

# Scan Report

November 10, 2025

## Summary

This document reports on the results of an automatic security scan. All dates are displayed using the timezone “Coordinated Universal Time”, which is abbreviated “UTC”. The task was “Unnamed”. The scan started at Mon Nov 10 04:47:46 2025 UTC and ended at Mon Nov 10 05:38:21 2025 UTC. The report first summarises the results found. Then, for each host, the report describes every issue found. Please consider the advice given in each description, in order to rectify the issue.

## Contents

<b>1</b>	<b>Result Overview</b>	<b>2</b>
1.1	Host Authentications . . . . .	2
<b>2</b>	<b>Results per Host</b>	<b>2</b>
2.1	192.168.1.3 . . . . .	2
2.1.1	High 8787/tcp . . . . .	3
2.1.2	High 1524/tcp . . . . .	4
2.1.3	High 513/tcp . . . . .	5
2.1.4	High 5432/tcp . . . . .	6
2.1.5	High 2121/tcp . . . . .	9
2.1.6	High 1099/tcp . . . . .	10
2.1.7	High 512/tcp . . . . .	12
2.1.8	High 80/tcp . . . . .	13
2.1.9	High 21/tcp . . . . .	17
2.1.10	High 3632/tcp . . . . .	20
2.1.11	High 5900/tcp . . . . .	21
2.1.12	High 8009/tcp . . . . .	21
2.1.13	High 3306/tcp . . . . .	28
2.1.14	High 514/tcp . . . . .	29
2.1.15	High 6697/tcp . . . . .	30
2.1.16	High general/tcp . . . . .	32
2.1.17	High 6200/tcp . . . . .	34

2.1.18	Medium 25/tcp . . . . .	35
2.1.19	Medium 445/tcp . . . . .	51
2.1.20	Medium 5432/tcp . . . . .	52
2.1.21	Medium 2121/tcp . . . . .	66
2.1.22	Medium 23/tcp . . . . .	67
2.1.23	Medium 80/tcp . . . . .	67
2.1.24	Medium 21/tcp . . . . .	81
2.1.25	Medium 5900/tcp . . . . .	83
2.1.26	Medium 22/tcp . . . . .	83
2.1.27	Low 25/tcp . . . . .	88
2.1.28	Low 5432/tcp . . . . .	92
2.1.29	Low general/icmp . . . . .	93
2.1.30	Low general/tcp . . . . .	95
2.1.31	Low 22/tcp . . . . .	96

## 1 Result Overview

Host	High	Medium	Low	Log	False Positive
<a href="#">192.168.1.3</a>	23	40	6	0	0
Total: 1	23	40	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 69 results selected by the filtering described above. Before filtering there were 631 results.

### 1.1 Host Authentications

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

## 2 Results per Host

### 2.1 192.168.1.3

Host scan start Mon Nov 10 04:48:05 2025 UTC

Host scan end Mon Nov 10 05:38:16 2025 UTC

Service (Port)	Threat Level
<a href="#">8787/tcp</a>	High
<a href="#">1524/tcp</a>	High
<a href="#">513/tcp</a>	High
<a href="#">5432/tcp</a>	High
<a href="#">2121/tcp</a>	High
<a href="#">1099/tcp</a>	High
<a href="#">512/tcp</a>	High
<a href="#">80/tcp</a>	High
<a href="#">21/tcp</a>	High

... (continues) ...

... (continued) ...

Service (Port)	Threat Level
3632/tcp	High
5900/tcp	High
8009/tcp	High
3306/tcp	High
514/tcp	High
6697/tcp	High
general/tcp	High
6200/tcp	High
25/tcp	Medium
445/tcp	Medium
5432/tcp	Medium
2121/tcp	Medium
23/tcp	Medium
80/tcp	Medium
21/tcp	Medium
5900/tcp	Medium
22/tcp	Medium
25/tcp	Low
5432/tcp	Low
general/icmp	Low
general/tcp	Low
22/tcp	Low

### 2.1.1 High 8787/tcp

High (CVSS: 10.0)

NVT: Distributed Ruby (dRuby/DRb) Multiple RCE 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.

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

#### Vulnerability Detection Result

The service is running in \$SAFE >= 1 mode. However it is still possible to run a ↵bitrary 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/
```

... continues on next page ...

...continued from previous page...
<pre>↪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</pre>
<p><b>Impact</b></p> <p>By default, Distributed Ruby does not impose restrictions on allowed hosts or set the \$SAFE environment variable to prevent privileged activities. If other controls are not in place, especially if the Distributed Ruby process runs with elevated privileges, an attacker could execute arbitrary system commands or Ruby scripts on the Distributed Ruby server. An attacker may need to know only the URI of the listening Distributed Ruby server to submit Ruby commands.</p>
<p><b>Solution:</b></p> <p><b>Solution type:</b> Mitigation</p> <p>Administrators of environments that rely on Distributed Ruby should ensure that appropriate controls are in place. Code-level controls may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Implementing taint on untrusted input</li><li>- Setting \$SAFE levels appropriately (&gt;=2 is recommended if untrusted hosts are allowed to submit Ruby commands, and &gt;=3 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 RCE Vulnerabilities</p> <p>OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.108010</p> <p>Version used: 2024-06-28T05:05:33Z</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></p> <p>url: <a href="http://www.securityfocus.com/bid/47071">http://www.securityfocus.com/bid/47071</a></p> <p>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></p> <p>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>

[\[ return to 192.168.1.3 \]](#)

2.1.2 High 1524/tcp

High (CVSS: 10.0) NVT: Possible Backdoor: Ingreslock
<b>Summary</b> A backdoor is installed on the remote host.
<b>Quality of Detection (QoD):</b> 99%
<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.
<b>Vulnerability Detection Method</b> Details: Possible Backdoor: Ingreslock OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.103549 Version used: 2023-07-25T05:05:58Z

[\[ return to 192.168.1.3 \]](#)

### 2.1.3 High 513/tcp

High (CVSS: 10.0) NVT: rlogin Passwordless Login
<b>Summary</b> The rlogin service allows root access without a password.
<b>Quality of Detection (QoD):</b> 80%
<b>Vulnerability Detection Result</b> It was possible to gain root access without a password.
<b>Impact</b> This vulnerability allows an attacker to gain complete control over the target system. ... continues on next page ...

...continued from previous page ...

**Solution:**

**Solution type:** Mitigation

Disable the rlogin service and use alternatives like SSH instead.

**Vulnerability Detection Method**

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

Details: `rlogin Passwordless Login`

OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.113766

Version used: 2020-09-30T09:30:12Z

High (CVSS: 7.5)

NVT: The rlogin service is running

**Summary**

This remote host is running a rlogin service.

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

**Vulnerability Detection Result**

The rlogin service is running on the target system.

**Solution:**

**Solution type:** Mitigation

Disable the rlogin service and use alternatives like SSH instead.

**Vulnerability Insight**

rlogin has several serious security problems,

- all information, including passwords, is transmitted unencrypted.
- `.rlogin` (or `.rhosts`) file is easy to misuse (potentially allowing anyone to login without a password)

**Vulnerability Detection Method**

Details: `The rlogin service is running`

OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.901202

Version used: 2025-03-05T05:38:53Z

**References**

cve: CVE-1999-0651

[\[ return to 192.168.1.3 \]](#)

## 2.1.4 High 5432/tcp

High (CVSS: 9.0)
NVT: PostgreSQL Default Credentials (PostgreSQL Protocol)
<b>Product detection result</b> cpe:/a:postgresql:postgresql:8.3.1 Detected by PostgreSQL Detection Consolidation (OID: 1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.12802 ↪5)
<b>Summary</b> It was possible to login into the remote PostgreSQL as user postgres using weak credentials.
<b>Quality of Detection (QoD):</b> 99%
<b>Vulnerability Detection Result</b> It was possible to login as user postgres with password "postgres".
<b>Solution:</b> <b>Solution type:</b> Mitigation Change the password as soon as possible.
<b>Vulnerability Detection Method</b> Details: PostgreSQL Default Credentials (PostgreSQL Protocol) OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.103552 Version used: 2024-07-19T15:39:06Z
<b>Product Detection Result</b> Product: cpe:/a:postgresql:postgresql:8.3.1 Method: PostgreSQL Detection Consolidation OID: 1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.128025)

High (CVSS: 7.4)
NVT: SSL/TLS: OpenSSL CCS Man in the Middle Security Bypass Vulnerability
<b>Summary</b> OpenSSL is prone to a security bypass vulnerability.
<b>Quality of Detection (QoD):</b> 70%
<b>Vulnerability Detection Result</b> Vulnerability was detected according to the Vulnerability Detection Method.
<b>Impact</b>
... continues on next page ...



...continued from previous page ...
Successfully exploiting this issue may allow attackers to obtain sensitive information by conducting a man-in-the-middle attack. This may lead to other attacks.
<b>Solution:</b> <b>Solution type:</b> VendorFix Updates are available. Please see the references for more information.
<b>Affected Software/OS</b> OpenSSL before 0.9.8za, 1.0.0 before 1.0.0m and 1.0.1 before 1.0.1h.
<b>Vulnerability Insight</b> OpenSSL does not properly restrict processing of ChangeCipherSpec messages, which allows man-in-the-middle attackers to trigger use of a zero-length master key in certain OpenSSL-to-OpenSSL communications, and consequently hijack sessions or obtain sensitive information, via a crafted TLS handshake, aka the 'CCS Injection' vulnerability.
<b>Vulnerability Detection Method</b> Send two SSL ChangeCipherSpec request and check the response. Details: SSL/TLS: OpenSSL CCS Man in the Middle Security Bypass Vulnerability OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.105042 Version used: 2025-01-17T15:39:18Z
<b>References</b> 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-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-2014-1717 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2014-1632 ... continues on next page ...

...continued from previous page ...

```
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
```

[\[ return to 192.168.1.3 \]](#)**2.1.5 High 2121/tcp****High (CVSS: 7.5)****NVT: FTP Brute Force Logins With Default Credentials Reporting****Summary**

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

**Quality of Detection (QoD): 95%****Vulnerability Detection Result**

It was possible to login with the following credentials <User>:<Password>

```
msfadmin:msfadmin
postgres:postgres
service:service
user:user
```

**Impact**

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

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

Change the password as soon as possible.

... continues on next page ...

...continued from previous page ...

**Vulnerability Insight**

The following devices are / software is known to be affected:

- CVE-2001-1594: Codonics printer FTP service as used in GE Healthcare eNTEGRA P&R
- CVE-2013-7404: GE Healthcare Discovery NM 750b
- CVE-2014-9198: Schneider Electric ETG3000 FactoryCast HMI gateways
- CVE-2015-7261: QNAP iArtist Lite distributed with QNAP Signage Station
- CVE-2016-8731: Foscam C1 devices
- CVE-2017-8218: vsftpd on TP-Link C2 and C20i devices
- CVE-2018-9068: IMM2 for IBM and Lenovo System x
- CVE-2018-17771: Ingenico Telium 2 PoS terminals
- CVE-2018-19063, CVE-2018-19064: Foscam C2 and Opticam i5 devices

Note: As the VT 'FTP Brute Force Logins With Default Credentials' (OID: 1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.108717) might run into a timeout the actual reporting of this vulnerability takes place in this VT instead.

**Vulnerability Detection Method**

Reports weak/known credentials detected by the VT 'FTP Brute Force Logins With Default Credentials' (OID: 1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.108717).

Details: FTP Brute Force Logins With Default Credentials Reporting

OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.108718

Version used: 2025-05-13T05:41:39Z

**References**

cve: CVE-1999-0501  
 cve: CVE-1999-0502  
 cve: CVE-1999-0507  
 cve: CVE-1999-0508  
 cve: CVE-2001-1594  
 cve: CVE-2013-7404  
 cve: CVE-2014-9198  
 cve: CVE-2015-7261  
 cve: CVE-2016-8731  
 cve: CVE-2017-8218  
 cve: CVE-2018-9068  
 cve: CVE-2018-17771  
 cve: CVE-2018-19063  
 cve: CVE-2018-19064

[\[ return to 192.168.1.3 \]](#)

**2.1.6 High 1099/tcp**

High (CVSS: 7.5)	
NVT: Java RMI Server Insecure Default Configuration RCE Vulnerability - Active Check	
<b>Summary</b> Multiple Java products that implement the RMI Server contain a vulnerability that could allow an unauthenticated, remote attacker to execute arbitrary code (remote code execution/RCE) on a targeted system with elevated privileges.	
<b>Quality of Detection (QoD):</b> 95%	
<b>Vulnerability Detection Result</b> By doing an RMI request it was possible to trigger the vulnerability and make the remote host sending a request back to the scanner host (Details on the received packet follows). Destination IP: 192.168.1.4 (receiving IP on scanner host side) Destination port: 10995/tcp (receiving port on scanner host side) Originating IP: 192.168.1.3 (originating IP from target host side)	
<b>Impact</b> An unauthenticated, remote attacker could exploit the vulnerability by transmitting crafted packets to the affected software. When the packets are processed, the attacker could execute arbitrary code on the system with elevated privileges.	
<b>Solution:</b> <b>Solution type:</b> Workaround Disable class-loading. Please contact the vendor of the affected system for additional guidance.	
<b>Vulnerability Insight</b> The vulnerability exists because of an incorrect default configuration of the Remote Method Invocation (RMI) Server in the affected software.	
<b>Vulnerability Detection Method</b> Sends a crafted JRMI request and checks if the target is connecting back to the scanner host. Note: For a successful detection of this flaw the target host needs to be able to reach the scanner host on a TCP port randomly generated during the runtime of the VT (currently in the range of 10000-32000). Details: Java RMI Server Insecure Default Configuration RCE Vulnerability - Active Check OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.140051 Version used: 2025-04-11T15:45:04Z	
<b>References</b> cve: CVE-2011-3556 url: <a href="https://web.archive.org/web/20211208040855/http://www.securitytracker.com/id?1026215">https://web.archive.org/web/20211208040855/http://www.securitytracker.com/id?1026215</a> url: <a href="https://web.archive.org/web/20110824060234/http://download.oracle.com/javas">https://web.archive.org/web/20110824060234/http://download.oracle.com/javas</a> ... continues on next page ...	

...continued from previous page ...
<div><div>↪e/1.3/docs/guide/rmi/spec/rmi-protocol.html</div><div>url: https://tools.cisco.com/security/center/viewAlert.x?alertId=23665</div><div>dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-1829</div><div>dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-1380</div><div>dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-1377</div><div>dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-1156</div><div>dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-1155</div><div>dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0956</div><div>dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0828</div><div>dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0815</div><div>dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0638</div><div>dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0451</div><div>dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0418</div><div>dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0354</div><div>dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0146</div><div>dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0142</div><div>dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0126</div><div>dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0095</div><div>dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0047</div><div>dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2011-1844</div><div>dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2011-1826</div><div>dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2011-1804</div><div>dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2011-1743</div><div>dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2011-1738</div><div>dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2011-1706</div><div>dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2011-1628</div><div>dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2011-1627</div><div>dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2011-1619</div></div>

[\[ return to 192.168.1.3 \]](#)

2.1.7 High 512/tcp

High (CVSS: 10.0)
NVT: The rexec service is running
<div>Summary</div> <div>This remote host is running a rexec service.</div>
Quality of Detection (QoD): 80%
<div>Vulnerability Detection Result</div> <div>The rexec service was detected on the target system.</div>
... continues on next page ...

...continued from previous page ...
<b>Solution:</b> <b>Solution type:</b> Mitigation Disable the rexec service and use alternatives like SSH instead.
<b>Vulnerability Insight</b> 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. The main difference is that rexec authenticates by reading the username and password *unencrypted* from the socket.
<b>Vulnerability Detection Method</b> Checks whether an rexec service is exposed on the target host. Details: <b>The rexec service is running</b> OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.100111 Version used: 2023-09-12T05:05:19Z
<b>References</b> cve: CVE-1999-0618

[\[ return to 192.168.1.3 \]](#)

### 2.1.8 High 80/tcp

High (CVSS: 10.0) NVT: TWiki XSS and Command Execution Vulnerabilities
<b>Summary</b> TWiki is prone to Cross-Site Scripting (XSS) and Command Execution Vulnerabilities.
<b>Quality of Detection (QoD):</b> 80%
<b>Vulnerability Detection Result</b> Installed version: 01.Feb.2003 Fixed version: 4.2.4
<b>Impact</b> Successful exploitation could allow execution of arbitrary script code or commands. This could let attackers steal cookie-based authentication credentials or compromise the affected application.
<b>Solution:</b> <b>Solution type:</b> VendorFix Upgrade to version 4.2.4 or later.
... continues on next page ...

... continued from previous page ...
<b>Affected Software/OS</b> TWiki, TWiki version prior to 4.2.4.
<b>Vulnerability Insight</b> The flaws are due to: - %URLPARAM}% variable is not properly sanitized which lets attackers conduct cross-site scripting attack. - %SEARCH}% variable is not properly sanitised before being used in an eval() call which lets the attackers execute perl code through eval injection attack.
<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: 2024-03-01T14:37:10Z
<b>References</b> cve: CVE-2008-5304 cve: CVE-2008-5305 url: http://twiki.org/cgi-bin/view/Codev.SecurityAlert-CVE-2008-5304 url: http://www.securityfocus.com/bid/32668 url: http://www.securityfocus.com/bid/32669 url: http://twiki.org/cgi-bin/view/Codev.SecurityAlert-CVE-2008-5305

High (CVSS: 9.8)
NVT: PHP < 5.3.13, 5.4.x < 5.4.3 Multiple Vulnerabilities - Active Check
<b>Summary</b> PHP is prone to multiple vulnerabilities.
<b>Quality of Detection (QoD): 95%</b>
<b>Vulnerability Detection Result</b> By doing the following HTTP POST request: "HTTP POST" body : <?php phpinfo();?> URL : http://192.168.1.3/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:
... continues on next page ...

...continued from previous page ...
<pre> &lt;title&gt;phpinfo()&lt;/title&gt;&lt;meta name="ROBOTS" content="NOINDEX,NOFOLLOW,NOARCHIV ↵E" /&gt;&lt;/head&gt; &lt;tr&gt;&lt;td class="e"&gt;Configuration File (php.ini) Path &lt;/td&gt;&lt;td class="v"&gt;/etc/ph ↵p5/cgi &lt;/td&gt;&lt;/tr&gt; &lt;h2&gt;PHP Core&lt;/h2&gt; &lt;h2&gt;PHP Variables&lt;/h2&gt; </pre>
<p><b>Impact</b></p> <p>Exploiting this issue allows remote attackers to view the source code of files in the context of the server process. This may allow the attacker to obtain sensitive information and to run arbitrary PHP code on the affected computer. Other attacks are also possible.</p>
<p><b>Solution:</b></p> <p><b>Solution type:</b> VendorFix</p> <p>PHP: Update to version 5.3.13, 5.4.3 or later</p> <p>- Other products / applications: Please contact the vendor for a solution</p>
<p><b>Affected Software/OS</b></p> <p>PHP versions prior to 5.3.13 and 5.4.x prior to 5.4.3.</p> <p>Other products / applications might be affected by the tested CVE-2012-1823 as well.</p>
<p><b>Vulnerability Insight</b></p> <p>When PHP is used in a CGI-based setup (such as Apache's mod_cgid), the php-cgi receives a processed query string parameter as command line arguments which allows command-line switches, such as -s, -d or -c to be passed to the php-cgi binary, which can be exploited to disclose source code and obtain arbitrary code execution.</p> <p>An example of the -s command, allowing an attacker to view the source code of index.php is below:</p> <p><a href="http://example.com/index.php?-s">http://example.com/index.php?-s</a></p>
<p><b>Vulnerability Detection Method</b></p> <p>Send multiple a crafted HTTP POST requests and checks the responses.</p> <p>Note: This script checks for the presence of CVE-2012-1823 which indicates that the system is also affected by the other included CVEs.</p> <p>Details: PHP &lt; 5.3.13, 5.4.x &lt; 5.4.3 Multiple Vulnerabilities - Active Check</p> <p>OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.103482</p> <p>Version used: 2025-04-24T05:40:00Z</p>
<p><b>References</b></p> <p>cve: CVE-2012-1823</p> <p>cve: CVE-2012-2311</p> <p>cve: CVE-2012-2336</p> <p>cve: CVE-2012-2335</p> <p>url: <a href="https://web.archive.org/web/20190212080415/http://eindbazen.net/2012/05/php-↵cgi-advisory-cve-2012-1823/">https://web.archive.org/web/20190212080415/http://eindbazen.net/2012/05/php-↵cgi-advisory-cve-2012-1823/</a></p> <p>url: <a href="https://www.kb.cert.org/vuls/id/520827">https://www.kb.cert.org/vuls/id/520827</a></p>
... continues on next page ...



...continued from previous page ...

