

# Scan Report

December 24, 2025

## 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 “Scan Meta Post Fix”. The scan started at Mon Dec 22 11:34:18 2025 UTC and ended at Mon Dec 22 14:20:08 2025 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	Critical	High	Medium	Low	Log	False P.
<a href="#">192.168.50.101</a> METASPLOITABLE	8	4	29	4	0	0
Total: 1	8	4	29	4	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 45 results selected by the filtering described above. Before filtering there were 541 results.

## 1.1 Host Authentications

Host	Protocol	Result	Port/User
192.168.50.101 - METASPLOITABLE	SMB	Success	Protocol SMB, Port 445, User

# 2 Results per Host

## 2.1 192.168.50.101

Host scan start Mon Dec 22 11:37:50 2025 UTC

Host scan end Mon Dec 22 14:20:05 2025 UTC

Service (Port)	Threat Level
<a href="#">6200/tcp</a>	Critical
<a href="#">21/tcp</a>	Critical
<a href="#">3632/tcp</a>	Critical
<a href="#">5432/tcp</a>	Critical
<a href="#">8787/tcp</a>	Critical
<a href="#">80/tcp</a>	Critical
<a href="#">general/tcp</a>	Critical
<a href="#">5432/tcp</a>	High
<a href="#">6697/tcp</a>	High

... (continues) ...

... (continued) ...

Service (Port)	Threat Level
<a href="#">80/tcp</a>	High
<a href="#">445/tcp</a>	Medium
<a href="#">22/tcp</a>	Medium
<a href="#">5900/tcp</a>	Medium
<a href="#">21/tcp</a>	Medium
<a href="#">2121/tcp</a>	Medium
<a href="#">5432/tcp</a>	Medium
<a href="#">80/tcp</a>	Medium
<a href="#">22/tcp</a>	Low
<a href="#">general/icmp</a>	Low
<a href="#">5432/tcp</a>	Low
<a href="#">general/tcp</a>	Low

### 2.1.1 Critical 6200/tcp

Critical (CVSS: 9.8)
NVT: vsftpd Compromised Source Packages Backdoor Vulnerability
<b>Summary</b> vsftpd is prone to a backdoor vulnerability.
<b>Quality of Detection (QoD):</b> 99%
<b>Vulnerability Detection Result</b> Vulnerability was detected according to the Vulnerability Detection Method.
<b>Impact</b> Attackers can exploit this issue to execute arbitrary commands in the context of the application. Successful attacks will compromise the affected application.
<b>Solution:</b> <b>Solution type:</b> VendorFix The repaired package can be downloaded from the referenced vendor homepage. Please validate the package with its signature.
<b>Affected Software/OS</b> The vsftpd 2.3.4 source package downloaded between 20110630 and 20110703 is affected.
<b>Vulnerability Insight</b> The tainted source package contains a backdoor which opens a shell on port 6200/tcp.
<b>Vulnerability Detection Method</b> ... continues on next page ...

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Details: vsftpd Compromised Source Packages Backdoor Vulnerability
OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.103185
Version used: 2023-12-07T05:05:41Z
<b>References</b>
cve: CVE-2011-2523
url: <a href="https://scarybeastsecurity.blogspot.com/2011/07/alert-vsftpd-download-backdoor.html">https://scarybeastsecurity.blogspot.com/2011/07/alert-vsftpd-download-backdoor.html</a>
url: <a href="https://web.archive.org/web/20210127090551/https://www.securityfocus.com/bid/48539/">https://web.archive.org/web/20210127090551/https://www.securityfocus.com/bid/48539/</a>
url: <a href="https://security.appspot.com/vsftpd.html">https://security.appspot.com/vsftpd.html</a>

[ [return to 192.168.50.101](#) ]

### 2.1.2 Critical 21/tcp

Critical (CVSS: 9.8)
NVT: vsftpd Compromised Source Packages Backdoor Vulnerability
<b>Product detection result</b>
cpe:/a:beasts:vsftpd:2.3.4
Detected by vsFTPD FTP Server Detection (OID: 1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.111050)
<b>Summary</b>
vsftpd is prone to a backdoor vulnerability.
<b>Quality of Detection (QoD):</b> 99%
<b>Vulnerability Detection Result</b>
Vulnerability was detected according to the Vulnerability Detection Method.
<b>Impact</b>
Attackers can exploit this issue to execute arbitrary commands in the context of the application. Successful attacks will compromise the affected application.
<b>Solution:</b>
<b>Solution type:</b> VendorFix
The repaired package can be downloaded from the referenced vendor homepage. Please validate the package with its signature.
<b>Affected Software/OS</b>
The vsftpd 2.3.4 source package downloaded between 20110630 and 20110703 is affected.
... continues on next page ...

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<b>Vulnerability Insight</b> The tainted source package contains a backdoor which opens a shell on port 6200/tcp.
<b>Vulnerability Detection Method</b> Details: vsftpd Compromised Source Packages Backdoor Vulnerability OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.103185 Version used: 2023-12-07T05:05:41Z
<b>Product Detection Result</b> Product: cpe:/a:beasts:vsftpd:2.3.4 Method: vsFTPD FTP Server Detection OID: 1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.111050)
<b>References</b> cve: CVE-2011-2523 url: <a href="https://scarybeastsecurity.blogspot.com/2011/07/alert-vsftpd-download-backdoor.html">https://scarybeastsecurity.blogspot.com/2011/07/alert-vsftpd-download-backd oored.html</a> url: <a href="https://web.archive.org/web/20210127090551/https://www.securityfocus.com/bi&lt;br/&gt;d/48539/">https://web.archive.org/web/20210127090551/https://www.securityfocus.com/bi d/48539/</a> url: <a href="https://security.appspot.com/vsftpd.html">https://security.appspot.com/vsftpd.html</a>

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### 2.1.3 Critical 3632/tcp

Critical (CVSS: 9.3)
NVT: DistCC RCE Vulnerability (CVE-2004-2687)
<b>Summary</b> DistCC is prone to a remote code execution (RCE) vulnerability.
<b>Quality of Detection (QoD):</b> 99%
<b>Vulnerability Detection Result</b> It was possible to execute the "id" command. Result: uid=1(daemon) gid=1(daemon)
<b>Impact</b> DistCC by default trusts its clients completely that in turn could allow a malicious client to execute arbitrary commands on the server.
<b>Solution:</b> ... continues on next page ...

<p>... continued from previous page ...</p> <p><b>Solution type:</b> VendorFix Vendor updates are available. Please see the references for more information. For more information about DistCC's security see the references.</p> <p><b>Vulnerability Insight</b> 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.</p> <p><b>Vulnerability Detection Method</b> 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</p> <p><b>References</b> cve: CVE-2004-2687 url: <a href="https://distcc.github.io/security.html">https://distcc.github.io/security.html</a> url: <a href="https://web.archive.org/web/20150511045306/http://archives.neohapsis.com:80/→/archives/bugtraq/2005-03/0183.html">https://web.archive.org/web/20150511045306/http://archives.neohapsis.com:80/→/archives/bugtraq/2005-03/0183.html</a> dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2019-0381</p>
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#### 2.1.4 Critical 5432/tcp

Critical (CVSS: 9.0)
NVT: PostgreSQL Default Credentials (PostgreSQL Protocol)
<b>Product detection result</b> cpe:/a:postgresql:postgresql:8.3.1 Detected by PostgreSQL Detection Consolidation (OID: 1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.12802 →5)
<b>Summary</b> It was possible to login into the remote PostgreSQL as user postgres using weak credentials.
<b>Quality of Detection (QoD):</b> 99%
<b>Vulnerability Detection Result</b> It was possible to login as user postgres with password "postgres".
<b>Solution:</b> ... continues on next page ...

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<b>Solution type:</b> Mitigation Change the password as soon as possible.
<b>Vulnerability Detection Method</b> Details: PostgreSQL Default Credentials (PostgreSQL Protocol) OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.103552 Version used: 2024-07-19T15:39:06Z
<b>Product Detection Result</b> Product: cpe:/a:postgresql:postgresql:8.3.1 Method: PostgreSQL Detection Consolidation OID: 1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.128025)

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### 2.1.5 Critical 8787/tcp

Critical (CVSS: 10.0)
NVT: Distributed Ruby (dRuby/DRb) Multiple RCE Vulnerabilities
<b>Summary</b> Systems using Distributed Ruby (dRuby/DRb), which is available in Ruby versions 1.6 and later, may permit unauthorized systems to execute distributed commands.
<b>Quality of Detection (QoD):</b> 99%
<b>Vulnerability Detection Result</b> The service is running in <code>\$SAFE &gt;= 1</code> mode. However it is still possible to run a <code>→rbitrary syscall</code> commands on the remote host. Sending an invalid syscall the <code>→service</code> returned the following response: <pre>Flo::Errno::ENOSYS:bt["3/usr/lib/ruby/1.8/druby/druby.rb:1555:in 'syscall'"0/usr/lib/ →ruby/1.8/druby/druby.rb:1555:in 'send'"4/usr/lib/ruby/1.8/druby/druby.rb:1555:in '__se →nd__'"A/usr/lib/ruby/1.8/druby/druby.rb:1555:in 'perform_without_block'"3/usr/lib/ →ruby/1.8/druby/druby.rb:1515:in 'perform'"5/usr/lib/ruby/1.8/druby/druby.rb:1589:in 'm →ain_loop'"0/usr/lib/ruby/1.8/druby/druby.rb:1585:in 'loop'"5/usr/lib/ruby/1.8/druby/ →druby.rb:1585:in 'main_loop'"1/usr/lib/ruby/1.8/druby/druby.rb:1581:in 'start'"5/usr →/lib/ruby/1.8/druby/druby.rb:1581:in 'main_loop'"//usr/lib/ruby/1.8/druby/druby.rb:143 →0:in 'run'"1/usr/lib/ruby/1.8/druby/druby.rb:1427:in 'start'"//usr/lib/ruby/1.8/dr →b/druby/druby.rb:1427:in 'run'"6/usr/lib/ruby/1.8/druby/druby.rb:1347:in 'initialize'"//us →r/lib/ruby/1.8/druby/druby.rb:1627:in 'new'"9/usr/lib/ruby/1.8/druby/druby.rb:1627:in →'start_service'"%/usr/sbin/druby_timeserver.rb:12:errnoi+:mesg"Function not im →plemented</pre>
... continues on next page ...

