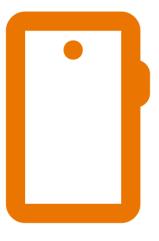
Scoring Vulnerabilities using CVSS

Martin Georgiev









Common Vulnerability Scoring System

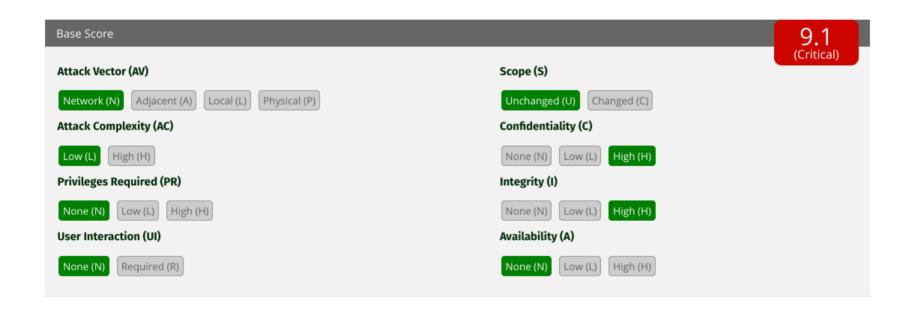
Open framework for communicating the characteristics and severity of vulnerabilities

CVSS is not CVE

https://www.first.org/cvss/

CVSS Score	Rating
9.0 - 10.0	Critical
7.0 – 8.9	High
4.0 – 6.9	Medium
0.1 - 3.9	Low
0.0	None

Tells us a story



Vector String - cvss:3.1/av:n/ac:L/PR:n/uI:n/s:u/c:H/I:H/a:n

CVSS is not a Risk Score







CVSSv3.1 vs CVSSv4.0

- CVSSv4 still not yet fully adopted
- Switching from CVSSv3 to CVSSv4 is a small step

CVE-2025-4427

QUICK INFO

CVE Dictionary Entry:

CVE-2025-4427

NVD Published Date:

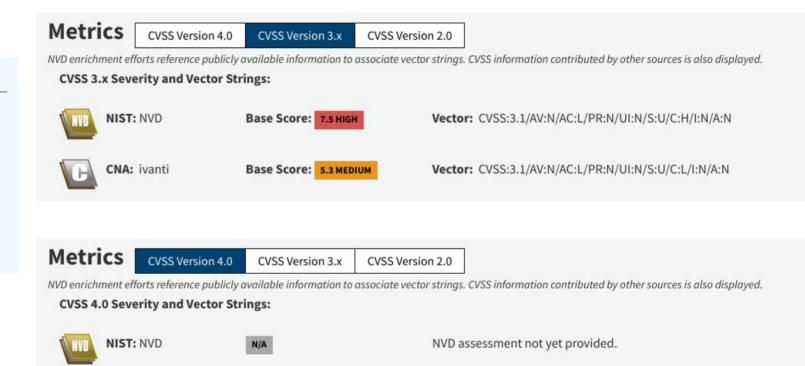
05/13/2025

NVD Last Modified:

05/21/2025

Source:

ivanti





Metrics

Groups

- Base
- Temporal
- Environmental

Metrics

Groups

- Base
- Temporal
- Environmental

Base Score

- Intrinsic characteristics
- Constant over time
- Assumes reasonable worst-case impact across deployed environments

