

TASK

LEVEL(HARD)

Create a detailed report including the information, planning and the attacks initiated and steps involved to analyze and initiate the attack in the website <http://testphp.vulnweb.com>.

Step-1:- Website Reconnaissance

(i)Identify Domain Information:- Use whois to retrieve domain registration details.

```
—(root@kali)-[/home/priyanshu]  
# whois testphp.vulnweb.com
```

(ii)Use nslookup to get DNS information.

```
—(root@kali)-[/home/priyanshu]  
# nslookup testphp.vulnweb.com  
  
Server:          192.168.169.156  
Address:         192.168.169.156#53  
  
Non-authoritative answer:  
Name:   testphp.vulnweb.com  
Address: 44.228.249.3  
Name:   testphp.vulnweb.com  
Address: 64:ff9b::2ce4:f903
```

(iii)Scan for Open Ports and Services:-Use Nmap to scan for open ports and identify running services.

```
—(root@kali)-[/home/priyanshu]  
# nmap -A testphp.vulnweb.com  
  
Starting Nmap 7.94 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2024-05-31 21:44 IST  
Stats: 0:01:08 elapsed; 0 hosts completed (1 up), 1 undergoing Traceroute  
Traceroute Timing: About 32.26% done; ETC: 21:45 (0:00:00 remaining)  
Nmap scan report for testphp.vulnweb.com (44.228.249.3)  
Host is up (0.23s latency).
```

Step-2:-Identify Potential Vulnerabilities

(i)Refer to the OWASP Top 10 list to understand common vulnerabilities and prioritize testing.

(ii)Use Nikto to scan for known vulnerabilities and misconfigurations.

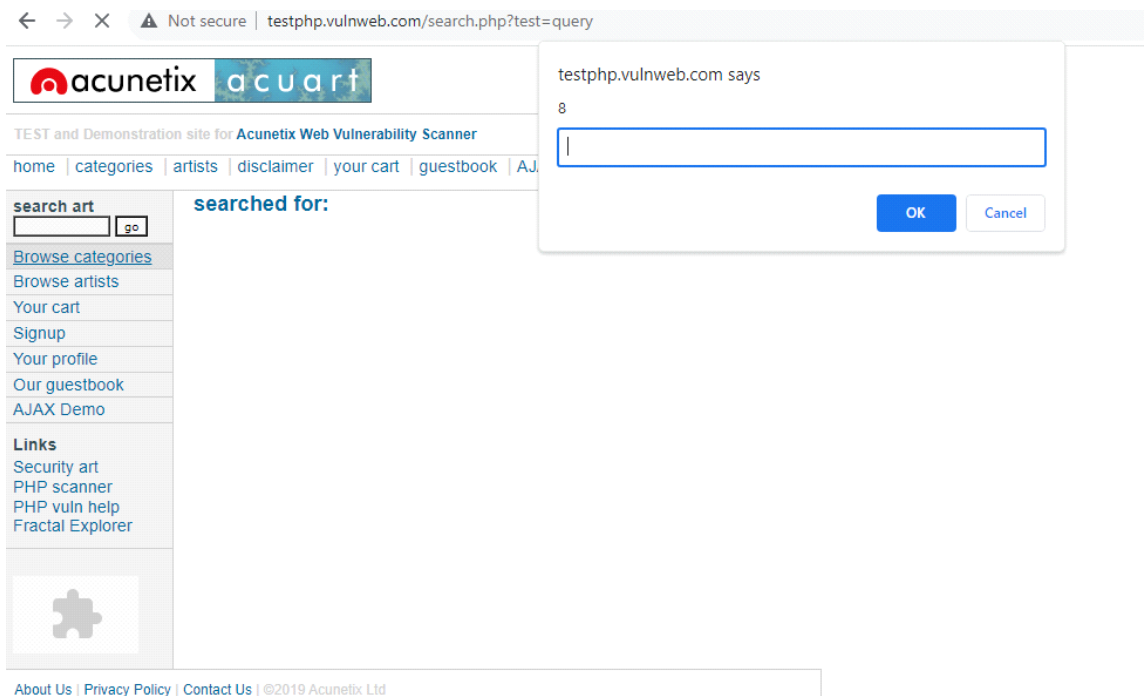
(iii)Use SQLMap to test for SQL injection vulnerabilities.