	<p>... continued from previous page ...</p>
<b>Impact</b>	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.
<b>Solution:</b>	
<b>Solution type:</b>	Mitigation
	Administrators of environments that rely on Distributed Ruby should ensure that appropriate controls are in place. Code-level controls may include:
	- 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
<b>Vulnerability Detection Method</b>	
	Send a crafted command to the service and check for a remote command execution via the instance_eval or syscall requests.
	Details: <b>Distributed Ruby (dRuby/DRb) Multiple RCE Vulnerabilities</b>
	OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.108010
	Version used: 2024-06-28T05:05:33Z
<b>References</b>	
	url: <a href="https://tools.cisco.com/security/center/viewAlert.x?alertId=22750">https://tools.cisco.com/security/center/viewAlert.x?alertId=22750</a>
	url: <a href="http://www.securityfocus.com/bid/47071">http://www.securityfocus.com/bid/47071</a>
	url: <a href="http://blog.security-labs.com/archives/2011/05/12/druby_for_penetration_testers/">http://blog.security-labs.com/archives/2011/05/12/druby_for_penetration_testers/</a>
	url: <a href="http://www.ruby-doc.org/stdlib-1.9.3/libdoc/druby/rdoc/DRb.html">http://www.ruby-doc.org/stdlib-1.9.3/libdoc/druby/rdoc/DRb.html</a>

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### 2.1.6 Critical 80/tcp

Critical (CVSS: 10.0) <b>NVT: TWiki &lt; 4.2.4 Multiple XSS / Command Execution Vulnerabilities</b>
<b>Summary</b>
TWiki is prone to multiple cross-site scripting (XSS) and command execution vulnerabilities.
<b>Quality of Detection (QoD):</b> 80%

#### Vulnerability Detection Result

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<p>Installed version: 01.Feb.2003 Fixed version: 4.2.4</p>	
<p><b>Impact</b> 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><b>Solution:</b> <b>Solution type:</b> VendorFix Update to version 4.2.4 or later.</p>	
<p><b>Affected Software/OS</b> TWiki versions prior to 4.2.4.</p>	
<p><b>Vulnerability Insight</b> 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><b>Vulnerability Detection Method</b> Details: TWiki &lt; 4.2.4 Multiple XSS / Command Execution Vulnerabilities OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.800320 Version used: 2025-12-11T05:46:19Z</p>	
<p><b>References</b>  <a href="#">cve: CVE-2008-5304</a>  <a href="#">cve: CVE-2008-5305</a>  <a href="#">url: http://twiki.org/cgi-bin/view/Codev.SecurityAlert-CVE-2008-5304</a>  <a href="#">url: http://www.securityfocus.com/bid/32668</a>  <a href="#">url: http://www.securityfocus.com/bid/32669</a>  <a href="#">url: http://twiki.org/cgi-bin/view/Codev/SecurityAlert-CVE-2008-5305</a> </p>	

Critical (CVSS: 9.8)
NVT: PHP < 5.3.13, 5.4.x < 5.4.3 Multiple Vulnerabilities - Active Check
<b>Summary</b> PHP is prone to multiple vulnerabilities.
<b>Quality of Detection (QoD):</b> 95%
<b>Vulnerability Detection Result</b> By doing the following HTTP POST request: ... continues on next page ...

<p>... continued from previous page ...</p> <pre>"HTTP POST" body : &lt;?php phpinfo();?&gt; URL          : http://192.168.50.101/cgi-bin/php?%2D%64+%61%6C%6C%6F%77%5F%7 →5%72%6C%5F%69%6E%63%6C%75%64%65%3D%6F%6E%+%2D%64+%73%61%66%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+%6 →3%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 "&lt;?php phpinfo();?&gt;" command.  Result: &lt;title&gt;phpinfo()&lt;/title&gt;&lt;meta name="ROBOTS" content="NOINDEX, NOFOLLOW, NOARCHIV →E" /&gt;&lt;/head&gt; &lt;tr&gt;&lt;td class="e"&gt;Configuration File (php.ini) Path &lt;/td&gt;&lt;td class="v"&gt;/etc/ph →p5/cgi &lt;/td&gt;&lt;/tr&gt; &lt;h2&gt;PHP Core&lt;/h2&gt; &lt;h2&gt;PHP Variables&lt;/h2&gt;</pre>
<p><b>Impact</b></p> <p>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.</p>
<p><b>Solution:</b></p> <p><b>Solution type:</b> VendorFix</p> <p>PHP: Update to version 5.3.13, 5.4.3 or later</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Other products / applications: Please contact the vendor for a solution</li> </ul>
<p><b>Affected Software/OS</b></p> <p>PHP versions prior to 5.3.13 and 5.4.x prior to 5.4.3.</p> <p>Other products / applications might be affected by the tested CVE-2012-1823 as well.</p>
<p><b>Vulnerability Insight</b></p> <p>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.</p> <p>An example of the -s command, allowing an attacker to view the source code of index.php is below:</p> <p><a href="http://example.com/index.php?-s">http://example.com/index.php?-s</a></p>
<p><b>Vulnerability Detection Method</b></p> <p>Send multiple a crafted HTTP POST requests and checks the responses.</p> <p>Notes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- This script checks for the presence of CVE-2012-1823 which indicates that the system is also affected by the other included CVEs.</li> </ul>
<p>... continues on next page ...</p>

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- It is currently expected that a result of this VT is reported if the system is generally exposing a phpinfo() output on the relevant URL / endpoint (independent from the running product). Exposing such sensitive information is generally seen as a security misconfiguration and should be avoided.

Details: PHP < 5.3.13, 5.4.x < 5.4.3 Multiple Vulnerabilities - Active Check

OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.103482

Version used: 2025-11-11T05:40:18Z

### References

cve: CVE-2012-1823

cve: CVE-2012-2311

cve: CVE-2012-2336

cve: CVE-2012-2335

url: <https://web.archive.org/web/20190212080415/http://eindbazen.net/2012/05/php--cgi-advisory-cve-2012-1823/>

url: <https://www.kb.cert.org/vuls/id/520827>

url: <https://bugs.php.net/bug.php?id=61910>

url: <https://www.php.net/manual/en/security.cgi-bin.php>

url: <https://web.archive.org/web/20210121223743/http://www.securityfocus.com/bid/53388>

url: <https://web.archive.org/web/20120709064615/http://www.h-online.com/open/news/item/Critical-open-hole-in-PHP-creates-risks-Update-2-1567532.html>

url: <https://www.cisa.gov/known-exploited-vulnerabilities-catalog>

cisa: Known Exploited Vulnerability (KEV) catalog

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

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### 2.1.7 Critical general/tcp

Critical (CVSS: 10.0)
NVT: Operating System (OS) End of Life (EOL) Detection
<p><b>Product detection result</b>  cpe:/o:canonical:ubuntu_linux:8.04  Detected by OS Detection Consolidation and Reporting (OID: 1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0  ↔.105937)</p>
<p><b>Summary</b>  The Operating System (OS) on the remote host has reached the end of life (EOL) and should not be used anymore.</p>
<p><b>Quality of Detection (QoD):</b> 80%</p>
<p><b>Vulnerability Detection Result</b>  The "Ubuntu" Operating System on the remote host has reached the end of life.  CPE: cpe:/o:canonical:ubuntu_linux:8.04  Installed version,  build or SP: 8.04  EOL date: 2013-05-09  EOL info: <a href="https://wiki.ubuntu.com/Releases">https://wiki.ubuntu.com/Releases</a></p>
<p><b>Impact</b>  An EOL version of an OS is not receiving any security updates from the vendor. Unfixed security vulnerabilities might be leveraged by an attacker to compromise the security of this host.</p>
<p><b>Solution:</b>  <b>Solution type:</b> Mitigation  Update the OS on the remote host to a version which is still supported and receiving security updates by the vendor.  Note / Important: Please create an override for this result if the target host is a:  - Windows system with Extended Security Updates (ESU)  - System with additional 3rd-party / non-vendor security updates like e.g. from 'TuxCare', 'Frexian Extended LTS' or similar</p>
<p><b>Vulnerability Detection Method</b>  Checks if an EOL version of an OS is present on the target host.  Details: Operating System (OS) End of Life (EOL) Detection  OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.103674  Version used: 2025-05-21T05:40:19Z</p>
<p><b>Product Detection Result</b>  ... continues on next page ...</p>

... continued from previous page ...
Product: cpe:/o:canonical:ubuntu_linux:8.04
Method: OS Detection Consolidation and Reporting
OID: 1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.105937)

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### 2.1.8 High 5432/tcp

High (CVSS: 7.4)
NVT: SSL/TLS: OpenSSL CCS Man in the Middle Security Bypass Vulnerability
<b>Summary</b> OpenSSL is prone to a security bypass vulnerability.
<b>Quality of Detection (QoD):</b> 70%
<b>Vulnerability Detection Result</b> Vulnerability was detected according to the Vulnerability Detection Method.
<b>Impact</b> 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.
<b>Solution:</b> <b>Solution type:</b> VendorFix Updates are available. Please see the references for more information.
<b>Affected Software/OS</b> OpenSSL before 0.9.8za, 1.0.0 before 1.0.0m and 1.0.1 before 1.0.1h.
<b>Vulnerability Insight</b> 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.
<b>Vulnerability Detection Method</b> 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: 2025-01-17T15:39:18Z
<b>References</b> ... continues on next page ...

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cve: CVE-2014-0224  
url: <https://www.openssl.org/news/secadv/20140605.txt>  
url: <http://www.securityfocus.com/bid/67899>  
cert-bund: WID-SEC-2023-0500  
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

... continues on next page ...

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dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2014-0747  
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2014-0738  
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2014-0715  
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2014-0714  
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2014-0709

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### 2.1.9 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.

**Quality of Detection (QoD):** 80%

**Vulnerability Detection Result**

Installed version: 3.2.8.1

Fixed version: 3.2.10.7

**Impact**

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

**Solution:**

**Solution type:** VendorFix

Update to version 3.2.10.7, 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.

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Details: UnrealIRCd Authentication Spoofing Vulnerability OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.809883 Version used: 2025-12-17T05:46:28Z
<b>Product Detection Result</b> Product: cpe:/a:unrealircd:unrealircd:3.2.8.1 Method: UnrealIRCd Detection OID: 1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.809884)
<b>References</b> 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

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### 2.1.10 High 80/tcp

High (CVSS: 7.5)
NVT: EasyPHP Webserver <= 12.1 Multiple Vulnerabilities - Active Check
<b>Summary</b> EasyPHP Webserver is prone to multiple vulnerabilities.
<b>Quality of Detection (QoD): 99%</b>
<b>Vulnerability Detection Result</b> Vulnerable URL: http://192.168.50.101/phpinfo.php Concluded from: <pre>&lt;title&gt;phpinfo()&lt;/title&gt;&lt;meta name="ROBOTS" content="NOINDEX, NOFOLLOW, NOARCHIV →E" /&gt;&lt;/head&gt; &lt;tr&gt;&lt;td class="e"&gt;Configuration File (php.ini) Path &lt;/td&gt;&lt;td class="v"&gt;/etc/ph →p5/cgi &lt;/td&gt;&lt;/tr&gt; &lt;h2&gt;PHP Core&lt;/h2&gt; &lt;h2&gt;PHP Variables&lt;/h2&gt;</pre>
<b>Impact</b> Successful exploitation will allow attackers to gain administrative access, disclose the information, inject PHP code/shell and execute a remote PHP Code.
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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**

EasyPHP version 12.1 and prior.

