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Project Title: Web Vulnerability Scanning

Tools Used: Kali Linux, Nikto, Go buster.

Web Vulnerability Scanning

Lab Environment Setup

- To simulate the vulnerability scanning in a controlled environment, the following setup was created:
- **Host Machine:** Windows 11 (Laptop)
- **VM1 – Kali Linux:** Used as the attacker machine with tools like Nikto, Dirb, and What Web installed.
- **Network Mode:** Host-only Adapter (to ensure both VMs could communicate without internet exposure)
- **Key Tools Installed:** Nikto, Go Buster

Step-by-Step Implementation

Step 1: Initial Setup

- Launched Kali Linux and the internal web server VM.

Step 2: Tool Configuration

- Confirmed that Nikto, gobuster were pre-installed on Kali Linux.

Step 3: Execution – Scanning Begins

- Nikto Vulnerability Scan

Using command

nikto -h <http://testphp.vulnweb.com/>

- For Gobuster scan

gobuster dir -u<http://testphp.vulnweb.com/>

-w /usr/share/wordlists/dirbuster/directory-list-2.3-medium.txt

Step 4: Observation & Results

- **Nikto** confirmed the lack of security headers, directory indexing, and outdated software versions.
- **GOBUSTER** gives all the hidden directories in the given websites.

```
└─$ nikto -h http://testphp.vulnweb.com -Tuning 123b
- Nikto v2.5.0

+ Target IP:      44.228.249.3
+ Target Hostname: testphp.vulnweb.com
+ Target Port:    80
+ Start Time:     2025-04-17 23:47:18 (GMT5.5)

+ Server: nginx/1.19.0
+ /: Retrieved x-powered-by header: PHP/5.6.40-38+ubuntu20.04.1+deb.sury.org+1.
+ /: 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/
```

```
└─$ gobuster dir -u http://testphp.vulnweb.com/ -w /usr/share/wordlists/dirbuster/directory-list-2.3-medium.txt
Gobuster v3.6
by OJ Reeves (@TheColonial) & Christian Mehlmauer (@firefart)

[+] Url:          http://testphp.vulnweb.com/
[+] Method:       GET
[+] Threads:      10
[+] Wordlist:      /usr/share/wordlists/dirbuster/directory-list-2.3-medium.txt
[+] Negative Status codes: 404
[+] User Agent:    gobuster/3.6
[+] Timeout:      10s

Starting gobuster in directory enumeration mode

/images      (Status: 301) [Size: 169] [→ http://testphp.vulnweb.com/images/]
/cgi-bin     (Status: 403) [Size: 276]
/admin       (Status: 301) [Size: 169] [→ http://testphp.vulnweb.com/admin/]
/pictures    (Status: 301) [Size: 169] [→ http://testphp.vulnweb.com/pictures/]
/vendor      (Status: 301) [Size: 169] [→ http://testphp.vulnweb.com/vendor/]
/templates   (Status: 301) [Size: 169] [→ http://testphp.vulnweb.com/templates/]
Progress: 3784 / 220561 (1.72%)
```

Observations & Findings

- The internal web server is running an outdated version of Apache and PHP.
- Several sensitive directories like /admin and /backup are publicly accessible.
- The server is missing critical security headers like X-Frame-Options and Strict-Transport-Security.
- Directory indexing is enabled, which exposes the internal file structure.

Challenges Faced

- Initial networking issues between the two VMs (fixed by switching to host-only adapter).
- Some scans took longer than expected due to low system resources.
- Output filtering in Dirb was initially overwhelming until I understood how to interpret status codes and sizes.

Security Recommendations

- Restrict access to sensitive directories through .htaccess or firewall rules.
- Update Apache and PHP to their latest stable versions.
- Implement HTTP security headers (X-Frame-Options, Content-Security-Policy, etc.).
- Disable directory listing on the web server.
- Conduct regular vulnerability scans before and after any major deployment.

Final Deliverables

<http://testphp.vulnweb.com/> is the website which is scanned .

