

Deployment of Nessus Vulnerability Scanner

By Michael Emil Santos

Introduction

This project demonstrates the use of Nessus, a powerful vulnerability scanning tool, to assess and strengthen network security. By deploying Nessus on a Windows Server 2016 VM and conduct a comprehensive vulnerability scan to identify security gaps and mitigate risks.

Project Objectives and Steps

Nessus is a remote security scanning tool, scans a computer in the network and send an alert if it discovers any vulnerabilities that malicious hackers could use to gain access. In this lab the practice of how to use and benefits of such a tool is applied. It is the most trusted vulnerability scanning platform for auditors and security analysts. Users can schedule scans across multiple scanners, use wizards to create policies, schedule scans and send results via email easily and quickly. Nessus supports more technologies than any other vendor, including operating systems, network devices, hypervisors, databases, tablets/phones, web servers and critical infrastructure.

1. Installation and Setup

- **Objective:** Deploy Nessus on a virtual environment for a baseline vulnerability assessment.
- **Steps:** Install Nessus on Windows Server 2016, activated a trial license, and configured a user account to initiate scans.

2. Running a Baseline Scan

- **Objective:** Identify and categorize vulnerabilities in the server's configuration.
- **Steps:** Created and ran a scan targeting the server, using Nessus's default scan settings. The scan detected various vulnerabilities, providing insights into potential security risks.

3. Analyzing the Report

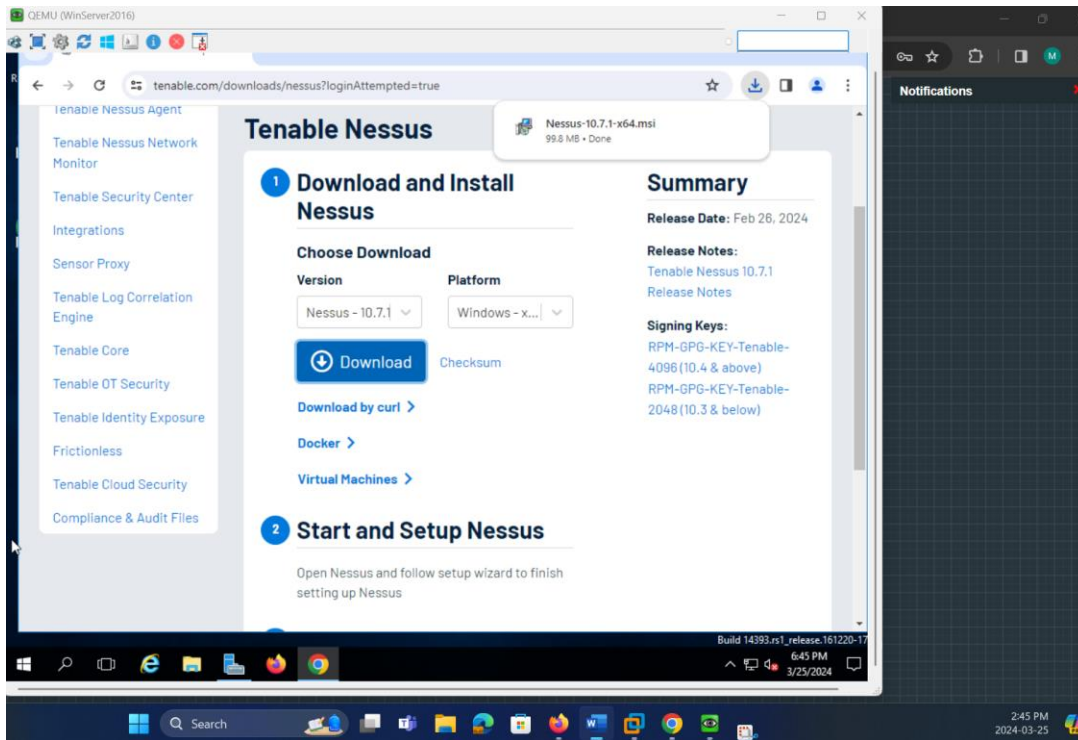
- **Objective:** Examine and prioritize identified vulnerabilities for remediation.
- **Steps:** Reviewed the report, which highlighted vulnerabilities like outdated protocols (SSL/TLS) and other security gaps. The report included severity levels (low, medium, high) for each vulnerability, helping to prioritize actions.

4. Remediation Recommendations

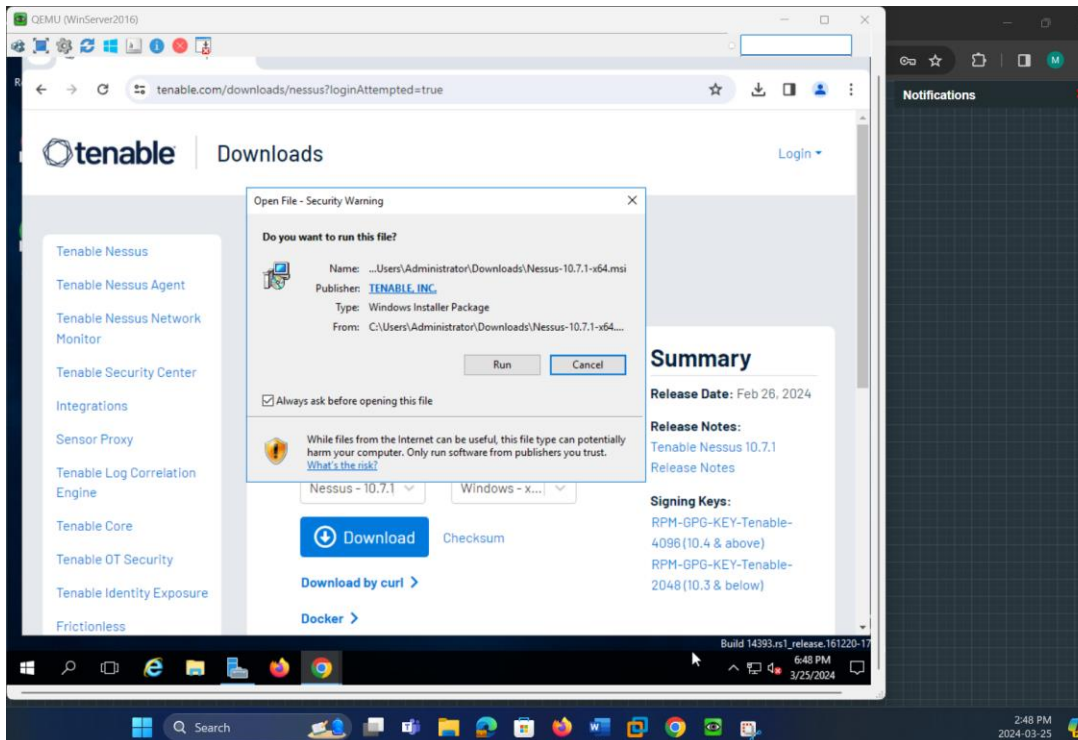
- **Objective:** Develop a security improvement plan based on Nessus's findings.
- **Steps:** Created a prioritized action plan, addressing critical vulnerabilities first through patching, configuration adjustments, and system hardening recommendations.

