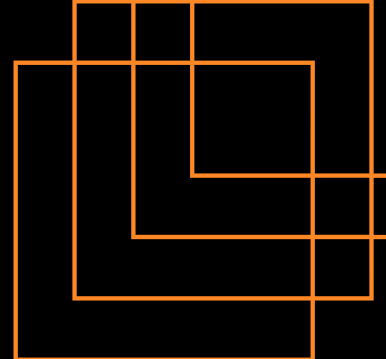




WEEKLY DIGEST

VULNERABILITIES

Reporting Period – 14 JUNE – 20 JUNE 2026



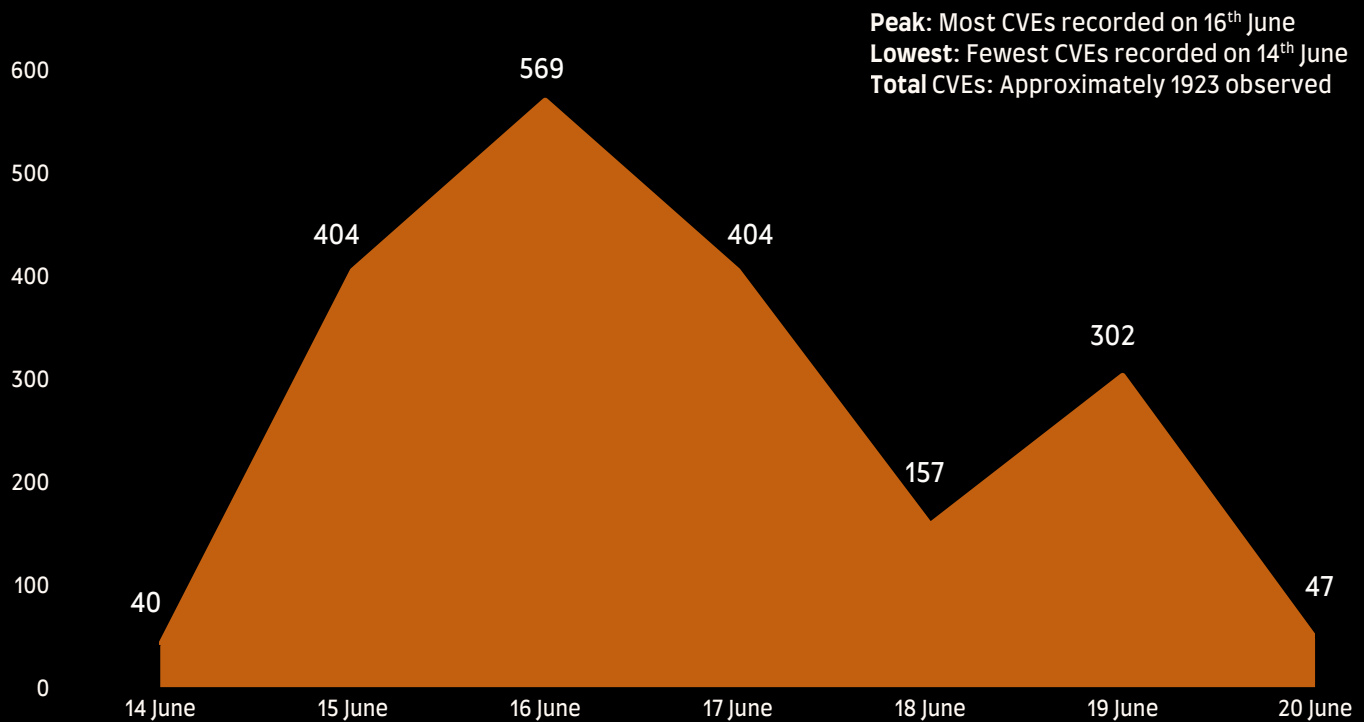
EUROPEAN UNION
VULNERABILITY
DATABASE



America's Cyber Defense Agency
NATIONAL COORDINATOR FOR CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE SECURITY AND RESILIENCE



Number of CVE this week



Top CVE this week

CVE ID	CVSS Score	Severity
CVE-2026-20127	10.0	Critical
CVE-2026-35292	10.0	Critical
CVE-2026-32169	10.0	Critical
CVE-2026-50242	10.0	Critical
CVE-2026-3490	10.0	Critical
CVE-2025-69129	10.0	Critical

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

This week's top five vulnerabilities reveal critical software and network weaknesses, with some already actively exploited, requiring urgent remediation.



