

Semana 28/12/2015			
Primary Vendor - Product	Description	Published	CVSS Score - Source & Patch Info
ampedwireless - r10000_firmware	The web administration interface on Amped Wireless R10000 devices with firmware 2.5.2.11 has a default password of admin for the admin account, which allows remote attackers to obtain administrative privileges by leveraging a LAN session.	31/12/2015	9.3 CVE-2015-7277
belkin - n600_db_wi4_dual-band_nw_router_9k1102_firmware	The web management interface on Belkin F9K1102 2 devices with firmware 2.10.17 has a blank password, which allows remote attackers to obtain administrative privileges by leveraging a LAN session.	31/12/2015	9.3 CVE-2015-5988
belkin - n600_db_wi4_dual-band_nw_router_9k1102_firmware	Belkin F9K1102 2 devices with firmware 2.10.17 rely on client-side JavaScript code for authorization, which allows remote attackers to obtain administrative privileges via certain changes to LockStatus and Login_Success values.	31/12/2015	10.0 CVE-2015-5989
idera - uptime_infrastructure_monitor	Buffer overflow in the up time client in Idera Uptime Infrastructure Monitor 7.4 might allow remote attackers to execute arbitrary code via long command input.	31/12/2015	7.5 CVE-2015-2805
mediabridge - medialink_mwn-wsp300n_firmware	The web management interface on Mediabridge Medialink MWN-WAPR300N devices with firmware 5.07.50 has a default password of admin for the admin account and a default password of password for the medialink account, which allows remote attackers to obtain administrative privileges by leveraging a Wi-Fi session.	31/12/2015	7.9 CVE-2015-5994
readynet_solutions - wr300n-dl_firmware	The web administration interface on ReadyNet WRT300N-DD devices with firmware 1.0.26 has a default password of admin for the admin account, which allows remote attackers to obtain administrative privileges by leveraging a LAN session.	31/12/2015	10.0 CVE-2015-7280
seagate - goflex_satellite	Seagate GoFlex Satellite, Seagate Wireless Mobile Storage, Seagate Wireless Plus Mobile Storage, and LaCie FUELE devices with firmware before 3.4.1.105 have a default password of root for the root account, which allows remote attackers to obtain administrative access via a TELNET session.	31/12/2015	10.0 CVE-2015-2874
seagate - goflex_satellite	Absolute path traversal vulnerability on Seagate GoFlex Satellite, Seagate Wireless Mobile Storage, Seagate Wireless Plus Mobile Storage, and LaCie FUELE devices with firmware before 3.4.1.105 allows remote attackers to read arbitrary files via a full pathname in a download request during a Wi-Fi session.	31/12/2015	7.8 CVE-2015-2875
seagate - goflex_satellite	Unrestricted file upload vulnerability on Seagate GoFlex Satellite, Seagate Wireless Mobile Storage, Seagate Wireless Plus Mobile Storage, and LaCie FUELE devices with firmware before 3.4.1.105 allows remote attackers to execute arbitrary code by uploading a file to /media/sda2 during a Wi-Fi session.	31/12/2015	8.3 CVE-2015-2876
tenda - n3_wireless_n150	Mediabridge Medialink MWN-WAPR300N devices with firmware 5.07.50 and Tenda N3 Wireless N150 devices allow remote attackers to obtain administrative access via a certain admin substring in an HTTP Cookie header.	31/12/2015	10.0 CVE-2015-5995
zyxel - nbg-418n	ZyXEL P-660HW-T1 2 devices with ZyNOS firmware 3.40(AHX.0), PMGS518-B20a devices with firmware 1.00AANC0b5, and NBG-418N devices have a default password of 1234 for the admin account, which allows remote attackers to obtain administrative access via unspecified vectors.	31/12/2015	10.0 CVE-2015-6016
zyxel - pmg5318-b20a_firmware	The diagnostic-ping implementation on ZyxEL PMGS518-B20a devices with firmware before 1.00(AANC.2)C0 allows remote attackers to execute arbitrary commands via the PingIPAddr parameter.	31/12/2015	10.0 CVE-2015-6018
zyxel - pmg5318-b20a_firmware	ZyXEL PMGS518-B20a devices with firmware 1.00AANC0b5 allow remote authenticated users to obtain administrative privileges by leveraging access to the user account.	31/12/2015	8.3 CVE-2015-6020
zyxel - nbg-418n_firmware	The web administration interface on ZyXEL NBG-418N devices with firmware 1.00(AAD.3)C0 has a default password of 1234 for the admin account, which allows remote attackers to obtain administrative privileges by leveraging a LAN session.	31/12/2015	9.3 CVE-2015-7283
coroga - cg-wlbargs_firmware	Coroga CG-WLBARGS devices allow remote attackers to perform administrative operations via unspecified vectors.	30/12/2015	10.0 CVE-2015-7292
zte - zxn_h108n_r1a_firmware	Absolute path traversal vulnerability in cgi/bin/webproc on ZTE ZXHN H108N R1A devices before ZTE.bhs.ZXHNH108NR1A.k_PE allows remote attackers to read arbitrary files via a full pathname in the getpage parameter.	30/12/2015	7.8 CVE-2015-7250
zte - zxn_h108n_r1a_firmware	ZTE ZXHN H108N R1A devices before ZTE.bhs.ZXHNH108NR1A.k_PE have a hardcoded password of root for the root account, which allows remote attackers to obtain administrative access via a TELNET session.	30/12/2015	10.0 CVE-2015-7251
adobe - air	Adobe Flash Player before 18.0.0.324 and 19.x and 20.x before 20.0.0.267 on Windows and OS X and before 11.2.202.559 on Linux, Adobe AIR before 20.0.0.233, Adobe AIR SDK before 20.0.0.233, and Adobe AIR SDK & Compiler before 20.0.0.233 allow attackers to execute arbitrary code or cause a denial of service (memory corruption) via unspecified vectors, a different vulnerability than CVE-2015-8640, CVE-2015-8636, and CVE-2015-8645.	28/12/2015	10.0 CVE-2015-8459
adobe - air	Adobe Flash Player before 18.0.0.324 and 19.x and 20.x before 20.0.0.267 on Windows and OS X and before 11.2.202.559 on Linux, Adobe AIR before 20.0.0.233, Adobe AIR SDK before 20.0.0.233, and Adobe AIR SDK & Compiler before 20.0.0.233 allow attackers to execute arbitrary code via unspecified vectors, a different vulnerability than CVE-2015-8640, CVE-2015-8636, and CVE-2015-8645.	28/12/2015	9.3 CVE-2015-8460
adobe - air	Use-after-free vulnerability in Adobe Flash Player before 18.0.0.324 and 19.x and 20.x before 20.0.0.267 on Windows and OS X and before 11.2.202.559 on Linux, Adobe AIR before 20.0.0.233, Adobe AIR SDK before 20.0.0.233, and Adobe AIR SDK & Compiler before 20.0.0.233 allows attackers to execute arbitrary code via unspecified vectors, a different vulnerability than CVE-2015-8634, CVE-2015-8635, CVE-2015-8638, CVE-2015-8640, CVE-2015-8641, CVE-2015-8642, CVE-2015-8643, CVE-2015-8646, CVE-2015-8647, CVE-2015-8648, CVE-2015-8649, and CVE-2015-8650.	28/12/2015	9.3 CVE-2015-8634
adobe - air	Use-after-free vulnerability in Adobe Flash Player before 18.0.0.324 and 19.x and 20.x before 20.0.0.267 on Windows and OS X and before 11.2.202.559 on Linux, Adobe AIR before 20.0.0.233, Adobe AIR SDK before 20.0.0.233, and Adobe AIR SDK & Compiler before 20.0.0.233 allows attackers to execute arbitrary code via unspecified vectors, a different vulnerability than CVE-2015-8634, CVE-2015-8635, CVE-2015-8638, CVE-2015-8640, CVE-2015-8641, CVE-2015-8642, CVE-2015-8643, CVE-2015-8646, CVE-2015-8647, CVE-2015-8648, CVE-2015-8649, and CVE-2015-8650.	28/12/2015	9.3 CVE-2015-8635
adobe - air	Adobe Flash Player before 18.0.0.324 and 19.x and 20.x before 20.0.0.267 on Windows and OS X and before 11.2.202.559 on Linux, Adobe AIR before 20.0.0.233, Adobe AIR SDK before 20.0.0.233, and Adobe AIR SDK & Compiler before 20.0.0.233 allow attackers to execute arbitrary code via unspecified vectors, a different vulnerability than CVE-2015-8640, CVE-2015-8459, CVE-2015-8460, and CVE-2015-8645.	28/12/2015	9.3 CVE-2015-8636
adobe - air	Use-after-free vulnerability in Adobe Flash Player before 18.0.0.324 and 19.x and 20.x before 20.0.0.267 on Windows and OS X and before 11.2.202.559 on Linux, Adobe AIR before 20.0.0.233, Adobe AIR SDK before 20.0.0.233, and Adobe AIR SDK & Compiler before 20.0.0.233 allows attackers to execute arbitrary code via unspecified vectors, a different vulnerability than CVE-2015-8634, CVE-2015-8635, CVE-2015-8638, CVE-2015-8640, CVE-2015-8641, CVE-2015-8642, CVE-2015-8643, CVE-2015-8646, CVE-2015-8647, CVE-2015-8648, CVE-2015-8649, and CVE-2015-8650.	28/12/2015	9.3 CVE-2015-8638
adobe - air	Use-after-free vulnerability in Adobe Flash Player before 18.0.0.324 and 19.x and 20.x before 20.0.0.267 on Windows and OS X and before 11.2.202.559 on Linux, Adobe AIR before 20.0.0.233, Adobe AIR SDK before 20.0.0.233, and Adobe AIR SDK & Compiler before 20.0.0.233 allows attackers to execute arbitrary code via unspecified vectors, a different vulnerability than CVE-2015-8634, CVE-2015-8635, CVE-2015-8638, CVE-2015-8640, CVE-2015-8641, CVE-2015-8642, CVE-2015-8643, CVE-2015-8646, CVE-2015-8647, CVE-2015-8648, CVE-2015-8649, and CVE-2015-8650.	28/12/2015	9.3 CVE-2015-8639
