Final Report

Vulnerability - 01: Reflected XSS

Vulnerability Name:	Reflected XSS
Target URL/IP:	
Severity:	Medium
CVE/CWE:	CVSS:3.0/AV:N/AC:L/PR:N/UI:R/S:U/C:N/I:L/A:N
Ease of Exploitation:	Medium
CVSS Score:	4.3

Impact:

- 1. You can steal cookie using XSS
- 2. You can execute code on the page and diphase the page.

Description:

Reflected Cross-Site Scripting (Reflected XSS) is a type of web security vulnerability that allows an attacker to inject malicious scripts into web pages that are then executed in the context of a user's browser. This typically happens when the application reflects user input, such as in URL parameters or form submissions, without properly sanitizing or encoding it.

Evidence:

Step1:



Step2:



- 1. Use output encoding
- 2. Set cookie attribute tom HTTP only
- 3. Sanitize user input

Vulnerability - 02 : Login using Default Credentials

Vulnerability Name:	Login using Default Credentials
Target URL/IP:	
Severity:	Medium
CVE/CWE:	CVSS:3.0/AV:N/AC:L/PR:N/UI:N/S:U/C:L/I:N/A:N
Ease of Exploitation:	Easy
CVSS Score:	5.3

Impact:

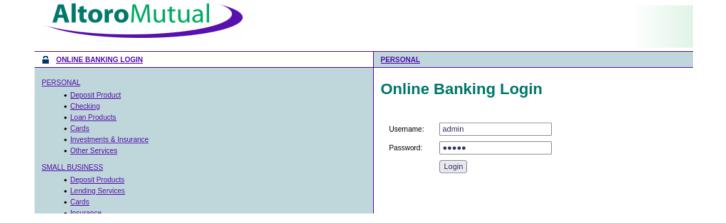
Using default credentials, anyone can login into the application and make fund transfer.

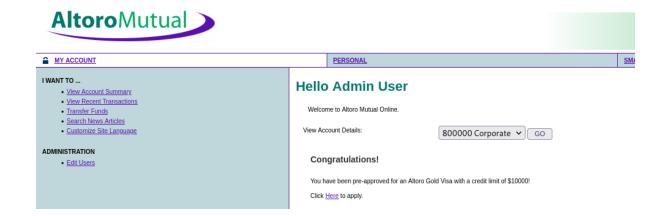
Description:

During the assessment ,it was found that the application was using default credentials.

Evidence:

Step1:





Vulnerability - 03 : SQL Injection (admin'OR 1=1--)

Vulnerability Name:	SQL Injection
Target URL/IP:	
Severity:	
CVE/CWE:	CVSS:3.0/AV:N/AC:L/PR:N/UI:N/S:U/C:L/I:H/A:N
Ease of Exploitation:	
CVSS Score:	8.2

Impact:

- 1. Unauthorized access
- 2. Fund transfer(financial loss)

Description:

SQL injection is a type of cyber attack that targets databases through vulnerabilities in web applications. It occurs when an attacker manipulates a query by inserting or "injecting" malicious SQL code into input fields (like login forms or search boxes). If the application fails to properly validate or sanitize this input, the attacker can execute unauthorized commands.

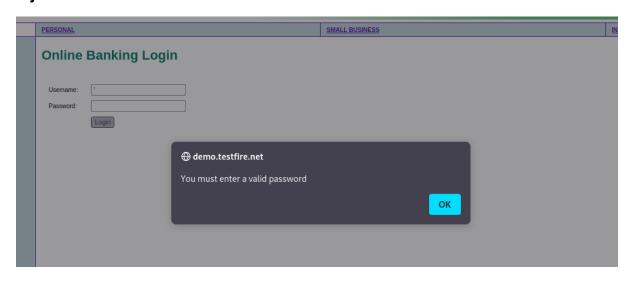
This can lead to unauthorized access and fund loss.