```

url: https://bugs.php.net/bug.php?id=61910
url: https://www.php.net/manual/en/security.cgi-bin.php
url: https://web.archive.org/web/20210121223743/http://www.securityfocus.com/bid
↪/53388
url: https://web.archive.org/web/20120709064615/http://www.h-online.com/open/new
↪s/item/Critical-open-hole-in-PHP-creates-risks-Update-2-1567532.html
url: https://www.cisa.gov/known-exploited-vulnerabilities-catalog
cisa: Known Exploited Vulnerability (KEV) catalog
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-1316
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-1276
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-1268
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-1267
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-1266
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-1173
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-1101
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0994
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0993
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0992
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0920
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0915
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0914
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0913
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0907
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0906
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0900
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0880
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0878

```

**High (CVSS: 7.5)****NVT: Test HTTP dangerous methods****Summary**

Misconfigured web servers allows remote clients to perform dangerous HTTP methods such as PUT and DELETE.

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

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

<http://192.168.1.3/dav/puttest1374543825.html>

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

<http://192.168.1.3/dav/puttest1374543825.html>

**Impact**

... continues on next page ...

...continued from previous page ...
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Enabled PUT method: This might allow an attacker to upload and run arbitrary code on this web server.</li> <li>- Enabled DELETE method: This might allow an attacker to delete additional files on this web server.</li> </ul>
<b>Solution:</b> <b>Solution type:</b> Mitigation Use access restrictions to these dangerous HTTP methods or disable them completely.
<b>Affected Software/OS</b> Web servers with enabled PUT and/or DELETE methods.
<b>Vulnerability Detection Method</b> Checks if dangerous HTTP methods such as PUT and DELETE are enabled and can be misused to upload or delete files. Details: Test HTTP dangerous methods OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.10498 Version used: 2023-08-01T13:29:10Z
<b>References</b> url: <a href="http://www.securityfocus.com/bid/12141">http://www.securityfocus.com/bid/12141</a> owasp: OWASP-CM-001

[\[ return to 192.168.1.3 \]](#)

### 2.1.9 High 21/tcp

High (CVSS: 9.8) NVT: vsftpd Compromised Source Packages Backdoor Vulnerability
<b>Product detection result</b> cpe:/a:beasts:vsftpd:2.3.4 Detected by vsFTPd FTP Server Detection (OID: 1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.111050)
<b>Summary</b> vsftpd is prone to a backdoor vulnerability.
<b>Quality of Detection (QoD):</b> 99%
<b>Vulnerability Detection Result</b> Vulnerability was detected according to the Vulnerability Detection Method.
... continues on next page ...

...continued from previous page ...
<b>Impact</b> Attackers can exploit this issue to execute arbitrary commands in the context of the application. Successful attacks will compromise the affected application.
<b>Solution:</b> <b>Solution type:</b> VendorFix The repaired package can be downloaded from the referenced vendor homepage. Please validate the package with its signature.
<b>Affected Software/OS</b> The vsftpd 2.3.4 source package downloaded between 20110630 and 20110703 is affected.
<b>Vulnerability Insight</b> The tainted source package contains a backdoor which opens a shell on port 6200/tcp.
<b>Vulnerability Detection Method</b> Details: vsftpd Compromised Source Packages Backdoor Vulnerability OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.103185 Version used: 2023-12-07T05:05:41Z
<b>Product Detection Result</b> Product: cpe:/a:beasts:vsftpd:2.3.4 Method: vsFTPd FTP Server Detection OID: 1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.111050)
<b>References</b> cve: CVE-2011-2523 url: <a href="https://scarybeastsecurity.blogspot.com/2011/07/alert-vsftpd-download-backdoor.html">https://scarybeastsecurity.blogspot.com/2011/07/alert-vsftpd-download-backdoor.html</a> url: <a href="https://web.archive.org/web/20210127090551/https://www.securityfocus.com/bid/48539/">https://web.archive.org/web/20210127090551/https://www.securityfocus.com/bid/48539/</a> url: <a href="https://security.appspot.com/vsftpd.html">https://security.appspot.com/vsftpd.html</a>

High (CVSS: 7.5)

NVT: FTP Brute Force Logins With Default Credentials Reporting

#### Summary

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

**Quality of Detection (QoD):** 95%

#### Vulnerability Detection Result

It was possible to login with the following credentials <User>:<Password>

... continues on next page ...

...continued from previous page ...	
msfadmin:msfadmin postgres:postgres service:service user:user	
<b>Impact</b> This issue may be exploited by a remote attacker to e.g. gain access to sensitive information or modify system configuration.	
<b>Solution:</b> <b>Solution type:</b> Mitigation Change the password as soon as possible.	
<b>Vulnerability Insight</b> The following devices are / software is known to be affected: - CVE-2001-1594: Codonics printer FTP service as used in GE Healthcare eNTEGRA P&R - CVE-2013-7404: GE Healthcare Discovery NM 750b - CVE-2014-9198: Schneider Electric ETG3000 FactoryCast HMI gateways - CVE-2015-7261: QNAP iArtist Lite distributed with QNAP Signage Station - CVE-2016-8731: Foscam C1 devices - CVE-2017-8218: vsftpd on TP-Link C2 and C20i devices - CVE-2018-9068: IMM2 for IBM and Lenovo System x - CVE-2018-17771: Ingenico Telium 2 PoS terminals - CVE-2018-19063, CVE-2018-19064: Foscam C2 and Opticam i5 devices Note: As the VT 'FTP Brute Force Logins With Default Credentials' (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 With Default Credentials' (OID: 1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.108717). Details: FTP Brute Force Logins With Default Credentials Reporting OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.108718 Version used: 2025-05-13T05:41:39Z	
<b>References</b> cve: CVE-1999-0501 cve: CVE-1999-0502 cve: CVE-1999-0507 cve: CVE-1999-0508 cve: CVE-2001-1594 cve: CVE-2013-7404 cve: CVE-2014-9198 cve: CVE-2015-7261 cve: CVE-2016-8731 cve: CVE-2017-8218	
... continues on next page ...	

...continued from previous page ...

cve: CVE-2018-9068  
 cve: CVE-2018-17771  
 cve: CVE-2018-19063  
 cve: CVE-2018-19064

[ [return to 192.168.1.3](#) ]**2.1.10 High 3632/tcp****High (CVSS: 9.3)****NVT: DistCC RCE Vulnerability (CVE-2004-2687)****Summary**

DistCC is prone to a remote code execution (RCE) vulnerability.

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

It was possible to execute the "id" command.

Result: uid=1(daemon) gid=1(daemon)

**Impact**

DistCC by default trusts its clients completely that in turn could allow a malicious client to execute arbitrary commands on the server.

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

Vendor updates are available. Please see the references for more information.

For more information about DistCC's security see the references.

**Vulnerability Insight**

DistCC 2.x, as used in XCode 1.5 and others, when not configured to restrict access to the server port, allows remote attackers to execute arbitrary commands via compilation jobs, which are executed by the server without authorization checks.

**Vulnerability Detection Method**

Details: DistCC RCE Vulnerability (CVE-2004-2687)

OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.103553

Version used: 2022-07-07T10:16:06Z

**References**

cve: CVE-2004-2687

url: <https://distcc.github.io/security.html>

... continues on next page ...

...continued from previous page ...
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

[\[ return to 192.168.1.3 \]](#)

### 2.1.11 High 5900/tcp

High (CVSS: 9.0)
NVT: VNC Brute Force Login
<b>Summary</b> Try to log in with given passwords via VNC protocol.
<b>Quality of Detection (QoD):</b> 95%
<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

[\[ return to 192.168.1.3 \]](#)

### 2.1.12 High 8009/tcp

High (CVSS: 9.8)

NVT: Apache Tomcat AJP RCE Vulnerability (Ghostcat) - Active Check

### Summary

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

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

### 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, <!--
```

Licensed to the Apache Software Foundation (ASF) under one or more contributor license agreements. See the NOTICE file distributed with this work for additional information regarding copyright ownership. The ASF licenses this file to You under the Apache License, Version 2.0 (the "License"); you may not use this file except in compliance with the License. You may obtain a copy of the License at

<http://www.apache.org/licenses/LICENSE-2.0>

Unless required by applicable law or agreed to in writing, software distributed under the License is distributed on an "AS IS" BASIS, 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"
"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">
/*<![CDATA[*]
      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
```

... continues on next page ...

...continued from previous page ...

```

}
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;
}
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">

```

...continues on next page ...



...continued from previous page...

```

        <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>
<br />
                <table width="100%" border="1" cellspacing="0" cellpadding="3">
                        <tr>
<th>Documentation</th>
                        </tr>
                        <tr>
                                <td class="menu">
                                        <a href="RELEASE-NOTES.txt">Release&nbsp;Notes</a><br/>
                                        <a href="tomcat-docs/changelog.html">Change&nbsp;Log</a><br/>
↪
                                        <a href="tomcat-docs">Tomcat&nbsp;Documentation</a><br/>
↪
                                        &nbsp;
                                        &nbsp;
                                </td>
                        </tr>
                </table>

```

...continues on next page...

...continued from previous page ...

```

<br/>
<table width="100%" border="1" cellspacing="0" cellpadding="3">
  <tr>
    <th>Tomcat Online</th>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td class="menu">
      <a href="http://tomcat.apache.org/">Home Page</a><br/>
      <a href="http://tomcat.apache.org/faq/">FAQ</a><br/>
      <a href="http://tomcat.apache.org/bugreport.html">Bug D
      <br/>
      <a href="http://issues.apache.org/bugzilla/buglist.cgi?bug_s
      <br/>
      <a href="http://mail-archives.apache.org/mod_mbox/tomcat-use
      <br/>
      <a href="http://mail-archives.apache.org/mod_mbox/tomcat-dev
      <br/>
      <a href="irc://irc.freenode.net/#tomcat">IRC</a><br/>
      &nbsp;
    </td>
  </tr>
</table>

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

<br/>
<table width="100%" border="1" cellspacing="0" cellpadding="3">
  <tr>
    <th>Miscellaneous</th>
  </tr>

```

...continues on next page ...

...continued from previous page ...

