BOMGAR™

Vulnerability Scans

Bomgar 12.2

TC:7/16/2012

Thank you for using Bomgar.

At Bomgar, customer service is a top priority. Help us provide you with excellent service. If you have any feedback, including any manual errors or omissions, please send an email to feedback@bomgar.com.

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About Vulnerability Scanning

To ensure the security and value of our product, Bomgar incorporates vulnerability scanning in our software testing process. We eagerly commit to addressing, with the utmost urgency, security vulnerabilities as they are detected by industry security professionals.

We track the results of vulnerability scans performed prior to a software release and prioritize resolution based on severity and criticality of any issues uncovered. Should a critical or high-risk vulnerability surface after a software release, a subsequent maintenance version release addresses the vulnerability. Updated maintenance versions are distributed to our customers via the update manager interface within the Bomgar administrative interface. Where necessary, Bomgar support will contact customers directly, describing special procedures to follow to obtain an updated maintenance version.

Our customers can rely on our commitment to address security issues at our earliest opportunity.

Note: *The contents of this document comprise the latest scan results from Qualys, McAfee, and IBM Rational AppScan. All scans were performed against an installation of Bomgar 12.2.*

QUALYSGUARD® PCI

ON DEMAND SECURITY

Scan Results

06/25/2012

The scan was started on 06/15/2012 at 15:31:55 and took 00:41:03 to complete. The scan was run against the following IP addresses:

IP Addresses

12.182.217.176

The scan option profile used includes:

Scan Settings

Scanned TCP Ports	Full
Scanned UDP Ports	Standard Scan
Scan Dead Hosts	Off
Load Balancer Detection	Off
Password Brute Forcing	Standard
Vulnerability Detection	Complete
Windows Authentication	Disabled
SSH Authentication	Disabled
Oracle Authentication	Disabled
SNMP Authentication	Disabled
Perform 3-way Handshake	Off
Overall Performance	Custom
Hosts to Scan in Parallel-External Scanner	15
Hosts to Scan in Parallel-Scanner Appliances	15
Processes to Run in Parallel-Total	10
Processes to Run in Parallel-HTTP	10
Packet (Burst) Delay	Medium

Advanced Settings

Host Discovery	TCP Standard Scan
	UDP Standard Scan
	ICMP On
Ignore RST packets	Off
Ignore firewall-generated SYN-ACK packets	Off
ACK/SYN-ACK packets during discovery	Send

Report Summary	
Company:	Bomgar Corporation
User:	Tal Guest
Template Title:	Scan Results
Active Hosts:	1
Total Hosts:	1
Scan Type:	On Demand
Scan Status:	Finished
Scan Title:	12.2 Security2
Scan Date:	06/15/2012 at 15:31:55
Reference:	scan/1339774319.22902
Scanner Appliance:	64.39.111.16 (Scanner 6.3.36-1, Vulnerability Signatures 2.2.151-3)
Duration:	00:41:03
Options:	Payment Card Industry (PCI) Options
Target:	12.182.217.176

Summary of Vulnerabilities

Vulnerabilities Total	17

Average Security Risk	2.0

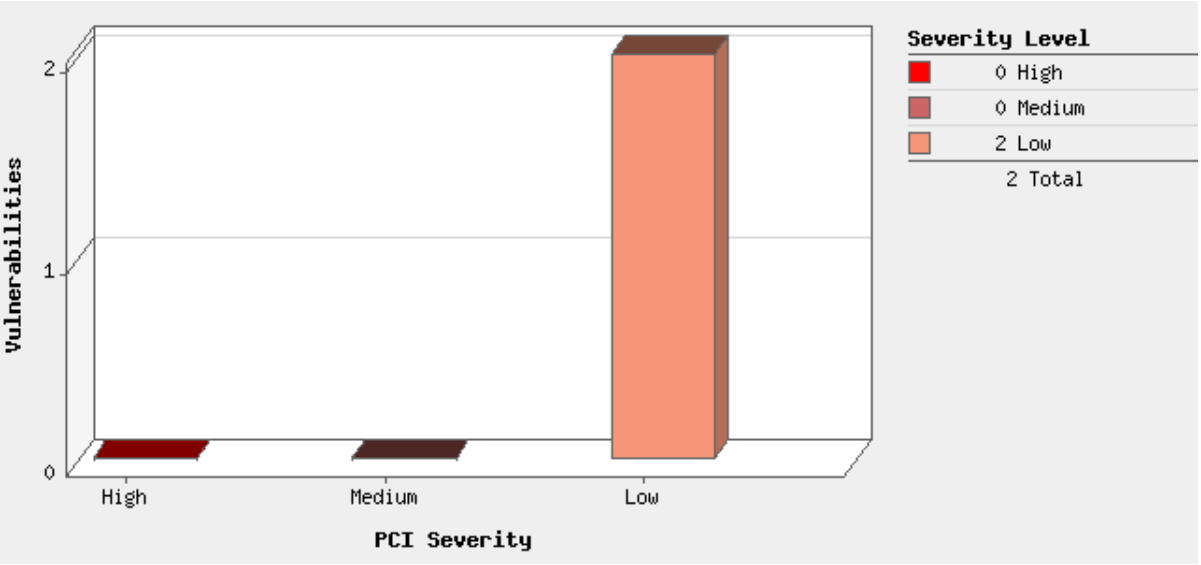
by Severity

Severity	Confirmed	Potential	Information Gathered	Total
5	0	0	0	0
4	0	0	0	0
3	0	0	0	0
2	1	0	1	2
1	1	0	14	15
Total	2	0	15	17

by PCI Severity

PCI Severity	Confirmed	Potential	Total
High	0	0	0
Medium	0	0	0
Low	2	0	2
Total	2	0	2

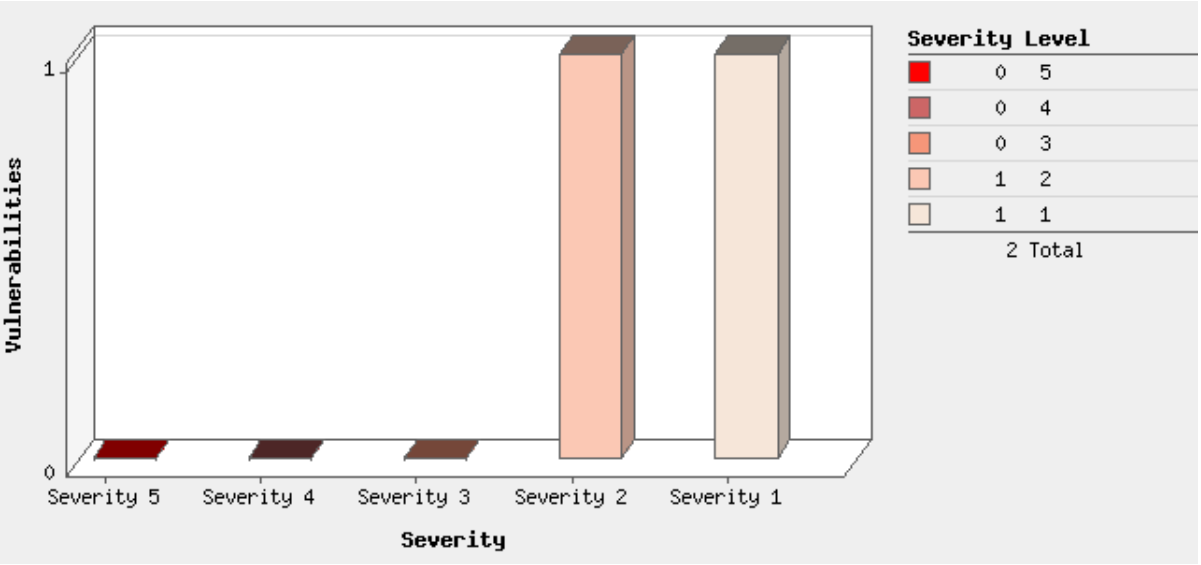
Vulnerabilities by PCI Severity



Potential Vulnerabilities by PCI Severity

There is no data available

Vulnerabilities by Severity



Potential Vulnerabilities by Severity

There is no data available

Detailed Results

12.182.217.176 Linux 2.4-2.6

Vulnerabilities Total	17	Security Risk	2.0	Compliance Status	PASS

Vulnerabilities (2)

2 SSL Certificate - Subject Common Name Does Not Match Server FQDN port 443/tcp over SSL

QID:	38170	CVSS Base:	2.6	PCI Severity:	LOW
Category:	General remote services	CVSS Temporal:	2.1		
CVE ID:	-				
Vendor Reference:	-				
Bugtraq ID:	-				
Last Update:	09/29/2008				

THREAT:
An SSL Certificate associates an entity (person, organization, host, etc.) with a Public Key. In an SSL connection, the client authenticates the remote server using the server's Certificate and extracts the Public Key in the Certificate to establish the secure connection.

A certificate whose Subject commonName or subjectAltName does not match the server FQDN offers only encryption without authentication.

