

# **WEEK 03 REPORT**

## **Web Application Penetration Test Report**

**By**

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# Executive Summary

**Target Application:** Mutillidae II (OWASP Web Application)

**Target URL:** <http://192.168.56.102/mutillidae/>

**Target IP:** 192.168.56.102

**Tester:** Ajeel

**Assessment Type:** Web Application Security Assessment

**Testing Environment:** Isolated Virtual Lab (VirtualBox Host-Only Network)

## Risk Assessment Overview

Severity Level	Count	Examples
Critical	2	Stored XSS, Reflected XSS
High	1	Weak Session Management
Medium	1	Information Disclosure

## Key Findings

**1.Critical:** Confirmed Reflected Cross-Site Scripting (XSS) vulnerability in DNS Lookup functionality

**2.Critical:** Confirmed Stored XSS vulnerability in Blog functionality

**3.High:** Session cookies missing HttpOnly and Secure flags

**4.Medium:** Outdated Apache server version disclosure

## 1. Testing Methodology & Scope

### 1.1 Approach

This assessment followed a hybrid testing methodology combining:

- Manual penetration testing techniques
- Automated vulnerability scanning
- Proof-of-concept exploitation
- Security header analysis

## 1.2 Tools Utilized

- **Burp Suite Professional 2023:** Proxy interception and site mapping
- **OWASP ZAP 2.12:** Automated vulnerability scanning
- **Nikto 2.1.6:** Web server vulnerability assessment
- **Firefox Developer Tools:** Client-side analysis and cookie inspection
- **Manual Testing:** Custom payload testing and validation

## 1.3 Test Cases Executed

1. Application mapping and reconnaissance
2. Input validation testing
3. Session management assessment
4. Automated vulnerability scanning
5. Proof-of-concept exploitation
6. Security header analysis

## 2. Detailed Findings

### 2.1 Reflected Cross-Site Scripting (XSS) ● CRITICAL

**Location:** `/mutillidae/index.php?page=dns-lookup.php`

**OWASP Category:** A03:2021-Injection

**CVSS Score:** 7.5 (High)

#### Vulnerability Description

The DNS Lookup functionality within the Mutillidae application fails to properly sanitize user input, allowing malicious JavaScript execution in the victim's browser context.

#### Proof of Concept

#### Payload Used:

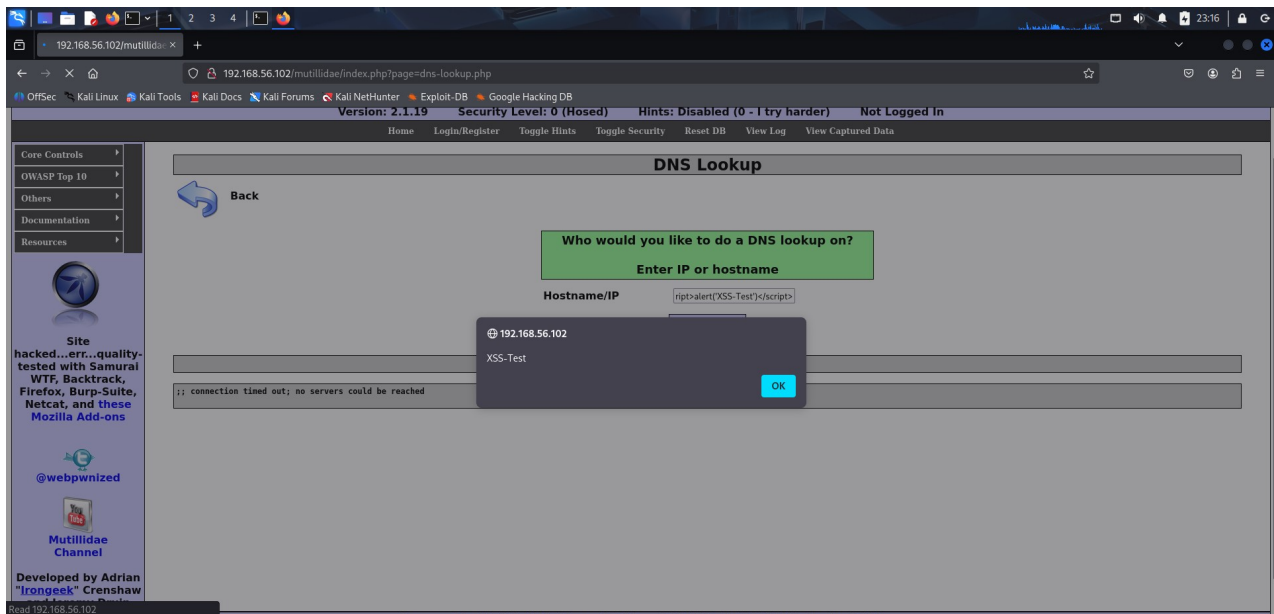
html

```
<script>alert('XSS Test')</script>
```

