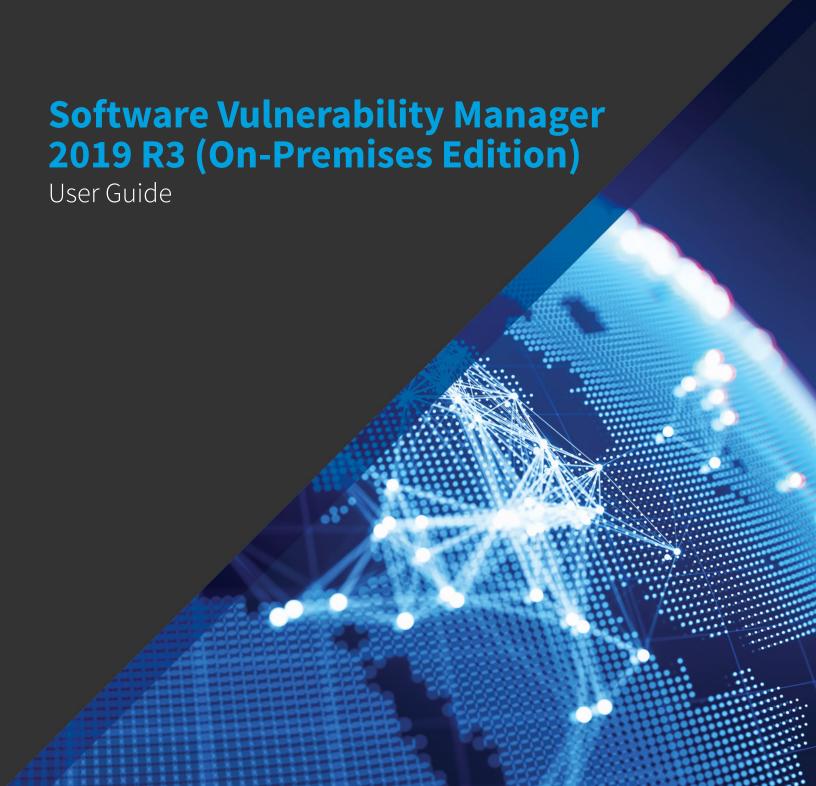
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Software Vulnerability Manager 2019 On-Premises Edition Help Library

Flexera's Software Vulnerability Manager 2019 is a Vulnerability and Patch Management Software Solution that facilitates a customized Patch Management process. It combines Vulnerability Intelligence, Vulnerability Scanning, and Patch Creation with Patch Deployment Tool Integration to enable targeted, reliable, and cost-efficient Patch Management.

Vulnerability and Patch Management are critical components of any security infrastructure because it enables proactive detection and remediation of vulnerabilities before they are actively exploited and your security compromised. With Software Vulnerability Manager 2019, IT Operations and Security Teams are empowered to prevent vulnerability threats from both Microsoft and non-Microsoft (third-party) product vulnerabilities, covering Microsoft Windows, Mac OS, and Red Hat Enterprise Linux.

Software Vulnerability Manager 2019 integrates seamlessly with Microsoft[®] WSUS and System Center Configuration Manager.

Table 2-1 • Software Vulnerability Manager 2019 On-Premises Edition Help Library

Торіс	Content	
Introduction	Provides an overview of Software Vulnerability Manager 2019:	
	• The Scan Process – How Does it Work?	
	 Software Vulnerability Manager 2019 Software Vulnerability Management Life Cycle 	
	System Requirements	

 Table 2-1 • Software Vulnerability Manager 2019 On-Premises Edition Help Library (cont.)

Торіс	Content
Getting Started with	Provides details of how to perform the following tasks:
Software Vulnerability Manager 2019's On- Premises Edition	 Install Your Software Vulnerability Manager 2019 On-Premises Edition Environment
Tremises Edition	Opening a Support Case
	Download and Install the Software Vulnerability Manager 2019 Plug-in
	Download and Install the Software Vulnerability Manager 2019 Daemon
	 Configuring SCCM to Report Windows Update Information
	 Download and Install the Software Vulnerability Manager 2019 System Center Plug-in
	Join Flexera's Customer Community
The Dashboard	Provides an overview of your hosts with the help of various "portlets". Portlets are a collection of components that graphically display key data and allow you to create profiles which can display a unique combination of portlets.
Agent Administrative	Provides details on the following:
Privileges and Data Collecti on	Agent Administrative Privileges
	Agent Data Collection
Scanning	Provides details on the following:
	Agent-based Scan – Requirements for Windows
	 Agent-based Scan – Requirements for Mac OS X
	Agent-based Scan – Requirements for Red Hat Enterprise Linux (RHEL)
	 Remote/Agent-less Scan – Requirements (Windows)
	Remote Scanning Via Software Vulnerability Manager 2019 (Agent-less Scan)
	System Center Inventory Import
	Remote Scanning Via Agents
	Software Vulnerability Manager 2019 Agent Command Line Options
	Network Appliance Agents
	Scanning Via Local Agents
	Run Scan from System Center Configuration Manager (SCCM)
	Scanning Mac OS X
	Scanning Red Hat Enterprise Linux (RHEL)
	Filter Scan Results
	Completed Scans

 Table 2-1 • Software Vulnerability Manager 2019 On-Premises Edition Help Library (cont.)

Торіс	Content
Results	Provides details on the following:
	• Sites
	Smart Groups
	Host Smart Groups
	Product Smart Groups
	Advisory Smart Groups
Reporting Provides details on the following:	
	Report Configuration
	Smart Group Notifications
	Database Access
	Scheduled Exports
Patching	Provides details on the following:
	Flexera Package System (SPS)
	Creating a Patch with the Flexera Package System (SPS)
	The SPS Package Creation Wizard
	Vendor Patch Module
	 Creating a Patch with the Vendor Patch Module
	Package Creation Wizard in Vendor Patch Module
	Agent Deployment
	WSUS/System Center
	Creating the WSUS-CSI GPO Manually
	 Deploying the Update Package Using WSUS
	Deploying the Update Package Using System Center
	Patch Configuration
	Patch Template

Table 2-1 • Software Vulnerability Manager 2019 On-Premises Edition Help Library (cont.)

Topic	Content	
Administration	Provides details on the following: Roles User Management Active Directory (Requires the Software Vulnerability Manager 2019 Plug-in) IP Access Management (Requires the Software Vulnerability Manager 2019 Plug-in) Password Policy Configuration	
Appendix A - Software Vulnerability Manager 2019 Partition Management	Provides details on the following: Settings Log Messages Activity Log Suggest Software Security Provides an Introduction and details of Partition Management.	
Appendix B - About Secunia Advisories	Explains Secunia Advisory terminology for: CVSS (Common Vulnerability Scoring System) CVE References Where (Attack Vector) Criticality (Severity Rating) Impact (Consequence)	
Appendix C - CSV Export File Cross-References	e When you export data from the Software Vulnerability Manager 2019 user interface to a CSV file, some values may differ. Each data set in this appendix includes a cross-reference table to explain the different values between the user interface and CSV file.	
Appendix D - Threat Intelligence	Threat Intelligence Module augments Software Vulnerability Manager's vulnerability intelligence with a Threat Score that provides the ultimate prioritization tool for your busy desktop operations teams. This module requires purchase by the user.	

Using Help

Help is available from the Software Vulnerability Manager 2019 interface help icon located at the top right of the screen or click the fields labeled with a "(?)" to access the contextual help.

Online Help

For online help, see https://helpnet.flexerasoftware.com/csionprem/Default.htm

Release Notes

For the latest product release notes, see https://helpnet.flexerasoftware.com/?product=Software%20Vulnerability%20Manager%202018%20On-Premises%20Edition&version=2018

For earlier product release notes, see https://helpnet.flexerasoftware.com/?product=Software%20Vulnerability%20Manager%202018%20On-Premises%20Edition&version=Previous

Contact Us

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Product Feedback

Have a suggestion for how we can improve this product? Please come share direct feedback with the product team and vote on ideas submitted by other users in our online community at: Customer Community feedback page for Software Vulnerability Manager.

Contact Us

Introduction

This chapter introduces the following topics:

- The Scan Process How Does it Work?
- Software Vulnerability Manager 2019 Software Vulnerability Management Life Cycle
- System Requirements
- System Architecture Overview

The Scan Process – How Does it Work?

The first step in scanning a system is to collect specific metadata from primarily .EXE, .DLL, and .OCX files on the system being scanned. Metadata is generic non-sensitive text strings embedded in the binary files from the vendors of the products. This data is collected and then sent to our Secure Data Processing Cloud where it is processed and parsed.

The data is then matched against our File Signatures, which are rules that match the raw metadata to an actual product installation.

Part of this matching process also results in an exact version being extracted from the metadata. This means that after the initial parsing Software Vulnerability Manager 2019 knows exactly which products are on the system and their exact version – a precise inventory of software on the system.

The inventory of software is then compared against the unique Secunia Advisory and Vulnerability Database, which contains the most accurate and current Vulnerability Intelligence available.

The result is a precise inventory of products, their versions, the security state of each, along with a direct reference to any corresponding Secunia Advisory detailing the exact vulnerabilities and their Secunia assessed criticality and impact.

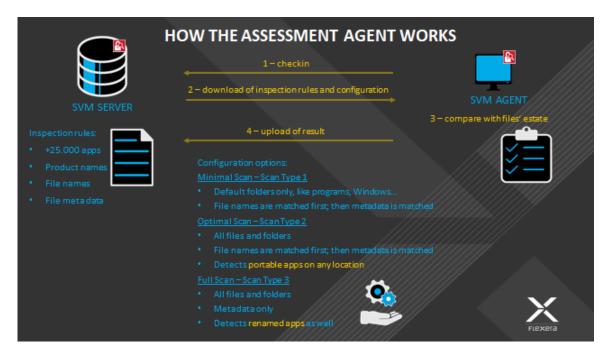
Since the scan process works by looking at the actual files on the system being scanned, the result is extremely reliable as a product cannot be installed on a system without the actual files required being present.

This in turn means that Software Vulnerability Manager 2019 rarely identifies false-positives and you can immediately use the results from Software Vulnerability Manager 2019 without doing additional data mining.

Software Vulnerability Manager 2019 is flexible and scalable when it comes to scanning a corporate network and you can choose to use Agent, Agent-less, or a combination of both scanning methods in the same environment.

For further information about the different Software Vulnerability Manager 2019 scanning approaches, see Scanning.

The graphic below summarizes how the Software Vulnerability Manager 2019 Agent works and compares the three scan types.

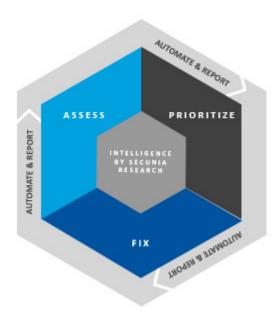


Software Vulnerability Manager 2019 Software Vulnerability Management Life Cycle

Software vulnerability management is a critical component of any security infrastructure because it enables proactive detection and remediation of security vulnerabilities.

A process to identify vulnerable products, including products not authorized in an organization's environment, paired with effective patch management is an absolute must to reduce the window of exposure and eliminate the root cause of a potential compromise.

Software Vulnerability Manager 2019 automates all steps of the software vulnerability management life cycle, allowing organizations to strengthen the security of their networks.



System Requirements

To use the Software Vulnerability Manager 2019 console, your system should meet the following requirements:

- Minimum resolution: 1280x1024
- Internet Explorer 11 or higher (Scan results can also be viewed from other browsers)
- Internet connection capable of connecting to http(s)://csi_server_name/.
- The http(s)://csi_server_name/ should be white-listed in the Firewall/Proxy configuration.
- https://sync.secunia.com should be white-listed for SSL inspection as the CSI server doesn't trust the packages that are not signed by our server.
- First-Party cookie settings at least to Prompt (in Internet Explorer)
- Allow session cookies
- A PDF reader

Before starting Software Vulnerability Manager 2019, the following should also be present:

- Permissions
- Software Vulnerability Manager 2019 Console and WSUS Compatibility
- Software Vulnerability Manager 2019 with Scanning and Patching Capabilities

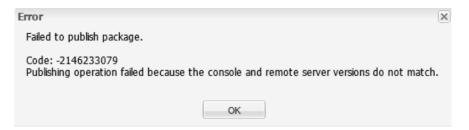
Permissions

 Connect and Select permissions to the user (or service account) at the SQL Server Host of your System Center database. See Download and Install the Software Vulnerability Manager 2019 Daemon.

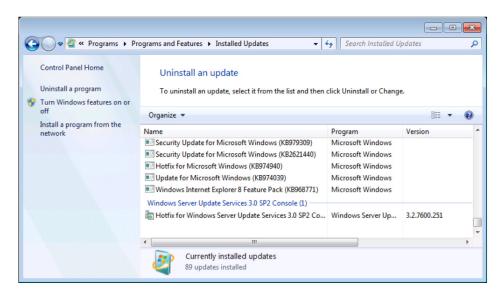
- WSUS Administrator Group privileges (located locally on your WSUS Server)
- (Optional) Domain Administrator privileges for Group Policy Object creation however the Group Policy Object can be created manually. This is a one-time configuration so the rights are not required on a permanent basis.

Software Vulnerability Manager 2019 Console and WSUS Compatibility

When the WSUS Server and Software Vulnerability Manager 2019 are installed on different machines, they must be on the same patch level for the WSUS Administrator Console API on the Software Vulnerability Manager 2019 console plug-in host to work. If they are not on the same patch level, the Software Vulnerability Manager 2019 console plug-in host will not publish packages to the WSUS server, and you will receive the following error message:



You should ensure that the same KB articles are installed on both the WSUS Sever and the Software Vulnerability Manager 2019 console plug-in host. To find the WSUS updates that have been installed, navigate to **Programs and Features (Add/Remove Programs)** in the bottom of the list of Installed Updates.





Task To ensure compatibility between the WSUS Server and Software Vulnerability Manager 2019:

1. Consider the Windows Server and WSUS version compatibility options:

Windows Server Version	WSUS Version
2008	3.0
2012	4.0
2012 R2	6.3 (9600.16384).
2016	4.0

2. The Software Vulnerability Manager 2019 plug-in host must be installed on an operating system that is able to run the appropriate version of the WSUS Administrative Console. The plug-in host uses WSUS API calls to publish patch updates. The API calls will not work unless the Software Vulnerability Manager 2019 plug-in host is on the same or similar version to the WSUS host. See the table below to ensure compatibility:

WSUS Version	Windows OS Version
3.0	7
4.0	8
6.3	8.1
4.0	10



Note • To ensure no version mismatch or OS version issues, directly install the Software Vulnerability Manager Console on the WSUS Server, which should already have the appropriate WSUS Administrative Console installed.

3. Install the Microsoft System Center 2012 Configuration Manager (SC2012) plug-ins on the same machine as follows:

Windows OS Version	Windows Server Version
7	2008
8	2012
8.1	2012 r2
10	2016

Software Vulnerability Manager 2019 with Scanning and Patching Capabilities

To successfully scan and create updates, the following should be present when using Software Vulnerability Manager 2019.



Task To scan and create updates:

- 1. Internet Explorer 11 or higher with Software Vulnerability Manager 2019 Plug-in installed (in order for Software Vulnerability Manager 2019 to connect to WSUS and to create packages successfully, Internet Explorer must be run as administrator in most cases right-click and select **Run as administrator**).
- 2. In Internet Explorer Tools > Internet options > Advanced, ensure Use TLS 1.1 and Use TLS 1.2 are selected.
- 3. WSUS Administration Console matching your WSUS server's version.
- 4. Visual C++ Redistributable for Visual Studio 2012.
- Microsoft .NET Framework runtime 4 or later.
- **6.** If the WSUS Self-Signed Certificate is going to be used, and the user wishes to provision the certificate through the **Patching > WSUS/System Center > Deployment** function, Remote Registry service must be enabled on the clients.
- Select the target hosts where the certificate is to be installed (CTRL+ mouse click for multiple selection), right-click and select Verify and Install Certificate.

Running Patching

To run patching on Windows 8.1 and Server 2012 R2, perform the following steps.

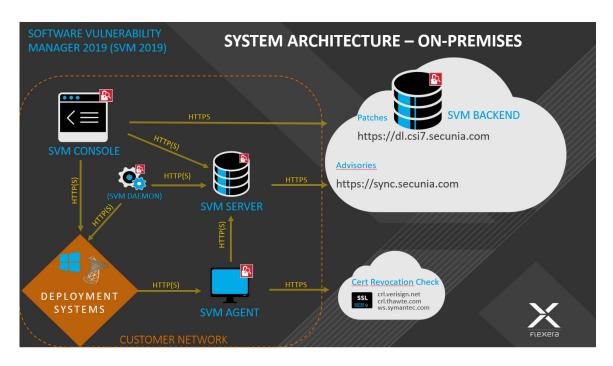


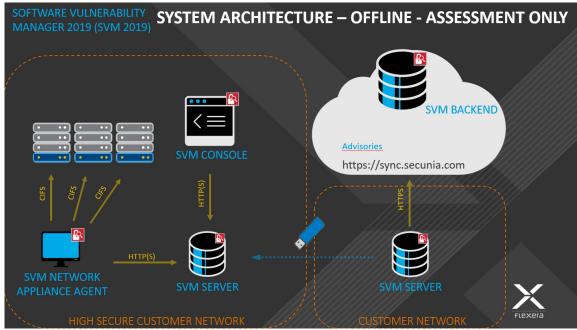
Task To successfully run patching on Windows 8.1 and Server 2012 R2:

- 1. On the Windows Server machine, from the Server Manager, go to Add Roles & Features > Features.
- 2. Select the Appropriate Installation Type (Role-Based & Feature Based as opposed to Remote Desktop Services Installation).
- 3. Select the local server as the Destination Server for the installation.
- **4.** Click **Next** to bypass the Server Roles menu and go to the Features menu.
- 5. Within the Features menu, scroll down the list and find the Remote Server Administration Tools (RSAT).
- **6.** Expand the RSAT feature menu and locate the Role Administration Tools list of features.
- 7. Expand the list and find Windows Server Update Services Tools.
- **8.** Enable this feature and all additional sub-features listed underneath it (API and PowerShell cmdlets and User Interface Management Console).
- 9. Proceed to the end of the Add Roles & Features Wizard by clicking Next and then Install.
- **10.** Restart Windows and launch Software Vulnerability Manager 2019 from a web browser (for example Internet Explorer).

System Architecture Overview

The following screenshots provide a visual overview of the Software Vulnerability Manager 2019 system architecture.





Chapter 3 Introduction

System Architecture Overview

Getting Started with Software Vulnerability Manager 2019's On-Premises Edition

Welcome to Flexera! Thank you for purchasing Software Vulnerability Manager 2019's On-Premises Edition.

This help section walks you through the steps for getting started with Software Vulnerability Manager 2019's On-Premises Edition:

- Install Your Software Vulnerability Manager 2019 On-Premises Edition Environment
- Opening a Support Case
- Download and Install the Software Vulnerability Manager 2019 Plug-in
- Download and Install the Software Vulnerability Manager 2019 Daemon
- Configuring SCCM to Report Windows Update Information
- Download and Install the Software Vulnerability Manager 2019 System Center Plug-in
- Join Flexera's Customer Community

Install Your Software Vulnerability Manager 2019 On-Premises Edition Environment



Task To install your Software Vulnerability Manager 2019 On-Premises environment:

- 1. Open a support ticket with Flexera through our Customer Community at https://flexeracommunity.force.com/customer/apex/SupportSFCaseInsert?rt=sf. You can also watch this video on How to submit a support case with Flexera.
- 2. Your support contact will then grant you access to download the RPM at https://ca.secunia.com/download/.
- 3. To login the first time to the Software Vulnerability Manager 2019 via http(s)://csi_server_name/ use:
 - User name: default

- Password: flexera
- **4.** Change your user name and password. The new password must contain a minimum of eight characters, or comply with the criteria defined in your custom Password Policy Configuration.



Tip • Once you have changed your password, please set up your Password Policy Configuration, so that you can recover the Root Admin password without having to open a support case to have the password reset.



Important • For security purposes, Software Vulnerability Manager 2019 has a session timeout that will log you off after 2 hours of inactivity.

Opening a Support Case

If you have any questions or concerns regarding your Software Vulnerability Manager 2019 On-Premises' account, please open a support case. The following video explains how to open a support case via Flexera's Customer Community: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vCnpSZ9Qpc4&list=PLCuhlHqMRwWqqBAOs0_DKa30XEIim5ORR&index=2

Download and Install the Software Vulnerability Manager 2019 Plug-in

The first time you login to Software Vulnerability Manager 2019, click the link on the bottom of the page and follow the onscreen instructions to download and install the Software Vulnerability Manager 2019 Plug-in to enable scanning and patching. Please note that the Plug-in is only compatible with Internet Explorer version 11 or higher.

Software Vulnerability Manager 2019 Plug-in is installed locally and must be installed on the machine you are running the Software Vulnerability Manager 2019 console from. Once the Software Vulnerability Manager 2019 Plug-in has been installed the download link is removed from the page.



Task If Internet Explorer is blocking the ActiveX Plug-in, follow the steps below to allow it to load:

- Open Internet Explorer's Internet options
- 2. Go to the Security tab
- 3. Select Trusted Sites
- 4. Add your server's IP or hostname to the Trusted Sites
- 5. Go back to the Security tab and click Custom level
- 6. Scroll down to *Initialize and script ActiveX controls not marked as safe for scripting* and change the setting from Disable to **Prompt** or **Enable**

Download and Install the Software Vulnerability Manager 2019 Daemon

The Software Vulnerability Manager 2019 Daemon is a stand-alone executable that executes various schedules configured in the Software Vulnerability Manager 2019 console. It runs as a background service with no user interaction. You can download the Daemon from http(s)://csi_server_name/daemon.

The Daemon integrates a number of local data sources in your network with the Flexera Cloud. It should be deployed to a node in the network that has high availability (for example, the server running the System Center or SQL server).

Once deployed, the Daemon will regularly scan the following data sources, based on the configuration created in Software Vulnerability Manager 2019:

- Active Directory
- Microsoft® System Center Configuration Manager ("System Center") Imports
- Scheduled Exports
- WSUS State Change



Important • As the Daemon is connecting directly to the Flexera and System Center database servers unattended, Software Vulnerability Manager 2019's System Center Inventory Import page should be configured to include System Center SQL Host, SQL Port and SQL Database connection details prior to the installation of the Daemon to enable the latter to start executing unattended schedules correctly and on time.

To be able to pass authentication at the SQL server during an unattended scheduled Import, the Daemon has to be installed and configured with a user account that has been specifically assigned with Connect/Select permissions at the SQL Server Management Studio software prior to the installation of the Daemon.

When scheduled imports require it, the Daemon connects directly to the System Center database. This may block upgrades of System Center. Before upgrading System Center, make sure to stop the Daemon service, and start it again after the upgrade to System Center is complete.

The Daemon should only be deployed once to avoid two instances competing to retrieve the schedules.

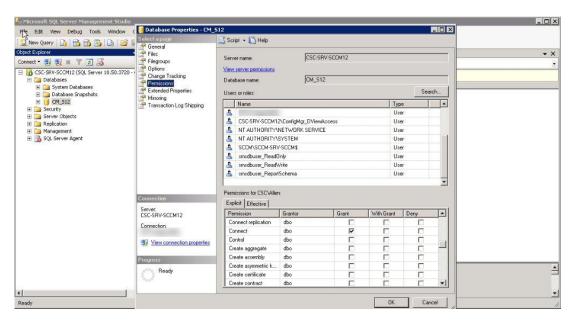
The user or service account that runs the Daemon must have:

- Run-as Service privileges
- Write permission on the location where the exports should be placed and log file written for scheduled CSV file output and log file creation
- Member of local WSUS group "WSUS Administrators"
- LDAP query privileges
- SQL DataReader privileges
- System Center Configuration Manager Read only Analyst privileges



Task To assign Connect and Select permissions to the user (or service account) that will be used to run the Daemon service:

- 1. Open SQL Server Management Studio software at the SQL Server Host.
- 2. Expand Databases and find the name of your System Center database.
- 3. Right-click the database name and select **Properties**.
- **4.** Enter the Permissions section from the left-hand side menu.
- 5. Find the account that will be used to install the Daemon and click on it.
- **6.** While highlighted, review the **Explicit** permissions of the account below and find and select the **Connect** and **Select** check boxes.
- 7. Save the configuration and exit the SQL Server Management Studio.





Task To install the Daemon:

1. Double-click the Daemon installer icon and follow the wizard instructions.



Important • To run the Daemon service successfully note the followings:

- SVM 2019 Daemon does not require elevated permissions to run once the service has been setup, but it requires that the
 installation of it is performed by an account that is at least Local Administrator on the machine where the service is to be
 installed.
- The Daemon's service account must not be restricted by a GPO configuration the ability to logon to the server selected for
 installation of the Daemon. Such domain policy will prevent the Daemon to run as a service and would therefore prevent
 it to perform intended functionality.
- 2. Accept the End User License Agreement and click Next.

- **3.** Enter the Daemon Proxy Settings (host name, port, user name and password), if required. The values in populated fields are fetched from the current user's Internet Explorer proxy settings. Click **Next**.
- 4. Enter the User Name and Password of your Software Vulnerability Manager 2019 account and click Install.



Important • The Daemon executes scheduled tasks configured in Software Vulnerability Manager 2019. Therefore, the Software Vulnerability Manager 2019 user account used during the Daemon installation must be the same one that set up the scheduled tasks in Software Vulnerability Manager 2019. It can be a user account or an administrator account in Software Vulnerability Manager 2019.

- **5.** Enter the credentials for the user account (or service account) that was setup beforehand to grant access for the Daemon to the SQL Server Host. The user name must be entered in the <username>@<AD domain> format. Click **Next**.
- **6.** Click **Finish** to close the Daemon setup.

For reference, the Daemon now outputs reports to a user-configured path. This path is set when the Daemon is installed and there is a page in the installer to configure the path. The file created at that path gets the data and time appended to its name, so for example, if the user sets the name to *all_hosts.csv* in Software Vulnerability Manager 2019, then the resulting file will actually be named *all_hosts_2016-03-10_13-00_01.csv*, or whatever the date and time were when the file was created.

Also note that, from Daemon version 2.0.0.6 onwards, if the user leaves the path empty when installing the Daemon, then exporting reports won't work at all. To fix this later, the user will have to reinstall the Daemon and set the path in the installer.

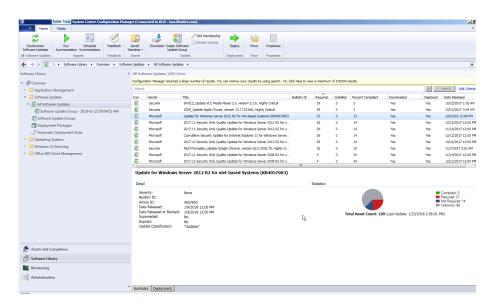
The Daemon uses the System Center SQL Database Settings that are specified in the Configure dialog. If those settings haven't yet been specified when the Daemon has been run then it will check for them again in 10 minutes and every 10 minutes afterwards until it gets them.

The Daemon checks with Flexera every 10 minutes to download new schedules or fetch changes to existing schedules as long as it is not in the process of processing scans and the results are displayed in the Software Vulnerability Manager 2019 Completed Scans page.

Configuring SCCM to Report Windows Update Information

If you are using System Center Configuration Manager (SCCM) to push Windows updates pulled from Windows Server Update Services (WSUS), make sure you DO NOT configure the Specify Intranet MS Update Location (GPO).

You will know Windows updates are being pulled by looking here in SCCM:



You want to make sure that the Windows updates have the following results:

- "Yes" is displayed in the **Download** column.
- "Yes" is displayed in the **Deployed** column.
- The pie chart shows that some machines require the Windows update.

