

# Scan Report

February 20, 2023

## Summary

This document reports on the results of an automatic security scan. All dates are displayed using the timezone “Coordinated Universal Time”, which is abbreviated “UTC”. The task was “test 12”. The scan started at Mon Feb 20 19:43:53 2023 UTC and ended at Mon Feb 20 20:47:33 2023 UTC. The report first summarises the results found. Then, for each host, the report describes every issue found. Please consider the advice given in each description, in order to rectify the issue.

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## 1 Result Overview

Host	High	Medium	Low	Log	False Positive
<a href="#">10.200.0.12</a>	17	38	6	0	0
Total: 1	17	38	6	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 61 results selected by the filtering described above. Before filtering there were 488 results.

### 1.1 Host Authentications

Host	Protocol	Result	Port/User
10.200.0.12	SMB	Success	Protocol SMB, Port 445, User

## 2 Results per Host

### 2.1 10.200.0.12

Host scan start Mon Feb 20 19:45:09 2023 UTC

Host scan end Mon Feb 20 20:47:25 2023 UTC

Service (Port)	Threat Level
<a href="#">5432/tcp</a>	High
<a href="#">3632/tcp</a>	High
<a href="#">5900/tcp</a>	High
<a href="#">1524/tcp</a>	High
<a href="#">8787/tcp</a>	High
<a href="#">21/tcp</a>	High
<a href="#">general/tcp</a>	High
<a href="#">6200/tcp</a>	High
<a href="#">6697/tcp</a>	High

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Service (Port)	Threat Level
8009/tcp	High
512/tcp	High
80/tcp	High
2121/tcp	High
5432/tcp	Medium
5900/tcp	Medium
21/tcp	Medium
25/tcp	Medium
22/tcp	Medium
80/tcp	Medium
445/tcp	Medium
2121/tcp	Medium
5432/tcp	Low
general/tcp	Low
general/icmp	Low
25/tcp	Low
22/tcp	Low

### 2.1.1 High 5432/tcp

High (CVSS: 9.0) NVT: PostgreSQL weak password
<b>Product detection result</b> cpe:/a:postgresql:postgresql:8.3.1 Detected by PostgreSQL Detection (OID: 1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.100151)
<b>Summary</b> It was possible to login into the remote PostgreSQL as user postgres using weak credentials.
<b>Vulnerability Detection Result</b> It was possible to login as user postgres with password "postgres".
<b>Solution:</b> <b>Solution type:</b> Mitigation Change the password as soon as possible.
<b>Vulnerability Detection Method</b> Details: PostgreSQL weak password OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.103552 Version used: 2022-05-31T14:35:19Z
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<b>Product Detection Result</b> Product: cpe:/a:postgresql:postgresql:8.3.1 Method: PostgreSQL Detection OID: 1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.100151)
High (CVSS: 7.4) NVT: SSL/TLS: OpenSSL CCS Man in the Middle Security Bypass Vulnerability
<b>Summary</b> OpenSSL is prone to security-bypass vulnerability.
<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: 2022-04-14T11:24:11Z
<b>References</b> cve: CVE-2014-0224 url: <a href="https://www.openssl.org/news/secadv/20140605.txt">https://www.openssl.org/news/secadv/20140605.txt</a> url: <a href="http://www.securityfocus.com/bid/67899">http://www.securityfocus.com/bid/67899</a> cert-bund: CB-K15/0567 cert-bund: CB-K15/0415 cert-bund: CB-K15/0384 cert-bund: CB-K15/0080
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cert-bund: CB-K15/0079  
cert-bund: CB-K15/0074  
cert-bund: CB-K14/1617  
cert-bund: CB-K14/1537  
cert-bund: CB-K14/1299  
cert-bund: CB-K14/1297  
cert-bund: CB-K14/1294  
cert-bund: CB-K14/1202  
cert-bund: CB-K14/1174  
cert-bund: CB-K14/1153  
cert-bund: CB-K14/0876  
cert-bund: CB-K14/0756  
cert-bund: CB-K14/0746  
cert-bund: CB-K14/0736  
cert-bund: CB-K14/0722  
cert-bund: CB-K14/0716  
cert-bund: CB-K14/0708  
cert-bund: CB-K14/0684  
cert-bund: CB-K14/0683  
cert-bund: CB-K14/0680  
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-0388  
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0593  
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0427  
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0396  
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0082  
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0079  
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0078  
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2014-1717  
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2014-1632  
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2014-1364  
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2014-1357  
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2014-1350  
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2014-1265  
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2014-1209  
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2014-0917  
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2014-0789  
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2014-0778  
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2014-0768  
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2014-0752  
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2014-0747  
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2014-0738  
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2014-0715  
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2014-0714  
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2014-0709

[\[ return to 10.200.0.12 \]](#)

**2.1.2 High 3632/tcp**

High (CVSS: 9.3) NVT: DistCC RCE Vulnerability (CVE-2004-2687)
<b>Summary</b> DistCC is prone to a remote code execution (RCE) vulnerability.
<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> <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.
<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.
<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
<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:8080/archives/bugtraq/2005-03/0183.html">https://web.archive.org/web/20150511045306/http://archives.neohapsis.com:8080/archives/bugtraq/2005-03/0183.html</a> dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2019-0381

[\[ return to 10.200.0.12 \]](#)

**2.1.3 High 5900/tcp**

High (CVSS: 9.0) NVT: VNC Brute Force Login
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<b>Summary</b> Try to log in with given passwords via VNC protocol.
<b>Vulnerability Detection Result</b> It was possible to connect to the VNC server with the password: password
<b>Solution:</b> <b>Solution type:</b> Mitigation Change the password to something hard to guess or enable password protection at all.
<b>Vulnerability Insight</b> This script tries to authenticate to a VNC server with the passwords set in the password preference. It will also test and report if no authentication / password is required at all. Note: Some VNC servers have a blacklisting scheme that blocks IP addresses after five unsuccessful connection attempts for a period of time. The script will abort the brute force attack if it encounters that it gets blocked. Note as well that passwords can be max. 8 characters long.
<b>Vulnerability Detection Method</b> Details: VNC Brute Force Login OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.106056 Version used: 2021-07-23T07:56:26Z

[\[ return to 10.200.0.12 \]](#)

#### 2.1.4 High 1524/tcp

High (CVSS: 10.0) NVT: Possible Backdoor: Ingreslock
<b>Summary</b> A backdoor is installed on the remote host.
<b>Vulnerability Detection Result</b> The service is answering to an 'id;' command with the following response: uid=0( ↪root) gid=0(root)
<b>Impact</b> Attackers can exploit this issue to execute arbitrary commands in the context of the application. Successful attacks will compromise the affected isystem.
<b>Solution:</b> <b>Solution type:</b> Workaround A whole cleanup of the infected system is recommended.
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**Vulnerability Detection Method**

Details: Possible Backdoor: Ingreslock

OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.103549

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

[\[ return to 10.200.0.12 \]](#)**2.1.5 High 8787/tcp**

High (CVSS: 10.0)

NVT: Distributed Ruby (dRuby/DRb) Multiple Remote Code Execution Vulnerabilities

**Summary**

Systems using Distributed Ruby (dRuby/DRb), which is available in Ruby versions 1.6 and later, may permit unauthorized systems to execute distributed commands.

**Vulnerability Detection Result**

The service is running in \$SAFE >= 1 mode. However it is still possible to run a ↵rbbitrary syscall commands on the remote host. Sending an invalid syscall the s ↵ervice returned the following response:

```
Flo:Errno::ENOSYS:bt["3/usr/lib/ruby/1.8/drb/drb.rb:1555:in 'syscall'"0/usr/lib/
↵ruby/1.8/drb/drb.rb:1555:in 'send'"4/usr/lib/ruby/1.8/drb/drb.rb:1555:in '__se
↵nd__'"A/usr/lib/ruby/1.8/drb/drb.rb:1555:in 'perform_without_block'"3/usr/lib/
↵ruby/1.8/drb/drb.rb:1515:in 'perform'"5/usr/lib/ruby/1.8/drb/drb.rb:1589:in 'm
↵ain_loop'"0/usr/lib/ruby/1.8/drb/drb.rb:1585:in 'loop'"5/usr/lib/ruby/1.8/drb/
↵drb.rb:1585:in 'main_loop'"1/usr/lib/ruby/1.8/drb/drb.rb:1581:in 'start'"5/usr
↵/lib/ruby/1.8/drb/drb.rb:1581:in 'main_loop'"//usr/lib/ruby/1.8/drb/drb.rb:143
↵0:in 'run'"1/usr/lib/ruby/1.8/drb/drb.rb:1427:in 'start'"//usr/lib/ruby/1.8/dr
↵b/drb.rb:1427:in 'run'"6/usr/lib/ruby/1.8/drb/drb.rb:1347:in 'initialize'"//us
↵r/lib/ruby/1.8/drb/drb.rb:1627:in 'new'"9/usr/lib/ruby/1.8/drb/drb.rb:1627:in
↵'start_service'"%/usr/sbin/druby_timeserver.rb:12:errnoi+:mesg"Function not im
↵plemented
```

**Impact**

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.

**Solution:****Solution type:** Mitigation

Administrators of environments that rely on Distributed Ruby should ensure that appropriate controls are in place. Code-level controls may include:

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Implementing taint on untrusted input</li> <li>- Setting \$SAFE levels appropriately (<math>\geq 2</math> is recommended if untrusted hosts are allowed to submit Ruby commands, and <math>\geq 3</math> may be appropriate)</li> <li>- Including drb/acl.rb to set ACLEntry to restrict access to trusted hosts</li> </ul>
<p><b>Vulnerability Detection Method</b></p> <p>Send a crafted command to the service and check for a remote command execution via the instance_eval or syscall requests.</p> <p>Details: Distributed Ruby (dRuby/DRb) Multiple Remote Code Execution Vulnerabilities  OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.108010  Version used: 2022-04-13T13:17:10Z</p>
<p><b>References</b></p> <p>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.recurity-labs.com/archives/2011/05/12/druby_for_penetration_testing/">http://blog.recurity-labs.com/archives/2011/05/12/druby_for_penetration_testing/</a>  url: <a href="http://www.ruby-doc.org/stdlib-1.9.3/libdoc/drb/rdoc/DRb.html">http://www.ruby-doc.org/stdlib-1.9.3/libdoc/drb/rdoc/DRb.html</a></p>

[\[ return to 10.200.0.12 \]](#)

### 2.1.6 High 21/tcp

<p>High (CVSS: 7.5)  NVT: vsftpd Compromised Source Packages Backdoor Vulnerability</p>
<p><b>Summary</b></p> <p>vsftpd is prone to a backdoor vulnerability.</p>
<p><b>Vulnerability Detection Result</b></p> <p>Vulnerability was detected according to the Vulnerability Detection Method.</p>
<p><b>Impact</b></p> <p>Attackers can exploit this issue to execute arbitrary commands in the context of the application. Successful attacks will compromise the affected application.</p>
<p><b>Solution:</b></p> <p><b>Solution type:</b> VendorFix</p> <p>The repaired package can be downloaded from the referenced link. Please validate the package with its signature.</p>
<p><b>Affected Software/OS</b></p> <p>The vsftpd 2.3.4 source package is affected.</p>
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**Vulnerability Detection Method**

Details: vsftpd Compromised Source Packages Backdoor Vulnerability

OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.103185

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

**References**url: <http://www.securityfocus.com/bid/48539>url: <http://scarybeastsecurity.blogspot.com/2011/07/alert-vsftpd-download-backdoor.html>url: <https://security.appspot.com/vsftpd.html>[\[ return to 10.200.0.12 \]](#)**2.1.7 High general/tcp**

High (CVSS: 10.0)

NVT: Operating System (OS) End of Life (EOL) Detection

**Product detection result**

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)

**Summary**

The Operating System (OS) on the remote host has reached the End of Life (EOL) and should not be used anymore.

**Vulnerability Detection Result**

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: <https://wiki.ubuntu.com/Releases>**Impact**

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.

**Solution:****Solution type:** Mitigation

Upgrade the OS on the remote host to a version which is still supported and receiving security updates by the vendor.

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**Vulnerability Detection Method**

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: 2022-04-05T13:00:52Z

**Product Detection Result**

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)

[\[ return to 10.200.0.12 \]](#)**2.1.8 High 6200/tcp**

High (CVSS: 7.5)

NVT: vsftpd Compromised Source Packages Backdoor Vulnerability

**Summary**

vsftpd is prone to a backdoor vulnerability.

**Vulnerability Detection Result**

Vulnerability was detected according to the Vulnerability Detection Method.

**Impact**

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

**Solution:****Solution type:** VendorFix

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

**Affected Software/OS**

The vsftpd 2.3.4 source package is affected.

