

Scan Report

March 12, 2024

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 “Task-1 10.0.1.5”. The scan started at Tue Mar 12 19:01:25 2024 UTC and ended at Tue Mar 12 20:13:42 2024 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
10.0.1.5	17	33	3	0	0
Total: 1	17	33	3	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 53 results selected by the filtering described above. Before filtering there were 457 results.

1.1 Host Authentications

Host	Protocol	Result	Port/User
10.0.1.5	SMB	Success	Protocol SMB, Port 445, User

2 Results per Host

2.1 10.0.1.5

Host scan start Tue Mar 12 19:08:00 2024 UTC

Host scan end Tue Mar 12 20:13:37 2024 UTC

Service (Port)	Threat Level
6200/tcp	High
3632/tcp	High
8787/tcp	High
6697/tcp	High
5432/tcp	High
8009/tcp	High
general/tcp	High
512/tcp	High
80/tcp	High
21/tcp	High

... (continues) ...

... (continued) ...

Service (Port)	Threat Level
1524/tcp	High
5900/tcp	High
22/tcp	Medium
2121/tcp	Medium
25/tcp	Medium
5432/tcp	Medium
445/tcp	Medium
80/tcp	Medium
21/tcp	Medium
5900/tcp	Medium
22/tcp	Low
5432/tcp	Low
general/tcp	Low

2.1.1 High 6200/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 Version used: 2022-04-28T13:38:57Z
References url: http://www.securityfocus.com/bid/48539 ... continues on next page ...

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url: http://scarybeastsecurity.blogspot.com/2011/07/alert-vsftpd-download-backdoor.html
url: https://security.appspot.com/vsftpd.html

[\[return to 10.0.1.5 \]](#)

2.1.2 High 3632/tcp

High (CVSS: 9.3) NVT: DistCC RCE Vulnerability (CVE-2004-2687)
Summary DistCC is prone to a remote code execution (RCE) vulnerability.
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 Insight 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 Method Details: DistCC RCE Vulnerability (CVE-2004-2687) OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.103553 Version used: 2022-07-07T10:16:06Z
References cve: CVE-2004-2687 url: https://distcc.github.io/security.html url: https://web.archive.org/web/20150511045306/http://archives.neohapsis.com:8080/archives/bugtraq/2005-03/0183.html dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2019-0381

[\[return to 10.0.1.5 \]](#)

2.1.1.3 High 8787/tcp

High (CVSS: 10.0) NVT: Distributed Ruby (dRuby/DRb) Multiple Remote Code Execution Vulnerabilities
<p>Summary</p> <p>Systems using Distributed Ruby (dRuby/DRb), which is available in Ruby versions 1.6 and later, may permit unauthorized systems to execute distributed commands.</p>
<p>Vulnerability Detection Result</p> <p>The service is running in \$SAFE >= 1 mode. However it is still possible to run a ↵rbbitrary syscall commands on the remote host. Sending an invalid syscall the s ↵ervice returned the following response:</p> <pre>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:errnoi+:mesg"Function not im ↵plemented</pre>
<p>Impact</p> <p>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.</p>
<p>Solution:</p> <p>Solution type: Mitigation</p> <p>Administrators of environments that rely on Distributed Ruby should ensure that appropriate controls are in place. Code-level controls may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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
<p>Vulnerability Detection Method</p> <p>Send a crafted command to the service and check for a remote command execution via the instance_eval or syscall requests.</p> <p>Details: Distributed Ruby (dRuby/DRb) Multiple Remote Code Execution Vulnerabilities OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.108010</p> <p>... continues on next page ...</p>

...continued from previous page ...
Version used: 2022-04-13T13:17:10Z
References 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

[\[return to 10.0.1.5 \]](#)

2.1.4 High 6697/tcp

High (CVSS: 8.1) 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)
Summary UnrealIRCd 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
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OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.809883 Version used: 2022-04-13T11:57:07Z
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 url: http://seclists.org/oss-sec/2016/q3/420 url: http://www.securityfocus.com/bid/92763 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

[\[return to 10.0.1.5 \]](#)

2.1.5 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 Version used: 2022-05-31T14:35:19Z
... continues on next page ...

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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)

High (CVSS: 7.4)

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.

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

Version used: 2022-04-14T11:24:11Z

References

cve: CVE-2014-0224

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

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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
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
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2016-0388
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0593
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0427
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

[\[return to 10.0.1.5 \]](#)

2.1.6 High 8009/tcp

High (CVSS: 9.8)

NVT: Apache Tomcat AJP RCE Vulnerability (Ghostcat)

Summary

Apache Tomcat is prone to a remote code execution vulnerability (dubbed 'Ghostcat') in the AJP connector.

Vulnerability Detection Result

It was possible to read the file "/WEB-INF/web.xml" through the AJP connector.

Result:

```
AB 8\x0004 Ã\x0088 \x00020K \x0001 \x000CContent-Type \x001Ctext/html; charset=
↳ISO-8859-1 AB\x001FÃ¼\x0003\x001FÃ, <!--
```

```
    Licensed to the Apache Software Foundation (ASF) under one or more
    contributor license agreements. See the NOTICE file distributed with
    this work for additional information regarding copyright ownership.
    The ASF licenses this file to You under the Apache License, Version 2.0
    (the "License"); you may not use this file except in compliance with
    the License. You may obtain a copy of the License at
```

```
    http://www.apache.org/licenses/LICENSE-2.0
```

```
Unless required by applicable law or agreed to in writing, software
distributed under the License is distributed on an "AS IS" BASIS,
WITHOUT WARRANTIES OR CONDITIONS OF ANY KIND, either express or implied.
See the License for the specific language governing permissions and
limitations under the License.
```

```
-->
```

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="ISO-8859-1"?>
```

```
<!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.0 Strict//EN"
```

```
    "http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml1/DTD/xhtml1-strict.dtd">
```

```
<html xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml" xml:lang="en" lang="en">
```

