INDEX

SNO	TITLE	PAGE NO	
1	Introduction		
2	Abstract	2	
3	Empathy Map Canvas	3	
4	Brainstorming and Idea Prioritization	4	
5	Stage - 1	7	
6	Report on Practice Website	11	
7	Report on Main Website	24	
8	Stage - 2	30	
9	Stage – 3	34	
10	Conclusion	39	
11	Future Scope	40	
12	References	41	

INTRODUCTION TO REAL-TIME SECURITY INTELLIGENCE

Security intelligence refers to the practice of collecting, standardizing and analysing data that is generated by networks, applications, and other IT infrastructure in real-time, and the use of that information to assess and improve an organization's security posture. Real-time security monitoring is continuously overseeing and analysing the data traffic and activities in an organization's network to detect, alert, and respond to potential security threats as they happen.

With Security Intelligence solutions, organizations can identify and mitigate those inside threats and many more, by detecting the following: Unauthorized application access or usage. Data loss such as sensitive data being transmitted to unauthorized destinations.

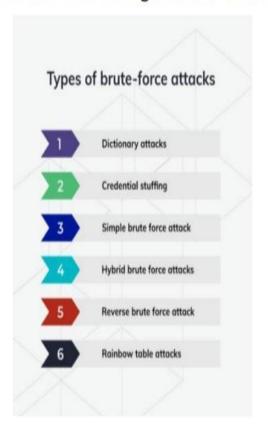
There are a few key principles that define security intelligence:

- Real-Time Analysis
- Pre-Exploit Analysis
- · Collection, Normalization, And Analysis
- · Actionable Insight
- Scalable
- Adjustable Size And Cost



information may include any number of items, including sensitive company data, user lists or private customer details.

· A brute force attack is a hacking method that uses trial and error to



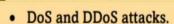
crack passwords, login credentials, and encryption keys. It is a simple yet reliable tactic for gaining unauthorized access to individual accounts and organizations' systems and networks.

A Trojan Horse Virus is a type of malware that downloads onto a computer disguised as a legitimate program. The delivery method.

Real Time attacks

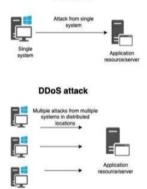
Email spoofing is a type of cyberattack that targets businesses by using emails with forged sender addresses. Because the recipient trusts the alleged sender, they are more likely to open the email and interact with its contents, such as a malicious link or attachment.





- Phishing attacks.
- · Ransomware.
- SQL injection attacks.
- · Brute force attacks.
- · Trojan horses
- Spoofing
- Backdoor Trojan
- · Password attacks.
- Malware.
- · Man-in-the-middle.

 A DoS attack is characterized by using a single computer to launch the attack. A distributed denial-of-service (DDoS) attack is a type of DoS attack



DoS attack that comes from many distributed sources, such as a botnet DDoS attack.

 Phishing attacks are the practice of sending fraudulent communications that appear to come from a reputable source. It is usually done through email. The goal is to steal sensitive data like credit card and login information, or to install malware on the victim's machine.



 Ransomware is a type of malware which prevents you from accessing your device and the data stored on it, usually by



encrypting your files. A criminal group will then demand a ransom in exchange for decryption. The computer itself may become locked, or the data on it might be encrypted, stolen or deleted.

 SQL injection, also known as SQLI, is a common attack vector that Quses malicious SQL code for backend database manipulation to access information that was not intended to be displayed. This Security Intelligence (SI) describes the practice of collecting, standardizing and analysing data generated by networks, applications and other IT infrastructure in real time and using this information to assess and improve the security status of an organization. Security Intelligence involves deploying software and personnel resources to discover practical and useful insights that impact risk mitigation and risk reduction for the organization. Security Intelligence may also be referred to as intelligent security analysis. The paper presents the analysis of current state-of-the-art in the use of Security Intelligence and its impact on the development of current software engineering methods and approaches together with the built solution monitoring the software security with the use of SI and ML.

