

1.SQL INJECTION

AIM: - Exploit SQL injection flaws on a sample website.

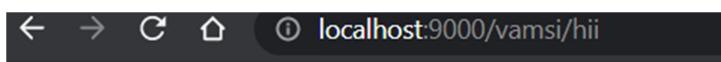
Case 1: - correct credentials

Input: - name='gvpce'

Password='nsc'

A screenshot of a web browser window. The address bar shows the URL `localhost:9000/vamsi/hello.html`. Below the address bar is a form with two input fields. The first input field has the value `'gvpce'`. The second input field has the value `nsc`. To the right of the second input field is a `submit` button.

Output: -



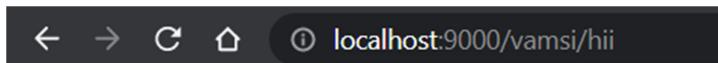
Case 2: - Invalid credentials

Username = 'gvpce'

Password = n

A screenshot of a web browser window. The address bar shows the URL `localhost:9000/vamsi/hello.html`. Below the address bar is a form with two input fields. The first input field has the value `'gvpce'`. The second input field has the value `n`. To the right of the second input field is a `submit` button.

Output: -



Case 3: - Injecting sql commands to login without password

Name = 'gvpce' or '1==1' --

A screenshot of a web browser window. The address bar shows the URL `localhost:9000/vamsi/hello.html`. Below the address bar are two input fields: the first contains the value `'gvpce' or '1==1' --`, and the second is labeled `password`. To the right of these fields is a `submit` button.

Output: -

A screenshot of a web browser window. The address bar shows the URL `localhost:9000/vamsi/hii`. The page content displays the message `Welcome to you vamsi password = vvk`.

Case 4: - Injecting sql command to login without username and password

Name= ‘ ‘ or ‘1==1’ –

A screenshot of a web browser window. The address bar shows the URL `localhost:9000/vamsi/hello.html`. Below the address bar are two input fields: the first contains the value `'' or '1==1' --`, and the second is labeled `password`. To the right of these fields is a `submit` button.

Output: -

A screenshot of a web browser window. The address bar shows the URL `localhost:9000/vamsi/hii`. The page content displays the message `Welcome to you vamsi password = vvk`.

2.WEB SECURITY ANALYSIS

AIM: - Perform web security analysis on a sample website

PROCEDURE: -

Step1: - Visit <https://observatory.mozilla.org/>.

The screenshot shows the Mozilla Observatory homepage. At the top, there's a navigation bar with links for Home, FAQ, Statistics, and About. Below the navigation, a banner states: "The Mozilla Observatory has helped over 240,000 websites by teaching developers, system administrators, and security professionals how to configure their sites safely and securely." A large blue button labeled "Scan your site" is prominently displayed. Below it is a form with a text input field placeholder "Enter domain name here" and a "Scan Me" button. There are also three checkboxes: "Don't include my site in the public results", "Force a rescan instead of returning cached results", and "Don't scan with third-party scanners".

Step2: - Enter the URL of the website you want to perform web security analysis.

Step3: - You can observe the results by clicking on the scan me button.

Results: -

Http observatory

It performs all the Hyper text transmission protocols tests and evaluates for a score of 100

And performs 11 different testcases and shows how many testcases has been successfully executed.

The screenshot shows the Mozilla Observatory HTTP Observatory results page. At the top, there's a navigation bar with tabs for HTTP Observatory, TLS Observatory, SSH Observatory, and Third-party Tests. The "HTTP Observatory" tab is selected. Below the tabs, there are two main sections: "Scan Summary" and "Recommendation". The "Scan Summary" section displays a large red letter "F" icon, indicating a failing grade. It also lists the following details: Host: www.gypce.ac.in, Scan ID #: 30759442, Start Time: November 8, 2022 9:47 PM, Duration: 11 seconds, Score: 20/100, and Tests Passed: 6/11. The "Recommendation" section contains a green button labeled "Initiate Rescan". It includes a message: "Fantastic work using HTTPS! Did you know that you can ensure users never visit your site over HTTP accidentally?". It also provides a link to "HTTP Strict Transport Security tells web browsers to only access your site over HTTPS in the future, even if the user attempts to visit over HTTP or clicks an <http://> link." Below this, there's a note: "Once you've successfully completed your change, click Initiate Rescan for the next piece of advice."

It also shows which testcases has been successfully passed and score for it.

