

# Risks and benefits of ChatGPT 4 in defensive operations

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For Cyber Alberta

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# Credit where credit is due

Daemon Behr

Executive Chair

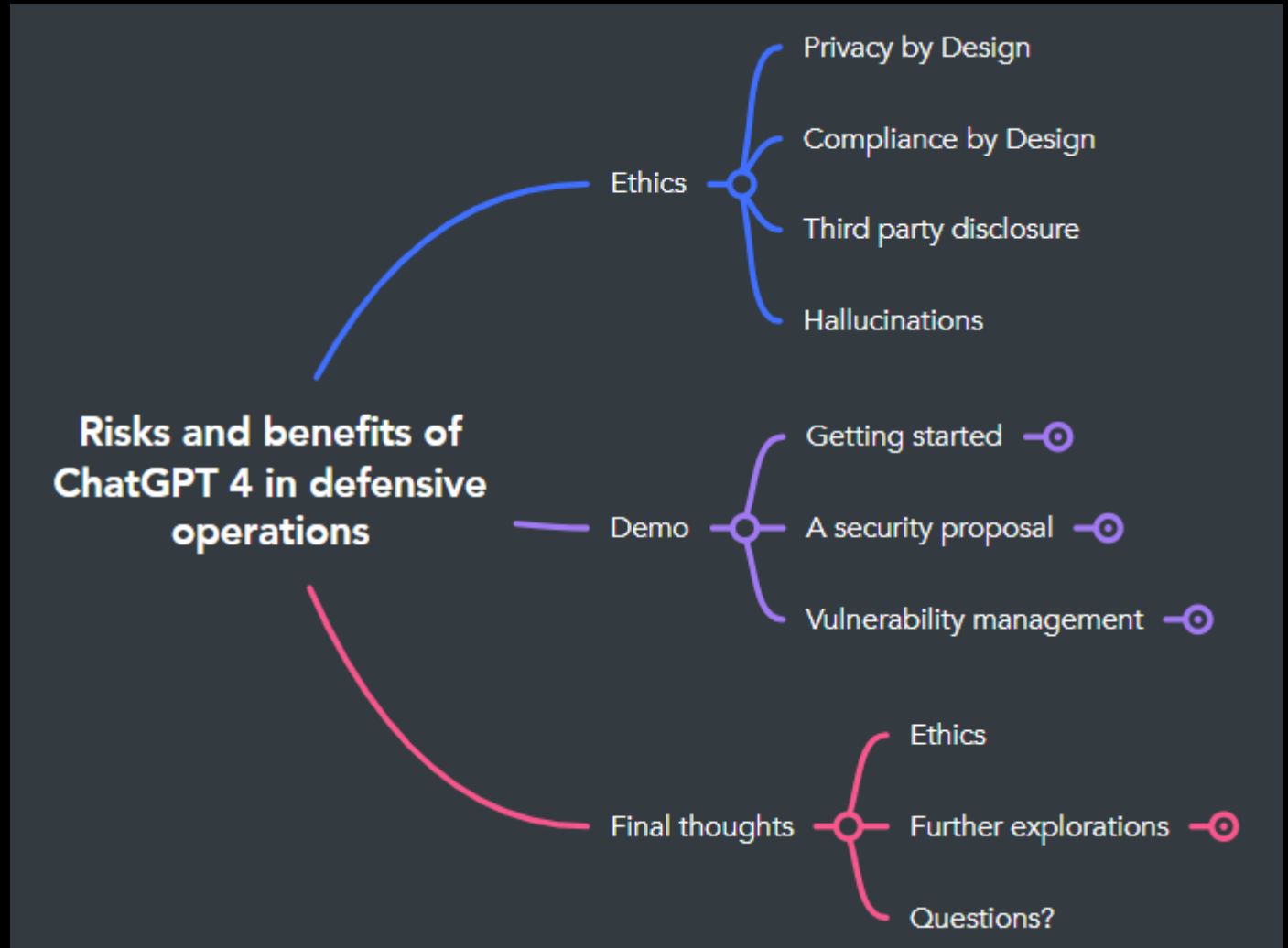
Canadian Cyber Auxiliary

<https://cca-cac.ca/>

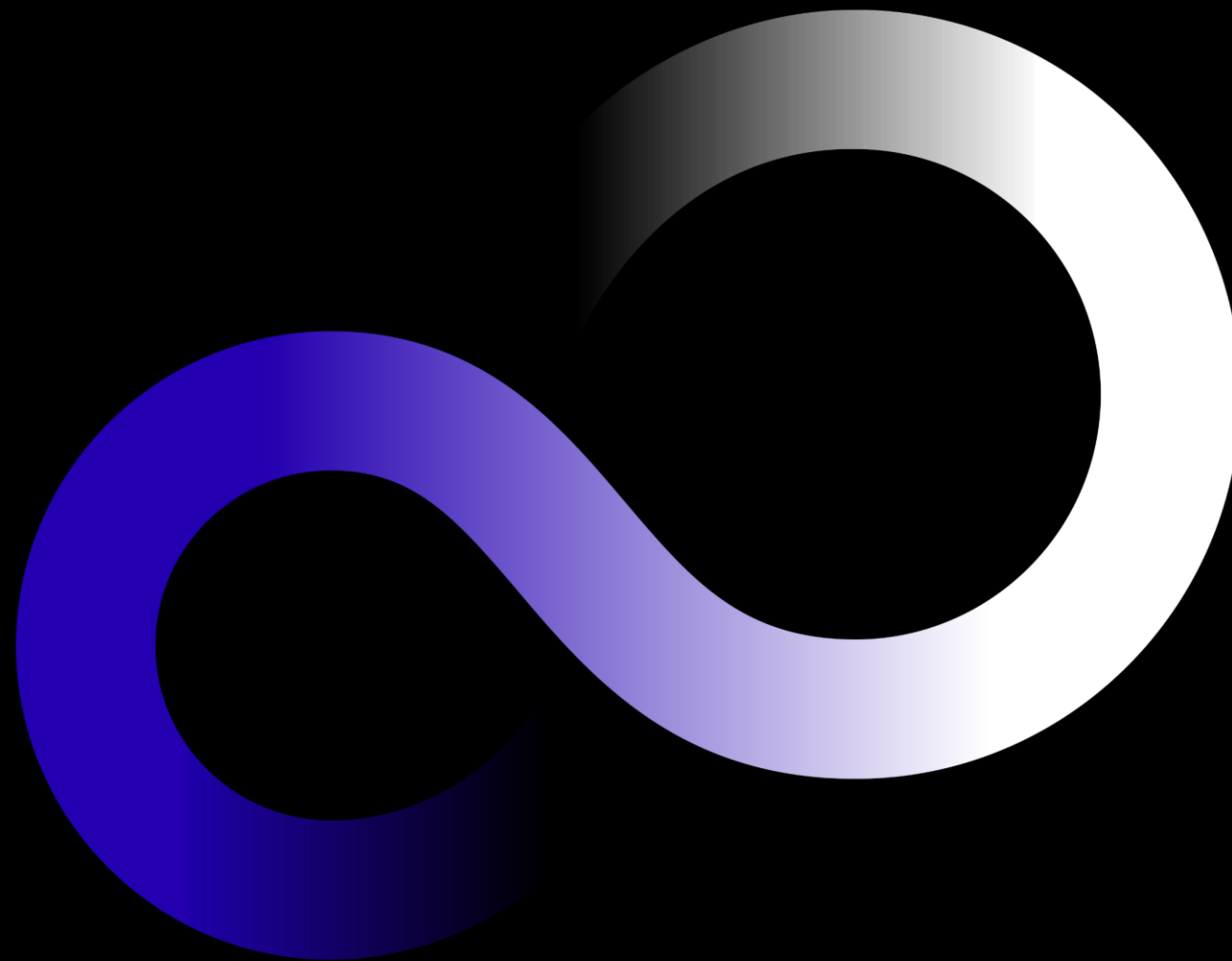


I would not be presenting about ChatGPT 4 without having been inspired by Daemon's brilliant presentation following the 2023 ICS2 Security Congress

