2.5: CVE - Search Results

8. Further, you can click on **CVE-ID** of any vulnerability to view its detailed information. Here, we will click on the first CVE-ID link.
9. Detailed information regarding the vulnerability is displayed such as its **Description**, **References**, and **Date Entry Created**. Further, you can click on links under the **References** section to view more information on the vulnerability.

The screenshot shows a web browser window titled "CVE - CVE-2019-9565". The address bar indicates the URL is <https://cve.mitre.org>. The main content area displays the following information:

- CVE-ID:** CVE-2019-9565
- Description:** Druide Antidote RX, HD, 8 before 8.05.2287, 9 before 9.5.3937 and 10 before 10.1.2147 allows remote attackers to steal NTLM hashes or perform SMB relay attacks upon a direct launch of the product, or upon an indirect launch via an integration such as Chrome, Firefox, Word, Outlook, etc. This occurs because the product attempts to access a share with the PLUG-INS subdomain name; an attacker may be able to use Active Directory Domain Services to register that name.
- References:**
  - MISC:<https://gosecure.net/2019/02/20/abusing-unsafe-defaults-in-active-directory/>
  - MISC:<https://www.druide.com/en/news/security-improvement-antidote-windows>
- Assigning CNA:** MITRE Corporation
- Date Entry Created:** 20190304  
Disclaimer: The entry creation date may reflect when the CVE ID was allocated or reserved, and does not necessarily indicate when this vulnerability was discovered, shared with the affected vendor, publicly disclosed, or updated in CVE.
- Phase (Legacy):** Assigned (20190304)
- Votes (Legacy):**
- Comments (Legacy):**

Figure 1.2.6: CVE: vulnerability information

10. Likewise, you can search for other target services for the underlying vulnerabilities in the **Search CVE List** section.
11. This concludes the demonstration of checking vulnerabilities in the Common Vulnerabilities and Exposures (CVE).
12. Close all open windows and document all the acquired information.

**T A S K 3**

## Perform Vulnerability Research in National Vulnerability Database (NVD)

Here, we will use the NVD to view the latest underlying system and software vulnerabilities.

1. In the **Windows 10** virtual machine, open any web browser (here, **Mozilla Firefox**) and navigate to <https://nvd.nist.gov/>.
2. **NATIONAL VULNERABILITY DATABASE** website appears: the recently discovered vulnerabilities can be viewed.
3. You can click on the CVE-ID link (here, **CVE-2019-2981**) to view detailed information about the vulnerability.

**Note:** The results might differ in your lab environment.

 The National Vulnerability Database (NVD) is the U.S. government repository of standards-based vulnerability management data represented using the Security Content Automation Protocol (SCAP). These data enable the automation of vulnerability management, security measurement, and compliance. The NVD includes databases of security checklist references, security-related software flaws, misconfigurations, product names, and impact metrics.

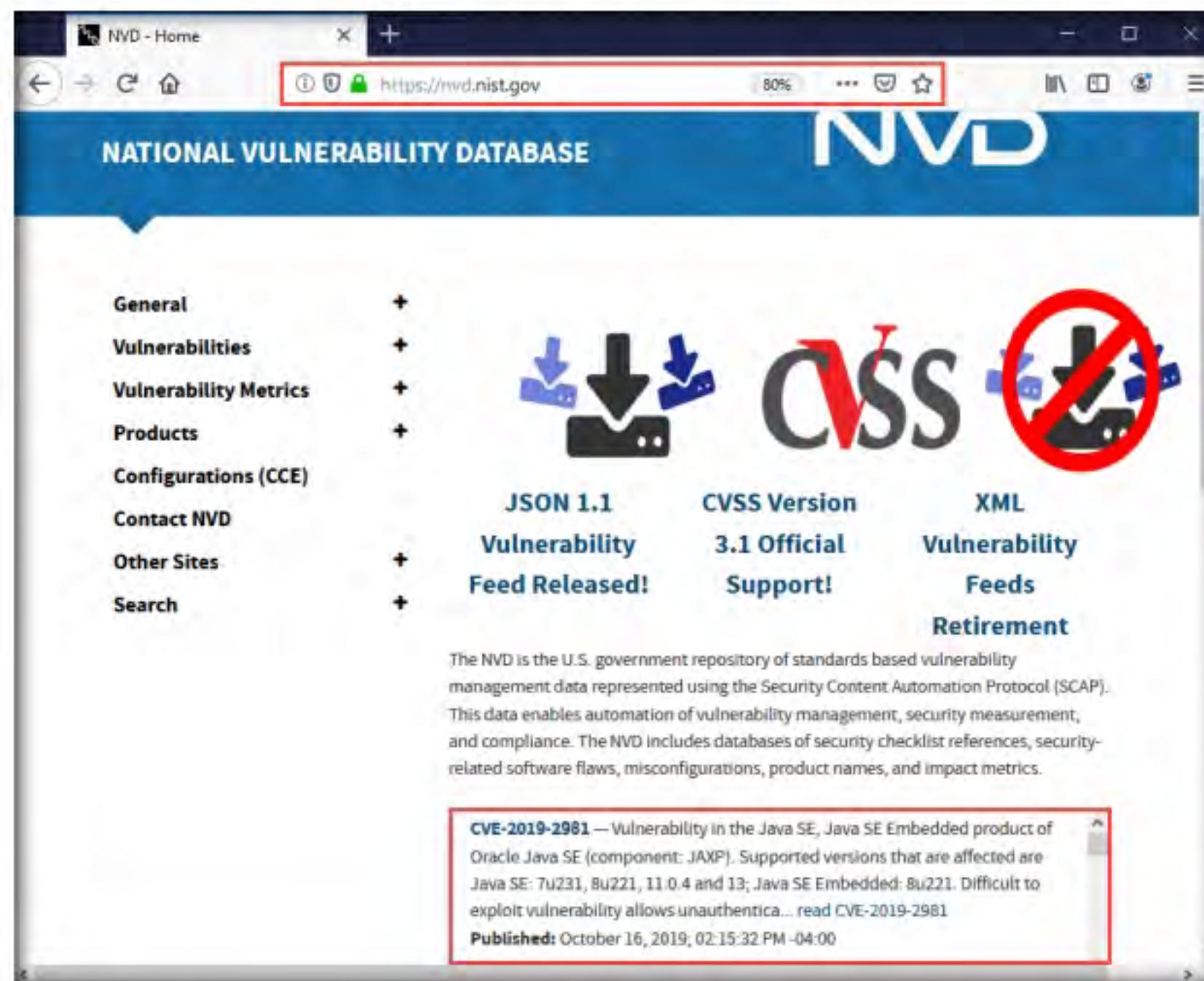


Figure 1.3.1: NVD website

4. A new webpage appears, displaying **CVE-2019-2981 Detail**. You can view detailed information such as **Current Description, Severity, References, and Weakness Enumeration**.

5. Under the **Severity** section, click the **Base Score** link to view the CVSS details regarding the vulnerability.

The screenshot shows the NVD (National Vulnerability Database) detail page for CVE-2019-2981. The title is "CVE-2019-2981 Detail". The "Current Description" section contains a detailed explanation of the vulnerability, mentioning Java SE and Java SE Embedded products, affected versions, and exploitability. Below the description, there are links to "Source: MITRE" and "View Analysis Description". The "Severity" section shows the CVSS Version 3.0 score as 3.1 (LOW). A yellow box highlights the "Base Score" value. To the right, a sidebar titled "QUICK INFO" provides links to the CVE Dictionary, NVD Public, Last Modified, and Last Published dates.

Figure 1.3.2: NVD: results

6. A new webpage appears, displaying information such as **Base Scores**, **Temporal Score**, and **Environmental Score Overall Score** related to a vulnerability in graphical form, under **Common Vulnerability Scoring System Calculator CVE-2019-2981**.

**Note:**

- **Base Score:** The metric most relied upon by enterprises and deals with the inherent qualities of a vulnerability. The table below describes the severity of a vulnerability depending upon the Base Score range:

#### CVSS v3.0 Ratings

Severity	Base Score Range
None	0.0
Low	0.1-3.9
Medium	4.0-6.9
High	7.0-8.9
Critical	9.0-10.0

## CVSS v2.0 Ratings

Severity	Base Score Range
Low	0.0-3.9
Medium	4.0-6.9
High	7.0-10

- **Temporal Score:** Represents the qualities of the vulnerability that change over time, and the Environmental score represents the qualities of the vulnerability that are specific to the affected user's environment.
- **Overall Score:** Sum total of both the scores (CVSS Base Score, CVSS Temporal Score).

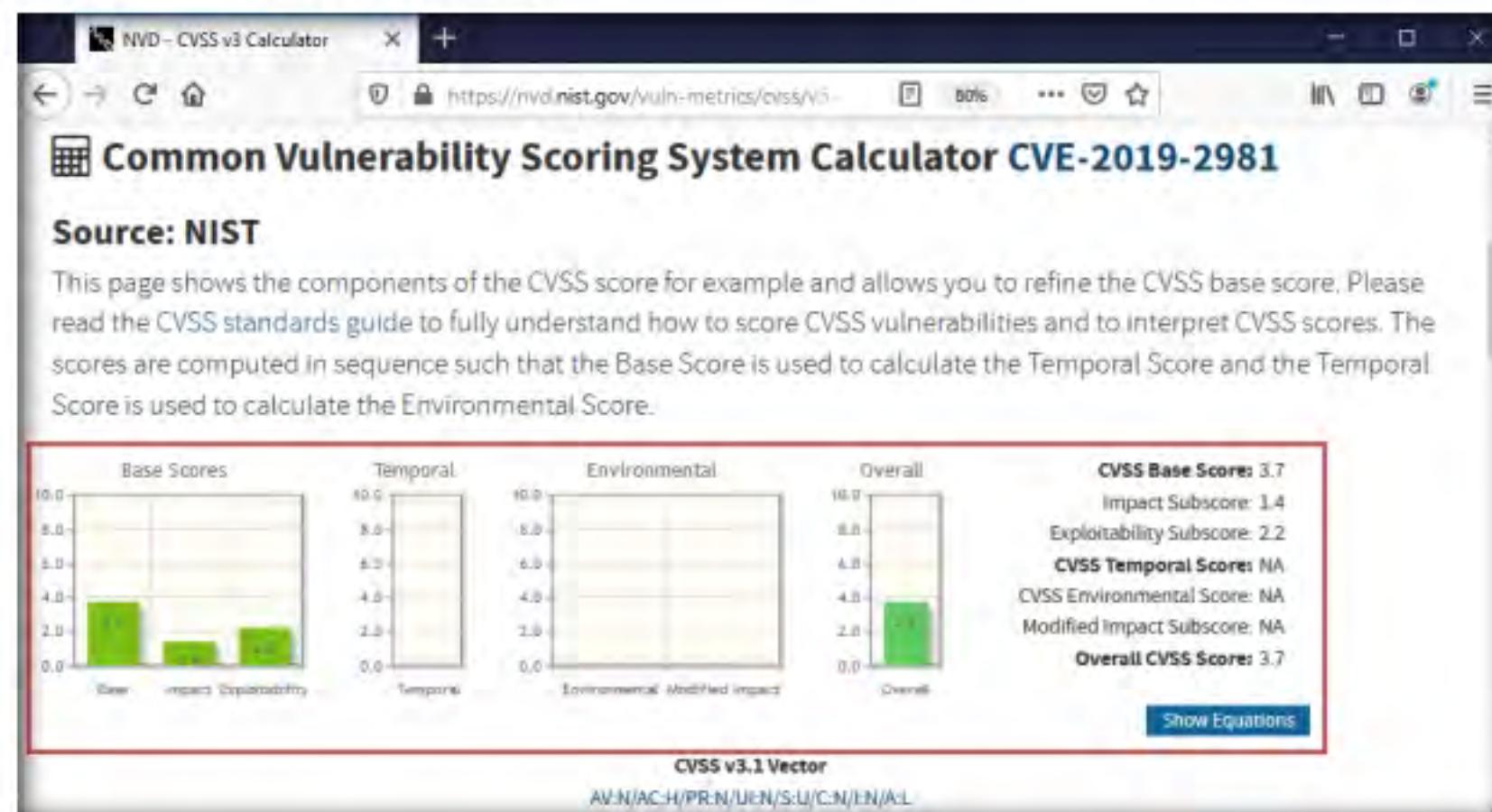


Figure 1.3.3: NVD: CVSS details

7. Scroll down to view more detailed information on different score metrics such as **Base Score Metrics**, **Temporal Score Metrics**, and **Environmental Score Metrics**.

**Note:** The results might differ depending upon the selected vulnerability.

The screenshot shows the NVD - CVSS v3 Calculator interface. It displays three main sections: **Base Score Metrics**, **Temporal Score Metrics**, and **Environmental Score Metrics**. Each section contains various input fields for selecting exploitability and impact levels. The **Base Score Metrics** section includes fields for Attack Vector (AV), Attack Complexity (AC), Privileges Required (PR), User Interaction (UI), Scope (S), Confidentiality Impact (C), Integrity Impact (I), and Availability Impact (A). The **Temporal Score Metrics** section includes fields for Exploitability (E), Remediation Level (RL), and Report Confidence (RC). The **Environmental Score Metrics** section includes fields for Base Modifiers, Impact Metrics, and Impact Subscore Modifiers. All sections include dropdown menus for selecting values from options like Network, Adjacent Network, Local, Physical, Not Defined, etc.

Figure 1.3.4: NVD: CVSS details

- Now, navigate back to the main page of the **NATIONAL VULNERABILITY DATABASE** website. Expand **Vulnerabilities** and click **Search & Statistics** option, as shown in the screenshot.

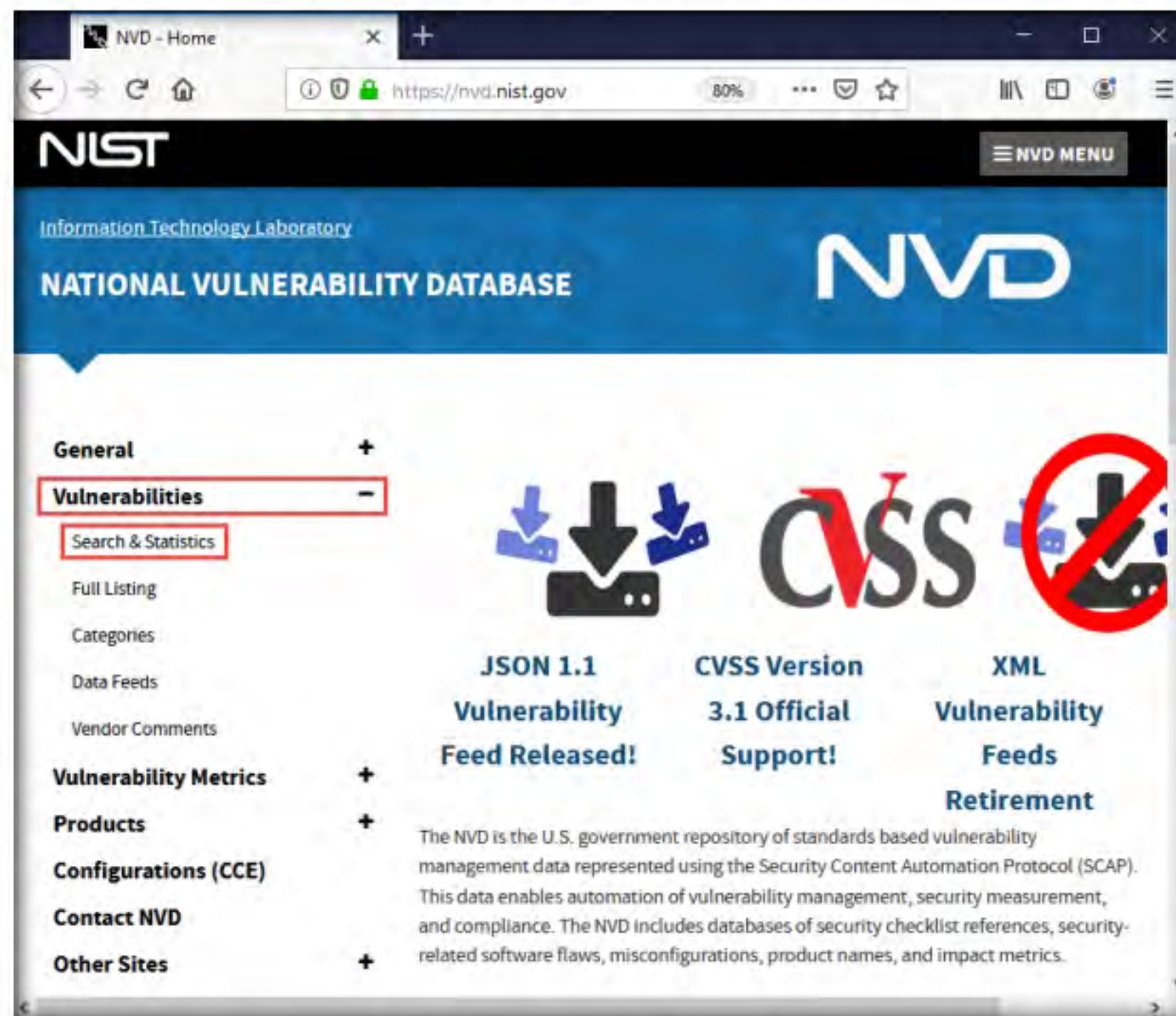


Figure 1.3.5: NVD: Select Search & Statistics option

9. **Search Vulnerability Database** page appears. In the **Keyword Search** field, type a target service (here, **SMB**) to find vulnerabilities associated with it and click **Search**.

**Note:** You can search for the vulnerabilities of the running services that were found in the target systems in previous module labs (Module 04 Enumeration).

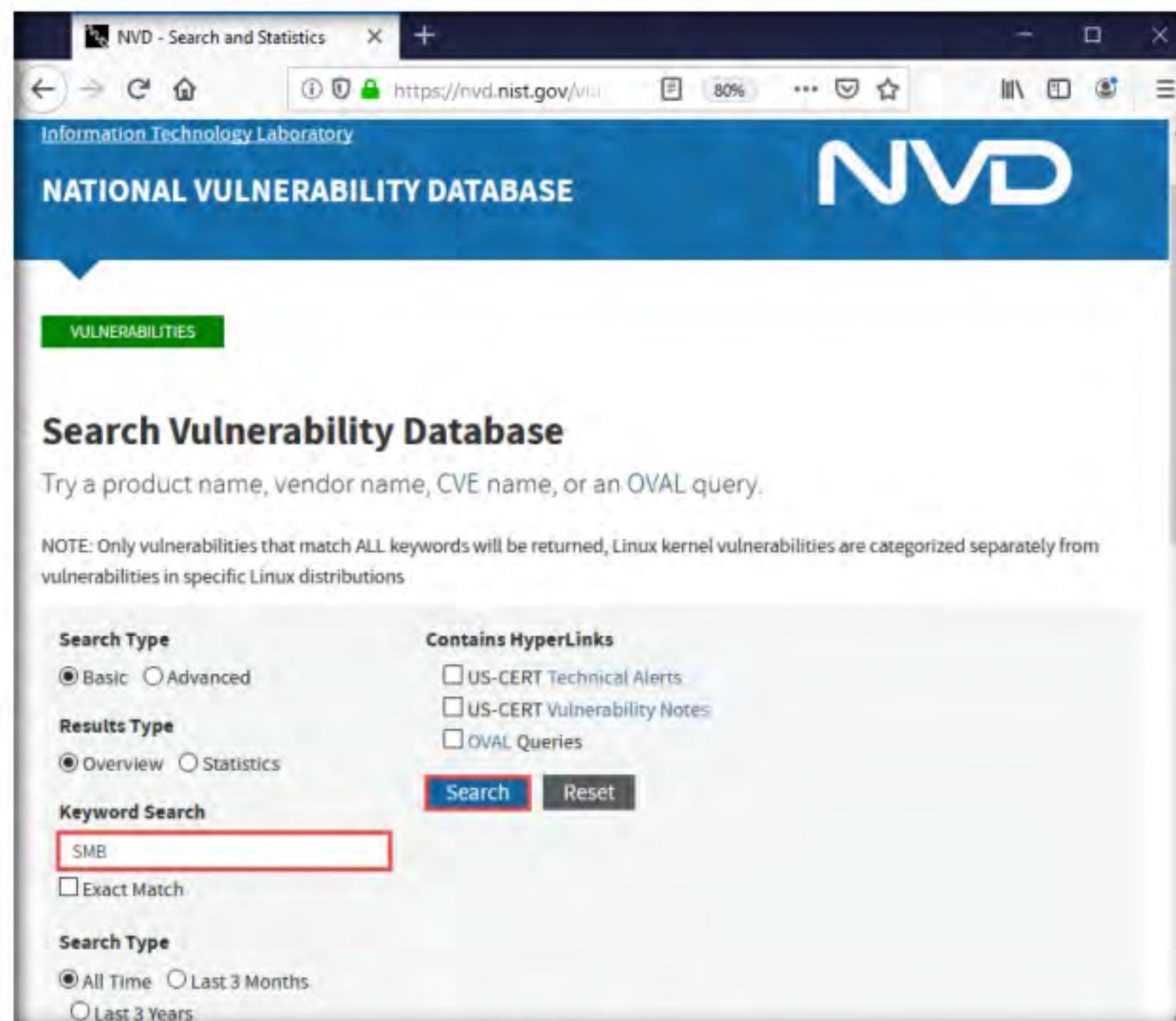


Figure 1.3.6: NVD - Search target service

10. The **Search Results** page appears, displaying detailed information on the underlying vulnerabilities in the target service.
11. You can further view detailed information on each vulnerability by clicking on the **Vuln ID** link.

The screenshot shows a web browser window titled "NVD - Results" at the URL <https://nvd.nist.gov/vuln/search>. The search parameters are set to "Overview", "SMB", and "Search All". There are 394 matching records, displayed from 1 to 20. The results table has columns for "Vuln ID", "Summary", and "CVSS Severity". Four vulnerabilities are highlighted with a red border:

- CVE-2019-17455**: Libntlm through 1.5 relies on a fixed buffer size for tSmbNtlmAuthRequest, tSmbNtlmAuthChallenge, and tSmbNtlmAuthResponse read and write operations, as demonstrated by a stack-based buffer over-read in buildSmbNtlmAuthRequest in smbutil.c for a crafted NTLM request. (Published: Oct 10, 2019)
- CVE-2018-16452**: The SMB parser in tcpdump before 4.9.3 has stack exhaustion in smbutil.c:smb\_fdata() via recursion. (Published: Oct 03, 2019)
- CVE-2018-16451**: The SMB parser in tcpdump before 4.9.3 has buffer over-reads in print-smb.c:print\_trans() for \\MAILSLOT\\BROWSE and \\PIPE\\LANMAN. (Published: Oct 03, 2019)
- CVE-2018-10105**: tcpdump before 4.9.3 mishandles the printing of SMB data (issue 2 of 2). (Published: Oct 03, 2019)

Figure 1.3.7: NVD: Search Results

12. Likewise, you can search for other target services for the underlying vulnerability in the **Search Vulnerability Database** section.
13. This concludes the demonstration of checking vulnerabilities in the National Vulnerability Database (NVD).
14. Close all open windows and document all the acquired information.
15. Turn off **Windows 10** virtual machine.

## Lab Analysis

Analyze and document the results related to this lab exercise. Provide your opinion of your target's security posture and exposure.

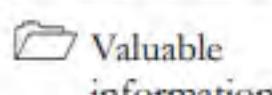
PLEASE TALK TO YOUR INSTRUCTOR IF YOU HAVE QUESTIONS RELATED TO THIS LAB.

<b>Internet Connection Required</b>	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
<b>Platform Supported</b>	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Classroom	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> iLabs

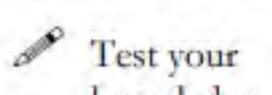
**Lab****2**

# Perform Vulnerability Assessment using Various Vulnerability Assessment Tools

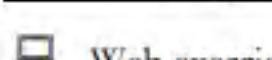
*Ethical hackers and pen testers are aided in vulnerability assessments with the help of various tools that make vulnerability assessment an easy task.*

**ICON KEY**

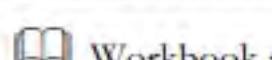
Valuable information



Test your knowledge



Web exercise



Workbook review

## Lab Scenario

The information gathered in the previous labs might not be sufficient to reveal potential vulnerabilities of the target: there could be more information available that may help in finding loopholes. As an ethical hacker, you should look for as much information as possible using all available tools. This lab will demonstrate other information that you can extract from the target using various vulnerability assessment tools.

## Lab Objectives

- Perform vulnerability analysis using OpenVAS
- Perform vulnerability scanning using Nessus
- Perform vulnerability scanning using GFI LanGuard
- Perform web servers and applications vulnerability scanning using CGI Scanner Nikto

**Tools demonstrated in this lab are available in E:\CEH-Tools\CEHv11\Module 05\Vulnerability Analysis**

## Lab Environment

To carry out this lab, you need:

- Windows Server 2019 virtual machine
- Windows Server 2016 virtual machine
- Windows 10 virtual machine
- Parrot Security virtual machine

- Web browsers with an Internet connection
- Administrator privileges to run the tools
- Nessus located at **E:\CEH-Tools\CEHv11 Module 05 Vulnerability Analysis\Vulnerability Assessment Tools\Nessus**
- You can also download the latest version of **Nessus** from the official websites. If you decide to download the latest version, the screenshots shown in the lab might differ.

## Lab Duration

Time: 55 Minutes

## Overview of Vulnerability Assessment Tools

Vulnerability assessment tools are used to secure and protect the organization's system or network: security analysts can use these tools to identify weaknesses present in the organization's security posture and remediate the identified vulnerabilities before an attacker exploits them. Network vulnerability scanners analyze and identify vulnerabilities in the target network or network resources using vulnerability assessment and network auditing. These tools also assist in overcoming weaknesses in the network by suggesting various remediation techniques.

## Lab Tasks

### **T A S K 1**

#### Perform Vulnerability Analysis using OpenVAS

Here, we will perform a vulnerability analysis using OpenVAS.

**Note:** In this task, we will use the **Parrot Security (10.10.10.13)** virtual machine as a host machine and the **Windows Server 2016 (10.10.10.16)** virtual machine as a target machine.

1. Turn on the **Parrot Security** and **Windows Server 2016** virtual machines.
2. Switch to the **Parrot Security** virtual machine. In the login page, the **attacker** username will be selected by default. Enter password as **toor** in the **Password** field and press **Enter** to log in to the machine.



Figure 2.1.1: Parrot Security login page

**Note:**

- If a **Parrot Updater** pop-up appears at the top-right corner of **Desktop**, ignore and close it.

- If a **Question** pop-up window appears asking you to update the machine, click **No** to close the window.

**T A S K 1 . 1****Launch OpenVAS Tool**

 The actual security scanner is accompanied with a regularly updated feed of Network Vulnerability Tests (NVTs)—over 50,000 in total.

3. Click **Applications** at the top of the **Desktop** window and navigate to **Pentesting → Vulnerability Analysis → OpenVAS - Greenbone → Start** to launch OpenVAS tool.
4. A terminal window appears, in the **[sudo] password for attacker** field, type **toor** as a password and press **Enter**. OpenVAS initializes.
5. After the tool initializes, click **Firefox** icon from the top-section of the **Desktop**.
6. The **Firefox** browser appears, in the address bar, type **https://127.0.0.1:9392** and press **Enter**.
7. OpenVAS login page appears, log in with **Username** and **Password** as **admin** and **password** and click the **Login** button.

**Note:** The version of OpenVAS might differ in your lab environment.

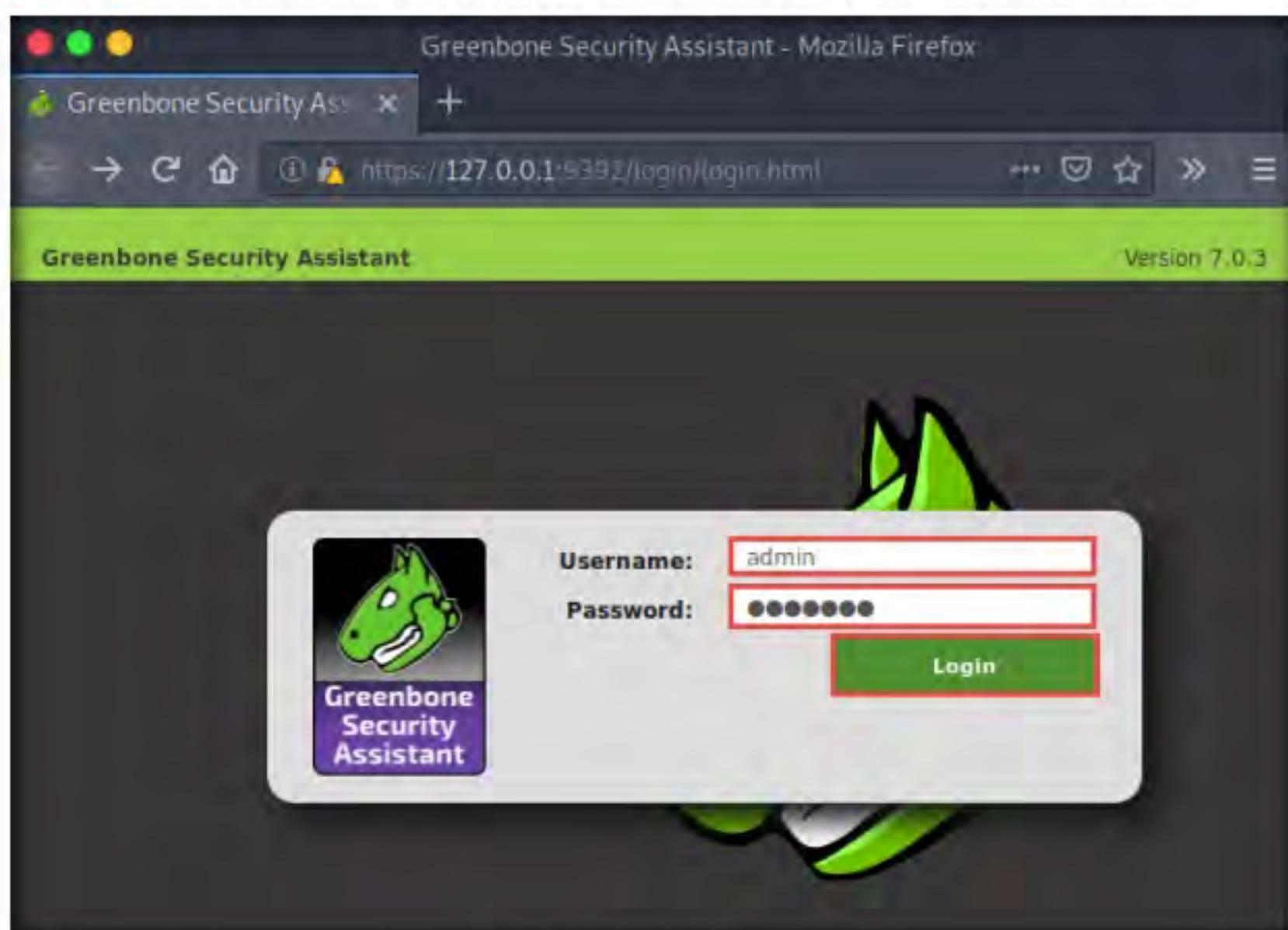


Figure 2.1.2: OpenVAS Login page

8. **OpenVAS Dashboard** appears, as shown in the screenshot.



Figure 2.1.3: OpenVAS dashboard

9. Navigate to **Scans → Tasks** from the **Menu** bar.

**Note:** If a **Welcome to the scan management!** pop-up appears, close it.

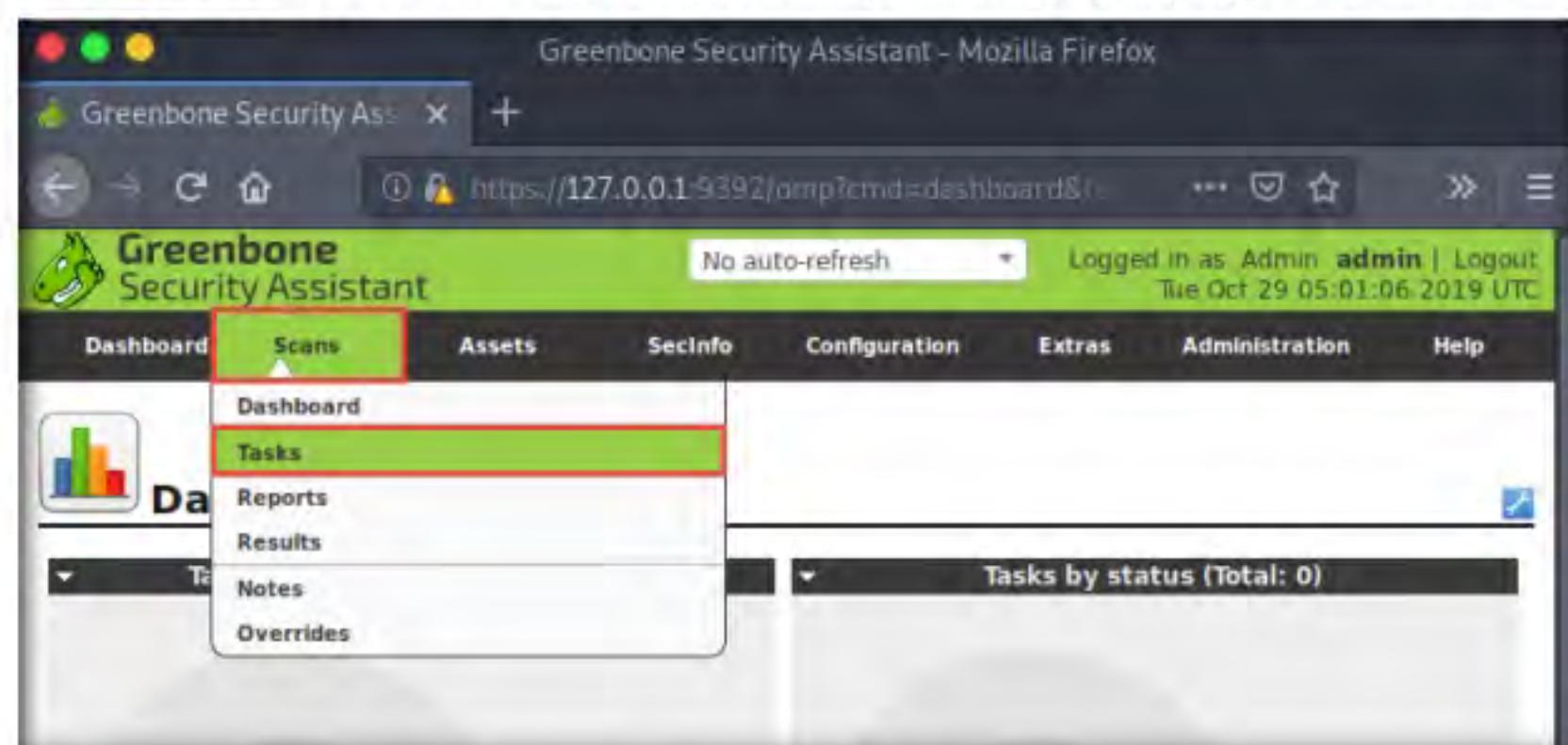


Figure 2.1.4: OpenVAS: select Scans option

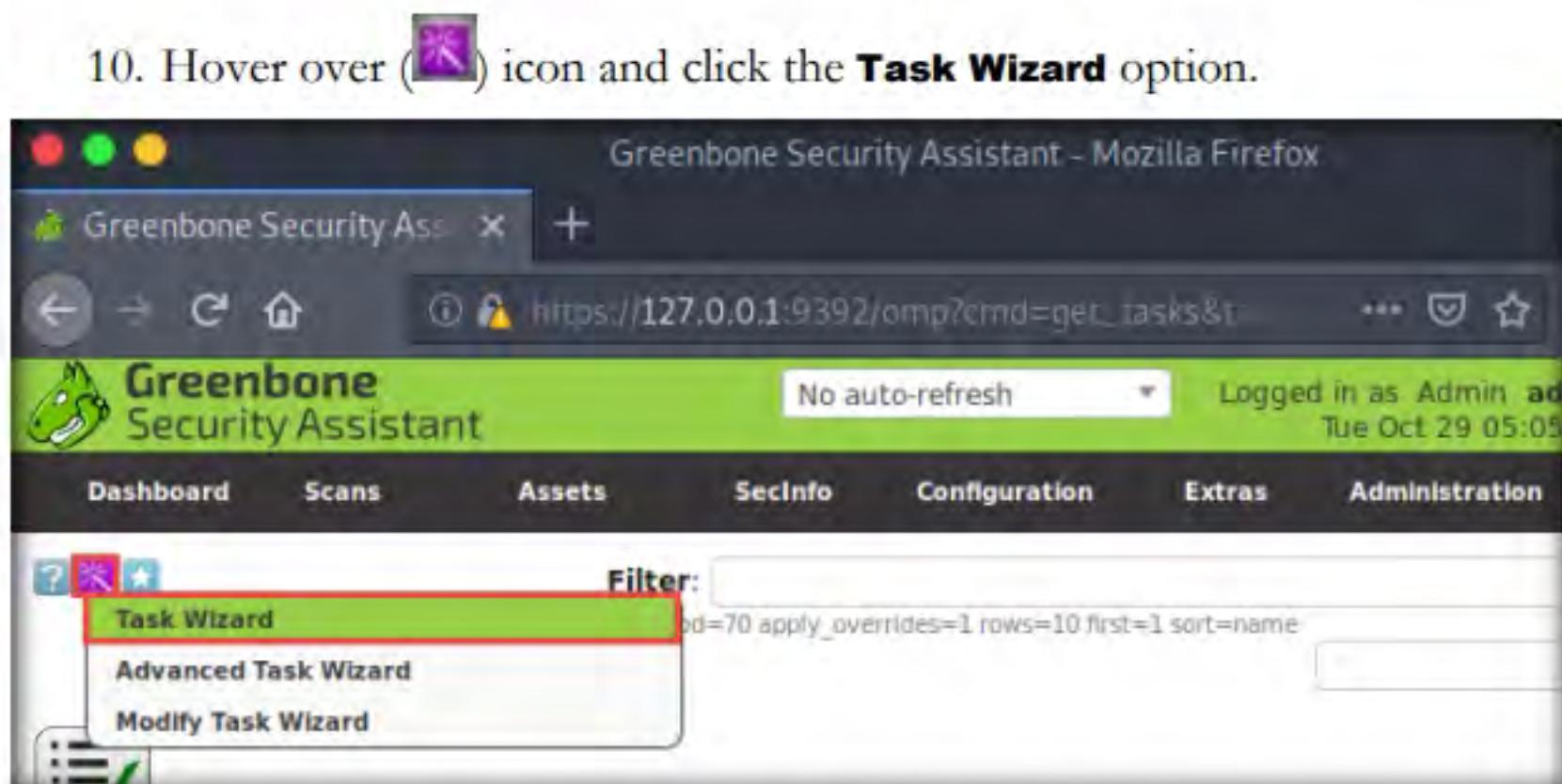
**TASK 1.2****Scan the Target**

Figure 2.1.5: OpenVAS: select Task Wizard option

10. Hover over ( icon and click the **Task Wizard** option.
11. The **Task Wizard** window appears; enter the target IP address in the **IP address or hostname** field (here, the target system is **Windows Server 2016 [10.10.10.16]**) and click the **Start Scan** button.

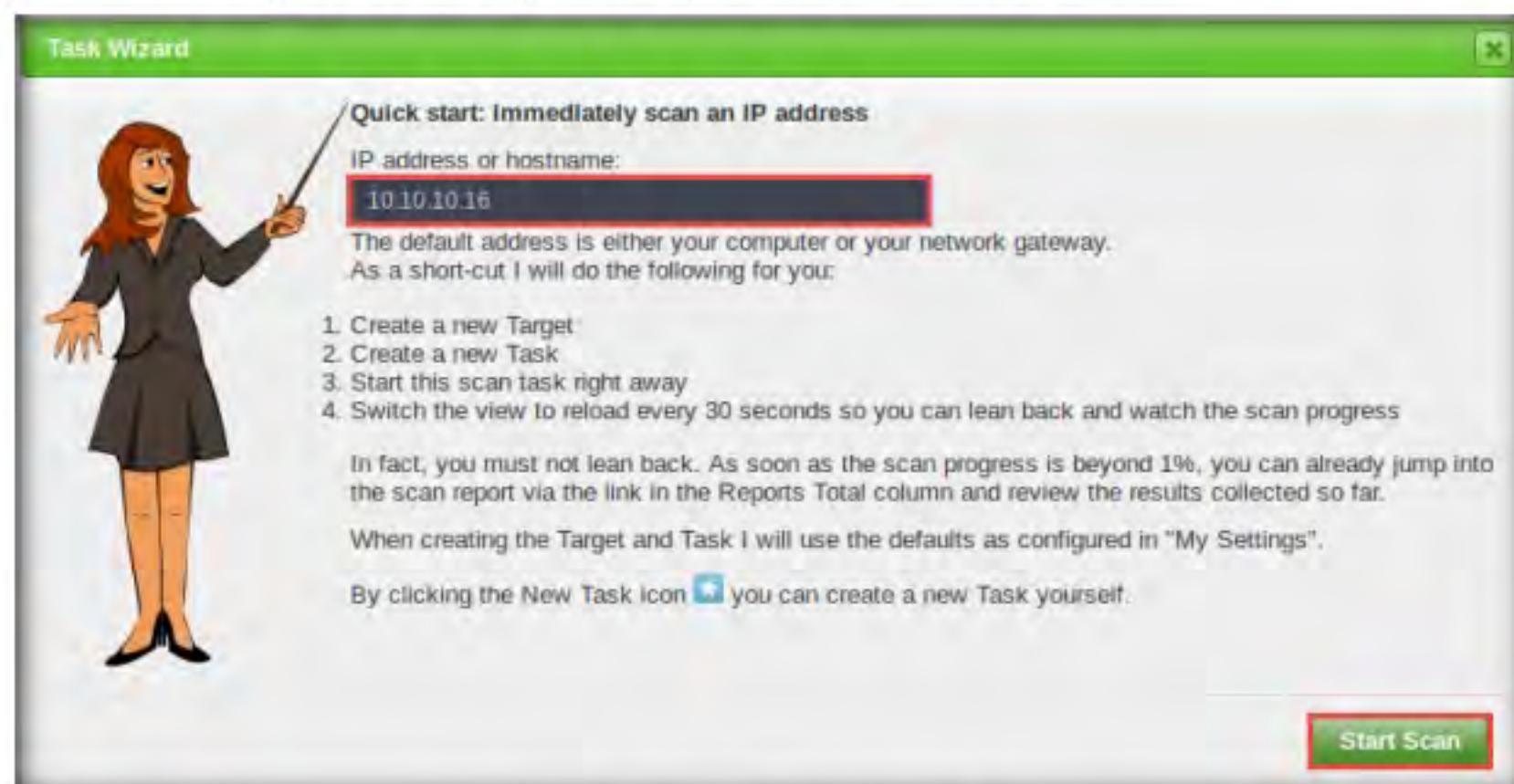


Figure 2.1.6: OpenVAS: enter the target IP address

12. The task appears under the **Tasks** section; OpenVAS starts scanning the target IP address.

The screenshot shows the Greenbone Security Assistant interface. At the top, there's a navigation bar with links for Dashboard, Scans, Assets, SecInfo, Configuration, Extras, Administration, and Help. A user is logged in as Admin admin. Below the navigation bar, there's a search/filter bar with the text "min\_god=70 apply\_overrides=1 rows=10 first=1 sort=name". The main area is titled "Tasks (1 of 1)". There are three sections: "N/A" (No Tasks with High severity found), which has a grey circular icon with a '1'; "Running" (1 task), which has a green circular icon with a '1'; and a summary bar at the bottom. The summary bar includes columns for Name, Status, Reports (Total, Last), Severity (checkbox checked), Trend (checkbox checked), and Actions. The "Name" column shows "Immediate scan of IP 10.10.10.16", the "Status" column shows "1%", and the "Reports" column shows "0 (1)". Below the summary bar, there's a note "(Applied filter: min\_god=70 apply\_overrides=1 rows=10 first=1 sort=name)" and some page navigation controls.

Figure 2.1.7: OpenVAS: Scan initiates

13. Wait for the **Status** to change from **Requested** to **Done**. Once it is completed, click the **Done** button under the **Status** column to view the vulnerabilities found in the target system.

**Note:** The scan will take approximately 10 minutes to complete.

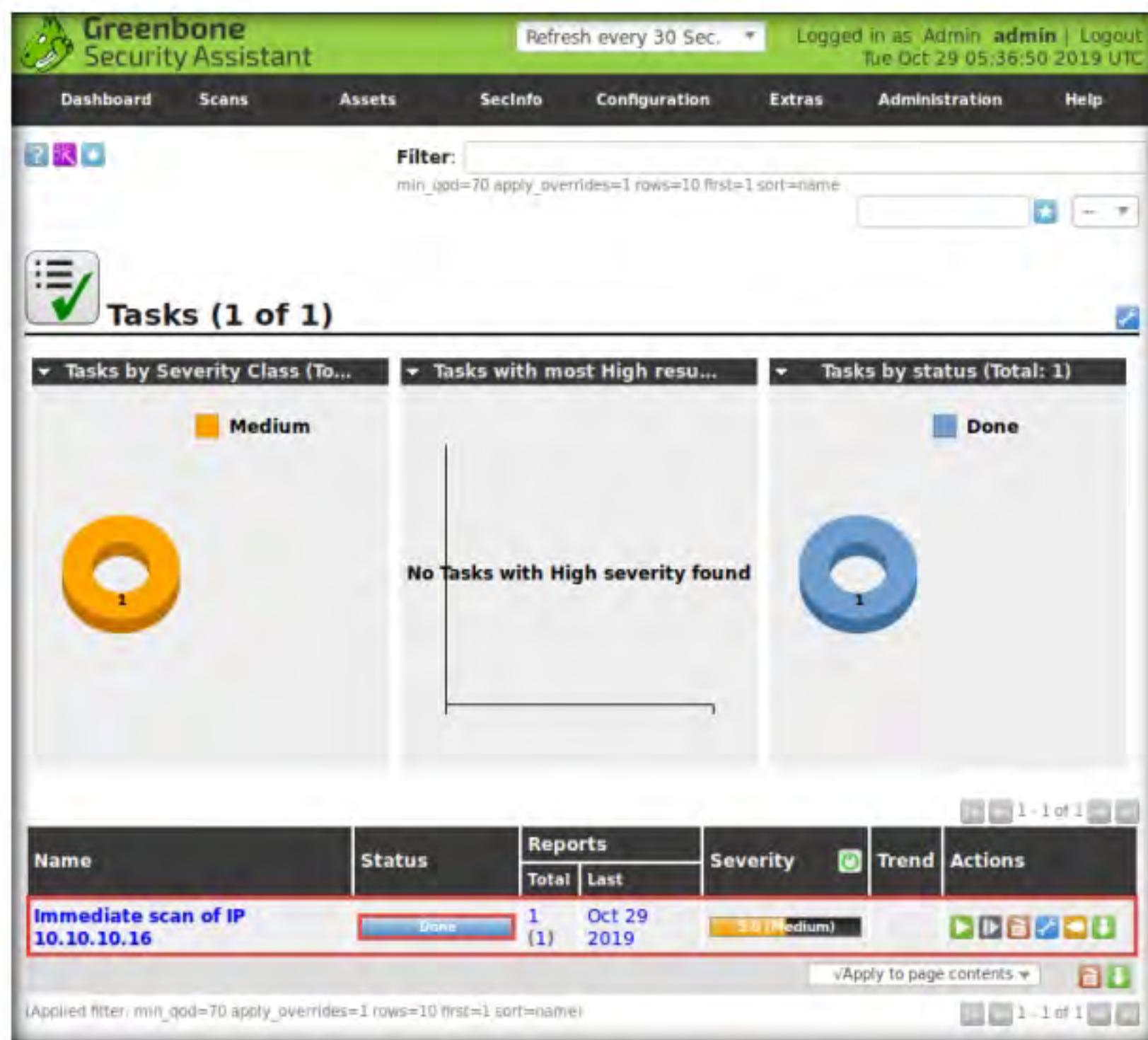


Figure 2.1.8: OpenVAS: Scan Completes

14. **Report: Results** appears, displaying the discovered vulnerabilities along with their severity and port numbers on which they are running.

