<u>Project 4 — CTF Report</u>

Capture The Flag (CTF) — Web Application Assessment

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Target IP: 192.168.248.96

Executive Summary

This report documents a web-application Capture-the-Flag (CTF) exercise conducted against a lab VM (IP 192.168.248.96). Reconnaissance and manual analysis discovered multiple web-accessible files and admin paths that contained six planted flags. Techniques used include network/port scanning, content enumeration, and manual inspection of web resources.

Objective- Deploy the provided VM in VirtualBox (bridged networking).- Enumerate services and web content.- Find and capture six (6) flags planted in the web application.

Environment & Tools- Target VM: Deployed locally in VirtualBox, IP: 192.168.248.96.- Attacker OS: Kali Linux (recommended).- Tools: nmap, gobuster/dirb, curl/wget, browser, Burp Suite (optional).

Deployment Notes

- 1. Import the provided .ova into Oracle VirtualBox (File \rightarrow Import Appliance).
- 2. Set MAC Address Policy to "Include all network adapter MAC addresses".
- 3. In VM settings \rightarrow Network \rightarrow set "Attached to: Bridged Adapter".
- 4. Start VM and note the IP displayed (192.168.248.96 in this exercise).

Reconnaissance & Enumeration

Host discovery and port scan example:

sudo nmap -sV -Pn- 192.168.248.96 -oN nmap_initial.txt

Web content enumeration example:

gobuster dir -u http://192.168.248.96 -w /usr/share/wordlists/dirb/common.txt -x

php,html,txt,asp,aspx

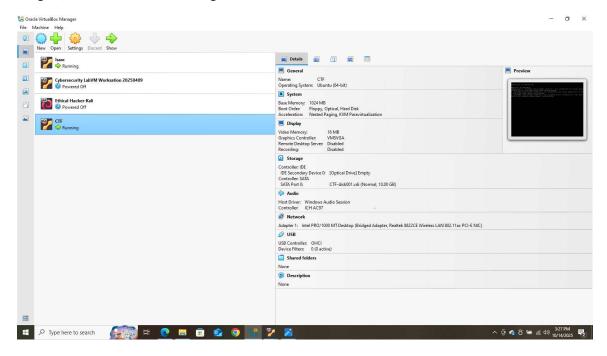
Findings (Flags & How Found)

Flag 1: flag1.txt — Retrieved directly from web root or VM.

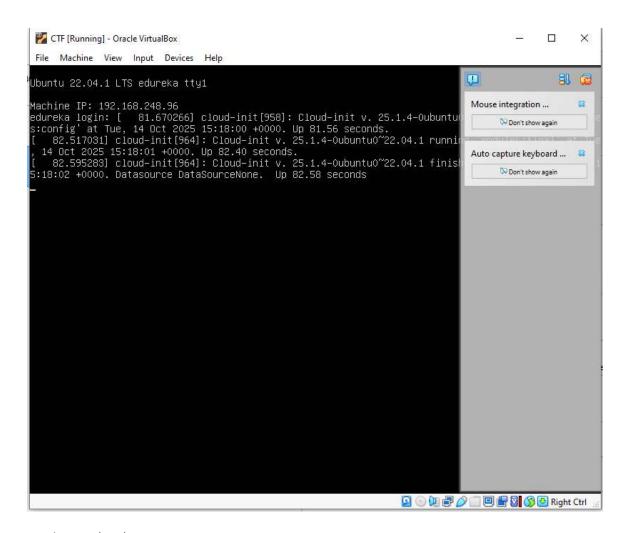
Flag 2: /robotx.txt — Found via directory enumeration (gobuster/dirb).

Flag 3: /pages/BlogPostCcomponent.html — Inspected page source to reveal flag.

- Flag 4: /4dm1n Admin path containing flag.
- Flag 5: /c0nf1g Configuration file containing flag.
- Flag 6: /4dm1n Additional flag in same admin area.