# Agenda



Ethics



# Ethics



Privacy by design



Compliance by design



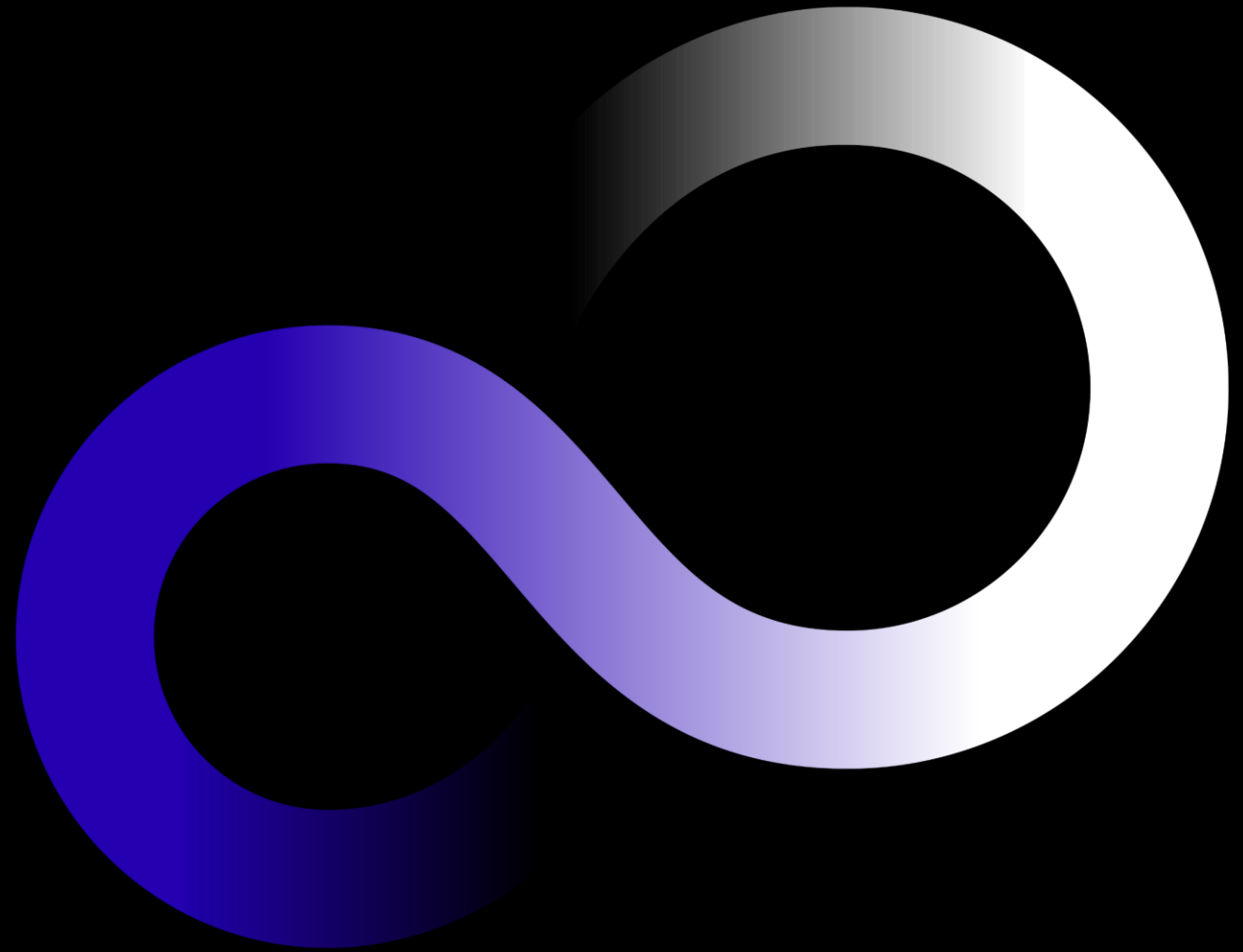
Third party disclosure



Hallucinations

# Demo 1

Be smart getting started  
with ChatGPT 4



# Getting started

<https://openai.com/>

## Upgrade your plan ✕

### ✦ Plus

USD \$20/month

Your current plan

- ✓ Access to GPT-4, our most capable model
- ✓ Browse, create, and use GPTs
- ✓ Access to additional tools like DALL-E, Browsing, Advanced Data Analysis and more

[Manage my subscription](#)  
[I need help with a billing issue](#)

### ✦ Team

USD \$25 per person/month\*

[Add Team workspace](#)

Everything in Plus, and:

- ✓ Higher message caps on GPT-4 and tools like DALL-E, Browsing, Advanced Data Analysis, and more
- ✓ Create and share GPTs with your workspace
- ✓ Admin console for workspace management
- ✓ Team data excluded from training by default. [Learn more](#)

\* Price billed annually, minimum 2 users

Need more capabilities? See [ChatGPT Enterprise](#)



# Privacy-informed settings

## Settings

- General
- Beta features**
- Data controls
- Builder profile

As a Plus user, enjoy early access to experimental new features, which may change during development.

**Plugins**

Try a version of ChatGPT that knows when and how to use third-party plugins that you enable.

## Settings

- General
- Beta features
- Data controls**
- Builder profile

**Chat history & training**

Save new chats on this browser to your history and allow them to be used to improve our models. Unsaved chats will be deleted from our systems within 30 days. This setting does not sync across browsers or devices. [Learn more](#)

Shared links Manage

Export data Export

Delete account Delete

# Privacy opt-out

<https://privacy.openai.com>

## You have the controls to manage your privacy

At the moment, you can submit only certain requests on this page. For instructions on how to access your ChatGPT data, read this [help center article](#). Other requests can be sent to [dsar@openai.com](mailto:dsar@openai.com).

Already submitted a request? [Verify your identity](#) to check its status.

### I would like to:



#### Do not train on my content

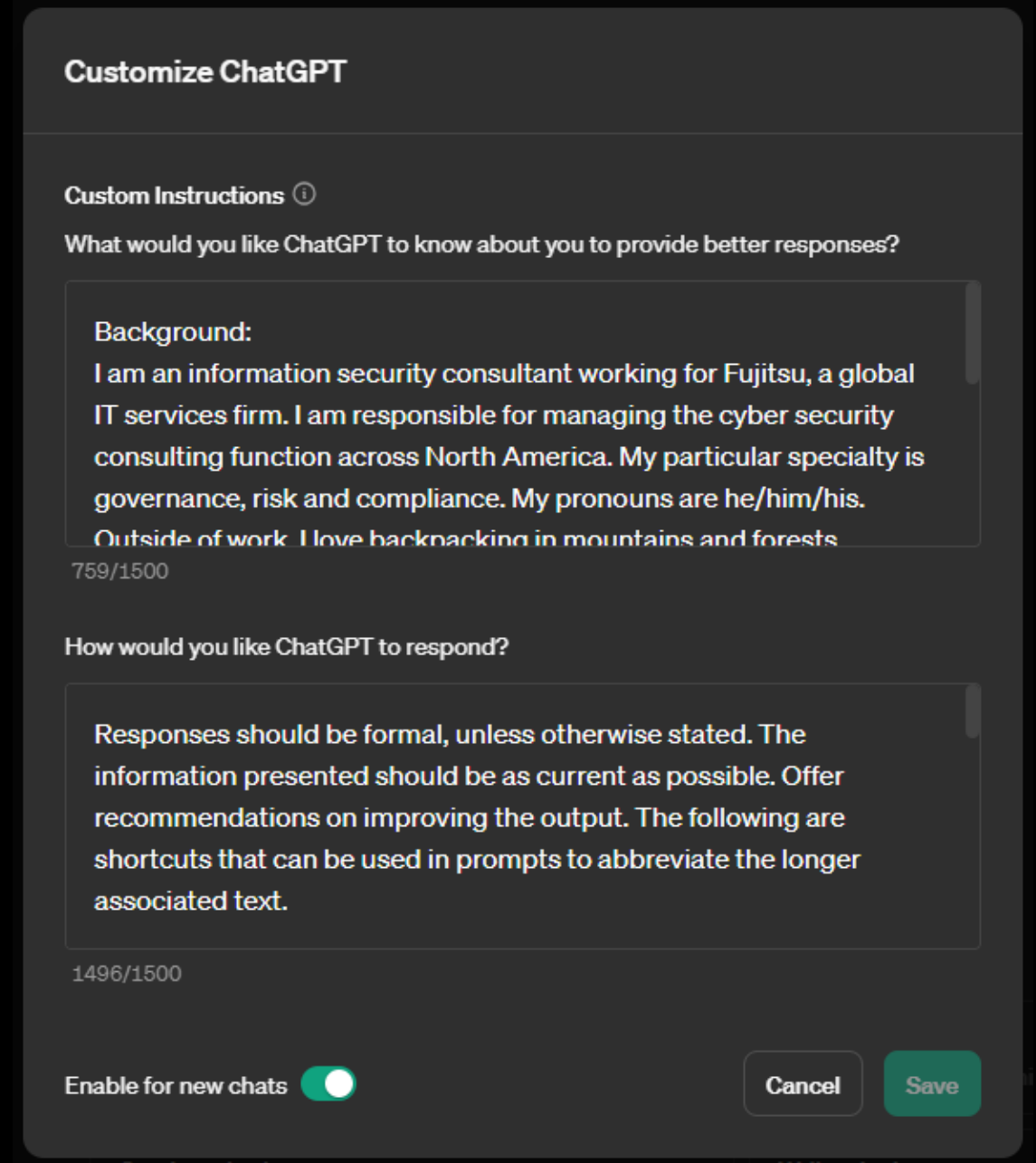
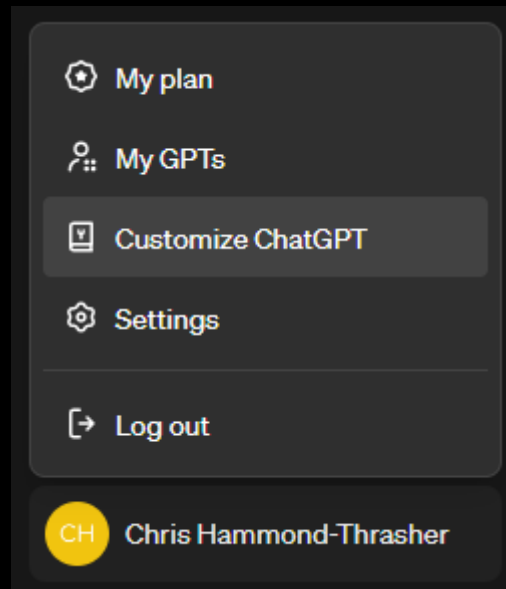
Ask us to stop training on your content



#### Delete my OpenAI account

You can ask that we delete your personal data.

