

Scan Report

November 13, 2020

Summary

This document reports on the results of an automatic security scan. All dates are displayed using the timezone “Coordinated Universal Time”, which is abbreviated “UTC”. The task was “meta2”. The scan started at Fri Nov 13 05:43:45 2020 UTC and ended at Fri Nov 13 06:11:59 2020 UTC. The report first summarises the results found. Then, for each host, the report describes every issue found. Please consider the advice given in each description, in order to rectify the issue.

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1 Result Overview

Host	High	Medium	Low	Log	False Positive
10.0.2.6 meta2	24	35	2	0	0
Total: 1	24	35	2	0	0

Vendor security updates are not trusted.

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

Information on overrides is included in the report.

Notes are included in the report.

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

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

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

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

Only results with a minimum QoD of 70 are shown.

This report contains all 61 results selected by the filtering described above. Before filtering there were 432 results.

1.1 Host Authentications

Host	Protocol	Result	Port/User
10.0.2.6 - meta2	SMB	Success	Protocol SMB, Port 445, User
10.0.2.6 - meta2	SMB	Success	Protocol SMB, Port 445, User

2 Results per Host

2.1 10.0.2.6

Host scan start Fri Nov 13 05:43:50 2020 UTC

Host scan end Fri Nov 13 06:10:31 2020 UTC

Service (Port)	Threat Level
6200/tcp	High
2121/tcp	High
22/tcp	High
514/tcp	High
21/tcp	High
1524/tcp	High
general/tcp	High
8787/tcp	High

... (continues) ...

... (continued) ...

Service (Port)	Threat Level
5432/tcp	High
5900/tcp	High
513/tcp	High
6667/tcp	High
512/tcp	High
3632/tcp	High
3306/tcp	High
80/tcp	High
2121/tcp	Medium
22/tcp	Medium
23/tcp	Medium
25/tcp	Medium
21/tcp	Medium
5432/tcp	Medium
445/tcp	Medium
6667/tcp	Medium
80/tcp	Medium
22/tcp	Low
general/tcp	Low

2.1.1 High 6200/tcp

<p>High (CVSS: 7.5) NVT: vsftpd Compromised Source Packages Backdoor Vulnerability</p>
<p>Summary vsftpd is prone to a backdoor vulnerability.</p>
<p>Vulnerability Detection Result Vulnerability was detected according to the Vulnerability Detection Method.</p>
<p>Impact Attackers can exploit this issue to execute arbitrary commands in the context of the application. Successful attacks will compromise the affected application.</p>
<p>Solution Solution type: VendorFix The repaired package can be downloaded from the referenced link. Please validate the package with its signature.</p>
<p>Affected Software/OS The vsftpd 2.3.4 source package is affected.</p>
<p>Vulnerability Detection Method Details: vsftpd Compromised Source Packages Backdoor Vulnerability</p>
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OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.103185
References bid: 48539 url: http://www.securityfocus.com/bid/48539 url: http://scarybeastsecurity.blogspot.com/2011/07/alert-vsftpd-download-backdoored.html url: https://security.appspot.com/vsftpd.html

[\[return to 10.0.2.6 \]](#)

2.1.2 High 2121/tcp

High (CVSS: 7.5) NVT: FTP Brute Force Logins Reporting
Summary It was possible to login into the remote FTP server using weak/known credentials. As the VT 'FTP Brute Force Logins' (OID: 1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.108717) might run into a timeout the actual reporting of this vulnerability takes place in this VT instead. The script preference 'Report timeout' allows you to configure if such an timeout is reported.
Vulnerability Detection Result It was possible to login with the following credentials <User>:<Password> msfadmin:msfadmin postgres:postgres service:service user:user
Solution Solution type: Mitigation Change the password as soon as possible.
Vulnerability Detection Method Reports weak/known credentials detected by the VT 'FTP Brute Force Logins' (OID: 1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.108717). Details: FTP Brute Force Logins Reporting OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.108718

High (CVSS: 7.5) NVT: FTP Brute Force Logins Reporting
Summary It was possible to login into the remote FTP server using weak/known credentials. ... continues on next page ...

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As the VT 'FTP Brute Force Logins' (OID: 1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.108717) might run into a timeout the actual reporting of this vulnerability takes place in this VT instead. The script preference 'Report timeout' allows you to configure if such an timeout is reported.
Vulnerability Detection Result It was possible to login with the following credentials <User>:<Password> msfadmin:msfadmin postgres:postgres service:service user:user
Solution Solution type: Mitigation Change the password as soon as possible.
Vulnerability Detection Method Reports weak/known credentials detected by the VT 'FTP Brute Force Logins' (OID: 1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.108717). Details: FTP Brute Force Logins Reporting OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.108718

[\[return to 10.0.2.6 \]](#)

2.1.3 High 22/tcp

High (CVSS: 7.5) NVT: SSH Brute Force Logins With Default Credentials Reporting
Summary It was possible to login into the remote SSH server using default credentials. As the VT 'SSH Brute Force Logins With Default Credentials' (OID: 1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.108013) might run into a timeout the actual reporting of this vulnerability takes place in this VT instead. The script preference 'Report timeout' allows you to configure if such an timeout is reported.
Vulnerability Detection Result It was possible to login with the following credentials <User>:<Password> msfadmin:msfadmin postgres:postgres service:service user:user
Solution Solution type: Mitigation Change the password as soon as possible.
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Vulnerability Detection Method

Reports default credentials detected by the VT 'SSH Brute Force Logins With Default Credentials' (OID: 1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.108013).

Details: SSH Brute Force Logins With Default Credentials Reporting
OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.103239

High (CVSS: 7.5)

NVT: SSH Brute Force Logins With Default Credentials Reporting

Summary

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

As the VT 'SSH Brute Force Logins With Default Credentials' (OID: 1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.108013) might run into a timeout the actual reporting of this vulnerability takes place in this VT instead. The script preference 'Report timeout' allows you to configure if such an timeout is reported.

Vulnerability Detection Result

It was possible to login with the following credentials <User>:<Password>
msfadmin:msfadmin
postgres:postgres
service:service
user:user

Solution

Solution type: Mitigation

Change the password as soon as possible.

Vulnerability Detection Method

Reports default credentials detected by the VT 'SSH Brute Force Logins With Default Credentials' (OID: 1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.108013).

Details: SSH Brute Force Logins With Default Credentials Reporting
OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.103239

[[return to 10.0.2.6](#)]**2.1.4 High 514/tcp**

High (CVSS: 7.5)

NVT: rsh Unencrypted Cleartext Login

Summary

This remote host is running a rsh service.

Vulnerability Detection Result

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The rsh service is misconfigured so it is allowing connections without a password or with default root:root credentials.
Solution Solution type: Mitigation Disable the rsh service and use alternatives like SSH instead.
Vulnerability Insight rsh (remote shell) is a command line computer program which can execute shell commands as another user, and on another computer across a computer network.
Vulnerability Detection Method Details: rsh Unencrypted Cleartext Login OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.100080
References url: https://web.nvd.nist.gov/view/vuln/detail?vulnId=CVE-1999-0651

[\[return to 10.0.2.6 \]](#)

2.1.5 High 21/tcp

High (CVSS: 7.5) NVT: vsftpd Compromised Source Packages Backdoor Vulnerability
Summary vsftpd is prone to a backdoor vulnerability.
Vulnerability Detection Result Vulnerability was detected according to the Vulnerability Detection Method.
Impact Attackers can exploit this issue to execute arbitrary commands in the context of the application. Successful attacks will compromise the affected application.
Solution Solution type: VendorFix The repaired package can be downloaded from the referenced link. Please validate the package with its signature.
Affected Software/OS The vsftpd 2.3.4 source package is affected.
Vulnerability Detection Method Details: vsftpd Compromised Source Packages Backdoor Vulnerability OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.103185
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References

bid: 48539

url: <http://www.securityfocus.com/bid/48539>url: <http://scarybeastsecurity.blogspot.com/2011/07/alert-vsftpd-download-backdoor.html>url: <https://security.appspot.com/vsftpd.html>

High (CVSS: 7.5)

NVT: FTP Brute Force Logins Reporting

Summary

It was possible to login into the remote FTP server using weak/known credentials.

As the VT 'FTP Brute Force Logins' (OID: 1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.108717) might run into a timeout the actual reporting of this vulnerability takes place in this VT instead. The script preference 'Report timeout' allows you to configure if such an timeout is reported.

Vulnerability Detection Result

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

msfadmin:msfadmin

postgres:postgres

service:service

user:user

Solution**Solution type:** Mitigation

Change the password as soon as possible.

Vulnerability Detection Method

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

Details: FTP Brute Force Logins Reporting

OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.108718

High (CVSS: 7.5)

NVT: FTP Brute Force Logins Reporting

Summary

It was possible to login into the remote FTP server using weak/known credentials.

As the VT 'FTP Brute Force Logins' (OID: 1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.108717) might run into a timeout the actual reporting of this vulnerability takes place in this VT instead. The script preference 'Report timeout' allows you to configure if such an timeout is reported.

Vulnerability Detection Result

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

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msfadmin:msfadmin postgres:postgres service:service user:user
Solution Solution type: Mitigation Change the password as soon as possible.
Vulnerability Detection Method Reports weak/known credentials detected by the VT 'FTP Brute Force Logins' (OID: 1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.108717). Details: FTP Brute Force Logins Reporting OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.108718

[\[return to 10.0.2.6 \]](#)

2.1.6 High 1524/tcp

High (CVSS: 10.0) NVT: Possible Backdoor: Ingreslock
Summary A backdoor is installed on the remote host.
Vulnerability Detection Result The service is answering to an 'id;' command with the following response: uid=0(↪root) gid=0(root)
Impact Attackers can exploit this issue to execute arbitrary commands in the context of the application. Successful attacks will compromise the affected isystem.
Solution Solution type: Workaround A whole cleanup of the infected system is recommended.
Vulnerability Detection Method Details: Possible Backdoor: Ingreslock OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.103549

[\[return to 10.0.2.6 \]](#)

2.1.7 High general/tcp

High (CVSS: 10.0) NVT: OS End Of Life Detection
Product detection result cpe:/o:canonical:ubuntu_linux:8.04 Detected by OS Detection Consolidation and Reporting (OID: 1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0 ↪.105937)
Summary OS End Of Life Detection. The Operating System on the remote host has reached the end of life and should not be used anymore.
Vulnerability Detection Result The "Ubuntu" Operating System on the remote host has reached the end of life. CPE: cpe:/o:canonical:ubuntu_linux:8.04 Installed version, build or SP: 8.04 EOL date: 2013-05-09 EOL info: https://wiki.ubuntu.com/Releases
Solution Solution type: Mitigation Upgrade the Operating System on the remote host to a version which is still supported and receiving security updates by the vendor.
Vulnerability Detection Method Details: OS End Of Life Detection OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.103674
Product Detection Result Product: cpe:/o:canonical:ubuntu_linux:8.04 Method: OS Detection Consolidation and Reporting OID: 1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.105937)

[\[return to 10.0.2.6 \]](#)

2.1.8 High 8787/tcp

High (CVSS: 10.0) NVT: Distributed Ruby (dRuby/DRb) Multiple Remote Code Execution Vulnerabilities
Summary Systems using Distributed Ruby (dRuby/DRb), which is available in Ruby versions 1.6 and later, may permit unauthorized systems to execute distributed commands.
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Vulnerability Detection Result

The service is running in \$SAFE >= 1 mode. However it is still possible to run a
 ↪bitrary syscall commands on the remote host. Sending an invalid syscall the s
 ↪ervice returned the following response:

```
Flo:Errno::ENOSYS:bt["3/usr/lib/ruby/1.8/drb/drb.rb:1555:in 'syscall'"0/usr/lib/
↪ruby/1.8/drb/drb.rb:1555:in 'send'"4/usr/lib/ruby/1.8/drb/drb.rb:1555:in '__se
↪nd__'"A/usr/lib/ruby/1.8/drb/drb.rb:1555:in 'perform_without_block'"3/usr/lib/
↪ruby/1.8/drb/drb.rb:1515:in 'perform'"5/usr/lib/ruby/1.8/drb/drb.rb:1589:in 'm
↪ain_loop'"0/usr/lib/ruby/1.8/drb/drb.rb:1585:in 'loop'"5/usr/lib/ruby/1.8/drb/
↪drb.rb:1585:in 'main_loop'"1/usr/lib/ruby/1.8/drb/drb.rb:1581:in 'start'"5/usr
↪/lib/ruby/1.8/drb/drb.rb:1581:in 'main_loop'"//usr/lib/ruby/1.8/drb/drb.rb:143
↪0:in 'run'"1/usr/lib/ruby/1.8/drb/drb.rb:1427:in 'start'"//usr/lib/ruby/1.8/dr
↪b/drb.rb:1427:in 'run'"6/usr/lib/ruby/1.8/drb/drb.rb:1347:in 'initialize'"//us
↪r/lib/ruby/1.8/drb/drb.rb:1627:in 'new'"9/usr/lib/ruby/1.8/drb/drb.rb:1627:in
↪'start_service'"%/usr/sbin/druby_timeserver.rb:12:errno+:mesg"Function not im
↪plemented
```

Impact

By default, Distributed Ruby does not impose restrictions on allowed hosts or set the \$SAFE environment variable to prevent privileged activities. If other controls are not in place, especially if the Distributed Ruby process runs with elevated privileges, an attacker could execute arbitrary system commands or Ruby scripts on the Distributed Ruby server. An attacker may need to know only the URI of the listening Distributed Ruby server to submit Ruby commands.

