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Vulnerability Scan Report

prepared by
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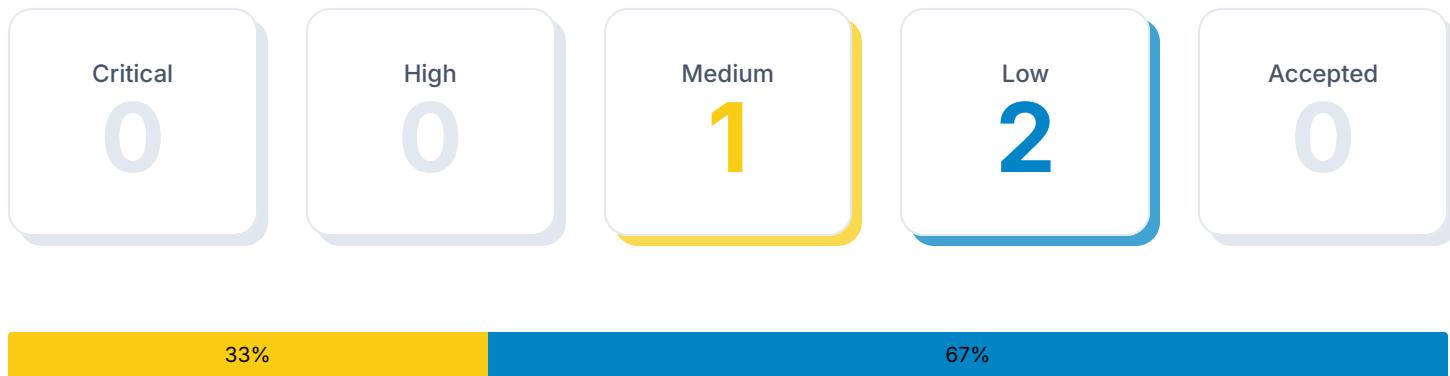


1 Executive Summary

Vulnerability scans were conducted on select servers, networks, websites, and applications. This report contains the discovered potential vulnerabilities from these scans. Vulnerabilities have been classified by severity. Higher severity indicates a greater risk of a data breach, loss of integrity, or availability of the targets.

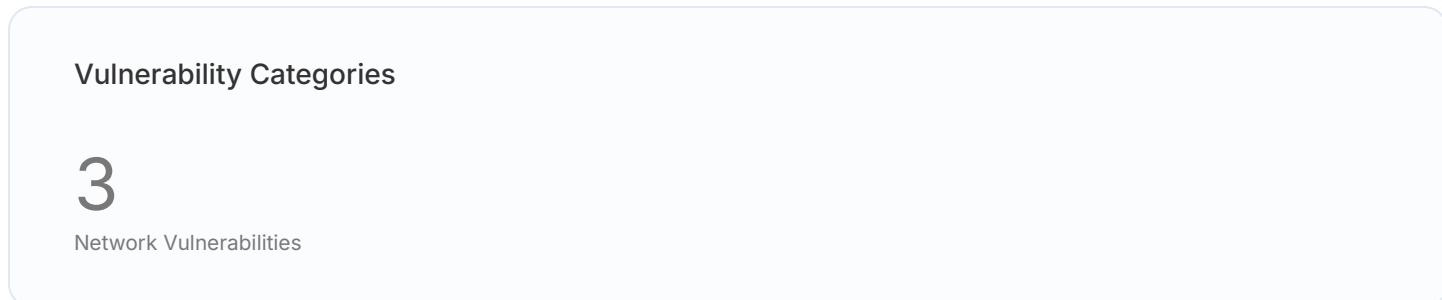
1.1 Total Vulnerabilities

Below are the total number of vulnerabilities found by severity. Critical vulnerabilities are the most severe and should be evaluated first. An accepted vulnerability is one which has been manually reviewed and classified as acceptable to not fix at this time, such as a false positive detection or an intentional part of the system's architecture.



1.2 Report Coverage

This report includes findings for 1 target scanned. Each target is a single URL, IP address, or fully qualified domain name (FQDN).

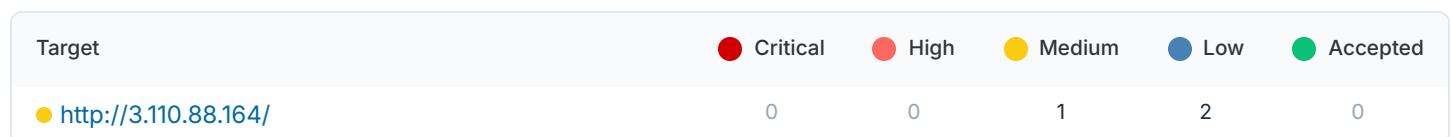


2 Vulnerabilities By Target

This section contains the vulnerability findings for each scanned target. Prioritization should be given to the targets with the highest severity vulnerabilities. However, it is important to take into account the purpose of each system and consider the potential impact a breach or an outage would have for the particular target.