## Steps to Reproduce:

1. Navigate to: OWASP Top 10 → A2 - Cross-Site Scripting → Reflected → DNS Lookup
2. Enter payload: `<script>alert('XSS Test')</script>`
3. Click "Lookup DNS"
4. Observe JavaScript execution via alert popup

## HTTP Request (Burp Suite):



http

POST /mutillidae/index.php?page=dns-lookup.php HTTP/1.1

Host: 192.168.56.102

Content-Type: application/x-www-form-urlencoded

Content-Length: 56

target\_host=<script>alert('XSS+Test')</script>&lookup=Lookup+DNS



**Impact:** Attackers can steal session cookies, redirect users to malicious sites, or perform actions on behalf of the user.

## 2.2 Stored Cross-Site Scripting (XSS) ● CRITICAL

**Location:** Blog functionality (/mutillidae/index.php?page=add-to-your-blog.php)

**OWASP Category:** A03:2021-Injection

**CVSS Score:** 8.1 (High)

### Vulnerability Description

The Blog functionality allows persistent storage of malicious scripts that execute automatically when other users view the compromised content.

### Proof of Concept

#### Payload Used:

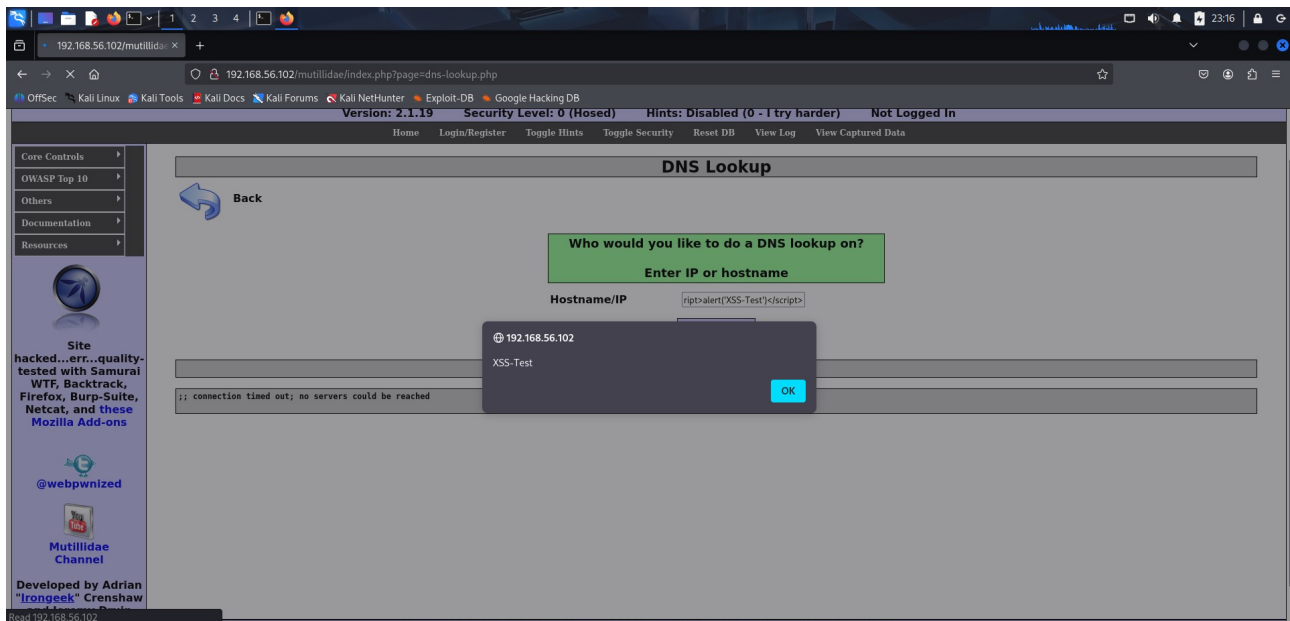
html

```
<script>alert('Stored XSS Test!')</script>
```

