Version 10.3.0-debian9_amd64

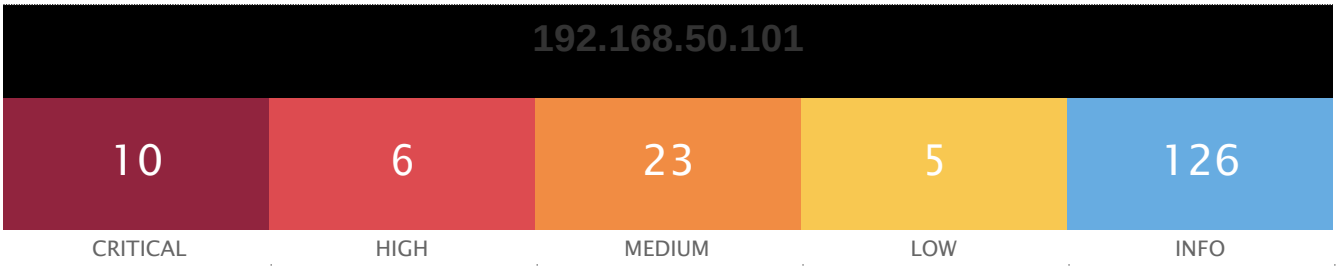
METASPLOITABLE

Report generated by Nessus™ Thu, 04 Aug 2022 09:03:51 EDT

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Vulnerabilities by Host

Vulnerabilities by Host



Scan Information

Start time: Thu Aug 4 08:37:10 2022
End time: Thu Aug 4 09:03:51 2022

Host Information

Netbios Name: METASPLOITABLE
IP: 192.168.50.101
MAC Address: 08:00:27:52:71:A7
OS: Linux Kernel 2.6 on Ubuntu 8.04 (hardy)

Vulnerabilities

134862 - Apache Tomcat A JP Connector Request Injection (Ghostcat)

Synopsis

There is a vulnerable AJP connector listening on the remote host.

Description

A file read/inclusion vulnerability was found in A JP connector. A remote, unauthenticated attacker could exploit this vulnerability to read web application files from a vulnerable server. In instances where the vulnerable server allows file uploads, an attacker could upload malicious JavaServer Pages (JSP) code within a variety of file types and gain remote code execution (RCE).

See Also

http://www.nessus.org/u?8ebe6246
http://www.nessus.org/u?4e287adb
http://www.nessus.org/u?cbc3d54e
https://access.redhat.com/security/cve/CVE-2020-1745
https://access.redhat.com/solutions/4851251
http://www.nessus.org/u?dd218234
http://www.nessus.org/u?dd772531

http://www.nessus.org/u?2a01d6bf

http://www.nessus.org/u?3b5af27e

http://www.nessus.org/u?9dab109f

http://www.nessus.org/u?5eafcf70

Solution

Aggiornare una configurazione JP per richiedere l'autorizzazione e/o aggiornare il server Tomcat a 7.0.100, 8.5.51,9.0.31 o versioni successive.

Risk

FactorHigh

CVSS v3.0 Base Score

9.8 (CVSS:3.0/AV:N/AC:L/PR:N/UI:N/S:U/C:H/I:H/A:H)

CVSS v3.0 Temporal Score

9.4 (CVSS:3.0/E:H/RL:O/RC:C)

CVSS v2.0 Base Score

7.5 (CVSS2#AV:N/AC:L/Au:N/C:P/I:P/A:P)

CVSS v2.0 Temporal Score

6.5 (CVSS2#E:H/RL:OF/RC:C)

References

CVE	CVE-2020-1745
CVE	CVE-2020-1938
XREF	CISA-KNOWN-EXPLOITED:2022/03/17

Plugin Information

Published: 2020/03/24, Modified: 2022/07/19

Plugin Output

tcp/8009/ajp13

```
Nessus was able to exploit the issue using the following request :

0x0000:  02 02 00 08 48 54 54 50 2F 31 2E 31 00 00 0F 2F    ....HTTP/1.1.../
0x0010:  61 73 64 66 2F 78 78 78 78 78 2E 6A 73 70 00 00    asdf/xxxxx.jsp..
```

```
0x0020:  09 6C 6F 63 61 6C 68 6F 73 74 00 FF FF 00 09 6C    .localhost.... l
0x0030:  6F 63 61 6C 68 6F 73 74 00 00 50 00 00 09 A0 06    ocalhost..P.....
0x0040:  00 0A 6B 65 65 70 2D 61 6C 69 76 65 00 00 0F 41    ..keep-alive...A
0x0050:  63 63 65 70 74 2D 4C 61 6E 67 75 61 67 65 00 00    ccept-Language..
0x0060:  0E 65 6E 2D 55 53 2C 65 6E 3B 71 3D 30 2E 35 00    .en-US,en;q=0.5.
0x0070:  A0 08 00 01 30 00 00 0F 41 63 63 65 70 74 2D 45    ....0...Accept-E
0x0080:  6E 63 6F 64 69 6E 67 00 00 13 67 7A 69 70 2C 20    ncoding...gzip,
0x0090:  64 65 66 6C 61 74 65 2C 20 73 64 63 68 00 00 0D    deflate, sdch...
0x00A0:  43 61 63 68 65 2D 43 6F 6E 74 72 6F 6C 00 00 09    Cache-Control...
0x00B0:  6D 61 78 2D 61 67 65 3D 30 00 A0 0E 00 07 4D 6F    max-age=0.... Mo
0x00C0:  7A 69 6C 6C 61 00 00 19 55 70 67 72 61 64 65 2D    zilla...Upgrade-
0x00D0:  49 6E 73 65 63 75 72 65 2D 52 65 71 75 65 73 74    Insecure-Request
0x00E0:  73 00 00 01 31 00 A0 01 00 09 74 65 78 74 2F 68    s...1.... text/h
0x00F0:  74 6D 6C 00 A0 0B 00 09 6C 6F 63 61 6C 68 6F 73    tml.... localhos
0x0100:  74 00 0A 00 21 6A 61 76 61 78 2E 73 65 72 76 6C    t...!javax.servl
0x0110:  65 74 2E 69 6E 63 6C 75 64 65 2E 72 65 71 75 65    et.include.reque
0x0120:  73 74 5F 75 72 69 00 00 01 31 00 0A 00 1F 6A 61    st_uri...1... ja
0x0130:  76 61 78 2E 73 65 72 76 6C 65 74 2E 69 6E 63 6C    vax.servlet.incl
0x0140:  75 64 65 2E 70 61 74 68 5F 69 6E 66 6F 00 00 10    ude.path_info...
0x0150:  2F 57 45 42 2D 49 4E 46 2F 77 65 62 2E 78 6D 6C    /WEB-INF/web.xml
0x0160:  00 0A 00 22 6A 61 76 61 78 2E 73 65 72 76 6C 65    ..."javax.servle
0x0170:  74 2E 69 6E 63 6C 75 64 65 2E 73 65 72 76 6C 65    t.include.servle
0x0180:  74 5F 70 61 74 68 00 00 00 00 FF                   t_path.....


This produced the following truncated output (limite [...]
```

51988 - Bind Shell Backdoor Detection

Synopsis

The remote host may have been compromised.

Description

A shell is listening on the remote port without any authentication being required. An attacker may use it by connecting to the remote port and sending commands directly.

Solution

Verifica se l'host remote è stato compromesso e reinstalla il Sistema se necessario.

Risk Factor

Critical

CVSS v3.0 Base Score

9.8 (CVSS:3.0/AV:N/AC:L/PR:N/UI:N/S:U/C:H/I:H/A:H)

CVSS v2.0 Base Score

10.0 (CVSS2#AV:N/AC:L/Au:N/C:C/I:C/A:C)

Plugin Information

Published: 2011/02/15, Modified: 2022/04/11

Plugin Output

tcp/1524/wild_shell

```
Nessus was able to execute the command "id" using the
following request :



This produced the following truncated output (limited to 10 lines) :
------------------------------------- snip ----------------------------------------
root@metasploitable:/# uid=0(root) gid=0(root) groups=0(root)
root@metasploitable:/#

------------------------------------- snip ----------------------------------------
```

32314 - Debian OpenSSH/OpenSSL Package Random Number Generator Weakness

Synopsis

The remote SSH host keys are weak.

Description

The remote SSH host key has been generated on a Debian or Ubuntu system which contains a bug in the random number generator of its OpenSSL library.

The problem is due to a Debian packager removing nearly all sources of entropy in the remote version of OpenSSL.

An attacker can easily obtain the private part of the remote key and use this to set up decipher the remote session or set up a man in the middle attack.

See Also

http://www.nessus.org/u?107f9bdc

http://www.nessus.org/u?f14f4224

Solution

Si consideri tutto il materiale crittografico generato sull'host remoto da indovinare. In particolare, tutto il materiale chiave SSH, SSL e OpenVPN dovrebbe essere rigenerato.

Risk Factor

Critical

CVSS v2.0 Base Score

10.0 (CVSS2#AV:N/AC:L/Au:N/C:C/I:C/A:C)

CVSS v2.0 Temporal Score

8.3 (CVSS2#E:F/RL:OF/RC:C)

References

BID	29179
CVE	CVE-2008-0166
XREF	CWE:310

Exploitable With

Core Impact (true)

Plugin Information

Published: 2008/05/14, Modified: 2018/11/15

Plugin Output

tcp/22/ssh

32321 - Debian OpenSSH/OpenSSL Package Random Number Generator Weakness (SSL check)

Synopsis

The remote SSL certificate uses a weak key.

Description

The remote x509 certificate on the remote SSL server has been generated on a Debian or Ubuntu system which contains a bug in the random number generator of its OpenSSL library.

