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CYBER SECURITY Watch

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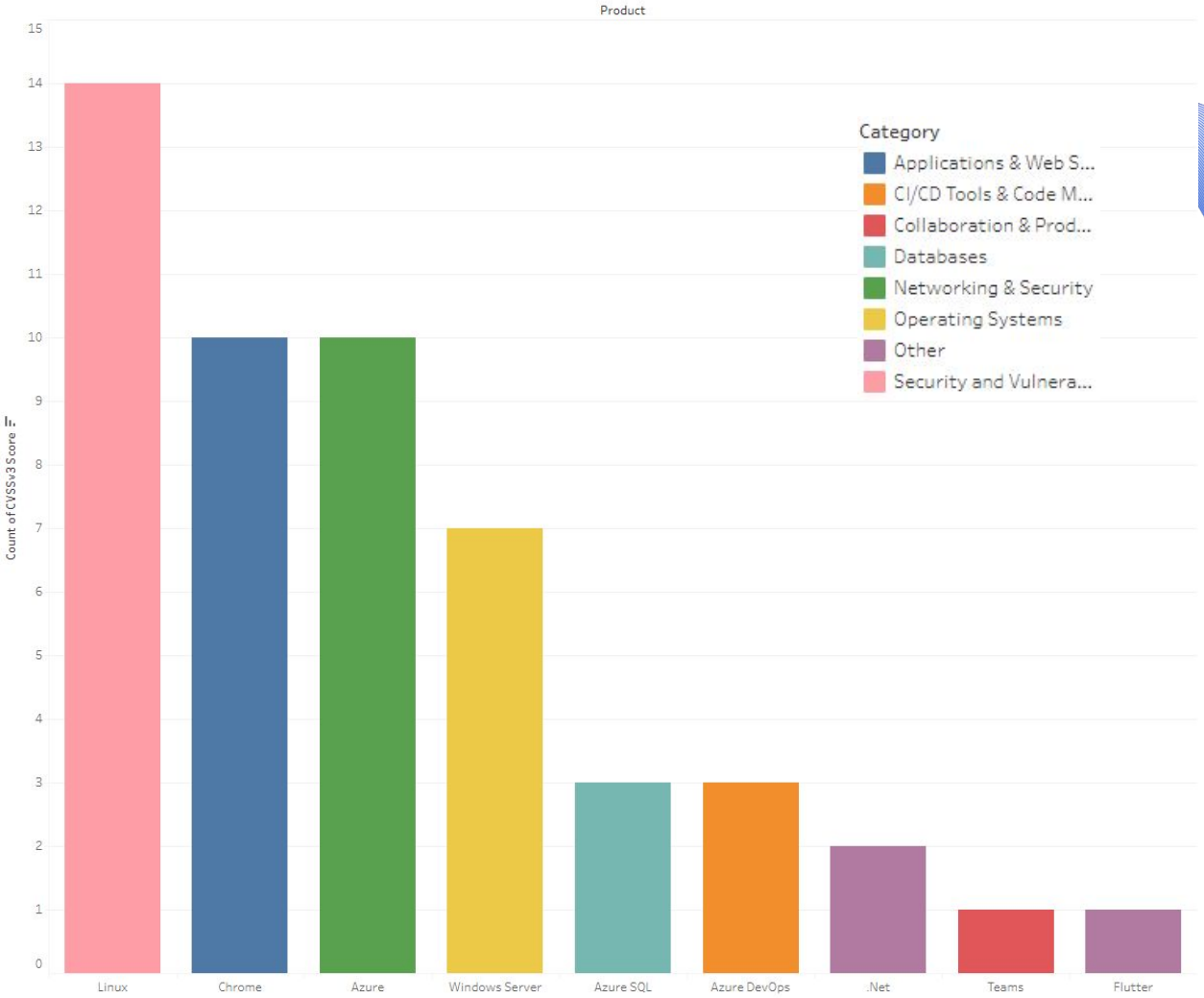
Objective of this report

Today we will be sharing the findings from the cyber security watch performed by the Fantastic 6, this report focuses on the following assets

- Google Chrome
- Azure
- Microsoft Windows Server
- Linux
- Nessus

By Product


Product
Count of CVSSv3 Score
15
14
13
12
11
10
9
8
7
6
5
4
3
2
1
0
Linux
Chrome
Azure
Windows Server
Azure SQL
Azure DevOps
.Net
Teams
Flutter
Category
Applications & Web S...
CI/CD Tools & Code M...
Collaboration & Prod...
Databases
Networking & Security
Operating Systems
Other
Security and Vulnera...