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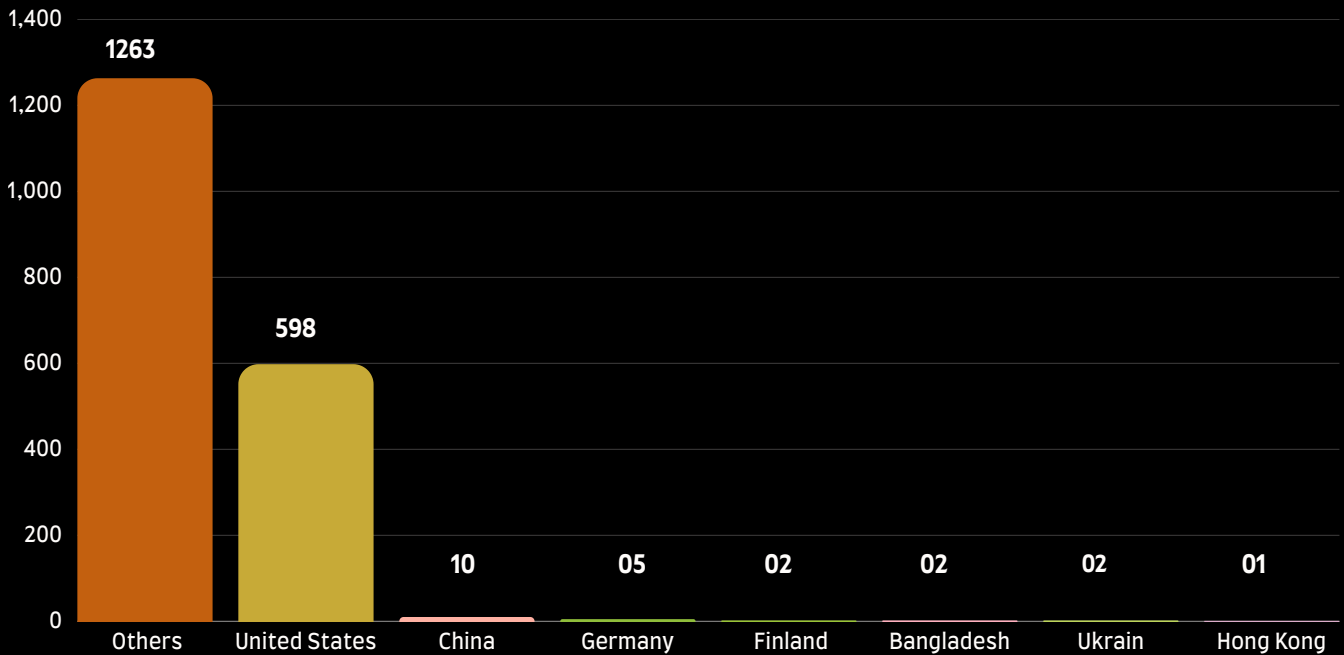