Please note that a false positive reporting of this vulnerability is possible in the following case:
If the common name of the certificate uses a wildcard such as *.somedomainname.com and the reverse DNS resolution of the target IP is not configured. In this case there is no way for QualysGuard to associate the wildcard common name to the IP. Adding a reverse DNS lookup entry to the target IP will solve this problem.

IMPACT:
A man-in-the-middle attacker can exploit this vulnerability in tandem with a DNS cache poisoning attack to lure the client to another server, and then steal all the encryption communication.

SOLUTION:
Please install a server certificate whose Subject commonName or subjectAltName matches the server FQDN.

RESULT:

Certificate #0 CN=*.bomgar.com,OU=Remote_Support,O=Bomgar_Corporation,L=Ridgeland,ST=Mississippi,C=US (*.bomgar.com) doesn't resolve (bomgar.com) and IP (12.182.217.176) don't match
(*.bomgar.com) doesn't resolve

1 ICMP Timestamp Request

QID:	82003	CVSS Base:	0	PCI Severity:	LOW
Category:	TCP/IP	CVSS Temporal:	-		
CVE ID:	CVE-1999-0524				
Vendor Reference:	-				
Bugtraq ID:	-				
Last Update:	04/29/2009				

THREAT:
ICMP (Internet Control and Error Message Protocol) is a protocol encapsulated in IP packets. It's principal purpose is to provide a protocol layer able to inform gateways of the inter-connectivity and accessibility of other gateways or hosts. "ping" is a well-known program for determining if a host is up or down. It uses ICMP echo packets. ICMP timestamp packets are used to synchronize clocks between hosts.

IMPACT:
Unauthorized users can obtain information about your network by sending ICMP timestamp packets. For example, the internal systems clock should not be disclosed since some internal daemons use this value to calculate ID or sequence numbers (i.e., on SunOS servers).

SOLUTION:
You can filter ICMP messages of type "Timestamp" and "Timestamp Reply" at the firewall level. Some system administrators choose to filter most types of ICMP messages for various reasons. For example, they may want to protect their internal hosts from ICMP-based Denial Of Service attacks, such as the Ping of Death or Smurf attacks.

However, you should never filter ALL ICMP messages, as some of them ("Don't Fragment", "Destination Unreachable", "Source Quench", etc) are necessary for proper behavior of Operating System TCP/IP stacks.

It may be wiser to contact your network consultants for advice, since this issue impacts your overall network reliability and security.

RESULT:

Timestamp of host (network byte ordering): 15:32:58 GMT

Information Gathered (15)

2 Operating System Detected

QID:	45017
Category:	Information gathering
CVE ID:	-
Vendor Reference:	-
Bugtraq ID:	-
Last Update:	02/09/2005

THREAT:
Several different techniques can be used to identify the operating system (OS) running on a host. A short description of these techniques is provided below. The specific technique used to identify the OS on this host is included in the RESULTS section of your report.

1) TCP/IP Fingerprint: The operating system of a host can be identified from a remote system using TCP/IP fingerprinting. All underlying operating system TCP/IP stacks have subtle differences that can be seen in their responses to specially-crafted TCP packets. According to the results of this "fingerprinting" technique, the OS version is among those listed below.

Note that if one or more of these subtle differences are modified by a firewall or a packet filtering device between the scanner and the host, the fingerprinting technique may fail. Consequently, the version of the OS may not be detected correctly. If the host is behind a proxy-type firewall, the version of the operating system detected may be that for the firewall instead of for the host being scanned.

2) NetBIOS: Short for Network Basic Input Output System, an application programming interface (API) that augments the DOS BIOS by adding special functions for local-area networks (LANs). Almost all LANs for PCs are based on the NetBIOS. Some LAN manufacturers have even extended it, adding additional network capabilities. NetBIOS relies on a message format called Server Message Block (SMB).

3) PHP Info: PHP is a hypertext pre-processor, an open-source, server-side, HTML-embedded scripting language used to create dynamic Web pages. Under some configurations it is possible to call PHP functions like phpinfo() and obtain operating system information.

4) SNMP: The Simple Network Monitoring Protocol is used to monitor hosts, routers, and the networks to which they attach. The SNMP service maintains Management Information Base (MIB), a set of variables (database) that can be fetched by Managers. These include "MIB_II.system. sysDescr" for the operating system.

IMPACT:
Not applicable

SOLUTION:
Not applicable

RESULT:

Operating System	Technique	ID
Linux 2.4-2.6	TCP/IP Fingerprint	U1723:80

1 DNS Host Name

QID: 6
Category: Information gathering
CVE ID: -
Vendor Reference: -
Bugtraq ID: -
Last Update: 01/01/2000

THREAT:
The fully qualified domain name of this host, if it was obtained from a DNS server, is displayed in the RESULT section.

RESULT:

IP address	Host name
12.182.217.176	No registered hostname

1 Host Scan Time

QID: 45038
Category: Information gathering
CVE ID: -
Vendor Reference: -
Bugtraq ID: -
Last Update: 11/19/2004

THREAT:
The Host Scan Time is the period of time it takes the scanning engine to perform the vulnerability assessment of a single target host. The Host Scan Time for this host is reported in the Result section below.

The Host Scan Time does not have a direct correlation to the Duration time as displayed in the Report Summary section of a scan results report. The Duration is the period of time it takes the service to perform a scan task. The Duration includes the time it takes the service to scan all hosts, which may involve parallel scanning. It also includes the time it takes for a scanner appliance to pick up the scan task and transfer the results back to the service's Secure Operating Center. Further, when a scan task is distributed across multiple scanners, the Duration includes the time it takes to perform parallel host scanning on all scanners.

RESULT:
Scan duration: 2456 seconds

Start time: Fri, Jun 15 2012, 15:32:55 GMT

End time: Fri, Jun 15 2012, 16:13:51 GMT

1 Open TCP Services List

QID: 82023
Category: TCP/IP
CVE ID: -
Vendor Reference: -
Bugtraq ID: -
Last Update: 06/15/2009

THREAT:
The port scanner enables unauthorized users with the appropriate tools to draw a map of all services on this host that can be accessed from the Internet. The test was carried out with a "stealth" port scanner so that the server does not log real connections.

The Results section displays the port number (Port), the default service listening on the port (IANA Assigned Ports/Services), the description of the service (Description) and the service that the scanner detected using service discovery (Service Detected).

IMPACT:
Unauthorized users can exploit this information to test vulnerabilities in each of the open services.

SOLUTION:
Shut down any unknown or unused service on the list. If you have difficulty figuring out which service is provided by which process or program, contact your provider's support team. For more information about commercial and open-source Intrusion Detection Systems available for detecting port scanners of this kind, visit the CERT Web site.

RESULT:

Port	IANA Assigned Ports/Services	Description	Service Detected	OS On Redirected Port
80	www	World Wide Web HTTP	http	
443	https	http protocol over TLS/SSL	http over ssl	

1 Links Crawled port 80/tcp

QID:	150009
Category:	Web Application
CVE ID:	-
Vendor Reference:	-
Bugtraq ID:	-
Last Update:	10/21/2008

THREAT:
The list of unique links crawled by the Web application scanner appear in the Results section. This list may contain fewer links than the maximum threshold defined at scan launch. The maximum links to crawl includes links in this list, requests made via HTML forms, and requests for the same link made as an anonymous and authenticated user.

RESULT:

Duration of crawl phase (seconds): 31.00
Number of links: 5
(This number excludes form requests and links re-requested during authentication.)

http://12.182.217.176/
https://12.182.217.176:443/
https://12.182.217.176:443/help.ns?show_help=help_issues_menu
https://12.182.217.176:443/help.ns?show_help=help_rep_list
https://12.182.217.176:443/help.ns?show_help=help_session_keys

1 Web Server Version port 80/tcp

QID:	86000
Category:	Web server
CVE ID:	-
Vendor Reference:	-
Bugtraq ID:	-
Last Update:	01/01/1999

RESULT:

Server Version	Server Banner

1 Scan Diagnostics port 443/tcp

QID:	150021
Category:	Web Application
CVE ID:	-
Vendor Reference:	-
Bugtraq ID:	-
Last Update:	01/16/2009

THREAT:
This check provides various details of the scan's performance and behavior. In some cases, this check can be used to identify problems that the scanner encountered when crawling the target Web application.

IMPACT:
The scan diagnostics data provides technical details about the crawler's performance and behavior. This information does not necessarily imply problems with the Web application.

SOLUTION:
No action is required.