Metrics

Groups

- Base
- Temporal
- Environmental

Temporal Score

Factors change over time

- Exploit Code Maturity
- Remediation Level
- Report Confidence

Base Score assumes worst case

Temporal score can only go lower than Base Score

Metrics

Groups

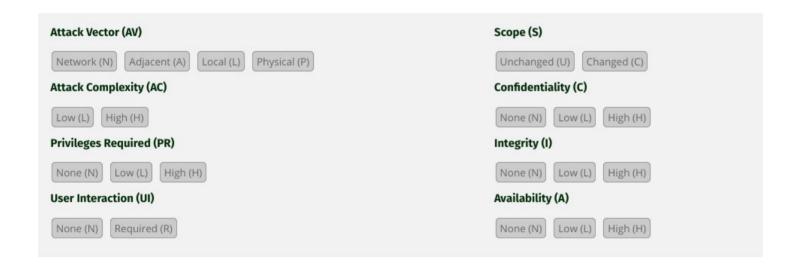
- Base
- Temporal
- Environmental

Environmental

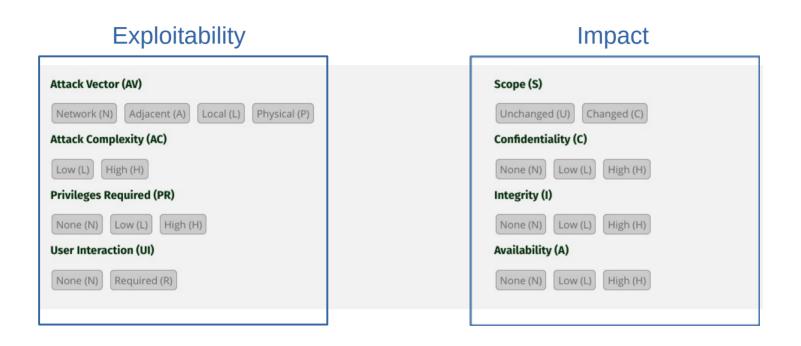
- Adjusted to specific environment / org
- Considers mitigating factors
- Considers adverse effect

Can be higher or lower than the Base Score

Base Score. Metrics



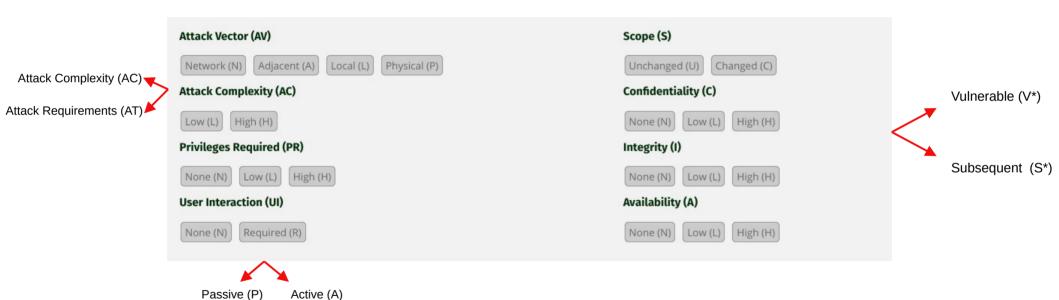
Base Score. Metrics



Easy ----- Hard

Small → Big

CVSSv3.1 vs CVSSv4.0





From where can an attacker execute the attack?

From where can an attacker execute the attack?

- Network (N)
- Adjacent (A)
- Local (L)
- Physical (P)

From where can an attacker execute the attack?

- Network (N)
- Adjacent (A)
- Local (L)
- Physical (P)

Network (N)

Remotely over the network

Examples:

Web-based attacks

From where can an attacker execute the attack?

- Network (N)
- Adjacent (A)
- Local (L)

Local/adjacent network (physical or logical)

Adjacent (A)

- Physical (P) Examples:
 - Physical proximity
 - Bluetooth
 - WiFi
 - Logical proximity
 - **ARP**
 - **DHCP**

From where can an attacker execute the attack?

- Network (N)
- Adjacent (A)
- Local (L)
- Physical (P)

Local (L)

Not bound to the network stack

Examples:

- Vulnerable Lock screen
- Malware infected document
- Local Privilege Escalation (LPE)

From where can an attacker execute the attack?

- Network (N)
- Adjacent (A)
- Local (L)
- Physical (P)

Physical (P)

Physical access to the device

Examples:

- Evil Maid
- Infected USB device

Additional requirements (possibly) beyond attacker's control?

Note: This is not exploit complexity

Additional requirements (possibly) beyond attacker's control?

- Low (L)
- High (H)

Additional requirements (possibly) beyond attacker's control?

- Low (L)
- High (H)

Low (L)

No special conditions. Attacker can exploit at will.

Examples:

Most Web attacks

Additional requirements (possibly) beyond attacker's control?

- Low (L)
- High (H)

High (H)

Successful attack cannot be accomplished at will

Conditions:

- Knowledge about the environment (topology, architecture, configuration)
- Prepare environment in specific state
- Injection in the logical path

Examples:

- Tight race condition attacks
 - Man-in-the-Middle (MitM)

Additional requirements (possibly) beyond attacker's control?

Split in CVSSv4.0

- Attack Complexity (AC) (security specific measures)
 - ASLR / DEP
 - secrets
- Attact Requirements (AT)
 - MitM

What privileges does an attacker need?

