ITMS 443 Vulnerability Scans

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Executive summary

During the vulnerability analysis, OpenVAS and Nessus vulnerability scanners were used to penetrate and source vulnerabilities within the computer system. Together these scanners sourced 17 unique critical vulnerabilities that need remediation immediately. Fortunately, most vulnerabilities can mitigate very quickly and easily with simply upgraded programs, operating systems, etc. A thorough check of the system to needs to be performed to ensure no data was compromised during the very insure state. A technical report has been created to inform your organization of all the vulnerabilities found, and a vulnerability mitigation plan had been designed to give suggestions for immediate mitigation. Thank for allowing my team to perform this service for you.

Scan Report

October 2, 2019

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 "Open vas Meta Scan Basic Without Credentials". The scan started at Tue Oct 1 08:06:09 2019 UTC and ended at Tue Oct 1 08:44:37 2019 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
192.168.1.154	11	25	2	0	0
Total: 1	11	25	2	0	0

Vendor security updates are not trusted.
Overrides are on. When a result has an override, this report uses the threat of the override.
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.
It only lists hosts that produced issues.
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 38 results selected by the filtering described above. Before filtering there were 347 results.

1.1 Host Authentications

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

2 Results per Host

2.1 192.168.1.154

Host scan start Tue Oct 1 08:06:33 2019 UTC
Host scan end Tue Oct 1 08:44:37 2019 UTC

Service (Port)	Threat Level
3632/tcp	High
80/tcp	High
1099/tcp	High
general/tcp	High
8787/tcp	High
1524/tcp	High
512/tcp	High
5900/tcp	High
2121/tcp	Medium
445/tcp	Medium

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Service (Port)	Threat Level
25/tcp	Medium
6667/tcp	Medium
22/tcp	Medium
5432/tcp	Medium
80/tcp	Medium
21/tcp	Medium
5900/tcp	Medium
22/tcp	Low
general/tcp	Low

2.1.1 High 3632/tcp

High (CVSS: 9.3)
NVT: Distcc Remote Code Execution Vulnerability

Summary
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 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: Vendor Fix
Vendor updates are available. Please see the references for more information.
For more information about Distcc's security see the references.

Vulnerability Detection Method
Details: `Distcc Remote Code Execution Vulnerability`
OID: 1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.103553
Version used: `$Revision: 12032$`

References
`CVE: CVE-2004-2687`
`Other:`
`URL: https://distcc.github.io/security.html`
`URL: https://web.archive.org/web/20150511045306/http://archives.neohapsis.com:`
`↪80/archives/bugtraq/2005-03/0183.html`

[return to 192.168.1.154]

2.1.2 High 80/tcp

High (CVSS: 10.0) NVT: TWiki XSS and Command Execution Vulnerabilities
Product detection result cpe:/a:twiki:twiki:01.Feb.2003 Detected by TWiki Version Detection (OID: 1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.800399)
Summary The host is running TWiki and is prone to Cross-Site Scripting (XSS) and Command Execution Vulnerabilities.
Vulnerability Detection Result Installed version: 01.Feb.2003 Fixed version: 4.2.4
Impact 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.
Solution **Solution type:** Vendor Fix Upgrade to version 4.2.4 or later.
Affected Software/OS TWiki, TWiki version prior to 4.2.4.
Vulnerability Insight 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.
Vulnerability Detection Method Details: TWiki XSS and Command Execution Vulnerabilities OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.800320 Version used: $Revision: 12952$
Product Detection Result Product: cpe:/a:twiki:twiki:01.Feb.2003 Method: TWiki Version Detection OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.800399)
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References
CVE: CVE-2008-5304, CVE-2008-5305
BID: 32668, 32669
Other:
URL: http://twiki.org/cgi-bin/view/Codev.SecurityAlert-CVE-2008-5304
URL: http://twiki.org/cgi-bin/view/Codev/SecurityAlert-CVE-2008-5305

High (CVSS: 7.5)
NVT: phpinfo() output Reporting

Summary
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 web server directory.

Vulnerability Detection Result
The following files are calling the function phpinfo() which disclose potentially sensitive information:
http://192.168.1.154/mutillidae/phpinfo.php
http://192.168.1.154/phpinfo.php

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.

Vulnerability Detection Method
Details: phpinfo() output Reporting
OID: 1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.11229
Version used: $Revision: 11992 $

High (CVSS: 7.5)
NVT: PHP-CGI-based setups vulnerability when parsing query string parameters from php files.

Summary
PHP is prone to an information-disclosure vulnerability.

Vulnerability Detection Result
Vulnerable url: http://192.168.1.154/cgi-bin/php

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Impact
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.

Solution
Solution type: Vendor Fix
PHP has released version 5.4.3 and 5.3.13 to address this vulnerability. PHP is recommending that users upgrade to the latest version of PHP.

Vulnerability Insight
When PHP is used in a CGI-based setup (such as Apache's mod_cgid), the php-cgi receives a processed query string parameter as command line arguments which allows command-line switches, such as -s, -d or -c to be passed to the php-cgi binary, which can be exploited to disclose source code and obtain arbitrary code execution.
An example of the -s command, allowing an attacker to view the source code of index.php is below:
http://example.com/index.php?-s

Vulnerability Detection Method
Details: `PHP-CGI-based setups vulnerability when parsing query string parameters from ph.`
`↪..`
OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.103482
Version used: `$Revision: 13679 $`

References
`CVE: CVE-2012-1823, CVE-2012-2311, CVE-2012-2336, CVE-2012-2335`
`BID: 53388`
`Other:`
`URL: http://www.h-online.com/open/news/item/Critical-open-hole-in-PHP-creates-r`
`↪isks-Update-1567532.html`
`URL: http://www.kb.cert.org/vuls/id/520827`
`URL: http://eindbazen.net/2012/05/php-cgi-advisory-cve-2012-1823/`
`URL: https://bugs.php.net/bug.php?id=61910`
`URL: http://www.php.net/manual/en/security.cgi-bin.php`
`URL: http://www.securityfocus.com/bid/53388`

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.
This script checks if they are enabled and can be misused to upload or delete files.

Vulnerability Detection Result
`We could upload the following files via the PUT method at this web server:`

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http://192.168.1.154/dav/puttest1578928506.html
We could delete the following files via the DELETE method at this web server:
http://192.168.1.154/dav/puttest1578928506.html

Impact
- Enabled PUT method: This might allow an attacker to upload and run arbitrary code on this web server.
- Enabled DELETE method: This might allow an attacker to delete additional files on this web server.

Solution
Solution type: Mitigation
Use access restrictions to these dangerous HTTP methods or disable them completely.

Vulnerability Detection Method
Details: Test HTTP dangerous methods
OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.10498
Version used: 2019-04-24T07:26:10+0000

References
BID:12141
Other:
OWASP:OWASP-CM-001

[return to 192.168.1.154]

2.1.3 High 1099/tcp

High (CVSS:10.0)
NVT: Java RMI Server Insecure Default Configuration Remote Code Execution Vulnerability

Summary
Multiple Java products that implement the RMI Server contain a vulnerability that could allow an unauthenticated, remote attacker to execute arbitrary code on a targeted system with elevated privileges.

Vulnerability Detection Result
Vulnerability was detected according to the Vulnerability Detection Method.

Impact
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.

Solution
Solution type: Workaround

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Disable class-loading.

Vulnerability Insight
The vulnerability exists because of an incorrect default configuration of the Remote Method Invocation (RMI) Server in the affected software.

Vulnerability Detection Method
Check if the target tries to load a Java class via a remote HTTP URL.
Details: `JavaRMIServerInsecureDefaultConfigurationRemoteCodeExecutionVulnerabil.`
`↪..`
OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.140051
Version used: `$Revision: 13999$`

References
`Other:`
`URL:https://tools.cisco.com/security/center/viewAlert.x?alertId=23665`

[return to 192.168.1.154]

2.1.4 High general/tcp

High (CVSS: 10.0)
NVT: OS End Of Life Detection

Product detection result
`cpe:/o:canonical:ubuntu_linux:8.04`
`Detected by OS Detection Consolidation and Reporting (OID: 1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0`
`↪.105937)`

Summary
OS End Of Life Detection
The Operating System on the remote host has reached the end of life and should not be used anymore.

Vulnerability Detection Result
`The "Ubuntu" Operating System on the remote host has reached the end of life.`
`CPE: cpe:/o:canonical:ubuntu_linux:8.04`
`Installed version,`
`build or SP: 8.04`
`EOL date: 2013-05-09`
`EOL info: https://wiki.ubuntu.com/Releases`

Solution
Solution type: Mitigation

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Vulnerability Detection Method
Details: `OSEndOfLifeDetection`
OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.103674
Version used: `$Revision: 8927 $`

Product Detection Result
Product: `cpe:/o:canonical:ubuntu_linux:8.04`
Method: `OS Detection Consolidation and Reporting`
OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.105937)

[return to 192.168.1.154]

2.1.5 High 8787/tcp

High (CVSS: 10.0)
NVT: Distributed Ruby (dRuby/DRb) Multiple Remote Code Execution Vulnerabilities

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

Vulnerability Detection Result
```
The service is running in $SAFE >= 1 mode. However it is still possible to run a
↪rbitrary syscall commands on the remote host. Sending an invalid syscall the s
↪ervice returned the following response:
Flo:Errno::ENOSYS:bt["3/usr/lib/ruby/1.8/drb/drb.rb:1555:in`syscall'"0/usr/lib/
↪ruby/1.8/drb/drb.rb:1555:in`send'"4/usr/lib/ruby/1.8/drb/drb.rb:1555:in`__se
↪nd__'"A/usr/lib/ruby/1.8/drb/drb.rb:1555:in`perform_without_block'"3/usr/lib/
↪ruby/1.8/drb/drb.rb:1515:in`perform'"5/usr/lib/ruby/1.8/drb/drb.rb:1589:in`m
↪ain_loop'"0/usr/lib/ruby/1.8/drb/drb.rb:1585:in`loop'"5/usr/lib/ruby/1.8/drb/
↪drb.rb:1585:in`main_loop'"1/usr/lib/ruby/1.8/drb/drb.rb:1581:in`start'"5/usr
↪/lib/ruby/1.8/drb/drb.rb:1581:in`main_loop'"//usr/lib/ruby/1.8/drb/drb.rb:143
↪0:in`run'"1/usr/lib/ruby/1.8/drb/drb.rb:1427:in`start'"//usr/lib/ruby/1.8/dr
↪b/drb.rb:1427:in`run'"6/usr/lib/ruby/1.8/drb/drb.rb:1347:in`initialize'"//us
↪r/lib/ruby/1.8/drb/drb.rb:1627:in`new'"9/usr/lib/ruby/1.8/drb/drb.rb:1627:in
↪`start_service'"%/usr/sbin/druby_timeserver.rb:12:errnoi+:mesg"Function not im
↪plemented
```

Impact
By default, Distributed Ruby does not impose restrictions on allowed hosts or set the $SAFE environment variable to prevent privileged activities. If other controls are not in place, especially if the Distributed Ruby process runs with elevated privileges, an attacker could execute arbitrary system commands or Ruby scripts on the Distributed Ruby server. An attacker may need to know only the URI of the listening Distributed Ruby server to submit Ruby commands.

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Solution
Solution type: Mitigation
Administrators of environments that rely on Distributed Ruby should ensure that appropriate controls are in place. Code-level controls may include:
- Implementing taint on untrusted input
- Setting $SAFE levels appropriately (>= 2 is recommended if untrusted hosts are allowed to submit Ruby commands, and >= 3 may be appropriate)
- Including drb/acl.rb to set ACL Entry to restrict access to trusted hosts

Vulnerability Detection Method
Send a crafted command to the service and check for a remote command execution via the instance_eval or syscall requests.
Details: `Distributed Ruby (dRuby/DRb) Multiple Remote Code Execution Vulnerabilities`
OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.108010
Version used: `$Revision: 12338 $`

References
`BID:47071`
`Other:`
`URL:https://tools.cisco.com/security/center/viewAlert.x?alertId=22750`
`URL:http://www.securityfocus.com/bid/47071`
`URL:http://blog.recurity-labs.com/archives/2011/05/12/druby_for_penetration_testers/`
`URL:http://www.ruby-doc.org/stdlib-1.9.3/libdoc/drb/rdoc/DRb.html`

[return to 192.168.1.154]

2.1.6 High 1524/tcp

High (CVSS: 10.0)
NVT: Possible Backdoor: Ingreslock

Summary
A backdoor is installed on the remote host

Vulnerability Detection Result
`The service is answering to an 'id;' command with the following response: uid=0(root) gid=0(root)`

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

Solution
Solution type: Workaround

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Vulnerability Detection Method
Details: `PossibleBackdoor:Ingreslock`
OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.103549
Version used: `$Revision:11327$`

[return to 192.168.1.154]

2.1.7 High 512/tcp

High (CVSS:10.0)
NVT:rexec Passwordless/Unencrypted Cleartext Login

Summary
This remote host is running a rexec service.

Vulnerability Detection Result
`The rexec service is not allowing connections from this host.`

Solution
Solution type: Mitigation
Disable the rexec service and use alternatives like SSH instead.

Vulnerability Insight
rexec (Remote Process Execution) has the same kind of functionality that rsh has: you can execute shell commands on a remote computer.
The main difference is that rexec authenticate by reading the username and password *unencrypted* from the socket.

Vulnerability Detection Method
Details: `rexecPasswordless/UnencryptedCleartextLogin`
OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.100111
Version used: `$Revision:13541$`

References
`Other:`
`URL:https://web.nvd.nist.gov/view/vuln/detail?vulnId=CVE-1999-0618`

[return to 192.168.1.154]

2.1.8 High 5900/tcp

High (CVSS:9.0)
NVT:VNC Brute Force Login

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Summary
Try to login with given passwords via VNC protocol.

Vulnerability Detection Result
`It was possible to connect to the VNC server with the password: password`

Solution
Solution type: Mitigation
Change the password to something hard to guess or enable password protection at all.

Vulnerability Insight
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.

Vulnerability Detection Method
Details: `VNC Brute Force Login`
OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.106056
Version used: `2019-09-06T14:17:49+0000`

[return to 192.168.1.154]

2.1.9 Medium 2121 / tcp

Medium (CVSS: 4.8)
NVT: FTP Unencrypted Cleartext Login

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

Vulnerability Detection Result
`The remote FTP service accepts logins without a previous sent 'AUTH TLS' command`
`↪. Response(s):`
`Anonymous sessions: 331 Password required for anonymous`

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

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

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Vulnerability Detection Method
Tries to login to an anonFTPS enabled FTPS 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: `FTPUnencryptedCleartextLogin`
OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.108528
Version used: `$Revision: 13611$`

[return to 192.168.1.154]

2.1.10 Medium 445/tcp

Medium (CVSS: 6.0)
NVT: Samba MS-RPC Remote Shell Command Execution Vulnerability (Active Check)

Product detection result
`cpe:/a:samba:samba:3.0.20`
`Detected by SMB Native Lan Man (OID: 1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.102011)`

Summary
Samba is prone to a vulnerability that allows attackers to execute arbitrary shell commands because the software fails to sanitize user-supplied input.

Vulnerability Detection Result
Vulnerability was detected according to the Vulnerability Detection Method.

Impact
An attacker may leverage this issue to execute arbitrary shell commands on an affected system with the privileges of the application.

Solution
Solution type: Vendor Fix
Updates are available. Please see the referenced vendor advisory.

Affected Software/OS
This issue affects Samba 3.0.0 to 3.0.25rc3.

Vulnerability Detection Method
Send a crafted command to the samba server and check for a remote command execution.
Details: `Samba MS-RPC Remote Shell Command Execution Vulnerability (Active Check)`
OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.108011
Version used: `$Revision: 10398$`

Product Detection Result

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Product: cpe:/a:samba:samba:3.0.20
Method: SMB Native LanMan
OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.102011)

References
CVE:CVE-2007-2447
BID:23972
Other:
URL:http://www.securityfocus.com/bid/23972
URL:https://www.samba.org/samba/security/CVE-2007-2447.html

[return to 192.168.1.154]

2.1.11 Medium 25/tcp

Medium (CVSS: 4.3)
NVT: SSL/TLS: Deprecated SSLv2 and SSLv3 Protocol Detection

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

Vulnerability Detection Result
In addition to TLSv1.0+ the service is also providing the deprecated SSLv3 proto
↪col and supports one or more ciphers. Those supported ciphers can be found in
↪the 'SSL/TLS: Report Weak and Supported Ciphers' (OID: 1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.8
↪02067) NVT.

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.

Solution
Solution type: Mitigation
It is recommended to disable the deprecated SSLv2 and/or SSLv3 protocols in favor of the TLSv1+ protocols. Please see the references for more information.

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

Vulnerability Insight
The SSLv2 and SSLv3 protocols contain in known cryptographic flaws like:
-Padding Oracle On Downgraded Legacy Encryption (POODLE, CVE-2014-3566)
-Decrypting RSA with Obsolete and Weakened eNcryption (DROWN, CVE-2016-0800)

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Vulnerability Detection Method
Check the used 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: $Revision: 5547 $

References
CVE: CVE-2016-0800, CVE-2014-3566
Other:
URL:https://www.enisa.europa.eu/activities/identity-and-trust/library/deliverables/algorithms-key-sizes-and-parameters-report
URL:https://bettercrypto.org/
URL:https://mozilla.github.io/server-side-tls/ssl-config-generator/
URL:https://drownattack.com/
URL:https://www.imperialviolet.org/2014/10/14/poodle.html

Medium (CVSS: 4.0)
NVT: SSL/TLS: Certificate Signed Using A Weak Signature Algorithm

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

Vulnerability Detection Result
The following certificates are part of the certificate chain but using insecure signature algorithms:
Subject: 1.2.840.113549.1.9.1=#726F6F74407562756E74753830342D626173652E6C6F63616C646F6D61696E,CN=ubuntu804-base.localdomain,OU=Office for Complication of Otherwise Simple Affairs,O=OCOSA,L=Everywhere,ST=There is no such thing outside US,C=XX
Signature Algorithm: sha1WithRSAEncryption

Solution
Solution type: Mitigation
Servers that use SSL/TLS certificates signed with a weak SHA-1, MD5, MD4 or MD2 hashing algorithm will need to obtain new SHA-2 signed SSL/TLS certificates to avoid web browser SSL/TLS certificate warnings.

Vulnerability Insight
The following hashing algorithms used for signing SSL/TLS certificates are considered cryptographically weak and not secure enough for ongoing use:
-Secure Hash Algorithm 1 (SHA-1)
-Message Digest 5 (MD5)
-Message Digest 4 (MD4)
-Message Digest 2 (MD2)

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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 websites that use SHA-1 signed Secure Socket Layer (SSL) certificates.
NOTE: The script preference allows to set one or more custom SHA-1 fingerprints of CA certificates which are trusted by this routine. The fingerprints needs to be passed comma-separated and case-insensitive:
Fingerprint1
or
fingerprint1,Fingerprint2

Vulnerability Detection Method
Check which hashing algorithm was used to sign the remote SSL/TLS certificate.
Details: `SSL/TLS: Certificate Signed Using A Weak Signature Algorithm`
OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.105880
Version used: `$Revision: 11524$`

References
```
Other:
  URL:https://blog.mozilla.org/security/2014/09/23/phasing-out-certificates-with
↪-sha-1-based-signature-algorithms/
```

[return to 192.168.1.154]

2.1.12 Medium 6667/tcp

Medium (CVSS: 6.8)
NVT: UnrealIRCd Authentication Spoofing Vulnerability

Product detection result
`cpe:/a:unrealircd:unrealircd:3.2.8.1`
`Detected by UnrealIRCd Detection (OID: 1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.809884)`

Summary
This host is installed with UnrealIRCd and is prone to authentication spoofing vulnerability.

Vulnerability Detection Result
`Installed version: 3.2.8.1`
`Fixed version: 3.2.10.7`

Impact
Successful exploitation of this vulnerability will allows remote attackers to spoof certificate fingerprints and consequently log in as another user.

Solution
Solution type: Vendor Fix

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Upgrade to UnrealIRCd 3.2.10.7, or 4.0.6, or later.

Affected Software/OS
UnrealIRCd before 3.2.10.7 and 4.x before 4.0.6.

Vulnerability Insight
The flaw exists due to an error in the 'm_authenticate' function in 'modules/m_sasl.c' script.

Vulnerability Detection Method
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: `$Revision: 11874$`

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

References
`CVE: CVE-2016-7144`
`BID: 92763`
`Other:`
`URL: http://seclists.org/oss-sec/2016/q3/420`
`URL: http://www.openwall.com/lists/oss-security/2016/09/05/8`
`URL: https://github.com/unrealircd/unrealircd/commit/f473e355e1dc422c4f019dbf8`
`↪6bc50ba1a34a766`
`URL: https://bugs.unrealircd.org/main_page.php`

[return to 192.168.1.154]

2.1.13 Medium 22/tcp

Medium (CVSS: 4.3)
NVT: SSH Weak Encryption Algorithms Supported

Summary
The remote SSH server is configured to allow weak encryption algorithms.

Vulnerability Detection Result
`The following weak client-to-server encryption algorithms are supported by ther`
`↪emote service:`
`3des-cbc`
`aes128-cbc`
`aes192-cbc`

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```
aes256-cbc
arcfour
arcfour128
arcfour256
blowfish-cbc
cast128-cbc
rijndael-cbc@lysator.liu.se
The following weak server-to-client encryption algorithms are supported by the r
↪emote service:
3des-cbc
aes128-cbc
aes192-cbc
aes256-cbc
arcfour
arcfour128
arcfour256
blowfish-cbc
cast128-cbc
rijndael-cbc@lysator.liu.se
```

Solution
Solution type: Mitigation
Disable the weak encryption algorithms.

Vulnerability Insight
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.

Vulnerability Detection Method
Checks if remote sshservices supports Arcfour, none or CBC ciphers.
Details: `SSH Weak Encryption Algorithms Supported`
OID: 1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.105611
Version used: `$Revision: 13581 $`

References

```
Other:
  URL:https://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc4253#section-6.3
   URL:https://www.kb.cert.org/vuls/id/958563
```

[return to 192.168.1.154]

2.1.14 Medium 5432/tcp

Medium (CVSS: 6.8)
NVT: SSL/TLS: OpenSSL CCS Man in the Middle Security Bypass Vulnerability

Summary
OpenSSL is prone to security-bypass vulnerability.

Vulnerability Detection Result
Vulnerability was detected according to the Vulnerability Detection Method.

Impact
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.

Solution
Solution type: Vendor Fix
Updates are available. Please see the references for more information.

Affected Software/OS
OpenSSL before 0.9.8za, 1.0.0 before 1.0.0m and 1.0.1 before 1.0.1h.

Vulnerability Insight
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.

Vulnerability Detection Method
Send two SSL ChangeCipherSpec requests 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: `2019-07-05T10:04:07+0000`

References
`CVE: CVE-2014-0224`
`BID: 67899`
`Other:`
`URL: https://www.openssl.org/news/secadv/20140605.txt`
`URL: http://www.securityfocus.com/bid/67899`

Medium (CVSS: 5.0)
NVT: SSL/TLS: Certificate Expired

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

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

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```
Certificate details:
subject...:1.2.840.113549.1.9.1=#726F6F74407562756E74753830342D626173652E6C6F6
↪3616C646F6D61696E,CN=ubuntu804-base.localdomain,OU=Office for Complication of
↪Otherwise Simple Affairs,O=OCOSA,L=Everywhere,ST=There is no such thing outsid
↪eUS,C=XX
subject alternative names (SAN):
None
issued by.:1.2.840.113549.1.9.1=#726F6F74407562756E74753830342D626173652E6C6F6
↪3616C646F6D61696E,CN=ubuntu804-base.localdomain,OU=Office for Complication of
↪Otherwise Simple Affairs,O=OCOSA,L=Everywhere,ST=There is no such thing outsid
↪eUS,C=XX
serial....:00FAF93A4C7FB6B9CC
valid from:2010-03-17 14:07:45 UTC
valid until:2010-04-16 14:07:45 UTC
fingerprint (SHA-1):ED093088706603BFD5DC237399B498DA2D4D31C6
fingerprint (SHA-256):E7A7FA0D63E457C7C4A59B38B70849C6A70BDA6F830C7AF1E32DEE436
↪DE813CC
```

Solution
Solution type: Mitigation
Replace the SSL/TLS certificate by a new one.

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

Vulnerability Detection Method
Details: `SSL/TLS:Certificate Expired`
OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.103955
Version used: `$Revision:11103$`

Medium (CVSS:4.3)
NVT:SSL/TLS:Deprecated SSLv2 and SSLv3 Protocol Detection

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

Vulnerability Detection Result

```
In addition to TLSv1.0+ the service is also providing the deprecated SSLv3 proto
↪col and supports one or more ciphers. Those supported ciphers can be found in
↪the 'SSL/TLS:Report Weak and Supported Ciphers' (OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.8
↪02067) NVT.
```

Impact

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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.

Solution
Solution type: Mitigation
It is recommended to disable the deprecated SSLv2 and/or SSLv3 protocols in favor of the TLSv1+ protocols. Please see the references for more information.

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

Vulnerability Insight
The SSLv2 and SSLv3 protocols contain in known cryptographic flaws like:
-Padding Oracle On Downgraded Legacy Encryption (POODLE, CVE-2014-3566)
-Decrypting RSA with Obsolete and Weakened eNcryption (DROWN, CVE-2016-0800)

Vulnerability Detection Method
Check the used 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: `$Revision: 5547 $`

References
```
CVE: CVE-2016-0800, CVE-2014-3566
Other:
  URL:https://www.enisa.europa.eu/activities/identity-and-trust/library/delivera
↪bles/algorithms-key-sizes-and-parameters-report
  URL:https://bettercrypto.org/
  URL:https://mozilla.github.io/server-side-tls/ssl-config-generator/
  URL:https://drownattack.com/
  URL:https://www.imperialviolet.org/2014/10/14/poodle.html
```

Medium (CVSS: 4.3)
NVT: SSL/TLS: Report Weak Cipher Suites

Summary
This routine reports all Weak SSL/TLS cipher suites accepted by a service.
NOTE: No severity for SMTP services with 'Opportunistic TLS' and weak cipher suites on port 25/tcp is reported. If too strong cipher suites are configured for this service the alternative would be to fall back to an even more insecure cleartext communication.

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:
```

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TLS_RSA_WITH_RC4_128_SHA

Solution
Solution type: Mitigation
The configuration of this services should be changed so that it does not accept the listed weak ciphersuites anymore.
Please see the references for more resources supporting you with this task.

Vulnerability Insight
These rules are applied for the evaluation of the cryptographic strength:
-RC4 is considered to be weak (CVE-2013-2566, CVE-2015-2808).
-Ciphers using 64 bit or less are considered to be vulnerable to brute force methods and therefore considered as weak (CVE-2015-4000).
-1024 bit RSA authentication is considered to be insecure and therefore as weak.
-Any cipher considered to be secure for only the next 10 years is considered as medium
-Any other cipher is considered as strong

Vulnerability Detection Method
Details: SSL/TLS:ReportWeakCipherSuites
OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.103440
Version used: $Revision:11135$

References
CVE:CVE-2013-2566,CVE-2015-2808,CVE-2015-4000
Other:
URL:https://www.bsi.bund.de/SharedDocs/Warnmeldungen/DE/CB/warnmeldung_cb-k16-1465_update_6.html
URL:https://bettercrypto.org/
URL:https://mozilla.github.io/server-side-tls/ssl-config-generator/

Medium (CVSS:4.3)
NVT:SSL/TLS:SSLv3 Protocol CBC Cipher Suites Information Disclosure Vulnerability (POODLE)

Summary
This host is prone to an information disclosure vulnerability.

Vulnerability Detection Result
Vulnerability was detected according to the Vulnerability Detection Method.

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

Solution
Solution type: Mitigation

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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.
Details: SSL/TLS:SSLv3 Protocol CBC Cipher Suites Information Disclosure Vulnerability.
↪..
OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.802087
Version used: $Revision:11402$

References
CVE:CVE-2014-3566
BID:70574
Other:
URL:https://www.openssl.org/~bodo/ssl-poodle.pdf
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-exploit
↪ing-ssl-30.html

Medium (CVSS:4.0)
NVT:SSL/TLS:Diffie-Hellman Key Exchange Insufficient DH Group Strength Vulnerability

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

Vulnerability Detection Result
Server Temporary Key Size: 1024 bits

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

Solution
Solution type: Workaround
Deploy (Ephemeral) Elliptic-Curve Diffie-Hellman (ECDHE) or use a 2048-bit or stronger Diffie-Hellman group (see the references).
For Apache Web Servers: Beginning with version 2.4.7, mod_ssl will use DH parameters which include primes with lengths of more than 1024 bits.

Vulnerability Insight

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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-HellmanKeyExchangeInsufficientDHGroupStrengthVulnerabili.
↪..
OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.106223
Version used: $Revision:12865$

References
Other:
URL:https://weakdh.org/
URL:https://weakdh.org/sysadmin.html

Medium (CVSS:4.0)
NVT:SSL/TLS:Certificate Signed Using A Weak Signature Algorithm

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

Vulnerability Detection Result
The following certificates are part of the certificate chain but using insecure
↪signature algorithms:
Subject: 1.2.840.113549.1.9.1=#726F6F74407562756E74753830342D626173
↪652E6C6F63616C646F6D61696E,CN=ubuntu804-base.localdomain,OU=Office for Complic
↪ation of Otherwise Simple Affairs,O=OCOSA,L=Everywhere,ST=There is no such thi
↪ng outside US,C=XX
Signature Algorithm: sha1WithRSAEncryption

Solution
Solution type: Mitigation
Servers that use SSL/TLS certificates signed with a weak SHA-1, MD5, MD4 or MD2 hashing algorithm will need to obtain new SHA-2 signed SSL/TLS certificates to avoid web browser SSL/TLS certificate warnings.

Vulnerability Insight
The following hashing algorithms used for signing SSL/TLS certificates are considered cryptographically weak and not secure enough for ongoing use:
-Secure Hash Algorithm 1 (SHA-1)
-Message Digest 5 (MD5)
-Message Digest 4 (MD4)
-Message Digest 2 (MD2)

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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 websites that use SHA-1 signed Secure Socket Layer (SSL) certificates.
NOTE: The script preference allows to set one or more custom SHA-1 fingerprints of CA certificates which are trusted by this routine. The fingerprints needs to be passed comma-separated and case-insensitive:
Fingerprint1
or
fingerprint1,Fingerprint2

Vulnerability Detection Method
Check which hashing algorithm was used to sign the remote SSL/TLS certificate.
Details: `SSL/TLS: Certificate Signed Using A Weak Signature Algorithm`
OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.105880
Version used: `$Revision: 11524$`

References
```
Other:
  URL:https://blog.mozilla.org/security/2014/09/23/phasing-out-certificates-with
↪-sha-1-based-signature-algorithms/
```

[return to 192.168.1.154]

2.1.15 Medium 80/tcp

Medium (CVSS: 6.8)
NVT: TWiki Cross-Site Request Forgery Vulnerability - Sep10

Product detection result
`cpe:/a:twiki:twiki:01.Feb.2003`
`Detected by TWiki Version Detection (OID: 1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.800399)`

Summary
The host is running TWiki and is prone to Cross-Site Request Forgery vulnerability.

Vulnerability Detection Result
`Installed version: 01.Feb.2003`
`Fixed version: 4.3.2`

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

Solution
Solution type: Vendor Fix

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Upgrade to TWiki version 4.3.2 or later.

Affected Software/OS
TWiki version prior to 4.3.2

Vulnerability Insight
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.

Vulnerability Detection Method
Details: `TWiki Cross-Site Request Forgery Vulnerability-Sep10`
OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.801281
Version used: `$Revision: 12952$`

Product Detection Result
Product: `cpe:/a:twiki:twiki:01.Feb.2003`
Method: `TWiki Version Detection`
OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.800399)

References
`CVE:CVE-2009-4898`
`Other:`
`URL:http://www.openwall.com/lists/oss-security/2010/08/03/8`
`URL:http://www.openwall.com/lists/oss-security/2010/08/02/17`
`URL:http://twiki.org/cgi-bin/view/Codev/SecurityAuditTokenBasedCsrfFix`
`URL:http://twiki.org/cgi-bin/view/Codev/DownloadTWiki`

Medium (CVSS:6.0)
NVT:TWiki Cross-Site Request Forgery Vulnerability

Product detection result
`cpe:/a:twiki:twiki:01.Feb.2003`
`Detected by TWiki Version Detection (OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.800399)`

Summary
The host is running TWiki and is prone to Cross-Site Request Forgery Vulnerability.

Vulnerability Detection Result
`Installed version: 01.Feb.2003`
`Fixed version: 4.3.1`

Impact

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

Solution
Solution type: Vendor Fix
Upgrade to version 4.3.1 or later.

Affected Software/OS
TWiki version prior to 4.3.1

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

Vulnerability Detection Method
Details: `TWiki Cross-Site Request Forgery Vulnerability`
OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.800400
Version used: `$Revision: 12952$`

Product Detection Result
Product: `cpe:/a:twiki:twiki:01.Feb.2003`
Method: `TWiki Version Detection`
OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.800399)

References
```
CVE: CVE-2009-1339
Other:
  URL:http://secunia.com/advisories/34880
   URL:http://bugs.debian.org/cgi-bin/bugreport.cgi?bug=526258
   URL:http://twiki.org/p/pub/Codev/SecurityAlert-CVE-2009-1339/TWiki-4.3.0-c-di
↪ff-cve-2009-1339.txt
```

Medium (CVSS: 5.8)
NVT: HTTP Debugging Methods (TRACE/TRACK) Enabled

Summary
Debugging functions are enabled on the remote web server.
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.

Vulnerability Detection Result
`The web server has the following HTTP methods enabled: TRACE`

Impact

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An attacker may use this flaw to trick your legitimate web users to give him their credentials.

Solution
Solution type: 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.

Affected Software/OS
Web servers with enabled TRACE and/or TRACK methods.

Vulnerability Insight
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.

Vulnerability Detection Method
Details: `HTTP Debugging Methods (TRACE/TRACK) Enabled`
OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.11213
Version used: `$Revision: 10828 $`

References
```
CVE: CVE-2003-1567, CVE-2004-2320, CVE-2004-2763, CVE-2005-3398, CVE-2006-4683,
↪CVE-2007-3008, CVE-2008-7253, CVE-2009-2823, CVE-2010-0386, CVE-2012-2223, CVE
↪-2014-7883
BID:9506, 9561, 11604, 15222, 19915, 24456, 33374, 36956, 36990, 37995
Other:
  URL:http://www.kb.cert.org/vuls/id/288308
   URL:http://www.kb.cert.org/vuls/id/867593
   URL:http://httpd.apache.org/docs/current/de/mod/core.html#traceenable
   URL:https://www.owasp.org/index.php/Cross_Site_Tracing
```

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.

Vulnerability Detection Result
`Vulnerable url: http://192.168.1.154/doc/`

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

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<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: `$Revision: 14336 $`

References
`CVE: CVE-1999-0678`
`BID: 318`

Medium (CVSS: 5.0)
NVT: awiki Multiple Local File Include Vulnerabilities

Summary
awiki is prone to multiple local file-include vulnerabilities because it fails to properly sanitize user-supplied input.

Vulnerability Detection Result
`Vulnerable url: http://192.168.1.154/mutillidae/index.php?page=/etc/passwd`

Impact
An attacker can exploit this vulnerability to obtain potentially sensitive information and execute arbitrary local scripts in the context of the web server process. This may allow the attacker to compromise the application and the host. Other attacks are also possible.

Solution
Solution type: Will Not Fix
No known solution was made available for at least one years 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.

Affected Software/OS
awiki 20100125 is vulnerable. Other versions may also be affected.

Vulnerability Detection Method
Details: `awiki Multiple Local File Include Vulnerabilities`
OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.103210
Version used: `$Revision: 10741 $`

References
```
BID:49187
Other:
  URL:https://www.exploit-db.com/exploits/36047/
   URL:http://www.securityfocus.com/bid/49187
   URL:http://www.kobaonline.com/awiki/
```

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

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

Vulnerability Detection Result
The following input fields were identified (URL:input name):
http://192.168.1.154/phpMyAdmin/:pma_password
http://192.168.1.154/phpMyAdmin/?D=A:pma_password
http://192.168.1.154/tikiwiki/tiki-install.php:pass
http://192.168.1.154/twiki/bin/view/TWiki/TWikiUserAuthentication:oldpassword

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

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

Affected Software / OS
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: $Revision: 10726 $

References
Other:
URL:https://www.owasp.org/index.php/Top_10_2013-A2-Broken_Authentication_and_Session_Management
URL:https://www.owasp.org/index.php/Top_10_2013-A6-Sensitive_Data_Exposure
URL:https://cwe.mitre.org/data/definitions/319.html

Medium (CVSS: 4.3)
NVT: TWiki < 6.1.0 XSS Vulnerability

Product detection result
cpe:/a:twiki:twiki:01.Feb.2003
Detected by TWiki Version Detection (OID: 1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.800399)

Summary
bin/statistics in TWiki 6.0.2 allows XSS via the webs parameter.

Vulnerability Detection Result
Installed version: 01.Feb.2003
Fixed version: 6.1.0

Solution
Solution type: Vendor Fix
Update to version 6.1.0 or later.

Affected Software/OS
TWiki version 6.0.2 and probably prior.

Vulnerability Detection Method
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: 2019-03-26T08:16:24+0000

Product Detection Result
Product: cpe:/a:twiki:twiki:01.Feb.2003
Method: TWiki Version Detection
OID: 1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.800399)

References
CVE: CVE-2018-20212
Other:
URL: https://seclists.org/fulldisclosure/2019/Jan/7
URL: http://twiki.org/cgi-bin/view/Codev/DownloadTWiki

Medium (CVSS: 4.3)
NVT: Apache HTTP Server 'httpOnly' Cookie Information Disclosure Vulnerability

Summary
This host is running Apache HTTP Server and is prone to cookie information disclosure vulnerability.

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Vulnerability Detection Result
Vulnerability was detected according to the Vulnerability Detection Method.

Impact
Successful exploitation will allow attackers to obtain sensitive information that may aid in further attacks.

Solution
Solution type: Vendor Fix
Upgrade to Apache HTTP Server version 2.2.22 or later.

Affected Software/OS
Apache HTTP Server versions 2.2.0 through 2.2.21

Vulnerability Insight
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.

Vulnerability Detection Method
Details: `Apache HTTP Server 'httpOnly' Cookie Information Disclosure Vulnerability`
OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.902830
Version used: `$Revision: 11857 $`

References
```
CVE: CVE-2012-0053
BID: 51706
Other:
  URL: http://secunia.com/advisories/47779
   URL: http://www.exploit-db.com/exploits/18442
   URL: http://rhn.redhat.com/errata/RHSA-2012-0128.html
   URL: http://httpd.apache.org/security/vulnerabilities_22.html
   URL: http://svn.apache.org/viewvc?view=revision&revision=1235454
   URL: http://lists.opensuse.org/opensuse-security-announce/2012-02/msg00026.htm
↪l
```

Medium (CVSS: 4.3)
NVT: phpMyAdmin 'error.php' Cross Site Scripting Vulnerability

Product detection result
`cpe:/a:phpmyadmin:phpmyadmin:3.1.1`
`Detected by phpMyAdmin Detection (OID: 1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.900129)`

Summary
The host is running phpMyAdmin and is prone to Cross-Site Scripting Vulnerability.

...continues on next page...

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Vulnerability Detection Result
Vulnerability was detected according to the Vulnerability Detection Method.

Impact
Successful exploitation will allow attackers to inject arbitrary HTML code within the error page and conduct phishing attacks.

Solution
Solution type: Will Not Fix
No known solution was made available for at least one years 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.

Affected Software/OS
phpMyAdmin version 3.3.8.1 and prior.

Vulnerability Insight
The flaw is caused by input validation errors in the 'error.php' script when processing crafted BB code tags containing '@' characters, which could allow attackers to inject arbitrary HTML code within the error page and conduct phishing attacks.

Vulnerability Detection Method
Details: `phpMyAdmin 'error.php' Cross Site Scripting Vulnerability`
OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.801660
Version used: `$Revision: 11553 $`

Product Detection Result
Product: `cpe:/a:phpmyadmin:phpmyadmin:3.1.1`
Method: `phpMyAdmin Detection`
OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.900129)

References
`CVE: CVE-2010-4480`
`Other:`
`URL:http://www.exploit-db.com/exploits/15699/`
`URL:http://www.vupen.com/english/advisories/2010/3133`

[return to 192.168.1.154]

2.1.16 Medium 21/tcp

Medium (CVSS:6.4)
NVT: Anonymous FTP Login Reporting

Summary

...continues on next page...

...continued from previous page...

Reports if the remote FTP Server allows anonymous logins.

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

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 e-mail address as their password, little to no verification is actually performed on the supplied data.

Vulnerability Detection Method

Details: `AnonymousFTPLoginReporting`
OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.900600
Version used: `$Revision:12030$`

References

```
Other:
  URL:https://web.nvd.nist.gov/view/vuln/detail?vulnId=CVE-1999-0497
```

Medium (CVSS:4.8)
NVT:FTP Unencrypted Cleartext Login

Summary

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

Vulnerability Detection Result

```
The remote FTP service accepts logins without a previous sent 'AUTH TLS' command
↪. Response(s):
Anonymous sessions: 331 Please specify the password.
Non-anonymous sessions: 331 Please specify the password.
```

...continues on next page...

...continued from previous page...

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

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

Vulnerability Detection Method
Tries to login to a non FTPS enabled FTP service without sending a 'AUTH TLS' command first and checks if the service is accepting the login without enforcing the use of the 'AUTH TLS' command.
Details: `FTP Unencrypted Cleartext Login`
OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.108528
Version used: `$Revision: 13611 $`

[return to 192.168.1.154]

2.1.17 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.

Vulnerability Detection Result
`The VNC server provides the following insecure or cryptographically weak Securit`
`↪yType(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 [RFC 4301] or SSH [RFC 4254].
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: `$Revision: 13014 $`

...continues on next page...

...continued from previous page...

References
Other:
URL:https://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc6143#page-10

[return to 192.168.1.154]

2.1.18 Low 22/tcp

Low (CVSS:2.6)
NVT:SSH Weak MAC Algorithms Supported

Summary
The remote SSH server is configured to allow weak MD5 and/or 96-bit MAC algorithms.

Vulnerability Detection Result
The following weak client-to-server MAC algorithms are supported by the remote service:
hmac-md5
hmac-md5-96
hmac-sha1-96
The following weak server-to-client MAC algorithms are supported by the remote service:
hmac-md5
hmac-md5-96
hmac-sha1-96

Solution
Solution type: Mitigation
Disable the weak MAC algorithms.

Vulnerability Detection Method
Details: SSH Weak MAC Algorithms Supported
OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.105610
Version used: $Revision: 13581 $

[return to 192.168.1.154]

2.1.19 Low general/tcp

Low (CVSS:2.6)
NVT:TCP timestamps

Summary

...continues on next page...

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

Vulnerability Detection Result
It was detected that the host implements RFC1323.
The following timestamps were retrieved with a delay of 1 seconds in-between:
Packet 1: 358148628
Packet 2: 358148736

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 cannot 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/IPv4 implementations that implement RFC1323.

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

Vulnerability Detection Method
Special IP packets are forged and sent with a little delay in between to the target IP. The responses are researched for a timestamps. If found, the timestamps are reported.
Details: TCP timestamps
OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.80091
Version used: $Revision: 14310$

References
Other:
URL:http://www.ietf.org/rfc/rfc1323.txt
URL:http://www.microsoft.com/en-us/download/details.aspx?id=9152

[return to 192.168.1.154]

Nessus Meta Scan Basic Without Credentials

Report generated by Nessus™ Wed, 02 Oct 2019 00:09:51 CDT

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Vulnerabilities by Host

Vulnerabilities by Host

192.168.1.154

CRITICAL	HIGH	MEDIUM	LOW	INFO
6	2	12	4	119

Scan Information

Start time: Wed Oct 2 00:00:31 2019
End time: Wed Oct 2 00:09:50 2019

Host Information

Netbios Name: METASPLOITABLE
IP: 192.168.1.154
MAC Address: 00:50:56:9A:17:45
OS: Linux Kernel 2.6 on Ubuntu 8.04 (hardy)

Vulnerabilities

51988 - Bind Shell Backdoor Detection

Synopsis

The remote host may have been compromised.

Description

A shell is listening on the remote port without any authentication being required. An attacker may use it by connecting to the remote port and sending commands directly.

Solution

Verify if the remote host has been compromised, and reinstall the system if necessary.

Risk Factor

Critical

CVSS v3.0 Base Score

9.8 (CVSS:3.0/AV:N/AC:L/PR:N/UI:N/S:U/C:H/I:H/A:H)

CVSS Base Score

10.0 (CVSS2#AV:N/AC:L/Au:N/C:C/I:C/A:C)

Plugin Information

Published: 2011/02/15, Modified: 2019/05/10

Plugin Output

tcp/1524

```
Nessus was able to execute the command "id" using the
following request :



This produced the following truncated output (limited to 10 lines) :
------------------------------ snip ------------------------------
root@metasploitable:/# uid=0(root) gid=0(root) groups=0(root)
root@metasploitable:/#

------------------------------ snip ------------------------------
```

32314 - Debian OpenSSH/OpenSSL Package Random Number Generator Weakness

Synopsis

The remote SSH host keys are weak.

Description

The remote SSH host key has been generated on a Debian or Ubuntu system which contains a bug in the random number generator of its OpenSSL library.

The problem is due to a Debian packager removing nearly all sources of entropy in the remote version of OpenSSL.

An attacker can easily obtain the private part of the remote key and use this to set up decipher the remote session or set up a man in the middle attack.

See Also

http://www.nessus.org/u?107f9bdc

http://www.nessus.org/u?f14f4224

Solution

Consider all cryptographic material generated on the remote host to be guessable. In particuliar, all SSH, SSL and OpenVPN key material should be re-generated.

Risk Factor

Critical

CVSS Base Score

10.0 (CVSS2#AV:N/AC:L/Au:N/C:C/I:C/A:C)

CVSS Temporal Score

8.3 (CVSS2#E:F/RL:OF/RC:C)

References

BID	29179
CVE	CVE-2008-0166
XREF	CWE:310

Exploitable With

Core Impact (true)

Plugin Information

Published: 2008/05/14, Modified: 2018/11/15

Plugin Output

tcp/22

32321 - Debian OpenSSH/OpenSSL Package Random Number Generator Weakness (SSL check)

Synopsis

The remote SSL certificate uses a weak key.

Description

The remote x509 certificate on the remote SSL server has been generated on a Debian or Ubuntu system which contains a bug in the random number generator of its OpenSSL library.

The problem is due to a Debian packager removing nearly all sources of entropy in the remote version of OpenSSL.

An attacker can easily obtain the private part of the remote key and use this to decipher the remote session or set up a man in the middle attack.

See Also

http://www.nessus.org/u?107f9bdc

http://www.nessus.org/u?f14f4224

Solution

Consider all cryptographic material generated on the remote host to be guessable. In particuliar, all SSH, SSL and OpenVPN key material should be re-generated.

Risk Factor

Critical

CVSS Base Score

10.0 (CVSS2#AV:N/AC:L/Au:N/C:C/I:C/A:C)

CVSS Temporal Score

8.3 (CVSS2#E:F/RL:OF/RC:C)

References

BID	29179
CVE	CVE-2008-0166
XREF	CWE:310

Exploitable With

Core Impact (true)

Plugin Information

Published: 2008/05/15, Modified: 2018/11/15

Plugin Output

tcp/5432

11356 - NFS Exported Share Information Disclosure

Synopsis

It is possible to access NFS shares on the remote host.

Description

At least one of the NFS shares exported by the remote server could be mounted by the scanning host. An attacker may be able to leverage this to read (and possibly write) files on remote host.

Solution

Configure NFS on the remote host so that only authorized hosts can mount its remote shares.

Risk Factor

Critical

CVSS Base Score

10.0 (CVSS2#AV:N/AC:L/Au:N/C:C/I:C/A:C)

References

CVE	CVE-1999-0170
CVE	CVE-1999-0211
CVE	CVE-1999-0554

Exploitable With

Metasploit (true)

Plugin Information

Published: 2003/03/12, Modified: 2018/09/17

Plugin Output

udp/2049

```
The following NFS shares could be mounted :

+ /
  + Contents of / :
    - .
    - ..
    - bin
    - boot
    - cdrom
```

```
      - dev
      - etc
      - home
      - initrd
      - initrd.img
      - lib
      - lost+found
      - media
      - mnt
      - nohup.out
      - opt
      - proc
      - root
      - sbin
      - srv
      - sys
      - tmp
      - usr
      - var
      - vmlinuz
```

33850 - Unix Operating System Unsupported Version Detection

Synopsis

The operating system running on the remote host is no longer supported.

Description

According to its self-reported version number, the Unix operating system running on the remote host is no longer supported.

Lack of support implies that no new security patches for the product will be released by the vendor. As a result, it is likely to contain security vulnerabilities.

Solution

Upgrade to a version of the Unix operating system that is currently supported.

Risk Factor

Critical

CVSS v3.0 Base Score

10.0 (CVSS:3.0/AV:N/AC:L/PR:N/UI:N/S:C/C:H/I:H/A:H)

CVSS Base Score

10.0 (CVSS2#AV:N/AC:L/Au:N/C:C/I:C/A:C)

Plugin Information

Published: 2008/08/08, Modified: 2019/09/13

Plugin Output

tcp/0

```
Ubuntu 8.04 support ended on 2011-05-12 (Desktop) / 2013-05-09 (Server).
Upgrade to Ubuntu 18.10.