To verify the SCCM database has the Windows updates you need, run this query:

SELECT v_Update_ComplianceStatusAll.ResourceID, Client_Version0, Distinguished_Name0, Name0, Netbios_Name0, BulletinID, ArticleID, Title

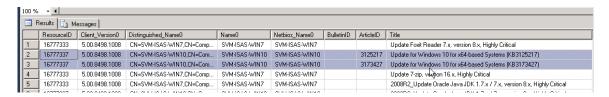
FROM v_r_system

inner join v_Update_ComplianceStatusAll ON
v Update ComplianceStatusAll.ResourceID=v r system.resourceid

inner join v_UpdateInfo ON v_UpdateInfo.CI_ID=v_Update_ComplianceStatusAll.CI_ID

AND v_Update_ComplianceStatusAll.Status IN (2, 3)

You should then get the following result:



Download and Install the Software Vulnerability Manager 2019 System Center Plug-in

The System Center Plug-in should be installed on the same machine that the System Center Configuration Manager console is installed. You can use the Plug-in on the System Center Configuration Manager Server or on a client machine where the console is installed.

Download the installer from http(s)://csi_server_name/sc2012/x64.

Double-click the installer icon and follow the wizard instructions.

Launch the System Center Configuration Manager console. The Plug-in can be found under the **Software Library > Flexera Software** folder.

Login with your Software Vulnerability Manager 2019 Account credentials (User name/Password).

Your machine should have access to http(s)://csi_server_name/.

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Join Flexera's Customer Community - the place to go for case management, knowledge base articles, and product forums. A community of customers is waiting to meet you! To get started:

- Register (https://rebrand.ly/welcome-to-flexera) for a Welcome to Flexera session. These sessions are hosted by our Customer Success team. You'll get a high level overview of Flexera and its product and support resources.
- Visit our Customer Community (https://flexeracommunity.force.com/customer/apex/ CCLanding?sfdc.tabName=01rG0000000X2KQ). We extend case management privileges to two individuals per organization. If you need to update your technical contacts in Flexera's Customer Community, the following video explains how to do that: https://www.youtube.com/ watch?v=0Vq91NcSgOM&index=1&list=PLCuhlHqMRwWqqBAOs0_DKa30XEIim5ORR
- Anticipate an email from our Community containing your user credentials. Your organization's administrative contact (many times an individual in procurement or finance) has the ability to assign case management privileges.
- Request (https://community.flexerasoftware.com/register.php) access to our product forums! It's a great way to
 exchange best practices and tips and tricks with other customers like you!

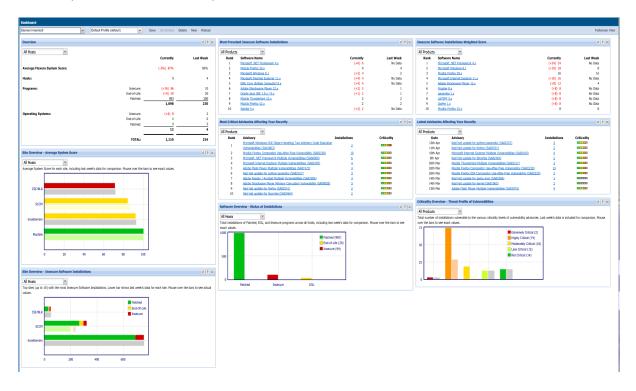
Chapter 4 Getting Started with Software Vulnerability Manager 2019's On-Premises Edition

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The Dashboard

The Dashboard provides an overview of your hosts with the help of various "portlets". Portlets are a collection of components that graphically display key data and allow you to create profiles which can display a unique combination of portlets.

The first time you login to the Software Vulnerability Manager 2019 console the Dashboard page will only display the Overview portlet. Select the Dashboard elements you want to view from the drop-down list on the upper left of the page. You can then either save the profile or, if you have created several profiles, set it as the default profile. You can also delete, add a new profile or reload the current profile view.





Tip • Click in any portlet to refresh the data displayed. You can further filter the data in portlets that allow Smart Group selection.



Tip • Click in any portlet for more detailed information on the data displayed.



Note • You can only load one unique portlet at a time.



Tip • You can toggle between Full-screen and Standard views.

Agent Administrative Privileges and Data Collection

The Software Vulnerability Manager 2019 On-Premises Edition requires an Agent to be installed on your server to scan your environment for vulnerabilities. Installing the Software Vulnerability Manager 2019 Agent file csia.exe requires administrative privileges. When scanning your environment, the Agent collects data from each device that is scanned.

The following sections provide further details:

- Agent Administrative Privileges
- Agent Data Collection

Agent Administrative Privileges

The Software Vulnerability Manager 2019 Agent requires administrative or root privileges for the following functionality:

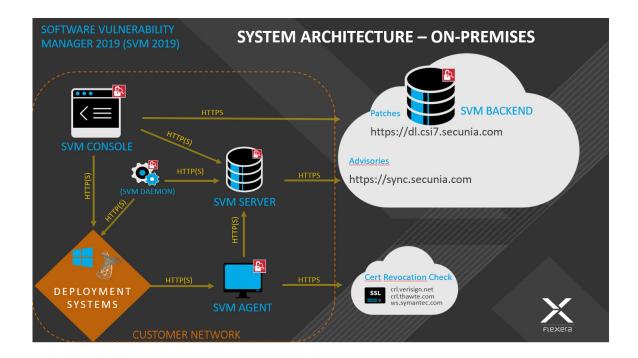
- Install or uninstall the service
- Update configuration data stored in per-machine locations (Examples: MachineGUID (written once); last scan time (updated each scan))
- Scan the entire hard drive for vulnerable software (non-administrative users cannot read other users' local files)



Note • At this time, it is not feasible to skip parts of this functionality when installing the Agent without administrative or root privileges.

The Software Vulnerability Manager 2019 Agent requires network connectivity (HTTP/HTTPS) to <your SVM2018 on-prem server host name>.

See the diagram below for an overview of the Software Vulnerability Manager 2019 On-Premises System Architecture.



Agent Data Collection

After scanning your environment, the Software Vulnerability Manager 2019 Agent collects the following data, which is summarized into a single POST to <your CSI on-prem server host name>. The Agent collects data from Windows, Red Hat Enterprise Linux (RHEL) and Mac OS X operating systems. The data collected varies by operating system as described below.

All operating systems

- Machine name
- MachineGUID (generated by Flexera)
- System type (architecture / operating system)
- IP address
- MAC address
- Time (GMT, local)

Windows

- Distinguished name
- List of security Knowledge Base articles installed or pending, source thereof
- List of vulnerable and unrecognized applications from the File System scan:
 - Sends only:
 - File path

- File size
- Metadata from the Portable Executable (PE) header to recognize known software (Examples: timestamp, machine architecture)
- Metadata from the Version Block to recognize known software (Examples: product name, product version, company name, original file name, internal name, file version, comments, file description, legal copyright, legal trademarks, private build, special build)
- Files collected are filtered by scan rules or type
- Locations of well-known system folders (Example: C:\Program Files)
- List of drives discovered or scanned
- Processing time and other profiling measures

Red Hat Enterprise Linux (RHEL)

- List of installed Red Hat Package Managers (RPMs) from rpm
- List of packages with security updates using the Yellowdog Updater Modified (YUM) tool

Mac OS X

- List of applications from the File System scan of .plist sends only:
 - File path
 - Metadata from the plist used to recognize known software (Examples: author; description; CFBundle: display name, identifier, short version string, version, executable, get info string, name, package type; NSHumanReadableCopyright)
- List of operating system updates queried from the system

Chapter 6 Agent Administrative Privileges and Data Collection

Agent Data Collection

Scanning

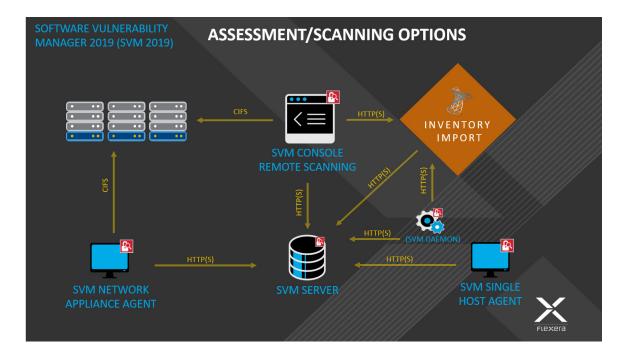
Software Vulnerability Manager 2019 allows scanning of target hosts using the following approaches:

- Single Host Agent-based scans are conducted by the Software Vulnerability Manager 2019 Agent that can be installed in different modes: Single Host mode, Network Appliance mode, or Command Line mode.
- Alternatively, you can scan the target hosts by launching a scan from the system where the Software Vulnerability Manager 2019 console is running. By using this approach, no software is installed in the target hosts. The scanning is performed using standard operating system services. This scan is also referred to as a "remote scan".

The various types of scan are listed and shown below:

- Agent-based Scan Requirements for Windows
- Agent-based Scan Requirements for Mac OS X
- Agent-based Scan Requirements for Red Hat Enterprise Linux (RHEL)
- Remote/Agent-less Scan Requirements (Windows)
- Remote Scanning Via Software Vulnerability Manager 2019 (Agent-less Scan)
- Remote Scanning Via Agents
- Scanning Via Local Agents
- Run Scan from System Center Configuration Manager (SCCM)
- Scanning Mac OS X
- Scanning Red Hat Enterprise Linux (RHEL)

Below is a visual overview of the Software Vulnerability Manager 2019 scanning options:





Note • If the WSUS Self-Signed Certificate will be used to sign the update packages created by Software Vulnerability Manager 2019, you can use a different certificate as an alternative.



Important • Administrators must ensure that Software Vulnerability Manager 2019, and its scanning Agent respectively, have access to all necessary system and online resources which allow the application to run as intended. The address http(s)://csi_server_name/ should be white-listed in the Firewall/Proxy configuration to ensure that the client system is allowed access to these online resources.

Agent-based Scan – Requirements for Windows

The flexibility offered by Software Vulnerability Manager 2019 ensures that it can be easily adapted to your environment.

If you choose to scan using the installable Agent (Agent-based scans), as described in Single Host Agents, the following requirements should be present in the target hosts:

- Administrative privileges (to install the Software Vulnerability Manager 2019 Agent csia.exe)
- Microsoft Windows Server 2008 R2, 2012, 2012 R2, 2016
- Microsoft Windows Operating System 7 Service Pack 1, 8.1, 10
- Network Connection SSL 443/TCP to http(s)://csi_server_name/.
- Windows Update Agent 2.0 or later

Agent-based Scan - Requirements for Mac OS X

The following requirements should be met before installing the Single Host Agent on an Intel-based Mac OS X machine:

- Supported Systems:
 - 10.8 Mountain Lion
 - 10.9 Mavericks
 - 10.10 Yosemite
 - 10.11 El Capitan
 - 10.12 Sierra
 - 10.13 High Sierra
 - 10.14 Mojave
- Administrator privileges at minimum ('root' privileges required for the installation)
- Network Connection SSL 443/TCP to http(s)://csi_server_name/.
- The user installing the Agent must have 'execute' permissions on the file (chmod +x).

Agent-based Scan – Requirements for Red Hat Enterprise Linux (RHEL)



Note • The csia agent for RHEL is architecture independent (that is, it works for 32- and 64-bit).

To install the Single Host Agent on a Red Hat Enterprise Linux (RHEL) machine, the user:

- Must be a member of the sudoer group.
- Must have write access to the /etc/csia folder to save configuration data.
- Must have a RHEL machine that supports the following operating systems:
 - RHEL 6: requires bash, gzip, sed, gawk, procps, coreutils, glibc(x86-32), libcurl(x86-32), libconfig(x86-32), libuuid(x86-32), yum, yum-security
 - RHEL 7: requires: bash, sed, gawk, procps, coreutils, glibc(x86-32), libcurl(x86-32), libconfig(x86-32), libuuid(x86-32), yum

For further RHEL agent installation information, see Installing the Software Vulnerability Manager 2019 Agent for Red Hat Linux.



Note • It may be possible to install the scan Agent on RHEL operating systems and configurations other than those described above. However, these have not been tested and are not supported by Flexera.

Remote/Agent-less Scan – Requirements (Windows)

If you prefer to scan without installing the Software Vulnerability Manager 2019 Agent (Agent-less scans), the following requirements should be present in the target hosts:

- Ports 139/TCP and 445/TCP open inbound (on hosts)
- File sharing enabled on hosts
- Easy/simple file sharing **disabled**
- Windows Update Agent 2.0 or later

Required Windows services started on hosts:

- Workstation service
- Server service
- Remote Registry service (by default is disabled on Win7/Vista)
- COM+ services (COM+ System Application: Set to Automatic)

In order for a Remote/Agent-less scan to succeed, the user executing the scan – whether that's the user running the Software Vulnerability Manager 2019 console or the user for the service running the network appliance – must have **local** administrative privileges on the scanned hosts.

When performing Remote/Agent-less scans, the result may be displayed as **Partial** in the Completed Scans page. This is caused by the Windows Firewall default settings that block the RPC dynamic ports.

On the host, in Windows Firewall, the user should create an inbound rule to allow inbound traffic for all products that use RPC dynamic ports.



Task To create the rule:

- From Windows Control Panel (View by Category) > System and Security > Windows Firewall, select Advanced settings.
- 2. Select Inbound Rules in the Windows Firewall with Advanced Security on Local Computer pane and then select New Rule in the Actions pane.
- 3. The New Inbound Rule wizard opens
- Select Custom rule and click Next.
- 5. Select All programs and click Next.
- 6. In the Protocol and Ports window:
- 7. From the **Protocol type:** drop-down list, select **TCP**.
- 8. From the Local port: drop-down list, select RPC Dynamic Ports.
- 9. Click **Next** until the Profile window appears.
- 10. Clear Private and Public, select Domain and click Next.

- 11. Give the rule a name, for example: Software Vulnerability Manager 2019.
- 12. Click Finish.

Once you have created the rule, use the Software Vulnerability Manager 2019 console to perform a remote scan of the PC. The host will connect to Windows Update and the scan status should be displayed as **Success** in the Completed Scans page.

Remote Scanning Via Software Vulnerability Manager 2019 (Agent-less Scan)

These scans are performed in an Agent-less manner and the credentials used by Software Vulnerability Manager 2019 to authenticate on the target hosts will be the same as those of the user that launched the Software Vulnerability Manager 2019 console.

This section describes the features for this Agent-Less Scan:

- Quick Scan
- Scan Groups
- Scan Progress



Important • Please consider the system requirements for the Scan Groups/Agent-less scans, described in Remote/Agent-less Scan – Requirements (Windows).

Quick Scan

Use this page to conduct quick, on-demand, scans from your Software Vulnerability Manager 2019 console against remote hosts on your network or your local PC. Enter the scan type and IP address range for the hosts you wish to scan in the **Enter hosts to scan** screen and click **Scan Hosts**.

For local host scanning, click **Include this computer in scan**.

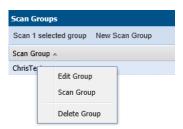


To make sure that you are able to remote scan the target host, please ensure that all the system requirements for the remote scan are in place.

The progress can be seen under Scan Progress.

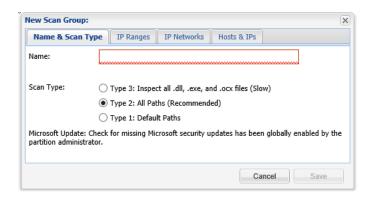
Scan Groups

This page displays a list of Scan Groups you have created. To start a scan, right-click the group name and select **Scan Group**.



If you are scanning remote hosts, your current login credentials, or the ones you supplied via "Run as..." will be used to authenticate against the remote hosts when conducting the scan.

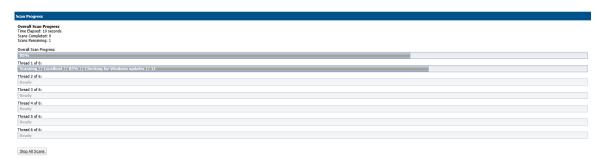
Click **New Scan Group** to create and configure a group of hosts to be scanned.



After navigating through the different tabs: **Name & Scan Type**, **IP Ranges**, **IP Networks** and **Hosts & IPs**, click **Save** to create the scan group.

Scan Progress

Use this page to track the scans being conducted. You can also configure the number of simultaneous scan threads (the default value is set to 5) as described in Settings.



System Center Inventory Import

Scan results are obtained from the data collected by the System Center software inventory agent, which avoids the need to install the Software Vulnerability Manager 2019 Agent on each client.

To set up an import schedule, see System Center Import Schedules (Requires the Software Vulnerability Manager 2019 Daemon).

System Center integration requires the following prerequisites:

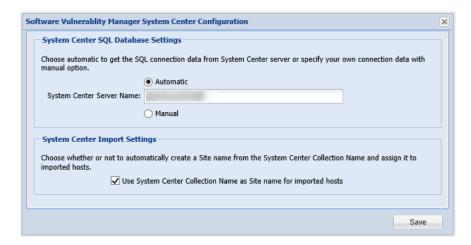
- Setting up authentication—The user running the Software Vulnerability Manager 2019 console must have access to
 the database containing the data of the System Center. For System Center Configuration Manager the database is
 named CM_<site_code> and for System Center Configuration Manager 2007 it is named SMS_<site_code>. To add
 permissions, open SQL Server Management Studio, right-click the appropriate database, navigate to permissions and
 add Connect and Select.
- Setting up the software inventory agent—Assuming that the System Center site has been set up, open the System
 Center console and ensure that the System Center client (agent) is installed on the hosts to be scanned. In System
 Center Configuration Manager, go to Devices and right-click Install client. Then go to Administration > Client
 Settings > Properties > Software Inventory. To configure the broadest possible pattern, select File Detail: full and

add the patterns *.dll, *.exe, *.ocx. Do not exclude the Windows directory. Less data will be generated by specifying a narrower pattern, however, the quality of the scan result will suffer.

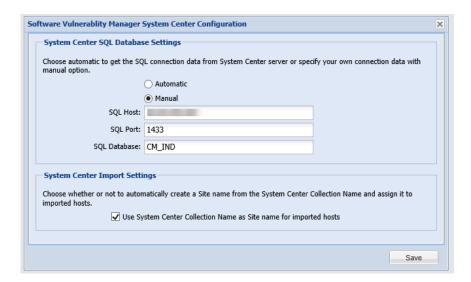
• Increasing the software inventory file size—In addition, you might want to consider increasing the software inventory file size from the default of 5 MB to 12 MB. To accomplish this, change the following registry key on the System Center Server:

HKLM\Software\Microsoft\SMS\Components\SMS_SOFTWARE_INVENTORY_PROCESSOR\Max File Size

Click **Configure System Center**. In the Software Vulnerability Manager 2019 System Center Configuration page, enter the **System Center Server Name**. Select the **Use System Center Collection Name as Site name for imported hosts** check box to use the Collection name as a host's Site name during Collection import and click **Save**.



If you select Manual, enter the SQL Host, SQL Port and SQL Database connection data and click Save.



In the System Center Inventory Import page, click Import Selected Collections or Import All Collections.



Important • The scan result is based on the data collected by the software inventory agent, which may not be of the same quality as that of the Software Vulnerability Manager 2019 Agent (csia). This means that there could be discrepancies between

a scan performed by the System Center integration and the csia. It may also result in some products not being detected correctly. For higher quality scan results Flexera recommends using the csia.

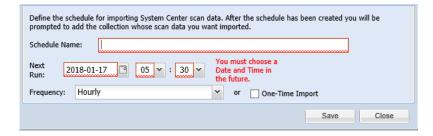
System Center Import Schedules (Requires the Software Vulnerability Manager 2019 Daemon)

To create a new System Center import schedule, perform the following steps.



Task To create a new System Center Import Schedule:

- 1. Click New System Center Import Schedule and enter:
 - The Schedule Name.
 - The Next Run date and time.
 - The Frequency (Hourly, Daily, Weekly or Monthly) that the import will be performed or select the One-Time Import check box.



- 2. Click Add Collections and enter the Collections to include in the Import Schedule.
- 3. Right-click an Import Schedule in the grid to edit or delete the schedule.

Remote Scanning Via Agents

You can use Network Appliance Agents for scanning one or more networks at scheduled intervals without having to install the Software Vulnerability Manager 2019 Agent in every single target host.

With the csia.exe installed in Network Appliance mode, you will have the ability to schedule remote scans.

The hosts to be scanned can be identified by an IP-range, IP-network or Host-name.

The Software Vulnerability Manager 2019 console allows you to easily manage the scans being performed by the Network Appliance Agent.



Important • Please consider the system requirements for the Scan Groups/Agent-based scans, described in Agent-based Scan – Requirements for Mac OS X.

Software Vulnerability Manager 2019 Agent Command Line Options

You can use the following command line options for the Software Vulnerability Manager 2019 Agent.

- Help
- Version
- Install
- Uninstall
- Modify Settings
- Controlling the Service
- Scanning from the Command Line
- Randomizing the Agent Scan Schedule
- Agent Configuration Options

Help

Run the Software Vulnerability Manager 2019 Agent to get instructions and a list of command line options (ignores all other command line options, prints instructions and exits immediately). Also prints version as with -V. Exclusive:

csia.exe -h

Version

Print the version number of the Software Vulnerability Manager 2019 Agent on the command line (exclusive):

csia.exe -V

Install

Install the Software Vulnerability Manager 2019 Agent from the command line, with configuration options. Installs as current user, prompts for password, settings saved to HKCU:

csia.exe -i <config options>

Install the Software Vulnerability Manager 2019 Agent from the command line to run as LocalSystem, with configuration options. Saves settings to HKLM:

csia.exe -i -L <config options>

Install the Software Vulnerability Manager 2019 Agent from the command line to run as <user>, with configuration options. Prompts for password and saves settings to HKEY_<user>:

csia.exe -i -R <user> <config options>

Install the Software Vulnerability Manager 2019 Agent from the command line to run as <user>, with <password> with configuration options. Saves settings to HKEY_<user>:

csia.exe -i -R <user>:<password> <config options>

Install the Software Vulnerability Manager 2019 Agent from the command line but not write anything to the registry (also works with -R and -L):

csia.exe -i -N

If you need to install the Software Vulnerability Manager 2019 agent for multiple partitions, you can download one agent from the CSI server and add the agent to a preconfigured Microsoft System Center Configuration Manager (SCCM) package. For details see Install the Agent via SCCM.

Install the Agent via SCCM

In an environment with multiple partitions, you can download one Software Vulnerability Manager 2019 agent from the CSI server and add the agent to a preconfigured Microsoft System Center Configuration Manager (SCCM) package. The preconfigured SCCM package must first implement the registry keys necessary to identify the Software Vulnerability Manager 2019 agent and the relevant partition where the Software Vulnerability Manager 2019 agent should deliver the scan result. Then the SCCM package installs the Software Vulnerability Manager 2019 agent.

The end result is to have several SCCM packages that are all preconfigured to create the appropriate registry keys and only require an "unidentified" agent, which is downloaded directly from the CSI server. When agents need to be upgraded, only one Software Vulnerability Manager 2019 agent must be downloaded to replace the existing agent file in the SCCM package.



Important • The following instructions will only work with the Software Vulnerability Manager 2019 On-Premises version 7.5.1.12-1 and above versions.



Task Install the Agent via SCCM:

- 1. Create the registry keys required to identify the Software Vulnerability Manager 2019 Agent and the related Partition using one of the below registry locations, depending on the OS architecture (32/64 bit):
 - (32bit OS) HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\SOFTWARE\Secunia\CSI Agent
 - (64bit OS) HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE \SOFTWARE\Wow6432Node\Secunia\CSI Agent
- 2. Name the four required registry keys, which are all String Values, as follows:
 - CSIAHost
 - CSIAPort
 - CSIAToken
 - CSIAUser

These values are available in the Software Vulnerability Manager 2019 Console, and any user can acquire the values for these four registry keys.

3. The registry keys can be configured by adding installation switches to a command-line installation:

Set the Server host name	host <host name=""></host>
Set the Server port	port <port number=""></port>
Set the Software Vulnerability Manager 2019 token	token <token></token>
Set the Software Vulnerability Manager 2019 user ID	userid <userid></userid>

- 4. In the Software Vulnerability Manager 2019 console under Scanning > Single Host Agents > Download Agent, download the agent. On the same page there is a button named Email Settings. Click this button, and an email will be sent to the email address specified in the related Software Vulnerability Manager 2019 user profile.
- 5. Copy the "unstamped" agent file from the CSI server /usr/local/Secunia/csi/binaries/csia/win/csia.exe (do not rename the file) to the preferred installation location on the host (Default location is C:\Program Files (x86)\Flexera\CSI Agent\csia.exe).
- 6. Install the csia.exe via the command line: Start cmd with run-as-admin.
- 7. Access the folder location where the csia.exe is located and run the command: csia.exe -i username@domain:password -d install.log -v -skip-wait
- 8. Open Regedit to locate the new Software Vulnerability Manager 2019 Agent folder.

Uninstall

Uninstall the Software Vulnerability Manager 2019 Agent service, remove all settings and delete the key from the registry where the service reads them from:

csia.exe -r



Note • The -L and -R options are irrelevant when uninstalling.

If the service is installed but cannot be removed, then the registry settings aren't removed.

If the service is not installed, does nothing.

If the registry settings cannot be removed, a warning is given and the service is removed regardless.

To uninstall the Software Vulnerability Manager 2019 Agent service, while leaving the registry settings intact:

csia.exe -r -N

To remove the service, if installed, and delete the \Software\Secunia\Software Vulnerability Manager 2019 Agent registry key from everywhere in the registry (exclusive):

csia.exe --delete-all-settings

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Modify Settings

Save command line setting to the registry, so the service will use it. The settings are saved to the location based on where installed the Software Vulnerability Manager 2019 Agent reads the settings from. If no Agent is installed, or the settings cannot be saved to the correct location, nothing is saved, an error is printed and the command aborts:

```
csia.exe -S <config option>
```

Controlling the Service

Starts the service if it is not running (exclusive):

```
csia.exe --start
csia.exe --restart
Stops the service if it is running (exclusive):
csia.exe --stop
```

Scanning from the Command Line

Run the Software Vulnerability Manager 2019 Agent with immediate command line scan, with options. Ignores registry settings and server settings:

```
csia.exe -c <config options>
```

Run the Software Vulnerability Manager 2019 Agent locally in service mode as current user, reading options from command line, registry and server, with command line options taking precedence, then server options, then registry options. To stop the service once it is running, press CTRL+C:

```
csia.exe -fg <config options>
```

If possible, run the Software Vulnerability Manager 2019 Agent locally in service mode as a different user with -L and -R. This will read options in exactly the same way as a service, with the exception of <config options> on the command line override which, unlike a service, has no command line:

```
csia.exe -fg -L <config options>
csia.exe -fg -R <user> <config options>
```

Order of precedence:

- Settings given on command line take precedence but, when running as a service, there is no command line.
- Settings from server take precedence over settings read from registry.

Randomizing the Agent Scan Schedule

Set up a random scan schedule to stagger the scanning of multiple machines within a system. This command line applies to all platforms.

```
csia.exe -c -si <scan interval upper limit>
```

"si" represents scan interval, and the scan interval's upper limit can be set up by the number of minutes.

For example, csia.exe -c -si 20 would mean that the scanning agent will start scanning after a delay of random minutes, which could be from 1 to 20 minutes.

Agent Configuration Options

The following table lists the Agent configuration options.

Table 7-1 • Agent Configuration Options

Configuration Option	Description	
Program Options:		
-A/network-appliance	Run in Network Appliance mode.	
-c/cli	Run software inspection from the command line using command-line settings and server-supplied settings.	
	Exit codes returned:	
	0 - SUCCESS	
	1 - SERVER BUSY	
	2 - OPERATION FAILED	
	3 - SERVICE FAILED	
-d <path>debug <path></path></path>	Write diagnostic information to the specified file.	
getfileinfo <path></path>	Directory for output file	
-h/help	Display this message and exit.	
-n/checkin-interval <interval></interval>	Set the check-in interval for the service. This setting is in the format INTEGER followed by M/H/D representing minutes, hours, or days.	
	Example: 10M for a 10-minute interval or 2H for a two-hour interval	
-o/outdir <path></path>	Directory for output file	
-oc/output-csv <file></file>	Output inspection results to a CSV file.	
-ox/output-xml <file></file>	Output inspection results to an XML file.	
-si/scantime_interval <minutes></minutes>	Set a random range to delay running software inspection. 0 means no random range, or 1-60 minutes.	
skip-wait/skipwait	Skip the initial 10 minute wait before the first check in.	
-vverbose	Display or log additional diagnostic information.	

Table 7-1 • Agent Configuration Options (cont.)

