**รายงานสรุปผลการตรวจสอบช่องโหว่ของระบบ HP Cloud**

**บริษัท อินเทอร์เน็ตประเทศไทย จำกัด (มหาชน) ประจำปี 2565**

# วัตถุประสงค์

1. เพื่อค้นหาจุดอ่อนและช่องโหว่บนระบบโครงสร้างพื้นฐานเทคโนโลยีสารสนเทศของบริการ โดยใช้เทคนิคการตรวจสอบแบบ Vulnerability Assessment อ้างอิงจากมาตรฐาน Common Vulnerability Exposure, CVE และ Common Vulnerability Scoring System, CVSS-SIG
2. เพื่อนำเสนอข้อมูลจุดอ่อนหรือช่องโหว่ที่พบจากการตรวจสอบบนระบบโครงสร้างพื้นฐานเทคโนโลยีสารสนเทศของบริการและเสนอแนะแนวทางในการแก้ไขจุดอ่อนและช่องโหว่ที่ตรวจพบ เพื่อให้ผู้ดูแลระบบเร่งดำเนินการแก้ไข

# เป้าหมาย

1. เพื่อให้ทราบถึงจุดอ่อนและช่องโหว่ของเครื่องที่ให้บริการ รวมถึงอุปกรณ์เครือข่ายภายในระบบสารสนเทศของบริการ
2. เพื่อนำเสนอข้อมูลจุดอ่อนหรือช่องโหว่ที่พบให้ ผู้ดูแลระบบ ผู้ดูแลเครือข่ายและผู้ดูแลระบบงานรับทราบถึงช่องโหว่ที่ตรวจพบเพื่อดำเนินการแก้ไข ปรับปรุงให้ระบบมีความแข็งแกร่งและยกระดับความมั่นคงปลอดภัยระบบสารสนเทศของบริการ

# แนวทางการประเมินความเสี่ยงที่พบ

การตรวจสอบจุดอ่อนและช่องโหว่ของเครื่องที่ให้บริการ และอุปกรณ์เครือข่ายภายในโครงสร้างระบบสารสนเทศ ดำเนินการตรวจสอบ โดยพิจารณาตามระดับความรุนแรงของจุดอ่อนและช่องโหว่ที่ตรวจพบ ซึ่งอ้างอิงตามมาตรฐาน Common Vulnerability Scoring System (CVSS) ที่ใช้เป็นมาตรฐานสากล โดยสามารถแบ่งระดับความรุนแรงของช่องโหว่ดังนี้

* **ความรุนแรงระดับวิกฤติ (CRITICAL)** หมายถึงจุดอ่อนหรือช่องโหว่ที่มีความเสี่ยงต่อการถูกบุกรุกระบบระดับวิกฤติ ผู้บุกรุกระบบสามารถใช้ช่องโหว่ที่ตรวจพบนี้โจมตีระบบได้ทันที และสร้างความเสียหายต่อระบบสารสนเทศในระดับวิกฤติ
* **ความรุนแรงระดับสูง (HIGH)** หมายถึงจุดอ่อนหรือช่องโหว่ที่มีความเสี่ยงต่อการถูกบุกรุกระบบระดับสูง ผู้บุกรุกระบบสามารถใช้ช่องโหว่ที่ตรวจพบนี้โจมตีระบบได้ทันที และสร้างความเสียหายต่อระบบสารสนเทศในระดับสูง
* **ความรุนแรงระดับกลาง (MEDIUM)** หมายถึงจุดอ่อนหรือช่องโหว่ที่มีความเสี่ยงต่อการถูกบุกรุกระบบระดับกลาง และผลกระทบของการบุกรุกระบบจะทำให้ระบบสารสนเทศมีความเสียหายในระดับกลาง
* **ความรุนแรงระดับต่ำ (LOW)** หมายถึงจุดอ่อนหรือช่องโหว่ที่มีความเสี่ยงต่อการถูกบุกรุกระบบระดับต่ำ และผลกระทบของการบุกรุกระบบทำให้ระบบสารสนเทศมีความเสียหายในระดับต่ำ
* **ไม่พบความรุนแรง (INFO)** หมายถึงรายละเอียดทั่วไปของระบบสารสนเทศ ซึ่งไม่มีผลกระทบต่อความเสียหายของระบบสารสนเทศ

**สารบัญ**

**หัวข้อ หน้า**

[วัตถุประสงค์ 1](#_Toc64730843)

[เป้าหมาย 1](#_Toc64730844)

[แนวทางการประเมินความเสี่ยงที่พบ 1](#_Toc64730845)

[ระยะเวลาในการดำเนินงาน 3](#_Toc64730846)

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[สรุปภาพโดยรวมช่องโหว่ที่ตรวจสอบพบบนระบบ Cloud Dell 4](#_Toc64730848)

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[ภาคผนวก รายละเอียดรายการ IP ที่ดำเนินการตรวจสอบช่องโหว่ 11](#_Toc64730850)

# ระยะเวลาในการดำเนินงาน

ดำเนินการตรวจสอบวิเคราะห์และประเมินความเสี่ยงของช่องโหว่ที่สำคัญ (Vulnerability Assessment) ของระบบ HP Cloud จำนวน 112 รายการ ที่ บริษัท อินเทอร์เน็ตประเทศไทย จำกัด (มหาชน) อาคารไทยซัมมิททาวเวอร์ ชั้น 10 ในวันที่ 01 มีนาคม 2565 เวลา 19:30 น. – 21:00 น.

# รายงานสรุปผลการตรวจสอบ

รายงานสรุปผลการตรวจสอบนี้ใช้สำหรับผู้ดูแลระบบ การเตรียมความพร้อมในการแก้ไขช่องโหว่ที่ตรวจพบมีจุดประสงค์เพื่อลดความรุนแรงและผลกระทบจากการถูกบุกรุกผ่านช่องโหว่ดังกล่าว จากผลการตรวจสอบสรุปจำนวนช่องโหว่ตามระดับความเสี่ยงจากภายในเครือข่ายของแต่ละเครื่อง/อุปกรณ์ดังตารางด้านล่างนี้

| รายการอุปกรณ์ | จำนวน IP | Critical | High | Medium | Low | Info |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| HP Cloud | 112 | 74 | 137 | 739 | 67 | 5851 |
| Summary | 112 | 74 | 137 | 739 | 67 | 5851 |

**ตารางที่ 1** แสดงสรุปรายละเอียดผลการตรวจสอบช่องโหว่ที่ตรวจพบ

## สรุปภาพโดยรวมช่องโหว่ที่ตรวจสอบพบบนระบบ HP Cloud

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | สรุปภาพรวมในการตรวจสอบช่องโหว่บนระบบ HP Cloud  โดยมีเครื่องที่ให้บริการและอุปกรณ์เครือข่ายที่ได้รับการตรวจสอบ  ทั้งหมด จำนวน 112 รายการ   |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | **ระดับความรุนแรง** | **CRITICAL** | **HIGH** | **MED** | **LOW** | | **เปอร์เซ็นต์** | 7% | 13% | 73% | 7% | | **จำนวนช่องโหว่** | 74 | 137 | 739 | 67 | |