adobe - air	Use-after-free vulnerability in Adobe Flash Player before 18.0.0.324 and 19.x and 20.x before 20.0.0.267 on Windows and OS X and before 11.2.202.559 on Linux, Adobe AIR before 20.0.0.233, Adobe AIR SDK before 20.0.0.233, and Adobe AIR SDK & Compiler before 20.0.0.233 allow attackers to execute arbitrary code via unspecified vectors, a different vulnerability than CVE-2015-8634, CVE-2015-8635, CVE-2015-8638, CVE-2015-8640, CVE-2015-8641, CVE-2015-8642, CVE-2015-8643, CVE-2015-8646, CVE-2015-8647, CVE-2015-8648, CVE-2015-8649, and CVE-2015-8650.	28/12/2015	9.3 CVE-2015-8640
adobe - air	Use-after-free vulnerability in Adobe Flash Player before 18.0.0.324 and 19.x and 20.x before 20.0.0.267 on Windows and OS X and before 11.2.202.559 on Linux, Adobe AIR before 20.0.0.233, Adobe AIR SDK before 20.0.0.233, and Adobe AIR SDK & Compiler before 20.0.0.233 allow attackers to execute arbitrary code via unspecified vectors, a different vulnerability than CVE-2015-8634, CVE-2015-8635, CVE-2015-8638, CVE-2015-8640, CVE-2015-8641, CVE-2015-8642, CVE-2015-8643, CVE-2015-8646, CVE-2015-8647, CVE-2015-8648, CVE-2015-8649, and CVE-2015-8650.	28/12/2015	9.3 CVE-2015-8641
adobe - air	Use-after-free vulnerability in Adobe Flash Player before 18.0.0.324 and 19.x and 20.x before 20.0.0.267 on Windows and OS X and before 11.2.202.559 on Linux, Adobe AIR before 20.0.0.233, Adobe AIR SDK before 20.0.0.233, and Adobe AIR SDK & Compiler before 20.0.0.233 allow attackers to execute arbitrary code via unspecified vectors, a different vulnerability than CVE-2015-8634, CVE-2015-8635, CVE-2015-8638, CVE-2015-8639, CVE-2015-8640, CVE-2015-8641, CVE-2015-8642, CVE-2015-8643, CVE-2015-8646, CVE-2015-8647, CVE-2015-8648, CVE-2015-8649, and CVE-2015-8650.	28/12/2015	9.3 CVE-2015-8642
adobe - air	Use-after-free vulnerability in Adobe Flash Player before 18.0.0.324 and 19.x and 20.x before 20.0.0.267 on Windows and OS X and before 11.2.202.559 on Linux, Adobe AIR before 20.0.0.233, Adobe AIR SDK before 20.0.0.233, and Adobe AIR SDK & Compiler before 20.0.0.233 allow attackers to execute arbitrary code via unspecified vectors, a different vulnerability than CVE-2015-8634, CVE-2015-8635, CVE-2015-8638, CVE-2015-8639, CVE-2015-8640, CVE-2015-8641, CVE-2015-8642, CVE-2015-8643, CVE-2015-8646, CVE-2015-8647, CVE-2015-8648, CVE-2015-8649, and CVE-2015-8650.	28/12/2015	9.3 CVE-2015-8643
adobe - air	Adobe Flash Player before 18.0.0.324 and 19.x and 20.x before 20.0.0.267 on Windows and OS X and before 11.2.202.559 on Linux, Adobe AIR before 20.0.0.233, Adobe AIR SDK before 20.0.0.233, and Adobe AIR SDK & Compiler before 20.0.0.233 allow attackers to execute arbitrary code by leveraging an unspecified "type confusion."	28/12/2015	9.3 CVE-2015-8644
adobe - air	Adobe Flash Player before 18.0.0.324 and 19.x and 20.x before 20.0.0.267 on Windows and OS X and before 11.2.202.559 on Linux, Adobe AIR before 20.0.0.233, Adobe AIR SDK before 20.0.0.233, and Adobe AIR SDK & Compiler before 20.0.0.233 allow attackers to execute arbitrary code or cause a denial of service (memory corruption) via unspecified vectors, a different vulnerability than CVE-2015-8459, CVE-2015-8460, and CVE-2015-8636.	28/12/2015	9.3 CVE-2015-8645
adobe - air	Use-after-free vulnerability in Adobe Flash Player before 18.0.0.324 and 19.x and 20.x before 20.0.0.267 on Windows and OS X and before 11.2.202.559 on Linux, Adobe AIR before 20.0.0.233, Adobe AIR SDK before 20.0.0.233, and Adobe AIR SDK & Compiler before 20.0.0.233 allows attackers to execute arbitrary code via unspecified vectors, a different vulnerability than CVE-2015-8634, CVE-2015-8635, CVE-2015-8638, CVE-2015-8639, CVE-2015-8640, CVE-2015-8641, CVE-2015-8642, CVE-2015-8643, CVE-2015-8646, CVE-2015-8647, CVE-2015-8648, CVE-2015-8649, and CVE-2015-8650.	28/12/2015	9.3 CVE-2015-8646
adobe - air	Use-after-free vulnerability in Adobe Flash Player before 18.0.0.324 and 19.x and 20.x before 20.0.0.267 on Windows and OS X and before 11.2.202.559 on Linux, Adobe AIR before 20.0.0.233, Adobe AIR SDK before 20.0.0.233, and Adobe AIR SDK & Compiler before 20.0.0.233 allows attackers to execute arbitrary code via unspecified vectors, a different vulnerability than CVE-2015-8634, CVE-2015-8635, CVE-2015-8638, CVE-2015-8639, CVE-2015-8640, CVE-2015-8641, CVE-2015-8642, CVE-2015-8643, CVE-2015-8646, CVE-2015-8647, CVE-2015-8648, CVE-2015-8649, and CVE-2015-8650.	28/12/2015	9.3 CVE-2015-8647
adobe - air	Use-after-free vulnerability in Adobe Flash Player before 18.0.0.324 and 19.x and 20.x before 20.0.0.267 on Windows and OS X and before 11.2.202.559 on Linux, Adobe AIR before 20.0.0.233, Adobe AIR SDK before 20.0.0.233, and Adobe AIR SDK & Compiler before 20.0.0.233 allows attackers to execute arbitrary code via unspecified vectors, a different vulnerability than CVE-2015-8634, CVE-2015-8635, CVE-2015-8638, CVE-2015-8639, CVE-2015-8640, CVE-2015-8641, CVE-2015-8642, CVE-2015-8643, CVE-2015-8646, CVE-2015-8647, CVE-2015-8648, CVE-2015-8649, and CVE-2015-8650.	28/12/2015	9.3 CVE-2015-8648
adobe - air	Use-after-free vulnerability in Adobe Flash Player before 18.0.0.324 and 19.x and 20.x before 20.0.0.267 on Windows and OS X and before 11.2.202.559 on Linux, Adobe AIR before 20.0.0.233, Adobe AIR SDK before 20.0.0.233, and Adobe AIR SDK & Compiler before 20.0.0.233 allow attackers to execute arbitrary code via unspecified vectors, a different vulnerability than CVE-2015-8634, CVE-2015-8635, CVE-2015-8638, CVE-2015-8639, CVE-2015-8640, CVE-2015-8641, CVE-2015-8642, CVE-2015-8643, CVE-2015-8646, CVE-2015-8647, CVE-2015-8648, CVE-2015-8649, and CVE-2015-8650.	28/12/2015	9.3 CVE-2015-8649
adobe - air	Integer overflow in Adobe Flash Player before 18.0.0.324 and 19.x and 20.x before 20.0.0.267 on Windows and OS X and before 11.2.202.559 on Linux, Adobe AIR before 20.0.0.233, Adobe AIR SDK before 20.0.0.233, and Adobe AIR SDK & Compiler before 20.0.0.233 allow attackers to execute arbitrary code via unspecified vectors.	28/12/2015	9.3 CVE-2015-8650
emc - vplex_geosynchrony	EMC VPLEX GeoSynchrony 5.4 SP1 before P3 and 5.5 before Patch 1 has a default password for the root account, which allows local users to gain privileges by leveraging a login session.	28/12/2015	7.2 CVE-2014-6830
linux - linux_kernel	The ovl_setattr function in ovl/wrappers/index.c in the Linux kernel through 4.3.3 attempts to merge distinct setattr operations, which allows local users to bypass intended access restrictions and modify the attributes of arbitrary overlay files via a crafted application.	28/12/2015	7.2 CVE-2015-8660
epiphanyhealthdata - cardio_server	The login page in Epiphany Cardio Server 3.3, 4.0, and 4.1 mishandles authentication requests, which allows remote attackers to conduct LDAP injection attacks, and consequently bypass intended access restrictions, via a crafted URL.	27/12/2015	7.5 CVE-2015-6528
epiphanyhealthdata - cardio_server	SQL injection vulnerability in the login page in Epiphany Cardio Server 3.3 allows remote attackers to execute arbitrary SQL commands via a crafted URL.	27/12/2015	7.5 CVE-2015-6537

Histórico de vulnerabilidades de Diciembre del 2015

Semana 21/12/2015					
Primary Vendor - Product	Description	Published	CVSS Score	Source & Patch Info	
adobe -- air	Adobe Flash Player before 18.0.0.324 and 19.x and 20.x before 20.0.0.267 on Windows and OS X and before 11.2.202.559 on Linux, Adobe AIR before 20.0.0.233, Adobe AIR SDK before 20.0.0.233, and Adobe AIR SDK & Compiler before 20.0.0.233 allow attackers to execute arbitrary code or cause a denial of service (memory corruption) via unspecified vectors, a different vulnerability than CVE-2015-8460, CVE-2015-8636, and CVE-2015-8645.	28/12/2015	10.0	CVE-2015-8460	
adobe -- air	Use-after-free vulnerability in Adobe Flash Player before 18.0.0.324 and 19.x and 20.x before 20.0.0.267 on Windows and OS X and before 11.2.202.559 on Linux, Adobe AIR before 20.0.0.233, Adobe AIR SDK before 20.0.0.233, and Adobe AIR SDK & Compiler before 20.0.0.233 allow attackers to execute arbitrary code via unspecified vectors, a different vulnerability than CVE-2015-8634, CVE-2015-8635, CVE-2015-8638, CVE-2015-8639, CVE-2015-8640, CVE-2015-8641, CVE-2015-8642, CVE-2015-8643, CVE-2015-8646, CVE-2015-8647, CVE-2015-8648, and CVE-2015-8649.	28/12/2015	9.3	CVE-2015-8650	