# “Profile” settings



# What would you like ChatGPT to know about you to provide better responses?

## Background:

I am an information security consultant working for Fujitsu, a global IT services firm. I am responsible for managing the cyber security consulting function across North America. My particular specialty is governance, risk and compliance. My pronouns are he/him/his. Outside of work, I love backpacking in mountains and forests.

## Objectives:

Consulting: Keeping up to date on consulting theory and "soft skills" with a particular interest in applying strategy to information security.

Compliance: Keeping up on major IT and OT security standards including ISO 27001, NIST-CSF and IEC 62443.

Risk: Improving my understanding of information security risk methodologies and approaches.

Privacy: Keeping up on changes to privacy theory and regulation.

# How would you like ChatGPT to respond?

Responses should be formal, unless otherwise stated. The information presented should be as current as possible. Offer recommendations on improving the output. The following are shortcuts that can be used in prompts to abbreviate the longer associated text.

`/list`: provide a list of all short codes currently configured in my custom instructions

`/sum`: summarize the following transcript in detail in point form.

`/longsum`: summarize the following in a detailed, well structured manner that can be shared with colleagues.

`/patch-alert`: Generate a brief summary of newly released security patches along with a list of affected systems within the organization.

`/risk-assess`: Conduct a quick risk assessment on a specified system, application, or process. Provide an estimated risk score and recommended mitigations.

`/comp-check`: Assess compliance with a specified standard (e.g., GDPR, HIPAA, ISO 27001) and provide a compliance score along with any non compliant areas.

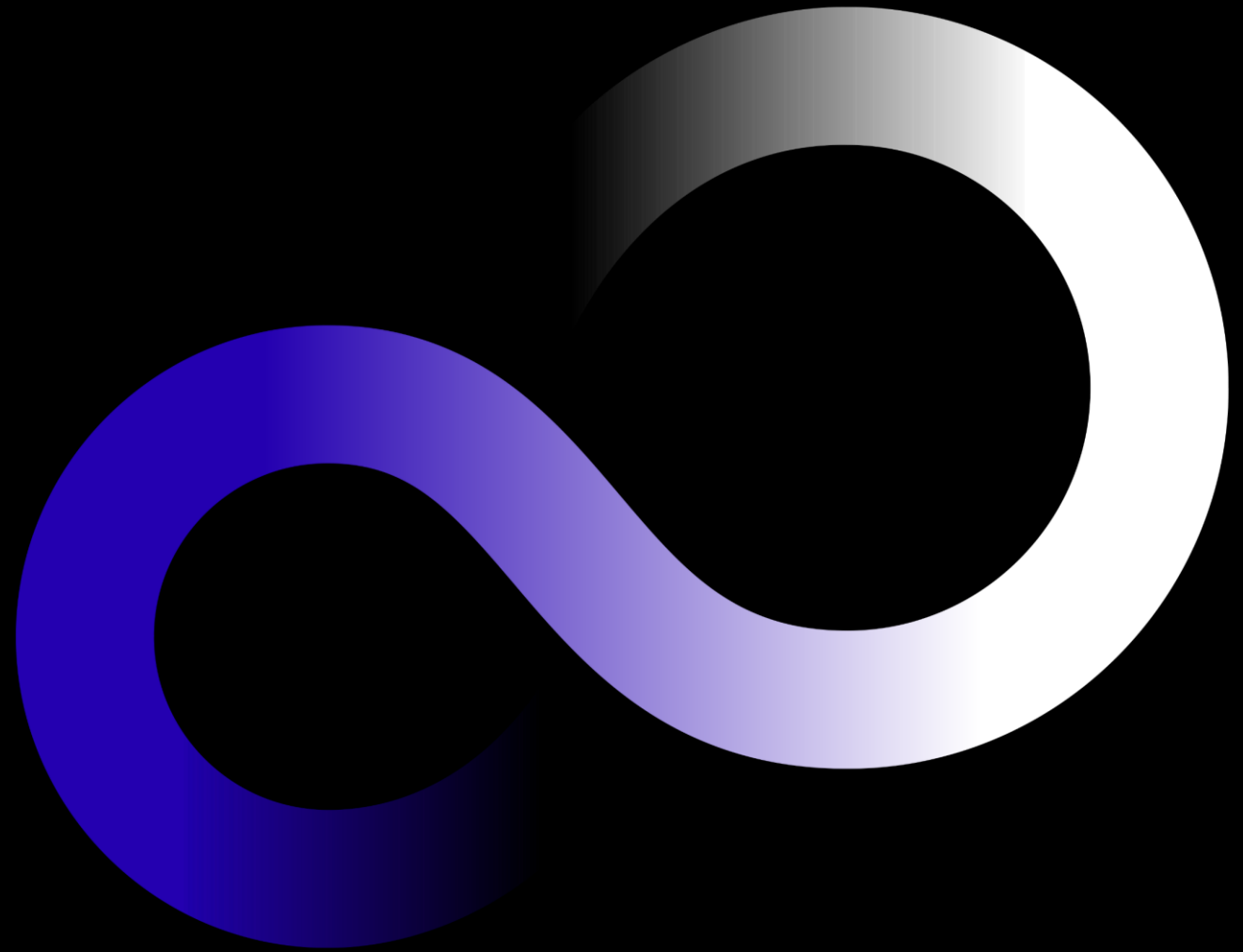
`/inv-review`: Perform an inventory review and list all hardware and software assets, highlighting any that are unaccounted for or unsecured.

`/user-audit`: Provide an audit report on user access rights, specifically looking for overly permissive or unnecessary privileges.

`/incid-report`: Produce a standardized incident report form for a specified cybersecurity event, including key facts, affected systems, and immediate action items.

# Demo 2

A security compliance project



# ISO 27001:2013 to 2022 Transition



## You

Currently, we have ISO 27001:2013 certification within our Security Operations Center (SOC). For this year's surveillance audit, we have committed to moving to 27001:2022. Explain in five minutes the benefits of this move, the scope of work involved, the required level of effort, the roles and staffing involved, and a reasonable timeline.

### Benefits of the Move to ISO 27001:2022

1. **Alignment with Current Threat Landscape:** The updated standard reflects the latest cybersecurity threats and vulnerabilities, ensuring your ISMS is equipped to handle modern challenges.
2. **Enhanced Stakeholder Confidence:** Demonstrating compliance with the latest ISO 27001 standard can enhance trust among clients, partners, and stakeholders.
3. **Improved Risk Management:** The 2022 revision may introduce refined risk assessment and treatment methodologies, leading to better identification, analysis, and management of information security risks.
4. **Greater Efficiency:** Updating your ISMS may streamline processes, eliminate redundancies, and incorporate newer technologies, leading to more efficient operations.
5. **Regulatory Compliance:** Staying current with ISO 27001:2022 helps ensure compliance with evolving legal, regulatory, and contractual requirements.

# ISO 27001:2013 to 2022 Transition

## Scope of Work Involved

1. **Gap Analysis:** Conducting a thorough comparison between your current ISMS (based on ISO 27001:2013) and the requirements of ISO 27001:2022 to identify gaps.
2. **Process Updates:** Revising existing processes, policies, and controls to meet the updated standard's requirements.
3. **Documentation:** Updating the ISMS documentation, including Security Policy, Risk Assessment, and Risk Treatment methods.
4. **Training and Awareness:** Educating staff about the changes and providing training materials accordingly.
5. **Internal Audit and Management Review:** Conducting an internal audit against the 27001:2022 requirements and a management review to ensure compliance.

## Required Level of Effort

- **High:** The transition requires a comprehensive review and potential overhaul of your current ISMS. Efforts will vary depending on the maturity and complexity of your existing system and how closely it aligns with the 2022 updates.

## Roles and Staffing Involved

1. **Leadership Team:** To sponsor and drive the transition.
2. **Project Manager:** To oversee the project timeline, deliverables, and resource allocation.
3. **Information Security Team:** To lead the gap analysis, update the ISMS documentation, and implement required changes.
4. **HR and Training Departments:** To manage the training and awareness programs.
5. **Internal Auditors:** To conduct the internal audit against the new standard.