**Vulnerability Insight**

The bug in EasyPHP WebServer Manager, its skipping authentication for certain requests. Which allows to bypass the authentication, disclose the information or execute a remote PHP code.

**Vulnerability Detection Method**

Sends a crafted HTTP GET request and checks the response.

Note: It is currently expected that a result of this VT is reported if the system is generally exposing a `phpinfo()` output on the relevant URL / endpoint (independent from the running product). Exposing such sensitive information is generally seen as a security misconfiguration and should be avoided.

Details: EasyPHP Webserver <= 12.1 Multiple Vulnerabilities - Active Check

OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.803189

Version used: 2025-11-11T05:40:18Z

**References**

url: <https://cxsecurity.com/issue/WLB-2013040069>

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.

**Quality of Detection (QoD): 99%****Vulnerability Detection Result**

We could upload the following files via the PUT method at this web server:

`http://192.168.50.101/dav/puttest1256189228.html`

`http://192.168.50.101/dav/53prt32e.htm/puttest494220950.html`

`http://192.168.50.101/dav/y7ztpw9m.htm/puttest469451992.html`

`http://192.168.50.101/dav/53prt32e.htm/fSpw1EFU.htm/puttest1144420248.html`

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

`... continues on next page ...`

... continued from previous page ...
<p><a href="http://192.168.50.101/dav/puttest1256189228.html">http://192.168.50.101/dav/puttest1256189228.html</a>  <a href="http://192.168.50.101/dav/53prt32e.htm/puttest494220950.html">http://192.168.50.101/dav/53prt32e.htm/puttest494220950.html</a>  <a href="http://192.168.50.101/dav/y7ztpw9m.htm/puttest469451992.html">http://192.168.50.101/dav/y7ztpw9m.htm/puttest469451992.html</a>  <a href="http://192.168.50.101/dav/53prt32e.htm/fSpw1EFU.htm/puttest1144420248.html">http://192.168.50.101/dav/53prt32e.htm/fSpw1EFU.htm/puttest1144420248.html</a></p>
<b>Impact</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Enabled PUT method: This might allow an attacker to upload and run arbitrary code on this web server.</li> <li>- Enabled DELETE method: This might allow an attacker to delete additional files on this web server.</li> </ul>
<b>Solution:</b> <b>Solution type:</b> Mitigation Use access restrictions to these dangerous HTTP methods or disable them completely.
<b>Affected Software/OS</b> Web servers with enabled PUT and/or DELETE methods.
<b>Vulnerability Detection Method</b> 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: 2023-08-01T13:29:10Z
<b>References</b> url: <a href="http://www.securityfocus.com/bid/12141">http://www.securityfocus.com/bid/12141</a> owasp: OWASP-CM-001

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### 2.1.11 Medium 445/tcp

Medium (CVSS: 6.0)
NVT: Samba 3.0.0 <= 3.0.25rc3 MS-RPC Remote Shell Command Execution Vulnerability - Active Check
<b>Product detection result</b> cpe:/a:samba:samba:3.0.20 Detected by SMB NativeLanMan (OID: 1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.102011)
<b>Summary</b> ... continues on next page ...

<p>... continued from previous page ...</p> <p>Samba is prone to a vulnerability that allows attackers to execute arbitrary shell commands because the software fails to sanitize user-supplied input.</p> <p><b>Quality of Detection (QoD):</b> 99%</p> <p><b>Vulnerability Detection Result</b> By sending a special crafted SMB request it was possible to execute ‘‘ping -p 5f →4f70656e564153565431303135335f -c50 192.168.50.100‘‘ on the remote host. Received answer (ICMP "Data" field):</p> <pre>0x00: 28 4D 49 69 FF 7B 0C 00 56 54 31 30 31 35 33 5F      (MII.{..VT10153_ 0x10: 5F 4F 70 65 6E 56 41 53 56 54 31 30 31 35 33 5F      _OpenVASVT10153_ 0x20: 5F 4F 70 65 6E 56 41 53 56 54 31 30 31 35 33 5F      _OpenVASVT10153_ 0x30: 5F 4F 70 65 6E 56 41 53                               _OpenVAS</pre> <p><b>Impact</b> An attacker may leverage this issue to execute arbitrary shell commands on an affected system with the privileges of the application.</p> <p><b>Solution:</b> <b>Solution type:</b> VendorFix Updates are available. Please see the referenced vendor advisory.</p> <p><b>Affected Software/OS</b> Samba versions 3.0.0 through 3.0.25rc3.</p> <p><b>Vulnerability Detection Method</b> Sends a crafted SMB request and checks if the target is connecting back to the scanner host. Note: For a successful detection of this flaw the scanner host needs to be able to directly receive ICMP echo requests from the target. Details: Samba 3.0.0 &lt;= 3.0.25rc3 MS-RPC Remote Shell Command Execution Vulnerability - . →.. OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.108011 Version used: 2025-03-18T05:38:50Z</p> <p><b>Product Detection Result</b> Product: cpe:/a:samba:samba:3.0.20 Method: SMB_NativeLanMan OID: 1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.102011)</p> <p><b>References</b> cve: CVE-2007-2447 url: <a href="https://www.samba.org/samba/security/CVE-2007-2447.html">https://www.samba.org/samba/security/CVE-2007-2447.html</a> url: <a href="https://web.archive.org/web/20210121173708/http://www.securityfocus.com/bid/23972">https://web.archive.org/web/20210121173708/http://www.securityfocus.com/bid/23972</a></p>
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### 2.1.12 Medium 22/tcp

Medium (CVSS: 5.3) NVT: Weak Host Key Algorithm(s) (SSH)
<b>Product detection result</b> cpe:/a:ietf:secure_shell_protocol Detected by SSH Protocol Algorithms Supported (OID: 1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.105565 ↳)
<b>Summary</b> The remote SSH server is configured to allow / support weak host key algorithm(s).
<b>Quality of Detection (QoD):</b> 80%
<b>Vulnerability Detection Result</b> The remote SSH server supports the following weak host key algorithm(s): host key algorithm   Description ----- ↳----- ssh-dss   Digital Signature Algorithm (DSA) / Digital Signature Standard (DSS)
<b>Solution:</b> <b>Solution type:</b> Mitigation Disable the reported weak host key algorithm(s).
<b>Vulnerability Detection Method</b> Checks the supported host key algorithms of the remote SSH server. Currently weak host key algorithms are defined as the following: - ssh-dss: Digital Signature Algorithm (DSA) / Digital Signature Standard (DSS) Details: Weak Host Key Algorithm(s) (SSH) OID: 1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.117687 Version used: 2024-06-14T05:05:48Z
<b>Product Detection Result</b> Product: cpe:/a:ietf:secure_shell_protocol Method: SSH Protocol Algorithms Supported OID: 1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.105565
<b>References</b> url: <a href="https://www.rfc-editor.org/rfc/rfc8332">https://www.rfc-editor.org/rfc/rfc8332</a> url: <a href="https://www.rfc-editor.org/rfc/rfc8709">https://www.rfc-editor.org/rfc/rfc8709</a> ... continues on next page ...

<p>... continued from previous page ...</p> <p>url: <a href="https://www.rfc-editor.org/rfc/rfc4253#section-6.6">https://www.rfc-editor.org/rfc/rfc4253#section-6.6</a></p>
---

<p>Medium (CVSS: 5.3)</p>
---------------------------

<p>NVT: Weak Key Exchange (KEX) Algorithm(s) Supported (SSH)</p>
--

<p><b>Product detection result</b></p>
--

<p>cpe:/a:ietf:secure_shell_protocol</p>
--

<p>Detected by SSH Protocol Algorithms Supported (OID: 1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.105565 →)</p>
--

<p><b>Summary</b></p>
-----------------------

<p>The remote SSH server is configured to allow / support weak key exchange (KEX) algorithm(s).</p>
---

<p><b>Quality of Detection (QoD):</b> 80%</p>
---

<p><b>Vulnerability Detection Result</b></p>
--

<p>The remote SSH server supports the following weak KEX algorithm(s):</p>
--

<p>KEX algorithm   Reason</p>
-------------------------------

<p>→-----</p>
---------------

<p>diffie-hellman-group-exchange-sha1   Using SHA-1 diffie-hellman-group1-sha1   Using Oakley Group 2 (a 1024-bit MODP group →) and SHA-1</p>
---

<p><b>Impact</b></p>
----------------------

<p>An attacker can quickly break individual connections.</p>
--

<p><b>Solution:</b></p>
-------------------------

<p><b>Solution type:</b> Mitigation</p>
---

<p>Disable the reported weak KEX algorithm(s)</p>
---

<p>- 1024-bit MODP group / prime KEX algorithms:</p>
--

<p>Alternatively use elliptic-curve Diffie-Hellmann in general, e.g. Curve 25519.</p>
---

<p><b>Vulnerability Insight</b></p>
-------------------------------------

<p>- 1024-bit MODP group / prime KEX algorithms:</p>
--

<p>Millions of HTTPS, SSH, and VPN servers all use the same prime numbers for Diffie-Hellman key exchange. Practitioners believed this was safe as long as new key exchange messages were generated for every connection. However, the first step in the number field sieve—the most efficient algorithm for breaking a Diffie-Hellman connection—is dependent only on this prime.</p>
--

<p>A nation-state can break a 1024-bit prime.</p>
---

<p><b>Vulnerability Detection Method</b></p>
--

<p>Checks the supported KEX algorithms of the remote SSH server.</p>
--

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Currently weak KEX algorithms are defined as the following:  
 - non-elliptic-curve Diffie-Hellmann (DH) KEX algorithms with 1024-bit MODP group / prime  
 - ephemeral key exchange groups uses SHA-1  
 - using RSA 1024-bit modulus key  
 Details: Weak Key Exchange (KEX) Algorithm(s) Supported (SSH)  
 OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.150713  
 Version used: 2024-06-14T05:05:48Z

#### **Product Detection Result**

Product: cpe:/a:ietf:secure\_shell\_protocol  
 Method: SSH Protocol Algorithms Supported  
 OID: 1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.105565)

#### **References**

url: <https://weakdh.org/sysadmin.html>  
 url: <https://www.rfc-editor.org/rfc/rfc9142>  
 url: <https://www.rfc-editor.org/rfc/rfc9142#name-summary-guidance-for-implementations>  
 url: <https://www.rfc-editor.org/rfc/rfc6194>  
 url: <https://www.rfc-editor.org/rfc/rfc4253#section-6.5>

Medium (CVSS: 4.3)

NVT: Weak Encryption Algorithm(s) Supported (SSH)

#### **Product detection result**

cpe:/a:ietf:secure\_shell\_protocol  
 Detected by SSH Protocol Algorithms Supported (OID: 1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.105565  
 ↳)

#### **Summary**

The remote SSH server is configured to allow / support weak encryption algorithm(s).