For more information, see : https://wiki.ubuntu.com/Releases
```

61708 - VNC Server 'password' Password

Synopsis

A VNC server running on the remote host is secured with a weak password.

Description

The VNC server running on the remote host is secured with a weak password. Nessus was able to login using VNC authentication and a password of 'password'. A remote, unauthenticated attacker could exploit this to take control of the system.

Solution

Secure the VNC service with a strong password.

Risk Factor

Critical

CVSS Base Score

10.0 (CVSS2#AV:N/AC:L/Au:N/C:C/I:C/A:C)

Plugin Information

Published: 2012/08/29, Modified: 2015/09/24

Plugin Output

tcp/5900

```
Nessus logged in using a password of "password".
```

20007 - SSL Version 2 and 3 Protocol Detection

Synopsis

The remote service encrypts traffic using a protocol with known weaknesses.

Description

The remote service accepts connections encrypted using SSL 2.0 and/or SSL 3.0. These versions of SSL are affected by several cryptographic flaws, including:

- An insecure padding scheme with CBC ciphers.

- Insecure session renegotiation and resumption schemes.

An attacker can exploit these flaws to conduct man-in-the-middle attacks or to decrypt communications between the affected service and clients.

Although SSL/TLS has a secure means for choosing the highest supported version of the protocol (so that these versions will be used only if the client or server support nothing better), many web browsers implement this in an unsafe way that allows an attacker to downgrade a connection (such as in POODLE). Therefore, it is recommended that these protocols be disabled entirely.

NIST has determined that SSL 3.0 is no longer acceptable for secure communications. As of the date of enforcement found in PCI DSS v3.1, any version of SSL will not meet the PCI SSC's definition of 'strong cryptography'.

See Also

https://www.schneier.com/academic/paperfiles/paper-ssl.pdf

http://www.nessus.org/u?b06c7e95

http://www.nessus.org/u?247c4540

https://www.openssl.org/~bodo/ssl-poodle.pdf

http://www.nessus.org/u?5d15ba70

https://www.imperialviolet.org/2014/10/14/poodle.html

https://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc7507

https://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc7568

Solution

Consult the application's documentation to disable SSL 2.0 and 3.0.

Use TLS 1.1 (with approved cipher suites) or higher instead.

Risk Factor

High

CVSS v3.0 Base Score

7.5 (CVSS:3.0/AV:N/AC:L/PR:N/UI:N/S:U/C:H/I:N/A:N)

CVSS Base Score

7.1 (CVSS2#AV:N/AC:M/Au:N/C:C/I:N/A:N)

Plugin Information

Published: 2005/10/12, Modified: 2019/03/27

Plugin Output

tcp/5432

```
- SSLv3 is enabled and the server supports at least one cipher.
Explanation: TLS 1.0 and SSL 3.0 cipher suites may be used with SSLv3


  Medium Strength Ciphers (> 64-bit and < 112-bit key, or 3DES)

    EDH-RSA-DES-CBC3-SHA         Kx=DH          Au=RSA      Enc=3DES-CBC(168)        Mac=SHA1
    DES-CBC3-SHA                 Kx=RSA         Au=RSA      Enc=3DES-CBC(168)        Mac=SHA1

  High Strength Ciphers (>= 112-bit key)

    DHE-RSA-AES128-SHA           Kx=DH          Au=RSA      Enc=AES-CBC(128)         Mac=SHA1
    DHE-RSA-AES256-SHA           Kx=DH          Au=RSA      Enc=AES-CBC(256)         Mac=SHA1
    AES128-SHA                   Kx=RSA         Au=RSA      Enc=AES-CBC(128)         Mac=SHA1
    AES256-SHA                   Kx=RSA         Au=RSA      Enc=AES-CBC(256)         Mac=SHA1
    RC4-SHA                      Kx=RSA         Au=RSA      Enc=RC4(128)             Mac=SHA1

The fields above are :

  {OpenSSL ciphername}
  Kx={key exchange}
  Au={authentication}
  Enc={symmetric encryption method}
  Mac={message authentication code}
  {export flag}
```

34460 - Unsupported Web Server Detection

Synopsis

The remote web server is obsolete / unsupported.

Description

According to its version, the remote web server is obsolete and no longer maintained by its vendor or provider.

Lack of support implies that no new security patches for the product will be released by the vendor. As a result, it may contain security vulnerabilities.

Solution

Remove the service if it is no longer needed. Otherwise, upgrade to a newer version if possible or switch to another server.

Risk Factor

High

CVSS v3.0 Base Score

10.0 (CVSS:3.0/AV:N/AC:L/PR:N/UI:N/S:C/C:H/I:H/A:H)

CVSS Base Score

7.5 (CVSS2#AV:N/AC:L/Au:N/C:P/I:P/A:P)

Plugin Information

Published: 2008/10/21, Modified: 2018/06/29

Plugin Output

tcp/8180

```
Product                : Tomcat
Installed version      : 5.5
Support ended          : 2012-09-30
Supported versions     : 8.5.x / 7.0.x
Additional information : http://tomcat.apache.org/tomcat-55-eol.html
```

12085 - Apache Tomcat Default Files

Synopsis

The remote web server contains default files.

Description

The default error page, default index page, example JSPs and/or example servlets are installed on the remote Apache Tomcat server. These files should be removed as they may help an attacker uncover information about the remote Tomcat install or host itself.

See Also

http://www.nessus.org/u?4cb3b4dd

https://www.owasp.org/index.php/Securing_tomcat

Solution

Delete the default index page and remove the example JSP and servlets. Follow the Tomcat or OWASP instructions to replace or modify the default error page.

Risk Factor

Medium

CVSS v3.0 Base Score

5.3 (CVSS:3.0/AV:N/AC:L/PR:N/UI:N/S:U/C:L/I:N/A:N)

CVSS Base Score

5.0 (CVSS2#AV:N/AC:L/Au:N/C:P/I:N/A:N)

Plugin Information

Published: 2004/03/02, Modified: 2019/08/12

Plugin Output

tcp/8180

```
The following default files were found :

http://192.168.1.154:8180/tomcat-docs/index.html

The server is not configured to return a custom page in the event of a client requesting a non-
existent resource.
This may result in a potential disclosure of sensitive information about the server to attackers.
```

11213 - HTTP TRACE / TRACK Methods Allowed

Synopsis

Debugging functions are enabled on the remote web server.

Description

The remote web server supports the TRACE and/or TRACK methods. TRACE and TRACK are HTTP methods that are used to debug web server connections.

See Also

https://www.cgisecurity.com/whitehat-mirror/WH-WhitePaper_XST_ebook.pdf

http://www.apacheweek.com/issues/03-01-24

https://download.oracle.com/sunalerts/1000718.1.html

Solution

Disable these methods. Refer to the plugin output for more information.

Risk Factor

Medium

CVSS v3.0 Base Score

5.3 (CVSS:3.0/AV:N/AC:L/PR:N/UI:N/S:U/C:L/I:N/A:N)

CVSS v3.0 Temporal Score

4.6 (CVSS:3.0/E:U/RL:O/RC:C)

CVSS Base Score

5.0 (CVSS2#AV:N/AC:L/Au:N/C:P/I:N/A:N)

CVSS Temporal Score

3.7 (CVSS2#E:U/RL:OF/RC:C)

References

BID	9506
BID	9561
BID	11604
BID	33374

BID	37995
CVE	CVE-2003-1567
CVE	CVE-2004-2320
CVE	CVE-2010-0386
XREF	CERT:288308
XREF	CERT:867593
XREF	CWE:16
XREF	CWE:200

Plugin Information

Published: 2003/01/23, Modified: 2019/03/27

Plugin Output

tcp/80

```
To disable these methods, add the following lines for each virtual
host in your configuration file :

    RewriteEngine on
    RewriteCond %{REQUEST_METHOD} ^(TRACE|TRACK)
    RewriteRule .* - [F]

Alternatively, note that Apache versions 1.3.34, 2.0.55, and 2.2
support disabling the TRACE method natively via the 'TraceEnable'
directive.

Nessus sent the following TRACE request :

------------------------------ snip ------------------------------
TRACE /Nessus1143012546.html HTTP/1.1
Connection: Close
Host: 192.168.1.154
Pragma: no-cache
User-Agent: Mozilla/4.0 (compatible; MSIE 8.0; Windows NT 5.1; Trident/4.0)
Accept: image/gif, image/x-xbitmap, image/jpeg, image/pjpeg, image/png, */*
Accept-Language: en
Accept-Charset: iso-8859-1,*,utf-8

------------------------------ snip ------------------------------

and received the following response from the remote server :

------------------------------ snip ------------------------------
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Date: Wed, 02 Oct 2019 04:31:18 GMT
Server: Apache/2.2.8 (Ubuntu) DAV/2
Keep-Alive: timeout=15, max=100
Connection: Keep-Alive
Transfer-Encoding: chunked
Content-Type: message/http


TRACE /Nessus1143012546.html HTTP/1.1
Connection: Keep-Alive
Host: 192.168.1.154
Pragma: no-cache
User-Agent: Mozilla/4.0 (compatible; MSIE 8.0; Windows NT 5.1; Trident/4.0)
Accept: image/gif, image/x-xbitmap, image/jpeg, image/pjpeg, image/png, */*
```

```
Accept-Language: en
Accept-Charset: iso-8859-1,*,utf-8

------------------------------ snip ------------------------------
```

42256 - NFS Shares World Readable

Synopsis

The remote NFS server exports world-readable shares.

Description

The remote NFS server is exporting one or more shares without restricting access (based on hostname, IP, or IP range).

See Also

http://www.tldp.org/HOWTO/NFS-HOWTO/security.html

Solution

Place the appropriate restrictions on all NFS shares.

Risk Factor

Medium

CVSS v3.0 Base Score

7.5 (CVSS:3.0/AV:N/AC:L/PR:N/UI:N/S:U/C:H/I:N/A:N)

CVSS Base Score

5.0 (CVSS2#AV:N/AC:L/Au:N/C:P/I:N/A:N)

Plugin Information

Published: 2009/10/26, Modified: 2019/07/16

Plugin Output

tcp/2049

```
The following shares have no access restrictions :

  / *
```

57608 - SMB Signing not required

Synopsis

Signing is not required on the remote SMB server.

Description

Signing is not required on the remote SMB server. An unauthenticated, remote attacker can exploit this to conduct man-in-the-middle attacks against the SMB server.

See Also

https://support.microsoft.com/en-us/help/887429/overview-of-server-message-block-signing

http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc731957.aspx

http://www.nessus.org/u?74b80723

https://www.samba.org/samba/docs/current/man-html/smb.conf.5.html

http://www.nessus.org/u?a3cac4ea

Solution

Enforce message signing in the host's configuration. On Windows, this is found in the policy setting 'Microsoft network server: Digitally sign communications (always)'. On Samba, the setting is called 'server signing'. See the 'see also' links for further details.

Risk Factor

Medium

CVSS v3.0 Base Score

5.3 (CVSS:3.0/AV:N/AC:L/PR:N/UI:N/S:U/C:N/I:L/A:N)

CVSS v3.0 Temporal Score

4.6 (CVSS:3.0/E:U/RL:O/RC:C)

CVSS Base Score

5.0 (CVSS2#AV:N/AC:L/Au:N/C:N/I:P/A:N)

CVSS Temporal Score

3.7 (CVSS2#E:U/RL:OF/RC:C)

Plugin Information

Published: 2012/01/19, Modified: 2018/11/15

Plugin Output

tcp/445

90317 - SSH Weak Algorithms Supported

Synopsis

The remote SSH server is configured to allow weak encryption algorithms or no algorithm at all.

Description

Nessus has detected that the remote SSH server is configured to use the Arcfour stream cipher or no cipher at all. RFC 4253 advises against using Arcfour due to an issue with weak keys.

See Also

https://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc4253#section-6.3

Solution

Contact the vendor or consult product documentation to remove the weak ciphers.

Risk Factor

Medium

CVSS Base Score

4.3 (CVSS2#AV:N/AC:M/Au:N/C:P/I:N/A:N)

Plugin Information

Published: 2016/04/04, Modified: 2016/12/14

Plugin Output

tcp/22

```
The following weak server-to-client encryption algorithms are supported :

  arcfour
  arcfour128
  arcfour256

The following weak client-to-server encryption algorithms are supported :

  arcfour
  arcfour128
  arcfour256
```

51192 - SSL Certificate Cannot Be Trusted

Synopsis

The SSL certificate for this service cannot be trusted.

Description

The server's X.509 certificate cannot be trusted. This situation can occur in three different ways, in which the chain of trust can be broken, as stated below :

- First, the top of the certificate chain sent by the server might not be descended from a known public certificate authority. This can occur either when the top of the chain is an unrecognized, self-signed certificate, or when intermediate certificates are missing that would connect the top of the certificate chain to a known public certificate authority.

- Second, the certificate chain may contain a certificate that is not valid at the time of the scan. This can occur either when the scan occurs before one of the certificate's 'notBefore' dates, or after one of the certificate's 'notAfter' dates.

- Third, the certificate chain may contain a signature that either didn't match the certificate's information or could not be verified. Bad signatures can be fixed by getting the certificate with the bad signature to be re-signed by its issuer. Signatures that could not be verified are the result of the certificate's issuer using a signing algorithm that Nessus either does not support or does not recognize.

If the remote host is a public host in production, any break in the chain makes it more difficult for users to verify the authenticity and identity of the web server. This could make it easier to carry out man-in-the-middle attacks against the remote host.

See Also

https://www.itu.int/rec/T-REC-X.509/en

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/X.509

Solution

Purchase or generate a proper certificate for this service.

Risk Factor

Medium

CVSS v3.0 Base Score

6.5 (CVSS:3.0/AV:N/AC:L/PR:N/UI:N/S:U/C:L/I:L/A:N)

CVSS Base Score

6.4 (CVSS2#AV:N/AC:L/Au:N/C:P/I:P/A:N)

Plugin Information

Published: 2010/12/15, Modified: 2018/11/15

Plugin Output

tcp/5432

```
The following certificate was part of the certificate chain
sent by the remote host, but it has expired :

|-Subject   : C=XX/ST=There is no such thing outside US/L=Everywhere/O=OCOSA/OU=Office for
 Complication of Otherwise Simple Affairs/CN=ubuntu804-base.localdomain/E=root@ubuntu804-
base.localdomain
|-Not After : Apr 16 14:07:45 2010 GMT

The following certificate was at the top of the certificate
chain sent by the remote host, but it is signed by an unknown
certificate authority :

|-Subject : C=XX/ST=There is no such thing outside US/L=Everywhere/O=OCOSA/OU=Office for
 Complication of Otherwise Simple Affairs/CN=ubuntu804-base.localdomain/E=root@ubuntu804-
base.localdomain
|-Issuer  : C=XX/ST=There is no such thing outside US/L=Everywhere/O=OCOSA/OU=Office for
 Complication of Otherwise Simple Affairs/CN=ubuntu804-base.localdomain/E=root@ubuntu804-
base.localdomain
```

15901 - SSL Certificate Expiry

Synopsis

The remote server's SSL certificate has already expired.

Description

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

Solution

Purchase or generate a new SSL certificate to replace the existing one.

Risk Factor

Medium

CVSS v3.0 Base Score

5.3 (CVSS:3.0/AV:N/AC:L/PR:N/UI:N/S:U/C:N/I:L/A:N)

CVSS Base Score

5.0 (CVSS2#AV:N/AC:L/Au:N/C:N/I:P/A:N)

Plugin Information

Published: 2004/12/03, Modified: 2019/03/13

Plugin Output

tcp/5432

```
The SSL certificate has already expired :

  Subject          : C=XX, ST=There is no such thing outside US, L=Everywhere, O=OCOSA,
 OU=Office for Complication of Otherwise Simple Affairs, CN=ubuntu804-base.localdomain,
 emailAddress=root@ubuntu804-base.localdomain
  Issuer           : C=XX, ST=There is no such thing outside US, L=Everywhere, O=OCOSA,
 OU=Office for Complication of Otherwise Simple Affairs, CN=ubuntu804-base.localdomain,
 emailAddress=root@ubuntu804-base.localdomain
  Not valid before : Mar 17 14:07:45 2010 GMT
  Not valid after  : Apr 16 14:07:45 2010 GMT
```

45411 - SSL Certificate with Wrong Hostname

Synopsis

The SSL certificate for this service is for a different host.

Description

The 'commonName' (CN) attribute of the SSL certificate presented for this service is for a different machine.

Solution

Purchase or generate a proper certificate for this service.

Risk Factor

Medium

CVSS v3.0 Base Score

5.3 (CVSS:3.0/AV:N/AC:L/PR:N/UI:N/S:U/C:N/I:L/A:N)

CVSS Base Score

5.0 (CVSS2#AV:N/AC:L/Au:N/C:N/I:P/A:N)

Plugin Information

Published: 2010/04/03, Modified: 2017/06/05

Plugin Output

tcp/5432

```
The identities known by Nessus are :

  192.168.1.154
  192.168.1.154

The Common Name in the certificate is :

  ubuntu804-base.localdomain
```

42873 - SSL Medium Strength Cipher Suites Supported (SWEET32)

Synopsis

The remote service supports the use of medium strength SSL ciphers.

Description

The remote host supports the use of SSL ciphers that offer medium strength encryption. Nessus regards medium strength as any encryption that uses key lengths at least 64 bits and less than 112 bits, or else that uses the 3DES encryption suite.

Note that it is considerably easier to circumvent medium strength encryption if the attacker is on the same physical network.

See Also

https://www.openssl.org/blog/blog/2016/08/24/sweet32/

https://sweet32.info

Solution

Reconfigure the affected application if possible to avoid use of medium strength ciphers.

Risk Factor

Medium

CVSS v3.0 Base Score

7.5 (CVSS:3.0/AV:N/AC:L/PR:N/UI:N/S:U/C:H/I:N/A:N)

CVSS Base Score

5.0 (CVSS2#AV:N/AC:L/Au:N/C:P/I:N/A:N)

References

CVE	CVE-2016-2183

Plugin Information

Published: 2009/11/23, Modified: 2019/02/28

Plugin Output

tcp/5432

```
  Medium Strength Ciphers (> 64-bit and < 112-bit key, or 3DES)

    EDH-RSA-DES-CBC3-SHA         Kx=DH          Au=RSA      Enc=3DES-CBC(168)        Mac=SHA1
    DES-CBC3-SHA                 Kx=RSA         Au=RSA      Enc=3DES-CBC(168)        Mac=SHA1

The fields above are :

  {OpenSSL ciphername}
  Kx={key exchange}
  Au={authentication}
  Enc={symmetric encryption method}
  Mac={message authentication code}
  {export flag}
```

57582 - SSL Self-Signed Certificate

Synopsis

The SSL certificate chain for this service ends in an unrecognized self-signed certificate.

Description

The X.509 certificate chain for this service is not signed by a recognized certificate authority. If the remote host is a public host in production, this nullifies the use of SSL as anyone could establish a man-in-the-middle attack against the remote host.

Note that this plugin does not check for certificate chains that end in a certificate that is not self-signed, but is signed by an unrecognized certificate authority.

Solution

Purchase or generate a proper certificate for this service.

Risk Factor

Medium

CVSS Base Score

6.4 (CVSS2#AV:N/AC:L/Au:N/C:P/I:P/A:N)

Plugin Information

Published: 2012/01/17, Modified: 2016/12/14

Plugin Output

tcp/5432

```
The following certificate was found at the top of the certificate
chain sent by the remote host, but is self-signed and was not
found in the list of known certificate authorities :

|-Subject : C=XX/ST=There is no such thing outside US/L=Everywhere/O=OCOSA/OU=Office for
 Complication of Otherwise Simple Affairs/CN=ubuntu804-base.localdomain/E=root@ubuntu804-
base.localdomain
```

78479 - SSLv3 Padding Oracle On Downgraded Legacy Encryption Vulnerability (POODLE)

Synopsis

It is possible to obtain sensitive information from the remote host with SSL/TLS-enabled services.

Description

The remote host is affected by a man-in-the-middle (MitM) information disclosure vulnerability known as POODLE. The vulnerability is due to the way SSL 3.0 handles padding bytes when decrypting messages encrypted using block ciphers in cipher block chaining (CBC) mode.

MitM attackers can decrypt a selected byte of a cipher text in as few as 256 tries if they are able to force a victim application to repeatedly send the same data over newly created SSL 3.0 connections.

As long as a client and service both support SSLv3, a connection can be 'rolled back' to SSLv3, even if TLSv1 or newer is supported by the client and service.

The TLS Fallback SCSV mechanism prevents 'version rollback' attacks without impacting legacy clients; however, it can only protect connections when the client and service support the mechanism. Sites that cannot disable SSLv3 immediately should enable this mechanism.

This is a vulnerability in the SSLv3 specification, not in any particular SSL implementation. Disabling SSLv3 is the only way to completely mitigate the vulnerability.

See Also

https://www.imperialviolet.org/2014/10/14/poodle.html

https://www.openssl.org/~bodo/ssl-poodle.pdf

https://tools.ietf.org/html/draft-ietf-tls-downgrade-scsv-00

Solution

Disable SSLv3.

Services that must support SSLv3 should enable the TLS Fallback SCSV mechanism until SSLv3 can be disabled.

Risk Factor

Medium

CVSS v3.0 Base Score

6.8 (CVSS:3.0/AV:N/AC:H/PR:N/UI:N/S:C/C:H/I:N/A:N)

CVSS Base Score

4.3 (CVSS2#AV:N/AC:M/Au:N/C:P/I:N/A:N)

CVSS Temporal Score

3.2 (CVSS2#E:U/RL:OF/RC:C)

References

BID	70574
CVE	CVE-2014-3566
XREF	CERT:577193

Plugin Information

Published: 2014/10/15, Modified: 2019/07/22

Plugin Output

tcp/5432

```
Nessus determined that the remote server supports SSLv3 with at least one CBC
cipher suite, indicating that this server is vulnerable.

It appears that TLSv1 or newer is supported on the server. However, the
Fallback SCSV mechanism is not supported, allowing connections to be "rolled
back" to SSLv3.
```

90509 - Samba Badlock Vulnerability

Synopsis

An SMB server running on the remote host is affected by the Badlock vulnerability.

Description

The version of Samba, a CIFS/SMB server for Linux and Unix, running on the remote host is affected by a flaw, known as Badlock, that exists in the Security Account Manager (SAM) and Local Security Authority (Domain Policy) (LSAD) protocols due to improper authentication level negotiation over Remote Procedure Call (RPC) channels. A man-in-the-middle attacker who is able to able to intercept the traffic between a client and a server hosting a SAM database can exploit this flaw to force a downgrade of the authentication level, which allows the execution of arbitrary Samba network calls in the context of the intercepted user, such as viewing or modifying sensitive security data in the Active Directory (AD) database or disabling critical services.

See Also

http://badlock.org

https://www.samba.org/samba/security/CVE-2016-2118.html

Solution

Upgrade to Samba version 4.2.11 / 4.3.8 / 4.4.2 or later.

Risk Factor

Medium

CVSS Base Score

6.8 (CVSS2#AV:N/AC:M/Au:N/C:P/I:P/A:P)

CVSS Temporal Score

5.0 (CVSS2#E:U/RL:OF/RC:C)

References

BID	86002
CVE	CVE-2016-2118
XREF	CERT:813296

Plugin Information

Published: 2016/04/13, Modified: 2018/07/27

Plugin Output

tcp/445

```
Nessus detected that the Samba Badlock patch has not been applied.
```

70658 - SSH Server CBC Mode Ciphers Enabled

Synopsis

The SSH server is configured to use Cipher Block Chaining.

Description

The SSH server is configured to support Cipher Block Chaining (CBC) encryption. This may allow an attacker to recover the plaintext message from the ciphertext.

Note that this plugin only checks for the options of the SSH server and does not check for vulnerable software versions.

Solution

Contact the vendor or consult product documentation to disable CBC mode cipher encryption, and enable CTR or GCM cipher mode encryption.

Risk Factor

Low

CVSS Base Score

2.6 (CVSS2#AV:N/AC:H/Au:N/C:P/I:N/A:N)

CVSS Temporal Score

1.9 (CVSS2#E:U/RL:OF/RC:C)

References

BID	32319
CVE	CVE-2008-5161
XREF	CERT:958563
XREF	CWE:200

Plugin Information

Published: 2013/10/28, Modified: 2018/07/30

Plugin Output

tcp/22

```
The following client-to-server Cipher Block Chaining (CBC) algorithms
are supported :
```

```
  3des-cbc
  aes128-cbc
  aes192-cbc
  aes256-cbc
  blowfish-cbc
  cast128-cbc
  rijndael-cbc@lysator.liu.se

The following server-to-client Cipher Block Chaining (CBC) algorithms
are supported :

  3des-cbc
  aes128-cbc
  aes192-cbc
  aes256-cbc
  blowfish-cbc
  cast128-cbc
  rijndael-cbc@lysator.liu.se
```

71049 - SSH Weak MAC Algorithms Enabled

Synopsis

The remote SSH server is configured to allow MD5 and 96-bit MAC algorithms.

Description

The remote SSH server is configured to allow either MD5 or 96-bit MAC algorithms, both of which are considered weak.

Note that this plugin only checks for the options of the SSH server, and it does not check for vulnerable software versions.

Solution

Contact the vendor or consult product documentation to disable MD5 and 96-bit MAC algorithms.

Risk Factor

Low

CVSS Base Score

2.6 (CVSS2#AV:N/AC:H/Au:N/C:P/I:N/A:N)

Plugin Information

Published: 2013/11/22, Modified: 2016/12/14

Plugin Output

tcp/22

```
The following client-to-server Message Authentication Code (MAC) algorithms
are supported :

  hmac-md5
  hmac-md5-96
  hmac-sha1-96

The following server-to-client Message Authentication Code (MAC) algorithms
are supported :

  hmac-md5
  hmac-md5-96
  hmac-sha1-96
```

65821 - SSL RC4 Cipher Suites Supported (Bar Mitzvah)

Synopsis

The remote service supports the use of the RC4 cipher.

Description

The remote host supports the use of RC4 in one or more cipher suites.

The RC4 cipher is flawed in its generation of a pseudo-random stream of bytes so that a wide variety of small biases are introduced into the stream, decreasing its randomness.

If plaintext is repeatedly encrypted (e.g., HTTP cookies), and an attacker is able to obtain many (i.e., tens of millions) ciphertexts, the attacker may be able to derive the plaintext.

See Also

http://www.nessus.org/u?ac7327a0

http://cr.yp.to/talks/2013.03.12/slides.pdf

http://www.isg.rhul.ac.uk/tls/

https://www.imperva.com/docs/HII_Attacking_SSL_when_using_RC4.pdf

Solution

Reconfigure the affected application, if possible, to avoid use of RC4 ciphers. Consider using TLS 1.2 with AES-GCM suites subject to browser and web server support.

Risk Factor

Low

CVSS v3.0 Base Score

5.9 (CVSS:3.0/AV:N/AC:H/PR:N/UI:N/S:U/C:H/I:N/A:N)

CVSS v3.0 Temporal Score

5.4 (CVSS:3.0/E:U/RL:X/RC:C)

CVSS Base Score

2.6 (CVSS2#AV:N/AC:H/Au:N/C:P/I:N/A:N)

CVSS Temporal Score

2.2 (CVSS2#E:U/RL:ND/RC:C)

References

BID	58796
BID	73684
CVE	CVE-2013-2566
CVE	CVE-2015-2808

Plugin Information

Published: 2013/04/05, Modified: 2019/07/23

Plugin Output

tcp/5432

```
List of RC4 cipher suites supported by the remote server :

  High Strength Ciphers (>= 112-bit key)

    RC4-SHA                     Kx=RSA         Au=RSA      Enc=RC4(128)            Mac=SHA1

The fields above are :

  {OpenSSL ciphername}
  Kx={key exchange}
  Au={authentication}
  Enc={symmetric encryption method}
  Mac={message authentication code}
  {export flag}
```

10407 - X Server Detection

Synopsis

An X11 server is listening on the remote host

Description

The remote host is running an X11 server. X11 is a client-server protocol that can be used to display graphical applications running on a given host on a remote client.

Since the X11 traffic is not ciphered, it is possible for an attacker to eavesdrop on the connection.

Solution

Restrict access to this port. If the X11 client/server facility is not used, disable TCP support in X11 entirely (-nolisten tcp).

Risk Factor

Low

CVSS Base Score

2.6 (CVSS2#AV:N/AC:H/Au:N/C:P/I:N/A:N)

Plugin Information

Published: 2000/05/12, Modified: 2019/03/05

Plugin Output

tcp/6000

```
X11 Version : 11.0
```

21186 - AJP Connector Detection

Synopsis

There is an AJP connector listening on the remote host.

Description

The remote host is running an AJP (Apache JServ Protocol) connector, a service by which a standalone web server such as Apache communicates over TCP with a Java servlet container such as Tomcat.

See Also

http://tomcat.apache.org/connectors-doc/

http://tomcat.apache.org/connectors-doc/ajp/ajpv13a.html

Solution

n/a

Risk Factor

None

Plugin Information

Published: 2006/04/05, Modified: 2011/03/11

Plugin Output

tcp/8009

```
The connector listing on this port supports the ajp13 protocol.
```

18261 - Apache Banner Linux Distribution Disclosure

Synopsis

The name of the Linux distribution running on the remote host was found in the banner of the web server.

Description

Nessus was able to extract the banner of the Apache web server and determine which Linux distribution the remote host is running.

Solution

If you do not wish to display this information, edit 'httpd.conf' and set the directive 'ServerTokens Prod' and restart Apache.

n/a

Risk Factor

None

Plugin Information

Published: 2005/05/15, Modified: 2017/03/13

Plugin Output

tcp/0

```
The Linux distribution detected was :
 - Ubuntu 8.04 (gutsy)
```

48204 - Apache HTTP Server Version

Synopsis

It is possible to obtain the version number of the remote Apache HTTP server.

Description

The remote host is running the Apache HTTP Server, an open source web server. It was possible to read the version number from the banner.

See Also

https://httpd.apache.org/

Solution

n/a

Risk Factor

None

Plugin Information

Published: 2010/07/30, Modified: 2019/06/04

Plugin Output

tcp/80

```
URL        : http://192.168.1.154/
Version    : 2.2.99
backported : 1
modules    : DAV/2
os         : ConvertedUbuntu
```

39446 - Apache Tomcat Detection

Synopsis

The remote web server is an Apache Tomcat server.

Description

Nessus was able to detect a remote Apache Tomcat web server.

See Also

https://tomcat.apache.org/

Solution

n/a

Risk Factor

None

Plugin Information

Published: 2009/06/18, Modified: 2019/06/04

Plugin Output

tcp/8180

```
URL        : http://192.168.1.154:8180/
Version    : 5.5
backported : 0
source     : Apache Tomcat/5.5
```

84574 - Backported Security Patch Detection (PHP)

Synopsis

Security patches have been backported.

Description

Security patches may have been 'backported' to the remote PHP install without changing its version number.

Banner-based checks have been disabled to avoid false positives.

Note that this test is informational only and does not denote any security problem.

See Also

https://access.redhat.com/security/updates/backporting/?sc_cid=3093

Solution

n/a

Risk Factor

None

Plugin Information

Published: 2015/07/07, Modified: 2015/07/07

Plugin Output

tcp/80

```
Give Nessus credentials to perform local checks.
```

39520 - Backported Security Patch Detection (SSH)

Synopsis

Security patches are backported.

Description

Security patches may have been 'backported' to the remote SSH server without changing its version number.

Banner-based checks have been disabled to avoid false positives.

Note that this test is informational only and does not denote any security problem.

See Also

https://access.redhat.com/security/updates/backporting/?sc_cid=3093

Solution

n/a

Risk Factor

None

Plugin Information

Published: 2009/06/25, Modified: 2015/07/07

Plugin Output

tcp/22

```
Give Nessus credentials to perform local checks.
```

39521 - Backported Security Patch Detection (WWW)

Synopsis

Security patches are backported.

Description

Security patches may have been 'backported' to the remote HTTP server without changing its version number.

Banner-based checks have been disabled to avoid false positives.

Note that this test is informational only and does not denote any security problem.

See Also

https://access.redhat.com/security/updates/backporting/?sc_cid=3093

Solution

n/a

Risk Factor

None

Plugin Information

Published: 2009/06/25, Modified: 2015/07/07

Plugin Output

tcp/80

```
Give Nessus credentials to perform local checks.
```

45590 - Common Platform Enumeration (CPE)

Synopsis

It was possible to enumerate CPE names that matched on the remote system.

Description

By using information obtained from a Nessus scan, this plugin reports CPE (Common Platform Enumeration) matches for various hardware and software products found on a host.

Note that if an official CPE is not available for the product, this plugin computes the best possible CPE based on the information available from the scan.

See Also

http://cpe.mitre.org/

https://nvd.nist.gov/products/cpe

Solution

n/a

Risk Factor

None

Plugin Information

Published: 2010/04/21

Plugin Output

tcp/0

```
The remote operating system matched the following CPE :

  cpe:/o:canonical:ubuntu_linux:8.04

Following application CPE's matched on the remote system :

  cpe:/a:apache:http_server:2.2.8 -> Apache Software Foundation Apache HTTP Server 2.2.8
  cpe:/a:apache:http_server:2.2.99
  cpe:/a:apache:tomcat:5.5
  cpe:/a:isc:bind:9.4.
  cpe:/a:isc:bind:9.4.2 -> ISC BIND 9.4.2
  cpe:/a:mysql:mysql:
  cpe:/a:openbsd:openssh:4.7 -> OpenBSD OpenSSH 4.7
  cpe:/a:php:php:5.2.4 -> PHP 5.2.4
  cpe:/a:php:php:5.2.4-2ubuntu5.10
  cpe:/a:postgresql:postgresql:
  cpe:/a:samba:samba:3.0.20 -> Samba 3.0.20
```

10028 - DNS Server BIND version Directive Remote Version Detection

Synopsis

It is possible to obtain the version number of the remote DNS server.

Description

The remote host is running BIND or another DNS server that reports its version number when it receives a special request for the text 'version.bind' in the domain 'chaos'.

This version is not necessarily accurate and could even be forged, as some DNS servers send the information based on a configuration file.

Solution

It is possible to hide the version number of BIND by using the 'version' directive in the 'options' section in named.conf.

Risk Factor

None

Plugin Information

Published: 1999/10/12, Modified: 2019/06/05

Plugin Output

udp/53

```
Version : 9.4.2
```

11002 - DNS Server Detection

Synopsis

A DNS server is listening on the remote host.

Description

The remote service is a Domain Name System (DNS) server, which provides a mapping between hostnames and IP addresses.

See Also

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Domain_Name_System

Solution

Disable this service if it is not needed or restrict access to internal hosts only if the service is available externally.

Risk Factor

None

Plugin Information

Published: 2003/02/13, Modified: 2017/05/16

Plugin Output

tcp/53

11002 - DNS Server Detection

Synopsis

A DNS server is listening on the remote host.

Description

The remote service is a Domain Name System (DNS) server, which provides a mapping between hostnames and IP addresses.

See Also

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Domain_Name_System

Solution

Disable this service if it is not needed or restrict access to internal hosts only if the service is available externally.

Risk Factor

None

Plugin Information

Published: 2003/02/13, Modified: 2017/05/16

Plugin Output

udp/53

72779 - DNS Server Version Detection

Synopsis

Nessus was able to obtain version information on the remote DNS server.

Description

Nessus was able to obtain version information by sending a special TXT record query to the remote host.

Note that this version is not necessarily accurate and could even be forged, as some DNS servers send the information based on a configuration file.

Solution

n/a

Risk Factor

None

Plugin Information

Published: 2014/03/03, Modified: 2019/06/05

Plugin Output

udp/53

```
DNS server answer for "version.bind" (over UDP) :

  9.4.2
```

35371 - DNS Server hostname.bind Map Hostname Disclosure

Synopsis

The DNS server discloses the remote host name.

Description

It is possible to learn the remote host name by querying the remote DNS server for 'hostname.bind' in the CHAOS domain.

Solution

It may be possible to disable this feature. Consult the vendor's documentation for more information.

Risk Factor

None

Plugin Information

Published: 2009/01/15, Modified: 2011/09/14

Plugin Output

udp/53

```
The remote host name is :

metasploitable
```

54615 - Device Type

Synopsis

It is possible to guess the remote device type.

Description

Based on the remote operating system, it is possible to determine what the remote system type is (eg: a printer, router, general-purpose computer, etc).

Solution

n/a

Risk Factor

None

Plugin Information

Published: 2011/05/23, Modified: 2011/05/23

Plugin Output

tcp/0

```
Remote device type : general-purpose
Confidence level : 95
```

117530 - Errors in nessusd.dump

Synopsis

This plugin parses information from the nessusd.dump log file and reports on errors.

Description

This plugin parses information from the nessusd.dump log file and reports on errors.

Solution

n/a

Risk Factor

None

Plugin Information

Published: 2018/09/17, Modified: 2019/03/12

Plugin Output

tcp/0

```
The nessusd.dump log file contained errors from the following plugins:

  - mysql_version.nasl reported 1 error
```

35716 - Ethernet Card Manufacturer Detection

Synopsis

The manufacturer can be identified from the Ethernet OUI.

Description

Each ethernet MAC address starts with a 24-bit Organizationally Unique Identifier (OUI). These OUIs are registered by IEEE.

See Also

https://standards.ieee.org/faqs/regauth.html

http://www.nessus.org/u?794673b4

Solution

n/a

Risk Factor

None

Plugin Information

Published: 2009/02/19, Modified: 2018/11/15

Plugin Output

tcp/0

```
The following card manufacturers were identified :

00:50:56:9A:17:45 : VMware, Inc.
```

86420 - Ethernet MAC Addresses

Synopsis

This plugin gathers MAC addresses from various sources and consolidates them into a list.

Description

This plugin gathers MAC addresses discovered from both remote probing of the host (e.g. SNMP and Netbios) and from running local checks (e.g. ifconfig). It then consolidates the MAC addresses into a single, unique, and uniform list.

Solution

n/a

Risk Factor

None

Plugin Information

Published: 2015/10/16, Modified: 2018/08/13

Plugin Output

tcp/0

```
The following is a consolidated list of detected MAC addresses:
  - 00:50:56:9A:17:45
```

10092 - FTP Server Detection

Synopsis

An FTP server is listening on a remote port.

Description

It is possible to obtain the banner of the remote FTP server by connecting to a remote port.

Solution

n/a

Risk Factor

None

Plugin Information

Published: 1999/10/12, Modified: 2018/10/02

Plugin Output

tcp/21

```
The remote FTP banner is :

220 (vsFTPd 2.3.4)
```

10107 - HTTP Server Type and Version

Synopsis

A web server is running on the remote host.

Description

This plugin attempts to determine the type and the version of the remote web server.

Solution

n/a

Risk Factor

None

Plugin Information

Published: 2000/01/04, Modified: 2019/06/07

Plugin Output

tcp/80

```
The remote web server type is :

Apache/2.2.8 (Ubuntu) DAV/2
```

10107 - HTTP Server Type and Version

Synopsis

A web server is running on the remote host.

Description

This plugin attempts to determine the type and the version of the remote web server.

Solution

n/a

Risk Factor

None

Plugin Information

Published: 2000/01/04, Modified: 2019/06/07

Plugin Output

tcp/8180

```
The remote web server type is :

Apache-Coyote/1.1
```

24260 - HyperText Transfer Protocol (HTTP) Information

Synopsis

Some information about the remote HTTP configuration can be extracted.

Description

This test gives some information about the remote HTTP protocol - the version used, whether HTTP Keep-Alive and HTTP pipelining are enabled, etc...

This test is informational only and does not denote any security problem.

Solution

n/a

Risk Factor

None

Plugin Information

Published: 2007/01/30, Modified: 2017/11/13

Plugin Output

tcp/80

```
Response Code : HTTP/1.1 200 OK

Protocol version : HTTP/1.1
SSL : no
Keep-Alive : yes
Options allowed : (Not implemented)
Headers :

  Date: Wed, 02 Oct 2019 04:31:48 GMT
  Server: Apache/2.2.8 (Ubuntu) DAV/2
  X-Powered-By: PHP/5.2.4-2ubuntu5.10
  Content-Length: 891
  Keep-Alive: timeout=15, max=100
  Connection: Keep-Alive
  Content-Type: text/html

Response Body :

<html><head><title>Metasploitable2 - Linux</title></head><body>
<pre>


 _ __ ___   ___| |_ __ _ ___ _ __ | | ___ (_) |_ __ _| |__ | | ___|___ \
| '_ ` _ \ / _ \ __/ _` / __| '_ \| |/ _ \| | __/ _` | '_ \| |/ _ \ __) |
| | | | | |  __/ || (_| \__ \ |_) | | (_) | | || (_| | |_) | |  __// __/
|_| |_| |_|\___|\__\__,_|___/ .__/|_|\___/|_|\__\__,_|_.__/|_|\___|_____|
                            |_|
```

```
Warning: Never expose this VM to an untrusted network!