Test	Pass	Score	Reason	Info
Content Security Policy	✗	-25	Content Security Policy (CSP) header not implemented	(i)
Cookies	—	0	No cookies detected	(i)
Cross-origin Resource Sharing	✓	0	Content is not visible via cross-origin resource sharing (CORS) files or headers	(i)
HTTP Public Key Pinning	—	0	HTTP Public Key Pinning (HPKP) header not implemented (optional)	(i)
HTTP Strict Transport Security	✗	-20	HTTP Strict Transport Security (HSTS) header not implemented	(i)
Redirection	✓	0	Initial redirection is to HTTPS on same host, final destination is HTTPS	(i)
Referrer Policy	—	0	Referrer-Policy header not implemented (optional)	(i)
Subresource Integrity	—	0	Subresource Integrity (SRI) not implemented, but all scripts are loaded from a similar origin	(i)
X-Content-Type-Options	✗	-5	X-Content-Type-Options header not implemented	(i)
X-Frame-Options	✗	-20	X-Frame-Options (XFO) header not implemented	(i)
X-XSS-Protection	✗	-10	X-XSS-Protection header not implemented	(i)

TLS observatory

- Transport Layer Security is a cryptographic protocol designed to provide communications security over a computer network.
- It shows the compatibility level as secure or Insecure by performing relevant tests on the url provided.

Observatory
mozilla

Home FAQ Statistics About ▾

HTTP Observatory **TLS Observatory** SSH Observatory Third-party Tests

Scan Summary

Host:	www.gvpce.ac.in (123.108.201.250)
Scan ID #:	52058719
End Time:	November 8, 2022 9:47 PM
Compatibility Level:	Insecure
Certificate Explainer:	188910661

- It also displays the cipher suites of different cipher suite.
- It also displays the code, key size, AEAD, PFS and protocols.
- Some miscellaneous information like CAA records, Cipher reference, Compatible clients and OSCP Stapling.

Cipher Suite	Code	Key size	AEAD	PFS	Protocols
ECDHE-RSA-AES256-GCM-SHA384	0x0C 0x30	2048 bits	✓	✓	TLS 1.2
ECDHE-RSA-AES128-GCM-SHA256	0x0C 0x2F	2048 bits	✓	✓	TLS 1.2
DHE-RSA-AES256-GCM-SHA384	0x00 0x9F	2048 bits	✓	✓	TLS 1.2
DHE-RSA-AES128-GCM-SHA256	0x00 0x9E	2048 bits	✓	✓	TLS 1.2
ECDHE-RSA-AES256-SHA384	0x0C 0x28	2048 bits	✗	✓	TLS 1.2
ECDHE-RSA-AES128-SHA256	0x0C 0x27	2048 bits	✗	✓	TLS 1.2
ECDHE-RSA-AES256-SHA	0x0C 0x14	2048 bits	✗	✓	TLS 1.2, TLS 1.1, TLS 1.0
ECDHE-RSA-AES128-SHA	0x0C 0x13	2048 bits	✗	✓	TLS 1.2, TLS 1.1, TLS 1.0
DHE-RSA-AES256-SHA	0x00 0x39	2048 bits	✗	✓	TLS 1.2, TLS 1.1, TLS 1.0
DHE-RSA-AES128-SHA	0x00 0x33	2048 bits	✗	✓	TLS 1.2, TLS 1.1, TLS 1.0
RSA-AES256-GCM-SHA384	0x00 0x9D	2048 bits	✓	✗	TLS 1.2
RSA-AES128-GCM-SHA256	0x00 0x9C	2048 bits	✓	✗	TLS 1.2

RSA-AES128-SHA256	0x00 0x3C	2048 bits	✗	✗	TLS 1.2
RSA-AES256-SHA	0x00 0x35	2048 bits	✗	✗	TLS 1.2, TLS 1.1, TLS 1.0
RSA-AES128-SHA	0x00 0x2F	2048 bits	✗	✗	TLS 1.2, TLS 1.1, TLS 1.0
RSA-DES-CBC3-SHA	0x00 0x0A	2048 bits	✗	✗	TLS 1.2, TLS 1.1, TLS 1.0
RSA-RC4-SHA	0x00 0x05	2048 bits	✗	✗	TLS 1.2, TLS 1.1, TLS 1.0
RSA-RC4-MD5	0x00 0x04	2048 bits	✗	✗	TLS 1.2, TLS 1.1, TLS 1.0

Miscellaneous Information					
CAA Record:	No	ⓘ			
Cipher Preference:	Server selects preferred cipher	ⓘ			
Compatible Clients:	Android 2.3.7, Apple ATS 0, Baidu Jan 2015, BingBot Dec 2013, BingPreview Dec 2013, Chrome 27, Edge 12, Firefox 21, Googlebot Oct 2013, IE 7, Java 6u45, OpenSSL 0.9.8y, Opera 12.15, Safari 5, Tor 7.0.9, Yahoo Slurp Oct 2013, YandexBot May 2014				
OCSP Stapling:	Yes	ⓘ			

3rd Party tests

There are some 3rd party test been performed by observatory mozilla

- Transport Layer Security
- Http header and content security

[HTTP Observatory](#) [TLS Observatory](#) [SSH Observatory](#) [Third-party Tests](#)

