



metasploitable

Report generated by Tenable Nessus™

Wed, 04 Dec 2024 18:27:31 +04

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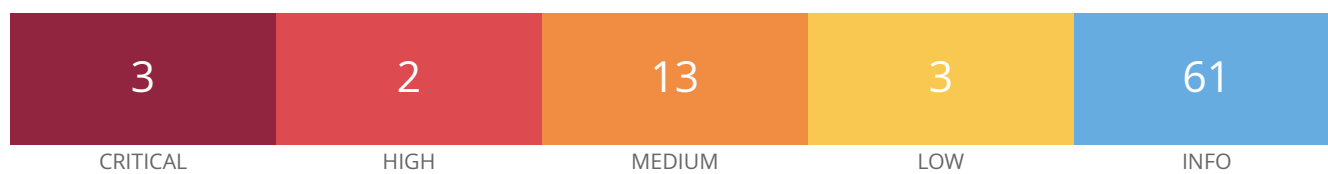
Vulnerabilities by Host

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Nessus Essentials

Vulnerabilities by Host

192.168.1.148



Scan Information

Start time: Wed Dec 4 18:10:08 2024

End time: Wed Dec 4 18:27:31 2024

Host Information

Netbios Name: METASPLOITABLE

IP: 192.168.1.148

OS: Unix

Vulnerabilities

32314 - Debian OpenSSH/OpenSSL Package Random Number Generator Weakness

Synopsis

The remote SSH host keys are weak.

Description

The remote SSH host key has been generated on a Debian or Ubuntu system which contains a bug in the random number generator of its OpenSSL library.

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

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

See Also

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

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

Solution

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

Risk Factor

Critical

VPR Score

5.1

EPSS Score

0.1175

CVSS v2.0 Base Score

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

CVSS v2.0 Temporal Score

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

References

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

Exploitable With

Core Impact (true)

Plugin Information

Published: 2008/05/14, Modified: 2024/07/24

Plugin Output

tcp/22/ssh

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

Synopsis

The remote SSL certificate uses a weak key.

Description

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

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

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

See Also

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

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

Solution

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

Risk Factor

Critical

VPR Score

5.1

EPSS Score

0.1175

CVSS v2.0 Base Score

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

CVSS v2.0 Temporal Score

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

References

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

Exploitable With

Core Impact (true)

Plugin Information

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

Plugin Output

tcp/25/smtp

20007 - SSL Version 2 and 3 Protocol Detection

Synopsis

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

Description

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

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

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

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

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

See Also

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Solution

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

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

Risk Factor

Critical

CVSS v3.0 Base Score

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

CVSS v2.0 Base Score

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

Plugin Information

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

Plugin Output

tcp/25/smtp

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

Low Strength Ciphers (<= 64-bit key)

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

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

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

High Strength Ciphers (>= 112-bit key)

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

The fields above are :

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

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

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

Low Strength Ciphers (<= 64-bit key)

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

42873 - SSL Medium Strength Cipher Suites Supported (SWEET32)

Synopsis

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

Description

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

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

See Also

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

<https://sweet32.info>

Solution

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

Risk Factor

Medium

CVSS v3.0 Base Score

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

VPR Score

5.1

EPSS Score

0.0053

CVSS v2.0 Base Score

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

References

CVE CVE-2016-2183

Plugin Information

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

Plugin Output

tcp/25/smtp

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

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

The fields above are :

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

90509 - Samba Badlock Vulnerability

Synopsis

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

Description

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

See Also

<http://badlock.org>

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

Solution

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

Risk Factor

Medium

CVSS v3.0 Base Score

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

CVSS v3.0 Temporal Score

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

VPR Score

5.9

EPSS Score

0.0358

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.
```

11213 - HTTP TRACE / TRACK Methods Allowed

Synopsis

Debugging functions are enabled on the remote web server.

Description

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

See Also

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

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

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

Solution

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

Risk Factor

Medium

CVSS v3.0 Base Score

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

CVSS v3.0 Temporal Score

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

VPR Score

4.0

EPSS Score

0.0058

CVSS v2.0 Base Score

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

CVSS v2.0 Temporal Score

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

References

BID	9506
BID	9561
BID	11604
BID	33374
BID	37995
CVE	CVE-2003-1567
CVE	CVE-2004-2320
CVE	CVE-2010-0386
XREF	CERT:288308
XREF	CERT:867593
XREF	CWE:16
XREF	CWE:200

Plugin Information

Published: 2003/01/23, Modified: 2024/04/09

Plugin Output

tcp/80/www

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

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

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

Nessus sent the following TRACE request : \n\n----- snip
-----\nTRACE /Nessus1016821547.html HTTP/1.1

Connection: Close
Host: 192.168.1.148
Pragma: no-cache
User-Agent: Mozilla/4.0 (compatible; MSIE 8.0; Windows NT 5.1; Trident/4.0)
Accept: image/gif, image/x-xbitmap, image/jpeg, image/pjpeg, image/png, */*
Accept-Language: en
Accept-Charset: iso-8859-1,*,utf-8

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

Date: Wed, 04 Dec 2024 14:10:44 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 /Nessus1016821547.html HTTP/1.1
Connection: Keep-Alive

```
Host: 192.168.1.148
Pragma: no-cache
User-Agent: Mozilla/4.0 (compatible; MSIE 8.0; Windows NT 5.1; Trident/4.0)
Accept: image/gif, image/x-xbitmap, image/jpeg, image/pjpeg, image/png, */*
Accept-Language: en
Accept-Charset: iso-8859-1,*,utf-8
```

```
----- snip -----\n
```


57608 - SMB Signing not required

Synopsis

Signing is not required on the remote SMB server.

Description

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

See Also

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

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

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

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

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

Solution

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

Risk Factor

Medium

CVSS v3.0 Base Score

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

CVSS v3.0 Temporal Score

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

CVSS v2.0 Base Score

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

CVSS v2.0 Temporal Score

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

Plugin Information

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

Plugin Output

tcp/445/cifs

52611 - SMTP Service STARTTLS Plaintext Command Injection

Synopsis

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

Description

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

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

See Also

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

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

Solution

Contact the vendor to see if an update is available.

Risk Factor

Medium

VPR Score

7.3

EPSS Score

0.0114

CVSS v2.0 Base Score

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

CVSS v2.0 Temporal Score

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

References

BID 46767

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

Plugin Information

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

Plugin Output

tcp/25/smtp

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

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

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

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

31705 - SSL Anonymous Cipher Suites Supported

Synopsis

The remote service supports the use of anonymous SSL ciphers.

Description

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

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

See Also

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

Solution

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

Risk Factor

Low

CVSS v3.0 Base Score

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

CVSS v3.0 Temporal Score

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

VPR Score

4.4

EPSS Score

0.0031

CVSS v2.0 Base Score

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

CVSS v2.0 Temporal Score

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

References

BID 28482
CVE CVE-2007-1858

Plugin Information

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

Plugin Output

tcp/25/smtp

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

Low Strength Ciphers (<= 64-bit key)

Name	Code	KEX	Auth	Encryption	MAC
EXP-ADH-DES-CBC-SHA 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

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
```

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

Synopsis

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

Description

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

See Also

<https://drownattack.com/>

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

Solution

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

Risk Factor

Medium

CVSS v3.0 Base Score

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

CVSS v3.0 Temporal Score

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

VPR Score

4.4

EPSS Score

0.9434

CVSS v2.0 Base Score

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

CVSS v2.0 Temporal Score

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

References

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

Plugin Information

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

Plugin Output

tcp/25/smtp

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

Low Strength Ciphers (<= 64-bit key)

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

High Strength Ciphers (>= 112-bit key)

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

The fields above are :

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

65821 - SSL RC4 Cipher Suites Supported (Bar Mitzvah)

Synopsis

The remote service supports the use of the RC4 cipher.

Description

The remote host supports the use of RC4 in one or more cipher suites.

The RC4 cipher is flawed in its generation of a pseudo-random stream of bytes so that a wide variety of small biases are introduced into the stream, decreasing its randomness.

If plaintext is repeatedly encrypted (e.g., HTTP cookies), and an attacker is able to obtain many (i.e., tens of millions) ciphertexts, the attacker may be able to derive the plaintext.

See Also

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

<http://www.nessus.org/u?ac7327a0>

<http://cr.yp.to/talks/2013.03.12/slides.pdf>

<http://www.isg.rhul.ac.uk/tls/>

https://www.imperva.com/docs/HII_Attacking_SSL_when_using_RC4.pdf

Solution

Reconfigure the affected application, if possible, to avoid use of RC4 ciphers. Consider using TLS 1.2 with AES-GCM suites subject to browser and web server support.

Risk Factor

Medium

CVSS v3.0 Base Score

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

CVSS v3.0 Temporal Score

5.4 (CVSS:3.0/E:U/RL:X/RC:C)

VPR Score

4.4

EPSS Score

0.0076

CVSS v2.0 Base Score

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

CVSS v2.0 Temporal Score

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

References

BID 58796
BID 73684
CVE CVE-2013-2566
CVE CVE-2015-2808

Plugin Information

Published: 2013/04/05, Modified: 2021/02/03

Plugin Output

tcp/25/smtp

List of RC4 cipher suites supported by the remote server :

Low Strength Ciphers (<= 64-bit key)

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

High Strength Ciphers (>= 112-bit key)

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

SHA1

The fields above are :

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

57582 - SSL Self-Signed Certificate

Synopsis

The SSL certificate chain for this service ends in an unrecognized self-signed certificate.