```

        <tr>
            <td class="menu">
                <a href="http://java.sun.com/products/jsp">Sun's Java
                <br>Server Pages Site</a><br>
                <a href="http://java.sun.com/products/servlet">Sun's Servlet
                <br>Site</a><br>
            </td>
        </tr>
    </table>
</td>
<td style="width:20px"></td>

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

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

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

```

...continues on next page ...

...continued from previous page ...
<pre>&lt;li&gt;&lt;b&gt;&lt;a href="mailto:users@tomcat.apache.org"&gt;users@tomc</pre>
<p><b>Solution:</b></p> <p><b>Solution type:</b> VendorFix</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Update Apache Tomcat to version 7.0.100, 8.5.51, 9.0.31 or later</li> <li>- For other products using Tomcat please contact the vendor for more information on fixed versions</li> </ul>
<p><b>Affected Software/OS</b></p> <p>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></p> <p>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></p> <p>Sends a crafted AJP request and checks the response.</p> <p>Details: Apache Tomcat AJP RCE Vulnerability (Ghostcat) - Active Check</p> <p>OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.143545</p> <p>Version used: 2025-07-11T05:42:17Z</p>
<p><b>References</b></p> <p>cve: CVE-2020-1938</p> <p>url: <a href="https://lists.apache.org/thread/bnys5lvgl875dsslkx2vmwxv833l35x">https://lists.apache.org/thread/bnys5lvgl875dsslkx2vmwxv833l35x</a></p> <p>url: <a href="https://tomcat.apache.org/security-9.html#Fixed_in_Apache_Tomcat_9.0.31">https://tomcat.apache.org/security-9.html#Fixed_in_Apache_Tomcat_9.0.31</a></p> <p>url: <a href="https://tomcat.apache.org/security-8.html#Fixed_in_Apache_Tomcat_8.5.51">https://tomcat.apache.org/security-8.html#Fixed_in_Apache_Tomcat_8.5.51</a></p> <p>url: <a href="https://tomcat.apache.org/security-7.html#Fixed_in_Apache_Tomcat_7.0.100">https://tomcat.apache.org/security-7.html#Fixed_in_Apache_Tomcat_7.0.100</a></p> <p>url: <a href="https://web.archive.org/web/20250114042903/https://www.chaitin.cn/en/ghostcat">https://web.archive.org/web/20250114042903/https://www.chaitin.cn/en/ghostcat</a></p> <p>url: <a href="https://www.cnvd.org.cn/flaw/show/CNVD-2020-10487">https://www.cnvd.org.cn/flaw/show/CNVD-2020-10487</a></p> <p>url: <a href="https://github.com/YDHCUI/CNVD-2020-10487-Tomcat-Ajp-lfi">https://github.com/YDHCUI/CNVD-2020-10487-Tomcat-Ajp-lfi</a></p> <p>url: <a href="https://securityboulevard.com/2020/02/patch-your-tomcat-and-jboss-instances-to-protect-from-ghostcat-vulnerability-cve-2020-1938-and/">https://securityboulevard.com/2020/02/patch-your-tomcat-and-jboss-instances-to-protect-from-ghostcat-vulnerability-cve-2020-1938-and/</a></p> <p>url: <a href="https://www.cisa.gov/known-exploited-vulnerabilities-catalog">https://www.cisa.gov/known-exploited-vulnerabilities-catalog</a></p> <p>cisa: Known Exploited Vulnerability (KEV) catalog</p> <p>cert-bund: WID-SEC-2024-0528</p> <p>cert-bund: CB-K20/0711</p> <p>cert-bund: CB-K20/0705</p> <p>cert-bund: CB-K20/0693</p> <p>cert-bund: CB-K20/0555</p> <p>cert-bund: CB-K20/0543</p> <p>cert-bund: CB-K20/0154</p> <p>dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2021-1736</p> <p>dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2020-1508</p>
... continues on next page ...

...continued from previous page ...

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

[\[ return to 192.168.1.3 \]](#)

### 2.1.13 High 3306/tcp

High (CVSS: 9.8)

NVT: MySQL / MariaDB Default Credentials (MySQL Protocol)

#### Product detection result

cpe:/a:mysql:mysql:5.0.51a

Detected by MariaDB / Oracle MySQL Detection (MySQL Protocol) (OID: 1.3.6.1.4.1.  
 ↪25623.1.0.100152)

#### Summary

It was possible to login into the remote MySQL using default credentials.

**Quality of Detection (QoD): 95%**

#### Vulnerability Detection Result

It was possible to login as user "root" with an empty password.

#### Solution:

**Solution type:** Mitigation

- Change the password as soon as possible
- Contact the vendor for other possible fixes / updates

#### Affected Software/OS

The following products are known to use such weak credentials:

- CVE-2001-0645: Symantec/AXENT NetProwler 3.5.x
- CVE-2002-1809: Windows binary release of MySQL 3.23.2 through 3.23.52
- CVE-2004-1532: AppServ 2.5.x and earlier
- CVE-2004-2357: Proofpoint Protection Server

... continues on next page ...

...continued from previous page ...
<div><div>- CVE-2006-1451: MySQL Manager in Apple Mac OS X 10.3.9 and 10.4.6</div><div>- CVE-2007-2554: Associated Press (AP) Newspower 4.0.1 and earlier</div><div>- CVE-2007-6081: AdventNet EventLog Analyzer build 4030</div><div>- CVE-2009-0919: XAMPP</div><div>- CVE-2014-3419: Infoblox NetMRI before 6.8.5</div><div>- CVE-2015-4669: Xsuite 2.x</div><div>- CVE-2016-6531, CVE-2018-15719: Open Dental before version 18.4</div><div>- CVE-2024-22901: Vinchin Backup &amp; Recovery 7.2 and prior</div><div>Other products might be affected as well.</div></div>
<div><div>Vulnerability Detection Method</div><div>Details: MySQL / MariaDB Default Credentials (MySQL Protocol)</div><div>OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.103551</div><div>Version used: 2025-09-09T05:38:49Z</div></div>
<div><div>Product Detection Result</div><div>Product: cpe:/a:mysql:mysql:5.0.51a</div><div>Method: MariaDB / Oracle MySQL Detection (MySQL Protocol)</div><div>OID: 1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.100152)</div></div>
<div><div>References</div><div>cve: CVE-2001-0645</div><div>cve: CVE-2002-1809</div><div>cve: CVE-2004-1532</div><div>cve: CVE-2004-2357</div><div>cve: CVE-2006-1451</div><div>cve: CVE-2007-2554</div><div>cve: CVE-2007-6081</div><div>cve: CVE-2009-0919</div><div>cve: CVE-2014-3419</div><div>cve: CVE-2015-4669</div><div>cve: CVE-2016-6531</div><div>cve: CVE-2018-15719</div><div>cve: CVE-2024-22901</div></div>

[\[ return to 192.168.1.3 \]](#)

2.1.14 High 514/tcp

<div>High (CVSS: 7.5)</div> <div>NVT: rsh Unencrypted Cleartext Login</div>
<div>Summary</div> <div>... continues on next page ...</div>

...continued from previous page ...
This remote host is running a rsh service.
<b>Quality of Detection (QoD):</b> 80%
<b>Vulnerability Detection Result</b> The rsh service is misconfigured so it is allowing connections without a password or with default root:root credentials.
<b>Solution:</b> <b>Solution type:</b> Mitigation Disable the rsh service and use alternatives like SSH instead.
<b>Vulnerability Insight</b> rsh (remote shell) is a command line computer program which can execute shell commands as another user, and on another computer across a computer network. 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: rsh Unencrypted Cleartext Login OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.100080 Version used: 2021-10-20T09:03:29Z
<b>References</b> cve: CVE-1999-0651

[\[ return to 192.168.1.3 \]](#)

### 2.1.15 High 6697/tcp

High (CVSS: 8.1)
NVT: UnrealIRCd Authentication Spoofing Vulnerability
<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>Quality of Detection (QoD):</b> 80%
... continues on next page ...

...continued from previous page ...	
<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: 2023-07-14T16:09:27Z	
<b>Product Detection Result</b> Product: cpe:/a:unrealircd:unrealircd:3.2.8.1 Method: UnrealIRCd Detection OID: 1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.809884)	
<b>References</b> cve: CVE-2016-7144 url: <a href="http://seclists.org/oss-sec/2016/q3/420">http://seclists.org/oss-sec/2016/q3/420</a> url: <a href="http://www.securityfocus.com/bid/92763">http://www.securityfocus.com/bid/92763</a> url: <a href="http://www.openwall.com/lists/oss-security/2016/09/05/8">http://www.openwall.com/lists/oss-security/2016/09/05/8</a> url: <a href="https://github.com/unrealircd/unrealircd/commit/f473e355e1dc422c4f019dbf86b5c50ba1a34a766">https://github.com/unrealircd/unrealircd/commit/f473e355e1dc422c4f019dbf86b5c50ba1a34a766</a> url: <a href="https://bugs.unrealircd.org/main_page.php">https://bugs.unrealircd.org/main_page.php</a>	
<b>High (CVSS: 7.5)</b> <b>NVT: UnrealIRCd Backdoor</b>	
<b>Product detection result</b> ... continues on next page ...	



...continued from previous page ...
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> Detection of backdoor in UnrealIRCd.
<b>Quality of Detection (QoD):</b> 70%
<b>Vulnerability Detection Result</b> Vulnerability was detected according to the Vulnerability Detection Method.
<b>Solution:</b> <b>Solution type:</b> VendorFix Install latest version of unrealircd and check signatures of software you're installing.
<b>Affected Software/OS</b> The issue affects Unreal 3.2.8.1 for Linux. Reportedly package Unreal3.2.8.1.tar.gz downloaded in November 2009 and later is affected. The MD5 sum of the affected file is 752e46f2d873c1679fa99de3f52a274d. Files with MD5 sum of 7b741e94e867c0a7370553fd01506c66 are not affected.
<b>Vulnerability Insight</b> Remote attackers can exploit this issue to execute arbitrary system commands within the context of the affected application.
<b>Vulnerability Detection Method</b> Details: UnrealIRCd Backdoor OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.80111 Version used: 2025-03-21T05:38:29Z
<b>Product Detection Result</b> Product: cpe:/a:unrealircd:unrealircd:3.2.8.1 Method: UnrealIRCd Detection OID: 1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.809884)
<b>References</b> cve: CVE-2010-2075 url: <a href="http://www.unrealircd.com/txt/unrealsecadvisory.20100612.txt">http://www.unrealircd.com/txt/unrealsecadvisory.20100612.txt</a> url: <a href="http://seclists.org/fulldisclosure/2010/Jun/277">http://seclists.org/fulldisclosure/2010/Jun/277</a> url: <a href="http://www.securityfocus.com/bid/40820">http://www.securityfocus.com/bid/40820</a>

[\[ return to 192.168.1.3 \]](#)

## 2.1.16 High general/tcp

<p>High (CVSS: 10.0)</p> <p>NVT: Operating System (OS) End of Life (EOL) Detection</p>
<p><b>Product detection result</b></p> <p>cpe:/o:canonical:ubuntu_linux:8.04</p> <p>Detected by OS Detection Consolidation and Reporting (OID: 1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0 ↪.105937)</p>
<p><b>Summary</b></p> <p>The Operating System (OS) on the remote host has reached the end of life (EOL) and should not be used anymore.</p>
<p><b>Quality of Detection (QoD):</b> 80%</p>
<p><b>Vulnerability Detection Result</b></p> <p>The "Ubuntu" Operating System on the remote host has reached the end of life.</p> <p>CPE: cpe:/o:canonical:ubuntu_linux:8.04</p> <p>Installed version,</p> <p>build or SP: 8.04</p> <p>EOL date: 2013-05-09</p> <p>EOL info: <a href="https://wiki.ubuntu.com/Releases">https://wiki.ubuntu.com/Releases</a></p>
<p><b>Impact</b></p> <p>An EOL version of an OS is not receiving any security updates from the vendor. Unfixed security vulnerabilities might be leveraged by an attacker to compromise the security of this host.</p>
<p><b>Solution:</b></p> <p><b>Solution type:</b> Mitigation</p> <p>Update the OS on the remote host to a version which is still supported and receiving security updates by the vendor.</p> <p>Note / Important: Please create an override for this result if the target host is a:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Windows system with Extended Security Updates (ESU)</li> <li>- System with additional 3rd-party / non-vendor security updates like e.g. from 'TuxCare', 'Freexian Extended LTS' or similar</li> </ul>
<p><b>Vulnerability Detection Method</b></p> <p>Checks if an EOL version of an OS is present on the target host.</p> <p>Details: Operating System (OS) End of Life (EOL) Detection</p> <p>OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.103674</p> <p>Version used: 2025-05-21T05:40:19Z</p>
<p><b>Product Detection Result</b></p> <p>Product: cpe:/o:canonical:ubuntu_linux:8.04</p> <p>Method: OS Detection Consolidation and Reporting</p> <p>... continues on next page ...</p>

...continued from previous page ...

OID: 1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.105937)

[\[ return to 192.168.1.3 \]](#)**2.1.17 High 6200/tcp****High (CVSS: 9.8)****NVT: vsftpd Compromised Source Packages Backdoor Vulnerability****Summary**

vsftpd is prone to a backdoor vulnerability.

**Quality of Detection (QoD): 99%****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 vendor homepage. Please validate the package with its signature.

**Affected Software/OS**

The vsftpd 2.3.4 source package downloaded between 20110630 and 20110703 is affected.

**Vulnerability Insight**

The tainted source package contains a backdoor which opens a shell on port 6200/tcp.

**Vulnerability Detection Method**

Details: vsftpd Compromised Source Packages Backdoor Vulnerability

OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.103185

Version used: 2023-12-07T05:05:41Z

**References**

cve: CVE-2011-2523

url: <https://scarybeastsecurity.blogspot.com/2011/07/alert-vsftpd-download-backdoor.html>

url: <https://web.archive.org/web/20210127090551/https://www.securityfocus.com/bid/48539/>

... continues on next page ...

...continued from previous page ...

url: <https://security.appspot.com/vsftpd.html>[\[ return to 192.168.1.3 \]](#)**2.1.18 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.

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

Oracle

SCO Group

spamdyke

ISC

**Vulnerability Detection Method**

Send a special crafted 'STARTTLS' request and check the response.

Details: Multiple Vendors STARTTLS Implementation Plaintext Arbitrary Command Injection .

↪..

... continues on next page ...

OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.103935	...continued from previous page ...
Version used: 2023-10-31T05:06:37Z	
<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://inco.net/qmail-tls/vu555316.patch">http://inco.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>	
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2011-0917	
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2011-0912	
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2011-0897	
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2011-0844	
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2011-0818	
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2011-0808	
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2011-0771	
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2011-0741	
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2011-0712	
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2011-0673	
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2011-0597	
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2011-0596	
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2011-0519	
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2011-0516	
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2011-0483	
... continues on next page ...	

...continued from previous page ...

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

**Product detection result**

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

Detected by SSL/TLS: Version Detection (OID: 1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.105782)

**Summary**

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

**Quality of Detection (QoD): 98%****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: 1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.802067) VT.

**Impact**

An attacker might be able to use the known cryptographic flaws to eavesdrop the connection between clients and the service to get access to sensitive data transferred within the secured connection.

Furthermore newly uncovered vulnerabilities in this protocols won't receive security updates anymore.

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

It is recommended to disable the deprecated SSLv2 and/or SSLv3 protocols in favor of the TLSv1.2+ protocols.

Please see the references for more resources supporting you with this task.

**Affected Software/OS**

All services providing an encrypted communication using the 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)

... continues on next page ...

...continued from previous page ...
- CVE-2016-0800: Decrypting RSA with Obsolete and Weakened eNcryption (DROWN)
<b>Vulnerability Detection Method</b> Checks 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: 2025-03-27T05:38:50Z
<b>Product Detection Result</b> Product: cpe:/a:ietf:transport_layer_security:1.0 Method: SSL/TLS: Version Detection OID: 1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.105782)
