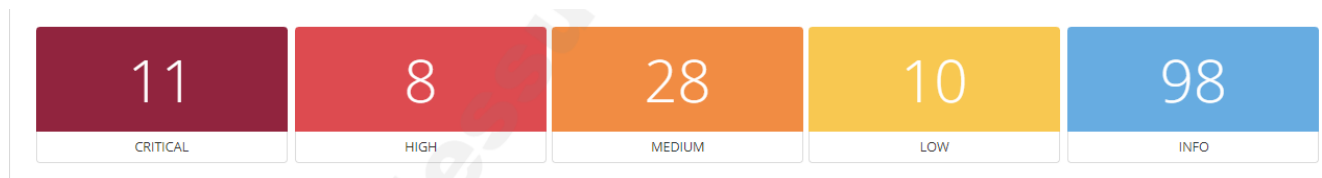


Test modulo 3

Report Tecnico Riassuntivo

Host: 192.168.50.101



32321 (2) - Debian OpenSSH/OpenSSL Package Random Number Generator Weakness (SSL check)

Synopsis

The remote SSL certificate uses a weak key.

Description

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

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

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

Risk Factor

Critical

Plugin Output

192.168.50.101 (tcp/25/smtp)

192.168.50.101 (tcp/5432/postgresql)

11356 (1) - NFS Exported Share Information Disclosure

Synopsis

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

Description

At least one of the NFS shares exported by the remote server could be mounted by the scanning host.

An attacker may be able to leverage this to read (and possibly write) files on remote host.

Solution

Configure NFS on the remote host so that only authorized hosts can mount its remote shares.

Risk Factor

Critical

Plugin Output

192.168.50.101 (udp/2049/rpc-nfs)

32314 (1) - Debian OpenSSH/OpenSSL Package Random Number Generator Weakness

Synopsis

The remote SSH host keys are weak.

Description

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

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

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

Risk Factor

Critical

Plugin Output

192.168.50.101 (tcp/22/ssh)

33850 (1) - Unix Operating System Unsupported Version Detection

Synopsis

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

Description

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

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

Risk Factor

Critical

Plugin Output

192.168.50.101 (tcp/0)

51988 (1) - Bind Shell Backdoor Detection

Synopsis

The remote host may have been compromised.

Description

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

Plugin Output

192.168.50.101 (tcp/1524/wild_shell)

61708 (1) - VNC Server 'password' Password

Synopsis

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

Description

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

Risk Factor

Critical

Plugin Output

192.168.50.101 (tcp/5900/vnc)

70728 (1) - Apache PHP-CGI Remote Code Execution

Synopsis

The remote web server contains a version of PHP that allows arbitrary code execution.

Description

The PHP installation on the remote web server contains a flaw that could allow a remote attacker to pass command-line arguments as part of a query string to the PHP-CGI program. This could be abused to execute arbitrary code, reveal PHP source code, cause a system crash, etc.

Risk Factor

High

Plugin Output

192.168.50.101 (tcp/80/www)

125855 (1) - phpMyAdmin prior to 4.8.6 SQLi vulnerability (PMASA-2019-3)

Synopsis

The remote web server hosts a PHP application that is affected by SQLi vulnerability.

Description

According to its self-reported version number, the phpMyAdmin application hosted on the remote web server is prior to 4.8.6. It is, therefore, affected by a SQL injection (SQLi) vulnerability that exists in designer feature of phpMyAdmin. An unauthenticated, remote attacker can exploit this to inject or manipulate SQL queries in the back-end database, resulting in the disclosure or manipulation of arbitrary data.

Note that Nessus has not attempted to exploit these issues but has instead relied only on the application's self-reported version number.

Risk Factor

High

Plugin Output

192.168.50.101 (tcp/80/www)

134862 (1) - Apache Tomcat AJP Connector Request Injection (Ghostcat)

Synopsis

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

Description

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

Risk Factor

High

Plugin Output

192.168.50.101 (tcp/8009/ajp13)

171340 (1) - Apache Tomcat SEoL (<= 5.5.x)

Synopsis

An unsupported version of Apache Tomcat is installed on the remote host.

Description

According to its version, Apache Tomcat is less than or equal to 5.5.x. It is, therefore, no longer maintained by its vendor or provider.