**ตารางที่ 2** แสดงภาพรวมช่องโหว่ที่ตรวจพบของระบบ Cloud Dell

## สรุปช่องโหว่พร้อมแนวทางแก้ไขโดยสังเขป

| ลำดับที่ | หมายเลขไอพี | รายละเอียดช่องโหว่ | ระดับความเสี่ยง | คำแนะนำในการแก้ไข |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | 10.200.1.8 10.200.1.20 10.200.1.26 10.200.1.27 10.200.1.62 10.200.1.125 10.200.1.155 10.200.1.156 10.200.1.180 10.200.1.185 10.200.1.208 10.200.1.218 10.200.1.226 10.201.1.40 10.201.1.43 10.201.1.45 10.201.1.55 10.201.1.65 10.201.1.66 10.201.1.67 10.201.1.68 10.201.1.70 10.201.1.74 10.201.1.109 10.201.1.112 10.201.1.113 10.201.1.119 10.201.1.124 10.201.1.126 10.201.1.127 10.201.1.128 10.201.1.135 10.201.1.197 10.201.1.200 10.201.2.160 10.201.10.21 10.201.10.25 10.201.10.64 10.201.10.82 10.201.10.83 10.201.10.105 10.201.10.106 10.201.10.107 10.201.10.108 10.201.10.119 10.203.1.38 10.203.1.40 10.203.1.42 10.203.1.44 10.203.1.64 10.203.1.65 10.203.1.78 10.203.1.80 10.203.1.82 10.203.1.84 10.203.1.86 10.203.1.88 10.203.1.90 10.203.1.92 10.203.1.94 10.203.1.96 10.203.1.101 10.203.1.103 10.203.1.105 10.203.1.107 | ESXi 6.5 / 6.7 XSS (VMSA-2020-0008)  - The remote VMware ESXi host is version 6.5 or 6.7 and is affected by a cross-site scripting (XSS) vulnerability in virtual machine attributes due to improper validation of user-supplied input before returning it to users. An authenticated, remote attacker with access to modify the system properties of a virtual machine from inside the guest OS can exploit this, by inserting script-related HTML in the system properties and having a user view the system properties from the ESXi Host Client, to execute arbitrary script code in a user's ESXi Host Client session.  Note that Nessus has not tested for this issue but has instead relied only on the application's self-reported version number. | **Critical** | * Apply the appropriate patch as referenced in the vendor advisory. |
|  | 10.200.1.168 10.201.1.100 10.203.1.32 | VMware vCenter Server 6.5 / 6.7 Multiple Vulnerabilities (VMSA-2021-0027)  - The version of VMware vCenter Server installed on the remote host is 6.5 prior to 6.5 U3r or 6.7 prior to 6.7 U3p. It is, therefore, affected by multiple vulnerabilities:  - An arbitrary file read vulnerability exists in the vSphere web client. An unauthenticated, remote attacker  can exploit this, via HTTPS, to gain access to sensitive information. (CVE-2021-21980)  - A server side request forgery vulnerability exists in the vSAN Web Client plug-in. An unauthenticated,  remote attacker can exploit this, via HTTPS, to cause the server to access internal services or access  sites outside of vCenter. (CVE-2021-22049) Note that Nessus has not tested for these issues but has instead relied only on the application's self-reported version  number. Nessus has also not tested for the presence of a workaround. | **Critical** | * Upgrade to VMware vCenter Server 6.5 U3r, 6.7 U3p, or later. |
|  | 10.201.1.100 10.203.1.32 | VMware vCenter Server 6.5 / 6.7 / 7.0 Multiple Vulnerabilities (VMSA-2021-0002)  - The version of VMware vCenter Server installed on the remote host is 6.5 prior to 6.5 U3n, 6.7 prior to 6.7 U3l or 7.0 prior to 7.0 U1c. It is, therefore, affected by multiple vulnerabilities, as follows:  - The vSphere Client (HTML5) contains a remote code execution vulnerability in a vCenter Server plugin. A malicious  actor with network access to port 443 may exploit this issue to execute commands with unrestricted privileges on the  underlying operating system that hosts vCenter Server. This affects VMware vCenter Server (7.x before 7.0 U1c, 6.7  before 6.7 U3l and 6.5 before 6.5 U3n) and VMware Cloud Foundation (4.x before 4.2 and 3.x before 3.10.1.2).  (CVE-2021-21972)  - The vSphere Client (HTML5) contains an SSRF (Server Side Request Forgery) vulnerability due to improper validation  of URLs in a vCenter Server plugin. A malicious actor with network access to port 443 may exploit this issue by  sending a POST request to vCenter Server plugin leading to information disclosure. This affects: VMware vCenter  Server (7.x before 7.0 U1c, 6.7 before 6.7 U3l and 6.5 before 6.5 U3n) and VMware Cloud Foundation (4.x before 4.2  and 3.x before 3.10.1.2). (CVE-2021-21973) Note that Nessus has not tested for this issue but has instead relied only on the application's self-reported version  number. Nessus has also not tested for the presence of a workaround. | **Critical** | * Upgrade to VMware vCenter Server 6.5 U3n, 6.7 U3l, 7.0 U1c or later or apply the workaround mentioned in the advisory. |
|  | 10.201.1.100 10.203.1.32 | VMware vCenter Server 6.5 / 6.7 / 7.0 Multiple Vulnerabilities (VMSA-2021-0010)  - The version of VMware vCenter Server installed on the remote host is 6.5 prior to 6.5 U3p, 6.7 prior to 6.7 U3n or 7.0 prior to 7.0 U2b. It is, therefore, affected by multiple vulnerabilities:  - The vSphere Client (HTML5) contains a remote code execution vulnerability due to lack of input validation in the  Virtual SAN Health Check plug-in which is enabled by default in vCenter Server. A malicious actor with network  access to port 443 may exploit this issue to execute commands with unrestricted privileges on the underlying  operating system that hosts vCenter Server. (CVE-2021-21985)  - The vSphere Client (HTML5) contains a vulnerability in a vSphere authentication mechanism for the Virtual SAN  Health Check, Site Recovery, vSphere Lifecycle Manager, and VMware Cloud Director Availability plug-ins. A  malicious actor with network access to port 443 on vCenter Server may perform actions allowed by the impacted  plug-ins without authentication. (CVE-2021-21986) Note that Nessus has not tested for this issue but has instead relied only on the application's self-reported version  number. Nessus has also not tested for the presence of a workaround. | **Critical** | * Upgrade to VMware vCenter Server 6.5 U3p, 6.7 U3n, 7.0 U2b or later or apply the workaround mentioned in the advisory. |
|  | 10.201.10.46 10.201.10.120 | Microsoft SQL Server Unsupported Version Detection (remote check)  - According to its self-reported version number, the installation of Microsoft SQL Server on the remote host is no longer supported. Lack of support implies that no new security patches for the product will be released by the vendor. As a result, it is likely to contain security vulnerabilities. | **Critical** | * Upgrade to a version of Microsoft SQL Server that is currently supported. |
|  | 10.200.1.8 10.200.1.20 10.200.1.26 10.200.1.27 10.200.1.62 10.200.1.125 10.200.1.155 10.200.1.156 10.200.1.180 10.200.1.185 10.200.1.208 10.200.1.218 10.200.1.226 10.201.1.40 10.201.1.43 10.201.1.45 10.201.1.55 10.201.1.65 10.201.1.66 10.201.1.67 10.201.1.68 10.201.1.70 10.201.1.74 10.201.1.109 10.201.1.112 10.201.1.113 10.201.1.119 10.201.1.124 10.201.1.126 10.201.1.127 10.201.1.128 10.201.1.135 10.201.1.197 10.201.1.200 10.201.2.160 10.201.10.21 10.201.10.25 10.201.10.64 10.201.10.82 10.201.10.83 10.201.10.105 10.201.10.106 10.201.10.107 10.201.10.108 10.201.10.119 10.203.1.38 10.203.1.40 10.203.1.42 10.203.1.44 10.203.1.64 10.203.1.65 10.203.1.78 10.203.1.80 10.203.1.82 10.203.1.84 10.203.1.86 10.203.1.88 10.203.1.90 10.203.1.92 10.203.1.94 10.203.1.96 10.203.1.101 10.203.1.103 10.203.1.105 10.203.1.107 | ESXi 6.5 / 6.7 / 7.0 Multiple Vulnerabilities (VMSA-2020-0026)  - According to its self-reported version number, the remote VMware ESXi host is version 6.5, 6.7 or 7.0 and is affected by multiple vulnerabilities.    - A use-after-free error exists in the XHCI USB controller. An unauthenticated, local attacker with local  administrative privileges on a virtual machine can exploit this, to execute code as the virtual machine's  VMX process running on the host. (CVE-2020-4004)   - A privilege escalation vulnerability exists in ESXi due to how certain system calls are managed. An  authenticated, local attacker with privileges within the VPM process can exploit this, when chained with  CVE-2020-4004, to obtain escalated privileges. (CVE-2020-4005)  Note that Nessus has not tested for this issue but has instead relied only on the application's self-reported version number. | **High** | * Apply the appropriate patch as referenced in the vendor advisory. |
