Scan Report

June 16, 2023

Summary

This document reports on the results of an automatic security scan. All dates are displayed using the timezone "Coordinated Universal Time", which is abbreviated "UTC". The task was "1st". The scan started at Fri Jun 16 18:41:31 2023 UTC and ended at Fri Jun 16 19:28:57 2023 UTC. The report first summarises the results found. Then, for each host, the report describes every issue found. Please consider the advice given in each description, in order to rectify the issue.

Contents

1 Result Overview

Host	High	Medium	Low	Log	False Positive
192.168.56.102	23	69	10	0	0
Total: 1	23	69	10	0	0

Vendor security updates are not trusted.
Overrides are off. Even when a result has an override, this report uses the actual threat of the result.
Information on overrides is included in the report.
Notes are included in the report.
This report might not show details of all issues that were found.
Issues with the threat level "Log" are not shown.
Issues with the threat level "Debug" are not shown.
Issues with the threat level "False Positive" are not shown.
Only results with a minimum QoD of 70 are shown.

This report contains all 102 results selected by the filtering described above. Before filtering there were 1685 results.

1.1 Host Authentications

Host	Protocol	Result	Port/User
192.168.56.102	SMB	Success	Protocol SMB, Port 445, User

2 Results per Host

2.1 192.168.56.102

Host scan start Fri Jun 16 18:42:01 2023 UTC
Host scan end Fri Jun 16 19:28:50 2023 UTC

Service (Port)	Threat Level
3632/tcp	High
9080/tcp	High
514/tcp	High
8080/tcp	High
8443/tcp	High
25/tcp	High
9443/tcp	High
80/tcp	High
443/tcp	High

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Service (Port)	Threat Level
512/tcp	High
513/tcp	High
general/tcp	High
21/tcp	Medium
9080/tcp	Medium
8080/tcp	Medium
8443/tcp	Medium
25/tcp	Medium
9443/tcp	Medium
22/tcp	Medium
80/tcp	Medium
443/tcp	Medium
general/icmp	Low
8443/tcp	Low
25/tcp	Low
9443/tcp	Low
22/tcp	Low
443/tcp	Low
general/tcp	Low

2.1.1 High 3632/tcp

High (CVSS: 9.3)
NVT: DistCC RCE Vulnerability (CVE-2004-2687)

Summary
DistCC is prone to a remote code execution (RCE) vulnerability.

Vulnerability Detection Result
```
It was possible to execute the "id" command.
Result: uid=0(root) gid=0(root)
```

Impact
DistCC by default trusts its clients completely that in turn could allow a malicious client to execute arbitrary commands on the server.

Solution:
Solution type: VendorFix
Vendor updates are available. Please see the references for more information.
For more information about DistCC's security see the references.

Vulnerability Insight

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DistCC 2.x, as used in XCode 1.5 and others, when not configured to restrict access to the server port, allows remote attackers to execute arbitrary commands via compilation jobs, which are executed by the server without authorization checks.

Vulnerability Detection Method
Details: `DistCC RCE Vulnerability (CVE-2004-2687)`
OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.103553
Version used: `2022-07-07T10:16:06Z`

References
`cve: CVE-2004-2687`
`url: https://distcc.github.io/security.html`
`url: https://web.archive.org/web/20150511045306/http://archives.neohapsis.com:80`
`↪/archives/bugtraq/2005-03/0183.html`
`dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2019-0381`

[return to 192.168.56.102]

2.1.2 High 9080/tcp

High (CVSS: 9.8)
NVT: Lighttpd < 1.4.35 Multiple Vulnerabilities - Active Check

Product detection result
`cpe:/a:lighttpd:lighttpd:1.4.19`
`Detected by Lighttpd Server Detection (HTTP) (OID: 1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.111079)`

Summary
Lighttpd is prone to multiple vulnerabilities.

Vulnerability Detection Result
Vulnerability was detected according to the Vulnerability Detection Method.

Impact
Successful exploitation will allow remote attackers to execute arbitrary SQL commands and remote attackers to read arbitrary files via hostname.

Solution:
Solution type: VendorFix
Update to version 1.4.35 or later.

Affected Software/OS
Lighttpd versions prior to 1.4.35.

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Vulnerability Insight
The following flaws exist:
- mod_mysql_vhost module is not properly sanitizing user supplied input passed via the hostname
- mod_evhost and mod_simple_vhost modules are not properly sanitizing user supplied input via the hostname

Vulnerability Detection Method
Sends a crafted HTTP GET request and checks the response.
Details: `Lighttpd < 1.4.35 Multiple Vulnerabilities - Active Check`
OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.802072
Version used: `2023-02-01T10:08:40Z`

Product Detection Result
Product: `cpe:/a:lighttpd:lighttpd:1.4.19`
Method: `Lighttpd Server Detection (HTTP)`
OID: 1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.111079)

References
`cve: CVE-2014-2323`
`cve: CVE-2014-2324`
`url: http://seclists.org/oss-sec/2014/q1/561`
`url: http://www.securityfocus.com/bid/66153`
`url: http://www.securityfocus.com/bid/66157`
`url: http://download.lighttpd.net/lighttpd/security/lighttpd_sa_2014_01.txt`
`cert-bund: CB-K14/0300`
`dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2014-0311`

High (CVSS: 7.5)
NVT: Drupal Core SQLi Vulnerability (SA-CORE-2014-005) - Active Check

Summary
Drupal is prone to an SQL injection (SQLi) vulnerability.

Vulnerability Detection Result
`Vulnerable URL: http://192.168.56.102:9080/drupal/?q=node&destination=node`

Impact
Exploiting this issue could allow an attacker to execute arbitrary code, to gain elevated privileges and to compromise the application, access or modify data, or exploit latent vulnerabilities in the underlying database.

Solution:
Solution type: VendorFix

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Updates are available. Please see the references for more information.

Affected Software/OS
Drupal 7.x versions prior to 7.32 are vulnerable.

Vulnerability Insight
Drupal fails to sufficiently sanitize user-supplied data before using it in an SQL query.

Vulnerability Detection Method
Sends a special crafted HTTP POST request and checks the response.
Details: `Drupal Core SQLi Vulnerability (SA-CORE-2014-005) - Active Check`
OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.105101
Version used: `2022-04-14T11:24:11Z`

References
`cve: CVE-2014-3704`
`url: https://www.drupal.org/forum/newsletters/security-advisories-for-drupal-cor`
`↪e/2014-10-15/sa-core-2014-005-drupal-core-sql`
`url: http://www.securityfocus.com/bid/70595`
`cert-bund: CB-K14/1301`
`cert-bund: CB-K14/0920`
`dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2014-1369`
`dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2014-0958`

[return to 192.168.56.102]

2.1.3 High 514/tcp

High (CVSS: 7.5)
NVT: rsh Unencrypted Cleartext Login

Summary
This remote host is running a rsh service.

Vulnerability Detection Result
`The rsh service is not allowing connections from this host.`

Solution:
Solution type: Mitigation
Disable the rsh service and use alternatives like SSH instead.

Vulnerability Insight
rsh (remote shell) is a command line computer program which can execute shell commands as another user, and on another computer across a computer network.

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Remark: NIST don't see 'configuration issues' as software flaws so the referenced CVE has a severity of 0.0. The severity of this VT has been raised by Greenbone to still report a configuration issue on the target.

Vulnerability Detection Method
Details: `rsh Unencrypted Cleartext Login`
OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.100080
Version used: `2021-10-20T09:03:29Z`

References
`cve: CVE-1999-0651`

[return to 192.168.56.102]

2.1.4 High 8080/tcp

High (CVSS: 7.5)
NVT: Drupal Core SQLi Vulnerability (SA-CORE-2014-005) - Active Check

Summary
Drupal is prone to an SQL injection (SQLi) vulnerability.

Vulnerability Detection Result
`Vulnerable URL: http://192.168.56.102:8080/drupal/?q=node&destination=node`

Impact
Exploiting this issue could allow an attacker to execute arbitrary code, to gain elevated privileges and to compromise the application, access or modify data, or exploit latent vulnerabilities in the underlying database.

Solution:
Solution type: VendorFix
Updates are available. Please see the references for more information.

Affected Software/OS
Drupal 7.x versions prior to 7.32 are vulnerable.

Vulnerability Insight
Drupal fails to sufficiently sanitize user-supplied data before using it in an SQL query.

Vulnerability Detection Method
Sends a special crafted HTTP POST request and checks the response.
Details: `Drupal Core SQLi Vulnerability (SA-CORE-2014-005) - Active Check`
OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.105101

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Version used: 2022-04-14T11:24:11Z

References

cve: CVE-2014-3704
url: https://www.drupal.org/forum/newsletters/security-advisories-for-drupal-cor
↪e/2014-10-15/sa-core-2014-005-drupal-core-sql
url: http://www.securityfocus.com/bid/70595
cert-bund: CB-K14/1301
cert-bund: CB-K14/0920
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2014-1369
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2014-0958

[return to 192.168.56.102]

2.1.5 High 8443/tcp

High (CVSS: 7.5)
NVT: SSL/TLS: Report Vulnerable Cipher Suites for HTTPS

Summary

This routine reports all SSL/TLS cipher suites accepted by a service where attack vectors exists only on HTTPS services.

Vulnerability Detection Result

'Vulnerable' cipher suites accepted by this service via the SSLv3 protocol:
TLS_DHE_RSA_WITH_3DES_EDE_CBC_SHA (SWEET32)
TLS_ECDHE_RSA_WITH_3DES_EDE_CBC_SHA (SWEET32)
TLS_RSA_WITH_3DES_EDE_CBC_SHA (SWEET32)
'Vulnerable' cipher suites accepted by this service via the TLSv1.0 protocol:
TLS_DHE_RSA_WITH_3DES_EDE_CBC_SHA (SWEET32)
TLS_ECDHE_RSA_WITH_3DES_EDE_CBC_SHA (SWEET32)
TLS_RSA_WITH_3DES_EDE_CBC_SHA (SWEET32)
'Vulnerable' cipher suites accepted by this service via the TLSv1.1 protocol:
TLS_DHE_RSA_WITH_3DES_EDE_CBC_SHA (SWEET32)
TLS_ECDHE_RSA_WITH_3DES_EDE_CBC_SHA (SWEET32)
TLS_RSA_WITH_3DES_EDE_CBC_SHA (SWEET32)
'Vulnerable' cipher suites accepted by this service via the TLSv1.2 protocol:
TLS_DHE_RSA_WITH_3DES_EDE_CBC_SHA (SWEET32)
TLS_ECDHE_RSA_WITH_3DES_EDE_CBC_SHA (SWEET32)
TLS_RSA_WITH_3DES_EDE_CBC_SHA (SWEET32)

Solution:

Solution type: Mitigation

The configuration of this services should be changed so that it does not accept the listed cipher suites anymore.

Please see the references for more resources supporting you with this task.

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Affected Software/OS
Services accepting vulnerable SSL/TLS cipher suites via HTTPS.

Vulnerability Insight
These rules are applied for the evaluation of the vulnerable cipher suites:
- 64-bit block cipher 3DES vulnerable to the SWEET32 attack (CVE-2016-2183).

Vulnerability Detection Method
Details: SSL/TLS: Report Vulnerable Cipher Suites for HTTPS
OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.108031
Version used: 2022-08-01T10:11:45Z

References
cve: CVE-2016-2183
cve: CVE-2016-6329
cve: CVE-2020-12872
url: https://bettercrypto.org/
url: https://mozilla.github.io/server-side-tls/ssl-config-generator/
url: https://sweet32.info/
cert-bund: WID-SEC-2022-2226
cert-bund: WID-SEC-2022-1955
cert-bund: CB-K21/1094
cert-bund: CB-K20/1023
cert-bund: CB-K20/0321
cert-bund: CB-K20/0314
cert-bund: CB-K20/0157
cert-bund: CB-K19/0618
cert-bund: CB-K19/0615
cert-bund: CB-K18/0296
cert-bund: CB-K17/1980
cert-bund: CB-K17/1871
cert-bund: CB-K17/1803
cert-bund: CB-K17/1753
cert-bund: CB-K17/1750
cert-bund: CB-K17/1709
cert-bund: CB-K17/1558
cert-bund: CB-K17/1273
cert-bund: CB-K17/1202
cert-bund: CB-K17/1196
cert-bund: CB-K17/1055
cert-bund: CB-K17/1026
cert-bund: CB-K17/0939
cert-bund: CB-K17/0917
cert-bund: CB-K17/0915
cert-bund: CB-K17/0877

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cert-bund: CB-K17/0796
cert-bund: CB-K17/0724
cert-bund: CB-K17/0661
cert-bund: CB-K17/0657
cert-bund: CB-K17/0582
cert-bund: CB-K17/0581
cert-bund: CB-K17/0506
cert-bund: CB-K17/0504
cert-bund: CB-K17/0467
cert-bund: CB-K17/0345
cert-bund: CB-K17/0098
cert-bund: CB-K17/0089
cert-bund: CB-K17/0086
cert-bund: CB-K17/0082
cert-bund: CB-K16/1837
cert-bund: CB-K16/1830
cert-bund: CB-K16/1635
cert-bund: CB-K16/1630
cert-bund: CB-K16/1624
cert-bund: CB-K16/1622
cert-bund: CB-K16/1500
cert-bund: CB-K16/1465
cert-bund: CB-K16/1307
cert-bund: CB-K16/1296
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2021-1618
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2021-0775
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2021-0770
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2021-0274
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2020-2141
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2020-0368
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2019-1455
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2019-0068
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2018-1296
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2018-0323
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2017-2070
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2017-1954
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2017-1885
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2017-1831
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2017-1821
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2017-1785
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2017-1626
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2017-1326
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2017-1239
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2017-1238
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2017-1090
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2017-1060
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2017-0968

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```
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2017-0947
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2017-0946
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2017-0904
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2017-0816
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2017-0746
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2017-0677
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2017-0675
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2017-0611
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2017-0609
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2017-0522
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2017-0519
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2017-0482
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2017-0351
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2017-0090
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2017-0089
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2017-0088
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2017-0086
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-1943
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-1937
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-1732
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-1726
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-1715
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-1714
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-1588
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-1555
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-1391
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-1378
```

High (CVSS: 7.5)
NVT: Drupal Core SQLi Vulnerability (SA-CORE-2014-005) - Active Check

Summary
Drupal is prone to an SQL injection (SQLi) vulnerability.

Vulnerability Detection Result
`Vulnerable URL: https://192.168.56.102:8443/drupal/?q=node&destination=node`

Impact
Exploiting this issue could allow an attacker to execute arbitrary code, to gain elevated privileges and to compromise the application, access or modify data, or exploit latent vulnerabilities in the underlying database.

Solution:
Solution type: VendorFix
Updates are available. Please see the references for more information.

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Affected Software/OS
Drupal 7.x versions prior to 7.32 are vulnerable.

Vulnerability Insight
Drupal fails to sufficiently sanitize user-supplied data before using it in an SQL query.

Vulnerability Detection Method
Sends a special crafted HTTP POST request and checks the response.
Details: `Drupal Core SQLi Vulnerability (SA-CORE-2014-005) - Active Check`
OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.105101
Version used: `2022-04-14T11:24:11Z`

References
```
cve: CVE-2014-3704
url: https://www.drupal.org/forum/newsletters/security-advisories-for-drupal-cor
↪e/2014-10-15/sa-core-2014-005-drupal-core-sql
url: http://www.securityfocus.com/bid/70595
cert-bund: CB-K14/1301
cert-bund: CB-K14/0920
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2014-1369
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2014-0958
```

High (CVSS: 7.5)
NVT: SSL/TLS: OpenSSL TLS 'heartbeat' Extension Information Disclosure Vulnerability

Summary
OpenSSL is prone to an information disclosure vulnerability.

Vulnerability Detection Result
Vulnerability was detected according to the Vulnerability Detection Method.

Impact
An attacker can exploit this issue to gain access to sensitive information that may aid in further attacks.

Solution:
Solution type: VendorFix
Updates are available. Please see the references for more information.

Affected Software/OS
OpenSSL 1.0.1f, 1.0.1e, 1.0.1d, 1.0.1c, 1.0.1b, 1.0.1a, and 1.0.1 are vulnerable.

Vulnerability Insight
The TLS and DTLS implementations do not properly handle Heartbeat Extension packets.

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Vulnerability Detection Method
Send a special crafted TLS request and check the response.
Details: SSL/TLS: OpenSSL TLS 'heartbeat' Extension Information Disclosure Vulnerability
OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.103936
Version used: 2023-04-18T10:19:20Z

References
cve: CVE-2014-0160
cisa: Known Exploited Vulnerability (KEV) catalog
url: https://www.cisa.gov/known-exploited-vulnerabilities-catalog
url: https://www.openssl.org/news/secadv/20140407.txt
url: http://www.securityfocus.com/bid/66690
cert-bund: CB-K16/0719
cert-bund: CB-K14/0482
cert-bund: CB-K14/0458
cert-bund: CB-K14/0406
cert-bund: CB-K14/0405
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-0773
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2014-0495
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2014-0483
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2014-0421
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2014-0420

High (CVSS: 7.4)
NVT: SSL/TLS: OpenSSL CCS Man in the Middle Security Bypass Vulnerability

Summary
OpenSSL is prone to security-bypass vulnerability.

Vulnerability Detection Result
Vulnerability was detected according to the Vulnerability Detection Method.

Impact
Successfully exploiting this issue may allow attackers to obtain sensitive information by conducting a man-in-the-middle attack. This may lead to other attacks.

Solution:
Solution type: VendorFix
Updates are available. Please see the references for more information.

Affected Software/OS
OpenSSL before 0.9.8za, 1.0.0 before 1.0.0m and 1.0.1 before 1.0.1h.

Vulnerability Insight

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OpenSSL does not properly restrict processing of ChangeCipherSpec messages, which allows man-in-the-middle attackers to trigger use of a zero-length master key in certain OpenSSL-to-OpenSSL communications, and consequently hijack sessions or obtain sensitive information, via a crafted TLS handshake, aka the 'CCS Injection' vulnerability.

Vulnerability Detection Method
Send two SSL ChangeCipherSpec request and check the response.
Details: SSL/TLS: OpenSSL CCS Man in the Middle Security Bypass Vulnerability
OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.105042
Version used: 2022-04-14T11:24:11Z

References
cve: CVE-2014-0224
url: https://www.openssl.org/news/secadv/20140605.txt
url: http://www.securityfocus.com/bid/67899
cert-bund: WID-SEC-2023-0500
cert-bund: CB-K15/0567
cert-bund: CB-K15/0415
cert-bund: CB-K15/0384
cert-bund: CB-K15/0080
cert-bund: CB-K15/0079
cert-bund: CB-K15/0074
cert-bund: CB-K14/1617
cert-bund: CB-K14/1537
cert-bund: CB-K14/1299
cert-bund: CB-K14/1297
cert-bund: CB-K14/1294
cert-bund: CB-K14/1202
cert-bund: CB-K14/1174
cert-bund: CB-K14/1153
cert-bund: CB-K14/0876
cert-bund: CB-K14/0756
cert-bund: CB-K14/0746
cert-bund: CB-K14/0736
cert-bund: CB-K14/0722
cert-bund: CB-K14/0716
cert-bund: CB-K14/0708
cert-bund: CB-K14/0684
cert-bund: CB-K14/0683
cert-bund: CB-K14/0680
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-0388
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0593
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0427
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0396
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0082
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0079
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0078

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```
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2014-1717
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2014-1632
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2014-1364
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2014-1357
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2014-1350
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2014-1265
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2014-1209
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2014-0917
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2014-0789
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2014-0778
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2014-0768
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2014-0752
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2014-0747
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2014-0738
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2014-0715
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2014-0714
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2014-0709
```

[return to 192.168.56.102]

2.1.6 High 25/tcp

High (CVSS: 9.3)
NVT: SpamAssassin Milter Plugin 'mlfi_envrcpt()' Remote Arbitrary Command Injection Vulnerability

Summary
SpamAssassin Milter Plugin is prone to a remote command- injection vulnerability because it fails to adequately sanitize user-supplied input data.

Vulnerability Detection Result
Vulnerability was detected according to the Vulnerability Detection Method.

Impact
Remote attackers can exploit this issue to execute arbitrary shell commands with root privileges.

Solution:
Solution type: WillNotFix
No known solution was made available for at least one year since the disclosure of this vulnerability. Likely none will be provided anymore. General solution options are to upgrade to a newer release, disable respective features, remove the product or replace the product by another one.

Affected Software/OS
SpamAssassin Milter Plugin 0.3.1 is affected. Other versions may also be vulnerable.

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Vulnerability Detection Method
Details: SpamAssassin Milter Plugin 'mlfi_envrcpt()' Remote Arbitrary Command Injection .
↪..
OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.100528
Version used: 2022-05-02T09:35:37Z

References
cve: CVE-2010-1132
url: http://www.securityfocus.com/bid/38578
url: http://seclists.org/fulldisclosure/2010/Mar/140
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2010-0594
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2010-0494

[return to 192.168.56.102]

2.1.7 High 9443/tcp

High (CVSS: 9.8)
NVT: Lighttpd < 1.4.35 Multiple Vulnerabilities - Active Check

Product detection result
cpe:/a:lighttpd:lighttpd:1.4.19
Detected by Lighttpd Server Detection (HTTP) (OID: 1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.111079)

Summary
Lighttpd is prone to multiple vulnerabilities.

Vulnerability Detection Result
Vulnerability was detected according to the Vulnerability Detection Method.

Impact
Successful exploitation will allow remote attackers to execute arbitrary SQL commands and remote attackers to read arbitrary files via hostname.

Solution:
Solution type: VendorFix
Update to version 1.4.35 or later.

Affected Software/OS
Lighttpd versions prior to 1.4.35.

Vulnerability Insight

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The following flaws exist:
- mod_mysql_vhost module is not properly sanitizing user supplied input passed via the hostname
- mod_evhost and mod_simple_vhost modules are not properly sanitizing user supplied input via the hostname

Vulnerability Detection Method
Sends a crafted HTTP GET request and checks the response.
Details: `Lighttpd < 1.4.35 Multiple Vulnerabilities - Active Check`
OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.802072
Version used: `2023-02-01T10:08:40Z`

Product Detection Result
Product: `cpe:/a:lighttpd:lighttpd:1.4.19`
Method: `Lighttpd Server Detection (HTTP)`
OID: 1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.111079)

References
`cve: CVE-2014-2323`
`cve: CVE-2014-2324`
`url: http://seclists.org/oss-sec/2014/q1/561`
`url: http://www.securityfocus.com/bid/66153`
`url: http://www.securityfocus.com/bid/66157`
`url: http://download.lighttpd.net/lighttpd/security/lighttpd_sa_2014_01.txt`
`cert-bund: CB-K14/0300`
`dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2014-0311`

High (CVSS: 7.5)
NVT: Drupal Core SQLi Vulnerability (SA-CORE-2014-005) - Active Check

Summary
Drupal is prone to an SQL injection (SQLi) vulnerability.

Vulnerability Detection Result
`Vulnerable URL: https://192.168.56.102:9443/drupal/?q=node&destination=node`

Impact
Exploiting this issue could allow an attacker to execute arbitrary code, to gain elevated privileges and to compromise the application, access or modify data, or exploit latent vulnerabilities in the underlying database.

Solution:
Solution type: VendorFix
Updates are available. Please see the references for more information.

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Affected Software/OS
Drupal 7.x versions prior to 7.32 are vulnerable.

Vulnerability Insight
Drupal fails to sufficiently sanitize user-supplied data before using it in an SQL query.

Vulnerability Detection Method
Sends a special crafted HTTP POST request and checks the response.
Details: `Drupal Core SQLi Vulnerability (SA-CORE-2014-005) - Active Check`
OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.105101
Version used: `2022-04-14T11:24:11Z`

References
`cve: CVE-2014-3704`
`url: https://www.drupal.org/forum/newsletters/security-advisories-for-drupal-cor`
`↪e/2014-10-15/sa-core-2014-005-drupal-core-sql`
`url: http://www.securityfocus.com/bid/70595`
`cert-bund: CB-K14/1301`
`cert-bund: CB-K14/0920`
`dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2014-1369`
`dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2014-0958`

High (CVSS: 7.5)
NVT: SSL/TLS: Report Vulnerable Cipher Suites for HTTPS

Summary
This routine reports all SSL/TLS cipher suites accepted by a service where attack vectors exists only on HTTPS services.

Vulnerability Detection Result
`'Vulnerable' cipher suites accepted by this service via the SSLv3 protocol:`
`TLS_RSA_WITH_3DES_EDE_CBC_SHA (SWEET32)`
`TLS_RSA_WITH_DES_CBC_SHA (SWEET32)`
`'Vulnerable' cipher suites accepted by this service via the TLSv1.0 protocol:`
`TLS_RSA_WITH_3DES_EDE_CBC_SHA (SWEET32)`
`TLS_RSA_WITH_DES_CBC_SHA (SWEET32)`

Solution:
Solution type: Mitigation
The configuration of this services should be changed so that it does not accept the listed cipher suites anymore.
Please see the references for more resources supporting you with this task.

Affected Software/OS

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Services accepting vulnerable SSL/TLS cipher suites via HTTPS.

Vulnerability Insight
These rules are applied for the evaluation of the vulnerable cipher suites:
- 64-bit block cipher 3DES vulnerable to the SWEET32 attack (CVE-2016-2183).

