

# TUGAS KEAMANAN JARINGAN KOMPUTER



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## **CVE (Common Vulnerabilities and Exposures List)**

Common Vulnerabilities and Exposures (CVE) adalah katalog ancaman keamanan yang dikenal. Katalog ini disponsori oleh Departemen Keamanan Dalam Negeri Amerika Serikat (DHS), dan ancaman dibagi menjadi dua kategori: kerentanan dan eksposur. Menurut situs CVE, kerentanan adalah kesalahan dalam kode perangkat lunak yang memberikan penyerang akses langsung ke sistem atau jaringan. Misalnya, kerentanan memungkinkan penyerang berpose sebagai superuser atau administrator sistem yang memiliki hak akses penuh. Pemaparan di sisi lain, didefinisikan sebagai kesalahan dalam kode perangkat lunak atau konfigurasi yang menyediakan penyerang dengan akses tidak langsung atau ke sistem jaringan.

CVE ditugaskan oleh Otoritas Nomor CVE (CVE Numbering Authority / CNA). Ada tiga jenis utama penugasan CVE nomor:

1. The Mitre Corporation berfungsi sebagai Editor dan Primary CNA.
2. Berbagai CNA menetapkan nomor CVE untuk produk mereka sendiri (misalnya Microsoft, Oracle, HP, Red Hat, dll).
3. Koordinator pihak ketiga seperti CERT Coordination Center dapat menetapkan nomor CVE untuk produk yang tidak tercakup oleh CNA lainnya.

Tujuan utama katalog adalah untuk membedakan bagaimana setiap kerentanan atau keterpaparan yang diketahui untuk diidentifikasi. Ini penting karena ID standar memungkinkan administrator keamanan mengakses informasi teknis tentang ancaman spesifik di beberapa sumber informasi CVE yang kompatibel dengan cepat.