Description

The X.509 certificate chain for this service is not signed by a recognized certificate authority. If the remote host is a public host in production, this nullifies the use of SSL as anyone could establish a man-in-the-middle attack against the remote host.

Note that this plugin does not check for certificate chains that end in a certificate that is not self-signed, but is signed by an unrecognized certificate authority.

Solution

Purchase or generate a proper SSL certificate for this service.

Risk Factor

Medium

CVSS v3.0 Base Score

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

CVSS v2.0 Base Score

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

Plugin Information

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

Plugin Output

tcp/25/smtp

```
The following certificate was found at the top of the certificate
chain sent by the remote host, but is self-signed and was not
found in the list of known certificate authorities :
```

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

26928 - SSL Weak Cipher Suites Supported

Synopsis

The remote service supports the use of weak SSL ciphers.

Description

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

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

See Also

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

Solution

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

Risk Factor

Medium

CVSS v3.0 Base Score

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

CVSS v2.0 Base Score

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

References

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

Plugin Information

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

Plugin Output

192.168.1.148

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

Low Strength Ciphers (<= 64-bit key)

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

The fields above are :

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


81606 - SSL/TLS EXPORT_RSA <= 512-bit Cipher Suites Supported (FREAK)

Synopsis

The remote host supports a set of weak ciphers.

Description

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

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

See Also

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

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

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

Solution

Reconfigure the service to remove support for EXPORT_RSA cipher suites.

Risk Factor

Medium

VPR Score

3.7

EPSS Score

0.9488

CVSS v2.0 Base Score

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

CVSS v2.0 Temporal Score

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

References

BID 71936

CVE CVE-2015-0204

Plugin Information

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

Plugin Output

tcp/25/smtp

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

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

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

```
The fields above are :
```

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

104743 - TLS Version 1.0 Protocol Detection

Synopsis

The remote service encrypts traffic using an older version of TLS.

Description

The remote service accepts connections encrypted using TLS 1.0. TLS 1.0 has a number of cryptographic design flaws. Modern implementations of TLS 1.0 mitigate these problems, but newer versions of TLS like 1.2 and 1.3 are designed against these flaws and should be used whenever possible.

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

PCI DSS v3.2 requires that TLS 1.0 be disabled entirely by June 30, 2018, except for POS POI terminals (and the SSL/TLS termination points to which they connect) that can be verified as not being susceptible to any known exploits.

See Also

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

Solution

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

Risk Factor

Medium

CVSS v3.0 Base Score

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

CVSS v2.0 Base Score

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

References

XREF CWE:327

Plugin Information

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

Plugin Output

tcp/25/smtp

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

42263 - Unencrypted Telnet Server

Synopsis

The remote Telnet server transmits traffic in cleartext.

Category	Item	Description
A	1	1.1
	2	2.1
B	3	3.1
	4	4.1
C	5	5.1
	6	6.1
D	7	7.1
	8	8.1
E	9	9.1
	10	10.1
F	11	11.1
	12	12.1
G	13	13.1
	14	14.1
H	15	15.1
	16	16.1
I	17	17.1
	18	18.1
J	19	19.1
	20	20.1
K	21	21.1
	22	22.1
L	23	23.1
	24	24.1
M	25	25.1
	26	26.1
N	27	27.1
	28	28.1
O	29	29.1
	30	30.1
P	31	31.1
	32	32.1
Q	33	33.1
	34	34.1
R	35	35.1
	36	36.1
S	37	37.1
	38	38.1
T	39	39.1
	40	40.1
U	41	41.1
	42	42.1
V	43	43.1
	44	44.1
W	45	45.1
	46	46.1
X	47	47.1
	48	48.1
Y	49	49.1
	50	50.1
Z	51	51.1
	52	52.1
AA	53	53.1
	54	54.1
AB	55	55.1
	56	56.1
AC	57	57.1
	58	58.1
AD	59	59.1
	60	60.1
AE	61	61.1
	62	62.1
AF	63	63.1
	64	64.1
AG	65	65.1
	66	66.1
AH	67	67.1
	68	68.1
AI	69	69.1
	70	70.1
AJ	71	71.1
	72	72.1
AK	73	73.1
	74	74.1
AL	75	75.1
	76	76.1
AM	77	77.1
	78	78.1
AN	79	79.1
	80	80.1
AO	81	81.1
	82	82.1
AP	83	83.1
	84	84.1
AQ	85	85.1
	86	86.1
AR	87	87.1
	88	88.1
AS	89	89.1
	90	90.1
AT	91	91.1
	92	92.1
AU	93	93.1
	94	94.1
AV	95	95.1
	96	96.1
AW	97	97.1
	98	98.1
AX	99	99.1
	100	100.1
AY	101	101.1
	102	102.1
AZ	103	103.1
	104	104.1
BA	105	105.1
	106	106.1
BB	107	107.1
	108	108.1
BC	109	109.1
	110	110.1
BD	111	111.1
	112	112.1
BE	113	113.1
	114	114.1
BF	115	115.1
	116	116.1
BG	117	117.1
	118	118.1
BH	119	119.1
	120	120.1
BI	121	121.1
	122	122.1
BJ	123	123.1
	124	124.1
BK	125	125.1
	126	126.1
BL	127	127.1
	128	128.1
BM	129	129.1
	130	130.1
BN	131	131.1
	132	132.1
BO	133	133.1
	134	

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

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

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

Solution

Disable the Telnet service and use SSH instead.

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

Medium

CVSS v3.0 Base Score

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

CVSS v2.0 Base Score

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

Plugin Information

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

Plugin Output

tcp/23/telnet

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

10114 - ICMP Timestamp Request Remote Date Disclosure

Synopsis

It is possible to determine the exact time set on the remote host.

Description

The remote host answers to an ICMP timestamp request. This allows an attacker to know the date that is set on the targeted machine, which may assist an unauthenticated, remote attacker in defeating time-based authentication protocols.

Timestamps returned from machines running Windows Vista / 7 / 2008 / 2008 R2 are deliberately incorrect, but usually within 1000 seconds of the actual system time.

Solution

Filter out the ICMP timestamp requests (13), and the outgoing ICMP timestamp replies (14).

Risk Factor

Low

VPR Score

4.9

EPSS Score

0.8808

CVSS v2.0 Base Score

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

References

CVE	CVE-1999-0524
XREF	CWE:200

Plugin Information

Published: 1999/08/01, Modified: 2024/10/07

Plugin Output

icmp/0

The difference between the local and remote clocks is 1 second.

83738 - SSL/TLS EXPORT_DHE <= 512-bit Export Cipher Suites Supported (Logjam)

Synopsis

The remote host supports a set of weak ciphers.

Description

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

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

See Also

<https://weakdh.org/>

Solution

Reconfigure the service to remove support for EXPORT_DHE cipher suites.

Risk Factor

Low

CVSS v3.0 Base Score

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

CVSS v3.0 Temporal Score

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

VPR Score

3.9

EPSS Score

0.9736

CVSS v2.0 Base Score

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

CVSS v2.0 Temporal Score

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

References

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

Plugin Information

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

Plugin Output

tcp/25/smtp

EXPORT_DHE cipher suites supported by the remote server :

Low Strength Ciphers (<= 64-bit key)

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

The fields above are :

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

78479 - SSLv3 Padding Oracle On Downgraded Legacy Encryption Vulnerability (POODLE)

Synopsis

It is possible to obtain sensitive information from the remote host with SSL/TLS-enabled services.

Description

The remote host is affected by a man-in-the-middle (MitM) information disclosure vulnerability known as POODLE. The vulnerability is due to the way SSL 3.0 handles padding bytes when decrypting messages encrypted using block ciphers in cipher block chaining (CBC) mode.

MitM attackers can decrypt a selected byte of a cipher text in as few as 256 tries if they are able to force a victim application to repeatedly send the same data over newly created SSL 3.0 connections.

As long as a client and service both support SSLv3, a connection can be 'rolled back' to SSLv3, even if TLSv1 or newer is supported by the client and service.

The TLS Fallback SCSV mechanism prevents 'version rollback' attacks without impacting legacy clients; however, it can only protect connections when the client and service support the mechanism. Sites that cannot disable SSLv3 immediately should enable this mechanism.

This is a vulnerability in the SSLv3 specification, not in any particular SSL implementation. Disabling SSLv3 is the only way to completely mitigate the vulnerability.

See Also

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

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

<https://tools.ietf.org/html/draft-ietf-tls-downgrade-scsv-00>

Solution

Disable SSLv3.

Services that must support SSLv3 should enable the TLS Fallback SCSV mechanism until SSLv3 can be disabled.

Risk Factor

Medium

CVSS v3.0 Base Score

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

CVSS v3.0 Temporal Score

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

VPR Score

4.9

EPSS Score

0.9749

CVSS v2.0 Base Score

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

CVSS v2.0 Temporal Score

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

References

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

Plugin Information

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

Plugin Output

tcp/25/smtp

Nessus determined that the remote server supports SSLv3 with at least one CBC cipher suite, indicating that this server is vulnerable.

It appears that TLSv1 or newer is supported on the server. However, the Fallback SCSV mechanism is not supported, allowing connections to be "rolled back" to SSLv3.

18261 - Apache Banner Linux Distribution Disclosure

Synopsis

The name of the Linux distribution running on the remote host was found in the banner of the web server.