Solution**Solution type:** Mitigation

Administrators of environments that rely on Distributed Ruby should ensure that appropriate controls are in place. Code-level controls may include:

- Implementing taint on untrusted input
- Setting \$SAFE levels appropriately (>=2 is recommended if untrusted hosts are allowed to submit Ruby commands, and >=3 may be appropriate)
- Including drb/acl.rb to set ACLEntry to restrict access to trusted hosts

Vulnerability Detection Method

Send a crafted command to the service and check for a remote command execution via the instance_eval or syscall requests.

Details: Distributed Ruby (dRuby/DRb) Multiple Remote Code Execution Vulnerabilities
 OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.108010

References

bid: 47071

url: <https://tools.cisco.com/security/center/viewAlert.x?alertId=22750>

url: <http://www.securityfocus.com/bid/47071>

url: http://blog.recurity-labs.com/archives/2011/05/12/druby_for_penetration_testing/

url: <http://www.ruby-doc.org/stdlib-1.9.3/libdoc/drb/rdoc/DRb.html>

[\[return to 10.0.2.6 \]](#)

2.1.9 High 5432/tcp

High (CVSS: 9.0) NVT: PostgreSQL weak password
Product detection result cpe:/a:postgresql:postgresql:8.3.1 Detected by PostgreSQL Detection (OID: 1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.100151)
Summary It was possible to login into the remote PostgreSQL as user postgres using weak credentials.
Vulnerability Detection Result It was possible to login as user postgres with password "postgres".
Solution Solution type: Mitigation Change the password as soon as possible.
Vulnerability Detection Method Details: PostgreSQL weak password OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.103552
Product Detection Result Product: cpe:/a:postgresql:postgresql:8.3.1 Method: PostgreSQL Detection OID: 1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.100151)

[\[return to 10.0.2.6 \]](#)

2.1.10 High 5900/tcp

High (CVSS: 9.0) NVT: VNC Brute Force Login
Summary Try to log in with given passwords via VNC protocol.
Vulnerability Detection Result It was possible to connect to the VNC server with the password: password
Solution Solution type: Mitigation ... continues on next page ...

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Change the password to something hard to guess or enable password protection at all.
Vulnerability Insight This script tries to authenticate to a VNC server with the passwords set in the password preference. It will also test and report if no authentication / password is required at all. Note: Some VNC servers have a blacklisting scheme that blocks IP addresses after five unsuccessful connection attempts for a period of time. The script will abort the brute force attack if it encounters that it gets blocked. Note as well that passwords can be max. 8 characters long.
Vulnerability Detection Method Details: VNC Brute Force Login OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.106056

[\[return to 10.0.2.6 \]](#)

2.1.11 High 513/tcp

High (CVSS: 10.0) NVT: rlogin Passwordless Login
Summary The rlogin service allows root access without a password.
Vulnerability Detection Result It was possible to gain root access without a password.
Impact This vulnerability allows an attacker to gain complete control over the target system.
Solution Solution type: Mitigation Disable the rlogin service and use alternatives like SSH instead.
Vulnerability Detection Method Checks if a vulnerable version is present on the target host. Details: rlogin Passwordless Login OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.113766

High (CVSS: 7.5) NVT: The rlogin service is running
Summary This remote host is running a rlogin service.
... continues on next page ...

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Vulnerability Detection Result The rlogin service is running on the target system.
Solution Solution type: Mitigation Disable the rlogin service and use alternatives like SSH instead.
Vulnerability Insight rlogin has several serious security problems, - all information, including passwords, is transmitted unencrypted. - .rlogin (or .rhosts) file is easy to misuse (potentially allowing anyone to login without a password)
Vulnerability Detection Method Details: The rlogin service is running OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.901202
References cve: CVE-1999-0651

[\[return to 10.0.2.6 \]](#)

2.1.12 High 6667/tcp

High (CVSS: 7.5) NVT: Check for Backdoor in UnrealIRCd
Summary Detection of backdoor in UnrealIRCd.
Vulnerability Detection Result Vulnerability was detected according to the Vulnerability Detection Method.
Solution Solution type: VendorFix Install latest version of unrealircd and check signatures of software you're installing.
Vulnerability Insight Remote attackers can exploit this issue to execute arbitrary system commands within the context of the affected application. The issue affects Unreal 3.2.8.1 for Linux. Reportedly package Unreal3.2.8.1.tar.gz downloaded in November 2009 and later is affected. The MD5 sum of the affected file is 752e46f2d873c1679fa99de3f52a274d. Files with MD5 sum of 7b741e94e867c0a7370553fd01506c66 are not affected.
Vulnerability Detection Method ... continues on next page ...

...continued from previous page ...
Details: Check for Backdoor in UnrealIRCd OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.80111
References cve: CVE-2010-2075 bid: 40820 url: http://www.unrealircd.com/txt/unrealsecadvisory.20100612.txt url: http://seclists.org/fulldisclosure/2010/Jun/277 url: http://www.securityfocus.com/bid/40820

[\[return to 10.0.2.6 \]](#)

2.1.13 High 512/tcp

High (CVSS: 10.0) NVT: The rexec service is running
Summary This remote host is running a rexec service.
Vulnerability Detection Result The rexec service was detected on the target system.
Solution Solution type: Mitigation Disable the rexec service and use alternatives like SSH instead.
Vulnerability Insight rexec (remote execution client for an exec server) has the same kind of functionality that rsh has: you can execute shell commands on a remote computer. The main difference is that rexec authenticate by reading the username and password *unencrypted* from the socket.
Vulnerability Detection Method Checks if a vulnerable version is present on the target host. Details: The rexec service is running OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.100111
References cve: CVE-1999-0618

[\[return to 10.0.2.6 \]](#)

2.1.14 High 3632/tcp

High (CVSS: 9.3) NVT: DistCC Remote Code Execution Vulnerability
Summary DistCC 2.x, as used in XCode 1.5 and others, when not configured to restrict access to the server port, allows remote attackers to execute arbitrary commands via compilation jobs, which are executed by the server without authorization checks.
Vulnerability Detection Result It was possible to execute the "id" command. Result: uid=1(daemon) gid=1(daemon)
Impact DistCC by default trusts its clients completely that in turn could allow a malicious client to execute arbitrary commands on the server.
Solution Solution type: VendorFix Vendor updates are available. Please see the references for more information. For more information about DistCC's security see the references.
Vulnerability Detection Method Details: DistCC Remote Code Execution Vulnerability OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.103553
References cve: CVE-2004-2687 url: https://distcc.github.io/security.html url: https://web.archive.org/web/20150511045306/http://archives.neohapsis.com:80 ↔/archives/bugtraq/2005-03/0183.html dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2019-0381

[\[return to 10.0.2.6 \]](#)

2.1.15 High 3306/tcp

High (CVSS: 9.0) NVT: MySQL / MariaDB weak password
Product detection result cpe:/a:mysql:mysql:5.0.51a Detected by MySQL/MariaDB Detection (OID: 1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.100152)
Summary It was possible to login into the remote MySQL as root using weak credentials. ... continues on next page ...

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Vulnerability Detection Result It was possible to login as root with an empty password.
Solution Solution type: Mitigation Change the password as soon as possible.
Vulnerability Detection Method Details: MySQL / MariaDB weak password OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.103551
Product Detection Result Product: cpe:/a:mysql:mysql:5.0.51a Method: MySQL/MariaDB Detection OID: 1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.100152)

[\[return to 10.0.2.6 \]](#)

2.1.16 High 80/tcp

High (CVSS: 10.0) NVT: TWiki XSS and Command Execution Vulnerabilities
Product detection result cpe:/a:twiki:twiki:01.Feb.2003 Detected by TWiki Version Detection (OID: 1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.800399)
Summary The host is running TWiki and is prone to Cross-Site Scripting (XSS) and Command Execution Vulnerabilities.
Vulnerability Detection Result Installed version: 01.Feb.2003 Fixed version: 4.2.4
Impact Successful exploitation could allow execution of arbitrary script code or commands. This could let attackers steal cookie-based authentication credentials or compromise the affected application.
Solution Solution type: VendorFix Upgrade to version 4.2.4 or later.
Affected Software/OS ... continues on next page ...

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<p>TWiki, TWiki version prior to 4.2.4.</p> <p>Vulnerability Insight The flaws are due to, - %URLPARAM}% variable is not properly sanitized which lets attackers conduct cross-site scripting attack. - %SEARCH}% variable is not properly sanitised before being used in an eval() call which lets the attackers execute perl code through eval injection attack.</p> <p>Vulnerability Detection Method Details: TWiki XSS and Command Execution Vulnerabilities OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.800320</p> <p>Product Detection Result Product: cpe:/a:twiki:twiki:01.Feb.2003 Method: TWiki Version Detection OID: 1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.800399)</p> <p>References cve: CVE-2008-5304 cve: CVE-2008-5305 bid: 32668 bid: 32669 url: http://twiki.org/cgi-bin/view/Codev.SecurityAlert-CVE-2008-5304 url: http://twiki.org/cgi-bin/view/Codev.SecurityAlert-CVE-2008-5305</p>

<p>High (CVSS: 7.5) NVT: phpinfo() output Reporting</p>
<p>Summary Many PHP installation tutorials instruct the user to create a file called phpinfo.php or similar containing the phpinfo() statement. Such a file is often left back in the webserver directory.</p>
<p>Vulnerability Detection Result The following files are calling the function phpinfo() which disclose potentiall ↔y sensitive information: http://meta2/mutillidae/phpinfo.php http://meta2/phpinfo.php</p>
<p>Impact Some of the information that can be gathered from this file includes: The username of the user running the PHP process, if it is a sudo user, the IP address of the host, the web server version, the system version (Unix, Linux, Windows, ...), and the root directory of the web server.</p>
<p>Solution</p>
<p>... continues on next page ...</p>

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Solution type: Workaround Delete the listed files or restrict access to them.	
Vulnerability Detection Method Details: phpinfo() output Reporting OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.11229	
High (CVSS: 7.5) NVT: PHP-CGI-based setups vulnerability when parsing query string parameters from php files.	
Summary PHP is prone to an information-disclosure vulnerability.	
Vulnerability Detection Result By doing the following HTTP POST request: "HTTP POST" body : <?php phpinfo();?> URL : http://meta2/cgi-bin/php?%2D%64+%61%6C%6C%6F%77%5F%75%72%6C%5 ↪F%69%6E%63%6C%75%64%65%3D%6F%6E+%2D%64+%73%61%66%65%5F%6D%6F%64%65%3D%6F%66%66 ↪+%2D%64+%73%75%68%6F%73%69%6E%2E%73%69%6D%75%6C%61%74%69%6F%6E%3D%6F%6E+%2D%64 ↪+%64%69%73%61%62%6C%65%5F%66%75%6E%63%74%69%6F%6E%73%3D%22%22+%2D%64+%6F%70%65 ↪%6E%5F%62%61%73%65%64%69%72%3D%6E%6F%6E%65+%2D%64+%61%75%74%6F%5F%70%72%65%70% ↪65%6E%64%5F%66%69%6C%65%3D%70%68%70%3A%2F%2F%69%6E%70%75%74+%2D%64+%63%67%69%2 ↪E%66%6F%72%63%65%5F%72%65%64%69%72%65%63%74%3D%30+%2D%64+%63%67%69%2E%72%65%64 ↪%69%72%65%63%74%5F%73%74%61%74%75%73%5F%65%6E%76%3D%30+%2D%6E it was possible to execute the "<?php phpinfo();?>" command. Result: <title>phpinfo()</title><meta name="ROBOTS" content="NOINDEX,NOFOLLOW,NO ↪ARCHIVE" /></head>	
Impact Exploiting this issue allows remote attackers to view the source code of files in the context of the server process. This may allow the attacker to obtain sensitive information and to run arbitrary PHP code on the affected computer. Other attacks are also possible.	
Solution Solution type: VendorFix PHP has released version 5.4.3 and 5.3.13 to address this vulnerability. PHP is recommending that users upgrade to the latest version of PHP.	
Vulnerability Insight When PHP is used in a CGI-based setup (such as Apache's mod_cgid), the php-cgi receives a processed query string parameter as command line arguments which allows command-line switches, such as -s, -d or -c to be passed to the php-cgi binary, which can be exploited to disclose source code and obtain arbitrary code execution. An example of the -s command, allowing an attacker to view the source code of index.php is below: http://example.com/index.php?-s	
... continues on next page ...	