Vulnerability Detection Method
Details: SSL/TLS: Report Vulnerable Cipher Suites for HTTPS
OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.108031
Version used: 2022-08-01T10:11:45Z

References
cve: CVE-2016-2183
cve: CVE-2016-6329
cve: CVE-2020-12872
url: https://bettercrypto.org/
url: https://mozilla.github.io/server-side-tls/ssl-config-generator/
url: https://sweet32.info/
cert-bund: WID-SEC-2022-2226
cert-bund: WID-SEC-2022-1955
cert-bund: CB-K21/1094
cert-bund: CB-K20/1023
cert-bund: CB-K20/0321
cert-bund: CB-K20/0314
cert-bund: CB-K20/0157
cert-bund: CB-K19/0618
cert-bund: CB-K19/0615
cert-bund: CB-K18/0296
cert-bund: CB-K17/1980
cert-bund: CB-K17/1871
cert-bund: CB-K17/1803
cert-bund: CB-K17/1753
cert-bund: CB-K17/1750
cert-bund: CB-K17/1709
cert-bund: CB-K17/1558
cert-bund: CB-K17/1273
cert-bund: CB-K17/1202
cert-bund: CB-K17/1196
cert-bund: CB-K17/1055
cert-bund: CB-K17/1026
cert-bund: CB-K17/0939
cert-bund: CB-K17/0917
cert-bund: CB-K17/0915
cert-bund: CB-K17/0877
cert-bund: CB-K17/0796
cert-bund: CB-K17/0724
cert-bund: CB-K17/0661

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cert-bund: CB-K17/0657
cert-bund: CB-K17/0582
cert-bund: CB-K17/0581
cert-bund: CB-K17/0506
cert-bund: CB-K17/0504
cert-bund: CB-K17/0467
cert-bund: CB-K17/0345
cert-bund: CB-K17/0098
cert-bund: CB-K17/0089
cert-bund: CB-K17/0086
cert-bund: CB-K17/0082
cert-bund: CB-K16/1837
cert-bund: CB-K16/1830
cert-bund: CB-K16/1635
cert-bund: CB-K16/1630
cert-bund: CB-K16/1624
cert-bund: CB-K16/1622
cert-bund: CB-K16/1500
cert-bund: CB-K16/1465
cert-bund: CB-K16/1307
cert-bund: CB-K16/1296
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2021-1618
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2021-0775
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2021-0770
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2021-0274
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2020-2141
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2020-0368
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2019-1455
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2019-0068
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2018-1296
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2018-0323
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2017-2070
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2017-1954
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2017-1885
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2017-1831
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2017-1821
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2017-1785
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2017-1626
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2017-1326
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2017-1239
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2017-1238
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2017-1090
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2017-1060
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2017-0968
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2017-0947
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2017-0946
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2017-0904

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```
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2017-0816
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2017-0746
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2017-0677
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2017-0675
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2017-0611
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2017-0609
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2017-0522
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2017-0519
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2017-0482
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2017-0351
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2017-0090
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2017-0089
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2017-0088
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2017-0086
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-1943
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-1937
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-1732
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-1726
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-1715
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-1714
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-1588
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-1555
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-1391
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-1378
```

[return to 192.168.56.102]

2.1.8 High 80/tcp

High (CVSS: 7.5)
NVT: Drupal Core SQLi Vulnerability (SA-CORE-2014-005) - Active Check

Summary
Drupal is prone to an SQL injection (SQLi) vulnerability.

Vulnerability Detection Result
`Vulnerable URL: http://192.168.56.102/drupal/?q=node&destination=node`

Impact
Exploiting this issue could allow an attacker to execute arbitrary code, to gain elevated privileges and to compromise the application, access or modify data, or exploit latent vulnerabilities in the underlying database.

Solution:
Solution type: VendorFix
Updates are available. Please see the references for more information.

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Affected Software/OS
Drupal 7.x versions prior to 7.32 are vulnerable.

Vulnerability Insight
Drupal fails to sufficiently sanitize user-supplied data before using it in an SQL query.

Vulnerability Detection Method
Sends a special crafted HTTP POST request and checks the response.
Details: `Drupal Core SQLi Vulnerability (SA-CORE-2014-005) - Active Check`
OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.105101
Version used: `2022-04-14T11:24:11Z`

References
`cve: CVE-2014-3704`
`url: https://www.drupal.org/forum/newsletters/security-advisories-for-drupal-cor`
`↪e/2014-10-15/sa-core-2014-005-drupal-core-sql`
`url: http://www.securityfocus.com/bid/70595`
`cert-bund: CB-K14/1301`
`cert-bund: CB-K14/0920`
`dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2014-1369`
`dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2014-0958`

High (CVSS: 7.5)
NVT: Test HTTP dangerous methods

Summary
Misconfigured web servers allows remote clients to perform dangerous HTTP methods such as PUT and DELETE.

Vulnerability Detection Result
`We could upload the following files via the PUT method at this web server:`
`http://192.168.56.102/webdav/puttest34285860.html`
`We could delete the following files via the DELETE method at this web server:`
`http://192.168.56.102/webdav/puttest34285860.html`

Impact
- Enabled PUT method: This might allow an attacker to upload and run arbitrary code on this web server.
- Enabled DELETE method: This might allow an attacker to delete additional files on this web server.

Solution:
Solution type: Mitigation
Use access restrictions to these dangerous HTTP methods or disable them completely.

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Affected Software/OS
Web servers with enabled PUT and/or DELETE methods.

Vulnerability Detection Method
Checks if dangerous HTTP methods such as PUT and DELETE are enabled and can be misused to upload or delete files.
Details: `Test HTTP dangerous methods`
OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.10498
Version used: `2022-05-12T09:32:01Z`

References
`url: http://www.securityfocus.com/bid/12141`
`owasp: OWASP-CM-001`

High (CVSS: 7.5)
NVT: phpinfo() output Reporting

Summary
Many PHP installation tutorials instruct the user to create a file called phpinfo.php or similar containing the phpinfo() statement. Such a file is often left back in the webserver directory.

Vulnerability Detection Result
```
The following files are calling the function phpinfo() which disclose potentiall
↪y sensitive information:
http://192.168.56.102/bWAPP/phpinfo.php
```

Impact
Some of the information that can be gathered from this file includes:
The username of the user running the PHP process, if it is a sudo user, the IP address of the host, the web server version, the system version (Unix, Linux, Windows, ...), and the root directory of the web server.

Solution:
Solution type: Workaround
Delete the listed files or restrict access to them.

Vulnerability Detection Method
Details: `phpinfo() output Reporting`
OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.11229
Version used: `2020-08-24T15:18:35Z`

[return to 192.168.56.102]

2.1.9 High 443/tcp

High (CVSS: 7.5)
NVT: SSL/TLS: Report Vulnerable Cipher Suites for HTTPS

Summary
This routine reports all SSL/TLS cipher suites accepted by a service where attack vectors exists only on HTTPS services.

Vulnerability Detection Result
```
'Vulnerable' cipher suites accepted by this service via the SSLv3 protocol:
TLS_DHE_RSA_WITH_3DES_EDE_CBC_SHA (SWEET32)
TLS_DHE_RSA_WITH_DES_CBC_SHA (SWEET32)
TLS_RSA_WITH_3DES_EDE_CBC_SHA (SWEET32)
TLS_RSA_WITH_DES_CBC_SHA (SWEET32)
'Vulnerable' cipher suites accepted by this service via the TLSv1.0 protocol:
TLS_DHE_RSA_WITH_3DES_EDE_CBC_SHA (SWEET32)
TLS_DHE_RSA_WITH_DES_CBC_SHA (SWEET32)
TLS_RSA_WITH_3DES_EDE_CBC_SHA (SWEET32)
TLS_RSA_WITH_DES_CBC_SHA (SWEET32)
```

Solution:
Solution type: Mitigation
The configuration of this services should be changed so that it does not accept the listed cipher suites anymore.
Please see the references for more resources supporting you with this task.

Affected Software/OS
Services accepting vulnerable SSL/TLS cipher suites via HTTPS.

Vulnerability Insight
These rules are applied for the evaluation of the vulnerable cipher suites:
- 64-bit block cipher 3DES vulnerable to the SWEET32 attack (CVE-2016-2183).

Vulnerability Detection Method
Details: `SSL/TLS: Report Vulnerable Cipher Suites for HTTPS`
OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.108031
Version used: `2022-08-01T10:11:45Z`

References
```
cve: CVE-2016-2183
cve: CVE-2016-6329
cve: CVE-2020-12872
url: https://bettercrypto.org/
url: https://mozilla.github.io/server-side-tls/ssl-config-generator/
url: https://sweet32.info/
```

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```
cert-bund: WID-SEC-2022-2226
cert-bund: WID-SEC-2022-1955
cert-bund: CB-K21/1094
cert-bund: CB-K20/1023
cert-bund: CB-K20/0321
cert-bund: CB-K20/0314
cert-bund: CB-K20/0157
cert-bund: CB-K19/0618
cert-bund: CB-K19/0615
cert-bund: CB-K18/0296
cert-bund: CB-K17/1980
cert-bund: CB-K17/1871
cert-bund: CB-K17/1803
cert-bund: CB-K17/1753
cert-bund: CB-K17/1750
cert-bund: CB-K17/1709
cert-bund: CB-K17/1558
cert-bund: CB-K17/1273
cert-bund: CB-K17/1202
cert-bund: CB-K17/1196
cert-bund: CB-K17/1055
cert-bund: CB-K17/1026
cert-bund: CB-K17/0939
cert-bund: CB-K17/0917
cert-bund: CB-K17/0915
cert-bund: CB-K17/0877
cert-bund: CB-K17/0796
cert-bund: CB-K17/0724
cert-bund: CB-K17/0661
cert-bund: CB-K17/0657
cert-bund: CB-K17/0582
cert-bund: CB-K17/0581
cert-bund: CB-K17/0506
cert-bund: CB-K17/0504
cert-bund: CB-K17/0467
cert-bund: CB-K17/0345
cert-bund: CB-K17/0098
cert-bund: CB-K17/0089
cert-bund: CB-K17/0086
cert-bund: CB-K17/0082
cert-bund: CB-K16/1837
cert-bund: CB-K16/1830
cert-bund: CB-K16/1635
cert-bund: CB-K16/1630
cert-bund: CB-K16/1624
cert-bund: CB-K16/1622
cert-bund: CB-K16/1500
```

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```
cert-bund: CB-K16/1465
cert-bund: CB-K16/1307
cert-bund: CB-K16/1296
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2021-1618
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2021-0775
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2021-0770
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2021-0274
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2020-2141
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2020-0368
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2019-1455
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2019-0068
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2018-1296
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2018-0323
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2017-2070
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2017-1954
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2017-1885
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2017-1831
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2017-1821
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2017-1785
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2017-1626
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2017-1326
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2017-1239
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2017-1238
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2017-1090
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2017-1060
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2017-0968
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2017-0947
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2017-0946
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2017-0904
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2017-0816
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2017-0746
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2017-0677
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2017-0675
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2017-0611
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2017-0609
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2017-0522
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2017-0519
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2017-0482
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2017-0351
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2017-0090
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2017-0089
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2017-0088
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2017-0086
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-1943
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-1937
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-1732
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-1726
```

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dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-1715
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-1714
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-1588
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-1555
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-1391
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-1378

High (CVSS: 7.5)
NVT: Drupal Core SQLi Vulnerability (SA-CORE-2014-005) - Active Check

Summary
Drupal is prone to an SQL injection (SQLi) vulnerability.

Vulnerability Detection Result
Vulnerable URL: https://192.168.56.102/drupal/?q=node&destination=node

Impact
Exploiting this issue could allow an attacker to execute arbitrary code, to gain elevated privileges and to compromise the application, access or modify data, or exploit latent vulnerabilities in the underlying database.

Solution:
Solution type: VendorFix
Updates are available. Please see the references for more information.

Affected Software/OS
Drupal 7.x versions prior to 7.32 are vulnerable.

Vulnerability Insight
Drupal fails to sufficiently sanitize user-supplied data before using it in an SQL query.

Vulnerability Detection Method
Sends a special crafted HTTP POST request and checks the response.
Details: Drupal Core SQLi Vulnerability (SA-CORE-2014-005) - Active Check
OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.105101
Version used: 2022-04-14T11:24:11Z

References
cve: CVE-2014-3704
url: https://www.drupal.org/forum/newsletters/security-advisories-for-drupal-cor
↪e/2014-10-15/sa-core-2014-005-drupal-core-sql
url: http://www.securityfocus.com/bid/70595
cert-bund: CB-K14/1301
cert-bund: CB-K14/0920
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2014-1369

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dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2014-0958

High (CVSS: 7.5)
NVT: Test HTTP dangerous methods

Summary
Misconfigured web servers allows remote clients to perform dangerous HTTP methods such as PUT and DELETE.

Vulnerability Detection Result
We could upload the following files via the PUT method at this web server:
https://192.168.56.102/webdav/puttest1851951792.html
We could delete the following files via the DELETE method at this web server:
https://192.168.56.102/webdav/puttest1851951792.html

Impact
- Enabled PUT method: This might allow an attacker to upload and run arbitrary code on this web server.
- Enabled DELETE method: This might allow an attacker to delete additional files on this web server.

Solution:
Solution type: Mitigation
Use access restrictions to these dangerous HTTP methods or disable them completely.

Affected Software/OS
Web servers with enabled PUT and/or DELETE methods.

Vulnerability Detection Method
Checks if dangerous HTTP methods such as PUT and DELETE are enabled and can be misused to upload or delete files.
Details: Test HTTP dangerous methods
OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.10498
Version used: 2022-05-12T09:32:01Z

References
url: http://www.securityfocus.com/bid/12141
owasp: OWASP-CM-001

High (CVSS: 7.5)
NVT: phpinfo() output Reporting

Summary

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Many PHP installation tutorials instruct the user to create a file called phpinfo.php or similar containing the phpinfo() statement. Such a file is often left back in the webserver directory.

Vulnerability Detection Result
`The following files are calling the function phpinfo() which disclose potentiall`
`↪y sensitive information:`
`https://192.168.56.102/bWAPP/phpinfo.php`

Impact
Some of the information that can be gathered from this file includes:
The username of the user running the PHP process, if it is a sudo user, the IP address of the host, the web server version, the system version (Unix, Linux, Windows, ...), and the root directory of the web server.

Solution:
Solution type: Workaround
Delete the listed files or restrict access to them.

Vulnerability Detection Method
Details: `phpinfo() output Reporting`
OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.11229
Version used: `2020-08-24T15:18:35Z`

[return to 192.168.56.102]

2.1.10 High 512/tcp

High (CVSS: 10.0)
NVT: The rexec service is running

Summary
This remote host is running a rexec service.

Vulnerability Detection Result
`The rexec service was detected on the target system.`

Solution:
Solution type: Mitigation
Disable the rexec service and use alternatives like SSH instead.

Vulnerability Insight
rexec (remote execution client for an exec server) has the same kind of functionality that rsh has: you can execute shell commands on a remote computer.

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The main difference is that rexec authenticate by reading the username and password *unencrypted* from the socket.

Vulnerability Detection Method
Checks if a vulnerable version is present on the target host.
Details: `The rexec service is running`
OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.100111
Version used: `2020-10-01T11:33:30Z`

References
`cve: CVE-1999-0618`

[return to 192.168.56.102]

2.1.11 High 513/tcp

High (CVSS: 7.5)
NVT: The rlogin service is running

Summary
This remote host is running a rlogin service.

Vulnerability Detection Result
`The rlogin service is running on the target system.`

Solution:
Solution type: Mitigation
Disable the rlogin service and use alternatives like SSH instead.

Vulnerability Insight
rlogin has several serious security problems,
- all information, including passwords, is transmitted unencrypted.
- .rlogin (or .rhosts) file is easy to misuse (potentially allowing anyone to login without a password)

Vulnerability Detection Method
Details: `The rlogin service is running`
OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.901202
Version used: `2021-09-01T07:45:06Z`

References
`cve: CVE-1999-0651`

[return to 192.168.56.102]

2.1.12 High general/tcp

High (CVSS: 10.0) NVT: Operating System (OS) End of Life (EOL) Detection
Product detection result cpe:/o:canonical:ubuntu_linux:8.04 Detected by OS Detection Consolidation and Reporting (OID: 1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0 ↪.105937)
Summary The Operating System (OS) on the remote host has reached the End of Life (EOL) and should not be used anymore.
Vulnerability Detection Result The "Ubuntu" Operating System on the remote host has reached the end of life. CPE: cpe:/o:canonical:ubuntu_linux:8.04 Installed version, build or SP: 8.04 EOL date: 2013-05-09 EOL info: https://wiki.ubuntu.com/Releases
Impact An EOL version of an OS is not receiving any security updates from the vendor. Unfixed security vulnerabilities might be leveraged by an attacker to compromise the security of this host.
Solution: **Solution type:** Mitigation Upgrade the OS on the remote host to a version which is still supported and receiving security updates by the vendor.
Vulnerability Detection Method Checks if an EOL version of an OS is present on the target host. Details: Operating System (OS) End of Life (EOL) Detection OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.103674 Version used: 2022-04-05T13:00:52Z
Product Detection Result Product: cpe:/o:canonical:ubuntu_linux:8.04 Method: OS Detection Consolidation and Reporting OID: 1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.105937)

[return to 192.168.56.102]

2.1.13 Medium 21/tcp

Medium (CVSS: 6.4)
NVT: Anonymous FTP Login Reporting

Summary
Reports if the remote FTP Server allows anonymous logins.

Vulnerability Detection Result

```
It was possible to login to the remote FTP service with the following anonymous
↪account(s):
anonymous:anonymous@example.com
ftp:anonymous@example.com
Here are the contents of the remote FTP directory listing:
Account "anonymous":
-rw-rw-r--   1 root     www-data   543803 Nov  2  2014 Iron_Man.pdf
-rw-rw-r--   1 root     www-data   462949 Nov  2  2014 Terminator_Salvation.pdf
-rw-rw-r--   1 root     www-data   544600 Nov  2  2014 The_Amazing_Spider-Man.pd
↪f
-rw-rw-r--   1 root     www-data   526187 Nov  2  2014 The_Cabin_in_the_Woods.pd
↪f
-rw-rw-r--   1 root     www-data   756522 Nov  2  2014 The_Dark_Knight_Rises.pdf
-rw-rw-r--   1 root     www-data   618117 Nov  2  2014 The_Incredible_Hulk.pdf
-rw-rw-r--   1 root     www-data  5010042 Nov  2  2014 bWAPP_intro.pdf
Account "ftp":
-rw-rw-r--   1 root     www-data   543803 Nov  2  2014 Iron_Man.pdf
-rw-rw-r--   1 root     www-data   462949 Nov  2  2014 Terminator_Salvation.pdf
-rw-rw-r--   1 root     www-data   544600 Nov  2  2014 The_Amazing_Spider-Man.pd
↪f
-rw-rw-r--   1 root     www-data   526187 Nov  2  2014 The_Cabin_in_the_Woods.pd
↪f
-rw-rw-r--   1 root     www-data   756522 Nov  2  2014 The_Dark_Knight_Rises.pdf
-rw-rw-r--   1 root     www-data   618117 Nov  2  2014 The_Incredible_Hulk.pdf
-rw-rw-r--   1 root     www-data  5010042 Nov  2  2014 bWAPP_intro.pdf
```

Impact
Based on the files accessible via this anonymous FTP login and the permissions of this account an attacker might be able to:
- gain access to sensitive files
- upload or delete files.

Solution:
Solution type: Mitigation
If you do not want to share files, you should disable anonymous logins.

Vulnerability Insight

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A host that provides an FTP service may additionally provide Anonymous FTP access as well. Under this arrangement, users do not strictly need an account on the host. Instead the user typically enters 'anonymous' or 'ftp' when prompted for username. Although users are commonly asked to send their email address as their password, little to no verification is actually performed on the supplied data.
Remark: NIST don't see 'configuration issues' as software flaws so the referenced CVE has a severity of 0.0. The severity of this VT has been raised by Greenbone to still report a configuration issue on the target.

Vulnerability Detection Method
Details: `Anonymous FTP Login Reporting`
OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.900600
Version used: `2021-10-20T09:03:29Z`

References
`cve: CVE-1999-0497`

Medium (CVSS: 4.8)
NVT: FTP Unencrypted Cleartext Login

Summary
The remote host is running a FTP service that allows cleartext logins over unencrypted connections.

Vulnerability Detection Result
```
The remote FTP service accepts logins without a previous sent 'AUTH TLS' command
↪. Response(s):
Non-anonymous sessions: 331 Password required for openvasvt
Anonymous sessions:     331 Anonymous login ok, send your complete email address
↪ as your password
```

Impact
An attacker can uncover login names and passwords by sniffing traffic to the FTP service.

Solution:
Solution type: Mitigation
Enable FTPS or enforce the connection via the 'AUTH TLS' command. Please see the manual of the FTP service for more information.

Vulnerability Detection Method
Tries to login to a non FTPS enabled FTP service without sending a 'AUTH TLS' command first and checks if the service is accepting the login without enforcing the use of the 'AUTH TLS' command.
Details: `FTP Unencrypted Cleartext Login`
OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.108528

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Version used: 2020-08-24T08:40:10Z

[return to 192.168.56.102]

2.1.14 Medium 9080/tcp

Medium (CVSS: 5.0)
NVT: Drupal 7.0 Information Disclosure Vulnerability - Active Check

Summary
Drupal is prone to an information disclosure vulnerability.

Vulnerability Detection Result
Vulnerable URL: http://192.168.56.102:9080/drupal/modules/simpletest/tests/upgra
↪de/drupal-6.upload.database.php

Impact
Successful exploitation will allow attacker to obtain sensitive information that could aid in further attacks.

Solution:
Solution type: WillNotFix
No known solution was made available for at least one year since the disclosure of this vulnerability. Likely none will be provided anymore. General solution options are to upgrade to a newer release, disable respective features, remove the product or replace the product by another one.

Affected Software/OS
Drupal version 7.0 is known to be affected.

Vulnerability Insight
The flaw is due to insufficient error checking, allows remote attackers to obtain sensitive information via a direct request to a .php file, which reveals the installation path in an error message.

Vulnerability Detection Method
Details: Drupal 7.0 Information Disclosure Vulnerability - Active Check
OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.902574
Version used: 2021-12-01T11:10:56Z

References
cve: CVE-2011-3730
url: http://code.google.com/p/inspathx/source/browse/trunk/paths_vuln/!_README
url: http://code.google.com/p/inspathx/source/browse/trunk/paths_vuln/drupal-7.0

Medium (CVSS: 5.0)
NVT: Sensitive File Disclosure (HTTP)

Summary
The script attempts to identify files containing sensitive data at the remote web server like e.g.:
- software (Blog, CMS) configuration or log files
- web / application server configuration / password files (.htaccess, .htpasswd, web.config, web.xml, ...)
- Cloud (e.g. AWS) configuration files
- database backup files
- SSH or SSL/TLS Private-Keys

Vulnerability Detection Result
```
The following files containing sensitive information were identified:
Description:   Microsoft IIS / ASP.NET Core Module web.config file accessible. T
↪his could contain sensitive information about the structure of the application
↪ / web server and shouldn't be accessible.
Match:         <configuration>
  <system.webServer>
Used regex:    ^\s*<(configuration|system\.web(Server)?)>
Extra match 1:   </system.webServer>
</configuration>
Used regex:    ^\s*</(configuration|system\.web(Server)?)>
URL:           http://192.168.56.102:9080/drupal/web.config
```

Impact
Based on the information provided in these files an attacker might be able to gather additional info and/or sensitive data like usernames and passwords.

Solution:
Solution type: Mitigation
The sensitive files shouldn't be accessible via a web server. Restrict access to it or remove it completely.

Vulnerability Detection Method
Enumerate the remote web server and check if sensitive files are accessible.
Details: `Sensitive File Disclosure (HTTP)`
OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.107305
Version used: `2023-05-23T11:14:48Z`

Medium (CVSS: 4.3)
NVT: SQLiteManager <= 1.2.4 Multiple XSS Vulnerabilities

Summary
SQLiteManager is prone to multiple cross-site scripting (XSS) vulnerabilities.

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Vulnerability Detection Result
Vulnerable URL: http://192.168.56.102:9080/sqlite/main.php?dbsel=</script><scrip
↪t>alert(document.cookie)</script>

Impact
Successful exploitation will allow remote attackers to insert arbitrary HTML and script code, which will be executed in a user's browser session in the context of an affected site.

Solution:
Solution type: WillNotFix
No known solution was made available for at least one year since the disclosure of this vulnerability. Likely none will be provided anymore. General solution options are to upgrade to a newer release, disable respective features, remove the product or replace the product by another one.

Affected Software/OS
SQLiteManager version 1.2.4 and prior.

Vulnerability Insight
The flaws are due to improper validation of user-supplied input via the 'dbsel' or 'nsextt' parameters to index.php or main.php script, which allows attacker to execute arbitrary HTML and script code on the user's browser session in the security context of an affected site.

Vulnerability Detection Method
Sends a crafted HTTP GET request and checks the response.
Details: SQLiteManager <= 1.2.4 Multiple XSS Vulnerabilities
OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.802373
Version used: 2022-01-18T12:40:16Z

References
cve: CVE-2012-5105
url: http://www.securityfocus.com/archive/1/521126
url: http://packetstormsecurity.org/files/108393/sqlitemanager124-xss.txt

[return to 192.168.56.102]

2.1.15 Medium 8080/tcp

Medium (CVSS: 5.0)
NVT: Drupal 7.0 Information Disclosure Vulnerability - Active Check

Summary
Drupal is prone to an information disclosure vulnerability.

Vulnerability Detection Result

... continues on next page ...

... continued from previous page ...

Vulnerable URL: http://192.168.56.102:8080/drupal/modules/simpletest/tests/upgra
↪de/drupal-6.upload.database.php

Impact
Successful exploitation will allow attacker to obtain sensitive information that could aid in further attacks.

Solution:
Solution type: WillNotFix
No known solution was made available for at least one year since the disclosure of this vulnerability. Likely none will be provided anymore. General solution options are to upgrade to a newer release, disable respective features, remove the product or replace the product by another one.

Affected Software/OS
Drupal version 7.0 is known to be affected.

Vulnerability Insight
The flaw is due to insufficient error checking, allows remote attackers to obtain sensitive information via a direct request to a .php file, which reveals the installation path in an error message.

Vulnerability Detection Method
Details: Drupal 7.0 Information Disclosure Vulnerability - Active Check
OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.902574
Version used: 2021-12-01T11:10:56Z

References
cve: CVE-2011-3730
url: http://code.google.com/p/inspathx/source/browse/trunk/paths_vuln/!_README
url: http://code.google.com/p/inspathx/source/browse/trunk/paths_vuln/drupal-7.0

Medium (CVSS: 5.0)
NVT: phpMyAdmin Information Disclosure Vulnerability (PMASA-2011-15) - Active Check

Summary
phpMyAdmin is prone to an information disclosure vulnerability.

Vulnerability Detection Result
Vulnerable URL: http://192.168.56.102:8080/phpmyadmin/phpmyadmin.css.php?js_fram
↪e[]=right

Impact
Successful exploitation will allow attacker to obtain sensitive information that could aid in further attacks.

Solution:

... continues on next page ...

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Solution type: VendorFix
Update to version 3.4.6 or later.

Affected Software/OS
phpMyAdmin version 3.4.5 and prior.

Vulnerability Insight
The flaw is due to insufficient input validation in 'js_frame' parameter in 'phpmyadmin.css.php', which allows attackers to disclose information that could be used in further attacks.

Vulnerability Detection Method
Sends a crafted HTTP GET request and checks the response.
Details: `phpMyAdmin Information Disclosure Vulnerability (PMASA-2011-15) - Active Check`
OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.801994
Version used: `2023-05-16T09:08:27Z`

References
`cve: CVE-2011-3646`
`url: http://www.auscert.org.au/render.html?it=14975`
`url: http://seclists.org/fulldisclosure/2011/Oct/690`
`url: https://bugzilla.redhat.com/show_bug.cgi?id=746882`
`url: http://www.phpmyadmin.net/home_page/security/PMASA-2011-15.php`
`url: http://phpmyadmin.git.sourceforge.net/git/gitweb.cgi?p=phpmyadmin/phpmyadmi`
`↪n;a=commitdiff;h=d35cba980893aa6e6455fd6e6f14f3e3f1204c52`
`dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2011-1746`
`dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2011-1636`
`dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2011-1618`

Medium (CVSS: 5.0)
NVT: Sensitive File Disclosure (HTTP)

Summary
The script attempts to identify files containing sensitive data at the remote web server like e.g.:
- software (Blog, CMS) configuration or log files
- web / application server configuration / password files (.htaccess, .htpasswd, web.config, web.xml, ...)
- Cloud (e.g. AWS) configuration files
- database backup files
- SSH or SSL/TLS Private-Keys

Vulnerability Detection Result
`The following files containing sensitive information were identified:`
`Description:  Microsoft IIS / ASP.NET Core Module web.config file accessible. T`
`↪his could contain sensitive information about the structure of the application`
`↪ / web server and shouldn't be accessible.`

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```
Match:          <configuration>
  <system.webServer>
Used regex:     ^\s*<(configuration|system\.web(Server)?)>
Extra match 1:    </system.webServer>
</configuration>
Used regex:     ^\s*</(configuration|system\.web(Server)?)>
URL:            http://192.168.56.102:8080/drupal/web.config
```

Impact
Based on the information provided in these files an attacker might be able to gather additional info and/or sensitive data like usernames and passwords.