The problem is due to a Debian packager removing nearly all sources of entropy in the remote version of OpenSSL.

An attacker can easily obtain the private part of the remote key and use this to decipher the remote session or set up a man in the middle attack.

See Also

http://www.nessus.org/u?107f9bdc

http://www.nessus.org/u?f14f4224

Solution

Si consideri tutto il materiale crittografico generato sull'host remoto da indovinare. In particolare, tutto il materiale chiave SSH, SSL e OpenVPN dovrebbe essere rigenerato.

Risk Factor

Critical

CVSS v2.0 Base Score

10.0 (CVSS2#AV:N/AC:L/Au:N/C:C/I:C/A:C)

CVSS v2.0 Temporal Score

8.3 (CVSS2#E:F/RL:OF/RC:C)

References

BID	29179
CVE	CVE-2008-0166
XREF	CWE:310

Exploitable With

Core Impact (true)

Plugin Information

Published: 2008/05/15, Modified: 2020/11/16

Plugin Output

tcp/25/smtp

32321 - Debian OpenSSH/OpenSSL Package Random Number Generator Weakness (SSL check)

Synopsis

The remote SSL certificate uses a weak key.

Description

The remote x509 certificate on the remote SSL server has been generated on a Debian or Ubuntu system which contains a bug in the random number generator of its OpenSSL library.

The problem is due to a Debian packager removing nearly all sources of entropy in the remote version of OpenSSL.

An attacker can easily obtain the private part of the remote key and use this to decipher the remote session or set up a man in the middle attack.

See Also

http://www.nessus.org/u?107f9bdc

http://www.nessus.org/u?f14f4224

Solution

Si consideri tutto il materiale crittografico generato sull'host remoto da indovinare. In particolare, tutto il materiale chiave SSH, SSL e OpenVPN dovrebbe essere rigenerato.

Risk Factor

Critical

CVSS v2.0 Base Score

10.0 (CVSS2#AV:N/AC:L/Au:N/C:C/I:C/A:C)

CVSS v2.0 Temporal Score

8.3 (CVSS2#E:F/RL:OF/RC:C)

References

BID	29179
CVE	CVE-2008-0166
XREF	CWE:310

Exploitable With

Core Impact (true)

Plugin Information

Published: 2008/05/15, Modified: 2020/11/16

Plugin Output

tcp/5432/postgresql

11356 - NFS Exported Share Information Disclosure

Synopsis

It is possible to access NFS shares on the remote host.

Description

At least one of the NFS shares exported by the remote server could be mounted by the scanning host. An attacker may be able to leverage this to read (and possibly write) files on remote host.

Solution

Configurare NFS sull'host remoto in modo che solo gli host autorizzati possano montare le

condivisioni remote.

Risk Factor

Critical

CVSS v2.0 Base Score

10.0 (CVSS2#AV:N/AC:L/Au:N/C:C/I:C/A:C)

References

CVE	CVE-1999-0170
CVE	CVE-1999-0211
CVE	CVE-1999-0554

Exploitable With

Metasploit (true)

Plugin Information

Published: 2003/03/12, Modified: 2018/09/17

Plugin Output

```
The following NFS shares could be mounted :

+ /
  + Contents of / :
    - .
    - ..
    - bin
    - boot
    - cdrom
```

udp/2049/rpc-nfs

```
    - dev
    - etc
    - home
    - initrd
    - initrd.img
    - lib
    - lost+found
    - media
    - mnt
    - nohup.out
    - opt
    - proc
    - root
    - sbin
    - srv
    - sys
    - tmp
    - usr
    - var
    - vmlinuz
```

20007 - SSL Version 2 and 3 Protocol Detection

Synopsis

The remote service encrypts traffic using a protocol with known weaknesses.

Description

The remote service accepts connections encrypted using SSL 2.0 and/or SSL 3.0. These versions of SSL are affected by several cryptographic flaws, including:

- An insecure padding scheme with CBC ciphers.

- Insecure session renegotiation and resumption schemes.

An attacker can exploit these flaws to conduct man-in-the-middle attacks or to decrypt communications between the affected service and clients.

Although SSL/TLS has a secure means for choosing the highest supported version of the protocol (so that these versions will be used only if the client or server support nothing better), many web browsers implement this in an unsafe way that allows an attacker to downgrade a connection (such as in POODLE). Therefore, it is recommended that these protocols be disabled entirely.

NIST has determined that SSL 3.0 is no longer acceptable for secure communications. As of the date of enforcement found in PCI DSS v3.1, any version of SSL will not meet the PCI SSC's definition of 'strong cryptography'.

See Also

https://www.schneier.com/academic/paperfiles/paper-ssl.pdf

http://www.nessus.org/u?b06c7e95

http://www.nessus.org/u?247c4540

https://www.openssl.org/~bodo/ssl-poodle.pdf

http://www.nessus.org/u?5d15ba70

https://www.imperialviolet.org/2014/10/14/poodle.html

https://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc7507

https://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc7568

Solution

Consultare la documentazione dell'applicazione per disabilitare SSL 2.0 e 3.0. Utilizzare TLS 1.2 (con suite di cifratura approvate) o superiore.

Risk Factor

Critical

CVSS v3.0 Base Score

9.8 (CVSS:3.0/AV:N/AC:L/PR:N/UI:N/S:U/C:H/I:H/A:H)

CVSS v2.0 Base Score

10.0 (CVSS2#AV:N/AC:L/Au:N/C:C/I:C/A:C)

Plugin Information

Published: 2005/10/12, Modified: 2022/04/04

Plugin Output

tcp/25/smtp

```
- SSLv2 is enabled and the server supports at least one cipher.

  Low Strength Ciphers (<= 64-bit key)

    Name                          Code              KEX            Auth     Encryption              MAC
    ----------------------------- ----------------- -------------- -------- ----------------------- -------
    EXP-RC2-CBC-MD5                                 RSA(512)       RSA      RC2-CBC(40)             MD5
       export
    EXP-RC4-MD5                                     RSA(512)       RSA      RC4(40)                 MD5
       export

  Medium Strength Ciphers (> 64-bit and < 112-bit key, or 3DES)

    Name                          Code              KEX            Auth     Encryption              MAC
    ----------------------------- ----------------- -------------- -------- ----------------------- -------
    DES-CBC3-MD5                                    RSA            RSA      3DES-CBC(168)           MD5

  High Strength Ciphers (>= 112-bit key)

    Name                          Code              KEX            Auth     Encryption              MAC
    ----------------------------- ----------------- -------------- -------- ----------------------- -------
    RC4-MD5                                         RSA            RSA      RC4(128)                MD5

The fields above are :

  {Tenable ciphername}
  {Cipher ID code}
  Kex={key exchange}
  Auth={authentication}
  Encrypt={symmetric encryption method}
  MAC={message authentication code}
  {export flag}

- SSLv3 is enabled and the server supports at least one cipher.
Explanation: TLS 1.0 and SSL 3.0 cipher suites may be used with SSLv3


  Low Strength Ciphers (<= 64-bit key)

    Name                          Code              KEX            Auth     Encryption              MAC
 ---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------
    EXP-EDH-RSA-DES-CBC-SHA                         DH(512)        RSA      DES-CBC(40)
 SHA1      export
    EDH-RSA-DES-CBC-SHA                             DH             RSA      DES-CBC(56)             SHA
 [...]
```

20007 - SSL Version 2 and 3 Protocol Detection

Synopsis

The remote service encrypts traffic using a protocol with known weaknesses.

Description

The remote service accepts connections encrypted using SSL 2.0 and/or SSL 3.0. These versions of SSL are affected by several cryptographic flaws, including:

- An insecure padding scheme with CBC ciphers.

- Insecure session renegotiation and resumption schemes.

An attacker can exploit these flaws to conduct man-in-the-middle attacks or to decrypt communications between the affected service and clients.

Although SSL/TLS has a secure means for choosing the highest supported version of the protocol (so that these versions will be used only if the client or server support nothing better), many web browsers implement this in an unsafe way that allows an attacker to downgrade a connection (such as in POODLE). Therefore, it is recommended that these protocols be disabled entirely.

NIST has determined that SSL 3.0 is no longer acceptable for secure communications. As of the date of enforcement found in PCI DSS v3.1, any version of SSL will not meet the PCI SSC's definition of 'strong cryptography'.

See Also

https://www.schneier.com/academic/paperfiles/paper-ssl.pdf

http://www.nessus.org/u?b06c7e95

http://www.nessus.org/u?247c4540

https://www.openssl.org/~bodo/ssl-poodle.pdf

http://www.nessus.org/u?5d15ba70

https://www.imperialviolet.org/2014/10/14/poodle.html

https://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc7507

https://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc7568

Solution

Consultare la documentazione dell'applicazione per disabilitare SSL 2.0 e 3.0. Utilizzare TLS 1.2 (con suite di cifratura approvate) o superiore.

