

Histórico de vulnerabilidades de Diciembre de 2015

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	<a href="#">CVE-2015-7277</a>
belkin - n600_db_w4_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	<a href="#">CVE-2015-5988</a>
belkin - n600_db_w4_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	<a href="#">CVE-2015-5989</a>
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	<a href="#">CVE-2015-2805</a>
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	<a href="#">CVE-2015-5994</a>
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	<a href="#">CVE-2015-7280</a>
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	<a href="#">CVE-2015-2874</a>
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	<a href="#">CVE-2015-2875</a>
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	<a href="#">CVE-2015-2876</a>
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	<a href="#">CVE-2015-5995</a>
zyxel - nbg-418n	ZyXEL P-660HW-T1 2 devices with ZyNOS firmware 3.40(AHX.0), PMG5318-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	<a href="#">CVE-2015-6016</a>
zyxel - pmg5318-b20a_firmware	The diagnostic-ping implementation on ZYXEL PMG5318-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	<a href="#">CVE-2015-6018</a>
zyxel - pmg5318-b20a_firmware	ZYXEL PMG5318-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	<a href="#">CVE-2015-6020</a>
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	<a href="#">CVE-2015-7283</a>
coroga - cg-wlbargs_firmware	Coroga CG-WLBARGS devices allow remote attackers to perform administrative operations via unspecified vectors.	30/12/2015	10.0	<a href="#">CVE-2015-7292</a>
zte - zxn_h108n_r1a_firmware	Absolute path traversal vulnerability in cgi/bin/wgetproc 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	<a href="#">CVE-2015-7250</a>
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	<a href="#">CVE-2015-7251</a>
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	<a href="#">CVE-2015-8459</a>
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	<a href="#">CVE-2015-8460</a>
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	<a href="#">CVE-2015-8634</a>
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	<a href="#">CVE-2015-8635</a>
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-2015-8645.	28/12/2015	9.3	<a href="#">CVE-2015-8636</a>
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	<a href="#">CVE-2015-8638</a>
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	<a href="#">CVE-2015-8639</a>
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	<a href="#">CVE-2015-8640</a>
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	<a href="#">CVE-2015-8641</a>
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	<a href="#">CVE-2015-8642</a>
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	<a href="#">CVE-2015-8643</a>
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	<a href="#">CVE-2015-8644</a>
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	<a href="#">CVE-2015-8645</a>
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	<a href="#">CVE-2015-8646</a>
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	<a href="#">CVE-2015-8647</a>
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	<a href="#">CVE-2015-8648</a>
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	<a href="#">CVE-2015-8649</a>
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	<a href="#">CVE-2015-8651</a>
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	<a href="#">CVE-2014-6830</a>
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	<a href="#">CVE-2015-8660</a>
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	<a href="#">CVE-2015-6528</a>
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	<a href="#">CVE-2015-6537</a>

Histórico de vulnerabilidades de Dezembro do 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	<a href="#">CVE-2015-8459</a>	
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	<a href="#">CVE-2015-8650</a>	
emc - vxler_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	<a href="#">CVE-2015-6860</a>	
linux - linux_kernel	The ovl_settar function in liboverlayfs.so.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	<a href="#">CVE-2015-8660</a>	
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	<a href="#">CVE-2015-6538</a>	
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	<a href="#">CVE-2015-6537</a>	
adcon - a840_telemetry_gateway_base_station_firmware	Adcon Telemetry A840 Telemetry Gateway Base Station has hardcoded credentials, which allows remote attackers to obtain administrative access via unspecified vectors.	23/12/2015	10.0	<a href="#">CVE-2015-7930</a>	
dovestones - ad_self_password_reset	The PasswordReset.Controllers.ResetController.ChangePasswordIndex method in PasswordReset.dll 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	<a href="#">CVE-2015-8267</a>	
