Vulnerability Scanning with OpenVAS

EDA263 Computer Security - Lab 3 Report

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1 Introduction

Every kind of web bussiness need to be bulletproof from network attacks so that customers would receive services without any issues. Simply putting it, system need to have availability, integrity and confidentiality so it can work properly and give services. But here starts the hard part. Between TravelBiscuitAB and its customers lays open network with bad guys waiting in the dark. If system is not specially prepared then probably by default it will have vulnerabilities that will help intruders get inside system, do malicious stuff, and then BAAAM: we have normal day, everything seems fine, we go on lunch and when come back, our screens show the same picture of ransomware: pay or begone. Other scenarios are possible too, specially more silent ones, that no one could notice until too late: leak of sensitive data, falsifications, man in the middle attacks, etc...

TravelBiscuitAB may have After something bad happens it is usually to late, will make you lose a lot of money, trust, face and customers. TravelBiscuitAB need to protect itself from potential attacks. Best way is security by prevention, that is why this default configurations or mistakes, sometimes even dummy and trivial (as they may seem) things have to be removed or repaired. Servers have to be set with security in mind.

Having broad experience and variety of tools we will first scan your system and then show how defenseless it is. It will make you scared. Then we will fix it. This is out job. Make your system waterproof from any leaks. We will not let other humans break into your system and eat your cake.

This report contains details of scan over the host "Rome.Secnet". Reasons to produce this report are:

1. analyze the current security level
2. find vulnerabilities over network ports services,
3. recommend means of fixing this threats and give advice
4. make host system more confident, integrated and raise its availability

Report content is structured in following way:

1. Introduction
2. Vulnerability scanning setup for utility OpenVAS.
3. Results
4. Discussion
5. Conclusions

2 Description of OpenVAS Setup

This security task was made with help of Open Vulnerability Assessment System (OVAS). With goal to perform Network Vulnerability Tests (NVTs) using multiple services and tools of OVAS. This system is being keep as one interface and allows user to perform deep vulnerability scan [1].

Network that scans were performed has logical layout shown in Figure 1. Among 3 hosts in network, we select target of out scan as "rome.secnet" with assumption that other host systems share same settings. Used here OpenVAS is executed from server between our client machine and target "rome.secnet".

Host scanning is method showing how system are open to network. Its also method that may be used by an attacker to search for loophole in a system [2]. Several types of system scans exists, like: port scan, database scan, web app security scan, etc... [3].

This tasks included 3 related scans:

1. port scan: what ports are open with probable services
2. service fingerprint scan: list of services using opened ports
3. network vulnerability scan: list vulnerabilities of system and previously found services using opened ports

This 3 scans are performed in shown order, and settings of next one is based on previous one. This will result in attack tree of vulnerabilities that adverser may use to break into system.

Port scan will result with list of open ports of the host system. Second scan search through these open ports and then generate a fingerprint describing services that are using previously found specific ports.

Fingerprint of each service is containing some chunk of its basic information's, like version of service, operating system, vulnerability issues. Threats are classified from high to low. Also, amount of this chunks lay in simple logs of each port scan. Itself they may be out of classification, but still contain some data that let us to exactly see or guess what operating system is used by host.

Finally full scan is performed for previously found OS and for other vulnerabilities shared between systems. We do it looking for wider range of issues than in previous scan, but skip scans for threats of other types of systems than found one. This scan have similar results to previous one, but for wider range of possible loopholes.

Each scan of some selected service will give result in form of: used port, used service on this port, version of service, level of security risk by using this version of this service, references about detailed issue of this service and logs.

OpenVAS scanner require to be installed on server and then it may be used. NVT to be performed are selected in web-browser interface of OpenVAS. Also selected are port range of scan plus host target.

During selection of ports range, used was optimized OpenVAS default port range that allows to perform scan with reasonable time by only scanning amount of typically used ports.

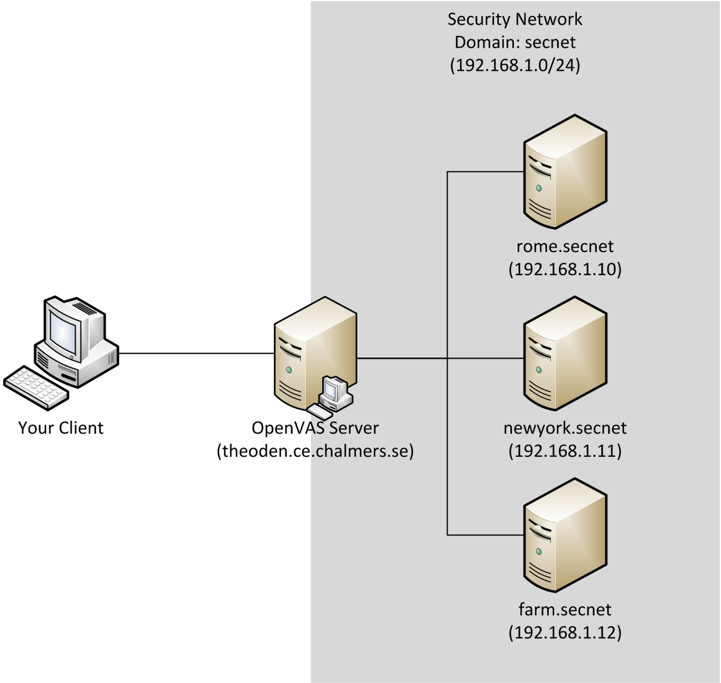
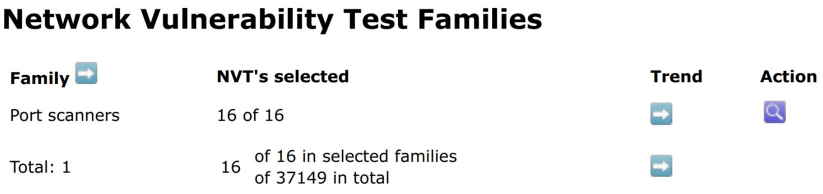


Figure 1: The network setup

2.1 Port Scanning

OpenVAS has a family of Port Scanners with 16 NVT's in Network Vulnerability Test Families that were used to perform the port scanning, as in Figure 2.

Through port scans was made with short amount of time spent, but open ports were clearly shown. After this step, it is known which service ports on the target host are listening for incoming connections.



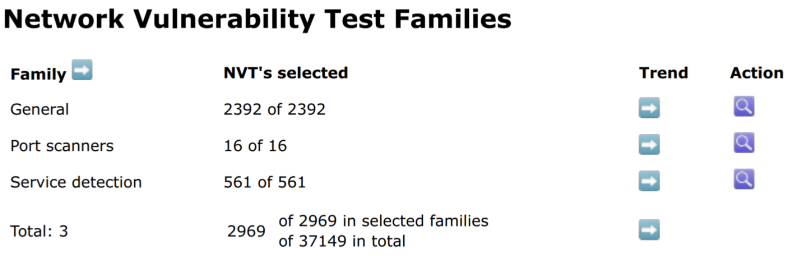
Network Vulnerability Test Families

Family ➡	NVT's selected	Trend	Action
Port scanners	16 of 16	➡	🔍
Total: 1	16 of 16 in selected families of 37149 in total	➡	

Figure 2: Port Scanners NVT

2.2 Service Fingerprinting

Settings used in this scan are displayed in Figure 3



Network Vulnerability Test Families

Family ➡	NVT's selected	Trend	Action
General	2392 of 2392	➡	🔍
Port scanners	16 of 16	➡	🔍
Service detection	561 of 561	➡	🔍
Total: 3	2969 of 2969 in selected families of 37149 in total	➡	

Figure 3: General NVT

This step is meant to identifying information about services hidden behind open ports. NVT selected in this setup were from families of “General” and “Service detection”.

2.2.1 Remote Host Fingerprinting

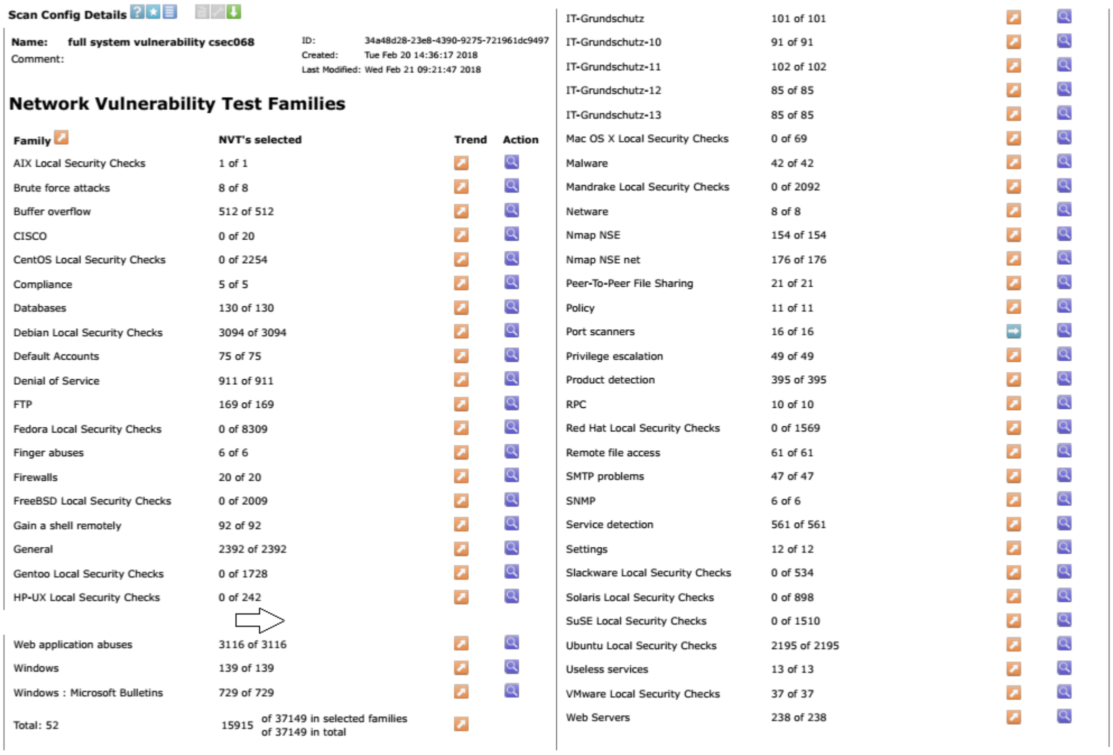
Fingerprinting on host "Rome.Secnet" is to collect chunks of information revealed by services about:

- service version and known vulnerabilities
- machine operating system type and version

2.3 Vulnerability Scanning

During setup of vulnerability scan, we used more than half predefined NVTs, after excluding scans for non matching operating systems. Based on our observation of Second scan result, raised was conclusion that used OS is Ubuntu with services for Windows, so all other systems NVTs scans were disabled. Here OpenVAS would not made wild guess about used OS, but stated that we have Ubuntu. If it would be not clear, it will stated that host system is simply of Unix family.

