



# Metasploitable2

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Report generated by Nessus™

Sun, 04 Jun 2023 10:23:23 EDT

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## TABLE OF CONTENTS

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### Vulnerabilities by Host

• 192.168.50.101.....	4
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Nessus Essentials

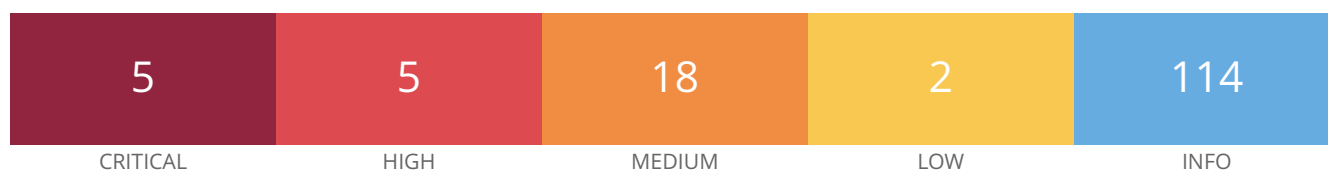
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## **Vulnerabilities by Host**

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**192.168.50.101**



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## Scan Information

Start time: Sun Jun 4 10:03:19 2023

End time: Sun Jun 4 10:23:23 2023

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## Host Information

Netbios Name: METASPLOITABLE

IP: 192.168.50.101

MAC Address: 08:00:27:B6:36:4B

OS: Linux Kernel 2.6 on Ubuntu 8.04 (gutsy)

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## Vulnerabilities

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

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## Synopsis

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

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## Description

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

---

## See Also

<http://www.nessus.org/u?8ebe6246>

<http://www.nessus.org/u?4e287adb>

<http://www.nessus.org/u?cbc3d54e>

<https://access.redhat.com/security/cve/CVE-2020-1745>

<https://access.redhat.com/solutions/4851251>

<http://www.nessus.org/u?dd218234>

<http://www.nessus.org/u?dd772531>

<http://www.nessus.org/u?2a01d6bf>  
<http://www.nessus.org/u?3b5af27e>  
<http://www.nessus.org/u?9dab109f>  
<http://www.nessus.org/u?5eafcf70>

## Solution

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

## Risk Factor

High

## CVSS v3.0 Base Score

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

## CVSS v3.0 Temporal Score

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

## VPR Score

9.0

## CVSS v2.0 Base Score

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

## CVSS v2.0 Temporal Score

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

## References

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

## Plugin Information

Published: 2020/03/24, Modified: 2023/05/31

## Plugin Output

tcp/8009/ajp13

192.168.50.101

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

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

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

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

### Synopsis

The remote web server is obsolete / unsupported.

### Description

According to its version, the Apache Tomcat web server is 5.5.x or earlier. It is, therefore, longer maintained by its vendor or provider.

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

### See Also

<https://tomcat.apache.org/>

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

### Solution

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

### Risk Factor

High

### CVSS v3.0 Base Score

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

### CVSS v2.0 Base Score

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

### Plugin Information

Published: 2023/02/10, Modified: 2023/03/21

### Plugin Output

tcp/8180/www

```
URL : http://192.168.50.101:8180/
Installed version : 5.5
Security End of Life : August 10, 2011
Time since Security End of Life (Est.) : 11 Years, 9 Months, 29 Days | 4314 Total Days
```





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

### Synopsis

The remote SSL certificate uses a weak key.

### Description

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

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

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

### See Also

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

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

### Solution

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

### Risk Factor

Critical

### VPR Score

7.4

### CVSS v2.0 Base Score

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

### CVSS v2.0 Temporal Score

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

### References

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

Exploitable With

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Core Impact (true)

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Plugin Information

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Published: 2008/05/15, Modified: 2020/11/16

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Plugin Output

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tcp/25/smtp

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## 20007 - SSL Version 2 and 3 Protocol Detection

### Synopsis

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

### Description

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

- An insecure padding scheme with CBC ciphers.
- Insecure session renegotiation and resumption schemes.