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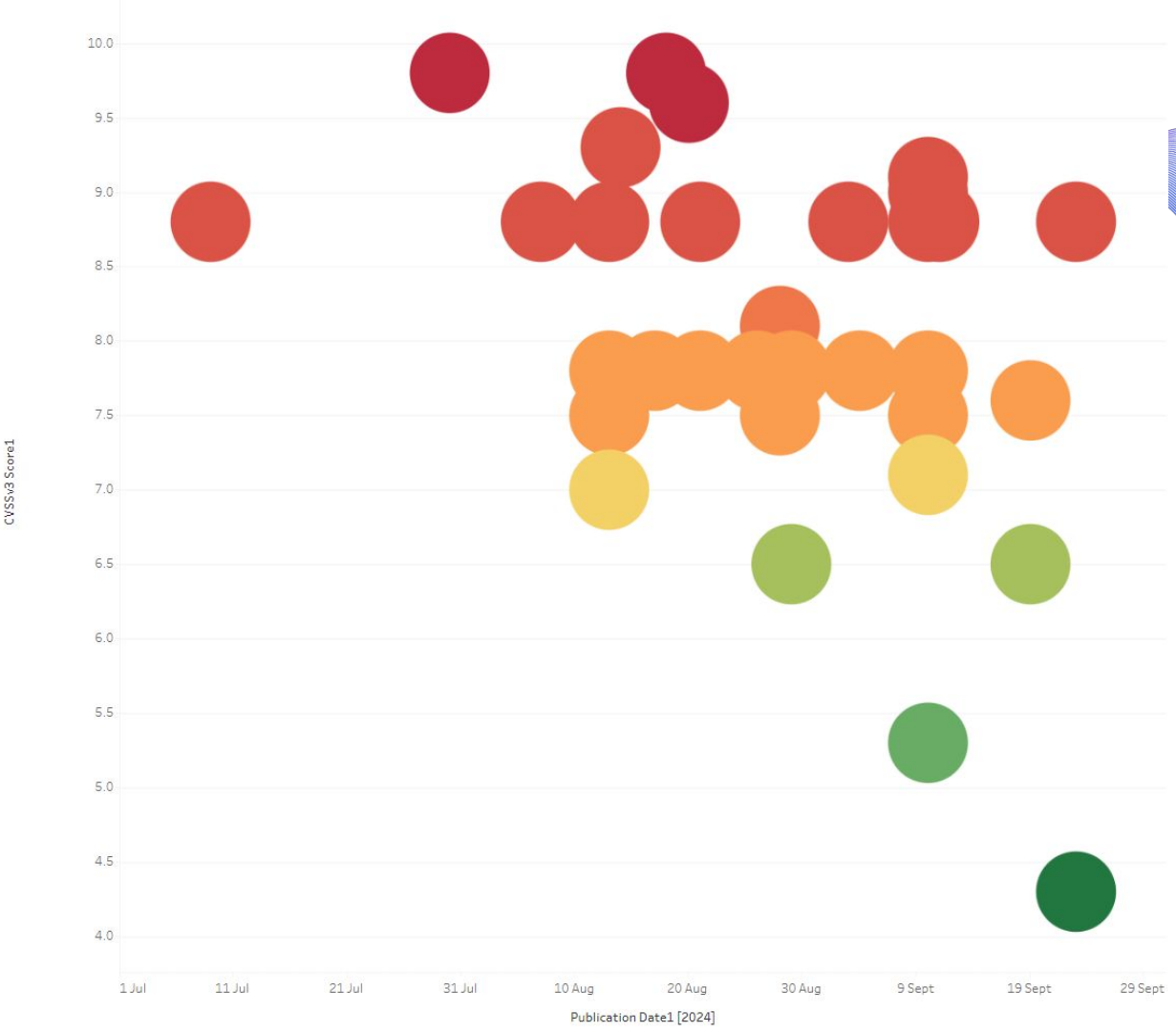
All CVEs