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

Risk Factor

Critical

Plugin Output

192.168.50.101 (tcp/8180/www)

19704 (1) - TWiki 'rev' Parameter Arbitrary Command Execution

Synopsis

The remote web server hosts a CGI application that is affected by an arbitrary command execution vulnerability.

Description

The version of TWiki running on the remote host allows an attacker to manipulate input to the 'rev' parameter in order to execute arbitrary shell commands on the remote host subject to the privileges of the web server user id.

Risk Factor

High

References

Plugin Output

192.168.50.101 (tcp/80/www)

36171 (1) - phpMyAdmin Setup Script Configuration Parameters Arbitrary PHP Code Injection (PMASA-2009-4)

Synopsis

The remote web server contains a PHP application that is affected by a code execution vulnerability.

Description

The setup script included with the version of phpMyAdmin installed on the remote host does not properly sanitize user-supplied input before using it to generate a config file for the application. This version is affected by the following vulnerabilities :

- The setup script inserts the unsanitized verbose server name into a C-style comment during config file generation.

- An attacker can save arbitrary data to the generated config file by altering the value of the 'textconfig' parameter during a POST request to config.php.

An unauthenticated, remote attacker can exploit these issues to execute arbitrary PHP code.

Risk Factor

High

Plugin Output

192.168.50.101 (tcp/80/www)

39469 (1) - CGI Generic Remote File Inclusion

Synopsis

Arbitrary code may be run on the remote server.

Description

The remote web server hosts CGI scripts that fail to adequately sanitize request strings. By leveraging this issue, an attacker may be able to include a remote file from a remote server and execute arbitrary commands on the target host.

Risk Factor

High

Plugin Output

192.168.50.101 (tcp/80/www)

42256 (1) - NFS Shares World Readable

Synopsis

The remote NFS server exports world-readable shares.

Description

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

Risk Factor

Medium

Plugin Output

192.168.50.101 (tcp/2049/rpc-nfs)

42424 (1) - CGI Generic SQL Injection (blind)

Synopsis

A CGI application hosted on the remote web server is potentially prone to SQL injection attack.

Description

By sending specially crafted parameters to one or more CGI scripts hosted on the remote web server, Nessus was able to get a very different response, which suggests that it may have been able to modify the behavior of the application and directly access the underlying database.

An attacker may be able to exploit this issue to bypass authentication, read confidential data, modify the remote database, or even take control of the remote operating system.

Note that this script is experimental and may be prone to false positives.

Risk Factor

High

Plugin Output

192.168.50.101 (tcp/80/www)

59088 (1) - PHP PHP-CGI Query String Parameter Injection Arbitrary Code Execution

Synopsis

The remote web server contains a version of PHP that allows arbitrary code execution.

Description

The PHP installation on the remote web server contains a flaw that could allow a remote attacker to pass command-line arguments as part of a query string to the PHP-CGI program. This could be abused to execute arbitrary code, reveal PHP source code, cause a system crash, etc.

Risk Factor

High

Plugin Output

192.168.50.101 (tcp/80/www)

90509 (1) - Samba Badlock Vulnerability

Synopsis

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

Description

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

Risk Factor

Medium

Plugin Output

192.168.50.101 (tcp/445/cifs)

136769 (1) - ISC BIND Service Downgrade / Reflected DoS

Synopsis

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

Description

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

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

Risk Factor

Medium

Plugin Output

192.168.50.101 (udp/53/dns)

15901 (2) - SSL Certificate Expiry

Synopsis

The remote server's SSL certificate has already expired.

Description

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

Risk Factor

Medium

Plugin Output

192.168.50.101 (tcp/25/smtp)

192.168.50.101 (tcp/5432/postgresql)

45411 (2) - SSL Certificate with Wrong Hostname

Synopsis

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

Description

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

Risk Factor

Medium

Plugin Output

192.168.50.101 (tcp/25/smtp)

192.168.50.101 (tcp/5432/postgresql)

51192 (2) - SSL Certificate Cannot Be Trusted

Synopsis

The SSL certificate for this service cannot be trusted.