|  | 10.200.1.170 10.201.10.1 | SSL Certificate Signed Using Weak Hashing Algorithm  - The remote service uses an SSL certificate chain that has been signed using a cryptographically weak hashing algorithm (e.g. MD2, MD4, MD5, or SHA1). These signature algorithms are known to be vulnerable to collision attacks. An attacker can exploit this to generate another certificate with the same digital signature, allowing an attacker to masquerade as the affected service. Note that this plugin reports all SSL certificate chains signed with SHA-1 that expire after January 1, 2017 as vulnerable. This is in accordance with Google's gradual sunsetting of the SHA-1 cryptographic hash algorithm. Note that certificates in the chain that are contained in the Nessus CA database (known\_CA.inc) have been ignored. | **High** | * Contact the Certificate Authority to have the SSL certificate reissued. |
|  | 10.201.1.100 10.203.1.32 | VMware vCenter Server 6.5 / 6.7 Session Hijack (VMSA-2020-0023)  - The version of VMware vCenter Server installed on the remote host is 6.5 prior to 6.5u3k or 6.7 prior to 6.7u3. It is, therefore, affected by a session hijack vulnerability in the vCenter Server Appliance. Management Interface update function due to a lack of certificate validation. A malicious actor with network positioning between vCenter Server and an update repository may be able to perform a session hijack when the vCenter Server Appliance Management Interface is used to download vCenter updates. Note that Nessus has not tested for this issue but has instead relied only on the application's self-reported version  number. | **High** | * Upgrade to VMware vCenter Server 6.5u3k, 6.7u3 or later. |
|  | 10.201.1.100 10.203.1.32 | VMware vCenter Server 6.5 U3q Multiple Vulnerabilities (VMSA-2021-0020)  - The version of VMware vCenter Server installed on the remote host is 6.5 prior to 6.5 U3q. It is, therefore, affected  by multiple vulnerabilities:  - A privilege escalation vulnerability exists in vCenter Server due to the way it handles session tokens.   An authenticated, local attacker can exploit this to gain unauthorized access to the system.   (CVE-2021-21991, CVE-2021-22015)  - An rhttproxy bypass vulnerability exists in vCenter Server due to improper implementation of URI  normalization. An unauthenticated, remote attacker can exploit this to gain access to internal  endpoints. (CVE-2021-22017) Note that Nessus has not tested for this issue but has instead relied only on the application's self-reported version  number. Nessus has also not tested for the presence of a workaround. | **High** | * Upgrade to VMware vCenter Server 6.5 U3q or later or apply the workaround mentioned in the advisory. |
|  | 10.201.1.40 10.201.1.43 10.201.1.45 10.201.1.55 10.201.1.65 10.201.1.66 10.201.1.67 10.201.1.68 10.201.1.70 10.201.1.74 10.201.1.109 10.201.1.112 10.201.1.113 10.201.1.119 10.201.1.124 10.201.1.126 10.201.1.127 10.201.1.128 10.201.1.135 10.201.1.197 10.201.1.200 10.201.2.160 | ESXi 6.0 / 6.5 / 6.7 Out-of-Bounds Read Vulnerability (VMSA-2018-0026) (Remote Check)  - The remote VMware ESXi host is version 6.0, 6.5, or 6.7 and is missing a security patch. It is, therefore, vulnerable to an out-of-bounds read vulnerability in SVGA devices. An attacker with access to a guest system may be able to execute code on the host system by leveraging this vulnerability. | **High** | * Apply the appropriate patch as referenced in the vendor advisory. |
|  | 10.201.1.40 10.201.1.43 10.201.1.45 10.201.1.55 10.201.1.65 10.201.1.66 10.201.1.67 10.201.1.68 10.201.1.70 10.201.1.74 10.201.1.109 10.201.1.112 10.201.1.113 10.201.1.119 10.201.1.124 10.201.1.126 10.201.1.127 10.201.1.128 10.201.1.135 10.201.1.197 10.201.1.200 10.201.2.160 10.203.1.42 10.203.1.44 10.203.1.64 10.203.1.65 10.203.1.78 10.203.1.80 10.203.1.82 10.203.1.84 10.203.1.86 10.203.1.88 10.203.1.90 10.203.1.92 10.203.1.94 10.203.1.96 | ESXi 6.0 / 6.5 / 6.7 Multiple Vulnerabilities (VMSA-2018-0027) (Remote Check)  - The remote VMware ESXi host is version 6.0, 6.5, or 6.7 and is missing a security patch. It is, therefore, vulnerable to multiple vulnerabilities. Leveraging the most severe of these vulnerabilities could allow an attacker to execute arbitrary code on the host from the security context of an unprivileged user on the guest system.  Note: CVE-2018-6982 only applies to ESXi 6.5 and 6.7 installations.  ESXi 6.0 installations are not affected. | **High** | * Apply the appropriate patch as referenced in the vendor advisory. |
|  | 10.201.10.1 10.201.10.46 10.201.10.120 10.203.1.37 | SSL Medium Strength Cipher Suites Supported (SWEET32)  - The remote host supports the use of SSL ciphers that offer medium strength encryption. Nessus regards medium strength as any encryption that uses key lengths at least 64 bits and less than 112 bits, or  else that uses the 3DES encryption suite. Note that it is considerably easier to circumvent medium strength encryption if the attacker is on the same physical network. | **High** | * Reconfigure the affected application if possible to avoid use of medium strength ciphers. |
|  | 10.201.10.19 | PostgreSQL Default Unpassworded Account  - It is possible to connect to the remote PostgreSQL database server using an unpassworded account. This may allow an attacker to launch further attacks against the database. | **High** | * Log into this host and set a password for any affected accounts using the 'ALTER USER' command. In addition, configure the service by editing the file 'pg\_hba.conf' to require a password (or Kerberos) authentication for all remote hosts that have legitimate access to this service and to require a password locally using the line 'local all password'. |
|  | 10.201.10.46 | SSL Version 2 and 3 Protocol Detection  - The remote service accepts connections encrypted using SSL 2.0 and/or SSL 3.0. These versions of SSL are affected by several cryptographic flaws, including:  - An insecure padding scheme with CBC ciphers.  - Insecure session renegotiation and resumption schemes. An attacker can exploit these flaws to conduct man-in-the-middle attacks or to decrypt communications between the affected service and clients. Although SSL/TLS has a secure means for choosing the highest supported version of the protocol (so that these versions will be used only if the client or server support nothing better), many web browsers implement this in an unsafe way that allows an attacker to downgrade a connection (such as in POODLE). Therefore, it is recommended that these protocols be disabled entirely. NIST has determined that SSL 3.0 is no longer acceptable for secure communications. As of the date of enforcement found in PCI DSS v3.1, any version of SSL will not meet the PCI SSC's definition of 'strong cryptography'. | **High** | * Consult the application's documentation to disable SSL 2.0 and 3.0. Use TLS 1.2 (with approved cipher suites) or higher instead. |