Configuration Option	Description	
-V/version	Display program version information and exit.	
	Use this option when you want to check the version of the agent.	
Customer Area Option:		
-g/group <group></group>	Create host as a member of <group> in your Software Vulnerability Manager Account (defaults to domain or langroup if unspecified).</group>	
Mac Agent Option:		
delete-all-settings	Deletes all information, including Globally Unique Identifiers (GUID), from the system to ensure it is clean to accommodate a new installation.	
Network Settings:		
-Ddirect-connection	Bypass proxy, use direct connection.	
forcehttps	Force HTTPS, regardless of port.	
	When this option is not specified, we default HTTPS on port 443 and HTTP on other ports. This option is for debugging purposes.	
ignore-ca	Ignore unknown certificate authority.	
ignore-cn	Ignore invalid Common Name in cert.	
ignore-crl	Ignore Certificate Revocation list.	
pac-url <url></url>	Proxy Autoconfig url	
request-timeout <minutes></minutes>	Sets a timeout on network connections. Set for 1-10 minutes or use 0 for no timeout.	
	Use this option to increase the timeout period of HTTP requests to prevent the timeout error when the server does not respond in 2 minutes.	
-U <user:pass>proxy-user <user:pass></user:pass></user:pass>	Set proxy credentials (saved in encrypted form).	
use-network-winhttp	Enable WinHttp network stack.	
	Use WinHTTP when you want the agent to control the behaviors of the HTTP Internet protocol. We default WinHTTP to force using TLS 1.2. Also, the command line options for proxy such as -x, -U, and -D are designed to work in conjunction with WinHTTP. This option is for debugging purposes.	

Table 7-1 • Agent Configuration Options (cont.)

Configuration Option	Description	
use-network-wininet	Enable WinInet network stack (default).	
	Use WinINet when you want to control the behaviors of HTTP Internet protocol using the Internet Options. Since WinINet does not have services support, the agent running as a service ignores this option. This option is for debugging purposes.	
-x <proxy:port>proxy <proxy:port></proxy:port></proxy:port>	Set proxy.	
Proxy Options:		
-D/direct-connection	Force direct connection, overriding default internet proxy settings.	
pac-url <url></url>	Specify the URL of the Proxy Auto Configuration file (.pac/.dat).	
-U/proxy-user <user[:pass]></user[:pass]>	Specify Proxy authentication.	
-x/proxy <host[:port]></host[:port]>	Use HTTP proxy on given port.	
Scan Options:		
check-wmi	Use WMI to get Windows updates.	
	Use this option to query Windows updates on SCCM using WMI in addition to a query using Windows Update Agent.	
	This option could be used to see if the SCCM client on the device/host can be used for reporting missing KBs.	
-t/type	Software Inspection Type: 1, 2 (default), or 3.	
	1: Inspect applications in default locations only.	
	2: Inspect applications in non-default locations.	
	3: Inspect all .dll, .exe, and .ocx files.	
	For details, see Scan Types.	
-w/no-os-update/no-win- update	Do not connect to Windows Update.	
wua-proxy <0,1 or host[:port]>	Configure proxy settings for Windows Update.	
	0: Use the default setting.	
	1: Use the proxy configured with -x/proxy.	
	<pre><host[:port]> Manually set the proxy host and port.</host[:port]></pre>	

Table 7-1 • Agent Configuration Options (cont.)

Configuration Option	Description
Scan settings that server can override:	
-g <group>group <group></group></group>	Group name for association
-n <minutes>Mcheckin-interval <minutes>M</minutes></minutes>	Set Check-in interval.
-n <hours>Hcheckin-interval <hours>H</hours></hours>	
-wno-win-updateno-os-update	Disable windows update check.
Security Options:	
ignore-ca	Ignore Unknown SSL Certificate Authority (CA).
ignore-crl	Ignore SSL Certificate Revocation Check.
ignore-cn	Ignore Invalid SSL Certificate Common Name (CN).
Server Options:	
userid <userid></userid>	Set the Software Vulnerability Manager access user ID.
token <token></token>	Set the Software Vulnerability Manager access token.
host <hostname></hostname>	Set the Server hostname.
port <port></port>	Set the Server port.
Service Options:	
delete-all-settings	Delete all settings related to this program from the registry.
	Deletes these settings from all registry keys.
dry-run/dryrun	Run up to the point of scanning without writing any changes and then exit (useful to log the configuration).
	Use this option to examine if the agent is able to run and communicate with the server. It will exit before scanning and won't make any changes to the system. You can use this option along with -c.
-i/install	Install service.
-L/localsystem	Run the service as the LocalSystem user.

Table 7-1 • Agent Configuration Options (cont.)

Configuration Option	Description
manual	When installing, set service to only be started manually, rather than automatically
-N/no-registry-write	When installing, do not write any settings to registry.
	When removing, do not delete settings from registry.
-p/copy <dest></dest>	Before installing, copy executable file to <dest> and install the service to run from <dest>.</dest></dest>
-r/remove	Remove service.
-R/runas <user[:pass]></user[:pass]>	Specify the user the service should run as.
	For a domain user type "user@domain" or "domain\user"
-S/only-save-settings	Only save settings from the command line to registry, as the relevant user.
	Does not run, install or remove.
	Use this option when you want to modify the agent registry settings after the agent is installed. You need to restart the agent service to make the changes effective.
	This option could be used to edit the server options like userid/token/host/port stored in the registry.
	This setting is the opposite of "-N" options. If -N is used, no registry setting will be edited.
Service Recovery Settings:	
service-failure-actions <actions></actions>	Failure actions and their delay time (in milliseconds), separated by / (forward slash) – e.g., run/5000/reboot/800. Valid actions are <run restart reboot>. (Must be used in conjunction with theservice-failure-reset option)</run restart reboot>
service-failure-command <command line=""/>	Command line to be run on failure.
service-failure-flag	Changes the failure actions flag setting of a service. If this setting is not specified, the Service Control Manager (SCM) enables configured failure actions on the service only if the service process terminates with the service in a state other than SERVICE_STOPPED. If this setting is specified, the SCM enables configured failure actions on the service if the service enters the SERVICE_STOPPED state with a Win32 exit code other than 0 in addition to the service process termination as above. This setting is ignored if the service does not have any failure actions configured.
service-failure-reboot <message></message>	Message broadcast before rebooting on failure.

Table 7-1 • Agent Configuration Options (cont.)

Configuration Option	Description
service-failure-reset <period></period>	Length of period of no failures (in seconds) after which to reset the failure count to 0 (may be INFINITE). (Must be used in conjunction withservice-failure-actions)

Network Appliance Agents

Use this page to view a list of the hosts which have Network Appliance Agents installed. Right-click a host to configure the Network Appliance Agent installed on that host.



To scan using a Network Appliance Agent you must:

- Install the Agent in Network Appliance mode
- Create a Network Appliance Scan Group

A schedule links the above to perform scans of the group at set intervals.

To create a target group to be scanned by a Network Appliance agent, see Network Appliance Groups.

To download the network agent, see Download Network Agent.

Network Appliance Groups

Use this page to create a target group that will be scanned by a Network Appliance Agent. Click **New Group** to create a new target group that will be remotely scanned by one of the Network Appliance Agents previously installed.

Download Network Agent

Use this page to download the csia.exe file as well as read an explanation on how to install the Network Appliance Agent.



Important • Ensure that the Agent file csia. exe is available in the system that will host the Agent in Network Appliance mode.

Example

If you want to scan three different networks (for example Germany, United States, and United Kingdom) without having to install the Agent in Single Host mode, then you can install three instances of csia.exe in Network Appliance mode, one on each network.

Afterwards you will be able to scan all the hosts on the three locations at scheduled intervals by creating the appropriate scan groups in **Network Appliance Groups** and assigning each group to its respective and previously installed Network Appliance Agent.

Result

15 minutes after installing a csia.exe in Network Appliance mode, the Network Appliance Agent will appear in **Scanning > Remote Scanning Via Agents > Network Appliance Agents**.

To specify the target host to be scanned by the Network Appliance Agent, please configure the scan group in **Scanning > Remote Scanning Via Agents > Network Appliance Groups**.

Install the Network Appliance Agent from the command prompt using:

```
>csia.exe -A -i
```

It is essential that the csia.exe is installed with the correct credentials.

The user installing the Network Appliance Agent must have administrator rights to all the target hosts that will be scanned by the Network Appliance Agent.

Example of an installation:

```
C:\Documents and Settings\Administrator>cd "\Program Files\Secunia\CSI"
C:\Program Files\Secunia\CSI>csia.exe -A -i
Enter password for user 'Administrator':
Starting 'Secunia CSI Agent' service
'Secunia CSI Agent' service started
'Secunia CSI Agent' successfully installed
C:\Program Files\Secunia\CSI>
```

Scanning Via Local Agents

Software Vulnerability Manager 2019 provides different scan approaches, enabling you to select the one that best suits your environment. The Agent-based deployment is more robust and flexible for segmented networks or networks with mobile clients (for example, laptops). Once installed, the Agent will run silently in the background.

This is the recommended scanning approach due to its flexibility, usage convenience, and performance.



Important • Please consider the system requirements for the Scan Groups/Agent-based scans, described in Agent-based Scan – Requirements for Mac OS X.

The Scan Process – How Does it Work? graphic references three Scan Types that are compared below.

To scan using the Agent installed in Single Host mode, see Single Host Agents.

To download the local agent, see Download Local Agent.

Scan Types

Table 7-2 • Scan Types

Scan Type	Folders Searched	File Name Match	Applications Detected
Minimal Scan - Scan Type 1	Default folders only Example: Program Files	File names are matched first; then metadata is matched	Known applications in predefined locations on a host
		Example: c:\Program Files\Mozilla Firefox\Firefox.exe	
Optimal Scan - Scan Type 2	All files and folders	File names are matched first; then metadata is matched	Known applications in any location ("portable applications") on a host
Note • Scan Type 2 is the default scan type.		Example: c:\Custom Mozilla Firefox Folder\Firefox.exe	
Full Scan - Scan Type 3	All files and folders	Metadata only Example: c:\Custom Mozilla Firefox Folder\myFirefox.exe	Renamed applications that match a pattern detected in the first two scan types such as .exe, .dll, and .ocx in any location on a host

Single Host Agents

Use this page to manage configurations and schedule scans for the hosts where the Agent is installed as a service in Single Host mode.

Double-click a host to manage the configuration of the selected Agent and change its settings (Inspection type, Check-in frequency, Days between scans).

Right-click a host name and select **Edit Site Configuration** to manage the configuration for all the hosts in that Site.



Important • When selecting options under **Edit Site Configuration**, note that:

- Any edits to the scan schedule will come into affect only after the currently scheduled scan has completed. Each agent
 could potentially have a scan scheduled at different times. Therefore, any new scan configuration edit will affect the scan
 schedule at various times.
- Any edits made to the Agent Check-In Frequency option or selecting the Schedule Next Scan option Scan host as soon
 as possible will come into effect only after an agent has checked in as per the previously set scan frequency.

• The scan configuration settings set on the Software Vulnerability Manager 2019 website are not automatically transmitted to the agents. The agents have to connect to the Software Vulnerability Manager 2019 website as per their prior scheduled **Agent Check-In Frequency** before the agents become aware of the new scan configuration edits.

The hosts scanned with the csia.exe will be grouped by Site. By default the domain name will be used as a Site name.

To change a Site name, please refer to Sites. You can also specify a Site name when installing the Agent, by using the **-g** parameter or by specifying a Site name in the additional parameters when creating the Agent deployment package described in Agent Deployment.

Download Local Agent

Use this page to download the csia.exe file as well as read an explanation on how to install the Agent in Single Host mode.

If your intention is to deploy the Software Vulnerability Manager 2019 Agent through WSUS/System Center please refer to Agent Deployment for further information.

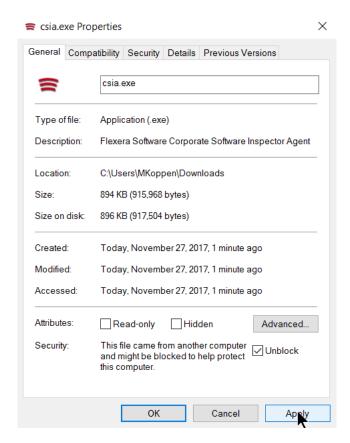


Important • Ensure that the Agent (csia.exe) is available in a local folder on the target PC before installing.

Example

Install the csia.exe (Agent) in Single Host mode; download the Agent from the Software Vulnerability Manager 2019 console under **Scanning > Scanning via Local Agents > Download Local Agent**.







Note • Make sure to right click on the .exe in the deployment share to "Unblock" it. Click **Apply > OK**.

Once the Agent is installed, every time, for example, the laptop goes online (Internet connection) it will verify if a new scan should be conducted.

After scanning, the result will be displayed in **Scanning > Completed Scans** in the Software Vulnerability Manager 2019 console.



Important • When the Agent is installed a unique identifier is generated so that each Agent has its own unique ID. For this reason, the Agent should not be included in OS images. Doing so will result in having several instances of the same Agent and in the inability to correlate the scan results with the scanned hosts.

Result

Hosts scanned with the Agent in Single Host mode will be displayed in Results > Host Smart Groups.

When and how the hosts are scanned can be controlled from the Software Vulnerability Manager 2019 console under **Single Host Agents**. Right-click a host name and select **Edit Configuration** to change the Agent settings.

Install the Agent from the command prompt with Local Admin account using:

csia.exe -i -L

Example of an installation:

```
C:\Documents and Settings\Administrator>cd "\Program Files\Secunia\CSI"
C:\Program Files\Secunia\CSI>csia.exe -i -L
Starting 'Secunia CSI Agent' service
'Secunia CSI Agent' service
'Secunia CSI Agent' service started
'Secunia CSI Agent' successfully installed
C:\Program Files\Secunia\CSI>
```

By using the **-L** parameter, the Agent will be installed as a service running under the LocalService user account. For further information, refer to:

http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/windows/desktop/ms684190%28v=vs.85%29.aspx

If you are a member of a domain and you do not use the **-L** switch, the service will be installed under the user account performing this action, granting the 'logon as a service' privilege.

However, this privilege is usually removed in the next GPO background refresh since domain policies will not allow it. As a consequence, the Agent will stop working after the privilege has been removed.

Refer to Agent Deployment to deploy the csia.exe through WSUS/System Center for further information of how to deploy the csia.exe via Group Policy.



Important • The csia.exe file is a customized executable, unique and private for your Software Vulnerability Manager 2019 account. This means that the csia.exe automatically links all scan results to your Software Vulnerability Manager 2019 account.

Once the Agent is installed it will automatically scan after ten minutes. You can also initiate an on demand scan by executing **csia.exe -c**.

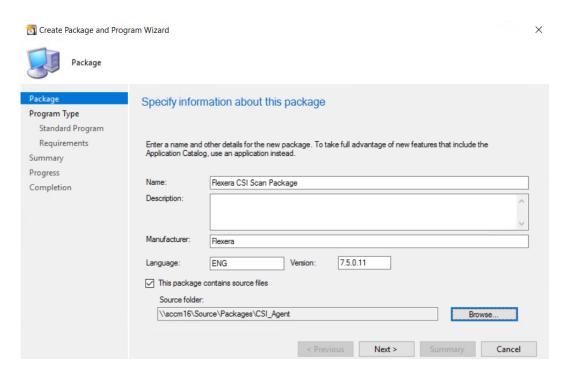
Run Scan from System Center Configuration Manager (SCCM)

The Software Vulnerability Manager 2019 Agent does not have to be installed on the local host to do a scan. You can create a traditional package in SCCM and run the scan on a weekly basis. To do this, you first need to be able to connect to <your CSI on-prem server host name>.

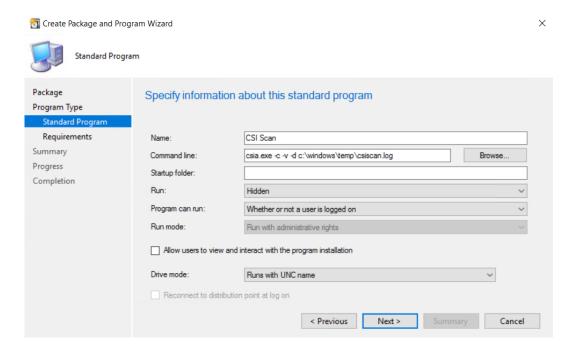


Task To run the Software Vulnerability Manager 2019 Agent inside an SCCM package:

- 1. Download the latest Software Vulnerability Manager 2019 Agent as per Download Local Agent.
- 2. Launch the ConfigMgr console. Select Software Library > Application Management > Packages.
- 3. From the ribbon, click Create Package.
- 4. Complete the package information and click Next.



- 5. On the **Program Type** page, ensure **Standard Program** is selected and click **Next**.
- **6.** On the **Standard Program** page, configure the following settings and click **Next**.
 - Name: CSI Scan
 - Command Line: csia.exe -c -v -d c:\windows\temp\csiscan.log (creates a scan log file up to 16 MB in size)
 - Run: Hidden
 - Program can run: Whether or not a user is logged on



Requirements

Package
Program Type
Standard Program
Requirements

Specify the requirements for this standard program

Requirements

Summay
Progress
Completion

Run another program first

Package:
Program:
Always nut his program first

Pathom requirements

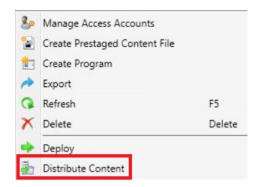
This program can run on any platform
This program can run only on specified platforms

Al Windows RT 8.1
Al Windows RT 8.1
Al Windows RT 8.4
Al Windows

7. On the Requirements page, complete the requirements as shown below and click Next.

- 8. Finish the wizard.
- 9. Distribute the package to all Distribution Points or groups using the Distribute Content feature.

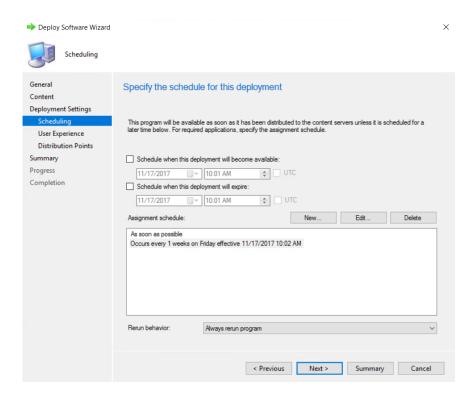
< Previous Next > Summary Cancel





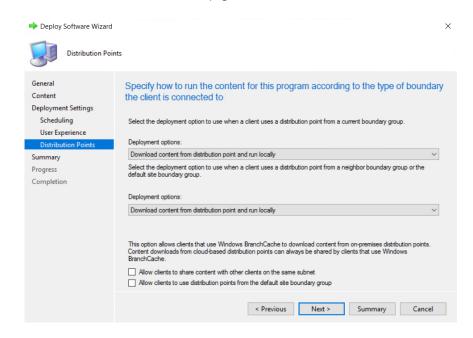
Task To create the initial scan and the weekly reoccurring scan:

- 1. Select the Package and click **Deploy** on the ribbon.
- 2. On the **General** page, select the target collection and click **Next**.
- 3. On the **Content** page, verify that the content is distributed and click **Next**.
- 4. On the **Deployment Settings** page, ensure the purpose is Required and click **Next**.
- 5. On the **Scheduling** page, in the Assignment schedule click **New**. Schedule a scan for as soon as possible and create a weekly scanning schedule. Also configure the Rerun behavior deployment to **Always rerun program**.





- **Tip** For larger environments, it is recommended to spread out the execution schedule of the scan package to avoid spikes of network traffic.
- On the user Experience page, click Next.
- 7. On the user **Distribution Points** page, select **Download content**, and click **Next**.



8. Finish the wizard.

You can now monitor the scanning results from the Software Vulnerability Manager 2019 console.

Scanning Mac OS X

To scan Apple Mac OS X machines, you need to deploy the Single Host Agent locally on the target system.

The installation can only be done under the Mac Terminal, as the Agent will be installed as a daemon (service) under the LocalSystem account.

Installation of Local Services on Mac OS X systems requires root privileges. The 'root' account is disabled by default on Mac systems; therefore you need to enable it to proceed.

Before scanning Mac OS X machines, please see the following sections:

- Download the Software Vulnerability Manager 2019 Agent for Apple Mac OS X
- Prepare Your Mac
- Install the Mac Agent

Download the Software Vulnerability Manager 2019 Agent for Apple Mac OS X

The Software Vulnerability Manager 2019 Agent for Mac OS X (csia) is a small, simple, customizable and extremely powerful Software Vulnerability Manager 2019 scan engine that offers a fully featured command line interface (CLI) to the Software Vulnerability Manager 2019 scanning functionality.

This allows you to run Software Vulnerability Manager 2019 scans directly from the command line, or to launch scans by using the Software Vulnerability Manager 2019 console.

You can download the Agent binary under Scanning > Scanning via Local Agents > Download Local Agents.



Important • Ensure that the Agent is always available in a local folder on the target host.

Prepare Your Mac

Installation of daemons (services) on Mac OS X systems requires **root account** privileges. This means that root account should always be used when installing the Software Vulnerability Manager 2019 Agent.

You can switch to your local root account by using the command "**su root**" in your Mac Terminal. You will be prompted to provide the password for the root account.



Provide the password for "**root**" if you know it. If you are not certain about the password, you may want to try entering '**toor**', which is the default password for the root account, or you may also try with the current password of your Administrator account. Both ways may work, but if the account is disabled on the system, none of the passwords would work.



Important • The Terminal window will not display the password you typed in. Once you have entered the password correctly, press ENTER and wait for confirmation.

If you do not know the password for the root account, or the latter is currently disabled, you can perform the following actions to enable the account and set a new password:

- Open Terminal
- Type sudo passwd root
- Provide a new password

For more details on how to enable root account on Mac OS X systems, please refer to:

http://support.apple.com/kb/ht1528



Important • If you cannot enable the '**root**' account on the Mac, or you prefer to not use it directly, you can alternatively use the "**sudo**" switch before each command associated with Agent activities. For example: "**sudo**./**csia**-i-L" can be used to install the Agent on the system.

Once you are ready with setting/logging the root account you are one step away from installing the Agent.

When you download the Agent on a Mac system, normally the file is being set with limited file permissions on the system. You must check whether the file is allowed execution on the system by using the '**ls -l**' command which will list the file and will show its file permissions.

```
-rwxrwxrwx 1 csc staff 803460 May 30 11:04 csia
-rwxr-xr-x@ 1 csc staff 803460 Jun 11 13:04 csia_csc50
```

In case the permissions do not include execute rights (the 'x' character) for any user, you should set them for the root account by using the **chmod +x** command.

chmod +x csia

(If you are not using the root account, add sudo before chmod)

Install the Mac Agent

The traditional way of installing the Software Vulnerability Manager 2019 Agent is as a daemon (similar to local service in Windows) as it will operate under the Mac OS X Local System account.



Task Install the binary by using the Mac Terminal services as follows:

- 1. Open Terminal:
 - sudo su
 - Pass: (Administrator password)
 - whoami (should be root)
- 2. Browse to the directory where you have placed the csia binary file:

- chmod +x csia
- Type the following command to install the Agent: sudo ./csia -i

```
CSC-Mac:Downloads csc$ sudo ./csia -i
[01/20 13:40:49.294] Initializing Flexera Software Corporate Software Inspector Agent 7.5.1.3
[01/20 13:40:49.311] GUID : F34D6E90-AFC4-401C-A687-4D3CAC380643
[01/20 13:40:49.318] 'com.secunia.csia' service started
[01/20 13:40:49.318] 'Corporate Software Inspector Agent' successfully installed
[01/20 13:40:49.318] Corporate Software Inspector Agent 7.5.1.3 shutting down
CSC-Mac:Downloads csc$
```

The Agent shows in the Software Vulnerability Manager 2019 console approximately 15 minutes after the installation.

Use the "-h" switch to see a full list of parameters supported by the Agent.

Scanning Red Hat Enterprise Linux (RHEL)

Red Hat Enterprise Linux (RHEL) 6 and 7 are the only operating systems officially supported by Flexera for the Software Vulnerability Manager 2019 RHEL scan Agent. It may be possible to install the scan Agent on operating systems and configurations other than those described. However, these have not been tested and are not supported by Flexera.

The scan Agent for RHEL uses the inventory which is already present (RPM) and displays this in the Software Vulnerability Manager 2019 after being processed by Flexera Detection/Version Rules. To download the Software Vulnerability Manager 2019 Agent for Red Hat Linux, go to **Scanning > Scanning via Local Agents > Download Local Agents**. For further information, see Installing the Software Vulnerability Manager 2019 Agent for Red Hat Linux.

Installing the Software Vulnerability Manager 2019 Agent for Red Hat Linux



Note • This is a sample reference implementation that you can use to help guide your setup.

To install the Software Vulnerability Manager 2019 Agent for Red Hat Linux:

The RHEL 6 Agent requires: bash, gzip, sed, gawk, procps, coreutils, glibc(x86-32), libcurl(x86-32), libconfig(x86-32), libcurl(x86-32), libcu

The RHEL 7 Agent requires: bash, sed, gawk, procps, coreutils, glibc(x86-32), libcurl(x86-32), libcurl(x86-3

Login as root at the RHEL machine and install/update the package (the same command line option works for both cases):

```
su root
yum localinstall --nogpgcheck <path>/csia_linux-7.x.x.xx-x.noarch.rpm
```

Specifying proxy settings for the scanner (recommended method):

You can update the proxy setting to override the environment variables:

Update the proxy setting in the configuration file /etc/csia/csia.conf

Login as root and restart the scanner service:

```
su root
service com.secunia.csia restart (RHEL 6)
OR
systemctl restart com.secunia.csia.service (RHEL 7)
```

Specifying the LAN Group of the machine:

This setting will be overridden if the DNS domain name of the machine is publicly available (check with the 'dnsdomainname' command).

Update the LanGroup setting in the configuration file /etc/csia/csia.conf.

Login as root and restart the scanner service:

```
su root
service com.secunia.csia restart (RHEL 6)
OR
systemctl restart com.secunia.csia.service (RHEL 7)
```

Immediately update the RHEL Agent configuration:

If you have set the Agent check-in time to, for example, 1 day, it will be 1 day until the RHEL Agent picks up any configuration changes. If you want the RHEL Agent to immediately adapt to configuration changes, you can use the commands below to accomplish this by simply restarting the Agent service.

Login as root and restart the scanner service:

```
su root
service com.secunia.csia restart (RHEL 6)
OR
systemctl restart com.secunia.csia.service (RHEL 7)
```

Uninstalling:

Login as root and uninstall the scanner RPM package:

```
su root
rpm -e csia_linux
```

Filter Scan Results

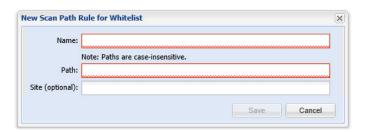
Software Vulnerability Manager 2019 has the following scan features to restrict the locations inspected by the scan and to create and maintain custom rules for scanning customer created programs, drivers, and plug-ins.

- Scan Paths
- Custom Scan Rules

Scan Paths

Use this feature to create either a Whitelist or Blacklist of paths/locations to restrict the locations inspected by the Software Vulnerability Manager 2019 scan.

Click Add Whitelist Rule or Add Blacklist Rule and enter the Name, Path and Site (optional) details.





Important • This feature is not applicable to RHEL.

If using the Whitelist, all the locations white-listed will be inspected by the scanner and any other locations are excluded from Software Vulnerability Manager 2019 inspections.

If using the Blacklist, all the locations/paths black-listed will be ignored and any other paths are inspected by the Software Vulnerability Manager 2019 scan.



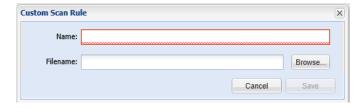
Important • Use this feature with **caution**. By using the Scan Path Rules some of your paths will be excluded from the scan and Software Vulnerability Manager 2019 will not alert you towards excluded insecure products, even if they potentially expose your hosts to security threats.



Important • It is not possible to simultaneously use both a Blacklist and a Whitelist.

Custom Scan Rules

Use the Custom Scan Rules page to create and maintain custom rules for scanning customer created programs, drivers, and plug-ins. Click **New Custom Scan Rule** and enter a **Name** for the rule and the **Filename** to scan. Click **Browse** to search for the file you want to add to the rule.