RESULT:

Collected 8 links overall.
Path manipulation: estimated time < 1 minute (97 tests, 5 inputs)
Path manipulation: 97 vulnsigs tests, completed 187 requests, 3 seconds. All tests completed.
WSEnumeration estimated time: no tests enabled
Batch #1 URI parameter manipulation (no auth): estimated time < 1 minute (42 tests, 2 inputs)
Batch #1 URI parameter manipulation (no auth): 42 vulnsigs tests, completed 38 requests, 12 seconds. XSS optimization removed 46 links. Completed 38 requests of 84 estimated requests (45%). All tests completed.
Batch #1 URI blind SQL manipulation (no auth): estimated time < 1 minute (19 tests, 2 inputs)
Batch #1 URI blind SQL manipulation (no auth): 19 vulnsigs tests, completed 38 requests, 23 seconds. All tests completed.
Batch #1 URI parameter time-based tests (no auth): estimated time < 1 minute (8 tests, 2 inputs)
Batch #1 URI parameter time-based tests (no auth): 8 vulnsigs tests, completed 16 requests, 6 seconds. All tests completed.
Batch #2 URI parameter manipulation (no auth): estimated time < 1 minute (42 tests, 1 inputs)
Batch #2 URI parameter manipulation (no auth): 42 vulnsigs tests, completed 19 requests, 6 seconds. XSS optimization removed 23 links. Completed 19 requests of 42 estimated requests (45%). All tests completed.
Batch #2 URI blind SQL manipulation (no auth): estimated time < 1 minute (19 tests, 1 inputs)
Batch #2 URI blind SQL manipulation (no auth): 19 vulnsigs tests, completed 19 requests, 11 seconds. All tests completed.
Batch #2 URI parameter time-based tests (no auth): estimated time < 1 minute (8 tests, 1 inputs)
Batch #2 URI parameter time-based tests (no auth): 8 vulnsigs tests, completed 8 requests, 3 seconds. All tests completed.
HTTP call manipulation estimated time: no tests enabled
Cookie manipulation: estimated time < 1 minute (32 tests, 1 inputs)
Cookie manipulation: 32 vulnsigs tests, completed 36 requests, 25 seconds. XSS optimization removed 92 links. Completed 36 requests of 128 estimated requests (2
8%). All tests completed.
Header manipulation: estimated time < 1 minute (32 tests, 4 inputs)
Header manipulation: 32 vulnsigs tests, completed 68 requests, 25 seconds. XSS optimization removed 92 links. Completed 68 requests of 256 estimated requests (27%). All tests completed.
Total requests made: 525
Average server response time: 1.33 seconds
Most recent links:
200 https://security2.bomgar.com/help.ns?show_help=help_session_keys
200 https://security2.bomgar.com/help.ns?show_help=help_session_keys
200 https://security2.bomgar.com/help.ns?show_help=help_issues_menu
200 https://security2.bomgar.com/help.ns?show_help=help_issues_menu
200 https://security2.bomgar.com/help.ns?show_help=help_rep_list
200 https://security2.bomgar.com/help.ns?show_help=help_rep_list
200 https://security2.bomgar.com/
200 https://security2.bomgar.com/help.ns?show_help=help_session_keys
200 https://security2.bomgar.com/help.ns?show_help=help_issues_menu
200 https://security2.bomgar.com/help.ns?show_help=help_rep_list
Scan launched using PCI WAS combined mode.
HTML form authentication unavailable, no WEBAPP entry found
Scan launched using PCI WAS combined mode.
HTML form authentication unavailable, no WEBAPP entry found
Request queue contains invalid link:
Collected 0 links overall.

No links were discovered during the crawl phase.
Total requests made: 0
Average server response time: 0.00 seconds
Most recent links:
Scan launched using PCI WAS combined mode.
HTML form authentication unavailable, no WEBAPP entry found
Scan launched using PCI WAS combined mode.
HTML form authentication unavailable, no WEBAPP entry found
Scan launched using PCI WAS combined mode.

1 SSL Web Server Version port 443/tcp

QID: 86001
Category: Web server
CVE ID: -
Vendor Reference: -
Bugtraq ID: -
Last Update: 01/01/2000

RESULT:

Server Version	Server Banner
Apache	Apache

1 SSL Web Server Version security2.bomgar.com:443/tcp

QID: 86001
Category: Web server
CVE ID: -
Vendor Reference: -
Bugtraq ID: -
Last Update: 01/01/2000

RESULT:

Server Version	Server Banner
Apache	Apache

1 External Links Discovered port 443/tcp

QID: 150010
Category: Web Application
CVE ID: -
Vendor Reference: -
Bugtraq ID: -
Last Update: 10/19/2007

THREAT:
The external links discovered by the Web application scanning engine are provided in the Results section. These links were present on the target Web application, but were not crawled.

RESULT:

Number of links: 1

1 Links Crawled port 443/tcp

QID:	150009
Category:	Web Application
CVE ID:	-
Vendor Reference:	-
Bugtraq ID:	-
Last Update:	10/21/2008

THREAT:
The list of unique links crawled by the Web application scanner appear in the Results section. This list may contain fewer links than the maximum threshold defined at scan launch. The maximum links to crawl includes links in this list, requests made via HTML forms, and requests for the same link made as an anonymous and authenticated user.

RESULT:

Duration of crawl phase (seconds): 30.00
Number of links: 4
(This number excludes form requests and links re-requested during authentication.)

https://security2.bomgar.com/
https://security2.bomgar.com/help.ns?show_help=help_issues_menu
https://security2.bomgar.com/help.ns?show_help=help_rep_list
https://security2.bomgar.com/help.ns?show_help=help_session_keys
Duration of crawl phase (seconds): 20.00
Number of links: 0
(This number excludes form requests and links re-requested during authentication.)

No links were crawled during this scan. Review the scan configuration and target web application for errors. When possible, additional diagnostic information will be reported in QID 150021.

1 Scan Diagnostics port 80/tcp

QID:	150021
Category:	Web Application
CVE ID:	-
Vendor Reference:	-
Bugtraq ID:	-
Last Update:	01/16/2009

THREAT:
This check provides various details of the scan's performance and behavior. In some cases, this check can be used to identify problems that the scanner encountered when crawling the target Web application.

IMPACT:
The scan diagnostics data provides technical details about the crawler's performance and behavior. This information does not necessarily imply problems with the Web application.

SOLUTION:
No action is required.

RESULT:

Collected 9 links overall.
Path manipulation: estimated time < 1 minute (97 tests, 6 inputs)
Path manipulation: 97 vulnsigs tests, completed 269 requests, 6 seconds. All tests completed.
WSEnumeration estimated time: no tests enabled
Batch #1 URI parameter manipulation (no auth): estimated time < 1 minute (42 tests, 2 inputs)
Batch #1 URI parameter manipulation (no auth): 42 vulnsigs tests, completed 38 requests, 11 seconds. XSS optimization removed 46 links.
Completed 38 requests of 84 estimated requests (45%). All tests completed.
Batch #1 URI blind SQL manipulation (no auth): estimated time < 1 minute (19 tests, 2 inputs)
Batch #1 URI blind SQL manipulation (no auth): 19 vulnsigs tests, completed 38 requests, 21 seconds. All tests completed.
Batch #1 URI parameter time-based tests (no auth): estimated time < 1 minute (8 tests, 2 inputs)
Batch #1 URI parameter time-based tests (no auth): 8 vulnsigs tests, completed 16 requests, 6 seconds. All tests completed.

Batch #2 URI parameter manipulation (no auth): estimated time < 1 minute (42 tests, 1 inputs)
Batch #2 URI parameter manipulation (no auth): 42 vulnsigs tests, completed 19 requests, 7 seconds. XSS optimization removed 23 links. Completed 19 requests of 42 estimated requests (45%). All tests completed.
Batch #2 URI blind SQL manipulation (no auth): estimated time < 1 minute (19 tests, 1 inputs)
Batch #2 URI blind SQL manipulation (no auth): 19 vulnsigs tests, completed 19 requests, 11 seconds. All tests completed.
Batch #2 URI parameter time-based tests (no auth): estimated time < 1 minute (8 tests, 1 inputs)
Batch #2 URI parameter time-based tests (no auth): 8 vulnsigs tests, completed 8 requests, 4 seconds. All tests completed.
HTTP call manipulation estimated time: no tests enabled
Cookie manipulation: estimated time < 1 minute (32 tests, 1 inputs)
Cookie manipulation: 32 vulnsigs tests, completed 45 requests, 28 seconds. XSS optimization removed 115 links. Completed 45 requests of 160 estimated requests (
28%). All tests completed.
Header manipulation: estimated time < 1 minute (32 tests, 5 inputs)
Header manipulation: 32 vulnsigs tests, completed 85 requests, 67 seconds. XSS optimization removed 115 links. Completed 85 requests of 320 estimated requests (27%). All tests completed.
Total requests made: 671
Average server response time: 1.51 seconds
Most recent links:
200 https://12.182.217.176:443/
200 https://12.182.217.176:443/help.ns?show_help=help_session_keys
200 https://12.182.217.176:443/help.ns?show_help=help_issues_menu
200 https://12.182.217.176:443/help.ns?show_help=help_issues_menu
302 http://12.182.217.176/
200 https://12.182.217.176:443/
200 https://12.182.217.176:443/help.ns?show_help=help_rep_list
200 https://12.182.217.176:443/help.ns?show_help=help_session_keys
200 https://12.182.217.176:443/help.ns?show_help=help_issues_menu
200 https://12.182.217.176:443/
Scan launched using PCI WAS combined mode.
HTML form authentication unavailable, no WEBAPP entry found

 1 External Links Discovered port 80/tcp

QID:	150010
Category:	Web Application
CVE ID:	-
Vendor Reference:	-
Bugtraq ID:	-
Last Update:	10/19/2007

THREAT:
The external links discovered by the Web application scanning engine are provided in the Results section. These links were present on the target Web application, but were not crawled.