**Note:** The results might vary in your lab environment.

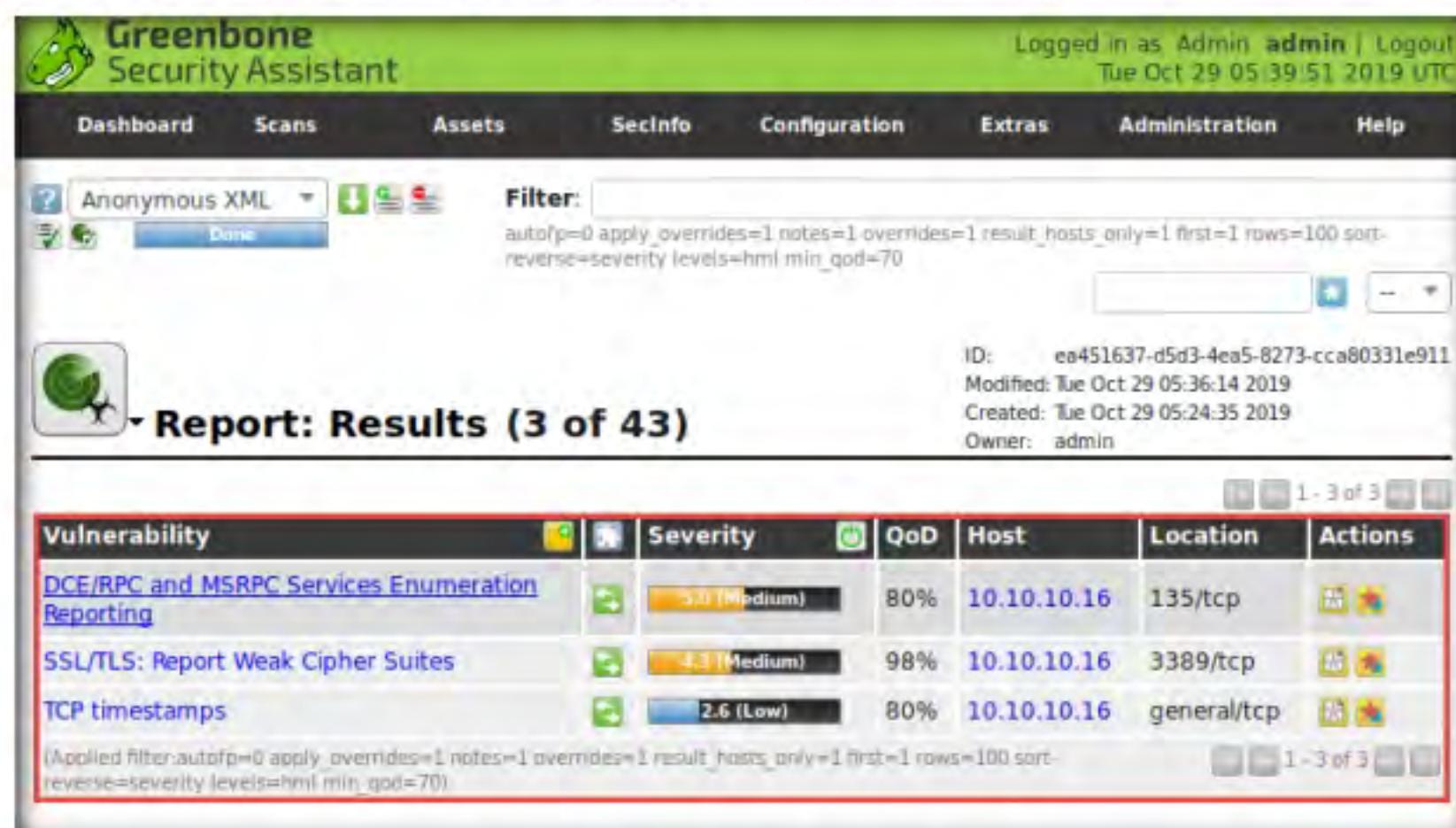


Figure 2.1.9: OpenVAS: Report: Results

15. Click on any vulnerability under the **Vulnerability** column (here, **DCE/RPC and MSRPC Services Enumeration Reporting**) to view its detailed information.
16. Detailed information regarding selected vulnerability appears, as shown in the screenshot.

The screenshot shows the Greenbone Security Assistant interface. At the top, there's a navigation bar with links for Dashboard, Scans, Assets, SecInfo, Configuration, Extras, Administration, and Help. The user is logged in as Admin with the session ID admin | Logout. The date and time are Tue Oct 29 05:46:28 2019 UTC. Below the navigation bar, there's a toolbar with icons for search, refresh, and other functions. The main content area has a title 'Result: DCE/RPC and MSRPC Services Enumeration Reporting' with a checkmark icon. To the left of the table, there's a small icon of a green frog. The table has columns for Vulnerability, Severity, QoD, Host, Location, and Actions. One row is visible, showing 'DCE/RPC and MSRPC Services Enumeration Reporting' with a severity of 'Medium' (orange), QoD at 80%, host '10.10.10.16', location '135/tcp', and actions buttons. Below the table, there's a 'Summary' section with a brief description of what the service does. Under 'Vulnerability Detection Result', it lists three UUIDs and their details, all associated with port 2103/tcp.

Vulnerability	Severity	QoD	Host	Location	Actions
DCE/RPC and MSRPC Services Enumeration Reporting	Medium	80%	10.10.10.16	135/tcp	

**Summary**  
Distributed Computing Environment / Remote Procedure Calls (DCE/RPC) or MSRPC services running on the remote host can be enumerated by connecting on port 135 and doing the appropriate queries.

**Vulnerability Detection Result**  
Here is the list of DCE/RPC or MSRPC services running on this host via the TCP protocol:

Port: 2103/tcp

UUID: 1088a980-eae5-11d0-8d9b-00a02453c337, version 1  
Endpoint: ncacn\_ip\_tcp:10.10.10.16[2103]  
Annotation: Message Queuing - QM2QM V1

UUID: 1a9134dd-7b39-45ba-ad88-44d01ca47f28, version 1  
Endpoint: ncacn\_ip\_tcp:10.10.10.16[2103]  
Annotation: Message Queuing - RemoteRead V1

UUID: 76d12b00-3467-11d3-91ff-0090272f9ea3, version 1  
Endpoint: ncacn\_ip\_tcp:10.10.10.16[2103]  
Annotation: Message Queuing - OMRT V2

Figure 2.1.10: OpenVAS: Vulnerability Results

17. Similarly, you can click other discovered vulnerabilities under the **Report: Results** section to view detailed information regarding the vulnerabilities in the target system.
18. Next, go through the findings, including all high or critical vulnerabilities. Manually use your skills to verify the vulnerability. The challenge with vulnerability scanners is that they are quite limited; they work well for an internal or white box test only if the credentials are known. We will explore that now: return to your OpenVAS tool, and set up for the same scan again; but this time, turn your **firewall ON** in the **Windows Server 2016** virtual machine.
19. Now, we will enable **Windows Firewall** in the target system and scan it for vulnerabilities.
20. Switch to the **Windows Server 2016** virtual machine and log in with the credentials **Administrator** and **Pa\$\$w0rd**.

### TASK 1.3

**Scan the Target with Firewall Enabled**

21. Navigate to **Control Panel → System and Security → Windows Firewall → Turn Windows Firewall on or off**, enable Windows Firewall, and click **OK**.

**Note:** By turning the Firewall ON, you are making it more difficult for the scanning tool to scan for vulnerabilities in the target system.

22. Perform **Steps# 9-11** to create another task for scanning the target system.

23. A newly created task appears under the **Tasks** section and starts scanning the target system for vulnerabilities.

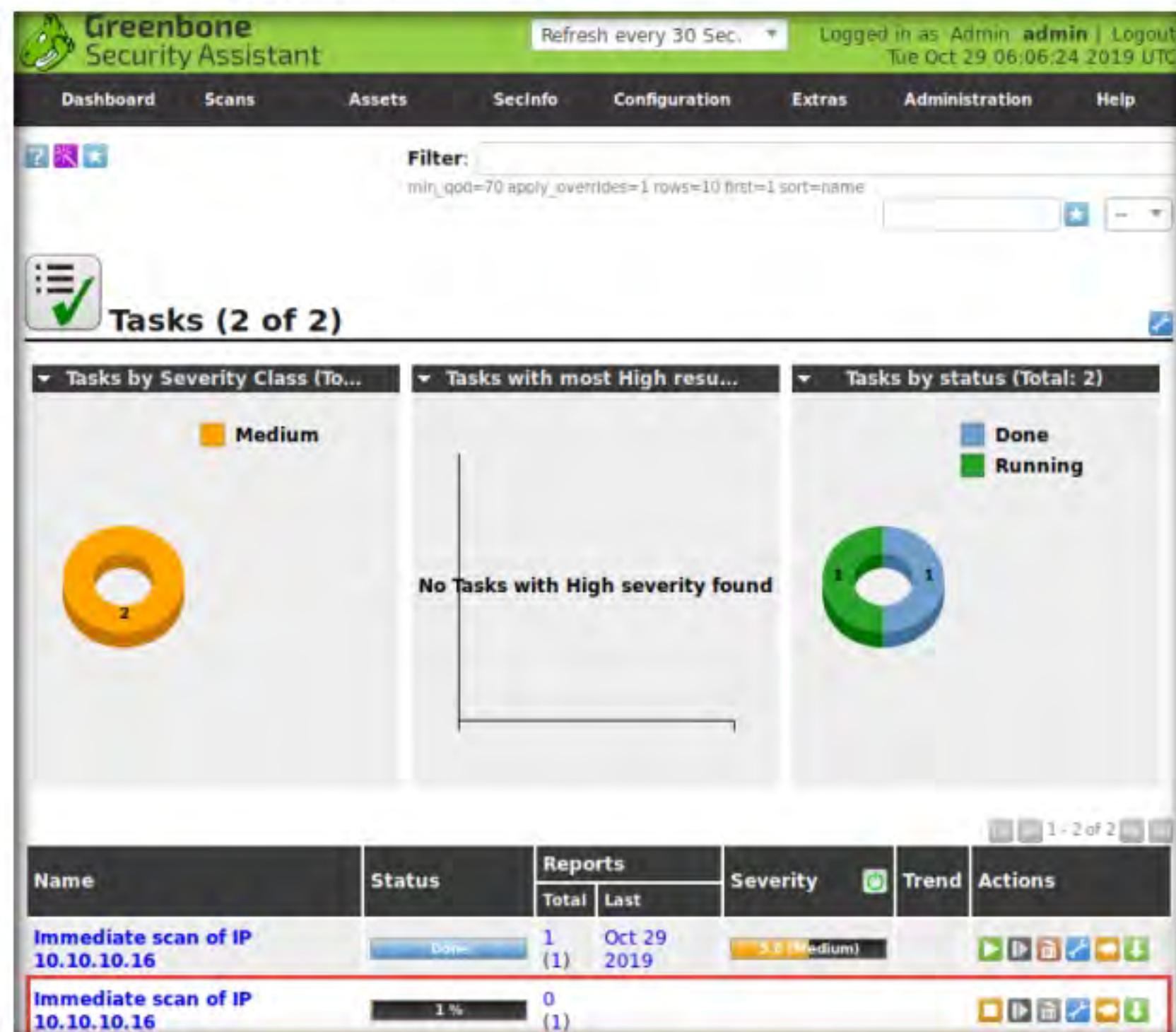


Figure 2.1.11: OpenVAS: Scanning the target IP address

24. After the completion of the scan, click the **Done** button under the **Status** column.
25. **Report: Results** appears, displaying the discovered vulnerabilities along with their severity and port numbers on which they are running.

**Note:** The results might vary in your lab environment.

Vulnerability	Severity	QoD	Host	Location	Actions
DCE/RPC and MSRPC Services Enumeration Reporting	5.0 (Medium)	80%	10.10.10.16	135/tcp	
SSL/TLS: Report Weak Cipher Suites	4.1 (Medium)	98%	10.10.10.16	3389/tcp	
TCP timestamps	2.6 (Low)	80%	10.10.10.16	general/tcp	

Figure 2.1.12: OpenVAS: Report: Results

26. The scan results for the target machine before and after the Windows Firewall was enabled are the same, thereby indicating that the target system is vulnerable to attack even if the Firewall is enabled.
27. This concludes the demonstration performing vulnerabilities analysis using OpenVAS.
28. Close all open windows and document all the acquired information.
29. Switch to **Windows Server 2016** virtual machine. Navigate to **Control Panel** → **System and Security** → **Windows Firewall** → **Turn Windows Firewall on or off**, disable Windows Firewall, and click **OK**.
30. Turn off **Parrot Security** virtual machine.

**T A S K 2****Perform Vulnerability Scanning using Nessus**

Here, we will use Nessus to perform vulnerability scanning on the target system.

**T A S K 2.1****Install Nessus**

1. Turn on **Windows 10** virtual machines.

**Note:** Ensure that the **Windows Server 2016** virtual machine is turned on.

2. In the **Windows 10** virtual machine, log in with the credentials **Admin** and **Pa\$\$w0rd**.
3. Navigate to **E:\CEH-Tools\CEHv11 Module 05 Vulnerability Analysis\Vulnerability Assessment Tools\Nessus** and double-click **Nessus-8.7.2-x64.msi**.
4. **Tenable Nessus InstallShield Wizard** appears. Follow the installation steps to install Nessus with all default settings.

**Note:** If **User Account Control** pop-up appears, click **Yes**.

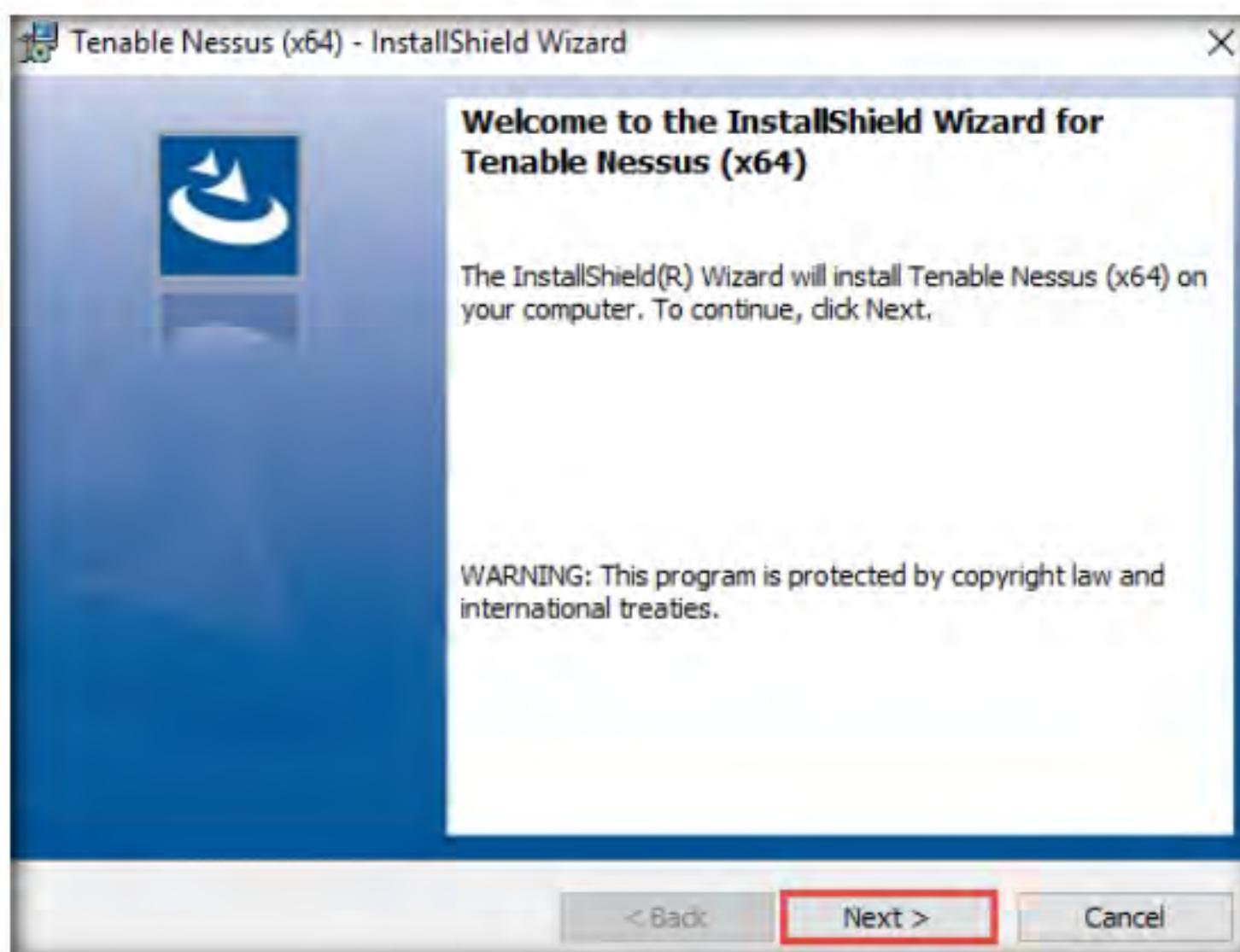


Figure 2.2.1: Nessus Install Shield Wizard

Nessus is an assessment solution for identifying vulnerabilities, configuration issues, and malware, which can be used to penetrate networks. It performs vulnerability, configuration, and compliance assessment.

**Note:** During installation, if a **Windows Security** pop-up appears, click **Install** or skip to the next step.

**Note:** During installation, if a **WinPcap Setup** window appears, click **Install** and follow the installation wizard to install WinPcap with default settings. Once the installation finishes, click **Finish**.

5. After the completion of the installation, in the **Tenable Nessus InstallShield Wizard** window, click **Finish**.

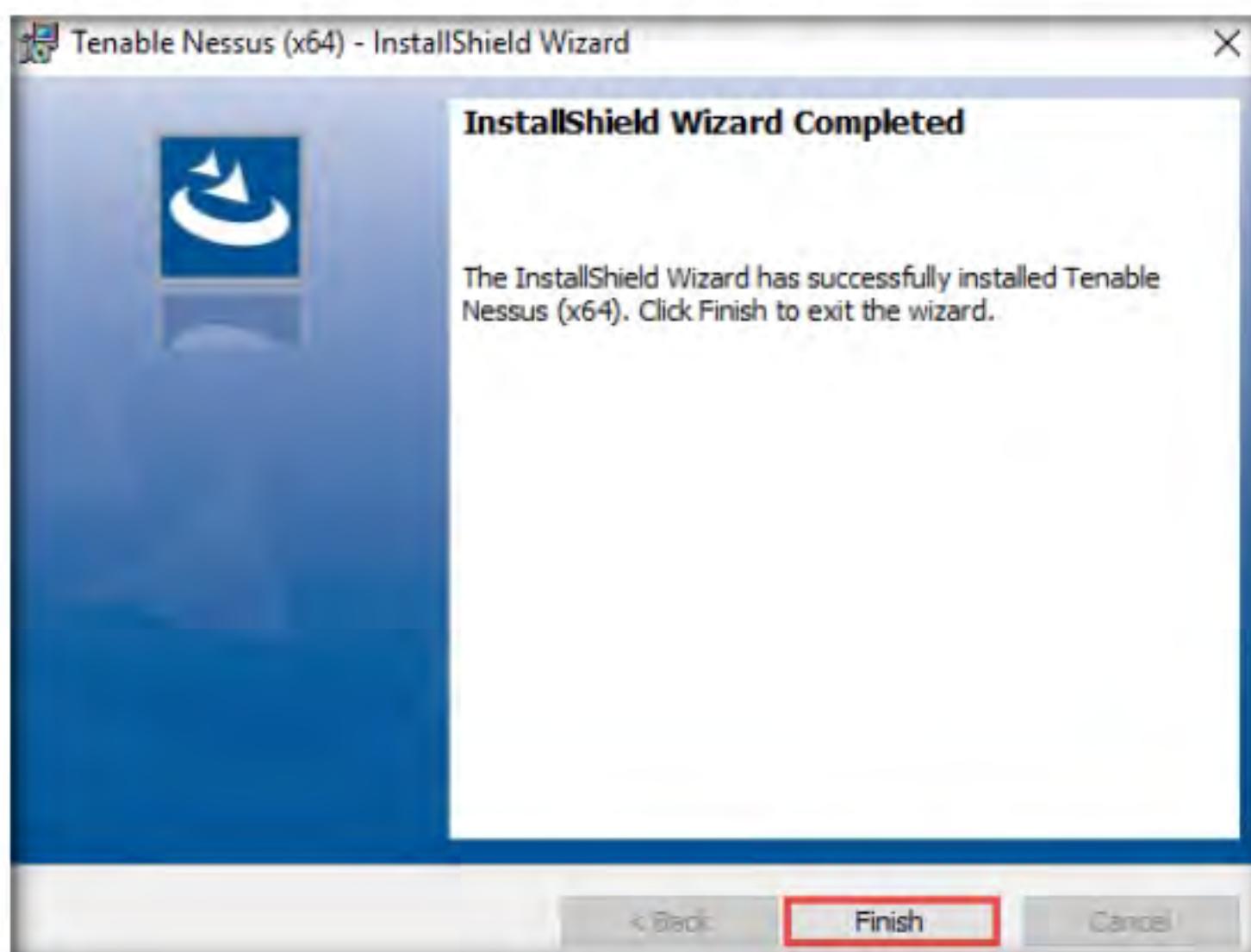


Figure 2.2.2: Nessus window

6. The **Nessus** opens-up in the default browser. Click **Connect via SSL** button to proceed.

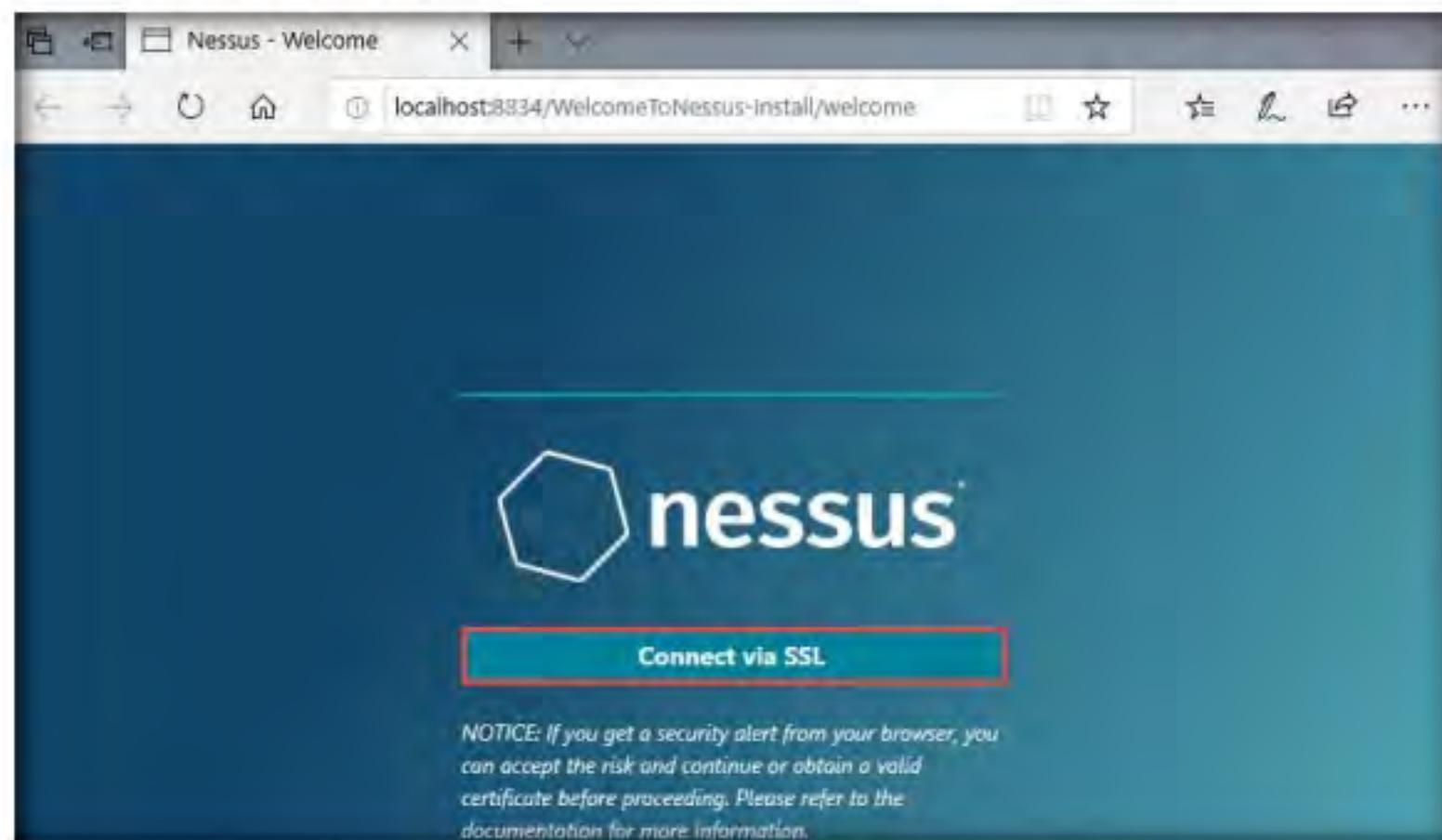


Figure 2.2.3: Nessus window: click Connect via SSL.

7. **Tenable Nessus (x64) Installer Information** pop-up appears asking to restart the system for the configuration changes; click **No**.
8. **This site is not secure** page appears, expand the **Details** section and click **Go on to the webpage**.

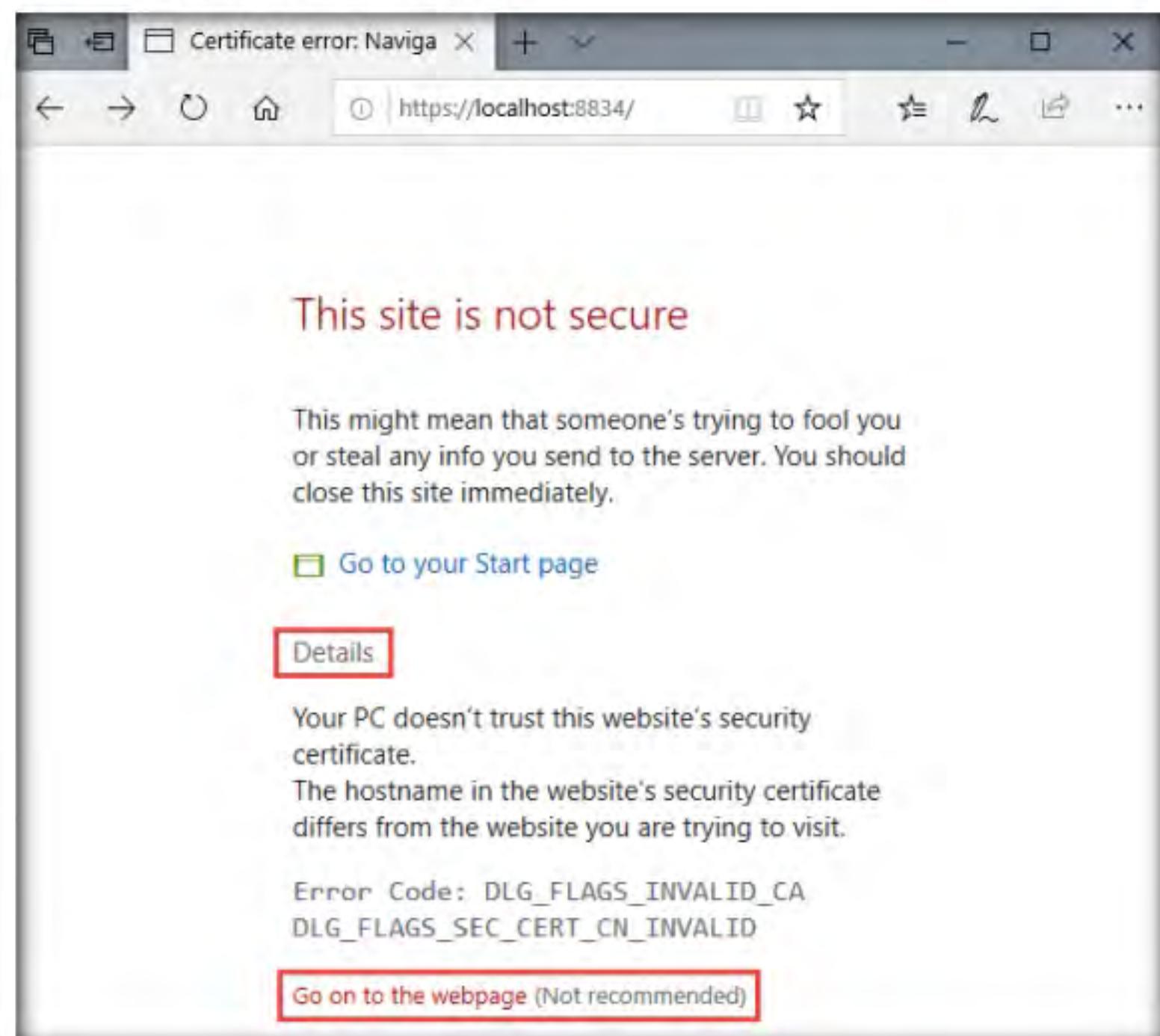


Figure 2.2.4: This site is not a secure webpage

9. **Welcome to Nessus** page appears, ensure that **Nessus Essentials** radio button is selected and click **Continue**.

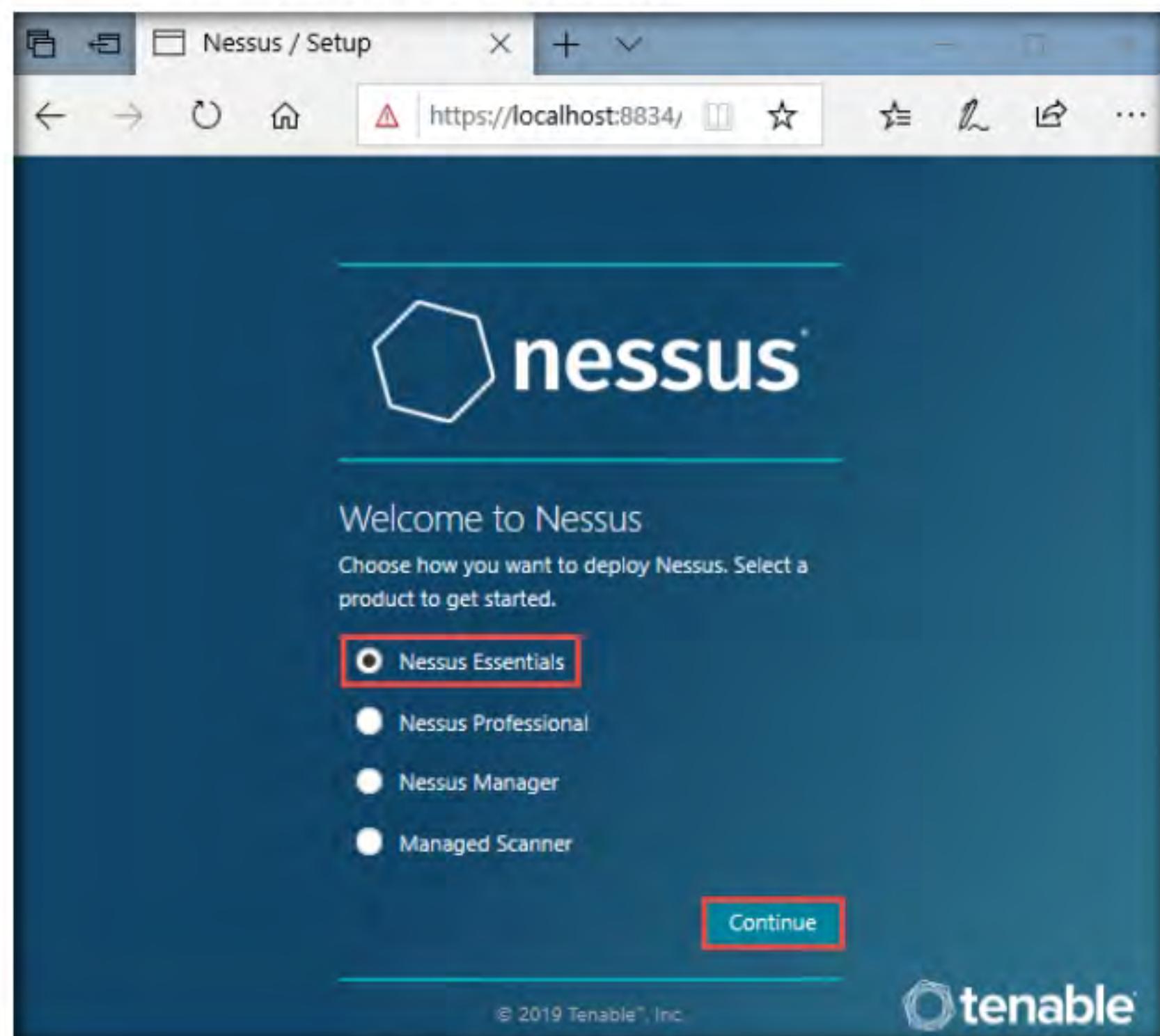


Figure 2.2.5: Welcome to Nessus

 **T A S K 2 . 2****Register in  
Nessus to Obtain  
the Activation  
Code**

10. The **Get an activation code** page appears. Enter your personal details and click the **Email** button.

**Note:** You can use an alias, however, you will need a valid e-mail to retrieve the activation code. Consider creating an alias e-mail account if you do not have one.

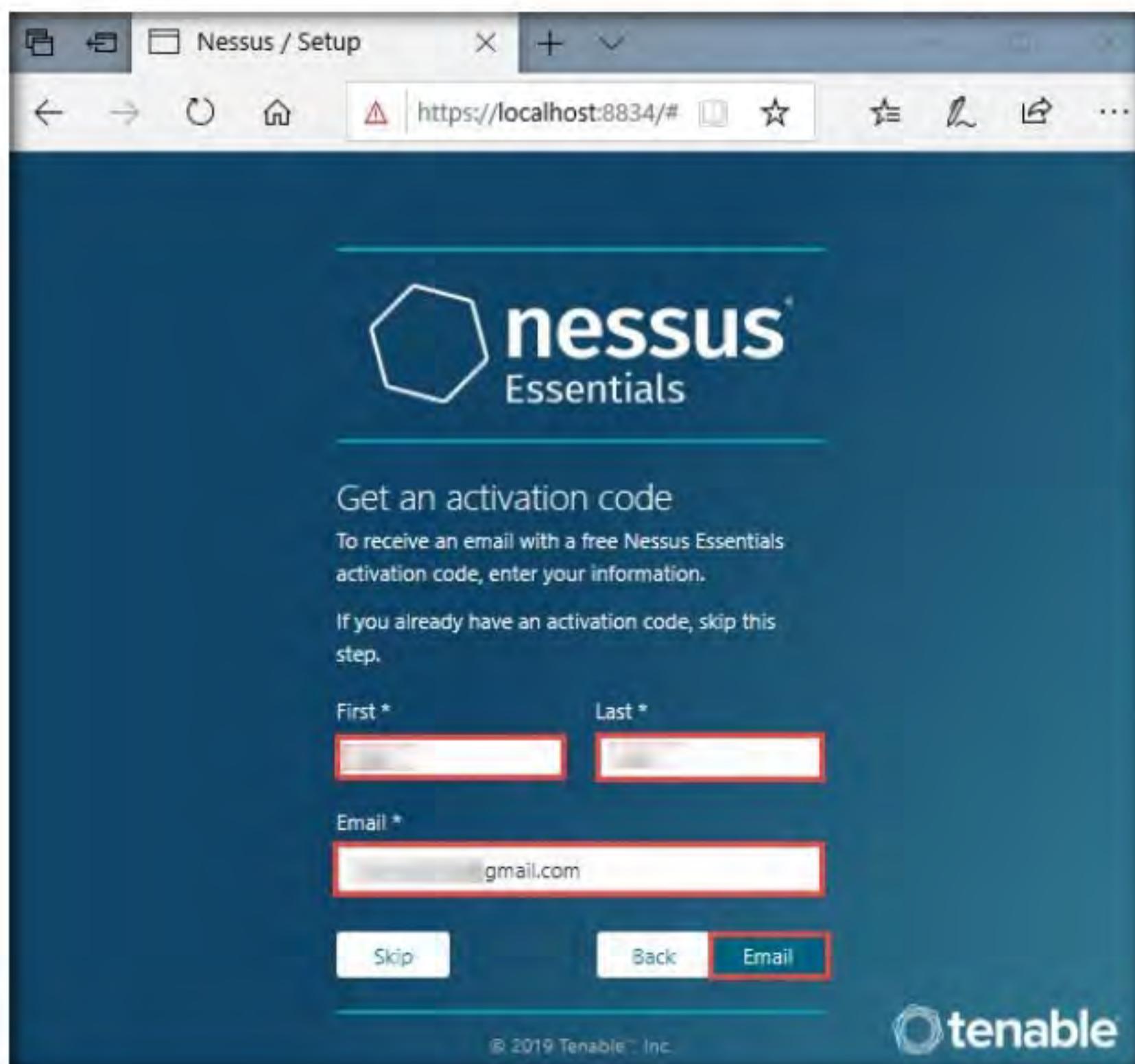


Figure 2.2.6: Get an activation code wizard

- Once the above is completed, open a new tab and log in to your email account provided in the previous step, open the mail from **Tenable Nessus Essentials**, and copy the activation code. Close the web browser.

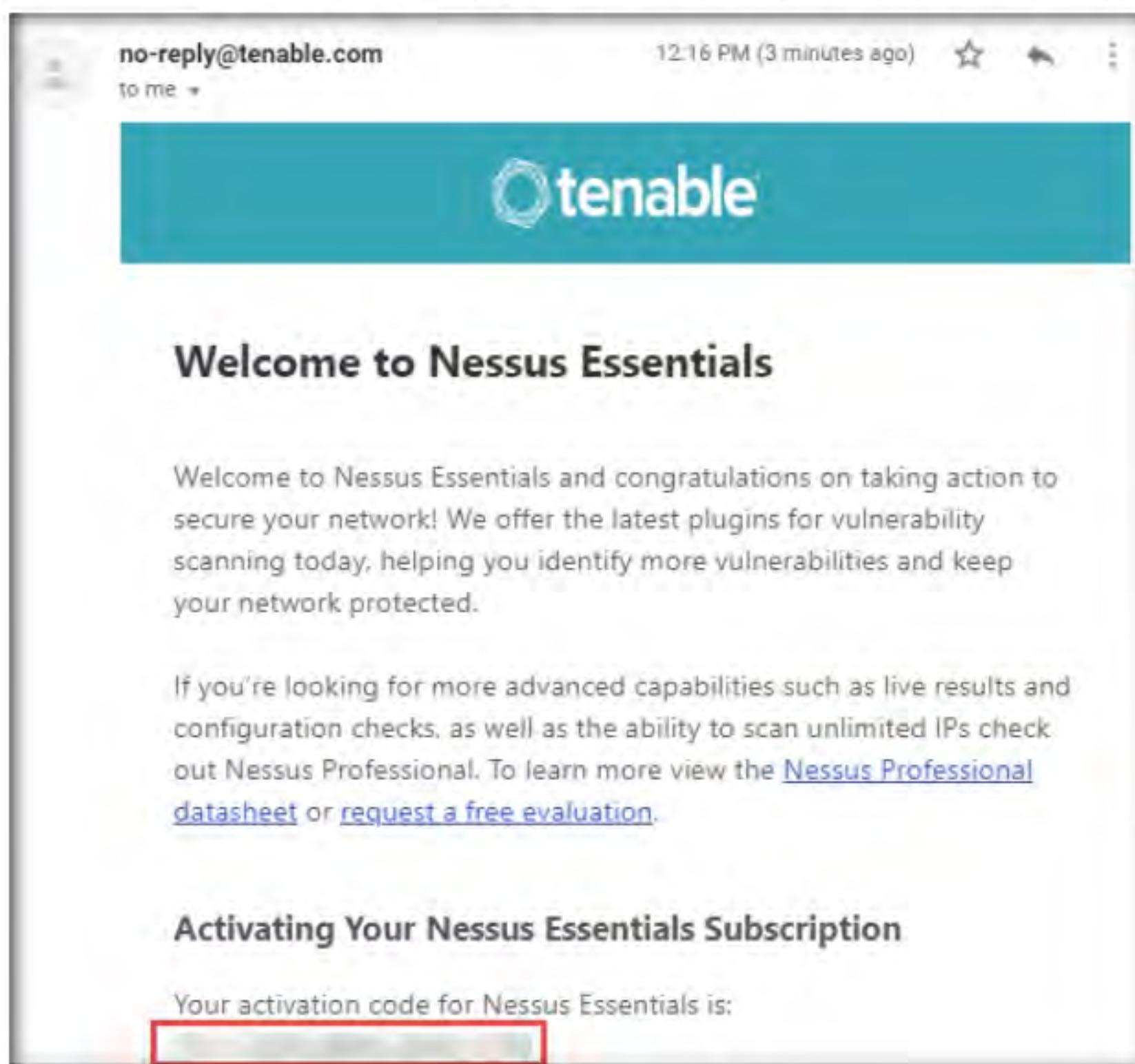


Figure 2.2.7: Activation code sent to your personal mail

12. Switch back to the **Microsoft Edge** web browser; in the **Register Nessus** page, paste the copied activation code in the **Activation Code** field; then, click **Continue**.

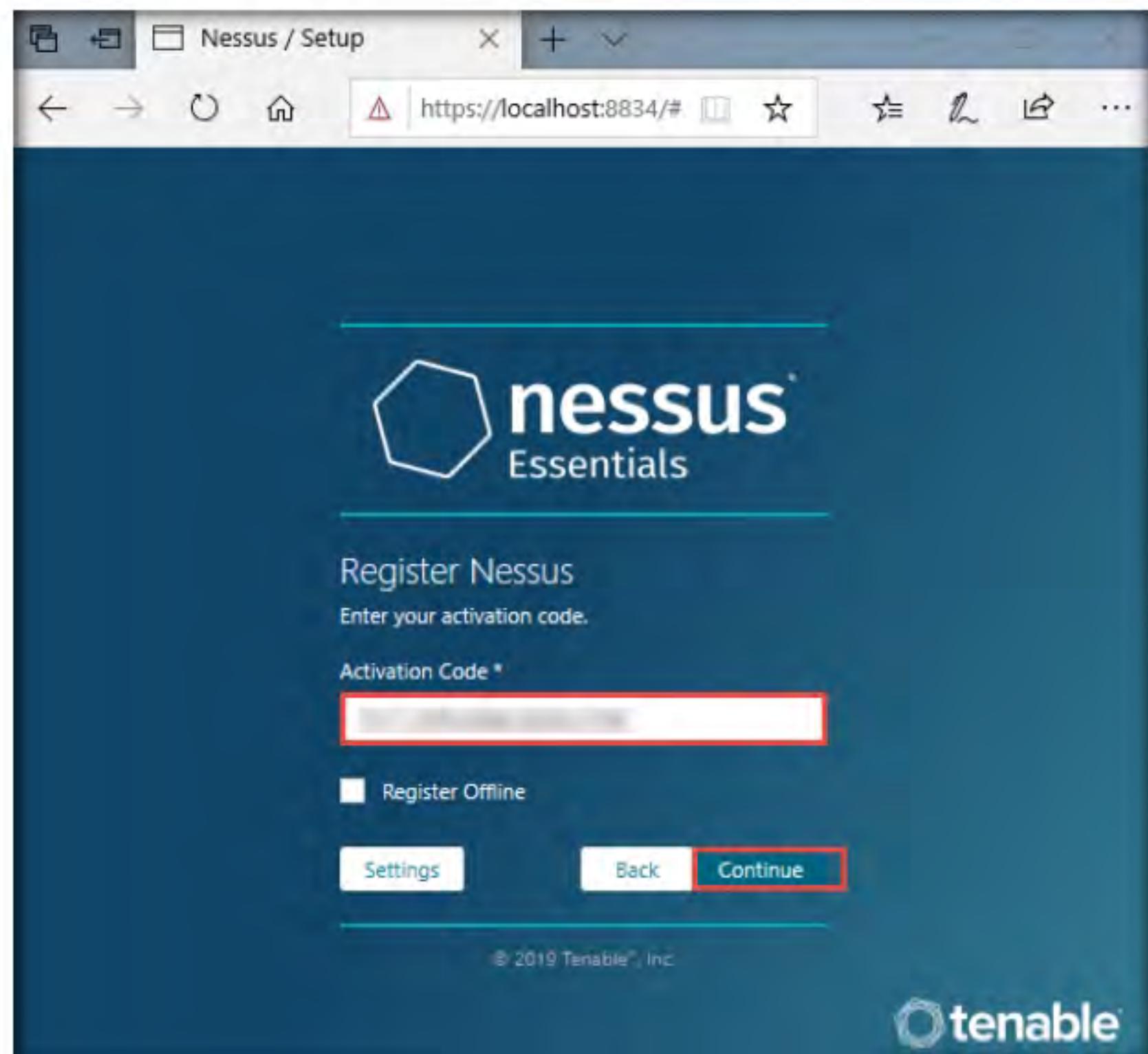


Figure 2.2.8: Register Nessus: Enter Activation Code

**T A S K 2 . 3****Create a User Account**

13. **Create a user account** page appears. Create credentials for administrative control of the scanner. (here, Username: **Admin** and Password: **password**); then, click **Submit**.

**Note:** These credentials will be used to log in to Nessus at the time of vulnerability scanning.

The screenshot shows a web browser window titled "Nessus / Setup". The address bar indicates the URL is <https://localhost:8834/#>. The main content area is titled "Create a user account" with the sub-instruction "Create a Nessus administrator user account. Use this username and password to log in to Nessus." Below this, there are two input fields: "Username \*" containing "Admin" and "Password \*" containing "\*\*\*\*\*". At the bottom right are "Back" and "Submit" buttons, with "Submit" being the one highlighted by a red border. The Nessus logo and the word "Essentials" are visible above the form. The Tenable logo is at the bottom right of the page.