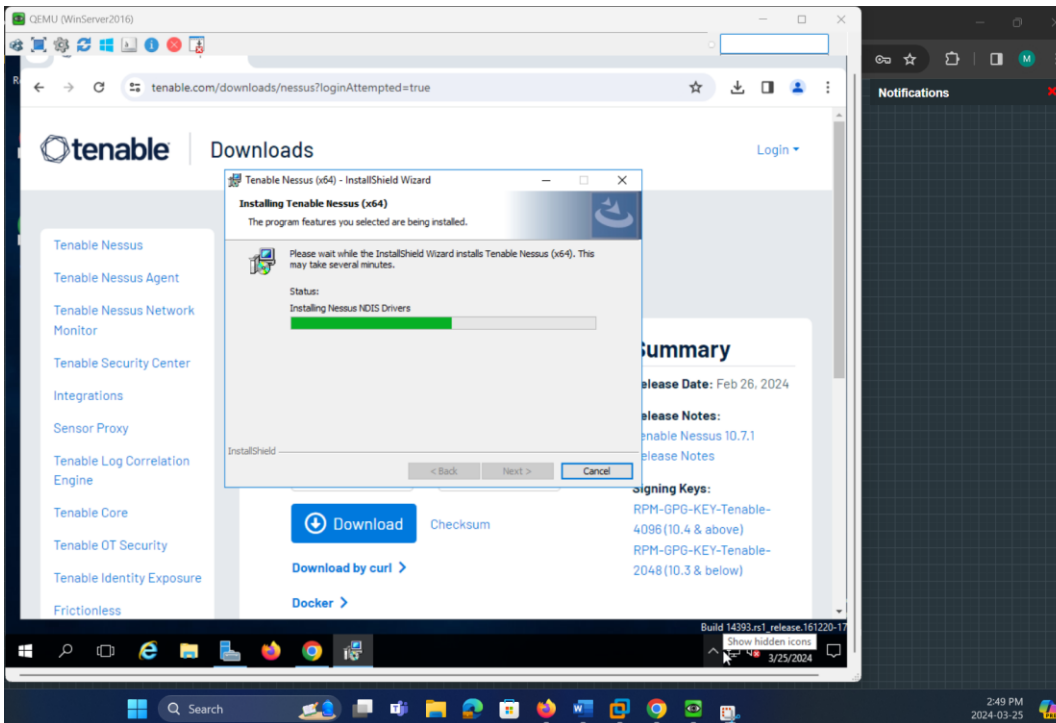
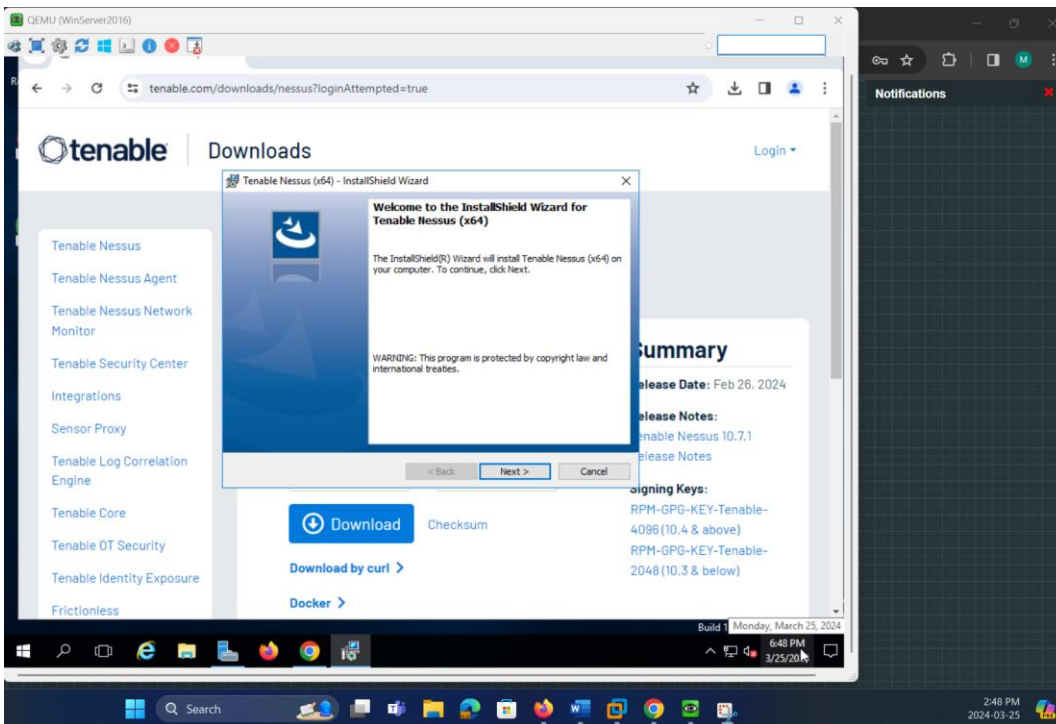
Lab Requirements:

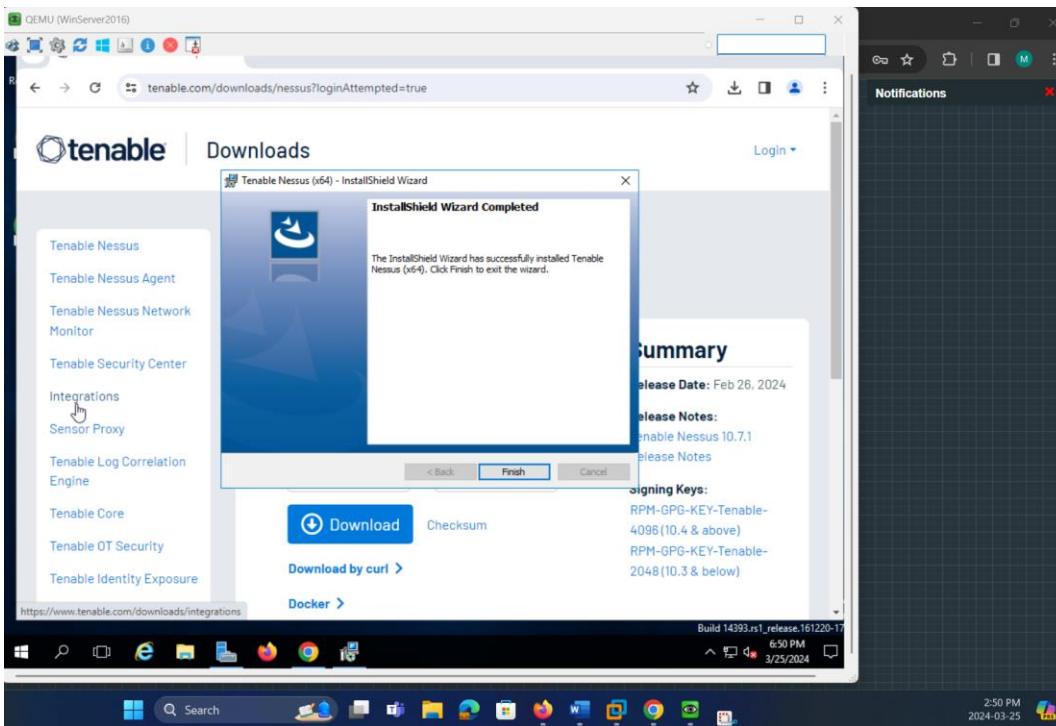
1. Downloading Nessus inside Windows 2016 Server VM



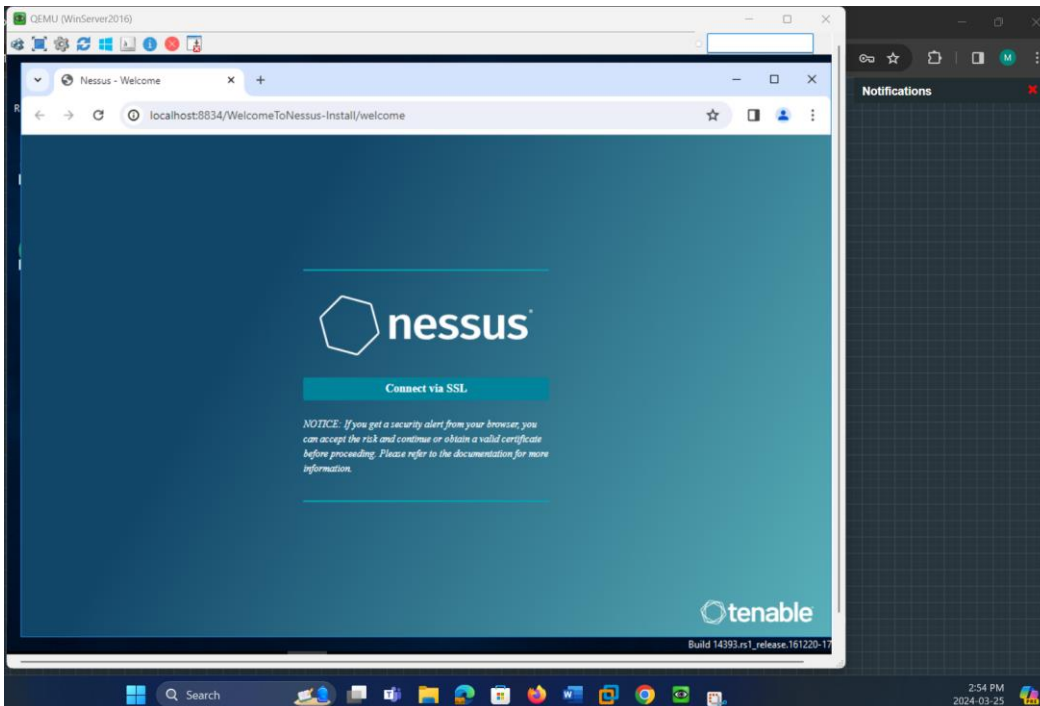
2. Installing Nessus inside Windows 2016 Server VM