|  | 10.200.1.8 10.200.1.20 10.200.1.26 10.200.1.27 10.200.1.62 10.200.1.125 10.200.1.155 10.200.1.156 10.200.1.168 10.200.1.170 10.200.1.180 10.200.1.185 10.200.1.208 10.200.1.209 10.200.1.218 10.200.1.226 10.201.1.40 10.201.1.43 10.201.1.45 10.201.1.55 10.201.1.65 10.201.1.66 10.201.1.67 10.201.1.68 10.201.1.70 10.201.1.74 10.201.1.100 10.201.1.101 10.201.1.109 10.201.1.110 10.201.1.112 10.201.1.113 10.201.1.119 10.201.1.124 10.201.1.126 10.201.1.127 10.201.1.128 10.201.1.135 10.201.1.197 10.201.1.200 10.201.2.160 10.201.10.1 10.201.10.11 10.201.10.21 10.201.10.25 10.201.10.46 10.201.10.64 10.201.10.82 10.201.10.83 10.201.10.105 10.201.10.106 10.201.10.107 10.201.10.108 10.201.10.119 10.201.10.120 10.203.1.31 10.203.1.32 10.203.1.33 10.203.1.37 10.203.1.38 10.203.1.39 10.203.1.40 10.203.1.41 10.203.1.42 10.203.1.43 10.203.1.44 10.203.1.45 10.203.1.64 10.203.1.65 10.203.1.78 10.203.1.79 10.203.1.80 10.203.1.81 10.203.1.82 10.203.1.83 10.203.1.84 10.203.1.85 10.203.1.86 10.203.1.87 10.203.1.88 10.203.1.89 10.203.1.90 10.203.1.91 10.203.1.92 10.203.1.93 10.203.1.94 10.203.1.95 10.203.1.96 10.203.1.97 10.203.1.101 10.203.1.102 10.203.1.103 10.203.1.104 10.203.1.105 10.203.1.106 10.203.1.107 10.203.1.108 | SSL Certificate Cannot Be Trusted  - The server's X.509 certificate cannot be trusted. This situation can occur in three different ways, in which the chain of trust can be broken, as stated below :   - First, the top of the certificate chain sent by the  server might not be descended from a known public  certificate authority. This can occur either when the  top of the chain is an unrecognized, self-signed  certificate, or when intermediate certificates are  missing that would connect the top of the certificate  chain to a known public certificate authority.   - Second, the certificate chain may contain a certificate  that is not valid at the time of the scan. This can  occur either when the scan occurs before one of the  certificate's 'notBefore' dates, or after one of the  certificate's 'notAfter' dates.   - Third, the certificate chain may contain a signature  that either didn't match the certificate's information  or could not be verified. Bad signatures can be fixed by  getting the certificate with the bad signature to be  re-signed by its issuer. Signatures that could not be  verified are the result of the certificate's issuer  using a signing algorithm that Nessus either does not  support or does not recognize.  If the remote host is a public host in production, any break in the chain makes it more difficult for users to verify the authenticity and  identity of the web server. This could make it easier to carry out  man-in-the-middle attacks against the remote host. | **Medium** | * Purchase or generate a proper SSL certificate for this service. |
|  | 10.200.1.8 10.200.1.20 10.200.1.26 10.200.1.27 10.200.1.62 10.200.1.125 10.200.1.155 10.200.1.156 10.200.1.180 10.200.1.185 10.200.1.208 10.200.1.218 10.200.1.226 10.201.1.40 10.201.1.43 10.201.1.45 10.201.1.55 10.201.1.65 10.201.1.66 10.201.1.67 10.201.1.68 10.201.1.70 10.201.1.74 10.201.1.109 10.201.1.112 10.201.1.113 10.201.1.119 10.201.1.124 10.201.1.126 10.201.1.127 10.201.1.128 10.201.1.135 10.201.1.197 10.201.1.200 10.201.2.160 10.201.10.21 10.201.10.25 10.201.10.64 10.201.10.82 10.201.10.83 10.201.10.105 10.201.10.106 10.201.10.107 10.201.10.108 10.201.10.119 10.203.1.38 10.203.1.40 10.203.1.42 10.203.1.44 10.203.1.64 10.203.1.65 10.203.1.78 10.203.1.80 10.203.1.82 10.203.1.84 10.203.1.86 10.203.1.88 10.203.1.90 10.203.1.92 10.203.1.94 10.203.1.96 10.203.1.101 10.203.1.103 10.203.1.105 10.203.1.107 | ESXi 6.5 / 6.7 / 7.0 DoS (VMSA-2020-0018)  - The remote VMware ESXi host is version 6.5, 6.7 or 7.0 and is affected by a denial of service (DoS) vulnerability in the authentication service. An unauthenticated, remote attacker can exploit this issue to exhaust memory resources  resulting in a degradation of performance condition while the attack is sustained.  Note that Nessus has not tested for this issue but has instead relied only on the application's self-reported version number. | **Medium** | * Apply the appropriate patch as referenced in the vendor advisory. |
|  | 10.200.1.170 10.200.1.180 10.200.1.209 10.201.1.40 10.201.1.43 10.201.1.45 10.201.1.55 10.201.1.65 10.201.1.66 10.201.1.67 10.201.1.68 10.201.1.70 10.201.1.74 10.201.1.109 10.201.1.110 10.201.1.112 10.201.1.113 10.201.1.119 10.201.1.124 10.201.1.126 10.201.1.127 10.201.1.128 10.201.1.135 10.201.1.197 10.201.1.200 10.201.2.160 10.201.10.1 10.201.10.11 10.201.10.21 10.201.10.25 10.201.10.46 10.201.10.64 10.201.10.82 10.201.10.83 10.201.10.105 10.201.10.106 10.201.10.107 10.201.10.108 10.201.10.119 10.201.10.120 10.203.1.33 10.203.1.37 10.203.1.38 10.203.1.39 10.203.1.40 10.203.1.41 10.203.1.42 10.203.1.43 10.203.1.44 10.203.1.45 10.203.1.64 10.203.1.65 10.203.1.78 10.203.1.79 10.203.1.80 10.203.1.81 10.203.1.82 10.203.1.83 10.203.1.84 10.203.1.85 10.203.1.86 10.203.1.87 10.203.1.88 10.203.1.89 10.203.1.90 10.203.1.91 10.203.1.92 10.203.1.93 10.203.1.94 10.203.1.95 10.203.1.96 10.203.1.97 10.203.1.101 10.203.1.102 10.203.1.103 10.203.1.104 10.203.1.105 10.203.1.106 10.203.1.107 10.203.1.108 | SSL Self-Signed Certificate  - The X.509 certificate chain for this service is not signed by a recognized certificate authority. If the remote host is a public host in production, this nullifies the use of SSL as anyone could establish a man-in-the-middle attack against the remote host.   Note that this plugin does not check for certificate chains that end in a certificate that is not self-signed, but is signed by an unrecognized certificate authority. | **Medium** | * Purchase or generate a proper SSL certificate for this service. |
|  | 10.200.1.180 10.200.1.209 10.201.1.40 10.201.1.43 10.201.1.45 10.201.1.55 10.201.1.65 10.201.1.66 10.201.1.67 10.201.1.68 10.201.1.70 10.201.1.74 10.201.1.100 10.201.1.101 10.201.1.109 10.201.1.110 10.201.1.112 10.201.1.113 10.201.1.119 10.201.1.124 10.201.1.126 10.201.1.127 10.201.1.128 10.201.1.135 10.201.1.197 10.201.1.200 10.201.2.160 10.201.10.1 10.201.10.46 10.201.10.120 10.203.1.31 10.203.1.32 10.203.1.37 10.203.1.38 10.203.1.40 10.203.1.42 10.203.1.44 10.203.1.64 10.203.1.65 10.203.1.78 10.203.1.80 10.203.1.82 10.203.1.84 10.203.1.86 10.203.1.88 10.203.1.90 10.203.1.92 10.203.1.94 10.203.1.96 10.203.1.101 10.203.1.103 10.203.1.105 10.203.1.107 | TLS Version 1.0 Protocol Detection  - The remote service accepts connections encrypted using TLS 1.0. TLS 1.0 has a number of cryptographic design flaws. Modern implementations of TLS 1.0 mitigate these problems, but newer versions of TLS like 1.2 and 1.3 are designed against these flaws and should be used whenever possible.  As of March 31, 2020, Endpoints that aren’t enabled for TLS 1.2 and higher will no longer function properly with major web browsers and major vendors.  PCI DSS v3.2 requires that TLS 1.0 be disabled entirely by June 30, 2018, except for POS POI terminals (and the SSL/TLS termination points to which they connect) that can be verified as not being susceptible to any known exploits. | **Medium** | * Enable support for TLS 1.2 and 1.3, and disable support for TLS 1.0. |