Using Nikto the website is scanned for the vulnerability and security auditing below the website is scanned and some screenshots are there:

```
$ nikto -h http://testphp.vulnweb.com/

- Nikto v2.5.0

+ Target IP:      44.228.249.3
+ Target Hostname: testphp.vulnweb.com
+ Target Port:    80
+ Start Time:    2025-04-17 23:43:17 (GMT5.5)

+ Server: nginx/1.19.0
+ /: Retrieved x-powered-by header: PHP/5.6.40-38+ubuntu20.04.1+deb.sury.org+1.
+ /: The anti-clickjacking X-Frame-Options header is not present. See: https://dev
rs/X-Frame-Options
+ /: The X-Content-Type-Options header is not set. This could allow the user agent
erent fashion to the MIME type. See: https://www.netsparker.com/web-vulnerability-
-header/
```

```
$ nikto -h http://testphp.vulnweb.com -Tuning 123b

- Nikto v2.5.0

+ Target IP:      44.228.249.3
+ Target Hostname: testphp.vulnweb.com
+ Target Port:    80
+ Start Time:    2025-04-17 23:47:18 (GMT5.5)

+ Server: nginx/1.19.0
+ /: Retrieved x-powered-by header: PHP/5.6.40-38+ubuntu20.04.1+deb.sury.org+1.
+ /: The anti-clickjacking X-Frame-Options header is not present. See: https://dev
eloper.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: h
ttps://www.netsparker.com/web-vulnerability-scanner/vulnerabilities/missing-conten
t-type-header/
```

Using the gobuster we got to know about the hidden directories of the web site below:

```
$ gobuster dir -u http://testphp.vulnweb.com/ -w /usr/share/wordlists/dirbuster/
directory-list-2.3-medium.txt

Gobuster v3.6
by OJ Reeves (@TheColonial) & Christian Mehlmauer (@firefart)

[+] Url:          http://testphp.vulnweb.com/
[+] Method:       GET
[+] Threads:      10
[+] Wordlist:      /usr/share/wordlists/dirbuster/directory-list-2.3-med
ium.txt
[+] Negative Status codes: 404
[+] User Agent:    gobuster/3.6
[+] Timeout:      10s

Starting gobuster in directory enumeration mode

/images          (Status: 301) [Size: 169] [→ http://testphp.vulnweb.com/im
ages/]
/cgi-bin         (Status: 403) [Size: 276]
/admin          (Status: 301) [Size: 169] [→ http://testphp.vulnweb.com/admin/]
/pictures       (Status: 301) [Size: 169] [→ http://testphp.vulnweb.com/pictures/]
/vendor         (Status: 301) [Size: 169] [→ http://testphp.vulnweb.com/vendor/]
/Templates      (Status: 301) [Size: 169] [→ http://testphp.vulnweb.com/Templates/]
Progress: 3784 / 220561 (1.72%)
```

Index of /pictures/

../		
1.jpg	11-May-2011 10:27	12426
1.jpg.tn	11-May-2011 10:27	4355
2.jpg	11-May-2011 10:27	3324
2.jpg.tn	11-May-2011 10:27	1353
3.jpg	11-May-2011 10:27	9692
3.jpg.tn	11-May-2011 10:27	3725
4.jpg	11-May-2011 10:27	13969
4.jpg.tn	11-May-2011 10:27	4615
5.jpg	11-May-2011 10:27	14228
5.jpg.tn	11-May-2011 10:27	4428
6.jpg	11-May-2011 10:27	11465
6.jpg.tn	11-May-2011 10:27	4345
7.jpg	11-May-2011 10:27	19219
7.jpg.tn	11-May-2011 10:27	6458
8.jpg	11-May-2011 10:27	50299
8.jpg.tn	11-May-2011 10:27	4139
WS_FTP.LOG	23-Jan-2009 10:06	771
credentials.txt	23-Jan-2009 10:47	33
ipaddresses.txt	23-Jan-2009 12:59	52
path-disclosure-unix.html	08-Apr-2013 08:42	3936
path-disclosure-win.html	08-Apr-2013 08:41	698
wp-config.bak	03-Dec-2008 14:37	1535

Index of /Flash/

../		
add fla	11-May-2011 10:27	154624
add.swf	11-May-2011 10:27	17418

Index of /CVS/

../		
Entries	11-May-2011 10:27	1
Entries.Log	11-May-2011 10:27	1
Repository	11-May-2011 10:27	8
Root	11-May-2011 10:27	1

Conclusion

This project gave me hands-on experience in performing basic vulnerability assessments of a web application. I learned how simple tools can reveal critical weaknesses even in internal apps. It emphasized the importance of proactive scanning and secure configuration. These skills are directly applicable to real-world cybersecurity practices, ethical hacking.