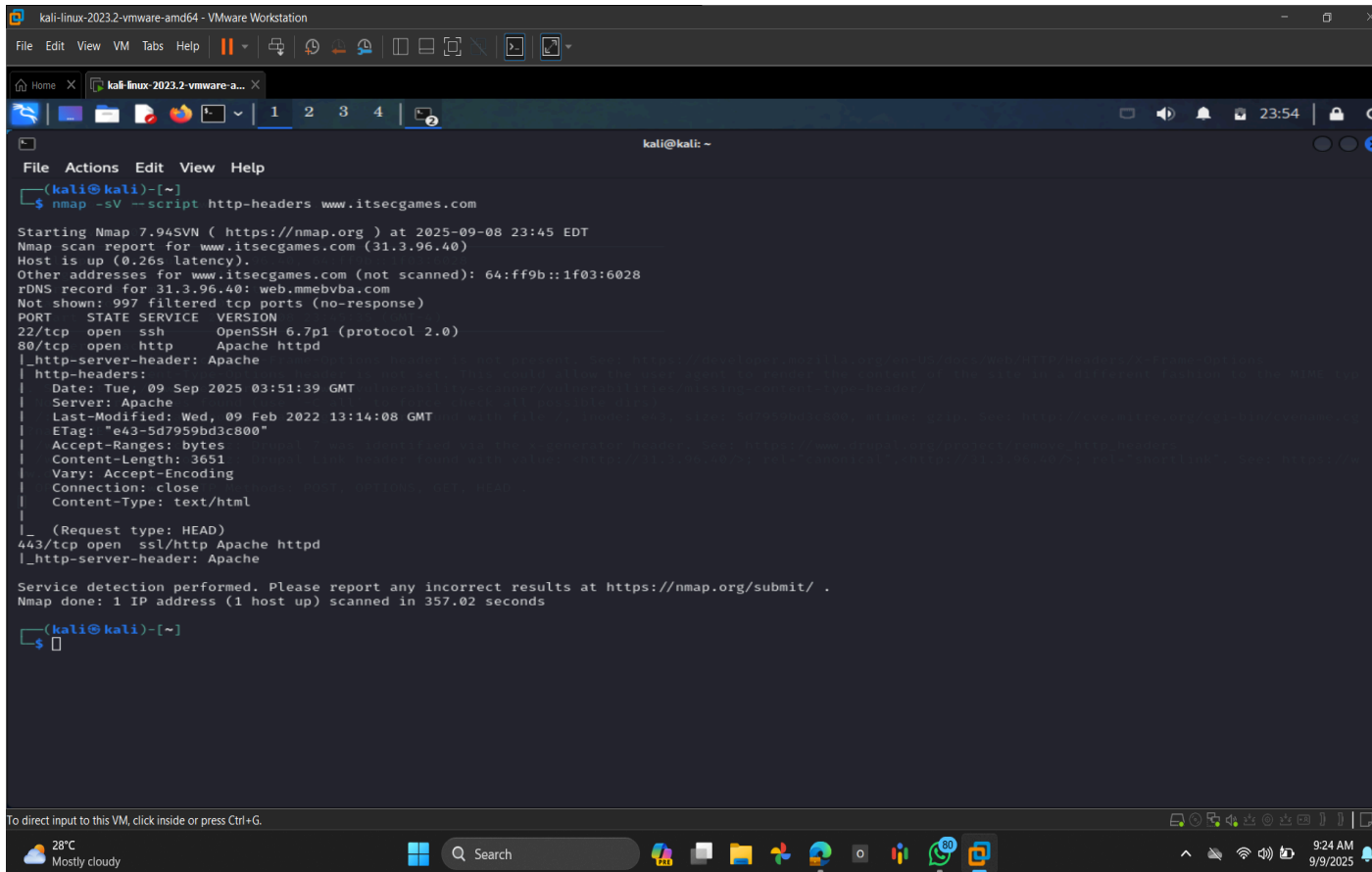


Assessment - Security Officer Trainee

Objective : Evaluate the security posture of a publicly hosted endpoint - <http://www.itsecgames.com>

