



# Metasploitable Machine

---

Report generated by Tenable Nessus™

Tue, 30 Jul 2024 18:47:48 CDT

---

---

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

---

### Vulnerabilities by Host

• 192.168.86.37.....	4
----------------------	---

Nessus Essentials

---

## Vulnerabilities by Host

---

192.168.86.37

11

CRITICAL

7

HIGH

26

MEDIUM

9

LOW

0

INFO

## Host Information

Netbios Name: METASPLOITABLE  
IP: 192.168.86.37  
MAC Address: BC:24:11:26:D9:37  
OS: Linux Kernel 2.6 on Ubuntu 8.04 (hardy)

## Vulnerabilities

### 134862 - Apache Tomcat AJP Connector Request Injection (Ghostcat)

## Synopsis

There is a vulnerable AJP connector listening on the remote host.

## Description

A file read/inclusion vulnerability was found in AJP connector. A remote, unauthenticated attacker could exploit this vulnerability to read web application files from a vulnerable server. In instances where the vulnerable server allows file uploads, an attacker could upload malicious JavaServer Pages (JSP) code within a variety of file types and gain remote code execution (RCE).

## See Also

<http://www.nessus.org/u?8ebe6246>  
<http://www.nessus.org/u?4e287adb>  
<http://www.nessus.org/u?cbc3d54e>  
<https://access.redhat.com/security/cve/CVE-2020-1745>  
<https://access.redhat.com/solutions/4851251>  
<http://www.nessus.org/u?dd218234>  
<http://www.nessus.org/u?dd772531>  
<http://www.nessus.org/u?2a01d6bf>  
<http://www.nessus.org/u?3b5af27e>  
<http://www.nessus.org/u?9dab109f>  
<http://www.nessus.org/u?5eafcf70>

## Solution

Update the AJP configuration to require authorization and/or upgrade the Tomcat server to 7.0.100, 8.5.51, 9.0.31 or later.

## Risk Factor

High

## 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 v3.0 Temporal Score

9.4 (CVSS:3.0/E:H/RL:O/RC:C)

## VPR Score

9.0

## EPSS Score

0.9728

## CVSS v2.0 Base Score

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

## CVSS v2.0 Temporal Score

6.5 (CVSS2#E:H/RL:OF/RC:C)

## References

CVE	CVE-2020-1745
CVE	CVE-2020-1938
XREF	CISA-KNOWN-EXPLOITED:2022/03/17
XREF	CEA-ID:CEA-2020-0021

## Plugin Information

Published: 2020/03/24, Modified: 2024/07/17

## Plugin Output

tcp/8009/ajp13

Nessus was able to exploit the issue using the following request :

```
0x0000: 02 02 00 08 48 54 54 50 2F 31 2E 31 00 00 0F 2F    ....HTTP/1.1.../
0x0010: 61 73 64 66 2F 78 78 78 78 2E 6A 73 70 00 00    asdf/xxxxx.jsp..
0x0020: 09 6C 6F 63 61 6C 68 6F 73 74 00 FF FF 00 09 6C    .localhost.....l
0x0030: 6F 63 61 6C 68 6F 73 74 00 00 50 00 00 09 A0 06    ocalhost..P.....
0x0040: 00 0A 6B 65 65 70 2D 61 6C 69 76 65 00 00 0F 41    ..keep-alive...A
0x0050: 63 63 65 70 74 2D 4C 61 6E 67 75 61 67 65 00 00    ccept-Language..
0x0060: 0E 65 6E 2D 55 53 2C 65 6E 3B 71 3D 30 2E 35 00    .en-US,en;q=0.5.
0x0070: A0 08 00 01 30 00 00 0F 41 63 63 65 70 74 2D 45    ....0...Accept-E
0x0080: 6E 63 6F 64 69 6E 67 00 00 13 67 7A 69 70 2C 20    ncoding...gzip,
0x0090: 64 65 66 6C 61 74 65 2C 20 73 64 63 68 00 00 0D    deflate, sdch...
0x00A0: 43 61 63 68 65 2D 43 6F 6E 74 72 6F 6C 00 00 09    Cache-Control...
0x00B0: 6D 61 78 2D 61 67 65 3D 30 00 A0 0E 00 07 4D 6F    max-age=0.....Mo
0x00C0: 7A 69 6C 6C 61 00 00 19 55 70 67 72 61 64 65 2D    zilla...Upgrade-
0x00D0: 49 6E 73 65 63 75 72 65 2D 52 65 71 75 65 73 74    Insecure-Request
0x00E0: 73 00 00 01 31 00 A0 01 00 09 74 65 78 74 2F 68    s...1.....text/h
0x00F0: 74 6D 6C 00 A0 0B 00 09 6C 6F 63 61 6C 68 6F 73    tml.....localhos
0x0100: 74 00 0A 00 21 6A 61 76 61 78 2E 73 65 72 76 6C    t...!javax.servl
0x0110: 65 74 2E 69 6E 63 6C 75 64 65 2E 72 65 71 75 65    et.include.reque
0x0120: 73 74 5F 75 72 69 00 00 01 31 00 0A 00 1F 6A 61    st_uri...1....ja
0x0130: 76 61 78 2E 73 65 72 76 6C 65 74 2E 69 6E 63 6C    vax.servlet.incl
0x0140: 75 64 65 2E 70 61 74 68 5F 69 6E 66 6F 00 00 10    ude.path_info...
0x0150: 2F 57 45 42 2D 49 4E 46 2F 77 65 62 2E 78 6D 6C    /WEB-INF/web.xml
0x0160: 00 0A 00 22 6A 61 76 61 78 2E 73 65 72 76 6C 65    ..."javax.servle
0x0170: 74 2E 69 6E 63 6C 75 64 65 2E 73 65 72 76 6C 65    t.include.servle
0x0180: 74 5F 70 61 74 68 00 00 00 00 FF                    t_path.....
```

This produced the following truncated output (limite [...])

## 171340 - Apache Tomcat SEoL (<= 5.5.x)

### Synopsis

An unsupported version of Apache Tomcat is installed on the remote host.

### Description

According to its version, Apache Tomcat is less than or equal to 5.5.x. It is, therefore, 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.