**Vulnerability Detection Method**

Details: vsftpd Compromised Source Packages Backdoor Vulnerability

OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.103185

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

**References**

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url: <a href="http://www.securityfocus.com/bid/48539">http://www.securityfocus.com/bid/48539</a>
url: <a href="http://scarybeastsecurity.blogspot.com/2011/07/alert-vsftpd-download-backdoor.html">http://scarybeastsecurity.blogspot.com/2011/07/alert-vsftpd-download-backdoor.html</a>
url: <a href="https://security.appspot.com/vsftpd.html">https://security.appspot.com/vsftpd.html</a>

[\[ return to 10.200.0.12 \]](#)

### 2.1.9 High 6697/tcp

<b>High (CVSS: 8.1)</b> <b>NVT: UnrealIRCd Authentication Spoofing Vulnerability</b>
<b>Product detection result</b> cpe:/a:unrealircd:unrealircd:3.2.8.1 Detected by UnrealIRCd Detection (OID: 1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.809884)
<b>Summary</b> UnrealIRCd is prone to authentication spoofing vulnerability.
<b>Vulnerability Detection Result</b> Installed version: 3.2.8.1 Fixed version: 3.2.10.7
<b>Impact</b> Successful exploitation of this vulnerability will allow remote attackers to spoof certificate fingerprints and consequently log in as another user.
<b>Solution:</b> <b>Solution type:</b> VendorFix Upgrade to UnrealIRCd 3.2.10.7, or 4.0.6, or later.
<b>Affected Software/OS</b> UnrealIRCd before 3.2.10.7 and 4.x before 4.0.6.
<b>Vulnerability Insight</b> The flaw exists due to an error in the 'm_authenticate' function in 'modules/m_sasl.c' script.
<b>Vulnerability Detection Method</b> Checks if a vulnerable version is present on the target host. Details: UnrealIRCd Authentication Spoofing Vulnerability OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.809883 Version used: 2022-04-13T11:57:07Z
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**Product Detection Result**

Product: cpe:/a:unrealircd:unrealircd:3.2.8.1  
 Method: UnrealIRCd Detection  
 OID: 1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.809884)

**References**

cve: CVE-2016-7144  
 url: <http://seclists.org/oss-sec/2016/q3/420>  
 url: <http://www.securityfocus.com/bid/92763>  
 url: <http://www.openwall.com/lists/oss-security/2016/09/05/8>  
 url: <https://github.com/unrealircd/unrealircd/commit/f473e355e1dc422c4f019dbf86b>  
 ↪ c50ba1a34a766  
 url: [https://bugs.unrealircd.org/main\\_page.php](https://bugs.unrealircd.org/main_page.php)

[\[ return to 10.200.0.12 \]](#)**2.1.10 High 8009/tcp**

High (CVSS: 9.8)

NVT: Apache Tomcat AJP RCE Vulnerability (Ghostcat)

**Summary**

Apache Tomcat is prone to a remote code execution vulnerability (dubbed 'Ghostcat') in the AJP connector.

**Vulnerability Detection Result**

It was possible to read the file "/WEB-INF/web.xml" through the AJP connector.  
 Result:

```
AB 8\x0004 Ã\x0088 \x00020K \x0001 \x000CContent-Type \x001Ctext/html; charset=
↪ ISO-8859-1 AB\x001FÃ\x0003\x001FÃ, <!--
```

```
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WITHOUT WARRANTIES OR CONDITIONS OF ANY KIND, either express or implied.
See the License for the specific language governing permissions and
limitations under the License.
```

```
-->
```

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="ISO-8859-1"?>
```

```
<!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.0 Strict//EN"
```

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```

"http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml1/DTD/xhtml1-strict.dtd">
<html xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml" xml:lang="en" lang="en">
  <head>
    <title>Apache Tomcat/5.5</title>
    <style type="text/css">
      /**/
        body {
          color: #000000;
          background-color: #FFFFFF;
          font-family: Arial, "Times New Roman", Times, serif;
          margin: 10px 0px;
        }
        img {
          border: none;
        }

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

        td.menu {
          background: #FFDC75;
        }
        .center {
          text-align: center;
        }
        .code {
          color: #000000;
          font-family: "Courier New", Courier, monospace;
          font-size: 110%;
          margin-left: 2.5em;
        }

        #banner {
          margin-bottom: 12px;
</pre>
</div>
<div data-bbox="154 800 377 814" data-label="Text">...continues on next page...</div>
```

...continued from previous page ...

```

    }
    p#congrats {
        margin-top: 0;
        font-weight: bold;
        text-align: center;
    }
    p#footer {
        text-align: right;
        font-size: 80%;
    }
    /*]]>*/
</style>
</head>
<body>
<!-- Header -->
<table id="banner" width="100%">
    <tr>
        <td align="left" style="width:130px">
            <a href="http://tomcat.apache.org/">
                
            </a>
        </td>
        <td align="left" valign="top"><b>Apache Tomcat/5.5</b></td>
        <td align="right">
            <a href="http://www.apache.org/">
                
            </a>
        </td>
    </tr>
</table>
<table>
    <tr>
        <!-- Table of Contents -->
        <td valign="top">
            <table width="100%" border="1" cellspacing="0" cellpadding="3">
                <tr>
                    <th>Administration</th>
                </tr>
                <tr>
                    <td class="menu">
                        <a href="manager/status">Status</a><br/>
                        <a href="admin">Tomcat&nbsp;Administration</a><br/>
                        <a href="manager/html">Tomcat&nbsp;Manager</a><br/>
                        &nbsp;
                    </td>
                </tr>
            </table>
        </td>
    </tr>
</table>

```

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...continued from previous page...	
	<pre>         &lt;/tr&gt;       &lt;/table&gt;     &lt;br /&gt;     &lt;table width="100%" border="1" cellspacing="0" cellpadding="3"&gt;       &lt;tr&gt; &lt;th&gt;Documentation&lt;/th&gt;       &lt;/tr&gt;       &lt;tr&gt;         &lt;td class="menu"&gt;           &lt;a href="RELEASE-NOTES.txt"&gt;Release&amp;nbsp;Notes&lt;/a&gt;&lt;br/&gt;           &lt;a href="tomcat-docs/changelog.html"&gt;Change&amp;nbsp;Log&lt;/a&gt;&lt;br/&gt; ↪&gt;           &lt;a href="tomcat-docs"&gt;Tomcat&amp;nbsp;Documentation&lt;/a&gt;&lt;br/&gt; ↪           &amp;nbsp;           &amp;nbsp;         &lt;/td&gt;       &lt;/tr&gt;     &lt;/table&gt;      &lt;br/&gt;     &lt;table width="100%" border="1" cellspacing="0" cellpadding="3"&gt;       &lt;tr&gt;         &lt;th&gt;Tomcat Online&lt;/th&gt;       &lt;/tr&gt;       &lt;tr&gt;         &lt;td class="menu"&gt;           &lt;a href="http://tomcat.apache.org/"&gt;Home&amp;nbsp;Page&lt;/a&gt;&lt;br/&gt;           &lt;a href="http://tomcat.apache.org/faq/"&gt;FAQ&lt;/a&gt;&lt;br/&gt;           &lt;a href="http://tomcat.apache.org/bugreport.html"&gt;Bug&amp;nbsp;D ↪atabase&lt;/a&gt;&lt;br/&gt;           &lt;a href="http://issues.apache.org/bugzilla/buglist.cgi?bug_s ↪tatus=UNCONFIRMED&amp;amp;bug_status=NEW&amp;amp;bug_status=ASSIGNED&amp;amp;bug_status=RE ↪OPENED&amp;amp;bug_status=RESOLVED&amp;amp;resolution=LATER&amp;amp;resolution=REMIND&amp;amp; ↪resolution=---&amp;amp;bugidtype=include&amp;amp;product=Tomcat+5&amp;amp;cmdtype=doit&amp;amp ↪;order=Importance"&gt;Open Bugs&lt;/a&gt;&lt;br/&gt;           &lt;a href="http://mail-archives.apache.org/mod_mbox/tomcat-use ↪rs/"&gt;Users&amp;nbsp;Mailing&amp;nbsp;List&lt;/a&gt;&lt;br/&gt;           &lt;a href="http://mail-archives.apache.org/mod_mbox/tomcat-dev ↪/"&gt;Developers&amp;nbsp;Mailing&amp;nbsp;List&lt;/a&gt;&lt;br/&gt;           &lt;a href="irc://irc.freenode.net/#tomcat"&gt;IRC&lt;/a&gt;&lt;br/&gt;           &amp;nbsp;         &lt;/td&gt;       &lt;/tr&gt;     &lt;/table&gt;      &lt;br/&gt;     &lt;table width="100%" border="1" cellspacing="0" cellpadding="3"&gt; </pre>
...continues on next page...	

...continued from previous page ...

```

        <tr>
            <th>Examples</th>
        </tr>
        <tr>
            <td class="menu">
                <a href="jsp-examples/">JSP&nbsp;Examples</a><br/>
                <a href="servlets-examples/">Servlet&nbsp;Examples</a><br/>
                <a href="webdav/">WebDAV&nbsp;capabilities</a><br/>
            &nbsp;
            </td>
        </tr>
    </table>

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

<!-- Body -->
<td align="left" valign="top">
    <p id="congrats">If you're seeing this page via a web browser, it mean
    ↪s you've setup Tomcat successfully. Congratulations!</p>

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

    <p>where "$CATALINA_HOME" is the root of the Tomcat installation direc
    ↪tory. If you're seeing this page, and you don't think you should be, then eith
    ↪er you're either a user who has arrived at new installation of Tomcat, or you'
    ↪re an administrator who hasn't got his/her setup quite right. Providing the la
    ↪tter is the case, please refer to the <a href="tomcat-docs">Tomcat Documentati
    ↪on</a> for more detailed setup and administration information than is found in
    ↪ the INSTALL file.</p>

```

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<p>...continued from previous page...</p> <pre> &lt;p&gt;&lt;b&gt;NOTE:&lt;/b&gt; This page is precompiled. If you change it, this pag ↪e will not change since         it was compiled into a servlet at build time.         (See &lt;tt&gt;\$CATALINA_HOME/webapps/ROOT/WEB-INF/web.xml&lt;/tt&gt; as t ↪o how it was mapped.)     &lt;/p&gt;     &lt;p&gt;&lt;b&gt;NOTE: For security reasons, using the administration webapp is restricted to users with role "admin". The manager webapp is restricted to users with role "manager".&lt;/b&gt; Users are defined in &lt;code&gt;\$CATALINA_HOME/conf/tomcat-users.xml&lt;/cod ↪e&gt;.&lt;/p&gt;     &lt;p&gt;Included with this release are a host of sample Servlets and JSPs ↪ (with associated source code), extensive documentation (including the Servlet ↪ 2.4 and JSP 2.0 API JavaDoc), and an introductory guide to developing web app ↪lications.&lt;/p&gt;     &lt;p&gt;Tomcat mailing lists are available at the Tomcat project web site ↪:&lt;/p&gt;     &lt;ul&gt;         &lt;li&gt;&lt;b&gt;&lt;a href="mailto:users@tomcat.apache.org"&gt;users@tomc </pre>
<p><b>Solution:</b>  <b>Solution type:</b> VendorFix  Update Apache Tomcat to version 7.0.100, 8.5.51, 9.0.31 or later. For other products using Tomcat please contact the vendor for more information on fixed versions.</p>
<p><b>Affected Software/OS</b>  Apache Tomcat versions prior 7.0.100, 8.5.51 or 9.0.31 when the AJP connector is enabled.  Other products like JBoss or Wildfly which are using Tomcat might be affected as well.</p>
<p><b>Vulnerability Insight</b>  Apache Tomcat server has a file containing vulnerability, which can be used by an attacker to read or include any files in all webapp directories on Tomcat, such as webapp configuration files or source code.</p>
<p><b>Vulnerability Detection Method</b>  Sends a crafted AJP request and checks the response.  Details: Apache Tomcat AJP RCE Vulnerability (Ghostcat)  OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.143545  Version used: 2022-08-09T10:11:17Z</p>
<p><b>References</b>  cve: CVE-2020-1938  cisa: Known Exploited Vulnerability (KEV) catalog  url: <a href="https://www.cisa.gov/known-exploited-vulnerabilities-catalog">https://www.cisa.gov/known-exploited-vulnerabilities-catalog</a>  url: <a href="https://lists.apache.org/thread.html/r7c6f492fbd39af34a68681dbbba0468490ff1↪a97a1bd79c6a53610ef%40%3Cannounce.tomcat.apache.org%3E">https://lists.apache.org/thread.html/r7c6f492fbd39af34a68681dbbba0468490ff1↪a97a1bd79c6a53610ef%40%3Cannounce.tomcat.apache.org%3E</a></p>
<p>... continues on next page ...</p>

...continued from previous page ...

```

url: https://www.chaitin.cn/en/ghostcat
url: https://www.cnvd.org.cn/flaw/show/CNVD-2020-10487
url: https://github.com/YDHCUI/CNVD-2020-10487-Tomcat-Ajp-lfi
url: https://securityboulevard.com/2020/02/patch-your-tomcat-and-jboss-instances
↔-to-protect-from-ghostcat-vulnerability-cve-2020-1938-and/
url: https://tomcat.apache.org/tomcat-7.0-doc/changelog.html
url: https://tomcat.apache.org/tomcat-8.5-doc/changelog.html
url: https://tomcat.apache.org/tomcat-9.0-doc/changelog.html
cert-bund: CB-K20/0711
cert-bund: CB-K20/0705
cert-bund: CB-K20/0693
cert-bund: CB-K20/0555
cert-bund: CB-K20/0543
cert-bund: CB-K20/0154
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2021-1736
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2020-1508
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2020-1413
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2020-1276
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2020-1134
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2020-0850
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2020-0835
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2020-0821
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2020-0569
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2020-0557
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2020-0501
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2020-0381

```

[\[ return to 10.200.0.12 \]](#)

### 2.1.11 High 512/tcp

High (CVSS: 10.0)  
NVT: The rexec service is running

**Summary**

This remote host is running a rexec service.

