

Scan Report

April 1, 2024

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 “Metasploitable2”. The scan started at Sun Mar 31 05:09:47 2024 UTC and ended at Sun Mar 31 06:07:37 2024 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.

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1 Result Overview

Host	High	Medium	Low	Log	False Positive
172.20.0.8 metasploitable2.greenbone-community-edition_default	33	59	6	0	0
Total: 1	33	59	6	0	0

Vendor security updates are not trusted.

Overrides are off. Even when a result has an override, this report uses the actual threat of the result.

Information on overrides is included in the report.

Notes are included in the report.

This report might not show details of all issues that were found.

Issues with the threat level “Log” are not shown.

Issues with the threat level “Debug” are not shown.

Issues with the threat level “False Positive” are not shown.

Only results with a minimum QoD of 70 are shown.

This report contains all 98 results selected by the filtering described above. Before filtering there were 561 results.

1.1 Host Authentications

Host	Protocol	Result	Port/User
172.20.0.8 - metasploitable2.greenbone-community-edition_default	SMB	Success	Protocol SMB, Port 445

2 Results per Host

2.1 172.20.0.8

Host scan start Sun Mar 31 05:10:37 2024 UTC

Host scan end Sun Mar 31 06:07:31 2024 UTC

Service (Port)	Threat Level
5900/tcp	High
8787/tcp	High
21/tcp	High
6200/tcp	High
8009/tcp	High
22/tcp	High
general/tcp	High
2121/tcp	High
513/tcp	High

... (continues) ...

... (continued) ...

Service (Port)	Threat Level
1524/tcp	High
514/tcp	High
3632/tcp	High
80/tcp	High
5432/tcp	High
512/tcp	High
6697/tcp	High
5900/tcp	Medium
23/tcp	Medium
21/tcp	Medium
22/tcp	Medium
2121/tcp	Medium
25/tcp	Medium
80/tcp	Medium
445/tcp	Medium
5432/tcp	Medium
22/tcp	Low
general/tcp	Low
25/tcp	Low
5432/tcp	Low
general/icmp	Low

2.1.1 High 5900/tcp

High (CVSS: 9.0) NVT: VNC Brute Force Login
Summary Try to log in with given passwords via VNC protocol.
Quality of Detection: 95
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.
... continues on next page ...

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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: 2021-07-23T07:56:26Z

High (CVSS: 9.0) NVT: VNC Brute Force Login
Summary Try to log in with given passwords via VNC protocol.
Quality of Detection: 95
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: 2021-07-23T07:56:26Z

[\[return to 172.20.0.8 \]](#)

2.1.2 High 8787/tcp

High (CVSS: 10.0) NVT: Distributed Ruby (dRuby/DRb) Multiple Remote Code Execution Vulnerabilities
<p>Summary</p> <p>Systems using Distributed Ruby (dRuby/DRb), which is available in Ruby versions 1.6 and later, may permit unauthorized systems to execute distributed commands.</p>
<p>Quality of Detection: 99</p>
<p>Vulnerability Detection Result</p> <p>The service is running in \$SAFE >= 1 mode. However it is still possible to run a ↵rbbitrary syscall commands on the remote host. Sending an invalid syscall the s ↵ervice returned the following response:</p> <pre>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</pre>
<p>Impact</p> <p>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.</p>
<p>Solution:</p> <p>Solution type: Mitigation</p> <p>Administrators of environments that rely on Distributed Ruby should ensure that appropriate controls are in place. Code-level controls may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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
<p>Vulnerability Detection Method</p> <p>Send a crafted command to the service and check for a remote command execution via the instance_eval or syscall requests.</p> <p>Details: Distributed Ruby (dRuby/DRb) Multiple Remote Code Execution Vulnerabilities OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.108010</p>
<p>... continues on next page ...</p>

...continued from previous page ...
Version used: 2023-07-20T05:05:17Z
References 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_testing/ url: http://www.ruby-doc.org/stdlib-1.9.3/libdoc/drb/rdoc/DRb.html

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.

Quality of Detection: 99

Vulnerability Detection Result

The service is running in \$SAFE >= 1 mode. However it is still possible to run a ↵rbbitrary 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.

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

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...continued from previous page ...
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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
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: 2023-07-20T05:05:17Z
References 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_testing/ url: http://www.ruby-doc.org/stdlib-1.9.3/libdoc/drb/rdoc/DRb.html

[\[return to 172.20.0.8 \]](#)

2.1.3 High 21/tcp

High (CVSS: 9.8) NVT: vsftpd Compromised Source Packages Backdoor Vulnerability
Product detection result cpe:/a:beasts:vsftpd:2.3.4 Detected by vsFTPd FTP Server Detection (OID: 1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.111050)
Summary vsftpd is prone to a backdoor vulnerability.
Quality of Detection: 99
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: VendorFix
... continues on next page ...

...continued from previous page ...
The repaired package can be downloaded from the referenced vendor homepage. Please validate the package with its signature.
Affected Software/OS The vsftpd 2.3.4 source package downloaded between 20110630 and 20110703 is affected.
Vulnerability Insight The tainted source package contains a backdoor which opens a shell on port 6200/tcp.
Vulnerability Detection Method Details: vsftpd Compromised Source Packages Backdoor Vulnerability OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.103185 Version used: 2023-12-07T05:05:41Z
Product Detection Result Product: cpe:/a:beasts:vsftpd:2.3.4 Method: vsFTPd FTP Server Detection OID: 1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.111050)
References cve: CVE-2011-2523 url: https://scarybeastsecurity.blogspot.com/2011/07/alert-vsftpd-download-backdoor.html url: https://web.archive.org/web/20210127090551/https://www.securityfocus.com/bid/48539/ url: https://security.appspot.com/vsftpd.html
High (CVSS: 7.5) NVT: FTP Brute Force Logins Reporting
Summary It was possible to login into the remote FTP server using weak/known credentials.
Quality of Detection: 95
Vulnerability Detection Result It was possible to login with the following credentials <User>:<Password> msfadmin:msfadmin postgres:postgres service:service user:user
Impact ... continues on next page ...

...continued from previous page ...
This issue may be exploited by a remote attacker to e.g. gain access to sensitive information or modify system configuration.
Solution: Solution type: Mitigation Change the password as soon as possible.
Vulnerability Insight The following devices are / software is known to be affected: - CVE-2001-1594: Codonics printer FTP service as used in GE Healthcare eNTEGRA P&R - CVE-2013-7404: GE Healthcare Discovery NM 750b - CVE-2017-8218: vsftpd on TP-Link C2 and C20i devices - CVE-2018-19063, CVE-2018-19064: Foscam C2 and Opticam i5 devices Note: As the VT 'FTP Brute Force Logins' (OID: 1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.108717) might run into a timeout the actual reporting of this vulnerability takes place in this VT instead.
Vulnerability Detection Method Reports weak/known credentials detected by the VT 'FTP Brute Force Logins' (OID: 1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.108717). Details: FTP Brute Force Logins Reporting OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.108718 Version used: 2023-12-06T05:06:11Z
References cve: CVE-1999-0501 cve: CVE-1999-0502 cve: CVE-1999-0507 cve: CVE-1999-0508 cve: CVE-2001-1594 cve: CVE-2013-7404 cve: CVE-2017-8218 cve: CVE-2018-19063 cve: CVE-2018-19064

[\[return to 172.20.0.8 \]](#)

2.1.4 High 6200/tcp

High (CVSS: 9.8) NVT: vsftpd Compromised Source Packages Backdoor Vulnerability
Summary vsftpd is prone to a backdoor vulnerability.
Quality of Detection: 99
... continues on next page ...

...continued from previous page ...
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: VendorFix The repaired package can be downloaded from the referenced vendor homepage. Please validate the package with its signature.
Affected Software/OS The vsftpd 2.3.4 source package downloaded between 20110630 and 20110703 is affected.
Vulnerability Insight The tainted source package contains a backdoor which opens a shell on port 6200/tcp.
Vulnerability Detection Method Details: vsftpd Compromised Source Packages Backdoor Vulnerability OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.103185 Version used: 2023-12-07T05:05:41Z
References cve: CVE-2011-2523 url: https://scarybeastsecurity.blogspot.com/2011/07/alert-vsftpd-download-backdoor.html url: https://web.archive.org/web/20210127090551/https://www.securityfocus.com/bid/48539/ url: https://security.appspot.com/vsftpd.html

[\[return to 172.20.0.8 \]](#)

2.1.5 High 8009/tcp

High (CVSS: 9.8) NVT: Apache Tomcat AJP RCE Vulnerability (Ghostcat)
Summary Apache Tomcat is prone to a remote code execution vulnerability (dubbed 'Ghostcat') in the AJP connector.
Quality of Detection: 99 ... continues on next page ...

...continued from previous page ...

Vulnerability Detection Result

It was possible to read the file "/WEB-INF/web.xml" through the AJP connector.
Result:

```
AB 8\x0004 Ã\x0088 \x00020K \x0001 \x000CContent-Type \x001Ctext/html;charset=
↳ISO-8859-1 AB\x001FÃ¼\x0003\x001FÃ, <!--
```

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```
-->
```

```
<?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">
/**/
  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;</pre>
</div>
<div data-bbox="155 799 377 814" data-label="Text">...continues on next page ...</div>
```

...continued from previous page ...

```

    }
    td {
        color: #000000;
font-family: Arial, Helvetica, sans-serif;
    }

    td.menu {
        background: #FFDC75;
    }
    .center {
        text-align: center;
    }
    .code {
        color: #000000;
        font-family: "Courier New", Courier, monospace;
        font-size: 110%;
        margin-left: 2.5em;
    }

    #banner {
        margin-bottom: 12px;
    }
    p#congrats {
        margin-top: 0;
        font-weight: bold;
        text-align: center;
    }
    p#footer {
        text-align: right;
        font-size: 80%;
    }
    /*]]>*/
</style>
</head>
<body>
<!-- Header -->
<table id="banner" width="100%">
    <tr>
        <td align="left" style="width:130px">
            <a href="http://tomcat.apache.org/">
                />
            </a>
        </td>
        <td align="left" valign="top"><b>Apache Tomcat/5.5</b></td>
        <td align="right">
            <a href="http://www.apache.org/">

```

...continues on next page ...

```

...continued from previous page ...
    
    </a>
    </td>
  </tr>
</table>
<table>
  <tr>
    <!-- Table of Contents -->
    <td valign="top">
      <table width="100%" border="1" cellspacing="0" cellpadding="3">
        <tr>
<th>Administration</th>
        </tr>
        <tr>
<td class="menu">
          <a href="manager/status">Status</a><br/>
            <a href="admin">Tomcat&nbsp;Administration</a><br/>
            <a href="manager/html">Tomcat&nbsp;Manager</a><br/>
            &nbsp;
          </td>
        </tr>
      </table>
      <br />
      <table width="100%" border="1" cellspacing="0" cellpadding="3">
        <tr>
<th>Documentation</th>
        </tr>
        <tr>
          <td class="menu">
            <a href="RELEASE-NOTES.txt">Release&nbsp;Notes</a><br/>
            <a href="tomcat-docs/changelog.html">Change&nbsp;Log</a><br/>
↪
            <a href="tomcat-docs">Tomcat&nbsp;Documentation</a><br/>
↪
            &nbsp;
            &nbsp;
          </td>
        </tr>
      </table>

      <br/>
      <table width="100%" border="1" cellspacing="0" cellpadding="3">
        <tr>
          <th>Tomcat Online</th>
        </tr>
        <tr>
          <td class="menu">

```

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<pre> Home&nbsp;Page
 FAQ
 Bug&nbsp;D ↵atabase
 Open Bugs
 Users&nbsp;Mailing&nbsp;List
 Developers&nbsp;Mailing&nbsp;List
 IRC
 &nbsp; </td> </tr> </table>
 <table width="100%" border="1" cellspacing="0" cellpadding="3"> <tr> <th>Examples</th> </tr> <tr> <td class="menu"> JSP&nbsp;Examples
 Servlet&nbsp;Examples
 WebDAV&nbsp;capabilities
 &nbsp; </td> </tr> </table>
 <table width="100%" border="1" cellspacing="0" cellpadding="3"> <tr> <th>Miscellaneous</th> </tr> <tr> <td class="menu"> Sun's&nbsp;Java& ↵bsp;Server&nbsp;Pages&nbsp;Site
 Sun's&nbsp;Se ↵rvlet&nbsp;Site
 &nbsp; </td> </tr> </table> </pre>	
...continues on next page...	

...continued from previous page ...

```

        </tr>
      </table>
    </td>
    <td style="width:20px">&nbsp;</td>

    <!-- Body -->
    <td align="left" valign="top">
      <p id="congrats">If you're seeing this page via a web browser, it mean
↪s you've setup Tomcat successfully. Congratulations!</p>

      <p>As you may have guessed by now, this is the default Tomcat home pag
↪e. It can be found on the local filesystem at:</p>
      <p class="code">${CATALINA_HOME}/webapps/ROOT/index.jsp</p>

      <p>where "${CATALINA_HOME}" is the root of the Tomcat installation direc
↪tory. If you're seeing this page, and you don't think you should be, then eith
↪er you're either a user who has arrived at new installation of Tomcat, or you'
↪re an administrator who hasn't got his/her setup quite right. Providing the la
↪tter is the case, please refer to the <a href="tomcat-docs">Tomcat Documentati
↪on</a> for more detailed setup and administration information than is found in
↪ the INSTALL file.</p>
      <p><b>NOTE:</b> This page is precompiled. If you change it, this pag
↪e will not change since
          it was compiled into a servlet at build time.
          (See <tt>${CATALINA_HOME}/webapps/ROOT/WEB-INF/web.xml</tt> as t
↪o how it was mapped.)
      </p>
      <p><b>NOTE: For security reasons, using the administration webapp
is restricted to users with role "admin". The manager webapp
is restricted to users with role "manager".</b>
Users are defined in <code>${CATALINA_HOME}/conf/tomcat-users.xml</cod
↪e.</p>
      <p>Included with this release are a host of sample Servlets and JSPs
↪ (with associated source code), extensive documentation (including the Servlet
↪ 2.4 and JSP 2.0 API JavaDoc), and an introductory guide to developing web app
↪lications.</p>
      <p>Tomcat mailing lists are available at the Tomcat project web site
↪:</p>
      <ul>
        <li><b><a href="mailto:users@tomcat.apache.org">users@tomc

```

Solution:**Solution type:** VendorFix

Update Apache Tomcat to version 7.0.100, 8.5.51, 9.0.31 or later. For other products using Tomcat please contact the vendor for more information on fixed versions.

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Affected Software/OS Apache Tomcat versions prior 7.0.100, 8.5.51 or 9.0.31 when the AJP connector is enabled. Other products like JBoss or Wildfly which are using Tomcat might be affected as well.
Vulnerability Insight Apache Tomcat server has a file containing vulnerability, which can be used by an attacker to read or include any files in all webapp directories on Tomcat, such as webapp configuration files or source code.
Vulnerability Detection Method Sends a crafted AJP request and checks the response. Details: Apache Tomcat AJP RCE Vulnerability (Ghostcat) OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.143545 Version used: 2023-07-06T05:05:36Z
References cve: CVE-2020-1938 cisa: Known Exploited Vulnerability (KEV) catalog url: https://www.cisa.gov/known-exploited-vulnerabilities-catalog url: https://lists.apache.org/thread.html/r7c6f492fbd39af34a68681dbbba0468490ff1?a97a1bd79c6a53610ef%40%3Cannounce.tomcat.apache.org%3E url: https://www.chaitin.cn/en/ghostcat url: https://www.cnvd.org.cn/flaw/show/CNVD-2020-10487 url: https://github.com/YDHCUI/CNVD-2020-10487-Tomcat-Ajp-lfi url: https://securityboulevard.com/2020/02/patch-your-tomcat-and-jboss-instances-to-protect-from-ghostcat-vulnerability-cve-2020-1938-and/ url: https://tomcat.apache.org/tomcat-7.0-doc/changelog.html url: https://tomcat.apache.org/tomcat-8.5-doc/changelog.html url: https://tomcat.apache.org/tomcat-9.0-doc/changelog.html cert-bund: WID-SEC-2024-0528 cert-bund: WID-SEC-2023-2480 cert-bund: CB-K20/0711 cert-bund: CB-K20/0705 cert-bund: CB-K20/0693 cert-bund: CB-K20/0555 cert-bund: CB-K20/0543 cert-bund: CB-K20/0154 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2021-1736 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2020-1508 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2020-1413 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2020-1276 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2020-1134 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2020-0850 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2020-0835 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2020-0821 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2020-0569 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2020-0557
...continues on next page...

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dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2020-0501
 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2020-0381

High (CVSS: 9.8)
 NVT: Apache Tomcat AJP RCE Vulnerability (Ghostcat)

Summary

Apache Tomcat is prone to a remote code execution vulnerability (dubbed 'Ghostcat') in the AJP connector.

Quality of Detection: 99

Vulnerability Detection Result

It was possible to read the file "/WEB-INF/web.xml" through the AJP connector.
 Result:

```
AB 8\x0004 Ã\x0088 \x00020K \x0001 \x000CContent-Type \x001Ctext/html; charset=
↳ISO-8859-1 AB\x001FÃ¼\x0003\x001FÃ, <!--
  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">
      /**/
        body {
          color: #000000;
          background-color: #FFFFFF;
          font-family: Arial, "Times New Roman", Times, serif;
          margin: 10px 0px;
        }
        img {
          border: none;
        }
      ]]]&gt;</pre>
</div>
<div data-bbox="154 815 377 831" data-label="Text">
<p>... continues on next page ...</p>
</div>
```

...continued from previous page ...

```

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 {
    text-align: center;
}
.code {
    color: #000000;
    font-family: "Courier New", Courier, monospace;
    font-size: 110%;
    margin-left: 2.5em;
}

#banner {
    margin-bottom: 12px;
}
p#congrats {
    margin-top: 0;
    font-weight: bold;
    text-align: center;
}
p#footer {
    text-align: right;
    font-size: 80%;
}
/*]]>*/
</style>
</head>
<body>
<!-- Header -->

```

...continues on next page ...

...continued from previous page...