### See Also

<https://tomcat.apache.org/tomcat-55-eol.html>

### Solution

Upgrade to a version of Apache Tomcat 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 v2.0 Base Score

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

### Plugin Information

Published: 2023/02/10, Modified: 2024/05/06

### Plugin Output

tcp/8180/www

```
URL : http://192.168.86.37:8180/
Installed version : 5.5
Security End of Life : September 30, 2012
Time since Security End of Life (Est.) : >= 11 years
```

## 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 v2.0 Base Score

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

### Plugin Information

Published: 2011/02/15, Modified: 2022/04/11

### Plugin Output

tcp/1524/wild\_shell

```
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 particular, all SSH, SSL and OpenVPN key material should be re-generated.

### Risk Factor

Critical

### VPR Score

5.1

### EPSS Score

0.0817

### CVSS v2.0 Base Score

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

### CVSS v2.0 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: 2024/07/24

Plugin Output

---

tcp/22/ssh

## 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 particular, all SSH, SSL and OpenVPN key material should be re-generated.

### Risk Factor

---

Critical

### VPR Score

---

5.1

### EPSS Score

---

0.0817

### CVSS v2.0 Base Score

---

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

### CVSS v2.0 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: 2020/11/16

Plugin Output

---

tcp/25/smtp

## 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 particular, all SSH, SSL and OpenVPN key material should be re-generated.

### Risk Factor

Critical

### VPR Score

5.1

### EPSS Score

0.0817

### CVSS v2.0 Base Score

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

### CVSS v2.0 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: 2020/11/16

Plugin Output

---

tcp/5432/postgresql

## 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

### VPR Score

5.9

### EPSS Score

0.015

### CVSS v2.0 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: 2023/08/30

### Plugin Output

udp/2049/rpc-nfs

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
```



## 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 1.2 (with approved cipher suites) or higher instead.

### 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 v2.0 Base Score

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

Plugin Information

Published: 2005/10/12, Modified: 2022/04/04

Plugin Output

tcp/25/smtp

- SSLv2 is enabled and the server supports at least one cipher.

Low Strength Ciphers (<= 64-bit key)

Name	Code	KEX	Auth	Encryption	MAC
EXP-RC2-CBC-MD5		RSA (512)	RSA	RC2-CBC (40)	MD5
export					
EXP-RC4-MD5		RSA (512)	RSA	RC4 (40)	MD5
export					

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

Name	Code	KEX	Auth	Encryption	MAC
DES-CBC3-MD5		RSA	RSA	3DES-CBC (168)	MD5

High Strength Ciphers (>= 112-bit key)

Name	Code	KEX	Auth	Encryption	MAC
RC4-MD5		RSA	RSA	RC4 (128)	MD5

The fields above are :

{Tenable ciphername}  
{Cipher ID code}  
Kex={key exchange}  
Auth={authentication}  
Encrypt={symmetric encryption method}  
MAC={message authentication code}  
{export flag}

- 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

Low Strength Ciphers (<= 64-bit key)

Name	Code	KEX	Auth	Encryption	MAC
EXP-EDH-RSA-DES-CBC-SHA		DH (512)	RSA	DES-CBC (40)	
SHA1 export					
EDH-RSA-DES-CBC-SHA		DH	RSA	DES-CBC (56)	SHA
[...]					

## 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 1.2 (with approved cipher suites) or higher instead.

### 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 v2.0 Base Score

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

## Plugin Information

Published: 2005/10/12, Modified: 2022/04/04

## Plugin Output

tcp/5432/postgresql

- 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)

Name	Code	KEX	Auth	Encryption	MAC
-----	-----	---	----	-----	---
EDH-RSA-DES-CBC3-SHA SHA1		DH	RSA	3DES-CBC (168)	
DES-CBC3-SHA SHA1		RSA	RSA	3DES-CBC (168)	

### High Strength Ciphers (>= 112-bit key)

Name	Code	KEX	Auth	Encryption	MAC
-----	-----	---	----	-----	---
DHE-RSA-AES128-SHA SHA1		DH	RSA	AES-CBC (128)	
DHE-RSA-AES256-SHA SHA1		DH	RSA	AES-CBC (256)	
AES128-SHA SHA1		RSA	RSA	AES-CBC (128)	
AES256-SHA SHA1		RSA	RSA	AES-CBC (256)	
RC4-SHA SHA1		RSA	RSA	RC4 (128)	

The fields above are :

```
{Tenable ciphername}  
{Cipher ID code}  
Kex={key exchange}  
Auth={authentication}  
Encrypt={symmetric encryption method}  
MAC={message authentication code}  
{export flag}
```

## 46882 - UnrealIRCd Backdoor Detection

### Synopsis

The remote IRC server contains a backdoor.

### Description

The remote IRC server is a version of UnrealIRCd with a backdoor that allows an attacker to execute arbitrary code on the affected host.

### See Also

<https://seclists.org/fulldisclosure/2010/Jun/277>

<https://seclists.org/fulldisclosure/2010/Jun/284>

<http://www.unrealircd.com/txt/unrealsecadvisory.20100612.txt>

### Solution

Re-download the software, verify it using the published MD5 / SHA1 checksums, and re-install it.

### Risk Factor

Critical

### VPR Score

7.4

### EPSS Score

0.6495

### CVSS v2.0 Base Score

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

### CVSS v2.0 Temporal Score

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

### References

BID 40820

CVE CVE-2010-2075

### Exploitable With

192.168.86.37

CANVAS (true) Metasploit (true)

## Plugin Information

---

Published: 2010/06/14, Modified: 2022/04/11

## Plugin Output

---

tcp/6667/irc

```
The remote IRC server is running as :  
uid=0 (root) gid=0 (root)
```

## 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 v2.0 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/vnc

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

## 136769 - ISC BIND Service Downgrade / Reflected DoS

### Synopsis

The remote name server is affected by Service Downgrade / Reflected DoS vulnerabilities.

### Description

According to its self-reported version, the instance of ISC BIND 9 running on the remote name server is affected by performance downgrade and Reflected DoS vulnerabilities. This is due to BIND DNS not sufficiently limiting the number fetches which may be performed while processing a referral response.

An unauthenticated, remote attacker can exploit this to cause degrade the service of the recursive server or to use the affected server as a reflector in a reflection attack.

### See Also

<https://kb.isc.org/docs/cve-2020-8616>

### Solution

Upgrade to the ISC BIND version referenced in the vendor advisory.