Risk Factor

Critical

CVSS v3.0 Base Score

9.8 (CVSS:3.0/AV:N/AC:L/PR:N/UI:N/S:U/C:H/I:H/A:H)

CVSS v2.0 Base Score

10.0 (CVSS2#AV:N/AC:L/Au:N/C:C/I:C/A:C)

Plugin Information

Published: 2005/10/12, Modified: 2022/04/04

Plugin Output

tcp/5432/postgresql

```
- SSLv3 is enabled and the server supports at least one cipher.
Explanation: TLS 1.0 and SSL 3.0 cipher suites may be used with SSLv3


  Medium Strength Ciphers (> 64-bit and < 112-bit key, or 3DES)

    Name                          Code             KEX           Auth     Encryption             MAC
  ----------------------          ----------       ---           ----     --------------------   ---
    EDH-RSA-DES-CBC3-SHA                           DH            RSA      3DES-CBC(168)
 SHA1
    DES-CBC3-SHA                                   RSA           RSA      3DES-CBC(168)
 SHA1

  High Strength Ciphers (>= 112-bit key)

    Name                          Code             KEX           Auth     Encryption             MAC
  ----------------------          ----------       ---           ----     --------------------   ---
    DHE-RSA-AES128-SHA                             DH            RSA      AES-CBC(128)
 SHA1
    DHE-RSA-AES256-SHA                             DH            RSA      AES-CBC(256)
 SHA1
    AES128-SHA                                     RSA           RSA      AES-CBC(128)
 SHA1
    AES256-SHA                                     RSA           RSA      AES-CBC(256)
 SHA1
    RC4-SHA                                        RSA           RSA      RC4(128)
 SHA1

The fields above are :

  {Tenable ciphername}
  {Cipher ID code}
  Kex={key exchange}
  Auth={authentication}
  Encrypt={symmetric encryption method}
  MAC={message authentication code}
  {export flag}
```

33850 - Unix Operating System Unsupported Version Detection

Synopsis

The operating system running on the remote host is no longer supported.

Description

According to its self-reported version number, the Unix operating system running on the remote host is no longer supported.

Lack of support implies that no new security patches for the product will be released by the vendor. As a result, it is likely to contain security vulnerabilities.

Solution

Eseguire l'aggiornamento a una versione del sistema operativo Unix attualmente supportata.

Risk Factor

Critical

CVSS v3.0 Base Score

10.0 (CVSS:3.0/AV:N/AC:L/PR:N/UI:N/S:C/C:H/I:H/A:H)

CVSS v2.0 Base Score

10.0 (CVSS2#AV:N/AC:L/Au:N/C:C/I:C/A:C)

References

XREF	IAVA:0001-A-0502
XREF	IAVA:0001-A-0648

Plugin Information

Published: 2008/08/08, Modified: 2022/05/18

Plugin Output

tcp/0

```
Ubuntu 8.04 support ended on 2011-05-12 (Desktop) / 2013-05-09 (Server).
Upgrade to Ubuntu 21.04 / LTS 20.04 / LTS 18.04.

For more information, see : https://wiki.ubuntu.com/Releases
```

61708 - VNC Server 'password' Password

Synopsis

A VNC server running on the remote host is secured with a weak password.

Description

The VNC server running on the remote host is secured with a weak password. Nessus was able to login using VNC authentication and a password of 'password'. A remote, unauthenticated attacker could exploit this to take control of the system.

Solution

Metti in sicurezza il servizio VNC con una password più efficace e complessa.

Risk Factor

Critical

CVSS v2.0 Base Score

10.0 (CVSS2#AV:N/AC:L/Au:N/C:C/I:C/A:C)

Plugin Information

Published: 2012/08/29, Modified: 2015/09/24

Plugin Output

tcp/5900/vnc

```
Nessus logged in using a password of "password".
```

136808 - ISC BIND Denial of Service

Synopsis

The remote name server is affected by an assertion failure vulnerability.

Description

A denial of service (DoS) vulnerability exists in ISC BIND versions 9.11.18 / 9.11.18-S1 / 9.12.4-P2 / 9.13 / 9.14.11 / 9.15 / 9.16.2 / 9.17 / 9.17.1 and earlier. An unauthenticated, remote attacker can exploit this issue, via a specially-crafted message, to cause the service to stop responding.

Note that Nessus has not tested for this issue but has instead relied only on the application's self-reported version number.

See Also

https://kb.isc.org/docs/cve-2020-8617

Solution

Aggiornamento alla versione aggiornata strettamente correlata alla versione corrente di BIND.

Risk Factor

Medium

CVSS v3.0 Base Score

7.5 (CVSS:3.0/AV:N/AC:L/PR:N/UI:N/S:U/C:N/I:N/A:H)

CVSS v3.0 Temporal Score

6.7 (CVSS:3.0/E:P/RL:O/RC:C)

CVSS v2.0 Base Score

5.0 (CVSS2#AV:N/AC:L/Au:N/C:N/I:N/A:P)

CVSS v2.0 Temporal Score

3.9 (CVSS2#E:POC/RL:OF/RC:C)

STIG Severity

I

References

CVE	CVE-2020-8617
XREF	IAVA:2020-A-0217-S

Plugin Information

Published: 2020/05/22, Modified: 2022/05/13

Plugin Output

udp/53/dns

```
Installed version : 9.4.2
Fixed version     : 9.11.19
```

136769 - ISC BIND Service Downgrade / Reflected DoS

Synopsis

The remote name server is affected by Service Downgrade / Reflected DoS vulnerabilities.

Description

According to its self-reported version, the instance of ISC BIND 9 running on the remote name server is affected by performance downgrade and Reflected DoS vulnerabilities. This is due to BIND DNS not sufficiently limiting the number fetches which may be performed while processing a referral response.

An unauthenticated, remote attacker can exploit this to cause degrade the service of the recursive server or to use the affected server as a reflector in a reflection attack.

See Also

https://kb.isc.org/docs/cve-2020-8616

Solution

Aggiornamento della versione BIND di ISC a cui si fa riferimento nella consulenza del fornitore.

Risk Factor

Medium

CVSS v3.0 Base Score

8.6 (CVSS:3.0/AV:N/AC:L/PR:N/UI:N/S:C/C:N/I:N/A:H)

CVSS v3.0 Temporal Score

7.5 (CVSS:3.0/E:U/RL:O/RC:C)

CVSS v2.0 Base Score

5.0 (CVSS2#AV:N/AC:L/Au:N/C:N/I:N/A:P)

CVSS v2.0 Temporal Score

3.7 (CVSS2#E:U/RL:OF/RC:C)

STIG Severity

I

References

CVE	CVE-2020-8616
XREF	IAVA:2020-A-0217-S

Plugin Information

Published: 2020/05/22, Modified: 2020/06/26

Plugin Output

udp/53/dns

```
Installed version : 9.4.2
Fixed version     : 9.11.19
```

42256 - NFS Shares World Readable

Synopsis

The remote NFS server exports world-readable shares.

Description

The remote NFS server is exporting one or more shares without restricting access (based on hostname, IP, or IP range).

See Also

http://www.tldp.org/HOWTO/NFS-HOWTO/security.html

Solution

Porre le opportune restrizioni su tutte le azioni NFS.

Risk Factor

Medium

CVSS v3.0 Base Score

7.5 (CVSS:3.0/AV:N/AC:L/PR:N/UI:N/S:U/C:H/I:N/A:N)

CVSS v2.0 Base Score

5.0 (CVSS2#AV:N/AC:L/Au:N/C:P/I:N/A:N)

Plugin Information

Published: 2009/10/26, Modified: 2020/05/05

Plugin Output

tcp/2049/rpc-nfs

```
The following shares have no access restrictions :

  / *
```

42873 - SSL Medium Strength Cipher Suites Supported (SWEET32)

Synopsis

The remote service supports the use of medium strength SSL ciphers.

Description

The remote host supports the use of SSL ciphers that offer medium strength encryption. Nessus regards medium strength as any encryption that uses key lengths at least 64 bits and less than 112 bits, or else that uses the 3DES encryption suite.

Note that it is considerably easier to circumvent medium strength encryption if the attacker is on the same physical network.

See Also

https://www.openssl.org/blog/blog/2016/08/24/sweet32/

https://sweet32.info

Solution

Riconfigurare l'applicazione interessata, se possibile, per evitare l'uso di cifrari a media resistenza.

Risk Factor

Medium

CVSS v3.0 Base Score

7.5 (CVSS:3.0/AV:N/AC:L/PR:N/UI:N/S:U/C:H/I:N/A:N)

CVSS v2.0 Base Score

5.0 (CVSS2#AV:N/AC:L/Au:N/C:P/I:N/A:N)

References

CVE CVE-2016-2183

Plugin Information

Published: 2009/11/23, Modified: 2021/02/03

Plugin Output

tcp/25/smtp

```
  Medium Strength Ciphers (> 64-bit and < 112-bit key, or 3DES)

    Name                              Code              KEX           Auth      Encryption              MAC
----------------------------------------------------    ----------------------------------------    --------    ----------------------------------------------    -------
    DES-CBC3-MD5                      0x07, 0x00, 0xC0  RSA           RSA       3DES-CBC(168)           MD5
    EDH-RSA-DES-CBC3-SHA              0x00, 0x16        DH            RSA       3DES-CBC(168)
 SHA1
    ADH-DES-CBC3-SHA                  0x00, 0x1B        DH            None      3DES-CBC(168)
 SHA1
    DES-CBC3-SHA                      0x00, 0x0A        RSA           RSA       3DES-CBC(168)
 SHA1

The fields above are :

  {Tenable ciphername}
  {Cipher ID code}
  Kex={key exchange}
  Auth={authentication}
  Encrypt={symmetric encryption method}
  MAC={message authentication code}
  {export flag}
```

42873 - SSL Medium Strength Cipher Suites Supported (SWEET32)

Synopsis

The remote service supports the use of medium strength SSL ciphers.

Description

The remote host supports the use of SSL ciphers that offer medium strength encryption. Nessus regards medium strength as any encryption that uses key lengths at least 64 bits and less than 112 bits, or else that uses the 3DES encryption suite.

Note that it is considerably easier to circumvent medium strength encryption if the attacker is on the same physical network.

See Also

https://www.openssl.org/blog/blog/2016/08/24/sweet32/

https://sweet32.info

Solution

Riconfigurare l'applicazione interessata, se possibile, per evitare l'uso di cifrari a media resistenza.

