Vulnerability Report

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Vulnerability Overview

CVE ID	Severity	CVSS	Service	Summary
CVE-2007-4723	High	7.5	Apache httpd	Directory traversal vulnerability in Ragnarok Online Control Panel 4.3.4a, when the Apache...
CVE-2011-2688	High	7.5	Apache httpd	SQL injection vulnerability in mysql/mysql-auth.pl in the mod_authnz_external module 3.2.5...
Predicted CPE	High	8.0827	Nping echo	FTP servers can allow an attacker to connect to arbitrary ports on machines other than the...
Predicted CPE	High	7.6830	Nping echo	getcwd() file descriptor leak in FTP....
Predicted CPE	High	7.4929	Nping echo	Remote attackers can cause a denial of service in FTP by issuing multiple PASV commands, c...
Predicted CPE	High	7.3868	Nping echo	Buffer overflow in nftp FTP client version 1.40 allows remote malicious FTP servers to cau...
Predicted CPE	High	7.2829	Nping echo	gFTP FTP client 1.13, and other versions before 2.0.0, records a password in plaintext in ...

CVE-2009-2299	Medium	5.0	Apache httpd	The Artofdefence Hyperguard Web Application Firewall (WAF) module before 2.5.5-11635, 3.0 ...
CVE-2011-1176	Medium	4.3	Apache httpd	The configuration merger in itk.c in the Steinar H. Gunderson mpm-itk Multi-Processing Mod...
CVE-2009-0796	Low	2.6	Apache httpd	Cross-site scripting (XSS) vulnerability in Status.pm in Apache::Status and Apache2::Statu...

Detailed Vulnerability Breakdown

IP: 45.33.32.156 | Service: Apache httpd | Version: 2.4.7

CPE: cpe:2.3:a:apache:http_server:2.4.7:*:*:*:*:*:*:*

CVE ID: CVE-2007-4723

Severity: HIGH | CVSS: 7.5

Description: Directory traversal vulnerability in Ragnarok Online Control Panel 4.3.4a, when the Apache HTTP Server is used, allows remote attackers to bypass authentication via directory traversal sequences in a URI that ends with the name of a publicly available page, as demonstrated by a "/...../" sequence and an account_manage.php/login.php final component for reaching the protected account_manage.php page.

More Info: http://osvdb.org/45879

CVE ID: CVE-2009-0796

Severity: LOW | CVSS: 2.6

Description: Cross-site scripting (XSS) vulnerability in Status.pm in Apache::Status and Apache2::Status in mod_perl1 and mod_perl2 for the Apache HTTP Server, when /perl-status is accessible, allows remote attackers to inject arbitrary web script or HTML via the URI.

More Info: http://lists.apple.com/archives/security-announce/2010//Nov/msg00000.html

CVE ID: CVE-2009-2299

Severity: MEDIUM | CVSS: 5.0

Description: The Artofdefence Hyperguard Web Application Firewall (WAF) module before 2.5.5-11635, 3.0 before 3.0.3-11636, and 3.1 before 3.1.1-11637, a module for the Apache HTTP Server, allows remote attackers to cause a denial of service (memory consumption) via an HTTP request with a large Content-Length value but no POST data.

More Info: http://secunia.com/advisories/35645

CVE ID: CVE-2011-1176

Severity: MEDIUM | CVSS: 4.3

Description: The configuration merger in itk.c in the Steinar H. Gunderson mpm-itk Multi-Processing Module 2.2.11-01 and 2.2.11-02 for the Apache HTTP Server does not properly handle certain configuration sections that specify NiceValue but not AssignUserID, which might allow remote attackers to gain privileges by leveraging the root uid and root gid of an mpm-itk process.

More Info: http://bugs.debian.org/cgi-bin/bugreport.cgi?bug=618857

CVE ID: CVE-2011-2688

Severity: HIGH | CVSS: 7.5

Description: SQL injection vulnerability in mysql/mysql-auth.pl in the mod_authnz_external module 3.2.5 and earlier for the Apache HTTP Server allows remote attackers to execute arbitrary SQL commands via the user field.

More Info: http://anders.fix.no/software/#unix

IP: 45.33.32.156 | Service: Nping echo | Version: Unknown

CPE: New

CVE ID: Predicted CPE

Severity: HIGH | CVSS: 8.0827

Description: FTP servers can allow an attacker to connect to arbitrary ports on machines other than the FTP client, aka FTP bounce.

More Info: Unknown

CVE ID: Predicted CPE

Severity: HIGH | CVSS: 7.6830

Description: getcwd() file descriptor leak in FTP.

More Info: Unknown

CVE ID: Predicted CPE

Severity: HIGH | CVSS: 7.4929

Description: Remote attackers can cause a denial of service in FTP by issuing multiple PASV commands, causing the server to run out of available ports.

More Info: Unknown

CVE ID: Predicted CPE

Severity: HIGH | CVSS: 7.3868

Description: Buffer overflow in nftp FTP client version 1.40 allows remote malicious FTP servers to cause a denial of service, and possibly execute arbitrary commands, via a long response string.

More Info: Unknown

CVE ID: Predicted CPE

Severity: HIGH | CVSS: 7.2829

Description: gFTP FTP client 1.13, and other versions before 2.0.0, records a password in plaintext in (1) the log window, or (2) in a log file.

More Info: Unknown

Executive Summary & Recommendations

High-Level Overview:

The network's security posture is concerning due to multiple high and medium severity vulnerabilities found in the Apache HTTP Server running on port 80 and the Nping echo service running on port 9929. The services running on ports 22 and 31337 did not present any known vulnerabilities.

Key Risks by Severity:

1. High Severity:

- Directory traversal vulnerability (CVE-2007-4723) in Apache HTTP Server.
- SQL injection vulnerability (CVE-2011-2688) in Apache HTTP Server.
- Multiple high severity vulnerabilities predicted in Nping echo service including FTP bounce, file descriptor leak, denial of service, buffer overflow, and plaintext password recording.

2. Medium Severity:

- Denial of service vulnerability (CVE-2009-2299) in Apache HTTP Server.
- Privilege escalation vulnerability (CVE-2011-1176) in Apache HTTP Server.

3. Low Severity:

- Cross-site scripting vulnerability (CVE-2009-0796) in Apache HTTP Server.

Recommendations:

1. Patching: Apply the latest patches for the Apache HTTP Server to address the high and medium severity vulnerabilities.
2. Isolation: Consider isolating the Nping echo service until the predicted vulnerabilities can be confirmed and addressed.
3. Updates: Update the Nping echo service to the latest version if available and apply any relevant security patches.

4. Review and Strengthen Security Configurations: Review the security configurations of all services, especially those running on ports 22 and 31337, to ensure they are hardened against potential attacks.

5. Regular Scanning: Regularly scan the network for vulnerabilities to stay ahead of potential threats.

Suspicious or Critical:

The presence of multiple high severity vulnerabilities, especially in the Nping echo service, is a critical concern. The use of port 31337, often associated with backdoor exploits, is suspicious and should be investigated further.