Figure 2.2.9: Create a user account: enter credentials

14. The **Downloading plugins...** wizard appears. Nessus will start fetching the plugins and will install them.

**Note:** It will take approximately 10 minutes to download plugins and perform the initialization.

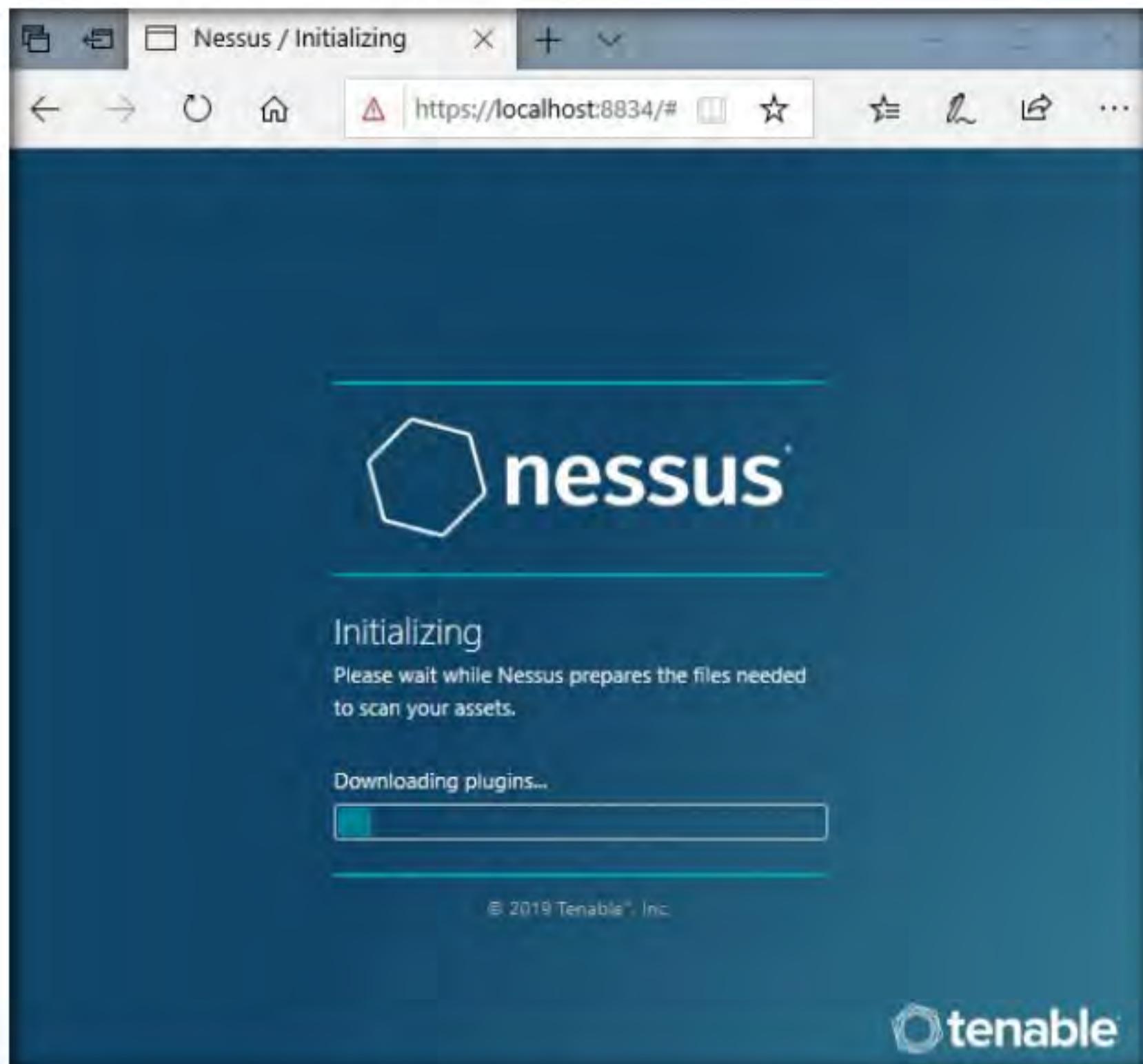


Figure 2.2.10: Nessus: Downloading plugins...

15. Nessus begins to initialize; this will take some time. On completion of initialization, the Nessus dashboard appears along with the **Welcome to Nessus Essentials** pop-up. Close the pop-up.

**Note:** In the **Let Microsoft Edge save and fill your password for this site next time?** pop-up, click **Never**.

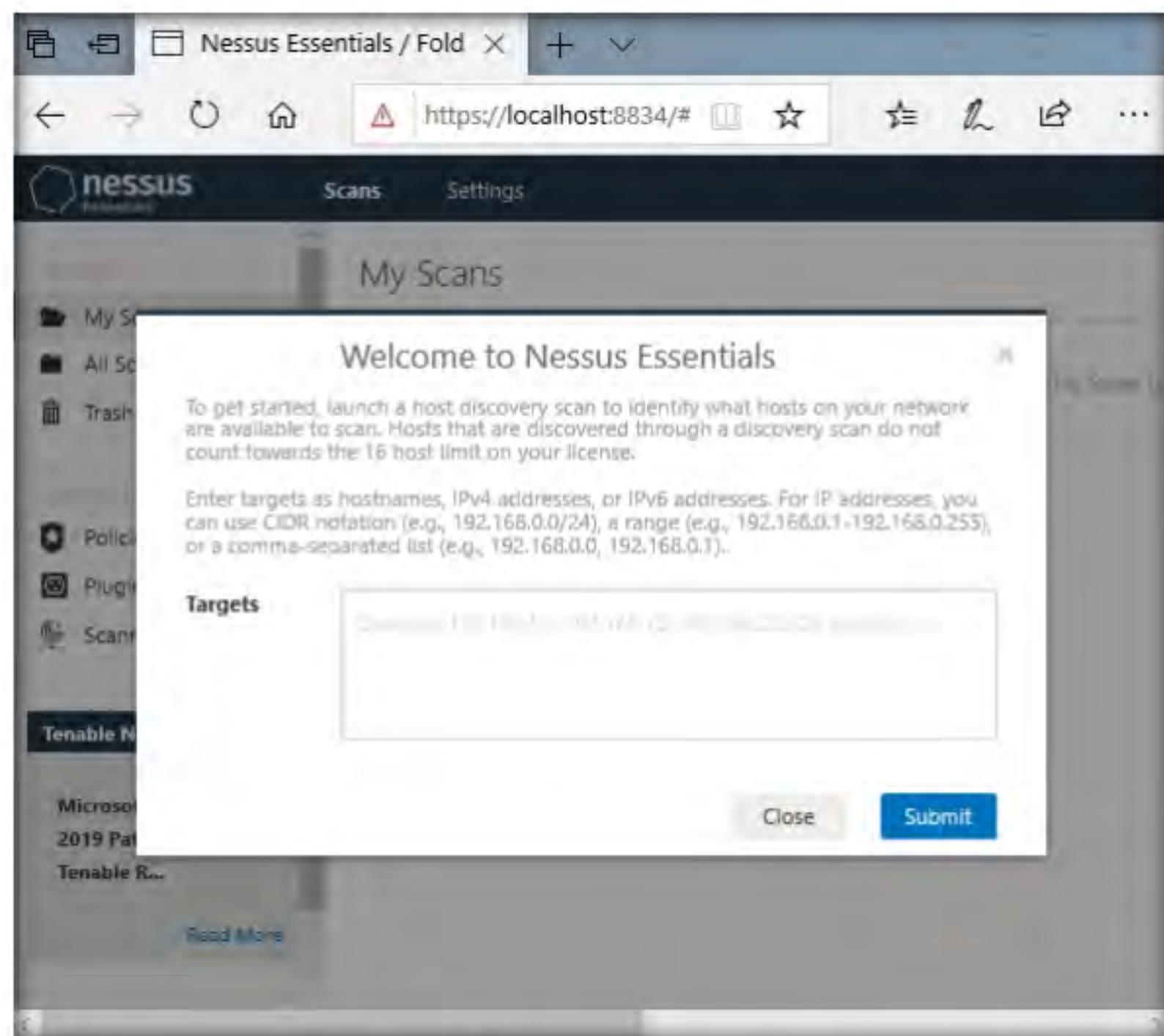


Figure 2.2.11: Welcome to Nessus Essentials page

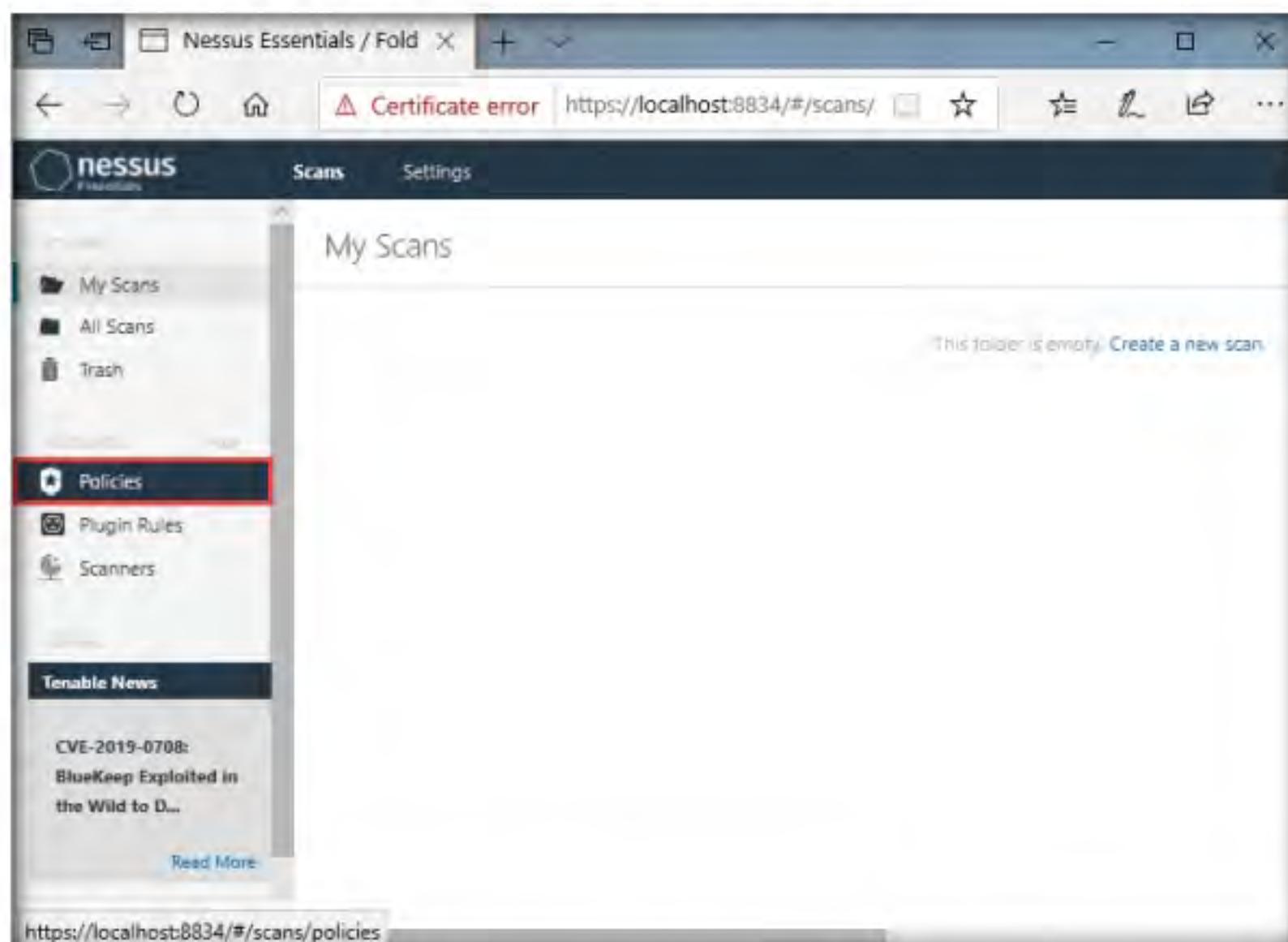
**TASK 2.4****Add a Network Policy**

Figure 2.2.12: Nessus Essentials dashboard: Click Policies

17. The **Policies** window appears; click **Create a new policy**.

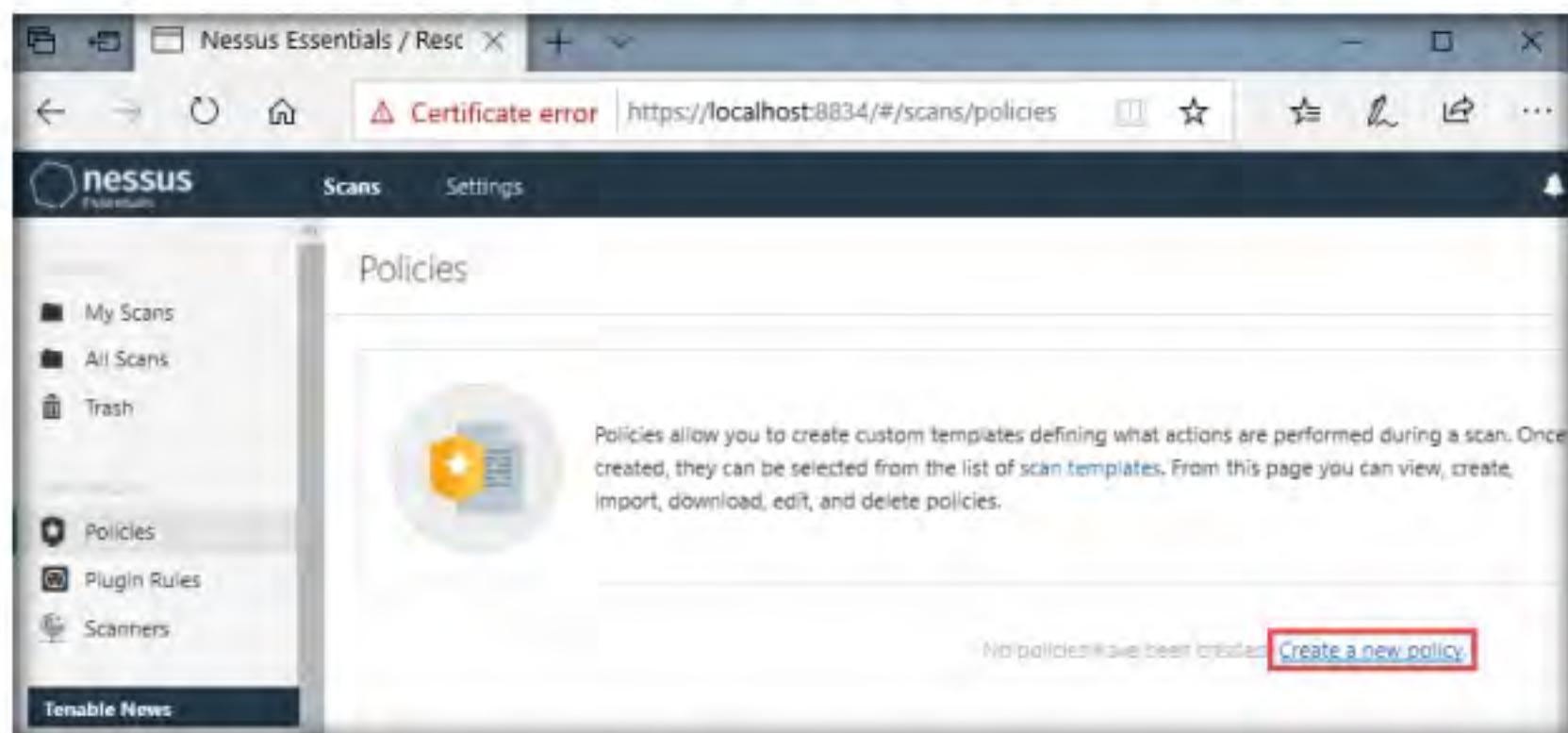


Figure 2.2.13: Adding a new policy in Nessus

18. The **Policy Templates** window appears; click **Advanced Scan**.

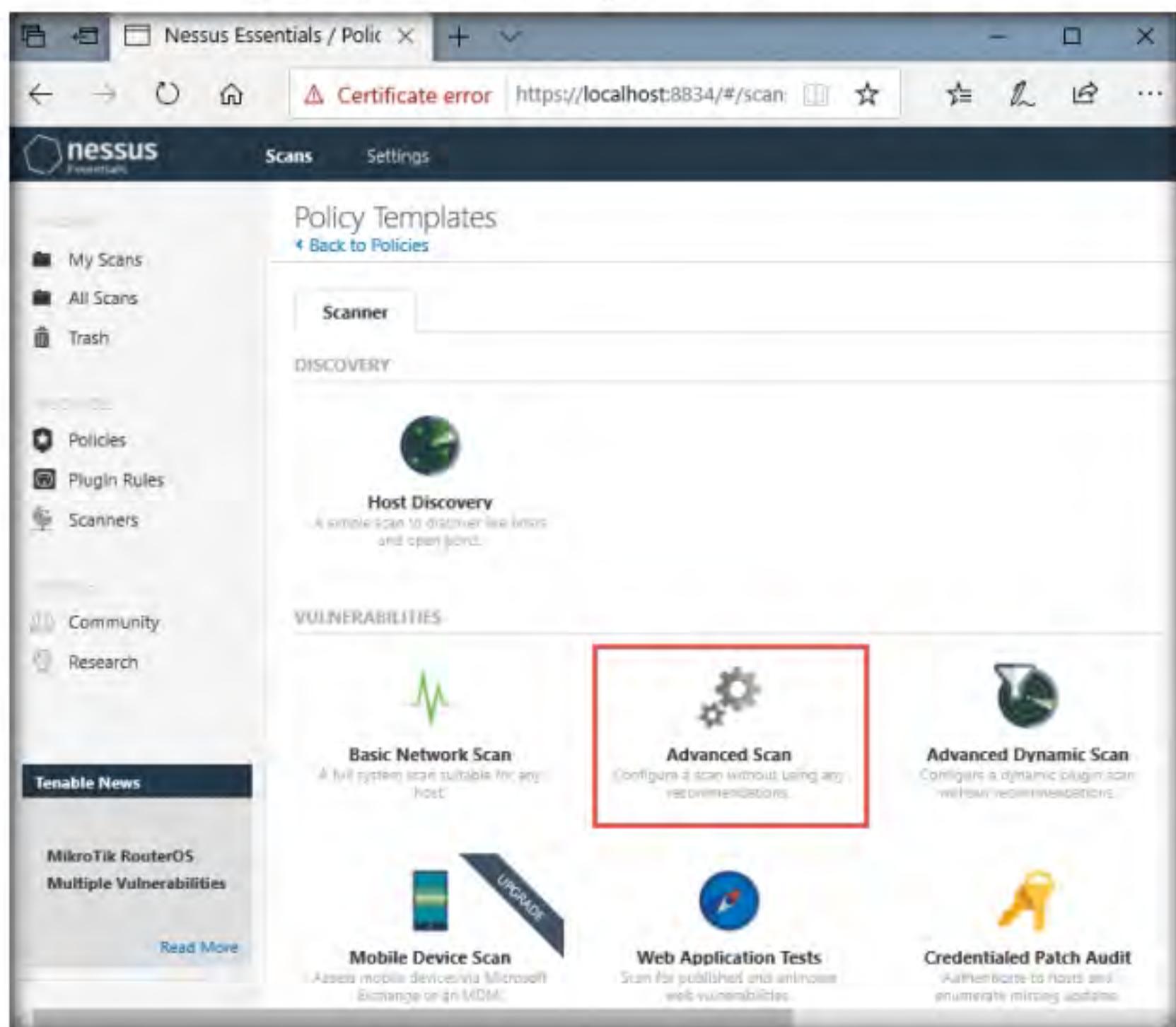


Figure 2.2.14: Choosing Advance Policy from the policy templates

**TASK 2.5****Configure a Network Policy**

19. The **New Policy / Advanced Scan** section appears. In the **Settings** tab under the **BASIC** setting type, specify a policy name in the **Name** field (here, **NetworkScan\_Policy**), and give a **Description** about the policy (here, **Scanning a Network**).

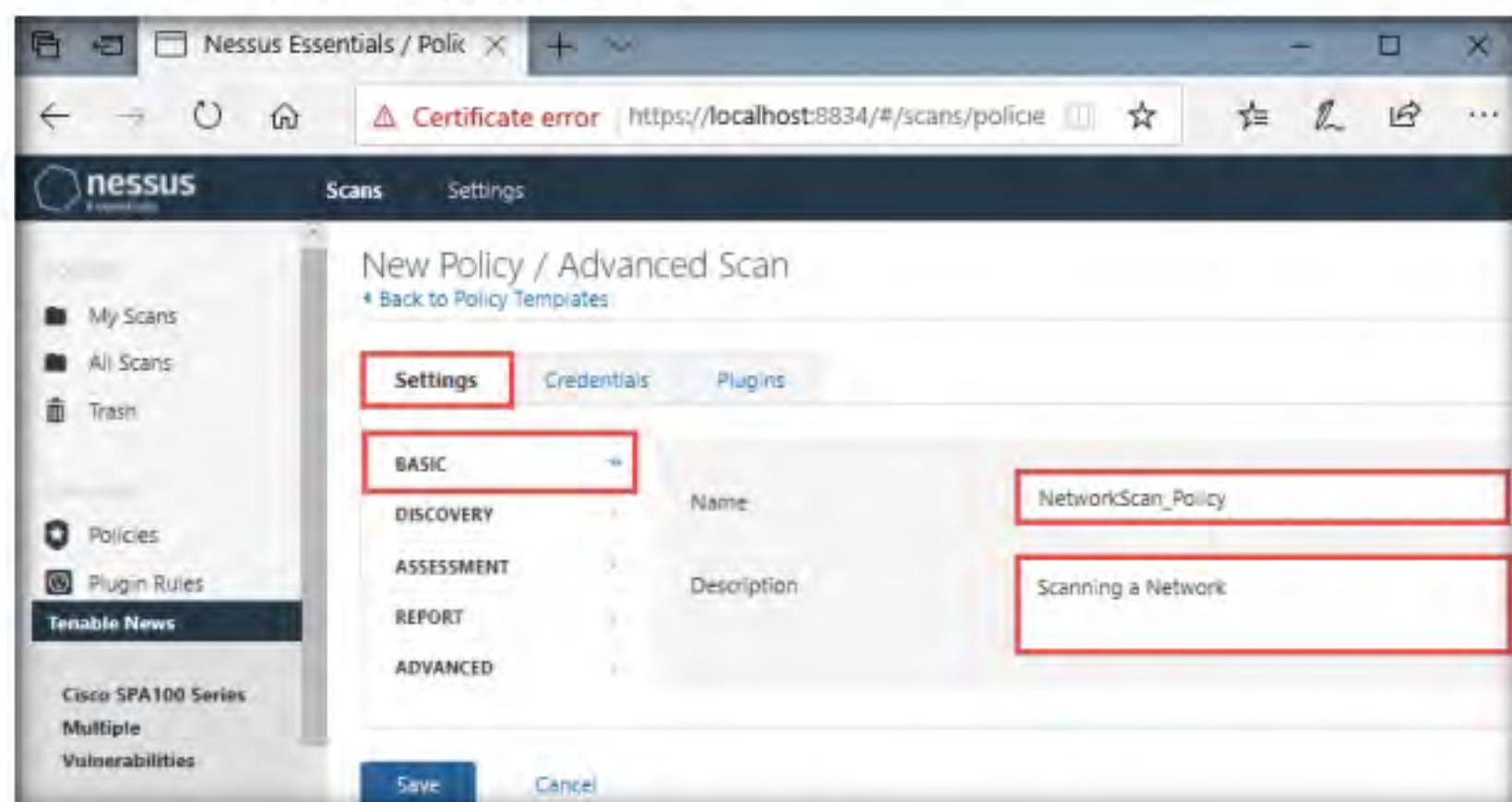


Figure 2.2.15: Customizing the general settings

20. In the **Settings** tab, click **DISCOVERY** setting type and turn off the **Ping the remote host** option from the right pane.

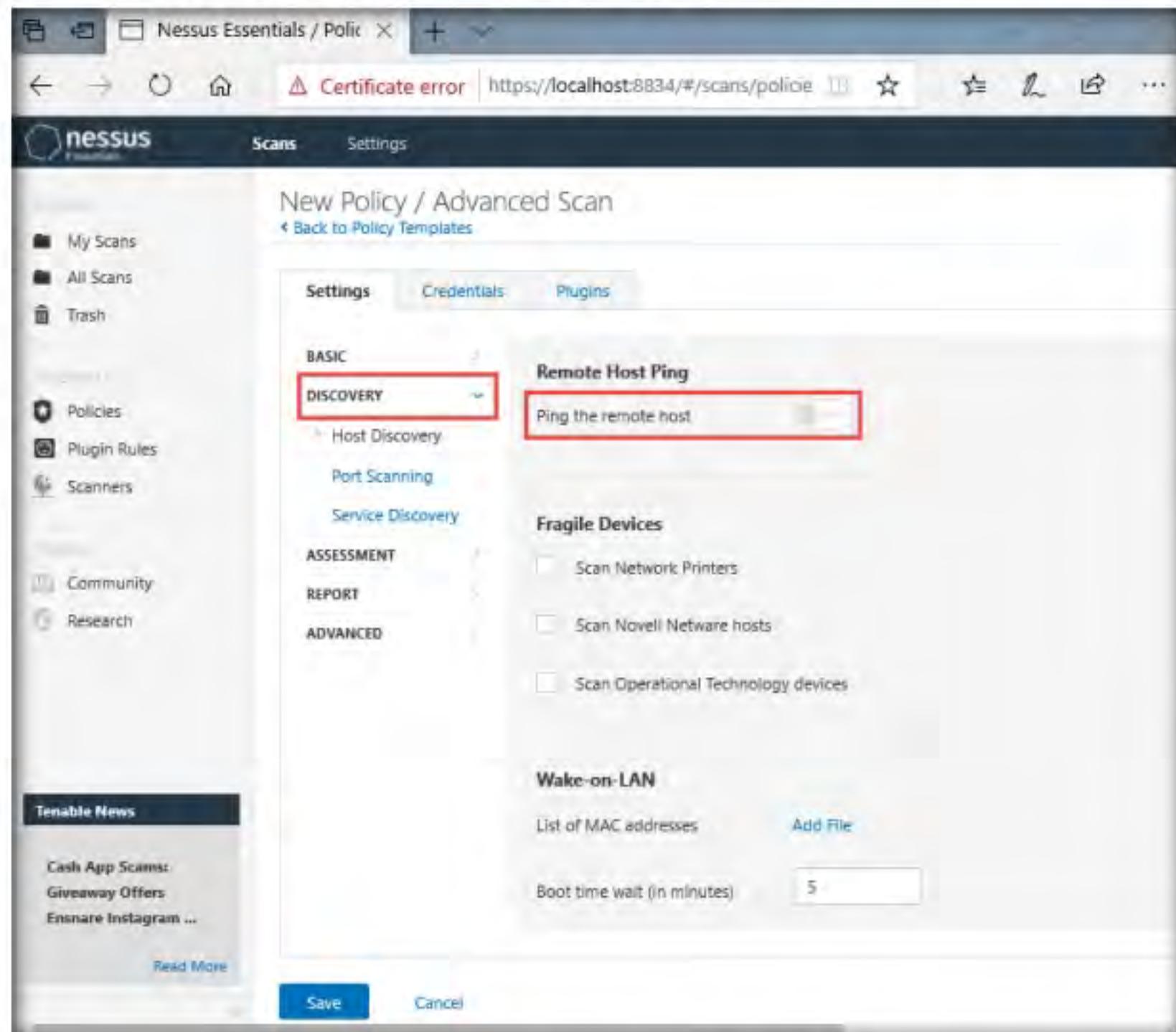


Figure 2.2.16: Policy General Settings window with Port Scanning Setting Type

21. Select the **Port Scanning** option under the **DISCOVERY** setting type, and then click the **Verify open TCP ports found by local port enumerators** checkbox. Leave the other fields with default options, as shown in the screenshot.

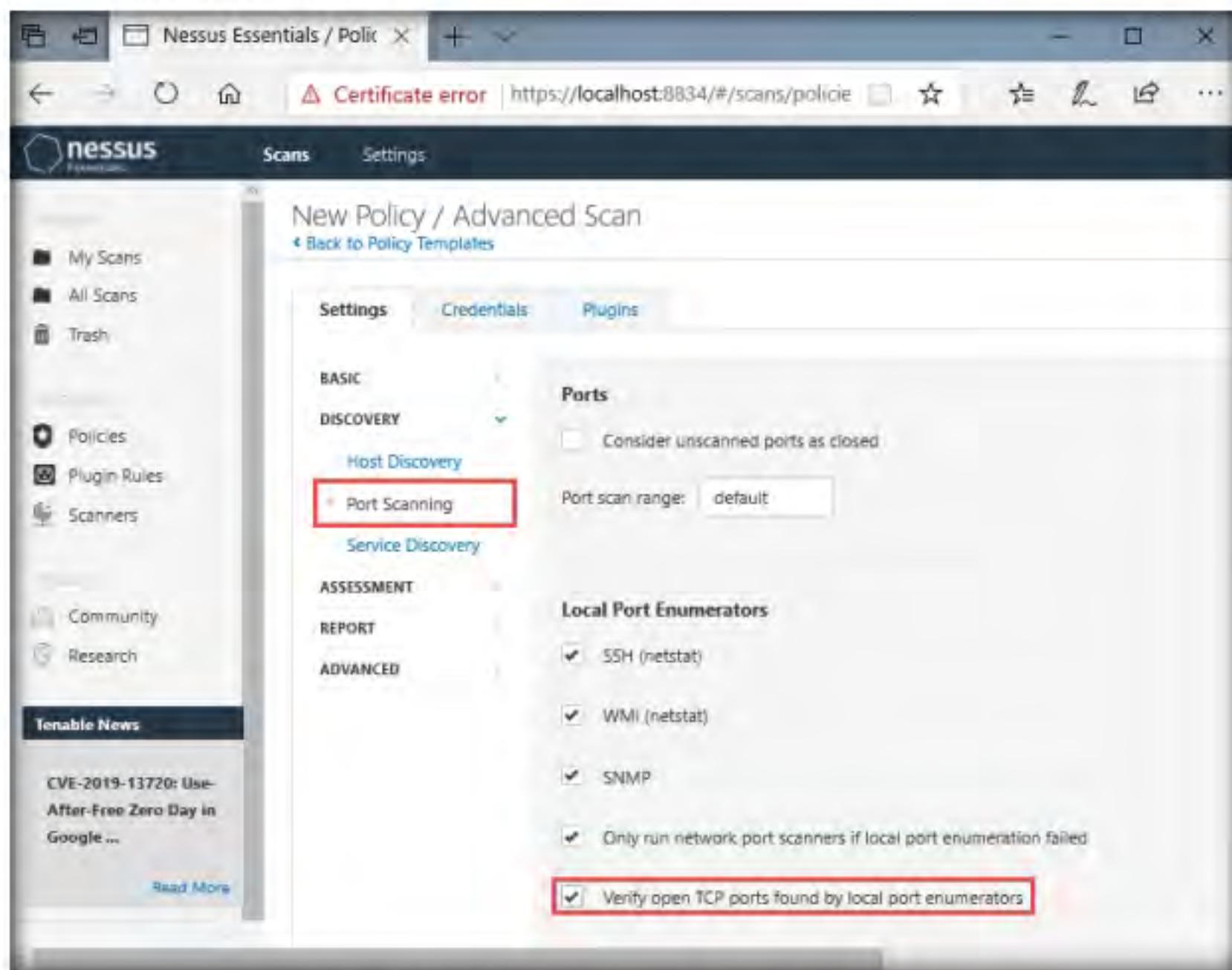


Figure 2.2.17: Customizing the Port Scanning Setting Type

22. Select the **ADVANCED** setting type. In the right pane, under the **Performance Options** settings, set the values of **Max number of concurrent TCP sessions per host** and **Max number of concurrent TCP sessions per scan** to **Unlimited**.

## Module 05 - Vulnerability Analysis

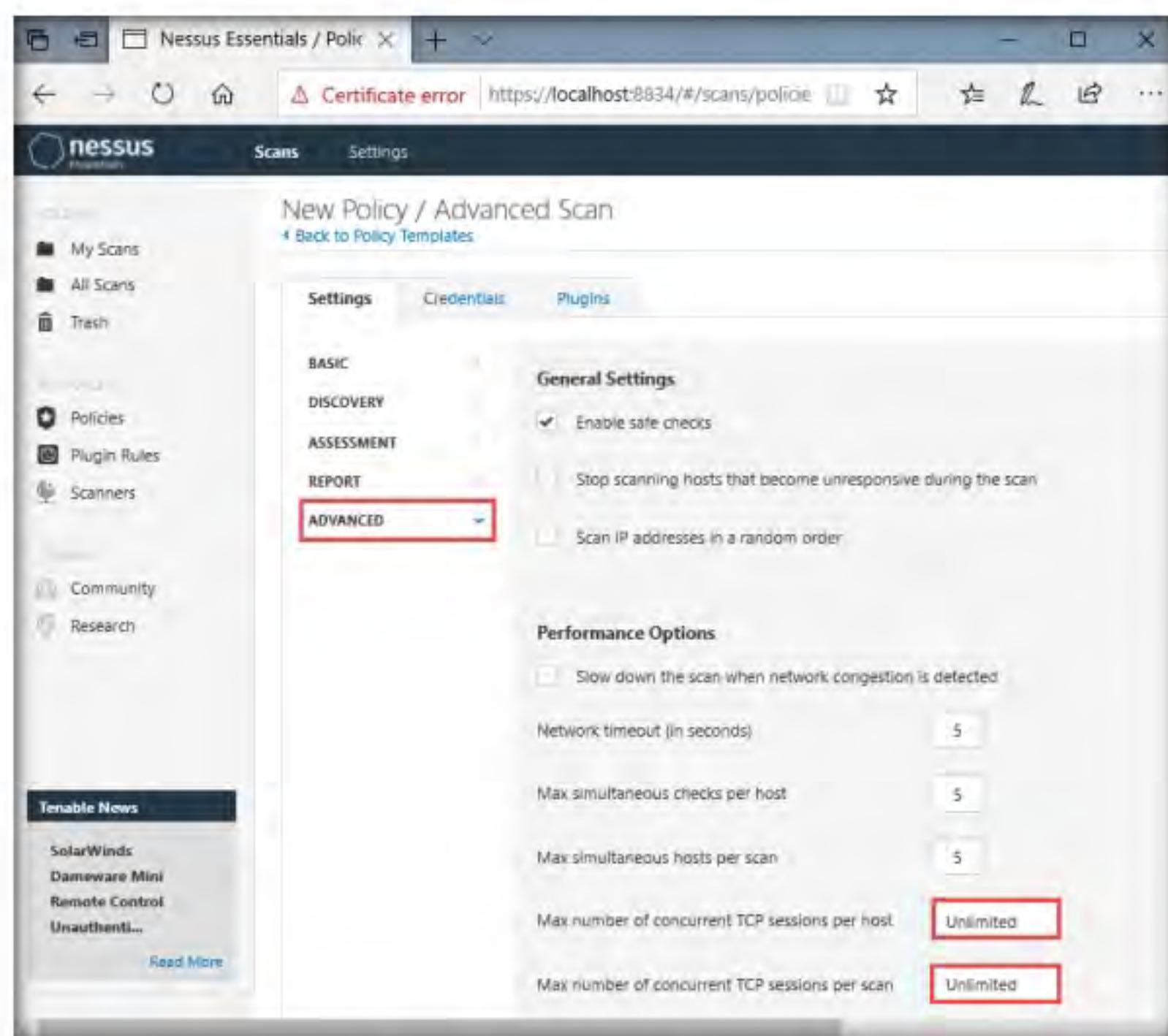


Figure 2.2.18: Advanced Setting Type window

23. To configure the credentials of a new policy, click the **Credentials** tab and select **Windows** from the options.

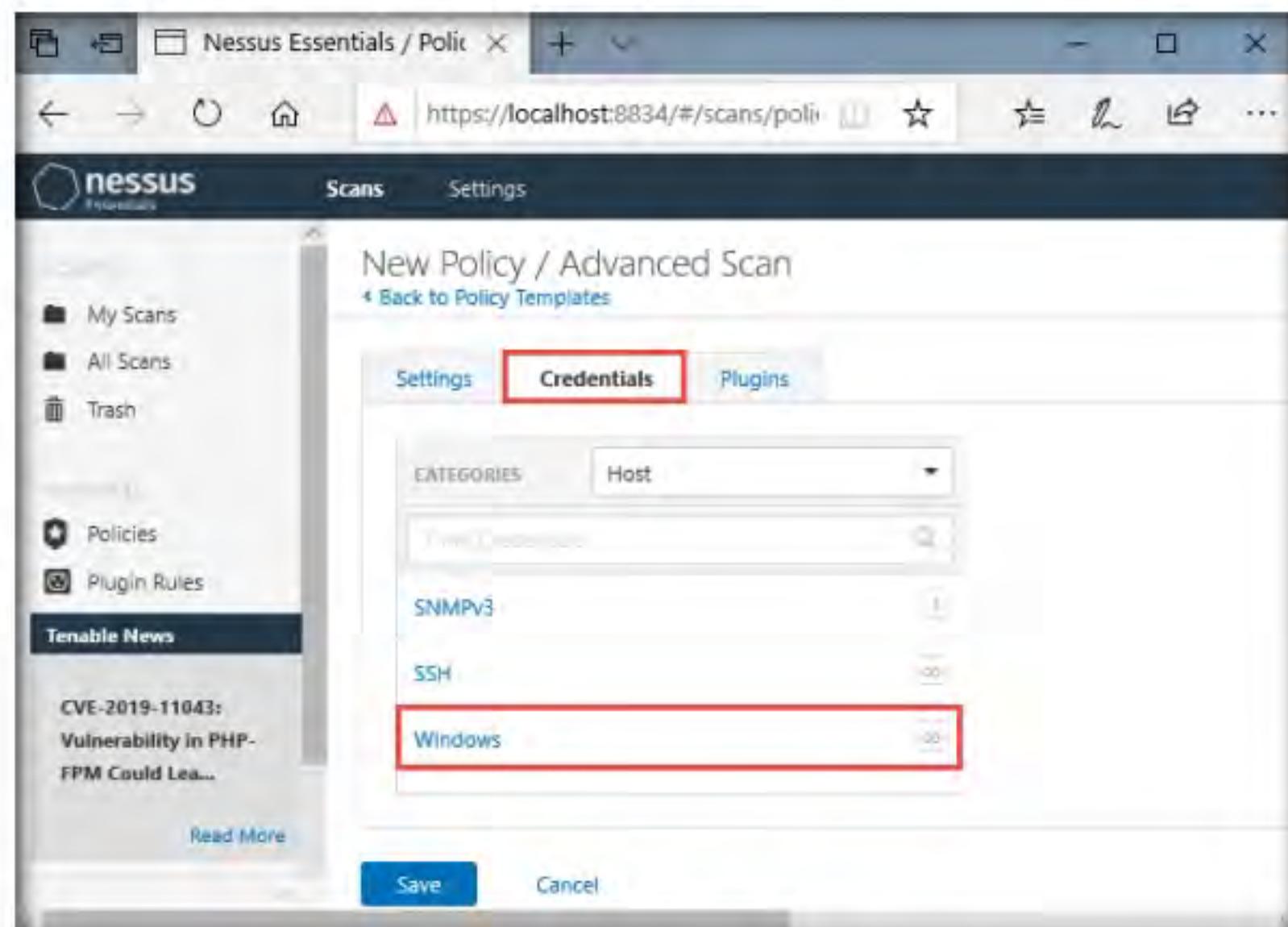


Figure 2.2.19: Adding Policies and setting Credentials

24. Specify the **Username** and **Password** in the window. Here, the specified credentials are **CEH123/qwerty@123**.

**Note:** Re-enter the created user account credentials, **Admin/password**, if session timeout notification pop-up appears.

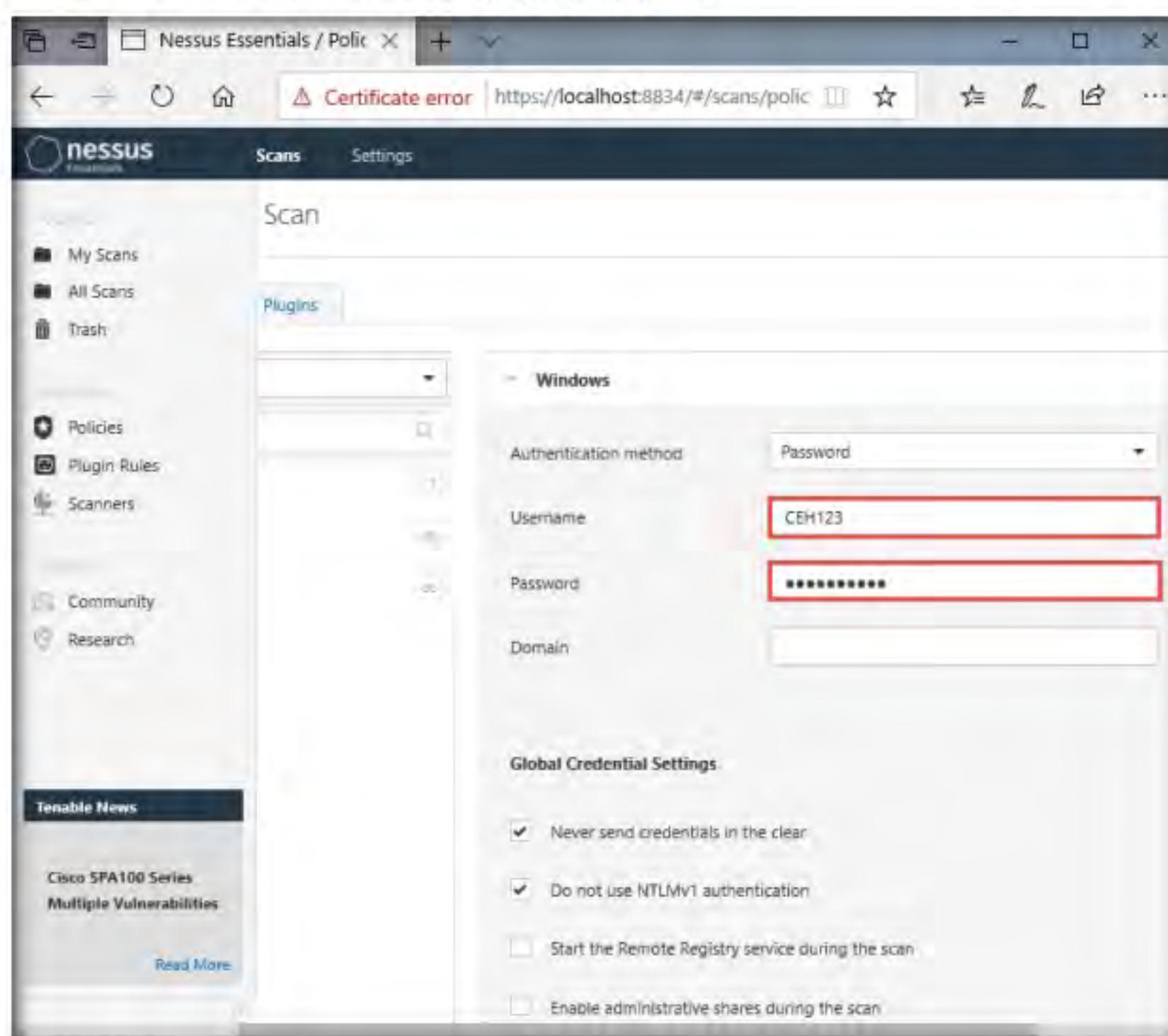


Figure 2.2.20: Customizing the windows credentials

25. Click the **Plugins** tab and do not alter any of the options in this window.  
 Click the **Save** button.

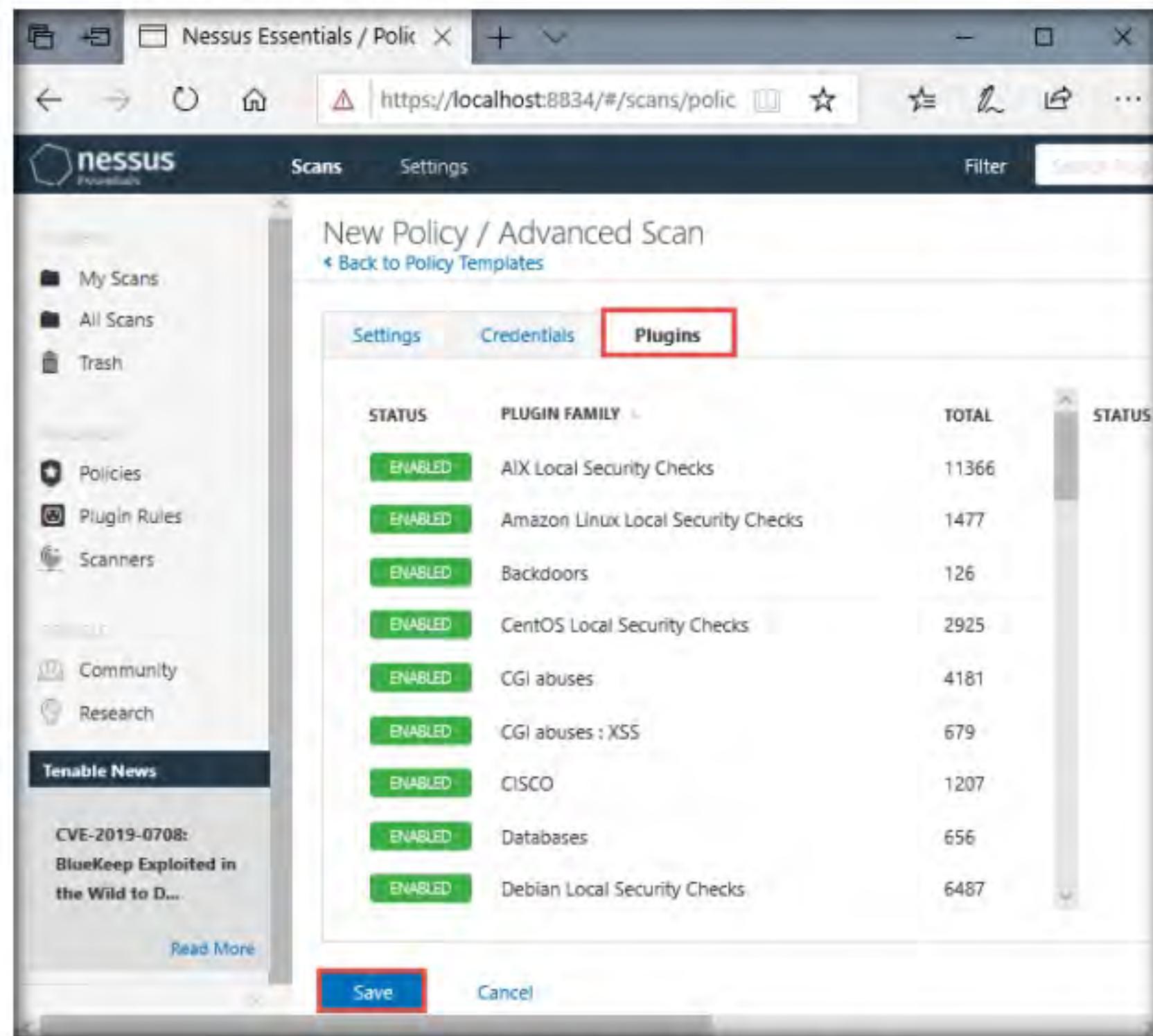


Figure 2.2.21: The Nessus: Policy Plugin Configurations window

26. A **Policy saved successfully** notification pop-up appears, and the policy is added in the **Policies** window, as shown in the screenshot.

