

Computer Network Security

COMP 178 | Spring 2024 | University of the Pacific | Jeff Shafer

Penetration Testing: Vulnerability Scanning

- Sweeps/Traces
 - Send out a small number of probes to each IP address and listen for reply
 - Make note of active systems
 - Attempt to deduce network topology

Sweep Port Scan Fingerprinting Vulns

- Port scans
 - Send out a larger number of probes to each active IP address and listen for reply
 - Make note of TCP and UDP ports that are listening

Sweep Port Scan Fingerprinting Vulns

- OS Fingerprinting and Version Scanning
 - Send a larger number of probes to active hosts with listening ports
 - Deduce the operating system of the host by closely examining the replies
 - Deduce the installed software and version of active network services on the host

Sweep Port Scan Fingerprinting Vulns

- Vulnerability Scanning
 - Armed with lists of active hosts, their OS, and network services, check for known vulnerabilities or common misconfigurations
 - Classify vulnerabilities by category and severity
 - (Potentially) present information on methods to mitigate / eliminate weakness
 - Useful for both pen testers and sysadmins

Sweep Port Scan Fingerprinting Vulns

Scanning



Vulnerability Scanning

- Possible methods for vulnerability scanning
 - Check version numbers and compare against known lists of vulnerabilities
 - Caveat that software might be vulnerable but a firewall or IDS prevents exploitation
 - Patches may be backported to prior versions
 - Check protocol spoken and compare against known protocol (if an older protocol was vulnerable)
 - Examine program behavior and compare to knownvulnerable behavior

Vulnerability Scanning



- Can also check if system is vulnerable by attempting to exploit vulnerability
 - A success will 100% confirm vulnerability!
 - Does a failure prove not vulnerable? Probably not...
- Higher risk activity than simply checking version numbers against lists of known vulnerabilities

- General architecture
 - Scanning engine Generates arbitrary network packets, handles multiple threads & concurrency, handles timeouts & failures, aggregates results, etc.
 - Plugins for each and every vulnerability being searched for
- Vulnerability scanners require constant effort (by developers) to keep up to date with latest threats
 - 7 \$\$\$

- Deployment considerations
 - Scanning from outside network? (i.e., public Internet)
 - Scans reflect same view of network that attackers will (initially) see
 - Slow
 - Scanning from inside network?
 - Less interference from firewalls and IDS
 - Faster
 - More complete view of network?
 - Challenge of getting scanning tools inside target network
 - Credentials to test from within hosts?



7

Commercial

- Nessus
- Industry standard / must-have if you can bill this expense to your company or client
- Nessus Professional
 - Annual subscription \$3990
- Nessus Essentials
 - Free home/education version (limited to 16 IPs)