RESULT:

Number of links: 1
http://www.bomgar.com/

 1 Firewall Detected

QID:	34011
Category:	Firewall
CVE ID:	-
Vendor Reference:	-
Bugtraq ID:	-
Last Update:	10/16/2001

THREAT:
A packet filtering device protecting this IP was detected. This is likely to be a firewall or a router using access control lists (ACLs).

RESULT:

Some of the ports filtered by the firewall are: 20, 21, 22, 23, 25, 53, 111, 135, 445, 1.

Listed below are the ports filtered by the firewall.
No response has been received when any of these ports is probed.
1-79,81-442,444-6128,6130-65535

1 Traceroute

QID:	45006
Category:	Information gathering
CVE ID:	-
Vendor Reference:	-
Bugtraq ID:	-
Last Update:	05/09/2003

THREAT:
Traceroute describes the path in realtime from the scanner to the remote host being contacted. It reports the IP addresses of all the routers in between.

RESULT:

Hops	IP	Round Trip Time	Probe
1	64.39.111.2	0.39ms	ICMP
2	64.14.1.121	1.49ms	ICMP
3	216.33.4.49	0.49ms	ICMP
4	204.70.200.217	0.60ms	ICMP
5	204.70.200.221	0.88ms	ICMP
6	204.70.203.22	1.31ms	ICMP
7	192.205.36.5	2.79ms	ICMP
8	12.122.137.122	68.46ms	ICMP
9	12.122.3.122	69.95ms	ICMP
10	12.122.31.190	68.21ms	ICMP
11	12.122.1.18	69.68ms	ICMP
12	12.122.30.138	71.06ms	ICMP
13	12.122.1.142	70.73ms	ICMP
14	12.123.153.9	104.06ms	ICMP
15	12.91.167.118	72.12ms	ICMP
16	12.182.217.176	72.56ms	ICMP

Appendices

Hosts Scanned

12.182.217.176

Option Profile

Scan

Scanned TCP Ports:	Full
Scanned UDP Ports:	Standard Scan
Scan Dead Hosts:	Off
Load Balancer Detection:	Off
Password Brute Forcing:	Standard
Vulnerability Detection:	Complete

Windows Authentication:	Disabled
SSH Authentication:	Disabled
Oracle Authentication:	Disabled
SNMP Authentication:	Disabled
Perform 3-way Handshake:	Off
Overall Performance:	Custom
Hosts to Scan in Parallel-External Scanner:	15
Hosts to Scan in Parallel-Scanner Appliances:	15
Processes to Run in Parallel-Total:	10
Processes to Run in Parallel-HTTP:	10
Packet (Burst) Delay:	Medium

Advanced

Hosts Discovery:	TCP Standard Scan, UDP Standard Scan, ICMP On
Ignore RST packets:	Off
Ignore firewall-generated SYN-ACK packets:	Off
Do not send ACK or SYN-ACK packets during host discovery:	Off

Report Legend

Payment Card Industry (PCI) Status

The Detailed Results section of the report shows all detected vulnerabilities and potential vulnerabilities sorted by host. The vulnerabilities and potential vulnerabilities marked PCI FAILED caused the host to receive the PCI compliance status FAILED. All vulnerabilities and potential vulnerabilities marked PCI FAILED must be remediated to pass the PCI compliance requirements. Vulnerabilities not marked as PCI FAILED display vulnerabilities that the PCI Compliance service found on the hosts when scanned. Although these vulnerabilities are not in scope for PCI, we do recommend that you remediate the vulnerabilities in severity order.

A PCI compliance status of PASSED for a single host/IP indicates that no vulnerabilities or potential vulnerabilities, as defined by the PCI DSS compliance standards set by the PCI Council, were detected on the host. An overall PCI compliance status of PASSED indicates that all hosts in the report passed the PCI compliance standards.

A PCI compliance status of FAILED for a single host/IP indicates that at least one vulnerability or potential vulnerability, as defined by the PCI DSS compliance standards set by the PCI Council, was detected on the host. An overall PCI compliance status of FAILED indicates that at least one host in the report failed to meet the PCI compliance standards.

Vulnerability Levels

A Vulnerability is a design flaw or mis-configuration which makes your network (or a host on your network) susceptible to malicious attacks from local or remote users. Vulnerabilities can exist in several areas of your network, such as in your firewalls, FTP servers, Web servers, operating systems or CGI bins. Depending on the level of the security risk, the successful exploitation of a vulnerability can vary from the disclosure of information about the host to a complete compromise of the host.

Severity	Level	Description
1	Minimal	Intruders can collect information about the host (open ports, services, etc.) and may be able to use this information to find other vulnerabilities.
2	Medium	Intruders may be able to collect sensitive information from the host, such as the precise version of software installed. With this information, intruders can easily exploit known vulnerabilities specific to software versions.
3	Serious	Intruders may be able to gain access to specific information stored on the host, including security settings. This could result in potential misuse of the host by intruders. For example, vulnerabilities at this level may include partial disclosure of file contents, access to certain files on the host, directory browsing, disclosure of filtering rules and security mechanisms, denial of service attacks, and unauthorized use of services, such as mail-relaying.
4	Critical	Intruders can possibly gain control of the host, or there may be potential leakage of highly sensitive information. For example, vulnerabilities at this level may include full read access to files, potential backdoors, or a listing of all the users on the host.
5	Urgent	Intruders can easily gain control of the host, which can lead to the compromise of your entire network security. For example, vulnerabilities at this level may include full read and write access to files, remote execution of commands, and the presence of backdoors.

Severity	Level	Description

LOW	Low	A vulnerability with a CVSS base score of 0.0 through 3.9. These vulnerabilities are not required to be fixed to pass PCI compliance
MED	Medium	A vulnerability with a CVSS base score of 4.0 through 6.9. These vulnerabilities must be fixed to pass PCI compliance.
HIGH	High	A vulnerability with a CVSS base score of 7.0 through 10.0. These vulnerabilities must be fixed to pass PCI compliance.

Potential Vulnerability Levels

A potential vulnerability is one which we cannot confirm exists. The only way to verify the existence of such vulnerabilities on your network would be to perform an intrusive scan, which could result in a denial of service. This is strictly against our policy. Instead, we urge you to investigate these potential vulnerabilities further.

Severity	Level	Description
1	Minimal	If this vulnerability exists on your system, intruders can collect information about the host (open ports, services, etc.) and may be able to use this information to find other vulnerabilities.
2	Medium	If this vulnerability exists on your system, intruders may be able to collect sensitive information from the host, such as the precise version of software installed. With this information, intruders can easily exploit known vulnerabilities specific to software versions.
3	Serious	If this vulnerability exists on your system, intruders may be able to gain access to specific information stored on the host, including security settings. This could result in potential misuse of the host by intruders. For example, vulnerabilities at this level may include partial disclosure of file contents, access to certain files on the host, directory browsing, disclosure of filtering rules and security mechanisms, denial of service attacks, and unauthorized use of services, such as mail-relaying.
4	Critical	If this vulnerability exists on your system, intruders can possibly gain control of the host, or there may be potential leakage of highly sensitive information. For example, vulnerabilities at this level may include full read access to files, potential backdoors, or a listing of all the users on the host.
5	Urgent	If this vulnerability exists on your system, intruders can easily gain control of the host, which can lead to the compromise of your entire network security. For example, vulnerabilities at this level may include full read and write access to files, remote execution of commands, and the presence of backdoors.

Severity	Level	Description
LOW	Low	A potential vulnerability with a CVSS base score of 0.0 through 3.9. These vulnerabilities are not required to be fixed to pass PCI compliance.
MED	Medium	A potential vulnerability with a CVSS base score of 4.0 through 6.9. These vulnerabilities must be fixed to pass PCI compliance.
HIGH	High	A potential vulnerability with a CVSS base score of 7.0 through 10.0. These vulnerabilities must be fixed to pass PCI compliance.

Information Gathered

Information Gathered includes visible information about the network related to the host, such as traceroute information, Internet Service Provider (ISP), or a list of reachable hosts. Information Gathered severity levels also include Network Mapping data, such as detected firewalls, SMTP banners, or a list of open TCP services.

