

Scan Report

February 26, 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 “pentest-oceanos”. The scan started at Sun Feb 26 20:55:44 2023 UTC and ended at Sun Feb 26 22:16:26 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.

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1 Result Overview

Host	High	Medium	Low	Log	False Positive
83.212.126.187 snf-60004.vm.oceanos-global.grnet.gr	15	34	3	0	0
Total: 1	15	34	3	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 52 results selected by the filtering described above. Before filtering there were 428 results.

1.1 Host Authentications

Host	Protocol	Result	Port/User
83.212.126.187 - snf-60004.vm.oceanos-global.grnet.gr	SMB	Success	Protocol SMB, Port 445, User

2 Results per Host

2.1 83.212.126.187

Host scan start Sun Feb 26 20:57:36 2023 UTC

Host scan end Sun Feb 26 22:16:18 2023 UTC

Service (Port)	Threat Level
21/tcp	High
80/tcp	High
5432/tcp	High
6697/tcp	High
3632/tcp	High
1524/tcp	High
8787/tcp	High
6200/tcp	High
8009/tcp	High

... (continues) ...

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Service (Port)	Threat Level
21/tcp	Medium
23/tcp	Medium
25/tcp	Medium
80/tcp	Medium
5432/tcp	Medium
2121/tcp	Medium
25/tcp	Low
5432/tcp	Low

2.1.1 High 21/tcp

High (CVSS: 7.5) NVT: FTP Brute Force Logins Reporting
Summary It was possible to login into the remote FTP server using weak/known credentials.
Vulnerability Detection Result It was possible to login with the following credentials <User>:<Password> msfadmin:msfadmin postgres:postgres service:service user:user
Impact This issue may be exploited by a remote attacker to e.g. gain access to sensitive information or modify system configuration.
Solution: Solution type: Mitigation Change the password as soon as possible.
Vulnerability Insight As the VT 'FTP Brute Force Logins' (OID: 1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.108717) might run into a timeout the actual reporting of this vulnerability takes place in this VT instead.
Vulnerability Detection Method Reports weak/known credentials detected by the VT 'FTP Brute Force Logins' (OID: 1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.108717). Details: FTP Brute Force Logins Reporting OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.108718 Version used: 2022-08-04T13:37:02Z
References ... continues on next page ...

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cve: CVE-1999-0501
 cve: CVE-1999-0502
 cve: CVE-1999-0507
 cve: CVE-1999-0508

High (CVSS: 7.5)**NVT: vsftpd Compromised Source Packages Backdoor Vulnerability****Summary**

vsftpd is prone to a backdoor vulnerability.

Vulnerability Detection Result

Vulnerability was detected according to the Vulnerability Detection Method.

Impact

Attackers can exploit this issue to execute arbitrary commands in the context of the application. Successful attacks will compromise the affected application.

Solution:**Solution type:** VendorFix

The repaired package can be downloaded from the referenced link. Please validate the package with its signature.

Affected Software/OS

The vsftpd 2.3.4 source package is affected.

Vulnerability Detection Method

Details: vsftpd Compromised Source Packages Backdoor Vulnerability

OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.103185

Version used: 2022-04-28T13:38:57Z

Referencesurl: <http://www.securityfocus.com/bid/48539>

url: [http://scarybeastsecurity.blogspot.com/2011/07/alert-vsftpd-download-backdo
 ↳ored.html](http://scarybeastsecurity.blogspot.com/2011/07/alert-vsftpd-download-backdoor.html)

url: <https://security.appspot.com/vsftpd.html>[\[return to 83.212.126.187 \]](#)**2.1.2 High 80/tcp**

<p>High (CVSS: 10.0) NVT: TWiki XSS and Command Execution Vulnerabilities</p>
<p>Summary TWiki is prone to Cross-Site Scripting (XSS) and Command Execution Vulnerabilities.</p>
<p>Vulnerability Detection Result Installed version: 01.Feb.2003 Fixed version: 4.2.4</p>
<p>Impact Successful exploitation could allow execution of arbitrary script code or commands. This could let attackers steal cookie-based authentication credentials or compromise the affected application.</p>
<p>Solution: Solution type: VendorFix Upgrade to version 4.2.4 or later.</p>
<p>Affected Software/OS TWiki, TWiki version prior to 4.2.4.</p>
<p>Vulnerability Insight The flaws are due to: - %URLPARAM}% variable is not properly sanitized which lets attackers conduct cross-site scripting attack. - %SEARCH}% variable is not properly sanitised before being used in an eval() call which lets the attackers execute perl code through eval injection attack.</p>
<p>Vulnerability Detection Method Details: TWiki XSS and Command Execution Vulnerabilities OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.800320 Version used: 2022-05-11T11:17:52Z</p>
<p>References cve: CVE-2008-5304 cve: CVE-2008-5305 url: http://twiki.org/cgi-bin/view/Codev.SecurityAlert-CVE-2008-5304 url: http://www.securityfocus.com/bid/32668 url: http://www.securityfocus.com/bid/32669 url: http://twiki.org/cgi-bin/view/Codev.SecurityAlert-CVE-2008-5305</p>
<p>High (CVSS: 7.5) NVT: PHP-CGI-based setups vulnerability when parsing query string parameters from php files.</p>
<p>Summary PHP is prone to an information-disclosure vulnerability. ... continues on next page ...</p>

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Vulnerability Detection Result

By doing the following HTTP POST request:

"HTTP POST" body : <?php phpinfo();?>

URL : http://snf-60004.v.m.okeanos-global.grnet.gr/cgi-bin/php?%2D%6C%6F%77%5F%75%72%6C%5F%69%6E%63%6C%75%64%65%3D%6F%6E+%2D%64+%73%61%6C%65%5F%6D%6F%64%65%3D%6F%66%66+%2D%64+%73%75%68%6F%73%69%6E%2E%73%69%6D%75%6C%61%74%69%6F%6E%3D%6F%6E+%2D%64+%64%69%73%61%62%6C%65%5F%66%75%6E%63%74%69%6F%6E%73%3D%22%22+%2D%64+%6F%70%65%6E%5F%62%61%73%65%64%69%72%3D%6E%6F%6E%65+%2D%64+%61%75%74%6F%5F%70%72%65%70%65%6E%64%5F%66%69%6C%65%3D%70%68%70%3A%2F%2F%69%6E%70%75%74+%2D%64+%63%67%69%2E%66%6F%72%63%65%5F%72%65%64%69%72%65%63%74%3D%30+%2D%64+%63%67%69%2E%72%65%64%69%72%65%63%74%5F%73%74%61%74%75%73%5F%65%6E%76%3D%30+%2D%6E

it was possible to execute the "<?php phpinfo();?>" command.

Result: <title>phpinfo()</title><meta name="ROBOTS" content="NOINDEX,NOFOLLOW,NOARCHIVE" /></head>

Impact

Exploiting this issue allows remote attackers to view the source code of files in the context of the server process. This may allow the attacker to obtain sensitive information and to run arbitrary PHP code on the affected computer. Other attacks are also possible.

Solution:

Solution type: VendorFix

PHP has released version 5.4.3 and 5.3.13 to address this vulnerability. PHP is recommending that users upgrade to the latest version of PHP.

Vulnerability Insight

When PHP is used in a CGI-based setup (such as Apache's mod_cgid), the php-cgi receives a processed query string parameter as command line arguments which allows command-line switches, such as -s, -d or -c to be passed to the php-cgi binary, which can be exploited to disclose source code and obtain arbitrary code execution.