ewon - ewon_firmware	eWON devices with firmware before 1.0.1.0 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	<a href="#">CVE-2015-7934</a>	
ffmpeg - ffmpeg	The h264_slice_header_init function in libavcodec/h264_slice.c 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	<a href="#">CVE-2015-8661</a>	
ffmpeg - ffmpeg	The ff_dwt_decode function in libavcodec/jpeg2000dwt.c in FFmpeg before 2.8.4 does not validate the number of decomposition levels before Decode 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	<a href="#">CVE-2015-8662</a>	
ffmpeg - ffmpeg	The ff_get_buffer function in libavcodec/utls.c 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 .mov file.	23/12/2015	7.5	<a href="#">CVE-2015-8663</a>	
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 midi_manager.cc, midi_manageralsa.cc, and midi_manager_mac.cc, a different vulnerability than CVE-2015-8664.	23/12/2015	10.0	<a href="#">CVE-2015-6792</a>	
google - chrome	Integer overflow in the WebCursor::Deserialize function in content/common/cursors/webcursor.cc 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	<a href="#">CVE-2015-8664</a>	
isc - kea	The kea-dhcpd4 and kea-dhcp6 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	<a href="#">CVE-2015-8373</a>	
nsa - securid_web_agent	EMC RSA SecurID Web Agent before 8.0 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	<a href="#">CVE-2015-6861</a>	
sais_burgess_controls - pod1.m0x0.firmware	Sais Burgess PCD1.M0x0, PCD1.M2x0, PCD2.M5x0, PCD3.M0x0, PCD3.M000, PCD7.D4x0D, PCD7.D40xV, PCD7.D40xWTFP, and PCD7.D40xXTSF 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	<a href="#">CVE-2015-7911</a>	
apache - hbase	Apache HBase 0.99 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, 3.0.0.1.5, and 3.0.0.0.2 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	<a href="#">CVE-2015-1836</a>	
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	<a href="#">CVE-2015-4545</a>	
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	<a href="#">CVE-2015-7908</a>	
linux - kswitch_and_j-p.firmware	LOYTEC 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	<a href="#">CVE-2015-7980</a>	
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 addUserAnidGroup action.	21/12/2015	7.5	<a href="#">CVE-2015-6486</a>	
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	<a href="#">CVE-2015-6481</a>	
schneider-electric - bmxnco401	Stack-based buffer overflow in the GoAhead Web Server on Schneider Electric Modicon M340 PLC BMXN0x and BMXPx devices allows remote attackers to execute arbitrary code via a long password in HTTP Basic Authentication data.	21/12/2015	10.0	<a href="#">CVE-2015-7937</a>	
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	<a href="#">CVE-2015-6934</a>	
juniper - screensos	Juniper ScreenOS 6.2.0r15 through 6.2.0r18, 6.3.0r12 before 6.3.0r13, 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 6.3.0r21 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	<a href="#">CVE-2015-7255</a>	

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 CSCux83985.	18/12/2015	7.2	<a href="#">CVE-2015-6424</a>	
cisco - primex_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 CSCux94427.	18/12/2015	7.2	<a href="#">CVE-2015-6426</a>	
acunetix - web_vulnerability_scanner	The AcuWVSScheduleV10 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 applyScan, 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	<a href="#">CVE-2015-4037</a>	
cacti - cacti	SQL injection vulnerability in include_top_graph_header.php in Cacti 0.8.8f and earlier allows remote attackers to execute arbitrary SQL commands via the rra_id parameter in a properties action to graph.php.	17/12/2015	7.5	<a href="#">CVE-2015-8360</a>	
cool_video_gallery_project - cool_video_gallery	lib/core.php 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	<a href="#">CVE-2015-7527</a>	
gnu - glibc	The get_contents function in nsd_files-XXX.c 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	<a href="#">CVE-2015-5277</a>	
linuxfoundation - cups-filters	Incomplete blacklist vulnerability in util/c in foomatic-rip in cups-filters 1.0.42 before 1.2.0 and 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	<a href="#">CVE-2015-8327</a>	
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	<a href="#">CVE-2015-8600</a>	
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	<a href="#">CVE-2015-8338</a>	
xen - xen	The libxl toolstack 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	<a href="#">CVE-2015-8341</a>	
apache - tomee	The EPJObjectInputStream class in Apache TomEE allows remote attackers to execute arbitrary commands via a serialized Java stream.	16/12/2015	7.5	<a href="#">CVE-2015-8541</a>	