Evidence:

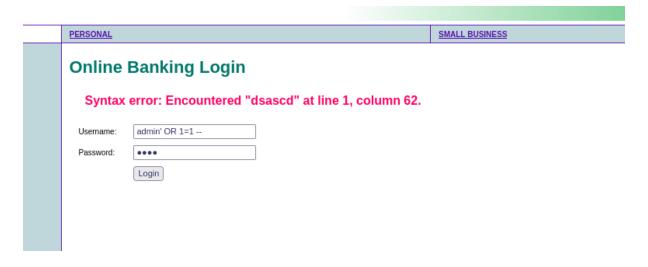
Step1: Go login page of the application

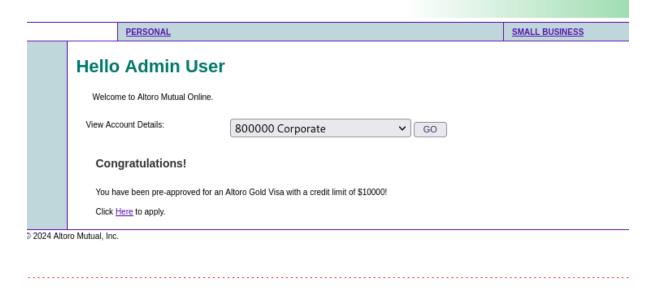
Online	Banking Login	
Username:		
Password:		
	Login	

Step2: A quote was inserted in the username field and the password was also entered. Upon submitting the form ,it was observed that the web application form returned an error, conforming the existence of a SQL injection.



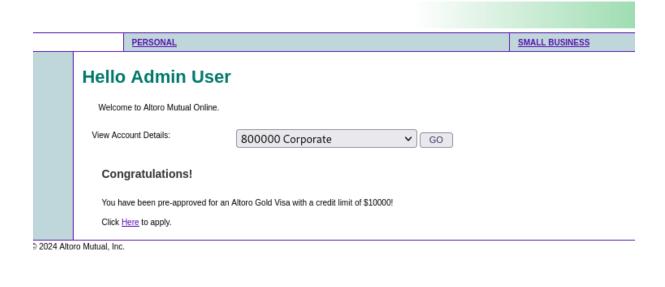
Step3:The SQL injection was Success Exploited by using a Boolean condition that is always true





As seen in the above screenshot the login was successful.

- 1. Always sanitize user input
- 2. Use parameterized queries



Vulnerability - 04: CSRF

Vulnerability Name:	Cross-Site Request Forgery
Target URL/IP:	http://demo.testfire.net/bank/transfer.jsp
Severity:	High
CVE/CWE:	CVSS:3.0/AV:N/AC:L/PR:N/UI:R/S:U/C:L/I:H/A:N
Ease of Exploitation:	Medium
CVSS Score:	7.1

Impact:

An Unauthorized attacker can cause authorized user to perform unintended fund transfer

Description:

During the

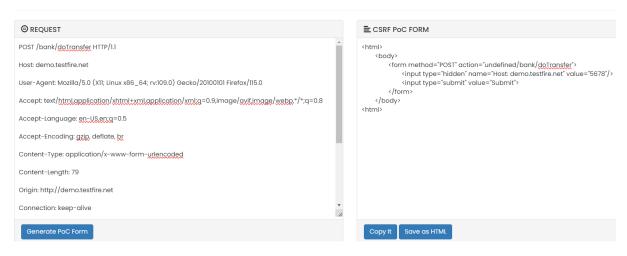
Cross-Site Request Forgery (CSRF) is a type of security attack that tricks a user into executing unwanted actions on a web application in which they are authenticated. In a CSRF attack, the attacker creates a malicious link or form that, when clicked or submitted by the victim (while logged in to the target site), sends a request to that site without the user's consent.

Evidence:

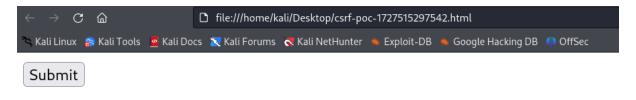
Step1:

Step2:

CSRF PoC Generator



Step3: Click on the Submit Button



Step4: On clicking the submit button it was found the application as transfer fund was found.



- 1. Set same-site cookie attribute to strict.
- 2. Implement CSRF token.