|  | 10.200.1.180 10.201.1.40 10.201.1.43 10.201.1.45 10.201.1.55 10.201.1.65 10.201.1.66 10.201.1.67 10.201.1.68 10.201.1.70 10.201.1.74 10.201.1.109 10.201.1.112 10.201.1.113 10.201.1.119 10.201.1.124 10.201.1.126 10.201.1.127 10.201.1.128 10.201.1.135 10.201.1.197 10.201.1.200 10.201.2.160 10.203.1.42 10.203.1.44 10.203.1.64 10.203.1.65 10.203.1.78 10.203.1.80 10.203.1.82 10.203.1.84 10.203.1.86 10.203.1.88 10.203.1.90 10.203.1.92 10.203.1.94 10.203.1.96 | ESXi 6.0 / 6.5 / 6.7 Multiple Vulnerabilities (VMSA-2019-0005) (Remote Check)  - The remote VMware ESXi host is version 6.0, 6.5, or 6.7 and is missing a security patch. It is, therefore, vulnerable to multiple vulnerabilities, including:   - An out-of-bounds read/write vulnerability and a Time-of-check  Time-of-use (TOCTOU) vulnerability in the virtual USB 1.1 UHCI  (Universal Host Controller Interface). Exploitation of these  issues requires an attacker to have access to a virtual machine  with a virtual USB controller present. These issues may allow a  guest to execute code on the host. (CVE-2019-5518, CVE-2019-5519) | **Medium** | * Apply the appropriate patch as referenced in the vendor advisory. |
|  | 10.200.1.43 10.200.1.44 10.200.1.45 10.200.1.46 10.200.1.196 | SSH Weak Algorithms Supported  - Nessus has detected that the remote SSH server is configured to use the Arcfour stream cipher or no cipher at all. RFC 4253 advises against using Arcfour due to an issue with weak keys. | **Medium** | * Contact the vendor or consult product documentation to remove the weak ciphers. |
|  | 10.200.1.234 10.201.10.46 10.201.10.120 10.203.1.37 | SMB Signing not required  - Signing is not required on the remote SMB server. An unauthenticated, remote attacker can exploit this to conduct man-in-the-middle attacks against the SMB server. | **Medium** | * Enforce message signing in the host's configuration. On Windows, this is found in the policy setting 'Microsoft network server: Digitally sign communications (always)'. On Samba, the setting is called 'server signing'. See the 'see also' links for further details. |
|  | 10.201.1.100 10.203.1.32 | VMware vCenter Server 6.0 / 6.5 / 6.7 Multiple Vulnerabilities (VMSA-2019-0013)  - The version of VMware vCenter Server installed on the remote host is 6.0 prior to U3j, 6.5 prior to U3, or 6.7 prior to U3, and is, therefore, affected by the following vulnerabilities:  - An information disclosure vulnerability caused by  insufficient session expiration. This allows an  attacker with physical access or the ability to mimic  a websocket connection to a user's browser to control a  VM console after the user's session has expired or they  have logged out. (CVE-2019-5531)  - An information disclosure vulnerability caused by  plain-text logging of virtual machine credentials  through OVF. This allows an attacker with access to the  log files which contain the vCenter OVF-properties of a  virtual machine deployed from an OVF to view the  credentials used to deploy the OVF, which typically  belong to the root account of the virtual machine.  (CVE-2019-5532)  - An information disclosure vulnerability in virtual  machines deployed from an OVF which could expose login  information via the virtual machine's vAppConfig  properties. An attacker with access to query the  vAppConfig properties of a virtual machine deployed  from an OVF can view the credentials used to deploy the  OVC, which typically belong to the root account of the  virtual machine. (CVE-2019-5534)   Note that Nessus has not tested for these issues but has instead relied only on the application's self-reported version number. | **Medium** | * Upgrade to VMware vCenter Server 6.0 U3j, 6.5 U3, or 6.7 U3 or later. |
|  | 10.201.1.100 10.203.1.32 | VMware vCenter Server 6.5 / 6.7 / 7.0 DoS (VMSA-2020-0018)  - The version of VMware vCenter Server installed on the remote host is 6.5 prior to 6.5u3k, 6.7 prior to 6.7u3j or 7.0 prior to 7.0.0b. It is, therefore, affected by a denial of service vulnerability (DoS) in the authentication service. An unauthenticated, remote attacker can exploit this issue to exhaust memory resources resulting in a degradation of performance condition while the attack is sustained.  Note that Nessus has not tested for this issue but has instead relied only on the application's self-reported version  number. | **Medium** | * Upgrade to VMware vCenter Server 6.5u3k, 6.7u3j, 7.0.0b or later. |
|  | 10.201.1.40 10.201.1.43 10.201.1.45 10.201.1.55 10.201.1.65 10.201.1.66 10.201.1.67 10.201.1.68 10.201.1.70 10.201.1.74 10.201.1.109 10.201.1.112 10.201.1.113 10.201.1.119 10.201.1.124 10.201.1.126 10.201.1.127 10.201.1.128 10.201.1.135 10.201.1.197 10.201.1.200 10.201.2.160 | ESXi 5.5 / 6.0 / 6.5 / 6.7 Speculative Execution Side Channel Vulnerability (Foreshadow) (VMSA-2018-0020) (remote check)  - The remote VMware ESXi host is version 5.5, 6.0, 6.5, or 6.7 and is missing a security patch. It is, therefore, vulnerable to a speculative execution side channel attack known as L1 Terminal Fault (L1TF). An attacker who successfully exploited L1TF may be able to read privileged data across trust boundaries. | **Medium** | * Apply the appropriate patch as referenced in the vendor advisory. |
|  | 10.201.1.40 10.201.1.43 10.201.1.45 10.201.1.55 10.201.1.65 10.201.1.66 10.201.1.67 10.201.1.68 10.201.1.70 10.201.1.74 10.201.1.109 10.201.1.112 10.201.1.113 10.201.1.119 10.201.1.124 10.201.1.126 10.201.1.127 10.201.1.128 10.201.1.135 10.201.1.197 10.201.1.200 10.201.2.160 | VMware ESXi 5.5 / 6.0 / 6.5 / 6.7 DoS (VMSA-2018-0018) (remote check)  - The remote VMware ESXi host is version 5.5, 6.0, 6.5, or 6.7 and is missing a security patch. It is, therefore, vulnerable to a denial of service vulnerability. The vulnerability exists in the RPC handler due to a NULL pointer dereference issue. An authenticated, remote attacker can exploit this issue to cause VMs to stop responding. | **Medium** | * Apply the appropriate patch as referenced in the vendor advisory. |
|  | 10.201.10.1 10.201.10.120 | Microsoft Windows Remote Desktop Protocol Server Man-in-the-Middle Weakness  - The remote version of the Remote Desktop Protocol Server (Terminal Service) is vulnerable to a man-in-the-middle (MiTM) attack. The RDP  client makes no effort to validate the identity of the server when  setting up encryption. An attacker with the ability to intercept  traffic from the RDP server can establish encryption with the client  and server without being detected. A MiTM attack of this nature would  allow the attacker to obtain any sensitive information transmitted,  including authentication credentials. This flaw exists because the RDP server stores a hard-coded RSA private key in the mstlsapi.dll library. Any local user with access to this file (on any Windows system) can retrieve the key and use it for this attack. | **Medium** | * - Force the use of SSL as a transport layer for this service if supported, or/and - Select the 'Allow connections only from computers running Remote  Desktop with Network Level Authentication' setting if it is available. |
|  | 10.201.10.1 10.201.10.120 | Terminal Services Encryption Level is Medium or Low  - The remote Terminal Services service is not configured to use strong cryptography.  Using weak cryptography with this service may allow an attacker to eavesdrop on the communications more easily and obtain screenshots and/or keystrokes. | **Medium** | * Change RDP encryption level to one of :  3. High  4. FIPS Compliant |