An example of the -s command, allowing an attacker to view the source code of index.php is below:

http://example.com/index.php?-s

Vulnerability Detection Method

Sends a crafted HTTP POST request and checks the response.

Details: PHP-CGI-based setups vulnerability when parsing query string parameters from ph. ↪..

OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.103482

Version used: 2022-08-09T10:11:17Z

References

cve: CVE-2012-1823

cve: CVE-2012-2311

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cve: CVE-2012-2336
 cve: CVE-2012-2335
 cisa: Known Exploited Vulnerability (KEV) catalog
 url: <https://www.cisa.gov/known-exploited-vulnerabilities-catalog>
 url: <http://www.h-online.com/open/news/item/Critical-open-hole-in-PHP-creates-ri>
 ↪sks-Update-1567532.html
 url: <http://www.kb.cert.org/vuls/id/520827>
 url: <http://eindbazen.net/2012/05/php-cgi-advisory-cve-2012-1823/>
 url: <https://bugs.php.net/bug.php?id=61910>
 url: <http://www.php.net/manual/en/security.cgi-bin.php>
 url: <http://www.securityfocus.com/bid/53388>
 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2013-1494
 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-1316
 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-1276
 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-1268
 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-1267
 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-1266
 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-1173
 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-1101
 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0994
 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0993
 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0992
 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0920
 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0915
 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0914
 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0913
 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0907
 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0906
 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0900
 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0880
 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0878

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://snf-60004.vm.oceanos-global.grnet.gr/dav/puttest1217288786.html>

We could delete the following files via the DELETE method at this web server:

<http://snf-60004.vm.oceanos-global.grnet.gr/dav/puttest1217288786.html>

Impact

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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

[[return to 83.212.126.187](#)]

2.1.3 High 5432/tcp

High (CVSS: 9.0) NVT: PostgreSQL weak password
Product detection result cpe:/a:postgresql:postgresql:8.3.1 Detected by PostgreSQL Detection (OID: 1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.100151)
Summary It was possible to login into the remote PostgreSQL as user postgres using weak credentials.
Vulnerability Detection Result It was possible to login as user postgres with password "postgres".
Solution: Solution type: Mitigation Change the password as soon as possible.
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Vulnerability Detection Method Details: PostgreSQL weak password OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.103552 Version used: 2022-05-31T14:35:19Z
Product Detection Result Product: cpe:/a:postgresql:postgresql:8.3.1 Method: PostgreSQL Detection OID: 1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.100151)
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 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
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url: <https://www.openssl.org/news/secadv/20140605.txt>url: <http://www.securityfocus.com/bid/67899>