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Vulnerability Detection Method Sends a crafted HTTP POST request and checks the response. Details: PHP-CGI-based setups vulnerability when parsing query string parameters from ph. ↪.. OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.103482	
References cve: CVE-2012-1823 cve: CVE-2012-2311 cve: CVE-2012-2336 cve: CVE-2012-2335 bid: 53388 url: http://www.h-online.com/open/news/item/Critical-open-hole-in-PHP-creates-ri ↪sks-Update-1567532.html url: http://www.kb.cert.org/vuls/id/520827 url: http://eindbazen.net/2012/05/php-cgi-advisory-cve-2012-1823/ url: https://bugs.php.net/bug.php?id=61910 url: http://www.php.net/manual/en/security.cgi-bin.php url: http://www.securityfocus.com/bid/53388 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2013-1494 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-1316 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-1276 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-1268 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-1267 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-1266 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-1173 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-1101 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0994 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0993 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0992 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0920 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0915 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0914 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0913 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0907 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0906 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0900 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0880 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0878	
High (CVSS: 7.5) NVT: Test HTTP dangerous methods	
Summary Misconfigured web servers allows remote clients to perform dangerous HTTP methods such as PUT and DELETE.	
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This script checks if they are enabled and can be misused to upload or delete files.
Vulnerability Detection Result We could upload the following files via the PUT method at this web server: http://meta2/dav/puttest694988365.html We could delete the following files via the DELETE method at this web server: http://meta2/dav/puttest694988365.html
Impact - Enabled PUT method: This might allow an attacker to upload and run arbitrary code on this web server. - Enabled DELETE method: This might allow an attacker to delete additional files on this web server.
Solution Solution type: Mitigation Use access restrictions to these dangerous HTTP methods or disable them completely.
Vulnerability Detection Method Details: Test HTTP dangerous methods OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.10498
References bid: 12141 owasp: OWASP-CM-001

[\[return to 10.0.2.6 \]](#)

2.1.17 Medium 2121/tcp

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

Enable FTPS or enforce the connection via the 'AUTH TLS' command. Please see the manual of the FTP service for more information.

Vulnerability Detection Method

Tries to login to a non FTPS enabled FTP service without sending a 'AUTH TLS' command first and checks if the service is accepting the login without enforcing the use of the 'AUTH TLS' command.

Details: FTP Unencrypted Cleartext Login

OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.108528

[\[return to 10.0.2.6 \]](#)

2.1.18 Medium 22/tcp

Medium (CVSS: 4.3)

NVT: SSH Weak Encryption Algorithms Supported

Summary

The remote SSH server is configured to allow weak encryption algorithms.

Vulnerability Detection Result

The following weak client-to-server encryption algorithms are supported by the remote service:

3des-cbc

aes128-cbc

aes192-cbc

aes256-cbc

arcfour

arcfour128

arcfour256

blowfish-cbc

cast128-cbc

rijndael-cbc@lysator.liu.se

The following weak server-to-client encryption algorithms are supported by the remote service:

3des-cbc

aes128-cbc

aes192-cbc

aes256-cbc

arcfour

arcfour128

arcfour256

blowfish-cbc

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...continued from previous page ...
cast128-cbc rijndael-cbc@lysator.liu.se
Solution Solution type: Mitigation Disable the weak encryption algorithms.
Vulnerability Insight The ‘arcfour’ cipher is the Arcfour stream cipher with 128-bit keys. The Arcfour cipher is believed to be compatible with the RC4 cipher [SCHNEIER]. Arcfour (and RC4) has problems with weak keys, and should not be used anymore. The ‘none’ algorithm specifies that no encryption is to be done. Note that this method provides no confidentiality protection, and it is NOT RECOMMENDED to use it. A vulnerability exists in SSH messages that employ CBC mode that may allow an attacker to recover plaintext from a block of ciphertext.
Vulnerability Detection Method Check if remote ssh service supports Arcfour, none or CBC ciphers. Details: SSH Weak Encryption Algorithms Supported OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.105611
References url: https://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc4253#section-6.3 url: https://www.kb.cert.org/vuls/id/958563

[\[return to 10.0.2.6 \]](#)

2.1.19 Medium 23/tcp

Medium (CVSS: 4.8) NVT: Telnet Unencrypted Cleartext Login
Summary The remote host is running a Telnet service that allows cleartext logins over unencrypted connections.
Vulnerability Detection Result Vulnerability was detected according to the Vulnerability Detection Method.
Impact An attacker can uncover login names and passwords by sniffing traffic to the Telnet service.
Solution Solution type: Mitigation Replace Telnet with a protocol like SSH which supports encrypted connections.
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Vulnerability Detection Method

Details: Telnet Unencrypted Cleartext Login

OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.108522

[\[return to 10.0.2.6 \]](#)**2.1.20 Medium 25/tcp**

Medium (CVSS: 6.8)

NVT: Multiple Vendors STARTTLS Implementation Plaintext Arbitrary Command Injection Vulnerability

Summary

Multiple vendors' implementations of 'STARTTLS' are prone to a vulnerability that lets attackers inject arbitrary commands.

Vulnerability Detection Result

Vulnerability was detected according to the Vulnerability Detection Method.

Impact

An attacker can exploit this issue to execute arbitrary commands in the context of the user running the application. Successful exploits can allow attackers to obtain email usernames and passwords.

Solution**Solution type:** VendorFix

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

Affected Software/OS

The following vendors are affected:

Ipswitch

Kerio

Postfix

Qmail-TLS

Oracle

SCO Group

spamdyke

ISC

Vulnerability Detection Method

Send a special crafted 'STARTTLS' request and check the response.

Details: Multiple Vendors STARTTLS Implementation Plaintext Arbitrary Command Injection .

↔..

OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.103935

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References

cve: CVE-2011-0411
 cve: CVE-2011-1430
 cve: CVE-2011-1431
 cve: CVE-2011-1432
 cve: CVE-2011-1506
 cve: CVE-2011-1575
 cve: CVE-2011-1926
 cve: CVE-2011-2165
 bid: 46767
 url: <http://www.securityfocus.com/bid/46767>
 url: <http://kolab.org/pipermail/kolab-announce/2011/000101.html>
 url: http://bugzilla.cyrusimap.org/show_bug.cgi?id=3424
 url: http://cyrusimap.org/mediawiki/index.php/Bugs_Resolved_in_2.4.7
 url: <http://www.kb.cert.org/vuls/id/MAPG-8D9M4P>
 url: [http://files.kolab.org/server/release/kolab-server-2.3.2/sources/release-no
 ↪tes.txt](http://files.kolab.org/server/release/kolab-server-2.3.2/sources/release-notes.tes.txt)
 url: <http://www.postfix.org/CVE-2011-0411.html>
 url: <http://www.pureftpd.org/project/pure-ftpd/news>
 url: [http://www.watchguard.com/support/release-notes/xcs/9/en-US/EN_ReleaseNotes
 ↪_XCS_9_1_1/EN_ReleaseNotes_WG_XCS_9_1_TLS_Hotfix.pdf](http://www.watchguard.com/support/release-notes/xcs/9/en-US/EN_ReleaseNotes_XCS_9_1_1/EN_ReleaseNotes_WG_XCS_9_1_TLS_Hotfix.pdf)
 url: <http://www.spamdyke.org/documentation/Changelog.txt>
 url: [http://datatracker.ietf.org/doc/draft-josefsson-kerberos5-starttls/?include
 ↪_text=1](http://datatracker.ietf.org/doc/draft-josefsson-kerberos5-starttls/?include_text=1)
 url: <http://www.securityfocus.com/archive/1/516901>
 url: <http://support.avaya.com/css/P8/documents/100134676>
 url: <http://support.avaya.com/css/P8/documents/100141041>
 url: <http://www.oracle.com/technetwork/topics/security/cpuapr2011-301950.html>
 url: <http://inoa.net/qmail-tls/vu555316.patch>
 url: <http://www.kb.cert.org/vuls/id/555316>
 cert-bund: CB-K15/1514
 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2011-0917
 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2011-0912
 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2011-0897
 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2011-0844
 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2011-0818
 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2011-0808
 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2011-0771
 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2011-0741
 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2011-0712
 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2011-0673
 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2011-0597
 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2011-0596
 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2011-0519
 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2011-0516
 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2011-0483
 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2011-0434

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dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2011-0393 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2011-0381	...continued from previous page ...
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Medium (CVSS: 5.0) NVT: Check if Mailserver answer to VRFY and EXPN requests
Summary The Mailserver on this host answers to VRFY and/or EXPN requests.
Vulnerability Detection Result 'VRFY root' produces the following answer: 252 2.0.0 root
Solution Solution type: Workaround Disable VRFY and/or EXPN on your Mailserver. For postfix add 'disable_vrfy_command=yes' in 'main.cf'. For Sendmail add the option 'O PrivacyOptions=goaway'. It is suggested that, if you really want to publish this type of information, you use a mechanism that legitimate users actually know about, such as Finger or HTTP.
Vulnerability Insight VRFY and EXPN ask the server for information about an address. They are inherently unusable through firewalls, gateways, mail exchangers for part-time hosts, etc.
Vulnerability Detection Method Details: Check if Mailserver answer to VRFY and EXPN requests OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.100072
References url: http://cr.yp.to/smtp/vrfy.html

Medium (CVSS: 5.0) NVT: SSL/TLS: Certificate Expired
Summary The remote server's SSL/TLS certificate has already expired.
Vulnerability Detection Result The certificate of the remote service expired on 2010-04-16 14:07:45. Certificate details: subject ...: 1.2.840.113549.1.9.1=#726F6F74407562756E74753830342D626173652E6C6F6 ↪3616C646F6D61696E,CN=ubuntu804-base.localdomain,OU=Office for Complication of ↪Otherwise Simple Affairs,O=OCOSA,L=Everywhere,ST=There is no such thing outsid ↪e US,C=XX subject alternative names (SAN): ... continues on next page ...