Solution:
Solution type: Mitigation
The sensitive files shouldn't be accessible via a web server. Restrict access to it or remove it completely.

Vulnerability Detection Method
Enumerate the remote web server and check if sensitive files are accessible.
Details: `Sensitive File Disclosure (HTTP)`
OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.107305
Version used: `2023-05-23T11:14:48Z`

Medium (CVSS: 4.3)
NVT: SQLiteManager <= 1.2.4 Multiple XSS Vulnerabilities

Summary
SQLiteManager is prone to multiple cross-site scripting (XSS) vulnerabilities.

Vulnerability Detection Result

```
Vulnerable URL: http://192.168.56.102:8080/sqlite/main.php?dbsel=</script><scrip
↪t>alert(document.cookie)</script>
```

Impact
Successful exploitation will allow remote attackers to insert arbitrary HTML and script code, which will be executed in a user's browser session in the context of an affected site.

Solution:
Solution type: WillNotFix
No known solution was made available for at least one year since the disclosure of this vulnerability. Likely none will be provided anymore. General solution options are to upgrade to a newer release, disable respective features, remove the product or replace the product by another one.

Affected Software/OS

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SQLiteManager version 1.2.4 and prior.

Vulnerability Insight
The flaws are due to improper validation of user-supplied input via the 'dbsel' or 'nsextt' parameters to index.php or main.php script, which allows attacker to execute arbitrary HTML and script code on the user's browser session in the security context of an affected site.

Vulnerability Detection Method
Sends a crafted HTTP GET request and checks the response.
Details: `SQLiteManager <= 1.2.4 Multiple XSS Vulnerabilities`
OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.802373
Version used: `2022-01-18T12:40:16Z`

References
`cve: CVE-2012-5105`
`url: http://www.securityfocus.com/archive/1/521126`
`url: http://packetstormsecurity.org/files/108393/sqlitemanager124-xss.txt`

Medium (CVSS: 4.3)
NVT: phpMyAdmin 'error.php' Cross Site Scripting Vulnerability

Summary
phpMyAdmin is prone to a cross-site scripting (XSS) vulnerability.

Vulnerability Detection Result
Vulnerability was detected according to the Vulnerability Detection Method.

Impact
Successful exploitation will allow attackers to inject arbitrary HTML code within the error page and conduct phishing attacks.

Solution:
Solution type: WillNotFix
No known solution was made available for at least one year since the disclosure of this vulnerability. Likely none will be provided anymore. General solution options are to upgrade to a newer release, disable respective features, remove the product or replace the product by another one.

Affected Software/OS
phpMyAdmin version 3.3.8.1 and prior.

Vulnerability Insight
The flaw is caused by input validation errors in the 'error.php' script when processing crafted BBcode tags containing '@' characters, which could allow attackers to inject arbitrary HTML code within the error page and conduct phishing attacks.

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Vulnerability Detection Method
Details: phpMyAdmin 'error.php' Cross Site Scripting Vulnerability
OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.801660
Version used: 2022-02-18T13:05:59Z

References
cve: CVE-2010-4480
url: http://www.exploit-db.com/exploits/15699/
url: http://www.vupen.com/english/advisories/2010/3133
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2011-0467
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2011-0451
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2011-0016
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2011-0002

[return to 192.168.56.102]

2.1.16 Medium 8443/tcp

Medium (CVSS: 5.9)
NVT: SSL/TLS: Deprecated SSLv2 and SSLv3 Protocol Detection

Summary
It was possible to detect the usage of the deprecated SSLv2 and/or SSLv3 protocol on this system.

Vulnerability Detection Result
In addition to TLSv1.0+ the service is also providing the deprecated SSLv3 protocol and supports one or more ciphers. Those supported ciphers can be found in the 'SSL/TLS: Report Supported Cipher Suites' (OID: 1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.802067) VT.

Impact
An attacker might be able to use the known cryptographic flaws to eavesdrop the connection between clients and the service to get access to sensitive data transferred within the secured connection.
Furthermore newly uncovered vulnerabilities in this protocols won't receive security updates anymore.

Solution:
Solution type: Mitigation
It is recommended to disable the deprecated SSLv2 and/or SSLv3 protocols in favor of the TLSv1.2+ protocols. Please see the references for more information.

Affected Software/OS

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All services providing an encrypted communication using the SSLv2 and/or SSLv3 protocols.

Vulnerability Insight
The SSLv2 and SSLv3 protocols contain known cryptographic flaws like:
- CVE-2014-3566: Padding Oracle On Downgraded Legacy Encryption (POODLE)
- CVE-2016-0800: Decrypting RSA with Obsolete and Weakened eNcryption (DROWN)

Vulnerability Detection Method
Check the used SSL protocols of the services provided by this system.
Details: `SSL/TLS: Deprecated SSLv2 and SSLv3 Protocol Detection`
OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.111012
Version used: `2021-10-15T12:51:02Z`

References
`cve: CVE-2016-0800`
`cve: CVE-2014-3566`
`url: https://ssl-config.mozilla.org/`
`url: https://bettercrypto.org/`
`url: https://drownattack.com/`
`url: https://www.imperialviolet.org/2014/10/14/poodle.html`
`url: https://www.enisa.europa.eu/publications/algorithms-key-size-and-parameters-report-2014`
`cert-bund: WID-SEC-2023-0431`
`cert-bund: WID-SEC-2023-0427`
`cert-bund: CB-K18/0094`
`cert-bund: CB-K17/1198`
`cert-bund: CB-K17/1196`
`cert-bund: CB-K16/1828`
`cert-bund: CB-K16/1438`
`cert-bund: CB-K16/1384`
`cert-bund: CB-K16/1141`
`cert-bund: CB-K16/1107`
`cert-bund: CB-K16/1102`
`cert-bund: CB-K16/0792`
`cert-bund: CB-K16/0599`
`cert-bund: CB-K16/0597`
`cert-bund: CB-K16/0459`
`cert-bund: CB-K16/0456`
`cert-bund: CB-K16/0433`
`cert-bund: CB-K16/0424`
`cert-bund: CB-K16/0415`
`cert-bund: CB-K16/0413`
`cert-bund: CB-K16/0374`
`cert-bund: CB-K16/0367`
`cert-bund: CB-K16/0331`
`cert-bund: CB-K16/0329`
`cert-bund: CB-K16/0328`

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cert-bund: CB-K16/0156
cert-bund: CB-K15/1514
cert-bund: CB-K15/1358
cert-bund: CB-K15/1021
cert-bund: CB-K15/0972
cert-bund: CB-K15/0637
cert-bund: CB-K15/0590
cert-bund: CB-K15/0525
cert-bund: CB-K15/0393
cert-bund: CB-K15/0384
cert-bund: CB-K15/0287
cert-bund: CB-K15/0252
cert-bund: CB-K15/0246
cert-bund: CB-K15/0237
cert-bund: CB-K15/0118
cert-bund: CB-K15/0110
cert-bund: CB-K15/0108
cert-bund: CB-K15/0080
cert-bund: CB-K15/0078
cert-bund: CB-K15/0077
cert-bund: CB-K15/0075
cert-bund: CB-K14/1617
cert-bund: CB-K14/1581
cert-bund: CB-K14/1537
cert-bund: CB-K14/1479
cert-bund: CB-K14/1458
cert-bund: CB-K14/1342
cert-bund: CB-K14/1314
cert-bund: CB-K14/1313
cert-bund: CB-K14/1311
cert-bund: CB-K14/1304
cert-bund: CB-K14/1296
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2018-0096
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2017-1238
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2017-1236
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-1929
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-1527
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-1468
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-1216
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-1174
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-1168
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-0884
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-0841
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-0644
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-0642
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-0496
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-0495

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```
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-0465
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-0459
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-0453
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-0451
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-0415
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-0403
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-0388
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-0360
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-0359
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-0357
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-0171
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-1431
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-1075
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-1026
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0664
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0548
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0404
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0396
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0259
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0254
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0245
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0118
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0114
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0083
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0082
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0081
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0076
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2014-1717
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2014-1680
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2014-1632
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2014-1564
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2014-1542
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2014-1414
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2014-1366
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2014-1354
```

Medium (CVSS: 5.3)
NVT: SSL/TLS: Server Certificate / Certificate in Chain with RSA keys less than 2048 bits

Summary
The remote SSL/TLS server certificate and/or any of the certificates in the certificate chain is using a RSA key with less than 2048 bits.

Vulnerability Detection Result
```
The remote SSL/TLS server is using the following certificate(s) with a RSA key w
↪ith less than 2048 bits (public-key-size:public-key-algorithm:serial:issuer):
```

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1024:RSA:00D8BD254AB15C9F5B:1.2.840.113549.1.9.1=#627761707040697473656367616D65
↪732E636F6D,CN=bee-box.bwapp.local,OU=IT,O=MME,L=Menen,ST=Flanders,C=BE (Server
↪ certificate)

Impact
Using certificates with weak RSA key size can lead to unauthorized exposure of sensitive information.

Solution:
Solution type: Mitigation
Replace the certificate with a stronger key and reissue the certificates it signed.

Vulnerability Insight
SSL/TLS certificates using RSA keys with less than 2048 bits are considered unsafe.

Vulnerability Detection Method
Checks the RSA keys size of the server certificate and all certificates in chain for a size < 2048 bit.
Details: SSL/TLS: Server Certificate / Certificate in Chain with RSA keys less than 2048.
↪..
OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.150710
Version used: 2021-12-10T12:48:00Z

References
url: https://www.cabforum.org/wp-content/uploads/Baseline_Requirements_V1.pdf

Medium (CVSS: 5.0)
NVT: SSL/TLS: Certificate Expired

Summary
The remote server's SSL/TLS certificate has already expired.

Vulnerability Detection Result
The certificate of the remote service expired on 2018-04-13 18:11:32.
Certificate details:

fingerprint (SHA-1)	AE5FB7BE864A78E168318FC1C96A4BD242C4E6C3
fingerprint (SHA-256)	FF29B36FCC813AE5B2100D985E692A612DE6F155703743 ↪20F85B43076CF08163
issued by	1.2.840.113549.1.9.1=#627761707040697473656367 ↪616D65732E636F6D,CN=bee-box.bwapp.local,OU=IT,O=MME,L=Menen,ST=Flanders,C=BE
public key algorithm	RSA
public key size (bits)	1024
serial	00D8BD254AB15C9F5B
signature algorithm	sha1WithRSAEncryption
subject	1.2.840.113549.1.9.1=#627761707040697473656367

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```
↪616D65732E636F6D,CN=bee-box.bwapp.local,OU=IT,O=MME,L=Menen,ST=Flanders,C=BE
subject alternative names (SAN) | None
valid from                      | 2013-04-14 18:11:32 UTC
valid until                     | 2018-04-13 18:11:32 UTC
```

Solution:
Solution type: Mitigation
Replace the SSL/TLS certificate by a new one.

Vulnerability Insight
This script checks expiry dates of certificates associated with SSL/TLS-enabled services on the target and reports whether any have already expired.

Vulnerability Detection Method
Details: `SSL/TLS: Certificate Expired`
OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.103955
Version used: `2021-11-22T15:32:39Z`

Medium (CVSS: 5.0)
NVT: Drupal 7.0 Information Disclosure Vulnerability - Active Check

Summary
Drupal is prone to an information disclosure vulnerability.

Vulnerability Detection Result

```
Vulnerable URL: https://192.168.56.102:8443/drupal/modules/simpletest/tests/upgr
↪ade/drupal-6.upload.database.php
```

Impact
Successful exploitation will allow attacker to obtain sensitive information that could aid in further attacks.

Solution:
Solution type: WillNotFix
No known solution was made available for at least one year since the disclosure of this vulnerability. Likely none will be provided anymore. General solution options are to upgrade to a newer release, disable respective features, remove the product or replace the product by another one.

Affected Software/OS
Drupal version 7.0 is known to be affected.

Vulnerability Insight
The flaw is due to insufficient error checking, allows remote attackers to obtain sensitive information via a direct request to a .php file, which reveals the installation path in an error message.

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Vulnerability Detection Method
Details: `Drupal 7.0 Information Disclosure Vulnerability - Active Check`
OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.902574
Version used: `2021-12-01T11:10:56Z`

References
`cve: CVE-2011-3730`
`url: http://code.google.com/p/inspathx/source/browse/trunk/paths_vuln/!_README`
`url: http://code.google.com/p/inspathx/source/browse/trunk/paths_vuln/drupal-7.0`

Medium (CVSS: 5.0)
NVT: phpMyAdmin Information Disclosure Vulnerability (PMASA-2011-15) - Active Check

Summary
phpMyAdmin is prone to an information disclosure vulnerability.

Vulnerability Detection Result
`Vulnerable URL: https://192.168.56.102:8443/phpmyadmin/phpmyadmin.css.php?js_fra`
`↪me[]=right`

Impact
Successful exploitation will allow attacker to obtain sensitive information that could aid in further attacks.

Solution:
Solution type: VendorFix
Update to version 3.4.6 or later.

Affected Software/OS
phpMyAdmin version 3.4.5 and prior.

Vulnerability Insight
The flaw is due to insufficient input validation in 'js_frame' parameter in 'phpmyadmin.css.php', which allows attackers to disclose information that could be used in further attacks.

Vulnerability Detection Method
Sends a crafted HTTP GET request and checks the response.
Details: `phpMyAdmin Information Disclosure Vulnerability (PMASA-2011-15) - Active Check`
OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.801994
Version used: `2023-05-16T09:08:27Z`

References
`cve: CVE-2011-3646`
`url: http://www.auscert.org.au/render.html?it=14975`

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```
url: http://seclists.org/fulldisclosure/2011/Oct/690
url: https://bugzilla.redhat.com/show_bug.cgi?id=746882
url: http://www.phpmyadmin.net/home_page/security/PMASA-2011-15.php
url: http://phpmyadmin.git.sourceforge.net/git/gitweb.cgi?p=phpmyadmin/phpmyadmi
↪n;a=commitdiff;h=d35cba980893aa6e6455fd6e6f14f3e3f1204c52
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2011-1746
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2011-1636
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2011-1618
```

Medium (CVSS: 5.0)
NVT: Sensitive File Disclosure (HTTP)

Summary
The script attempts to identify files containing sensitive data at the remote web server like e.g.:
- software (Blog, CMS) configuration or log files
- web / application server configuration / password files (.htaccess, .htpasswd, web.config, web.xml, ...)
- Cloud (e.g. AWS) configuration files
- database backup files
- SSH or SSL/TLS Private-Keys

Vulnerability Detection Result

```
The following files containing sensitive information were identified:
Description:   Microsoft IIS / ASP.NET Core Module web.config file accessible. T
↪his could contain sensitive information about the structure of the application
↪ / web server and shouldn't be accessible.
Match:         <configuration>
  <system.webServer>
Used regex:    ^\s*<(configuration|system\.web(Server)?)>
Extra match 1:   </system.webServer>
</configuration>
Used regex:    ^\s*</(configuration|system\.web(Server)?)>
URL:           https://192.168.56.102:8443/drupal/web.config
```

Impact
Based on the information provided in these files an attacker might be able to gather additional info and/or sensitive data like usernames and passwords.

Solution:
Solution type: Mitigation
The sensitive files shouldn't be accessible via a web server. Restrict access to it or remove it completely.

Vulnerability Detection Method
Enumerate the remote web server and check if sensitive files are accessible.

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Details: Sensitive File Disclosure (HTTP)
OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.107305
Version used: 2023-05-23T11:14:48Z

Medium (CVSS: 4.3)
NVT: SQLiteManager <= 1.2.4 Multiple XSS Vulnerabilities

Summary
SQLiteManager is prone to multiple cross-site scripting (XSS) vulnerabilities.

Vulnerability Detection Result
Vulnerable URL: https://192.168.56.102:8443/sqlite/main.php?dbsel=</script><scri
↪pt>alert(document.cookie)</script>

Impact
Successful exploitation will allow remote attackers to insert arbitrary HTML and script code, which will be executed in a user's browser session in the context of an affected site.

Solution:
Solution type: WillNotFix
No known solution was made available for at least one year since the disclosure of this vulnerability. Likely none will be provided anymore. General solution options are to upgrade to a newer release, disable respective features, remove the product or replace the product by another one.

Affected Software/OS
SQLiteManager version 1.2.4 and prior.

Vulnerability Insight
The flaws are due to improper validation of user-supplied input via the 'dbsel' or 'nsextt' parameters to index.php or main.php script, which allows attacker to execute arbitrary HTML and script code on the user's browser session in the security context of an affected site.

Vulnerability Detection Method
Sends a crafted HTTP GET request and checks the response.
Details: SQLiteManager <= 1.2.4 Multiple XSS Vulnerabilities
OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.802373
Version used: 2022-01-18T12:40:16Z

References
cve: CVE-2012-5105
url: http://www.securityfocus.com/archive/1/521126
url: http://packetstormsecurity.org/files/108393/sqlitemanager124-xss.txt

Medium (CVSS: 4.3)
NVT: SSL/TLS: Deprecated TLSv1.0 and TLSv1.1 Protocol Detection

Summary
It was possible to detect the usage of the deprecated TLSv1.0 and/or TLSv1.1 protocol on this system.

Vulnerability Detection Result
```
In addition to TLSv1.2+ the service is also providing the deprecated TLSv1.0 and
↪ TLSv1.1 protocols and supports one or more ciphers. Those supported ciphers c
↪an be found in the 'SSL/TLS: Report Supported Cipher Suites' (OID: 1.3.6.1.4.1
↪.25623.1.0.802067) VT.
```

Impact
An attacker might be able to use the known cryptographic flaws to eavesdrop the connection between clients and the service to get access to sensitive data transferred within the secured connection.
Furthermore newly uncovered vulnerabilities in this protocols won't receive security updates anymore.

Solution:
Solution type: Mitigation
It is recommended to disable the deprecated TLSv1.0 and/or TLSv1.1 protocols in favor of the TLSv1.2+ protocols. Please see the references for more information.

Affected Software/OS
All services providing an encrypted communication using the TLSv1.0 and/or TLSv1.1 protocols.

Vulnerability Insight
The TLSv1.0 and TLSv1.1 protocols contain known cryptographic flaws like:
- CVE-2011-3389: Browser Exploit Against SSL/TLS (BEAST)
- CVE-2015-0204: Factoring Attack on RSA-EXPORT Keys Padding Oracle On Downgraded Legacy Encryption (FREAK)

Vulnerability Detection Method
Check the used TLS protocols of the services provided by this system.
Details: `SSL/TLS: Deprecated TLSv1.0 and TLSv1.1 Protocol Detection`
OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.117274
Version used: `2021-07-19T08:11:48Z`

References
```
cve: CVE-2011-3389
cve: CVE-2015-0204
url: https://ssl-config.mozilla.org/
url: https://bettercrypto.org/
url: https://datatracker.ietf.org/doc/rfc8996/
url: https://vnhacker.blogspot.com/2011/09/beast.html
```

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```
url: https://web.archive.org/web/20201108095603/https://censys.io/blog/freak
url: https://www.enisa.europa.eu/publications/algorithms-key-size-and-parameters
↪-report-2014
cert-bund: WID-SEC-2023-1435
cert-bund: CB-K18/0799
cert-bund: CB-K16/1289
cert-bund: CB-K16/1096
cert-bund: CB-K15/1751
cert-bund: CB-K15/1266
cert-bund: CB-K15/0850
cert-bund: CB-K15/0764
cert-bund: CB-K15/0720
cert-bund: CB-K15/0548
cert-bund: CB-K15/0526
cert-bund: CB-K15/0509
cert-bund: CB-K15/0493
cert-bund: CB-K15/0384
cert-bund: CB-K15/0365
cert-bund: CB-K15/0364
cert-bund: CB-K15/0302
cert-bund: CB-K15/0192
cert-bund: CB-K15/0079
cert-bund: CB-K15/0016
cert-bund: CB-K14/1342
cert-bund: CB-K14/0231
cert-bund: CB-K13/0845
cert-bund: CB-K13/0796
cert-bund: CB-K13/0790
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2020-0177
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2020-0111
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2019-0068
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2018-1441
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2018-1408
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-1372
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-1164
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-0388
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-1853
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-1332
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0884
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0800
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0758
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0567
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0544
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0530
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0396
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0375
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0374
```

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```
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0305
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0199
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0079
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0021
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2014-1414
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2013-1847
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2013-1792
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-1979
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-1829
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-1530
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-1380
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-1377
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-1292
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-1214
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-1213
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-1180
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-1156
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-1155
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-1039
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0956
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0908
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0868
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0867
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0848
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0838
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0776
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0722
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0638
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0627
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0451
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0418
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0354
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0234
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0221
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0177
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0170
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0146
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0142
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0126
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0123
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0095
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0051
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0047
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0021
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2011-1953
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2011-1946
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2011-1844
```

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dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2011-1826
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2011-1774
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2011-1743
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2011-1738
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2011-1706
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2011-1628
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2011-1627
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2011-1619
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2011-1482

Medium (CVSS: 4.3)
NVT: phpMyAdmin 'error.php' Cross Site Scripting Vulnerability

Summary
phpMyAdmin is prone to a cross-site scripting (XSS) vulnerability.

Vulnerability Detection Result
Vulnerability was detected according to the Vulnerability Detection Method.

Impact
Successful exploitation will allow attackers to inject arbitrary HTML code within the error page and conduct phishing attacks.

Solution:
Solution type: WillNotFix
No known solution was made available for at least one year since the disclosure of this vulnerability. Likely none will be provided anymore. General solution options are to upgrade to a newer release, disable respective features, remove the product or replace the product by another one.

Affected Software/OS
phpMyAdmin version 3.3.8.1 and prior.

Vulnerability Insight
The flaw is caused by input validation errors in the 'error.php' script when processing crafted BBcode tags containing '@' characters, which could allow attackers to inject arbitrary HTML code within the error page and conduct phishing attacks.

Vulnerability Detection Method
Details: phpMyAdmin 'error.php' Cross Site Scripting Vulnerability
OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.801660
Version used: 2022-02-18T13:05:59Z

References
cve: CVE-2010-4480
url: http://www.exploit-db.com/exploits/15699/

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```
url: http://www.vupen.com/english/advisories/2010/3133
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2011-0467
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2011-0451
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2011-0016
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2011-0002
```

Medium (CVSS: 4.0)
NVT: SSL/TLS: Certificate Signed Using A Weak Signature Algorithm

Summary
The remote service is using a SSL/TLS certificate in the certificate chain that has been signed using a cryptographically weak hashing algorithm.

Vulnerability Detection Result

```
The following certificates are part of the certificate chain but using insecure
↪signature algorithms:
Subject:              1.2.840.113549.1.9.1=#627761707040697473656367616D65732E63
↪6F6D,CN=bee-box.bwapp.local,OU=IT,O=MME,L=Menen,ST=Flanders,C=BE
Signature Algorithm:  sha1WithRSAEncryption
```

Solution:
Solution type: Mitigation
Servers that use SSL/TLS certificates signed with a weak SHA-1, MD5, MD4 or MD2 hashing algorithm will need to obtain new SHA-2 signed SSL/TLS certificates to avoid web browser SSL/TLS certificate warnings.

Vulnerability Insight
The following hashing algorithms used for signing SSL/TLS certificates are considered cryptographically weak and not secure enough for ongoing use:
- Secure Hash Algorithm 1 (SHA-1)
- Message Digest 5 (MD5)
- Message Digest 4 (MD4)
- Message Digest 2 (MD2)
Beginning as late as January 2017 and as early as June 2016, browser developers such as Microsoft and Google will begin warning users when visiting web sites that use SHA-1 signed Secure Socket Layer (SSL) certificates.
NOTE: The script preference allows to set one or more custom SHA-1 fingerprints of CA certificates which are trusted by this routine. The fingerprints needs to be passed comma-separated and case-insensitive:
Fingerprint1
or
fingerprint1, Fingerprint2

Vulnerability Detection Method
Check which hashing algorithm was used to sign the remote SSL/TLS certificate.

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Details: SSL/TLS: Certificate Signed Using A Weak Signature Algorithm
OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.105880
Version used: 2021-10-15T11:13:32Z

References
url: https://blog.mozilla.org/security/2014/09/23/phasing-out-certificates-with-sha-1-based-signature-algorithms/

Medium (CVSS: 4.0)
NVT: SSL/TLS: Diffie-Hellman Key Exchange Insufficient DH Group Strength Vulnerability

Summary
The SSL/TLS service uses Diffie-Hellman groups with insufficient strength (key size < 2048).

Vulnerability Detection Result
Server Temporary Key Size: 1024 bits

Impact
An attacker might be able to decrypt the SSL/TLS communication offline.

Solution:
Solution type: Workaround
Deploy (Ephemeral) Elliptic-Curve Diffie-Hellman (ECDHE) or use a 2048-bit or stronger Diffie-Hellman group (see the references).
For Apache Web Servers: Beginning with version 2.4.7, mod_ssl will use DH parameters which include primes with lengths of more than 1024 bits.

