



# Cisco WAP561 Wireless Access Point

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## **Vulnerabilities by Host**

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# 192.168.1.145



## Host Information

DNS Name: wapc79f40.int[REDACTED].com  
IP: 192.168.1.145  
MAC Address: E0:AC:[REDACTED]  
OS: Dell iDRAC Controller, KYOCERA Printer, Linux Kernel 2.6

## Vulnerabilities

### 51192 - SSL Certificate Cannot Be Trusted

#### Synopsis

The SSL certificate for this service cannot be trusted.

#### Description

The server's X.509 certificate cannot be trusted. This situation can occur in three different ways, in which the chain of trust can be broken, as stated below :

- First, the top of the certificate chain sent by the server might not be descended from a known public certificate authority. This can occur either when the top of the chain is an unrecognized, self-signed certificate, or when intermediate certificates are missing that would connect the top of the certificate chain to a known public certificate authority.
- Second, the certificate chain may contain a certificate that is not valid at the time of the scan. This can occur either when the scan occurs before one of the certificate's 'notBefore' dates, or after one of the certificate's 'notAfter' dates.
- Third, the certificate chain may contain a signature that either didn't match the certificate's information or could not be verified. Bad signatures can be fixed by getting the certificate with the bad signature to be re-signed by its issuer. Signatures that could not be verified are the result of the certificate's issuer using a signing algorithm that Nessus either does not support or does not recognize.

If the remote host is a public host in production, any break in the chain makes it more difficult for users to verify the authenticity and identity of the web server. This could make it easier to carry out man-in-the-middle attacks against the remote host.

#### See Also

<https://www.itu.int/rec/T-REC-X.509/en>

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/X.509>

## Solution

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Purchase or generate a proper SSL certificate for this service.

## Risk Factor

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Medium

## CVSS v3.0 Base Score

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6.5 (CVSS:3.0/AV:N/AC:L/PR:N/UI:N/S:U/C:L/I:L/A:N)

## CVSS v2.0 Base Score

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6.4 (CVSS2#AV:N/AC:L/Au:N/C:P/I:P/A:N)

## Plugin Information

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Published: 2010/12/15, Modified: 2025/06/16

## Plugin Output

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tcp/443/www

```
The following certificate was part of the certificate chain  
sent by the remote host, but it has expired :
```

```
| -Subject : CN=192.168.1.██████████/OU=Cisco /L=San Jose/ST=California/C=US/C=US/CN=192.168.1.██████████  
O=Cisco  
| -Not After : Dec 26 12:00:02 2019 GMT
```

```
The following certificate was at the top of the certificate  
chain sent by the remote host, but it is signed by an unknown  
certificate authority :
```

```
| -Subject : CN=192.168.1.██████████/OU=Cisco /L=San Jose/ST=California/C=US/C=US/CN=192.168.1.██████████O=Cisco  
| -Issuer : CN=192.168.1.██████████/OU=Cisco /L=San Jose/ST=California/C=US
```

## 15901 - SSL Certificate Expiry

### Synopsis

The remote server's SSL certificate has already expired.

### Description

This plugin checks expiry dates of certificates associated with SSL- enabled services on the target and reports whether any have already expired.

### Solution

Purchase or generate a new SSL certificate to replace the existing one.

### Risk Factor

Medium

### CVSS v3.0 Base Score

5.3 (CVSS:3.0/AV:N/AC:L/PR:N/UI:N/S:U/C:N/I:L/A:N)

### CVSS v2.0 Base Score

5.0 (CVSS2#AV:N/AC:L/Au:N/C:N/I:P/A:N)

### Plugin Information

Published: 2004/12/03, Modified: 2025/12/08

### Plugin Output

tcp/443/www

```
The SSL certificate has already expired :  
Subject      : CN=192.168.1.■■■■■, OU=Cisco , L=San Jose, ST=California, C=US, C=US,  
CN=192.168.1.■■■■■, O=Cisco  
Issuer       : CN=192.168.1.■■■■■, OU=Cisco , L=San Jose, ST=California, C=US  
Not valid before : Dec 31 12:00:02 1999 GMT  
Not valid after  : Dec 26 12:00:02 2019 GMT
```

## 69551 - SSL Certificate Chain Contains RSA Keys Less Than 2048 bits

### Synopsis

The X.509 certificate chain used by this service contains certificates with RSA keys shorter than 2048 bits.

### Description

At least one of the X.509 certificates sent by the remote host has a key that is shorter than 2048 bits. According to industry standards set by the Certification Authority/Browser (CA/B) Forum, certificates issued after January 1, 2014 must be at least 2048 bits.