<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://www.bsi.bund.de/SharedDocs/Downloads/EN/BSI/Publications/TechGuidelines/TG02102/BSI-TR-02102-1.html">https://www.bsi.bund.de/SharedDocs/Downloads/EN/BSI/Publications/TechGuidel  ↪ines/TG02102/BSI-TR-02102-1.html</a> url: <a href="https://www.bsi.bund.de/EN/Themen/0effentliche-Verwaltung/Mindeststandards/↪TLS-Protokoll/TLS-Protokoll_node.html">https://www.bsi.bund.de/EN/Themen/0effentliche-Verwaltung/Mindeststandards/  ↪eRichtlinien/TR03116/BSI-TR-03116-4.html</a> url: <a href="https://www.bsi.bund.de/SharedDocs/Downloads/DE/BSI/Publikationen/Technisch↪eRichtlinien/TR03116/BSI-TR-03116-4.html">https://www.bsi.bund.de/SharedDocs/Downloads/DE/BSI/Publikationen/Technisch  ↪eRichtlinien/TR03116/BSI-TR-03116-4.html</a> url: <a href="https://www.bsi.bund.de/SharedDocs/Downloads/DE/BSI/Mindeststandards/Mindes↪tstandard_BSI_TLS_Version_2_4.html">https://www.bsi.bund.de/SharedDocs/Downloads/DE/BSI/Mindeststandards/Mindes  ↪tstandard_BSI_TLS_Version_2_4.html</a> url: <a href="https://web.archive.org/web/20240113175943/https://www.bettercrypto.org">https://web.archive.org/web/20240113175943/https://www.bettercrypto.org</a> url: <a href="https://www.enisa.europa.eu/publications/algorithms-key-size-and-parameters↪-report-2014">https://www.enisa.europa.eu/publications/algorithms-key-size-and-parameters  ↪-report-2014</a> url: <a href="https://drownattack.com">https://drownattack.com</a> url: <a href="https://www.imperialviolet.org/2014/10/14/poodle.html">https://www.imperialviolet.org/2014/10/14/poodle.html</a> cert-bund: WID-SEC-2025-1658 cert-bund: CB-K18/0094 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
...continues on next page ...

...continued from previous page ...

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-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-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.

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

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

...continues on next page ...



...continued from previous page ...	
<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: 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>Quality of Detection (QoD):</b> 99%	
<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>	
... continues on next page ...	

...continued from previous page ...
<p>VERFY and EXPN ask the server for information about an address. They are inherently unusable through firewalls, gateways, mail exchangers for part-time hosts, etc.</p>
<p><b>Vulnerability Detection Method</b>  Details: Check if Mailserver answer to VRFY and EXPN requests  OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.100072  Version used: 2023-10-31T05:06:37Z</p>
<p><b>References</b>  url: <a href="http://cr.yp.to/smtp/vrfy.html">http://cr.yp.to/smtp/vrfy.html</a></p>

Medium (CVSS: 5.0)

NVT: SSL/TLS: Certificate Expired

Product detection result

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

Detected by SSL/TLS: Collect and Report Certificate Details (OID: 1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.103692)

Summary

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

Quality of Detection (QoD): 99%

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

... continues on next page ...

...continued from previous page ...	
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: 2024-06-14T05:05:48Z	
<b>Product Detection Result</b> Product: cpe:/a:ietf:transport_layer_security Method: SSL/TLS: Collect and Report Certificate Details OID: 1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.103692)	

Medium (CVSS: 5.0)	
NVT: SSL/TLS: Renegotiation DoS Vulnerability (CVE-2011-1473, CVE-2011-5094)	
<b>Summary</b> The remote SSL/TLS service is prone to a denial of service (DoS) vulnerability.	
<b>Quality of Detection (QoD):</b> 70%	
<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.	
... continues on next page ...	

...continued from previous page ...
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: 2024-09-27T05:05:23Z
<b>References</b> cve: CVE-2011-1473 cve: CVE-2011-5094 url: <a href="https://web.archive.org/web/20211201133213/https://orchilles.com/ssl-renegotiation-dos/">https://web.archive.org/web/20211201133213/https://orchilles.com/ssl-renegotiation-dos/</a> url: <a href="https://mailarchive.ietf.org/arch/msg/tls/wdg46VE_jkYBbgJ5yE4P9nQ-8IU/">https://mailarchive.ietf.org/arch/msg/tls/wdg46VE_jkYBbgJ5yE4P9nQ-8IU/</a> url: <a href="https://vincent.bernat.ch/en/blog/2011-ssl-dos-mitigation">https://vincent.bernat.ch/en/blog/2011-ssl-dos-mitigation</a> url: <a href="https://www.openwall.com/lists/oss-security/2011/07/08/2">https://www.openwall.com/lists/oss-security/2011/07/08/2</a> cert-bund: WID-SEC-2024-1591 cert-bund: WID-SEC-2024-0796 cert-bund: CB-K14/0772 cert-bund: CB-K13/0915 cert-bund: CB-K13/0462 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2025-0933 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2014-0809 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-1112
Medium (CVSS: 4.3)
NVT: SSL/TLS: RSA Temporary Key Handling 'RSA_EXPORT' Downgrade Issue (FREAK)
<b>Product detection result</b> cpe:/a:ietf:transport_layer_security
... continues on next page ...

...continued from previous page ...
Detected by SSL/TLS: Report Supported Cipher Suites (OID: 1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.↔802067)
<b>Summary</b> This host is accepting 'RSA_EXPORT' cipher suites and is prone to a man-in-the-middle (MITM) vulnerability.
<b>Quality of Detection (QoD):</b> 80%
<b>Vulnerability Detection Result</b> '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
<b>Impact</b> 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.
<b>Solution:</b> <b>Solution type:</b> VendorFix - Remove support for 'RSA_EXPORT' cipher suites from the service. Please see the references for more resources supporting you with this task. - If the service is using OpenSSL: Update to version 0.9.8zd, 1.0.0p, 1.0.1k or later.
<b>Affected Software/OS</b> - Hosts accepting 'RSA_EXPORT' cipher suites. - OpenSSL versions prior to 0.9.8zd, 1.0.0 prior to 1.0.0p and 1.0.1 prior to 1.0.1k.
<b>Vulnerability Insight</b> Flaw is due to improper handling RSA temporary keys in a non-export RSA key exchange cipher suite.
<b>Vulnerability Detection Method</b> Checks previous collected cipher suites. Details: SSL/TLS: RSA Temporary Key Handling 'RSA_EXPORT' Downgrade Issue (FREAK) OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.805142
... continues on next page ...

...continued from previous page ...	
Version used: 2025-03-27T05:38:50Z	
<b>Product Detection Result</b> Product: cpe:/a:ietf:transport_layer_security Method: SSL/TLS: Report Supported Cipher Suites OID: 1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.802067)	
<b>References</b> cve: CVE-2015-0204 url: <a href="https://freakattack.com">https://freakattack.com</a> url: <a href="https://openssl-library.org/news/secadv/20150108.txt">https://openssl-library.org/news/secadv/20150108.txt</a> url: <a href="https://web.archive.org/web/20210122095002/http://www.securityfocus.com/bid/71936">https://web.archive.org/web/20210122095002/http://www.securityfocus.com/bid/71936</a> url: <a href="https://www.secpod.com/blog/freak-attack">https://www.secpod.com/blog/freak-attack</a> url: <a href="https://blog.cryptographyengineering.com/2015/03/03/attack-of-week-freak-or-factoring-nsa">https://blog.cryptographyengineering.com/2015/03/03/attack-of-week-freak-or-factoring-nsa</a> url: <a href="https://ssl-config.mozilla.org">https://ssl-config.mozilla.org</a> url: <a href="https://www.bsi.bund.de/SharedDocs/Downloads/EN/BSI/Publications/TechGuidelines/TG02102/BSI-TR-02102-1.html">https://www.bsi.bund.de/SharedDocs/Downloads/EN/BSI/Publications/TechGuidelines/TG02102/BSI-TR-02102-1.html</a> url: <a href="https://www.bsi.bund.de/EN/Themen/0effentliche-Verwaltung/Mindeststandards/TLS-Protokoll/TLS-Protokoll_node.html">https://www.bsi.bund.de/EN/Themen/0effentliche-Verwaltung/Mindeststandards/TLS-Protokoll/TLS-Protokoll_node.html</a> url: <a href="https://www.bsi.bund.de/SharedDocs/Downloads/DE/BSI/Publikationen/TechnischeRichtlinien/TR03116/BSI-TR-03116-4.html">https://www.bsi.bund.de/SharedDocs/Downloads/DE/BSI/Publikationen/TechnischeRichtlinien/TR03116/BSI-TR-03116-4.html</a> url: <a href="https://www.bsi.bund.de/SharedDocs/Downloads/DE/BSI/Mindeststandards/Mindeststandard_BSI_TLS_Version_2_4.html">https://www.bsi.bund.de/SharedDocs/Downloads/DE/BSI/Mindeststandards/Mindeststandard_BSI_TLS_Version_2_4.html</a> url: <a href="https://web.archive.org/web/20240113175943/https://www.bettercrypto.org">https://web.archive.org/web/20240113175943/https://www.bettercrypto.org</a> url: <a href="https://www.enisa.europa.eu/publications/algorithms-key-size-and-parameters-report-2014">https://www.enisa.europa.eu/publications/algorithms-key-size-and-parameters-report-2014</a> cert-bund: CB-K18/0799 cert-bund: CB-K16/1289 cert-bund: CB-K16/1096 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2018-1408	
Medium (CVSS: 4.3)	
NVT: SSL/TLS: Deprecated TLSv1.0 and TLSv1.1 Protocol Detection	
<b>Product detection result</b> cpe:/a:ietf:transport_layer_security:1.0 Detected by SSL/TLS: Version Detection (OID: 1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.105782)	
<b>Summary</b>	
... continues on next page ...	

...continued from previous page ...
It was possible to detect the usage of the deprecated TLSv1.0 and/or TLSv1.1 protocol on this system.
<b>Quality of Detection (QoD): 98%</b>
<b>Vulnerability Detection Result</b> The service is only providing the deprecated TLSv1.0 protocol and supports one or more ciphers. Those supported ciphers can be found in the 'SSL/TLS: Report Supported Cipher Suites' (OID: 1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.802067) VT.
<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 resources supporting you with this task.
<b>Affected Software/OS</b> - All services providing an encrypted communication using the TLSv1.0 and/or TLSv1.1 protocols - CVE-2023-41928: Kiloview P1 4G and P2 4G Video Encoder - CVE-2024-41270: Gorush v1.18.4 - CVE-2025-3200: Multiple products from Wiesemann & Theis
<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> Checks the used TLS protocols of the services provided by this system. Details: SSL/TLS: Deprecated TLSv1.0 and TLSv1.1 Protocol Detection OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.117274 Version used: 2025-04-30T05:39:51Z
<b>Product Detection Result</b> Product: cpe:/a:ietf:transport_layer_security:1.0 Method: SSL/TLS: Version Detection OID: 1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.105782)
... continues on next page ...

...continued from previous page ...

**References**

cve: CVE-2011-3389  
cve: CVE-2015-0204  
cve: CVE-2023-41928  
cve: CVE-2024-41270  
cve: CVE-2025-3200  
url: <https://ssl-config.mozilla.org>  
url: [https://www.bsi.bund.de/SharedDocs/Downloads/EN/BSI/Publications/TechGuidel  
↪ines/TG02102/BSI-TR-02102-1.html](https://www.bsi.bund.de/SharedDocs/Downloads/EN/BSI/Publications/TechGuidelines/TG02102/BSI-TR-02102-1.html)  
url: [https://www.bsi.bund.de/EN/Themen/0effentliche-Verwaltung/Mindeststandards/  
↪eRichtlinien/TR03116/BSI-TR-03116-4.html](https://www.bsi.bund.de/EN/Themen/0effentliche-Verwaltung/Mindeststandards/↪TLS-Protokoll/TLS-Protokoll_node.html)  
url: [https://www.bsi.bund.de/SharedDocs/Downloads/DE/BSI/Publikationen/Technisch  
↪eRichtlinien/TR03116/BSI-TR-03116-4.html](https://www.bsi.bund.de/SharedDocs/Downloads/DE/BSI/Publikationen/Technisch↪eRichtlinien/TR03116/BSI-TR-03116-4.html)  
url: [https://www.bsi.bund.de/SharedDocs/Downloads/DE/BSI/Mindeststandards/Mindes  
↪tstandard\\_BSI\\_TLS\\_Version\\_2\\_4.html](https://www.bsi.bund.de/SharedDocs/Downloads/DE/BSI/Mindeststandards/Mindest↪tstandard_BSI_TLS_Version_2_4.html)  
url: <https://web.archive.org/web/20240113175943/https://www.bettercrypto.org>  
url: [https://www.enisa.europa.eu/publications/algorithms-key-size-and-parameters  
↪-report-2014](https://www.enisa.europa.eu/publications/algorithms-key-size-and-parameters↪-report-2014)  
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://certvde.com/en/advisories/VDE-2025-031/>  
url: <https://gist.github.com/nyxfqq/cfae38fada582a0f576d154belaeb1fc>  
url: <https://advisories.ncsc.nl/advisory?id=NCSC-2024-0273>  
cert-bund: CB-K18/0799  
cert-bund: CB-K16/1289  
cert-bund: CB-K16/1096  
cert-bund: CB-K14/1342  
cert-bund: CB-K14/0231  
cert-bund: CB-K13/0845  
cert-bund: CB-K13/0796  
cert-bund: CB-K13/0790  
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2020-0177  
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2020-0111  
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2019-0068  
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2018-1441  
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2018-1408  
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2014-1414  
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

...continues on next page ...



...continued from previous page ...

dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-1180  
 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-1156  
 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-1155  
 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-1039  
 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0956  
 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0908  
 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0868  
 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0867  
 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0848  
 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0838  
 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0776  
 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0722  
 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0638  
 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0627  
 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0451  
 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0418  
 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0354  
 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0234  
 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0221  
 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0177  
 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0170  
 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0146  
 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0142  
 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0126  
 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0123  
 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0095  
 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0051  
 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0047  
 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0021  
 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2011-1953  
 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2011-1946  
 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2011-1844  
 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2011-1826  
 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2011-1774  
 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2011-1743  
 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2011-1738  
 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2011-1706  
 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2011-1628  
 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2011-1627  
 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2011-1619  
 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2011-1482

Medium (CVSS: 4.0)

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

... continues on next page ...

... continued from previous page ...	
<b>Summary</b>	The remote service is using a SSL/TLS certificate in the certificate chain that has been signed using a cryptographically weak hashing algorithm.
<b>Quality of Detection (QoD):</b>	80%
<b>Vulnerability Detection Result</b>	<p>The following certificates are part of the certificate chain but using insecure ↪signature algorithms:</p> <p>Subject: 1.2.840.113549.1.9.1=#726F6F74407562756E74753830342D626173  ↪652E6C6F63616C646F6D61696E,CN=ubuntu804-base.localdomain,OU=Office for Complic  ↪ation of Otherwise Simple Affairs,O=OCOSA,L=Everywhere,ST=There is no such thi  ↪ng outside US,C=XX</p> <p>Signature Algorithm: sha1WithRSAEncryption</p>
<b>Solution:</b>	<p><b>Solution type:</b> Mitigation</p> <p>Servers that use SSL/TLS certificates signed with a weak SHA-1, MD5, MD4 or MD2 hashing algorithm will need to obtain new SHA-2 signed SSL/TLS certificates to avoid web browser SSL/TLS certificate warnings.</p>
<b>Vulnerability Insight</b>	<p>The following hashing algorithms used for signing SSL/TLS certificates are considered cryptographically weak and not secure enough for ongoing use:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Secure Hash Algorithm 1 (SHA-1)</li> <li>- Message Digest 5 (MD5)</li> <li>- Message Digest 4 (MD4)</li> <li>- Message Digest 2 (MD2)</li> </ul> <p>Beginning as late as January 2017 and as early as June 2016, browser developers such as Microsoft and Google will begin warning users when visiting web sites that use SHA-1 signed Secure Socket Layer (SSL) certificates.</p> <p>NOTE: The script preference allows to set one or more custom SHA-1 fingerprints of CA certificates which are trusted by this routine. The fingerprints needs to be passed comma-separated and case-insensitive:</p> <p>Fingerprint1  or  fingerprint1, Fingerprint2</p>