emc -- vxplex_geosynchrony	EMC VPLEX GeoSynchrony 5.4 SP1 before P3 and 5.5 before Patch 1 has a default password for the root account, which allows local users to gain privileges by leveraging a login session.	28/12/2015	7.2	CVE-2015-6860	
linux -- linux_kernel	The ovl_ssetattr function in <code>filesystems/ovl.c</code> in the Linux kernel through 4.3.3 attempts to merge distinct setattr operations, which allows local users to bypass intended access restrictions and modify the attributes of arbitrary overlay files via a crafted application.	28/12/2015	7.2	CVE-2015-8660	
epiphanyhealthdata -- cardio_server	The login page in Epiphany Cardio Server 3.3, 4.0, and 4.1 mishandles authentication requests, which allows remote attackers to conduct LDAP injection attacks, and consequently bypass intended access restrictions, via a crafted URL.	27/12/2015	7.5	CVE-2015-6538	
epiphanyhealthdata -- cardio_server	SQL injection vulnerability in the login page in Epiphany Cardio Server 3.3 allows remote attackers to execute arbitrary SQL commands via a crafted URL.	27/12/2015	7.5	CVE-2015-6537	
adcon -- ab40_telemetry_gateway_base_station_firmware	Adcon Telemetry AB40 Telemetry Gateway Base Station has hardcoded credentials, which allows remote attackers to obtain administrative access via unspecified vectors.	23/12/2015	10.0	CVE-2015-7930	
dovestones -- ad_self_password_reset	The PasswordReset.Controllers.ResetController.ChangePasswordIndex method in <code>PasswordReset.dll</code> in Dovestones AD Self Password Reset before 3.0.4.0 allows remote attackers to reset arbitrary passwords via a crafted request with a valid username.	23/12/2015	7.5	CVE-2015-8267	
ewon -- ewon_firmware	eWON devices with firmware before 1.0.1a0 do not trigger the discarding of browser session data in response to a log-off action, which makes it easier for remote attackers to obtain access by leveraging an unattended workstation.	23/12/2015	7.5	CVE-2015-7934	
ffmpeg -- ffmpeg	The <code>h264_slice_header_init</code> function in <code>libavcodec/h264_slice.c</code> in FFmpeg before 2.8.3 does not validate the relationship between the number of threads and the number of slices, which allows remote attackers to cause a denial of service (out-of-bounds array access) or possibly have unspecified other impact via crafted H.264 data.	23/12/2015	7.5	CVE-2015-8661	
ffmpeg -- ffmpeg	The <code>if_dwt_decode</code> function in <code>libavcodec/jpeg2000dwt.c</code> in FFmpeg before 2.8.4 does not validate the number of deprocessing levels before decoding with Discrete Wavelet Transform decoding, which allows remote attackers to cause a denial of service (out-of-bounds array access) or possibly have unspecified other impact via crafted JPEG 2000 data.	23/12/2015	7.5	CVE-2015-8662	
ffmpeg -- ffmpeg	The <code>if_get_buffer</code> function in <code>libavcodec/utls.c</code> in FFmpeg before 2.8.4 preserves width and height values after a failure, which allows remote attackers to cause a denial of service (out-of-bounds array access) or possibly have unspecified other impact via a crafted <code>mov</code> file.	23/12/2015	7.5	CVE-2015-8663	
google -- chrome	The MIDI subsystem in Google Chrome before 47.0.2526.106 does not properly handle the sending of data, which allows remote attackers to execute arbitrary code or cause a denial of service (application crash) via unspecified vectors, related to <code>midi_manager.cc</code> , <code>midi_manageralsa.cc</code> , and <code>midi_manager_mac.cc</code> , a different vulnerability than CVE-2015-8664.	23/12/2015	10.0	CVE-2015-6792	
google -- chrome	Integer overflow in the WebCursor::Deserialize function in <code>content/common/cursors/webcursor.cc</code> in Google Chrome before 47.0.2526.106 allows remote attackers to cause a denial of service or possibly have unspecified other impact via an RGBA pixel array with crafted dimensions, a different vulnerability than CVE-2015-6792.	23/12/2015	7.5	CVE-2015-8664	
isc -- kea	The <code>kea-dhcpd4</code> and <code>kea-dhcp6</code> servers 0.9.2 and 1.0.0-beta in ISC Kea, when certain debugging settings are used, allow remote attackers to cause a denial of service (daemon crash) via a malformed packet.	22/12/2015	7.1	CVE-2015-8371	
nra -- securid_web_agent	EMC RSA SecurID Web Agent before 9.0 allows physically proximate attackers to bypass the privacy-screen protection mechanism by leveraging an unattended workstation and running DOM Inspector.	22/12/2015	7.2	CVE-2015-6861	
sais_burgess_controls -- pod1.mbox_firmware	Sais Burgess PCD1.Mbox0, PCD1.M2x0, PCD2.M5x0, PCD3.M0x0, PCD3.M00x0, PCD7.D4x0D, PCD7.D4x0V, PCD7.D4x0WTFP, and PCD7.D4x0XSF devices before 1.24.50 and PCD3.T665 and PCD3.T666 devices before 1.24.41 have hardcoded credentials, which allows remote attackers to obtain administrative access via a FTP session.	22/12/2015	10.0	CVE-2015-7911	
apache -- hbase	Apache HBase 0.98 before 0.98.12.1, 1.0 before 1.0.1.1, and 1.1 before 1.1.0.1, as used in IBM InfoSphere BigInsights 1.0, 3.0, 4.0, and 3.0.0.2 or other products, does not inject ACLs for ZooKeeper coordination state, which allows remote attackers to cause a denial of service (daemon outage), obtain sensitive information, or modify data via unspecified client traffic.	21/12/2015	7.5	CVE-2015-1836	
emc -- isilon_onefs	EMC Isilon OneFS 7.1 before 7.1.1.8, 7.2.0 before 7.2.0.4, and 7.2.1 before 7.2.1.1 allows remote authenticated administrators to bypass a SmartLock root-login restriction by creating a root account and establishing a login session.	21/12/2015	9.0	CVE-2015-4545	
honeywell -- midas_black_firmware	Honeywell Midas gas detectors before 1.1353 and Midas Black gas detectors before 2.1363 allow remote attackers to discover classified passwords by sniffing the network.	21/12/2015	9.3	CVE-2015-7908	
toyota -- i-switch_and_j-p_firmware	LOTYTEC LIP-3ECTB 6.0.1, LINX-100, LVIS-SE100, and LIP-ME201 devices allow remote attackers to read a password-hash backup file via unspecified vectors.	21/12/2015	10.0	CVE-2015-7980	
moxa -- oncell_central_manager	The MessageBrokerServlet servlet in Moxa OnCell Central Manager before 2.2 does not require authentication, which allows remote attackers to obtain administrative access via a command, as demonstrated by the <code>addUserAndGroup</code> action.	21/12/2015	7.5	CVE-2015-6486	
moxa -- oncell_central_manager	The login function in the RequestController class in Moxa OnCell Central Manager before 2.2 has a hardcoded root password, which allows remote attackers to obtain administrative access via a login session.	21/12/2015	7.5	CVE-2015-6481	
schneider-electric -- bmxmco401	Stack-based buffer overflow in the GoAhead Web Server on Schneider Electric Modicon M340 PLC BMXNXX and BMXPXX devices allows remote attackers to execute arbitrary code via a long password in HTTP Basic Authentication data.	21/12/2015	10.0	CVE-2015-7937	
vmware -- voenter_orchestrator	Serialized-object interfaces in VMware vRealize Orchestrator 6.x, vCenter Orchestrator 5.x, vRealize Operations 6.x, vCenter Operations 5.x, and vCenter Application Discovery Manager (vADM) 7.x allow remote attackers to execute arbitrary commands via a crafted serialized Java object, related to the Apache Commons Collections library.	20/12/2015	7.5	CVE-2015-6934	
juniper -- screensos	Juniper ScreenOS 6.2.0r15 through 6.2.0r18, 6.3.0r12 before 6.3.0r12b, 6.3.0r13 before 6.3.0r13b, 6.3.0r14 before 6.3.0r14b, 6.3.0r15 before 6.3.0r15b, 6.3.0r16 before 6.3.0r16b, 6.3.0r17 before 6.3.0r17b, 6.3.0r18 before 6.3.0r18b, 6.3.0r19 before 6.3.0r19b, and 6.3.0r20 before 6.3.0r20b allows remote attackers to obtain administrative access by entering an unspecified password during a (1) SSH or (2) TELNET session.	19/12/2015	10.0	CVE-2015-7255	

Semana 14/12/2015					
Primary Vendor - Product	Description	Published	CVSS Score	Source & Patch Info	
cisco -- application_policy_infrastructure_controller	The boot manager in Cisco Application Policy Infrastructure Controller (APIC) 1.1(0.920a) allows local users to bypass intended access restrictions and obtain single-user-mode root access via unspecified vectors, aka Bug ID CSCu83985.	18/12/2015	7.2	CVE-2015-6424	
cisco -- prime_network_services_controller	Cisco Prime Network Services Controller 3.0 allows local users to bypass intended access restrictions and execute arbitrary commands via additional parameters to an unspecified command, aka Bug ID CSCu89427.	18/12/2015	7.2	CVE-2015-6426	
acunetix -- web_vulnerability_scanner	The AcoWVSScheduleV0 service in Acunetix Web Vulnerability Scanner (WVS) before 10 build 20151125 allows local users to gain privileges via a command parameter in the reporttemplate property in a params.JSON object to <code>api/scan/cacti</code> .	17/12/2015	7.2	CVE-2015-4037	