```
  <head>
```

```
    <title>Apache Tomcat/5.5</title>
```

```
    <style type="text/css">
```

```
/*<![CDATA[*]
```

```
  body {
```

```
    color: #000000;
```

```
    background-color: #FFFFFF;
```

```
font-family: Arial, "Times New Roman", Times, serif;
```

```
margin: 10px 0px;
```

```
  }
```

```
  img {
```

```
    border: none;
```

```
  }
```

```
  a:link, a:visited {
```

```
    color: blue
```

```
  }
```

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```

th {
    font-family: Verdana, "Times New Roman", Times, serif;
    font-size: 110%;
    font-weight: normal;
    font-style: italic;
    background: #D2A41C;
    text-align: left;
}
td {
    color: #000000;
font-family: Arial, Helvetica, sans-serif;
}

td.menu {
    background: #FFDC75;
}
.center {
    text-align: center;
}
.code {
    color: #000000;
    font-family: "Courier New", Courier, monospace;
    font-size: 110%;
    margin-left: 2.5em;
}

#banner {
    margin-bottom: 12px;
}
p#congrats {
    margin-top: 0;
    font-weight: bold;
    text-align: center;
}
p#footer {
    text-align: right;
    font-size: 80%;
}
/*]]>*/
</style>
</head>
<body>
<!-- Header -->
<table id="banner" width="100%">
  <tr>
    <td align="left" style="width:130px">
      <a href="http://tomcat.apache.org/">

```

...continues on next page ...

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```


</a>
</td>
<td align="left" valign="top"><b>Apache Tomcat/5.5</b></td>
<td align="right">
  <a href="http://www.apache.org/">
    
  </a>
</td>
</tr>
</table>
<table>
  <tr>
    <!-- Table of Contents -->
    <td valign="top">
      <table width="100%" border="1" cellspacing="0" cellpadding="3">
        <tr>
<th>Administration</th>
        </tr>
        <tr>
<td class="menu">
          <a href="manager/status">Status</a><br/>
          <a href="admin">Tomcat&nbsp;Administration</a><br/>
          <a href="manager/html">Tomcat&nbsp;Manager</a><br/>
          &nbsp;
        </td>
        </tr>
      </table>
<br />
      <table width="100%" border="1" cellspacing="0" cellpadding="3">
        <tr>
<th>Documentation</th>
        </tr>
        <tr>
          <td class="menu">
            <a href="RELEASE-NOTES.txt">Release&nbsp;Notes</a><br/>
            <a href="tomcat-docs/changelog.html">Change&nbsp;Log</a><br/>
↪
            <a href="tomcat-docs">Tomcat&nbsp;Documentation</a><br/>
↪
            &nbsp;
            &nbsp;
          </td>
        </tr>
      </table>

```

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```

<br/>
<table width="100%" border="1" cellspacing="0" cellpadding="3">
  <tr>
    <th>Tomcat Online</th>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td class="menu">
      <a href="http://tomcat.apache.org/">Home Page</a><br/>
      <a href="http://tomcat.apache.org/faq/">FAQ</a><br/>
      <a href="http://tomcat.apache.org/bugreport.html">Bug D
      ↵atabase</a><br/>
      <a href="http://issues.apache.org/bugzilla/buglist.cgi?bug_s
      ↵tatus=UNCONFIRMED&bug_status=NEW&bug_status=ASSIGNED&bug_status=RE
      ↵OPENED&bug_status=RESOLVED&resolution=LATER&resolution=REMIND&
      ↵resolution=---&bugidtype=include&product=Tomcat+5&cmdtype=doit&
      ↵;order=Importance">Open Bugs</a><br/>
      <a href="http://mail-archives.apache.org/mod_mbox/tomcat-use
      ↵rs/">Users Mailing List</a><br/>
      <a href="http://mail-archives.apache.org/mod_mbox/tomcat-dev
      ↵/">Developers Mailing List</a><br/>
      <a href="irc://irc.freenode.net/#tomcat">IRC</a><br/>
      &nbsp;
    </td>
  </tr>
</table>

<br/>
<table width="100%" border="1" cellspacing="0" cellpadding="3">
  <tr>
    <th>Examples</th>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td class="menu">
      <a href="jsp-examples/">JSP Examples</a><br/>
      <a href="servlets-examples/">Servlet Examples</a><br/>
      <a href="webdav/">WebDAV capabilities</a><br/>
      &nbsp;
    </td>
  </tr>
</table>

<br/>
<table width="100%" border="1" cellspacing="0" cellpadding="3">
  <tr>
    <th>Miscellaneous</th>
  </tr>
  <tr>

```

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<pre> <td class="menu"> Sun's Java& ↪bsp;Server&nbsp;Pages&nbsp;Site
 Sun's Se ↪rvlet&nbsp;Site
 &nbsp; </td> </tr> </table> </td> <td style="width:20px">&nbsp;</td> <!-- Body --> <td align="left" valign="top"> <p id="congrats">If you're seeing this page via a web browser, it mean ↪s you've setup Tomcat successfully. Congratulations!</p> <p>As you may have guessed by now, this is the default Tomcat home pag ↪e. It can be found on the local filesystem at:</p> <p class="code">\${CATALINA_HOME}/webapps/ROOT/index.jsp</p> <p>where "\${CATALINA_HOME}" is the root of the Tomcat installation direc ↪tory. If you're seeing this page, and you don't think you should be, then eith ↪er you're either a user who has arrived at new installation of Tomcat, or you' ↪re an administrator who hasn't got his/her setup quite right. Providing the la ↪tter is the case, please refer to the Tomcat Documentati ↪on for more detailed setup and administration information than is found in ↪ the INSTALL file.</p> <p>NOTE: This page is precompiled. If you change it, this pag ↪e will not change since it was compiled into a servlet at build time. (See <tt>\${CATALINA_HOME}/webapps/ROOT/WEB-INF/web.xml</tt> as t ↪o how it was mapped.) </p> <p>NOTE: For security reasons, using the administration webapp is restricted to users with role "admin". The manager webapp is restricted to users with role "manager". Users are defined in <code>\${CATALINA_HOME}/conf/tomcat-users.xml</cod ↪e.</p> <p>Included with this release are a host of sample Servlets and JSPs ↪ (with associated source code), extensive documentation (including the Servlet ↪ 2.4 and JSP 2.0 API JavaDoc), and an introductory guide to developing web app ↪lications.</p> <p>Tomcat mailing lists are available at the Tomcat project web site ↪:</p> users@tomc </pre>	
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<p>Solution: Solution type: VendorFix Update Apache Tomcat to version 7.0.100, 8.5.51, 9.0.31 or later. For other products using Tomcat please contact the vendor for more information on fixed versions.</p>
<p>Affected Software/OS Apache Tomcat versions prior 7.0.100, 8.5.51 or 9.0.31 when the AJP connector is enabled. Other products like JBoss or Wildfly which are using Tomcat might be affected as well.</p>
<p>Vulnerability Insight Apache Tomcat server has a file containing vulnerability, which can be used by an attacker to read or include any files in all webapp directories on Tomcat, such as webapp configuration files or source code.</p>
<p>Vulnerability Detection Method Sends a crafted AJP request and checks the response. Details: Apache Tomcat AJP RCE Vulnerability (Ghostcat) OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.143545 Version used: 2022-08-09T10:11:17Z</p>
<p>References cve: CVE-2020-1938 cisa: Known Exploited Vulnerability (KEV) catalog url: https://www.cisa.gov/known-exploited-vulnerabilities-catalog url: https://lists.apache.org/thread.html/r7c6f492fbd39af34a68681dbbba0468490ff1?a97a1bd79c6a53610ef%40%3Cannounce.tomcat.apache.org%3E url: https://www.chaitin.cn/en/ghostcat url: https://www.cnvd.org.cn/flaw/show/CNVD-2020-10487 url: https://github.com/YDHCUI/CNVD-2020-10487-Tomcat-Ajp-lfi url: https://securityboulevard.com/2020/02/patch-your-tomcat-and-jboss-instances-to-protect-from-ghostcat-vulnerability-cve-2020-1938-and/ url: https://tomcat.apache.org/tomcat-7.0-doc/changelog.html url: https://tomcat.apache.org/tomcat-8.5-doc/changelog.html url: https://tomcat.apache.org/tomcat-9.0-doc/changelog.html cert-bund: CB-K20/0711 cert-bund: CB-K20/0705 cert-bund: CB-K20/0693 cert-bund: CB-K20/0555 cert-bund: CB-K20/0543 cert-bund: CB-K20/0154 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2021-1736 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2020-1508 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2020-1413 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2020-1276 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2020-1134</p>
...continues on next page ...