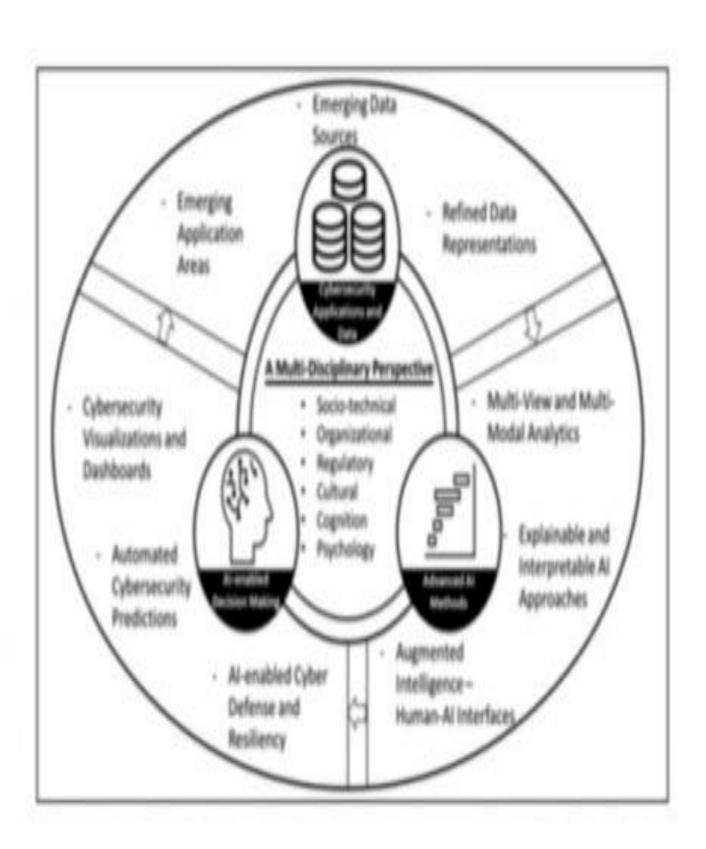
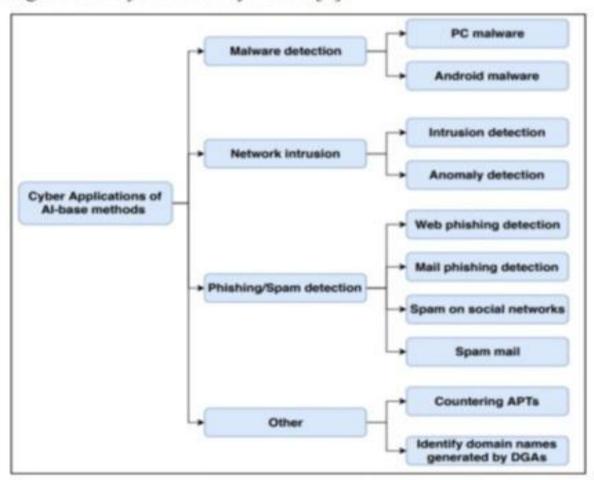


Figure 1: A Figure about Multi-Disciplinary AI for Cybersecurity Road Map Cybersecurity Application and Advanced AI-Enabled Decision-Making and Advanced AI Methods

The above image is showing about the multi-disciplinary perspective of AI technology in cybersecurity. It is consisted of three main phases. These phases include cybersecurity application and data, advanced AI methods, and AI-enabled decision making. In the cybersecurity application and data, it is dealing with emerging applications area, refined data representations, an emerging data source. The second phase is related to Advanced AI method to overcome cybersecurity issues. It includes multi-view and multimodal analytics, Explainable and Interpretable AI approaches, and Augmented intelligences with Human AI interfaces for handling cyberattacks. Lastly, AI-enabled decision-making process. AI-enabled cyber defense and resiliency that shows relative information about AI, perform automated cybersecurity predictions for the system and cybersecurity visualization and dashboards. All these platforms are providing valuable insights about the data and AI can make efficient and real time decisions to get rid of cyber-security issues [1].



REPORT

Vulnerability Name: PHP Unsupported Version

CWE: CWE-661

OWASP Category: A06:2021-Vulnerable and Outdated Components

Description: According to its version, the installation of PHP on the remote host is no longer supported. As a result, it is likely to contain security vulnerabilities.

Business Impact: Anyone can connect to the NSClient and retrieve sensitive information, such as process and service states, memory usage, etc.