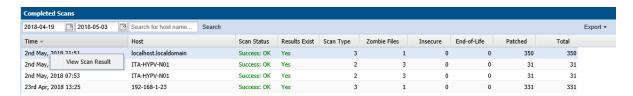
Right-click a rule in the grid to edit or delete the rule.

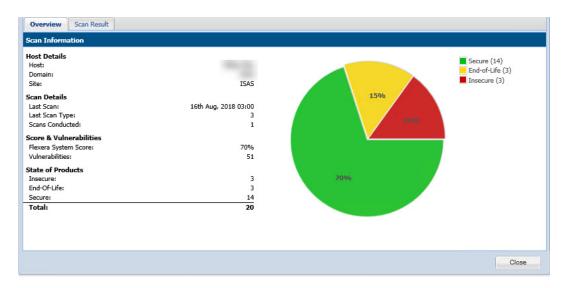


Important • The file to be scanned must contain valid File Version Information.

Completed Scans

Use this page to view a summary of the scans conducted. Double-click an entry for further details or right-click and select **View Scan Result**.





Scan Status:

Success

The scan was completed successfully.

Partial

The Software Vulnerability Manager 2019 scans consists of two parts; the first part is the scan of third-party applications, the second part is collecting information about Microsoft patching status from the Windows Update Agent (WUA).

If the Software Vulnerability Manager 2019 scan engine is not able to obtain the required information from the WUA, the scan result will be **Partial**. Check the setting that controls the behavior of the WUA when a scan is completed (refer to Settings for further information).

Failed

Software Vulnerability Manager 2019 was not able to connect to the remote target to perform the scan. Refer to Remote/Agent-less Scan – Requirements (Windows) for further information.

Possible Reasons for Scan Status

After you complete a scan, you will see a **Completed Scans** page. This page includes a **Scan Status** column. The following table explains the possible reasons for the Scan Status.

Table 7-3 • Possible Reasons for Scan Status

Scan Status	Possible Reasons	
Success: OK	Scan executed successfully.	
Partial Success	Scan executed with partial success.	
Partial: Windows Update Failed	The scan was partially successful. An error occurred during the Windows update check due to possibly one or all of the following reasons:	
	1. It appears that the RPC service is not running or that the Host is firewalled to disallow access to the RPC service.	
	2. You do not appear to have specified the correct login credentials to perform Windows Update checks on the Host.	
	3. Check that the Windows Update service is running on the Host and that you use the correct administrative login credentials.	
	NOTE: This means that certain Microsoft products for this Host are listed with a potential incorrect security state.	
Failure	Scan failed.	
Failed: License Limit	You have reached the limit of your CSI License Key. To resolve this issue:	
Reached	1. Please make sure that you have removed all retired machines from your CSI console using the database cleanup tool.	
	2. You may need to purchase more host licenses. Please contact sales@flexera.com for more licenses.	
Failed: No Connection	Could not connect to Host. Check that the Host is not blocked by a firewall.	
Failed: Resolving Host	Could not resolve Host. Please verify that you typed the host name correctly.	
Failed: Access Denied	The scan failed. Please verify that you are using the correct administrative login credentials for the Host.	
Failed: Error Connecting	Check that you have sufficient privileges to access the Host. Check that the Host is not blocked by a firewall.	
Failed: Partial Success	The scan started, but it could not be completed due to possibly one or all of the following reasons:	
	1. Please verify that you are using the correct administrative login credentials for the Host.	
	2. 'Easy File Sharing' is disabled on the Host.	
	3. The Host is not blocked by a firewall.	
Failed: No Data Retrieved	The scan started, but it could not be completed. Please verify that you are using the correct administrative login credentials for the Host. 'Easy File Sharing' is disabled on the Host. The Host is not blocked by a firewall.	

Table 7-3 • (cont.)Possible Reasons for Scan Status

Scan Status	Possible Reasons
Failed: IP/AD Restrictions	The user who installed the agent on the specific machine is not allowed to scan a machine with that IP address.
Failed: Communications Error	There has been a communications error between the agent and the Host. This could be a temporary issue, so rescanning may resolve this issue.

Chapter 7 Scanning

Completed Scans

After scanning your system, you can use the following options to view your scan results:

- Sites
- Smart Groups
- Host Smart Groups
- Product Smart Groups
- Advisory Smart Groups

Sites

Use this page to view the Sites maintained within your account. You can double-click a Site name to see all the hosts grouped under that Site name.

Right-click a Site to view its Hosts or delete the Site.

Scanned hosts will be grouped in a Site with the same name as the domain they log on to.



Important • Switching to Active Directory will remove your current Sites structure (your existing data will be backed up).

Smart Groups

Smart Groups are the medium by which a Software Vulnerability Manager 2019 user views scan results. You are able to see the hosts, products, and associated advisories that are available to you, based on your view of the network as configured by your administrator. Furthermore, you are able to create custom filtered views of each of these using a variety of predefined criteria. The **All Hosts**, **All Products**, and **All Advisory** default Smart Groups are created by Flexera, and cannot be edited or deleted. They represent an unfiltered view for their respective content. Use the filters when creating additional

Smart Groups to effectively customize the data you are most interested in, and want to see, create reports on, receive alerts and notifications about, and see dashboard portlet data on. Smart Groups are the basis by which most data in Software Vulnerability Manager 2019 is viewed, and can be used effectively to optimize your workflow.



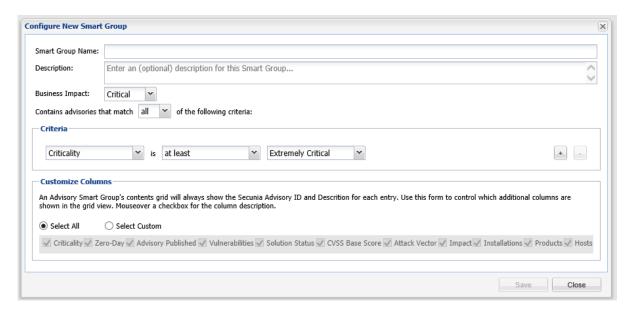
Note • Smart Groups are generated periodically, and the data you see is only as current as the last time the Smart Group was compiled. At any time you can queue the recompilation of a Smart Group to get the most current data.

Within the Smart Group grids, you can double-click to view/edit an existing group's configuration. Alternatively, right-click a Smart Group to view, edit, compile or delete the group.

Select a Smart Group and click **Queue For Compilation** to update the data and notifications for the group. The group will usually update within minutes.

Click Create New Smart Group to configure a new Smart Group. Click + and - to add or remove criteria.

Click **Templates**, where available, to open the Smart Group Example Use Cases page. Select an appropriate use case and click **Use Template** to populate the Smart Group Overview and Configuration page, which you can then edit to match your specific requirements.





Important • If you edit a configured Smart Group, all existing log files and notifications for the Smart Group will be deleted. New logs will be created after your changes have been saved.



Important • Content can be available in multiple Smart Groups at the same time. For example, if you have a Smart Group showing all insecure products and another showing all products from Adobe, then if a host has an Adobe product installed that is insecure, this will be displayed in both Smart Groups. Also note that when you first run a scan you won't see the hosts in All Hosts, or any reports, until the Smart Group is compiled.

Host Smart Groups

This section describes how to:

- View existing configured Host Smart Groups (see Overview and Configuration)
- Configure new Host Smart Groups (see Configured Host Smart Groups)
- Cross-Reference Host Smart Group Values User Interface Versus CSV File (see)
- Filter Host Smart Groups on missing Microsoft Knowledge Base (KB) articles

Overview and Configuration

This page describes how to view existing configure Host Smart Groups and to configure new Host Smart Groups.

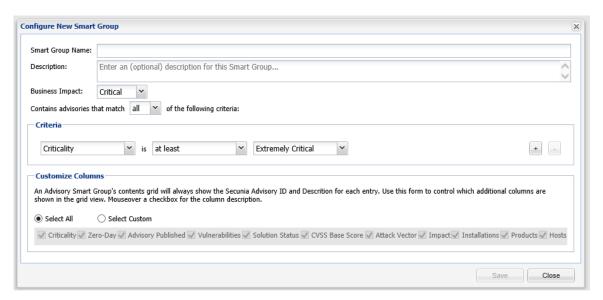


Task To view the existing configured Host Smart Groups and configure new Smart Groups:

1. Navigate to Host Smart Groups Overview & Configuration.

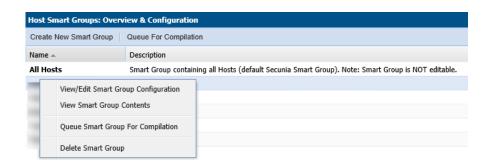


- 2. Right-click an item in the grid to view, edit, compile or delete the Smart Group.
- 3. When the View/Edit Smart Group menu appears, make the needed changes to the Smart Group.





Note • All Hosts is the default Smart Group and cannot be edited or deleted.



Configured Host Smart Groups

Use this page to view the information for each Host Smart Group you created. Right-click an item in the grid to view the scan result or delete the selected host.



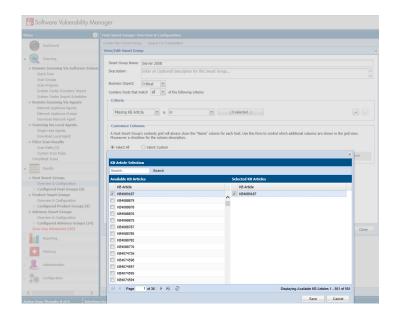
Filter Host Smart Groups on missing Microsoft Knowledge Base (KB) articles

One option for filtering Host Smart Group information is by Microsoft KB articles to create a report of hosts that are missing one or several specific KB articles. This filtering can be used for new or existing Host Smart Groups.



Task To create a new Host Smart Group for missing Microsoft KB articles:

- 1. Navigate to Host Smart Groups Overview & Configuration.
- 2. In the Criteria field, select the Missing KB Article and the appropriate in or Not in option.
- 3. In the KB Article Selection, search for the available KB articles.
- 4. Place a check mark in front of the appropriate KB article to include in the Host Smart Group and click Save.





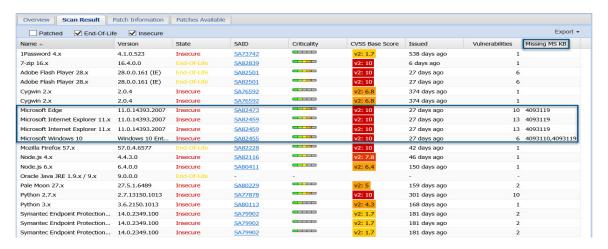
Important • The following conditions affect the availability of selecting and listing missing Microsoft KB's.

- The selection of a particular KB in the **Available KB Articles** field is based on whether the PC's in the partition currently have a list of missing KB's.
- When a new KB is released, it will appear using the **in** criteria filter after the scan is completed. To include future KB's, use the **Not in** filter and choose the oldest **Available KB Articles** list.
- Only machines with missing KB's will be listed in the new host smart group. If a machine does not have any missing KB's, then the KB will not be listed in either the **in** or **Not in** filter.



Task To create a report of missing Microsoft KB articles:

- 1. Navigate to the **Completed Scans** view.
- 2. Click **Export** to save the report as a CSV file.



Product Smart Groups

This section describes how to:

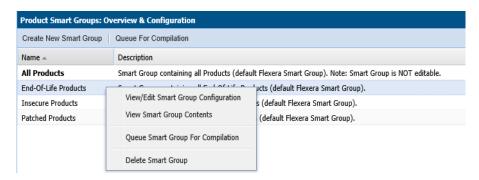
- View existing configured Product Smart Groups (see Overview and Configuration)
- Configure new Product Smart Groups (see Configured Product Smart Groups)

Overview and Configuration

Use this page to view the existing configured Product Smart Groups and to configure new Smart Groups. Right-click an item in the grid to view, edit, compile or delete the Smart Group. To filter Product Smart Groups by the Last Scan Date, see Last Scan Date for Product Smart Groups.

All Products is the default Smart Group and cannot be edited or deleted.

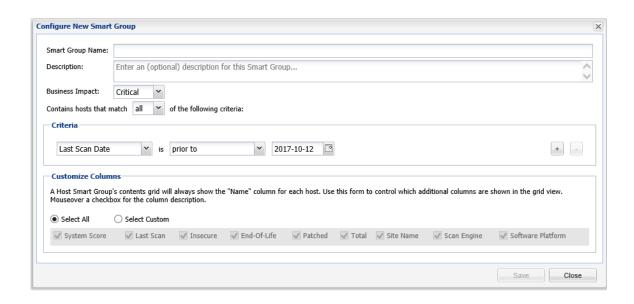
The other default Smart Groups for End-Of-Life Products, Insecure Products, and Patched Products have been pre-created for you by Flexera. You can right-click to view, edit, compile or delete these Smart Groups.



Last Scan Date for Product Smart Groups

Product Smart Groups can be filtered by **Last Scan Date**. This filter option lists products that were detected within a specified time interval using one of the following Last Scan Date options: exactly, prior to, after, older than, and within last.

For example: if machine 1 was scanned on 12 October 2017 and a product was detected, then the product will be a result when searched using a Last Scan Date greater than 11 October 2017.



Configured Product Smart Groups

Use this page to view the information for each Product Smart Group you created. Right-click an item in the grid to display the installation details.



End-of-Life (EOL) products will not a include Secunia Advisory IDs (SAID), as Flexera does not assign vulnerabilities to EOL products.



Advisory Smart Groups

This section describes how to:

- View existing configured Advisory Smart Groups (see Overview and Configuration)
- Configure new Advisory Smart Groups (see Configured Advisory Smart Groups)

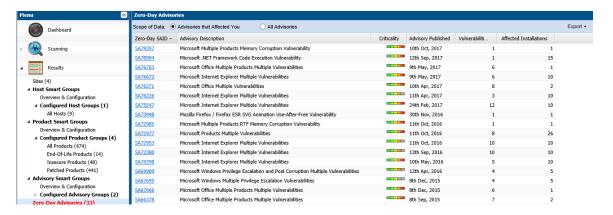
Overview and Configuration

Use this page to view the existing configured Advisory Smart Groups and to configure new Smart Groups. Right-click an item in the grid to view, edit, compile or delete the Smart Group.

All Advisories is the default Smart Group and cannot be edited or deleted.

For further details, see View/Edit Smart Group Configuration.

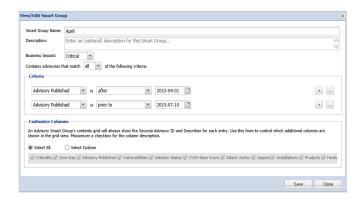
Zero-Day Advisories reference a vulnerability that is actively exploited prior to its disclosure. These advisories can be filtered by **Advisories that Affected You** and **All Advisories**.



View/Edit Smart Group Configuration

For each Smart Group, you can create or edit the advisory criteria using the Zero-Day Status and Advisory Published criteria. Both criteria include dates, which are created using the Coordinated Universal Time (UTC). Therefore, the local zone date of the user could be different from the zone the advisory data was saved in, which may lead to a difference in advisory lists.

In the **View/Edit Smart Group** menu, you can filter results by date for the following criteria: Advisory Published, Last Scan Date, and Secunia Advisory ID (SAID) Creation Date. This filtering by date creates a list of all Advisories published on that date.



Configured Advisory Smart Groups

Use this page to view the information for each Advisory Smart Group you created. Click a Secunia Advisory ID (**SAID**) in the grid to display the details. For further details, see View All Advisories.

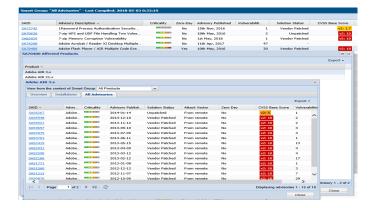


View All Advisories

Under the **Configured Advisory Group** view is a listing of All Advisories. For each advisory, you can click the corresponding number listed in the **Installations**, **Products**, and **Hosts** columns. After clicking the number in the **Installations** column, you will see a list of affected installations per host.



The **All Advisories** list affecting a product shows all current and past advisories that affect a product. Note that the Secunia Advisory ID number (SAID) listed under the **SAID** column could be related to different platforms.



Chapter 8 Results

Advisory Smart Groups

Reporting

This chapter describes the following Software Vulnerability Manager 2019 reporting features:

- Report Configuration
- Smart Group Notifications
- Database Access
- Scheduled Exports

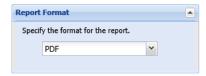
Report Configuration

Use this page to view a list of reports that have been configured and scheduled for generation. You can configure a new report by clicking **Generate New Report** or right-click an existing report to view, edit or delete it. The Software Vulnerability Manager 2019 reporting capabilities allow the user to schedule and fully customize the intended report.



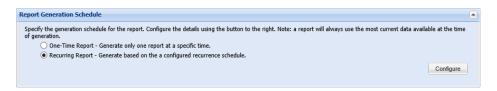
Task To configure a report:

1. Choose between PDF and CSV as the format for the report.



2. When using the CSV option for the report format, all configured sections will be rendered into a separate CSV file and then compressed into a single ZIP file. Please note that some of the configuration options below will have no effect on the resulting data in the CSV files (CSV reports are Host Level Statistics and Product Level Statistics).

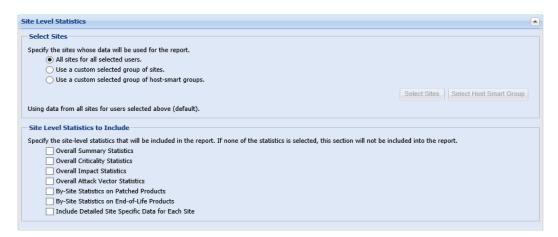
3. Choose between a One-time only report or a recurring one (daily, weekly, monthly) and click **Configure** to select the report distribution date or frequency schedule.



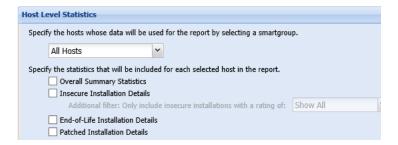
4. Choose to include the Executive Summary Report which provides an overall summary with the general state of vulnerability and patch management.



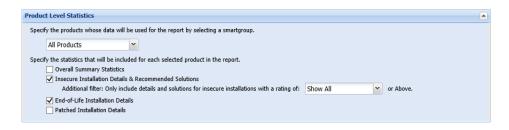
5. Choose which sites should be included together with which statistics to include.



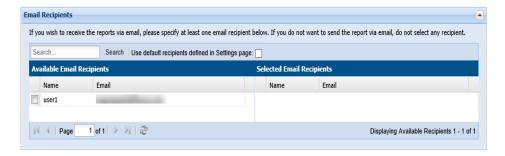
6. Choose a Host Smart Group to be included together with which statistics to include.



7. Choose a Product Smart Group to be included together with which statistics to include.



8. Choose the email address of the person(s) receiving the report or, if you do not want to send the report via email, do not select any recipients.



9. Choose the name for the PDF file, set the report title, and specify if you would like to include the report parameters in the report itself. All the reports available through this feature are provided in a PDF format and will be emailed to the defined email addresses in accordance with the schedule and recurrence specified. Once generated, a report can also be downloaded directly from the main page.



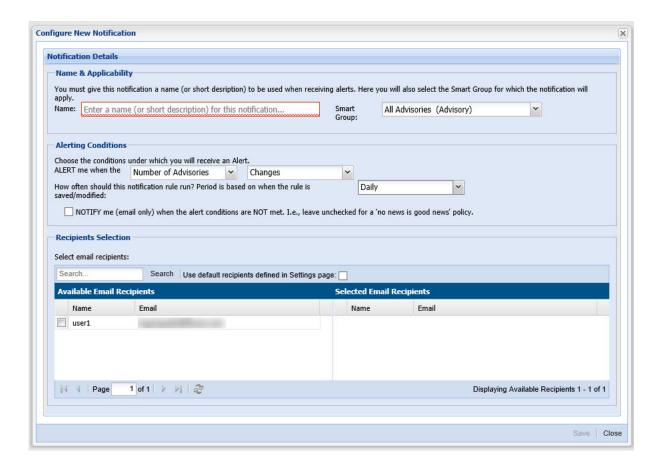


Important • The emails containing the PDF reports will be sent by your configured mail server. The mail server must be configured before users receive the PDF reports.

Smart Group Notifications

Use this page to create and configure reminders, notifications, and alerts for a Smart Group based on the current state or changes to a group.

Click **Configure New Notification**, enter the required information and then click **Save**.



Database Access

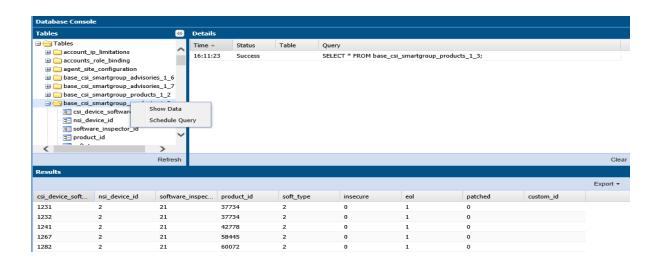
- To access Flexera's SQL database, see Database Console.
- To delete hosts from your Software Vulnerability Manager 2019 account by configuring rules that check for certain criteria, see Database Cleanup.

Database Console

Use this page to access Flexera's SQL database. You can access the content of each table by selecting the table name in the **Tables** pane. Expand the table name to view the objects and data types within that table.

To create an SQL query, right-click a table and select **Show Data** to automatically create a **SELECT * FROM** table query from the specific table. You can also right-click a table and select **Schedule Query** to create **Scheduled Exports** for the table and save the output to a CSV file.

The **Details** and **Results** panes display the status of the query.

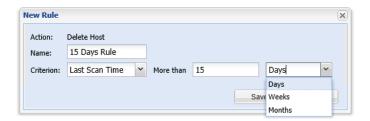


Database Cleanup

Use this page to delete hosts from your Software Vulnerability Manager 2019 account by configuring rules that check for certain criteria.

You can use this page, for example, to delete all the hosts that have not been scanned for more than 15 days.

Click Add Rule, enter the required information and click Save.



The rules can be based on **Last Scan Time**, **Last Check-in Time** or for Host that have been **Never Scanned**. Once a rule has been configured you can see which **Affected Hosts** meet the criteria defined in the rule and will be deleted from your Software Vulnerability Manager 2019 account.

Once you have checked the hosts to be deleted you can choose to run the rule. Right-click the rule name and select **Execute Rule**.



Scheduled Exports

Use this page to view, edit or delete automated data extraction schedules.

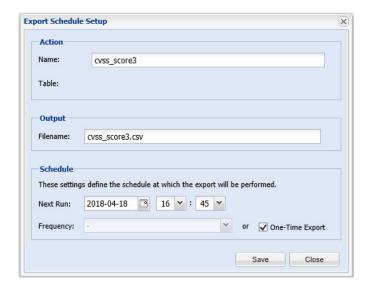


Important • To schedule exports you must first download and install the Software Vulnerability Manager 2019 Daemon from https://secuniaresearch.flexerasoftware.com/support/download/.

Right-click a table in the Database Console and select **Schedule Query**. You can configure the file by hiding columns in the grids prior to export.

In the Export Schedule Setup screen, enter:

- The **Name** of the scheduled export.
- The **Filename** that you want to save the CSV file as.
- The Next Run date and time.
- The **Frequency** (Hourly, Daily, Weekly or Monthly) that the export will be performed or select the **One-Time Export** check box.



Right-click a Scheduled Export in the grid to edit or delete the export.

After scanning your system and analyzing the appropriate vulnerabilities to patch, the next step is to patch your system. The following topics describe how to configure and deploy Software Vulnerability Manager 2019's patching function.

- Flexera Package System (SPS)
- Creating a Patch with the Flexera Package System (SPS)
- The SPS Package Creation Wizard
- Vendor Patch Module
- Creating a Patch with the Vendor Patch Module
- Package Creation Wizard in Vendor Patch Module
- Agent Deployment
- WSUS/System Center
- Creating the WSUS-CSI GPO Manually
- Deploying the Update Package Using WSUS
- Deploying the Update Package Using System Center
- Patch Configuration
- Patch Template

Flexera Package System (SPS)

This section provides further information regarding:

- Flexera SPS Page Features
- SPS Concepts and Terminology

Flexera SPS Page Features

The **Flexera Package System (SPS)** page displays a list of products for which Software Vulnerability Manager 2019 can automatically create an Update/Uninstall package. Right-click any of the listed products to view the available options.

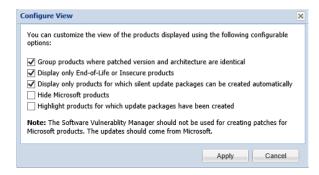


The Flexera Package System (SPS) features include:

- Product display criteria for SPS
- Language selection for SPS
- Patch update searches by Common Vulnerabilities and Exposures (CVE)
- Advisory Published date

Product display criteria for SPS

Click **Configure View** to select the criteria that will be used to display the products in this view.



When the **Group products where patched version and architecture are identical** check box is selected, the SPS page rows will be grouped by the product, architecture, and the patch required to update them to a secure version.

If a row represents two or more product versions that require the same update, then the **Product** column will not show the product version. For example, if Firefox 32.x and Firefox 37.x both require updating to patched version 40.x, then the **Product** column will display "Firefox" only.

This means that if, for example, four products previously required the same update, rather than listing them four times they will be listed once. This allows you to create fewer packages to target the same number of installations.





Note • An SPS package created when the **Group products where patched version and architecture are identical** check box is selected (grouped mode) can cover multiple product rows that are displayed when the check box is not selected (ungrouped mode). Consequently this can lead to a discrepancy when determining whether an update for the product already exists if you are switching between the grouped and ungrouped modes. For example, if you create an update for a product in grouped mode, the update may not be accurately detected when using the ungrouped mode. For this reason it is recommended to only use the grouped mode when creating updates.

Language selection for SPS

You can target specific languages and approve packages before they are published. The package configuration, based on the product family, is retained for future use.

Patch update searches by Common Vulnerabilities and Exposures (CVE)

In the **Flexera Package System (SPS) Search Type field**, you can search patch updates by CVE, which are referenced in Secunia Advisories. The CVE results help identify affected hosts, advisories, and patches across entire organizations.



Advisory Published date

The **Advisory Published** date is listed in the **Flexera Package System (SPS)** grouped and ungrouped views. This date provides a quick reference for the latest patching information.



Note • In the Flexera Package System (SPS) ungrouped view which lists each product version separately, there will be no Secunia Advisory IDs (SAID) listed for End-of-Life (EOL) products. Therefore, the Advisory Published date will be blank for EOL products.



Figure 10-1: Flexera Package System (SPS) ungrouped view

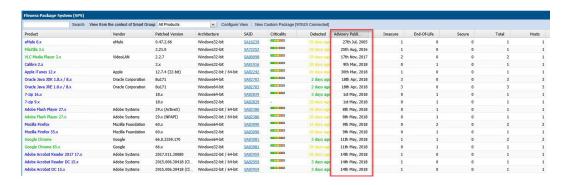


Figure 10-2: Flexera Package System (SPS) grouped view

SPS Concepts and Terminology

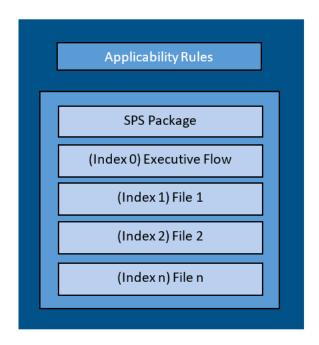
Software Vulnerability Manager 2019 users should become familiar with the concepts and terminology described in this section.

- What does a SPS package consist of?
- Applicability Rules
- SPS Package
- Execution Flow Script
- Files

What does a SPS package consist of?

The package consists of two parts; applicability rules and SPS package. The applicability rules are used by WSUS to only execute the package on computers that are applicable for the selected package.

The SPS package consists of the payload that is then executed on the computer.



The following sections explain in greater detail all the components that make a SPS package.

Applicability Rules

The applicability rules are rules used to decide whether or not a package should be offered to a client. These rules are as follows:

IsInstallableApplicabilityRule – Obtains the rules for determining whether or not this item is installable on a given computer. It generally consists of paths and version information of relevant files.

IsInstalledApplicabilityRule – Obtains the rules for determining whether or not this item is already installed on a given computer. It generally consists of keys and value information of relevant registry keys.

