

Scan Windows 10 machine (192.168.1.20) with OpenVAS

After Scan these vulnerabilities appeared:

kali-linux-2024.4-vmware-amd64 - VMware Workstation

File Edit View VM Tabs Help

Windows 10 x64 kali-linux-2024.4-vmware-...

Greenbone Security Assis

https://127.0.0.1:9392/report/58e2e4f2-f23c-4efd-8271-2dfdb3b93421 80%

Greenbone UTC 14:44 admin

Dashboards

Scans Tasks Reports Results Vulnerabilities Notes Overrides Assets Resilience Security Information Configuration Administration Help

Report Sun, Apr 13, 2025 7:53 PM UTC Done ID: 58e2e4f2-f23c-4efd-8271-2dfdb3b93421 Created: Sun, Apr 13, 2025 7:53 PM UTC Modified: Sun, Apr 13, 2025 8:16 PM UTC Owner: admin

Information Results (8 of 123) Hosts (1 of 1) Ports (2 of 4) Applications (3 of 3) Operating Systems (1 of 1) CVEs (4 of 4) Closed CVEs (7 of 7) TLS Certificates (1 of 1) Error Messages (0 of 0) User Tags (0)

Vulnerability Severity QoD Host IP Name Location EPSS Score Percentage Created

Diffie-Hellman Ephemeral Key Exchange DoS Vulnerability (SSL/TLS, DHE)ater	7.5 (High)	30 %	192.168.1.20	192.168.1.20	3389/tcp	N/A	N/A	Sun, Apr 13, 2025 8:05 PM UTC
SSL/TLS: Report Weak Cipher Suites	5.9 (Medium)	98 %	192.168.1.20	192.168.1.20	3389/tcp	N/A	N/A	Sun, Apr 13, 2025 8:05 PM UTC
DCE/RPC and MSRPC Services Enumeration Reporting	5.0 (Medium)	80 %	192.168.1.20	192.168.1.20	135/tcp	N/A	N/A	Sun, Apr 13, 2025 8:08 PM UTC
SSL/TLS: Deprecated TLSv1.0 and TLSv1.1 Protocol Detection	4.3 (Medium)	98 %	192.168.1.20	192.168.1.20	3389/tcp	N/A	N/A	Sun, Apr 13, 2025 8:05 PM UTC
SSL/TLS: Certificate Signed Using A Weak Signature Algorithm	4.0 (Medium)	80 %	192.168.1.20	192.168.1.20	3389/tcp	N/A	N/A	Sun, Apr 13, 2025 8:05 PM UTC

return to your computer, move the mouse pointer outside or press Ctrl+Alt.

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https://127.0.0.1:9392/report/58e2e4f2-f23c-4efd-8271-2dfdb3b93421 80%

Greenbone UTC 14:11 admin

Dashboards

Scans Tasks Reports Results Vulnerabilities Notes Overrides Assets Resilience Security Information Configuration Administration Help

Diffie-Hellman Ephemeral Key Exchange DoS Vulnerability (SSL/TLS, DHE)ater	7.5 (High)	30 %	192.168.1.20	192.168.1.20	3389/tcp	N/A	N/A	2025 8:05 PM UTC
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TCP Timestamps Information Disclosure	2.6 (Low)	80 %	192.168.1.20	192.168.1.20	general/tcp	N/A	N/A	Sun, Apr 13, 2025 8:04 PM UTC
Relative IP Identification number change	2.6 (Low)	1 %	192.168.1.20	192.168.1.20	general/tcp	N/A	N/A	Sun, Apr 13, 2025 8:04 PM UTC
ICMP Timestamp Reply Information Disclosure	2.1 (Low)	80 %	192.168.1.20	192.168.1.20	general/icmp	N/A	N/A	Sun, Apr 13, 2025 8:04 PM UTC

(Applied filter: apply_overrides=0 levels=hml rows=100 min_qod=0 first=1 sort=reverse=severity)

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1.Diffie-Hellman Ephemeral key Exchange DoS Vulnerability (SSL/TLS, D(HE)ater)

Summary:

The remote SSL/TLS server is supporting Diffie-Hellman ephemeral (DHE) Key Exchange algorithms and thus could be prone to a denial of service (DoS) vulnerability.

Vulnerability ↑↓	 Severity ↓	QoD ↑↓	Host		Location ↑↓	EPSS		Created ↑↓
			IP ↑↓	Name ↑↓		Score ↑↓	Percentage ↑↓	
Diffie-Hellman Ephemeral Key Exchange DoS Vulnerability (SSL/TLS, D(HE)ater)	 <div><div>7.5 (High)</div></div>	30 %	192.168.1.20	192.168.1.20	3389/tcp	N/A	N/A	Sun, Apr 13, 2025 8:05 PM UTC

Impact:

This vulnerability allows remote attackers (from the client side) to send arbitrary numbers that are actually not public keys, and trigger expensive server-side DHE modular-exponentiation calculations, also known as a D(HE)ater attack.

There could be an increase in CPU usage in the affected component. For OpenSSH, users may observe issues such as a slowdown in SSH connections.