|  | 10.201.10.1 10.201.10.120 | Terminal Services Doesn't Use Network Level Authentication (NLA) Only  - The remote Terminal Services is not configured to use Network Level Authentication (NLA) only. NLA uses the Credential Security Support Provider (CredSSP) protocol to perform strong server authentication either through TLS/SSL or Kerberos mechanisms, which protect against man-in-the-middle attacks. In addition to improving authentication,  NLA also helps protect the remote computer from malicious users and  software by completing user authentication before a full RDP  connection is established. | **Medium** | * Enable Network Level Authentication (NLA) on the remote RDP server. This is generally done on the 'Remote' tab of the 'System' settings on Windows. |
|  | 10.201.10.1 10.201.10.46 10.201.10.120 10.203.1.37 | SSL RC4 Cipher Suites Supported (Bar Mitzvah)  - The remote host supports the use of RC4 in one or more cipher suites. The RC4 cipher is flawed in its generation of a pseudo-random stream of bytes so that a wide variety of small biases are introduced into the stream, decreasing its randomness. If plaintext is repeatedly encrypted (e.g., HTTP cookies), and an attacker is able to obtain many (i.e., tens of millions) ciphertexts, the attacker may be able to derive the plaintext. | **Medium** | * Reconfigure the affected application, if possible, to avoid use of RC4 ciphers. Consider using TLS 1.2 with AES-GCM suites subject to browser and web server support. |
|  | 10.201.10.1 | MS16-047: Security Update for SAM and LSAD Remote Protocols (3148527) (Badlock) (uncredentialed check)  - The remote Windows host is affected by an elevation of privilege vulnerability in the Security Account Manager (SAM) and Local Security Authority (Domain Policy) (LSAD) protocols due to improper authentication level negotiation over Remote Procedure Call (RPC) channels. A man-in-the-middle attacker able to intercept communications between a client and a server hosting a SAM database can exploit this to force the authentication level to downgrade, allowing the attacker to impersonate an authenticated user and access the SAM database. | **Medium** | * Microsoft has released a set of patches for Windows Vista, 2008, 7, 2008 R2, 2012, 8.1, RT 8.1, 2012 R2, and 10. |
|  | 10.201.10.46 | SSLv3 Padding Oracle On Downgraded Legacy Encryption Vulnerability (POODLE)  - The remote host is affected by a man-in-the-middle (MitM) information disclosure vulnerability known as POODLE. The vulnerability is due to the way SSL 3.0 handles padding bytes when decrypting messages encrypted using block ciphers in cipher block chaining (CBC) mode. MitM attackers can decrypt a selected byte of a cipher text in as few as 256 tries if they are able to force a victim application to repeatedly send the same data over newly created SSL 3.0 connections. As long as a client and service both support SSLv3, a connection can be 'rolled back' to SSLv3, even if TLSv1 or newer is supported by the client and service. The TLS Fallback SCSV mechanism prevents 'version rollback' attacks without impacting legacy clients; however, it can only protect connections when the client and service support the mechanism. Sites that cannot disable SSLv3 immediately should enable this mechanism. This is a vulnerability in the SSLv3 specification, not in any particular SSL implementation. Disabling SSLv3 is the only way to completely mitigate the vulnerability. | **Medium** | * Disable SSLv3. Services that must support SSLv3 should enable the TLS Fallback SCSV mechanism until SSLv3 can be disabled. |
|  | 10.203.1.33 10.203.1.42 10.203.1.44 10.203.1.64 10.203.1.65 10.203.1.78 10.203.1.80 10.203.1.82 10.203.1.84 10.203.1.86 10.203.1.88 10.203.1.90 10.203.1.92 10.203.1.94 10.203.1.96 | HSTS Missing From HTTPS Server (RFC 6797)  - The remote web server is not enforcing HSTS, as defined by RFC 6797.  HSTS is an optional response header that can be configured on the server to instruct  the browser to only communicate via HTTPS. The lack of HSTS allows downgrade attacks, SSL-stripping man-in-the-middle attacks, and weakens cookie-hijacking protections. | **Medium** | * Configure the remote web server to use HSTS. |
|  | 10.203.1.37 10.203.1.43 10.203.1.45 | SSL Certificate Expiry  - This plugin checks expiry dates of certificates associated with SSL- enabled services on the target and reports whether any have already expired. | **Medium** | * Purchase or generate a new SSL certificate to replace the existing one. |
|  | 10.200.1.43 10.200.1.44 10.200.1.45 10.200.1.46 10.200.1.170 10.200.1.196 10.201.10.19 10.203.1.58 10.203.1.61 | SSH Weak Key Exchange Algorithms Enabled  - The remote SSH server is configured to allow key exchange algorithms which are considered weak. This is based on the IETF draft document Key Exchange (KEX) Method Updates and Recommendations for Secure Shell (SSH) draft-ietf-curdle-ssh-kex-sha2-20. Section 4 lists guidance on key exchange algorithms that SHOULD NOT and MUST NOT be enabled. This includes:  diffie-hellman-group-exchange-sha1  diffie-hellman-group1-sha1  gss-gex-sha1-\*  gss-group1-sha1-\*  gss-group14-sha1-\*  rsa1024-sha1 Note that this plugin only checks for the options of the SSH server, and it does not check for vulnerable software versions. | **Low** | * Contact the vendor or consult product documentation to disable the weak algorithms. |
|  | 10.200.1.8 10.200.1.26 10.200.1.27 10.200.1.43 10.200.1.44 10.200.1.45 10.200.1.46 10.200.1.180 10.200.1.196 10.201.1.40 10.201.1.43 10.201.1.45 10.201.1.55 10.201.1.66 10.201.1.67 10.201.1.70 10.201.1.74 10.201.1.109 10.201.1.112 10.201.1.113 10.201.1.119 10.201.1.124 10.201.1.126 10.201.1.127 10.201.1.128 10.201.1.135 10.201.1.197 10.201.1.200 10.201.10.19 10.203.1.38 10.203.1.40 10.203.1.42 10.203.1.44 10.203.1.58 10.203.1.61 10.203.1.64 10.203.1.65 10.203.1.80 10.203.1.82 10.203.1.84 10.203.1.86 10.203.1.88 10.203.1.90 10.203.1.92 10.203.1.94 10.203.1.96 10.203.1.101 10.203.1.103 10.203.1.105 10.203.1.107 | SSH Server CBC Mode Ciphers Enabled  - The SSH server is configured to support Cipher Block Chaining (CBC) encryption. This may allow an attacker to recover the plaintext message from the ciphertext.   Note that this plugin only checks for the options of the SSH server and does not check for vulnerable software versions. | **Low** | * Contact the vendor or consult product documentation to disable CBC mode cipher encryption, and enable CTR or GCM cipher mode encryption. |
|  | 10.200.1.43 10.200.1.44 10.200.1.45 10.200.1.46 10.200.1.196 | SSH Weak MAC Algorithms Enabled  - The remote SSH server is configured to allow either MD5 or 96-bit MAC algorithms, both of which are considered weak.  Note that this plugin only checks for the options of the SSH server, and it does not check for vulnerable software versions. | **Low** | * Contact the vendor or consult product documentation to disable MD5 and 96-bit MAC algorithms. |
|  | 10.201.10.1 10.201.10.120 | Terminal Services Encryption Level is not FIPS-140 Compliant  - The encryption setting used by the remote Terminal Services service is not FIPS-140 compliant. | **Low** | * Change RDP encryption level to :  4. FIPS Compliant |
|  | 10.203.1.37 | SSL/TLS Diffie-Hellman Modulus = 1024 Bits (Logjam)  - The remote host allows SSL/TLS connections with one or more Diffie-Hellman moduli less than or equal to 1024 bits. Through cryptanalysis, a third party may be able to find the shared secret in a short amount of time (depending on modulus size and attacker resources). This may allow an attacker to recover the plaintext or potentially violate the integrity of connections. | **Low** | * Reconfigure the service to use a unique Diffie-Hellman moduli of 2048 bits or greater. |