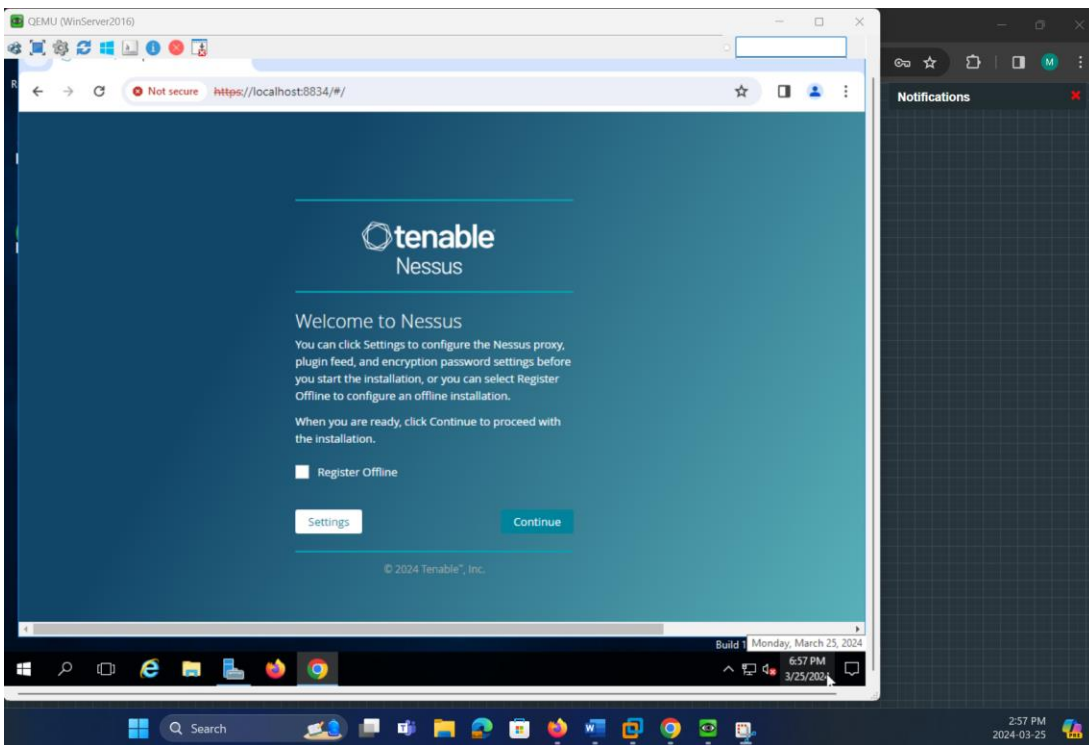
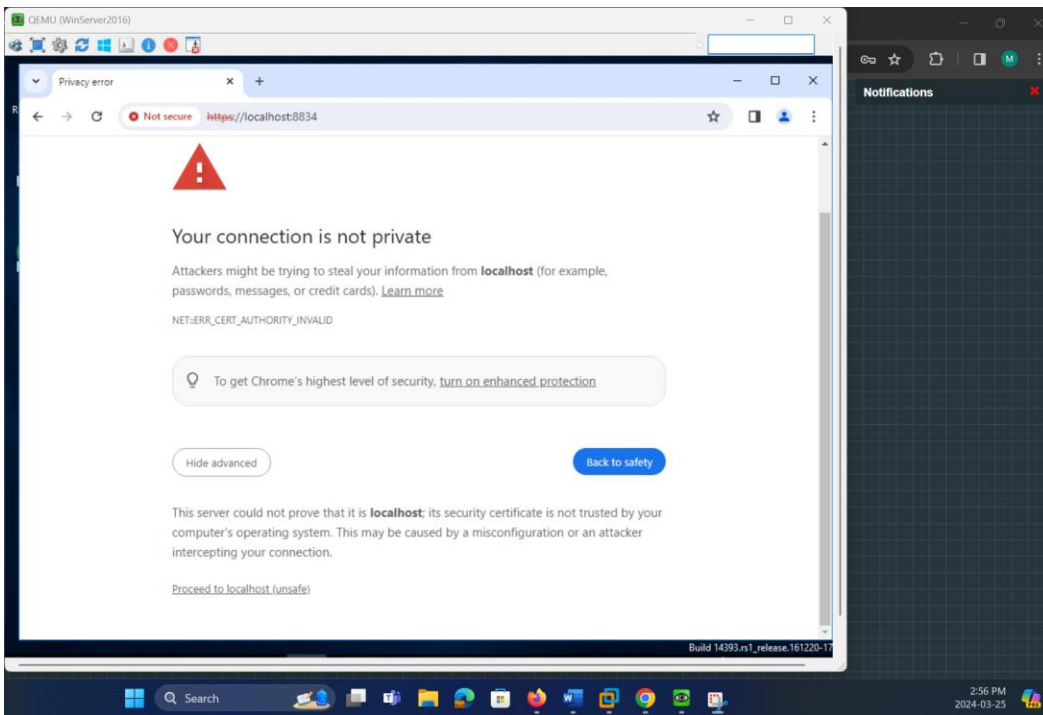


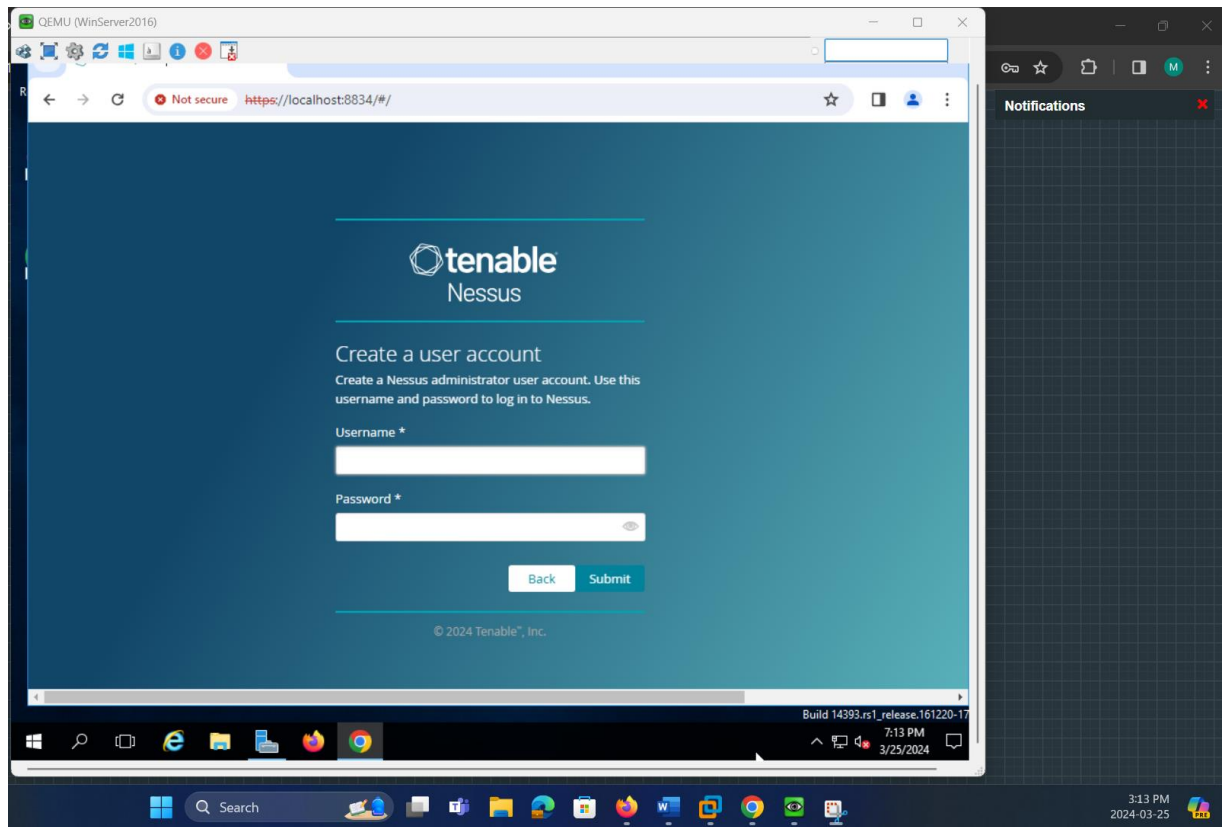
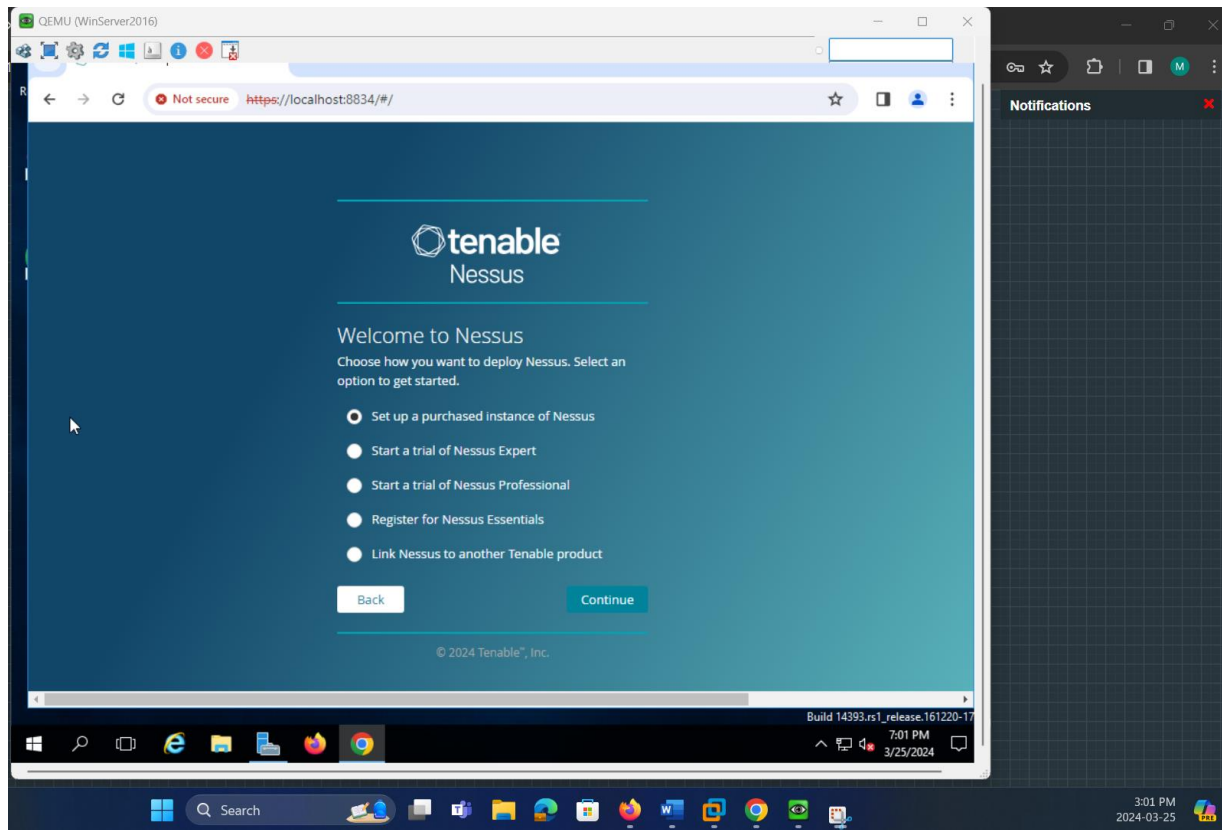