Solution>> Mitigation:

- DHE key exchange should be disabled if no other mitigation mechanism can be used and either elliptic-curve variant of Diffie-Hellman (ECDHE) or RSA key exchange is supported by the clients. The fact that RSA key exchange is not forward secret should be considered.
- Limit the maximum number of concurrent connections in e.g. the configuration of the remote server. For Postfix this limit can be configured via 'smtpd_client_new_tls_session_rate_limit' option, for other products please refer to the manual of the product in question on configuration possibilities.

References:

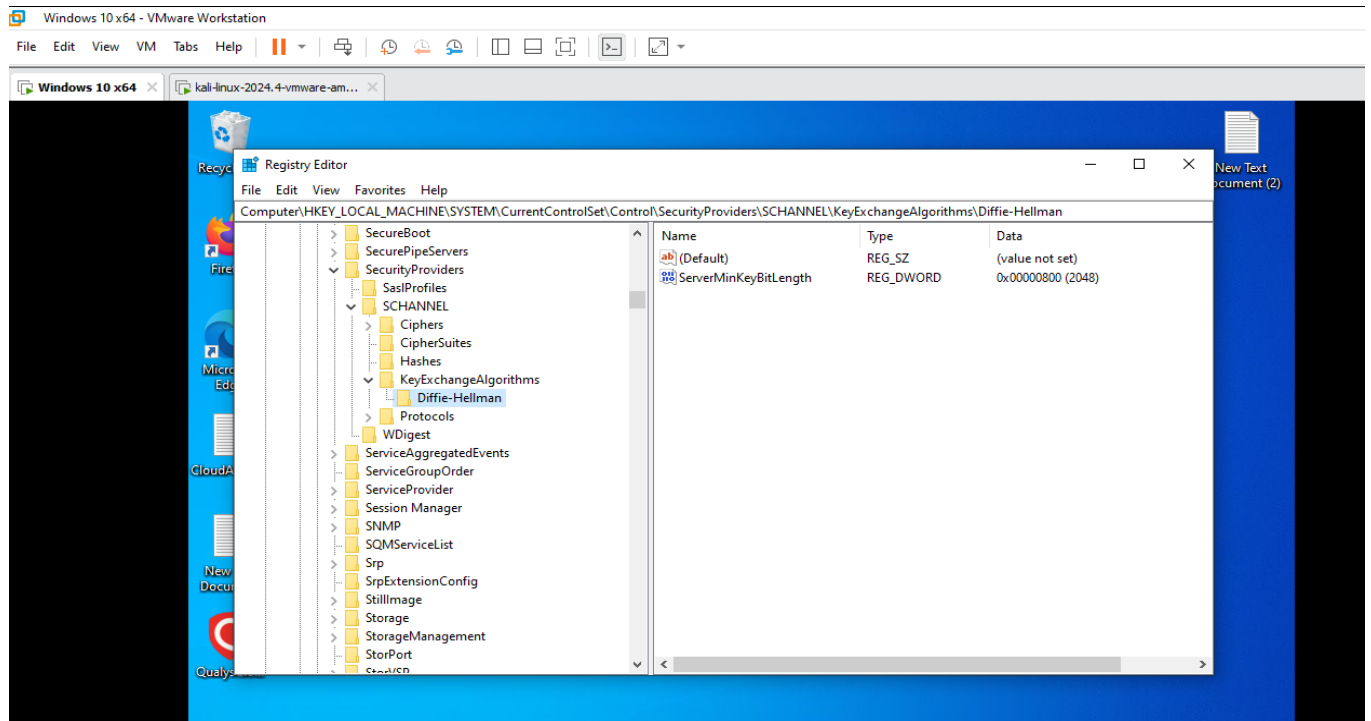
CVE-2022-40735 / CVE-2024-41996 / CVE-2002-20001

Fix vulnerability:

- Open Registry Editor.
- Access the following registry location:

[HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\SYSTEM\CurrentControlSet\Control\SecurityProviders\SCHANNEL\KeyExchangeAlgorithms\Diffie-Hellman]

- Update the following DWORD value to:
"ServerMinKeyBitLength"=dword:00000800



We continue to encourage customers to follow our Protect Your Computer guidance of enabling a firewall, getting software updates and installing antivirus software

2.SSL/TLS: Report Weak Cipher Suites

Summary:

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

SSL/TLS: Report Weak Cipher Suites	↶	5.9 (Medium)	98 %	192.168.1.20	192.168.1.20	3389/tcp	N/A	N/A	Sun, Apr 13, 2025 8:05 PM UTC
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Impact:

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

Solution type: Mitigation

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

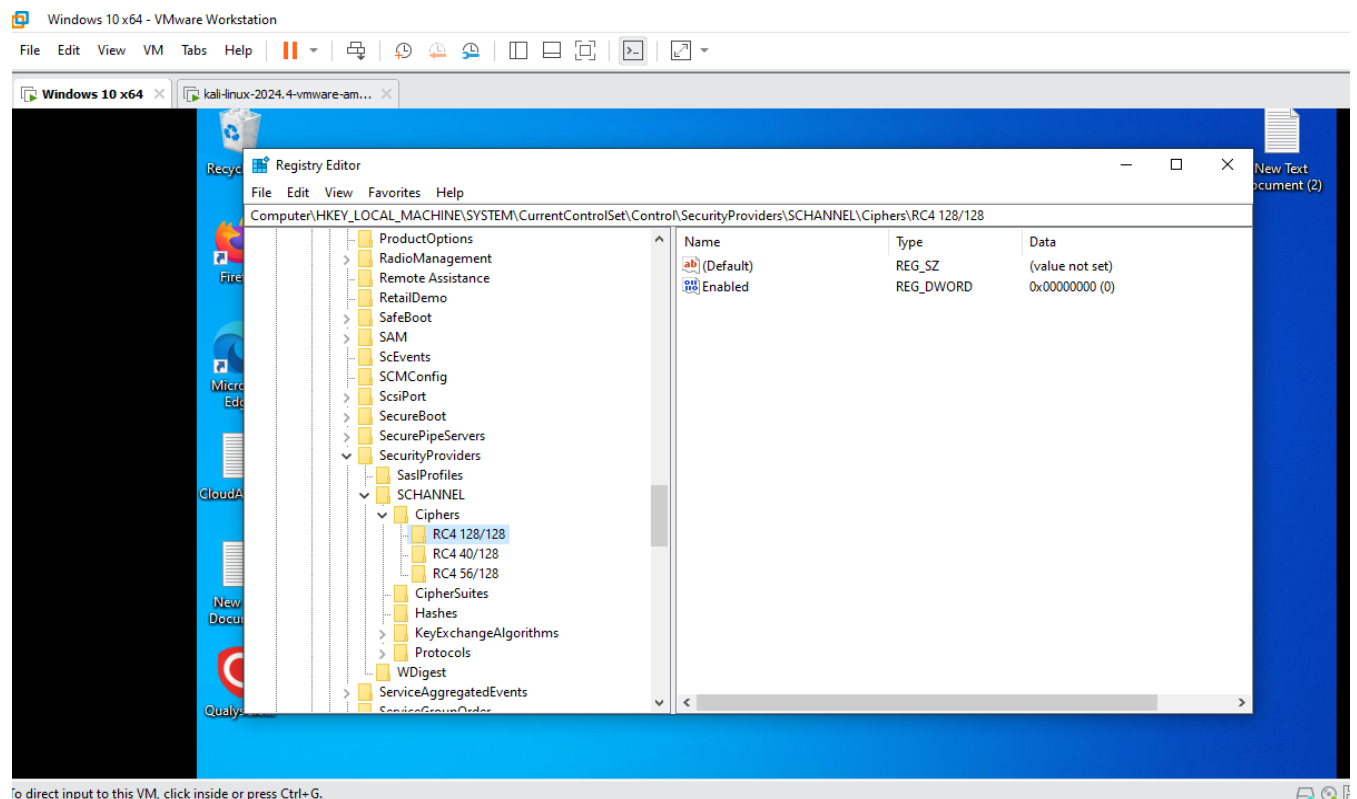
References:

CVE-2013-2566 / CVE-2015-2808 / CVE-2015-4000

Fix vulnerability:

We can use the following registry keys and their values to disable RC4

- [HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\SYSTEM\CurrentControlSet\Control\SecurityProviders\SCHANNEL\Ciphers\RC4 128/128]
"Enabled"=dword:00000000
- [HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\SYSTEM\CurrentControlSet\Control\SecurityProviders\SCHANNEL\Ciphers\RC4 40/128]
"Enabled"=dword:00000000
- [HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\SYSTEM\CurrentControlSet\Control\SecurityProviders\SCHANNEL\Ciphers\RC4 56/128]
"Enabled"=dword:00000000



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

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

SSL/TLS: Deprecated TLSv1.0 and TLSv1.1 Protocol Detection			98 %	192.168.1.20	192.168.1.20	3389/tcp	N/A	N/A	Sun, Apr 13, 2025 8:05 PM UTC
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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 these protocols won't receive security updates anymore.

Solution: Mitigation

It is recommended to disable the deprecated TLSv1.0 and/or TLSv1.1 protocols in favor of the TLSv1.2+ protocols.

References:

CVE-2011-3389 / CVE-2015-0204

Fix vulnerability:

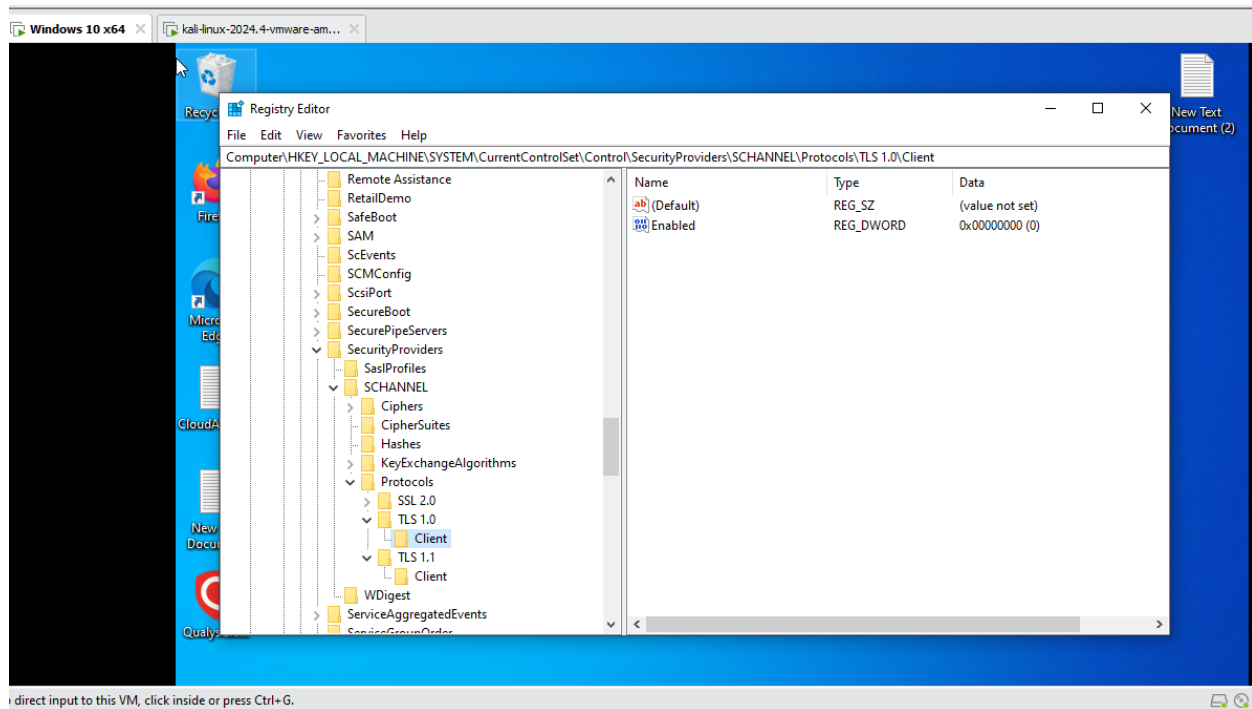
We can use the following registry keys and their values to disable TLS 1.0 and TLS 1.1

>>HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\SYSTEM\CurrentControlSet\Control\SecurityProviders\SCHANNEL\Protocols\TLS 1.0\Client

Enabled = 0

>>HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\SYSTEM\CurrentControlSet\Control\SecurityProviders\SCHANNEL\Protocols\TLS 1.0\Client

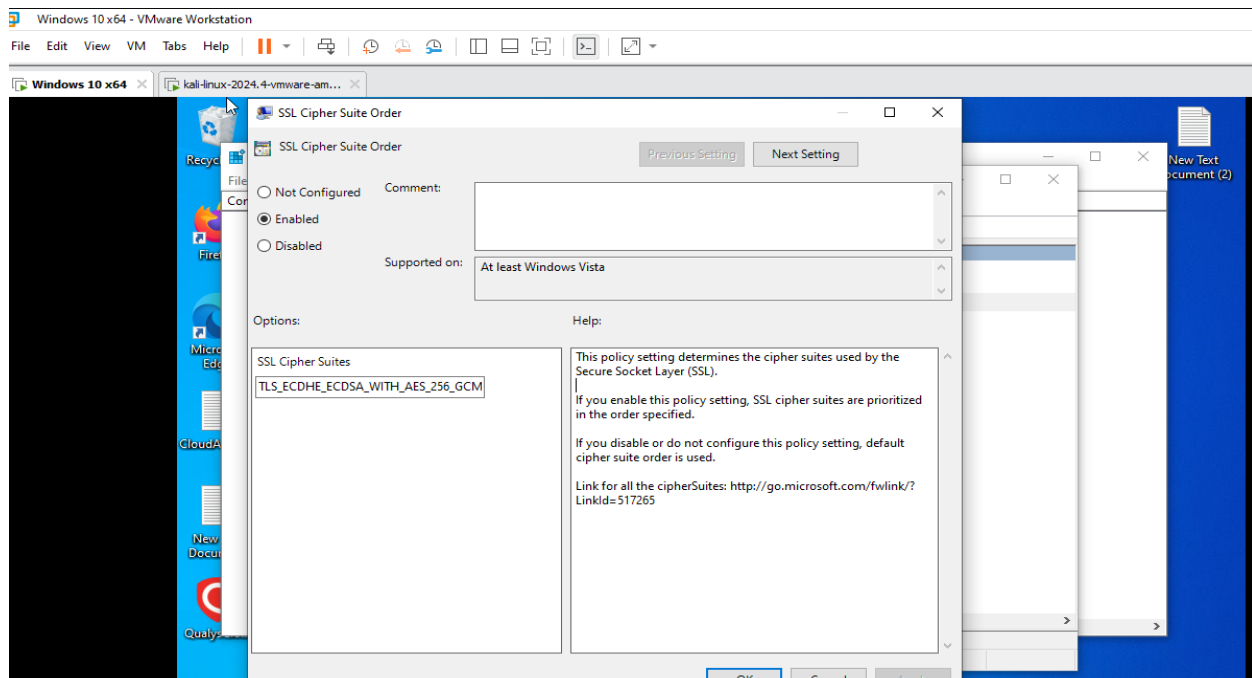
Enabled = 0



Configuring TLS Cipher Suite Order by using Group Policy

You can use the SSL Cipher Suite Order Group Policy settings to configure the default TLS cipher suite order.