CWE: CWE-451

OWASP Category: A04:2021 Insecure Design

Description: The user interface (UI) does not properly represent critical information to the user, allowing the information - or its source - to be obscured or spoofed. This is often a component in phishing attacks.

Business Impact: The Impact of Clickjacking The hacker has several ways they can use the redirected clicks for their own gain. A common form of clickjacking involves mirroring a login and password form on a website.

Vulnerability Name: Disclosing Web Server Type

CWE: CWE-200

OWASP Category: A03:2017 Sensitive Data Exposure

Business Impact: Disclosing the web server type can pose a security risk by providing potential attackers with information that may be exploited. This disclosure can lead to more targeted attacks and increases the risk of vulnerabilities being exploited, potentially resulting in data breaches, service disruptions, and reputational damage. It's essential to minimize such disclosures to enhance the security of web applications.

Vulnerability: Cleartext Transmission of Credentials

CWE: CWE-319

OWASP Category: A05:2021 Security Misconfiguration

Description: The product transmits sensitive or security-critical data in cleartext in a communication channel that can be sniffed by unauthorized actors.

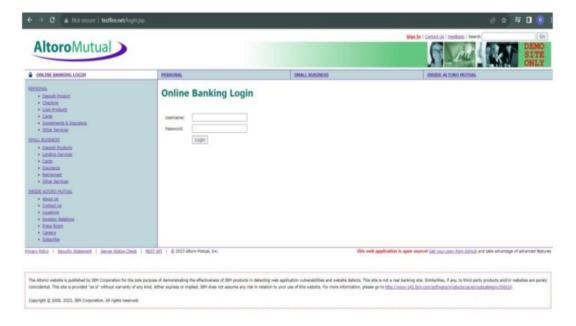
Business Impact: Transmitting credentials in cleartext can result in unauthorized access, data breaches, loss of customer trust, legal and regulatory consequences, and reputation damage, impacting an organization's security and financial standing.

often includes financial liabilities, regulatory fines, loss of customer trust, and the cost of remediation efforts to fix the vulnerabilities and recover from the breach.

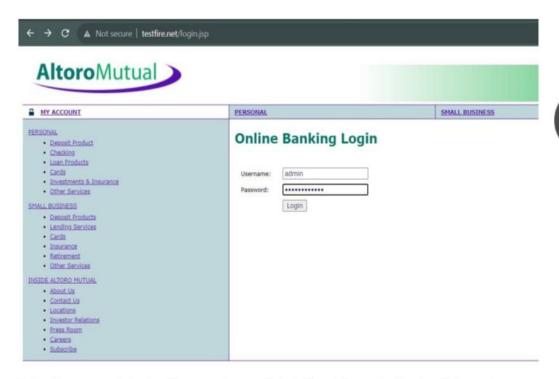
Vulnerability Path: http://testfire.net/login.jsp

Steps to Reproduce:

1. Access the URL.



2. Enter the Username with "admin" and Password with " 'or 1=1--+".



In the above screenshot, when the user enters unanticipated input (i.e. payload) as ' or 1=1 --+, the dynamically generated SQL query will be generated as below:

- Select * from Users where username= admin and password = ' or 1=1--+.
- Admin credentials are acquired.



Recommendation:

- Use Prepared Statements and Parameterized Queries.
- Input Validation and Whitelisting.

b. Vulnerability: Cross Site Scripting (XSS)

CWE: CWE-87

OWASP Category: A03 2021-Injection

Description: The product does not neutralize or incorrectly neutralizes usercontrolled input for alternate script syntax.

Business Impact: Attackers can use XSS to execute malicious scripts on the users in this case victim browsers. Since the browser cannot know if the script is trusty or not, the script will be executed, and the attacker can hijack session cookies, deface websites, or redirect the user to an unwanted and malicious website.

Vulnerability Path: http://testfire.net/index.jsp

Steps to Reproduce:

Go to the search bar of the given URL.



2. Execute any javascript code.





Privacy and Security

The 2000 employees of Altoro Mutual are dedicated to protecting

i. Click on Go.



The entered code has been executed in the website.