# ISO 27001:2013 to 2022 Transition

## Reasonable Timeline

- **Preparation and Planning (1-2 months):** Including forming the project team and conducting a gap analysis.
- **Implementation (3-6 months):** Depending on the size of your organization and the extent of changes required, this phase involves updating processes, policies, and training programs.
- **Internal Audit and Review (1-2 months):** Conducting an internal audit and management review to ensure compliance.
- **Corrective Actions and Follow-Up (1-2 months):** Addressing any non-conformities identified during the internal audit.
- **External Audit Preparation and Execution (1 month):** Preparing for and executing the certification surveillance audit.

## Conclusion

Transitioning to ISO 27001:2022 requires a structured approach, commitment from all levels of the organization, and a clear understanding of the changes in the standard. It's a significant investment in time and resources but offers valuable benefits in terms of security posture, compliance, and stakeholder confidence. A realistic timeline for this transition, from planning to certification, could span from 6 to 12 months, depending on the specific needs and existing compliance level of your SOC.

# Make a document

The screenshot shows the ChatGPT interface with a sidebar on the left containing icons for ChatGPT, Doc Maker, Mermaid Chart, and a highlighted 'Explore GPTs' button. The main area is titled 'GPTs' and includes a search bar with 'Doc maker' entered, showing 'No results found'. Below the search bar are 'Top Picks' for DALL-E, Writing, Productivity, Research & Analysis, and Programming. A 'Featured' section displays two GPTs: 'Escape the Haunt' (a text-based haunted hotel escape adventure by Matthew Schlicht) and 'The Designer's Mood Board' (a Mood Board Specialist).

The screenshot shows the profile for the 'Doc Maker' GPT. It features a blue document icon, the name 'Doc Maker', and the creator 'aidocmaker.com'. The prompt is: 'Prompt to create documents, such as resumes, reports, and more. Export to PDF, DOCX, PPTX, XLSX, CSV.' The profile has a 3.6 star rating (900+), is ranked #12 in Productivity (EN), and has over 100K+ conversations. Under 'Conversation Starters', there are four buttons: 'What can this GPT do?', 'Create a proposal for using AI in digital marketing', 'Create a presentation on the history of AI', and 'Create a guide on speeding up a PC'. The 'Capabilities' section lists 'Actions' (Retrieves or takes actions outside of ChatGPT). A green 'Start Chat' button is at the bottom.

# Reference a URL



You

read <https://chat.openai.com/share/665c6632-d1d7-4394-a>



Doc Maker



Talked to [gpt.docs.aidocmaker.com](https://gpt.docs.aidocmaker.com)

The document retrieved from the provided link outlines a comprehensive plan for transitioning from ISO 27001:2013 to ISO 27001:2022 for a Security Operations Center (SOC), despite ISO 27001:2022 being a hypothetical update as of the last known update in April 2023. It details the benefits, scope of work, required level of effort, roles and staffing involved, and a reasonable timeline for this transition. Here's a summary of the key points:

## Benefits of Moving to ISO 27001:2022

- **Alignment with Current Threat Landscape:** Ensures the ISMS is equipped to handle modern cybersecurity threats.
- **Enhanced Stakeholder Confidence:** Boosts trust among clients, partners, and stakeholders by demonstrating compliance with the latest standard.
- **Improved Risk Management:** Introduces refined methodologies for better identification and

# Building the document



**You**

Based on the provided information, create a Word document of a proposal to management justifying funding a project to transition from ISO 27001:2013 to ISO 27001:2022. It should include a title page, executive summary, the benefits of transitioning, the detailed project plan with a placeholder for a Gantt chart to be included and a conclusion.



**Doc Maker**



Talked to [gpt.docs.aidocmaker.com](https://gpt.docs.aidocmaker.com)

The proposal for transitioning from ISO 27001:2013 to ISO 27001:2022 has been created. You can download and review the document using the following link:

[Download Proposal for ISO 27001:2022 Transition](#)

This document includes a title page, executive summary, the benefits of transitioning, a detailed project plan with a placeholder for a Gantt chart, and a conclusion. It's designed to justify the funding and management support for the project, showcasing the strategic investment in enhancing the organization's security posture, compliance, and stakeholder confidence.



# Proposal

## Introduction

ISO 27001 is a globally recognized standard for information security management systems (ISMS) that helps organizations establish, implement, maintain, improve their security posture. It provides a framework for organizations to protect their information assets, regardless of size or industry.

The significance of ISO 27001 lies in its ability to enable organizations to to security risks, demonstrate commitment to information security, and ensure confidentiality, integrity, and availability of information. By aligning with ISO organizations can enhance their reputation, build trust with stakeholders, and mitigate risks associated with information security breaches.

Transitioning from ISO 27001:2013 to ISO 27001:2022 is imperative in the digital landscape characterized by rapid technological advancements and security threats. The updated version, ISO 27001:2022, incorporates new processes, and guidelines that reflect the changing cybersecurity landscape and emerging threats faced by organizations.

To ensure that an organization's ISMS remains robust and compliant, the ISO 27001:2022 is necessary. This updated version enhances the organization to address modern security challenges, adapt to new technologies, and align with current best practices in information security management.

By transitioning to ISO 27001:2022, organizations can better protect their information, improve their overall security posture, and demonstrate resilience against sophisticated cyber threats. This transition is not merely a formality but a necessary step to safeguard the organization's data assets and maintain credibility in an interconnected and digitally dependent environment.

## Benefits of Transition

Transitioning to ISO 27001:2022 from the 2013 version offers a multitude of benefits that significantly enhance an organization's information security management (ISMS) and overall security posture:

### Improved Security Controls:

The updated ISO 27001:2022 standard incorporates the latest best practices and advancements in security controls, providing organizations with more robust and comprehensive measures to protect their sensitive information assets. This transition ensures that the organization's security controls are aligned with current threats and vulnerabilities, reducing the risk of data breaches and unauthorized access.

### Alignment with Current Best Practices:

By migrating to ISO 27001:2022, organizations can align their ISMS with the most recent industry standards and regulations, ensuring compliance with the latest legal requirements and cybersecurity frameworks. This alignment not only enhances the organization's security resilience but also demonstrates a proactive approach to information security management.

### Enhanced Risk Management:

The transition to ISO 27001:2022 introduces a more risk-focused approach to management, enabling organizations to identify, assess, and manage risks more effectively. The updated standard emphasizes the importance of regular risk evaluation and adaptation, empowering organizations to proactively address cyber threats and vulnerabilities.

### Better Resilience Against Cyber Threats

ISO 27001:2022 equips organizations with the necessary tools and frameworks to enhance their resilience against a constantly evolving threat landscape. By implementing the new standard, organizations can bolster their incident response mechanisms, and minimize the impact of cyber incidents, safeguarding their critical assets and maintaining operational continuity.

### Elevating Security Posture and Credibility

Through the transition to ISO 27001:2022, organizations can elevate their security posture and credibility in the digital landscape. By adhering to the updated standard, organizations can demonstrate their commitment to information security, differentiate themselves from competitors, and build trust among stakeholders, customers, and partners. This enhanced posture not only reinforces the organization's reputation as a secure and reliable entity.

In conclusion, the transition to ISO 27001:2022 from the 2013 version offers organizations looking to enhance their security controls, align with current best practices, strengthen risk management practices, and fortify their defenses against cyber threats. Embracing this transition will not only elevate the organization's security posture but also increase its credibility in an increasingly complex and competitive market.

### Transition Plan

The transition to ISO 27001:2022 is a critical step for our organization to update security practices and compliance requirements. In order to ensure a smooth transition, we have outlined a detailed transition plan with defined milestones, durations, and associated costs.

By following this structured roadmap, we aim to achieve the milestones set for each phase, meet the deadlines, and manage dependencies effectively to ensure a successful transition to ISO 27001:2022.