Description

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

- First, the top of the certificate chain sent by the server might not be descended from a known public certificate authority. This can occur either when the top of the chain is an unrecognized, self-signed certificate, or when intermediate certificates are missing that would connect the top of the certificate chain to a known public certificate authority.
- Second, the certificate chain may contain a certificate that is not valid at the time of the scan. This can occur either when the scan occurs before one of the certificate's 'notBefore' dates, or after one of the certificate's 'notAfter' dates.
- Third, the certificate chain may contain a signature that either didn't match the certificate's information or could not be verified. Bad signatures can be fixed by getting the certificate with the bad signature to be re-signed by its issuer. Signatures that could not be verified are the result of the certificate's issuer using a signing algorithm that Nessus either does not support or does not recognize.

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

Solution

Purchase or generate a proper SSL certificate for this service.

Risk Factor

Medium

Plugin Output

192.168.50.101 (tcp/25/smtp)

192.168.50.101 (tcp/5432/postgresql)

57582 (2) - SSL Self-Signed Certificate

Synopsis

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

Description

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

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

Risk Factor

Medium

Plugin Output

192.168.50.101 (tcp/25/smtp)

192.168.50.101 (tcp/5432/postgresql)

85582 (2) - Web Application Potentially Vulnerable to Clickjacking

Synopsis

The remote web server may fail to mitigate a class of web application vulnerabilities.

Description

The remote web server does not set an X-Frame-Options response header or a Content-Security-Policy 'frame-ancestors' response header in all content responses. This could potentially expose the site to a clickjacking or UI redress attack, in which an attacker can trick a user into clicking an area of the vulnerable page that is different than what the user perceives the page to be. This can result in a user performing fraudulent or malicious transactions.

X-Frame-Options has been proposed by Microsoft as a way to mitigate clickjacking attacks and is currently supported by all major browser vendors.

Content-Security-Policy (CSP) has been proposed by the W3C Web Application Security Working Group, with increasing support among all major browser vendors, as a way to mitigate clickjacking and other attacks. The 'frame-ancestors' policy directive restricts which sources can embed the protected resource.

Note that while the X-Frame-Options and Content-Security-Policy response headers are not the only mitigations for clickjacking, they are currently the most reliable methods that can be detected through automation. Therefore, this plugin may produce false positives if other mitigation strategies (e.g., frame-busting JavaScript) are deployed or if the page does not perform any security-sensitive transactions.

Risk Factor

Medium

Plugin Output

192.168.50.101 (tcp/80/www)

192.168.50.101 (tcp/8180/www)

10815 (1) - Web Server Generic XSS

Synopsis

The remote web server is affected by a cross-site scripting vulnerability.

Description

The remote host is running a web server that fails to adequately sanitize request strings of malicious JavaScript. A remote attacker can exploit this issue, via a specially crafted request, to execute arbitrary HTML and script code in a user's browser within the security context of the affected site.

Risk Factor

Medium

Plugin Output

192.168.50.101 (tcp/8180/www)

11213 (1) - HTTP TRACE / TRACK Methods Allowed

Synopsis

Debugging functions are enabled on the remote web server.

Description

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

Risk Factor

Medium

Plugin Output

192.168.50.101 (tcp/80/www)

11229 (1) - Web Server info.php / phpinfo.php Detection

Synopsis

The remote web server contains a PHP script that is prone to an information disclosure attack.

Description

Many PHP installation tutorials instruct the user to create a PHP file that calls the PHP function 'phpinfo()' for debugging purposes. Various PHP applications may also include such a file. By accessing such a file, a remote attacker can discover a large amount of information about the remote web server, including :

- The username of the user who installed PHP and if they are a SUDO user.
- The IP address of the host.
- The version of the operating system.
- The web server version.
- The root directory of the web server.
- Configuration information about the remote PHP installation.

Risk Factor

Medium

Plugin Output**192.168.50.101 (tcp/80/www)****11411 (1) - Backup Files Disclosure****Synopsis**

It is possible to retrieve file backups from the remote web server.

Description

By appending various suffixes (ie: .old, .bak, ~, etc...) to the names of various files on the remote host, it seems possible to retrieve their contents, which may result in disclosure of sensitive information.

Risk Factor

Medium

Plugin Output**192.168.50.101 (tcp/80/www)****12085 (1) - Apache Tomcat Default Files****Synopsis**

The remote web server contains default files.

Description

The default error page, default index page, example JSPs and/or example servlets are installed on the remote Apache Tomcat server. These files should be removed as they may help an attacker uncover information about the remote Tomcat install or host itself.