Scan of services vulnerability was made with setup similar to predefined scan “full and fast” but with "Local Security Checks" family type scans mostly disabled. Enabled ones were for Ubuntu, Windows and VMware, see Figure 4.



Scan Config Details

Name: full system vulnerability csec068
Comment:

ID: 34a48d28-23e8-4390-9275-721961dc9497
Created: Tue Feb 20 14:36:17 2018
Last Modified: Wed Feb 21 09:21:47 2018

Network Vulnerability Test Families

Family	NVT's selected	Trend	Action
AIX Local Security Checks	1 of 1	↗	🔍
Brute force attacks	8 of 8	↗	🔍
Buffer overflow	512 of 512	↗	🔍
CISCO	0 of 20	↗	🔍
CentOS Local Security Checks	0 of 2254	↗	🔍
Compliance	5 of 5	↗	🔍
Databases	130 of 130	↗	🔍
Debian Local Security Checks	3094 of 3094	↗	🔍
Default Accounts	75 of 75	↗	🔍
Denial of Service	911 of 911	↗	🔍
FTP	169 of 169	↗	🔍
Fedora Local Security Checks	0 of 8309	↗	🔍
Finger abuses	6 of 6	↗	🔍
Firewalls	20 of 20	↗	🔍
FreeBSD Local Security Checks	0 of 2009	↗	🔍
Gain a shell remotely	92 of 92	↗	🔍
General	2392 of 2392	↗	🔍
Gentoo Local Security Checks	0 of 1728	↗	🔍
HP-UX Local Security Checks	0 of 242	↗	🔍
IT-Grundschutz	101 of 101	↗	🔍
IT-Grundschutz-10	91 of 91	↗	🔍
IT-Grundschutz-11	102 of 102	↗	🔍
IT-Grundschutz-12	85 of 85	↗	🔍
IT-Grundschutz-13	85 of 85	↗	🔍
Mac OS X Local Security Checks	0 of 69	↗	🔍
Malware	42 of 42	↗	🔍
Mandrake Local Security Checks	0 of 2092	↗	🔍
Netware	8 of 8	↗	🔍
Nmap NSE	154 of 154	↗	🔍
Nmap NSE net	176 of 176	↗	🔍
Peer-To-Peer File Sharing	21 of 21	↗	🔍
Policy	11 of 11	↗	🔍
Port scanners	16 of 16	→	🔍
Privilege escalation	49 of 49	↗	🔍
Product detection	395 of 395	↗	🔍
RPC	10 of 10	↗	🔍
Red Hat Local Security Checks	0 of 1569	↗	🔍
Remote file access	61 of 61	↗	🔍
SMTP problems	47 of 47	↗	🔍
SNMP	6 of 6	↗	🔍
Service detection	561 of 561	↗	🔍
Settings	12 of 12	↗	🔍
Slackware Local Security Checks	0 of 534	↗	🔍
Solaris Local Security Checks	0 of 898	↗	🔍
SuSE Local Security Checks	0 of 1510	↗	🔍
Ubuntu Local Security Checks	2195 of 2195	↗	🔍
Useless services	13 of 13	↗	🔍
VMware Local Security Checks	37 of 37	↗	🔍
Web Servers	238 of 238	↗	🔍
Web application abuses	3116 of 3116	↗	🔍
Windows	139 of 139	↗	🔍
Windows : Microsoft Bulletins	729 of 729	↗	🔍
Total: 52	15915 of 37149 in selected families of 37149 in total	↗	

Figure 4: Vulnerability scan

3 Results

Table 1 show us what ports are opened and what services are probably using them within host "Rome.secnet" with local network IP address 192.168.1.10. Next, fingerprint scan tells what services are exactly there. The services detected are presented in Table 2, even though there are very few of them.

3.1 Port Scanning

When performing a port scan on the system, the ports found to be open are listed in Table 1. Ten TCP opened ports were found. They are pointing to outdated system of host "Rome.netsec" with some part of not really secure services. Unused and ports for deprecated services should be closed. There are suggestions to remove ports 110, 143, 445, 139. Add ports 443, 8443. Disable traffic on port 0. Change services on port 80, 8080.

Also if email retrieval server is present, then it is suggest to use imaps over pop3s (on ports 993, 995), and this service should be located on different server. If we are short on hardware, it is worth to consider VMware and create two VMs - one for web (80, 443, 8080, 8443) and one for email (993, 995). Email access to them should be limited by usage of VPN with authentication.

Web server on port 80 should be kept but other port 443 should be opened with HTTPS server. Packets should be redirected from 80 to 443. Similary, web app server should be not with HTTP but with HTTPS, set on port 8080 or new port 8443.

Services of Microsoft-DS and NetBIOS on ports 445, 139 are very outdated and make system vulnerable to attacks, preferably should be removed.

DNS on port 53 and SSH on 22 should be kept open.

3.2 Port 0

Network traffic sent across the Internet to hosts listening on port 0 might be generated from network attackers or accidentally by applications programmed incorrectly. The response messages that hosts generate in response to port 0 traffic can help attackers learn more about the behavior and potential network vulnerabilities of those devices.

Many internet service providers (ISPs) block traffic on port 0 (both incoming and outgoing messages) to help guard against these exploits.

[1] Includes 'Active Directory: authentication and authorization' and 'SMB: File and printer sharing'.

Table 1: Information about open ports

Port	Service	Info	Advice
0	TCP	Counted 10 opened ports in range	Disable traffic
53	DNS	Domain Name System	Keep
80	HTTP	Web Server	Keep and open 443 with HTTPS
8080	HTTP-alt	Web Apps	Keep or change to 8443 to use HTTPS
143	IMAP	Email retrieval	Remove
993	IMAPS	Secure Email retrieval	Keep if used
445	Microsoft-DS	Microsoft network services [1]	Close
139	NetBIOS	Used by Microsoft-DS	Close
110	POP3	Email retrieval	Close
995	POP3S	Secure Email retrieval	Close
22	SSH	Secure data communication	Keep

3.2.1 IMAP/IMAPS (143, 993) and POP3/POP3S (110, 995)

From this scan one may notice presence of IMAP/IMAPS and POP3/POP3S. POP3 is a plain-text protocol, meaning user credentials and emails are sent in plain text, making it easy to hijack email traffic from/to host Rome.Secnet. POP3 over SSL/TLS routes over a SSL-encrypted port, meaning the data is encrypted rather than sent in plain text. Similar is with IMAP and IMAPS, so during interaction with emails, using only POP3S and IMAPS would raise privacy over usage of standard IMAP and POP3 without SSL.

3.2.2 HTTP (80, 8080)

HTTP uses port 80 and 8080. Port 80 is default port in browsers, when client opens page www.webpage.com its actually opening page on TCP port 80, that is: www.webpage.com:80. After oncoming requests pass throught firewall, they go to webserver (nginx/Apache) on port 80, then are pushed to reverse proxy such as back-end Application Server (django, tomcat, node), Static Website, etc... that are on port 8080. Webserver is usually serving static files and app server serves dynamic ones. App server may be further connected to cache, sql server.

Normal usage for port 80 is an http web server to serve up HTML pages. Port 8080 is the defacto port for listening for proxy servers. The proxy listens on port 8080 and then acts as an intermediary between the client and the web server. The value of the proxy is to apply rules and policy to users and the destination site. Policy could be set to block all users for a site but allow an exception groups. They also would provide a common cache for content but as the internet moves to secure websites that value has diminished. https://www.quora.com/Are-port-80-and-8080-the-same.

We should keep both ports open: 80, 8080. But HTTP should be replaced by secure, encrypted version of HTTPS that include adding port 443 and 8443. Even if "we don't have a login screen" or "we don't serve any sensitive data" in our website, usage of HTTPS is not only about confidentiality of data. It also rises overal security, that is assurance, integration and availability. Supporting HTTPS web site has so much more to offer than just protecting passwords and user's sensitive data. Benefits are:

- HTTPS makes things faster! https://www.httpvshttps.com/
- HTTP/2 is here, that replaces 15+ old HTTP/1.1 protocol and gives benefits like: header compression, a multiplexed connection, request priority, etc...! Popular webbrowsers require HTTPS to get benefits of HTTP/2.
- HTTP will be getting nasty warnings, ie. in form of red padlock!
- Stop 3rd party content injection: When you serve your pages over HTTP, anyone along the transport layer can do basically anything they want to your pages. This is where the integrity aspect of HTTPS comes into play and you can make sure that nobody is going to mess with your content along the way.
- Stop malicious content injection:

  Okay, adverts are pesky and annoying, and arguably don't do any real harm (they do), but a page served over HTTP gives an attacker the opportunity to inject malicious content into a page that is being served up right into the browser of your visitor. This sounds a little too extravagant you might think, but there is a really good, recent example of just how this can be abused.

  The 'Great Cannon of China' as it has been named is an attack tool that was used to launch a notable DDoS attack against GitHub in 2015. In simple terms, the Chinese authorities were intercepting unencrypted traffic and injecting a malicious piece of JavaScript into pages that would continuously submit requests against 2 specific pages on GitHub. These pages hosted technology that would allow users to bypass censorship by the Great Firewall of China and it was probably the hope that GitHub would remove them.
- Deprecating Powerful Features on Insecure Origins of HTTP: Device motion orientation, EME, Fullscreen, Geolocation, getUserMedia(), AppCache
- Better Referrer Data
- iOS and Android upping the ante: ie. Apple doesn't know what type of data your app is going to send or receive and it might not even be private or sensitive; the

standard has been set and if you want your content or API to be consumed by mobile apps, HTTPS is going to be required.