Nmap scan output



```
kali@kali: ~  
$ nmap -sV --script http-headers www.itsecgames.com  
  
Starting Nmap 7.94SVN ( https://nmap.org ) at 2025-09-08 23:45 EDT  
Nmap scan report for www.itsecgames.com (31.3.96.40)  
Host is up (0.26s latency).  
Other addresses for www.itsecgames.com (not scanned): 64:ff9b::1f03:6028  
rDNS record for 31.3.96.40: web.mmebvba.com  
Not shown: 997 filtered tcp ports (no-response)  
PORT      STATE SERVICE VERSION  
22/tcp    open  ssh      OpenSSH 6.7p1 (protocol 2.0)  
80/tcp    open  http      Apache httpd  
|_http-server-header: Apache  
|_http-headers:  
| Date: Tue, 09 Sep 2025 03:51:39 GMT  
| Server: Apache  
| Last-Modified: Wed, 09 Feb 2022 13:14:08 GMT  
| ETag: "e43-5d7959bd3c800"  
| Accept-Ranges: bytes  
| Content-Length: 3651  
| Vary: Accept-Encoding  
| Connection: close  
| Content-Type: text/html  
|_  
|_ (Request type: HEAD)  
443/tcp    open  ssl/http  Apache httpd  
|_http-server-header: Apache  
  
Service detection performed. Please report any incorrect results at https://nmap.org/submit/ .  
Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 357.02 seconds  
  
kali@kali: ~  
$
```

Findings:

Open Ports

22/tcp - OpenSSH 6.7p1

Released: 2014

Known to have multiple security issues (CVE-2015-5600, CVE-2016-10009)

80/tcp - Apache HTTPD (non-SSL)

443/tcp - Apache HTTPD (SSL/TLS)

1. Information Disclosure via Headers

Evidence:

Server: Apache

Apache version not disclosed explicitly, but Server: Apache still leaks information.

X-Powered-By header not shown (good), but security headers are missing:

No X-Frame-Options

No Strict-Transport-Security

No Content-Security-Policy

No X-Content-Type-Options

Impact:

Attackers know the backend technology (Apache) → easier for automated scanning and targeted exploits. Missing headers make the site vulnerable to Clickjacking, MIME sniffing, and downgrade attacks.

Mitigation:

Hide banner:

Apache: ServerTokens Prod and ServerSignature Off

Add headers:

Header always set X-Frame-Options "SAMEORIGIN"

Header always set X-Content-Type-Options "nosniff"

Header always set Strict-Transport-Security "max-age=31536000; includeSubDomains"

Header always set Content-Security-Policy "default-src 'self'"

2. Outdated OpenSSH (v6.7p1)

Evidence:

22/tcp open ssh OpenSSH 6.7p1 (protocol 2.0)

Impact:

OpenSSH 6.7 is ~11 years old (EOL).

Known issues:

CVE-2015-5600 (keyboard-interactive brute force bypass).

CVE-2016-10009 (command injection with malicious agent forwarding).

Mitigation:

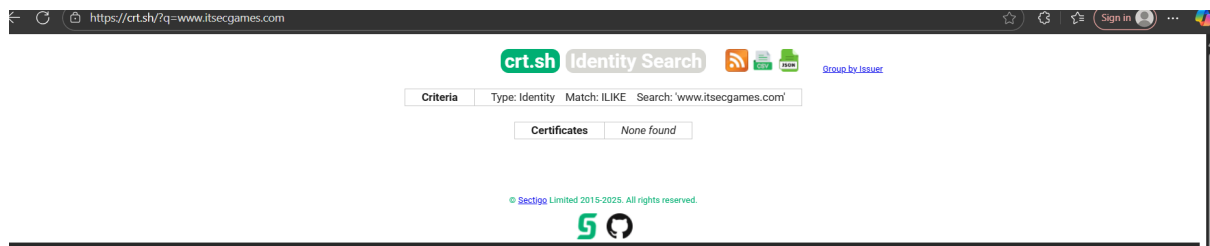
Upgrade to a supported OpenSSH (9.x).