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<p>None</p> <p>issued by .: 1.2.840.113549.1.9.1=#726F6F74407562756E74753830342D626173652E6C6F6 ↪3616C646F6D61696E,CN=ubuntu804-base.localdomain,OU=Office for Complication of ↪Otherwise Simple Affairs,O=OCOSA,L=Everywhere,ST=There is no such thing outsid ↪e US,C=XX</p> <p>serial : 00FAF93A4C7FB6B9CC</p> <p>valid from : 2010-03-17 14:07:45 UTC</p> <p>valid until: 2010-04-16 14:07:45 UTC</p> <p>fingerprint (SHA-1): ED093088706603BFD5DC237399B498DA2D4D31C6</p> <p>fingerprint (SHA-256): E7A7FA0D63E457C7C4A59B38B70849C6A70BDA6F830C7AF1E32DEE436 ↪DE813CC</p>
<p>Solution</p> <p>Solution type: Mitigation</p> <p>Replace the SSL/TLS certificate by a new one.</p>
<p>Vulnerability Insight</p> <p>This script checks expiry dates of certificates associated with SSL/TLS-enabled services on the target and reports whether any have already expired.</p>
<p>Vulnerability Detection Method</p> <p>Details: SSL/TLS: Certificate Expired</p> <p>OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.103955</p>

<p>Medium (CVSS: 4.3)</p> <p>NVT: SSL/TLS: RSA Temporary Key Handling 'RSA_EXPORT' Downgrade Issue (FREAK)</p>
<p>Summary</p> <p>This host is accepting 'RSA_EXPORT' cipher suites and is prone to man in the middle attack.</p>
<p>Vulnerability Detection Result</p> <p>'RSA_EXPORT' cipher suites accepted by this service via the SSLv3 protocol:</p> <p>TLS_DHE_RSA_EXPORT_WITH_DES40_CBC_SHA</p> <p>TLS_RSA_EXPORT_WITH_DES40_CBC_SHA</p> <p>TLS_RSA_EXPORT_WITH_RC2_CBC_40_MD5</p> <p>TLS_RSA_EXPORT_WITH_RC4_40_MD5</p> <p>'RSA_EXPORT' cipher suites accepted by this service via the TLSv1.0 protocol:</p> <p>TLS_DHE_RSA_EXPORT_WITH_DES40_CBC_SHA</p> <p>TLS_RSA_EXPORT_WITH_DES40_CBC_SHA</p> <p>TLS_RSA_EXPORT_WITH_RC2_CBC_40_MD5</p> <p>TLS_RSA_EXPORT_WITH_RC4_40_MD5</p>
<p>Impact</p> <p>... continues on next page ...</p>

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Successful exploitation will allow remote attacker to downgrade the security of a session to use 'RSA_EXPORT' cipher suites, which are significantly weaker than non-export cipher suites. This may allow a man-in-the-middle attacker to more easily break the encryption and monitor or tamper with the encrypted stream.
Solution Solution type: VendorFix - Remove support for 'RSA_EXPORT' cipher suites from the service. - If running OpenSSL update to version 0.9.8zd or 1.0.0p or 1.0.1k or later.
Affected Software/OS - Hosts accepting 'RSA_EXPORT' cipher suites - OpenSSL version before 0.9.8zd, 1.0.0 before 1.0.0p, and 1.0.1 before 1.0.1k.
Vulnerability Insight Flaw is due to improper handling RSA temporary keys in a non-export RSA key exchange cipher suite.
Vulnerability Detection Method Check previous collected cipher suites saved in the KB. Details: SSL/TLS: RSA Temporary Key Handling 'RSA_EXPORT' Downgrade Issue (FREAK) OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.805142
References cve: CVE-2015-0204 bid: 71936 url: https://freakattack.com url: http://secpod.org/blog/?p=3818 url: http://blog.cryptographyengineering.com/2015/03/attack-of-week-freak-or-fac-toring-nsa.html cert-bund: CB-K18/0799 cert-bund: CB-K16/1289 cert-bund: CB-K16/1096 cert-bund: CB-K15/1751 cert-bund: CB-K15/1266 cert-bund: CB-K15/0850 cert-bund: CB-K15/0764 cert-bund: CB-K15/0720 cert-bund: CB-K15/0548 cert-bund: CB-K15/0526 cert-bund: CB-K15/0509 cert-bund: CB-K15/0493 cert-bund: CB-K15/0384 cert-bund: CB-K15/0365 cert-bund: CB-K15/0364 cert-bund: CB-K15/0302 cert-bund: CB-K15/0192
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cert-bund: CB-K15/0016
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2018-1408
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-1372
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-1164
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-0388
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-1853
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-1332
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0884
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0800
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0758
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0567
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0544
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0530
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0396
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0375
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0374
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0305
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0199
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0021

```

Medium (CVSS: 4.3)

NVT: SSL/TLS: 'DHE_EXPORT' Man in the Middle Security Bypass Vulnerability (LogJam)

Summary

This host is accepting 'DHE_EXPORT' cipher suites and is prone to man in the middle attack.

Vulnerability Detection Result

'DHE_EXPORT' cipher suites accepted by this service via the SSLv3 protocol:

TLS_DHE_RSA_EXPORT_WITH_DES40_CBC_SHA

TLS_DH_anon_EXPORT_WITH_DES40_CBC_SHA

TLS_DH_anon_EXPORT_WITH_RC4_40_MD5

'DHE_EXPORT' cipher suites accepted by this service via the TLSv1.0 protocol:

TLS_DHE_RSA_EXPORT_WITH_DES40_CBC_SHA

TLS_DH_anon_EXPORT_WITH_DES40_CBC_SHA

TLS_DH_anon_EXPORT_WITH_RC4_40_MD5

Impact

Successful exploitation will allow a man-in-the-middle attacker to downgrade the security of a TLS session to 512-bit export-grade cryptography, which is significantly weaker, allowing the attacker to more easily break the encryption and monitor or tamper with the encrypted stream.

Solution

Solution type: VendorFix

- Remove support for 'DHE_EXPORT' cipher suites from the service

- If running OpenSSL update to version 1.0.2b or 1.0.1n or later.

Affected Software/OS

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Hosts accepting 'DHE_EXPORT' cipher suites - OpenSSL version before 1.0.2b and 1.0.1n 	
Vulnerability Insight Flaw is triggered when handling Diffie-Hellman key exchanges defined in the 'DHE_EXPORT' cipher suites.	
Vulnerability Detection Method Check previous collected cipher suites saved in the KB. Details: SSL/TLS: 'DHE_EXPORT' Man in the Middle Security Bypass Vulnerability (LogJam) OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.805188	
References cve: CVE-2015-4000 bid: 74733 url: https://weakdh.org url: https://weakdh.org/imperfect-forward-secrecy.pdf url: http://openwall.com/lists/oss-security/2015/05/20/8 url: https://blog.cloudflare.com/logjam-the-latest-tls-vulnerability-explained url: https://www.openssl.org/blog/blog/2015/05/20/logjam-freak-upcoming-changes cert-bund: CB-K19/0812 cert-bund: CB-K16/1593 cert-bund: CB-K16/1552 cert-bund: CB-K16/0617 cert-bund: CB-K16/0599 cert-bund: CB-K16/0168 cert-bund: CB-K16/0121 cert-bund: CB-K16/0090 cert-bund: CB-K16/0030 cert-bund: CB-K15/1591 cert-bund: CB-K15/1550 cert-bund: CB-K15/1517 cert-bund: CB-K15/1464 cert-bund: CB-K15/1442 cert-bund: CB-K15/1334 cert-bund: CB-K15/1269 cert-bund: CB-K15/1136 cert-bund: CB-K15/1090 cert-bund: CB-K15/1059 cert-bund: CB-K15/1022 cert-bund: CB-K15/1015 cert-bund: CB-K15/0964 cert-bund: CB-K15/0932 cert-bund: CB-K15/0927 cert-bund: CB-K15/0926 cert-bund: CB-K15/0907 cert-bund: CB-K15/0901	
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```

cert-bund: CB-K15/0896
cert-bund: CB-K15/0877
cert-bund: CB-K15/0834
cert-bund: CB-K15/0802
cert-bund: CB-K15/0733
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2020-1561
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2020-1276
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-1692
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-1648
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-0665
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-0642
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-0184
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-0135
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-0101
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-0035
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-1679
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-1632
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-1608
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-1542
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-1518
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-1406
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-1341
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-1194
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-1144
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-1113
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-1078
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-1067
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-1016
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0980
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0977
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0976
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0960
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0956
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0944
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0925
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0879
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0844
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0737

```

Medium (CVSS: 4.3)

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

Summary

It was possible to detect the usage of the deprecated SSLv2 and/or SSLv3 protocol on this system.

Vulnerability Detection Result

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In addition to TLSv1.0+ the service is also providing the deprecated SSLv2 and SSLv3 protocols and supports one or more ciphers. Those supported ciphers can be found in the 'SSL/TLS: Report Weak and Supported Ciphers' (OID: 1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.802067) NVT.
Impact An attacker might be able to use the known cryptographic flaws to eavesdrop the connection between clients and the service to get access to sensitive data transferred within the secured connection.
Solution Solution type: Mitigation It is recommended to disable the deprecated SSLv2 and/or SSLv3 protocols in favor of the TLSv1+ protocols. Please see the references for more information.
Affected Software/OS All services providing an encrypted communication using the SSLv2 and/or SSLv3 protocols.
Vulnerability Insight The SSLv2 and SSLv3 protocols containing known cryptographic flaws like: - Padding Oracle On Downgraded Legacy Encryption (POODLE, CVE-2014-3566) - Decrypting RSA with Obsolete and Weakened eNcryption (DROWN, CVE-2016-0800)
Vulnerability Detection Method Check the used protocols of the services provided by this system. Details: SSL/TLS: Deprecated SSLv2 and SSLv3 Protocol Detection OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.111012
References cve: CVE-2016-0800 cve: CVE-2014-3566 url: https://www.enisa.europa.eu/activities/identity-and-trust/library/deliverables/algorithms-key-sizes-and-parameters-report url: https://bettercrypto.org/ url: https://mozilla.github.io/server-side-tls/ssl-config-generator/ url: https://drownattack.com/ url: https://www.imperialviolet.org/2014/10/14/poodle.html cert-bund: CB-K18/0094 cert-bund: CB-K17/1198 cert-bund: CB-K17/1196 cert-bund: CB-K16/1828 cert-bund: CB-K16/1438 cert-bund: CB-K16/1384 cert-bund: CB-K16/1141 cert-bund: CB-K16/1107 cert-bund: CB-K16/1102 cert-bund: CB-K16/0792
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cert-bund: CB-K16/0599
cert-bund: CB-K16/0597
cert-bund: CB-K16/0459
cert-bund: CB-K16/0456
cert-bund: CB-K16/0433
cert-bund: CB-K16/0424
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cert-bund: CB-K16/0413
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cert-bund: CB-K16/0329
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cert-bund: CB-K15/1514
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cert-bund: CB-K15/1021
cert-bund: CB-K15/0972
cert-bund: CB-K15/0637
cert-bund: CB-K15/0590
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cert-bund: CB-K15/0108
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cert-bund: CB-K14/1342
cert-bund: CB-K14/1314
cert-bund: CB-K14/1313
cert-bund: CB-K14/1311
cert-bund: CB-K14/1304
cert-bund: CB-K14/1296
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2018-0096
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2017-1238

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dfn-cert:	DFN-CERT-2017-1236
dfn-cert:	DFN-CERT-2016-1929
dfn-cert:	DFN-CERT-2016-1527
dfn-cert:	DFN-CERT-2016-1468
dfn-cert:	DFN-CERT-2016-1216
dfn-cert:	DFN-CERT-2016-1174
dfn-cert:	DFN-CERT-2016-1168
dfn-cert:	DFN-CERT-2016-0884
dfn-cert:	DFN-CERT-2016-0841
dfn-cert:	DFN-CERT-2016-0644
dfn-cert:	DFN-CERT-2016-0642
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dfn-cert:	DFN-CERT-2016-0451
dfn-cert:	DFN-CERT-2016-0415
dfn-cert:	DFN-CERT-2016-0403
dfn-cert:	DFN-CERT-2016-0388
dfn-cert:	DFN-CERT-2016-0360
dfn-cert:	DFN-CERT-2016-0359
dfn-cert:	DFN-CERT-2016-0357
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dfn-cert:	DFN-CERT-2015-0548
dfn-cert:	DFN-CERT-2015-0404
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dfn-cert:	DFN-CERT-2015-0259
dfn-cert:	DFN-CERT-2015-0254
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dfn-cert:	DFN-CERT-2015-0114
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dfn-cert:	DFN-CERT-2015-0081
dfn-cert:	DFN-CERT-2015-0076
dfn-cert:	DFN-CERT-2014-1717
dfn-cert:	DFN-CERT-2014-1680
dfn-cert:	DFN-CERT-2014-1632
dfn-cert:	DFN-CERT-2014-1564
dfn-cert:	DFN-CERT-2014-1542
dfn-cert:	DFN-CERT-2014-1414
dfn-cert:	DFN-CERT-2014-1366
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dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2014-1354	
Medium (CVSS: 4.3) NVT: SSL/TLS: SSLv3 Protocol CBC Cipher Suites Information Disclosure Vulnerability (POODLE)	
Summary This host is prone to an information disclosure vulnerability.	
Vulnerability Detection Result Vulnerability was detected according to the Vulnerability Detection Method.	
Impact Successful exploitation will allow a man-in-the-middle attackers gain access to the plain text data stream.	
Solution Solution type: Mitigation Possible Mitigations are: - Disable SSLv3 - Disable cipher suites supporting CBC cipher modes - Enable TLS_FALLBACK_SCSV if the service is providing TLSv1.0+	
Vulnerability Insight The flaw is due to the block cipher padding not being deterministic and not covered by the Message Authentication Code	
Vulnerability Detection Method Evaluate previous collected information about this service. Details: SSL/TLS: SSLv3 Protocol CBC Cipher Suites Information Disclosure Vulnerability . ↪.. OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.802087	
References cve: CVE-2014-3566 bid: 70574 url: https://www.openssl.org/~bodo/ssl-poodle.pdf url: https://www.imperialviolet.org/2014/10/14/poodle.html url: https://www.dfranke.us/posts/2014-10-14-how-poodle-happened.html url: http://googleonlinesecurity.blogspot.in/2014/10/this-poodle-bites-exploiting-ssl-30.html cert-bund: CB-K17/1198 cert-bund: CB-K17/1196 cert-bund: CB-K16/1828 cert-bund: CB-K16/1438 cert-bund: CB-K16/1384 cert-bund: CB-K16/1102	
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cert-bund: CB-K16/0599
 cert-bund: CB-K16/0156
 cert-bund: CB-K15/1514
 cert-bund: CB-K15/1358
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 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-1168
 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-0884
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 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-0388
 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-0171
 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-1431
 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-1075
 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-1026
 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0664