Risk Factor

Medium

CVSS v3.0 Base Score

7.5 (CVSS:3.0/AV:N/AC:L/PR:N/UI:N/S:U/C:H/I:N/A:N)

CVSS v2.0 Base Score

5.0 (CVSS2#AV:N/AC:L/Au:N/C:P/I:N/A:N)

References

CVE	CVE-2016-2183

Plugin Information

Published: 2009/11/23, Modified: 2021/02/03

Plugin Output

tcp/5432/postgresql

```
  Medium Strength Ciphers (> 64-bit and < 112-bit key, or 3DES)

    Name                                Code              KEX            Auth      Encryption               MAC
----------------------------------------------------------  ----------------------  -------  ---------  ----------------------------------------------  -------
    EDH-RSA-DES-CBC3-SHA                0x00, 0x16        DH             RSA       3DES-CBC(168)
 SHA1
    DES-CBC3-SHA                        0x00, 0x0A        RSA            RSA       3DES-CBC(168)
 SHA1

The fields above are :

  {Tenable ciphername}
  {Cipher ID code}
  Kex={key exchange}
  Auth={authentication}
  Encrypt={symmetric encryption method}
  MAC={message authentication code}
  {export flag}
```

90509 - Samba Badlock Vulnerability

Synopsis

An SMB server running on the remote host is affected by the Badlock vulnerability.

Description

The version of Samba, a CIFS/SMB server for Linux and Unix, running on the remote host is affected by a flaw, known as Badlock, that exists in the Security Account Manager (SAM) and Local Security Authority (Domain Policy) (LSAD) protocols due to improper authentication level negotiation over Remote Procedure Call (RPC) channels. A man-in-the-middle attacker who is able to able to intercept the traffic between a client and a server hosting a SAM database can exploit this flaw to force a downgrade of the authentication level, which allows the execution of arbitrary Samba network calls in the context of the intercepted user, such as viewing or modifying sensitive security data in the Active Directory (AD) database or disabling critical services.

See Also

http://badlock.org

https://www.samba.org/samba/security/CVE-2016-2118.html

Solution

Aggiornamento alla versione Samba 4.2.11 / 4.3.8 / 4.4.2 orù successive.

Risk Factor

Medium

CVSS v3.0 Base Score

7.5 (CVSS:3.0/AV:N/AC:H/PR:N/UI:R/S:U/C:H/I:H/A:H)

CVSS v3.0 Temporal Score

6.5 (CVSS:3.0/E:U/RL:O/RC:C)

CVSS v2.0 Base Score

6.8 (CVSS2#AV:N/AC:M/Au:N/C:P/I:P/A:P)

CVSS v2.0 Temporal Score

5.0 (CVSS2#E:U/RL:OF/RC:C)

References

BID 86002

CVE CVE-2016-2118
XREF CERT:813296

Plugin Information

Published: 2016/04/13, Modified: 2019/11/20

Plugin Output

tcp/445/cifs

```
Nessus detected that the Samba Badlock patch has not been applied.
```

11213 - HTTP TRACE / TRACK Methods Allowed

Synopsis

Debugging functions are enabled on the remote web server.

Description

The remote web server supports the TRACE and/or TRACK methods. TRACE and TRACK are HTTP methods that are used to debug web server connections.

See Also

https://www.cgisecurity.com/whitehat-mirror/WH-WhitePaper_XST_ebook.pdf

http://www.apacheweek.com/issues/03-01-24

https://download.oracle.com/sunalerts/1000718.1.html

Solution

Disable these HTTP methods. Refer to the plugin output for more information.

Risk Factor

Medium

CVSS v3.0 Base Score

5.3 (CVSS:3.0/AV:N/AC:L/PR:N/UI:N/S:U/C:L/I:N/A:N)

CVSS v3.0 Temporal Score

4.6 (CVSS:3.0/E:U/RL:O/RC:C)

CVSS v2.0 Base Score

5.0 (CVSS2#AV:N/AC:L/Au:N/C:P/I:N/A:N)

CVSS v2.0 Temporal Score

3.7 (CVSS2#E:U/RL:OF/RC:C)

References

BID	9506
BID	9561
BID	11604
BID	33374

BID	37995
CVE	CVE-2003-1567
CVE	CVE-2004-2320
CVE	CVE-2010-0386
XREF	CERT:288308
XREF	CERT:867593
XREF	CWE:16
XREF	CWE:200

Plugin Information

Published: 2003/01/23, Modified: 2020/06/12

Plugin Output

tcp/80/www

```
To disable these methods, add the following lines for each virtual
host in your configuration file :

    RewriteEngine on
    RewriteCond %{REQUEST_METHOD} ^(TRACE|TRACK)
    RewriteRule .* - [F]

Alternatively, note that Apache versions 1.3.34, 2.0.55, and 2.2
support disabling the TRACE method natively via the 'TraceEnable'
directive.

Nessus sent the following TRACE request :

------------------------------------------ snip ------------------------------------------
TRACE /Nessus2114587619.html HTTP/1.1
Connection: Close
Host: 192.168.50.101
Pragma: no-cache
User-Agent: Mozilla/4.0 (compatible; MSIE 8.0; Windows NT 5.1; Trident/4.0)
Accept: image/gif, image/x-xbitmap, image/jpeg, image/pjpeg, image/png, */*
Accept-Language: en
Accept-Charset: iso-8859-1,*,utf-8

------------------------------------------ snip ------------------------------------------

and received the following response from the remote server :

------------------------------------------ snip ------------------------------------------
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Date: Thu, 04 Aug 2022 12:45:02 GMT
Server: Apache/2.2.8 (Ubuntu) DAV/2
Keep-Alive: timeout=15, max=100
Connection: Keep-Alive
Transfer-Encoding: chunked
Content-Type: message/http


TRACE /Nessus2114587619.html HTTP/1.1
Connection: Keep-Alive
Host: 192.168.50.101
Pragma: no-cache
User-Agent: Mozilla/4.0 (compatible; MSIE 8.0; Windows NT 5.1; Trident/4.0)
Accept: image/gif, image/x-xbitmap, image/jpeg, image/pjpeg, image/png, */*
```

```
Accept-Language: en
Accept-Charset: iso-8859-1,*,utf-8

----------------------------------------- snip -----------------------------------------
```

139915 - ISC BIND 9.x < 9.11.22, 9.12.x < 9.16.6, 9.17.x < 9.17.4 DoS

Synopsis

The remote name server is affected by a denial of service vulnerability.

Description

According to its self-reported version number, the installation of ISC BIND running on the remote name server is version 9.x prior to 9.11.22, 9.12.x prior to 9.16.6 or 9.17.x prior to 9.17.4. It is, therefore, affected by a denial of service (DoS) vulnerability due to an assertion failure when attempting to verify a truncated response to a TSIG-signed request. An authenticated, remote attacker can exploit this issue by sending a truncated response to a TSIG-signed request to trigger an assertion failure, causing the server to exit.

Note that Nessus has not tested for this issue but has instead relied only on the application's self-reported version number.

See Also

https://kb.isc.org/docs/cve-2020-8622

Solution

Upgrade to BIND 9.11.22, 9.16.6, 9.17.4 or later.

Risk Factor

Medium

CVSS v3.0 Base Score

6.5 (CVSS:3.0/AV:N/AC:L/PR:L/UI:N/S:U/C:N/I:N/A:H)

CVSS v3.0 Temporal Score

5.7 (CVSS:3.0/E:U/RL:O/RC:C)

CVSS v2.0 Base Score

4.0 (CVSS2#AV:N/AC:L/Au:S/C:N/I:N/A:P)

CVSS v2.0 Temporal Score

3.0 (CVSS2#E:U/RL:OF/RC:C)

STIG Severity

I

References

CVE	CVE-2020-8622
XREF	IAVA:2020-A-0385-S

Plugin Information

Published: 2020/08/27, Modified: 2021/06/03

Plugin Output

udp/53/dns

```
Installed version : 9.4.2
Fixed version     : 9.11.22, 9.16.6, 9.17.4 or later
```

57608 - SMB Signing not required

Synopsis

Signing is not required on the remote SMB server.

Description

Signing is not required on the remote SMB server. An unauthenticated, remote attacker can exploit this to conduct man-in-the-middle attacks against the SMB server.

See Also

http://www.nessus.org/u?df39b8b3

http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc731957.aspx

http://www.nessus.org/u?74b80723

https://www.samba.org/samba/docs/current/man-html/smb.conf.5.html

http://www.nessus.org/u?a3cac4ea

Solution

Enforce message signing in the host's configuration. On Windows, this is found in the policy setting 'Microsoft network server: Digitally sign communications (always)'. On Samba, the setting is called 'server signing'. See the 'see also' links for further details.

Risk Factor

Medium

CVSS v3.0 Base Score

5.3 (CVSS:3.0/AV:N/AC:L/PR:N/UI:N/S:U/C:N/I:L/A:N)

CVSS v3.0 Temporal Score

4.6 (CVSS:3.0/E:U/RL:O/RC:C)

CVSS v2.0 Base Score

5.0 (CVSS2#AV:N/AC:L/Au:N/C:N/I:P/A:N)

CVSS v2.0 Temporal Score

3.7 (CVSS2#E:U/RL:OF/RC:C)

Plugin Information

Published: 2012/01/19, Modified: 2021/03/15

Plugin Output

tcp/445/cifs

52611 - SMTP Service STARTTLS Plaintext Command Injection

Synopsis

The remote mail service allows plaintext command injection while negotiating an encrypted communications channel.