<b>Vulnerability Detection Method</b>	<p>Check which hashing algorithm was used to sign the remote SSL/TLS certificate.</p> <p>Details: SSL/TLS: Certificate Signed Using A Weak Signature Algorithm</p> <p>OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.105880</p> <p>Version used: 2021-10-15T11:13:32Z</p>
<b>References</b>	<p>url: <a href="https://blog.mozilla.org/security/2014/09/23/phasing-out-certificates-with-">https://blog.mozilla.org/security/2014/09/23/phasing-out-certificates-with-</a></p>
... continues on next page ...	

...continued from previous page...

↔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 &lt; 2048).

**Quality of Detection (QoD):** 80%**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. Please see the references for more resources supporting you with this task.
- For Apache Web Servers: Beginning with version 2.4.7, mod\_ssl will use DH parameters which include primes with lengths of more than 1024 bits.

**Affected Software/OS**

All services providing an encrypted communication using Diffie-Hellman groups with insufficient strength.

**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: 2025-03-27T05:38:50Z

**References**url: <https://weakdh.org>url: <https://weakdh.org/sysadmin.html>url: <https://ssl-config.mozilla.org>

...continues on next page...

...continued from previous page...
url: https://www.bsi.bund.de/SharedDocs/Downloads/EN/BSI/Publications/TechGuidel ↪ines/TG02102/BSI-TR-02102-1.html
url: https://www.bsi.bund.de/EN/Themen/0effentliche-Verwaltung/Mindeststandards/ ↪TLS-Protokoll/TLS-Protokoll_node.html
url: https://www.bsi.bund.de/SharedDocs/Downloads/DE/BSI/Publikationen/Technisch ↪eRichtlinien/TR03116/BSI-TR-03116-4.html
url: https://www.bsi.bund.de/SharedDocs/Downloads/DE/BSI/Mindeststandards/Mindes ↪tstandard_BSI_TLS_Version_2_4.html
url: https://web.archive.org/web/20240113175943/https://www.bettercrypto.org
url: https://www.enisa.europa.eu/publications/algorithms-key-size-and-parameters ↪-report-2014
url: https://httpd.apache.org/docs/2.4/mod/mod_ssl.html#sslcertificatefile

[ [return to 192.168.1.3](#) ]

2.1.19 Medium 445/tcp

Medium (CVSS: 6.0)
NVT: Samba 3.0.0 <= 3.0.25rc3 MS-RPC Remote Shell Command Execution Vulnerability - Active Check
<b>Product detection result</b> cpe:/a:samba:samba:3.0.20 Detected by SMB NativeLanMan (OID: 1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.102011)
<b>Summary</b> Samba is prone to a vulnerability that allows attackers to execute arbitrary shell commands because the software fails to sanitize user-supplied input.
<b>Quality of Detection (QoD): 99%</b>
<b>Vulnerability Detection Result</b> By sending a special crafted SMB request it was possible to execute ‘‘ping -p 5f ↪4f70656e564153565431343539345f -c50 192.168.1.4’’ on the remote host. Received answer (ICMP "Data" field): 0x00: EE 75 11 69 F2 9E 01 00 56 54 31 34 35 39 34 5F .u.i....VT14594_ 0x10: 5F 4F 70 65 6E 56 41 53 56 54 31 34 35 39 34 5F _OpenVASVT14594_ 0x20: 5F 4F 70 65 6E 56 41 53 56 54 31 34 35 39 34 5F _OpenVASVT14594_ 0x30: 5F 4F 70 65 6E 56 41 53 _OpenVAS
<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 ...

...continued from previous page ...
<b>Solution:</b> <b>Solution type:</b> VendorFix Updates are available. Please see the referenced vendor advisory.
<b>Affected Software/OS</b> Samba versions 3.0.0 through 3.0.25rc3.
<b>Vulnerability Detection Method</b> Sends a crafted SMB request and checks if the target is connecting back to the scanner host. Note: For a successful detection of this flaw the scanner host needs to be able to directly receive ICMP echo requests from the target. Details: Samba 3.0.0 <= 3.0.25rc3 MS-RPC Remote Shell Command Execution Vulnerability - . ↪.. OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.108011 Version used: 2025-03-18T05:38:50Z
<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: https://www.samba.org/samba/security/CVE-2007-2447.html url: https://web.archive.org/web/20210121173708/http://www.securityfocus.com/bid ↪/23972

[\[ return to 192.168.1.3 \]](#)

2.1.20 Medium 5432/tcp

Medium (CVSS: 5.9) NVT: SSL/TLS: Deprecated SSLv2 and SSLv3 Protocol Detection
<b>Product detection result</b> cpe:/a:ietf:transport_layer_security:1.0 Detected by SSL/TLS: Version Detection (OID: 1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.105782)
<b>Summary</b> ... continues on next page ...

...continued from previous page ...
It was possible to detect the usage of the deprecated SSLv2 and/or SSLv3 protocol on this system.
<b>Quality of Detection (QoD): 98%</b>
<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> <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 resources supporting you with this task.
<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> Checks 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: 2025-03-27T05:38:50Z
<b>Product Detection Result</b> Product: cpe:/a:ietf:transport_layer_security:1.0 Method: SSL/TLS: Version Detection OID: 1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.105782)
<b>References</b> cve: CVE-2016-0800
... continues on next page ...

...continued from previous page ...

cve: CVE-2014-3566  
url: <https://ssl-config.mozilla.org>  
url: <https://www.bsi.bund.de/SharedDocs/Downloads/EN/BSI/Publications/TechGuidelines/TG02102/BSI-TR-02102-1.html>  
url: [https://www.bsi.bund.de/EN/Themen/0effentliche-Verwaltung/Mindeststandards/0TLS-Protokoll/TLS-Protokoll\\_node.html](https://www.bsi.bund.de/EN/Themen/0effentliche-Verwaltung/Mindeststandards/0TLS-Protokoll/TLS-Protokoll_node.html)  
url: <https://www.bsi.bund.de/SharedDocs/Downloads/DE/BSI/Publikationen/TechnischeRichtlinien/TR03116/BSI-TR-03116-4.html>  
url: [https://www.bsi.bund.de/SharedDocs/Downloads/DE/BSI/Mindeststandards/Mindeststandard\\_BSI\\_TLS\\_Version\\_2\\_4.html](https://www.bsi.bund.de/SharedDocs/Downloads/DE/BSI/Mindeststandards/Mindeststandard_BSI_TLS_Version_2_4.html)  
url: <https://web.archive.org/web/20240113175943/https://www.bettercrypto.org>  
url: <https://www.enisa.europa.eu/publications/algorithms-key-size-and-parameters0-report-2014>  
url: <https://drownattack.com>  
url: <https://www.imperialviolet.org/2014/10/14/poodle.html>  
cert-bund: WID-SEC-2025-1658  
cert-bund: CB-K18/0094  
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-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

... continues on next page ...

...continued from previous page ...

cert-bund: CB-K14/1304  
 cert-bund: CB-K14/1296  
 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2018-0096  
 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: 5.9)

NVT: SSL/TLS: Report Weak Cipher Suites

**Product detection result**

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

Detected by SSL/TLS: Report Supported Cipher Suites (OID: 1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.  
 ↪802067)**Summary**

This routine reports all weak SSL/TLS cipher suites accepted by a service.

**Quality of Detection (QoD): 98%****Vulnerability Detection Result**

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

TLS\_RSA\_WITH\_RC4\_128\_SHA

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

TLS\_RSA\_WITH\_RC4\_128\_SHA

**Impact**

This could allow remote attackers to obtain sensitive information or have other, unspecified impacts.

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

The configuration of this services should be changed so that it does not accept the listed weak cipher suites anymore.

Please see the references for more resources supporting you with this task.

**Affected Software/OS**

... continues on next page ...



...continued from previous page ...
All services providing an encrypted communication using weak SSL/TLS cipher suites.
<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>Checks previous collected cipher suites.</p> <p>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>Details: SSL/TLS: Report Weak Cipher Suites</p> <p>OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.103440</p> <p>Version used: 2025-03-27T05:38:50Z</p>
<p><b>Product Detection Result</b></p> <p>Product: cpe:/a:ietf:transport_layer_security</p> <p>Method: SSL/TLS: Report Supported Cipher Suites</p> <p>OID: 1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.802067)</p>
<p><b>References</b></p> <p>cve: CVE-2013-2566</p> <p>cve: CVE-2015-2808</p> <p>cve: CVE-2015-4000</p> <p>url: <a href="https://ssl-config.mozilla.org">https://ssl-config.mozilla.org</a></p> <p>url: <a href="https://www.bsi.bund.de/SharedDocs/Downloads/EN/BSI/Publications/TechGuidelines/TG02102/BSI-TR-02102-1.html">https://www.bsi.bund.de/SharedDocs/Downloads/EN/BSI/Publications/TechGuidelines/TG02102/BSI-TR-02102-1.html</a></p> <p>url: <a href="https://www.bsi.bund.de/EN/Themen/Oeffentliche-Verwaltung/Mindeststandards/TLS-Protokoll/TLS-Protokoll_node.html">https://www.bsi.bund.de/EN/Themen/Oeffentliche-Verwaltung/Mindeststandards/TLS-Protokoll/TLS-Protokoll_node.html</a></p> <p>url: <a href="https://www.bsi.bund.de/SharedDocs/Downloads/DE/BSI/Publikationen/TechnischeRichtlinien/TR03116/BSI-TR-03116-4.html">https://www.bsi.bund.de/SharedDocs/Downloads/DE/BSI/Publikationen/TechnischeRichtlinien/TR03116/BSI-TR-03116-4.html</a></p> <p>url: <a href="https://www.bsi.bund.de/SharedDocs/Downloads/DE/BSI/Mindeststandards/Mindeststandard_BSI_TLS_Version_2_4.html">https://www.bsi.bund.de/SharedDocs/Downloads/DE/BSI/Mindeststandards/Mindeststandard_BSI_TLS_Version_2_4.html</a></p> <p>url: <a href="https://web.archive.org/web/20240113175943/https://www.bettercrypto.org">https://web.archive.org/web/20240113175943/https://www.bettercrypto.org</a></p> <p>url: <a href="https://www.enisa.europa.eu/publications/algorithms-key-size-and-parameters-report-2014">https://www.enisa.europa.eu/publications/algorithms-key-size-and-parameters-report-2014</a></p> <p>cert-bund: CB-K19/0812</p> <p>cert-bund: CB-K16/1593</p> <p>cert-bund: CB-K16/1552</p> <p>cert-bund: CB-K16/1102</p> <p>cert-bund: CB-K16/0617</p>
... continues on next page ...

...continued from previous page ...
cert-bund: CB-K16/0599
cert-bund: CB-K16/0168
cert-bund: CB-K16/0121
cert-bund: CB-K16/0090
cert-bund: CB-K16/0030
cert-bund: CB-K14/0935
cert-bund: CB-K13/0942
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2021-0775
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2020-1561
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2020-1276
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2014-0977

Medium (CVSS: 5.3)
NVT: SSL/TLS: Server Certificate / Certificate in Chain with RSA keys less than 2048 bits
<b>Summary</b> The remote SSL/TLS server certificate and/or any of the certificates in the certificate chain is using a RSA key with less than 2048 bits.
<b>Quality of Detection (QoD):</b> 80%
<b>Vulnerability Detection Result</b> The remote SSL/TLS server is using the following certificate(s) with a RSA key 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=OCUSA,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.
... continues on next page ...

...continued from previous page ...
↔...
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>Quality of Detection (QoD):</b> 70%
<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.
... continues on next page ...

...continued from previous page ...
Both CVEs are still kept in this VT as a reference to the origin of this flaw.
<div><div>Vulnerability Detection Method</div><div>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: 2024-09-27T05:05:23Z</div></div>
<div><div>References</div><div>cve: CVE-2011-1473 cve: CVE-2011-5094 url: <a href="https://web.archive.org/web/20211201133213/https://orchilles.com/ssl-renegotiation-dos/">https://web.archive.org/web/20211201133213/https://orchilles.com/ssl-renegotiation-dos/</a> url: <a href="https://mailarchive.ietf.org/arch/msg/tls/wdg46VE_jkYBbgJ5yE4P9nQ-8IU/">https://mailarchive.ietf.org/arch/msg/tls/wdg46VE_jkYBbgJ5yE4P9nQ-8IU/</a> url: <a href="https://vincent.bernat.ch/en/blog/2011-ssl-dos-mitigation">https://vincent.bernat.ch/en/blog/2011-ssl-dos-mitigation</a> url: <a href="https://www.openwall.com/lists/oss-security/2011/07/08/2">https://www.openwall.com/lists/oss-security/2011/07/08/2</a> cert-bund: WID-SEC-2024-1591 cert-bund: WID-SEC-2024-0796 cert-bund: CB-K14/0772 cert-bund: CB-K13/0915 cert-bund: CB-K13/0462 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2025-0933 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2014-0809 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-1112</div></div>
Medium (CVSS: 5.0)
NVT: SSL/TLS: Certificate Expired
<div><div>Product detection result</div><div>cpe:/a:ietf:transport_layer_security Detected by SSL/TLS: Collect and Report Certificate Details (OID: 1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.103692)</div></div>
<div><div>Summary</div><div>The remote server's SSL/TLS certificate has already expired.</div></div>
Quality of Detection (QoD): 99%
<div><div>Vulnerability Detection Result</div><div>The certificate of the remote service expired on 2010-04-16 14:07:45. Certificate details: fingerprint (SHA-1)   ED093088706603BFD5DC237399B498DA2D4D31C6 fingerprint (SHA-256)   E7A7FA0D63E457C7C4A59B38B70849C6A70BDA6F830C7A</div></div>
... continues on next page ...

...continued from previous page ...	
<pre>↪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</pre>	
<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: 2024-06-14T05:05:48Z	
<b>Product Detection Result</b> Product: cpe:/a:ietf:transport_layer_security Method: SSL/TLS: Collect and Report Certificate Details OID: 1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.103692)	
Medium (CVSS: 4.3)	
NVT: SSL/TLS: Deprecated TLSv1.0 and TLSv1.1 Protocol Detection	
<b>Product detection result</b> cpe:/a:ietf:transport_layer_security:1.0 Detected by SSL/TLS: Version Detection (OID: 1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.105782)	
<b>Summary</b> ... continues on next page ...	

...continued from previous page ...
It was possible to detect the usage of the deprecated TLSv1.0 and/or TLSv1.1 protocol on this system.
<b>Quality of Detection (QoD): 98%</b>
<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 resources supporting you with this task.
<b>Affected Software/OS</b> - All services providing an encrypted communication using the TLSv1.0 and/or TLSv1.1 protocols - CVE-2023-41928: Kiloview P1 4G and P2 4G Video Encoder - CVE-2024-41270: Gorush v1.18.4 - CVE-2025-3200: Multiple products from Wiesemann & Theis
<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> Checks the used TLS protocols of the services provided by this system. Details: SSL/TLS: Deprecated TLSv1.0 and TLSv1.1 Protocol Detection OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.117274 Version used: 2025-04-30T05:39:51Z
<b>Product Detection Result</b> Product: cpe:/a:ietf:transport_layer_security:1.0 Method: SSL/TLS: Version Detection OID: 1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.105782)
... continues on next page ...

...continued from previous page ...

**References**

cve: CVE-2011-3389  
 cve: CVE-2015-0204  
 cve: CVE-2023-41928  
 cve: CVE-2024-41270  
 cve: CVE-2025-3200  
 url: <https://ssl-config.mozilla.org>  
 url: [https://www.bsi.bund.de/SharedDocs/Downloads/EN/BSI/Publications/TechGuidel  
 ↪ines/TG02102/BSI-TR-02102-1.html](https://www.bsi.bund.de/SharedDocs/Downloads/EN/BSI/Publications/TechGuidelines/TG02102/BSI-TR-02102-1.html)  
 url: [https://www.bsi.bund.de/EN/Themen/0effentliche-Verwaltung/Mindeststandards/  
 ↪TLS-Protokoll/TLS-Protokoll\\_node.html](https://www.bsi.bund.de/EN/Themen/0effentliche-Verwaltung/Mindeststandards/↪TLS-Protokoll/TLS-Protokoll_node.html)  
 url: [https://www.bsi.bund.de/SharedDocs/Downloads/DE/BSI/Publikationen/Technisch  
 ↪eRichtlinien/TR03116/BSI-TR-03116-4.html](https://www.bsi.bund.de/SharedDocs/Downloads/DE/BSI/Publikationen/Technisch↪eRichtlinien/TR03116/BSI-TR-03116-4.html)  
 url: [https://www.bsi.bund.de/SharedDocs/Downloads/DE/BSI/Mindeststandards/Mindes  
 ↪tstandard\\_BSI\\_TLS\\_Version\\_2\\_4.html](https://www.bsi.bund.de/SharedDocs/Downloads/DE/BSI/Mindeststandards/Mindes↪tstandard_BSI_TLS_Version_2_4.html)  
 url: <https://web.archive.org/web/20240113175943/https://www.bettercrypto.org>  
 url: [https://www.enisa.europa.eu/publications/algorithms-key-size-and-parameters  
 ↪-report-2014](https://www.enisa.europa.eu/publications/algorithms-key-size-and-parameters↪-report-2014)  
 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://certvde.com/en/advisories/VDE-2025-031/>  