Severity	Level	Description
1	Minimal	Intruders may be able to retrieve sensitive information related to the host, such as open UDP and TCP services lists, and detection of firewalls.
2	Medium	Intruders may be able to determine the operating system running on the host, and view banner versions.
3	Serious	Intruders may be able to detect highly sensitive data, such as global system user lists.

McAfee | McAfee SECURE™

Security Report - By Device

Bomgar Corporation

25-JUN-2012 09:34

Confidential Information
The following report contains confidential information. Do not distribute, email, fax or transfer via any electric mechanism unless it has been approved by your organization's security policy. All copies and backups of this document should be maintained on protected storage at all times. Do not share any of the information contained within this report with anyone unless you confirm they are authorized to view the information.

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Executive Summary

This report was generated by PCI Approved scanning vendor, McAfee, under certificate number 3709-01-06 in the framework of the PCI data security initiative.

As a Qualified Independent Scan Vendor McAfee is accredited by Visa, MasterCard, American Express, Discover Card and JCB to perform network security audits conforming to the Payment Card Industry (PCI) Data Security Standards.

To earn validation of PCI compliance, network devices being audited must pass tests that probe all of the known methods hackers use to access private information, in addition to vulnerabilities that would allow malicious software (i.e. viruses and worms) to gain access to or disrupt the network devices being tested.

NOTE: In order to demonstrate compliance with the PCI Data Security Standard a vulnerability scan must have been completed within the past 90 days with no vulnerabilities listed as severity ranking 3 or higher in the PCI management portal. In most cases, MEDIUM and HIGH rated vulnerabilities with the exception of specific denial of service (DOS) vulnerabilities must be remediated. Additionally, Visa and MasterCard regulations require that you configure your scanning to include all IP addresses, domain names, DNS servers, load balancers, firewalls or external routers used by, or assigned to, your company, and that you configure any IDS/IPS to not block access from the originating IP addresses of our scan servers.

Certification of Regulatory Compliance

Sites are tested and certified daily to meet all U.S. Government requirements for remote vulnerability testing as set forth by the National Infrastructure Protection Center (NIPC). They are also certified to meet the security scanning requirements of Visa USA's
Cardholder Information Security Program (CISP), Visa International's Account Information Security (AIS) program, MasterCard Internationals's Site Data Protection (SDP) program, American Express' CID security program, the Discover Card Information Security and
Compliance (DISC) program within the framework of the Payment Card Industry (PCI) Data Security Standard.

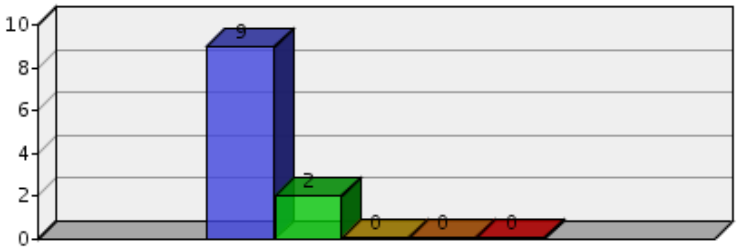
Report Overview

Customer Name	Bomgar Corporation
Date Generated	25-JUN-2012 09:34
Report Type	Security - By Device
Devices	1
Device Groups	0
Vulnerabilities	9

Report Contents

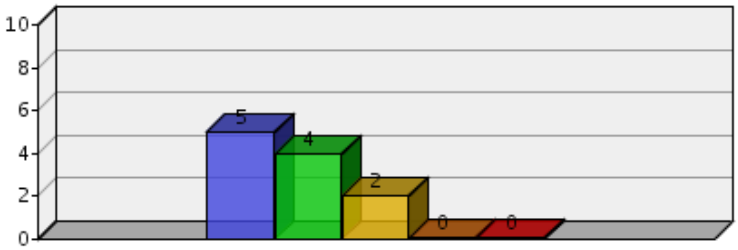
Vulnerabilities By Severity

	Severity
0	Urgent
0	Critical
0	High
2	Medium
9	Low



Vulnerabilities By Category (Top 5)

	Category
5	Other
4	Web Server
2	Web Application
0	
0	



Services Detected - All 1 Devices

Port	Protocol	Service	Devices
80	tcp	http	1
443	tcp	https	1

All Vulnerabilities Found

	Name	Category	Devices
2	SSL / TLS Renegotiation DoS	Other	1
2	SSL/TLS Protocol Initialization Vector Implementation Information Disclosure Vulnerability	Other	1
1	HTTP Methods Allowed (per directory)	Web Server	1
1	SSL Cert Mismatch	Web Server	1
1	Service Detection	Other	1
1	SSL Certificate Information	Web Server	1
1	ICMP Timestamp Request Remote Date Disclosure	Other	1
1	Web Server Directory Enumeration	Web Application	1
1	SSL Cipher Suites Supported	Web Application	1

Device Overview

Name	5 Urgent	4 Critical	3 High	2 Medium	1 Low	Open Ports
12.182.217.176	0	0	0	2	9	2

Overview - 12.182.217.176

Last Audit Date	5 Urgent	4 Critical	3 High	2 Medium	1 Low	Total
25-JUN-2012 09:00	0	0	0	2	9	11

Open Ports - 12.182.217.176

Port	Protocol	Service	Banner
80	tcp	http	http
443	tcp	https	https

Vulnerabilities - 12.182.217.176

2 SSL / TLS Renegotiation DoS

Port	First Detected	Category
443	30-MAR-2012 08:38	Other
Protocol	**Impact**	
Other	Other	

Description

The remote service encrypts traffic using TLS / SSL and permits clients to renegotiate connections. The computational requirements for renegotiating a connection are asymmetrical between the client and the server, with the server performing several times more work. Since the remote host does not appear to limit the number of renegotiations for a single TLS / SSL connection, this permits a client to open several simultaneous connections and repeatedly renegotiate them, possibly leading to a denial of service condition.

CVSS

5.0

Solution

Contact the vendor for specific patch information.

Detail

Synopsis :

The remote service allows repeated renegotiation of TLS / SSL connections.

Description :

The remote service encrypts traffic using TLS / SSL and permits clients to renegotiate connections. The computational requirements for renegotiating a connection are asymmetrical between the client and the server, with the server performing several times more work. Since the remote host does not appear to limit the number of renegotiations for a single TLS / SSL connection, this permits a client to open several simultaneous connections and repeatedly renegotiate them, possibly leading to a denial of service condition.

See also :

http://orchilles.com/2011/03/ssl-renegotiation-dos.html
http://www.ietf.org/mail-archive/web/tls/current/msg07553.html

Solution :

Contact the vendor for specific patch information.

Risk factor :

Low / CVSS Base Score : 2.6
(CVSS2#AV:N/AC:H/Au:N/C:N/I:N/A:P)
CVSS Temporal Score : 2.3
(CVSS2#E:POC/RL:U/RC:C)
Public Exploit Available : true

Plugin output :

The remote host is vulnerable to renegotiation DoS over TLSv1.

CVE : CVE-2011-1473
BID : 48626
Other references : OSVDB:73894

Links

www.nessus.org
vincent.bernat.im
orchilles.com
www.ietf.org

Related

CVE	CVE-2011-1473
BugTraq	48626

2 SSL/TLS Protocol Initialization Vector Implementation Information Disclosure Vulnerability

Port	First Detected	Category
443	13-JUN-2012 14:40	Other

Protocol	Impact
Other	Other

Description

A vulnerability exists in SSL 3.0 and TLS 1.0 that could allow information disclosure if an attacker intercepts encrypted traffic served from an affected system. TLS 1.1, TLS 1.2, and all cipher suites that do not use CBC mode are not affected. This script tries to establish an SSL/TLS remote connection using an affected SSL version and cipher suite, and then solicits return data. If returned application data is not fragmented with an empty or one-byte record, it is likely vulnerable. OpenSSL uses empty fragments as a countermeasure unless the 'SSL_OP_DONT_INSERT_EMPTY_FRAGMENTS' option is specified when OpenSSL is initialized. Microsoft implemented one-byte fragments as a countermeasure, and the setting can be controlled via the registry key HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\System\CurrentControlSet\Control\SecurityProviders\SCHANNEL\SendExtraRecord. Therefore, if multiple applications use the same SSL/TLS implementation, some may be vulnerable while others may not, depending on whether or not a countermeasure has been enabled. Note that this script detects the vulnerability in the SSLv3/TLSv1 protocol implemented in the server. It does not detect the BEAST attack where it exploits the vulnerability at HTTPS client-side (i.e., Internet browser). The detection at server-side does not necessarily means your server is vulnerable to the BEAST attack because the attack exploits the vulnerability at client-side, and both SSL/TLS clients and servers can independently employ the split record countermeasure.

CVSS

3.5

Solution

Configure SSL/TLS servers to only use TLS 1.1 or TLS 1.2 if supported. Configure SSL/TLS servers to only support cipher suites that do not use block ciphers. Apply patches if available.