```

<table id="banner" width="100%">
  <tr>
    <td align="left" style="width:130px">
      <a href="http://tomcat.apache.org/">
        />
      </a>
    </td>
    <td align="left" valign="top"><b>Apache Tomcat/5.5</b></td>
    <td align="right">
      <a href="http://www.apache.org/">
        
      </a>
    </td>
  </tr>
</table>
<table>
  <tr>
    <!-- Table of Contents -->
    <td valign="top">
      <table width="100%" border="1" cellspacing="0" cellpadding="3">
        <tr>
          <th>Administration</th>
        </tr>
        <tr>
          <td class="menu">
            <a href="manager/status">Status</a><br/>
            <a href="admin">Tomcat&nbsp;Administration</a><br/>
            <a href="manager/html">Tomcat&nbsp;Manager</a><br/>
            &nbsp;
          </td>
        </tr>
      </table>
      <br />
      <table width="100%" border="1" cellspacing="0" cellpadding="3">
        <tr>
          <th>Documentation</th>
        </tr>
        <tr>
          <td class="menu">
            <a href="RELEASE-NOTES.txt">Release&nbsp;Notes</a><br/>
            <a href="tomcat-docs/changelog.html">Change&nbsp;Log</a><br/>
↵>
            <a href="tomcat-docs">Tomcat&nbsp;Documentation</a><br/>
↵
            &nbsp;
            &nbsp;

```

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```

</td>
    </tr>
</table>

<br/>
<table width="100%" border="1" cellspacing="0" cellpadding="3">
    <tr>
        <th>Tomcat Online</th>
    </tr>
    <tr>
        <td class="menu">
            <a href="http://tomcat.apache.org/">Home Page</a><br/>
            <a href="http://tomcat.apache.org/faq/">FAQ</a><br/>
            <a href="http://tomcat.apache.org/bugreport.html">Bug D
↵atabase</a><br/>
            <a href="http://issues.apache.org/bugzilla/buglist.cgi?bug_s
↵tatus=UNCONFIRMED&bug_status=NEW&bug_status=ASSIGNED&bug_status=RE
↵OPENED&bug_status=RESOLVED&resolution=LATER&resolution=REMIND&
↵resolution=---&bugidtype=include&product=Tomcat+5&cmdtype=doit&
↵;order=Importance">Open Bugs</a><br/>
            <a href="http://mail-archives.apache.org/mod_mbox/tomcat-use
↵rs/">Users Mailing List</a><br/>
            <a href="http://mail-archives.apache.org/mod_mbox/tomcat-dev
↵/">Developers Mailing List</a><br/>
            <a href="irc://irc.freenode.net/#tomcat">IRC</a><br/>
            &nbsp;
        </td>
    </tr>
</table>

<br/>
<table width="100%" border="1" cellspacing="0" cellpadding="3">
    <tr>
        <th>Examples</th>
    </tr>
    <tr>
        <td class="menu">
            <a href="jsp-examples/">JSP Examples</a><br/>
            <a href="servlets-examples/">Servlet Examples</a><br/>
            <a href="webdav/">WebDAV capabilities</a><br/>
            &nbsp;
        </td>
    </tr>
</table>

<br/>
<table width="100%" border="1" cellspacing="0" cellpadding="3">

```

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```

        <tr>
        <th>Miscellaneous</th>
        </tr>
        <tr>
        <td class="menu">
        <a href="http://java.sun.com/products/jsp">Sun's Java&
        ↪bsp;Server&nbsp;Pages&nbsp;Site</a><br/>
        <a href="http://java.sun.com/products/servlet">Sun's Se
        ↪rvlet&nbsp;Site</a><br/>
        &nbsp;
        </td>
        </tr>
        </table>
    </td>
    <td style="width:20px">&nbsp;</td>

    <!-- Body -->
    <td align="left" valign="top">
        <p id="congrats">If you're seeing this page via a web browser, it mean
        ↪s you've setup Tomcat successfully. Congratulations!</p>

        <p>As you may have guessed by now, this is the default Tomcat home pag
        ↪e. It can be found on the local filesystem at:</p>
        <p class="code">${CATALINA_HOME}/webapps/ROOT/index.jsp</p>

        <p>where "${CATALINA_HOME}" is the root of the Tomcat installation direc
        ↪tory. If you're seeing this page, and you don't think you should be, then eith
        ↪er you're either a user who has arrived at new installation of Tomcat, or you'
        ↪re an administrator who hasn't got his/her setup quite right. Providing the la
        ↪tter is the case, please refer to the <a href="tomcat-docs">Tomcat Documentati
        ↪on</a> for more detailed setup and administration information than is found in
        ↪ the INSTALL file.</p>
        <p><b>NOTE:</b> This page is precompiled. If you change it, this pag
        ↪e will not change since
            it was compiled into a servlet at build time.
            (See <tt>${CATALINA_HOME}/webapps/ROOT/WEB-INF/web.xml</tt> as t
        ↪o how it was mapped.)
        </p>
        <p><b>NOTE: For security reasons, using the administration webapp
        is restricted to users with role "admin". The manager webapp
        is restricted to users with role "manager".</b>
        Users are defined in <code>${CATALINA_HOME}/conf/tomcat-users.xml</cod
        ↪e.</p>
        <p>Included with this release are a host of sample Servlets and JSPs
        ↪ (with associated source code), extensive documentation (including the Servlet
        ↪ 2.4 and JSP 2.0 API JavaDoc), and an introductory guide to developing web app
        ↪lications.</p>
    
```

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<p>...continued from previous page ...</p> <pre> <p>Tomcat mailing lists are available at the Tomcat project web site ↪:</p> users@tomc </pre>
<p>Solution: Solution type: VendorFix Update Apache Tomcat to version 7.0.100, 8.5.51, 9.0.31 or later. For other products using Tomcat please contact the vendor for more information on fixed versions.</p>
<p>Affected Software/OS Apache Tomcat versions prior 7.0.100, 8.5.51 or 9.0.31 when the AJP connector is enabled. Other products like JBoss or Wildfly which are using Tomcat might be affected as well.</p>
<p>Vulnerability Insight Apache Tomcat server has a file containing vulnerability, which can be used by an attacker to read or include any files in all webapp directories on Tomcat, such as webapp configuration files or source code.</p>
<p>Vulnerability Detection Method Sends a crafted AJP request and checks the response. Details: Apache Tomcat AJP RCE Vulnerability (Ghostcat) OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.143545 Version used: 2023-07-06T05:05:36Z</p>
<p>References cve: CVE-2020-1938 cisa: Known Exploited Vulnerability (KEV) catalog url: https://www.cisa.gov/known-exploited-vulnerabilities-catalog url: https://lists.apache.org/thread.html/r7c6f492fbd39af34a68681dbbba0468490ff1↪a97a1bd79c6a53610ef%40%3Cannounce.tomcat.apache.org%3E url: https://www.chaitin.cn/en/ghostcat url: https://www.cnvd.org.cn/flaw/show/CNVD-2020-10487 url: https://github.com/YDHCUI/CNVD-2020-10487-Tomcat-Ajp-lfi url: https://securityboulevard.com/2020/02/patch-your-tomcat-and-jboss-instances↪-to-protect-from-ghostcat-vulnerability-cve-2020-1938-and/ url: https://tomcat.apache.org/tomcat-7.0-doc/changelog.html url: https://tomcat.apache.org/tomcat-8.5-doc/changelog.html url: https://tomcat.apache.org/tomcat-9.0-doc/changelog.html cert-bund: WID-SEC-2024-0528 cert-bund: WID-SEC-2023-2480 cert-bund: CB-K20/0711 cert-bund: CB-K20/0705 cert-bund: CB-K20/0693 cert-bund: CB-K20/0555 cert-bund: CB-K20/0543</p>
<p>... continues on next page ...</p>

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```

cert-bund: CB-K20/0154
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2021-1736
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2020-1508
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2020-1413
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2020-1276
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2020-1134
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2020-0850
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2020-0835
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2020-0821
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2020-0569
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2020-0557
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2020-0501
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2020-0381

```

[\[return to 172.20.0.8 \]](#)

2.1.6 High 22/tcp

High (CVSS: 9.8)**NVT: SSH Brute Force Logins With Default Credentials Reporting****Summary**

It was possible to login into the remote SSH server using default credentials.

Quality of Detection: 95**Vulnerability Detection Result**

It was possible to login with the following credentials <User>:<Password>

msfadmin:msfadmin

postgres:postgres

service:service

user:user

Impact

This issue may be exploited by a remote attacker to e.g. gain access to sensitive information or modify system configuration.

Solution:

Solution type: Mitigation

Change the password as soon as possible.

Vulnerability Insight

As the VT 'SSH Brute Force Logins With Default Credentials' (OID: 1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.108013) might run into a timeout the actual reporting of this vulnerability takes place in this VT instead.

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...continued from previous page ...
Vulnerability Detection Method Reports default credentials detected by the VT 'SSH Brute Force Logins With Default Credentials' (OID: 1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.108013). Details: SSH Brute Force Logins With Default Credentials Reporting OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.103239 Version used: 2024-03-15T05:06:15Z
References cve: CVE-1999-0501 cve: CVE-1999-0502 cve: CVE-1999-0507 cve: CVE-1999-0508 cve: CVE-2020-9473 cve: CVE-2023-1944 cve: CVE-2024-22902

High (CVSS: 7.5) NVT: Riello NetMan 204 Default Credentials (SSH)
Summary The remote Riello NetMan 204 network card is using known default credentials for the SSH login.
Quality of Detection: 100
Vulnerability Detection Result It was possible to login as user 'user' with password 'user' and to execute 'cat ↵ /etc/passwd'. Result: root:x:0:0:root:/root:/bin/bash daemon:x:1:1:daemon:/usr/sbin:/bin/sh bin:x:2:2:bin:/bin:/bin/sh sys:x:3:3:sys:/dev:/bin/sh sync:x:4:65534:sync:/bin:/bin/sync games:x:5:60:games:/usr/games:/bin/sh man:x:6:12:man:/var/cache/man:/bin/sh lp:x:7:7:lp:/var/spool/lpd:/bin/sh mail:x:8:8:mail:/var/mail:/bin/sh news:x:9:9:news:/var/spool/news:/bin/sh uucp:x:10:10:uucp:/var/spool/uucp:/bin/sh proxy:x:13:13:proxy:/bin:/bin/sh www-data:x:33:33:www-data:/var/www:/bin/sh backup:x:34:34:backup:/var/backups:/bin/sh list:x:38:38:Mailing List Manager:/var/list:/bin/sh irc:x:39:39:ircd:/var/run/ircd:/bin/sh gnats:x:41:41:Gnats Bug-Reporting System (admin):/var/lib/gnats:/bin/sh nobody:x:65534:65534:nobody:/nonexistent:/bin/sh libuuid:x:100:101::/var/lib/libuuid:/bin/sh
... continues on next page ...

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<pre> dhcp:x:101:102::/nonexistent:/bin/false syslog:x:102:103::/home/syslog:/bin/false klog:x:103:104::/home/klog:/bin/false sshd:x:104:65534::/var/run/sshd:/usr/sbin/nologin msfadmin:x:1000:1000:msfadmin,,,:/home/msfadmin:/bin/bash bind:x:105:113::/var/cache/bind:/bin/false postfix:x:106:115::/var/spool/postfix:/bin/false ftp:x:107:65534::/home/ftp:/bin/false postgres:x:108:117:PostgreSQL administrator,,,:/var/lib/postgresql:/bin/bash mysql:x:109:118:MySQL Server,,,:/var/lib/mysql:/bin/false tomcat55:x:110:65534::/usr/share/tomcat5.5:/bin/false distccd:x:111:65534:::/bin/false user:x:1001:1001:just a user,111,,,:/home/user:/bin/bash service:x:1002:1002::,/home/service:/bin/bash telnetd:x:112:120::/nonexistent:/bin/false proftpd:x:113:65534::/var/run/proftpd:/bin/false statd:x:114:65534::/var/lib/nfs:/bin/false snmp:x:115:65534::/var/lib/snmp:/bin/false </pre>
<p>Impact</p> <p>This issue may be exploited by a remote attacker to gain access to sensitive information or modify system configuration.</p>
<p>Solution:</p> <p>Solution type: Workaround</p> <p>Change the password of the affected account(s).</p>
<p>Vulnerability Detection Method</p> <p>Tries to login using known default credentials.</p> <p>Note: The default 'admin' and 'user' credentials might be also reported for non-Riello devices. This result is currently expected.</p> <p>Details: Riello NetMan 204 Default Credentials (SSH)</p> <p>OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.140001</p> <p>Version used: 2023-12-20T05:05:58Z</p>
<p>References</p> <p>url: https://www.exploit-db.com/exploits/41208</p>
<p>High (CVSS: 7.5)</p> <p>NVT: Riello NetMan 204 Default Credentials (SSH)</p>
<p>Summary</p> <p>The remote Riello NetMan 204 network card is using known default credentials for the SSH login.</p>
<p>Quality of Detection: 100</p>
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Vulnerability Detection Result

It was possible to login as user 'user' with password 'user' and to execute 'cat ↵ /etc/passwd'. Result:

```

root:x:0:0:root:/root:/bin/bash
daemon:x:1:1:daemon:/usr/sbin:/bin/sh
bin:x:2:2:bin:/bin:/bin/sh
sys:x:3:3:sys:/dev:/bin/sh
sync:x:4:65534:sync:/bin:/bin/sync
games:x:5:60:games:/usr/games:/bin/sh
man:x:6:12:man:/var/cache/man:/bin/sh
lp:x:7:7:lp:/var/spool/lpd:/bin/sh
mail:x:8:8:mail:/var/mail:/bin/sh
news:x:9:9:news:/var/spool/news:/bin/sh
uucp:x:10:10:uucp:/var/spool/uucp:/bin/sh
proxy:x:13:13:proxy:/bin:/bin/sh
www-data:x:33:33:www-data:/var/www:/bin/sh
backup:x:34:34:backup:/var/backups:/bin/sh
list:x:38:38:Mailing List Manager:/var/list:/bin/sh
irc:x:39:39:ircd:/var/run/ircd:/bin/sh
gnats:x:41:41:Gnats Bug-Reporting System (admin):/var/lib/gnats:/bin/sh
nobody:x:65534:65534:nobody:/nonexistent:/bin/sh
libuuid:x:100:101::/var/lib/libuuid:/bin/sh
dhcp:x:101:102::/nonexistent:/bin/false
syslog:x:102:103::/home/syslog:/bin/false
klog:x:103:104::/home/klog:/bin/false
sshd:x:104:65534::/var/run/sshd:/usr/sbin/nologin
msfadmin:x:1000:1000:msfadmin,,,:/home/msfadmin:/bin/bash
bind:x:105:113::/var/cache/bind:/bin/false
postfix:x:106:115::/var/spool/postfix:/bin/false
ftp:x:107:65534::/home/ftp:/bin/false
postgres:x:108:117:PostgreSQL administrator,,,:/var/lib/postgresql:/bin/bash
mysql:x:109:118:MySQL Server,,,:/var/lib/mysql:/bin/false
tomcat55:x:110:65534::/usr/share/tomcat5.5:/bin/false
distccd:x:111:65534:::/bin/false
user:x:1001:1001:just a user,111,,,:/home/user:/bin/bash
service:x:1002:1002,,,:/home/service:/bin/bash
telnetd:x:112:120::/nonexistent:/bin/false
proftpd:x:113:65534::/var/run/proftpd:/bin/false
statd:x:114:65534::/var/lib/nfs:/bin/false
snmp:x:115:65534::/var/lib/snmp:/bin/false

```

Impact

This issue may be exploited by a remote attacker to gain access to sensitive information or modify system configuration.

Solution:

...continues on next page...

...continued from previous page ...
Solution type: Workaround Change the password of the affected account(s).
Vulnerability Detection Method Tries to login using known default credentials. Note: The default 'admin' and 'user' credentials might be also reported for non-Riello devices. This result is currently expected. Details: Riello NetMan 204 Default Credentials (SSH) OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.140001 Version used: 2023-12-20T05:05:58Z
References url: https://www.exploit-db.com/exploits/41208

[[return to 172.20.0.8](#)]

2.1.7 High general/tcp

High (CVSS: 10.0) NVT: Operating System (OS) End of Life (EOL) 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 The Operating System (OS) on the remote host has reached the end of life (EOL) and should not be used anymore.
Quality of Detection: 80
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
Impact An EOL version of an OS is not receiving any security updates from the vendor. Unfixed security vulnerabilities might be leveraged by an attacker to compromise the security of this host.
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Solution: Solution type: Mitigation Upgrade the OS on the remote host to a version which is still supported and receiving security updates by the vendor.
Vulnerability Detection Method Checks if an EOL version of an OS is present on the target host. Details: Operating System (OS) End of Life (EOL) Detection OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.103674 Version used: 2024-02-28T14:37:42Z
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)

[\[return to 172.20.0.8 \]](#)

2.1.8 High 2121/tcp

High (CVSS: 7.5) NVT: FTP Brute Force Logins Reporting
Summary It was possible to login into the remote FTP server using weak/known credentials.
Quality of Detection: 95
Vulnerability Detection Result It was possible to login with the following credentials <User>:<Password> msfadmin:msfadmin postgres:postgres service:service user:user
Impact This issue may be exploited by a remote attacker to e.g. gain access to sensitive information or modify system configuration.
Solution: Solution type: Mitigation Change the password as soon as possible.
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Vulnerability Insight

The following devices are / software is known to be affected:

- CVE-2001-1594: Codonics printer FTP service as used in GE Healthcare eNTEGRA P&R
- CVE-2013-7404: GE Healthcare Discovery NM 750b
- CVE-2017-8218: vsftpd on TP-Link C2 and C20i devices
- CVE-2018-19063, CVE-2018-19064: Foscam C2 and Opticam i5 devices

Note: As the VT 'FTP Brute Force Logins' (OID: 1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.108717) might run into a timeout the actual reporting of this vulnerability takes place in this VT instead.

Vulnerability Detection Method

Reports weak/known credentials detected by the VT 'FTP Brute Force Logins' (OID: 1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.108717).

Details: FTP Brute Force Logins Reporting

OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.108718

Version used: 2023-12-06T05:06:11Z

References

cve: CVE-1999-0501
 cve: CVE-1999-0502
 cve: CVE-1999-0507
 cve: CVE-1999-0508
 cve: CVE-2001-1594
 cve: CVE-2013-7404
 cve: CVE-2017-8218
 cve: CVE-2018-19063
 cve: CVE-2018-19064

[\[return to 172.20.0.8 \]](#)

2.1.9 High 513/tcp

High (CVSS: 10.0)

NVT: rlogin Passwordless Login

Summary

The rlogin service allows root access without a password.

Quality of Detection: 80

Vulnerability Detection Result

It was possible to gain root access without a password.

Impact

This vulnerability allows an attacker to gain complete control over the target system.

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Solution:**Solution type:** Mitigation

Disable the rlogin service and use alternatives like SSH instead.

Vulnerability Detection Method

Checks if a vulnerable version is present on the target host.

Details: `rlogin Passwordless Login`

OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.113766

Version used: 2020-09-30T09:30:12Z

High (CVSS: 7.5)

NVT: The rlogin service is running

Summary

This remote host is running a rlogin service.

Quality of Detection: 80**Vulnerability Detection Result**

The rlogin service is running on the target system.

Solution:**Solution type:** Mitigation

Disable the rlogin service and use alternatives like SSH instead.

Vulnerability Insight

rlogin has several serious security problems,

- all information, including passwords, is transmitted unencrypted.
- `.rlogin` (or `.rhosts`) file is easy to misuse (potentially allowing anyone to login without a password)

Vulnerability Detection Method

Details: The rlogin service is running

OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.901202

Version used: 2021-09-01T07:45:06Z

References

cve: CVE-1999-0651

[\[return to 172.20.0.8 \]](#)**2.1.10 High 1524/tcp**

High (CVSS: 10.0) NVT: Possible Backdoor: Ingreslock
Summary A backdoor is installed on the remote host.
Quality of Detection: 99
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 isystem.
Solution: Solution type: Workaround A whole cleanup of the infected system is recommended.
Vulnerability Detection Method Details: Possible Backdoor: Ingreslock OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.103549 Version used: 2023-07-25T05:05:58Z

High (CVSS: 10.0) NVT: Possible Backdoor: Ingreslock
Summary A backdoor is installed on the remote host.
Quality of Detection: 99
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 isystem.
Solution: Solution type: Workaround A whole cleanup of the infected system is recommended.
... continues on next page ...

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Vulnerability Detection Method

Details: Possible Backdoor: Ingreslock

OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.103549

Version used: 2023-07-25T05:05:58Z

[\[return to 172.20.0.8 \]](#)**2.1.11 High 514/tcp**

High (CVSS: 7.5)

NVT: rsh Unencrypted Cleartext Login

Summary

This remote host is running a rsh service.

Quality of Detection: 80**Vulnerability Detection Result**

The rsh service is misconfigured so it is allowing connections without a password ↩rd or with default root:root credentials.

Solution:**Solution type:** Mitigation

Disable the rsh service and use alternatives like SSH instead.

Vulnerability Insight

rsh (remote shell) is a command line computer program which can execute shell commands as another user, and on another computer across a computer network.

Remark: NIST don't see 'configuration issues' as software flaws so the referenced CVE has a severity of 0.0. The severity of this VT has been raised by Greenbone to still report a configuration issue on the target.

Vulnerability Detection Method

Details: rsh Unencrypted Cleartext Login

OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.100080

Version used: 2021-10-20T09:03:29Z

References

cve: CVE-1999-0651

[\[return to 172.20.0.8 \]](#)**2.1.12 High 3632/tcp**

High (CVSS: 9.3) NVT: DistCC RCE Vulnerability (CVE-2004-2687)
Summary DistCC is prone to a remote code execution (RCE) vulnerability.
Quality of Detection: 99
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: VendorFix Vendor updates are available. Please see the references for more information. For more information about DistCC's security see the references.
Vulnerability Insight 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 Method Details: DistCC RCE Vulnerability (CVE-2004-2687) OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.103553 Version used: 2022-07-07T10:16:06Z
References cve: CVE-2004-2687 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 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2019-0381

High (CVSS: 9.3) NVT: DistCC RCE Vulnerability (CVE-2004-2687)
Summary DistCC is prone to a remote code execution (RCE) vulnerability.
Quality of Detection: 99
... continues on next page ...