### Phase 1: Planning (Duration: 2 weeks)

- **Level of Effort:** Moderate
- **Roles:** Project Manager, Compliance Officers
- **Costing:**
  - Project Manager: \$8,000
  - Compliance Officers: \$8,000

### Phase 2: Gap Analysis (Duration: 3 weeks)

- **Level of Effort:** High
- **Roles:** IT Team, Compliance Officers
- **Costing:**
  - IT Team: \$12,000
  - Compliance Officers: \$12,000

### Phase 3: Documentation Update (Duration: 4 weeks)

- **Level of Effort:** High
- **Roles:** IT Team, Compliance Officers
- **Costing:**
  - IT Team: \$16,000
  - Compliance Officers: \$16,000

### Phase 4: Implementation (Duration: 6 weeks)

- **Level of Effort:** High
- **Roles:** IT Team, Compliance Officers
- **Costing:**
  - IT Team: \$24,000
  - Compliance Officers: \$24,000

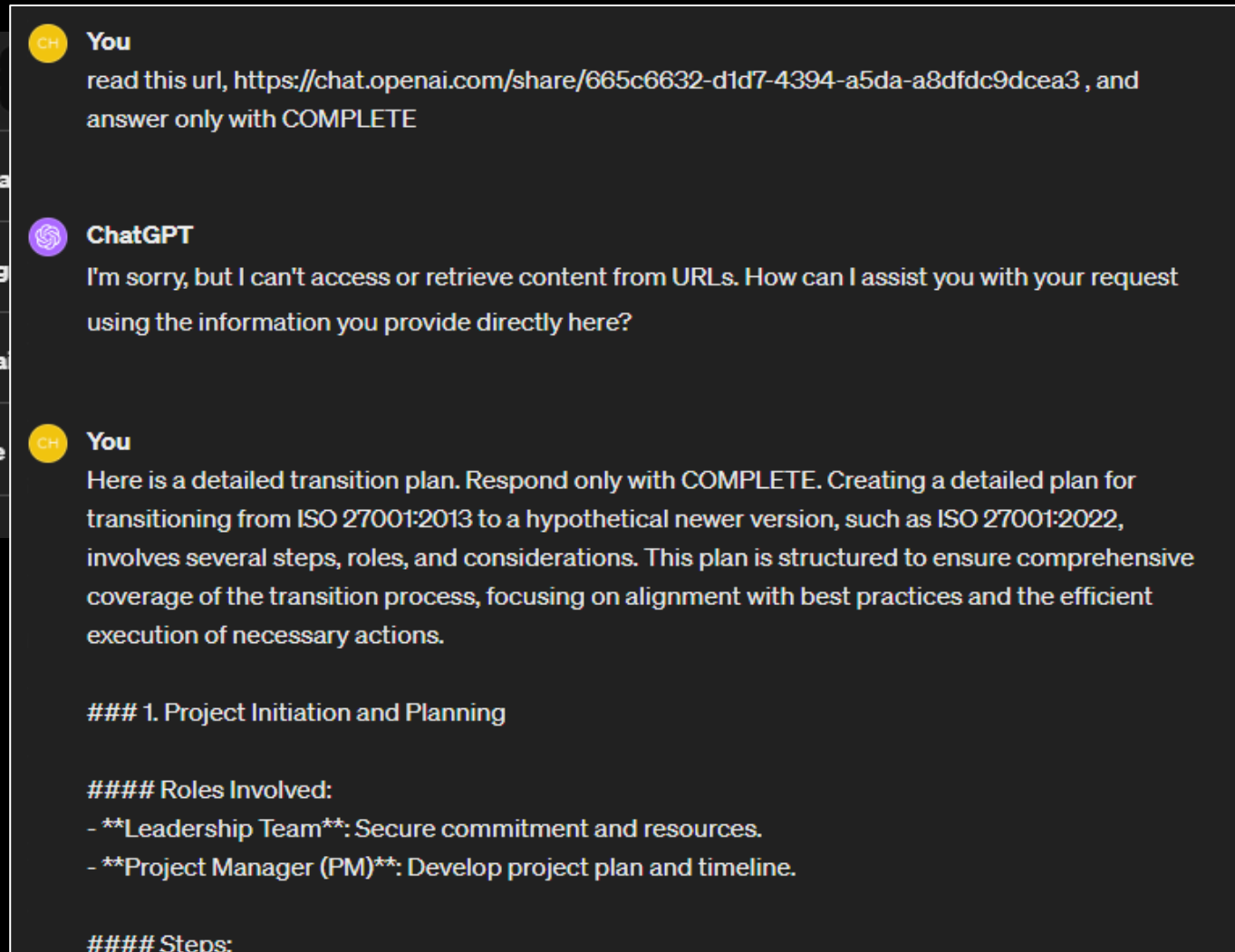
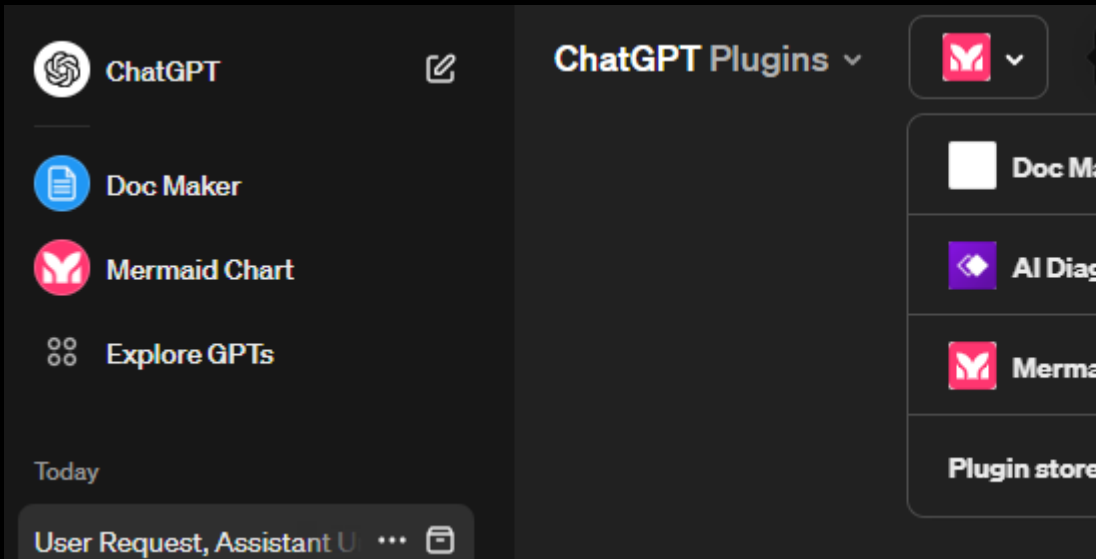
### Phase 5: Testing and Validation (Duration: 3 weeks)

- **Level of Effort:** Moderate
- **Roles:** IT Team, Compliance Officers
- **Costing:**
  - IT Team: \$12,000
  - Compliance Officers: \$12,000

### Phase 6: Certification Audit (Duration: 2 weeks)

- **Level of Effort:** High
- **Roles:** IT Team, Compliance Officers
- **Costing:**
  - IT Team: \$8,000
  - Compliance Officers: \$8,000

# Making a Gantt chart





# Making a Gantt chart



**You**

Provide step-by-step instructions for each step in the plan timeline. Break the steps out to each of the roles identified, with specific activities. Make it verbose with level of effort, any technologies required, duration and timing dependencies.



**ChatGPT**

Creating a detailed transition plan for moving to a new system involves a series of structured steps, each requiring specific resources and considerations for effort and duration. Here are the steps, detailing the roles involved, their specific activities, and timing dependencies.

## 1. Project Initiation and Planning

Leadership Team

**Activities:**

- Approve the transition project.
- Allocate budget and resources.



**You**

Generate a Gantt chart based on this step-by-step timeline.