Vulnerability Insight
The Diffie-Hellman group are some big numbers that are used as base for the DH computations. They can be, and often are, fixed. The security of the final secret depends on the size of these parameters. It was found that 512 and 768 bits to be weak, 1024 bits to be breakable by really powerful attackers like governments.

Vulnerability Detection Method
Checks the DHE temporary public key size.
Details: SSL/TLS: Diffie-Hellman Key Exchange Insufficient DH Group Strength Vulnerabili...
OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.106223
Version used: 2021-02-12T06:42:15Z

References
url: https://weakdh.org/
url: https://weakdh.org/sysadmin.html

[return to 192.168.56.102]

2.1.17 Medium 25/tcp

Medium (CVSS: 6.8)
NVT: Multiple Vendors STARTTLS Implementation Plaintext Arbitrary Command Injection Vulnerability

Summary
Multiple vendors' implementations of 'STARTTLS' are prone to a vulnerability that lets attackers inject arbitrary commands.

Vulnerability Detection Result
Vulnerability was detected according to the Vulnerability Detection Method.

Impact
An attacker can exploit this issue to execute arbitrary commands in the context of the user running the application. Successful exploits can allow attackers to obtain email usernames and passwords.

Solution:
Solution type: VendorFix
Updates are available. Please see the references for more information.

Affected Software/OS
The following vendors are known to be affected:
Ipswitch
Kerio
Postfix
Qmail-TLS
Oracle
SCO Group
spamdyke
ISC

Vulnerability Detection Method
Send a special crafted 'STARTTLS' request and check the response.
Details: `Multiple Vendors STARTTLS Implementation Plaintext Arbitrary Command Injection .`
`↪..`
OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.103935
Version used: `2022-04-14T11:24:11Z`

References
`cve: CVE-2011-0411`
`cve: CVE-2011-1430`
`cve: CVE-2011-1431`
`cve: CVE-2011-1432`
`cve: CVE-2011-1506`

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```
cve: CVE-2011-1575
cve: CVE-2011-1926
cve: CVE-2011-2165
url: http://www.securityfocus.com/bid/46767
url: http://kolab.org/pipermail/kolab-announce/2011/000101.html
url: http://bugzilla.cyrusimap.org/show_bug.cgi?id=3424
url: http://cyrusimap.org/mediawiki/index.php/Bugs_Resolved_in_2.4.7
url: http://www.kb.cert.org/vuls/id/MAPG-8D9M4P
url: http://files.kolab.org/server/release/kolab-server-2.3.2/sources/release-no
↪tes.txt
url: http://www.postfix.org/CVE-2011-0411.html
url: http://www.pureftpd.org/project/pure-ftpd/news
url: http://www.watchguard.com/support/release-notes/xcs/9/en-US/EN_ReleaseNotes
↪_XCS_9_1_1/EN_ReleaseNotes_WG_XCS_9_1_TLS_Hotfix.pdf
url: http://www.spamdyke.org/documentation/Changelog.txt
url: http://datatracker.ietf.org/doc/draft-josefsson-kerberos5-starttls/?include
↪_text=1
url: http://www.securityfocus.com/archive/1/516901
url: http://support.avaya.com/css/P8/documents/100134676
url: http://support.avaya.com/css/P8/documents/100141041
url: http://www.oracle.com/technetwork/topics/security/cpuapr2011-301950.html
url: http://inoa.net/qmail-tls/vu555316.patch
url: http://www.kb.cert.org/vuls/id/555316
cert-bund: CB-K15/1514
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2011-0917
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2011-0912
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2011-0897
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2011-0844
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2011-0818
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2011-0808
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2011-0771
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2011-0741
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2011-0712
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2011-0673
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2011-0597
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2011-0596
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2011-0519
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2011-0516
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2011-0483
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2011-0434
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2011-0393
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2011-0381
```

Medium (CVSS: 5.9)
NVT: SSL/TLS: Deprecated SSLv2 and SSLv3 Protocol Detection

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Summary
It was possible to detect the usage of the deprecated SSLv2 and/or SSLv3 protocol on this system.

Vulnerability Detection Result
`In addition to TLSv1.0+ the service is also providing the deprecated SSLv2 and S`
`↪SLv3 protocols and supports one or more ciphers. Those supported ciphers can b`
`↪e found in the 'SSL/TLS: Report Supported Cipher Suites' (OID: 1.3.6.1.4.1.256`
`↪23.1.0.802067) VT.`

Impact
An attacker might be able to use the known cryptographic flaws to eavesdrop the connection between clients and the service to get access to sensitive data transferred within the secured connection.
Furthermore newly uncovered vulnerabilities in this protocols won't receive security updates anymore.

Solution:
Solution type: Mitigation
It is recommended to disable the deprecated SSLv2 and/or SSLv3 protocols in favor of the TLSv1.2+ protocols. Please see the references for more information.

Affected Software/OS
All services providing an encrypted communication using the SSLv2 and/or SSLv3 protocols.

Vulnerability Insight
The SSLv2 and SSLv3 protocols contain known cryptographic flaws like:
- CVE-2014-3566: Padding Oracle On Downgraded Legacy Encryption (POODLE)
- CVE-2016-0800: Decrypting RSA with Obsolete and Weakened eNcryption (DROWN)

Vulnerability Detection Method
Check the used SSL protocols of the services provided by this system.
Details: `SSL/TLS: Deprecated SSLv2 and SSLv3 Protocol Detection`
OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.111012
Version used: `2021-10-15T12:51:02Z`

References
`cve: CVE-2016-0800`
`cve: CVE-2014-3566`
`url: https://ssl-config.mozilla.org/`
`url: https://bettercrypto.org/`
`url: https://drownattack.com/`
`url: https://www.imperialviolet.org/2014/10/14/poodle.html`
`url: https://www.enisa.europa.eu/publications/algorithms-key-size-and-parameters`
`↪-report-2014`
`cert-bund: WID-SEC-2023-0431`

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```
cert-bund: WID-SEC-2023-0427
cert-bund: CB-K18/0094
cert-bund: CB-K17/1198
cert-bund: CB-K17/1196
cert-bund: CB-K16/1828
cert-bund: CB-K16/1438
cert-bund: CB-K16/1384
cert-bund: CB-K16/1141
cert-bund: CB-K16/1107
cert-bund: CB-K16/1102
cert-bund: CB-K16/0792
cert-bund: CB-K16/0599
cert-bund: CB-K16/0597
cert-bund: CB-K16/0459
cert-bund: CB-K16/0456
cert-bund: CB-K16/0433
cert-bund: CB-K16/0424
cert-bund: CB-K16/0415
cert-bund: CB-K16/0413
cert-bund: CB-K16/0374
cert-bund: CB-K16/0367
cert-bund: CB-K16/0331
cert-bund: CB-K16/0329
cert-bund: CB-K16/0328
cert-bund: CB-K16/0156
cert-bund: CB-K15/1514
cert-bund: CB-K15/1358
cert-bund: CB-K15/1021
cert-bund: CB-K15/0972
cert-bund: CB-K15/0637
cert-bund: CB-K15/0590
cert-bund: CB-K15/0525
cert-bund: CB-K15/0393
cert-bund: CB-K15/0384
cert-bund: CB-K15/0287
cert-bund: CB-K15/0252
cert-bund: CB-K15/0246
cert-bund: CB-K15/0237
cert-bund: CB-K15/0118
cert-bund: CB-K15/0110
cert-bund: CB-K15/0108
cert-bund: CB-K15/0080
cert-bund: CB-K15/0078
cert-bund: CB-K15/0077
cert-bund: CB-K15/0075
cert-bund: CB-K14/1617
cert-bund: CB-K14/1581
```

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```
cert-bund: CB-K14/1537
cert-bund: CB-K14/1479
cert-bund: CB-K14/1458
cert-bund: CB-K14/1342
cert-bund: CB-K14/1314
cert-bund: CB-K14/1313
cert-bund: CB-K14/1311
cert-bund: CB-K14/1304
cert-bund: CB-K14/1296
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2018-0096
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2017-1238
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2017-1236
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-1929
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-1527
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-1468
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-1216
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-1174
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-1168
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-0884
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-0841
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-0644
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-0642
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-0496
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-0495
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-0465
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-0459
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-0453
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-0451
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-0415
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-0403
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-0388
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-0360
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-0359
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-0357
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-0171
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-1431
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-1075
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-1026
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0664
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0548
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0404
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0396
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0259
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0254
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0245
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0118
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0114
```

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```
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0083
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0082
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0081
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0076
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2014-1717
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2014-1680
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2014-1632
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2014-1564
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2014-1542
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2014-1414
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2014-1366
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2014-1354
```

Medium (CVSS: 5.3)
NVT: SSL/TLS: Server Certificate / Certificate in Chain with RSA keys less than 2048 bits

Summary
The remote SSL/TLS server certificate and/or any of the certificates in the certificate chain is using a RSA key with less than 2048 bits.

Vulnerability Detection Result
```
The remote SSL/TLS server is using the following certificate(s) with a RSA key w
↪ith less than 2048 bits (public-key-size:public-key-algorithm:serial:issuer):
1024:RSA:00EC96389AF7BD0CD3:1.2.840.113549.1.9.1=#726F6F74407562756E7475,CN=ubun
↪tu,OU=Office for Complication of Otherwise Simple Affairs,O=OCOSA,L=Everywhere
↪,ST=There is no such thing outside US,C=XX (Server certificate)
```

Impact
Using certificates with weak RSA key size can lead to unauthorized exposure of sensitive information.

Solution:
Solution type: Mitigation
Replace the certificate with a stronger key and reissue the certificates it signed.

Vulnerability Insight
SSL/TLS certificates using RSA keys with less than 2048 bits are considered unsafe.

Vulnerability Detection Method
Checks the RSA keys size of the server certificate and all certificates in chain for a size < 2048 bit.
Details: `SSL/TLS: Server Certificate / Certificate in Chain with RSA keys less than 2048. ↪..`
OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.150710
Version used: `2021-12-10T12:48:00Z`

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References
url: https://www.cabforum.org/wp-content/uploads/Baseline_Requirements_V1.pdf

Medium (CVSS: 5.0)
NVT: SSL/TLS: Certificate Expired

Summary
The remote server's SSL/TLS certificate has already expired.

Vulnerability Detection Result
The certificate of the remote service expired on 2013-04-27 19:14:17.
Certificate details:

fingerprint (SHA-1)	D6415C57802841455B2F5BBA38528BE4A11C2C47
fingerprint (SHA-256)	DE611F5C49B1400E6B06FFCA0F44DEDD1EA1B4FD275151 ↪521210C699CB86B7B6
issued by	1.2.840.113549.1.9.1=#726F6F74407562756E7475,C ↪N=ubuntu,OU=Office for Complication of Otherwise Simple Affairs,O=OCOSA,L=Ever ↪ywhere,ST=There is no such thing outside US,C=XX
public key algorithm	RSA
public key size (bits)	1024
serial	00EC96389AF7BD0CD3
signature algorithm	sha1WithRSAEncryption
subject	1.2.840.113549.1.9.1=#726F6F74407562756E7475,C ↪N=ubuntu,OU=Office for Complication of Otherwise Simple Affairs,O=OCOSA,L=Ever ↪ywhere,ST=There is no such thing outside US,C=XX
subject alternative names (SAN)	None
valid from	2013-03-28 19:14:17 UTC
valid until	2013-04-27 19:14:17 UTC

Solution:
Solution type: Mitigation
Replace the SSL/TLS certificate by a new one.

Vulnerability Insight
This script checks expiry dates of certificates associated with SSL/TLS-enabled services on the target and reports whether any have already expired.

Vulnerability Detection Method
Details: SSL/TLS: Certificate Expired
OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.103955
Version used: 2021-11-22T15:32:39Z

Medium (CVSS: 5.0)
NVT: Check if Mailserver answer to VRFY and EXPN requests

Summary
The Mailserver on this host answers to VRFY and/or EXPN requests.

Vulnerability Detection Result
`'VRFY root' produces the following answer: 252 2.0.0 root`

Solution:
Solution type: Workaround
Disable VRFY and/or EXPN on your Mailserver.
For postfix add 'disable_vrfy_command=yes' in 'main.cf'.
For Sendmail add the option 'O PrivacyOptions=goaway'.
It is suggested that, if you really want to publish this type of information, you use a mechanism that legitimate users actually know about, such as Finger or HTTP.

Vulnerability Insight
VRFY and EXPN ask the server for information about an address. They are inherently unusable through firewalls, gateways, mail exchangers for part-time hosts, etc.

Vulnerability Detection Method
Details: `Check if Mailserver answer to VRFY and EXPN requests`
OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.100072
Version used: `2020-08-24T08:40:10Z`

References
`url: http://cr.yp.to/smtp/vrfy.html`

Medium (CVSS: 5.0)
NVT: SSL/TLS: Renegotiation DoS Vulnerability (CVE-2011-1473, CVE-2011-5094)

Summary
The remote SSL/TLS service is prone to a denial of service (DoS) vulnerability.

Vulnerability Detection Result
```
The following indicates that the remote SSL/TLS service is affected:
Protocol Version | Successful re-done SSL/TLS handshakes (Renegotiation) over an
↪ existing / already established SSL/TLS connection
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
↪-----------------------------------------------
TLSv1.0          | 10
```

Impact
The flaw might make it easier for remote attackers to cause a DoS (CPU consumption) by performing many renegotiations within a single connection.

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Solution:
Solution type: VendorFix
Users should contact their vendors for specific patch information.
A general solution is to remove/disable renegotiation capabilities altogether from/in the affected SSL/TLS service.

Affected Software/OS
Every SSL/TLS service which does not properly restrict client-initiated renegotiation.

Vulnerability Insight
The flaw exists because the remote SSL/TLS service does not properly restrict client-initiated renegotiation within the SSL and TLS protocols.
Note: The referenced CVEs are affecting OpenSSL and Mozilla Network Security Services (NSS) but both are in a DISPUTED state with the following rationale:
> It can also be argued that it is the responsibility of server deployments, not a security library, to prevent or limit renegotiation when it is inappropriate within a specific environment.
Both CVEs are still kept in this VT as a reference to the origin of this flaw.

Vulnerability Detection Method
Checks if the remote service allows to re-do the same SSL/TLS handshake (Renegotiation) over an existing / already established SSL/TLS connection.
Details: `SSL/TLS: Renegotiation DoS Vulnerability (CVE-2011-1473, CVE-2011-5094)`
OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.117761
Version used: `2021-11-15T10:28:20Z`

References
`cve: CVE-2011-1473`
`cve: CVE-2011-5094`
`url: https://orchilles.com/ssl-renegotiation-dos/`
`url: https://mailarchive.ietf.org/arch/msg/tls/wdg46VE_jkYBbgJ5yE4P9nQ-8IU/`
`url: https://vincent.bernat.ch/en/blog/2011-ssl-dos-mitigation`
`url: https://www.openwall.com/lists/oss-security/2011/07/08/2`
`url: https://vincent.bernat.ch/en/blog/2011-ssl-dos-mitigation`
`cert-bund: WID-SEC-2023-1435`
`cert-bund: CB-K17/0980`
`cert-bund: CB-K17/0979`
`cert-bund: CB-K14/0772`
`cert-bund: CB-K13/0915`
`cert-bund: CB-K13/0462`
`dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2017-1013`
`dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2017-1012`
`dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2014-0809`
`dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2013-1928`
`dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-1112`

Medium (CVSS: 4.3)
NVT: SSL/TLS: Deprecated TLSv1.0 and TLSv1.1 Protocol Detection

Summary
It was possible to detect the usage of the deprecated TLSv1.0 and/or TLSv1.1 protocol on this system.

Vulnerability Detection Result
`The service is only providing the deprecated TLSv1.0 protocol and supports one o ↪r more ciphers. Those supported ciphers can be found in the 'SSL/TLS: Report S ↪upported Cipher Suites' (OID: 1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.802067) VT.`

Impact
An attacker might be able to use the known cryptographic flaws to eavesdrop the connection between clients and the service to get access to sensitive data transferred within the secured connection.
Furthermore newly uncovered vulnerabilities in this protocols won't receive security updates anymore.

Solution:
Solution type: Mitigation
It is recommended to disable the deprecated TLSv1.0 and/or TLSv1.1 protocols in favor of the TLSv1.2+ protocols. Please see the references for more information.

Affected Software/OS
All services providing an encrypted communication using the TLSv1.0 and/or TLSv1.1 protocols.

Vulnerability Insight
The TLSv1.0 and TLSv1.1 protocols contain known cryptographic flaws like:
- CVE-2011-3389: Browser Exploit Against SSL/TLS (BEAST)
- CVE-2015-0204: Factoring Attack on RSA-EXPORT Keys Padding Oracle On Downgraded Legacy Encryption (FREAK)

Vulnerability Detection Method
Check the used TLS protocols of the services provided by this system.
Details: `SSL/TLS: Deprecated TLSv1.0 and TLSv1.1 Protocol Detection`
OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.117274
Version used: `2021-07-19T08:11:48Z`

References
`cve: CVE-2011-3389`
`cve: CVE-2015-0204`
`url: https://ssl-config.mozilla.org/`
`url: https://bettercrypto.org/`
`url: https://datatracker.ietf.org/doc/rfc8996/`
`url: https://vnhacker.blogspot.com/2011/09/beast.html`
`url: https://web.archive.org/web/20201108095603/https://censys.io/blog/freak`

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```
url: https://www.enisa.europa.eu/publications/algorithms-key-size-and-parameters
↪-report-2014
cert-bund: WID-SEC-2023-1435
cert-bund: CB-K18/0799
cert-bund: CB-K16/1289
cert-bund: CB-K16/1096
cert-bund: CB-K15/1751
cert-bund: CB-K15/1266
cert-bund: CB-K15/0850
cert-bund: CB-K15/0764
cert-bund: CB-K15/0720
cert-bund: CB-K15/0548
cert-bund: CB-K15/0526
cert-bund: CB-K15/0509
cert-bund: CB-K15/0493
cert-bund: CB-K15/0384
cert-bund: CB-K15/0365
cert-bund: CB-K15/0364
cert-bund: CB-K15/0302
cert-bund: CB-K15/0192
cert-bund: CB-K15/0079
cert-bund: CB-K15/0016
cert-bund: CB-K14/1342
cert-bund: CB-K14/0231
cert-bund: CB-K13/0845
cert-bund: CB-K13/0796
cert-bund: CB-K13/0790
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2020-0177
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2020-0111
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2019-0068
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2018-1441
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2018-1408
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-1372
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-1164
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-0388
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-1853
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-1332
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0884
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0800
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0758
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0567
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0544
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0530
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0396
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0375
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0374
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0305
```

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dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0199
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0079
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0021
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2014-1414
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2013-1847
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2013-1792
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-1979
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-1829
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-1530
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-1380
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-1377
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-1292
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-1214
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-1213
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-1180
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-1156
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-1155
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-1039
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0956
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0908
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0868
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0867
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0848
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0838
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0776
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0722
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0638
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0627
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0451
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0418
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0354
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0234
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0221
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0177
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0170
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0146
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0142
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0126
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0123
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0095
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0051
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0047
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0021
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2011-1953
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2011-1946
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2011-1844
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2011-1826

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dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2011-1774
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2011-1743
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2011-1738
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2011-1706
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2011-1628
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2011-1627
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2011-1619
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2011-1482

Medium (CVSS: 4.3)
NVT: SSL/TLS: RSA Temporary Key Handling 'RSA_EXPORT' Downgrade Issue (FREAK)

Summary
This host is accepting 'RSA_EXPORT' cipher suites and is prone to man in the middle attack.

Vulnerability Detection Result
'RSA_EXPORT' cipher suites accepted by this service via the SSLv3 protocol:
TLS_DHE_RSA_EXPORT_WITH_DES40_CBC_SHA
TLS_RSA_EXPORT_WITH_DES40_CBC_SHA
TLS_RSA_EXPORT_WITH_RC2_CBC_40_MD5
TLS_RSA_EXPORT_WITH_RC4_40_MD5
'RSA_EXPORT' cipher suites accepted by this service via the TLSv1.0 protocol:
TLS_DHE_RSA_EXPORT_WITH_DES40_CBC_SHA
TLS_RSA_EXPORT_WITH_DES40_CBC_SHA
TLS_RSA_EXPORT_WITH_RC2_CBC_40_MD5
TLS_RSA_EXPORT_WITH_RC4_40_MD5

Impact
Successful exploitation will allow remote attacker to downgrade the security of a session to use 'RSA_EXPORT' cipher suites, which are significantly weaker than non-export cipher suites. This may allow a man-in-the-middle attacker to more easily break the encryption and monitor or tamper with the encrypted stream.

Solution:
Solution type: VendorFix
- Remove support for 'RSA_EXPORT' cipher suites from the service.
- If running OpenSSL update to version 0.9.8zd or 1.0.0p or 1.0.1k or later.

Affected Software/OS
- Hosts accepting 'RSA_EXPORT' cipher suites
- OpenSSL version before 0.9.8zd, 1.0.0 before 1.0.0p, and 1.0.1 before 1.0.1k.

Vulnerability Insight
Flaw is due to improper handling RSA temporary keys in a non-export RSA key exchange cipher suite.

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Vulnerability Detection Method
Check previous collected cipher suites saved in the KB.
Details: SSL/TLS: RSA Temporary Key Handling 'RSA_EXPORT' Downgrade Issue (FREAK)
OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.805142
Version used: 2022-04-14T06:42:08Z

References
cve: CVE-2015-0204
url: https://freakattack.com
url: http://www.securityfocus.com/bid/71936
url: http://secpod.org/blog/?p=3818
url: http://blog.cryptographyengineering.com/2015/03/attack-of-week-freak-or-fac
↪toring-nsa.html
cert-bund: CB-K18/0799
cert-bund: CB-K16/1289
cert-bund: CB-K16/1096
cert-bund: CB-K15/1751
cert-bund: CB-K15/1266
cert-bund: CB-K15/0850
cert-bund: CB-K15/0764
cert-bund: CB-K15/0720
cert-bund: CB-K15/0548
cert-bund: CB-K15/0526
cert-bund: CB-K15/0509
cert-bund: CB-K15/0493
cert-bund: CB-K15/0384
cert-bund: CB-K15/0365
cert-bund: CB-K15/0364
cert-bund: CB-K15/0302
cert-bund: CB-K15/0192
cert-bund: CB-K15/0016
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2018-1408
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-1372
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-1164
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-0388
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-1853
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-1332
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0884
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0800
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0758
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0567
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0544
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0530
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0396
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0375
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0374

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dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0305
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0199
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0021

Medium (CVSS: 4.0)
NVT: SSL/TLS: Diffie-Hellman Key Exchange Insufficient DH Group Strength Vulnerability

Summary
The SSL/TLS service uses Diffie-Hellman groups with insufficient strength (key size < 2048).

Vulnerability Detection Result
Server Temporary Key Size: 1024 bits

Impact
An attacker might be able to decrypt the SSL/TLS communication offline.

Solution:
Solution type: Workaround
Deploy (Ephemeral) Elliptic-Curve Diffie-Hellman (ECDHE) or use a 2048-bit or stronger Diffie-Hellman group (see the references).
For Apache Web Servers: Beginning with version 2.4.7, mod_ssl will use DH parameters which include primes with lengths of more than 1024 bits.

Vulnerability Insight
The Diffie-Hellman group are some big numbers that are used as base for the DH computations. They can be, and often are, fixed. The security of the final secret depends on the size of these parameters. It was found that 512 and 768 bits to be weak, 1024 bits to be breakable by really powerful attackers like governments.

Vulnerability Detection Method
Checks the DHE temporary public key size.
Details: SSL/TLS: Diffie-Hellman Key Exchange Insufficient DH Group Strength Vulnerabili.
↪..
OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.106223
Version used: 2021-02-12T06:42:15Z

References
url: https://weakdh.org/
url: https://weakdh.org/sysadmin.html

Medium (CVSS: 4.0)
NVT: SSL/TLS: Certificate Signed Using A Weak Signature Algorithm

Summary

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The remote service is using a SSL/TLS certificate in the certificate chain that has been signed using a cryptographically weak hashing algorithm.

Vulnerability Detection Result

```
The following certificates are part of the certificate chain but using insecure
↪signature algorithms:
Subject:              1.2.840.113549.1.9.1=#726F6F74407562756E7475,CN=ubuntu,OU=
↪Office for Complication of Otherwise Simple Affairs,O=OCOSA,L=Everywhere,ST=Th
↪ere is no such thing outside US,C=XX
Signature Algorithm:  sha1WithRSAEncryption
```

Solution:
Solution type: Mitigation
Servers that use SSL/TLS certificates signed with a weak SHA-1, MD5, MD4 or MD2 hashing algorithm will need to obtain new SHA-2 signed SSL/TLS certificates to avoid web browser SSL/TLS certificate warnings.

Vulnerability Insight
The following hashing algorithms used for signing SSL/TLS certificates are considered cryptographically weak and not secure enough for ongoing use:
- Secure Hash Algorithm 1 (SHA-1)
- Message Digest 5 (MD5)
- Message Digest 4 (MD4)
- Message Digest 2 (MD2)

Beginning as late as January 2017 and as early as June 2016, browser developers such as Microsoft and Google will begin warning users when visiting web sites that use SHA-1 signed Secure Socket Layer (SSL) certificates.
NOTE: The script preference allows to set one or more custom SHA-1 fingerprints of CA certificates which are trusted by this routine. The fingerprints needs to be passed comma-separated and case-insensitive:
Fingerprint1
or
fingerprint1, Fingerprint2

Vulnerability Detection Method
Check which hashing algorithm was used to sign the remote SSL/TLS certificate.
Details: `SSL/TLS: Certificate Signed Using A Weak Signature Algorithm`
OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.105880
Version used: `2021-10-15T11:13:32Z`

References