Contact: msfdev[at]metasploit.com

Login with msfadmin/msfadmin to get started


</pre>
<ul>
<li><a href="/twiki/">TWiki</a></li>
<li><a href="/phpMyAdmin/">phpMyAdmin</a></li>
<li><a href="/mutillidae/">Mutillidae</a></li>
<li><a href="/dvwa/">DVWA</a></li>
<li><a href="/dav/">WebDAV</a></li>
</ul>
</body>
</html>
```

24260 - HyperText Transfer Protocol (HTTP) Information

Synopsis

Some information about the remote HTTP configuration can be extracted.

Description

This test gives some information about the remote HTTP protocol - the version used, whether HTTP Keep-Alive and HTTP pipelining are enabled, etc...

This test is informational only and does not denote any security problem.

Solution

n/a

Risk Factor

None

Plugin Information

Published: 2007/01/30, Modified: 2017/11/13

Plugin Output

tcp/8180

```
Response Code : HTTP/1.1 200 OK

Protocol version : HTTP/1.1
SSL : no
Keep-Alive : no
Options allowed : GET, HEAD, POST, PUT, DELETE, TRACE, OPTIONS
Headers :

  Server: Apache-Coyote/1.1
  Content-Type: text/html;charset=ISO-8859-1
  Date: Wed, 02 Oct 2019 04:31:48 GMT
  Connection: close

Response Body :

<!--
  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
    }

    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  [...]
```

10114 - ICMP Timestamp Request Remote Date Disclosure

Synopsis

It is possible to determine the exact time set on the remote host.

Description

The remote host answers to an ICMP timestamp request. This allows an attacker to know the date that is set on the targeted machine, which may assist an unauthenticated, remote attacker in defeating time-based authentication protocols.

Timestamps returned from machines running Windows Vista / 7 / 2008 / 2008 R2 are deliberately incorrect, but usually within 1000 seconds of the actual system time.

Solution

Filter out the ICMP timestamp requests (13), and the outgoing ICMP timestamp replies (14).

Risk Factor

None

References

CVE	CVE-1999-0524
XREF	CWE:200

Plugin Information

Published: 1999/08/01, Modified: 2019/03/06

Plugin Output

icmp/0

```
The difference between the local and remote clocks is 2060 seconds.
```

11156 - IRC Daemon Version Detection

Synopsis

The remote host is an IRC server.

Description

This plugin determines the version of the IRC daemon.

Solution

n/a

Risk Factor

None

Plugin Information

Published: 2002/11/19, Modified: 2016/01/08

Plugin Output

tcp/6667

```
The IRC server version is : Unreal3.2.8.1. FhiXOoE [*=2309]
```

117886 - Local Checks Not Enabled (info)

Synopsis

Local checks were not enabled.

Description

Nessus did not enable local checks on the remote host. This does not necessarily indicate a problem with the scan. Credentials may not have been provided, local checks may not be available for the target, the target may not have been identified, or another issue may have occurred that prevented local checks from being enabled. See plugin output for details.

This plugin reports informational findings related to local checks not being enabled. For failure information, see plugin 21745 :

'Authentication Failure - Local Checks Not Run'.

Solution

n/a

Risk Factor

None

Plugin Information

Published: 2018/10/02, Modified: 2018/11/02

Plugin Output

tcp/0

```
The following issues were reported :

  - Plugin      : no_local_checks_credentials.nasl
    Plugin ID   : 110723
    Plugin Name : No Credentials Provided
    Message     :
Credentials were not provided for detected SSH service.
```

10397 - Microsoft Windows SMB LanMan Pipe Server Listing Disclosure

Synopsis

It is possible to obtain network information.

Description

It was possible to obtain the browse list of the remote Windows system by sending a request to the LANMAN pipe. The browse list is the list of the nearest Windows systems of the remote host.

Solution

n/a

Risk Factor

None

Plugin Information

Published: 2000/05/09, Modified: 2018/09/13

Plugin Output

tcp/445

```
Here is the browse list of the remote host :

METASPLOITABLE ( os : 0.0 )
OWASPBWA ( os : 0.0 )
```

10394 - Microsoft Windows SMB Log In Possible

Synopsis

It was possible to log into the remote host.

Description

The remote host is running a Microsoft Windows operating system or Samba, a CIFS/SMB server for Unix. It was possible to log into it using one of the following accounts :

- NULL session
- Guest account
- Supplied credentials

See Also

https://support.microsoft.com/en-us/help/143474/restricting-information-available-to-anonymous-logon-users

https://support.microsoft.com/en-us/help/246261

Solution

n/a

Risk Factor

None

Plugin Information

Published: 2000/05/09, Modified: 2018/11/15

Plugin Output

tcp/445

```
- NULL sessions are enabled on the remote host.
```

10785 - Microsoft Windows SMB NativeLanManager Remote System Information Disclosure

Synopsis

It was possible to obtain information about the remote operating system.

Description

Nessus was able to obtain the remote operating system name and version (Windows and/or Samba) by sending an authentication request to port 139 or 445. Note that this plugin requires SMB1 to be enabled on the host.

Solution

n/a

Risk Factor

None

Plugin Information

Published: 2001/10/17, Modified: 2017/11/30

Plugin Output

tcp/445

```
The remote Operating System is : Unix
The remote native LAN manager is : Samba 3.0.20-Debian
The remote SMB Domain Name is : METASPLOITABLE
```

11011 - Microsoft Windows SMB Service Detection

Synopsis

A file / print sharing service is listening on the remote host.

Description

The remote service understands the CIFS (Common Internet File System) or Server Message Block (SMB) protocol, used to provide shared access to files, printers, etc between nodes on a network.

Solution

n/a

Risk Factor

None

Plugin Information

Published: 2002/06/05, Modified: 2015/06/02

Plugin Output

tcp/139

```
An SMB server is running on this port.
```

11011 - Microsoft Windows SMB Service Detection

Synopsis

A file / print sharing service is listening on the remote host.

Description

The remote service understands the CIFS (Common Internet File System) or Server Message Block (SMB) protocol, used to provide shared access to files, printers, etc between nodes on a network.

Solution

n/a

Risk Factor

None

Plugin Information

Published: 2002/06/05, Modified: 2015/06/02

Plugin Output

tcp/445

```
A CIFS server is running on this port.
```

100871 - Microsoft Windows SMB Versions Supported (remote check)

Synopsis

It was possible to obtain information about the version of SMB running on the remote host.

Description

Nessus was able to obtain the version of SMB running on the remote host by sending an authentication request to port 139 or 445.

Note that this plugin is a remote check and does not work on agents.

Solution

n/a

Risk Factor

None

Plugin Information

Published: 2017/06/19, Modified: 2017/06/19

Plugin Output

tcp/445

```
The remote host supports the following versions of SMB :
  SMBv1
```

106716 - Microsoft Windows SMB2 Dialects Supported (remote check)

Synopsis

It was possible to obtain information about the dialects of SMB2 available on the remote host.

Description

Nessus was able to obtain the set of SMB2 dialects running on the remote host by sending an authentication request to port 139 or 445.

Solution

n/a

Risk Factor

None

Plugin Information

Published: 2018/02/09, Modified: 2018/09/12

Plugin Output

tcp/445

```
The remote host does NOT support the following SMB dialects :
_version_  _introduced in windows version_
2.0.2      Windows 2008
2.1        Windows 7
2.2.2      Windows 8 Beta
2.2.4      Windows 8 Beta
3.0        Windows 8
3.0.2      Windows 8.1
3.1        Windows 10
3.1.1      Windows 10
```

10437 - NFS Share Export List

Synopsis

The remote NFS server exports a list of shares.

Description

This plugin retrieves the list of NFS exported shares.

See Also

http://www.tldp.org/HOWTO/NFS-HOWTO/security.html

Solution

Ensure each share is intended to be exported.

Risk Factor

None

References

CVE	CVE-1999-0554

Plugin Information

Published: 2000/06/07, Modified: 2018/11/01

Plugin Output

tcp/2049

```
Here is the export list of 192.168.1.154 :
  / *
```

11219 - Nessus SYN scanner

Synopsis

It is possible to determine which TCP ports are open.

Description

This plugin is a SYN 'half-open' port scanner. It shall be reasonably quick even against a firewalled target.

Note that SYN scans are less intrusive than TCP (full connect) scans against broken services, but they might cause problems for less robust firewalls and also leave unclosed connections on the remote target, if the network is loaded.

Solution

Protect your target with an IP filter.

Risk Factor

None

Plugin Information

Published: 2009/02/04, Modified: 2019/08/20

Plugin Output

tcp/21

```
Port 21/tcp was found to be open
```

11219 - Nessus SYN scanner

Synopsis

It is possible to determine which TCP ports are open.

Description

This plugin is a SYN 'half-open' port scanner. It shall be reasonably quick even against a firewalled target.

Note that SYN scans are less intrusive than TCP (full connect) scans against broken services, but they might cause problems for less robust firewalls and also leave unclosed connections on the remote target, if the network is loaded.

Solution

Protect your target with an IP filter.

Risk Factor

None

Plugin Information

Published: 2009/02/04, Modified: 2019/08/20

Plugin Output

tcp/22

```
Port 22/tcp was found to be open
```

11219 - Nessus SYN scanner

Synopsis

It is possible to determine which TCP ports are open.

Description

This plugin is a SYN 'half-open' port scanner. It shall be reasonably quick even against a firewalled target.

Note that SYN scans are less intrusive than TCP (full connect) scans against broken services, but they might cause problems for less robust firewalls and also leave unclosed connections on the remote target, if the network is loaded.

Solution

Protect your target with an IP filter.

Risk Factor

None

Plugin Information

Published: 2009/02/04, Modified: 2019/08/20

Plugin Output

tcp/23

```
Port 23/tcp was found to be open
```

11219 - Nessus SYN scanner

Synopsis

It is possible to determine which TCP ports are open.

Description

This plugin is a SYN 'half-open' port scanner. It shall be reasonably quick even against a firewalled target.

Note that SYN scans are less intrusive than TCP (full connect) scans against broken services, but they might cause problems for less robust firewalls and also leave unclosed connections on the remote target, if the network is loaded.

Solution

Protect your target with an IP filter.

Risk Factor

None

Plugin Information

Published: 2009/02/04, Modified: 2019/08/20

Plugin Output

tcp/25

```
Port 25/tcp was found to be open
```

11219 - Nessus SYN scanner

Synopsis

It is possible to determine which TCP ports are open.

Description

This plugin is a SYN 'half-open' port scanner. It shall be reasonably quick even against a firewalled target.

Note that SYN scans are less intrusive than TCP (full connect) scans against broken services, but they might cause problems for less robust firewalls and also leave unclosed connections on the remote target, if the network is loaded.

Solution

Protect your target with an IP filter.

Risk Factor

None

Plugin Information

Published: 2009/02/04, Modified: 2019/08/20

Plugin Output

tcp/53

```
Port 53/tcp was found to be open
```

11219 - Nessus SYN scanner

Synopsis

It is possible to determine which TCP ports are open.

Description

This plugin is a SYN 'half-open' port scanner. It shall be reasonably quick even against a firewalled target.

Note that SYN scans are less intrusive than TCP (full connect) scans against broken services, but they might cause problems for less robust firewalls and also leave unclosed connections on the remote target, if the network is loaded.

Solution

Protect your target with an IP filter.

Risk Factor

None

Plugin Information

Published: 2009/02/04, Modified: 2019/08/20

Plugin Output

tcp/80

```
Port 80/tcp was found to be open
```

11219 - Nessus SYN scanner

Synopsis

It is possible to determine which TCP ports are open.

Description

This plugin is a SYN 'half-open' port scanner. It shall be reasonably quick even against a firewalled target.

Note that SYN scans are less intrusive than TCP (full connect) scans against broken services, but they might cause problems for less robust firewalls and also leave unclosed connections on the remote target, if the network is loaded.

Solution

Protect your target with an IP filter.

Risk Factor

None

Plugin Information

Published: 2009/02/04, Modified: 2019/08/20

Plugin Output

tcp/111

```
Port 111/tcp was found to be open
```

11219 - Nessus SYN scanner

Synopsis

It is possible to determine which TCP ports are open.

Description

This plugin is a SYN 'half-open' port scanner. It shall be reasonably quick even against a firewalled target.

Note that SYN scans are less intrusive than TCP (full connect) scans against broken services, but they might cause problems for less robust firewalls and also leave unclosed connections on the remote target, if the network is loaded.

Solution

Protect your target with an IP filter.

Risk Factor

None

Plugin Information

Published: 2009/02/04, Modified: 2019/08/20

Plugin Output

tcp/139

```
Port 139/tcp was found to be open
```

11219 - Nessus SYN scanner

Synopsis

It is possible to determine which TCP ports are open.

Description

This plugin is a SYN 'half-open' port scanner. It shall be reasonably quick even against a firewalled target.

Note that SYN scans are less intrusive than TCP (full connect) scans against broken services, but they might cause problems for less robust firewalls and also leave unclosed connections on the remote target, if the network is loaded.

Solution

Protect your target with an IP filter.

Risk Factor

None

Plugin Information

Published: 2009/02/04, Modified: 2019/08/20

Plugin Output

tcp/445

```
Port 445/tcp was found to be open
```

11219 - Nessus SYN scanner

Synopsis

It is possible to determine which TCP ports are open.

Description

This plugin is a SYN 'half-open' port scanner. It shall be reasonably quick even against a firewalled target.

Note that SYN scans are less intrusive than TCP (full connect) scans against broken services, but they might cause problems for less robust firewalls and also leave unclosed connections on the remote target, if the network is loaded.

Solution

Protect your target with an IP filter.

Risk Factor

None

Plugin Information

Published: 2009/02/04, Modified: 2019/08/20

Plugin Output

tcp/512

```
Port 512/tcp was found to be open
```

11219 - Nessus SYN scanner

Synopsis

It is possible to determine which TCP ports are open.

Description

This plugin is a SYN 'half-open' port scanner. It shall be reasonably quick even against a firewalled target.

Note that SYN scans are less intrusive than TCP (full connect) scans against broken services, but they might cause problems for less robust firewalls and also leave unclosed connections on the remote target, if the network is loaded.

Solution

Protect your target with an IP filter.

Risk Factor

None

Plugin Information

Published: 2009/02/04, Modified: 2019/08/20

Plugin Output

tcp/513

```
Port 513/tcp was found to be open
```

11219 - Nessus SYN scanner

Synopsis

It is possible to determine which TCP ports are open.

Description

This plugin is a SYN 'half-open' port scanner. It shall be reasonably quick even against a firewalled target.

Note that SYN scans are less intrusive than TCP (full connect) scans against broken services, but they might cause problems for less robust firewalls and also leave unclosed connections on the remote target, if the network is loaded.

Solution

Protect your target with an IP filter.

Risk Factor

None

Plugin Information

Published: 2009/02/04, Modified: 2019/08/20

Plugin Output

tcp/514

```
Port 514/tcp was found to be open
```

11219 - Nessus SYN scanner

Synopsis

It is possible to determine which TCP ports are open.

Description

This plugin is a SYN 'half-open' port scanner. It shall be reasonably quick even against a firewalled target.

Note that SYN scans are less intrusive than TCP (full connect) scans against broken services, but they might cause problems for less robust firewalls and also leave unclosed connections on the remote target, if the network is loaded.

Solution

Protect your target with an IP filter.

Risk Factor

None

Plugin Information

Published: 2009/02/04, Modified: 2019/08/20

Plugin Output

tcp/1099

```
Port 1099/tcp was found to be open
```

11219 - Nessus SYN scanner

Synopsis

It is possible to determine which TCP ports are open.

Description

This plugin is a SYN 'half-open' port scanner. It shall be reasonably quick even against a firewalled target.

Note that SYN scans are less intrusive than TCP (full connect) scans against broken services, but they might cause problems for less robust firewalls and also leave unclosed connections on the remote target, if the network is loaded.

Solution

Protect your target with an IP filter.

Risk Factor

None

Plugin Information

Published: 2009/02/04, Modified: 2019/08/20

Plugin Output

tcp/1524

```
Port 1524/tcp was found to be open
```

11219 - Nessus SYN scanner

Synopsis

It is possible to determine which TCP ports are open.

Description

This plugin is a SYN 'half-open' port scanner. It shall be reasonably quick even against a firewalled target.

Note that SYN scans are less intrusive than TCP (full connect) scans against broken services, but they might cause problems for less robust firewalls and also leave unclosed connections on the remote target, if the network is loaded.

Solution

Protect your target with an IP filter.

Risk Factor

None

Plugin Information

Published: 2009/02/04, Modified: 2019/08/20

Plugin Output

tcp/2049

```
Port 2049/tcp was found to be open
```

11219 - Nessus SYN scanner

Synopsis

It is possible to determine which TCP ports are open.

Description

This plugin is a SYN 'half-open' port scanner. It shall be reasonably quick even against a firewalled target.

Note that SYN scans are less intrusive than TCP (full connect) scans against broken services, but they might cause problems for less robust firewalls and also leave unclosed connections on the remote target, if the network is loaded.

Solution

Protect your target with an IP filter.

Risk Factor

None

Plugin Information

Published: 2009/02/04, Modified: 2019/08/20

Plugin Output

tcp/2121

```
Port 2121/tcp was found to be open
```

11219 - Nessus SYN scanner

Synopsis

It is possible to determine which TCP ports are open.

Description

This plugin is a SYN 'half-open' port scanner. It shall be reasonably quick even against a firewalled target.

Note that SYN scans are less intrusive than TCP (full connect) scans against broken services, but they might cause problems for less robust firewalls and also leave unclosed connections on the remote target, if the network is loaded.

Solution

Protect your target with an IP filter.

Risk Factor

None

Plugin Information

Published: 2009/02/04, Modified: 2019/08/20

Plugin Output

tcp/3306

```
Port 3306/tcp was found to be open
```

11219 - Nessus SYN scanner

Synopsis

It is possible to determine which TCP ports are open.

Description

This plugin is a SYN 'half-open' port scanner. It shall be reasonably quick even against a firewalled target.

Note that SYN scans are less intrusive than TCP (full connect) scans against broken services, but they might cause problems for less robust firewalls and also leave unclosed connections on the remote target, if the network is loaded.

Solution

Protect your target with an IP filter.

Risk Factor

None

Plugin Information

Published: 2009/02/04, Modified: 2019/08/20

Plugin Output

tcp/3632

```
Port 3632/tcp was found to be open
```

11219 - Nessus SYN scanner

Synopsis

It is possible to determine which TCP ports are open.

Description

This plugin is a SYN 'half-open' port scanner. It shall be reasonably quick even against a firewalled target.

Note that SYN scans are less intrusive than TCP (full connect) scans against broken services, but they might cause problems for less robust firewalls and also leave unclosed connections on the remote target, if the network is loaded.

Solution

Protect your target with an IP filter.

Risk Factor

None

Plugin Information

Published: 2009/02/04, Modified: 2019/08/20

Plugin Output

tcp/5432

```
Port 5432/tcp was found to be open
```

11219 - Nessus SYN scanner

Synopsis

It is possible to determine which TCP ports are open.

Description

This plugin is a SYN 'half-open' port scanner. It shall be reasonably quick even against a firewalled target.

Note that SYN scans are less intrusive than TCP (full connect) scans against broken services, but they might cause problems for less robust firewalls and also leave unclosed connections on the remote target, if the network is loaded.

Solution

Protect your target with an IP filter.

Risk Factor

None

Plugin Information

Published: 2009/02/04, Modified: 2019/08/20

Plugin Output

tcp/5900

```
Port 5900/tcp was found to be open
```

11219 - Nessus SYN scanner

Synopsis

It is possible to determine which TCP ports are open.

Description

This plugin is a SYN 'half-open' port scanner. It shall be reasonably quick even against a firewalled target.

Note that SYN scans are less intrusive than TCP (full connect) scans against broken services, but they might cause problems for less robust firewalls and also leave unclosed connections on the remote target, if the network is loaded.

Solution

Protect your target with an IP filter.

Risk Factor

None

Plugin Information

Published: 2009/02/04, Modified: 2019/08/20

Plugin Output

tcp/6000

```
Port 6000/tcp was found to be open
```

11219 - Nessus SYN scanner

Synopsis

It is possible to determine which TCP ports are open.

Description

This plugin is a SYN 'half-open' port scanner. It shall be reasonably quick even against a firewalled target.

Note that SYN scans are less intrusive than TCP (full connect) scans against broken services, but they might cause problems for less robust firewalls and also leave unclosed connections on the remote target, if the network is loaded.

Solution

Protect your target with an IP filter.

Risk Factor

None

Plugin Information

Published: 2009/02/04, Modified: 2019/08/20

Plugin Output

tcp/6667

```
Port 6667/tcp was found to be open
```

11219 - Nessus SYN scanner

Synopsis

It is possible to determine which TCP ports are open.

Description

This plugin is a SYN 'half-open' port scanner. It shall be reasonably quick even against a firewalled target.

Note that SYN scans are less intrusive than TCP (full connect) scans against broken services, but they might cause problems for less robust firewalls and also leave unclosed connections on the remote target, if the network is loaded.

Solution

Protect your target with an IP filter.

Risk Factor

None

Plugin Information

Published: 2009/02/04, Modified: 2019/08/20

Plugin Output

tcp/8009

```
Port 8009/tcp was found to be open
```

11219 - Nessus SYN scanner

Synopsis

It is possible to determine which TCP ports are open.

Description

This plugin is a SYN 'half-open' port scanner. It shall be reasonably quick even against a firewalled target.

Note that SYN scans are less intrusive than TCP (full connect) scans against broken services, but they might cause problems for less robust firewalls and also leave unclosed connections on the remote target, if the network is loaded.

Solution

Protect your target with an IP filter.

Risk Factor

None

Plugin Information

Published: 2009/02/04, Modified: 2019/08/20

Plugin Output

tcp/8180

```
Port 8180/tcp was found to be open
```

11219 - Nessus SYN scanner

Synopsis

It is possible to determine which TCP ports are open.

Description

This plugin is a SYN 'half-open' port scanner. It shall be reasonably quick even against a firewalled target.

Note that SYN scans are less intrusive than TCP (full connect) scans against broken services, but they might cause problems for less robust firewalls and also leave unclosed connections on the remote target, if the network is loaded.

Solution

Protect your target with an IP filter.

Risk Factor

None

Plugin Information

Published: 2009/02/04, Modified: 2019/08/20

Plugin Output

tcp/8787

```
Port 8787/tcp was found to be open
```

19506 - Nessus Scan Information

Synopsis

This plugin displays information about the Nessus scan.

Description

This plugin displays, for each tested host, information about the scan itself :

- The version of the plugin set.
- The type of scanner (Nessus or Nessus Home).
- The version of the Nessus Engine.
- The port scanner(s) used.
- The port range scanned.
- Whether credentialed or third-party patch management checks are possible.
- The date of the scan.
- The duration of the scan.
- The number of hosts scanned in parallel.
- The number of checks done in parallel.

Solution

n/a

Risk Factor

None

Plugin Information

Published: 2005/08/26, Modified: 2019/03/06

Plugin Output

tcp/0

```
Information about this scan :

Nessus version : 8.7.1
Plugin feed version : 201910010400
Scanner edition used : Nessus Home
Scan type : Normal
Scan policy used : Basic Network Scan
Scanner IP : 192.168.1.202
Port scanner(s) : nessus_syn_scanner
Port range : default
Thorough tests : no
Experimental tests : no
Paranoia level : 1
```

```
Report verbosity : 1
Safe checks : yes
Optimize the test : yes
Credentialed checks : no
Patch management checks : None
CGI scanning : disabled
Web application tests : disabled
Max hosts : 30
Max checks : 4
Recv timeout : 5
Backports : Detected
Allow post-scan editing: Yes
Scan Start Date : 2019/10/2 0:00 CDT
Scan duration : 547 sec
```

110723 - No Credentials Provided

Synopsis

Nessus was able to find common ports used for local checks, however, no credentials were provided in the scan policy.

Description

Nessus was unable to execute credentialed checks because no credentials were provided.

Solution

n/a

Risk Factor

None

Plugin Information

Published: 2018/06/27, Modified: 2018/10/02

Plugin Output

tcp/0

```
SSH was detected on port 22 but no credentials were provided.
SSH local checks were not enabled.
```

11936 - OS Identification

Synopsis

It is possible to guess the remote operating system.

Description

Using a combination of remote probes (e.g., TCP/IP, SMB, HTTP, NTP, SNMP, etc.), it is possible to guess the name of the remote operating system in use. It is also possible sometimes to guess the version of the operating system.

Solution

n/a

Risk Factor

None

Plugin Information

Published: 2003/12/09, Modified: 2019/09/04

Plugin Output

tcp/0

```
Remote operating system : Linux Kernel 2.6 on Ubuntu 8.04 (gutsy)
Confidence level : 95
Method : HTTP

Not all fingerprints could give a match. If you think some or all of
the following could be used to identify the host's operating system,
please email them to os-signatures@nessus.org. Be sure to include a
brief description of the host itself, such as the actual operating
system or product / model names.

SSH:SSH-2.0-OpenSSH_4.7p1 Debian-8ubuntu1
SinFP:
   P1:B10113:F0x12:W5840:O0204ffff:M1460:
   P2:B10113:F0x12:W5792:O0204ffff0402080affffffff4445414401030307:M1460:
   P3:B10120:F0x04:W0:O0:M0
   P4:80701_7_p=1524
SMTP:!:220 metasploitable.localdomain ESMTP Postfix (Ubuntu)
SSLcert:!:i/CN:ubuntu804-base.localdomaini/O:OCOSAi/OU:Office for Complication of Otherwise Simple
 Affairss/CN:ubuntu804-base.localdomains/O:OCOSAs/OU:Office for Complication of Otherwise Simple
 Affairs
ed093088706603bfd5dc237399b498da2d4d31c6



The remote host is running Linux Kernel 2.6 on Ubuntu 8.04 (gutsy)
```

50845 - OpenSSL Detection

Synopsis

The remote service appears to use OpenSSL to encrypt traffic.

Description

Based on its response to a TLS request with a specially crafted server name extension, it seems that the remote service is using the OpenSSL library to encrypt traffic.

Note that this plugin can only detect OpenSSL implementations that have enabled support for TLS extensions (RFC 4366).

See Also

https://www.openssl.org/

Solution

n/a

Risk Factor

None

Plugin Information

Published: 2010/11/30, Modified: 2018/11/15

Plugin Output

tcp/5432

48243 - PHP Version Detection

Synopsis

It was possible to obtain the version number of the remote PHP installation.

Description

Nessus was able to determine the version of PHP available on the remote web server.

Solution

n/a

Risk Factor

None

Plugin Information

Published: 2010/08/04, Modified: 2019/06/19

Plugin Output

tcp/80

```
Nessus was able to identify the following PHP version information :

  Version : 5.2.4-2ubuntu5.10
  Source  : X-Powered-By: PHP/5.2.4-2ubuntu5.10
```

66334 - Patch Report

Synopsis

The remote host is missing several patches.

Description

The remote host is missing one or more security patches. This plugin lists the newest version of each patch to install to make sure the remote host is up-to-date.

Solution

Install the patches listed below.

Risk Factor

None

Plugin Information

Published: 2013/07/08, Modified: 2019/09/10

Plugin Output

tcp/0

```
. You need to take the following action :

[ Samba Badlock Vulnerability (90509) ]

+ Action to take : Upgrade to Samba version 4.2.11 / 4.3.8 / 4.4.2 or later.
```

118224 - PostgreSQL STARTTLS Support

Synopsis

The remote service supports encrypting traffic.

Description

The remote PostgreSQL server supports the use of encryption initiated during pre-login to switch from a cleartext to an encrypted communications channel.

See Also

https://www.postgresql.org/docs/9.2/protocol-flow.html#AEN96066

https://www.postgresql.org/docs/9.2/protocol-message-formats.html

Solution

n/a

Risk Factor

None

Plugin Information

Published: 2018/10/19, Modified: 2018/11/15

Plugin Output

tcp/5432

```
Here is the PostgreSQL's SSL certificate that Nessus
was able to collect after sending a pre-login packet :

------------------------------ snip ------------------------------
Subject Name:

Country: XX
State/Province: There is no such thing outside US
Locality: Everywhere
Organization: OCOSA
Organization Unit: Office for Complication of Otherwise Simple Affairs
Common Name: ubuntu804-base.localdomain
Email Address: root@ubuntu804-base.localdomain

Issuer Name:

Country: XX
State/Province: There is no such thing outside US
Locality: Everywhere
Organization: OCOSA
Organization Unit: Office for Complication of Otherwise Simple Affairs
```

```
Common Name: ubuntu804-base.localdomain
Email Address: root@ubuntu804-base.localdomain

Serial Number: 00 FA F9 3A 4C 7F B6 B9 CC

Version: 1

Signature Algorithm: SHA-1 With RSA Encryption

Not Valid Before: Mar 17 14:07:45 2010 GMT
Not Valid After: Apr 16 14:07:45 2010 GMT

Public Key Info:

Algorithm: RSA Encryption
Key Length: 1024 bits
Public Key: 00 D6 B4 13 36 33 9A 95 71 7B 1B DE 7C 83 75 DA 71 B1 3C A9
            7F FE AD 64 1B 77 E9 4F AE BE CA D4 F8 CB EF AE BB 43 79 24
            73 FF 3C E5 9E 3B 6D FC C8 B1 AC FA 4C 4D 5E 9B 4C 99 54 0B
            D7 A8 4A 50 BA A9 DE 1D 1F F4 E4 6B 02 A3 F4 6B 45 CD 4C AF
            8D 89 62 33 8F 65 BB 36 61 9F C4 2C 73 C1 4E 2E A0 A8 14 4E
            98 70 46 61 BB D1 B9 31 DF 8C 99 EE 75 6B 79 3C 40 A0 AE 97
            00 90 9D DC 99 0D 33 A4 B5
Exponent: 01 00 01

Signature Length: 128 bytes / 1024 bits
Signature: 00 92 A4 B4 B8 14 55 63 25 51 4A 0B C3 2A 22 CF 3A F8 17 6A
           0C CF 66 AA A7 65 2F 48 6D CD E3 3E 5C 9F 77 6C D4 44 54 1F
           1E 84 4F 8E D4 8D DD AC 2D 88 09 21 A8 DA 56 2C A9 05 3C 49
           68 35 19 75 0C DA 53 23 88 88 19 2D 74 26 C1 22 65 EE 11 68
           83 6A 53 4A 9C 27 CB A0 B4 E9 8D 29 0C B2 3C 18 5C 67 CC 53
           A6 1E 30 D0 AA 26 7B 1E AE 40 B9 29 01 6C 2E BC A2 19 94 7C
           15 6E 8D 30 38 F6 CA 2E 75


------------------------------ snip ------------ [...]
```

26024 - PostgreSQL Server Detection

Synopsis

A database service is listening on the remote host.

Description

The remote service is a PostgreSQL database server, or a derivative such as EnterpriseDB.

See Also

https://www.postgresql.org/

Solution

Limit incoming traffic to this port if desired.

Risk Factor

None

Plugin Information

Published: 2007/09/14, Modified: 2019/06/27

Plugin Output

tcp/5432

22227 - RMI Registry Detection

Synopsis

An RMI registry is listening on the remote host.

Description

The remote host is running an RMI registry, which acts as a bootstrap naming service for registering and retrieving remote objects with simple names in the Java Remote Method Invocation (RMI) system.

See Also

https://docs.oracle.com/javase/1.5.0/docs/guide/rmi/spec/rmiTOC.html

http://www.nessus.org/u?b6fd7659

Solution

n/a

Risk Factor

None

Plugin Information

Published: 2006/08/16, Modified: 2019/09/25

Plugin Output

tcp/1099
tcp/1099

```
Valid response recieved for port 1099:
0x00:  51 AC ED 00 05 77 0F 01 3C C2 48 08 00 00 01 6D    Q....w..<.H....m
0x10:  8A BE C9 09 80 02 75 72 00 13 5B 4C 6A 61 76 61    ......ur..[Ljava
0x20:  2E 6C 61 6E 67 2E 53 74 72 69 6E 67 3B AD D2 56    .lang.String;..V
0x30:  E7 E9 1D 7B 47 02 00 00 70 78 70 00 00 00 00       ...{G...pxp....
```

11111 - RPC Services Enumeration

Synopsis

An ONC RPC service is running on the remote host.

Description

By sending a DUMP request to the portmapper, it was possible to enumerate the ONC RPC services running on the remote port. Using this information, it is possible to connect and bind to each service by sending an RPC request to the remote port.

Solution

n/a

Risk Factor

None

Plugin Information

Published: 2002/08/24, Modified: 2011/05/24

Plugin Output

tcp/111

```
The following RPC services are available on TCP port 111 :

 - program: 100000 (portmapper), version: 2
```

11111 - RPC Services Enumeration

Synopsis

An ONC RPC service is running on the remote host.

Description

By sending a DUMP request to the portmapper, it was possible to enumerate the ONC RPC services running on the remote port. Using this information, it is possible to connect and bind to each service by sending an RPC request to the remote port.

Solution

n/a

Risk Factor

None

Plugin Information

Published: 2002/08/24, Modified: 2011/05/24

Plugin Output

udp/111

```
The following RPC services are available on UDP port 111 :

 - program: 100000 (portmapper), version: 2
```

11111 - RPC Services Enumeration

Synopsis

An ONC RPC service is running on the remote host.

Description

By sending a DUMP request to the portmapper, it was possible to enumerate the ONC RPC services running on the remote port. Using this information, it is possible to connect and bind to each service by sending an RPC request to the remote port.

Solution

n/a

Risk Factor

None

Plugin Information

Published: 2002/08/24, Modified: 2011/05/24

Plugin Output

tcp/2049

```
The following RPC services are available on TCP port 2049 :

 - program: 100003 (nfs), version: 2
 - program: 100003 (nfs), version: 3
 - program: 100003 (nfs), version: 4
```

11111 - RPC Services Enumeration

Synopsis

An ONC RPC service is running on the remote host.

Description

By sending a DUMP request to the portmapper, it was possible to enumerate the ONC RPC services running on the remote port. Using this information, it is possible to connect and bind to each service by sending an RPC request to the remote port.

Solution

n/a

Risk Factor

None

Plugin Information

Published: 2002/08/24, Modified: 2011/05/24

Plugin Output

udp/2049

```
The following RPC services are available on UDP port 2049 :

 - program: 100003 (nfs), version: 2
 - program: 100003 (nfs), version: 3
 - program: 100003 (nfs), version: 4
```

11111 - RPC Services Enumeration

Synopsis

An ONC RPC service is running on the remote host.

Description

By sending a DUMP request to the portmapper, it was possible to enumerate the ONC RPC services running on the remote port. Using this information, it is possible to connect and bind to each service by sending an RPC request to the remote port.

Solution

n/a

Risk Factor

None

Plugin Information

Published: 2002/08/24, Modified: 2011/05/24

Plugin Output

udp/33764

```
The following RPC services are available on UDP port 33764 :

 - program: 100005 (mountd), version: 1
 - program: 100005 (mountd), version: 2
 - program: 100005 (mountd), version: 3
```

11111 - RPC Services Enumeration

Synopsis

An ONC RPC service is running on the remote host.

Description

By sending a DUMP request to the portmapper, it was possible to enumerate the ONC RPC services running on the remote port. Using this information, it is possible to connect and bind to each service by sending an RPC request to the remote port.

Solution

n/a

Risk Factor

None

Plugin Information

Published: 2002/08/24, Modified: 2011/05/24

Plugin Output

udp/39563

```
The following RPC services are available on UDP port 39563 :

 - program: 100021 (nlockmgr), version: 1
 - program: 100021 (nlockmgr), version: 3
 - program: 100021 (nlockmgr), version: 4
```

11111 - RPC Services Enumeration

Synopsis

An ONC RPC service is running on the remote host.

Description

By sending a DUMP request to the portmapper, it was possible to enumerate the ONC RPC services running on the remote port. Using this information, it is possible to connect and bind to each service by sending an RPC request to the remote port.

Solution

n/a

Risk Factor

None

Plugin Information

Published: 2002/08/24, Modified: 2011/05/24

Plugin Output

udp/41098

```
The following RPC services are available on UDP port 41098 :

 - program: 100024 (status), version: 1
```

11111 - RPC Services Enumeration

Synopsis

An ONC RPC service is running on the remote host.

Description

By sending a DUMP request to the portmapper, it was possible to enumerate the ONC RPC services running on the remote port. Using this information, it is possible to connect and bind to each service by sending an RPC request to the remote port.

Solution

n/a

Risk Factor

None

Plugin Information

Published: 2002/08/24, Modified: 2011/05/24

Plugin Output

tcp/42323

```
The following RPC services are available on TCP port 42323 :

 - program: 100005 (mountd), version: 1
 - program: 100005 (mountd), version: 2
 - program: 100005 (mountd), version: 3
```

11111 - RPC Services Enumeration

Synopsis

An ONC RPC service is running on the remote host.

Description

By sending a DUMP request to the portmapper, it was possible to enumerate the ONC RPC services running on the remote port. Using this information, it is possible to connect and bind to each service by sending an RPC request to the remote port.

Solution

n/a

Risk Factor

None

Plugin Information

Published: 2002/08/24, Modified: 2011/05/24

Plugin Output

tcp/48527

```
The following RPC services are available on TCP port 48527 :

 - program: 100021 (nlockmgr), version: 1
 - program: 100021 (nlockmgr), version: 3
 - program: 100021 (nlockmgr), version: 4
```

11111 - RPC Services Enumeration

Synopsis

An ONC RPC service is running on the remote host.

Description

By sending a DUMP request to the portmapper, it was possible to enumerate the ONC RPC services running on the remote port. Using this information, it is possible to connect and bind to each service by sending an RPC request to the remote port.

Solution

n/a

Risk Factor

None

Plugin Information

Published: 2002/08/24, Modified: 2011/05/24

Plugin Output

tcp/54215

```
The following RPC services are available on TCP port 54215 :

 - program: 100024 (status), version: 1
```

53335 - RPC portmapper (TCP)

Synopsis

An ONC RPC portmapper is running on the remote host.

Description

The RPC portmapper is running on this port.

The portmapper allows someone to get the port number of each RPC service running on the remote host by sending either multiple lookup requests or a DUMP request.

Solution

n/a

Risk Factor

None

Plugin Information

Published: 2011/04/08, Modified: 2011/08/29

Plugin Output

tcp/111

10223 - RPC portmapper Service Detection

Synopsis

An ONC RPC portmapper is running on the remote host.

Description

The RPC portmapper is running on this port.

The portmapper allows someone to get the port number of each RPC service running on the remote host by sending either multiple lookup requests or a DUMP request.

Solution

n/a

Risk Factor

None

References

CVE	CVE-1999-0632

Plugin Information

Published: 1999/08/19, Modified: 2014/02/19

Plugin Output

udp/111

10263 - SMTP Server Detection

Synopsis

An SMTP server is listening on the remote port.

Description

The remote host is running a mail (SMTP) server on this port.

Since SMTP servers are the targets of spammers, it is recommended you disable it if you do not use it.

Solution

Disable this service if you do not use it, or filter incoming traffic to this port.

Risk Factor

None

Plugin Information

Published: 1999/10/12, Modified: 2011/03/11

Plugin Output

tcp/25

```
Remote SMTP server banner :

220 metasploitable.localdomain ESMTP Postfix (Ubuntu)
```

70657 - SSH Algorithms and Languages Supported

Synopsis

An SSH server is listening on this port.

Description

This script detects which algorithms and languages are supported by the remote service for encrypting communications.

Solution

n/a

Risk Factor

None

Plugin Information

Published: 2013/10/28, Modified: 2017/08/28

Plugin Output

tcp/22

```
Nessus negotiated the following encryption algorithm with the server :

The server supports the following options for kex_algorithms :

  diffie-hellman-group-exchange-sha1
  diffie-hellman-group-exchange-sha256
  diffie-hellman-group1-sha1
  diffie-hellman-group14-sha1

The server supports the following options for server_host_key_algorithms :

  ssh-dss
  ssh-rsa

The server supports the following options for encryption_algorithms_client_to_server :

  3des-cbc
  aes128-cbc
  aes128-ctr
  aes192-cbc
  aes192-ctr
  aes256-cbc
  aes256-ctr
  arcfour
  arcfour128
  arcfour256
  blowfish-cbc
  cast128-cbc
  rijndael-cbc@lysator.liu.se
```

```
The server supports the following options for encryption_algorithms_server_to_client :

  3des-cbc
  aes128-cbc
  aes128-ctr
  aes192-cbc
  aes192-ctr
  aes256-cbc
  aes256-ctr
  arcfour
  arcfour128
  arcfour256
  blowfish-cbc
  cast128-cbc
  rijndael-cbc@lysator.liu.se

The server supports the following options for mac_algorithms_client_to_server :

  hmac-md5
  hmac-md5-96
  hmac-ripemd160
  hmac-ripemd160@openssh.com
  hmac-sha1
  hmac-sha1-96
  umac-64@openssh.com

The server supports the following options for mac_algorithms_server_to_client :

  hmac-md5
  hmac-md5-96
  hmac-ripemd160
  hmac-ripemd160@openssh.com
  hmac-sha1
  hmac-sha1-96
  umac-64@openssh.com

The server supports the following options for compression_algorithms_client_to_server :

  none
  zlib@openssh.com

The server supports the following options for compression_algorithms_server_to_client :

  none
  zlib@openssh.com
```

10881 - SSH Protocol Versions Supported

Synopsis

A SSH server is running on the remote host.

Description

This plugin determines the versions of the SSH protocol supported by the remote SSH daemon.

Solution

n/a

Risk Factor

None

Plugin Information

Published: 2002/03/06, Modified: 2019/05/28

Plugin Output

tcp/22

```
The remote SSH daemon supports the following versions of the
SSH protocol :

  - 1.99
  - 2.0
```

10267 - SSH Server Type and Version Information

Synopsis

An SSH server is listening on this port.

Description

It is possible to obtain information about the remote SSH server by sending an empty authentication request.

Solution

n/a

Risk Factor

None

Plugin Information

Published: 1999/10/12, Modified: 2019/01/08

Plugin Output

tcp/22

```
SSH version : SSH-2.0-OpenSSH_4.7p1 Debian-8ubuntu1
SSH supported authentication : publickey,password
```

56984 - SSL / TLS Versions Supported

Synopsis

The remote service encrypts communications.

Description

This plugin detects which SSL and TLS versions are supported by the remote service for encrypting communications.

Solution

n/a

Risk Factor

None

Plugin Information

Published: 2011/12/01, Modified: 2019/03/01

Plugin Output

tcp/5432

```
This port supports SSLv3/TLSv1.0.
```

45410 - SSL Certificate 'commonName' Mismatch

Synopsis

The 'commonName' (CN) attribute in the SSL certificate does not match the hostname.

Description

The service running on the remote host presents an SSL certificate for which the 'commonName' (CN) attribute does not match the hostname on which the service listens.

Solution

If the machine has several names, make sure that users connect to the service through the DNS hostname that matches the common name in the certificate.

Risk Factor

None

Plugin Information

Published: 2010/04/03, Modified: 2019/06/25

Plugin Output

tcp/5432

```
The host name known by Nessus is :

  metasploitable

The Common Name in the certificate is :

  ubuntu804-base.localdomain
```

10863 - SSL Certificate Information

Synopsis

This plugin displays the SSL certificate.

Description

This plugin connects to every SSL-related port and attempts to extract and dump the X.509 certificate.

Solution

n/a

Risk Factor

None

Plugin Information

Published: 2008/05/19, Modified: 2019/07/18

Plugin Output

tcp/5432

```
Subject Name:

Country: XX
State/Province: There is no such thing outside US
Locality: Everywhere
Organization: OCOSA
Organization Unit: Office for Complication of Otherwise Simple Affairs
Common Name: ubuntu804-base.localdomain
Email Address: root@ubuntu804-base.localdomain

Issuer Name:

Country: XX
State/Province: There is no such thing outside US
Locality: Everywhere
Organization: OCOSA
Organization Unit: Office for Complication of Otherwise Simple Affairs
Common Name: ubuntu804-base.localdomain
Email Address: root@ubuntu804-base.localdomain

Serial Number: 00 FA F9 3A 4C 7F B6 B9 CC

Version: 1

Signature Algorithm: SHA-1 With RSA Encryption

Not Valid Before: Mar 17 14:07:45 2010 GMT
Not Valid After: Apr 16 14:07:45 2010 GMT

Public Key Info:

Algorithm: RSA Encryption
```

```
Key Length: 1024 bits
Public Key: 00 D6 B4 13 36 33 9A 95 71 7B 1B DE 7C 83 75 DA 71 B1 3C A9
            7F FE AD 64 1B 77 E9 4F AE BE CA D4 F8 CB EF AE BB 43 79 24
            73 FF 3C E5 9E 3B 6D FC C8 B1 AC FA 4C 4D 5E 9B 4C 99 54 0B
            D7 A8 4A 50 BA A9 DE 1D 1F F4 E4 6B 02 A3 F4 6B 45 CD 4C AF
            8D 89 62 33 8F 65 BB 36 61 9F C4 2C 73 C1 4E 2E A0 A8 14 4E
            98 70 46 61 BB D1 B9 31 DF 8C 99 EE 75 6B 79 3C 40 A0 AE 97
            00 90 9D DC 99 0D 33 A4 B5
Exponent: 01 00 01

Signature Length: 128 bytes / 1024 bits
Signature: 00 92 A4 B4 B8 14 55 63 25 51 4A 0B C3 2A 22 CF 3A F8 17 6A
           0C CF 66 AA A7 65 2F 48 6D CD E3 3E 5C 9F 77 6C D4 44 54 1F
           1E 84 4F 8E D4 8D DD AC 2D 88 09 21 A8 DA 56 2C A9 05 3C 49
           68 35 19 75 0C DA 53 23 88 88 19 2D 74 26 C1 22 65 EE 11 68
           83 6A 53 4A 9C 27 CB A0 B4 E9 8D 29 0C B2 3C 18 5C 67 CC 53
           A6 1E 30 D0 AA 26 7B 1E AE 40 B9 29 01 6C 2E BC A2 19 94 7C
           15 6E 8D 30 38 F6 CA 2E 75

Fingerprints :

SHA-256 Fingerprint: E7 A7 FA 0D 63 E4 57 C7 C4 A5 9B 38 B7 08 49 C6 A7 0B DA 6F
                     83 0C 7A F1 E3 2D EE 43 6D E8 13 CC
SHA-1 Fingerprint: ED 09 30 88 70 66 03 BF D5 DC 23 73 99 B4 98 DA 2D [...]
```

70544 - SSL Cipher Block Chaining Cipher Suites Supported

Synopsis

The remote service supports the use of SSL Cipher Block Chaining ciphers, which combine previous blocks with subsequent ones.

Description

The remote host supports the use of SSL ciphers that operate in Cipher Block Chaining (CBC) mode. These cipher suites offer additional security over Electronic Codebook (ECB) mode, but have the potential to leak information if used improperly.

See Also

https://www.openssl.org/docs/manmaster/man1/ciphers.html

http://www.nessus.org/u?cc4a822a

https://www.openssl.org/~bodo/tls-cbc.txt

Solution

n/a

Risk Factor

None

Plugin Information

Published: 2013/10/22, Modified: 2018/11/15

Plugin Output

tcp/5432

```
Here is the list of SSL CBC ciphers supported by the remote server :

  Medium Strength Ciphers (> 64-bit and < 112-bit key, or 3DES)

    EDH-RSA-DES-CBC3-SHA         Kx=DH          Au=RSA      Enc=3DES-CBC(168)        Mac=SHA1
    DES-CBC3-SHA                 Kx=RSA         Au=RSA      Enc=3DES-CBC(168)        Mac=SHA1

  High Strength Ciphers (>= 112-bit key)

    DHE-RSA-AES128-SHA           Kx=DH          Au=RSA      Enc=AES-CBC(128)         Mac=SHA1
    DHE-RSA-AES256-SHA           Kx=DH          Au=RSA      Enc=AES-CBC(256)         Mac=SHA1
    AES128-SHA                   Kx=RSA         Au=RSA      Enc=AES-CBC(128)         Mac=SHA1
    AES256-SHA                   Kx=RSA         Au=RSA      Enc=AES-CBC(256)         Mac=SHA1

The fields above are :

  {OpenSSL ciphername}
```

```
    Kx={key exchange}
    Au={authentication}
    Enc={symmetric encryption method}
    Mac={message authentication code}
    {export flag}
```

21643 - SSL Cipher Suites Supported

Synopsis

The remote service encrypts communications using SSL.

Description

This plugin detects which SSL ciphers are supported by the remote service for encrypting communications.

See Also

https://www.openssl.org/docs/man1.1.0/apps/ciphers.html

http://www.nessus.org/u?3a040ada

Solution

n/a

Risk Factor

None

Plugin Information

Published: 2006/06/05, Modified: 2019/05/10

Plugin Output

tcp/5432

```
Here is the list of SSL ciphers supported by the remote server :
Each group is reported per SSL Version.