bitrix - mpbuilder	Directory traversal vulnerability in the bitrix/mpbuilder module before 1.0.12 for Bitrix allows remote administrators to include and execute arbitrary local files via a .. (dot dot) in the element name of the "work" array parameter to admin/bitrix/mpbuilder_step2.php.	16/12/2015	9.0	<a href="#">CVE-2015-8358</a>	
isc - bind	Race condition in resolver.c in named in ISC BIND 9.8.8 before 9.8.8-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	<a href="#">CVE-2015-8461</a>	
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	<a href="#">CVE-2015-8562</a>	
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	<a href="#">CVE-2015-8564</a>	
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	<a href="#">CVE-2015-8565</a>	
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	<a href="#">CVE-2015-8566</a>	
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	<a href="#">CVE-2015-7201</a>	
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	<a href="#">CVE-2015-7202</a>	
mozilla - firefox	Buffer overflow in the DirectWriteFontInfo::LoadFontFamilyData function in gfx/thebes/gfxDirectWriteFontList.cpp 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	<a href="#">CVE-2015-7203</a>	
mozilla - firefox	Integer underflow in the RTPReceiverVideo::ParseRtpPacket 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	<a href="#">CVE-2015-7205</a>	
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	<a href="#">CVE-2015-7210</a>	
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	<a href="#">CVE-2015-7212</a>	
mozilla - firefox	Buffer overflow in the XDRBuffer::grow function in jax/armXdr.cpp 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	<a href="#">CVE-2015-7220</a>	
mozilla - firefox	Buffer overflow in the nsDeque::GrowCapacity function in ipc/msgwin/nsDeque.cpp 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	<a href="#">CVE-2015-7221</a>	
apache - commons_collections	Serialized-object interfaces in certain Cisco Collaboration and Social Media; Endpoint Clients and Client Software; Network Application, Service, and Acceleration; Network and Content Security Device; 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	<a href="#">CVE-2015-6420</a>	

Historico de vulnerabilidades de Decembro do 2015

Primary Vendor - Product	Description	Published	CVSS Score	Source & Patch Info
cisco - spa300_firmware	The TFTP implementation on Cisco Small Business SPA30x, SPA50x, SPA51x phones 7.5 improperly validates firmware image file integrity, which allows local users to load a Trojan horse via leveraging shell access, aka Bug ID CSCu67400.	15/12/2015	7.2	<a href="#">CVE-2015-6403</a>
lepidex -- active_directory_self_service	The password reset functionality in Lepidex 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>
xmlsoft -- 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-2015-3869.	15/12/2015	7.1	<a href="#">CVE-2015-5312</a>
google - chrome	The ObjectBackedEventHandler 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 (user-after-free) or possibly have unspecified other impact by leveraging <a href="#">unoptimized 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, as used 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_bx4_wireless_resi_dentical	Cisco EPC3928 devices with EDVA 5.5.10, 5.5.11, and 5.7.1 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 CSCu62777.	12/12/2015	9.0	<a href="#">CVE-2015-6389</a>
cisco -- unified_computing_system	Cisco Unified Computing System (UCS) 2.2(3)FA 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 CSCu61787.	12/12/2015	7.1	<a href="#">CVE-2015-6415</a>

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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 match 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 KFI in Apple OS X before 10.11.2 allows local users to gain privileges via a crafted pathname.	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 userident type.	11/12/2015	9.3	<a href="#">CVE-2015-7068</a>
apple -- iphone_os	Mobile Replayer 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 pathname, a different vulnerability than CVE-2015-7070.	11/12/2015	9.3	<a href="#">CVE-2015-7069</a>
apple -- iphone_os	Mobile Replayer 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 pathname, 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 scoped lookmarks via a crafted pathname.	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 IHDIDFamily API 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 IHDIDFamily API 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 URL.	