reach@castellumlabs.com



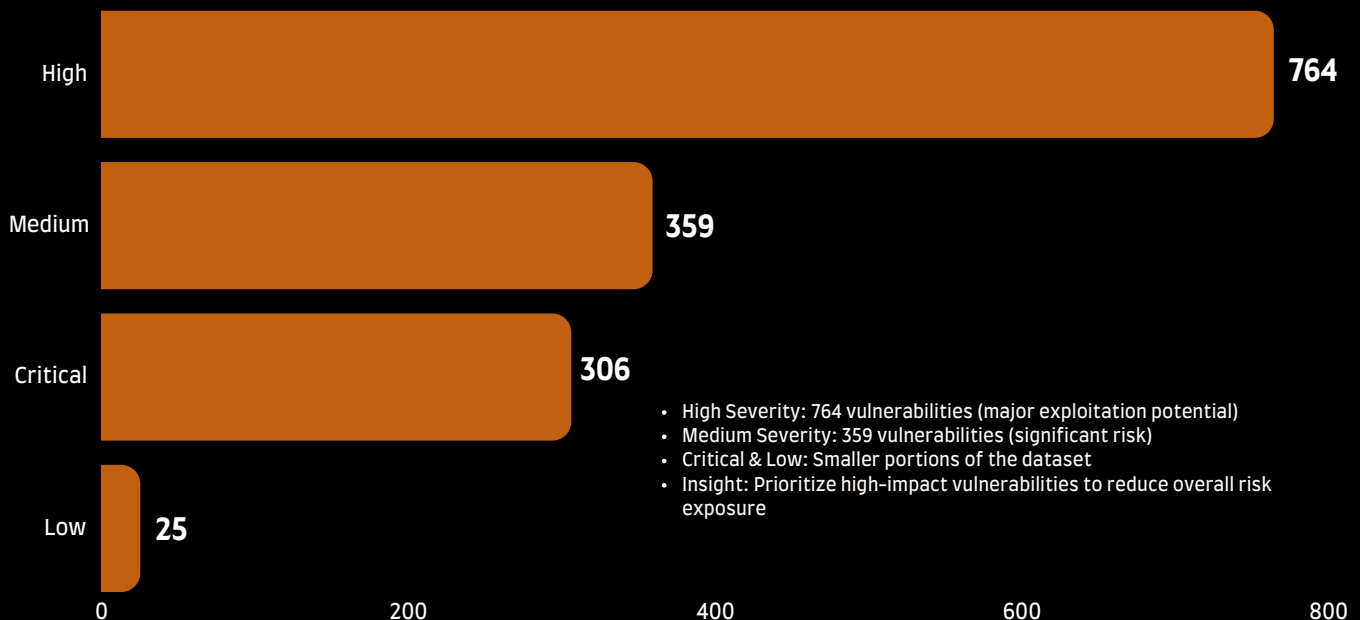
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Top Affected Vendors



Analysis of CVE-affected vendors reveals that a majority fall under the “Others” category, suggesting a highly distributed global impact across multiple countries.

Severity Breakdown



Most CVEs (75.9%) have fixes available, but 24.1% remain unpatched, emphasizing the ongoing risk and the importance of timely patching.

CVE-2026-20127

Overview

A critical authentication bypass vulnerability has been identified in Cisco Catalyst SD-WAN Controller components. The flaw allows an unauthenticated remote attacker to bypass the peering authentication mechanism and gain administrative privileges on affected systems, potentially leading to unauthorized network configuration changes across the SD-WAN fabric.

Technical Details

The vulnerability exists because the peering authentication mechanism used by Cisco Catalyst SD-WAN components does not properly validate authentication during control-plane communications. An attacker can send specially crafted requests to bypass authentication controls and obtain access as an internal high-privileged user account. Successful exploitation enables access to NETCONF services, allowing manipulation of SD-WAN network configurations.



Vendor: **Cisco**

Affected Product: **Cisco Catalyst SD-WAN Manager, Cisco Catalyst SD-WAN Controller (vSmart)**

Affected Versions: **Multiple versions across releases 17.x, 18.x, 19.x, and 20.x**

- Published Date: **25-02-2026**
- Last Patch: **16-06-2026**
- Vulnerability Type: **Authentication Bypass (CWE-287: Improper Authentication)**
- Fix Available: **Yes**
- Patched Version: **Not Available**



Exploitation Status

- Exploit Status : Exploited In The Wild
- Threat Actors / Malware: None reported
- Exploit Availability: Active exploitation observed in the wild

Reference:

<https://sec.cloudapps.cisco.com/security/center/content/CiscoSecurityAdvisory/cisco-sa-sdwan-rpa-EHchtZk>

CVE-2026-35292

Overview

A critical vulnerability has been identified in Oracle WebLogic Server that could allow an unauthenticated remote attacker to completely compromise affected servers. Successful exploitation can result in full takeover of the WebLogic Server instance and may impact additional connected products due to scope change.

Technical Details

The vulnerability affects the Console component of Oracle WebLogic Server. An unauthenticated attacker with network access via HTTP can exploit the flaw to compromise the server without requiring any user interaction or prior authentication. Successful exploitation may lead to complete system takeover, impacting the confidentiality, integrity, and availability of the affected environment.