- Brotli Compression requires HTTPS
- Encryption introduces only small server overheads: around 1-3%
- Encryption is not at all expensive (ie. Let's Encrypt by Mozilla serves for free)

Closing port 80 is bad for security. We would lose redirects. Browsers still default to HTTP on port 80. It doesn't make us more secure. Another reason that is often mentioned is that if we close port 80 then no communications can happen over the insecure HTTP protocol and no Man in The Middle attacks can take place as a result. Unfortunately, this just isn't the case. If we close port 80 it doesn't stop the client trying to make their initial connection there and this is where the problem lies. Whether or not we as the host have port 80 open, an attacker can still impersonate us and answer the initial query from the client, which never even needs to reach us. Now, keeping port 80 open doesn't directly solve this, but, if we can catch the client on a previous request and redirect them to port 443 with HTTPS and get a HSTS policy over, we can avoid them using port 80 again in the future. At worst they would hopefully cache the 301 from HTTP to HTTPS for some time and at least get some additional protection.

Keep 80 open. For the foreseeable future the best course of action is to keep port 80 open, respond with 301 redirects to move traffic to port 443 with HTTPS, serve a strong HSTS policy and HSTS preload your domain. In the current situation this is the best we can do until something changes.

3.3 Microsoft-DS (445) and NetBIOS (139)

The two biggest culprits that you need to worry about are the Server Message Block (SMB) protocol, here Microsoft-DS and NetBIOS over TCP/IP. NetBIOD, Microsoft-DS (SMB) and DNS belong to Active Directory Related Ports. Which of these ports actually need to be allowed through the firewall depends on the scenario you're implementing and on your environment.

For instance, support for NetBIOS services may unnecessary in situations where you have newer Windows systems supporting the SMB over IP protocol. Similarly, newer Windows environments make use DNS, instead of Windows for name resolution.

Serving data to users outside of an internal network, public Web servers are typically the first point of contact for an external attack. In addition, internal networking ports are the most revealing and most often attacked ports on a server. Both services can reveal a wealth of security information and are reoccurring vectors for hacks and attacks. They're unnecessary for the operation of a public Web server.

SMB and NetBios/NetBT services are designed to be accessed by trusted clients inside trusted environments. This means that usually it is not a good idea to expose these services directly to the Internet or, in general, to an environment where untrusted clients can directly access these services. Different options are available to mitigate this issue and protect your server or device:

- Disable NetBios/NetBT and SMB services if you are not using them
- Use your firewall to filter inbound connections to SMB and NetBios/NetBT services, and only allow the trusted IPs and hosts.

In addition to the above suggestions, you should install the Operating System security updates as soon as possible and ensure SMBv1 is not in use. If you really want 445 closed, any NAT router or personal firewall should be able to block port 445 from the outside world without trouble. Why to close?

It is true that SMB protocol is comparably fast in gigabit networks for transfering huge files, but we recommend NFS one of the fastest protocols, because it is directly using the TCP/IP Service. NFSv4 comes with hard security so this one should be used. Also good alternative is WebDAV protocol, that is recognized by many clients, for instance the Windows Explorer. It is much more reliable and standardized than SMB/CIFS (the protocol used by Samba). Here is how-to install the Apache-based WebDAV server on Linux. There is also last possibility how to share files in LAN network, that is usage of SSH protocol.

NetBIOS is legacy and you only need it if you are using old applications or old versions of Windows that require it or use WINS. If your running applications or OS's that require it still, NetBIOS is probably not the real problem here. When require netbios?

3.4 SSH on port 22

SSH is typically used to log into a remote machine and execute commands, but it also supports tunneling, forwarding TCP ports and X11 connections; it can transfer files using the associated SSH file transfer (SFTP) or secure copy (SCP) protocols. The standard TCP port 22 has been assigned for contacting SSH servers. It should be keept open.

3.5 Fingerprinting Services

As seen in Table 2, one service was identified from the service fingerprinting scan, a Domain Name System (DNS) server called on software bind 9.7.0-p1 from 2010 and is outdated, when new version is 9.11.

Table 2: Service fingerprint

Port	Service	Version	Issues
53	DNS server	bind 9.7.0-p1	Determine which version of BIND name daemon is running

Vulnerability scan of services fingerprints found other services by their issues. All of listed services are old and outdated, generally from 2010, as in table 3. But outdated may not necessarily mean a security problem if all security fixes are applied. Many supported distributions apply security fixes to the version of software they ship. Having report from OpenVAS that only shows outdated version of service, we have to determine whether the proper security patches have been applied. Also worth noted is that OS of host "Rome.Secnet" that we found is of Ubuntu 10.04 LTS Lucid distribution, that End of Life date is May 9, 2013 for Desktop and April 30, 2015 for Server. After 2013/2015 it was not longer supported, so no new fixed and patches are avaiable for it.

3.5.1 Host "Rome.Secnet" OS

Based on used software, ie. Bind 9.7.0-p1, Apache 2.2.14, Samba 3.47, server OS was determined to be Ubuntu Lucid from 2010, with list of packages. Also by Samba it was assumed that server is part of SMB/Windows workgroup with the name “WORKGROUP” and user "Rome".

All of the aforementioned services have multiple known security vulnerabilities. They should be updated, removed or changed. Summary with issues is in table 2. Best solution would be upgrade of OS to Ubuntu 16.04.3 LTS that has End of Life dated on 2021.

3.5.2 Ports 80/8080, Apache Tomcat, Apache HTTP

Apache Tomcat 6.0.24 is a java servlet/jsp server that was released in 2010 and comes with Apache Coyote-1.1. Apache HTTP web server of version 2.2.14 (Ubuntu) is from 2009.

What is component in Tomcat and what is role of it in Tomcat server? Tomcat - is a web server, which is having the following components:

Table 3: Vulnerability scan fingerprint

Port	**Service**	**Version**	**Issues (mostly outdated, OS end of life with no fixes)**
80	HTTP Web server	Apache HTTP 2.2.14 (Ubuntu)	Replay server type, version and OS
8080	Java servlet/JSP	Apache Tomcat 6.0.24	Replay server type and version.
143 993	IMAP, IMAPS Mail server	Dovecot	-
445	Samba server	3.4.7	Outdated with no new fixes
22	OpenSSH		Outdated with no new fixes
143 110	IMAP, POP3 (STARTTLS)	-	OpenSSL CVE-2014-0224 Man in the Middle Security Bypass Vulnerability
TCP	TCP Timestamps	RFC1323	Guess uptime of system and see if security patches that require reboot has been applied or not.
993, 995	IMAPS POP3S (SSL Ciphers)	-	Services offers ciphers that are to weak and short.

- Catalina - Servlet container name. Catalina is Tomcat's servlet container. Catalina implements Sun Microsystems' specifications for servlet and JavaServer Pages (JSP). In Tomcat, a Realm element represents a "database" of usernames, passwords, and roles (similar to Unix groups) assigned to those users. Different implementations of Realm allow Catalina to be integrated into environments where such authentication information is already being created and maintained, and then use that information to implement Container Managed Security as described in the Servlet Specification

- Jasper - JSP engine

- Coyote - HTTP connector. Coyote is a Connector component for Tomcat that supports the HTTP 1.1 protocol as a web server. This allows Catalina, nominally a Java Servlet or JSP container, to also act as a plain web server that serves local files as HTTP documents. Coyote listens for incoming connections to the server on a specific TCP port and forwards the request to the Tomcat Engine to process the request and send back a response to the requesting client. Another Coyote Connector, Coyote JK, listens similarly but instead forwards its requests to another web server, such as Apache, using the JK protocol. This usually offers better performance.

- Cluster - is load balancer to manage large scale application.

Apache Tomcat is used to deploy Java Servlets and JSPs. So in Java project we can build WAR (Web ARchive) file, and just drop it in the deploy directory in Tomcat. Basically Apache is an HTTP Server, serving HTTP. Tomcat is a Servlet and JSP Server serving Java technologies. Tomcat is a servlet container. A servlet, at the end, is a Java class. JSP files (which are similar to PHP, and older ASP files) are generated into Java code (HttpServlet), which is then compiled to .class files by the server and executed by the Java virtual machine.

Apache is a general-purpose http server, which supports a number of advanced options that Tomcat doesn't. Although Tomcat can be used as a general purpose http server, you can also set up Apache and Tomcat to work together with Apache serving static content and forwarding the requests for dynamic content to Tomcat. Tomcat is primarily an application server, which serves requests to custom-built Java servlets or JSP files on your server. It is usually used in conjunction with the Apache HTTP server (at least in my experience). Use it to manually process incoming requests. The HTTP server, by itself, is best for serving up static content... html files, images, etc.

3.5.3 Ports 445, Samba

The SMB server, Samba, is used for Linux/UNIX program interoperability with Windows. The "file and printer sharing" feature of Linux distros is mostly Samba. Samba is an interpretation of Microsoft's network filesystem. Why are Linux systems defaulting to this Microsoft technology? There are lots of users who require that their Linux boxes be able to participate in a heterogeneous network. SMB is the lowest common denominator that seems to be supported on all common operating systems. Is Microsoft's network filesystem so good? From the perspective that it is everywhere, then yes it is good, but as of version from 2010 what we have here: its bad protocol.

Samba of version 3.4.7 found in fingerprint scan, from 2010, has large problems on links with high latency and security issues. It has far too many redundant commands. Samba clearly works, but it's terribly slow, especially compared to NFS. Microsoft has fixed a lot of this with SMB2. Currently there is SMB3. Samba is good for cases where there's Windows boxen involved in the sharing needs. What would be alternative of Linux-native way to share files and printers across a network? NFS is probably the most standard *nix file sharing protocol. LPR or CUPS is the most common Printing protocol.