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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: VendorFix Vendor updates are available. Please see the references for more information. For more information about DistCC's security see the references.
Vulnerability Insight 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 Method Details: DistCC RCE Vulnerability (CVE-2004-2687) OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.103553 Version used: 2022-07-07T10:16:06Z
References cve: CVE-2004-2687 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 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2019-0381

[\[return to 172.20.0.8 \]](#)

2.1.13 High 80/tcp

High (CVSS: 10.0) NVT: TWiki XSS and Command Execution Vulnerabilities
Summary TWiki is prone to Cross-Site Scripting (XSS) and Command Execution Vulnerabilities.
Quality of Detection: 80
Vulnerability Detection Result Installed version: 01.Feb.2003 Fixed version: 4.2.4
...continues on next page ...

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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: VendorFix 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: 2024-03-01T14:37:10Z
References cve: CVE-2008-5304 cve: CVE-2008-5305 url: http://twiki.org/cgi-bin/view/Codev.SecurityAlert-CVE-2008-5304 url: http://www.securityfocus.com/bid/32668 url: http://www.securityfocus.com/bid/32669 url: http://twiki.org/cgi-bin/view/Codev/SecurityAlert-CVE-2008-5305
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.
Quality of Detection: 95
Vulnerability Detection Result By doing the following HTTP POST request: "HTTP POST" body : <?php phpinfo();?> URL : http://metasploitable2/cgi-bin/php?%2D%64+%61%6C%6C%6F%77%5F% ↪75%72%6C%5F%69%6E%63%6C%75%64%65%3D%6F%6E+%2D%64+%73%61%66%65%5F%6D%6F%64%65%3 ... continues on next page ...

<p>...continued from previous page ...</p> <pre> ↪D%6F%66%66+%2D%64+%73%75%68%6F%73%69%6E%2E%73%69%6D%75%6C%61%74%69%6F%6E%3D%6F ↪%6E+%2D%64+%64%69%73%61%62%6C%65%5F%66%75%6E%63%74%69%6F%6E%73%3D%22%22+%2D%64 ↪+%6F%70%65%6E%5F%62%61%73%65%64%69%72%3D%6E%6F%6E%65+%2D%64+%61%75%74%6F%5F%70 ↪%72%65%70%65%6E%64%5F%66%69%6C%65%3D%70%68%70%3A%2F%2F%69%6E%70%75%74+%2D%64+% ↪63%67%69%2E%66%6F%72%63%65%5F%72%65%64%69%72%65%63%74%3D%30+%2D%64+%63%67%69%2 ↪E%72%65%64%69%72%65%63%74%5F%73%74%61%74%75%73%5F%65%6E%76%3D%30+%2D%6E it was possible to execute the "<?php phpinfo();?>" command. Result: <title>phpinfo()</title><meta name="ROBOTS" content="NOINDEX,NOFOLLOW,NO ↪ARCHIVE" /></head> </pre>
<p>Impact</p> <p>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.</p>
<p>Solution:</p> <p>Solution type: VendorFix</p> <p>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.</p>
<p>Vulnerability Insight</p> <p>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.</p> <p>An example of the -s command, allowing an attacker to view the source code of index.php is below:</p> <p>http://example.com/index.php?-s</p>
<p>Vulnerability Detection Method</p> <p>Sends a crafted HTTP POST request and checks the response.</p> <p>Details: PHP-CGI-based setups vulnerability when parsing query string parameters from ph.</p> <p>↪..</p> <p>OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.103482</p> <p>Version used: 2022-08-09T10:11:17Z</p>
<p>References</p> <p>cve: CVE-2012-1823</p> <p>cve: CVE-2012-2311</p> <p>cve: CVE-2012-2336</p> <p>cve: CVE-2012-2335</p> <p>cisa: Known Exploited Vulnerability (KEV) catalog</p> <p>url: https://www.cisa.gov/known-exploited-vulnerabilities-catalog</p> <p>url: http://www.h-online.com/open/news/item/Critical-open-hole-in-PHP-creates-ri</p> <p>↪sks-Update-1567532.html</p> <p>url: http://www.kb.cert.org/vuls/id/520827</p>
<p>... continues on next page ...</p>

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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 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2013-1494 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-1316 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-1276 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-1268 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-1267 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-1266 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-1173 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-1101 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0994 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0993 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0992 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0920 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0915 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0914 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0913 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0907 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0906 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0900 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0880 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0878

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.

Quality of Detection: 99

Vulnerability Detection Result

We could upload the following files via the PUT method at this web server:

http://metasploitable2.greenbone-community-edition_default/dav/puttest597616063.↵html

We could delete the following files via the DELETE method at this web server:

http://metasploitable2.greenbone-community-edition_default/dav/puttest597616063.↵html

Impact

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

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- 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.
Affected Software/OS Web servers with enabled PUT and/or DELETE methods.
Vulnerability Detection Method Checks if dangerous HTTP methods such as PUT and DELETE are enabled and can be misused to upload or delete files. Details: Test HTTP dangerous methods OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.10498 Version used: 2023-08-01T13:29:10Z
References url: http://www.securityfocus.com/bid/12141 owasp: OWASP-CM-001

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.

Quality of Detection: 99

Vulnerability Detection Result

We could upload the following files via the PUT method at this web server:

<http://metasploitable2/dav/puttest67587276.html>

We could delete the following files via the DELETE method at this web server:

<http://metasploitable2/dav/puttest67587276.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.

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Affected Software/OS Web servers with enabled PUT and/or DELETE methods.
Vulnerability Detection Method Checks if dangerous HTTP methods such as PUT and DELETE are enabled and can be misused to upload or delete files. Details: Test HTTP dangerous methods OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.10498 Version used: 2023-08-01T13:29:10Z
References url: http://www.securityfocus.com/bid/12141 owasp: OWASP-CM-001

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.

Quality of Detection: 95

Vulnerability Detection Result

By doing the following HTTP POST request:

"HTTP POST" body : <?php phpinfo();?>

URL : http://metasploitable2.greenbone-community-edition_default/cgi-bin/php?%2D%64+%61%6C%6C%6F%77%5F%75%72%6C%5F%69%6E%63%6C%75%64%65%3D%6F%6E+%2D%64+%73%61%66%65%5F%6D%6F%64%65%3D%6F%66%66+%2D%64+%73%75%68%6F%73%69%6E%2E%73%69%6D%75%6C%61%74%69%6F%6E%3D%6F%6E+%2D%64+%64%69%73%61%62%6C%65%5F%66%75%6E%63%74%69%6F%6E%73%3D%22%22+%2D%64+%6F%70%65%6E%5F%62%61%73%65%64%69%72%3D%6E%6F%6E%65+%2D%64+%61%75%74%6F%5F%70%72%65%70%65%6E%64%5F%66%69%6C%65%3D%70%68%70%3A%2F%2F%69%6E%70%75%74+%2D%64+%63%67%69%2E%66%6F%72%63%65%5F%72%65%64%69%72%65%63%74%3D%30+%2D%64+%63%67%69%2E%72%65%64%69%72%65%63%74%5F%73%74%61%74%75%73%5F%65%6E%76%3D%30+%2D%6E

it was possible to execute the "<?php phpinfo();?>" command.

Result: <title>phpinfo()</title><meta name="ROBOTS" content="NOINDEX,NOFOLLOW,NOARCHIVE" /></head>

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:

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<p>Solution type: VendorFix</p> <p>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.</p>
<p>Vulnerability Insight</p> <p>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.</p> <p>An example of the -s command, allowing an attacker to view the source code of index.php is below:</p> <p>http://example.com/index.php?-s</p>
<p>Vulnerability Detection Method</p> <p>Sends a crafted HTTP POST request and checks the response.</p> <p>Details: PHP-CGI-based setups vulnerability when parsing query string parameters from ph. ↪...</p> <p>OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.103482</p> <p>Version used: 2022-08-09T10:11:17Z</p>
<p>References</p> <p>cve: CVE-2012-1823</p> <p>cve: CVE-2012-2311</p> <p>cve: CVE-2012-2336</p> <p>cve: CVE-2012-2335</p> <p>cisa: Known Exploited Vulnerability (KEV) catalog</p> <p>url: https://www.cisa.gov/known-exploited-vulnerabilities-catalog</p> <p>url: http://www.h-online.com/open/news/item/Critical-open-hole-in-PHP-creates-ri ↪sks-Update-1567532.html</p> <p>url: http://www.kb.cert.org/vuls/id/520827</p> <p>url: http://eindbazen.net/2012/05/php-cgi-advisory-cve-2012-1823/</p> <p>url: https://bugs.php.net/bug.php?id=61910</p> <p>url: http://www.php.net/manual/en/security.cgi-bin.php</p> <p>url: http://www.securityfocus.com/bid/53388</p> <p>dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2013-1494</p> <p>dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-1316</p> <p>dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-1276</p> <p>dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-1268</p> <p>dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-1267</p> <p>dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-1266</p> <p>dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-1173</p> <p>dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-1101</p> <p>dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0994</p> <p>dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0993</p> <p>dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0992</p> <p>dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0920</p>
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```
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0915
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0914
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0913
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0907
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0906
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0900
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0880
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0878
```

[\[return to 172.20.0.8 \]](#)**2.1.14 High 5432/tcp**

High (CVSS: 9.0)
 NVT: PostgreSQL Default Credentials (PostgreSQL Protocol)

Product detection result

cpe:/a:postgresql:postgresql:8.3.1
 Detected by PostgreSQL Detection (TCP) (OID: 1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.100151)

Summary

It was possible to login into the remote PostgreSQL as user postgres using weak credentials.

Quality of Detection: 99**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 Default Credentials (PostgreSQL Protocol)
 OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.103552
 Version used: 2023-07-25T05:05:58Z

Product Detection Result

Product: cpe:/a:postgresql:postgresql:8.3.1
 Method: PostgreSQL Detection (TCP)
 OID: 1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.100151)

High (CVSS: 9.0) NVT: PostgreSQL Default Credentials (PostgreSQL Protocol)
Product detection result cpe:/a:postgresql:postgresql:8.3.1 Detected by PostgreSQL Detection (TCP) (OID: 1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.100151)
Summary It was possible to login into the remote PostgreSQL as user postgres using weak credentials.
Quality of Detection: 99
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 Default Credentials (PostgreSQL Protocol) OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.103552 Version used: 2023-07-25T05:05:58Z
Product Detection Result Product: cpe:/a:postgresql:postgresql:8.3.1 Method: PostgreSQL Detection (TCP) OID: 1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.100151)

High (CVSS: 7.4) NVT: SSL/TLS: OpenSSL CCS Man in the Middle Security Bypass Vulnerability
Summary OpenSSL is prone to security-bypass vulnerability.
Quality of Detection: 70
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: ... continues on next page ...

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Solution type: VendorFix	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 request 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: 2023-07-26T05:05:09Z
References	cve: CVE-2014-0224 url: https://www.openssl.org/news/secadv/20140605.txt url: http://www.securityfocus.com/bid/67899 cert-bund: WID-SEC-2023-0500 cert-bund: CB-K15/0567 cert-bund: CB-K15/0415 cert-bund: CB-K15/0384 cert-bund: CB-K15/0080 cert-bund: CB-K15/0079 cert-bund: CB-K15/0074 cert-bund: CB-K14/1617 cert-bund: CB-K14/1537 cert-bund: CB-K14/1299 cert-bund: CB-K14/1297 cert-bund: CB-K14/1294 cert-bund: CB-K14/1202 cert-bund: CB-K14/1174 cert-bund: CB-K14/1153 cert-bund: CB-K14/0876 cert-bund: CB-K14/0756 cert-bund: CB-K14/0746 cert-bund: CB-K14/0736 cert-bund: CB-K14/0722 cert-bund: CB-K14/0716 cert-bund: CB-K14/0708 cert-bund: CB-K14/0684 cert-bund: CB-K14/0683
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cert-bund:	CB-K14/0680
dfn-cert:	DFN-CERT-2016-0388
dfn-cert:	DFN-CERT-2015-0593
dfn-cert:	DFN-CERT-2015-0427
dfn-cert:	DFN-CERT-2015-0396
dfn-cert:	DFN-CERT-2015-0082
dfn-cert:	DFN-CERT-2015-0079
dfn-cert:	DFN-CERT-2015-0078
dfn-cert:	DFN-CERT-2014-1717
dfn-cert:	DFN-CERT-2014-1632
dfn-cert:	DFN-CERT-2014-1364
dfn-cert:	DFN-CERT-2014-1357
dfn-cert:	DFN-CERT-2014-1350
dfn-cert:	DFN-CERT-2014-1265
dfn-cert:	DFN-CERT-2014-1209
dfn-cert:	DFN-CERT-2014-0917
dfn-cert:	DFN-CERT-2014-0789
dfn-cert:	DFN-CERT-2014-0778
dfn-cert:	DFN-CERT-2014-0768
dfn-cert:	DFN-CERT-2014-0752
dfn-cert:	DFN-CERT-2014-0747
dfn-cert:	DFN-CERT-2014-0738
dfn-cert:	DFN-CERT-2014-0715
dfn-cert:	DFN-CERT-2014-0714
dfn-cert:	DFN-CERT-2014-0709

High (CVSS: 7.4)

NVT: SSL/TLS: OpenSSL CCS Man in the Middle Security Bypass Vulnerability

Summary

OpenSSL is prone to security-bypass vulnerability.

Quality of Detection: 70

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: VendorFix

Updates are available. Please see the references for more information.

Affected Software/OS

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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 request 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: 2023-07-26T05:05:09Z
References cve: CVE-2014-0224 url: https://www.openssl.org/news/secadv/20140605.txt url: http://www.securityfocus.com/bid/67899 cert-bund: WID-SEC-2023-0500 cert-bund: CB-K15/0567 cert-bund: CB-K15/0415 cert-bund: CB-K15/0384 cert-bund: CB-K15/0080 cert-bund: CB-K15/0079 cert-bund: CB-K15/0074 cert-bund: CB-K14/1617 cert-bund: CB-K14/1537 cert-bund: CB-K14/1299 cert-bund: CB-K14/1297 cert-bund: CB-K14/1294 cert-bund: CB-K14/1202 cert-bund: CB-K14/1174 cert-bund: CB-K14/1153 cert-bund: CB-K14/0876 cert-bund: CB-K14/0756 cert-bund: CB-K14/0746 cert-bund: CB-K14/0736 cert-bund: CB-K14/0722 cert-bund: CB-K14/0716 cert-bund: CB-K14/0708 cert-bund: CB-K14/0684 cert-bund: CB-K14/0683 cert-bund: CB-K14/0680 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-0388 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0593 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0427 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0396
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```
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0082
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0079
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0078
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2014-1717
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2014-1632
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2014-1364
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2014-1357
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2014-1350
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2014-1265
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2014-1209
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2014-0917
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2014-0789
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2014-0778
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2014-0768
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2014-0752
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2014-0747
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2014-0738
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2014-0715
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2014-0714
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2014-0709
```

[\[return to 172.20.0.8 \]](#)**2.1.15 High 512/tcp****High (CVSS: 10.0)****NVT:** The rexec service is running**Summary**

This remote host is running a rexec service.

Quality of Detection: 80**Vulnerability Detection Result**

The rexec service was detected on the target system.

Solution:**Solution type:** Mitigation

Disable the rexec service and use alternatives like SSH instead.

Vulnerability Insight

rexec (remote execution client for an exec server) has the same kind of functionality that rsh has: you can execute shell commands on a remote computer.

The main difference is that rexec authenticates by reading the username and password *unencrypted* from the socket.

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Vulnerability Detection Method

Checks whether an rexec service is exposed on the target host.

Details: The rexec service is running

OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.100111

Version used: 2023-09-12T05:05:19Z

References

cve: CVE-1999-0618

[\[return to 172.20.0.8 \]](#)**2.1.16 High 6697/tcp**

High (CVSS: 8.1)

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

UnrealIRCd is prone to authentication spoofing vulnerability.

Quality of Detection: 80**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:** VendorFix

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.

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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: 2023-07-14T16:09:27Z
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 url: http://seclists.org/oss-sec/2016/q3/420 url: http://www.securityfocus.com/bid/92763 url: http://www.openwall.com/lists/oss-security/2016/09/05/8 url: https://github.com/unrealircd/unrealircd/commit/f473e355e1dc422c4f019dbf86b↵c50ba1a34a766 url: https://bugs.unrealircd.org/main_page.php

High (CVSS: 7.5) NVT: UnrealIRCd Backdoor
Summary Detection of backdoor in UnrealIRCd.
Quality of Detection: 70
Vulnerability Detection Result Vulnerability was detected according to the Vulnerability Detection Method.
Solution: Solution type: VendorFix Install latest version of unrealircd and check signatures of software you're installing.
Affected Software/OS The issue affects Unreal 3.2.8.1 for Linux. Reportedly package Unreal3.2.8.1.tar.gz downloaded in November 2009 and later is affected. The MD5 sum of the affected file is 752e46f2d873c1679fa99de3f52a274d. Files with MD5 sum of 7b741e94e867c0a7370553fd01506c66 are not affected.
Vulnerability Insight
... continues on next page ...

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Remote attackers can exploit this issue to execute arbitrary system commands within the context of the affected application.
Vulnerability Detection Method Details: UnrealIRCd Backdoor OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.80111 Version used: 2023-08-01T13:29:10Z
References cve: CVE-2010-2075 url: http://www.unrealircd.com/txt/unrealsecadvisory.20100612.txt url: http://seclists.org/fulldisclosure/2010/Jun/277 url: http://www.securityfocus.com/bid/40820

[\[return to 172.20.0.8 \]](#)

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.
Quality of Detection: 70
Vulnerability Detection Result The VNC server provides the following insecure or cryptographically weak Security Type(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 [RFC4301] or SSH [RFC4254]. 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: 2023-07-12T05:05:04Z
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Referencesurl: <https://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc6143#page-10>[\[return to 172.20.0.8 \]](#)**2.1.18 Medium 23/tcp**

Medium (CVSS: 4.8)

NVT: Telnet Unencrypted Cleartext Login

Summary

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

Quality of Detection: 70**Vulnerability Detection Result**

Vulnerability was detected according to the Vulnerability Detection Method.

Impact

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

Solution:**Solution type:** Mitigation

Replace Telnet with a protocol like SSH which supports encrypted connections.

Vulnerability Detection Method

Details: Telnet Unencrypted Cleartext Login

OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.108522

Version used: 2023-10-13T05:06:09Z

[\[return to 172.20.0.8 \]](#)**2.1.19 Medium 21/tcp**

Medium (CVSS: 6.4)

NVT: Anonymous FTP Login Reporting

Summary

Reports if the remote FTP Server allows anonymous logins.

Quality of Detection: 80

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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 email address as their password, little to no verification is actually performed on the supplied data. Remark: NIST don't see 'configuration issues' as software flaws so the referenced CVE has a severity of 0.0. The severity of this VT has been raised by Greenbone to still report a configuration issue on the target.
Vulnerability Detection Method Details: Anonymous FTP Login Reporting OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.900600 Version used: 2021-10-20T09:03:29Z
References cve: 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.
Quality of Detection: 70
Vulnerability Detection Result ... continues on next page ...