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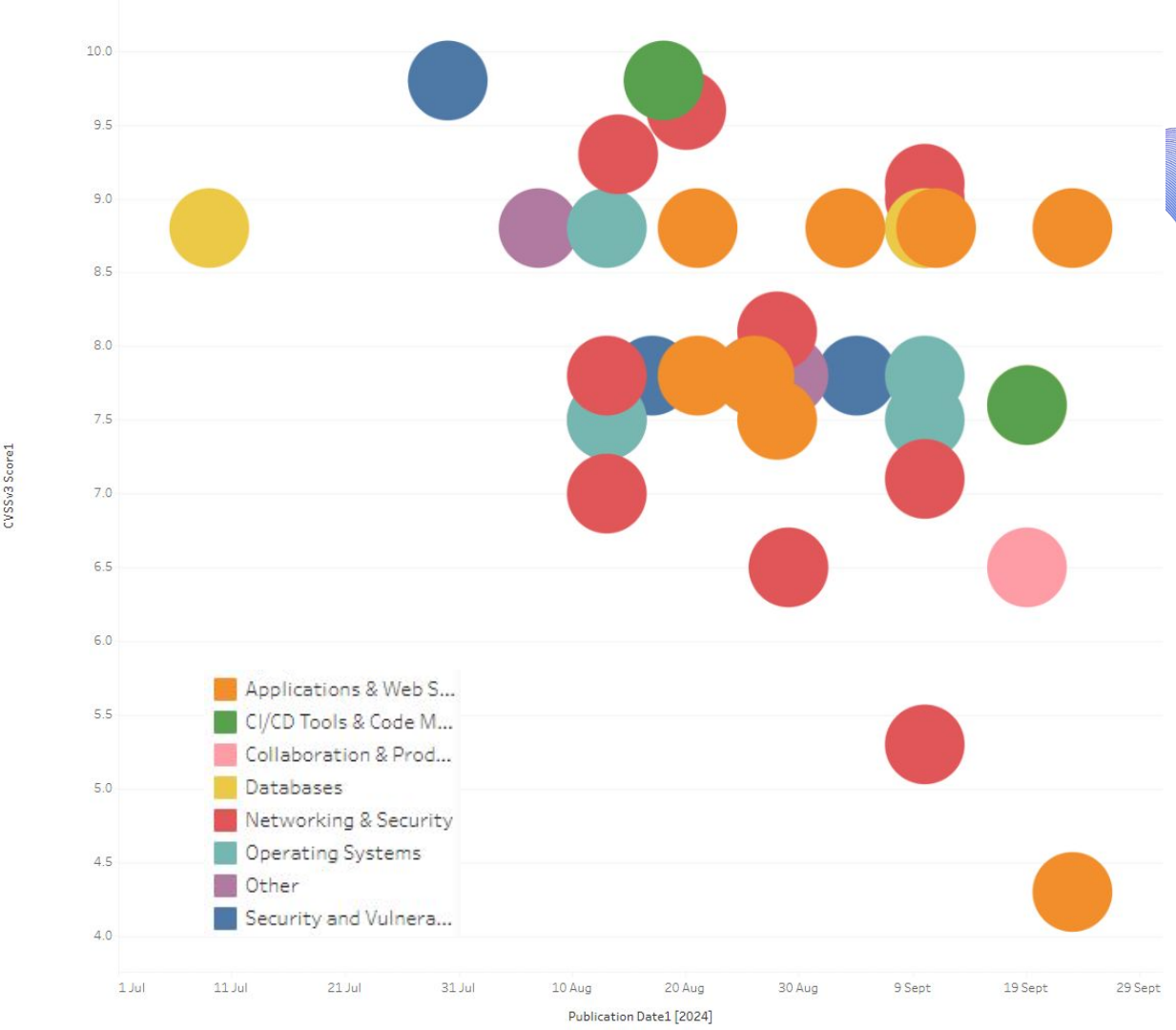
By Category



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Critical CVEs

Google Chrome - CVE-2024-7973
Remote Code Execution via Crafted PDF

- **CVSS Score**: 8.8
- **Impact**: Attacker can exploit an out-of-bound memory read by crafting a malicious PDF, can lead to arbitrary code execution on the affected system.
- **Relevance**: Chrome is widely used. employees may unknowingly open malicious PDFs that could compromise their workstations. This can lead to malware infections or data theft.
- **Recommendation**: Ensure all instances of Google Chrome are updated to the latest version and implement controls to prevent the opening of untrusted PDFs.

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Critical CVEs

Windows Server - CVE-2024-43455
Remote Desktop Licensing Spoofing

- **CVSS Score**: 8.8
- **Impact**: Allow attackers to trick users into giving away credentials via the Remote Desktop Licensing Service.
- **Relevance**: Exploitation of remote desktop services could allow attackers to access critical systems, potentially leading to widespread disruptions and data loss.
- **Recommendation**: Apply the latest security updates to Windows Server.