Security of Samba 3.4.7 or newer? Some versions of Samba 3.6.3 and lower suffer serious security issues which can allow anonymous users to gain root access to a system from an anonymous connection, through the exploitation of an error in Samba's remote procedure call. On 12 April 2016, Badlock, a crucial security bug in Windows and Samba, was disclosed. Badlock for Samba is referenced by CVE-2016-2118 (SAMR and LSA man in the middle attacks possible). On 24 May 2017, it was announced that a remote code execution vulnerability had been found in Samba named EternalRed or SambaCry, affecting all versions since 3.5.0. This vulnerability was assigned identifier CVE-2017-7494. We may see that old and new versions of Samba has vulnerabilities, they best way is to avoid this service.

3.5.4 Port 22, OpenSSH

OpenSSH 5.3p1, used for secure connections between computers, is of a version from 2010, it is obsolete, but it is not necessarily a security problem.

Should we install new version of OpenSSH? Having recommendation is to install the latest version, but there is no benefit in running the latest version unless you want the latest features. For security, what matters is that you have all the security fixes applied. Many distributions apply security fixes to the version they ship. For example, CentOS 6 still ships OpenSSH 5.3p1 and will be receiving security updates until 2020; CentOS 7, the current release, ships OpenSSH 6.6.1p1. Debian jessie ships OpenSSH 6.7p1 and will also be receiving security updates until 2020, while the latest release stretch ships OpenSSH7.4p1.

In general, we should not install packages outside current distribution for critical infrastructure components such as OpenSSH. If we do, we have to make sure to subscribe to security bulletins and apply security updates as soon as possible. If you just install OpenSSH new version now and forget about it later, we are significantly weakening security of host "Rome.Secnet".

Here we have it on Ubuntu 10.04 Lucid that is no longer supported, so new fixes are not applied to OpenSSH service, like in CentOS 6.9 ported with OpenSSH 5.3p1 - it still has bug fixes and oldest item in changelog is from Aug-03-2017.

If OpenSSH service is needed OS need to be updated to Ubuntu 16.04.3 LTS, otherwise it port has to be closed. But will closing the port successfully mitigate all SSH security issues, no matter the version? Closing external SSH access on servers that don't need them is a good idea regardless. One machine where the security updates are falling behind, or one machine where a user's password or key have been compromised, could get the attacker into your network. It's often a good idea to limit external access to a single gateway machine (or a small set of machines for redundancy) where updates and account are more closely monitored. Closing the port in the firewall will mitigate the issue of direct access. Indirect access (where the attacker gets into the network on a machine that's doing nothing important, and uses that as a relay to get into more important machine) will still be a concern.

3.5.5 Ports 143, 110, 993, 995, POP3, IMAP, POP3S, IMAPS

Pop3 and Imap with STARTTLS itself is not a vulnerability, though it offers a larger attack surface given the complexity of the typical TLS implementation. If we don't need it, this service should be taken down (NIST SP800-123 §4.2.1 PDF). Pop3s and Imaps supports SSLv2/3 and TLSv1 ciphers that are too short and weak, and this ciphers should be disabled.

3.6 Vulnerability Scan

As mentioned in ??, the vulnerability scan revealed the version of many of the system's services and that they are outdated. With outdated software, that is no longer maintained, or with deprecated OS, it is common that there are publicly known vulnerabilities and weaknesses without fixes or patches. OpenVAS classifies the threats found in the vulnerability scan by severity of high, medium and low with additional logs of performed NVS. This threats, high or low level still gave us information required to find what OS is used by host and to gain some information about users.

About services with issues found in host "Rome.Secnet" we may especially say:

- part of used services are tending to have vulnerabilities in old or new versions, had to be replaced by alternative and less bugged, ie. buggy Samba by NFS and LPR or CUPS
- some services versions are outdated or deprecated, ie. OpenSSH
- there are more secure versions of used ones ie. imap when used should be imaps, or pop3 when should be used pop3s,
- these are publicly known vulnerabilities and weaknesses, that attacker may easly use to penetrate system, ie. ssh with weak ciphers,
- OS of host Ubuntu 10.04 is simply deprecated with no new available fixes to is, should be upgraded to newest LTS version

For manually selected vulnerability scans fitting to OS Ubuntu, vulnerabilities found were: 4 High, 9 Medium, 1 Low, 77 Logs and 0 False Positives. Additionally for automatic scan named Full and Fast Ultimate of OpenVAS based on previous results of port scan and fingerprint scan, we found: 6 High, 14 Medium, 2 Low, 61 Logs and 0 False Positives. Last scan with automatic settings called Full and Very Deep Ultimate found: 7 High, 14 Medium, 2 Low, 61 Logs and 0 False Positives. Difference in scan settings were only in selected NVS for OSs. It shows that some services in host OS have vulnerabilities/services not only of Ubuntu, but also of other OSs. Thus we have to secure this host not only for issues known to Ubuntu OS but for matching issues from other distros of Unix family, that make it more complicated. Knowing that host OS is deprecated Ubuntu, attacker may search for critical threats and perform penetration. First required step to rise security is to upgrade system to new LTS Ubuntu, then further security steps should be applied.

Service with issues that were found are:

1. Apache HTTP 2.2.14 server comes with one high and two medium issues:
   - High complex vulnerabilities of multiple issues, that may lead to information disclosure or other attacks. Solution lays in upgrade to Apache 2.2.15 or later. This issue is composed of multiple other issues.
   - Medium issues is of ETag Header Information Disclosure Weakness that allows to gather information about inode and size.
   - Medium issue of 'httpOnly' Cookie Information Disclosure Vulnerability of which successful exploitation will allow attackers to obtain sensitive information that may aid in further attacks.
   - Received response log of HTTP Server type and version shows that host remote web server type is: Apache/2.2.14 (Ubuntu). Solution is to can set the directive 'ServerTokens Prod' to limit the information emanating from the server in its response headers.
2. Apache Tomcat 6.0.24 Java servlet/JSP Web App server has 2 high risk vulnerabilities and few medium ones plus non-marked logs that in descending order are:
   - High vulnerability by containing default files (doumentation, default Servlets and JSPs) that has to be removed from container to prevent guessing of server information.
   - High vulnerability by Transfer-Encoding information disclosure that may lead to leak of privacy and DOS vulnerabilities. Wide range of versions is affected: 6.0.0 to 6.0.27 and 7.0.0. If current version do not contain available fixes, should be upgraded to outside affected range.
   - Medium issue of 'sort' and 'orderBy' Parameters Cross Site Scripting Vulnerabilities. This makes Apache Tomcat prone to multiple cross-site scripting vulnerabilities because it fails to properly sanitize user supplied input.
   - Medium issue of Apache Tomcat Authentication Header Realm Name Information Disclosure Vulnerability. Apache Tomcat is prone to a remote information-disclosure vulnerability. Remote attackers can exploit this issue to obtain the host name or IP address of the Tomcat server. Information harvested may lead to further attacks.
   - Medium vulnerability of security bypass that allows for remote attackers to exploit this issue to obtain the host name or IP address of the Tomcat server. Information harvested may aid in further attacks.

3. Dovecot server of IMAP (STARTTLS), IMAPS, POP3 (STARTTTLS) and POP3d both using OpenSSL and meant to retrieve, send emails were found to have high risk and two medium risk vulnerabilities:

    - The most critical vulnerability is Middle Security Bypass Vulnerability: a session can be hijacked or compromised.
    - OpenSSL uses weak ciphers ie. RC4, DES with short keys of lenght ie. 40. Preferred in descending order are ciphers with key exchange algorithm like ECDH, DH, RSA and encryption algorithms ie. AESGCM, AES256, 3DES, AES. Protocols of SSL 2.0, 3.0 and TLS 1.0 should be disabled. Following configuration of OpenSSL is recommended: ‘ECDH+AESGCM:DH+AESGCM:ECDH+AES256:DH+AES256: ECDH+AES128:DH+AES:ECDH+3DES:DH+3DES:RSA+AESGCM: RSA+AES:RSA+3DES:!aNUL
    - Other medium issue lays in POODLE SSLv3 Protocol CBC ciphers Information Disclosure Vulnerability. The POODLE attack can be used against any system or application that supports SSL 3.0 with CBC mode ciphers. This affects most current browsers and websites, but also includes any software that either references a vulnerable SSL/TLS library (e.g. OpenSSL) or implements the SSL/TLS protocol suite itself. By exploiting this vulnerability in a likely web-based scenario, an attacker can gain access to sensitive data passed within the encrypted web session, such as passwords, cookies and other authentication tokens that can then be used to gain more complete access to a website (impersonating that user, accessing database content, etc.). Recommended are following upgrades: OpenSSL 1.0.1 users should upgrade to 1.0.1j, OpenSSL 1.0.0 users should upgrade to 1.0.0o, OpenSSL 0.9.8 users should upgrade to 0.9.8zc.
    - The SSL certificate of the remote service expired 2015-12-04 15:16:06 GMT! Certificate should be reneved.

4. Remaining security risks classified as medium threats were a denial-of-service vulnerability in the SMB server Samba, risk of information-disclosure by the OpenSSH server and one vulnerability related to giving away timestamps, which can potentially open the system for denial-of-service attacks.

5. One threat were classified as low risk, the DNS server bind. The issues related to system’s version of bind is mostly related to availability issues, as in cause the DNS server to crash or denial-of-service.

6. Open-ssh server has one medium issue, that is Forced Command Handling Information Disclosure Vulnerability. It reveals version of OpensSSH, that attacker may use to find well know vulnerabilities of this service.

7. BIND DNS has one low NVT issue that lets to determine which version of BIND name daemon is running. Using the ’version’ directive in the ’options’ section will block the ’version.bind’ query, but it will not log such attempts. Its still better to hide any information about host system from disclosure.

4 Discussion Conclusion

First scan of opened ports allowed us to find what kind of services host is having open. Together they compose to web application with email box, files transfer from to Windows workgroup, remote connection and web page hosting. No directly unexpected ports were found, but still some ports should be closed, other opened and else redirected.

Second scan showed what kind of operating system host has. It is deprecated version of Ubuntu 10.04 LTS with passed End of Life Data, no longer maintained, fixes and patched. Many of its services has vulnerabilities that may be used to penetrate system, steal privacy and do denial of service for users. Already here vulnerability issues were found.