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<p>The remote FTP service accepts logins without a previous sent 'AUTH TLS' command ↩. Response(s):</p> <p>Non-anonymous sessions: 331 Please specify the password.</p> <p>Anonymous sessions: 331 Please specify the password.</p>
<p>Impact</p> <p>An attacker can uncover login names and passwords by sniffing traffic to the FTP service.</p>
<p>Solution:</p> <p>Solution type: Mitigation</p> <p>Enable FTPS or enforce the connection via the 'AUTH TLS' command. Please see the manual of the FTP service for more information.</p>
<p>Vulnerability Detection Method</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Details: FTP Unencrypted Cleartext Login</p> <p>OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.108528</p> <p>Version used: 2023-12-20T05:05:58Z</p>
<p>Medium (CVSS: 4.8)</p> <p>NVT: FTP Unencrypted Cleartext Login</p>
<p>Summary</p> <p>The remote host is running a FTP service that allows cleartext logins over unencrypted connections.</p>
<p>Quality of Detection: 70</p>
<p>Vulnerability Detection Result</p> <p>The remote FTP service accepts logins without a previous sent 'AUTH TLS' command ↩. Response(s):</p> <p>Non-anonymous sessions: 331 Please specify the password.</p> <p>Anonymous sessions: 331 Please specify the password.</p>
<p>Impact</p> <p>An attacker can uncover login names and passwords by sniffing traffic to the FTP service.</p>
<p>Solution:</p> <p>Solution type: Mitigation</p> <p>Enable FTPS or enforce the connection via the 'AUTH TLS' command. Please see the manual of the FTP service for more information.</p>
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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: 2023-12-20T05:05:58Z

[\[return to 172.20.0.8 \]](#)

2.1.20 Medium 22/tcp

Medium (CVSS: 5.3)

NVT: Weak Host Key Algorithm(s) (SSH)

Summary

The remote SSH server is configured to allow / support weak host key algorithm(s).

Quality of Detection: 80

Vulnerability Detection Result

The remote SSH server supports the following weak host key algorithm(s):

host key algorithm | Description

```
-----
↪-----
ssh-dss          | Digital Signature Algorithm (DSA) / Digital Signature Stand
↪ard (DSS)
```

Solution:

Solution type: Mitigation

Disable the reported weak host key algorithm(s).

Vulnerability Detection Method

Checks the supported host key algorithms of the remote SSH server.

Currently weak host key algorithms are defined as the following:

- ssh-dss: Digital Signature Algorithm (DSA) / Digital Signature Standard (DSS)

Details: Weak Host Key Algorithm(s) (SSH)

OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.117687

Version used: 2023-10-12T05:05:32Z

References

url: <https://www.rfc-editor.org/rfc/rfc8332>

url: <https://www.rfc-editor.org/rfc/rfc8709>

url: <https://www.rfc-editor.org/rfc/rfc4253#section-6.6>

Medium (CVSS: 5.3) NVT: Weak Key Exchange (KEX) Algorithm(s) Supported (SSH)										
Summary The remote SSH server is configured to allow / support weak key exchange (KEX) algorithm(s).										
Quality of Detection: 80										
Vulnerability Detection Result The remote SSH server supports the following weak KEX algorithm(s): <table><tr><td>KEX algorithm</td><td> Reason</td></tr><tr><td colspan="2">-----</td></tr><tr><td colspan="2">↔-----</td></tr><tr><td>diffie-hellman-group-exchange-sha1</td><td> Using SHA-1</td></tr><tr><td>diffie-hellman-group1-sha1</td><td> Using Oakley Group 2 (a 1024-bit MODP group ↔) and SHA-1</td></tr></table>	KEX algorithm	Reason	-----		↔-----		diffie-hellman-group-exchange-sha1	Using SHA-1	diffie-hellman-group1-sha1	Using Oakley Group 2 (a 1024-bit MODP group ↔) and SHA-1
KEX algorithm	Reason									

↔-----										
diffie-hellman-group-exchange-sha1	Using SHA-1									
diffie-hellman-group1-sha1	Using Oakley Group 2 (a 1024-bit MODP group ↔) and SHA-1									
Impact An attacker can quickly break individual connections.										
Solution: Solution type: Mitigation Disable the reported weak KEX algorithm(s) - 1024-bit MODP group / prime KEX algorithms: Alternatively use elliptic-curve Diffie-Hellmann in general, e.g. Curve 25519.										
Vulnerability Insight - 1024-bit MODP group / prime KEX algorithms: Millions of HTTPS, SSH, and VPN servers all use the same prime numbers for Diffie-Hellman key exchange. Practitioners believed this was safe as long as new key exchange messages were generated for every connection. However, the first step in the number field sieve-the most efficient algorithm for breaking a Diffie-Hellman connection-is dependent only on this prime. A nation-state can break a 1024-bit prime.										
Vulnerability Detection Method Checks the supported KEX algorithms of the remote SSH server. Currently weak KEX algorithms are defined as the following: - non-elliptic-curve Diffie-Hellmann (DH) KEX algorithms with 1024-bit MODP group / prime - ephemeraly generated key exchange groups uses SHA-1 - using RSA 1024-bit modulus key Details: Weak Key Exchange (KEX) Algorithm(s) Supported (SSH) OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.150713 Version used: 2023-10-12T05:05:32Z										
References url: https://weakdh.org/sysadmin.html url: https://www.rfc-editor.org/rfc/rfc9142 ... continues on next page ...										

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url: <https://www.rfc-editor.org/rfc/rfc9142#name-summary-guidance-for-implementations>
 url: <https://www.rfc-editor.org/rfc/rfc6194>
 url: <https://www.rfc-editor.org/rfc/rfc4253#section-6.5>

Medium (CVSS: 4.3)

NVT: Weak Encryption Algorithm(s) Supported (SSH)

Summary

The remote SSH server is configured to allow / support weak encryption algorithm(s).

Quality of Detection: 80

Vulnerability Detection Result

The remote SSH server supports the following weak client-to-server encryption algorithms:

3des-cbc
 aes128-cbc
 aes192-cbc
 aes256-cbc
 arcfour
 arcfour128
 arcfour256
 blowfish-cbc
 cast128-cbc
 rijndael-cbc@lysator.liu.se

The remote SSH server supports the following weak server-to-client encryption algorithms:

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 reported weak encryption algorithm(s).

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.

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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.
<p>Vulnerability Detection Method</p> <p>Checks the supported encryption algorithms (client-to-server and server-to-client) of the remote SSH server.</p> <p>Currently weak encryption algorithms are defined as the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Arcfour (RC4) cipher based algorithms - 'none' algorithm - CBC mode cipher based algorithms <p>Details: Weak Encryption Algorithm(s) Supported (SSH)</p> <p>OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.105611</p> <p>Version used: 2023-10-12T05:05:32Z</p>
<p>References</p> <p>url: https://www.rfc-editor.org/rfc/rfc8758</p> <p>url: https://www.kb.cert.org/vuls/id/958563</p> <p>url: https://www.rfc-editor.org/rfc/rfc4253#section-6.3</p>

[[return to 172.20.0.8](#)]

2.1.21 Medium 2121/tcp

<p>Medium (CVSS: 4.8)</p> <p>NVT: FTP Unencrypted Cleartext Login</p>
<p>Summary</p> <p>The remote host is running a FTP service that allows cleartext logins over unencrypted connections.</p>
<p>Quality of Detection: 70</p>
<p>Vulnerability Detection Result</p> <p>The remote FTP service accepts logins without a previous sent 'AUTH TLS' command ↩. Response(s):</p> <p>Non-anonymous sessions: 331 Password required for openvasvt</p> <p>Anonymous sessions: 331 Password required for anonymous</p>
<p>Impact</p> <p>An attacker can uncover login names and passwords by sniffing traffic to the FTP service.</p>
<p>Solution:</p> <p>Solution type: Mitigation</p>
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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: 2023-12-20T05:05:58Z

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.
Quality of Detection: 70
Vulnerability Detection Result The remote FTP service accepts logins without a previous sent 'AUTH TLS' command ↔. Response(s): Non-anonymous sessions: 331 Password required for openvasvt 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.
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: 2023-12-20T05:05:58Z

[[return to 172.20.0.8](#)]

2.1.22 Medium 25/tcp

Medium (CVSS: 6.8) NVT: Multiple Vendors STARTTLS Implementation Plaintext Arbitrary Command Injection Vulnerability
Summary Multiple vendors' implementations of 'STARTTLS' are prone to a vulnerability that lets attackers inject arbitrary commands.
Quality of Detection: 99
Vulnerability Detection Result Vulnerability was detected according to the Vulnerability Detection Method.
Impact An attacker can exploit this issue to execute arbitrary commands in the context of the user running the application. Successful exploits can allow attackers to obtain email usernames and passwords.
Solution: Solution type: VendorFix Updates are available. Please see the references for more information.
Affected Software/OS The following vendors are known to be affected: Ipswitch Kerio Postfix Qmail-TLS Oracle SCO Group spamdyke ISC
Vulnerability Detection Method Send a special crafted 'STARTTLS' request and check the response. Details: Multiple Vendors STARTTLS Implementation Plaintext Arbitrary Command Injection . ↪.. OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.103935 Version used: 2023-10-31T05:06:37Z
References cve: CVE-2011-0411 cve: CVE-2011-1430 cve: CVE-2011-1431 cve: CVE-2011-1432 ... continues on next page ...

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cve: CVE-2011-1506
cve: CVE-2011-1575
cve: CVE-2011-1926
cve: CVE-2011-2165
url: <http://www.securityfocus.com/bid/46767>
url: <http://kolab.org/pipermail/kolab-announce/2011/000101.html>
url: http://bugzilla.cyrusimap.org/show_bug.cgi?id=3424
url: http://cyrusimap.org/mediawiki/index.php/Bugs_Resolved_in_2.4.7
url: <http://www.kb.cert.org/vuls/id/MAPG-8D9M4P>
url: [http://files.kolab.org/server/release/kolab-server-2.3.2/sources/release-no
↔tes.txt](http://files.kolab.org/server/release/kolab-server-2.3.2/sources/release-notes.tes.txt)
url: <http://www.postfix.org/CVE-2011-0411.html>
url: <http://www.pureftpd.org/project/pure-ftpd/news>
url: [http://www.watchguard.com/support/release-notes/xcs/9/en-US/EN_ReleaseNotes
↔XCS_9_1_1/EN_ReleaseNotes_WG_XCS_9_1_TLS_Hotfix.pdf](http://www.watchguard.com/support/release-notes/xcs/9/en-US/EN_ReleaseNotes_↔XCS_9_1_1/EN_ReleaseNotes_WG_XCS_9_1_TLS_Hotfix.pdf)
url: <http://www.spamdyke.org/documentation/Changelog.txt>
url: [http://datatracker.ietf.org/doc/draft-josefsson-kerberos5-starttls/?include
↔_text=1](http://datatracker.ietf.org/doc/draft-josefsson-kerberos5-starttls/?include_↔_text=1)
url: <http://www.securityfocus.com/archive/1/516901>
url: <http://support.avaya.com/css/P8/documents/100134676>
url: <http://support.avaya.com/css/P8/documents/100141041>
url: <http://www.oracle.com/technetwork/topics/security/cpuapr2011-301950.html>
url: <http://inco.net/qmail-tls/vu555316.patch>
url: <http://www.kb.cert.org/vuls/id/555316>
cert-bund: CB-K15/1514
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2011-0917
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2011-0912
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2011-0897
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2011-0844
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2011-0818
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2011-0808
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2011-0771
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2011-0741
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2011-0712
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2011-0673
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2011-0597
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2011-0596
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2011-0519
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2011-0516
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2011-0483
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2011-0434
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2011-0393
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2011-0381

Medium (CVSS: 6.8) NVT: Multiple Vendors STARTTLS Implementation Plaintext Arbitrary Command Injection Vulnerability
Summary Multiple vendors' implementations of 'STARTTLS' are prone to a vulnerability that lets attackers inject arbitrary commands.
Quality of Detection: 99
Vulnerability Detection Result Vulnerability was detected according to the Vulnerability Detection Method.
Impact An attacker can exploit this issue to execute arbitrary commands in the context of the user running the application. Successful exploits can allow attackers to obtain email usernames and passwords.
Solution: Solution type: VendorFix Updates are available. Please see the references for more information.
Affected Software/OS The following vendors are known to be affected: Ipswitch Kerio Postfix Qmail-TLS Oracle SCO Group spamdyke ISC
Vulnerability Detection Method Send a special crafted 'STARTTLS' request and check the response. Details: Multiple Vendors STARTTLS Implementation Plaintext Arbitrary Command Injection . ↔.. OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.103935 Version used: 2023-10-31T05:06:37Z
References cve: CVE-2011-0411 cve: CVE-2011-1430 cve: CVE-2011-1431 cve: CVE-2011-1432 cve: CVE-2011-1506 cve: CVE-2011-1575
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```

cve: CVE-2011-1926
cve: CVE-2011-2165
url: http://www.securityfocus.com/bid/46767
url: http://kolab.org/pipermail/kolab-announce/2011/000101.html
url: http://bugzilla.cyrusimap.org/show_bug.cgi?id=3424
url: http://cyrusimap.org/mediawiki/index.php/Bugs_Resolved_in_2.4.7
url: http://www.kb.cert.org/vuls/id/MAPG-8D9M4P
url: http://files.kolab.org/server/release/kolab-server-2.3.2/sources/release-no
↪tes.txt
url: http://www.postfix.org/CVE-2011-0411.html
url: http://www.pureftpd.org/project/pure-ftpd/news
url: http://www.watchguard.com/support/release-notes/xcs/9/en-US/EN_ReleaseNotes
↪_XCS_9_1_1/EN_ReleaseNotes_WG_XCS_9_1_TLS_Hotfix.pdf
url: http://www.spamdyke.org/documentation/Changelog.txt
url: http://datatracker.ietf.org/doc/draft-josefsson-kerberos5-starttls/?include
↪_text=1
url: http://www.securityfocus.com/archive/1/516901
url: http://support.avaya.com/css/P8/documents/100134676
url: http://support.avaya.com/css/P8/documents/100141041
url: http://www.oracle.com/technetwork/topics/security/cpuapr2011-301950.html
url: http://inoa.net/qmail-tls/vu555316.patch
url: http://www.kb.cert.org/vuls/id/555316
cert-bund: CB-K15/1514
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2011-0917
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2011-0912
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2011-0897
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2011-0844
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2011-0818
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2011-0808
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2011-0771
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2011-0741
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2011-0712
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2011-0673
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2011-0597
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2011-0596
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2011-0519
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2011-0516
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2011-0483
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2011-0434
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2011-0393
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2011-0381

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Medium (CVSS: 5.9)

NVT: SSL/TLS: Deprecated SSLv2 and SSLv3 Protocol Detection

Summary

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It was possible to detect the usage of the deprecated SSLv2 and/or SSLv3 protocol on this system.
Quality of Detection: 98
Vulnerability Detection Result In addition to TLSv1.0+ the service is also providing the deprecated SSLv2 and SSLv3 protocols and supports one or more ciphers. Those supported ciphers can be found in the 'SSL/TLS: Report Supported Cipher Suites' (OID: 1.3.6.1.4.1.256.23.1.0.802067) VT.
Impact An attacker might be able to use the known cryptographic flaws to eavesdrop the connection between clients and the service to get access to sensitive data transferred within the secured connection. Furthermore newly uncovered vulnerabilities in this protocols won't receive security updates anymore.
Solution: Solution type: Mitigation It is recommended to disable the deprecated SSLv2 and/or SSLv3 protocols in favor of the TLSv1.2+ 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 known cryptographic flaws like: - CVE-2014-3566: Padding Oracle On Downgraded Legacy Encryption (POODLE) - CVE-2016-0800: Decrypting RSA with Obsolete and Weakened eNcryption (DROWN)
Vulnerability Detection Method Check the used SSL 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: 2021-10-15T12:51:02Z
References cve: CVE-2016-0800 cve: CVE-2014-3566 url: https://ssl-config.mozilla.org/ url: https://bettercrypto.org/ url: https://drownattack.com/ url: https://www.imperialviolet.org/2014/10/14/poodle.html url: https://www.enisa.europa.eu/publications/algorithms-key-size-and-parameters-report-2014
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cert-bund:	WID-SEC-2023-0431
cert-bund:	WID-SEC-2023-0427
cert-bund:	CB-K18/0094
cert-bund:	CB-K17/1198
cert-bund:	CB-K17/1196
cert-bund:	CB-K16/1828
cert-bund:	CB-K16/1438
cert-bund:	CB-K16/1384
cert-bund:	CB-K16/1141
cert-bund:	CB-K16/1107
cert-bund:	CB-K16/1102
cert-bund:	CB-K16/0792
cert-bund:	CB-K16/0599
cert-bund:	CB-K16/0597
cert-bund:	CB-K16/0459
cert-bund:	CB-K16/0456
cert-bund:	CB-K16/0433
cert-bund:	CB-K16/0424
cert-bund:	CB-K16/0415
cert-bund:	CB-K16/0413
cert-bund:	CB-K16/0374
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cert-bund:	CB-K16/0328
cert-bund:	CB-K16/0156
cert-bund:	CB-K15/1514
cert-bund:	CB-K15/1358
cert-bund:	CB-K15/1021
cert-bund:	CB-K15/0972
cert-bund:	CB-K15/0637
cert-bund:	CB-K15/0590
cert-bund:	CB-K15/0525
cert-bund:	CB-K15/0393
cert-bund:	CB-K15/0384
cert-bund:	CB-K15/0287
cert-bund:	CB-K15/0252
cert-bund:	CB-K15/0246
cert-bund:	CB-K15/0237
cert-bund:	CB-K15/0118
cert-bund:	CB-K15/0110
cert-bund:	CB-K15/0108
cert-bund:	CB-K15/0080
cert-bund:	CB-K15/0078
cert-bund:	CB-K15/0077
cert-bund:	CB-K15/0075
cert-bund:	CB-K14/1617
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cert-bund: CB-K14/1581
 cert-bund: CB-K14/1537
 cert-bund: CB-K14/1479
 cert-bund: CB-K14/1458
 cert-bund: CB-K14/1342
 cert-bund: CB-K14/1314
 cert-bund: CB-K14/1313
 cert-bund: CB-K14/1311
 cert-bund: CB-K14/1304
 cert-bund: CB-K14/1296
 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2018-0096
 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2017-1238
 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2017-1236
 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-1929
 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-1527
 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-1468
 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-1216
 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-1174
 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-1168
 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-0884
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 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-0642
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 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-0453
 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-0451
 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-0415
 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-0403
 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-0388
 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-0360
 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-0359
 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-0357
 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-0171
 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-1431
 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-1075
 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-1026
 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0664
 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0548
 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0404
 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0396
 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0259
 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0254
 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0245
 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0118

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dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0114
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0083
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0082
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0081
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0076
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2014-1717
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2014-1680
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2014-1632
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2014-1564
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2014-1542
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2014-1414
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2014-1366
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2014-1354

Medium (CVSS: 5.3) NVT: SSL/TLS: Server Certificate / Certificate in Chain with RSA keys less than 2048 bits
Summary The remote SSL/TLS server certificate and/or any of the certificates in the certificate chain is using a RSA key with less than 2048 bits.
Quality of Detection: 80
Vulnerability Detection Result The remote SSL/TLS server is using the following certificate(s) with a RSA key with less than 2048 bits (public-key-size:public-key-algorithm:serial:issuer): 1024:RSA:00FAF93A4C7FB6B9CC: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 (Server certificate)
Impact Using certificates with weak RSA key size can lead to unauthorized exposure of sensitive information.
Solution: Solution type: Mitigation Replace the certificate with a stronger key and reissue the certificates it signed.
Vulnerability Insight SSL/TLS certificates using RSA keys with less than 2048 bits are considered unsafe.
Vulnerability Detection Method Checks the RSA keys size of the server certificate and all certificates in chain for a size < 2048 bit. Details: SSL/TLS: Server Certificate / Certificate in Chain with RSA keys less than 2048.
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↔...
OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.150710
Version used: 2021-12-10T12:48:00Z
References
url: https://www.cabforum.org/wp-content/uploads/Baseline_Requirements_V1.pdf