#### Steps to Reproduce:

1. Navigate to: Blog → Add to your blog
2. Enter values:
  - Title: "Test Blog Post"
  - Blog Entry: `<script>alert('Stored XSS Test!')</script>`
  - Signature: "Tester"
3. Click "Save Blog Entry"
4. Observe immediate XSS execution
5. Navigate away and return to confirm persistence

**Impact:** Persistent attack vector affecting all users who view the malicious content. Can lead to widespread session hijacking.



## Remediation

1. Implement strict input validation for all user-generated content
2. Use HTML sanitization libraries before storing user content
3. Implement CSP headers to restrict script execution
4. Regular security testing of user content features

## 2.3 Weak Session Management ● HIGH

**Location:** Application-wide session handling

**OWASP Category:** A01:2021-Broken Access Control

**CVSS Score:** 6.5 (Medium)

### Vulnerability Description

The application uses session cookies that lack essential security flags, increasing the risk of session hijacking attacks.

### Technical Details

#### Cookie Analysis:

http

**Set-Cookie:** PHPSESSID=abc123def456; path=/

## Missing Security Attributes:

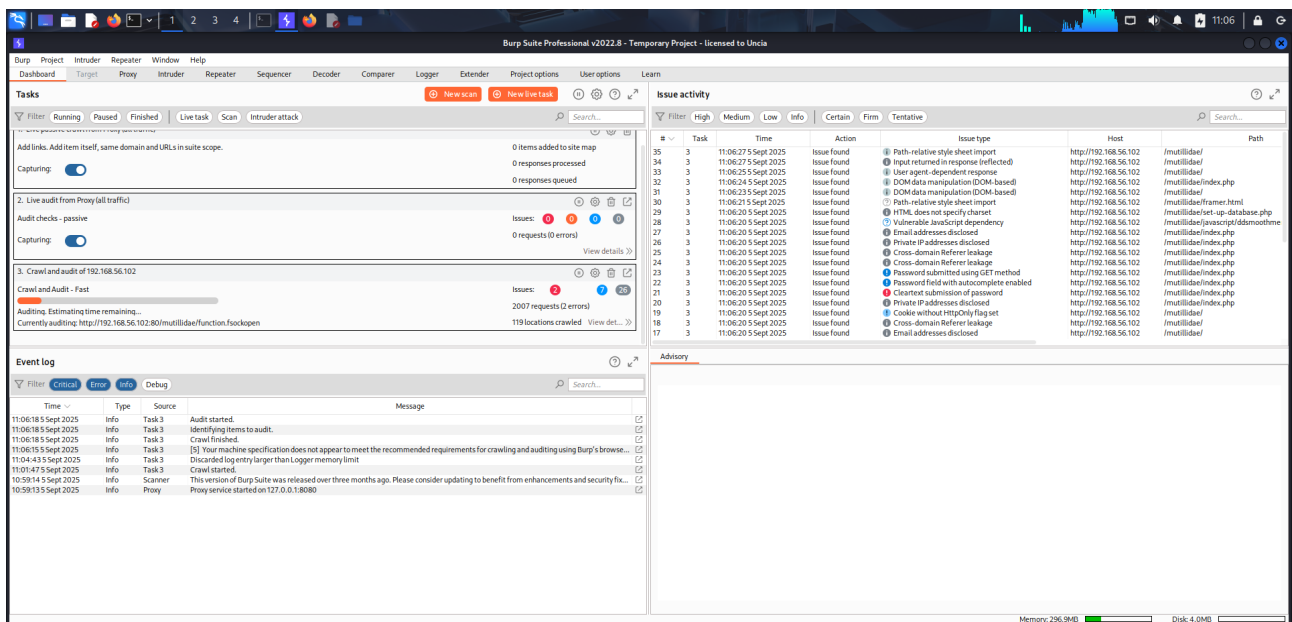
- **✗ HttpOnly Flag:** Absent, allowing JavaScript access to cookies
- **✗ Secure Flag:** Absent, allowing transmission over unencrypted HTTP
- **✗ SameSite Attribute:** Absent, increasing CSRF vulnerability