cacti -- cacti	SQL injection vulnerability in <code>includes/graph_header.php</code> in Cacti 0.8.8f and earlier allows remote attackers to execute arbitrary SQL commands via the <code>rra_id</code> parameter in a properties action to <code>graph.php</code> .	17/12/2015	7.5	CVE-2015-8369	
cool_video_gallery_project -- cool_video_gallery	<code>lib/core.php</code> in the Cool Video Gallery plugin 1.9 for WordPress allows remote attackers to execute arbitrary code via shell metacharacters in the "Width of preview image" and possibly other input fields in the "Video Gallery Settings" page.	17/12/2015	7.5	CVE-2015-7927	
gnu -- glibc	The <code>get_contents</code> function in <code>nsd_files/nsd-XXX.c</code> in the Name Service Switch (NSS) in GNU C Library (aka glibc or libc) before 2.20 might allow local users to cause a denial of service (heap corruption) or gain privileges via a long line in the NSS files database.	17/12/2015	7.2	CVE-2015-5277	
linuxfoundation -- cups-filters	Incomplete blacklist vulnerability in <code>util/c in foomatic-rip</code> in cups-filters 1.0.42 before 1.2.0 and in foomatic-filters in Foomatic 4.0.x allows remote attackers to execute arbitrary commands via "backtick" characters in a print job.	17/12/2015	7.5	CVE-2015-8327	
sap -- mobile_platform	The SysAdminWebTool servlets in SAP Mobile Platform allow remote attackers to bypass authentication and obtain sensitive information, gain privileges, or have unspecified other impact via unknown vectors, aka SAP Security Note 2227855.	17/12/2015	7.5	CVE-2015-8600	
xen -- xen	Xen 4.6.x and earlier does not properly enforce limits on page order inputs for the (1) XENMEM_increase_reservation, (2) XENMEM_populate_physmap, (3) XENMEM_exchange, and possibly other HYPERVISOR_memory_op suboperations, which allows ARM guest OS administrators to cause a denial of service (CPU consumption, guest reboot, or watchdog timeout and host reboot) and possibly have unspecified other impact via unknown vectors.	17/12/2015	7.2	CVE-2015-8338	
xen -- xen	The <code>libxl_toolstack</code> library in Xen 4.1.x through 4.6.x does not properly release mappings of files used as kernels and initial ramdisks when managing multiple domains in the same process, which allows attackers to cause a denial of service (memory and disk consumption) by starting domains.	17/12/2015	7.8	CVE-2015-8341	
apache -- tomee	The <code>EPJObjectInputStream</code> class in Apache TomEE allows remote attackers to execute arbitrary commands via a serialized Java stream.	16/12/2015	7.5	CVE-2015-8541	
bitrix -- mpbuilder	Directory traversal vulnerability in the <code>bitrix/mpbuilder</code> module before 1.0.12 for Bitrix allows remote administrators to include and execute arbitrary local files via a <code>..(dot dot)</code> in the element name of the "work" array parameter to <code>admin/bitrix/mpbuilder_step2.php</code> .	16/12/2015	9.0	CVE-2015-8358	
isc -- bind	Race condition in <code>resolver.c</code> in named in ISC BIND 9.8.8 before 9.9.8-P2 and 9.10.3 before 9.10.3-P2 allows remote attackers to cause a denial of service (INSIST assertion failure and daemon exit) via unspecified vectors.	16/12/2015	7.1	CVE-2015-8461	
joomla -- joomla!	Joomla! 1.5.x, 2.x, and 3.x before 3.4.8 allow remote attackers to conduct PHP object injection attacks and execute arbitrary PHP code via the HTTP User-Agent header, as exploited in the wild in December 2015.	16/12/2015	7.5	CVE-2015-8562	
joomla -- joomla!	Directory traversal vulnerability in Joomla! 3.4.x before 3.4.8 allows remote attackers to have unspecified impact via directory traversal sequences in the XML install file in an extension package archive.	16/12/2015	7.5	CVE-2015-8564	
joomla -- joomla!	Directory traversal vulnerability in Joomla! 3.2.0 through 3.3.x and 3.4.x before 3.4.6 allows remote attackers to have unspecified impact via unknown vectors.	16/12/2015	7.5	CVE-2015-8565	
joomla -- session	The Session package 1.x before 1.3.1 for Joomla! Framework allows remote attackers to execute arbitrary code via unspecified session values.	16/12/2015	7.5	CVE-2015-8566	
mozilla -- firefox	Multiple unspecified vulnerabilities in the browser engine in Mozilla Firefox before 43.0 and Firefox ESR 38.x before 38.5 allow remote attackers to cause a denial of service (memory corruption and application crash) or possibly execute arbitrary code via unknown vectors.	16/12/2015	10.0	CVE-2015-7201	
mozilla -- firefox	Multiple unspecified vulnerabilities in the browser engine in Mozilla Firefox before 43.0 allow remote attackers to cause a denial of service (memory corruption and application crash) or possibly execute arbitrary code via unknown vectors.	16/12/2015	10.0	CVE-2015-7202	
mozilla -- firefox	Buffer overflow in the <code>DirectWriteFontInfo::LoadFontFamilyData</code> function in <code>gfx/thebes/gfxDirectWriteFontList.cpp</code> in Mozilla Firefox before 43.0 might allow remote attackers to cause a denial of service or possibly have unspecified other impact via a crafted font-family name.	16/12/2015	10.0	CVE-2015-7203	
mozilla -- firefox	Integer underflow in the <code>RTPReceiverVideo::ParseRtpPacket</code> function in Mozilla Firefox before 43.0 and Firefox ESR 38.x before 38.5 might allow remote attackers to obtain sensitive information, cause a denial of service, or possibly have unspecified other impact by triggering a crafted WebRTC RTP packet.	16/12/2015	10.0	CVE-2015-7205	
mozilla -- firefox	Use-after-free vulnerability in Mozilla Firefox before 43.0 and Firefox ESR 38.x before 38.5 allows remote attackers to execute arbitrary code by triggering attempted use of a data channel that has been closed by a WebRTC function.	16/12/2015	7.5	CVE-2015-7210	
mozilla -- firefox	Integer overflow in the mozilla:layers:BufferTextureClient::AllocateForSurface function in Mozilla Firefox before 43.0 and Firefox ESR 38.x before 38.5 allows remote attackers to execute arbitrary code by triggering a graphics operation that requires a large texture allocation.	16/12/2015	7.5	CVE-2015-7212	
mozilla -- firefox	Buffer overflow in the <code>XDRBuffer::grow</code> function in <code>jarJarvmXdr.cpp</code> in Mozilla Firefox before 43.0 might allow remote attackers to cause a denial of service or possibly have unspecified other impact via crafted JavaScript code.	16/12/2015	10.0	CVE-2015-7220	
mozilla -- firefox	Buffer overflow in the <code>nDQueue::GrowCapacity</code> function in <code>ipc/nDQueueQueueQueue.cpp</code> in Mozilla Firefox before 43.0 might allow remote attackers to cause a denial of service or possibly have unspecified other impact by triggering a deque size change.	16/12/2015	10.0	CVE-2015-7221	
apache -- commons_collections	Serialized-object interfaces in certain Cisco Collaboration and Social Media; Endpoint Clients and Client Software; Network Application, Service, and Accelerator; Network and Content Security Devices; Network Management and Provisioning; Routing and Switching - Enterprise and Service Provider; Unified Computing; Voice and Unified Communications Devices; Video, Streaming, TelePresence, and Transcoding Devices; Wireless; and Cisco Hosted Services products allow remote attackers to execute arbitrary commands via a crafted serialized Java object, related to the Apache Commons Collections (ACC) library.	15/12/2015	7.5	CVE-2015-6420	

Historico de vulnerabilidades de Diciembre del 2015

Primary Vendor - Product	Description	Published	CVSS Score	Source & Patch Info
cisco - spa300_firmware	The TFTP implementation on Cisco Small Business SPA300, SPA50x, SPA51x phones 7.5.7 improperly validates firmware-image file integrity, which allows local users to load a Trojan horse image by leveraging shell access, aka Bug ID CSCu87400.	15/12/2015	7.2	<a href="#">CVE-2015-6403</a>
lepidi -- active_directory_self_service	The password reset functionality in Lepidi Active Directory Self Service allows remote authenticated users to change arbitrary domain user passwords via a crafted request.	15/12/2015	7.4	<a href="#">CVE-2015-8570</a>
xmloit -- libxml2	The xmlStringLenDecodeEntities function in parser.c in libxml2 before 2.9.3 does not properly prevent entity expansion, which allows content-dependent attackers to cause a denial of service (CPU consumption) via crafted XML data, a different vulnerability than CVE-2015-3860.	15/12/2015	7.1	<a href="#">CVE-2015-5312</a>
