

Vulnerability Scans

FortiSIEM 7.3.3



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FortiSIEM 7.3.3 Vulnerability Scans

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Change Log

Date	Change Description
12/16/2024	Release for 7.3.0.
03/04/2025	Release for 7.3.1.
03/21/2025	Release for 7.3.2.
07/15/2025	Release for 7.3.3.

Running Vulnerability Scans against FortiSIEM

This document provides information about the configurations for running vulnerability scans against FortiSIEM.

- [Qualys Configuration](#)
- [Nessus Configuration](#)
- [Rapid7 Configuration](#)

Qualys Configuration

Logon to Qualys Vulnerability Management and follow the steps below to run a Vulnerability scan:

Step 1: Configure Scan Profile

1. Go to **Scans > Option Profiles** and click **New > PCI Option Profile**.
2. On the 'New PCI Option Profile' window, click the **Scan** tab.
3. Select 'Unix/Cisco' Authentication.
4. Click **Save**.

Step 2: Setup Host Authentication

1. Go to **Scans > Authentication** and click **New > Unix Record**.
2. On the 'New Unix Record' pop-up, add the login credentials.
3. Click the **IPs** tab and enter the Host IPs and click **Create**.

Step 3: Add Host IPs to Scan

1. Go to **Assets > Host Assets**.
2. Click **New > IP Tracked Hosts**.
3. Enter the new **Host IPs** and click **Add**.

Step 4: Launch Vulnerability Scan

1. Go to **Scans > Scans** tab.
2. Click **New > Scans** and select the **Option Profile** added in [step #2](#).
3. Select Host IPs that added in [step #2](#).
4. Click **Launch** to start the scan.

Nessus Configuration

Logon to Tenable Nessus Scanner UI and follow the steps below to run a Vulnerability scan:

Step 1: Configure Scan and Host IP

1. Go to **Scans** and click **New Scan > Advanced Network Scan**.
2. Under **Settings** tab, enter the information about the new scan including the FortiSIEM Host IP under **Targets**.
3. Click **Save**.

Step 2: Setup Host Authentication

1. Go to **Scans** and select the Scan added in [Step #1](#).
2. Click **Configure**.
3. Under the **Credentials** tab, click **SSH** and enter the FortiSIEM credentials.
4. Click **Save**.

Step 3: Launch Vulnerability Scan

1. Go to **Scans** and select the Scan from [Step #1](#).
2. Click the **Launch** icon to start the scan.

Rapid7 Configuration

Logon to Rapid7 insightVM (Advanced Vulnerability Management Analytics and Reporting) and follow these steps to run a Vulnerability scan:

Step 1: Install Rapid7 Insight Agent on FortiSIEM

1. Logon to Rapid7 insightVM (Advanced Vulnerability Management Analytics and Reporting).
2. Go to the **Agent Management** page, then select **Add New > Agent**.
3. Download the Rapid7 Linux Agent and copy it to FortiSIEM.
4. SSH to FortiSIEM and install Rapid7 Insight Agent with Token, for example:

```
sudo ./agent_installer.sh install_start --token us:bf870020-ef0b-41de-9c9e-da45237c214d
```

Step 2: Validate FortiSIEM Vulnerability Scan Results

1. In the Rapid7 insightVM UI, go to the **Agent Management** page and check the recently installed Agent.
2. Go to the insightVM default dashboard.
3. In the **Newly discovered Assets** gadget, click **Assets**.
4. In the **Assets** list, click the FortiSIEM hostname.
5. On the **Asset Details** page, validate the list of vulnerabilities.

Validating Vulnerability Scan Results

The following sections describe how to validate vulnerability scan results:

- [Find the CVE Information in the RedHat Database](#)
- [Validate Redhat Fixed Vulnerabilities in FortiSIEM](#)

Find the CVE Information in the RedHat Database

1. Log in to the Vulnerability scanner.
2. Run a Vulnerability scan against FortiSIEM. See [Running Vulnerability Scans against FortiSIEM](#).
3. In the Vulnerability results, check for the CVE number on each vulnerability and search the noted CVE number in the [Rocky Linux database](#) and [Redhat database](#).