#### **Quality of Detection (QoD): 80%**

#### **Vulnerability Detection Result**

The remote SSH server supports the following weak client-to-server encryption algorithms:  
 ↳  
 3des-cbc  
 aes128-cbc  
 aes192-cbc  
 aes256-cbc  
 arcfour  
 arcfour128  
 arcfour256

... continues on next page ...

<pre> blowfish-cbc cast128-cbc rijndael-cbc@lysator.liu.se The remote SSH server supports the following weak server-to-client encryption al →gorithm(s): 3des-cbc aes128-cbc aes192-cbc aes256-cbc arcfour arcfour128 arcfour256 blowfish-cbc cast128-cbc rijndael-cbc@lysator.liu.se </pre> <p><b>Solution:</b>  <b>Solution type:</b> Mitigation  Disable the reported weak encryption algorithm(s).</p> <p><b>Vulnerability Insight</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The 'arcfour' cipher is the Arcfour stream cipher with 128-bit keys. The Arcfour cipher is believed to be compatible with the RC4 cipher [SCHNEIER]. Arcfour (and RC4) has problems with weak keys, and should not be used anymore.</li> <li>- The 'none' algorithm specifies that no encryption is to be done. Note that this method provides no confidentiality protection, and it is NOT RECOMMENDED to use it.</li> <li>- A vulnerability exists in SSH messages that employ CBC mode that may allow an attacker to recover plaintext from a block of ciphertext.</li> </ul> <p><b>Vulnerability Detection Method</b></p> <p>Checks the supported encryption algorithms (client-to-server and server-to-client) of the remote SSH server.</p> <p>Currently weak encryption algorithms are defined as the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Arcfour (RC4) cipher based algorithms</li> <li>- 'none' algorithm</li> <li>- CBC mode cipher based algorithms</li> </ul> <p>Details: Weak Encryption Algorithm(s) Supported (SSH)  OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.105611  Version used: 2024-06-14T05:05:48Z</p> <p><b>Product Detection Result</b></p> <p>Product: cpe:/a:ietf:secure_shell_protocol  Method: SSH Protocol Algorithms Supported  OID: 1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.105565)</p>	<p>... continued from previous page ...</p>

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**References**

url: <https://www.rfc-editor.org/rfc/rfc8758>  
url: <https://www.kb.cert.org/vuls/id/958563>  
url: <https://www.rfc-editor.org/rfc/rfc4253#section-6.3>

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**2.1.13 Medium 5900/tcp**

Medium (CVSS: 4.8)

NVT: VNC Server Unencrypted Data Transmission

**Summary**

The remote host is running a VNC server providing one or more insecure or cryptographically weak Security Type(s) not intended for use on untrusted networks.

**Quality of Detection (QoD):** 70%

**Vulnerability Detection Result**

The VNC server provides the following insecure or cryptographically weak Security Type(s):  
2 (VNC authentication)

**Impact**

An attacker can uncover sensitive data by sniffing traffic to the VNC server.

**Solution:**

**Solution type:** Mitigation

Run the session over an encrypted channel provided by IPsec [RFC4301] or SSH [RFC4254]. Some VNC server vendors are also providing more secure Security Types within their products.

**Vulnerability Detection Method**

Details: VNC Server Unencrypted Data Transmission

OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.108529

Version used: 2023-07-12T05:05:04Z

**References**

url: <https://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc6143#page-10>

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**2.1.14 Medium 21/tcp**

Medium (CVSS: 6.4)
NVT: Anonymous FTP Login Reporting
<b>Summary</b> Reports if the remote FTP Server allows anonymous logins.
<b>Quality of Detection (QoD):</b> 80%
<b>Vulnerability Detection Result</b> It was possible to login to the remote FTP service with the following anonymous account(s): anonymous:anonymous@example.com ftp:anonymous@example.com
<b>Impact</b> Based on the files accessible via this anonymous FTP login and the permissions of this account an attacker might be able to: - gain access to sensitive files - upload or delete files.
<b>Solution:</b> <b>Solution type:</b> Mitigation If you do not want to share files, you should disable anonymous logins.
<b>Vulnerability Insight</b> 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.
<b>Vulnerability Detection Method</b> Details: Anonymous FTP Login Reporting OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.900600 Version used: 2021-10-20T09:03:29Z
<b>References</b> cve: CVE-1999-0497

Medium (CVSS: 4.8)
NVT: FTP Unencrypted Cleartext Login
<b>Summary</b> The remote host is running a FTP service that allows cleartext logins over unencrypted connections.
<b>Quality of Detection (QoD):</b> 70%
<b>Vulnerability Detection Result</b> 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.
<b>Impact</b> An attacker can uncover login names and passwords by sniffing traffic to the FTP service.
<b>Solution:</b> <b>Solution type:</b> Mitigation Enable FTPS or enforce the connection via the 'AUTH TLS' command. Please see the manual of the FTP service for more information.
<b>Vulnerability Detection Method</b> 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: <b>FTP Unencrypted Cleartext Login</b> OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.108528 Version used: 2023-12-20T05:05:58Z

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### 2.1.15 Medium 2121/tcp

Medium (CVSS: 4.8)
NVT: FTP Unencrypted Cleartext Login
<b>Summary</b> The remote host is running a FTP service that allows cleartext logins over unencrypted connections.
... continues on next page ...

	... continued from previous page ...
<b>Quality of Detection (QoD):</b> 70%	
<b>Vulnerability Detection Result</b> The remote FTP service accepts logins without a previous sent 'AUTH TLS' command →. Response(s): Anonymous sessions: 331 Password required for anonymous	
<b>Impact</b> An attacker can uncover login names and passwords by sniffing traffic to the FTP service.	
<b>Solution:</b> <b>Solution type:</b> Mitigation Enable FTPS or enforce the connection via the 'AUTH TLS' command. Please see the manual of the FTP service for more information.	
<b>Vulnerability Detection Method</b> 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: 2023-12-20T05:05:58Z	

[ [return to 192.168.50.101](#) ]

### 2.1.16 Medium 5432/tcp

Medium (CVSS: 5.9) NVT: SSL/TLS: Report Weak Cipher Suites
<b>Product detection result</b> cpe:/a:ietf:transport_layer_security Detected by SSL/TLS: Report Supported Cipher Suites (OID: 1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.→802067)
<b>Summary</b> This routine reports all weak SSL/TLS cipher suites accepted by a service.
<b>Quality of Detection (QoD):</b> 98%
<b>Vulnerability Detection Result</b> 'Weak' cipher suites accepted by this service via the SSLv3 protocol: ... continues on next page ...

<p>... continued from previous page ...</p> <hr/> <p><b>TLS_RSA_WITH_RC4_128_SHA</b>        'Weak' cipher suites accepted by this service via the TLSv1.0 protocol:  <b>TLS_RSA_WITH_RC4_128_SHA</b></p> <hr/> <p><b>Impact</b>        This could allow remote attackers to obtain sensitive information or have other, unspecified impacts.</p> <hr/> <p><b>Solution:</b>  <b>Solution type:</b> 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.</p> <hr/> <p><b>Affected Software/OS</b>        All services providing an encrypted communication using weak SSL/TLS cipher suites.</p> <hr/> <p><b>Vulnerability Insight</b>        These rules are applied for the evaluation of the cryptographic strength:        - 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</p> <hr/> <p><b>Vulnerability Detection Method</b>        Checks previous collected cipher suites.        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.        Details: SSL/TLS: Report Weak Cipher Suites        OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.103440        Version used: 2025-03-27T05:38:50Z</p> <hr/> <p><b>Product Detection Result</b>        Product: cpe:/a:ietf:transport_layer_security        Method: SSL/TLS: Report Supported Cipher Suites        OID: 1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.802067</p> <hr/> <p><b>References</b>        cve: CVE-2013-2566        cve: CVE-2015-2808        cve: CVE-2015-4000        url: <a href="https://ssl-config.mozilla.org">https://ssl-config.mozilla.org</a></p>
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url: <https://www.bsi.bund.de/SharedDocs/Downloads/EN/BSI/Publications/TechGuidelines/TG02102/BSI-TR-02102-1.html>  
url: [https://www.bsi.bund.de/EN/Themen/Oeffentliche-Verwaltung/Mindeststandards/TLS-Protokoll/TLS-Protokoll\\_node.html](https://www.bsi.bund.de/EN/Themen/Oeffentliche-Verwaltung/Mindeststandards/TLS-Protokoll/TLS-Protokoll_node.html)  
url: <https://www.bsi.bund.de/SharedDocs/Downloads/DE/BSI/Publikationen/TechnischeRichtlinien/TR03116/BSI-TR-03116-4.html>  
url: [https://www.bsi.bund.de/SharedDocs/Downloads/DE/BSI/Mindeststandards/Mindesstandard\\_BSI\\_TLS\\_Version\\_2\\_4.html](https://www.bsi.bund.de/SharedDocs/Downloads/DE/BSI/Mindeststandards/Mindesstandard_BSI_TLS_Version_2_4.html)  
url: <https://web.archive.org/web/20240113175943/https://www.bettercrypto.org>  
url: <https://www.enisa.europa.eu/publications/algorithms-key-size-and-parameters-report-2014>  
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cert-bund: CB-K17/1750  
cert-bund: CB-K16/1593  
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cert-bund: CB-K15/0907  
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cert-bund: CB-K15/0896  
cert-bund: CB-K15/0889

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cert-bund: CB-K13/0942
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dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2021-0775
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2020-1561
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dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-1012
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0980
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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
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Medium (CVSS: 5.9)
--------------------

NVT: SSL/TLS: Deprecated SSLv2 and SSLv3 Protocol Detection
---

<b>Product detection result</b>
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cpe:/a:ietf:transport_layer_security:1.0 Detected by SSL/TLS: Version Detection (OID: 1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.105782)
--

<b>Summary</b>
----------------

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

<b>Quality of Detection (QoD):</b> 98%
--

<b>Vulnerability Detection Result</b>
---------------------------------------

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.
---

<b>Impact</b>
---------------

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.
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<b>Solution:</b>
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<b>Solution type:</b> Mitigation
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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 resources supporting you with this task.
---