Detail

Negotiated cipher suite: AES256-SHA|TLSv1|Kx=RSA|Au=RSA|Enc=AES(256)|Mac=SHA1

CVE : CVE-2011-3389
BID : 49778
Other references : OSVDB:74829, MSFT:MS12-006, IAVB:2012-B-0006

Links

support.microsoft.com
blogs.msdn.com
technet.microsoft.com
vnhacker.blogspot.com
www.openssl.org
xforce.iss.net

Related	
CVE	CVE-2011-3389
BugTraq	49778
Information Assurance Vulnerability Alert	2011-A-0142
Information Assurance Vulnerability Alert	2011-A-0155
Information Assurance Vulnerability Alert	2012-A-0004

Information Disclosures - 12.182.217.176

1 HTTP Methods Allowed (per directory)

Port	First Detected	Category
443	30-MAR-2012 08:38	Web Server
Protocol	**Impact**	
HTTP	Information Disclosure	

Description

By calling the OPTIONS method, it is possible to determine which HTTP methods are allowed on each directory.

As this list may be incomplete, the plugin also tests - if 'Thorough tests' are enabled or 'Enable web applications tests' is set to 'yes' in the scan policy - various known HTTP methods on each directory and considers them as unsupported if it receives a response code of 400, 403, 405, or 501.

Note that the plugin output is only informational and does not necessarily indicate the presence of any security vulnerabilities.

CVSS

2.6

Solution

This is informational, but knowing certain values of the Allow header field can help an attacker leveraged other attacks.

Detail

:

Based on tests of each method :

- HTTP methods GET HEAD OPTIONS POST are allowed on :

/

Links

OWASP

Related

None

1 Service Detection

Port	First Detected	Category
443	30-MAR-2012 08:38	Other
Protocol	**Impact**	
Other	Information Disclosure	

Description

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

CVSS

0.0

Solution
n/a
Detail

:

A TLSv1 server answered on this port.

Links
None
Related
None

1 SSL Cipher Suites Supported

Port	First Detected	Category
443	30-MAR-2012 08:38	Web Application
Protocol	**Impact**	
HTTPS	Information Disclosure	
Description		
This script detects which SSL ciphers are supported by the remote service for encrypting communications.		
CVSS		
0.0		
Solution		
n/a		
Detail		

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

High Strength Ciphers (>= 112-bit key)
TLSv1
AES256-SHA Kx=RSA Au=RSA Enc=AES(256) Mac=SHA1
RC4-MD5 Kx=RSA Au=RSA Enc=RC4(128) Mac=MD5
RC4-SHA Kx=RSA Au=RSA Enc=RC4(128) Mac=SHA1

The fields above are :

{OpenSSL ciphername}
Kx={key exchange}
Au={authentication}
Enc={symmetric encryption method}
Mac={message authentication code}
{export flag}

Links
www.openssl.org/docs/apps/ciphers.html Apache Module mod_ssl
Related
None

1 SSL Certificate Information

Port	First Detected	Category
443	30-MAR-2012 08:38	Web Server
Protocol	**Impact**	
HTTPS	Information Disclosure	

Description
This plugin connects to every SSL-related port and attempts to extract and dump the X.509 certificate.
CVSS
0.0
Solution
n/a
Detail

Subject Name:

Country: US
State/Province: Mississippi
Locality: Ridgeland
Organization: Bomgar Corporation
Organization Unit: Remote Support
Common Name: *.bomgar.com

Issuer Name:

Country: US
Organization: DigiCert Inc
Organization Unit: www.digicert.com
Common Name: DigiCert High Assurance CA-3

Serial Number: 02 EC F3 7A 75 55 42 AE 8C 85 83 00 D7 02 42 8A

Version: 3

Signature Algorithm: SHA-1 With RSA Encryption

Not Valid Before: Jan 29 00:00:00 2010 GMT
Not Valid After: Feb 19 23:59:59 2013 GMT

Public Key Info:

Algorithm: RSA Encryption
Public Key: 00 DE 52 96 DF 4C 75 B3 46 C7 32 5E FB 4A 91 88 FE EA 6D 32
FE D6 E2 D8 69 66 58 CA 62 DE C7 DD 6F B5 DB 49 31 CA 54 AE
24 56 CF F8 CD 5B D4 21 28 76 0E FA DD 19 AF 50 EF 80 E3 F3
D7 02 8E 25 85 40 42 87 5C 3C 2F 77 27 AF 0D 20 C9 3B 80 4F
FE 84 C3 52 A5 49 C9 9E 9F B8 3F EE 22 FA 40 52 94 1F 7B 5D
7B F4 82 61 CB 28 FF 18 75 55 6C FB 23 A9 6F 0D 8E F9 7D 4D
CC 51 6A F9 DE 37 88 B2 EB D6 80 34 C8 E0 76 B3 1F 01 E6 17
F2 9B 18 51 36 A2 8B 59 77 17 23 A1 FC 1B F3 00 08 AD 87 EC
82 DE C6 C7 A1 FC 58 93 9E DA 4F F9 BB 04 0E 7A 13 13 07 8E
3A 29 FA 72 43 5E A9 AD 65 E3 AA A3 68 60 40 45 D0 71 01 61
4D F3 87 CE B8 3B 05 74 D7 AB 02 19 9C D8 FA 8B 2D 86 97 3A
AF CD DC F7 54 0C D1 6A DB 8E EB 4E 50 0D 93 CC A9 07 90 7D
D9 AE 73 65 81 9B 38 2D DB CA F7 E2 B5 C7 82 A9 21
Exponent: 01 00 01

Signature: 00 20 2D F9 42 E3 D6 7F F6 C8 05 99 37 A8 45 1F B3 61 45 AC
07 F0 0C 33 52 73 53 06 3D 24 4F 9F F6 04 EB C5 90 FE E5 65
7A 97 24 2E C8 E2 E3 87 EA 8C 3F E9 AB BF 8C 95 A6 7F 27 81
E0 00 5E B1 B2 56 95 7C 6F 65 F3 6B AE B8 0A FC CD B1 CB AF
A7 68 0B 23 48 F1 2B 9D 4B 48 76 83 15 13 67 01 D5 08 DE 60
40 E2 92 AB 90 AC AB 5B B0 23 E5 80 E2 89 AD F6 02 BD 9F 8E
0A 15 0D FE CB 19 CF D2 D9 45 6E 36 57 AD A0 D9 67 9B 5F 31
F0 20 F4 68 CA E9 D5 04 42 66 BE C7 7A 03 AF 95 74 10 4D DE
D3 9B C6 B0 7D 79 F1 7C 53 06 69 8D 88 79 4C 36 5C 14 E5 E2
F0 D2 FB F9 E3 10 4F 78 74 AA 7A 6A A7 62 98 87 4D 9E 36 6C
F4 DF 3C BE A6 8B CA 01 5F AD 60 DF 71 17 B8 5A 4C F6 30 57
8D A8 3D 4C 92 6D 63 27 3A 4A 24 79 5D 36 93 C0 9C 7A C8 C8
B9 99 6D 59 AC 0E 33 8D 56 F3 AD 2E FE 5D 33 FF E3

Extension: Authority Key Identifier (2.5.29.35)
Critical: 0
Key Identifier: 50 EA 73 89 DB 29 FB 10 8F 9E E5 01 20 D4 DE 79 99 48 83 F7

Extension: Subject Key Identifier (2.5.29.14)
Critical: 0
Subject Key Identifier: 5F 78 14 58 48 39 3A FB 32 2E 92 E1 84 DB 22 FD BA A9 25 D8

Extension: Subject Alternative Name (2.5.29.17)
Critical: 0
DNS: *.bomgar.com
DNS: bomgar.com

Extension: Authority Information Access (1.3.6.1.5.5.7.1.1)
Critical: 0
Method#1: Online Certificate Status Protocol
URI: http://ocsp.digicert.com
Method#2: Certificate Authority Issuers
URI: http://www.digicert.com/CACerts/DigiCertHighAssuranceCA-3.crt

Extension: Key Usage (2.5.29.15)
Critical: 1
Key Usage: Digital Signature, Key Encipherment

Extension: Basic Constraints (2.5.29.19)
Critical: 1

Extension: CRL Distribution Points (2.5.29.31)
Critical: 0
URI: http://crl3.digicert.com/ca3-2010a.crl
URI: http://crl4.digicert.com/ca3-2010a.crl

Extension: Policies (2.5.29.32)
Critical: 0
Policy ID #1: 2.16.840.1.114412.1.3.0.1
Qualifier ID #1: Certification Practice Statement (1.3.6.1.5.5.7.2.1)
CPS URI: http://www.digicert.com/ssl-cps-repository.htm

Extension: Extended Key Usage (2.5.29.37)
Critical: 0
Purpose#1: Web Server Authentication (1.3.6.1.5.5.7.3.1)
Purpose#2: Web Client Authentication (1.3.6.1.5.5.7.3.2)

Links

Transport Layer Security
SSL 2.0
Disabling SSLv2 in IIS (English)
Mozillazine

Related

None

1 HTTP Methods Allowed (per directory)

Port	First Detected	Category
80	30-MAR-2012 08:38	Web Server
Protocol	**Impact**	
HTTP	Information Disclosure	

Description

By calling the OPTIONS method, it is possible to determine which HTTP methods are allowed on each directory.