Vendor: **Oracle Corporation**
Affected Product: **Oracle WebLogic Server**
Affected Versions: **14.1.2.0.0, 15.1.1.0.0**

- Published Date: **16-06-2026**
- Last Patch: **16-06-2026**
- Vulnerability Type: **Unknown / Not Specified by Vendor**
- Fix Available: **Yes**
- Patched Version: **Not Available**



Exploitation Status

- Exploited in the Wild: No known exploitation
- Threat Actors / Malware: None reported
- Exploit Availability: Public advisory available

Reference: <https://www.oracle.com/security-alerts/cspujun2026.html>

CVE-2026-32169

Overview

A critical vulnerability has been identified in Microsoft Azure Cloud Shell that allows privilege escalation through a Server-Side Request Forgery (SSRF) flaw. An unauthenticated attacker may exploit the vulnerability over a network to gain elevated privileges within the affected cloud service environment.

Technical Details

The vulnerability is caused by a Server-Side Request Forgery (SSRF) weakness in Azure Cloud Shell. By exploiting the SSRF condition, an attacker can induce the service to make unintended requests on their behalf, potentially leading to privilege escalation and unauthorized access to sensitive cloud resources.



Affected Product: **Azure Cloud Shell**
Affected Versions: **Cloud Service**
(Version Information Not Specified)
Vendor: **Microsoft**

- Published Date: **19-03-2026**
- Last Patch: **19-06-2026**
- Vulnerability Type: **Server-Side Request Forgery (SSRF) / Elevation of Privilege**
- Fix Available: **Yes**
- Patched Version: **Not Available**



Exploitation Status

- Exploited in the Wild: No known exploitation
- Threat Actors / Malware: None reported
- Exploit Availability: Public vendor advisory available

Reference: <https://msrc.microsoft.com/update-guide/vulnerability/CVE-2026-32169>

CVE-2026-50242

Overview

A critical authentication bypass vulnerability has been identified in JetBrains Hub that could allow an attacker to gain administrative access to the affected system. The flaw may enable unauthorized access through direct database interaction, potentially leading to full administrative control.

Technical Details

The vulnerability stems from improper authentication controls that allow authentication bypass through direct database access. An attacker who can exploit this weakness may bypass normal authentication mechanisms and obtain administrative privileges within the JetBrains Hub environment.



Affected Product: **JetBrains Hub**
Affected Versions: **Before 2026.1.13757, 2025.3.148033, 2025.2.148048, 2025.1.148120,**
Vendor: **JetBrains**

- Published Date: **19-06-2026**
- Last Patch: **19-06-2026**
- Vulnerability Type: **Missing Authentication for Critical Function (CWE-306) / Authentication Bypass**
- Fix Available: **Yes**
- Patched Version: **2026.1.13757, 2025.3.148033, 2025.2.148048, 2025.1.148120, 2024.3.148430, and 2024.2.148429 or later**



Exploitation Status

- Exploited in the Wild: No known exploitation
- Threat Actors / Malware: None reported
- Exploit Availability: Public technical advisory available

Reference: <https://www.jetbrains.com/privacy-security/issues-fixed/>

CVE-2026-3490

Overview

A critical vulnerability has been identified in picklescan that allows attackers to bypass the application's security blocklist and execute arbitrary code. By abusing the pkgutil.resolve_name function, an attacker can indirectly invoke dangerous functions that are intended to be blocked, potentially leading to full system compromise.

Technical Details

The vulnerability exists because picklescan fails to block the pkgutil.resolve_name function. An attacker can leverage indirect REDUCE calls to resolve and execute dangerous functions that would normally be restricted by the blocklist, such as system command execution or code execution functions. This effectively bypasses the entire security mechanism and can result in remote code execution.