Medium (CVSS: 5.0) NVT: SSL/TLS: Renegotiation DoS Vulnerability (CVE-2011-1473, CVE-2011-5094)
Summary The remote SSL/TLS service is prone to a denial of service (DoS) vulnerability.
Quality of Detection: 70
Vulnerability Detection Result The following indicates that the remote SSL/TLS service is affected: Protocol Version Successful re-done SSL/TLS handshakes (Renegotiation) over an ↔ existing / already established SSL/TLS connection ----- ↔----- TLSv1.0 10
Impact The flaw might make it easier for remote attackers to cause a DoS (CPU consumption) by performing many renegotiations within a single connection.
Solution: Solution type: VendorFix Users should contact their vendors for specific patch information. A general solution is to remove/disable renegotiation capabilities altogether from/in the affected SSL/TLS service.
Affected Software/OS Every SSL/TLS service which does not properly restrict client-initiated renegotiation.
Vulnerability Insight The flaw exists because the remote SSL/TLS service does not properly restrict client-initiated renegotiation within the SSL and TLS protocols. Note: The referenced CVEs are affecting OpenSSL and Mozilla Network Security Services (NSS) but both are in a DISPUTED state with the following rationale: > It can also be argued that it is the responsibility of server deployments, not a security library, to prevent or limit renegotiation when it is inappropriate within a specific environment. Both CVEs are still kept in this VT as a reference to the origin of this flaw.
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<div><div>Vulnerability Detection Method</div><div>Checks if the remote service allows to re-do the same SSL/TLS handshake (Renegotiation) over an existing / already established SSL/TLS connection. Details: SSL/TLS: Renegotiation DoS Vulnerability (CVE-2011-1473, CVE-2011-5094) OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.117761 Version used: 2024-02-02T05:06:11Z</div></div>
<div><div>References</div><div>cve: CVE-2011-1473 cve: CVE-2011-5094 url: https://web.archive.org/web/20211201133213/https://orchilles.com/ssl-renegotiation-dos/ url: https://mailarchive.ietf.org/arch/msg/tls/wdg46VE_jkYBbgJ5yE4P9nQ-8IU/ url: https://vincent.bernat.ch/en/blog/2011-ssl-dos-mitigation url: https://www.openwall.com/lists/oss-security/2011/07/08/2 cert-bund: WID-SEC-2023-1435 cert-bund: CB-K17/0980 cert-bund: CB-K17/0979 cert-bund: CB-K14/0772 cert-bund: CB-K13/0915 cert-bund: CB-K13/0462 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2017-1013 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2017-1012 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2014-0809 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2013-1928 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-1112</div></div>
<div><div>Medium (CVSS: 5.0)</div><div>NVT: Check if Mailserver answer to VRFY and EXPN requests</div></div>
<div><div>Summary</div><div>The Mailserver on this host answers to VRFY and/or EXPN requests.</div></div>
<div><div>Quality of Detection: 99</div></div>
<div><div>Vulnerability Detection Result</div><div>'VRFY root' produces the following answer: 252 2.0.0 root</div></div>
<div><div>Solution:</div><div><div>Solution type: Workaround</div><div>Disable VRFY and/or EXPN on your Mailserver. For postfix add 'disable_vrfy_command=yes' in 'main.cf'. For Sendmail add the option 'O PrivacyOptions=goaway'. It is suggested that, if you really want to publish this type of information, you use a mechanism that legitimate users actually know about, such as Finger or HTTP.</div></div></div>
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Vulnerability Insight VRFY and EXPN ask the server for information about an address. They are inherently unusable through firewalls, gateways, mail exchangers for part-time hosts, etc.
Vulnerability Detection Method Details: Check if Mailserver answer to VRFY and EXPN requests OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.100072 Version used: 2023-10-31T05:06:37Z
References url: http://cr.yp.to/smtp/vrfy.html

Medium (CVSS: 5.0) NVT: SSL/TLS: Renegotiation DoS Vulnerability (CVE-2011-1473, CVE-2011-5094)
Summary The remote SSL/TLS service is prone to a denial of service (DoS) vulnerability.
Quality of Detection: 70
Vulnerability Detection Result The following indicates that the remote SSL/TLS service is affected: Protocol Version Successful re-done SSL/TLS handshakes (Renegotiation) over an ↔ existing / already established SSL/TLS connection ----- ↔----- TLV1.0 10
Impact The flaw might make it easier for remote attackers to cause a DoS (CPU consumption) by performing many renegotiations within a single connection.
Solution: Solution type: VendorFix Users should contact their vendors for specific patch information. A general solution is to remove/disable renegotiation capabilities altogether from/in the affected SSL/TLS service.
Affected Software/OS Every SSL/TLS service which does not properly restrict client-initiated renegotiation.
Vulnerability Insight The flaw exists because the remote SSL/TLS service does not properly restrict client-initiated renegotiation within the SSL and TLS protocols.
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<p>Note: The referenced CVEs are affecting OpenSSL and Mozilla Network Security Services (NSS) but both are in a DISPUTED state with the following rationale:</p> <p>> It can also be argued that it is the responsibility of server deployments, not a security library, to prevent or limit renegotiation when it is inappropriate within a specific environment. Both CVEs are still kept in this VT as a reference to the origin of this flaw.</p>
<p>Vulnerability Detection Method</p> <p>Checks if the remote service allows to re-do the same SSL/TLS handshake (Renegotiation) over an existing / already established SSL/TLS connection.</p> <p>Details: SSL/TLS: Renegotiation DoS Vulnerability (CVE-2011-1473, CVE-2011-5094)</p> <p>OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.117761</p> <p>Version used: 2024-02-02T05:06:11Z</p>
<p>References</p> <p>cve: CVE-2011-1473</p> <p>cve: CVE-2011-5094</p> <p>url: https://web.archive.org/web/20211201133213/https://orchilles.com/ssl-renegotiation-dos/</p> <p>url: https://mailarchive.ietf.org/arch/msg/tls/wdg46VE_jkYBbgJ5yE4P9nQ-8IU/</p> <p>url: https://vincent.bernat.ch/en/blog/2011-ssl-dos-mitigation</p> <p>url: https://www.openwall.com/lists/oss-security/2011/07/08/2</p> <p>cert-bund: WID-SEC-2023-1435</p> <p>cert-bund: CB-K17/0980</p> <p>cert-bund: CB-K17/0979</p> <p>cert-bund: CB-K14/0772</p> <p>cert-bund: CB-K13/0915</p> <p>cert-bund: CB-K13/0462</p> <p>dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2017-1013</p> <p>dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2017-1012</p> <p>dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2014-0809</p> <p>dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2013-1928</p> <p>dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-1112</p>
<p>Medium (CVSS: 5.0)</p> <p>NVT: Check if Mailserver answer to VRFY and EXPN requests</p>
<p>Summary</p> <p>The Mailserver on this host answers to VRFY and/or EXPN requests.</p>
<p>Quality of Detection: 99</p>
<p>Vulnerability Detection Result</p> <p>'VRFY root' produces the following answer: 252 2.0.0 root</p>
<p>Solution:</p> <p>Solution type: Workaround</p> <p>Disable VRFY and/or EXPN on your Mailserver.</p>
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<p>For postfix add 'disable_vrfy_command=yes' in 'main.cf'.</p> <p>For Sendmail add the option 'O PrivacyOptions=goaway'.</p> <p>It is suggested that, if you really want to publish this type of information, you use a mechanism that legitimate users actually know about, such as Finger or HTTP.</p>
<p>Vulnerability Insight</p> <p>VRIFY and EXPN ask the server for information about an address. They are inherently unusable through firewalls, gateways, mail exchangers for part-time hosts, etc.</p>
<p>Vulnerability Detection Method</p> <p>Details: Check if Mailserver answer to VRIFY and EXPN requests</p> <p>OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.100072</p> <p>Version used: 2023-10-31T05:06:37Z</p>
<p>References</p> <p>url: http://cr.yp.to/smtp/vrfy.html</p>

Medium (CVSS: 5.0)	
NVT: SSL/TLS: Certificate Expired	
Summary	
The remote server's SSL/TLS certificate has already expired.	
Quality of Detection: 99	
Vulnerability Detection Result	
The certificate of the remote service expired on 2010-04-16 14:07:45.	
Certificate details:	
fingerprint (SHA-1)	ED093088706603BFD5DC237399B498DA2D4D31C6
fingerprint (SHA-256)	E7A7FA0D63E457C7C4A59B38B70849C6A70BDA6F830C7A
↪F1E32DEE436DE813CC	
issued by	1.2.840.113549.1.9.1=#726F6F74407562756E747538
↪30342D626173652E6C6F63616C646F6D61696E,CN=ubuntu804-base.localdomain,OU=Office	
↪ for Complication of Otherwise Simple Affairs,0=OCOSA,L=Everywhere,ST=There is	
↪ no such thing outside US,C=XX	
public key algorithm	RSA
public key size (bits)	1024
serial	00FAF93A4C7FB6B9CC
signature algorithm	sha1WithRSAEncryption
subject	1.2.840.113549.1.9.1=#726F6F74407562756E747538
↪30342D626173652E6C6F63616C646F6D61696E,CN=ubuntu804-base.localdomain,OU=Office	
↪ for Complication of Otherwise Simple Affairs,0=OCOSA,L=Everywhere,ST=There is	
↪ no such thing outside US,C=XX	
subject alternative names (SAN)	None
valid from	2010-03-17 14:07:45 UTC
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valid until	2010-04-16 14:07:45 UTC
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: 2021-11-22T15:32:39Z	

Medium (CVSS: 4.3) NVT: SSL/TLS: RSA Temporary Key Handling 'RSA_EXPORT' Downgrade Issue (FREAK)	
Summary This host is accepting 'RSA_EXPORT' cipher suites and is prone to man in the middle attack.	
Quality of Detection: 80	
Vulnerability Detection Result 'RSA_EXPORT' cipher suites accepted by this service via the SSLv3 protocol: TLS_DHE_RSA_EXPORT_WITH_DES40_CBC_SHA TLS_RSA_EXPORT_WITH_DES40_CBC_SHA TLS_RSA_EXPORT_WITH_RC2_CBC_40_MD5 TLS_RSA_EXPORT_WITH_RC4_40_MD5 'RSA_EXPORT' cipher suites accepted by this service via the TLSv1.0 protocol: TLS_DHE_RSA_EXPORT_WITH_DES40_CBC_SHA TLS_RSA_EXPORT_WITH_DES40_CBC_SHA TLS_RSA_EXPORT_WITH_RC2_CBC_40_MD5 TLS_RSA_EXPORT_WITH_RC4_40_MD5	
Impact Successful exploitation will allow remote attacker to downgrade the security of a session to use 'RSA_EXPORT' cipher suites, which are significantly weaker than non-export cipher suites. This may allow a man-in-the-middle attacker to more easily break the encryption and monitor or tamper with the encrypted stream.	
Solution: Solution type: VendorFix - Remove support for 'RSA_EXPORT' cipher suites from the service. - If running OpenSSL update to version 0.9.8zd or 1.0.0p or 1.0.1k or later.	
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Affected Software/OS

- Hosts accepting 'RSA_EXPORT' cipher suites
- OpenSSL version before 0.9.8zd, 1.0.0 before 1.0.0p, and 1.0.1 before 1.0.1k.

Vulnerability Insight

Flaw is due to improper handling RSA temporary keys in a non-export RSA key exchange cipher suite.

Vulnerability Detection Method

Check previous collected cipher suites saved in the KB.

Details: SSL/TLS: RSA Temporary Key Handling 'RSA_EXPORT' Downgrade Issue (FREAK)

OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.805142

Version used: 2023-07-25T05:05:58Z

References

cve: CVE-2015-0204

url: <https://freakattack.com>

url: <http://www.securityfocus.com/bid/71936>

url: <http://secpod.org/blog/?p=3818>

url: <http://blog.cryptographyengineering.com/2015/03/attack-of-week-freak-or-factoring-nsa.html>

cert-bund: CB-K18/0799

cert-bund: CB-K16/1289

cert-bund: CB-K16/1096

cert-bund: CB-K15/1751

cert-bund: CB-K15/1266

cert-bund: CB-K15/0850

cert-bund: CB-K15/0764

cert-bund: CB-K15/0720

cert-bund: CB-K15/0548

cert-bund: CB-K15/0526

cert-bund: CB-K15/0509

cert-bund: CB-K15/0493

cert-bund: CB-K15/0384

cert-bund: CB-K15/0365

cert-bund: CB-K15/0364

cert-bund: CB-K15/0302

cert-bund: CB-K15/0192

cert-bund: CB-K15/0016

dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2018-1408

dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-1372

dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-1164

dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-0388

dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-1853

dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-1332

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dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0884
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0800
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0758
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0567
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0544
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0530
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0396
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0375
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0374
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0305
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0199
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0021

Medium (CVSS: 4.3) NVT: SSL/TLS: Deprecated TLSv1.0 and TLSv1.1 Protocol Detection
Summary It was possible to detect the usage of the deprecated TLSv1.0 and/or TLSv1.1 protocol on this system.
Quality of Detection: 98
Vulnerability Detection Result The service is only providing the deprecated TLSv1.0 protocol and supports one or more ciphers. Those supported ciphers can be found in the 'SSL/TLS: Report Supported Cipher Suites' (OID: 1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.802067) VT.
Impact An attacker might be able to use the known cryptographic flaws to eavesdrop the connection between clients and the service to get access to sensitive data transferred within the secured connection. Furthermore newly uncovered vulnerabilities in this protocols won't receive security updates anymore.
Solution: Solution type: Mitigation It is recommended to disable the deprecated TLSv1.0 and/or TLSv1.1 protocols in favor of the TLSv1.2+ protocols. Please see the references for more information.
Affected Software/OS All services providing an encrypted communication using the TLSv1.0 and/or TLSv1.1 protocols.
Vulnerability Insight The TLSv1.0 and TLSv1.1 protocols contain known cryptographic flaws like: - CVE-2011-3389: Browser Exploit Against SSL/TLS (BEAST)
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- CVE-2015-0204: Factoring Attack on RSA-EXPORT Keys Padding Oracle On Downgraded Legacy Encryption (FREAK)
Vulnerability Detection Method Check the used TLS protocols of the services provided by this system. Details: SSL/TLS: Deprecated TLSv1.0 and TLSv1.1 Protocol Detection OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.117274 Version used: 2023-10-20T16:09:12Z
References cve: CVE-2011-3389 cve: CVE-2015-0204 url: https://ssl-config.mozilla.org/ url: https://bettercrypto.org/ url: https://datatracker.ietf.org/doc/rfc8996/ url: https://vnhacker.blogspot.com/2011/09/beast.html url: https://web.archive.org/web/20201108095603/https://censys.io/blog/freak url: https://www.enisa.europa.eu/publications/algorithms-key-size-and-parameters ↔-report-2014 cert-bund: WID-SEC-2023-1435 cert-bund: CB-K18/0799 cert-bund: CB-K16/1289 cert-bund: CB-K16/1096 cert-bund: CB-K15/1751 cert-bund: CB-K15/1266 cert-bund: CB-K15/0850 cert-bund: CB-K15/0764 cert-bund: CB-K15/0720 cert-bund: CB-K15/0548 cert-bund: CB-K15/0526 cert-bund: CB-K15/0509 cert-bund: CB-K15/0493 cert-bund: CB-K15/0384 cert-bund: CB-K15/0365 cert-bund: CB-K15/0364 cert-bund: CB-K15/0302 cert-bund: CB-K15/0192 cert-bund: CB-K15/0079 cert-bund: CB-K15/0016 cert-bund: CB-K14/1342 cert-bund: CB-K14/0231 cert-bund: CB-K13/0845 cert-bund: CB-K13/0796 cert-bund: CB-K13/0790 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2020-0177 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2020-0111 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2019-0068
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dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2018-1441
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2018-1408
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-1372
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-1164
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-0388
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-1853
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-1332
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0884
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0800
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0758
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0567
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0544
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0530
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0396
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0375
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0374
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0305
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0199
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0079
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0021
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2014-1414
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2013-1847
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2013-1792
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-1979
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-1829
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-1530
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-1380
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-1377
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-1292
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-1214
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-1213
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-1180
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-1156
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-1155
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-1039
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0956
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0908
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0868
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0867
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0848
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0838
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0776
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0722
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0638
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0627
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0451
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0418