SSL Version : TLSv1
  Medium Strength Ciphers (> 64-bit and < 112-bit key, or 3DES)

    EDH-RSA-DES-CBC3-SHA         Kx=DH          Au=RSA      Enc=3DES-CBC(168)        Mac=SHA1
    DES-CBC3-SHA                 Kx=RSA         Au=RSA      Enc=3DES-CBC(168)        Mac=SHA1

  High Strength Ciphers (>= 112-bit key)

    DHE-RSA-AES128-SHA           Kx=DH          Au=RSA      Enc=AES-CBC(128)         Mac=SHA1
    DHE-RSA-AES256-SHA           Kx=DH          Au=RSA      Enc=AES-CBC(256)         Mac=SHA1
    AES128-SHA                   Kx=RSA         Au=RSA      Enc=AES-CBC(128)         Mac=SHA1
    AES256-SHA                   Kx=RSA         Au=RSA      Enc=AES-CBC(256)         Mac=SHA1
    RC4-SHA                      Kx=RSA         Au=RSA      Enc=RC4(128)             Mac=SHA1


SSL Version : SSLv3
  Medium Strength Ciphers (> 64-bit and < 112-bit key, or 3DES)

    EDH-RSA-DES-CBC3-SHA         Kx=DH          Au=RSA      Enc=3DES-CBC(168)        Mac=SHA1
    DES-CBC3-SHA                 Kx=RSA         Au=RSA      Enc=3DES-CBC(168)        Mac=SHA1
```

```
  High Strength Ciphers (>= 112-bit key)

    DHE-RSA-AES128-SHA           Kx=DH          Au=RSA      Enc=AES-CBC(128)         Mac=SHA1
    DHE-RSA-AES256-SHA           Kx=DH          Au=RSA      Enc=AES-CBC(256)         Mac=SHA1
    AES128-SHA                   Kx=RSA         Au=RSA      Enc=AES-CBC(128)         Mac=SHA1
    AES256-SHA                   Kx=RSA         Au=RSA      Enc=AES-CBC(256)         Mac=SHA1
    RC4-SHA                      Kx=RSA         Au=RSA      Enc=RC4(128)             Mac=SHA1

The fields above are :

  {OpenSSL ciphername}
  Kx={key exchange}
  Au={authentication}
  Enc={symmetric encryption method}
  Mac={message authentication code}
  {export flag}

Note that this service does not encrypt traffic by default but does
support upgrading to an encrypted connection using STARTTLS.
```

62563 - SSL Compression Methods Supported

Synopsis

The remote service supports one or more compression methods for SSL connections.

Description

This script detects which compression methods are supported by the remote service for SSL connections.

See Also

http://www.iana.org/assignments/comp-meth-ids/comp-meth-ids.xml

https://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc3749

https://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc3943

https://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc5246

Solution

n/a

Risk Factor

None

Plugin Information

Published: 2012/10/16, Modified: 2018/02/15

Plugin Output

tcp/5432

```
Nessus was able to confirm that the following compression method is
supported by the target :

  DEFLATE (0x01)
```

57041 - SSL Perfect Forward Secrecy Cipher Suites Supported

Synopsis

The remote service supports the use of SSL Perfect Forward Secrecy ciphers, which maintain confidentiality even if the key is stolen.

Description

The remote host supports the use of SSL ciphers that offer Perfect Forward Secrecy (PFS) encryption. These cipher suites ensure that recorded SSL traffic cannot be broken at a future date if the server's private key is compromised.

See Also

https://www.openssl.org/docs/manmaster/man1/ciphers.html

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Diffie-Hellman_key_exchange

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Perfect_forward_secrecy

Solution

n/a

Risk Factor

None

Plugin Information

Published: 2011/12/07, Modified: 2018/11/15

Plugin Output

tcp/5432

```
Here is the list of SSL PFS ciphers supported by the remote server :

  Medium Strength Ciphers (> 64-bit and < 112-bit key, or 3DES)

    EDH-RSA-DES-CBC3-SHA         Kx=DH          Au=RSA      Enc=3DES-CBC(168)        Mac=SHA1

  High Strength Ciphers (>= 112-bit key)

    DHE-RSA-AES128-SHA           Kx=DH          Au=RSA      Enc=AES-CBC(128)         Mac=SHA1
    DHE-RSA-AES256-SHA           Kx=DH          Au=RSA      Enc=AES-CBC(256)         Mac=SHA1

The fields above are :

  {OpenSSL ciphername}
  Kx={key exchange}
  Au={authentication}
  Enc={symmetric encryption method}
```

```
    Mac={message authentication code}
    {export flag}
```

25240 - Samba Server Detection

Synopsis

An SMB server is running on the remote host.

Description

The remote host is running Samba, a CIFS/SMB server for Linux and Unix.

See Also

https://www.samba.org/

Solution

n/a

Risk Factor

None

Plugin Information

Published: 2007/05/16, Modified: 2019/06/05

Plugin Output

tcp/445

104887 - Samba Version

Synopsis

It was possible to obtain the samba version from the remote operating system.

Description

Nessus was able to obtain the samba version from the remote operating by sending an authentication request to port 139 or 445. Note that this plugin requires SMB1 to be enabled on the host.

Solution

n/a

Risk Factor

None

Plugin Information

Published: 2017/11/30, Modified: 2017/11/30

Plugin Output

tcp/445

```
The remote Samba Version is : Samba 3.0.20-Debian
```

96982 - Server Message Block (SMB) Protocol Version 1 Enabled (uncredentialed check)

Synopsis

The remote Windows host supports the SMBv1 protocol.

Description

The remote Windows host supports Server Message Block Protocol version 1 (SMBv1). Microsoft recommends that users discontinue the use of SMBv1 due to the lack of security features that were included in later SMB versions. Additionally, the Shadow Brokers group reportedly has an exploit that affects SMB; however, it is unknown if the exploit affects SMBv1 or another version. In response to this, US-CERT recommends that users disable SMBv1 per SMB best practices to mitigate these potential issues.

See Also

https://blogs.technet.microsoft.com/filecab/2016/09/16/stop-using-smb1/

https://support.microsoft.com/en-us/help/2696547/how-to-detect-enable-and-disable-smbv1-smbv2-and-smbv3-in-windows-and

http://www.nessus.org/u?8dcab5e4

http://www.nessus.org/u?234f8ef8

http://www.nessus.org/u?4c7e0cf3

Solution

Disable SMBv1 according to the vendor instructions in Microsoft KB2696547. Additionally, block SMB directly by blocking TCP port 445 on all network boundary devices. For SMB over the NetBIOS API, block TCP ports 137 / 139 and UDP ports 137 / 138 on all network boundary devices.

Risk Factor

None

Plugin Information

Published: 2017/02/03, Modified: 2018/11/15

Plugin Output

tcp/445

```
The remote host supports SMBv1.
```

22964 - Service Detection

Synopsis

The remote service could be identified.

Description

Nessus was able to identify the remote service by its banner or by looking at the error message it sends when it receives an HTTP request.

Solution

n/a

Risk Factor

None

Plugin Information

Published: 2007/08/19, Modified: 2019/08/27

Plugin Output

tcp/21

```
An FTP server is running on this port.
```

22964 - Service Detection

Synopsis

The remote service could be identified.

Description

Nessus was able to identify the remote service by its banner or by looking at the error message it sends when it receives an HTTP request.

Solution

n/a

Risk Factor

None

Plugin Information

Published: 2007/08/19, Modified: 2019/08/27

Plugin Output

tcp/22

```
An SSH server is running on this port.
```

22964 - Service Detection

Synopsis

The remote service could be identified.

Description

Nessus was able to identify the remote service by its banner or by looking at the error message it sends when it receives an HTTP request.

Solution

n/a

Risk Factor

None

Plugin Information

Published: 2007/08/19, Modified: 2019/08/27

Plugin Output

tcp/23

```
A telnet server is running on this port.
```

22964 - Service Detection

Synopsis

The remote service could be identified.

Description

Nessus was able to identify the remote service by its banner or by looking at the error message it sends when it receives an HTTP request.

Solution

n/a

Risk Factor

None

Plugin Information

Published: 2007/08/19, Modified: 2019/08/27

Plugin Output

tcp/25

```
An SMTP server is running on this port.
```

22964 - Service Detection

Synopsis

The remote service could be identified.

Description

Nessus was able to identify the remote service by its banner or by looking at the error message it sends when it receives an HTTP request.

Solution

n/a

Risk Factor

None

Plugin Information

Published: 2007/08/19, Modified: 2019/08/27

Plugin Output

tcp/80

```
A web server is running on this port.
```

22964 - Service Detection

Synopsis

The remote service could be identified.

Description

Nessus was able to identify the remote service by its banner or by looking at the error message it sends when it receives an HTTP request.

Solution

n/a

Risk Factor

None

Plugin Information

Published: 2007/08/19, Modified: 2019/08/27

Plugin Output

tcp/1524

```
A shell server (Metasploitable) is running on this port.
```

22964 - Service Detection

Synopsis

The remote service could be identified.

Description

Nessus was able to identify the remote service by its banner or by looking at the error message it sends when it receives an HTTP request.

Solution

n/a

Risk Factor

None

Plugin Information

Published: 2007/08/19, Modified: 2019/08/27

Plugin Output

tcp/5900

```
A vnc server is running on this port.
```

22964 - Service Detection

Synopsis

The remote service could be identified.

Description

Nessus was able to identify the remote service by its banner or by looking at the error message it sends when it receives an HTTP request.

Solution

n/a

Risk Factor

None

Plugin Information

Published: 2007/08/19, Modified: 2019/08/27

Plugin Output

tcp/8180

```
A web server is running on this port.
```

11153 - Service Detection (HELP Request)

Synopsis

The remote service could be identified.

Description

It was possible to identify the remote service by its banner or by looking at the error message it sends when it receives a 'HELP'

request.

Solution

n/a

Risk Factor

None

Plugin Information

Published: 2002/11/18, Modified: 2018/11/26

Plugin Output

tcp/3306

```
A MySQL server is running on this port.
```

25220 - TCP/IP Timestamps Supported

Synopsis

The remote service implements TCP timestamps.

Description

The remote host implements TCP timestamps, as defined by RFC1323. A side effect of this feature is that the uptime of the remote host can sometimes be computed.

See Also

http://www.ietf.org/rfc/rfc1323.txt

Solution

n/a

Risk Factor

None

Plugin Information

Published: 2007/05/16, Modified: 2019/03/06

Plugin Output

tcp/0

11819 - TFTP Daemon Detection

Synopsis

A TFTP server is listening on the remote port.

Description

The remote host is running a TFTP (Trivial File Transfer Protocol) daemon. TFTP is often used by routers and diskless hosts to retrieve their configuration. It can also be used by worms to propagate.

Solution

Disable this service if you do not use it.

Risk Factor

None

Plugin Information

Published: 2003/08/13, Modified: 2019/02/27

Plugin Output

udp/69

104743 - TLS Version 1.0 Protocol Detection

Synopsis

The remote service encrypts traffic using an older version of TLS.

Description

The remote service accepts connections encrypted using TLS 1.0. TLS 1.0 has a number of cryptographic design flaws. Modern implementations of TLS 1.0 mitigate these problems, but newer versions of TLS like 1.1 and 1.2 are designed against these flaws and should be used whenever possible.

PCI DSS v3.2 requires that TLS 1.0 be disabled entirely by June 30, 2018, except for POS POI terminals (and the SSL/TLS termination points to which they connect) that can be verified as not being susceptible to any known exploits.

Solution

Enable support for TLS 1.1 and 1.2, and disable support for TLS 1.0.

Risk Factor

None

Plugin Information

Published: 2017/11/22, Modified: 2018/07/11

Plugin Output

tcp/5432

```
TLSv1 is enabled and the server supports at least one cipher.
```

10287 - Traceroute Information

Synopsis

It was possible to obtain traceroute information.

Description

Makes a traceroute to the remote host.

Solution

n/a

Risk Factor

None

Plugin Information

Published: 1999/11/27, Modified: 2019/03/06

Plugin Output

udp/0

```
For your information, here is the traceroute from 192.168.1.202 to 192.168.1.154 :
192.168.1.202
192.168.1.154

Hop Count: 1
```

11154 - Unknown Service Detection: Banner Retrieval

Synopsis

There is an unknown service running on the remote host.

Description

Nessus was unable to identify a service on the remote host even though it returned a banner of some type.

Solution

n/a

Risk Factor

None

Plugin Information

Published: 2002/11/18, Modified: 2018/07/24

Plugin Output

tcp/512

```
If you know what this service is and think the banner could be used to
identify it, please send a description of the service along with the
following output to svc-signatures@nessus.org :

  Port   : 512
  Type   : spontaneous
  Banner :
0x00:  01 57 68 65 72 65 20 61 72 65 20 79 6F 75 3F 0A    .Where are you?.
          0x10:
```

11154 - Unknown Service Detection: Banner Retrieval

Synopsis

There is an unknown service running on the remote host.

Description

Nessus was unable to identify a service on the remote host even though it returned a banner of some type.

Solution

n/a

Risk Factor

None

Plugin Information

Published: 2002/11/18, Modified: 2018/07/24

Plugin Output

tcp/514

```
If you know what this service is and think the banner could be used to
identify it, please send a description of the service along with the
following output to svc-signatures@nessus.org :

  Port   : 514
  Type   : spontaneous
  Banner :
0x00:  01 67 65 74 6E 61 6D 65 69 6E 66 6F 3A 20 54 65    .getnameinfo: Te
          0x10:  6D 70 6F 72 61 72 79 20 66 61 69 6C 75 72 65 20    mporary failure
          0x20:  69 6E 20 6E 61 6D 65 20 72 65 73 6F 6C 75 74 69    in name resoluti
          0x30:  6F 6E 0A                                           on.
```

11154 - Unknown Service Detection: Banner Retrieval

Synopsis

There is an unknown service running on the remote host.

Description

Nessus was unable to identify a service on the remote host even though it returned a banner of some type.

Solution

n/a

Risk Factor

None

Plugin Information

Published: 2002/11/18, Modified: 2018/07/24

Plugin Output

tcp/6667

```
If you know what this service is and think the banner could be used to
identify it, please send a description of the service along with the
following output to svc-signatures@nessus.org :

  Port   : 6667
  Type   : spontaneous
  Banner :
0x00:  45 52 52 4F 52 20 3A 43 6C 6F 73 69 6E 67 20 4C    ERROR :Closing L
          0x10:  69 6E 6B 3A 20 5B 31 39 32 2E 31 36 38 2E 31 2E    ink: [192.168.1.
          0x20:  32 30 32 5D 20 28 54 6F 6F 20 6D 61 6E 79 20 75    202] (Too many u
          0x30:  6E 6B 6E 6F 77 6E 20 63 6F 6E 6E 65 63 74 69 6F    nknown connectio
          0x40:  6E 73 20 66 72 6F 6D 20 79 6F 75 72 20 49 50 29    ns from your IP)
          0x50:  0D 0A                                              ..
```

11154 - Unknown Service Detection: Banner Retrieval

Synopsis

There is an unknown service running on the remote host.

Description

Nessus was unable to identify a service on the remote host even though it returned a banner of some type.

Solution

n/a

Risk Factor

None

Plugin Information

Published: 2002/11/18, Modified: 2018/07/24

Plugin Output

tcp/8787

```
If you know what this service is and think the banner could be used to
identify it, please send a description of the service along with the
following output to svc-signatures@nessus.org :

  Port   : 8787
  Type   : get_http
  Banner :
0x0000:  00 00 00 03 04 08 46 00 00 03 A1 04 08 6F 3A 16    ......F......o:.
           0x0010:  44 52 62 3A 3A 44 52 62 43 6F 6E 6E 45 72 72 6F    DRb::DRbConnErro
           0x0020:  72 07 3A 07 62 74 5B 17 22 2F 2F 75 73 72 2F 6C    r.:.bt[."//usr/l
           0x0030:  69 62 2F 72 75 62 79 2F 31 2E 38 2F 64 72 62 2F    ib/ruby/1.8/drb/
           0x0040:  64 72 62 2E 72 62 3A 35 37 33 3A 69 6E 20 60 6C    drb.rb:573:in `l
           0x0050:  6F 61 64 27 22 37 2F 75 73 72 2F 6C 69 62 2F 72    oad'"7/usr/lib/r
           0x0060:  75 62 79 2F 31 2E 38 2F 64 72 62 2F 64 72 62 2E    uby/1.8/drb/drb.
           0x0070:  72 62 3A 36 31 32 3A 69 6E 20 60 72 65 63 76 5F    rb:612:in `recv_
           0x0080:  72 65 71 75 65 73 74 27 22 37 2F 75 73 72 2F 6C    request'"7/usr/l
           0x0090:  69 62 2F 72 75 62 79 2F 31 2E 38 2F 64 72 62 2F    ib/ruby/1.8/drb/
           0x00A0:  64 72 62 2E 72 62 3A 39 31 31 3A 69 6E 20 60 72    drb.rb:911:in `r
           0x00B0:  65 63 76 5F 72 65 71 75 65 73 74 27 22 3C 2F 75    ecv_request'"</u
           0x00C0:  73 72 2F 6C 69 62 2F 72 75 62 79 2F 31 2E 38 2F    sr/lib/ruby/1.8/
           0x00D0:  64 72 62 2F 64 72 62 2E 72 62 3A 31 35 33 30 3A    drb/drb.rb:1530:
           0x00E0:  69 6E 20 60 69 6E 69 74 5F 77 69 74 68 5F 63 6C    in `init_with_cl
           0x00F0:  69 65 6E 74 27 22 39 2F 75 73 72 2F 6C 69 62 2F    ient'"9/usr/lib/
           0x0100:  72 75 62 79 2F 31 2E 38 2F 64 72 62 2F 64 72 62    ruby/1.8/drb/drb
           0x0110:  2E 72 62 3A 31 35 34 32 3A 69 6E 20 60 73 65 74    .rb:1542:in `set
           0x0120:  75 70 5F 6D 65 73 73 61 67 65 27 22 33 2F 75 73    up_message'"3/us
           0x0130:  72 2F 6C 69 62 2F 72 75 62 79 2F 31 2E 38 2F 64    r/lib/ruby/1.8/d
           0x0140:  72 62 2F 64 72 62 2E 72 62 3A 31 34 39 34  [...]
```

20094 - VMware Virtual Machine Detection

Synopsis

The remote host is a VMware virtual machine.

Description

According to the MAC address of its network adapter, the remote host is a VMware virtual machine.

Solution

Since it is physically accessible through the network, ensure that its configuration matches your organization's security policy.

Risk Factor

None

Plugin Information

Published: 2005/10/27, Modified: 2019/09/25

Plugin Output

tcp/0

```
The remote host is a VMware virtual machine.
```

19288 - VNC Server Security Type Detection

Synopsis

A VNC server is running on the remote host.

Description

This script checks the remote VNC server protocol version and the available 'security types'.

Solution

n/a

Risk Factor

None

Plugin Information

Published: 2005/07/22, Modified: 2014/03/12

Plugin Output

tcp/5900

```
The remote VNC server chose security type #2 (VNC authentication)
```

65792 - VNC Server Unencrypted Communication Detection

Synopsis

A VNC server with one or more unencrypted 'security-types' is running on the remote host.

Description

This script checks the remote VNC server protocol version and the available 'security types' to determine if any unencrypted 'security-types' are in use or available.

Solution

n/a

Risk Factor

None

Plugin Information

Published: 2013/04/03, Modified: 2014/03/12

Plugin Output

tcp/5900

```
The remote VNC server supports the following security type
which does not perform full data communication encryption :

  2 (VNC authentication)
```

10342 - VNC Software Detection

Synopsis

The remote host is running a remote display software (VNC).

Description

The remote host is running VNC (Virtual Network Computing), which uses the RFB (Remote Framebuffer) protocol to provide remote access to graphical user interfaces and thus permits a console on the remote host to be displayed on another.

See Also

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vnc

Solution

Make sure use of this software is done in accordance with your organization's security policy and filter incoming traffic to this port.

Risk Factor

None

Plugin Information

Published: 2000/03/07, Modified: 2017/06/12

Plugin Output

tcp/5900

```
The highest RFB protocol version supported by the server is :

  3.3
```

20108 - Web Server / Application favicon.ico Vendor Fingerprinting

Synopsis

The remote web server contains a graphic image that is prone to information disclosure.

Description

The 'favicon.ico' file found on the remote web server belongs to a popular web server. This may be used to fingerprint the web server.

Solution

Remove the 'favicon.ico' file or create a custom one for your site.

Risk Factor

None

Plugin Information

Published: 2005/10/28, Modified: 2018/08/15

Plugin Output

tcp/8180

```
MD5 fingerprint : 4644f2d45601037b8423d45e13194c93
Web server      : Apache Tomcat or Alfresco Community
```

11422 - Web Server Unconfigured - Default Install Page Present

Synopsis

The remote web server is not configured or is improperly configured.

Description

The remote web server uses its default welcome page. Therefore, it's probable that this server is not used at all or is serving content that is meant to be hidden.

Solution

Disable this service if you do not use it.

Risk Factor

None

Plugin Information

Published: 2003/03/20, Modified: 2018/08/15

Plugin Output

tcp/8180

```
The default welcome page is from Tomcat.
```

11424 - WebDAV Detection

Synopsis

The remote server is running with WebDAV enabled.

Description

WebDAV is an industry standard extension to the HTTP specification.
It adds a capability for authorized users to remotely add and manage the content of a web server.

If you do not use this extension, you should disable it.

Solution

http://support.microsoft.com/default.aspx?kbid=241520

Risk Factor

None

Plugin Information

Published: 2003/03/20, Modified: 2011/03/14

Plugin Output

tcp/80

10150 - Windows NetBIOS / SMB Remote Host Information Disclosure

Synopsis

It was possible to obtain the network name of the remote host.

Description

The remote host is listening on UDP port 137 or TCP port 445, and replies to NetBIOS nbtscan or SMB requests.

Note that this plugin gathers information to be used in other plugins, but does not itself generate a report.

Solution

n/a

Risk Factor

None

Plugin Information

Published: 1999/10/12, Modified: 2019/05/31

Plugin Output

udp/137

```
The following 7 NetBIOS names have been gathered :

 METASPLOITABLE   = Computer name
 METASPLOITABLE   = Messenger Service
 METASPLOITABLE   = File Server Service
 __MSBROWSE__     = Master Browser
 WORKGROUP        = Workgroup / Domain name
 WORKGROUP        = Master Browser
 WORKGROUP        = Browser Service Elections

This SMB server seems to be a Samba server - its MAC address is NULL.
```

52703 - vsftpd Detection

Synopsis

An FTP server is listening on the remote port.

Description

The remote host is running vsftpd, an FTP server for UNIX-like systems written in C.

See Also

http://vsftpd.beasts.org/

Solution

n/a

Risk Factor

None

Plugin Information

Published: 2011/03/17, Modified: 2019/09/25

Plugin Output

tcp/21

```
Source  : 220 (vsFTPd 2.3.4)
Version : 2.3.4
```

Scan Report

October 2, 2019

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 "Open vas Meta Scan Basic With Credentials". The scan started at Tue Oct 1 15:18:19 2019 UTC and ended at Tue Oct 1 16:03:18 2019 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
192.168.1.154	14	25	2	0	0
Total: 1	14	25	2	0	0

Vendor security updates are not trusted.
Overrides are on. When a result has an override, this report uses the threat of the override.
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.
It only lists hosts that produced issues.
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 41 results selected by the filtering described above. Before filtering there were 343 results.

1.1 Host Authentications

Host	Protocol	Result	Port/User
192.168.1.154	SSH	Failure	Protocol SSH, Port 22, User msfadmin: Login failure
192.168.1.154	SMB	Success	Protocol SMB, Port 445, User

2 Results per Host

2.1 192.168.1.154

Host scan start Tue Oct 1 15:18:47 2019 UTC
Host scan end Tue Oct 1 16:03:18 2019 UTC

Service (Port)	Threat Level
8787/tcp	High
21/tcp	High
6200/tcp	High
3632/tcp	High
5900/tcp	High
80/tcp	High
1524/tcp	High
1099/tcp	High
5432/tcp	High

...(continues)...

...(continued)...

Service (Port)	Threat Level
512/tcp	High
general/tcp	High
21/tcp	Medium
22/tcp	Medium
445/tcp	Medium
5900/tcp	Medium
80/tcp	Medium
6667/tcp	Medium
5432/tcp	Medium
25/tcp	Medium
22/tcp	Low
general/tcp	Low

2.1.1 High 8787/tcp

High (CVSS: 10.0)
NVT: Distributed Ruby (dRuby/DRb) Multiple Remote Code Execution Vulnerabilities

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

Vulnerability Detection Result
```
The service is running in $SAFE >= 1 mode. However it is still possible to run a
↪rbitrary syscall commands on the remote host. Sending an invalid syscall the s
↪ervice returned the following response:
Flo:Errno::ENOSYS:bt["3/usr/lib/ruby/1.8/drb/drb.rb:1555:in`syscall'"0/usr/lib/
↪ruby/1.8/drb/drb.rb:1555:in`send'"4/usr/lib/ruby/1.8/drb/drb.rb:1555:in`__se
↪nd__'"A/usr/lib/ruby/1.8/drb/drb.rb:1555:in`perform_without_block'"3/usr/lib/
↪ruby/1.8/drb/drb.rb:1515:in`perform'"5/usr/lib/ruby/1.8/drb/drb.rb:1589:in`m
↪ain_loop'"0/usr/lib/ruby/1.8/drb/drb.rb:1585:in`loop'"5/usr/lib/ruby/1.8/drb/
↪drb.rb:1585:in`main_loop'"1/usr/lib/ruby/1.8/drb/drb.rb:1581:in`start'"5/usr
↪/lib/ruby/1.8/drb/drb.rb:1581:in`main_loop'"//usr/lib/ruby/1.8/drb/drb.rb:143
↪0:in`run'"1/usr/lib/ruby/1.8/drb/drb.rb:1427:in`start'"//usr/lib/ruby/1.8/dr
↪b/drb.rb:1427:in`run'"6/usr/lib/ruby/1.8/drb/drb.rb:1347:in`initialize'"//us
↪r/lib/ruby/1.8/drb/drb.rb:1627:in`new'"9/usr/lib/ruby/1.8/drb/drb.rb:1627:in
↪`start_service'"%/usr/sbin/druby_timeserver.rb:12:errnoi+:mesg"Function not im
↪plemented
```

Impact
By default, Distributed Ruby does not impose restrictions on allowed hosts or set the $SAFE environment variable to prevent privileged activities. If other controls are not in place, especially if the Distributed Ruby process runs with elevated privileges, an attacker could execute arbitrary system commands or Ruby scripts on the Distributed Ruby server. An attacker may need to know only the URI of the listening Distributed Ruby server to submit Ruby commands.

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Solution
Solution type: Mitigation
Administrators of environments that rely on Distributed Ruby should ensure that appropriate controls are in place. Code-level controls may include:
- Implementing taint on untrusted input
- Setting $SAFE levels appropriately (>= 2 is recommended if untrusted hosts are allowed to submit Ruby commands, and >= 3 may be appropriate)
- Including drb/acl.rb to set ACL Entry to restrict access to trusted hosts

Vulnerability Detection Method
Send a crafted command to the service and check for a remote command execution via the instance_eval or syscall requests.
Details: `Distributed Ruby (dRuby/DRb) Multiple Remote Code Execution Vulnerabilities`
OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.108010
Version used: `$Revision: 12338 $`

References
```
BID:47071
Other:
  URL:https://tools.cisco.com/security/center/viewAlert.x?alertId=22750
   URL:http://www.securityfocus.com/bid/47071
   URL:http://blog.recurity-labs.com/archives/2011/05/12/druby_for_penetration_t
↪esters/
   URL:http://www.ruby-doc.org/stdlib-1.9.3/libdoc/drb/rdoc/DRb.html
```

[return to 192.168.1.154]

2.1.2 High 21/tcp

High (CVSS: 7.5)
NVT: vsftpd Compromised Source Packages Backdoor Vulnerability

Summary
vsftpd is prone to a backdoor vulnerability.

Vulnerability Detection Result
Vulnerability was detected according to the Vulnerability Detection Method.

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

Solution
Solution type: Vendor Fix

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

Affected Software/OS
The vsftpd 2.3.4 source package is affected.

Vulnerability Detection Method
Details: `vsftpdCompromisedSourcePackagesBackdoorVulnerability`
OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.103185
Version used: `$Revision: 12076$`

References
```
BID:48539
Other:
  URL:http://www.securityfocus.com/bid/48539
   URL:http://scarybeastsecurity.blogspot.com/2011/07/alert-vsftpd-download-back
↪doored.html
   URL:https://security.appspot.com/vsftpd.html
```

[return to 192.168.1.154]

2.1.3 High 6200/tcp

High (CVSS: 7.5)
NVT: vsftpd Compromised Source Packages Backdoor Vulnerability

Summary
vsftpd is prone to a backdoor vulnerability.

Vulnerability Detection Result
Vulnerability was detected according to the Vulnerability Detection Method.

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

Solution
Solution type: Vendor Fix
The repaired package can be downloaded from the referenced link. Please validate the package with its signature.

Affected Software/OS
The vsftpd 2.3.4 source package is affected.

Vulnerability Detection Method
Details: `vsftpdCompromisedSourcePackagesBackdoorVulnerability`

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OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.103185
Version used: $Revision: 12076$

References
BID:48539
Other:
URL:http://www.securityfocus.com/bid/48539
URL:http://scarybeastsecurity.blogspot.com/2011/07/alert-vsftpd-download-backdoored.html
URL:https://security.appspot.com/vsftpd.html

[return to 192.168.1.154]

2.1.4 High 3632/tcp

High (CVSS: 9.3)
NVT: Distributed C Compiler Remote Code Execution Vulnerability

Summary
Distributed C compiler 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 Result
It was possible to execute the "id" command.
Result: uid=1(daemon) gid=1(daemon)

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

Solution
Solution type: Vendor Fix
Vendor updates are available. Please see the references for more information.
For more information about Distributed C compiler's security see the references.

Vulnerability Detection Method
Details: Distributed C Compiler Remote Code Execution Vulnerability
OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.103553
Version used: $Revision: 12032$

References
CVE: CVE-2004-2687
Other:
URL:https://distcc.github.io/security.html
URL:https://web.archive.org/web/20150511045306/http://archives.neohapsis.com:

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↪80/archives/bugtraq/2005-03/0183.html

[return to 192.168.1.154]

2.1.5 High 5900/tcp

High (CVSS: 9.0)
NVT: VNC Brute Force Login

Summary
Try to login with given passwords via VNC protocol.

Vulnerability Detection Result
`It was possible to connect to the VNC server with the password: password`

Solution
Solution type: Mitigation
Change the password to something hard to guess or enable password protection at all.

Vulnerability Insight
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.

Vulnerability Detection Method
Details: `VNC Brute Force Login`
OID: 1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.106056
Version used: `2019-09-06T14:17:49+0000`

[return to 192.168.1.154]

2.1.6 High 80/tcp

High (CVSS: 10.0)
NVT: TWiki XSS and Command Execution Vulnerabilities

Product detection result
`cpe:/a:twiki:twiki:01.Feb.2003`
`Detected by TWiki Version Detection (OID: 1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.800399)`

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Summary
The host is running TWiki and is prone to Cross-Site Scripting (XSS) and Command Execution Vulnerabilities.

Vulnerability Detection Result
`Installed version: 01.Feb.2003`
`Fixed version: 4.2.4`

Impact
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.

Solution
Solution type: Vendor Fix
Upgrade to version 4.2.4 or later.

Affected Software/OS
TWiki, TWiki version prior to 4.2.4.

Vulnerability Insight
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.

Vulnerability Detection Method
Details: `TWiki XSS and Command Execution Vulnerabilities`
OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.800320
Version used: `$Revision: 12952$`

Product Detection Result
Product: `cpe:/a:twiki:twiki:01.Feb.2003`
Method: `TWiki Version Detection`
OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.800399)

References
`CVE: CVE-2008-5304, CVE-2008-5305`
`BID: 32668, 32669`
`Other:`
`URL: http://twiki.org/cgi-bin/view/Codev.SecurityAlert-CVE-2008-5304`
`URL: http://twiki.org/cgi-bin/view/Codev/SecurityAlert-CVE-2008-5305`

High (CVSS: 7.5)
NVT: phpinfo() output Reporting

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Summary
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 web server directory.

Vulnerability Detection Result
`The following files are calling the function phpinfo() which disclose potentiall`
`↪y sensitive information:`
`http://192.168.1.154/mutillidae/phpinfo.php`
`http://192.168.1.154/phpinfo.php`

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.

Vulnerability Detection Method
Details: `phpinfo() output Reporting`
OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.11229
Version used: `$Revision: 11992$`

High (CVSS: 7.5)
NVT: PHP-CGI-based setups vulnerability when parsing query string parameters from php files.

Summary
PHP is prone to an information-disclosure vulnerability.

Vulnerability Detection Result
`Vulnerable url: http://192.168.1.154/cgi-bin/php`

Impact
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.

Solution
Solution type: Vendor Fix
PHP has released version 5.4.3 and 5.3.13 to address this vulnerability. PHP is recommending that users upgrade to the latest version of PHP.

Vulnerability Insight

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When PHP is used in a CGI-based setup (such as Apache's mod_cgid), the php-cgi receives a processed query string parameter as command line arguments which allows command-line switches, such as -s, -d or -c to be passed to the php-cgi binary, which can be exploited to disclose source code and obtain arbitrary code execution.
An example of the -s command, allowing an attacker to view the source code of index.php is below:
http://example.com/index.php?-s

Vulnerability Detection Method
Details: PHP-CGI-based setups vulnerability when parsing query string parameters from ph.
↪..
OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.103482
Version used: $Revision: 13679$

References
CVE:CVE-2012-1823,CVE-2012-2311,CVE-2012-2336,CVE-2012-2335
BID:53388
Other:
URL:http://www.h-online.com/open/news/item/Critical-open-hole-in-PHP-creates-r
↪isks-Update-1567532.html
URL:http://www.kb.cert.org/vuls/id/520827
URL:http://eindbazen.net/2012/05/php-cgi-advisory-cve-2012-1823/
URL:https://bugs.php.net/bug.php?id=61910
URL:http://www.php.net/manual/en/security.cgi-bin.php
URL:http://www.securityfocus.com/bid/53388

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.
This script checks if they are enabled and can be misused to upload or delete files.

Vulnerability Detection Result
We could upload the following files via the PUT method at this web server:
http://192.168.1.154/dav/puttest274754667.html
We could delete the following files via the DELETE method at this web server:
http://192.168.1.154/dav/puttest274754667.html

Impact
- Enabled PUT method: This might allow an attacker to upload and run arbitrary code on this web server.
- Enabled DELETE method: This might allow an attacker to delete additional files on this web server.

Solution

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Solution type: Mitigation
Use access restrictions to these dangerous HTTP methods or disable them completely.

Vulnerability Detection Method
Details: `Test HTTP dangerous methods`
OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.10498
Version used: `2019-04-24T07:26:10+0000`

References
```
BID:12141
Other:
  OWASP:OWASP-CM-001
```

[return to 192.168.1.154]

2.1.7 High 1524/tcp

High (CVSS: 10.0)
NVT: Possible Backdoor: Ingreslock

Summary
A backdoor is installed on the remote host

Vulnerability Detection Result
```
The service is answering to an 'id;' command with the following response: uid=0(
↪root) gid=0(root)
```

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

Solution
Solution type: Workaround

Vulnerability Detection Method
Details: `Possible Backdoor: Ingreslock`
OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.103549
Version used: `$Revision: 11327$`

[return to 192.168.1.154]

2.1.8 High 1099/tcp

High (CVSS: 10.0)
NVT: Java RMI Server Insecure Default Configuration Remote Code Execution Vulnerability

Summary
Multiple Java products that implement the RMI Server contain a vulnerability that could allow an unauthenticated, remote attacker to execute arbitrary code on a targeted system with elevated privileges.

Vulnerability Detection Result
Vulnerability was detected according to the Vulnerability Detection Method.

Impact
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.

Solution
Solution type: Workaround
Disable class-loading.

Vulnerability Insight
The vulnerability exists because of an incorrect default configuration of the Remote Method Invocation (RMI) Server in the affected software.

Vulnerability Detection Method
Check if the target tries to load a Java class via a remote HTTP URL.
Details: `Java RMI Server Insecure Default Configuration Remote Code Execution Vulnerabil.`
`↪..`
OID: 1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.140051
Version used: `$Revision: 13999 $`

References
```
Other:
  URL:https://tools.cisco.com/security/center/viewAlert.x?alertId=23665
```

[return to 192.168.1.154]

2.1.9 High 5432/tcp

High (CVSS: 9.0)
NVT: PostgreSQL weak password

Product detection result
`cpe:/a:postgresql:postgresql:8.3.1`
`Detected by PostgreSQL Detection (OID: 1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.100151)`

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Summary
It was possible to login into the remote PostgreSQL as user postgres using weak credentials.

Vulnerability Detection Result
`It was possible to login as user postgres with password "postgres".`

Solution
Solution type: Mitigation
Change the password as soon as possible.

Vulnerability Detection Method
Details: `PostgreSQL weak password`
OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.103552
Version used: `2019-09-06T14:17:49+0000`

Product Detection Result
Product: `cpe:/a:postgresql:postgresql:8.3.1`
Method: `PostgreSQL Detection`
OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.100151)

[return to 192.168.1.154]

2.1.10 High 512/tcp

High (CVSS:10.0)
NVT:rexec Passwordless / Unencrypted Cleartext Login

Summary
This remote host is running a rexec service.

Vulnerability Detection Result
`The rexec service is not allowing connections from this host.`

Solution
Solution type: Mitigation
Disable the rexec service and use alternatives like SSH instead.

Vulnerability Insight
rexec (Remote Process Execution) has the same kind of functionality that rsh has: you can execute shell commands on a remote computer.
The main difference is that rexec authenticate by reading the username and password *unencrypted* from the socket.

Vulnerability Detection Method
Details: `rexec Passwordless / Unencrypted Cleartext Login`

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OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.100111
Version used: $Revision: 13541$

References
Other:
URL:https://web.nvd.nist.gov/view/vuln/detail?vulnId=CVE-1999-0618

[return to 192.168.1.154]

2.1.11 High general/tcp

High (CVSS: 10.0)
NVT: OS End Of Life Detection

Product detection result
cpe:/o:canonical:ubuntu_linux:8.04
Detected by OS Detection Consolidation and Reporting (OID: 1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0
↪.105937)

Summary
OS End Of Life Detection
The Operating System on the remote host has reached the end of life and should not be used
anymore.

Vulnerability Detection Result
The "Ubuntu" Operating System on the remote host has reached the end of life.
CPE: cpe:/o:canonical:ubuntu_linux:8.04
Installed version,
build or SP: 8.04
EOL date: 2013-05-09
EOL info: https://wiki.ubuntu.com/Releases

Solution
Solution type: Mitigation

Vulnerability Detection Method
Details: OS End Of Life Detection
OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.103674
Version used: $Revision: 8927$

Product Detection Result
Product: cpe:/o:canonical:ubuntu_linux:8.04
Method: OS Detection Consolidation and Reporting
OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.105937)

[return to 192.168.1.154]

2.1.12 Medium 21/tcp

Medium (CVSS: 6.4)
NVT: Anonymous FTP Login Reporting

Summary
Reports if the remote FTP Server allows anonymous logins.

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
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 e-mail address as their password, little to no verification is actually performed
on the supplied data.

Vulnerability Detection Method
Details: `Anonymous FTP Login Reporting`
OID: 1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.900600
Version used: `$Revision: 12030 $`

References
```
Other:
  URL:https://web.nvd.nist.gov/view/vuln/detail?vulnId=CVE-1999-0497
```

Medium (CVSS: 4.8)
NVT: FTP Unencrypted Cleartext Login

Summary

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

Vulnerability Detection Result
The remote FTP service accepts logins without a previous sent 'AUTH TLS' command
↪. Response(s):
Anonymous sessions: 331 Please specify the password.
Non-anonymous sessions: 331 Please specify the password.

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

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

Vulnerability Detection Method
Tries to login to an anon FTP SenabledFTP 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: FTPUnencryptedCleartextLogin
OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.108528
Version used: $Revision: 13611 $

[return to 192.168.1.154]

2.1.13 Medium 22/tcp

Medium (CVSS: 4.3)
NVT: SSH Weak Encryption Algorithms Supported

Summary
The remote SSH server is configured to allow weak encryption algorithms.

Vulnerability Detection Result
The following weak client-to-server encryption algorithms are supported by ther
↪emote service:
3des-cbc
aes128-cbc
aes192-cbc
aes256-cbc
arcfour
arcfour128
arcfour256
blowfish-cbc

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```
cast128-cbc
rijndael-cbc@lysator.liu.se
The following weak server-to-client encryption algorithms are supported by the r
↪emote service:
3des-cbc
aes128-cbc
aes192-cbc
aes256-cbc
arcfour
arcfour128
arcfour256
blowfish-cbc
cast128-cbc
rijndael-cbc@lysator.liu.se
```

Solution
Solution type: Mitigation
Disable the weak encryption algorithms.