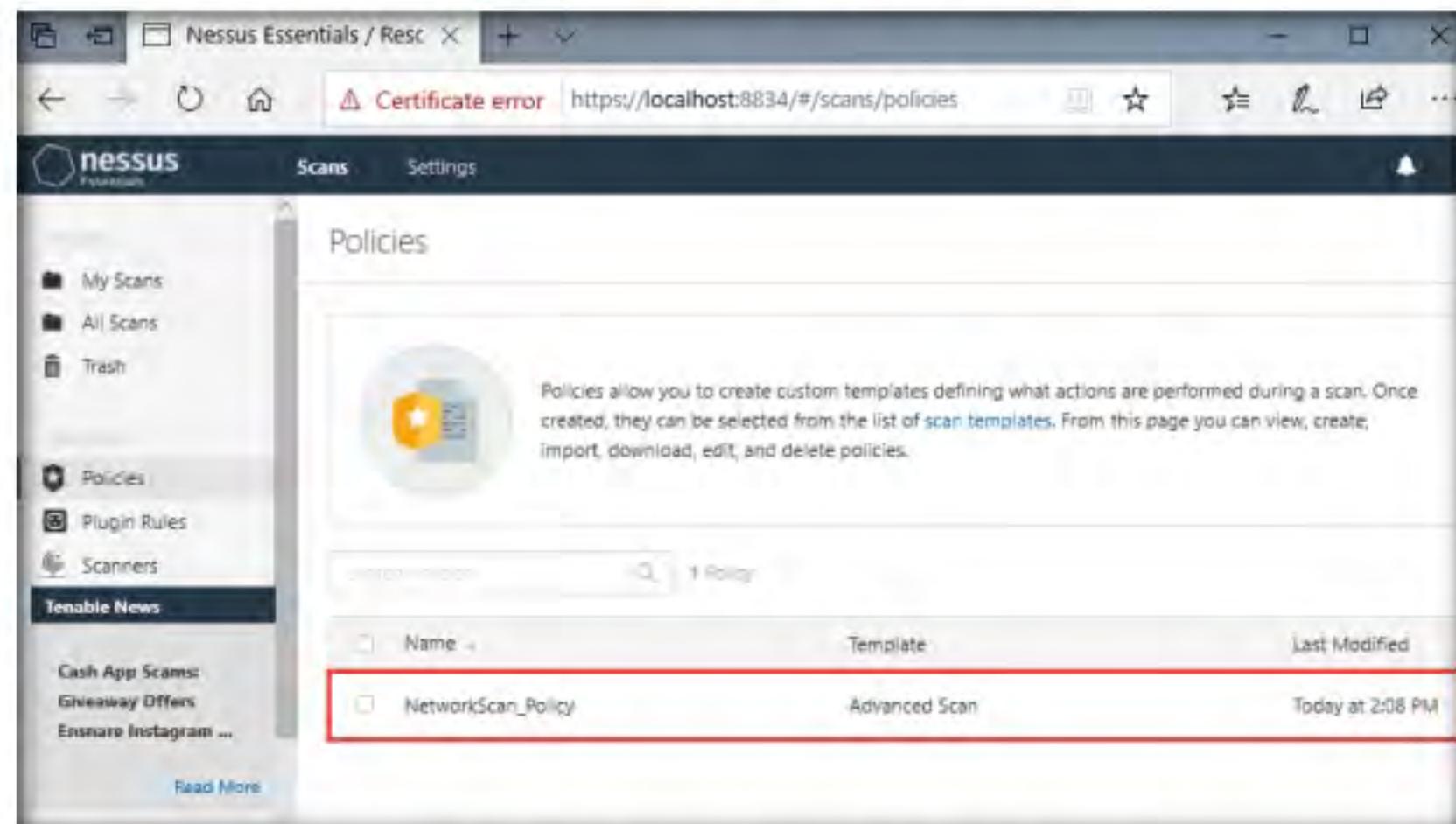


Figure 2.2.22: The Nessus: Policies window with the newly added policy

27. Now, click **Scans** from the menu bar to open **My Scans** window; click **Create a new scan**.

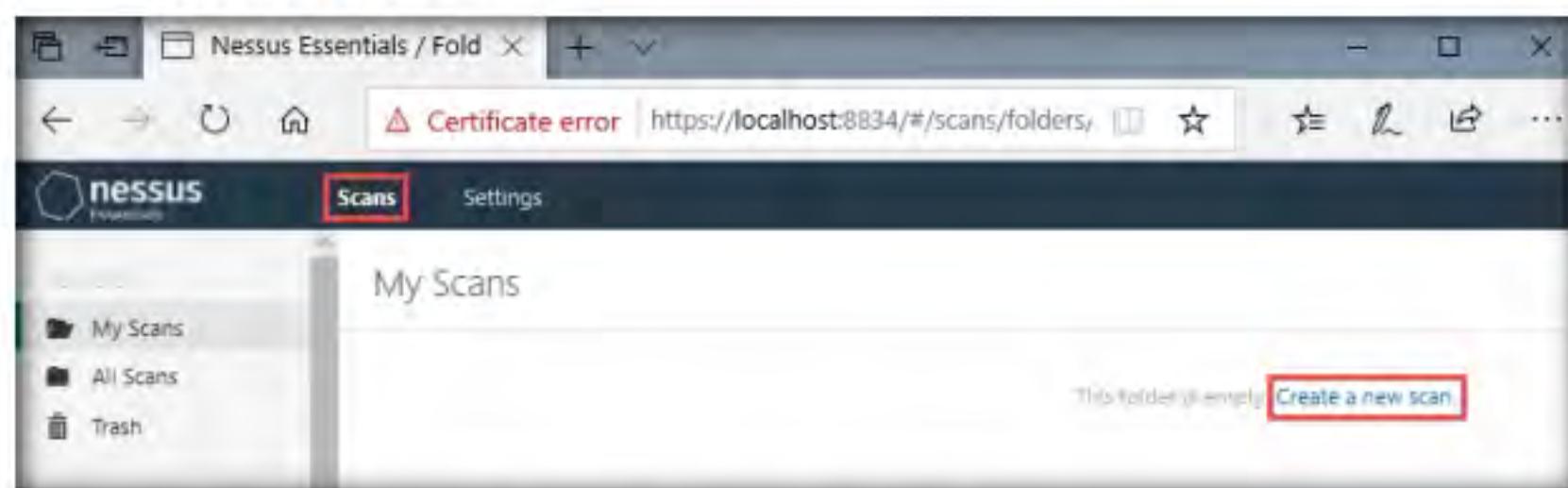


Figure 2.2.23: Setting a new scan in Nessus

28. The **Scan Templates** window appears. Click the **User Defined** tab and select **NetworkScan Policy**.

**Note:** If an **API Disabled** pop-up appears, refresh the browser and log in again to the **Nessus Essentials** using credentials (**Admin/password**).

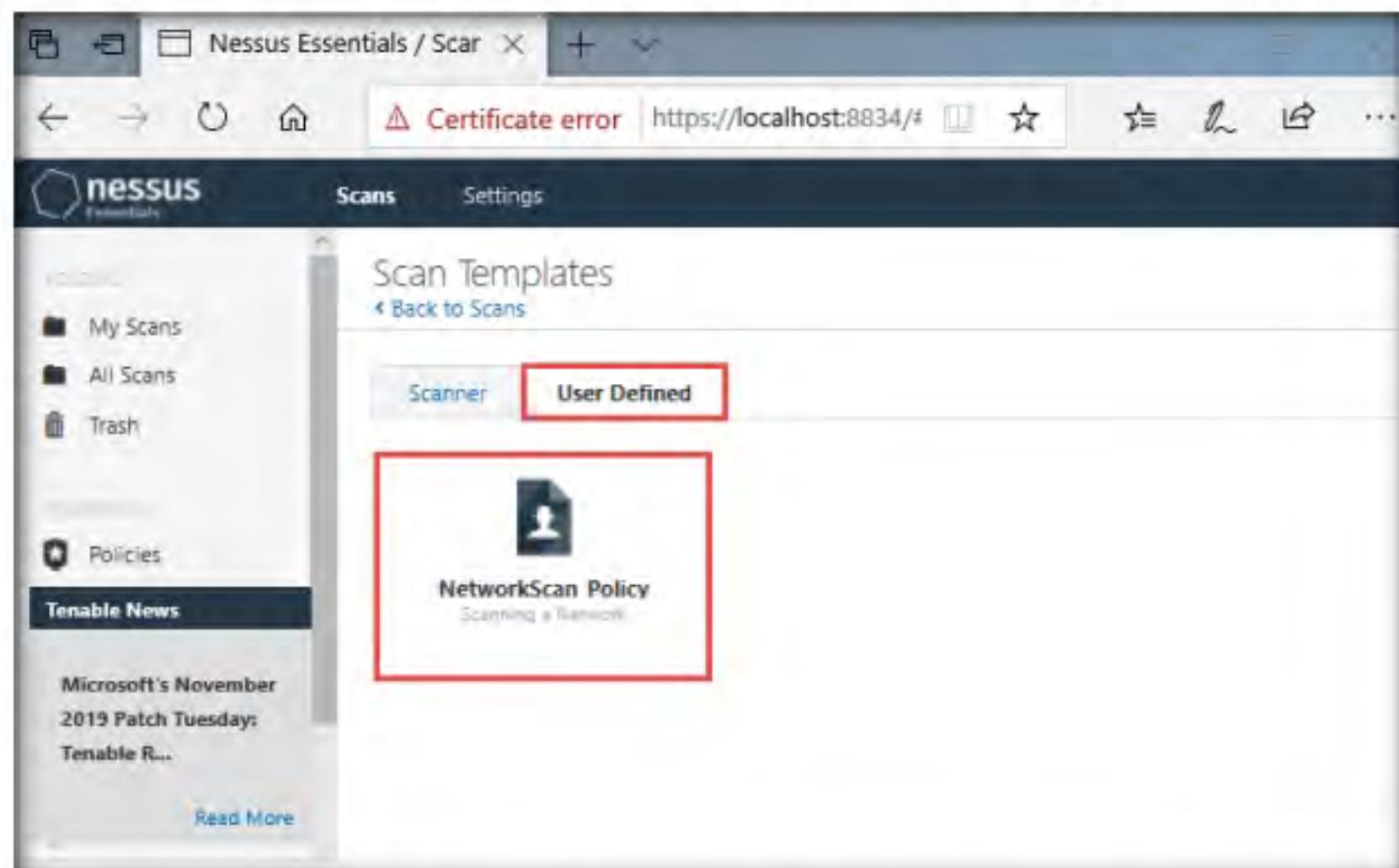


Figure 2.2.24: Setting a new scan in Nessus

29. The **New Scan / NetworkScan\_Policy** window appears. Under **General Settings** in the right pane, input the **Name** of the scan (here, **Local Network**) and enter the **Description** for the scan (here, **Scanning a local network**); in the **Targets** field, enter the IP address of the target on which you want to perform the vulnerability analysis. In this lab, the target IP address is **10.10.10.16 (Windows Server 2016)**.

**Note:** The IP addresses may vary in your lab environment.

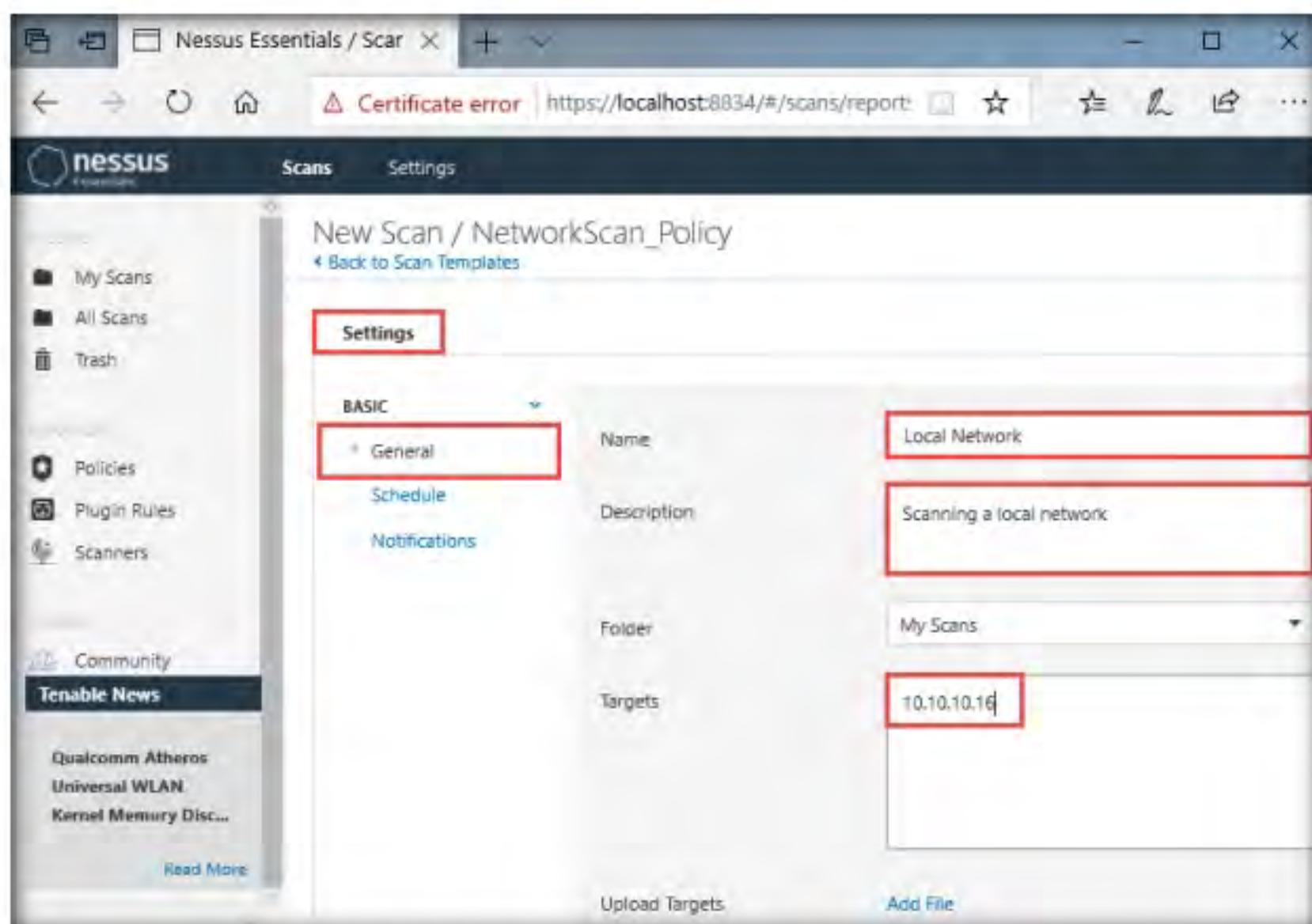


Figure 2.2.25: Configuring the basic settings in the scans window

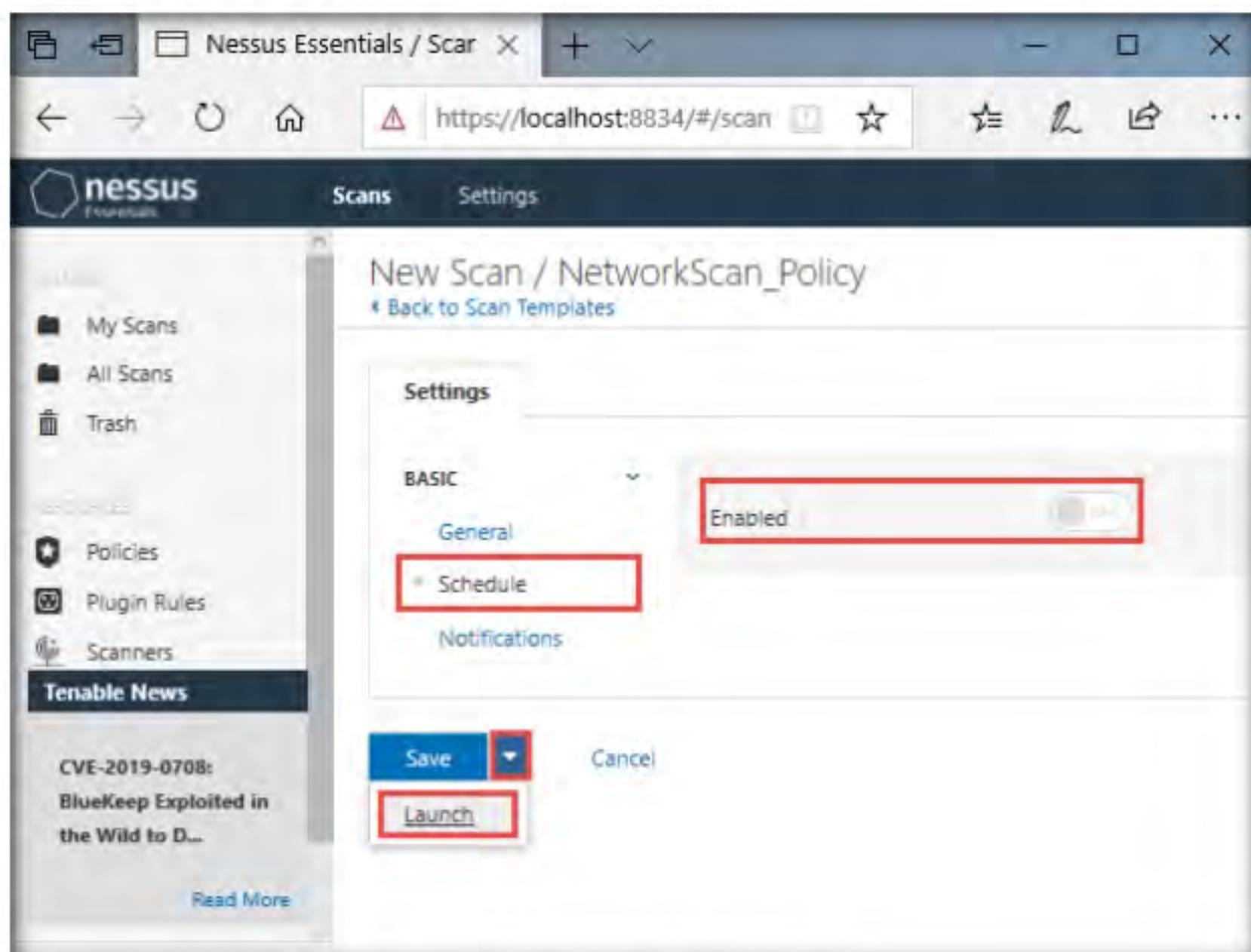
**TASK 2.6****Launch a Network Scan**

Figure 2.2.26: Setting a scan schedule

31. The **Scan saved and launched successfully** notification pop-up appears. The scan is launched, and Nessus begins to scan the target.

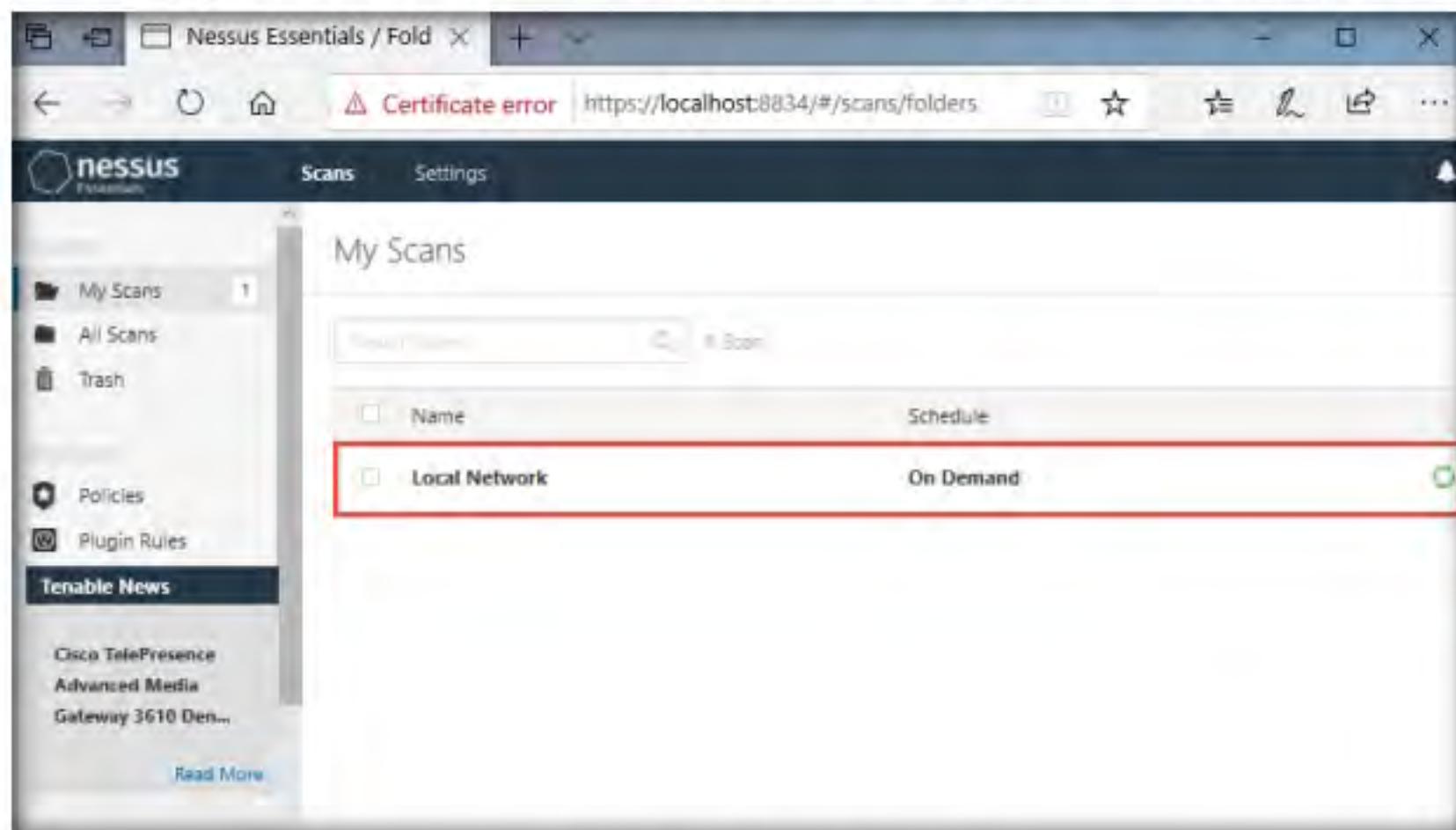


Figure 2.2.27: Local Network scanning

32. After the completion of the scan: click **Local Network** to view the detailed results.
33. The **Local Network** window appears, displaying the summary of target hosts, as well as the **Scan Details** and **Vulnerabilities** categorization under the **Hosts** tab, as shown in the screenshot.

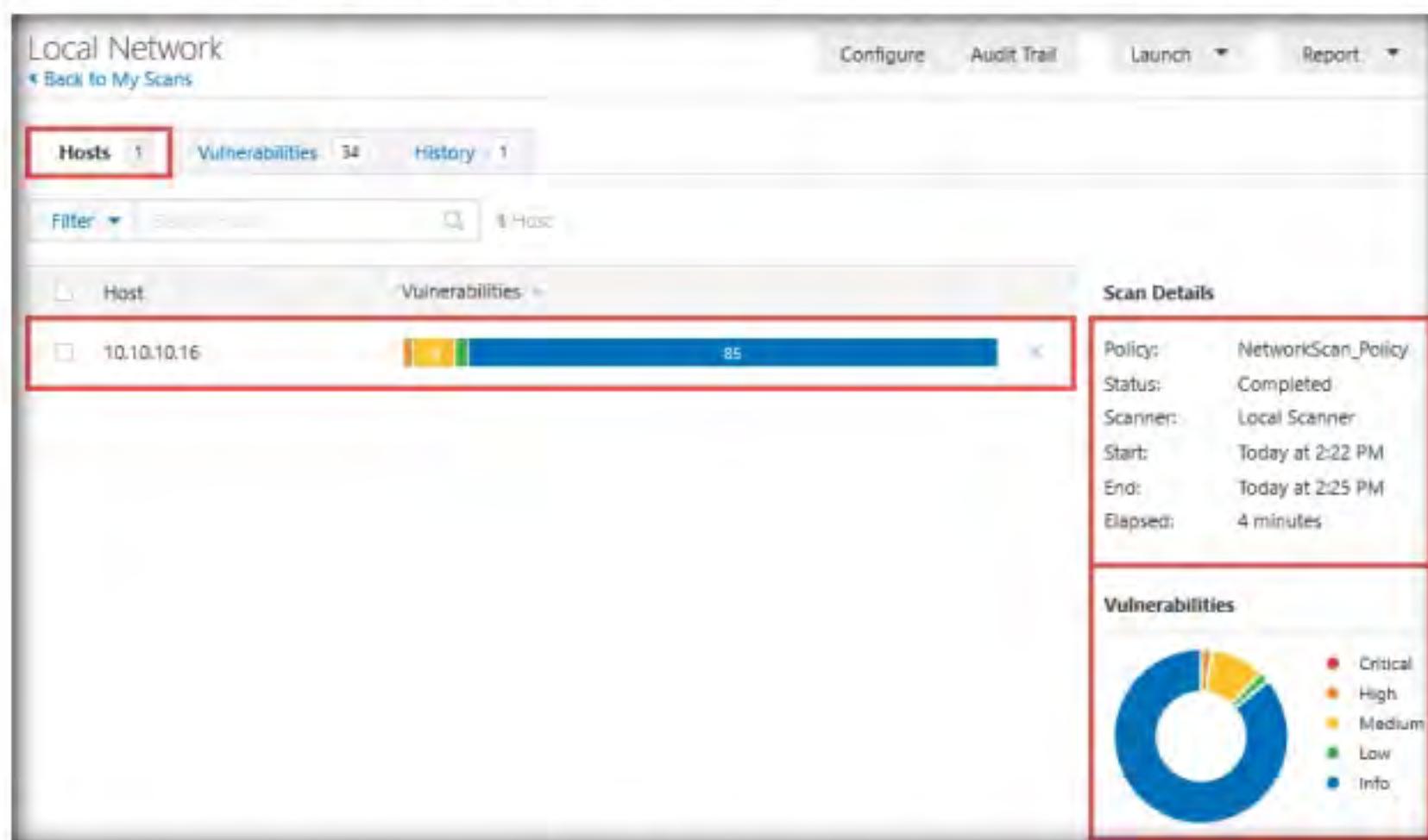


Figure 2.2.28: Hosts Summary window

34. Click the **Vulnerabilities** tab, and scroll down to view all the vulnerabilities associated with the target machine.

**Note:** The list of vulnerabilities may differ in your lab environment.

35. Click these vulnerabilities to view detailed reports about each. For instance, in this lab, we are selecting the first vulnerability in the list, that is, **SNMP (Multiple Issues)**.

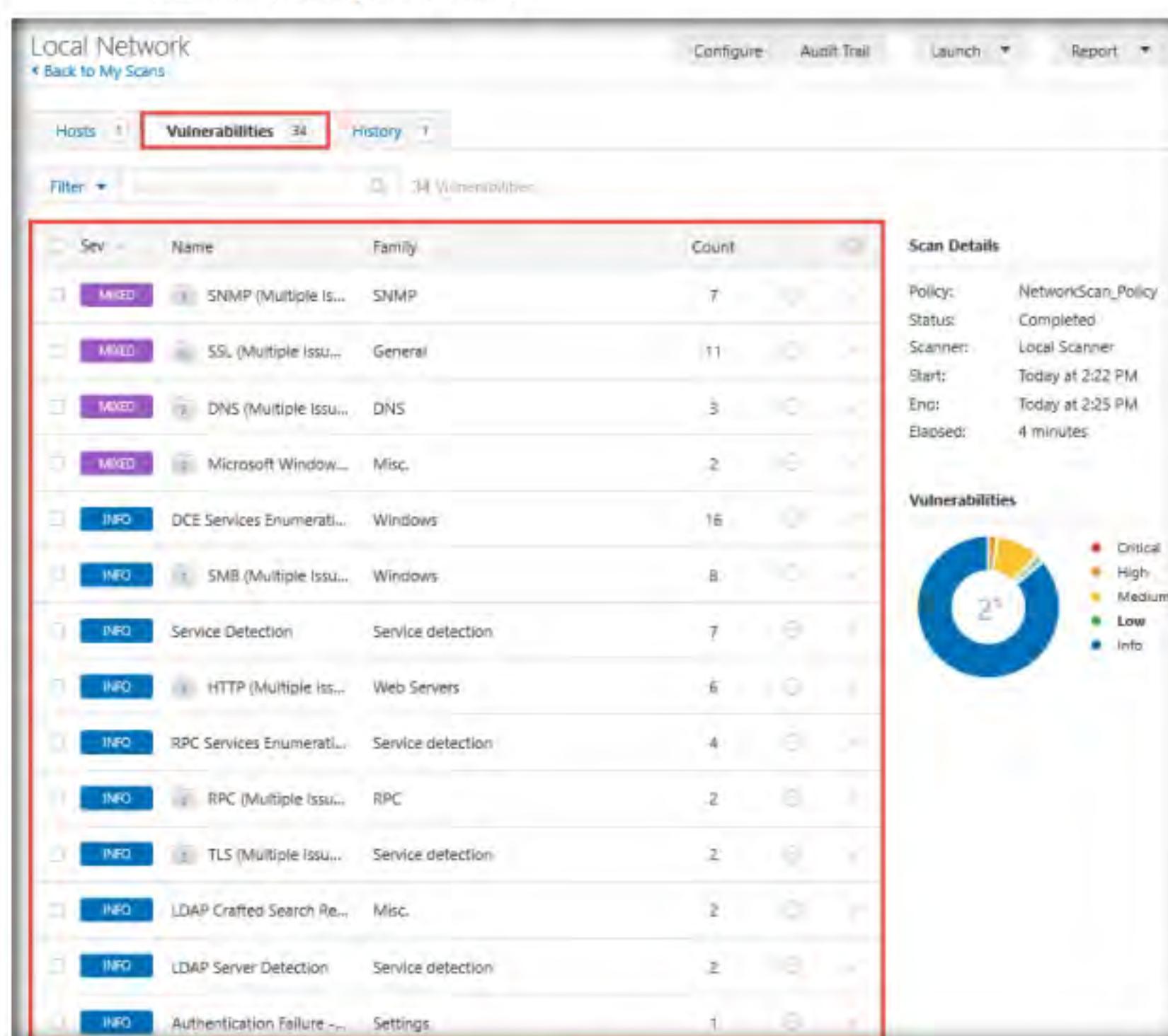


Figure 2.2.29: Vulnerability Summary window

36. The **Local Network / SNMP (Multiple Issues)** window appears, displaying multiple issues in SNMP service. Click on any issue (here, **SNMP Agent Default**) to view its detailed information.

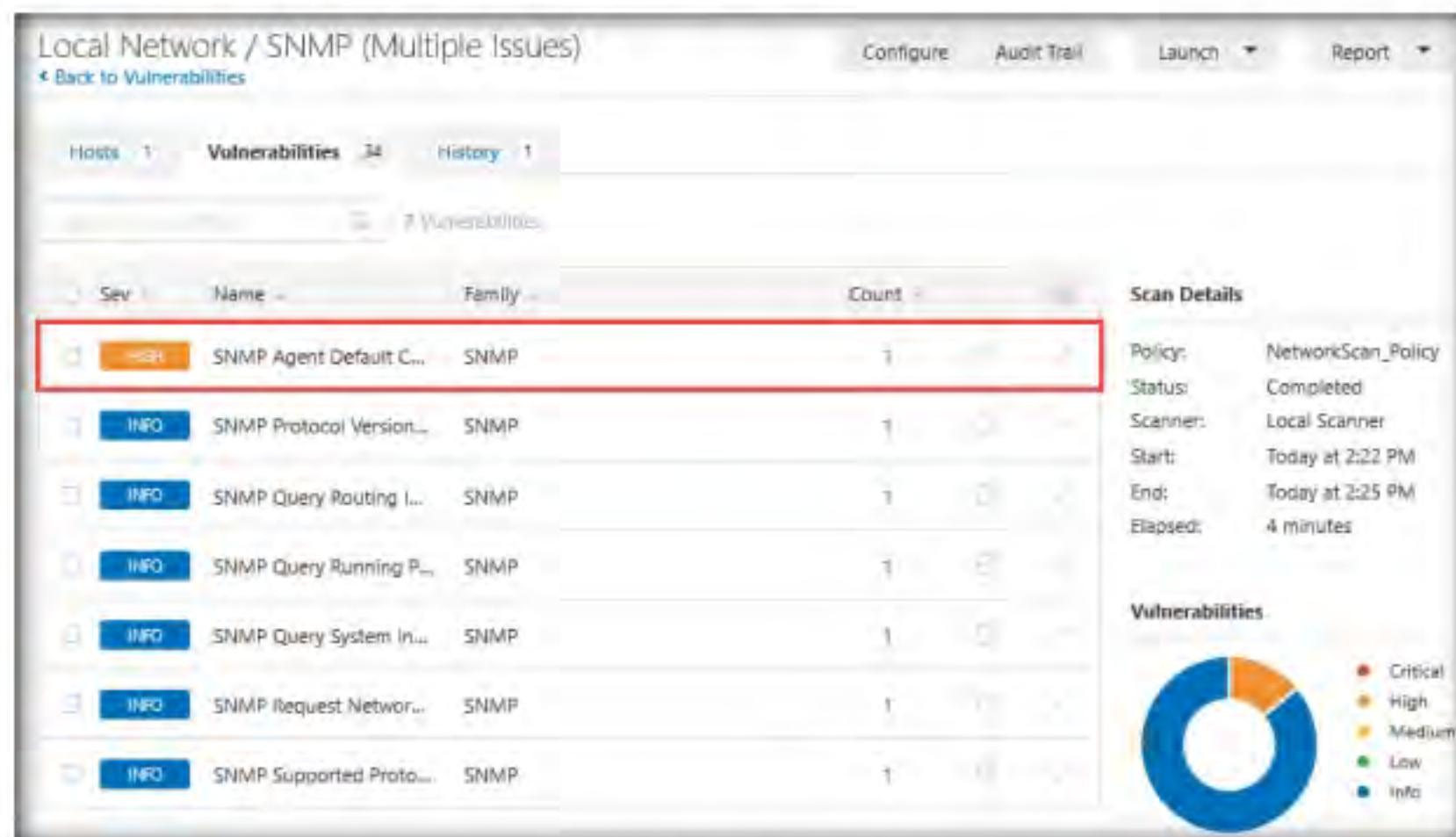


Figure 2.2.30: List of issues in SNMP

37. The report regarding selected vulnerability **SNMP Agent Default Community Name (public)** appears with detailed information such as plugin details, risk information, vulnerability information, reference information and the solution, and output, as shown in the screenshot.

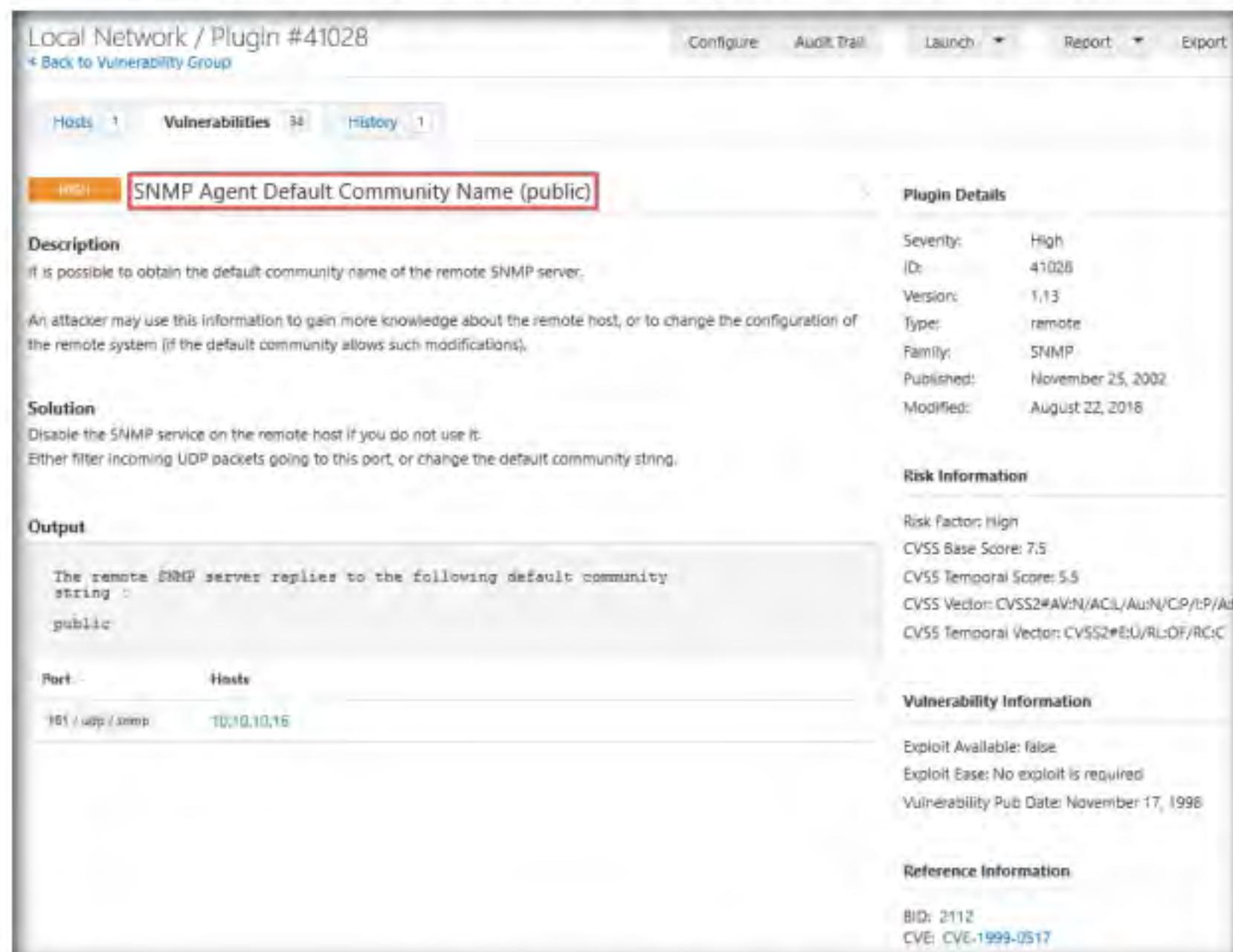


Figure 2.2.31: Vulnerability report

38. On completing the vulnerability analysis, click **Scans**, and then click the recently performed scan (here, **Local Network**).

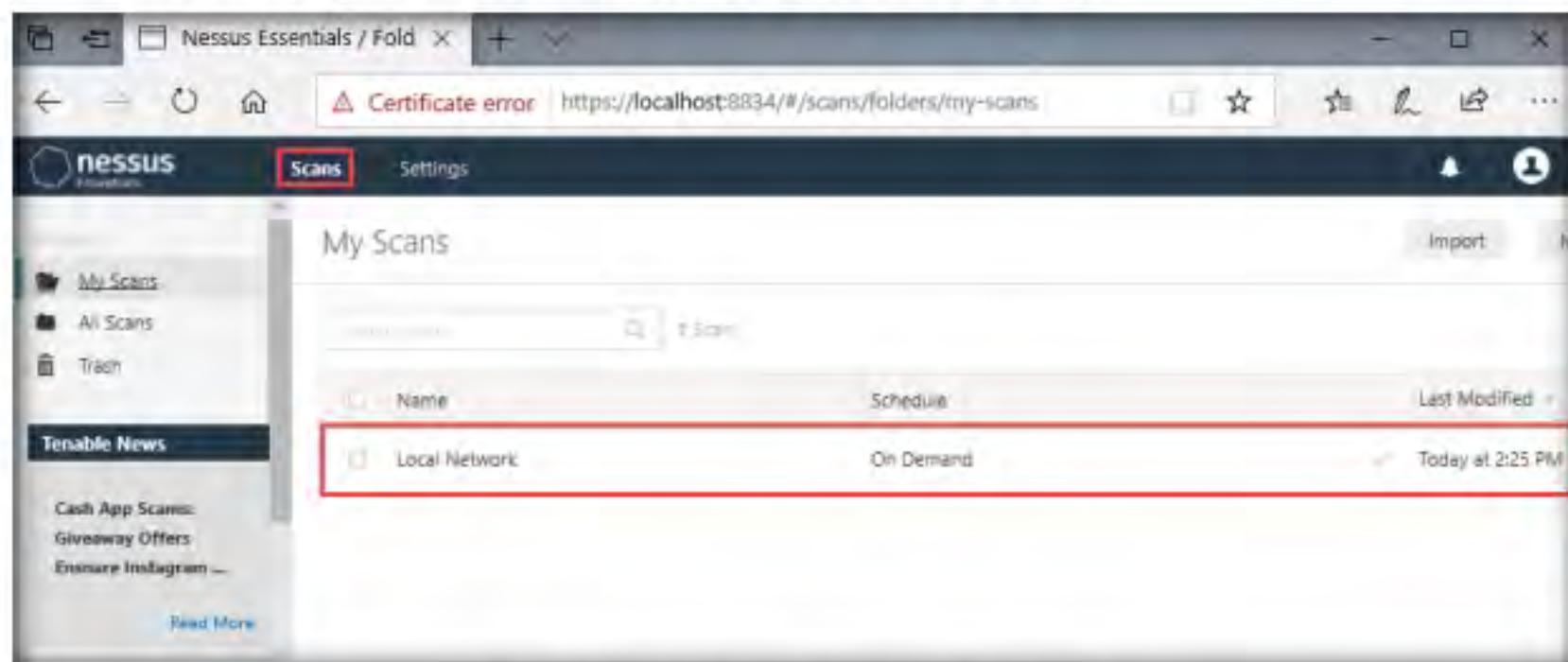


Figure 2.2.32: Selecting a Local Network Scan

39. In the **Local Network** window, click the **Report** tab from the top-right corner, and choose a file format (here, **HTML**) from the drop-down list. By downloading a report, you can access it anytime, instead of logging in to Nessus again and again.

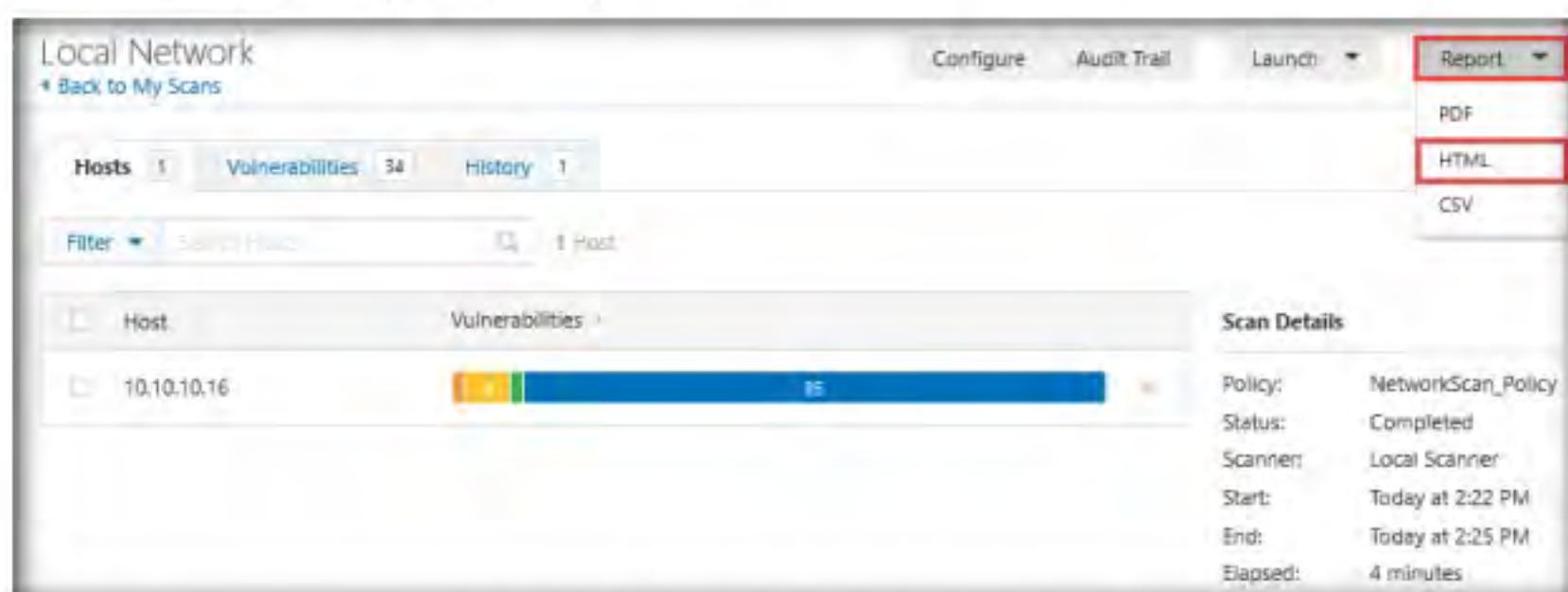


Figure 2.2.33: Exporting Report to HTML Format

40. The **Generate HTML Report** pop-up appears: leave the **Report** type option on default (**Executive Summary**). Click **Generate Report** to download the report.

**Note:** If the **What do you want to do with Local\_Network\_5cfvy7.html?** pop-up appears, click **Save**.

**Note:** The file name might differ in your lab environment.

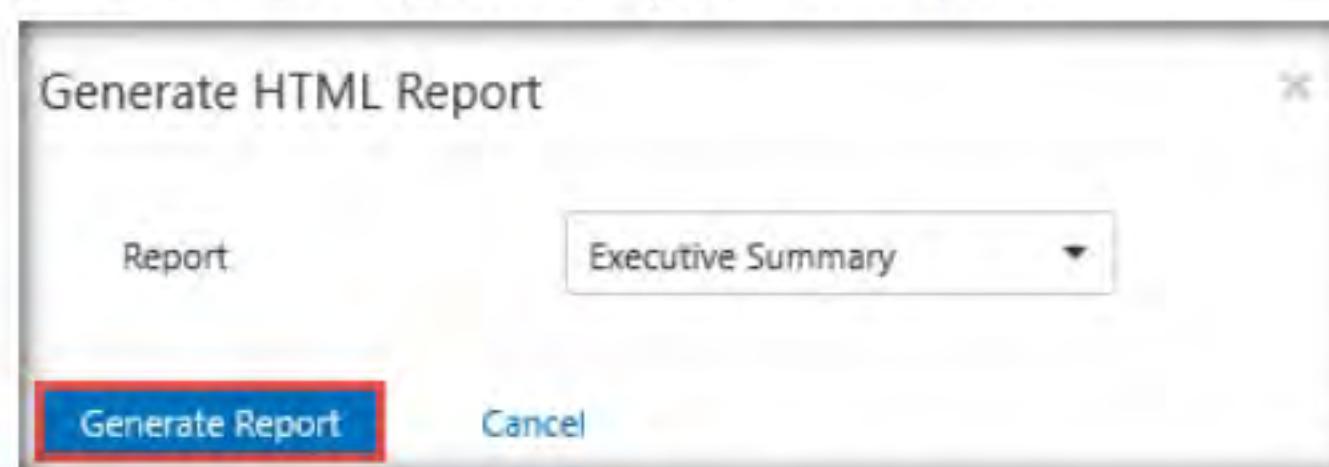


Figure 2.2.34: Export as HTML window appears

41. Once the download is finished, a pop-up appears at the bottom of the browser; click **Open**.
42. If the **How do you want to open this file?** pop-up appears, choose any browser (here, **Firefox**) to view the downloaded HTML file.