 url: <https://gist.github.com/nyxfqq/cfae38fada582a0f576d154belaeb1fc>  
 url: <https://advisories.ncsc.nl/advisory?id=NCSC-2024-0273>  
 cert-bund: CB-K18/0799  
 cert-bund: CB-K16/1289  
 cert-bund: CB-K16/1096  
 cert-bund: CB-K14/1342  
 cert-bund: CB-K14/0231  
 cert-bund: CB-K13/0845  
 cert-bund: CB-K13/0796  
 cert-bund: CB-K13/0790  
 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2020-0177  
 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2020-0111  
 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2019-0068  
 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2018-1441  
 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2018-1408  
 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2014-1414  
 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

...continues on next page ...

...continued from previous page ...

dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-1180  
 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-1156  
 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-1155  
 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-1039  
 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0956  
 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0908  
 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0868  
 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0867  
 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0848  
 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0838  
 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0776  
 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0722  
 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0638  
 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0627  
 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0451  
 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0418  
 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0354  
 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0234  
 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0221  
 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0177  
 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0170  
 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0146  
 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0142  
 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0126  
 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0123  
 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0095  
 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0051  
 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0047  
 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0021  
 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2011-1953  
 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2011-1946  
 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2011-1844  
 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2011-1826  
 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2011-1774  
 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2011-1743  
 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2011-1738  
 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2011-1706  
 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2011-1628  
 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2011-1627  
 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2011-1619  
 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2011-1482

Medium (CVSS: 4.0)

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

... continues on next page ...



...continued from previous page ...
<b>Summary</b> The SSL/TLS service uses Diffie-Hellman groups with insufficient strength (key size < 2048).
<b>Quality of Detection (QoD):</b> 80%
<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. Please see the references for more resources supporting you with this task. - For Apache Web Servers: Beginning with version 2.4.7, mod_ssl will use DH parameters which include primes with lengths of more than 1024 bits.
<b>Affected Software/OS</b> All services providing an encrypted communication using Diffie-Hellman groups with insufficient strength.
<b>Vulnerability Insight</b> The Diffie-Hellman group are some big numbers that are used as base for the DH computations. They can be, and often are, fixed. The security of the final secret depends on the size of these parameters. It was found that 512 and 768 bits to be weak, 1024 bits to be breakable by really powerful attackers like governments.
<b>Vulnerability Detection Method</b> Checks the DHE temporary public key size. Details: SSL/TLS: Diffie-Hellman Key Exchange Insufficient DH Group Strength Vulnerabili. ↪.. OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.106223 Version used: 2025-03-27T05:38:50Z
<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> url: <a href="https://ssl-config.mozilla.org">https://ssl-config.mozilla.org</a> url: <a href="https://www.bsi.bund.de/SharedDocs/Downloads/EN/BSI/Publications/TechGuidelines/TG02102/BSI-TR-02102-1.html">https://www.bsi.bund.de/SharedDocs/Downloads/EN/BSI/Publications/TechGuidelines/TG02102/BSI-TR-02102-1.html</a> url: <a href="https://www.bsi.bund.de/EN/Themen/Oeffentliche-Verwaltung/Mindeststandards/↪TLS-Protokoll/TLS-Protokoll_node.html">https://www.bsi.bund.de/EN/Themen/Oeffentliche-Verwaltung/Mindeststandards/↪TLS-Protokoll/TLS-Protokoll_node.html</a> url: <a href="https://www.bsi.bund.de/SharedDocs/Downloads/DE/BSI/Publikationen/TechnischeRichtlinien/TR03116/BSI-TR-03116-4.html">https://www.bsi.bund.de/SharedDocs/Downloads/DE/BSI/Publikationen/TechnischeRichtlinien/TR03116/BSI-TR-03116-4.html</a> url: <a href="https://www.bsi.bund.de/SharedDocs/Downloads/DE/BSI/Mindeststandards/Mindeststandards.html">https://www.bsi.bund.de/SharedDocs/Downloads/DE/BSI/Mindeststandards/Mindeststandards.html</a>
...continues on next page ...

...continued from previous page ...
↪tstandard_BSI_TLS_Version_2_4.html url: https://web.archive.org/web/20240113175943/https://www.bettercrypto.org url: https://www.enisa.europa.eu/publications/algorithms-key-size-and-parameters ↪-report-2014 url: https://httpd.apache.org/docs/2.4/mod/mod_ssl.html#sslcertificatefile

Medium (CVSS: 4.0)
NVT: SSL/TLS: Certificate Signed Using A Weak Signature Algorithm
<b>Summary</b> The remote service is using a SSL/TLS certificate in the certificate chain that has been signed using a cryptographically weak hashing algorithm.
<b>Quality of Detection (QoD):</b> 80%
<b>Vulnerability Detection Result</b> The following certificates are part of the certificate chain but using insecure ↪signature algorithms: Subject: 1.2.840.113549.1.9.1=#726F6F74407562756E74753830342D626173 ↪652E6C6F63616C646F6D61696E,CN=ubuntu804-base.localdomain,OU=Office for Complic ↪ation of Otherwise Simple Affairs,O=OCOSA,L=Everywhere,ST=There is no such thi ↪ng outside US,C=XX Signature Algorithm: sha1WithRSAEncryption
<b>Solution:</b> <b>Solution type:</b> Mitigation Servers that use SSL/TLS certificates signed with a weak SHA-1, MD5, MD4 or MD2 hashing algorithm will need to obtain new SHA-2 signed SSL/TLS certificates to avoid web browser SSL/TLS certificate warnings.
<b>Vulnerability Insight</b> The following hashing algorithms used for signing SSL/TLS certificates are considered crypto-graphically 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 certifi-cates which are trusted by this routine. The fingerprints needs to be passed comma-separated and case-insensitive: Fingerprint1
... continues on next page ...

...continued from previous page ...
or fingerprint1, Fingerprint2
<b>Vulnerability Detection Method</b> 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>

[\[ return to 192.168.1.3 \]](#)

### 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>Quality of Detection (QoD):</b> 70%
<b>Vulnerability Detection Result</b> The remote FTP service accepts logins without a previous sent 'AUTH TLS' command ↵. Response(s): Non-anonymous sessions: 331 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.
<b>Solution:</b> <b>Solution type:</b> Mitigation Enable FTPS or enforce the connection via the 'AUTH TLS' command. Please see the manual of the FTP service for more information.
<b>Vulnerability Detection Method</b>
... continues on next page ...

...continued from previous page ...

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

Details: **FTP Unencrypted Cleartext Login**

OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.108528

Version used: 2023-12-20T05:05:58Z

[\[ return to 192.168.1.3 \]](#)

### 2.1.22 Medium 23/tcp

Medium (CVSS: 4.8)

NVT: Telnet Unencrypted Cleartext Login

#### Summary

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

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

#### Vulnerability Detection Result

Vulnerability was detected according to the Vulnerability Detection Method.

#### Impact

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

#### Solution:

**Solution type:** Mitigation

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

#### Vulnerability Detection Method

Details: **Telnet Unencrypted Cleartext Login**

OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.108522

Version used: 2023-10-13T05:06:09Z

[\[ return to 192.168.1.3 \]](#)

### 2.1.23 Medium 80/tcp

Medium (CVSS: 6.8)
NVT: TWiki Cross-Site Request Forgery Vulnerability (Sep 2010)
<b>Summary</b> TWiki is prone to a cross-site request forgery (CSRF) vulnerability.
<b>Quality of Detection (QoD):</b> 80%
<b>Vulnerability Detection Result</b> Installed version: 01.Feb.2003 Fixed version: 4.3.2
<b>Impact</b> Successful exploitation will allow attacker to gain administrative privileges on the target application and can cause CSRF attack.
<b>Solution:</b> <b>Solution type:</b> VendorFix Upgrade to TWiki version 4.3.2 or later.
<b>Affected Software/OS</b> TWiki version prior to 4.3.2
<b>Vulnerability Insight</b> Attack can be done by tricking an authenticated TWiki user into visiting a static HTML page on another side, where a Javascript enabled browser will send an HTTP POST request to TWiki, which in turn will process the request as the TWiki user.
<b>Vulnerability Detection Method</b> Details: TWiki Cross-Site Request Forgery Vulnerability (Sep 2010) OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.801281 Version used: 2024-03-01T14:37:10Z
<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: TWiki < 6.1.0 XSS Vulnerability
... continues on next page ...

...continued from previous page ...
<b>Summary</b> bin/statistics in TWiki 6.0.2 allows XSS via the webs parameter.
<b>Quality of Detection (QoD):</b> 80%
<b>Vulnerability Detection Result</b> Installed version: 01.Feb.2003 Fixed version: 6.1.0
<b>Solution:</b> <b>Solution type:</b> VendorFix Update to version 6.1.0 or later.
<b>Affected Software/OS</b> TWiki version 6.0.2 and probably prior.
<b>Vulnerability Detection Method</b> Checks if a vulnerable version is present on the target host. Details: TWiki < 6.1.0 XSS Vulnerability OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.141830 Version used: 2023-07-14T16:09:27Z
<b>References</b> cve: CVE-2018-20212 url: <a href="https://seclists.org/fulldisclosure/2019/Jan/7">https://seclists.org/fulldisclosure/2019/Jan/7</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 prone to a cross-site scripting (XSS) vulnerability.
<b>Quality of Detection (QoD):</b> 80%
<b>Vulnerability Detection Result</b> Installed version: 1.3.2 Fixed version: 1.9.0 Installation path / port: /mutillidae/javascript/ddsmoothmenu/jquery.min.js Detection info (see OID: 1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.150658 for more info): - Identified file: <a href="http://192.168.1.3/mutillidae/javascript/ddsmoothmenu/jquery.min.js">http://192.168.1.3/mutillidae/javascript/ddsmoothmenu/jquery.min.js</a>
...continues on next page ...

...continued from previous page ...
- Referenced at: <a href="http://192.168.1.3/mutillidae/">http://192.168.1.3/mutillidae/</a>
<b>Solution:</b> <b>Solution type:</b> VendorFix Update to version 1.9.0 or later.
<b>Affected Software/OS</b> jQuery prior to version 1.9.0.
<b>Vulnerability Insight</b> The jQuery(strInput) function does not differentiate selectors from HTML in a reliable fashion. In vulnerable versions, jQuery determined whether the input was HTML by looking for the '<' character anywhere in the string, giving attackers more flexibility when attempting to construct a malicious payload. In fixed versions, jQuery only deems the input to be HTML if it explicitly starts with the '<' character, limiting exploitability only to attackers who can control the beginning of a string, which is far less common.
<b>Vulnerability Detection Method</b> Checks if a vulnerable version is present on the target host. Details: jQuery < 1.9.0 XSS Vulnerability OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.141636 Version used: 2023-07-14T05:06:08Z
<b>References</b> cve: CVE-2012-6708 url: <a href="https://bugs.jquery.com/ticket/11290">https://bugs.jquery.com/ticket/11290</a> cert-bund: WID-SEC-2022-0673 cert-bund: CB-K22/0045 cert-bund: CB-K18/1131 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2025-1803 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2020-0590

Medium (CVSS: 6.0)
NVT: TWiki CSRF Vulnerability
<b>Summary</b> TWiki is prone to a cross-site request forgery (CSRF) vulnerability.
<b>Quality of Detection (QoD):</b> 80%
<b>Vulnerability Detection Result</b> Installed version: 01.Feb.2003 Fixed version: 4.3.1
... continues on next page ...

...continued from previous page ...
<b>Impact</b> Successful exploitation will allow attacker to gain administrative privileges on the target application and can cause CSRF attack.
<b>Solution:</b> <b>Solution type:</b> VendorFix Upgrade to version 4.3.1 or later.
<b>Affected Software/OS</b> TWiki version prior to 4.3.1
<b>Vulnerability Insight</b> Remote authenticated user can create a specially crafted image tag that, when viewed by the target user, will update pages on the target system with the privileges of the target user via HTTP requests.
<b>Vulnerability Detection Method</b> Details: TWiki CSRF Vulnerability OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.800400 Version used: 2024-06-28T05:05:33Z
<b>References</b> cve: CVE-2009-1339 url: <a href="http://secunia.com/advisories/34880">http://secunia.com/advisories/34880</a> url: <a href="http://bugs.debian.org/cgi-bin/bugreport.cgi?bug=526258">http://bugs.debian.org/cgi-bin/bugreport.cgi?bug=526258</a> url: <a href="http://twiki.org/p/pub/Codev/SecurityAlert-CVE-2009-1339/TWiki-4.3.0-c-diff↵-cve-2009-1339.txt">http://twiki.org/p/pub/Codev/SecurityAlert-CVE-2009-1339/TWiki-4.3.0-c-diff↵-cve-2009-1339.txt</a>

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>Quality of Detection (QoD):</b> 99%
<b>Vulnerability Detection Result</b> The web server has the following HTTP methods enabled: TRACE
<b>Impact</b> An attacker may use this flaw to trick your legitimate web users to give him their credentials.
<b>Solution:</b> ... continues on next page ...



...continued from previous page ...	
<b>Solution type:</b> Mitigation	
Disable the TRACE and TRACK methods in your web server configuration. Please see the manual of your web server or the references for more information.	
<b>Affected Software/OS</b>	
Web servers with enabled TRACE and/or TRACK methods.	
<b>Vulnerability Insight</b>	
It has been shown that web servers supporting this methods are subject to cross-site-scripting attacks, dubbed XST for Cross-Site-Tracing, when used in conjunction with various weaknesses in browsers.	
<b>Vulnerability Detection Method</b>	
Checks if HTTP methods such as TRACE and TRACK are enabled and can be used. Details: HTTP Debugging Methods (TRACE/TRACK) Enabled OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.11213 Version used: 2023-08-01T13:29:10Z	
<b>References</b>	
cve: CVE-2003-1567 cve: CVE-2004-2320 cve: CVE-2004-2763 cve: CVE-2005-3398 cve: CVE-2006-4683 cve: CVE-2007-3008 cve: CVE-2008-7253 cve: CVE-2009-2823 cve: CVE-2010-0386 cve: CVE-2012-2223 cve: CVE-2014-7883 url: <a href="http://www.kb.cert.org/vuls/id/288308">http://www.kb.cert.org/vuls/id/288308</a> url: <a href="http://www.securityfocus.com/bid/11604">http://www.securityfocus.com/bid/11604</a> url: <a href="http://www.securityfocus.com/bid/15222">http://www.securityfocus.com/bid/15222</a> 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>	
... continues on next page ...	

...continued from previous page ...

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: 5.3)

NVT: phpinfo() Output Reporting (HTTP)

**Summary**

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

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

The following files are calling the function phpinfo() which disclose potentiall  
 ↳y sensitive information:

http://192.168.1.3/mutillidae/phpinfo.php

Concluded from:

```
<title>phpinfo()</title><meta name="ROBOTS" content="NOINDEX,NOFOLLOW,NOARCHIV
↳E" /></head>
```

```
<tr><td class="e">Configuration File (php.ini) Path </td><td class="v">/etc/ph
↳p5/cgi </td></tr>
```

```
<h2>PHP Core</h2>
```

```
<h2>PHP Variables</h2>
```

http://192.168.1.3/phpinfo.php

Concluded from:

```
<title>phpinfo()</title><meta name="ROBOTS" content="NOINDEX,NOFOLLOW,NOARCHIV
↳E" /></head>
```

```
<tr><td class="e">Configuration File (php.ini) Path </td><td class="v">/etc/ph
↳p5/cgi </td></tr>
```

```
<h2>PHP Core</h2>
```

```
<h2>PHP Variables</h2>
```

**Impact**

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.

**Solution:**

**Solution type:** Workaround

Delete the listed files or restrict access to them.

... continues on next page ...

...continued from previous page ...
<b>Affected Software/OS</b> All systems exposing a file containing the output of the phpinfo() PHP function. This VT is also reporting if an affected endpoint for the following products have been identified: - CVE-2008-0149: TUTOS - CVE-2023-49282, CVE-2023-49283: Microsoft Graph PHP SDK - CVE-2024-10486: Google for WooCommerce plugin for WordPress
<b>Vulnerability Insight</b> Many PHP installation tutorials instruct the user to create a file called phpinfo.php or similar containing the phpinfo() statement. Such a file is often left back in the webserver directory.
<b>Vulnerability Detection Method</b> This script reports files identified by the following separate VT: 'phpinfo() Output Detection (HTTP)' (OID: 1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.108474). Details: phpinfo() Output Reporting (HTTP) OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.11229 Version used: 2025-07-09T05:43:50Z
<b>References</b> cve: CVE-2008-0149 cve: CVE-2023-49282 cve: CVE-2023-49283 cve: CVE-2024-10486 url: <a href="https://www.php.net/manual/en/function.phpinfo.php">https://www.php.net/manual/en/function.phpinfo.php</a> url: <a href="https://beaglesecurity.com/blog/vulnerability/revealing-phpinfo.html">https://beaglesecurity.com/blog/vulnerability/revealing-phpinfo.html</a>

Medium (CVSS: 5.0)
NVT: awiki <= 20100125 Multiple LFI Vulnerabilities - Active Check
<b>Summary</b> awiki is prone to multiple local file include (LFI) vulnerabilities because it fails to properly sanitize user-supplied input.
<b>Quality of Detection (QoD): 99%</b>
<b>Vulnerability Detection Result</b> Vulnerable URL: <a href="http://192.168.1.3/mutillidae/index.php?page=/etc/passwd">http://192.168.1.3/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
... continues on next page ...

...continued from previous page ...
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 OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.103210 Version used: 2025-04-15T05:54:49Z
<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: 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>Quality of Detection (QoD):</b> 99%
<b>Vulnerability Detection Result</b> Vulnerable URL: <a href="http://192.168.1.3/mutillidae/index.php?page=../../../../../../../../../../etc/passwd%00">http://192.168.1.3/mutillidae/index.php?page=../../../../../../../../../../etc/passwd%00</a>
<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>Vulnerability Detection Method</b> Details: QWikiwiki directory traversal vulnerability OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.16100 Version used: 2025-04-15T05:54:49Z
<b>References</b> ... continues on next page ...

...continued from previous page ...

cve: CVE-2005-0283  
url: <http://www.securityfocus.com/bid/12163>

Medium (CVSS: 5.0)

NVT: /doc directory browsable

**Summary**

The /doc directory is browsable. /doc shows the content of the /usr/doc directory and therefore it shows which programs and - important! - the version of the installed programs.

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

Vulnerable URL: <http://192.168.1.3/doc/>

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

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

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

**Vulnerability Detection Method**

Details: /doc directory browsable

OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.10056

Version used: 2023-08-01T13:29:10Z

**References**

cve: CVE-1999-0678

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

Medium (CVSS: 4.8)

NVT: Cleartext Transmission of Sensitive Information via HTTP

**Summary**

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

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

... continues on next page ...

...continued from previous page ...
<p>The following input fields were identified (URL:input name):</p> <p><a href="http://192.168.1.3/dvwa/login.php">http://192.168.1.3/dvwa/login.php</a>:password</p> <p><a href="http://192.168.1.3/phpMyAdmin/">http://192.168.1.3/phpMyAdmin/</a>:pma_password</p> <p><a href="http://192.168.1.3/phpMyAdmin/?D=A:pma_password">http://192.168.1.3/phpMyAdmin/?D=A:pma_password</a></p> <p><a href="http://192.168.1.3/tikiwiki/tiki-install.php">http://192.168.1.3/tikiwiki/tiki-install.php</a>:pass</p> <p><a href="http://192.168.1.3/twiki/bin/view/TWiki/TWikiUserAuthentication">http://192.168.1.3/twiki/bin/view/TWiki/TWikiUserAuthentication</a>:oldpassword</p>
<p><b>Impact</b></p> <p>An attacker could use this situation to compromise or eavesdrop on the HTTP communication between the client and the server using a man-in-the-middle attack to get access to sensitive data like usernames or passwords.</p>
<p><b>Solution:</b></p> <p><b>Solution type:</b> Workaround</p> <p>Enforce the transmission of sensitive data via an encrypted SSL/TLS connection. Additionally make sure the host / application is redirecting all users to the secured SSL/TLS connection before allowing to input sensitive data into the mentioned functions.</p>
<p><b>Affected Software/OS</b></p> <p>Hosts / applications which doesn't enforce the transmission of sensitive data via an encrypted SSL/TLS connection.</p>
<p><b>Vulnerability Detection Method</b></p> <p>Evaluate previous collected information and check if the host / application is not enforcing the transmission of sensitive data via an encrypted SSL/TLS connection.</p> <p>The script is currently checking the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- HTTP Basic Authentication (Basic Auth)</li> <li>- HTTP Forms (e.g. Login) with input field of type 'password'</li> </ul> <p>Details: Cleartext Transmission of Sensitive Information via HTTP</p> <p>OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.108440</p> <p>Version used: 2023-09-07T05:05:21Z</p>
<p><b>References</b></p> <p>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></p> <p>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></p> <p>url: <a href="https://cwe.mitre.org/data/definitions/319.html">https://cwe.mitre.org/data/definitions/319.html</a></p>

Medium (CVSS: 4.3)

NVT: jQuery < 1.6.3 XSS Vulnerability

### Summary

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

... continues on next page ...

...continued from previous page ...
<b>Quality of Detection (QoD): 80%</b>
<b>Vulnerability Detection Result</b> Installed version: 1.3.2 Fixed version: 1.6.3 Installation path / port: /mutillidae/javascript/ddsmoothmenu/jquery.min.js Detection info (see OID: 1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.150658 for more info): - Identified file: http://192.168.1.3/mutillidae/javascript/ddsmoothmenu/jquery. ↪min.js - Referenced at: http://192.168.1.3/mutillidae/
<b>Solution:</b> <b>Solution type:</b> VendorFix Update to version 1.6.3 or later.
<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: 2023-07-14T05:06:08Z
<b>References</b> cve: CVE-2011-4969 url: https://blog.jquery.com/2011/09/01/jquery-1-6-3-released/

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>Quality of Detection (QoD): 99%</b>
<b>Vulnerability Detection Result</b> Vulnerability was detected according to the Vulnerability Detection Method.
... continues on next page ...

...continued from previous page ...	
<b>Impact</b>	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: 2023-10-17T05:05:34Z
<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: Apache HTTP Server 'httpOnly' Cookie Information Disclosure Vulnerability	
<b>Product detection result</b>	cpe:/a:apache:http_server:2.2.8 Detected by Apache HTTP Server Detection Consolidation (OID: 1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1 ↪.0.117232)
<b>Summary</b>	Apache HTTP Server is prone to a cookie information disclosure vulnerability.
... continues on next page ...	



...continued from previous page ...	
<b>Quality of Detection (QoD):</b> 99%	
<b>Vulnerability Detection Result</b> Vulnerability was detected according to the Vulnerability Detection Method.	
<b>Impact</b> Successful exploitation will allow attackers to obtain sensitive information that may aid in further attacks.	
<b>Solution:</b> <b>Solution type:</b> VendorFix Update to Apache HTTP Server version 2.2.22 or later.	
<b>Affected Software/OS</b> Apache HTTP Server versions 2.2.0 through 2.2.21.	
<b>Vulnerability Insight</b> The flaw is due to an error within the default error response for status code 400 when no custom ErrorDocument is configured, which can be exploited to expose 'httpOnly' cookies.	
<b>Vulnerability Detection Method</b> Details: Apache HTTP Server 'httpOnly' Cookie Information Disclosure Vulnerability OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.902830 Version used: 2025-03-05T05:38:53Z	
<b>Product Detection Result</b> Product: cpe:/a:apache:http_server:2.2.8 Method: Apache HTTP Server Detection Consolidation OID: 1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.117232)	
<b>References</b> cve: CVE-2012-0053 url: <a href="http://secunia.com/advisories/47779">http://secunia.com/advisories/47779</a> url: <a href="http://www.securityfocus.com/bid/51706">http://www.securityfocus.com/bid/51706</a> url: <a href="http://www.exploit-db.com/exploits/18442">http://www.exploit-db.com/exploits/18442</a> url: <a href="http://rhn.redhat.com/errata/RHSA-2012-0128.html">http://rhn.redhat.com/errata/RHSA-2012-0128.html</a> url: <a href="http://httpd.apache.org/security/vulnerabilities_22.html">http://httpd.apache.org/security/vulnerabilities_22.html</a> url: <a href="http://svn.apache.org/viewvc?view=revision&amp;revision=1235454">http://svn.apache.org/viewvc?view=revision&amp;revision=1235454</a> url: <a href="http://lists.opensuse.org/opensuse-security-announce/2012-02/msg00026.html">http://lists.opensuse.org/opensuse-security-announce/2012-02/msg00026.html</a> cert-bund: CB-K14/1505 cert-bund: CB-K14/0608 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2014-1592 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2014-0635 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-1276 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-1112	
... continues on next page ...	

...continued from previous page ...