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	<p>... continued from previous page ...</p>
<b>Affected Software/OS</b>	All services providing an encrypted communication using the SSLv2 and/or SSLv3 protocols.
<b>Vulnerability Insight</b>	<p>The SSLv2 and SSLv3 protocols contain known cryptographic flaws like:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- CVE-2014-3566: Padding Oracle On Downgraded Legacy Encryption (POODLE)</li> <li>- CVE-2016-0800: Decrypting RSA with Obsolete and Weakened eNcryption (DROWN)</li> </ul>
<b>Vulnerability Detection Method</b>	<p>Checks the used SSL protocols of the services provided by this system.</p> <p>Details: SSL/TLS: Deprecated SSLv2 and SSLv3 Protocol Detection OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.111012 Version used: 2025-03-27T05:38:50Z</p>
<b>Product Detection Result</b>	<p>Product: cpe:/a:ietf:transport_layer_security:1.0 Method: SSL/TLS: Version Detection OID: 1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.105782)</p>
<b>References</b>	<p>cve: CVE-2016-0800  cve: CVE-2014-3566  url: <a href="https://ssl-config.mozilla.org">https://ssl-config.mozilla.org</a>  url: <a href="https://www.bsi.bund.de/SharedDocs/Downloads/EN/BSI/Publications/TechGuidelines/TG02102/BSI-TR-02102-1.html">https://www.bsi.bund.de/SharedDocs/Downloads/EN/BSI/Publications/TechGuidelines/TG02102/BSI-TR-02102-1.html</a>  url: <a href="https://www.bsi.bund.de/EN/Themen/Oeffentliche-Verwaltung/Mindeststandards/TLS-Protokoll/TLS-Protokoll_node.html">https://www.bsi.bund.de/EN/Themen/Oeffentliche-Verwaltung/Mindeststandards/TLS-Protokoll/TLS-Protokoll_node.html</a>  url: <a href="https://www.bsi.bund.de/SharedDocs/Downloads/DE/BSI/Publikationen/TechnischeRichtlinien/TR03116/BSI-TR-03116-4.html">https://www.bsi.bund.de/SharedDocs/Downloads/DE/BSI/Publikationen/TechnischeRichtlinien/TR03116/BSI-TR-03116-4.html</a>  url: <a href="https://www.bsi.bund.de/SharedDocs/Downloads/DE/BSI/Mindeststandards/Mindesstandard_BSI_TLS_Version_2_4.html">https://www.bsi.bund.de/SharedDocs/Downloads/DE/BSI/Mindeststandards/Mindesstandard_BSI_TLS_Version_2_4.html</a>  url: <a href="https://web.archive.org/web/20240113175943/https://www.bettercrypto.org">https://web.archive.org/web/20240113175943/https://www.bettercrypto.org</a>  url: <a href="https://www.enisa.europa.eu/publications/algorithms-key-size-and-parameters-report-2014">https://www.enisa.europa.eu/publications/algorithms-key-size-and-parameters-report-2014</a>  url: <a href="https://drownattack.com">https://drownattack.com</a>  url: <a href="https://www.imperialviolet.org/2014/10/14/poodle.html">https://www.imperialviolet.org/2014/10/14/poodle.html</a>  cert-bund: WID-SEC-2025-1658  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</p>
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dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0548
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0404
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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

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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

<b>Medium (CVSS: 5.3)</b>
NVT: SSL/TLS: Server Certificate / Certificate in Chain with RSA keys less than 2048 bits
<b>Summary</b> 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.
<b>Quality of Detection (QoD):</b> 80%
<b>Vulnerability Detection Result</b> The remote SSL/TLS server is using the following certificate(s) with a RSA key w ith less than 2048 bits (public-key-size:public-key-algorithm:serial:issuer): 1024:RSA:00FAF93A4C7FB6B9CC:1.2.840.113549.1.9.1=#726F6F7440756E74753830342D →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)
<b>Impact</b> Using certificates with weak RSA key size can lead to unauthorized exposure of sensitive information.
<b>Solution:</b> <b>Solution type:</b> Mitigation Replace the certificate with a stronger key and reissue the certificates it signed.
<b>Vulnerability Insight</b> SSL/TLS certificates using RSA keys with less than 2048 bits are considered unsafe.
<b>Vulnerability Detection Method</b> 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
<b>References</b> ... continues on next page ...

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url: <a href="https://www.cabforum.org/wp-content/uploads/Baseline_Requirements_V1.pdf">https://www.cabforum.org/wp-content/uploads/Baseline_Requirements_V1.pdf</a>

Medium (CVSS: 5.0)
--------------------

NVT: SSL/TLS: Certificate Expired
-----------------------------------

<b>Product detection result</b>
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cpe:/a:ietf:transport_layer_security
--------------------------------------

Detected by SSL/TLS: Collect and Report Certificate Details (OID: 1.3.6.1.4.1.25 →623.1.0.1.103692)
--

<b>Summary</b>
----------------

The remote server's SSL/TLS certificate has already expired.
--

<b>Quality of Detection (QoD): 99%</b>
--

<b>Vulnerability Detection Result</b>
---------------------------------------

The certificate of the remote service expired on 2010-04-16 14:07:45.
---

Certificate details:
----------------------

<table border="0" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 40%;">fingerprint (SHA-1)</td> <td style="width: 60%;">  ED093088706603BFD5DC237399B498DA2D4D31C6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>fingerprint (SHA-256)</td> <td>  E7A7FA0D63E457C7C4A59B38B70849C6A70BDA6F830C7A</td> </tr> <tr> <td>↪F1E32DEE436DE813CC</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>issued by</td> <td>  1.2.840.113549.1.9.1=#726F6F74407562756E747538</td> </tr> <tr> <td>↪30342D626173652E6C6F63616C646F6D61696E,CN=ubuntu804-base.localdomain,OU=Office</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>↪ for Complication of Otherwise Simple Affairs,O=OCOSA,L=Everywhere,ST=There is</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>↪ no such thing outside US,C=XX</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>public key algorithm</td> <td>  RSA</td> </tr> <tr> <td>public key size (bits)</td> <td>  1024</td> </tr> <tr> <td>serial</td> <td>  00FAF93A4C7FB6B9CC</td> </tr> <tr> <td>signature algorithm</td> <td>  sha1WithRSAEncryption</td> </tr> <tr> <td>subject</td> <td>  1.2.840.113549.1.9.1=#726F6F74407562756E747538</td> </tr> <tr> <td>↪30342D626173652E6C6F63616C646F6D61696E,CN=ubuntu804-base.localdomain,OU=Office</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>↪ for Complication of Otherwise Simple Affairs,O=OCOSA,L=Everywhere,ST=There is</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>↪ no such thing outside US,C=XX</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>subject alternative names (SAN)</td> <td>  None</td> </tr> <tr> <td>valid from</td> <td>  2010-03-17 14:07:45 UTC</td> </tr> <tr> <td>valid until</td> <td>  2010-04-16 14:07:45 UTC</td> </tr> </table>	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	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,O=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
fingerprint (SHA-1)	ED093088706603BFD5DC237399B498DA2D4D31C6																																			
fingerprint (SHA-256)	E7A7FA0D63E457C7C4A59B38B70849C6A70BDA6F830C7A																																			
↪F1E32DEE436DE813CC																																				
issued by	1.2.840.113549.1.9.1=#726F6F74407562756E747538																																			
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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,O=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																																			

<b>Solution:</b>
------------------

<b>Solution type:</b> Mitigation
----------------------------------

Replace the SSL/TLS certificate by a new one.
---

<b>Vulnerability Insight</b>
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<p>... continued from previous page ...</p> <p>This script checks expiry dates of certificates associated with SSL/TLS-enabled services on the target and reports whether any have already expired.</p>
<p><b>Vulnerability Detection Method</b>            Details: SSL/TLS: Certificate Expired            OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.103955            Version used: 2024-06-14T05:05:48Z</p>

#### Product Detection Result

Product: cpe:/a:ietf:transport\_layer\_security  
 Method: SSL/TLS: Collect and Report Certificate Details  
 OID: 1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.103692)

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.

#### Quality of Detection (QoD): 70%

#### 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

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<p>... continued from previous page ...</p> <p>The flaw exists because the remote SSL/TLS service does not properly restrict client-initiated renegotiation within the SSL and TLS protocols.</p> <p>Note: The referenced CVEs are affecting OpenSSL and Mozilla Network Security Services (NSS) but both are in a DISPUTED state with the following rationale:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&gt; 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.</li> </ul> <p>Both CVEs are still kept in this VT as a reference to the origin of this flaw.</p>
<p><b>Vulnerability Detection Method</b></p> <p>Checks if the remote service allows to re-do the same SSL/TLS handshake (Renegotiation) over an existing / already established SSL/TLS connection.</p> <p>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: 2024-09-27T05:05:23Z</p> <p><b>References</b></p> <p>cve: CVE-2011-1473  cve: CVE-2011-5094  url: <a href="https://web.archive.org/web/20211201133213/https://orchilles.com/ssl-renegotiation-dos/">https://web.archive.org/web/20211201133213/https://orchilles.com/ssl-renegotiation-dos/</a>  url: <a href="https://mailarchive.ietf.org/arch/msg/tls/wdg46VE_jkYBbgJ5yE4P9nQ-8IU/">https://mailarchive.ietf.org/arch/msg/tls/wdg46VE_jkYBbgJ5yE4P9nQ-8IU/</a>  url: <a href="https://vincent.bernat.ch/en/blog/2011-ssl-dos-mitigation">https://vincent.bernat.ch/en/blog/2011-ssl-dos-mitigation</a>  url: <a href="https://www.openwall.com/lists/oss-security/2011/07/08/2">https://www.openwall.com/lists/oss-security/2011/07/08/2</a>  cert-bund: WID-SEC-2024-1591  cert-bund: WID-SEC-2024-0796  cert-bund: WID-SEC-2023-1435  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-2025-0933  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</p>

<p>Medium (CVSS: 4.3)</p> <p>NVT: SSL/TLS: Deprecated TLSv1.0 and TLSv1.1 Protocol Detection</p>
<p><b>Product detection result</b></p> <p>cpe:/a:ietf:transport_layer_security:1.0  Detected by SSL/TLS: Version Detection (OID: 1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.105782)</p>

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### Summary

It was possible to detect the usage of the deprecated TLSv1.0 and/or TLSv1.1 protocol on this system.