### Risk Factor

Medium

### CVSS v3.0 Base Score

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

### CVSS v3.0 Temporal Score

7.7 (CVSS:3.0/E:P/RL:O/RC:C)

### VPR Score

5.2

### EPSS Score

0.0234

### CVSS v2.0 Base Score

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

### CVSS v2.0 Temporal Score



3.9 (CVSS2#E:POC/RL:OF/RC:C)

#### STIG Severity

---

I

#### References

---

CVE	CVE-2020-8616
XREF	IAVA:2020-A-0217-S

#### Plugin Information

---

Published: 2020/05/22, Modified: 2024/03/12

#### Plugin Output

---

udp/53/dns

```
Installed version : 9.4.2
Fixed version    : 9.11.19
```

## 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 v2.0 Base Score

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

### Plugin Information

Published: 2009/10/26, Modified: 2024/02/21

### Plugin Output

tcp/2049/rpc-nfs

```
The following shares have no access restrictions :  
  
/ *
```

## 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)

### VPR Score

5.1

### EPSS Score

0.0053

### CVSS v2.0 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: 2021/02/03

## Plugin Output

tcp/25/smtp

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

Name	Code	KEX	Auth	Encryption	MAC
-----	-----	---	----	-----	---
DES-CBC3-MD5	0x07, 0x00, 0xC0	RSA	RSA	3DES-CBC (168)	MD5
EDH-RSA-DES-CBC3-SHA	0x00, 0x16	DH	RSA	3DES-CBC (168)	
SHA1					
ADH-DES-CBC3-SHA	0x00, 0x1B	DH	None	3DES-CBC (168)	
SHA1					
DES-CBC3-SHA	0x00, 0x0A	RSA	RSA	3DES-CBC (168)	
SHA1					

The fields above are :

```
{Tenable ciphername}
{Cipher ID code}
Kex={key exchange}
Auth={authentication}
Encrypt={symmetric encryption method}
MAC={message authentication code}
{export flag}
```

## 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)

### VPR Score

5.1

### EPSS Score

0.0053

### CVSS v2.0 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: 2021/02/03

## Plugin Output

---

tcp/5432/postgresql

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

Name	Code	KEX	Auth	Encryption	MAC
-----	-----	---	----	-----	---
EDH-RSA-DES-CBC3-SHA	0x00, 0x16	DH	RSA	3DES-CBC (168)	
SHA1					
DES-CBC3-SHA	0x00, 0x0A	RSA	RSA	3DES-CBC (168)	
SHA1					

The fields above are :

```
{Tenable ciphername}
{Cipher ID code}
Kex={key exchange}
Auth={authentication}
Encrypt={symmetric encryption method}
MAC={message authentication code}
{export flag}
```

## 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 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 v3.0 Base Score

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

### CVSS v3.0 Temporal Score

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

### VPR Score

5.9

### EPSS Score

0.0323

### CVSS v2.0 Base Score

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

## CVSS v2.0 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: 2019/11/20

## Plugin Output

---

tcp/445/cifs

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



## 10205 - rlogin Service Detection

### Synopsis

The rlogin service is running on the remote host.

### Description

The rlogin service is running on the remote host. This service is vulnerable since data is passed between the rlogin client and server in cleartext. A man-in-the-middle attacker can exploit this to sniff logins and passwords. Also, it may allow poorly authenticated logins without passwords. If the host is vulnerable to TCP sequence number guessing (from any network) or IP spoofing (including ARP hijacking on a local network) then it may be possible to bypass authentication.

Finally, rlogin is an easy way to turn file-write access into full logins through the .rhosts or rhosts.equiv files.

### Solution

Comment out the 'login' line in /etc/inetd.conf and restart the inetd process. Alternatively, disable this service and use SSH instead.

### Risk Factor

High

### VPR Score

5.9

### EPSS Score

0.015

### CVSS v2.0 Base Score

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

### References

CVE CVE-1999-0651

### Exploitable With

Metasploit (true)

### Plugin Information

Published: 1999/08/30, Modified: 2022/04/11

## Plugin Output

---

tcp/513/rlogin

## 10245 - rsh Service Detection

### Synopsis

The rsh service is running on the remote host.

### Description

The rsh service is running on the remote host. This service is vulnerable since data is passed between the rsh client and server in cleartext. A man-in-the-middle attacker can exploit this to sniff logins and passwords. Also, it may allow poorly authenticated logins without passwords. If the host is vulnerable to TCP sequence number guessing (from any network) or IP spoofing (including ARP hijacking on a local network) then it may be possible to bypass authentication.

Finally, rsh is an easy way to turn file-write access into full logins through the .rhosts or rhosts.equiv files.

### Solution

Comment out the 'rsh' line in /etc/inetd.conf and restart the inetd process. Alternatively, disable this service and use SSH instead.

### Risk Factor

High

### VPR Score

5.9

### EPSS Score

0.015

### CVSS v2.0 Base Score

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

### References

CVE CVE-1999-0651

### Exploitable With

Metasploit (true)

### Plugin Information

Published: 1999/08/22, Modified: 2022/04/11

## Plugin Output

---

tcp/514/rsh

## 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](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 v2.0 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/www

The following default files were found :

<http://192.168.86.37:8180/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.



## 12217 - DNS Server Cache Snooping Remote Information Disclosure

### Synopsis

The remote DNS server is vulnerable to cache snooping attacks.

### Description

The remote DNS server responds to queries for third-party domains that do not have the recursion bit set.

This may allow a remote attacker to determine which domains have recently been resolved via this name server, and therefore which hosts have been recently visited.

For instance, if an attacker was interested in whether your company utilizes the online services of a particular financial institution, they would be able to use this attack to build a statistical model regarding company usage of that financial institution. Of course, the attack can also be used to find B2B partners, web-surfing patterns, external mail servers, and more.

Note: If this is an internal DNS server not accessible to outside networks, attacks would be limited to the internal network. This may include employees, consultants and potentially users on a guest network or WiFi connection if supported.

### See Also

[http://cs.unc.edu/~fabian/course\\_papers/cache\\_snooping.pdf](http://cs.unc.edu/~fabian/course_papers/cache_snooping.pdf)

### Solution

Contact the vendor of the DNS software for a fix.

### 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 v2.0 Base Score

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

### Plugin Information

Published: 2004/04/27, Modified: 2020/04/07

### Plugin Output

udp/53/dns

Nessus sent a non-recursive query for example.edu  
and received 1 answer :

93.184.215.14



## 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

<http://www.nessus.org/u?e979b5cb>

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

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

### Solution

Disable these HTTP 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)

### VPR Score

4.0

### EPSS Score

0.0465

### CVSS v2.0 Base Score

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

### CVSS v2.0 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: 2024/04/09

## Plugin Output

---

tcp/80/www

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 : \n\n----- snip  
-----\nTRACE /Nessus879887645.html HTTP/1.1

Connection: Close  
Host: 192.168.86.37  
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 ----- \n\nand received the  
following response from the remote server : \n\n----- snip  
-----\nHTTP/1.1 200 OK

Date: Tue, 30 Jul 2024 23:43:06 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 /Nessus879887645.html HTTP/1.1  
Connection: Keep-Alive

```
Host: 192.168.86.37
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 -----\n
```

## 139915 - ISC BIND 9.x < 9.11.22, 9.12.x < 9.16.6, 9.17.x < 9.17.4 DoS

### Synopsis

The remote name server is affected by a denial of service vulnerability.

