Scan Report

June 5, 2023

Summary

This document reports on the results of an automatic security scan. All dates are displayed using the timezone "Coordinated Universal Time", which is abbreviated "UTC". The task was "NoobBox-1". The scan started at Mon Jun 5 09:32:38 2023 UTC and ended at Mon Jun 5 09:39:36 2023 UTC. The report first summarises the results found. Then, for each host, the report describes every issue found. Please consider the advice given in each description, in order to rectify the issue.

Contents

1 Result Overview

Host	High	Medium	Low	Log	False Positive
192.168.64.21	0	2	2	0	0
Total: 1	0	2	2	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 4 results selected by the filtering described above. Before filtering there were 48 results.

2 Results per Host

2.1 192.168.64.21

Host scan start	Mon Jun 5 09:33:07 2023 UTC
Host scan end	Mon Jun 5 09:39:31 2023 UTC

Service (Port)	Threat Level
80/tcp	Medium
general/tcp	Low
general/icmp	Low

2.1.1 Medium 80/tcp

Medium (CVSS: 5.8)
NVT: WordPress User IDs and User Names Disclosure

Summary
WordPress platforms use a parameter called 'author'. This parameter accepts integer values and represents the 'User ID' of users in the web site. For example: http://www.example.com/?author=1

Vulnerability Detection Result

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```
The following user names were revealed in id range 1-25.
Discovered username 'noobbox' with id '1 via URL http://192.168.64.21/wordpress/
↪?author=1
```

Impact
These problems trigger the following attack vectors:
1. The query response discloses whether the User ID is enabled.
2. The query response leaks (by redirection) the User Name corresponding with that User ID.

Solution:
Solution type: WillNotFix
No known solution was made available for at least one year since the disclosure of this vulnerability. Likely none will be provided anymore. General solution options are to upgrade to a newer release, disable respective features, remove the product or replace the product by another one.

Vulnerability Insight
The problems found are:
1. User ID values are generated consecutively.
2. When a valid User ID is found, WordPress redirects to a web page with the name of the author.

Vulnerability Detection Method
Details: `WordPress User IDs and User Names Disclosure`
OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.103222
Version used: `2023-03-01T10:20:04Z`

References

```
url: http://www.talsoft.com.ar/index.php/research/security-advisories/wordpress-
↪user-id-and-user-name-disclosure
```

Medium (CVSS: 4.8)
NVT: Cleartext Transmission of Sensitive Information via HTTP

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

Vulnerability Detection Result

```
The following input fields where identified (URL:input name):
http://192.168.64.21/wordpress/wp-login.php:pwd
http://192.168.64.21/wordpress/wp-login.php?redirect_to=http%3A%2F%2F192.168.64.
↪21%2Fwordpress%2Fwp-admin%2F&reauth=1:pwd
```

Impact

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An attacker could use this situation to compromise or eavesdrop on the HTTP communication between the client and the server using a man-in-the-middle attack to get access to sensitive data like usernames or passwords.

Solution:
Solution type: Workaround
Enforce the transmission of sensitive data via an encrypted SSL/TLS connection. Additionally make sure the host / application is redirecting all users to the secured SSL/TLS connection before allowing to input sensitive data into the mentioned functions.

Affected Software/OS
Hosts / applications which doesn't enforce the transmission of sensitive data via an encrypted SSL/TLS connection.

Vulnerability Detection Method
Evaluate previous collected information and check if the host / application is not enforcing the transmission of sensitive data via an encrypted SSL/TLS connection.
The script is currently checking the following:
- HTTP Basic Authentication (Basic Auth)
- HTTP Forms (e.g. Login) with input field of type 'password'
Details: `Cleartext Transmission of Sensitive Information via HTTP`
OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.108440
Version used: `2020-08-24T15:18:35Z`

References
`url: https://www.owasp.org/index.php/Top_10_2013-A2-Broken_Authentication_and_Se`
`↪ssion_Management`
`url: https://www.owasp.org/index.php/Top_10_2013-A6-Sensitive_Data_Exposure`
`url: https://cwe.mitre.org/data/definitions/319.html`

[return to 192.168.64.21]

2.1.2 Low general/tcp

Low (CVSS: 2.6)
NVT: TCP Timestamps Information Disclosure

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

Vulnerability Detection Result
```
It was detected that the host implements RFC1323/RFC7323.
The following timestamps were retrieved with a delay of 1 seconds in-between:
Packet 1: 1658407027
```

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Packet 2: 1658408103

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

Solution:
Solution type: 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.

Affected Software/OS
TCP implementations that implement RFC1323/RFC7323.

Vulnerability Insight
The remote host implements TCP timestamps, as defined by RFC1323/RFC7323.

Vulnerability Detection Method
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: 2023-05-11T09:09:33Z

References
url: https://datatracker.ietf.org/doc/html/rfc1323
url: https://datatracker.ietf.org/doc/html/rfc7323
url: https://web.archive.org/web/20151213072445/http://www.microsoft.com/en-us/d
↪ownload/details.aspx?id=9152

[return to 192.168.64.21]

2.1.3 Low general/icmp

Low (CVSS: 2.1)
NVT: ICMP Timestamp Reply Information Disclosure

Summary
The remote host responded to an ICMP timestamp request.

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Vulnerability Detection Result
The following response / ICMP packet has been received:
- ICMP Type: 14
- ICMP Code: 0

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

Solution:
Solution type: 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)

Vulnerability Insight
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.

Vulnerability Detection Method
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: 2023-05-11T09:09:33Z

References
cve: CVE-1999-0524
url: https://datatracker.ietf.org/doc/html/rfc792
url: https://datatracker.ietf.org/doc/html/rfc2780
cert-bund: CB-K15/1514
cert-bund: CB-K14/0632
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2014-0658

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