



CorrelatedVM™ Overview

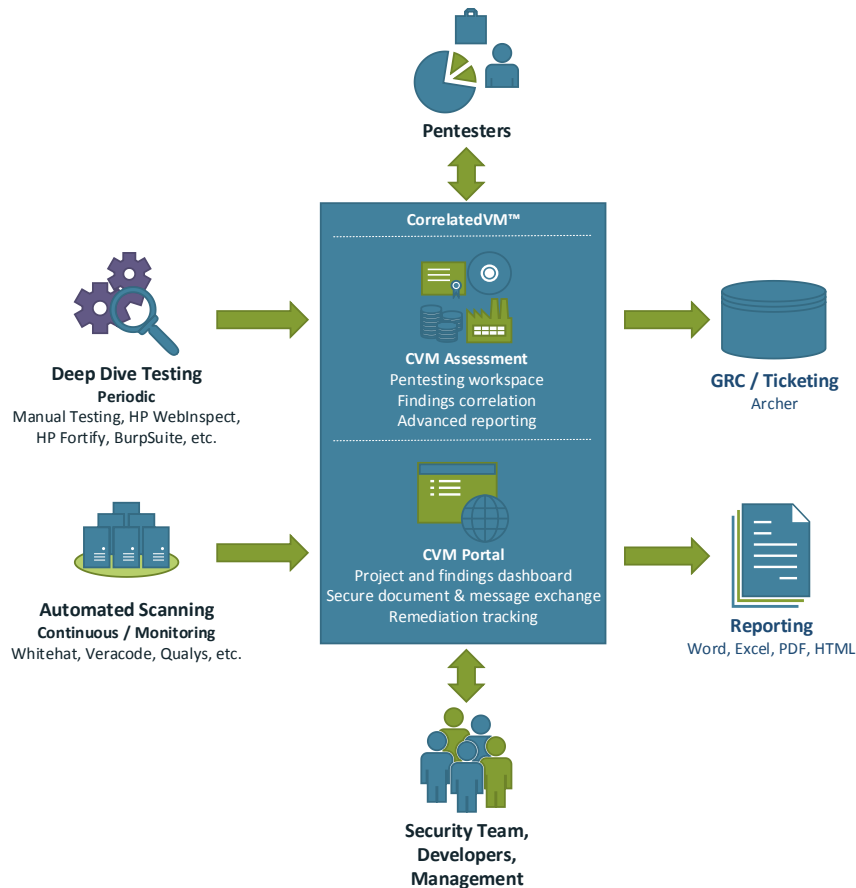
Business Problem

- Does your security assessment program include?
 - Multiple tools
 - Manual testing
 - Integration with asset management
 - Customized reporting
 - Remediation tracking
 - Vulnerability trending
- How do you manage your vulnerability dataset?
 - Spreadsheets
 - Natively within an assessment product

CorrelatedVM™ Overview

- CorrelatedVM™ is a vulnerability management framework tool developed by NetSPI designed to
 - Aggregate & correlate findings from multiple testing tools and from multiple testing layers
 - Manage vulnerability data
 - Produce quality, relative reports
- CorrelatedVM™ supports the following inputs
 - Code reviews
 - Application assessments
 - Database and operating system assessments
 - Penetration tests
 - Network assessments
 - Manual findings