Description

The remote SMTP service contains a software flaw in its STARTTLS implementation that could allow a remote, unauthenticated attacker to inject commands during the plaintext protocol phase that will be executed during the ciphertext protocol phase.

Successful exploitation could allow an attacker to steal a victim's email or associated SASL (Simple Authentication and Security Layer) credentials.

See Also

https://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc2487

https://www.securityfocus.com/archive/1/516901/30/0/threaded

Solution

Contact the vendor to see if an update is available.

Risk Factor

Medium

CVSS v2.0 Base Score

4.0 (CVSS2#AV:N/AC:H/Au:N/C:P/I:P/A:N)

CVSS v2.0 Temporal Score

3.1 (CVSS2#E:POC/RL:OF/RC:C)

References

BID	46767
CVE	CVE-2011-0411
CVE	CVE-2011-1430
CVE	CVE-2011-1431
CVE	CVE-2011-1432
CVE	CVE-2011-1506
CVE	CVE-2011-2165
XREF	CERT:555316

Plugin Information

Published: 2011/03/10, Modified: 2019/03/06

Plugin Output

tcp/25/smtp

```
Nessus sent the following two commands in a single packet :

  STARTTLS\r\nRSET\r\n

And the server sent the following two responses :

  220 2.0.0 Ready to start TLS
  250 2.0.0 Ok
```

90317 - SSH Weak Algorithms Supported

Synopsis

The remote SSH server is configured to allow weak encryption algorithms or no algorithm at all.

Description

Nessus has detected that the remote SSH server is configured to use the Arcfour stream cipher or no cipher at all. RFC 4253 advises against using Arcfour due to an issue with weak keys.

See Also

https://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc4253#section-6.3

Solution

Contact the vendor or consult product documentation to remove the weak ciphers.

Risk Factor

Medium

CVSS v2.0 Base Score

4.3 (CVSS2#AV:N/AC:M/Au:N/C:P/I:N/A:N)

Plugin Information

Published: 2016/04/04, Modified: 2016/12/14

Plugin Output

tcp/22/ssh

```
The following weak server-to-client encryption algorithms are supported :

  arcfour
  arcfour128
  arcfour256

The following weak client-to-server encryption algorithms are supported :

  arcfour
  arcfour128
  arcfour256
```

31705 - SSL Anonymous Cipher Suites Supported

Synopsis

The remote service supports the use of anonymous SSL ciphers.

Description

The remote host supports the use of anonymous SSL ciphers. While this enables an administrator to set up a service that encrypts traffic without having to generate and configure SSL certificates, it offers no way to verify the remote host's identity and renders the service vulnerable to a man-in-the-middle attack.

Note: This is considerably easier to exploit if the attacker is on the same physical network.

See Also

http://www.nessus.org/u?3a040ada

Solution

Reconfigure the affected application if possible to avoid use of weak ciphers.

Risk Factor

Low

CVSS v3.0 Base Score

5.9 (CVSS:3.0/AV:N/AC:H/PR:N/UI:N/S:U/C:H/I:N/A:N)

CVSS v3.0 Temporal Score

5.2 (CVSS:3.0/E:U/RL:O/RC:C)

CVSS v2.0 Base Score

2.6 (CVSS2#AV:N/AC:H/Au:N/C:P/I:N/A:N)

CVSS v2.0 Temporal Score

1.9 (CVSS2#E:U/RL:OF/RC:C)

References

BID	28482
CVE	CVE-2007-1858

Plugin Information

Published: 2008/03/28, Modified: 2021/02/03

Plugin Output

tcp/25/smtp

```
The following is a list of SSL anonymous ciphers supported by the remote TCP server :

  Low Strength Ciphers (<= 64-bit key)

    Name                          Code             KEX           Auth     Encryption             MAC
  ----------------------          ----------       ---           ----     ---------------------  ---
    EXP-ADH-DES-CBC-SHA           0x00, 0x19       DH(512)       None     DES-CBC(40)
 SHA1      export
    EXP-ADH-RC4-MD5               0x00, 0x17       DH(512)       None     RC4(40)                MD5
       export
    ADH-DES-CBC-SHA               0x00, 0x1A       DH            None     DES-CBC(56)
 SHA1

  Medium Strength Ciphers (> 64-bit and < 112-bit key, or 3DES)

    Name                          Code             KEX           Auth     Encryption             MAC
    ----------------------        ----------       ---           ----     ---------------------  ---
    ADH-DES-CBC3-SHA              0x00, 0x1B       DH            None     3DES-CBC(168)
 SHA1

  High Strength Ciphers (>= 112-bit key)

    Name                          Code             KEX           Auth     Encryption             MAC
  ----------------------          ----------       ---           ----     ---------------------  ---
    ADH-AES128-SHA                0x00, 0x34       DH            None     AES-CBC(128)
 SHA1
    ADH-AES256-SHA                0x00, 0x3A       DH            None     AES-CBC(256)
 SHA1
    ADH-RC4-MD5                   0x00, 0x18       DH            None     RC4(128)               MD5

The fields above are :

  {Tenable ciphername}
  {Cipher ID code}
  Kex={key exchange}
  Auth={authentication}
  Encrypt={symmetric encryption method}
  MAC={message authentication code}
  {export flag}
```

51192 - SSL Certificate Cannot Be Trusted

Synopsis

The SSL certificate for this service cannot be trusted.

Description

The server's X.509 certificate cannot be trusted. This situation can occur in three different ways, in which the chain of trust can be broken, as stated below :

- First, the top of the certificate chain sent by the server might not be descended from a known public certificate authority. This can occur either when the top of the chain is an unrecognized, self-signed certificate, or when intermediate certificates are missing that would connect the top of the certificate chain to a known public certificate authority.

- Second, the certificate chain may contain a certificate that is not valid at the time of the scan. This can occur either when the scan occurs before one of the certificate's 'notBefore' dates, or after one of the certificate's 'notAfter' dates.

- Third, the certificate chain may contain a signature that either didn't match the certificate's information or could not be verified. Bad signatures can be fixed by getting the certificate with the bad signature to be re-signed by its issuer. Signatures that could not be verified are the result of the certificate's issuer using a signing algorithm that Nessus either does not support or does not recognize.

If the remote host is a public host in production, any break in the chain makes it more difficult for users to verify the authenticity and identity of the web server. This could make it easier to carry out man-in-the-middle attacks against the remote host.

See Also

https://www.itu.int/rec/T-REC-X.509/en

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/X.509

Solution

Purchase or generate a proper SSL certificate for this service.

Risk Factor

Medium

CVSS v3.0 Base Score

6.5 (CVSS:3.0/AV:N/AC:L/PR:N/UI:N/S:U/C:L/I:L/A:N)

CVSS v2.0 Base Score

6.4 (CVSS2#AV:N/AC:L/Au:N/C:P/I:P/A:N)

Plugin Information

Published: 2010/12/15, Modified: 2020/04/27

Plugin Output

tcp/25/smtp

```
The following certificate was part of the certificate chain
sent by the remote host, but it has expired :

|-Subject   : C=XX/ST=There is no such thing outside US/L=Everywhere/O=OCOSA/OU=Office for
 Complication of Otherwise Simple Affairs/CN=ubuntu804-base.localdomain/E=root@ubuntu804-
base.localdomain
|-Not After : Apr 16 14:07:45 2010 GMT

The following certificate was at the top of the certificate
chain sent by the remote host, but it is signed by an unknown
certificate authority :

|-Subject : C=XX/ST=There is no such thing outside US/L=Everywhere/O=OCOSA/OU=Office for
 Complication of Otherwise Simple Affairs/CN=ubuntu804-base.localdomain/E=root@ubuntu804-
base.localdomain
|-Issuer : C=XX/ST=There is no such thing outside US/L=Everywhere/O=OCOSA/OU=Office for
 Complication of Otherwise Simple Affairs/CN=ubuntu804-base.localdomain/E=root@ubuntu804-
base.localdomain
```

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Description

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- First, the top of the certificate chain sent by the server might not be descended from a known public certificate authority. This can occur either when the top of the chain is an unrecognized, self-signed certificate, or when intermediate certificates are missing that would connect the top of the certificate chain to a known public certificate authority.

- Second, the certificate chain may contain a certificate that is not valid at the time of the scan. This can occur either when the scan occurs before one of the certificate's 'notBefore' dates, or after one of the certificate's 'notAfter' dates.

- Third, the certificate chain may contain a signature that either didn't match the certificate's information or could not be verified. Bad signatures can be fixed by getting the certificate with the bad signature to be re-signed by its issuer. Signatures that could not be verified are the result of the certificate's issuer using a signing algorithm that Nessus either does not support or does not recognize.

If the remote host is a public host in production, any break in the chain makes it more difficult for users to verify the authenticity and identity of the web server. This could make it easier to carry out man-in-the-middle attacks against the remote host.

See Also

https://www.itu.int/rec/T-REC-X.509/en

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/X.509

Solution

Purchase or generate a proper SSL certificate for this service.

