

Both vulnerability scans and pen tests are important components of a comprehensive cybersecurity strategy, but they serve different purposes and involve distinctive methodologies. Here are the key differences between the two:

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## **Vulnerability Scans**

#### **Penetration Testing**

The primary purpose of a vulnerability scan is to identify and assess known vulnerabilities within systems, networks, or applications. It focuses on pinpointing weaknesses such as outdated software versions, missing security patches, misconfigurations, and default settings.

#### Purpose



The main objective of a penetration test is to replicate real-world cyberattacks, providing an assessment of an organization's systems, networks, or applications' security posture. It goes beyond identifying vulnerabilities to actively exploit them to more thoroughly gauge the impact and determine the effectiveness of existing security controls.

Vulnerability scanning is typically an automated process that uses specialized software tools to scan systems or networks for known vulnerabilities. It compares the configuration and software versions against a database of known vulnerabilities and generates reports listing identified issues.

# Methodology



Penetration testing involves both automated and manual techniques to identify and exploit vulnerabilities. It should include activities such as network reconnaissance, vulnerability analysis, exploitation, privilege escalation, and data exfiltration. Penetration testers often attempt to mimic the tactics, techniques, and procedures (TTPs) of real attackers to measure the effectiveness of defenses.

Scope



Penetration testing may have a narrower scope focused on specific systems, applications (i.e. web or mobile applications), or objectives defined by the organization. It may target critical assets or simulate specific attack scenarios to assess the security stance in more depth.

# Depth of Analysis

Vulnerability scanning typically provides a high-level overview of identified vulnerabilities, including their severity, potential impact, and recommended remediation actions. It focuses on identifying known vulnerabilities and may generate false positives or miss complex security issues.

across the infrastructure.



Penetration testing involves a deeper analysis of vulnerabilities, including attempts to exploit them to gain unauthorized access or perform specific actions within the target environment. Penetration testers may uncover unknown vulnerabilities, logic flaws, or misconfigurations that would not be detected by automated scanning alone.







#### **Penetration Testing**

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Vulnerability scanning generates reports detailing identified vulnerabilities, their severity ratings, and recommended remediation steps. These reports provide a snapshot of the security posture but may lack context about potential attack scenarios or the effectiveness of defensive measures.

### Reporting

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Penetration testing reports typically include detailed findings, exploitation techniques, recommendations for improving security controls, and insights into potential business impacts. They may also include evidence of successful compromises, steps to reproduce, and recommendations for mitigating identified risks.

## **Other RedLens InfoSec Capabilities**



- **Penetration Testing**
- **Vulnerability Scanning**
- <u>Red Teaming</u>
- **Social Engineering**
- **Phishing Exercises**
- **Cloud Security Vulnerability Assessments**



- **Network Segmentation Testing**
- **Password Auditing**

# **Additional Resources**

- How to Select a Penetration Testing Partner
- What Can I Expect from a Red Team Engagement
- Top 10 Cloud Security Vulnerabilities and Strategies to Combat Them
- Frontline Under Fire: Cybersecurity Risks to IT Help Desks
- Strengthen Your Defenses with Password Auditing