Recommendations:

- · Whitelisting input fields.
- · Input Output encoding.
- c. Vulnerability: Insecure Direct Object Reference (IDOR)

CWE: CWE-639

OWASP Category: A01 Broken Access Control

Description: The system's authorization functionality does not prevent one user from gaining access to another user's data or record by modifying the key value identifying the data.

Business Impact: IDOR can lead to unauthorized access to sensitive data or resources, potentially resulting in data breaches, privacy violations, financial losses, and damage to an organization's reputation. It can also lead to legal and regulatory consequences, impacting the overall trust and confidence in the business.

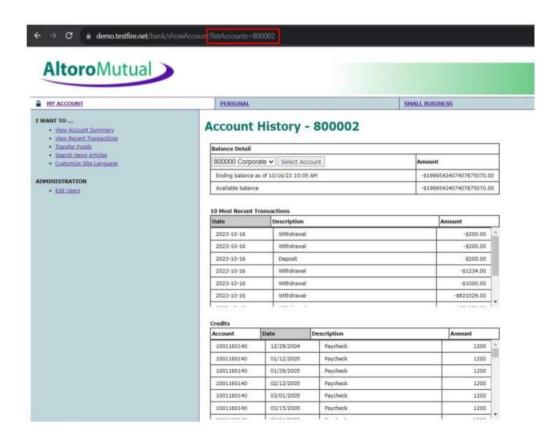
Vulnerability path: http://testfire.net/login.jsp

1. Navigate into the given URL and login using john smith credentials.

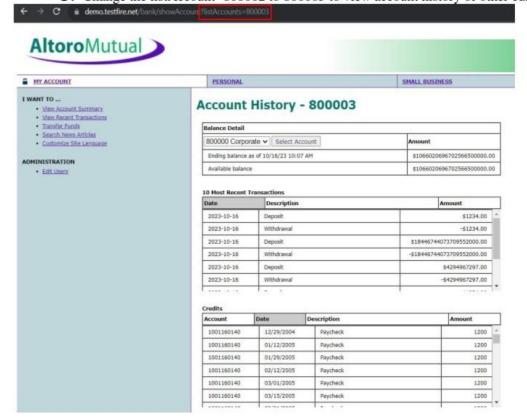


2. Click on "Go" to view John Smith's savings.

MY ACCOUNT	PERSONAL	SMALL BUSINESS
View Account Summary View Recent Transactions Transfer Funds Search News Articles Customize Site Language	Hello John Smith Welcome to Altoro Mutual Online. View Account Details: 800002 Sc Congratulations! You have been pre-approved for an Altoro Gold Click Here to apply.	



3. Change the listAccount=800002 to 800003 to view account history of other customers.



Recommendations:

Implement Proper Access Controls.

Employ Session Management and Authentication.

d. Vulnerability: Personal Identifiable Information (PII)

CWE: CWE-319

OWASP Category: A02:2021 Cryptographic Failures

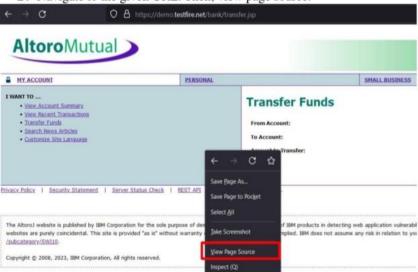
Description: The product transmits sensitive or security-critical data in cleartext in a communication channel that can be sniffed by unauthorized actors.

Business Impact: Exposure of Personal Identifiable Information (PII) can lead to legal fines, reputation damage, financial losses, operational disruption, customer churn, cybersecurity costs, competitive disadvantage, and long-term legal liability, underscoring the importance of robust data protection.