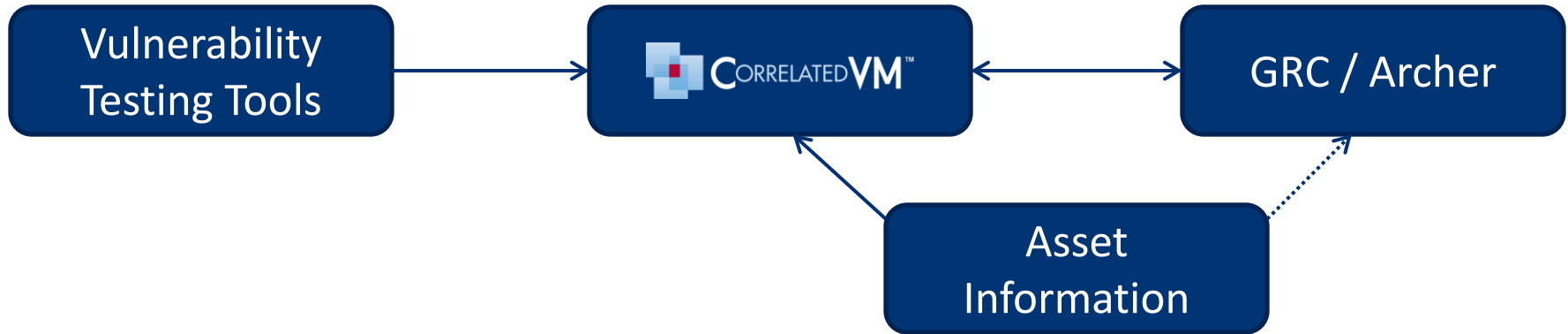
CorrelatedVM™ Architecture



*The rich client **CVM Assessment** software is designed by pentesters for pentesters; and the web based **CVM Portal**, is for software security stake holders, from developers up to the CISO. This built-in workflow will dramatically lower the risks associated with hosting or deploying vulnerable software on your network.*

CorrelatedVM's ability to bring elegant order to the uniquely challenging and sometimes outright disorderly vulnerability management efforts has been demonstrated in hundreds of organizations, on thousands of engagements, and for some of the most business-critical applications running on some of the most secure networks in the world.

CorrelatedVM™ Integrated with GRC / Archer



Benefits

- Automation for remediation assignments & due dates
- Customization of vulnerability descriptions, recommendations, severities, etc.
- Grouping and filtering of findings
- Updates to existing records with use of the unique key
- Findings reports can be attached to remediation plans



CVM Assessment Screen Shots

Asset Information

The screenshot displays the NetSPI CorrelatedVM Assessment 5.0.67.168 interface. The left sidebar shows a project tree with '2010 Q3 Demo Project' selected. The main workspace, titled 'Workspace - 520451 - 2010 Q3 Demo Project Workspace', shows a list of assets. The selected asset is 'ecommerce web server' (Asset ID: 366850). The asset details are displayed in a table with columns: Port, Proto, and Name. The services listed are: 22/tcp/ssh, 53/tcp/domain, 53/udp/domain, 80/tcp/http, 123/udp/ntp, 443/tcp/https, and 8001/tcp/vcom-tunnel. Below the asset details, a table lists vulnerabilities found on the asset, including SQL Injection, PHP HTMLEntities HTMLSpecialChars Buffer Overflow Vulnerabilities, OpenSSH X11 Cookie Local Authentication Bypass Vulnerability, and others.

Asset Information Table:

Port	Proto	Name
22	tcp	ssh
53	tcp	domain
53	udp	domain
80	tcp	http
123	udp	ntp
443	tcp	https
8001	tcp	vcom-tunnel

Vulnerabilities Table:

Port	Severity	Entry Point	Vulnerability
80	High	Unknown	SQL Injection
443	High	No	PHP HTMLEntities HTMLSpecialChars Buffer Overflow Vulnerabilities
22	High	Unknown	OpenSSH X11 Cookie Local Authentication Bypass Vulnerability
443	High	No	PHP MySQL Extension Option Handling Error Vulnerability
53	Medium	Unknown	DNS Cache Snooping
80	Medium	Unknown	HTTP TRACE or TRACK Cross-Site Scripting
80	Medium	Unknown	Backup File
80	Medium	No	Cross-Site Scripting
80	Medium	Unknown	CVS Content Files Found
443	Medium	No	Deprecated SSL Protocol Usage
80	Medium	Unknown	Logins Sent Over Unencrypted Connection
80	Medium	Unknown	Microsoft ASP.NET or ASP Unicode Conversion Cross-Site Scripting
80	Medium	Unknown	Microsoft ASP.NET Request Filtering Bypass Cross-Site Scripting Vulnerability
443	Medium	No	SSL Server Supports Weak Encryption

Remediation Tracking

CorrelatedVM™ Assessment 5.0.67.168 - [Workspace - 520451 - 2010 Q3 Demo Project Workspace]