Risk Factor

Medium

CVSS v3.0 Base Score

6.5 (CVSS:3.0/AV:N/AC:L/PR:N/UI:N/S:U/C:L/I:L/A:N)

CVSS v2.0 Base Score

6.4 (CVSS2#AV:N/AC:L/Au:N/C:P/I:P/A:N)

Plugin Information

Published: 2010/12/15, Modified: 2020/04/27

Plugin Output

tcp/5432/postgresql

```
The following certificate was part of the certificate chain
sent by the remote host, but it has expired :

|-Subject   : C=XX/ST=There is no such thing outside US/L=Everywhere/O=OCOSA/OU=Office for
 Complication of Otherwise Simple Affairs/CN=ubuntu804-base.localdomain/E=root@ubuntu804-
base.localdomain
|-Not After : Apr 16 14:07:45 2010 GMT

The following certificate was at the top of the certificate
chain sent by the remote host, but it is signed by an unknown
certificate authority :

|-Subject : C=XX/ST=There is no such thing outside US/L=Everywhere/O=OCOSA/OU=Office for
 Complication of Otherwise Simple Affairs/CN=ubuntu804-base.localdomain/E=root@ubuntu804-
base.localdomain
|-Issuer : C=XX/ST=There is no such thing outside US/L=Everywhere/O=OCOSA/OU=Office for
 Complication of Otherwise Simple Affairs/CN=ubuntu804-base.localdomain/E=root@ubuntu804-
base.localdomain
```

15901 - SSL Certificate Expiry

Synopsis

The remote server's SSL certificate has already expired.

Description

This plugin checks expiry dates of certificates associated with SSL- enabled services on the target and reports whether any have already expired.

Solution

Purchase or generate a new SSL certificate to replace the existing one.

Risk Factor

Medium

CVSS v3.0 Base Score

5.3 (CVSS:3.0/AV:N/AC:L/PR:N/UI:N/S:U/C:N/I:L/A:N)

CVSS v2.0 Base Score

5.0 (CVSS2#AV:N/AC:L/Au:N/C:N/I:P/A:N)

Plugin Information

Published: 2004/12/03, Modified: 2021/02/03

Plugin Output

tcp/25/smtp

```
The SSL certificate has already expired :

  Subject          : C=XX, ST=There is no such thing outside US, L=Everywhere, O=OCOSA,
 OU=Office for Complication of Otherwise Simple Affairs, CN=ubuntu804-base.localdomain,
 emailAddress=root@ubuntu804-base.localdomain
  Issuer           : C=XX, ST=There is no such thing outside US, L=Everywhere, O=OCOSA,
 OU=Office for Complication of Otherwise Simple Affairs, CN=ubuntu804-base.localdomain,
 emailAddress=root@ubuntu804-base.localdomain
  Not valid before : Mar 17 14:07:45 2010 GMT
  Not valid after  : Apr 16 14:07:45 2010 GMT
```

15901 - SSL Certificate Expiry

Synopsis

The remote server's SSL certificate has already expired.

Description

This plugin checks expiry dates of certificates associated with SSL- enabled services on the target and reports whether any have already expired.

Solution

Purchase or generate a new SSL certificate to replace the existing one.

Risk Factor

Medium

CVSS v3.0 Base Score

5.3 (CVSS:3.0/AV:N/AC:L/PR:N/UI:N/S:U/C:N/I:L/A:N)

CVSS v2.0 Base Score

5.0 (CVSS2#AV:N/AC:L/Au:N/C:N/I:P/A:N)

Plugin Information

Published: 2004/12/03, Modified: 2021/02/03

Plugin Output

tcp/5432/postgresql

```
The SSL certificate has already expired :

  Subject          : C=XX, ST=There is no such thing outside US, L=Everywhere, O=OCOSA,
 OU=Office for Complication of Otherwise Simple Affairs, CN=ubuntu804-base.localdomain,
 emailAddress=root@ubuntu804-base.localdomain
  Issuer           : C=XX, ST=There is no such thing outside US, L=Everywhere, O=OCOSA,
 OU=Office for Complication of Otherwise Simple Affairs, CN=ubuntu804-base.localdomain,
 emailAddress=root@ubuntu804-base.localdomain
  Not valid before : Mar 17 14:07:45 2010 GMT
  Not valid after  : Apr 16 14:07:45 2010 GMT
```

45411 - SSL Certificate with Wrong Hostname

Synopsis

The SSL certificate for this service is for a different host.

Description

The 'commonName' (CN) attribute of the SSL certificate presented for this service is for a different machine.

Solution

Purchase or generate a proper SSL certificate for this service.

Risk Factor

Medium

CVSS v3.0 Base Score

5.3 (CVSS:3.0/AV:N/AC:L/PR:N/UI:N/S:U/C:N/I:L/A:N)

CVSS v2.0 Base Score

5.0 (CVSS2#AV:N/AC:L/Au:N/C:N/I:P/A:N)

Plugin Information

Published: 2010/04/03, Modified: 2020/04/27

Plugin Output

tcp/25/smtp

```
The identities known by Nessus are :

  192.168.50.101
  192.168.50.101

The Common Name in the certificate is :

  ubuntu804-base.localdomain
```

45411 - SSL Certificate with Wrong Hostname

Synopsis

The SSL certificate for this service is for a different host.

Description

The 'commonName' (CN) attribute of the SSL certificate presented for this service is for a different machine.

Solution

Purchase or generate a proper SSL certificate for this service.

Risk Factor

Medium

CVSS v3.0 Base Score

5.3 (CVSS:3.0/AV:N/AC:L/PR:N/UI:N/S:U/C:N/I:L/A:N)

CVSS v2.0 Base Score

5.0 (CVSS2#AV:N/AC:L/Au:N/C:N/I:P/A:N)

Plugin Information

Published: 2010/04/03, Modified: 2020/04/27

Plugin Output

tcp/5432/postgresql

```
The identities known by Nessus are :

  192.168.50.101
  192.168.50.101

The Common Name in the certificate is :

  ubuntu804-base.localdomain
```

89058 - SSL DROWN Attack Vulnerability (Decrypting RSA with Obsolete and Weakened eNcryption)

Synopsis

The remote host may be affected by a vulnerability that allows a remote attacker to potentially decrypt captured TLS traffic.

Description

The remote host supports SSLv2 and therefore may be affected by a vulnerability that allows a cross-protocol Bleichenbacher padding oracle attack known as DROWN (Decrypting RSA with Obsolete and Weakened eNcryption). This vulnerability exists due to a flaw in the Secure Sockets Layer Version 2 (SSLv2) implementation, and it allows captured TLS traffic to be decrypted. A man-in-the-middle attacker can exploit this to decrypt the TLS connection by utilizing previously captured traffic and weak cryptography along with a series of specially crafted connections to an SSLv2 server that uses the same private key.

See Also

https://drownattack.com/

https://drownattack.com/drown-attack-paper.pdf

Solution

Disable SSLv2 and export grade cryptography cipher suites. Ensure that private keys are not used anywhere with server software that supports SSLv2 connections.

Risk Factor

Medium

CVSS v3.0 Base Score

5.9 (CVSS:3.0/AV:N/AC:H/PR:N/UI:N/S:U/C:H/I:N/A:N)

CVSS v3.0 Temporal Score

5.2 (CVSS:3.0/E:U/RL:O/RC:C)

CVSS v2.0 Base Score

4.3 (CVSS2#AV:N/AC:M/Au:N/C:P/I:N/A:N)

CVSS v2.0 Temporal Score

3.2 (CVSS2#E:U/RL:OF/RC:C)

References

BID 83733
CVE CVE-2016-0800
XREF CERT:583776

Plugin Information

Published: 2016/03/01, Modified: 2019/11/20

Plugin Output

tcp/25/smtp

```
The remote host is affected by SSL DROWN and supports the following
vulnerable cipher suites :

  Low Strength Ciphers (<= 64-bit key)

    Name                          Code              KEX           Auth     Encryption               MAC
    ----------------------------- ----------------- ------------- -------- ------------------------ --------
    EXP-RC2-CBC-MD5               0x04, 0x00, 0x80  RSA(512)      RSA      RC2-CBC(40)              MD5
       export
    EXP-RC4-MD5                   0x02, 0x00, 0x80  RSA(512)      RSA      RC4(40)                  MD5
       export

  High Strength Ciphers (>= 112-bit key)

    Name                          Code              KEX           Auth     Encryption               MAC
    ----------------------------- ----------------- ------------- -------- ------------------------ -------
    RC4-MD5                       0x01, 0x00, 0x80  RSA           RSA      RC4(128)                 MD5

The fields above are :

  {Tenable ciphername}
  {Cipher ID code}
  Kex={key exchange}
  Auth={authentication}
  Encrypt={symmetric encryption method}
  MAC={message authentication code}
  {export flag}
```

65821 - SSL RC4 Cipher Suites Supported (Bar Mitzvah)

Synopsis

The remote service supports the use of the RC4 cipher.

Description

The remote host supports the use of RC4 in one or more cipher suites.

The RC4 cipher is flawed in its generation of a pseudo-random stream of bytes so that a wide variety of small biases are introduced into the stream, decreasing its randomness.

If plaintext is repeatedly encrypted (e.g., HTTP cookies), and an attacker is able to obtain many (i.e., tens of millions) ciphertexts, the attacker may be able to derive the plaintext.

See Also

https://www.rc4nomore.com/

http://www.nessus.org/u?ac7327a0

http://cr.yp.to/talks/2013.03.12/slides.pdf

http://www.isg.rhul.ac.uk/tls/

https://www.imperva.com/docs/HII_Attacking_SSL_when_using_RC4.pdf

Solution

Reconfigure the affected application, if possible, to avoid use of RC4 ciphers. Consider using TLS 1.2 with AES-GCM suites subject to browser and web server support.