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Critical CVEs

Azure - CVE-2024-38220
Elevation of Privilege

- **CVSS Score**: 9
- **Impact**: This vulnerability in Azure Stack Hub allows privilege escalation which can be exploited remotely.
- **Relevance**: This vulnerability could grant hackers unauthorised admin access, leading to data breaches and or service disruption.
- **Recommendation**: Immediate patching of Azure with the latest security updates.

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Critical CVEs

Linux (Kali) - CVE-2024-42154
Buffer overflow

- **CVSS Score**: 9.8
- **Impact**: This vulnerability involves a missing field length validation in the Linux kernel, which could result in serious data leakage or potential compromise of the system's security.
- **Relevance**: Linux is often critical for backend operations . Vulnerability could lead to unauthorized access and data theft.
- **Recommendation**: Immediate patching of the Linux kernel with the latest security updates.

Critical CVEs

Nessus - CVE-2024-3290
Race condition

- **CVSS Score**: 8.2
- **Impact**: A race condition vulnerability exists where an authenticated, local attacker on a Windows Nessus host could modify installation parameters at installation time, which could lead to the execution of arbitrary code on the Nessus host.
- **Relevance**: Arbitrary code execution could lead to data leakage, password theft, ransomware attacks and other threats.
- **Recommendation**: Ensure no vulnerable versions of Nessus are installed on company devices.

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Critical CVEs

Microsoft Azure DevOps - CVE-2023-34362
SQL injection vulnerability in MOVEit Transfer application.

- **CVSS score**: 9.6
- **Impact:** Could allow an unauthenticated attacker to gain access to MOVEit Transfer's database.
- **Relevance:** An attacker could expose sensitive information stored on the database.
- **Recommendation:** Apply the latest security patch/updates from Microsoft.

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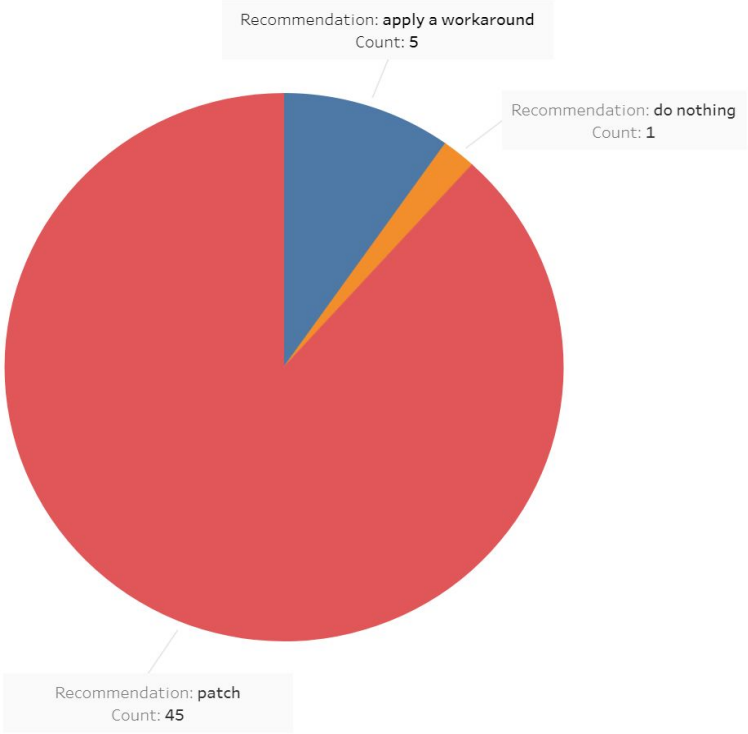
Impact Type

Recommendations



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Recommendations

- Regular Software Updates
- Monitoring Emerging Threats
- Utilising Trusted Resources

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Summary

- **Key systems affected** - Vulnerabilities identified across critical systems, including Nessus, Microsoft Windows Server, Linux, Azure,Google Chrome and Microsoft Teams

- **High risk Cve's** - Urgent Vulnerabilities include Nessus (unauthorised code execution) and Azure MOVEit Transfer (SQL injection). Google Chrome vulnerabilities pose risks of full system control.

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Summary

- **Critical patching** - High and critical CVEs must be patched within 10-30 days to prevent data breaches and service disruptions.
- **Mitigation strategy** - Regular updates, prompt security patches, and continuous monitoring are essential. Prioritise key systems like Microsoft Windows Server to prevent major attacks.
- **Proactive Security** - Stay informed via trusted sources, conduct regular penetration testing, and follow a proactive approach to minimise cyber risks and safeguard the organisation’s systems.


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