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```

dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0354
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0234
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0221
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0177
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0170
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0146
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0142
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0126
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0123
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0095
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0051
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0047
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0021
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2011-1953
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2011-1946
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2011-1844
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2011-1826
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2011-1774
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2011-1743
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2011-1738
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2011-1706
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2011-1628
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2011-1627
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2011-1619
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2011-1482

```

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).

Quality of Detection: 80**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.

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<p>Vulnerability Insight</p> <p>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.</p>
<p>Vulnerability Detection Method</p> <p>Checks the DHE temporary public key size.</p> <p>Details: SSL/TLS: Diffie-Hellman Key Exchange Insufficient DH Group Strength Vulnerability. ↔...</p> <p>OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.106223</p> <p>Version used: 2023-07-21T05:05:22Z</p>
<p>References</p> <p>url: https://weakdh.org/</p> <p>url: https://weakdh.org/sysadmin.html</p>
<p>Medium (CVSS: 4.0)</p> <p>NVT: SSL/TLS: Diffie-Hellman Key Exchange Insufficient DH Group Strength Vulnerability</p>
<p>Summary</p> <p>The SSL/TLS service uses Diffie-Hellman groups with insufficient strength (key size < 2048).</p>
<p>Quality of Detection: 80</p>
<p>Vulnerability Detection Result</p> <p>Server Temporary Key Size: 1024 bits</p>
<p>Impact</p> <p>An attacker might be able to decrypt the SSL/TLS communication offline.</p>
<p>Solution:</p> <p>Solution type: Workaround</p> <p>Deploy (Ephemeral) Elliptic-Curve Diffie-Hellman (ECDHE) or use a 2048-bit or stronger Diffie-Hellman group (see the references).</p> <p>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.</p>
<p>Vulnerability Insight</p> <p>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.</p>
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Vulnerability Detection Method Checks the DHE temporary public key size. Details: SSL/TLS: Diffie-Hellman Key Exchange Insufficient DH Group Strength Vulnerability. ↪... OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.106223 Version used: 2023-07-21T05:05:22Z
References 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.
Quality of Detection: 80
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) 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 web sites that use SHA-1 signed Secure Socket Layer (SSL) certificates.
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<p>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:</p> <p>Fingerprint1 or fingerprint1, Fingerprint2</p>
<p>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: 2021-10-15T11:13:32Z</p>
<p>References url: https://blog.mozilla.org/security/2014/09/23/phasing-out-certificates-with-sha-1-based-signature-algorithms/</p>

[\[return to 172.20.0.8 \]](#)

2.1.23 Medium 80/tcp

<p>Medium (CVSS: 6.8) NVT: TWiki Cross-Site Request Forgery Vulnerability (Sep 2010)</p>
<p>Summary TWiki is prone to a cross-site request forgery (CSRF) vulnerability.</p>
<p>Quality of Detection: 80</p>
<p>Vulnerability Detection Result Installed version: 01.Feb.2003 Fixed version: 4.3.2</p>
<p>Impact Successful exploitation will allow attacker to gain administrative privileges on the target application and can cause CSRF attack.</p>
<p>Solution: Solution type: VendorFix Upgrade to TWiki version 4.3.2 or later.</p>
<p>Affected Software/OS TWiki version prior to 4.3.2</p>
<p>Vulnerability Insight ... continues on next page ...</p>

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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 (Sep 2010) OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.801281 Version used: 2024-03-01T14:37:10Z
References cve: CVE-2009-4898 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: 6.1) NVT: jQuery < 1.9.0 XSS Vulnerability
Summary jQuery is prone to a cross-site scripting (XSS) vulnerability.
Quality of Detection: 80
Vulnerability Detection Result Installed version: 1.3.2 Fixed version: 1.9.0 Installation path / port: /mutillidae/javascript/ddsmoothmenu/jquery.min.js Detection info (see OID: 1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.150658 for more info): - Identified file: http://metasploitable2/mutillidae/javascript/ddsmoothmenu/jquery.min.js - Referenced at: http://metasploitable2/mutillidae/
Solution: Solution type: VendorFix Update to version 1.9.0 or later.
Affected Software/OS jQuery prior to version 1.9.0.
Vulnerability Insight
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<p>The jQuery(strInput) function does not differentiate selectors from HTML in a reliable fashion. In vulnerable versions, jQuery determined whether the input was HTML by looking for the '<' character anywhere in the string, giving attackers more flexibility when attempting to construct a malicious payload. In fixed versions, jQuery only deems the input to be HTML if it explicitly starts with the '<' character, limiting exploitability only to attackers who can control the beginning of a string, which is far less common.</p>
<p>Vulnerability Detection Method Checks if a vulnerable version is present on the target host. Details: jQuery < 1.9.0 XSS Vulnerability OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.141636 Version used: 2023-07-14T05:06:08Z</p>
<p>References cve: CVE-2012-6708 url: https://bugs.jquery.com/ticket/11290 cert-bund: WID-SEC-2022-0673 cert-bund: CB-K22/0045 cert-bund: CB-K18/1131 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2023-1197 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2020-0590</p>
<p>Medium (CVSS: 6.1) NVT: jQuery < 1.9.0 XSS Vulnerability</p>
<p>Summary jQuery is prone to a cross-site scripting (XSS) vulnerability.</p>
<p>Quality of Detection: 80</p>
<p>Vulnerability Detection Result Installed version: 1.3.2 Fixed version: 1.9.0 Installation path / port: /mutillidae/javascript/ddsmoothmenu/jquery.min.js Detection info (see OID: 1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.150658 for more info): - Identified file: http://metasploitable2.greenbone-community-edition_default/mutillidae/javascript/ddsmoothmenu/jquery.min.js - Referenced at: http://metasploitable2.greenbone-community-edition_default/mutillidae/</p>
<p>Solution: Solution type: VendorFix Update to version 1.9.0 or later.</p>
<p>Affected Software/OS</p>
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jQuery prior to version 1.9.0.
Vulnerability Insight The jQuery(strInput) function does not differentiate selectors from HTML in a reliable fashion. In vulnerable versions, jQuery determined whether the input was HTML by looking for the '<' character anywhere in the string, giving attackers more flexibility when attempting to construct a malicious payload. In fixed versions, jQuery only deems the input to be HTML if it explicitly starts with the '<' character, limiting exploitability only to attackers who can control the beginning of a string, which is far less common.
Vulnerability Detection Method Checks if a vulnerable version is present on the target host. Details: jQuery < 1.9.0 XSS Vulnerability OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.141636 Version used: 2023-07-14T05:06:08Z
References cve: CVE-2012-6708 url: https://bugs.jquery.com/ticket/11290 cert-bund: WID-SEC-2022-0673 cert-bund: CB-K22/0045 cert-bund: CB-K18/1131 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2023-1197 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2020-0590

Medium (CVSS: 6.1) NVT: TWiki < 6.1.0 XSS Vulnerability
Summary bin/statistics in TWiki 6.0.2 allows XSS via the webs parameter.
Quality of Detection: 80
Vulnerability Detection Result Installed version: 01.Feb.2003 Fixed version: 6.1.0
Solution: Solution type: VendorFix Update to version 6.1.0 or later.
Affected Software/OS TWiki version 6.0.2 and probably prior.
Vulnerability Detection Method ... continues on next page ...

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<p>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: 2023-07-14T16:09:27Z</p>
<p>References cve: CVE-2018-20212 url: https://seclists.org/fulldisclosure/2019/Jan/7 url: http://twiki.org/cgi-bin/view/Codev/DownloadTWiki</p>
<p>Medium (CVSS: 6.0) NVT: TWiki Cross-Site Request Forgery Vulnerability</p>
<p>Summary TWiki is prone to a cross-site request forgery (CSRF) vulnerability.</p>
<p>Quality of Detection: 80</p>
<p>Vulnerability Detection Result Installed version: 01.Feb.2003 Fixed version: 4.3.1</p>
<p>Impact Successful exploitation will allow attacker to gain administrative privileges on the target application and can cause CSRF attack.</p>
<p>Solution: Solution type: VendorFix Upgrade to version 4.3.1 or later.</p>
<p>Affected Software/OS TWiki version prior to 4.3.1</p>
<p>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.</p>
<p>Vulnerability Detection Method Details: TWiki Cross-Site Request Forgery Vulnerability OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.800400 Version used: 2024-03-04T14:37:58Z</p>
<p>References cve: CVE-2009-1339</p>
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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-diff-cv2009-1339.txt

Medium (CVSS: 5.8) NVT: HTTP Debugging Methods (TRACE/TRACK) Enabled
Summary 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.
Quality of Detection: 99
Vulnerability Detection Result The web server 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 Checks if HTTP methods such as TRACE and TRACK are enabled and can be used. Details: HTTP Debugging Methods (TRACE/TRACK) Enabled OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.11213 Version used: 2023-08-01T13:29:10Z
References cve: CVE-2003-1567 cve: CVE-2004-2320 cve: CVE-2004-2763 cve: CVE-2005-3398 cve: CVE-2006-4683
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cve: CVE-2007-3008 cve: CVE-2008-7253 cve: CVE-2009-2823 cve: CVE-2010-0386 cve: CVE-2012-2223 cve: CVE-2014-7883 url: http://www.kb.cert.org/vuls/id/288308 url: http://www.securityfocus.com/bid/11604 url: http://www.securityfocus.com/bid/15222 url: http://www.securityfocus.com/bid/19915 url: http://www.securityfocus.com/bid/24456 url: http://www.securityfocus.com/bid/33374 url: http://www.securityfocus.com/bid/36956 url: http://www.securityfocus.com/bid/36990 url: http://www.securityfocus.com/bid/37995 url: http://www.securityfocus.com/bid/9506 url: http://www.securityfocus.com/bid/9561 url: http://www.kb.cert.org/vuls/id/867593 url: https://httpd.apache.org/docs/current/en/mod/core.html#traceenable url: https://techcommunity.microsoft.com/t5/iis-support-blog/http-track-and-trac ↪e-verbs/ba-p/784482 url: https://owasp.org/www-community/attacks/Cross_Site_Tracing cert-bund: CB-K14/0981 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2021-1825 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2014-1018 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2010-0020

Medium (CVSS: 5.8) NVT: HTTP Debugging Methods (TRACE/TRACK) Enabled
Summary 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.
Quality of Detection: 99
Vulnerability Detection Result The web server 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.
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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 Checks if HTTP methods such as TRACE and TRACK are enabled and can be used. Details: HTTP Debugging Methods (TRACE/TRACK) Enabled OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.11213 Version used: 2023-08-01T13:29:10Z
References cve: CVE-2003-1567 cve: CVE-2004-2320 cve: CVE-2004-2763 cve: CVE-2005-3398 cve: CVE-2006-4683 cve: CVE-2007-3008 cve: CVE-2008-7253 cve: CVE-2009-2823 cve: CVE-2010-0386 cve: CVE-2012-2223 cve: CVE-2014-7883 url: http://www.kb.cert.org/vuls/id/288308 url: http://www.securityfocus.com/bid/11604 url: http://www.securityfocus.com/bid/15222 url: http://www.securityfocus.com/bid/19915 url: http://www.securityfocus.com/bid/24456 url: http://www.securityfocus.com/bid/33374 url: http://www.securityfocus.com/bid/36956 url: http://www.securityfocus.com/bid/36990 url: http://www.securityfocus.com/bid/37995 url: http://www.securityfocus.com/bid/9506 url: http://www.securityfocus.com/bid/9561 url: http://www.kb.cert.org/vuls/id/867593 url: https://httpd.apache.org/docs/current/en/mod/core.html#traceenable url: https://techcommunity.microsoft.com/t5/iis-support-blog/http-track-and-trace-verbs/ba-p/784482 url: https://owasp.org/www-community/attacks/Cross_Site_Tracing cert-bund: CB-K14/0981 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2021-1825 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2014-1018
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dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2010-0020

Medium (CVSS: 5.3)

NVT: phpinfo() Output Reporting (HTTP)

Summary

Reporting of files containing the output of the phpinfo() PHP function previously detected via HTTP.

Quality of Detection: 80**Vulnerability Detection Result**

The following files are calling the function phpinfo() which disclose potentially sensitive information:

<http://metasploitable2.greenbone-community-edition-default/mutillidae/phpinfo.php>

Concluded from:

```
<title>phpinfo()</title><meta name="ROBOTS" content="NOINDEX,NOFOLLOW,NOARCHIV
↵E" /></head>
```

```
<tr><td class="e">Configuration File (php.ini) Path </td><td class="v">/etc/ph
↵p5/cgi </td></tr>
```

```
<h2>PHP Variables</h2>
```

<http://metasploitable2.greenbone-community-edition-default/phpinfo.php>

Concluded from:

```
<title>phpinfo()</title><meta name="ROBOTS" content="NOINDEX,NOFOLLOW,NOARCHIV
↵E" /></head>
```

```
<tr><td class="e">Configuration File (php.ini) Path </td><td class="v">/etc/ph
↵p5/cgi </td></tr>
```

```
<h2>PHP Variables</h2>
```

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.

Affected Software/OS

All systems exposing a file containing the output of the phpinfo() PHP function.

This VT is also reporting if an affected endpoint for the following products have been identified:

- CVE-2008-0149: TUTOS

- CVE-2023-49282, CVE-2023-49283: Microsoft Graph PHP SDK

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Vulnerability Insight

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 webserver directory.

Vulnerability Detection Method

This script reports files identified by the following separate VT: 'phpinfo() Output Detection (HTTP)' (OID: 1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.108474).

Details: `phpinfo()` Output Reporting (HTTP)

OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.11229

Version used: 2023-12-14T08:20:35Z

References

cve: CVE-2008-0149

cve: CVE-2023-49282

cve: CVE-2023-49283

url: <https://www.php.net/manual/en/function.phpinfo.php>

Medium (CVSS: 5.3)

NVT: `phpinfo()` Output Reporting (HTTP)

Summary

Reporting of files containing the output of the `phpinfo()` PHP function previously detected via HTTP.

Quality of Detection: 80

Vulnerability Detection Result

The following files are calling the function `phpinfo()` which disclose potentiall
 ↳y sensitive information:

<http://metasploitable2/mutillidae/phpinfo.php>

Concluded from:

```
<title>phpinfo()</title><meta name="ROBOTS" content="NOINDEX,NOFOLLOW,NOARCHIV
↳E" /></head>
```

```
<tr><td class="e">Configuration File (php.ini) Path </td><td class="v">/etc/ph
↳p5/cgi </td></tr>
```

```
<h2>PHP Variables</h2>
```

<http://metasploitable2/phpinfo.php>

Concluded from:

```
<title>phpinfo()</title><meta name="ROBOTS" content="NOINDEX,NOFOLLOW,NOARCHIV
↳E" /></head>
```

```
<tr><td class="e">Configuration File (php.ini) Path </td><td class="v">/etc/ph
↳p5/cgi </td></tr>
```