**Vulnerability Detection Result**

The rexec service was detected on the target system.

**Solution:**

**Solution type:** Mitigation

Disable the rexec service and use alternatives like SSH instead.

**Vulnerability Insight**

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<p>rexec (remote execution client for an exec server) has the same kind of functionality that rsh has: you can execute shell commands on a remote computer.</p> <p>The main difference is that rexec authenticates by reading the username and password *unencrypted* from the socket.</p>
<p><b>Vulnerability Detection Method</b></p> <p>Checks if a vulnerable version is present on the target host.</p> <p>Details: <b>The rexec service is running</b></p> <p>OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.100111</p> <p>Version used: 2020-10-01T11:33:30Z</p>
<p><b>References</b></p> <p>cve: CVE-1999-0618</p>

[\[ return to 10.200.0.12 \]](#)

### 2.1.12 High 80/tcp

<p>High (CVSS: 10.0)</p> <p>NVT: TWiki XSS and Command Execution Vulnerabilities</p>
<p><b>Summary</b></p> <p>TWiki is prone to Cross-Site Scripting (XSS) and Command Execution Vulnerabilities.</p>
<p><b>Vulnerability Detection Result</b></p> <p>Installed version: 01.Feb.2003</p> <p>Fixed version: 4.2.4</p>
<p><b>Impact</b></p> <p>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></p> <p><b>Solution type:</b> VendorFix</p> <p>Upgrade to version 4.2.4 or later.</p>
<p><b>Affected Software/OS</b></p> <p>TWiki, TWiki version prior to 4.2.4.</p>
<p><b>Vulnerability Insight</b></p> <p>The flaws are due to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- %URLPARAM}% variable is not properly sanitized which lets attackers conduct cross-site scripting attack.</li> </ul>
... continues on next page ...

...continued from previous page ...
- %SEARCH}% variable is not properly sanitised before being used in an eval() call which lets the attackers execute perl code through eval injection attack.
<b>Vulnerability Detection Method</b> Details: TWiki XSS and Command Execution Vulnerabilities OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.800320 Version used: 2022-05-11T11:17:52Z
<b>References</b> cve: CVE-2008-5304 cve: CVE-2008-5305 url: <a href="http://twiki.org/cgi-bin/view/Codev.SecurityAlert-CVE-2008-5304">http://twiki.org/cgi-bin/view/Codev.SecurityAlert-CVE-2008-5304</a> url: <a href="http://www.securityfocus.com/bid/32668">http://www.securityfocus.com/bid/32668</a> url: <a href="http://www.securityfocus.com/bid/32669">http://www.securityfocus.com/bid/32669</a> url: <a href="http://twiki.org/cgi-bin/view/Codev.SecurityAlert-CVE-2008-5305">http://twiki.org/cgi-bin/view/Codev.SecurityAlert-CVE-2008-5305</a>

<b>High (CVSS: 7.5)</b> <b>NVT: phpinfo() output Reporting</b>
<b>Summary</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 Result</b> The following files are calling the function phpinfo() which disclose potentiall ↪y sensitive information: <a href="http://10.200.0.12/mutillidae/phpinfo.php">http://10.200.0.12/mutillidae/phpinfo.php</a> <a href="http://10.200.0.12/phpinfo.php">http://10.200.0.12/phpinfo.php</a>
<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>Vulnerability Detection Method</b> Details: phpinfo() output Reporting OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.11229 Version used: 2020-08-24T15:18:35Z

<b>High (CVSS: 7.5)</b> <b>NVT: Test HTTP dangerous methods</b>
<b>Summary</b> Misconfigured web servers allows remote clients to perform dangerous HTTP methods such as PUT and DELETE.
<b>Vulnerability Detection Result</b> We could upload the following files via the PUT method at this web server: <code>http://10.200.0.12/dav/puttest698579955.html</code> We could delete the following files via the DELETE method at this web server: <code>http://10.200.0.12/dav/puttest698579955.html</code>
<b>Impact</b> - Enabled PUT method: This might allow an attacker to upload and run arbitrary code on this web server. - Enabled DELETE method: This might allow an attacker to delete additional files on this web server.
<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: 2022-05-12T09:32:01Z
<b>References</b> url: <a href="http://www.securityfocus.com/bid/12141">http://www.securityfocus.com/bid/12141</a> owasp: OWASP-CM-001

<b>High (CVSS: 7.5)</b> <b>NVT: PHP-CGI-based setups vulnerability when parsing query string parameters from php files.</b>
<b>Summary</b> PHP is prone to an information-disclosure vulnerability.
<b>Vulnerability Detection Result</b> By doing the following HTTP POST request: "HTTP POST" body : <code>&lt;?php phpinfo();?&gt;</code> ... continues on next page ...

...continued from previous page ...	
URL	: http://10.200.0.12/cgi-bin/php?%2D%64+%61%6C%6C%6F%77%5F%75%7 ↪%2%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+%63%6 ↪%7%69%2E%66%6F%72%63%65%5F%72%65%64%69%72%65%63%74%3D%30+%2D%64+%63%67%69%2E%72 ↪%65%64%69%72%65%63%74%5F%73%74%61%74%75%73%5F%65%6E%76%3D%30+%2D%6E it was possible to execute the "<?php phpinfo();?>" command. Result: <title>phpinfo()</title><meta name="ROBOTS" content="NOINDEX,NOFOLLOW,NO ↪ARCHIVE" /></head>
<b>Impact</b>	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.
<b>Solution:</b>	
<b>Solution type:</b> VendorFix	
	PHP has released version 5.4.3 and 5.3.13 to address this vulnerability. PHP is recommending that users upgrade to the latest version of PHP.
<b>Vulnerability Insight</b>	When PHP is used in a CGI-based setup (such as Apache's mod_cgid), the php-cgi receives a processed query string parameter as command line arguments which allows command-line switches, such as -s, -d or -c to be passed to the php-cgi binary, which can be exploited to disclose source code and obtain arbitrary code execution. An example of the -s command, allowing an attacker to view the source code of index.php is below: http://example.com/index.php?-s
<b>Vulnerability Detection Method</b>	Sends a crafted HTTP POST request and checks the response. Details: PHP-CGI-based setups vulnerability when parsing query string parameters from ph. ↪.. OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.103482 Version used: 2022-08-09T10:11:17Z
<b>References</b>	cve: CVE-2012-1823 cve: CVE-2012-2311 cve: CVE-2012-2336 cve: CVE-2012-2335 cisa: Known Exploited Vulnerability (KEV) catalog url: https://www.cisa.gov/known-exploited-vulnerabilities-catalog url: http://www.h-online.com/open/news/item/Critical-open-hole-in-PHP-creates-ri
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↔sks-Update-1567532.html
url: http://www.kb.cert.org/vuls/id/520827
url: http://eindbazen.net/2012/05/php-cgi-advisory-cve-2012-1823/
url: https://bugs.php.net/bug.php?id=61910
url: http://www.php.net/manual/en/security.cgi-bin.php
url: http://www.securityfocus.com/bid/53388
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2013-1494
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-1316
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-1276
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-1268
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-1267
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-1266
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-1173
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-1101
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0994
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0993
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0992
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0920
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0915
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0914
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0913
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0907
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0906
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0900
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0880
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0878

```

[\[ return to 10.200.0.12 \]](#)**2.1.13 High 2121/tcp****High (CVSS: 7.5)****NVT: FTP Brute Force Logins Reporting****Summary**

It was possible to login into the remote FTP server using weak/known credentials.

**Vulnerability Detection Result**It was possible to login with the following credentials <User>:<Password>  
user:user**Impact**

This issue may be exploited by a remote attacker to e.g. gain access to sensitive information or modify system configuration.

**Solution:**

... continues on next page ...

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<b>Solution type:</b> Mitigation Change the password as soon as possible.
<b>Vulnerability Insight</b> As the VT 'FTP Brute Force Logins' (OID: 1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.108717) might run into a timeout the actual reporting of this vulnerability takes place in this VT instead.
<b>Vulnerability Detection Method</b> Reports weak/known credentials detected by the VT 'FTP Brute Force Logins' (OID: 1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.108717). Details: FTP Brute Force Logins Reporting OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.108718 Version used: 2022-08-04T13:37:02Z
<b>References</b> cve: CVE-1999-0501 cve: CVE-1999-0502 cve: CVE-1999-0507 cve: CVE-1999-0508

[\[ return to 10.200.0.12 \]](#)

### 2.1.14 Medium 5432/tcp

Medium (CVSS: 5.9) NVT: SSL/TLS: Deprecated SSLv2 and SSLv3 Protocol Detection
<b>Summary</b> It was possible to detect the usage of the deprecated SSLv2 and/or SSLv3 protocol on this system.
<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) 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.
<b>Solution:</b> ... continues on next page ...

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<b>Solution type:</b> Mitigation It is recommended to disable the deprecated SSLv2 and/or SSLv3 protocols in favor of the TLSv1.2+ protocols. Please see the references for more information.
<b>Affected Software/OS</b> All services providing an encrypted communication using the SSLv2 and/or SSLv3 protocols.
<b>Vulnerability Insight</b> The SSLv2 and SSLv3 protocols contain known cryptographic flaws like: - CVE-2014-3566: Padding Oracle On Downgraded Legacy Encryption (POODLE) - CVE-2016-0800: Decrypting RSA with Obsolete and Weakened eNcryption (DROWN)
<b>Vulnerability Detection Method</b> Check the used SSL protocols of the services provided by this system. Details: SSL/TLS: Deprecated SSLv2 and SSLv3 Protocol Detection OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.111012 Version used: 2021-10-15T12:51:02Z
<b>References</b> 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://bettercrypto.org/">https://bettercrypto.org/</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> url: <a href="https://www.enisa.europa.eu/publications/algorithms-key-size-and-parameters">https://www.enisa.europa.eu/publications/algorithms-key-size-and-parameters</a> ↔-report-2014 cert-bund: CB-K18/0094 cert-bund: CB-K17/1198 cert-bund: CB-K17/1196 cert-bund: CB-K16/1828 cert-bund: CB-K16/1438 cert-bund: CB-K16/1384 cert-bund: CB-K16/1141 cert-bund: CB-K16/1107 cert-bund: CB-K16/1102 cert-bund: CB-K16/0792 cert-bund: CB-K16/0599 cert-bund: CB-K16/0597 cert-bund: CB-K16/0459 cert-bund: CB-K16/0456 cert-bund: CB-K16/0433 cert-bund: CB-K16/0424 cert-bund: CB-K16/0415 cert-bund: CB-K16/0413 cert-bund: CB-K16/0374
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cert-bund: CB-K16/0367  
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dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2018-0096  
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dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-0841

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dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2014-1414
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2014-1366
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2014-1354

```

Medium (CVSS: 5.3)

NVT: SSL/TLS: Server Certificate / Certificate in Chain with RSA keys less than 2048 bits

**Summary**

The remote SSL/TLS server certificate and/or any of the certificates in the certificate chain is using a RSA key with less than 2048 bits.