```
url: https://blog.mozilla.org/security/2014/09/23/phasing-out-certificates-with-
↪sha-1-based-signature-algorithms/
```

[return to 192.168.56.102]

2.1.18 Medium 9443/tcp

Medium (CVSS: 5.9)
NVT: SSL/TLS: Deprecated SSLv2 and SSLv3 Protocol Detection

Summary
It was possible to detect the usage of the deprecated SSLv2 and/or SSLv3 protocol on this system.

Vulnerability Detection Result
`In addition to TLSv1.0+ the service is also providing the deprecated SSLv2 and S`
`↪SLv3 protocols and supports one or more ciphers. Those supported ciphers can b`
`↪e found in the 'SSL/TLS: Report Supported Cipher Suites' (OID: 1.3.6.1.4.1.256`
`↪23.1.0.802067) VT.`

Impact
An attacker might be able to use the known cryptographic flaws to eavesdrop the connection between clients and the service to get access to sensitive data transferred within the secured connection.
Furthermore newly uncovered vulnerabilities in this protocols won't receive security updates anymore.

Solution:
Solution type: Mitigation
It is recommended to disable the deprecated SSLv2 and/or SSLv3 protocols in favor of the TLSv1.2+ protocols. Please see the references for more information.

Affected Software/OS
All services providing an encrypted communication using the SSLv2 and/or SSLv3 protocols.

Vulnerability Insight
The SSLv2 and SSLv3 protocols contain known cryptographic flaws like:
- CVE-2014-3566: Padding Oracle On Downgraded Legacy Encryption (POODLE)
- CVE-2016-0800: Decrypting RSA with Obsolete and Weakened eNcryption (DROWN)

Vulnerability Detection Method
Check the used SSL protocols of the services provided by this system.
Details: `SSL/TLS: Deprecated SSLv2 and SSLv3 Protocol Detection`
OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.111012
Version used: `2021-10-15T12:51:02Z`

References
`cve: CVE-2016-0800`
`cve: CVE-2014-3566`
`url: https://ssl-config.mozilla.org/`
`url: https://bettercrypto.org/`

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```
url: https://drownattack.com/
url: https://www.imperialviolet.org/2014/10/14/poodle.html
url: https://www.enisa.europa.eu/publications/algorithms-key-size-and-parameters
↪-report-2014
cert-bund: WID-SEC-2023-0431
cert-bund: WID-SEC-2023-0427
cert-bund: CB-K18/0094
cert-bund: CB-K17/1198
cert-bund: CB-K17/1196
cert-bund: CB-K16/1828
cert-bund: CB-K16/1438
cert-bund: CB-K16/1384
cert-bund: CB-K16/1141
cert-bund: CB-K16/1107
cert-bund: CB-K16/1102
cert-bund: CB-K16/0792
cert-bund: CB-K16/0599
cert-bund: CB-K16/0597
cert-bund: CB-K16/0459
cert-bund: CB-K16/0456
cert-bund: CB-K16/0433
cert-bund: CB-K16/0424
cert-bund: CB-K16/0415
cert-bund: CB-K16/0413
cert-bund: CB-K16/0374
cert-bund: CB-K16/0367
cert-bund: CB-K16/0331
cert-bund: CB-K16/0329
cert-bund: CB-K16/0328
cert-bund: CB-K16/0156
cert-bund: CB-K15/1514
cert-bund: CB-K15/1358
cert-bund: CB-K15/1021
cert-bund: CB-K15/0972
cert-bund: CB-K15/0637
cert-bund: CB-K15/0590
cert-bund: CB-K15/0525
cert-bund: CB-K15/0393
cert-bund: CB-K15/0384
cert-bund: CB-K15/0287
cert-bund: CB-K15/0252
cert-bund: CB-K15/0246
cert-bund: CB-K15/0237
cert-bund: CB-K15/0118
cert-bund: CB-K15/0110
cert-bund: CB-K15/0108
cert-bund: CB-K15/0080
```

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```
cert-bund: CB-K15/0078
cert-bund: CB-K15/0077
cert-bund: CB-K15/0075
cert-bund: CB-K14/1617
cert-bund: CB-K14/1581
cert-bund: CB-K14/1537
cert-bund: CB-K14/1479
cert-bund: CB-K14/1458
cert-bund: CB-K14/1342
cert-bund: CB-K14/1314
cert-bund: CB-K14/1313
cert-bund: CB-K14/1311
cert-bund: CB-K14/1304
cert-bund: CB-K14/1296
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2018-0096
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2017-1238
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2017-1236
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-1929
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-1527
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-1468
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-1216
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-1174
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-1168
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-0884
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-0841
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-0644
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-0642
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-0496
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-0495
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-0465
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-0459
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-0453
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-0451
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-0415
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-0403
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-0388
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-0360
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-0359
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-0357
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-0171
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-1431
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-1075
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-1026
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0664
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0548
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0404
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0396
```

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```
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0259
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0254
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0245
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0118
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0114
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0083
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0082
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0081
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0076
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2014-1717
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2014-1680
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2014-1632
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2014-1564
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2014-1542
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2014-1414
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2014-1366
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2014-1354
```

Medium (CVSS: 5.3)
NVT: SSL/TLS: Server Certificate / Certificate in Chain with RSA keys less than 2048 bits

Summary
The remote SSL/TLS server certificate and/or any of the certificates in the certificate chain is using a RSA key with less than 2048 bits.

Vulnerability Detection Result

```
The remote SSL/TLS server is using the following certificate(s) with a RSA key w
↪ith less than 2048 bits (public-key-size:public-key-algorithm:serial:issuer):
1024:RSA:00D8BD254AB15C9F5B:1.2.840.113549.1.9.1=#627761707040697473656367616D65
↪732E636F6D,CN=bee-box.bwapp.local,OU=IT,O=MME,L=Menen,ST=Flanders,C=BE (Server
↪ certificate)
```

Impact
Using certificates with weak RSA key size can lead to unauthorized exposure of sensitive information.

Solution:
Solution type: Mitigation
Replace the certificate with a stronger key and reissue the certificates it signed.

Vulnerability Insight
SSL/TLS certificates using RSA keys with less than 2048 bits are considered unsafe.

Vulnerability Detection Method

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Checks the RSA keys size of the server certificate and all certificates in chain for a size < 2048 bit.
Details: SSL/TLS: Server Certificate / Certificate in Chain with RSA keys less than 2048.
↪..
OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.150710
Version used: 2021-12-10T12:48:00Z

References
url: https://www.cabforum.org/wp-content/uploads/Baseline_Requirements_V1.pdf

Medium (CVSS: 5.0)
NVT: SSL/TLS: Certificate Expired

Summary
The remote server's SSL/TLS certificate has already expired.

Vulnerability Detection Result
The certificate of the remote service expired on 2018-04-13 18:11:32.
Certificate details:

fingerprint (SHA-1)	AE5FB7BE864A78E168318FC1C96A4BD242C4E6C3
fingerprint (SHA-256)	FF29B36FCC813AE5B2100D985E692A612DE6F155703743 ↪20F85B43076CF08163
issued by	1.2.840.113549.1.9.1=#627761707040697473656367 ↪616D65732E636F6D,CN=bee-box.bwapp.local,OU=IT,O=MME,L=Menen,ST=Flanders,C=BE
public key algorithm	RSA
public key size (bits)	1024
serial	00D8BD254AB15C9F5B
signature algorithm	sha1WithRSAEncryption
subject	1.2.840.113549.1.9.1=#627761707040697473656367 ↪616D65732E636F6D,CN=bee-box.bwapp.local,OU=IT,O=MME,L=Menen,ST=Flanders,C=BE
subject alternative names (SAN)	None
valid from	2013-04-14 18:11:32 UTC
valid until	2018-04-13 18:11:32 UTC

Solution:
Solution type: Mitigation
Replace the SSL/TLS certificate by a new one.

Vulnerability Insight
This script checks expiry dates of certificates associated with SSL/TLS-enabled services on the target and reports whether any have already expired.

Vulnerability Detection Method
Details: SSL/TLS: Certificate Expired
OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.103955

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Version used: 2021-11-22T15:32:39Z

Medium (CVSS: 5.0)
NVT: SSL/TLS: Report Weak Cipher Suites

Summary
This routine reports all Weak SSL/TLS cipher suites accepted by a service.
NOTE: No severity for SMTP services with 'Opportunistic TLS' and weak cipher suites on port 25/tcp is reported. If too strong cipher suites are configured for this service the alternative would be to fall back to an even more insecure cleartext communication.

Vulnerability Detection Result
'Weak' cipher suites accepted by this service via the SSLv3 protocol:
TLS_RSA_WITH_RC4_128_MD5
TLS_RSA_WITH_RC4_128_SHA
'Weak' cipher suites accepted by this service via the TLSv1.0 protocol:
TLS_RSA_WITH_RC4_128_MD5
TLS_RSA_WITH_RC4_128_SHA

Solution:
Solution type: Mitigation
The configuration of this services should be changed so that it does not accept the listed weak cipher suites anymore.
Please see the references for more resources supporting you with this task.

Vulnerability Insight
These rules are applied for the evaluation of the cryptographic strength:
- RC4 is considered to be weak (CVE-2013-2566, CVE-2015-2808)
- Ciphers using 64 bit or less are considered to be vulnerable to brute force methods and therefore considered as weak (CVE-2015-4000)
- 1024 bit RSA authentication is considered to be insecure and therefore as weak
- Any cipher considered to be secure for only the next 10 years is considered as medium
- Any other cipher is considered as strong

Vulnerability Detection Method
Details: SSL/TLS: Report Weak Cipher Suites
OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.103440
Version used: 2021-12-01T13:10:37Z

References
cve: CVE-2013-2566
cve: CVE-2015-2808
cve: CVE-2015-4000
url: https://www.bsi.bund.de/SharedDocs/Warnmeldungen/DE/CB/warnmeldung_cb-k16-1
↪465_update_6.html

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```
url: https://bettercrypto.org/
url: https://mozilla.github.io/server-side-tls/ssl-config-generator/
cert-bund: CB-K21/0067
cert-bund: CB-K19/0812
cert-bund: CB-K17/1750
cert-bund: CB-K16/1593
cert-bund: CB-K16/1552
cert-bund: CB-K16/1102
cert-bund: CB-K16/0617
cert-bund: CB-K16/0599
cert-bund: CB-K16/0168
cert-bund: CB-K16/0121
cert-bund: CB-K16/0090
cert-bund: CB-K16/0030
cert-bund: CB-K15/1751
cert-bund: CB-K15/1591
cert-bund: CB-K15/1550
cert-bund: CB-K15/1517
cert-bund: CB-K15/1514
cert-bund: CB-K15/1464
cert-bund: CB-K15/1442
cert-bund: CB-K15/1334
cert-bund: CB-K15/1269
cert-bund: CB-K15/1136
cert-bund: CB-K15/1090
cert-bund: CB-K15/1059
cert-bund: CB-K15/1022
cert-bund: CB-K15/1015
cert-bund: CB-K15/0986
cert-bund: CB-K15/0964
cert-bund: CB-K15/0962
cert-bund: CB-K15/0932
cert-bund: CB-K15/0927
cert-bund: CB-K15/0926
cert-bund: CB-K15/0907
cert-bund: CB-K15/0901
cert-bund: CB-K15/0896
cert-bund: CB-K15/0889
cert-bund: CB-K15/0877
cert-bund: CB-K15/0850
cert-bund: CB-K15/0849
cert-bund: CB-K15/0834
cert-bund: CB-K15/0827
cert-bund: CB-K15/0802
cert-bund: CB-K15/0764
cert-bund: CB-K15/0733
cert-bund: CB-K15/0667
```

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```
cert-bund: CB-K14/0935
cert-bund: CB-K13/0942
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2021-0775
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2020-1561
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2020-1276
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2017-1821
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-1692
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-1648
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-1168
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-0665
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-0642
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-0184
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-0135
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-0101
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-0035
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-1853
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-1679
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-1632
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-1608
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-1542
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-1518
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-1406
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-1341
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-1194
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-1144
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-1113
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-1078
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-1067
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-1038
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-1016
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-1012
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0980
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0977
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0976
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0960
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0956
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0944
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0937
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0925
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0884
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0881
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0879
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0866
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0844
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0800
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0737
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0696
```

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dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2014-0977

Medium (CVSS: 5.0)
NVT: SSL/TLS: Renegotiation DoS Vulnerability (CVE-2011-1473, CVE-2011-5094)

Summary
The remote SSL/TLS service is prone to a denial of service (DoS) vulnerability.

Vulnerability Detection Result
```
The following indicates that the remote SSL/TLS service is affected:
Protocol Version | Successful re-done SSL/TLS handshakes (Renegotiation) over an
↪ existing / already established SSL/TLS connection
--------------------------------------------------------------------------------
↪------------------------------------------------
TLSv1.0          | 10
```

Impact
The flaw might make it easier for remote attackers to cause a DoS (CPU consumption) by performing many renegotiations within a single connection.

Solution:
Solution type: VendorFix
Users should contact their vendors for specific patch information.
A general solution is to remove/disable renegotiation capabilities altogether from/in the affected SSL/TLS service.

Affected Software/OS
Every SSL/TLS service which does not properly restrict client-initiated renegotiation.

Vulnerability Insight
The flaw exists because the remote SSL/TLS service does not properly restrict client-initiated renegotiation within the SSL and TLS protocols.
Note: The referenced CVEs are affecting OpenSSL and Mozilla Network Security Services (NSS) but both are in a DISPUTED state with the following rationale:
> It can also be argued that it is the responsibility of server deployments, not a security library, to prevent or limit renegotiation when it is inappropriate within a specific environment.
Both CVEs are still kept in this VT as a reference to the origin of this flaw.

Vulnerability Detection Method
Checks if the remote service allows to re-do the same SSL/TLS handshake (Renegotiation) over an existing / already established SSL/TLS connection.
Details: `SSL/TLS: Renegotiation DoS Vulnerability (CVE-2011-1473, CVE-2011-5094)`
OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.117761
Version used: `2021-11-15T10:28:20Z`

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References

cve: CVE-2011-1473
cve: CVE-2011-5094
url: https://orchilles.com/ssl-renegotiation-dos/
url: https://mailarchive.ietf.org/arch/msg/tls/wdg46VE_jkYBbgJ5yE4P9nQ-8IU/
url: https://vincent.bernat.ch/en/blog/2011-ssl-dos-mitigation
url: https://www.openwall.com/lists/oss-security/2011/07/08/2
url: https://vincent.bernat.ch/en/blog/2011-ssl-dos-mitigation
cert-bund: WID-SEC-2023-1435
cert-bund: CB-K17/0980
cert-bund: CB-K17/0979
cert-bund: CB-K14/0772
cert-bund: CB-K13/0915
cert-bund: CB-K13/0462
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2017-1013
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2017-1012
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2014-0809
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2013-1928
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-1112

Medium (CVSS: 5.0)
NVT: Drupal 7.0 Information Disclosure Vulnerability - Active Check

Summary

Drupal is prone to an information disclosure vulnerability.

Vulnerability Detection Result

Vulnerable URL: https://192.168.56.102:9443/drupal/modules/simpletest/tests/upgr
↪ade/drupal-6.upload.database.php

Impact

Successful exploitation will allow attacker to obtain sensitive information that could aid in further attacks.

Solution:

Solution type: WillNotFix

No known solution was made available for at least one year since the disclosure of this vulnerability. Likely none will be provided anymore. General solution options are to upgrade to a newer release, disable respective features, remove the product or replace the product by another one.

Affected Software/OS

Drupal version 7.0 is known to be affected.

Vulnerability Insight

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The flaw is due to insufficient error checking, allows remote attackers to obtain sensitive information via a direct request to a .php file, which reveals the installation path in an error message.

Vulnerability Detection Method
Details: `Drupal 7.0 Information Disclosure Vulnerability - Active Check`
OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.902574
Version used: `2021-12-01T11:10:56Z`

References
`cve: CVE-2011-3730`
`url: http://code.google.com/p/inspathx/source/browse/trunk/paths_vuln/!_README`
`url: http://code.google.com/p/inspathx/source/browse/trunk/paths_vuln/drupal-7.0`

Medium (CVSS: 5.0)
NVT: Sensitive File Disclosure (HTTP)

Summary
The script attempts to identify files containing sensitive data at the remote web server like e.g.:
- software (Blog, CMS) configuration or log files
- web / application server configuration / password files (.htaccess, .htpasswd, web.config, web.xml, ...)
- Cloud (e.g. AWS) configuration files
- database backup files
- SSH or SSL/TLS Private-Keys

Vulnerability Detection Result
```
The following files containing sensitive information were identified:
Description:   Microsoft IIS / ASP.NET Core Module web.config file accessible. T
↪his could contain sensitive information about the structure of the application
↪ / web server and shouldn't be accessible.
Match:         <configuration>
  <system.webServer>
Used regex:    ^\s*<(configuration|system\.web(Server)?)>
Extra match 1:   </system.webServer>
</configuration>
Used regex:    ^\s*</(configuration|system\.web(Server)?)>
URL:           https://192.168.56.102:9443/drupal/web.config
```

Impact
Based on the information provided in these files an attacker might be able to gather additional info and/or sensitive data like usernames and passwords.

Solution:
Solution type: Mitigation
The sensitive files shouldn't be accessible via a web server. Restrict access to it or remove it completely.

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Vulnerability Detection Method
Enumerate the remote web server and check if sensitive files are accessible.
Details: `Sensitive File Disclosure (HTTP)`
OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.107305
Version used: `2023-05-23T11:14:48Z`

Medium (CVSS: 4.3)
NVT: SQLiteManager <= 1.2.4 Multiple XSS Vulnerabilities

Summary
SQLiteManager is prone to multiple cross-site scripting (XSS) vulnerabilities.

Vulnerability Detection Result
```
Vulnerable URL: https://192.168.56.102:9443/sqlite/main.php?dbsel=</script><scri
↪pt>alert(document.cookie)</script>
```

Impact
Successful exploitation will allow remote attackers to insert arbitrary HTML and script code, which will be executed in a user's browser session in the context of an affected site.

Solution:
Solution type: WillNotFix
No known solution was made available for at least one year since the disclosure of this vulnerability. Likely none will be provided anymore. General solution options are to upgrade to a newer release, disable respective features, remove the product or replace the product by another one.

Affected Software/OS
SQLiteManager version 1.2.4 and prior.

Vulnerability Insight
The flaws are due to improper validation of user-supplied input via the 'dbsel' or 'nsextt' parameters to index.php or main.php script, which allows attacker to execute arbitrary HTML and script code on the user's browser session in the security context of an affected site.

Vulnerability Detection Method
Sends a crafted HTTP GET request and checks the response.
Details: `SQLiteManager <= 1.2.4 Multiple XSS Vulnerabilities`
OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.802373
Version used: `2022-01-18T12:40:16Z`

References
`cve: CVE-2012-5105`
`url: http://www.securityfocus.com/archive/1/521126`

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url: http://packetstormsecurity.org/files/108393/sqlitemanager124-xss.txt

Medium (CVSS: 4.3)
NVT: SSL/TLS: Deprecated TLSv1.0 and TLSv1.1 Protocol Detection

Summary
It was possible to detect the usage of the deprecated TLSv1.0 and/or TLSv1.1 protocol on this system.

Vulnerability Detection Result
The service is only providing the deprecated TLSv1.0 protocol and supports one o
↪r more ciphers. Those supported ciphers can be found in the 'SSL/TLS: Report S
↪upported Cipher Suites' (OID: 1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.802067) VT.

Impact
An attacker might be able to use the known cryptographic flaws to eavesdrop the connection between clients and the service to get access to sensitive data transferred within the secured connection.
Furthermore newly uncovered vulnerabilities in this protocols won't receive security updates anymore.

Solution:
Solution type: Mitigation
It is recommended to disable the deprecated TLSv1.0 and/or TLSv1.1 protocols in favor of the TLSv1.2+ protocols. Please see the references for more information.

Affected Software/OS
All services providing an encrypted communication using the TLSv1.0 and/or TLSv1.1 protocols.

Vulnerability Insight
The TLSv1.0 and TLSv1.1 protocols contain known cryptographic flaws like:
- CVE-2011-3389: Browser Exploit Against SSL/TLS (BEAST)
- CVE-2015-0204: Factoring Attack on RSA-EXPORT Keys Padding Oracle On Downgraded Legacy Encryption (FREAK)

Vulnerability Detection Method
Check the used TLS protocols of the services provided by this system.
Details: SSL/TLS: Deprecated TLSv1.0 and TLSv1.1 Protocol Detection
OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.117274
Version used: 2021-07-19T08:11:48Z

References
cve: CVE-2011-3389
cve: CVE-2015-0204
url: https://ssl-config.mozilla.org/

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```
url: https://bettercrypto.org/
url: https://datatracker.ietf.org/doc/rfc8996/
url: https://vnhacker.blogspot.com/2011/09/beast.html
url: https://web.archive.org/web/20201108095603/https://censys.io/blog/freak
url: https://www.enisa.europa.eu/publications/algorithms-key-size-and-parameters
↪-report-2014
cert-bund: WID-SEC-2023-1435
cert-bund: CB-K18/0799
cert-bund: CB-K16/1289
cert-bund: CB-K16/1096
cert-bund: CB-K15/1751
cert-bund: CB-K15/1266
cert-bund: CB-K15/0850
cert-bund: CB-K15/0764
cert-bund: CB-K15/0720
cert-bund: CB-K15/0548
cert-bund: CB-K15/0526
cert-bund: CB-K15/0509
cert-bund: CB-K15/0493
cert-bund: CB-K15/0384
cert-bund: CB-K15/0365
cert-bund: CB-K15/0364
cert-bund: CB-K15/0302
cert-bund: CB-K15/0192
cert-bund: CB-K15/0079
cert-bund: CB-K15/0016
cert-bund: CB-K14/1342
cert-bund: CB-K14/0231
cert-bund: CB-K13/0845
cert-bund: CB-K13/0796
cert-bund: CB-K13/0790
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2020-0177
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2020-0111
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2019-0068
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2018-1441
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2018-1408
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-1372
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-1164
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-0388
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-1853
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-1332
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0884
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0800
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0758
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0567
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0544
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0530
```

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dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0396
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0375
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0374
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0305
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0199
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0079
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0021
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2014-1414
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2013-1847
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2013-1792
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-1979
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-1829
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-1530
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-1380
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-1377
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-1292
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-1214
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-1213
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-1180
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-1156
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-1155
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-1039
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0956
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0908
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0868
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0867
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0848
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0838
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0776
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0722
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0638
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0627
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0451
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0418
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0354
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0234
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0221
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0177
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0170
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0146
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0142
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0126
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0123
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0095
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0051
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0047
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0021

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```
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2011-1953
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2011-1946
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2011-1844
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2011-1826
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2011-1774
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2011-1743
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2011-1738
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2011-1706
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2011-1628
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2011-1627
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2011-1619
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2011-1482
```

Medium (CVSS: 4.0)
NVT: SSL/TLS: Certificate Signed Using A Weak Signature Algorithm

Summary
The remote service is using a SSL/TLS certificate in the certificate chain that has been signed using a cryptographically weak hashing algorithm.

Vulnerability Detection Result

```
The following certificates are part of the certificate chain but using insecure
↪signature algorithms:
Subject:              1.2.840.113549.1.9.1=#627761707040697473656367616D65732E63
↪6F6D,CN=bee-box.bwapp.local,OU=IT,O=MME,L=Menen,ST=Flanders,C=BE
Signature Algorithm:  sha1WithRSAEncryption
```

Solution:
Solution type: Mitigation
Servers that use SSL/TLS certificates signed with a weak SHA-1, MD5, MD4 or MD2 hashing algorithm will need to obtain new SHA-2 signed SSL/TLS certificates to avoid web browser SSL/TLS certificate warnings.

Vulnerability Insight
The following hashing algorithms used for signing SSL/TLS certificates are considered cryptographically weak and not secure enough for ongoing use:
- Secure Hash Algorithm 1 (SHA-1)
- Message Digest 5 (MD5)
- Message Digest 4 (MD4)
- Message Digest 2 (MD2)
Beginning as late as January 2017 and as early as June 2016, browser developers such as Microsoft and Google will begin warning users when visiting web sites that use SHA-1 signed Secure Socket Layer (SSL) certificates.

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NOTE: The script preference allows to set one or more custom SHA-1 fingerprints of CA certificates which are trusted by this routine. The fingerprints needs to be passed comma-separated and case-insensitive:
Fingerprint1
or
fingerprint1, Fingerprint2

Vulnerability Detection Method
Check which hashing algorithm was used to sign the remote SSL/TLS certificate.
Details: `SSL/TLS: Certificate Signed Using A Weak Signature Algorithm`
OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.105880
Version used: `2021-10-15T11:13:32Z`

References
`url: https://blog.mozilla.org/security/2014/09/23/phasing-out-certificates-with-`
`↪sha-1-based-signature-algorithms/`

[return to 192.168.56.102]

2.1.19 Medium 22/tcp

Medium (CVSS: 5.3)
NVT: Weak Host Key Algorithm(s) (SSH)

Summary
The remote SSH server is configured to allow / support weak host key algorithm(s).

Vulnerability Detection Result
```
The remote SSH server supports the following weak host key algorithm(s):
host key algorithm | Description
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
↪---------
ssh-dss            | Digital Signature Algorithm (DSA) / Digital Signature Stand
↪ard (DSS)
```

Solution:
Solution type: Mitigation
Disable the reported weak host key algorithm(s).

Vulnerability Detection Method
Checks the supported host key algorithms of the remote SSH server.
Currently weak host key algorithms are defined as the following:
- ssh-dss: Digital Signature Algorithm (DSA) / Digital Signature Standard (DSS)
Details: `Weak Host Key Algorithm(s) (SSH)`
OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.117687

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Version used: 2021-11-24T06:31:19Z

Medium (CVSS: 5.3)
NVT: Weak Key Exchange (KEX) Algorithm(s) Supported (SSH)

Summary
The remote SSH server is configured to allow / support weak key exchange (KEX) algorithm(s).

Vulnerability Detection Result

```
The remote SSH server supports the following weak KEX algorithm(s):
KEX algorithm                      | Reason
-----------------------------------------------------------------------------
↪-----------
diffie-hellman-group-exchange-sha1 | Using SHA-1
diffie-hellman-group1-sha1         | Using Oakley Group 2 (a 1024-bit MODP group
↪) and SHA-1
```

Impact
An attacker can quickly break individual connections.

Solution:
Solution type: Mitigation
Disable the reported weak KEX algorithm(s)
- 1024-bit MODP group / prime KEX algorithms:
Alternatively use elliptic-curve Diffie-Hellmann in general, e.g. Curve 25519.

Vulnerability Insight
- 1024-bit MODP group / prime KEX algorithms:
Millions of HTTPS, SSH, and VPN servers all use the same prime numbers for Diffie-Hellman key exchange. Practitioners believed this was safe as long as new key exchange messages were generated for every connection. However, the first step in the number field sieve-the most efficient algorithm for breaking a Diffie-Hellman connection-is dependent only on this prime.
A nation-state can break a 1024-bit prime.