Description

Nessus was able to extract the banner of the Apache web server and determine which Linux distribution the remote host is running.

Solution

If you do not wish to display this information, edit 'httpd.conf' and set the directive 'ServerTokens Prod' and restart Apache.

Risk Factor

None

Plugin Information

Published: 2005/05/15, Modified: 2022/03/21

Plugin Output

tcp/0

```
The Linux distribution detected was :  
- Ubuntu 8.04 (gutsy)
```

48204 - Apache HTTP Server Version

Synopsis

It is possible to obtain the version number of the remote Apache HTTP server.

Description

The remote host is running the Apache HTTP Server, an open source web server. It was possible to read the version number from the banner.

See Also

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

Solution

n/a

Risk Factor

None

References

XREF	IAVT:0001-T-0030
XREF	IAVT:0001-T-0530

Plugin Information

Published: 2010/07/30, Modified: 2023/08/17

Plugin Output

tcp/80/www

```
URL      : http://192.168.1.148/
Version  : 2.2.99
Source   : Server: Apache/2.2.8 (Ubuntu) DAV/2
backported : 1
modules  : DAV/2
os       : ConvertedUbuntu
```

84574 - Backported Security Patch Detection (PHP)

Synopsis

Security patches have been backported.

Description

Security patches may have been 'backported' to the remote PHP install without changing its version number.

Banner-based checks have been disabled to avoid false positives.

Note that this test is informational only and does not denote any security problem.

See Also

https://access.redhat.com/security/updates/backporting/?sc_cid=3093

Solution

n/a

Risk Factor

None

Plugin Information

Published: 2015/07/07, Modified: 2024/11/22

Plugin Output

tcp/80/www

```
Give Nessus credentials to perform local checks.
```

39520 - Backported Security Patch Detection (SSH)

Synopsis

Security patches are backported.

Description

Security patches may have been 'backported' to the remote SSH server without changing its version number.

Banner-based checks have been disabled to avoid false positives.

Note that this test is informational only and does not denote any security problem.

See Also

https://access.redhat.com/security/updates/backporting/?sc_cid=3093

Solution

n/a

Risk Factor

None

Plugin Information

Published: 2009/06/25, Modified: 2015/07/07

Plugin Output

tcp/22/ssh

```
Give Nessus credentials to perform local checks.
```


39521 - Backported Security Patch Detection (WWW)

Synopsis

Security patches are backported.

Description

Security patches may have been 'backported' to the remote HTTP server without changing its version number.

Banner-based checks have been disabled to avoid false positives.

Note that this test is informational only and does not denote any security problem.

See Also

https://access.redhat.com/security/updates/backporting/?sc_cid=3093

Solution

n/a

Risk Factor

None

Plugin Information

Published: 2009/06/25, Modified: 2015/07/07

Plugin Output

tcp/80/www

```
Give Nessus credentials to perform local checks.
```

45590 - Common Platform Enumeration (CPE)

Synopsis

It was possible to enumerate CPE names that matched on the remote system.

Description

By using information obtained from a Nessus scan, this plugin reports CPE (Common Platform Enumeration) matches for various hardware and software products found on a host.

Note that if an official CPE is not available for the product, this plugin computes the best possible CPE based on the information available from the scan.

See Also

<http://cpe.mitre.org/>

<https://nvd.nist.gov/products/cpe>

Solution

n/a

Risk Factor

None

Plugin Information

Published: 2010/04/21, Modified: 2024/11/22

Plugin Output

tcp/0

Following application CPE's matched on the remote system :

```
cpe:/a:apache:http_server:2.2.8 -> Apache Software Foundation Apache HTTP Server
cpe:/a:apache:http_server:2.2.99 -> Apache Software Foundation Apache HTTP Server
cpe:/a:openbsd:openssh:4.7 -> OpenBSD OpenSSH
cpe:/a:openbsd:openssh:4.7p1 -> OpenBSD OpenSSH
cpe:/a:php:php:5.2.4 -> PHP PHP
cpe:/a:php:php:5.2.4-2ubuntu5.10 -> PHP PHP
cpe:/a:samba:samba -> Samba Samba
cpe:/a:samba:samba:3.0.20 -> Samba Samba
```

54615 - Device Type

Synopsis

It is possible to guess the remote device type.

Description

Based on the remote operating system, it is possible to determine what the remote system type is (eg: a printer, router, general-purpose computer, etc).

Solution

n/a

Risk Factor

None

Plugin Information

Published: 2011/05/23, Modified: 2022/09/09

Plugin Output

tcp/0

```
Remote device type : general-purpose  
Confidence level : 99
```

10092 - FTP Server Detection

Synopsis

An FTP server is listening on a remote port.

Description

It is possible to obtain the banner of the remote FTP server by connecting to a remote port.

Solution

n/a

Risk Factor

None

References

XREF IAVT:0001-T-0030

XREF IAVT:0001-T-0943

Plugin Information

Published: 1999/10/12, Modified: 2023/08/17

Plugin Output

tcp/21/ftp

```
The remote FTP banner is :
```

```
220 (vsFTPD 2.3.4)
```

10107 - HTTP Server Type and Version

Synopsis

A web server is running on the remote host.

Description

This plugin attempts to determine the type and the version of the remote web server.

Solution

n/a

Risk Factor

None

References

XREF IAVT:0001-T-0931

Plugin Information

Published: 2000/01/04, Modified: 2020/10/30

Plugin Output

tcp/80/www

```
The remote web server type is :  
Apache/2.2.8 (Ubuntu) DAV/2
```

24260 - HyperText Transfer Protocol (HTTP) Information

Synopsis

Some information about the remote HTTP configuration can be extracted.

Description

This test gives some information about the remote HTTP protocol - the version used, whether HTTP Keep-Alive is enabled, etc...

This test is informational only and does not denote any security problem.

Solution

n/a

Risk Factor	Impact	Control
1. Lack of industry connections	Reduced sales and market penetration	Networking and strategic partnerships
2. Limited marketing budget	Low brand awareness and visibility	Targeted digital marketing and social media
3. Intense competition	Price wars and reduced profit margins	Product differentiation and customer loyalty programs
4. Economic downturn	Reduced consumer spending and demand	Cost-cutting measures and flexible pricing
5. Technological obsolescence	Loss of competitive edge and market share	Continuous R&D and innovation
6. Regulatory changes	Increased compliance costs and operational challenges	Proactive legal and regulatory monitoring
7. Supply chain disruptions	Increased costs and delayed deliveries	Diversified suppliers and inventory management
8. Talent acquisition challenges	Reduced productivity and innovation	Competitive compensation and employee development
9. Poor timing of product launch	Missed market opportunities and low initial sales	Thorough market research and timing analysis
10. Inconsistent quality control	Customer dissatisfaction and reputational damage	Strict quality assurance protocols

None

Plugin Information

Published: 2007/01/30, Modified: 2024/02/26

Plugin Output

tcp/80/www

Response Code : HTTP/1.1 200 OK

Protocol version : HTTP/1.1

```

HTTP/2 TLS Support: No

```

HTTP/2 Cleartext Support: No

SSL : no

```
Keep-Alive : yes
```

Options allowed : (Not implemented)

Headers :

Date: Wed, 04 Dec 2024 14:11:02 GMT

Server: Apache/2.2.8 (Ubuntu) DAV/2

X-Powered-By: PHP/5.2.4-2ubuntu5.10

```
Keep-Alive: timeout=15, max=100
```

Connection: Keep-Alive

Transfer-Encoding: chunked

Content-Type: text/html

Response Body :

```
<html><head><title>Metasploitable2 - Linux</title></head><body>
<pre>
```

[illegible]

|_| |_| |_| _| _| _|, |_| |_| ._| / |_| _| / |_| _| _|, |_| ._| / |_| _| |_| |_|
|_|

Warning: Never expose this VM to an untrusted network!

Contact: msfdev[at]metasploit.com

Login with msfadmin/msfadmin to get started

```
</pre>
<ul>
<li><a href="/twiki/">TWiki</a></li>
<li><a href="/phpMyAdmin/">phpMyAdmin</a></li>
<li><a href="/mutillidae/">Mutillidae</a></li>
<li><a href="/dvwa/">DVWA</a></li>
<li><a href="/dav/">WebDAV</a></li>
</ul>
</body>
</html>
```

42410 - Microsoft Windows NTLMSSP Authentication Request Remote Network Name Disclosure

Synopsis

It is possible to obtain the network name of the remote host.

Description

The remote host listens on tcp port 445 and replies to SMB requests.

By sending an NTLMSSP authentication request it is possible to obtain the name of the remote system and the name of its domain.

Solution

n/a

Risk Factor

None

Plugin Information

Published: 2009/11/06, Modified: 2019/11/22

Plugin Output

tcp/445/cifs

```
The following 2 NetBIOS names have been gathered :
```

```
METASPLOITABLE = Computer name  
METASPLOITABLE = Workgroup / Domain name
```


10397 - Microsoft Windows SMB LanMan Pipe Server Listing Disclosure

Synopsis

It is possible to obtain network information.

Description

It was possible to obtain the browse list of the remote Windows system by sending a request to the LANMAN pipe. The browse list is the list of the nearest Windows systems of the remote host.