What privileges does an attacker need?

- None (N)
- Low (L)
- High (H)

What privileges does an attacker need?

- None (N)
- Low (L)
- High (H)

None (N)

No need for authentication

Examples:

• SQL injection on the login page

What privileges does an attacker need?

- None (N)
- Low (L)
- High (H)

Low (L)

Authentication required, but only low privileges

Examples:

- Low-privileged user can access the admin panel
- Logged in attacker is able to change other user's data

What privileges does an attacker need?

- None (N)
- Low (L)
- High (H)

High (H)

Attacker needs significant privileges (e.g. admin)

Examples:

 Exploit only possible through the admin panel of a Web app

^{*} Only score what is gained

User Interaction (UI)

Does a user/victim need to do something?

User Interaction (UI)

Does a user/victim need to do something?

- None (N)
- Required (R)

User Interaction (UI)

Does a user/victim need to do something?

- None (N)
- Required (R)

None (N)

Attacker can exploit without any interaction from any user/victim

Examples:

SQL injection on the login page

User Interaction (UI)

Does a user/victim need to do something?

- None (N)
- Required (R)

Required (R)

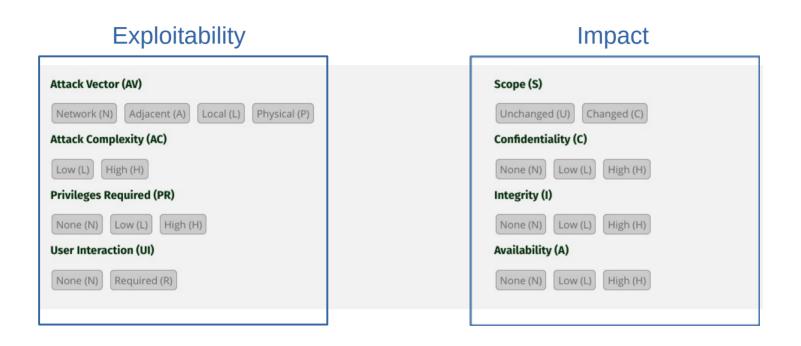
Attacker needs to "trick" the victim into doing something or has to wait for them to perform specific operation

Examples:

- Cross-Site-Scripting (XSS)
- Malicious email attachment

CVSS

Base Score. Metrics



Easy ----- Hard

Small → Big

Does it affect other components beyond the vulnerable component's security scope / trust boundary?

Affects components beyond the security scope?

- Unchanged (U)
- Changed (C)

Affects components beyond the security scope?

- Unchanged (U)
- Changed (C)

Unchanged (U)

Vulnerable component and impacted component are the same

Examples:

- User enumeration
- Authentication bypass

Affects components beyond the security scope?

- Unchanged (U)
- Changed (C)

Changed (C)

Vulnerable component and impacted component are different and managed by different security authorities

Examples:

- Container escape
- VM escape
- Reflected Cross-Site-Scripting (XSS)

CIA

Confidentiality
Integrity
Availability

- Confidentiality
- Integrity
- Availability

- Confidentiality
- Integrity
- Availability

Confidentiality

Attackers can't read the data

- Confidentiality
- Integrity
- Availability

Integrity

Attackers can't modify the data

- Confidentiality
- Integrity
- Availability

Availability

Attackers can't disrupt the service

Confidentiality Integrity Availability

- None (N)
- Low (L)
- High (H)

Only what is gained

Only what is proven (reasonably expected)

Confidentiality Integrity Availability

- None (N)
- Low (L)
- High (H)

None (N)

No impact

Confidentiality

No loss

Integrity

No loss

Availability

No loss

Confidentiality Integrity Availability

- None (N)
- Low (L)
- High (H)

Low (L)

Some impact

Confidentiality

Access to some restricted data

- No control over which data
- Amount/kind is limited

Integrity

Only some data can be modified

- No control over which data
- Amount/kind is limited

Availability

Some impact (e.g. performance) or partial impact. Attacker can't completely deny service

Confidentiality Integrity Availability

- None (N)
- Low (L)
- High (H)

High (H)

