

Symantec NetRecon™ 3.6
Security Update 4
Release Notes



Symantec NetRecon Security Update 4 Release Notes

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Release Notes

Security Update 4

Symantec NetRecon 3.6 Security Update 4 (SU4) adds detection and reporting of fifty-one new vulnerabilities for Samba (14), sendmail (13), MySQL (18), Cisco (4), and Microsoft (2).

New vulnerability detection

With the addition of SU4, Symantec NetRecon can now detect and report the following vulnerabilities:

Samba vulnerabilities

- **Samba call_trans2open Remote Buffer Overflow Vulnerability**

A buffer overflow vulnerability in Samba 2.2.8 and earlier and in Samba-TNG 0.3.1 and earlier could let an attacker execute arbitrary commands with the privileges of the Samba process. When copying user-supplied data into a static buffer, passing excessive data to an affected Samba server could let an anonymous user corrupt sensitive locations in memory.

- **Samba Multiple Unspecified Remote Buffer Overflow Vulnerabilities**

Multiple remote buffer overflow vulnerabilities in Samba 2.2.8 and Samba-TNG 0.3.1 could let an attacker execute arbitrary code with the privileges of Samba, typically root.

- **Samba-TNG Unspecified Remote Privilege Escalation Vulnerability**

A privilege escalation vulnerability in Samba-TNG could let an anonymous remote attacker gain root privileges.

■ **Samba SMB/CIFS Packet Assembling Buffer Overflow Vulnerability**

A buffer overflow vulnerability in Samba could let an attacker create a specially formatted SMB/CIFS packet that could cause smbd to overwrite sensitive areas of memory with attacker-supplied values. This vulnerability is especially severe because the smbd service runs with root privileges.

■ **Samba REG File Writing Race Condition Vulnerability**

A race condition vulnerability in Samba could let an attacker corrupt local files with custom data and gain elevated privileges. An attacker could create a symbolic link at a crucial point of program execution that would overwrite Samba reg files. This can only occur if the files are writable by the Samba process.

■ **Samba Server Encrypted Password Buffer Overrun Vulnerability**

A buffer overflow vulnerability in the password change request routine used in Samba could let an attacker execute arbitrary code with superuser privileges. Insufficient bounds checking of user supplied input could let an attacker pass an encrypted password of excessive length to smbd. Applications implementing the pam_smbpass PAM module can be locally exploited. This condition could also be exploited remotely, potentially resulting in the execution of arbitrary code with superuser privileges.

■ **Samba Improperly Terminated Struct Buffer Overflow Vulnerability**

A buffer overflow vulnerability in Samba version 2.2.4, due to improper termination of memory structures, could result in the execution of arbitrary code.

■ **Samba Remote Arbitrary File Creation Vulnerability**

A vulnerability in Samba could let a remote or local user overwrite files, gain elevated privileges, and deny service to legitimate users. The smbd service does not sufficiently check NetBIOS name input.

■ **Samba Insecure TMP file Symbolic Link Vulnerability**

A vulnerability in Samba could let an attacker cause a denial of service and gain elevated privileges. A user could create a symbolic link to files owned by privileged users in the system and write data to those files, such as system device files.

■ **Samba SWAT Symlink Vulnerability**

A vulnerability in Samba SWAT (Samba Web Administration Tool) could let local users gain root access. By default, SWAT logs to /tmp/cgi.log. An attacker could use symlink to overwrite files such as /etc/passwd with user specified data.

■ Samba SWAT Logging Failure Vulnerability

A vulnerability in Samba SWAT (Samba Web Administration Tool) could let remote users gain access to the network. Certain versions of SWAT do not log bad login attempts if the remote user enters a correct user name but wrong password. This lets remote users continuously guess passwords without being logged or locked out.

■ Samba SWAT Logfile Permissions Vulnerability

A vulnerability in Samba SWAT (Samba Web Administration Tool) could let local users gain root access. Poor permission settings in SWAT's log files (/tmp/cgi.log by default) could let attackers read user name and password data that SWAT records for remote users.

■ Samba Pre-2.0.5 Vulnerabilities

Several vulnerabilities in versions of Samba prior to 2.0.5 could let an attacker perpetrate a denial of service or buffer overflow attack.

Nmbd (the NetBIOS name service or daemon) could be exploited for a denial of service. A function in the messaging system of smbd could let an attacker execute arbitrary code as root if the message command is set in smb.conf, creating a buffer overflow. And a race condition vulnerability could let an attacker mount arbitrary points in the file system if smbmount is setuid root.

■ Samba Long Password Buffer Overflow Vulnerability

A vulnerability in the password function of the authentication mechanism in older versions of Samba could let an attacker supply an overly long password to the Samba server, triggering a buffer overflow.

Sendmail vulnerabilities

■ Sendmail Address Prescan Memory Corruption Vulnerability

A logic vulnerability in the conversion of a character to an integer value during the prescan() procedure of sendmail versions prior to 8.12.9 could let a remote attacker execute arbitrary code.

■ Sendmail check_relay Access Bypassing Vulnerability

A vulnerability in sendmail could let attackers use bogus DNS data to bypass the access restrictions imposed by the access_db FEATURE when used with the check_relay ruleset, allowing unauthorized access.

■ Sendmail Trojan Horse Vulnerability

The sendmail ftp server (ftp.sendmail.org) was compromised. Sendmail source code that was downloaded from ftp.sendmail.org between September 28, 2002 and October 6, 2002 likely contains trojan horse code. Versions of sendmail downloaded via HTTP was not affected.

■ Sendmail SMRSH Double Pipe Access Validation Vulnerability

A vulnerability in smrsh (restricted shell for sendmail) could let an attacker execute commands outside of the restricted environment. When commands are entered using either double pipes (||) or a mixture of dot (.) and slash (/) characters, a user could bypass the checks performed by smrsh.

