

Simple Fixes and Mitigations for Identified Vulnerabilities

1. High Severity Vulnerabilities (Node.js Multiple Vulnerabilities)

All the high-severity vulnerabilities related to Node.js stem from using outdated versions. The most direct and effective fix is to update Node.js.

Vulnerabilities Covered:

- Plugin ID 152945
- Plugin ID 174404
- Plugin ID 182366
- Plugin ID 181530
- Plugin ID 175655

Simple Fix/Mitigation:

- Identify Current Node.js Version: Run `node -v` in the terminal.`
- Upgrade using Node Version Manager (NVM):
 - `nvm install --lts`
 - `nvm use --lts`
 - `nvm uninstall <old_version>`
- Upgrade using package manager:
 - Debian/Ubuntu: `sudo apt update && sudo apt upgrade nodejs`
 - CentOS/RHEL: `sudo yum update nodejs` or `dnf update nodejs`
 - macOS: `brew update && brew upgrade node`
 - Windows: Download the installer from <https://nodejs.org/en/download/>
- Verify upgrade using `node -v``

General Mitigation:

- Keep dependencies updated (npm update / yarn upgrade)
- Run Node.js apps with least privileges

2. High Severity Vulnerability (Python Tornado 6.5.0 DoS)

Vulnerability Covered:

- Plugin ID 237199

Simple Fix/Mitigation:

- Upgrade Tornado using: pip install --upgrade tornado
- Verify using: pip show tornado (Ensure version 6.5.0 or later)

General Mitigation:

- Implement input validation for all endpoints
- Use rate limiting to reduce risk of DoS attacks

3. Medium Severity Vulnerability (SSL Certificate Cannot Be Trusted)

Vulnerability Covered:

- Plugin ID 51192

Simple Fix/Mitigation:

- Obtain a valid SSL certificate from a reputable CA (e.g., Let's Encrypt, DigiCert, etc.)
- For development: use self-signed certs with caution
- Ensure complete certificate chain is installed
- Follow documentation for your server (e.g., Nginx, Apache, Node.js, Flask)
- Verify installation using tools like: <https://www.ssllabs.com/ssltest/>

General Mitigation:

- Automate renewal using Certbot (for Let's Encrypt)

- Monitor expiration dates with alerts