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<b>Vulnerability Detection Result</b> The remote SSL/TLS server is using the following certificate(s) with a RSA key with less than 2048 bits (public-key-size:public-key-algorithm:serial:issuer): 1024:RSA:00FAF93A4C7FB6B9CC:1.2.840.113549.1.9.1=#726F6F74407562756E74753830342D626173652E6C6F63616C646F6D61696E,CN=ubuntu804-base.localdomain,OU=Office for Complication of Otherwise Simple Affairs,O=OCOSA,L=Everywhere,ST=There is no such thing outside US,C=XX (Server certificate)	
<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> 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: Renegotiation DoS Vulnerability (CVE-2011-1473, CVE-2011-5094)	
<b>Summary</b> The remote SSL/TLS service is prone to a denial of service (DoS) vulnerability.	
<b>Vulnerability Detection Result</b> 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	
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<b>Impact</b>	The flaw might make it easier for remote attackers to cause a DoS (CPU consumption) by performing many renegotiations within a single connection.
<b>Solution:</b>	
<b>Solution type:</b> 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.
<b>Affected Software/OS</b>	Every SSL/TLS service which does not properly restrict client-initiated renegotiation.
<b>Vulnerability Insight</b>	The flaw exists because the remote SSL/TLS service does not properly restrict client-initiated renegotiation within the SSL and TLS protocols. Note: The referenced CVEs are affecting OpenSSL and Mozilla Network Security Services (NSS) but both are in a DISPUTED state with the following rationale: > It can also be argued that it is the responsibility of server deployments, not a security library, to prevent or limit renegotiation when it is inappropriate within a specific environment. Both CVEs are still kept in this VT as a reference to the origin of this flaw.
<b>Vulnerability Detection Method</b>	Checks if the remote service allows to re-do the same SSL/TLS handshake (Renegotiation) over an existing / already established SSL/TLS connection. Details: SSL/TLS: Renegotiation DoS Vulnerability (CVE-2011-1473, CVE-2011-5094) OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.117761 Version used: 2021-11-15T10:28:20Z
<b>References</b>	cve: CVE-2011-1473 cve: CVE-2011-5094 url: <a href="https://orchilles.com/ssl-renegotiation-dos/">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> url: <a href="https://vincent.bernat.ch/en/blog/2011-ssl-dos-mitigation">https://vincent.bernat.ch/en/blog/2011-ssl-dos-mitigation</a> cert-bund: CB-K17/0980 cert-bund: CB-K17/0979 cert-bund: CB-K14/0772 cert-bund: CB-K13/0915 cert-bund: CB-K13/0462 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2017-1013 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2017-1012 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2014-0809 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2013-1928
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dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-1112

Medium (CVSS: 5.0)

NVT: SSL/TLS: Certificate Expired

**Summary**

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

**Vulnerability Detection Result**

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

Certificate details:

```

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

```

**Solution:****Solution type:** Mitigation

Replace the SSL/TLS certificate by a new one.

**Vulnerability Insight**

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

**Vulnerability Detection Method**

Details: SSL/TLS: Certificate Expired

OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.103955

Version used: 2021-11-22T15:32:39Z



Medium (CVSS: 5.0) NVT: SSL/TLS: Report Weak Cipher Suites
<p><b>Summary</b></p> <p>This routine reports all Weak SSL/TLS cipher suites accepted by a service.  NOTE: No severity for SMTP services with 'Opportunistic TLS' and weak cipher suites on port 25/tcp is reported. If too strong cipher suites are configured for this service the alternative would be to fall back to an even more insecure cleartext communication.</p>
<p><b>Vulnerability Detection Result</b></p> <p>'Weak' cipher suites accepted by this service via the SSLv3 protocol:  TLS_RSA_WITH_RC4_128_SHA</p>
<p><b>Solution:</b></p> <p><b>Solution type:</b> Mitigation</p> <p>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>
<p><b>Vulnerability Insight</b></p> <p>These rules are applied for the evaluation of the cryptographic strength:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- RC4 is considered to be weak (CVE-2013-2566, CVE-2015-2808)</li> <li>- Ciphers using 64 bit or less are considered to be vulnerable to brute force methods and therefore considered as weak (CVE-2015-4000)</li> <li>- 1024 bit RSA authentication is considered to be insecure and therefore as weak</li> <li>- Any cipher considered to be secure for only the next 10 years is considered as medium</li> <li>- Any other cipher is considered as strong</li> </ul>
<p><b>Vulnerability Detection Method</b></p> <p>Details: SSL/TLS: Report Weak Cipher Suites  OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.103440  Version used: 2021-12-01T13:10:37Z</p>
<p><b>References</b></p> <p>cve: CVE-2013-2566  cve: CVE-2015-2808  cve: CVE-2015-4000  url: <a href="https://www.bsi.bund.de/SharedDocs/Warnmeldungen/DE/CB/warnmeldung_cb-k16-1↔465_update_6.html">https://www.bsi.bund.de/SharedDocs/Warnmeldungen/DE/CB/warnmeldung_cb-k16-1↔465_update_6.html</a>  url: <a href="https://bettercrypto.org/">https://bettercrypto.org/</a>  url: <a href="https://mozilla.github.io/server-side-tls/ssl-config-generator/">https://mozilla.github.io/server-side-tls/ssl-config-generator/</a>  cert-bund: CB-K21/0067  cert-bund: CB-K19/0812  cert-bund: CB-K17/1750  cert-bund: CB-K16/1593  cert-bund: CB-K16/1552  cert-bund: CB-K16/1102</p>
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cert-bund: CB-K16/0617  
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cert-bund: CB-K16/0168  
cert-bund: CB-K16/0121  
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dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2017-1821  
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-1692  
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-1648

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dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-0665
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-0642
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-0184
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dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-1608
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dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0844
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dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0737
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0696
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2014-0977

```

Medium (CVSS: 4.3)

NVT: SSL/TLS: Deprecated TLSv1.0 and TLSv1.1 Protocol Detection

**Summary**

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It was possible to detect the usage of the deprecated TLSv1.0 and/or TLSv1.1 protocol on this system.
<b>Vulnerability Detection Result</b> The service is only providing the deprecated TLSv1.0 protocol and supports one o ↪r more ciphers. Those supported ciphers can be found in the 'SSL/TLS: Report S ↪upported Cipher Suites' (OID: 1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.802067) 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.
<b>Solution:</b> <b>Solution type:</b> Mitigation It is recommended to disable the deprecated TLSv1.0 and/or TLSv1.1 protocols in favor of the TLSv1.2+ protocols. Please see the references for more information.
<b>Affected Software/OS</b> All services providing an encrypted communication using the TLSv1.0 and/or TLSv1.1 protocols.
<b>Vulnerability Insight</b> 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)
<b>Vulnerability Detection Method</b> Check the used TLS protocols of the services provided by this system. Details: SSL/TLS: Deprecated TLSv1.0 and TLSv1.1 Protocol Detection OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.117274 Version used: 2021-07-19T08:11:48Z
<b>References</b> cve: CVE-2015-0204 cve: CVE-2011-3389 url: <a href="https://ssl-config.mozilla.org/">https://ssl-config.mozilla.org/</a> url: <a href="https://bettercrypto.org/">https://bettercrypto.org/</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://www.enisa.europa.eu/publications/algorithms-key-size-and-parameters-2014-report-2014">https://www.enisa.europa.eu/publications/algorithms-key-size-and-parameters-2014-report-2014</a> cert-bund: CB-K18/0799
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 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0375  
 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0374  
 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0305  
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 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0079  
 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0021  
 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2014-1414

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dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-1829  
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-1530  
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-1380  
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-1377  
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-1292  
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-1214  
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-1213  
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-1180  
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-1156  
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-1155  
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-1039  
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0956  
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0908  
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0868  
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0867  
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0848  
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0838  
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0776  
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0722  
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

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```
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2011-1628
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2011-1627
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2011-1619
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2011-1482
```

Medium (CVSS: 4.0)

NVT: SSL/TLS: Certificate Signed Using A Weak Signature Algorithm

**Summary**

The remote service is using a SSL/TLS certificate in the certificate chain that has been signed using a cryptographically weak hashing algorithm.

**Vulnerability Detection Result**

The following certificates are part of the certificate chain but using insecure  
↪signature algorithms:

Subject: 1.2.840.113549.1.9.1=#726F6F74407562756E74753830342D626173  
↪652E6C6F63616C646F6D61696E,CN=ubuntu804-base.localdomain,OU=Office for Complic  
↪ation of Otherwise Simple Affairs,O=OCOSA,L=Everywhere,ST=There is no such thi  
↪ng outside US,C=XX

Signature Algorithm: sha1WithRSAEncryption

**Solution:**

**Solution type:** 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.

**Vulnerability Insight**

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

**Vulnerability Detection Method**

... continues on next page ...

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Check which hashing algorithm was used to sign the remote SSL/TLS certificate. Details: SSL/TLS: Certificate Signed Using A Weak Signature Algorithm OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.105880 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-sha-1-based-signature-algorithms/">https://blog.mozilla.org/security/2014/09/23/phasing-out-certificates-with-sha-1-based-signature-algorithms/</a>

Medium (CVSS: 4.0) NVT: SSL/TLS: Diffie-Hellman Key Exchange Insufficient DH Group Strength Vulnerability
<b>Summary</b> The SSL/TLS service uses Diffie-Hellman groups with insufficient strength (key size < 2048).
<b>Vulnerability Detection Result</b> Server Temporary Key Size: 1024 bits
<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 (see the references). For Apache Web Servers: Beginning with version 2.4.7, mod_ssl will use DH parameters which include primes with lengths of more than 1024 bits.
<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: 2021-02-12T06:42:15Z
<b>References</b> url: <a href="https://weakdh.org/">https://weakdh.org/</a> url: <a href="https://weakdh.org/sysadmin.html">https://weakdh.org/sysadmin.html</a>

[ [return to 10.200.0.12](#) ]



**2.1.15 Medium 5900/tcp**

Medium (CVSS: 4.8) NVT: VNC Server Unencrypted Data Transmission
<b>Summary</b> 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.
<b>Vulnerability Detection Result</b> The VNC server provides the following insecure or cryptographically weak Security Type(s): 2 (VNC authentication)
<b>Impact</b> An attacker can uncover sensitive data by sniffing traffic to the VNC server.
<b>Solution:</b> <b>Solution type:</b> 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.
<b>Vulnerability Detection Method</b> Details: VNC Server Unencrypted Data Transmission OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.108529 Version used: 2020-11-10T09:46:51Z
<b>References</b> url: <a href="https://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc6143#page-10">https://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc6143#page-10</a>

[\[ return to 10.200.0.12 \]](#)

**2.1.16 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>Vulnerability Detection Result</b> It was possible to login to the remote FTP service with the following anonymous account(s): anonymous:anonymous@example.com ... continues on next page ...

...continued from previous page ...
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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- gain access to sensitive files</li> <li>- upload or delete files.</li> </ul>
<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>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.
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**Solution:****Solution type:** Mitigation

Enable FTPS or enforce the connection via the 'AUTH TLS' command. Please see the manual of the FTP service for more information.

**Vulnerability Detection Method**

Tries to login to a non FTPS enabled FTP service without sending a 'AUTH TLS' command first and checks if the service is accepting the login without enforcing the use of the 'AUTH TLS' command.

Details: **FTP Unencrypted Cleartext Login**

OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.108528

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

[\[ return to 10.200.0.12 \]](#)

**2.1.17 Medium 25/tcp**

Medium (CVSS: 6.8)

NVT: Multiple Vendors STARTTLS Implementation Plaintext Arbitrary Command Injection Vulnerability

**Summary**

Multiple vendors' implementations of 'STARTTLS' are prone to a vulnerability that lets attackers inject arbitrary commands.

**Vulnerability Detection Result**

Vulnerability was detected according to the Vulnerability Detection Method.

**Impact**

An attacker can exploit this issue to execute arbitrary commands in the context of the user running the application. Successful exploits can allow attackers to obtain email usernames and passwords.

**Solution:****Solution type:** VendorFix

Updates are available. Please see the references for more information.

**Affected Software/OS**

The following vendors are known to be affected:

Ipswitch

Kerio

Postfix

Qmail-TLS

... continues on next page ...