Risk Factor

Medium

Plugin Output**192.168.50.101 (tcp/8180/www)****36083 (1) - phpMyAdmin file_path Parameter Vulnerabilities (PMASA-2009-1)****Synopsis**

The remote web server contains a PHP script that is affected by multiple issues.

Description

The version of phpMyAdmin installed on the remote host fails to sanitize user-supplied input to the 'file_path' parameter of the 'bs_disp_as_mime_type.php' script before using it to read a file and reporting it in dynamically-generated HTML. An unauthenticated, remote attacker may be able to leverage this issue to read arbitrary files, possibly from third-party hosts, or to inject arbitrary HTTP headers in responses sent to third-party users.

Note that the application is also reportedly affected by several other issues, although Nessus has not actually checked for them.

Risk Factor

Medium

Plugin Output

192.168.50.101 (tcp/80/www)

39466 (1) - CGI Generic XSS (quick test)

Synopsis

The remote web server is prone to cross-site scripting attacks.

Description

The remote web server hosts CGI scripts that fail to adequately sanitize request strings with malicious JavaScript. By leveraging this issue, an attacker may be able to cause arbitrary HTML and script code to be executed in a user's browser within the security context of the affected site.

These XSS are likely to be 'non persistent' or 'reflected'.

Risk Factor

Medium

Plugin Output

192.168.50.101 (tcp/80/www)

40984 (1) - Browsable Web Directories

Synopsis

Some directories on the remote web server are browsable.

Description

Multiple Nessus plugins identified directories on the web server that are browsable.

Risk Factor

Medium

Plugin Output

192.168.50.101 (tcp/80/www)

42872 (1) - CGI Generic Local File Inclusion (2nd pass)

Synopsis

Arbitrary code may be run on this server.

Description

The remote web server hosts CGI scripts that fail to adequately sanitize request strings. By leveraging this issue, an attacker may be able to include a local file and disclose its contents, or even execute arbitrary code on the remote host.

Risk Factor

Medium

Plugin Output

192.168.50.101 (tcp/80/www)

44136 (1) - CGI Generic Cookie Injection Scripting

Synopsis

The remote web server is prone to cookie injection attacks.

Description

The remote web server hosts at least one CGI script that fails to adequately sanitize request strings with malicious JavaScript.

By leveraging this issue, an attacker may be able to inject arbitrary cookies. Depending on the structure of the web application, it may be possible to launch a 'session fixation' attack using this mechanism.

Please note that :

- Nessus did not check if the session fixation attack is feasible.
- This is not the only vector of session fixation.

Risk Factor

Medium

Plugin Output

192.168.50.101 (tcp/80/www)

46195 (1) - CGI Generic Path Traversal (extended test)

Synopsis

Arbitrary files may be accessed or executed on the remote host.

Description

The remote web server hosts CGI scripts that fail to adequately sanitize request strings and are affected by directory traversal or local file inclusion vulnerabilities.

By leveraging this issue, an attacker may be able to read arbitrary files on the web server or execute commands.

Risk Factor

Medium

Plugin Output

192.168.50.101 (tcp/80/www)

46803 (1) - PHP expose_php Information Disclosure

Synopsis

The configuration of PHP on the remote host allows disclosure of sensitive information.

Description

The PHP install on the remote server is configured in a way that allows disclosure of potentially sensitive information to an attacker through a special URL. Such a URL triggers an Easter egg built into PHP itself.

Other such Easter eggs likely exist, but Nessus has not checked for them.

Risk Factor

Medium

Plugin Output

192.168.50.101 (tcp/80/www)

49067 (1) - CGI Generic HTML Injections (quick test)

Synopsis

The remote web server may be prone to HTML injections.

Description

The remote web server hosts CGI scripts that fail to adequately sanitize request strings with malicious JavaScript. By leveraging this issue, an attacker may be able to cause arbitrary HTML to be executed in a user's browser within the security context of the affected site.

The remote web server may be vulnerable to IFRAME injections or cross-site scripting attacks :

- IFRAME injections allow 'virtual defacement' that might scare or anger gullible users. Such injections are sometimes implemented for 'phishing' attacks.
- XSS are extensively tested by four other scripts.
- Some applications (e.g. web forums) authorize a subset of HTML without any ill effect. In this case, ignore this warning.