As this list may be incomplete, the plugin also tests - if 'Thorough tests' are enabled or 'Enable web applications tests' is set to 'yes' in the scan policy - various known HTTP methods on each directory and considers them as unsupported if it receives a response code of 400, 403, 405, or 501.

Note that the plugin output is only informational and does not necessarily indicate the presence of any security vulnerabilities.

CVSS

2.6

Solution

This is informational, but knowing certain values of the Allow header field can help an attacker leveraged other attacks.

Detail

:

Based on tests of each method :

- HTTP methods GET HEAD OPTIONS POST are allowed on :

/

Links

OWASP

Related

None

1 Service Detection

Port	First Detected	Category
80	30-MAR-2012 08:38	Other
Protocol	**Impact**	
Other	Information Disclosure	

Description

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

CVSS

0.0

Solution

n/a

Detail

:

A web server is running on this port.

Links

None

Related

None

1 ICMP Timestamp Request Remote Date Disclosure

Port	First Detected	Category
0	30-MAR-2012 08:38	Other
Protocol	**Impact**	
ICMP	Information Disclosure	

Description

The remote host answers to an ICMP timestamp request. This allows an attacker to know the date that is set on the targeted machine.

This may help an attacker to defeat all time-based authentication protocols.

CVSS

0.0

Solution

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

Detail

The remote clock is synchronized with the local clock.

CVE : CVE-1999-0524
Other references : OSVDB:94, CWE:200

Links

BlackIce Block ICMP
BlackIce Admin Guide
National Vulnerability Database

Related

CVE	CVE-1999-0524
Open Source Vulnerability Database	94

1 SSL Cert Mismatch

Port	First Detected	Category
443	25-JUN-2012 09:00	Web Server

Protocol	Impact
HTTPS	Other

Description

The SSL certificate does NOT match the website. This may prevent users from trusting/validating the website or service. Example, if the SSL certificate has been issued for [www.paypal.com] and the site is accessed via [paypal.com]; the user will receive the following security warning.

"The security certificate presented by this website was issued for a different website's address."

CVSS

0.0

Solution

Contact the web administrator to correct/create a new SSL certificate using the correct website name.

Detail

Subject(s) on cert do(es) not match target host { Target Host : SubjectCN(s) }. {12.182.217.176 : *.bomgar.com}

Links

SSL Certificates - Security Certificate Errors

Related

None

1 Web Server Directory Enumeration

Port	First Detected	Category
443	25-JUN-2012 09:00	Web Application

Protocol	Impact
HTTP	Information Disclosure

Description

This plugin attempts to determine the presence of various common directories on the remote web server. By sending a request for a directory, the web server response code indicates if it is a valid

directory or not.

CVSS

0.0

Solution

n/a

Detail

Protocol https **Port** 443 **Read Timeout** 10000 **Method** GET
Path /files/
Headers Host=12.182.217.176

/files/

Links

projects.webappsec.org

Related

OWASP OWASP-CM-006

Resolved Items - 12.182.217.176

None

Vulnerability Levels

Severity	Level	Description
5	Urgent	Intruders can easily gain control of the device being tested, which can lead to the compromise of your entire network security. Or hackers can use this device to access sensitive information from other devices in your network. Hackers are often actively scanning for this type of vulnerability. For example, vulnerabilities at this level may include full read and write access to files or databases, remote execution of commands, gaining Administrator or Root level access, and the presence of Trojans or backdoors.
4	Critical	Intruders can possibly gain direct control of the device being tested, or there may be potential leakage of highly sensitive information. For example, vulnerabilities at this level may include full read access to files, potential backdoors, or a listing of all the users hosted on the device.
3	High	Intruders may be able to gain access to specific information stored on the device being tested, including security settings. This could result in potential misuse of, or unauthorized access to the device or information stored on it. For example, vulnerabilities at this level may include partial disclosure of file contents, access to certain files on the host, directory browsing, disclosure of filtering rules and security mechanisms, denial of service attacks, and unauthorized use of services such as mail-relaying.
2	Medium	Intruders may be able to collect sensitive information from the host, such as the precise version of OS or software installed or directory structure. While this level of vulnerability is not directly exploitable itself, with this information intruders can more easily exploit possible vulnerabilities specific to software versions in use.
1	Low	Intruders can collect general information about the device being tested (open ports, OS or software type, etc.). Hackers may be able to use this information to find exploitable vulnerabilities.

Web Application Report

This report includes important security information about your Web Application.

The Payment Card Industry Data Security Standard (PCI) Version 2.0 Compliance Report

This report was created by IBM Rational AppScan 8.5.0.1
6/14/2012 9:52:35 AM

The Payment Card Industry Data Security Standard (PCI) Version 2.0

Web Application Report

Scanned Web Application: https://security2.bomgar.com/login
Scan Name: 12.2.0

Content

This report contains the following sections:

- Description
- Compliance Scan Results
- Unique Compliance-related Issues Detected
- Compliance-Related Issues and Section References

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT THIS REPORT

This Compliance Scan Results Report is based on the results of an automated Web Application Security scan, performed by AppScan.

An AppScan scan attempts to uncover security-related issues in web applications, testing both the http frameworks (e.g. web servers) and the code of the application itself (e.g. dynamic pages). The testing is performed over HTTP, and is limited only to those issues that are specified for testing and identified in an automated fashion via the HTTP channel. The scan is also limited to those specific issues included in an automatic and/or manual explore performed during the scan. The security-related issues detected are compared to selected regulatory or industry standard requirements to produce this report. There may be areas of compliance risk associated with such regulation or standard that are not specified for testing by AppScan. This report will not detect any compliance-related issues in areas of compliance risk that are not tested by AppScan. The report identifies areas where there may be a compliance risk, but the exact impact of each uncovered issue type depends on the individual application, environment, and the subject regulation or standard. Regulations and standards are subject to change, and the scans performed by AppScan may not reflect all such changes. It is the user's responsibility to interpret the results in this report for determination of impact, actual compliance violations, and appropriate remedial measures, if any.
Section references to regulations are provided for reference purposes only. The issues reported are general compliance-related risks and are not to be interpreted as excerpts from any regulation.

The information provided does not constitute legal advice. IBM customers are responsible for ensuring their own compliance with legal requirements. It is the customer's sole responsibility to obtain advice of competent legal counsel as to the identification and interpretation of any relevant laws and regulatory requirements that may affect the customer's business and any actions the customer may need to take to comply with such laws.

Description

Summary

The PCI data security standard offers a single approach to safeguarding sensitive data for all card brands. The PCI DSS version 2.0, a set of comprehensive requirements for enhancing payment account data security, was developed by the founding payment brands of the PCI Security Standards Council, including American Express, Discover Financial Services, JCB, MasterCard Worldwide and Visa International, to help facilitate the broad adoption of consistent data security measures on a global basis. The PCI DSS is intended to protect cardholder data-wherever it resides and to ensure that members, merchants, and service providers maintain a high information security standard.

The PCI Data Security Standard consists of twelve basic requirements supported by more detailed sub-requirements. These requirements apply to all system components, which is defined as any network component, server, or application that is included in or connected to the cardholder data environment. “System components” also include any virtualization components such as virtual machines, virtual switches/routers, virtual appliances, virtual applications/desktops, and hypervisors.

The cardholder data environment is comprised of people, processes and technology that store, process or transmit cardholder data or sensitive authentication data.

Network components include but are not limited to firewalls, switches, routers, wireless access points, network appliances, and other security appliances.

Server types include, but are not limited to the following: web, application, database, authentication, mail, proxy, network time protocol (NTP), and domain name server (DNS).

Applications include all purchased and custom applications, including internal and external (for example, Internet) applications.

Covered Entities

PCI DSS applies to all entities involved in payment card processing – including merchants, processors, acquirers, issuers, and service providers, as well as all other entities that store, process or transmit cardholder data.

Compliance Penalties

If a merchant or service provider does not comply with the security requirements or fails to rectify a security issue, the card companies may fine the acquiring member, or impose restrictions on the merchant or its agent.

Compliance Required By

PCI DSS version 2.0 has replaced PCI DSS v.1.2 and is effective as of January 1st 2011. The PCI DSS v.1.2 may be used for PCI DSS compliance until December 31, 2011.

Regulators

The PCI Security Standards Council, and its founding members including American Express, Discover Financial Services, JCB, MasterCard Worldwide and Visa International.