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```
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2020-0850
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2020-0835
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2020-0821
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2020-0569
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2020-0557
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2020-0501
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2020-0381
```

[\[return to 10.0.1.5 \]](#)**2.1.7 High general/tcp****High (CVSS: 10.0)****NVT: Operating System (OS) End of Life (EOL) 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

The Operating System (OS) on the remote host has reached the End of Life (EOL) 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>**Impact**

An EOL version of an OS is not receiving any security updates from the vendor. Unfixed security vulnerabilities might be leveraged by an attacker to compromise the security of this host.

Solution:**Solution type:** Mitigation

Upgrade the OS on the remote host to a version which is still supported and receiving security updates by the vendor.

Vulnerability Detection Method

Checks if an EOL version of an OS is present on the target host.

Details: **Operating System (OS) End of Life (EOL) Detection**

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OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.103674 Version used: 2022-04-05T13:00:52Z
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)

[\[return to 10.0.1.5 \]](#)

2.1.8 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 Version used: 2020-10-01T11:33:30Z
References cve: CVE-1999-0618

[\[return to 10.0.1.5 \]](#)

2.1.9 High 80/tcp

High (CVSS: 10.0) NVT: TWiki XSS and Command Execution Vulnerabilities
Summary TWiki 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 TWiki, TWiki version prior to 4.2.4.
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.
Vulnerability Detection Method Details: TWiki XSS and Command Execution Vulnerabilities OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.800320 Version used: 2022-05-11T11:17:52Z
References cve: CVE-2008-5304 cve: CVE-2008-5305 url: http://twiki.org/cgi-bin/view/Codev.SecurityAlert-CVE-2008-5304 url: http://www.securityfocus.com/bid/32668 url: http://www.securityfocus.com/bid/32669 url: http://twiki.org/cgi-bin/view/Codev.SecurityAlert-CVE-2008-5305

High (CVSS: 7.5) NVT: phpinfo() output Reporting
Summary ... continues on next page ...

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Many PHP installation tutorials instruct the user to create a file called <code>phpinfo.php</code> or similar containing the <code>phpinfo()</code> statement. Such a file is often left back in the webserver directory.
Vulnerability Detection Result The following files are calling the function <code>phpinfo()</code> which disclose potentiall ↷y sensitive information: http://10.0.1.5/mutillidae/phpinfo.php http://10.0.1.5/phpinfo.php
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.
Solution: Solution type: Workaround Delete the listed files or restrict access to them.
Vulnerability Detection Method Details: <code>phpinfo()</code> output Reporting OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.11229 Version used: 2020-08-24T15:18:35Z

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.
Vulnerability Detection Result We could upload the following files via the PUT method at this web server: http://10.0.1.5/dav/puttest170703366.html We could delete the following files via the DELETE method at this web server: http://10.0.1.5/dav/puttest170703366.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
... continues on next page ...

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Use access restrictions to these dangerous HTTP methods or disable them completely.
Affected Software/OS Web servers with enabled PUT and/or DELETE methods.
Vulnerability Detection Method Checks if dangerous HTTP methods such as PUT and DELETE are enabled and can be misused to upload or delete files. Details: Test HTTP dangerous methods OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.10498 Version used: 2022-05-12T09:32:01Z
References url: http://www.securityfocus.com/bid/12141 owasp: OWASP-CM-001

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://10.0.1.5/cgi-bin/php?%2D%64+%61%6C%6C%6F%77%5F%75%72%6C%5F%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%2E%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,NOARCHIVE" /></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.

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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`

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

Version used: 2022-08-09T10:11:17Z

References

cve: CVE-2012-1823

cve: CVE-2012-2311

cve: CVE-2012-2336

cve: CVE-2012-2335

cisa: Known Exploited Vulnerability (KEV) catalog

url: <https://www.cisa.gov/known-exploited-vulnerabilities-catalog>

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

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```
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
```

[\[return to 10.0.1.5 \]](#)**2.1.10 High 21/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.

Vulnerability Detection Result

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

```
msfadmin:msfadmin
```

```
postgres:postgres
```

```
service:service
```

```
user:user
```

Impact

This issue may be exploited by a remote attacker to e.g. gain access to sensitive information or modify system configuration.

Solution:

Solution type: Mitigation

Change the password as soon as possible.

Vulnerability Insight

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.

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

Version used: 2022-08-04T13:37:02Z

References

cve: CVE-1999-0501

cve: CVE-1999-0502

... continues on next page ...