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Oracle SCO Group spamdyke ISC	
<b>Vulnerability Detection Method</b> Send a special crafted 'STARTTLS' request and check the response. Details: Multiple Vendors STARTTLS Implementation Plaintext Arbitrary Command Injection . ↪.. OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.103935 Version used: 2022-04-14T11:24:11Z	
<b>References</b> cve: CVE-2011-0411 cve: CVE-2011-1430 cve: CVE-2011-1431 cve: CVE-2011-1432 cve: CVE-2011-1506 cve: CVE-2011-1575 cve: CVE-2011-1926 cve: CVE-2011-2165 url: <a href="http://www.securityfocus.com/bid/46767">http://www.securityfocus.com/bid/46767</a> url: <a href="http://kolab.org/pipermail/kolab-announce/2011/000101.html">http://kolab.org/pipermail/kolab-announce/2011/000101.html</a> url: <a href="http://bugzilla.cyrusimap.org/show_bug.cgi?id=3424">http://bugzilla.cyrusimap.org/show_bug.cgi?id=3424</a> url: <a href="http://cyrusimap.org/mediawiki/index.php/Bugs_Resolved_in_2.4.7">http://cyrusimap.org/mediawiki/index.php/Bugs_Resolved_in_2.4.7</a> url: <a href="http://www.kb.cert.org/vuls/id/MAPG-8D9M4P">http://www.kb.cert.org/vuls/id/MAPG-8D9M4P</a> url: <a href="http://files.kolab.org/server/release/kolab-server-2.3.2/sources/release-notes.txt">http://files.kolab.org/server/release/kolab-server-2.3.2/sources/release-no ↪tes.txt</a> url: <a href="http://www.postfix.org/CVE-2011-0411.html">http://www.postfix.org/CVE-2011-0411.html</a> url: <a href="http://www.pureftpd.org/project/pure-ftpd/news">http://www.pureftpd.org/project/pure-ftpd/news</a> url: <a href="http://www.watchguard.com/support/release-notes/xcs/9/en-US/EN_ReleaseNotes_XCS_9_1_1/EN_ReleaseNotes_WG_XCS_9_1_TLS_Hotfix.pdf">http://www.watchguard.com/support/release-notes/xcs/9/en-US/EN_ReleaseNotes ↪_XCS_9_1_1/EN_ReleaseNotes_WG_XCS_9_1_TLS_Hotfix.pdf</a> url: <a href="http://www.spamdyke.org/documentation/Changelog.txt">http://www.spamdyke.org/documentation/Changelog.txt</a> url: <a href="http://datatracker.ietf.org/doc/draft-josefsson-kerberos5-starttls/?include_text=1">http://datatracker.ietf.org/doc/draft-josefsson-kerberos5-starttls/?include ↪_text=1</a> url: <a href="http://www.securityfocus.com/archive/1/516901">http://www.securityfocus.com/archive/1/516901</a> url: <a href="http://support.avaya.com/css/P8/documents/100134676">http://support.avaya.com/css/P8/documents/100134676</a> url: <a href="http://support.avaya.com/css/P8/documents/100141041">http://support.avaya.com/css/P8/documents/100141041</a> url: <a href="http://www.oracle.com/technetwork/topics/security/cpuapr2011-301950.html">http://www.oracle.com/technetwork/topics/security/cpuapr2011-301950.html</a> url: <a href="http://inoa.net/qmail-tls/vu555316.patch">http://inoa.net/qmail-tls/vu555316.patch</a> url: <a href="http://www.kb.cert.org/vuls/id/555316">http://www.kb.cert.org/vuls/id/555316</a> cert-bund: CB-K15/1514 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2011-0917 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2011-0912 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2011-0897 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2011-0844 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2011-0818	
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```
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2011-0808
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2011-0771
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2011-0741
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2011-0712
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2011-0673
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2011-0597
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2011-0596
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2011-0519
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2011-0516
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2011-0483
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2011-0434
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2011-0393
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2011-0381
```

Medium (CVSS: 5.9)

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

**Summary**

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

**Vulnerability Detection Result**

In addition to TLSv1.0+ the service is also providing the deprecated SSLv2 and SSLv3 protocols and supports one or more ciphers. Those supported ciphers can be found in the 'SSL/TLS: Report Supported Cipher Suites' (OID: 1.3.6.1.4.1.256.23.1.0.802067) VT.

**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 SSLv2 and/or SSLv3 protocols in favor of the TLSv1.2+ protocols. Please see the references for more information.

**Affected Software/OS**

All services providing an encrypted communication using the SSLv2 and/or SSLv3 protocols.

**Vulnerability Insight**

The SSLv2 and SSLv3 protocols contain known cryptographic flaws like:

- CVE-2014-3566: Padding Oracle On Downgraded Legacy Encryption (POODLE)

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- CVE-2016-0800: Decrypting RSA with Obsolete and Weakened eNcryption (DROWN)
<b>Vulnerability Detection Method</b> Check the used SSL protocols of the services provided by this system. Details: SSL/TLS: Deprecated SSLv2 and SSLv3 Protocol Detection OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.111012 Version used: 2021-10-15T12:51:02Z
<b>References</b> 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://bettercrypto.org/">https://bettercrypto.org/</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> url: <a href="https://www.enisa.europa.eu/publications/algorithms-key-size-and-parameters">https://www.enisa.europa.eu/publications/algorithms-key-size-and-parameters</a> ↔-report-2014 cert-bund: CB-K18/0094 cert-bund: CB-K17/1198 cert-bund: CB-K17/1196 cert-bund: CB-K16/1828 cert-bund: CB-K16/1438 cert-bund: CB-K16/1384 cert-bund: CB-K16/1141 cert-bund: CB-K16/1107 cert-bund: CB-K16/1102 cert-bund: CB-K16/0792 cert-bund: CB-K16/0599 cert-bund: CB-K16/0597 cert-bund: CB-K16/0459 cert-bund: CB-K16/0456 cert-bund: CB-K16/0433 cert-bund: CB-K16/0424 cert-bund: CB-K16/0415 cert-bund: CB-K16/0413 cert-bund: CB-K16/0374 cert-bund: CB-K16/0367 cert-bund: CB-K16/0331 cert-bund: CB-K16/0329 cert-bund: CB-K16/0328 cert-bund: CB-K16/0156 cert-bund: CB-K15/1514 cert-bund: CB-K15/1358 cert-bund: CB-K15/1021 cert-bund: CB-K15/0972 cert-bund: CB-K15/0637 cert-bund: CB-K15/0590
...continues on next page ...

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cert-bund: CB-K15/0525  
 cert-bund: CB-K15/0393  
 cert-bund: CB-K15/0384  
 cert-bund: CB-K15/0287  
 cert-bund: CB-K15/0252  
 cert-bund: CB-K15/0246  
 cert-bund: CB-K15/0237  
 cert-bund: CB-K15/0118  
 cert-bund: CB-K15/0110  
 cert-bund: CB-K15/0108  
 cert-bund: CB-K15/0080  
 cert-bund: CB-K15/0078  
 cert-bund: CB-K15/0077  
 cert-bund: CB-K15/0075  
 cert-bund: CB-K14/1617  
 cert-bund: CB-K14/1581  
 cert-bund: CB-K14/1537  
 cert-bund: CB-K14/1479  
 cert-bund: CB-K14/1458  
 cert-bund: CB-K14/1342  
 cert-bund: CB-K14/1314  
 cert-bund: CB-K14/1313  
 cert-bund: CB-K14/1311  
 cert-bund: CB-K14/1304  
 cert-bund: CB-K14/1296  
 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2018-0096  
 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2017-1238  
 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2017-1236  
 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-1929  
 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-1527  
 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-1468  
 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-1216  
 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-1174  
 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-1168  
 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-0884  
 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-0841  
 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-0644  
 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-0642  
 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-0496  
 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-0495  
 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-0465  
 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-0459  
 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-0453  
 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-0451  
 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-0415  
 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-0403  
 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-0388

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dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-0360
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-0359
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-0357
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-0171
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-1431
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-1075
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-1026
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0664
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0548
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0404
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0396
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0259
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0254
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0245
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0118
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0114
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0083
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0082
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0081
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0076
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2014-1717
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2014-1680
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2014-1632
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2014-1564
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2014-1542
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2014-1414
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2014-1366
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2014-1354

```

Medium (CVSS: 5.3)

NVT: SSL/TLS: Server Certificate / Certificate in Chain with RSA keys less than 2048 bits

**Summary**

The remote SSL/TLS server certificate and/or any of the certificates in the certificate chain is using a RSA key with less than 2048 bits.

**Vulnerability Detection Result**

The remote SSL/TLS server is using the following certificate(s) with a RSA key with less than 2048 bits (public-key-size:public-key-algorithm:serial:issuer):  
 1024:RSA:00FAF93A4C7FB6B9CC:1.2.840.113549.1.9.1=#726F6F74407562756E74753830342D  
 626173652E6C6F63616C646F6D61696E,CN=ubuntu804-base.localdomain,OU=Office for C  
 omplication of Otherwise Simple Affairs,O=OCUSA,L=Everywhere,ST=There is no su  
 ch thing outside US,C=XX (Server certificate)

**Impact**

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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> 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: Check if Mailserver answer to VRFY and EXPN requests	
<b>Summary</b> The Mailserver on this host answers to VRFY and/or EXPN requests.	
<b>Vulnerability Detection Result</b> 'VRFY root' produces the following answer: 252 2.0.0 root	
<b>Solution:</b> <b>Solution type:</b> Workaround Disable VRFY and/or EXPN on your Mailserver. For postfix add 'disable_vrfy_command=yes' in 'main.cf'. For Sendmail add the option 'O PrivacyOptions=goaway'. It is suggested that, if you really want to publish this type of information, you use a mechanism that legitimate users actually know about, such as Finger or HTTP.	
<b>Vulnerability Insight</b> VRFY and EXPN ask the server for information about an address. They are inherently unusable through firewalls, gateways, mail exchangers for part-time hosts, etc.	
<b>Vulnerability Detection Method</b> Details: Check if Mailserver answer to VRFY and EXPN requests ... continues on next page ...	

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OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.100072 Version used: 2020-08-24T08:40:10Z
<b>References</b> url: <a href="http://cr.yp.to/smtp/vrfy.html">http://cr.yp.to/smtp/vrfy.html</a>

Medium (CVSS: 5.0) NVT: SSL/TLS: Renegotiation DoS Vulnerability (CVE-2011-1473, CVE-2011-5094)
<b>Summary</b> The remote SSL/TLS service is prone to a denial of service (DoS) vulnerability.
<b>Vulnerability Detection Result</b> 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
<b>Impact</b> The flaw might make it easier for remote attackers to cause a DoS (CPU consumption) by performing many renegotiations within a single connection.
<b>Solution:</b> <b>Solution type:</b> 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.
<b>Affected Software/OS</b> Every SSL/TLS service which does not properly restrict client-initiated renegotiation.
<b>Vulnerability Insight</b> The flaw exists because the remote SSL/TLS service does not properly restrict client-initiated renegotiation within the SSL and TLS protocols. Note: The referenced CVEs are affecting OpenSSL and Mozilla Network Security Services (NSS) but both are in a DISPUTED state with the following rationale: > It can also be argued that it is the responsibility of server deployments, not a security library, to prevent or limit renegotiation when it is inappropriate within a specific environment. Both CVEs are still kept in this VT as a reference to the origin of this flaw.
<b>Vulnerability Detection Method</b> Checks if the remote service allows to re-do the same SSL/TLS handshake (Renegotiation) over an existing / already established SSL/TLS connection. ... continues on next page ...

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Details: SSL/TLS: Renegotiation DoS Vulnerability (CVE-2011-1473, CVE-2011-5094) OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.117761 Version used: 2021-11-15T10:28:20Z
<b>References</b> cve: CVE-2011-1473 cve: CVE-2011-5094 url: https://orchilles.com/ssl-renegotiation-dos/ url: https://mailarchive.ietf.org/arch/msg/tls/wdg46VE_jkYBbgJ5yE4P9nQ-8IU/ url: https://vincent.bernat.ch/en/blog/2011-ssl-dos-mitigation url: https://www.openwall.com/lists/oss-security/2011/07/08/2 url: https://vincent.bernat.ch/en/blog/2011-ssl-dos-mitigation cert-bund: CB-K17/0980 cert-bund: CB-K17/0979 cert-bund: CB-K14/0772 cert-bund: CB-K13/0915 cert-bund: CB-K13/0462 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2017-1013 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2017-1012 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2014-0809 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2013-1928 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-1112

Medium (CVSS: 5.0) NVT: SSL/TLS: Certificate Expired
<b>Summary</b> The remote server's SSL/TLS certificate has already expired.
<b>Vulnerability Detection Result</b> The certificate of the remote service expired on 2010-04-16 14:07:45. Certificate details: fingerprint (SHA-1)   ED093088706603BFD5DC237399B498DA2D4D31C6 fingerprint (SHA-256)   E7A7FA0D63E457C7C4A59B38B70849C6A70BDA6F830C7A ↪F1E32DEE436DE813CC issued by   1.2.840.113549.1.9.1=#726F6F74407562756E747538 ↪30342D626173652E6C6F63616C646F6D61696E,CN=ubuntu804-base.localdomain,OU=Office ↪ for Complication of Otherwise Simple Affairs,O=OCOSA,L=Everywhere,ST=There is ↪ no such thing outside US,C=XX public key algorithm   RSA public key size (bits)   1024 serial   00FAF93A4C7FB6B9CC 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 ... continues on next page ...

