Penetration Testing Project Plan

Methodology: PTES (Penetration Testing Execution Standard)

1. Pre-Engagement Interactions

a. Authorization and Legal Documents

- Non-Disclosure Agreement (NDA)
- Rules of Engagement (RoE)
- Signed Authorization Letter
- Risk Acceptance Acknowledgment
- Scope Agreement Form

b. Scope Definition

- Target IP Ranges: 192.168.1.0/24, 10.0.0.0/24
- Web Applications: example.com, admin.example.com
- Network Segments: Internal LAN, DMZ
- In-Scope Systems: Web servers, internal services, employee portal
- **Out-of-Scope:** HR database, unsupported legacy systems, production financial systems (unless explicitly approved)

c. Objectives

- Identify vulnerabilities across web and internal assets
- Exploit weaknesses in a controlled, safe environment
- Provide mitigation and remediation advice
- Assess organization's detection and response capabilities
- Ensure all findings are clearly documented and reproducible

d. Timeline

Phase	Duration
Planning & Authorization	2 days
Intelligence Gathering	1 day
Vulnerability Scanning	2 days
Exploitation	2 days

Post-Exploitation 1 day

Reporting 2 days

e. Deliverables

- Signed Authorization and Scope Documents
- Executive Summary (Non-Technical)
- Detailed Technical Report
- Vulnerability Risk Ratings
- Screenshots, Logs, and PoCs
- Remediation and Mitigation Recommendations
- File Integrity Report

2. Intelligence Gathering

- Tools: whois, nslookup, the Harvester, Recon-ng, Shodan, Google Dorking
- Goals:
 - Identify subdomains and email addresses
 - Gather DNS records and IP ranges
 - OSINT on employees and infrastructure
 - Search for leaked credentials or breach data

3. Threat Modeling

- Assets Identified: Customer data, employee portal, internal documentation
- Threat Actors: Script kiddies, insiders, APT groups
- Attack Vectors: Web entry points, phishing simulation, network ports

4. Vulnerability Analysis

- Tools: Nmap, Nessus, Nikto, OpenVAS, Burp Suite, OWASP ZAP
- Steps:
 - o Perform service enumeration
 - Scan for CVEs, weak configs, default creds
 - Confirm findings manually
 - Document vulnerabilities with screenshots and severity

5. Exploitation

- Tools: Metasploit, SQLmap, Burp Suite, Hydra, custom payloads
- Process:
 - Exploit validated vulnerabilities
 - Avoid causing DoS or system instability
 - Document entry vectors and success rate
 - Demonstrate privilege escalation

6. Post-Exploitation

- Tools: Mimikatz, netcat, PowerShell, CrackMapExec, Impacket
- Actions:
 - Gather password hashes and credentials
 - Maintain access (with permission)
 - Simulate data exfiltration scenarios
 - Demonstrate lateral movement and pivoting
 - Create timeline of compromise for Blue Team correlation

7. Reporting

- Executive Summary:
 - Non-technical overview of risks and business impact
- Technical Report:
 - Detailed methods, tools, findings, timelines
 - Step-by-step PoCs with screenshots
 - CVEs, CVSS scores, and mapped OWASP Top 10 categories
- Recommendations:
 - Fixes by priority (high, medium, low)
 - Short- and long-term remediation plans
- Supporting Data:
 - Network diagrams, scan results, logs
 - Integrity verification data using HMAC

8. Testing Environment Setup

- Virtual Lab Environment:
 - Kali Linux (attacker)

- Metasploitable 2 & 3 (target systems)
- o DVWA, OWASP Juice Shop
- Windows Server AD VM (for internal escalation tests)

Networking:

- Isolated environment via VirtualBox or VMware
- VPN configured for remote access (if applicable)

Tools Included:

o Wireshark, tcpdump, Burp Suite, John the Ripper, Hashcat

9. Sample Engagement Summary (Redacted)

• Client: ABC Corp

• Scope: 192.168.50.0/24, client-portal.abccorp.com

• Objectives: Test internal network and web app defenses

Key Findings:

SQL Injection in login form

o RCE on internal server

Lateral movement via open SMB shares

Exfiltration of 200+ sensitive documents (simulated)

Remediation:

- Implement input validation and WAF
- o Patch vulnerable services
- Enforce strong password policies
- Segment internal network and enable monitoring