BOMGAR™

Vulnerability Scans

Bomgar 14.1

TC: 2/7/2014

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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 QualysGuard, McAfee SECURE, and IBM Security AppScan. All scans were performed against an installation of Bomgar 14.1.*

Current Vulnerabilities Report

02/07/2014

IP Addresses

12.182.217.176

Detailed Results

12.182.217.176 Linux 2.6

Vulnerabilities Total	44	Security Risk	3.0

Vulnerabilities (3)

Syntax Error Occurred — port 80/tcp

PCI COMPLIANCE STATUS

PCI Severity: MED

PASS

This indicates an information leakage about the web platform, not a directly exploitable vuln.

VULNERABILITY DETAILS

CVSS Base Score:	**5**
CVSS Temporal Score:	**4**
Severity:	**3**
QID:	150022
Category:	Web Application
CVE ID:	-
Vendor Reference:	-
Bugtraq ID:	-
Last Update:	01/16/2009

THREAT:
A test payload generated a syntax error within the Web application. This often points to a problem with input validation routines or lack of filters on user-supplied content.

IMPACT:
A malicious user may be able to create a denial of service, serious error, or exploit depending on the error encountered by the Web application.

SOLUTION:
The Web application should restrict user-supplied data to consist of a minimal set of characters necessary for the input field. Additionally, all content received from the client (i.e. Web browser) should be validated to an expected format or checked for malicious content.

RESULT:

url: https://12.182.217.176/
matched: The HTTP response returned an empty body. This vulnerability was solely based on 5xx response code

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

PCI COMPLIANCE STATUS

PCI Severity: LOW

PASS

VULNERABILITY DETAILS

CVSS Base Score:	**2.6**
CVSS Temporal Score:	**2.1**
Severity:	**2**
QID:	38170
Category:	General remote services
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

Cookie Does Not Contain The "secure" Attribute — port 80/tcp

PCI COMPLIANCE STATUS

PCI Severity: LOW

PASS

The QID adheres to the PCI requirements based on the CVSS basescore.

VULNERABILITY DETAILS

CVSS Base Score: **0**

CVSS Temporal Score:	**0**
Severity:	**2**
QID:	150122
Category:	Web Application
CVE ID:	-
Vendor Reference:	-
Bugtraq ID:	-
Last Update:	10/15/2013

THREAT:
The cookie does not contain the "secure" attribute.

IMPACT:
Cookies with the "secure" attribute are only permitted to be sent via HTTPS. Session cookies sent via HTTP expose an unsuspecting user to sniffing attacks that could lead to user impersonation or compromise of the application account.

SOLUTION:
If the associated risk of a compromised account is high, apply the "secure" attribute to cookies and force all sensitive requests to be sent via HTTPS.

RESULT:
url: http://12.182.217.176/
matched: ns_s=9127e53a226f969a6a179ef47e3f8bb009aa1f52; path=/; domain=12.182.217.176; httponly

Potential Vulnerabilities (3)

Possible Clickjacking Vulnerability — port 80/tcp

PCI COMPLIANCE STATUS

PCI Severity: LOW

PASS — The QID adheres to the PCI requirements based on the CVSS basescore.

VULNERABILITY DETAILS

CVSS Base Score:	**2.1**
CVSS Temporal Score:	**1.7**
Severity:	**1**
QID:	150081
Category:	Web Application
CVE ID:	-
Vendor Reference:	-
Bugtraq ID:	-
Last Update:	06/02/2011

THREAT:
An attack can trick the user into clicking on the link by framing the original page and showing a layer on top of it with dummy buttons.

IMPACT:
Attacks like CSRF can be performed using Clickjacking techniques.

SOLUTION:
Two of the most popular preventions are:
X-Frame-Options: This header works with most of the modern browsers and can be used to prevent framing of the page.
Framekiller: JavaScript code that prevents the malicious user from framing the page.

RESULT:

url: https://12.182.217.176/
matched: The response for this request did not have an "X-FRAME-OPTIONS" header present.

Possible Clickjacking Vulnerability — security2.bomgar.com:443/tcp

PCI COMPLIANCE STATUS

PCI Severity: LOW

PASS — The QID adheres to the PCI requirements based on the CVSS basescore.

VULNERABILITY DETAILS

CVSS Base Score:	**2.1**
CVSS Temporal Score:	**1.7**
Severity:	**1**
QID:	150081
Category:	Web Application
CVE ID:	-
Vendor Reference:	-
Bugtraq ID:	-
Last Update:	06/02/2011

THREAT:
An attack can trick the user into clicking on the link by framing the original page and showing a layer on top of it with dummy buttons.

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Attacks like CSRF can be performed using Clickjacking techniques.

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Two of the most popular preventions are:
X-Frame-Options: This header works with most of the modern browsers and can be used to prevent framing of the page.
Framekiller: JavaScript code that prevents the malicious user from framing the page.

RESULT:

url: https://security2.bomgar.com/
matched: The response for this request did not have an "X-FRAME-OPTIONS" header present.

Possible Clickjacking Vulnerability — port 443/tcp

PCI COMPLIANCE STATUS

PCI Severity: LOW

PASS — The QID adheres to the PCI requirements based on the CVSS basescore.

VULNERABILITY DETAILS

CVSS Base Score:	**2.1**
CVSS Temporal Score:	**1.7**
Severity:	**1**
QID:	150081
Category:	Web Application
CVE ID:	-

Vendor Reference: -
Bugtraq ID: -
Last Update: 06/02/2011

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Two of the most popular preventions are:
X-Frame-Options: This header works with most of the modern browsers and can be used to prevent framing of the page.
Framekiller: JavaScript code that prevents the malicious user from framing the page.

RESULT:

url: https://security2.bomgar.com/
matched: The response for this request did not have an "X-FRAME-OPTIONS" header present.

Information Gathered (38)

HTTPS Compression Information Retrieval

PCI COMPLIANCE STATUS

PASS

VULNERABILITY DETAILS

Severity: **3**
QID: 42416
Category: General remote services
CVE ID: -
Vendor Reference: -
Bugtraq ID: -
Last Update: 08/09/2013

THREAT:
HTTP data is compressed before it is sent from the server

The following is a list of supported HTTP Compression methods on remote server.

RESULT:

HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Date: Wed, 05 Feb 2014 22:44:57 GMT
Server: Bomgar
Expires: Thu, 19 Nov 1981 08:52:00 GMT
Pragma: no-cache
Cache-Control: no-cache
Content-Encoding: gzip
Vary: Accept-Encoding
Set-Cookie: ns_s=76e67168b7b32c96c7311fa8a174e477545bfb7e; path=/; secure; HttpOnly
Transfer-Encoding: chunked
Content-Type: text/html; charset=utf-8

3b0
_1F_8B_08_00_00_00_00_00_00_03_A4U_DBn_E36_10}N_BEb_96@_81_16_A8D;_C9_02M"_19H_9C_A0]
_DB_18_8E_D3_EE>-(i,1_A1D-I_DF_FAG_FD_8D~Y_87_94_9C8_9B_A4Z?P_169s_E6r_CEP_C9_BB

_8B_EB_F1_EC_F3_E4_12*W+_98_DC_9E_}_18_03_8B8_FF_FDp_CC_F9_C5_EC_02>_FD2_FBx_05_

C3x_C8_F9_E5_AF_0CX_E5\{_C2_F9j_B5_8AW_87_B16%_9FM_F9_DA_BB_0F_87_DEa_FB?._C1F_

FBI_00^_D7_AA_B1_E9_0B_BE_C3_E3_E3_E3_CE_83y_A3_13%_9A2e_D8D_0B_1B_9CQ_14_A3_FD_

BD_A4F'_C0{G_F8u!_97)_1B_EB_C6a_E3_A2_D9_A6E_06y_F7_962_87k_C7=_DA)_E4_950_16]_B
Ap_F3_E8'_06_DC_C38_E9_14_8En_16m_AB_8D_83
-B%_BC_DB_A5c%_9B{_A8_0C_CES_C6{H._DAVI_D1_E4_18_E7_D620_A8Rf_DDF_A1_AD_10_1D_03G _F4q_83_01_7F(8_FDo_90_DC
6oD_A9_B1_90"eB_A9_7F@_ACu&_DF_9CW_8FX_89_A6_A8P_15=_EC3r>E_B7g_D1X_D7_ADp2S_BB_

FC|_B8L_B1(_F1_C7_BC2_BA_C6t_E89_A6_9Ad_EBvc_DD_89_A5_E8v_19X_93_EFd_DB_06_CA_E2
;_12G_C2;_937"_88V_12_05_C2_B8/_16_AD_95_BA_F9/
_DB4_94_CC_F8_DD_D7_05_9A_CDS_94_84w_82M2]l_E8Q_C8%_C8"e_DEO_C8_06_D5_FB_B8_EBmi
_0Br%_AC_ED_8C_08_FC_AF_99_EF_AA_B7
_A4_AC_16_A6_94_CD
_0C_07_ED_1A_06_FEt/_B1_ADh_B6_E7_15_CA_B2r'p4l_D7_A70WZ_D0_8B_C2_B9;_B6{_89_E8Y

_DF_99_BFL_D7_A50q_AEkN<S_00_1A_15_F6%_A3_F9_BB_EF_9C_F6_12Y_97!O_A5K_FDm_07:_F7
_83_F7_83_F8_AE-_19_08E_DES_AC_B5C_D8_8EW_B6_81_F3_EB_8F?_9FM_19_ACd_E1_AA_94_919_83._D9_94_1D;_F9P
.BI_DC_D7_14_FE_F9_DA_FB_AE_B4_A2_C4_99_1FP_B6_AD_D6s_13
%K_EA_88_F1X_A7@_C2_C6h_DB_85a_FC_1E_EB_BE_F2_9B_DB_C9_E4z:_03_BF_9C]_85
_84_FD_10_E39b_00$F}_ED_A1_A8q_A5_B5E_F8_AC_17_06_AE_E8rZP>_D40_9F_D1k_87O;U*_9Da_CA9_E3_A3_8E_B5_BE2_D5;_90
_15_E6_8E$_19r_BElJ%m_05_DF_DF_DE_FC_B0_DF_F7d_9Bu_FF_EC_1F_FB_C9_BB(_9A_18],r_0
7_BF_A1_F1_AA_A6_F2_8Fb_BA_AC_A3_88_CE_9F_FF_1E_B47_D7D_D5k_DA_1B_EBv_13_1A_01_7F_FD _07_83

_C1At0_18_1E_C2y_E0_1C_C6_DA_10_BF_C2'_1C_C3_94n_04_EB_8C_CC_16_FE_1D(_9BJf_D2a_

11_C3_99R0_F5(_96_AC,_9A%m>_A6_FE_92_BC;_DA_12'_B2_EE>v&_AC_C5_D6p_89_C6_C9_A8-

_FBN_B7_A7_B0+_87_A0_F9Nm~Z_06_DFu2_F8_17_FD_B7]_0B_EDC7dC_91_EC_A3_E2_E6_D4_9D_
C8_CA?_F0_04_E2c_9F_E4_8B_03_D3_CB_FF_02_ED=%_06gyN_17_DC_E8_B9[
_83a_1CB_CC_FD_AD_E2_E9_CBS<-_F0_05i_EF_14_F3_96Z^N-_C8_F9_DB_9Bt_85_06_8Bl_F3_9
6_01_E6_A3gIsO_0E_AD_1DW_0F_B4><_FB_1B0|_8CG_7F_03_00_00_FF_FF_03_00*F_E9_C6g_08_00_00

HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Date: Wed, 05 Feb 2014 22:44:58 GMT
Server: Bomgar
Expires: Thu, 19 Nov 1981 08:52:00 GMT
Pragma: no-cache
Cache-Control: no-cache
Content-Encoding: deflate
Vary: Accept-Encoding
Set-Cookie: ns_s=54b64f337c696ce18e1e60df206abb63897ca203; path=/; secure; HttpOnly
Transfer-Encoding: chunked
Content-Type: text/html; charset=utf-8

39a

x_9C_A4U_EDn_DB6_14_FD_1D?_C5-_81_01_1B0_89V_92_02_8B-_19H_9C`+_90._86_E3l_ED_AF

_82_92_AE%_A6_94_A8_92_F4_D7_DE_A8_AF_D1'_1BII_8E_D3$E_B0_F9_87dQ_F7_1E_9E{_CF_B

9T_FC_E6_F2f_BA_F88_BB_82_D2T_02fw_17_D7_EF_A6@_02J_FF>_99Rz_B9_B8_84_0F_7F,_DE_
C_14F_94^_FDI_80_94_C64#J7_9BM_B89 _A5*_E8bN_B7.=_8A\B_FF?_CCMN&_83_D8_03o+Q_EB_E4_99_DC_E8_EC_EC_AC_CD
.h$X]$_04_EB`_A5}2_B2|28_8A+4_0C\v_80_V|_9D_90_A9_AC_D6&X_EC_1A$_90_B5O
1_B85_D4_A1_8D!+_99_D2h_92_95Y_06_BF_11_A0_0E_C6p#pr_BBj_1A_A9_0C_CC_EC_85_89_98
_B6_AB_F6_B5_E0_F5g(_15._13B;H_CA_9AFpVg_18fZ_13P(_12_A2_CDN_A0._11_01c t_FB_FA_00_FA_12_90O_FA_DF
_99B_AC__89Ra_CEYB_98_10?@_ACd_CA__CD_ABC,Y_9D_97(_F2_0E_F6_898_1F_82_BB_F3`*_AB
_86_19_9E_8AC}_DE]%_98_17_F8kV*Ya_129_8DmM_BC1_87{_DD_B35kW h_95_1D_B0m_BCd_E1_BD5GL_DB_90W"_B0_86[
_982_9F4j_CDe_FD_@z_1A_82_A7_F4_FE_CB

_D5_EE1JL[_C3_C6_A9_CCw_F6_96_F35_F0<!._8F_F1_1A_95_AD_F7a_D5_C5_DA%_C8_04_D3_BA
_B2_E0_17rK\W]_94_D7"!_15S_05_AFG_10_9B-_0C_DD_DB_A3X7_AC_EE_DF_97_C8_8B_D2_8C_E04j_B6cX

_C9_EC_83_C0_A5_19_FB_D8_A3_98u_AA_1F_CC_*_AB_82_A90_93_15_B5:_DB_EC_A8_90O_A9_9

D_BF_CFm_D2Q_CC_AB_C2_F3_14_B2_90_DFw_A0M?~;_0C_EF_9B_82_00_136{_8E_954_08_FDx_A
5;_B8_B8y_FF_FB_F9_9C_C0_86_E7_A6L

_88'_D0_92M_C8i_D4_DA_C7nD_99/_89_BA_9A_FC?W{_D7_95_86_15_B8p_03J_FAj_9D6_01_13_

BC_B0_1DQ_0Ek_0C_D6_D8_18_F4]_88_C2_B7Xu_95_DF_DE_CDf7_F3_05_B8_CB_F9_B5_DF_C4b_

EF_F7x_8A_E8_01_AD_A2_AEv__D4_B4_94R#|_94+_05_D7_F6pZY>_B6a_8E_D1K/_1Fw_AA_102_C

5_B0_E0KB'_ADj]e_A2K_B0_86_14_98_19kI_CF_F9_AA._04_D7%_FC|w_FB_CB_A0_EBI_CF_BA_B
Bw_B7A_FC&_08fJ_E6_AB_CC_C0__A8_9C_ABm_F9_A7_A1=_AC_83_C0_BE_7F_FA_DB{o)_ADT/yo*_9B_9Do_04|_FB

_C7_C3_E1qp<_8CN_E0_C2k_0ES_A9_AC_BE_CC_11_0EanO_04m_14OW_EE_19,_9B_92_A7_DC`_1E

_C2_B9_100w(_DAFiTk_BB_F8@_FD9{_B7_B2_C5_86_A5_EDyl_94_BF_E6}_E0_1A_95_E1_19_13_
BD_FAF6c8_B4_83_F7|_EB67-_C3_9FZ_1B_FC_D8_FF_FB&_F0_DAn_A0_1F_8C_B6_B4M 4_FF_07G_10_9E9n_CF_CEI_D7_95_00n1[)_84~

_E4_D2l_98_C2A_EFo_FB_9D_C9_1F_97_F3_8C_91_0F_A8_BF_82_F9_0B_93_EB_CD_FB_FD_B9_B
9A_85y_BA{_CD_B8_D2_C9_13_D2_D4Ia_AF_AD2{_11_F7_F7_EE_BC_F3_9F_DE_C9_BF_00_00_00_FF_FF_03_00=Z_AF_BD

HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Date: Wed, 05 Feb 2014 22:46:15 GMT
Server: Bomgar
Expires: Thu, 19 Nov 1981 08:52:00 GMT
Pragma: no-cache
Cache-Control: no-cache
Content-Encoding: gzip
Vary: Accept-Encoding
Set-Cookie: ns_s=2245168726f9f950b6408d734f3a215a0cf645b5; path=/; secure; HttpOnly
Transfer-Encoding: chunked
Content-Type: text/html; charset=utf-8

3ab
_1F_8B_08_00_00_00_00_00_00_03_A4U_DBn_E36_10}N_BEb_96@_81_16_A8D;_C9_02M"_19H_9C_A0]
_DB_18_8E_D3_EE>-(i,1_A1D-I_DF_FAG_FD_8D~Y_87_94_9C8_9Bd_11_B4~_A0,r_E6_CC_E5_9C
_A1_92w_17_D7_E3_D9_E7_C9%T_AEV0_B9=_BF_FA0_06_16q_FE_E7_E1_98_F3_8B_D9_05|_FAm_F6_F1

_86_F1_90_F3_CB_DF_19_B0_CA_B9_F6_84_F3_D5j_15_AF_0EcmJ>_9B_F2_B5w_1F_0E_BD_C3_F

6_7F_B8_82_8D_F6_93_00_BC_AEUc_D3_17|_87_C7_C7_C7_9D_07_F3F'J4e_CA_B0_89_1668_A

3(F_FB{I_8DN_80_F7_8E_F0_EBB.S6_D6_8D_C3_C6E_B3M_8B_0C_F2_EE-e_0E_D7_8E{_B4S_C8+

a,_BAt_E1_E6_D1/_0C_B8_87q_D2)_1C_DD,_DAV_1B_07_13Z_84Jx_B7K_C7J6_F7P_19_9C_A7_8
C_F7_90_B4_AD_92_A2_C91_CE_ADe`P_A5_CC_BA_8DB[!:_06_8E_12_E8_E3_06_03_FE_1APp_FA_DF
_B9Al_DE_88Rc!E_CA_84R_DFA_ACu&_DF_9CW_8FX_89_A6_A8P_15=_EC3r>E_B7g_D1X_D7_ADp2S
_BB_FC|_B8L_B1(_F1_E7_BC2_BA_C6t_E89_A6_9Ad_E
Bvc_DD_89_A5_E8v_19X_93_EFd_DB_06_CA_E2;_12G_C2;_937"_88V_12_05_C2_B8/_16_AD_95_BA_F9/
_DB4_94_CC_F8_DD_D7_05_9A_CDS_94_84w_82M2]l_E8Q_C8%_C8"e_DEO_C8_06_D5_FB_B8_EBmi
_0Br%_AC_ED_8C_08_FC_AF_99_EF_AA_B7
_A4_AC_16_A6_94_CD
_0C_07_ED_1A_06_FEt/_B1_ADh_B6_E7_15_CA_B2r'p4l_D7_A70WZ_D0_8B_C2_B9;_B6{_89_E8Y

_DF_99_BFL_D7_A50q_AEkN<S_00_1A_15_F6%_A3_F9_BB_EF_9C_F6_12Y_97!O_A5K_FDm_07:_F7
_83_F7_83_F8_AE-_19_08E_DES_AC_B5C_D8_8EW_B6_81_F3_EB_8F_BF_9EM_19_ACd_E1_AA_94_919_83._D9_94_1D;_F9P
.BI_DC_D7_14_FE_F9_DA_FB_AE_B4_A2_C4_99_1FP_B6_AD_D6s_13
%K_EA_88_F1X_A7@_C2_C6h_DB_85a_FC_1E_EB_BE_F2_9B_DB_C9_E4z:_03_BF_9C]_85
_84_FD_10_E39b_00$F}_ED_A1_A8q_A5_B5E_F8_AC_17_06_AE_E8rZP>_D40_9F_D1k_87O;U*_9Da_CA9_E3_A3_8E_B5_BE2_D5;_90
_15_E6_8E$_19r_BElJ%m_05?_DE_DE_FC_B4_DF_F7d_9Bu_FF_EC_1F_FB_C9_BB(_9A_18],r_07_

7F_A0_F1_AA_A6_F2_8Fb_BA_AC_A3_88_CE_9F_FF_1E_B47_D7D_D5k_DA_1B_EBv_13_1A_01_FF_

FC_07_83_C1At0_18_1E_C2y_E0_1C_C6_DA_10_BF_C2'_1C_C3_94n_04_EB_8C_CC_16_FE_1D(_9

BJf_D2a_11_C3_99R0_F5(_96_AC,_9A%m>_A6_FE_92_BC;_DA_12'_B2_EE>v&_AC_C5_D6p_89_C6
_C9_A8-_FBN_B7_A7_B0+_87_A0_F9Nm~Z_06?t2_F8_BE_FE_1F_9A _1B

`_1F_856_A7_A6DV_FE_85'_10_1F_FB_DC^_9C_93_1B_CC_17_06_A1_17_FF_05_DA{J_8B_9A_D4

4_1D_A9a_0EB_B0_FD_AD_D4_E9_93S<_AD_EC_05M_EFT_F1_86"^_19_E2_A0_E3o_AF_D0_15_1A,
_B2_CD[&_97_8F_9E%_CD=+_B4v$=_F0_F9_F0_EC_AF_BE_F0_15_1E_FD_0B_00_00_FF_FF_03_00f_1AY_B2`_08_00_00

HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Date: Wed, 05 Feb 2014 22:46:21 GMT
Server: Bomgar
Expires: Thu, 19 Nov 1981 08:52:00 GMT
Pragma: no-cache
Cache-Control: no-cache
Content-Encoding: deflate
Vary: Accept-Encoding
Set-Cookie: ns_s=00bdb0d6a74890cc2cfd8608cdd8ce5c37cf32d5; path=/; secure; HttpOnly
Transfer-Encoding: chunked
Content-Type: text/html; charset=utf-8

3a0

x_9C_A4U_DBn_E36_10}N_BEb_96@_81_16_A8D+_C9_02_8D#_19H_9C_A0]
_DB_18_8E_D3_EE>-(i,1_A1D-I_DF_FAG_FD_8D~Y_87_92_EC8_9B_A4Z?P_169sxf_CE!_15_BF_B

B_BC_19_CF>O_AE_A0t_95_82_C9_DD_C5_F5_871_B0_80_F3_DF_8F_C7_9C__CE._E1_D3/_B3_8F
_D7_10_85_11_E7W_BF2`_A5s_CD_90_F3_D5j_15_AE_8ECm
>_9B_F2_B5

O_8F"_9F_B0_FD_1F_E6.g_A3_C3_B8_05^W_AA_B6_C9_0B_B9_D1_E9_E9i_97_C1|_D0P_89_BAH_
18_D6_C1_C2_B6_C9(_F2_D1_E1A_A1_13_E0_B3_03_FC_BA_90_CB_84_8Du_ED_B0v_C1l_D3
_83_AC{K_98_C3_B5_E3_1E_ED_0C_B2R_18_8B.Y_B8y_F0_13_03_EEa_9Ct
G_B7_8B_A6_D1_C6_C1_84_06_A1b_DE_CD_D2_B2_92_F5_03_94_06_E7 _E3=$_17M_A3_A4_A83_0C3k_19_18T
_B3n_A3_D0_96_88_8E_81#_02_FD_BEm_00_7F_A8M_FA_DF
_99A_AC_DF_88Ra.E_C2_84R_FF_80X_E9T_BE_99W_8FX_8A:/Q_E5=_EC3q>_05w_E7_C1XW_8Dp2U

_FB_FA|_B8J0/_F0_C7_AC4_BA_C2$_F2_1ASM_B2q_FB{_DD_8B_A5_E8f_19X_93_ED_B1mZ_C9_C2
{2G_CC_BB_907"_88F_92_04_C2_B8/_16_AD_95_BA_FE/
[_1AJ_A6_FC_FE_EB_02_CD_E6)J_CC;_C3_C6_A9_CE7_F4_C8_E5_12d_9E0_9F'd_8D_86_EA}_9C

_F5_B14_05_99_12_D6vA_04~_A1_D7_CCw_D5G_B5Z$_AC_12_A6_90_F5_10_A2A_B3_86_81_=_88
m#_EA_EDz_89_B2(_DD_10N_A2f}_06s_A5_05_BD(_9C_BB_B36_F6
_16_BD_EA{_E7/_D5U!L_98_E9_8A_93_CE_B4_01_1D_15_F6%_A5_F3_F7_D0%_1D_C4_B2*Z_9EJ_
17_FA_DB_0Et_E9G_EF_07_E1}S0_10_8A_B2_A7Xi_87_B0=^_E9_06.n>_FE|>e_B0_92_B9+_13F_E1_0C:_B2
;_89:_FB_D0F_B4%q_S_FB_CF_D7_DEw_A5_11_05_CE_FC_01e_DBj_BD6_81P_B2_A0_8E_18_8Fu

_06dl_0C_B6]_88_C2_F7X_F5_95_DF_DEM&7_D3_19_F8_E1_FC_BA_DD_84_B0w{<Gl_01IQ_{[_D4
_B8_D4_DA"|_D6_0B_03_D7t9-_88_0F5_CC3zm_F1i_A7

_A5S_0C_0B9g|_D4_A9_D6W_A6_FA_042_A4_C2_CC_91%[_CEWu_A1_A4-_E1_FB_BB_DB_1F_0E_FB

_9ElY_F7_CF_FEq_18_BF_0B_82_89_D1_F9"s_F0_1B_1A_EFj*_FF$_A4_CB:_08h_FD_F9o_E7_BD

_B9&_A9^_F3_DEX7_9B_B6_11_F0_D7_9Fp4_18_1C_05G_83_E8_18.Z_CDa_AC_E9+<_E1_10_A6t#

Xgd_BA_F0_EF@lJ_99J_87y_08_E7J_C1_D4_A3X_8A_B2h_964_F9H_FD%{w_B2_C5N_A4_DD}_ECL;
_E6_DB_C0%_1A'3_A1_B6_EA;_DD_9C_C1_BE_1DZ_CFwn_F3_A7e_F0]g_83_7F_F1_7F_D3_B5_D0_EE_BA!k_DA_C9>:nN_DD
_AC_FC_03_87_10_9Ez_92/_1E_98_DE_FE_97h_1F_88_18_F8/_94_D1
n_F5_DC_AD_84_C1_C3_AD_D1_E9_83_93?_AD_EB_05G_EF_D5_F0_96_12^f_D4_BA_F8_DB_0Bt_85_06_F3t_F3_96s_CBG_CFHs_AF
_8D_9DD;5w_CF_FE_E2k_BF_C1_A3_BF_01_00_00_FF_FF_03_00WF_B4_0F

Operating System Detected

PCI COMPLIANCE STATUS

PASS

VULNERABILITY DETAILS

Severity:	**2**
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 2.6	TCP/IP Fingerprint	U5408:80

DNS Host Name

PCI COMPLIANCE STATUS

PASS

VULNERABILITY DETAILS

Severity:	**1**
QID:	6
Category:	Information gathering
CVE ID:	-
Vendor Reference:	-
Bugtraq ID:	-
Last Update:	12/31/1999

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

Traceroute

PCI COMPLIANCE STATUS

PASS

VULNERABILITY DETAILS

Severity: **1**
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	64.39.106.2	0.25ms	ICMP
2	68.177.224.162	0.38ms	ICMP
3	205.171.11.69	1.22ms	ICMP
4	*.*.*.*	0.00ms	Other
5	*.*.*.*	0.00ms	Other
6	67.14.41.18	0.93ms	ICMP
7	63.146.27.78	1.24ms	ICMP
8	12.122.82.254	73.50ms	ICMP
9	12.122.5.198	76.12ms	ICMP
10	12.122.1.77	75.31ms	ICMP
11	12.122.31.89	75.26ms	ICMP
12	12.122.1.209	74.63ms	ICMP
13	12.122.28.158	74.03ms	ICMP
14	12.122.5.189	72.44ms	ICMP
15	12.122.1.142	75.90ms	ICMP
16	12.123.153.33	71.53ms	ICMP
17	12.250.80.142	78.87ms	ICMP
18	12.182.217.176	79.58ms	TCP

Host Scan Time

PCI COMPLIANCE STATUS

PASS

VULNERABILITY DETAILS

Severity: **1**
QID: 45038
Category: Information gathering
CVE ID: -
Vendor Reference: -
Bugtraq ID: -
Last Update: 11/18/2004

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: 2418 seconds

Start time: Wed, Feb 05 2014, 22:21:47 GMT

End time: Wed, Feb 05 2014, 23:02:05 GMT

Degree of Randomness of TCP Initial Sequence Numbers

PCI COMPLIANCE STATUS

PASS

VULNERABILITY DETAILS

Severity:	**1** 
QID:	82045
Category:	TCP/IP
CVE ID:	-
Vendor Reference:	-
Bugtraq ID:	-
Last Update:	11/19/2004

THREAT:

TCP Initial Sequence Numbers (ISNs) obtained in the SYNACK replies from the host are analyzed to determine how random they are. The average change between subsequent ISNs and the standard deviation from the average are displayed in the RESULT section. Also included is the degree of difficulty for exploitation of the TCP ISN generation scheme used by the host.

RESULT:

Average change between subsequent TCP initial sequence numbers is 871076298 with a standard deviation of 570383530. These TCP initial sequence numbers were triggered by TCP SYN probes sent to the host at an average rate of 1/(5086 microseconds). The degree of difficulty to exploit the TCP initial sequence number generation scheme is: hard.

Open TCP Services List

PCI COMPLIANCE STATUS

PASS

VULNERABILITY DETAILS

Severity:	**1** 
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	

TLS Secure Renegotiation Extension Supported — port 443/tcp over SSL

PCI COMPLIANCE STATUS

PASS

VULNERABILITY DETAILS

Severity:	**1**
QID:	42350
Category:	General remote services
CVE ID:	-
Vendor Reference:	-
Bugtraq ID:	-
Last Update:	12/01/2011

THREAT:
Secure Socket Layer (SSL) and Transport Layer Security (TLS) renegotiation are vulnerable to an attack in which the attacker forms a TLS connection with the target server, injects content of his choice, and then splices in a new TLS connection from a client. The server treats the client's initial TLS handshake as a renegotiation and thus believes that the initial data transmitted by the attacker is from the same entity as the subsequent client data. TLS protocol was extended to cryptographically tierenegotiations to the TLS connections they are being performed over, This is referred to as TLS secure renegotiation extension. This detection determines whether the TLS secure renegotiation extension is supported by the server or not.

RESULT:
TLS Secure Renegotiation Extension Status: supported.

SSL Session Caching Information — port 443/tcp over SSL

PCI COMPLIANCE STATUS

PASS

VULNERABILITY DETAILS

Severity:	**1**
QID:	38291
Category:	General remote services
CVE ID:	-
Vendor Reference:	-

Bugtraq ID: -
Last Update: 09/16/2004

THREAT:
SSL session is a collection of security parameters that are negotiated by the SSL client and server for each SSL connection. SSL session caching is targeted to reduce the overhead of negotiations in recurring SSL connections. SSL sessions can be reused to resume an earlier connection or to establish multiple simultaneous connections. The client suggests an SSL session to be reused by identifying the session with a Session-ID during SSL handshake. If the server finds it appropriate to reuse the session, then they both proceed to secure communication with already known security parameters.

This test determines if SSL session caching is enabled on the host.

IMPACT:
SSL session caching is part of the SSL and TLS protocols and is not a security threat. The result of this test is for informational purposes only.

RESULT:
TLSv1 session caching is disabled on the target.

Cookies Collected port 80/tcp

PCI COMPLIANCE STATUS

PASS

VULNERABILITY DETAILS

Severity: **1**
QID: 150028
Category: Web Application
CVE ID: -
Vendor Reference: -
Bugtraq ID: -
Last Update: 01/16/2009

THREAT:
The cookies listed in the Results section were received from the web application during the crawl phase.

IMPACT:
Cookies may contain sensitive information about the user. Cookies sent via HTTP may be sniffed.

SOLUTION:
Review cookie values to ensure that sensitive information such as passwords are not present within them.