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-2015-8066, 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-2015-8086, 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, CVE-2015-8156, CVE-2015-8157, CVE-2015-8158, CVE-2015-8159, CVE-2015-8160, CVE-2015-8161, CVE-2015-8162, CVE-2015-8163, CVE-2015-8164, CVE-2015-8165, CVE-2015-8166, CVE-2015-8167, CVE-2015-8168, CVE-2015-8169, CVE-2015-8170, CVE-2015-8171, CVE-2015-8172, CVE-2015-8173, CVE-2015-8174, CVE-2015-8175, CVE-2015-8176, CVE-2015-8177, CVE-2015-8178, CVE-2015-8179, CVE-2015-8180, CVE-2015-8181, CVE-2015-8182, CVE-2015-8183, CVE-2015-8184, CVE-2015-8185, CVE-2015-8186, CVE-2015-8187, CVE-2015-8188, CVE-2015-8189, CVE-2015-8190, CVE-2015-8191, CVE-2015-8192, CVE-2015-8193, CVE-2015-8194, CVE-2015-8195, CVE-2015-8196, CVE-2015-8197, CVE-2015-8198, CVE-2015-8199, CVE-2015-8200, CVE-2015-8201, CVE-2015-8202, CVE-2015-8203, CVE-2015-8204, CVE-2015-8205, CVE-2015-8206, CVE-2015-8207, CVE-2015-8208, CVE-2015-8209, CVE-2015-8210, CVE-2015-8211, CVE-2015-8212, CVE-2015-8213, CVE-2015-8214, CVE-2015-8215, CVE-2015-8216, CVE-2015-8217, CVE-2015-8218, CVE-2015-8219, CVE-2015-8220, CVE-2015-8221, CVE-2015-8222, CVE-2015-8223, CVE-2015-8224, CVE-2015-8225, CVE-2015-8226, CVE-2015-8227, CVE-2015-8228, CVE-2015-8229, CVE-2015-8230, CVE-2015-8231, CVE-2015-8232, CVE-2015-8233, CVE-2015-8234, CVE-2015-8235, CVE-2015-8236, CVE-2015-8237, CVE-2015-8238, CVE-2015-8239, CVE-2015-8240, CVE-2015-8241, CVE-2015-8242, CVE-2015-8243, CVE-2015-8244, CVE-2015-8245, CVE-2015-8246, CVE-2015-8247, CVE-2015-8248, CVE-2015-8249, CVE-2015-8250, CVE-2015-8251, CVE-2015-8252, CVE-2015-8253, CVE-2015-8254, CVE-2015-8255, CVE-2015-8256, CVE-2015-8257, CVE-2015-8258, CVE-2015-8259, CVE-2015-8260, CVE-2015-8261, CVE-2015-8262, CVE-2015-8263, CVE-2015-8264, CVE-2015-8265, CVE-2015-8266, CVE-2015-8267, CVE-2015-8268, CVE-2015-8269, CVE-2015-8270, CVE-2015-8271, CVE-2015-8272, CVE-2015-8273, CVE-2015-8274, CVE-2015-8275, CVE-2015-8276, CVE-2015-8277, CVE-2015-8278, CVE-2015-8279, CVE-2015-8280, CVE-2015-8281, CVE-2015-8282, CVE-2015-8283, CVE-2015-8284, CVE-2015-8285, CVE-2015-8286, CVE-2015-8287, CVE-2015-8288, CVE-2015-8289, CVE-2015-8290, CVE-2015-8291, CVE-2015-8292, CVE-2015-8293, CVE-2015-8294, CVE-2015-8295, CVE-2015-8296, CVE-2015-8297, CVE-2015-8298, CVE-2015-8299, CVE-2015-8300, CVE-2015-8301, CVE-2015-8302, CVE-2015-8303, CVE-2015-8304, CVE-2015-8305, CVE-2015-8306, CVE-2015-8307, CVE-2015-8308, CVE-2015-8309, CVE-2015-8310, CVE-2015-8311, CVE-2015-8312, CVE-2015-8313, CVE-2015-8314, CVE-2015-8315, CVE-2015-8316, CVE-2015-8317, CVE-2015-8318, CVE-2015-8319, CVE-2015-8320, CVE-2015-8321, CVE-2015-8322, CVE-2015-8323, CVE-2015-8324, CVE-2015-8325, CVE-2015-8326, CVE-2015-8327, CVE-2015-8328, CVE-2015-8329, CVE-2015-8330, CVE-2015-8331, CVE-2015-8332, CVE-2015-8333, CVE-2015-8334, CVE-2015-8335, CVE-2015-8336, CVE-2015-8337, CVE-2015-8338, CVE-2015-8339, CVE-2015-8340, CVE-2015-8341, CVE-2015-8342, CVE-2015-8343, CVE-2015-8344, CVE-2015-8345, CVE-2015-8346, CVE-2015-8347, CVE-2015-8348, CVE-2015-8349, CVE-2015-8350, CVE-2015-8351, CVE-2015-8352, CVE-2015-8353, CVE-2015-8354, CVE-2015-8355, CVE-2015-8356, CVE-2015-8357, CVE-2015-8358, CVE-2015-8359, CVE-2015-8360, CVE-2015-8361, CVE-2015-8362, CVE-2015-8363, CVE-2015-8364, CVE-2015-8365, CVE-2015-8366, CVE-2015-8367, CVE-2015-8368, CVE-2015-8369, CVE-2015-8370, CVE-2015-8371, CVE-2015-8372, CVE-2015-8373, CVE-2015-8374, CVE-2015-8375, CVE-2015-8376, CVE-2015-8377, CVE-2015-8378, CVE-2015-8379, CVE-2015-8380, CVE-2015-8381, CVE-2015-8382, CVE-2015-8383, CVE-2015-8384, CVE-2015-8385, CVE-2015-8386, CVE-2015-8387, CVE-2015-8388, CVE-2015-8389, CVE-2015-8390, CVE-2015-8391, CVE-2015-8392, CVE-2015-8393, CVE-2015-8394, CVE-2015-8395, CVE-2015-8396, CVE-2015-8397, CVE-2015-8398, CVE-2015-8399, CVE-2015-8400, CVE-2015-8401, CVE-2015-8402, CVE-2015-8403, CVE-2015-8404, CVE-2015-8405, CVE-2015-8406, CVE-2015-8407, CVE-2015-8408, CVE-2015-8409, CVE-2015-8410, CVE-2015-8411, CVE-2015-8412, CVE-2015-8413, CVE-2015-8414, CVE-2015-8415, CVE-2015-8416, CVE-2015-8417, CVE-2015-8418, CVE-2015-8419, CVE-2015-8420, CVE-2015-8421, CVE-2015-8422, CVE-2015-8423, CVE-2015-8424, CVE-2015-8425, CVE-2015-8426, CVE-2015-8427, CVE-2015-8428, CVE-2015-8429, CVE-2015-8430, CVE-2015-8431, CVE-2015-8432, CVE-2015-8433, CVE-2015-8434, CVE-2015-8435, CVE-2015-8436, CVE-2015-8437, CVE-2015-8438, CVE-2015-8439, CVE-2015-8440, CVE-2015-8441, CVE-2015-8442, CVE-2015-8443, CVE-2015-8444, CVE-2015-8445, CVE-2015-8446, CVE-2015-8447, CVE-2015-8448, CVE-2015-8449, CVE-2015-8450, CVE-2015-8451, CVE-2015-8452, CVE-2015-8453, CVE-2015-8454, CVE-2015-8455, CVE-2015-8456, CVE-2015-8457, CVE-2015-8458, CVE-2015-8459, CVE-2015-8460, CVE-2015-8461, CVE-2015-8462, CVE-2015-8463, CVE-2015-8464, CVE-2015-8465, CVE-2015-8466, CVE-2015-8467, CVE-2015-8468, CVE-2015-8469, CVE-2015-8470, CVE-2015-8471, CVE-2015-8472, CVE-2015-8473, CVE-2015-8474, CVE-2015-8475, CVE-2015-8476, CVE-2015-8477, CVE-2015-8478, CVE-2015-8479, CVE-2015-8480, CVE-2015-8481, CVE-2015-8482, CVE-2015-8483, CVE-2015-8484, CVE-2015-8485, CVE-2015-8486, CVE-2015-8487, CVE-2015-8488, CVE-2015-8489, CVE-2015-8490, CVE-2015-8491, CVE-2015-8492, CVE-2015-8493, CVE-2015-8494, CVE-2015-8495, CVE-2015-8496, CVE-2015-8497, CVE-2015-8498, CVE-2015-8499, CVE-2015-8500, CVE-2015-8501, CVE-2015-8502, CVE-2015-8503, CVE-2015-8504, CVE-2015-8505, CVE-2015-8506, CVE-2015-8507, CVE-2015-8508, CVE-2015-8509, CVE-2015-8510, CVE-2015-8511, CVE-2015-8512, CVE-2015-8513, CVE-2015-8514, CVE-2015-8515, CVE-2015-8516, CVE-2015-8517, CVE-2015-8518, CVE-2015-8519, CVE-2015-8520, CVE-2015-8521, CVE-2015-8522, CVE-2015-8523, CVE-2015-8524, CVE-2015-8525, CVE-2015-8526, CVE-2015-8527, CVE-2015-8528, CVE-2015-8529, CVE-2015-8530, CVE-2015-8531, CVE-2015-8532, CVE-2015-8533, CVE-2015-8534, CVE-2015-8535, CVE-2015-8536, CVE-2015-8537, CVE-2015-8538, CVE-2015-8539, CVE-2015-8540, CVE-2015-8541, CVE-2015-8542, CVE-2015-8543, CVE-2015-8544, CVE-2015-8545, CVE-2015-8546, CVE-2015-8547, CVE-2015-8548, CVE-2015-8549, CVE-2015-8550, CVE-2015-8551, CVE-2015-8552, CVE-2015-8553, CVE-2015-8554, CVE-2015-8555, CVE-2015-8556, CVE-2015-8557, CVE-2015-8558, CVE-2015-8559, CVE-2015-8560, CVE-2015-8561, CVE-2015-8562, CVE-2015-8563, CVE-2015-8564, CVE-2015-8565, CVE-2015-8566, CVE-2015-8567, CVE-2015-8568, CVE-2015-8569, CVE-2015-8570, CVE-2015-8571, CVE-2015-8572, CVE-2015-8573, CVE-2015-8574, CVE-2015-8575, CVE-2015-8576, CVE-2015-8577, CVE-2015-8578, CVE-2015-8579, CVE-2015-8580, CVE-2015-8581, CVE-2015-8582, CVE-2015-8583, CVE-2015-8584, CVE-2015-8585, CVE-2015-8586, CVE-2015-8587, CVE-2015-8588, CVE-2015-8589, CVE-2015-8590, CVE-2015-8591, CVE-2015-8592, CVE-2015-8593, CVE-2015-8594, CVE-2015-8595, CVE-2015-8596, CVE-2015-8597, CVE-2015-8598, CVE-2015-8599, CVE-2015-8600, CVE-2015-8601, CVE-2015-8602, CVE-2015-8603, CVE-2015-8604, CVE-2015-8605, CVE-2015-8606, CVE-2015-8607, CVE-2015-8608, CVE-2015-8609, CVE-2015-8610, CVE-2015-8611, CVE-2015-8612, CVE-2015-8613, CVE-2015-8614, CVE-2015-8615, CVE-2015-8616, CVE-2015-8617, CVE-2015-8618, CVE-2015-8619, CVE-2015-862			















Histórico de vulnerabilidades de Decembro do 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 5.1.14105.00 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 23668760.	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 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 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 GTM 11.3.0 before 11.6.0 HF6, BIG-IP PSM 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 Device 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 (brdoop) 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/Curl/CurlProvider/DefaultCurlProvider</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::SerializeToArray</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>

Historico de vulnerabilidades de Diciembre do 2015

Primary Vendor - Product	Description	Published	CVSS Score	Source & Patch Info
google -- chrome	Use-after-free vulnerability in content/browser/appcache/appcache_update_job.cc in Google Chrome before 47.0.2526.73 allows remote attackers to execute arbitrary code or cause a denial of service by leveraging the mishandling of AppCache update jobs.	05/12/2015	10.0	<a href="#">CVE-2015-6705</a>
google -- chrome	Use-after-free vulnerability in the AppCache implementation in Google Chrome before 47.0.2526.73 allows remote attackers with renderer access to cause a denial of service or possibly have unspecified other impact by leveraging incorrect AppCacheUpdateJob behavior associated with duplicate cache selection.	05/12/2015	7.5	<a href="#">CVE-2015-6706</a>
google -- chrome	Use-after-free vulnerability in content/browser/appcache/appcache_dispatcher_host.cc in the AppCache implementation in Google Chrome before 47.0.2526.73 allows remote attackers to cause a denial of service or possibly have unspecified other impact by leveraging incorrect pointer maintenance associated with certain callbacks.	05/12/2015	7.5	<a href="#">CVE-2015-6707</a>
google -- chrome	The DOM implementation in Google Chrome before 47.0.2526.73 allows remote attackers to bypass the Same Origin Policy via unspecified vectors, a different vulnerability than CVE-2015-6706.	05/12/2015	7.5	<a href="#">CVE-2015-6708</a>
google -- chrome	The provisional-load commit implementation in WebKit/Source/bindings/core/v8/WindowProxy.cpp in Google Chrome before 47.0.2526.73 allows remote attackers to bypass the Same Origin Policy by leveraging a delay in window proxy clearing.	05/12/2015	7.5	<a href="#">CVE-2015-6709</a>
google -- chrome	The DOM implementation in Google Chrome before 47.0.2526.73 allows remote attackers to bypass the Same Origin Policy via unspecified vectors, a different vulnerability than CVE-2015-6708.	05/12/2015	7.5	<a href="#">CVE-2015-6710</a>
google -- chrome	Integer overflow in Google V8, as used in Google Chrome before 47.0.2526.73, improperly implements certain map and filter operations for arrays, 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-2015-6711</a>