Vulnerability Path: https://testfire.net/bank/transfer.jsp

Steps to Reproduce:

1. Navigate to the given URL. Then, view page source.



2. Scroll down. Credit card details are shown explicitly.

```
111
               <trong>From Account:</strong>
112
               113
               <select size="1" id="fromAccount" name="fromAccount">
114
                   <option value="800002" >800002 Savings</option>
115
116 coption value="800003" >800003 Checking
117 <option value="4539082039396288" >4539082039396288 Credit Card /option>
118
119
                 </select>
               120
121
             122
             <trong>To Account:</strong>
123
124
                 <select size="1" id="toAccount" name="toAccount">
125
                   <option value="800002">800002 Savings</option>
126
127 <option value="800003">800003 Checking</option>
128 
128 coption value="4539082039396288">4539082039396288 Credit Card
/option>
129
```

Recommendations:

- Data Encryption.
- Data Minimization.
- Limit access to authorized people.

e. Vulnerability: Information Disclosure

CWE: CWE-200

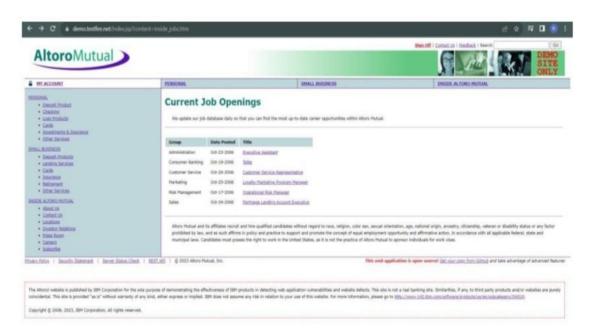
OWASP Category: A03:2017 Sensitive Data Exposure.

Description: The product exposes sensitive information to an actor that is not explicitly authorized to have access to that information.

Business Impact: Information disclosure jeopardizes privacy, competitive standing, and trust, potentially resulting in legal actions, financial losses, and reputational harm, undermining an organization's security, prosperity, and image.

Vulnerability Path: https://demo.testfire.net/index.jsp?content=inside_jobs.htm Steps to Reproduce:

Navigate to the given URL.



The details of the company are clearly visible.

Recommendations:

- · The information must not be in clear text.
- Classify the data into "sensitive" and "non-sensitive".

f. Vulnerability: Outdated Server

CWE: CWE-1352

OWASP Category: A06:2021 Vulnerable and Outdated Components

Description: The product relies on third-party components that are not actively supported or maintained by the original developer or a trusted proxy for the original developer.

Business Impact: Using outdated or vulnerable components may result in non-compliance with data protection and security regulations, leading to fines and legal penalties. Security incidents and breaches can disrupt day-today operations, leading to downtime, increased support costs, and decreased productivity. Exploitable vulnerabilities in components can lead to data breaches, potentially resulting in loss of sensitive information, legal consequences, and damage

Vulnerability Path: https://testfire.net/bank/transfer.jsp Steps to Reproduce:

Tool Used: Nikto. Type the following Command.

2. Search vulnerabilities in web.

Version Disclosure (Apache Coyote)

Severity: Low

Summary

Invicti identified a version disclosure (Apache Coyote) in the target web server's HTTP response.

This information can help an attacker gain a greater understanding of the systems in use and potentially develop further attacks targeted at the specific version of Apache.

Recommendations:

- Configure your web server to prevent information leakage from the SERVER header of its HTTP response.
- Conduct frequent vulnerable scans.

g. Vulnerability: Transmission of Cleartext Credentials

CWE: CWE-319

OWASP Category: A05:2021 Security Misconfiguration

Description: The product transmits sensitive or security-critical data in cleartext in a communication channel that can be sniffed by unauthorized actors.

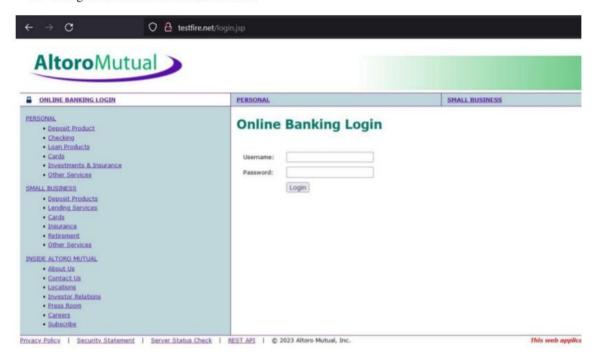
Business Impact: Transmitting credentials in cleartext can result in unauthorized access, data breaches, loss of customer trust, legal and regulatory consequences, and reputation damage, impacting an organization's security and financial standing.