...continued from previous page ...

cve: CVE-1999-0507

cve: CVE-1999-0508

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

Version used: 2022-04-28T13:38:57Z

References

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>

[\[return to 10.0.1.5 \]](#)

2.1.11 High 1524/tcp

High (CVSS: 10.0)

NVT: Possible Backdoor: Ingreslock

Summary

A backdoor is installed on the remote host.

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...continued from previous page ...
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 Version used: 2020-08-24T08:40:10Z

[\[return to 10.0.1.5 \]](#)

2.1.12 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 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 ... continues on next page ...

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Details: VNC Brute Force Login
 OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.106056
 Version used: 2021-07-23T07:56:26Z

[\[return to 10.0.1.5 \]](#)

2.1.13 Medium 22/tcp

Medium (CVSS: 5.3)

NVT: Weak Host Key Algorithm(s) (SSH)

Summary

The remote SSH server is configured to allow / support weak host key algorithm(s).

Vulnerability Detection Result

The remote SSH server supports the following weak host key algorithm(s):

host key algorithm	Description
ssh-dss	Digital Signature Algorithm (DSA) / Digital Signature Standard (DSS)

↪-----
 ssh-dss | Digital Signature Algorithm (DSA) / Digital Signature Standard (DSS)
 ↪ard (DSS)

Solution:

Solution type: Mitigation

Disable the reported weak host key algorithm(s).

Vulnerability Detection Method

Checks the supported host key algorithms of the remote SSH server.

Currently weak host key algorithms are defined as the following:

- ssh-dss: Digital Signature Algorithm (DSA) / Digital Signature Standard (DSS)

Details: Weak Host Key Algorithm(s) (SSH)

OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.117687

Version used: 2021-11-24T06:31:19Z

Medium (CVSS: 5.3)

NVT: Weak Key Exchange (KEX) Algorithm(s) Supported (SSH)

Summary

The remote SSH server is configured to allow / support weak key exchange (KEX) algorithm(s).

Vulnerability Detection Result

The remote SSH server supports the following weak KEX algorithm(s):

KEX algorithm	Reason

... continues on next page ...

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<pre> ↩----- diffie-hellman-group-exchange-sha1 Using SHA-1 diffie-hellman-group1-sha1 Using Oakley Group 2 (a 1024-bit MODP group ↩) and SHA-1 </pre>	
Impact An attacker can quickly break individual connections.	
Solution: Solution type: Mitigation Disable the reported weak KEX algorithm(s) - 1024-bit MODP group / prime KEX algorithms: Alternatively use elliptic-curve Diffie-Hellmann in general, e.g. Curve 25519.	
Vulnerability Insight - 1024-bit MODP group / prime KEX algorithms: Millions of HTTPS, SSH, and VPN servers all use the same prime numbers for Diffie-Hellman key exchange. Practitioners believed this was safe as long as new key exchange messages were generated for every connection. However, the first step in the number field sieve-the most efficient algorithm for breaking a Diffie-Hellman connection-is dependent only on this prime. A nation-state can break a 1024-bit prime.	
Vulnerability Detection Method Checks the supported KEX algorithms of the remote SSH server. Currently weak KEX algorithms are defined as the following: - non-elliptic-curve Diffie-Hellmann (DH) KEX algorithms with 1024-bit MODP group / prime - ephemeral generated key exchange groups uses SHA-1 - using RSA 1024-bit modulus key Details: Weak Key Exchange (KEX) Algorithm(s) Supported (SSH) OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.150713 Version used: 2021-11-24T06:31:19Z	
References url: https://weakdh.org/sysadmin.html url: https://tools.ietf.org/id/draft-ietf-curdle-ssh-kex-sha2-09.html url: https://tools.ietf.org/id/draft-ietf-curdle-ssh-kex-sha2-09.html#rfc.section.5 url: https://datatracker.ietf.org/doc/html/rfc6194	
Medium (CVSS: 4.3) NVT: Weak Encryption Algorithm(s) Supported (SSH)	
Summary The remote SSH server is configured to allow / support weak encryption algorithm(s).	
Vulnerability Detection Result ... continues on next page ...	

<p style="text-align: right;">...continued from previous page ...</p> <pre> The remote SSH server supports the following weak client-to-server encryption al gorithms(s): 3des-cbc aes128-cbc aes192-cbc aes256-cbc arcfour arcfour128 arcfour256 blowfish-cbc cast128-cbc rijndael-cbc@lysator.liu.se The remote SSH server supports the following weak server-to-client encryption al gorithms(s): 3des-cbc aes128-cbc aes192-cbc aes256-cbc arcfour arcfour128 arcfour256 blowfish-cbc cast128-cbc rijndael-cbc@lysator.liu.se </pre>	<p>Solution: Solution type: Mitigation Disable the reported weak encryption algorithm(s).</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Vulnerability Detection Method Checks the supported encryption algorithms (client-to-server and server-to-client) of the remote SSH server. Currently weak encryption algorithms are defined as the following: - Arcfour (RC4) cipher based algorithms - none algorithm - CBC mode cipher based algorithms Details: Weak Encryption Algorithm(s) Supported (SSH)</p>
...continues on next page ...	

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OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.105611 Version used: 2021-09-20T08:25:27Z
References url: https://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc4253#section-6.3 url: https://www.kb.cert.org/vuls/id/958563

[\[return to 10.0.1.5 \]](#)

2.1.14 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): Anonymous sessions: 331 Password required for anonymous Non-anonymous sessions: 331 Password required for gbnvt
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 Version used: 2020-08-24T08:40:10Z

[\[return to 10.0.1.5 \]](#)

2.1.15 Medium 25/tcp

<p>Medium (CVSS: 6.8)</p> <p>NVT: Multiple Vendors STARTTLS Implementation Plaintext Arbitrary Command Injection Vulnerability</p>
<p>Summary</p> <p>Multiple vendors' implementations of 'STARTTLS' are prone to a vulnerability that lets attackers inject arbitrary commands.</p>
<p>Vulnerability Detection Result</p> <p>Vulnerability was detected according to the Vulnerability Detection Method.</p>
<p>Impact</p> <p>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.</p>
<p>Solution:</p> <p>Solution type: VendorFix</p> <p>Updates are available. Please see the references for more information.</p>
<p>Affected Software/OS</p> <p>The following vendors are known to be affected:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ipswitch Kerio Postfix Qmail-TLS Oracle SCO Group spamdyke ISC
<p>Vulnerability Detection Method</p> <p>Send a special crafted 'STARTTLS' request and check the response.</p> <p>Details: Multiple Vendors STARTTLS Implementation Plaintext Arbitrary Command Injection .</p> <p>↔...</p> <p>OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.103935</p> <p>Version used: 2022-04-14T11:24:11Z</p>
<p>References</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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
<p>... continues on next page ...</p>