RESULT:
Total cookies: 1
ns_s=9127e53a226f969a6a179ef47e3f8bb009aa1f52; path=/; domain=12.182.217.176; httponly

Links Crawled port 80/tcp

PCI COMPLIANCE STATUS

PASS

VULNERABILITY DETAILS

Severity:	1
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): 42.00
Number of links: 2
(This number excludes form requests and links re-requested during authentication.)

http://12.182.217.176/
https://12.182.217.176/

External Links Discovered

port 80/tcp

PCI COMPLIANCE STATUS

PASS

VULNERABILITY DETAILS

Severity:	1
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: 3
http://www.bomgar.com/
http://www.bomgar.com/products/features/chat-support
http://www.bomgar.com/resources/what-is-bomgar-remote-support

Web Server Version

port 80/tcp

PCI COMPLIANCE STATUS

PASS

VULNERABILITY DETAILS

Severity: 1
QID: 86000
Category: Web server
CVE ID: -
Vendor Reference: -
Bugtraq ID: -
Last Update: 01/01/1999

RESULT:

Server Version	Server Banner
_	Bomgar

List of Web Directories

port 80/tcp

PCI COMPLIANCE STATUS

PASS

VULNERABILITY DETAILS

Severity: 1
QID: 86672
Category: Web server
CVE ID: -
Vendor Reference: -
Bugtraq ID: -
Last Update: 09/10/2004

THREAT:
Based largely on the HTTP reply code, the following directories are most likely present on the host.

RESULT:

Directory	Source
/login/	brute force
/portal/	brute force

Default Web Page

port 80/tcp

PCI COMPLIANCE STATUS

PASS

VULNERABILITY DETAILS

Severity: 1
QID: 12230
Category: CGI
CVE ID: -
Vendor Reference: -
Bugtraq ID: -
Last Update: 06/19/2006

THREAT:
The Result section displays the default Web page for the Web server.

RESULT:

Date: Wed, 05 Feb 2014 22:23:17 GMT
Server: Bomgar
Expires: Thu, 19 Nov 1981 08:52:00 GMT
Cache-Control: no-store, no-cache, must-revalidate, post-check=0, pre-check=0
Pragma: no-cache
Connection: close
Set-Cookie: ns_s=3377952c895d1662b26da3ccc022c6042f7e6bb4; path=/; HttpOnly
Location: https://_default_/
Content-Length: 0
Content-Type: text/html; charset=utf-8

Default Web Page — port 443/tcp over SSL

PCI COMPLIANCE STATUS

PASS

VULNERABILITY DETAILS

Severity:	**1**
QID:	12230
Category:	CGI
CVE ID:	-
Vendor Reference:	-
Bugtraq ID:	-
Last Update:	06/19/2006

THREAT:
The Result section displays the default Web page for the Web server.

RESULT:

Date: Wed, 05 Feb 2014 22:25:18 GMT
Server: Bomgar
Expires: Thu, 19 Nov 1981 08:52:00 GMT
Pragma: no-cache
Cache-Control: no-cache
Set-Cookie: ns_s=c13645a0eb1677fa31ed1173c26e10cf8662afe7; path=/; secure; HttpOnly
Connection: close
Transfer-Encoding: chunked
Content-Type: text/html; charset=utf-8

844
<!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.1//EN" "http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml11/DTD/xhtml11.dtd">
<html xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml" xml:lang="en-us">
<head>
 <meta http-equiv="Content-Type" content="text/html; charset=utf-8" />
 <title>Support Portal</title>
 <link href="/content/appliance.css" rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" />
 <link href="/content/style.css" rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" />
 <link href="/content/screen.css" rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" media="all" />
 <link href="/content/mobile.css" rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" media="handheld" />
 <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge,chrome=1">
<script type="text/javascript" src="/content/por

Web Server Supports HTTP Request Pipelining — port 443/tcp over SSL

PCI COMPLIANCE STATUS

PASS

VULNERABILITY DETAILS

Severity:	**1**
QID:	86565
Category:	Web server
CVE ID:	-
Vendor Reference:	-
Bugtraq ID:	-
Last Update:	02/22/2005

THREAT:
Version 1.1 of the HTTP protocol supports URL-Request Pipelining. This means that instead of using the "Keep-Alive" method to keep the TCP connection alive over multiple requests, the protocol allows multiple HTTP URL requests to be made in the same TCP packet. Any Web server which is HTTP 1.1 compliant should then process all the URLs requested in the single TCP packet and respond as usual.

The target Web server was found to support this functionality of the HTTP 1.1 protocol.

IMPACT:
Support for URL-Request Pipelining has interesting consequences. For example, as explained in this paper by Daniel Roelker, it can be used for evading detection by Intrusion Detection Systems. Also, it can be used in HTTP Response-Spliting style attacks.

RESULT:

```
GET / HTTP/1.1
Host:12.182.217.176:443

GET /Q_Evasive/ HTTP/1.1
Host:12.182.217.176:443



HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Date: Wed, 05 Feb 2014 22:40:34 GMT
Server: Bomgar
Expires: Thu, 19 Nov 1981 08:52:00 GMT
Pragma: no-cache
Cache-Control: no-cache
Set-Cookie: ns_s=d371847c38ff670f8381d8e5ba2cb125bb91719e; path=/; secure; HttpOnly
Transfer-Encoding: chunked
Content-Type: text/html; charset=utf-8

865
<!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.1//EN" "http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml11/DTD/xhtml11.dtd">
<html xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml" xml:lang="en-us">
<head>
 <meta http-equiv="Content-Type" content="text/html; charset=utf-8" />
 <title>Support Portal</title>
 <link href="/content/appliance.css" rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" />
 <link href="/content/style.css" rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" />
 <link href="/content/screen.css" rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" media="all" />
 <link href="/content/mobile.css" rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" media="handheld" />
 <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge,chrome=1">
<script type="text/javascript" src="/content/portal.js"></script>
<script type="text/javascript" src="/api/start_session.js"></script>
<script type="text/javascript" src="/content/lib/jquery.js"></script></head>
<body>
<div id="container">

<div id="header" class="contentBox">
 <div style="margin: 10px 0">
  <span style="height: 41px; float: left;">

    <img id="logo" src="/content/bomgar250.jpg" alt="Remote Support by BOMGAR" width="250" height="41" />
    (http://www.bomgar.com/)
  </span>
  <div class="pageTitle" style="text-align: right; line-height: 1.5em;">
   SUPPORT PORTAL
  </div>
  <div style="text-align:right"><img alt="Choose Your Language" title="Choose Your Language" src="/content/globe.gif"/><span
class="language_selection">
  English (US)
</span></div>
 </div>
```

<!--Product Version: 14.1.1-->

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l Rights Reserved.

<table>
 <tr>
 <td style="vertical-align: top; text-align: left; width: 100%;">

   Secure Remote Access Software
   (http://www.bomgar.com/products/security)
 </td>
 <td style="text-align: right; width: 100%">

   (http://www.bomgar.com/)
 </td>
 </tr>
</table>

</body>
</html>
0

HTTP/1.1 404 Not Found
Date: Wed, 05 Feb 2014 22:40:39 GMT
Server: Bomgar
Content-Length: 18
Content-Type: text/html; charset=iso-8859-1

Document Not Found

GET / HTTP/1.1
Host:12.182.217.176:443

GET /Q_Evasive/ HTTP/1.1
Host:12.182.217.176:443

HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Date: Wed, 05 Feb 2014 22:41:57 GMT
Server: Bomgar
Expires: Thu, 19 Nov 1981 08:52:00 GMT
Pragma: no-cache
Cache-Control: no-cache
Set-Cookie: ns_s=c4a2ad701fbbe5adbb0db6bca4cc17622ddf6cfa; path=/; secure; HttpOnly
Transfer-Encoding: chunked
Content-Type: text/html; charset=utf-8

865
<!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.1//EN" "http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml11/DTD/xhtml11.dtd">

```
<html xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml" xml:lang="en-us">
<head>
 <meta http-equiv="Content-Type" content="text/html; charset=utf-8" />
 <title>Support Portal</title>
 <link href="/content/appliance.css" rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" />
 <link href="/content/style.css" rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" />
 <link href="/content/screen.css" rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" media="all" />
 <link href="/content/mobile.css" rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" media="handheld" />
 <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge,chrome=1">
<script type="text/javascript" src="/content/portal.js"></script>
<script type="text/javascript" src="/api/start_session.js"></script>
<script type="text/javascript" src="/content/lib/jquery.js"></script></head>
<body>
<div id="container">

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 <div style="margin: 10px 0">
  <span style="height: 41px; float: left;">

    <img id="logo" src=
"/content/bomgar250.jpg" alt="Remote Support by BOMGAR" width="250" height="41" />
    (http://www.bomgar.com/)
  </span>
  <div class="pageTitle" style="text-align: right; line-height: 1.5em;">
   SUPPORT PORTAL
  </div>
  <div style="text-align:right"><img alt="Choose Your Language" title="Choose Your Language" src="/content/globe.gif"/><span
class="language_selection">
  English (US)
</span></div>
 </div>
</div>

<!--Product Version: 14.1.1-->
```

```
<div id="footer" class="contentBox">
 Copyright _C2_A9 2002-2013 Bomgar Corporation. Redistribution Prohibited. All Rights Reserved.
</div>

<div style="margin: 1em;">
<table>
 <tr>
 <td style="vertical-align: top; text-align: left; width: 100%;">

   Secure Remote Access Software
   (http://www.bomgar.com/products/security)
 </td>
 <td style="text-align: right; width: 100%">

   <img src="/content/poweredby.jpg" alt="Remote Support by BOMGAR"/>
   (http://www.bomgar.com/)
 </td>
 </tr>
</table>
</div>

</div>

</body>
</html>
```

0

HTTP/1.1 404 Not Found
Date: Wed, 05 Feb 2014 22:41:59 GMT
Server: Bomgar
Content-Length: 18
Content-Type: text/html; charset=iso-8859-1

Document Not Found

SSL Certificate - Information

port 443/tcp over SSL

PCI COMPLIANCE STATUS

PASS

VULNERABILITY DETAILS

Severity: **1**
QID: 86002
Category: Web server
CVE ID: -
Vendor Reference: -
Bugtraq ID: -
Last Update: 01/23/2003

RESULT:

NAME	VALUE
(0)CERTIFICATE 0	
(0)Version	3 (0x2)
(0)Serial Number	07:fe:67:24:be:4d:b4:46:5f:f7:d2:ed:d8:99:58:a4
(0)Signature Algorithm	sha1WithRSAEncryption
(0)ISSUER NAME	
countryName	US
organizationName	DigiCert Inc
organizationalUnitName	www.digicert.com
commonName	DigiCert High Assurance CA-3
(0)SUBJECT NAME	
countryName	US
stateOrProvinceName	Mississippi
localityName	Ridgeland
organizationName	Bomgar Corporation
organizationalUnitName	Remote Support
commonName	*.bomgar.com
(0)Valid From	Jan 2 00:00:00 2013 GMT
(0)Valid Till	Apr 12 12:00:00 2016 GMT
(0)Public Key Algorithm	rsaEncryption
(0)RSA Public Key	(2048 bit)
(0)	Public-Key: (2048 bit)
(0)	Modulus:
(0)	00:d9:19:e9:38:58:41:79:12:2d:74:6e:ac:fe:35:
(0)	e7:81:b7:ae:ac:24:34:99:66:b8:4e:47:a3:ab:85:
(0)	04:45:56:26:5e:0c:fb:2a:57:e9:9a:20:7f:8c:9e:
(0)	a5:f9:a7:39:fc:00:2c:27:8e:0e:7d:10:d8:f1:cf:
(0)	59:0e:71:59:f8:d4:bc:45:18:f3:b3:5e:95:a6:88:
(0)	31:0c:d7:40:de:64:48:af:b4:99:f9:6e:51:12:a3:
(0)	3c:ff:f6:27:03:05:5e:3e:6b:43:aa:e1:9f:02:79:

(0)	41:ce:80:08:8c:14:16:0b:21:e4:80:56:b6:ca:55:
(0)	d6:6d:1a:c9:fb:c4:40:f1:3a:91:4d:ec:34:60:a7:
(0)	1b:05:fc:cc:7f:f6:f8:38:73:14:99:33:4e:da:47:
(0)	d0:53:15:af:4b:81:73:ce:57:83:20:15:c6:8d:98:
(0)	9a:c2:1e:94:09:4e:9e:cf:9a:ee:7e:be:d9:5d:f0:
(0)	da:1b:43:bf:a5:5d:da:4c:23:f5:5d:fa:2d:27:c7:
(0)	b2:58:84:ed:fa:54:ab:b8:00:86:af:ba:e0:81:0a:
(0)	7f:f0:9c:a8:1d:61:4f:3e:9b:28:50:ba:a1:ea:57:
(0)	b0:61:d7:63:5c:ee:39:1e:18:0f:10:73:ac:87:a4:
(0)	2d:6f:5b:e7:2c:a9:d7:ee:71:f4:bf:cf:fa:c8:2f:
(0)	b6:d9
(0)	Exponent: 65537 (0x10001)
(0)X509v3 EXTENSIONS	
(0)X509v3 Authority Key Identifier	keyid:50:EA:73:89:DB:29:FB:10:8F:9E:E5:01:20:D4:DE:79:99:48:83:F7
(0)X509v3 Subject Key Identifier	4F:B8:DD:80:FE:82:B6:DE:BF:86:E1:15:1C:D0:8F:6F:87:3E:AA:D4
(0)X509v3 Subject Alternative Name	DNS:*.bomgar.com, DNS:bomgar.com
(0)X509v3 Key Usage	critical
(0)	Digital Signature, Key Encipherment
(0)X509v3 Extended Key Usage	TLS Web Server Authentication, TLS Web Client Authentication
(0)X509v3 CRL Distribution Points	
(0)	Full Name:
(0)	URI:http://crl3.digicert.com/ca3-g17.crl
(0)	
(0)	URI:http://crl4.digicert.com/ca3-g17.crl
(0)X509v3 Certificate Policies	Policy: 2.16.840.1.114412.1.1
(0)	CPS: http://www.digicert.com/ssl-cps-repository.htm
(0)	User Notice:
(0)	Explicit Text:_
(0)Authority Information Access	OCSP - URI:http://ocsp.digicert.com
(0)	CA Issuers - URI:http://cacerts.digicert.com/DigiCertHighAssuranceCA-3.crt
(0)X509v3 Basic Constraints	critical
(0)	CA:FALSE
(0)Signature	(256 octets)
(0)	80:08:90:25:9b:f9:76:2b:b9:e8:d6:81:c3:c9:1d:a8
(0)	1a:bc:29:d4:61:85:3e:bd:82:23:22:ed:1d:87:de:9d
(0)	be:2d:91:97:99:00:4f:e2:4f:77:a9:d8:ce:d7:1c:f5
(0)	70:47:cc:74:52:2b:ef:ba:71:53:15:88:0c:8c:78:8e
(0)	e6:89:8f:85:c8:1e:cc:ff:7a:eb:21:d9:df:00:4c:11
(0)	ba:a4:e5:8a:75:84:57:f9:ae:c4:22:85:c2:b1:a4:87
(0)	10:11:d7:71:35:bf:4a:d4:50:22:b3:90:fd:15:7d:2f
(0)	c0:bb:c5:99:ec:a5:ec:fe:35:c1:b7:fc:c1:2a:b4:41
(0)	33:52:61:be:c7:bc:5b:21:72:eb:ab:8e:44:90:87:8f
(0)	a8:b7:1d:1c:ed:d0:21:c7:ed:4a:9e:36:7f:01:ff:08
(0)	6d:25:ec:24:97:7f:a2:84:0c:46:04:32:7d:2e:45:3d
(0)	9e:1c:35:af:25:7e:11:85:2a:1a:7c:6e:2e:7f:45:87
(0)	97:c9:10:3c:64:03:bc:b0:39:7b:c8:d4:1f:a3:7b:f5
(0)	aa:39:58:2a:2f:c6:e6:94:f3:3f:95:d5:ea:2e:29:e0
(0)	61:13:37:ba:9e:d0:c2:1a:c2:19:cb:66:c7:7e:06:b7
(0)	52:87:f9:2e:6b:ec:24:35:7e:44:29:74:f1:fe:c1:e7
(1)CERTIFICATE 1	
(1)Version	3 (0x2)
(1)Serial Number	0a:5f:11:4d:03:5b:17:91:17:d2:ef:d4:03:8c:3f:3b
(1)Signature Algorithm	sha1WithRSAEncryption
(1)ISSUER NAME	
countryName	US

organizationName	DigiCert Inc
organizationalUnitName	www.digicert.com
commonName	DigiCert High Assurance EV Root CA
(1)SUBJECT NAME	
countryName	US
organizationName	DigiCert Inc
organizationalUnitName	www.digicert.com
commonName	DigiCert High Assurance CA-3
(1)Valid From	Apr 2 12:00:00 2008 GMT
(1)Valid Till	Apr 3 00:00:00 2022 GMT
(1)Public Key Algorithm	rsaEncryption
(1)RSA Public Key	(2048 bit)
(1)	Public-Key: (2048 bit)
(1)	Modulus:
(1)	00:bf:61:0a:29:10:1f:5e:fe:34:37:51:08:f8:1e:
(1)	fb:22:ed:61:be:0b:0d:70:4c:50:63:26:75:15:b9:
(1)	41:88:97:b6:f0:a0:15:bb:08:60:e0:42:e8:05:29:
(1)	10:87:36:8a:28:65:a8:ef:31:07:74:6d:36:97:2f:
(1)	28:46:66:04:c7:2a:79:26:7a:99:d5:8e:c3:6d:4f:
(1)	a0:5e:ad:bc:3d:91:c2:59:7b:5e:36:6c:c0:53:cf:
(1)	00:08:32:3e:10:64:58:10:13:69:c7:0c:ee:9c:42:
(1)	51:00:f9:05:44:ee:24:ce:7a:1f:ed:8c:11:bd:12:
(1)	a8:f3:15:f4:1c:7a:31:69:01:1b:a7:e6:5d:c0:9a:
(1)	6c:7e:09:9e:e7:52:44:4a:10:3a:23:e4:9b:b6:03:
(1)	af:a8:9c:b4:5b:9f:d4:4b:ad:92:8c:ce:b5:11:2a:
(1)	aa:37:18:8d:b4:c2:b8:d8:5c:06:8c:f8:ff:23:bd:
(1)	35:5e:d4:7c:3e:7e:83:0e:91:96:05:98:c3:b2:1f:
(1)	e3:c8:65:eb:a9:7b:5d:a0:2c:cc:fc:3c:d9:6d:ed:
(1)	cc:fa:4b:43:8c:c9:d4:b8:a5:61:1c:b2:40:b6:28:
(1)	12:df:b9:f8:5f:fe:d3:b2:c9:ef:3d:b4:1e:4b:7c:
(1)	1c:4c:99:36:9e:3d:eb:ec:a7:68:5e:1d:df:67:6e:
(1)	5e:fb
(1)	Exponent: 65537 (0x10001)
(1)X509v3 EXTENSIONS	
(1)X509v3 Key Usage	critical
(1)	Digital Signature, Certificate Sign, CRL Sign
(1)X509v3 Certificate Policies	Policy: 2.16.840.1.114412.1.3.0.2
(1)	CPS: http://www.digicert.com/ssl-cps-repository.htm
(1)	User Notice:
(1)	Explicit Text:_
(1)X509v3 Basic Constraints	critical
(1)	CA:TRUE, pathlen:0
(1)Authority Information Access	OCSP - URI:http://ocsp.digicert.com
(1)X509v3 CRL Distribution Points	
(1)	Full Name:
(1)	URI:http://crl3.digicert.com/DigiCertHighAssuranceEVRootCA.crl
(1)	
(1)	URI:http://crl4.digicert.com/DigiCertHighAssuranceEVRootCA.crl
(1)X509v3 Authority Key Identifier	keyid:B1:3E:C3:69:03:F8:BF:47:01:D4:98:26:1A:08:02:EF:63:64:2B:C3
(1)X509v3 Subject Key Identifier	50:EA:73:89:DB:29:FB:10:8F:9E:E5:01:20:D4:DE:79:99:48:83:F7
(1)Signature	(256 octets)
(1)	1e:e2:a5:48:9e:6c:db:53:38:0f:ef:a6:1a:2a:ac:e2
(1)	03:43:ed:9a:bc:3e:8e:75:1b:f0:fd:2e:22:59:ac:13
(1)	c0:61:e2:e7:fa:e9:99:cd:87:09:75:54:28:bf:46:60
(1)	dc:be:51:2c:92:f3:1b:91:7c:31:08:70:e2:37:b9:c1