IsSupersededApplicabilityRule – Obtains or sets the rules for determining whether or not this item is superseded by another update on a given computer. It generally consists of paths and version information of relevant files.

SPS Package

The SPS package must always consist of at least one file that is placed at index "0", this is the execution flow script, and any additional files will be numbered accordingly in ascending order. The execution flow script is either JScript (JavaScript), VBScript or Powershell script; by default a JavaScript example is provided in the SPS Package Creation Wizard.

The script will be automatically extracted from the SPS package and executed. Based on the execution flow more files can then be extracted and executed from the SPS package, referenced by their index order.



Important • When using Powershell Scripting as the execution controlling script of the package, you must ensure that Microsoft Visual C++ 2012 Redistributable (x86) is installed on the target hosts you are deploying the update package to.

Execution Flow Script

This execution flow script is always executed. This is the file with index 0, and as such it will always be the first to run.

In the execution flow script you can define any other files to be extracted and executed. The default execution flow template that is provided in the SPS Package Creation Wizard will extract the first file supplied in the package with the specified silent parameters (usually this is the patch file provided by the vendor). Any other files added to the package will **NOT** be extracted or executed when using the example script.

If you create your own execution flow, no user interaction is available. To make your execution flow totally unattended, use log files accordingly for easy troubleshooting.

Files

The SPS package supports additional files besides the execution flow script. The added files will have array indices from 1 to n where the first file will have index 1, and the additional files are numbered in ascending order.

Creating a Patch with the Flexera Package System (SPS)

The Flexera Package System (SPS) page displays a list of products that you can create updates for.

Click **Configure View** to customize the list and limit the types of products shown, as well as highlight products for which packages have or have not been created.

If highlighted, products for which SPS packages exist will be shown in green.

A product will be displayed in blue if the vendor provides unattended/silent installation parameters for its patches. Any product listed in blue is available to have an update created in a simple 3 step process.

Some products are presented in gray because the vendor of the product does not provide silent installation parameters. If you choose to patch one these products, you must provide (import) the .MSI/.MSP/.EXE file together with the parameters for the unattended installation. Software Vulnerability Manager 2019 will then repackage and publish the update through the standard workflow. Packages cannot be automatically created by Software Vulnerability Manager 2019 for these products.

If you wish to create a new custom package that does not necessarily patch an existing product, for example to deploy new software, you can click **New Custom Package**. In this case you should provide the files/installer that will be executed on the target client together with the execution flow script.

With Software Vulnerability Manager 2019, you are able to create three different kinds of packages. Right-click a product and select one of the available options:

- Create an Update Package
- Create an Uninstall Package
- Create a Custom Package

For the Update and Uninstall packages a default execution flow script is provided in the SPS Package Creation Wizard (Step 2 of 4: Package Contents), which will fulfill most of the common needs.

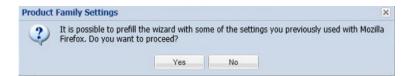
The execution flow script for an Update package can also be customized for additional functionality. You can also configure your patching package SPS Installer Parameters using dynamic check box options (where applicable) based on product functionality, including:

- Remove End User License Agreement
- Disable Automatic Updates
- Silent Install
- Update to lowest secure version
- No reboot necessary
- Cumulative updates in one package
- Set Security Level
- Remove system tray icon
- Restrict Java Applications
- Uninstall Prior to Installing
- Prevent Installation of Certain Components
- Prevent Collection of Anonymous Usage Statistics
- Remove Desktop Shortcut

Create an Update Package

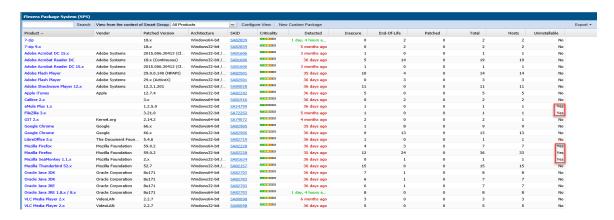
A Product will be displayed in blue if the vendor provides unattended/silent installation parameters for its patches. Any Product listed in blue is available to have an update created in a three-step process. Right-click or double-click one of these Products and select **Create Update Package** to start the SPS Package Creation Wizard.

Software Vulnerability Manager 2019 retains Product Family Settings that you previously used. Click **Yes** to prefill the SPS Package Creation Wizard with the available settings.



Create an Uninstall Package

Any Products that are listed as **Yes** in the **Uninstallable** column are available to have an uninstall package created in a four-step process exactly as the update packages in blue.



For Products listed as **No** in the **Uninstallable** column you must customize the execution flow script to successfully uninstall the product. This can be done by starting the SPS Package Creation Wizard and selecting the **Edit Package Content** check box in Step 1.

If you have an SPS XML template you can import it by clicking **Import Package** in the first step of the wizard. Once this is completed, all the fields in the wizard will be automatically populated, including the execution flow script.

Special attention should be given to the files mentioned in the execution flow script. These files can be files originally provided by the SPS template creator or they can be dynamically downloaded.



Important • You should only import SPS packages if you trust the author of the package and the source from where you downloaded/obtained the package.

Create a Custom Package

Software Vulnerability Manager 2019 allows creating custom packages that can be deployed through WSUS/System Center. By creating a custom package you can do a wide range of actions; everything from updating and uninstalling third-party applications to handling complex execution flows with multiple files.

The creation of a custom package can be done in two different ways. Either:

Right-click a product and choose Create Custom Package. By doing this the product applicability rules will be
included in the package; this will mean that the Custom Package will only be applicable for computers with the
selected product installed.

OR

Click New Custom Package to start the SPS Package Creation Wizard. In this case no applicability rules will limit the
installation base.

Independently of the chosen approach, in both cases the SPS Package Creation Wizard will be initiated.

The SPS Package Creation Wizard

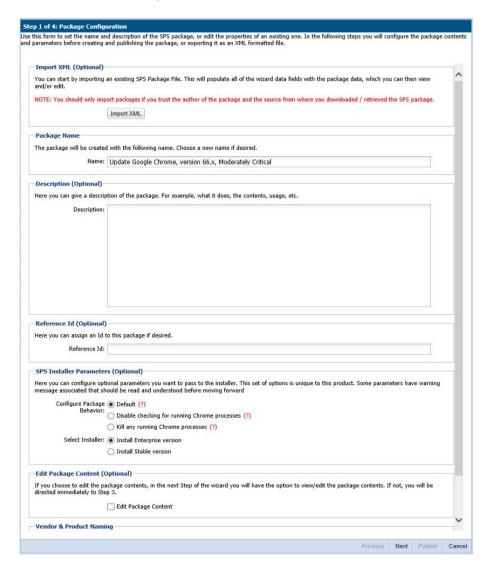
Creating an SPS Package involves a four-step process:

Step 1 of 4: Package Configuration

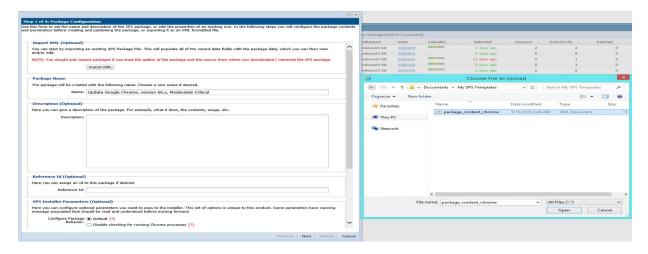
- Step 2 of 4: Package Contents
- Step 3 of 4: Applicability Criteria Paths
- Step 4 of 4: Applicability Criteria Rules

Step 1 of 4: Package Configuration

In Step 1 no action is required if the selected product was in blue. You should only check **Edit Package Content (Optional)** if the product was in gray or there is a need to customize the update patch by selecting a different file(s) and/or defining a different execution flow script.



The **Import Package** feature allows you to import a SPS template in XML format that will automatically populate all the fields of the SPS Package Creation Wizard. This feature will be especially relevant when creating custom updates or when creating update packages for the products in gray.



In Step 4 of the wizard you will also have the option to export the XML template for the package being created.

After clicking **Next**, and if **Edit Package Content (Optional)** was not selected, you will go directly to Step 3 of 4: Applicability Criteria - Paths.

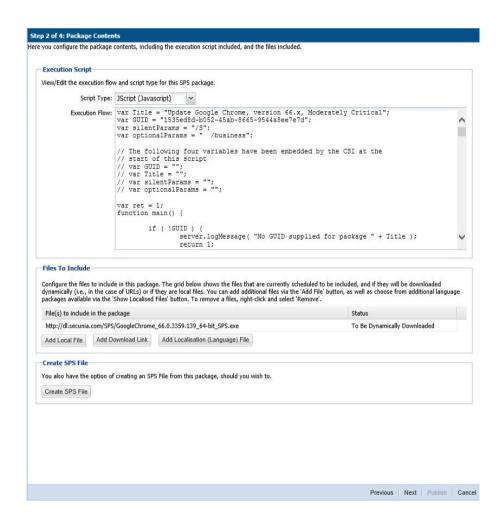
Step 2 of 4: Package Contents

Step 2 becomes available when **Edit Package Content** is selected in Step 1. The first section of Step 2 is the Execution Script where you select **JScript (Javascript)**, **VBScript** or **Powershell Script** and then review or create a customized execution flow.

You are also able to change the files that are included in the SPS package, which can either be local files or links to be dynamically downloaded upon publishing of the package.

To test a newly created execution flow together with the added files click **Create SPS File**. A SPS.exe file is created that can be executed locally prior to being published into the WSUS server.

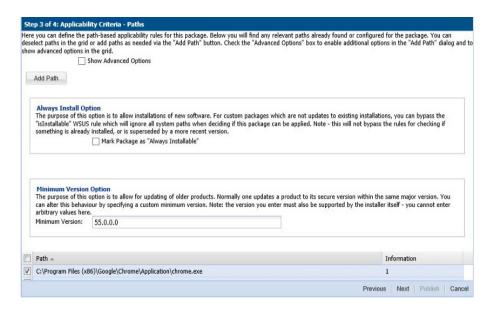
This SPS.exe file will include the execution flow script and the files to be included, but not the applicability rules.



Step 3 of 4: Applicability Criteria - Paths

In Step 3 you should select the paths/locations to which this package should be applied. These are usually populated by Software Vulnerability Manager 2019 based on the scans previously conducted.

Please be advised to only choose paths that are valid to avoid any update loops. You can also use paths with CSIDL and KNOWNFOLDERID if you select the **Show Advanced Options** check box. These variables should be used with their decimal value.



For packages that should not have any paths for applicability, select the **Mark Package as "Always Installable"** check box to ignore all paths. Paths for App-V and Mac OS X are filtered out since they are not supported for patching.

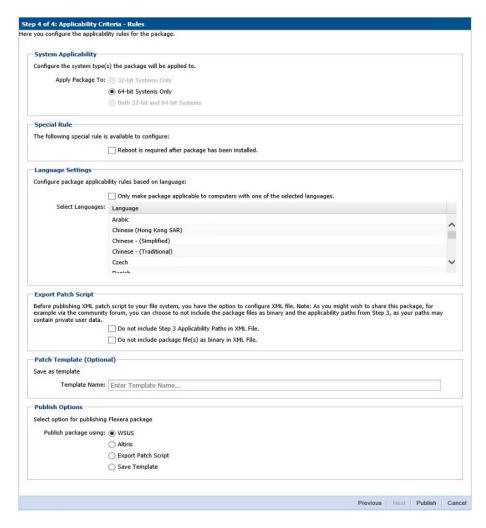
Use the **Minimum Version Option** to update older products. Normally, a product is updated to its secure version within the same major version. You can alter this behavior by specifying a custom minimum version. Note: the version you enter must also be supported by the installer itself - you cannot enter arbitrary values here.

Step 4 of 4: Applicability Criteria - Rules

In Step 4 you should specify if you want to limit the package to 32-bit or 64-bit systems or computers with specific operating system languages. The patch file to be deployed will be automatically downloaded in the background by the Software Vulnerability Manager 2019 console. Once this is completed the Software Vulnerability Manager 2019 console will repackage and publish the update package into the WSUS/System Center.

The WSUS option will be unavailable if the WSUS Connection is not established.

To export the package select File System (Export) and click Publish.



If a reboot is required after the package has been installed this can also be configured in the second part of this step as well as checking if Java is running.

To configure your package to only be applicable for certain languages of the operating system, select **Only make package** applicable to computers with one of the selected languages and select the relevant language.

In this step you are also able to export the package that you have already configured to be used for future reference. You have the option to include or exclude Step 3 applicability paths and the installer as binary.

The two options (**Do not include Step 3 Applicability Paths in XML File** and **Do not include the package file(s) as binary in XML File**) are taken into consideration only when exporting the package to the **File System (Export)**, otherwise the selection will be disregarded.

Vendor Patch Module

Vendor Patch Module represents the largest set of patch data on the market today. It is designed to integrate several hundred out of the box patches for prioritization and publishing within SVM. Additionally, it exposes details which helps you to be aware what patches exist, and to provide as much detail as possible to make bringing your own patch to SVM

easier. These additional entries are typically missing something like the actual setup file (because the vendor does not make it publicly available) or because we don't have default applicability criteria (but can leverage assessment results for your environment).



Tip • To know more about the Vendor Patch Module, click here.

This section provides further information regarding:

- Vendor Patch Module Page Features
- Creating a Patch with the Vendor Patch Module
- Package Creation Wizard in Vendor Patch Module

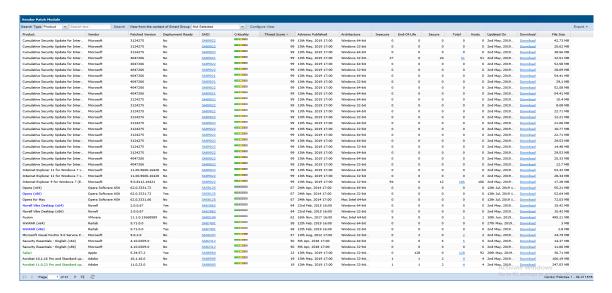


Important • Vendor Patch Module is an optional feature and must be purchased separately:

- For pricing and availability, please contact your sales representative or contact us online at: https://www.flexera.com/about-us/contact-us.html
- If the feature is not purchased, you can view the list of available patches but cannot use them.

Vendor Patch Module Page Features

The **Vendor Patch Module** page displays a list of products for which Software Vulnerability Manager 2019 can automatically create an Update/Uninstall package. Right-click any of the listed products to view the available options.



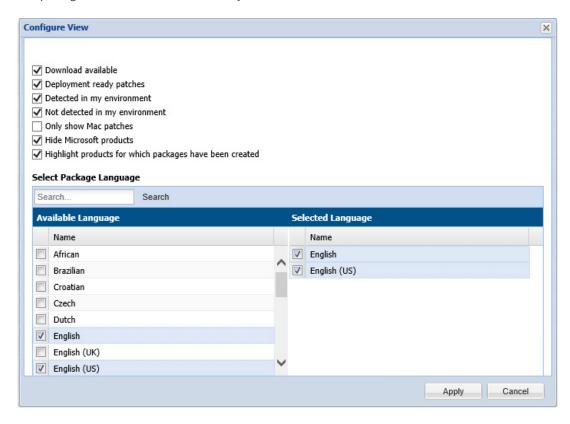
The **Vendor Patch Module** features include:

- Product display criteria for Vendor Patch Module
- Patch update searches by Common Vulnerabilities and Exposures
- Advisory Published date in Vendor Patch Module
- Threat Score in Vendor Patch Module

Product display criteria for Vendor Patch Module

Click Configure View to select the below criteria that will be used to display the products in this view:

- Download available Displays a list of patches available to download
- **Deployment ready patches** Displays a list of deployable out of the box patches which have no missing details. These patches are highlighted in **Blue** color in the products list and have a high rate of success in mass deployment.
- Detected in my environment Displays a list of patches available for applications which are already installed in the
 user environment
- Not detected in my environment Displays a list of patches available for other applications which are not deployed
 in the user environment
- Only show Mac patches Displays a list of patches for MAC OS, You can easily download them for deployment in your
 Mac management solution of choice.
- Hide Microsoft products Hides a list of products with the vendor name Microsoft.
- **Highlight products for which packages have been created** Displays a list of products in Green color for which packages have been created successfully.





Note • MSP packages are currently **Not deployment** ready, but deployment is possible depending on the environment that these packages are ready to be deployed as is.

Select Package Language

You can target specific languages and approve packages before they are published. The **Configure View** settings in the Vendor Patch Module can be retained for future use.

By default, the following package language is selected:

- English
- English (UK)
- English (US)
- English GB
- English US
- Multi

You are also able to change the default selected language and select new package languages.

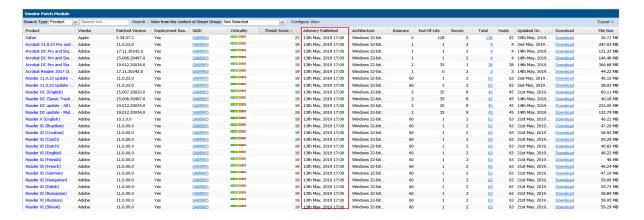
Patch update searches by Common Vulnerabilities and Exposures

In the **Vendor Patch Module Search Type field**, you can search a patch updates by CVE, which are referenced in Secunia Advisories. The CVE results help identify affected hosts, advisories, and patches across the entire organizations when appropriate Smartgroup filters are chosen.



Advisory Published date in Vendor Patch Module

The **Advisory Published** date is listed in the **Vendor Patch Module** provides a quick reference for the latest patching information.

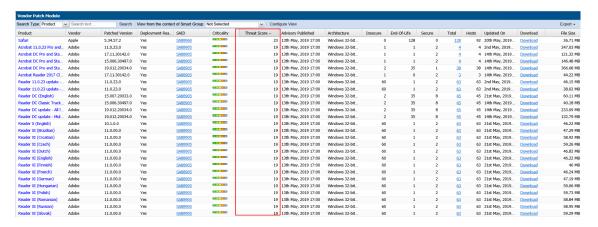


Threat Score in Vendor Patch Module

The Threat Score provides the Threat Score information for the out of the box patches listed in the Vendor Patch Module.



Note • Threat Score is available only for users with Threat Intelligence Module



Creating a Patch with the Vendor Patch Module

The Vendor Patch Module page displays a list of products that you can create updates for.

Click Configure View to customize the list and limit the types of products shown in the list as per your requirements.

A product will be displayed in blue if the vendor provides unattended/silent installation parameters for its patches. Any product listed in blue is available to have an update created in a simple 3 step process.

Some products are presented in gray because the vendor of the product does not provide setup files to deploy, Packages cannot be automatically created by Software Vulnerability Manager 2019 for these products.

With Vendor Patch Module you can update a package. Right-click a product you can see the following options:

- Create an Update Package
- View Installations
- Patch Information

To Update packages a default execution flow script is provided in the (Step 2 of 4: Package Contents), which will fulfill most of the common needs.



Important • The color code for the Vendor Patch Module products list is as follows:

- Blue color patches Out of the box patches are ready to deploy with no missing details, so no extra details needed to
 deploy these patches.
- Black color patches Patches that are missing some information, but are available to download. To create a patch, any
 missing details must be provided.

- **Gray color patches** Patches that are missing some information including the vendor setup files. To create a patch, the vendor setup must be provided along with any missing details.
- Green color patches Patches for which packages have already been created.

Create an Update Package

A Product will be displayed in blue if the vendor provides unattended/silent installation parameters for its patches. Any Product listed in blue is available to have an update created in a 3 step process. Right-click one of these Products and select **Create Update Package** to start the Package Creation Wizard.

To Create Update Package using 3 step process, see Package Creation Wizard in Vendor Patch Module



Note • You can not Create Update Package for MAC OS patches.

View Installations

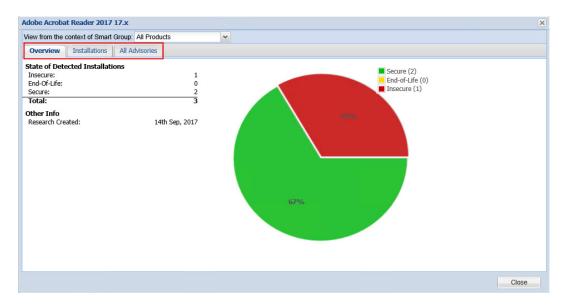
To display the installation details of a product in the Vendor Patch Module, Right-click one of a product and select **View Installations** to open the wizard,

The View Installations wizard provides the following details:

Overview - Provides the details of State of Detected Installations with a pie chart representation.

Installations - Provides the list of Host machines where product is installed.

All Advisories - Provides the list of Secunia Advisory ID and its criticality details.

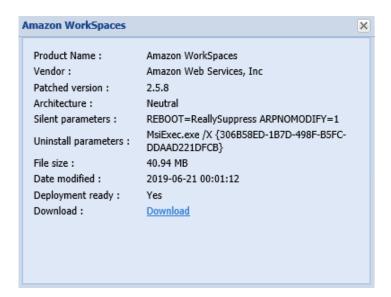


Patch Information

To know the details about any patch in the Vendor Patch Module, Right-click and select Patch Information.

Patch Information provides the following details of a selected patch:

- Product Name
- Vendor
- Patched Version
- Architecture
- Uninstall Parameters (If required)
- File Size in MB
- Date Modified
- Deployment ready status
- Download link



Package Creation Wizard in Vendor Patch Module

The following steps explain how to create update Package:

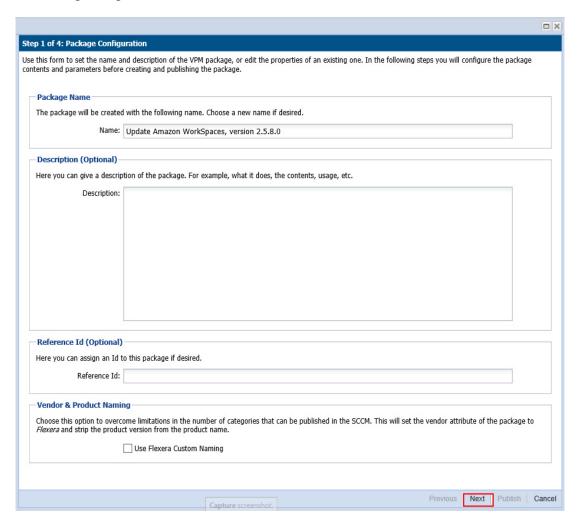
- Step 1 of 4: Package Configuration
- Step 2 of 4: Package Contents
- Step 3 of 4: Applicability Criteria Paths
- Step 4 of 4: Applicability Criteria Rules

Step 1 of 4: Package Configuration

In Step 1, if the selected product was in **Black** and **Gray** you will get a Warning message. click **Yes** to initiate the **Package Configuration** wizard.



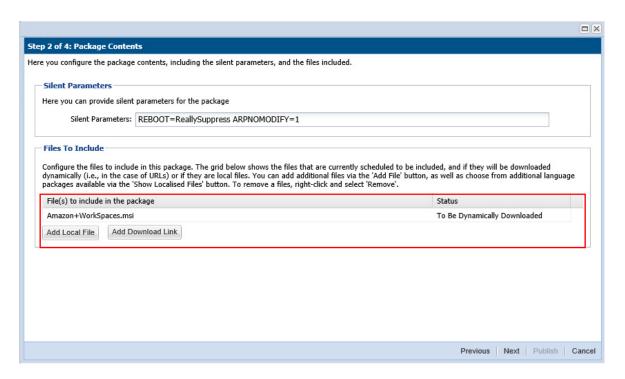
In the Package Configuration wizard, click Next.



Step 2 of 4: Package Contents

Step 2 provides the following package details:

- Silent Parameter
- Files to Include
 - Add Local File
 - Add Download Link



You are also able to change the files that are included in the update package, which can either be local files or links to be dynamically downloaded upon publishing of the package.

Click Next to open the Applicability Criteria - Paths wizard.



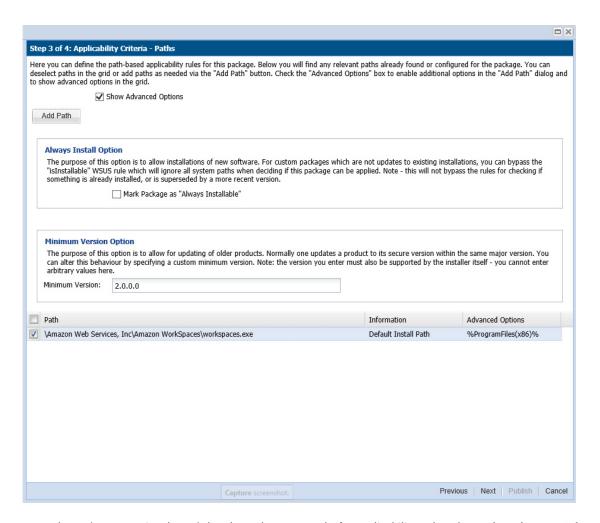
Note • Note the Following:

- If the selected product was Blue and Black in color, you can see the file(s) to include in the package.
- If the selected product was **Gray** in color, you need to add the file(s) or download link manually.

Step 3 of 4: Applicability Criteria - Paths

In Step 3 you should select the paths/locations to which this package should be applied. These are usually populated by Software Vulnerability Manager based on the scans previously conducted.

Please be advised to only choose paths that are valid to avoid any update loops. You can also use paths with CSIDL and KNOWNFOLDERID if you select the **Show Advanced Options** check box. These variables should be used with their decimal value.



For packages (except .msi and .msp) that do not have any paths for applicability, select the **Mark Package as "Always Installable"** check box to ignore all paths. Paths for App-V and Mac OS X are filtered out since they are not supported for patching.

Use the **Minimum Version Option** to update older products. Normally, a product is updated to its secure version within the same major version. You can alter this behavior by specifying a custom minimum version.

Click Next to open the Applicability Criteria - Rules wizard.



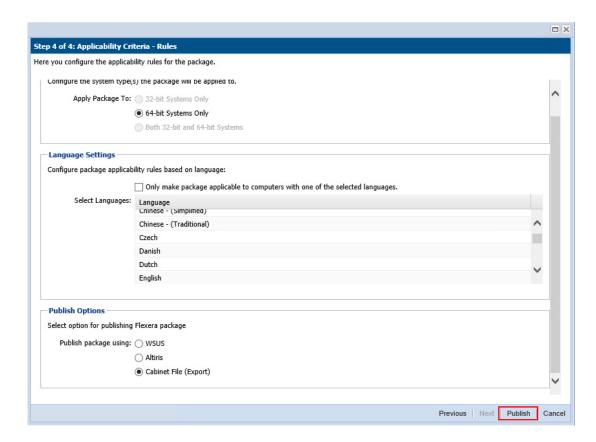
 $\textbf{Note} \bullet \quad \textit{The minimum version you enter must also be supported by the installer itself-you cannot enter arbitrary values here.}$

Step 4 of 4: Applicability Criteria - Rules

In Step 4 you should specify if you want to limit the package to 32-bit or 64-bit systems or computers with specific operating system languages. The patch file to be deployed will be automatically downloaded in the background by the Software Vulnerability Manager console. Once this is completed the Software Vulnerability Manager console will publish the update package into the WSUS/System Center.

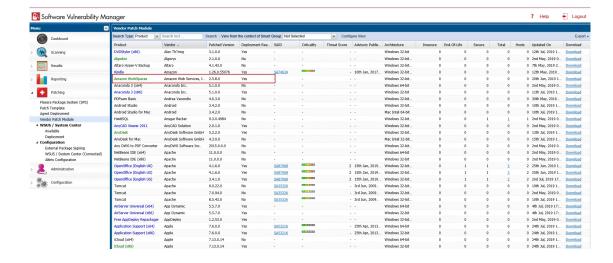
The WSUS option will be unavailable if the WSUS Connection is not established.

To export the package select Cabinet File (Export) and click Publish.



To configure your package to only applicable for certain languages of the operating system, select **Only make package applicable to computers with one of the selected languages** and select the relevant language.

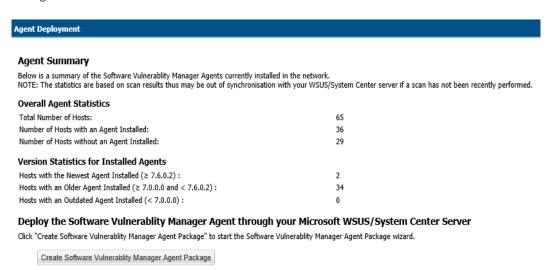
After deployment, you can see the patches for which packages have been successfully created are highlighted in **Green** color in the **Vendor Patch Module** products list. See Product display criteria for Vendor Patch Module.