```
<h2>PHP Variables</h2>
```

Impact

Some of the information that can be gathered from this file includes:

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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.
Affected Software/OS All systems exposing a file containing the output of the phpinfo() PHP function. This VT is also reporting if an affected endpoint for the following products have been identified: - CVE-2008-0149: TUTOS - CVE-2023-49282, CVE-2023-49283: Microsoft Graph PHP SDK
Vulnerability Insight 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 webserver directory.
Vulnerability Detection Method This script reports files identified by the following separate VT: 'phpinfo() Output Detection (HTTP)' (OID: 1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.108474). Details: phpinfo() Output Reporting (HTTP) OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.11229 Version used: 2023-12-14T08:20:35Z
References cve: CVE-2008-0149 cve: CVE-2023-49282 cve: CVE-2023-49283 url: https://www.php.net/manual/en/function.phpinfo.php

Medium (CVSS: 5.0) NVT: awiki <= 20100125 Multiple LFI Vulnerabilities - Active Check
Summary awiki is prone to multiple local file include (LFI) vulnerabilities because it fails to properly sanitize user-supplied input.
Quality of Detection: 99
Vulnerability Detection Result Vulnerable URL: http://metasploitable2/mutillidae/index.php?page=/etc/passwd
Impact ... continues on next page ...

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An attacker can exploit this vulnerability to obtain potentially sensitive information and execute arbitrary local scripts in the context of the webserver process. This may allow the attacker to compromise the application and the host.
Solution: Solution type: WillNotFix No known solution was made available for at least one year since the disclosure of this vulnerability. Likely none will be provided anymore. General solution options are to upgrade to a newer release, disable respective features, remove the product or replace the product by another one.
Affected Software/OS awiki version 20100125 and prior.
Vulnerability Detection Method Sends a crafted HTTP GET request and checks the response. Details: awiki <= 20100125 Multiple LFI Vulnerabilities - Active Check OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.103210 Version used: 2023-12-13T05:05:23Z
References url: https://www.exploit-db.com/exploits/36047/ url: http://www.securityfocus.com/bid/49187

Medium (CVSS: 5.0) NVT: QWikiwiki directory traversal vulnerability
Summary The remote host is running QWikiwiki, a Wiki application written in PHP. The remote version of this software contains a validation input flaw which may allow an attacker to use it to read arbitrary files on the remote host with the privileges of the web server.
Quality of Detection: 99
Vulnerability Detection Result Vulnerable URL: http://metasploitable2.greenbone-community-edition_default/mutil%00lidae/index.php?page=../../../../../../../../../../../../etc/passwd%00
Solution: Solution type: WillNotFix No known solution was made available for at least one year since the disclosure of this vulnerability. Likely none will be provided anymore. General solution options are to upgrade to a newer release, disable respective features, remove the product or replace the product by another one.
Vulnerability Detection Method ... continues on next page ...

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Details: QWikiwiki directory traversal vulnerability OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.16100 Version used: 2023-12-13T05:05:23Z
References cve: CVE-2005-0283 url: http://www.securityfocus.com/bid/12163

Medium (CVSS: 5.0) NVT: QWikiwiki directory traversal vulnerability
Summary The remote host is running QWikiwiki, a Wiki application written in PHP. The remote version of this software contains a validation input flaw which may allow an attacker to use it to read arbitrary files on the remote host with the privileges of the web server.
Quality of Detection: 99
Vulnerability Detection Result Vulnerable URL: http://metasploitable2/mutillidae/index.php?page=../../../../../../../../etc/passwd%00
Solution: Solution type: WillNotFix No known solution was made available for at least one year since the disclosure of this vulnerability. Likely none will be provided anymore. General solution options are to upgrade to a newer release, disable respective features, remove the product or replace the product by another one.
Vulnerability Detection Method Details: QWikiwiki directory traversal vulnerability OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.16100 Version used: 2023-12-13T05:05:23Z
References cve: CVE-2005-0283 url: http://www.securityfocus.com/bid/12163

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.
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Quality of Detection: 80
Vulnerability Detection Result Vulnerable URL: http://metasploitable2.greenbone-community-edition-default/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: 2023-08-01T13:29:10Z
References cve: CVE-1999-0678 url: http://www.securityfocus.com/bid/318

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.
Quality of Detection: 80
Vulnerability Detection Result Vulnerable URL: http://metasploitable2/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: 2023-08-01T13:29:10Z
... continues on next page ...

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References

cve: CVE-1999-0678

url: <http://www.securityfocus.com/bid/318>

Medium (CVSS: 5.0)

NVT: awiki <= 20100125 Multiple LFI Vulnerabilities - Active Check

Summary

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

Quality of Detection: 99**Vulnerability Detection Result**

Vulnerable URL: http://metasploitable2.greenbone-community-edition_default/mutil%3C%3E%2Fetc%2Fpasswd

Impact

An attacker can exploit this vulnerability to obtain potentially sensitive information and execute arbitrary local scripts in the context of the webserver process. This may allow the attacker to compromise the application and the host.

Solution:**Solution type:** WillNotFix

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

Affected Software/OS

awiki version 20100125 and prior.

Vulnerability Detection Method

Sends a crafted HTTP GET request and checks the response.

Details: awiki <= 20100125 Multiple LFI Vulnerabilities - Active Check

OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.103210

Version used: 2023-12-13T05:05:23Z

Referencesurl: <https://www.exploit-db.com/exploits/36047/>url: <http://www.securityfocus.com/bid/49187>

<p>Medium (CVSS: 4.8)</p> <p>NVT: Cleartext Transmission of Sensitive Information via HTTP</p>
<p>Summary</p> <p>The host / application transmits sensitive information (username, passwords) in cleartext via HTTP.</p>
<p>Quality of Detection: 80</p>
<p>Vulnerability Detection Result</p> <p>The following input fields were identified (URL:input name):</p> <p><code>http://metasploitable2.greenbone-community-edition_default/dvwa/login.php:password</code></p> <p><code>http://metasploitable2.greenbone-community-edition_default/phpMyAdmin/:pma_password</code></p> <p><code>http://metasploitable2.greenbone-community-edition_default/phpMyAdmin/?D=A:pma_password</code></p> <p><code>http://metasploitable2.greenbone-community-edition_default/tikiwiki/tiki-install.php:pass</code></p> <p><code>http://metasploitable2.greenbone-community-edition_default/twiki/bin/view/TWiki/TWikiUserAuthentication:oldpassword</code></p>
<p>Impact</p> <p>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.</p>
<p>Solution:</p> <p>Solution type: Workaround</p> <p>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.</p>
<p>Affected Software/OS</p> <p>Hosts / applications which doesn't enforce the transmission of sensitive data via an encrypted SSL/TLS connection.</p>
<p>Vulnerability Detection Method</p> <p>Evaluate previous collected information and check if the host / application is not enforcing the transmission of sensitive data via an encrypted SSL/TLS connection.</p> <p>The script is currently checking the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - HTTP Basic Authentication (Basic Auth) - HTTP Forms (e.g. Login) with input field of type 'password' <p>Details: Cleartext Transmission of Sensitive Information via HTTP</p> <p>OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.108440</p> <p>Version used: 2023-09-07T05:05:21Z</p>
<p>... continues on next page ...</p>

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References

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: 4.8)

NVT: Cleartext Transmission of Sensitive Information via HTTP

Summary

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

Quality of Detection: 80**Vulnerability Detection Result**

The following input fields were identified (URL:input name):

<http://metasploitable2/dvwa/login.php>:password
<http://metasploitable2/phpMyAdmin/>:pma_password
http://metasploitable2/phpMyAdmin/?D=A:pma_password
<http://metasploitable2/tikiwiki/tiki-install.php>:pass
<http://metasploitable2/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

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Version used: 2023-09-07T05:05:21Z
References 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: Apache HTTP Server 'httpOnly' Cookie Information Disclosure Vulnerability
Product detection result cpe:/a:apache:http_server:2.2.8 Detected by Apache HTTP Server Detection Consolidation (OID: 1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.117232)
Summary Apache HTTP Server is prone to a cookie information disclosure vulnerability.
Quality of Detection: 99
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: VendorFix Update 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: 2022-04-27T12:01:52Z
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Product Detection Result

Product: cpe:/a:apache:http_server:2.2.8

Method: Apache HTTP Server Detection Consolidation

OID: 1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.117232)

References

cve: CVE-2012-0053

url: <http://secunia.com/advisories/47779>url: <http://www.securityfocus.com/bid/51706>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.htmlurl: <http://svn.apache.org/viewvc?view=revision&revision=1235454>url: <http://lists.opensuse.org/opensuse-security-announce/2012-02/msg00026.html>

cert-bund: CB-K15/0080

cert-bund: CB-K14/1505

cert-bund: CB-K14/0608

dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0082

dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2014-1592

dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2014-0635

dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2013-1307

dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-1276

dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-1112

dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0928

dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0758

dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0744

dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0568

dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0425

dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0424

dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0387

dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0343

dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0332

dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0306

dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0264

dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0203

dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0188

Medium (CVSS: 4.3)

NVT: Apache HTTP Server 'httpOnly' Cookie Information Disclosure Vulnerability

Product detection result

cpe:/a:apache:http_server:2.2.8

Detected by Apache HTTP Server Detection Consolidation (OID: 1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1
↔.0.117232)

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Summary Apache HTTP Server is prone to a cookie information disclosure vulnerability.
Quality of Detection: 99
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: VendorFix Update 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: 2022-04-27T12:01:52Z
Product Detection Result Product: cpe:/a:apache:http_server:2.2.8 Method: Apache HTTP Server Detection Consolidation OID: 1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.117232)
References cve: CVE-2012-0053 url: http://secunia.com/advisories/47779 url: http://www.securityfocus.com/bid/51706 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.html cert-bund: CB-K15/0080 cert-bund: CB-K14/1505
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cert-bund: CB-K14/0608 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0082 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2014-1592 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2014-0635 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2013-1307 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-1276 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-1112 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0928 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0758 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0744 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0568 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0425 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0424 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0387 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0343 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0332 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0306 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0264 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0203 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0188

Medium (CVSS: 4.3) NVT: phpMyAdmin 'error.php' Cross Site Scripting Vulnerability
Summary phpMyAdmin is prone to a cross-site scripting (XSS) vulnerability.
Quality of Detection: 99
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: WillNotFix No known solution was made available for at least one year since the disclosure of this vulnerability. Likely none will be provided anymore. General solution options are to upgrade to a newer release, disable respective features, remove the product or replace the product by another one.
Affected Software/OS phpMyAdmin version 3.3.8.1 and prior.
Vulnerability Insight
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The flaw is caused by input validation errors in the 'error.php' script when processing crafted BBcode 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: 2023-10-17T05:05:34Z
References cve: CVE-2010-4480 url: http://www.exploit-db.com/exploits/15699/ url: http://www.vupen.com/english/advisories/2010/3133 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2011-0467 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2011-0451 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2011-0016 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2011-0002
Medium (CVSS: 4.3) NVT: phpMyAdmin 'error.php' Cross Site Scripting Vulnerability
Summary phpMyAdmin is prone to a cross-site scripting (XSS) vulnerability.
Quality of Detection: 99
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: WillNotFix No known solution was made available for at least one year since the disclosure of this vulnerability. Likely none will be provided anymore. General solution options are to upgrade to a newer release, disable respective features, remove the product or replace the product by another one.
Affected Software/OS phpMyAdmin version 3.3.8.1 and prior.
Vulnerability Insight ... continues on next page ...

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The flaw is caused by input validation errors in the 'error.php' script when processing crafted BBcode 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: 2023-10-17T05:05:34Z
References cve: CVE-2010-4480 url: http://www.exploit-db.com/exploits/15699/ url: http://www.vupen.com/english/advisories/2010/3133 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2011-0467 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2011-0451 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2011-0016 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2011-0002
Medium (CVSS: 4.3) NVT: jQuery < 1.6.3 XSS Vulnerability
Summary jQuery is prone to a cross-site scripting (XSS) vulnerability.
Quality of Detection: 80
Vulnerability Detection Result Installed version: 1.3.2 Fixed version: 1.6.3 Installation path / port: /mutillidae/javascript/ddsmoothmenu/jquery.min.js Detection info (see OID: 1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.150658 for more info): - Identified file: http://metasploitable2.greenbone-community-edition_default/mutillidae/javascript/ddsmoothmenu/jquery.min.js - Referenced at: http://metasploitable2.greenbone-community-edition_default/mutillidae/
Solution: Solution type: VendorFix Update to version 1.6.3 or later.
Affected Software/OS jQuery prior to version 1.6.3.
Vulnerability Insight ... continues on next page ...

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Cross-site scripting (XSS) vulnerability in jQuery before 1.6.3, when using location.hash to select elements, allows remote attackers to inject arbitrary web script or HTML via a crafted tag.
Vulnerability Detection Method Checks if a vulnerable version is present on the target host. Details: jQuery < 1.6.3 XSS Vulnerability OID: 1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.141637 Version used: 2023-07-14T05:06:08Z
References cve: CVE-2011-4969 url: https://blog.jquery.com/2011/09/01/jquery-1-6-3-released/ cert-bund: CB-K17/0195 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2017-0199 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-0890
Medium (CVSS: 4.3) NVT: jQuery < 1.6.3 XSS Vulnerability
Summary jQuery is prone to a cross-site scripting (XSS) vulnerability.
Quality of Detection: 80
Vulnerability Detection Result Installed version: 1.3.2 Fixed version: 1.6.3 Installation path / port: /mutillidae/javascript/ddsmoothmenu/jquery.min.js Detection info (see OID: 1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.150658 for more info): - Identified file: http://metasploitable2/mutillidae/javascript/ddsmoothmenu/jquery.min.js - Referenced at: http://metasploitable2/mutillidae/
Solution: Solution type: VendorFix Update to version 1.6.3 or later.
Affected Software/OS jQuery prior to version 1.6.3.
Vulnerability Insight Cross-site scripting (XSS) vulnerability in jQuery before 1.6.3, when using location.hash to select elements, allows remote attackers to inject arbitrary web script or HTML via a crafted tag.
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Vulnerability Detection Method

Checks if a vulnerable version is present on the target host.

Details: jQuery < 1.6.3 XSS Vulnerability

OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.141637

Version used: 2023-07-14T05:06:08Z

References

cve: CVE-2011-4969

url: <https://blog.jquery.com/2011/09/01/jquery-1-6-3-released/>

cert-bund: CB-K17/0195

dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2017-0199

dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-0890

[\[return to 172.20.0.8 \]](#)**2.1.24 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 NativeLanMan (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.

Quality of Detection: 99**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:** VendorFix

Updates are available. Please see the referenced vendor advisory.

Affected Software/OS

This issue affects Samba 3.0.0 through 3.0.25rc3.

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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: 2023-07-20T05:05:17Z

Product Detection Result

Product: cpe:/a:samba:samba:3.0.20

Method: SMB NativeLanMan

OID: 1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.102011)

References

cve: CVE-2007-2447

url: <http://www.securityfocus.com/bid/23972>

url: <https://www.samba.org/samba/security/CVE-2007-2447.html>

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 NativeLanMan (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.

Quality of Detection: 99

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: VendorFix

Updates are available. Please see the referenced vendor advisory.

Affected Software/OS

This issue affects Samba 3.0.0 through 3.0.25rc3.

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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: 2023-07-20T05:05:17Z

Product Detection Result

Product: cpe:/a:samba:samba:3.0.20

Method: SMB NativeLanMan

OID: 1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.102011)

References

cve: CVE-2007-2447

url: <http://www.securityfocus.com/bid/23972>

url: <https://www.samba.org/samba/security/CVE-2007-2447.html>

[\[return to 172.20.0.8 \]](#)

2.1.25 Medium 5432/tcp

Medium (CVSS: 5.9)

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.

Quality of Detection: 98

Vulnerability Detection Result

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 Supported Cipher Suites' (OID: 1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.8020.67) VT.

Impact

An attacker might be able to use the known cryptographic flaws to eavesdrop the connection between clients and the service to get access to sensitive data transferred within the secured connection.

Furthermore newly uncovered vulnerabilities in this protocols won't receive security updates anymore.

Solution:

Solution type: Mitigation

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It is recommended to disable the deprecated SSLv2 and/or SSLv3 protocols in favor of the TLSv1.2+ 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 known cryptographic flaws like: - CVE-2014-3566: Padding Oracle On Downgraded Legacy Encryption (POODLE) - CVE-2016-0800: Decrypting RSA with Obsolete and Weakened eNcryption (DROWN)
Vulnerability Detection Method Check the used SSL 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: 2021-10-15T12:51:02Z
References cve: CVE-2016-0800 cve: CVE-2014-3566 url: https://ssl-config.mozilla.org/ url: https://bettercrypto.org/ url: https://drownattack.com/ url: https://www.imperialviolet.org/2014/10/14/poodle.html url: https://www.enisa.europa.eu/publications/algorithms-key-size-and-parameters ↔-report-2014 cert-bund: WID-SEC-2023-0431 cert-bund: WID-SEC-2023-0427 cert-bund: CB-K18/0094 cert-bund: CB-K17/1198 cert-bund: CB-K17/1196 cert-bund: CB-K16/1828 cert-bund: CB-K16/1438 cert-bund: CB-K16/1384 cert-bund: CB-K16/1141 cert-bund: CB-K16/1107 cert-bund: CB-K16/1102 cert-bund: CB-K16/0792 cert-bund: CB-K16/0599 cert-bund: CB-K16/0597 cert-bund: CB-K16/0459 cert-bund: CB-K16/0456 cert-bund: CB-K16/0433 cert-bund: CB-K16/0424 cert-bund: CB-K16/0415 cert-bund: CB-K16/0413
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cert-bund: CB-K16/0374
cert-bund: CB-K16/0367
cert-bund: CB-K16/0331
cert-bund: CB-K16/0329
cert-bund: CB-K16/0328
cert-bund: CB-K16/0156
cert-bund: CB-K15/1514
cert-bund: CB-K15/1358
cert-bund: CB-K15/1021
cert-bund: CB-K15/0972
cert-bund: CB-K15/0637
cert-bund: CB-K15/0590
cert-bund: CB-K15/0525
cert-bund: CB-K15/0393
cert-bund: CB-K15/0384
cert-bund: CB-K15/0287
cert-bund: CB-K15/0252
cert-bund: CB-K15/0246
cert-bund: CB-K15/0237
cert-bund: CB-K15/0118
cert-bund: CB-K15/0110
cert-bund: CB-K15/0108
cert-bund: CB-K15/0080
cert-bund: CB-K15/0078
cert-bund: CB-K15/0077
cert-bund: CB-K15/0075
cert-bund: CB-K14/1617
cert-bund: CB-K14/1581
cert-bund: CB-K14/1537
cert-bund: CB-K14/1479
cert-bund: CB-K14/1458
cert-bund: CB-K14/1342
cert-bund: CB-K14/1314
cert-bund: CB-K14/1313
cert-bund: CB-K14/1311
cert-bund: CB-K14/1304
cert-bund: CB-K14/1296
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2018-0096
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2017-1238
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2017-1236
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-1929
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-1527
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-1468
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-1216
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-1174
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-1168
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-0884

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dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-0841
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-0644
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-0642
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-0496
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-0495
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-0465
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-0459
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-0453
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-0451
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-0415
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-0403
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-0388
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-0360
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-0359
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-0357
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-0171
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-1431
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-1075
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-1026
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0664
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0548
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0404
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0396
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0259
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0254
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0245
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0118
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0114
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0083
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0082
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0081
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0076
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2014-1717
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2014-1680
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2014-1632
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2014-1564
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2014-1542
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2014-1414
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2014-1366
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2014-1354

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Medium (CVSS: 5.9)

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.
Quality of Detection: 98
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: 2023-11-02T05:05:26Z
References cve: CVE-2013-2566 cve: CVE-2015-2808 cve: CVE-2015-4000 url: https://www.bsi.bund.de/SharedDocs/Warntmeldungen/DE/CB/warntmeldung_cb-k16-1-465_update_6.html url: https://bettercrypto.org/ url: https://mozilla.github.io/server-side-tls/ssl-config-generator/ cert-bund: CB-K21/0067 cert-bund: CB-K19/0812 cert-bund: CB-K17/1750 cert-bund: CB-K16/1593 cert-bund: CB-K16/1552 cert-bund: CB-K16/1102
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cert-bund: CB-K16/0617
cert-bund: CB-K16/0599
cert-bund: CB-K16/0168
cert-bund: CB-K16/0121
cert-bund: CB-K16/0090
cert-bund: CB-K16/0030
cert-bund: CB-K15/1751
cert-bund: CB-K15/1591
cert-bund: CB-K15/1550
cert-bund: CB-K15/1517
cert-bund: CB-K15/1514
cert-bund: CB-K15/1464
cert-bund: CB-K15/1442
cert-bund: CB-K15/1334
cert-bund: CB-K15/1269
cert-bund: CB-K15/1136
cert-bund: CB-K15/1090
cert-bund: CB-K15/1059
cert-bund: CB-K15/1022
cert-bund: CB-K15/1015
cert-bund: CB-K15/0986
cert-bund: CB-K15/0964
cert-bund: CB-K15/0962
cert-bund: CB-K15/0932
cert-bund: CB-K15/0927
cert-bund: CB-K15/0926
cert-bund: CB-K15/0907
cert-bund: CB-K15/0901
cert-bund: CB-K15/0896
cert-bund: CB-K15/0889
cert-bund: CB-K15/0877
cert-bund: CB-K15/0850
cert-bund: CB-K15/0849
cert-bund: CB-K15/0834
cert-bund: CB-K15/0827
cert-bund: CB-K15/0802
cert-bund: CB-K15/0764
cert-bund: CB-K15/0733
cert-bund: CB-K15/0667
cert-bund: CB-K14/0935
cert-bund: CB-K13/0942
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2023-2939
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2021-0775
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2020-1561
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2020-1276
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2017-1821
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-1692

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dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-1648
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-1168
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-0665
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-0642
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-0184
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-0135
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-0101
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-0035
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-1853
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-1679
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-1632
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-1608
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-1542
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-1518
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-1406
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-1341
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-1194
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-1144
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-1113
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-1078
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-1067
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-1038
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-1016
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-1012
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0980
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0977
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0976
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0960
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0956
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0944
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0937
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0925
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0884
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0881
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0879
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0866
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0844
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0800
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0737
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0696
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2014-0977

```

Medium (CVSS: 5.3)

NVT: SSL/TLS: Server Certificate / Certificate in Chain with RSA keys less than 2048 bits

Summary

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The remote SSL/TLS server certificate and/or any of the certificates in the certificate chain is using a RSA key with less than 2048 bits.	
Quality of Detection: 80	
Vulnerability Detection Result The remote SSL/TLS server is using the following certificate(s) with a RSA key with less than 2048 bits (public-key-size:public-key-algorithm:serial:issuer): 1024:RSA:00FAF93A4C7FB6B9CC: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 (Server certificate)	
Impact Using certificates with weak RSA key size can lead to unauthorized exposure of sensitive information.	
Solution: Solution type: Mitigation Replace the certificate with a stronger key and reissue the certificates it signed.	
Vulnerability Insight SSL/TLS certificates using RSA keys with less than 2048 bits are considered unsafe.	
Vulnerability Detection Method Checks the RSA keys size of the server certificate and all certificates in chain for a size < 2048 bit. Details: SSL/TLS: Server Certificate / Certificate in Chain with RSA keys less than 2048. ↳.. OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.150710 Version used: 2021-12-10T12:48:00Z	
References url: https://www.cabforum.org/wp-content/uploads/Baseline_Requirements_V1.pdf	
Medium (CVSS: 5.0) NVT: SSL/TLS: Renegotiation DoS Vulnerability (CVE-2011-1473, CVE-2011-5094)	
Summary The remote SSL/TLS service is prone to a denial of service (DoS) vulnerability.	
Quality of Detection: 70	
Vulnerability Detection Result The following indicates that the remote SSL/TLS service is affected: ...continues on next page ...	

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Protocol Version	Successful re-done SSL/TLS handshakes (Renegotiation) over an ↔ existing / already established SSL/TLS connection

↔-----	
TLSv1.0	10
Impact The flaw might make it easier for remote attackers to cause a DoS (CPU consumption) by performing many renegotiations within a single connection.	
Solution: Solution type: VendorFix Users should contact their vendors for specific patch information. A general solution is to remove/disable renegotiation capabilities altogether from/in the affected SSL/TLS service.	
Affected Software/OS Every SSL/TLS service which does not properly restrict client-initiated renegotiation.	
Vulnerability Insight The flaw exists because the remote SSL/TLS service does not properly restrict client-initiated renegotiation within the SSL and TLS protocols. Note: The referenced CVEs are affecting OpenSSL and Mozilla Network Security Services (NSS) but both are in a DISPUTED state with the following rationale: > It can also be argued that it is the responsibility of server deployments, not a security library, to prevent or limit renegotiation when it is inappropriate within a specific environment. Both CVEs are still kept in this VT as a reference to the origin of this flaw.	
Vulnerability Detection Method Checks if the remote service allows to re-do the same SSL/TLS handshake (Renegotiation) over an existing / already established SSL/TLS connection. Details: SSL/TLS: Renegotiation DoS Vulnerability (CVE-2011-1473, CVE-2011-5094) OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.117761 Version used: 2024-02-02T05:06:11Z	
References cve: CVE-2011-1473 cve: CVE-2011-5094 url: https://web.archive.org/web/20211201133213/https://orchilles.com/ssl-renegotiation-dos/ url: https://mailarchive.ietf.org/arch/msg/tls/wdg46VE_jkYBbgJ5yE4P9nQ-8IU/ url: https://vincent.bernat.ch/en/blog/2011-ssl-dos-mitigation url: https://www.openwall.com/lists/oss-security/2011/07/08/2 cert-bund: WID-SEC-2023-1435 cert-bund: CB-K17/0980 cert-bund: CB-K17/0979	
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cert-bund: CB-K14/0772
cert-bund: CB-K13/0915
cert-bund: CB-K13/0462
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2017-1013
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2017-1012
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2014-0809
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2013-1928
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-1112

```

Medium (CVSS: 5.0)

NVT: SSL/TLS: Renegotiation DoS Vulnerability (CVE-2011-1473, CVE-2011-5094)

Summary

The remote SSL/TLS service is prone to a denial of service (DoS) vulnerability.

Quality of Detection: 70**Vulnerability Detection Result**

The following indicates that the remote SSL/TLS service is affected:

Protocol Version | Successful re-done SSL/TLS handshakes (Renegotiation) over an
↔ existing / already established SSL/TLS connection

↔-----
TLSv1.0 | 10

Impact

The flaw might make it easier for remote attackers to cause a DoS (CPU consumption) by performing many renegotiations within a single connection.

Solution:**Solution type:** VendorFix

Users should contact their vendors for specific patch information.

A general solution is to remove/disable renegotiation capabilities altogether from/in the affected SSL/TLS service.

Affected Software/OS

Every SSL/TLS service which does not properly restrict client-initiated renegotiation.

Vulnerability Insight

The flaw exists because the remote SSL/TLS service does not properly restrict client-initiated renegotiation within the SSL and TLS protocols.

Note: The referenced CVEs are affecting OpenSSL and Mozilla Network Security Services (NSS) but both are in a DISPUTED state with the following rationale:

> It can also be argued that it is the responsibility of server deployments, not a security library, to prevent or limit renegotiation when it is inappropriate within a specific environment.

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Both CVEs are still kept in this VT as a reference to the origin of this flaw.
<div><div>Vulnerability Detection Method</div><div>Checks if the remote service allows to re-do the same SSL/TLS handshake (Renegotiation) over an existing / already established SSL/TLS connection. Details: SSL/TLS: Renegotiation DoS Vulnerability (CVE-2011-1473, CVE-2011-5094) OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.117761 Version used: 2024-02-02T05:06:11Z</div></div>
<div><div>References</div><div>cve: CVE-2011-1473 cve: CVE-2011-5094 url: https://web.archive.org/web/20211201133213/https://orchilles.com/ssl-renegotiation-dos/ url: https://mailarchive.ietf.org/arch/msg/tls/wdg46VE_jkYBbgJ5yE4P9nQ-8IU/ url: https://vincent.bernat.ch/en/blog/2011-ssl-dos-mitigation url: https://www.openwall.com/lists/oss-security/2011/07/08/2 cert-bund: WID-SEC-2023-1435 cert-bund: CB-K17/0980 cert-bund: CB-K17/0979 cert-bund: CB-K14/0772 cert-bund: CB-K13/0915 cert-bund: CB-K13/0462 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2017-1013 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2017-1012 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2014-0809 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2013-1928 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-1112</div></div>
<div>Medium (CVSS: 5.0) NVT: SSL/TLS: Certificate Expired</div>
<div><div>Summary</div><div>The remote server's SSL/TLS certificate has already expired.</div></div>
<div>Quality of Detection: 99</div>
<div><div>Vulnerability Detection Result</div><div>The certificate of the remote service expired on 2010-04-16 14:07:45. Certificate details: fingerprint (SHA-1) ED093088706603BFD5DC237399B498DA2D4D31C6 fingerprint (SHA-256) E7A7FA0D63E457C7C4A59B38B70849C6A70BDA6F830C7A ↪F1E32DEE436DE813CC issued by 1.2.840.113549.1.9.1=#726F6F74407562756E747538 ↪30342D626173652E6C6F63616C646F6D61696E,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</div></div>
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public key algorithm	RSA
public key size (bits)	1024
serial	00FAF93A4C7FB6B9CC
signature algorithm	sha1WithRSAEncryption
subject	1.2.840.113549.1.9.1=#726F6F74407562756E747538 ↪30342D626173652E6C6F63616C646F6D61696E,CN=ubuntu804-base.localdomain,OU=Office ↪ for Complication of Otherwise Simple Affairs,0=OCOSA,L=Everywhere,ST=There is ↪ no such thing outside US,C=XX
subject alternative names (SAN)	None
valid from	2010-03-17 14:07:45 UTC
valid until	2010-04-16 14:07:45 UTC
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: 2021-11-22T15:32:39Z	

Medium (CVSS: 4.3) NVT: SSL/TLS: Deprecated TLSv1.0 and TLSv1.1 Protocol Detection
Summary It was possible to detect the usage of the deprecated TLSv1.0 and/or TLSv1.1 protocol on this system.
Quality of Detection: 98
Vulnerability Detection Result The service is only providing the deprecated TLSv1.0 protocol and supports one or more ciphers. Those supported ciphers can be found in the 'SSL/TLS: Report Supported Cipher Suites' (OID: 1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.802067) VT.
Impact An attacker might be able to use the known cryptographic flaws to eavesdrop the connection between clients and the service to get access to sensitive data transferred within the secured connection. Furthermore newly uncovered vulnerabilities in this protocols won't receive security updates anymore.
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Solution: Solution type: Mitigation It is recommended to disable the deprecated TLSv1.0 and/or TLSv1.1 protocols in favor of the TLSv1.2+ protocols. Please see the references for more information.
Affected Software/OS All services providing an encrypted communication using the TLSv1.0 and/or TLSv1.1 protocols.
Vulnerability Insight The TLSv1.0 and TLSv1.1 protocols contain known cryptographic flaws like: - CVE-2011-3389: Browser Exploit Against SSL/TLS (BEAST) - CVE-2015-0204: Factoring Attack on RSA-EXPORT Keys Padding Oracle On Downgraded Legacy Encryption (FREAK)
Vulnerability Detection Method Check the used TLS protocols of the services provided by this system. Details: SSL/TLS: Deprecated TLSv1.0 and TLSv1.1 Protocol Detection OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.117274 Version used: 2023-10-20T16:09:12Z
References cve: CVE-2011-3389 cve: CVE-2015-0204 url: https://ssl-config.mozilla.org/ url: https://bettercrypto.org/ url: https://datatracker.ietf.org/doc/rfc8996/ url: https://vnhacker.blogspot.com/2011/09/beast.html url: https://web.archive.org/web/20201108095603/https://censys.io/blog/freak url: https://www.enisa.europa.eu/publications/algorithms-key-size-and-parameters ↪-report-2014 cert-bund: WID-SEC-2023-1435 cert-bund: CB-K18/0799 cert-bund: CB-K16/1289 cert-bund: CB-K16/1096 cert-bund: CB-K15/1751 cert-bund: CB-K15/1266 cert-bund: CB-K15/0850 cert-bund: CB-K15/0764 cert-bund: CB-K15/0720 cert-bund: CB-K15/0548 cert-bund: CB-K15/0526 cert-bund: CB-K15/0509 cert-bund: CB-K15/0493 cert-bund: CB-K15/0384 cert-bund: CB-K15/0365
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cert-bund: CB-K15/0364
cert-bund: CB-K15/0302
cert-bund: CB-K15/0192
cert-bund: CB-K15/0079
cert-bund: CB-K15/0016
cert-bund: CB-K14/1342
cert-bund: CB-K14/0231
cert-bund: CB-K13/0845
cert-bund: CB-K13/0796
cert-bund: CB-K13/0790
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2020-0177
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2020-0111
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2019-0068
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2018-1441
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2018-1408
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-1372
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-1164
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-0388
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-1853
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-1332
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0884
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0800
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0758
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0567
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0544
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0530
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0396
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0375
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0374
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0305
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0199
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0079
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0021
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2014-1414
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2013-1847
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2013-1792
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-1979
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-1829
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-1530
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-1380
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-1377
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-1292
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-1214
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-1213
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-1180
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-1156
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-1155

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dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-1039
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0956
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0908
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0868
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0867
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0848
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0838
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0776
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0722
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0638
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0627
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0451
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0418
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0354
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0234
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0221
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0177
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0170
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0146
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0142
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0126
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0123
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0095
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0051
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0047
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0021
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2011-1953
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2011-1946
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2011-1844
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2011-1826
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2011-1774
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2011-1743
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2011-1738
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2011-1706
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2011-1628
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2011-1627
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2011-1619
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2011-1482