1. From the Group Policy Management Console, go to Computer Configuration > Administrative Templates > Network > SSL Configuration Settings.
2. Double-click SSL Cipher Suite Order, and then click the Enabled option.
3. Right-click SSL Cipher Suites box and select Select all from the pop-up menu.
4. Right-click the selected text, and select copy from the pop-up menu.
5. Paste the text into a text editor such as notepad.exe and update with the new cipher suite order list.
6. Replace the list in the **SSL Cipher Suites** with the updated ordered list.
7. Click **OK** or **Apply**.



4.DCE/RPC and MSRPC Services Enumeration Reporting

Summary: Distributed Computing Environment / Remote Procedure Calls (DCE/RPC) or MSRPC services running on the remote host can be enumerated by connecting on port 135 and doing the appropriate queries.

DCE/RPC and MSRPC Services Enumeration Reporting	5.0 (Medium)	80 %	192.168.1.20	192.168.1.20	135/tcp	N/A	N/A	Sun, Apr 13, 2025 8:08 PM UTC
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Impact:

An attacker may use this fact to gain more knowledge about the remote host.

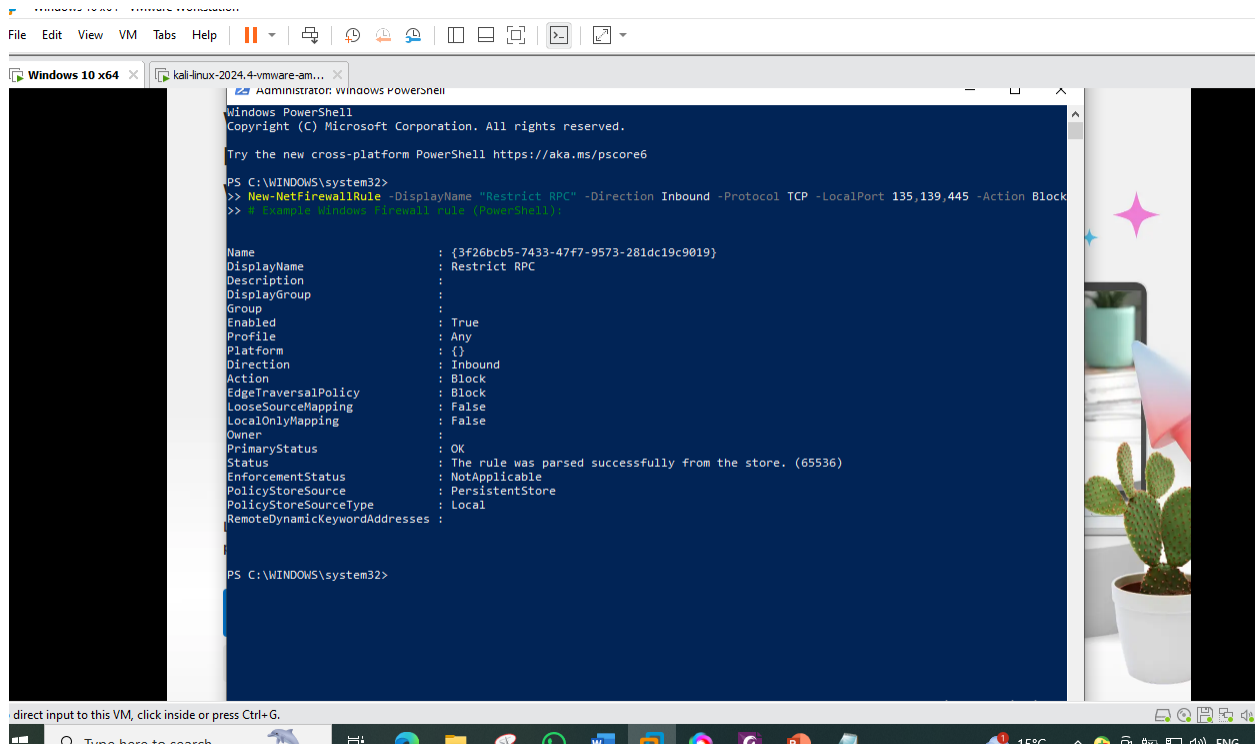
Solution: Filter incoming traffic to these ports.

Fix vulnerability:

1. Restrict Access via Firewall or ACLs

- **Block ports** that are used by DCE/RPC (e.g., **135/tcp**, **139/tcp**, **445/tcp**, and dynamic range **49152–65535/tcp** for RPC).
- Use Windows Firewall to limit access **only to trusted IPs**.
- Example Windows Firewall rule (PowerShell):