google - chrome	The ObjectBackedHandlerInterface class in extensions/rendererobject_backend_native_handler.cc in the extensions subsystem in Google Chrome before 47.0.2526.80 improperly implements handler functions, which allows remote attackers to cause a denial of service or possibly have unspecified other impact via vectors that leverage "type confusion."	14/12/2015	10.0	<a href="#">CVE-2015-6788</a>
google - chrome	Race condition in the MutationObserver implementation in Blink, as used in Google Chrome before 47.0.2526.80, allows remote attackers to cause a denial of service (use-after-free) or possibly have unspecified other impact by leveraging <a href="#">unintentional object deletion</a> .	14/12/2015	9.3	<a href="#">CVE-2015-6789</a>
google - chrome	Multiple unspecified vulnerabilities in Google Chrome before 47.0.2526.80 allow attackers to cause a denial of service or possibly have other impact via unknown vectors.	14/12/2015	10.0	<a href="#">CVE-2015-6791</a>
google - chrome	Multiple unspecified vulnerabilities in Google Chrome before 47.0.2526.80 allow attackers to cause a denial of service or possibly have other impact via unknown vectors, a different issue than CVE-2015-8478.	14/12/2015	10.0	<a href="#">CVE-2015-8548</a>
cisco -- epc3928_docsis_3_0_box_wireless_resi_dental	Cisco EPC3928 devices with EDVA 5.5.1.0, 5.5.1.1, and 5.7.1.1 allow remote attackers to bypass an intended authentication requirement and execute unspecified administrative functions via a crafted HTTP request, aka Bug ID CSCuc24941.	13/12/2015	7.5	<a href="#">CVE-2015-6401</a>
cisco -- prime_collaboration_assurance	Cisco Prime Collaboration Assurance before 11.0 has a hardcoded cruser account, which allows remote attackers to obtain access by establishing an SSH session and leveraging knowledge of this account's password, aka Bug ID CSCue27077.	12/12/2015	9.0	<a href="#">CVE-2015-6380</a>
cisco - unified_computing_system	Cisco Unified Computing System (UCS) 2.2(3)(A) on Fabric Interconnect 6200 devices allows remote attackers to cause a denial of service (CPU consumption or device outage) via a SYN flood on the SSH port during the booting process, aka Bug ID CSCuc81757.	12/12/2015	7.1	<a href="#">CVE-2015-6415</a>

Semana 07/12/2015

Primary Vendor - Product	Description	Published	CVSS Score	Source & Patch Info
apple - mac_os_x	The System Integrity Protection feature in Apple OS X before 10.11.2 mishandles union mounts, which allows attackers to execute arbitrary code in a privileged context via a crafted app with root privileges.	11/12/2015	7.6	<a href="#">CVE-2015-7084</a>
apple - apple_tv	The kernel in Apple iOS before 9.2, OS X before 10.11.2, tvOS before 9.1, and watchOS before 2.1 allows local users to gain privileges via a crafted mach message that is misparsed.	11/12/2015	7.2	<a href="#">CVE-2015-7047</a>
apple - apple_tv	MobileStorageMounter in Apple iOS before 9.2 and tvOS before 9.1 mishandles the timing of trust-cache loading, which allows attackers to execute arbitrary code in a privileged context via a crafted app.	11/12/2015	9.3	<a href="#">CVE-2015-7051</a>
apple - mac_os_x	Kernel tools in Apple OS X before 10.11.2 mishandles kernel-extension loading, which allows local users to gain privileges via unspecified vectors.	11/12/2015	7.2	<a href="#">CVE-2015-7052</a>
apple - apple_tv	AppleMobileIntegrity in Apple iOS before 9.2 and tvOS before 9.1 does not prevent changes to access-control structures, which allows attackers to execute arbitrary code in a privileged context via a crafted app.	11/12/2015	9.3	<a href="#">CVE-2015-7055</a>
apple - mac_os_x	The kernel loader in IOP in Apple OS X before 10.11.2 allows local users to gain privileges via a crafted path name.	11/12/2015	7.2	<a href="#">CVE-2015-7063</a>
apple - apple_tv	IOKit SCSI in Apple iOS before 9.2, OS X before 10.11.2, tvOS before 9.1, and watchOS before 2.1 allows attackers to execute arbitrary code in a privileged context or cause a denial of service (NULL pointer dereference) via an app that provides an unspecified userclient type.	11/12/2015	9.3	<a href="#">CVE-2015-7068</a>
apple - iphone_os	Mobile Replicator in GPUtools Framework in Apple iOS before 9.2 allows attackers to execute arbitrary code in a privileged context via an app that provides a crafted path name, a different vulnerability than CVE-2015-7070.	11/12/2015	9.3	<a href="#">CVE-2015-7069</a>
apple - iphone_os	Mobile Replicator in GPUtools Framework in Apple iOS before 9.2 allows attackers to execute arbitrary code in a privileged context via an app that provides a crafted path name, a different vulnerability than CVE-2015-7069.	11/12/2015	9.3	<a href="#">CVE-2015-7070</a>
apple - mac_os_x	The File Bookmark component in Apple OS X before 10.11.2 allows attackers to bypass a sandbox protection mechanism for app looped bookmarks via a crafted path name.	11/12/2015	10.0	<a href="#">CVE-2015-7071</a>
apple - apple_tv	dyld in Apple iOS before 9.2, tvOS before 9.1, and watchOS before 2.1 mishandles segment validation, which allows attackers to execute arbitrary code in a privileged context via a crafted app.	11/12/2015	9.3	<a href="#">CVE-2015-7072</a>
apple - mac_os_x	The Intel Graphics Driver component in Apple OS X before 10.11.2 allows local users to gain privileges or cause a denial of service (NULL pointer dereference) via unspecified vectors.	11/12/2015	7.2	<a href="#">CVE-2015-7076</a>
apple - mac_os_x	The Intel Graphics Driver component in Apple OS X before 10.11.2 allows local users to gain privileges or cause a denial of service (out-of-bounds memory access) via unspecified vectors.	11/12/2015	7.2	<a href="#">CVE-2015-7077</a>
apple - mac_os_x	Use-after-free vulnerability in Hypervisor in Apple OS X before 10.11.2 allows local users to gain privileges via vectors involving VM objects.	11/12/2015	7.2	<a href="#">CVE-2015-7078</a>
apple - apple_tv	dyld in Apple iOS before 9.2 and tvOS before 9.1 mishandles segment validation, which allows attackers to execute arbitrary code in a privileged context via a crafted app.	11/12/2015	9.3	<a href="#">CVE-2015-7079</a>
apple - apple_tv	The kernel in Apple iOS before 9.2, OS X before 10.11.2, tvOS before 9.1, and watchOS before 2.1 allows local users to gain privileges or cause a denial of service (memory corruption) via unspecified vectors, a different vulnerability than CVE-2015-7084.	11/12/2015	7.2	<a href="#">CVE-2015-7083</a>
apple - apple_tv	The kernel in Apple iOS before 9.2, OS X before 10.11.2, tvOS before 9.1, and watchOS before 2.1 allows local users to gain privileges or cause a denial of service (memory corruption) via unspecified vectors, a different vulnerability than CVE-2015-7083.	11/12/2015	7.2	<a href="#">CVE-2015-7086</a>
apple - mac_os_x	The Intel Graphics Driver component in Apple OS X before 10.11.2 allows local users to gain privileges or cause a denial of service (memory corruption) via unspecified vectors.	11/12/2015	7.2	<a href="#">CVE-2015-7106</a>
apple - mac_os_x	The Bluetooth HCI interface in Apple OS X before 10.11.2 allows local users to gain privileges or cause a denial of service (memory corruption) via unspecified vectors.	11/12/2015	7.2	<a href="#">CVE-2015-7108</a>
apple - iphone_os	IOAcceleratorFamily in Apple OS X before 10.11.2 and tvOS before 9.1 allows attackers to execute arbitrary code in a privileged context or cause a denial of service (memory corruption) via a crafted app.	11/12/2015	9.3	<a href="#">CVE-2015-7109</a>
apple - apple_tv	The IONDisplayAPI in Apple iOS before 9.2, OS X before 10.11.2, tvOS before 9.1, and watchOS before 2.1 allows attackers to execute arbitrary code in a privileged context or cause a denial of service (memory corruption) via a crafted app, a different vulnerability than CVE-2015-7112.	11/12/2015	9.3	<a href="#">CVE-2015-7111</a>
apple - apple_tv	The IONDisplayAPI in Apple iOS before 9.2, OS X before 10.11.2, tvOS before 9.1, and watchOS before 2.1 allows attackers to execute arbitrary code in a privileged context or cause a denial of service (memory corruption) via a crafted app, a different vulnerability than CVE-2015-7111.	11/12/2015	9.3	<a href="#">CVE-2015-7112</a>
apple - iphone_os	The LaunchServices component in Apple iOS before 9.2 and watchOS before 2.1 allows attackers to execute arbitrary code in a privileged context or cause a denial of service (memory corruption) via a malformed pset.	11/12/2015	10.0	<a href="#">CVE-2015-7113</a>
git_project - git	Multiple unspecified vulnerabilities in Git before 2.5.4, as used in Apple Xcode before 7.2, have unknown impact and attack vectors. NOTE: this CVE is associated only with Xcode use cases.	11/12/2015	10.0	<a href="#">CVE-2015-7093</a>