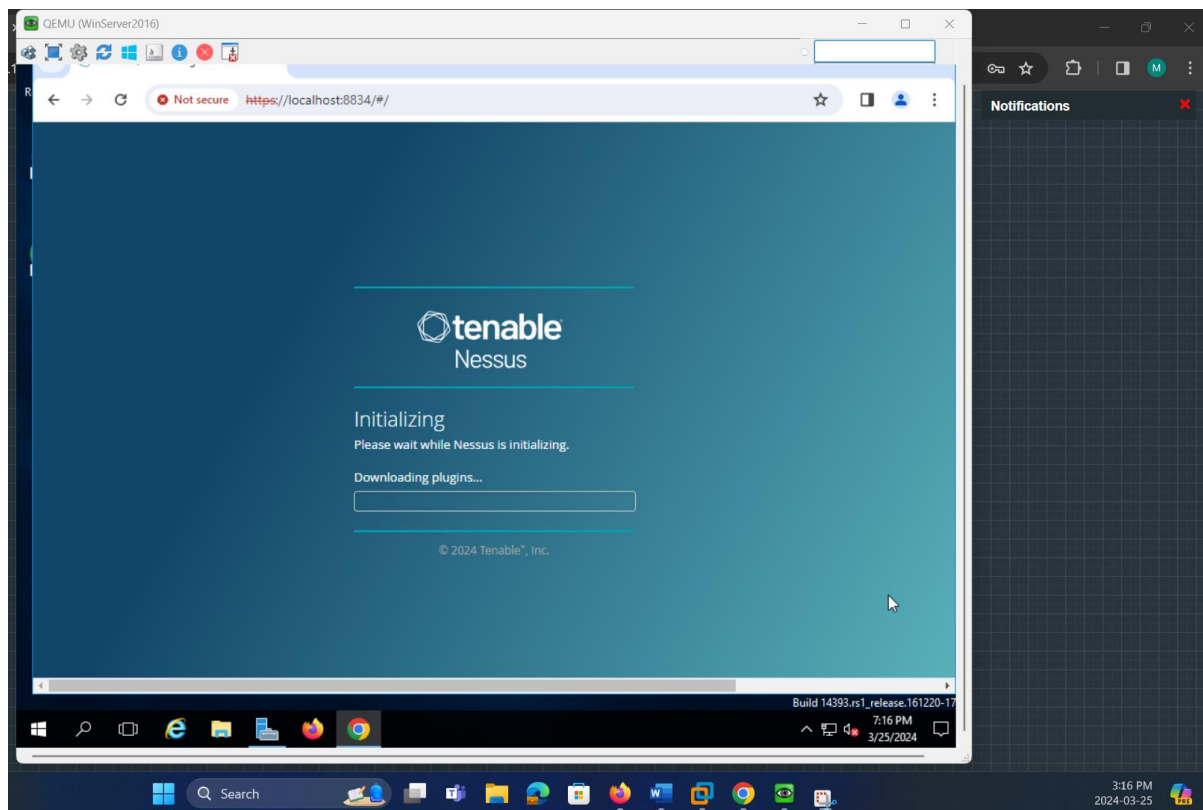
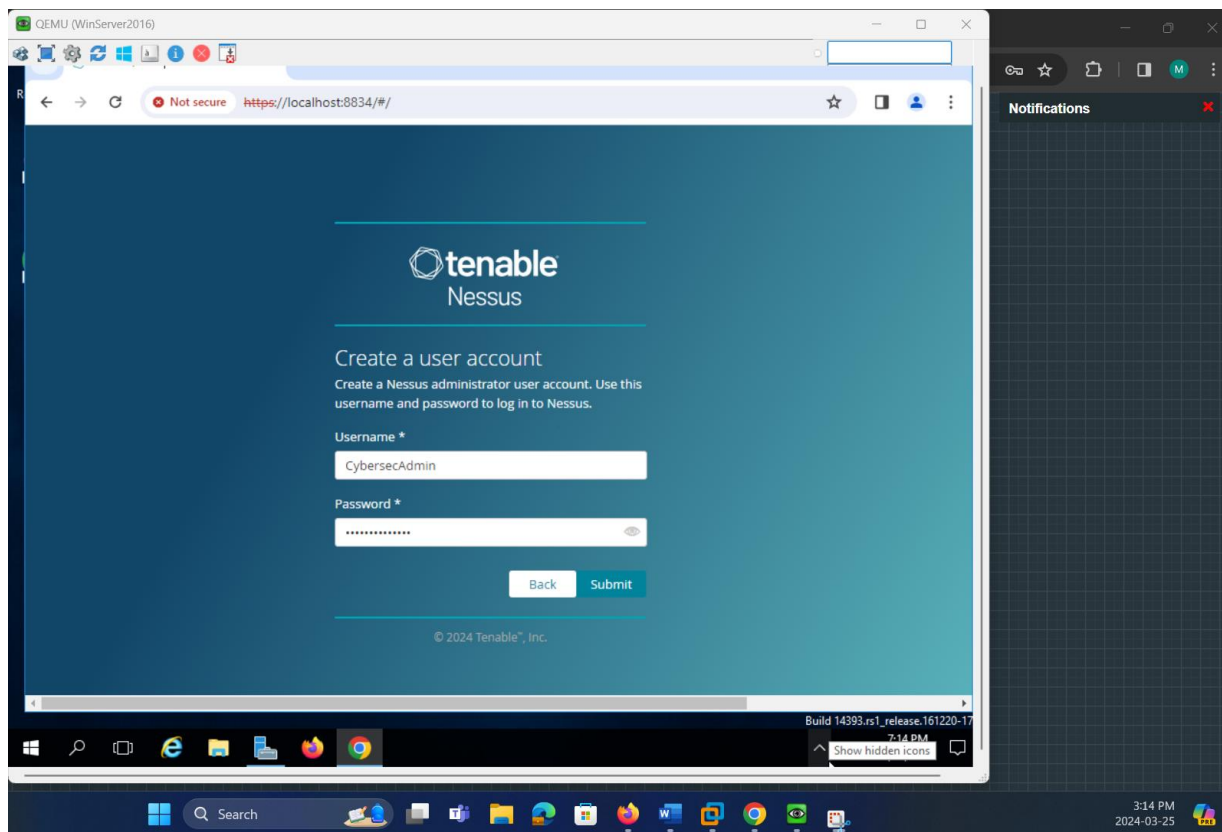