Major or full impact

Confidentiality

All data or critical data

Integrity

All data or critical data

Availability

Fully deny access

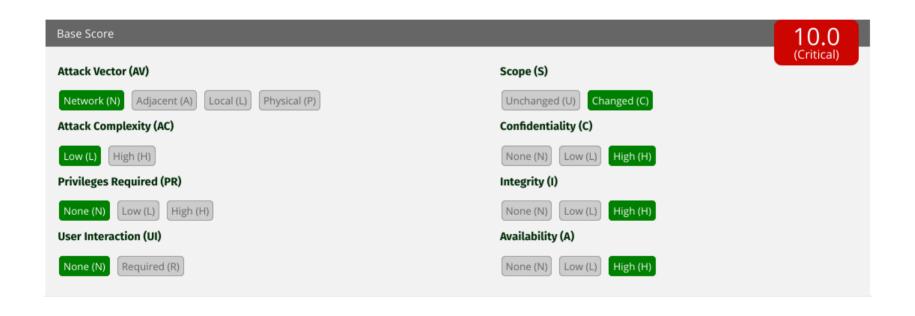
- Sustained (during attack)
- Persistent (even after attack)

Deny only access to some critical resource

Log, new connections/sessions

CVSS

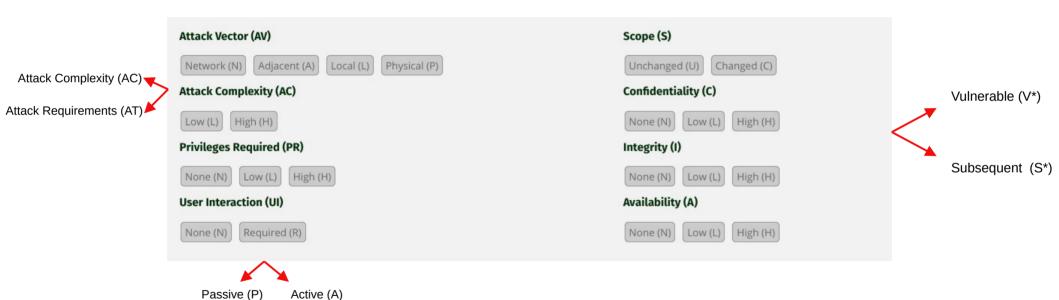
Score and Vector



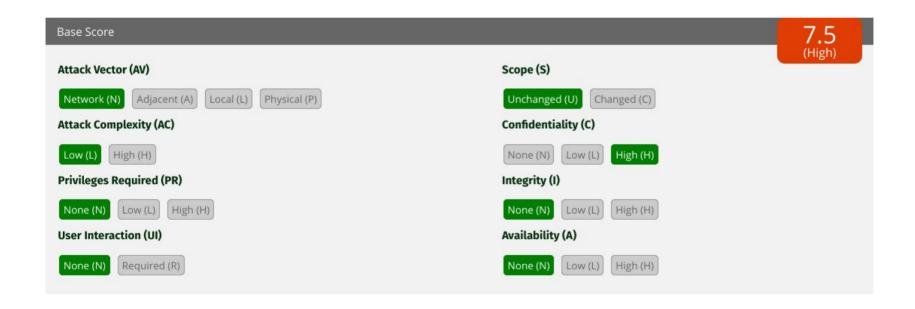
Vector String - cvss:3.1/AV:N/AC:L/PR:N/UI:N/S:C/C:H/I:H/A:H

CVSS

CVSSv3.1 vs CVSSv4.0













CVSS

CVE-2025-4427

QUICK INFO

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NVD Published Date:

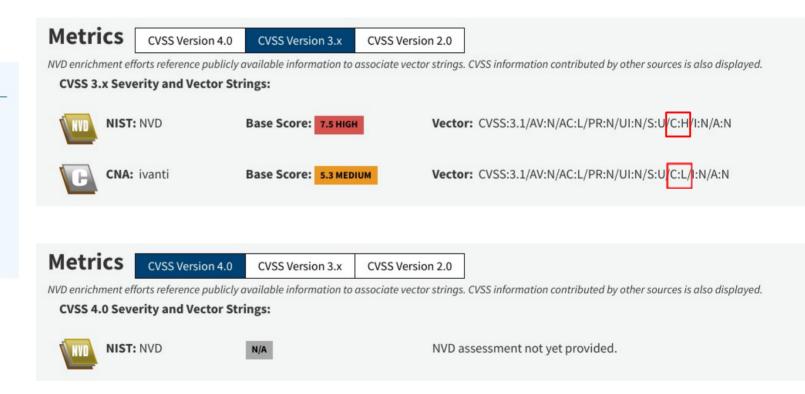
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ivanti