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

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

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dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2014-0715
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2014-0714
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2014-0709
```

[[return to 83.212.126.187](#)]**2.1.4 High 6697/tcp****High (CVSS: 8.1)****NVT: UnrealIRCd Authentication Spoofing Vulnerability****Product detection result**

cpe:/a:unrealircd:unrealircd:3.2.8.1

Detected by UnrealIRCd Detection (OID: 1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.809884)

Summary

UnrealIRCd is prone to authentication spoofing vulnerability.

Vulnerability Detection Result

Installed version: 3.2.8.1

Fixed version: 3.2.10.7

Impact

Successful exploitation of this vulnerability will allows remote attackers to spoof certificate fingerprints and consequently log in as another user.

Solution:**Solution type:** VendorFix

Upgrade to UnrealIRCd 3.2.10.7, or 4.0.6, or later.

Affected Software/OS

UnrealIRCd before 3.2.10.7 and 4.x before 4.0.6.

Vulnerability Insight

The flaw exists due to an error in the 'm_authenticate' function in 'modules/m_sasl.c' script.

Vulnerability Detection Method

Checks if a vulnerable version is present on the target host.

Details: UnrealIRCd Authentication Spoofing Vulnerability

OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.809883

Version used: 2022-04-13T11:57:07Z

Product Detection Result

Product: cpe:/a:unrealircd:unrealircd:3.2.8.1

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Method: UnrealIRCd Detection OID: 1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.809884)
References cve: CVE-2016-7144 url: http://seclists.org/oss-sec/2016/q3/420 url: http://www.securityfocus.com/bid/92763 url: http://www.openwall.com/lists/oss-security/2016/09/05/8 url: https://github.com/unrealircd/unrealircd/commit/f473e355e1dc422c4f019dbf86b↪c50ba1a34a766 url: https://bugs.unrealircd.org/main_page.php

High (CVSS: 7.5) NVT: UnrealIRCd Backdoor
Summary Detection of backdoor in UnrealIRCd.
Vulnerability Detection Result Vulnerability was detected according to the Vulnerability Detection Method.
Solution: Solution type: VendorFix Install latest version of unrealircd and check signatures of software you're installing.
Affected Software/OS The issue affects Unreal 3.2.8.1 for Linux. Reportedly package Unreal3.2.8.1.tar.gz downloaded in November 2009 and later is affected. The MD5 sum of the affected file is 752e46f2d873c1679fa99de3f52a274d. Files with MD5 sum of 7b741e94e867c0a7370553fd01506c66 are not affected.
Vulnerability Insight Remote attackers can exploit this issue to execute arbitrary system commands within the context of the affected application.
Vulnerability Detection Method Details: UnrealIRCd Backdoor OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.80111 Version used: 2022-05-02T09:35:37Z
References cve: CVE-2010-2075 url: http://www.unrealircd.com/txt/unrealsecadvisory.20100612.txt url: http://seclists.org/fulldisclosure/2010/Jun/277 url: http://www.securityfocus.com/bid/40820

[\[return to 83.212.126.187 \]](#)

2.1.5 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=1(daemon) gid=1(daemon)
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 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

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2.1.6 High 1524/tcp

High (CVSS: 10.0) NVT: Possible Backdoor: Ingreslock
Summary A backdoor is installed on the remote host.
Vulnerability Detection Result The service is answering to an 'id;' command with the following response: uid=0(↪root) gid=0(root)
Impact Attackers can exploit this issue to execute arbitrary commands in the context of the application. Successful attacks will compromise the affected isystem.
Solution: Solution type: Workaround A whole cleanup of the infected system is recommended.
Vulnerability Detection Method Details: Possible Backdoor: Ingreslock OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.103549 Version used: 2020-08-24T08:40:10Z

[[return to 83.212.126.187](#)]

2.1.7 High 8787/tcp

High (CVSS: 10.0) NVT: Distributed Ruby (dRuby/DRb) Multiple Remote Code Execution Vulnerabilities
Summary Systems using Distributed Ruby (dRuby/DRb), which is available in Ruby versions 1.6 and later, may permit unauthorized systems to execute distributed commands.
Vulnerability Detection Result The service is running in \$SAFE >= 1 mode. However it is still possible to run a ↪rbitrary syscall commands on the remote host. Sending an invalid syscall the s ↪ervice returned the following response: Flo:Errno::ENOSYS:bt["3/usr/lib/ruby/1.8/drb/drb.rb:1555:in 'syscall'"0/usr/lib/ ↪ruby/1.8/drb/drb.rb:1555:in 'send'"4/usr/lib/ruby/1.8/drb/drb.rb:1555:in '__se ↪nd__'"A/usr/lib/ruby/1.8/drb/drb.rb:1555:in 'perform_without_block'"3/usr/lib/ ↪ruby/1.8/drb/drb.rb:1515:in 'perform'"5/usr/lib/ruby/1.8/drb/drb.rb:1589:in 'm ↪ain_loop'"0/usr/lib/ruby/1.8/drb/drb.rb:1585:in 'loop'"5/usr/lib/ruby/1.8/drb/ ↪drb.rb:1585:in 'main_loop'"1/usr/lib/ruby/1.8/drb/drb.rb:1581:in 'start'"5/usr ↪/lib/ruby/1.8/drb/drb.rb:1581:in 'main_loop'"/usr/lib/ruby/1.8/drb/drb.rb:143 ↪0:in 'run'"1/usr/lib/ruby/1.8/drb/drb.rb:1427:in 'start'"/usr/lib/ruby/1.8/dr ... continues on next page ...

<p>...continued from previous page ...</p> <pre> ↪b/dr.rb:1427:in 'run'"6/usr/lib/ruby/1.8/dr.rb:1347:in 'initialize'"/us ↪r/lib/ruby/1.8/dr.rb:1627:in 'new'"9/usr/lib/ruby/1.8/dr.rb:1627:in ↪'start_service'"/usr/sbin/druby_timeserver.rb:12:errnoi+:mesg"Function not im ↪plemented </pre>
<p>Impact</p> <p>By default, Distributed Ruby does not impose restrictions on allowed hosts or set the \$SAFE environment variable to prevent privileged activities. If other controls are not in place, especially if the Distributed Ruby process runs with elevated privileges, an attacker could execute arbitrary system commands or Ruby scripts on the Distributed Ruby server. An attacker may need to know only the URI of the listening Distributed Ruby server to submit Ruby commands.</p>
<p>Solution:</p> <p>Solution type: Mitigation</p> <p>Administrators of environments that rely on Distributed Ruby should ensure that appropriate controls are in place. Code-level controls may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Implementing taint on untrusted input - Setting \$SAFE levels appropriately (≥ 2 is recommended if untrusted hosts are allowed to submit Ruby commands, and ≥ 3 may be appropriate) - Including drb/acl.rb to set ACLEntry to restrict access to trusted hosts
<p>Vulnerability Detection Method</p> <p>Send a crafted command to the service and check for a remote command execution via the instance_eval or syscall requests.</p> <p>Details: Distributed Ruby (dRuby/DRb) Multiple Remote Code Execution Vulnerabilities OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.108010 Version used: 2022-04-13T13:17:10Z</p>
<p>References</p> <p>url: https://tools.cisco.com/security/center/viewAlert.x?alertId=22750 url: http://www.securityfocus.com/bid/47071 url: http://blog.recurity-labs.com/archives/2011/05/12/druby_for_penetration_testing/ url: http://www.ruby-doc.org/stdlib-1.9.3/libdoc/dr.rb/rdoc/DRb.html</p>

[[return to 83.212.126.187](#)]

2.1.8 High 6200/tcp

<p>High (CVSS: 7.5) NVT: vsftpd Compromised Source Packages Backdoor Vulnerability</p>
<p>Summary</p> <p>vsftpd is prone to a backdoor vulnerability.</p>
<p>... continues on next page ...</p>

...continued from previous page ...
Vulnerability Detection Result Vulnerability was detected according to the Vulnerability Detection Method.
Impact Attackers can exploit this issue to execute arbitrary commands in the context of the application. Successful attacks will compromise the affected application.
Solution: Solution type: VendorFix The repaired package can be downloaded from the referenced link. Please validate the package with its signature.
Affected Software/OS The vsftpd 2.3.4 source package is affected.
Vulnerability Detection Method Details: vsftpd Compromised Source Packages Backdoor Vulnerability OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.103185 Version used: 2022-04-28T13:38:57Z
References url: http://www.securityfocus.com/bid/48539 url: http://scarybeastsecurity.blogspot.com/2011/07/alert-vsftpd-download-backdoor.html url: https://security.appspot.com/vsftpd.html

[[return to 83.212.126.187](#)]

2.1.9 High 8009/tcp

High (CVSS: 9.8) NVT: Apache Tomcat AJP RCE Vulnerability (Ghostcat)
Summary Apache Tomcat is prone to a remote code execution vulnerability (dubbed 'Ghostcat') in the AJP connector.
Vulnerability Detection Result It was possible to read the file "/WEB-INF/web.xml" through the AJP connector. Result: AB 8\x0004 Ã\x0088 \x00020K \x0001 \x000CContent-Type \x001Ctext/html; charset= ↳ISO-8859-1 AB\x001FÃ¼\x0003\x001FÃ, <!-- Licensed to the Apache Software Foundation (ASF) under one or more contributor license agreements. See the NOTICE file distributed with ... continues on next page ...

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-->

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="ISO-8859-1"?>
<!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.0 Strict//EN"
"http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml1/DTD/xhtml1-strict.dtd">
<html xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml" xml:lang="en" lang="en">
  <head>
    <title>Apache Tomcat/5.5</title>
    <style type="text/css">
      /**/
        body {
          color: #000000;
          background-color: #FFFFFF;
          font-family: Arial, "Times New Roman", Times, serif;
          margin: 10px 0px;
        }
        img {
          border: none;
        }

        a:link, a:visited {
          color: blue
        }
        th {
          font-family: Verdana, "Times New Roman", Times, serif;
          font-size: 110%;
          font-weight: normal;
          font-style: italic;
          background: #D2A41C;
          text-align: left;
        }
        td {
          color: #000000;
          font-family: Arial, Helvetica, sans-serif;
        }

        td.menu {
          background: #FFDC75;</pre>
</div>
<div data-bbox="154 800 377 814" data-label="Text">...continues on next page...</div>
```

...continued from previous page ...

```

    }
    .center {
        text-align: center;
    }
    .code {
        color: #000000;
        font-family: "Courier New", Courier, monospace;
        font-size: 110%;
        margin-left: 2.5em;
    }

    #banner {
        margin-bottom: 12px;
    }
    p#congrats {
        margin-top: 0;
        font-weight: bold;
        text-align: center;
    }
    p#footer {
        text-align: right;
        font-size: 80%;
    }
    /*]]>*/
</style>
</head>
<body>
<!-- Header -->
<table id="banner" width="100%">
    <tr>
        <td align="left" style="width:130px">
            <a href="http://tomcat.apache.org/">
                />
            </a>
        </td>
        <td align="left" valign="top"><b>Apache Tomcat/5.5</b></td>
        <td align="right">
            <a href="http://www.apache.org/">
                
            </a>
        </td>
    </tr>
</table>
<table>
    <tr>

```

...continues on next page ...