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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
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
url: http://www.spamdyke.org/documentation/Changelog.txt
url: 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
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2011-0393
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2011-0381

```

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

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'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 Version used: 2020-08-24T08:40:10Z
References url: http://cr.yp.to/smtp/vrfy.html

[[return to 10.0.1.5](#)]

2.1.16 Medium 5432/tcp

Medium (CVSS: 5.9) 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 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 Supported Cipher Suites' (OID: 1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.8020) VT.
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. Furthermore newly uncovered vulnerabilities in this protocols won't receive security updates anymore.
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Solution: Solution type: Mitigation It is recommended to disable the deprecated SSLv2 and/or SSLv3 protocols in favor of the TLSv1.2+ 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 contain known cryptographic flaws like: - CVE-2014-3566: Padding Oracle On Downgraded Legacy Encryption (POODLE) - CVE-2016-0800: Decrypting RSA with Obsolete and Weakened eNcryption (DROWN)
Vulnerability Detection Method Check the used SSL 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 Version used: 2021-10-15T12:51:02Z
References cve: CVE-2016-0800 cve: CVE-2014-3566 url: https://ssl-config.mozilla.org/ url: https://bettercrypto.org/ url: https://drownattack.com/ url: https://www.imperialviolet.org/2014/10/14/poodle.html url: https://www.enisa.europa.eu/publications/algorithms-key-size-and-parameters ↔-report-2014 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 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 cert-bund: CB-K16/0415
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cert-bund: CB-K16/0413
 cert-bund: CB-K16/0374
 cert-bund: CB-K16/0367
 cert-bund: CB-K16/0331
 cert-bund: CB-K16/0329
 cert-bund: CB-K16/0328
 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
 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

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```

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
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: 5.3)

NVT: SSL/TLS: Server Certificate / Certificate in Chain with RSA keys less than 2048 bits

Summary

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The remote SSL/TLS server certificate and/or any of the certificates in the certificate chain is using a RSA key with less than 2048 bits.	
Vulnerability Detection Result The remote SSL/TLS server is using the following certificate(s) with a RSA key with less than 2048 bits (public-key-size:public-key-algorithm:serial:issuer): 1024:RSA:00FAF93A4C7FB6B9CC:1.2.840.113549.1.9.1=#726F6F74407562756E74753830342D626173652E6C6F63616C646F6D61696E,CN=ubuntu804-base.localdomain,OU=Office for Complication of Otherwise Simple Affairs,O=OCOSA,L=Everywhere,ST=There is no such thing outside US,C=XX (Server certificate)	
Impact Using certificates with weak RSA key size can lead to unauthorized exposure of sensitive information.	
Solution: Solution type: Mitigation Replace the certificate with a stronger key and reissue the certificates it signed.	
Vulnerability Insight SSL/TLS certificates using RSA keys with less than 2048 bits are considered unsafe.	
Vulnerability Detection Method Checks the RSA keys size of the server certificate and all certificates in chain for a size < 2048 bit. Details: SSL/TLS: Server Certificate / Certificate in Chain with RSA keys less than 2048. ↳.. OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.150710 Version used: 2021-12-10T12:48:00Z	
References url: https://www.cabforum.org/wp-content/uploads/Baseline_Requirements_V1.pdf	
Medium (CVSS: 5.0) NVT: SSL/TLS: Renegotiation DoS Vulnerability (CVE-2011-1473, CVE-2011-5094)	
Summary The remote SSL/TLS service is prone to a denial of service (DoS) vulnerability.	
Vulnerability Detection Result The following indicates that the remote SSL/TLS service is affected: Protocol Version Successful re-done SSL/TLS handshakes (Renegotiation) over an existing / already established SSL/TLS connection ----- ↳-----	
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TLSv1.0	10
Impact The flaw might make it easier for remote attackers to cause a DoS (CPU consumption) by performing many renegotiations within a single connection.	
Solution: Solution type: VendorFix Users should contact their vendors for specific patch information. A general solution is to remove/disable renegotiation capabilities altogether from/in the affected SSL/TLS service.	
Affected Software/OS Every SSL/TLS service which does not properly restrict client-initiated renegotiation.	
Vulnerability Insight The flaw exists because the remote SSL/TLS service does not properly restrict client-initiated renegotiation within the SSL and TLS protocols. Note: The referenced CVEs are affecting OpenSSL and Mozilla Network Security Services (NSS) but both are in a DISPUTED state with the following rationale: > It can also be argued that it is the responsibility of server deployments, not a security library, to prevent or limit renegotiation when it is inappropriate within a specific environment. Both CVEs are still kept in this VT as a reference to the origin of this flaw.	
Vulnerability Detection Method Checks if the remote service allows to re-do the same SSL/TLS handshake (Renegotiation) over an existing / already established SSL/TLS connection. Details: SSL/TLS: Renegotiation DoS Vulnerability (CVE-2011-1473, CVE-2011-5094) OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.117761 Version used: 2021-11-15T10:28:20Z	
References cve: CVE-2011-1473 cve: CVE-2011-5094 url: https://orchilles.com/ssl-renegotiation-dos/ url: https://mailarchive.ietf.org/arch/msg/tls/wdg46VE_jkYBbgJ5yE4P9nQ-8IU/ url: https://vincent.bernat.ch/en/blog/2011-ssl-dos-mitigation url: https://www.openwall.com/lists/oss-security/2011/07/08/2 url: https://vincent.bernat.ch/en/blog/2011-ssl-dos-mitigation cert-bund: CB-K17/0980 cert-bund: CB-K17/0979 cert-bund: CB-K14/0772 cert-bund: CB-K13/0915 cert-bund: CB-K13/0462 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2017-1013 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2017-1012	
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```
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2014-0809
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2013-1928
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-1112
```

