

## Headlines

### **Cisco 2017 Annual Cybersecurity Report: chief security officers reveal true cost of breaches and the actions organizations are taking**

- The report surveyed almost 3,000 chief security officers (CSOs) and the like of 13 countries. The CSOs regarded budget constraints, poor system compatibility and shortage of trained talent as the biggest obstacles to improving security postures.
- The traditional attack vectors such as adware and email spam are back on the rising trend while the hacker operations take up new business models including employing brokers in malvertising campaigns to mask malicious activity and evade detection. More adoption of cloud applications also generates security concerns. There is a drop in the use of large exploit kits such as Angler, Nuclear and Neutrino since their owners were brought down in 2016, but smaller exploit tools are taking the place.
- Cyber attacks could cause organisations to lose customers, revenues and business opportunities. 29% of breached organisations did lose revenue and 38% of them lost over 20% of revenue.

#### **Advice**

- In the cyber economy, organisations should take security as a business priority to get well prepared against cyber threats.
- Organisations should establish metrics to review and test the effectiveness of their security operations.
- Defense operations should be integrated and automated as far as possible to increase visibility, streamline interoperability and shorten time to detect and respond to cyber attacks.

#### **Sources**

- [Cisco's Technology News Site](#)
- [Cisco 2017 Annual Cybersecurity Report](#)

## Microsoft Windows SMB Tree Connect Response denial of service vulnerability

- On 2 February 2017, the CERT/CC revealed that there was a memory corruption vulnerability in handling of Server Message Block (SMB) network traffic. A remote attacker could exploit this vulnerability by enticing a user to connect to a malicious SMB server which could cause the Windows system to crash, resulting in a denial-of-service condition. Proof-of-concept exploit code for this vulnerability is publicly available.
- The vulnerability was due to improper handling of a specially-crafted server response which contains too many bytes following the structure defined in the SMB2 TREE\_CONNECT Response structure.

### Advice

- Block outbound SMB connections (TCP ports 139 and 445 along with UDP ports 137 and 138).
- Keep Windows systems updated with the latest patches.

### Sources

- [CERT/CC](#)
- [GitHub \(Proof of Concept Exploit Code\)](#)

## Product Vulnerability Notes & Security Updates

### 1. BINOM3 Electric Power Quality Meter

<https://ics-cert.us-cert.gov/advisories/ICSA-17-031-01>

### 2. CentOS

<https://lists.centos.org/pipermail/centos-announce/2017-February/022259.html>

<https://lists.centos.org/pipermail/centos-announce/2017-February/022261.html>

<https://lists.centos.org/pipermail/centos-announce/2017-February/022262.html>

<https://lists.centos.org/pipermail/centos-announce/2017-February/022263.html>

<https://lists.centos.org/pipermail/centos-announce/2017-February/022264.html>

### 3. Cisco Products

<https://tools.cisco.com/security/center/content/CiscoSecurityAdvisory/cisco-sa-20170130-openssl>

<https://tools.cisco.com/security/center/content/CiscoSecurityAdvisory/cisco-sa-20170201-arsnmp>

<https://tools.cisco.com/security/center/content/CiscoSecurityAdvisory/cisco-sa-20170201-cbr>

<https://tools.cisco.com/security/center/content/CiscoSecurityAdvisory/cisco-sa-20170201-esa1>

<https://tools.cisco.com/security/center/content/CiscoSecurityAdvisory/cisco-sa-20170201-fmc>

<https://tools.cisco.com/security/center/content/CiscoSecurityAdvisory/cisco-sa-20170201-fpw>

<https://tools.cisco.com/security/center/content/CiscoSecurityAdvisory/cisco-sa-20170201-fpw1>

<https://tools.cisco.com/security/center/content/CiscoSecurityAdvisory/cisco-sa-20170201-fpw2>

<https://tools.cisco.com/security/center/content/CiscoSecurityAdvisory/cisco-sa-20170201-prime-home>