Agent Deployment

If you choose to scan the target host by using the Software Vulnerability Manager 2019 Agent in Single Host mode (recommended), you can easily distribute and install the Agent by deploying it through WSUS/System Center.

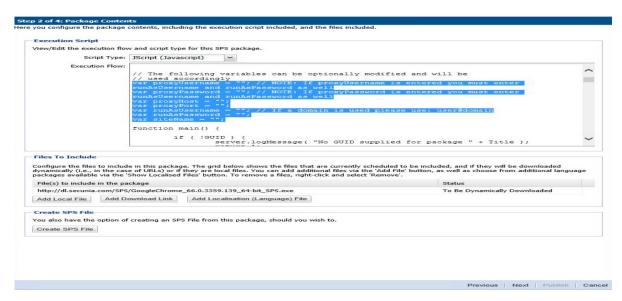
Click **Create CSI Agent Package** under **Agent Deployment** to start the Software Vulnerability Manager 2019 Agent Package wizard.



The Software Vulnerability Manager 2019 Agent Package can be created and managed just like any other SPS package. You can also Add Proxy Settings.

Add Proxy Settings

You can add proxy settings to the installation script in the SPS wizard when creating the agent deployment package. In Step 2 of 4: Package Contents, modify the variables in the Execution Flow field.



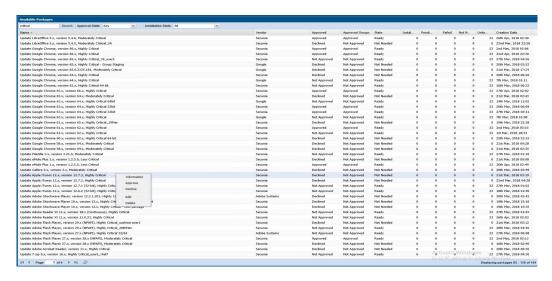
WSUS/System Center

The following sections describe the WSUS/System Center:

- Available
- Deployment

Available

Right-click a package for more options such as **Approve**, **Decline** or **Delete** or double-click a package to display additional status details.





Important • Once the updates have been published into the WSUS, the same rules previously configured for the Microsoft updates will apply to the updates created by Software Vulnerability Manager 2019. If the updates automatically appear with the Approved status, this means that this setting is being inherited from the WSUS.

Deployment

Use this page to view a host's information collected from the WSUS Server. Use the **Installation State** drop-down list to filter the hosts being displayed.

Right-click a host and select **Information** to view additional details such as: **Scan Result**, **Patch Information**, **Patches Available** and **Overview**.

You can also right-click a host listed in this view and select **Verify and Install Certificate** to install the required certificate created or imported in Step 2 - Certificate Status.

Usually the certificate is installed through a GPO as described in Step 3 – Group Policy Status.

In order for Software Vulnerability Manager 2019 to connect to WSUS and to create packages successfully, Internet Explorer must be run **As Administrator** in most cases (right-click and select Run as administrator). Also note that the Remote Registry must be enabled on hosts for which you intend to install the certificate using the Software Vulnerability Manager 2019 GUI. The remote registry is not needed if distributing the certificate through GPO.

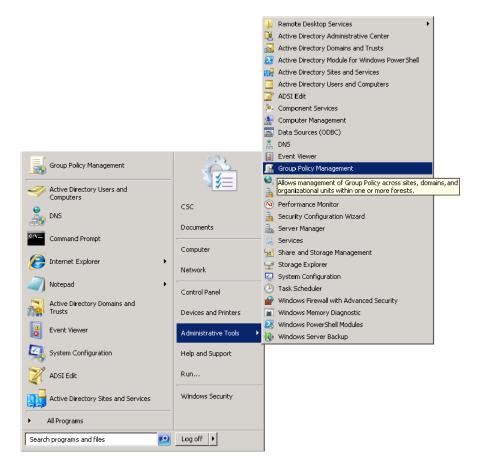
The WSUS Self-Signed Certificate can also be installed through a manually created Group Policy.

Creating the WSUS-CSI GPO Manually

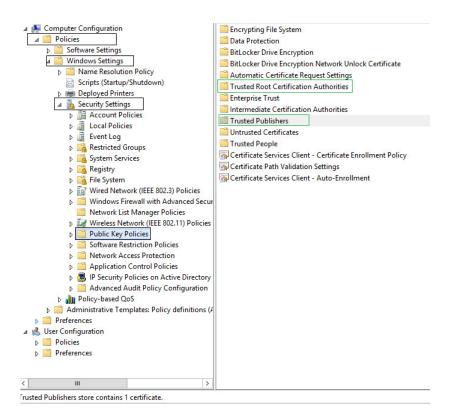


Task To create the WSUS-CSI GPO manually:

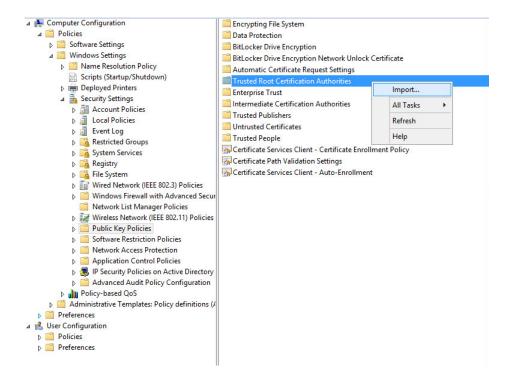
- 1. Export the WSUS Self-Signed Certificate.
- 2. On the Domain Controller, click **Start > Administrative Tools > Group Policy Management**. Right-click your Domain name and select **Create a GPO in this domain, and Link it here**. Alternatively you can edit an existing GPO.



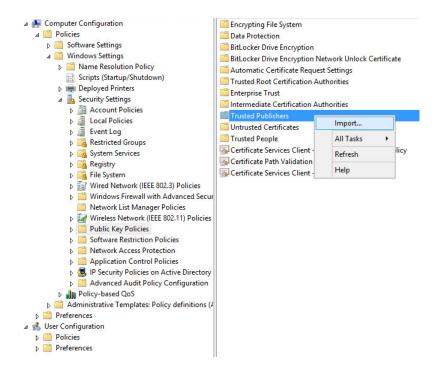
- 3. Right-click the GPO that you created/edited in the previous steps and select **Edit**.
- 4. Navigate to Computer Configuration > Policies > Windows Settings > Security Settings > Public Key Policies.



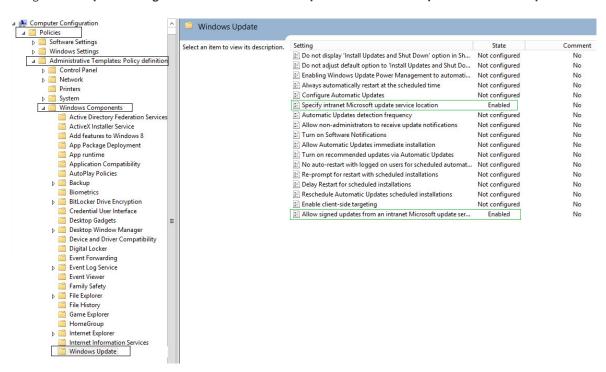
Right-click Trusted Root Certification Authority and select Import. Import the certificate that you exported in Step
 1.



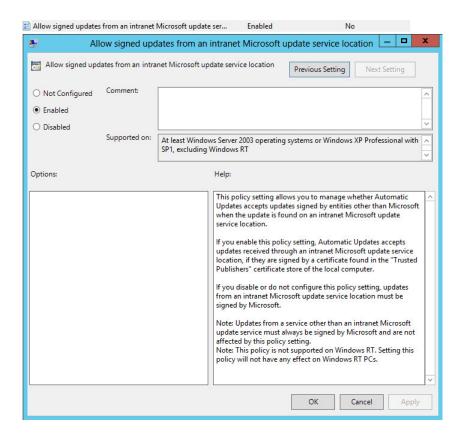
6. Repeat Step 4 and import the certificate for **Trusted Publishers**.



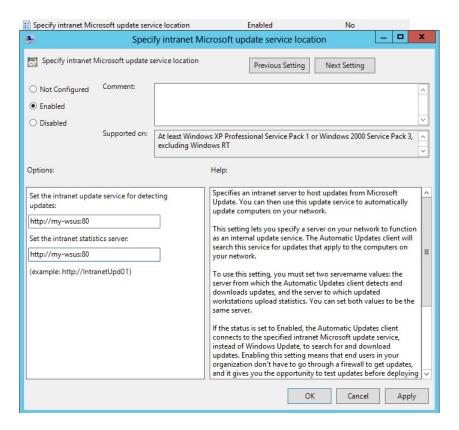
7. Navigate to Computer Configuration > Administrative templates > Windows Component > Windows Update.



8. On the right side menu, double-click **Allow signed updates from an intranet Microsoft update service location**. Select **Enabled** and click **OK**.



9. On the right side menu, double-click **Specify intranet Microsoft update service location**. Enable this setting and modify the existing empty fields with the intranet address of your WSUS Server. This step is only valid for WSUS integration and is not required for System Center Configuration Manager integration.



10. Link the created GPO to an Active Directory container appropriate for your environment.



The clients affected by the created GPO will install the certificate being distributed (either the WSUS Self-Signed Certificate or your own CA certificate) and acknowledge the Windows Update settings that you have specified in the GPO.

By default, Group Policy refreshes in the background every 90 minutes, with a random offset of 0 to 30 minutes. If you want to refresh Group Policy sooner, you can go to a command prompt on the client computer and type:

gpupdate /force

Refer to http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc720539 for further information on how to configure Automatic Updates by Using Group Policy.

Deploying the Update Package Using WSUS

To deploy the update package using WSUS, the update package must be approved. After publishing the package into the WSUS, and assuming that the update is visible under **Available**, right-click the package name and select **Approve**.

You will be prompted to select the computer target groups for which you would like to approve the update. These target groups are configured in the WSUS.

The same approach should be used if you wish to decline a previously approved update.

Deploying the Update Package Using System Center

The actions **Approve** and **Decline** are only applicable if the package is to be deployed through WSUS. If you are using the Microsoft System Center, the package created with Software Vulnerability Manager 2019 will be available in your System Center.

Patch Configuration

The following patch configurations are available in Software Vulnerability Manager 2019:

- External Package Signing
- WSUS/System Center
- Setting Up Clients to Access WSUS
- Third-Party Integration
- Create and Publish the Package

External Package Signing

Software Vulnerability Manager 2019 allows you to export packages as Cabinet files (.cab) which can be used to publish signed cab files using the Software Vulnerability Manager 2019 Daemon. To enable this feature, you must run daemon. exe -S --publish-dir <PATH> after the Daemon has been installed. This will initiate a monitoring feature in the Daemon which will look for Cabinet files in the directory <PATH>/Flexera Software IO/.

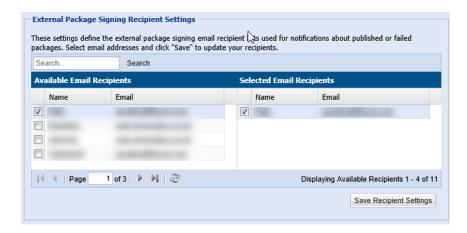


Note • <PATH> must be an existing directory that is accessible by the user the Daemon is running as and the subdirectory Flexera Software IO is added by the Daemon for security reasons.

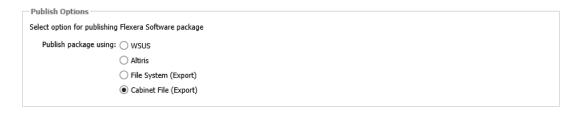


Select **Enable External Package Signing** on the configuration page and provide a path to where the packages will be exported. Similar to the Software Vulnerability Manager 2019 Daemon, a subdirectory (Flexera Software IO) will be added for security reasons.

Specify the recipients who will receive an email notification when a package is published or if it failed to do so.



If the External Package Signing option is enabled the SPS Package Wizard will by default select the Cabinet File (Export) option in Step 4.



An export will create a Cabinet file which includes the files required to patch applicable components.

To publish these packages you must sign them and place them in the Daemon monitoring directory. The WSUS server must be set up correctly with the certificate used to sign the packages. Once a Cabinet file has been exported it can be signed using your favorite signing method. Then, after placing it in the directory monitored by the Daemon, it will be picked up and published to the WSUS server. You must ensure that the WSUS server can verify the certificate used for signing.

A notification email will be sent to the account email of the user running the Daemon to inform the user know about success or failure for published packages.



Note • The export and monitoring directories should not be the same since it will try to publish unsigned Cabinet files which will not be allowed.

WSUS/System Center

Use this option to configure the integration of Software Vulnerability Manager 2019 with your WSUS server(s). If you have a single WSUS server, which is connected to the Microsoft Updates site, running the **Configure Upstream Server** wizard will be sufficient for setting up Software Vulnerability Manager 2019 with WSUS.

After clicking **Configure Upstream Server**, a configuration wizard will be initiated.



Follow the wizard steps to successfully integrate Software Vulnerability Manager 2019 with your Microsoft WSUS.

- Step 1 Connection Status
- Step 2 Certificate Status
- Step 3 Group Policy Status

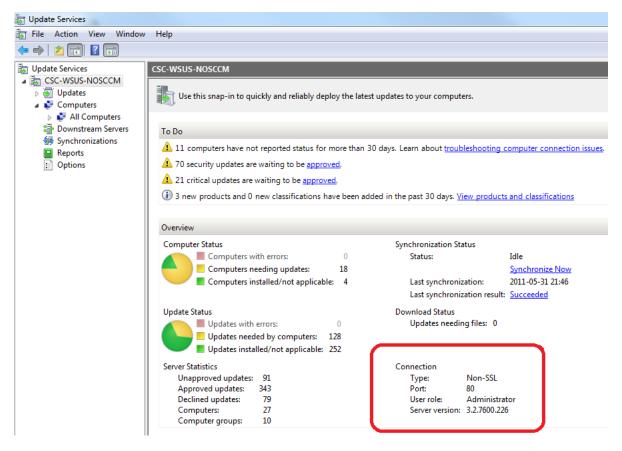
Step 1 - Connection Status

In Step 1 you should provide the relevant information (NetBIOS name and port number) for the main Upstream WSUS server. After inserting the required information, click **Connect**.

To check the status of the connection, expand **Step 1. Connection Status**.



If you are unsure of which port number to use, check your WSUS configuration as shown.





Important • If you have a WSUS server hierarchy with one or more Downstream Replica WSUS server(s) connected to an Upstream WSUS server, please run the **Configure Downstream Servers** after running the **Configure Upstream Server** wizard.



Important • The port number used to connect to your WSUS depends on your settings. Ports 80 or 8530 are commonly used when SSL is not configured. Only select the **Use SSL Connection** check box if your WSUS is configured to accept SSL connections.



Important • Refer to http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/bb633246.aspx for further information on how to configure WSUS to use SSL.

Step 2 - Certificate Status

A code-signing certificate is needed to publish third-party updates to WSUS/System Center so they can be deployed as patches. In this Step Software Vulnerability Manager 2019 can request the WSUS to create and install the WSUS Self-Signed Certificate.

To create and install a WSUS Self-Signed Certificate in all appropriate certificate stores, click **Automatically create and install certificate**.

The WSUS Self-Signing Certificate must be installed/provisioned in the following systems:

WSUS Server

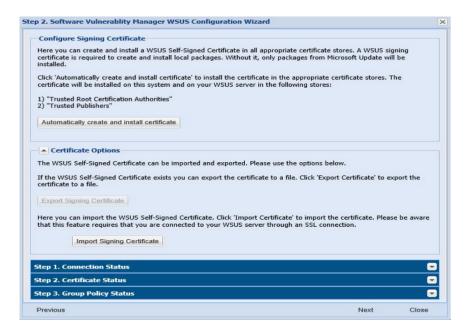
The system running Software Vulnerability Manager 2019 (note that the certificate must also be installed on the system running the Software Vulnerability Manager 2019 console)

• Clients receiving the Update

The created certificate is required and it will be used for all future publishing. Without it, only packages from Microsoft Update will be installed.

If you would like to use your own CA certificate instead of the Microsoft WSUS Self-Signing Certificate, click **Import Signing Certificate**.

At Step 3 – Group Policy Status, the certificate created/imported in this step will be provisioned to all clients through a GPO.





Important • Be careful not to re-provision a signing certificate on a WSUS server that already has a signing certificate assigned. Doing so can cause issues with certificate validation at the WSUS server and target computers unless BOTH certificates (new and old) are left in the appropriate certificates stores (Trusted Publishers and Trusted Root Authorities). It can also cause issues with troubleshooting.

Once a certificate is either inserted or created it does not need to be re-created until it expires or needs to be replaced.

Click **Automatically create and install certificate**. The certificate will be installed on the WSUS server in the following stores:

- Trusted Root Certification Authorities
- Trusted Publishers
- WSUS The certificate in this location must also contain the private key

Expand the Certificate Options to access the import and export certificate features.

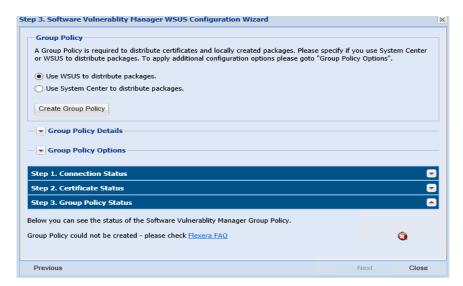


Important • To import your own certificate through Software Vulnerability Manager 2019, the WSUS connection must be configured to accept SSL connections.

Step 3 – Group Policy Status

A Group Policy is required to distribute certificates and locally created packages. Software Vulnerability Manager 2019 can easily create this GPO so the WSUS Signing Certificate is distributed to all clients. Please choose to use WSUS or System Center. Once this is completed expand the Group Policy Options.

If you are creating the Software Vulnerability Manager 2019 WSUS Group Policy for the first time, proceed by selecting all the options and then click **Create Group Policy**.





Important • Besides distributing the certificate through the Software Vulnerability Manager 2019 WSUS GPO, it is also possible to provision certificate to the target computers by going to **Patching > WSUS/System Center > Deployment**, selecting the target hosts where the certificate is to be installed (CTRL+ mouse click for multiple selection) and then right-click and select **Verify and Install Certificate**.

Remote Registry service (disabled by default on Win7/Vista) should be enabled and started for the certificate to be successfully installed.

If you prefer to create your own Group Policy to distribute the WSUS Signing Certificate, please refer to Creating the WSUS-CSI GPO Manually. If you prefer not to create the Software Vulnerability Manager 2019 WSUS Group Policy, the existing Windows Updates GPOs must be edited in accordance with Setting Up Clients to Access WSUS.



Important • If you use Microsoft System Center Configuration Manager please make sure you do not select the first option Use the WSUS Server specified in Software Vulnerability Manager 2019.



Important • If you already have the Windows Updates being configured through a Group Policy, we suggest you select the first 3 options in the **Create a new Software Vulnerability Manager 2019 WSUS Group Policy** page.



Important • The Software Vulnerability Manager 2019 WSUS Group Policy will be created but not linked to your domain. This way you can easily check the details of the newly created GPO and verify that the existing WSUS GPOs are correctly configured.

Setting Up Clients to Access WSUS

If you choose not to create a new Group Policy using the Software Vulnerability Manager 2019 WSUS Group Policy wizard, please edit your existing WSUS Group Policy as follows:

- 1. In the Group Policy Management Console (GPMC), browse to the Group Policy Object (GPO) on which you want to configure WSUS and click **Edit**.
- 2. In the GPMC, expand Computer Configuration, expand Administrative Templates, expand Windows Components, and click Windows Update. Select:
 - Enable: Configure Automatic Updates (choose your settings)
 - Enable: Specify intranet Microsoft update service location (add the hostname/IP of your WSUS server)
 - **Enable:** Allow signed updates from an intranet Microsoft update service location (**Important** enables WSUS to distribute patches through Software Vulnerability Manager 2019)



Important • For installing the WSUS server in your environment we recommend reading the **Step by Step Installation Guide** provided by Microsoft:

http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/wsus/default.aspx

Third-Party Integration

Software Vulnerability Manager 2019 provides you with the capability of publishing packages using third-party patch deployment solutions, for example Altiris. To support this feature, Flexera has enhanced the package export feature. The exported xml file contains additional information that can be helpful in creating packages in other tools, including:

- The version numbers
- The executable itself
- The vulnerability/criticality

Flexera has retained the simplicity of the xml file by giving you the options to exclude large binary files and applicability paths from the file, in the form of check boxes in the package creation wizard. To perform a complete export, clear the **Do not include package files** check box during Step 4 of the SPS Package Creation Wizard.

In order for Software Vulnerability Manager 2019 to integrate with other patch deployment solutions, you need to create a configuration file, a script file and an applicability check script file:

- Configuration file—The configuration file is actually a representative of the tool and a visual integration between Software Vulnerability Manager 2019 and that tool. The file is an xml file that should contain the tool name, script name and the input/setting fields required to configure the settings for the tool (text fields, radio buttons and check boxes are supported). When Software Vulnerability Manager 2019 is launched it checks for the presence of any configuration file and, if there is a valid configuration file in the Extensions folder in the Software Vulnerability Manager 2019 path, it dynamically loads a GUI under the menu of Software Vulnerability Manager 2019. The configuration file also acts as an input file for the script.
- Script file—This script file corresponds to the SDK that the user has created to create and dispatch the package in the
 respective tool. The script file can be an executable, Java, VB, Python, or Perl script. Click **Publish** to execute the script
 file.
- Applicability Check script file—This script file runs the sps.exe on the computer if the applicability checks are
 cleared. This file is published together with the package to establish if the package is applicable to the system or not.



Important • Running the script is a very strong feature. Use caution and ensure the sanity of the script file before publishing.

Create and Publish the Package



Task To create and publish the package:

- 1. Place the configuration and script files in the Extensions folder. The Extensions folder should be created in the same folder as the csi.exe.
- 2. Launch Software Vulnerability Manager 2019. If the configuration file format is valid, a configuration option will be visible under the **Patching** menu (for example, **Altiris Configuration**).
- 3. Click the configuration option to open a page where input and settings can be provided and saved.
- **4.** Go to the SPS creation wizard. Complete all the package wizard fields or import a package. In Step 4 of 4: Applicability Criteria Rules, there will be radio buttons allowing you to select the tool that you want to publish the package with. There will be as many selection options as there are valid configuration files.
- 5. Clicking **Publish** for any tool other than WSUS will run the script placed in the Extensions folder and named in the xml file.
- **6.** Software Vulnerability Manager 2019 waits for the script to finish and, depending upon the execution of the script being successful or not, displays a message.
- 7. After successful publishing, the package can be seen in the respective tool.

Patch Template

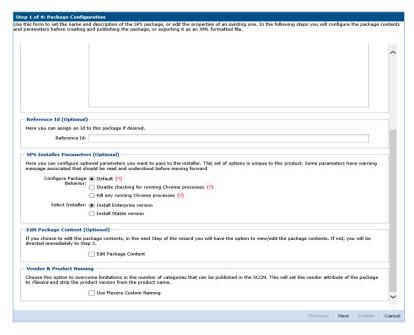
The Software Vulnerability Manager 2019 Patching tab includes a Patch Template feature so that users can save a template of their patches for a product. With the Patch Template feature, the user can prepopulate Flexera's Software Package System (SPS) four-step deployment process and publish directly to WSUS using previously selected options.





To create a Patch Template:

- 1. From the **Patching > Flexera Patching System (SPS)** tab, select an insecure product from the grid. Right click and choose an option from the context menu. For example, select **Create Update Package**.
- 2. In Step 1 of 4 of the SPS wizard (**Package Configuration**), select the appropriate SPS Installer Parameters and choose whether you want to edit the package contents. Click **Next** when done.



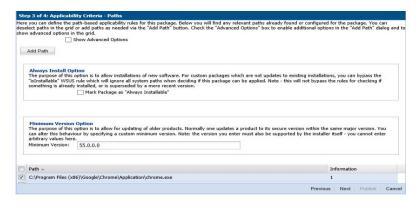
3. Step 2 of 4 of the SPS wizard (Package Contents) lists the latest files to include in the package. Click Next.



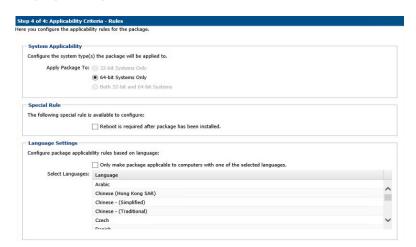
4. In Step 3 of 4 of the SPS wizard (Applicability Criteria - Paths), select the appropriate paths to save the package. Click Next.



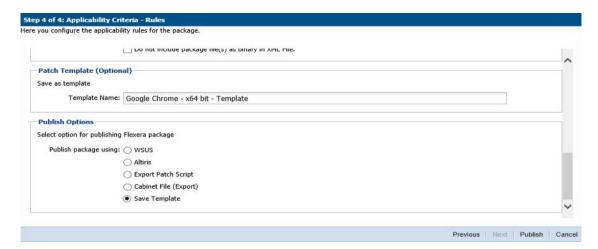
Note • The Patch Template will always shows paths based on the latest assessment.



5. In Step 4 of 4 of the SPS wizard (**Applicability Criteria - Rules**), select the appropriate **System Applicability**, **Special Rules**, and **Language Settings**.



6. In the **Patch Template (Optional)** field, enter the Template Name and select **Save Template**. Click **Publish** to create the new template, which is saved under the **Patch Template** tab.





Note • Providing a template name while publishing a package to WSUS will publish and create a template at the same time. If the template name is empty, it will only publish the package as a regular workflow.

A patch template only needs to be created once for the life of the product, provided that there are no changes to the product's architecture (32-bit versus 64-bit) or to the SPS Installer Parameters from **Step 1 of 4: Package Configuration**. Over time, the product's Patched Version listed under the Flexera Package System (SPS) menu will increase. Patch Templates automatically update up to within three patched versions as listed under the Flexera Package System (SPS) menu. After three patched versions, you can edit the Patch Template to deploy the latest patched version to your system.



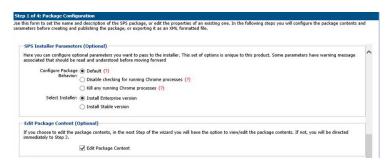


To edit a Patch Template or to publish from a Patch Template:

1. From the Patching > Patch Template tab, select a template and select Publish/Edit Template from the context menu.



- 2. Step 1 of 4 of the Flexera SPS wizard will open with the SPS parameters prefilled. From the same SPS wizard, you can either publish the package to various channels or you can save only the template.
- **3.** To update the Patch Template to the latest patched version:
 - Select Edit Package Content in the Edit Package Content field and click Next.





Important • If you need to publish the package from the template without updating the template, update the **Package**Name in Step 1 of 4 of the SPS wizard to identify the package version that you deploy to your system. The package will be published with the updated settings.

Confirm the updated patched version file appears under Files to Include in Step 2 of 4 of the Flexera SPS wizard and click Next.



- When Step 3 of 4 of the Flexera SPS wizard appears, click **Next**.
- When Step 4 of 4 of the Flexera SPS wizard appears, click **Publish**.



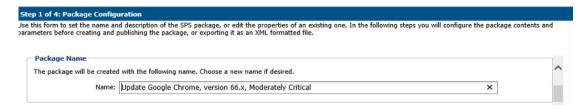
To delete a Patch Template:

- 1. From the Patching > Patch Template tab, select a template and select Delete Template from the context menu.
- 2. Select **Yes** or **No** to confirm whether or not to delete the Patch Template.



To publish a Patch Template to WSUS:

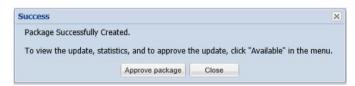
- 1. From the Patching > Patch Template tab, select the template to be published to WSUS. Right click and select Publish/Edit Template from the context menu.
- When Step 1 of 4 of the SPS wizard (Package Configuration) appears, update the Package Name to indicate this package is for WSUS publishing and click Next.