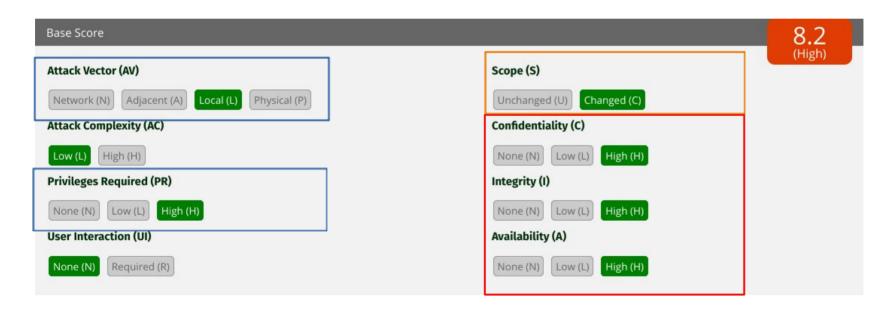






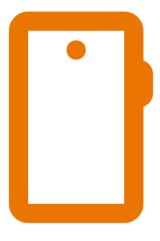






CVSS Scoring

Live Session









You are about to visit: fit-turtle-nice.ngrok-free.app

Website IP:

- This website is served for free through ngrok.com.
- You should only visit this website if you trust whoever sent the link to you.
- Be careful about disclosing personal or financial information like passwords, phone numbers, or credit cards.

Visit Site

SaaS

Unauthenticated attacker can list registered users of a SaaS offering



SaaS

Unauthenticated attacker can list registered users of a SaaS offering



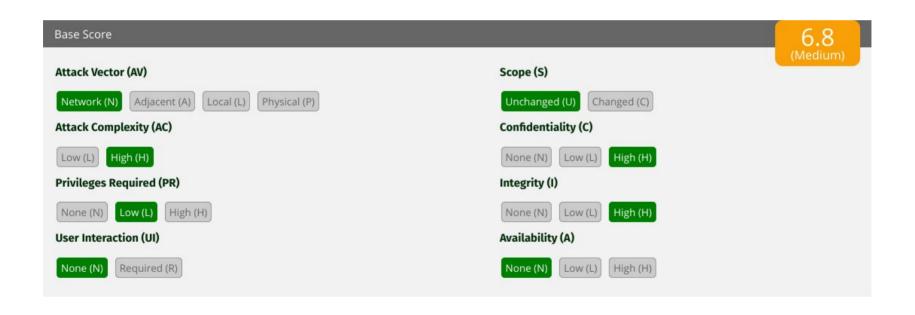
SaaS. IDOR

A malicious SaaS user with knowledge of another user's 80-bit unique userid, can arbitralily set their password.



SaaS. IDOR

A malicious SaaS user with knowledge of another user's 80-bit unique userid, can arbitralily set their password.



Chaining Vulnerabilities

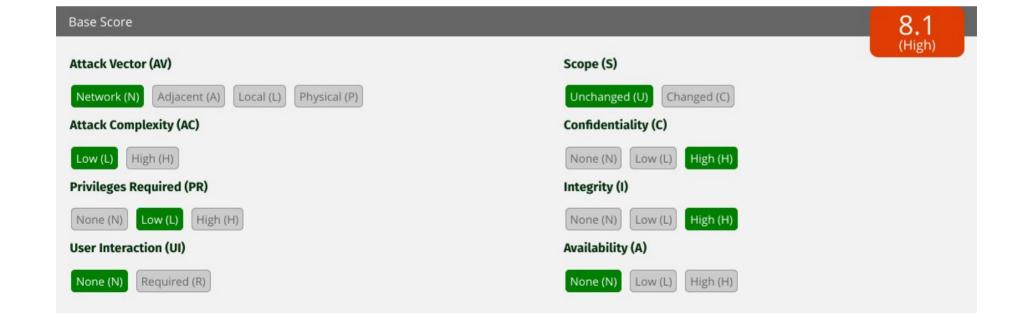




Chaining Vulnerabilities







Linux Kernel Vulnerability

In the Linux kernel through 6.3.1, a use-after-free in Netfilter nf_tables when processing batch requests can be abused to perform arbitrary read and write operations on kernel memory. Unprivileged local users can obtain root privileges. This occurs because anonymous sets are mishandled.



Linux Kernel Vulnerability. CVE-2023-32233

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