## File Audit Report

September 21st, 2025



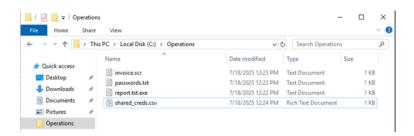
## **Executive Summary**

was granted access to a Windows 2019 Server for a file audit. During the assessment, several critical vulnerabilities were discovered:

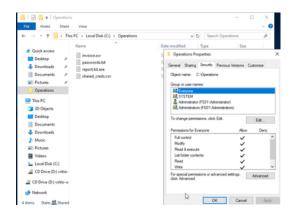
- Unencrypted plaintext credentials.
- Files disguised as unencrypted plaintext credentials that may contain malware.
- Exposed account references to both the privileged and guest users.

These critical vulnerabilities increase the risk of data leakage, unauthorized access, and a fully compromised system. Immediate remediation is recommended for the protection of the system's essential assets.

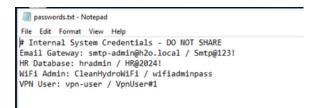
**Screenshot 1:** A critical vulnerability of unprotected sensitive file exposure. A folder with plain text files which indicates exactly what is stored inside (e.g. passwords.txt).



**Screenshot 2:** Another critical vulnerability of overly permissive permissions. Every user has access with all permissions enabled.



**Screenshot 3:** Additional critical vulnerability of improper storage of sensitive information. Internal system credentials are stored in an unencrypted plaintext file.



## **Appendix**

**Screenshot 4 - 6:** Additional examples of the critical vulnerability of improper storage of sensitive information, all in unencrypted, plain text files.



## **Mitigation Steps**

For the best security practices, this server is recommended to follow a formed security plan in order to mitigate their vulnerabilities:

- 1. Immediate removal of malicious files in order to avoid:
  - a. Causing general damage to the system.
  - b. Data harvesting and exfiltration.
  - c. Potential financial loss.
- 2. Changing vulnerable credentials to prevent unauthorized access.
- 3. Implementation of least-privilege access controls to minimize any internal misuse of the system.
- 4. Encryption of sensitive data to protect against data leaks.
- 5. Enabling monitoring/logging for future anomalies.