Solution

n/a

Risk Factor

None

Plugin Information

Published: 2000/05/09, Modified: 2022/02/01

Plugin Output

tcp/445/cifs

```
Here is the browse list of the remote host :
```

```
METASPLOITABLE ( os : 0.0 )
```

Synopsis

It was possible to obtain information about the remote operating system.

Description

Nessus was able to obtain the remote operating system name and version (Windows and/or Samba) by sending an authentication request to port 139 or 445. Note that this plugin requires SMB to be enabled on the host.

Solution

n/a

Risk Factor

None

Plugin Information

Published: 2001/10/17, Modified: 2021/09/20

Plugin Output

tcp/445/cifs

```
The remote Operating System is : Unix
The remote native LAN manager is : Samba 3.0.20-Debian
The remote SMB Domain Name is : METASPLOITABLE
```

11011 - Microsoft Windows SMB Service Detection

Synopsis

A file / print sharing service is listening on the remote host.

Description

The remote service understands the CIFS (Common Internet File System) or Server Message Block (SMB) protocol, used to provide shared access to files, printers, etc between nodes on a network.

Solution

n/a

Risk Factor

None

Plugin Information

Published: 2002/06/05, Modified: 2021/02/11

Plugin Output

tcp/139/smb

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

11011 - Microsoft Windows SMB Service Detection

Synopsis

A file / print sharing service is listening on the remote host.

Description

The remote service understands the CIFS (Common Internet File System) or Server Message Block (SMB) protocol, used to provide shared access to files, printers, etc between nodes on a network.

Solution

n/a

Risk Factor

None

Plugin Information

Published: 2002/06/05, Modified: 2021/02/11

Plugin Output

tcp/445/cifs

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

100871 - Microsoft Windows SMB Versions Supported (remote check)

Synopsis

It was possible to obtain information about the version of SMB running on the remote host.

Description

Nessus was able to obtain the version of SMB running on the remote host by sending an authentication request to port 139 or 445.

Note that this plugin is a remote check and does not work on agents.

Solution

n/a

Risk Factor

None

Plugin Information

Published: 2017/06/19, Modified: 2019/11/22

Plugin Output

tcp/445/cifs

```
The remote host supports the following versions of SMB :  
SMBv1
```

106716 - Microsoft Windows SMB2 and SMB3 Dialects Supported (remote check)

Synopsis

It was possible to obtain information about the dialects of SMB2 and SMB3 available on the remote host.

Description

Nessus was able to obtain the set of SMB2 and SMB3 dialects running on the remote host by sending an authentication request to port 139 or 445.

Solution

n/a

Risk Factor

None

Plugin Information

Published: 2018/02/09, Modified: 2020/03/11

Plugin Output

tcp/445/cifs

```
The remote host does NOT support the following SMB dialects :
_version_  _introduced in windows version_
2.0.2      Windows 2008
2.1        Windows 7
2.2.2      Windows 8 Beta
2.2.4      Windows 8 Beta
3.0         Windows 8
3.0.2       Windows 8.1
3.1         Windows 10
3.1.1       Windows 10
```

19506 - Nessus Scan Information

Synopsis

This plugin displays information about the Nessus scan.

Description

This plugin displays, for each tested host, information about the scan itself :

- The version of the plugin set.
- The type of scanner (Nessus or Nessus Home).
- The version of the Nessus Engine.
- The port scanner(s) used.
- The port range scanned.
- The ping round trip time
- Whether credentialed or third-party patch management checks are possible.
- Whether the display of superseded patches is enabled
- The date of the scan.
- The duration of the scan.
- The number of hosts scanned in parallel.
- The number of checks done in parallel.

Solution

n/a

Risk Factor

None

Plugin Information

Published: 2005/08/26, Modified: 2024/10/04

Plugin Output

tcp/0

Information about this scan :

```
Nessus version : 10.8.3
Nessus build : 20010
Plugin feed version : 202412040402
Scanner edition used : Nessus Home
Scanner OS : LINUX
Scanner distribution : ubuntu1804-aarch64
Scan type : Normal
Scan name : metasploitable
```

```
Scan policy used : Advanced Scan
Scanner IP : 192.168.64.2
Port scanner(s) : nessus_tcp_scanner
Port range : 21-25, 80, 110, 139, 443, 445, 3389
Ping RTT : Unavailable
Thorough tests : no
Experimental tests : no
Scan for Unpatched Vulnerabilities : no
Plugin debugging enabled : no
Paranoia level : 1
Report verbosity : 2
Safe checks : yes
Optimize the test : no
Credentialed checks : no
Patch management checks : None
Display superseded patches : yes (supersedence plugin did not launch)
CGI scanning : disabled
Web application tests : disabled
Max hosts : 100
Max checks : 5
Recv timeout : 5
Backports : Detected
Allow post-scan editing : Yes
Nessus Plugin Signature Checking : Enabled
Audit File Signature Checking : Disabled
Scan Start Date : 2024/12/4 18:10 +04
Scan duration : 1041 sec
Scan for malware : no
```


10335 - Nessus TCP scanner

Synopsis

It is possible to determine which TCP ports are open.

Description

This plugin is a classical TCP port scanner. It shall be reasonably quick even against a firewalled target.

Once a TCP connection is open, it grabs any available banner for the service identification plugins.

Note that TCP scanners are more intrusive than SYN (half open) scanners.

Solution

Protect your target with an IP filter.

Risk Factor

None

Plugin Information

Published: 2009/02/04, Modified: 2024/05/20

Plugin Output

tcp/21/ftp

```
Port 21/tcp was found to be open
```

10335 - Nessus TCP scanner

Synopsis

It is possible to determine which TCP ports are open.

Description

This plugin is a classical TCP port scanner. It shall be reasonably quick even against a firewalled target.

Once a TCP connection is open, it grabs any available banner for the service identification plugins.

Note that TCP scanners are more intrusive than SYN (half open) scanners.

Solution

Protect your target with an IP filter.

Risk Factor

None

Plugin Information

Published: 2009/02/04, Modified: 2024/05/20

Plugin Output

tcp/22/ssh

```
Port 22/tcp was found to be open
```

10335 - Nessus TCP scanner

Synopsis

It is possible to determine which TCP ports are open.

Description

This plugin is a classical TCP port scanner. It shall be reasonably quick even against a firewalled target.

Once a TCP connection is open, it grabs any available banner for the service identification plugins.

Note that TCP scanners are more intrusive than SYN (half open) scanners.

Solution

Protect your target with an IP filter.

Risk Factor

None

Plugin Information

Published: 2009/02/04, Modified: 2024/05/20

Plugin Output

tcp/23/telnet

```
Port 23/tcp was found to be open
```

10335 - Nessus TCP scanner

Synopsis

It is possible to determine which TCP ports are open.

Description

This plugin is a classical TCP port scanner. It shall be reasonably quick even against a firewalled target.

Once a TCP connection is open, it grabs any available banner for the service identification plugins.

Note that TCP scanners are more intrusive than SYN (half open) scanners.

Solution

Protect your target with an IP filter.

Risk Factor

None

Plugin Information

Published: 2009/02/04, Modified: 2024/05/20

Plugin Output

tcp/25/smtp

```
Port 25/tcp was found to be open
```

10335 - Nessus TCP scanner

Synopsis

It is possible to determine which TCP ports are open.

Description

This plugin is a classical TCP port scanner. It shall be reasonably quick even against a firewalled target.

Once a TCP connection is open, it grabs any available banner for the service identification plugins.

Note that TCP scanners are more intrusive than SYN (half open) scanners.

Solution

Protect your target with an IP filter.

Risk Factor

None

Plugin Information

Published: 2009/02/04, Modified: 2024/05/20

Plugin Output

tcp/80/www

```
Port 80/tcp was found to be open
```

10335 - Nessus TCP scanner

Synopsis

It is possible to determine which TCP ports are open.

Description

This plugin is a classical TCP port scanner. It shall be reasonably quick even against a firewalled target.

Once a TCP connection is open, it grabs any available banner for the service identification plugins.

Note that TCP scanners are more intrusive than SYN (half open) scanners.

Solution

Protect your target with an IP filter.

Risk Factor

None

Plugin Information

Published: 2009/02/04, Modified: 2024/05/20

Plugin Output

tcp/139/smb

```
Port 139/tcp was found to be open
```

10335 - Nessus TCP scanner

Synopsis

It is possible to determine which TCP ports are open.

Description

This plugin is a classical TCP port scanner. It shall be reasonably quick even against a firewalled target.

Once a TCP connection is open, it grabs any available banner for the service identification plugins.

Note that TCP scanners are more intrusive than SYN (half open) scanners.

Solution

Protect your target with an IP filter.

Risk Factor

None

Plugin Information

Published: 2009/02/04, Modified: 2024/05/20

Plugin Output

tcp/445/cifs

```
Port 445/tcp was found to be open
```

11936 - OS Identification

Synopsis

It is possible to guess the remote operating system.

Description

Using a combination of remote probes (e.g., TCP/IP, SMB, HTTP, NTP, SNMP, etc.), it is possible to guess the name of the remote operating system in use. It is also possible sometimes to guess the version of the operating system.