```
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0928
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0758
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0744
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0568
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0425
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0424
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0387
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0343
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0332
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0306
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0264
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0203
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0188
```

[ [return to 192.168.1.3](#) ]**2.1.24 Medium 21/tcp**

Medium (CVSS: 6.4)

NVT: Anonymous FTP Login Reporting

**Summary**

Reports if the remote FTP Server allows anonymous logins.

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

It was possible to login to the remote FTP service with the following anonymous ↪account(s):

anonymous:anonymous@example.com

ftp:anonymous@example.com

**Impact**

Based on the files accessible via this anonymous FTP login and the permissions of this account an attacker might be able to:

- gain access to sensitive files
- upload or delete files.

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

If you do not want to share files, you should disable anonymous logins.

**Vulnerability Insight**

... continues on next page ...

...continued from previous page ...
<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
<p><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</p>
<p><b>References</b>  cve: CVE-1999-0497</p>

<p>Medium (CVSS: 4.8)</p> <p>NVT: FTP Unencrypted Cleartext Login</p>
<p><b>Summary</b>  The remote host is running a FTP service that allows cleartext logins over unencrypted connections.</p>
<p><b>Quality of Detection (QoD):</b> 70%</p>
<p><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.</p>
<p><b>Impact</b>  An attacker can uncover login names and passwords by sniffing traffic to the FTP service.</p>
<p><b>Solution:</b>  <b>Solution type:</b> Mitigation  Enable FTPS or enforce the connection via the 'AUTH TLS' command. Please see the manual of the FTP service for more information.</p>
<p><b>Vulnerability Detection Method</b>  Tries to login to a non FTPS enabled FTP service without sending a 'AUTH TLS' command first and checks if the service is accepting the login without enforcing the use of the 'AUTH TLS' command.</p>
... continues on next page ...

...continued from previous page ...

Details: FTP Unencrypted Cleartext Login  
 OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.108528  
 Version used: 2023-12-20T05:05:58Z

[\[ return to 192.168.1.3 \]](#)

### 2.1.25 Medium 5900/tcp

Medium (CVSS: 4.8)

NVT: VNC Server Unencrypted Data Transmission

#### Summary

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

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

#### Vulnerability Detection Result

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

#### Impact

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

#### Solution:

**Solution type:** Mitigation

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

#### Vulnerability Detection Method

Details: VNC Server Unencrypted Data Transmission  
 OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.108529  
 Version used: 2023-07-12T05:05:04Z

#### References

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

[\[ return to 192.168.1.3 \]](#)

### 2.1.26 Medium 22/tcp

Medium (CVSS: 5.3)
NVT: Weak Key Exchange (KEX) Algorithm(s) Supported (SSH)
<b>Product detection result</b> cpe:/a:ietf:secure_shell_protocol Detected by SSH Protocol Algorithms Supported (OID: 1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.105565 ↪)
<b>Summary</b> The remote SSH server is configured to allow / support weak key exchange (KEX) algorithm(s).
<b>Quality of Detection (QoD): 80%</b>
<b>Vulnerability Detection Result</b> The remote SSH server supports the following weak KEX algorithm(s): 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: - non-elliptic-curve Diffie-Hellmann (DH) KEX algorithms with 1024-bit MODP group / prime - ephemerally generated key exchange groups uses SHA-1 ... continues on next page ...

...continued from previous page ...
- using RSA 1024-bit modulus key Details: Weak Key Exchange (KEX) Algorithm(s) Supported (SSH) OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.150713 Version used: 2024-06-14T05:05:48Z
<b>Product Detection Result</b> Product: cpe:/a:ietf:secure_shell_protocol Method: SSH Protocol Algorithms Supported OID: 1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.105565)
<b>References</b> url: <a href="https://weakdh.org/sysadmin.html">https://weakdh.org/sysadmin.html</a> url: <a href="https://www.rfc-editor.org/rfc/rfc9142">https://www.rfc-editor.org/rfc/rfc9142</a> url: <a href="https://www.rfc-editor.org/rfc/rfc9142#name-summary-guidance-for-implem">https://www.rfc-editor.org/rfc/rfc9142#name-summary-guidance-for-implem</a> url: <a href="https://www.rfc-editor.org/rfc/rfc6194">https://www.rfc-editor.org/rfc/rfc6194</a> url: <a href="https://www.rfc-editor.org/rfc/rfc4253#section-6.5">https://www.rfc-editor.org/rfc/rfc4253#section-6.5</a>

Medium (CVSS: 5.3)
NVT: Weak Host Key Algorithm(s) (SSH)
<b>Product detection result</b> cpe:/a:ietf:secure_shell_protocol Detected by SSH Protocol Algorithms Supported (OID: 1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.105565 ↪)
<b>Summary</b> The remote SSH server is configured to allow / support weak host key algorithm(s).
<b>Quality of Detection (QoD): 80%</b>
<b>Vulnerability Detection Result</b> The remote SSH server supports the following weak host key algorithm(s): host key algorithm   Description ----- ↪----- ssh-dss   Digital Signature Algorithm (DSA) / Digital Signature Stand ↪ard (DSS)
<b>Solution:</b> <b>Solution type:</b> Mitigation Disable the reported weak host key algorithm(s).
... continues on next page ...

...continued from previous page ...
<b>Vulnerability Detection Method</b> Checks the supported host key algorithms of the remote SSH server. Currently weak host key algorithms are defined as the following: - ssh-dss: Digital Signature Algorithm (DSA) / Digital Signature Standard (DSS) Details: Weak Host Key Algorithm(s) (SSH) OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.117687 Version used: 2024-06-14T05:05:48Z
<b>Product Detection Result</b> Product: cpe:/a:ietf:secure_shell_protocol Method: SSH Protocol Algorithms Supported OID: 1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.105565)
<b>References</b> url: <a href="https://www.rfc-editor.org/rfc/rfc8332">https://www.rfc-editor.org/rfc/rfc8332</a> url: <a href="https://www.rfc-editor.org/rfc/rfc8709">https://www.rfc-editor.org/rfc/rfc8709</a> url: <a href="https://www.rfc-editor.org/rfc/rfc4253#section-6.6">https://www.rfc-editor.org/rfc/rfc4253#section-6.6</a>

Medium (CVSS: 4.3)
NVT: Weak Encryption Algorithm(s) Supported (SSH)
<b>Product detection result</b> cpe:/a:ietf:secure_shell_protocol Detected by SSH Protocol Algorithms Supported (OID: 1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.105565 ↪)
<b>Summary</b> The remote SSH server is configured to allow / support weak encryption algorithm(s).
<b>Quality of Detection (QoD): 80%</b>
<b>Vulnerability Detection Result</b> 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
... continues on next page ...

...continued from previous page...	
<pre>rijndael-cbc@lysator.liu.se The remote SSH server supports the following weak server-to-client encryption al gorithms(s): 3des-cbc aes128-cbc aes192-cbc aes256-cbc arcfour arcfour128 arcfour256 blowfish-cbc cast128-cbc rijndael-cbc@lysator.liu.se</pre>	
<b>Solution:</b> <b>Solution type:</b> Mitigation Disable the reported weak encryption algorithm(s).	
<b>Vulnerability Insight</b> - 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. - 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. - A vulnerability exists in SSH messages that employ CBC mode that may allow an attacker to recover plaintext from a block of ciphertext.	
<b>Vulnerability Detection Method</b> Checks the supported encryption algorithms (client-to-server and server-to-client) of the remote SSH server. Currently weak encryption algorithms are defined as the following: - Arcfour (RC4) cipher based algorithms - 'none' algorithm - CBC mode cipher based algorithms Details: Weak Encryption Algorithm(s) Supported (SSH) OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.105611 Version used: 2024-06-14T05:05:48Z	
<b>Product Detection Result</b> Product: cpe:/a:ietf:secure_shell_protocol Method: SSH Protocol Algorithms Supported OID: 1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.105565)	
<b>References</b> url: <a href="https://www.rfc-editor.org/rfc/rfc8758">https://www.rfc-editor.org/rfc/rfc8758</a>	
...continues on next page...	



...continued from previous page ...

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

[\[ return to 192.168.1.3 \]](#)

## 2.1.27 Low 25/tcp

Low (CVSS: 3.7)

NVT: SSL/TLS: 'DHE\_EXPORT' MITM Security Bypass Vulnerability (LogJam)

### Product detection result

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

Detected by SSL/TLS: Report Supported Cipher Suites (OID: 1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.  
 ↪802067)

### Summary

This host is accepting 'DHE\_EXPORT' cipher suites and is prone to a man-in-the-middle (MITM) vulnerability.

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

### 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. Please see the references for more resources supporting you with this task.
- If the service is using OpenSSL: Update to version 1.0.1n, 1.0.2b or later.

... continues on next page ...

...continued from previous page ...
<b>Affected Software/OS</b> - Hosts accepting 'DHE_EXPORT' cipher suites. - OpenSSL versions prior to 1.0.1n and 1.0.2 prior to 1.0.2b.
<b>Vulnerability Insight</b> Flaw is triggered when handling Diffie-Hellman key exchanges defined in the 'DHE_EXPORT' cipher suites.
<b>Vulnerability Detection Method</b> Checks previous collected cipher suites. Details: SSL/TLS: 'DHE_EXPORT' MITM Security Bypass Vulnerability (LogJam) OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.805188 Version used: 2025-03-27T05:38:50Z
<b>Product Detection Result</b> Product: cpe:/a:ietf:transport_layer_security Method: SSL/TLS: Report Supported Cipher Suites OID: 1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.802067)
<b>References</b> cve: CVE-2015-4000 url: <a href="https://weakdh.org">https://weakdh.org</a> url: <a href="https://weakdh.org/sysadmin.html">https://weakdh.org/sysadmin.html</a> url: <a href="https://web.archive.org/web/20210122160144/http://www.securityfocus.com/bid/74733">https://web.archive.org/web/20210122160144/http://www.securityfocus.com/bid/74733</a> url: <a href="https://weakdh.org/imperfect-forward-secrecy.pdf">https://weakdh.org/imperfect-forward-secrecy.pdf</a> url: <a href="https://openwall.com/lists/oss-security/2015/05/20/8">https://openwall.com/lists/oss-security/2015/05/20/8</a> url: <a href="https://blog.cloudflare.com/logjam-the-latest-tls-vulnerability-explained">https://blog.cloudflare.com/logjam-the-latest-tls-vulnerability-explained</a> url: <a href="https://openssl-library.org/post/2015-05-20-logjam-freak-upcoming-changes/index.html">https://openssl-library.org/post/2015-05-20-logjam-freak-upcoming-changes/index.html</a> url: <a href="https://ssl-config.mozilla.org">https://ssl-config.mozilla.org</a> url: <a href="https://www.bsi.bund.de/SharedDocs/Downloads/EN/BSI/Publications/TechGuidelines/TG02102/BSI-TR-02102-1.html">https://www.bsi.bund.de/SharedDocs/Downloads/EN/BSI/Publications/TechGuidelines/TG02102/BSI-TR-02102-1.html</a> url: <a href="https://www.bsi.bund.de/EN/Themen/Oeffentliche-Verwaltung/Mindeststandards/TLS-Protokoll/TLS-Protokoll_node.html">https://www.bsi.bund.de/EN/Themen/Oeffentliche-Verwaltung/Mindeststandards/TLS-Protokoll/TLS-Protokoll_node.html</a> url: <a href="https://www.bsi.bund.de/SharedDocs/Downloads/DE/BSI/Publikationen/TechnischeRichtlinien/TR03116/BSI-TR-03116-4.html">https://www.bsi.bund.de/SharedDocs/Downloads/DE/BSI/Publikationen/TechnischeRichtlinien/TR03116/BSI-TR-03116-4.html</a> url: <a href="https://www.bsi.bund.de/SharedDocs/Downloads/DE/BSI/Mindeststandards/Mindeststandard_BSI_TLS_Version_2_4.html">https://www.bsi.bund.de/SharedDocs/Downloads/DE/BSI/Mindeststandards/Mindeststandard_BSI_TLS_Version_2_4.html</a> url: <a href="https://web.archive.org/web/20240113175943/https://www.bettercrypto.org">https://web.archive.org/web/20240113175943/https://www.bettercrypto.org</a> url: <a href="https://www.enisa.europa.eu/publications/algorithms-key-size-and-parameters-report-2014">https://www.enisa.europa.eu/publications/algorithms-key-size-and-parameters-report-2014</a> cert-bund: CB-K19/0812 cert-bund: CB-K16/1593 cert-bund: CB-K16/1552 cert-bund: CB-K16/0617
... continues on next page ...

...continued from previous page ...

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  
 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2021-0775  
 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2020-1561  
 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2020-1276

Low (CVSS: 3.4)

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

**Product detection result**

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

Detected by SSL/TLS: Report Supported Cipher Suites (OID: 1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.↪802067)

**Summary**

This host is prone to an information disclosure vulnerability.

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

Vulnerability was detected according to the Vulnerability Detection Method.

**Impact**

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

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

Possible Mitigations are:

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

**Vulnerability Insight**

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.

... continues on next page ...

...continued from previous page...	
Details: SSL/TLS: SSLv3 Protocol CBC Cipher Suites Information Disclosure Vulnerability . ↪.. OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.802087 Version used: 2024-09-30T08:38:05Z	
<b>Product Detection Result</b> Product: cpe:/a:ietf:transport_layer_security Method: SSL/TLS: Report Supported Cipher Suites OID: 1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.802067)	
<b>References</b> cve: CVE-2014-3566 url: <a href="https://www.openssl.org/~bodo/ssl-poodle.pdf">https://www.openssl.org/~bodo/ssl-poodle.pdf</a> url: <a href="http://www.securityfocus.com/bid/70574">http://www.securityfocus.com/bid/70574</a> url: <a href="https://www.imperialviolet.org/2014/10/14/poodle.html">https://www.imperialviolet.org/2014/10/14/poodle.html</a> url: <a href="https://www.dfranke.us/posts/2014-10-14-how-poodle-happened.html">https://www.dfranke.us/posts/2014-10-14-how-poodle-happened.html</a> url: <a href="http://googleonlinesecurity.blogspot.in/2014/10/this-poodle-bites-exploitin-ssl-30.html">http://googleonlinesecurity.blogspot.in/2014/10/this-poodle-bites-exploitin-ssl-30.html</a> ↪g-ssl-30.html cert-bund: WID-SEC-2025-1658 cert-bund: CB-K16/1828 cert-bund: CB-K16/1438 cert-bund: CB-K16/1384 cert-bund: CB-K16/1102 cert-bund: CB-K16/0599 cert-bund: CB-K16/0156 cert-bund: CB-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-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	

[ [return to 192.168.1.3](#) ]

2.1.28 Low 5432/tcp

Low (CVSS: 3.4)
NVT: SSL/TLS: SSLv3 Protocol CBC Cipher Suites Information Disclosure Vulnerability (POODLE)
<b>Product detection result</b> cpe:/a:ietf:transport_layer_security Detected by SSL/TLS: Report Supported Cipher Suites (OID: 1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.↪802067)
<b>Summary</b> This host is prone to an information disclosure vulnerability.
<b>Quality of Detection (QoD):</b> 80%
<b>Vulnerability Detection Result</b> Vulnerability was detected according to the Vulnerability Detection Method.
<b>Impact</b> Successful exploitation will allow a man-in-the-middle attackers gain access to the plain text data stream.
<b>Solution:</b> <b>Solution type:</b> Mitigation Possible Mitigations are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Disable SSLv3</li><li>- Disable cipher suites supporting CBC cipher modes</li><li>- Enable TLS_FALLBACK_SCSV if the service is providing TLSv1.0+</li></ul>
<b>Vulnerability Insight</b> The flaw is due to the block cipher padding not being deterministic and not covered by the Message Authentication Code
<b>Vulnerability Detection Method</b> Evaluate previous collected information about this service. Details: SSL/TLS: SSLv3 Protocol CBC Cipher Suites Information Disclosure Vulnerability .↪.. OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.802087 Version used: 2024-09-30T08:38:05Z
<b>Product Detection Result</b> Product: cpe:/a:ietf:transport_layer_security Method: SSL/TLS: Report Supported Cipher Suites ... continues on next page ...

...continued from previous page ...

OID: 1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.802067)

**References**

cve: CVE-2014-3566

url: <https://www.openssl.org/~bodo/ssl-poodle.pdf>url: <http://www.securityfocus.com/bid/70574>url: <https://www.imperialviolet.org/2014/10/14/poodle.html>url: <https://www.dfranke.us/posts/2014-10-14-how-poodle-happened.html>url: <http://googleonlinesecurity.blogspot.in/2014/10/this-poodle-bites-exploitin-ssl-30.html>

cert-bund: WID-SEC-2025-1658

cert-bund: CB-K16/1828

cert-bund: CB-K16/1438

cert-bund: CB-K16/1384

cert-bund: CB-K16/1102

cert-bund: CB-K16/0599

cert-bund: CB-K16/0156

cert-bund: CB-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-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

[\[ return to 192.168.1.3 \]](#)**2.1.29 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>Quality of Detection (QoD):</b> 80%
<b>Vulnerability Detection Result</b> The following response / ICMP packet has been received: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- ICMP Type: 14</li><li>- ICMP Code: 0</li></ul>
<b>Impact</b> This information could theoretically be used to exploit weak time-based random number generators in other services.
<b>Solution:</b> <b>Solution type:</b> Mitigation Various mitigations are possible: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Disable the support for ICMP timestamp on the remote host completely</li><li>- 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)</li></ul>
<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.
<b>Vulnerability Detection Method</b> Sends an ICMP Timestamp (Type 13) request and checks if a Timestamp Reply (Type 14) is received. Details: ICMP Timestamp Reply Information Disclosure OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.103190 Version used: 2025-01-21T05:37:33Z
<b>References</b> cve: CVE-1999-0524 url: <a href="https://datatracker.ietf.org/doc/html/rfc792">https://datatracker.ietf.org/doc/html/rfc792</a> url: <a href="https://datatracker.ietf.org/doc/html/rfc2780">https://datatracker.ietf.org/doc/html/rfc2780</a> cert-bund: CB-K14/0632 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2014-0658

[\[ return to 192.168.1.3 \]](#)

**2.1.30 Low general/tcp**

Low (CVSS: 2.6)
NVT: TCP Timestamps Information Disclosure
<b>Summary</b> The remote host implements TCP timestamps and therefore allows to compute the uptime.
<b>Quality of Detection (QoD):</b> 80%
<b>Vulnerability Detection Result</b> It was detected that the host implements RFC1323/RFC7323. The following timestamps were retrieved with a delay of 1 seconds in-between: Packet 1: 467338 Packet 2: 467451
<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 Information Disclosure OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.80091 Version used: 2023-12-15T16:10:08Z
<b>References</b> url: <a href="https://datatracker.ietf.org/doc/html/rfc1323">https://datatracker.ietf.org/doc/html/rfc1323</a> ... continues on next page ...



...continued from previous page ...

url: <https://datatracker.ietf.org/doc/html/rfc7323>  
 url: <https://web.archive.org/web/20151213072445/http://www.microsoft.com/en-us/download/details.aspx?id=9152>  
 url: <https://www.fortiguard.com/psirt/FG-IR-16-090>

[\[ return to 192.168.1.3 \]](#)

### 2.1.31 Low 22/tcp

Low (CVSS: 2.6)

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

#### Product detection result

cpe:/a:ietf:secure\_shell\_protocol

Detected by SSH Protocol Algorithms Supported (OID: 1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.105565  
 ↪)

#### Summary

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

Quality of Detection (QoD): 80%

#### Vulnerability Detection Result

The remote SSH server supports the following weak client-to-server MAC algorithm  
 ↪(s):

hmac-md5

hmac-md5-96

hmac-sha1-96

umac-64@openssh.com

The remote SSH server supports the following weak server-to-client MAC algorithm  
 ↪(s):

hmac-md5

hmac-md5-96

hmac-sha1-96

umac-64@openssh.com

#### Solution:

**Solution type:** Mitigation

Disable the reported weak MAC algorithm(s).

#### Vulnerability Detection Method

... continues on next page ...

...continued from previous page ...
<p>Checks the supported MAC algorithms (client-to-server and server-to-client) of the remote SSH server.</p> <p>Currently weak MAC algorithms are defined as the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- MD5 based algorithms</li><li>- 96-bit based algorithms</li><li>- 64-bit based algorithms</li><li>- 'none' algorithm</li></ul> <p>Details: Weak MAC Algorithm(s) Supported (SSH)</p> <p>OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.105610</p> <p>Version used: 2024-06-14T05:05:48Z</p>
<p><b>Product Detection Result</b></p> <p>Product: cpe:/a:ietf:secure_shell_protocol</p> <p>Method: SSH Protocol Algorithms Supported</p> <p>OID: 1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.105565)</p>
<p><b>References</b></p> <p>url: <a href="https://www.rfc-editor.org/rfc/rfc6668">https://www.rfc-editor.org/rfc/rfc6668</a></p> <p>url: <a href="https://www.rfc-editor.org/rfc/rfc4253#section-6.4">https://www.rfc-editor.org/rfc/rfc4253#section-6.4</a></p>

[\[ return to 192.168.1.3 \]](#)