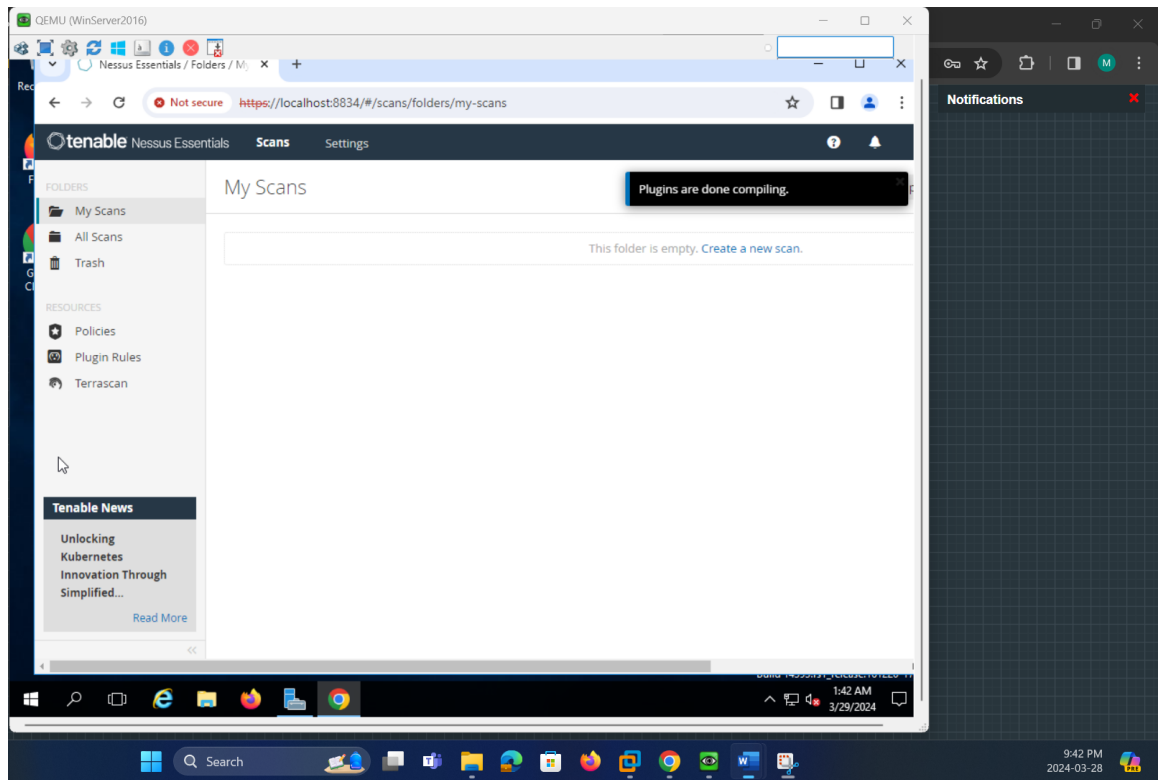
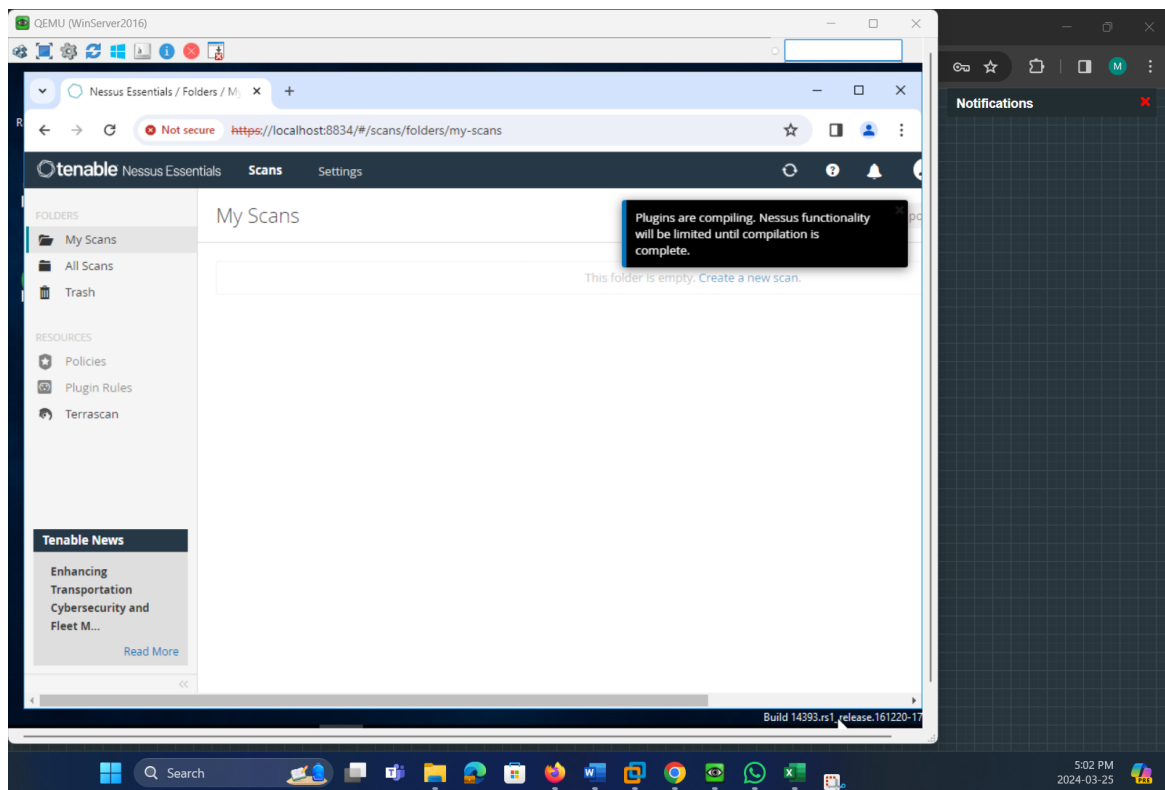
3. Registering and Configuring Nessus Account inside Windows 2016 Server VM



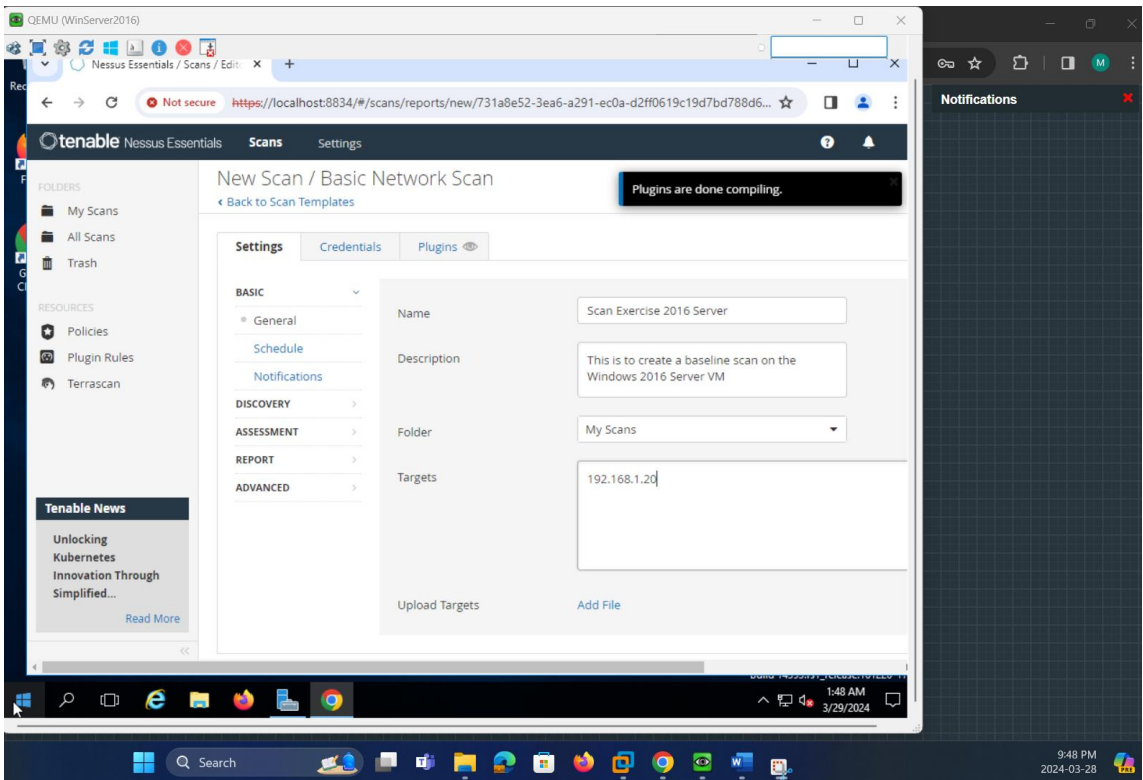
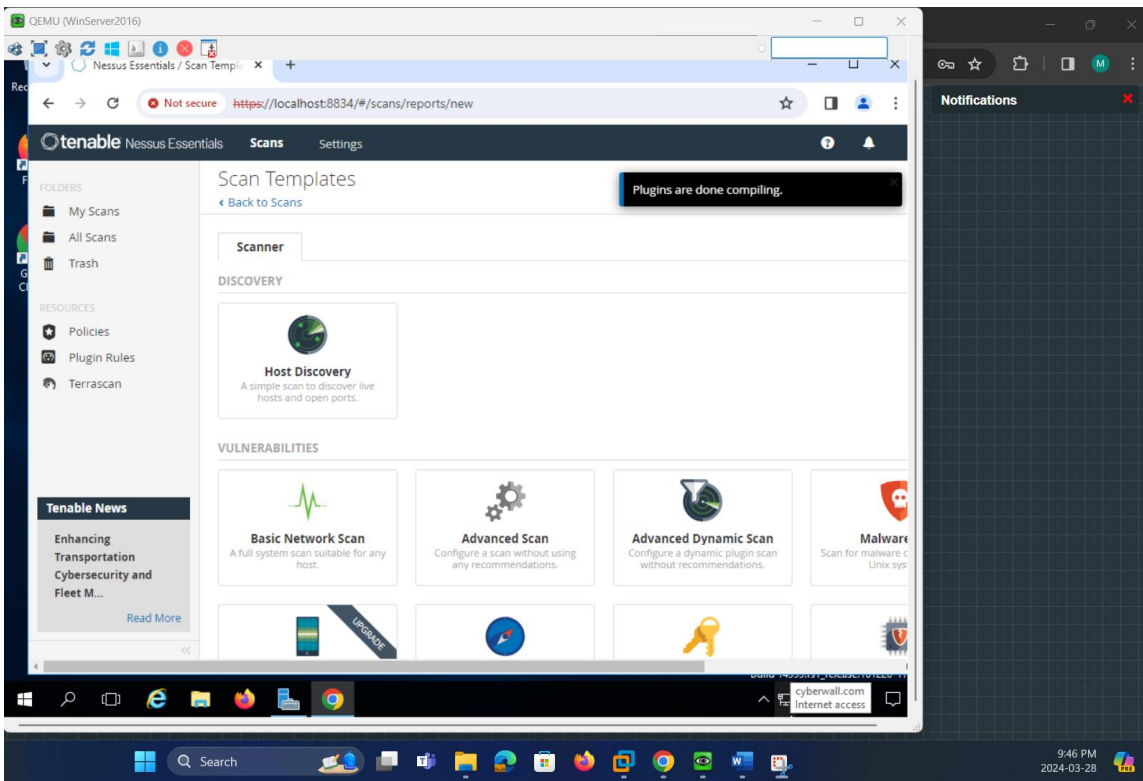