Vulnerability Insight
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.

Vulnerability Detection Method
Check if remote ssh service supports Arcfour, none or CBC ciphers.
Details: `SSH Weak Encryption Algorithms Supported`
OID: 1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.105611
Version used: `$Revision: 13581 $`

References

```
Other:
  URL:https://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc4253#section-6.3
   URL:https://www.kb.cert.org/vuls/id/958563
```

[return to 192.168.1.154]

2.1.14 Medium 445/tcp

Medium (CVSS: 6.0)
NVT: Samba MS-RPC Remote Shell Command Execution Vulnerability (Active Check)

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Product detection result
cpe:/a:samba:samba:3.0.20
Detected by SMB Native LanMan (OID: 1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.102011)

Summary
Samba is prone to a vulnerability that allows attackers to execute arbitrary shell commands because the software fails to sanitize user-supplied input.

Vulnerability Detection Result
Vulnerability was detected according to the Vulnerability Detection Method.

Impact
An attacker may leverage this issue to execute arbitrary shell commands on an affected system with the privileges of the application.

Solution
Solution type: Vendor Fix
Updates are available. Please see the referenced vendor advisory.

Affected Software/OS
This issue affects Samba 3.0.0 to 3.0.25rc3.

Vulnerability Detection Method
Send a crafted command to the samba server and check for a remote command execution.
Details: Samba MS-RPC Remote Shell Command Execution Vulnerability (Active Check)
OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.108011
Version used: $Revision: 10398 $

Product Detection Result
Product: cpe:/a:samba:samba:3.0.20
Method: SMB Native LanMan
OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.102011)

References
CVE: CVE-2007-2447
BID: 23972
Other:
URL:http://www.securityfocus.com/bid/23972
URL:https://www.samba.org/samba/security/CVE-2007-2447.html

[return to 192.168.1.154]

2.1.15 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.

Vulnerability Detection Result
The VNC server provides the following insecure or cryptographically weak Securit
↪yType(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 [RFC 4301] or SSH [RFC 4254].
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: $Revision: 13014$

References
Other:
URL: https://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc6143#page-10

[return to 192.168.1.154]

2.1.16 Medium 80/tcp

Medium (CVSS: 6.8)
NVT: TWiki Cross-Site Request Forgery Vulnerability - Sep10

Product detection result
cpe:/a:twiki:twiki:01.Feb.2003
Detected by TWiki Version Detection (OID: 1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.800399)

Summary
The host is running TWiki and is prone to Cross-Site Request Forgery vulnerability.

Vulnerability Detection Result
Installed version: 01.Feb.2003
Fixed version: 4.3.2

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

Solution
Solution type: Vendor Fix
Upgrade to TWiki version 4.3.2 or later.

Affected Software/OS
TWiki version prior to 4.3.2

Vulnerability Insight
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.

Vulnerability Detection Method
Details: `TWiki Cross-Site Request Forgery Vulnerability-Sep10`
OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.801281
Version used: `$Revision: 12952$`

Product Detection Result
Product: `cpe:/a:twiki:twiki:01.Feb.2003`
Method: `TWiki Version Detection`
OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.800399)

References
`CVE:CVE-2009-4898`
`Other:`
`URL:http://www.openwall.com/lists/oss-security/2010/08/03/8`
`URL:http://www.openwall.com/lists/oss-security/2010/08/02/17`
`URL:http://twiki.org/cgi-bin/view/Codev/SecurityAuditTokenBasedCsrfFix`
`URL:http://twiki.org/cgi-bin/view/Codev/DownloadTWiki`

Medium (CVSS:6.0)
NVT:TWiki Cross-Site Request Forgery Vulnerability

Product detection result
`cpe:/a:twiki:twiki:01.Feb.2003`
`Detected by TWiki Version Detection (OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.800399)`

Summary
The host is running TWiki and is prone to Cross-Site Request Forgery Vulnerability.

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Vulnerability Detection Result
Installed version: 01.Feb.2003
Fixed version: 4.3.1

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

Solution
Solution type: Vendor Fix
Upgrade to version 4.3.1 or later.

Affected Software/OS
TWiki version prior to 4.3.1

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

Vulnerability Detection Method
Details: TWiki Cross-Site Request Forgery Vulnerability
OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.800400
Version used: $Revision: 12952$

Product Detection Result
Product: cpe:/a:twiki:twiki:01.Feb.2003
Method: TWiki Version Detection
OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.800399)

References
CVE: CVE-2009-1339
Other:
URL:http://secunia.com/advisories/34880
URL:http://bugs.debian.org/cgi-bin/bugreport.cgi?bug=526258
URL:http://twiki.org/p/pub/Codev/SecurityAlert-CVE-2009-1339/TWiki-4.3.0-c-di
↪ff-cve-2009-1339.txt

Medium (CVSS: 5.8)
NVT: HTTP Debugging Methods (TRACE/TRACK) Enabled

Summary
Debugging functions are enabled on the remote web server.

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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.

Vulnerability Detection Result
`The webserver has the following HTTP methods enabled: TRACE`

Impact
An attacker may use this flaw to trick your legitimate web users to give him their credentials.

Solution
Solution type: 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.

Affected Software/OS
Web servers with enabled TRACE and/or TRACK methods.

Vulnerability Insight
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.

Vulnerability Detection Method
Details: `HTTP Debugging Methods (TRACE/TRACK) Enabled`
OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.11213
Version used: `$Revision: 10828 $`

References
```
CVE: CVE-2003-1567, CVE-2004-2320, CVE-2004-2763, CVE-2005-3398, CVE-2006-4683,
↪CVE-2007-3008, CVE-2008-7253, CVE-2009-2823, CVE-2010-0386, CVE-2012-2223, CVE
↪-2014-7883
BID:9506, 9561, 11604, 15222, 19915, 24456, 33374, 36956, 36990, 37995
Other:
  URL:http://www.kb.cert.org/vuls/id/288308
   URL:http://www.kb.cert.org/vuls/id/867593
   URL:http://httpd.apache.org/docs/current/de/mod/core.html#traceenable
   URL:https://www.owasp.org/index.php/Cross_Site_Tracing
```

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.

Vulnerability Detection Result

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Vulnerable url: http://192.168.1.154/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: $Revision: 14336$

References
CVE: CVE-1999-0678
BID: 318

Medium (CVSS: 5.0)
NVT: awiki Multiple Local File Include Vulnerabilities

Summary
awiki is prone to multiple local file-include vulnerabilities because it fails to properly sanitize user-supplied input.

Vulnerability Detection Result
Vulnerable url: http://192.168.1.154/mutillidae/index.php?page=/etc/passwd

Impact
An attacker can exploit this vulnerability to obtain potentially sensitive information and execute arbitrary local scripts in the context of the web server process. This may allow the attacker to compromise the application and the host. Other attacks are also possible.

Solution
Solution type: Will Not Fix
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.

Affected Software/OS
awiki 20100125 is vulnerable. Other versions may also be affected.

Vulnerability Detection Method
Details: awiki Multiple Local File Include Vulnerabilities
OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.103210
Version used: $Revision: 10741$

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References
BID:49187
Other:
URL:https://www.exploit-db.com/exploits/36047/
URL:http://www.securityfocus.com/bid/49187
URL:http://www.kobaonline.com/awiki/

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://192.168.1.154/phpMyAdmin/:pma_password
http://192.168.1.154/phpMyAdmin/?D=A:pma_password
http://192.168.1.154/tikiwiki/tiki-install.php:pass
http://192.168.1.154/twiki/bin/view/TWiki/TWikiUserAuthentication:oldpassword

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

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

Affected Software / OS
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: $Revision: 10726 $

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References
Other:
URL:https://www.owasp.org/index.php/Top_10_2013-A2-Broken_Authentication_and_S
↪ession_Management
URL:https://www.owasp.org/index.php/Top_10_2013-A6-Sensitive_Data_Exposure
URL:https://cwe.mitre.org/data/definitions/319.html

Medium (CVSS: 4.3)
NVT: TWiki < 6.1.0 XSS Vulnerability

Product detection result
cpe:/a:twiki:twiki:01.Feb.2003
Detected by TWiki Version Detection (OID: 1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.800399)

Summary
bin/statistics in TWiki 6.0.2 allows XSS via the webs parameter.

Vulnerability Detection Result
Installed version: 01.Feb.2003
Fixed version: 6.1.0

Solution
Solution type: Vendor Fix
Update to version 6.1.0 or later.

Affected Software/OS
TWiki version 6.0.2 and probably prior.

Vulnerability Detection Method
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: 2019-03-26T08:16:24+0000

Product Detection Result
Product: cpe:/a:twiki:twiki:01.Feb.2003
Method: TWiki Version Detection
OID: 1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.800399)

References
CVE: CVE-2018-20212
Other:
URL:https://seclists.org/fulldisclosure/2019/Jan/7
URL:http://twiki.org/cgi-bin/view/Codev/DownloadTWiki

Medium (CVSS: 4.3)
NVT: Apache HTTP Server 'httpOnly' Cookie Information Disclosure Vulnerability

Summary
This host is running Apache HTTP Server and is prone to cookie information disclosure vulnerability.

Vulnerability Detection Result
Vulnerability was detected according to the Vulnerability Detection Method.

Impact
Successful exploitation will allow attackers to obtain sensitive information that may aid in further attacks.

Solution
Solution type: Vendor Fix
Upgrade to Apache HTTP Server version 2.2.22 or later.

Affected Software/OS
Apache HTTP Server versions 2.2.0 through 2.2.21

Vulnerability Insight
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.

Vulnerability Detection Method
Details: `Apache HTTP Server 'httpOnly' Cookie Information Disclosure Vulnerability`
OID: 1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.902830
Version used: `$Revision: 11857 $`

References
`CVE: CVE-2012-0053`
`BID: 51706`
`Other:`
`URL: http://secunia.com/advisories/47779`
`URL: http://www.exploit-db.com/exploits/18442`
`URL: http://rhn.redhat.com/errata/RHSA-2012-0128.html`
`URL: http://httpd.apache.org/security/vulnerabilities_22.html`
`URL: http://svn.apache.org/viewvc?view=revision&revision=1235454`
`URL: http://lists.opensuse.org/opensuse-security-announce/2012-02/msg00026.htm`
`↪l`

Medium (CVSS: 4.3)
NVT: phpMyAdmin 'error.php' Cross Site Scripting Vulnerability

Product detection result
`cpe:/a:phpmyadmin:phpmyadmin:3.1.1`

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Detected by phpMyAdmin Detection (OID: 1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.900129)

Summary
The host is running phpMyAdmin and is prone to Cross-Site Scripting Vulnerability.

Vulnerability Detection Result
Vulnerability was detected according to the Vulnerability Detection Method.

Impact
Successful exploitation will allow attackers to inject arbitrary HTML code within the error page and conduct phishing attacks.

Solution
Solution type: Will Not Fix
No known solution was made available for at least one years 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.

Affected Software/OS
phpMyAdmin version 3.3.8.1 and prior.

Vulnerability Insight
The flaw is caused by input validation errors in the 'error.php' script when processing crafted BB code tags containing '@' characters, which could allow attackers to inject arbitrary HTML code within the error page and conduct phishing attacks.

Vulnerability Detection Method
Details: phpMyAdmin 'error.php' Cross Site Scripting Vulnerability
OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.801660
Version used: $Revision: 11553$

Product Detection Result
Product: cpe:/a:phpmyadmin:phpmyadmin:3.1.1
Method: phpMyAdmin Detection
OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.900129)

References
CVE: CVE-2010-4480
Other:
URL:http://www.exploit-db.com/exploits/15699/
URL:http://www.vupen.com/english/advisories/2010/3133

[return to 192.168.1.154]

2.1.17 Medium 6667/tcp

Medium (CVSS:6.8)
NVT:UnrealIRCd Authentication Spoofing Vulnerability

Product detection result
cpe:/a:unrealircd:unrealircd:3.2.8.1
Detected by UnrealIRCd Detection (OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.809884)

Summary
This host is installed with UnrealIRCd and is prone to authentication spoofing vulnerability.

Vulnerability Detection Result
Installed version: 3.2.8.1
Fixed version: 3.2.10.7

Impact
Successful exploitation of this vulnerability will allows remote attackers to spoof certificate fingerprints and consequently login as another user.

Solution
Solution type: Vendor Fix
Upgrade to UnrealIRCd 3.2.10.7, or 4.0.6, or later.

Affected Software/OS
UnrealIRCd before 3.2.10.7 and 4.x before 4.0.6.

Vulnerability Insight
The flaw exists due to an error in the 'm_authenticate' function in 'modules/m_sasl.c' script.

Vulnerability Detection Method
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: $Revision: 11874$

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

References
CVE:CVE-2016-7144
BID:92763
Other:
URL:http://seclists.org/oss-sec/2016/q3/420
URL:http://www.openwall.com/lists/oss-security/2016/09/05/8
URL:https://github.com/unrealircd/unrealircd/commit/f473e355e1dc422c4f019dbf8

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↪6bc50ba1a34a766
URL:https://bugs.unrealircd.org/main_page.php

[return to 192.168.1.154]

2.1.18 Medium 5432/tcp

Medium (CVSS:6.8)
NVT:SSL/TLS:OpenSSL CCS Man in the Middle Security Bypass Vulnerability

Summary
OpenSSL is prone to security-bypass vulnerability.

Vulnerability Detection Result
Vulnerability was detected according to the Vulnerability Detection Method.

Impact
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.

Solution
Solution type: Vendor Fix
Updates are available. Please see the references for more information.

Affected Software/OS
OpenSSL before 0.9.8za, 1.0.0 before 1.0.0m and 1.0.1 before 1.0.1h.

Vulnerability Insight
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.

Vulnerability Detection Method
Send two SSL ChangeCipherSpec requests 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: 2019-07-05T10:04:07+0000

References
CVE:CVE-2014-0224
BID:67899
Other:
URL:https://www.openssl.org/news/secadv/20140605.txt
URL:http://www.securityfocus.com/bid/67899

Medium (CVSS: 5.0)
NVT: SSL/TLS: Certificate Expired

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

Vulnerability Detection Result
```
The certificate of the remote service expired on 2010-04-16 14:07:45.
Certificate details:
subject ...: 1.2.840.113549.1.9.1=#726F6F74407562756E74753830342D626173652E6C6F6
↪3616C646F6D61696E,CN=ubuntu804-base.localdomain,OU=Office for Complication of
↪Otherwise Simple Affairs,O=OCOSA,L=Everywhere,ST=There is no such thing outsid
↪eUS,C=XX
subject alternative names (SAN):
None
issued by .: 1.2.840.113549.1.9.1=#726F6F74407562756E74753830342D626173652E6C6F6
↪3616C646F6D61696E,CN=ubuntu804-base.localdomain,OU=Office for Complication of
↪Otherwise Simple Affairs,O=OCOSA,L=Everywhere,ST=There is no such thing outsid
↪eUS,C=XX
serial ....: 00FAF93A4C7FB6B9CC
valid from: 2010-03-17 14:07:45 UTC
valid until: 2010-04-16 14:07:45 UTC
fingerprint (SHA-1): ED093088706603BFD5DC237399B498DA2D4D31C6
fingerprint (SHA-256): E7A7FA0D63E457C7C4A59B38B70849C6A70BDA6F830C7AF1E32DEE436
↪DE813CC
```

Solution
Solution type: Mitigation
Replace the SSL/TLS certificate by a new one.

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

Vulnerability Detection Method
Details: `SSL/TLS: Certificate Expired`
OID: 1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.103955
Version used: `$Revision: 11103 $`

Medium (CVSS: 4.3)
NVT: SSL/TLS: Deprecated SSLv2 and SSLv3 Protocol Detection

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

Vulnerability Detection Result
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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 Weak and Supported Ciphers' (OID: 1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.802067) NVT.

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.

Solution
Solution type: Mitigation
It is recommended to disable the deprecated SSLv2 and/or SSLv3 protocols in favor of the TLSv1+ protocols. Please see the references for more information.

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

Vulnerability Insight
The SSLv2 and SSLv3 protocols contain in known cryptographic flaws like:
-Padding Oracle On Downgraded Legacy Encryption (POODLE, CVE-2014-3566)
-Decrypting RSA with Obsolete and Weakened Encryption (DROWN, CVE-2016-0800)

Vulnerability Detection Method
Check the used 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: $Revision: 5547 $

References
CVE: CVE-2016-0800, CVE-2014-3566
Other:
URL: https://www.enisa.europa.eu/activities/identity-and-trust/library/deliverables/algorithms-key-sizes-and-parameters-report
URL: https://bettercrypto.org/
URL: https://mozilla.github.io/server-side-tls/ssl-config-generator/
URL: https://drownattack.com/
URL: https://www.imperialviolet.org/2014/10/14/poodle.html

Medium (CVSS: 4.3)
NVT: SSL/TLS: Report Weak Cipher Suites

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

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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.

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

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.

Vulnerability Insight

These rules are applied for the evaluation of the cryptographic strength:
- RC4 is considered to be weak (CVE-2013-2566, CVE-2015-2808).
- Ciphers using 64 bit or less are considered to be vulnerable to brute force methods and therefore considered as weak (CVE-2015-4000).
- 1024 bit RSA authentication is considered to be insecure and therefore as weak.
- Any cipher considered to be secure for only the next 10 years is considered as medium
- Any other cipher is considered as strong

Vulnerability Detection Method

Details: SSL/TLS: Report Weak Cipher Suites
OID: 1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.103440
Version used: $Revision: 11135 $

References

CVE: CVE-2013-2566, CVE-2015-2808, CVE-2015-4000
Other:
URL: https://www.bsi.bund.de/SharedDocs/Warnmeldungen/DE/CB/warnmeldung_cb-k16-1465_update_6.html
URL: https://bettercrypto.org/
URL: https://mozilla.github.io/server-side-tls/ssl-config-generator/

Medium (CVSS: 4.3) NVT: SSL/TLS: SSLv3 Protocol CBC Cipher Suites Information Disclosure Vulnerability (POODLE)

Summary

This host is prone to an information disclosure vulnerability.

Vulnerability Detection Result

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Vulnerability was detected according to the Vulnerability Detection Method.

Impact
Successful exploitation will allow a man-in-the-middle attackers gain access to the plaintext 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.
Details: SSL/TLS: SSLv3 Protocol CBC Cipher Suites Information Disclosure Vulnerability.
↪..
OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.802087
Version used: $Revision: 11402$

References
CVE: CVE-2014-3566
BID: 70574
Other:
URL: https://www.openssl.org/~bodo/ssl-poodle.pdf
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-exploit
↪ing-ssl-30.html

Medium (CVSS: 4.0)
NVT: SSL/TLS: Diffie-Hellman Key Exchange Insufficient DH Group Strength Vulnerability

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

Vulnerability Detection Result
Server Temporary Key Size: 1024 bits

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

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Solution
Solution type: Workaround
Deploy (Ephemeral) Elliptic-Curve Diffie-Hellman (ECDHE) or use a 2048-bit or stronger Diffie-Hellman group (see the references).
For Apache Web Servers: Beginning with version 2.4.7, mod_ssl will use DH parameters which include primes with lengths of more than 1024 bits.

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 Vulnerabili.`
`↪..`
OID: 1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.106223
Version used: `$Revision: 12865 $`

References
```
Other:
  URL:https://weakdh.org/
   URL:https://weakdh.org/sysadmin.html
```

Medium (CVSS: 4.0)
NVT: SSL/TLS: Certificate Signed Using A Weak Signature Algorithm

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

Vulnerability Detection Result
```
The following certificates are part of the certificate chain but using insecure
↪signature algorithms:
Subject: 1.2.840.113549.1.9.1=#726F6F74407562756E74753830342D626173
↪652E6C6F63616C646F6D61696E,CN=ubuntu804-base.localdomain,OU=Office for Complic
↪ation of Otherwise Simple Affairs,O=OCOSA,L=Everywhere,ST=There is no such thi
↪ng outside US,C=XX
Signature Algorithm: sha1WithRSAEncryption
```

Solution
Solution type: Mitigation
Servers that use SSL/TLS certificates signed with a weak SHA-1, MD5, MD4 or MD2 hashing algorithm will need to obtain new SHA-2 signed SSL/TLS certificates to avoid web browser SSL/TLS certificate warnings.

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Vulnerability Insight
The following hashing algorithms used for signing SSL/TLS certificates are considered cryptographically weak and not secure enough for ongoing use:
-Secure Hash Algorithm 1 (SHA-1)
-Message Digest 5 (MD5)
-Message Digest 4 (MD4)
-Message Digest 2 (MD2)
Beginning as late as January 2017 and as early as June 2016, browser developers such as Microsoft and Google will begin warning users when visiting websites that use SHA-1 signed Secure Socket Layer (SSL) certificates.
NOTE: The script preference allows to set one or more custom SHA-1 fingerprints of CA certificates which are trusted by this routine. The fingerprints needs to be passed comma-separated and case-insensitive:
Fingerprint1
or
fingerprint1,Fingerprint2

Vulnerability Detection Method
Check which hashing algorithm was used to sign the remote SSL/TLS certificate.
Details: `SSL/TLS: Certificate Signed Using A Weak Signature Algorithm`
OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.105880
Version used: `$Revision: 11524$`

References
```
Other:
  URL:https://blog.mozilla.org/security/2014/09/23/phasing-out-certificates-with
↪-sha-1-based-signature-algorithms/
```

[return to 192.168.1.154]

2.1.19 Medium 25/tcp

Medium (CVSS: 4.3)
NVT: SSL/TLS: Deprecated SSLv2 and SSLv3 Protocol Detection

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

Vulnerability Detection Result
```
In addition to TLSv1.0+ the service is also providing the deprecated SSLv2 and S
↪SLv3 protocols and supports one or more ciphers. Those supported ciphers can b
↪e found in the 'SSL/TLS: Report Weak and Supported Ciphers' (OID: 1.3.6.1.4.1.
↪25623.1.0.802067) NVT.
```

...continues on next page...

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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.

Solution
Solution type: Mitigation
It is recommended to disable the deprecated SSLv2 and/or SSLv3 protocols in favor of the TLSv1+ protocols. Please see the references for more information.

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

Vulnerability Insight
The SSLv2 and SSLv3 protocols contain in known cryptographic flaws like:
-Padding Oracle On Downgraded Legacy Encryption (POODLE, CVE-2014-3566)
-Decrypting RSA with Obsolete and Weakened Encryption (DROWN, CVE-2016-0800)

Vulnerability Detection Method
Check the used 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: `$Revision: 5547 $`

References
```
CVE: CVE-2016-0800, CVE-2014-3566
Other:
  URL:https://www.enisa.europa.eu/activities/identity-and-trust/library/delivera
↪bles/algorithms-key-sizes-and-parameters-report
  URL:https://bettercrypto.org/
  URL:https://mozilla.github.io/server-side-tls/ssl-config-generator/
  URL:https://drownattack.com/
  URL:https://www.imperialviolet.org/2014/10/14/poodle.html
```

Medium (CVSS: 4.0)
NVT: SSL/TLS: Diffie-Hellman Key Exchange Insufficient DH Group Strength Vulnerability

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

Vulnerability Detection Result
`Server Temporary Key Size: 1024 bits`

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

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Solution
Solution type: Workaround
Deploy (Ephemeral) Elliptic-Curve Diffie-Hellman (ECDHE) or use a 2048-bit or stronger Diffie-Hellman group (see the references).
For Apache Web Servers: Beginning with version 2.4.7, mod_ssl will use DH parameters which include primes with lengths of more than 1024 bits.

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 Vulnerabili.`
`↪..`
OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.106223
Version used: `$Revision: 12865$`

References
```
Other:
  URL:https://weakdh.org/
   URL:https://weakdh.org/sysadmin.html
```

Medium (CVSS:4.0)
NVT:SSL/TLS:Certificate Signed Using A Weak Signature Algorithm

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

Vulnerability Detection Result
```
The following certificates are part of the certificate chain but using insecure
↪signature algorithms:
Subject: 1.2.840.113549.1.9.1=#726F6F74407562756E74753830342D626173
↪652E6C6F63616C646F6D61696E,CN=ubuntu804-base.localdomain,OU=Office for Complic
↪ation of Otherwise Simple Affairs,O=OCOSA,L=Everywhere,ST=There is no such thi
↪ng outside US,C=XX
Signature Algorithm: sha1WithRSAEncryption
```

Solution
Solution type: Mitigation

...continues on next page...

...continued from previous page...

Servers that use SSL/TLS certificates signed with a weak SHA-1, MD5, MD4 or MD2 hashing algorithm will need to obtain new SHA-2 signed SSL/TLS certificates to avoid web browser SSL/TLS certificate warnings.

Vulnerability Insight
The following hashing algorithms used for signing SSL/TLS certificates are considered cryptographically weak and not secure enough for ongoing use:
-Secure Hash Algorithm 1 (SHA-1)
-Message Digest 5 (MD5)
-Message Digest 4 (MD4)
-Message Digest 2 (MD2)
Beginning as late as January 2017 and as early as June 2016, browser developers such as Microsoft and Google will begin warning users when visiting websites that use SHA-1 signed Secure Socket Layer (SSL) certificates.
NOTE: The script preference allows to set one or more custom SHA-1 fingerprints of CA certificates which are trusted by this routine. The fingerprints needs to be passed comma-separated and case-insensitive:
Fingerprint1
or
fingerprint1,Fingerprint2

Vulnerability Detection Method
Check which hashing algorithm was used to sign the remote SSL/TLS certificate.
Details: `SSL/TLS: Certificate Signed Using A Weak Signature Algorithm`
OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.105880
Version used: `$Revision: 11524$`

References
```
Other:
  URL:https://blog.mozilla.org/security/2014/09/23/phasing-out-certificates-with
↪-sha-1-based-signature-algorithms/
```

[return to 192.168.1.154]

2.1.20 Low 22/tcp

Low (CVSS:2.6)
NVT: SSH Weak MAC Algorithms Supported

Summary
The remote SSH server is configured to allow weak MD5 and/or 96-bit MAC algorithms.

Vulnerability Detection Result
```
The following weak client-to-server MAC algorithms are supported by the remote s
↪ervice:
hmac-md5
```

...continues on next page...

...continued from previous page...

```
hmac-md5-96
hmac-sha1-96
The following weak server-to-client MAC algorithms are supported by the remote s
↪ervice:
hmac-md5
hmac-md5-96
hmac-sha1-96
```

Solution
Solution type: Mitigation
Disable the weak MAC algorithms.

Vulnerability Detection Method
Details: `SSH Weak MAC Algorithms Supported`
OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.105610
Version used: `$Revision: 13581 $`

[return to 192.168.1.154]

2.1.21 Low general/tcp

Low (CVSS: 2.6)
NVT: TCP timestamps

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.
The following timestamps were retrieved with a delay of 1 seconds in-between:
Packet 1: 360805186
Packet 2: 360805295
```

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 cannot 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.

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Affected Software/OS
TCP/IPv4 implementations that implement RFC 1323.

Vulnerability Insight
The remote host implements TCP timestamps, as defined by RFC 1323.

Vulnerability Detection Method
Special IP packets are forged and sent with a little delay in between to the target IP. The responses are researched for a timestamps. If found, the timestamps are reported.
Details: `TCP timestamps`
OID: 1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.80091
Version used: `$Revision: 14310 $`

References
```
Other:
  URL:http://www.ietf.org/rfc/rfc1323.txt
   URL:http://www.microsoft.com/en-us/download/details.aspx?id=9152
```

[return to 192.168.1.154]

Nessus Meta Scan Basic With Credentials

Report generated by Nessus™ Wed, 02 Oct 2019 00:19:07 CDT

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Vulnerabilities by Host

Vulnerabilities by Host

192.168.1.154

CRITICAL	HIGH	MEDIUM	LOW	INFO
6	1	11	4	150

Scan Information

Start time: Wed Oct 2 00:06:24 2019
End time: Wed Oct 2 00:19:06 2019

Host Information

Netbios Name: METASPLOITABLE
IP: 192.168.1.154
MAC Address: 00:50:56:9A:E4:4C
OS: Linux Kernel 2.6.24-16-server on Ubuntu 8.04

Vulnerabilities

51988 - Bind Shell Backdoor Detection

Synopsis

The remote host may have been compromised.

Description

A shell is listening on the remote port without any authentication being required. An attacker may use it by connecting to the remote port and sending commands directly.

Solution

Verify if the remote host has been compromised, and reinstall the system if necessary.

Risk Factor

Critical

CVSS v3.0 Base Score

9.8 (CVSS:3.0/AV:N/AC:L/PR:N/UI:N/S:U/C:H/I:H/A:H)

CVSS Base Score

10.0 (CVSS2#AV:N/AC:L/Au:N/C:C/I:C/A:C)

Plugin Information

Published: 2011/02/15, Modified: 2019/05/10

Plugin Output

tcp/1524

```
Nessus was able to execute the command "id" using the
following request :



This produced the following truncated output (limited to 10 lines) :
------------------------------ snip ------------------------------
root@metasploitable:/# uid=0(root) gid=0(root) groups=0(root)
root@metasploitable:/#

------------------------------ snip ------------------------------
```

32314 - Debian OpenSSH/OpenSSL Package Random Number Generator Weakness

Synopsis

The remote SSH host keys are weak.

Description

The remote SSH host key has been generated on a Debian or Ubuntu system which contains a bug in the random number generator of its OpenSSL library.

The problem is due to a Debian packager removing nearly all sources of entropy in the remote version of OpenSSL.

An attacker can easily obtain the private part of the remote key and use this to set up decipher the remote session or set up a man in the middle attack.

See Also

http://www.nessus.org/u?107f9bdc

http://www.nessus.org/u?f14f4224

Solution

Consider all cryptographic material generated on the remote host to be guessable. In particuliar, all SSH, SSL and OpenVPN key material should be re-generated.

Risk Factor

Critical

CVSS Base Score

10.0 (CVSS2#AV:N/AC:L/Au:N/C:C/I:C/A:C)

CVSS Temporal Score

8.3 (CVSS2#E:F/RL:OF/RC:C)

References

BID	29179
CVE	CVE-2008-0166
XREF	CWE:310

Exploitable With

Core Impact (true)

Plugin Information

Published: 2008/05/14, Modified: 2018/11/15

Plugin Output

tcp/22

32321 - Debian OpenSSH/OpenSSL Package Random Number Generator Weakness (SSL check)

Synopsis

The remote SSL certificate uses a weak key.

Description

The remote x509 certificate on the remote SSL server has been generated on a Debian or Ubuntu system which contains a bug in the random number generator of its OpenSSL library.

The problem is due to a Debian packager removing nearly all sources of entropy in the remote version of OpenSSL.

An attacker can easily obtain the private part of the remote key and use this to decipher the remote session or set up a man in the middle attack.

See Also

http://www.nessus.org/u?107f9bdc

http://www.nessus.org/u?f14f4224

Solution

Consider all cryptographic material generated on the remote host to be guessable. In particuliar, all SSH, SSL and OpenVPN key material should be re-generated.

Risk Factor

Critical

CVSS Base Score

10.0 (CVSS2#AV:N/AC:L/Au:N/C:C/I:C/A:C)

CVSS Temporal Score

8.3 (CVSS2#E:F/RL:OF/RC:C)

References

BID	29179
CVE	CVE-2008-0166
XREF	CWE:310

Exploitable With

Core Impact (true)

Plugin Information

Published: 2008/05/15, Modified: 2018/11/15

Plugin Output

tcp/5432

11356 - NFS Exported Share Information Disclosure

Synopsis

It is possible to access NFS shares on the remote host.

Description

At least one of the NFS shares exported by the remote server could be mounted by the scanning host. An attacker may be able to leverage this to read (and possibly write) files on remote host.

Solution

Configure NFS on the remote host so that only authorized hosts can mount its remote shares.

Risk Factor

Critical

CVSS Base Score

10.0 (CVSS2#AV:N/AC:L/Au:N/C:C/I:C/A:C)

References

CVE	CVE-1999-0170
CVE	CVE-1999-0211
CVE	CVE-1999-0554

Exploitable With

Metasploit (true)

Plugin Information

Published: 2003/03/12, Modified: 2018/09/17

Plugin Output

udp/2049

```
The following NFS shares could be mounted :

+ /
  + Contents of / :
    - .
    - ..
    - bin
    - boot
    - cdrom
```

```
      - dev
      - etc
      - home
      - initrd
      - initrd.img
      - lib
      - lost+found
      - media
      - mnt
      - nohup.out
      - opt
      - proc
      - root
      - sbin
      - srv
      - sys
      - tmp
      - usr
      - var
      - vmlinuz
```

33850 - Unix Operating System Unsupported Version Detection

Synopsis

The operating system running on the remote host is no longer supported.

Description

According to its self-reported version number, the Unix operating system running on the remote host is no longer supported.

Lack of support implies that no new security patches for the product will be released by the vendor. As a result, it is likely to contain security vulnerabilities.

Solution

Upgrade to a version of the Unix operating system that is currently supported.

Risk Factor

Critical

CVSS v3.0 Base Score

10.0 (CVSS:3.0/AV:N/AC:L/PR:N/UI:N/S:C/C:H/I:H/A:H)

CVSS Base Score

10.0 (CVSS2#AV:N/AC:L/Au:N/C:C/I:C/A:C)

Plugin Information

Published: 2008/08/08, Modified: 2019/09/13

Plugin Output

tcp/0

```
Ubuntu 8.04 support ended on 2011-05-12 (Desktop) / 2013-05-09 (Server).
Upgrade to Ubuntu 18.10.

For more information, see : https://wiki.ubuntu.com/Releases
```

61708 - VNC Server 'password' Password

Synopsis

A VNC server running on the remote host is secured with a weak password.

Description

The VNC server running on the remote host is secured with a weak password. Nessus was able to login using VNC authentication and a password of 'password'. A remote, unauthenticated attacker could exploit this to take control of the system.

Solution

Secure the VNC service with a strong password.

Risk Factor

Critical

CVSS Base Score

10.0 (CVSS2#AV:N/AC:L/Au:N/C:C/I:C/A:C)

Plugin Information

Published: 2012/08/29, Modified: 2015/09/24

Plugin Output

tcp/5900

```
Nessus logged in using a password of "password".
```

20007 - SSL Version 2 and 3 Protocol Detection

Synopsis

The remote service encrypts traffic using a protocol with known weaknesses.

Description

The remote service accepts connections encrypted using SSL 2.0 and/or SSL 3.0. These versions of SSL are affected by several cryptographic flaws, including:

- An insecure padding scheme with CBC ciphers.

- Insecure session renegotiation and resumption schemes.

An attacker can exploit these flaws to conduct man-in-the-middle attacks or to decrypt communications between the affected service and clients.

Although SSL/TLS has a secure means for choosing the highest supported version of the protocol (so that these versions will be used only if the client or server support nothing better), many web browsers implement this in an unsafe way that allows an attacker to downgrade a connection (such as in POODLE). Therefore, it is recommended that these protocols be disabled entirely.

NIST has determined that SSL 3.0 is no longer acceptable for secure communications. As of the date of enforcement found in PCI DSS v3.1, any version of SSL will not meet the PCI SSC's definition of 'strong cryptography'.

See Also

https://www.schneier.com/academic/paperfiles/paper-ssl.pdf

http://www.nessus.org/u?b06c7e95

http://www.nessus.org/u?247c4540

https://www.openssl.org/~bodo/ssl-poodle.pdf

http://www.nessus.org/u?5d15ba70

https://www.imperialviolet.org/2014/10/14/poodle.html

https://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc7507

https://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc7568

Solution

Consult the application's documentation to disable SSL 2.0 and 3.0.

Use TLS 1.1 (with approved cipher suites) or higher instead.

Risk Factor

High

CVSS v3.0 Base Score

7.5 (CVSS:3.0/AV:N/AC:L/PR:N/UI:N/S:U/C:H/I:N/A:N)

CVSS Base Score

7.1 (CVSS2#AV:N/AC:M/Au:N/C:C/I:N/A:N)

Plugin Information

Published: 2005/10/12, Modified: 2019/03/27

Plugin Output

tcp/5432

```
- SSLv3 is enabled and the server supports at least one cipher.
Explanation: TLS 1.0 and SSL 3.0 cipher suites may be used with SSLv3


  Medium Strength Ciphers (> 64-bit and < 112-bit key, or 3DES)

    EDH-RSA-DES-CBC3-SHA         Kx=DH          Au=RSA      Enc=3DES-CBC(168)        Mac=SHA1
    DES-CBC3-SHA                 Kx=RSA         Au=RSA      Enc=3DES-CBC(168)        Mac=SHA1

  High Strength Ciphers (>= 112-bit key)

    DHE-RSA-AES128-SHA           Kx=DH          Au=RSA      Enc=AES-CBC(128)         Mac=SHA1
    DHE-RSA-AES256-SHA           Kx=DH          Au=RSA      Enc=AES-CBC(256)         Mac=SHA1
    AES128-SHA                   Kx=RSA         Au=RSA      Enc=AES-CBC(128)         Mac=SHA1
    AES256-SHA                   Kx=RSA         Au=RSA      Enc=AES-CBC(256)         Mac=SHA1
    RC4-SHA                      Kx=RSA         Au=RSA      Enc=RC4(128)             Mac=SHA1

The fields above are :

  {OpenSSL ciphername}
  Kx={key exchange}
  Au={authentication}
  Enc={symmetric encryption method}
  Mac={message authentication code}
  {export flag}
```

11213 - HTTP TRACE / TRACK Methods Allowed

Synopsis

Debugging functions are enabled on the remote web server.

Description

The remote web server supports the TRACE and/or TRACK methods. TRACE and TRACK are HTTP methods that are used to debug web server connections.

See Also

https://www.cgisecurity.com/whitehat-mirror/WH-WhitePaper_XST_ebook.pdf

http://www.apacheweek.com/issues/03-01-24

https://download.oracle.com/sunalerts/1000718.1.html

Solution

Disable these methods. Refer to the plugin output for more information.

Risk Factor

Medium

CVSS v3.0 Base Score

5.3 (CVSS:3.0/AV:N/AC:L/PR:N/UI:N/S:U/C:L/I:N/A:N)

CVSS v3.0 Temporal Score

4.6 (CVSS:3.0/E:U/RL:O/RC:C)

CVSS Base Score

5.0 (CVSS2#AV:N/AC:L/Au:N/C:P/I:N/A:N)

CVSS Temporal Score

3.7 (CVSS2#E:U/RL:OF/RC:C)

References

BID	9506
BID	9561
BID	11604
BID	33374

BID	37995
CVE	CVE-2003-1567
CVE	CVE-2004-2320
CVE	CVE-2010-0386
XREF	CERT:288308
XREF	CERT:867593
XREF	CWE:16
XREF	CWE:200

Plugin Information

Published: 2003/01/23, Modified: 2019/03/27

Plugin Output

tcp/80

```
To disable these methods, add the following lines for each virtual
host in your configuration file :

    RewriteEngine on
    RewriteCond %{REQUEST_METHOD} ^(TRACE|TRACK)
    RewriteRule .* - [F]

Alternatively, note that Apache versions 1.3.34, 2.0.55, and 2.2
support disabling the TRACE method natively via the 'TraceEnable'
directive.