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

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

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

### See Also

---

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### Solution

---

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

Use TLS 1.2 (with approved cipher suites) or higher instead.

### Risk Factor

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Critical

### CVSS v3.0 Base Score

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## CVSS v2.0 Base Score

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

## Plugin Information

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

## Plugin Output

## tcp/25/smtp

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

## Low Strength Ciphers (&lt;= 64-bit key)

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

## Medium Strength Ciphers (&gt; 64-bit and &lt; 112-bit key, or 3DES)

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

## High Strength Ciphers (&gt;= 112-bit key)

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

The fields above are :

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

- SSLv3 is enabled and the server supports at least one cipher.

Explanation: TLS 1.0 and SSL 3.0 cipher suites may be used with SSLv3

## Low Strength Ciphers (&lt;= 64-bit key)

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

## 33850 - Unix Operating System Unsupported Version Detection

### Synopsis

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

### Description

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

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

### Solution

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

### Risk Factor

Critical

### CVSS v3.0 Base Score

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

### CVSS v2.0 Base Score

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

### References

XREF	IAVA:0001-A-0502
XREF	IAVA:0001-A-0648

### Plugin Information

Published: 2008/08/08, Modified: 2023/05/18

### Plugin Output

tcp/0

```
Ubuntu 8.04 support ended on 2011-05-12 (Desktop) / 2013-05-09 (Server).  
Upgrade to Ubuntu 21.04 / LTS 20.04 / LTS 18.04.
```

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

## 136769 - ISC BIND Service Downgrade / Reflected DoS

### Synopsis

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

### Description

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

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

### See Also

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

### Solution

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

### Risk Factor

Medium

### CVSS v3.0 Base Score

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

### CVSS v3.0 Temporal Score

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

### VPR Score

5.2

### CVSS v2.0 Base Score

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

### CVSS v2.0 Temporal Score

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

### STIG Severity

I

## References

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

## Plugin Information

---

Published: 2020/05/22, Modified: 2020/06/26

## Plugin Output

---

udp/53/dns

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

## 42873 - SSL Medium Strength Cipher Suites Supported (SWEET32)

### Synopsis

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

### Description

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

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

### See Also

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

<https://sweet32.info>

### Solution

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

### Risk Factor

Medium

### CVSS v3.0 Base Score

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

### VPR Score

6.1

### CVSS v2.0 Base Score

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

### References

CVE CVE-2016-2183

### Plugin Information

Published: 2009/11/23, Modified: 2021/02/03



Plugin Output

tcp/25/smtp

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

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

The fields above are :

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

## 90509 - Samba Badlock Vulnerability

### Synopsis

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

### Description

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

### See Also

<http://badlock.org>

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

### Solution

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

### Risk Factor

Medium

### CVSS v3.0 Base Score

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

### CVSS v3.0 Temporal Score

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

### VPR Score

6.7

### CVSS v2.0 Base Score

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

### CVSS v2.0 Temporal Score

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

## References

---

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

## Plugin Information

---

Published: 2016/04/13, Modified: 2019/11/20

## Plugin Output

---

tcp/445/cifs

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

## 10205 - rlogin Service Detection

### Synopsis

The rlogin service is running on the remote host.

### Description

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

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

### Solution

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

### Risk Factor

High

### VPR Score

6.7

### CVSS v2.0 Base Score

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

### References

CVE CVE-1999-0651

### Exploitable With

Metasploit (true)

### Plugin Information

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

### Plugin Output

tcp/513/rlogin

## 10245 - rsh Service Detection

### Synopsis

The rsh service is running on the remote host.

### Description

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

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

### Solution

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

### Risk Factor

High

### VPR Score

6.7

### CVSS v2.0 Base Score

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

### References

CVE CVE-1999-0651

### Exploitable With

Metasploit (true)

### Plugin Information

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

### Plugin Output

tcp/514/rsh

## 12085 - Apache Tomcat Default Files

### Synopsis

The remote web server contains default files.