■ Sendmail Long Ident Logging Circumvention Weakness

A vulnerability in the way sendmail handles long indents could let an attacker attempt certain commands without the attacking IP address being logged.

■ Sendmail DNS Map TXT Record Buffer Overflow Vulnerability

A vulnerability in sendmail's DNS handling code could let a malicious nameserver send a string of arbitrary length, resulting in a buffer overflow and the execution of arbitrary code. When sendmail attempts to map an address using a TXT query type, it does not properly check bounds on data returned from the nameserver.

■ Sendmail File Locking Denial Of Service Vulnerability

A vulnerability in sendmail could let a user acquire an exclusive lock on files that sendmail requires for operation, resulting in a denial of service.

■ Sendmail Inadequate Privilege Lowering Vulnerability

A vulnerability in the config file parser of sendmail version 8.12.0 could let an attacker re-acquire higher privileges through the effective group. In this version, the sendmail utility is setgid instead of setuid. The code that drops privileges does not lower the saved groupid making it possible to reclaim the effective groupid if an attacker can force the process to call setregid().

■ Sendmail Queue Processing Data Loss/DoS Vulnerability

A vulnerability in sendmail could let attackers cause a loss of data or a denial of service. Sendmail users could change key configuration variables (such as setting the message hop count to a value greater than the limit imposed by sendmail) causing mail in the queue to be dropped.

■ Sendmail Debugger Arbitrary Code Execution Vulnerability

An input validation error in sendmail's debugging functionality could let an attacker gain full access to the network.

Sendmail's `tTflag()` function processes arguments supplied from the command line with the `-d` switch and writes the values to its internal trace vector. Supplying a large numeric value for the category part of the debugger arguments could cause a signed integer overflow. The numeric value is used as an index for the trace vector. If a negative value is given, an attacker could write to a certain range of process memory. Because the `-d` switch is processed before the program drops its elevated privileges, this could lead to a full system compromise.

■ Sendmail Unsafe Signal Handling Race Condition Vulnerability

Several race condition vulnerabilities in sendmail, using non-atomic or non-reentrant operations in signal handling functions, could cause undesired or unexpected behavior.

■ Sendmail ETRN Denial of Service Vulnerability

A vulnerability in sendmail could let an attacker cause a low-bandwidth denial of service or a reboot of the server. When a client connects to the sendmail smtpd and sends an ETRN command to the server, the server `fork()`s and sleeps for 5 seconds. If many ETRN commands are sent to a server, it is possible to exhaust system resources.

■ Sendmail Aliases Database Regeneration Vulnerability

A vulnerability in sendmail could let a malicious user corrupt the aliases database. To regenerate the sendmail aliases database, sendmail is run locally with the `-bi` parameters. No checks are made against the user privileges to determine whether they are authorized. It is therefore possible to regenerate the aliases database and then interrupt it, corrupting the database.

MySQL vulnerabilities

■ MySQL Weak Password Encryption Vulnerability

A weak password encryption algorithm in MySQL could let an attacker gain access to passwords and other encrypted information. The function used to encrypt MySQL passwords makes only one pass over the password and employs a weak left shift based cipher. The hash could be cracked easily using a brute force method.

■ MySQL mysqld Privilege Escalation Vulnerability

A vulnerability in MySQL could let an attacker use the mysqld service with elevated privileges. If DATADIR/my.cnf includes the line `user=root` under the `[mysqld]` option section, the mysqld service runs as root user rather than the default user.

■ MySQL Double Free Heap Corruption Vulnerability

A vulnerability in MySQL could let an attacker cause a denial of service. A malicious MySQL client could force MySQL to attempt to free the same memory twice.

■ MySQL COM_CHANGE_USER Password Memory Corruption Vulnerability

A memory corruption vulnerability in the COM_CHANGE_USER command of MySQL could let an attacker execute arbitrary code in the security context of the MySQL server process. A lack of sufficient bounds checking for client responses to password authentication challenges could let the attacker overwrite the saved instruction pointer on the stack with bytes generated by the random number generator of the password verification algorithm.

■ MySQL COM_CHANGE_USER Password Length Account Compromise Vulnerability

A vulnerability in the password authentication mechanism for MySQL could let an authenticated database user compromise the accounts of other database users. When the COM_CHANGE_USER command is issued to iterate through a comparison during authentication, MySQL uses a string returned by the client. Attackers could authenticate as another database user if they can successfully guess the first character of the correct password for that user. The range of the valid character set for passwords is 32 characters, which means that a malicious user can authenticate after a maximum of 32 attempts if they cycle through all of the valid characters.

- **MySQL libmysqlclient Library Read_Rows Buffer Overflow Vulnerability**

A buffer overflow vulnerability in the read_rows function of the MySQL libmysqlclient library could let an attacker cause a denial of service or possibly execute arbitrary code in the security context of the MySQL client. The MySQL client does not verify that the stored row sizes are smaller than the destination buffer. Anything that is linked against libmysql could also be affected by this vulnerability.

- **MySQL libmysqlclient Library Read_One_Row Buffer Overflow Vulnerability**

A buffer overflow vulnerability in the read_one_row function of the MySQL libmysqlclient library could let an attacker cause a denial of service. The MySQL client does not verify that the stored row sizes are smaller than the destination buffer.

- **MySQL COM_TABLE_DUMP Memory Corruption Vulnerability**

A memory corruption vulnerability in MySQL could let an attacker cause a denial of service by causing a malformed COM_TABLE_DUMP server command to be issued with malformed parameters.

- **MySQL DataDir Parameter Local Buffer Overflow Vulnerability**

A buffer overflow vulnerability in MySQL could let an attacker corrupt memory and possibly execute arbitrary commands within the context of the SYSTEM user.