google -- chrome	The DOM implementation in blink, as used in Google Chrome before 47.0.2526.73, does not prevent javascript: URL navigation while a document is being detached, which allows remote attackers to bypass the Same Origin Policy via crafted JavaScript code that improperly interacts with a plugin.	05/12/2015	7.5	<a href="#">CVE-2015-6712</a>
google -- chrome	The convoluted implementation in Skia, as used in Google Chrome before 47.0.2526.73, does not properly constrain row lengths, which allows remote attackers to cause a denial of service (out-of-bounds memory access) or possibly have unspecified other impact via crafted graphics data.	05/12/2015	7.5	<a href="#">CVE-2015-6713</a>
google -- chrome	Use-after-free vulnerability in the GetLoadTimes function in renderer/loadtimes_extension_bindings.cc in the Extensions implementation in Google Chrome before 47.0.2526.73 allows remote attackers to cause a denial of service or possibly have unspecified other impact via crafted JavaScript code that modifies a pointer used for reporting loadTimes data.	05/12/2015	7.5	<a href="#">CVE-2015-6714</a>
google -- chrome	Integer overflow in Pdfium, as used in Google Chrome before 47.0.2526.73, does not use signatures, which allows remote attackers to cause a denial of service or possibly have unspecified other impact via vectors that leverage "type confusion."	05/12/2015	7.5	<a href="#">CVE-2015-6715</a>
google -- chrome	Use-after-free vulnerability in the ContainerNode::notifyNodeInsertedInternal function in WebKit/Source/core/dom/ContainerNode.cpp in the DOM implementation in Google Chrome before 47.0.2526.73 allows remote attackers to cause a denial of service or possibly have unspecified other impact via vectors related to DOMCharacterDataModified events for certain detached subtree mutations.	05/12/2015	7.5	<a href="#">CVE-2015-6717</a>
google -- chrome	The CIBig2_SymbolDict class in fiddle/Big2_Big2_SymbolDict.cpp in Pdfium, as used in Google Chrome before 47.0.2526.73, allows remote attackers to cause a denial of service (out-of-bounds memory access) or possibly have unspecified other impact via a PDF document containing crafted data with Big2 compression.	05/12/2015	7.5	<a href="#">CVE-2015-6718</a>
google -- chrome	Integer overflow in the FontData::bound function in data/Font_data.cc in Google Shifly, as used in Google Chrome before 47.0.2526.73, allows remote attackers to cause a denial of service or possibly have unspecified other impact via a crafted offset or length value within font data in an SFNT container.	05/12/2015	7.5	<a href="#">CVE-2015-6719</a>
google -- chrome	Multiple unspecified vulnerabilities in Google Chrome before 47.0.2526.73 allow attackers to cause a denial of service or possibly have other impact via unknown vectors.	05/12/2015	10.0	<a href="#">CVE-2015-6727</a>
google -- chrome	Multiple unspecified vulnerabilities in Google V8 before 4.7.80.23, as used in Google Chrome before 47.0.2526.73, allow attackers to cause a denial of service or possibly have other impact via unknown vectors.	05/12/2015	7.5	<a href="#">CVE-2015-8478</a>
google -- chrome	Use-after-free vulnerability in the AudioOutputDevice::OnDeviceAuthorized function in media/audio/audio_output_device.cc in Google Chrome before 47.0.2526.73 allows attackers to cause a denial of service (heap memory corruption) or possibly have unspecified other impact by triggering access to an unauthorized audio output device.	05/12/2015	7.5	<a href="#">CVE-2015-8479</a>
google -- chrome	The VideoFramePool::PoolImpl::CreateFrame function in media/base/video_frame_pool.cc in Google Chrome before 47.0.2526.73 does not initialize memory for a video-frame data structure, which might allow remote attackers to cause a denial of service (out-of-bounds memory access) or possibly have unspecified other impact by leveraging improper interaction with the vp3_h_loop_filter_c function in libavcodec/v3dsp.c in FFmpeg.	05/12/2015	10.0	<a href="#">CVE-2015-8480</a>
cisco -- unified_sip_phone_3900_firmware	Cisco Unified SIP 3905 phones allow remote attackers to cause a denial of service (resource consumption and functionality loss) via a large amount of network traffic. aka Bug ID CSCu63019	04/12/2015	7.8	<a href="#">CVE-2015-6391</a>
emc -- networker	EMC Networker before 8.0.4.5, 8.1.x before 8.1.3.6, 8.2.x before 8.2.2.2, and 9.0 before build 407 allows remote attackers to cause a denial of service (resource outage) via malformed RPC authentication messagers.	04/12/2015	7.8	<a href="#">CVE-2015-6840</a>

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Primary Vendor - Product	Description	Published	CVSS Score	Source & Patch Info
cyrus -- imap	The index_urllfetch function in index.c in Cyrus IMAP 2.3.x before 2.3.19, 2.4.x before 2.4.18, 2.5.x before 2.5.4 allows remote attackers to obtain sensitive information or possibly have unspecified other impact via vectors related to the urllfetch range, which triggers an out-of-bounds heap read.	03/12/2015	7.5	<a href="#">CVE-2015-8076</a>