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dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0548
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0404
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0396
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dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0254
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0245
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0118
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0114
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0083
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0082
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0081
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0076
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2014-1717
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2014-1680
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2014-1632
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2014-1564
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2014-1542
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2014-1414
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2014-1366
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2014-1354

```

Medium (CVSS: 4.0)

NVT: SSL/TLS: Certificate Signed Using A Weak Signature Algorithm

Summary

The remote service is using a SSL/TLS certificate in the certificate chain that has been signed using a cryptographically weak hashing algorithm.

Vulnerability Detection Result

The following certificates are part of the certificate chain but using insecure
 ↳signature algorithms:

```

Subject:          1.2.840.113549.1.9.1=#726F6F74407562756E74753830342D626173
↳652E6C6F63616C646F6D61696E,CN=ubuntu804-base.localdomain,OU=Office for Complic
↳ation of Otherwise Simple Affairs,O=OCOSA,L=Everywhere,ST=There is no such thi
↳ng outside US,C=XX
Signature Algorithm: sha1WithRSAEncryption

```

Solution

Solution type: Mitigation

Servers that use SSL/TLS certificates signed with a weak SHA-1, MD5, MD4 or MD2 hashing algorithm will need to obtain new SHA-2 signed SSL/TLS certificates to avoid web browser SSL/TLS certificate warnings.

Vulnerability Insight

The following hashing algorithms used for signing SSL/TLS certificates are considered cryptographically weak and not secure enough for ongoing use:

- Secure Hash Algorithm 1 (SHA-1)

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Message Digest 5 (MD5) - Message Digest 4 (MD4) - Message Digest 2 (MD2) <p>Beginning as late as January 2017 and as early as June 2016, browser developers such as Microsoft and Google will begin warning users when visiting web sites that use SHA-1 signed Secure Socket Layer (SSL) certificates.</p> <p>NOTE: The script preference allows to set one or more custom SHA-1 fingerprints of CA certificates which are trusted by this routine. The fingerprints needs to be passed comma-separated and case-insensitive:</p> <p>Fingerprint1 or fingerprint1,Fingerprint2</p>
<p>Vulnerability Detection Method</p> <p>Check which hashing algorithm was used to sign the remote SSL/TLS certificate.</p> <p>Details: SSL/TLS: Certificate Signed Using A Weak Signature Algorithm</p> <p>OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.105880</p>
<p>References</p> <p>url: https://blog.mozilla.org/security/2014/09/23/phasing-out-certificates-with-sha-1-based-signature-algorithms/</p>

<p>Medium (CVSS: 4.0)</p> <p>NVT: SSL/TLS: Diffie-Hellman Key Exchange Insufficient DH Group Strength Vulnerability</p>
<p>Summary</p> <p>The SSL/TLS service uses Diffie-Hellman groups with insufficient strength (key size < 2048).</p>
<p>Vulnerability Detection Result</p> <p>Server Temporary Key Size: 1024 bits</p>
<p>Impact</p> <p>An attacker might be able to decrypt the SSL/TLS communication offline.</p>
<p>Solution</p> <p>Solution type: Workaround</p> <p>Deploy (Ephemeral) Elliptic-Curve Diffie-Hellman (ECDHE) or use a 2048-bit or stronger Diffie-Hellman group (see the references).</p> <p>For Apache Web Servers: Beginning with version 2.4.7, mod_ssl will use DH parameters which include primes with lengths of more than 1024 bits.</p>
<p>Vulnerability Insight</p> <p>The Diffie-Hellman group are some big numbers that are used as base for the DH computations. They can be, and often are, fixed. The security of the final secret depends on the size of these parameters. It was found that 512 and 768 bits to be weak, 1024 bits to be breakable by really powerful attackers like governments.</p>
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Vulnerability Detection Method Checks the DHE temporary public key size. Details: SSL/TLS: Diffie-Hellman Key Exchange Insufficient DH Group Strength Vulnerability. ↪... OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.106223
References url: https://weakdh.org/ url: https://weakdh.org/sysadmin.html

[\[return to 10.0.2.6 \]](#)

2.1.21 Medium 21/tcp

Medium (CVSS: 6.4) NVT: Anonymous FTP Login Reporting
Summary Reports if the remote FTP Server allows anonymous logins.
Vulnerability Detection Result It was possible to login to the remote FTP service with the following anonymous ↪account(s): anonymous:anonymous@example.com ftp:anonymous@example.com
Impact Based on the files accessible via this anonymous FTP login and the permissions of this account an attacker might be able to: - gain access to sensitive files - upload or delete files.
Solution Solution type: Mitigation If you do not want to share files, you should disable anonymous logins.
Vulnerability Insight A host that provides an FTP service may additionally provide Anonymous FTP access as well. Under this arrangement, users do not strictly need an account on the host. Instead the user typically enters 'anonymous' or 'ftp' when prompted for username. Although users are commonly asked to send their email address as their password, little to no verification is actually performed on the supplied data.
Vulnerability Detection Method Details: Anonymous FTP Login Reporting
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OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.900600
References url: https://web.nvd.nist.gov/view/vuln/detail?vulnId=CVE-1999-0497

Medium (CVSS: 4.8) NVT: FTP Unencrypted Cleartext Login
Summary The remote host is running a FTP service that allows cleartext logins over unencrypted connections.
Vulnerability Detection Result The remote FTP service accepts logins without a previous sent 'AUTH TLS' command ↵. Response(s): Non-anonymous sessions: 331 Please specify the password. Anonymous sessions: 331 Please specify the password.
Impact An attacker can uncover login names and passwords by sniffing traffic to the FTP service.
Solution Solution type: Mitigation Enable FTPS or enforce the connection via the 'AUTH TLS' command. Please see the manual of the FTP service for more information.
Vulnerability Detection Method Tries to login to a non FTPS enabled FTP service without sending a 'AUTH TLS' command first and checks if the service is accepting the login without enforcing the use of the 'AUTH TLS' command. Details: FTP Unencrypted Cleartext Login OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.108528

[\[return to 10.0.2.6 \]](#)

2.1.22 Medium 5432/tcp

Medium (CVSS: 5.8) NVT: SSL/TLS: OpenSSL CCS Man in the Middle Security Bypass Vulnerability
Summary OpenSSL is prone to security-bypass vulnerability.
Vulnerability Detection Result Vulnerability was detected according to the Vulnerability Detection Method.
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Impact Successfully exploiting this issue may allow attackers to obtain sensitive information by conducting a man-in-the-middle attack. This may lead to other attacks.
Solution Solution type: VendorFix Updates are available. Please see the references for more information.
Affected Software/OS OpenSSL before 0.9.8za, 1.0.0 before 1.0.0m and 1.0.1 before 1.0.1h.
Vulnerability Insight OpenSSL does not properly restrict processing of ChangeCipherSpec messages, which allows man-in-the-middle attackers to trigger use of a zero-length master key in certain OpenSSL-to-OpenSSL communications, and consequently hijack sessions or obtain sensitive information, via a crafted TLS handshake, aka the 'CCS Injection' vulnerability.
Vulnerability Detection Method Send two SSL ChangeCipherSpec request and check the response. Details: SSL/TLS: OpenSSL CCS Man in the Middle Security Bypass Vulnerability OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.105042
References cve: CVE-2014-0224 bid: 67899 url: https://www.openssl.org/news/secadv/20140605.txt url: http://www.securityfocus.com/bid/67899 cert-bund: CB-K15/0567 cert-bund: CB-K15/0415 cert-bund: CB-K15/0384 cert-bund: CB-K15/0080 cert-bund: CB-K15/0079 cert-bund: CB-K15/0074 cert-bund: CB-K14/1617 cert-bund: CB-K14/1537 cert-bund: CB-K14/1299 cert-bund: CB-K14/1297 cert-bund: CB-K14/1294 cert-bund: CB-K14/1202 cert-bund: CB-K14/1174 cert-bund: CB-K14/1153 cert-bund: CB-K14/0876 cert-bund: CB-K14/0756 cert-bund: CB-K14/0746 cert-bund: CB-K14/0736 cert-bund: CB-K14/0722
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```

cert-bund: CB-K14/0716
cert-bund: CB-K14/0708
cert-bund: CB-K14/0684
cert-bund: CB-K14/0683
cert-bund: CB-K14/0680
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dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0593
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dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0396
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0082
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0079
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0078
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2014-1717
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2014-1632
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2014-1364
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2014-1357
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2014-1350
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2014-1265
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2014-1209
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2014-0917
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2014-0789
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2014-0778
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2014-0768
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2014-0752
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2014-0747
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2014-0738
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2014-0715
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2014-0714
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2014-0709

```

Medium (CVSS: 5.0)

NVT: SSL/TLS: Certificate Expired

Summary

The remote server's SSL/TLS certificate has already expired.

Vulnerability Detection Result

The certificate of the remote service expired on 2010-04-16 14:07:45.

Certificate details:

```

subject ...: 1.2.840.113549.1.9.1=#726F6F74407562756E74753830342D626173652E6C6F6
↪3616C646F6D61696E,CN=ubuntu804-base.localdomain,OU=Office for Complication of
↪Otherwise Simple Affairs,O=OCOSA,L=Everywhere,ST=There is no such thing outsid
↪e US,C=XX

```

subject alternative names (SAN):

None

```

issued by ..: 1.2.840.113549.1.9.1=#726F6F74407562756E74753830342D626173652E6C6F6
↪3616C646F6D61696E,CN=ubuntu804-base.localdomain,OU=Office for Complication of

```

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<p>...continued from previous page ...</p> <pre> ↪Otherwise Simple Affairs,0=0C0SA,L=Everywhere,ST=There is no such thing outsid ↪e US,C=XX serial: 00FAF93A4C7FB6B9CC valid from : 2010-03-17 14:07:45 UTC valid until: 2010-04-16 14:07:45 UTC fingerprint (SHA-1): ED093088706603BFD5DC237399B498DA2D4D31C6 fingerprint (SHA-256): E7A7FA0D63E457C7C4A59B38B70849C6A70BDA6F830C7AF1E32DEE436 ↪DE813CC </pre>
<p>Solution Solution type: Mitigation Replace the SSL/TLS certificate by a new one.</p>
<p>Vulnerability Insight This script checks expiry dates of certificates associated with SSL/TLS-enabled services on the target and reports whether any have already expired.</p>
<p>Vulnerability Detection Method Details: SSL/TLS: Certificate Expired OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.103955</p>

<p>Medium (CVSS: 4.3) NVT: SSL/TLS: Deprecated SSLv2 and SSLv3 Protocol Detection</p>
<p>Summary It was possible to detect the usage of the deprecated SSLv2 and/or SSLv3 protocol on this system.</p>
<p>Vulnerability Detection Result In addition to TLSv1.0+ the service is also providing the deprecated SSLv3 protocol and supports one or more ciphers. Those supported ciphers can be found in the 'SSL/TLS: Report Weak and Supported Ciphers' (OID: 1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.802067) NVT.</p>
<p>Impact An attacker might be able to use the known cryptographic flaws to eavesdrop the connection between clients and the service to get access to sensitive data transferred within the secured connection.</p>
<p>Solution Solution type: Mitigation It is recommended to disable the deprecated SSLv2 and/or SSLv3 protocols in favor of the TLSv1+ protocols. Please see the references for more information.</p>
<p>Affected Software/OS All services providing an encrypted communication using the SSLv2 and/or SSLv3 protocols.</p>
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Vulnerability Insight

The SSLv2 and SSLv3 protocols containing known cryptographic flaws like:

- Padding Oracle On Downgraded Legacy Encryption (POODLE, CVE-2014-3566)
- Decrypting RSA with Obsolete and Weakened eNcryption (DROWN, CVE-2016-0800)

Vulnerability Detection Method

Check the used protocols of the services provided by this system.