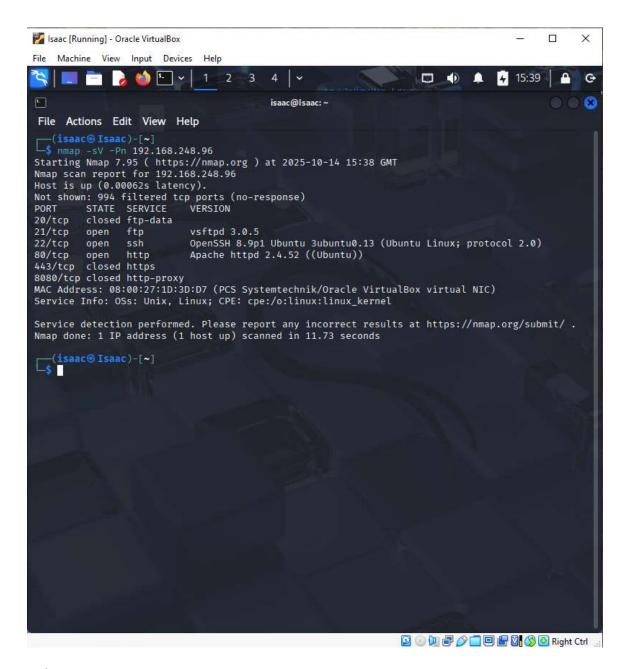


Starting up the CTF file

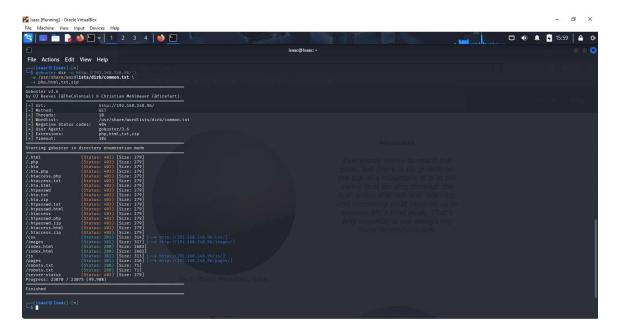


Machine IP (CTF): 192.168.248.96

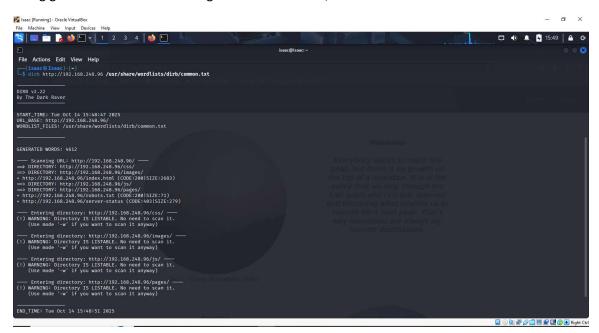
PERFORMING RECONNAISSANCEUSING: NMAP, GOBUSTER,



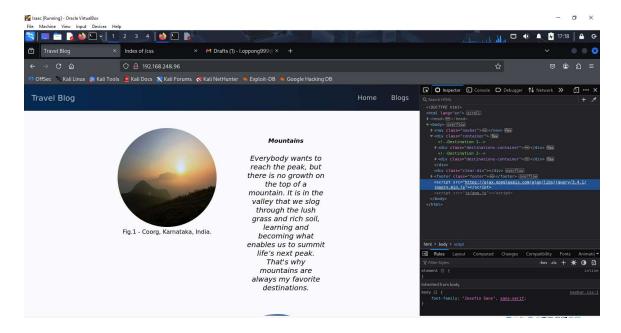
sudo nmap -sV -Pn 192.168.248.96



Using gobuster to assist in finding hidden directories/files

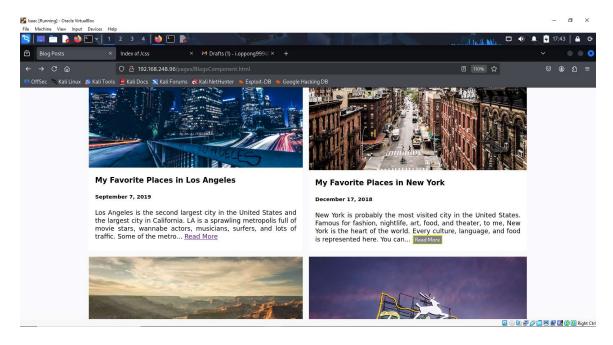


dirb to confirm the hidden directories

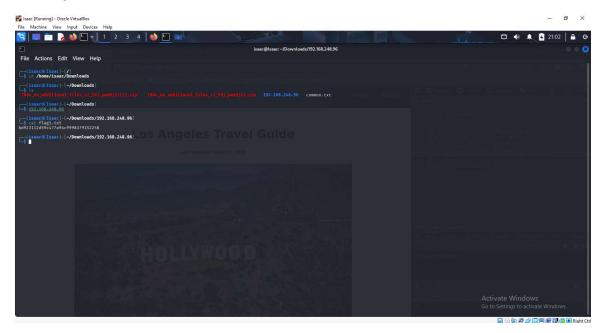


Opening http://192.168.248.96 in a web browser (firefox)