### Quality of Detection (QoD): 98%

### 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 resources supporting you with this task.

### Affected Software/OS

- All services providing an encrypted communication using the TLSv1.0 and/or TLSv1.1 protocols
- CVE-2023-41928: Kiloview P1 4G and P2 4G Video Encoder
- CVE-2024-41270: Gorush v1.18.4
- CVE-2025-3200: Multiple products from Wiesemann & Theis

### 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

Checks 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: 2025-04-30T05:39:51Z

### Product Detection Result

Product: cpe:/a:ietf:transport\_layer\_security:1.0

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Method: SSL/TLS: Version Detection OID: 1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.105782)
<b>References</b> cve: CVE-2011-3389 cve: CVE-2015-0204 cve: CVE-2023-41928 cve: CVE-2024-41270 cve: CVE-2025-3200 url: <a href="https://ssl-config.mozilla.org">https://ssl-config.mozilla.org</a> url: <a href="https://www.bsi.bund.de/SharedDocs/Downloads/EN/BSI/Publications/TechGuidelines/TG02102/BSI-TR-02102-1.html">https://www.bsi.bund.de/SharedDocs/Downloads/EN/BSI/Publications/TechGuidelines/TG02102/BSI-TR-02102-1.html</a> url: <a href="https://www.bsi.bund.de/EN/Themen/Offentliche-Verwaltung/Mindeststandards/TLS-Protokoll/TLS-Protokoll_node.html">https://www.bsi.bund.de/EN/Themen/Offentliche-Verwaltung/Mindeststandards/TLS-Protokoll/TLS-Protokoll_node.html</a> url: <a href="https://www.bsi.bund.de/SharedDocs/Downloads/DE/BSI/Publikationen/TechnischeRichtlinien/TR03116/BSI-TR-03116-4.html">https://www.bsi.bund.de/SharedDocs/Downloads/DE/BSI/Publikationen/TechnischeRichtlinien/TR03116/BSI-TR-03116-4.html</a> url: <a href="https://www.bsi.bund.de/SharedDocs/Downloads/DE/BSI/Mindeststandards/Mindesstandard_BSI_TLS_Version_2_4.html">https://www.bsi.bund.de/SharedDocs/Downloads/DE/BSI/Mindeststandards/Mindesstandard_BSI_TLS_Version_2_4.html</a> url: <a href="https://web.archive.org/web/20240113175943/https://www.bettercrypto.org">https://web.archive.org/web/20240113175943/https://www.bettercrypto.org</a> url: <a href="https://www.enisa.europa.eu/publications/algorithms-key-size-and-parameters-report-2014">https://www.enisa.europa.eu/publications/algorithms-key-size-and-parameters-report-2014</a> url: <a href="https://datatracker.ietf.org/doc/rfc8996/">https://datatracker.ietf.org/doc/rfc8996/</a> url: <a href="https://vnhacker.blogspot.com/2011/09/beast.html">https://vnhacker.blogspot.com/2011/09/beast.html</a> url: <a href="https://web.archive.org/web/20201108095603/https://censys.io/blog/freak">https://web.archive.org/web/20201108095603/https://censys.io/blog/freak</a> url: <a href="https://certvde.com/en/advisories/VDE-2025-031/">https://certvde.com/en/advisories/VDE-2025-031/</a> url: <a href="https://gist.github.com/nyxfqq/cfae38fada582a0f576d154be1aeb1fc">https://gist.github.com/nyxfqq/cfae38fada582a0f576d154be1aeb1fc</a> url: <a href="https://advisories.ncsc.nl/advisory?id=NCSC-2024-0273">https://advisories.ncsc.nl/advisory?id=NCSC-2024-0273</a> cert-bund: WID-SEC-2023-1435 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 ... continues on next page ...

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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
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

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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

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).

**Quality of Detection (QoD):** 80%

**Vulnerability Detection Result**

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<b>Server Temporary Key Size: 1024 bits</b>	
<b>Impact</b> An attacker might be able to decrypt the SSL/TLS communication offline.	
<b>Solution:</b> <b>Solution type:</b> Workaround - Deploy (Ephemeral) Elliptic-Curve Diffie-Hellman (ECDHE) or use a 2048-bit or stronger Diffie-Hellman group. Please see the references for more resources supporting you with this task. - 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.	
<b>Affected Software/OS</b> All services providing an encrypted communication using Diffie-Hellman groups with insufficient strength.	
<b>Vulnerability Insight</b> 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.	
<b>Vulnerability Detection Method</b> 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: 2025-03-27T05:38:50Z	
<b>References</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>url: <a href="https://weakdh.org">https://weakdh.org</a></li> <li>url: <a href="https://weakdh.org/sysadmin.html">https://weakdh.org/sysadmin.html</a></li> <li>url: <a href="https://ssl-config.mozilla.org">https://ssl-config.mozilla.org</a></li> <li>url: <a href="https://www.bsi.bund.de/SharedDocs/Downloads/EN/BSI/Publications/TechGuidelines/TG02102/BSI-TR-02102-1.html">https://www.bsi.bund.de/SharedDocs/Downloads/EN/BSI/Publications/TechGuidelines/TG02102/BSI-TR-02102-1.html</a></li> <li>url: <a href="https://www.bsi.bund.de/EN/Themen/Offentliche-Verwaltung/Mindeststandards/TLS-Protokoll/TLS-Protokoll_node.html">https://www.bsi.bund.de/EN/Themen/Offentliche-Verwaltung/Mindeststandards/TLS-Protokoll/TLS-Protokoll_node.html</a></li> <li>url: <a href="https://www.bsi.bund.de/SharedDocs/Downloads/DE/BSI/Publikationen/TechnischeRichtlinien/TR03116/BSI-TR-03116-4.html">https://www.bsi.bund.de/SharedDocs/Downloads/DE/BSI/Publikationen/TechnischeRichtlinien/TR03116/BSI-TR-03116-4.html</a></li> <li>url: <a href="https://www.bsi.bund.de/SharedDocs/Downloads/DE/BSI/Mindeststandards/Mindesstandard_BSI_TLS_Version_2_4.html">https://www.bsi.bund.de/SharedDocs/Downloads/DE/BSI/Mindeststandards/Mindesstandard_BSI_TLS_Version_2_4.html</a></li> <li>url: <a href="https://web.archive.org/web/20240113175943/https://www.bettercrypto.org">https://web.archive.org/web/20240113175943/https://www.bettercrypto.org</a></li> <li>url: <a href="https://www.enisa.europa.eu/publications/algorithms-key-size-and-parameters-report-2014">https://www.enisa.europa.eu/publications/algorithms-key-size-and-parameters-report-2014</a></li> <li>url: <a href="https://httpd.apache.org/docs/2.4/mod/mod_ssl.html#sslcertificatefile">https://httpd.apache.org/docs/2.4/mod/mod_ssl.html#sslcertificatefile</a></li> </ul>	

Medium (CVSS: 4.0) <b>NVT: SSL/TLS: Certificate Signed Using A Weak Signature Algorithm</b>
<p><b>Summary</b>          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><b>Quality of Detection (QoD): 80%</b></p> <p><b>Vulnerability Detection Result</b>          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</p>
<p><b>Solution:</b>  <b>Solution type:</b> Mitigation          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><b>Vulnerability Insight</b>          The following hashing algorithms used for signing SSL/TLS certificates are considered cryptographically weak and not secure enough for ongoing use:          - Secure Hash Algorithm 1 (SHA-1)          - Message Digest 5 (MD5)          - Message Digest 4 (MD4)          - Message Digest 2 (MD2)          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.          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:          Fingerprint1          or          fingerprint1, Fingerprint2</p> <p><b>Vulnerability Detection Method</b>          Check which hashing algorithm was used to sign the remote SSL/TLS certificate.          Details: <b>SSL/TLS: Certificate Signed Using A Weak Signature Algorithm</b>          OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.105880</p>

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Version used: 2021-10-15T11:13:32Z
<b>References</b>
url: <a href="https://blog.mozilla.org/security/2014/09/23/phasing-out-certificates-with-&gt;sha-1-based-signature-algorithms/">https://blog.mozilla.org/security/2014/09/23/phasing-out-certificates-with-&gt;sha-1-based-signature-algorithms/</a>

[ [return to 192.168.50.101](#) ]

### 2.1.17 Medium 80/tcp

Medium (CVSS: 6.8)
NVT: TWiki Cross-Site Request Forgery Vulnerability (Sep 2010)
<b>Summary</b> TWiki is prone to a cross-site request forgery (CSRF) vulnerability.
<b>Quality of Detection (QoD):</b> 80%
<b>Vulnerability Detection Result</b> Installed version: 01.Feb.2003 Fixed version: 4.3.2
<b>Impact</b> Successful exploitation will allow attacker to gain administrative privileges on the target application and can cause CSRF attack.
<b>Solution:</b> <b>Solution type:</b> VendorFix Upgrade to TWiki version 4.3.2 or later.
<b>Affected Software/OS</b> TWiki version prior to 4.3.2
<b>Vulnerability Insight</b> 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.
<b>Vulnerability Detection Method</b> Details: TWiki Cross-Site Request Forgery Vulnerability (Sep 2010) OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.801281 Version used: 2024-03-01T14:37:10Z
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**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.

**Quality of Detection (QoD):** 80%

**Vulnerability Detection Result**

Installed version: 01.Feb.2003

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: 2023-07-14T16:09:27Z

**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**

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	jQuery is prone to a cross-site scripting (XSS) vulnerability.
<b>Quality of Detection (QoD):</b> 80%	
<b>Vulnerability Detection Result</b> Installed version: 1.3.2 Fixed version: 1.9.0 Installation path / port: /mutillidae/javascript/ddsmoothmenu/jquery.min.js Detection info (see OID: 1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.150658 for more info): - Identified file: http://192.168.50.101/mutillidae/javascript/ddsmoothmenu/jquery.min.js - Referenced at: http://192.168.50.101/mutillidae/	
<b>Solution:</b> <b>Solution type:</b> VendorFix Update to version 1.9.0 or later.	
<b>Affected Software/OS</b> jQuery prior to version 1.9.0.	
<b>Vulnerability Insight</b> 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.	
<b>Vulnerability Detection Method</b> 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: 2023-07-14T05:06:08Z	
<b>References</b> cve: CVE-2012-6708 url: <a href="https://bugs.jquery.com/ticket/11290">https://bugs.jquery.com/ticket/11290</a> cert-bund: WID-SEC-2022-0673 cert-bund: CB-K22/0045 cert-bund: CB-K18/1131 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2025-1803 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2023-1197 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2020-0590	