### Description

According to its self-reported version number, the installation of ISC BIND running on the remote name server is version 9.x prior to 9.11.22, 9.12.x prior to 9.16.6 or 9.17.x prior to 9.17.4. It is, therefore, affected by a denial of service (DoS) vulnerability due to an assertion failure when attempting to verify a truncated response to a TSIG-signed request. An authenticated, remote attacker can exploit this issue by sending a truncated response to a TSIG-signed request to trigger an assertion failure, causing the server to exit.

Note that Nessus has not tested for this issue but has instead relied only on the application's self-reported version number.

### See Also

<https://kb.isc.org/docs/cve-2020-8622>

### Solution

Upgrade to BIND 9.11.22, 9.16.6, 9.17.4 or later.

### Risk Factor

Medium

### CVSS v3.0 Base Score

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

### CVSS v3.0 Temporal Score

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

### VPR Score

3.6

### EPSS Score

0.0041

### CVSS v2.0 Base Score

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

## CVSS v2.0 Temporal Score

---

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

## STIG Severity

---

I

## References

---

CVE	CVE-2020-8622
XREF	IAVA:2020-A-0385-S

## Plugin Information

---

Published: 2020/08/27, Modified: 2021/06/03

## Plugin Output

---

udp/53/dns

```
Installed version : 9.4.2
Fixed version    : 9.11.22, 9.16.6, 9.17.4 or later
```

## 136808 - ISC BIND Denial of Service

### Synopsis

The remote name server is affected by an assertion failure vulnerability.

### Description

A denial of service (DoS) vulnerability exists in ISC BIND versions 9.11.18 / 9.11.18-S1 / 9.12.4-P2 / 9.13 / 9.14.11 / 9.15 / 9.16.2 / 9.17 / 9.17.1 and earlier. An unauthenticated, remote attacker can exploit this issue, via a specially-crafted message, to cause the service to stop responding.

Note that Nessus has not tested for this issue but has instead relied only on the application's self-reported version number.

### See Also

<https://kb.isc.org/docs/cve-2020-8617>

### Solution

Upgrade to the patched release most closely related to your current version of BIND.

### Risk Factor

Medium

### CVSS v3.0 Base Score

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

### CVSS v3.0 Temporal Score

5.3 (CVSS:3.0/E:P/RL:O/RC:C)

### VPR Score

4.4

### EPSS Score

0.9727

### CVSS v2.0 Base Score

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

### CVSS v2.0 Temporal Score

3.4 (CVSS2#E:POC/RL:OF/RC:C)

#### STIG Severity

---

I

#### References

---

CVE	CVE-2020-8617
XREF	IAVA:2020-A-0217-S

#### Plugin Information

---

Published: 2020/05/22, Modified: 2023/03/23

#### Plugin Output

---

udp/53/dns

```
Installed version : 9.4.2
Fixed version    : 9.11.19
```

## 33447 - Multiple Vendor DNS Query ID Field Prediction Cache Poisoning

### Synopsis

The remote name resolver (or the server it uses upstream) is affected by a DNS cache poisoning vulnerability.

### Description

The remote DNS resolver does not use random ports when making queries to third-party DNS servers. An unauthenticated, remote attacker can exploit this to poison the remote DNS server, allowing the attacker to divert legitimate traffic to arbitrary sites.

### See Also

<https://www.cnet.com/news/massive-coordinated-dns-patch-released/>

[https://www.theregister.co.uk/2008/07/21/dns\\_flaw\\_speculation/](https://www.theregister.co.uk/2008/07/21/dns_flaw_speculation/)

### Solution

Contact your DNS server vendor for a patch.

### Risk Factor

Medium

### CVSS v3.0 Base Score

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

### CVSS v3.0 Temporal Score

6.1 (CVSS:3.0/E:P/RL:O/RC:C)

### VPR Score

6.0

### EPSS Score

0.1218

### CVSS v2.0 Base Score

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

### CVSS v2.0 Temporal Score



STIG Severity

---

I

References

---

BID	30131
CVE	CVE-2008-1447
XREF	CERT:800113
XREF	IAVA:2008-A-0045
XREF	EDB-ID:6122
XREF	EDB-ID:6123
XREF	EDB-ID:6130

Plugin Information

---

Published: 2008/07/09, Modified: 2024/04/03

Plugin Output

---

udp/53/dns

The remote DNS server uses non-random ports for its  
DNS requests. An attacker may spoof DNS responses.

List of used ports :

+ DNS Server: 70.119.104.19  
| - Port: 54620  
| - Port: 54620  
| - Port: 54620  
| - Port: 54620

## 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

---

<http://www.nessus.org/u?df39b8b3>

<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 v2.0 Base Score

---

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

### CVSS v2.0 Temporal Score

---

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

### Plugin Information

---

Published: 2012/01/19, Modified: 2022/10/05

## Plugin Output

---

tcp/445/cifs

## 52611 - SMTP Service STARTTLS Plaintext Command Injection

### Synopsis

The remote mail service allows plaintext command injection while negotiating an encrypted communications channel.

### Description

The remote SMTP service contains a software flaw in its STARTTLS implementation that could allow a remote, unauthenticated attacker to inject commands during the plaintext protocol phase that will be executed during the ciphertext protocol phase.

Successful exploitation could allow an attacker to steal a victim's email or associated SASL (Simple Authentication and Security Layer) credentials.

### See Also

<https://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc2487>

<https://www.securityfocus.com/archive/1/516901/30/0/threaded>

### Solution

Contact the vendor to see if an update is available.

### Risk Factor

Medium

### VPR Score

6.3

### EPSS Score

0.0114

### CVSS v2.0 Base Score

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

### CVSS v2.0 Temporal Score

3.1 (CVSS2#E:POC/RL:OF/RC:C)

### References

BID 46767

CVE	CVE-2011-0411
CVE	CVE-2011-1430
CVE	CVE-2011-1431
CVE	CVE-2011-1432
CVE	CVE-2011-1506
CVE	CVE-2011-2165
XREF	CERT:555316

## Plugin Information

---

Published: 2011/03/10, Modified: 2019/03/06

## Plugin Output

---

tcp/25/smtp

```
Nessus sent the following two commands in a single packet :
```

```
STARTTLS\r\nRSET\r\n
```

```
And the server sent the following two responses :
```

```
220 2.0.0 Ready to start TLS
250 2.0.0 Ok
```

## 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 v2.0 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/ssh

```
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
```

## 31705 - SSL Anonymous Cipher Suites Supported

### Synopsis

The remote service supports the use of anonymous SSL ciphers.

### Description

The remote host supports the use of anonymous SSL ciphers. While this enables an administrator to set up a service that encrypts traffic without having to generate and configure SSL certificates, it offers no way to verify the remote host's identity and renders the service vulnerable to a man-in-the-middle attack.