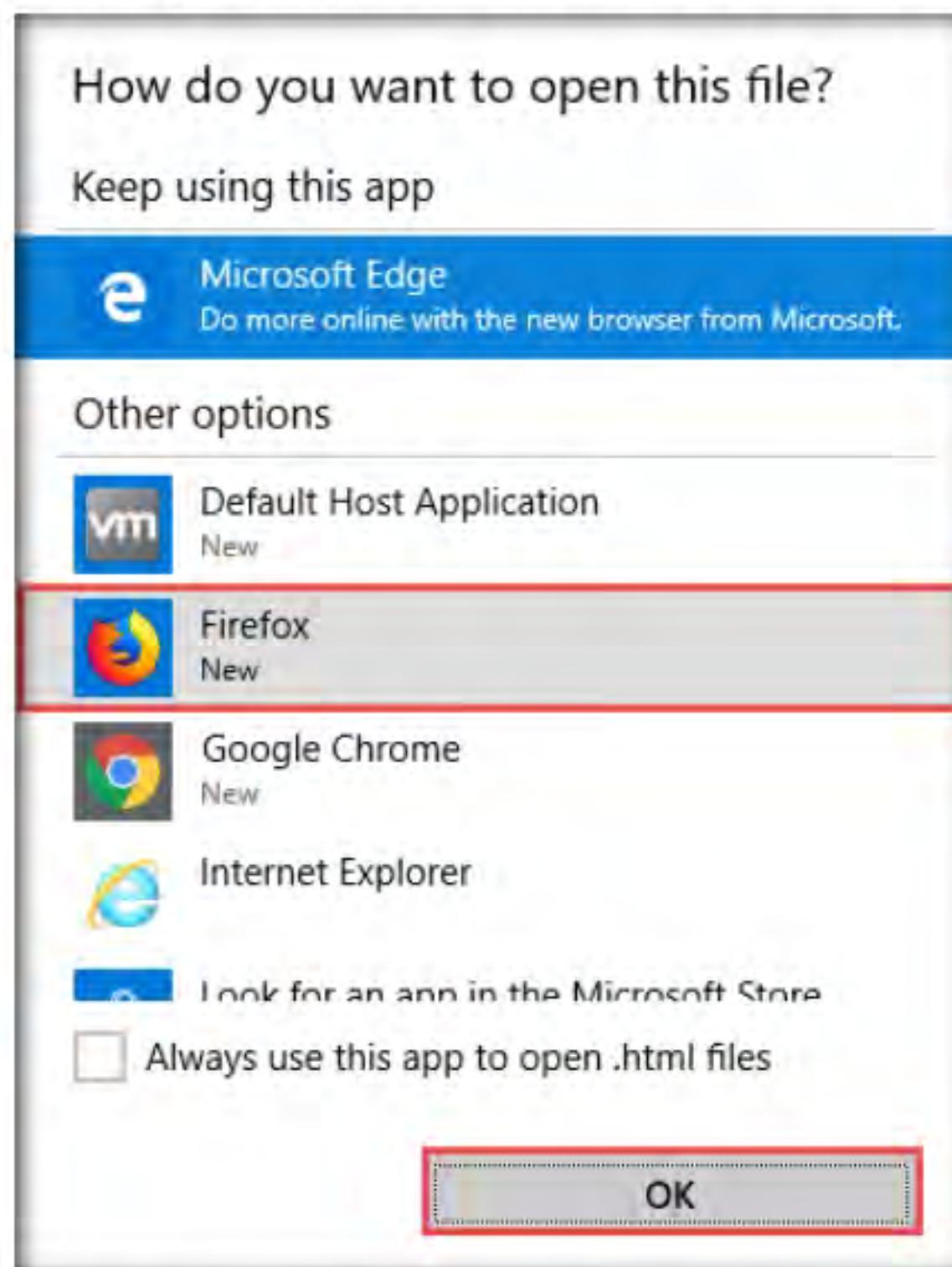


Figure 2.2.35: Choosing a browser to view the HTML.

43. The Nessus scan report appears in the **Firefox** web browser, as shown in the screenshot.

**Note:** Screenshots might differ in your lab environment.

44. You can click the **Expand All** option to view the detailed scan report.

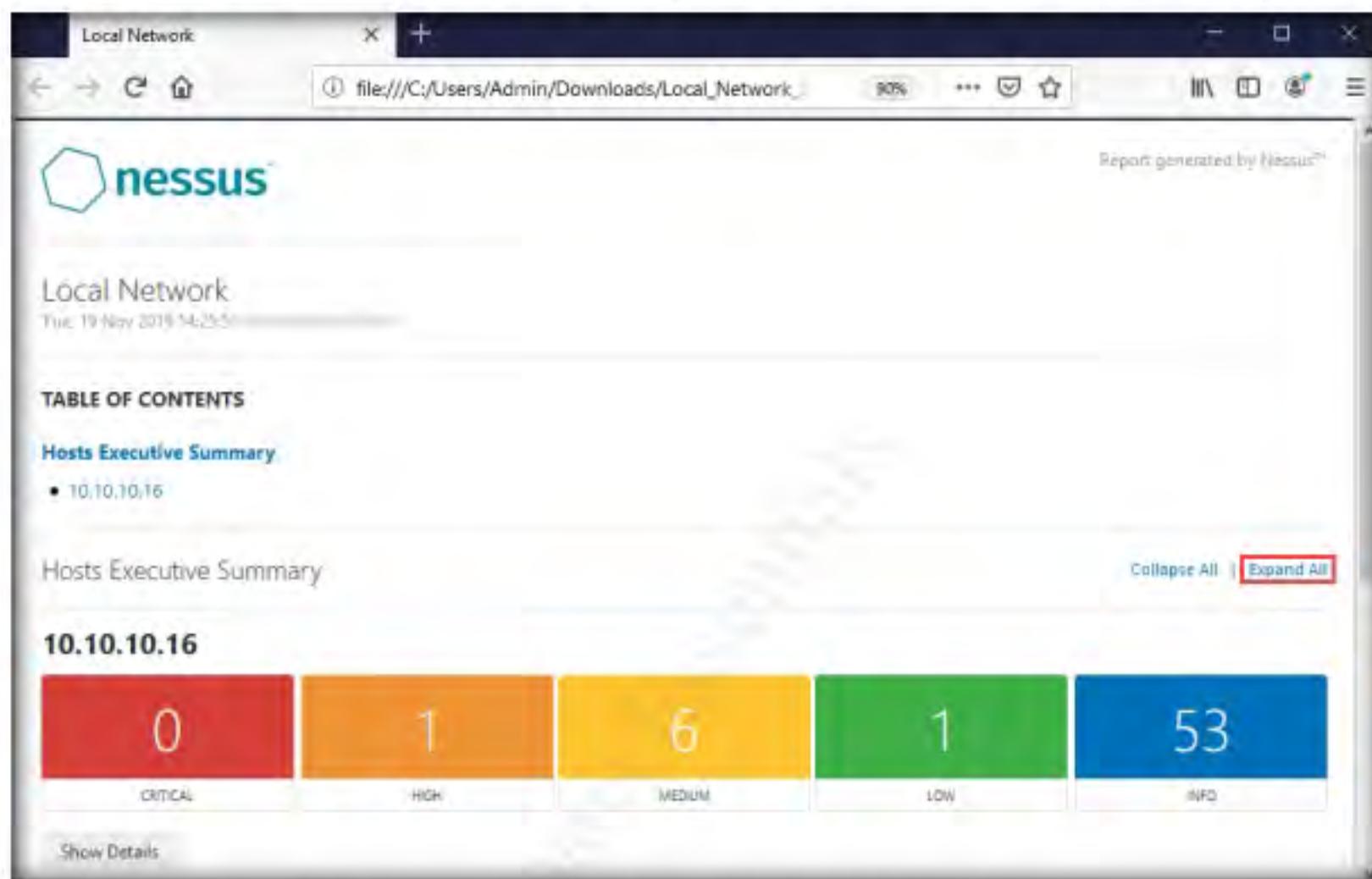


Figure 2.2.36: Vulnerability Report Displayed in HTML Format

45. A list of discovered vulnerabilities appears. You can further click on plugins (here, **41028**) to view more detailed information on the vulnerability.

**Note:** The results might differ in your lab environment.

Severity	CVSS	Plugin	Name
HIGH	7.5	41028	SNMP Agent Default Community Name (public)
HIGH	6.4	51192	SSL Certificate Cannot Be Trusted
HIGH	6.4	57582	SSL Self-Signed Certificate
MEDIUM	5.0	12217	DNS Server Cache Snooping Remote Information Disclosure
MEDIUM	5.0	45411	SSL Certificate with Wrong Hostname
MEDIUM	5.0	42873	SSL Medium Strength Cipher Suites Supported (SWEET32)
LOW	4.3	58453	Terminal Services Doesn't Use Network Level Authentication (NLA) Only
LOW	2.6	65821	SSL RC4 Cipher Suites Supported (Bar Mitzvah)
INFO	N/A	10114	ICMP Timestamp Request Remote Date Disclosure
INFO	N/A	42255	NFS Server Superfluous
INFO	N/A	10223	RPC portmapper Service Detection
INFO	N/A	21745	Authentication Failure - Local Checks Not Run
INFO	N/A	10761	COM+ Internet Services (CIS) Server Detection
INFO	N/A	45590	Common Platform Enumeration (CPE)
INFO	N/A	10796	DCE Services Enumeration
INFO	N/A	11002	DNS Server Detection

Figure 2.2.37: Viewing a Vulnerability in the Report

46. The selected plugin details are displayed, as shown in the screenshot.

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the address bar displaying <https://www.tenable.com/plugins/nessus>. The main content area is titled "SNMP Agent Default Community Name (public)" with a "HIGH" severity rating and Nessus Plugin ID 41028. The page is divided into sections: "Synopsis" (The community name of the remote SNMP server can be guessed.), "Description" (It is possible to obtain the default community name of the remote SNMP server. An attacker may use this information to gain more knowledge about the remote host, or to change the configuration of the remote system (if the default community allows such modifications).), "Solution" (Disable the SNMP service on the remote host if you do not use it. Either filter incoming UDP packets going to this port, or change the default community string.), "Plugin Details" (Severity: High, ID: 41028, File Name: snmp\_default\_public\_community.nasl, Version: 1.13, Type: remote, Family: SNMP, Published: 2002/11/25, Updated: 2018/08/22, Dependencies: 10264), "Risk Information" (Risk Factor: High, CVSS v2.0, Base Score: 7.5, Temporal Score: 5.5), and "CVSS v2.0" (Base Score: 7.5).

Figure 2.2.38: Details of the Selected Vulnerability

47. In this way, you can select a vulnerability of your choice to view the complete details.
48. Once the vulnerability analysis is done, switch back to **Microsoft Edge** where Nessus is running and click **Admin → Sign Out** in the top-right corner.

The screenshot shows the Nessus web interface under the "Scans" tab. It displays a list of hosts (1) and vulnerabilities (34) found in the "Local Network". On the right, there is a "Scan Details" panel for a completed scan. The details are as follows:

Policy:	NetworkScan_Policy
Status:	Completed
Scanner:	Local Scanner
Start:	Today at 2:22 PM
End:	Today at 2:25 PM
Elapsed:	4 minutes

Figure 2.2.39: Signing out of Nessus

49. Once the session is successfully logged out, a **Signed out successfully. Goodbye, admin** notification appears.

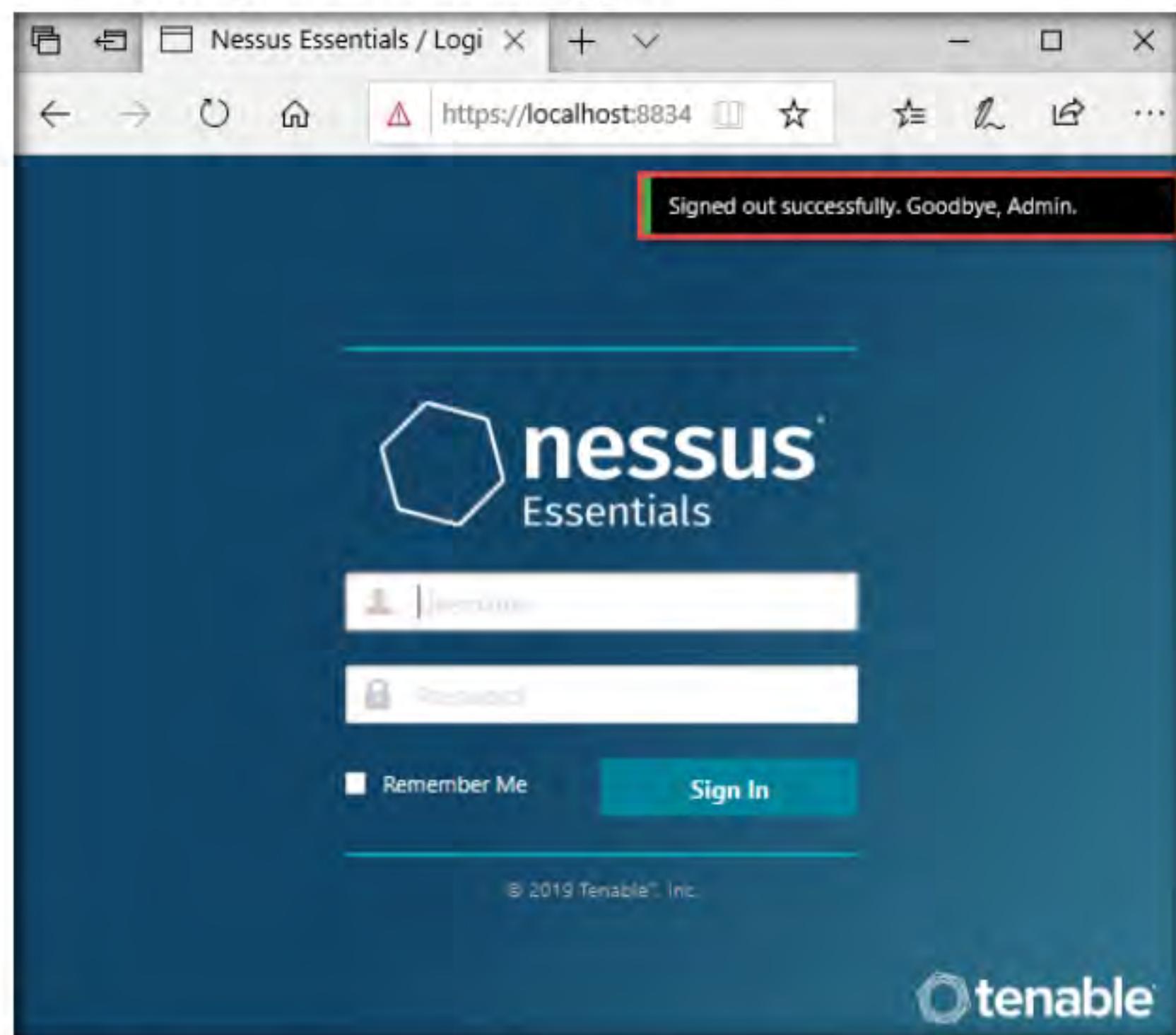


Figure 2.2.40: Signed out successfully

50. This concludes the demonstration of performing vulnerability assessment using Nessus.
51. Close all open windows and document all the acquired information.
52. Turn off the **Windows 10** virtual machine.

### **T A S K 3**

## **Perform Vulnerability Scanning using GFI LanGuard**

Here, we will use GFI LanGuard to perform vulnerability scanning on the target system.

1. Turn on the **Windows Server 2019** virtual machine.

**Note:** Ensure that the **Windows Server 2016** virtual machine is also turned on.

2. In the **Windows Server 2019** virtual machine, log in with the credentials **Administrator** and **Pa\$\$w0rd**.
3. Launch any web browser (here, **Mozilla Firefox**), type the URL <https://www.gfi.com/products-and-solutions/network-security-solutions/gfi-languard/download> in the address bar and press **Enter**.

### **T A S K 3 . 1**

#### **Register and Download GFI LanGuard**

4. The **GFI LanGuard** registration page appears. Enter your business email under the **Business Email** field and click **Continue**.

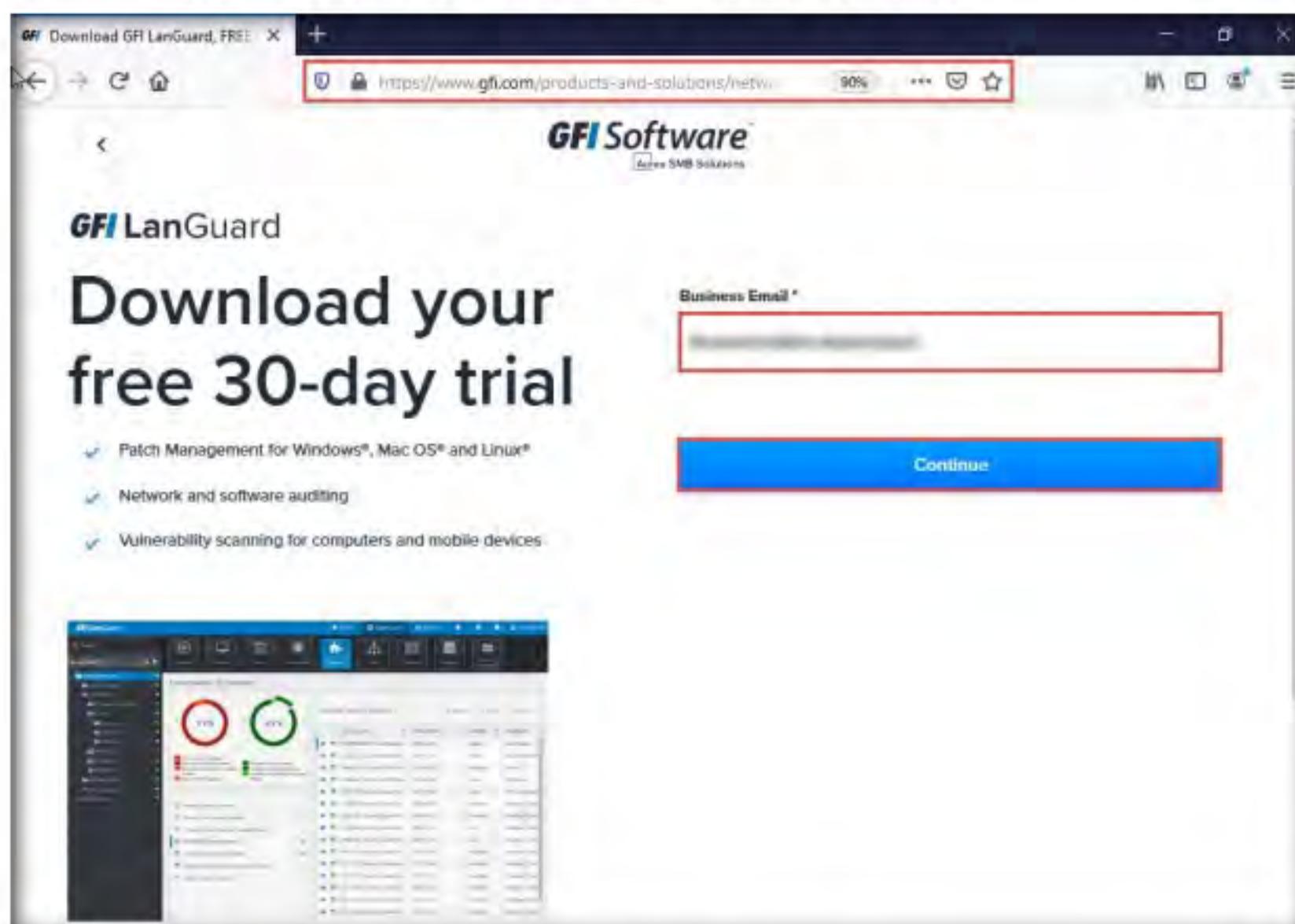


Figure 2.3.1: GFI LanGuard Registration page

GFI LanGuard scans, detects, assesses, and rectifies security vulnerabilities in your network and connected devices. It scans the network and ports to detect, assess, and correct security vulnerabilities, with minimal administrative effort.

5. On the next page, enter the required details and select the **I agree to GFI Software terms of service and privacy policy and consent to GFI Software to process data** checkbox and click **Start my free trial**.

A screenshot of a web browser showing the GFI LanGuard download page. The URL in the address bar is https://www.gfi.com/products-and-solutions/network-security-tools/gfi-languard. The page title is "GFI LanGuard" and the main heading is "Download your free 30-day trial". On the left, there is a list of features: "Patch Management for Windows®, Mac OS® and Linux®", "Network and software auditing", and "Vulnerability scanning for computers and mobile devices". On the right, there are input fields for "First Name \*", "Last Name \*", "Company", "Company Size" (with "Personal use" selected), "Telephone \*", "Country and State", and a checkbox for "I agree to GFI Software terms of service and privacy policy and consent to GFI Software to process my data.". Below these fields is a "Start my free trial" button.

Figure 2.3.2: GFI LanGuard Download page

6. The **Download the latest version of GFI LanGuard** page appears; click the **Download Trial** button.

GFI LanGuard scans your OSes, virtual environments, and installed applications through vulnerability check databases. It enables you to analyze the state of your network security, identify risks, and address how to take action before it is compromised.

**Note:** The **Opening languard.exe** pop-up appears; click **Save File**.

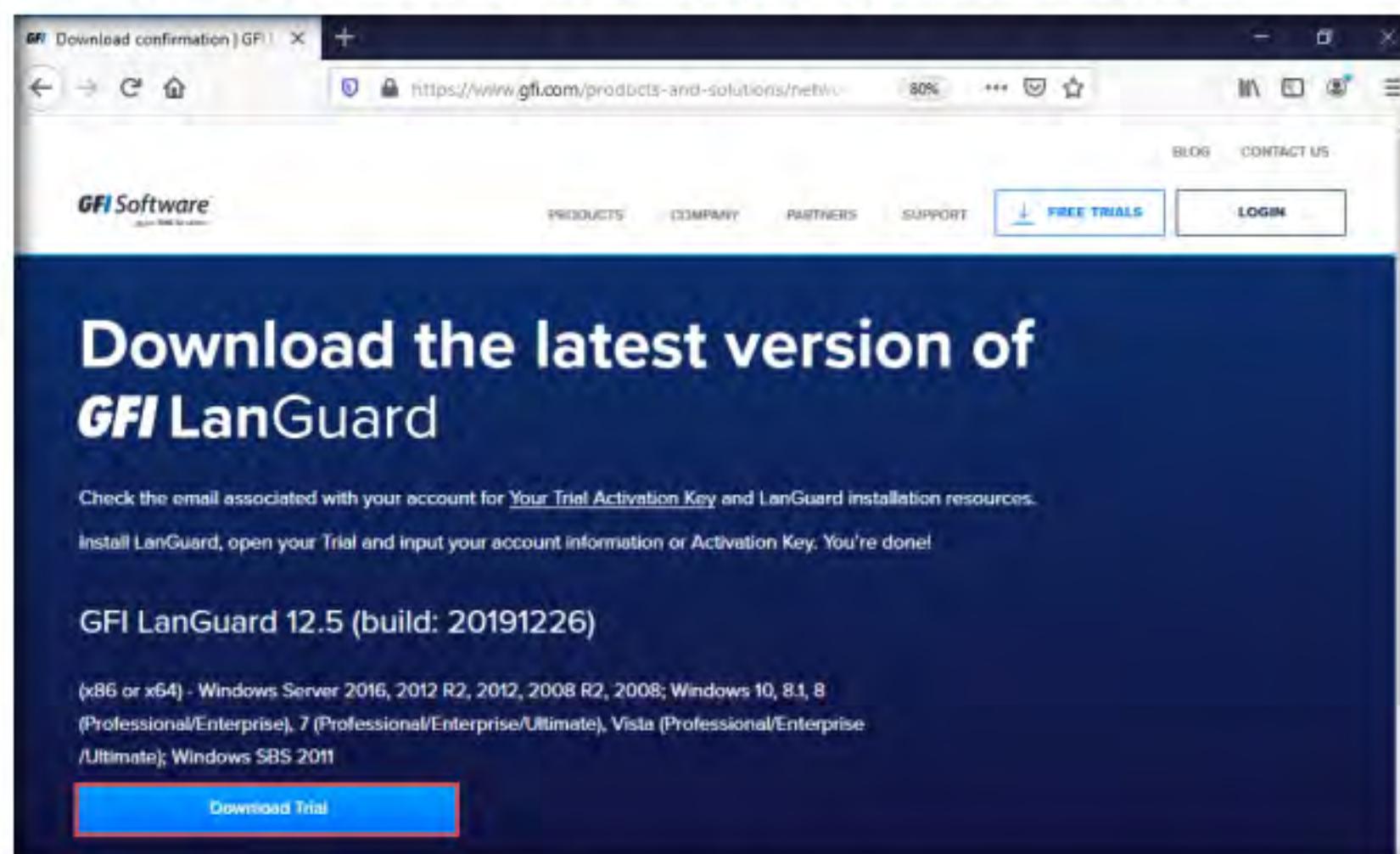


Figure 2.3.3: Complete Registration

7. Now, navigate to the download location (here, **Downloads**) and double-click **languard.exe** to install.

**Note:** If the **User File - Security Warning** pop-up appears, click **Run**.

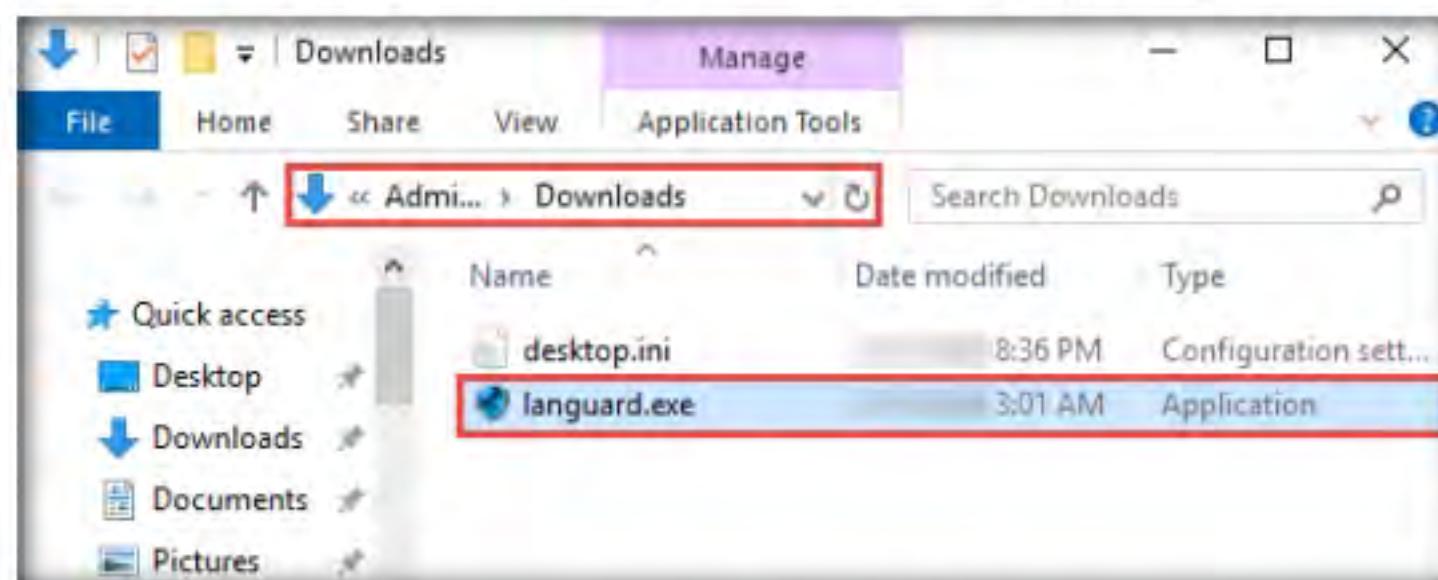


Figure 2.3.4: GFI LanGuard exe file

8. The **GFI LanGuard** dialog box appears; select preferred language (here, **English**) and click **OK**.

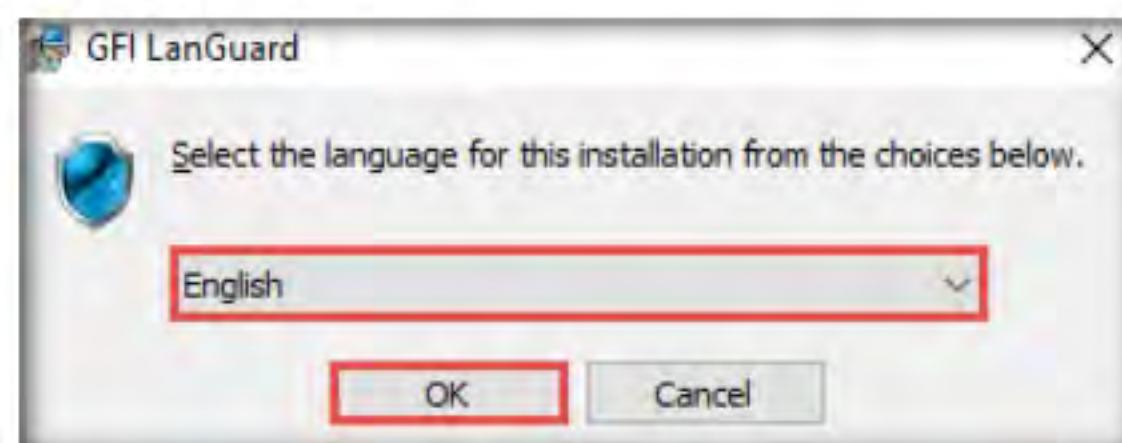


Figure 2.3.5: Selecting a language

9. The **GFI LanGuard** wizard appears with selected components for installation; click **Next** to proceed.



Figure 2.3.6: Installation wizard

10. The **Database Configuration** window appears. In the **SQL server name** field, type **.\\SQLEXPRESS** and leave **SQL database name** as default. Ensure that the **Use Windows Authentication** checkbox is selected and click **OK**.

**Note:** The SQL server name might differ in your lab environment.

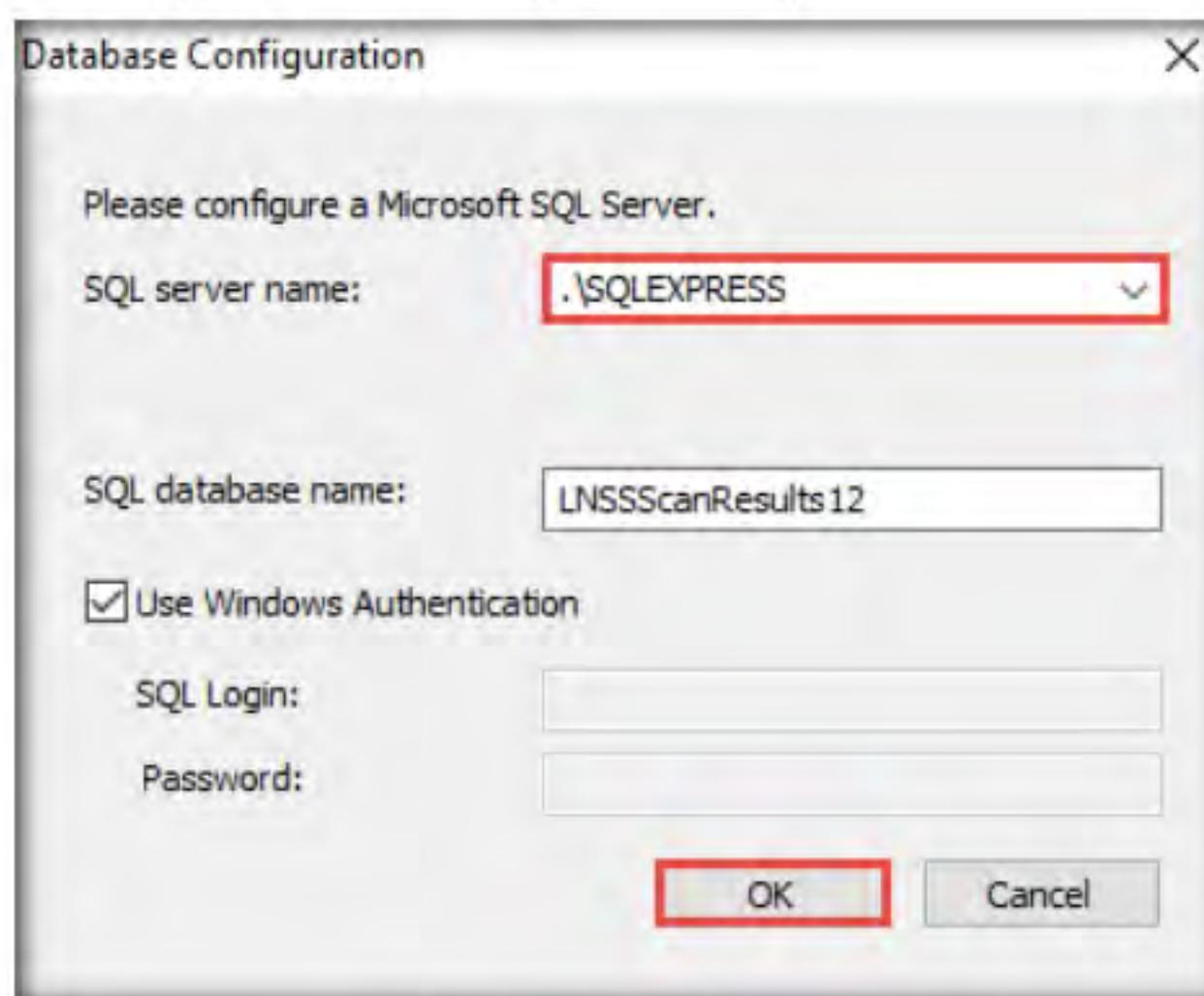


Figure 2.3.7: Database Configure window

11. Now, switch back to the **Mozilla Firefox** browser, open a new tab, and log in to your email account that you have given while registration.
12. Open an email from **GFI Downloads** and copy the activation key.

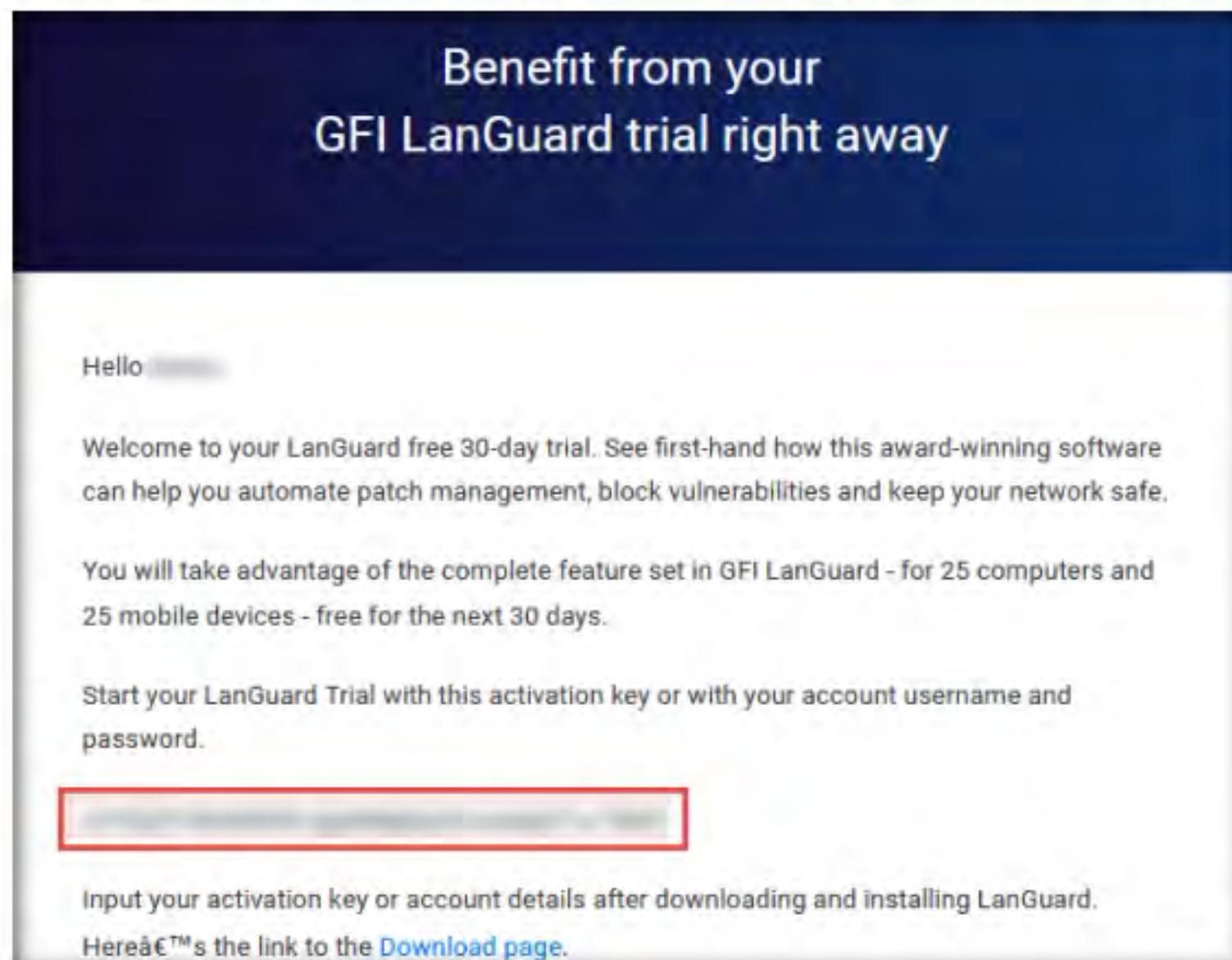


Figure 2.3.8: GFI LanGuard Trial Key

13. The **GFI LanGuard License Key** window appears. Paste the received activation key in the **Enter License Key** field and click **OK**.

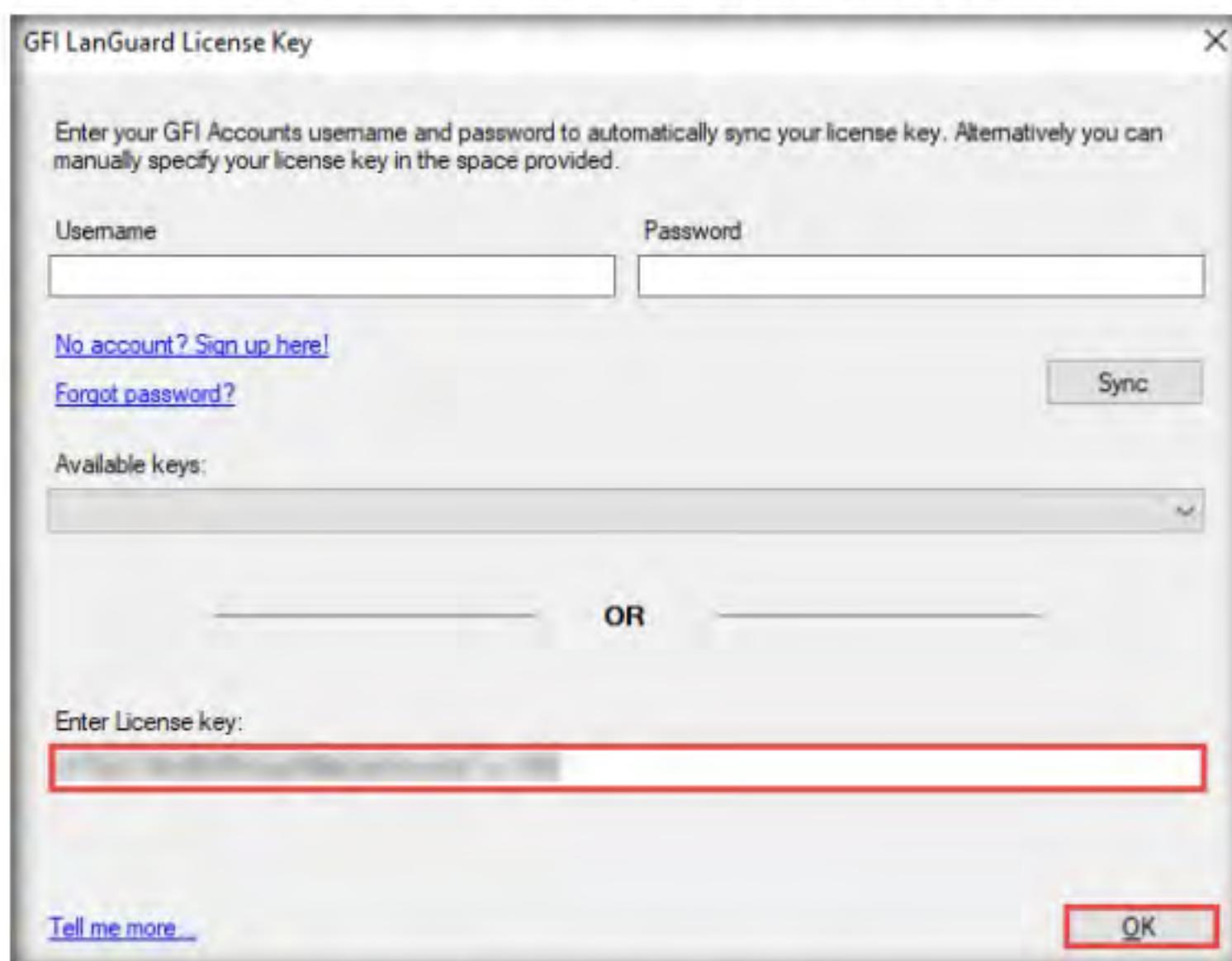


Figure 2.3.9: GFI LanGuard License window

14. GFI LanGuard starts installing after the completion of the installation; when the **GFI LanGuard Setup** window appears, click **Next**.



Figure 2.3.10: GFI LanGuard Setup window

15. The **End-User License Agreement** wizard appears; accept the terms and click **Next**.
16. In the **Attendant service credentials** wizard, leave the **Name** field as default (here, **SERVER2019\Administrator**) and enter the **Password** of the administrator account (here, **Pa\$\$w0rd**); then, click **Next**.

**Note:** The **Name** field might differ in your lab environment.

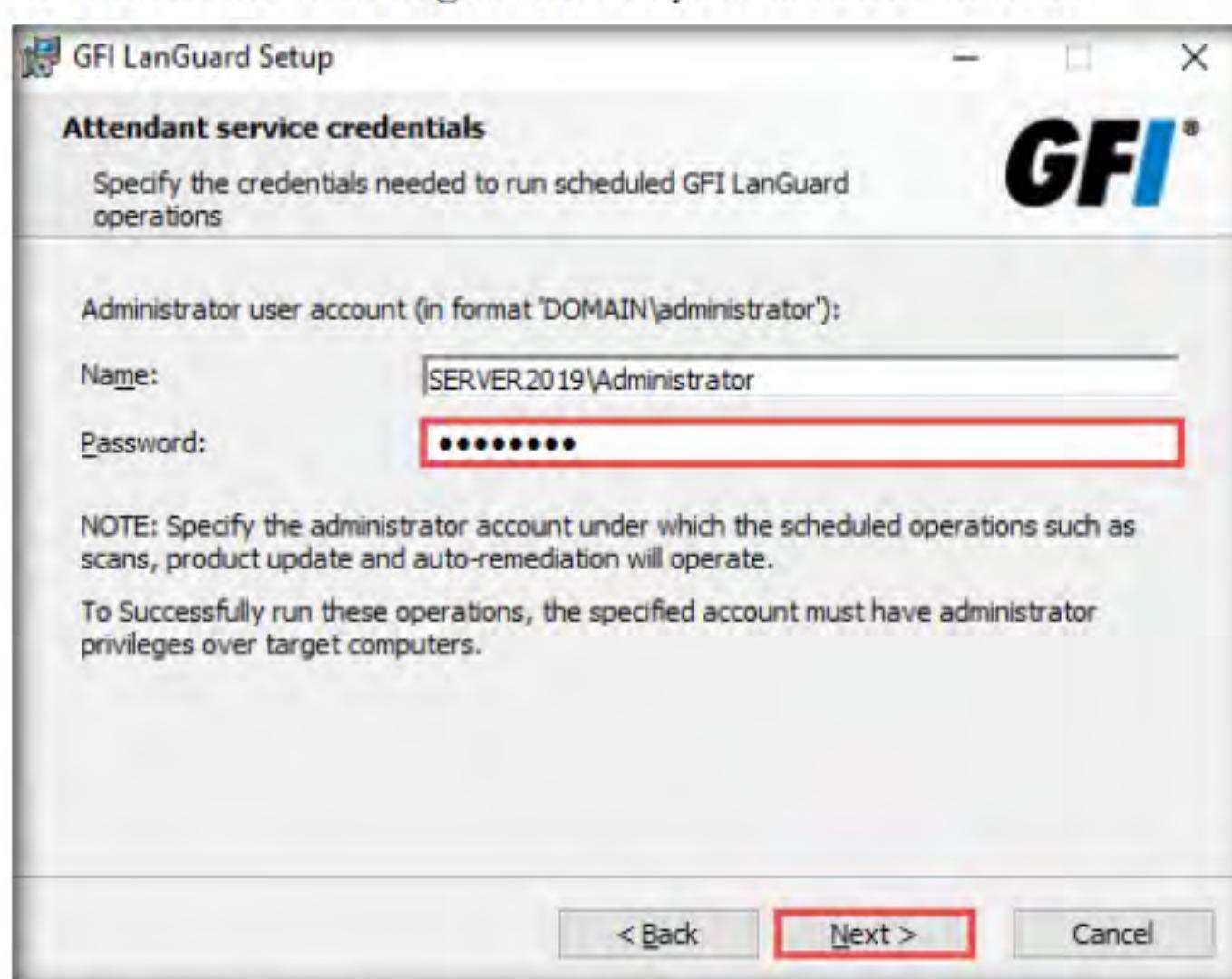


Figure 2.3.11: GFI LanGuard Attendant service credentials section

17. In the **Choose Destination Location** wizard, leave the **Folder** location set to default and click **Install**.

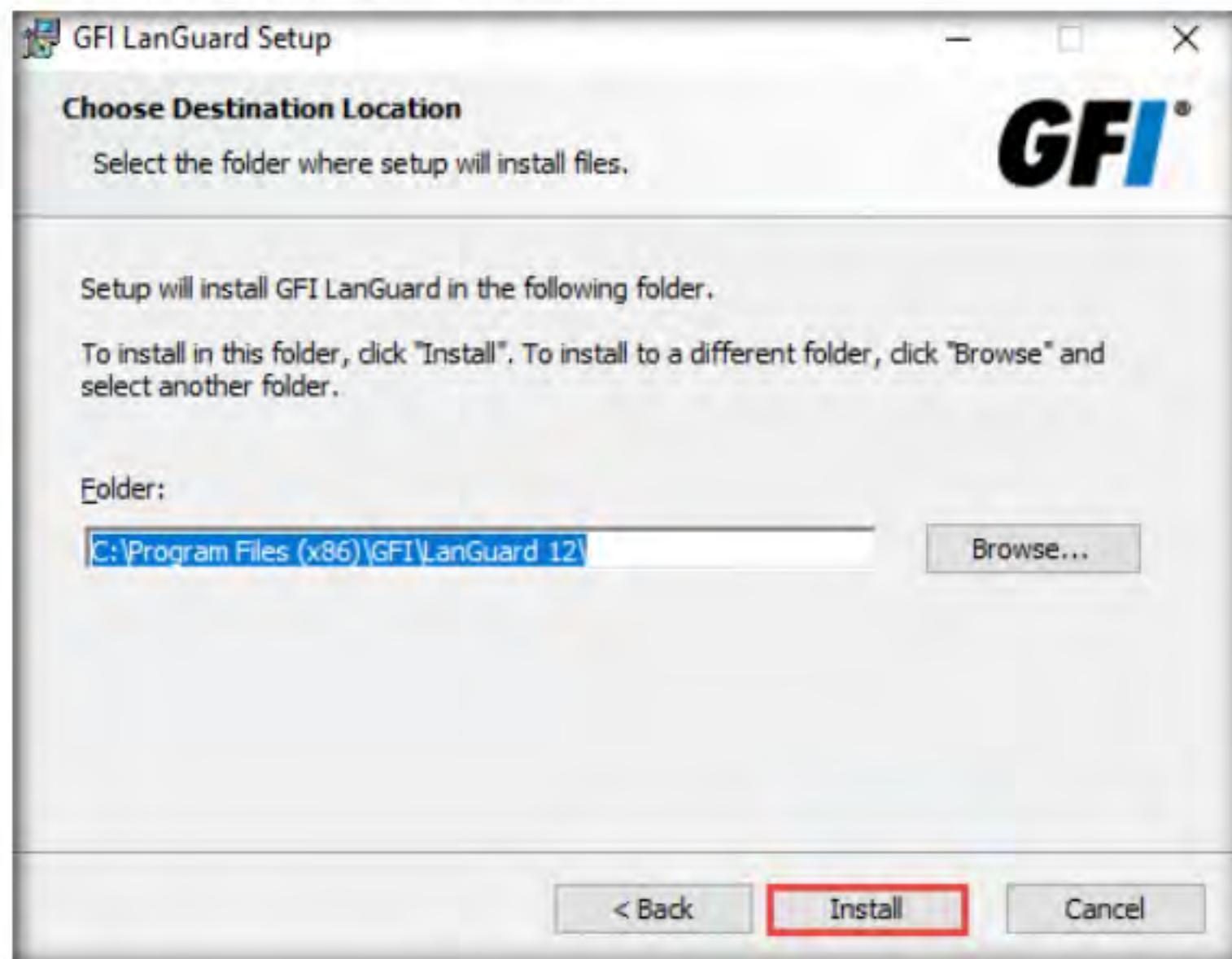


Figure 2.3.12: Choosing a folder location

18. The **Installing GFI LanGuard** wizard appears. After the completion of installation, the **GFI LanGuard Central Management Server Setup** window appears; then, click **Next**.