(1)	5b:a8:bd:a3:0b:00:fb:1a:15:fd:03:ad:58:6a:c5:c7
(1)	24:99:48:47:46:31:1e:92:ef:b4:5f:4e:34:c7:90:bf
(1)	31:c1:f8:b1:84:86:d0:9c:01:aa:df:8a:56:06:ce:3a
(1)	e9:0e:ae:97:74:5d:d7:71:9a:42:74:5f:de:8d:43:7c
(1)	de:e9:55:ed:69:00:cb:05:e0:7a:61:61:33:d1:19:4d
(1)	f9:08:ee:a0:39:c5:25:35:b7:2b:c4:0f:b2:dd:f1:a5
(1)	b7:0e:24:c4:26:28:8d:79:77:f5:2f:f0:57:ba:7c:07
(1)	d4:e1:fc:cd:5a:30:57:7e:86:10:47:dd:31:1f:d7:fc
(1)	a2:c2:bf:30:7c:5d:24:aa:e8:f9:ae:5f:6a:74:c2:ce
(1)	6b:b3:46:d8:21:be:29:d4:8e:5e:15:d6:42:4a:e7:32
(1)	6f:a4:b1:6b:51:83:58:be:3f:6d:c7:fb:da:03:21:cb
(1)	6a:16:19:4e:0a:f0:ad:84:ca:5d:94:b3:5a:76:f7:61
(2)CERTIFICATE 2	
(2)Version	3 (0x2)
(2)Serial Number	02:ac:5c:26:6a:0b:40:9b:8f:0b:79:f2:ae:46:25:77
(2)Signature Algorithm	sha1WithRSAEncryption
(2)ISSUER NAME	
countryName	US
organizationName	DigiCert Inc
organizationalUnitName	www.digicert.com
commonName	DigiCert High Assurance EV Root CA
(2)SUBJECT NAME	
countryName	US
organizationName	DigiCert Inc
organizationalUnitName	www.digicert.com
commonName	DigiCert High Assurance EV Root CA
(2)Valid From	Nov 10 00:00:00 2006 GMT
(2)Valid Till	Nov 10 00:00:00 2031 GMT
(2)Public Key Algorithm	rsaEncryption
(2)RSA Public Key	(2048 bit)
(2)	Public-Key: (2048 bit)
(2)	Modulus:
(2)	00:c6:cc:e5:73:e6:fb:d4:bb:e5:2d:2d:32:a6:df:
(2)	e5:81:3f:c9:cd:25:49:b6:71:2a:c3:d5:94:34:67:
(2)	a2:0a:1c:b0:5f:69:a6:40:b1:c4:b7:b2:8f:d0:98:
(2)	a4:a9:41:59:3a:d3:dc:94:d6:3c:db:74:38:a4:4a:
(2)	cc:4d:25:82:f7:4a:a5:53:12:38:ee:f3:49:6d:71:
(2)	91:7e:63:b6:ab:a6:5f:c3:a4:84:f8:4f:62:51:be:
(2)	f8:c5:ec:db:38:92:e3:06:e5:08:91:0c:c4:28:41:
(2)	55:fb:cb:5a:89:15:7e:71:e8:35:bf:4d:72:09:3d:
(2)	be:3a:38:50:5b:77:31:1b:8d:b3:c7:24:45:9a:a7:
(2)	ac:6d:00:14:5a:04:b7:ba:13:eb:51:0a:98:41:41:
(2)	22:4e:65:61:87:81:41:50:a6:79:5c:89:de:19:4a:
(2)	57:d5:2e:e6:5d:1c:53:2c:7e:98:cd:1a:06:16:a4:
(2)	68:73:d0:34:04:13:5c:a1:71:d3:5a:7c:55:db:5e:
(2)	64:e1:37:87:30:56:04:e5:11:b4:29:80:12:f1:79:
(2)	39:88:a2:02:11:7c:27:66:b7:88:b7:78:f2:ca:0a:
(2)	a8:38:ab:0a:64:c2:bf:66:5d:95:84:c1:a1:25:1e:
(2)	87:5d:1a:50:0b:20:12:cc:41:bb:6e:0b:51:38:b8:
(2)	4b:cb
(2)	Exponent: 65537 (0x10001)
(2)X509v3 EXTENSIONS	
(2)X509v3 Key Usage	critical
(2)	Digital Signature, Certificate Sign, CRL Sign
(2)X509v3 Basic Constraints	critical

(2)	CA:TRUE
(2)X509v3 Subject Key Identifier	B1:3E:C3:69:03:F8:BF:47:01:D4:98:26:1A:08:02:EF:63:64:2B:C3
(2)X509v3 Authority Key Identifier	keyid:B1:3E:C3:69:03:F8:BF:47:01:D4:98:26:1A:08:02:EF:63:64:2B:C3
(2)Signature	(256 octets)
(2)	1c:1a:06:97:dc:d7:9c:9f:3c:88:66:06:08:57:21:db
(2)	21:47:f8:2a:67:aa:bf:18:32:76:40:10:57:c1:8a:f3
(2)	7a:d9:11:65:8e:35:fa:9e:fc:45:b5:9e:d9:4c:31:4b
(2)	b8:91:e8:43:2c:8e:b3:78:ce:db:e3:53:79:71:d6:e5
(2)	21:94:01:da:55:87:9a:24:64:f6:8a:66:cc:de:9c:37
(2)	cd:a8:34:b1:69:9b:23:c8:9e:78:22:2b:70:43:e3:55
(2)	47:31:61:19:ef:58:c5:85:2f:4e:30:f6:a0:31:16:23
(2)	c8:e7:e2:65:16:33:cb:bf:1a:1b:a0:3d:f8:ca:5e:8b
(2)	31:8b:60:08:89:2d:0c:06:5c:52:b7:c4:f9:0a:98:d1
(2)	15:5f:9f:12:be:7c:36:63:38:bd:44:a4:7f:e4:26:2b
(2)	0a:c4:97:69:0d:e9:8c:e2:c0:10:57:b8:c8:76:12:91
(2)	55:f2:48:69:d8:bc:2a:02:5b:0f:44:d4:20:31:db:f4
(2)	ba:70:26:5d:90:60:9e:bc:4b:17:09:2f:b4:cb:1e:43
(2)	68:c9:07:27:c1:d2:5c:f7:ea:21:b9:68:12:9c:3c:9c
(2)	bf:9e:fc:80:5c:9b:63:cd:ec:47:aa:25:27:67:a0:37
(2)	f3:00:82:7d:54:d7:a9:f8:e9:2e:13:a3:77:e8:1f:4a

List of Web Directories

security2.bomgar.com:443/tcp

PCI COMPLIANCE STATUS

PASS

VULNERABILITY DETAILS

Severity:	**1**
QID:	86672
Category:	Web server
CVE ID:	-
Vendor Reference:	-
Bugtraq ID:	-
Last Update:	09/10/2004

THREAT:
Based largely on the HTTP reply code, the following directories are most likely present on the host.

RESULT:

Directory	Source
/login/	brute force
/portal/	brute force
/content/	web page

SSL Web Server Version

security2.bomgar.com:443/tcp

PCI COMPLIANCE STATUS

PASS

VULNERABILITY DETAILS

Severity:	**1**
QID:	86001
Category:	Web server
CVE ID:	-
Vendor Reference:	-
Bugtraq ID:	-
Last Update:	12/31/1999

RESULT:

Server Version	Server Banner
_	Bomgar

Scan Diagnostics

security2.bomgar.com:443/tcp

PCI COMPLIANCE STATUS

PASS

VULNERABILITY DETAILS

Severity:	**1**
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 (115 tests, 2 inputs)
Path manipulation: 115 vulnsigs tests, completed 201 requests, 5 seconds. All tests completed.
WSEnumeration estimated time: no tests enabled
HTTP call manipulation estimated time: no tests enabled
Batch #4 File Inclusion analysis: estimated time < 1 minute (1 tests, 1 inputs)
Batch #4 File Inclusion analysis: 1 vulnsigs tests, completed 0 requests, 0 seconds. All tests completed.
Cookie manipulation: estimated time < 1 minute (33 tests, 1 inputs)
Cookie manipulation: 33 vulnsigs tests, completed 9 requests, 18 seconds. XSS optimization removed 24 links. Completed 9 requests of 33 estimated requests (27%). All tests completed.
Header manipulation: estimated time < 1 minute (33 tests, 1 inputs)
Header manipulation: 33 vulnsigs tests, completed 17 requests, 43 seconds. XSS optimization removed 24 links. Completed 17 requests of 66 estimated requests (26%). All tests completed.
Total requests made: 256
Average server response time: 1.62 seconds
Most recent links:
200 https://security2.bomgar.com/
200 https://security2.bomgar.com/

200 https://security2.bomgar.com/
200 https://security2.bomgar.com/
200 https://security2.bomgar.com/
200 https://security2.bomgar.com/
200 https://security2.bomgar.com/
200 https://security2.bomgar.com/
200 https://security2.bomgar.com/
200 https://security2.bomgar.com/
Scan launched using PCI WAS combined mode.
HTML form authentication unavailable, no WEBAPP entry found

Cookies Collected

security2.bomgar.com:443/tcp

PCI COMPLIANCE STATUS

PASS

VULNERABILITY DETAILS

Severity:	**1**
QID:	150028
Category:	Web Application
CVE ID:	-
Vendor Reference:	-
Bugtraq ID:	-
Last Update:	01/16/2009

THREAT:
The cookies listed in the Results section were received from the web application during the crawl phase.

IMPACT:
Cookies may contain sensitive information about the user. Cookies sent via HTTP may be sniffed.

SOLUTION:
Review cookie values to ensure that sensitive information such as passwords are not present within them.

RESULT:

Total cookies: 1
ns_s=2c5a8fce616837cdf74fc72adbae28f8a628439b; path=/; domain=security2.bomgar.com; secure; httponly

Links Crawled

security2.bomgar.com:443/tcp

PCI COMPLIANCE STATUS

PASS

VULNERABILITY DETAILS

Severity:	**1**
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): 53.00
Number of links: 1
(This number excludes form requests and links re-requested during authentication.)

https://security2.bomgar.com/

External Links Discovered

security2.bomgar.com:443/tcp

PCI COMPLIANCE STATUS

PASS

VULNERABILITY DETAILS

Severity:	**1**
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/

SSL Web Server Version

port 443/tcp

PCI COMPLIANCE STATUS

PASS

VULNERABILITY DETAILS

Severity:	**1**
QID:	86001
Category:	Web server
CVE ID:	-
Vendor Reference:	-
Bugtraq ID:	-
Last Update:	12/31/1999

RESULT:

Server Version	Server Banner
_	Bomgar

List of Web Directories

port 443/tcp

PCI COMPLIANCE STATUS

PASS

VULNERABILITY DETAILS

Severity:	**1**
QID:	86672
Category:	Web server
CVE ID:	-
Vendor Reference:	-
Bugtraq ID:	-
Last Update:	09/10/2004

THREAT:
Based largely on the HTTP reply code, the following directories are most likely present on the host.

RESULT:

Directory	Source
/login/	brute force
/portal/	brute force
/content/	web page

Scan Diagnostics

port 443/tcp

PCI COMPLIANCE STATUS

PASS

VULNERABILITY DETAILS

Severity:	**1**
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 (115 tests, 2 inputs)
Path manipulation: 115 vulnsigs tests, completed 201 requests, 3 seconds. All tests completed.
WSEnumeration estimated time: no tests enabled
HTTP call manipulation estimated time: no tests enabled
Batch #4 File Inclusion analysis: estimated time < 1 minute (1 tests, 1 inputs)
Batch #4 File Inclusion analysis: 1 vulnsigs tests, completed 0 requests, 0 seconds. All tests completed.
Cookie manipulation: estimated time < 1 minute (33 tests, 1 inputs)
Cookie manipulation: 33 vulnsigs tests, completed 9 requests, 14 seconds. XSS optimization removed 24 links. Completed 9 requests of 33 estimated requests (27%). All tests completed.
Header manipulation: estimated time < 1 minute (33 tests, 1 inputs)

Header manipulation: 33 vulnsigs tests, completed 17 requests, 26 seconds. XSS optimization removed 24 links. Completed 17 requests of 66 estimated requests (26%). All tests completed.
Total requests made: 256
Average server response time: 1.15 seconds
Most recent links:
200 https://security2.bomgar.com/
200 https://security2.bomgar.com/
200 https://security2.bomgar.com/
200 https://security2.bomgar.com/
200 https://security2.bomgar.com/
200 https://security2.bomgar.com/
200 https://security2.bomgar.com/
200 https://security2.bomgar.com/
200 https://security2.bomgar.com/
200 https://security2.bomgar.com/
Scan launched using PCI WAS combined mode.
HTML form authentication unavailable, no WEBAPP entry found

Cookies Collected

port 443/tcp

PCI COMPLIANCE STATUS

PASS

VULNERABILITY DETAILS

Severity:	**1**
QID:	150028
Category:	Web Application
CVE ID:	-
Vendor Reference:	-
Bugtraq ID:	-
Last Update:	01/16/2009

THREAT:
The cookies listed in the Results section were received from the web application during the crawl phase.