Solution

n/a

Risk Factor

None

Plugin Information

Published: 2003/12/09, Modified: 2024/10/14

Plugin Output

tcp/0

```
Remote operating system : Unix
Confidence level : 99
Method : MSRPC
```

Not all fingerprints could give a match. If you think that these signatures would help us improve OS fingerprinting, please submit them by visiting <https://www.tenable.com/research/submitsignatures>.

```
SSH:SSH-2.0-OpenSSH_4.7p1 Debian-8ubuntu1
```

```
SinFP:
```

```
P1:B10013:F0x12:W5840:00204ffff:M1460:
P2:B10013:F0x12:W5792:00204ffff0402080affffff4445414401030305:M1460:
P3:B00000:F0x00:W0:00:M0
P4:191003_7_p=25R
```

```
SMTP:::220 metasploitable.localdomain ESMTP Postfix (Ubuntu)
```

```
SSLcert:!:i/CN:ubuntu804-base.localdomaini/O:OCOSAi/OU:Office for Complication of Otherwise Simple
Affairss/CN:ubuntu804-base.localdomains/O:OCOSAs/OU:Office for Complication of Otherwise Simple
Affairs
ed093088706603bfd5dc237399b498da2d4d31c6
```

```
The remote host is running Unix
```


117886 - OS Security Patch Assessment Not Available

Synopsis

OS Security Patch Assessment is not available.

Description

OS Security Patch Assessment is not available on the remote host.

This does not necessarily indicate a problem with the scan.

Credentials may not have been provided, OS security patch assessment may not be supported for the target, the target may not have been identified, or another issue may have occurred that prevented OS security patch assessment from being available. See plugin output for details.

This plugin reports non-failure information impacting the availability of OS Security Patch Assessment. Failure information is reported by plugin 21745 : 'OS Security Patch Assessment failed'. If a target host is not supported for OS Security Patch Assessment, plugin 110695 : 'OS Security Patch Assessment Checks Not Supported' will report concurrently with this plugin.

Solution

n/a

Risk Factor

None

References

XREF IAVB:0001-B-0515

Plugin Information

Published: 2018/10/02, Modified: 2021/07/12

Plugin Output

tcp/0

The following issues were reported :

```
- Plugin      : no_local_checks_credentials.nasl
  Plugin ID   : 110723
  Plugin Name : Target Credential Status by Authentication Protocol - No Credentials Provided
  Message     :
  Credentials were not provided for detected SSH service.
```

181418 - OpenSSH Detection

Synopsis

An OpenSSH-based SSH server was detected on the remote host.

Description

An OpenSSH-based SSH server was detected on the remote host.

See Also

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

Solution

n/a

Risk Factor

None

Plugin Information

Published: 2023/09/14, Modified: 2024/12/03

Plugin Output

tcp/22/ssh

```
Service : ssh
Version : 4.7p1
Banner  : SSH-2.0-OpenSSH_4.7p1 Debian-8ubuntu1
```

50845 - OpenSSL Detection

Synopsis

The remote service appears to use OpenSSL to encrypt traffic.

Description

Based on its response to a TLS request with a specially crafted server name extension, it seems that the remote service is using the OpenSSL library to encrypt traffic.

Note that this plugin can only detect OpenSSL implementations that have enabled support for TLS extensions (RFC 4366).

See Also

<https://www.openssl.org/>

Solution

n/a

Risk Factor

None

Plugin Information

Published: 2010/11/30, Modified: 2020/06/12

Plugin Output

tcp/25/smtp

48243 - PHP Version Detection

Synopsis

It was possible to obtain the version number of the remote PHP installation.

Description

Nessus was able to determine the version of PHP available on the remote web server.

Solution

n/a

Risk Factor

None

References

XREF IAVT:0001-T-0936

Plugin Information

Published: 2010/08/04, Modified: 2024/11/22

Plugin Output

tcp/80/www

Nessus was able to identify the following PHP version information :

Version : 5.2.4-2ubuntu5.10
Source : X-Powered-By: PHP/5.2.4-2ubuntu5.10

Synopsis

The remote host is missing several patches.

Description

The remote host is missing one or more security patches. This plugin lists the newest version of each patch to install to make sure the remote host is up-to-date.

Note: Because the 'Show missing patches that have been superseded' setting in your scan policy depends on this plugin, it will always run and cannot be disabled.

Solution

Install the patches listed below.

Risk Factor

None

Plugin Information

Published: 2013/07/08, Modified: 2024/11/12

Plugin Output

tcp/0

```
. You need to take the following action :  
[ Samba Badlock Vulnerability (90509) ]  
+ Action to take : Upgrade to Samba version 4.2.11 / 4.3.8 / 4.4.2 or later.
```

10263 - SMTP Server Detection

Synopsis

An SMTP server is listening on the remote port.

Description

The remote host is running a mail (SMTP) server on this port.

Since SMTP servers are the targets of spammers, it is recommended you disable it if you do not use it.

Solution

Disable this service if you do not use it, or filter incoming traffic to this port.

Risk Factor

None

References

XREF IAVT:0001-T-0932

Plugin Information

Published: 1999/10/12, Modified: 2020/09/22

Plugin Output

tcp/25/smtp

```
Remote SMTP server banner :  
220 metasploitable.localdomain ESMTP Postfix (Ubuntu)
```

42088 - SMTP Service STARTTLS Command Support

Synopsis

The remote mail service supports encrypting traffic.

Description

The remote SMTP service supports the use of the 'STARTTLS' command to switch from a cleartext to an encrypted communications channel.

See Also

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/STARTTLS>

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

Solution

n/a

Risk Factor

None

Plugin Information

Published: 2009/10/09, Modified: 2019/03/20

Plugin Output

tcp/25/smtp

```
Here is the SMTP service's SSL certificate that Nessus was able to
collect after sending a 'STARTTLS' command :
```

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

```
Subject Name:
```

```
Country: XX
State/Province: There is no such thing outside US
Locality: Everywhere
Organization: OCOSA
Organization Unit: Office for Complication of Otherwise Simple Affairs
Common Name: ubuntu804-base.localdomain
Email Address: root@ubuntu804-base.localdomain
```

```
Issuer Name:
```

```
Country: XX
State/Province: There is no such thing outside US
Locality: Everywhere
Organization: OCOSA
Organization Unit: Office for Complication of Otherwise Simple Affairs
```

```
Common Name: ubuntu804-base.localdomain
Email Address: root@ubuntu804-base.localdomain

Serial Number: 00 FA F9 3A 4C 7F B6 B9 CC

Version: 1

Signature Algorithm: SHA-1 With RSA Encryption

Not Valid Before: Mar 17 14:07:45 2010 GMT
Not Valid After: Apr 16 14:07:45 2010 GMT

Public Key Info:

Algorithm: RSA Encryption
Key Length: 1024 bits
Public Key: 00 D6 B4 13 36 33 9A 95 71 7B 1B DE 7C 83 75 DA 71 B1 3C A9
             7F FE AD 64 1B 77 E9 4F AE BE CA D4 F8 CB EF AE BB 43 79 24
             73 FF 3C E5 9E 3B 6D FC C8 B1 AC FA 4C 4D 5E 9B 4C 99 54 0B
             D7 A8 4A 50 BA A9 DE 1D 1F F4 E4 6B 02 A3 F4 6B 45 CD 4C AF
             8D 89 62 33 8F 65 BB 36 61 9F C4 2C 73 C1 4E 2E A0 A8 14 4E
             98 70 46 61 BB D1 B9 31 DF 8C 99 EE 75 6B 79 3C 40 A0 AE 97
             00 90 9D DC 99 0D 33 A4 B5
Exponent: 01 00 01

Signature Length: 128 bytes / 1024 bits
Signature: 00 92 A4 B4 B8 14 55 63 25 51 4A 0B C3 2A 22 CF 3A F8 17 6A
           0C CF 66 AA A7 65 2F 48 6D CD E3 3E 5C 9F 77 6C D4 44 54 1F
           1E 84 4F 8E D4 8D DD AC 2D 88 09 21 A8 DA 56 2C A9 05 3C 49
           68 35 19 75 0C DA 53 23 88 88 19 2D 74 26 C1 22 65 EE 11 68
           83 6A 53 4A 9C 27 CB A0 B4 E9 8D 29 0C B2 3C 18 5C 67 CC 53
           A6 1E 30 D0 AA 26 7B 1E AE 40 B9 29 01 6C 2E BC A2 19 94 7C
           15 6E 8D 30 38 F6 CA 2E 75

----- snip ----- [...]
```


149334 - SSH Password Authentication Accepted

Synopsis

The SSH server on the remote host accepts password authentication.

Description

The SSH server on the remote host accepts password authentication.

See Also

<https://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc4252#section-8>

Solution

n/a

Risk Factor

None

Plugin Information

Published: 2021/05/07, Modified: 2021/05/07

Plugin Output

tcp/22/ssh

10881 - SSH Protocol Versions Supported

Synopsis

A SSH server is running on the remote host.

Description

This plugin determines the versions of the SSH protocol supported by the remote SSH daemon.

Solution

n/a

Risk Factor

None

Plugin Information

Published: 2002/03/06, Modified: 2024/07/24

Plugin Output

tcp/22/ssh

```
The remote SSH daemon supports the following versions of the
SSH protocol :
```

- 1.99
- 2.0

10267 - SSH Server Type and Version Information

Synopsis

An SSH server is listening on this port.

Description

It is possible to obtain information about the remote SSH server by sending an empty authentication request.

Solution

n/a

Risk Factor

None

References

XREF IAVT:0001-T-0933

Plugin Information

Published: 1999/10/12, Modified: 2024/07/24

Plugin Output

tcp/22/ssh

```
SSH version : SSH-2.0-OpenSSH_4.7p1 Debian-8ubuntu1
SSH supported authentication : publickey,password
```

56984 - SSL / TLS Versions Supported

Synopsis

The remote service encrypts communications.