Vulnerability Detection Method
Checks the supported KEX algorithms of the remote SSH server.
Currently weak KEX algorithms are defined as the following:
- non-elliptic-curve Diffie-Hellmann (DH) KEX algorithms with 1024-bit MODP group / prime
- ephemerally generated key exchange groups uses SHA-1
- using RSA 1024-bit modulus key
Details: Weak Key Exchange (KEX) Algorithm(s) Supported (SSH)
OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.150713
Version used: 2022-12-08T10:12:32Z

References

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```
url: https://weakdh.org/sysadmin.html
url: https://www.rfc-editor.org/rfc/rfc9142.html
url: https://www.rfc-editor.org/rfc/rfc9142.html#name-summary-guidance-for-imple
↪m
url: https://datatracker.ietf.org/doc/html/rfc6194
```

Medium (CVSS: 4.3)
NVT: Weak Encryption Algorithm(s) Supported (SSH)

Summary
The remote SSH server is configured to allow / support weak encryption algorithm(s).

Vulnerability Detection Result

```
The remote SSH server supports the following weak client-to-server encryption al
↪gorithm(s):
3des-cbc
aes128-cbc
aes192-cbc
aes256-cbc
arcfour
arcfour128
arcfour256
blowfish-cbc
cast128-cbc
rijndael-cbc@lysator.liu.se
The remote SSH server supports the following weak server-to-client encryption al
↪gorithm(s):
3des-cbc
aes128-cbc
aes192-cbc
aes256-cbc
arcfour
arcfour128
arcfour256
blowfish-cbc
cast128-cbc
rijndael-cbc@lysator.liu.se
```

Solution:
Solution type: Mitigation
Disable the reported weak encryption algorithm(s).

Vulnerability Insight

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- The 'arcfour' cipher is the Arcfour stream cipher with 128-bit keys. The Arcfour cipher is believed to be compatible with the RC4 cipher [SCHNEIER]. Arcfour (and RC4) has problems with weak keys, and should not be used anymore.
- The 'none' algorithm specifies that no encryption is to be done. Note that this method provides no confidentiality protection, and it is NOT RECOMMENDED to use it.
- A vulnerability exists in SSH messages that employ CBC mode that may allow an attacker to recover plaintext from a block of ciphertext.

Vulnerability Detection Method
Checks the supported encryption algorithms (client-to-server and server-to-client) of the remote SSH server.
Currently weak encryption algorithms are defined as the following:
- Arcfour (RC4) cipher based algorithms
- none algorithm
- CBC mode cipher based algorithms
Details: `Weak Encryption Algorithm(s) Supported (SSH)`
OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.105611
Version used: `2022-12-09T10:11:04Z`

References
`url: https://www.rfc-editor.org/rfc/rfc4253#section-6.3`
`url: https://www.kb.cert.org/vuls/id/958563`

[return to 192.168.56.102]

2.1.20 Medium 80/tcp

Medium (CVSS: 5.8)
NVT: HTTP Debugging Methods (TRACE/TRACK) Enabled

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

Vulnerability Detection Result
`The web server has the following HTTP methods enabled: TRACE`

Impact
An attacker may use this flaw to trick your legitimate web users to give him their credentials.

Solution:
Solution type: Mitigation
Disable the TRACE and TRACK methods in your web server configuration.
Please see the manual of your web server or the references for more information.

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Affected Software/OS
Web servers with enabled TRACE and/or TRACK methods.

Vulnerability Insight
It has been shown that web servers supporting this methods are subject to cross-site-scripting attacks, dubbed XST for Cross-Site-Tracing, when used in conjunction with various weaknesses in browsers.

Vulnerability Detection Method
Checks if HTTP methods such as TRACE and TRACK are enabled and can be used.
Details: `HTTP Debugging Methods (TRACE/TRACK) Enabled`
OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.11213
Version used: `2022-05-12T09:32:01Z`

References
cve: CVE-2003-1567
cve: CVE-2004-2320
cve: CVE-2004-2763
cve: CVE-2005-3398
cve: CVE-2006-4683
cve: CVE-2007-3008
cve: CVE-2008-7253
cve: CVE-2009-2823
cve: CVE-2010-0386
cve: CVE-2012-2223
cve: CVE-2014-7883
url: http://www.kb.cert.org/vuls/id/288308
url: http://www.securityfocus.com/bid/11604
url: http://www.securityfocus.com/bid/15222
url: http://www.securityfocus.com/bid/19915
url: http://www.securityfocus.com/bid/24456
url: http://www.securityfocus.com/bid/33374
url: http://www.securityfocus.com/bid/36956
url: http://www.securityfocus.com/bid/36990
url: http://www.securityfocus.com/bid/37995
url: http://www.securityfocus.com/bid/9506
url: http://www.securityfocus.com/bid/9561
url: http://www.kb.cert.org/vuls/id/867593
url: https://httpd.apache.org/docs/current/en/mod/core.html#traceenable
url: https://techcommunity.microsoft.com/t5/iis-support-blog/http-track-and-trac
↪e-verbs/ba-p/784482
url: https://owasp.org/www-community/attacks/Cross_Site_Tracing
cert-bund: CB-K14/0981
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2021-1825
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2014-1018
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2010-0020

Medium (CVSS: 5.3)
NVT: Apache HTTP Server /server-status accessible (HTTP)

Summary
Requesting the URI /server-status provides information on the server activity and performance.

Vulnerability Detection Result
`Vulnerable URL: http://192.168.56.102/server-status`

Impact
Requesting the URI /server-status gives throughout information about the currently running Apache to an attacker.

Solution:
Solution type: Mitigation
- If this feature is unused commenting out the appropriate section in the web servers configuration is recommended
- If this feature is used restricting access to trusted clients is recommended
- If the FreedomBox software is running on the target update the software to a later version

Affected Software/OS
- All Apache installations with an enabled 'mod_status' module
- FreedomBox through 20.13

Vulnerability Insight
server-status is a Apache HTTP Server handler provided by the 'mod_status' module and used to retrieve the server's activity and performance.

Vulnerability Detection Method
Checks if the /server-status page of Apache is accessible.
Details: `Apache HTTP Server /server-status accessible (HTTP)`
OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.10677
Version used: `2022-01-13T16:09:14Z`

References
`cve: CVE-2020-25073`
`url: https://httpd.apache.org/docs/current/mod/mod_status.html`

Medium (CVSS: 5.0)
NVT: Drupal 7.0 Information Disclosure Vulnerability - Active Check

Summary
Drupal is prone to an information disclosure vulnerability.

Vulnerability Detection Result
`Vulnerable URL: http://192.168.56.102/drupal/modules/simpletest/tests/upgrade/dr`

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↪upal-6.upload.database.php

Impact
Successful exploitation will allow attacker to obtain sensitive information that could aid in further attacks.

Solution:
Solution type: WillNotFix
No known solution was made available for at least one year since the disclosure of this vulnerability. Likely none will be provided anymore. General solution options are to upgrade to a newer release, disable respective features, remove the product or replace the product by another one.

Affected Software/OS
Drupal version 7.0 is known to be affected.

Vulnerability Insight
The flaw is due to insufficient error checking, allows remote attackers to obtain sensitive information via a direct request to a .php file, which reveals the installation path in an error message.

Vulnerability Detection Method
Details: Drupal 7.0 Information Disclosure Vulnerability - Active Check
OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.902574
Version used: 2021-12-01T11:10:56Z

References
cve: CVE-2011-3730
url: http://code.google.com/p/inspathx/source/browse/trunk/paths_vuln/!_README
url: http://code.google.com/p/inspathx/source/browse/trunk/paths_vuln/drupal-7.0

Medium (CVSS: 5.0)
NVT: phpMyAdmin Information Disclosure Vulnerability (PMASA-2011-15) - Active Check

Summary
phpMyAdmin is prone to an information disclosure vulnerability.

Vulnerability Detection Result
Vulnerable URL: http://192.168.56.102/phpmyadmin/phpmyadmin.css.php?js_frame[]=r
↪ight

Impact
Successful exploitation will allow attacker to obtain sensitive information that could aid in further attacks.

Solution:
Solution type: VendorFix

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Update to version 3.4.6 or later.

Affected Software/OS
phpMyAdmin version 3.4.5 and prior.

Vulnerability Insight
The flaw is due to insufficient input validation in 'js_frame' parameter in 'phpmyadmin.css.php', which allows attackers to disclose information that could be used in further attacks.

Vulnerability Detection Method
Sends a crafted HTTP GET request and checks the response.
Details: `phpMyAdmin Information Disclosure Vulnerability (PMASA-2011-15) - Active Check`
OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.801994
Version used: `2023-05-16T09:08:27Z`

References
```
cve: CVE-2011-3646
url: http://www.auscert.org.au/render.html?it=14975
url: http://seclists.org/fulldisclosure/2011/Oct/690
url: https://bugzilla.redhat.com/show_bug.cgi?id=746882
url: http://www.phpmyadmin.net/home_page/security/PMASA-2011-15.php
url: http://phpmyadmin.git.sourceforge.net/git/gitweb.cgi?p=phpmyadmin/phpmyadmi
↪n;a=commitdiff;h=d35cba980893aa6e6455fd6e6f14f3e3f1204c52
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2011-1746
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2011-1636
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2011-1618
```

Medium (CVSS: 5.0)
NVT: Sensitive File Disclosure (HTTP)

Summary
The script attempts to identify files containing sensitive data at the remote web server like e.g.:
- software (Blog, CMS) configuration or log files
- web / application server configuration / password files (.htaccess, .htpasswd, web.config, web.xml, ...)
- Cloud (e.g. AWS) configuration files
- database backup files
- SSH or SSL/TLS Private-Keys

Vulnerability Detection Result
```
The following files containing sensitive information were identified:
Description:   Microsoft IIS / ASP.NET Core Module web.config file accessible. T
↪his could contain sensitive information about the structure of the application
↪ / web server and shouldn't be accessible.
Match:         <configuration>
```

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```
  <system.webServer>
Used regex:    ^\s*<(configuration|system\.web(Server)?)>
Extra match 1:   </system.webServer>
</configuration>
Used regex:    ^\s*</(configuration|system\.web(Server)?)>
URL:           http://192.168.56.102/drupal/web.config
```

Impact
Based on the information provided in these files an attacker might be able to gather additional info and/or sensitive data like usernames and passwords.

Solution:
Solution type: Mitigation
The sensitive files shouldn't be accessible via a web server. Restrict access to it or remove it completely.

Vulnerability Detection Method
Enumerate the remote web server and check if sensitive files are accessible.
Details: `Sensitive File Disclosure (HTTP)`
OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.107305
Version used: `2023-05-23T11:14:48Z`

Medium (CVSS: 4.8)
NVT: Cleartext Transmission of Sensitive Information via HTTP

Summary
The host / application transmits sensitive information (username, passwords) in cleartext via HTTP.

Vulnerability Detection Result
`The following URLs requires Basic Authentication (URL:realm name):`
`http://192.168.56.102/phpmyadmin/scripts/setup.php:"phpMyAdmin Setup"`

Impact
An attacker could use this situation to compromise or eavesdrop on the HTTP communication between the client and the server using a man-in-the-middle attack to get access to sensitive data like usernames or passwords.

Solution:
Solution type: Workaround
Enforce the transmission of sensitive data via an encrypted SSL/TLS connection. Additionally make sure the host / application is redirecting all users to the secured SSL/TLS connection before allowing to input sensitive data into the mentioned functions.

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Affected Software/OS
Hosts / applications which doesn't enforce the transmission of sensitive data via an encrypted SSL/TLS connection.

Vulnerability Detection Method
Evaluate previous collected information and check if the host / application is not enforcing the transmission of sensitive data via an encrypted SSL/TLS connection.
The script is currently checking the following:
- HTTP Basic Authentication (Basic Auth)
- HTTP Forms (e.g. Login) with input field of type 'password'
Details: `Cleartext Transmission of Sensitive Information via HTTP`
OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.108440
Version used: `2020-08-24T15:18:35Z`

References
`url: https://www.owasp.org/index.php/Top_10_2013-A2-Broken_Authentication_and_Se`
`↪ssion_Management`
`url: https://www.owasp.org/index.php/Top_10_2013-A6-Sensitive_Data_Exposure`
`url: https://cwe.mitre.org/data/definitions/319.html`

Medium (CVSS: 4.3)
NVT: SQLiteManager <= 1.2.4 Multiple XSS Vulnerabilities

Summary
SQLiteManager is prone to multiple cross-site scripting (XSS) vulnerabilities.

Vulnerability Detection Result
`Vulnerable URL: http://192.168.56.102/sqlite/main.php?dbsel=</script><script>ale`
`↪rt(document.cookie)</script>`

Impact
Successful exploitation will allow remote attackers to insert arbitrary HTML and script code, which will be executed in a user's browser session in the context of an affected site.

Solution:
Solution type: WillNotFix
No known solution was made available for at least one year since the disclosure of this vulnerability. Likely none will be provided anymore. General solution options are to upgrade to a newer release, disable respective features, remove the product or replace the product by another one.

Affected Software/OS
SQLiteManager version 1.2.4 and prior.

Vulnerability Insight

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The flaws are due to improper validation of user-supplied input via the 'dbsel' or 'nsextt' parameters to index.php or main.php script, which allows attacker to execute arbitrary HTML and script code on the user's browser session in the security context of an affected site.

Vulnerability Detection Method
Sends a crafted HTTP GET request and checks the response.
Details: `SQLiteManager <= 1.2.4 Multiple XSS Vulnerabilities`
OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.802373
Version used: `2022-01-18T12:40:16Z`

References
`cve: CVE-2012-5105`
`url: http://www.securityfocus.com/archive/1/521126`
`url: http://packetstormsecurity.org/files/108393/sqlitemanager124-xss.txt`

Medium (CVSS: 4.3)
NVT: phpMyAdmin 'error.php' Cross Site Scripting Vulnerability

Summary
phpMyAdmin is prone to a cross-site scripting (XSS) vulnerability.

Vulnerability Detection Result
Vulnerability was detected according to the Vulnerability Detection Method.

Impact
Successful exploitation will allow attackers to inject arbitrary HTML code within the error page and conduct phishing attacks.

Solution:
Solution type: WillNotFix
No known solution was made available for at least one year since the disclosure of this vulnerability. Likely none will be provided anymore. General solution options are to upgrade to a newer release, disable respective features, remove the product or replace the product by another one.

Affected Software/OS
phpMyAdmin version 3.3.8.1 and prior.

Vulnerability Insight
The flaw is caused by input validation errors in the 'error.php' script when processing crafted BBcode tags containing '@' characters, which could allow attackers to inject arbitrary HTML code within the error page and conduct phishing attacks.

Vulnerability Detection Method
Details: `phpMyAdmin 'error.php' Cross Site Scripting Vulnerability`
OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.801660

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Version used: 2022-02-18T13:05:59Z

References
cve: CVE-2010-4480
url: http://www.exploit-db.com/exploits/15699/
url: http://www.vupen.com/english/advisories/2010/3133
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2011-0467
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2011-0451
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2011-0016
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2011-0002

Medium (CVSS: 4.3)
NVT: Apache HTTP Server ETag Header Information Disclosure Weakness

Product detection result
cpe:/a:apache:http_server:2.2.8
Detected by Apache HTTP Server Detection Consolidation (OID: 1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1
↪.0.117232)

Summary
A weakness has been discovered in the Apache HTTP Server if configured to use the FileETag directive.

Vulnerability Detection Result
Information that was gathered:
Inode: 838422
Size: 588

Impact
Exploitation of this issue may provide an attacker with information that may be used to launch further attacks against a target network.

Solution:
Solution type: VendorFix
OpenBSD has released a patch that addresses this issue. Inode numbers returned from the server are now encoded using a private hash to avoid the release of sensitive information.
Novell has released TID10090670 to advise users to apply the available workaround of disabling the directive in the configuration file for Apache releases on NetWare. Please see the attached Technical Information Document for further details.

Vulnerability Detection Method
Due to the way in which Apache HTTP Server generates ETag response headers, it may be possible for an attacker to obtain sensitive information regarding server files. Specifically, ETag header fields returned to a client contain the file's inode number.

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Details: Apache HTTP Server ETag Header Information Disclosure Weakness
OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.103122
Version used: 2022-12-05T10:11:03Z

Product Detection Result
Product: cpe:/a:apache:http_server:2.2.8
Method: Apache HTTP Server Detection Consolidation
OID: 1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.117232)

References
cve: CVE-2003-1418
url: http://www.securityfocus.com/bid/6939
url: http://httpd.apache.org/docs/mod/core.html#fileetag
url: http://www.openbsd.org/errata32.html
url: http://support.novell.com/docs/Tids/Solutions/10090670.html
cert-bund: CB-K17/1750
cert-bund: CB-K17/0896
cert-bund: CB-K15/0469
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2017-1821
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2017-0925
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0495

[return to 192.168.56.102]

2.1.21 Medium 443/tcp

Medium (CVSS: 5.9)
NVT: SSL/TLS: Deprecated SSLv2 and SSLv3 Protocol Detection

Summary
It was possible to detect the usage of the deprecated SSLv2 and/or SSLv3 protocol on this system.

Vulnerability Detection Result
In addition to TLSv1.0+ the service is also providing the deprecated SSLv2 and S
↪SLv3 protocols and supports one or more ciphers. Those supported ciphers can b
↪e found in the 'SSL/TLS: Report Supported Cipher Suites' (OID: 1.3.6.1.4.1.256
↪23.1.0.802067) VT.

Impact
An attacker might be able to use the known cryptographic flaws to eavesdrop the connection between clients and the service to get access to sensitive data transferred within the secured connection.

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Furthermore newly uncovered vulnerabilities in this protocols won't receive security updates anymore.

Solution:
Solution type: Mitigation
It is recommended to disable the deprecated SSLv2 and/or SSLv3 protocols in favor of the TLSv1.2+ protocols. Please see the references for more information.

Affected Software/OS
All services providing an encrypted communication using the SSLv2 and/or SSLv3 protocols.

Vulnerability Insight
The SSLv2 and SSLv3 protocols contain known cryptographic flaws like:
- CVE-2014-3566: Padding Oracle On Downgraded Legacy Encryption (POODLE)
- CVE-2016-0800: Decrypting RSA with Obsolete and Weakened eNcryption (DROWN)

Vulnerability Detection Method
Check the used SSL protocols of the services provided by this system.
Details: `SSL/TLS: Deprecated SSLv2 and SSLv3 Protocol Detection`
OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.111012
Version used: `2021-10-15T12:51:02Z`

References
`cve: CVE-2016-0800`
`cve: CVE-2014-3566`
`url: https://ssl-config.mozilla.org/`
`url: https://bettercrypto.org/`
`url: https://drownattack.com/`
`url: https://www.imperialviolet.org/2014/10/14/poodle.html`
`url: https://www.enisa.europa.eu/publications/algorithms-key-size-and-parameters-report-2014`
`cert-bund: WID-SEC-2023-0431`
`cert-bund: WID-SEC-2023-0427`
`cert-bund: CB-K18/0094`
`cert-bund: CB-K17/1198`
`cert-bund: CB-K17/1196`
`cert-bund: CB-K16/1828`
`cert-bund: CB-K16/1438`
`cert-bund: CB-K16/1384`
`cert-bund: CB-K16/1141`
`cert-bund: CB-K16/1107`
`cert-bund: CB-K16/1102`
`cert-bund: CB-K16/0792`
`cert-bund: CB-K16/0599`
`cert-bund: CB-K16/0597`
`cert-bund: CB-K16/0459`

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cert-bund: CB-K16/0456
cert-bund: CB-K16/0433
cert-bund: CB-K16/0424
cert-bund: CB-K16/0415
cert-bund: CB-K16/0413
cert-bund: CB-K16/0374
cert-bund: CB-K16/0367
cert-bund: CB-K16/0331
cert-bund: CB-K16/0329
cert-bund: CB-K16/0328
cert-bund: CB-K16/0156
cert-bund: CB-K15/1514
cert-bund: CB-K15/1358
cert-bund: CB-K15/1021
cert-bund: CB-K15/0972
cert-bund: CB-K15/0637
cert-bund: CB-K15/0590
cert-bund: CB-K15/0525
cert-bund: CB-K15/0393
cert-bund: CB-K15/0384
cert-bund: CB-K15/0287
cert-bund: CB-K15/0252
cert-bund: CB-K15/0246
cert-bund: CB-K15/0237
cert-bund: CB-K15/0118
cert-bund: CB-K15/0110
cert-bund: CB-K15/0108
cert-bund: CB-K15/0080
cert-bund: CB-K15/0078
cert-bund: CB-K15/0077
cert-bund: CB-K15/0075
cert-bund: CB-K14/1617
cert-bund: CB-K14/1581
cert-bund: CB-K14/1537
cert-bund: CB-K14/1479
cert-bund: CB-K14/1458
cert-bund: CB-K14/1342
cert-bund: CB-K14/1314
cert-bund: CB-K14/1313
cert-bund: CB-K14/1311
cert-bund: CB-K14/1304
cert-bund: CB-K14/1296
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2018-0096
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2017-1238
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2017-1236
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-1929
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-1527

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dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-1468
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-1216
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-1174
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-1168
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-0884
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-0841
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-0644
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-0642
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-0496
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-0495
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-0465
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-0459
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-0453
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-0451
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-0415
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-0403
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-0388
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-0360
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-0359
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-0357
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-0171
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-1431
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-1075
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-1026
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0664
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0548
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0404
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0396
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0259
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0254
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0245
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0118
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0114
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0083
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0082
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0081
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0076
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2014-1717
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2014-1680
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2014-1632
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2014-1564
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2014-1542
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2014-1414
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2014-1366
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2014-1354

Medium (CVSS: 5.8)
NVT: HTTP Debugging Methods (TRACE/TRACK) Enabled

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

Vulnerability Detection Result
`The web server has the following HTTP methods enabled: TRACE`

Impact
An attacker may use this flaw to trick your legitimate web users to give him their credentials.

Solution:
Solution type: Mitigation
Disable the TRACE and TRACK methods in your web server configuration.
Please see the manual of your web server or the references for more information.

Affected Software/OS
Web servers with enabled TRACE and/or TRACK methods.

Vulnerability Insight
It has been shown that web servers supporting this methods are subject to cross-site-scripting attacks, dubbed XST for Cross-Site-Tracing, when used in conjunction with various weaknesses in browsers.

Vulnerability Detection Method
Checks if HTTP methods such as TRACE and TRACK are enabled and can be used.
Details: `HTTP Debugging Methods (TRACE/TRACK) Enabled`
OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.11213
Version used: `2022-05-12T09:32:01Z`

References
`cve: CVE-2003-1567`
`cve: CVE-2004-2320`
`cve: CVE-2004-2763`
`cve: CVE-2005-3398`
`cve: CVE-2006-4683`
`cve: CVE-2007-3008`
`cve: CVE-2008-7253`
`cve: CVE-2009-2823`
`cve: CVE-2010-0386`
`cve: CVE-2012-2223`
`cve: CVE-2014-7883`
`url: http://www.kb.cert.org/vuls/id/288308`
`url: http://www.securityfocus.com/bid/11604`
`url: http://www.securityfocus.com/bid/15222`

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```
url: http://www.securityfocus.com/bid/19915
url: http://www.securityfocus.com/bid/24456
url: http://www.securityfocus.com/bid/33374
url: http://www.securityfocus.com/bid/36956
url: http://www.securityfocus.com/bid/36990
url: http://www.securityfocus.com/bid/37995
url: http://www.securityfocus.com/bid/9506
url: http://www.securityfocus.com/bid/9561
url: http://www.kb.cert.org/vuls/id/867593
url: https://httpd.apache.org/docs/current/en/mod/core.html#traceenable
url: https://techcommunity.microsoft.com/t5/iis-support-blog/http-track-and-trac
↪e-verbs/ba-p/784482
url: https://owasp.org/www-community/attacks/Cross_Site_Tracing
cert-bund: CB-K14/0981
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2021-1825
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2014-1018
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2010-0020
```

Medium (CVSS: 5.3)
NVT: Apache HTTP Server /server-status accessible (HTTP)

Summary
Requesting the URI /server-status provides information on the server activity and performance.

Vulnerability Detection Result
`Vulnerable URL: https://192.168.56.102/server-status`

Impact
Requesting the URI /server-status gives throughout information about the currently running Apache to an attacker.

Solution:
Solution type: Mitigation
- If this feature is unused commenting out the appropriate section in the web servers configuration is recommended
- If this feature is used restricting access to trusted clients is recommended
- If the FreedomBox software is running on the target update the software to a later version

Affected Software/OS
- All Apache installations with an enabled 'mod_status' module
- FreedomBox through 20.13

Vulnerability Insight
server-status is a Apache HTTP Server handler provided by the 'mod_status' module and used to retrieve the server's activity and performance.

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Vulnerability Detection Method
Checks if the /server-status page of Apache is accessible.
Details: `Apache HTTP Server /server-status accessible (HTTP)`
OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.10677
Version used: `2022-01-13T16:09:14Z`

References
`cve: CVE-2020-25073`
`url: https://httpd.apache.org/docs/current/mod/mod_status.html`

Medium (CVSS: 5.3)
NVT: SSL/TLS: Server Certificate / Certificate in Chain with RSA keys less than 2048 bits

Summary
The remote SSL/TLS server certificate and/or any of the certificates in the certificate chain is using a RSA key with less than 2048 bits.

Vulnerability Detection Result
```
The remote SSL/TLS server is using the following certificate(s) with a RSA key w
↪ith less than 2048 bits (public-key-size:public-key-algorithm:serial:issuer):
1024:RSA:00D8BD254AB15C9F5B:1.2.840.113549.1.9.1=#627761707040697473656367616D65
↪732E636F6D,CN=bee-box.bwapp.local,OU=IT,O=MME,L=Menen,ST=Flanders,C=BE (Server
↪ certificate)
```

Impact
Using certificates with weak RSA key size can lead to unauthorized exposure of sensitive information.

Solution:
Solution type: Mitigation
Replace the certificate with a stronger key and reissue the certificates it signed.

Vulnerability Insight
SSL/TLS certificates using RSA keys with less than 2048 bits are considered unsafe.

Vulnerability Detection Method
Checks the RSA keys size of the server certificate and all certificates in chain for a size < 2048 bit.
Details: `SSL/TLS: Server Certificate / Certificate in Chain with RSA keys less than 2048.`
`↪..`
OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.150710
Version used: `2021-12-10T12:48:00Z`

References

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url: https://www.cabforum.org/wp-content/uploads/Baseline_Requirements_V1.pdf

Medium (CVSS: 5.0)
NVT: Sensitive File Disclosure (HTTP)

Summary
The script attempts to identify files containing sensitive data at the remote web server like e.g.:
- software (Blog, CMS) configuration or log files
- web / application server configuration / password files (.htaccess, .htpasswd, web.config, web.xml, ...)
- Cloud (e.g. AWS) configuration files
- database backup files
- SSH or SSL/TLS Private-Keys

Vulnerability Detection Result