**ตารางที่ 3** รายละเอียดช่องโหว่พร้อมแนวทางการแก้ไข

## ภาคผนวก รายละเอียดรายการ IP ที่ดำเนินการตรวจสอบช่องโหว่

| * HP Cloud |
| --- |

| 10.200.1.0 | | Risk Level | | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| No. | IP | Critical | High | Medium | Low | Summary |
| 1. | 10.200.1.8 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 5 |
| 2. | 10.200.1.20 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 4 |
| 3. | 10.200.1.26 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 5 |
| 4. | 10.200.1.27 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 5 |
| 5. | 10.200.1.40 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 6. | 10.200.1.43 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 4 |
| 7. | 10.200.1.44 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 4 |
| 8. | 10.200.1.45 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 4 |
| 9. | 10.200.1.46 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 4 |
| 10. | 10.200.1.62 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 4 |
| 11. | 10.200.1.125 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 4 |
| 12. | 10.200.1.155 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 4 |
| 13. | 10.200.1.156 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 4 |
| 14. | 10.200.1.168 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| 15. | 10.200.1.170 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 4 |
| 16. | 10.200.1.180 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 8 |
| 17. | 10.200.1.185 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 4 |
| 18. | 10.200.1.196 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 4 |
| 19. | 10.200.1.208 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 4 |
| 20. | 10.200.1.209 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 3 |
| 21. | 10.200.1.218 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 4 |
| 22. | 10.200.1.226 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 4 |
| 23. | 10.200.1.234 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Summary | | 14 | 14 | 41 | 20 | 89 |