## Session Behavior:

- Cookies are generated for all users upon first request
- Session identifiers change appropriately between browser sessions
- No session fixation detected

## Impact

- Session cookies accessible via XSS attacks
- Potential for session hijacking and account compromise
- Increased risk of man-in-the-middle attacks



## Remediation

1. Set HttpOnly flag on all session cookies
2. Set Secure flag when using HTTPS
3. Implement SameSite=Lax or SameSite=Strict attributes

4. Implement session rotation after login

## 2.4 Information Disclosure ● MEDIUM

**Location:** HTTP Server Headers

**OWASP Category:** A01:2021-Broken Access Control

**CVSS Score:** 5.3 (Medium)

### Vulnerability Description

The web server discloses version information that could assist attackers in identifying known vulnerabilities.

### Technical Details

#### Nikto Scan Results:

text

- Server: Apache/2.2.8 (Ubuntu) DAV/2
- Apache/2.2.8 appears to be outdated (current is at least 2.4.54)

#### Server Header:

http

HTTP/1.1 200 OK

Server: Apache/2.2.8 (Ubuntu) DAV/2

```
ajee@kali: ~/Downloads/burpsuite_pro_v2022.8
$ nikto -h http://192.168.56.102/
- Nikto v2.5.0

+ Target IP: 192.168.56.102
+ Target Hostname: 192.168.56.102
+ Target Port: 80
+ Start Time: 2025-09-05 11:27:57 (GMT+5)

- Server: Apache/2.2.8 (Ubuntu) DAV/2
+ /: Retrieved x-powered-by header: PHP/5.2.4-2ubuntu5.10.
+ /: The anti-clickjacking X-Frame-Options header is not present. See: https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTTP/Headers/X-Frame-Options
+ /: The X-Content-Type-Options header is not set. This could allow the user agent to render the content of the site in a different fashion to the MIME type. See: https://www.netsparker.com/web-vulnerability-scanner/vulnerabilities/missing-content-type-header/
+ /index: Uncommon header 'tcn' found, with contents: list.
+ /index: Apache mod_negotiation is enabled with MultiViews, which allows attackers to easily brute force file names. The following alternatives for 'index' were found: index.php. See: http://www.wisec.it/sectou.php?id=4698ebdc59d15,https://exchange.xforce.ibmcloud.com/vulnerabilities/8275
+ Apache/2.2.8 appears to be outdated (current is at least Apache/2.4.54). Apache 2.2.34 is the EOL for the 2.x branch.
+ /: Web Server returns a valid response with junk HTTP methods which may cause false positives.
+ /: HTTP TRACE method is active which suggests the host is vulnerable to XST. See: https://owasp.org/www-community/attacks/Cross_Site_Tracing
+ /phpinfo.php: Output from the phpinfo() function was found.
+ /doc/: Directory indexing found.
+ /doc/: The /doc/ directory is browsable. This may be /usr/doc. See: http://cve.mitre.org/cgi-bin/cvename.cgi?name=CVE-1999-0678
+ /=/PHPBB5F2A0-3C92-11d3-A349-4C7888100000: PHP reveals potentially sensitive information via certain HTTP requests that contain specific QUERY strings. See: OSVDB-12184
+ /=/PHPBB5F35-D428-11d2-A769-00A0B01ACF42: PHP reveals potentially sensitive information via certain HTTP requests that contain specific QUERY strings. See: OSVDB-12184
+ /=/PHPBB5F35-D428-11d2-A769-00A0B01ACF42: PHP reveals potentially sensitive information via certain HTTP requests that contain specific QUERY strings. See: OSVDB-12184
+ /=/PHPBB5F35-D428-11d2-A769-00A0B01ACF42: PHP reveals potentially sensitive information via certain HTTP requests that contain specific QUERY strings. See: OSVDB-12184
+ /phpMyAdmin/changelog.php: phpMyAdmin is for managing MySQL databases, and should be protected or limited to authorized hosts.
+ /phpMyAdmin/ChangeLog: Server may leak inodes via ETags, header found with file /phpMyAdmin/ChangeLog, inode: 92462, size: 40540, mtime: Tue Dec 9 22:54:00 2008. See: http://cve.mitre.org/cgi-bin/cvename.cgi?name=CVE-2003-1418
+ /phpMyAdmin/ChangeLog: phpMyAdmin is for managing MySQL databases, and should be protected or limited to authorized hosts.
+ /test/: Directory indexing found.
+ /test/: This might be interesting.
+ /phpinfo.php: PHP is installed, and a test script which runs phpinfo() was found. This gives a lot of system information. See: CWE-552
+ /icons/: Directory indexing found.
+ /icons/README: Apache default file found. See: https://www.vntweb.co.uk/apache-restricting-access-to-icons/readme/
+ /phpMyAdmin/: phpMyAdmin directory found.
+ /phpMyAdmin/documentation.html: phpMyAdmin is for managing MySQL databases, and should be protected or limited to authorized hosts.
+ /phpMyAdmin/README: phpMyAdmin is for managing MySQL databases, and should be protected or limited to authorized hosts. See: https://typo3.org/
+ /wp-config.php: wp-config.php file found. This file contains the credentials.
+ 0 error(s) and 27 item(s) reported on remote host
+ End Time: 2025-09-05 11:28:20 (GMT+5) (23 seconds)

+ 1 host(s) tested

ajee@kali: ~/Downloads/burpsuite_pro_v2022.8
```