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:

```
fingerprint (SHA-1)          | ED093088706603BFD5DC237399B498DA2D4D31C6
fingerprint (SHA-256)       | E7A7FA0D63E457C7C4A59B38B70849C6A70BDA6F830C7A
↪F1E32DEE436DE813CC
issued by                   | 1.2.840.113549.1.9.1=#726F6F74407562756E747538
↪30342D626173652E6C6F63616C646F6D61696E,CN=ubuntu804-base.localdomain,OU=Office
↪ for Complication of Otherwise Simple Affairs,0=OCOSA,L=Everywhere,ST=There is
↪ no such thing outside US,C=XX
public key algorithm        | RSA
public key size (bits)     | 1024
serial                     | 00FAF93A4C7FB6B9CC
signature algorithm        | sha1WithRSAEncryption
subject                    | 1.2.840.113549.1.9.1=#726F6F74407562756E747538
↪30342D626173652E6C6F63616C646F6D61696E,CN=ubuntu804-base.localdomain,OU=Office
↪ for Complication of Otherwise Simple Affairs,0=OCOSA,L=Everywhere,ST=There is
↪ no such thing outside US,C=XX
subject alternative names (SAN) | None
valid from                 | 2010-03-17 14:07:45 UTC
valid until                | 2010-04-16 14:07:45 UTC
```

Solution:

Solution type: Mitigation

Replace the SSL/TLS certificate by a new one.

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.

Vulnerability Detection Method

Details: SSL/TLS: Certificate Expired

OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.103955

Version used: 2021-11-22T15:32:39Z

Medium (CVSS: 5.0) NVT: SSL/TLS: Report Weak Cipher Suites
<p>Summary</p> <p>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.</p>
<p>Vulnerability Detection Result</p> <p>'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</p>
<p>Solution:</p> <p>Solution type: Mitigation</p> <p>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.</p>
<p>Vulnerability Insight</p> <p>These rules are applied for the evaluation of the cryptographic strength:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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
<p>Vulnerability Detection Method</p> <p>Details: SSL/TLS: Report Weak Cipher Suites OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.103440 Version used: 2021-12-01T13:10:37Z</p>
<p>References</p> <p>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-K21/0067 cert-bund: CB-K19/0812 cert-bund: CB-K17/1750 cert-bund: CB-K16/1593</p>
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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
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-2021-0775
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2020-1561
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2020-1276
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2017-1821

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```

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
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: Deprecated TLSv1.0 and TLSv1.1 Protocol Detection

Summary

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It was possible to detect the usage of the deprecated TLSv1.0 and/or TLSv1.1 protocol on this system.
Vulnerability Detection Result The service is only providing the deprecated TLSv1.0 protocol and supports one o ↪r more ciphers. Those supported ciphers can be found in the 'SSL/TLS: Report S ↪upported Cipher Suites' (OID: 1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.802067) VT.
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. Furthermore newly uncovered vulnerabilities in this protocols won't receive security updates anymore.
Solution: Solution type: Mitigation It is recommended to disable the deprecated TLSv1.0 and/or TLSv1.1 protocols in favor of the TLSv1.2+ protocols. Please see the references for more information.
Affected Software/OS All services providing an encrypted communication using the TLSv1.0 and/or TLSv1.1 protocols.
Vulnerability Insight The TLSv1.0 and TLSv1.1 protocols contain known cryptographic flaws like: - CVE-2011-3389: Browser Exploit Against SSL/TLS (BEAST) - CVE-2015-0204: Factoring Attack on RSA-EXPORT Keys Padding Oracle On Downgraded Legacy Encryption (FREAK)
Vulnerability Detection Method Check the used TLS protocols of the services provided by this system. Details: SSL/TLS: Deprecated TLSv1.0 and TLSv1.1 Protocol Detection OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.117274 Version used: 2021-07-19T08:11:48Z
References cve: CVE-2011-3389 cve: CVE-2015-0204 url: https://ssl-config.mozilla.org/ url: https://bettercrypto.org/ url: https://datatracker.ietf.org/doc/rfc8996/ url: https://vnhacker.blogspot.com/2011/09/beast.html url: https://web.archive.org/web/20201108095603/https://censys.io/blog/freak url: https://www.enisa.europa.eu/publications/algorithms-key-size-and-parameters-2014-report-2014 cert-bund: CB-K18/0799
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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
 cert-bund: CB-K15/0079
 cert-bund: CB-K15/0016
 cert-bund: CB-K14/1342
 cert-bund: CB-K14/0231
 cert-bund: CB-K13/0845
 cert-bund: CB-K13/0796
 cert-bund: CB-K13/0790
 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2020-0177
 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2020-0111
 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2019-0068
 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2018-1441
 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-2015-0079
 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2015-0021
 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2014-1414

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dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2013-1847
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2013-1792
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-1979
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-1829
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-1530
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-1380
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-1377
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-1292
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-1214
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-1213
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-1180
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-1156
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-1155
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-1039
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0956
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0908
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0868
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0867
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0848
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0838
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0776
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0722
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0638
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0627
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0451
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0418
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0354
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0234
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0221
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0177
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0170
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0146
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0142
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0126
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0123
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0095
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0051
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0047
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2012-0021
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2011-1953
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2011-1946
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2011-1844
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2011-1826
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2011-1774
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2011-1743
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2011-1738
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2011-1706

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dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2011-1628	
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2011-1627	
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2011-1619	
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2011-1482	
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 Version used: 2021-02-12T06:42:15Z	
References url: https://weakdh.org/ url: https://weakdh.org/sysadmin.html	
Medium (CVSS: 4.0) NVT: SSL/TLS: Diffie-Hellman Key Exchange Insufficient DH Group Strength Vulnerability	
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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 Version used: 2021-02-12T06:42:15Z
References	url: https://weakdh.org/ url: https://weakdh.org/sysadmin.html
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.
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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 Version used: 2021-02-12T06:42:15Z
References url: https://weakdh.org/ url: https://weakdh.org/sysadmin.html

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.
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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)
- Message Digest 5 (MD5)
- Message Digest 4 (MD4)
- Message Digest 2 (MD2)

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.

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:

Fingerprint1

or

fingerprint1, Fingerprint2

Vulnerability Detection Method

Check which hashing algorithm was used to sign the remote SSL/TLS certificate.