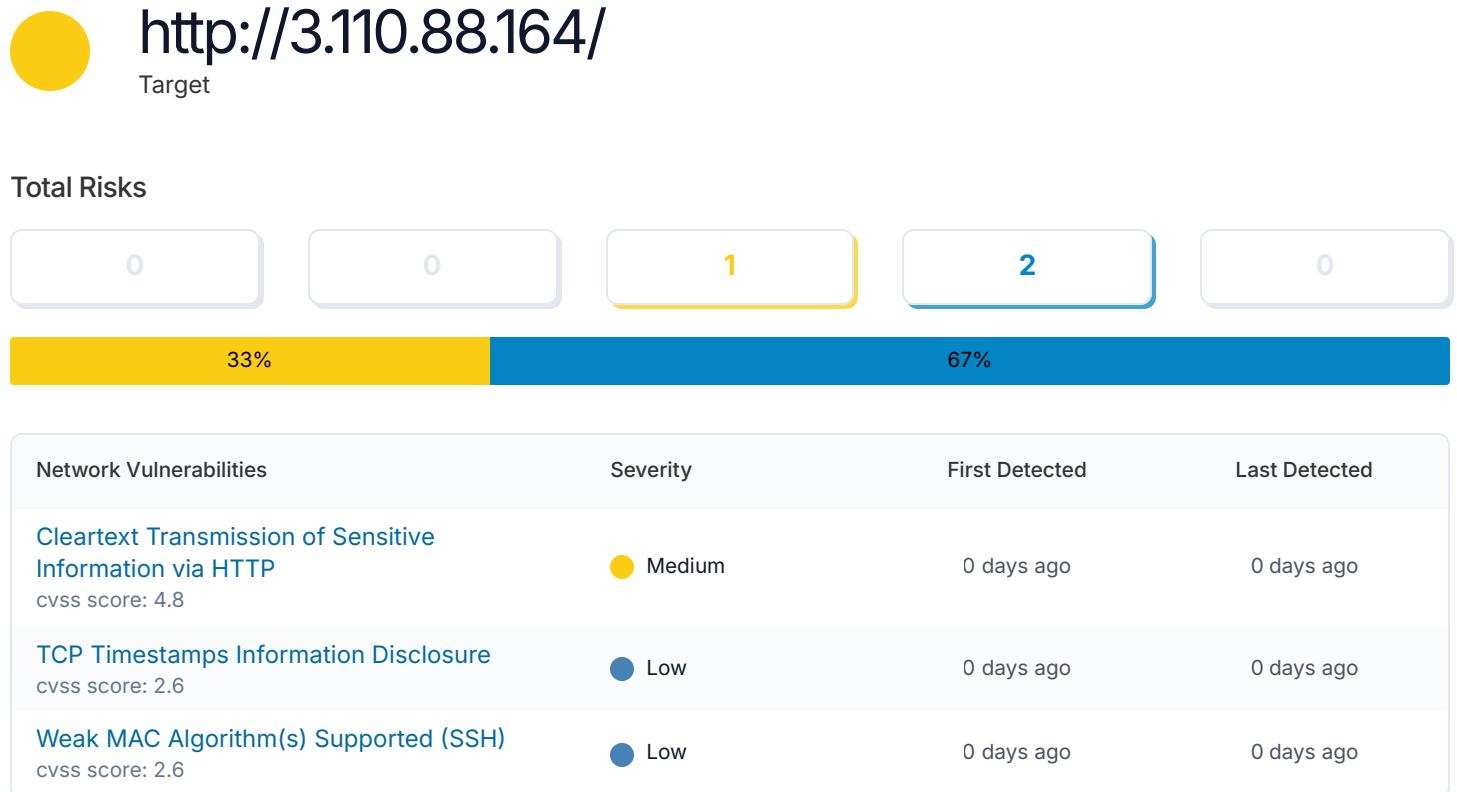
2.1 Targets Summary

The number of potential vulnerabilities found for each target by severity.



2.2 Target Breakdowns

Details for the potential vulnerabilities found for each target by scan type.