## Disclosed Information:

- Exact Apache version (2.2.8)
- Operating System (Ubuntu)
- Enabled modules (DAV/2)

## Impact

- Attackers can target known vulnerabilities for Apache 2.2.8
- Reduced time for attackers to develop exploits
- Information leakage about server infrastructure

## Remediation

1.Modify server configuration to suppress version information:

*ServerTokens Prod*

*ServerSignature Off*

2.Update Apache to a supported version

3.Regularly patch and update server software

## 3. Attack Chain Analysis

### 3.1 Potential Attack Scenario

An attacker could chain these vulnerabilities for maximum impact:

- 1.Reconnaissance:** Use Nikto to identify server version and plan attacks
- 2.Initial Access:** Exploit Stored XSS in blog comments to deploy malicious script
- 3.Session Hijacking:** Use XSS to steal session cookies (possible due to missing HttpOnly)
- 4.Persistence:** Maintain access through stolen sessions
- 5.Lateral Movement:** Use compromised accounts to access privileged functionality

### 3.2 Business Impact

- Reputation Damage:** Client-side attacks visible to users
- Data Breach Risk:** Session hijacking could lead to data access
- Compliance Issues:** Violation of security best practices and standards

## 4. Conclusion

This assessment identified multiple critical vulnerabilities in the Mutillidae web application. The most severe issues involve cross-site scripting vulnerabilities that could lead to complete compromise of user sessions. The combination of reflected and stored XSS with weak session management creates a significant attack surface.

**Overall Risk Rating:** HIGH

The vulnerabilities identified require immediate attention, particularly the input validation issues that permit XSS attacks. Implementing the recommended remediation measures will significantly improve the application's security posture.

## 5. Testing Environment Details

- **Kali Linux:** 2023.3 Release
- **Browser:** Firefox 115.0 with Developer Tools
- **Network:** VirtualBox Host-Only Adapter
- **Testing Authorization:** Internal lab environment

### 5.1. Vulnerability Classification

All vulnerabilities were classified using:

- OWASP Risk Rating Methodology
- CVSS v3.1 Scoring System
- Industry best practices for web application security

## 5.2. References

- OWASP Top 10 2021: <https://owasp.org/Top10/>
- OWASP XSS Prevention Cheat Sheet
- OWASP Session Management Cheat Sheet