Description

This plugin detects which SSL and TLS versions are supported by the remote service for encrypting communications.

Solution

n/a

Risk Factor

None

Plugin Information

Published: 2011/12/01, Modified: 2023/07/10

Plugin Output

tcp/25/smtp

```
This port supports SSLv2/SSLv3/TLSv1.0.
```

45410 - SSL Certificate 'commonName' Mismatch

Synopsis

The 'commonName' (CN) attribute in the SSL certificate does not match the hostname.

Description

The service running on the remote host presents an SSL certificate for which the 'commonName' (CN) attribute does not match the hostname on which the service listens.

Solution

If the machine has several names, make sure that users connect to the service through the DNS hostname that matches the common name in the certificate.

Risk Factor

None

Plugin Information

Published: 2010/04/03, Modified: 2021/03/09

Plugin Output

tcp/25/smtp

```
The host name known by Nessus is :
```

```
metasploitable
```

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

```
ubuntu804-base.localdomain
```

10863 - SSL Certificate Information

Synopsis

This plugin displays the SSL certificate.

Description

This plugin connects to every SSL-related port and attempts to extract and dump the X.509 certificate.

Solution

n/a

Risk Factor

None

Plugin Information

Published: 2008/05/19, Modified: 2021/02/03

Plugin Output

tcp/25/smtp

```
Subject Name:

Country: XX
State/Province: There is no such thing outside US
Locality: Everywhere
Organization: OCOSA
Organization Unit: Office for Complication of Otherwise Simple Affairs
Common Name: ubuntu804-base.localdomain
Email Address: root@ubuntu804-base.localdomain

Issuer Name:

Country: XX
State/Province: There is no such thing outside US
Locality: Everywhere
Organization: OCOSA
Organization Unit: Office for Complication of Otherwise Simple Affairs
Common Name: ubuntu804-base.localdomain
Email Address: root@ubuntu804-base.localdomain

Serial Number: 00 FA F9 3A 4C 7F B6 B9 CC

Version: 1

Signature Algorithm: SHA-1 With RSA Encryption

Not Valid Before: Mar 17 14:07:45 2010 GMT
Not Valid After: Apr 16 14:07:45 2010 GMT

Public Key Info:

Algorithm: RSA Encryption
```

```
Key Length: 1024 bits
Public Key: 00 D6 B4 13 36 33 9A 95 71 7B 1B DE 7C 83 75 DA 71 B1 3C A9
            7F FE AD 64 1B 77 E9 4F AE BE CA D4 F8 CB EF AE BB 43 79 24
            73 FF 3C E5 9E 3B 6D FC C8 B1 AC FA 4C 4D 5E 9B 4C 99 54 0B
            D7 A8 4A 50 BA A9 DE 1D 1F F4 E4 6B 02 A3 F4 6B 45 CD 4C AF
            8D 89 62 33 8F 65 BB 36 61 9F C4 2C 73 C1 4E 2E A0 A8 14 4E
            98 70 46 61 BB D1 B9 31 DF 8C 99 EE 75 6B 79 3C 40 A0 AE 97
            00 90 9D DC 99 0D 33 A4 B5
Exponent: 01 00 01

Signature Length: 128 bytes / 1024 bits
Signature: 00 92 A4 B4 B8 14 55 63 25 51 4A 0B C3 2A 22 CF 3A F8 17 6A
            0C CF 66 AA A7 65 2F 48 6D CD E3 3E 5C 9F 77 6C D4 44 54 1F
            1E 84 4F 8E D4 8D DD AC 2D 88 09 21 A8 DA 56 2C A9 05 3C 49
            68 35 19 75 0C DA 53 23 88 88 19 2D 74 26 C1 22 65 EE 11 68
            83 6A 53 4A 9C 27 CB A0 B4 E9 8D 29 0C B2 3C 18 5C 67 CC 53
            A6 1E 30 D0 AA 26 7B 1E AE 40 B9 29 01 6C 2E BC A2 19 94 7C
            15 6E 8D 30 38 F6 CA 2E 75

Fingerprints :

SHA-256 Fingerprint: E7 A7 FA 0D 63 E4 57 C7 C4 A5 9B 38 B7 08 49 C6 A7 0B DA 6F
                    83 0C 7A F1 E3 2D EE 43 6D E8 13 CC
SHA-1 Fingerprint: ED 09 30 88 70 66 03 BF D5 DC 23 73 99 B4 98 DA 2D [...]
```

70544 - SSL Cipher Block Chaining Cipher Suites Supported

Synopsis

The remote service supports the use of SSL Cipher Block Chaining ciphers, which combine previous blocks with subsequent ones.

Description

The remote host supports the use of SSL ciphers that operate in Cipher Block Chaining (CBC) mode. These cipher suites offer additional security over Electronic Codebook (ECB) mode, but have the potential to leak information if used improperly.

See Also

<https://www.openssl.org/docs/manmaster/man1/ciphers.html>

<http://www.nessus.org/u?cc4a822a>

<https://www.openssl.org/~bodo/tls-cbc.txt>

Solution

n/a

Risk Factor

None

Plugin Information

Published: 2013/10/22, Modified: 2021/02/03

Plugin Output

tcp/25/smtp

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

Low Strength Ciphers (<= 64-bit key)

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

EXP-DES-CBC-SHA SHA1	0x00, 0x08	RSA (512)	RSA	DES-CBC (40)	
EXP-RC2-CBC-MD5 export	0x00, 0x06	RSA (512)	RSA	RC2-CBC (40)	MD5
DES-CBC-SHA SHA1	0x00, 0x09	RSA	RSA	DES-CBC (56)	

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 SHA1	0x00, 0x16	DH	RSA	3DES-CBC (168)	
ADH-DES-CBC3-SHA SHA1	0x00, 0x1B	DH	None	3DES-CBC (168)	
DES-CBC3-SHA SHA1	0x00, 0x0A	RSA	RSA	3DES-CBC (168)	

High Strength Ciphers (>= 112-bit key)

Name -----	Code -----	KEX	Auth	Encryption	MAC
	[...]				

21643 - SSL Cipher Suites Supported

Synopsis

The remote service encrypts communications using SSL.

Description

This plugin detects which SSL ciphers are supported by the remote service for encrypting communications.

See Also

<https://www.openssl.org/docs/man1.0.2/man1/ciphers.html>

<http://www.nessus.org/u?e17ffced>

Solution

n/a

Risk Factor

None

Plugin Information

Published: 2006/06/05, Modified: 2024/09/11

Plugin Output

tcp/25/smtp

Here is the list of SSL ciphers supported by the remote server :
Each group is reported per SSL Version.

SSL Version : TLSv1

Low Strength Ciphers (<= 64-bit key)

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

EXP-RC4-MD5 export	0x00, 0x03	RSA (512)	RSA	RC4 (40)	MD5
DES-CBC-SHA SHA1	0x00, 0x09	RSA	RSA	DES-CBC (56)	

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

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

High Strength Ciphers (>= 112-bit key)

Name	Code	KEX	Auth	[...]
------	------	-----	------	-------

62563 - SSL Compression Methods Supported

Synopsis

The remote service supports one or more compression methods for SSL connections.

Description

This script detects which compression methods are supported by the remote service for SSL connections.

See Also

<http://www.iana.org/assignments/comp-meth-ids/comp-meth-ids.xml>

<https://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc3749>

<https://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc3943>

<https://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc5246>

Solution

n/a

Risk Factor

None

Plugin Information

Published: 2012/10/16, Modified: 2022/04/11

Plugin Output

tcp/25/smtp

```
Nessus was able to confirm that the following compression method is
supported by the target :
```

```
DEFLATE (0x01)
```

57041 - SSL Perfect Forward Secrecy Cipher Suites Supported

Synopsis

The remote service supports the use of SSL Perfect Forward Secrecy ciphers, which maintain confidentiality even if the key is stolen.

Description

The remote host supports the use of SSL ciphers that offer Perfect Forward Secrecy (PFS) encryption. These cipher suites ensure that recorded SSL traffic cannot be broken at a future date if the server's private key is compromised.

See Also

<https://www.openssl.org/docs/manmaster/man1/ciphers.html>

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Diffie-Hellman_key_exchange

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Perfect_forward_secrecy

Solution

n/a

Risk Factor

None

Plugin Information

Published: 2011/12/07, Modified: 2021/03/09

Plugin Output

tcp/25/smtp

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

Low Strength Ciphers (<= 64-bit key)

Name	Code	KEX	Auth	Encryption	MAC
-----	-----	---	----	-----	---
EXP-EDH-RSA-DES-CBC-SHA SHA1 export	0x00, 0x14	DH(512)	RSA	DES-CBC(40)	
EDH-RSA-DES-CBC-SHA SHA1	0x00, 0x15	DH	RSA	DES-CBC(56)	

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

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

High Strength Ciphers (>= 112-bit key)

Name	Code	KEX	Auth	Encryption	MAC
-----	-----	---	----	-----	---
DHE-RSA-AES128-SHA SHA1	0x00, 0x33	DH	RSA	AES-CBC(128)	
DHE-RSA-AES256-SHA SHA1	0x00, 0x39	DH	RSA	AES-CBC(256)	

The fields above are :

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

51891 - SSL Session Resume Supported

Synopsis

The remote host allows resuming SSL sessions.