```

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).

Quality of Detection: 80

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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 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 Vulnerability. ↔.. OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.106223 Version used: 2023-07-21T05:05:22Z
References url: https://weakdh.org/ url: https://weakdh.org/sysadmin.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).
Quality of Detection: 80
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 Vulnerability. ↪... OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.106223 Version used: 2023-07-21T05:05:22Z
References 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.
Quality of Detection: 80
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
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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.
<p>Vulnerability Insight</p> <p>The following hashing algorithms used for signing SSL/TLS certificates are considered cryptographically weak and not secure enough for ongoing use:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Secure Hash Algorithm 1 (SHA-1) - Message Digest 5 (MD5) - Message Digest 4 (MD4) - Message Digest 2 (MD2) <p>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 web sites that use SHA-1 signed Secure Socket Layer (SSL) certificates.</p> <p>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:</p> <p>Fingerprint1 or fingerprint1, Fingerprint2</p>
<p>Vulnerability Detection Method</p> <p>Check which hashing algorithm was used to sign the remote SSL/TLS certificate.</p> <p>Details: SSL/TLS: Certificate Signed Using A Weak Signature Algorithm</p> <p>OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.105880</p> <p>Version used: 2021-10-15T11:13:32Z</p>
<p>References</p> <p>url: https://blog.mozilla.org/security/2014/09/23/phasing-out-certificates-with-sha-1-based-signature-algorithms/</p>

[[return to 172.20.0.8](#)]

2.1.26 Low 22/tcp

Low (CVSS: 2.6) NVT: Weak MAC Algorithm(s) Supported (SSH)
<p>Summary</p> <p>The remote SSH server is configured to allow / support weak MAC algorithm(s).</p>
Quality of Detection: 80
<p>Vulnerability Detection Result</p> <p>The remote SSH server supports the following weak client-to-server MAC algorithm</p> <p>... continues on next page ...</p>

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<pre> ↔(s): hmac-md5 hmac-md5-96 hmac-sha1-96 umac-64@openssh.com The remote SSH server supports the following weak server-to-client MAC algorithm ↔(s): hmac-md5 hmac-md5-96 hmac-sha1-96 umac-64@openssh.com </pre>	
Solution: Solution type: Mitigation Disable the reported weak MAC algorithm(s).	
Vulnerability Detection Method Checks the supported MAC algorithms (client-to-server and server-to-client) of the remote SSH server. Currently weak MAC algorithms are defined as the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - MD5 based algorithms - 96-bit based algorithms - 64-bit based algorithms - 'none' algorithm Details: Weak MAC Algorithm(s) Supported (SSH) OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.105610 Version used: 2023-10-12T05:05:32Z	
References url: https://www.rfc-editor.org/rfc/rfc6668 url: https://www.rfc-editor.org/rfc/rfc4253#section-6.4	

[\[return to 172.20.0.8 \]](#)

2.1.27 Low general/tcp

Low (CVSS: 2.6)
NVT: TCP Timestamps Information Disclosure
Summary The remote host implements TCP timestamps and therefore allows to compute the uptime.
Quality of Detection: 80
Vulnerability Detection Result
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<p>It was detected that the host implements RFC1323/RFC7323.</p> <p>The following timestamps were retrieved with a delay of 1 seconds in-between:</p> <p>Packet 1: 4070809316</p> <p>Packet 2: 4070810706</p>
<p>Impact</p> <p>A side effect of this feature is that the uptime of the remote host can sometimes be computed.</p>
<p>Solution:</p> <p>Solution type: Mitigation</p> <p>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.</p> <p>To disable TCP timestamps on Windows execute 'netsh int tcp set global timestamps=disabled'</p> <p>Starting with Windows Server 2008 and Vista, the timestamp can not be completely disabled.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>See the references for more information.</p>
<p>Affected Software/OS</p> <p>TCP implementations that implement RFC1323/RFC7323.</p>
<p>Vulnerability Insight</p> <p>The remote host implements TCP timestamps, as defined by RFC1323/RFC7323.</p>
<p>Vulnerability Detection Method</p> <p>Special IP packets are forged and sent with a little delay in between to the target IP. The responses are searched for a timestamps. If found, the timestamps are reported.</p> <p>Details: TCP Timestamps Information Disclosure</p> <p>OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.80091</p> <p>Version used: 2023-12-15T16:10:08Z</p>
<p>References</p> <p>url: https://datatracker.ietf.org/doc/html/rfc1323</p> <p>url: https://datatracker.ietf.org/doc/html/rfc7323</p> <p>url: https://web.archive.org/web/20151213072445/http://www.microsoft.com/en-us/download/details.aspx?id=9152</p> <p>url: https://www.fortiguard.com/psirt/FG-IR-16-090</p>

[\[return to 172.20.0.8 \]](#)

2.1.28 Low 25/tcp

Low (CVSS: 3.7) NVT: SSL/TLS: 'DHE_EXPORT' Man in the Middle Security Bypass Vulnerability (LogJam)
Summary This host is accepting 'DHE_EXPORT' cipher suites and is prone to man in the middle attack.
Quality of Detection: 80
Vulnerability Detection Result 'DHE_EXPORT' cipher suites accepted by this service via the SSLv3 protocol: TLS_DHE_RSA_EXPORT_WITH_DES40_CBC_SHA TLS_DH_anon_EXPORT_WITH_DES40_CBC_SHA TLS_DH_anon_EXPORT_WITH_RC4_40_MD5 'DHE_EXPORT' cipher suites accepted by this service via the TLSv1.0 protocol: TLS_DHE_RSA_EXPORT_WITH_DES40_CBC_SHA TLS_DH_anon_EXPORT_WITH_DES40_CBC_SHA TLS_DH_anon_EXPORT_WITH_RC4_40_MD5
Impact Successful exploitation will allow a man-in-the-middle attacker to downgrade the security of a TLS session to 512-bit export-grade cryptography, which is significantly weaker, allowing the attacker to more easily break the encryption and monitor or tamper with the encrypted stream.
Solution: Solution type: VendorFix - Remove support for 'DHE_EXPORT' cipher suites from the service - If running OpenSSL update to version 1.0.2b or 1.0.1n or later.
Affected Software/OS - Hosts accepting 'DHE_EXPORT' cipher suites - OpenSSL version before 1.0.2b and 1.0.1n
Vulnerability Insight Flaw is triggered when handling Diffie-Hellman key exchanges defined in the 'DHE_EXPORT' cipher suites.
Vulnerability Detection Method Check previous collected cipher suites saved in the KB. Details: SSL/TLS: 'DHE_EXPORT' Man in the Middle Security Bypass Vulnerability (LogJam) OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.805188 Version used: 2023-07-25T05:05:58Z
References cve: CVE-2015-4000 url: https://weakdh.org url: http://www.securityfocus.com/bid/74733 url: https://weakdh.org/imperfect-forward-secrecy.pdf ... continues on next page ...

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url:	http://openwall.com/lists/oss-security/2015/05/20/8
url:	https://blog.cloudflare.com/logjam-the-latest-tls-vulnerability-explained
url:	https://www.openssl.org/blog/blog/2015/05/20/logjam-freak-upcoming-changes
cert-bund:	CB-K21/0067
cert-bund:	CB-K19/0812
cert-bund:	CB-K16/1593
cert-bund:	CB-K16/1552
cert-bund:	CB-K16/0617
cert-bund:	CB-K16/0599
cert-bund:	CB-K16/0168
cert-bund:	CB-K16/0121
cert-bund:	CB-K16/0090
cert-bund:	CB-K16/0030
cert-bund:	CB-K15/1591
cert-bund:	CB-K15/1550
cert-bund:	CB-K15/1517
cert-bund:	CB-K15/1464
cert-bund:	CB-K15/1442
cert-bund:	CB-K15/1334
cert-bund:	CB-K15/1269
cert-bund:	CB-K15/1136
cert-bund:	CB-K15/1090
cert-bund:	CB-K15/1059
cert-bund:	CB-K15/1022
cert-bund:	CB-K15/1015
cert-bund:	CB-K15/0964
cert-bund:	CB-K15/0932
cert-bund:	CB-K15/0927
cert-bund:	CB-K15/0926
cert-bund:	CB-K15/0907
cert-bund:	CB-K15/0901
cert-bund:	CB-K15/0896
cert-bund:	CB-K15/0877
cert-bund:	CB-K15/0834
cert-bund:	CB-K15/0802
cert-bund:	CB-K15/0733
dfn-cert:	DFN-CERT-2023-2939
dfn-cert:	DFN-CERT-2021-0775
dfn-cert:	DFN-CERT-2020-1561
dfn-cert:	DFN-CERT-2020-1276
dfn-cert:	DFN-CERT-2016-1692
dfn-cert:	DFN-CERT-2016-1648
dfn-cert:	DFN-CERT-2016-0665
dfn-cert:	DFN-CERT-2016-0642
dfn-cert:	DFN-CERT-2016-0184
dfn-cert:	DFN-CERT-2016-0135
dfn-cert:	DFN-CERT-2016-0101
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dfn-cert:	DFN-CERT-2016-0035
dfn-cert:	DFN-CERT-2015-1679
dfn-cert:	DFN-CERT-2015-1632
dfn-cert:	DFN-CERT-2015-1608
dfn-cert:	DFN-CERT-2015-1542
dfn-cert:	DFN-CERT-2015-1518
dfn-cert:	DFN-CERT-2015-1406
dfn-cert:	DFN-CERT-2015-1341
dfn-cert:	DFN-CERT-2015-1194
dfn-cert:	DFN-CERT-2015-1144
dfn-cert:	DFN-CERT-2015-1113
dfn-cert:	DFN-CERT-2015-1078
dfn-cert:	DFN-CERT-2015-1067
dfn-cert:	DFN-CERT-2015-1016
dfn-cert:	DFN-CERT-2015-0980
dfn-cert:	DFN-CERT-2015-0977
dfn-cert:	DFN-CERT-2015-0976
dfn-cert:	DFN-CERT-2015-0960
dfn-cert:	DFN-CERT-2015-0956
dfn-cert:	DFN-CERT-2015-0944
dfn-cert:	DFN-CERT-2015-0925
dfn-cert:	DFN-CERT-2015-0879
dfn-cert:	DFN-CERT-2015-0844
dfn-cert:	DFN-CERT-2015-0737

Low (CVSS: 3.4) NVT: SSL/TLS: SSLv3 Protocol CBC Cipher Suites Information Disclosure Vulnerability (POODLE)	
Summary This host is prone to an information disclosure vulnerability.	
Quality of Detection: 80	
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 plain text 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+	
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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: 2023-07-26T05:05:09Z
References cve: CVE-2014-3566 url: https://www.openssl.org/~bodo/ssl-poodle.pdf url: http://www.securityfocus.com/bid/70574 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-exploitin-ssl-30.html ↪g-ssl-30.html cert-bund: WID-SEC-2023-0431 cert-bund: CB-K17/1198 cert-bund: CB-K17/1196 cert-bund: CB-K16/1828 cert-bund: CB-K16/1438 cert-bund: CB-K16/1384 cert-bund: CB-K16/1102 cert-bund: CB-K16/0599 cert-bund: CB-K16/0156 cert-bund: CB-K15/1514 cert-bund: CB-K15/1358 cert-bund: CB-K15/1021 cert-bund: CB-K15/0972 cert-bund: CB-K15/0637 cert-bund: CB-K15/0590 cert-bund: CB-K15/0525 cert-bund: CB-K15/0393 cert-bund: CB-K15/0384 cert-bund: CB-K15/0287 cert-bund: CB-K15/0252 cert-bund: CB-K15/0246 cert-bund: CB-K15/0237 cert-bund: CB-K15/0118 cert-bund: CB-K15/0110 cert-bund: CB-K15/0108 cert-bund: CB-K15/0080
...continues on next page ...

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cert-bund: CB-K15/0078
 cert-bund: CB-K15/0077
 cert-bund: CB-K15/0075
 cert-bund: CB-K14/1617
 cert-bund: CB-K14/1581
 cert-bund: CB-K14/1537
 cert-bund: CB-K14/1479
 cert-bund: CB-K14/1458
 cert-bund: CB-K14/1342
 cert-bund: CB-K14/1314
 cert-bund: CB-K14/1313
 cert-bund: CB-K14/1311
 cert-bund: CB-K14/1304
 cert-bund: CB-K14/1296
 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2017-1238
 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2017-1236
 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-1929
 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-1527
 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-1468
 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-1168
 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-0884
 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-0642
 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-0388
 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-0171
 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-1431
 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-1075
 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-1026
 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0664
 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0548
 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0404
 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0396
 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0259
 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0254
 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0245
 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0118
 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0114
 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0083
 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0082
 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0081
 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0076
 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2014-1717
 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2014-1680
 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2014-1632
 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2014-1564
 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2014-1542
 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2014-1414
 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2014-1366

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dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2014-1354

[\[return to 172.20.0.8 \]](#)**2.1.29 Low 5432/tcp**

Low (CVSS: 3.4)

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

Summary

This host is prone to an information disclosure vulnerability.

Quality of Detection: 80**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 plain text 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: 2023-07-26T05:05:09Z

References

cve: CVE-2014-3566

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cert-bund:	CB-K17/1198
cert-bund:	CB-K17/1196
cert-bund:	CB-K16/1828
cert-bund:	CB-K16/1438
cert-bund:	CB-K16/1384
cert-bund:	CB-K16/1102
cert-bund:	CB-K16/0599
cert-bund:	CB-K16/0156
cert-bund:	CB-K15/1514
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cert-bund:	CB-K15/0590
cert-bund:	CB-K15/0525
cert-bund:	CB-K15/0393
cert-bund:	CB-K15/0384
cert-bund:	CB-K15/0287
cert-bund:	CB-K15/0252
cert-bund:	CB-K15/0246
cert-bund:	CB-K15/0237
cert-bund:	CB-K15/0118
cert-bund:	CB-K15/0110
cert-bund:	CB-K15/0108
cert-bund:	CB-K15/0080
cert-bund:	CB-K15/0078
cert-bund:	CB-K15/0077
cert-bund:	CB-K15/0075
cert-bund:	CB-K14/1617
cert-bund:	CB-K14/1581
cert-bund:	CB-K14/1537
cert-bund:	CB-K14/1479
cert-bund:	CB-K14/1458
cert-bund:	CB-K14/1342
cert-bund:	CB-K14/1314
cert-bund:	CB-K14/1313
cert-bund:	CB-K14/1311
cert-bund:	CB-K14/1304
cert-bund:	CB-K14/1296
dfn-cert:	DFN-CERT-2017-1238
dfn-cert:	DFN-CERT-2017-1236
dfn-cert:	DFN-CERT-2016-1929
dfn-cert:	DFN-CERT-2016-1527
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dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-1468
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-1168
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-0884
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-0642
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-0388
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-0171
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-1431
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dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-1026
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0664
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0548
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0404
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0396
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dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2014-1717
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dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2014-1542
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2014-1414
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2014-1366
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2014-1354

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2.1.30 Low general/icmp

Low (CVSS: 2.1)

NVT: ICMP Timestamp Reply Information Disclosure

Summary

The remote host responded to an ICMP timestamp request.

Quality of Detection: 80

Vulnerability Detection Result

The following response / ICMP packet has been received:

- ICMP Type: 14

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- ICMP Code: 0	
Impact	This information could theoretically be used to exploit weak time-based random number generators in other services.
Solution:	Various mitigations are possible:
Solution type: Mitigation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Disable the support for ICMP timestamp on the remote host completely - Protect the remote host by a firewall, and block ICMP packets passing through the firewall in either direction (either completely or only for untrusted networks)
Vulnerability Insight	The Timestamp Reply is an ICMP message which replies to a Timestamp message. It consists of the originating timestamp sent by the sender of the Timestamp as well as a receive timestamp and a transmit timestamp.
Vulnerability Detection Method	<p>Sends an ICMP Timestamp (Type 13) request and checks if a Timestamp Reply (Type 14) is received.</p> <p>Details: ICMP Timestamp Reply Information Disclosure</p> <p>OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.103190</p> <p>Version used: 2023-05-11T09:09:33Z</p>
References	<p>cve: CVE-1999-0524</p> <p>url: https://datatracker.ietf.org/doc/html/rfc792</p> <p>url: https://datatracker.ietf.org/doc/html/rfc2780</p> <p>cert-bund: CB-K15/1514</p> <p>cert-bund: CB-K14/0632</p> <p>dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2014-0658</p>

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