<https://tools.cisco.com/security/center/content/CiscoSecurityAdvisory/cisco-sa-20170201-psc>

<https://tools.cisco.com/security/center/content/CiscoSecurityAdvisory/cisco-sa-20170201-psc1>

### 4. Debian

<https://www.debian.org/security/2017/dsa-3773>

<https://www.debian.org/security/2017/dsa-3774>

<https://www.debian.org/security/2017/dsa-3775>

<https://www.debian.org/security/2017/dsa-3776>

<https://www.debian.org/security/2017/dsa-3777>

<https://www.debian.org/security/2017/dsa-3778>

<https://www.debian.org/security/2017/dsa-3779>

<https://www.debian.org/security/2017/dsa-3780>

### 5. Ecava IntegraXor

<https://ics-cert.us-cert.gov/advisories/ICSA-17-031-02>

### 6. F5 Products

<https://support.f5.com/csp/article/K05513373>

<https://support.f5.com/csp/article/K32743437>

<https://support.f5.com/csp/article/K54610514>

<https://support.f5.com/csp/article/K62201745>

<https://support.f5.com/csp/article/K73705133>

### 7. Gentoo Linux

<https://security.gentoo.org/glsa/201701-66>

<https://security.gentoo.org/glsa/201701-67>

<https://security.gentoo.org/glsa/201701-68>

<https://security.gentoo.org/glsa/201701-69>

<https://security.gentoo.org/glsa/201701-70>  
<https://security.gentoo.org/glsa/201701-71>  
<https://security.gentoo.org/glsa/201701-72>  
<https://security.gentoo.org/glsa/201701-73>  
<https://security.gentoo.org/glsa/201701-74>  
<https://security.gentoo.org/glsa/201701-75>  
<https://security.gentoo.org/glsa/201701-76>  
<https://security.gentoo.org/glsa/201701-77>  
<https://security.gentoo.org/glsa/201702-01>

## **8. Honeywell XL Web II Controller**

<https://ics-cert.us-cert.gov/advisories/ICSA-17-033-01>

## **9. IBM Products**

<http://www-01.ibm.com/support/docview.wss?uid=swg21996759>

<http://www-01.ibm.com/support/docview.wss?uid=swg21996847>

## **10. Mageia**

<http://advisories.mageia.org/MGASA-2017-0021.html>

<http://advisories.mageia.org/MGASA-2017-0022.html>

<http://advisories.mageia.org/MGASA-2017-0023.html>

<http://advisories.mageia.org/MGASA-2017-0024.html>

<http://advisories.mageia.org/MGASA-2017-0025.html>

<http://advisories.mageia.org/MGASA-2017-0026.html>

<http://advisories.mageia.org/MGASA-2017-0027.html>

<http://advisories.mageia.org/MGASA-2017-0028.html>

<http://advisories.mageia.org/MGASA-2017-0029.html>

<http://advisories.mageia.org/MGASA-2017-0030.html>

<http://advisories.mageia.org/MGASA-2017-0031.html>

<http://advisories.mageia.org/MGASA-2017-0032.html>

<http://advisories.mageia.org/MGASA-2017-0033.html>

<http://advisories.mageia.org/MGASA-2017-0034.html>

<http://advisories.mageia.org/MGASA-2017-0035.html>

<http://advisories.mageia.org/MGASA-2017-0036.html>

<http://advisories.mageia.org/MGASA-2017-0037.html>

## **11. Microsoft Windows Server Message Block SMBv3**

[https://www.hkcert.org/my\\_url/en/alert/17020301](https://www.hkcert.org/my_url/en/alert/17020301)