Medium (CVSS: 6.0)
NVT: TWiki CSRF Vulnerability
<b>Summary</b> TWiki is prone to a cross-site request forgery (CSRF) vulnerability.
<b>Quality of Detection (QoD):</b> 80%
<b>Vulnerability Detection Result</b> Installed version: 01.Feb.2003 Fixed version: 4.3.1
<b>Impact</b> Successful exploitation will allow attacker to gain administrative privileges on the target application and can cause CSRF attack.
<b>Solution:</b> <b>Solution type:</b> VendorFix Upgrade to version 4.3.1 or later.
<b>Affected Software/OS</b> TWiki version prior to 4.3.1
<b>Vulnerability Insight</b> 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.
<b>Vulnerability Detection Method</b> Details: TWiki CSRF Vulnerability OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.800400 Version used: 2024-06-28T05:05:33Z
<b>References</b> cve: CVE-2009-1339 url: <a href="http://secunia.com/advisories/34880">http://secunia.com/advisories/34880</a> url: <a href="http://bugs.debian.org/cgi-bin/bugreport.cgi?bug=526258">http://bugs.debian.org/cgi-bin/bugreport.cgi?bug=526258</a> url: <a href="http://twiki.org/p/pub/Codev/SecurityAlert-CVE-2009-1339/TWiki-4.3.0-c-diff-&lt;→-cve-2009-1339.txt">http://twiki.org/p/pub/Codev/SecurityAlert-CVE-2009-1339/TWiki-4.3.0-c-diff-&lt;→-cve-2009-1339.txt</a>

Medium (CVSS: 5.8)
NVT: HTTP Debugging Methods (TRACE/TRACK) Enabled
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<b>Summary</b>	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.
<b>Quality of Detection (QoD):</b> 99%	
<b>Vulnerability Detection Result</b>	The web server has the following HTTP methods enabled: TRACE
<b>Impact</b>	An attacker may use this flaw to trick your legitimate web users to give him their credentials.
<b>Solution:</b> <b>Solution type:</b> 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.
<b>Affected Software/OS</b>	Web servers with enabled TRACE and/or TRACK methods.
<b>Vulnerability Insight</b>	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.
<b>Vulnerability Detection Method</b>	Checks if HTTP methods such as TRACE and TRACK are enabled and can be used. Details: HTTP Debugging Methods (TRACE/TRACK) Enabled OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.11213 Version used: 2023-08-01T13:29:10Z
<b>References</b>	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: <a href="http://www.kb.cert.org/vuls/id/288308">http://www.kb.cert.org/vuls/id/288308</a> url: <a href="http://www.securityfocus.com/bid/11604">http://www.securityfocus.com/bid/11604</a> url: <a href="http://www.securityfocus.com/bid/15222">http://www.securityfocus.com/bid/15222</a>
	... continues on next page ...

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
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Medium (CVSS: 5.3) NVT: phpinfo() Output Reporting (HTTP)
--

### **Summary**

Reporting of files containing the output of the `phpinfo()` PHP function previously detected via HTTP.

### **Quality of Detection (QoD): 80%**

#### **Vulnerability Detection Result**

The following files are calling the function `phpinfo()` which disclose potentially sensitive information:

`http://192.168.50.101/mutillidae/phpinfo.php`

Concluded from:

```
<title>phpinfo()</title><meta name="ROBOTS" content="NOINDEX,NOFOLLOW,NOARCHIV  
→E" /></head>  
<tr><td class="e">Configuration File (php.ini) Path </td><td class="v">/etc/ph  
→p5/cgi </td></tr>  
<h2>PHP Core</h2>  
<h2>PHP Variables</h2>
```

`http://192.168.50.101/phpinfo.php`

Concluded from:

```
<title>phpinfo()</title><meta name="ROBOTS" content="NOINDEX,NOFOLLOW,NOARCHIV  
→E" /></head>  
<tr><td class="e">Configuration File (php.ini) Path </td><td class="v">/etc/ph  
→p5/cgi </td></tr>  
<h2>PHP Core</h2>
```

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<h2>PHP Variables</h2>	
<b>Impact</b> Some of the information that can be gathered from this file includes: The username of the user running the PHP process, if it is a sudo user, the IP address of the host, the web server version, the system version (Unix, Linux, Windows, ...), and the root directory of the web server.	
<b>Solution:</b> <b>Solution type:</b> Workaround Delete the listed files or restrict access to them.	
<b>Affected Software/OS</b> All systems exposing a file containing the output of the phpinfo() PHP function. This VT is also reporting if an affected endpoint for the following products have been identified: - CVE-2008-0149: TUTOS - CVE-2023-49282, CVE-2023-49283: Microsoft Graph PHP SDK - CVE-2024-10486: Google for WooCommerce plugin for WordPress	
<b>Vulnerability Insight</b> Many PHP installation tutorials instruct the user to create a file called phpinfo.php or similar containing the phpinfo() statement. Such a file is often left back in the webserver directory.	
<b>Vulnerability Detection Method</b> This script reports files identified by the following separate VT: 'phpinfo() Output Detection (HTTP)' (OID: 1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.108474). Details: <code>phpinfo() Output Reporting (HTTP)</code> OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.11229 Version used: 2025-07-09T05:43:50Z	
<b>References</b> cve: CVE-2008-0149 cve: CVE-2023-49282 cve: CVE-2023-49283 cve: CVE-2024-10486 url: <a href="https://www.php.net/manual/en/function.phpinfo.php">https://www.php.net/manual/en/function.phpinfo.php</a> url: <a href="https://beaglesecurity.com/blog/vulnerability/revealing-phpinfo.html">https://beaglesecurity.com/blog/vulnerability/revealing-phpinfo.html</a>	
Medium (CVSS: 5.0)	
NVT: awiki <= 20100125 Multiple LFI Vulnerabilities - Active Check	
<b>Summary</b>	
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<p>... continued from previous page ...</p> <p>awiki is prone to multiple local file include (LFI) vulnerabilities because it fails to properly sanitize user-supplied input.</p> <p><b>Quality of Detection (QoD):</b> 99%</p> <p><b>Vulnerability Detection Result</b> Vulnerable URL: <a href="http://192.168.50.101/mutillidae/index.php?page=/etc/passwd">http://192.168.50.101/mutillidae/index.php?page=/etc/passwd</a></p> <p><b>Impact</b> 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.</p> <p><b>Solution:</b> <b>Solution type:</b> 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.</p> <p><b>Affected Software/OS</b> awiki version 20100125 and prior.</p> <p><b>Vulnerability Detection Method</b> Sends a crafted HTTP GET request and checks the response. Details: awiki &lt;= 20100125 Multiple LFI Vulnerabilities - Active Check OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.103210 Version used: 2025-04-15T05:54:49Z</p> <p><b>References</b> url: <a href="https://www.exploit-db.com/exploits/36047/">https://www.exploit-db.com/exploits/36047/</a> url: <a href="http://www.securityfocus.com/bid/49187">http://www.securityfocus.com/bid/49187</a></p>
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Medium (CVSS: 5.0) NVT: QWikiwiki directory traversal vulnerability
<p><b>Summary</b> 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.</p>
<p><b>Quality of Detection (QoD):</b> 99%</p> <p><b>Vulnerability Detection Result</b> Vulnerable URL: <a href="http://192.168.50.101/mutillidae/index.php?page=../../../../../../../../">http://192.168.50.101/mutillidae/index.php?page=../../../../../../../../</a></p> <p>... continues on next page ...</p>

<p>... continued from previous page ...</p> <p>→./../../../../etc/passwd%00</p>
<p><b>Solution:</b></p> <p><b>Solution type:</b> WillNotFix</p> <p>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.</p>
<p><b>Vulnerability Detection Method</b></p> <p>Details: QWikiwiki directory traversal vulnerability OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.16100 Version used: 2025-04-15T05:54:49Z</p>
<p><b>References</b></p> <p>cve: CVE-2005-0283 url: <a href="http://www.securityfocus.com/bid/12163">http://www.securityfocus.com/bid/12163</a></p>

<p>Medium (CVSS: 5.0)</p> <p>NVT: /doc directory browsable</p>
<p><b>Summary</b></p> <p>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.</p>
<p><b>Quality of Detection (QoD):</b> 80%</p>
<p><b>Vulnerability Detection Result</b></p> <p>Vulnerable URL: <a href="http://192.168.50.101/doc/">http://192.168.50.101/doc/</a></p>
<p><b>Solution:</b></p> <p><b>Solution type:</b> Mitigation</p> <p>Use access restrictions for the /doc directory. If you use Apache you might use this in your access.conf:</p> <pre>&lt;Directory /usr/doc&gt; AllowOverride None order deny, allow deny from all allow from localhost &lt;/Directory&gt;</pre>
<p><b>Vulnerability Detection Method</b></p> <p>Details: /doc directory browsable OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.10056 Version used: 2023-08-01T13:29:10Z</p>
<p><b>References</b></p> <p>cve: CVE-1999-0678</p>
<p>... continues on next page ...</p>

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url: <a href="http://www.securityfocus.com/bid/318">http://www.securityfocus.com/bid/318</a>

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.

**Quality of Detection (QoD):** 80%

#### **Vulnerability Detection Result**

The following input fields were identified (URL:input name):

`http://192.168.50.101/dvwa/login.php:password`  
`http://192.168.50.101/phpMyAdmin/:pma_password`  
`http://192.168.50.101/phpMyAdmin/?D=A:pma_password`  
`http://192.168.50.101/tikiwiki/tiki-install.php:pass`  
`http://192.168.50.101/twiki/bin/view/TWiki/TWikiUserAuthentication:oldpassword`

#### **Impact**

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.

#### **Solution:**

##### **Solution type:** Workaround

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.

#### **Affected Software/OS**

Hosts / applications which doesn't enforce the transmission of sensitive data via an encrypted SSL/TLS connection.

#### **Vulnerability Detection Method**

Evaluate previous collected information and check if the host / application is not enforcing the transmission of sensitive data via an encrypted SSL/TLS connection.

The script is currently checking the following:

- HTTP Basic Authentication (Basic Auth)
- HTTP Forms (e.g. Login) with input field of type 'password'

Details: Cleartext Transmission of Sensitive Information via HTTP

OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.108440

Version used: 2023-09-07T05:05:21Z

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**References**

url: [https://www.owasp.org/index.php/Top\\_10\\_2013-A2-Broken\\_Authentication\\_and\\_Session\\_Management](https://www.owasp.org/index.php/Top_10_2013-A2-Broken_Authentication_and_Session_Management)  
url: [https://www.owasp.org/index.php/Top\\_10\\_2013-A6-Sensitive\\_Data\\_Exposure](https://www.owasp.org/index.php/Top_10_2013-A6-Sensitive_Data_Exposure)  
url: <https://cwe.mitre.org/data/definitions/319.html>

Medium (CVSS: 4.3)

NVT: jQuery < 1.6.3 XSS Vulnerability

**Summary**

jQuery is prone to a cross-site scripting (XSS) vulnerability.