adobe -- air	Adobe Flash Player before 18.0.0.268 and 19.x and 20.x before 20.0.0.228 on Windows and OS X and before 11.2.202.554 on Linux, Adobe AIR before 20.0.0.204, Adobe AIR SDK before 20.0.0.204, and Adobe AIR SDK & Compiler before 20.0.0.204 allow attackers to execute arbitrary code or cause a denial of service (memory corruption) via unspecified vectors, a different vulnerability than CVE-2015-8047, CVE-2015-8060, CVE-2015-8408, CVE-2015-8416, CVE-2015-8417, CVE-2015-8418, CVE-2015-8419, CVE-2015-8443, CVE-2015-8444, CVE-2015-8451, and CVE-2015-8455.	10/12/2015	10.0	<a href="#">CVE-2015-8045</a>
adobe -- air	Adobe Flash Player before 18.0.0.268 and 19.x and 20.x before 20.0.0.228 on Windows and OS X and before 11.2.202.554 on Linux, Adobe AIR before 20.0.0.204, Adobe AIR SDK before 20.0.0.204, and Adobe AIR SDK & Compiler before 20.0.0.204 allow attackers to execute arbitrary code or cause a denial of service (memory corruption) via unspecified vectors, a different vulnerability than CVE-2015-8045, CVE-2015-8060, CVE-2015-8408, CVE-2015-8416, CVE-2015-8417, CVE-2015-8418, CVE-2015-8419, CVE-2015-8443, CVE-2015-8444, CVE-2015-8451, and CVE-2015-8455.	10/12/2015	10.0	<a href="#">CVE-2015-8047</a>
adobe -- air	Use-after-free vulnerability in Adobe Flash Player before 18.0.0.268 and 19.x and 20.x before 20.0.0.228 on Windows and OS X and before 11.2.202.554 on Linux, Adobe AIR before 20.0.0.204, Adobe AIR SDK before 20.0.0.204, and Adobe AIR SDK & Compiler before 20.0.0.204 allows attackers to execute arbitrary code via unspecified vectors, a different vulnerability than CVE-2015-8045, CVE-2015-8060, CVE-2015-8408, CVE-2015-8416, CVE-2015-8417, CVE-2015-8418, CVE-2015-8419, CVE-2015-8443, CVE-2015-8444, CVE-2015-8451, and CVE-2015-8455.	10/12/2015	10.0	<a href="#">CVE-2015-8048</a>
adobe -- air	Use-after-free vulnerability in the TextField object implementation in Adobe Flash Player before 18.0.0.268 and 19.x and 20.x before 20.0.0.228 on Windows and OS X and before 11.2.202.554 on Linux, Adobe AIR before 20.0.0.204, Adobe AIR SDK before 20.0.0.204, and Adobe AIR SDK & Compiler before 20.0.0.204 allows attackers to execute arbitrary code via a crafted beginGradientFill call, a different vulnerability than CVE-2015-8048, CVE-2015-8049, CVE-2015-8055, CVE-2015-8056, CVE-2015-8057, CVE-2015-8058, CVE-2015-8059, CVE-2015-8061, CVE-2015-8062, CVE-2015-8063, CVE-2015-8064, CVE-2015-8065, CVE-2015-8066, CVE-2015-8067, CVE-2015-8068, CVE-2015-8069, CVE-2015-8070, CVE-2015-8071, CVE-2015-8072, CVE-2015-8073, CVE-2015-8074, CVE-2015-8075, CVE-2015-8076, CVE-2015-8077, CVE-2015-8078, CVE-2015-8079, CVE-2015-8080, CVE-2015-8081, CVE-2015-8082, CVE-2015-8083, CVE-2015-8084, CVE-2015-8085, CVE-2015-8086, CVE-2015-8087, CVE-2015-8088, CVE-2015-8089, CVE-2015-8090, CVE-2015-8091, CVE-2015-8092, CVE-2015-8093, CVE-2015-8094, CVE-2015-8095, CVE-2015-8096, CVE-2015-8097, CVE-2015-8098, CVE-2015-8099, CVE-2015-8100, CVE-2015-8101, CVE-2015-8102, CVE-2015-8103, CVE-2015-8104, CVE-2015-8105, CVE-2015-8106, CVE-2015-8107, CVE-2015-8108, CVE-2015-8109, CVE-2015-8110, CVE-2015-8111, CVE-2015-8112, CVE-2015-8113, CVE-2015-8114, CVE-2015-8115, CVE-2015-8116, CVE-2015-8117, CVE-2015-8118, CVE-2015-8119, CVE-2015-8120, CVE-2015-8121, CVE-2015-8122, CVE-2015-8123, CVE-2015-8124, CVE-2015-8125, CVE-2015-8126, CVE-2015-8127, CVE-2015-8128, CVE-2015-8129, CVE-2015-8130, CVE-2015-8131, CVE-2015-8132, CVE-2015-8133, CVE-2015-8134, CVE-2015-8135, CVE-2015-8136, CVE-2015-8137, CVE-2015-8138, CVE-2015-8139, CVE-2015-8140, CVE-2015-8141, CVE-2015-8142, CVE-2015-8143, CVE-2015-8144, CVE-2015-8145, CVE-2015-8146, CVE-2015-8147, CVE-2015-8148, CVE-2015-8149, CVE-2015-8150, CVE-2015-8151, CVE-2015-8152, CVE-2015-8153, CVE-2015-8154, CVE-2015-8155, and CVE-2015-8156.	10/12/2015	9.3	<a href="#">CVE-2015-8050</a>
adobe -- air	Use-after-free vulnerability in Adobe Flash Player before 18.0.0.268 and 19.x and 20.x before 20.0.0.228 on Windows and OS X and before 11.2.202.554 on Linux, Adobe AIR before 20.0.0.204, Adobe AIR SDK before 20.0.0.204, and Adobe AIR SDK & Compiler before 20.0.0.204 allows attackers to execute arbitrary code via unspecified vectors, a different vulnerability than CVE-2015-8048, CVE-2015-8049, CVE-2015-8055, CVE-2015-8056, CVE-2015-8057, CVE-2015-8058, CVE-2015-8059, CVE-2015-8061, CVE-2015-8062, CVE-2015-8063, CVE-2015-8064, CVE-2015-8065, CVE-2015-8066, CVE-2015-8067, CVE-2015-8068, CVE-2015-8069, CVE-2015-8070, CVE-2015-8071, CVE-2015-8072, CVE-2015-8073, CVE-2015-8074, CVE-2015-8075, CVE-2015-8076, CVE-2015-8077, CVE-2015-8078, CVE-2015-8079, CVE-2015-8080, CVE-2015-8081, CVE-2015-8082, CVE-2015-8083, CVE-2015-8084, CVE-2015-8085, CVE-2015-8086, CVE-2015-8087, CVE-2015-8088, CVE-2015-8089, CVE-2015-8090, CVE-2015-8091, CVE-2015-8092, CVE-2015-8093, CVE-2015-8094, CVE-2015-8095, CVE-2015-8096, CVE-2015-8097, CVE-2015-8098, CVE-2015-8099, CVE-2015-8100, CVE-2015-8101, CVE-2015-8102, CVE-2015-8103, CVE-2015-8104, CVE-2015-8105, CVE-2015-8106, CVE-2015-8107, CVE-2015-8108, CVE-2015-8109, CVE-2015-8110, CVE-2015-8111, CVE-2015-8112, CVE-2015-8113, CVE-2015-8114, CVE-2015-8115, CVE-2015-8116, CVE-2015-8117, CVE-2015-8118, CVE-2015-8119, CVE-2015-8120, CVE-2015-8121, CVE-2015-8122, CVE-2015-8123, CVE-2015-8124, CVE-2015-8125, CVE-2015-8126, CVE-2015-8127, CVE-2015-8128, CVE-2015-8129, CVE-2015-8130, CVE-2015-8131, CVE-2015-8132, CVE-2015-8133, CVE-2015-8134, CVE-2015-8135, CVE-2015-8136, CVE-2015-8137, CVE-2015-8138, CVE-2015-8139, CVE-2015-8140, CVE-2015-8141, CVE-2015-8142, CVE-2015-8143, CVE-2015-8144, CVE-2015-8145, CVE-2015-8146, CVE-2015-8147, CVE-2015-8148, CVE-2015-8149, CVE-2015-8150, CVE-2015-8151, CVE-2015-8152, CVE-2015-8153, CVE-2015-8154, CVE-2015-8155, and CVE-2015-8156.	10/12/2015	10.0	<a href="#">CVE-2015-8051</a>
adobe -- air	Use-after-free vulnerability in Adobe Flash Player before 18.0.0.268 and 19.x and 20.x before 20.0.0.228 on Windows and OS X and before 11.2.202.554 on Linux, Adobe AIR before 20.0.0.204, Adobe AIR SDK before 20.0.0.204, and Adobe AIR SDK & Compiler before 20.0.0.204 allows attackers to execute arbitrary code via unspecified vectors, a different vulnerability than CVE-2015-8048, CVE-2015-8049, CVE-2015-8055, CVE-2015-8056, CVE-2015-8057, CVE-2015-8058, CVE-2015-8059, CVE-2015-8061, CVE-2015-8062, CVE-2015-8063, CVE-2015-8064, CVE-2015-8065, CVE-2015-8066, CVE-2015-8067, CVE-2015-8068, CVE-2015-8069, CVE-2015-8070, CVE-2015-8071, CVE-2015-8072, CVE-2015-8073, CVE-2015-8074, CVE-2015-8075, CVE-2015-8076, CVE-2015-8077, CVE-2015-8078, CVE-2015-8079, CVE-2015-8080, CVE-2015-8081, CVE-2015-8082, CVE-2015-8083, CVE-2015-8084, CVE-2015-8085, CVE-2015-8086, CVE-2015-8087, CVE-2015-8088, CVE-2015-8089, CVE-2015-8090, CVE-2015-8091, CVE-2015-8092, CVE-2015-8093, CVE-2015-8094, CVE-2015-8095, CVE-2015-8096, CVE-2015-8097, CVE-2015-8098, CVE-2015-8099, CVE-2015-8100, CVE-2015-8101, CVE-2015-8102, CVE-2015-8103, CVE-2015-8104, CVE-2015-8105, CVE-2015-8106, CVE-2015-8107, CVE-2015-8108, CVE-2015-8109, CVE-2015-8110, CVE-2015-8111, CVE-2015-8112, CVE-2015-8113, CVE-2015-8114, CVE-2015-8115, CVE-2015-8116, CVE-2015-8117, CVE-2015-8118, CVE-2015-8119, CVE-2015-8120, CVE-2015-8121, CVE-2015-8122, CVE-2015-8123, CVE-2015-8124, CVE-2015-8125, CVE-2015-8126, CVE-2015-8127, CVE-2015-8128, CVE-2015-8129, CVE-2015-8130, CVE-2015-8131, CVE-2015-8132, CVE-2015-8133, CVE-2015-8134, CVE-2015-8135, CVE-2015-8136, CVE-2015-8137, CVE-2015-8138, CVE-2015-8139, CVE-2015-8140, CVE-2015-8141, CVE-2015-8142, CVE-2015-8143, CVE-2015-8144, CVE-2015-8145, CVE-2015-8146, CVE-2015-8147, CVE-2015-8148, CVE-2015-8149, CVE-2015-8150, CVE-2015-8151, CVE-2015-8152, CVE-2015-8153, CVE-2015-8154, CVE-2015-8155, and CVE-2015-8156.	10/12/2015	10.0	<a href="#">CVE-2015-8056</a>















Histórico de vulnerabilidades de Diciembre del 2015

Primary Vendor - Product	Description	Published	CVSS Score	Source & Patch Info
microsoft -- windows_10	Microsoft Windows Vista SP2, Windows Server 2008 SP2 and R2 SP1, Windows 7 SP1, Windows 8, Windows 8.1, Windows Server 2012 Gold and R2, Windows RT Gold and 8.1, and Windows 10 Gold and 1511 mishandle library loading, which allows local users to gain privileges via a crafted application, aka "Windows Library Loading Remote Code Execution Vulnerability."	09/12/2015	7.2	<a href="#">CVE-2015-6132</a>
microsoft -- windows_10	Microsoft Windows 8, Windows 8.1, Windows Server 2012 Gold and R2, Windows RT Gold and 8.1, and Windows 10 Gold and 1511 mishandle library loading, which allows local users to gain privileges via a crafted application, aka "Windows Library Loading Remote Code Execution Vulnerability."	09/12/2015	7.2	<a href="#">CVE-2015-6133</a>