New-NetFirewallRule -DisplayName "Restrict RPC" -Direction Inbound -Protocol TCP -LocalPort 135,139,445 -Action Block



```
Windows PowerShell
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Try the new cross-platform PowerShell https://aka.ms/pscore6

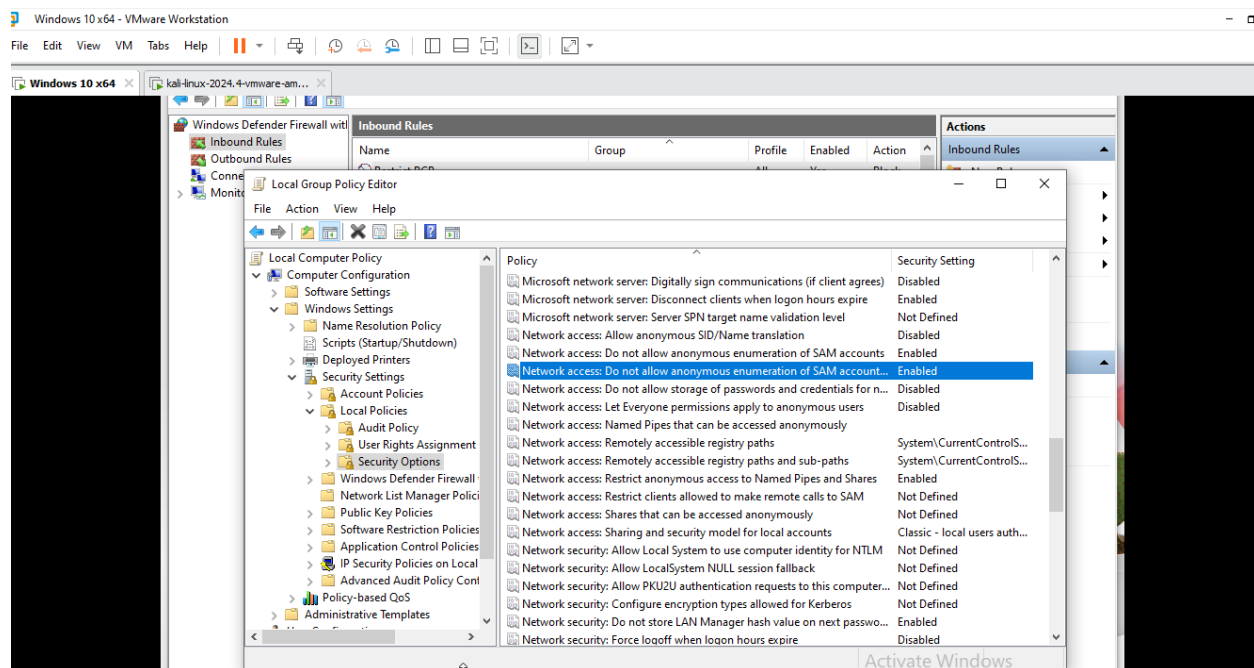
PS C:\WINDOWS\system32> New-NetFirewallRule -DisplayName "Restrict RPC" -Direction Inbound -Protocol TCP -LocalPort 135,139,445 -Action Block
Name : {3f26bcb5-7433-47f7-9573-281dc19c9019}
DisplayName : Restrict RPC
Description :
DisplayGroup :
Group :
Enabled : True
Profile : Any
Platform : {}
Direction : Inbound
Action : Block
EdgeTraversalPolicy : Block
LooseSourceMapping : False
LocalOnlyMapping : False
Owner :
PrimaryStatus : OK
Status : The rule was parsed successfully from the store. (65536)
EnforcementStatus : NotApplicable
PolicyStoreSource : PersistentStore
PolicyStoreSourceType : Local
RemoteDynamicKeywordAddresses :
```

2. Enforce RPC Security and Hardening

Group Policy Path: Computer Configuration > Windows Settings > Security Settings > Local Policies > Security Options

Set the following:

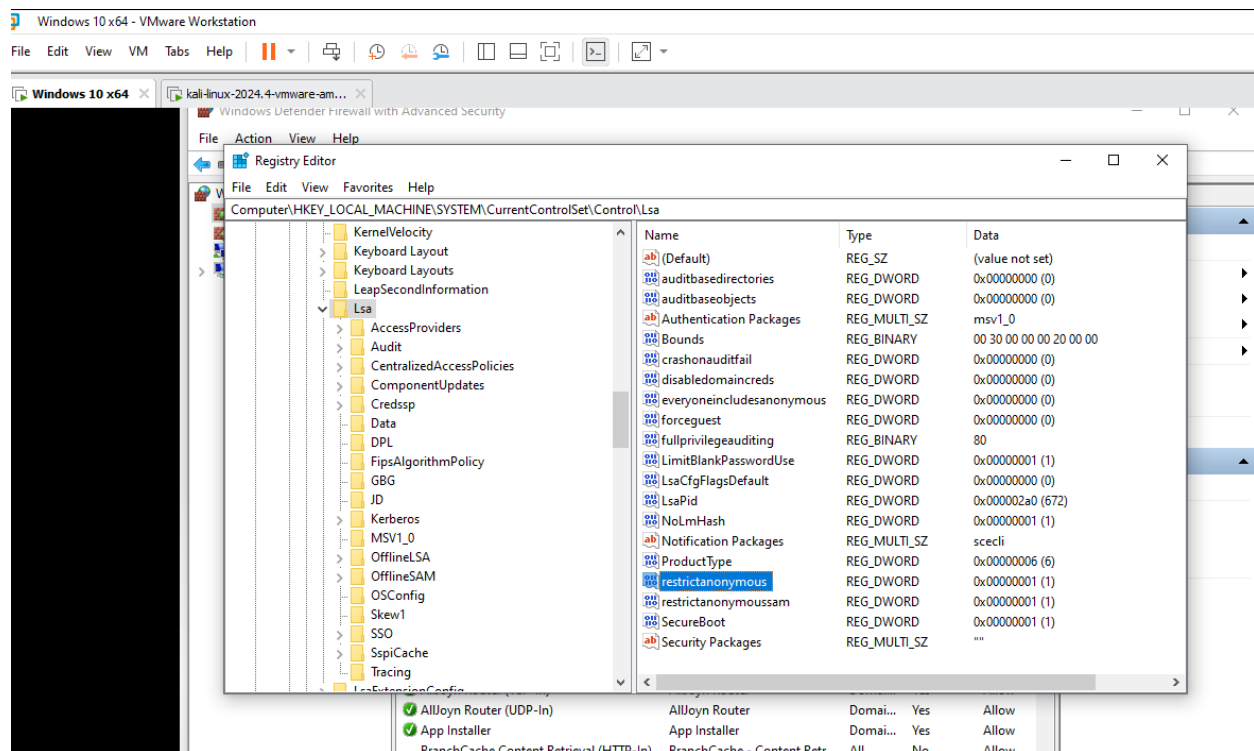
- Network access: Let Everyone permissions apply to anonymous users → **Disabled**
- Network access: Restrict anonymous access to Named Pipes and Shares → **Enabled**
- Network access: Do not allow anonymous enumeration of SAM accounts → **Enabled**
- Network access: Do not allow anonymous enumeration of SAM accounts and shares → **Enabled**