Nessus sent the following TRACE request :

------------------------------ snip ------------------------------
TRACE /Nessus1188076537.html HTTP/1.1
Connection: Close
Host: 192.168.1.154
Pragma: no-cache
User-Agent: Mozilla/4.0 (compatible; MSIE 8.0; Windows NT 5.1; Trident/4.0)
Accept: image/gif, image/x-xbitmap, image/jpeg, image/pjpeg, image/png, */*
Accept-Language: en
Accept-Charset: iso-8859-1,*,utf-8

------------------------------ snip ------------------------------

and received the following response from the remote server :

------------------------------ snip ------------------------------
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Date: Wed, 02 Oct 2019 04:37:36 GMT
Server: Apache/2.2.8 (Ubuntu) DAV/2
Keep-Alive: timeout=15, max=100
Connection: Keep-Alive
Transfer-Encoding: chunked
Content-Type: message/http


TRACE /Nessus1188076537.html HTTP/1.1
Connection: Keep-Alive
Host: 192.168.1.154
Pragma: no-cache
User-Agent: Mozilla/4.0 (compatible; MSIE 8.0; Windows NT 5.1; Trident/4.0)
Accept: image/gif, image/x-xbitmap, image/jpeg, image/pjpeg, image/png, */*
```

```
Accept-Language: en
Accept-Charset: iso-8859-1,*,utf-8

------------------------------ snip ------------------------------
```

42256 - NFS Shares World Readable

Synopsis

The remote NFS server exports world-readable shares.

Description

The remote NFS server is exporting one or more shares without restricting access (based on hostname, IP, or IP range).

See Also

http://www.tldp.org/HOWTO/NFS-HOWTO/security.html

Solution

Place the appropriate restrictions on all NFS shares.

Risk Factor

Medium

CVSS v3.0 Base Score

7.5 (CVSS:3.0/AV:N/AC:L/PR:N/UI:N/S:U/C:H/I:N/A:N)

CVSS Base Score

5.0 (CVSS2#AV:N/AC:L/Au:N/C:P/I:N/A:N)

Plugin Information

Published: 2009/10/26, Modified: 2019/07/16

Plugin Output

tcp/2049

```
The following shares have no access restrictions :

  / *
```

57608 - SMB Signing not required

Synopsis

Signing is not required on the remote SMB server.

Description

Signing is not required on the remote SMB server. An unauthenticated, remote attacker can exploit this to conduct man-in-the-middle attacks against the SMB server.

See Also

https://support.microsoft.com/en-us/help/887429/overview-of-server-message-block-signing

http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc731957.aspx

http://www.nessus.org/u?74b80723

https://www.samba.org/samba/docs/current/man-html/smb.conf.5.html

http://www.nessus.org/u?a3cac4ea

Solution

Enforce message signing in the host's configuration. On Windows, this is found in the policy setting 'Microsoft network server: Digitally sign communications (always)'. On Samba, the setting is called 'server signing'. See the 'see also' links for further details.

Risk Factor

Medium

CVSS v3.0 Base Score

5.3 (CVSS:3.0/AV:N/AC:L/PR:N/UI:N/S:U/C:N/I:L/A:N)

CVSS v3.0 Temporal Score

4.6 (CVSS:3.0/E:U/RL:O/RC:C)

CVSS Base Score

5.0 (CVSS2#AV:N/AC:L/Au:N/C:N/I:P/A:N)

CVSS Temporal Score

3.7 (CVSS2#E:U/RL:OF/RC:C)

Plugin Information

Published: 2012/01/19, Modified: 2018/11/15

Plugin Output

tcp/445

90317 - SSH Weak Algorithms Supported

Synopsis

The remote SSH server is configured to allow weak encryption algorithms or no algorithm at all.

Description

Nessus has detected that the remote SSH server is configured to use the Arcfour stream cipher or no cipher at all. RFC 4253 advises against using Arcfour due to an issue with weak keys.

See Also

https://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc4253#section-6.3

Solution

Contact the vendor or consult product documentation to remove the weak ciphers.

Risk Factor

Medium

CVSS Base Score

4.3 (CVSS2#AV:N/AC:M/Au:N/C:P/I:N/A:N)

Plugin Information

Published: 2016/04/04, Modified: 2016/12/14

Plugin Output

tcp/22

```
The following weak server-to-client encryption algorithms are supported :

  arcfour
  arcfour128
  arcfour256

The following weak client-to-server encryption algorithms are supported :

  arcfour
  arcfour128
  arcfour256
```

51192 - SSL Certificate Cannot Be Trusted

Synopsis

The SSL certificate for this service cannot be trusted.

Description

The server's X.509 certificate cannot be trusted. This situation can occur in three different ways, in which the chain of trust can be broken, as stated below :

- First, the top of the certificate chain sent by the server might not be descended from a known public certificate authority. This can occur either when the top of the chain is an unrecognized, self-signed certificate, or when intermediate certificates are missing that would connect the top of the certificate chain to a known public certificate authority.

- Second, the certificate chain may contain a certificate that is not valid at the time of the scan. This can occur either when the scan occurs before one of the certificate's 'notBefore' dates, or after one of the certificate's 'notAfter' dates.

- Third, the certificate chain may contain a signature that either didn't match the certificate's information or could not be verified. Bad signatures can be fixed by getting the certificate with the bad signature to be re-signed by its issuer. Signatures that could not be verified are the result of the certificate's issuer using a signing algorithm that Nessus either does not support or does not recognize.

If the remote host is a public host in production, any break in the chain makes it more difficult for users to verify the authenticity and identity of the web server. This could make it easier to carry out man-in-the-middle attacks against the remote host.

See Also

https://www.itu.int/rec/T-REC-X.509/en

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/X.509

Solution

Purchase or generate a proper certificate for this service.

Risk Factor

Medium

CVSS v3.0 Base Score

6.5 (CVSS:3.0/AV:N/AC:L/PR:N/UI:N/S:U/C:L/I:L/A:N)

CVSS Base Score

6.4 (CVSS2#AV:N/AC:L/Au:N/C:P/I:P/A:N)

Plugin Information

Published: 2010/12/15, Modified: 2018/11/15

Plugin Output

tcp/5432

```
The following certificate was part of the certificate chain
sent by the remote host, but it has expired :

|-Subject   : C=XX/ST=There is no such thing outside US/L=Everywhere/O=OCOSA/OU=Office for
 Complication of Otherwise Simple Affairs/CN=ubuntu804-base.localdomain/E=root@ubuntu804-
base.localdomain
|-Not After : Apr 16 14:07:45 2010 GMT

The following certificate was at the top of the certificate
chain sent by the remote host, but it is signed by an unknown
certificate authority :

|-Subject : C=XX/ST=There is no such thing outside US/L=Everywhere/O=OCOSA/OU=Office for
 Complication of Otherwise Simple Affairs/CN=ubuntu804-base.localdomain/E=root@ubuntu804-
base.localdomain
|-Issuer  : C=XX/ST=There is no such thing outside US/L=Everywhere/O=OCOSA/OU=Office for
 Complication of Otherwise Simple Affairs/CN=ubuntu804-base.localdomain/E=root@ubuntu804-
base.localdomain
```

15901 - SSL Certificate Expiry

Synopsis

The remote server's SSL certificate has already expired.

Description

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

Solution

Purchase or generate a new SSL certificate to replace the existing one.

Risk Factor

Medium

CVSS v3.0 Base Score

5.3 (CVSS:3.0/AV:N/AC:L/PR:N/UI:N/S:U/C:N/I:L/A:N)

CVSS Base Score

5.0 (CVSS2#AV:N/AC:L/Au:N/C:N/I:P/A:N)

Plugin Information

Published: 2004/12/03, Modified: 2019/03/13

Plugin Output

tcp/5432

```
The SSL certificate has already expired :

  Subject          : C=XX, ST=There is no such thing outside US, L=Everywhere, O=OCOSA,
 OU=Office for Complication of Otherwise Simple Affairs, CN=ubuntu804-base.localdomain,
 emailAddress=root@ubuntu804-base.localdomain
  Issuer           : C=XX, ST=There is no such thing outside US, L=Everywhere, O=OCOSA,
 OU=Office for Complication of Otherwise Simple Affairs, CN=ubuntu804-base.localdomain,
 emailAddress=root@ubuntu804-base.localdomain
  Not valid before : Mar 17 14:07:45 2010 GMT
  Not valid after  : Apr 16 14:07:45 2010 GMT
```

45411 - SSL Certificate with Wrong Hostname

Synopsis

The SSL certificate for this service is for a different host.

Description

The 'commonName' (CN) attribute of the SSL certificate presented for this service is for a different machine.

Solution

Purchase or generate a proper certificate for this service.

Risk Factor

Medium

CVSS v3.0 Base Score

5.3 (CVSS:3.0/AV:N/AC:L/PR:N/UI:N/S:U/C:N/I:L/A:N)

CVSS Base Score

5.0 (CVSS2#AV:N/AC:L/Au:N/C:N/I:P/A:N)

Plugin Information

Published: 2010/04/03, Modified: 2017/06/05

Plugin Output

tcp/5432

```
The identities known by Nessus are :

  192.168.1.154
  192.168.1.154

The Common Name in the certificate is :

  ubuntu804-base.localdomain
```

42873 - SSL Medium Strength Cipher Suites Supported (SWEET32)

Synopsis

The remote service supports the use of medium strength SSL ciphers.

Description

The remote host supports the use of SSL ciphers that offer medium strength encryption. Nessus regards medium strength as any encryption that uses key lengths at least 64 bits and less than 112 bits, or else that uses the 3DES encryption suite.

Note that it is considerably easier to circumvent medium strength encryption if the attacker is on the same physical network.

See Also

https://www.openssl.org/blog/blog/2016/08/24/sweet32/

https://sweet32.info

Solution

Reconfigure the affected application if possible to avoid use of medium strength ciphers.

Risk Factor

Medium

CVSS v3.0 Base Score

7.5 (CVSS:3.0/AV:N/AC:L/PR:N/UI:N/S:U/C:H/I:N/A:N)

CVSS Base Score

5.0 (CVSS2#AV:N/AC:L/Au:N/C:P/I:N/A:N)

References

CVE	CVE-2016-2183

Plugin Information

Published: 2009/11/23, Modified: 2019/02/28

Plugin Output

tcp/5432

```
  Medium Strength Ciphers (> 64-bit and < 112-bit key, or 3DES)

    EDH-RSA-DES-CBC3-SHA         Kx=DH          Au=RSA      Enc=3DES-CBC(168)        Mac=SHA1
    DES-CBC3-SHA                 Kx=RSA         Au=RSA      Enc=3DES-CBC(168)        Mac=SHA1

The fields above are :

  {OpenSSL ciphername}
  Kx={key exchange}
  Au={authentication}
  Enc={symmetric encryption method}
  Mac={message authentication code}
  {export flag}
```

57582 - SSL Self-Signed Certificate

Synopsis

The SSL certificate chain for this service ends in an unrecognized self-signed certificate.

Description

The X.509 certificate chain for this service is not signed by a recognized certificate authority. If the remote host is a public host in production, this nullifies the use of SSL as anyone could establish a man-in-the-middle attack against the remote host.

Note that this plugin does not check for certificate chains that end in a certificate that is not self-signed, but is signed by an unrecognized certificate authority.

Solution

Purchase or generate a proper certificate for this service.

Risk Factor

Medium

CVSS Base Score

6.4 (CVSS2#AV:N/AC:L/Au:N/C:P/I:P/A:N)

Plugin Information

Published: 2012/01/17, Modified: 2016/12/14

Plugin Output

tcp/5432

```
The following certificate was found at the top of the certificate
chain sent by the remote host, but is self-signed and was not
found in the list of known certificate authorities :

|-Subject : C=XX/ST=There is no such thing outside US/L=Everywhere/O=OCOSA/OU=Office for
 Complication of Otherwise Simple Affairs/CN=ubuntu804-base.localdomain/E=root@ubuntu804-
base.localdomain
```

78479 - SSLv3 Padding Oracle On Downgraded Legacy Encryption Vulnerability (POODLE)

Synopsis

It is possible to obtain sensitive information from the remote host with SSL/TLS-enabled services.

Description

The remote host is affected by a man-in-the-middle (MitM) information disclosure vulnerability known as POODLE. The vulnerability is due to the way SSL 3.0 handles padding bytes when decrypting messages encrypted using block ciphers in cipher block chaining (CBC) mode.

MitM attackers can decrypt a selected byte of a cipher text in as few as 256 tries if they are able to force a victim application to repeatedly send the same data over newly created SSL 3.0 connections.

As long as a client and service both support SSLv3, a connection can be 'rolled back' to SSLv3, even if TLSv1 or newer is supported by the client and service.

The TLS Fallback SCSV mechanism prevents 'version rollback' attacks without impacting legacy clients; however, it can only protect connections when the client and service support the mechanism. Sites that cannot disable SSLv3 immediately should enable this mechanism.

This is a vulnerability in the SSLv3 specification, not in any particular SSL implementation. Disabling SSLv3 is the only way to completely mitigate the vulnerability.

See Also

https://www.imperialviolet.org/2014/10/14/poodle.html

https://www.openssl.org/~bodo/ssl-poodle.pdf

https://tools.ietf.org/html/draft-ietf-tls-downgrade-scsv-00

Solution

Disable SSLv3.

Services that must support SSLv3 should enable the TLS Fallback SCSV mechanism until SSLv3 can be disabled.

Risk Factor

Medium

CVSS v3.0 Base Score

6.8 (CVSS:3.0/AV:N/AC:H/PR:N/UI:N/S:C/C:H/I:N/A:N)

CVSS Base Score

4.3 (CVSS2#AV:N/AC:M/Au:N/C:P/I:N/A:N)

CVSS Temporal Score

3.2 (CVSS2#E:U/RL:OF/RC:C)

References

BID	70574
CVE	CVE-2014-3566
XREF	CERT:577193

Plugin Information

Published: 2014/10/15, Modified: 2019/07/22

Plugin Output

tcp/5432

```
Nessus determined that the remote server supports SSLv3 with at least one CBC
cipher suite, indicating that this server is vulnerable.

It appears that TLSv1 or newer is supported on the server. However, the
Fallback SCSV mechanism is not supported, allowing connections to be "rolled
back" to SSLv3.
```

90509 - Samba Badlock Vulnerability

Synopsis

An SMB server running on the remote host is affected by the Badlock vulnerability.

Description

The version of Samba, a CIFS/SMB server for Linux and Unix, running on the remote host is affected by a flaw, known as Badlock, that exists in the Security Account Manager (SAM) and Local Security Authority (Domain Policy) (LSAD) protocols due to improper authentication level negotiation over Remote Procedure Call (RPC) channels. A man-in-the-middle attacker who is able to able to intercept the traffic between a client and a server hosting a SAM database can exploit this flaw to force a downgrade of the authentication level, which allows the execution of arbitrary Samba network calls in the context of the intercepted user, such as viewing or modifying sensitive security data in the Active Directory (AD) database or disabling critical services.

See Also

http://badlock.org

https://www.samba.org/samba/security/CVE-2016-2118.html

Solution

Upgrade to Samba version 4.2.11 / 4.3.8 / 4.4.2 or later.

Risk Factor

Medium

CVSS Base Score

6.8 (CVSS2#AV:N/AC:M/Au:N/C:P/I:P/A:P)

CVSS Temporal Score

5.0 (CVSS2#E:U/RL:OF/RC:C)

References

BID	86002
CVE	CVE-2016-2118
XREF	CERT:813296

Plugin Information

Published: 2016/04/13, Modified: 2018/07/27

Plugin Output

tcp/445

```
Nessus detected that the Samba Badlock patch has not been applied.
```

70658 - SSH Server CBC Mode Ciphers Enabled

Synopsis

The SSH server is configured to use Cipher Block Chaining.

Description

The SSH server is configured to support Cipher Block Chaining (CBC) encryption. This may allow an attacker to recover the plaintext message from the ciphertext.

Note that this plugin only checks for the options of the SSH server and does not check for vulnerable software versions.

Solution

Contact the vendor or consult product documentation to disable CBC mode cipher encryption, and enable CTR or GCM cipher mode encryption.

Risk Factor

Low

CVSS Base Score

2.6 (CVSS2#AV:N/AC:H/Au:N/C:P/I:N/A:N)

CVSS Temporal Score

1.9 (CVSS2#E:U/RL:OF/RC:C)

References

BID	32319
CVE	CVE-2008-5161
XREF	CERT:958563
XREF	CWE:200

Plugin Information

Published: 2013/10/28, Modified: 2018/07/30

Plugin Output

tcp/22

```
The following client-to-server Cipher Block Chaining (CBC) algorithms
are supported :
```

```
  3des-cbc
  aes128-cbc
  aes192-cbc
  aes256-cbc
  blowfish-cbc
  cast128-cbc
  rijndael-cbc@lysator.liu.se

The following server-to-client Cipher Block Chaining (CBC) algorithms
are supported :

  3des-cbc
  aes128-cbc
  aes192-cbc
  aes256-cbc
  blowfish-cbc
  cast128-cbc
  rijndael-cbc@lysator.liu.se
```

71049 - SSH Weak MAC Algorithms Enabled

Synopsis

The remote SSH server is configured to allow MD5 and 96-bit MAC algorithms.

Description

The remote SSH server is configured to allow either MD5 or 96-bit MAC algorithms, both of which are considered weak.

Note that this plugin only checks for the options of the SSH server, and it does not check for vulnerable software versions.

Solution

Contact the vendor or consult product documentation to disable MD5 and 96-bit MAC algorithms.

Risk Factor

Low

CVSS Base Score

2.6 (CVSS2#AV:N/AC:H/Au:N/C:P/I:N/A:N)

Plugin Information

Published: 2013/11/22, Modified: 2016/12/14

Plugin Output

tcp/22

```
The following client-to-server Message Authentication Code (MAC) algorithms
are supported :

  hmac-md5
  hmac-md5-96
  hmac-sha1-96

The following server-to-client Message Authentication Code (MAC) algorithms
are supported :

  hmac-md5
  hmac-md5-96
  hmac-sha1-96
```

65821 - SSL RC4 Cipher Suites Supported (Bar Mitzvah)

Synopsis

The remote service supports the use of the RC4 cipher.

Description

The remote host supports the use of RC4 in one or more cipher suites.

The RC4 cipher is flawed in its generation of a pseudo-random stream of bytes so that a wide variety of small biases are introduced into the stream, decreasing its randomness.

If plaintext is repeatedly encrypted (e.g., HTTP cookies), and an attacker is able to obtain many (i.e., tens of millions) ciphertexts, the attacker may be able to derive the plaintext.

See Also

http://www.nessus.org/u?ac7327a0

http://cr.yp.to/talks/2013.03.12/slides.pdf

http://www.isg.rhul.ac.uk/tls/

https://www.imperva.com/docs/HII_Attacking_SSL_when_using_RC4.pdf

Solution

Reconfigure the affected application, if possible, to avoid use of RC4 ciphers. Consider using TLS 1.2 with AES-GCM suites subject to browser and web server support.

Risk Factor

Low

CVSS v3.0 Base Score

5.9 (CVSS:3.0/AV:N/AC:H/PR:N/UI:N/S:U/C:H/I:N/A:N)

CVSS v3.0 Temporal Score

5.4 (CVSS:3.0/E:U/RL:X/RC:C)

CVSS Base Score

2.6 (CVSS2#AV:N/AC:H/Au:N/C:P/I:N/A:N)

CVSS Temporal Score

2.2 (CVSS2#E:U/RL:ND/RC:C)

References

BID	58796
BID	73684
CVE	CVE-2013-2566
CVE	CVE-2015-2808

Plugin Information

Published: 2013/04/05, Modified: 2019/07/23

Plugin Output

tcp/5432

```
List of RC4 cipher suites supported by the remote server :

  High Strength Ciphers (>= 112-bit key)

    RC4-SHA                     Kx=RSA         Au=RSA      Enc=RC4(128)            Mac=SHA1

The fields above are :

  {OpenSSL ciphername}
  Kx={key exchange}
  Au={authentication}
  Enc={symmetric encryption method}
  Mac={message authentication code}
  {export flag}
```

10407 - X Server Detection

Synopsis

An X11 server is listening on the remote host

Description

The remote host is running an X11 server. X11 is a client-server protocol that can be used to display graphical applications running on a given host on a remote client.

Since the X11 traffic is not ciphered, it is possible for an attacker to eavesdrop on the connection.

Solution

Restrict access to this port. If the X11 client/server facility is not used, disable TCP support in X11 entirely (-nolisten tcp).

Risk Factor

Low

CVSS Base Score

2.6 (CVSS2#AV:N/AC:H/Au:N/C:P/I:N/A:N)

Plugin Information

Published: 2000/05/12, Modified: 2019/03/05

Plugin Output

tcp/6000

```
X11 Version : 11.0
```

21186 - AJP Connector Detection

Synopsis

There is an AJP connector listening on the remote host.

Description

The remote host is running an AJP (Apache JServ Protocol) connector, a service by which a standalone web server such as Apache communicates over TCP with a Java servlet container such as Tomcat.

See Also

http://tomcat.apache.org/connectors-doc/

http://tomcat.apache.org/connectors-doc/ajp/ajpv13a.html

Solution

n/a

Risk Factor

None

Plugin Information

Published: 2006/04/05, Modified: 2011/03/11

Plugin Output

tcp/8009

```
The connector listing on this port supports the ajp13 protocol.
```

18261 - Apache Banner Linux Distribution Disclosure

Synopsis

The name of the Linux distribution running on the remote host was found in the banner of the web server.

Description

Nessus was able to extract the banner of the Apache web server and determine which Linux distribution the remote host is running.

Solution

If you do not wish to display this information, edit 'httpd.conf' and set the directive 'ServerTokens Prod' and restart Apache.

n/a

Risk Factor

None

Plugin Information

Published: 2005/05/15, Modified: 2017/03/13

Plugin Output

tcp/0

```
The Linux distribution detected was :
 - Ubuntu 8.04 (gutsy)
```

48204 - Apache HTTP Server Version

Synopsis

It is possible to obtain the version number of the remote Apache HTTP server.

Description

The remote host is running the Apache HTTP Server, an open source web server. It was possible to read the version number from the banner.

See Also

https://httpd.apache.org/

Solution

n/a

Risk Factor

None

Plugin Information

Published: 2010/07/30, Modified: 2019/06/04

Plugin Output

tcp/80

```
URL        : http://192.168.1.154/
Version    : 2.2.99
backported : 1
modules    : DAV/2
os         : ConvertedUbuntu
```

21745 - Authentication Failure - Local Checks Not Run

Synopsis

The local security checks are disabled.

Description

Local security checks have been disabled for this host because either the credentials supplied in the scan policy did not allow Nessus to log into it or some other problem occurred.

Solution

Address the problem(s) so that local security checks are enabled.

Risk Factor

None

Plugin Information

Published: 2006/06/23, Modified: 2018/11/02

Plugin Output

tcp/0

```
The local checks failed because :

  - Plugin      : ssh_get_info2.nasl
    Plugin ID   : 97993
    Plugin Name : OS Identification and Installed Software Enumeration over SSH v2 (Using New SSH
 Library)
    Protocol    : SSH
    Message     : 'dpkg' did not return any result

  - Plugin      : ssh_get_info.nasl
    Plugin ID   : 12634
    Plugin Name : Authenticated Check : OS Name and Installed Package Enumeration
    Message     :
Local security checks have not been enabled due to an error identified by ssh_get_info2.nasl
 (97993).
```

110095 - Authentication Success

Synopsis

Nessus was able to log in to the remote host using the provided credentials. No issues were reported with access, privilege, or intermittent failure.

Description

Nessus was able to execute credentialed checks because it was possible to log in to the remote host using provided credentials, no access or privilege issues were reported, and no subsequent failures were reported for the successful credentials.

Solution

n/a

Risk Factor

None

Plugin Information

Published: 2018/05/24, Modified: 2018/10/02

Plugin Output

tcp/22

```
Nessus was able to log in to the following host as msfadmin
with no privilege or access problems reported:

  Protocol        : SSH
  Port            : 22
```

84574 - Backported Security Patch Detection (PHP)

Synopsis

Security patches have been backported.

Description

Security patches may have been 'backported' to the remote PHP install without changing its version number.

Banner-based checks have been disabled to avoid false positives.

Note that this test is informational only and does not denote any security problem.

See Also

https://access.redhat.com/security/updates/backporting/?sc_cid=3093

Solution

n/a

Risk Factor

None

Plugin Information

Published: 2015/07/07, Modified: 2015/07/07

Plugin Output

tcp/80

```
Give Nessus credentials to perform local checks.
```

39520 - Backported Security Patch Detection (SSH)

Synopsis

Security patches are backported.

Description

Security patches may have been 'backported' to the remote SSH server without changing its version number.

Banner-based checks have been disabled to avoid false positives.

Note that this test is informational only and does not denote any security problem.

See Also

https://access.redhat.com/security/updates/backporting/?sc_cid=3093

Solution

n/a

Risk Factor

None

Plugin Information

Published: 2009/06/25, Modified: 2015/07/07

Plugin Output

tcp/22

```
Give Nessus credentials to perform local checks.
```

39521 - Backported Security Patch Detection (WWW)

Synopsis

Security patches are backported.

Description

Security patches may have been 'backported' to the remote HTTP server without changing its version number.

Banner-based checks have been disabled to avoid false positives.

Note that this test is informational only and does not denote any security problem.

See Also

https://access.redhat.com/security/updates/backporting/?sc_cid=3093

Solution

n/a

Risk Factor

None

Plugin Information

Published: 2009/06/25, Modified: 2015/07/07

Plugin Output

tcp/80

```
Give Nessus credentials to perform local checks.
```

45590 - Common Platform Enumeration (CPE)

Synopsis

It was possible to enumerate CPE names that matched on the remote system.

Description

By using information obtained from a Nessus scan, this plugin reports CPE (Common Platform Enumeration) matches for various hardware and software products found on a host.

Note that if an official CPE is not available for the product, this plugin computes the best possible CPE based on the information available from the scan.

See Also

http://cpe.mitre.org/

https://nvd.nist.gov/products/cpe

Solution

n/a

Risk Factor

None

Plugin Information

Published: 2010/04/21

Plugin Output

tcp/0

```
The remote operating system matched the following CPE :

  cpe:/o:canonical:ubuntu_linux:8.04

Following application CPE's matched on the remote system :

  cpe:/a:apache:http_server:2.2.8 -> Apache Software Foundation Apache HTTP Server 2.2.8
  cpe:/a:apache:http_server:2.2.99
  cpe:/a:isc:bind:9.4.
  cpe:/a:isc:bind:9.4.2 -> ISC BIND 9.4.2
  cpe:/a:mysql:mysql:
  cpe:/a:openbsd:openssh:4.7 -> OpenBSD OpenSSH 4.7
  cpe:/a:php:php:5.2.4 -> PHP 5.2.4
  cpe:/a:php:php:5.2.4-2ubuntu5.10
  cpe:/a:postgresql:postgresql:
  cpe:/a:samba:samba:3.0.20 -> Samba 3.0.20
```

10028 - DNS Server BIND version Directive Remote Version Detection

Synopsis

It is possible to obtain the version number of the remote DNS server.

Description

The remote host is running BIND or another DNS server that reports its version number when it receives a special request for the text 'version.bind' in the domain 'chaos'.

This version is not necessarily accurate and could even be forged, as some DNS servers send the information based on a configuration file.

Solution

It is possible to hide the version number of BIND by using the 'version' directive in the 'options' section in named.conf.

Risk Factor

None

Plugin Information

Published: 1999/10/12, Modified: 2019/06/05

Plugin Output

udp/53

```
Version : 9.4.2
```

11002 - DNS Server Detection

Synopsis

A DNS server is listening on the remote host.

Description

The remote service is a Domain Name System (DNS) server, which provides a mapping between hostnames and IP addresses.

See Also

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Domain_Name_System

Solution

Disable this service if it is not needed or restrict access to internal hosts only if the service is available externally.

Risk Factor

None

Plugin Information

Published: 2003/02/13, Modified: 2017/05/16

Plugin Output

tcp/53

11002 - DNS Server Detection

Synopsis

A DNS server is listening on the remote host.

Description

The remote service is a Domain Name System (DNS) server, which provides a mapping between hostnames and IP addresses.

See Also

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Domain_Name_System

Solution

Disable this service if it is not needed or restrict access to internal hosts only if the service is available externally.

Risk Factor

None

Plugin Information

Published: 2003/02/13, Modified: 2017/05/16

Plugin Output

udp/53

72779 - DNS Server Version Detection

Synopsis

Nessus was able to obtain version information on the remote DNS server.

Description

Nessus was able to obtain version information by sending a special TXT record query to the remote host.

Note that this version is not necessarily accurate and could even be forged, as some DNS servers send the information based on a configuration file.

Solution

n/a

Risk Factor

None

Plugin Information

Published: 2014/03/03, Modified: 2019/06/05

Plugin Output

udp/53

```
DNS server answer for "version.bind" (over UDP) :

  9.4.2
```

35371 - DNS Server hostname.bind Map Hostname Disclosure

Synopsis

The DNS server discloses the remote host name.

Description

It is possible to learn the remote host name by querying the remote DNS server for 'hostname.bind' in the CHAOS domain.

Solution

It may be possible to disable this feature. Consult the vendor's documentation for more information.

Risk Factor

None

Plugin Information

Published: 2009/01/15, Modified: 2011/09/14

Plugin Output

udp/53

```
The remote host name is :

metasploitable
```

54615 - Device Type

Synopsis

It is possible to guess the remote device type.

Description

Based on the remote operating system, it is possible to determine what the remote system type is (eg: a printer, router, general-purpose computer, etc).

Solution

n/a

Risk Factor

None

Plugin Information

Published: 2011/05/23, Modified: 2011/05/23

Plugin Output

tcp/0

```
Remote device type : general-purpose
Confidence level : 100
```

117530 - Errors in nessusd.dump

Synopsis

This plugin parses information from the nessusd.dump log file and reports on errors.

Description

This plugin parses information from the nessusd.dump log file and reports on errors.

Solution

n/a

Risk Factor

None

Plugin Information

Published: 2018/09/17, Modified: 2019/03/12

Plugin Output

tcp/0

```
The nessusd.dump log file contained errors from the following plugins:

  - mysql_version.nasl reported 1 error
  - netstat_portscan.nasl reported 1 error
```

35716 - Ethernet Card Manufacturer Detection

Synopsis

The manufacturer can be identified from the Ethernet OUI.

Description

Each ethernet MAC address starts with a 24-bit Organizationally Unique Identifier (OUI). These OUIs are registered by IEEE.

See Also

https://standards.ieee.org/faqs/regauth.html

http://www.nessus.org/u?794673b4

Solution

n/a

Risk Factor

None

Plugin Information

Published: 2009/02/19, Modified: 2018/11/15

Plugin Output

tcp/0

```
The following card manufacturers were identified :

00:50:56:9A:E4:4C : VMware, Inc.
```

86420 - Ethernet MAC Addresses

Synopsis

This plugin gathers MAC addresses from various sources and consolidates them into a list.

Description

This plugin gathers MAC addresses discovered from both remote probing of the host (e.g. SNMP and Netbios) and from running local checks (e.g. ifconfig). It then consolidates the MAC addresses into a single, unique, and uniform list.

Solution

n/a

Risk Factor

None

Plugin Information

Published: 2015/10/16, Modified: 2018/08/13

Plugin Output

tcp/0

```
The following is a consolidated list of detected MAC addresses:
  - 00:50:56:9A:E4:4C
```

10092 - FTP Server Detection

Synopsis

An FTP server is listening on a remote port.

Description

It is possible to obtain the banner of the remote FTP server by connecting to a remote port.

Solution

n/a

Risk Factor

None

Plugin Information

Published: 1999/10/12, Modified: 2018/10/02

Plugin Output

tcp/21

```
The remote FTP banner is :

220 (vsFTPd 2.3.4)
```

10107 - HTTP Server Type and Version

Synopsis

A web server is running on the remote host.

Description

This plugin attempts to determine the type and the version of the remote web server.

Solution

n/a

Risk Factor

None

Plugin Information

Published: 2000/01/04, Modified: 2019/06/07

Plugin Output

tcp/80

```
The remote web server type is :

Apache/2.2.8 (Ubuntu) DAV/2
```

24260 - HyperText Transfer Protocol (HTTP) Information

Synopsis

Some information about the remote HTTP configuration can be extracted.

Description

This test gives some information about the remote HTTP protocol - the version used, whether HTTP Keep-Alive and HTTP pipelining are enabled, etc...

This test is informational only and does not denote any security problem.

Solution

n/a

Risk Factor

None

Plugin Information

Published: 2007/01/30, Modified: 2017/11/13

Plugin Output

tcp/80

```
Response Code : HTTP/1.1 200 OK

Protocol version : HTTP/1.1
SSL : no
Keep-Alive : yes
Options allowed : (Not implemented)
Headers :

  Date: Wed, 02 Oct 2019 04:38:04 GMT
  Server: Apache/2.2.8 (Ubuntu) DAV/2
  X-Powered-By: PHP/5.2.4-2ubuntu5.10
  Content-Length: 891
  Keep-Alive: timeout=15, max=100
  Connection: Keep-Alive
  Content-Type: text/html

Response Body :

<html><head><title>Metasploitable2 - Linux</title></head><body>
<pre>


 _ __ ___   ___| |_ __ _ ___ _ __ | | ___ (_) |_ __ _| |__ | | ___|___ \
| '_ ` _ \ / _ \ __/ _` / __| '_ \| |/ _ \| | __/ _` | '_ \| |/ _ \ __) |
| | | | | |  __/ || (_| \__ \ |_) | | (_) | | || (_| | |_) | |  __// __/
|_| |_| |_|\___|\__\__,_|___/ .__/|_|\___/|_|\__\__,_|_.__/|_|\___|_____|
                            |_|
```

```
Warning: Never expose this VM to an untrusted network!

Contact: msfdev[at]metasploit.com

Login with msfadmin/msfadmin to get started


</pre>
<ul>
<li><a href="/twiki/">TWiki</a></li>
<li><a href="/phpMyAdmin/">phpMyAdmin</a></li>
<li><a href="/mutillidae/">Mutillidae</a></li>
<li><a href="/dvwa/">DVWA</a></li>
<li><a href="/dav/">WebDAV</a></li>
</ul>
</body>
</html>
```

10114 - ICMP Timestamp Request Remote Date Disclosure

Synopsis

It is possible to determine the exact time set on the remote host.

Description

The remote host answers to an ICMP timestamp request. This allows an attacker to know the date that is set on the targeted machine, which may assist an unauthenticated, remote attacker in defeating time-based authentication protocols.

Timestamps returned from machines running Windows Vista / 7 / 2008 / 2008 R2 are deliberately incorrect, but usually within 1000 seconds of the actual system time.

Solution

Filter out the ICMP timestamp requests (13), and the outgoing ICMP timestamp replies (14).

Risk Factor

None

References

CVE	CVE-1999-0524
XREF	CWE:200

Plugin Information

Published: 1999/08/01, Modified: 2019/03/06

Plugin Output

icmp/0

```
The difference between the local and remote clocks is 2267 seconds.
```

10397 - Microsoft Windows SMB LanMan Pipe Server Listing Disclosure

Synopsis

It is possible to obtain network information.

Description

It was possible to obtain the browse list of the remote Windows system by sending a request to the LANMAN pipe. The browse list is the list of the nearest Windows systems of the remote host.

Solution

n/a

Risk Factor

None

Plugin Information

Published: 2000/05/09, Modified: 2018/09/13

Plugin Output

tcp/445

```
Here is the browse list of the remote host :

METASPLOITABLE ( os : 0.0 )
OWASPBWA ( os : 0.0 )
```

10394 - Microsoft Windows SMB Log In Possible

Synopsis

It was possible to log into the remote host.

Description

The remote host is running a Microsoft Windows operating system or Samba, a CIFS/SMB server for Unix. It was possible to log into it using one of the following accounts :

- NULL session
- Guest account
- Supplied credentials

See Also

https://support.microsoft.com/en-us/help/143474/restricting-information-available-to-anonymous-logon-users

https://support.microsoft.com/en-us/help/246261

Solution

n/a

Risk Factor

None

Plugin Information

Published: 2000/05/09, Modified: 2018/11/15

Plugin Output

tcp/445

```
- NULL sessions are enabled on the remote host.
```

10785 - Microsoft Windows SMB NativeLanManager Remote System Information Disclosure

Synopsis

It was possible to obtain information about the remote operating system.

Description

Nessus was able to obtain the remote operating system name and version (Windows and/or Samba) by sending an authentication request to port 139 or 445. Note that this plugin requires SMB1 to be enabled on the host.

Solution

n/a

Risk Factor

None

Plugin Information

Published: 2001/10/17, Modified: 2017/11/30

Plugin Output

tcp/445

```
The remote Operating System is : Unix
The remote native LAN manager is : Samba 3.0.20-Debian
The remote SMB Domain Name is : METASPLOITABLE
```

11011 - Microsoft Windows SMB Service Detection

Synopsis

A file / print sharing service is listening on the remote host.

Description

The remote service understands the CIFS (Common Internet File System) or Server Message Block (SMB) protocol, used to provide shared access to files, printers, etc between nodes on a network.

Solution

n/a

Risk Factor

None

Plugin Information

Published: 2002/06/05, Modified: 2015/06/02

Plugin Output

tcp/139

```
An SMB server is running on this port.
```

11011 - Microsoft Windows SMB Service Detection

Synopsis

A file / print sharing service is listening on the remote host.

Description

The remote service understands the CIFS (Common Internet File System) or Server Message Block (SMB) protocol, used to provide shared access to files, printers, etc between nodes on a network.

Solution

n/a

Risk Factor

None

Plugin Information

Published: 2002/06/05, Modified: 2015/06/02

Plugin Output

tcp/445

```
A CIFS server is running on this port.
```

100871 - Microsoft Windows SMB Versions Supported (remote check)

Synopsis

It was possible to obtain information about the version of SMB running on the remote host.

Description

Nessus was able to obtain the version of SMB running on the remote host by sending an authentication request to port 139 or 445.

Note that this plugin is a remote check and does not work on agents.

Solution

n/a

Risk Factor

None

Plugin Information

Published: 2017/06/19, Modified: 2017/06/19

Plugin Output

tcp/445

```
The remote host supports the following versions of SMB :
  SMBv1
```

106716 - Microsoft Windows SMB2 Dialects Supported (remote check)

Synopsis

It was possible to obtain information about the dialects of SMB2 available on the remote host.

Description

Nessus was able to obtain the set of SMB2 dialects running on the remote host by sending an authentication request to port 139 or 445.

Solution

n/a

Risk Factor

None

Plugin Information

Published: 2018/02/09, Modified: 2018/09/12

Plugin Output

tcp/445

```
The remote host does NOT support the following SMB dialects :
_version_  _introduced in windows version_
2.0.2      Windows 2008
2.1        Windows 7
2.2.2      Windows 8 Beta
2.2.4      Windows 8 Beta
3.0        Windows 8
3.0.2      Windows 8.1
3.1        Windows 10
3.1.1      Windows 10
```

10437 - NFS Share Export List

Synopsis

The remote NFS server exports a list of shares.

Description

This plugin retrieves the list of NFS exported shares.

See Also

http://www.tldp.org/HOWTO/NFS-HOWTO/security.html

Solution

Ensure each share is intended to be exported.

Risk Factor

None

References

CVE	CVE-1999-0554

Plugin Information

Published: 2000/06/07, Modified: 2018/11/01

Plugin Output

tcp/2049

```
Here is the export list of 192.168.1.154 :
  / *
```

11219 - Nessus SYN scanner

Synopsis

It is possible to determine which TCP ports are open.

Description

This plugin is a SYN 'half-open' port scanner. It shall be reasonably quick even against a firewalled target.

Note that SYN scans are less intrusive than TCP (full connect) scans against broken services, but they might cause problems for less robust firewalls and also leave unclosed connections on the remote target, if the network is loaded.

Solution

Protect your target with an IP filter.

Risk Factor

None

Plugin Information

Published: 2009/02/04, Modified: 2019/08/20

Plugin Output

tcp/21

```
Port 21/tcp was found to be open
```

11219 - Nessus SYN scanner

Synopsis

It is possible to determine which TCP ports are open.

Description

This plugin is a SYN 'half-open' port scanner. It shall be reasonably quick even against a firewalled target.

Note that SYN scans are less intrusive than TCP (full connect) scans against broken services, but they might cause problems for less robust firewalls and also leave unclosed connections on the remote target, if the network is loaded.

Solution

Protect your target with an IP filter.

Risk Factor

None

Plugin Information

Published: 2009/02/04, Modified: 2019/08/20

Plugin Output

tcp/22

```
Port 22/tcp was found to be open
```

11219 - Nessus SYN scanner

Synopsis

It is possible to determine which TCP ports are open.

Description

This plugin is a SYN 'half-open' port scanner. It shall be reasonably quick even against a firewalled target.

Note that SYN scans are less intrusive than TCP (full connect) scans against broken services, but they might cause problems for less robust firewalls and also leave unclosed connections on the remote target, if the network is loaded.

Solution

Protect your target with an IP filter.

Risk Factor

None

Plugin Information

Published: 2009/02/04, Modified: 2019/08/20

Plugin Output

tcp/23

```
Port 23/tcp was found to be open
```

11219 - Nessus SYN scanner

Synopsis

It is possible to determine which TCP ports are open.

Description

This plugin is a SYN 'half-open' port scanner. It shall be reasonably quick even against a firewalled target.

Note that SYN scans are less intrusive than TCP (full connect) scans against broken services, but they might cause problems for less robust firewalls and also leave unclosed connections on the remote target, if the network is loaded.

Solution

Protect your target with an IP filter.

Risk Factor

None

Plugin Information

Published: 2009/02/04, Modified: 2019/08/20

Plugin Output

tcp/25

```
Port 25/tcp was found to be open
```

11219 - Nessus SYN scanner

Synopsis

It is possible to determine which TCP ports are open.

Description

This plugin is a SYN 'half-open' port scanner. It shall be reasonably quick even against a firewalled target.

Note that SYN scans are less intrusive than TCP (full connect) scans against broken services, but they might cause problems for less robust firewalls and also leave unclosed connections on the remote target, if the network is loaded.

Solution

Protect your target with an IP filter.

Risk Factor

None

Plugin Information

Published: 2009/02/04, Modified: 2019/08/20

Plugin Output

tcp/53

```
Port 53/tcp was found to be open
```

11219 - Nessus SYN scanner

Synopsis

It is possible to determine which TCP ports are open.

Description

This plugin is a SYN 'half-open' port scanner. It shall be reasonably quick even against a firewalled target.

Note that SYN scans are less intrusive than TCP (full connect) scans against broken services, but they might cause problems for less robust firewalls and also leave unclosed connections on the remote target, if the network is loaded.

Solution

Protect your target with an IP filter.

Risk Factor

None

Plugin Information

Published: 2009/02/04, Modified: 2019/08/20

Plugin Output

tcp/80

```
Port 80/tcp was found to be open
```

11219 - Nessus SYN scanner

Synopsis

It is possible to determine which TCP ports are open.

Description

This plugin is a SYN 'half-open' port scanner. It shall be reasonably quick even against a firewalled target.

Note that SYN scans are less intrusive than TCP (full connect) scans against broken services, but they might cause problems for less robust firewalls and also leave unclosed connections on the remote target, if the network is loaded.

Solution

Protect your target with an IP filter.

Risk Factor

None

Plugin Information

Published: 2009/02/04, Modified: 2019/08/20

Plugin Output

tcp/111

```
Port 111/tcp was found to be open
```

11219 - Nessus SYN scanner

Synopsis

It is possible to determine which TCP ports are open.

Description

This plugin is a SYN 'half-open' port scanner. It shall be reasonably quick even against a firewalled target.

Note that SYN scans are less intrusive than TCP (full connect) scans against broken services, but they might cause problems for less robust firewalls and also leave unclosed connections on the remote target, if the network is loaded.

Solution

Protect your target with an IP filter.

Risk Factor

None

Plugin Information

Published: 2009/02/04, Modified: 2019/08/20

Plugin Output

tcp/139

```
Port 139/tcp was found to be open
```

11219 - Nessus SYN scanner

Synopsis

It is possible to determine which TCP ports are open.

Description

This plugin is a SYN 'half-open' port scanner. It shall be reasonably quick even against a firewalled target.

Note that SYN scans are less intrusive than TCP (full connect) scans against broken services, but they might cause problems for less robust firewalls and also leave unclosed connections on the remote target, if the network is loaded.

Solution

Protect your target with an IP filter.

Risk Factor

None

Plugin Information

Published: 2009/02/04, Modified: 2019/08/20

Plugin Output

tcp/445

```
Port 445/tcp was found to be open
```

11219 - Nessus SYN scanner

Synopsis

It is possible to determine which TCP ports are open.

Description

This plugin is a SYN 'half-open' port scanner. It shall be reasonably quick even against a firewalled target.

Note that SYN scans are less intrusive than TCP (full connect) scans against broken services, but they might cause problems for less robust firewalls and also leave unclosed connections on the remote target, if the network is loaded.

Solution

Protect your target with an IP filter.

Risk Factor

None

Plugin Information

Published: 2009/02/04, Modified: 2019/08/20

Plugin Output

tcp/512

```
Port 512/tcp was found to be open
```

11219 - Nessus SYN scanner

Synopsis

It is possible to determine which TCP ports are open.

Description

This plugin is a SYN 'half-open' port scanner. It shall be reasonably quick even against a firewalled target.

Note that SYN scans are less intrusive than TCP (full connect) scans against broken services, but they might cause problems for less robust firewalls and also leave unclosed connections on the remote target, if the network is loaded.

Solution

Protect your target with an IP filter.

Risk Factor

None

Plugin Information

Published: 2009/02/04, Modified: 2019/08/20

Plugin Output

tcp/513

```
Port 513/tcp was found to be open
```

11219 - Nessus SYN scanner

Synopsis

It is possible to determine which TCP ports are open.

Description

This plugin is a SYN 'half-open' port scanner. It shall be reasonably quick even against a firewalled target.

Note that SYN scans are less intrusive than TCP (full connect) scans against broken services, but they might cause problems for less robust firewalls and also leave unclosed connections on the remote target, if the network is loaded.

Solution

Protect your target with an IP filter.

Risk Factor

None

Plugin Information

Published: 2009/02/04, Modified: 2019/08/20

Plugin Output

tcp/514