- **MySQL Logging Not Enabled Weak Default Configuration Vulnerability**

A weak default configuration in MySQL could let a user attack the database undetected by the administrator. By default, most logging is disabled in MySQL.

- **MySQL Null Root Password Weak Default Configuration Vulnerability**

A weak default configuration in the Windows binary release of MySQL could let an attacker gain root access to the database. The root user of the database is defined with no password and is granted login privileges from any host.

- **MySQL Bind Address Not Enabled Weak Default Configuration Vulnerability**

A weak default configuration in the Windows binary release of MySQL could let a remote attacker gain access to default installations of the server. By default, MySQL does not enable the bind-address configuration directive.

■ MySQL Root Operation Symbolic Link File Overwriting Vulnerability

A vulnerability in MySQL databases that are configured with a uid of root could let users with the CREATE TABLE privilege overwrite sensitive system files and possibly gain elevated privileges. By using a symbolic link in the /var/tmp directory and linking it to a file that is write-accessible by root, a user could log into the database with their account and create a table with a name corresponding to that of the symbolic link. The creation of the table overwrites the linked file and any data created within the table is written to the file that has been symbolically linked.

■ MySQL SHOW GRANTS Password Hash Disclosure Vulnerability

A vulnerability in MySQL could let an attacker using the SHOW grants query obtain encrypted passwords. Using a dictionary attack, an attacker could read these password hashes and further compromise user accounts.

■ MySQL Local Buffer Overflow Vulnerability

A buffer overflow vulnerability in MySQL could let an attacker overwrite critical parts of the stack frame such as the calling function's return address. Supplying an excessively long string as an argument for a SELECT statement could let a local attacker overflow the MySQL query string buffer.

■ MySQL Unauthenticated Remote Access Vulnerability

A vulnerability in the password verification scheme in MySQL could let unauthorized users access the database. Once MySQL grants access to a machine, any user on that machine can connect to the database. Instead of having to know an account name and password, the attacker need only know a legitimate account name.

■ MySQL Authentication Algorithm Vulnerability

An authentication vulnerability in MySQL could let an attacker gain unauthorized access to the server. There are arithmetic properties in MySQL authentication check-strings that are consistent throughout multiple authentications. If multiple client authentications are observed by an attacker, the password hash can be deduced.

■ MySQL GRANT Global Password Changing Vulnerability

A vulnerability in MySQL could let users with GRANT access change passwords in the database (including the superuser password). In addition, MySQL ships with a test account with GRANT privileges and that is not protected with a password. These two problems combined can result in a total, remote (and probably anonymous) database compromise. The database can be compromised even if the test account is disabled (given a local user account with GRANT privileges).

Cisco vulnerabilities

■ Cisco Catalyst CatOS Authentication Bypass Vulnerability

A vulnerability in Cisco Catalyst switches could let an attacker with command line access gain unauthorized access to the enable mode without a password.

■ Cisco Catalyst Unicast Traffic Broadcast Vulnerability

A vulnerability in Cisco Catalyst could let an attacker cause a denial of service. Cisco Catalyst does not always capture the MAC address until after several packets are sent to the unknown host. Unicast traffic could be broadcast to all systems connected to the switch.

■ Cisco Catalyst ssh Protocol Mismatch Denial of Service Vulnerability

A vulnerability in versions 6.1(1), 6.1(1a) and 6.1(1b) of Catalyst 4000, 5000, and 6000 devices with SSH enabled and supporting 3 DES encryption could let an attacker cause a denial of service. If a connection is made to the SSH service on a vulnerable Catalyst device and the protocol mismatch error occurs, the device will reset. The supervisor engine will fail and be unable to handle the error.

■ Cisco Catalyst Enable Password Bypass Vulnerability

A vulnerability in Cisco Catalyst could let a user gain unauthorized access. Users who already have access to the device can elevate their current access to enable mode without a password. Once enable mode is obtained users can access the configuration mode and commit unauthorized configuration changes from the console itself or via a remote Telnet session.

Microsoft vulnerabilities

■ Microsoft Windows RPC Service Denial of Service Vulnerability

A vulnerability in the RPC service of Microsoft Windows 2000, Windows NT 4.0, and Windows XP could let a remote attacker cause a denial of service. Sending a specifically malformed packet to TCP port 135 could disable the RPC service.

■ Microsoft IIS WebDAV Denial Of Service Vulnerability

A vulnerability in Microsoft IIS 5 and 5.1 could let an attacker cause a denial of service. Specially crafted WebDAV requests could result in IIS allocating an extremely large amount of memory on the server.

Security Update 3

Symantec NetRecon 3.6 Security Update 3 (SU3) adds detection and reporting of seven Microsoft Internet Explorer vulnerabilities, twenty-one Cisco vulnerabilities, eleven IBM Lotus Domino vulnerabilities, ten wireless network vulnerabilities, and vulnerabilities that relate to Microsoft Exchange Server and VPN.

New vulnerability detection

With the addition of SU3, Symantec NetRecon can now detect and report the following vulnerabilities:

- **IE is vulnerable to arbitrary code injection through malformed header fields**
A vulnerability in Internet Explorer 5.01 and 6.0 could let remote attackers execute arbitrary code using malformed content-disposition and content-type header fields. This could let the application for the spoofed file type pass the file back to the operating system for handling instead of producing an error message.
- **System Attendant on Exchange Server 2000 grants unauthorized registry access**
System Attendant on Microsoft Exchange Server 2000 grants Everyone privileges to the WinReg key, letting remote attackers read or modify registry keys.
- **Microsoft IE Arbitrary File Execution Vulnerability**
Microsoft Internet Explorer mishandles conflicting information in some HTTP headers that are used to describe non-HTML content. A malicious Web server could provide content with misleading values in the content-type and content-disposition header fields. Under these circumstances, IE could automatically download and execute arbitrary programs. This vulnerability can also be exploited through HTML formatted email.
- **Microsoft IE HTTP Request Encoding Vulnerability**
A vulnerability in Microsoft Internet Explorer could let an attacker craft a URL that redirects a user to a third-party Web site. This redirection could also include commands that would appear to have come from the user.
- **Microsoft IE Zone Spoofing Vulnerability**
A vulnerability in Microsoft Internet Explorer in the way it handles Web sites that are accessed using the NetBIOS protocol could allow malicious Web sites to be viewed in the Local Intranet Zone. A maliciously crafted Web page could trick IE into opening the page as a trusted site.