### Description

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

### See Also

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

[https://www.owasp.org/index.php/Securing\\_tomcat](https://www.owasp.org/index.php/Securing_tomcat)

### Solution

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

### Risk Factor

Medium

### CVSS v3.0 Base Score

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

### CVSS v2.0 Base Score

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

### Plugin Information

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

### Plugin Output

tcp/8180/www

The following default files were found :

<http://192.168.50.101:8180/tomcat-docs/index.html>

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



## 11213 - HTTP TRACE / TRACK Methods Allowed

### Synopsis

Debugging functions are enabled on the remote web server.

### Description

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

### See Also

[https://www.cgisecurity.com/whitehat-mirror/WH-WhitePaper\\_XST\\_ebook.pdf](https://www.cgisecurity.com/whitehat-mirror/WH-WhitePaper_XST_ebook.pdf)

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

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

### Solution

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

### Risk Factor

Medium

### CVSS v3.0 Base Score

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

### CVSS v3.0 Temporal Score

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

### VPR Score

4.0

### CVSS v2.0 Base Score

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

### CVSS v2.0 Temporal Score

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

### References

BID 9506



BID	9561
BID	11604
BID	33374
BID	37995
CVE	CVE-2003-1567
CVE	CVE-2004-2320
CVE	CVE-2010-0386
XREF	CERT:288308
XREF	CERT:867593
XREF	CWE:16
XREF	CWE:200

## Plugin Information

---

Published: 2003/01/23, Modified: 2020/06/12

## Plugin Output

---

tcp/80/www

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

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

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

Nessus sent the following TRACE request :

```
----- snip -----
TRACE /Nessus123992830.html HTTP/1.1
Connection: Close
Host: 192.168.50.101
Pragma: no-cache
User-Agent: Mozilla/4.0 (compatible; MSIE 8.0; Windows NT 5.1; Trident/4.0)
Accept: image/gif, image/x-xbitmap, image/jpeg, image/pjpeg, image/png, */*
Accept-Language: en
Accept-Charset: iso-8859-1,*,utf-8
```

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

and received the following response from the remote server :

```
----- snip -----
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Date: Sun, 04 Jun 2023 14:08:22 GMT
Server: Apache/2.2.8 (Ubuntu) DAV/2
Keep-Alive: timeout=15, max=100
Connection: Keep-Alive
Transfer-Encoding: chunked
Content-Type: message/http
```

```
TRACE /Nessus123992830.html HTTP/1.1
```

```
Connection: Keep-Alive
Host: 192.168.50.101
Pragma: no-cache
User-Agent: Mozilla/4.0 (compatible; MSIE 8.0; Windows NT 5.1; Trident/4.0)
Accept: image/gif, image/x-xbitmap, image/jpeg, image/pjpeg, image/png, */*
Accept-Language: en
Accept-Charset: iso-8859-1,*,utf-8
```

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

## Synopsis

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

## Description

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

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

## See Also

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

## Solution

Upgrade to BIND 9.11.22, 9.16.6, 9.17.4 or later.

## Risk Factor

Medium

## CVSS v3.0 Base Score

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

## CVSS v3.0 Temporal Score

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

## VPR Score

3.6

## CVSS v2.0 Base Score

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

## CVSS v2.0 Temporal Score

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

## STIG Severity

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I

## References

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

## Plugin Information

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

## Plugin Output

---

udp/53/dns

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

## 136808 - ISC BIND Denial of Service

### Synopsis

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

### Description

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

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

### See Also

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

### Solution

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

### Risk Factor

Medium

### CVSS v3.0 Base Score

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

### CVSS v3.0 Temporal Score

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

### VPR Score

5.1

### CVSS v2.0 Base Score

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

### CVSS v2.0 Temporal Score

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

### STIG Severity

I

## References

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

## Plugin Information

---

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

## Plugin Output

---

udp/53/dns

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

## 57608 - SMB Signing not required

### Synopsis

---

Signing is not required on the remote SMB server.