IMPACT:
Cookies may contain sensitive information about the user. Cookies sent via HTTP may be sniffed.

SOLUTION:
Review cookie values to ensure that sensitive information such as passwords are not present within them.

RESULT:
Total cookies: 1
ns_s=e268d5e087c924089637d594c40b9425e5fa9a85; path=/; domain=security2.bomgar.com; secure; httponly

Links Crawled

port 443/tcp

PCI COMPLIANCE STATUS

PASS

VULNERABILITY DETAILS

Severity:	**1**
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): 52.00
Number of links: 1
(This number excludes form requests and links re-requested during authentication.)

https://security2.bomgar.com/

External Links Discovered

port 443/tcp

PCI COMPLIANCE STATUS

PASS

VULNERABILITY DETAILS

Severity: **1**
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: 2
http://www.bomgar.com/
http://www.bomgar.com/products

Scan Diagnostics

port 80/tcp

PCI COMPLIANCE STATUS

PASS

VULNERABILITY DETAILS

Severity: **1**
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 (115 tests, 3 inputs)
Path manipulation: 115 vulnsigs tests, completed 301 requests, 8 seconds. All tests completed.
WSEnumeration estimated time: no tests enabled
HTTP call manipulation estimated time: no tests enabled
Batch #4 File Inclusion analysis: estimated time < 1 minute (1 tests, 2 inputs)
Batch #4 File Inclusion analysis: 1 vulnsigs tests, completed 0 requests, 0 seconds. All tests completed.
Cookie manipulation: estimated time < 1 minute (33 tests, 1 inputs)
Cookie manipulation: 33 vulnsigs tests, completed 18 requests, 33 seconds. XSS optimization removed 48 links. Completed 18 requests of 66 estimated requests (27%). All tests completed.
Header manipulation: estimated time < 1 minute (33 tests, 2 inputs)
Header manipulation: 33 vulnsigs tests, completed 34 requests, 133 seconds. XSS optimization removed 48 links. Completed 34 requests of 132 estimated requests (26%). All tests completed.
Total requests made: 413
Average server response time: 2.60 seconds
Most recent links:
200 https://12.182.217.176/
302 http://12.182.217.176/
200 https://12.182.217.176/
200 https://12.182.217.176/
200 https://12.182.217.176/
302 http://12.182.217.176/
200 https://12.182.217.176/
200 https://12.182.217.176/
200 https://12.182.217.176/
200 https://12.182.217.176/
Scan launched using PCI WAS combined mode.
HTML form authentication unavailable, no WEBAPP entry found

SSL Server Information Retrieval — port 443/tcp over SSL

PCI COMPLIANCE STATUS

PASS

VULNERABILITY DETAILS

Severity:	**1**
QID:	38116
Category:	General remote services
CVE ID:	-
Vendor Reference:	-
Bugtraq ID:	-
Last Update:	07/28/2005

THREAT:

The following is a list of supported SSL ciphers.
Note: If a cipher is included in this list it means that it was
possible to establish a SSL connection using that cipher. There are some

web servers setups that allow connections to be established using a LOW
grade cipher, only to provide a web page stating that the URL is
accessible only through a non-LOW grade cipher. In this case even though

LOW grade cipher will be listed here QID 38140 will not be reported.

RESULT:

SSLv2_PROTOCOL_IS_DISABLED _ _ _ _ _
SSLv3_PROTOCOL_IS_ENABLED _ _ _ _ _
SSLv3 COMPRESSION_METHOD None _ _ _
TLSv1_PROTOCOL_IS_ENABLED _ _ _ _ _
TLSv1 COMPRESSION_METHOD None _ _ _
DES-CBC3-SHA RSA RSA SHA1 3DES(168) _HIGH_

SSL/TLS invalid protocol version tolerance

port 443/tcp over SSL

PCI COMPLIANCE STATUS

PASS

VULNERABILITY DETAILS

Severity:	**1**
QID:	38597
Category:	General remote services
CVE ID:	-
Vendor Reference:	-
Bugtraq ID:	-
Last Update:	02/13/2012

THREAT:
SSL/TLS protocols have different version that can be supported by both the client and the server. This test attempts to send invalid protocol versions to the target in order to find out what is the targets behavior. The results section contains a table that indicates what was the target's response to each of our tests.

RESULT:

my version	target version
0304	0303
0399	0303
0400	rejected
0499	rejected

IP ID Values Randomness

PCI COMPLIANCE STATUS

PASS

VULNERABILITY DETAILS

Severity:	**1**
QID:	82046
Category:	TCP/IP
CVE ID:	-
Vendor Reference:	-
Bugtraq ID:	-
Last Update:	07/27/2006

THREAT:
The values for the identification (ID) field in IP headers in IP packets from the host are analyzed to determine how random they are. The changes between subsequent ID values for either the network byte ordering or the host byte ordering, whichever is smaller, are displayed in the RESULT section along with the duration taken to send the probes. When incremental values are used, as is the case for TCP/IP implementation in many

operating systems, these changes reflect the network load of the host at the time this test was conducted.

Please note that for reliability reasons only the network traffic from open TCP ports is analyzed.

RESULT:

IP ID changes observed (network order) for port 80: 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Duration: 30 milli seconds

Host Name Not Available

PCI COMPLIANCE STATUS

PASS

VULNERABILITY DETAILS

Severity:	**1**
QID:	82056
Category:	TCP/IP
CVE ID:	-
Vendor Reference:	-
Bugtraq ID:	-
Last Update:	10/07/2004

THREAT:
Attempts to obtain the fully-qualified domain name (FQDN) or the Netbios name failed for this host.

RESULT:

No results available

Firewall Detected

PCI COMPLIANCE STATUS

PASS

VULNERABILITY DETAILS

Severity:	**1**
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

Target Network Information

PCI COMPLIANCE STATUS

PASS

VULNERABILITY DETAILS

Severity:	**1**
QID:	45004
Category:	Information gathering
CVE ID:	-
Vendor Reference:	-
Bugtraq ID:	-
Last Update:	08/15/2013

THREAT:
The information shown in the Result section was returned by the network infrastructure responsible for routing traffic from our cloud platform to the target network (where the scanner appliance is located).

This information was returned from: 1) the WHOIS service, or 2) the infrastructure provided by the closest gateway server to our cloud platform. If your ISP is routing traffic, your ISP's gateway server returned this information.

IMPACT:
This information can be used by malicious users to gather more information about the network infrastructure that may help in launching attacks against it.

RESULT:

The network handle is: NET-12-182-217-128-1
Network description:
BOMGAR CORPORATION BOMGAR-C24-217-128

Internet Service Provider

PCI COMPLIANCE STATUS

PASS

VULNERABILITY DETAILS

Severity:	**1**
QID:	45005
Category:	Information gathering
CVE ID:	-
Vendor Reference:	-
Bugtraq ID:	-
Last Update:	09/27/2013

THREAT:
The information shown in the Result section was returned by the network infrastructure responsible for routing traffic from our cloud platform to the target network (where the scanner appliance is located).

This information was returned from: 1) the WHOIS service, or 2) the infrastructure provided by the closest gateway server to our cloud platform. If your ISP is routing traffic, your ISP's gateway server returned this information.

IMPACT:

This information can be used by malicious users to gather more information about the network infrastructure that may aid in launching further attacks against it.

RESULT:

The ISP network handle is: NET-12-250-80-0-1
ISP Network description:
CFWN Pool-NMP0L8 ATTW-022410095124

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

27-JAN-2014 06:49

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Executive Summary

This report was generated by PCI Approved scanning vendor, McAfee, under certificate number 3709-01-07 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.

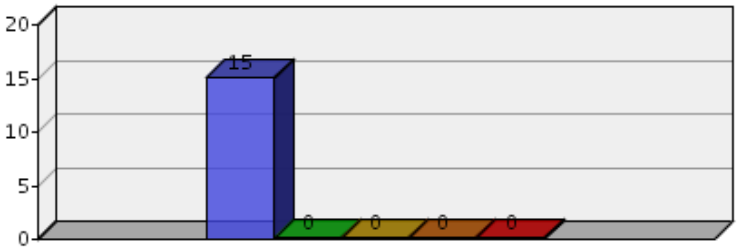
Report Overview

Customer Name	Bomgar Corporation
Date Generated	27-JAN-2014 06:49
Report Type	Security - By Device
Devices	1
Device Groups	0
Vulnerabilities	11

Report Contents

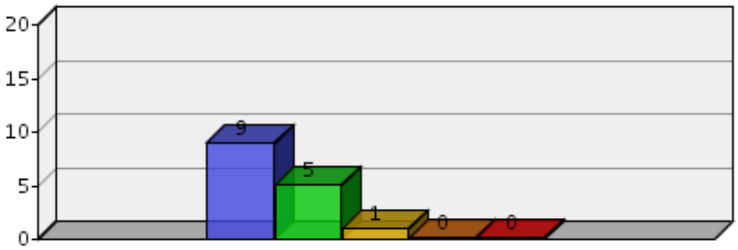
Vulnerabilities By Severity

	Severity
0	Urgent
0	Critical
0	High
0	Medium
15	Low



Vulnerabilities By Category (Top 5)

	Category
9	Web Server
5	Other
1	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
1	HTTP Methods Allowed (per directory)	Web Server	1
1	HyperText Transfer Protocol (HTTP) Information	Web Server	1
1	SSL Cert Mismatch	Web Server	1
1	SSL Cert Info	Web Server	1
1	Service Detection	Other	1
1	OpenSSL Detection	Other	1
1	HTTP Server Type and Version	Web Server	1
1	SSL Certificate Information	Web Server	1
1	SSL / TLS Versions Supported	Other	1
1	ICMP Timestamp Request Remote Date Disclosure	Other	1
1	Web Server Directory Enumeration	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	0	15	2

Overview – 12.182.217.176

Last Audit Date	5 Urgent	4 Critical	3 High	2 Medium	1 Low	Total
24-JAN-2014 16:41	0	0	0	0	15	15

Open Ports – 12.182.217.176

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

Vulnerabilities – 12.182.217.176

Information Disclosures – 12.182.217.176

1 SSL / TLS Versions Supported

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

Protocol	Impact
Other	Other

Description

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

CVSS

0.0

Solution

n/a

Detail

Synopsis :

The remote service encrypts communications.

Description :

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

Solution :

n/a

Risk factor :

None

Plugin output :

This port supports TLSv1.0/TLSv1.1/TLSv1.2.

Links

None

Related

None

1 OpenSSL Detection

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

Description

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

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

CVSS

0.0

Solution

n/a

Detail

Synopsis :

The remote service appears to use OpenSSL to encrypt traffic.