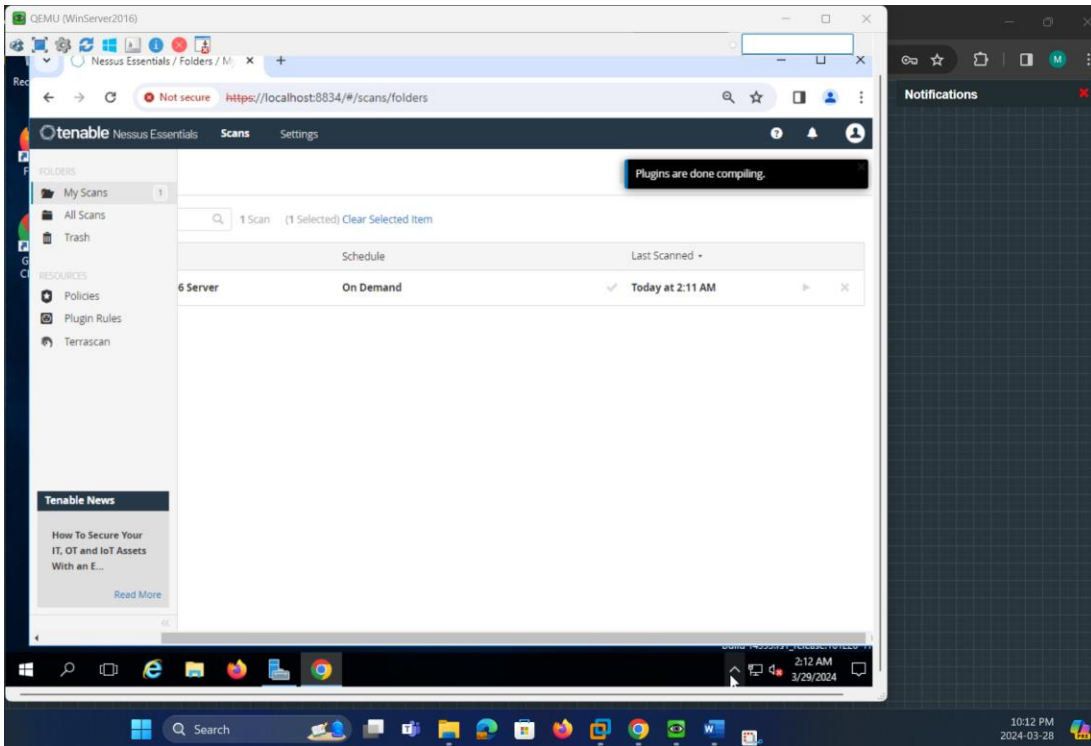
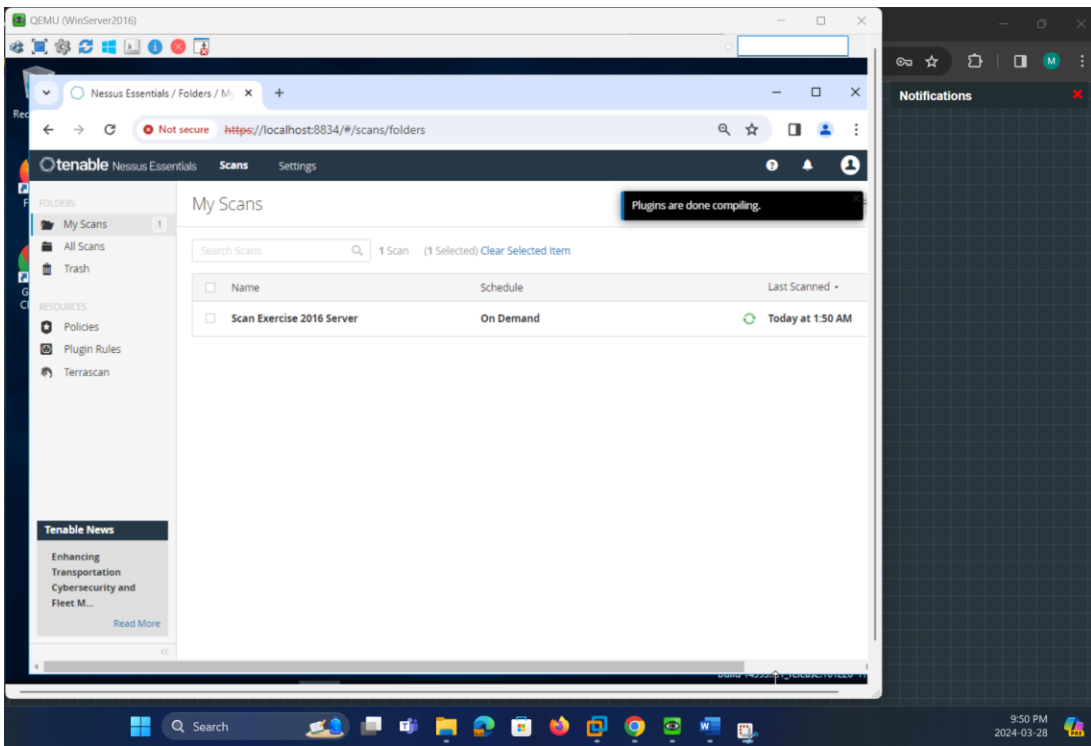