- **Microsoft IE Arbitrary Program Execution Vulnerability**

A vulnerability in Microsoft Internet Explorer could let malicious Web sites execute programs on client systems. If an object is embedded in HTML with a non-zero CLASSID value and the CODEBASE parameter is set to the path of an executable on the client system, the specified program will execute.

Later versions of IE included a fix for this vulnerability, but IE may still be vulnerable. If objects with a CODEBASE value that is set to execute on the client system are embedded in new objects using `window.PoPup()` or `window.Open()`, the specified program will execute.

Also, it may be possible for an attacker to execute programs on target systems originating from remote machines. Programs on shares could be downloaded and executed on client systems automatically. For example, an attacker could conceivably place a trojan program on a host with a world-accessible share. If the address of the share and the path of this program are set as the CODEBASE value, the program may execute.

- **Microsoft IE Same Origin Policy Violation Vulnerability**

A vulnerability in Microsoft Internet Explorer could let users circumvent the “same origin policy.” In modern browsers, script code executing in the context of one Web site should not be able to access the properties of another. This security feature is known as the “same origin policy,” and it aims to prevent malicious Web sites from interacting with and possibly stealing sensitive information from other sites in different windows.

When one Web site (“parent”) opens another Web site in a new window (“child”) using the `document.Open()` method, script code in the parent Web site could interact with properties of the child Web site.

- **Microsoft IE Forced Script Execution Vulnerability**

A vulnerability in Microsoft Internet Explorer could allow script code to be executed despite properly configured security settings. IE does not check all event handlers. Script code could execute if it is embedded in Web content as handlers for asynchronous events. Setting “Active Scripting” to “Disable” will not prevent the execution of the script.

- **VPN service enabled**

A Virtual Private Network (VPN) server usually implements Point to Point Tunneling Protocol (PPTP), allowing remote users to access the internal network.

- **Cisco IOS TFTP Server Long File Name Buffer Overflow Vulnerability**

A buffer overflow vulnerability in older versions of Cisco IOS (before version 12.0) could result in denial of service and malicious code execution. Due to insufficient bounds checking on requested file names, a request for a file name of 700 or more bytes could cause the router to crash and reboot.

- **Cisco IOS ILMI SNMP Community String Vulnerability**

A vulnerability in Cisco IOS versions 11.x and 12.0 could let an unauthorized user access certain Cisco configuration variables. The ILMI SNMP community string allows read and write access to system objects in the MIB-II community group. A malicious remote user could change configuration objects within the MIB-II community, rename the system, change the location name in the system, and change the contact information for the system.
- **Cisco IOS Malformed PPTP Packet Denial of Service Vulnerability**

A vulnerability in Cisco IOS versions that support the Point to Point Tunneling Protocol (PPTP) could let remote users disable a Cisco router. If a malformed PPTP packet is sent to port 1723 on a vulnerable router, the router must be reset to regain normal functionality.
- **Multiple Vendor Session Initiation Protocol Vulnerabilities**

Vulnerabilities related to handling of SIP INVITE messages in Session Initiation Protocol (SIP) implementations could be exploited to cause a denial of service and may allow unauthorized access.
- **Cisco CatOS CiscoView HTTP Server Buffer Overflow Vulnerability**

A buffer overflow vulnerability in versions 5.4 through 7.4 of Cisco CatOS HTTP Server could be exploited for a denial of service if the Cisco image name contains “cv.”
- **Cisco Switch Router with Fast Ethernet Cards ACL Bypass/DoS Vulnerabilities**

A vulnerability in Cisco Gigabit Switch Routers (GSRs), when used with configured Fast Ethernet/Gigabit Ethernet cards, could let attackers bypass access control lists (ACLs). An attacker could prevent the interface on the target GSR from stopping the forwarding of packets, resulting in a denial of service. All versions of IOS greater than 11.2 on GSRs are assumed to be vulnerable.
- **Cisco IOS Router Scan Software Reloading Vulnerability**

A vulnerability in Cisco IOS could result in an arbitrary reload of the router configuration, and potentially a denial of service. A TCP scan against Cisco routers (3100-3999, 5100-5999, 7100-7999, and 10100-10999) can cause the router to become unstable and suffer memory corruption. A subsequent attempt to access the configuration could cause the router to reload the configuration.
- **Cisco Catalyst 802.1x Frame Forwarding Vulnerability**

A vulnerability in the 5000 and 2900 series Cisco Catalyst Switch could be exploited for a denial of service. Sending an 802.1x frame to a switch with

spanning tree protocol blocked port could result in a storm of 802.1x frames being forwarded to the VLAN that is managed by the switch.

- **Cisco Catalyst Memory Leak Denial of Service Vulnerability**

A vulnerability in the telnet server that is shipped with Catalyst firmware could be exploited for a denial of service. Each time that the telnet service is started, memory resources are used without being freed. Connecting multiple clients to the Catalyst telnet server depletes memory, leaving the device unable to function properly and vulnerable to a denial of service until the device is manually reset.
- **Cisco SSH Denial of Service Vulnerability**

While addressing previous vulnerabilities, a denial of service condition was inadvertently introduced into firmware upgrades for Cisco routers and switches (IOS). Catalyst 6000 switches running CatOS, Cisco PIX Firewall, and Cisco 11000 Content Service Switch devices may be vulnerable.

