

WEB APPLICATION SECURITY ASSESSMENT REPORT

Web Application Security Assessment

Abstract

This project demonstrates web application security testing using a black box approach to identify common vulnerabilities such as SQL Injection and Cross-Site Scripting (XSS).

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WEB APPLICATION SECURITY ASSESSMENT REPORT

Target: testphp.vulnweb.com

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INDEX

Sr.No	Content	Page.No
1	Introduction	03
2	Scope of Testing	04
3	Tools Used	05
4	Methodology	06
5	Risk Rating Scale	07
6	Reconnaissance (Nmap)	08
7	Burp Suite Testing	09
8	Vulnerability Analysis	10
9	Conclusion	113

INTRODUCTION

Web application security is an important part of cybersecurity. Many applications are vulnerable due to improper input validation and insecure configurations.

In this project, a security assessment was performed on an intentionally vulnerable web application (testphp.vulnweb.com) to understand common web vulnerabilities and attack techniques.

SCOPE OF TESTING

Target Application: testphp.vulnweb.com

Testing Type: Black Box Testing

Environment: Kali Linux

Authorization: Public vulnerable test application

TOOLS USED

- | | |
|------------|--------------------------|
| Kali Linux | - Penetration testing OS |
| Nmap | - Network scanning |
| Burp Suite | - Proxy and web testing |
| Firefox | - Browser testing |

METHODOLOGY

The testing methodology followed these steps:

1. Network reconnaissance using Nmap
2. Application mapping using Burp Suite proxy
3. Identification of input points
4. Manual vulnerability testing
5. Analysis and documentation

RISK RATING SCALE

Risk Rating is calculated based on the potential impact and likelihood of exploitation.

High – Critical security risk with serious impact

Medium – Moderate risk that can be exploited

Low – Minor security issue with limited impact

RECONNAISSANCE (NMAP)

Nmap was used to scan the target application to identify open ports and running services.

Port 80 was found **open** running an **Nginx** web server.

BURP SUITE TESTING

Burp Suite proxy was configured to intercept HTTP requests.
The site map feature was used to identify application endpoints such as login, search, and product pages.

The screenshot shows the Burp Suite interface. On the left, a terminal window displays Nmap scans for two targets: testphp.vulnweb.com and testphp.vulnweb.com. The results show various ports open, including TCP ports 80 and 443. The 'Site map' tab is selected in the top navigation bar. The main pane shows a table of URLs with columns for Host, Method, URL, Params, Status code, Length, MIME type, Title, Notes, and Time requested. Below this is the 'Request' and 'Response' pane, which displays a detailed view of an incoming request (GET /login.php) and its corresponding response. The response body contains PHP code, indicating a dynamic template. The 'Inspector' pane on the right shows the raw request and response headers.

VULNERABILITY 1: SQL INJECTION

Vulnerability Name: SQL Injection

Severity: **Critical**

Risk Rating: **High**

Location: /listproducts.php?cat=

Description:

Improper input validation allows SQL queries to be manipulated by the user.

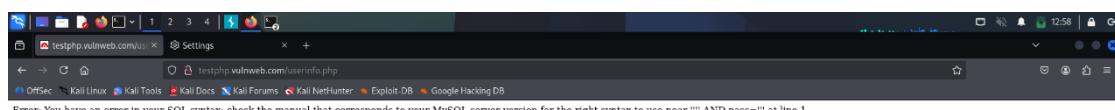
Impact:

- Unauthorized database access
- Data leakage

Recommendation:

Use prepared statements and input validation.

Disable detailed SQL error messages.



VULNERABILITY 2: XSS

Vulnerability Name: Cross-Site Scripting (XSS)

Severity: **Medium**

Risk Rating: **Medium**

Location: Search Input Field

Description:

User input is reflected in the response without proper sanitization, allowing script execution in the victim's browser.

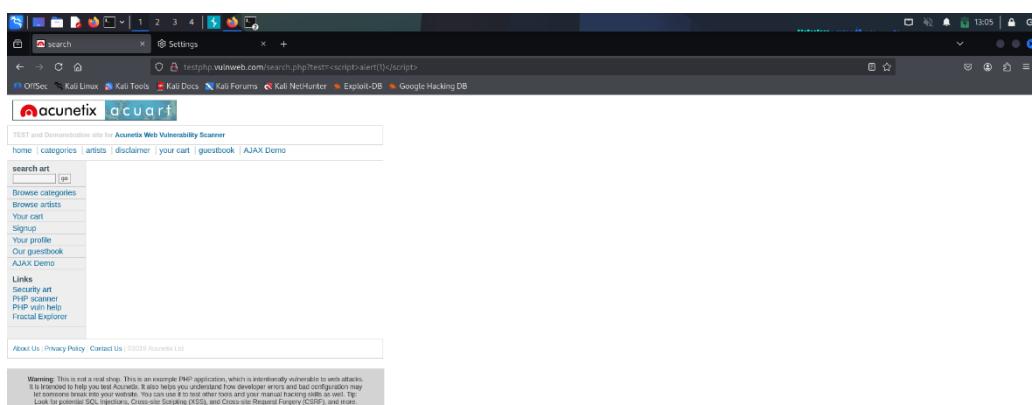
Impact:

- Session hijacking
- Execution of malicious scripts
- User data compromise

Recommendation:

Implement output encoding and input sanitization.

Use Content Security Policy (CSP).



SENSITIVE INFORMATION DISCLOSURE

Vulnerability Name: Sensitive Information Disclosure

Severity: **Low**

Risk Rating: **Low**

Location: HTTP Response Headers

Description:

The application discloses sensitive information such as web server and scripting language versions in HTTP response headers.

Impact:

- System fingerprinting
- Helps attackers plan targeted attacks

Recommendation:

Disable server version disclosure.

Configure web server security headers

CONCLUSION

This project helped in understanding real-world web application vulnerabilities.

Manual testing techniques provided hands-on experience with ethical hacking tools.