Note: This is considerably easier to exploit if the attacker is on the same physical network.

### See Also

<http://www.nessus.org/u?3a040ada>

### Solution

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

### 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

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

### VPR Score

4.4

### EPSS Score

0.0031

### CVSS v2.0 Base Score

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

### CVSS v2.0 Temporal Score

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

## References

BID 28482  
CVE CVE-2007-1858

## Plugin Information

Published: 2008/03/28, Modified: 2023/10/27

## Plugin Output

tcp/25/smtp

The following is a list of SSL anonymous ciphers supported by the remote TCP server :

### Low Strength Ciphers (<= 64-bit key)

Name	Code	KEX	Auth	Encryption	MAC
EXP-ADH-DES-CBC-SHA	0x00, 0x19	DH(512)	None	DES-CBC(40)	
SHA1 export					
EXP-ADH-RC4-MD5	0x00, 0x17	DH(512)	None	RC4(40)	MD5
export					
ADH-DES-CBC-SHA	0x00, 0x1A	DH	None	DES-CBC(56)	
SHA1					

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

Name	Code	KEX	Auth	Encryption	MAC
ADH-DES-CBC3-SHA	0x00, 0x1B	DH	None	3DES-CBC(168)	
SHA1					

### High Strength Ciphers (>= 112-bit key)

Name	Code	KEX	Auth	Encryption	MAC
ADH-AES128-SHA	0x00, 0x34	DH	None	AES-CBC(128)	
SHA1					
ADH-AES256-SHA	0x00, 0x3A	DH	None	AES-CBC(256)	
SHA1					
ADH-RC4-MD5	0x00, 0x18	DH	None	RC4(128)	MD5

The fields above are :

{Tenable ciphernamename}  
{Cipher ID code}  
Kex={key exchange}  
Auth={authentication}  
Encrypt={symmetric encryption method}  
MAC={message authentication code}  
{export flag}



## 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 SSL 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 v2.0 Base Score

---

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

## Plugin Information

---

Published: 2010/12/15, Modified: 2020/04/27

## Plugin Output

---

tcp/25/smtp

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
```

## 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 SSL 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 v2.0 Base Score

---

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

## Plugin Information

---

Published: 2010/12/15, Modified: 2020/04/27

## Plugin Output

---

tcp/5432/postgresql

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 v2.0 Base Score

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

### Plugin Information

Published: 2004/12/03, Modified: 2021/02/03

### Plugin Output

tcp/25/smtp

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
```

## 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 v2.0 Base Score

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

### Plugin Information

Published: 2004/12/03, Modified: 2021/02/03

### Plugin Output

tcp/5432/postgresql

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 SSL 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 v2.0 Base Score

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

### Plugin Information

Published: 2010/04/03, Modified: 2020/04/27

### Plugin Output

tcp/25/smtp

```
The identities known by Nessus are :
```

```
192.168.86.37
192.168.86.37
```

```
The Common Name in the certificate is :
```

```
ubuntu804-base.localdomain
```

## 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 SSL 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 v2.0 Base Score

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

### Plugin Information

Published: 2010/04/03, Modified: 2020/04/27

### Plugin Output

tcp/5432/postgresql

```
The identities known by Nessus are :
```

```
192.168.86.37
192.168.86.37
```

```
The Common Name in the certificate is :
```

```
ubuntu804-base.localdomain
```



## 89058 - SSL DROWN Attack Vulnerability (Decrypting RSA with Obsolete and Weakened eNcryption)

### Synopsis

The remote host may be affected by a vulnerability that allows a remote attacker to potentially decrypt captured TLS traffic.

### Description

The remote host supports SSLv2 and therefore may be affected by a vulnerability that allows a cross-protocol Bleichenbacher padding oracle attack known as DROWN (Decrypting RSA with Obsolete and Weakened eNcryption). This vulnerability exists due to a flaw in the Secure Sockets Layer Version 2 (SSLv2) implementation, and it allows captured TLS traffic to be decrypted. A man-in-the-middle attacker can exploit this to decrypt the TLS connection by utilizing previously captured traffic and weak cryptography along with a series of specially crafted connections to an SSLv2 server that uses the same private key.

### See Also

<https://drownattack.com/>

<https://drownattack.com/drown-attack-paper.pdf>

### Solution

Disable SSLv2 and export grade cryptography cipher suites. Ensure that private keys are not used anywhere with server software that supports SSLv2 connections.

### Risk Factor

Medium

### 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

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

### VPR Score

4.4

### EPSS Score

0.9524

### CVSS v2.0 Base Score

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

#### CVSS v2.0 Temporal Score

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

#### References

BID 83733  
CVE CVE-2016-0800  
XREF CERT:583776

#### Plugin Information

Published: 2016/03/01, Modified: 2019/11/20

#### Plugin Output

tcp/25/smtp

The remote host is affected by SSL DROWN and supports the following vulnerable cipher suites :

##### Low Strength Ciphers (<= 64-bit key)

Name	Code	KEX	Auth	Encryption	MAC
EXP-RC2-CBC-MD5 export	0x04, 0x00, 0x80	RSA (512)	RSA	RC2-CBC (40)	MD5
EXP-RC4-MD5 export	0x02, 0x00, 0x80	RSA (512)	RSA	RC4 (40)	MD5

##### High Strength Ciphers (>= 112-bit key)

Name	Code	KEX	Auth	Encryption	MAC
RC4-MD5	0x01, 0x00, 0x80	RSA	RSA	RC4 (128)	MD5

The fields above are :

{Tenable ciphername}  
{Cipher ID code}  
Kex={key exchange}  
Auth={authentication}  
Encrypt={symmetric encryption method}  
MAC={message authentication code}  
{export flag}

## 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

---

<https://www.rc4nomore.com/>

<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](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

---

Medium

### 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)

### VPR Score

---

4.4

### EPSS Score

---

0.0054

## CVSS v2.0 Base Score

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

## CVSS v2.0 Temporal Score

3.7 (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: 2021/02/03

## Plugin Output

tcp/25/smtp

List of RC4 cipher suites supported by the remote server :

Low Strength Ciphers (<= 64-bit key)

Name	Code	KEX	Auth	Encryption	MAC
EXP-RC4-MD5 export	0x02, 0x00, 0x80	RSA (512)	RSA	RC4 (40)	MD5
EXP-ADH-RC4-MD5 export	0x00, 0x17	DH (512)	None	RC4 (40)	MD5
EXP-RC4-MD5 export	0x00, 0x03	RSA (512)	RSA	RC4 (40)	MD5

High Strength Ciphers (>= 112-bit key)