Third set of vulnerability scans allowed us to see more vulnerabilities, explicit issues for Ubuntu were found and then implicit issues from other OS tend to appear in host system too. Primary reason for issues were outdated system with outdated services without no new patches, layman configuration with garbage files left, configuration left for spying general services information, weak ciphers in OpenSSL.

Recommended is to upgrade OS to new version with LTS, like Ubuntu 16.04 LTS with End of Life Data at 2021. Then delete default files from Apache Tomcat Container. Set flags hiding services information. Disable SSL 2/3, TLS 1 in Dovecot. Use strong ciphers for SSH. Configure OpenSSL with: ECDH+AESGCM: DH+AESGCM:ECDH+AES256: DH+AES256:ECDH+AES128: DH+AES:ECDH+3DES: DH+3DES:RSA+AESGCM: RSA+AES: RSA+3DES:!aNULL:!MD5. Change Samba to NFS or stay only with SSH. Open HTTPS web HTTP server on port 443 and HTTPS web app server on port 8080/8443 with reverted proxy of port 80 with HTTP.

Conclusion is stated as the host “Rome.Secnet” is not secure, because of outdated OS and software. The host could be considered initially secure after upgrade and update. After recommended setup is done, further checks should be performed with new security evaluation.

References

[1] OpenVAS. *About OpenVAS*. 2015. URL: http://www.openvas.org/about.html (visited on 03/03/2015).

[2] Wikipedia. *Vulnerability scanner*. 2014. URL: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vulnerability_scanner (visited on 03/03/2015).

[3] The Government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region. *AN OVERVIEW OF VULNERABILITY SCANNERS*. 2008. URL: http://www.infosec.gov.hk/english/technical/files/vulnerability.pdf (visited on 03/03/2015).

A Report from OpenVAS Vulnerability Scanning

Scan Report

February 25, 2018

Summary

This document reports on the results of an automatic security scan. The scan started at Sun Feb 25 07:38:09 2018 UTC and ended at Sun Feb 25 08:04:06 2018 UTC. The report first summarises the results found. Then, for each host, the report describes every issue found. Please consider the advice given in each description, in order to rectify the issue.

Contents

1 Result Overview

Host	Most Severe Result(s)	High	Medium	Low	Log	False Positives
192.168.1.10 (rome.secnet)	Severity: High	7	14	2	61	0
Total: 1		7	14	2	61	0

Vendor security updates are not trusted.
Overrides are on. When a result has an override, this report uses the threat of the override.
Notes are included in the report.
This report might not show details of all issues that were found.
It only lists hosts that produced issues.
Issues with the threat level "Debug" are not shown.

This report contains all 84 results selected by the filtering described above. Before filtering there were 85 results.

2 Results per Host

2.1 192.168.1.10

Host scan start	Sun Feb 25 07:38:14 2018 UTC
Host scan end	Sun Feb 25 08:04:06 2018 UTC

Service (Port)	Threat Level
http (80/tcp)	High
http-alt (8080/tcp)	High
imap (143/tcp)	High
imaps (993/tcp)	High
pop3 (110/tcp)	High
pop3s (995/tcp)	High
http (80/tcp)	Medium
http-alt (8080/tcp)	Medium
imaps (993/tcp)	Medium
pop3s (995/tcp)	Medium
general/tcp	Medium
netbios-ssn (139/tcp)	Medium
ssh (22/tcp)	Medium
domain (53/tcp)	Low
general/icmp	Low
http (80/tcp)	Log
http-alt (8080/tcp)	Log
imap (143/tcp)	Log
imaps (993/tcp)	Log
pop3 (110/tcp)	Log

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Service (Port)	Threat Level
pop3s (995/tcp)	Log
general/tcp	Log
netbios-ssn (139/tcp)	Log
ssh (22/tcp)	Log
domain (53/tcp)	Log
general/icmp	Log
domain (53/udp)	Log
general/CPE-T	Log
general/HOST-T	Log
general/SMBClient	Log
microsoft-ds (445/tcp)	Log
netbios-ns (137/udp)	Log

2.1.1 High http (80/tcp)

High (CVSS: 10.0)
NVT: Apache Multiple Security Vulnerabilities

```
 Summary:
 Apache is prone to multiple vulnerabilities.
These issues may lead to information disclosure or other attacks.
Apache versions prior to 2.2.15 are affected.
 Solution:
 Upgrade to  Apache 2.2.15 or Later.
```

OID of test routine: 1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.100514

References

```
CVE: CVE-2010-0425, CVE-2010-0434, CVE-2010-0408, CVE-2007-6750
BID:38494, 38491
Other:
  URL:http://www.securityfocus.com/bid/38494
   URL:http://httpd.apache.org/security/vulnerabilities_22.html
   URL:http://httpd.apache.org/
   URL:https://issues.apache.org/bugzilla/show_bug.cgi?id=48359
   URL:http://svn.apache.org/viewvc?view=revision&amp;revision=917870
```

[return to 192.168.1.10]

2.1.2 High http-alt (8080/tcp)

High (CVSS: 6.8)
NVT: Apache Tomcat servlet/JSP container default files

```
Default files, such as documentation, default Servlets and JSPs were found on
the Apache Tomcat servlet/JSP container.
Remove default files, example JSPs and Servlets from the Tomcat
Servlet/JSP container.
These files should be removed as they may help an attacker to guess the
exact version of Apache Tomcat which is running on this host and may provide
other useful information.
The following default files were found :
/examples/servlets/index.html
/examples/jsp/snp/snoop.jsp
/examples/jsp/index.html
```

OID of test routine: 1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.12085

High (CVSS: 6.4)
NVT: Apache Tomcat 'Transfer-Encoding' Information Disclosure and Denial Of Service Vulnerabilities

Product detection result

```
cpe:/a:apache:tomcat:6.0.24
Detected by Apache Tomcat Version Detection (OID: 1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.800371)
```

```
 Summary:
 Apache Tomcat is prone to multiple remote vulnerabilities including
information-disclosure and denial-of-service issues.
Remote attackers can exploit these issues to cause denial-of-service
conditions or gain access to potentially sensitive information;
information obtained may lead to further attacks.
The following versions are affected:
Tomcat 5.5.0 to 5.5.29 Tomcat 6.0.0 to 6.0.27 Tomcat 7.0.0
Tomcat 3.x, 4.x, and 5.0.x may also be affected.
 Solution:
 The vendor released updates. Please see the references for more
information.
```

OID of test routine: 1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.100712

References

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```
CVE: CVE-2010-2227
BID:41544
Other:
  URL:https://www.securityfocus.com/bid/41544
   URL:http://tomcat.apache.org/security-5.html
   URL:http://tomcat.apache.org/security-6.html
   URL:http://tomcat.apache.org/security-7.html
   URL:http://tomcat.apache.org/
   URL:http://www.securityfocus.com/archive/1/512272
```

[return to 192.168.1.10]

2.1.3 High imap (143/tcp)

High (CVSS: 6.8)
NVT: OpenSSL CCS Man in the Middle Security Bypass Vulnerability (STARTTLS Check)

OID of test routine: 1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.105043

References

```
CVE: CVE-2014-0224
BID:67899
Other:
  URL:http://www.securityfocus.com/bid/67899
   URL:http://openssl.org/
```

[return to 192.168.1.10]

2.1.4 High imaps (993/tcp)

High (CVSS: 6.8)
NVT: OpenSSL CCS Man in the Middle Security Bypass Vulnerability

OID of test routine: 1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.105042

References

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. . . continued from previous page . . .

```
CVE: CVE-2014-0224
BID:67899
Other:
  URL:http://www.securityfocus.com/bid/67899
   URL:http://openssl.org/
```

[return to 192.168.1.10]

2.1.5 High pop3 (110/tcp)

High (CVSS: 6.8)
NVT: OpenSSL CCS Man in the Middle Security Bypass Vulnerability (STARTTLS Check)

OID of test routine: 1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.105043

References

```
CVE: CVE-2014-0224
BID:67899
Other:
  URL:http://www.securityfocus.com/bid/67899
   URL:http://openssl.org/
```

[return to 192.168.1.10]

2.1.6 High pop3s (995/tcp)

High (CVSS: 6.8)
NVT: OpenSSL CCS Man in the Middle Security Bypass Vulnerability

OID of test routine: 1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.105042

References

```
CVE: CVE-2014-0224
BID:67899
Other:
  URL:http://www.securityfocus.com/bid/67899
   URL:http://openssl.org/
```

[return to 192.168.1.10]

2.1.7 Medium http (80/tcp)

Medium (CVSS: 4.3)
NVT: Apache Web Server ETag Header Information Disclosure Weakness

```
Information that was gathered:
Inode: 152086
Size: 177
```

OID of test routine: 1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.103122

References

```
CVE: CVE-2003-1418
BID:6939
Other:
  URL:https://www.securityfocus.com/bid/6939
   URL:http://httpd.apache.org/docs/mod/core.html#fileetag
   URL:http://www.openbsd.org/errata32.html
   URL:http://support.novell.com/docs/Tids/Solutions/10090670.html
```

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

```
  Summary:
  This host is running Apache HTTP Server and is prone to cookie
  information disclosure vulnerability.
  Vulnerability 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.
  Impact:
  Successful exploitation will allow attackers to obtain sensitive information
  that may aid in further attacks.
  Impact Level: Application
  Affected Software/OS:
  Apache HTTP Server versions 2.2.0 through 2.2.21
  Solution:
  Upgrade to Apache HTTP Server version 2.2.22 or later,
  For updates refer to http://httpd.apache.org/
```

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OID of test routine: 1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.902830

References

```
CVE: CVE-2012-0053
BID:51706
Other:
  URL:http://osvdb.org/78556
   URL:http://secunia.com/advisories/47779
   URL:http://www.exploit-db.com/exploits/18442
   URL:http://rhn.redhat.com/errata/RHSA-2012-0128.html
   URL:http://httpd.apache.org/security/vulnerabilities_22.html
   URL:http://svn.apache.org/viewvc?view=revision&amp;revision=1235454
   URL:http://lists.opensuse.org/opensuse-security-announce/2012-02/msg00026.htm
↪l
```

[return to 192.168.1.10]

2.1.8 Medium http-alt (8080/tcp)

Medium (CVSS: 4.3)
NVT: Apache Tomcat ’sort’ and ’orderBy’ Parameters Cross Site Scripting Vulnerabilities

Product detection result