...continued from previous page ...

```

<!-- Table of Contents -->
<td valign="top">
  <table width="100%" border="1" cellspacing="0" cellpadding="3">
    <tr>
      <th>Administration</th>
    </tr>
    <tr>
      <td class="menu">
        <a href="manager/status">Status</a><br/>
        <a href="admin">Tomcat&nbsp;Administration</a><br/>
        <a href="manager/html">Tomcat&nbsp;Manager</a><br/>
        &nbsp;
      </td>
    </tr>
  </table>
  <br />
  <table width="100%" border="1" cellspacing="0" cellpadding="3">
    <tr>
      <th>Documentation</th>
    </tr>
    <tr>
      <td class="menu">
        <a href="RELEASE-NOTES.txt">Release&nbsp;Notes</a><br/>
        <a href="tomcat-docs/changelog.html">Change&nbsp;Log</a><br/>
        <a href="tomcat-docs">Tomcat&nbsp;Documentation</a><br/>
        &nbsp;
      </td>
    </tr>
  </table>
  <br/>
  <table width="100%" border="1" cellspacing="0" cellpadding="3">
    <tr>
      <th>Tomcat Online</th>
    </tr>
    <tr>
      <td class="menu">
        <a href="http://tomcat.apache.org/">Home&nbsp;Page</a><br/>
        <a href="http://tomcat.apache.org/faq/">FAQ</a><br/>
        <a href="http://tomcat.apache.org/bugreport.html">Bug&nbsp;D
        <a href="http://issues.apache.org/bugzilla/buglist.cgi?bug_s
        &bug_status=NEW&bug_status=ASSIGNED&bug_status=RE
        &bug_status=RESOLVED&resolution=LATER&resolution=REMIND&
        &bugidtype=include&product=Tomcat+5&cmdtype=doit&

```

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...continued from previous page...

```

↵;order=Importance">Open Bugs</a><br/>
        <a href="http://mail-archives.apache.org/mod_mbox/tomcat-use
↵rs/">Users&nbsp;Mailing&nbsp;List</a><br/>
        <a href="http://mail-archives.apache.org/mod_mbox/tomcat-dev
↵/">Developers&nbsp;Mailing&nbsp;List</a><br/>
        <a href="irc://irc.freenode.net/#tomcat">IRC</a><br/>
    &nbsp;
        </td>
    </tr>
</table>

<br/>
<table width="100%" border="1" cellspacing="0" cellpadding="3">
    <tr>
        <th>Examples</th>
    </tr>
    <tr>
        <td class="menu">
            <a href="jsp-examples/">JSP&nbsp;Examples</a><br/>
            <a href="servlets-examples/">Servlet&nbsp;Examples</a><br/>
            <a href="webdav/">WebDAV&nbsp;capabilities</a><br/>
        &nbsp;
    </td>
    </tr>
</table>

<br/>
<table width="100%" border="1" cellspacing="0" cellpadding="3">
    <tr>
        <th>Miscellaneous</th>
    </tr>
    <tr>
        <td class="menu">
            <a href="http://java.sun.com/products/jsp">Sun's&nbsp;Java&
↵bsp;Server&nbsp;Pages&nbsp;Site</a><br/>
            <a href="http://java.sun.com/products/servlet">Sun's&nbsp;Se
↵rvlet&nbsp;Site</a><br/>
        &nbsp;
    </td>
    </tr>
</table>
</td>
<td style="width:20px">&nbsp;</td>

<!-- Body -->
<td align="left" valign="top">
    <p id="congrats">If you're seeing this page via a web browser, it mean
...continues on next page ...

```

...continued from previous page...

```

<p>As you've setup Tomcat successfully. Congratulations!</p>

<p>As you may have guessed by now, this is the default Tomcat home pag
e. It can be found on the local filesystem at:</p>
<p class="code">${CATALINA_HOME}/webapps/ROOT/index.jsp</p>

<p>where "${CATALINA_HOME}" is the root of the Tomcat installation direc
tory. If you're seeing this page, and you don't think you should be, then eith
er you're either a user who has arrived at new installation of Tomcat, or you'
re an administrator who hasn't got his/her setup quite right. Providing the la
tter is the case, please refer to the <a href="tomcat-docs">Tomcat Documentati
on</a> for more detailed setup and administration information than is found in
the INSTALL file.</p>
<p><b>NOTE:</b> This page is precompiled. If you change it, this pag
e will not change since
    it was compiled into a servlet at build time.
    (See <tt>${CATALINA_HOME}/webapps/ROOT/WEB-INF/web.xml</tt> as t
o how it was mapped.)
</p>
<p><b>NOTE: For security reasons, using the administration webapp
is restricted to users with role "admin". The manager webapp
is restricted to users with role "manager".</b>
Users are defined in <code>${CATALINA_HOME}/conf/tomcat-users.xml</cod
e>.</p>
<p>Included with this release are a host of sample Servlets and JSPs
(with associated source code), extensive documentation (including the Servlet
2.4 and JSP 2.0 API JavaDoc), and an introductory guide to developing web app
lications.</p>
<p>Tomcat mailing lists are available at the Tomcat project web site
:</p>
<ul>
<li><b><a href="mailto:users@tomcat.apache.org">users@tomc

```

Solution:

Solution type: VendorFix

Update Apache Tomcat to version 7.0.100, 8.5.51, 9.0.31 or later. For other products using Tomcat please contact the vendor for more information on fixed versions.

Affected Software/OS

Apache Tomcat versions prior 7.0.100, 8.5.51 or 9.0.31 when the AJP connector is enabled. Other products like JBoss or Wildfly which are using Tomcat might be affected as well.

Vulnerability Insight

Apache Tomcat server has a file containing vulnerability, which can be used by an attacker to read or include any files in all webapp directories on Tomcat, such as webapp configuration files or source code.

... continues on next page ...

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Vulnerability Detection Method

Sends a crafted AJP request and checks the response.

Details: Apache Tomcat AJP RCE Vulnerability (Ghostcat)

OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.143545

Version used: 2022-08-09T10:11:17Z

References

cve: CVE-2020-1938

cisa: Known Exploited Vulnerability (KEV) catalog

url: <https://www.cisa.gov/known-exploited-vulnerabilities-catalog>url: <https://lists.apache.org/thread.html/r7c6f492fbd39af34a68681dbbba0468490ff1?a97a1bd79c6a53610ef%40%3Cannounce.tomcat.apache.org%3E>url: <https://www.chaitin.cn/en/ghostcat>url: <https://www.cnvd.org.cn/flaw/show/CNVD-2020-10487>url: <https://github.com/YDHCUI/CNVD-2020-10487-Tomcat-Ajp-lfi>url: <https://securityboulevard.com/2020/02/patch-your-tomcat-and-jboss-instances-to-protect-from-ghostcat-vulnerability-cve-2020-1938-and/>url: <https://tomcat.apache.org/tomcat-7.0-doc/changelog.html>url: <https://tomcat.apache.org/tomcat-8.5-doc/changelog.html>url: <https://tomcat.apache.org/tomcat-9.0-doc/changelog.html>

cert-bund: CB-K20/0711

cert-bund: CB-K20/0705

cert-bund: CB-K20/0693

cert-bund: CB-K20/0555

cert-bund: CB-K20/0543

cert-bund: CB-K20/0154

dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2021-1736

dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2020-1508

dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2020-1413

dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2020-1276

dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2020-1134

dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2020-0850

dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2020-0835

dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2020-0821

dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2020-0569

dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2020-0557

dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2020-0501

dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2020-0381

High (CVSS: 7.5)

NVT: Apache JServ Protocol (AJP) Public WAN (Internet) / Public LAN Accessible

Summary

The script checks if the target host is running a service supporting the Apache JServ Protocol (AJP) accessible from a public WAN (Internet) / public LAN.

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Vulnerability Detection Result Vulnerability was detected according to the Vulnerability Detection Method.
Solution: Solution type: Mitigation Only allow access to the AJP service from trusted sources / networks.
Vulnerability Insight When using the Apache JServ Protocol (AJP), care must be taken when trusting incoming connections to Apache Tomcat. Tomcat treats AJP connections as having higher trust than, for example, a similar HTTP connection. If such connections are available to an attacker, they can be exploited in ways that may be surprising (e.g. bypassing security checks, bypassing user authentication among others).
Vulnerability Detection Method Evaluate if the target host is running a service supporting the Apache JServ Protocol (AJP) accessible from a public WAN (Internet) / public LAN. Note: A configuration option 'Network type' to define if a scanned network should be seen as a public LAN can be found in the preferences of the following VT: Global variable settings (OID: 1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.12288) Details: Apache JServ Protocol (AJP) Public WAN (Internet) / Public LAN Accessible OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.108716 Version used: 2021-09-29T05:25:13Z
References url: https://lists.apache.org/thread.html/r7c6f492fbd39af34a68681dbbba0468490ff1↪a97a1bd79c6a53610ef%40%3Cannounce.tomcat.apache.org%3E

[[return to 83.212.126.187](#)]

2.1.10 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
...continues on next page ...