## Contoh Tampilan CVE MySQL

<a href="#">CVE-2018-2902</a>	Vulnerability in the MySQL Server component of Oracle MySQL [subcomponent: Server; Partition]. Supported versions that are affected are 5.5.10 and prior, 5.6.24 and prior and 5.7.19 and prior. Easily exploitable vulnerability allows low privileged attacker with network access via multiple protocols to compromise MySQL Server. Successful attacks of this vulnerability can result in unauthorized ability to cause a hang or frequently repeatable crash (complete DOS) of MySQL Server as well as unauthorized update, insert or delete access to some of MySQL Server accessible data. CVSS 3.0 Base Score 7.1 (Integrity and Availability impacts). CVSS Vector: (CVSS:3.0/AV:N/AC:L/PR:L/UI:N/S:U/C:U/I:U/D:H).
<a href="#">CVE-2017-9603</a>	Kb00ut MySQL Free Knowledge Base application package 0.16a comes with a FileExplorer/Explorer.aspx?id=Uploads file-management component. An unauthenticated user can access the file upload and deletion functionality. Through this functionality, a user can upload an ASPX script to Uploads/Documents to run any arbitrary code.
<a href="#">CVE-2017-3802</a>	Vulnerability in the MySQL Server component of Oracle MySQL [subcomponent: Server; DDL]. Supported versions that are affected are 5.5.56 and earlier, 5.6.26 and earlier and 5.7.18 and earlier. Difficult to exploit vulnerability allows low privileged attacker with network access via multiple protocols to compromise MySQL Server. Successful attacks of this vulnerability can result in unauthorized update, insert or delete access to some of MySQL Server accessible data. CVSS 3.0 Base Score 3.1 (Integrity impacts). CVSS Vector: (CVSS:3.0/AV:N/AC:H/PR:L/UI:N/S:U/C:N/I:L/A:N).
<a href="#">CVE-2017-3803</a>	Vulnerability in the MySQL Server component of Oracle MySQL [subcomponent: Server; DDL]. Supported versions that are affected are 5.5.56 and earlier, 5.6.26 and earlier and 5.7.18 and earlier. Difficult to exploit vulnerability allows low privileged attacker with network access via multiple protocols to compromise MySQL Server. Successful attacks of this vulnerability can result in unauthorized update, insert or delete access to some of MySQL Server accessible data as well as unauthorized read access to a subset of MySQL Server accessible data. CVSS 3.0 Base Score 4.2 (Confidentiality and Integrity Impacts). CVSS Vector: (CVSS:3.0/AV:N/AC:H/PR:L/UI:N/S:U/C:N/I:A/D:H).
<a href="#">CVE-2017-3804</a>	Vulnerability in the MySQL Server component of Oracle MySQL [subcomponent: Client mysqldump]. Supported versions that are affected are 5.5.56 and earlier, 5.6.26 and earlier and 5.7.18 and earlier. Easily exploitable vulnerability allows low privileged attacker with network access via multiple protocols to compromise MySQL Server. Successful attacks of this vulnerability can result in unauthorized update, insert or delete access to some of MySQL Server accessible data. CVSS 3.0 Base Score 4.3 (Integrity impacts). CVSS Vector: (CVSS:3.0/AV:N/AC:L/PR:L/UI:N/S:U/C:I/L/A:N).
<a href="#">CVE-2017-3805</a>	Vulnerability in the MySQL Server component of Oracle MySQL [subcomponent: C API]. Supported versions that are affected are 5.7.18 and earlier. Difficult to exploit vulnerability allows unauthorized attacker with network access via multiple protocols to compromise MySQL Server. Successful attacks of this vulnerability can result in unauthorized read access to a subset of MySQL Server accessible data. CVSS 3.0 Base Score 3.7 (Confidentiality impacts). CVSS Vector: (CVSS:3.0/AV:N/AC:H/PR:L/UI:N/S:U/C:L/I:N/A:N).
<a href="#">CVE-2017-3806</a>	Vulnerability in the MySQL Server component of Oracle MySQL [subcomponent: Server; Replication]. Supported versions that are affected are 5.6.26 and earlier and 5.7.18 and earlier. Difficult to exploit vulnerability allows high privileged attacker with network access via multiple protocols to compromise MySQL Server. Successful attacks of this vulnerability can result in unauthorized ability to cause a hang or frequently repeatable crash (complete DOS) of MySQL Server. CVSS 3.0 Base Score 4.4 (Availability impacts). CVSS Vector: (CVSS:3.0/AV:N/AC:H/PR:N/UI:N/S:U/C:N/I:A/D:H).

MySQL termasuk ke dalam top 50 produk dengan jumlah total kerentanan yang berbeda, tepatnya menduduki peringkat ke-36.