```
The following files containing sensitive information were identified:
Description:   Microsoft IIS / ASP.NET Core Module web.config file accessible. T
↪his could contain sensitive information about the structure of the application
↪ / web server and shouldn't be accessible.
Match:         <configuration>
  <system.webServer>
Used regex:    ^\s*<(configuration|system\.web(Server)?)>
Extra match 1:   </system.webServer>
</configuration>
Used regex:    ^\s*</(configuration|system\.web(Server)?)>
URL:           https://192.168.56.102/drupal/web.config
```

Impact
Based on the information provided in these files an attacker might be able to gather additional info and/or sensitive data like usernames and passwords.

Solution:
Solution type: Mitigation
The sensitive files shouldn't be accessible via a web server. Restrict access to it or remove it completely.

Vulnerability Detection Method
Enumerate the remote web server and check if sensitive files are accessible.
Details: Sensitive File Disclosure (HTTP)
OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.107305
Version used: 2023-05-23T11:14:48Z

Medium (CVSS: 5.0)
NVT: SSL/TLS: Certificate Expired

Summary
The remote server's SSL/TLS certificate has already expired.

Vulnerability Detection Result

```
The certificate of the remote service expired on 2018-04-13 18:11:32.
Certificate details:
fingerprint (SHA-1)                | AE5FB7BE864A78E168318FC1C96A4BD242C4E6C3
fingerprint (SHA-256)              | FF29B36FCC813AE5B2100D985E692A612DE6F155703743
↪20F85B43076CF08163
issued by                          | 1.2.840.113549.1.9.1=#627761707040697473656367
↪616D65732E636F6D,CN=bee-box.bwapp.local,OU=IT,O=MME,L=Menen,ST=Flanders,C=BE
public key algorithm               | RSA
public key size (bits)             | 1024
serial                             | 00D8BD254AB15C9F5B
signature algorithm                | sha1WithRSAEncryption
subject                            | 1.2.840.113549.1.9.1=#627761707040697473656367
↪616D65732E636F6D,CN=bee-box.bwapp.local,OU=IT,O=MME,L=Menen,ST=Flanders,C=BE
subject alternative names (SAN)    | None
valid from                         | 2013-04-14 18:11:32 UTC
valid until                        | 2018-04-13 18:11:32 UTC
```

Solution:
Solution type: Mitigation
Replace the SSL/TLS certificate by a new one.

Vulnerability Insight
This script checks expiry dates of certificates associated with SSL/TLS-enabled services on the target and reports whether any have already expired.

Vulnerability Detection Method
Details: `SSL/TLS: Certificate Expired`
OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.103955
Version used: `2021-11-22T15:32:39Z`

Medium (CVSS: 5.0)
NVT: SSL/TLS: Report Weak Cipher Suites

Summary
This routine reports all Weak SSL/TLS cipher suites accepted by a service.
NOTE: No severity for SMTP services with 'Opportunistic TLS' and weak cipher suites on port 25/tcp is reported. If too strong cipher suites are configured for this service the alternative would be to fall back to an even more insecure cleartext communication.

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Vulnerability Detection Result

'Weak' cipher suites accepted by this service via the SSLv3 protocol:
TLS_DHE_RSA_EXPORT_WITH_DES40_CBC_SHA
TLS_RSA_EXPORT_WITH_DES40_CBC_SHA
TLS_RSA_EXPORT_WITH_RC2_CBC_40_MD5
TLS_RSA_EXPORT_WITH_RC4_40_MD5
TLS_RSA_WITH_RC4_128_MD5
TLS_RSA_WITH_RC4_128_SHA
'Weak' cipher suites accepted by this service via the TLSv1.0 protocol:
TLS_DHE_RSA_EXPORT_WITH_DES40_CBC_SHA
TLS_RSA_EXPORT_WITH_DES40_CBC_SHA
TLS_RSA_EXPORT_WITH_RC2_CBC_40_MD5
TLS_RSA_EXPORT_WITH_RC4_40_MD5
TLS_RSA_WITH_RC4_128_MD5
TLS_RSA_WITH_RC4_128_SHA

Solution:
Solution type: Mitigation
The configuration of this services should be changed so that it does not accept the listed weak cipher suites anymore.
Please see the references for more resources supporting you with this task.

Vulnerability Insight
These rules are applied for the evaluation of the cryptographic strength:
- RC4 is considered to be weak (CVE-2013-2566, CVE-2015-2808)
- Ciphers using 64 bit or less are considered to be vulnerable to brute force methods and therefore considered as weak (CVE-2015-4000)
- 1024 bit RSA authentication is considered to be insecure and therefore as weak
- Any cipher considered to be secure for only the next 10 years is considered as medium
- Any other cipher is considered as strong

Vulnerability Detection Method
Details: SSL/TLS: Report Weak Cipher Suites
OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.103440
Version used: 2021-12-01T13:10:37Z

References
cve: CVE-2013-2566
cve: CVE-2015-2808
cve: CVE-2015-4000
url: https://www.bsi.bund.de/SharedDocs/Warnmeldungen/DE/CB/warnmeldung_cb-k16-1
↪465_update_6.html
url: https://bettercrypto.org/
url: https://mozilla.github.io/server-side-tls/ssl-config-generator/
cert-bund: CB-K21/0067
cert-bund: CB-K19/0812

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```
cert-bund: CB-K17/1750
cert-bund: CB-K16/1593
cert-bund: CB-K16/1552
cert-bund: CB-K16/1102
cert-bund: CB-K16/0617
cert-bund: CB-K16/0599
cert-bund: CB-K16/0168
cert-bund: CB-K16/0121
cert-bund: CB-K16/0090
cert-bund: CB-K16/0030
cert-bund: CB-K15/1751
cert-bund: CB-K15/1591
cert-bund: CB-K15/1550
cert-bund: CB-K15/1517
cert-bund: CB-K15/1514
cert-bund: CB-K15/1464
cert-bund: CB-K15/1442
cert-bund: CB-K15/1334
cert-bund: CB-K15/1269
cert-bund: CB-K15/1136
cert-bund: CB-K15/1090
cert-bund: CB-K15/1059
cert-bund: CB-K15/1022
cert-bund: CB-K15/1015
cert-bund: CB-K15/0986
cert-bund: CB-K15/0964
cert-bund: CB-K15/0962
cert-bund: CB-K15/0932
cert-bund: CB-K15/0927
cert-bund: CB-K15/0926
cert-bund: CB-K15/0907
cert-bund: CB-K15/0901
cert-bund: CB-K15/0896
cert-bund: CB-K15/0889
cert-bund: CB-K15/0877
cert-bund: CB-K15/0850
cert-bund: CB-K15/0849
cert-bund: CB-K15/0834
cert-bund: CB-K15/0827
cert-bund: CB-K15/0802
cert-bund: CB-K15/0764
cert-bund: CB-K15/0733
cert-bund: CB-K15/0667
cert-bund: CB-K14/0935
cert-bund: CB-K13/0942
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2021-0775
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2020-1561
```

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dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2020-1276
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2017-1821
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-1692
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-1648
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-1168
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-0665
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-0642
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-0184
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-0135
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-0101
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-0035
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-1853
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-1679
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-1632
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-1608
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-1542
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-1518
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-1406
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-1341
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-1194
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-1144
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-1113
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-1078
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-1067
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-1038
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-1016
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-1012
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0980
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0977
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0976
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0960
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0956
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0944
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0937
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0925
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0884
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0881
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0879
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0866
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0844
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0800
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0737
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0696
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2014-0977

Medium (CVSS: 5.0)
NVT: Drupal 7.0 Information Disclosure Vulnerability - Active Check

Summary
Drupal is prone to an information disclosure vulnerability.

Vulnerability Detection Result
`Vulnerable URL: https://192.168.56.102/drupal/modules/simpletest/tests/upgrade/d`
`↪rupal-6.upload.database.php`

Impact
Successful exploitation will allow attacker to obtain sensitive information that could aid in further attacks.

Solution:
Solution type: WillNotFix
No known solution was made available for at least one year since the disclosure of this vulnerability. Likely none will be provided anymore. General solution options are to upgrade to a newer release, disable respective features, remove the product or replace the product by another one.

Affected Software/OS
Drupal version 7.0 is known to be affected.

Vulnerability Insight
The flaw is due to insufficient error checking, allows remote attackers to obtain sensitive information via a direct request to a .php file, which reveals the installation path in an error message.

Vulnerability Detection Method
Details: `Drupal 7.0 Information Disclosure Vulnerability - Active Check`
OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.902574
Version used: `2021-12-01T11:10:56Z`

References
`cve: CVE-2011-3730`
`url: http://code.google.com/p/inspathx/source/browse/trunk/paths_vuln/!_README`
`url: http://code.google.com/p/inspathx/source/browse/trunk/paths_vuln/drupal-7.0`

Medium (CVSS: 5.0)
NVT: phpMyAdmin Information Disclosure Vulnerability (PMASA-2011-15) - Active Check

Summary
phpMyAdmin is prone to an information disclosure vulnerability.

Vulnerability Detection Result
`Vulnerable URL: https://192.168.56.102/phpmyadmin/phpmyadmin.css.php?js_frame[]=`
`↪right`

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Impact
Successful exploitation will allow attacker to obtain sensitive information that could aid in further attacks.

Solution:
Solution type: VendorFix
Update to version 3.4.6 or later.

Affected Software/OS
phpMyAdmin version 3.4.5 and prior.

Vulnerability Insight
The flaw is due to insufficient input validation in 'js_frame' parameter in 'phpmyadmin.css.php', which allows attackers to disclose information that could be used in further attacks.

Vulnerability Detection Method
Sends a crafted HTTP GET request and checks the response.
Details: `phpMyAdmin Information Disclosure Vulnerability (PMASA-2011-15) - Active Check`
OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.801994
Version used: `2023-05-16T09:08:27Z`

References
```
cve: CVE-2011-3646
url: http://www.auscert.org.au/render.html?it=14975
url: http://seclists.org/fulldisclosure/2011/Oct/690
url: https://bugzilla.redhat.com/show_bug.cgi?id=746882
url: http://www.phpmyadmin.net/home_page/security/PMASA-2011-15.php
url: http://phpmyadmin.git.sourceforge.net/git/gitweb.cgi?p=phpmyadmin/phpmyadmi
↪n;a=commitdiff;h=d35cba980893aa6e6455fd6e6f14f3e3f1204c52
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2011-1746
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2011-1636
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2011-1618
```

Medium (CVSS: 4.3)
NVT: SQLiteManager <= 1.2.4 Multiple XSS Vulnerabilities

Summary
SQLiteManager is prone to multiple cross-site scripting (XSS) vulnerabilities.

Vulnerability Detection Result
```
Vulnerable URL: https://192.168.56.102/sqlite/main.php?dbsel=</script><script>al
↪ert(document.cookie)</script>
```

Impact

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Successful exploitation will allow remote attackers to insert arbitrary HTML and script code, which will be executed in a user's browser session in the context of an affected site.

Solution:
Solution type: WillNotFix
No known solution was made available for at least one year since the disclosure of this vulnerability. Likely none will be provided anymore. General solution options are to upgrade to a newer release, disable respective features, remove the product or replace the product by another one.

Affected Software/OS
SQLiteManager version 1.2.4 and prior.

Vulnerability Insight
The flaws are due to improper validation of user-supplied input via the 'dbsel' or 'nsextt' parameters to index.php or main.php script, which allows attacker to execute arbitrary HTML and script code on the user's browser session in the security context of an affected site.

Vulnerability Detection Method
Sends a crafted HTTP GET request and checks the response.
Details: `SQLiteManager <= 1.2.4 Multiple XSS Vulnerabilities`
OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.802373
Version used: `2022-01-18T12:40:16Z`

References
`cve: CVE-2012-5105`
`url: http://www.securityfocus.com/archive/1/521126`
`url: http://packetstormsecurity.org/files/108393/sqlitemanager124-xss.txt`

Medium (CVSS: 4.3)
NVT: SSL/TLS: Deprecated TLSv1.0 and TLSv1.1 Protocol Detection

Summary
It was possible to detect the usage of the deprecated TLSv1.0 and/or TLSv1.1 protocol on this system.

Vulnerability Detection Result
```
The service is only providing the deprecated TLSv1.0 protocol and supports one o
↪r more ciphers. Those supported ciphers can be found in the 'SSL/TLS: Report S
↪upported Cipher Suites' (OID: 1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.802067) VT.
```

Impact
An attacker might be able to use the known cryptographic flaws to eavesdrop the connection between clients and the service to get access to sensitive data transferred within the secured connection.

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Furthermore newly uncovered vulnerabilities in this protocols won't receive security updates anymore.

Solution:
Solution type: Mitigation
It is recommended to disable the deprecated TLSv1.0 and/or TLSv1.1 protocols in favor of the TLSv1.2+ protocols. Please see the references for more information.

Affected Software/OS
All services providing an encrypted communication using the TLSv1.0 and/or TLSv1.1 protocols.

Vulnerability Insight
The TLSv1.0 and TLSv1.1 protocols contain known cryptographic flaws like:
- CVE-2011-3389: Browser Exploit Against SSL/TLS (BEAST)
- CVE-2015-0204: Factoring Attack on RSA-EXPORT Keys Padding Oracle On Downgraded Legacy Encryption (FREAK)

Vulnerability Detection Method
Check the used TLS protocols of the services provided by this system.
Details: `SSL/TLS: Deprecated TLSv1.0 and TLSv1.1 Protocol Detection`
OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.117274
Version used: `2021-07-19T08:11:48Z`

References
```
cve: CVE-2011-3389
cve: CVE-2015-0204
url: https://ssl-config.mozilla.org/
url: https://bettercrypto.org/
url: https://datatracker.ietf.org/doc/rfc8996/
url: https://vnhacker.blogspot.com/2011/09/beast.html
url: https://web.archive.org/web/20201108095603/https://censys.io/blog/freak
url: https://www.enisa.europa.eu/publications/algorithms-key-size-and-parameters
↪-report-2014
cert-bund: WID-SEC-2023-1435
cert-bund: CB-K18/0799
cert-bund: CB-K16/1289
cert-bund: CB-K16/1096
cert-bund: CB-K15/1751
cert-bund: CB-K15/1266
cert-bund: CB-K15/0850
cert-bund: CB-K15/0764
cert-bund: CB-K15/0720
cert-bund: CB-K15/0548
cert-bund: CB-K15/0526
cert-bund: CB-K15/0509
cert-bund: CB-K15/0493
```

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```
cert-bund: CB-K15/0384
cert-bund: CB-K15/0365
cert-bund: CB-K15/0364
cert-bund: CB-K15/0302
cert-bund: CB-K15/0192
cert-bund: CB-K15/0079
cert-bund: CB-K15/0016
cert-bund: CB-K14/1342
cert-bund: CB-K14/0231
cert-bund: CB-K13/0845
cert-bund: CB-K13/0796
cert-bund: CB-K13/0790
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2020-0177
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2020-0111
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2019-0068
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2018-1441
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2018-1408
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-1372
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-1164
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-0388
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-1853
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-1332
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0884
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0800
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0758
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0567
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0544
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0530
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0396
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0375
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0374
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0305
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0199
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0079
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0021
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2014-1414
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2013-1847
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2013-1792
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-1979
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-1829
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-1530
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-1380
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-1377
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-1292
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-1214
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-1213
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-1180
```

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```
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-1156
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-1155
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-1039
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0956
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0908
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0868
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0867
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0848
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0838
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0776
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0722
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0638
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0627
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0451
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0418
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0354
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0234
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0221
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0177
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0170
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0146
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0142
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0126
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0123
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0095
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0051
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0047
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0021
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2011-1953
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2011-1946
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2011-1844
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2011-1826
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2011-1774
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2011-1743
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2011-1738
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2011-1706
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2011-1628
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2011-1627
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2011-1619
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2011-1482
```

Medium (CVSS: 4.3)
NVT: phpMyAdmin 'error.php' Cross Site Scripting Vulnerability

Summary
phpMyAdmin is prone to a cross-site scripting (XSS) vulnerability.

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Vulnerability Detection Result
Vulnerability was detected according to the Vulnerability Detection Method.

Impact
Successful exploitation will allow attackers to inject arbitrary HTML code within the error page and conduct phishing attacks.

Solution:
Solution type: WillNotFix
No known solution was made available for at least one year since the disclosure of this vulnerability. Likely none will be provided anymore. General solution options are to upgrade to a newer release, disable respective features, remove the product or replace the product by another one.

Affected Software/OS
phpMyAdmin version 3.3.8.1 and prior.

Vulnerability Insight
The flaw is caused by input validation errors in the 'error.php' script when processing crafted BBcode tags containing '@' characters, which could allow attackers to inject arbitrary HTML code within the error page and conduct phishing attacks.

Vulnerability Detection Method
Details: `phpMyAdmin 'error.php' Cross Site Scripting Vulnerability`
OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.801660
Version used: `2022-02-18T13:05:59Z`

References
`cve: CVE-2010-4480`
`url: http://www.exploit-db.com/exploits/15699/`
`url: http://www.vupen.com/english/advisories/2010/3133`
`dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2011-0467`
`dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2011-0451`
`dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2011-0016`
`dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2011-0002`

Medium (CVSS: 4.3)
NVT: Apache HTTP Server ETag Header Information Disclosure Weakness

Product detection result
`cpe:/a:apache:http_server:2.2.8`
`Detected by Apache HTTP Server Detection Consolidation (OID: 1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1`
`↪.0.117232)`

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Summary
A weakness has been discovered in the Apache HTTP Server if configured to use the FileETag directive.

Vulnerability Detection Result
`Information that was gathered:`
`Inode: 838422`
`Size: 588`

Impact
Exploitation of this issue may provide an attacker with information that may be used to launch further attacks against a target network.

Solution:
Solution type: VendorFix
OpenBSD has released a patch that addresses this issue. Inode numbers returned from the server are now encoded using a private hash to avoid the release of sensitive information.
Novell has released TID10090670 to advise users to apply the available workaround of disabling the directive in the configuration file for Apache releases on NetWare. Please see the attached Technical Information Document for further details.

Vulnerability Detection Method
Due to the way in which Apache HTTP Server generates ETag response headers, it may be possible for an attacker to obtain sensitive information regarding server files. Specifically, ETag header fields returned to a client contain the file's inode number.
Details: `Apache HTTP Server ETag Header Information Disclosure Weakness`
OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.103122
Version used: `2022-12-05T10:11:03Z`

Product Detection Result
Product: `cpe:/a:apache:http_server:2.2.8`
Method: `Apache HTTP Server Detection Consolidation`
OID: 1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.117232)

References
`cve: CVE-2003-1418`
`url: http://www.securityfocus.com/bid/6939`
`url: http://httpd.apache.org/docs/mod/core.html#fileetag`
`url: http://www.openbsd.org/errata32.html`
`url: http://support.novell.com/docs/Tids/Solutions/10090670.html`
`cert-bund: CB-K17/1750`
`cert-bund: CB-K17/0896`
`cert-bund: CB-K15/0469`
`dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2017-1821`
`dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2017-0925`

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dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0495

Medium (CVSS: 4.3)
NVT: SSL/TLS: RSA Temporary Key Handling 'RSA_EXPORT' Downgrade Issue (FREAK)

Summary
This host is accepting 'RSA_EXPORT' cipher suites and is prone to man in the middle attack.

Vulnerability Detection Result
'RSA_EXPORT' cipher suites accepted by this service via the SSLv3 protocol:
TLS_DHE_RSA_EXPORT_WITH_DES40_CBC_SHA
TLS_RSA_EXPORT_WITH_DES40_CBC_SHA
TLS_RSA_EXPORT_WITH_RC2_CBC_40_MD5
TLS_RSA_EXPORT_WITH_RC4_40_MD5
'RSA_EXPORT' cipher suites accepted by this service via the TLSv1.0 protocol:
TLS_DHE_RSA_EXPORT_WITH_DES40_CBC_SHA
TLS_RSA_EXPORT_WITH_DES40_CBC_SHA
TLS_RSA_EXPORT_WITH_RC2_CBC_40_MD5
TLS_RSA_EXPORT_WITH_RC4_40_MD5

Impact
Successful exploitation will allow remote attacker to downgrade the security of a session to use 'RSA_EXPORT' cipher suites, which are significantly weaker than non-export cipher suites. This may allow a man-in-the-middle attacker to more easily break the encryption and monitor or tamper with the encrypted stream.

Solution:
Solution type: VendorFix
- Remove support for 'RSA_EXPORT' cipher suites from the service.
- If running OpenSSL update to version 0.9.8zd or 1.0.0p or 1.0.1k or later.

Affected Software/OS
- Hosts accepting 'RSA_EXPORT' cipher suites
- OpenSSL version before 0.9.8zd, 1.0.0 before 1.0.0p, and 1.0.1 before 1.0.1k.

Vulnerability Insight
Flaw is due to improper handling RSA temporary keys in a non-export RSA key exchange cipher suite.

Vulnerability Detection Method
Check previous collected cipher suites saved in the KB.
Details: SSL/TLS: RSA Temporary Key Handling 'RSA_EXPORT' Downgrade Issue (FREAK)
OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.805142
Version used: 2022-04-14T06:42:08Z

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References

cve: CVE-2015-0204
url: https://freakattack.com
url: http://www.securityfocus.com/bid/71936
url: http://secpod.org/blog/?p=3818
url: http://blog.cryptographyengineering.com/2015/03/attack-of-week-freak-or-fac
↪toring-nsa.html
cert-bund: CB-K18/0799
cert-bund: CB-K16/1289
cert-bund: CB-K16/1096
cert-bund: CB-K15/1751
cert-bund: CB-K15/1266
cert-bund: CB-K15/0850
cert-bund: CB-K15/0764
cert-bund: CB-K15/0720
cert-bund: CB-K15/0548
cert-bund: CB-K15/0526
cert-bund: CB-K15/0509
cert-bund: CB-K15/0493
cert-bund: CB-K15/0384
cert-bund: CB-K15/0365
cert-bund: CB-K15/0364
cert-bund: CB-K15/0302
cert-bund: CB-K15/0192
cert-bund: CB-K15/0016
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2018-1408
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-1372
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-1164
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-0388
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-1853
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-1332
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0884
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0800
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0758
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0567
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0544
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0530
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0396
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0375
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0374
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0305
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0199
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0021

Medium (CVSS: 4.0)
NVT: SSL/TLS: Certificate Signed Using A Weak Signature Algorithm

Summary
The remote service is using a SSL/TLS certificate in the certificate chain that has been signed using a cryptographically weak hashing algorithm.

Vulnerability Detection Result
```
The following certificates are part of the certificate chain but using insecure
↪signature algorithms:
Subject:              1.2.840.113549.1.9.1=#627761707040697473656367616D65732E63
↪6F6D,CN=bee-box.bwapp.local,OU=IT,O=MME,L=Menen,ST=Flanders,C=BE
Signature Algorithm:  sha1WithRSAEncryption
```

Solution:
Solution type: Mitigation
Servers that use SSL/TLS certificates signed with a weak SHA-1, MD5, MD4 or MD2 hashing algorithm will need to obtain new SHA-2 signed SSL/TLS certificates to avoid web browser SSL/TLS certificate warnings.

Vulnerability Insight
The following hashing algorithms used for signing SSL/TLS certificates are considered cryptographically weak and not secure enough for ongoing use:
- Secure Hash Algorithm 1 (SHA-1)
- Message Digest 5 (MD5)
- Message Digest 4 (MD4)
- Message Digest 2 (MD2)
Beginning as late as January 2017 and as early as June 2016, browser developers such as Microsoft and Google will begin warning users when visiting web sites that use SHA-1 signed Secure Socket Layer (SSL) certificates.
NOTE: The script preference allows to set one or more custom SHA-1 fingerprints of CA certificates which are trusted by this routine. The fingerprints needs to be passed comma-separated and case-insensitive:
Fingerprint1
or
fingerprint1, Fingerprint2

Vulnerability Detection Method
Check which hashing algorithm was used to sign the remote SSL/TLS certificate.
Details: `SSL/TLS: Certificate Signed Using A Weak Signature Algorithm`
OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.105880
Version used: `2021-10-15T11:13:32Z`

References
```
url: https://blog.mozilla.org/security/2014/09/23/phasing-out-certificates-with-
↪sha-1-based-signature-algorithms/
```

Medium (CVSS: 4.0)
NVT: SSL/TLS: Diffie-Hellman Key Exchange Insufficient DH Group Strength Vulnerability

Summary
The SSL/TLS service uses Diffie-Hellman groups with insufficient strength (key size < 2048).

Vulnerability Detection Result
`Server Temporary Key Size: 1024 bits`

Impact
An attacker might be able to decrypt the SSL/TLS communication offline.

Solution:
Solution type: Workaround
Deploy (Ephemeral) Elliptic-Curve Diffie-Hellman (ECDHE) or use a 2048-bit or stronger Diffie-Hellman group (see the references).
For Apache Web Servers: Beginning with version 2.4.7, mod_ssl will use DH parameters which include primes with lengths of more than 1024 bits.

Vulnerability Insight
The Diffie-Hellman group are some big numbers that are used as base for the DH computations. They can be, and often are, fixed. The security of the final secret depends on the size of these parameters. It was found that 512 and 768 bits to be weak, 1024 bits to be breakable by really powerful attackers like governments.

Vulnerability Detection Method
Checks the DHE temporary public key size.
Details: `SSL/TLS: Diffie-Hellman Key Exchange Insufficient DH Group Strength Vulnerabili.`
`↪..`
OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.106223
Version used: `2021-02-12T06:42:15Z`

References
`url: https://weakdh.org/`
`url: https://weakdh.org/sysadmin.html`

[return to 192.168.56.102]

2.1.22 Low general/icmp

Low (CVSS: 2.1)
NVT: ICMP Timestamp Reply Information Disclosure

Summary
The remote host responded to an ICMP timestamp request.

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Vulnerability Detection Result
The following response / ICMP packet has been received:
- ICMP Type: 14
- ICMP Code: 0

Impact
This information could theoretically be used to exploit weak time-based random number generators in other services.

Solution:
Solution type: Mitigation
Various mitigations are possible:
- Disable the support for ICMP timestamp on the remote host completely
- Protect the remote host by a firewall, and block ICMP packets passing through the firewall in either direction (either completely or only for untrusted networks)

Vulnerability Insight
The Timestamp Reply is an ICMP message which replies to a Timestamp message. It consists of the originating timestamp sent by the sender of the Timestamp as well as a receive timestamp and a transmit timestamp.