Disable unused authentication methods (e.g., password → switch to key-based).

3. SSL/TLS Service

Evidence:

crt.sh | [Certificate Search](#)



443/tcp open ssl/http Apache httpd

Server responds over HTTPS but we need deeper SSL/TLS analysis (use sslyze or testssl.sh).

Given Apache's last modified date (Feb 2022) and lack of modern headers, it's very likely:

Old TLS protocols (TLS 1.0/1.1) still enabled.

Weak cipher suites supported.

Certificate may be outdated.

Mitigation:

Run:

```
sslyze --regular www.itsecgames.com:443
```

Disable TLS 1.0/1.1 in Apache:

SSLProtocol all -SSLv2 -SSLv3 -TLSv1 -TLSv1.1
SSLCipherSuite HIGH:!aNULL:!MD5

Ensure certificate renewal (e.g., Let's Encrypt).

4. Potential Misconfiguration (ETag Header)

Evidence:

ETag: "e43-5d7959bd3c800"

ETag headers can leak inode information, allowing cache-poisoning and user-tracking across servers.

Mitigation:

Disable ETag in Apache:

FileETag None

5. Local File Inclusion (LFI) exposure

By Using <https://urlscan.io/>

Test payloads designed to check for:

Command execution (cmd.exe)

Local file inclusion (/etc/passwd)

Shell execution (/bin/sh)

SQL injection (SELECT * FROM...)

Urlscan captured and stored that request publicly, so now anyone can see that these inputs were attempted.

Evidence: urlscan.io shows requests where **/etc/passwd** was injected as a parameter, confirming that the site processes unvalidated file paths.

Risk: Attackers can attempt to read local system files, extract credentials, or pivot to remote file inclusion.

Impact: High – potential disclosure of sensitive system information.

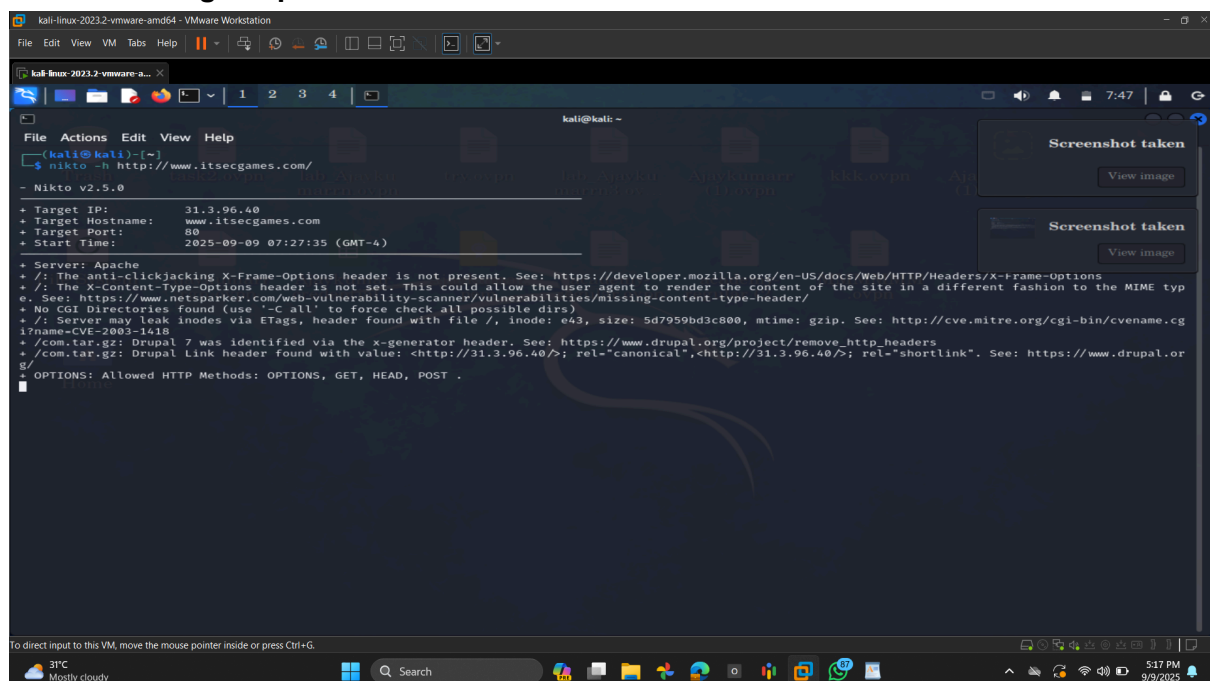
Recommendation:

Sanitize and validate all user input before using in file operations.