```
cpe:/a:apache:tomcat:6.0.24
Detected by Apache Tomcat Version Detection (OID: 1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.800371)
```

```
 Summary:
 Apache Tomcat is prone to multiple cross-site scripting
vulnerabilities because it fails to properly sanitize user-
supplied input.
An attacker may leverage these issues to execute arbitrary script code
in the browser of an unsuspecting user in the context of the affected
site. This may let the attacker steal cookie-based authentication
credentials and launch other attacks.
 Solution:
 Updates are available; please see the references for more information.
```

OID of test routine: 1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.103032

References

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```
CVE: CVE-2010-4172
BID:45015
Other:
  URL:https://www.securityfocus.com/bid/45015
   URL:http://tomcat.apache.org/security-6.html
   URL:http://tomcat.apache.org/security-7.html
   URL:http://tomcat.apache.org/security-6.html
   URL:http://tomcat.apache.org/security-7.html
   URL:http://jakarta.apache.org/tomcat/
   URL:http://www.securityfocus.com/archive/1/514866
```

Medium (CVSS: 2.6)
NVT: Apache Tomcat Authentication Header Realm Name Information Disclosure Vulnerability

Product detection result

```
cpe:/a:apache:tomcat:6.0.24
Detected by Apache Tomcat Version Detection (OID: 1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.800371)
```

```
 Summary:
 Apache Tomcat is prone to a remote information-disclosure
vulnerability.
Remote attackers can exploit this issue to obtain the host name or IP
address of the Tomcat server. Information harvested may lead to
further attacks.
The following versions are affected:
Tomcat 5.5.0 through 5.5.29 Tomcat 6.0.0 through 6.0.26
Tomcat 3.x, 4.0.x, and 5.0.x may also be affected.
 Solution:
 Updates are available. Please see the references for more information.
```

OID of test routine: 1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.100598

References

```
CVE: CVE-2010-1157
BID:39635
Other:
  URL:http://www.securityfocus.com/bid/39635
   URL:http://tomcat.apache.org/security-5.html
   URL:http://tomcat.apache.org/security-6.html
   URL:http://tomcat.apache.org/
   URL:http://svn.apache.org/viewvc?view=revision&amp;revision=936540
   URL:http://svn.apache.org/viewvc?view=revision&amp;revision=936541
   URL:http://www.securityfocus.com/archive/1/510879
```

Medium (CVSS: 2.6)
NVT: Apache Tomcat Security bypass vulnerability

Product detection result

```
cpe:/a:apache:tomcat:6.0.24
Detected by Apache Tomcat Version Detection (OID: 1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.800371)
```

```
  Summary:
  This host is running Apache Tomcat server and is prone to security
  bypass vulnerability.
  Vulnerability Insight:
  The flaw is caused by 'realm name' in the 'WWW-Authenticate' HTTP header for
  'BASIC' and 'DIGEST' authentication that might allow remote attackers to
  discover the server's hostname or IP address by sending a request for a
  resource.
  Impact:
  Remote attackers can exploit this issue to obtain the host name or IP address
  of the Tomcat server. Information harvested may aid in further attacks.
  Impact Level: Application
  Affected Software/OS:
  Apache Tomcat version 5.5.0 to 5.5.29
  Apache Tomcat version 6.0.0 to 6.0.26
  Solution:
  Upgrade to the latest version of Apache Tomcat 5.5.30 or 6.0.27 or later,
  For updates refer to http://tomcat.apache.org
```

OID of test routine: 1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.901114

References

```
CVE: CVE-2010-1157
BID:39635
Other:
  URL:http://tomcat.apache.org/security-5.html
   URL:http://tomcat.apache.org/security-6.html
   URL:http://www.securityfocus.com/archive/1/510879
```

[return to 192.168.1.10]

2.1.9 Medium imaps (993/tcp)

Medium (CVSS: 4.3)
NVT: Check for SSL Weak Ciphers

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```
Weak ciphers offered by this service:
  SSL3_RSA_RC4_40_MD5
  SSL3_RSA_RC4_128_MD5
  SSL3_RSA_RC4_128_SHA
  SSL3_RSA_RC2_40_MD5
  SSL3_RSA_DES_40_CBC_SHA
  SSL3_EDH_RSA_DES_40_CBC_SHA
  SSL3_ADH_RC4_40_MD5
  SSL3_ADH_RC4_128_MD5
  SSL3_ADH_DES_40_CBC_SHA
  TLS1_RSA_RC4_40_MD5
  TLS1_RSA_RC4_128_MD5
  TLS1_RSA_RC4_128_SHA
  TLS1_RSA_RC2_40_MD5
  TLS1_RSA_DES_40_CBC_SHA
  TLS1_EDH_RSA_DES_40_CBC_SHA
  TLS1_ADH_RC4_40_MD5
  TLS1_ADH_RC4_128_MD5
  TLS1_ADH_DES_40_CBC_SHA
```

OID of test routine: 1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.103440

Medium (CVSS: 4.3)
NVT: POODLE SSLv3 Protocol CBC ciphers Information Disclosure Vulnerability

OID of test routine: 1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.802087

References

```
CVE: CVE-2014-3566
BID:70574
Other:
  URL:http://osvdb.com/113251
   URL:https://www.openssl.org/~bodo/ssl-poodle.pdf
   URL:https://www.imperialviolet.org/2014/10/14/poodle.html
   URL:https://www.dfranke.us/posts/2014-10-14-how-poodle-happened.html
   URL:http://googleonlinesecurity.blogspot.in/2014/10/this-poodle-bites-exploit
↪ing-ssl-30.html
```

Medium (CVSS: 0.0)
NVT: SSL Certificate Expiry

```
The SSL certificate of the remote service expired 2015-12-04 15:16:06 GMT!
```

OID of test routine: 1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.15901

[return to 192.168.1.10]

2.1.10 Medium pop3s (995/tcp)

Medium (CVSS: 4.3)
NVT: Check for SSL Weak Ciphers

```
Weak ciphers offered by this service:
  SSL3_RSA_RC4_40_MD5
  SSL3_RSA_RC4_128_MD5
  SSL3_RSA_RC4_128_SHA
  SSL3_RSA_RC2_40_MD5
  SSL3_RSA_DES_40_CBC_SHA
  SSL3_EDH_RSA_DES_40_CBC_SHA
  SSL3_ADH_RC4_40_MD5
  SSL3_ADH_RC4_128_MD5
  SSL3_ADH_DES_40_CBC_SHA
  TLS1_RSA_RC4_40_MD5
  TLS1_RSA_RC4_128_MD5
  TLS1_RSA_RC4_128_SHA
  TLS1_RSA_RC2_40_MD5
  TLS1_RSA_DES_40_CBC_SHA
  TLS1_EDH_RSA_DES_40_CBC_SHA
  TLS1_ADH_RC4_40_MD5
  TLS1_ADH_RC4_128_MD5
  TLS1_ADH_DES_40_CBC_SHA
```

OID of test routine: 1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.103440

Medium (CVSS: 4.3)
NVT: POODLE SSLv3 Protocol CBC ciphers Information Disclosure Vulnerability

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OID of test routine: 1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.802087

References

```
CVE: CVE-2014-3566
BID:70574
Other:
  URL:http://osvdb.com/113251
   URL:https://www.openssl.org/~bodo/ssl-poodle.pdf
   URL:https://www.imperialviolet.org/2014/10/14/poodle.html
   URL:https://www.dfranke.us/posts/2014-10-14-how-poodle-happened.html
   URL:http://googleonlinesecurity.blogspot.in/2014/10/this-poodle-bites-exploit
↪ing-ssl-30.html
```

Medium (CVSS: 0.0)
NVT: SSL Certificate Expiry

```
The SSL certificate of the remote service expired 2015-12-04 15:16:06 GMT!
```

OID of test routine: 1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.15901

[return to 192.168.1.10]

2.1.11 Medium general/tcp

Medium (CVSS: 2.6)
NVT: TCP timestamps

```
It was detected that the host implements RFC1323.
The following timestamps were retrieved with a delay of 1 seconds in-between:
Paket 1: 404802583
Paket 2: 404802685
```

OID of test routine: 1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.80091

References

```
Other:
  URL:http://www.ietf.org/rfc/rfc1323.txt
```

[return to 192.168.1.10]

2.1.12 Medium netbios-ssn (139/tcp)

Medium (CVSS: 5.0)
NVT: Samba Multiple Remote Denial of Service Vulnerabilities

```
 Summary:
 Samba is prone to multiple remote denial-of-service vulnerabilities.
An attacker can exploit these issues to crash the application, denying
service to legitimate users.
Versions prior to Samba 3.4.8 and 3.5.2 are vulnerable.
 Solution:
 Updates are available. Please see the references for more information.
```

OID of test routine: 1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.100644

References

```
CVE: CVE-2010-1635
BID:40097
Other:
  URL:http://www.securityfocus.com/bid/40097
   URL:https://bugzilla.samba.org/show_bug.cgi?id=7254
   URL:http://samba.org/samba/history/samba-3.4.8.html
   URL:http://samba.org/samba/history/samba-3.5.2.html
   URL:http://www.samba.org
```

[return to 192.168.1.10]

2.1.13 Medium ssh (22/tcp)

Medium (CVSS: 3.5)
NVT: openssh-server Forced Command Handling Information Disclosure Vulnerability

```
According to its banner, the version of OpenSSH installed on the remote
host is older than 5.7:
 ssh-2.0-openssh_5.3p1 debian-3ubuntu7
```

OID of test routine: 1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.103503

References

```
CVE: CVE-2012-0814
```

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```
BID:51702
Other:
  URL:http://www.securityfocus.com/bid/51702
   URL:http://bugs.debian.org/cgi-bin/bugreport.cgi?bug=657445
   URL:http://packages.debian.org/squeeze/openssh-server
   URL:https://downloads.avaya.com/css/P8/documents/100161262
```

[return to 192.168.1.10]