3. Modify the registry to restrict remote access:

[HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\SYSTEM\CurrentControlSet\Control\Lsa]

"RestrictAnonymous"=dword:00000001



5.TCP Timestamps Information Disclosure

Summary: The remote host implements TCP timestamps and therefore allows to compute the uptime.

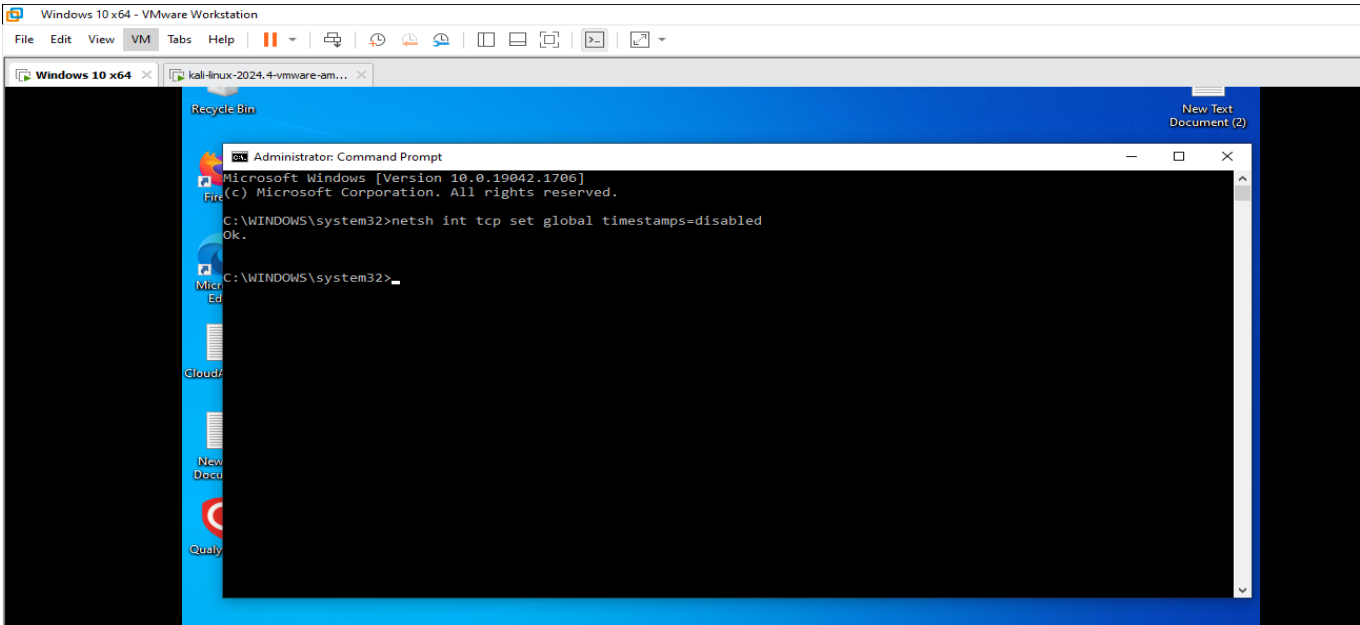
TCP Timestamps Information Disclosure		<div><div></div></div> 2.6 (Low)	80 %	192.168.1.20	192.168.1.20	general/tcp	N/A	N/A	Sun, Apr 13, 2025 8:04 PM UTC
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Impact:

A side effect of this feature is that the uptime of the remote host can sometimes be computed.