...continued from previous page ...
Impact Based on the files accessible via this anonymous FTP login and the permissions of this account an attacker might be able to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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 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 Please specify the password. Anonymous sessions: 331 Please specify the password.
Impact An attacker can uncover login names and passwords by sniffing traffic to the FTP service.
... continues on next page ...

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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

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

[\[return to 83.212.126.187 \]](#)

2.1.11 Medium 23/tcp

Medium (CVSS: 4.8)

NVT: Telnet Unencrypted Cleartext Login

Summary

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

Vulnerability Detection Result

Vulnerability was detected according to the Vulnerability Detection Method.

Impact

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

Solution:

Solution type: Mitigation

Replace Telnet with a protocol like SSH which supports encrypted connections.

Vulnerability Detection Method

Details: Telnet Unencrypted Cleartext Login

OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.108522

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

[\[return to 83.212.126.187 \]](#)

2.1.12 Medium 25/tcp

<p>Medium (CVSS: 6.8)</p> <p>NVT: Multiple Vendors STARTTLS Implementation Plaintext Arbitrary Command Injection Vulnerability</p>
<p>Summary</p> <p>Multiple vendors' implementations of 'STARTTLS' are prone to a vulnerability that lets attackers inject arbitrary commands.</p>
<p>Vulnerability Detection Result</p> <p>Vulnerability was detected according to the Vulnerability Detection Method.</p>
<p>Impact</p> <p>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.</p>
<p>Solution:</p> <p>Solution type: VendorFix</p> <p>Updates are available. Please see the references for more information.</p>
<p>Affected Software/OS</p> <p>The following vendors are known to be affected:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ipswitch Kerio Postfix Qmail-TLS Oracle SCO Group spamdyke ISC
<p>Vulnerability Detection Method</p> <p>Send a special crafted 'STARTTLS' request and check the response.</p> <p>Details: Multiple Vendors STARTTLS Implementation Plaintext Arbitrary Command Injection .</p> <p>↔...</p> <p>OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.103935</p> <p>Version used: 2022-04-14T11:24:11Z</p>
<p>References</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> cve: CVE-2011-0411 cve: CVE-2011-1430 cve: CVE-2011-1431 cve: CVE-2011-1432 cve: CVE-2011-1506 cve: CVE-2011-1575 cve: CVE-2011-1926 cve: CVE-2011-2165
<p>... continues on next page ...</p>

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```

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

Summary

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

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<p>Vulnerability Detection Result</p> <p>In addition to TLSv1.0+ the service is also providing the deprecated SSLv2 and SSLv3 protocols and supports one or more ciphers. Those supported ciphers can be found in the 'SSL/TLS: Report Supported Cipher Suites' (OID: 1.3.6.1.4.1.256.23.1.0.802067) VT.</p>
<p>Impact</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Furthermore newly uncovered vulnerabilities in this protocols won't receive security updates anymore.</p>
<p>Solution:</p> <p>Solution type: Mitigation</p> <p>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.</p>
<p>Affected Software/OS</p> <p>All services providing an encrypted communication using the SSLv2 and/or SSLv3 protocols.</p>
<p>Vulnerability Insight</p> <p>The SSLv2 and SSLv3 protocols contain known cryptographic flaws like:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - CVE-2014-3566: Padding Oracle On Downgraded Legacy Encryption (POODLE) - CVE-2016-0800: Decrypting RSA with Obsolete and Weakened eNcryption (DROWN)
<p>Vulnerability Detection Method</p> <p>Check the used SSL protocols of the services provided by this system.</p> <p>Details: SSL/TLS: Deprecated SSLv2 and SSLv3 Protocol Detection</p> <p>OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.111012</p> <p>Version used: 2021-10-15T12:51:02Z</p>
<p>References</p> <p>cve: CVE-2016-0800</p> <p>cve: CVE-2014-3566</p> <p>url: https://ssl-config.mozilla.org/</p> <p>url: https://bettercrypto.org/</p> <p>url: https://drownattack.com/</p> <p>url: https://www.imperialviolet.org/2014/10/14/poodle.html</p> <p>url: https://www.enisa.europa.eu/publications/algorithms-key-size-and-parameters-report-2014</p> <p>cert-bund: WID-SEC-2023-0431</p> <p>cert-bund: WID-SEC-2023-0427</p> <p>cert-bund: CB-K18/0094</p> <p>cert-bund: CB-K17/1198</p>
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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-K16/1141
 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
 cert-bund: CB-K14/1537
 cert-bund: CB-K14/1479
 cert-bund: CB-K14/1458

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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
 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0083
 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0082
 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0081

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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 with less than 2048 bits (public-key-size:public-key-algorithm:serial:issuer): 1024:RSA:00FAF93A4C7FB6B9CC:1.2.840.113549.1.9.1=#726F6F74407562756E74753830342D626173652E6C6F63616C646F6D61696E,CN=ubuntu804-base.localdomain,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
References url: https://www.cabforum.org/wp-content/uploads/Baseline_Requirements_V1.pdf

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
References cve: CVE-2011-1473 cve: CVE-2011-5094 url: https://orchilles.com/ssl-renegotiation-dos/
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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: 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: 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: Certificate Expired	
Summary The remote server's SSL/TLS certificate has already expired.	
Vulnerability Detection Result The certificate of the remote service expired on 2010-04-16 14:07:45. Certificate details: fingerprint (SHA-1) ED093088706603BFD5DC237399B498DA2D4D31C6 fingerprint (SHA-256) E7A7FA0D63E457C7C4A59B38B70849C6A70BDA6F830C7A ↪ F1E32DEE436DE813CC issued by 1.2.840.113549.1.9.1=#726F6F74407562756E747538 ↪ 30342D626173652E6C6F63616C646F6D61696E,CN=ubuntu804-base.localdomain,OU=Office ↪ for Complication of Otherwise Simple Affairs,0=OC0SA,L=Everywhere,ST=There is ↪ no such thing outside US,C=XX public key algorithm RSA public key size (bits) 1024 serial 00FAF93A4C7FB6B9CC signature algorithm sha1WithRSAEncryption subject 1.2.840.113549.1.9.1=#726F6F74407562756E747538 ↪ 30342D626173652E6C6F63616C646F6D61696E,CN=ubuntu804-base.localdomain,OU=Office ↪ for Complication of Otherwise Simple Affairs,0=OC0SA,L=Everywhere,ST=There is ↪ no such thing outside US,C=XX subject alternative names (SAN) None valid from 2010-03-17 14:07:45 UTC valid until 2010-04-16 14:07:45 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: 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.	
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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
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-factoring-nsa.html cert-bund: CB-K18/0799
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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: 4.3)

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 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.