Product Name	Vendor Name	Product Type	Number of Vulnerabilities
<a href="#">1 Linux Kernel</a>	<a href="#">Linux</a>	OS	<a href="#">2035</a>
<a href="#">2 Mac Os X</a>	<a href="#">Apple</a>	OS	<a href="#">1978</a>
<a href="#">3 Android</a>	<a href="#">Google</a>	OS	<a href="#">1607</a>
<a href="#">4 Chrome</a>	<a href="#">Google</a>	Application	<a href="#">1525</a>
<a href="#">5 Firefox</a>	<a href="#">Mozilla</a>	Application	<a href="#">1438</a>
<a href="#">6 Iphone Os</a>	<a href="#">Apple</a>	OS	<a href="#">1371</a>
<a href="#">7 Debian Linux</a>	<a href="#">Debian</a>	OS	<a href="#">1210</a>
<a href="#">8 Flash Player</a>	<a href="#">Adobe</a>	Application	<a href="#">1045</a>
<a href="#">9 Windows Server 2008</a>	<a href="#">Microsoft</a>	OS	<a href="#">1022</a>
<a href="#">10 Safari</a>	<a href="#">Apple</a>	Application	<a href="#">934</a>
<a href="#">11 Acrobat</a>	<a href="#">Adobe</a>	Application	<a href="#">909</a>
<a href="#">12 Internet Explorer</a>	<a href="#">Microsoft</a>	Application	<a href="#">905</a>
<a href="#">13 Ubuntu Linux</a>	<a href="#">Canonical</a>	OS	<a href="#">888</a>
<a href="#">14 Windows 7</a>	<a href="#">Microsoft</a>	OS	<a href="#">877</a>
<a href="#">15 Windows Vista</a>	<a href="#">Microsoft</a>	OS	<a href="#">816</a>
<a href="#">16 Opensuse</a>	<a href="#">Novell</a>	OS	<a href="#">784</a>
<a href="#">17 Windows Xp</a>	<a href="#">Microsoft</a>	OS	<a href="#">731</a>
<a href="#">18 Thunderbird</a>	<a href="#">Mozilla</a>	Application	<a href="#">703</a>
<a href="#">19 Seamonkey</a>	<a href="#">Mozilla</a>	Application	<a href="#">698</a>
<a href="#">20 Windows Server 2012</a>	<a href="#">Microsoft</a>	OS	<a href="#">650</a>
<a href="#">21 Acrobat Reader</a>	<a href="#">Adobe</a>	Application	<a href="#">643</a>
<a href="#">22 Mac Os X Server</a>	<a href="#">Apple</a>	OS	<a href="#">641</a>
<a href="#">23 IE</a>	<a href="#">Microsoft</a>	Application	<a href="#">631</a>
<a href="#">24 Windows 8.1</a>	<a href="#">Microsoft</a>	OS	<a href="#">585</a>
<a href="#">25 JRE</a>	<a href="#">Oracle</a>	Application	<a href="#">564</a>
<a href="#">26 PHP</a>	<a href="#">PHP</a>	Application	<a href="#">563</a>
<a href="#">27 JDK</a>	<a href="#">Oracle</a>	Application	<a href="#">553</a>
<a href="#">28 Acrobat Reader Dc</a>	<a href="#">Adobe</a>	Application	<a href="#">539</a>
<a href="#">29 Acrobat Dc</a>	<a href="#">Adobe</a>	Application	<a href="#">539</a>
<a href="#">30 Solaris</a>	<a href="#">SUN</a>	OS	<a href="#">533</a>
<a href="#">31 Windows 2000</a>	<a href="#">Microsoft</a>	OS	<a href="#">507</a>
<a href="#">32 Windows 10</a>	<a href="#">Microsoft</a>	OS	<a href="#">504</a>
<a href="#">33 Itunes</a>	<a href="#">Apple</a>	Application	<a href="#">485</a>
<a href="#">34 Windows Rt 8.1</a>	<a href="#">Microsoft</a>	OS	<a href="#">479</a>
<a href="#">35 Wireshark</a>	<a href="#">Wireshark</a>	Application	<a href="#">479</a>
<a href="#">36 Mysql</a>	<a href="#">Oracle</a>	Application	<a href="#">478</a>
<a href="#">37 IOS</a>	<a href="#">Cisco</a>	OS	<a href="#">468</a>

38	<a href="#">Fedora</a>	<a href="#">Fedoraproject</a>	OS	<a href="#">453</a>
39	<a href="#">Office</a>	<a href="#">Microsoft</a>	Application	<a href="#">450</a>
40	<a href="#">Enterprise Linux</a>	<a href="#">Redhat</a>	OS	<a href="#">444</a>
41	<a href="#">Windows 2003 Server</a>	<a href="#">Microsoft</a>	OS	<a href="#">442</a>
42	<a href="#">Firefox ESR</a>	<a href="#">Mozilla</a>	Application	<a href="#">440</a>
43	<a href="#">JRE</a>	<a href="#">SUN</a>	Application	<a href="#">435</a>
44	<a href="#">ImageMagick</a>	<a href="#">ImageMagick</a>	Application	<a href="#">431</a>
45	<a href="#">Database Server</a>	<a href="#">Oracle</a>	Application	<a href="#">425</a>
46	<a href="#">Windows Server 2003</a>	<a href="#">Microsoft</a>	OS	<a href="#">418</a>
47	<a href="#">JDK</a>	<a href="#">SUN</a>	Application	<a href="#">405</a>
48	<a href="#">Edge</a>	<a href="#">Microsoft</a>	Application	<a href="#">382</a>
49	<a href="#">AIR</a>	<a href="#">Adobe</a>	Application	<a href="#">382</a>
50	<a href="#">Solaris</a>	<a href="#">Oracle</a>	OS	<a href="#">381</a>