microsoft -- internet_explorer	Microsoft Internet Explorer 9 allows remote attackers to execute arbitrary code or cause a denial of service (memory corruption) via a crafted web site, aka "Internet Explorer Memory Corruption Vulnerability," a different vulnerability than CVE-2015-6141.	09/12/2015	9.3	<a href="#">CVE-2015-6134</a>
microsoft -- jscript	The Microsoft (1) VBScript 5.7 and 5.8 and (2) JScript 5.7 and 5.8 engines, as used in Internet Explorer 8 through 11 and other products, allow remote attackers to execute arbitrary code via a crafted web site, aka "Scripting Engine Memory Corruption Vulnerability."	09/12/2015	9.3	<a href="#">CVE-2015-6136</a>
microsoft -- edge	Microsoft Internet Explorer 11 and Microsoft Edge mishandle content types, which allows remote attackers to execute arbitrary web script in a privileged context via a crafted web site, aka "Microsoft Browser Elevation of Privilege Vulnerability."	09/12/2015	9.3	<a href="#">CVE-2015-6139</a>
microsoft -- edge	Microsoft Internet Explorer 11 and Microsoft Edge allow remote attackers to execute arbitrary code or cause a denial of service (memory corruption) via a crafted web site, aka "Microsoft Browser Memory Corruption Vulnerability," a different vulnerability than CVE-2015-6142, CVE-2015-6143, CVE-2015-6153, CVE-2015-6158, CVE-2015-6159, and CVE-2015-6160.	09/12/2015	9.3	<a href="#">CVE-2015-6140</a>
microsoft -- internet_explorer	Microsoft Internet Explorer 9 allows remote attackers to execute arbitrary code or cause a denial of service (memory corruption) via a crafted web site, aka "Internet Explorer Memory Corruption Vulnerability," a different vulnerability than CVE-2015-6134.	09/12/2015	9.3	<a href="#">CVE-2015-6141</a>
microsoft -- edge	Microsoft Internet Explorer 11 and Microsoft Edge allow remote attackers to execute arbitrary code or cause a denial of service (memory corruption) via a crafted web site, aka "Microsoft Browser Memory Corruption Vulnerability," a different vulnerability than CVE-2015-6140, CVE-2015-6143, CVE-2015-6153, CVE-2015-6158, CVE-2015-6159, and CVE-2015-6160.	09/12/2015	9.3	<a href="#">CVE-2015-6142</a>
microsoft -- internet_explorer	Microsoft Internet Explorer 11 allows remote attackers to execute arbitrary code or cause a denial of service (memory corruption) via a crafted web site, aka "Internet Explorer Memory Corruption Vulnerability," a different vulnerability than CVE-2015-6140, CVE-2015-6142, CVE-2015-6153, CVE-2015-6158, CVE-2015-6159, and CVE-2015-6160.	09/12/2015	9.3	<a href="#">CVE-2015-6143</a>
microsoft -- internet_explorer	Microsoft Internet Explorer 7 and 8 allows remote attackers to execute arbitrary code or cause a denial of service (memory corruption) via a crafted web site, aka "Internet Explorer Memory Corruption Vulnerability," a different vulnerability than CVE-2015-6146.	09/12/2015	9.3	<a href="#">CVE-2015-6145</a>
microsoft -- internet_explorer	Microsoft Internet Explorer 7 and 8 allows remote attackers to execute arbitrary code or cause a denial of service (memory corruption) via a crafted web site, aka "Internet Explorer Memory Corruption Vulnerability," a different vulnerability than CVE-2015-6146.	09/12/2015	9.3	<a href="#">CVE-2015-6146</a>
microsoft -- internet_explorer	Microsoft Internet Explorer 8 and 9 allows remote attackers to execute arbitrary code or cause a denial of service (memory corruption) via a crafted web site, aka "Internet Explorer Memory Corruption Vulnerability," a different vulnerability than CVE-2015-6149.	09/12/2015	9.3	<a href="#">CVE-2015-6147</a>
microsoft -- internet_explorer	Microsoft Internet Explorer 9 through 11 and Microsoft Edge allow remote attackers to execute arbitrary code or cause a denial of service (memory corruption) via a crafted web site, aka "Microsoft Browser Memory Corruption Vulnerability," a different vulnerability than CVE-2015-6156.	09/12/2015	9.3	<a href="#">CVE-2015-6148</a>
microsoft -- internet_explorer	Microsoft Internet Explorer 8 and 9 allows remote attackers to execute arbitrary code or cause a denial of service (memory corruption) via a crafted web site, aka "Internet Explorer Memory Corruption Vulnerability," a different vulnerability than CVE-2015-6147.	09/12/2015	9.3	<a href="#">CVE-2015-6149</a>
microsoft -- internet_explorer	Microsoft Internet Explorer 7 through 11 allows remote attackers to execute arbitrary code or cause a denial of service (memory corruption) via a crafted web site, aka "Internet Explorer Memory Corruption Vulnerability," a different vulnerability than CVE-2015-6156.	09/12/2015	9.3	<a href="#">CVE-2015-6150</a>
microsoft -- edge	Microsoft Internet Explorer 8 through 11 and Microsoft Edge allow remote attackers to execute arbitrary code or cause a denial of service (memory corruption) via a crafted web site, aka "Microsoft Browser Memory Corruption Vulnerability," a different vulnerability than CVE-2015-6083.	09/12/2015	9.3	<a href="#">CVE-2015-6151</a>
microsoft -- internet_explorer	Microsoft Internet Explorer 10 allows remote attackers to execute arbitrary code or cause a denial of service (memory corruption) via a crafted web site, aka "Internet Explorer Memory Corruption Vulnerability," a different vulnerability than CVE-2015-6162.	09/12/2015	9.3	<a href="#">CVE-2015-6152</a>
microsoft -- edge	Microsoft Internet Explorer 11 and Microsoft Edge allow remote attackers to execute arbitrary code or cause a denial of service (memory corruption) via a crafted web site, aka "Microsoft Browser Memory Corruption Vulnerability," a different vulnerability than CVE-2015-6140, CVE-2015-6142, CVE-2015-6143, CVE-2015-6153, CVE-2015-6158, CVE-2015-6159, and CVE-2015-6160.	09/12/2015	9.3	<a href="#">CVE-2015-6153</a>
microsoft -- edge	Microsoft Internet Explorer 7 through 11 and Microsoft Edge allow remote attackers to execute arbitrary code or cause a denial of service (memory corruption) via a crafted web site, aka "Microsoft Browser Memory Corruption Vulnerability," a different vulnerability than CVE-2015-6150.	09/12/2015	9.3	<a href="#">CVE-2015-6154</a>
microsoft -- edge	Microsoft Internet Explorer 10 and 11 and Microsoft Edge allow remote attackers to execute arbitrary code or cause a denial of service (memory corruption) via a crafted web site, aka "Microsoft Browser Memory Corruption Vulnerability."	09/12/2015	9.3	<a href="#">CVE-2015-6155</a>
microsoft -- internet_explorer	Microsoft Internet Explorer 9 through 11 allows remote attackers to execute arbitrary code or cause a denial of service (memory corruption) via a crafted web site, aka "Internet Explorer Memory Corruption Vulnerability," a different vulnerability than CVE-2015-6148.	09/12/2015	9.3	<a href="#">CVE-2015-6156</a>
microsoft -- edge	Microsoft Internet Explorer 11 and Microsoft Edge allow remote attackers to execute arbitrary code or cause a denial of service (memory corruption) via a crafted web site, aka "Microsoft Browser Memory Corruption Vulnerability," a different vulnerability than CVE-2015-6140, CVE-2015-6142, CVE-2015-6143, CVE-2015-6153, CVE-2015-6158, CVE-2015-6159, and CVE-2015-6160.	09/12/2015	9.3	<a href="#">CVE-2015-6158</a>
microsoft -- edge	Microsoft Internet Explorer 11 and Microsoft Edge allow remote attackers to execute arbitrary code or cause a denial of service (memory corruption) via a crafted web site, aka "Microsoft Browser Memory Corruption Vulnerability," a different vulnerability than CVE-2015-6140, CVE-2015-6142, CVE-2015-6143, CVE-2015-6153, CVE-2015-6158, and CVE-2015-6160.	09/12/2015	9.3	<a href="#">CVE-2015-6159</a>
microsoft -- internet_explorer	Microsoft Internet Explorer 11 allows remote attackers to execute arbitrary code or cause a denial of service (memory corruption) via a crafted web site, aka "Internet Explorer Memory Corruption Vulnerability," a different vulnerability than CVE-2015-6140, CVE-2015-6142, CVE-2015-6143, CVE-2015-6153, CVE-2015-6158, and CVE-2015-6159.	09/12/2015	9.3	<a href="#">CVE-2015-6160</a>
microsoft -- internet_explorer	Microsoft Internet Explorer 10 allows remote attackers to execute arbitrary code or cause a denial of service (memory corruption) via a crafted web site, aka "Internet Explorer Memory Corruption Vulnerability," a different vulnerability than CVE-2015-6152.	09/12/2015	9.3	<a href="#">CVE-2015-6162</a>