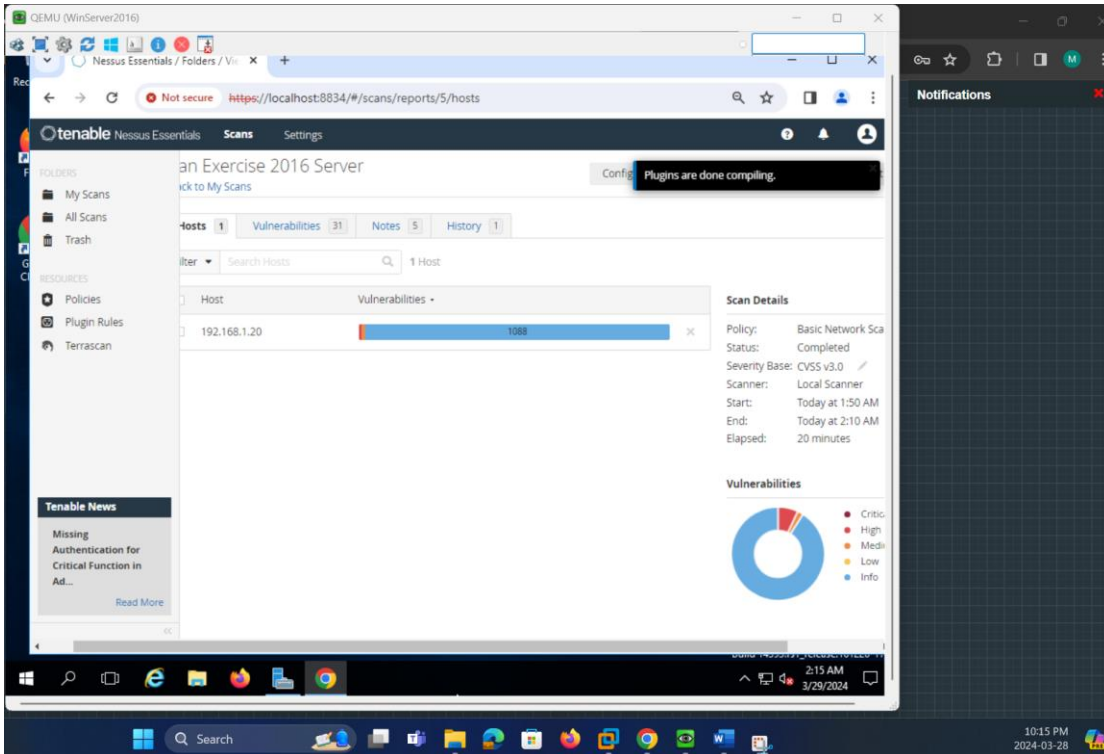
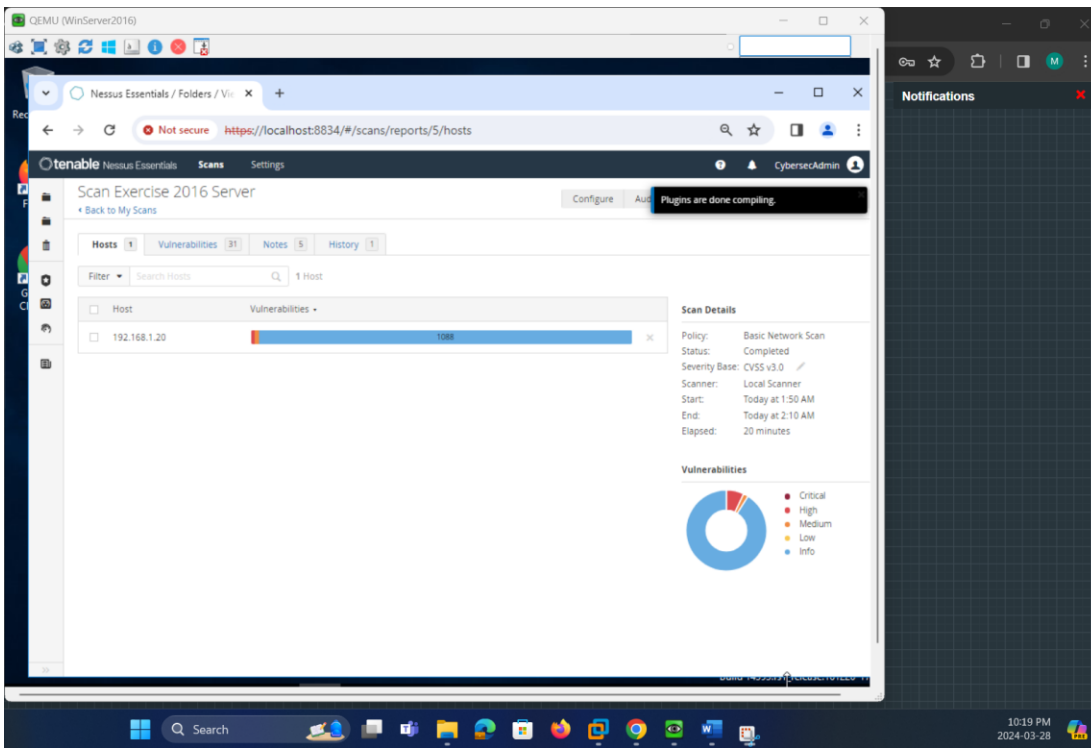
4. Creating a New Scan for the Windows 2016 Server VM



5. Conducting Scan of Windows 2016 Server VM



6. Scan Results of Windows 2016 Server



QEMU (WinServer2016)

Nessus Essentials / Folders / Views

Not secure https://localhost:8834/#/scans/reports/5/vulnerabilities

tenable Nessus Essentials Scans Settings CybersecAdmin

Scan Exercise 2016 Server

Configure Audit Trail Plugins are done compiling.

Hosts 1 Vulnerabilities 31 Notes 5 History 1

Filter Search Vulnerabilities 31 Vulnerabilities

Sev	CVSS	VPR	Name	Family	Count
MIXED	Microsoft Windo...	Windows	5
MIXED	SSL (Multiple Iss...	General	4
INFO	SMB (Multiple Is...	Windows	7
INFO	HTTP (Multiple L...	Web Servers	6
INFO	TLS (Multiple Iss...	Service detection	2
INFO	Netstat Portscanner L...	Port scanners	1024
INFO	DCE Services Enumer...	Windows	11
INFO	Service Detection	Service detection	8
INFO	LDAP Crafted Search ...	Misc.	2
INFO	LDAP Server Detection	Service detection	2
INFO	Additional DNS Host...	General	1

Scan Details

Policy: Basic Network Scan
 Status: Completed
 Severity Base: CVSS v3.0
 Scanner: Local Scanner
 Start: Today at 1:50 AM
 End: Today at 2:10 AM
 Elapsed: 20 minutes

Vulnerabilities

10:17 PM
2024-03-28

QEMU (WinServer2016)

Nessus Essentials / Folders / Views

Not secure https://localhost:8834/#/scans/reports/5/vulnerabilities

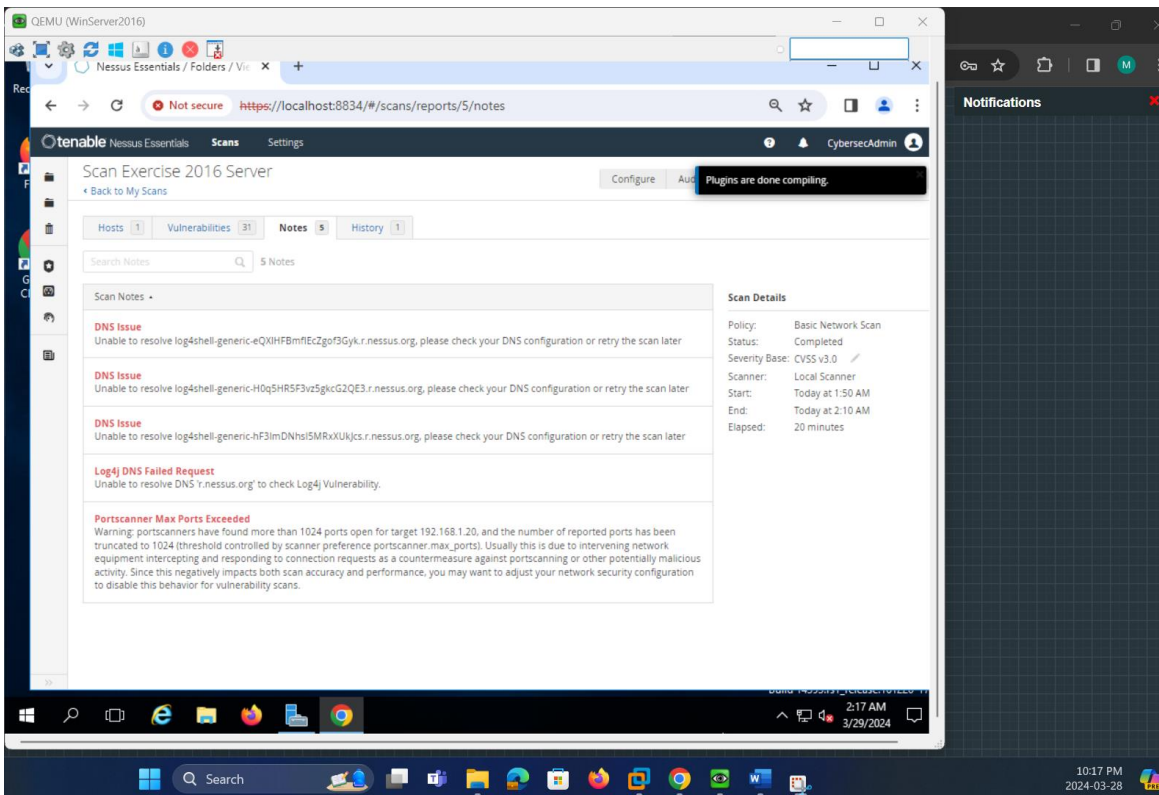
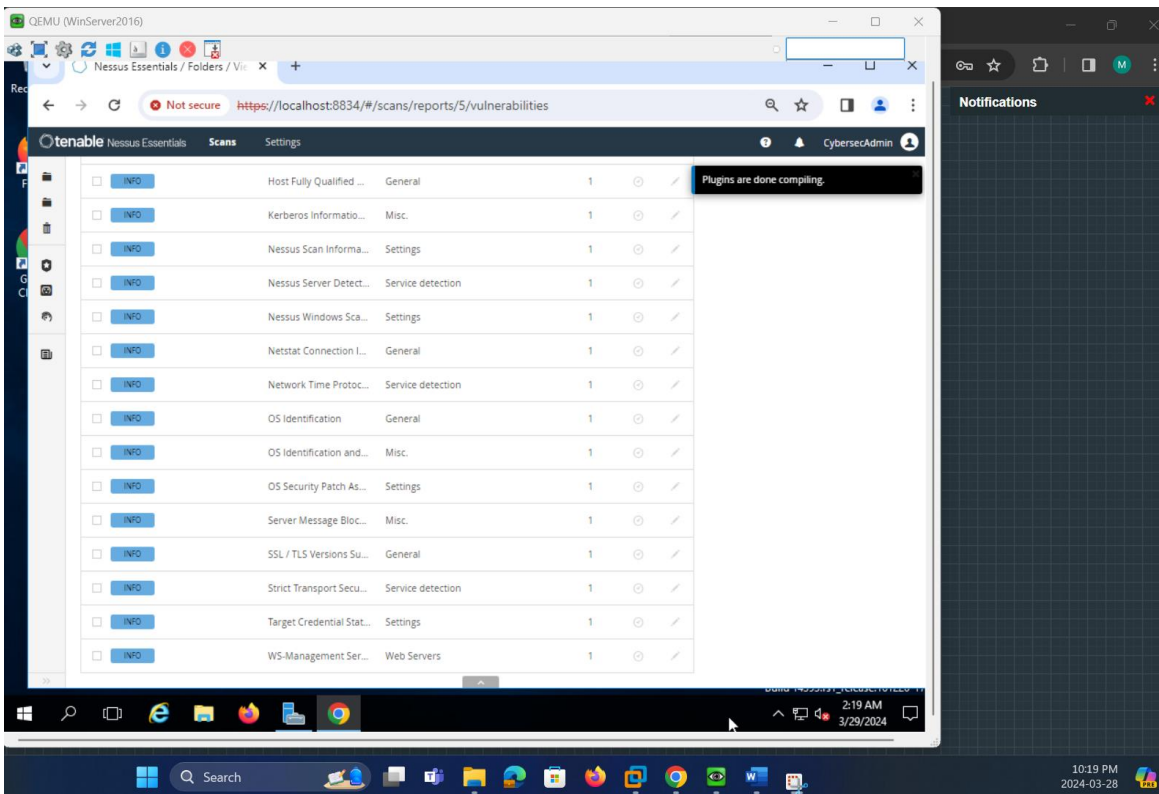
tenable Nessus Essentials Scans Settings CybersecAdmin