<http://www.kb.cert.org/vuls/id/867968>

## **12. Oracle Linux**

<https://linux.oracle.com/errata/ELSA-2017-0225.html>

<https://linux.oracle.com/errata/ELSA-2017-0238.html>

## **13. openSUSE**

<https://lists.opensuse.org/opensuse-security-announce/2017-01/msg00061.html>

<https://lists.opensuse.org/opensuse-security-announce/2017-01/msg00064.html>

<https://lists.opensuse.org/opensuse-security-announce/2017-01/msg00066.html>

<https://lists.opensuse.org/opensuse-security-announce/2017-02/msg00001.html>

<https://lists.opensuse.org/opensuse-security-announce/2017-02/msg00002.html>

## **14. Red Hat**

<https://access.redhat.com/errata/RHSA-2017:0190>

<https://access.redhat.com/errata/RHSA-2017:0193>

<https://access.redhat.com/errata/RHSA-2017:0194>  
<https://access.redhat.com/errata/RHSA-2017:0196>  
<https://access.redhat.com/errata/RHSA-2017:0206>  
<https://access.redhat.com/errata/RHSA-2017:0215>  
<https://access.redhat.com/errata/RHSA-2017:0216>  
<https://access.redhat.com/errata/RHSA-2017:0217>  
<https://access.redhat.com/errata/RHSA-2017:0225>  
<https://access.redhat.com/errata/RHSA-2017:0226>  
<https://access.redhat.com/errata/RHSA-2017:0238>  
<https://access.redhat.com/errata/RHSA-2017:0244>  
<https://access.redhat.com/errata/RHSA-2017:0245>  
<https://access.redhat.com/errata/RHSA-2017:0246>  
<https://access.redhat.com/errata/RHSA-2017:0250>

## **15. SUSE**

<https://www.suse.com/support/update/announcement/2017/suse-su-20170302-1.html>  
<https://www.suse.com/support/update/announcement/2017/suse-su-20170303-1.html>  
<https://www.suse.com/support/update/announcement/2017/suse-su-20170304-1.html>  
<https://www.suse.com/support/update/announcement/2017/suse-su-20170305-1.html>  
<https://www.suse.com/support/update/announcement/2017/suse-su-20170307-1.html>  
<https://www.suse.com/support/update/announcement/2017/suse-su-20170330-1.html>  
<https://www.suse.com/support/update/announcement/2017/suse-su-20170331-1.html>  
<https://www.suse.com/support/update/announcement/2017/suse-su-20170333-1.html>  
<https://www.suse.com/support/update/announcement/2017/suse-su-20170338-1.html>  
<https://www.suse.com/support/update/announcement/2017/suse-su-20170339-1.html>  
<https://www.suse.com/support/update/announcement/2017/suse-su-20170340-1.html>  
<https://www.suse.com/support/update/announcement/2017/suse-su-20170346-1.html>  
<https://www.suse.com/support/update/announcement/2017/suse-su-20170348-1.html>  
<https://www.suse.com/support/update/announcement/2017/suse-su-20170366-1.html>  
<https://www.suse.com/support/update/announcement/2017/suse-su-20170367-1.html>

## **16. Ubuntu**

<https://www.ubuntu.com/usn/usn-3165-1/>  
<https://www.ubuntu.com/usn/usn-3175-1/>  
<https://www.ubuntu.com/usn/usn-3181-1/>  
<https://www.ubuntu.com/usn/usn-3182-1/>  
<https://www.ubuntu.com/usn/usn-3183-1/>  
<https://www.ubuntu.com/usn/usn-3184-1/>  
<https://www.ubuntu.com/usn/usn-3185-1/>  
<https://www.ubuntu.com/usn/usn-3186-1/>  
<https://www.ubuntu.com/usn/usn-3177-2/>

## **17. VMware Airwatch Agent for Android**

<http://www.vmware.com/security/advisories/VMSA-2017-0001.html>

**Sources of product vulnerability information:**

[CERT/CC](#)

[Cisco](#)

[CentOS](#)

[Debian](#)

[F5](#)

[Gentoo](#)

[HKCERT](#)

[IBM](#)

[ICS-CERT](#)

[Mageia](#)

[openSUSE](#)

[Oracle Linux](#)

[Red Hat](#)

[SUSE](#)

[Ubuntu](#)

[VMware](#)

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