Risk Factor

Medium

CVSS v3.0 Base Score

5.9 (CVSS:3.0/AV:N/AC:H/PR:N/UI:N/S:U/C:H/I:N/A:N)

CVSS v3.0 Temporal Score

5.4 (CVSS:3.0/E:U/RL:X/RC:C)

CVSS v2.0 Base Score

4.3 (CVSS2#AV:N/AC:M/Au:N/C:P/I:N/A:N)

CVSS v2.0 Temporal Score

3.7 (CVSS2#E:U/RL:ND/RC:C)

References

BID	58796
BID	73684
CVE	CVE-2013-2566
CVE	CVE-2015-2808

Plugin Information

Published: 2013/04/05, Modified: 2021/02/03

Plugin Output

tcp/25/smtp

```
List of RC4 cipher suites supported by the remote server :

  Low Strength Ciphers (<= 64-bit key)

    Name                          Code              KEX            Auth     Encryption               MAC
    ----------------------------  ----------------  -------------  -------  -----------------------  -------
    EXP-RC4-MD5                   0x02, 0x00, 0x80  RSA(512)       RSA      RC4(40)                  MD5
       export
    EXP-ADH-RC4-MD5               0x00, 0x17        DH(512)        None     RC4(40)                  MD5
       export
    EXP-RC4-MD5                   0x00, 0x03        RSA(512)       RSA      RC4(40)                  MD5
       export

  High Strength Ciphers (>= 112-bit key)

    Name                          Code              KEX            Auth     Encryption               MAC
    ----------------------------  ----------------  -------------  -------  -----------------------  -------
    RC4-MD5                       0x01, 0x00, 0x80  RSA            RSA      RC4(128)                 MD5
    ADH-RC4-MD5                   0x00, 0x18        DH             None     RC4(128)                 MD5
    RC4-MD5                       0x00, 0x04        RSA            RSA      RC4(128)                 MD5
    RC4-SHA                       0x00, 0x05        RSA            RSA      RC4(128)
 SHA1

The fields above are :

  {Tenable ciphername}
  {Cipher ID code}
  Kex={key exchange}
  Auth={authentication}
  Encrypt={symmetric encryption method}
  MAC={message authentication code}
  {export flag}
```

65821 - SSL RC4 Cipher Suites Supported (Bar Mitzvah)

Synopsis

The remote service supports the use of the RC4 cipher.

Description

The remote host supports the use of RC4 in one or more cipher suites.

The RC4 cipher is flawed in its generation of a pseudo-random stream of bytes so that a wide variety of small biases are introduced into the stream, decreasing its randomness.

If plaintext is repeatedly encrypted (e.g., HTTP cookies), and an attacker is able to obtain many (i.e., tens of millions) ciphertexts, the attacker may be able to derive the plaintext.

See Also

https://www.rc4nomore.com/

http://www.nessus.org/u?ac7327a0

http://cr.yp.to/talks/2013.03.12/slides.pdf

http://www.isg.rhul.ac.uk/tls/

https://www.imperva.com/docs/HII_Attacking_SSL_when_using_RC4.pdf

Solution

Reconfigure the affected application, if possible, to avoid use of RC4 ciphers. Consider using TLS 1.2 with AES-GCM suites subject to browser and web server support.

Risk Factor

Medium

CVSS v3.0 Base Score

5.9 (CVSS:3.0/AV:N/AC:H/PR:N/UI:N/S:U/C:H/I:N/A:N)

CVSS v3.0 Temporal Score

5.4 (CVSS:3.0/E:U/RL:X/RC:C)

CVSS v2.0 Base Score

4.3 (CVSS2#AV:N/AC:M/Au:N/C:P/I:N/A:N)

CVSS v2.0 Temporal Score

3.7 (CVSS2#E:U/RL:ND/RC:C)

References

BID	58796
BID	73684
CVE	CVE-2013-2566
CVE	CVE-2015-2808

Plugin Information

Published: 2013/04/05, Modified: 2021/02/03

Plugin Output

tcp/5432/postgresql

```
List of RC4 cipher suites supported by the remote server :

  High Strength Ciphers (>= 112-bit key)

    Name                          Code              KEX           Auth      Encryption              MAC
    ----------------------------- ----------------- ------------- --------- ----------------------- --------
    RC4-SHA                       0x00, 0x05        RSA           RSA       RC4(128)
 SHA1

The fields above are :

  {Tenable ciphername}
  {Cipher ID code}
  Kex={key exchange}
  Auth={authentication}
  Encrypt={symmetric encryption method}
  MAC={message authentication code}
  {export flag}
```

57582 - SSL Self-Signed Certificate

Synopsis

The SSL certificate chain for this service ends in an unrecognized self-signed certificate.

Description

The X.509 certificate chain for this service is not signed by a recognized certificate authority. If the remote host is a public host in production, this nullifies the use of SSL as anyone could establish a man-in-the-middle attack against the remote host.

Note that this plugin does not check for certificate chains that end in a certificate that is not self-signed, but is signed by an unrecognized certificate authority.

Solution

Purchase or generate a proper SSL certificate for this service.

Risk Factor

Medium

CVSS v3.0 Base Score

6.5 (CVSS:3.0/AV:N/AC:L/PR:N/UI:N/S:U/C:L/I:L/A:N)

CVSS v2.0 Base Score

6.4 (CVSS2#AV:N/AC:L/Au:N/C:P/I:P/A:N)

Plugin Information

Published: 2012/01/17, Modified: 2022/06/14

Plugin Output

tcp/25/smtp

```
The following certificate was found at the top of the certificate
chain sent by the remote host, but is self-signed and was not
found in the list of known certificate authorities :

|-Subject : C=XX/ST=There is no such thing outside US/L=Everywhere/O=OCOSA/OU=Office for
 Complication of Otherwise Simple Affairs/CN=ubuntu804-base.localdomain/E=root@ubuntu804-
base.localdomain
```

57582 - SSL Self-Signed Certificate

Synopsis

The SSL certificate chain for this service ends in an unrecognized self-signed certificate.

Description

The X.509 certificate chain for this service is not signed by a recognized certificate authority. If the remote host is a public host in production, this nullifies the use of SSL as anyone could establish a man-in-the-middle attack against the remote host.

Note that this plugin does not check for certificate chains that end in a certificate that is not self-signed, but is signed by an unrecognized certificate authority.

Solution

Purchase or generate a proper SSL certificate for this service.

Risk Factor

Medium

CVSS v3.0 Base Score

6.5 (CVSS:3.0/AV:N/AC:L/PR:N/UI:N/S:U/C:L/I:L/A:N)

CVSS v2.0 Base Score

6.4 (CVSS2#AV:N/AC:L/Au:N/C:P/I:P/A:N)

Plugin Information

Published: 2012/01/17, Modified: 2022/06/14

Plugin Output

tcp/5432/postgresql

```
The following certificate was found at the top of the certificate
chain sent by the remote host, but is self-signed and was not
found in the list of known certificate authorities :

|-Subject : C=XX/ST=There is no such thing outside US/L=Everywhere/O=OCOSA/OU=Office for
 Complication of Otherwise Simple Affairs/CN=ubuntu804-base.localdomain/E=root@ubuntu804-
base.localdomain
```

26928 - SSL Weak Cipher Suites Supported

Synopsis

The remote service supports the use of weak SSL ciphers.

Description

The remote host supports the use of SSL ciphers that offer weak encryption.

Note: This is considerably easier to exploit if the attacker is on the same physical network.

See Also

http://www.nessus.org/u?6527892d

Solution

Reconfigure the affected application, if possible to avoid the use of weak ciphers.

Risk Factor

Medium

CVSS v3.0 Base Score

5.3 (CVSS:3.0/AV:N/AC:L/PR:N/UI:N/S:U/C:L/I:N/A:N)

CVSS v2.0 Base Score

4.3 (CVSS2#AV:N/AC:M/Au:N/C:P/I:N/A:N)

References

XREF	CWE:326
XREF	CWE:327
XREF	CWE:720
XREF	CWE:753
XREF	CWE:803
XREF	CWE:928
XREF	CWE:934

Plugin Information

Published: 2007/10/08, Modified: 2021/02/03

Plugin Output

tcp/25/smtp

```
Here is the list of weak SSL ciphers supported by the remote server :

  Low Strength Ciphers (<= 64-bit key)

    Name                          Code             KEX           Auth     Encryption             MAC
    ----------------------        ----------       ---           ----     ---------------------  ---
    EXP-RC2-CBC-MD5               0x04, 0x00, 0x80 RSA(512)      RSA      RC2-CBC(40)            MD5
       export
    EXP-RC4-MD5                   0x02, 0x00, 0x80 RSA(512)      RSA      RC4(40)                MD5
       export
    EXP-EDH-RSA-DES-CBC-SHA       0x00, 0x14       DH(512)       RSA      DES-CBC(40)
 SHA1      export
    EDH-RSA-DES-CBC-SHA           0x00, 0x15       DH            RSA      DES-CBC(56)
 SHA1
    EXP-ADH-DES-CBC-SHA           0x00, 0x19       DH(512)       None     DES-CBC(40)
 SHA1      export
    EXP-ADH-RC4-MD5               0x00, 0x17       DH(512)       None     RC4(40)                MD5
       export
    ADH-DES-CBC-SHA               0x00, 0x1A       DH            None     DES-CBC(56)
 SHA1
    EXP-DES-CBC-SHA               0x00, 0x08       RSA(512)      RSA      DES-CBC(40)
 SHA1      export
    EXP-RC2-CBC-MD5               0x00, 0x06       RSA(512)      RSA      RC2-CBC(40)            MD5
       export
    EXP-RC4-MD5                   0x00, 0x03       RSA(512)      RSA      RC4(40)                MD5
       export
    DES-CBC-SHA                   0x00, 0x09       RSA           RSA      DES-CBC(56)
 SHA1

The fields above are :

  {Tenable ciphername}
  {Cipher ID code}
  Kex={key exchange}
  Auth={authentication}
  Encrypt={symmetric encryption method}
  MAC={message authentication code}
  {export flag}
```

81606 - SSL/TLS EXPORT_RSA <= 512-bit Cipher Suites Supported (FREAK)

Synopsis

The remote host supports a set of weak ciphers.