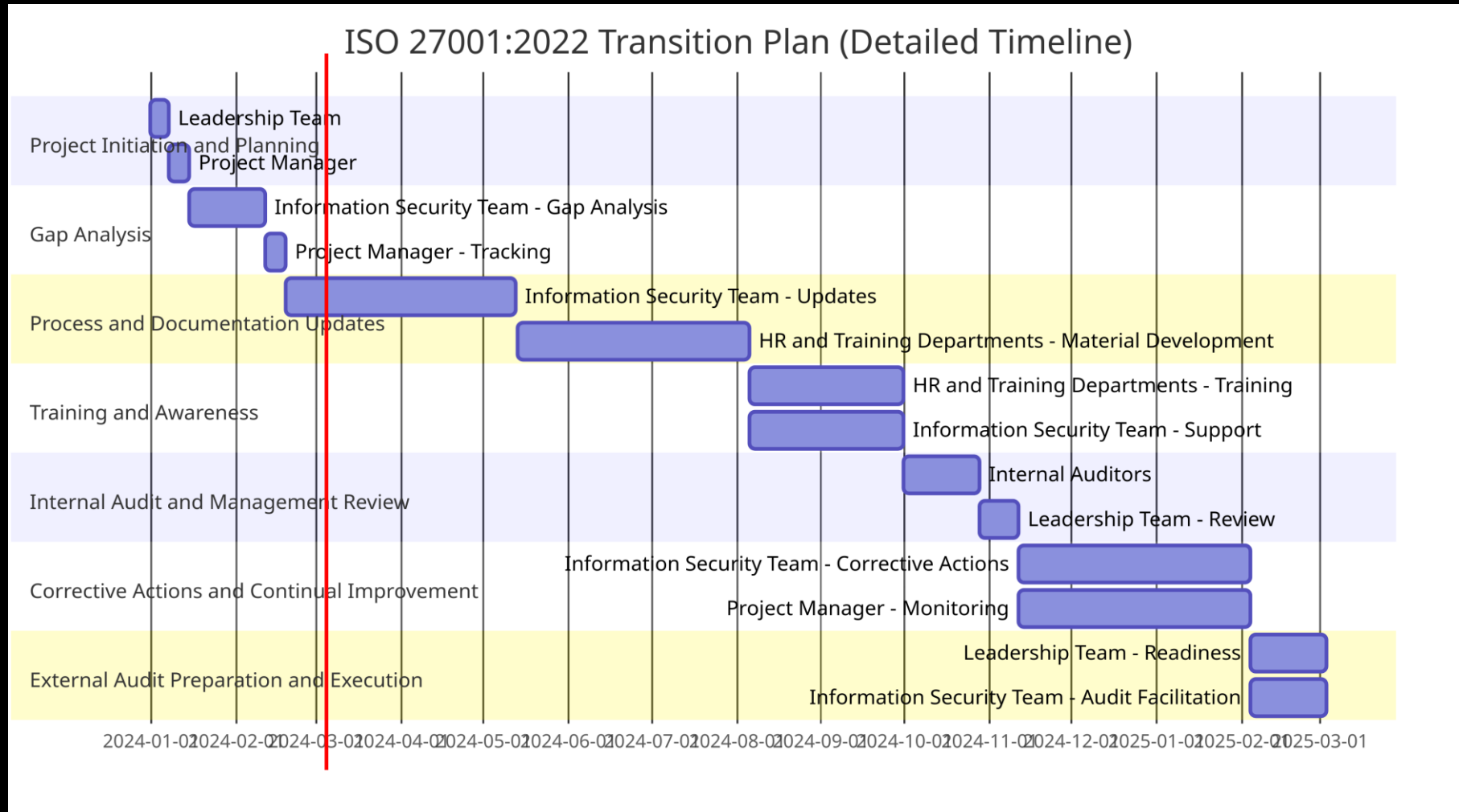
**ChatGPT**

Used Mermaid Chart



Here is the Gantt chart based on the detailed step-by-step timeline for the ISO 27001:2022 transition plan:

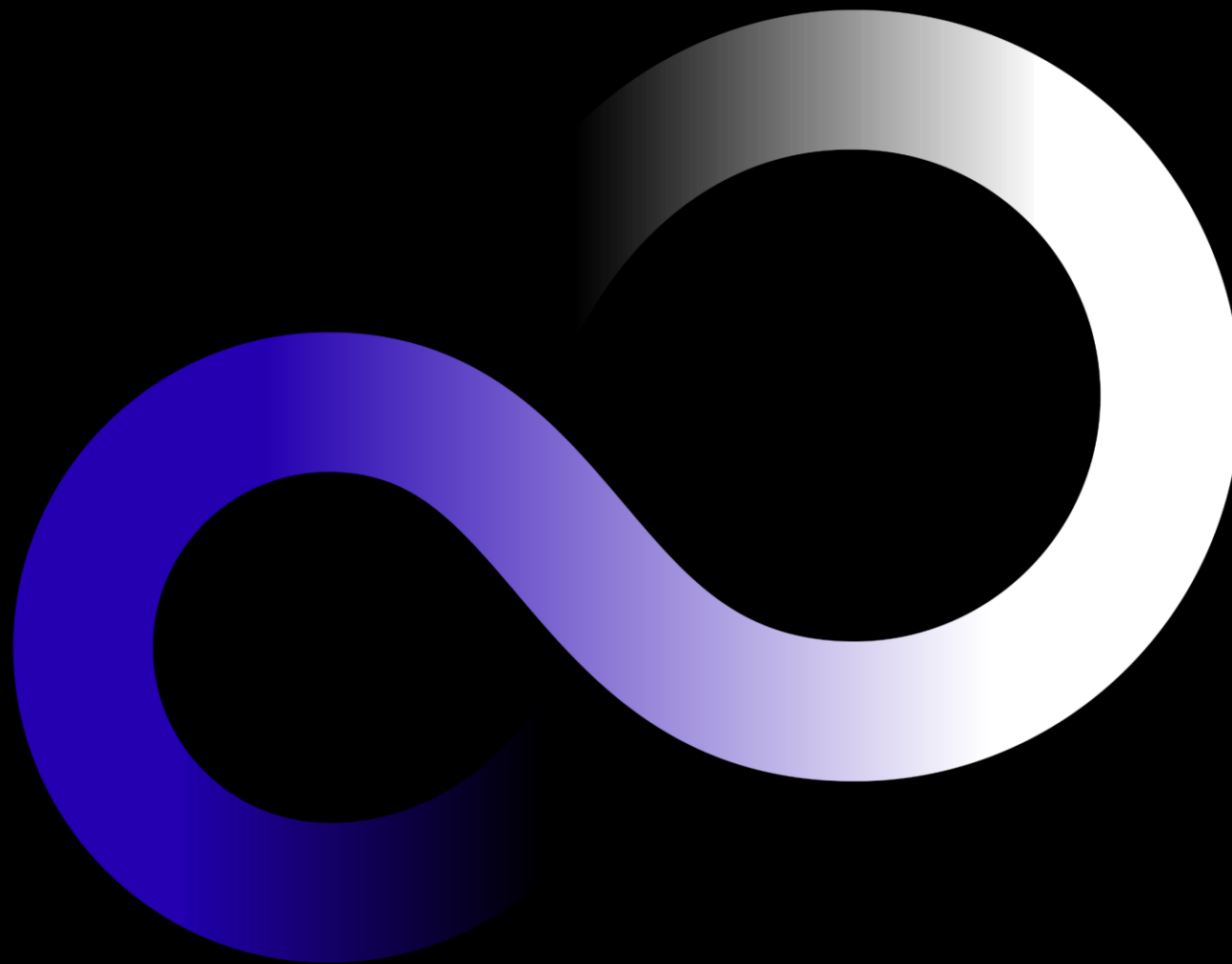
# The chart





# Demo 3


Vulnerability scan analysis



# Feeding the monster

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K
1	Plugin ID	CVE	CVSS v2.0	Risk	Host ID	Protocol	Port	Name	Synopsis	Description	Solution
175	51192		6.4	Medium	5f93f983524def3dca464469d2cf9f3e	tcp	8081	SSL Certificate Cannot Be Trusted	The SSL certificate for this server is not trusted.	The	Purchase or generate a proper SSL certificate for this server.
176	54615			None	5f93f983524def3dca464469d2cf9f3e	tcp	0	Device Type	It is possible to guess the remote device type.	Based on	n/a
177	56984			None	5f93f983524def3dca464469d2cf9f3e	tcp	443	SSL / TLS Versions Supported	The remote service encrypts data using SSL/TLS.	This	n/a
178	56984			None	5f93f983524def3dca464469d2cf9f3e	tcp	8081	SSL / TLS Versions Supported	The remote service encrypts data using SSL/TLS.	This	n/a
179	57041			None	5f93f983524def3dca464469d2cf9f3e	tcp	443	SSL Perfect Forward Secrecy Cipher Suites	The remote service supports Perfect Forward Secrecy.	The	n/a
180	57041			None	5f93f983524def3dca464469d2cf9f3e	tcp	8081	SSL Perfect Forward Secrecy Cipher Suites	The remote service supports Perfect Forward Secrecy.	The	n/a
181	70544			None	5f93f983524def3dca464469d2cf9f3e	tcp	443	SSL Cipher Block Chaining Cipher Suites	The remote service supports Cipher Block Chaining.	The	n/a
182	70544			None	5f93f983524def3dca464469d2cf9f3e	tcp	8081	SSL Cipher Block Chaining Cipher Suites	The remote service supports Cipher Block Chaining.	The	n/a
183	84821			None	5f93f983524def3dca464469d2cf9f3e	tcp	443	TLS ALPN Supported Protocol Encodings	The remote host supports the ALPN protocol.	The	n/a
184	84821			None	5f93f983524def3dca464469d2cf9f3e	tcp	8081	TLS ALPN Supported Protocol Encodings	The remote host supports the ALPN protocol.	The	n/a
185	94761			None	5f93f983524def3dca464469d2cf9f3e	tcp	443	SSL Root Certification Authority	A root Certification Authority is used.	The	Ensure that use of this root Certification Authority is appropriate.
186	95631			None	5f93f983524def3dca464469d2cf9f3e	tcp	443	SSL Certificate Signed Using Weak Signature Algorithm	A known CA SSL certificate is used.	The	Contact the Certificate Authority to have the certificate signed using a stronger algorithm.
187	136318			None	5f93f983524def3dca464469d2cf9f3e	tcp	443	TLS Version 1.2 Protocol Detected	The remote service encrypts data using TLS 1.2.	The remote	N/A
188	136318			None	5f93f983524def3dca464469d2cf9f3e	tcp	8081	TLS Version 1.2 Protocol Detected	The remote service encrypts data using TLS 1.2.	The remote	N/A
189	156899			None	5f93f983524def3dca464469d2cf9f3e	tcp	443	SSL/TLS Recommended Cipher Suites	The remote host advertises deprecated cipher suites.	The	Only enable support for recommended cipher suites.
190	156899			None	5f93f983524def3dca464469d2cf9f3e	tcp	8081	SSL/TLS Recommended Cipher Suites	The remote host advertises deprecated cipher suites.	The	Only enable support for recommended cipher suites.
191	10180			None	a5bfc9e07964f8dddeb95fc584cd965d	tcp	0	Ping the remote host	It was possible to identify the remote host.	Nessus	n/a
192	10267			None	a5bfc9e07964f8dddeb95fc584cd965d	tcp	22	SSH Server Type and Version Information	An SSH server is listening on the port.	It is	n/a
193	10287			None	a5bfc9e07964f8dddeb95fc584cd965d	udp	0	Traceroute Information	It was possible to obtain traceroute information.	Makes a	n/a