2.1.14 Low domain (53/tcp)

Low (CVSS: 5.0)
NVT: Determine which version of BIND name daemon is running

```
BIND 'NAMED' is an open-source DNS server from ISC.org.
Many proprietary DNS servers are based on BIND source code.
The BIND based NAMED servers (or DNS servers) allow remote users
to query for version and type information.  The query of the CHAOS
TXT record 'version.bind', will typically prompt the server to send
the information back to the querying source.
The remote bind version is : 9.7.0-P1
Solution :
Using the 'version' directive in the 'options' section will block
the 'version.bind' query, but it will not log such attempts.
```

OID of test routine: 1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.10028

[return to 192.168.1.10]

2.1.15 Low general/icmp

Low (CVSS: 0.0)
NVT: Record route

```
Here is the route recorded between 192.168.1.1 and 192.168.1.10 :
192.168.1.10.
192.168.1.10.
```

OID of test routine: 1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.12264

[return to 192.168.1.10]

2.1.16 Log http (80/tcp)

Log
NVT:

```
Open port.
```

OID of test routine: 0

Log (CVSS: 0.0)
NVT: HTTP Server type and version

```
The remote web server type is :
Apache/2.2.14 (Ubuntu)
Solution : You can set the directive 'ServerTokens Prod' to limit
the information emanating from the server in its response headers.
```

OID of test routine: 1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.10107

Log (CVSS: 0.0)
NVT: Services

```
A web server is running on this port
```

OID of test routine: 1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.10330

Log (CVSS: 0.0)
NVT: Directory Scanner

```
The following directories were discovered:
/cgi-bin, /icons
While this is not, in and of itself, a bug, you should manually inspect
these directories to ensure that they are in compliance with company
security standards
```

OID of test routine: 1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.11032

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References

```
Other:
  OWASP:OWASP-CM-006
```

Log (CVSS: 0.0)
NVT: wapiti (NASL wrapper)

```
wapiti could not be found in your system path.
OpenVAS was unable to execute wapiti and to perform the scan you
requested.
Please make sure that wapiti is installed and that wapiti is
available in the PATH variable defined for your environment.
```

OID of test routine: 1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.80110

Log (CVSS: 0.0)
NVT: Apache Web ServerVersion Detection

```
Detected Apache version: 2.2.14
Location: 80/tcp
CPE: cpe:/a:apache:http_server:2.2.14
Concluded from version identification result:
Server: Apache/2.2.14
```

OID of test routine: 1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.900498

[return to 192.168.1.10]

2.1.17 Log http-alt (8080/tcp)

Log
NVT:

```
Open port.
```

OID of test routine: 0

Log (CVSS: 0.0)
NVT: HTTP Server type and version

```
The remote web server type is :
Apache-Coyote/1.1
and the 'ServerTokens' directive is ProductOnly
Apache does not permit to hide the server type.
```

OID of test routine: 1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.10107

Log (CVSS: 0.0)
NVT: Services

```
A web server is running on this port
```

OID of test routine: 1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.10330

Log (CVSS: 0.0)
NVT: Web mirroring

```
The following CGI have been discovered :
Syntax : cginame (arguments [default value])
/examples/servlets/servlet/RequestParamExample (firstname [] lastname [] )
/examples/jsp/jsp2/el/implicit-objects.jsp (foo [bar] )
/examples/jsp/jsp2/el/functions.jsp (foo [JSP+2.0] )
/examples/servlets/servlet/CookieExample (cookiename [] cookievalue [] )
/examples/servlets/servlet/SessionExample;jsessionid=B238ED29D00E87A60B10880058D
↪1BC11 (dataname [] datavalue [] )
```

OID of test routine: 1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.10662

Log (CVSS: 0.0)
NVT: Directory Scanner

```
The following directories were discovered:
/docs, /examples
While this is not, in and of itself, a bug, you should manually inspect
these directories to ensure that they are in compliance with company
security standards
```

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OID of test routine: 1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.11032

References

```
Other:
  OWASP:OWASP-CM-006
```

Log (CVSS: 0.0)
NVT: Apache Tomcat Version Detection

```
Detected Apache Tomcat version: 6.0.24
Location: 8080/tcp
CPE: cpe:/a:apache:tomcat:6.0.24
Concluded from version identification result:
Apache Tomcat/6.0.24
```

OID of test routine: 1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.800371

Log (CVSS: 0.0)
NVT: wapiti (NASL wrapper)

```
wapiti could not be found in your system path.
OpenVAS was unable to execute wapiti and to perform the scan you
requested.
Please make sure that wapiti is installed and that wapiti is
available in the PATH variable defined for your environment.
```

OID of test routine: 1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.80110

[return to 192.168.1.10]

2.1.18 Log imap (143/tcp)

Log
NVT:

```
Open port.
```

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OID of test routine: 0

Log (CVSS: 0.0)
NVT: Services

```
An IMAP server is running on this port
```

OID of test routine: 1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.10330

Log (CVSS: 0.0)
NVT: IMAP STARTTLS Detection

```
 Summary:
 The remote IMAP Server supports the STARTTLS command.
```

OID of test routine: 1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.105007

Log (CVSS: 0.0)
NVT: IMAP Banner

```
The remote imap server banner is :
* OK [CAPABILITY IMAP4rev1 LITERAL+ SASL-IR LOGIN-REFERRALS ID ENABLE STARTTLS L
↪OGINDISABLED] Dovecot ready.
```

OID of test routine: 1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.11414

[return to 192.168.1.10]

2.1.19 Log imaps (993/tcp)

Log
NVT:

```
Open port.
```

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OID of test routine: 0

Log (CVSS: 0.0)
NVT: Services

```
A TLSv1 server answered on this port
```

OID of test routine: 1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.10330

Log (CVSS: 0.0)
NVT: Services

```
An IMAP server is running on this port through SSL
```

OID of test routine: 1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.10330

Log (CVSS: 0.0)
NVT: IMAP Banner

```
The remote imap server banner is :
* OK [CAPABILITY IMAP4rev1 LITERAL+ SASL-IR LOGIN-REFERRALS ID ENABLE AUTH=PLAIN
↪] Dovecot ready.
```

OID of test routine: 1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.11414

Log (CVSS: 0.0)
NVT: Check for SSL Ciphers

```
Service supports SSLv2 ciphers.
Service supports SSLv3 ciphers.
Service supports TLSv1 ciphers.
Medium ciphers offered by this service:
  SSL3_RSA_DES_192_CBC3_SHA
  SSL3_EDH_RSA_DES_192_CBC3_SHA
```

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```
  SSL3_ADH_DES_192_CBC_SHA
  SSL3_DHE_RSA_WITH_AES_128_SHA
  SSL3_ADH_WITH_AES_128_SHA
  TLS1_RSA_DES_192_CBC3_SHA
  TLS1_EDH_RSA_DES_192_CBC3_SHA
  TLS1_ADH_DES_192_CBC_SHA
  TLS1_DHE_RSA_WITH_AES_128_SHA
  TLS1_ADH_WITH_AES_128_SHA
Weak ciphers offered by this service:
  SSL3_RSA_RC4_40_MD5
  SSL3_RSA_RC4_128_MD5
  SSL3_RSA_RC4_128_SHA
  SSL3_RSA_RC2_40_MD5
  SSL3_RSA_DES_40_CBC_SHA
  SSL3_EDH_RSA_DES_40_CBC_SHA
  SSL3_ADH_RC4_40_MD5
  SSL3_ADH_RC4_128_MD5
  SSL3_ADH_DES_40_CBC_SHA
  TLS1_RSA_RC4_40_MD5
  TLS1_RSA_RC4_128_MD5
  TLS1_RSA_RC4_128_SHA
  TLS1_RSA_RC2_40_MD5
  TLS1_RSA_DES_40_CBC_SHA
  TLS1_EDH_RSA_DES_40_CBC_SHA
  TLS1_ADH_RC4_40_MD5
  TLS1_ADH_RC4_128_MD5
  TLS1_ADH_DES_40_CBC_SHA
No non-ciphers are supported by this service
```

OID of test routine: 1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.802067

Log (CVSS: 0.0)
NVT: Check for SSL Medium Ciphers

```
Medium ciphers offered by this service:
  SSL3_RSA_DES_192_CBC3_SHA
  SSL3_EDH_RSA_DES_192_CBC3_SHA
  SSL3_ADH_DES_192_CBC_SHA
  SSL3_DHE_RSA_WITH_AES_128_SHA
  SSL3_ADH_WITH_AES_128_SHA
  TLS1_RSA_DES_192_CBC3_SHA
  TLS1_EDH_RSA_DES_192_CBC3_SHA
  TLS1_ADH_DES_192_CBC_SHA
  TLS1_DHE_RSA_WITH_AES_128_SHA
  TLS1_ADH_WITH_AES_128_SHA
```

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OID of test routine: 1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.902816

[return to 192.168.1.10]

2.1.20 Log pop3 (110/tcp)

Log
NVT:

```
Open port.
```

OID of test routine: 0

Log (CVSS: 0.0)
NVT: Services

```
A pop3 server is running on this port
```

OID of test routine: 1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.10330

Log (CVSS: 0.0)
NVT: POP3 STARTTLS Detection

```
 Summary:
 The remote POP3 Server supports the STARTTLS command.
```

OID of test routine: 1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.105008

[return to 192.168.1.10]

2.1.21 Log pop3s (995/tcp)

Log
NVT:

```
Open port.
```

OID of test routine: 0

Log (CVSS: 0.0)
NVT: Services

```
A TLSv1 server answered on this port
```

OID of test routine: 1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.10330

Log (CVSS: 0.0)
NVT: Services

```
A pop3 server is running on this port
```

OID of test routine: 1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.10330

Log (CVSS: 0.0)
NVT: Check for SSL Ciphers