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

OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.111012

References

cve: CVE-2016-0800

cve: CVE-2014-3566

url: <https://www.enisa.europa.eu/activities/identity-and-trust/library/deliverables/algorithms-key-sizes-and-parameters-report>

url: <https://bettercrypto.org/>

url: <https://mozilla.github.io/server-side-tls/ssl-config-generator/>

url: <https://drownattack.com/>

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

cert-bund: CB-K18/0094

cert-bund: CB-K17/1198

cert-bund: CB-K17/1196

cert-bund: CB-K16/1828

cert-bund: CB-K16/1438

cert-bund: CB-K16/1384

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cert-bund: CB-K16/1107

cert-bund: CB-K16/1102

cert-bund: CB-K16/0792

cert-bund: CB-K16/0599

cert-bund: CB-K16/0597

cert-bund: CB-K16/0459

cert-bund: CB-K16/0456

cert-bund: CB-K16/0433

cert-bund: CB-K16/0424

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cert-bund: CB-K16/0413

cert-bund: CB-K16/0374

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cert-bund: CB-K16/0328

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cert-bund: CB-K15/0110
cert-bund: CB-K15/0108
cert-bund: CB-K15/0080
cert-bund: CB-K15/0078
cert-bund: CB-K15/0077
cert-bund: CB-K15/0075
cert-bund: CB-K14/1617
cert-bund: CB-K14/1581
cert-bund: CB-K14/1537
cert-bund: CB-K14/1479
cert-bund: CB-K14/1458
cert-bund: CB-K14/1342
cert-bund: CB-K14/1314
cert-bund: CB-K14/1313
cert-bund: CB-K14/1311
cert-bund: CB-K14/1304
cert-bund: CB-K14/1296
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2018-0096
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2017-1238
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2017-1236
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-1929
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-1527
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-1468
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-1216
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-1174
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-1168
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-0884
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-0841
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-0644
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-0642
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-0496
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-0495
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-0465
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-0459
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-0453
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-0451

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

Medium (CVSS: 4.3)

NVT: SSL/TLS: Report Weak Cipher Suites

Summary

This routine reports all Weak SSL/TLS cipher suites accepted by a service.

NOTE: No severity for SMTP services with 'Opportunistic TLS' and weak cipher suites on port 25/tcp is reported. If too strong cipher suites are configured for this service the alternative would be to fall back to an even more insecure cleartext communication.

Vulnerability Detection Result

'Weak' cipher suites accepted by this service via the SSLv3 protocol:

TLS_RSA_WITH_RC4_128_SHA

'Weak' cipher suites accepted by this service via the TLSv1.0 protocol:

TLS_RSA_WITH_RC4_128_SHA

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Solution**Solution type:** Mitigation

The configuration of this services should be changed so that it does not accept the listed weak cipher suites anymore.

Please see the references for more resources supporting you with this task.

Vulnerability Insight

These rules are applied for the evaluation of the cryptographic strength:

- RC4 is considered to be weak (CVE-2013-2566, CVE-2015-2808).
- Ciphers using 64 bit or less are considered to be vulnerable to brute force methods and therefore considered as weak (CVE-2015-4000).
- 1024 bit RSA authentication is considered to be insecure and therefore as weak.
- Any cipher considered to be secure for only the next 10 years is considered as medium
- Any other cipher is considered as strong

Vulnerability Detection Method

Details: SSL/TLS: Report Weak Cipher Suites

OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.103440

References

cve: CVE-2013-2566

cve: CVE-2015-2808

cve: CVE-2015-4000

url: https://www.bsi.bund.de/SharedDocs/Warnmeldungen/DE/CB/warnmeldung_cb-k16-1↔465_update_6.html

url: <https://bettercrypto.org/>

url: <https://mozilla.github.io/server-side-tls/ssl-config-generator/>

cert-bund: CB-K19/0812

cert-bund: CB-K17/1750

cert-bund: CB-K16/1593

cert-bund: CB-K16/1552

cert-bund: CB-K16/1102

cert-bund: CB-K16/0617

cert-bund: CB-K16/0599

cert-bund: CB-K16/0168

cert-bund: CB-K16/0121

cert-bund: CB-K16/0090

cert-bund: CB-K16/0030

cert-bund: CB-K15/1751

cert-bund: CB-K15/1591

cert-bund: CB-K15/1550

cert-bund: CB-K15/1517

cert-bund: CB-K15/1514

cert-bund: CB-K15/1464

cert-bund: CB-K15/1442

cert-bund: CB-K15/1334

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cert-bund: CB-K15/1269
cert-bund: CB-K15/1136
cert-bund: CB-K15/1090
cert-bund: CB-K15/1059
cert-bund: CB-K15/1022
cert-bund: CB-K15/1015
cert-bund: CB-K15/0986
cert-bund: CB-K15/0964
cert-bund: CB-K15/0962
cert-bund: CB-K15/0932
cert-bund: CB-K15/0927
cert-bund: CB-K15/0926
cert-bund: CB-K15/0907
cert-bund: CB-K15/0901
cert-bund: CB-K15/0896
cert-bund: CB-K15/0889
cert-bund: CB-K15/0877
cert-bund: CB-K15/0850
cert-bund: CB-K15/0849
cert-bund: CB-K15/0834
cert-bund: CB-K15/0827
cert-bund: CB-K15/0802
cert-bund: CB-K15/0764
cert-bund: CB-K15/0733
cert-bund: CB-K15/0667
cert-bund: CB-K14/0935
cert-bund: CB-K13/0942
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2020-1561
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2020-1276
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2017-1821
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-1692
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-1648
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-1168
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-0665
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-0642
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-0184
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-0135
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-0101
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-0035
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-1853
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-1679
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-1632
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-1608
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-1542
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-1518
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-1406
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-1341

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dfn-cert:	DFN-CERT-2015-1194
dfn-cert:	DFN-CERT-2015-1144
dfn-cert:	DFN-CERT-2015-1113
dfn-cert:	DFN-CERT-2015-1078
dfn-cert:	DFN-CERT-2015-1067
dfn-cert:	DFN-CERT-2015-1038
dfn-cert:	DFN-CERT-2015-1016
dfn-cert:	DFN-CERT-2015-1012
dfn-cert:	DFN-CERT-2015-0980
dfn-cert:	DFN-CERT-2015-0977
dfn-cert:	DFN-CERT-2015-0976
dfn-cert:	DFN-CERT-2015-0960
dfn-cert:	DFN-CERT-2015-0956
dfn-cert:	DFN-CERT-2015-0944
dfn-cert:	DFN-CERT-2015-0937
dfn-cert:	DFN-CERT-2015-0925
dfn-cert:	DFN-CERT-2015-0884
dfn-cert:	DFN-CERT-2015-0881
dfn-cert:	DFN-CERT-2015-0879
dfn-cert:	DFN-CERT-2015-0866
dfn-cert:	DFN-CERT-2015-0844
dfn-cert:	DFN-CERT-2015-0800
dfn-cert:	DFN-CERT-2015-0737
dfn-cert:	DFN-CERT-2015-0696
dfn-cert:	DFN-CERT-2014-0977

Medium (CVSS: 4.3)

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

Summary

This host is prone to an information disclosure vulnerability.

Vulnerability Detection Result

Vulnerability was detected according to the Vulnerability Detection Method.

Impact

Successful exploitation will allow a man-in-the-middle attackers gain access to the plain text data stream.

Solution

Solution type: Mitigation

Possible Mitigations are:

- Disable SSLv3
- Disable cipher suites supporting CBC cipher modes
- Enable TLS_FALLBACK_SCSV if the service is providing TLSv1.0+

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Vulnerability Insight

The flaw is due to the block cipher padding not being deterministic and not covered by the Message Authentication Code

Vulnerability Detection Method

Evaluate previous collected information about this service.

Details: SSL/TLS: SSLv3 Protocol CBC Cipher Suites Information Disclosure Vulnerability .
 ↪..

OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.802087

References

cve: CVE-2014-3566

bid: 70574

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

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

url: <https://www.dfranke.us/posts/2014-10-14-how-poodle-happened.html>

url: <http://googleonlinesecurity.blogspot.in/2014/10/this-poodle-bites-exploitin-ssl-30.html>

cert-bund: CB-K17/1198

cert-bund: CB-K17/1196

cert-bund: CB-K16/1828

cert-bund: CB-K16/1438

cert-bund: CB-K16/1384

cert-bund: CB-K16/1102

cert-bund: CB-K16/0599

cert-bund: CB-K16/0156

cert-bund: CB-K15/1514

cert-bund: CB-K15/1358

cert-bund: CB-K15/1021

cert-bund: CB-K15/0972

cert-bund: CB-K15/0637

cert-bund: CB-K15/0590

cert-bund: CB-K15/0525

cert-bund: CB-K15/0393

cert-bund: CB-K15/0384

cert-bund: CB-K15/0287

cert-bund: CB-K15/0252

cert-bund: CB-K15/0246

cert-bund: CB-K15/0237

cert-bund: CB-K15/0118

cert-bund: CB-K15/0110

cert-bund: CB-K15/0108

cert-bund: CB-K15/0080

cert-bund: CB-K15/0078

cert-bund: CB-K15/0077

cert-bund: CB-K15/0075

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cert-bund: CB-K14/1617
cert-bund: CB-K14/1581
cert-bund: CB-K14/1537
cert-bund: CB-K14/1479
cert-bund: CB-K14/1458
cert-bund: CB-K14/1342
cert-bund: CB-K14/1314
cert-bund: CB-K14/1313
cert-bund: CB-K14/1311
cert-bund: CB-K14/1304
cert-bund: CB-K14/1296
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2017-1238
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2017-1236
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-1929
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-1527
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-1468
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-1168
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-0884
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-0642
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-0388
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-0171
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-1431
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-1075
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-1026
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0664
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0548
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0404
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0396
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0259
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0254
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0245
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0118
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0114
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0083
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0082
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0081
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0076
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2014-1717
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2014-1680
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2014-1632
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2014-1564
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2014-1542
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2014-1414
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2014-1366
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2014-1354

<p>Medium (CVSS: 4.0)</p> <p>NVT: SSL/TLS: Certificate Signed Using A Weak Signature Algorithm</p>
<p>Summary</p> <p>The remote service is using a SSL/TLS certificate in the certificate chain that has been signed using a cryptographically weak hashing algorithm.</p>
<p>Vulnerability Detection Result</p> <p>The following certificates are part of the certificate chain but using insecure ↪signature algorithms:</p> <p>Subject: 1.2.840.113549.1.9.1=#726F6F74407562756E74753830342D626173 ↪652E6C6F63616C646F6D61696E,CN=ubuntu804-base.localdomain,OU=Office for Complic ↪ation of Otherwise Simple Affairs,O=OCOSA,L=Everywhere,ST=There is no such thi ↪ng outside US,C=XX</p> <p>Signature Algorithm: sha1WithRSAEncryption</p>
<p>Solution</p> <p>Solution type: Mitigation</p> <p>Servers that use SSL/TLS certificates signed with a weak SHA-1, MD5, MD4 or MD2 hashing algorithm will need to obtain new SHA-2 signed SSL/TLS certificates to avoid web browser SSL/TLS certificate warnings.</p>
<p>Vulnerability Insight</p> <p>The following hashing algorithms used for signing SSL/TLS certificates are considered cryptographically weak and not secure enough for ongoing use:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Secure Hash Algorithm 1 (SHA-1) - Message Digest 5 (MD5) - Message Digest 4 (MD4) - Message Digest 2 (MD2) <p>Beginning as late as January 2017 and as early as June 2016, browser developers such as Microsoft and Google will begin warning users when visiting web sites that use SHA-1 signed Secure Socket Layer (SSL) certificates.</p> <p>NOTE: The script preference allows to set one or more custom SHA-1 fingerprints of CA certificates which are trusted by this routine. The fingerprints needs to be passed comma-separated and case-insensitive:</p> <p>Fingerprint1 or fingerprint1,Fingerprint2</p>
<p>Vulnerability Detection Method</p> <p>Check which hashing algorithm was used to sign the remote SSL/TLS certificate.</p> <p>Details: SSL/TLS: Certificate Signed Using A Weak Signature Algorithm</p> <p>OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.105880</p>
<p>References</p> <p>url: https://blog.mozilla.org/security/2014/09/23/phasing-out-certificates-with-sha-1-based-signature-algorithms/</p>