Scanning for SSH vulnerabilities on affected devices can cause excessive CPU consumption due to a failure of the Cisco SSH implementation to properly process large SSH packets. Repeated and concurrent attacks can result in a denial of service.
- **Cisco Local Interface ARP Denial of Service Vulnerability**

A vulnerability in Cisco IOS could facilitate a denial of service by a user on a system that is local to the router. When multiple ARP requests are sent to the router, it makes an entry for its own MAC address as the received address. Afterwards, the router discontinues all other ARP entries.
- **Cisco IOS Cisco Express Forwarding Session Information Leakage Vulnerability**

If Cisco Express Forwarding is enabled, a vulnerability in Cisco IOS could expose packet information to unintended recipients. If a packet that is sent to a router has a MAC layer packet length that is shorter than that specified in the IP layer length, the packet is padded by the router before being routed. The data that are used to pad the packet are taken from previously routed packets that are still in the router's memory.
- **Cisco 12000 Series Internet Router Denial Of Service Vulnerability**

A vulnerability in Cisco 12000 Series Internet Routers could result in a denial of service. Sending large numbers of ICMP unreachable packets could overburden CPU resources and prevent the forwarding of packets. This condition may occur when the router is "Black Hole" filtering.
- **Cisco Access Control List Fragment Non-blocking Vulnerability**

A vulnerability in IOS on Cisco 12000 series routers with Engine 2 based cards could let users communicate with protected hosts, bypassing the

security policy. Affected routers do not properly filter fragmented packets with access control entries. Non-initial fragmented packets that are sent to a protected host can bypass the ACL.

- **Cisco 12000 Series Internet Router ACL Failure To Drop Packets Vulnerability**

A vulnerability in Cisco 12000 Series Internet Routers with line cards that are based on Engine 2 could let restricted traffic into the network. When an outgoing access control list (ACL) is exactly 448 lines and the last statement is not explicitly a “deny ip any any” rule, some packets are not properly dropped.

- **Cisco Outbound Access Control List Bypass Vulnerability**

A vulnerability in IOS on Cisco 12000 series routers with Engine 2 based cards could fail to block traffic using outbound ACLs. Routers are vulnerable when the input ACL is configured on some, but not all, of the interfaces on the card. Routers are vulnerable only when the packets in question are not blocked by an inbound ACL on the ingress port. An ACL that is applied to incoming packets will still behave as expected.

- **Cisco 12000 Outgoing ACL Fragmented Packet Vulnerability**

A vulnerability in IOS on Cisco 12000 series routers with Engine 2 based cards could fail to block traffic using outgoing ACLs. Outgoing ACLs do not support the keyword “fragment” and will ignore it. If the keyword is included in the ACL, fragmented packets are not evaluated against the associated rules, possibly bypassing the security policy.

- **Cisco Fragment Keyword Outgoing Access Control Vulnerability**

A vulnerability in IOS on Cisco 12000 series routers could let a remote user send unauthorized packets to a protected network. IOS for the Cisco 12000 has only recently added the ability to filter fragmented packets in outgoing traffic. If a ‘fragment’ rule in an outgoing ACL exists in a version without this feature, attackers could send fragmented packets to a protected network, thereby bypassing security policy.

- **Cisco 12000 Series Turbo ACL Fragment Bypass Vulnerability**

A vulnerability in IOS on Cisco 12000 series routers could let a remote user send unauthorized packets to a protected network. The keyword ‘fragment’ in a compiled (turbo) ACL is ignored when evaluating packets that are addressed to the router itself.

- **Ntpd Remote Buffer Overflow Vulnerability**

A buffer overflow vulnerability in the Network Time Protocol (NTP) could let a remote user gain root access, execute arbitrary code, or cause a denial of service. NTP is used to synchronize the time between a computer and

another system or time reference, using UDP as a transport protocol. There are two protocol versions in use, NTP v3 and NTP v4. The ntp daemon implementing version 3 is called xntp3, and the version implementing version 4 is called ntp.

- **Cisco IOS OSPF Neighbor Buffer Overflow Vulnerability**

A buffer overflow vulnerability in Cisco IOS when handling OSPF (Open Shortest Path First) packets could result in a denial of service or the execution of malicious code. Vulnerable versions are affected whenever more than 255 OSPF neighbors are announced.
- **Cisco IOS ICMP Redirect Routing Table Modification Vulnerability**

A vulnerability in the Cisco IOS routing table could let remote users modify the table. If IP routing is disabled on a vulnerable router, the router will accept malicious ICMP redirect packets and modify its routing table accordingly. ICMP redirect messages are normally sent to indicate inefficient routing, a new route, or a routing change. A malicious user could specify a default gateway on the local network that does not exist, thus denying service to the affected router for traffic destined to any location outside the local subnet.
- **Cisco IOS EIGRP Announcement ARP Denial Of Service Vulnerability**

A vulnerability in Cisco IOS allows spoofed EIGRP announcements to be sent via unicast. A neighbor announcement that is received by routers on a given network segment will cause an address resolution protocol (ARP) storm, filling network capacity while routers attempt to contact the announcing neighbor and resulting in a denial of service. Additionally, resources on the router will become bound while the router attempts to reach the announcing neighbor.
- **IBM Lotus Domino HTTP Redirect Buffer Overflow Vulnerability**

A buffer overflow vulnerability when IBM Lotus Domino 6 constructs an HTTP redirect response could let malicious clients gain control of the server. This vulnerability is reportedly fixed in Notes/Domino release 6.0.1.
- **Lotus Domino iNotes s_ViewName/Foldername Buffer Overflow Vulnerability**

A buffer overflow vulnerability in IBM Lotus Domino iNotes Web server when handling client-supplied request parameters could allow the execution of malicious code. This vulnerability is reportedly fixed in Lotus Domino 6.0.1.
- **IBM Lotus Domino Web Server HTTP POST Denial Of Service Vulnerability**

A vulnerability in IBM Lotus Domino server could result in a denial of service. Specially crafted POST requests can cause the server to behave in an unpredictable manner.