**Quality of Detection (QoD): 80%**

**Vulnerability Detection Result**

Installed version: 1.3.2

Fixed version: 1.6.3

**Installation**

path / port: /mutillidae/javascript/ddsmoothmenu/jquery.min.js

Detection info (see OID: 1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.150658 for more info):

- Identified file: <http://192.168.50.101/mutillidae/javascript/ddsmoothmenu/jquery.min.js>
- Referenced at: <http://192.168.50.101/mutillidae/>

**Solution:**

**Solution type:** VendorFix

Update to version 1.6.3 or later.

**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: 2023-07-14T05:06:08Z

**References**

cve: CVE-2011-4969

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

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cert-bund: CB-K17/0195  
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2017-0199  
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-0890

Medium (CVSS: 4.3)

NVT: phpMyAdmin 'error.php' Cross Site Scripting Vulnerability

#### Summary

phpMyAdmin is prone to a cross-site scripting (XSS) vulnerability.

**Quality of Detection (QoD):** 99%

#### Vulnerability Detection Result

Vulnerability was detected according to the Vulnerability Detection Method.

#### Impact

Successful exploitation will allow attackers to inject arbitrary HTML code within the error page and conduct phishing attacks.

#### 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: 2023-10-17T05:05:34Z

#### 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

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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
<b>Product detection result</b> 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)
<b>Summary</b> Apache HTTP Server is prone to a cookie information disclosure vulnerability.
<b>Quality of Detection (QoD):</b> 99%
<b>Vulnerability Detection Result</b> Vulnerability was detected according to the Vulnerability Detection Method.
<b>Impact</b> Successful exploitation will allow attackers to obtain sensitive information that may aid in further attacks.
<b>Solution:</b> <b>Solution type:</b> VendorFix Update to Apache HTTP Server version 2.2.22 or later.
<b>Affected Software/OS</b> Apache HTTP Server versions 2.2.0 through 2.2.21.
<b>Vulnerability Insight</b> 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.
<b>Vulnerability Detection Method</b> Details: Apache HTTP Server 'httpOnly' Cookie Information Disclosure Vulnerability OID: 1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.902830 Version used: 2025-03-05T05:38:53Z
<b>Product Detection Result</b> Product: cpe:/a:apache:http_server:2.2.8 Method: Apache HTTP Server Detection Consolidation
... continues on next page ...

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OID: 1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.117232)

  

<b>References</b>
cve: CVE-2012-0053
url: <a href="http://secunia.com/advisories/47779">http://secunia.com/advisories/47779</a>
url: <a href="http://www.securityfocus.com/bid/51706">http://www.securityfocus.com/bid/51706</a>
url: <a href="http://www.exploit-db.com/exploits/18442">http://www.exploit-db.com/exploits/18442</a>
url: <a href="http://rhn.redhat.com/errata/RHSA-2012-0128.html">http://rhn.redhat.com/errata/RHSA-2012-0128.html</a>
url: <a href="http://httpd.apache.org/security/vulnerabilities_22.html">http://httpd.apache.org/security/vulnerabilities_22.html</a>
url: <a href="http://svn.apache.org/viewvc?view=revision&amp;revision=1235454">http://svn.apache.org/viewvc?view=revision&amp;revision=1235454</a>
url: <a href="http://lists.opensuse.org/opensuse-security-announce/2012-02/msg00026.html">http://lists.opensuse.org/opensuse-security-announce/2012-02/msg00026.html</a>
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
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

[ [return to 192.168.50.101](#) ]

### 2.1.18 Low 22/tcp

Low (CVSS: 2.6)
NVT: Weak MAC Algorithm(s) Supported (SSH)
<b>Product detection result</b>
cpe:/a:ietf:secure_shell_protocol

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Detected by SSH Protocol Algorithms Supported (OID: 1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.105565 →)
<b>Summary</b> The remote SSH server is configured to allow / support weak MAC algorithm(s).
<b>Quality of Detection (QoD):</b> 80%
<b>Vulnerability Detection Result</b> The remote SSH server supports the following weak client-to-server MAC algorithm →(s) : hmac-md5 hmac-md5-96 hmac-sha1-96 umac-64@openssh.com The remote SSH server supports the following weak server-to-client MAC algorithm ←(s) : hmac-md5 hmac-md5-96 hmac-sha1-96 umac-64@openssh.com
<b>Solution:</b> <b>Solution type:</b> Mitigation Disable the reported weak MAC algorithm(s).
<b>Vulnerability Detection Method</b> Checks the supported MAC algorithms (client-to-server and server-to-client) of the remote SSH server. Currently weak MAC algorithms are defined as the following: - MD5 based algorithms - 96-bit based algorithms - 64-bit based algorithms - 'none' algorithm Details: Weak MAC Algorithm(s) Supported (SSH) OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.105610 Version used: 2024-06-14T05:05:48Z
<b>Product Detection Result</b> Product: cpe:/a:ietf:secure_shell_protocol Method: SSH Protocol Algorithms Supported OID: 1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.105565)
<b>References</b> ... continues on next page ...

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url: <https://www.rfc-editor.org/rfc/rfc6668>

url: <https://www.rfc-editor.org/rfc/rfc4253#section-6.4>

[ [return to 192.168.50.101](#) ]

### 2.1.19 Low general/icmp

Low (CVSS: 2.1)

NVT: ICMP Timestamp Reply Information Disclosure

#### Summary

The remote host responded to an ICMP timestamp request.

**Quality of Detection (QoD):** 80%

#### Vulnerability Detection Result

The following response / ICMP packet has been received:

- ICMP Type: 14
- ICMP Code: 0

#### Impact

This information could theoretically be used to exploit weak time-based random number generators in other services.

#### Solution:

**Solution type:** Mitigation

Various mitigations are possible:

- Disable the support for ICMP timestamp on the remote host completely
- Protect the remote host by a firewall, and block ICMP packets passing through the firewall in either direction (either completely or only for untrusted networks)

#### Vulnerability Insight

The Timestamp Reply is an ICMP message which replies to a Timestamp message. It consists of the originating timestamp sent by the sender of the Timestamp as well as a receive timestamp and a transmit timestamp.

#### Vulnerability Detection Method

Sends an ICMP Timestamp (Type 13) request and checks if a Timestamp Reply (Type 14) is received.

Details: ICMP Timestamp Reply Information Disclosure

OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.103190

Version used: 2025-01-21T05:37:33Z

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**References**

cve: CVE-1999-0524  
url: <https://datatracker.ietf.org/doc/html/rfc792>  
url: <https://datatracker.ietf.org/doc/html/rfc2780>  
cert-bund: CB-K15/1514  
cert-bund: CB-K14/0632  
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2014-0658

[ [return to 192.168.50.101](#) ]

**2.1.20 Low 5432/tcp**

Low (CVSS: 3.4)

NVT: SSL/TLS: SSLv3 Protocol CBC Cipher Suites Information Disclosure Vulnerability (POODLE)

**Product detection result**

cpe:/a:ietf:transport\_layer\_security  
Detected by SSL/TLS: Report Supported Cipher Suites (OID: 1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.→802067)

**Summary**

This host is prone to an information disclosure vulnerability.

**Quality of Detection (QoD): 80%****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**

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The flaw is due to the block cipher padding not being deterministic and not covered by the Message Authentication Code
<b>Vulnerability Detection Method</b> 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: 2024-09-30T08:38:05Z
<b>Product Detection Result</b> Product: cpe:/a:ietf:transport_layer_security Method: SSL/TLS: Report Supported Cipher Suites OID: 1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.802067)
<b>References</b> cve: CVE-2014-3566 url: <a href="https://www.openssl.org/~bodo/ssl-poodle.pdf">https://www.openssl.org/~bodo/ssl-poodle.pdf</a> url: <a href="http://www.securityfocus.com/bid/70574">http://www.securityfocus.com/bid/70574</a> url: <a href="https://www.imperialviolet.org/2014/10/14/poodle.html">https://www.imperialviolet.org/2014/10/14/poodle.html</a> url: <a href="https://www.dfranke.us/posts/2014-10-14-how-poodle-happened.html">https://www.dfranke.us/posts/2014-10-14-how-poodle-happened.html</a> url: <a href="http://googleonlinesecurity.blogspot.in/2014/10/this-poodle-bites-exploitin">http://googleonlinesecurity.blogspot.in/2014/10/this-poodle-bites-exploitin</a> ↔g-ssl-30.html cert-bund: WID-SEC-2025-1658 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 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
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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
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-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-2016-1168
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-0884
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-0642
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-0388
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
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0076
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2014-1717
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2014-1680
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2014-1632

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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

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### 2.1.21 Low general/tcp

Low (CVSS: 2.6)
NVT: TCP Timestamps Information Disclosure
<b>Summary</b> The remote host implements TCP timestamps and therefore allows to compute the uptime.
<b>Quality of Detection (QoD):</b> 80%
<b>Vulnerability Detection Result</b> It was detected that the host implements RFC1323/RFC7323. The following timestamps were retrieved with a delay of 1 seconds in-between: Packet 1: 789901 Packet 2: 790006
<b>Impact</b> A side effect of this feature is that the uptime of the remote host can sometimes be computed.
<b>Solution:</b> <b>Solution type:</b> Mitigation To disable TCP timestamps on linux add the line 'net.ipv4.tcp_timestamps = 0' to /etc/sysctl.conf. Execute 'sysctl -p' to apply the settings at runtime. To disable TCP timestamps on Windows execute 'netsh int tcp set global timestamps=disabled'. Starting with Windows Server 2008 and Vista, the timestamp can not be completely disabled. The default behavior of the TCP/IP stack on this Systems is to not use the Timestamp options when initiating TCP connections, but use them if the TCP peer that is initiating communication includes them in their synchronize (SYN) segment. See the references for more information.
<b>Affected Software/OS</b> TCP implementations that implement RFC1323/RFC7323.
<b>Vulnerability Insight</b> The remote host implements TCP timestamps, as defined by RFC1323/RFC7323.
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**Vulnerability Detection Method**

Special IP packets are forged and sent with a little delay in between to the target IP. The responses are searched for a timestamps. If found, the timestamps are reported.

Details: TCP Timestamps Information Disclosure

OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.80091

Version used: 2023-12-15T16:10:08Z

**References**

url: <https://datatracker.ietf.org/doc/html/rfc1323>

url: <https://datatracker.ietf.org/doc/html/rfc7323>

url: <https://web.archive.org/web/20151213072445/http://www.microsoft.com/en-us/download/details.aspx?id=9152>

url: <https://www.fortiguard.com/psirt/FG-IR-16-090>

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