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Impact	<p>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.</p> <p>Furthermore newly uncovered vulnerabilities in this protocols won't receive security updates anymore.</p>
Solution:	<p>Solution type: Mitigation</p> <p>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.</p>
Affected Software/OS	<p>All services providing an encrypted communication using the TLSv1.0 and/or TLSv1.1 protocols.</p>
Vulnerability Insight	<p>The TLSv1.0 and TLSv1.1 protocols contain known cryptographic flaws like:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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	<p>Check the used TLS protocols of the services provided by this system.</p> <p>Details: SSL/TLS: Deprecated TLSv1.0 and TLSv1.1 Protocol Detection</p> <p>OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.117274</p> <p>Version used: 2021-07-19T08:11:48Z</p>
References	<p>cve: CVE-2011-3389</p> <p>cve: CVE-2015-0204</p> <p>url: https://ssl-config.mozilla.org/</p> <p>url: https://bettercrypto.org/</p> <p>url: https://datatracker.ietf.org/doc/rfc8996/</p> <p>url: https://vnhacker.blogspot.com/2011/09/beast.html</p> <p>url: https://web.archive.org/web/20201108095603/https://censys.io/blog/freak</p> <p>url: https://www.enisa.europa.eu/publications/algorithms-key-size-and-parameters</p> <p>↔-report-2014</p> <p>cert-bund: CB-K18/0799</p> <p>cert-bund: CB-K16/1289</p> <p>cert-bund: CB-K16/1096</p> <p>cert-bund: CB-K15/1751</p> <p>cert-bund: CB-K15/1266</p> <p>cert-bund: CB-K15/0850</p> <p>cert-bund: CB-K15/0764</p> <p>cert-bund: CB-K15/0720</p>
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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
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

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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
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

<p>Medium (CVSS: 4.0)</p> <p>NVT: SSL/TLS: Certificate Signed Using A Weak Signature Algorithm</p>
<p>Summary</p> <p>The remote service is using a SSL/TLS certificate in the certificate chain that has been signed using a cryptographically weak hashing algorithm.</p>
<p>Vulnerability Detection Result</p> <p>The following certificates are part of the certificate chain but using insecure ↪signature algorithms:</p> <p>Subject: 1.2.840.113549.1.9.1=#726F6F74407562756E74753830342D626173 ↪652E6C6F63616C646F6D61696E,CN=ubuntu804-base.localdomain,OU=Office for Complic ↪ation of Otherwise Simple Affairs,O=OCOSA,L=Everywhere,ST=There is no such thi ↪ng outside US,C=XX</p> <p>Signature Algorithm: sha1WithRSAEncryption</p>
<p>Solution:</p> <p>Solution type: Mitigation</p> <p>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.</p>
<p>Vulnerability Insight</p> <p>The following hashing algorithms used for signing SSL/TLS certificates are considered cryptographically weak and not secure enough for ongoing use:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Secure Hash Algorithm 1 (SHA-1) - Message Digest 5 (MD5) - Message Digest 4 (MD4) - Message Digest 2 (MD2) <p>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.</p> <p>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:</p> <p>Fingerprint1 or fingerprint1, Fingerprint2</p>
<p>Vulnerability Detection Method</p> <p>Check which hashing algorithm was used to sign the remote SSL/TLS certificate.</p> <p>Details: SSL/TLS: Certificate Signed Using A Weak Signature Algorithm</p> <p>OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.105880</p> <p>Version used: 2021-10-15T11:13:32Z</p>
<p>References</p> <p>url: https://blog.mozilla.org/security/2014/09/23/phasing-out-certificates-with- ... continues on next page ...</p>

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↪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 Vulnerability.

↪..

OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.106223

Version used: 2021-02-12T06:42:15Z

Referencesurl: <https://weakdh.org/>url: <https://weakdh.org/sysadmin.html>[\[return to 83.212.126.187 \]](#)**2.1.13 Medium 80/tcp**

Medium (CVSS: 6.8) NVT: TWiki Cross-Site Request Forgery Vulnerability - Sep10
Summary TWiki is prone to a cross-site request forgery (CSRF) vulnerability.
Vulnerability Detection Result Installed version: 01.Feb.2003 Fixed version: 4.3.2
Impact Successful exploitation will allow attacker to gain administrative privileges on the target application and can cause CSRF attack.
Solution: Solution type: VendorFix Upgrade to TWiki version 4.3.2 or later.
Affected Software/OS TWiki version prior to 4.3.2
Vulnerability Insight Attack can be done by tricking an authenticated TWiki user into visiting a static HTML page on another side, where a Javascript enabled browser will send an HTTP POST request to TWiki, which in turn will process the request as the TWiki user.
Vulnerability Detection Method Details: TWiki Cross-Site Request Forgery Vulnerability - Sep10 OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.801281 Version used: 2022-02-18T13:05:59Z
References cve: CVE-2009-4898 url: http://www.openwall.com/lists/oss-security/2010/08/03/8 url: http://www.openwall.com/lists/oss-security/2010/08/02/17 url: http://twiki.org/cgi-bin/view/Codev/SecurityAuditTokenBasedCsrfFix url: http://twiki.org/cgi-bin/view/Codev/DownloadTWiki

Medium (CVSS: 6.1) NVT: TWiki < 6.1.0 XSS Vulnerability
Summary bin/statistics in TWiki 6.0.2 allows XSS via the webs parameter.
Vulnerability Detection Result Installed version: 01.Feb.2003 ... continues on next page ...

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Fixed version:	6.1.0
Solution: Solution type: VendorFix Update to version 6.1.0 or later.	
Affected Software/OS TWiki version 6.0.2 and probably prior.	
Vulnerability Detection Method Checks if a vulnerable version is present on the target host. Details: TWiki < 6.1.0 XSS Vulnerability OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.141830 Version used: 2021-08-30T08:01:20Z	
References cve: CVE-2018-20212 url: https://seclists.org/fulldisclosure/2019/Jan/7 url: http://twiki.org/cgi-bin/view/Codev/DownloadTWiki	

Medium (CVSS: 6.1) NVT: jQuery < 1.9.0 XSS Vulnerability	
Summary jQuery is vulnerable to Cross-site Scripting (XSS) attacks.	
Vulnerability Detection Result Installed version: 1.3.2 Fixed version: 1.9.0 Installation path / port: /mutillidae/javascript/ddsmoothmenu	
Solution: Solution type: VendorFix Update to version 1.9.0 or later.	
Affected Software/OS jQuery prior to version 1.9.0.	
Vulnerability Insight ... continues on next page ...	

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<p>The jQuery(strInput) function does not differentiate selectors from HTML in a reliable fashion. In vulnerable versions, jQuery determined whether the input was HTML by looking for the '<' character anywhere in the string, giving attackers more flexibility when attempting to construct a malicious payload. In fixed versions, jQuery only deems the input to be HTML if it explicitly starts with the '<' character, limiting exploitability only to attackers who can control the beginning of a string, which is far less common.</p>
<p>Vulnerability Detection Method Checks if a vulnerable version is present on the target host. Details: jQuery < 1.9.0 XSS Vulnerability OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.141636 Version used: 2021-06-11T08:43:18Z</p>
<p>References cve: CVE-2012-6708 url: https://bugs.jquery.com/ticket/11290 cert-bund: WID-SEC-2022-0673 cert-bund: CB-K22/0045 cert-bund: CB-K18/1131 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2020-0590</p>

<p>Medium (CVSS: 6.0) NVT: TWiki Cross-Site Request Forgery Vulnerability</p>
<p>Summary TWiki is prone to a cross-site request forgery (CSRF) vulnerability.</p>
<p>Vulnerability Detection Result Installed version: 01.Feb.2003 Fixed version: 4.3.1</p>
<p>Impact Successful exploitation will allow attacker to gain administrative privileges on the target application and can cause CSRF attack.</p>
<p>Solution: Solution type: VendorFix Upgrade to version 4.3.1 or later.</p>
<p>Affected Software/OS TWiki version prior to 4.3.1</p>
<p>Vulnerability Insight ... continues on next page ...</p>