■ **Lotus Domino NSF Banner Information Disclosure Vulnerability**

A vulnerability in IBM Lotus Domino server with DominoNoBanner set to a value of 1 could let remote users discover information about the layout of the file system. When a non-existent NSF database is requested, sensitive banner information could be disclosed.

■ **Lotus Domino HTTP Authentication Logging Buffer Overflow Vulnerability**

A buffer overflow vulnerability in IBM Lotus Domino could let a remote user corrupt sensitive regions of memory with attacker-supplied values and possibly execute arbitrary code. This can occur because of insufficient bounds checking when HTTP Authentication data is logged to the DOMLOG.NSF database.

■ **Lotus Domino MS-DOS Device Path Disclosure Vulnerability**

A vulnerability in IBM Lotus Domino could give a remote user access to sensitive path information. Using specially crafted requests for MS-DOS devices could reveal information that could aid the attacker in further attacks. This issue was reported for Lotus Domino v5.0.9a on Microsoft Windows. Earlier versions may also be affected.

■ **Lotus Domino Banner Information Disclosure Vulnerability**

A vulnerability in IBM Lotus Domino server with NoBanner set to 1 could let a malicious user view the full path to the Web root. If a user submits an HTTP request for a non-existent Perl script, the server may return a 500 error page containing the full path of the file and possibly other system information.

■ **Lotus Domino MS-Dos Device Name Denial Of Service Vulnerability**

A vulnerability in IBM Lotus Domino server could be exploited for a denial of service. Invoking MS-DOS devices (such as CON, AUX, PRN, etc.) in multiple Web requests could halt service, requiring a manual restart to regain normal functionality.

■ **Lotus Domino Remote Authentication Bypass Vulnerability**

A vulnerability in IBM Lotus Domino server could let a malicious user bypass the authentication process. If a remote request for the file is submitted with a maliciously constructed file name, the authentication process may be bypassed. This issue is reportedly fixed in Domino 5.0.9.

■ **Lotus Domino DOS Device Extension Denial of Service Vulnerability**

A vulnerability in versions of IBM Lotus Domino server prior to 5.0.9a running on Windows 2000 could be exploited for a denial of service. If a request for a DOS device from CGI-BIN has an extension of 220 characters, the server executes a cmd.exe session to run nul.pif. The server will launch a pop-up window asking for a program association with which to run nul.pif. If this is done approximately 400 times, the server runs out of working threads thus causing a denial of service.

■ **Lotus Domino Username Enumeration Vulnerability**

A vulnerability in IBM Lotus Domino server could let remote users determine the validity of a user name existing on a host. If a remote user submits a GET request for a user account, the server returns an HTTP 200 OK message when given a valid user name. If the user name is not valid, a 404 File not Found error message is returned.

■ **Embedded Web server identified**

Embedded Web servers are usually found in network hardware such as routers, switches, and wireless access points. An attacker could discover an exploit or guess the password and gain access to the device, and thus be able to reconfigure or disable the device.

■ **Wireless Access Point identified**

The configuration interface of a wireless access point could allow unauthorized access to your network.

■ **D-Link Wireless Access Point Identified**

A D-link wireless access point could reveal sensitive vendor information. Vendor information can assist an attacker in discovering default login credentials or known vulnerabilities.

■ **Netgear Wireless Access Point Identified**

A Netgear wireless access point could reveal sensitive vendor information. Vendor information can assist an attacker in discovering default login credentials or known vulnerabilities.

■ **Linksys Wireless Access Point Identified**

A Linksys wireless access point could reveal sensitive vendor information. Vendor information can assist an attacker in discovering default login credentials or known vulnerabilities.

■ **SMC Wireless Access Point Identified**

An SMC wireless access point could reveal sensitive vendor information. Vendor information can assist an attacker in discovering default login credentials or known vulnerabilities.

■ **Cisco-Aironet Wireless Access Point Identified**

A Cisco-Aironet wireless access point could reveal sensitive vendor information. Vendor information can assist an attacker in discovering default login credentials or known vulnerabilities.

■ **Cisco-Aironet Wireless Access Point Identified via SNMP**

A Cisco-Aironet wireless access point via SNMP could reveal sensitive vendor information. Vendor information can assist an attacker in discovering default login credentials or known vulnerabilities. SNMP is also considered an insecure protocol.

■ **Embedded Web server in device is vulnerable to Cross-Site Scripting**

A vulnerability in a device running a ZyXel-RomPager Web server could let a malicious user gain unauthorized administrative access to the router (cross-site scripting attack). An attacker who knows the internal IP address of the router could execute arbitrary script code and possibly steal cookie-based authentication credentials from a user who has access to the administrative interface.

■ **Allegro RomPager Malformed URL Request DoS Vulnerability**

A vulnerability in Allegro RomPager could be exploited for a denial of service. A specifically-malformed request that is sent to RomPager could disable the device and possibly the parent device as well.

Current installation of Microsoft Jet database engine

Microsoft Data Access Components (MDAC) versions 2.6 and 2.7 do not include Microsoft Jet, Microsoft Jet OLE DB Provider, and the ODBC Desktop Database Drivers.

Symantec NetRecon requires these Microsoft Jet components to function properly. If you do not have the latest Jet components, you might get the following error message:

“Symantec NetRecon cannot connect to the database it uses to store information. A Windows NT Service Pack or application installation may have overwritten the Microsoft Database Access Components required by Symantec NetRecon. Please reinstall NetRecon. If reinstalling the product does not resolve this problem, contact your Symantec NetRecon customer support representative.”