For more information on the PCI Data Security Standard, please visit:

https://www.pcisecuritystandards.org./index.htm

For more information on securing web applications, please visit http://www-01.ibm.com/software/rational/offerings/websecurity/

(*) DISCLAIMER The information provided does not constitute legal advice. The results of a vulnerability assessment will demonstrate potential vulnerabilities in your application that should be corrected in order to reduce the likelihood that your information will be compromised. As legal advice must be tailored to the specific application of each law, and laws are constantly changing, nothing provided herein should be used as a substitute for the advice of competent counsel. IBM customers are responsible for ensuring their own compliance with legal requirements. It is the customer's sole responsibility to obtain advice of competent legal counsel as to the identification and interpretation of any relevant laws and regulatory requirements that may affect the customer's business and any actions the customer may need to take to comply with such laws.

Compliance Scan Results

0 unique issues detected across 33 sections of the regulation:

Section	No. of Issues
1. Do not use vendor-supplied defaults for system passwords and other security parameters. (Requirement 2)	-
2. Always change the vendor-supplied defaults before you install a system on the network. (Requirement 2.1)	-
3. Enable only necessary and secure services, protocols, daemons, etc., as required for the function of the system. (Requirement 2.2.2)	-
4. Configure system security parameters to prevent misuse. (Requirement 2.2.3)	-
5. Remove all unnecessary functionality, such as scripts, drivers, features, subsystems, file systems. (Requirement 2.2.4)	-
6. Encrypt all non-console administrative access using strong cryptography. Use technologies such as SSH, VPN, or SSL/TLS for web based management and other non console administrative access. (Requirement 2.3)	-
7. This section applies to web applications that are used by hosting providers for hosting purposes – Hosting providers must protect each entity's hosted environment and data. (Requirement 2.4)	-
8. Encrypt transmission of cardholder data across open, public networks. (Requirement 4)	-
9. Use strong cryptography and security protocols such as Secure Sockets Layer (SSL)/ transport layer security (TLS) and internet protocol security (IPSEC) to safeguard sensitive cardholder data during transmission over open public networks. (Requirement 4.1)	-
10. Develop and maintain secure systems and applications. (Requirement 6)	-
11. Ensure that all system components and software are protected from known vulnerabilities by having the latest vendor-supplied security patches installed. Install critical security patches within one month of release. (Requirement 6.1)	-

Section	No. of Issues
12. Establish a process to identify and assign a risk ranking to newly discovered security vulnerabilities. (Requirement 6.2)	-
13. Develop software applications (internal and external, and including webbased administrative access to applications) in accordance with PCI DSS (for example, secure authentication and logging), and based on industry best practices. Incorporate information security throughout the software development life cycle. These processes must include the following: (Requirement 6.3)	-
14. Removal of custom application accounts, usernames, and passwords before applications become active or are released to customers. (Requirement 6.3.1)	-
15. Removal of test data and accounts before production systems become active. (Requirement 6.4.4)	-
16. Develop applications based on secure coding guidelines. Prevent common coding vulnerabilities in software development processes, to include the following: (Requirement 6.5)	-
17. Injection flaws, particularly SQL injection. Also consider OS Command Injection, LDAP and XPath injection flaws as well as other injection flaws. (Requirement 6.5.1)	-
18. Buffer overflow (Requirement 6.5.2)	-
19. Insecure cryptographic storage (Requirement 6.5.3)	-
20. Insecure communications (Requirement 6.5.4)	-
21. Improper error handling (Requirement 6.5.5)	-
22. Cross site scripting (XSS) (Requirement 6.5.7)	-
23. Improper access control (Requirement 6.5.8)	-
24. Cross site request forgery (CSRF) (Requirement 6.5.9)	-

Section	No. of Issues
25. For public-facing web applications, address new threats and vulnerabilities on an ongoing basis and ensure these applications are protected against known attacks by either of the following methods: 1. Reviewing public-facing web applications via manual or automated application vulnerability security assessment tools or methods, at least annually and after any changes. 2. Installing a web-application firewall in front of public-facing web applications (Requirement 6.6)	-
26. Restrict access to data by business need-to-know (Requirement 7)	-
27. Limit access to system components and cardholder data to only those individuals whose job requires such access. (Requirement 7.1)	-
28. Restriction of access rights to privileged user IDs to least privileges necessary to perform job responsibilities (Requirement 7.1.1)	-
29. Render all passwords unreadable during transmission and storage, on all system components using strong cryptography. (Requirement 8.4)	-
30. Ensure proper user identification and authentication management for non consumer users and administrators on all system components. (Requirement 8.5)	-
31. Control the addition, deletion, and modification of user IDs, credentials, and other identifier objects. (Requirement 8.5.1)	-
32. Authenticate all access to any database containing cardholder data. This includes access by applications, administrators, and all other users. Restrict user direct access or queries to databases to database administrators. (Requirement 8.5.16)	-
33. Regularly test security systems and processes. (Requirement 11)	-

Compliance-Related Issues and Section References

1) Do not use vendor-supplied defaults for system passwords and other security parameters.

(Requirement 2)

No issues.

2) Always change the vendor-supplied defaults before you install a system on the network.

(Requirement 2.1)

No issues.

3) Enable only necessary and secure services, protocols, daemons, etc., as required for the function of the system.

(Requirement 2.2.2)

No issues.

4) Configure system security parameters to prevent misuse.

(Requirement 2.2.3)

No issues.

5) Remove all unnecessary functionality, such as scripts, drivers, features, subsystems, file systems.

(Requirement 2.2.4)

No issues.

6) **Encrypt all non-console administrative access using strong cryptography. Use technologies such as SSH, VPN, or SSL/TLS for web based management and other non console administrative access.**

(Requirement 2.3)

No issues.

7) **This section applies to web applications that are used by hosting providers for hosting purposes – Hosting providers must protect each entity's hosted environment and data.**

(Requirement 2.4)

No issues.

8) **Encrypt transmission of cardholder data across open, public networks.**

(Requirement 4)

No issues.

9) **Use strong cryptography and security protocols such as Secure Sockets Layer (SSL)/ transport layer security (TLS) and internet protocol security (IPSEC) to safeguard sensitive cardholder data during transmission over open public networks.**

(Requirement 4.1)

No issues.

10) **Develop and maintain secure systems and applications.**

(Requirement 6)

No issues.

11) Ensure that all system components and software are protected from known vulnerabilities by having the latest vendor-supplied security patches installed. Install critical security patches within one month of release.

(Requirement 6.1)

No issues.

12) Establish a process to identify and assign a risk ranking to newly discovered security vulnerabilities.

(Requirement 6.2)

No issues.

13) Develop software applications (internal and external, and including webbased administrative access to applications) in accordance with PCI DSS (for example, secure authentication and logging), and based on industry best practices. Incorporate information security throughout the software development life cycle. These processes must include the following:

(Requirement 6.3)

No issues.

14) Removal of custom application accounts, usernames, and passwords before applications become active or are released to customers.

(Requirement 6.3.1)

No issues.

15) Removal of test data and accounts before production systems become active.

(Requirement 6.4.4)

No issues.

16) Develop applications based on secure coding guidelines. Prevent common coding vulnerabilities in software development processes, to include the following:

(Requirement 6.5)

No issues.

17) Injection flaws, particularly SQL injection. Also consider OS Command Injection, LDAP and XPath injection flaws as well as other injection flaws.

(Requirement 6.5.1)

No issues.

18) Buffer overflow

(Requirement 6.5.2)

No issues.

19) Insecure cryptographic storage

(Requirement 6.5.3)

No issues.

20) Insecure communications

(Requirement 6.5.4)

No issues.

21) Improper error handling

(Requirement 6.5.5)

No issues.

22) Cross site scripting (XSS)

(Requirement 6.5.7)

No issues.

23) Improper access control

(Requirement 6.5.8)

No issues.

24) Cross site request forgery (CSRF)

(Requirement 6.5.9)

No issues.

25) For public-facing web applications, address new threats and vulnerabilities on an ongoing basis and ensure these applications are protected against known attacks by either of the following methods: 1. Reviewing public-facing web applications via manual or automated application vulnerability security assessment tools or methods, at least annually and after any changes. 2. Installing a web-application firewall in front of public-facing web applications

(Requirement 6.6)

No issues.

26) Restrict access to data by business need-to-know

(Requirement 7)

No issues.

27) Limit access to system components and cardholder data to only those individuals whose job requires such access.

(Requirement 7.1)

No issues.

28) Restriction of access rights to privileged user IDs to least privileges necessary to perform job responsibilities

(Requirement 7.1.1)

No issues.

29) Render all passwords unreadable during transmission and storage, on all system components using strong cryptography.

(Requirement 8.4)

No issues.

30) Ensure proper user identification and authentication management for non consumer users and administrators on all system components.

(Requirement 8.5)

No issues.

31) Control the addition, deletion, and modification of user IDs, credentials, and other identifier objects.

(Requirement 8.5.1)

No issues.

32) Authenticate all access to any database containing cardholder data. This includes access by applications, administrators, and all other users. Restrict user direct access or queries to databases to database administrators.

(Requirement 8.5.16)

No issues.

33) Regularly test security systems and processes.

(Requirement 11)

No issues.