...continued from previous page ...	
↔ 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> This script checks expiry dates of certificates associated with SSL/TLS-enabled services on the target and reports whether any have already expired.	
<b>Vulnerability Detection Method</b> Details: SSL/TLS: Certificate Expired OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.103955 Version used: 2021-11-22T15:32:39Z	
Medium (CVSS: 4.3) NVT: SSL/TLS: Deprecated TLSv1.0 and TLSv1.1 Protocol Detection	
<b>Summary</b> It was possible to detect the usage of the deprecated TLSv1.0 and/or TLSv1.1 protocol on this system.	
<b>Vulnerability Detection Result</b> The service is only providing the deprecated TLSv1.0 protocol and supports one o ↪r more ciphers. Those supported ciphers can be found in the 'SSL/TLS: Report S ↪upported Cipher Suites' (OID: 1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.802067) 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.	
<b>Solution:</b> <b>Solution type:</b> Mitigation It is recommended to disable the deprecated TLSv1.0 and/or TLSv1.1 protocols in favor of the TLSv1.2+ protocols. Please see the references for more information.	
<b>Affected Software/OS</b> All services providing an encrypted communication using the TLSv1.0 and/or TLSv1.1 protocols. ... continues on next page ...	

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**Vulnerability Insight**

The TLSv1.0 and TLSv1.1 protocols contain known cryptographic flaws like:

- CVE-2011-3389: Browser Exploit Against SSL/TLS (BEAST)
- CVE-2015-0204: Factoring Attack on RSA-EXPORT Keys Padding Oracle On Downgraded Legacy Encryption (FREAK)

**Vulnerability Detection Method**

Check the used TLS protocols of the services provided by this system.

Details: SSL/TLS: Deprecated TLSv1.0 and TLSv1.1 Protocol Detection

OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.117274

Version used: 2021-07-19T08:11:48Z

**References**

cve: CVE-2015-0204

cve: CVE-2011-3389

url: <https://ssl-config.mozilla.org/>

url: <https://bettercrypto.org/>

url: <https://datatracker.ietf.org/doc/rfc8996/>

url: <https://vnhacker.blogspot.com/2011/09/beast.html>

url: <https://web.archive.org/web/20201108095603/https://censys.io/blog/freak>

url: <https://www.enisa.europa.eu/publications/algorithms-key-size-and-parameters>  
 ↩-report-2014

cert-bund: CB-K18/0799

cert-bund: CB-K16/1289

cert-bund: CB-K16/1096

cert-bund: CB-K15/1751

cert-bund: CB-K15/1266

cert-bund: CB-K15/0850

cert-bund: CB-K15/0764

cert-bund: CB-K15/0720

cert-bund: CB-K15/0548

cert-bund: CB-K15/0526

cert-bund: CB-K15/0509

cert-bund: CB-K15/0493

cert-bund: CB-K15/0384

cert-bund: CB-K15/0365

cert-bund: CB-K15/0364

cert-bund: CB-K15/0302

cert-bund: CB-K15/0192

cert-bund: CB-K15/0079

cert-bund: CB-K15/0016

cert-bund: CB-K14/1342

cert-bund: CB-K14/0231

cert-bund: CB-K13/0845

cert-bund: CB-K13/0796

cert-bund: CB-K13/0790

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dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2020-0177  
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2020-0111  
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2019-0068  
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2018-1441  
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2018-1408  
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-1372  
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-1164  
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-0388  
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-1853  
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-1332  
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0884  
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0800  
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0758  
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0567  
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0544  
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0530  
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0396  
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0375  
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0374  
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0305  
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0199  
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0079  
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0021  
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2014-1414  
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2013-1847  
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2013-1792  
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-1979  
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-1829  
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-1530  
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-1380  
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-1377  
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-1292  
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-1214  
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-1213  
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-1180  
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-1156  
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-1155  
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-1039  
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0956  
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0908  
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0868  
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0867  
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0848  
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0838  
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0776  
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0722  
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0638

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```

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: 4.3)

NVT: SSL/TLS: RSA Temporary Key Handling 'RSA\_EXPORT' Downgrade Issue (FREAK)

**Summary**

This host is accepting 'RSA\_EXPORT' cipher suites and is prone to man in the middle attack.

**Vulnerability Detection Result**

'RSA\_EXPORT' cipher suites accepted by this service via the SSLv3 protocol:

TLS\_DHE\_RSA\_EXPORT\_WITH\_DES40\_CBC\_SHA

TLS\_RSA\_EXPORT\_WITH\_DES40\_CBC\_SHA

TLS\_RSA\_EXPORT\_WITH\_RC2\_CBC\_40\_MD5

TLS\_RSA\_EXPORT\_WITH\_RC4\_40\_MD5

'RSA\_EXPORT' cipher suites accepted by this service via the TLSv1.0 protocol:

TLS\_DHE\_RSA\_EXPORT\_WITH\_DES40\_CBC\_SHA

TLS\_RSA\_EXPORT\_WITH\_DES40\_CBC\_SHA

TLS\_RSA\_EXPORT\_WITH\_RC2\_CBC\_40\_MD5

TLS\_RSA\_EXPORT\_WITH\_RC4\_40\_MD5

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**Impact**

Successful exploitation will allow remote attacker to downgrade the security of a session to use 'RSA\_EXPORT' cipher suites, which are significantly weaker than non-export cipher suites. This may allow a man-in-the-middle attacker to more easily break the encryption and monitor or tamper with the encrypted stream.

**Solution:**

**Solution type:** VendorFix

- Remove support for 'RSA\_EXPORT' cipher suites from the service.
- If running OpenSSL update to version 0.9.8zd or 1.0.0p or 1.0.1k or later.

**Affected Software/OS**

- Hosts accepting 'RSA\_EXPORT' cipher suites
- OpenSSL version before 0.9.8zd, 1.0.0 before 1.0.0p, and 1.0.1 before 1.0.1k.

**Vulnerability Insight**

Flaw is due to improper handling RSA temporary keys in a non-export RSA key exchange cipher suite.

**Vulnerability Detection Method**

Check previous collected cipher suites saved in the KB.

Details: SSL/TLS: RSA Temporary Key Handling 'RSA\_EXPORT' Downgrade Issue (FREAK)

OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.805142

Version used: 2022-04-14T06:42:08Z

**References**

cve: CVE-2015-0204

url: <https://freakattack.com>

url: <http://www.securityfocus.com/bid/71936>

url: <http://secpod.org/blog/?p=3818>

url: [http://blog.cryptographyengineering.com/2015/03/attack-of-week-freak-or-fac](http://blog.cryptographyengineering.com/2015/03/attack-of-week-freak-or-factoring-nsa.html)  
[toring-nsa.html](http://blog.cryptographyengineering.com/2015/03/attack-of-week-freak-or-factoring-nsa.html)

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

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```

cert-bund: CB-K15/0365
cert-bund: CB-K15/0364
cert-bund: CB-K15/0302
cert-bund: CB-K15/0192
cert-bund: CB-K15/0016
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2018-1408
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-1372
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-1164
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-0388
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-1853
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-1332
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0884
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0800
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0758
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0567
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0544
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0530
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0396
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0375
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0374
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0305
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0199
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0021

```

Medium (CVSS: 4.0)

NVT: SSL/TLS: Certificate Signed Using A Weak Signature Algorithm

**Summary**

The remote service is using a SSL/TLS certificate in the certificate chain that has been signed using a cryptographically weak hashing algorithm.

**Vulnerability Detection Result**

The following certificates are part of the certificate chain but using insecure ↵signature algorithms:

```

Subject: 1.2.840.113549.1.9.1=#726F6F74407562756E74753830342D626173
↵652E6C6F63616C646F6D61696E,CN=ubuntu804-base.localdomain,OU=Office for Complic
↵ation of Otherwise Simple Affairs,O=OCOSA,L=Everywhere,ST=There is no such thi
↵ng outside US,C=XX
Signature Algorithm: sha1WithRSAEncryption

```

**Solution:**

**Solution type:** 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.

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**Vulnerability Insight**

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

**Vulnerability Detection Method**

Check which hashing algorithm was used to sign the remote SSL/TLS certificate.

Details: SSL/TLS: Certificate Signed Using A Weak Signature Algorithm

OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.105880

Version used: 2021-10-15T11:13:32Z

**References**

url: <https://blog.mozilla.org/security/2014/09/23/phasing-out-certificates-with-sha-1-based-signature-algorithms/>

Medium (CVSS: 4.0)

NVT: SSL/TLS: Diffie-Hellman Key Exchange Insufficient DH Group Strength Vulnerability

**Summary**

The SSL/TLS service uses Diffie-Hellman groups with insufficient strength (key size < 2048).

**Vulnerability Detection Result**

Server Temporary Key Size: 1024 bits

**Impact**

An attacker might be able to decrypt the SSL/TLS communication offline.

**Solution:**

**Solution type:** Workaround

Deploy (Ephemeral) Elliptic-Curve Diffie-Hellman (ECDHE) or use a 2048-bit or stronger Diffie-Hellman group (see the references).

For Apache Web Servers: Beginning with version 2.4.7, mod\_ssl will use DH parameters which include primes with lengths of more than 1024 bits.

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**Vulnerability Insight**

The Diffie-Hellman group are some big numbers that are used as base for the DH computations. They can be, and often are, fixed. The security of the final secret depends on the size of these parameters. It was found that 512 and 768 bits to be weak, 1024 bits to be breakable by really powerful attackers like governments.

**Vulnerability Detection Method**

Checks the DHE temporary public key size.

Details: SSL/TLS: Diffie-Hellman Key Exchange Insufficient DH Group Strength Vulnerability.

↪...

OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.106223

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

**References**

url: <https://weakdh.org/>

url: <https://weakdh.org/sysadmin.html>

[ [return to 10.200.0.12](#) ]

**2.1.18 Medium 22/tcp**

Medium (CVSS: 5.3)

NVT: Weak Host Key Algorithm(s) (SSH)

**Summary**

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

**Vulnerability Detection Result**

The remote SSH server supports the following weak host key algorithm(s):

host key algorithm | Description