Description :

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

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

See also :

http://www.openssl.org

Solution :

n/a

Risk factor :

None

Links

www.openssl.org

Related

None

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 HyperText Transfer Protocol (HTTP) Information

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

Description

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

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

CVSS

0.0

Solution

n/a

Detail

:

Protocol version : HTTP/1.1
SSL : yes
Keep-Alive : yes
Options allowed : (Not implemented)
Headers :

Date: Fri, 24 Jan 2014 23:53:00 GMT
Server: Bomgar
Expires: Thu, 19 Nov 1981 08:52:00 GMT
Pragma: no-cache
Cache-Control: no-cache
Keep-Alive: timeout=15, max=100
Connection: Keep-Alive
Transfer-Encoding: chunked
Content-Type: text/html
charset=utf-8

Links

None

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: 07 FE 67 24 BE 4D B4 46 5F F7 D2 ED D8 99 58 A4

Version: 3

Signature Algorithm: SHA-1 With RSA Encryption

Not Valid Before: Jan 02 00:00:00 2013 GMT
Not Valid After: Apr 12 12:00:00 2016 GMT

Public Key Info:

Algorithm: RSA Encryption
Key Length: 2048 bits
Public Key: 00 D9 19 E9 38 58 41 79 12 2D 74 6E AC FE 35 E7 81 B7 AE AC
24 34 99 66 B8 4E 47 A3 AB 85 04 45 56 26 5E 0C FB 2A 57 E9
9A 20 7F 8C 9E A5 F9 A7 39 FC 00 2C 27 8E 0E 7D 10 D8 F1 CF
59 0E 71 59 F8 D4 BC 45 18 F3 B3 5E 95 A6 88 31 0C D7 40 DE
64 48 AF B4 99 F9 6E 51 12 A3 3C FF F6 27 03 05 5E 3E 6B 43
AA E1 9F 02 79 41 CE 80 08 8C 14 16 0B 21 E4 80 56 B6 CA 55
D6 6D 1A C9 FB C4 40 F1 3A 91 4D EC 34 60 A7 1B 05 FC CC 7F
F6 F8 38 73 14 99 33 4E DA 47 D0 53 15 AF 4B 81 73 CE 57 83
20 15 C6 8D 98 9A C2 1E 94 09 4E 9E CF 9A EE 7E BE D9 5D F0
DA 1B 43 BF A5 5D DA 4C 23 F5 5D FA 2D 27 C7 B2 58 84 ED FA
54 AB B8 00 86 AF BA E0 81 0A 7F F0 9C A8 1D 61 4F 3E 9B 28
50 BA A1 EA 57 B0 61 D7 63 5C EE 39 1E 18 0F 10 73 AC 87 A4
2D 6F 5B E7 2C A9 D7 EE 71 F4 BF CF FA C8 2F B6 D9
Exponent: 01 00 01

Signature Length: 256 bytes / 2048 bits
Signature: 00 80 08 90 25 9B F9 76 2B B9 E8 D6 81 C3 C9 1D A8 1A BC 29
D4 61 85 3E BD 82 23 22 ED 1D 87 DE 9D BE 2D 91 97 99 00 4F
E2 4F 77 A9 D8 CE D7 1C F5 70 47 CC 74 52 2B EF BA 71 53 15
88 0C 8C 78 8E E6 89 8F 85 C8 1E CC FF 7A EB 21 D9 DF 00 4C
11 BA A4 E5 8A 75 84 57 F9 AE C4 22 85 C2 B1 A4 87 10 11 D7
71 35 BF 4A D4 50 22 B3 90 FD 15 7D 2F C0 BB C5 99 EC A5 EC
FE 35 C1 B7 FC C1 2A B4 41 33 52 61 BE C7 BC 5B 21 72 EB AB
8E 44 90 87 8F A8 B7 1D 1C ED D0 21 C7 ED 4A 9E 36 7F 01 FF
08 6D 25 EC 24 97 7F A2 84 0C 46 04 32 7D 2E 45 3D 9E 1C 35
AF 25 7E 11 85 2A 1A 7C 6E 2E 7F 45 87 97 C9 10 3C 64 03 BC
B0 39 7B C8 D4 1F A3 7B F5 AA 39 58 2A 2F C6 E6 94 F3 3F 95
D5 EA 2E 29 E0 61 13 37 BA 9E D0 C2 1A C2 19 CB 66 C7 7E 06
B7 52 87 F9 2E 6B EC 24 35 7E 44 29 74 F1 FE C1 E7

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: 4F B8 DD 80 FE 82 B6 DE BF 86 E1 15 1C D0 8F 6F 87 3E AA D4

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

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

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)

Extension: CRL Distribution Points (2.5.29.31)
Critical: 0
URI: http://crl3.digicert.com/ca3-g17.crl
URI: http://crl4.digicert.com/ca3-g17.crl

Extension: Policies (2.5.29.32)
Critical: 0
Policy ID #1: 2.16.840.1.114412.1.1
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: 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://cacerts.digicert.com/DigiCertHighAssuranceCA-3.crt

Extension: Basic Constraints (2.5.29.19)
Critical: 1

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 HyperText Transfer Protocol (HTTP) Information

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

Description

This test gives some information about the remote HTTP protocol – the version used, whether HTTP Keep-Alive and HTTP pipelining are enabled,

etc...

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

CVSS

0.0

Solution

n/a

Detail

:

Protocol version : HTTP/1.1
SSL : no
Keep-Alive : no
Options allowed : (Not implemented)
Headers :

Date: Fri, 24 Jan 2014 23:52:47 GMT
Server: Bomgar
Expires: Thu, 19 Nov 1981 08:52:00 GMT
Cache-Control: no-store, no-cache, must-revalidate, post-check=0, pre-check=0
Pragma: no-cache
Connection: close
Location: https://12.182.217.176/
Content-Length: 0
Content-Type: text/html
charset=utf-8

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, which may assist an unauthenticated, remote attacker in defeating time-based authentication protocols.

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

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 HTTP Methods Allowed (per directory)

Port	First Detected	Category
443	01-JUL-2013 09:58	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 HTTP Server Type and Version

Port	First Detected	Category
443	24-JAN-2014 16:41	Web Server
Protocol	**Impact**	
HTTP	Information Disclosure	

Description

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

CVSS

0.0

Solution

n/a

Detail

Bomgar

Links

None

Related

None

1 SSL Cert Mismatch

Port	First Detected	Category
443	24-JAN-2014 16:41	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 SSL Cert Info

Port	First Detected	Category
443	24-JAN-2014 16:41	Web Server
Protocol	**Impact**	
HTTPS	Other	

Description

This test attempts to provide details pertaining to your SSL certificate.

This is not a vulnerability

CVSS

0.0

Solution

None

Detail

%3C%3Fxml+version%3D%221.0%22+encoding%3D%22UTF-8%22%3F%3E%3Csslreport%3E%3Ccertificate+expired%3D%22false%22%3E%3Csubject%3ECN%3D*.bomgar.com%2C+OU%3D

Remote+Support%2C+O%3DBomgar+Corporation%2C+L%3DRidgeland%2C+ST%3DMississippi%2C+C%3DUS%3C%2Fsubject%3E%3Cissuer%3ECN%3DDigiCert+High+Assurance+CA-3%2C+OU%3Dwww.digicert.com%2C+O%3DDigiCert+Inc%2C+C%3DUS%3C%2Fissuer%3E%3Cserial_number%3E10625531371861374441863334295850539172%3C%2Fserial_number%3E%3Csignature_algorithm%3ESHA1withRSA%3C%2Fsignature_algorithm%3E%3Cfrom_date%3ETue+Jan+01+16%3A00%3A00+PST+2013%3C%2Ffrom_date%3E%3Cto_date%3ETue+Apr+12+05%3A00%3A00+PDT+2016%3C%2Fto_date%3E%3Cversion%3E2%3C%2Fversion%3E%3Cpublic_key%3ESun+RSA+public+key%2C+2048+bits%3C%2Fpublic_key%3E%3C%2Fcertificate%3E%3Ccertificate+expired%3D%22false%22%3E%3Csubject%3ECN%3DDigiCert+High+Assurance+CA-3%2C+OU%3Dwww.digicert.com%2C+O%3DDigiCert+Inc%2C+C%3DUS%3C%2Fsubject%3E%3Cissuer%3ECN%3DDigiCert+High+Assurance+EV+Root+CA%2C+OU%3Dwww.digicert.com%2C+O%3DDigiCert+Inc%2C+C%3DUS%3C%2Fissuer%3E%3Cserial_number%3E13785899061980321600472330812886105915%3C%2Fserial_number%3E%3Csignature_algorithm%3ESHA1withRSA%3C%2Fsignature_algorithm%3E%3Cfrom_date%3EWed+Apr+02+05%3A00%3A00+PDT+2008%3C%2Ffrom_date%3E%3Cto_date%3ESat+Apr+02+17%3A00%3A00+PDT+2022%3C%2Fto_date%3E%3Cversion%3E2%3C%2Fversion%3E%3Cpublic_key%3ESun+RSA+public+key%2C+2048+bits%3C%2Fpublic_key%3E%3C%2Fcertificate%3E%3Ccertificate+expired%3D%22false%22%3E%3Csubject%3ECN%3DDigiCert+High+Assurance+EV+Root+CA%2C+OU%3Dwww.digicert.com%2C+O%3DDigiCert+Inc%2C+C%3DUS%3C%2Fsubject%3E%3Cissuer%3ECN%3DDigiCert+High+Assurance+EV+Root+CA%2C+OU%3Dwww.digicert.com%2C+O%3DDigiCert+Inc%2C+C%3DUS%3C%2Fissuer%3E%3Cserial_number%3E35534000764105479197247307343781000873C%2Fserial_number%3E%3Csignature_algorithm%3ESHA1withRSA%3C%2Fsignature_algorithm%3E%3Cfrom_date%3EThu+Nov+09+16%3A00%3A00+PST+2006%3C%2Ffrom_date%3E%3Cto_date%3ESun+Nov+09+16%3A00%3A00+PST+2031%3C%2Fto_date%3E%3Cversion%3E2%3C%2Fversion%3E%3Cpublic_key%3ESun+RSA+public+key%2C+2048+bits%3C%2Fpublic_key%3E%3C%2Fcertificate%3E%3Cssl_cert_mismatch%3Efalse%3C%2Fssl_cert_mismatch%3E%3Cssl_cert_self_signed%3Efalse%3C%2Fssl_cert_self_signed%3E%3Cnegotiated_protocol%3ETLSv1%3C%2Fnegotiated_protocol%3E%3Cnegotiated_cipher%3ESSL_RSA_WITH_RC4_128_SHA%3C%2Fnegotiated_cipher%3E%3Cserver_enabled_cipher%3ESSL_RSA_WITH_RC4_128_SHA%3C%2Fserver_enabled_cipher%3E%3C%2Fsslreport%3E

Links

None

Related

None

1 Web Server Directory Enumeration

Port	First Detected	Category
443	24-JAN-2014 16:41	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

1 HTTP Server Type and Version

Port	First Detected	Category

80	24-JAN-2014 16:41	Web Server

Protocol	Impact
HTTP	Information Disclosure

Description

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

CVSS

0.0

Solution

n/a

Detail

Bomgar

Links

None

Related

None

None

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 Security AppScan Standard 8.8.0.0
12/27/2013 10:42:42 AM

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

Web Application Report

Scanned Web Application: https://security.qa.bomgar.com/login

Scan Name: 14.1.1

Content

This report contains the following sections:

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/

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.