```
Service supports SSLv2 ciphers.
Service supports SSLv3 ciphers.
Service supports TLSv1 ciphers.
Medium ciphers offered by this service:
  SSL3_RSA_DES_192_CBC3_SHA
  SSL3_EDH_RSA_DES_192_CBC3_SHA
  SSL3_ADH_DES_192_CBC_SHA
  SSL3_DHE_RSA_WITH_AES_128_SHA
  SSL3_ADH_WITH_AES_128_SHA
  TLS1_RSA_DES_192_CBC3_SHA
  TLS1_EDH_RSA_DES_192_CBC3_SHA
  TLS1_ADH_DES_192_CBC_SHA
  TLS1_DHE_RSA_WITH_AES_128_SHA
  TLS1_ADH_WITH_AES_128_SHA
Weak ciphers offered by this service:
```

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```
  SSL3_RSA_RC4_40_MD5
  SSL3_RSA_RC4_128_MD5
  SSL3_RSA_RC4_128_SHA
  SSL3_RSA_RC2_40_MD5
  SSL3_RSA_DES_40_CBC_SHA
  SSL3_EDH_RSA_DES_40_CBC_SHA
  SSL3_ADH_RC4_40_MD5
  SSL3_ADH_RC4_128_MD5
  SSL3_ADH_DES_40_CBC_SHA
  TLS1_RSA_RC4_40_MD5
  TLS1_RSA_RC4_128_MD5
  TLS1_RSA_RC4_128_SHA
  TLS1_RSA_RC2_40_MD5
  TLS1_RSA_DES_40_CBC_SHA
  TLS1_EDH_RSA_DES_40_CBC_SHA
  TLS1_ADH_RC4_40_MD5
  TLS1_ADH_RC4_128_MD5
  TLS1_ADH_DES_40_CBC_SHA
No non-ciphers are supported by this service
```

OID of test routine: 1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.802067

Log (CVSS: 0.0)
NVT: Check for SSL Medium Ciphers

```
Medium ciphers offered by this service:
  SSL3_RSA_DES_192_CBC3_SHA
  SSL3_EDH_RSA_DES_192_CBC3_SHA
  SSL3_ADH_DES_192_CBC_SHA
  SSL3_DHE_RSA_WITH_AES_128_SHA
  SSL3_ADH_WITH_AES_128_SHA
  TLS1_RSA_DES_192_CBC3_SHA
  TLS1_EDH_RSA_DES_192_CBC3_SHA
  TLS1_ADH_DES_192_CBC_SHA
  TLS1_DHE_RSA_WITH_AES_128_SHA
  TLS1_ADH_WITH_AES_128_SHA
```

OID of test routine: 1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.902816

[return to 192.168.1.10]

2.1.22 Log general/tcp

Log (CVSS: 7.8)
NVT: 3com switch2hub

```
Fake IP address not specified. Skipping this check.
```

OID of test routine: 1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.80103

Log (CVSS: 0.0)
NVT: OS fingerprinting

```
ICMP based OS fingerprint results: (91% confidence)
Linux Kernel
```

OID of test routine: 1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.102002

References

```
Other:
  URL:http://www.phrack.org/issues.html?issue=57&amp;id=7#article
```

Log (CVSS: 0.0)
NVT: DIRB (NASL wrapper)

```
DIRB could not be found in your system path.
OpenVAS was unable to execute DIRB and to perform the scan you
requested.
Please make sure that DIRB is installed and is
available in the PATH variable defined for your environment.
```

OID of test routine: 1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.103079

Log (CVSS: 0.0)
NVT: Checks for open udp ports

```
Open UDP ports: [None found]
```

OID of test routine: 1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.103978

Log (CVSS: 0.0)
NVT: arachni (NASL wrapper)

```
Arachni could not be found in your system path.
OpenVAS was unable to execute Arachni and to perform the scan you
requested.
Please make sure that Arachni is installed and that arachni is
available in the PATH variable defined for your environment.
```

OID of test routine: 1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.110001

Log (CVSS: 0.0)
NVT: Nikto (NASL wrapper)

```
Nikto could not be found in your system path.
OpenVAS was unable to execute Nikto and to perform the scan you
requested.
Please make sure that Nikto is installed and that nikto.pl or nikto is
available in the PATH variable defined for your environment.
```

OID of test routine: 1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.14260

Log (CVSS: 0.0)
NVT: Traceroute

```
Here is the route from 192.168.1.1 to 192.168.1.10:
192.168.1.1
192.168.1.10
```

OID of test routine: 1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.51662

Log (CVSS: 0.0)
NVT: Microsoft SMB Signing Disabled

```
SMB signing is disabled on this host
```

OID of test routine: 1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.802726

Log (CVSS: 0.0)
NVT: Checks for open tcp ports

```
Open TCP ports: 80, 110, 445, 993, 22, 8080, 995, 139, 53, 143
```

OID of test routine: 1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.900239

[return to 192.168.1.10]

2.1.23 Log netbios-ssn (139/tcp)

Log
NVT:

```
Open port.
```

OID of test routine: 0

Log (CVSS: 0.0)
NVT: SMB on port 445

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

OID of test routine: 1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.11011

[return to 192.168.1.10]

2.1.24 Log ssh (22/tcp)

Log
NVT:

```
Open port.
```

OID of test routine: 0

Log (CVSS: 0.0)
NVT: SSH Protocol Versions Supported

```
The remote SSH Server supports the following SSH Protocol Versions:
1.99
2.0
SSHv2 Fingerprint: 0c:d8:26:b3:dd:f0:d4:83:57:95:78:f8:5a:0c:ae:53
```

OID of test routine: 1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.100259

Log (CVSS: 0.0)
NVT: SSH Server type and version

```
Detected SSH server version: SSH-2.0-OpenSSH_5.3p1 Debian-3ubuntu7
Remote SSH supported authentication: publickey,password
Remote SSH banner:
(not available)
CPE: cpe:/a:openbsd:openssh:5.3p1
Concluded from remote connection attempt with credentials:
  Login: OpenVAS
  Password: OpenVAS
```

OID of test routine: 1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.10267

Log (CVSS: 0.0)
NVT: Services

```
An ssh server is running on this port
```

OID of test routine: 1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.10330

[return to 192.168.1.10]

2.1.25 Log domain (53/tcp)

Log
NVT:

```
Open port.
```

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OID of test routine: 0

Log (CVSS: 0.0)
NVT: DNS Server Detection

```
 Summary:
 A DNS Server is running at this Host.
A Name Server translates domain names into IP addresses. This makes it
possible for a user to access a website by typing in the domain name instead of
the website's actual IP address.
```

OID of test routine: 1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.100069

[return to 192.168.1.10]

2.1.26 Log general/icmp

Log (CVSS: 0.0)
NVT: ICMP Timestamp Detection

```
 Summary:
 The remote host responded to an ICMP timestamp request. 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. This information could theoretically be used
to exploit weak time-based random number generators in other services.
```

OID of test routine: 1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.103190

References

```
CVE: CVE-1999-0524
Other:
  URL:http://www.ietf.org/rfc/rfc0792.txt
```

[return to 192.168.1.10]

2.1.27 Log domain (53/udp)

Log (CVSS: 0.0)
NVT: DNS Server Detection

```
 Summary:
 A DNS Server is running at this Host.
A Name Server translates domain names into IP addresses. This makes it
possible for a user to access a website by typing in the domain name instead of
the website’s actual IP address.
```

OID of test routine: 1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.100069

[return to 192.168.1.10]

2.1.28 Log general/CPE-T

Log (CVSS: 0.0)
NVT: CPE Inventory

```
192.168.1.10|cpe:/a:samba:samba:3.4.7
192.168.1.10|cpe:/a:apache:tomcat:6.0.24
192.168.1.10|cpe:/a:apache:http_server:2.2.14
192.168.1.10|cpe:/a:openbsd:openssh:5.3p1
192.168.1.10|cpe:/o:canonical:ubuntu_linux
```

OID of test routine: 1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.810002

[return to 192.168.1.10]

2.1.29 Log general/HOST-T

Log (CVSS: 0.0)
NVT: Host Summary

```
traceroute:192.168.1.1,192.168.1.10
TCP ports:80,110,445,993,22,8080,995,139,53,143
UDP ports:
```

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OID of test routine: 1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.810003

[return to 192.168.1.10]

2.1.30 Log general/SMBClient

Log (CVSS: 0.0)
NVT: SMB Test

```
The tool "smbclient" is not available for openvasd.
Therefore none of the tests using smbclient are executed.
```

OID of test routine: 1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.90011

[return to 192.168.1.10]

2.1.31 Log microsoft-ds (445/tcp)

Log
NVT:

```
Open port.
```

OID of test routine: 0

Log (CVSS: 0.0)
NVT: SMB NativeLanMan

```
 Summary:
 It is possible to extract OS, domain and SMB server information
from the Session Setup AndX Response packet which is generated
during NTLM authentication.Detected SMB workgroup: WORKGROUP
Detected SMB server: Samba 3.4.7
Detected OS: Unix
```

OID of test routine: 1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.102011

Log (CVSS: 0.0)
NVT: SMB log in

```
It was possible to log into the remote host using the SMB protocol.
```

OID of test routine: 1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.10394

Log (CVSS: 0.0)
NVT: SMB on port 445

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

OID of test routine: 1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.11011

Log (CVSS: 0.0)
NVT: SMB Brute Force Logins With Default Credentials

```
It was possible to log into the remote host using the SMB protocol.
```

OID of test routine: 1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.804449

Log (CVSS: 0.0)
NVT: SMB Brute Force Logins With Default Credentials

```
It was possible to log into the remote host using the SMB protocol.
```

OID of test routine: 1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.804449

Log (CVSS: 0.0)
NVT: Microsoft Windows SMB Accessible Shares

```
The following shares where found
IPC$
```

. . . continues on next page . . .

. . . continued from previous page . . .

OID of test routine: 1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.902425

[return to 192.168.1.10]

2.1.32 Log netbios-ns (137/udp)

Log (CVSS: 0.0)
NVT: Using NetBIOS to retrieve information from a Windows host

```
The following 7 NetBIOS names have been gathered :
 ROME            = This is the computer name registered for workstation services
↪ by a WINS client.
 ROME            = This is the current logged in user registered for this workst
↪ation.
 ROME            = Computer name
   __MSBROWSE__
 WORKGROUP
 WORKGROUP       = Workgroup / Domain name (part of the Browser elections)
 WORKGROUP       = Workgroup / Domain name
. This SMB server seems to be a SAMBA server (this is not a security
risk, this is for your information). This can be told because this server
claims to have a null MAC address
If you do not want to allow everyone to find the NetBios name
of your computer, you should filter incoming traffic to this port.
```

OID of test routine: 1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.10150

[return to 192.168.1.10]

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