microsoft -- silverlight	Microsoft Silverlight 5 before 5.1.41105.00 allows remote attackers to execute arbitrary code or cause a denial of service (out-of-bounds read or write access) via unspecified open and close requests, aka "Microsoft Silverlight RCE Vulnerability."	09/12/2015	9.3	<a href="#">CVE-2015-6166</a>
microsoft -- edge	Microsoft Edge allows remote attackers to execute arbitrary code or cause a denial of service (memory corruption) via a crafted web site, aka "Microsoft Edge Memory Corruption Vulnerability," a different vulnerability than CVE-2015-6153.	09/12/2015	9.3	<a href="#">CVE-2015-6168</a>
microsoft -- windows_10	The kernel in Microsoft Windows Vista SP2, Windows Server 2008 SP2 and R2 SP1, Windows 7 SP1, Windows 8, Windows 8.1, Windows Server 2012 Gold and R2, Windows RT Gold and 8.1, and Windows 10 Gold and 1511 allows local users to gain privileges via a crafted application, aka "Windows Kernel Memory Elevation of Privilege Vulnerability," a different vulnerability than CVE-2015-6173 and CVE-2015-6174.	09/12/2015	7.2	<a href="#">CVE-2015-6171</a>
microsoft -- office	Microsoft Word 2007 SP3, Office 2010 SP2, Word 2010 SP2, Word 2013 SP1, Word 2016, Word 2013 RT SP1, and Office Compatibility Pack SP3 allow remote attackers to execute arbitrary code via a crafted email message processed by Outlook, aka "Microsoft Office RCE Vulnerability."	09/12/2015	9.3	<a href="#">CVE-2015-6172</a>
microsoft -- windows_10	The kernel in Microsoft Windows Vista SP2, Windows Server 2008 SP2 and R2 SP1, Windows 7 SP1, Windows 8, Windows 8.1, Windows Server 2012 Gold and R2, Windows RT Gold and 8.1, and Windows 10 Gold and 1511 allows local users to gain privileges via a crafted application, aka "Windows Kernel Memory Elevation of Privilege Vulnerability," a different vulnerability than CVE-2015-6171 and CVE-2015-6174.	09/12/2015	7.2	<a href="#">CVE-2015-6173</a>
microsoft -- windows_10	The kernel in Microsoft Windows Vista SP2, Windows Server 2008 SP2 and R2 SP1, Windows 7 SP1, Windows 8, Windows 8.1, Windows Server 2012 Gold and R2, Windows RT Gold and 8.1, and Windows 10 Gold and 1511 allows local users to gain privileges via a crafted application, aka "Windows Kernel Memory Elevation of Privilege Vulnerability," a different vulnerability than CVE-2015-6171 and CVE-2015-6173.	09/12/2015	7.2	<a href="#">CVE-2015-6174</a>
microsoft -- windows_10	The kernel in Microsoft Windows 10 Gold allows local users to gain privileges via a crafted application, aka "Windows Kernel Memory Elevation of Privilege Vulnerability."	09/12/2015	7.2	<a href="#">CVE-2015-6175</a>
microsoft -- excel	Microsoft Excel 2007 SP3, Office Compatibility Pack SP3, and Excel Viewer allow remote attackers to execute arbitrary code via a crafted Office document, aka "Microsoft Office Memory Corruption Vulnerability."	09/12/2015	9.3	<a href="#">CVE-2015-6177</a>
google -- android	mediaserver in Android before 5.1.1.LMY48Z and 6.0 before 2015-12-01 allows remote attackers to execute arbitrary code or cause a denial of service (memory corruption) via a crafted media file, aka internal bugs 24630158 and 23882800, a different vulnerability than CVE-2015-8505, CVE-2015-8506, and CVE-2015-8507.	08/12/2015	9.3	<a href="#">CVE-2015-6616</a>
google -- android	Skia, as used in Android before 5.1.1.LMY48Z and 6.0 before 2015-12-01, allows remote attackers to execute arbitrary code or cause a denial of service (memory corruption) via a crafted media file, aka internal bug 23688760.	08/12/2015	9.3	<a href="#">CVE-2015-6617</a>
google -- android	The kernel in Android before 5.1.1.LMY48Z and 6.0 before 2015-12-01 allows attackers to gain privileges via a crafted application, aka internal bug 23520714.	08/12/2015	9.3	<a href="#">CVE-2015-6619</a>
google -- android	libstagefright in Android before 5.1.1.LMY48Z and 6.0 before 2015-12-01 allows attackers to gain privileges via a crafted application, as demonstrated by obtaining Signature or SignatureOrSystem access, aka internal bugs 24123723 and 24445127.	08/12/2015	9.3	<a href="#">CVE-2015-6620</a>
google -- android	SystemUI in Android 5.x before 5.1.1.LMY48Z and 6.0 before 2015-12-01 allows attackers to gain privileges via a crafted application, as demonstrated by obtaining Signature or SignatureOrSystem access, aka internal bug 23909438.	08/12/2015	9.3	<a href="#">CVE-2015-6621</a>
google -- android	Wi-Fi in Android 6.0 before 2015-12-01 allows attackers to gain privileges via a crafted application, as demonstrated by obtaining Signature or SignatureOrSystem access, aka internal bug 24872703.	08/12/2015	9.3	<a href="#">CVE-2015-6623</a>
google -- android	The display drivers in Android before 5.1.1.LMY48Z and 6.0 before 2015-12-01 allow remote attackers to execute arbitrary code or cause a denial of service (memory corruption) via a crafted media file, aka internal bug 23987307.	08/12/2015	9.3	<a href="#">CVE-2015-6624</a>
google -- android	The display drivers in Android before 5.1.1.LMY48Z allow remote attackers to execute arbitrary code or cause a denial of service (memory corruption) via a crafted media file, aka internal bug 24163261.	08/12/2015	9.3	<a href="#">CVE-2015-6634</a>
google -- android	mediaserver in Android before 5.1.1.LMY48Z allows remote attackers to execute arbitrary code or cause a denial of service (memory corruption) via a crafted media file, aka internal bug 17769851, a different vulnerability than CVE-2015-6616, CVE-2015-8506, and CVE-2015-8507.	08/12/2015	9.3	<a href="#">CVE-2015-8505</a>
google -- android	mediaserver in Android before 5.1.1.LMY48Z and 6.0 before 2015-12-01 allows remote attackers to execute arbitrary code or cause a denial of service (memory corruption) via a crafted media file, aka internal bug 24441553, a different vulnerability than CVE-2015-8506, CVE-2015-8505, and CVE-2015-8507.	08/12/2015	9.3	<a href="#">CVE-2015-8506</a>
google -- android	mediaserver in Android before 2015-12-01 allows remote attackers to execute arbitrary code or cause a denial of service (memory corruption) via a crafted media file, aka internal bug 24157524, a different vulnerability than CVE-2015-6616, CVE-2015-8505, and CVE-2015-8506.	08/12/2015	9.3	<a href="#">CVE-2015-8507</a>
canonical -- lxcfs	The <code>lx_write_pids</code> function in <code>lxcfs.c</code> in LXCFS before 0.12 does not properly check permissions, which allows local users to gain privileges by writing a <code>pid</code> to the <code>tasks</code> file.	07/12/2015	7.2	<a href="#">CVE-2015-1344</a>
fs -- big-ip_access_policy_manager	The Control API in FS BIG-IP LTM, AFM, Analytics, APM, ASM, LSN, Control Manager, and PEM 11.3.0 before 11.5.3 HF2 and 11.6.0 before 11.6.0 HF6, BIG-IP APM 11.4.0 before 11.5.3 HF2 and 11.6.0 before 11.6.0 HF6, BIG-IP Edge Gateway, WebAccelerator, and WVM 11.3.0, BIG-IP CTM 11.3.0 before 11.6.0 HF6, BIG-IP PM 11.3.0 through 11.4.1, Enterprise Manager 3.1.0 through 3.1.1, BIG-IP Cloud and Security 4.0.0 through 4.5.0, BIG-IP Devic 4.2.0 through 4.5.0, and BIG-IP ADC 4.5.0 allows remote authenticated users with the "Resource Administrator" role to gain privileges via an iCall (1) script or (2) handler in a SOAP request to <code>Control/ControlPortal.cgi</code> .	07/12/2015	9.0	<a href="#">CVE-2015-3628</a>
huawei -- unified_security_gateway_firmware	Huawei USG5500, USG2100, USG2200, and USG5100 unified security gateways with software before V300R001C10SPC600, when "DNCP Snooping" is enabled and either "option2 insert" or "option2 rebuild" is enabled on an interface, allow remote attackers to cause a denial of service (brdoast) via crafted DHCP packets.	07/12/2015	7.1	<a href="#">CVE-2015-8094</a>
sensiolabs -- symfony	Symfony 2.3.x before 2.3.35, 2.6.x before 2.6.12, and 2.7.x before 2.7.7 might allow remote attackers to have unspecified impact via a timing attack involving the (1) <code>Symfony\Component\Security\Http/RememberMe/RememberMeServices</code> or (2) <code>Symfony\Component\Security\Http/Firewall/DigestAuthenticationListener</code> class in the <code>Symfony\Component\Security</code> or (3) legacy CSRF implementation from the <code>Symfony\Component/Form\Extension/Csrf/CsrfProvider/DefaultCsrfProvider</code> class in the <code>Symfony\Form</code> component.	07/12/2015	7.5	<a href="#">CVE-2015-8125</a>
google -- chrome	The <code>BasicJsonStringifier::SerializeArray</code> function in <code>json-stringifier.h</code> in the <code>JSON stringifier</code> in Google V8, as used in Google Chrome before 47.0.2526.73, improperly loads array elements, which allows remote attackers to cause a denial of service (out-of-bounds memory access) or possibly have unspecified other impact via crafted JavaScript code.	05/12/2015	7.5	<a href="#">CVE-2015-6764</a>