Description

The remote host supports EXPORT_RSA cipher suites with keys less than or equal to 512 bits. An attacker can factor a 512-bit RSA modulus in a short amount of time.

A man-in-the middle attacker may be able to downgrade the session to use EXPORT_RSA cipher suites (e.g. CVE-2015-0204). Thus, it is recommended to remove support for weak cipher suites.

See Also

https://www.smacktls.com/#freak

https://www.openssl.org/news/secadv/20150108.txt

http://www.nessus.org/u?b78da2c4

Solution

Reconfigure the service to remove support for EXPORT_RSA cipher suites.

Risk Factor

Medium

CVSS v2.0 Base Score

4.3 (CVSS2#AV:N/AC:M/Au:N/C:N/I:P/A:N)

CVSS v2.0 Temporal Score

3.2 (CVSS2#E:U/RL:OF/RC:C)

References

BID	71936
CVE	CVE-2015-0204
XREF	CERT:243585

Plugin Information

Published: 2015/03/04, Modified: 2021/02/03

Plugin Output

tcp/25/smtp

```
EXPORT_RSA cipher suites supported by the remote server :

  Low Strength Ciphers (<= 64-bit key)

    Name                          Code             KEX           Auth     Encryption             MAC
    ----------------------        ----------       -----------   ----     ---------------        ---
    EXP-DES-CBC-SHA               0x00, 0x08       RSA(512)      RSA      DES-CBC(40)
 SHA1      export
    EXP-RC2-CBC-MD5               0x00, 0x06       RSA(512)      RSA      RC2-CBC(40)            MD5
       export
    EXP-RC4-MD5                   0x00, 0x03       RSA(512)      RSA      RC4(40)                MD5
       export

The fields above are :

  {Tenable ciphername}
  {Cipher ID code}
  Kex={key exchange}
  Auth={authentication}
  Encrypt={symmetric encryption method}
  MAC={message authentication code}
  {export flag}
```

78479 - SSLv3 Padding Oracle On Downgraded Legacy Encryption Vulnerability (POODLE)

Synopsis

It is possible to obtain sensitive information from the remote host with SSL/TLS-enabled services.

Description

The remote host is affected by a man-in-the-middle (MitM) information disclosure vulnerability known as POODLE. The vulnerability is due to the way SSL 3.0 handles padding bytes when decrypting messages encrypted using block ciphers in cipher block chaining (CBC) mode.

MitM attackers can decrypt a selected byte of a cipher text in as few as 256 tries if they are able to force a victim application to repeatedly send the same data over newly created SSL 3.0 connections.

As long as a client and service both support SSLv3, a connection can be 'rolled back' to SSLv3, even if TLSv1 or newer is supported by the client and service.

The TLS Fallback SCSV mechanism prevents 'version rollback' attacks without impacting legacy clients; however, it can only protect connections when the client and service support the mechanism. Sites that cannot disable SSLv3 immediately should enable this mechanism.

This is a vulnerability in the SSLv3 specification, not in any particular SSL implementation. Disabling SSLv3 is the only way to completely mitigate the vulnerability.

See Also

https://www.imperialviolet.org/2014/10/14/poodle.html

https://www.openssl.org/~bodo/ssl-poodle.pdf

https://tools.ietf.org/html/draft-ietf-tls-downgrade-scsv-00

Solution

Disable SSLv3.

Services that must support SSLv3 should enable the TLS Fallback SCSV mechanism until SSLv3 can be disabled.

Risk Factor

Medium

CVSS v3.0 Base Score

6.8 (CVSS:3.0/AV:N/AC:H/PR:N/UI:N/S:C/C:H/I:N/A:N)

CVSS v3.0 Temporal Score

5.9 (CVSS:3.0/E:U/RL:O/RC:C)

CVSS v2.0 Base Score

4.3 (CVSS2#AV:N/AC:M/Au:N/C:P/I:N/A:N)

CVSS v2.0 Temporal Score

3.2 (CVSS2#E:U/RL:OF/RC:C)

References

BID	70574
CVE	CVE-2014-3566
XREF	CERT:577193

Plugin Information

Published: 2014/10/15, Modified: 2020/06/12

Plugin Output

tcp/25/smtp

```
Nessus determined that the remote server supports SSLv3 with at least one CBC
cipher suite, indicating that this server is vulnerable.

It appears that TLSv1 or newer is supported on the server. However, the
Fallback SCSV mechanism is not supported, allowing connections to be "rolled
back" to SSLv3.
```

78479 - SSLv3 Padding Oracle On Downgraded Legacy Encryption Vulnerability (POODLE)

Synopsis

It is possible to obtain sensitive information from the remote host with SSL/TLS-enabled services.

Description

The remote host is affected by a man-in-the-middle (MitM) information disclosure vulnerability known as POODLE. The vulnerability is due to the way SSL 3.0 handles padding bytes when decrypting messages encrypted using block ciphers in cipher block chaining (CBC) mode.

MitM attackers can decrypt a selected byte of a cipher text in as few as 256 tries if they are able to force a victim application to repeatedly send the same data over newly created SSL 3.0 connections.

As long as a client and service both support SSLv3, a connection can be 'rolled back' to SSLv3, even if TLSv1 or newer is supported by the client and service.

The TLS Fallback SCSV mechanism prevents 'version rollback' attacks without impacting legacy clients; however, it can only protect connections when the client and service support the mechanism. Sites that cannot disable SSLv3 immediately should enable this mechanism.

This is a vulnerability in the SSLv3 specification, not in any particular SSL implementation. Disabling SSLv3 is the only way to completely mitigate the vulnerability.

See Also

https://www.imperialviolet.org/2014/10/14/poodle.html

https://www.openssl.org/~bodo/ssl-poodle.pdf

https://tools.ietf.org/html/draft-ietf-tls-downgrade-scsv-00

Solution

Disable SSLv3.

Services that must support SSLv3 should enable the TLS Fallback SCSV mechanism until SSLv3 can be disabled.

Risk Factor

Medium

CVSS v3.0 Base Score

6.8 (CVSS:3.0/AV:N/AC:H/PR:N/UI:N/S:C/C:H/I:N/A:N)

CVSS v3.0 Temporal Score

5.9 (CVSS:3.0/E:U/RL:O/RC:C)

CVSS v2.0 Base Score

4.3 (CVSS2#AV:N/AC:M/Au:N/C:P/I:N/A:N)

CVSS v2.0 Temporal Score

3.2 (CVSS2#E:U/RL:OF/RC:C)

References

BID	70574
CVE	CVE-2014-3566
XREF	CERT:577193

Plugin Information

Published: 2014/10/15, Modified: 2020/06/12

Plugin Output

tcp/5432/postgresql

```
Nessus determined that the remote server supports SSLv3 with at least one CBC
cipher suite, indicating that this server is vulnerable.

It appears that TLSv1 or newer is supported on the server. However, the
Fallback SCSV mechanism is not supported, allowing connections to be "rolled
back" to SSLv3.
```

104743 - TLS Version 1.0 Protocol Detection

Synopsis

The remote service encrypts traffic using an older version of TLS.

Description

The remote service accepts connections encrypted using TLS 1.0. TLS 1.0 has a number of cryptographic design flaws. Modern implementations of TLS 1.0 mitigate these problems, but newer versions of TLS like 1.2 and 1.3 are designed against these flaws and should be used whenever possible.

As of March 31, 2020, Endpoints that aren't enabled for TLS 1.2 and higher will no longer function properly with major web browsers and major vendors.

PCI DSS v3.2 requires that TLS 1.0 be disabled entirely by June 30, 2018, except for POS POI terminals (and the SSL/TLS termination points to which they connect) that can be verified as not being susceptible to any known exploits.

See Also

https://tools.ietf.org/html/draft-ietf-tls-oldversions-deprecate-00

Solution

Enable support for TLS 1.2 and 1.3, and disable support for TLS 1.0.

Risk Factor

Medium

CVSS v3.0 Base Score

6.5 (CVSS:3.0/AV:N/AC:H/PR:N/UI:N/S:U/C:H/I:L/A:N)

CVSS v2.0 Base Score

6.1 (CVSS2#AV:N/AC:H/Au:N/C:C/I:P/A:N)

Plugin Information

Published: 2017/11/22, Modified: 2020/03/31

Plugin Output

tcp/25/smtp

```
TLSv1 is enabled and the server supports at least one cipher.
```

104743 - TLS Version 1.0 Protocol Detection

Synopsis

The remote service encrypts traffic using an older version of TLS.

Description

The remote service accepts connections encrypted using TLS 1.0. TLS 1.0 has a number of cryptographic design flaws. Modern implementations of TLS 1.0 mitigate these problems, but newer versions of TLS like 1.2 and 1.3 are designed against these flaws and should be used whenever possible.

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PCI DSS v3.2 requires that TLS 1.0 be disabled entirely by June 30, 2018, except for POS POI terminals (and the SSL/TLS termination points to which they connect) that can be verified as not being susceptible to any known exploits.

See Also

https://tools.ietf.org/html/draft-ietf-tls-oldversions-deprecate-00

Solution

Enable support for TLS 1.2 and 1.3, and disable support for TLS 1.0.

Risk Factor

Medium

CVSS v3.0 Base Score

6.5 (CVSS:3.0/AV:N/AC:H/PR:N/UI:N/S:U/C:H/I:L/A:N)

CVSS v2.0 Base Score

6.1 (CVSS2#AV:N/AC:H/Au:N/C:C/I:P/A:N)

Plugin Information

Published: 2017/11/22, Modified: 2020/03/31

Plugin Output

tcp/5432/postgresql

```
TLSv1 is enabled and the server supports at least one cipher.
```