Vulnerability Path: http://testfire.net/login.jsp

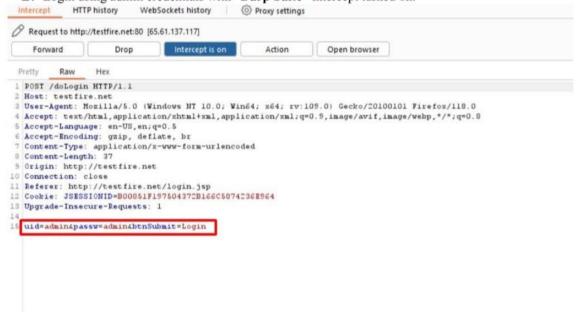
(

Steps to Reproduce:

1. Navigate to the above mentioned URL.



2. Login using admin credentials with "Burp Suite" intercept turned on.



It is clearly visible that the credentials are transmitted in cleartext.

Recommendations:

- · Hash and Salt credentials.
- · Implement Secure Protocols.

h. Vulnerability: Clickjacking

CWE: CWE-451

OWASP Category: A04:2021 Insecure Design

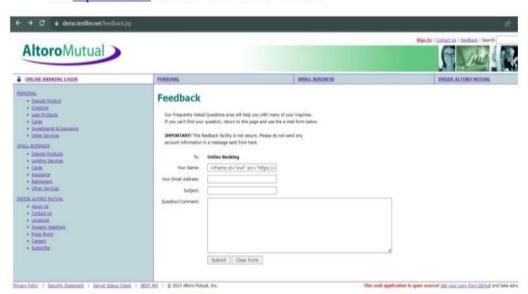
Description: The user interface (UI) does not properly represent critical information to the user, allowing the information – or its source – to be obscured or spoofed. This is often a component in phishing attacks.

Business Impact: The Impact of Clickjacking The hacker has several ways they can use the redirected clicks for their own gain. A common form of clickjacking involves mirroring a login and password form on a website.

Vulnerability Path: https://demo.testfire.net/feedback.jsp

Steps to reproduce:

 Navigate to the above-mentioned URL. Enter the payload "<iframe id="evil" src=https://evil.com/sandbox="allow-forms"></iframe>



2. Click on submit.





Recommendations:

- · Implement X-Frame Options Header.
- Utilize Content Security Policy.
- Employ frame-busting JavaScript code.
- i. Vulnerability: Cookie with Insecure or Improper or Missing SameSite attribute

CWE: CWE-1275

OWASP Category: A01:2021 Broken Access Control

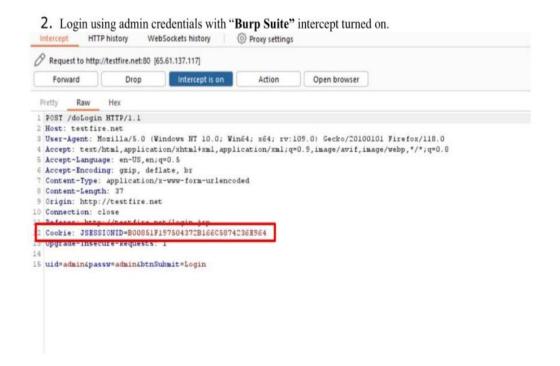
Description: The SameSite attribute for sensitive cookies is not set, or an insecure value is used.

Business Impact: Inadequate SameSite attribute settings on cookies can lead to security vulnerabilities, enabling Cross-Site Request Forgery (CSRF) and Cross-Site Scripting (XSS) attacks, potentially resulting in data breaches, loss of customer trust, legal consequences, and financial damage.

Vulnerability Path: http://testfire.net/login.jsp Steps to Reproduce:

Navigate to the above-mentioned URL.





Recommendations:

- · Implement proper SameSite settings.
- Regular Security Audits.

REPORT ON MAIN WEBSITE

Chosen Website: https://smartinternz.com

a. Vulnerability: PHP Unsupported Version Detection

CWE: CWE-661

OWASP Category: A06:2021-Vulnerable and Outdated Components

Severity: High

Description: According to its version, the installation of PHP on the remote host is no longer supported. As a result, it is likely to contain security vulnerabilities.