cyrus -- imap	Integer overflow in the index_urllfetch function in imap/index.c in Cyrus IMAP 2.3.19, 2.4.18, and 2.5.6 allows remote attackers to have unspecified impact via vectors related to urllfetch range checks and the start_octet variable. NOTE: this vulnerability exists because of an incomplete fix for CVE-2015-8076.	03/12/2015	7.5	<a href="#">CVE-2015-8077</a>
cyrus -- imap	Integer overflow in the index_urllfetch function in imap/index.c in Cyrus IMAP 2.3.19, 2.4.18, and 2.5.6 allows remote attackers to have unspecified impact via vectors related to urllfetch range checks and the section_offset variable. NOTE: this vulnerability exists because of an incomplete fix for CVE-2015-8076.	03/12/2015	7.5	<a href="#">CVE-2015-8078</a>
debian -- debian_linux	The Debian build procedure for the missing package in wheezy before 2.6.8-2-ubst/1 and jessie before 2.6.9-1-ubst/1 does not properly configure the way Apache httpd passes arguments to smokeping.cgi, which allows remote attackers to execute arbitrary code via crafted CGI arguments.	03/12/2015	7.5	<a href="#">CVE-2015-0850</a>
debian -- dpkg	Off-by-one error in the extractchf function in dpkg-deb/extract.c in the dpkg-deb component in Debian dpkg 1.16.x before 1.16.17 and 1.17.2 allows one user to execute arbitrary code via the archive magic version number in an "old-style" Debian binary package, which triggers a stack-based buffer overflow.	03/12/2015	7.5	<a href="#">CVE-2015-0860</a>
cisco -- ios_xe	Cisco IOS XE 15.4(3)S on ASR 1000 devices improperly loads software packages, which allows local users to bypass license restrictions and obtain certain root privileges by using the CLI to enter crafted filenames, aka Bug ID CSCu93130.	02/12/2015	7.2	<a href="#">CVE-2015-6383</a>
mcafee -- mcafee_enterprise_security_manager	McAfee Enterprise Security Manager (ESM), Enterprise Security Manager/Log Manager (ESMLM), and Enterprise Security Manager/Receiver (ESMREC) 9.3.x before 9.3.2MR19, 9.4.x before 9.4.2MR9, and 9.5.x before 9.5.0MR8, when configured to use Active Directory or LDAP authentication sources, allow remote attackers to bypass authentication by logging in with the username "hgcnvngpncp" and an arbitrary password.	02/12/2015	9.3	<a href="#">CVE-2015-8024</a>
cisco -- ios	The publish-event-manager feature in Cisco IOS 15.5(2)S and 15.5(3)S on Cloud Services Router 1000V devices allows local users to execute arbitrary commands with root privileges by leveraging administrative access to enter crafted environment variables, aka Bug ID CSCu64943.	01/12/2015	7.2	<a href="#">CVE-2015-6385</a>
perl -- perl_compatible_regular_expression_library	PCRE before 8.36 mishandles the /([a]([a]*[bc-1]))/ pattern and related patterns with certain internal recursive back references, which allows remote attackers to cause a denial of service (segmentation fault) or possibly have unspecified other impact via a crafted regular expression, as demonstrated by a JavaScript RegExp object encountered by Konqueror.	01/12/2015	7.5	<a href="#">CVE-2015-2427</a>
perl -- perl_compatible_regular_expression_library	PCRE before 8.36 mishandles the /([0][a]([a]*/)) pattern and related patterns with certain recursion, which allows remote attackers to cause a denial of service (segmentation fault) or possibly have unspecified other impact via a crafted regular expression, as demonstrated by a JavaScript RegExp object encountered by Konqueror.	01/12/2015	7.5	<a href="#">CVE-2015-2328</a>
perl -- perl_compatible_regular_expression_library	The pcre_exec function in pcre_exec.c in PCRE before 8.38 mishandles a // pattern with a 1 string, which allows remote attackers to cause a denial of service (heap-based buffer overflow) or possibly have unspecified other impact via a crafted regular expression, as demonstrated by a JavaScript RegExp object encountered by Konqueror.	01/12/2015	7.5	<a href="#">CVE-2015-8380</a>
perl -- perl_compatible_regular_expression_library	The compile_regex function in pcre_compile.c in PCRE before 8.38 and pcre2_compile.c in PCRE2 before 10.2x mishandles the /([?]{1}[?]{1}[?]{1}[?]{1}[?]{1})/ and /([?]{1}[?]{1}[?]{1}[?]{1}[?]{1})/ patterns, and related patterns with certain group references, which allows remote attackers to cause a denial of service (heap-based buffer overflow) or possibly have unspecified other impact via a crafted regular expression, as demonstrated by a JavaScript RegExp object encountered by Konqueror.	01/12/2015	7.5	<a href="#">CVE-2015-8381</a>
perl -- perl_compatible_regular_expression_library	PCRE before 8.38 mishandles certain repeated conditional groups, which allows remote attackers to cause a denial of service (buffer overflow) or possibly have unspecified other impact via a crafted regular expression, as demonstrated by a JavaScript RegExp object encountered by Konqueror.	01/12/2015	7.5	<a href="#">CVE-2015-8383</a>