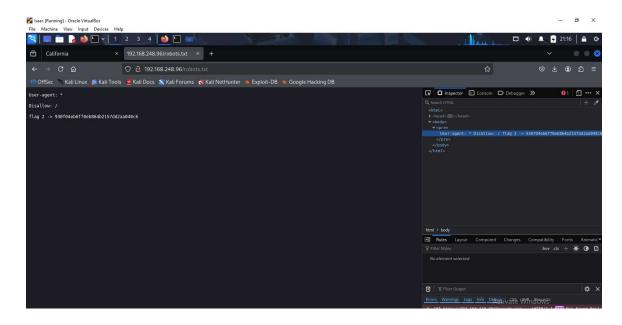
The beginning of the test



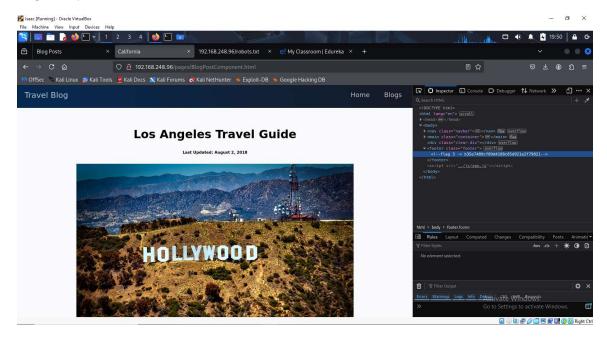
Checking for the active Read More



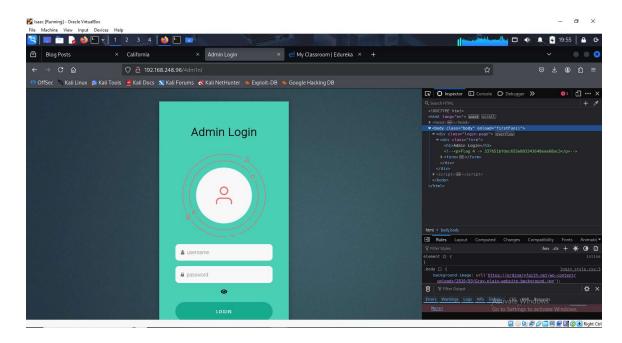
Flag 1: cat flag1.txt



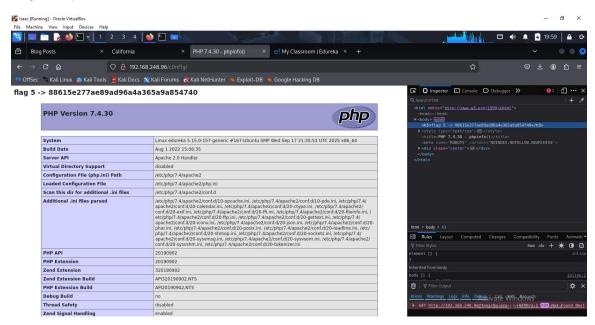
Flag 2: http://192.168.248.96/robotx.txt



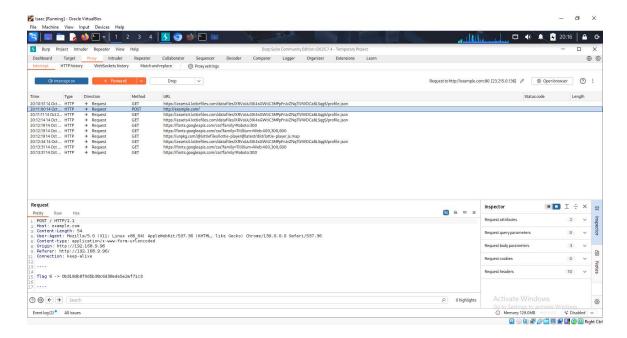
Flag 3: http://192.168.248.96/pages/BlogPostCcomponent.html



Flag 4: http://192.168.248.96/4dm1n



Flag 5: http://192.168.248.96/c0nf1g



Flag 6: http://192.168.248.96/4dm1n

Vulnerability Analysis & Risk- Exposed configuration/backup files — risk: credentials leak.- Exposed admin interfaces with weak authentication — risk: admin takeover.- Hidden files in webroot — risk: sensitive data exposure.

Remediation Recommendations- Remove sensitive files from webroot.- Harden admin interfaces (strong auth, MFA, IP restrictions).- Disable directory listing.- Use secure secrets management.- Implement logging and monitoring.

Conclusion

All six flags were located by combining network discovery and focused web enumeration. The primary lesson is that simple enumeration often reveals leftover files and admin interfaces; preventing exposure requires proper server configuration and operational discipline