Affected Product: **picklescan**
Affected Versions: **Before 1.0.4**
Vendor: **picklescan**

- Published Date: **17-06-2026**
- Last Patch: **17-06-2026**
- Vulnerability Type: **Permissive List of Allowed Inputs (CWE-183) / Remote Code Execution (RCE)**
- Fix Available: **Yes**
- Patched Version: **1.0.4**

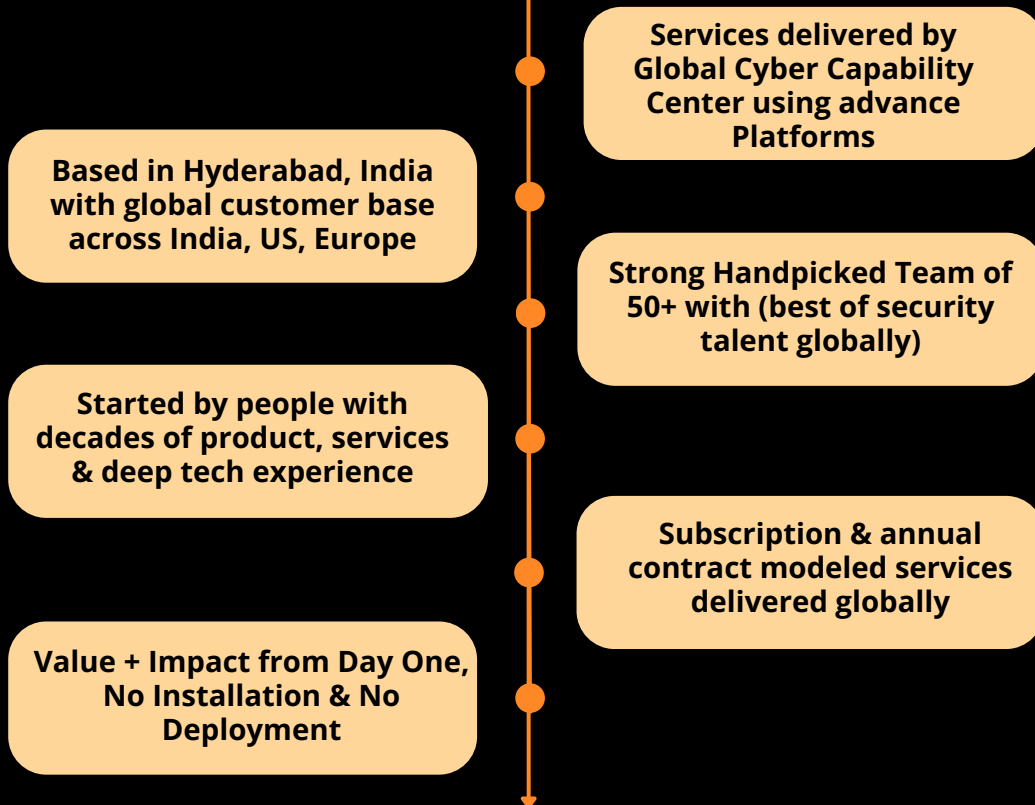


Exploitation Status

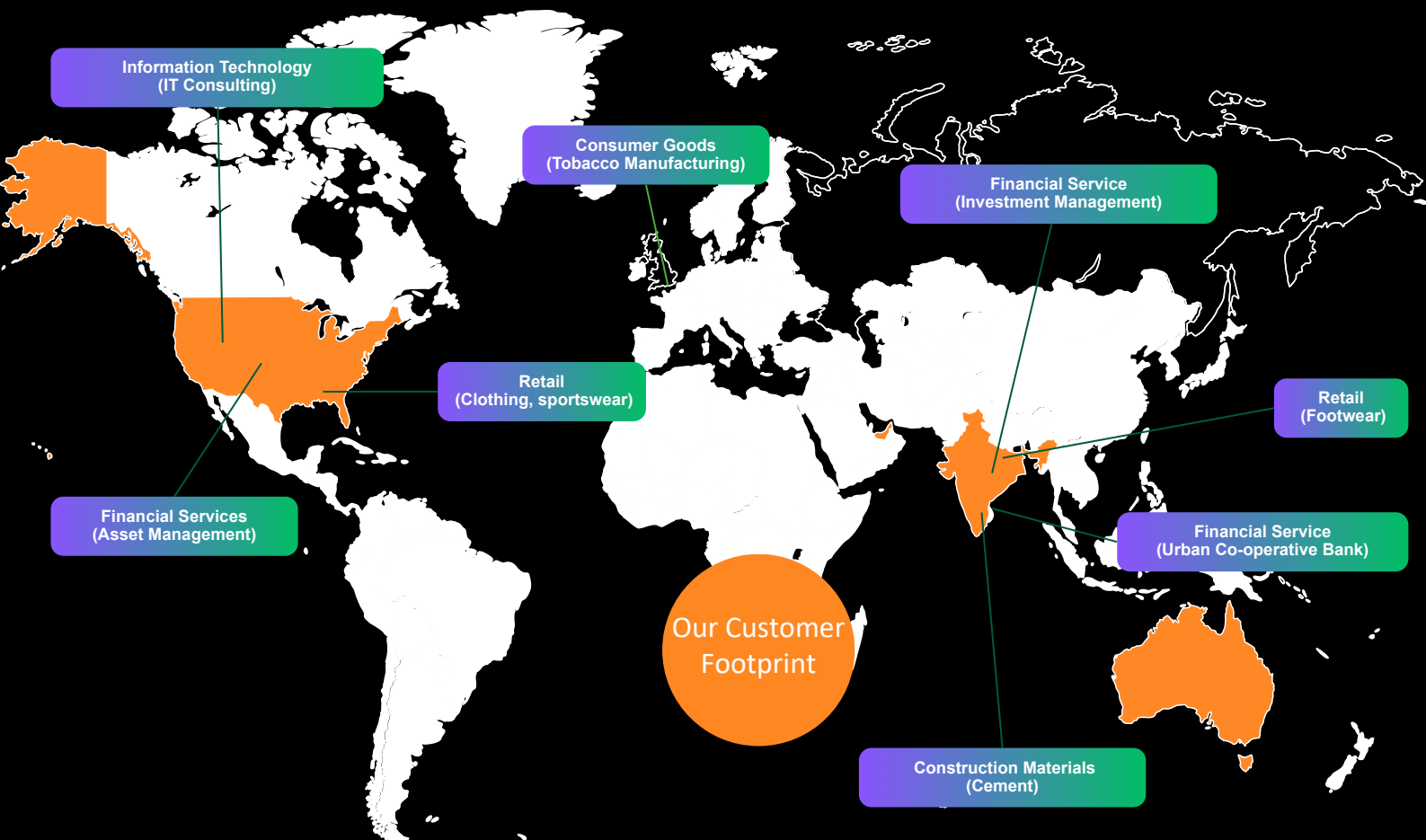
- Exploited in the Wild: No known exploitation
- Threat Actors / Malware: None reported
- Exploit Availability: Public technical research and advisory available

Reference: <https://github.com/mmaitre314/picklescan/security/advisories/GHSA-vvpj-8cmc-gx39>

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Container Security
Kubernetes Security
Integrated S/W Security
Workload Hardening
Security Automation
Cloud Native Monitoring
Cloud Governance

We create secure cloud environments, automate Cloud SecOps & manage it.

24x7 Monitoring

MDR, 24x7 Monitoring
SOC as a Service
SIEM/SOC Design & Impl
SOC Team on Hire
Managed Incidents
IR Process Designs
IR Workshops
SOC Assessments
Threat Hunting Services
Forensic Services

When it comes to SOC Monitoring & Response, we cover all aspects of it

Vuln Mgmt

Application Security
Network VAPT
Cloud VAPT
Controls & Config Audit
Program Design for VAPT
Managed Vuln Programs
VAPT Automations
Surface Assessments
Threat Intel for VAPT
DevSecOps

Program designed VAPT Engagement to enhance protection & reduce attack surface

Threat Intel

Threat Intel Solutions
Darkweb Hunting
Deep Intel Reports
Threat Intel Integrations
Intelligence Automations
Threat Intel Curation
Vectored Searches
Data Hunting
Threat Intel Architecture
Adversary Tracking

We take threat intel maintenance, keep, usage & application to next level.

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Data Security Design
Data Sec Posture Assmnt
Data Sec Posture Mgmt
Encryption Design & Sol
Data Exfiltration Assmnt
Privacy Designing
Privacy Gap Assessment
Privacy Adoption Service
Privacy Automations
Privacy Compliances

Data and privacy are two considerations, we design, implement it & run compliances



Unified View of Security ...

#1

Orchestration & Automation

Automated governance
SecOps automation
Automated response

#2

Attack Surface Reduction

Inline AS detection
External AS validation
Continuous remediation

#3

Real Time Detection & Response

Real time detection
Active threat hunting
Proactive responses

#4

Zero Trust Micro Architecture

Zoning and isolations
Contextual runtime set
Transient access model



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