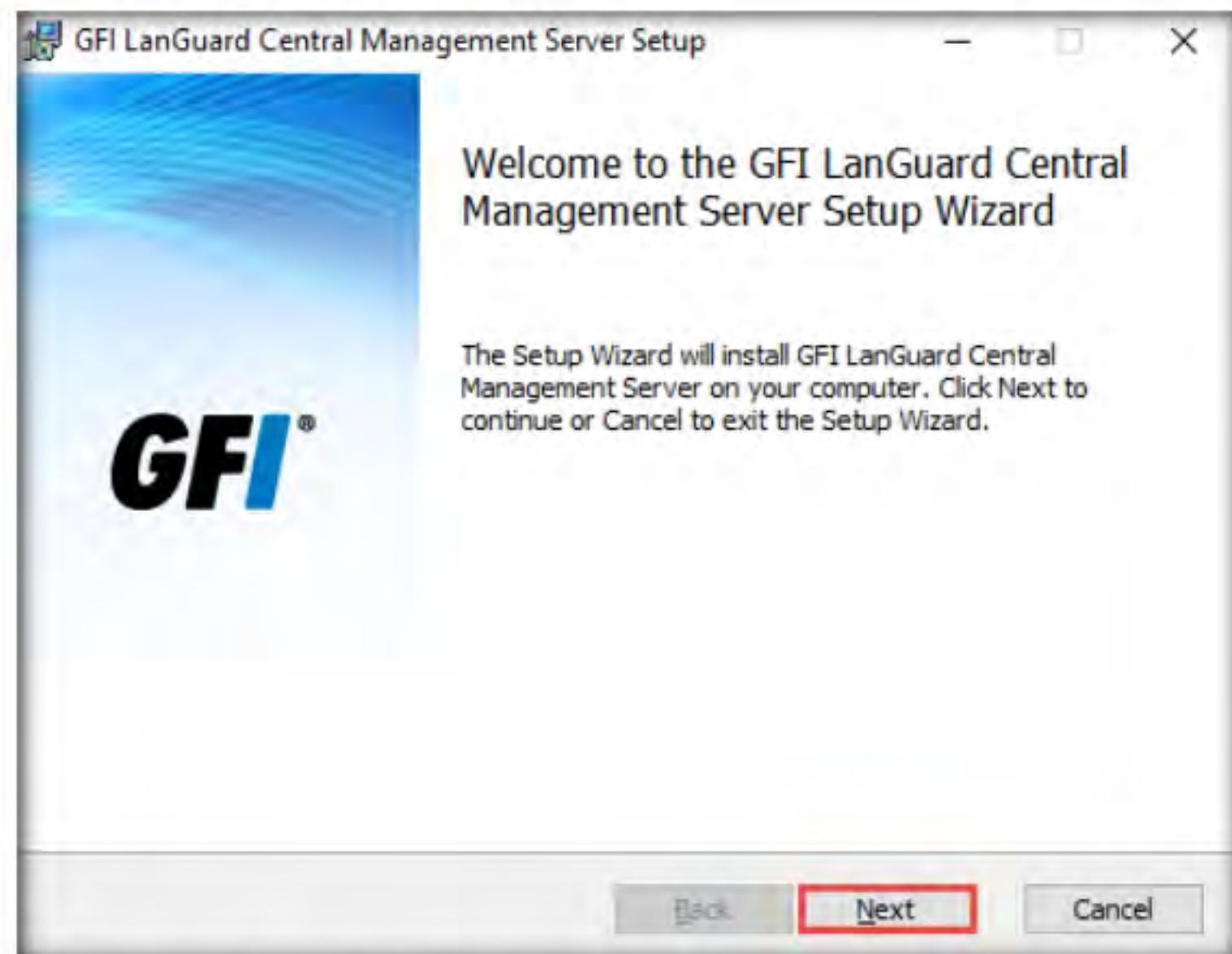


Figure 2.3.13: GFI LanGuard Central Management Server Setup window

19. In the **Service logon information** wizard, leave the **User Name** field (Administrator user account) set to its default, enter the **Password** of the administrator account (here, **Pa\$\$w0rd**), and click **Next**.

**Note:** The **Name** field might differ in your lab environment.

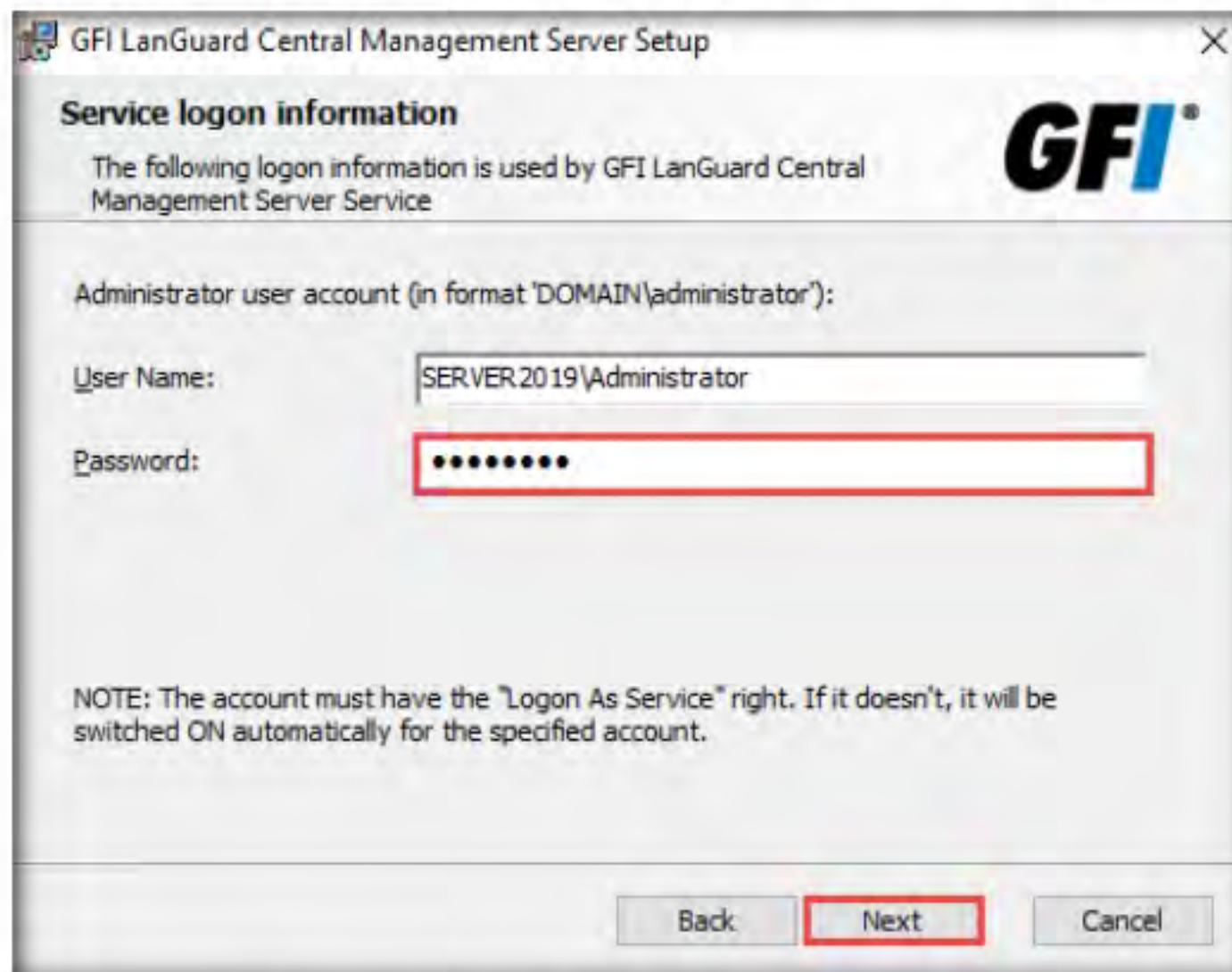


Figure 2.3.14: GFI LanGuard Service logon information section

20. The **HTTPS Settings** wizard appears; keep the name in its default and click **Next**.

**Note:** The name field might differ in your lab environment.

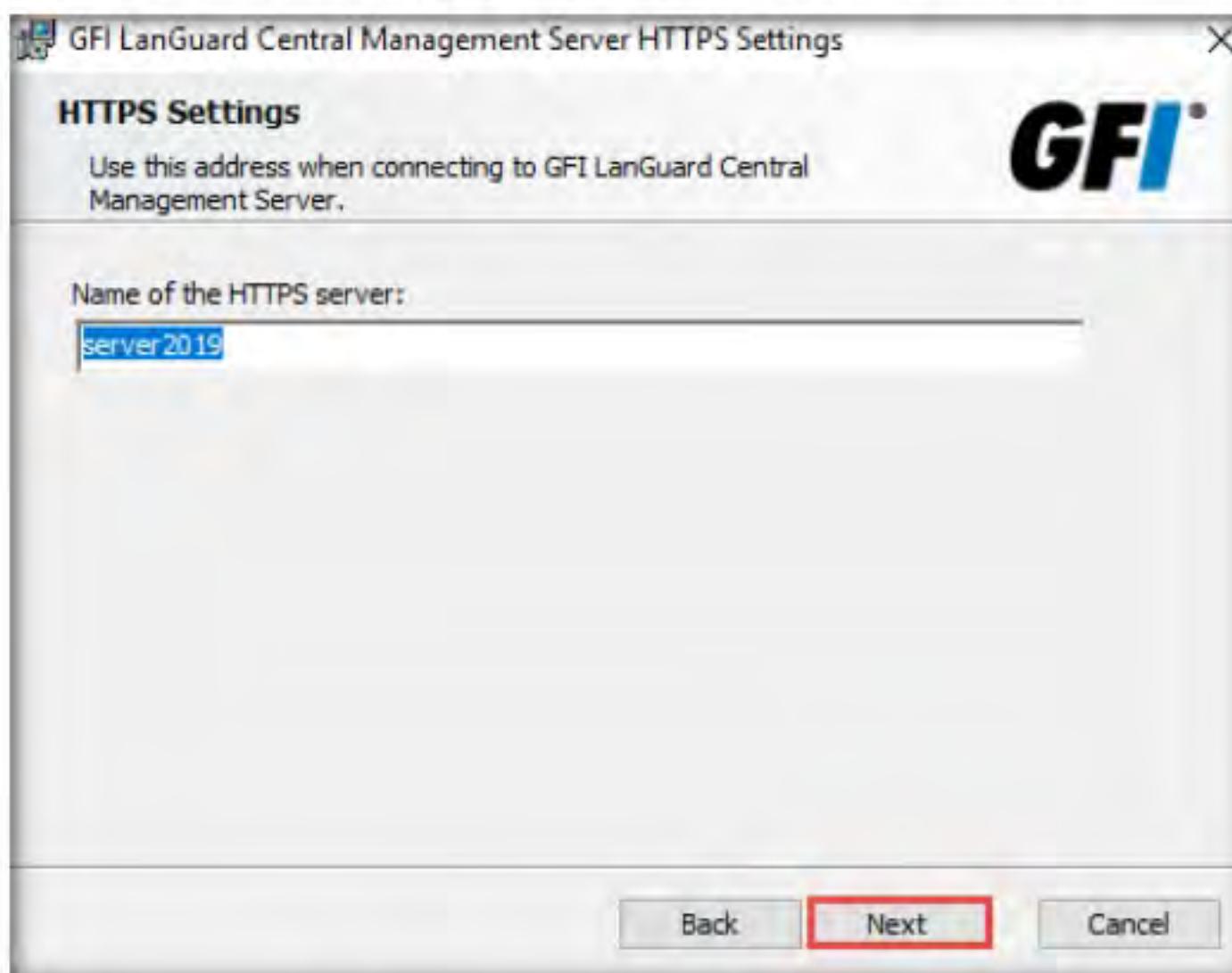


Figure 2.3.15: GFI LanGuard HTTPS Settings section

21. In the **Destination Folder** wizard, choose the location where you want to install the application (here, the default location is selected) and click **Next**.

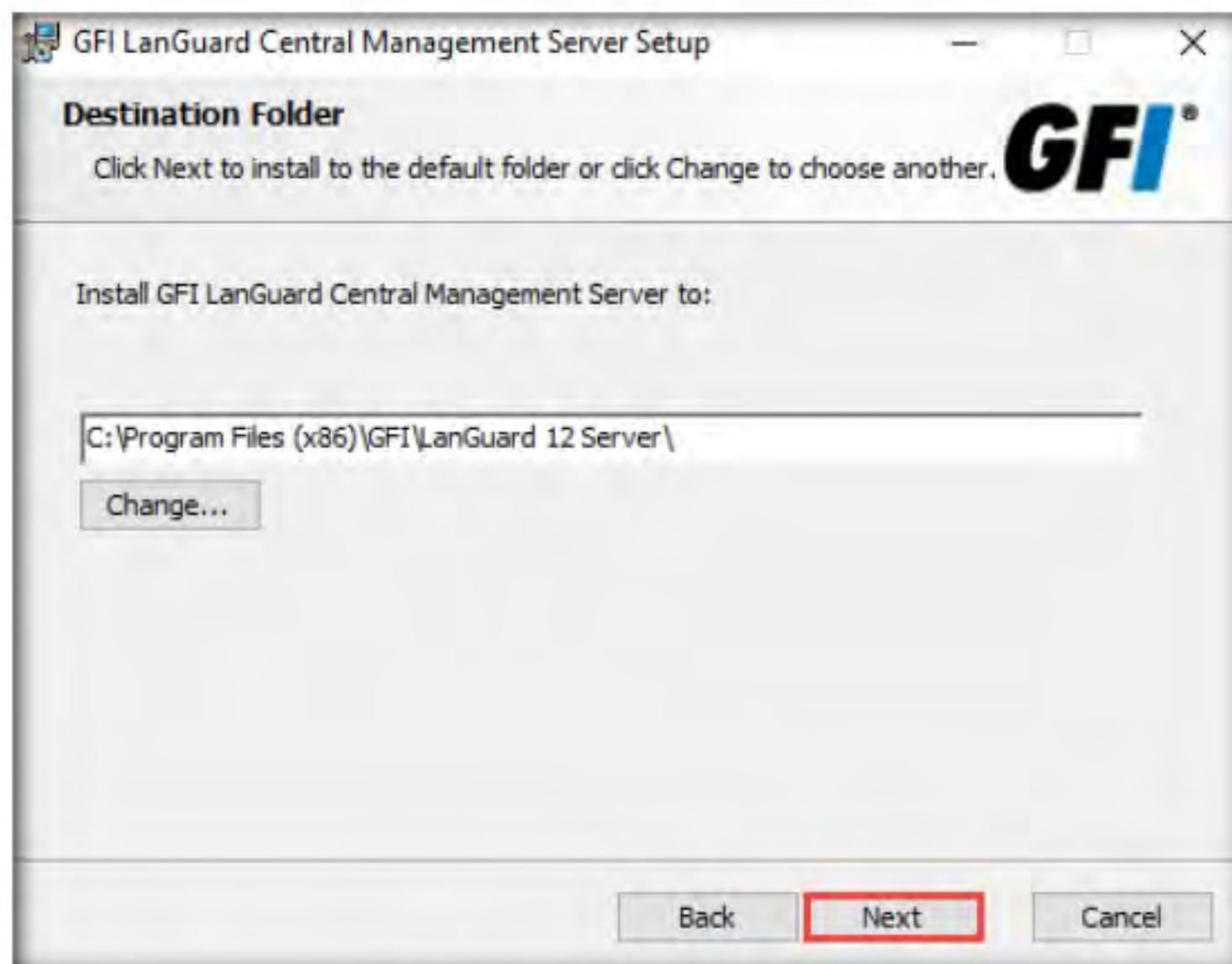


Figure 2.3.16: Choosing a folder destination

22. In the **Ready to install** wizard, click **Install** to proceed.
23. Once the installation is complete in the **GFI LanGuard Central Management Server Setup** window, click **Finish**.

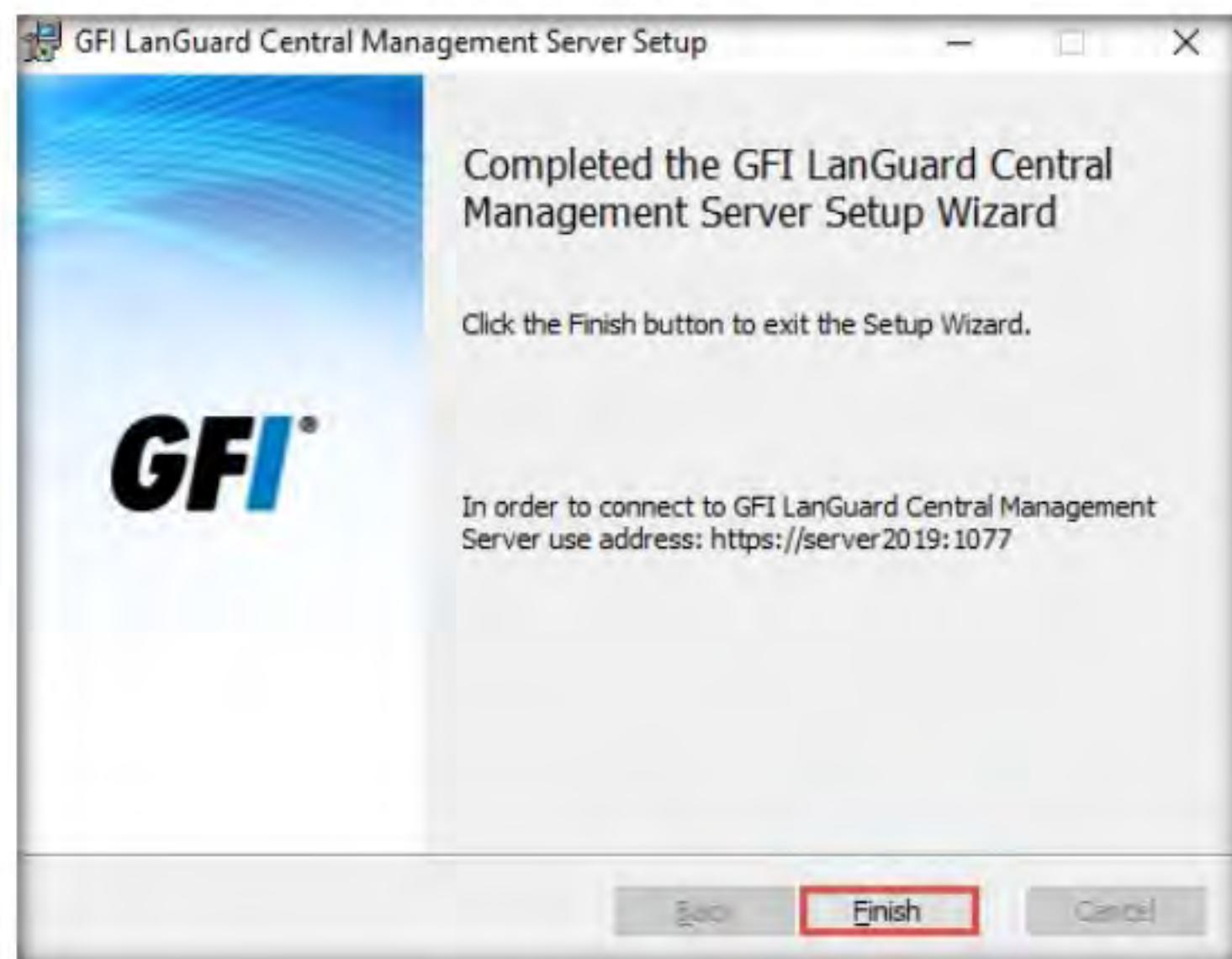


Figure 2.3.17: GFI LanGuard: click Finish

24. In the **GFI LanGuard Setup** window, ensure that the **Launch GFI LanGuard** checkbox is selected. De-select the **Launch GFI LanGuard Central Management Server** checkbox and click **Finish**.

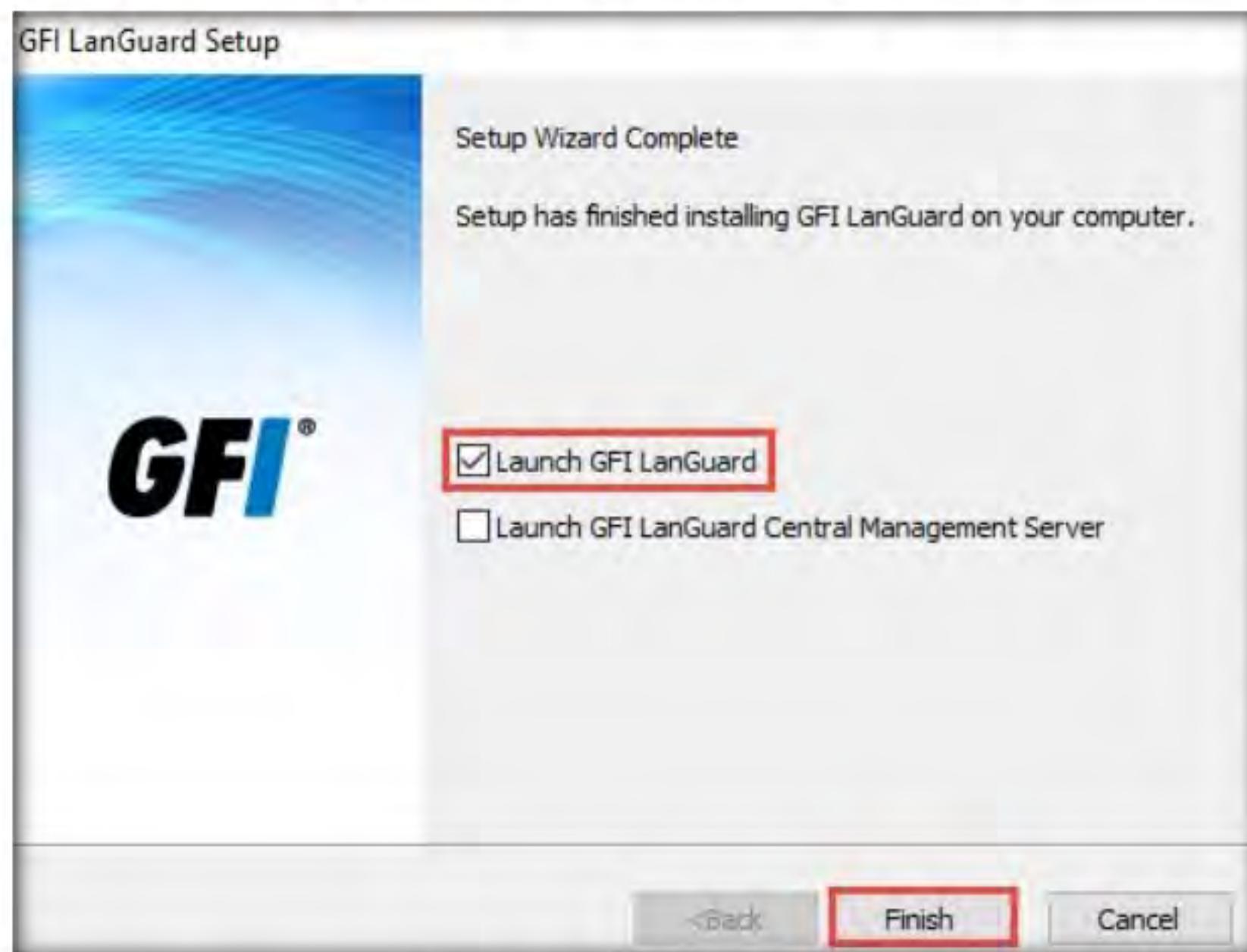


Figure 2.3.18: GFI LanGuard Setup: click Finish

25. A **GFI LanGuard** pop-up appears on the main window of the application; click **Continue evaluation**.

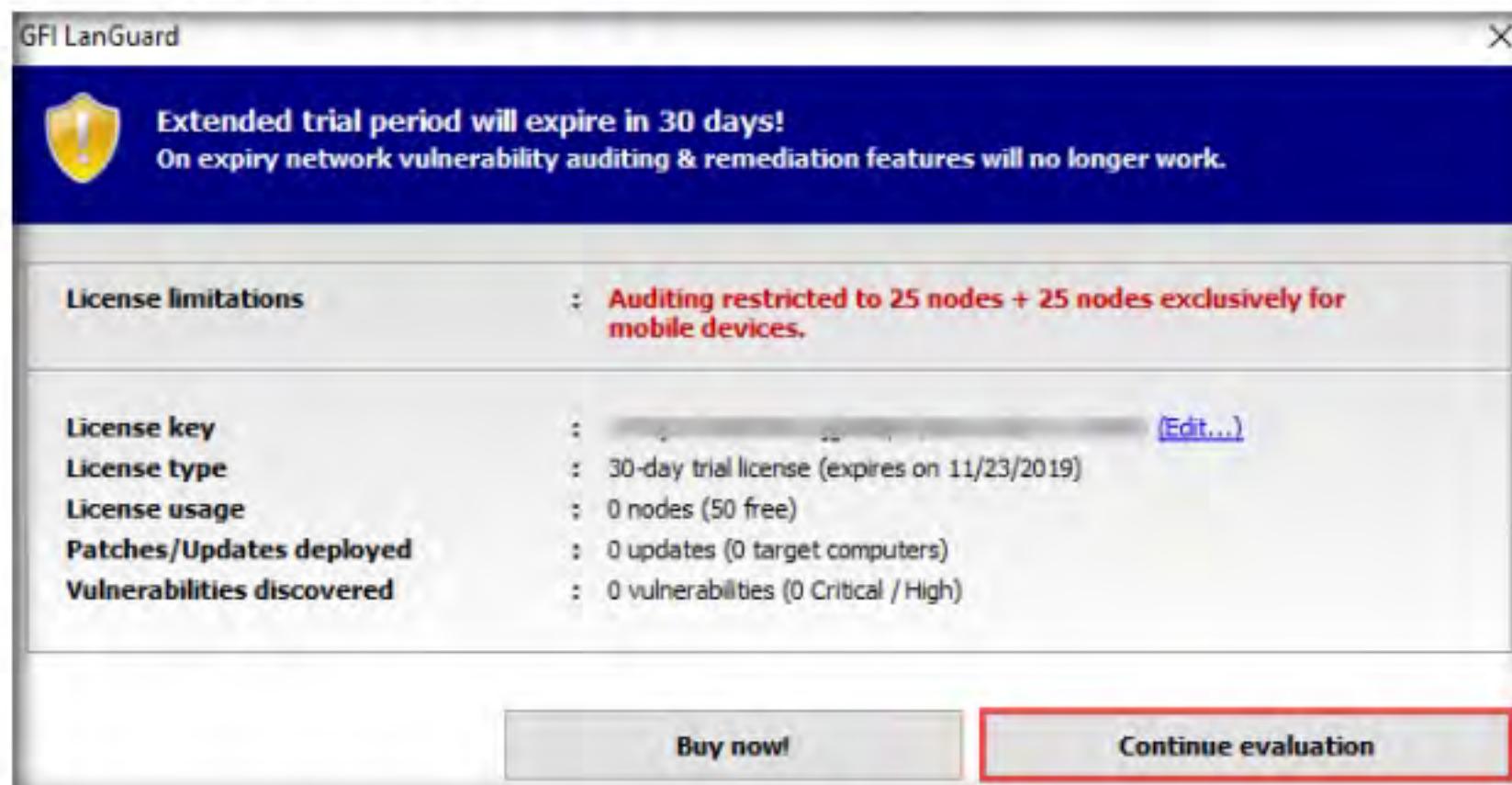


Figure 2.3.19: GFI LanGuard pop-up

26. The **GFI LanGuard** main window appears, and it begins to inspect the security status of the local computer.

27. Click **Launch a Scan** or **View details**.

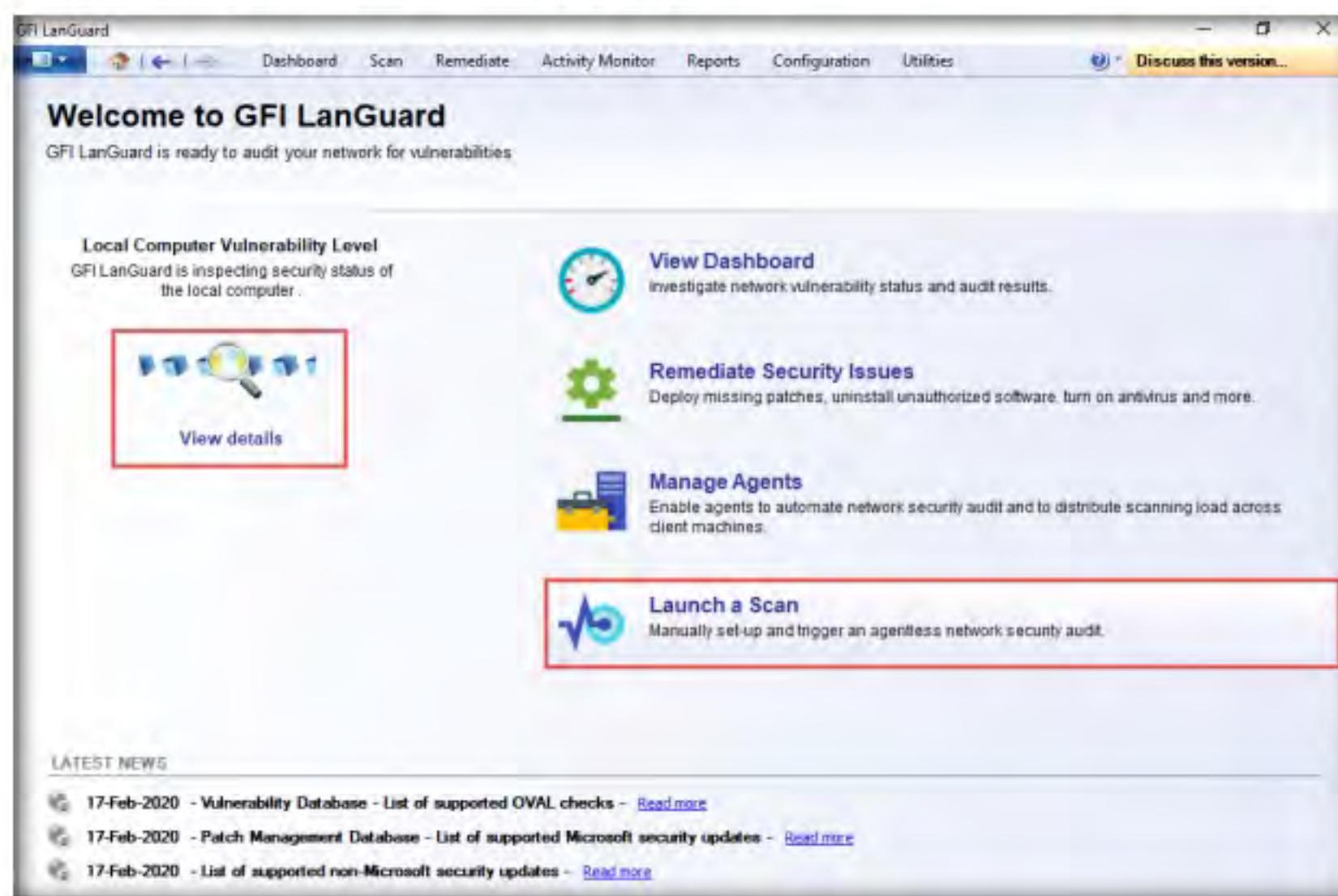


Figure 2.3.20: Launching a scan in GFI LanGuard

28. A window indicates that a scan on the local machine is already in progress.

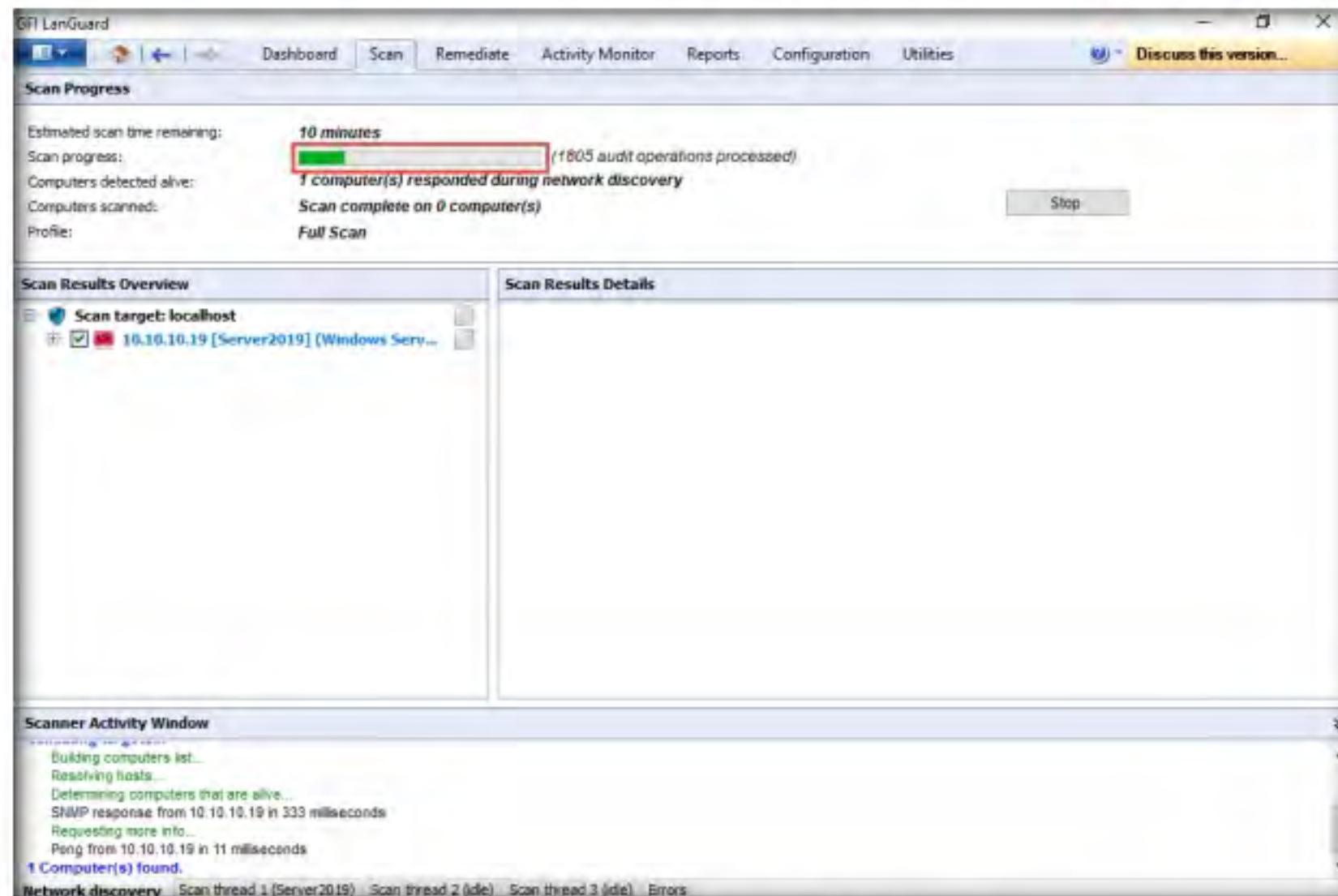


Figure 2.3.21: GFI LanGuard scanning the local machine

**Note:** Allow the scan to finish analyzing vulnerabilities in the host machine.

29. Click **Stop** to halt the vulnerability scan on the host machine.

**Note:** If the **Stop scanning confirmation** pop-up appears, click **Yes**.

**Note:** The scan might take time to stop.

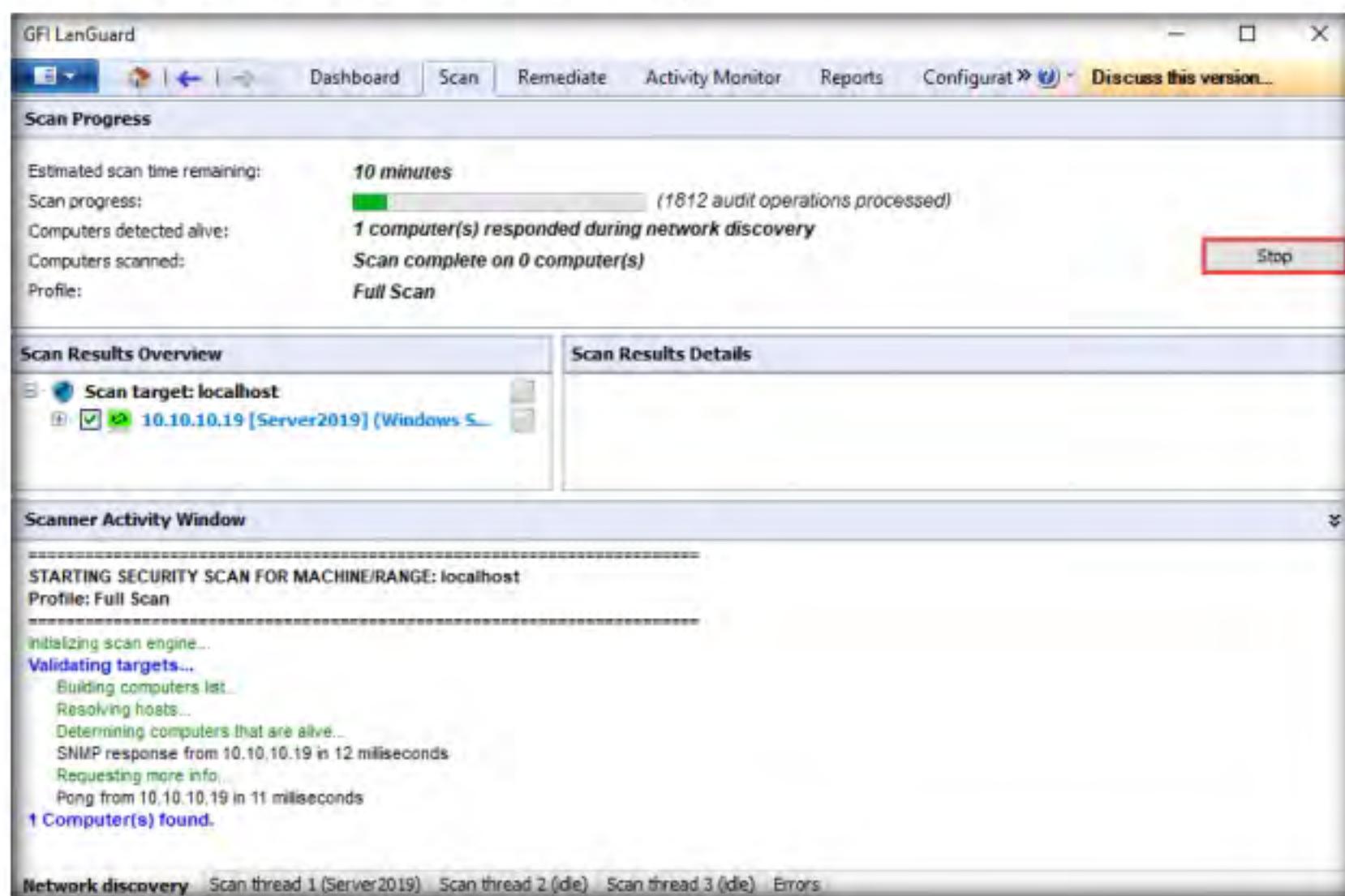


Figure 2.3.22: Stopping the scan

### **T A S K 3 . 3**

#### **Scan a Target**

30. The **Launch a New Scan** page appears: specify the details required to scan a target/virtual machine as follows:

- Enter the IP address of the virtual machine in the **Scan Target** field (here, the target machine is **Windows Server 2016 [10.10.10.16]**), and ensure that the **Full Scan** option is selected from the **Profile** drop-down list.
- Ensure that **Currently logged on user** is selected in the **Credentials** drop-down list.
- Click **Scan**.



Figure 2.3.23: Customizing the scan settings

**Note:** This may vary in your lab environment.

31. GFI LanGuard takes some time to perform the vulnerability assessment on the intended virtual machine.

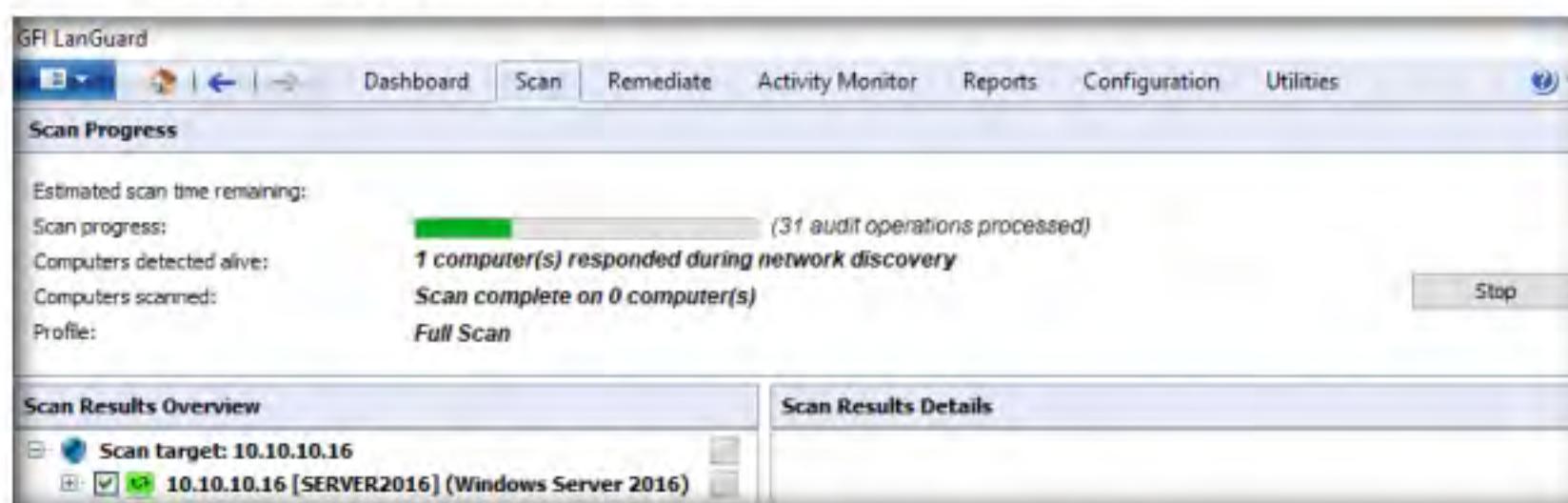


Figure 2.3.24: Vulnerability assessment being performed

#### **T A S K 3 . 4**

##### **Examine the Scan Results**

32. Once the scanning is complete, a **Scan completed!** message is displayed under **Scan Results Details**, as shown in the screenshot.

- Note:** The scanning takes approximately 20–30 minutes to complete.
33. To examine the scanned result, in the left pane under **Scan Results Overview**, click the IP address (**10.10.10.16**) node to expand it. The **Vulnerability Assessment** and **Network & Software Audit** nodes are displayed, as shown in the screenshot.

**Note:** The results might differ in your lab environment.

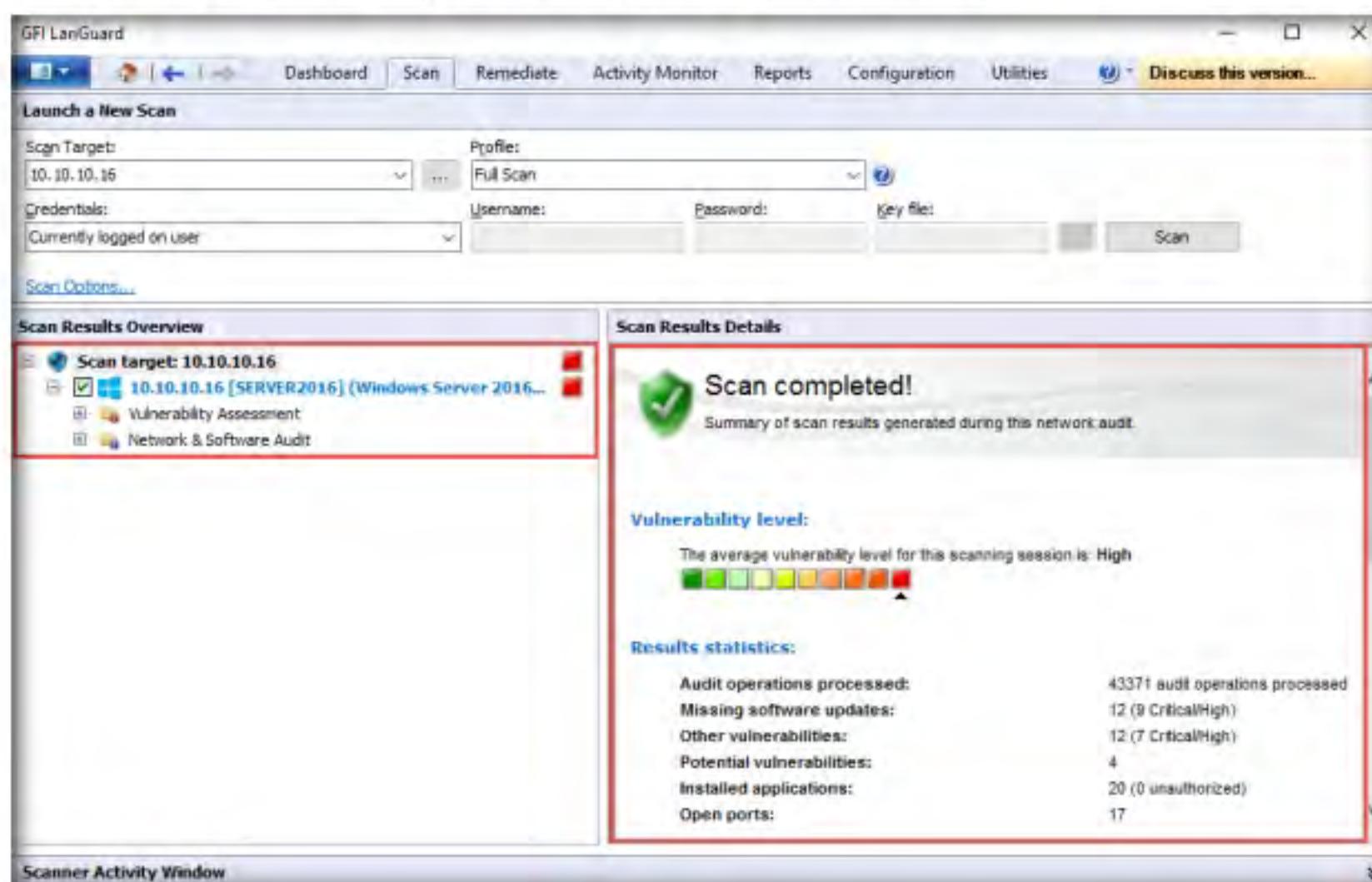


Figure 2.3.25: Viewing the scan results

34. Click the **Vulnerability Assessment** node. This shows category-wise details of assessed vulnerabilities. Click each category to view the vulnerabilities in detail.