(iv)Manually inject common XSS payloads into input fields and observe the responses.

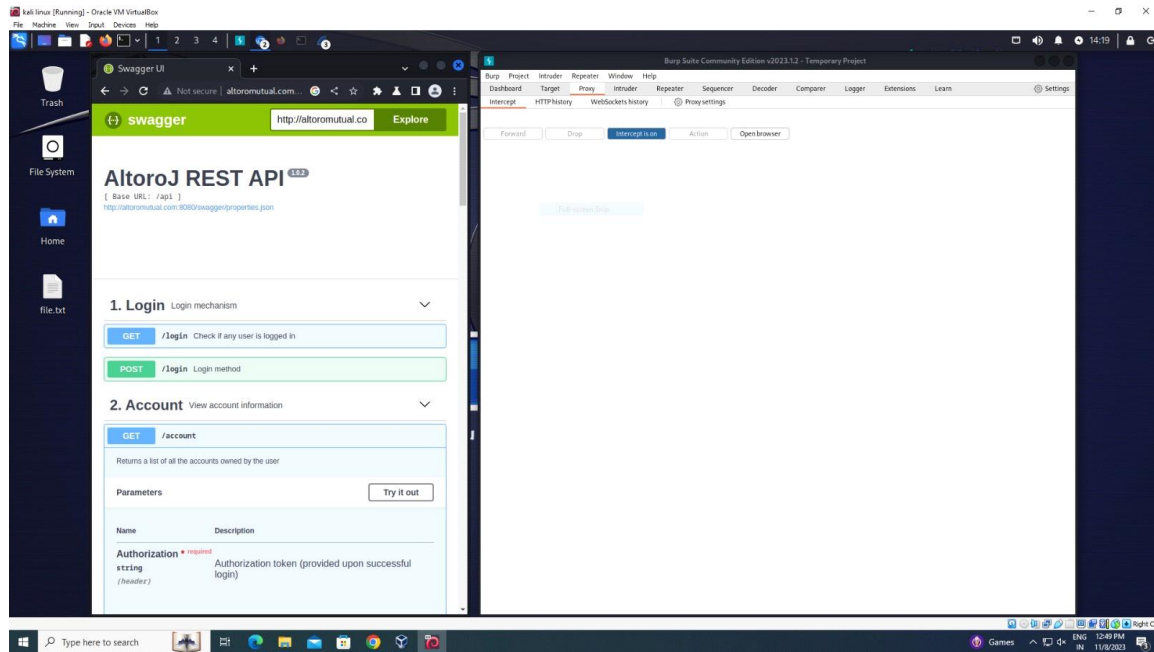
(v)Manually inject common XSS payloads into input fields and observe the responses & tests the other vulnerabilities such as Cross-Site Request Forgery(CSRF).