Medium (CVSS: 4.0) NVT: SSL/TLS: Diffie-Hellman Key Exchange Insufficient DH Group Strength Vulnerability
Summary The SSL/TLS service uses Diffie-Hellman groups with insufficient strength (key size < 2048).
Vulnerability Detection Result Server Temporary Key Size: 1024 bits
Impact An attacker might be able to decrypt the SSL/TLS communication offline.
Solution Solution type: Workaround Deploy (Ephemeral) Elliptic-Curve Diffie-Hellman (ECDHE) or use a 2048-bit or stronger Diffie-Hellman group (see the references). For Apache Web Servers: Beginning with version 2.4.7, mod_ssl will use DH parameters which include primes with lengths of more than 1024 bits.
Vulnerability Insight The Diffie-Hellman group are some big numbers that are used as base for the DH computations. They can be, and often are, fixed. The security of the final secret depends on the size of these parameters. It was found that 512 and 768 bits to be weak, 1024 bits to be breakable by really powerful attackers like governments.
Vulnerability Detection Method Checks the DHE temporary public key size. Details: SSL/TLS: Diffie-Hellman Key Exchange Insufficient DH Group Strength Vulnerability. ↪.. OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.106223
References url: https://weakdh.org/ url: https://weakdh.org/sysadmin.html

[\[return to 10.0.2.6 \]](#)

2.1.23 Medium 445/tcp

Medium (CVSS: 6.0) NVT: Samba MS-RPC Remote Shell Command Execution Vulnerability (Active Check)
Product detection result cpe:/a:samba:samba:3.0.20 Detected by SMB NativeLanMan (OID: 1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.102011)
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Summary Samba is prone to a vulnerability that allows attackers to execute arbitrary shell commands because the software fails to sanitize user-supplied input.
Vulnerability Detection Result Vulnerability was detected according to the Vulnerability Detection Method.
Impact An attacker may leverage this issue to execute arbitrary shell commands on an affected system with the privileges of the application.
Solution Solution type: VendorFix Updates are available. Please see the referenced vendor advisory.
Affected Software/OS This issue affects Samba 3.0.0 to 3.0.25rc3.
Vulnerability Detection Method Send a crafted command to the samba server and check for a remote command execution. Details: Samba MS-RPC Remote Shell Command Execution Vulnerability (Active Check) OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.108011
Product Detection Result Product: cpe:/a:samba:samba:3.0.20 Method: SMB NativeLanMan OID: 1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.102011)
References cve: CVE-2007-2447 bid: 23972 url: http://www.securityfocus.com/bid/23972 url: https://www.samba.org/samba/security/CVE-2007-2447.html

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2.1.24 Medium 6667/tcp

Medium (CVSS: 6.8) NVT: UnrealIRCd Authentication Spoofing Vulnerability
Product detection result cpe:/a:unrealircd:unrealircd:3.2.8.1 Detected by UnrealIRCd Detection (OID: 1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.809884)
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Summary This host is installed with UnrealIRCd and is prone to authentication spoofing vulnerability.
Vulnerability Detection Result Installed version: 3.2.8.1 Fixed version: 3.2.10.7
Impact Successful exploitation of this vulnerability will allows remote attackers to spoof certificate fingerprints and consequently log in as another user.
Solution Solution type: VendorFix Upgrade to UnrealIRCd 3.2.10.7, or 4.0.6, or later.
Affected Software/OS UnrealIRCd before 3.2.10.7 and 4.x before 4.0.6.
Vulnerability Insight The flaw exists due to an error in the 'm_authenticate' function in 'modules/m_sasl.c' script.
Vulnerability Detection Method Checks if a vulnerable version is present on the target host. Details: UnrealIRCd Authentication Spoofing Vulnerability OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.809883
Product Detection Result Product: cpe:/a:unrealircd:unrealircd:3.2.8.1 Method: UnrealIRCd Detection OID: 1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.809884)
References cve: CVE-2016-7144 bid: 92763 url: http://seclists.org/oss-sec/2016/q3/420 url: http://www.openwall.com/lists/oss-security/2016/09/05/8 url: https://github.com/unrealircd/unrealircd/commit/f473e355e1dc422c4f019dbf86b↵c50ba1a34a766 url: https://bugs.unrealircd.org/main_page.php

[\[return to 10.0.2.6 \]](#)

2.1.25 Medium 80/tcp

Medium (CVSS: 6.8) NVT: TWiki Cross-Site Request Forgery Vulnerability - Sep10
Product detection result cpe:/a:twiki:twiki:01.Feb.2003 Detected by TWiki Version Detection (OID: 1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.800399)
Summary The host is running TWiki and is prone to Cross-Site Request Forgery vulnerability.
Vulnerability Detection Result Installed version: 01.Feb.2003 Fixed version: 4.3.2
Impact Successful exploitation will allow attacker to gain administrative privileges on the target application and can cause CSRF attack.
Solution Solution type: VendorFix Upgrade to TWiki version 4.3.2 or later.
Affected Software/OS TWiki version prior to 4.3.2
Vulnerability Insight Attack can be done by tricking an authenticated TWiki user into visiting a static HTML page on another side, where a Javascript enabled browser will send an HTTP POST request to TWiki, which in turn will process the request as the TWiki user.
Vulnerability Detection Method Details: TWiki Cross-Site Request Forgery Vulnerability - Sep10 OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.801281
Product Detection Result Product: cpe:/a:twiki:twiki:01.Feb.2003 Method: TWiki Version Detection OID: 1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.800399)
References cve: CVE-2009-4898 url: http://www.openwall.com/lists/oss-security/2010/08/03/8 url: http://www.openwall.com/lists/oss-security/2010/08/02/17 url: http://twiki.org/cgi-bin/view/Codev/SecurityAuditTokenBasedCsrfFix url: http://twiki.org/cgi-bin/view/Codev/DownloadTWiki

Medium (CVSS: 6.0) NVT: TWiki Cross-Site Request Forgery Vulnerability
Product detection result cpe:/a:twiki:twiki:01.Feb.2003 Detected by TWiki Version Detection (OID: 1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.800399)
Summary The host is running TWiki and is prone to Cross-Site Request Forgery Vulnerability.
Vulnerability Detection Result Installed version: 01.Feb.2003 Fixed version: 4.3.1
Impact Successful exploitation will allow attacker to gain administrative privileges on the target application and can cause CSRF attack.
Solution Solution type: VendorFix Upgrade to version 4.3.1 or later.
Affected Software/OS TWiki version prior to 4.3.1
Vulnerability Insight Remote authenticated user can create a specially crafted image tag that, when viewed by the target user, will update pages on the target system with the privileges of the target user via HTTP requests.
Vulnerability Detection Method Details: TWiki Cross-Site Request Forgery Vulnerability OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.800400
Product Detection Result Product: cpe:/a:twiki:twiki:01.Feb.2003 Method: TWiki Version Detection OID: 1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.800399)
References cve: CVE-2009-1339 url: http://secunia.com/advisories/34880 url: http://bugs.debian.org/cgi-bin/bugreport.cgi?bug=526258 url: http://twiki.org/p/pub/Codev/SecurityAlert-CVE-2009-1339/TWiki-4.3.0-c-diff↵-cve-2009-1339.txt

Medium (CVSS: 5.8) NVT: HTTP Debugging Methods (TRACE/TRACK) Enabled
Summary Debugging functions are enabled on the remote web server. The remote web server supports the TRACE and/or TRACK methods. TRACE and TRACK are HTTP methods which are used to debug web server connections.
Vulnerability Detection Result The web server has the following HTTP methods enabled: TRACE
Impact An attacker may use this flaw to trick your legitimate web users to give him their credentials.
Solution Solution type: Mitigation Disable the TRACE and TRACK methods in your web server configuration. Please see the manual of your web server or the references for more information.
Affected Software/OS Web servers with enabled TRACE and/or TRACK methods.
Vulnerability Insight It has been shown that web servers supporting this methods are subject to cross-site-scripting attacks, dubbed XST for Cross-Site-Tracing, when used in conjunction with various weaknesses in browsers.
Vulnerability Detection Method Details: HTTP Debugging Methods (TRACE/TRACK) Enabled OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.11213
References cve: CVE-2003-1567 cve: CVE-2004-2320 cve: CVE-2004-2763 cve: CVE-2005-3398 cve: CVE-2006-4683 cve: CVE-2007-3008 cve: CVE-2008-7253 cve: CVE-2009-2823 cve: CVE-2010-0386 cve: CVE-2012-2223 cve: CVE-2014-7883 bid: 9506 bid: 9561 bid: 11604 bid: 15222 bid: 19915
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bid: 24456 bid: 33374 bid: 36956 bid: 36990 bid: 37995 url: http://www.kb.cert.org/vuls/id/288308 url: http://www.kb.cert.org/vuls/id/867593 url: http://httpd.apache.org/docs/current/de/mod/core.html#traceenable url: https://www.owasp.org/index.php/Cross_Site_Tracing cert-bund: CB-K14/0981 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2014-1018 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2010-0020

Medium (CVSS: 5.0) NVT: /doc directory browsable
Summary The /doc directory is browsable. /doc shows the content of the /usr/doc directory and therefore it shows which programs and - important! - the version of the installed programs.
Vulnerability Detection Result Vulnerable URL: http://meta2/doc/
Solution Solution type: Mitigation Use access restrictions for the /doc directory. If you use Apache you might use this in your access.conf: <pre><Directory /usr/doc> AllowOverride None order deny, allow deny from all allow from localhost </Directory></pre>
Vulnerability Detection Method Details: /doc directory browsable OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.10056
References cve: CVE-1999-0678 bid: 318