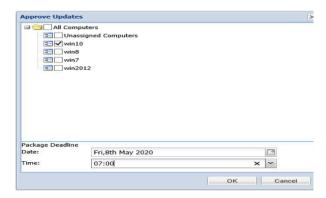
- 3. When Step 3 of 4 of the SPS wizard (Applicability Criteria Paths) appears, click Next.
- 4. In Step 4 of 4 of the SPS wizard (Applicability Criteria Rules), select WSUS for the publishing option and click Publish.



5. The **Attempting to Publish Package - Please Wait** status appears. After the WSUS package is successfully created, a **Success** popup window appears. Click **Approve package**.



6. When the **Approve Updates** pop-up window appears, select the appropriate computers to deploy the WSUS package to, select the appropriate date and time to deploy the WSUS package, and click **OK**.



7. When the Success - Package successfully approved pop-up window appears, click OK.



8. You can confirm the WSUS package listing under Patching > WSUS / System Center > Available Packages.

Chapter 10 Patching

Patch Template

Administration

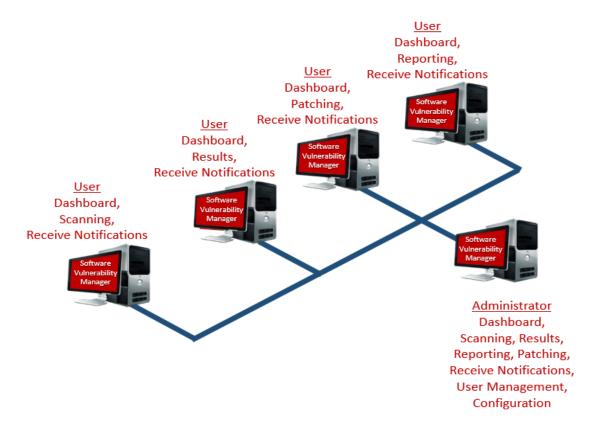
This chapter discusses the following Software Vulnerability Manager 2019 administrative features:

- Roles
- User Management
- Active Directory (Requires the Software Vulnerability Manager 2019 Plug-in)
- IP Access Management (Requires the Software Vulnerability Manager 2019 Plug-in)
- Password Policy Configuration

Roles

Software Vulnerability Manager 2019 uses role-based account management. Each Software Vulnerability Manager 2019 user is created and assigned a set of roles and limitations as appropriate. These roles determine which parts of Software Vulnerability Manager 2019 the user has access to and limits what the user can view and scan.

Every user of Software Vulnerability Manager 2019 can receive notifications such as reports, email and SMS.



The roles are as follows:

- Scanning—Allows the user to scan hosts and view the Scanning menu of Software Vulnerability Manager 2019.
 - Filter Scan Results—Allows the user to access and configure Whitelist and Blacklist filtering and Custom Scan Results.
- Patching—Allows the user to access the Patching module.
- **Results**—Allows the user to view scan results via, for example, Smart Groups.
- Reporting—Allows the user to access various reporting options and the Database Console and Database Cleanup
 menus.
 - Database Access—Allows the user to access the Database Console and schedule exports. There are no options to restrict the user's network access if this option is selected.
- Read Only—Prohibits the user from making any changes that write data to the Flexera Cloud. Read Only users do not have Scanning or Patching capabilities.
- Restricted—Users are read only users with limited functionality. A Restricted user is unable to view the default set of Smart Groups and are restricted to:
 - Viewing only the Custom Smart Groups that have been created for them,
 - Viewing the Reports that have been created for them.
 - Changing their password.

Only the Root Administrator can access the Active Directory and Password Policy Configuration. Administrative users have additional capabilities that allow:

- Configuring Software Vulnerability Manager 2019
- Creating users and assigning their roles and restrictions
- Assigning License limits

None of the access limitations apply to an administrative user and they can view all Hosts and Results.

User Management

Use this page to administer your Software Vulnerability Manager 2019 users.

- Create a New Administrator
- Create a New User

Create a New Administrator

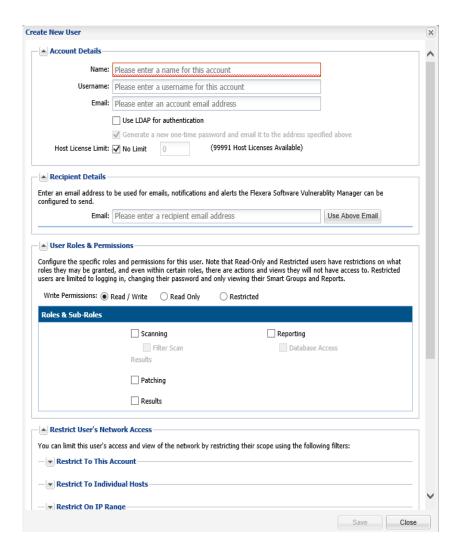
Click **Create New Administrator** and fill in the form, providing all the necessary details about the administrative user and include the limits to assign to the user.

An email will be sent to the user containing a welcome message and their Software Vulnerability Manager 2019 login credentials.

Right-click an existing account to view, edit or delete the account.

Create a New User

Click **Create New User** and fill in the form, providing all the necessary details about the user. Select the **Roles & Sub-Roles** check boxes to assign the roles to the user.





Important • To create a user using LDAP authentication, the Software Vulnerability Manager2018 Username must be the same as the LDAP Username.

A confirmation email with activation instructions will be sent to the email address provided.

Select the check boxes under **Restrict User's Network Access** to specify which network endpoints you would like to allow the user to have access to. You can use existing configured Hostname or IP Based Restrictions. Please note that Hostnames must be entered with the langroup(domain) in the format hostname.langroup. Using only the Hostname will not work as you could have the same Hostname in different domains which will allow users to see hosts they might not be permitted to see.



Note • Restrict User's Network Access options are not available when a Database Access Role is granted.

Active Directory (Requires the Software Vulnerability Manager 2019 Plug-in)

As a Root Administrator, you can select **Enable Active Directory integration** to allow your group policies to be automatically updated in Software Vulnerability Manager 2019 when changes are made to the Active Directory.



Important • Switching to Active Directory will hide your current Sites structure and the **Results** > **Sites** menu. For these to be displayed you must disable the Active Directory integration, logout, and then login to Software Vulnerability Manager 2019. It is **NOT** recommended to toggle Active Directory on and off unnecessarily.

Requirements to integrate Software Vulnerability Manager 2019 with the Active Directory Domain:

- Active Directory Domain environment
- Domain User privileges
- Port 3268 (msft-gc protocol) open between Domain Controller and Software Vulnerability Manager 2019 Host

Enabling Active Directory imports all discovered computer objects in the Active Directory Schema. Disabling Active Directory does not delete the computer objects in Software Vulnerability Manager 2019. Deleting sensitive computer information in Software Vulnerability Manager 2019 must be done manually by the user.

Use the options below to control which Active Directory paths will be scanned. The Active Directory scanner will attempt to fetch the widest structure possible starting from the provided root location. The scanner only analyses Domain Controllers and Organizational Units.

- All accessible branches—By looking at the Active Directory Partitions, the scanner determines the accessible Domain Controllers that can be scanned.
- **Specific Domain Controller**—You can specify a certain Domain Controller to be scanned. It must be accessible from the host running Software Vulnerability Manager 2019. Select **Set nETBIOSName manually** to enter the nETBIOSName of the Domain Controller.

The view options help you control how the elements of the Active Directory are displayed. You can select the **Show Distinguished Names for sites instead of single Organizational Units** check box to display multiple Organizational Units with the same name. Note that this does not affect the Site name for server-side exports or generated reports.

You can use the schedule options to set Active Directory scans at regular intervals or perform a manual scan.

IP Access Management (Requires the Software Vulnerability Manager 2019 Plug-in)

As a Root Administrator, you can use this page to configure the IP addresses the Software Vulnerability Manager 2019 console can be accessed from.



Important • The first IP Access Rule you set up must always be a whitelist rule and must include the external (public) IP address of the console you are creating the rule from. If, for example, you check ipconfig you will find the internal IP address, which will not work. You can find your external IP address by using an Internet search engine and typing "find my ip address".

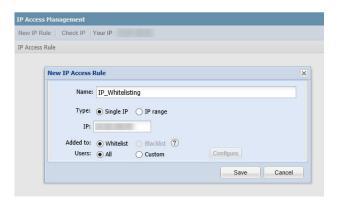


Task To create a new rule:

1. Click **New IP Rule**. Enter a name for the rule, the IP address or IP range, select to add the rule to a whitelist or blacklist, and the users to apply the rule to. The rule can contain a Single IP or an IP range, but you need to start with a whitelist rule. If you whitelist one IP address (the one you are using), then all other IP addresses are black-listed by default.



- 2. Once you have created a whitelist rule with an IP range, you can then blacklist a Single IP or an IP range within the whitelist IP range.
- 3. You can also create an IP Access Rule for your personal IP address. For quick reference, your IP address will appear in the top row of the IP Access Management window so that it can be entered in the IP field.



- **4.** All IPs that have been added to a whitelist are able to use Software Vulnerability Manager 2019 and IPs added to a blacklist are not able to connect.
- 5. To test if an IP has access to Software Vulnerability Manager 2019 based on the current rules, click Check IP.

Password Policy Configuration

Use this page to configure the password policy for users. This policy should be set on a "global" level, that is, the password policy cannot be configured differently for different users. The Administrator defines the policy based on the options displayed in the Policy Rules dialog.

Policy Rules
Configure the Software Vulnerablity Manager password policy for your users.
✓ Password must be at least 8 characters long.
✓ Users must be prevented from reusing the password for at least 5
✓ Password must contain at least 1 digits.
Password must contain at least one lower case and one upper case alphabetic character.
✓ Password must be changed at least every 180 days.
Save

Chapter 11 Administration

Password Policy Configuration

Configuration

This chapter describes the following features that can be configured in Software Vulnerability Manager 2019:

- Settings
- Log Messages
- Activity Log
- Suggest Software
- Security

Settings

Use this page to configure various settings within Software Vulnerability Manager 2019.

- Scan Threads
- Live Updates
- Collect Network Information
- Zombie File Settings
- Check for Missing Microsoft Security Update Settings
- Flexera Software Package System (SPS) Timestamp
- Mask paths that show user names
- Configure Agent's status polling
- Default Recipient Settings
- Windows Update Settings

Scan Threads

Define the number of simultaneous scans to be executed. You can set the Scan threads value from 1 to 99 (the default is 5).

Please note that the number of simultaneous scan threads will not affect the scans being performed by the CSIA (Agent), since these scans are made locally by the agents.



Live Updates

Select the **Activate Live Update** check box to update your scan results as new Vulnerability Intelligence pertaining to your existing scan results emerges. By doing this you agree that you understand and accept that this is not a replacement for regular scheduled scanning, and could lead to your shown scan results not being the most accurate representation of the current state of your network. Live Update changes will only modify scan data received after enabling this feature. Older scan results will not be affected by this feature. Please note that Live Update does not update Red Hat Agent scan results.



Collect Network Information

Select the **Allow Collection of Network Information** check box to allow collection and storage of network hardware information, such as assigned IP and Mac addresses, when scanning devices to be able to restrict users based on IP addresses or IP Networks.



Note • The collected information is not visible to users except from the Database Console. This option is only available to the Root Administrator.



Zombie File Settings

Zombie files are files that were left behind after removing or applying a product/patch. Software Vulnerability Manager 2019 will pick up these files since these are listed in Software Vulnerability Manager 2019 file signature as being related to an Insecure or End-Of-Life product. Select the **Hide Zombie Files** check box to ensure that zombie files will not be included

in any of the scan results. With the **Hide Zombie Files** setting enabled, only the highest version of the discovered product will be displayed in the scan results. To activate the **Hide Zombie Files** setting, a new scan is needed to change the scan results.



The **Hide Zombie Files** setting is a global setting for a partition that applies to all users of that partition. This option is visible to all users, but only Partition Administrators are able to change it. Refer to Appendix A - Software Vulnerability Manager 2019 Partition Management for more information.

Check for Missing Microsoft Security Update Settings

The **Check for Missing Microsoft Security Update Settings** determines whether or not agents perform the Windows Update check to collect and report missing Microsoft Security Updates:

- Enable check for missing Microsoft Security Updates All agents will check for missing Microsoft updates, using the Windows Update Settings.
- Disable check for missing Microsoft Security Updates No agents will check for missing Microsoft updates.
- Use individual configuration Agents will use their site settings or their individual settings for determining whether to
 check for missing Microsoft updates. If their individual or site setting says that the agent should check for missing
 Microsoft updates, then that agent will do the check, using the Windows Update Settings.



This option is visible to all users, but only Partition Administrators are able to change it. Refer to Appendix A - Software Vulnerability Manager 2019 Partition Management for more information.

Flexera Software Package System (SPS) Timestamp

The Flexera SPS Timestamp setting allows users to track when a patch was deployed to its system when Creating a Patch with the Flexera Package System (SPS).



Under the **Flexera SPS Timestamp** drop-down menu, you can select the default "No timestamp required" option or the appropriate timestamp provider.

Mask paths that show user names

To comply with the European Union's General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR), folder names that contain user information (Example: C:\Documents and Settings\Username) can be concealed using environment variables instead of hard-coded paths (Example: %HOMEPATH%).

Select Enable Masking to turn on the GDPR functionality of concealing user name information.



Note • This setting is only available beginning with the Software Vulnerability Manager 2019 May 2018 release.



Configure Agent's status polling

To address a server's high CPU usage during high volume of scan data:

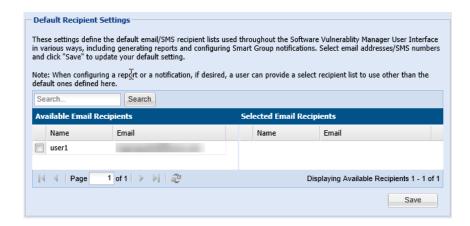
 Agent polling has been switched off by default as agent polling is intended for debugging purposes only and is not needed for core functionality. You have the ability to turn agent polling ON or OFF.



• Agent code includes a logic to determine if the scan data being uploaded to the server is the same as the prior scan. If it is, then the agent does not upload the data to the server, thereby decreasing traffic on the server. On the server side, this logic is turned off by default and is only recommended to be turned on for situations where clients are doing daily scans, Live Update is enabled, and the host machines are relatively stable in terms of software installed on them.
Server logic can be further tuned with the parameter SKIP_ON_SAME_SCAN_HASH in config.ini, which controls the number of scans after which the agent is required to send a full scan data to the server. By default, the value of this parameter is zero. Setting it to a number greater than zero will enable this feature.

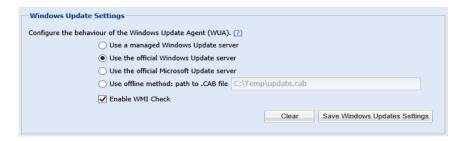
Default Recipient Settings

Specify the default email and SMS recipient lists used throughout the Software Vulnerability Manager 2019 User Interface in various ways, including generating reports and configuring Smart Group notifications.



Windows Update Settings

The **Windows Update Settings** control the behavior of the Windows Update Agent (WUA) used by Software Vulnerability Manager 2019 and the Software Vulnerability Manager 2019 Agent (csia.exe) to retrieve update information on Windows and other Microsoft products. Each update setting is further explained below.



Use a managed Windows Update server

The csia.exe agent will request a check for updates through an enterprise managed WSUS instance. On machines not configured through WSUS, this check for updates will result in the error: 0x80244011 "WUServer policy value is missing in the registry".

Use the official Windows Update server

The csia.exe agent will request a check for updates through the public Windows Update server. This check will only return updates related to Windows.

Use the office Microsoft Update server

The csia.exe agent will request a check for updates through the public Windows Update server. This check will return a superset of the "Windows Update server" results that include Windows updates and updates for Microsoft products such as Office (non App-V, non App-X installs only) and MSVC redistributables.

Use offline method: path to .CAB file

You should implement the .cab file scanning of windows update for clients that are not connected to the Internet and cannot access WSUS or MU/WU. In such situations Microsoft provides a .cab file that can be used to scan the system. There are limitations to this feature:

- You are responsible for placing the file in a location accessible by Windows Update Services. The file must be on the local file system; placing the file on a shared drive is not supported by Windows Update Services.
- The alternate scan data source (.cab file) only includes high priority updates (security bulletins, critical updates, update rollups) and some service packs. It does not include optional updates (such as updates, feature packs, and tools) and some service packs. If a machine uses this source for scanning, then it is likely that fewer patches will be detected.
- Software Vulnerability Manager 2019 should be run as administrator.

For the Windows Update Proxy Settings, select "Do not use a proxy server for the Windows Update Agent".



Enable WMI Check

Agents can be configured to include security updates from SCCM in the scan data. This feature can be used along with an existing missing security update collection or as the only source for missing knowledge base information.

Log Messages

Use this page to view sequential data regarding the actions being performed by Software Vulnerability Manager 2019. It can also be used to detect and fix any issues that you might experience with the Software Vulnerability Manager 2019 console. The Log Details page becomes populated when you select the **Configuration > Settings > Debug Logging > Enable Logging** check box.

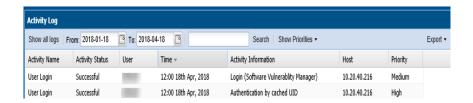
Right-click or double-click a message to copy the row data to the clipboard. Click **Clear** to remove all log entries. In the event of a support request you may be requested to provide relevant information from this page.

Activity Log

Use this page to view information about user activity within Software Vulnerability Manager 2019, for example "write" actions, logins, and so on, with the exception of scans (due to the volume of data generated). You can access a full activity and login log for compliance monitoring and auditing purposes.

Click the calendar icon next to the **From** and **To** fields to set a specific Activity Log date range to view. You can also use the **Search** field to filter the Activity Log results to specific actions, for example changes to IP access rules.

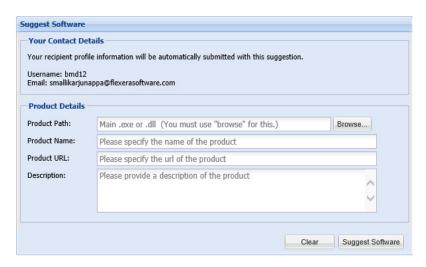
Select **Show Priorities** to filter the results by High, Medium or Low Priority.



Suggest Software

Use this page to send details about software that you would like to be added to our File Signature database.

It is important to enter as much information as possible to facilitate the processing and acceptance of your request.



Security

Software Vulnerability Manager 2019 provides the following security features for user passwords:

- Change Password
- Password Recovery Settings

Change Password

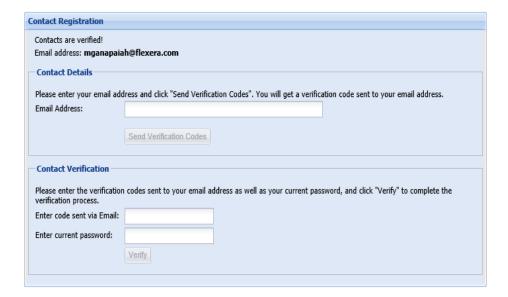
Use this page to change the Software Vulnerability Manager 2019 account password for the user that is currently logged in. The new password must contain a minimum of eight characters, or comply with the criteria defined in the Password Policy Configuration rules.



Password Recovery Settings

Use this page to verify your email address and mobile number that will be used for password recovery. If your password is lost you can reset it at login using your verified email address and mobile number.

In the Contact Details fields you must provide your email address and a mobile phone number and click **Send Verification Codes**. The verification code will be received in two separate messages – one SMS on your mobile phone and the second via an email message. When entering your mobile phone number, you should select your country code from the drop-down list.





Appendix A - Software Vulnerability Manager 2019 Partition Management

This appendix explains how to create and administer your Software Vulnerability Manager 2019 Partitions:

- Introduction
- Partition Management

Introduction

Use **Administration > Partition Management** to create and administer:

- Additional Software Vulnerability Manager 2019 Partitions by assigning a specific number of host and user licenses
- User roles with specific modules and read/write permissions with host licenses

Your overall corporate group of machines is your network. Software Vulnerability Manager 2019 gives you the ability to logically partition your network. If you only use one network partition then your network and your network partition are the same thing. If your company is divided across logical and physical partitions, you can mimic that in Software Vulnerability Manager 2019 by creating multiple network partitions.

Refer to Administration for more information regarding User Management.



Note • Using a single WSUS server with multiple partitions is not supported.

Partition Management

Use this page to create and administer your Software Vulnerability Manager 2019 Partitions.

- Overview
- Permissions
- Host and User Licenses

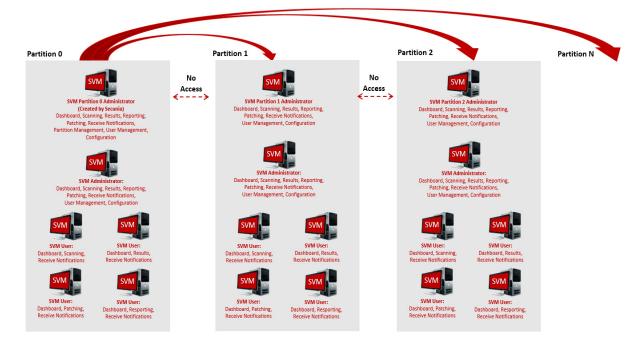
- Create a New Partition Administrator
- Grant User Access to all Completed Scans and Single Host Agent Entries

Overview

When Flexera creates the Software Vulnerability Manager 2019 base user, this user is the Partition Administrator of "Partition 0". The Partition 0 Administrator is the unique global administrator for the company, irrespective of how many partitions are created.

The Partition 0 Administrator can create further network partitions by creating new Partition Administrators. Only the Partition 0 Administrator can create new partitions.

Every partition has identical functionality – the only difference is that an entire partition (N>0) can be deleted by the Partition 0 Administrator.





Note • Just as creating a partition is done by creating a new Partition Administrator, deleting an entire partition is done by deleting the Partition Administrator.

Within a partition, there is only one Partition Administrator. All additional accounts are regular users, however, these users all have specific roles. One of the roles a user can have is Administrator.

The main difference between users who have the Administrator role and those who don't is that Administrators can create and delete other users within their partition. They can delete any non-administration users, but not other Administrator users.

The Partition 0 Administrator can access the Partition Management and User Management menus.

All other Partition Administrators can only access the **User Management** menu.

Permissions

The MySQL user that is being used to connect to the database requires full privileges on the MySQL server (including the grant option) as in the following SQL statement:

GRANT ALL PRIVILEGES ON *.* TO 'secunia user'@'localhost' WITH GRANT OPTION;

The WITH GRANT OPTION is only required when creating Partitions. If you don't want to permanently give the GRANT privilege to Software Inspector's MySQL user, you can give the permission temporarily when creating Partitions and then revoke the permission afterwards.

Host and User Licenses

The Partition 0 Administrator is assigned user licenses from Flexera. When the Administrator creates a new partition, licenses are allocated to the Partition Administrator of that partition. Those licenses are effectively no longer relevant to Partition 0 – and no one in Partition 0 can use them. The Partition 0 Administrator can reclaim **unused** licenses from another Partition by right-clicking an existing account and editing it.

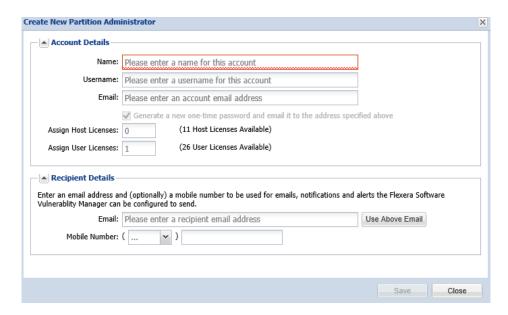
The Host and User licenses in a given partition belong to a shared pool. Any user who scans hosts will use host licenses from this pool. When a user is created, an Administrator can limit how many active licenses they can claim – note, this is only an upper bound of the licenses they can use, and should not be confused with them being "assigned" licenses.

User licenses are used per account. For example, when the Partition 0 Administrator is assigned 100 licenses from Flexera, they use one for their account, so there are 99 left in the pool. The Partition 0 Administrator only assigns them when creating a new Partition. For example, the Partition 0 Administrator creates a user for Partition 1 (that takes 1 license), and gives the Partition 1 Administrator 50 user licenses. The Partition 0 Administrator now has 48 left, and the Partition 1 Administrator has 50, meaning, at most 50 additional users could be created in Partition 1.

When an Administrator in a given partition creates a user, they use 1 user license from the pool in that partition. When that user is deleted, their user license is re-added to the pool.

Create a New Partition Administrator

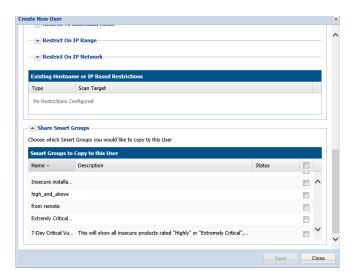
Click **Create New Partition Administrator** and fill in the form, providing all the necessary details about the Partition Administrator and include the number of host and user licenses to assign.



An email will be sent to the User containing a welcome message and the Software Vulnerability Manager 2019 login credentials.

Right-click an existing account to view, edit or delete the partition.

Partition Administrators can choose Smart Groups to copy to another account using the Create/Edit User form.





Note • Sub-Accounts are not allowed to modify their copy of a Smart Group.

The Partition Administrator can also unshare a copy of a Smart Group.

If the Sub-Account already has a Smart Group of the same name and type, the Partition Administrator cannot share their copy with them.

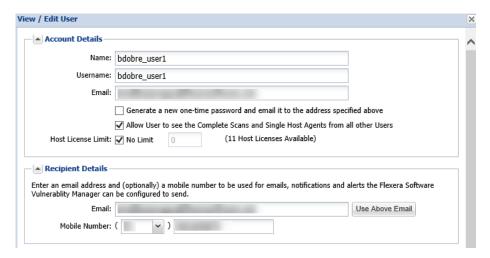
If the Partition Administrator modifies the Smart Group, all shared copies are also modified.

If the Partition Administrator deletes the Smart Group, all shared copies are also deleted.

Grant User Access to all Completed Scans and Single Host Agent Entries

Partition Administrators can permit a user or administrator to view all Completed Scans and Single Host Agents by selecting a check box in the User Account Details form.

When enabled, the user will be able to see the Completed Scans and Single Host Agents from all other users in their partition.





Note • This functionality is not available when editing a Partition Administrator or when creating a new user or administrator, only when editing an existing one.

Partition Management



Appendix B - About Secunia Advisories

This section includes the following articles:

- CVSS (Common Vulnerability Scoring System)
- CVE References
- Where (Attack Vector)
- Criticality (Severity Rating)
- Impact (Consequence)

CVSS (Common Vulnerability Scoring System)

The Common Vulnerability Scoring System (CVSS) provides an open framework for communicating the characteristics and impacts of IT vulnerabilities.

CVSS enables IT managers, vulnerability bulletin providers, security vendors, application vendors, and researchers to all benefit by adopting this common language of scoring IT vulnerabilities.

CVSS consists of three groups: Base, Temporal, and Environmental. Each group produces a numeric score ranging from 0 to 10, and a Vector; a compressed textual representation that reflects the values used to derive the score.

- The Base group represents the intrinsic qualities of a vulnerability.
- The Temporal group reflects the characteristics of a vulnerability that changes over time.
- The Environmental group represents the characteristics of a vulnerability that are unique to any user's environment.

For details on interpreting a CVSS vector, refer to https://www.first.org/cvss/specification-document.

Secunia Advisories include a Secunia derived CVSS score and vector, as well as a link to an implementation of the NIST CVSS calculator so that a user can adjust temporal and environmental metrics for advisories that match your Watch Lists.

The National Vulnerability Database (NVD) CVSS score/vector for each relevant CVE contained in an Advisory is also shown, and is similarly linked to the NIST CVSS calculator.

CVE References

A CVE (Common Vulnerabilities and Exposures) name represents a unique, standardized name and description for a given vulnerability or exposure.

Searching on a CVE reference (for example CVE-2009-3793 or simply 2009-3793) will find all Secunia Advisories in the database that list that particular CVE as a reference.

An Advisory can contain more than one CVE reference, and not every Advisory has an associated CVE reference.

Where (Attack Vector)

The following are Where (Attack Vector) values.

Local System

Local system describes vulnerabilities where the attack vector requires that the attacker is a local user on the system.