Fix vulnerability:

To disable TCP timestamps on Windows, execute 'netsh int tcp set global timestamps=disabled'



6.Relative IP Identification number change vulnerability

Summary: The remote host uses non-random IP IDs, that is, it is possible to predict the next value of the ip_id field of the ip packets sent by this host.

Relative IP Identification number change		<div><div></div></div> 2.6 (Low)	1 %	192.168.1.20	192.168.1.20	general/tcp	N/A	N/A	Sun, Apr 13, 2025 8:04 PM UTC
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Impact:

An attacker may use this feature to determine traffic patterns within your network. A few examples (not at all exhaustive) are:

1. A remote attacker can determine if the remote host sent a packet in reply to another request. Specifically, an attacker can use your server as an unwilling participant in a blind port scan of another network.
2. A remote attacker can roughly determine server requests at certain times of the day. For instance, if the server is sending much more traffic after business hours, the server may be a reverse proxy or other remote access device. An attacker can use this information to concentrate his/her efforts on the more critical machines.
3. A remote attacker can roughly estimate the number of requests that a web server processes over a period of time.

Solution: update windows**7.ICMP Timestamp Reply Information Disclosure**

Summary: The remote host responded to an ICMP timestamp request.

ICMP Timestamp Reply Information Disclosure	↔	2.1 (Low)	80 %	192.168.1.20	192.168.1.20	general/icmp	N/A	N/A	Sun, Apr 13, 2025 8:04 PM UTC
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Impact:

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

Solution: Mitigation

Various mitigations are possible:

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

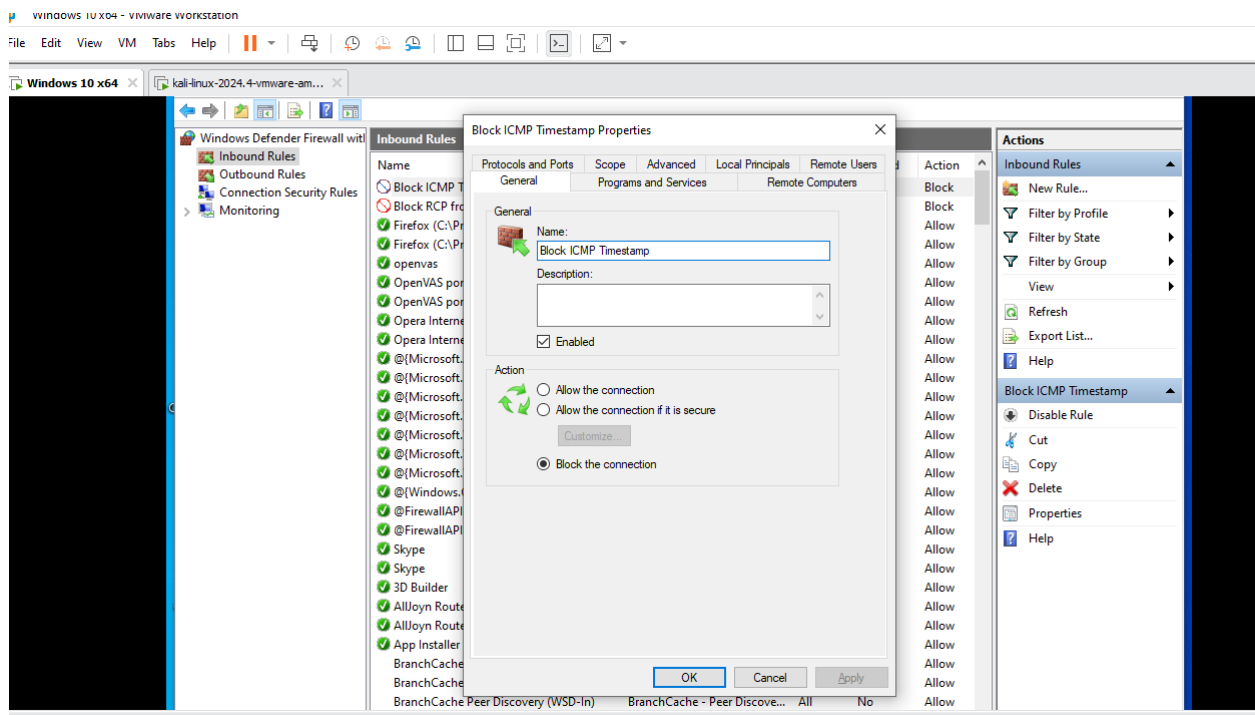
References: CVE-1999-0524**Fix vulnerability:**

create a firewall rule for this one with the following settings:

1. Open **Windows Defender Firewall with Advanced Security**

2. Create a **new inbound rule**:

- Type: **Custom**
- Protocol: **ICMPv4**
- ICMP settings: Choose **Specific ICMP types**, and deselect **Timestamp Request**
- Action: **Block**
- Apply to: All profiles
- Name: e.g., *Block ICMP Timestamp*



Or use **PowerShell**:

New-NetFirewallRule -DisplayName "Block ICMP Timestamp Request" -Protocol ICMPv4 -IcmpType 13 -Direction Inbound -Action Block

New-NetFirewallRule -DisplayName "Block ICMP Timestamp Reply" -Protocol ICMPv4 -IcmpType 14 -Direction Outbound -Action Block