To solve this problem, install the latest Jet database engine. For more information on this issue and for instructions on installing the latest Jet database engine, see <http://support.microsoft.com/default.aspx?scid=kb;EN-US;271908>.

Integration with Symantec Enterprise Security Manager

Symantec NetRecon customers who also use Symantec ESM can detect vulnerabilities using the remote registry service. To take advantage of this functionality, the Enterprise Security Agent Service must be configured to run using an account that is part of the Domain Admins group rather than the Local System account.

To change the Enterprise Security Agent account

- 1 Access the Services control panel by clicking on the Windows **Start** button and selecting **Settings > Control Panel > Administrative Tools > Services**.
- 2 Find **Enterprise Security Agent** in the list of Windows Services.
- 3 Right-click on **Enterprise Security Agent** and select **Properties**.
- 4 Select the **Log On** tab.
- 5 Select the **This account** radio button.
- 6 Enter the name and password for an account that is in the Domain Admins group.
- 7 Click **OK**.
- 8 Right-click on **Enterprise Security Agent** and select **Restart**.

Cisco vulnerabilities

All of the Cisco vulnerabilities are currently detected via the SNMP service. Please ensure that the SNMP service is running on your Cisco devices. You will also need to add your read-only community strings, (if they are not already there) to `c:\Program Files\Symantec\Netsnmp\3.6\nrsnmpnames.inf` if you want to detect your Cisco switches and routers successfully. If enabling SNMP presents a security risk, you can disable it after your scan is finished.

802.11x Wireless vulnerabilities

All of the wireless vulnerabilities are detected through your internal network. It is not required to purchase a wireless card in order to detect these vulnerabilities. The wireless access points will be detected based on whether the administrative web interface is enabled (usually TCP port 80). The main goal is to ensure that users have not plugged in a wireless access point into your corporate network thus exposing your network physically to the outside or airwave range.

Lotus Domino vulnerabilities

The Lotus Domino vulnerabilities are based on the web server advertising its version number in the HTTP banner. Even though it is not recommended to enable the server to display the version information, you can do it by editing the `notes.ini` file and adding `DominoNoBanner=0`. This setting is enabled by default in earlier versions.

Security Update 2

Symantec NetRecon 3.6 SU2 adds detection and reporting of four Microsoft SQL Server vulnerabilities and the sendmail header processing buffer overflow. Several SQL Server vulnerabilities have also been renamed.

New vulnerability detection

With the addition of SU2, Symantec NetRecon can now detect and report the following vulnerabilities:

- **Microsoft Windows 2000 ntdll.dll Buffer Overflow Vulnerability**
The Windows ntdll.dll system component vulnerable to a buffer overrun when passed data from certain functions; remote code execution is possible. The Windows 2000 library ntdll.dll includes a function that does not perform sufficient bounds checking. The vulnerability is present in the RtlDosPathNameToNtPathName_U function and may be exploited through other programs that use the library if an attack vector permits it. One of these programs is the implementation of WebDAV that ships with IIS. The vector allows for the vulnerability in ntdll.dll to be exploited by a remote attacker.
- **Microsoft Data Access Components RDS Buffer Overflow Vulnerability**
MDAC contains a buffer overflow that could lead to arbitrary code execution in MSIE and on vulnerable IIS servers.
- **Microsoft Windows Locator Service Buffer Overflow Vulnerability**
The Locator service for Windows domain controller systems is prone to a buffer overflow condition. Arbitrary code execution is possible.
- **Microsoft SQL Server 2000 SQLXML Buffer Overflow Vulnerability**
Attackers can initiate SQL Server 2000 buffer overflows by connecting to a host through HTTP, then submitting malformed data directly to the SQLXML HTTP component. The overflow condition occurs when an overly long value is given to the contenttype=parameter.
- **Microsoft SQL Server 2000 SQLXML Script Injection Vulnerability**
SQLXML components are prone to script injection attacks via an unchecked parameter in XML tags. Under some circumstances it is possible to inject arbitrary script code in XML tags. This lets an attacker execute script code in the context of the Internet Explorer Security Zone associated with the IIS server running the vulnerable components.
- **Microsoft SQL Server 2000 lets remote attackers mount a DoS**
SQL Server 2000 lets remote attackers mount a denial of service attack through a malformed 0x08 packet that is missing a colon separator.

- **Microsoft SQL Server 2000 OpenDataSource buffer overflow**
 Buffer overflow in the OpenDataSource function of the Jet engine on SQL Server 2000 lets remote attackers execute arbitrary code.
- **Sendmail Header Processing Buffer Overflow Vulnerability**
 A buffer overflow vulnerability in the SMTP header-parsing component of sendmail (versions 5.2 through 8.12.7) could let malicious users gain control of the server. This vulnerability could be exploited locally if the sendmail binary is setuid/setgid.

Vulnerability name changes

In SU2 the following Symantec NetRecon vulnerability names are changed:

Table 2-1 Vulnerability name changes

Old name	New name
SQL Server 7.0 Remote Data Source function contains unchecked buffers	Microsoft SQL Server 7.0 OLE DB Provider Name Buffer Overflow
SQL Server 2000 Remote Data Source function contains unchecked buffers	Microsoft SQL Server 2000 OLE DB Provider Name Buffer Overflow Vulnerability
SQL 7.0 extended stored procedures vulnerable to buffer overflow and DoS	Microsoft SQL Server 7.0 Multiple Extended Stored Procedure Buffer Overflow
SQL 2000 extended stored procedures vulnerable to buffer overflow and DoS	Microsoft SQL Server 2000 Multiple Extended Stored Procedure Buffer Overflow
SQL 2000 password encryption procedure vulnerable to buffer overflow attacks	Microsoft SQL Server 2000 Password Encrypt Procedure Buffer Overflow
SQL 2000 Resolution Service allows remote DoS or execution of arbitrary code	Microsoft SQL Server 2000 Resolution Service Heap Overflow Vulnerability
SQL Server 2000 sp_MScoptscript stored procedure fails to validate input	Microsoft SQL Server 2000 sp_MScoptscript stored procedure validation
SQL Server 7.0 authentication engine vulnerable to buffer overflow attacks	Microsoft SQL Server 7.0 authentication engine vulnerable to buffer overflow
Server 2000 authentication engine vulnerable to buffer overflow attacks	Microsoft SQL Server 2000 authentication engine vulnerable to buffer overflow
MSSQL Buffer Overflow vulnerable to W32.Slammer worm attack	Microsoft SQL Server 2000 Resolution Service Stack Overflow Vulnerability