The screenshot shows the Red Hat CVE Database interface. At the top, there's a navigation bar with 'Security Updates' and 'Red Hat CVE Database'. Below this are three main sections: 'Security Advisories', 'Red Hat CVE Database' (highlighted), and 'Security Labs'. A search bar contains 'CVE-2009-3560' and a 'GO' button. To the right of the search bar are filters for severity: 'All' (selected), 'Low', 'Moderate', 'Important', and 'Critical'. Further right is a 'Filter By Year' dropdown set to 'All'. Below the search bar is a table with the following data:

	CVE	Synopsis	Impact	Publish Date
	CVE-2009-3560	The big2_toUtf8 function in lib/xmltok.c in libexpat in Expat 2.0.1, as used in the XML-Twig module for Perl, allows context-dependent attackers to cause a denial of service (application crash) via an XML document with malformed UTF-8 sequences that trigger a buffer over-read, related to the doProlog function in lib/xmlparse.c, a different vulnerability than CVE-2009-2625 and CVE-2009-3720.	Moderate	01 Dec 2009

4. Click the CVE number in the search results to get detailed information.
5. Check the **Affected Packages State** in the Redhat CVE report for **Red Hat Enterprise Linux 8** platform (note that Rocky Linux 8 is the same as RHEL 8 because almost all rpms were recompiled from RHEL 8 source rpms).
6. In the above example CVE-2009-3560, **Red Hat Enterprise Linux 6** platform is **Not affected**. See the following table of affected package states.

Affected Package States

Platform	Package	State
Red Hat Enterprise Linux 7	expat	Not affected
Red Hat Enterprise Linux 6	expat	Not affected
Red Hat Enterprise Linux 6	compat-epa1	Not affected
Red Hat Enterprise Linux 5	xmlrpc-c	Will not fix

7. The Redhat database can return the following types of results:
 - **Not affected** – Vulnerability scanner reported a false alarm.
 - **Will not fix** – Redhat will not fix these vulnerabilities either due to a low CVSS score, or the platform might have reached end of support.
 - **Fixed/Patch available** – Redhat has already provided a fix for these vulnerabilities.
8. You can ignore vulnerabilities that are reported as **Not affected**. You will need to create a vulnerability exception for CVEs that are marked as **Will not fix** by Redhat. For **Fixed** vulnerabilities, follow the instructions in [Validate Redhat Fixed vulnerabilities in FortiSIEM](#).

Validate Redhat Fixed Vulnerabilities in FortiSIEM

1. From the Vulnerability scanner report, find a CVE number on vulnerability and search for the number in the [Redhat database](#).
2. Perform the following steps if Redhat provides a patch (Security Errata):
 - a. SSH to the FortiSIEM instances and check installed packages.
Example: search for **CVE-2017-9798** in the Redhat database.

Security Updates > Red Hat CVE Database

Security Advisories | **Red Hat CVE Database** | Security Labs

Search: CVE-2017-9798 GO

Filters: All (selected), Low, Moderate, Important, Critical

Filter By Year: All

CVE	Synopsis	Impact	Publish Date
CVE-2017-9798	A use-after-free flaw was found in the way httpd handled invalid and previously unregistered HTTP methods specified in the Limit directive used in an.htaccess file. A remote attacker could possibly use this flaw to disclose portions of the server memory, or cause httpd child process to crash.	Moderate	17 Sep 2017

- b. Click **CVE-2017-9798** and check the Redhat security errata for **Red Hat Enterprise Linux 6**. See the following table.

Red Hat Security Errata

Platform	Errata	Release Date
Red Hat JBoss Enterprise Application Platform 6.4	RHSA-2017:3239	2017-11-16
Red Hat Software Collections for Red Hat Enterprise Linux 6 (httpd24-httpd)	RHSA-2017:3018	2017-10-24
Red Hat Enterprise Linux Extended Update Support 6.7 (httpd)	RHSA-2017:3195	2017-11-13
Red Hat Enterprise Linux Extended Update Support 7.2 (httpd)	RHSA-2017:3193	2017-11-13
Red Hat JBoss Web Server	RHSA-2017:3114	2017-11-02
Red Hat JBoss Enterprise Web Server 2 for RHEL 7 Server	RHSA-2017:3113	2017-11-02

Platform	Errata	Release Date
Red Hat JBoss Enterprise Web Server 2 for RHEL 6 Server (httpd)	RHSA-2017:3113	2017-11-02
Red Hat Enterprise Linux 6 (httpd)	RHSA-2017:2972	2017-10-19

- c. Click the [RHSA-2017:2972](#) link, open the **Updated Packages** tab, and note the packages that are updated.