Some browser SSL implementations may reject keys less than 2048 bits after January 1, 2014. Additionally, some SSL certificate vendors may revoke certificates less than 2048 bits before January 1, 2014.

Note that Nessus will not flag root certificates with RSA keys less than 2048 bits if they were issued prior to December 31, 2010, as the standard considers them exempt.

### See Also

[https://www.cabforum.org/wp-content/uploads/Baseline\\_Requirements\\_V1.pdf](https://www.cabforum.org/wp-content/uploads/Baseline_Requirements_V1.pdf)

### Solution

Replace the certificate in the chain with the RSA key less than 2048 bits in length with a longer key, and reissue any certificates signed by the old certificate.

### Risk Factor

Low

### Plugin Information

Published: 2013/09/03, Modified: 2018/11/15

### Plugin Output

tcp/443/www

```
The following certificates were part of the certificate chain  
sent by the remote host, but contain RSA keys that are considered  
to be weak :
```

```
| -Subject : CN=192.168.1.■■■■■/OU=Cisco /L=San Jose/ST=California/C=US/C=US/CN=192.168.1.■■■■■ /  
O=Cisco  
| -RSA Key Length : 1024 bits
```

## 10863 - SSL Certificate Information

## Synopsis

This plugin displays the SSL certificate.

## Description

This plugin connects to every SSL-related port and attempts to extract and dump the X.509 certificate.

## Solution

n/a

## Risk Factor

None

## Plugin Information

Published: 2008/05/19, Modified: 2021/02/03

## Plugin Output

tcp/443/www

Subject Name:

Common Name: 192.168.1.245  
Organization Unit: Cisco  
Locality: San Jose  
State/Province: California  
Country: US  
Country: US  
Common Name: 192.168.1.████████  
Organization: Cisco

Issuer Name:

Common Name: 192.168.1.████████  
Organization Unit: Cisco  
Locality: San Jose  
State/Province: California  
Country: US

Serial Number: 1D 3F E1 8C

Version: 3

Signature Algorithm: SHA-1 With RSA Encryption

Not Valid Before: Dec 31 12:00:02 1999 GMT  
Not Valid After: Dec 26 12:00:02 2019 GMT

Public Key Info:

Algorithm: RSA Encryption  
Key Length: 1024 bits

```
Public Key: 00 C5 C2 92 22 8C 5B 98 22 2C C5 BD 15 26 97 9C 14 6D 68 7C  
A2 A0 77 CF 4C 62 D4 BB EC 27 24 0D 57 81 E2 33 5F 8A 8C 88  
44 0C F1 22 4C AE 5A A3 BE E9 FB FC FE 05 A6 86 5B 9F 64 69  
DB 89 CD C4 5A 95 17 E4 BD 20 E5 79 84 12 08 60 71 41 10 C1  
79 2A 53 96 C6 74 F0 3A 8A 08 53 30 A1 BD C4 D8 2B 9F 81 1F  
76 77 D9 C9 85 F0 26 48 E6 9E 82 39 83 F5 4B 7A 72 FD E3 34  
0C 43 AE 92 23 31 C8 9B 8F
```

```
Exponent: 01 00 01
```

```
Signature Length: 128 bytes / 1024 bits
```

```
Signature: 00 [REDACTED]
```

```
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]
```

```
Fingerprints :
```

```
SHA-256 Fingerprint: [REDACTED] FF 17 F5 1B 5C 1B 56 98  
35 31 77 88 51 30 DB 48 FA 10 65 BB
```

```
SHA-1 Fingerprint: 57 [REDACTED] 8D 9D
```

```
MD5 Fingerprint: CB E0 [REDACTED]
```

```
PEM certificate :
```

```
-----BEGIN CERTIFICATE-----
```

```
[...]
```

## 70544 - SSL Cipher Block Chaining Cipher Suites Supported

### Synopsis

The remote service supports the use of SSL Cipher Block Chaining ciphers, which combine previous blocks with subsequent ones.

### Description

The remote host supports the use of SSL ciphers that operate in Cipher Block Chaining (CBC) mode. These cipher suites offer additional security over Electronic Codebook (ECB) mode, but have the potential to leak information if used improperly.