### Description

---

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

### See Also

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

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

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

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

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

### Solution

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

### Risk Factor

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Medium

### CVSS v3.0 Base Score

---

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

### CVSS v3.0 Temporal Score

---

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

### CVSS v2.0 Base Score

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

### CVSS v2.0 Temporal Score

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

### Plugin Information

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

Plugin Output

---

tcp/445/cifs



## 52611 - SMTP Service STARTTLS Plaintext Command Injection

### Synopsis

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

### Description

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

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

### See Also

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

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

### Solution

Contact the vendor to see if an update is available.

### Risk Factor

Medium

### VPR Score

6.3

### CVSS v2.0 Base Score

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

### CVSS v2.0 Temporal Score

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

### References

BID	46767
CVE	CVE-2011-0411
CVE	CVE-2011-1430
CVE	CVE-2011-1431
CVE	CVE-2011-1432

CVE	CVE-2011-1506
CVE	CVE-2011-2165
XREF	CERT:555316

## Plugin Information

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

## Plugin Output

---

tcp/25/smtp

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

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

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

```
220 2.0.0 Ready to start TLS
```

```
250 2.0.0 Ok
```

## 31705 - SSL Anonymous Cipher Suites Supported

### Synopsis

The remote service supports the use of anonymous SSL ciphers.

### Description

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

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

### See Also

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

### Solution

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

### Risk Factor

Low

### CVSS v3.0 Base Score

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

### CVSS v3.0 Temporal Score

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

### VPR Score

3.6

### CVSS v2.0 Base Score

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

### CVSS v2.0 Temporal Score

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

### References

BID 28482

## Plugin Information

Published: 2008/03/28, Modified: 2021/02/03

## Plugin Output

tcp/25/smtp

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

Low Strength Ciphers (<= 64-bit key)

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

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

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

High Strength Ciphers (>= 112-bit key)

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

The fields above are :

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

## 51192 - SSL Certificate Cannot Be Trusted

### Synopsis

---

The SSL certificate for this service cannot be trusted.

### Description

---

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

- First, the top of the certificate chain sent by the server might not be descended from a known public certificate authority. This can occur either when the top of the chain is an unrecognized, self-signed certificate, or when intermediate certificates are missing that would connect the top of the certificate chain to a known public certificate authority.
- Second, the certificate chain may contain a certificate that is not valid at the time of the scan. This can occur either when the scan occurs before one of the certificate's 'notBefore' dates, or after one of the certificate's 'notAfter' dates.
- Third, the certificate chain may contain a signature that either didn't match the certificate's information or could not be verified. Bad signatures can be fixed by getting the certificate with the bad signature to be re-signed by its issuer. Signatures that could not be verified are the result of the certificate's issuer using a signing algorithm that Nessus either does not support or does not recognize.

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

### See Also

---

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

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

### Solution

---

Purchase or generate a proper SSL certificate for this service.

### Risk Factor

---

Medium

### CVSS v3.0 Base Score

---

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

### CVSS v2.0 Base Score

---

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

## Plugin Information

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

## Plugin Output

---

tcp/25/smtp

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

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

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

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

## 15901 - SSL Certificate Expiry

### Synopsis

The remote server's SSL certificate has already expired.

### Description

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

### Solution

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

### Risk Factor

Medium

### CVSS v3.0 Base Score

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

### CVSS v2.0 Base Score

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

### Plugin Information

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

### Plugin Output

tcp/25/smtp

The SSL certificate has already expired :

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

## 45411 - SSL Certificate with Wrong Hostname

### Synopsis

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

### Description

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

### Solution

Purchase or generate a proper SSL certificate for this service.

### Risk Factor

Medium

### CVSS v3.0 Base Score

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

### CVSS v2.0 Base Score

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

### Plugin Information

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

### Plugin Output

tcp/25/smtp

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

```
192.168.50.101
192.168.50.101
```

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

```
ubuntu804-base.localdomain
```