Local Network

From local network describes vulnerabilities where the attack vector requires that an attacker is situated on the same network as a vulnerable system (not necessarily a LAN).

This category covers vulnerabilities in certain services (for example, DHCP, RPC, administrative services, and so on), which should not be accessible from the Internet, but only from a local network and optionally a restricted set of external systems.

Remote

From remote describes vulnerabilities where the attack vector does not require access to the system nor a local network.

This category covers services, which are acceptable to expose to the Internet (for example, HTTP, HTTPS, SMTP) as well as client applications used on the Internet and certain vulnerabilities, where it is reasonable to assume that a security conscious user can be tricked into performing certain actions.

Criticality (Severity Rating)

The following are Severity Rating values.

Extremely Critical

This value is typically used for remotely exploitable vulnerabilities that can lead to system compromise.

Successful exploitation does not normally require any interaction and exploits are in the wild.

These vulnerabilities can exist in services like FTP, HTTP, and SMTP or in certain client systems such as email programs or browsers.

Highly Critical

This value is typically used for remotely exploitable vulnerabilities that can lead to system compromise.

Successful exploitation does not normally require any interaction, but there are no known exploits available at the time of disclosure.

These vulnerabilities can exist in services like FTP, HTTP, and SMTP or in client systems, such as email programs or browsers.

Moderately Critical

This value is typically used for remotely exploitable Denial of Service vulnerabilities against services like FTP, HTTP, and SMTP, and for vulnerabilities that allow system compromises but require user interaction.

This rating is also used for vulnerabilities allowing system compromise on LANs in services like SMB, RPC, NFS, LPD and similar services that are not intended for use over the Internet.

Less Critical

This value is typically used for cross-site scripting vulnerabilities and privilege escalation vulnerabilities.

This rating is also used for vulnerabilities allowing exposure of sensitive data to local users.

Not Critical

This value is typically used for very limited privilege escalation vulnerabilities and locally exploitable Denial of Service vulnerabilities.

This rating is also used for non-sensitive system information disclosure vulnerabilities (for example, remote disclosure of installation path of applications).

Impact (Consequence)

The following are Consequence values.

Brute Force

Used in cases where an application or an algorithm allows an attacker to guess passwords in an easy manner.

Cross-Site Scripting

Cross-Site Scripting vulnerabilities allow a third party to manipulate the content or behavior of a web application in a user's browser, without compromising the underlying system.

Different Cross-Site Scripting related vulnerabilities are also classified under this category, including "script insertion" and "cross-site request forgery".

Cross-Site Scripting vulnerabilities are often used against specific users of a website to steal their credentials or to conduct spoofing attacks.

DoS (Denial of Service)

This includes vulnerabilities ranging from excessive resource consumption (for example, causing a system to use a lot of memory) to crashing an application or an entire system.

Exposure of Sensitive Information

Vulnerabilities where documents or credentials are leaked or can be revealed either locally or remotely.

Exposure of System Information

Vulnerabilities where excessive information about the system (for example, version numbers, running services, installation paths, and similar) are exposed and can be revealed from remote and, in some cases, locally.

Hijacking

Covers vulnerabilities where a user session or a communication channel can be taken over by other users or remote attackers.

Manipulation of Data

This includes vulnerabilities where a user or a remote attacker can manipulate local data on a system, but not necessarily be able to gain escalated privileges or system access.

The most frequent type of vulnerabilities with this impact are SQL-injection vulnerabilities, where a malicious user or person can manipulate SQL queries.

Privilege Escalation

Covers vulnerabilities where a user is able to conduct certain tasks with the privileges of other users or administrative users.

This typically includes cases where a local user on a client or server system can gain access to the administrator or root account, thus taking full control of the system.

Security Bypass

Covers vulnerabilities or security issues where malicious users or people can bypass certain security mechanisms of the application. The actual impact varies significantly depending on the design and purpose of the affected application.

Spoofing

Covers various vulnerabilities where it is possible for malicious users or people to impersonate other users or systems.

System Access

Covers vulnerabilities where malicious people are able to gain system access and execute arbitrary code with the privileges of a local user.

Unknown

Covers various weaknesses, security issues, and vulnerabilities not covered by the other impact types, or where the impact is not known due to insufficient information from vendors and researchers.



Appendix C - CSV Export File Cross-References

When you export data from the Software Vulnerability Manager 2019 user interface to a CSV file, some values may differ. Each data set in this appendix includes a cross-reference table to explain the different values between the user interface and CSV file.



Note • Dates and times in the Software Vulnerability Manager database are created using the Coordinated Universal Time (UTC). In the UI, dates and times in UTC are converted to reflect your local time zone. This UTC date and time conversion is not possible for CSV reports, resulting in a date and time mismatch between the UI and CSV report.



Note • When you set the agent to scan "As soon as possible", the date and time in the UI will be listed "As soon as possible" with a date in the past as the next scan date. In the CSV report, the scan date is the actual date from the Software Vulnerability Manager database without transformation.

This section provides a cross-reference for the following CSV file values:

- Host Smart Group
- Advisory Smart Group
- Product Smart Group
- Scan Result
- Completed Scan
- Scheduled Exports
- Single Host Agent
- Smart Group Notifications
- User Management

Host Smart Group

Table C-1 • Host Smart Group Values from the User Interface Versus the Exported CSV File

Host Smart Group Value	Software Vulnerability Manager User Interface	Exported CSV File
Business Impact - Extremely Critical	5 bars (red)	1
Business Impact - Highly Critical	4 bars (orange)	2
Business Impact - Moderately Critical	3 bars (yellow)	3
Business Impact - Less Critical	2 bars (light green)	4
Business Impact - Not Critical	1 bar (green)	5
Compilation	Complete	0
Compilation	Recompiling	1
Compilation	Queue for Compilation	2
Date Last Completed	Day, Month, Year	Month, Day, Year
Modified Date	Day, Month, Year	Month, Day, Year

For further information regarding the Business Impact terminology, see Criticality (Severity Rating).

Advisory Smart Group

Table C-2 • Advisory Smart Group Values from the User Interface Versus the Exported CSV File

Advisory Smart Group Value	Software Vulnerability Manager User Interface	Exported CSV File
Criticality - Extremely Critical	5 bars (red)	1
Criticality - Highly Critical	4 bars (orange)	2
Criticality - Moderately Critical	3 bars (yellow)	3
Criticality - Less Critical	2 bars (light green)	4
Criticality - Not Critical	1 bar (green)	5

Table C-2 • Advisory Smart Group Values from the User Interface Versus the Exported CSV File (cont.)

Advisory Smart Group Value	Software Vulnerability Manager User Interface	Exported CSV File
Zero Day	No	0
Zero Day	Yes	1
Solution Status	Unpatched	1
Solution Status	Vendor Patched	2
Solution Status	Vendor Workaround	3
Solution Status	Partial Fix	4
Attack Vector	From remote	1
Attack Vector	From local network	2
Attack Vector	Local system	3
Impact	System Access	1
Impact	Denial of Service	2
Impact	Privilege Escalation	3
Impact	Exposure of Sensitive Information	4
Impact	Exposure of System Information	5
Impact	Brute Force	6
Impact	Manipulation of Data	7
Impact	Spoofing	8
Impact	Cross Site Mapping	9

See Appendix B - About Secunia Advisories for further information regarding the following terminology:

- Where (Attack Vector)
- Criticality (Severity Rating)
- Impact (Consequence)

Product Smart Group

Table C-3 • Product Smart Group Values from the User Interface Versus the Exported CSV File

Product Smart Group Value	Software Vulnerability Manager User Interface	Exported CSV File
Criticality - Extremely Critical	5 bars (red)	1
Criticality - Highly Critical	4 bars (orange)	2
Criticality - Moderately Critical	3 bars (yellow)	3
Criticality - Less Critical	2 bars (light green)	4
Criticality - Not Critical	1 bar (green)	5
Product Type	OS	1
Program	Program	2

For further information regarding the Criticality terminology, see Criticality (Severity Rating).

Scan Result

Table C-4 • Scan Result Values from the User Interface Versus the Exported CSV File

Scan Result Value	Software Vulnerability Manager User Interface	Exported CSV File
Criticality - Extremely Critical	5 bars (red)	1
Criticality - Highly Critical	4 bars (orange)	2
Criticality - Moderately Critical	3 bars (yellow)	3
Criticality - Less Critical	2 bars (light green)	4
Criticality - Not Critical	1 bar (green)	5
Issued	Number of days ago	Month, Day, Year
Soft Type - OS	1	1
Soft Type - Program	2	2

For further information regarding the Criticality terminology, see Criticality (Severity Rating).

Completed Scan

Table C-5 • Completed Scan Values from the User Interface Versus the Exported CSV File

Completed Scan Values	Software Vulnerability Manager User Interface	Exported CSV File
Time	Date, Month, Year, Time (24-hour clock)	Month, Day, Year, Time (12-hour clock)
Results Exist	Yes	1
Results Exist	No	0
Zombie Files	included	(Blank)
Zombie Files	not included	0

Scheduled Exports

Table C-6 • Scheduled Exports Values from the User Interface Versus the Exported CSV File

Scheduled Exports Values	Software Vulnerability Manager User Interface	Exported CSV File
Frequency	One-Time Export	0
Frequency	Hourly	1
Frequency	Daily	2
Frequency	Weekly	3
Frequency	Monthly	4
Last Execution Status	Failed	0
Last Execution Status	Success	(Blank)

Single Host Agent

Table C-7 • Single Host Agent Values from the User Interface Versus the Exported CSV File

Single Host Agent Values	Software Vulnerability Manager User Interface	Exported CSV File
Platform	Mac OS X	11
Platform	Windows	21 or 31
Platform	Red Hat Linux	41

Smart Group Notifications

Table C-8 • Smart Group Notifications Values from the User Interface Versus the Exported CSV File

Smart Group Notifications Values	Software Vulnerability Manager User Interface	Exported CSV File
Smart Group Type	Host	1
Smart Group Type	Product	2
Smart Group Type	Advisory	3
Always Notify	No	0
Always Notify	Yes	1
Frequency	One-Time Export	0
Frequency	Hourly	1
Frequency	Daily	2
Frequency	Weekly	3
Frequency	Monthly	4

User Management

Table C-9 • User Management Values from the User Interface Versus the Exported CSV File

User Management Values	Software Vulnerability Manager User Interface	Exported CSV File
Host License Limit	No Limit	-1
User Type	User	0
User Type	Root Admin or Admin	1

Chapter C Appendix C - CSV Export File Cross-References

User Management



Appendix D - Threat Intelligence

Software Vulnerability Manager Threat Intelligence helps you prioritize the patching efforts.

In a world where there are more than 18,000 new vulnerabilities every year, being smart about prioritizing remediation efforts is essential. Leveraging our optional Threat Intelligence Module, another valuable layer of insight is provided to help you understand which of the vulnerabilities affecting your environment are actually being exploited in the wild.

Industry reports, including Gartner shows that between 6%-10% of the vulnerabilities disclosed each year actually are exploited in the wild. Turns out that most of these have medium CVSS scores, which are typically overlooked by organizations. With the insights provided by threat intelligence, it is possible better optimize the time spent remediating software vulnerabilities. Avoid spending time and resources in patching vulnerabilities that do not have evidence of exploitation, and favor those that do. Prioritization is crucial for effective risk mitigation and resource utilization.

Leveraging machine learning, artificial intelligence, and human curation from thousands of sources in the open, deep and dark web, our Threat Intelligence Module augments Software Vulnerability Manager's vulnerability intelligence with a Threat Score that provides the ultimate prioritization tool for your busy desktop operations teams.

This appendix explains how the Software Vulnerability Manager Threat Intelligence module helps the enterprises to manage their resources and Patching Vulnerabilities more effectively, the following topics are discussed in this section:

- Evidence of Exploitation
- Criteria for the Threat Score Calculation
- Threat Score Calculation Examples
- Threat Intelligence Data for Operations and Security
- Threat Score Locations



Note • Please note the following:

 Secunia Advisory Threat Scores and Vulnerability (CVE) Threat Scores are each calculated as described in the Criteria for the Threat Score Calculation section (an Advisory score is not determined by simply adding related CVE Threat Scores).

- For pricing and availability, please contact your sales representative or contact us online at: https://www.flexera.com/about-us/contact-us.html
- For more details about the SVM or SVR Threat Intel Modules, please see our datasheet: https://www.flexera.com/media/pdfs/datasheet-svm-threat-intelligence-module.pdf

Evidence of Exploitation

There are 6 primary rules that can impact the assigned Threat score and they are:

- It has been linked to remote access Trojan
- It has been linked to ransomware
- It has been linked to penetration testing tools
- It has been linked to malware
- It has been linked to an exploit kit
- It has been linked to a cyber exploit

In Software Vulnerability Manager we provide the resulting score for any given Secunia Advisory to add value to the prioritization process. In Software Vulnerability Research, where a security persona requires more insight, we provide these Threat Scores for the Secunia Advisory, and for each vulnerability in the advisory. Further, we will show which of the rules above were triggered to arrive at the threat score presented.

Criteria for the Threat Score Calculation

Triggered rules increase the score by the values identified in the chart below based on the highest severity level triggered.

Table D-1 • Rules, Severity and Value

Rule	Severity	Value
Recently Linked to Remote Access Trojan	Very Critical	+5
Historically Linked to Remote Access Trojan	Critical	+4
Recently Linked to Ransomware	Very Critical	+5
Historically Linked to Ransomware	Critical	+4
Recently Linked to Penetration Testing Tools	Medium	+2
Historically Linked to Penetration Testing Tools	Low	+1
Recently Linked to Malware	High	+3
Historically Linked to Malware	Medium	+2

Table D-1 • Rules, Severity and Value

Rule	Severity	Value
Recently Linked to Exploit Kit	Very Critical	+5
Historically Linked to Exploit Kit	Critical	+4
Linked to Recent Cyber Exploit	Low	+1
Linked to Historical Cyber Exploit	Low	+1

The rule with the highest criticality determines the point range and the starting value for the Threat Score. The ranges for each are as follows:

Table D-2 • Criticality - Ranges

Criticality	From	То
Very Critical	71	99
Critical	45	70
High	24	44
Medium	13	23
Low	1	12
None	0	0



Note • when assigning a Threat Score to the SAID, we do not simply add up the scores for each associated vulnerability, but rather follow the same rules outlined here to calculate the Security Advisory threat score.

Threat Score Calculation - Examples

Software Vulnerability Manager 2019 On-Premises Edition

Some examples to explain how we would arrive at a Threat Score.

Example 1

A SAID has two CVEs; two come back as exploited.

Triggered Rules

The following rules are triggered:

CVE1 triggers

- Historically Linked to Remote Access Trojan
- Linked to Recent Cyber Exploit

CVE2 triggers

Historically Linked to Exploit Kit

The Threat Score would be **54**.

Calculating the Score

The criticality range is set by the most critical rule triggered, which is critical. This sets the score's maximum and minimum range as between 45 and 70.

Item	Value
Base Score	+45
Historically Linked to Exploit Kit	+4
Linked to Recent Cyber Exploit	+1
Historically Linked to Remote Access Trojan	+4
Threat Score (Sum of above values)	54

Example 2

A SAID has seven CVEs; and all come back as exploited.

Triggered Rules

The following rule is triggered by all CVEs:

- CVE1, CVE2, CVE3, CVE4, CVE5, CVE6 and CVE7 triggers
 - Historically Linked to Exploit Kit

The Threat Score would be 70.

Calculating the Score

The criticality range is set by the most critical rule triggered, which is critical. This sets the score's maximum and minimum range as between 45 and 70.

Item	Value
Base Score	+45
Historically Linked to Exploit Kit	+4 * 7 CVE = +28

Item	Value
Threat Score (Sum of above values)	73
	Note • At this point, we have exceeded the maximum
	for a critical threat, which is 70, so the score is 70.

Example 3

A SAID has one CVE and it comes back as exploited.

Triggered Rules

The following rule is triggered:

- CVE1 triggers
 - Recently Linked to Malware

The Threat Score would be 27.

Calculating the Score

The criticality range is set by the most critical rule triggered, which is high. This sets the score's maximum and minimum range as between 24 and 44.

Item	Value
Base Score	+24
Recently Linked to Malware	+3
Threat Score (Sum of above values)	27

Example 4

A SAID has many CVEs, none come back as exploited.

The score would be **0** because there are no rules triggered.

Advisory with Multiple Vulnerabilities

An advisory Threat Score is based upon each of the CVEs included in an Advisory as specified above. In Software Vulnerability Research, the vulnerabilities that have exploits are indicated with a red circle for easier identification.

Threat Intelligence Data for Operations and Security

Software Vulnerability Manager and Software Vulnerability Research cater to different audiences with different needs. Software Vulnerability Manager (for operations) provides what is needed for Operations to better prioritize remediation efforts. Whereas Software Vulnerability Research (for security) provides more detail to meet the needs of security teams.

Table D-3 • Software Vulnerability Manager vs. Software Vulnerability Research

Software Vulnerability Manager	Software Vulnerability Research
Offers a Threat Score at the Advisory level	Offers a Threat Score at the Advisory level
	 Offers a Threat Score at the vulnerability level, within the advisory
	 Offers a list of which rules were triggered to arrive at the Threat Score displayed

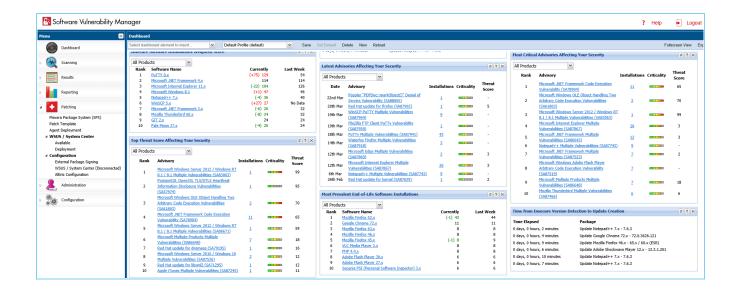
Threat Score Locations

In Software Vulnerability Manager 2019, subscribed users can find the Threat Score in the following places:

- Dashboard Threat Score
- Completed Scan Page Threat Score
- All Advisory Popup Threat Score
- All Installation Popup Threat Score
- Advisory Summary Threat Score
- Host Smart Group Threat Score
- Product Smart Group Threat Score
- Smart Group Criteria Threat Score
- All Advisory Threat Score
- All Advisory Smart Group Criteria Threat Score
- Zero Day Advisory Threat Score
- Flexera Package System (SPS) List Threat Score

Dashboard Threat Score

The following image is an example of the Dashboard Threat Score.



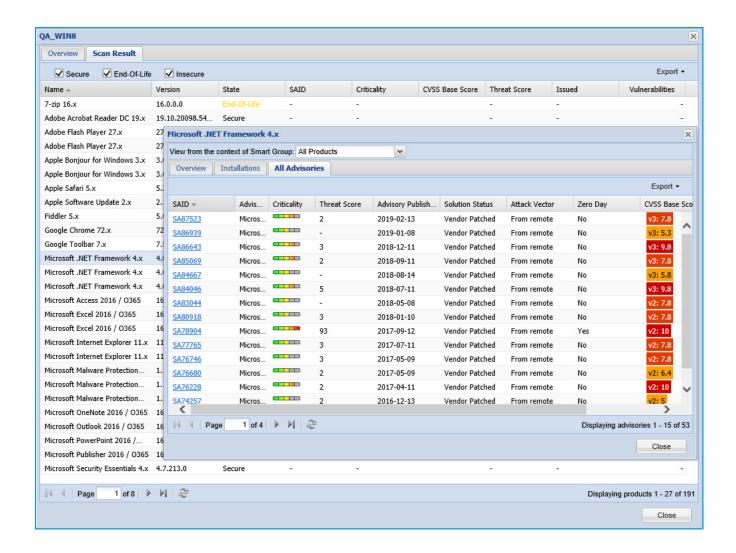
Completed Scan Page Threat Score

Once the scan is completed, the user can see the **Threat Score** in the **Scan Result**.



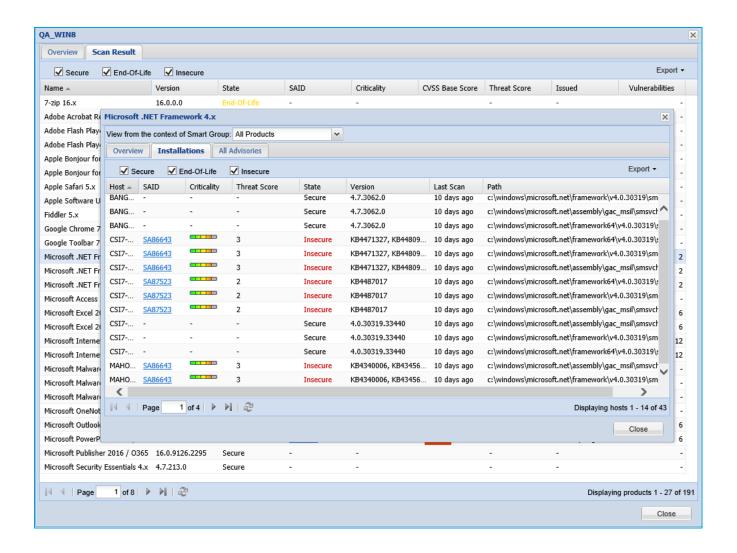
All Advisory Popup Threat Score

When the user double clicks any of the products in the above screen, all the advisories related to that product appear along with their **Threat Score**.



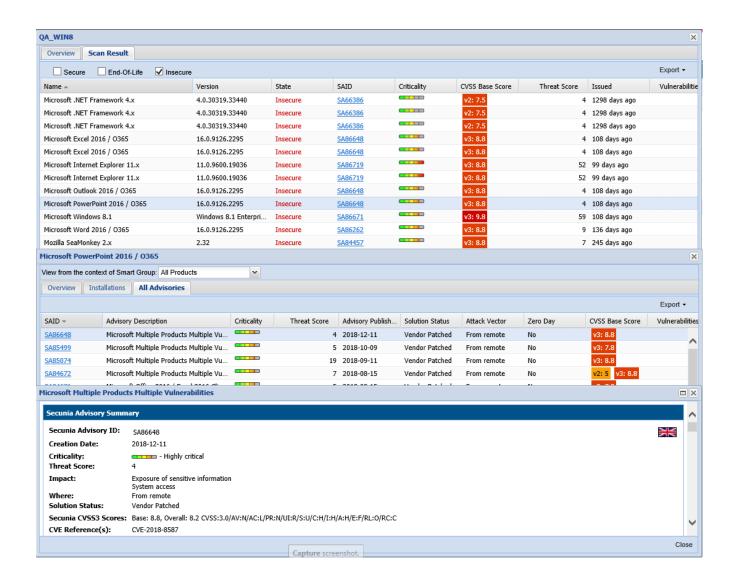
All Installation Popup Threat Score

When the user double clicks the product and selects the **Installations** tab, all the installations of that product get appear along with their **Threat Score**.



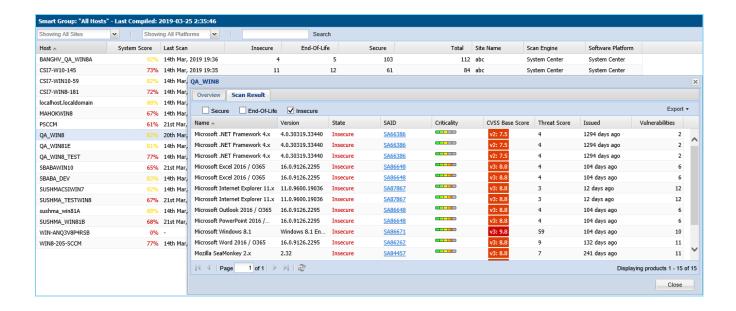
Advisory Summary Threat Score

After Clicking on any SAID, a popup appears with the Threat Score and other required details.



Host Smart Group Threat Score

The **Threat Score** appears for all the products on the **Host Smart Group Scan Result** page.



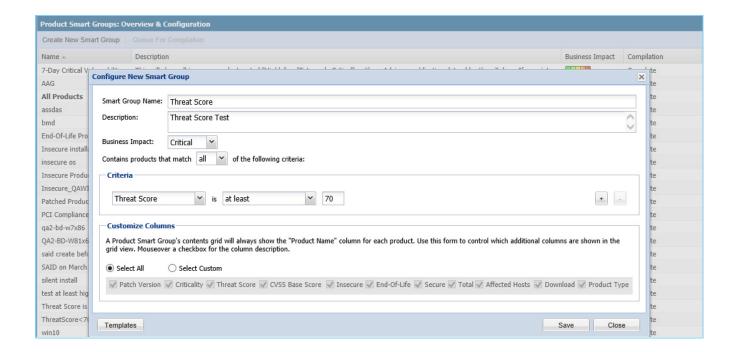
Product Smart Group Threat Score

The **Threat Score** appears for all the products on the **Product Smart Group Result** page.



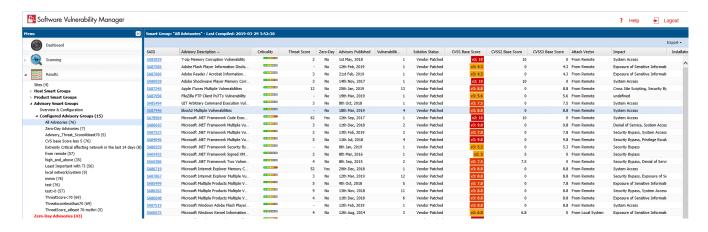
Smart Group Criteria Threat Score

When creating the **Product Smart Group**, the **Threat Score** option is available for the **Criteria** specification. The result is displayed based on the selection. By default, the **Threat Score Criteria** is set to **70**.



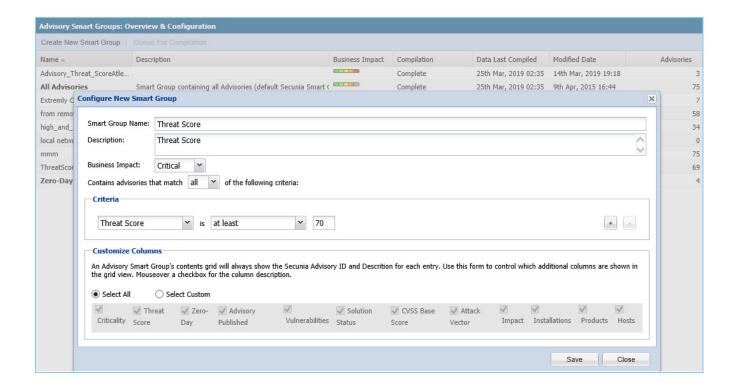
All Advisory Threat Score

The **Threat Score** is made available in the **All Advisories** page.



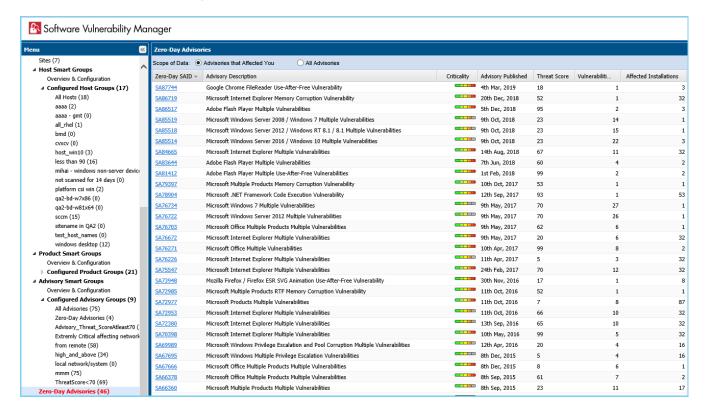
All Advisory Smart Group Criteria Threat Score

When creating the **Advisory Smart Group**, the **Threat Score** option is available for the **Criteria** specification. The result is displayed based on the selection. By default, the **Threat Score Criteria** is set to **70**.



Zero Day Advisory Threat Score

The Threat Score appears in the **Zero Day Advisories** page. This result may vary with the data seen in the result section. The **All Advisories** page has the latest result as it is directly pulled form the vulnerability track table.



Flexera Package System (SPS) List Threat Score

The Threat Score appears in the Flexera Package System (SPS) list, which helps user to prioritize patches.



Chapter D Appendix D - Threat Intelligence

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