Medium (CVSS: 5.0) NVT: awiki Multiple Local File Include Vulnerabilities
Summary awiki is prone to multiple local file-include vulnerabilities because it fails to properly sanitize user-supplied input.
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Vulnerability Detection Result Vulnerable URL: <code>http://meta2/mutillidae/index.php?page=/etc/passwd</code>
Impact An attacker can exploit this vulnerability to obtain potentially sensitive information and execute arbitrary local scripts in the context of the webserver process. This may allow the attacker to compromise the application and the host. Other attacks are also possible.
Solution Solution type: WillNotFix No known solution was made available for at least one year since the disclosure of this vulnerability. Likely none will be provided anymore. General solution options are to upgrade to a newer release, disable respective features, remove the product or replace the product by another one.
Affected Software/OS awiki 20100125 is vulnerable. Other versions may also be affected.
Vulnerability Detection Method Details: awiki Multiple Local File Include Vulnerabilities OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.103210
References bid: 49187 url: https://www.exploit-db.com/exploits/36047/ url: http://www.securityfocus.com/bid/49187 url: http://www.kobaonline.com/awiki/
Medium (CVSS: 4.8) NVT: Cleartext Transmission of Sensitive Information via HTTP
Summary The host / application transmits sensitive information (username, passwords) in cleartext via HTTP.
Vulnerability Detection Result The following input fields were identified (URL:input name): <code>http://meta2/phpMyAdmin/:pma_password</code> <code>http://meta2/phpMyAdmin/?D=A:pma_password</code> <code>http://meta2/tikiwiki/tiki-install.php:pass</code> <code>http://meta2/twiki/bin/view/TWiki/TWikiUserAuthentication:oldpassword</code>
Impact An attacker could use this situation to compromise or eavesdrop on the HTTP communication between the client and the server using a man-in-the-middle attack to get access to sensitive data like usernames or passwords.
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Solution Solution type: Workaround Enforce the transmission of sensitive data via an encrypted SSL/TLS connection. Additionally make sure the host / application is redirecting all users to the secured SSL/TLS connection before allowing to input sensitive data into the mentioned functions.
Affected Software/OS Hosts / applications which doesn't enforce the transmission of sensitive data via an encrypted SSL/TLS connection.
Vulnerability Detection Method Evaluate previous collected information and check if the host / application is not enforcing the transmission of sensitive data via an encrypted SSL/TLS connection. The script is currently checking the following: - HTTP Basic Authentication (Basic Auth) - HTTP Forms (e.g. Login) with input field of type 'password' Details: Cleartext Transmission of Sensitive Information via HTTP OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.108440
References url: https://www.owasp.org/index.php/Top_10_2013-A2-Broken_Authentication_and_Session_Management url: https://www.owasp.org/index.php/Top_10_2013-A6-Sensitive_Data_Exposure url: https://cwe.mitre.org/data/definitions/319.html
Medium (CVSS: 4.3) NVT: jQuery < 1.9.0 XSS Vulnerability
Product detection result cpe:/a:jquery:jquery:1.3.2 Detected by jQuery Detection (HTTP) (OID: 1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.141622)
Summary jQuery before 1.9.0 is vulnerable to Cross-site Scripting (XSS) attacks. The jQuery(strInput) function does not differentiate selectors from HTML in a reliable fashion. In vulnerable versions, jQuery determined whether the input was HTML by looking for the '<' character anywhere in the string, giving attackers more flexibility when attempting to construct a malicious payload. In fixed versions, jQuery only deems the input to be HTML if it explicitly starts with the '<' character, limiting exploitability only to attackers who can control the beginning of a string, which is far less common.
Vulnerability Detection Result Installed version: 1.3.2 Fixed version: 1.9.0 Installation
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path / port:	/mutillidae/javascript/ddsmoothmenu
Solution Solution type: VendorFix Update to version 1.9.0 or later.	
Affected Software/OS jQuery prior to version 1.9.0.	
Vulnerability Detection Method Checks if a vulnerable version is present on the target host. Details: jQuery < 1.9.0 XSS Vulnerability OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.141636	
Product Detection Result Product: cpe:/a:jquery:jquery:1.3.2 Method: jQuery Detection (HTTP) OID: 1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.141622)	
References cve: CVE-2012-6708 url: https://bugs.jquery.com/ticket/11290 cert-bund: CB-K18/1131 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2020-0590	

Medium (CVSS: 4.3) NVT: TWiki < 6.1.0 XSS Vulnerability	
Product detection result cpe:/a:twiki:twiki:01.Feb.2003 Detected by TWiki Version Detection (OID: 1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.800399)	
Summary bin/statistics in TWiki 6.0.2 allows XSS via the webs parameter.	
Vulnerability Detection Result Installed version: 01.Feb.2003 Fixed version: 6.1.0	
Solution Solution type: VendorFix Update to version 6.1.0 or later.	
Affected Software/OS ... continues on next page ...	

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<p>TWiki version 6.0.2 and probably prior.</p>
<p>Vulnerability Detection Method Checks if a vulnerable version is present on the target host. Details: TWiki < 6.1.0 XSS Vulnerability OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.141830</p>
<p>Product Detection Result Product: cpe:/a:twiki:twiki:01.Feb.2003 Method: TWiki Version Detection OID: 1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.800399)</p>
<p>References cve: CVE-2018-20212 url: https://seclists.org/fulldisclosure/2019/Jan/7 url: http://twiki.org/cgi-bin/view/Codev/DownloadTWiki</p>

<p>Medium (CVSS: 4.3) NVT: phpMyAdmin 'error.php' Cross Site Scripting Vulnerability</p>
<p>Product detection result cpe:/a:phpmyadmin:phpmyadmin:3.1.1 Detected by phpMyAdmin Detection (OID: 1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.900129)</p>
<p>Summary The host is running phpMyAdmin and is prone to Cross-Site Scripting Vulnerability.</p>
<p>Vulnerability Detection Result Vulnerability was detected according to the Vulnerability Detection Method.</p>
<p>Impact Successful exploitation will allow attackers to inject arbitrary HTML code within the error page and conduct phishing attacks.</p>
<p>Solution Solution type: WillNotFix No known solution was made available for at least one year since the disclosure of this vulnerability. Likely none will be provided anymore. General solution options are to upgrade to a newer release, disable respective features, remove the product or replace the product by another one.</p>
<p>Affected Software/OS phpMyAdmin version 3.3.8.1 and prior.</p>
<p>Vulnerability Insight ... continues on next page ...</p>

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The flaw is caused by input validation errors in the 'error.php' script when processing crafted BBcode tags containing '@' characters, which could allow attackers to inject arbitrary HTML code within the error page and conduct phishing attacks.
Vulnerability Detection Method Details: phpMyAdmin 'error.php' Cross Site Scripting Vulnerability OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.801660
Product Detection Result Product: cpe:/a:phpmyadmin:phpmyadmin:3.1.1 Method: phpMyAdmin Detection OID: 1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.900129)
References cve: CVE-2010-4480 url: http://www.exploit-db.com/exploits/15699/ url: http://www.vupen.com/english/advisories/2010/3133 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2011-0467 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2011-0451 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2011-0016 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2011-0002

Medium (CVSS: 4.3) NVT: jQuery < 1.6.3 XSS Vulnerability
Product detection result cpe:/a:jquery:jquery:1.3.2 Detected by jQuery Detection (HTTP) (OID: 1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.141622)
Summary Cross-site scripting (XSS) vulnerability in jQuery before 1.6.3, when using location.hash to select elements, allows remote attackers to inject arbitrary web script or HTML via a crafted tag.
Vulnerability Detection Result Installed version: 1.3.2 Fixed version: 1.6.3 Installation path / port: /mutillidae/javascript/ddsmoothmenu
Solution Solution type: VendorFix Update to version 1.6.3 or later or apply the patch.
Affected Software/OS
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jQuery prior to version 1.6.3.
Vulnerability Detection Method Checks if a vulnerable version is present on the target host. Details: jQuery < 1.6.3 XSS Vulnerability OID: 1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.141637
Product Detection Result Product: cpe:/a:jquery:jquery:1.3.2 Method: jQuery Detection (HTTP) OID: 1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.141622)
References cve: CVE-2011-4969 url: https://blog.jquery.com/2011/09/01/jquery-1-6-3-released/ cert-bund: CB-K17/0195 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2017-0199 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-0890

Medium (CVSS: 4.3) NVT: Apache HTTP Server 'httpOnly' Cookie Information Disclosure Vulnerability
Summary This host is running Apache HTTP Server and is prone to cookie information disclosure vulnerability.
Vulnerability Detection Result Vulnerability was detected according to the Vulnerability Detection Method.
Impact Successful exploitation will allow attackers to obtain sensitive information that may aid in further attacks.
Solution Solution type: VendorFix Upgrade to Apache HTTP Server version 2.2.22 or later.
Affected Software/OS Apache HTTP Server versions 2.2.0 through 2.2.21
Vulnerability Insight The flaw is due to an error within the default error response for status code 400 when no custom ErrorDocument is configured, which can be exploited to expose 'httpOnly' cookies.
Vulnerability Detection Method ... continues on next page ...

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Details: Apache HTTP Server 'httpOnly' Cookie Information Disclosure Vulnerability OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.902830
References cve: CVE-2012-0053 bid: 51706 url: http://secunia.com/advisories/47779 url: http://www.exploit-db.com/exploits/18442 url: http://rhn.redhat.com/errata/RHSA-2012-0128.html url: http://httpd.apache.org/security/vulnerabilities_22.html url: http://svn.apache.org/viewvc?view=revision&revision=1235454 url: http://lists.opensuse.org/opensuse-security-announce/2012-02/msg00026.html cert-bund: CB-K15/0080 cert-bund: CB-K14/1505 cert-bund: CB-K14/0608 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0082 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2014-1592 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2014-0635 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2013-1307 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-1276 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-1112 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0928 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0758 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0744 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0568 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0425 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0424 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0387 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0343 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0332 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0306 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0264 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0203 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0188
Medium (CVSS: 4.3) NVT: TWiki 'organization' Cross-Site Scripting Vulnerability
Product detection result cpe:/a:twiki:twiki:01.Feb.2003 Detected by TWiki Version Detection (OID: 1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.800399)
Summary The host is running TWiki and is prone to cross site scripting vulnerability.
Vulnerability Detection Result
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Vulnerable URL: <code>http://meta2/twiki/bin/view/Main/CccCcc</code>
Impact Successful exploitation will allow remote attackers to insert arbitrary HTML and script code, which will be executed in a user's browser session in the context of an affected site.
Solution Solution type: WillNotFix No known solution was made available for at least one year since the disclosure of this vulnerability. Likely none will be provided anymore. General solution options are to upgrade to a newer release, disable respective features, remove the product or replace the product by another one.
Affected Software/OS TWiki version 5.1.1 and prior
Vulnerability Insight The flaw is due to an improper validation of user-supplied input to the 'organization' field when registering or editing a user, which allows attackers to execute arbitrary HTML and script code in a user's browser session in the context of an affected site.
Vulnerability Detection Method Details: TWiki 'organization' Cross-Site Scripting Vulnerability OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.802391
Product Detection Result Product: <code>cpe:/a:twiki:twiki:01.Feb.2003</code> Method: TWiki Version Detection OID: 1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.800399)
References cve: CVE-2012-0979 bid: 51731 url: http://secunia.com/advisories/47784 url: http://xforce.iss.net/xforce/xfdb/72821 url: http://www.securitytracker.com/id?1026604 url: http://www.securityfocus.com/bid/51731/info url: http://packetstormsecurity.org/files/109246/twiki-xss.txt

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2.1.26 Low 22/tcp

Low (CVSS: 2.6) NVT: SSH Weak MAC Algorithms Supported
Summary The remote SSH server is configured to allow weak MD5 and/or 96-bit MAC algorithms.
Vulnerability Detection Result The following weak client-to-server MAC algorithms are supported by the remote s↔ervice: hmac-md5 hmac-md5-96 hmac-sha1-96 The following weak server-to-client MAC algorithms are supported by the remote s↔ervice: hmac-md5 hmac-md5-96 hmac-sha1-96
Solution Solution type: Mitigation Disable the weak MAC algorithms.
Vulnerability Detection Method Details: SSH Weak MAC Algorithms Supported OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.105610

[\[return to 10.0.2.6 \]](#)

2.1.27 Low general/tcp

Low (CVSS: 2.6) NVT: TCP timestamps
Summary The remote host implements TCP timestamps and therefore allows to compute the uptime.
Vulnerability Detection Result It was detected that the host implements RFC1323/RFC7323. The following timestamps were retrieved with a delay of 1 seconds in-between: Packet 1: 8324745 Packet 2: 8324852
Impact A side effect of this feature is that the uptime of the remote host can sometimes be computed.
Solution Solution type: Mitigation ... continues on next page ...

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<p>To disable TCP timestamps on linux add the line 'net.ipv4.tcp_timestamps = 0' to /etc/sysctl.conf. Execute 'sysctl -p' to apply the settings at runtime.</p> <p>To disable TCP timestamps on Windows execute 'netsh int tcp set global timestamps=disabled' Starting with Windows Server 2008 and Vista, the timestamp can not be completely disabled. The default behavior of the TCP/IP stack on this Systems is to not use the Timestamp options when initiating TCP connections, but use them if the TCP peer that is initiating communication includes them in their synchronize (SYN) segment.</p> <p>See the references for more information.</p>
Affected Software/OS TCP implementations that implement RFC1323/RFC7323.
Vulnerability Insight The remote host implements TCP timestamps, as defined by RFC1323/RFC7323.
Vulnerability Detection Method Special IP packets are forged and sent with a little delay in between to the target IP. The responses are searched for a timestamps. If found, the timestamps are reported. Details: TCP timestamps OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.80091
References url: http://www.ietf.org/rfc/rfc1323.txt url: http://www.ietf.org/rfc/rfc7323.txt url: https://web.archive.org/web/20151213072445/http://www.microsoft.com/en-us/download/details.aspx?id=9152

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