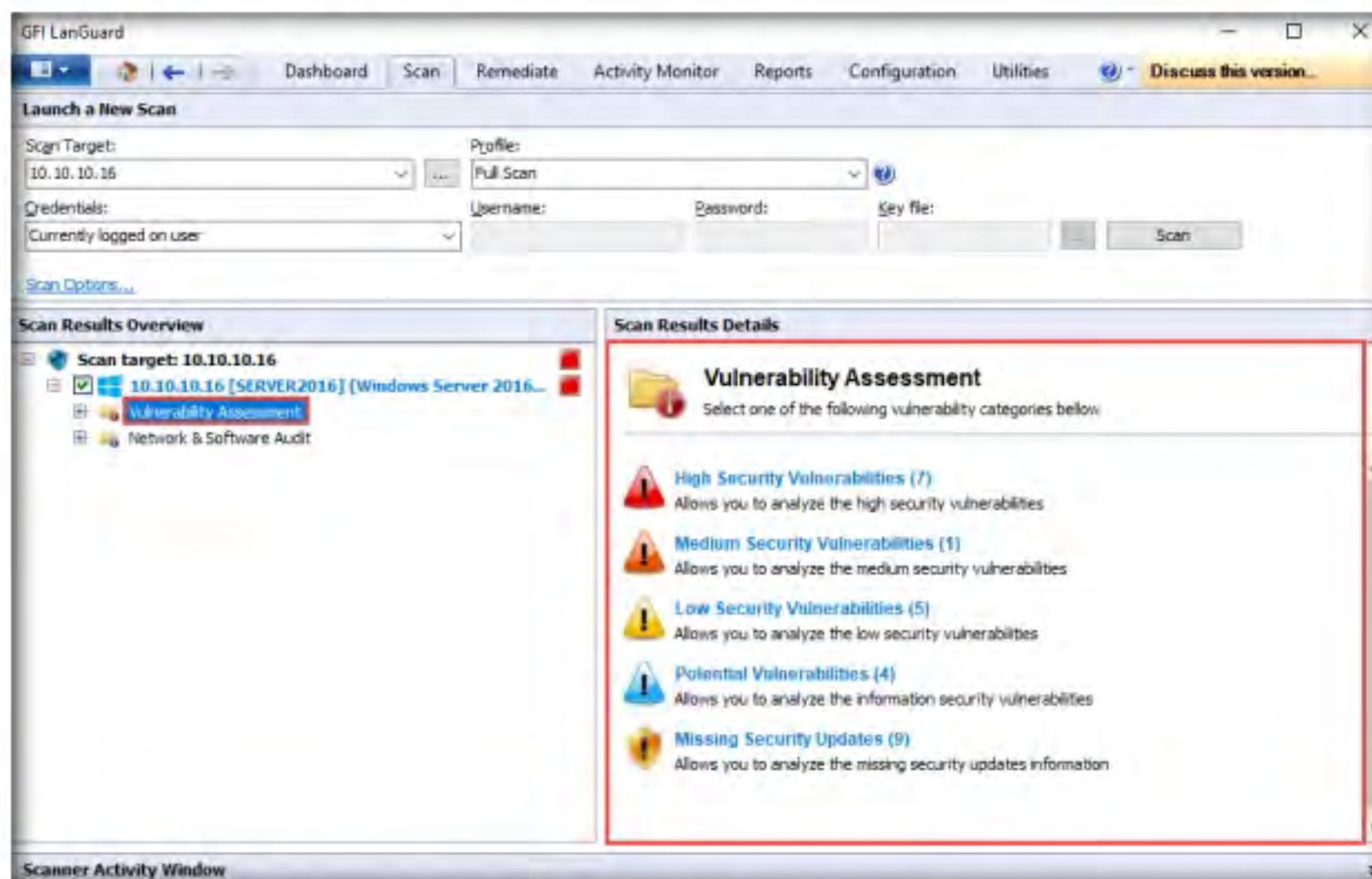


Figure 2.3.26: Vulnerability Assessment categories

35. Expand the **Network & Software Audit** node in the left pane. Click **System patching status**; detailed information regarding system patches is displayed under the **Scan Results Details** section in the right pane, as shown in the screenshot.

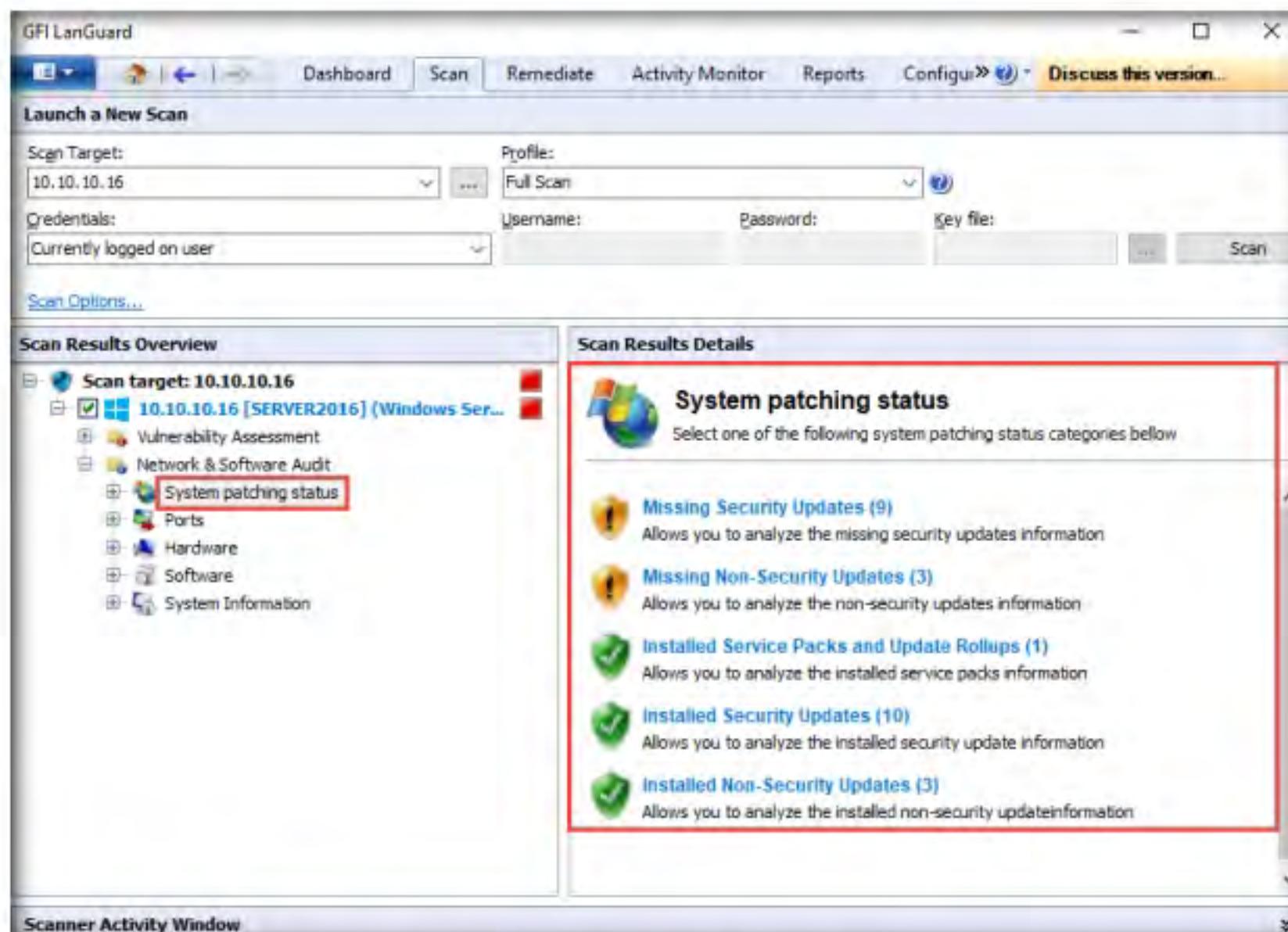


Figure 2.3.27: System patches status information

36. Expand **Ports** and click **Open TCP Ports** to view all the open TCP Ports under the **Scan Results Details** section in the right pane, as shown in the screenshot.

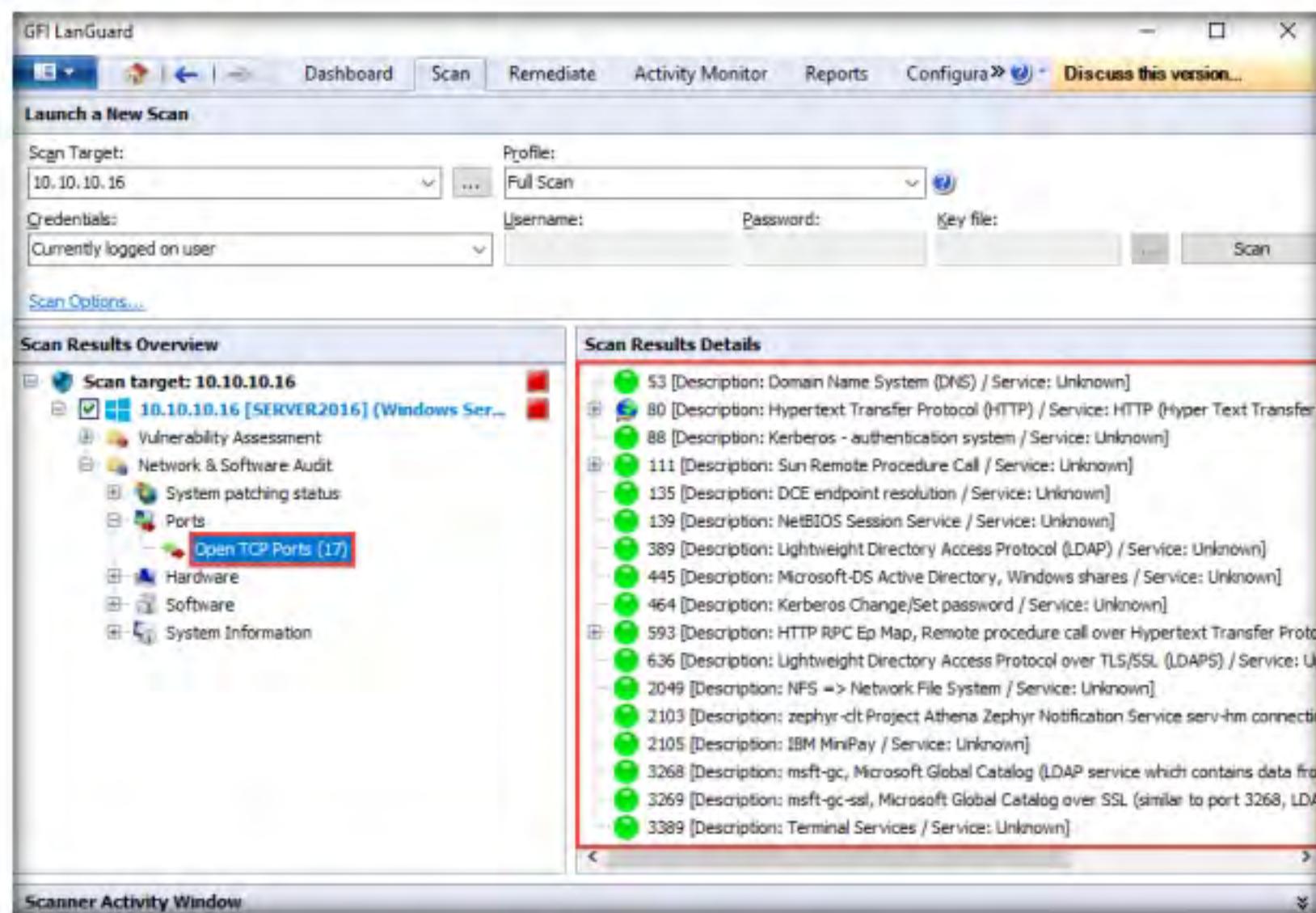


Figure 2.3.28: Scan results for open TCP Ports

37. Click **System Information** to view detailed information about the target system under the **Scan Results Details** section in the right pane.

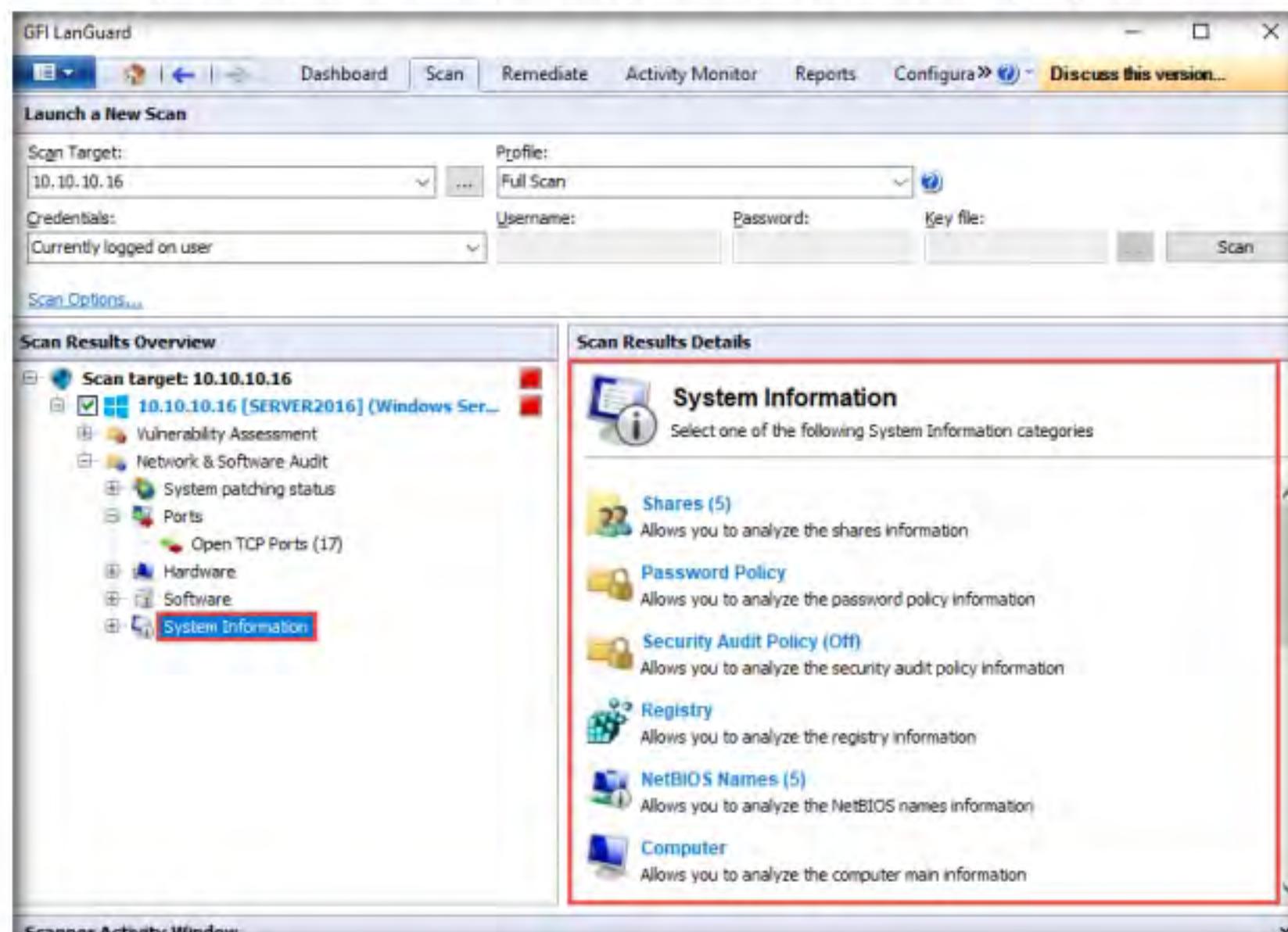


Figure 2.3.29: Scan results System Information

38. Expand the **System Information** node and click **Shares** to view the details of shared folders in the target virtual machine.

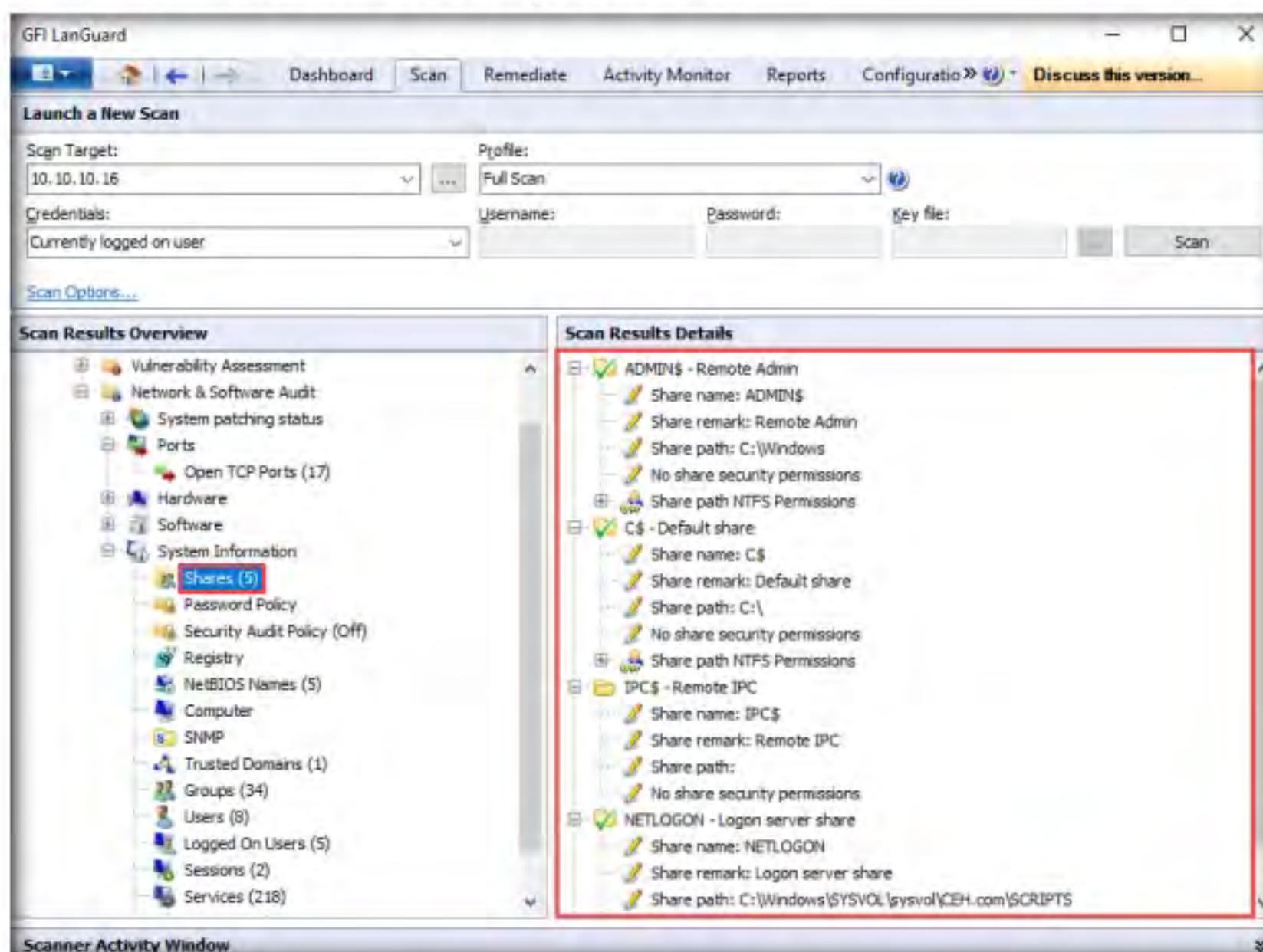


Figure 2.3.30: Scan results for Shared folders

39. Similarly, you can click the **Hardware** and **Software** nodes to view detailed scan information.

40. Click the **Dashboard** tab to display the scanned network information. In the left pane, expand **Entire Network**, and then **CEH**; then, click **SERVER2016**.
41. Detailed information such as **Vulnerability Level**, **Security Sensors**, **Computer Details**, **Scan Activity**, and **Results Statistics** are displayed in the right pane, as shown in the screenshot.

**Note:** In real-time, using this vulnerability information about the target systems can be used to develop and design exploits suitable to break into a network or a single target.

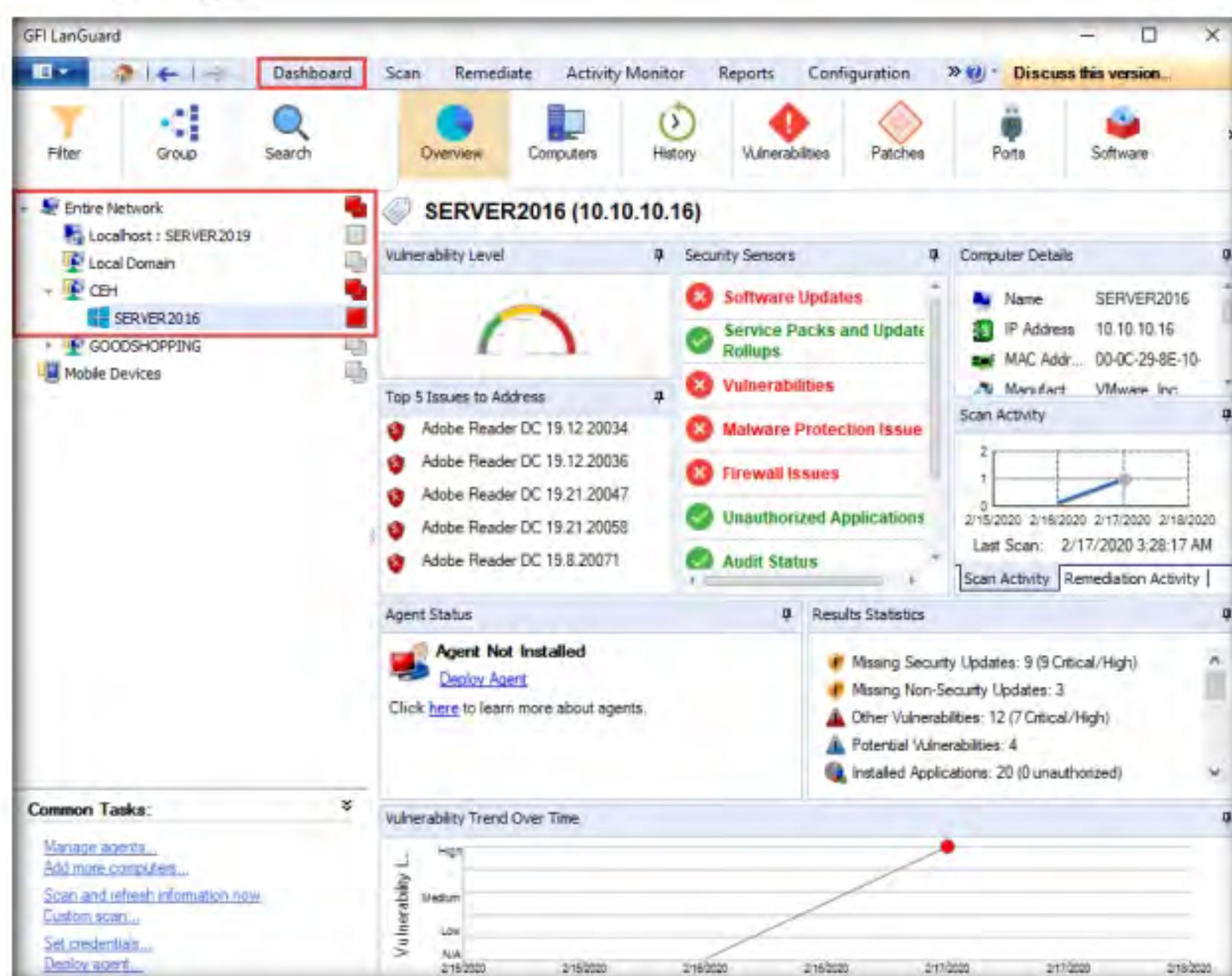


Figure 2.3.31: Overview of the Scan in Dashboard

42. You can further explore the tool by clicking on various options. For instance, click on **Software** from the options at the top to view a list of applications installed on the target machine under the **Application Category** list. You can also click on any application (here, **Google Chrome**) to view its detailed information under **Details** sections, as shown in the screenshot.

## Module 05 - Vulnerability Analysis

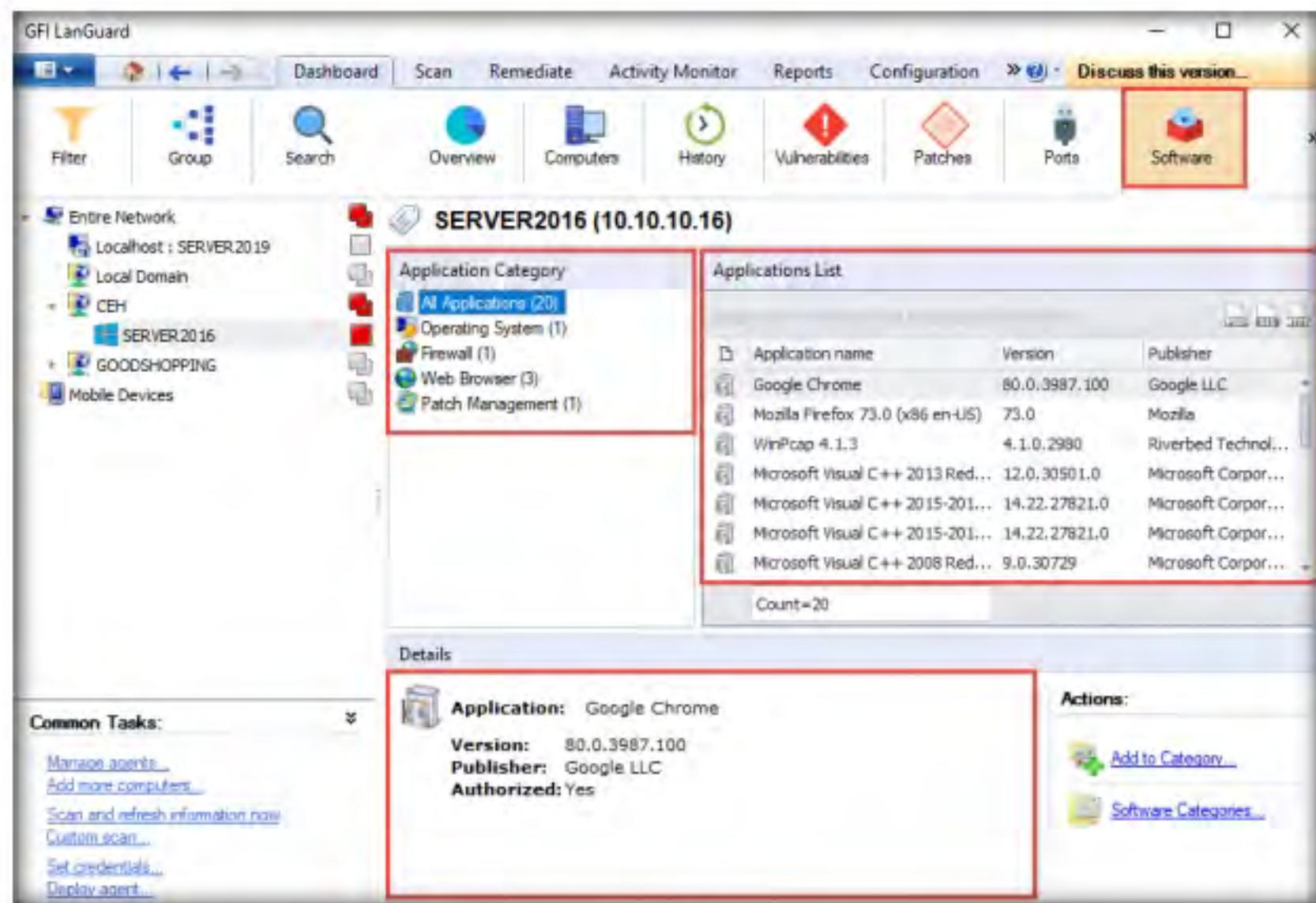


Figure 2.3.32 List of open ports

43. Click on the **Vulnerabilities** option; a list of various categories of vulnerabilities appears under the **Vulnerability Types** section. Click on any category of vulnerability (here, **High Security Vulnerabilities**): detailed information on this category is displayed under the **Details** section, and a list of vulnerabilities is displayed under the **Vulnerability List** section.

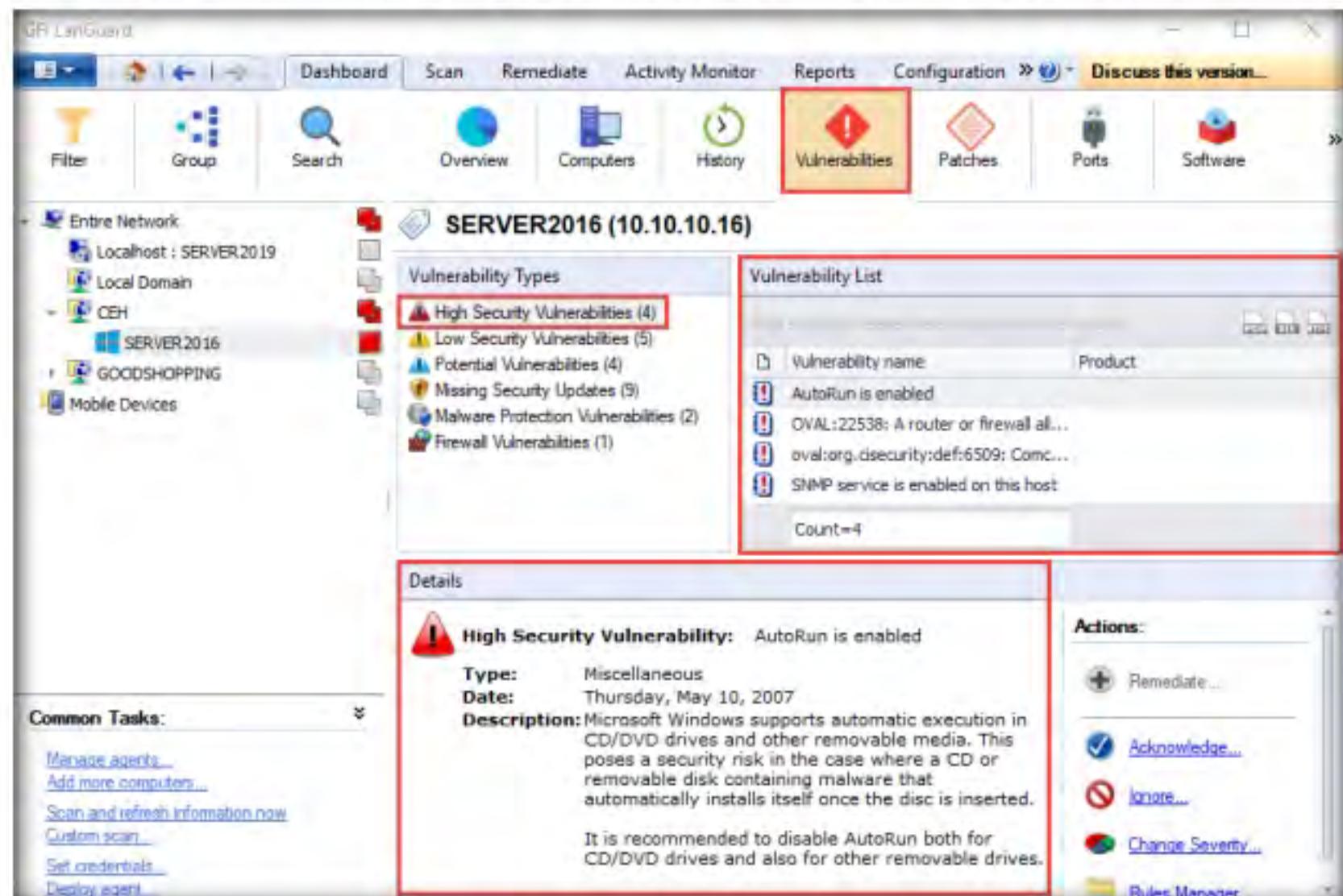


Figure 2.3.33: List of vulnerabilities

44. You can further explore scanned results by clicking various options such as **Patches**, **System Information**, **Hardware**, and **Ports**.

#### TASK 3.5

##### Generate Report

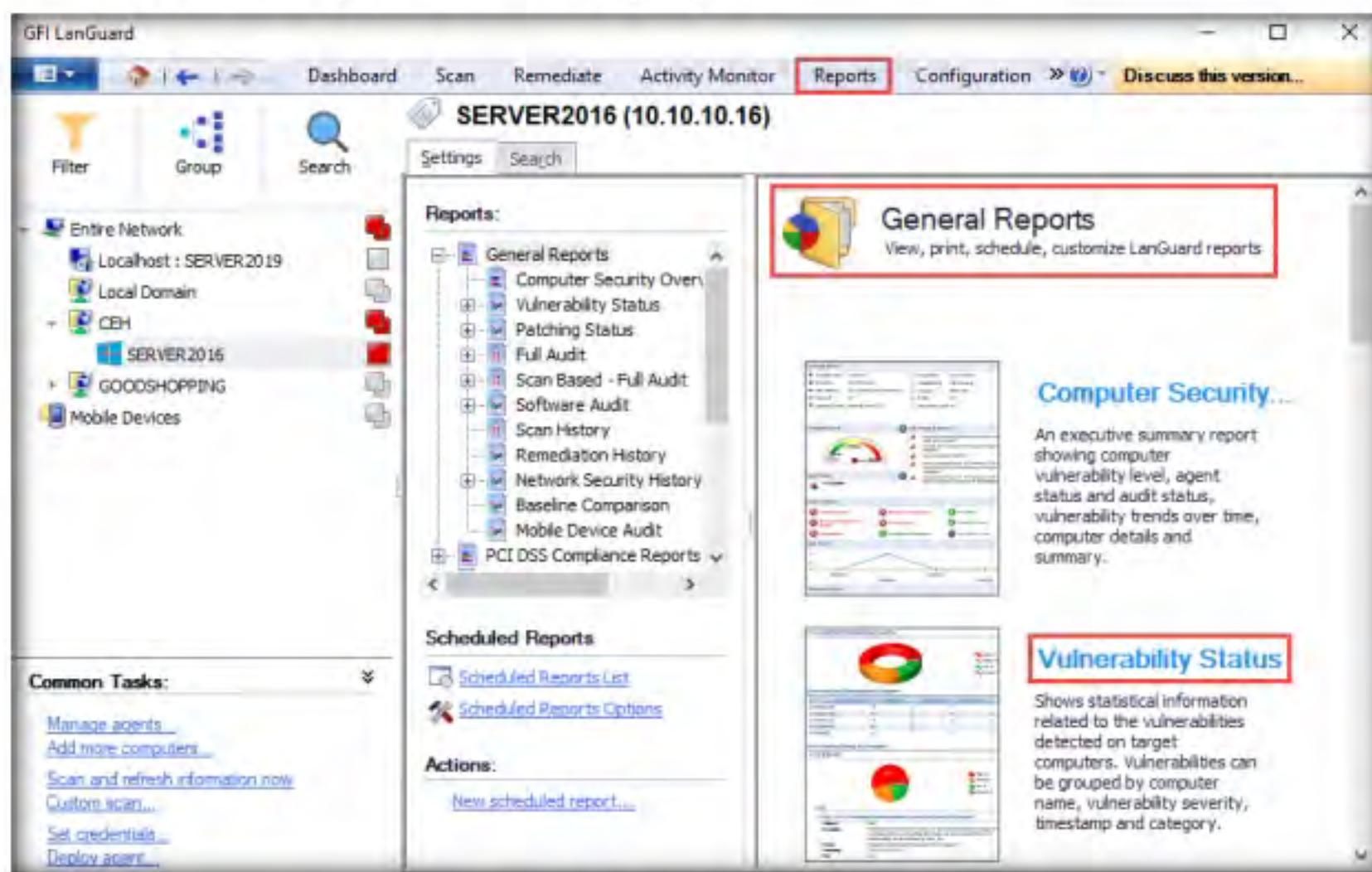


Figure 2.3.34: Generate vulnerability report

45. Now, click on the **Report** tab and click the **Vulnerability Status** type under **General Reports** from the right pane.

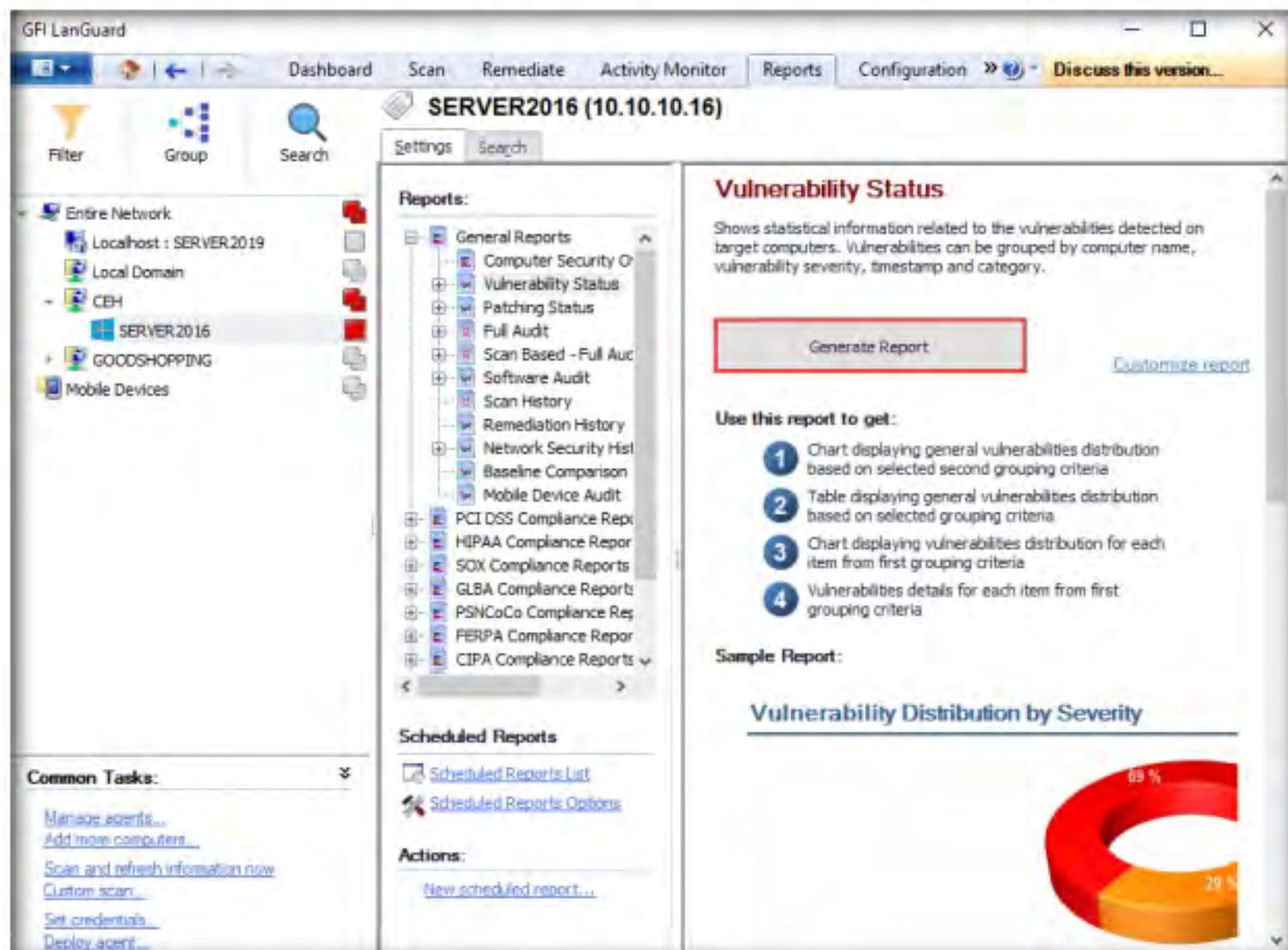


Figure 2.3.35: Generate Report

47. The **Vulnerability Status** report appears in the right pane. Click on the drop-down icon next to ( ) icon and choose the **HTML File** format.

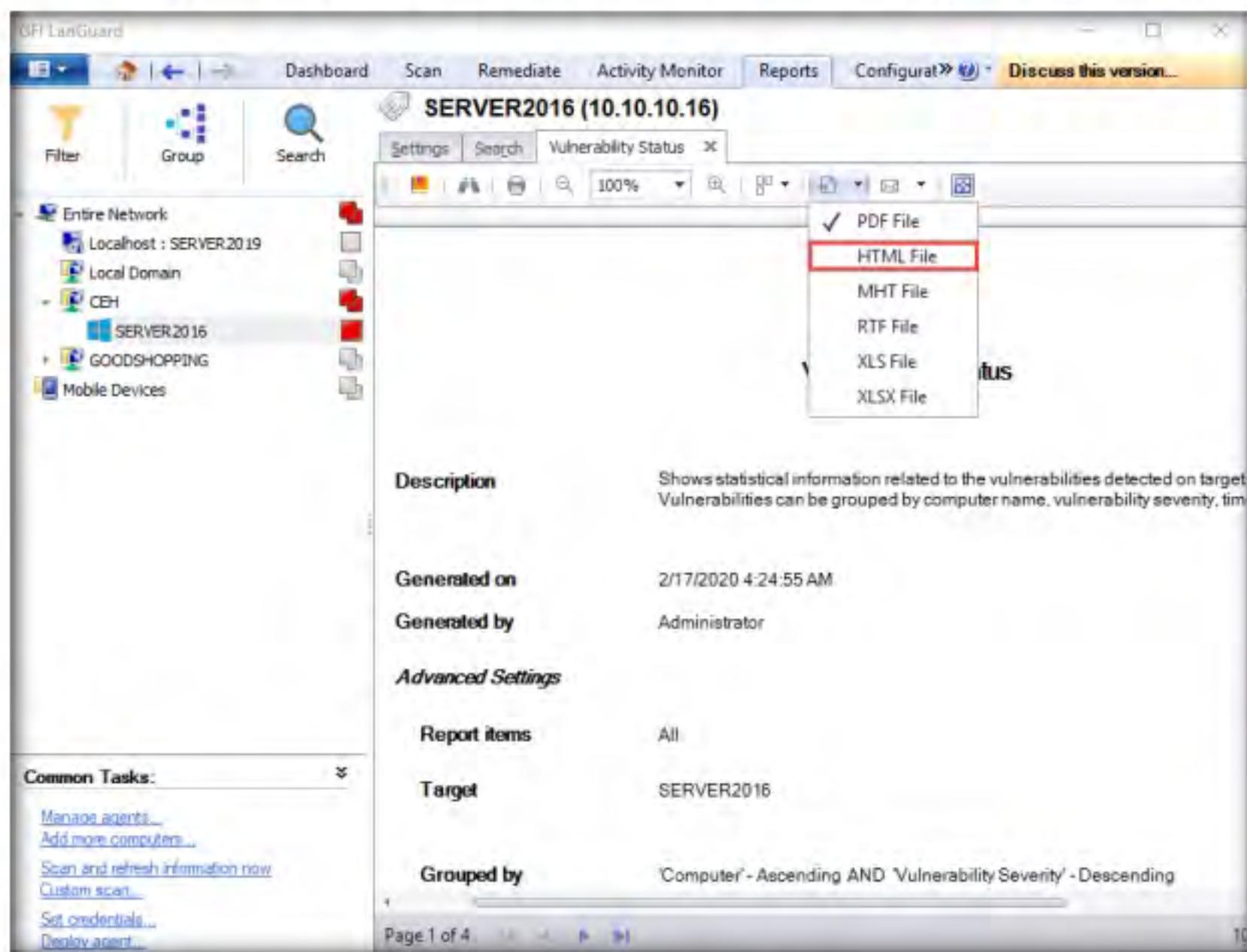


Figure 2.3.36: Report format

48. The **HTML Export Options** window appears; leave the settings to default and click **OK**.

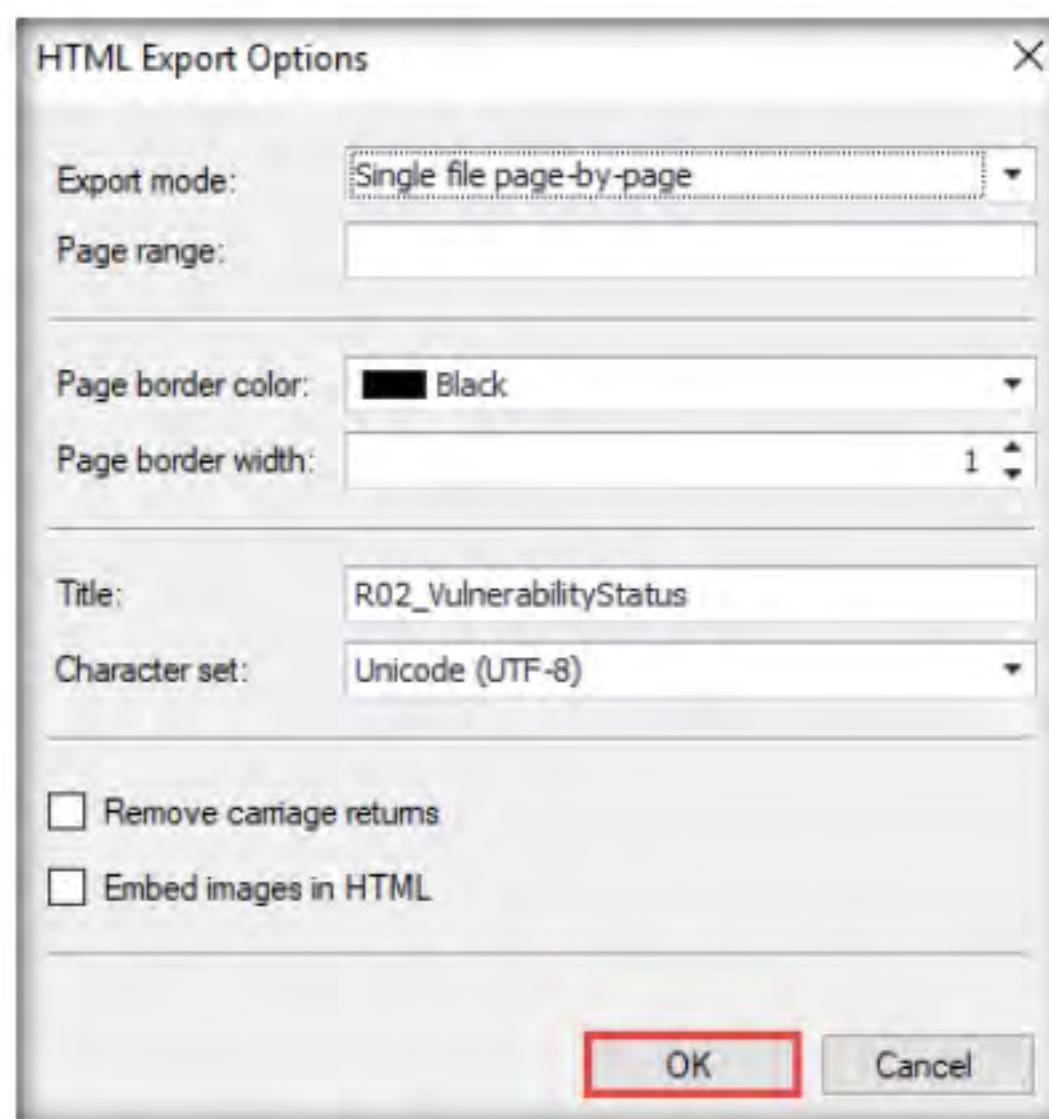


Figure 2.3.37: HTML Export Options

49. The **Save As** window appears; set the download location to **Desktop**. Rename the file to **Vulnerability Status Report.html** and click **Save**.