Description

This script detects whether a host allows resuming SSL sessions by performing a full SSL handshake to receive a session ID, and then reconnecting with the previously used session ID. If the server accepts the session ID in the second connection, the server maintains a cache of sessions that can be resumed.

Solution

n/a

Risk Factor

None

Plugin Information

Published: 2011/02/07, Modified: 2021/09/13

Plugin Output

tcp/25/smtp

```
This port supports resuming SSLv3 sessions.
```

156899 - SSL/TLS Recommended Cipher Suites

Synopsis

The remote host advertises discouraged SSL/TLS ciphers.

Description

The remote host has open SSL/TLS ports which advertise discouraged cipher suites. It is recommended to only enable support for the following cipher suites:

TLSv1.3:

- 0x13,0x01 TLS13_AES_128_GCM_SHA256
- 0x13,0x02 TLS13_AES_256_GCM_SHA384
- 0x13,0x03 TLS13_CHACHA20_POLY1305_SHA256

TLSv1.2:

- 0xC0,0x2B ECDHE-ECDSA-AES128-GCM-SHA256
- 0xC0,0x2F ECDHE-RSA-AES128-GCM-SHA256
- 0xC0,0x2C ECDHE-ECDSA-AES256-GCM-SHA384
- 0xC0,0x30 ECDHE-RSA-AES256-GCM-SHA384
- 0xCC,0xA9 ECDHE-ECDSA-CHACHA20-POLY1305
- 0xCC,0xA8 ECDHE-RSA-CHACHA20-POLY1305

This is the recommended configuration for the vast majority of services, as it is highly secure and compatible with nearly every client released in the last five (or more) years.

See Also

https://wiki.mozilla.org/Security/Server_Side_TLS

<https://ssl-config.mozilla.org/>

Solution

Only enable support for recommended cipher suites.

Risk Factor

None

Plugin Information

Published: 2022/01/20, Modified: 2024/02/12

Plugin Output

tcp/25/smtp

The remote host has listening SSL/TLS ports which advertise the discouraged cipher suites outlined below:

Low Strength Ciphers (<= 64-bit key)

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

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 SHA1	0x00, 0x16	DH	RSA	3DES-CBC(168)	
ADH-DE [...]					

25240 - Samba Server Detection

Synopsis

An SMB server is running on the remote host.

Description

The remote host is running Samba, a CIFS/SMB server for Linux and Unix.

See Also

<https://www.samba.org/>

Solution

n/a

Risk Factor

None

Plugin Information

Published: 2007/05/16, Modified: 2022/10/12

Plugin Output

tcp/445/cifs

The remote host tries to hide its SMB server type by changing the MAC address and the LAN manager name.

However by sending several valid and invalid RPC requests it was possible to fingerprint the remote SMB server as Samba.

104887 - Samba Version

Synopsis

It was possible to obtain the samba version from the remote operating system.

Description

Nessus was able to obtain the samba version from the remote operating by sending an authentication request to port 139 or 445. Note that this plugin requires SMB1 to be enabled on the host.

Solution

n/a

Risk Factor

None

Plugin Information

Published: 2017/11/30, Modified: 2019/11/22

Plugin Output

tcp/445/cifs

```
The remote Samba Version is : Samba 3.0.20-Debian
```

96982 - Server Message Block (SMB) Protocol Version 1 Enabled (uncredentialed check)

Synopsis

The remote Windows host supports the SMBv1 protocol.

Description

The remote Windows host supports Server Message Block Protocol version 1 (SMBv1). Microsoft recommends that users discontinue the use of SMBv1 due to the lack of security features that were included in later SMB versions. Additionally, the Shadow Brokers group reportedly has an exploit that affects SMB; however, it is unknown if the exploit affects SMBv1 or another version. In response to this, US-CERT recommends that users disable SMBv1 per SMB best practices to mitigate these potential issues.

See Also

<https://blogs.technet.microsoft.com/filecab/2016/09/16/stop-using-smb1/>

<https://support.microsoft.com/en-us/help/2696547/how-to-detect-enable-and-disable-smbv1-smbv2-and-smbv3-in-windows-and>

<http://www.nessus.org/u?8dcab5e4>

<http://www.nessus.org/u?234f8ef8>

<http://www.nessus.org/u?4c7e0cf3>

Solution

Disable SMBv1 according to the vendor instructions in Microsoft KB2696547. Additionally, block SMB directly by blocking TCP port 445 on all network boundary devices. For SMB over the NetBIOS API, block TCP ports 137 / 139 and UDP ports 137 / 138 on all network boundary devices.

Risk Factor

None

References

XREF IAVT:0001-T-0710

Plugin Information

Published: 2017/02/03, Modified: 2020/09/22

Plugin Output

tcp/445/cifs

```
The remote host supports SMBv1.
```


22964 - Service Detection

Synopsis

The remote service could be identified.

Description

Nessus was able to identify the remote service by its banner or by looking at the error message it sends when it receives an HTTP request.

Solution

n/a

Risk Factor

None

Plugin Information

Published: 2007/08/19, Modified: 2024/03/26

Plugin Output

tcp/21/ftp

```
An FTP server is running on this port.
```

22964 - Service Detection

Synopsis

The remote service could be identified.

Description

Nessus was able to identify the remote service by its banner or by looking at the error message it sends when it receives an HTTP request.

Solution

n/a

Risk Factor

None

Plugin Information

Published: 2007/08/19, Modified: 2024/03/26

Plugin Output

tcp/22/ssh

```
An SSH server is running on this port.
```

22964 - Service Detection

Synopsis

The remote service could be identified.

Description

Nessus was able to identify the remote service by its banner or by looking at the error message it sends when it receives an HTTP request.

Solution

n/a

Risk Factor

None

Plugin Information

Published: 2007/08/19, Modified: 2024/03/26

Plugin Output

tcp/23/telnet

```
A telnet server is running on this port.
```


22964 - Service Detection

Synopsis

The remote service could be identified.

Description

Nessus was able to identify the remote service by its banner or by looking at the error message it sends when it receives an HTTP request.

Solution

n/a

Risk Factor

None

Plugin Information

Published: 2007/08/19, Modified: 2024/03/26

Plugin Output

tcp/25/smtp

```
An SMTP server is running on this port.
```

22964 - Service Detection

Synopsis

The remote service could be identified.

Description

Nessus was able to identify the remote service by its banner or by looking at the error message it sends when it receives an HTTP request.

Solution

n/a

Risk Factor

None

Plugin Information

Published: 2007/08/19, Modified: 2024/03/26

Plugin Output

tcp/80/www

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

25220 - TCP/IP Timestamps Supported

Synopsis

The remote service implements TCP timestamps.

Description

The remote host implements TCP timestamps, as defined by RFC1323. A side effect of this feature is that the uptime of the remote host can sometimes be computed.

See Also

<http://www.ietf.org/rfc/rfc1323.txt>

Solution

n/a

Risk Factor

None

Plugin Information

Published: 2007/05/16, Modified: 2023/10/17

Plugin Output

tcp/0

110723 - Target Credential Status by Authentication Protocol - No Credentials Provided

Synopsis

Nessus was able to find common ports used for local checks, however, no credentials were provided in the scan policy.

Description

Nessus was not able to successfully authenticate directly to the remote target on an available authentication protocol. Nessus was able to connect to the remote port and identify that the service running on the port supports an authentication protocol, but Nessus failed to authenticate to the remote service using the provided credentials. There may have been a protocol failure that prevented authentication from being attempted or all of the provided credentials for the authentication protocol may be invalid. See plugin output for error details.

Please note the following :

- This plugin reports per protocol, so it is possible for valid credentials to be provided for one protocol and not another. For example, authentication may succeed via SSH but fail via SMB, while no credentials were provided for an available SNMP service.
- Providing valid credentials for all available authentication protocols may improve scan coverage, but the value of successful authentication for a given protocol may vary from target to target depending upon what data (if any) is gathered from the target via that protocol. For example, successful authentication via SSH is more valuable for Linux targets than for Windows targets, and likewise successful authentication via SMB is more valuable for Windows targets than for Linux targets.

Solution

n/a

Risk Factor

None

References

XREF IAVB:0001-B-0504

Plugin Information

Published: 2018/06/27, Modified: 2024/04/19

Plugin Output

tcp/0

```
SSH was detected on port 22 but no credentials were provided.  
SSH local checks were not enabled.
```


10281 - Telnet Server Detection

Synopsis

A Telnet server is listening on the remote port.