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Remote authenticated user can create a specially crafted image tag that, when viewed by the target user, will update pages on the target system with the privileges of the target user via HTTP requests.
Vulnerability Detection Method Details: TWiki Cross-Site Request Forgery Vulnerability OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.800400 Version used: 2022-02-22T15:13:46Z
References cve: CVE-2009-1339 url: http://secunia.com/advisories/34880 url: http://bugs.debian.org/cgi-bin/bugreport.cgi?bug=526258 url: http://twiki.org/p/pub/Codev/SecurityAlert-CVE-2009-1339/TWiki-4.3.0-c-diff ↪-cve-2009-1339.txt

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
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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: 5.0) NVT: /doc directory browsable
Summary The /doc directory is browsable. /doc shows the content of the /usr/doc directory and therefore it shows which programs and - important! - the version of the installed programs.
Vulnerability Detection Result Vulnerable URL: http://snf-60004.vm.oceanos-global.grnet.gr/doc/
Solution: ... continues on next page ...

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Solution type: Mitigation

Use access restrictions for the /doc directory. If you use Apache you might use this in your access.conf:

```
<Directory /usr/doc> AllowOverride None order deny, allow deny from all allow from localhost
</Directory>
```

Vulnerability Detection Method

Details: /doc directory browsable

OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.10056

Version used: 2022-05-12T09:32:01Z

References

cve: CVE-1999-0678

url: <http://www.securityfocus.com/bid/318>

Medium (CVSS: 5.0)

NVT: QWikiwiki directory traversal vulnerability

Summary

The remote host is running QWikiwiki, a Wiki application written in PHP.

The remote version of this software contains a validation input flaw which may allow an attacker to use it to read arbitrary files on the remote host with the privileges of the web server.

Vulnerability Detection Result

Vulnerable URL: <http://snf-60004.vm.okeanos-global.grnet.gr/mutillidae/index.php?page=../../../../../../../../../../../../etc/passwd%00>

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.

Vulnerability Detection Method

Details: QWikiwiki directory traversal vulnerability

OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.16100

Version used: 2022-05-12T09:32:01Z

References

cve: CVE-2005-0283

url: <http://www.securityfocus.com/bid/12163>

Medium (CVSS: 5.0) NVT: awiki <= 20100125 Multiple LFI Vulnerabilities - Active Check
Summary awiki is prone to multiple local file include (LFI) vulnerabilities because it fails to properly sanitize user-supplied input.
Vulnerability Detection Result Vulnerable URL: http://snf-60004.vm.oceanos-global.grnet.gr/mutillidae/index.php?page=/etc/passwd
Impact An attacker can exploit this vulnerability to obtain potentially sensitive information and execute arbitrary local scripts in the context of the webserver process. This may allow the attacker to compromise the application and the host.
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 awiki version 20100125 and prior.
Vulnerability Detection Method Sends a crafted HTTP GET request and checks the response. Details: awiki <= 20100125 Multiple LFI Vulnerabilities - Active Check OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.103210 Version used: 2022-06-08T09:12:49Z
References url: https://www.exploit-db.com/exploits/36047/ url: http://www.securityfocus.com/bid/49187

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 input fields were identified (URL:input name): http://snf-60004.vm.oceanos-global.grnet.gr/dvwa/login.php :password http://snf-60004.vm.oceanos-global.grnet.gr/phpMyAdmin/ :pma_password ... continues on next page ...

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http://snf-60004.vm.oceanos-global.grnet.gr/phpMyAdmin/?D=A:pma_password
<p>Impact</p> <p>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.</p>
<p>Solution:</p> <p>Solution type: Workaround</p> <p>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.</p>
<p>Affected Software/OS</p> <p>Hosts / applications which doesn't enforce the transmission of sensitive data via an encrypted SSL/TLS connection.</p>
<p>Vulnerability Detection Method</p> <p>Evaluate previous collected information and check if the host / application is not enforcing the transmission of sensitive data via an encrypted SSL/TLS connection.</p> <p>The script is currently checking the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - HTTP Basic Authentication (Basic Auth) - HTTP Forms (e.g. Login) with input field of type 'password' <p>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</p>
<p>References</p> <p>url: https://www.owasp.org/index.php/Top_10_2013-A2-Broken_Authentication_and_Session_Management</p> <p>url: https://www.owasp.org/index.php/Top_10_2013-A6-Sensitive_Data_Exposure</p> <p>url: https://cwe.mitre.org/data/definitions/319.html</p>
<p>Medium (CVSS: 4.3)</p> <p>NVT: phpMyAdmin 'error.php' Cross Site Scripting Vulnerability</p>
<p>Summary</p> <p>phpMyAdmin is prone to a cross-site scripting (XSS) vulnerability.</p>
<p>Vulnerability Detection Result</p> <p>Vulnerability was detected according to the Vulnerability Detection Method.</p>
<p>Impact</p> <p>Successful exploitation will allow attackers to inject arbitrary HTML code within the error page and conduct phishing attacks.</p>
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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 'httpOnly' Cookie Information Disclosure Vulnerability
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 Apache HTTP Server is prone to a cookie information disclosure vulnerability.
Vulnerability Detection Result Vulnerability was detected according to the Vulnerability Detection Method.
Impact ... continues on next page ...