```
-----
↪-----
ssh-dss          | Digital Signature Algorithm (DSA) / Digital Signature Stand
↪ard (DSS)
```

**Solution:**

**Solution type:** Mitigation

Disable the reported weak host key algorithm(s).

**Vulnerability Detection Method**

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)

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Details: Weak Host Key Algorithm(s) (SSH) OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.117687 Version used: 2021-11-24T06:31:19Z									
Medium (CVSS: 5.3) NVT: Weak Key Exchange (KEX) Algorithm(s) Supported (SSH)									
<b>Summary</b> The remote SSH server is configured to allow / support weak key exchange (KEX) algorithm(s).									
<b>Vulnerability Detection Result</b> The remote SSH server supports the following weak KEX algorithm(s): <table> <thead> <tr> <th>KEX algorithm</th><th>Reason</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td colspan="2">↔-----</td></tr> <tr> <td>diffie-hellman-group-exchange-sha1</td><td>Using SHA-1</td></tr> <tr> <td>diffie-hellman-group1-sha1</td><td>Using Oakley Group 2 (a 1024-bit MODP group ↔) and SHA-1</td></tr> </tbody> </table>		KEX algorithm	Reason	↔-----		diffie-hellman-group-exchange-sha1	Using SHA-1	diffie-hellman-group1-sha1	Using Oakley Group 2 (a 1024-bit MODP group ↔) and SHA-1
KEX algorithm	Reason								
↔-----									
diffie-hellman-group-exchange-sha1	Using SHA-1								
diffie-hellman-group1-sha1	Using Oakley Group 2 (a 1024-bit MODP group ↔) and SHA-1								
<b>Impact</b> An attacker can quickly break individual connections.									
<b>Solution:</b> <b>Solution type:</b> Mitigation Disable the reported weak KEX algorithm(s) - 1024-bit MODP group / prime KEX algorithms: Alternatively use elliptic-curve Diffie-Hellmann in general, e.g. Curve 25519.									
<b>Vulnerability Insight</b> - 1024-bit MODP group / prime KEX algorithms: 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. A nation-state can break a 1024-bit prime.									
<b>Vulnerability Detection Method</b> Checks the supported KEX algorithms of the remote SSH server. Currently weak KEX algorithms are defined as the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- non-elliptic-curve Diffie-Hellmann (DH) KEX algorithms with 1024-bit MODP group / prime</li> <li>- ephemeral generated key exchange groups uses SHA-1</li> <li>- using RSA 1024-bit modulus key</li> </ul> Details: Weak Key Exchange (KEX) Algorithm(s) Supported (SSH) OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.150713 Version used: 2022-12-08T10:12:32Z									
... continues on next page ...									

...continued from previous page ...

**References**url: <https://weakdh.org/sysadmin.html>url: <https://www.rfc-editor.org/rfc/rfc9142.html>url: <https://www.rfc-editor.org/rfc/rfc9142.html#name-summary-guidance-for-imple>  
↪murl: <https://datatracker.ietf.org/doc/html/rfc6194>

Medium (CVSS: 4.3)

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

**Summary**

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

**Vulnerability Detection Result**The remote SSH server supports the following weak client-to-server encryption al  
↪gorithm(s):

3des-cbc

aes128-cbc

aes192-cbc

aes256-cbc

arcfour

arcfour128

arcfour256

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

**Solution:****Solution type:** Mitigation

Disable the reported weak encryption algorithm(s).

**Vulnerability Insight**

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<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)</p> <p>OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.105611</p> <p>Version used: 2022-12-09T10:11:04Z</p>
<p><b>References</b></p> <p>url: <a href="https://www.rfc-editor.org/rfc/rfc4253#section-6.3">https://www.rfc-editor.org/rfc/rfc4253#section-6.3</a></p> <p>url: <a href="https://www.kb.cert.org/vuls/id/958563">https://www.kb.cert.org/vuls/id/958563</a></p>

[ [return to 10.200.0.12](#) ]

### 2.1.19 Medium 80/tcp

<p>Medium (CVSS: 6.8)</p> <p>NVT: TWiki Cross-Site Request Forgery Vulnerability - Sep10</p>
<p><b>Summary</b></p> <p>TWiki is prone to a cross-site request forgery (CSRF) vulnerability.</p>
<p><b>Vulnerability Detection Result</b></p> <p>Installed version: 01.Feb.2003</p> <p>Fixed version: 4.3.2</p>
<p><b>Impact</b></p> <p>Successful exploitation will allow attacker to gain administrative privileges on the target application and can cause CSRF attack.</p>
<p><b>Solution:</b></p> <p><b>Solution type:</b> VendorFix</p> <p>Upgrade to TWiki version 4.3.2 or later.</p>
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<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 - Sep10 OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.801281 Version used: 2022-02-18T13:05:59Z
<b>References</b> cve: CVE-2009-4898 url: <a href="http://www.openwall.com/lists/oss-security/2010/08/03/8">http://www.openwall.com/lists/oss-security/2010/08/03/8</a> url: <a href="http://www.openwall.com/lists/oss-security/2010/08/02/17">http://www.openwall.com/lists/oss-security/2010/08/02/17</a> url: <a href="http://twiki.org/cgi-bin/view/Codev/SecurityAuditTokenBasedCsrfFix">http://twiki.org/cgi-bin/view/Codev/SecurityAuditTokenBasedCsrfFix</a> url: <a href="http://twiki.org/cgi-bin/view/Codev/DownloadTWiki">http://twiki.org/cgi-bin/view/Codev/DownloadTWiki</a>
Medium (CVSS: 6.1) NVT: jQuery < 1.9.0 XSS Vulnerability
<b>Summary</b> jQuery is vulnerable to Cross-site Scripting (XSS) attacks.
<b>Vulnerability Detection Result</b> Installed version: 1.3.2 Fixed version: 1.9.0 Installation path / port: /mutillidae/javascript/ddsmoothmenu
<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> ... continues on next page ...

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<p>The jQuery(strInput) function does not differentiate selectors from HTML in a reliable fashion. In vulnerable versions, jQuery determined whether the input was HTML by looking for the '&lt;' 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 '&lt;' character, limiting exploitability only to attackers who can control the beginning of a string, which is far less common.</p>
<p><b>Vulnerability Detection Method</b>  Checks if a vulnerable version is present on the target host.  Details: jQuery &lt; 1.9.0 XSS Vulnerability  OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.141636  Version used: 2021-06-11T08:43:18Z</p>
<p><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-2020-0590</p>

<p>Medium (CVSS: 6.1)  NVT: TWiki &lt; 6.1.0 XSS Vulnerability</p>
<p><b>Summary</b>  bin/statistics in TWiki 6.0.2 allows XSS via the webs parameter.</p>
<p><b>Vulnerability Detection Result</b>  Installed version: 01.Feb.2003  Fixed version: 6.1.0</p>
<p><b>Solution:</b>  <b>Solution type:</b> VendorFix  Update to version 6.1.0 or later.</p>
<p><b>Affected Software/OS</b>  TWiki version 6.0.2 and probably prior.</p>
<p><b>Vulnerability Detection Method</b>  Checks if a vulnerable version is present on the target host.  Details: TWiki &lt; 6.1.0 XSS Vulnerability  OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.141830  Version used: 2021-08-30T08:01:20Z</p>
<p><b>References</b>  ... continues on next page ...</p>



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cve: CVE-2018-20212  
 url: <https://seclists.org/fulldisclosure/2019/Jan/7>  
 url: <http://twiki.org/cgi-bin/view/Codev/DownloadTWiki>

Medium (CVSS: 6.0)

NVT: TWiki Cross-Site Request Forgery Vulnerability

**Summary**

TWiki is prone to a cross-site request forgery (CSRF) vulnerability.

**Vulnerability Detection Result**

Installed version: 01.Feb.2003

Fixed version: 4.3.1

**Impact**

Successful exploitation will allow attacker to gain administrative privileges on the target application and can cause CSRF attack.

**Solution:**

**Solution type:** VendorFix

Upgrade to version 4.3.1 or later.

**Affected Software/OS**

TWiki version prior to 4.3.1

**Vulnerability Insight**

Remote authenticated user can create a specially crafted image tag that, when viewed by the target user, will update pages on the target system with the privileges of the target user via HTTP requests.

**Vulnerability Detection Method**

Details: TWiki Cross-Site Request Forgery Vulnerability

OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.800400

Version used: 2022-02-22T15:13:46Z

**References**

cve: CVE-2009-1339

url: <http://secunia.com/advisories/34880>

url: <http://bugs.debian.org/cgi-bin/bugreport.cgi?bug=526258>

url: <http://twiki.org/p/pub/Codev/SecurityAlert-CVE-2009-1339/TWiki-4.3.0-c-diff>

↪-cve-2009-1339.txt

Medium (CVSS: 5.8) NVT: HTTP Debugging Methods (TRACE/TRACK) Enabled
<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>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: 2022-05-12T09:32:01Z
<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>
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url: <a href="http://www.securityfocus.com/bid/19915">http://www.securityfocus.com/bid/19915</a>
url: <a href="http://www.securityfocus.com/bid/24456">http://www.securityfocus.com/bid/24456</a>
url: <a href="http://www.securityfocus.com/bid/33374">http://www.securityfocus.com/bid/33374</a>
url: <a href="http://www.securityfocus.com/bid/36956">http://www.securityfocus.com/bid/36956</a>
url: <a href="http://www.securityfocus.com/bid/36990">http://www.securityfocus.com/bid/36990</a>
url: <a href="http://www.securityfocus.com/bid/37995">http://www.securityfocus.com/bid/37995</a>
url: <a href="http://www.securityfocus.com/bid/9506">http://www.securityfocus.com/bid/9506</a>
url: <a href="http://www.securityfocus.com/bid/9561">http://www.securityfocus.com/bid/9561</a>
url: <a href="http://www.kb.cert.org/vuls/id/867593">http://www.kb.cert.org/vuls/id/867593</a>
url: <a href="https://httpd.apache.org/docs/current/en/mod/core.html#traceenable">https://httpd.apache.org/docs/current/en/mod/core.html#traceenable</a>
url: <a href="https://techcommunity.microsoft.com/t5/iis-support-blog/http-track-and-trac↪e-verbs/ba-p/784482">https://techcommunity.microsoft.com/t5/iis-support-blog/http-track-and-trac↪e-verbs/ba-p/784482</a>
url: <a href="https://owasp.org/www-community/attacks/Cross_Site_Tracing">https://owasp.org/www-community/attacks/Cross_Site_Tracing</a>
cert-bund: CB-K14/0981
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2021-1825
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2014-1018
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2010-0020

Medium (CVSS: 5.0) NVT: awiki <= 20100125 Multiple LFI Vulnerabilities - Active Check
<b>Summary</b> awiki is prone to multiple local file include (LFI) vulnerabilities because it fails to properly sanitize user-supplied input.
<b>Vulnerability Detection Result</b> Vulnerable URL: <a href="http://10.200.0.12/mutillidae/index.php?page=/etc/passwd">http://10.200.0.12/mutillidae/index.php?page=/etc/passwd</a>
<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.
<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.
<b>Affected Software/OS</b> awiki version 20100125 and prior.
<b>Vulnerability Detection Method</b> Sends a crafted HTTP GET request and checks the response. Details: awiki <= 20100125 Multiple LFI Vulnerabilities - Active Check
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OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.103210 Version used: 2022-06-08T09:12:49Z
<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>

Medium (CVSS: 5.0) NVT: /doc directory browsable
<b>Summary</b> 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.
<b>Vulnerability Detection Result</b> Vulnerable URL: <a href="http://10.200.0.12/doc/">http://10.200.0.12/doc/</a>
<b>Solution:</b> <b>Solution type:</b> Mitigation Use access restrictions for the /doc directory. If you use Apache you might use this in your access.conf: <Directory /usr/doc> AllowOverride None order deny, allow deny from all allow from localhost </Directory>
<b>Vulnerability Detection Method</b> Details: /doc directory browsable OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.10056 Version used: 2022-05-12T09:32:01Z
<b>References</b> cve: CVE-1999-0678 url: <a href="http://www.securityfocus.com/bid/318">http://www.securityfocus.com/bid/318</a>

Medium (CVSS: 5.0) NVT: QWikiwiki directory traversal vulnerability
<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.
<b>Vulnerability Detection Result</b> Vulnerable URL: <a href="http://10.200.0.12/mutillidae/index.php?page=../../../../../../../../etc/passwd%00">http://10.200.0.12/mutillidae/index.php?page=../../../../../../../../etc/passwd%00</a> ↪../../../../../../../../etc/passwd%00
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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.

**Vulnerability Detection Method**

Details: QWikiwiki directory traversal vulnerability

OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.16100

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

**References**

cve: CVE-2005-0283

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

Medium (CVSS: 4.8)

NVT: Cleartext Transmission of Sensitive Information via HTTP

**Summary**

The host / application transmits sensitive information (username, passwords) in cleartext via HTTP.

**Vulnerability Detection Result**

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

<http://10.200.0.12/dvwa/login.php>:password<http://10.200.0.12/phpMyAdmin/>:pma\_password[http://10.200.0.12/phpMyAdmin/?D=A:pma\\_password](http://10.200.0.12/phpMyAdmin/?D=A:pma_password)<http://10.200.0.12/tikiwiki/tiki-install.php>:pass<http://10.200.0.12/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**

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Hosts / applications which doesn't enforce the transmission of sensitive data via an encrypted SSL/TLS connection.
<b>Vulnerability Detection Method</b> 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: 2020-08-24T15:18:35Z
<b>References</b> url: <a href="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</a> url: <a href="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</a> url: <a href="https://cwe.mitre.org/data/definitions/319.html">https://cwe.mitre.org/data/definitions/319.html</a>

Medium (CVSS: 4.3) NVT: Apache HTTP Server 'httpOnly' Cookie Information Disclosure Vulnerability
<b>Summary</b> Apache HTTP Server is prone to a cookie information disclosure vulnerability.
<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 ... continues on next page ...

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OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.902830 Version used: 2022-04-27T12:01:52Z
<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

Medium (CVSS: 4.3) NVT: phpMyAdmin 'error.php' Cross Site Scripting Vulnerability
<b>Summary</b> phpMyAdmin is prone to a cross-site scripting (XSS) vulnerability.
<b>Vulnerability Detection Result</b> Vulnerability was detected according to the Vulnerability Detection Method.
<b>Impact</b> ... continues on next page ...

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Successful exploitation will allow attackers to inject arbitrary HTML code within the error page and conduct phishing attacks.