| 10.201.1.0 | | Risk Level | | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| No. | IP | Critical | High | Medium | Low | Summary |
| 1. | 10.201.1.40 | 1 | 3 | 14 | 1 | 19 |
| 2. | 10.201.1.43 | 1 | 3 | 14 | 1 | 19 |
| 3. | 10.201.1.44 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 4. | 10.201.1.45 | 1 | 3 | 14 | 1 | 19 |
| 5. | 10.201.1.54 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 6. | 10.201.1.55 | 1 | 3 | 14 | 1 | 19 |
| 7. | 10.201.1.57 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 8. | 10.201.1.65 | 1 | 3 | 7 | 0 | 11 |
| 9. | 10.201.1.66 | 1 | 3 | 12 | 1 | 17 |
| 10. | 10.201.1.67 | 1 | 3 | 12 | 1 | 17 |
| 11. | 10.201.1.68 | 1 | 3 | 7 | 0 | 11 |
| 12. | 10.201.1.70 | 1 | 3 | 14 | 1 | 19 |
| 13. | 10.201.1.74 | 1 | 3 | 14 | 1 | 19 |
| 14. | 10.201.1.100 | 3 | 2 | 8 | 0 | 13 |
| 15. | 10.201.1.101 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 6 |
| 16. | 10.201.1.109 | 1 | 3 | 14 | 1 | 19 |
| 17. | 10.201.1.110 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 3 |
| 18. | 10.201.1.112 | 1 | 3 | 14 | 1 | 19 |
| 19. | 10.201.1.113 | 1 | 3 | 12 | 1 | 17 |
| 20. | 10.201.1.119 | 1 | 3 | 14 | 1 | 19 |
| 21. | 10.201.1.124 | 1 | 3 | 12 | 1 | 17 |
| 22. | 10.201.1.126 | 1 | 3 | 12 | 1 | 17 |
| 23. | 10.201.1.127 | 1 | 3 | 14 | 1 | 19 |
| 24. | 10.201.1.128 | 1 | 3 | 12 | 1 | 17 |
| 25. | 10.201.1.135 | 1 | 3 | 14 | 1 | 19 |
| 26. | 10.201.1.197 | 1 | 3 | 14 | 1 | 19 |
| 27. | 10.201.1.200 | 1 | 3 | 12 | 1 | 17 |
| Summary | | 24 | 65 | 283 | 19 | 391 |

| 10.201.2.0 | | Risk Level | | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| No. | IP | Critical | High | Medium | Low | Summary |
| 1. | 10.201.2.15 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2. | 10.201.2.16 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 3. | 10.201.2.160 | 1 | 3 | 7 | 0 | 11 |
| Summary | | 1 | 3 | 7 | 0 | 11 |

| 10.201.10.0 | | Risk Level | | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| No. | IP | Critical | High | Medium | Low | Summary |
| 1. | 10.201.10.1 | 0 | 2 | 9 | 1 | 12 |
| 2. | 10.201.10.11 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| 3. | 10.201.10.19 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 3 |
| 4. | 10.201.10.21 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 0 | 8 |
| 5. | 10.201.10.25 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 0 | 8 |
| 6. | 10.201.10.46 | 1 | 3 | 10 | 0 | 14 |
| 7. | 10.201.10.64 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 0 | 8 |
| 8. | 10.201.10.82 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 0 | 8 |
| 9. | 10.201.10.83 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 0 | 8 |
| 10. | 10.201.10.105 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 0 | 7 |
| 11. | 10.201.10.106 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 0 | 8 |
| 12. | 10.201.10.107 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 0 | 8 |
| 13. | 10.201.10.108 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 0 | 8 |
| 14. | 10.201.10.119 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 0 | 8 |
| 15. | 10.201.10.120 | 1 | 2 | 12 | 1 | 16 |
| Summary | | 12 | 18 | 92 | 4 | 126 |

| 10.203.1.0 | | Risk Level | | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| No. | IP | Critical | High | Medium | Low | Summary |
| 1. | 10.203.1.31 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 4 |
| 2. | 10.203.1.32 | 3 | 2 | 7 | 0 | 12 |
| 3. | 10.203.1.33 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 3 |
| 4. | 10.203.1.37 | 0 | 1 | 9 | 1 | 11 |
| 5. | 10.203.1.38 | 1 | 1 | 11 | 1 | 14 |
| 6. | 10.203.1.39 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 4 |
| 7. | 10.203.1.40 | 1 | 1 | 11 | 1 | 14 |
| 8. | 10.203.1.41 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 4 |
| 9. | 10.203.1.42 | 1 | 2 | 13 | 1 | 17 |
| 10. | 10.203.1.43 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 6 |
| 11. | 10.203.1.44 | 1 | 2 | 13 | 1 | 17 |
| 12. | 10.203.1.45 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 6 |
| 13. | 10.203.1.58 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 |
| 14. | 10.203.1.61 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 |
| 15. | 10.203.1.64 | 1 | 2 | 13 | 1 | 17 |
| 16. | 10.203.1.65 | 1 | 2 | 13 | 1 | 17 |
| 17. | 10.203.1.78 | 1 | 2 | 6 | 0 | 9 |
| 18. | 10.203.1.79 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 4 |
| 19. | 10.203.1.80 | 1 | 2 | 13 | 1 | 17 |
| 20. | 10.203.1.81 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 4 |
| 21. | 10.203.1.82 | 1 | 2 | 13 | 1 | 17 |
| 22. | 10.203.1.83 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 4 |
| 23. | 10.203.1.84 | 1 | 2 | 11 | 1 | 15 |
| 24. | 10.203.1.85 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 4 |
| 25. | 10.203.1.86 | 1 | 2 | 8 | 1 | 12 |
| 26. | 10.203.1.87 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 4 |
| 27. | 10.203.1.88 | 1 | 2 | 11 | 1 | 15 |
| 28. | 10.203.1.89 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 4 |
| 29. | 10.203.1.90 | 1 | 2 | 13 | 1 | 17 |
| 30. | 10.203.1.91 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 4 |
| 31. | 10.203.1.92 | 1 | 2 | 8 | 1 | 12 |
| 32. | 10.203.1.93 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 4 |
| 33. | 10.203.1.94 | 1 | 2 | 13 | 1 | 17 |
| 34. | 10.203.1.95 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 4 |
| 35. | 10.203.1.96 | 1 | 2 | 13 | 1 | 17 |
| 36. | 10.203.1.97 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| 37. | 10.203.1.101 | 1 | 1 | 11 | 1 | 14 |
| 38. | 10.203.1.102 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| 39. | 10.203.1.103 | 1 | 1 | 9 | 1 | 12 |
| 40. | 10.203.1.104 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 4 |
| 41. | 10.203.1.105 | 1 | 1 | 11 | 1 | 14 |
| 42. | 10.203.1.106 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| 43. | 10.203.1.107 | 1 | 1 | 9 | 1 | 12 |
| 44. | 10.203.1.108 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 4 |
| Summary | | 23 | 37 | 316 | 24 | 400 |



**ตารางที่ 4** แสดงตารางแสดงผลช่องโหว่ HP Cloud