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Successful exploitation will allow attackers to obtain sensitive information that may aid in further attacks.
Solution: Solution type: VendorFix Update to Apache HTTP Server version 2.2.22 or later.
Affected Software/OS Apache HTTP Server versions 2.2.0 through 2.2.21.
Vulnerability Insight The flaw is due to an error within the default error response for status code 400 when no custom ErrorDocument is configured, which can be exploited to expose 'httpOnly' cookies.
Vulnerability Detection Method Details: Apache HTTP Server 'httpOnly' Cookie Information Disclosure Vulnerability OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.902830 Version used: 2022-04-27T12:01:52Z
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-2012-0053 url: http://secunia.com/advisories/47779 url: http://www.securityfocus.com/bid/51706 url: http://www.exploit-db.com/exploits/18442 url: http://rhn.redhat.com/errata/RHSA-2012-0128.html url: http://httpd.apache.org/security/vulnerabilities_22.html url: http://svn.apache.org/viewvc?view=revision&revision=1235454 url: http://lists.opensuse.org/opensuse-security-announce/2012-02/msg00026.html cert-bund: CB-K15/0080 cert-bund: CB-K14/1505 cert-bund: CB-K14/0608 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0082 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2014-1592 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2014-0635 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2013-1307 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-1276 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-1112 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0928 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0758 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0744
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```
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0568
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0425
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0424
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0387
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0343
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0332
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0306
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0264
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0203
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0188
```

Medium (CVSS: 4.3)

NVT: jQuery < 1.6.3 XSS Vulnerability

Summary

jQuery is vulnerable to Cross-site Scripting (XSS) attacks.

Vulnerability Detection Result

Installed version: 1.3.2

Fixed version: 1.6.3

Installation

path / port: /mutillidae/javascript/ddsmoothmenu

Solution:**Solution type:** VendorFix

Update to version 1.6.3 or later or apply the patch.

Affected Software/OS

jQuery prior to version 1.6.3.

Vulnerability Insight

Cross-site scripting (XSS) vulnerability in jQuery before 1.6.3, when using location.hash to select elements, allows remote attackers to inject arbitrary web script or HTML via a crafted tag.

Vulnerability Detection Method

Checks if a vulnerable version is present on the target host.

Details: jQuery < 1.6.3 XSS Vulnerability

OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.141637

Version used: 2021-06-11T09:02:34Z

References

cve: CVE-2011-4969

url: <https://blog.jquery.com/2011/09/01/jquery-1-6-3-released/>

cert-bund: CB-K17/0195

dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2017-0199

dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-0890

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2.1.14 Medium 5432/tcp

<p>Medium (CVSS: 5.9) NVT: SSL/TLS: Deprecated SSLv2 and SSLv3 Protocol Detection</p>
<p>Summary It was possible to detect the usage of the deprecated SSLv2 and/or SSLv3 protocol on this system.</p>
<p>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: 1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.8020.67) VT.</p>
<p>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.</p>
<p>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.</p>
<p>Affected Software/OS All services providing an encrypted communication using the SSLv2 and/or SSLv3 protocols.</p>
<p>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)</p>
<p>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</p>
<p>References cve: CVE-2016-0800 cve: CVE-2014-3566</p>
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```

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
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

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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
 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

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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 with less than 2048 bits (public-key-size:public-key-algorithm:serial:issuer):
 1024:RSA:00FAF93A4C7FB6B9CC:1.2.840.113549.1.9.1=#726F6F74407562756E74753830342D
 ↪626173652E6C6F63616C646F6D61696E,CN=ubuntu804-base.localdomain,OU=Office for C
 ↪omplication of Otherwise Simple Affairs,O=OCOSA,L=Everywhere,ST=There is no su
 ↪ch 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.

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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: 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.
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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: 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: 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 2010-04-16 14:07:45. Certificate details: fingerprint (SHA-1) ED093088706603BFD5DC237399B498DA2D4D31C6 fingerprint (SHA-256) E7A7FA0D63E457C7C4A59B38B70849C6A70BDA6F830C7A ↪ F1E32DEE436DE813CC issued by 1.2.840.113549.1.9.1=#726F6F74407562756E747538 ↪ 30342D626173652E6C6F63616C646F6D61696E,CN=ubuntu804-base.localdomain,OU=Office ↪ for Complication of Otherwise Simple Affairs,O=OCOSA,L=Everywhere,ST=There is ↪ no such thing outside US,C=XX public key algorithm RSA public key size (bits) 1024 serial 00FAF93A4C7FB6B9CC
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signature algorithm	sha1WithRSAEncryption
subject	1.2.840.113549.1.9.1=#726F6F74407562756E747538 ↪30342D626173652E6C6F63616C646F6D61696E,CN=ubuntu804-base.localdomain,OU=Office ↪ for Complication of Otherwise Simple Affairs,0=OCOSA,L=Everywhere,ST=There is ↪ no such thing outside US,C=XX
subject alternative names (SAN)	None
valid from	2010-03-17 14:07:45 UTC
valid until	2010-04-16 14:07:45 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.

Vulnerability Detection Result

'Weak' cipher suites accepted by this service via the SSLv3 protocol:

TLS_RSA_WITH_RC4_128_SHA

'Weak' cipher suites accepted by this service via the TLSv1.0 protocol:

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:

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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 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
...continues on next page ...

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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
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

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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: 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 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 TLSv1.0 and/or TLSv1.1 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 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: 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
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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
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
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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: 4.0)

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=#726F6F74407562756E74753830342D626173
 ↵652E6C6F63616C646F6D61696E,CN=ubuntu804-base.localdomain,OU=Office for Complic
 ↵ation of Otherwise Simple Affairs,O=OCOSA,L=Everywhere,ST=There is no such thi
 ↵ng outside US,C=XX

Signature Algorithm: sha1WithRSAEncryption

Solution:

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<p>Solution type: Mitigation</p> <p>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.</p>
<p>Vulnerability Insight</p> <p>The following hashing algorithms used for signing SSL/TLS certificates are considered cryptographically weak and not secure enough for ongoing use:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Secure Hash Algorithm 1 (SHA-1) - Message Digest 5 (MD5) - Message Digest 4 (MD4) - Message Digest 2 (MD2) <p>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.</p> <p>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:</p> <p>Fingerprint1 or fingerprint1, Fingerprint2</p>
<p>Vulnerability Detection Method</p> <p>Check which hashing algorithm was used to sign the remote SSL/TLS certificate.</p> <p>Details: SSL/TLS: Certificate Signed Using A Weak Signature Algorithm</p> <p>OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.105880</p> <p>Version used: 2021-10-15T11:13:32Z</p>
<p>References</p> <p>url: https://blog.mozilla.org/security/2014/09/23/phasing-out-certificates-with-sha-1-based-signature-algorithms/</p>
<p>Medium (CVSS: 4.0)</p> <p>NVT: SSL/TLS: Diffie-Hellman Key Exchange Insufficient DH Group Strength Vulnerability</p>
<p>Summary</p> <p>The SSL/TLS service uses Diffie-Hellman groups with insufficient strength (key size < 2048).</p>
<p>Vulnerability Detection Result</p> <p>Server Temporary Key Size: 1024 bits</p>
<p>Impact</p> <p>An attacker might be able to decrypt the SSL/TLS communication offline.</p>
<p>Solution:</p> <p>Solution type: Workaround</p>
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<p>Deploy (Ephemeral) Elliptic-Curve Diffie-Hellman (ECDHE) or use a 2048-bit or stronger Diffie-Hellman group (see the references).</p> <p>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.</p>
<p>Vulnerability Insight</p> <p>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.</p>
<p>Vulnerability Detection Method</p> <p>Checks the DHE temporary public key size.</p> <p>Details: SSL/TLS: Diffie-Hellman Key Exchange Insufficient DH Group Strength Vulnerability. ↪...</p> <p>OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.106223</p> <p>Version used: 2021-02-12T06:42:15Z</p>
<p>References</p> <p>url: https://weakdh.org/</p> <p>url: https://weakdh.org/sysadmin.html</p>

[[return to 83.212.126.187](#)]

2.1.15 Medium 2121/tcp

<p>Medium (CVSS: 4.8)</p> <p>NVT: FTP Unencrypted Cleartext Login</p>
<p>Summary</p> <p>The remote host is running a FTP service that allows cleartext logins over unencrypted connections.</p>
<p>Vulnerability Detection Result</p> <p>The remote FTP service accepts logins without a previous sent 'AUTH TLS' command ↪. Response(s):</p> <p>Non-anonymous sessions: 331 Password required for openvasvt</p> <p>Anonymous sessions: 331 Password required for anonymous</p>
<p>Impact</p> <p>An attacker can uncover login names and passwords by sniffing traffic to the FTP service.</p>
<p>Solution:</p> <p>Solution type: Mitigation</p>
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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 Version used: 2020-08-24T08:40:10Z

[\[return to 83.212.126.187 \]](#)

2.1.16 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.
Solution: Solution type: VendorFix - Remove support for 'DHE_EXPORT' cipher suites from the service - If running OpenSSL update to 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
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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

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

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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
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```

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.

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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 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
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cert-bund: CB-K15/0590
cert-bund: CB-K15/0525
cert-bund: CB-K15/0393
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dfn-cert:	DFN-CERT-2014-1366
dfn-cert:	DFN-CERT-2014-1354

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2.1.17 Low 5432/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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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
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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

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dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2014-1366
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2014-1354
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