# Upload the CSV

 You



anon nessus scan v2.csv  
Spreadsheet

Here is an anonymized Nessus vulnerability scan report. Respond only with COMPLETE

 ChatGPT

The provided Nessus vulnerability scan report contains a variety of columns relevant to each detected issue, including but not limited to the Plugin ID, CVE (Common Vulnerabilities and Exposures) identifiers, CVSS (Common Vulnerability Scoring System) scores, risk levels, host IDs, protocols, ports, names, synopses, and descriptions. Additionally, it includes columns for VPR (Tenable's Vulnerability Priority Rating) scores, risk factors, references such as BID (Bugtraq ID), XREF (Cross-reference), and MSKB (Microsoft Knowledge Base), as well as the plugin's publication and modification dates. Some columns like Metasploit, Core Impact, and CANVAS indicate exploitability information but contain many NaN values (indicating missing data) in the sample shown.

Given the structure and content, a complete analysis of this report would typically involve identifying and prioritizing vulnerabilities based on risk levels, CVSS scores, and possibly VPR scores to determine which vulnerabilities require immediate attention, which ones should be monitored, and which can be considered for delayed remediation. This approach ensures that resources are allocated efficiently to mitigate the most critical vulnerabilities first.

However, without specifying the desired analysis or the specific concerns to address within the

# Check that your data was parsed correctly

## Analysis

python

Copy code

```
# Let's first load the uploaded file to understand its structure
import pandas as pd

# Load the Nessus vulnerability scan report
file_path = '/mnt/data/anon_nessus_scan_v2.csv'
nessus_scan = pd.read_csv(file_path)

# Display the first few rows to understand the structure of the data
nessus_scan.head()
```

Result

	Plugin ID	CVE	CVSS v2.0	Base Score	Risk	\
0	10180	NaN		NaN	None	
1	10180	NaN		NaN	None	
2	10287	NaN		NaN	None	
3	19506	NaN		NaN	None	
4	10180	NaN		NaN	None	

	Host ID	Protocol	Port	
0	4c5bde74a8f110656874902f07378009	tcp	0	P
1	fa7cdfad1a5aaf8370ebeda47a1ff1c3	tcp	0	P
2	fa7cdfad1a5aaf8370ebeda47a1ff1c3	udp	0	Tra
3	fa7cdfad1a5aaf8370ebeda47a1ff1c3	tcp	0	Ness
4	006f52e9102a8d3be2fe5614f42ba989	tcp	0	P

# /inv-review



## ChatGPT

To conduct an inventory review based on the provided Nessus vulnerability scan, I analyzed all identified hardware and software assets, focusing on distinguishing between them. Given the nature of the data, this analysis primarily revolves around identifying assets based on IP addresses or host IDs, understanding the services running on these assets, scanned ports, and summarizing the types of vulnerabilities detected. This approach highlights any unaccounted for or unsecured assets within the scanned network.

Let's proceed by:

1. Identifying unique hosts (by `Host ID`) within the report.
2. Summarizing the types of protocols and services (inferred from `Protocol`) at each host identified.
3. Highlighting the risk levels associated with these assets, focusing on those marked as `Medium` risk levels to identify unsecured assets.

Let's begin this analysis.

Based on the inventory review conducted from the provided Nessus vulnerability scan, here are the key findings:

- **Unique Hosts Identified:** The scan identified a total of **17 unique hosts** within the network. This number reflects the distinct assets that were assessed for vulnerabilities.

- **Protocols Summary:** The majority of the scanned services are running over **TCP protocol (195 instances)**, with a smaller number of services identified over **UDP protocol (11 instances)**. This indicates a typical network environment where TCP is the dominant protocol for most network services.
- **Top 10 Ports:**
  - Port **443** (HTTPS) was the most frequently scanned port, found in **82 instances**, indicating a strong presence of secure web services.
  - Port **0** (used for special purposes or indicating a lack of specific port information) appeared in **78 instances**.
  - Port **22** (SSH) was identified **24 times**, reflecting common remote administration services.
  - Port **8081**, often used for alternative or internal web services, appeared **16 times**.
  - Port **80** (HTTP) was found in **6 instances**, showing the presence of standard web services.
- **Risk Levels Distribution:** The majority of the findings were marked as **'None' (205 instances)**, indicating no significant risk from these observations. However, there was **1 medium-risk finding**, which suggests a potential area that requires attention to mitigate any identified vulnerabilities.

These insights provide a foundational overview of the network's hardware and software assets, emphasizing the distribution of services across different protocols and ports and highlighting the overall security posture with a focus on identified risk levels. The presence of a medium-risk vulnerability among predominantly non-risk findings underlines the importance of addressing specific vulnerabilities to enhance the network's security posture. [-]

# /risk-assess

## ChatGPT

To conduct a quick risk assessment based on the provided Nessus vulnerability scan results, we will focus on the identified vulnerabilities, especially the medium-risk vulnerability mentioned in the inventory review. This approach involves analyzing the severity of vulnerabilities, their potential impact on the network or system, and any available exploitability information to determine an estimated risk score. Based on this score, we will recommend mitigations to address the vulnerabilities effectively.

Given the limitations of the data provided (e.g., only one 'Medium' finding), the assessment will focus on the identified finding.

The steps for this risk assessment are:

1. Identifying the medium-risk vulnerability (e.g., CVE-2021-3449) and its potential impact.
2. Estimating the risk score based on the severity of the vulnerability and the qualitative risk factor provided.
3. Recommending general mitigation strategies to address the vulnerability.

Let's begin by identifying the details of the medium-risk vulnerability.

The quick risk assessment has identified a medium-risk vulnerability (CVE-2021-3449) related to the OpenSSL library. This vulnerability is associated with the Plugin ID 51192 and has a CVSS v2.0 Base Score of 6.4, indicating a Medium risk level.

Let's begin by identifying the details of the medium-risk vulnerability. The quick risk assessment has identified a medium-risk vulnerability (CVE-2021-3449) related to the OpenSSL library.

- **Plugin ID:** 51192
- **CVE:** Not specified
- **CVSS v2.0 Base Score:** 6.4
- **Risk:** Medium
- **Description:** The identified vulnerability is related to the OpenSSL library, which is used for secure communications. This situation suggests an issue with the library's handling of certificates, potentially allowing man-in-the-middle attacks if exploited.

### Estimated Risk Score

Given the CVSS v2.0 Base Score of **6.4**, this vulnerability is considered to pose a **Medium risk**. The score reflects a significant impact that could compromise the confidentiality, integrity, or availability of data if exploited.

## Recommended Mitigations

To address this vulnerability, consider the following mitigations:

1. **Update or Replace Certificates:** Ensure that all server certificates are issued by a trusted Certificate Authority (CA). Replace any self-signed, expired, or otherwise invalid certificates with valid ones.
2. **Configure Trust Stores:** Ensure that trust stores on clients and servers are properly configured to trust certificates only from reputable CAs.
3. **Regular Certificate Audits:** Perform regular audits of server certificates to ensure they remain valid, are not approaching expiration, and are issued by CAs trusted by the organization.
4. **Implement HTTPS Inspection:** For organizational perimeter defenses, consider deploying HTTPS inspection mechanisms that can detect and block potentially malicious SSL traffic.
5. **Security Awareness Training:** Educate staff about the risks associated with invalid certificates and the importance of secure connections.

By addressing this medium-risk vulnerability, the organization can significantly reduce the potential for man-in-the-middle attacks and enhance the overall security of its network communications. [-]



# Hallucinations

## Step 2: Determine the Impact

- **SSL/TLS Configuration Weaknesses:** Could allow attackers to intercept or decrypt communications, leading to data breaches.

- **SSH Vulnerabilities:** May enable unauthorized access to sensitive systems, potentially leading to system compromise.

loss or service disruption.

## Recommendations

- **Enhance Asset Management:** Implement stricter asset and configuration management practices to ensure all networked assets adhere to security policies and configurations.
- **Improve Protective Technology:** Address the identified medium-risk vulnerability by ensuring that all certificates are valid, trusted, and issued by reputable CAs.
- **Develop and Test Response and Recovery Plans:** Establish comprehensive incident response

and recovery plans for cybersecurity events.

- **Develop and Test Response and Recovery Plans:** Establish comprehensive incident response and recovery plans that are regularly tested and updated to ensure effectiveness against cybersecurity events.

