

Black and Blue or White and Gold?

Minimizing Vulnerability Scoring Discrepancies due to Limited Information

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Speaker Background

Michael Schueler, Incident Manager, Cisco PSIRT

- With Cisco since 2007, PSIRT since 2016
- M.Sc. level degree from RWTH Aachen University
- CCIE, CISSP, and GCIH certifications
- Handling the most challenging, complex, and impactful vulnerabilities and compromises



The Dress





The Problem





PSIRT



Cisco Security Advisory Cisco Adaptive Security Appliance Software and Firepower Software AnyConnect SSL/TLS VPN Denial of Service Vuln

NVD: 8.6, CNA: 6.8 → Why???





Data Analyzed

CVSS v3.1 Statistics for Cisco Systems, Inc. as of 10/06/2023

Total Number CVEs Submitted	194	Number of Metrics Compared	320
Total Number CVEs Reviewed	40	Analyst Match Count	291
Acceptance Level	Contributor	Match Percent	90.9

29 metrics require analysis

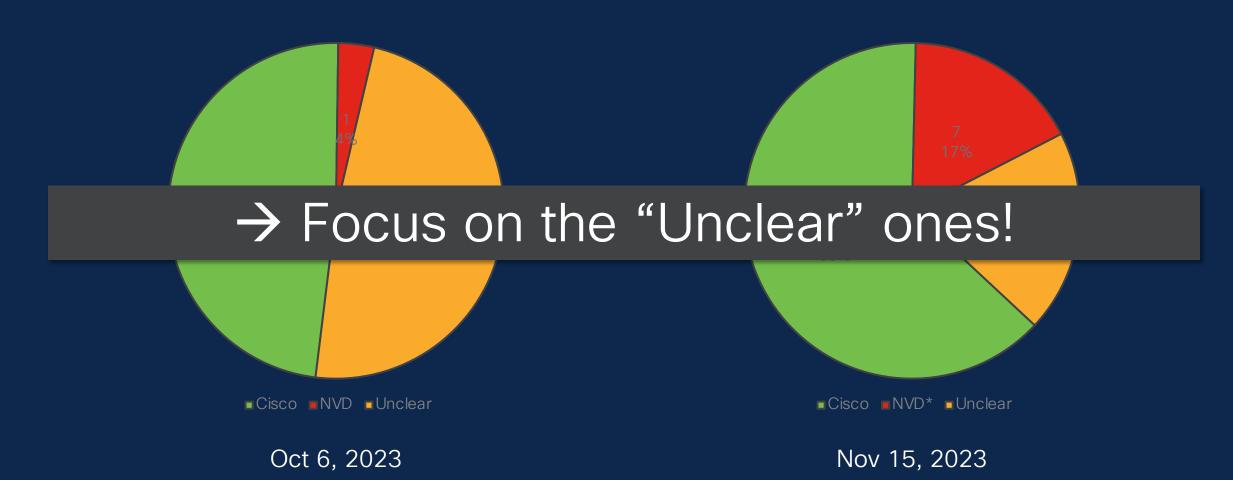
CVSS v3.1 Statistics for Cisco Systems, Inc. as of 11/15/2023

Total Number CVEs Submitted	1271	6	Number of Metrics Compared	320
Total Number CVEs Reviewed	40		Analyst Match Count	277
Acceptance Level	Contributor		Match Percent	86.6

43 metrics require analysis



Metric Statistics Analysis Identifying the Best Match Based on Vulnerability Facts





* NVD score correct, as Cisco score taken from advisory level, not CVE level (tooling limitation until mid July 2023)

Cisco Firepower Threat Defense Software Snort 3 Geolocation IP Filter Bypass Vulnerability



Summary

A vulnerability in the IP geolocation rules of Snort 3 could allow an unauthenticated, remote attacker to potentially bypass IP address restrictions.

This vulnerability exists because the configuration for IP geolocation rules is not parsed properly. An attacker could exploit this vulnerability by spoofing an IP address until they bypass the restriction. A successful exploit could allow the attacker to bypass location-based IP address restrictions.





Reasons for Scoring Discrepancies

- Insufficient information in textual CVE description
- Textual description focuses on technical detail rather than outcome
- Limited product knowledge at NVD
 - NVD analysts cover thousands of products across hundreds of vendors
- CVSS specification interpretation differences



Cisco PSIRT's Improvement Plan

Within the Advisory/CVE Summary:

- Explain why attack complexity is "High"
- Make the required privilege level explicit
- Explain reasoning for scope change
- Add context to corner cases
- Focus on outcome rather than technical detail
- Ensure summary is understandable even with little product knowledge





Observed Scoring Mistakes & Derived Best Practices

- SSH/Telnet pre-auth issues
 - Attack Vector is Network (AV:N)
 - SSH/Telnet post-auth issues typically are Attack Vector Local (AV:L)
- Persuading a user to do something implies user interaction
 - User Interaction Required (UI:R) in CVSSv3.1
 - User Interaction Active (UI:A) in CVSSv4.0





CVSS Specification Interpretation Differences

- Does security policy (e.g., ACL) bypass imply S:C and I:L?
 - Resource behind the device are either no longer protected or become unreachable
 - Is the protected "network" a security boundary?
- Does admin-level credentials required (PR:H) typically imply A:N
 - Admin can disable interfaces/services by design
 - Need to score based on privileges gained, not attained
 - Are different methods to achieve the same outcome "privileges gained"?

- → Actively discussed in the FIRST CVSS SIG
 - → "Thank you Nick Leali and Chris Turner!"





Q&A



Resources

- The Dress
 https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_dress
- Common Vulnerability Scoring System https://www.first.org/cvss/
- CVE Program https://www.cve.org
- Cisco Security Advisories
 https://sec.cloudapps.cisco.com/security/center/publicationListing.x
- NVD CVSS v3.1 Statistics for Cisco Systems, Inc.
 - As of 10/06/2023: https://nvd.nist.gov/vuln/cvmap/report/12896
 - As of 11/15/2023: https://nvd.nist.gov/vuln/cvmap/report/13635





The bridge to possible