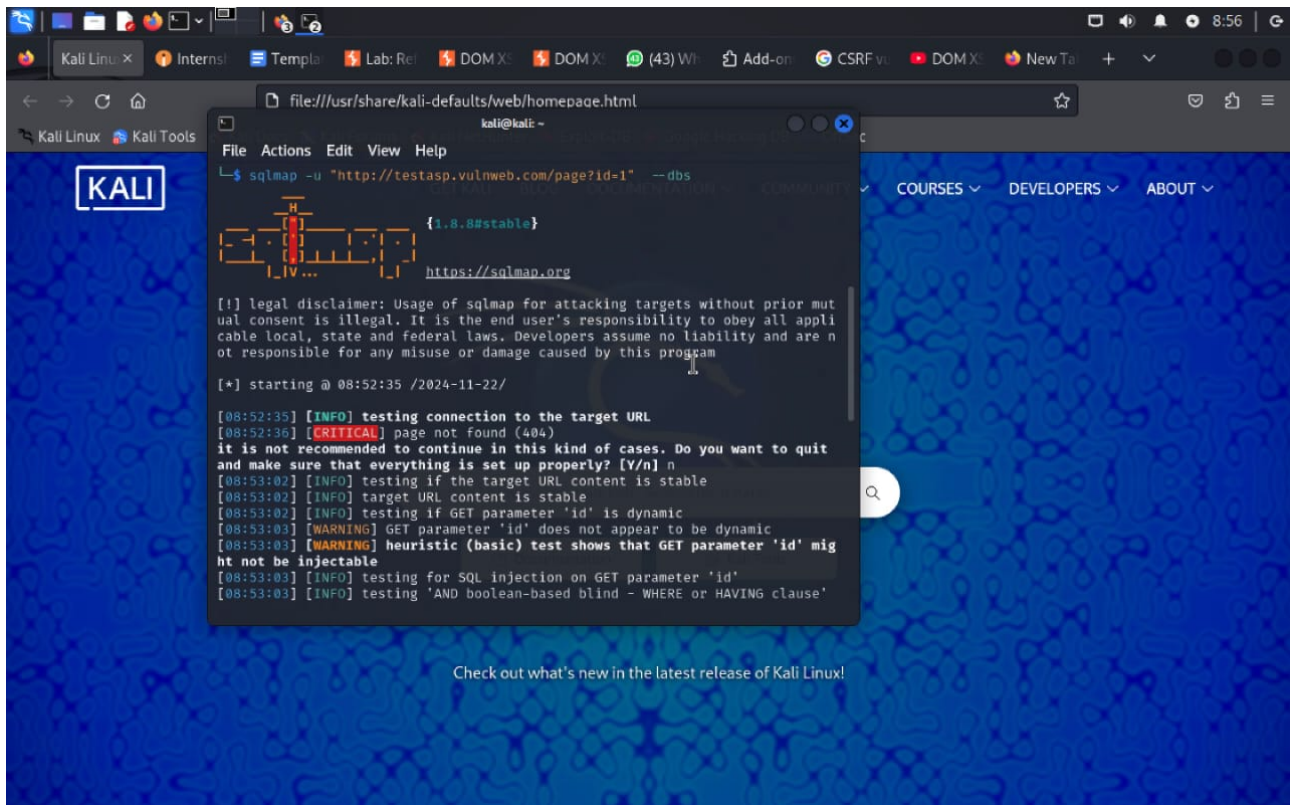


TASK-2:



```
File Actions Edit View Help

(kali@kali)-[~]
$ nikto -h http://testasp.vulnweb.com/
- Nikto v2.5.0

+ Target IP: 44.238.29.244
+ Target Hostname: testasp.vulnweb.com
+ Target Port: 80
+ Start Time: 2024-11-22 08:46:38 (GMT-5)

+ Server: Microsoft-IIS/8.5
+ /: Retrieved x-powered-by header: ASP.NET.
+ /: The anti-clickjacking X-Frame-Options header is not present. See: https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTTP/Headers/X-Frame-Options
+ /: The X-Content-Type-Options header is not set. This could allow the user agent to render the content of the site in a different fashion to the MIME type. See: https://www.netsparker.com/web-vulnerability-scanner/vulnerabilities/missing-content-type-header/
+ /: Cookie ASPSESSIONIDSCRCSSQD created without the httponly flag. See: https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTTP/Cookies
+ /16UR9stJ.axd: Retrieved x-aspnet-version header: 2.0.50727.
^H^X@sc^C
```

Personal report on the website:

Custom Findings and Analysis

1. Lack of Anti-Clickjacking Measures

- **Extended Analysis:**

The absence of `X-Frame-Options` is a significant security gap. This allows attackers to load the website into an `iframe`, overlay malicious content, and deceive users into interacting with it. Modern browsers support `Content-Security-Policy` (CSP), which can enhance the defense against clickjacking.

2. Missing MIME Type Protection

- **Extended Analysis:**

Without the `X-Content-Type-Options` header, the website is prone to **content sniffing attacks**. This can lead to browsers interpreting scripts, media, or other files in unintended ways, potentially executing malicious content.

3. Weak Cookie Security

- **Extended Analysis:**

The cookie flagged in the scan lacks `HttpOnly`, which means it can be accessed by JavaScript, making it a prime target for **Cross-Site Scripting (XSS)**. Additionally, the cookie also appears to lack the `Secure` flag, meaning it could be transmitted over an unencrypted connection (HTTP). This doubles the attack vector.

4. Information Disclosure (ASP.NET Version)

- **Extended Analysis:**

Disclosing the ASP.NET version (`2.0.50727`) indicates outdated software, as newer frameworks offer enhanced performance and security. Running an unsupported version poses additional risks, as attackers can exploit known vulnerabilities.

Manual Observations

In addition to the tool-based analysis, here are manually identified best practices that can enhance the website's security posture:

1. SSL/TLS Configuration:

The report does not specify whether HTTPS is enforced. It's critical to:

- Ensure all traffic is redirected to HTTPS.
- Configure SSL certificates properly using tools like **SSL Labs** for analysis.

2. Regular Patching and Updates:

Ensure all software components, including the server (IIS 8.5), application frameworks, and plugins, are regularly updated to their latest versions.

3. Input Validation:

Harden all input fields to defend against injection attacks such as **SQL Injection** and **Cross-Site Scripting**.

| Vulnerability | Impact | Severity | Recommendation |
|-----------------------------------|--|----------|---|
| Missing Anti-Clickjacking Header | Clickjacking attacks | Medium | Add <code>X-Frame-Options</code> header with <code>DENY</code> or <code>SAMEORIGIN</code> . |
| Missing X-Content-Type-Options | MIME type sniffing leading to potential exploits | Medium | Add <code>X-Content-Type-Options: nosniff</code> header. |
| Cookie Without HttpOnly Flag | Cookie theft through XSS | High | Add <code>HttpOnly</code> and <code>Secure</code> flags to sensitive cookies. |
| ASP.NET Version Header Disclosure | Information disclosure aiding targeted attacks | Low | Disable the <code>X-AspNet-Version</code> header in the web application settings. |