Name	Code	KEX	Auth	Encryption	MAC
RC4-MD5	0x01, 0x00, 0x80	RSA	RSA	RC4 (128)	MD5
ADH-RC4-MD5	0x00, 0x18	DH	None	RC4 (128)	MD5
RC4-MD5	0x00, 0x04	RSA	RSA	RC4 (128)	MD5
RC4-SHA	0x00, 0x05	RSA	RSA	RC4 (128)	MD5

SHA1

The fields above are :

{Tenable ciphername}  
{Cipher ID code}  
Kex={key exchange}  
Auth={authentication}  
Encrypt={symmetric encryption method}  
MAC={message authentication code}  
{export flag}

## 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

---

<https://www.rc4nomore.com/>

<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](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

---

Medium

### 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)

### VPR Score

---

4.4

### EPSS Score

---

0.0054

## CVSS v2.0 Base Score

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

## CVSS v2.0 Temporal Score

3.7 (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: 2021/02/03

## Plugin Output

tcp/5432/postgresql

List of RC4 cipher suites supported by the remote server :

High Strength Ciphers (>= 112-bit key)

Name	Code	KEX	Auth	Encryption	MAC
RC4-SHA	0x00, 0x05	RSA	RSA	RC4 (128)	

The fields above are :

{Tenable ciphername}  
{Cipher ID code}  
Kex={key exchange}  
Auth={authentication}  
Encrypt={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 SSL 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 v2.0 Base Score

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

### Plugin Information

Published: 2012/01/17, Modified: 2022/06/14

### Plugin Output

tcp/25/smtp

```
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
```

## 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 SSL 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 v2.0 Base Score

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

### Plugin Information

Published: 2012/01/17, Modified: 2022/06/14

### Plugin Output

tcp/5432/postgresql

```
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
```



## 26928 - SSL Weak Cipher Suites Supported

### Synopsis

The remote service supports the use of weak SSL ciphers.

### Description

The remote host supports the use of SSL ciphers that offer weak encryption.

Note: This is considerably easier to exploit if the attacker is on the same physical network.

### See Also

<http://www.nessus.org/u?6527892d>

### Solution

Reconfigure the affected application, if possible to avoid the use of weak ciphers.

### 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 v2.0 Base Score

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

### References

XREF	CWE:326
XREF	CWE:327
XREF	CWE:720
XREF	CWE:753
XREF	CWE:803
XREF	CWE:928
XREF	CWE:934

### Plugin Information

Published: 2007/10/08, Modified: 2021/02/03

### Plugin Output

192.168.86.37

Here is the list of weak SSL ciphers supported by the remote server :

Low Strength Ciphers (<= 64-bit key)

Name	Code	KEX	Auth	Encryption	MAC
-----	-----	---	----	-----	---
EXP-RC2-CBC-MD5 export	0x04, 0x00, 0x80	RSA(512)	RSA	RC2-CBC(40)	MD5
EXP-RC4-MD5 export	0x02, 0x00, 0x80	RSA(512)	RSA	RC4(40)	MD5
EXP-EDH-RSA-DES-CBC-SHA SHA1 export	0x00, 0x14	DH(512)	RSA	DES-CBC(40)	
EDH-RSA-DES-CBC-SHA SHA1	0x00, 0x15	DH	RSA	DES-CBC(56)	
EXP-ADH-DES-CBC-SHA SHA1 export	0x00, 0x19	DH(512)	None	DES-CBC(40)	
EXP-ADH-RC4-MD5 export	0x00, 0x17	DH(512)	None	RC4(40)	MD5
ADH-DES-CBC-SHA SHA1	0x00, 0x1A	DH	None	DES-CBC(56)	
EXP-DES-CBC-SHA SHA1 export	0x00, 0x08	RSA(512)	RSA	DES-CBC(40)	
EXP-RC2-CBC-MD5 export	0x00, 0x06	RSA(512)	RSA	RC2-CBC(40)	MD5
EXP-RC4-MD5 export	0x00, 0x03	RSA(512)	RSA	RC4(40)	MD5
DES-CBC-SHA SHA1	0x00, 0x09	RSA	RSA	DES-CBC(56)	

The fields above are :

```
{Tenable ciphername}
{Cipher ID code}
Kex={key exchange}
Auth={authentication}
Encrypt={symmetric encryption method}
MAC={message authentication code}
{export flag}
```

## 81606 - SSL/TLS EXPORT\_RSA <= 512-bit Cipher Suites Supported (FREAK)

### Synopsis

The remote host supports a set of weak ciphers.

### Description

The remote host supports EXPORT\_RSA cipher suites with keys less than or equal to 512 bits. An attacker can factor a 512-bit RSA modulus in a short amount of time.

A man-in-the-middle attacker may be able to downgrade the session to use EXPORT\_RSA cipher suites (e.g. CVE-2015-0204). Thus, it is recommended to remove support for weak cipher suites.

### See Also

<https://www.smacktls.com/#freak>

<https://www.openssl.org/news/secadv/20150108.txt>

<http://www.nessus.org/u?b78da2c4>

### Solution

Reconfigure the service to remove support for EXPORT\_RSA cipher suites.

### Risk Factor

Medium

### VPR Score

3.7

### EPSS Score

0.9483

### CVSS v2.0 Base Score

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

### CVSS v2.0 Temporal Score

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

### References

BID 71936

CVE CVE-2015-0204

## Plugin Information

---

Published: 2015/03/04, Modified: 2021/02/03

## Plugin Output

---

tcp/25/smtp

```
EXPORT_RSA cipher suites supported by the remote server :
```

```
Low Strength Ciphers (<= 64-bit key)
```

Name	Code	KEX	Auth	Encryption	MAC
-----	-----	---	---	-----	---
EXP-DES-CBC-SHA	0x00, 0x08	RSA(512)	RSA	DES-CBC(40)	
SHA1 export					
EXP-RC2-CBC-MD5	0x00, 0x06	RSA(512)	RSA	RC2-CBC(40)	MD5
export					
EXP-RC4-MD5	0x00, 0x03	RSA(512)	RSA	RC4(40)	MD5
export					

```
The fields above are :
```

```
{Tenable ciphername}  
{Cipher ID code}  
Kex={key exchange}  
Auth={authentication}  
Encrypt={symmetric encryption method}  
MAC={message authentication code}  
{export flag}
```

## 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 1.2 and 1.3 are designed against these flaws and should be used whenever possible.

As of March 31, 2020, Endpoints that aren't enabled for TLS 1.2 and higher will no longer function properly with major web browsers and major vendors.

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.

### See Also

<https://tools.ietf.org/html/draft-ietf-tls-oldversions-deprecate-00>

### Solution

Enable support for TLS 1.2 and 1.3, and disable support for TLS 1.0.