File Edit Tools Administration Window Help

NetSPI CorrelatedVM™ Demo System

- Bailey Bros. Building and Loan Association
 - Assets
 - Asset Groups
 - Contacts
 - 2010 Q3 Demo Project
 - Containers
 - 2010 Q3 Demo Project Workspace
 - 2010 Q4 Demo Project
 - New Project
- Callahan Auto Parts
- Happy-Go-Lucky Toy Company
- Network Security Professionals
- Opti-Grab Inc
- TEST

High

- OpenSSH X11 Cookie Local Aut
- PHP HTMLEntities HTMLSp
- PHP MySQL Extension Opti
- SQL Injection
 - 15.216.12.12 - ecommerce
 - SQL Injection (confirmed)
 - SQL Injection (confirmed)
 - SQL Injection (confirmed)

Medium

- Backup File
- Cross-Site Scripting
- CVS Content Files Found
- Deprecated SSL Protocol U
- DNS Cache Snooping
- HTTP TRACE or TRACK Crc
- IIS Global Server Variables
- Logins Sent Over Unencrypt
- Microsoft Active Server Pag
- Microsoft ASP.NET or ASP
- Microsoft ASP.NET Request
- Password in Query Data
- PHP MB_Send-Mail TO Arg
- SSL Server Supports Weak
- Usable Remote Name Serve