RHSA-2017:2972 - Security Advisory

Issued: 2017-10-19 Updated: 2017-10-19

Overview

Updated Packages

Note: More recent versions of these packages may be available. Click a package name for more details.

Red Hat Enterprise Linux Server 6

SRPM

httpd-2.2.15-60.el6_9.6.src.rpm SHA-256: 328aeb280eebb9d347ce5431f9e8d8a36b3c1e0054738ee8738518e5ab45438

x86_64

httpd-2.2.15-60.el6_9.6.x86_64.rpm SHA-256: 04c4625a8a3ac4e4dff6b6acb0287dc7339db8cb703d5e860c981a301a67f17fb

httpd-debuginfo-2.2.15-60.el6_9.6.i686.rpm SHA-256: 7c93c4de01bc9e4e5141bdc670f1e98ed23c941a3b6ccbed421cbe3e3a69ef9b

httpd-debuginfo-2.2.15-60.el6_9.6.x86_64.rpm SHA-256: 84e32f93b8c2c8703dfdcabfcd50f599795e97bef8a6ecea677005f93b7285c9

httpd-devel-2.2.15-60.el6_9.6.i686.rpm SHA-256: 21c9886a4038da0e61e438bee715b4fd7691aea65267bdeb596d2238213d1af6

- d. SSH to the FortiSIEM instance and find installed **httpd** packages (based on the example) by running the `rpm -qa | grep -i httpd` command:

```
[root@sp176 ~]# rpm -qa | grep -i httpd
httpd-2.2.15-69.el6.centos.x86_64
httpd-tools-2.2.15-69.el6.centos.x86_64
```

- e. Check the installed **httpd** package change log to find the **CVE-2017-9798** fixes by running the `rpm -q --changelog httpd | less` command:

```
* Tue Jun 19 2018 Johnny Hughes <johnny@centos.org> - 2.2.15-69
- Roll in centOS Branding

* Mon Feb 19 2018 Luboš Uhliarík <luhliari@redhat.com> - 2.2.15-69
- Resolves: #1471383 - httpd.worker abort()s with misc/apr_reslist.c:159:
  reslist_cleanup: Assertion `rl->ntotal == 0' failed

* Wed Jan 17 2018 Luboš Uhliarík <luhliari@redhat.com> - 2.2.15-68
- Resolves: #1450298 - when ProxyErrorOverride is On, modcluster
  return 503 status code on subsequent requests (2)

* Tue Sep 19 2017 Luboš Uhliarík <luhliari@redhat.com> - 2.2.15-67
- Resolves: #1493060 - CVE-2017-9798 httpd: various flaws

* Wed Jul 26 2017 Luboš Uhliarík <luhliari@redhat.com> - 2.2.15-66
- Resolves: #1463194 - CVE-2017-3167 httpd: ap_get_basic_auth_pw()
  authentication bypass
- Resolves: #1463197 - CVE-2017-3169 httpd: mod_ssl NULL pointer dereference
- Resolves: #1463207 - CVE-2017-7679 httpd: mod_mime buffer overread
- Resolves: #1470748 - CVE-2017-9788 httpd: Uninitialized memory reflection
  in mod_auth_digest

* Fri Jul 07 2017 Luboš Uhliarík <luhliari@redhat.com> - 2.2.15-65
- Related: #1412974 - CVE-2016-8743 httpd: Apache HTTP Request Parsing
  Whitespace Defects

* Thu Jun 29 2017 Luboš Uhliarík <luhliari@redhat.com> - 2.2.15-64
- Resolves: #1463205 - CVE-2017-7668 httpd: ap_find_token() buffer overread
```

- f. In the above example, the **CVE-2017-9798** patch is already available in FortiSIEM.

Mitigating Found Vulnerabilities

If the CVE number does not exist in the changelog, then follow these steps to perform a FortiSIEM OS update:

1. If the CVE number is not included in the changelog list or the installed package is an older version, perform a FortiSIEM OS update. See [FortiSIEM - OS Update Lifecycle](#).
2. After the FortiSIEM OS update, repeat [Step #2](#) in the previous section, [Validate Redhat Fixed Vulnerabilities in FortiSIEM](#).
3. Contact [FortiSIEM support](#) if the CVE number is not listed in the changelog after the OS update.



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