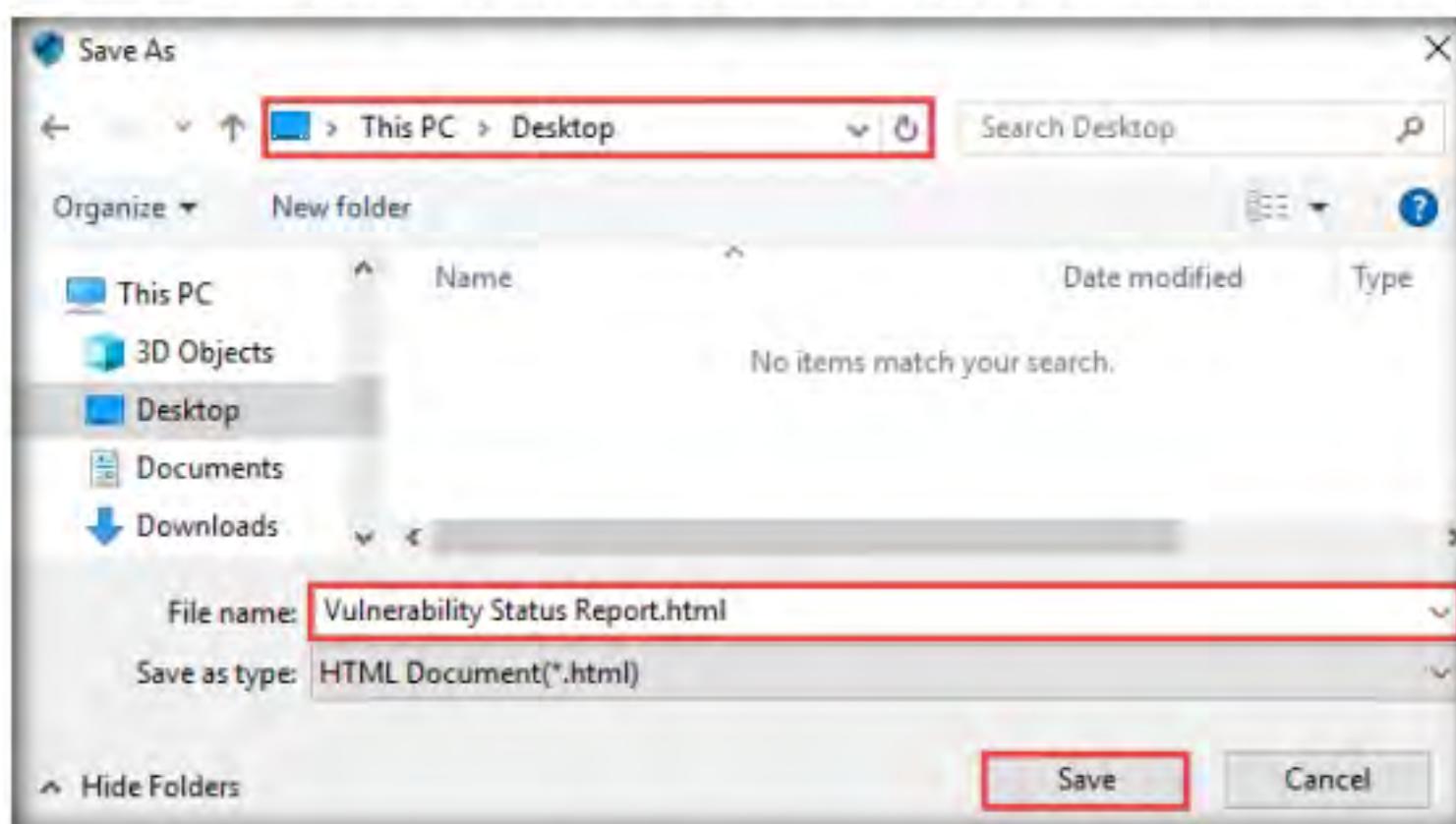


Figure 2.3.38: Save As window

50. The **GFI LanGuard** pop-up appears; click **Yes** to open the file.

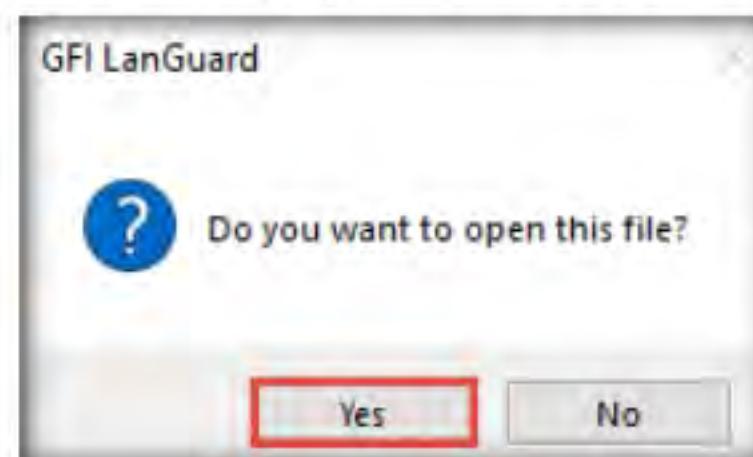


Figure 2.3.39: Open the file

51. In the **How do you want to open this file?** pop-up, select any web browser (here, **Firefox**) and click **OK**.

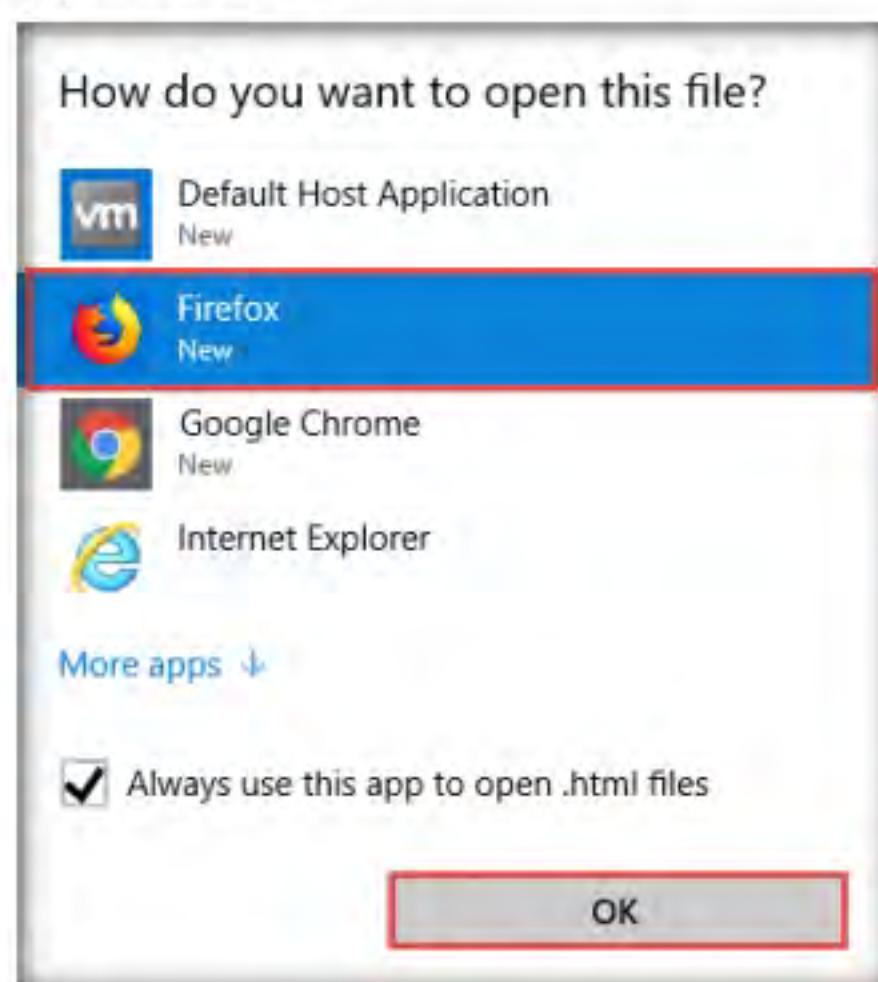


Figure 2.3.40: Selecting a web browser

52. The **Vulnerability Status** report appears; you can scroll down to view detailed information regarding discovered vulnerabilities.

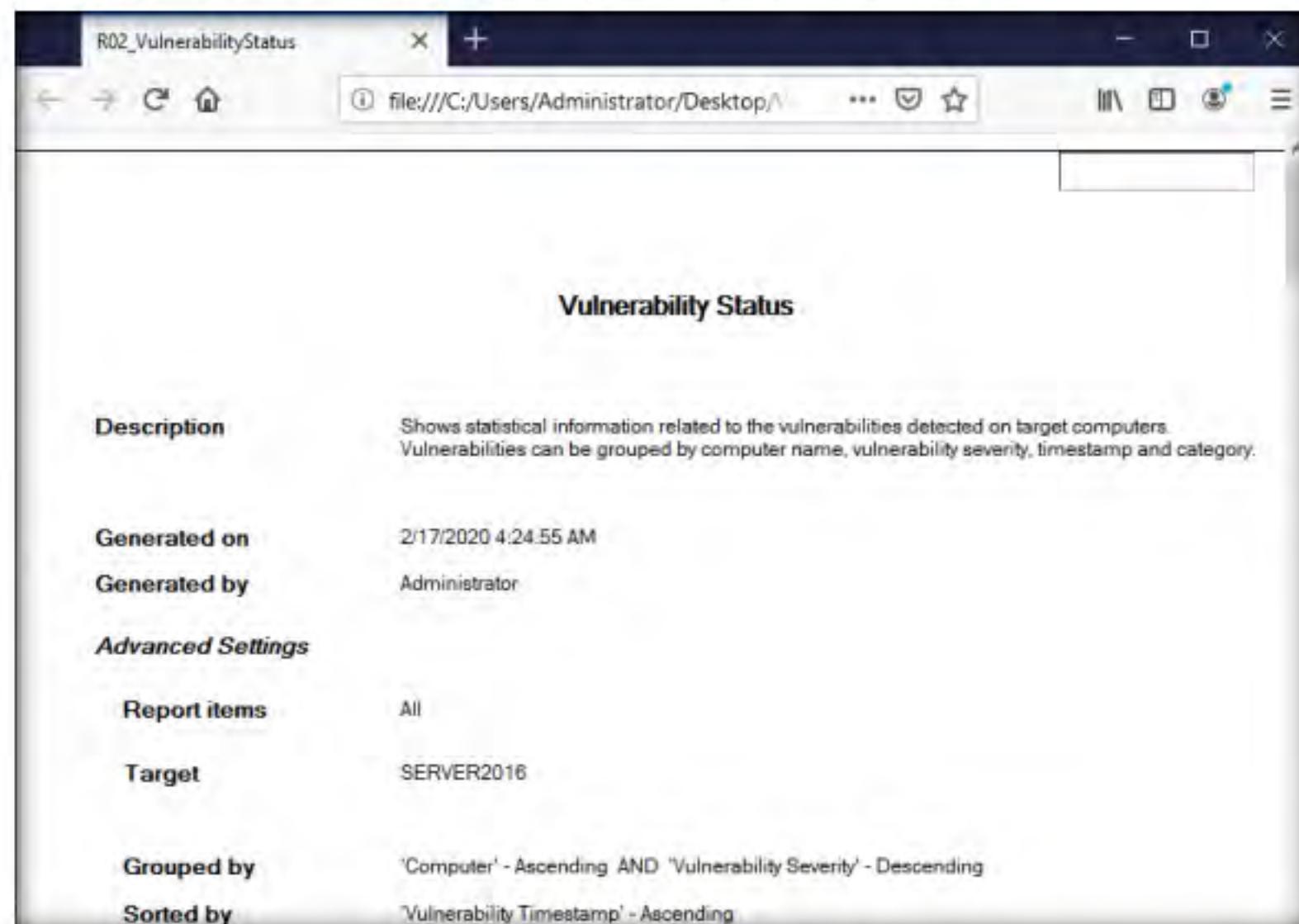


Figure 2.3.41: Vulnerability Status Report

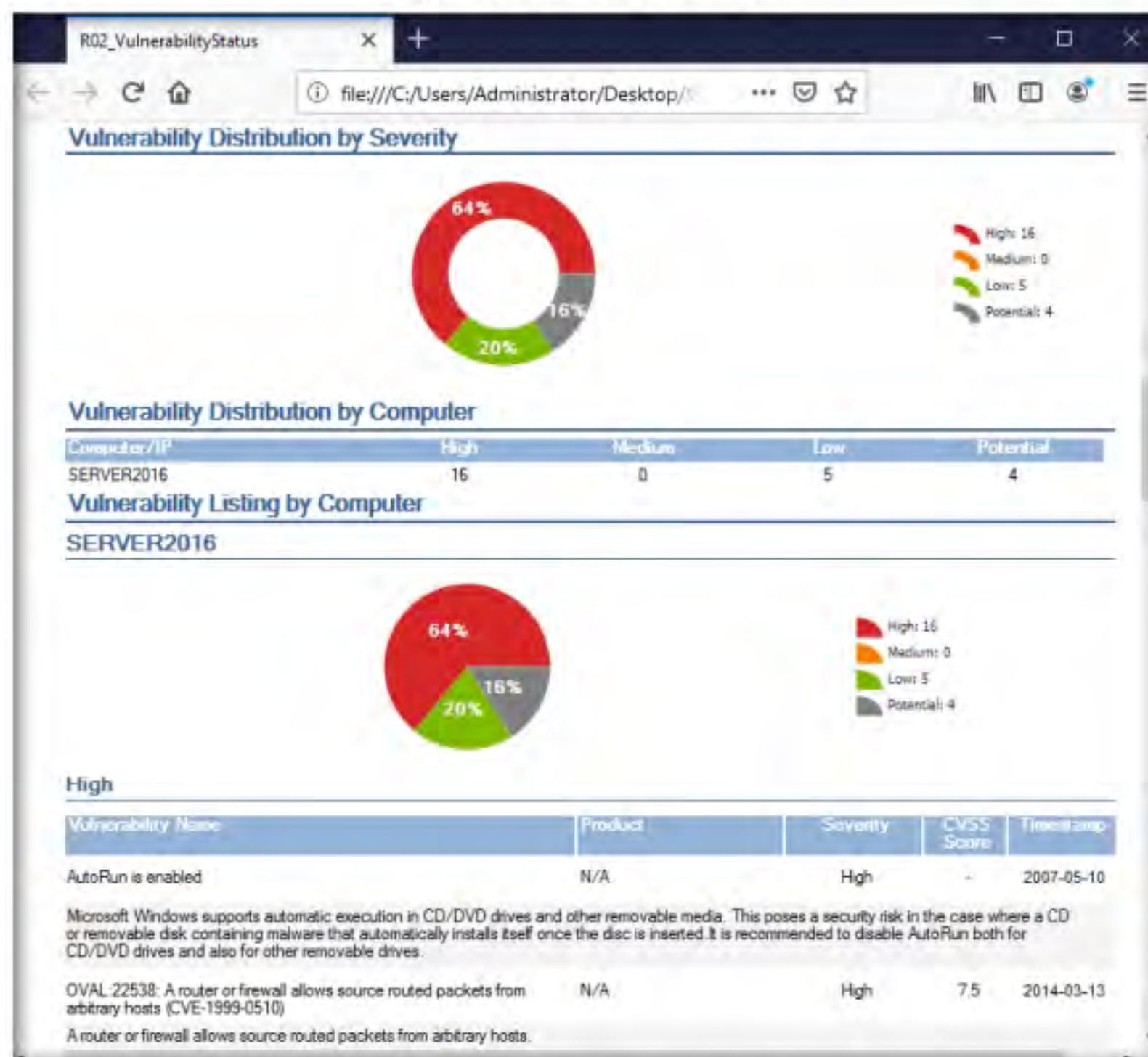


Figure 2.3.42 Vulnerability Status Report

53. This concludes the demonstration of scanning network vulnerabilities using GFI LanGuard.
54. Close all open windows and document all the acquired information.
55. Turn off the **Windows Server 2016** and **Windows Server 2019** virtual machines.

---

**T A S K 4**

---

 Nikto is an Open Source (GPL) web server scanner that performs comprehensive tests against web servers for multiple items, including over 6700 potentially dangerous files/programs, checks for outdated versions of over 1250 servers, and version specific problems on over 270 servers.

 It also checks for server configuration items such as the presence of multiple index files and HTTP server options; it will also attempt to identify installed web servers and software.

## Perform Web Servers and Applications Vulnerability Scanning using CGI Scanner Nikto

---

Here, we will perform web servers and applications vulnerability scanning using CGI scanner Nikto.

**Note:** In this task, we will target the **www.certifiedhacker.com** website.

1. Turn on the **Parrot Security** virtual machine.
  2. In the login page, the **attacker** username will be selected by default. Enter password as **toor** in the **Password** field and press **Enter** to log in to the machine.
- Note:**
- If a **Parrot Updater** pop-up appears at the top-right corner of **Desktop**, ignore and close it.
  - If a **Question** pop-up window appears asking for you to update the machine, click **No** to close the window.
3. Click the **MATE Terminal** icon at the top of the **Desktop** window to open a **Terminal** window.

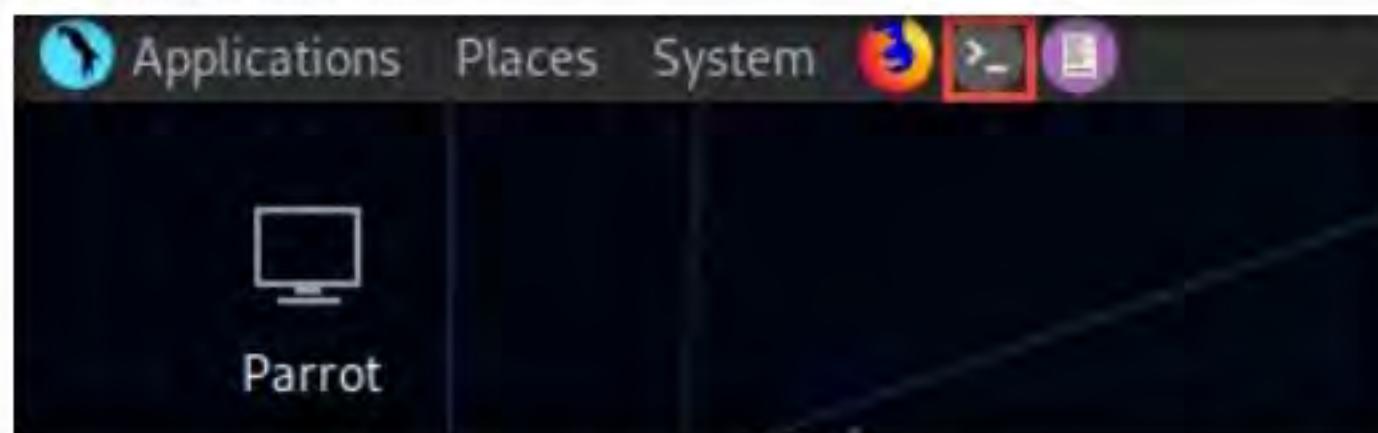


Figure 2.4.1: MATE Terminal Icon

4. A **Parrot Terminal** window appears. In the terminal window, type **sudo su** and press **Enter** to run the programs as a root user.
5. In the **[sudo] password for attacker** field, type **toor** as a password and press **Enter**.

**Note:** The password that you type will not be visible.

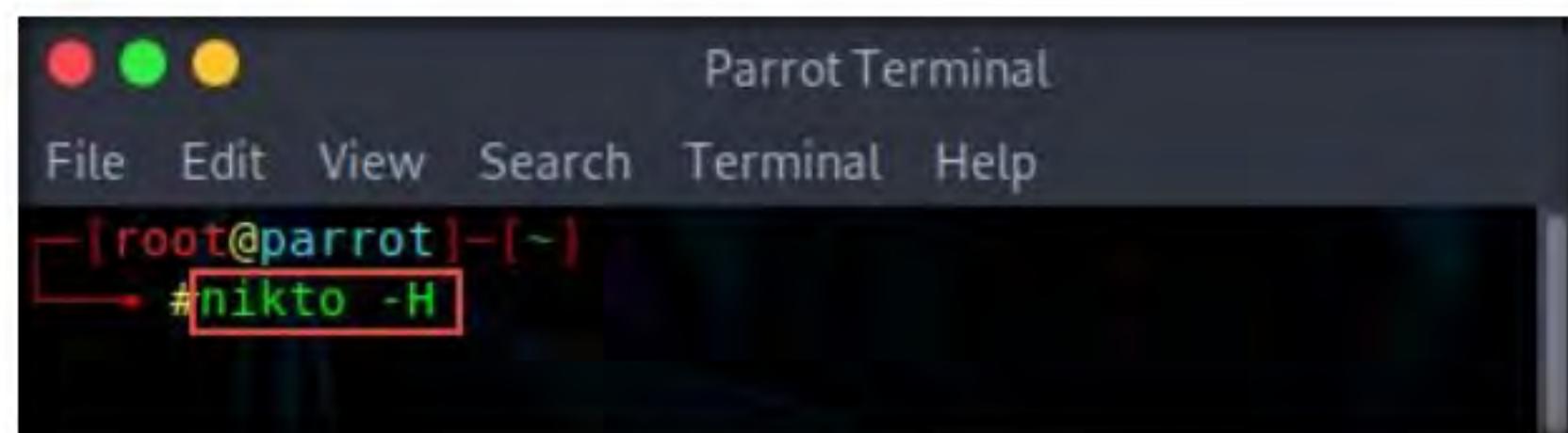
6. Now, type **cd** and press **Enter** to jump to the root directory.
7. Type **nikto -H** and press **Enter** to view various available commands with full help text

---

**T A S K 4 . 1**

---

**Launch**  
**Nikto Tool**

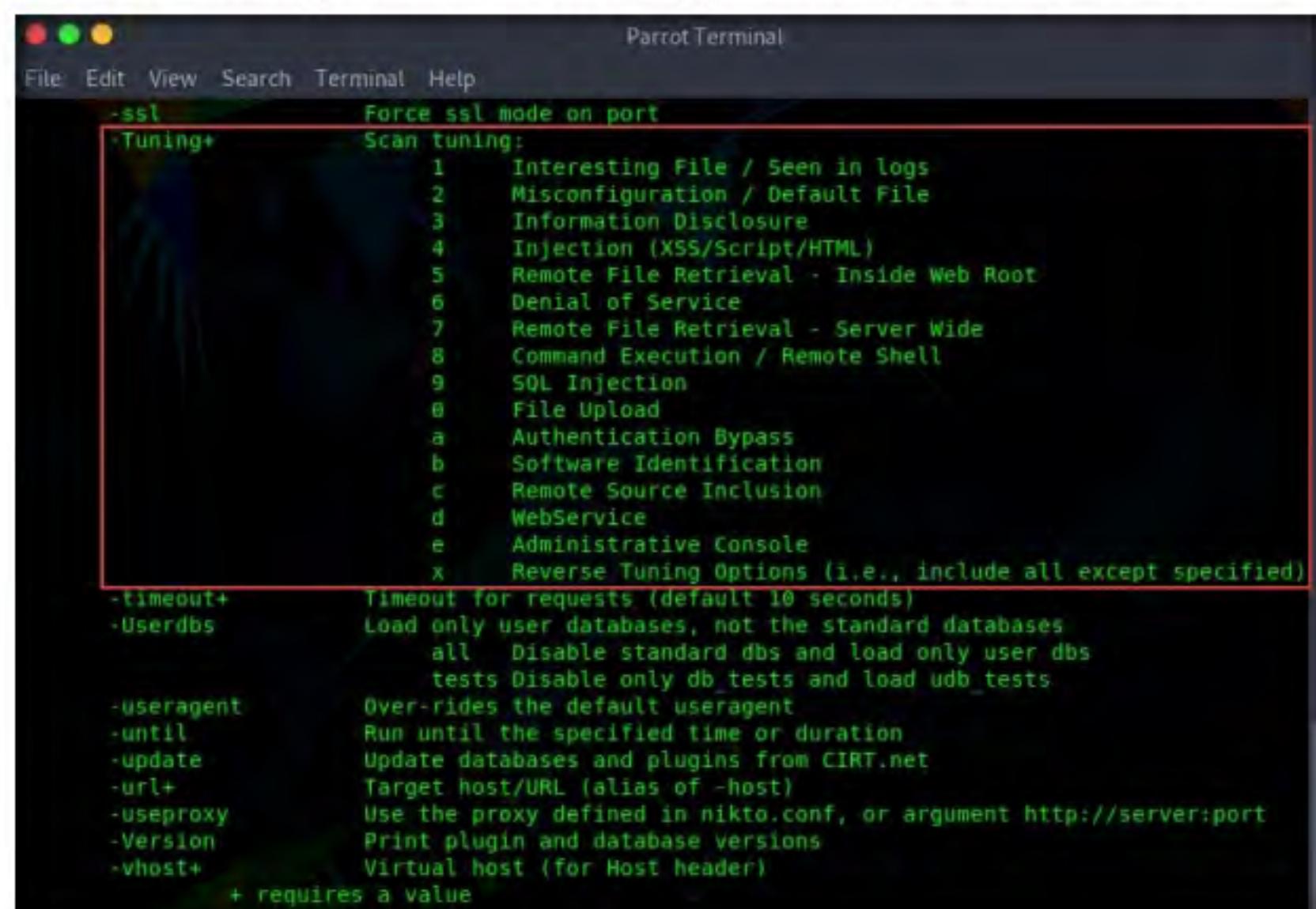


```
Parrot Terminal
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
[root@parrot]-(~)
#nikto -H
```

Figure 2.4.2: Nikto help command

- The result appears, displaying various available options in Nikto. We will use the **Tuning** option to do a deeper and more comprehensive scan on the target webserver.

**Note:** A tuning scan can be used to decrease the number of tests performed against a target. By specifying the type of test to include or exclude, faster and focused testing can be completed. This is useful in situations where the presence of certain file types such as XSS or simply “interesting” files is undesired.



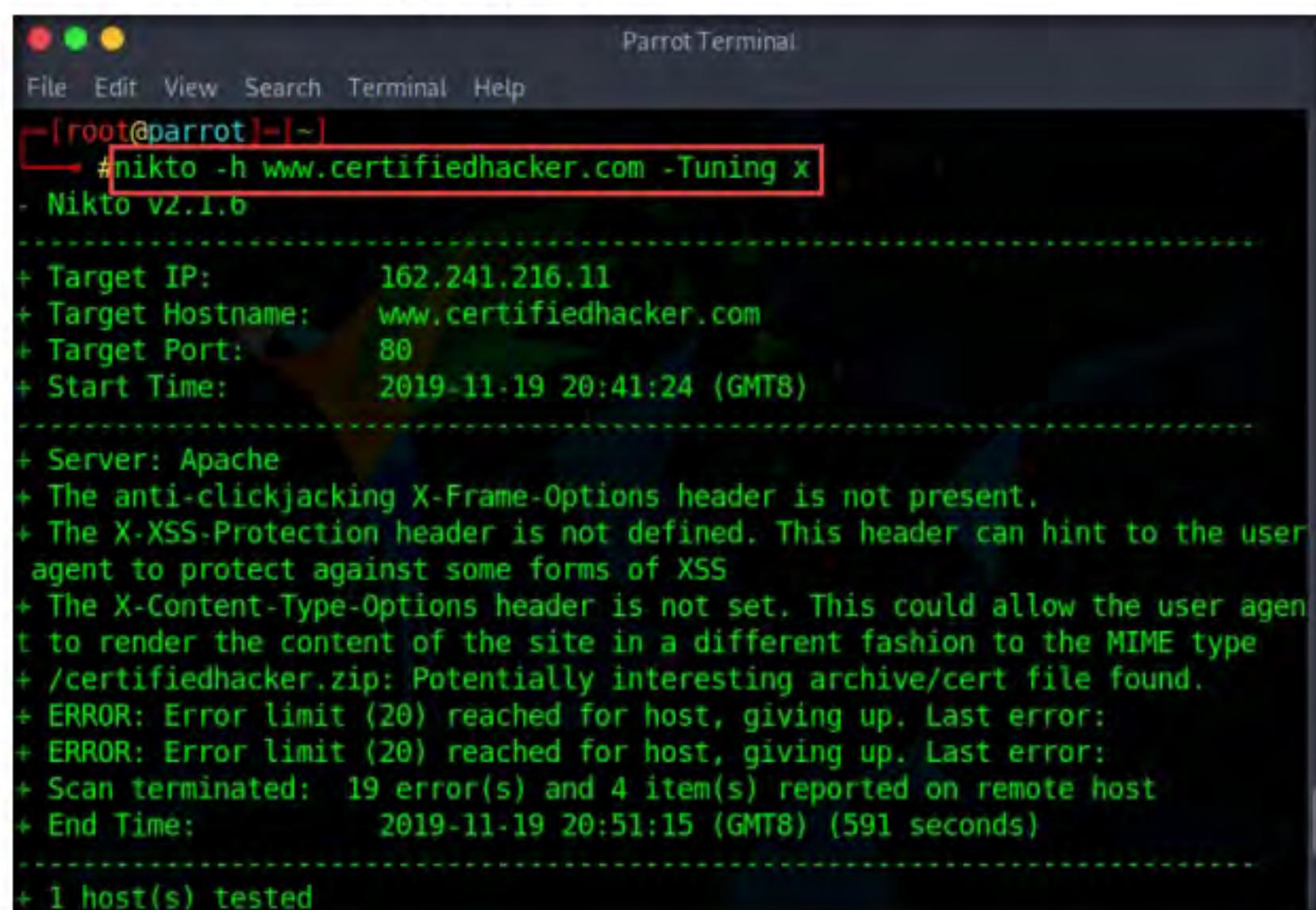
```
Parrot Terminal
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
-ssl Force ssl mode on port
-Tuning+ Scan tuning:
  1 Interesting File / Seen in logs
  2 Misconfiguration / Default File
  3 Information Disclosure
  4 Injection (XSS/Script/HTML)
  5 Remote File Retrieval - Inside Web Root
  6 Denial of Service
  7 Remote File Retrieval - Server Wide
  8 Command Execution / Remote Shell
  9 SQL Injection
  0 File Upload
  a Authentication Bypass
  b Software Identification
  c Remote Source Inclusion
  d WebService
  e Administrative Console
  x Reverse Tuning Options (i.e., include all except specified)
-timeout+ Timeout for requests (default 10 seconds)
-Userdbs Load only user databases, not the standard databases
  all Disable standard dbs and load only user dbs
  tests Disable only db tests and load udb tests
-useragent Over-rides the default useragent
-until Run until the specified time or duration
-update Update databases and plugins from CIRT.net
-url+ Target host/URL (alias of -host)
-useproxy Use the proxy defined in nikto.conf, or argument http://server:port
-Version Print plugin and database versions
-vhost+ Virtual host (for Host header)
+ requires a value
```

Figure 2.4.3: Nikto tuning options

- In the terminal window, type **nikto -h <Target Website> -Tuning x** (here, the target website is **www.certifiedhacker.com**) and press **Enter**. Nikto starts scanning with all the tuning options enabled.

**Note:** **-h:** specifies the target host and **x:** specifies the Reverse Tuning Options (i.e., include all except specified)

- The result appears, displaying various information such as the name of the server, IP address, target port, retrieved files, and vulnerabilities details of the target website.



```
Parrot Terminal
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
[root@parrot] ~
# nikto -h www.certifiedhacker.com -Tuning x
- Nikto v2.1.6
-----
+ Target IP:          162.241.216.11
+ Target Hostname:    www.certifiedhacker.com
+ Target Port:        80
+ Start Time:         2019-11-19 20:41:24 (GMT8)
-----
+ Server: Apache
+ 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
+ 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 MIME type
+ /certifiedhacker.zip: Potentially interesting archive/cert file found.
+ ERROR: Error limit (20) reached for host, giving up. Last error:
+ ERROR: Error limit (20) reached for host, giving up. Last error:
+ Scan terminated: 19 error(s) and 4 item(s) reported on remote host
+ End Time:           2019-11-19 20:51:15 (GMT8) (591 seconds)
-----
+ 1 host(s) tested
```

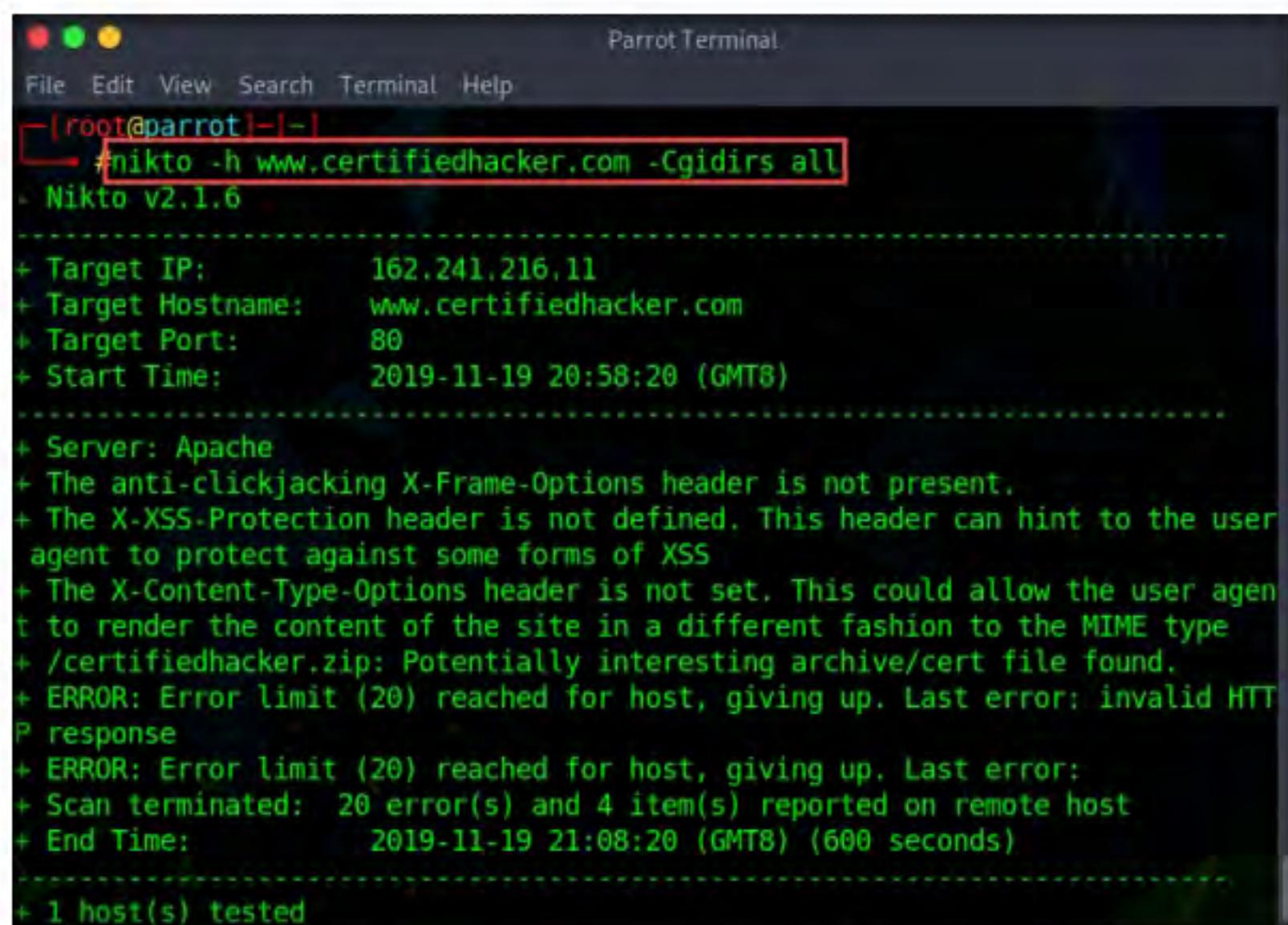
Figure 2.4.4: Nikto scan output

- Here, we will check for cgi directories with the **-Cgidirs** option. In this option, search for specific directories or use **all** options to search for all the available directories.
- In the terminal window, type **nikto -h <Target Website> -Cgidirs all**, (here, the target website is **www.certifiedhacker.com**) and hit **Enter**.

**Note:** **-Cgidirs:** scans the specified CGI directories; users can use filters such as “**none**” or “**all**” to scan all CGI directories or none).

- The target website does not have any CGI directory; therefore, the same result as the previous scan was obtained.

**Note:** You can use try this command on another website to obtain information about CGI directories.



```
[root@parrot]# nikto -h www.certifiedhacker.com -Cgidirs all
- Nikto v2.1.6
-----
+ Target IP:          162.241.216.11
+ Target Hostname:   www.certifiedhacker.com
+ Target Port:        80
+ Start Time:        2019-11-19 20:58:20 (GMT8)
-----
+ Server: Apache
+ 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
+ The X-Content-Type-Options header is not set. This could allow the user agen
t to render the content of the site in a different fashion to the MIME type
+ /certifiedhacker.zip: Potentially interesting archive/cert file found.
+ ERROR: Error limit (20) reached for host, giving up. Last error: invalid HTT
P response
+ ERROR: Error limit (20) reached for host, giving up. Last error:
+ Scan terminated: 20 error(s) and 4 item(s) reported on remote host
+ End Time:          2019-11-19 21:08:20 (GMT8) (600 seconds)
-----
+ 1 host(s) tested
```

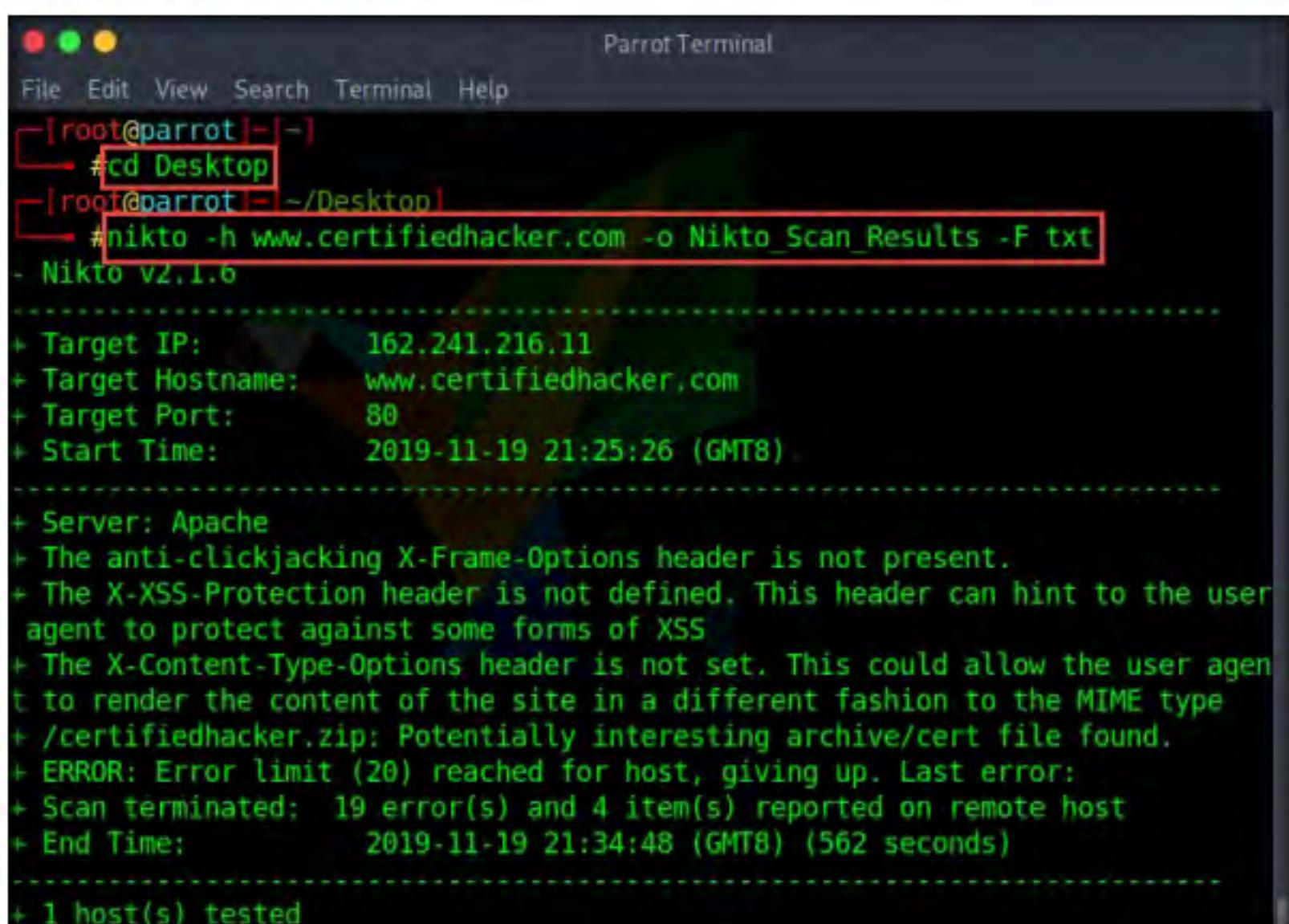
Figure 2.4.5: Nikto option to scan CGI directories

**T A S K 4 . 2****Save Scan Results**

14. Now, we will save the scan results in the form of a text file on **Desktop**.

To do so, type **cd Desktop** and press **Enter**. Type **nikto -h <Target IP Address> -o <File\_Name> -F txt** and press **Enter**.

**Note:** **-h:** specifies the target, **-o:** specifies the name of the output file, and **-F:** specifies the file format.

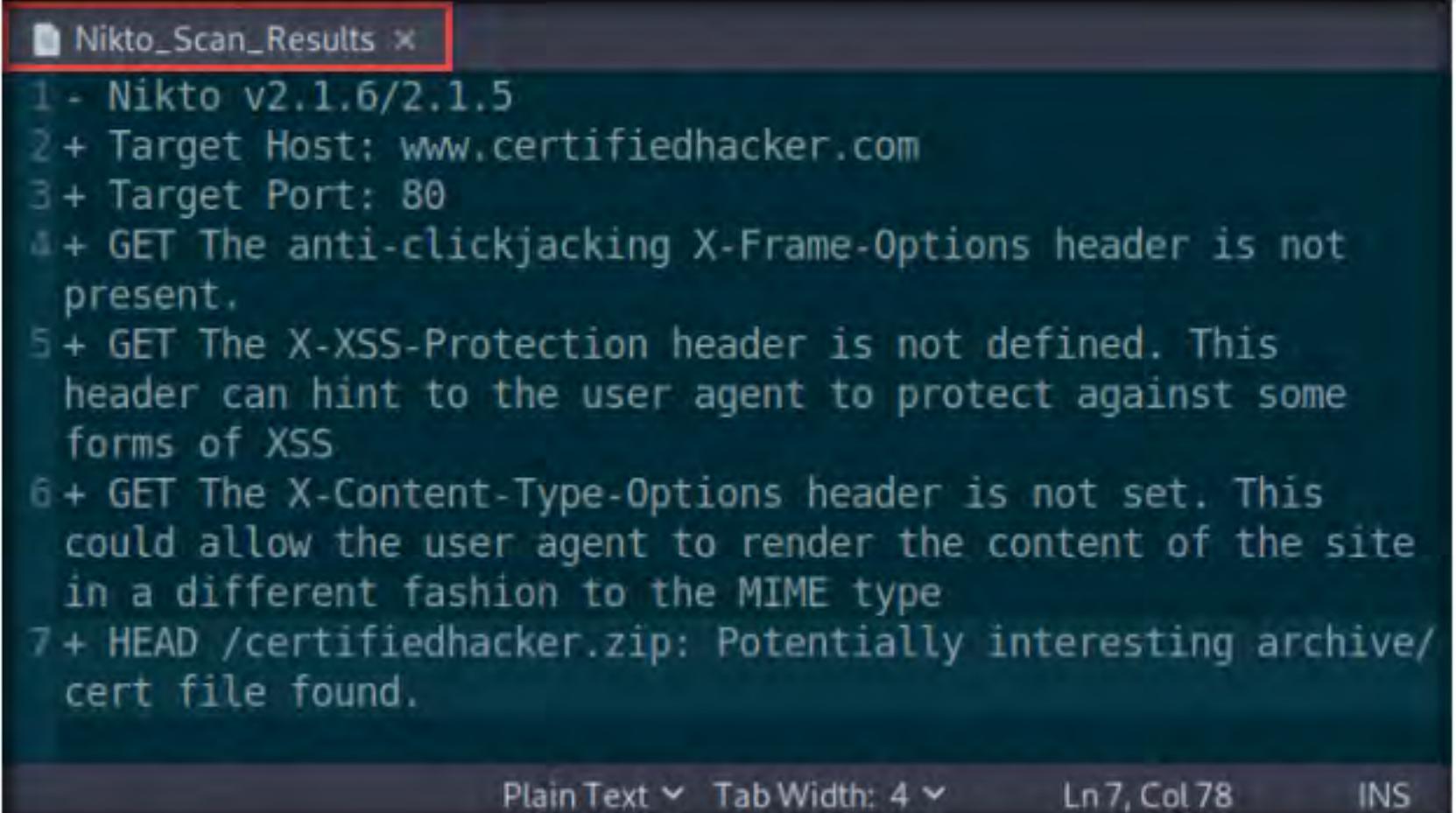


```
[root@parrot]# cd Desktop
[root@parrot]# nikto -h www.certifiedhacker.com -o Nikto_Scan_Results -F txt
- Nikto v2.1.6
-----
+ Target IP:          162.241.216.11
+ Target Hostname:   www.certifiedhacker.com
+ Target Port:        80
+ Start Time:        2019-11-19 21:25:26 (GMT8)
-----
+ Server: Apache
+ 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
+ The X-Content-Type-Options header is not set. This could allow the user agen
t to render the content of the site in a different fashion to the MIME type
+ /certifiedhacker.zip: Potentially interesting archive/cert file found.
+ ERROR: Error limit (20) reached for host, giving up. Last error:
+ Scan terminated: 19 error(s) and 4 item(s) reported on remote host
+ End Time:          2019-11-19 21:34:48 (GMT8) (562 seconds)
-----
+ 1 host(s) tested
```

Figure 2.4.6: Saving Vulnerability Analysis Results

15. Navigate to **/root/Desktop** and open the **Nikto\_Scan\_Results** file. The file appears displaying the scanned results.

**Note:** To navigate to the **Desktop** folder, click **Places** from the top-section of the **Desktop** and click **Home Folder** from the drop-down options. In the **attacker** window, click **File System** from the left-pane and navigate to the location **/root/Desktop**



```

Nikto Scan Results x
1 - Nikto v2.1.6/2.1.5
2 + Target Host: www.certifiedhacker.com
3 + Target Port: 80
4 + GET The anti-clickjacking X-Frame-Options header is not present.
5 + GET The X-XSS-Protection header is not defined. This header can hint to the user agent to protect against some forms of XSS
6 + GET 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 MIME type
7 + HEAD /certifiedhacker.zip: Potentially interesting archive/cert file found.

Plain Text ▾ Tab Width: 4 ▾ Ln 7, Col 78 INS

```

Figure 2.4.7: Nikto Scan Results File

16. This concludes the demonstration of checking vulnerabilities in the target website using Nikto.
17. Close all open windows and document all the acquired information.
18. Turn off the **Parrot Security** virtual machine.

## Lab Analysis

Analyze and document all the results discovered in the lab exercise.

PLEASE TALK TO YOUR INSTRUCTOR IF YOU HAVE QUESTIONS ABOUT THIS LAB.

### Internet Connection Required

Yes

No

### Platform Supported

Classroom

iLabs