Low

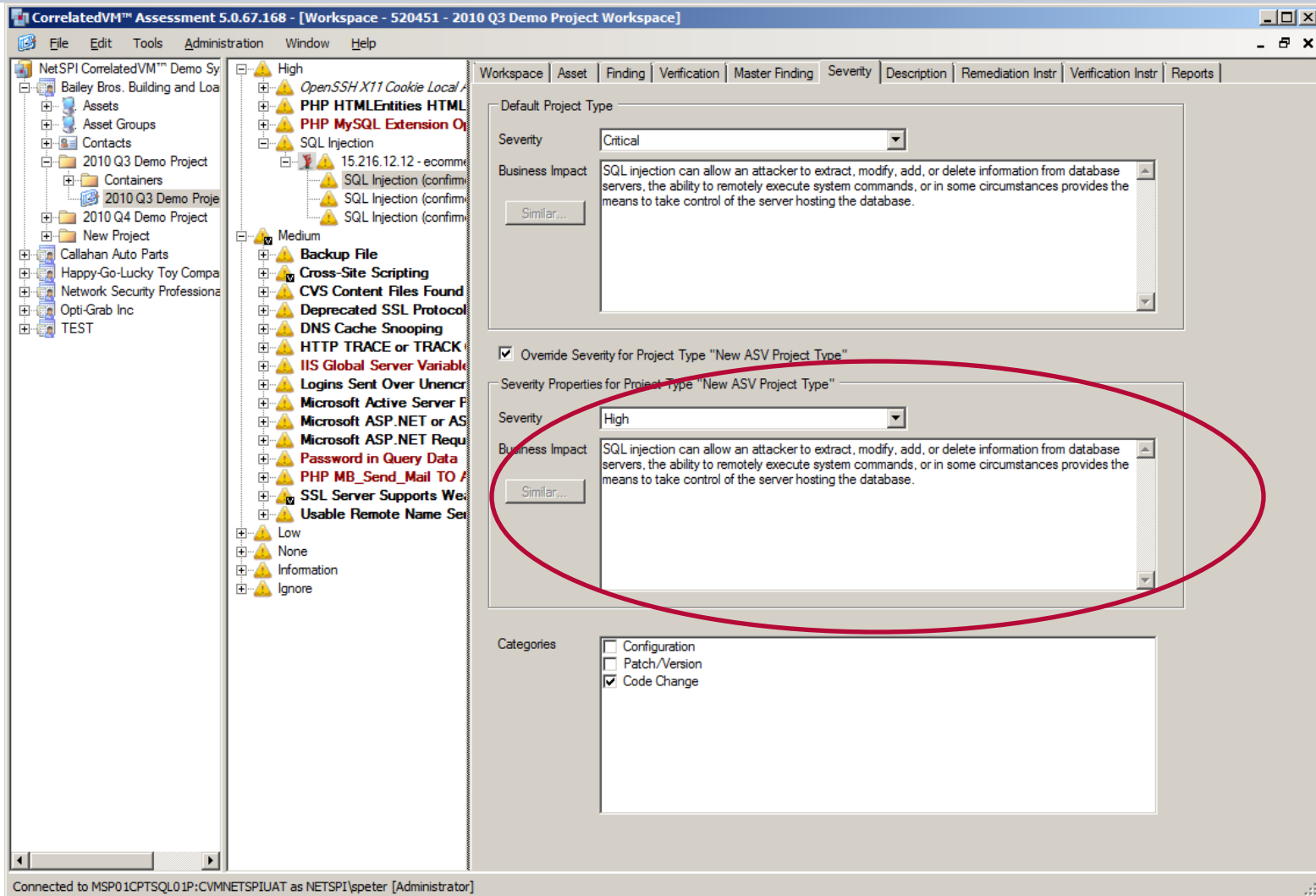
- None
- Information
- Ignore

Workspace | Asset | Finding | Verification | Master Finding | Severity | Description | Remediation Instr | Verification Instr | Reports

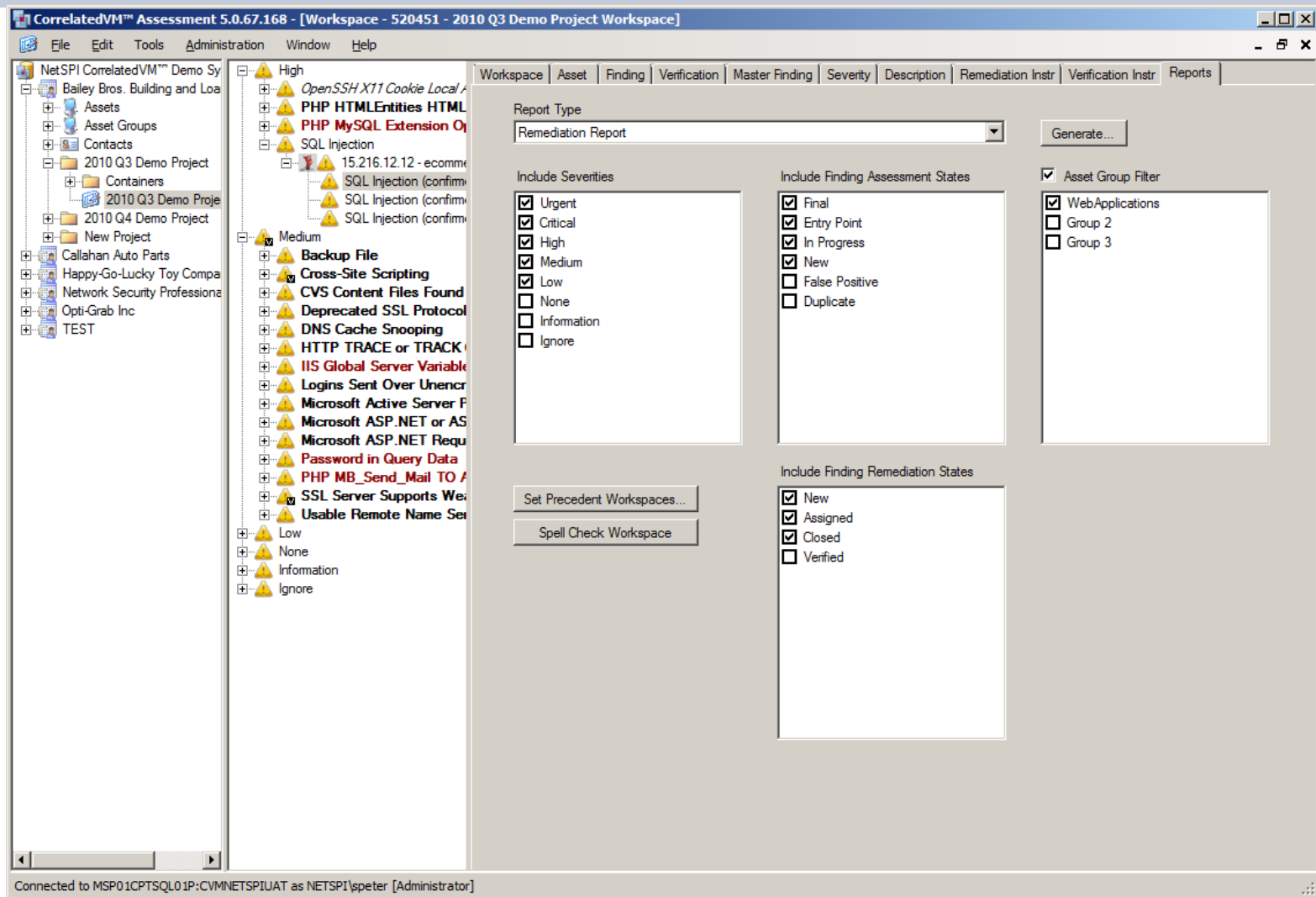
Affected	
Affected URL	http://zero.webappsecurity.com/login1.asp
Affected Source	
Affected Source Line	
Asset	
Asset ID	366850
Asset	15.216.12.12 - ecommerce web server - Barney - zero.webapp
Container	
Container ID	536061
Container Name	WebInspect XML (C:\Demofiles\WebInspect.xml) Monday, Ju
Container Source	C:\Demofiles\WebInspect.xml
Identification	
Finding ID	239aae39-cd95-e011-b27a-001e4f120021
Finding Name	SQL Injection (confirmed)
Finding Description	
Master Finding ID	877
Intermediate Finding ID	8754
Port	
Port ID	140
Port Number	80
Port Protocol	tcp
Port Name	http
State	
Finding Assessment State	New
Finding Remediation State	Assigned
Finding Remediation Notes	This will require a coding change
Finding Remediation Contact	Mary Hatch Bailey (mary.bailey@bbbla.com)
Estimated Remediation Date	11/11/2011
Actual Remediation Date	
Estimated Remediation Hours	16
Actual Remediation Hours	
Remediation Resource Type	Internal