perl -- perl_compatible_regular_expression_library	PCRE before 8.38 mishandles the /([H]([d]*[d]g[d]*/)) pattern and related patterns with certain recursive back references, which allows remote attackers to cause a denial of service (buffer overflow) or possibly have unspecified other impact via a crafted regular expression, as demonstrated by a JavaScript RegExp object encountered by Konqueror, a related issue to CVE-2015-8392 and CVE-2015-8395.	01/12/2015	7.5	<a href="#">CVE-2015-8384</a>
perl -- perl_compatible_regular_expression_library	PCRE before 8.38 mishandles the /([?]{1}[?]{1}[?]{1}[?]{1}[?]{1})/ pattern and related patterns with certain forward references, which allows remote attackers to cause a denial of service (buffer overflow) or possibly have unspecified other impact via a crafted regular expression, as demonstrated by a JavaScript RegExp object encountered by Konqueror.	01/12/2015	7.5	<a href="#">CVE-2015-8385</a>
perl -- perl_compatible_regular_expression_library	PCRE before 8.38 mishandles the interaction of lookahead assertions and mutually recursive subpatterns, which allows remote attackers to cause a denial of service (buffer overflow) or possibly have unspecified other impact via a crafted regular expression, as demonstrated by a JavaScript RegExp object encountered by Konqueror.	01/12/2015	7.5	<a href="#">CVE-2015-8386</a>
perl -- perl_compatible_regular_expression_library	PCRE before 8.38 mishandles /([12]) subroutine calls and related subroutine calls, which allows remote attackers to cause a denial of service (integer overflow) or possibly have unspecified other impact via a crafted regular expression, as demonstrated by a JavaScript RegExp object encountered by Konqueror.	01/12/2015	7.5	<a href="#">CVE-2015-8387</a>
perl -- perl_compatible_regular_expression_library	PCRE before 8.38 mishandles the /([?]{1}[?]{1}[?]{1}[?]{1}[?]{1})/ pattern and related patterns with an unmatched closing parenthesis, which allows remote attackers to cause a denial of service (buffer overflow) or possibly have unspecified other impact via a crafted regular expression, as demonstrated by a JavaScript RegExp object encountered by Konqueror.	01/12/2015	7.5	<a href="#">CVE-2015-8388</a>
perl -- perl_compatible_regular_expression_library	PCRE before 8.38 mishandles the /([?]{1}[?]{1}[?]{1}[?]{1}[?]{1})/ pattern and related patterns, which allows remote attackers to cause a denial of service (infinite recursion) or possibly have unspecified other impact via a crafted regular expression, as demonstrated by a JavaScript RegExp object encountered by Konqueror.	01/12/2015	7.5	<a href="#">CVE-2015-8389</a>
perl -- perl_compatible_regular_expression_library	PCRE before 8.38 mishandles the [ and \substrings in character classes, which allows remote attackers to cause a denial of service (unintended memory read) or possibly have unspecified other impact via a crafted regular expression, as demonstrated by a JavaScript RegExp object encountered by Konqueror.	01/12/2015	7.5	<a href="#">CVE-2015-8390</a>
perl -- perl_compatible_regular_expression_library	The pcre_compile function in pcre_compile.c in PCRE before 8.38 mishandles certain { nesting, which allows remote attackers to cause a denial of service (CPU consumption) or possibly have unspecified other impact via a crafted regular expression, as demonstrated by a JavaScript RegExp object encountered by Konqueror.	01/12/2015	9.0	<a href="#">CVE-2015-8391</a>
perl -- perl_compatible_regular_expression_library	PCRE before 8.38 mishandles certain instances of the { substring, which allows remote attackers to cause a denial of service (unintended recursion and buffer overflow) or possibly have unspecified other impact via a crafted regular expression, as demonstrated by a JavaScript RegExp object encountered by Konqueror, a related issue to CVE-2015-8384 and CVE-2015-8395.	01/12/2015	7.5	<a href="#">CVE-2015-8392</a>
perl -- perl_compatible_regular_expression_library	PCRE before 8.38 mishandles the /([?]{1}[?]{1}[?]{1}[?]{1}[?]{1})/ conditions, which allows remote attackers to cause a denial of service (integer overflow) or possibly have unspecified other impact via a crafted regular expression, as demonstrated by a JavaScript RegExp object encountered by Konqueror.	01/12/2015	7.5	<a href="#">CVE-2015-8394</a>
perl -- perl_compatible_regular_expression_library	PCRE before 8.38 mishandles certain references, which allows remote attackers to cause a denial of service or possibly have unspecified other impact via a crafted regular expression, as demonstrated by a JavaScript RegExp object encountered by Konqueror, a related issue to CVE-2015-8384 and CVE-2015-8392.	01/12/2015	7.5	<a href="#">CVE-2015-8395</a>