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

OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.105880

Version used: 2021-10-15T11:13:32Z

References

url: <https://blog.mozilla.org/security/2014/09/23/phasing-out-certificates-with-sha-1-based-signature-algorithms/>

[\[return to 10.0.1.5 \]](#)

2.1.17 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)

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

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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 through 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 Version used: 2022-04-13T13:17:10Z
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 url: http://www.securityfocus.com/bid/23972 url: https://www.samba.org/samba/security/CVE-2007-2447.html

[\[return to 10.0.1.5 \]](#)

2.1.18 Medium 80/tcp

Medium (CVSS: 6.8) NVT: TWiki Cross-Site Request Forgery Vulnerability - Sep10
Summary TWiki is prone to a cross-site request forgery (CSRF) vulnerability.
Vulnerability Detection Result Installed version: 01.Feb.2003 Fixed version: 4.3.2
Impact ... continues on next page ...

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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 Version used: 2022-02-18T13:05:59Z
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: 6.8) NVT: Yap Blog 'index.php' Remote File Include Vulnerability
Summary Yap Blog is prone to a remote file-include vulnerability because it fails to sufficiently sanitize user-supplied input.
Vulnerability Detection Result Vulnerable URL: http://10.0.1.5/mutillidae/index.php?page=/etc/passwd%00
Impact Exploiting this issue may allow an attacker to compromise the application and the underlying system. 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.
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Affected Software/OS

Versions prior to Yap Blog 1.1.1 are vulnerable.

Vulnerability Detection Method

Details: Yap Blog 'index.php' Remote File Include Vulnerability

OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.100046

Version used: 2022-05-09T13:48:18Z

References

cve: CVE-2008-1370

url: <http://www.securityfocus.com/bid/28120>

Medium (CVSS: 6.1)

NVT: TWiki < 6.1.0 XSS Vulnerability

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

TWiki version 6.0.2 and probably prior.

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

Version used: 2021-08-30T08:01:20Z

References

cve: CVE-2018-20212

url: <https://seclists.org/fulldisclosure/2019/Jan/7>url: <http://twiki.org/cgi-bin/view/Codev/DownloadTWiki>

Medium (CVSS: 6.1) NVT: jQuery < 1.9.0 XSS Vulnerability
Summary jQuery is vulnerable to Cross-site Scripting (XSS) attacks.
Vulnerability Detection Result Installed version: 1.3.2 Fixed version: 1.9.0 Installation 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 Insight 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 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 Version used: 2021-06-11T08:43:18Z
References cve: CVE-2012-6708 url: https://bugs.jquery.com/ticket/11290 cert-bund: CB-K22/0045 cert-bund: CB-K18/1131 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2020-0590

Medium (CVSS: 6.0) NVT: TWiki Cross-Site Request Forgery Vulnerability
Summary TWiki is prone to a cross-site request forgery (CSRF) vulnerability.
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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 Version used: 2022-02-22T15:13:46Z	
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 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.	
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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	
Checks if HTTP methods such as TRACE and TRACK are enabled and can be used. Details: HTTP Debugging Methods (TRACE/TRACK) Enabled OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.11213 Version used: 2022-05-12T09:32:01Z	
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 url: http://www.kb.cert.org/vuls/id/288308 url: http://www.securityfocus.com/bid/11604 url: http://www.securityfocus.com/bid/15222 url: http://www.securityfocus.com/bid/19915 url: http://www.securityfocus.com/bid/24456 url: http://www.securityfocus.com/bid/33374 url: http://www.securityfocus.com/bid/36956 url: http://www.securityfocus.com/bid/36990 url: http://www.securityfocus.com/bid/37995 url: http://www.securityfocus.com/bid/9506 url: http://www.securityfocus.com/bid/9561 url: http://www.kb.cert.org/vuls/id/867593 url: https://httpd.apache.org/docs/current/en/mod/core.html#traceenable url: https://techcommunity.microsoft.com/t5/iis-support-blog/http-track-and-trace-verbs/ba-p/784482	
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url: https://owasp.org/www-community/attacks/Cross_Site_Tracing cert-bund: CB-K14/0981 dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2021-1825 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://10.0.1.5/doc/
Solution: Solution type: Mitigation Use access restrictions for the /doc directory. If you use Apache you might use this in your access.conf: <Directory /usr/doc> AllowOverride None order deny, allow deny from all allow from localhost </Directory>
Vulnerability Detection Method Details: /doc directory browsable OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.10056 Version used: 2022-05-12T09:32:01Z
References cve: CVE-1999-0678 url: http://www.securityfocus.com/bid/318

Medium (CVSS: 5.0) NVT: QWikiwiki directory traversal vulnerability
Summary The remote host is running QWikiwiki, a Wiki application written in PHP. The remote version of this software contains a validation input flaw which may allow an attacker to use it to read arbitrary files on the remote host with the privileges of the web server.
Vulnerability Detection Result Vulnerable URL: http://10.0.1.5/mutillidae/index.php?page=../../../../../../../../../../etc/passwd%00 ↪../../../../etc/passwd%00
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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.
Vulnerability Detection Method Details: QWikiwiki directory traversal vulnerability OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.16100 Version used: 2022-05-12T09:32:01Z
References cve: CVE-2005-0283 url: http://www.securityfocus.com/bid/12163

Medium (CVSS: 5.0) NVT: awiki <= 20100125 Multiple LFI Vulnerabilities - Active Check
Summary awiki is prone to multiple local file include (LFI) vulnerabilities because it fails to properly sanitize user-supplied input.
Vulnerability Detection Result Vulnerable URL: http://10.0.1.5/mutillidae/index.php?page=/etc/passwd
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.
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 version 20100125 and prior.
Vulnerability Detection Method Sends a crafted HTTP GET request and checks the response. Details: awiki <= 20100125 Multiple LFI Vulnerabilities - Active Check OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.103210 Version used: 2022-06-08T09:12:49Z
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Referencesurl: <https://www.exploit-db.com/exploits/36047/>url: <http://www.securityfocus.com/bid/49187>

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):

<http://10.0.1.5/dvwa/login.php>:password

<http://10.0.1.5/phpMyAdmin/>:pma_password

http://10.0.1.5/phpMyAdmin/?D=A:pma_password

<http://10.0.1.5/tikiwiki/tiki-install.php>:pass

<http://10.0.1.5/twiki/bin/view/TWiki/TWikiUserAuthentication>:oldpassword

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.