Connected to MSP01CPTSQLO1P:CVMMNETSPIUAT as NETSPI\speter [Administrator]

Customized Severities



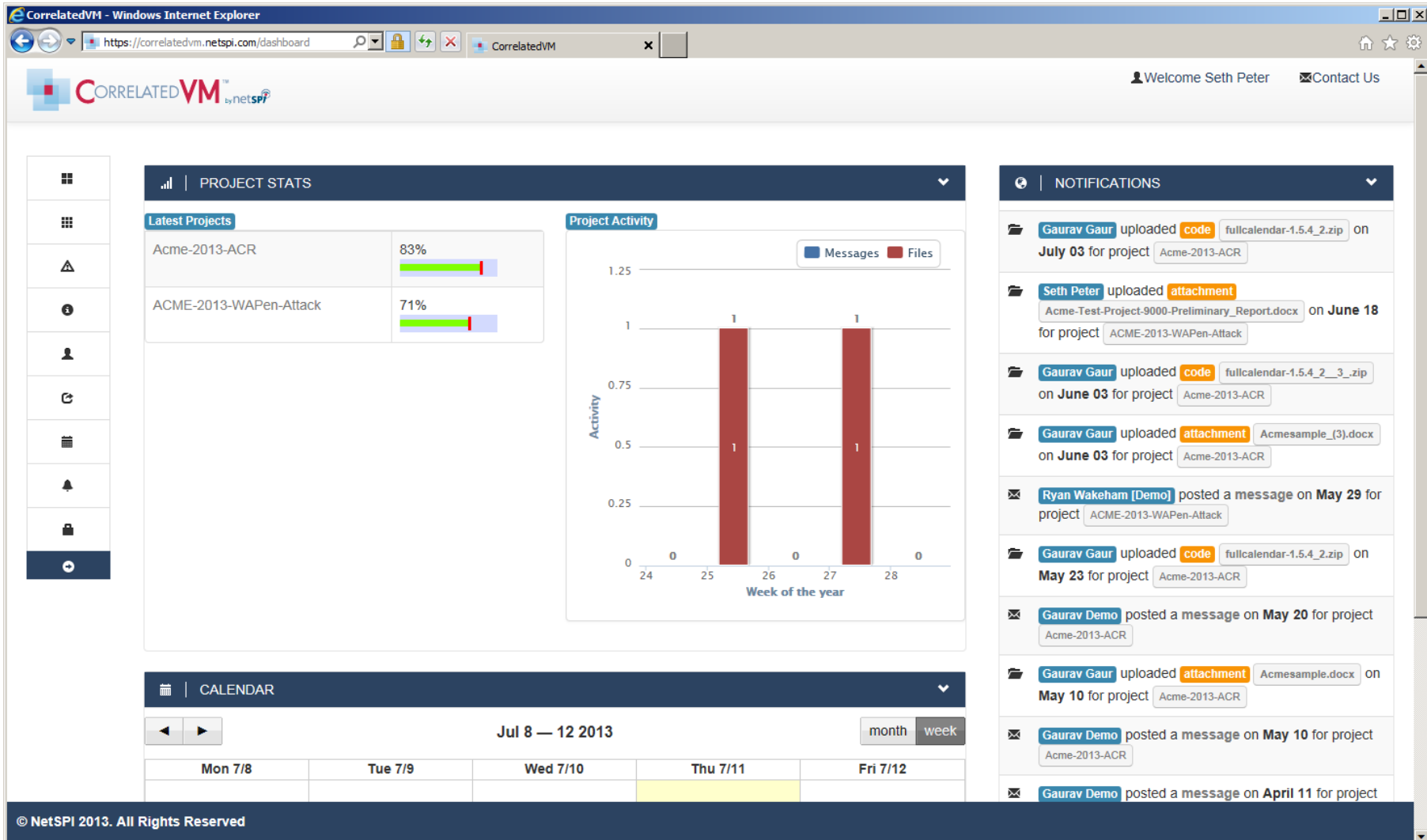
Robust Reporting



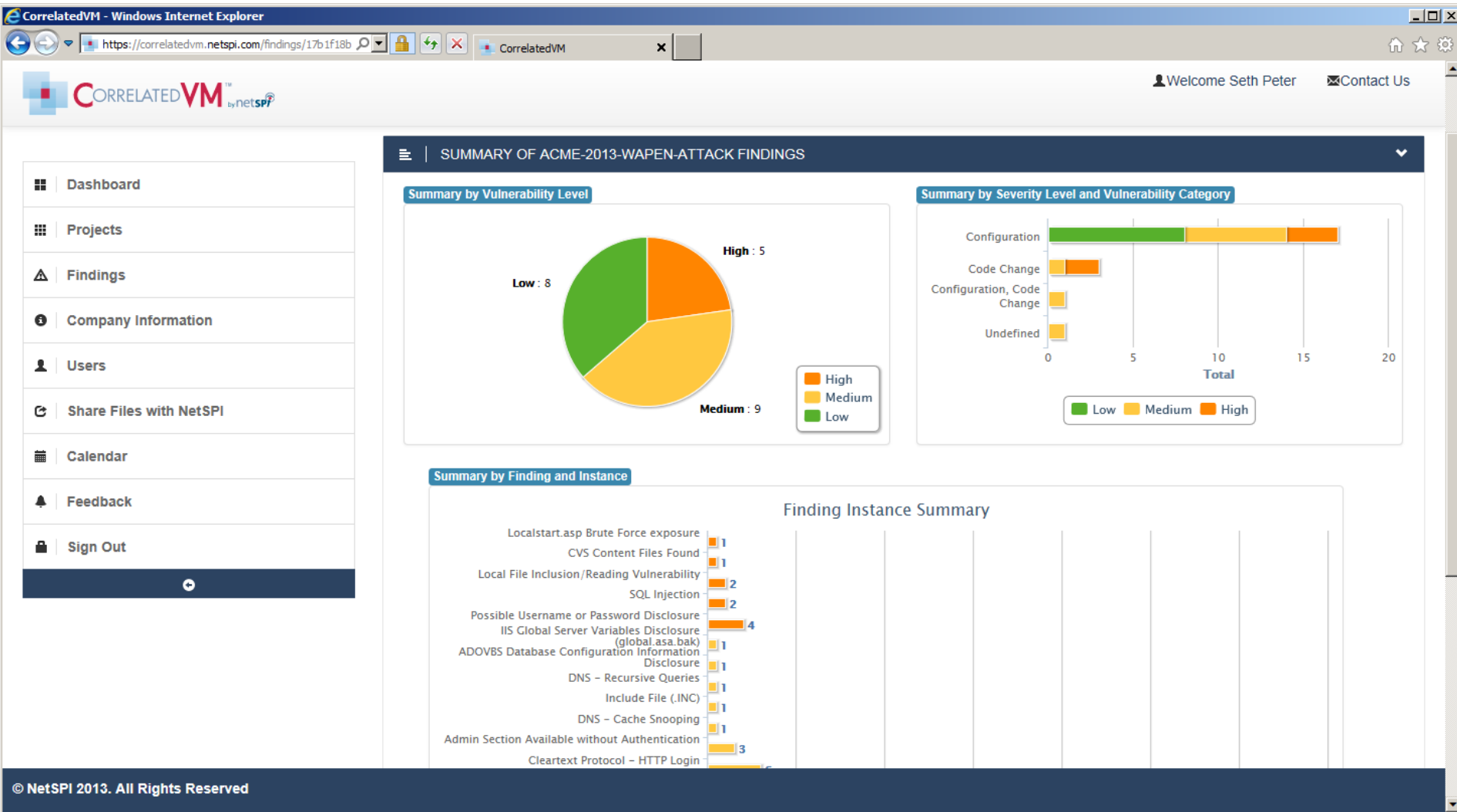


CVM Portal Screen Shots



Project Dashboards



Dynamic Charts



Detailed Findings

369890	15.216.12.12-zero.webappsecurity.com	Localstart.asp Brute Force exposure	80	http	New	High	Configuration	
369893	15.216.12.12-zero.webappsecurity.com	SQL Injection	80	http	Partially Remediated	High	Code Change	

Vulnerability Details

SQL injection is a method of attack that takes advantage of input variables that have not been validated, thus allowing the manipulation of SQL queries processed by the backend database server. It is often presented in web-based forms, queries within URLs, and XML requests.

Business Impact

SQL injection may allow an attacker to extract, modify, add, or delete information from database servers, causing the confidentiality and integrity of the information stored in the database to be compromised. Depending on the SQL implementation, the attacker may also be able to execute system commands on the affected host. In some circumstances this provides the means to take control of the server hosting the database, leading to the complete compromise of the confidentiality, integrity, and availability of the affected host.

OWASP Category

[A1-Injection](#)

Recommendation

Employ a layered approach to security that includes using parameterized queries when accepting user input. Strictly define the data type (for instance, a string, an alphanumeric character, etc.) that the application will accept and harden the database server to prevent data from being accessed inappropriately. Also, ensure that all data used by the application is put through a data input filter that removes potentially harmful characters. Best practice recommends the use of white lists using regular expressions.