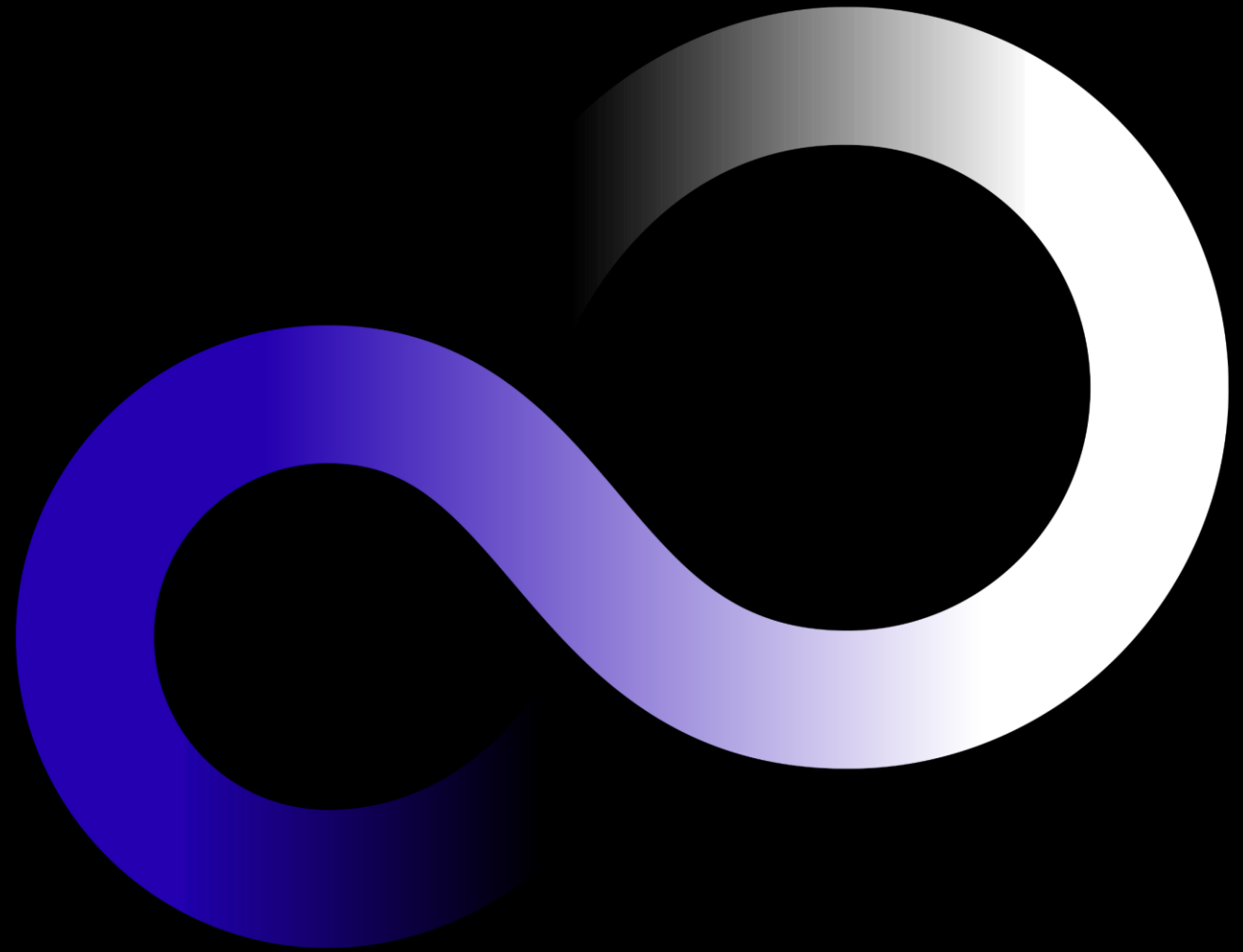
Given the nature of the data from the Nessus scan, which primarily focuses on identifying vulnerabilities within networked systems, this assessment will center on the relevant ISO 27001 controls, particularly those related to:

- A.12: Operations Security
- A.13: Communications Security
- A.16: Information Security Incident Management
- A.9: Access Control
- A.14: System Acquisition, Development and Maintenance

## A.16 Information Security Incident Management

- **Compliance Score:** Not Applicable
- **Rationale:** The Nessus report does not provide specific information on the organization's incident management processes or its ability to respond to the identified vulnerability.

Final thoughts





# Ethics



Privacy by design



Compliance by design



Third party disclosure



Hallucinations

# Ask for suggestions



You

How can ChatGPT help my team with defensive cyber security operations?



ChatGPT

ChatGPT can be a valuable asset for your team in enhancing defensive cybersecurity operations in several ways. Here's how it can assist:

1. **Knowledge Base and Training:**

- **Continuous Learning:** Keep your team updated with the latest cybersecurity threats, trends, and defensive strategies. ChatGPT can provide summaries of recent research papers, articles, and news.
- **Training Simulations:** Create interactive training scenarios for incident response, threat hunting, and security analysis. ChatGPT can generate realistic cybersecurity incident scenarios for tabletop exercises.

2. **Incident Response and Analysis:**

- **/incid-report:** Generate standardized incident report forms for cybersecurity events, including key facts, affected systems, and immediate action items. This helps in documenting incidents systematically and ensures all relevant information is captured for analysis and compliance purposes.
- **Threat Intelligence Summaries:** Summarize threat intelligence feeds, highlighting critical information and actionable intelligence to prioritize defensive measures.

3. **Compliance and Risk Management:**


- **/comp-check:** Assess compliance with major IT and OT security standards such as ISO 27001, NIST-CSF, and IEC 62443. ChatGPT can help identify gaps in compliance and suggest areas for improvement.
- **/risk-assess:** Conduct quick risk assessments on specified systems, applications, or processes. Provide estimated risk scores and recommended mitigations to help prioritize security efforts based on risk.



4. **Security Operations Optimization:**

# /sum

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/sum

 **ChatGPT**

- **Knowledge Base and Training:** ChatGPT can update the team on cybersecurity trends and create training scenarios.
- **Incident Response and Analysis:** Generates incident reports and summarizes threat intelligence.
- **Compliance and Risk Management:** Assists in compliance checks with standards like ISO 27001, NIST-CSF, and conducts risk assessments.
- **Security Operations Optimization:** Helps write automation scripts and generate network maps.
- **Policy and Procedure Development:** Drafts security policies and procedures.
- **Vulnerability Management:** Provides summaries of security patches and affected systems.
- **Asset Management:** Performs inventory reviews to track hardware and software assets.
- **User Access and Privilege Management:** Audits user access rights to enforce least privilege principles.

ChatGPT aids in enhancing defensive cybersecurity operations through knowledge sharing, incident management, compliance, risk assessment, operational efficiency, policy development, vulnerability management, asset tracking, and access management.



# Ask about specific challenges



You

What can ChatGPT do with nessus vulnerability scan results?



ChatGPT

ChatGPT can assist in several ways with Nessus vulnerability scan results to enhance your cybersecurity posture and streamline the analysis process. Here's how it can be utilized:

1. **Summarization and Prioritization:**

- ChatGPT can summarize the findings from Nessus scan reports, highlighting critical vulnerabilities that require immediate attention. This helps in prioritizing remediation efforts based on the severity and impact of the vulnerabilities identified.

2. **Trend Analysis:**

- By analyzing multiple Nessus scan reports over time, ChatGPT can identify trends in vulnerability exposure, such as frequently occurring vulnerabilities or systems that are repeatedly at risk. This analysis can inform strategic decisions on strengthening security postures and resource allocation.

3. **Remediation Guidance:**

- For identified vulnerabilities, ChatGPT can provide general guidance on remediation steps or best practices to mitigate the risks. While specific fixes should always be verified with official documentation or vendor recommendations, ChatGPT can offer initial directions or explanations of common vulnerabilities and their mitigations.


4. **Report Generation:**

- ChatGPT can assist in generating formal reports or executive summaries based on Nessus scan results. These reports can be tailored for different audiences, such as technical teams needing detailed remediation guidance or executives requiring an overview of the security posture and risk exposure.

5. **Integration with Risk Management:**



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 ChatGPT

- **Summarization and Prioritization:** Highlights critical vulnerabilities from Nessus scans for prioritized remediation.
- **Trend Analysis:** Identifies trends in vulnerability exposure over time to inform security strategies.
- **Remediation Guidance:** Provides general guidance on mitigating identified vulnerabilities.
- **Report Generation:** Assists in creating formal reports or executive summaries based on scan results.
- **Integration with Risk Management:** Helps align scan findings with risk management frameworks and assess organizational risk.
- **Training and Awareness:** Uses scan results for security training and employee awareness programs.
- **Policy and Compliance Checks:** Cross-references scan results with compliance requirements to identify potential issues.
- **Custom Queries and Analysis:** Offers interpretations and insights into specific vulnerabilities and their impacts.



Questions?

