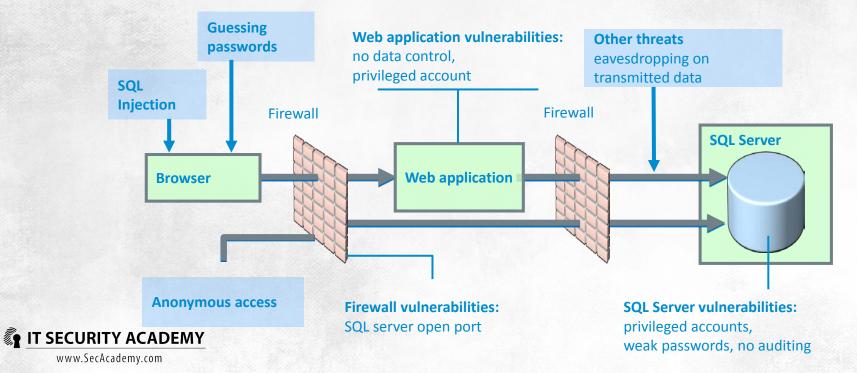


By and large, administrators cannot fix insecure programs that run in their networks: all they can do is report the problem to software vendors and hope they will respond with a security patch



Embedding passwords in code

Fundamental errors of this type are still a reality even in newly released software

If a password is permanently stored inside an application code, it is extremely hard to change and quite easy to intercept

Even if a program uses this embedded info internally, there are widely available tools that can make it easy for an attacker obtain these passwords

```
int VerifyAdmin(char *password) {
  if (strcmp(password, "TR45jhNM<1s!")) {
    printf("Incorrect Password!\n");
    return(0)
  }
  printf("Entering Diagnostic Mode...\n");
  return(1);
}</pre>
```



Generic, default or blank passwords

If your manual reads: "After installation, your administrator password is QWECD\$%#" or "Please submit sa as username and KJH*(&tf as password and click OK", or if you call a software support centre and are told the default admin password is JKLHUIY4, you should change all the passwords this program uses right away





Generic, default or blank passwords

Until you make sure to do this, what you have on your hands is a program that may be handling and processing confidential, critical data that everyone who's bought the same application knows the password to





Requiring admin privileges

Some applications may not run, or at least may not run correctly, when launched by standard users

Most of these problems occur as a consequence of failed attempts to load a file, folder or system registry

If the vendor doesn't plan to release a fix, you can modify the rights to the objects the program uses by yourself:

- Launch a registry monitoring program (RegMon), a process monitor (FileMon) and the faulty application
- Capture a failed access attempt the application makes
- Grant standard users privileges to the objects used by the application

```
coftware\microsoft\fusion\NativeImag
    M\software\microsoft\fusion\NativeImag
HKLM\software\microsoft\fusion\NativeImag
HKLM\Software\Microsoft\Fusion\PublisherF
            EM\CurrentControlSet\Service
         STEM\CurrentControlSet\Service
HKLM\SYSTEM\CurrentControlSet\Service
HKLM\System\CurrentControlSet\Services\
            EM\CurrentControlSet\Service
         STEM\CurrentControlSet\Service
        YSTEM\CurrentControlSet\Service
        YSTEM\CurrentControlSet\Services
```



Requiring admin privileges

```
Microsoft\ NETFramework
       software\microsoft\fusion\NativeImag.
    M\software\microsoft\fusion\NativeImag.
HKLM\software\microsoft\fusion\NativeImag.
HKLM\Software\Microsoft\Fusion\PublisherP.
HKLM\SYSTEM\CurrentControlSet\Services\
HKLM\SYSTEM\CurrentControlSet\Services'
HKLM\SYSTEM\CurrentControlSet\Services
HKLM\System\CurrentControlSet\Services\D
HKLM\SYSTEM\CurrentControlSet\Service:
         STEM\CurrentControlSet\Services
HKLM\SYSTEM\CurrentControlSet\Services\... SUCC
HKLM\SYSTEM\CurrentControlSet\Services'
HKLM\SYSTEM\CurrentControlSet\Services\
HKCLI\test
```



OS update incompatibility

If you find the following info in an application's documentation, this program is absolutely a big threat to the security of the entire system:

- Our engineering has not got chance to test these updates so they are not supported. If the customer is in urgent need to install these updates, I suggest you to set up a test system and try it.
- There are known problems with the program after you install the security update outlined in KB XYZ
- You can no longer use feature X after installing Service Pack 3





OS update incompatibility

The best solution here is to stop using these programs, at least until the vendors realise that exposing clients to danger is a financially risky practice