Business Impact: Anyone can connect to the NSClient and retrieve sensitive information, such as process and service states, memory usage, etc.

Vulnerability Path: https://smartinternz.com

Steps to Reproduce:

1. Nessus Scan reveals the PHP version supporting the website.

Plugin Output

smartinternz.com (tcp/443/www)

```
Source : X-Powered-By: PHP/7.4.33
Installed version : 7.4.33
End of support date : 2022/11/28
Announcement : http://php.net/supported-versions.php
Supported versions : 8.0.x / 8.1.x
```

Recommendations:

- Upgrade to a version of PHP that is currently supported.
- Find it on your network and fix it as soon as possible.

b. Vulnerability: Missing Anti-clickjacking tokens

CWE: CWE-451

OWASP Category: A04:2021 Insecure Design

Severity: High

Description: The user interface (UI) does not properly represent critical information to the user, allowing the information - or its source - to be obscured or spoofed. This is often a component in phishing attacks.

Business Impact: The Impact of Clickjacking The hacker has several ways they can use the redirected clicks for their own gain. A common form of clickjacking involves mirroring a login and password form on a website.

Vulnerability Path: https://smartinternz.com

Plugin Output

smartinternz.com (tcp/80/www)

```
The remote web server type is : awselb/2.0
```

smartinternz.com (tcp/443/www)

```
The remote web server type is : nginx/1.22.1
```

Recommendations:

- You can limit the information that nginx presents by creating/editing the following directive in nginx.conf.
- Replace it with false information.

d. Vulnerability: Cleartext Transmission of Credentials

CWE: CWE-319

OWASP Category: A05:2021 Security Misconfiguration

Severity: Medium

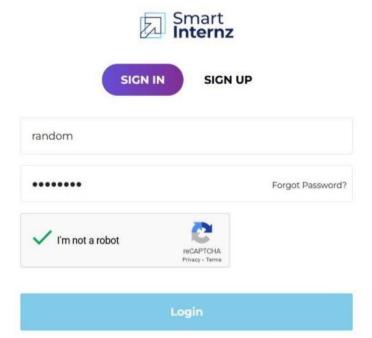
Description: The product transmits sensitive or security-critical data in cleartext in a communication channel that can be sniffed by unauthorized actors.

Business Impact: Transmitting credentials in cleartext can result in unauthorized access, data breaches, loss of customer trust, legal and regulatory consequences, and reputation damage, impacting an organization's security and financial standing.

Vulnerability Path: https://smartinternz.com/student-login

Steps to Reproduce:

1. Navigate to the above-mentioned URL and login.



2. Tool Used: Burp Suite. Capture the traffic.

Recommendati ons:

- Hash and Salt credentials.
- Implement Secure Protocols.
- e. Vulnerability: Web Server Directory Enumeration

CWE: CWE-548

OWASP Category: A04: Insecure Design

Severity: low

Description: A directory listing is inappropriately exposed, yielding potentially sensitive information to attackers.

Business Impact: Webserver directory enumeration, often through techniques like directory listing, can have significant business impacts. By revealing the structure of a web server's directories and files, it provides potential attackers with insights into the system's architecture and potential vulnerabilities. This can lead to unauthorized access, data exposure, and even service disruptions. The business consequences include reputational damage, legal liabilities, financial losses, and the potential compromise of sensitive information. Mitigating directory enumeration is crucial to maintaining a secure online presence. Vulnerability Path: https://smartinternz.com

Steps to Reproduce:

1. Tool Used: Gobuster. Type the following command.

Recommendations:

- Disable directory listing.
- Restrict access to sensitive files and directories.
- Use Strong Authentication mechanisms to control access.

The above image is showing relative information about the main important branches of cyber application of AI-based methods. All these branches are related to solving cybersecurity issues present in the system. From this, the first branch is malware detection, the second one is network intrusion, the third one is phishing spam detection, and others. All these branches contain their own sub branches. These sub-branches are necessary to solve relative cybersecurity problems. By using AI-based methods the cybersecurity issues can be solved easily. The malware detection is divided into two important types. These types include PC malware and Android malware. Both these malware are strong and based on the required software because PC and mobile contains two different types of operating systems. However, the network intrusion is divided into two main types include intrusion detection with AI-based technology and Anomaly detection with AI-based technology. On the other hand, there are four main types of phishing/span detection. It includes web phishing detection, spam on social networks, mail phishing detection and spam mail. All these detections were operated through AI-based applications and mainly applied for the internet services [2].