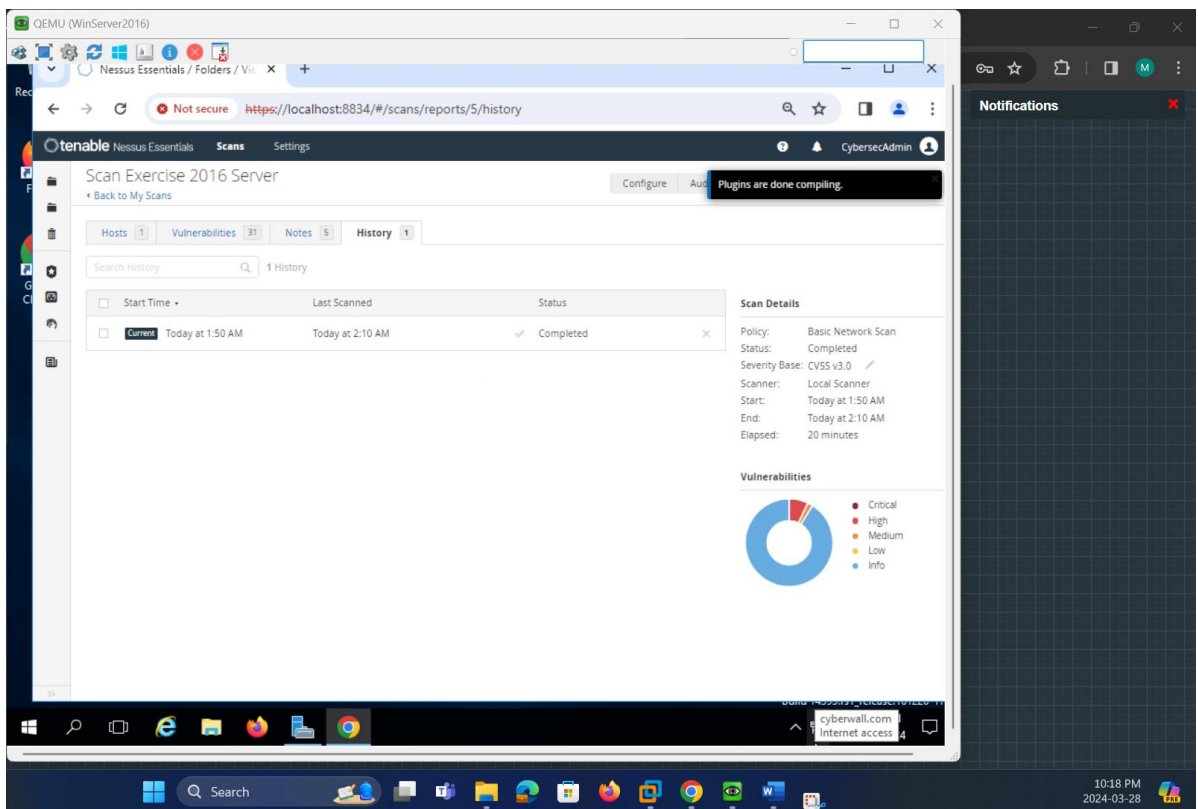
Plugins are done compiling.

INFO	...	...	LDAP Server Detection	Service detection	2
INFO	...	...	Additional DNS Host...	General	1
INFO	...	...	Authenticated Check ...	Settings	1
INFO	...	...	COM+ Internet Servic...	Windows	1
INFO	...	...	Common Platform E...	General	1
INFO	...	...	Device Type	General	1
INFO	...	...	DNS Server Detection	DNS	1
INFO	...	...	Host Fully Qualified ...	General	1
INFO	...	...	Kerberos Informatio...	Misc.	1
INFO	...	...	Nessus Scan Informa...	Settings	1
INFO	...	...	Nessus Server Detect...	Service detection	1
INFO	...	...	Nessus Windows Sca...	Settings	1
INFO	...	...	Netstat Connection L...	General	1
INFO	...	...	Network Time Protoc...	Service detection	1
INFO	...	...	OS Identification	General	1
INFO	...	...	OS Identification and...	Misc.	1

2:18 AM
3/29/2024

10:18 PM
2024-03-28





7. Interpretation of Nessus Basic Scan on Windows 2016 Server VM

The screenshots uploaded are from a Nessus vulnerability scan report for a Windows Server 2016 virtual machine (VM). Nessus is a widely used cybersecurity tool that helps in identifying vulnerabilities, misconfigurations, and potential risks within network environments. An overview of the information typically contained the report are the following:

1. **Hosts Tab:** Shows the IP address of the scanned host(s) and a summary of vulnerabilities categorized by their risk levels.
2. **Vulnerabilities Tab:** Details the specific vulnerabilities found. They are categorized by severity levels, indicated by color codes (red for critical, orange for high, etc.), and are usually assigned a Common Vulnerabilities and Exposures (CVE) number along with a Common Vulnerability Scoring System (CVSS) score. It often includes details like the vulnerability name, the family it belongs to, and the number of times it was found (count).
3. **Notes Tab:** Contains additional information or warnings about the scan. For example, it might indicate DNS resolution issues or problems with the scan itself, like if it was unable to complete certain checks or if performance issues were detected.
4. **History Tab:** Offers information about the scan sessions, including start and end times, as well as the status (completed, aborted, etc.) of each scan.

Specifically, for the Windows Server 2016 VM, the report included:

- Vulnerabilities related to the Windows OS, services running on the server, and applications installed.
- Information on any misconfigurations or default configurations that may be insecure.
- Recommendations for patches or updates that should be applied to secure the system.
- Findings on any default credentials or weak passwords that may be in use.

The information provided in these reports is critical for maintaining the security posture of your systems, allowing you to address vulnerabilities before they can be exploited by malicious actors. It's crucial to review the details of each identified vulnerability and follow up with the necessary remediation steps, such as applying patches, updating configurations, or removing unnecessary services.

Findings:

- The Nessus scan has been completed successfully, identifying various vulnerabilities, and providing detailed insight into the security posture of the Windows Server 2016 VM.
- The vulnerabilities are organized by severity, indicating that there is a mixture of low, medium, and high-severity vulnerabilities, but it seems there are no critical issues based on the pie chart.
- The scan has detected issues such as SSL/TLS vulnerabilities, which may indicate outdated protocols or weak ciphers, and Windows-related vulnerabilities that may involve patch management or configuration settings.
- Some service-specific vulnerabilities and detections, such as those related to LDAP and DNS, suggest potential misconfigurations or outdated software versions that could be exploited.
- The notes and history indicate that the scan was completed without interruptions and provide traceability for the scan execution.

8. Conclusion

- Immediate attention is required to address the high and medium-severity vulnerabilities to reduce the risk of potential exploitation.
- It is recommended to investigate and remediate the vulnerabilities in accordance with the provided Nessus severity ratings and descriptions.
- Some issues may require patching software to the latest versions, modifying configurations for services like SSL/TLS, LDAP, and DNS, and reinforcing security settings where defaults may be insufficient.
- Regular follow-up scans after remediation efforts are essential to ensure all issues have been addressed and to maintain an ongoing awareness of the server's security posture.
- Documentation of actions taken and any deviations from recommended remediations should be recorded for compliance purposes and future reference.

Next Steps:

- Prioritize the vulnerabilities based on their severity, the value of the assets affected, and the potential impact on the business.
- Begin remediation with high-severity issues and follow best practices for patch management and system hardening.
- Retest the system after remediations to ensure that vulnerabilities have been resolved and no new issues have arisen.
- Consider a comprehensive review of security policies and practices to prevent similar vulnerabilities in the future.

The actual steps for remediation will depend on the specifics of each vulnerability and the operational context of the server in your environment. It's important to balance the need for security with the potential impact on service availability and business operations.