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

Version used: 2020-08-24T15:18:35Z

References

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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: phpMyAdmin 'error.php' Cross Site Scripting Vulnerability
Summary phpMyAdmin is prone to a cross-site scripting (XSS) vulnerability.
Vulnerability Detection Result Vulnerability was detected according to the Vulnerability Detection Method.
Impact Successful exploitation will allow attackers to inject arbitrary HTML code within the error page and conduct phishing attacks.
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 phpMyAdmin version 3.3.8.1 and prior.
Vulnerability Insight 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 Version used: 2022-02-18T13:05:59Z
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: Apache HTTP Server 'httpOnly' Cookie Information Disclosure Vulnerability
Product detection result cpe:/a:apache:http_server:2.2.8 Detected by Apache HTTP Server Detection Consolidation (OID: 1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.117232)
Summary Apache HTTP Server is prone to a 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 Update 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 Details: Apache HTTP Server 'httpOnly' Cookie Information Disclosure Vulnerability OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.902830 Version used: 2022-04-27T12:01:52Z
Product Detection Result Product: cpe:/a:apache:http_server:2.2.8 Method: Apache HTTP Server Detection Consolidation OID: 1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.117232)
References cve: CVE-2012-0053 url: http://secunia.com/advisories/47779 url: http://www.securityfocus.com/bid/51706 url: http://www.exploit-db.com/exploits/18442 url: http://rhn.redhat.com/errata/RHSA-2012-0128.html
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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: jQuery < 1.6.3 XSS Vulnerability

Summary

jQuery is vulnerable to Cross-site Scripting (XSS) attacks.

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

jQuery prior to version 1.6.3.

Vulnerability Insight

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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 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 Version used: 2021-06-11T09:02:34Z
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

[\[return to 10.0.1.5 \]](#)

2.1.19 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 ... continues on next page ...

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<p>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.</p> <p>Remark: NIST don't see 'configuration issues' as software flaws so the referenced CVE has a severity of 0.0. The severity of this VT has been raised by Greenbone to still report a configuration issue on the target.</p>
<p>Vulnerability Detection Method Details: Anonymous FTP Login Reporting OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.900600 Version used: 2021-10-20T09:03:29Z</p>
<p>References cve: CVE-1999-0497</p>

<p>Medium (CVSS: 4.8) NVT: FTP Unencrypted Cleartext Login</p>
<p>Summary The remote host is running a FTP service that allows cleartext logins over unencrypted connections.</p>
<p>Vulnerability Detection Result The remote FTP service accepts logins without a previous sent 'AUTH TLS' command ↩. Response(s): Anonymous sessions: 331 Please specify the password. Non-anonymous sessions: 331 Please specify the password.</p>
<p>Impact An attacker can uncover login names and passwords by sniffing traffic to the FTP service.</p>
<p>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.</p>
<p>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 Version used: 2020-08-24T08:40:10Z</p>

[\[return to 10.0.1.5 \]](#)

2.1.20 Medium 5900/tcp

Medium (CVSS: 4.8) NVT: VNC Server Unencrypted Data Transmission
Summary The remote host is running a VNC server providing one or more insecure or cryptographically weak Security Type(s) not intended for use on untrusted networks.
Vulnerability Detection Result The VNC server provides the following insecure or cryptographically weak Security Type(s): 2 (VNC authentication)
Impact An attacker can uncover sensitive data by sniffing traffic to the VNC server.
Solution: Solution type: Mitigation Run the session over an encrypted channel provided by IPsec [RFC4301] or SSH [RFC4254]. Some VNC server vendors are also providing more secure Security Types within their products.
Vulnerability Detection Method Details: VNC Server Unencrypted Data Transmission OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.108529 Version used: 2020-11-10T09:46:51Z
References url: https://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc6143#page-10

[\[return to 10.0.1.5 \]](#)

2.1.21 Low 22/tcp

Low (CVSS: 2.6) NVT: Weak MAC Algorithm(s) Supported (SSH)
Summary The remote SSH server is configured to allow / support weak MAC algorithm(s).
Vulnerability Detection Result The remote SSH server supports the following weak client-to-server MAC algorithm(s): ... continues on next page ...

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<pre> hmac-md5 hmac-md5-96 hmac-sha1-96 The remote SSH server supports the following weak server-to-client MAC algorithm ↔(s): hmac-md5 hmac-md5-96 hmac-sha1-96 </pre>
<p>Solution:</p> <p>Solution type: Mitigation</p> <p>Disable the reported weak MAC algorithm(s).</p>
<p>Vulnerability Detection Method</p> <p>Checks the supported MAC algorithms (client-to-server and server-to-client) of the remote SSH server.</p> <p>Currently weak MAC algorithms are defined as the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - MD5 based algorithms - 96-bit based algorithms - none algorithm <p>Details: Weak MAC Algorithm(s) Supported (SSH)</p> <p>OID:1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.105610</p> <p>Version used: 2021-09-20T11:05:40Z</p>

[\[return to 10.0.1.5 \]](#)

2.1.22 Low 5432/tcp

<p>Low (CVSS: 3.4)</p> <p>NVT: SSL/TLS: SSLv3 Protocol CBC Cipher Suites Information Disclosure Vulnerability (POODLE)</p>
<p>Summary</p> <p>This host is prone to an information disclosure vulnerability.</p>
<p>Vulnerability Detection Result</p> <p>Vulnerability was detected according to the Vulnerability Detection Method.</p>
<p>Impact</p> <p>Successful exploitation will allow a man-in-the-middle attackers gain access to the plain text data stream.</p>
<p>Solution:</p> <p>Solution type: Mitigation</p> <p>Possible Mitigations are:</p>
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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 Version used: 2022-04-14T11:24:11Z
References cve: CVE-2014-3566 url: https://www.openssl.org/~bodo/ssl-poodle.pdf url: http://www.securityfocus.com/bid/70574 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
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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-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

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dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2014-1414
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2014-1366
dfn-cert: DFN-CERT-2014-1354
```

[\[return to 10.0.1.5 \]](#)**2.1.23 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: 751379

Packet 2: 751504

Impact

A side effect of this feature is that the uptime of the remote host can sometimes be computed.

Solution:

Solution type: Mitigation

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.

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.

See the references for more information.

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

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Version used: 2020-08-24T08:40:10Z

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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