Security Update 1

New vulnerability detection

Note: The names of SU1 vulnerabilities were changed in SU2. The current (SU2+) names are used below. For the names that were used in SU1, see [“Vulnerability name changes”](#) on page 24.

- **Microsoft SQL Server 7.0 OLE DB Provider Name Buffer Overflow Vulnerability**
Symantec NetRecon can identify a buffer overflow in Microsoft SQL 7.0 that may let remote attackers execute arbitrary code on the system or gain privileged access to the SQL database.
- **Microsoft SQL Server 2000 OLE DB Provider Name Buffer Overflow Vulnerability**
Symantec NetRecon can identify a buffer overflow in Microsoft SQL 2000 that may let remote attackers execute arbitrary code on the system or gain privileged access to the SQL database.
- **Microsoft SQL Server 7.0 Multiple Extended Stored Procedure Buffer Overflow**
Symantec NetRecon can identify Microsoft SQL Server 7.0 extended stored procedures that fail to validate input correctly, which may allow buffer overflow attacks and denial of service (DoS) attacks.
- **Microsoft SQL Server 2000 Multiple Extended Stored Procedure Buffer Overflow**
Symantec NetRecon can identify Microsoft SQL Server 2000 extended stored procedures that fail to validate input correctly, which may allow buffer overflow attacks and denial of service (DoS) attacks.
- **Microsoft SQL Server 2000 Password Encrypt Procedure Buffer Overflow**
Symantec NetRecon can identify a Microsoft SQL Server 2000 credential encryption procedure that is vulnerable to a buffer overflow attack, which could compromise control of the database and possibly the server. The SQL 2000 Resolution Service may allow remote DoS or execution of arbitrary code.
- **Microsoft SQL Server 2000 Resolution Service Heap Overflow Vulnerability**
Symantec NetRecon can identify the Microsoft SQL Server 2000 Resolution Services that contain multiple vulnerabilities. These vulnerabilities allow

denial of service attacks as well as possible execution of arbitrary code through buffer overflow attacks.

■ **Microsoft SQL Server 2000 sp_MScoptscript stored procedure validation**

Symantec NetRecon can identify the Microsoft SQL Server 2000 sp_MScoptscript on network resources. Microsoft SQL Server 2000 fails to validate input, which may allow attackers to execute arbitrary code and gain privileged access to stored procedures in the SQL database.

■ **Microsoft SQL Server 7.0 authentication engine vulnerable to buffer overflow**

Symantec NetRecon can identify the authentication engine for the Microsoft SQL Server 7.0. The authentication engine is vulnerable to buffer overflow attacks that may let attackers execute arbitrary code and gain privileged access to the stored procedure, or cause a denial of service for the SQL service.

■ **Microsoft SQL Server 2000 authentication engine vulnerable to buffer overflow**

Symantec NetRecon can identify the authentication engine for the Microsoft SQL Server 2000. The authentication engine is vulnerable to buffer overflow attacks that may let attackers execute arbitrary code and gain privileged access to the stored procedure, or cause a denial of service for the SQL service.

■ **Microsoft SQL Server 2000 Resolution Service Stack Overflow Vulnerability**

Symantec NetRecon can identify a problem with the Microsoft SQL Server 2000 Resolution Service, which may make it possible for a remote user to execute arbitrary code on a vulnerable host. An attacker could exploit a stack-based overflow in the Resolution Service by sending a maliciously crafted UDP packet to port 1434. A vulnerable version of Microsoft SQL Server 2000 Desktop Engine is automatically installed with Internet Explorer 6 on .NET servers.

■ **MSSQL Server detected**

MSSQL Server has been detected.

Command line interface (CLI) enhancements

License key

The Symantec NetRecon command line interface (CLI) can now accept license key information. Four options are required to successfully register the license key using the CLI.

Table 2-2 License key options

Option	Description
-license [-l]	Specify the Symantec NetRecon license key.
-company [-c]	Specify the company name that is associated with the license.
-serial [-s]	Specify the serial number that is associated with the license.
-type [-t]	Specify the type that is associated with the license.

Note: If an error occurs during the license registration, Symantec NetRecon places an error message in the errors.log file.

Symantec NetRecon data (.nrd) files

You must now use the following options to specify .nrd files in the command line interface.

Table 2-3 nrd file options

Option	Description
-nrdir [-i]	Specify the .nrd input file.
-nrdir [-o]	Specify the .nrd output file.

Note: It is not necessary to submit .nrd files to change the license. However, if you omit one or both of the .nrd files, Symantec NetRecon will not attempt a scan.

CLI formatting and syntax are fully documented in the Symantec NetRecon online Help system. Users who are not familiar with the CLI should read the entire Use the Command Line Interface (CLI) Help section.

To locate the Help Topic on .nrd files

- 1** On the NetRecon console menu, click **Help**.
- 2** Click **Help Topics**.
- 3** Click the topic labeled **How do I...**
- 4** Click **Use the Command Line Interface (CLI)**.
- 5** Click **Understanding .NRD Files**.