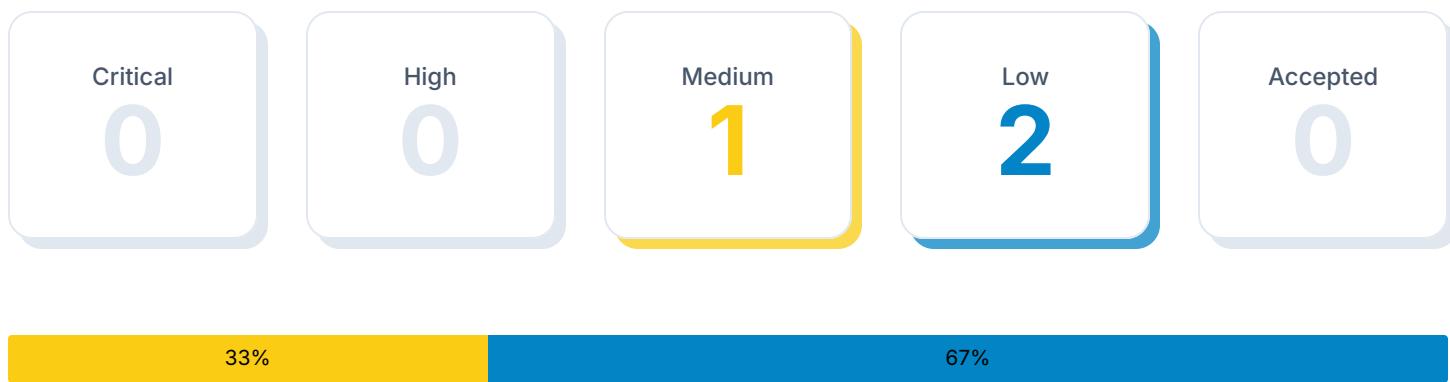


3 Network Vulnerabilities

The OpenVAS network vulnerability scan tests servers and internet connected devices for over 150,000 vulnerabilities. OpenVAS uses the Common Vulnerability Scoring System (CVSS) to quantify the severity of findings. 0.0 is the lowest severity and 10.0 is the highest.

3.1 Total Vulnerabilities

Total number of vulnerabilities found by severity.



3.2 Vulnerabilities Breakdown

Summary list of all detected vulnerabilities.

Title	Severity	CVSS Score	Open	Accepted
Cleartext Transmission of Sensitive Information via HTTP	Medium	4.8	1	0
TCP Timestamps Information Disclosure	Low	2.6	1	0
Weak MAC Algorithm(s) Supported (SSH)	Low	2.6	1	0

3.3 Vulnerability Details

Detailed information about each potential vulnerability found by the scan.

Cleartext Transmission of Sensitive Information via HTTP

Severity	Affected Targets	Last Detected	CVSS Score
Medium	1 target	0 days ago	4.8

Description

The host / application transmits sensitive information (username, passwords) in cleartext via HTTP.

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

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.

References

https://www.owasp.org/index.php/Top_10_2013-A2-Broken_Authentication_and_Session_Management
https://www.owasp.org/index.php/Top_10_2013-A6-Sensitive_Data_Exposure
<https://cwe.mitre.org/data/definitions/319.html>

Vulnerable Target	First Detected	Last Detected
http://3.110.88.164/	0 days ago	0 days ago

TCP Timestamps Information Disclosure

Severity	Affected Targets	Last Detected	CVSS Score
Low	1 target	0 days ago	2.6

Description

The remote host implements TCP timestamps and therefore allows to compute the uptime.

The remote host implements TCP timestamps, as defined by RFC1323/RFC7323.

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

Solution

To disable TCP timestamps on linux add the line 'net.ipv4.tcp_timestamps

References

<https://datatracker.ietf.org/doc/html/rfc1323>

<https://datatracker.ietf.org/doc/html/rfc7323>

<https://web.archive.org/web/20151213072445/http://www.microsoft.com/en-us/download/details.aspx?id=9152>

<https://www.fortiguard.com/psirt/FG-IR-16-090>

Vulnerable Target	First Detected	Last Detected
http://3.110.88.164/	0 days ago	0 days ago



Weak MAC Algorithm(s) Supported (SSH)

Severity	Affected Targets	Last Detected	CVSS Score
Low	1 target	0 days ago	2.6

Description

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

Solution

Disable the reported weak MAC algorithm(s).

References

<https://www.rfc-editor.org/rfc/rfc6668>
<https://www.rfc-editor.org/rfc/rfc4253#section-6.4>

Vulnerable Target	First Detected	Last Detected
http://3.110.88.164/	0 days ago	0 days ago

4 Glossary

Accepted Vulnerability

An accepted vulnerability is one which has been manually reviewed and classified as acceptable to not fix at this time, such as a false positive scan result or an intentional part of the system's architecture.

Fully Qualified Domain Name (FQDN)

A fully qualified domain name is a complete domain name for a specific website or service on the internet. This includes not only the website or service name, but also the top-level domain name, such as .com, .org, .net, etc. For example, 'www.example.com' is an FQDN.

Network Vulnerabilities

The OpenVAS network vulnerability scan tests servers and internet connected devices for over 150,000 vulnerabilities. OpenVAS uses the Common Vulnerability Scoring System (CVSS) to quantify the severity of findings. 0.0 is the lowest severity and 10.0 is the highest.

Vulnerability

A weakness in the computational logic (e.g., code) found in software and hardware components that, when exploited, results in a negative impact to confidentiality, integrity, or availability. Mitigation of the vulnerabilities in this context typically involves coding changes, but could also include specification changes or even specification deprecations (e.g., removal of affected protocols or functionality in their entirety).

Target

A target represents target is a single URL, IP address, or fully qualified domain name (FQDN) that was scanned.

Severity

Severity represents the estimated impact potential of a particular vulnerability. Severity is divided into 5 categories: Critical, High, Medium, Low and Accepted.

CVSS Score

The CVSS 3.0 score is a global standard for evaluating vulnerabilities with a 0 to 10 scale. CVSS maps to threat levels:

0.1 - 3.9 = Low
4.0 - 6.9 = Medium
7.0 - 8.9 = High
9.0 - 10.0 = Critical

This report was prepared using

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Founded in Seattle, Washington in 2019, HostedScan, LLC. is dedicated to making continuous vulnerability scanning and risk management much more easily accessible to more businesses.



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