### Risk Factor

Medium

### CVSS v3.0 Base Score

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

### CVSS v2.0 Base Score

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

### References

XREF           CWE:327

### Plugin Information

Published: 2017/11/22, Modified: 2023/04/19

### Plugin Output

tcp/25/smtp

TLsv1 is enabled and the server supports at least one cipher.

## 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 1.2 and 1.3 are designed against these flaws and should be used whenever possible.

As of March 31, 2020, Endpoints that aren't enabled for TLS 1.2 and higher will no longer function properly with major web browsers and major vendors.

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.

### See Also

<https://tools.ietf.org/html/draft-ietf-tls-oldversions-deprecate-00>

### Solution

Enable support for TLS 1.2 and 1.3, and disable support for TLS 1.0.

### Risk Factor

Medium

### CVSS v3.0 Base Score

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

### CVSS v2.0 Base Score

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

### References

XREF           CWE:327

### Plugin Information

Published: 2017/11/22, Modified: 2023/04/19

### Plugin Output

tcp/5432/postgresql

```
TLShv1 is enabled and the server supports at least one cipher.
```



## 42263 - Unencrypted Telnet Server

## Synopsis

The remote Telnet server transmits traffic in cleartext.

Item	Description	Unit	Quantity	Unit Price	Total Price
1	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	...	...	...	...
3	...	...	...	...	...
4	...	...	...	...	...
5	...	...	...	...	...
6	...	...	...	...	...
7	...	...	...	...	...
8	...	...	...	...	...
9	...	...	...	...	...
10	...	...	...	...	...
11	...	...	...	...	...
12	...	...	...	...	...
13	...	...	...	...	...
14	...	...	...	...	...
15	...	...	...	...	...
16	...	...	...	...	...
17	...	...	...	...	...
18	...	...	...	...	...
19	...	...	...	...	...
20	...	...	...	...	...
21	...	...	...	...	...
22	...	...	...	...	...
23	...	...	...	...	...
24	...	...	...	...	...
25	...	...	...	...	...
26	...	...	...	...	...
27	...	...	...	...	...
28	...	...	...	...	...
29	...	...	...	...	...
30	...	...	...	...	...
31	...	...	...	...	...
32	...	...	...	...	...
33	...	...	...	...	...
34	...	...	...	...	...
35	...	...	...	...	...
36	...	...	...	...	...
37	...	...	...	...	...
38	...	...	...	...	...
39	...	...	...	...	...
40	...	...	...	...	...
41	...	...	...	...	...
42	...	...	...	...	...
43	...	...	...	...	...
44	...	...	...	...	...
45	...	...	...	...	...
46	...	...	...	...	...
47	...	...	...	...	...
48	...	...	...	...	...
49	...	...	...	...	...
50	...	...	...	...	...
51	...	...	...	...	...
52	...	...	...	...	...
53	...	...	...	...	...
54	...	...	...	...	...
55	...	...	...	...	...
56	...	...	...	...	...
57	...	...	...	...	...
58	...	...	...	...	...
59	...	...	...	...	...
60	...	...	...	...	...
61	...	...	...	...	...
62	...	...	...	...	...
63	...	...	...	...	...
64	...	...	...	...	...
65	...	...	...	...	...
66	...	...	...	...	...
67	...	...	...	...	...
68	...	...	...	...	...
69	...	...	...	...	...
70	...	...	...	...	...
71	...	...	...	...	...
72	...	...	...	...	...
73	...	...	...	...	...
74	...	...	...	...	...
75	...	...	...	...	...
76	...	...	...	...	...
77	...	...	...	...	...
78	...	...	...	...	...
79	...	...	...	...	...
80	...	...	...	...	...
81	...	...	...	...	...
82	...	...	...	...	...
83	...	...	...	...	...
84	...	...	...	...	...
85	...	...	...	...	...
86	...	...	...	...	...
87	...	...	...	...	...
88	...	...	...	...	...
89	...	...	...	...	...
90	...	...	...	...	

The remote host is running a Telnet server over an unencrypted channel.

Using Telnet over an unencrypted channel is not recommended as logins, passwords, and commands are transferred in cleartext. This allows a remote, man-in-the-middle attacker to eavesdrop on a Telnet session to obtain credentials or other sensitive information and to modify traffic exchanged between a client and server.

SSH is preferred over Telnet since it protects credentials from eavesdropping and can tunnel additional data streams such as an X11 session.

### Solution

Disable the Telnet service and use SSH instead.

Risk Factor	Impact	Control Measure
1. Lack of industry connections	Reduced opportunities for partnerships and collaborations	Actively seek out and build relationships with industry leaders and potential partners
2. Limited marketing budget	Reduced visibility and awareness of the startup	Implement a targeted marketing strategy focusing on digital channels and social media
3. Limited product differentiation	Increased competition and lower profit margins	Invest in research and development to create unique and innovative products
4. Limited customer base	Reduced revenue and potential for growth	Implement a customer acquisition strategy through targeted outreach and promotions
5. Limited financial resources	Reduced ability to sustain operations and invest in growth	Secure additional funding through crowdfunding, angel investors, or venture capital

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 v2.0 Base Score

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

### Plugin Information

Published: 2009/10/27, Modified: 2024/01/16

### Plugin Output

tcp/23/telnet

```
Nessus collected the following banner from the remote Telnet server :

----- snip -----
_ _ _ _ _ | _ _ _ _ _ _ _ | _ _ ( ) _ _ _ | _ _ | _ _ _ \
| ' ` \ / \ _ / \ _ / \ _ / \ _ / \ _ / \ _ / \ _ / \ _ / \
| | | | | _ / || ( | \ _ / || | ( ) | | | | ( | | | \ _ / \
|_| |_| | |\ \ _ / \ \ , _ / . _ / | | \ _ / | | \ _ / | | _
          |_|
Warning: Never expose this VM to an untrusted network!
```

```
Nessus collected the following banner from the remote Telnet server :

----- snip -----
_ _ _ _ _ | _ _ _ _ _ _ _ | _ _ ( ) _ _ _ | _ _ | _ _ _ \
| ' ` \ / \ _ / \ _ / \ _ / \ _ / \ _ / \ _ / \ _ / \ _ / \
| | | | | _ / || ( | \ _ / || | ( ) | | | | ( | | | \ _ / \
|_| |_| | |\ \ _ / \ \ , _ / . _ / | | \ _ / | | \ _ / | | _
          |_|
Warning: Never expose this VM to an untrusted network!
```

```
Contact: msfdev[at]metasploit.com
Login with msfadmin/msfadmin to get started
metasploitable login:
----- snip -----
```

## 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

Low

### VPR Score

4.2

### EPSS Score

0.8808

### CVSS v2.0 Base Score

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

### References

CVE	CVE-1999-0524
XREF	CWE:200

### Plugin Information

Published: 1999/08/01, Modified: 2024/05/03

### Plugin Output

icmp/0

The difference between the local and remote clocks is 6 seconds.