```
Port 514/tcp was found to be open
```

11219 - Nessus SYN scanner

Synopsis

It is possible to determine which TCP ports are open.

Description

This plugin is a SYN 'half-open' port scanner. It shall be reasonably quick even against a firewalled target.

Note that SYN scans are less intrusive than TCP (full connect) scans against broken services, but they might cause problems for less robust firewalls and also leave unclosed connections on the remote target, if the network is loaded.

Solution

Protect your target with an IP filter.

Risk Factor

None

Plugin Information

Published: 2009/02/04, Modified: 2019/08/20

Plugin Output

tcp/1099

```
Port 1099/tcp was found to be open
```

11219 - Nessus SYN scanner

Synopsis

It is possible to determine which TCP ports are open.

Description

This plugin is a SYN 'half-open' port scanner. It shall be reasonably quick even against a firewalled target.

Note that SYN scans are less intrusive than TCP (full connect) scans against broken services, but they might cause problems for less robust firewalls and also leave unclosed connections on the remote target, if the network is loaded.

Solution

Protect your target with an IP filter.

Risk Factor

None

Plugin Information

Published: 2009/02/04, Modified: 2019/08/20

Plugin Output

tcp/1524

```
Port 1524/tcp was found to be open
```

11219 - Nessus SYN scanner

Synopsis

It is possible to determine which TCP ports are open.

Description

This plugin is a SYN 'half-open' port scanner. It shall be reasonably quick even against a firewalled target.

Note that SYN scans are less intrusive than TCP (full connect) scans against broken services, but they might cause problems for less robust firewalls and also leave unclosed connections on the remote target, if the network is loaded.

Solution

Protect your target with an IP filter.

Risk Factor

None

Plugin Information

Published: 2009/02/04, Modified: 2019/08/20

Plugin Output

tcp/2049

```
Port 2049/tcp was found to be open
```

11219 - Nessus SYN scanner

Synopsis

It is possible to determine which TCP ports are open.

Description

This plugin is a SYN 'half-open' port scanner. It shall be reasonably quick even against a firewalled target.

Note that SYN scans are less intrusive than TCP (full connect) scans against broken services, but they might cause problems for less robust firewalls and also leave unclosed connections on the remote target, if the network is loaded.

Solution

Protect your target with an IP filter.

Risk Factor

None

Plugin Information

Published: 2009/02/04, Modified: 2019/08/20

Plugin Output

tcp/2121

```
Port 2121/tcp was found to be open
```

11219 - Nessus SYN scanner

Synopsis

It is possible to determine which TCP ports are open.

Description

This plugin is a SYN 'half-open' port scanner. It shall be reasonably quick even against a firewalled target.

Note that SYN scans are less intrusive than TCP (full connect) scans against broken services, but they might cause problems for less robust firewalls and also leave unclosed connections on the remote target, if the network is loaded.

Solution

Protect your target with an IP filter.

Risk Factor

None

Plugin Information

Published: 2009/02/04, Modified: 2019/08/20

Plugin Output

tcp/3306

```
Port 3306/tcp was found to be open
```

11219 - Nessus SYN scanner

Synopsis

It is possible to determine which TCP ports are open.

Description

This plugin is a SYN 'half-open' port scanner. It shall be reasonably quick even against a firewalled target.

Note that SYN scans are less intrusive than TCP (full connect) scans against broken services, but they might cause problems for less robust firewalls and also leave unclosed connections on the remote target, if the network is loaded.

Solution

Protect your target with an IP filter.

Risk Factor

None

Plugin Information

Published: 2009/02/04, Modified: 2019/08/20

Plugin Output

tcp/3632

```
Port 3632/tcp was found to be open
```

11219 - Nessus SYN scanner

Synopsis

It is possible to determine which TCP ports are open.

Description

This plugin is a SYN 'half-open' port scanner. It shall be reasonably quick even against a firewalled target.

Note that SYN scans are less intrusive than TCP (full connect) scans against broken services, but they might cause problems for less robust firewalls and also leave unclosed connections on the remote target, if the network is loaded.

Solution

Protect your target with an IP filter.

Risk Factor

None

Plugin Information

Published: 2009/02/04, Modified: 2019/08/20

Plugin Output

tcp/5432

```
Port 5432/tcp was found to be open
```

11219 - Nessus SYN scanner

Synopsis

It is possible to determine which TCP ports are open.

Description

This plugin is a SYN 'half-open' port scanner. It shall be reasonably quick even against a firewalled target.

Note that SYN scans are less intrusive than TCP (full connect) scans against broken services, but they might cause problems for less robust firewalls and also leave unclosed connections on the remote target, if the network is loaded.

Solution

Protect your target with an IP filter.

Risk Factor

None

Plugin Information

Published: 2009/02/04, Modified: 2019/08/20

Plugin Output

tcp/5900

```
Port 5900/tcp was found to be open
```

11219 - Nessus SYN scanner

Synopsis

It is possible to determine which TCP ports are open.

Description

This plugin is a SYN 'half-open' port scanner. It shall be reasonably quick even against a firewalled target.

Note that SYN scans are less intrusive than TCP (full connect) scans against broken services, but they might cause problems for less robust firewalls and also leave unclosed connections on the remote target, if the network is loaded.

Solution

Protect your target with an IP filter.

Risk Factor

None

Plugin Information

Published: 2009/02/04, Modified: 2019/08/20

Plugin Output

tcp/6000

```
Port 6000/tcp was found to be open
```

11219 - Nessus SYN scanner

Synopsis

It is possible to determine which TCP ports are open.

Description

This plugin is a SYN 'half-open' port scanner. It shall be reasonably quick even against a firewalled target.

Note that SYN scans are less intrusive than TCP (full connect) scans against broken services, but they might cause problems for less robust firewalls and also leave unclosed connections on the remote target, if the network is loaded.

Solution

Protect your target with an IP filter.

Risk Factor

None

Plugin Information

Published: 2009/02/04, Modified: 2019/08/20

Plugin Output

tcp/6667

```
Port 6667/tcp was found to be open
```

11219 - Nessus SYN scanner

Synopsis

It is possible to determine which TCP ports are open.

Description

This plugin is a SYN 'half-open' port scanner. It shall be reasonably quick even against a firewalled target.

Note that SYN scans are less intrusive than TCP (full connect) scans against broken services, but they might cause problems for less robust firewalls and also leave unclosed connections on the remote target, if the network is loaded.

Solution

Protect your target with an IP filter.

Risk Factor

None

Plugin Information

Published: 2009/02/04, Modified: 2019/08/20

Plugin Output

tcp/8009

```
Port 8009/tcp was found to be open
```

11219 - Nessus SYN scanner

Synopsis

It is possible to determine which TCP ports are open.

Description

This plugin is a SYN 'half-open' port scanner. It shall be reasonably quick even against a firewalled target.

Note that SYN scans are less intrusive than TCP (full connect) scans against broken services, but they might cause problems for less robust firewalls and also leave unclosed connections on the remote target, if the network is loaded.

Solution

Protect your target with an IP filter.

Risk Factor

None

Plugin Information

Published: 2009/02/04, Modified: 2019/08/20

Plugin Output

tcp/8180

```
Port 8180/tcp was found to be open
```

11219 - Nessus SYN scanner

Synopsis

It is possible to determine which TCP ports are open.

Description

This plugin is a SYN 'half-open' port scanner. It shall be reasonably quick even against a firewalled target.

Note that SYN scans are less intrusive than TCP (full connect) scans against broken services, but they might cause problems for less robust firewalls and also leave unclosed connections on the remote target, if the network is loaded.

Solution

Protect your target with an IP filter.

Risk Factor

None

Plugin Information

Published: 2009/02/04, Modified: 2019/08/20

Plugin Output

tcp/8787

```
Port 8787/tcp was found to be open
```

19506 - Nessus Scan Information

Synopsis

This plugin displays information about the Nessus scan.

Description

This plugin displays, for each tested host, information about the scan itself :

- The version of the plugin set.
- The type of scanner (Nessus or Nessus Home).
- The version of the Nessus Engine.
- The port scanner(s) used.
- The port range scanned.
- Whether credentialed or third-party patch management checks are possible.
- The date of the scan.
- The duration of the scan.
- The number of hosts scanned in parallel.
- The number of checks done in parallel.

Solution

n/a

Risk Factor

None

Plugin Information

Published: 2005/08/26, Modified: 2019/03/06

Plugin Output

tcp/0

```
Information about this scan :

Nessus version : 8.7.1
Plugin feed version : 201910010400
Scanner edition used : Nessus Home
Scan type : Normal
Scan policy used : Basic Network Scan
Scanner IP : 192.168.1.202
Port scanner(s) : nessus_syn_scanner
Port range : default
Thorough tests : no
Experimental tests : no
Paranoia level : 1
```

```
Report verbosity : 1
Safe checks : yes
Optimize the test : yes
Credentialed checks : no
Patch management checks : None
CGI scanning : disabled
Web application tests : disabled
Max hosts : 30
Max checks : 4
Recv timeout : 5
Backports : Detected
Allow post-scan editing: Yes
Scan Start Date : 2019/10/2 0:06 CDT
Scan duration : 739 sec
```

11936 - OS Identification

Synopsis

It is possible to guess the remote operating system.

Description

Using a combination of remote probes (e.g., TCP/IP, SMB, HTTP, NTP, SNMP, etc.), it is possible to guess the name of the remote operating system in use. It is also possible sometimes to guess the version of the operating system.

Solution

n/a

Risk Factor

None

Plugin Information

Published: 2003/12/09, Modified: 2019/09/04

Plugin Output

tcp/0

```
Remote operating system : Linux Kernel 2.6.24-16-server on Ubuntu 8.04
Confidence level : 100
Method : LinuxDistribution

Not all fingerprints could give a match. If you think some or all of
the following could be used to identify the host's operating system,
please email them to os-signatures@nessus.org. Be sure to include a
brief description of the host itself, such as the actual operating
system or product / model names.

SSH:SSH-2.0-OpenSSH_4.7p1 Debian-8ubuntu1
uname:Linux metasploitable 2.6.24-16-server #1 SMP Thu Apr 10 13:58:00 UTC 2008 i686 GNU/Linux

SinFP:
   P1:B10113:F0x12:W5840:O0204ffff:M1460:
   P2:B10113:F0x12:W5792:O0204ffff0402080affffffff4445414401030307:M1460:
   P3:B10120:F0x04:W0:O0:M0
   P4:80701_7_p=8009
SMTP:!:220 metasploitable.localdomain ESMTP Postfix (Ubuntu)
SSLcert:!:i/CN:ubuntu804-base.localdomaini/O:OCOSAi/OU:Office for Complication of Otherwise Simple
 Affairss/CN:ubuntu804-base.localdomains/O:OCOSAs/OU:Office for Complication of Otherwise Simple
 Affairs
ed093088706603bfd5dc237399b498da2d4d31c6



The remote host is running Linux Kernel 2.6.24-16-server on Ubuntu 8.04
```

97993 - OS Identification and Installed Software Enumeration over SSH v2 (Using New SSH Library)

Synopsis

Information about the remote host can be disclosed via an authenticated session.

Description

Nessus was able to login to the remote host using SSH or local commands and extract the list of installed packages.

Solution

n/a

Risk Factor

None

Plugin Information

Published: 2017/05/30, Modified: 2019/08/21

Plugin Output

tcp/0

```
It was possible to log into the remote host via SSH using 'password' authentication.

The output of "uname -a" is :
Linux metasploitable 2.6.24-16-server #1 SMP Thu Apr 10 13:58:00 UTC 2008 i686 GNU/Linux

The remote Debian system is :
lenny/sid

This is a Ubuntu system
Local security checks have been disabled because of the following
error :


sh_shell_handler [channel 0]: ERROR - unable to reach command end marker.
Command did not complete due to timeout or other error.
We are able to identify the remote host, but encountered an error.
Local security checks have NOT been enabled.

Runtime : 31.148853 seconds
```

50845 - OpenSSL Detection

Synopsis

The remote service appears to use OpenSSL to encrypt traffic.

Description

Based on its response to a TLS request with a specially crafted server name extension, it seems that the remote service is using the OpenSSL library to encrypt traffic.

Note that this plugin can only detect OpenSSL implementations that have enabled support for TLS extensions (RFC 4366).

See Also

https://www.openssl.org/

Solution

n/a

Risk Factor

None

Plugin Information

Published: 2010/11/30, Modified: 2018/11/15

Plugin Output

tcp/5432

48243 - PHP Version Detection

Synopsis

It was possible to obtain the version number of the remote PHP installation.

Description

Nessus was able to determine the version of PHP available on the remote web server.

Solution

n/a

Risk Factor

None

Plugin Information

Published: 2010/08/04, Modified: 2019/06/19

Plugin Output

tcp/80

```
Nessus was able to identify the following PHP version information :

  Version : 5.2.4-2ubuntu5.10
  Source  : X-Powered-By: PHP/5.2.4-2ubuntu5.10
```

66334 - Patch Report

Synopsis

The remote host is missing several patches.

Description

The remote host is missing one or more security patches. This plugin lists the newest version of each patch to install to make sure the remote host is up-to-date.

Solution

Install the patches listed below.

Risk Factor

None

Plugin Information

Published: 2013/07/08, Modified: 2019/09/10

Plugin Output

tcp/0

```
. You need to take the following action :

[ Samba Badlock Vulnerability (90509) ]

+ Action to take : Upgrade to Samba version 4.2.11 / 4.3.8 / 4.4.2 or later.
```

118224 - PostgreSQL STARTTLS Support

Synopsis

The remote service supports encrypting traffic.

Description

The remote PostgreSQL server supports the use of encryption initiated during pre-login to switch from a cleartext to an encrypted communications channel.

See Also

https://www.postgresql.org/docs/9.2/protocol-flow.html#AEN96066

https://www.postgresql.org/docs/9.2/protocol-message-formats.html

Solution

n/a

Risk Factor

None

Plugin Information

Published: 2018/10/19, Modified: 2018/11/15

Plugin Output

tcp/5432

```
Here is the PostgreSQL's SSL certificate that Nessus
was able to collect after sending a pre-login packet :

------------------------------ snip ------------------------------
Subject Name:

Country: XX
State/Province: There is no such thing outside US
Locality: Everywhere
Organization: OCOSA
Organization Unit: Office for Complication of Otherwise Simple Affairs
Common Name: ubuntu804-base.localdomain
Email Address: root@ubuntu804-base.localdomain

Issuer Name:

Country: XX
State/Province: There is no such thing outside US
Locality: Everywhere
Organization: OCOSA
Organization Unit: Office for Complication of Otherwise Simple Affairs
```

```
Common Name: ubuntu804-base.localdomain
Email Address: root@ubuntu804-base.localdomain

Serial Number: 00 FA F9 3A 4C 7F B6 B9 CC

Version: 1

Signature Algorithm: SHA-1 With RSA Encryption

Not Valid Before: Mar 17 14:07:45 2010 GMT
Not Valid After: Apr 16 14:07:45 2010 GMT

Public Key Info:

Algorithm: RSA Encryption
Key Length: 1024 bits
Public Key: 00 D6 B4 13 36 33 9A 95 71 7B 1B DE 7C 83 75 DA 71 B1 3C A9
            7F FE AD 64 1B 77 E9 4F AE BE CA D4 F8 CB EF AE BB 43 79 24
            73 FF 3C E5 9E 3B 6D FC C8 B1 AC FA 4C 4D 5E 9B 4C 99 54 0B
            D7 A8 4A 50 BA A9 DE 1D 1F F4 E4 6B 02 A3 F4 6B 45 CD 4C AF
            8D 89 62 33 8F 65 BB 36 61 9F C4 2C 73 C1 4E 2E A0 A8 14 4E
            98 70 46 61 BB D1 B9 31 DF 8C 99 EE 75 6B 79 3C 40 A0 AE 97
            00 90 9D DC 99 0D 33 A4 B5
Exponent: 01 00 01

Signature Length: 128 bytes / 1024 bits
Signature: 00 92 A4 B4 B8 14 55 63 25 51 4A 0B C3 2A 22 CF 3A F8 17 6A
           0C CF 66 AA A7 65 2F 48 6D CD E3 3E 5C 9F 77 6C D4 44 54 1F
           1E 84 4F 8E D4 8D DD AC 2D 88 09 21 A8 DA 56 2C A9 05 3C 49
           68 35 19 75 0C DA 53 23 88 88 19 2D 74 26 C1 22 65 EE 11 68
           83 6A 53 4A 9C 27 CB A0 B4 E9 8D 29 0C B2 3C 18 5C 67 CC 53
           A6 1E 30 D0 AA 26 7B 1E AE 40 B9 29 01 6C 2E BC A2 19 94 7C
           15 6E 8D 30 38 F6 CA 2E 75


------------------------------ snip ------------ [...]
```

26024 - PostgreSQL Server Detection

Synopsis

A database service is listening on the remote host.

Description

The remote service is a PostgreSQL database server, or a derivative such as EnterpriseDB.

See Also

https://www.postgresql.org/

Solution

Limit incoming traffic to this port if desired.

Risk Factor

None

Plugin Information

Published: 2007/09/14, Modified: 2019/06/27

Plugin Output

tcp/5432

11111 - RPC Services Enumeration

Synopsis

An ONC RPC service is running on the remote host.

Description

By sending a DUMP request to the portmapper, it was possible to enumerate the ONC RPC services running on the remote port. Using this information, it is possible to connect and bind to each service by sending an RPC request to the remote port.

Solution

n/a

Risk Factor

None

Plugin Information

Published: 2002/08/24, Modified: 2011/05/24

Plugin Output

tcp/111

```
The following RPC services are available on TCP port 111 :

 - program: 100000 (portmapper), version: 2
```

11111 - RPC Services Enumeration

Synopsis

An ONC RPC service is running on the remote host.

Description

By sending a DUMP request to the portmapper, it was possible to enumerate the ONC RPC services running on the remote port. Using this information, it is possible to connect and bind to each service by sending an RPC request to the remote port.

Solution

n/a

Risk Factor

None

Plugin Information

Published: 2002/08/24, Modified: 2011/05/24

Plugin Output

udp/111

```
The following RPC services are available on UDP port 111 :

 - program: 100000 (portmapper), version: 2
```

11111 - RPC Services Enumeration

Synopsis

An ONC RPC service is running on the remote host.

Description

By sending a DUMP request to the portmapper, it was possible to enumerate the ONC RPC services running on the remote port. Using this information, it is possible to connect and bind to each service by sending an RPC request to the remote port.

Solution

n/a

Risk Factor

None

Plugin Information

Published: 2002/08/24, Modified: 2011/05/24

Plugin Output

tcp/2049

```
The following RPC services are available on TCP port 2049 :

 - program: 100003 (nfs), version: 2
 - program: 100003 (nfs), version: 3
 - program: 100003 (nfs), version: 4
```

11111 - RPC Services Enumeration

Synopsis

An ONC RPC service is running on the remote host.

Description

By sending a DUMP request to the portmapper, it was possible to enumerate the ONC RPC services running on the remote port. Using this information, it is possible to connect and bind to each service by sending an RPC request to the remote port.

Solution

n/a

Risk Factor

None

Plugin Information

Published: 2002/08/24, Modified: 2011/05/24

Plugin Output

udp/2049

```
The following RPC services are available on UDP port 2049 :

 - program: 100003 (nfs), version: 2
 - program: 100003 (nfs), version: 3
 - program: 100003 (nfs), version: 4
```

11111 - RPC Services Enumeration

Synopsis

An ONC RPC service is running on the remote host.

Description

By sending a DUMP request to the portmapper, it was possible to enumerate the ONC RPC services running on the remote port. Using this information, it is possible to connect and bind to each service by sending an RPC request to the remote port.

Solution

n/a

Risk Factor

None

Plugin Information

Published: 2002/08/24, Modified: 2011/05/24

Plugin Output

tcp/35343

```
The following RPC services are available on TCP port 35343 :

 - program: 100021 (nlockmgr), version: 1
 - program: 100021 (nlockmgr), version: 3
 - program: 100021 (nlockmgr), version: 4
```

11111 - RPC Services Enumeration

Synopsis

An ONC RPC service is running on the remote host.

Description

By sending a DUMP request to the portmapper, it was possible to enumerate the ONC RPC services running on the remote port. Using this information, it is possible to connect and bind to each service by sending an RPC request to the remote port.

Solution

n/a

Risk Factor

None

Plugin Information

Published: 2002/08/24, Modified: 2011/05/24

Plugin Output

udp/35785

```
The following RPC services are available on UDP port 35785 :

 - program: 100021 (nlockmgr), version: 1
 - program: 100021 (nlockmgr), version: 3
 - program: 100021 (nlockmgr), version: 4
```

11111 - RPC Services Enumeration

Synopsis

An ONC RPC service is running on the remote host.

Description

By sending a DUMP request to the portmapper, it was possible to enumerate the ONC RPC services running on the remote port. Using this information, it is possible to connect and bind to each service by sending an RPC request to the remote port.

Solution

n/a

Risk Factor

None

Plugin Information

Published: 2002/08/24, Modified: 2011/05/24

Plugin Output

tcp/50346

```
The following RPC services are available on TCP port 50346 :

 - program: 100005 (mountd), version: 1
 - program: 100005 (mountd), version: 2
 - program: 100005 (mountd), version: 3
```

11111 - RPC Services Enumeration

Synopsis

An ONC RPC service is running on the remote host.

Description

By sending a DUMP request to the portmapper, it was possible to enumerate the ONC RPC services running on the remote port. Using this information, it is possible to connect and bind to each service by sending an RPC request to the remote port.

Solution

n/a

Risk Factor

None

Plugin Information

Published: 2002/08/24, Modified: 2011/05/24

Plugin Output

tcp/51443

```
The following RPC services are available on TCP port 51443 :

 - program: 100024 (status), version: 1
```

11111 - RPC Services Enumeration

Synopsis

An ONC RPC service is running on the remote host.

Description

By sending a DUMP request to the portmapper, it was possible to enumerate the ONC RPC services running on the remote port. Using this information, it is possible to connect and bind to each service by sending an RPC request to the remote port.

Solution

n/a

Risk Factor

None

Plugin Information

Published: 2002/08/24, Modified: 2011/05/24

Plugin Output

udp/58114

```
The following RPC services are available on UDP port 58114 :

 - program: 100024 (status), version: 1
```

11111 - RPC Services Enumeration

Synopsis

An ONC RPC service is running on the remote host.

Description

By sending a DUMP request to the portmapper, it was possible to enumerate the ONC RPC services running on the remote port. Using this information, it is possible to connect and bind to each service by sending an RPC request to the remote port.

Solution

n/a

Risk Factor

None

Plugin Information

Published: 2002/08/24, Modified: 2011/05/24

Plugin Output

udp/59011

```
The following RPC services are available on UDP port 59011 :

 - program: 100005 (mountd), version: 1
 - program: 100005 (mountd), version: 2
 - program: 100005 (mountd), version: 3
```

53335 - RPC portmapper (TCP)

Synopsis

An ONC RPC portmapper is running on the remote host.

Description

The RPC portmapper is running on this port.

The portmapper allows someone to get the port number of each RPC service running on the remote host by sending either multiple lookup requests or a DUMP request.

Solution

n/a

Risk Factor

None

Plugin Information

Published: 2011/04/08, Modified: 2011/08/29

Plugin Output

tcp/111

10223 - RPC portmapper Service Detection

Synopsis

An ONC RPC portmapper is running on the remote host.

Description

The RPC portmapper is running on this port.

The portmapper allows someone to get the port number of each RPC service running on the remote host by sending either multiple lookup requests or a DUMP request.

Solution

n/a

Risk Factor

None

References

CVE	CVE-1999-0632

Plugin Information

Published: 1999/08/19, Modified: 2014/02/19

Plugin Output

udp/111

25221 - Remote listeners enumeration (Linux / AIX)

Synopsis

Using the supplied credentials, it was possible to identify the process listening on the remote port.

Description

By logging into the remote host with the supplied credentials, Nessus was able to obtain the name of the process listening on the remote port.

Note that the method used by this plugin only works for hosts running Linux or AIX.

Solution

n/a

Risk Factor

None

Plugin Information

Published: 2007/05/16, Modified: 2019/01/07

Plugin Output

tcp/21

```
Process ID   : 5095
Executable   : /usr/sbin/xinetd
Command line : /usr/sbin/xinetd -pidfile /var/run/xinetd.pid -stayalive -inetd_compat
```

25221 - Remote listeners enumeration (Linux / AIX)

Synopsis

Using the supplied credentials, it was possible to identify the process listening on the remote port.

Description

By logging into the remote host with the supplied credentials, Nessus was able to obtain the name of the process listening on the remote port.

Note that the method used by this plugin only works for hosts running Linux or AIX.

Solution

n/a

Risk Factor

None

Plugin Information

Published: 2007/05/16, Modified: 2019/01/07

Plugin Output

tcp/22

```
Process ID   : 4666
Executable   : /usr/sbin/sshd
Command line : /usr/sbin/sshd
```

25221 - Remote listeners enumeration (Linux / AIX)

Synopsis

Using the supplied credentials, it was possible to identify the process listening on the remote port.

Description

By logging into the remote host with the supplied credentials, Nessus was able to obtain the name of the process listening on the remote port.

Note that the method used by this plugin only works for hosts running Linux or AIX.

Solution

n/a

Risk Factor

None

Plugin Information

Published: 2007/05/16, Modified: 2019/01/07

Plugin Output

tcp/23

```
Process ID   : 5095
Executable   : /usr/sbin/xinetd
Command line : /usr/sbin/xinetd -pidfile /var/run/xinetd.pid -stayalive -inetd_compat
```

25221 - Remote listeners enumeration (Linux / AIX)

Synopsis

Using the supplied credentials, it was possible to identify the process listening on the remote port.

Description

By logging into the remote host with the supplied credentials, Nessus was able to obtain the name of the process listening on the remote port.

Note that the method used by this plugin only works for hosts running Linux or AIX.

Solution

n/a

Risk Factor

None

Plugin Information

Published: 2007/05/16, Modified: 2019/01/07

Plugin Output

tcp/25

```
Process ID   : 5032
Executable   : /usr/lib/postfix/master
Command line : /usr/lib/postfix/master
```

25221 - Remote listeners enumeration (Linux / AIX)

Synopsis

Using the supplied credentials, it was possible to identify the process listening on the remote port.

Description

By logging into the remote host with the supplied credentials, Nessus was able to obtain the name of the process listening on the remote port.

Note that the method used by this plugin only works for hosts running Linux or AIX.

Solution

n/a

Risk Factor

None

Plugin Information

Published: 2007/05/16, Modified: 2019/01/07

Plugin Output

tcp/53

```
Process ID   : 4644
Executable   : /usr/sbin/named
Command line : /usr/sbin/named -u bind
```

25221 - Remote listeners enumeration (Linux / AIX)

Synopsis

Using the supplied credentials, it was possible to identify the process listening on the remote port.

Description

By logging into the remote host with the supplied credentials, Nessus was able to obtain the name of the process listening on the remote port.

Note that the method used by this plugin only works for hosts running Linux or AIX.

Solution

n/a

Risk Factor

None

Plugin Information

Published: 2007/05/16, Modified: 2019/01/07

Plugin Output

udp/53

```
Process ID   : 4644
Executable   : /usr/sbin/named
Command line : /usr/sbin/named -u bind
```

25221 - Remote listeners enumeration (Linux / AIX)

Synopsis

Using the supplied credentials, it was possible to identify the process listening on the remote port.

Description

By logging into the remote host with the supplied credentials, Nessus was able to obtain the name of the process listening on the remote port.

Note that the method used by this plugin only works for hosts running Linux or AIX.

Solution

n/a

Risk Factor

None

Plugin Information

Published: 2007/05/16, Modified: 2019/01/07

Plugin Output

udp/69

```
Process ID   : 5095
Executable   : /usr/sbin/xinetd
Command line : /usr/sbin/xinetd -pidfile /var/run/xinetd.pid -stayalive -inetd_compat
```

25221 - Remote listeners enumeration (Linux / AIX)

Synopsis

Using the supplied credentials, it was possible to identify the process listening on the remote port.

Description

By logging into the remote host with the supplied credentials, Nessus was able to obtain the name of the process listening on the remote port.

Note that the method used by this plugin only works for hosts running Linux or AIX.

Solution

n/a

Risk Factor

None

Plugin Information

Published: 2007/05/16, Modified: 2019/01/07

Plugin Output

tcp/80

```
Process ID   : 5176
Executable   : /usr/sbin/apache2
Command line : /usr/sbin/apache2 -k start
```

25221 - Remote listeners enumeration (Linux / AIX)

Synopsis

Using the supplied credentials, it was possible to identify the process listening on the remote port.

Description

By logging into the remote host with the supplied credentials, Nessus was able to obtain the name of the process listening on the remote port.

Note that the method used by this plugin only works for hosts running Linux or AIX.

Solution

n/a

Risk Factor

None

Plugin Information

Published: 2007/05/16, Modified: 2019/01/07

Plugin Output

tcp/111

```
Process ID   : 4261
Executable   : /sbin/portmap
Command line : /sbin/portmap
```

25221 - Remote listeners enumeration (Linux / AIX)

Synopsis

Using the supplied credentials, it was possible to identify the process listening on the remote port.

Description

By logging into the remote host with the supplied credentials, Nessus was able to obtain the name of the process listening on the remote port.

Note that the method used by this plugin only works for hosts running Linux or AIX.

Solution

n/a

Risk Factor

None

Plugin Information

Published: 2007/05/16, Modified: 2019/01/07

Plugin Output

udp/111

```
Process ID   : 4261
Executable   : /sbin/portmap
Command line : /sbin/portmap
```

25221 - Remote listeners enumeration (Linux / AIX)

Synopsis

Using the supplied credentials, it was possible to identify the process listening on the remote port.

Description

By logging into the remote host with the supplied credentials, Nessus was able to obtain the name of the process listening on the remote port.

Note that the method used by this plugin only works for hosts running Linux or AIX.

Solution

n/a

Risk Factor

None

Plugin Information

Published: 2007/05/16, Modified: 2019/01/07

Plugin Output

udp/137

```
Process ID   : 5039
Executable   : /usr/sbin/nmbd
Command line : /usr/sbin/nmbd -D
```

25221 - Remote listeners enumeration (Linux / AIX)

Synopsis

Using the supplied credentials, it was possible to identify the process listening on the remote port.

Description

By logging into the remote host with the supplied credentials, Nessus was able to obtain the name of the process listening on the remote port.

Note that the method used by this plugin only works for hosts running Linux or AIX.

Solution

n/a

Risk Factor

None

Plugin Information

Published: 2007/05/16, Modified: 2019/01/07

Plugin Output

udp/138

```
Process ID   : 5039
Executable   : /usr/sbin/nmbd
Command line : /usr/sbin/nmbd -D
```

25221 - Remote listeners enumeration (Linux / AIX)

Synopsis

Using the supplied credentials, it was possible to identify the process listening on the remote port.

Description

By logging into the remote host with the supplied credentials, Nessus was able to obtain the name of the process listening on the remote port.

Note that the method used by this plugin only works for hosts running Linux or AIX.

Solution

n/a

Risk Factor

None

Plugin Information

Published: 2007/05/16, Modified: 2019/01/07

Plugin Output

tcp/139

```
Process ID   : 5041
Executable   : /usr/sbin/smbd
Command line : /usr/sbin/smbd -D
```

25221 - Remote listeners enumeration (Linux / AIX)

Synopsis

Using the supplied credentials, it was possible to identify the process listening on the remote port.

Description

By logging into the remote host with the supplied credentials, Nessus was able to obtain the name of the process listening on the remote port.

Note that the method used by this plugin only works for hosts running Linux or AIX.

Solution

n/a

Risk Factor

None

Plugin Information

Published: 2007/05/16, Modified: 2019/01/07

Plugin Output

tcp/445

```
Process ID   : 5041
Executable   : /usr/sbin/smbd
Command line : /usr/sbin/smbd -D
```

25221 - Remote listeners enumeration (Linux / AIX)

Synopsis

Using the supplied credentials, it was possible to identify the process listening on the remote port.

Description

By logging into the remote host with the supplied credentials, Nessus was able to obtain the name of the process listening on the remote port.

Note that the method used by this plugin only works for hosts running Linux or AIX.

Solution

n/a

Risk Factor

None

Plugin Information

Published: 2007/05/16, Modified: 2019/01/07

Plugin Output

tcp/512

```
Process ID   : 5095
Executable   : /usr/sbin/xinetd
Command line : /usr/sbin/xinetd -pidfile /var/run/xinetd.pid -stayalive -inetd_compat
```

25221 - Remote listeners enumeration (Linux / AIX)

Synopsis

Using the supplied credentials, it was possible to identify the process listening on the remote port.

Description

By logging into the remote host with the supplied credentials, Nessus was able to obtain the name of the process listening on the remote port.

Note that the method used by this plugin only works for hosts running Linux or AIX.

Solution

n/a

Risk Factor

None

Plugin Information

Published: 2007/05/16, Modified: 2019/01/07

Plugin Output

tcp/513

```
Process ID   : 5095
Executable   : /usr/sbin/xinetd
Command line : /usr/sbin/xinetd -pidfile /var/run/xinetd.pid -stayalive -inetd_compat
```

25221 - Remote listeners enumeration (Linux / AIX)

Synopsis

Using the supplied credentials, it was possible to identify the process listening on the remote port.

Description

By logging into the remote host with the supplied credentials, Nessus was able to obtain the name of the process listening on the remote port.

Note that the method used by this plugin only works for hosts running Linux or AIX.

Solution

n/a

Risk Factor

None

Plugin Information

Published: 2007/05/16, Modified: 2019/01/07

Plugin Output

tcp/514

```
Process ID   : 5095
Executable   : /usr/sbin/xinetd
Command line : /usr/sbin/xinetd -pidfile /var/run/xinetd.pid -stayalive -inetd_compat
```

25221 - Remote listeners enumeration (Linux / AIX)

Synopsis

Using the supplied credentials, it was possible to identify the process listening on the remote port.

Description

By logging into the remote host with the supplied credentials, Nessus was able to obtain the name of the process listening on the remote port.

Note that the method used by this plugin only works for hosts running Linux or AIX.

Solution

n/a

Risk Factor

None

Plugin Information

Published: 2007/05/16, Modified: 2019/01/07

Plugin Output

udp/637

```
Process ID   : 4277
Executable   : /sbin/rpc.statd
Command line : /sbin/rpc.statd
```

25221 - Remote listeners enumeration (Linux / AIX)

Synopsis

Using the supplied credentials, it was possible to identify the process listening on the remote port.

Description

By logging into the remote host with the supplied credentials, Nessus was able to obtain the name of the process listening on the remote port.

Note that the method used by this plugin only works for hosts running Linux or AIX.

Solution

n/a

Risk Factor

None

Plugin Information

Published: 2007/05/16, Modified: 2019/01/07

Plugin Output

tcp/1099

```
Process ID   : 5195
Executable   : /usr/bin/grmiregistry-4.2
Command line : /usr/bin/rmiregistry
```

25221 - Remote listeners enumeration (Linux / AIX)

Synopsis

Using the supplied credentials, it was possible to identify the process listening on the remote port.

Description

By logging into the remote host with the supplied credentials, Nessus was able to obtain the name of the process listening on the remote port.

Note that the method used by this plugin only works for hosts running Linux or AIX.

Solution

n/a

Risk Factor

None

Plugin Information

Published: 2007/05/16, Modified: 2019/01/07

Plugin Output

tcp/1524

```
Process ID   : 5095
Executable   : /usr/sbin/xinetd
Command line : /usr/sbin/xinetd -pidfile /var/run/xinetd.pid -stayalive -inetd_compat
```

25221 - Remote listeners enumeration (Linux / AIX)

Synopsis

Using the supplied credentials, it was possible to identify the process listening on the remote port.

Description

By logging into the remote host with the supplied credentials, Nessus was able to obtain the name of the process listening on the remote port.

Note that the method used by this plugin only works for hosts running Linux or AIX.

Solution

n/a

Risk Factor

None

Plugin Information

Published: 2007/05/16, Modified: 2019/01/07

Plugin Output

tcp/2121

```
Process ID   : 9551
Executable   : /usr/sbin/proftpd
Command line : proftpd: (accepting connections)
```

25221 - Remote listeners enumeration (Linux / AIX)

Synopsis

Using the supplied credentials, it was possible to identify the process listening on the remote port.

Description

By logging into the remote host with the supplied credentials, Nessus was able to obtain the name of the process listening on the remote port.

Note that the method used by this plugin only works for hosts running Linux or AIX.

Solution

n/a

Risk Factor

None

Plugin Information

Published: 2007/05/16, Modified: 2019/01/07

Plugin Output

tcp/3306

```
  Process ID   : 4784
  Executable   : /usr/sbin/mysqld
  Command line : /usr/sbin/mysqld --basedir=/usr --datadir=/var/lib/mysql --user=mysql --pid-file=/
var/run/mysqld/mysqld.pid --skip-external-locking --port=3306 --socket=/var/run/mysqld/mysqld.sock
```

25221 - Remote listeners enumeration (Linux / AIX)

Synopsis

Using the supplied credentials, it was possible to identify the process listening on the remote port.

Description

By logging into the remote host with the supplied credentials, Nessus was able to obtain the name of the process listening on the remote port.

Note that the method used by this plugin only works for hosts running Linux or AIX.

Solution

n/a

Risk Factor

None

Plugin Information

Published: 2007/05/16, Modified: 2019/01/07

Plugin Output

tcp/3632

```
Process ID   : 4901
Executable   : /usr/bin/distccd
Command line : distccd --daemon --user daemon --allow 0.0.0.0/0
```

25221 - Remote listeners enumeration (Linux / AIX)

Synopsis

Using the supplied credentials, it was possible to identify the process listening on the remote port.

Description

By logging into the remote host with the supplied credentials, Nessus was able to obtain the name of the process listening on the remote port.

Note that the method used by this plugin only works for hosts running Linux or AIX.

Solution

n/a

Risk Factor

None

Plugin Information

Published: 2007/05/16, Modified: 2019/01/07

Plugin Output

tcp/5432

```
  Process ID   : 4884
  Executable   : /usr/lib/postgresql/8.3/bin/postgres
  Command line : /usr/lib/postgresql/8.3/bin/postgres -D /var/lib/postgresql/8.3/main -c
config_file=/etc/postgresql/8.3/main/postgresql.conf
```

25221 - Remote listeners enumeration (Linux / AIX)

Synopsis

Using the supplied credentials, it was possible to identify the process listening on the remote port.

Description

By logging into the remote host with the supplied credentials, Nessus was able to obtain the name of the process listening on the remote port.

Note that the method used by this plugin only works for hosts running Linux or AIX.

Solution

n/a

Risk Factor

None

Plugin Information

Published: 2007/05/16, Modified: 2019/01/07

Plugin Output

tcp/5900

```
  Process ID   : 5215
  Executable   : /usr/bin/Xtightvnc
  Command line : Xtightvnc :0 -desktop X -auth /root/.Xauthority -geometry 1024x768 -depth 24 -
rfbwait 120000 -rfbauth /root/.vnc/passwd -rfbport 5900 -fp /usr/X11R6/lib/X11/fonts/Type1/,/usr/
X11R6/lib/X11/fonts/Speedo/,/usr/X11R6/lib/X11/fonts/misc/,/usr/X11R6/lib/X11/fonts/75dpi/,/usr/
X11R6/lib/X11/fonts/100dpi/,/usr/share/fonts/X11/misc/,/usr/share/fonts/X11/Type1/,/usr/share/fonts/
X11/75dpi/,/usr/share/fonts/X11/100dpi/ -co /etc/X11/rgb
```

25221 - Remote listeners enumeration (Linux / AIX)

Synopsis

Using the supplied credentials, it was possible to identify the process listening on the remote port.

Description

By logging into the remote host with the supplied credentials, Nessus was able to obtain the name of the process listening on the remote port.

Note that the method used by this plugin only works for hosts running Linux or AIX.

Solution

n/a

Risk Factor

None

Plugin Information

Published: 2007/05/16, Modified: 2019/01/07

Plugin Output

tcp/6000

```
  Process ID   : 5215
  Executable   : /usr/bin/Xtightvnc
  Command line : Xtightvnc :0 -desktop X -auth /root/.Xauthority -geometry 1024x768 -depth 24 -
rfbwait 120000 -rfbauth /root/.vnc/passwd -rfbport 5900 -fp /usr/X11R6/lib/X11/fonts/Type1/,/usr/
X11R6/lib/X11/fonts/Speedo/,/usr/X11R6/lib/X11/fonts/misc/,/usr/X11R6/lib/X11/fonts/75dpi/,/usr/
X11R6/lib/X11/fonts/100dpi/,/usr/share/fonts/X11/misc/,/usr/share/fonts/X11/Type1/,/usr/share/fonts/
X11/75dpi/,/usr/share/fonts/X11/100dpi/ -co /etc/X11/rgb
```

25221 - Remote listeners enumeration (Linux / AIX)

Synopsis

Using the supplied credentials, it was possible to identify the process listening on the remote port.

Description

By logging into the remote host with the supplied credentials, Nessus was able to obtain the name of the process listening on the remote port.

Note that the method used by this plugin only works for hosts running Linux or AIX.

Solution

n/a

Risk Factor

None

Plugin Information

Published: 2007/05/16, Modified: 2019/01/07

Plugin Output

tcp/6667

```
Process ID   : 5216
Executable   : /usr/bin/unrealircd
Command line : /usr/bin/unrealircd
```

25221 - Remote listeners enumeration (Linux / AIX)

Synopsis

Using the supplied credentials, it was possible to identify the process listening on the remote port.

Description

By logging into the remote host with the supplied credentials, Nessus was able to obtain the name of the process listening on the remote port.

Note that the method used by this plugin only works for hosts running Linux or AIX.

Solution

n/a

Risk Factor

None

Plugin Information

Published: 2007/05/16, Modified: 2019/01/07

Plugin Output

tcp/6697

```
Process ID   : 5216
Executable   : /usr/bin/unrealircd
Command line : /usr/bin/unrealircd
```

25221 - Remote listeners enumeration (Linux / AIX)

Synopsis

Using the supplied credentials, it was possible to identify the process listening on the remote port.

Description

By logging into the remote host with the supplied credentials, Nessus was able to obtain the name of the process listening on the remote port.

Note that the method used by this plugin only works for hosts running Linux or AIX.

Solution

n/a

Risk Factor

None

Plugin Information

Published: 2007/05/16, Modified: 2019/01/07

Plugin Output

tcp/8009

```
  Process ID   : 5157
  Executable   : /usr/bin/jsvc
  Command line : /usr/bin/jsvc -user tomcat55 -cp /usr/share/java/commons-daemon.jar:/usr/share/
tomcat5.5/bin/bootstrap.jar -outfile SYSLOG -errfile SYSLOG -pidfile /var/run/tomcat5.5.pid
 -Djava.awt.headless=true -Xmx128M -Djava.endorsed.dirs=/usr/share/tomcat5.5/common/endorsed
 -Dcatalina.base=/var/lib/tomcat5.5 -Dcatalina.home=/usr/share/tomcat5.5 -Djava.io.tmpdir=/
var/lib/tomcat5.5/temp -Djava.security.manager -Djava.security.policy=/var/lib/tomcat5.5/conf/
catalina.policy org.apache.catalina.startup.Bootstrap
```

25221 - Remote listeners enumeration (Linux / AIX)

Synopsis

Using the supplied credentials, it was possible to identify the process listening on the remote port.

Description

By logging into the remote host with the supplied credentials, Nessus was able to obtain the name of the process listening on the remote port.

Note that the method used by this plugin only works for hosts running Linux or AIX.

Solution

n/a

Risk Factor

None

Plugin Information

Published: 2007/05/16, Modified: 2019/01/07

Plugin Output

tcp/8180