Automating Routine Tasks

It is simple through machine learning and artificial intelligence technologies to automate routine cybersecurity tasks. It can be done through leveraging their ability to process and analyze the large volume of data efficiently. Its working is given below

Log Analysis

Some security logs taken from different sources like firewalls, antivirus software, and intrusion detection systems that will generate vast amount of data. Therefore, the ML and AI algorithms will be applied because they can parse and analyze these logs in real-time, identifying anomalies, and patterns. With such automation, the need of manual log review will be eliminated and it will save time and minimize risk of human errors [5].

User Authentication

With the AI-driven systems, the organizations can automate user authentication processes by analyzing user behavior and device characteristics. It means, if the user behavior is deviating significantly from the typical patterns, the system will trigger multi-factor authentication or flag the activity for further investigation process [8].

Patch Management

ML and AI is also assisting in automating patch management by prioritizing various vulnerabilities based on its potential impact and severity level on the organization. These vulnerability scanners are powered by AI and they can identify unpatched systems, and provide recommendations about most critical patches for immediate deployment [6].

Phishing Detection

The ML models can detect automatically all phishing emails by analyzing sender behavior, email content, and user interaction patterns. Some suspicious email can be flagged or quarantined for review by reducing the likelihood of successful phishing attacks [9].

Improving Threat Detection

AI and ML can easily enhance the threat detection capabilities through applying these techniques

Pattern Recognition

It is simple for ML patterns to identify known attack patterns that are present in large and complex datasets. Through training on the historical data, it is simple for the algorithms to recognize the signatures of different malware strains and attack vectors [3]. Behavioral Analysis: Due to advancement in AI-Driven technologies, they can easily identify known attack patterns even in complex dataset. Secondly, through deviations from established baselines will trigger alerts, enabling detection and minimize threats from attackers.

Enabling Predictive Analysis

The Predictive Analysis in cybersecurity leverages ML and AI to antedate and prepare for any security breaches in the system.

Historical Data Analysis

It is possible for machine learning models to analyze the historical security incident data by identifying trends and patterns linked with past attacks. Through recognizing organizations, and commonalities, the system can predict potential future trends [1].

Behavioral Predictions

Moreover, the AI-driven systems can provide prediction regarding the system behavior and give prediction based on the historical data.

Vulnerability Assessment: AI can predict all vulnerabilities easily based on known software weakness and historical exploration patterns. Through understanding where vulnerabilities are likely to emerge, the organizations can emerge them proactively [7].

Conclusion

Summing up all the discussion from above, it is concluded that leveraging ML and AI into the realm of cybersecurity has steered in a new era of advance thread defense. It will significantly be enhancing the ability to safeguard digital assets in an ever-evolving threat landscapes. When organization will apply AI and ML, then these technologies will improve the accuracy of threat detection by recognizing the main patterns anomalies. Secondly, it is also reducing false positives in the data.

Also, with the proactive and real-time response of the AI driven technologies and machine learning models has minimized cybersecurity attacks to the system. The reason is that these technologies had provided comprehensive support to the system against cyberattacks [10-13].

Real-time intelligence is a rapidly growing field with significant potential for various industries and applications. Organizations can analyze vast amounts of data in real-time and make informed decisions by leveraging technologies such as machine learning, AI, IoT, edge computing, and predictive analytics. Cyber security is one of the most important aspects of the fast-paced growing digital world. The threats of it are hard to deny, so it is crucial to learn how to defend from them and teach others how to do it too.

VS Code:

- Download: https://code.visualstudio.com/download
- Installation guide: https://code.visualstudio.com/docs/setup/setup-overview

Python:

• Download link: https://python.org/downloads/

Kali Linux:

Download link: https://www.kali.org/get-kali/#kali-platforms

Virtual Box:

Download link: https://www.virtualbox.org/wiki/Downloads

THE END