<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.
<b>Affected Software/OS</b> phpMyAdmin version 3.3.8.1 and prior.
<b>Vulnerability Insight</b> 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.
<b>Vulnerability Detection Method</b> Details: phpMyAdmin 'error.php' Cross Site Scripting Vulnerability OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.801660 Version used: 2022-02-18T13:05:59Z
<b>References</b> cve: CVE-2010-4480 url: <a href="http://www.exploit-db.com/exploits/15699/">http://www.exploit-db.com/exploits/15699/</a> url: <a href="http://www.vupen.com/english/advisories/2010/3133">http://www.vupen.com/english/advisories/2010/3133</a> dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2011-0467 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2011-0451 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2011-0016 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2011-0002

Medium (CVSS: 4.3)  
 NVT: jQuery < 1.6.3 XSS Vulnerability

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

**Vulnerability Detection Result**  
 Installed version: 1.3.2  
 Fixed version: 1.6.3  
 Installation  
 path / port: /mutillidae/javascript/ddsmoothmenu

**Solution:**  
**Solution type:** VendorFix

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Update to version 1.6.3 or later or apply the patch.
<b>Affected Software/OS</b> jQuery prior to version 1.6.3.
<b>Vulnerability Insight</b> 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.
<b>Vulnerability Detection Method</b> Checks if a vulnerable version is present on the target host. Details: jQuery < 1.6.3 XSS Vulnerability OID: 1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.141637 Version used: 2021-06-11T09:02:34Z
<b>References</b> cve: CVE-2011-4969 url: <a href="https://blog.jquery.com/2011/09/01/jquery-1-6-3-released/">https://blog.jquery.com/2011/09/01/jquery-1-6-3-released/</a> cert-bund: CB-K17/0195 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2017-0199 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-0890

[ [return to 10.200.0.12](#) ]

### 2.1.20 Medium 445/tcp

Medium (CVSS: 6.0) NVT: Samba 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> Samba is prone to a vulnerability that allows attackers to execute arbitrary shell commands because the software fails to sanitize user-supplied input.
<b>Vulnerability Detection Result</b> Vulnerability was detected according to the Vulnerability Detection Method.
<b>Impact</b> An attacker may leverage this issue to execute arbitrary shell commands on an affected system with the privileges of the application.
... continues on next page ...

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<b>Solution:</b> <b>Solution type:</b> VendorFix Updates are available. Please see the referenced vendor advisory.
<b>Affected Software/OS</b> This issue affects Samba 3.0.0 through 3.0.25rc3.
<b>Vulnerability Detection Method</b> Send a crafted command to the samba server and check for a remote command execution. Details: Samba MS-RPC Remote Shell Command Execution Vulnerability - Active Check OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.108011 Version used: 2022-12-05T10:11:03Z
<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)
<b>References</b> cve: CVE-2007-2447 url: <a href="http://www.securityfocus.com/bid/23972">http://www.securityfocus.com/bid/23972</a> url: <a href="https://www.samba.org/samba/security/CVE-2007-2447.html">https://www.samba.org/samba/security/CVE-2007-2447.html</a>

[ [return to 10.200.0.12](#) ]

### 2.1.21 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.
<b>Vulnerability Detection Result</b> The remote FTP service accepts logins without a previous sent 'AUTH TLS' command ↩. Response(s): Non-anonymous sessions: 331 Password required for openvasvt 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.
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**Solution:****Solution type:** Mitigation

Enable FTPS or enforce the connection via the 'AUTH TLS' command. Please see the manual of the FTP service for more information.

**Vulnerability Detection Method**

Tries to login to a non FTPS enabled FTP service without sending a 'AUTH TLS' command first and checks if the service is accepting the login without enforcing the use of the 'AUTH TLS' command.

Details: FTP Unencrypted Cleartext Login

OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.108528

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

[\[ return to 10.200.0.12 \]](#)

**2.1.22 Low 5432/tcp**

Low (CVSS: 3.4)

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

**Summary**

This host is prone to an information disclosure vulnerability.

**Vulnerability Detection Result**

Vulnerability was detected according to the Vulnerability Detection Method.

**Impact**

Successful exploitation will allow a man-in-the-middle attackers gain access to the plain text data stream.

**Solution:****Solution type:** Mitigation

Possible Mitigations are:

- Disable SSLv3
- Disable cipher suites supporting CBC cipher modes
- Enable TLS\_FALLBACK\_SCSV if the service is providing TLSv1.0+

**Vulnerability Insight**

The flaw is due to the block cipher padding not being deterministic and not covered by the Message Authentication Code

**Vulnerability Detection Method**

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<p>...continued from previous page ...</p> <p>Evaluate previous collected information about this service.</p> <p>Details: SSL/TLS: SSLv3 Protocol CBC Cipher Suites Information Disclosure Vulnerability .  ↪..</p> <p>OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.802087</p> <p>Version used: 2022-04-14T11:24:11Z</p> <p><b>References</b></p> <p>cve: CVE-2014-3566</p> <p>url: <a href="https://www.openssl.org/~bodo/ssl-poodle.pdf">https://www.openssl.org/~bodo/ssl-poodle.pdf</a></p> <p>url: <a href="http://www.securityfocus.com/bid/70574">http://www.securityfocus.com/bid/70574</a></p> <p>url: <a href="https://www.imperialviolet.org/2014/10/14/poodle.html">https://www.imperialviolet.org/2014/10/14/poodle.html</a></p> <p>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></p> <p>url: <a href="http://googleonlinesecurity.blogspot.in/2014/10/this-poodle-bites-exploitin-ssl-30.html">http://googleonlinesecurity.blogspot.in/2014/10/this-poodle-bites-exploitin-ssl-30.html</a></p> <p>cert-bund: CB-K17/1198</p> <p>cert-bund: CB-K17/1196</p> <p>cert-bund: CB-K16/1828</p> <p>cert-bund: CB-K16/1438</p> <p>cert-bund: CB-K16/1384</p> <p>cert-bund: CB-K16/1102</p> <p>cert-bund: CB-K16/0599</p> <p>cert-bund: CB-K16/0156</p> <p>cert-bund: CB-K15/1514</p> <p>cert-bund: CB-K15/1358</p> <p>cert-bund: CB-K15/1021</p> <p>cert-bund: CB-K15/0972</p> <p>cert-bund: CB-K15/0637</p> <p>cert-bund: CB-K15/0590</p> <p>cert-bund: CB-K15/0525</p> <p>cert-bund: CB-K15/0393</p> <p>cert-bund: CB-K15/0384</p> <p>cert-bund: CB-K15/0287</p> <p>cert-bund: CB-K15/0252</p> <p>cert-bund: CB-K15/0246</p> <p>cert-bund: CB-K15/0237</p> <p>cert-bund: CB-K15/0118</p> <p>cert-bund: CB-K15/0110</p> <p>cert-bund: CB-K15/0108</p> <p>cert-bund: CB-K15/0080</p> <p>cert-bund: CB-K15/0078</p> <p>cert-bund: CB-K15/0077</p> <p>cert-bund: CB-K15/0075</p> <p>cert-bund: CB-K14/1617</p> <p>cert-bund: CB-K14/1581</p> <p>cert-bund: CB-K14/1537</p> <p>cert-bund: CB-K14/1479</p> <p>cert-bund: CB-K14/1458</p> <p>... continues on next page ...</p>	
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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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[\[ return to 10.200.0.12 \]](#)

### 2.1.23 Low general/tcp

Low (CVSS: 2.6) NVT: TCP timestamps
<b>Summary</b> The remote host implements TCP timestamps and therefore allows to compute the uptime.
<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: 1508613 Packet 2: 1508719
<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.
<b>Vulnerability Detection Method</b> 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 OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.80091 Version used: 2020-08-24T08:40:10Z
<b>References</b> url: <a href="http://www.ietf.org/rfc/rfc1323.txt">http://www.ietf.org/rfc/rfc1323.txt</a> url: <a href="http://www.ietf.org/rfc/rfc7323.txt">http://www.ietf.org/rfc/rfc7323.txt</a> url: <a href="https://web.archive.org/web/20151213072445/http://www.microsoft.com/en-us/download/details.aspx?id=9152">https://web.archive.org/web/20151213072445/http://www.microsoft.com/en-us/download/details.aspx?id=9152</a>

**2.1.24 Low general/icmp**

Low (CVSS: 2.1) NVT: ICMP Timestamp Reply Information Disclosure
<b>Summary</b> The remote host responded to an ICMP timestamp request.
<b>Vulnerability Detection Result</b> Vulnerability was detected according to the Vulnerability Detection Method.
<b>Solution:</b> <b>Solution type:</b> 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)
<b>Vulnerability Insight</b> 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. This information could theoretically be used to exploit weak time-based random number generators in other services.
<b>Vulnerability Detection Method</b> Details: ICMP Timestamp Reply Information Disclosure OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.103190 Version used: 2022-11-18T10:11:40Z
<b>References</b> cve: CVE-1999-0524 url: <a href="http://www.ietf.org/rfc/rfc0792.txt">http://www.ietf.org/rfc/rfc0792.txt</a> cert-bund: CB-K15/1514 cert-bund: CB-K14/0632 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2014-0658

[\[ return to 10.200.0.12 \]](#)

**2.1.25 Low 25/tcp**

Low (CVSS: 3.7) NVT: SSL/TLS: 'DHE_EXPORT' Man in the Middle Security Bypass Vulnerability (LogJam)
<b>Summary</b> This host is accepting 'DHE_EXPORT' cipher suites and is prone to man in the middle attack. ... continues on next page ...

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**Vulnerability Detection Result**

'DHE\_EXPORT' cipher suites accepted by this service via the SSLv3 protocol:

TLS\_DHE\_RSA\_EXPORT\_WITH\_DES40\_CBC\_SHA

TLS\_DH\_anon\_EXPORT\_WITH\_DES40\_CBC\_SHA

TLS\_DH\_anon\_EXPORT\_WITH\_RC4\_40\_MD5

'DHE\_EXPORT' cipher suites accepted by this service via the TLSv1.0 protocol:

TLS\_DHE\_RSA\_EXPORT\_WITH\_DES40\_CBC\_SHA

TLS\_DH\_anon\_EXPORT\_WITH\_DES40\_CBC\_SHA

TLS\_DH\_anon\_EXPORT\_WITH\_RC4\_40\_MD5

**Impact**

Successful exploitation will allow a man-in-the-middle attacker to downgrade the security of a TLS session to 512-bit export-grade cryptography, which is significantly weaker, allowing the attacker to more easily break the encryption and monitor or tamper with the encrypted stream.

**Solution:**

**Solution type:** VendorFix

- Remove support for 'DHE\_EXPORT' cipher suites from the service
- If running OpenSSL update to version 1.0.2b or 1.0.1n or later.

**Affected Software/OS**

- Hosts accepting 'DHE\_EXPORT' cipher suites
- OpenSSL version before 1.0.2b and 1.0.1n

**Vulnerability Insight**

Flaw is triggered when handling Diffie-Hellman key exchanges defined in the 'DHE\_EXPORT' cipher suites.

**Vulnerability Detection Method**

Check previous collected cipher suites saved in the KB.

Details: SSL/TLS: 'DHE\_EXPORT' Man in the Middle Security Bypass Vulnerability (LogJam)

OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.805188

Version used: 2022-04-14T06:42:08Z

**References**

cve: CVE-2015-4000

url: <https://weakdh.org>

url: <http://www.securityfocus.com/bid/74733>

url: <https://weakdh.org/imperfect-forward-secrecy.pdf>

url: <http://openwall.com/lists/oss-security/2015/05/20/8>

url: <https://blog.cloudflare.com/logjam-the-latest-tls-vulnerability-explained>

url: <https://www.openssl.org/blog/blog/2015/05/20/logjam-freak-upcoming-changes>

cert-bund: CB-K21/0067

cert-bund: CB-K19/0812

cert-bund: CB-K16/1593

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cert-bund: CB-K16/1552  
cert-bund: CB-K16/0617  
cert-bund: CB-K16/0599  
cert-bund: CB-K16/0168  
cert-bund: CB-K16/0121  
cert-bund: CB-K16/0090  
cert-bund: CB-K16/0030  
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cert-bund: CB-K15/1464  
cert-bund: CB-K15/1442  
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cert-bund: CB-K15/1136  
cert-bund: CB-K15/1090  
cert-bund: CB-K15/1059  
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cert-bund: CB-K15/0802  
cert-bund: CB-K15/0733  
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dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2020-1561  
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2020-1276  
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dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-1648  
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-0665  
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-0642  
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dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0944
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Low (CVSS: 3.4)

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

#### Summary

This host is prone to an information disclosure vulnerability.

#### Vulnerability Detection Result

Vulnerability was detected according to the Vulnerability Detection Method.

#### Impact

Successful exploitation will allow a man-in-the-middle attackers gain access to the plain text data stream.

#### Solution:

**Solution type:** Mitigation

Possible Mitigations are:

- Disable SSLv3
- Disable cipher suites supporting CBC cipher modes
- Enable TLS\_FALLBACK\_SCSV if the service is providing TLSv1.0+

#### Vulnerability Insight

The flaw is due to the block cipher padding not being deterministic and not covered by the Message Authentication Code

#### Vulnerability Detection Method

Evaluate previous collected information about this service.

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Details: SSL/TLS: SSLv3 Protocol CBC Cipher Suites Information Disclosure Vulnerability . ↔..	
OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.802087	
Version used: 2022-04-14T11:24:11Z	
<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	
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cert-bund: CB-K16/1102	
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dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2014-1414
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2014-1366
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2014-1354

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### 2.1.26 Low 22/tcp

Low (CVSS: 2.6) NVT: Weak MAC Algorithm(s) Supported (SSH)
<b>Summary</b> The remote SSH server is configured to allow / support weak MAC algorithm(s).
<b>Vulnerability Detection Result</b> The remote SSH server supports the following weak client-to-server MAC algorithm $\hookrightarrow$ (s): hmac-md5 hmac-md5-96 hmac-sha1-96 The remote SSH server supports the following weak server-to-client MAC algorithm $\hookrightarrow$ (s): hmac-md5 hmac-md5-96 hmac-sha1-96
<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 - none algorithm Details: Weak MAC Algorithm(s) Supported (SSH) OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.105610 Version used: 2021-09-20T11:05:40Z

[\[ return to 10.200.0.12 \]](#)