Use allowlists for acceptable file paths.

Disable remote file includes (in PHP: allow_url_include=0).

6.Nikto Findings Explained



1. Missing X-Frame-Options header (Clickjacking)

Evidence: Nikto reports:

The anti-clickjacking X-Frame-Options header is not present.

Risk: Attackers can embed this site in an iframe and trick users into performing unintended actions.

Recommendation: Add in Apache config:

Header always set X-Frame-Options "SAMEORIGIN"

2. Missing X-Content-Type-Options header

Evidence:

The X-Content-Type-Options header is not set.

Risk: Without this, browsers may MIME-sniff content and misinterpret files, leading to XSS.

Recommendation:

Header always set X-Content-Type-Options "nosniff"

3. ETag Header Enabled

Evidence:

Server may leak inodes via ETags, header found with file /, inode: e43

Risk: Attackers can fingerprint server files or track users across servers.

Recommendation: Disable ETag in Apache:

FileETag None

4. Drupal headers detected

Evidence:

/database.js: Drupal 7 was identified via the x-generator header.

Risk: Drupal 7 is end-of-life → vulnerable to multiple CVEs.

Attackers can exploit unpatched modules, outdated core, and known RCE bugs.

Recommendation:

Upgrade to Drupal 10.x (latest LTS).

Remove or mask the X-Generator header (Header unset X-Generator).

Audit /database.jks file to confirm exposure (sensitive filenames should not be publicly accessible).

5. Allowed HTTP Methods

Evidence:

OPTIONS: Allowed HTTP Methods: GET, HEAD, POST, OPTIONS

Risk: OPTIONS is not strictly dangerous, but in some cases it can aid attackers in probing.

Recommendation: Restrict allowed methods (only GET, POST, HEAD) unless OPTIONS is explicitly required:

```
<LimitExcept GET POST HEAD>
  deny from all
</LimitExcept>
```

Severity	Finding	Evidence	Recommendation
Critical	Local File Inclusion (LFI) Exposure	urlscan.io scan shows payloads like <code>?test2=/etc/passwd</code>	Sanitize inputs, use allowlists, disable remote includes, isolate training systems.
High	Outdated OpenSSH 6.7p1	Nmap: <code>22/tcp open ssh OpenSSH 6.7p1</code>	Upgrade to OpenSSH 9.x; disable password auth, use SSH keys.
High	Missing Security Headers	Nikto: No CSP, HSTS, XFO, XCTO	Add headers in Apache (CSP, HSTS, XFO, XCTO, Referrer-Policy, Permissions-Policy).
High	Outdated CMS (Drupal 7)	Nikto: <code>/database.jks</code> reveals Drupal 7 via <code>x-generator</code>	Upgrade to Drupal 10.x, hide <code>X-Generator</code> header, restrict access to sensitive files.
Medium	Weak/Outdated TLS (Likely)	Apache SSL enabled, config not validated	Run sslyze/SSL Labs; disable TLS1.0/1.1, weak ciphers; enforce TLS1.2/1.3.
Low	Information Disclosure (Server Banner)	<code>Server: Apache</code>	Hide with <code>ServerTokens Prod</code> and <code>ServerSignature Off</code> .

Low	ETag Header Enabled	Nikto: ETag : "e43-5d7959bd3c800"	Disable with FileETag None.
Low	Allowed HTTP Methods (OPTIONS)	Nikto: OPTIONS: Allowed HTTP Methods: GET, HEAD, POST, OPTIONS	Restrict HTTP methods to only what is required.