Vulnerability Detection Method
Sends an ICMP Timestamp (Type 13) request and checks if a Timestamp Reply (Type 14) is received.
Details: ICMP Timestamp Reply Information Disclosure
OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.103190
Version used: 2023-05-11T09:09:33Z

References
cve: CVE-1999-0524
url: https://datatracker.ietf.org/doc/html/rfc792
url: https://datatracker.ietf.org/doc/html/rfc2780
cert-bund: CB-K15/1514
cert-bund: CB-K14/0632
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2014-0658

[return to 192.168.56.102]

2.1.23 Low 8443/tcp

Low (CVSS: 3.4)
NVT: SSL/TLS: SSLv3 Protocol CBC Cipher Suites Information Disclosure Vulnerability (POODLE)

Summary
This host is prone to an information disclosure vulnerability.

Vulnerability Detection Result
Vulnerability was detected according to the Vulnerability Detection Method.

Impact
Successful exploitation will allow a man-in-the-middle attackers gain access to the plain text data stream.

Solution:
Solution type: Mitigation
Possible Mitigations are:
- Disable SSLv3
- Disable cipher suites supporting CBC cipher modes
- Enable TLS_FALLBACK_SCSV if the service is providing TLSv1.0+

Vulnerability Insight
The flaw is due to the block cipher padding not being deterministic and not covered by the Message Authentication Code

Vulnerability Detection Method
Evaluate previous collected information about this service.
Details: SSL/TLS: SSLv3 Protocol CBC Cipher Suites Information Disclosure Vulnerability . ↪..
OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.802087
Version used: 2022-04-14T11:24:11Z

References
cve: CVE-2014-3566
url: https://www.openssl.org/~bodo/ssl-poodle.pdf
url: http://www.securityfocus.com/bid/70574
url: https://www.imperialviolet.org/2014/10/14/poodle.html
url: https://www.dfranke.us/posts/2014-10-14-how-poodle-happened.html
url: http://googleonlinesecurity.blogspot.in/2014/10/this-poodle-bites-exploitin ↪g-ssl-30.html
cert-bund: WID-SEC-2023-0431
cert-bund: CB-K17/1198
cert-bund: CB-K17/1196
cert-bund: CB-K16/1828
cert-bund: CB-K16/1438
cert-bund: CB-K16/1384
cert-bund: CB-K16/1102

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cert-bund: CB-K16/0599
cert-bund: CB-K16/0156
cert-bund: CB-K15/1514
cert-bund: CB-K15/1358
cert-bund: CB-K15/1021
cert-bund: CB-K15/0972
cert-bund: CB-K15/0637
cert-bund: CB-K15/0590
cert-bund: CB-K15/0525
cert-bund: CB-K15/0393
cert-bund: CB-K15/0384
cert-bund: CB-K15/0287
cert-bund: CB-K15/0252
cert-bund: CB-K15/0246
cert-bund: CB-K15/0237
cert-bund: CB-K15/0118
cert-bund: CB-K15/0110
cert-bund: CB-K15/0108
cert-bund: CB-K15/0080
cert-bund: CB-K15/0078
cert-bund: CB-K15/0077
cert-bund: CB-K15/0075
cert-bund: CB-K14/1617
cert-bund: CB-K14/1581
cert-bund: CB-K14/1537
cert-bund: CB-K14/1479
cert-bund: CB-K14/1458
cert-bund: CB-K14/1342
cert-bund: CB-K14/1314
cert-bund: CB-K14/1313
cert-bund: CB-K14/1311
cert-bund: CB-K14/1304
cert-bund: CB-K14/1296
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2017-1238
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2017-1236
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-1929
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-1527
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-1468
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-1168
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-0884
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-0642
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-0388
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-0171
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-1431
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-1075
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-1026
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0664

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```
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0548
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0404
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0396
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0259
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0254
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0245
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0118
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0114
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0083
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0082
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0081
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0076
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2014-1717
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2014-1680
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2014-1632
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2014-1564
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2014-1542
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2014-1414
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2014-1366
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2014-1354
```

[return to 192.168.56.102]

2.1.24 Low 25/tcp

Low (CVSS: 3.7)
NVT: SSL/TLS: 'DHE_EXPORT' Man in the Middle Security Bypass Vulnerability (LogJam)

Summary
This host is accepting 'DHE_EXPORT' cipher suites and is prone to man in the middle attack.

Vulnerability Detection Result

```
'DHE_EXPORT' cipher suites accepted by this service via the SSLv3 protocol:
TLS_DHE_RSA_EXPORT_WITH_DES40_CBC_SHA
TLS_DH_anon_EXPORT_WITH_DES40_CBC_SHA
TLS_DH_anon_EXPORT_WITH_RC4_40_MD5
'DHE_EXPORT' cipher suites accepted by this service via the TLSv1.0 protocol:
TLS_DHE_RSA_EXPORT_WITH_DES40_CBC_SHA
TLS_DH_anon_EXPORT_WITH_DES40_CBC_SHA
TLS_DH_anon_EXPORT_WITH_RC4_40_MD5
```

Impact
Successful exploitation will allow a man-in-the-middle attacker to downgrade the security of a TLS session to 512-bit export-grade cryptography, which is significantly weaker, allowing the attacker to more easily break the encryption and monitor or tamper with the encrypted stream.

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Solution:
Solution type: VendorFix
- Remove support for 'DHE_EXPORT' cipher suites from the service
- If running OpenSSL updateto version 1.0.2b or 1.0.1n or later.

Affected Software/OS
- Hosts accepting 'DHE_EXPORT' cipher suites
- OpenSSL version before 1.0.2b and 1.0.1n

Vulnerability Insight
Flaw is triggered when handling Diffie-Hellman key exchanges defined in the 'DHE_EXPORT' cipher suites.

Vulnerability Detection Method
Check previous collected cipher suites saved in the KB.
Details: SSL/TLS: 'DHE_EXPORT' Man in the Middle Security Bypass Vulnerability (LogJam)
OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.805188
Version used: 2022-04-14T06:42:08Z

References
cve: CVE-2015-4000
url: https://weakdh.org
url: http://www.securityfocus.com/bid/74733
url: https://weakdh.org/imperfect-forward-secrecy.pdf
url: http://openwall.com/lists/oss-security/2015/05/20/8
url: https://blog.cloudflare.com/logjam-the-latest-tls-vulnerability-explained
url: https://www.openssl.org/blog/blog/2015/05/20/logjam-freak-upcoming-changes
cert-bund: CB-K21/0067
cert-bund: CB-K19/0812
cert-bund: CB-K16/1593
cert-bund: CB-K16/1552
cert-bund: CB-K16/0617
cert-bund: CB-K16/0599
cert-bund: CB-K16/0168
cert-bund: CB-K16/0121
cert-bund: CB-K16/0090
cert-bund: CB-K16/0030
cert-bund: CB-K15/1591
cert-bund: CB-K15/1550
cert-bund: CB-K15/1517
cert-bund: CB-K15/1464
cert-bund: CB-K15/1442
cert-bund: CB-K15/1334
cert-bund: CB-K15/1269
cert-bund: CB-K15/1136

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cert-bund: CB-K15/1090
cert-bund: CB-K15/1059
cert-bund: CB-K15/1022
cert-bund: CB-K15/1015
cert-bund: CB-K15/0964
cert-bund: CB-K15/0932
cert-bund: CB-K15/0927
cert-bund: CB-K15/0926
cert-bund: CB-K15/0907
cert-bund: CB-K15/0901
cert-bund: CB-K15/0896
cert-bund: CB-K15/0877
cert-bund: CB-K15/0834
cert-bund: CB-K15/0802
cert-bund: CB-K15/0733
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2021-0775
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2020-1561
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2020-1276
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-1692
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-1648
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-0665
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-0642
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-0184
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-0135
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-0101
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-0035
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-1679
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-1632
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-1608
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-1542
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-1518
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-1406
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-1341
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-1194
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-1144
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-1113
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-1078
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-1067
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-1016
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0980
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0977
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0976
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0960
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0956
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0944
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0925
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0879

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dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0844
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0737

Low (CVSS: 3.4)
NVT: SSL/TLS: SSLv3 Protocol CBC Cipher Suites Information Disclosure Vulnerability (POODLE)

Summary
This host is prone to an information disclosure vulnerability.

Vulnerability Detection Result
Vulnerability was detected according to the Vulnerability Detection Method.

Impact
Successful exploitation will allow a man-in-the-middle attackers gain access to the plain text data stream.

Solution:
Solution type: Mitigation
Possible Mitigations are:
- Disable SSLv3
- Disable cipher suites supporting CBC cipher modes
- Enable TLS_FALLBACK_SCSV if the service is providing TLSv1.0+

Vulnerability Insight
The flaw is due to the block cipher padding not being deterministic and not covered by the Message Authentication Code

Vulnerability Detection Method
Evaluate previous collected information about this service.
Details: SSL/TLS: SSLv3 Protocol CBC Cipher Suites Information Disclosure Vulnerability ...
OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.802087
Version used: 2022-04-14T11:24:11Z

References
cve: CVE-2014-3566
url: https://www.openssl.org/~bodo/ssl-poodle.pdf
url: http://www.securityfocus.com/bid/70574
url: https://www.imperialviolet.org/2014/10/14/poodle.html
url: https://www.dfranke.us/posts/2014-10-14-how-poodle-happened.html
url: http://googleonlinesecurity.blogspot.in/2014/10/this-poodle-bites-exploiting-ssl-30.html
cert-bund: WID-SEC-2023-0431
cert-bund: CB-K17/1198

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cert-bund: CB-K17/1196
cert-bund: CB-K16/1828
cert-bund: CB-K16/1438
cert-bund: CB-K16/1384
cert-bund: CB-K16/1102
cert-bund: CB-K16/0599
cert-bund: CB-K16/0156
cert-bund: CB-K15/1514
cert-bund: CB-K15/1358
cert-bund: CB-K15/1021
cert-bund: CB-K15/0972
cert-bund: CB-K15/0637
cert-bund: CB-K15/0590
cert-bund: CB-K15/0525
cert-bund: CB-K15/0393
cert-bund: CB-K15/0384
cert-bund: CB-K15/0287
cert-bund: CB-K15/0252
cert-bund: CB-K15/0246
cert-bund: CB-K15/0237
cert-bund: CB-K15/0118
cert-bund: CB-K15/0110
cert-bund: CB-K15/0108
cert-bund: CB-K15/0080
cert-bund: CB-K15/0078
cert-bund: CB-K15/0077
cert-bund: CB-K15/0075
cert-bund: CB-K14/1617
cert-bund: CB-K14/1581
cert-bund: CB-K14/1537
cert-bund: CB-K14/1479
cert-bund: CB-K14/1458
cert-bund: CB-K14/1342
cert-bund: CB-K14/1314
cert-bund: CB-K14/1313
cert-bund: CB-K14/1311
cert-bund: CB-K14/1304
cert-bund: CB-K14/1296
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2017-1238
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2017-1236
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-1929
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-1527
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-1468
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-1168
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-0884
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-0642
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-0388

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```
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-0171
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-1431
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-1075
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-1026
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0664
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0548
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0404
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0396
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0259
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0254
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0245
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0118
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0114
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0083
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0082
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0081
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0076
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2014-1717
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2014-1680
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2014-1632
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2014-1564
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2014-1542
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2014-1414
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2014-1366
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2014-1354
```

[return to 192.168.56.102]

2.1.25 Low 9443/tcp

Low (CVSS: 3.4)
NVT: SSL/TLS: SSLv3 Protocol CBC Cipher Suites Information Disclosure Vulnerability (POODLE)

Summary
This host is prone to an information disclosure vulnerability.

Vulnerability Detection Result
Vulnerability was detected according to the Vulnerability Detection Method.

Impact
Successful exploitation will allow a man-in-the-middle attackers gain access to the plain text data stream.

Solution:
Solution type: Mitigation

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Possible Mitigations are:
- Disable SSLv3
- Disable cipher suites supporting CBC cipher modes
- Enable TLS_FALLBACK_SCSV if the service is providing TLSv1.0+

Vulnerability Insight
The flaw is due to the block cipher padding not being deterministic and not covered by the Message Authentication Code

Vulnerability Detection Method
Evaluate previous collected information about this service.
Details: SSL/TLS: SSLv3 Protocol CBC Cipher Suites Information Disclosure Vulnerability .
↪..
OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.802087
Version used: 2022-04-14T11:24:11Z

References
cve: CVE-2014-3566
url: https://www.openssl.org/~bodo/ssl-poodle.pdf
url: http://www.securityfocus.com/bid/70574
url: https://www.imperialviolet.org/2014/10/14/poodle.html
url: https://www.dfranke.us/posts/2014-10-14-how-poodle-happened.html
url: http://googleonlinesecurity.blogspot.in/2014/10/this-poodle-bites-exploitin
↪g-ssl-30.html
cert-bund: WID-SEC-2023-0431
cert-bund: CB-K17/1198
cert-bund: CB-K17/1196
cert-bund: CB-K16/1828
cert-bund: CB-K16/1438
cert-bund: CB-K16/1384
cert-bund: CB-K16/1102
cert-bund: CB-K16/0599
cert-bund: CB-K16/0156
cert-bund: CB-K15/1514
cert-bund: CB-K15/1358
cert-bund: CB-K15/1021
cert-bund: CB-K15/0972
cert-bund: CB-K15/0637
cert-bund: CB-K15/0590
cert-bund: CB-K15/0525
cert-bund: CB-K15/0393
cert-bund: CB-K15/0384
cert-bund: CB-K15/0287
cert-bund: CB-K15/0252
cert-bund: CB-K15/0246
cert-bund: CB-K15/0237

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cert-bund: CB-K15/0118
cert-bund: CB-K15/0110
cert-bund: CB-K15/0108
cert-bund: CB-K15/0080
cert-bund: CB-K15/0078
cert-bund: CB-K15/0077
cert-bund: CB-K15/0075
cert-bund: CB-K14/1617
cert-bund: CB-K14/1581
cert-bund: CB-K14/1537
cert-bund: CB-K14/1479
cert-bund: CB-K14/1458
cert-bund: CB-K14/1342
cert-bund: CB-K14/1314
cert-bund: CB-K14/1313
cert-bund: CB-K14/1311
cert-bund: CB-K14/1304
cert-bund: CB-K14/1296
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2017-1238
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2017-1236
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-1929
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-1527
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-1468
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-1168
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-0884
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-0642
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-0388
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-0171
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-1431
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-1075
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-1026
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0664
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0548
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0404
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0396
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0259
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0254
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0245
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0118
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0114
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0083
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0082
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0081
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0076
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2014-1717
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2014-1680
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2014-1632

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dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2014-1564
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2014-1542
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2014-1414
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2014-1366
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2014-1354

Low (CVSS: 2.6)
NVT: SSL/TLS: TLS/SPDY Protocol Information Disclosure Vulnerability (CRIME)

Summary
The TLS/SPDY protocols are prone to an information-disclosure vulnerability.

Vulnerability Detection Result
The remote service might be vulnerable to the "CRIME" attack because it provides
↪ the following TLS compression methods:
Protocol:Compression Method
TLSv1.0:DEFLATE
SSLv3:DEFLATE

Impact
A man-in-the-middle attacker can exploit this issue to gain access to sensitive information that may aid in further attacks.

Solution:
Solution type: Mitigation
Disable TLS compression in the configuration of this services. If SPDY below 4 is used upgrade the webserver to a version which supports the successor protocol SPDY/4 or HTTP/2.
Please see the references for more resources supporting you with this task.

Affected Software/OS
Services enabling TLS compression or supporting the SPDY protocol below SPDY/4 via HTTPS.

Vulnerability Detection Method
Details: SSL/TLS: TLS/SPDY Protocol Information Disclosure Vulnerability (CRIME)
OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.108094
Version used: 2022-04-13T11:57:07Z

References
cve: CVE-2012-4929
cve: CVE-2012-4930
url: http://www.securityfocus.com/bid/55704
url: http://www.securityfocus.com/bid/55707
url: http://permalink.gmane.org/gmane.comp.lib.qt.devel/6729
url: https://www.nccgroup.trust/us/about-us/newsroom-and-events/blog/2012/septem
↪ber/details-on-the-crime-attack/

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```
cert-bund: CB-K17/0504
cert-bund: CB-K15/0637
cert-bund: CB-K14/1342
cert-bund: CB-K14/0458
cert-bund: CB-K13/0882
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2017-0519
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0664
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2014-1414
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2014-0483
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2013-1893
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2013-0672
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2013-0631
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2013-0469
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2013-0324
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2013-0321
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2013-0112
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-2191
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-2062
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-1973
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-1966
```

[return to 192.168.56.102]

2.1.26 Low 22/tcp

Low (CVSS: 2.6)
NVT: Weak MAC Algorithm(s) Supported (SSH)

Summary
The remote SSH server is configured to allow / support weak MAC algorithm(s).

Vulnerability Detection Result

```
The remote SSH server supports the following weak client-to-server MAC algorithm
↪(s):
hmac-md5
hmac-md5-96
hmac-sha1-96
The remote SSH server supports the following weak server-to-client MAC algorithm
↪(s):
hmac-md5
hmac-md5-96
hmac-sha1-96
```

Solution:
Solution type: Mitigation
Disable the reported weak MAC algorithm(s).

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Vulnerability Detection Method
Checks the supported MAC algorithms (client-to-server and server-to-client) of the remote SSH server.
Currently weak MAC algorithms are defined as the following:
- MD5 based algorithms
- 96-bit based algorithms
- none algorithm
Details: `Weak MAC Algorithm(s) Supported (SSH)`
OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.105610
Version used: `2021-09-20T11:05:40Z`

[return to 192.168.56.102]

2.1.27 Low 443/tcp

Low (CVSS: 3.7)
NVT: SSL/TLS: 'DHE_EXPORT' Man in the Middle Security Bypass Vulnerability (LogJam)

Summary
This host is accepting 'DHE_EXPORT' cipher suites and is prone to man in the middle attack.

Vulnerability Detection Result
`'DHE_EXPORT' cipher suites accepted by this service via the SSLv3 protocol:`
`TLS_DHE_RSA_EXPORT_WITH_DES40_CBC_SHA`
`'DHE_EXPORT' cipher suites accepted by this service via the TLSv1.0 protocol:`
`TLS_DHE_RSA_EXPORT_WITH_DES40_CBC_SHA`

Impact
Successful exploitation will allow a man-in-the-middle attacker to downgrade the security of a TLS session to 512-bit export-grade cryptography, which is significantly weaker, allowing the attacker to more easily break the encryption and monitor or tamper with the encrypted stream.

Solution:
Solution type: VendorFix
- Remove support for 'DHE_EXPORT' cipher suites from the service
- If running OpenSSL updateto version 1.0.2b or 1.0.1n or later.

Affected Software/OS
- Hosts accepting 'DHE_EXPORT' cipher suites
- OpenSSL version before 1.0.2b and 1.0.1n

Vulnerability Insight

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Flaw is triggered when handling Diffie-Hellman key exchanges defined in the 'DHE_EXPORT' cipher suites.

Vulnerability Detection Method
Check previous collected cipher suites saved in the KB.
Details: SSL/TLS: 'DHE_EXPORT' Man in the Middle Security Bypass Vulnerability (LogJam)
OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.805188
Version used: 2022-04-14T06:42:08Z

References
cve: CVE-2015-4000
url: https://weakdh.org
url: http://www.securityfocus.com/bid/74733
url: https://weakdh.org/imperfect-forward-secrecy.pdf
url: http://openwall.com/lists/oss-security/2015/05/20/8
url: https://blog.cloudflare.com/logjam-the-latest-tls-vulnerability-explained
url: https://www.openssl.org/blog/blog/2015/05/20/logjam-freak-upcoming-changes
cert-bund: CB-K21/0067
cert-bund: CB-K19/0812
cert-bund: CB-K16/1593
cert-bund: CB-K16/1552
cert-bund: CB-K16/0617
cert-bund: CB-K16/0599
cert-bund: CB-K16/0168
cert-bund: CB-K16/0121
cert-bund: CB-K16/0090
cert-bund: CB-K16/0030
cert-bund: CB-K15/1591
cert-bund: CB-K15/1550
cert-bund: CB-K15/1517
cert-bund: CB-K15/1464
cert-bund: CB-K15/1442
cert-bund: CB-K15/1334
cert-bund: CB-K15/1269
cert-bund: CB-K15/1136
cert-bund: CB-K15/1090
cert-bund: CB-K15/1059
cert-bund: CB-K15/1022
cert-bund: CB-K15/1015
cert-bund: CB-K15/0964
cert-bund: CB-K15/0932
cert-bund: CB-K15/0927
cert-bund: CB-K15/0926
cert-bund: CB-K15/0907
cert-bund: CB-K15/0901
cert-bund: CB-K15/0896
cert-bund: CB-K15/0877

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```
cert-bund: CB-K15/0834
cert-bund: CB-K15/0802
cert-bund: CB-K15/0733
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2021-0775
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2020-1561
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2020-1276
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-1692
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-1648
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-0665
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-0642
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-0184
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-0135
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-0101
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-0035
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-1679
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-1632
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-1608
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-1542
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-1518
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-1406
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-1341
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-1194
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-1144
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-1113
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-1078
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-1067
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-1016
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0980
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0977
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0976
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0960
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0956
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0944
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0925
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0879
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0844
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0737
```

Low (CVSS: 3.4)
NVT: SSL/TLS: SSLv3 Protocol CBC Cipher Suites Information Disclosure Vulnerability (POODLE)

Summary
This host is prone to an information disclosure vulnerability.

Vulnerability Detection Result

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Vulnerability was detected according to the Vulnerability Detection Method.

Impact
Successful exploitation will allow a man-in-the-middle attackers gain access to the plain text data stream.

Solution:
Solution type: Mitigation
Possible Mitigations are:
- Disable SSLv3
- Disable cipher suites supporting CBC cipher modes
- Enable TLS_FALLBACK_SCSV if the service is providing TLSv1.0+

Vulnerability Insight
The flaw is due to the block cipher padding not being deterministic and not covered by the Message Authentication Code

Vulnerability Detection Method
Evaluate previous collected information about this service.
Details: SSL/TLS: SSLv3 Protocol CBC Cipher Suites Information Disclosure Vulnerability ...
OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.802087
Version used: 2022-04-14T11:24:11Z

References
cve: CVE-2014-3566
url: https://www.openssl.org/~bodo/ssl-poodle.pdf
url: http://www.securityfocus.com/bid/70574
url: https://www.imperialviolet.org/2014/10/14/poodle.html
url: https://www.dfranke.us/posts/2014-10-14-how-poodle-happened.html
url: http://googleonlinesecurity.blogspot.in/2014/10/this-poodle-bites-exploiting-ssl-30.html
cert-bund: WID-SEC-2023-0431
cert-bund: CB-K17/1198
cert-bund: CB-K17/1196
cert-bund: CB-K16/1828
cert-bund: CB-K16/1438
cert-bund: CB-K16/1384
cert-bund: CB-K16/1102
cert-bund: CB-K16/0599
cert-bund: CB-K16/0156
cert-bund: CB-K15/1514
cert-bund: CB-K15/1358
cert-bund: CB-K15/1021
cert-bund: CB-K15/0972
cert-bund: CB-K15/0637

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cert-bund: CB-K15/0590
cert-bund: CB-K15/0525
cert-bund: CB-K15/0393
cert-bund: CB-K15/0384
cert-bund: CB-K15/0287
cert-bund: CB-K15/0252
cert-bund: CB-K15/0246
cert-bund: CB-K15/0237
cert-bund: CB-K15/0118
cert-bund: CB-K15/0110
cert-bund: CB-K15/0108
cert-bund: CB-K15/0080
cert-bund: CB-K15/0078
cert-bund: CB-K15/0077
cert-bund: CB-K15/0075
cert-bund: CB-K14/1617
cert-bund: CB-K14/1581
cert-bund: CB-K14/1537
cert-bund: CB-K14/1479
cert-bund: CB-K14/1458
cert-bund: CB-K14/1342
cert-bund: CB-K14/1314
cert-bund: CB-K14/1313
cert-bund: CB-K14/1311
cert-bund: CB-K14/1304
cert-bund: CB-K14/1296
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2017-1238
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2017-1236
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-1929
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-1527
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-1468
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-1168
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-0884
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-0642
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-0388
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-0171
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-1431
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-1075
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-1026
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0664
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0548
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0404
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0396
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0259
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0254
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0245
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0118

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```
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0114
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0083
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0082
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0081
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0076
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2014-1717
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2014-1680
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2014-1632
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2014-1564
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2014-1542
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2014-1414
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2014-1366
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2014-1354
```

[return to 192.168.56.102]

2.1.28 Low general/tcp

Low (CVSS: 2.6)
NVT: TCP Timestamps Information Disclosure

Summary
The remote host implements TCP timestamps and therefore allows to compute the uptime.

Vulnerability Detection Result
```
It was detected that the host implements RFC1323/RFC7323.
The following timestamps were retrieved with a delay of 1 seconds in-between:
Packet 1: 846380
Packet 2: 846647
```

Impact
A side effect of this feature is that the uptime of the remote host can sometimes be computed.

Solution:
Solution type: Mitigation
To disable TCP timestamps on linux add the line 'net.ipv4.tcp_timestamps = 0' to /etc/sysctl.conf. Execute 'sysctl -p' to apply the settings at runtime.
To disable TCP timestamps on Windows execute 'netsh int tcp set global timestamps=disabled' Starting with Windows Server 2008 and Vista, the timestamp can not be completely disabled.
The default behavior of the TCP/IP stack on this Systems is to not use the Timestamp options when initiating TCP connections, but use them if the TCP peer that is initiating communication includes them in their synchronize (SYN) segment.
See the references for more information.

Affected Software/OS

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TCP implementations that implement RFC1323/RFC7323.

Vulnerability Insight
The remote host implements TCP timestamps, as defined by RFC1323/RFC7323.

Vulnerability Detection Method
Special IP packets are forged and sent with a little delay in between to the target IP. The responses are searched for a timestamps. If found, the timestamps are reported.
Details: `TCP Timestamps Information Disclosure`
OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.80091
Version used: `2023-05-11T09:09:33Z`

References
`url: https://datatracker.ietf.org/doc/html/rfc1323`
`url: https://datatracker.ietf.org/doc/html/rfc7323`
`url: https://web.archive.org/web/20151213072445/http://www.microsoft.com/en-us/d`
`↪ownload/details.aspx?id=9152`

[return to 192.168.56.102]