Risk Factor

Medium

Plugin Output

192.168.50.101 (tcp/80/www)

49142 (1) - phpMyAdmin setup.php Verbose Server Name XSS (PMASA-2010-7)

Synopsis

The remote web server contains a PHP application that has a cross- site scripting vulnerability.

Description

The setup script included with the version of phpMyAdmin installed on the remote host does not properly sanitize user-supplied input to the 'verbose server name' field.

A remote attacker could exploit this by tricking a user into executing arbitrary script code.

Risk Factor

Medium

Plugin Output

192.168.50.101 (tcp/80/www)

51425 (1) - phpMyAdmin error.php BBcode Tag XSS (PMASA-2010-9)

Synopsis

The remote web server hosts a PHP script that is prone to a cross- site scripting attack.

Description

The version of phpMyAdmin fails to validate BBcode tags in user input to the 'error' parameter of the 'error.php' script before using it to generate dynamic HTML.

An attacker may be able to leverage this issue to inject arbitrary HTML or script code into a user's browser to be executed within the security context of the affected site. For example, this could be used to cause a page with arbitrary text and a link to an external site to be displayed.

Risk Factor

Medium

Plugin Output

192.168.50.101 (tcp/80/www)

52611 (1) - SMTP Service STARTTLS Plaintext Command Injection

Synopsis

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

Description

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

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

Risk Factor

Medium

Plugin Output

192.168.50.101 (tcp/25/smtp)

55903 (1) - CGI Generic XSS (extended patterns)

Synopsis

The remote web server is prone to cross-site scripting attacks.

Description

The remote web server hosts one or more CGI scripts that fail to adequately sanitize request strings with malicious JavaScript. By leveraging this issue, an attacker may be able to cause arbitrary HTML and script code to be executed in a user's browser within the security context of the affected site. These XSS vulnerabilities are likely to be 'non-persistent' or 'reflected'.

Risk Factor

Medium

Plugin Output

192.168.50.101 (tcp/80/www)

57608 (1) - SMB Signing not required

Synopsis

Signing is not required on the remote SMB server.

Description

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

Risk Factor

Medium

Plugin Output

192.168.50.101 (tcp/445/cifs)

57640 (1) - Web Application Information Disclosure

Synopsis

The remote web application discloses path information.

Description

At least one web application hosted on the remote web server discloses the physical path to its directories when a malformed request is sent to it.

Leaking this kind of information may help an attacker fine-tune attacks against the application and its backend.

Risk Factor

Medium

Plugin Output

192.168.50.101 (tcp/80/www)

58751 (1) - SSL/TLS Protocol Initialization Vector Implementation Information Disclosure Vulnerability (BEAST)

Synopsis

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

Description

A vulnerability exists in SSL 3.0 and TLS 1.0 that could allow information disclosure if an attacker intercepts encrypted traffic served from an affected system.

TLS 1.1, TLS 1.2, and all cipher suites that do not use CBC mode are not affected.

This plugin tries to establish an SSL/TLS remote connection using an affected SSL version and cipher suite and then solicits return data.

If returned application data is not fragmented with an empty or one-byte record, it is likely vulnerable.

OpenSSL uses empty fragments as a countermeasure unless the

'SSL_OP_DONT_INSERT_EMPTY_FRAGMENTS' option is specified when OpenSSL is initialized.

Microsoft implemented one-byte fragments as a countermeasure, and the setting can be controlled via the registry key

HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\System\CurrentControlSet\Control\SecurityProviders\SCHANNEL\SendExtraRecord.

Therefore, if multiple applications use the same SSL/TLS implementation, some may be vulnerable while others may not be, depending on whether or not a countermeasure has been enabled.

Note that this plugin detects the vulnerability in the SSLv3/TLSv1 protocol implemented in the server. It does not detect the BEAST attack where it exploits the vulnerability at HTTPS client-side (i.e., Internet browser). The detection at server-side does not necessarily mean your server is vulnerable to the BEAST attack, because the attack exploits the vulnerability at the client-side, and both SSL/TLS clients and servers can independently employ the split record countermeasure.