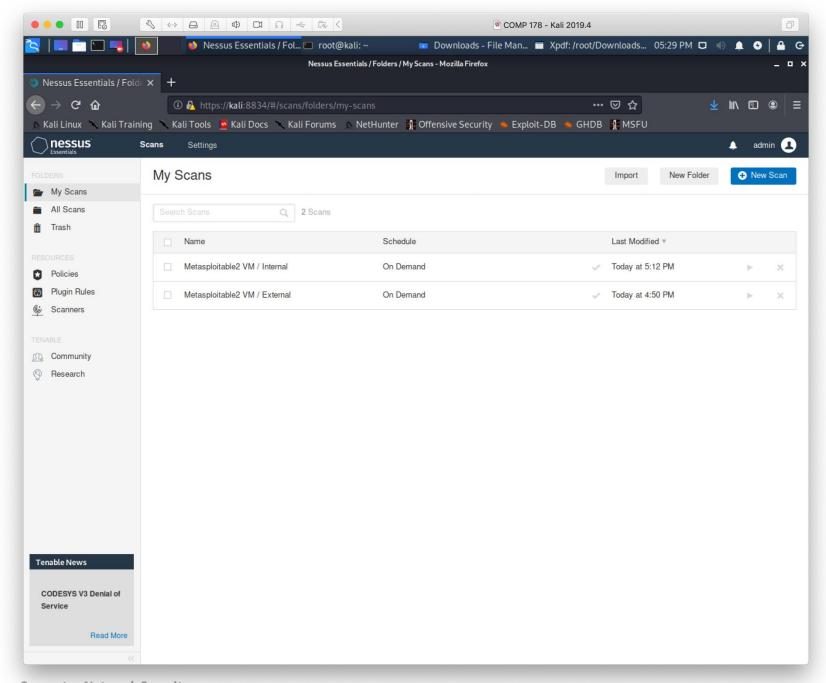
https://www.tenable.com/products/nessus

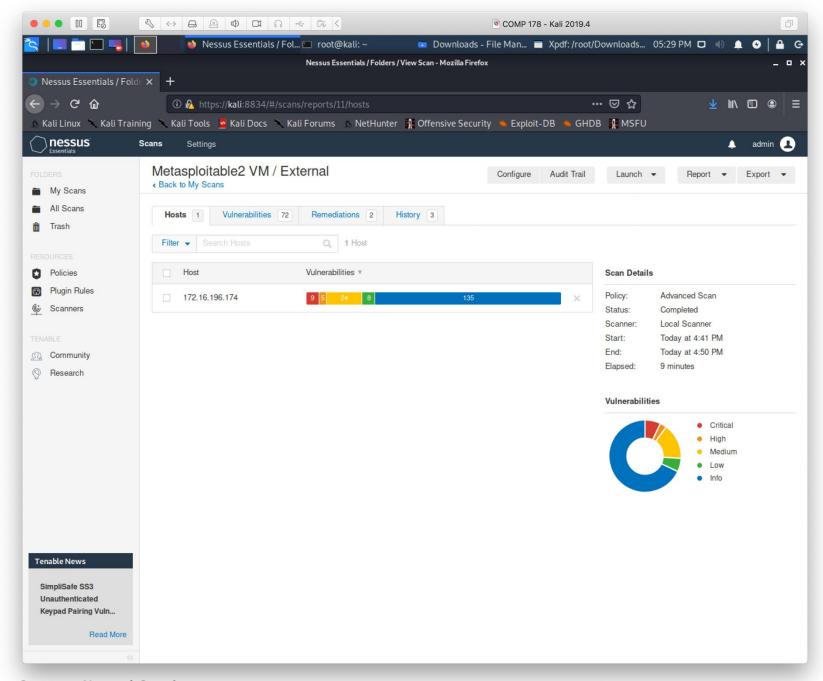
Free

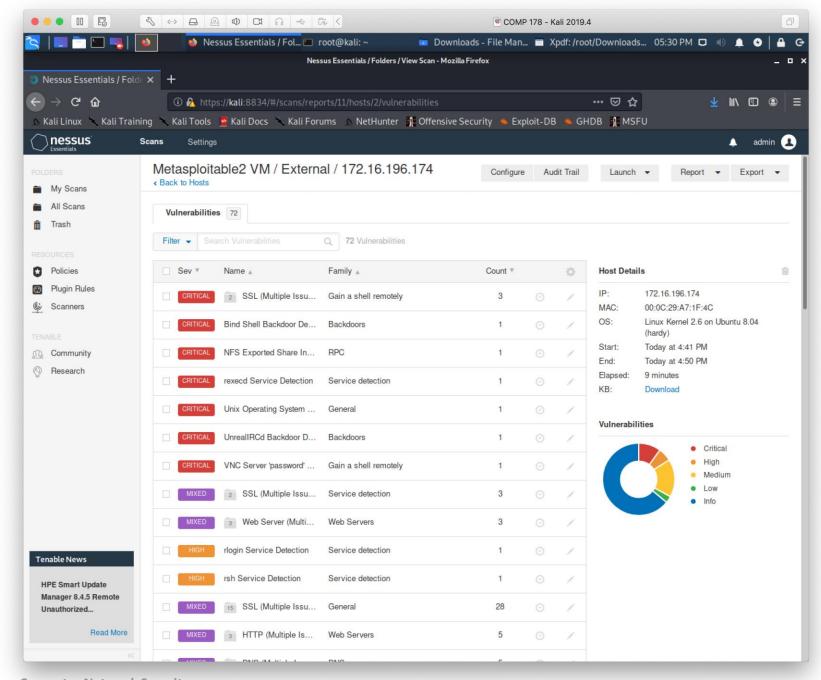
- OpenVAS
 - Open VulnerabilityAssessment Scanner
- Open source fork of Nessus from 2005 *before* it went commercial
- Regular updates to Network Vulnerability Tests (NVTs)
 - **7** 150,000+ tests

https://openvas.org/

- Many other vulnerability scanners
 - **Rapid7 Nexpose** (\$)
 - https://www.rapid7.com/products/nexpose/
 - Core Impact (\$)
 - https://www.coresecurity.com/core-impact
 - **7** Tripwire IP360 (\$)
 - https://www.tripwire.com/products/tripwire-ip360/
 - 7 ...
- Design question: Do you want your scanner "on premise" or "in the cloud"
 - ▼ Vendors happy to take your \$\$ either way!







Next Steps

- Presentation Proposal
- **7** Lab 3 − Scanning with Nmap
- **7** Lab 4 − Vulnerability Scanning