```
  Process ID   : 5157
  Executable   : /usr/bin/jsvc
  Command line : /usr/bin/jsvc -user tomcat55 -cp /usr/share/java/commons-daemon.jar:/usr/share/
tomcat5.5/bin/bootstrap.jar -outfile SYSLOG -errfile SYSLOG -pidfile /var/run/tomcat5.5.pid
 -Djava.awt.headless=true -Xmx128M -Djava.endorsed.dirs=/usr/share/tomcat5.5/common/endorsed
 -Dcatalina.base=/var/lib/tomcat5.5 -Dcatalina.home=/usr/share/tomcat5.5 -Djava.io.tmpdir=/
var/lib/tomcat5.5/temp -Djava.security.manager -Djava.security.policy=/var/lib/tomcat5.5/conf/
catalina.policy org.apache.catalina.startup.Bootstrap
```

25221 - Remote listeners enumeration (Linux / AIX)

Synopsis

Using the supplied credentials, it was possible to identify the process listening on the remote port.

Description

By logging into the remote host with the supplied credentials, Nessus was able to obtain the name of the process listening on the remote port.

Note that the method used by this plugin only works for hosts running Linux or AIX.

Solution

n/a

Risk Factor

None

Plugin Information

Published: 2007/05/16, Modified: 2019/01/07

Plugin Output

tcp/8787

```
Process ID   : 5199
Executable   : /usr/bin/ruby1.8
Command line : ruby /usr/sbin/druby_timeserver.rb
```

25221 - Remote listeners enumeration (Linux / AIX)

Synopsis

Using the supplied credentials, it was possible to identify the process listening on the remote port.

Description

By logging into the remote host with the supplied credentials, Nessus was able to obtain the name of the process listening on the remote port.

Note that the method used by this plugin only works for hosts running Linux or AIX.

Solution

n/a

Risk Factor

None

Plugin Information

Published: 2007/05/16, Modified: 2019/01/07

Plugin Output

tcp/33707

```
Process ID   : 4277
Executable   : /sbin/rpc.statd
Command line : /sbin/rpc.statd
```

25221 - Remote listeners enumeration (Linux / AIX)

Synopsis

Using the supplied credentials, it was possible to identify the process listening on the remote port.

Description

By logging into the remote host with the supplied credentials, Nessus was able to obtain the name of the process listening on the remote port.

Note that the method used by this plugin only works for hosts running Linux or AIX.

Solution

n/a

Risk Factor

None

Plugin Information

Published: 2007/05/16, Modified: 2019/01/07

Plugin Output

udp/33839

```
Process ID   : 4644
Executable   : /usr/sbin/named
Command line : /usr/sbin/named -u bind
```

25221 - Remote listeners enumeration (Linux / AIX)

Synopsis

Using the supplied credentials, it was possible to identify the process listening on the remote port.

Description

By logging into the remote host with the supplied credentials, Nessus was able to obtain the name of the process listening on the remote port.

Note that the method used by this plugin only works for hosts running Linux or AIX.

Solution

n/a

Risk Factor

None

Plugin Information

Published: 2007/05/16, Modified: 2019/01/07

Plugin Output

udp/40135

```
Process ID   : 4277
Executable   : /sbin/rpc.statd
Command line : /sbin/rpc.statd
```

25221 - Remote listeners enumeration (Linux / AIX)

Synopsis

Using the supplied credentials, it was possible to identify the process listening on the remote port.

Description

By logging into the remote host with the supplied credentials, Nessus was able to obtain the name of the process listening on the remote port.

Note that the method used by this plugin only works for hosts running Linux or AIX.

Solution

n/a

Risk Factor

None

Plugin Information

Published: 2007/05/16, Modified: 2019/01/07

Plugin Output

tcp/44718

```
Process ID   : 5195
Executable   : /usr/bin/grmiregistry-4.2
Command line : /usr/bin/rmiregistry
```

25221 - Remote listeners enumeration (Linux / AIX)

Synopsis

Using the supplied credentials, it was possible to identify the process listening on the remote port.

Description

By logging into the remote host with the supplied credentials, Nessus was able to obtain the name of the process listening on the remote port.

Note that the method used by this plugin only works for hosts running Linux or AIX.

Solution

n/a

Risk Factor

None

Plugin Information

Published: 2007/05/16, Modified: 2019/01/07

Plugin Output

udp/45233

```
Process ID   : 4644
Executable   : /usr/sbin/named
Command line : /usr/sbin/named -u bind
```

25221 - Remote listeners enumeration (Linux / AIX)

Synopsis

Using the supplied credentials, it was possible to identify the process listening on the remote port.

Description

By logging into the remote host with the supplied credentials, Nessus was able to obtain the name of the process listening on the remote port.

Note that the method used by this plugin only works for hosts running Linux or AIX.

Solution

n/a

Risk Factor

None

Plugin Information

Published: 2007/05/16, Modified: 2019/01/07

Plugin Output

udp/48656

```
Process ID   : 4964
Executable   : /usr/sbin/rpc.mountd
Command line : /usr/sbin/rpc.mountd
```

25221 - Remote listeners enumeration (Linux / AIX)

Synopsis

Using the supplied credentials, it was possible to identify the process listening on the remote port.

Description

By logging into the remote host with the supplied credentials, Nessus was able to obtain the name of the process listening on the remote port.

Note that the method used by this plugin only works for hosts running Linux or AIX.

Solution

n/a

Risk Factor

None

Plugin Information

Published: 2007/05/16, Modified: 2019/01/07

Plugin Output

tcp/52201

```
Process ID   : 4964
Executable   : /usr/sbin/rpc.mountd
Command line : /usr/sbin/rpc.mountd
```

10263 - SMTP Server Detection

Synopsis

An SMTP server is listening on the remote port.

Description

The remote host is running a mail (SMTP) server on this port.

Since SMTP servers are the targets of spammers, it is recommended you disable it if you do not use it.

Solution

Disable this service if you do not use it, or filter incoming traffic to this port.

Risk Factor

None

Plugin Information

Published: 1999/10/12, Modified: 2011/03/11

Plugin Output

tcp/25

```
Remote SMTP server banner :

220 metasploitable.localdomain ESMTP Postfix (Ubuntu)
```

70657 - SSH Algorithms and Languages Supported

Synopsis

An SSH server is listening on this port.

Description

This script detects which algorithms and languages are supported by the remote service for encrypting communications.

Solution

n/a

Risk Factor

None

Plugin Information

Published: 2013/10/28, Modified: 2017/08/28

Plugin Output

tcp/22

```
Nessus negotiated the following encryption algorithm with the server :

The server supports the following options for kex_algorithms :

  diffie-hellman-group-exchange-sha1
  diffie-hellman-group-exchange-sha256
  diffie-hellman-group1-sha1
  diffie-hellman-group14-sha1

The server supports the following options for server_host_key_algorithms :

  ssh-dss
  ssh-rsa

The server supports the following options for encryption_algorithms_client_to_server :

  3des-cbc
  aes128-cbc
  aes128-ctr
  aes192-cbc
  aes192-ctr
  aes256-cbc
  aes256-ctr
  arcfour
  arcfour128
  arcfour256
  blowfish-cbc
  cast128-cbc
  rijndael-cbc@lysator.liu.se
```

```
The server supports the following options for encryption_algorithms_server_to_client :

  3des-cbc
  aes128-cbc
  aes128-ctr
  aes192-cbc
  aes192-ctr
  aes256-cbc
  aes256-ctr
  arcfour
  arcfour128
  arcfour256
  blowfish-cbc
  cast128-cbc
  rijndael-cbc@lysator.liu.se

The server supports the following options for mac_algorithms_client_to_server :

  hmac-md5
  hmac-md5-96
  hmac-ripemd160
  hmac-ripemd160@openssh.com
  hmac-sha1
  hmac-sha1-96
  umac-64@openssh.com

The server supports the following options for mac_algorithms_server_to_client :

  hmac-md5
  hmac-md5-96
  hmac-ripemd160
  hmac-ripemd160@openssh.com
  hmac-sha1
  hmac-sha1-96
  umac-64@openssh.com

The server supports the following options for compression_algorithms_client_to_server :

  none
  zlib@openssh.com

The server supports the following options for compression_algorithms_server_to_client :

  none
  zlib@openssh.com
```

10881 - SSH Protocol Versions Supported

Synopsis

A SSH server is running on the remote host.

Description

This plugin determines the versions of the SSH protocol supported by the remote SSH daemon.

Solution

n/a

Risk Factor

None

Plugin Information

Published: 2002/03/06, Modified: 2019/05/28

Plugin Output

tcp/22

```
The remote SSH daemon supports the following versions of the
SSH protocol :

  - 1.99
  - 2.0
```

10267 - SSH Server Type and Version Information

Synopsis

An SSH server is listening on this port.

Description

It is possible to obtain information about the remote SSH server by sending an empty authentication request.

Solution

n/a

Risk Factor

None

Plugin Information

Published: 1999/10/12, Modified: 2019/01/08

Plugin Output

tcp/22

```
SSH version : SSH-2.0-OpenSSH_4.7p1 Debian-8ubuntu1
SSH supported authentication : publickey,password
```

56984 - SSL / TLS Versions Supported

Synopsis

The remote service encrypts communications.

Description

This plugin detects which SSL and TLS versions are supported by the remote service for encrypting communications.

Solution

n/a

Risk Factor

None

Plugin Information

Published: 2011/12/01, Modified: 2019/03/01

Plugin Output

tcp/5432

```
This port supports SSLv3/TLSv1.0.
```

45410 - SSL Certificate 'commonName' Mismatch

Synopsis

The 'commonName' (CN) attribute in the SSL certificate does not match the hostname.

Description

The service running on the remote host presents an SSL certificate for which the 'commonName' (CN) attribute does not match the hostname on which the service listens.

Solution

If the machine has several names, make sure that users connect to the service through the DNS hostname that matches the common name in the certificate.

Risk Factor

None

Plugin Information

Published: 2010/04/03, Modified: 2019/06/25

Plugin Output

tcp/5432

```
The host name known by Nessus is :

  metasploitable

The Common Name in the certificate is :

  ubuntu804-base.localdomain
```

10863 - SSL Certificate Information

Synopsis

This plugin displays the SSL certificate.

Description

This plugin connects to every SSL-related port and attempts to extract and dump the X.509 certificate.

Solution

n/a

Risk Factor

None

Plugin Information

Published: 2008/05/19, Modified: 2019/07/18

Plugin Output

tcp/5432

```
Subject Name:

Country: XX
State/Province: There is no such thing outside US
Locality: Everywhere
Organization: OCOSA
Organization Unit: Office for Complication of Otherwise Simple Affairs
Common Name: ubuntu804-base.localdomain
Email Address: root@ubuntu804-base.localdomain

Issuer Name:

Country: XX
State/Province: There is no such thing outside US
Locality: Everywhere
Organization: OCOSA
Organization Unit: Office for Complication of Otherwise Simple Affairs
Common Name: ubuntu804-base.localdomain
Email Address: root@ubuntu804-base.localdomain

Serial Number: 00 FA F9 3A 4C 7F B6 B9 CC

Version: 1

Signature Algorithm: SHA-1 With RSA Encryption

Not Valid Before: Mar 17 14:07:45 2010 GMT
Not Valid After: Apr 16 14:07:45 2010 GMT

Public Key Info:

Algorithm: RSA Encryption
```

```
Key Length: 1024 bits
Public Key: 00 D6 B4 13 36 33 9A 95 71 7B 1B DE 7C 83 75 DA 71 B1 3C A9
            7F FE AD 64 1B 77 E9 4F AE BE CA D4 F8 CB EF AE BB 43 79 24
            73 FF 3C E5 9E 3B 6D FC C8 B1 AC FA 4C 4D 5E 9B 4C 99 54 0B
            D7 A8 4A 50 BA A9 DE 1D 1F F4 E4 6B 02 A3 F4 6B 45 CD 4C AF
            8D 89 62 33 8F 65 BB 36 61 9F C4 2C 73 C1 4E 2E A0 A8 14 4E
            98 70 46 61 BB D1 B9 31 DF 8C 99 EE 75 6B 79 3C 40 A0 AE 97
            00 90 9D DC 99 0D 33 A4 B5
Exponent: 01 00 01

Signature Length: 128 bytes / 1024 bits
Signature: 00 92 A4 B4 B8 14 55 63 25 51 4A 0B C3 2A 22 CF 3A F8 17 6A
           0C CF 66 AA A7 65 2F 48 6D CD E3 3E 5C 9F 77 6C D4 44 54 1F
           1E 84 4F 8E D4 8D DD AC 2D 88 09 21 A8 DA 56 2C A9 05 3C 49
           68 35 19 75 0C DA 53 23 88 88 19 2D 74 26 C1 22 65 EE 11 68
           83 6A 53 4A 9C 27 CB A0 B4 E9 8D 29 0C B2 3C 18 5C 67 CC 53
           A6 1E 30 D0 AA 26 7B 1E AE 40 B9 29 01 6C 2E BC A2 19 94 7C
           15 6E 8D 30 38 F6 CA 2E 75

Fingerprints :

SHA-256 Fingerprint: E7 A7 FA 0D 63 E4 57 C7 C4 A5 9B 38 B7 08 49 C6 A7 0B DA 6F
                     83 0C 7A F1 E3 2D EE 43 6D E8 13 CC
SHA-1 Fingerprint: ED 09 30 88 70 66 03 BF D5 DC 23 73 99 B4 98 DA 2D [...]
```

70544 - SSL Cipher Block Chaining Cipher Suites Supported

Synopsis

The remote service supports the use of SSL Cipher Block Chaining ciphers, which combine previous blocks with subsequent ones.

Description

The remote host supports the use of SSL ciphers that operate in Cipher Block Chaining (CBC) mode. These cipher suites offer additional security over Electronic Codebook (ECB) mode, but have the potential to leak information if used improperly.

See Also

https://www.openssl.org/docs/manmaster/man1/ciphers.html

http://www.nessus.org/u?cc4a822a

https://www.openssl.org/~bodo/tls-cbc.txt

Solution

n/a

Risk Factor

None

Plugin Information

Published: 2013/10/22, Modified: 2018/11/15

Plugin Output

tcp/5432

```
Here is the list of SSL CBC ciphers supported by the remote server :

  Medium Strength Ciphers (> 64-bit and < 112-bit key, or 3DES)

    EDH-RSA-DES-CBC3-SHA         Kx=DH          Au=RSA      Enc=3DES-CBC(168)        Mac=SHA1
    DES-CBC3-SHA                 Kx=RSA         Au=RSA      Enc=3DES-CBC(168)        Mac=SHA1

  High Strength Ciphers (>= 112-bit key)

    DHE-RSA-AES128-SHA           Kx=DH          Au=RSA      Enc=AES-CBC(128)         Mac=SHA1
    DHE-RSA-AES256-SHA           Kx=DH          Au=RSA      Enc=AES-CBC(256)         Mac=SHA1
    AES128-SHA                   Kx=RSA         Au=RSA      Enc=AES-CBC(128)         Mac=SHA1
    AES256-SHA                   Kx=RSA         Au=RSA      Enc=AES-CBC(256)         Mac=SHA1

The fields above are :

  {OpenSSL ciphername}
```

```
    Kx={key exchange}
    Au={authentication}
    Enc={symmetric encryption method}
    Mac={message authentication code}
    {export flag}
```

21643 - SSL Cipher Suites Supported

Synopsis

The remote service encrypts communications using SSL.

Description

This plugin detects which SSL ciphers are supported by the remote service for encrypting communications.

See Also

https://www.openssl.org/docs/man1.1.0/apps/ciphers.html

http://www.nessus.org/u?3a040ada

Solution

n/a

Risk Factor

None

Plugin Information

Published: 2006/06/05, Modified: 2019/05/10

Plugin Output

tcp/5432

```
Here is the list of SSL ciphers supported by the remote server :
Each group is reported per SSL Version.

SSL Version : TLSv1
  Medium Strength Ciphers (> 64-bit and < 112-bit key, or 3DES)

    EDH-RSA-DES-CBC3-SHA         Kx=DH          Au=RSA      Enc=3DES-CBC(168)        Mac=SHA1
    DES-CBC3-SHA                 Kx=RSA         Au=RSA      Enc=3DES-CBC(168)        Mac=SHA1

  High Strength Ciphers (>= 112-bit key)

    DHE-RSA-AES128-SHA           Kx=DH          Au=RSA      Enc=AES-CBC(128)         Mac=SHA1
    DHE-RSA-AES256-SHA           Kx=DH          Au=RSA      Enc=AES-CBC(256)         Mac=SHA1
    AES128-SHA                   Kx=RSA         Au=RSA      Enc=AES-CBC(128)         Mac=SHA1
    AES256-SHA                   Kx=RSA         Au=RSA      Enc=AES-CBC(256)         Mac=SHA1
    RC4-SHA                      Kx=RSA         Au=RSA      Enc=RC4(128)             Mac=SHA1


SSL Version : SSLv3
  Medium Strength Ciphers (> 64-bit and < 112-bit key, or 3DES)

    EDH-RSA-DES-CBC3-SHA         Kx=DH          Au=RSA      Enc=3DES-CBC(168)        Mac=SHA1
    DES-CBC3-SHA                 Kx=RSA         Au=RSA      Enc=3DES-CBC(168)        Mac=SHA1
```

```
  High Strength Ciphers (>= 112-bit key)

    DHE-RSA-AES128-SHA           Kx=DH          Au=RSA      Enc=AES-CBC(128)         Mac=SHA1
    DHE-RSA-AES256-SHA           Kx=DH          Au=RSA      Enc=AES-CBC(256)         Mac=SHA1
    AES128-SHA                   Kx=RSA         Au=RSA      Enc=AES-CBC(128)         Mac=SHA1
    AES256-SHA                   Kx=RSA         Au=RSA      Enc=AES-CBC(256)         Mac=SHA1
    RC4-SHA                      Kx=RSA         Au=RSA      Enc=RC4(128)             Mac=SHA1

The fields above are :

  {OpenSSL ciphername}
  Kx={key exchange}
  Au={authentication}
  Enc={symmetric encryption method}
  Mac={message authentication code}
  {export flag}

Note that this service does not encrypt traffic by default but does
support upgrading to an encrypted connection using STARTTLS.
```

62563 - SSL Compression Methods Supported

Synopsis

The remote service supports one or more compression methods for SSL connections.

Description

This script detects which compression methods are supported by the remote service for SSL connections.

See Also

http://www.iana.org/assignments/comp-meth-ids/comp-meth-ids.xml

https://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc3749

https://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc3943

https://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc5246

Solution

n/a

Risk Factor

None

Plugin Information

Published: 2012/10/16, Modified: 2018/02/15

Plugin Output

tcp/5432

```
Nessus was able to confirm that the following compression method is
supported by the target :

  DEFLATE (0x01)
```

57041 - SSL Perfect Forward Secrecy Cipher Suites Supported

Synopsis

The remote service supports the use of SSL Perfect Forward Secrecy ciphers, which maintain confidentiality even if the key is stolen.

Description

The remote host supports the use of SSL ciphers that offer Perfect Forward Secrecy (PFS) encryption. These cipher suites ensure that recorded SSL traffic cannot be broken at a future date if the server's private key is compromised.

See Also

https://www.openssl.org/docs/manmaster/man1/ciphers.html

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Diffie-Hellman_key_exchange

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Perfect_forward_secrecy

Solution

n/a

Risk Factor

None

Plugin Information

Published: 2011/12/07, Modified: 2018/11/15

Plugin Output

tcp/5432

```
Here is the list of SSL PFS ciphers supported by the remote server :

  Medium Strength Ciphers (> 64-bit and < 112-bit key, or 3DES)

    EDH-RSA-DES-CBC3-SHA         Kx=DH          Au=RSA      Enc=3DES-CBC(168)        Mac=SHA1

  High Strength Ciphers (>= 112-bit key)

    DHE-RSA-AES128-SHA           Kx=DH          Au=RSA      Enc=AES-CBC(128)         Mac=SHA1
    DHE-RSA-AES256-SHA           Kx=DH          Au=RSA      Enc=AES-CBC(256)         Mac=SHA1

The fields above are :

  {OpenSSL ciphername}
  Kx={key exchange}
  Au={authentication}
  Enc={symmetric encryption method}
```

```
    Mac={message authentication code}
    {export flag}
```

25240 - Samba Server Detection

Synopsis

An SMB server is running on the remote host.

Description

The remote host is running Samba, a CIFS/SMB server for Linux and Unix.

See Also

https://www.samba.org/

Solution

n/a

Risk Factor

None

Plugin Information

Published: 2007/05/16, Modified: 2019/06/05

Plugin Output

tcp/445

104887 - Samba Version

Synopsis

It was possible to obtain the samba version from the remote operating system.

Description

Nessus was able to obtain the samba version from the remote operating by sending an authentication request to port 139 or 445. Note that this plugin requires SMB1 to be enabled on the host.

Solution

n/a

Risk Factor

None

Plugin Information

Published: 2017/11/30, Modified: 2017/11/30

Plugin Output

tcp/445

```
The remote Samba Version is : Samba 3.0.20-Debian
```

96982 - Server Message Block (SMB) Protocol Version 1 Enabled (uncredentialed check)

Synopsis

The remote Windows host supports the SMBv1 protocol.

Description

The remote Windows host supports Server Message Block Protocol version 1 (SMBv1). Microsoft recommends that users discontinue the use of SMBv1 due to the lack of security features that were included in later SMB versions. Additionally, the Shadow Brokers group reportedly has an exploit that affects SMB; however, it is unknown if the exploit affects SMBv1 or another version. In response to this, US-CERT recommends that users disable SMBv1 per SMB best practices to mitigate these potential issues.

See Also

https://blogs.technet.microsoft.com/filecab/2016/09/16/stop-using-smb1/

https://support.microsoft.com/en-us/help/2696547/how-to-detect-enable-and-disable-smbv1-smbv2-and-smbv3-in-windows-and

http://www.nessus.org/u?8dcab5e4

http://www.nessus.org/u?234f8ef8

http://www.nessus.org/u?4c7e0cf3

Solution

Disable SMBv1 according to the vendor instructions in Microsoft KB2696547. Additionally, block SMB directly by blocking TCP port 445 on all network boundary devices. For SMB over the NetBIOS API, block TCP ports 137 / 139 and UDP ports 137 / 138 on all network boundary devices.

Risk Factor

None

Plugin Information

Published: 2017/02/03, Modified: 2018/11/15

Plugin Output

tcp/445

```
The remote host supports SMBv1.
```

22964 - Service Detection

Synopsis

The remote service could be identified.

Description

Nessus was able to identify the remote service by its banner or by looking at the error message it sends when it receives an HTTP request.

Solution

n/a

Risk Factor

None

Plugin Information

Published: 2007/08/19, Modified: 2019/08/27

Plugin Output

tcp/21

```
An FTP server is running on this port.
```

22964 - Service Detection

Synopsis

The remote service could be identified.

Description

Nessus was able to identify the remote service by its banner or by looking at the error message it sends when it receives an HTTP request.

Solution

n/a

Risk Factor

None

Plugin Information

Published: 2007/08/19, Modified: 2019/08/27

Plugin Output

tcp/22

```
An SSH server is running on this port.
```

22964 - Service Detection

Synopsis

The remote service could be identified.

Description

Nessus was able to identify the remote service by its banner or by looking at the error message it sends when it receives an HTTP request.

Solution

n/a

Risk Factor

None

Plugin Information

Published: 2007/08/19, Modified: 2019/08/27

Plugin Output

tcp/23

```
A telnet server is running on this port.
```

22964 - Service Detection

Synopsis

The remote service could be identified.

Description

Nessus was able to identify the remote service by its banner or by looking at the error message it sends when it receives an HTTP request.

Solution

n/a

Risk Factor

None

Plugin Information

Published: 2007/08/19, Modified: 2019/08/27

Plugin Output

tcp/25

```
An SMTP server is running on this port.
```

22964 - Service Detection

Synopsis

The remote service could be identified.

Description

Nessus was able to identify the remote service by its banner or by looking at the error message it sends when it receives an HTTP request.

Solution

n/a

Risk Factor

None

Plugin Information

Published: 2007/08/19, Modified: 2019/08/27

Plugin Output

tcp/80

```
A web server is running on this port.
```

22964 - Service Detection

Synopsis

The remote service could be identified.

Description

Nessus was able to identify the remote service by its banner or by looking at the error message it sends when it receives an HTTP request.

Solution

n/a

Risk Factor

None

Plugin Information

Published: 2007/08/19, Modified: 2019/08/27

Plugin Output

tcp/1524

```
A shell server (Metasploitable) is running on this port.
```

22964 - Service Detection

Synopsis

The remote service could be identified.

Description

Nessus was able to identify the remote service by its banner or by looking at the error message it sends when it receives an HTTP request.

Solution

n/a

Risk Factor

None

Plugin Information

Published: 2007/08/19, Modified: 2019/08/27

Plugin Output

tcp/5900

```
A vnc server is running on this port.
```

17975 - Service Detection (GET request)

Synopsis

The remote service could be identified.

Description

It was possible to identify the remote service by its banner or by looking at the error message it sends when it receives an HTTP request.

Solution

n/a

Risk Factor

None

Plugin Information

Published: 2005/04/06, Modified: 2019/07/15

Plugin Output

tcp/6667

```
An IRC daemon is listening on this port.
```

11153 - Service Detection (HELP Request)

Synopsis

The remote service could be identified.

Description

It was possible to identify the remote service by its banner or by looking at the error message it sends when it receives a 'HELP'

request.

Solution

n/a

Risk Factor

None

Plugin Information

Published: 2002/11/18, Modified: 2018/11/26

Plugin Output

tcp/3306

```
A MySQL server is running on this port.
```

25220 - TCP/IP Timestamps Supported

Synopsis

The remote service implements TCP timestamps.

Description

The remote host implements TCP timestamps, as defined by RFC1323. A side effect of this feature is that the uptime of the remote host can sometimes be computed.

See Also

http://www.ietf.org/rfc/rfc1323.txt

Solution

n/a

Risk Factor

None

Plugin Information

Published: 2007/05/16, Modified: 2019/03/06

Plugin Output

tcp/0

11819 - TFTP Daemon Detection

Synopsis

A TFTP server is listening on the remote port.

Description

The remote host is running a TFTP (Trivial File Transfer Protocol) daemon. TFTP is often used by routers and diskless hosts to retrieve their configuration. It can also be used by worms to propagate.

Solution

Disable this service if you do not use it.

Risk Factor

None

Plugin Information

Published: 2003/08/13, Modified: 2019/02/27

Plugin Output

udp/69

104743 - TLS Version 1.0 Protocol Detection

Synopsis

The remote service encrypts traffic using an older version of TLS.

Description

The remote service accepts connections encrypted using TLS 1.0. TLS 1.0 has a number of cryptographic design flaws. Modern implementations of TLS 1.0 mitigate these problems, but newer versions of TLS like 1.1 and 1.2 are designed against these flaws and should be used whenever possible.

PCI DSS v3.2 requires that TLS 1.0 be disabled entirely by June 30, 2018, except for POS POI terminals (and the SSL/TLS termination points to which they connect) that can be verified as not being susceptible to any known exploits.

Solution

Enable support for TLS 1.1 and 1.2, and disable support for TLS 1.0.

Risk Factor

None

Plugin Information

Published: 2017/11/22, Modified: 2018/07/11

Plugin Output

tcp/5432

```
TLSv1 is enabled and the server supports at least one cipher.
```

10287 - Traceroute Information

Synopsis

It was possible to obtain traceroute information.

Description

Makes a traceroute to the remote host.

Solution

n/a

Risk Factor

None

Plugin Information

Published: 1999/11/27, Modified: 2019/03/06

Plugin Output

udp/0

```
For your information, here is the traceroute from 192.168.1.202 to 192.168.1.154 :
192.168.1.202
192.168.1.154

Hop Count: 1
```

11154 - Unknown Service Detection: Banner Retrieval

Synopsis

There is an unknown service running on the remote host.

Description

Nessus was unable to identify a service on the remote host even though it returned a banner of some type.

Solution

n/a

Risk Factor

None

Plugin Information

Published: 2002/11/18, Modified: 2018/07/24

Plugin Output

tcp/512

```
If you know what this service is and think the banner could be used to
identify it, please send a description of the service along with the
following output to svc-signatures@nessus.org :

  Port   : 512
  Type   : spontaneous
  Banner :
0x00:  01 57 68 65 72 65 20 61 72 65 20 79 6F 75 3F 0A    .Where are you?.
          0x10:


Nessus detected the following process listening on this port :

/usr/sbin/xinetd
```

11154 - Unknown Service Detection: Banner Retrieval

Synopsis

There is an unknown service running on the remote host.

Description

Nessus was unable to identify a service on the remote host even though it returned a banner of some type.

Solution

n/a

Risk Factor

None

Plugin Information

Published: 2002/11/18, Modified: 2018/07/24

Plugin Output

tcp/514

```
If you know what this service is and think the banner could be used to
identify it, please send a description of the service along with the
following output to svc-signatures@nessus.org :

  Port   : 514
  Type   : spontaneous
  Banner :
0x00:  01 67 65 74 6E 61 6D 65 69 6E 66 6F 3A 20 54 65    .getnameinfo: Te
          0x10:  6D 70 6F 72 61 72 79 20 66 61 69 6C 75 72 65 20    mporary failure
          0x20:  69 6E 20 6E 61 6D 65 20 72 65 73 6F 6C 75 74 69    in name resoluti
          0x30:  6F 6E 0A                                           on.


Nessus detected the following process listening on this port :

/usr/sbin/xinetd
```

11154 - Unknown Service Detection: Banner Retrieval

Synopsis

There is an unknown service running on the remote host.

Description

Nessus was unable to identify a service on the remote host even though it returned a banner of some type.

Solution

n/a

Risk Factor

None

Plugin Information

Published: 2002/11/18, Modified: 2018/07/24

Plugin Output

tcp/8787

```
If you know what this service is and think the banner could be used to
identify it, please send a description of the service along with the
following output to svc-signatures@nessus.org :

  Port   : 8787
  Type   : get_http
  Banner :
0x0000:  00 00 00 03 04 08 46 00 00 03 A1 04 08 6F 3A 16    ......F......o:.
           0x0010:  44 52 62 3A 3A 44 52 62 43 6F 6E 6E 45 72 72 6F    DRb::DRbConnErro
           0x0020:  72 07 3A 07 62 74 5B 17 22 2F 2F 75 73 72 2F 6C    r.:.bt[."//usr/l
           0x0030:  69 62 2F 72 75 62 79 2F 31 2E 38 2F 64 72 62 2F    ib/ruby/1.8/drb/
           0x0040:  64 72 62 2E 72 62 3A 35 37 33 3A 69 6E 20 60 6C    drb.rb:573:in `l
           0x0050:  6F 61 64 27 22 37 2F 75 73 72 2F 6C 69 62 2F 72    oad'"7/usr/lib/r
           0x0060:  75 62 79 2F 31 2E 38 2F 64 72 62 2F 64 72 62 2E    uby/1.8/drb/drb.
           0x0070:  72 62 3A 36 31 32 3A 69 6E 20 60 72 65 63 76 5F    rb:612:in `recv_
           0x0080:  72 65 71 75 65 73 74 27 22 37 2F 75 73 72 2F 6C    request'"7/usr/l
           0x0090:  69 62 2F 72 75 62 79 2F 31 2E 38 2F 64 72 62 2F    ib/ruby/1.8/drb/
           0x00A0:  64 72 62 2E 72 62 3A 39 31 31 3A 69 6E 20 60 72    drb.rb:911:in `r
           0x00B0:  65 63 76 5F 72 65 71 75 65 73 74 27 22 3C 2F 75    ecv_request'"</u
           0x00C0:  73 72 2F 6C 69 62 2F 72 75 62 79 2F 31 2E 38 2F    sr/lib/ruby/1.8/
           0x00D0:  64 72 62 2F 64 72 62 2E 72 62 3A 31 35 33 30 3A    drb/drb.rb:1530:
           0x00E0:  69 6E 20 60 69 6E 69 74 5F 77 69 74 68 5F 63 6C    in `init_with_cl
           0x00F0:  69 65 6E 74 27 22 39 2F 75 73 72 2F 6C 69 62 2F    ient'"9/usr/lib/
           0x0100:  72 75 62 79 2F 31 2E 38 2F 64 72 62 2F 64 72 62    ruby/1.8/drb/drb
           0x0110:  2E 72 62 3A 31 35 34 32 3A 69 6E 20 60 73 65 74    .rb:1542:in `set
           0x0120:  75 70 5F 6D 65 73 73 61 67 65 27 22 33 2F 75 73    up_message'"3/us
           0x0130:  72 2F 6C 69 62 2F 72 75 62 79 2F 31 2E 38 2F 64    r/lib/ruby/1.8/d
           0x0140:  72 62 2F 64 72 62 2E 72 62 3A 31 34 39 34  [...]
```

20094 - VMware Virtual Machine Detection

Synopsis

The remote host is a VMware virtual machine.

Description

According to the MAC address of its network adapter, the remote host is a VMware virtual machine.

Solution

Since it is physically accessible through the network, ensure that its configuration matches your organization's security policy.

Risk Factor

None

Plugin Information

Published: 2005/10/27, Modified: 2019/09/25

Plugin Output

tcp/0

```
The remote host is a VMware virtual machine.
```

19288 - VNC Server Security Type Detection

Synopsis

A VNC server is running on the remote host.

Description

This script checks the remote VNC server protocol version and the available 'security types'.

Solution

n/a

Risk Factor

None

Plugin Information

Published: 2005/07/22, Modified: 2014/03/12

Plugin Output

tcp/5900

```
The remote VNC server chose security type #2 (VNC authentication)
```

65792 - VNC Server Unencrypted Communication Detection

Synopsis

A VNC server with one or more unencrypted 'security-types' is running on the remote host.

Description

This script checks the remote VNC server protocol version and the available 'security types' to determine if any unencrypted 'security-types' are in use or available.

Solution

n/a

Risk Factor

None

Plugin Information

Published: 2013/04/03, Modified: 2014/03/12

Plugin Output

tcp/5900

```
The remote VNC server supports the following security type
which does not perform full data communication encryption :

  2 (VNC authentication)
```

10342 - VNC Software Detection

Synopsis

The remote host is running a remote display software (VNC).

Description

The remote host is running VNC (Virtual Network Computing), which uses the RFB (Remote Framebuffer) protocol to provide remote access to graphical user interfaces and thus permits a console on the remote host to be displayed on another.

See Also

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vnc

Solution

Make sure use of this software is done in accordance with your organization's security policy and filter incoming traffic to this port.

Risk Factor

None

Plugin Information

Published: 2000/03/07, Modified: 2017/06/12

Plugin Output

tcp/5900

```
The highest RFB protocol version supported by the server is :

  3.3
```

11424 - WebDAV Detection

Synopsis

The remote server is running with WebDAV enabled.

Description

WebDAV is an industry standard extension to the HTTP specification.

It adds a capability for authorized users to remotely add and manage the content of a web server.

If you do not use this extension, you should disable it.

Solution

http://support.microsoft.com/default.aspx?kbid=241520

Risk Factor

None

Plugin Information

Published: 2003/03/20, Modified: 2011/03/14

Plugin Output

tcp/80

10150 - Windows NetBIOS / SMB Remote Host Information Disclosure

Synopsis

It was possible to obtain the network name of the remote host.

Description

The remote host is listening on UDP port 137 or TCP port 445, and replies to NetBIOS nbtscan or SMB requests.

Note that this plugin gathers information to be used in other plugins, but does not itself generate a report.

Solution

n/a

Risk Factor

None

Plugin Information

Published: 1999/10/12, Modified: 2019/05/31

Plugin Output

udp/137

```
The following 7 NetBIOS names have been gathered :

 METASPLOITABLE   = Computer name
 METASPLOITABLE   = Messenger Service
 METASPLOITABLE   = File Server Service
 __MSBROWSE__     = Master Browser
 WORKGROUP        = Workgroup / Domain name
 WORKGROUP        = Master Browser
 WORKGROUP        = Browser Service Elections

This SMB server seems to be a Samba server - its MAC address is NULL.
```

52703 - vsftpd Detection

Synopsis

An FTP server is listening on the remote port.

Description

The remote host is running vsftpd, an FTP server for UNIX-like systems written in C.

See Also

http://vsftpd.beasts.org/

Solution

n/a

Risk Factor

None

Plugin Information

Published: 2011/03/17, Modified: 2019/09/25

Plugin Output

tcp/21

```
Source  : 220 (vsFTPd 2.3.4)
Version : 2.3.4
```

Mitigation

OpenVAS critical vulnerabilities mitigation:

1. **Threat Level:** High
   CVSS: 10.0
   Port/Protocol: 8787/tcp
   NVT: Distributed Ruby (dRuby/DRb) Multiple Remote Code Execution Vulnerabilities
   Summary: Systems using Distributed Ruby (dRuby/DRb), which is available in Ruby versions 1.6 and later, may permit unauthorized systems to execute distributed commands.
   Solution type: Mitigation | Administrators of environments that rely on Distributed Ruby should ensure that appropriate controls are in place. Code-level controls may include: - Implementing taint on untrusted input - Setting $SAFE levels appropriately (>=2 is recommended if untrusted hosts are allowed to submit Ruby commands, and >=3 may be appropriate) - Including drb/acl.rb to set ACLEntry to restrict access to trusted hosts.
   Solution type: Mitigation | Implementing taint on untrusted input; Setting $SAFE levels appropriately (>=2 is recommended if untrusted hosts are allowed to submit Ruby commands, and >=3 may be appropriate); Including drb/acl.rb to set ACLEntry to restrict access to trusted hosts

2. **Threat Level:** High
   CVSS: 7.5
   Port/Protocol: 21/tcp
   NVT: vsftpd Compromised Source Packages Backdoor Vulnerability
   Summary: vsftpd is prone to a backdoor vulnerability.
   Solution type: VendorFix | The repaired package can be downloaded from the referenced link. Please validate the package with its signature.
   Link: https://security.appspot.com/vsftpd.html

3. **Threat Level:** High
   CVSS: 7.5
   Port/Protocol: 6200/tcp
   NVT: vsftpd Compromised Source Packages Backdoor Vulnerability
   Summary: vsftpd is prone to a backdoor vulnerability.
   Solution type: VendorFix | The repaired package can be downloaded from the referenced link. Please validate the package with its signature.
   Link: https://security.appspot.com/vsftpd.html

4. **Threat Level:** High
   CVSS: 9.3
   Port/Protocol: 3632/tcp
   NVT: DistCC Remote Code Execution Vulnerability

Summary: DistCC 2.x, as used in XCode 1.5 and others, when not con gured 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.
Solution type: VendorFix | Vendor updates are available. Please see the references for more information. For more information about DistCC's security see the references.
Link: https://distcc.github.io/security.html

5. **Threat Level:** High
   CVSS: 9.0
   Port/Protocol: 5900/tcp
   NVT: VNC Brute Force Login
   Summary: It was possible to connect to the VNC server with the password: password
   Solution type: Mitigation | Change the password to something hard to guess or enable password protection at all.

6. **Threat Level:** High
   CVSS: 10.0
   Port/Protocol: 80/tcp
   NVT: TWiki XSS and Command Execution Vulnerabilities
   Summary: The host is running TWiki and is prone to Cross-Site Scripting (XSS) and Command Execution Vulnerabilities.
   Solution type: VendorFix | Upgrade to version 4.2.4 or later.

7. **Threat Level:** High
   CVSS: 7.5
   Port/Protocol: 80/tcp
   NVT: PHP-CGI-based setups vulnerability when parsing query string parameters from php files.
   Summary: Many PHP installation tutorials instruct the user to create a le called phpinfo.php or similar containing the phpinfo() statement. Such a file is often left back in the webserver directory.
   Solution type: Workaround | Delete the listed files or restrict access to them:
   http://192.168.1.154/mutillidae/phpinfo.php
   http://192.168.1.154/phpinfo.php

8. **Threat Level:** High
   CVSS: 7.5
   Port/Protocol: 80/tcp
   NVT: PHP-CGI-based setups vulnerability when parsing query string parameters from php files.
   Summary: PHP is prone to an information-disclosure vulnerability. Vulnerable url: http://192.168.1.154/cgi-bin/php. This may allow the attacker to obtain sensitive information and to run arbitrary PHP code on the affected computer.
   Solution type: VendorFix | PHP has released version 5.4.3 and 5.3.13 to address this vulnerability. PHP is recommending that users upgrade to the latest version of PHP.

9. **Threat Level:** High
   CVSS: 7.5
   Port/Protocol: 80/tcp
   NVT: Test HTTP dangerous methods.
   Summary: Enabled PUT/DELETE method: This might allow an attacker to upload and run arbitrary code on this web server.
   Solution type: Mitigation | Use access restrictions to these dangerous HTTP methods or disable them completely.

10. **Threat Level:** High
    CVSS: 10.0
    Port/Protocol: 80/tcp
    NVT: Possible Backdoor: Ingreslock.
    Summary: A backdoor is installed on the remote host.
    Solution type: Workaround| Enable firewall TCP 1524

11. **Threat Level:** High
    CVSS: 10.0
    Port/Protocol: 1099/tcp
    NVT: Java RMI Server Insecure Default Configuration Remote Code Execution Vulnerability.
    Summary: Multiple Java products that implement the RMI Server contain a vulnerability that could allow an unauthenticated, remote attacker to execute arbitrary code on a targeted system with elevated privileges.
    Solution type: Workaround| Disable class-loading.

12. **Threat Level:** High
    CVSS: 9.0
    Port/Protocol: 5432/tcp
    NVT: PostgreSQL weak password.
    Summary: It was possible to login into the remote PostgreSQL as user postgres using weak credentials.
    Solution type: Mitigation | Change the password as soon as possible.

13. **Threat Level:** High
    CVSS: 10.0
    Port/Protocol: 512/tcp
    NVT: rexec Passwordless / Unencrypted Cleartext Login.
    Summary: The rexec service is not allowing connections from this host.
    Solution type: Mitigation | Disable the rexec service and use alternatives like SSH instead.

14. **Threat Level:** High
    CVSS: 10.0
    Port/Protocol: High general/tcp
    NVT: OS End Of Life Detection.

Summary: The Operating System on the remote host has reached the end of life and should not be used anymore.
Solution type: Mitigation | Upgrade to a supported version of operating system.

15. **Threat Level:** High
    CVSS: 10.0
    Port/Protocol: High general/tcp
    NVT: OS End Of Life Detection.
    Summary: The Operating System on the remote host has reached the end of life and should not be used anymore.
    Solution type: Mitigation | Upgrade to a supported version of operating system.

Nessus critical vulnerabilities mitigation:

1. **Threat Level:** Critical
   CVSS: 9.8
   Port/Protocol: 1524/tcp
   Vulnerability: 51988 - Bind Shell Backdoor Detection.
   Summary: A shell is listening on the remote port without any authentication being required. An attacker may use it by connecting to the remote port and sending commands directly.
   Solution type: Mitigation | Require escalated user privileges to access the shell.

2. **Threat Level:** Critical
   CVSS: 8.3
   Port/Protocol: 22/tcp
   Vulnerability: 32314 - Debian OpenSSH/OpenSSL Package Random Number Generator Weakness.
   Summary: The remote SSH host key has been generated on a Debian or Ubuntu system which contains a bug in the random number generator of its OpenSSL library.
   Solution type: Mitigation | Generate secure ssh keys with a stronger algorithm.

3. **Threat Level:** Critical
   CVSS: 8.3
   Port/Protocol: 5432/tcp
   Vulnerability: 32321 - Debian OpenSSH/OpenSSL Package Random Number Generator Weakness (SSL check).
   Summary: The remote SSL certificate uses a weak key.
   Solution type: Mitigation | Generate secure ssh keys with a stronger algorithm to enforce a stronger certificate.

4. **Threat Level:** Critical
   CVSS: 10.0
   Port/Protocol: 2049/udp
   Vulnerability: 11356 - NFS Exported Share Information Disclosure.

Summary: At least one of the NFS shares exported by the remote server could be mounted by the scanning host. An attacker may be able to leverage this to read (and possibly write) files on remote host.
Solution type: Mitigation | Configure NFS on the remote host so that only authorized hosts can mount its remote shares.

5. **Threat Level:** Critical
   CVSS: 10.0
   Port/Protocol: 0/tcp
   Vulnerability: 33850 - Unix Operating System Unsupported Version Detection.
   Summary: The operating system running on the remote host is no longer supported.
   Solution type: Mitigation | Upgrade to a supported version of operating system.

6. **Threat Level:** Critical
   CVSS: 10.0
   Port/Protocol: 5900/tcp
   Vulnerability: 61708 - VNC Server 'password' Password.
   Summary: The operating system running on the remote host is no longer supported.
   Solution type: Mitigation | Secure the VNC service with a strong password.