Step-3:-Exploit Identified Vulnerabilities

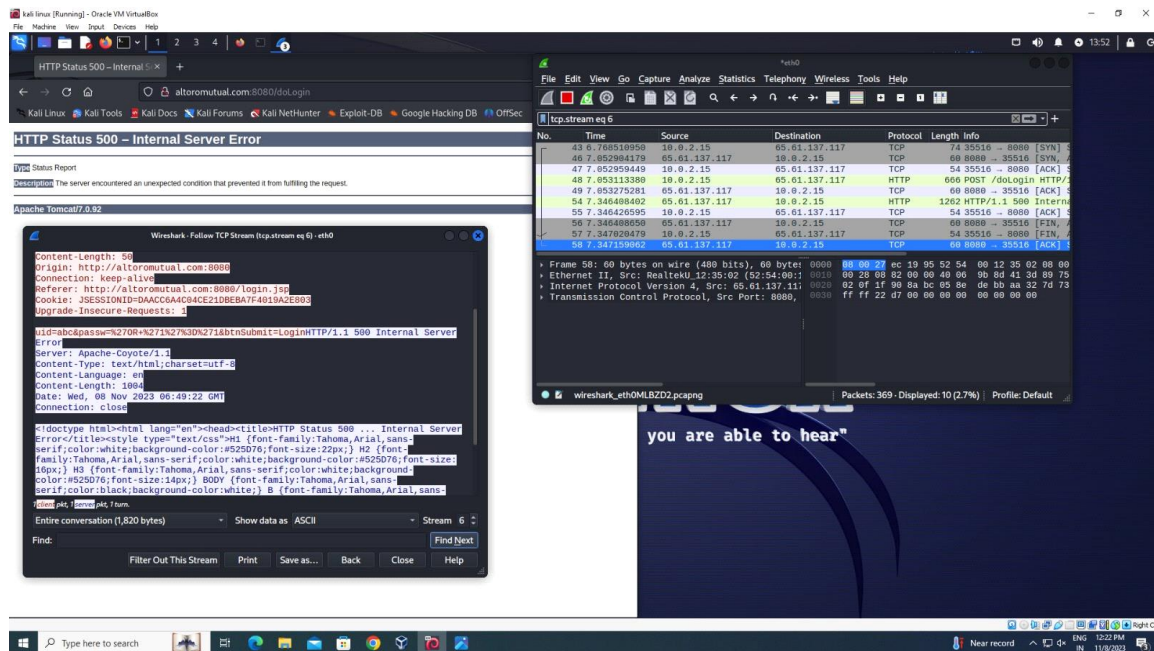
XSS(Cross-Site Scripting):-



Default Credential:-



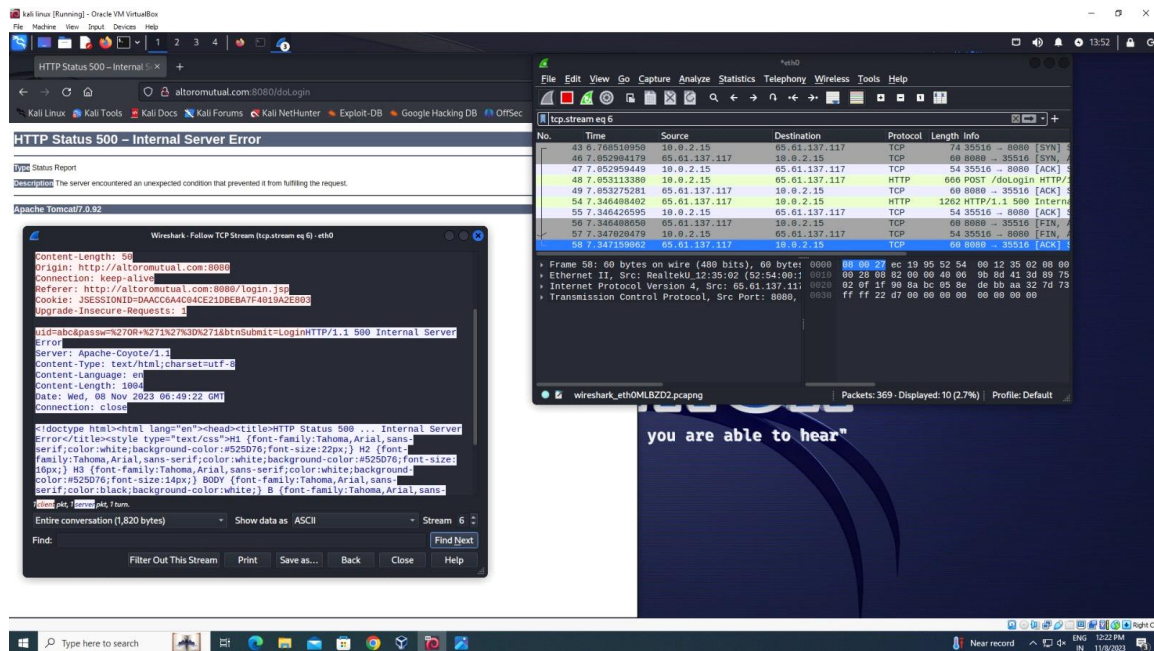
SQL Injection:-



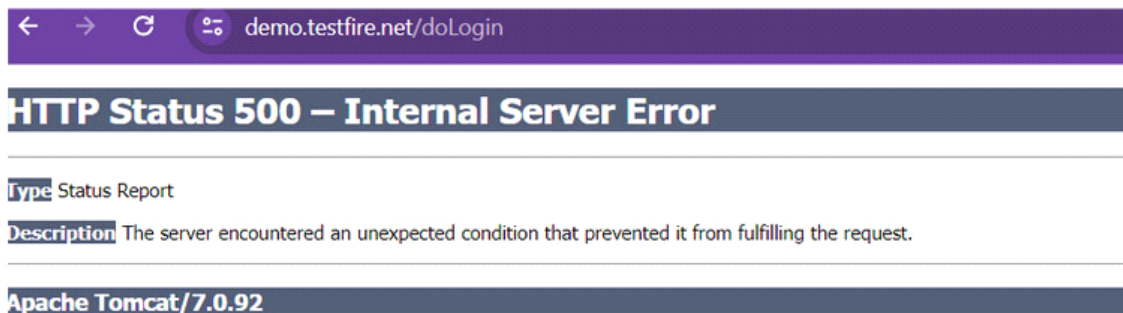
Description:-SQL injection occurs when hackers input harmful SQL commands into website forms, allowing them to control databases, access, alter, or delete crucial data. This compromises system integrity and security significantly.

Remediation:-To prevent SQL injection, use prepared statements and parameterized queries, validating and sanitizing user inputs before executing any SQL queries, ensuring a secure way to interact with the database and protecting against potential attacks.

Capturing Passwords With WireShark:-



Apache Server Error:-



Step-4:-Document Findings and Impacts

XSS(Cross-Site Scripting):-

Description:-Default credentials are pre-configured usernames and passwords

provided by manufacturers or developers for initial access to devices or software.

Recommendation:

- Encode all user inputs before displaying them in the browser to prevent the execution of malicious scripts.
- Use Content Security Policy (CSP) to restrict the sources from which scripts can be loaded.
- Validate and sanitize all user inputs to remove any executable script content.

SQL Injection:-

Description:-SQL injection occurs when hackers input harmful SQL commands into website forms, allowing them to control databases, access, alter, or delete crucial data. This compromises system integrity and security significantly.

Recommendation:

- Use parameterized queries or prepared statements to interact with the database.
- Validate and sanitize all user inputs to ensure they do not contain malicious SQL code.
- Implement stored procedures for database operations.

Default Credential:-

Description:-Default credentials are pre-configured usernames and passwords provided by manufacturers or developers for initial access to devices or software.

recommandation:

- Upon first access, change the default credentials to a strong, unique password.
- Use passwords that are long (at least 12 characters) and include a mix of letters (both uppercase and lowercase), numbers, and special characters.
- Regularly monitor the default account for any unauthorized access attempts.

- Regularly use security scanners to check for the presence of default credentials in your network.
- Ensure compliance with internal security policies and industry standards regarding credential management.

Capturing Passwords With WireShark:-

Description:-In this vulnerability the username and password are being stolen by attacker using WireShark Tool.

Recommendations

- Ensure all web traffic uses HTTPS instead of HTTP. HTTPS encrypts data between the client and server, making it difficult for attackers to capture sensitive information.
- Use strong encryption protocols for all communication channels.
- Require MFA for all user logins. This adds an extra layer of security even if passwords are compromised.
- Implement strict access controls to limit who can capture network traffic. Ensure only authorized personnel have access to critical network segments.
- Keep detailed logs of network activity and regularly audit these logs for unusual patterns.

Apache Server Error:-

Description:-An Apache server error occurs when the web server encounters an issue processing a request, leading to error messages displayed on the website, indicating problems with server configurations or client requests.

Recommendations:-

- Check file permissions: Ensure the Apache user has the appropriate permissions to access the files and directories.
- Adjust Apache configuration: Ensure the Require directive or AllowOverride is set correctly in your configuration files.
- Verify file paths: Ensure the file or directory exists at the specified path.

- Review proxy settings: Verify the ProxyPass and ProxyPassReverse directives in your Apache configuration.
- Check backend server: Ensure the backend server is running and accessible.