### See Also

<https://www.openssl.org/docs/manmaster/man1/ciphers.html>

<http://www.nessus.org/u?cc4a822a>

<https://www.openssl.org/~bodo/tls-cbc.txt>

### Solution

n/a

### Risk Factor

None

### Plugin Information

Published: 2013/10/22, Modified: 2021/02/03

### Plugin Output

tcp/443/www

```
Here is the list of SSL CBC ciphers supported by the remote server :
```

```
High Strength Ciphers (>= 112-bit key)
```

Name	Code	KEX	Auth	Encryption	MAC
ECDHE-RSA-AES128-SHA256	0xC0, 0x27	ECDHE	RSA	AES-CBC(128)	
SHA256					
ECDHE-RSA-AES256-SHA384	0xC0, 0x28	ECDHE	RSA	AES-CBC(256)	
SHA384					
RSA-AES128-SHA256	0x00, 0x3C	RSA	RSA	AES-CBC(128)	
SHA256					
RSA-AES256-SHA256	0x00, 0x3D	RSA	RSA	AES-CBC(256)	
SHA256					

```
The fields above are :
```

```
{Tenable ciphername}
{Cipher ID code}
Kex={key exchange}
Auth={authentication}
Encrypt={symmetric encryption method}
MAC={message authentication code}
{export flag}
```

## 21643 - SSL Cipher Suites Supported

### Synopsis

The remote service encrypts communications using SSL.

### Description

This plugin detects which SSL ciphers are supported by the remote service for encrypting communications.

### See Also

<https://www.openssl.org/docs/man1.0.2/man1/ciphers.html>

<http://www.nessus.org/u?e17ffced>

### Solution

n/a

### Risk Factor

None

### Plugin Information

Published: 2006/06/05, Modified: 2024/09/11

### Plugin Output

tcp/443/www

Here is the list of SSL ciphers supported by the remote server :  
Each group is reported per SSL Version.

SSL Version : TLSv12	High Strength Ciphers (>= 112-bit key)	Name	Code	KEX	Auth	Encryption	MAC
SHA256	ECDHE-RSA-AES128-SHA256	-----	-----	---	----	-----	-----
SHA384	ECDHE-RSA-AES256-SHA384	0xC0, 0x2F	0x00, 0x30	ECDHE	RSA	AES-GCM(128)	AES-GCM(256)
SHA256	RSA-AES128-SHA256	-----	-----	RSA	RSA	AES-GCM(128)	AES-GCM(256)
SHA384	RSA-AES256-SHA384	-----	-----	RSA	RSA	AES-GCM(128)	AES-GCM(256)
SHA256	ECDHE-RSA-AES128-SHA256	0x00, 0x9C	0x00, 0x9D	ECDHE	RSA	AES-CBC(128)	AES-CBC(256)
SHA384	ECDHE-RSA-AES256-SHA384	0x00, 0x27	0x00, 0x28	RSA	RSA	AES-CBC(128)	AES-CBC(256)
SHA256	RSA-AES128-SHA256	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

RSA-AES256-SHA256  
SHA256

0x00, 0x3D

RSA

RSA

AES-CBC(256)

The fields above are :

```
{Tenable ciphername}  
{Cipher ID code}  
Kex={key exchange}  
Auth={authentication}  
Encrypt={symmetric encryption method}  
MAC={message authentication code}  
{export flag}
```

## 57041 - SSL Perfect Forward Secrecy Cipher Suites Supported

### Synopsis

The remote service supports the use of SSL Perfect Forward Secrecy ciphers, which maintain confidentiality even if the key is stolen.

### Description

The remote host supports the use of SSL ciphers that offer Perfect Forward Secrecy (PFS) encryption. These cipher suites ensure that recorded SSL traffic cannot be broken at a future date if the server's private key is compromised.

### See Also

<https://www.openssl.org/docs/manmaster/man1/ciphers.html>

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Diffie-Hellman\\_key\\_exchange](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Diffie-Hellman_key_exchange)

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Perfect\\_forward\\_secrecy](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Perfect_forward_secrecy)

### Solution

n/a

### Risk Factor

None

### Plugin Information

Published: 2011/12/07, Modified: 2021/03/09

### Plugin Output

tcp/443/www

```
Here is the list of SSL PFS ciphers supported by the remote server :
```

```
High Strength Ciphers (>= 112-bit key)
```

Name	Code	KEX	Auth	Encryption	MAC
ECDHE-RSA-AES128-SHA256	0xC0, 0x2F	ECDHE	RSA	AES-GCM(128)	
SHA256					
ECDHE-RSA-AES256-SHA384	0xC0, 0x30	ECDHE	RSA	AES-GCM(256)	
SHA384					
ECDHE-RSA-AES128-SHA256	0xC0, 0x27	ECDHE	RSA	AES-CBC(128)	
SHA256					
ECDHE-RSA-AES256-SHA384	0xC0, 0x28	ECDHE	RSA	AES-CBC(256)	
SHA384					

```
The fields above are :
```

```
{Tenable ciphername}
{Cipher ID code}
Kex={key exchange}
Auth={authentication}
Encrypt={symmetric encryption method}
MAC={message authentication code}
{export flag}
```