Disable detailed error messages that could give an attacker information about database names, table names, versions and type of databases being used. Replace the error message with a generic error asking the user to contact the IT department or send an e-mail to the web administrator.

A non-privileged service account should be used to run the database server, and the database user in use should not have administrative privileges to the database. Following the principle of least privilege when assigning permissions for the service account and database user helps limit the impact of a successful SQL injection attack.

References

- http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sql_injection.
- http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/SQL_injection.
- <http://msdn.microsoft.com/msdnmag/issues/04/09/SQLInjection/default.aspx>.
- <http://msdn2.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms161953.aspx>.
- http://www.owasp.org/index.php/Avoiding_SQL_injection.
- http://www.owasp.org/index.php/Blind_SQL_injection.
- http://www.owasp.org/index.php/SQL_injection.
- http://www.owasp.org/index.php/Testing_for_SQL_injection_%28OWASP-DV-005%29

Finding Details

AffectedUri [http://zero.webappsecurity.com/forgot1.asp?get=security_audit%2540netspi.com'+and++\(select+count\(*\)+from+spitable\)+=1+or+'1'='0](http://zero.webappsecurity.com/forgot1.asp?get=security_audit%2540netspi.com'+and++(select+count(*)+from+spitable)+=1+or+'1'='0)

Remediated

AffectedUri <http://zero.webappsecurity.com/login1.asp>

Additional Details

[Download This Info](#)



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