## 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 v3.0 Base Score

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

### VPR Score

3.6

### EPSS Score

0.1227

### CVSS v2.0 Base Score

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

### CVSS v2.0 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: 2023/10/27

## Plugin Output

---

tcp/22/ssh

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
```

## 153953 - SSH Weak Key Exchange Algorithms Enabled

### Synopsis

The remote SSH server is configured to allow weak key exchange algorithms.

### Description

The remote SSH server is configured to allow key exchange algorithms which are considered weak.

This is based on the IETF draft document Key Exchange (KEX) Method Updates and Recommendations for Secure Shell (SSH) RFC9142. Section 4 lists guidance on key exchange algorithms that SHOULD NOT and MUST NOT be enabled. This includes:

diffie-hellman-group-exchange-sha1

diffie-hellman-group1-sha1

gss-gex-sha1-\*

gss-group1-sha1-\*

gss-group14-sha1-\*

rsa1024-sha1

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

### See Also

<https://datatracker.ietf.org/doc/html/rfc9142>

### Solution

Contact the vendor or consult product documentation to disable the weak algorithms.

### Risk Factor

Low

### CVSS v3.0 Base Score

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

### CVSS v2.0 Base Score

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

### Plugin Information

Published: 2021/10/13, Modified: 2024/03/22

## Plugin Output

---

tcp/22/ssh

The following weak key exchange algorithms are enabled :

```
diffie-hellman-group-exchange-sha1
diffie-hellman-group1-sha1
```



## 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 v2.0 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/ssh

```
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
```

## 83875 - SSL/TLS Diffie-Hellman Modulus <= 1024 Bits (Logjam)

### Synopsis

The remote host allows SSL/TLS connections with one or more Diffie-Hellman moduli less than or equal to 1024 bits.

### Description

The remote host allows SSL/TLS connections with one or more Diffie-Hellman moduli less than or equal to 1024 bits. Through cryptanalysis, a third party may be able to find the shared secret in a short amount of time (depending on modulus size and attacker resources). This may allow an attacker to recover the plaintext or potentially violate the integrity of connections.

### See Also

<https://weakdh.org/>

### Solution

Reconfigure the service to use a unique Diffie-Hellman moduli of 2048 bits or greater.

### Risk Factor

Low

### CVSS v3.0 Base Score

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

### CVSS v3.0 Temporal Score

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

### VPR Score

2.9

### EPSS Score

0.974

### CVSS v2.0 Base Score

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

### CVSS v2.0 Temporal Score

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

## References

---

BID	74733
CVE	CVE-2015-4000
XREF	CEA-ID:CEA-2021-0004

## Plugin Information

---

Published: 2015/05/28, Modified: 2022/12/05

## Plugin Output

---

tcp/25/smtp

Vulnerable connection combinations :

```
SSL/TLS version   : SSLv3
Cipher suite      : TLS1_CK_DHE_RSA_EXPORT_WITH_DES40_CBC_SHA
Diffie-Hellman MODP size (bits) : 512
Logjam attack difficulty : Easy (could be carried out by individuals)
```

```
SSL/TLS version   : TLSv1.0
Cipher suite      : TLS1_CK_DHE_RSA_EXPORT_WITH_DES40_CBC_SHA
Diffie-Hellman MODP size (bits) : 512
Logjam attack difficulty : Easy (could be carried out by individuals)
```

## 83738 - SSL/TLS EXPORT\_DHE <= 512-bit Export Cipher Suites Supported (Logjam)

### Synopsis

The remote host supports a set of weak ciphers.

### Description

The remote host supports EXPORT\_DHE cipher suites with keys less than or equal to 512 bits. Through cryptanalysis, a third party can find the shared secret in a short amount of time.

A man-in-the-middle attacker may be able to downgrade the session to use EXPORT\_DHE cipher suites. Thus, it is recommended to remove support for weak cipher suites.

### See Also

<https://weakdh.org/>

### Solution

Reconfigure the service to remove support for EXPORT\_DHE cipher suites.

### Risk Factor

Low

### CVSS v3.0 Base Score

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

### CVSS v3.0 Temporal Score

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

### VPR Score

2.9

### EPSS Score

0.974

### CVSS v2.0 Base Score

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

### CVSS v2.0 Temporal Score

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

## References

BID 74733  
CVE CVE-2015-4000  
XREF CEA-ID:CEA-2021-0004

## Plugin Information

Published: 2015/05/21, Modified: 2022/12/05

## Plugin Output

tcp/25/smtp

EXPORT\_DHE cipher suites supported by the remote server :

Low Strength Ciphers (<= 64-bit key)

Name	Code	KEX	Auth	Encryption	MAC
EXP-EDH-RSA-DES-CBC-SHA SHA1 export	0x00, 0x14	DH(512)	RSA	DES-CBC(40)	
EXP-ADH-DES-CBC-SHA SHA1 export	0x00, 0x19	DH(512)	None	DES-CBC(40)	
EXP-ADH-RC4-MD5 export	0x00, 0x17	DH(512)	None	RC4(40)	MD5

The fields above are :

{Tenable ciphername}  
{Cipher ID code}  
Kex={key exchange}  
Auth={authentication}  
Encrypt={symmetric encryption method}  
MAC={message authentication code}  
{export flag}

## 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

---

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

### CVSS v3.0 Temporal Score

---

3.1 (CVSS:3.0/E:P/RL:O/RC:C)

## VPR Score

---

5.1

## EPSS Score

---

0.9749

## CVSS v2.0 Base Score

---

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

## CVSS v2.0 Temporal Score

---

3.4 (CVSS2#E:POC/RL:OF/RC:C)

## References

---

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

## Plugin Information

---

Published: 2014/10/15, Modified: 2023/06/23

## Plugin Output

---

tcp/25/smtp

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.

## 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

---

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

### CVSS v3.0 Temporal Score

---

3.1 (CVSS:3.0/E:P/RL:O/RC:C)



## VPR Score

---

5.1

## EPSS Score

---

0.9749

## CVSS v2.0 Base Score

---

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

## CVSS v2.0 Temporal Score

---

3.4 (CVSS2#E:POC/RL:OF/RC:C)

## References

---

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

## Plugin Information

---

Published: 2014/10/15, Modified: 2023/06/23

## Plugin Output

---

tcp/5432/postgresql

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.

## 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 v2.0 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

```
X11 Version : 11.0
```