Description	
1	1. The first row of the table contains the header information, including the title and the author's name.
2	2. The second row of the table contains the first column of data, which is the year 2010.
3	3. The third row of the table contains the second column of data, which is the year 2011.
4	4. The fourth row of the table contains the third column of data, which is the year 2012.
5	5. The fifth row of the table contains the fourth column of data, which is the year 2013.
6	6. The sixth row of the table contains the fifth column of data, which is the year 2014.
7	7. The seventh row of the table contains the sixth column of data, which is the year 2015.
8	8. The eighth row of the table contains the seventh column of data, which is the year 2016.
9	9. The ninth row of the table contains the eighth column of data, which is the year 2017.
10	10. The tenth row of the table contains the ninth column of data, which is the year 2018.
11	11. The eleventh row of the table contains the tenth column of data, which is the year 2019.
12	12. The twelfth row of the table contains the eleventh column of data, which is the year 2020.
13	13. The thirteenth row of the table contains the twelfth column of data, which is the year 2021.
14	14. The fourteenth row of the table contains the thirteenth column of data, which is the year 2022.
15	15. The fifteenth row of the table contains the fourteenth column of data, which is the year 2023.
16	16. The sixteenth row of the table contains the fifteenth column of data, which is the year 2024.
17	17. The seventeenth row of the table contains the sixteenth column of data, which is the year 2025.
18	18. The eighteenth row of the table contains the seventeenth column of data, which is the year 2026.
19	19. The nineteenth row of the table contains the eighteenth column of data, which is the year 2027.
20	20. The twentieth row of the table contains the nineteenth column of data, which is the year 2028.
21	21. The twenty-first row of the table contains the twentieth column of data, which is the year 2029.
22	22. The twenty-second row of the table contains the twenty-first column of data, which is the year 2030.
23	23. The twenty-third row of the table contains the twenty-second column of data, which is the year 2031.
24	24. The twenty-fourth row of the table contains the twenty-third column of data, which is the year 2032.
25	25. The twenty-fifth row of the table contains the twenty-fourth column of data, which is the year 2033.
26	26. The twenty-sixth row of the table contains the twenty-fifth column of data, which is the year 2034.
27	27. The twenty-seventh row of the table contains the twenty-sixth column of data, which is the year 2035.
28	28. The twenty-eighth row of the table contains the twenty-seventh column of data, which is the year 2036.
29	29. The twenty-ninth row of the table contains the twenty-eighth column of data, which is the year 2037.
30	30. The thirtieth row of the table contains the twenty-ninth column of data, which is the year 2038.
31	31. The thirty-first row of the table contains the thirtieth column of data, which is the year 2039.
32	32. The thirty-second row of the table contains the thirty-first column of data, which is the year 2040.
33	33. The thirty-third row of the table contains the thirty-second column of data, which is the year 2041.
34	34. The thirty-fourth row of the table contains the thirty-third column of data, which is the year 2042.
35	35. The thirty-fifth row of the table contains the thirty-fourth column of data, which is the year 2043.
36	36. The thirty-sixth row of the table contains the thirty-fifth column of data, which is the year 2044.
37	37. The thirty-seventh row of the table contains the thirty-sixth column of data, which is the year 2045.
38	38. The thirty-eighth row of the table contains the thirty-seventh column of data, which is the year 2046.
39	39. The thirty-ninth row of the table contains the thirty-eighth column of data, which is the year 2047.
40	40. The fortieth row of the table contains the thirty-ninth column of data, which is the year 2048.
41	41. The forty-first row of the table contains the fortieth column of data, which is the year 2049.
42	42. The forty-second row of the table contains the forty-first column of data, which is the year 2050.
43	43. The forty-third row of the table contains the forty-second column of data, which is the year 2051.
44	44. The forty-fourth row of the table contains the forty-third column of data, which is the year 2052.
45	45. The forty-fifth row of the table contains the forty-fourth column of data, which is the year 2053.
46	46. The forty-sixth row of the table contains the forty-fifth column of data, which is the year 2054.
47	47. The forty-seventh row of the table contains the forty-sixth column of data, which is the year 2055.
48	48. The forty-eighth row of the table contains the forty-seventh column of data, which is the year 2056.
49	49. The forty-ninth row of the table contains the forty-eighth column of data, which is the year 2057.
50	50. The fiftieth row of the table contains the forty-ninth column of data, which is the year 2058.
51	51. The fifty-first row of the table contains the fiftieth column of data, which is the year 2059.
52	52. The fifty-second row of the table contains the fifty-first column of data, which is the year 2060.
53	53. The fifty-third row of the table contains the fifty-second column of data, which is the year 2061.
54	54. The fifty-fourth row of the table contains the fifty-third column of data, which is the year 2062.
55	55. The fifty-fifth row of the table contains the fifty-fourth column of data, which is the year 2063.
56	56. The fifty-sixth row of the table contains the fifty-fifth column of data, which is the year 2064.
57	57. The fifty-seventh row of the table contains the fifty-sixth column of data, which is the year 2065.
58	58. The fifty-eighth row of the table contains the fifty-seventh column of data, which is the year 2066.
59	59. The fifty-ninth row of the table contains the fifty-eighth column of data, which is the year 2067.
60	60. The sixtieth row of the table contains the fifty-ninth column of data, which is the year 2068.
61	61. The sixty-first row of the table contains the sixtieth column of data, which is the year 2069.
62	62. The sixty-second row of the table contains the sixty-first column of data, which is the year 2070.
63	63. The sixty-third row of the table contains the sixty-second column of data, which is the year 2071.
64	64. The sixty-fourth row of the table contains the sixty-third column of data, which is the year 2072.
65	65. The sixty-fifth row of the table contains the sixty-fourth column of data, which is the year 2073.
66	66. The sixty-sixth row of the table contains the sixty-fifth column of data, which is the year 2074.
67	67. The sixty-seventh row of the table contains the sixty-sixth column of data, which is the year 2075.
68	68. The sixty-eighth row of the table contains the sixty-seventh column of data, which is the year 2076.
69	69. The sixty-ninth row of the table contains the sixty-eighth column of data, which is the year 2077.
70	70. The seventieth row of the table contains the sixty-ninth column of data, which is the year 2078.
71	71. The seventy-first row of the table contains the seventieth column of data, which is the year 2079.
72	72. The seventy-second row of the table contains the seventy-first column of data, which is the year 2080.
73	73. The seventy-third row of the table contains the seventy-second column of data, which is the year 2081.
74	74. The seventy-fourth row of the table contains the seventy-third column of data, which is the year 2082.
75	75. The seventy-fifth row of the table contains the seventy-fourth column of data, which is the year 2083.
76	76. The seventy-sixth row of the table contains the seventy-fifth column of data, which is the year 2084.
77	77. The seventy-seventh row of the table contains the seventy-sixth column of data, which is the year 2085.
78	78. The seventy-eighth row of the table contains the seventy-seventh column of data, which is the year 2086.
79	79. The seventy-ninth row of the table contains the seventy-eighth column of data, which is the year 2087.
80	80. The eightieth row of the table contains the seventy-ninth column of data, which is the year 2088.
81	81. The eighty-first row of the table contains the eightieth column of data, which is the year 2089.
82	82. The eighty-second row of the table contains the eighty-first column of data, which is the year 2090.
83	83. The eighty-third row of the table contains the eighty-second column of data, which is the year 2091.
84	84. The eighty-fourth row of the table contains the eighty-third column of data, which is the year 20

The remote host is running a Telnet server, a remote terminal server.

Solution

Disable this service if you do not use it.

Risk Factor

None

Plugin Information

Published: 1999/10/12, Modified: 2020/06/12

Plugin Output

tcp/23/telnet

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

10287 - Traceroute Information

Synopsis

It was possible to obtain traceroute information.

Description

Makes a traceroute to the remote host.

Solution

n/a

Risk Factor

None

Plugin Information

Published: 1999/11/27, Modified: 2023/12/04

Plugin Output

udp/0

```
For your information, here is the traceroute from 192.168.64.2 to 192.168.1.148 :  
192.168.64.2  
192.168.64.1  
192.168.1.148
```

```
Hop Count: 2
```

135860 - WMI Not Available

Synopsis

WMI queries could not be made against the remote host.

Description

WMI (Windows Management Instrumentation) is not available on the remote host over DCOM. WMI queries are used to gather information about the remote host, such as its current state, network interface configuration, etc.

Without this information Nessus may not be able to identify installed software or security vulnerabilities that exist on the remote host.

See Also

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows/win32/wmisdk/wmi-start-page>

Solution

n/a

Risk Factor

None

Plugin Information

Published: 2020/04/21, Modified: 2024/11/22

Plugin Output

tcp/445/cifs

```
Can't connect to the 'root\CIMV2' WMI namespace.
```


11424 - WebDAV Detection

Synopsis

The remote server is running with WebDAV enabled.

Description

WebDAV is an industry standard extension to the HTTP specification.

It adds a capability for authorized users to remotely add and manage the content of a web server.

If you do not use this extension, you should disable it.

Solution

<http://support.microsoft.com/default.aspx?kbid=241520>

Risk Factor

None

Plugin Information

Published: 2003/03/20, Modified: 2011/03/14

Plugin Output

tcp/80/www

Synopsis

It was possible to obtain the network name of the remote host.

Description

The remote host is listening on UDP port 137 or TCP port 445, and replies to NetBIOS nbtscan or SMB requests.

Note that this plugin gathers information to be used in other plugins, but does not itself generate a report.

Solution

n/a

Risk Factor

None

Plugin Information

Published: 1999/10/12, Modified: 2021/02/10

Plugin Output

tcp/445/cifs

```
The following 2 NetBIOS names have been gathered :
```

```
METASPLOITABLE    = Computer name
METASPLOITABLE    = Workgroup / Domain name
```

52703 - vsftpd Detection

Synopsis

An FTP server is listening on the remote port.

Description

The remote host is running vsftpd, an FTP server for UNIX-like systems written in C.

See Also

<http://vsftpd.beasts.org/>

Solution

n/a

Risk Factor

None

Plugin Information

Published: 2011/03/17, Modified: 2019/11/22

Plugin Output

tcp/21/ftp

```
Source  : 220 (vsFTPd 2.3.4)
Version : 2.3.4
```