Risk Factor

Medium

Plugin Output

192.168.50.101 (tcp/25/smtp)

90317 (1) - SSH Weak Algorithms Supported

Synopsis

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

Description

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

Risk Factor

Medium

192.168.50.101 (tcp/22/ssh)

136808 (1) - ISC BIND Denial of Service

Synopsis

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

Description

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

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

Risk Factor

Medium

Plugin Output

192.168.50.101 (udp/53/dns)

139915 (1) - ISC BIND 9.x < 9.11.22, 9.12.x < 9.16.6, 9.17.x < 9.17.4 DoS

Synopsis

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

Description

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

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

Risk Factor

Medium

Plugin Output

192.168.50.101 (udp/53/dns)

26194 (2) - Web Server Transmits Cleartext Credentials

Synopsis

The remote web server might transmit credentials in cleartext.

Description

The remote web server contains several HTML form fields containing an input of type 'password' which transmit their information to a remote web server in cleartext.

An attacker eavesdropping the traffic between web browser and server may obtain logins and passwords of valid users.

Risk Factor

Low

Plugin Output

192.168.50.101 (tcp/80/www)

192.168.50.101 (tcp/8180/www)

42057 (2) - Web Server Allows Password Auto-Completion

Synopsis

The 'autocomplete' attribute is not disabled on password fields.

Description

The remote web server contains at least one HTML form field that has an input of type 'password' where 'autocomplete' is not set to 'off'.

While this does not represent a risk to this web server per se, it does mean that users who use the affected forms may have their credentials saved in their browsers, which could in turn lead to a loss of confidentiality if any of them use a shared host or if their machine is compromised at some point.

Risk Factor

Low

Plugin Output

192.168.50.101 (tcp/80/www)

192.168.50.101 (tcp/8180/www)

10407 (1) - X Server Detection

Synopsis

An X11 server is listening on the remote host

Description

The remote host is running an X11 server. X11 is a client-server protocol that can be used to display graphical applications running on a given host on a remote client.

Since the X11 traffic is not ciphered, it is possible for an attacker to eavesdrop on the connection.

Risk Factor

Low

Plugin Output

192.168.50.101 (tcp/6000/x11)

34850 (1) - Web Server Uses Basic Authentication Without HTTPS

Synopsis

The remote web server seems to transmit credentials in cleartext.

Description

The remote web server contains web pages that are protected by 'Basic' authentication over cleartext.

An attacker eavesdropping the traffic might obtain logins and passwords of valid users.

Risk Factor

Low

Plugin Output

192.168.50.101 (tcp/8180/www)

Synopsis

The SSH server is configured to use Cipher Block Chaining.

Description

The SSH server is configured to support Cipher Block Chaining (CBC) encryption. This may allow an attacker to recover the plaintext message from the ciphertext.

Note that this plugin only checks for the options of the SSH server and does not check for vulnerable software versions.

Risk Factor

Low

Plugin Output

192.168.50.101 (tcp/22/ssh)

71049 (1) - SSH Weak MAC Algorithms Enabled

Synopsis

The remote SSH server is configured to allow MD5 and 96-bit MAC algorithms.

Description

The remote SSH server is configured to allow either MD5 or 96-bit MAC algorithms, both of which are considered weak.

Note that this plugin only checks for the options of the SSH server, and it does not check for vulnerable software versions.

Risk Factor

Low

Plugin Output

192.168.50.101 (tcp/22/ssh)

153953 (1) - SSH Weak Key Exchange Algorithms Enabled

Synopsis

The remote SSH server is configured to allow weak key exchange algorithms.

Description

The remote SSH server is configured to allow key exchange algorithms which are considered weak. This is based on the IETF draft document Key Exchange (KEX) Method Updates and Recommendations for Secure Shell (SSH) draft-ietf-curdle-ssh-kex-sha2-20. Section 4 lists guidance on key exchange algorithms that SHOULD NOT and MUST NOT be enabled. This includes:

diffie-hellman-group-exchange-sha1

diffie-hellman-group1-sha1

gss-gex-sha1-*

gss-group1-sha1-*

gss-group14-sha1-*

rsa1024-sha1

Note that this plugin only checks for the options of the SSH server, and it does not check for vulnerable software versions.

Risk Factor

Low

Plugin Output

192.168.50.101 (tcp/22/ssh)

Info vulnerabilities are not reported because they are only open port alerts or check made.