Transport Layer Security

sslabs.com



Host: www.gvpce.ac.in
Complete Results: <https://www.ssllabs.com/ssltest/analyze?d=www.gvpce.ac.in>

 **QUALYS[®] SSL LABS**

ImmuniWeb



Host:	www.gvpce.ac.in (123.108.201.250)
Score:	30/100
PCI-DSS:	Non-compliant
HIPAA:	Non-compliant
NIST:	Non-compliant
DROWN:	Not vulnerable
Heartbleed:	Not vulnerable
Insecure Renegotiation:	Not vulnerable
OpenSSL ChangeCipherSpec:	Not vulnerable
OpenSSL Padding Oracle:	Not vulnerable
Poodle (SSLv3):	Not vulnerable
Poodle (TLS):	Not vulnerable

HTTP Headers & Content Security

securityheaders.com



Host: www.gvpce.ac.in
Complete Results: <https://securityheaders.com/?followRedirects=on&hide=on&q=www.gvpce.ac.in>

Miscellaneous

hstspreload.org



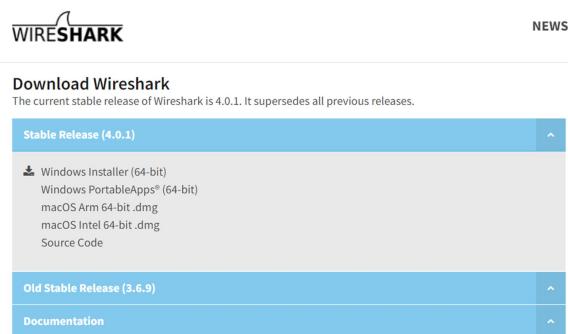
Host:	www.gvpce.ac.in
Preloaded:	No
Notes:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Domain is a subdomain, and can't be preloaded. • Site doesn't issue an HSTS header.
Complete Results:	https://hstspreload.org?domain=www.gvpce.ac.in

3.SNIFFING ROUTER TRAFFIC

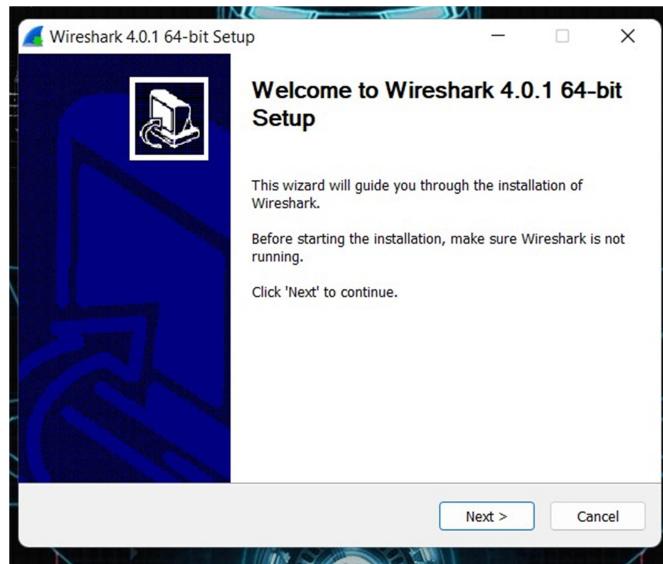
AIM: - Demonstrate how to sniff for router traffic on a sample network.

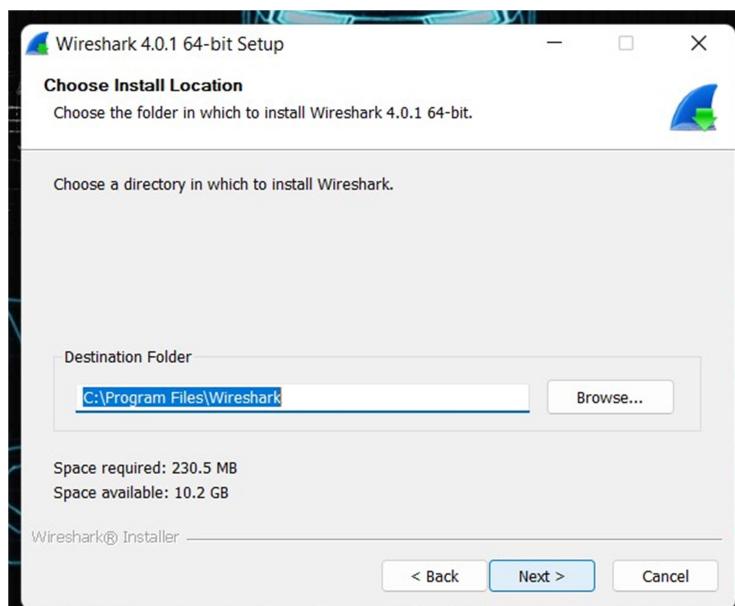
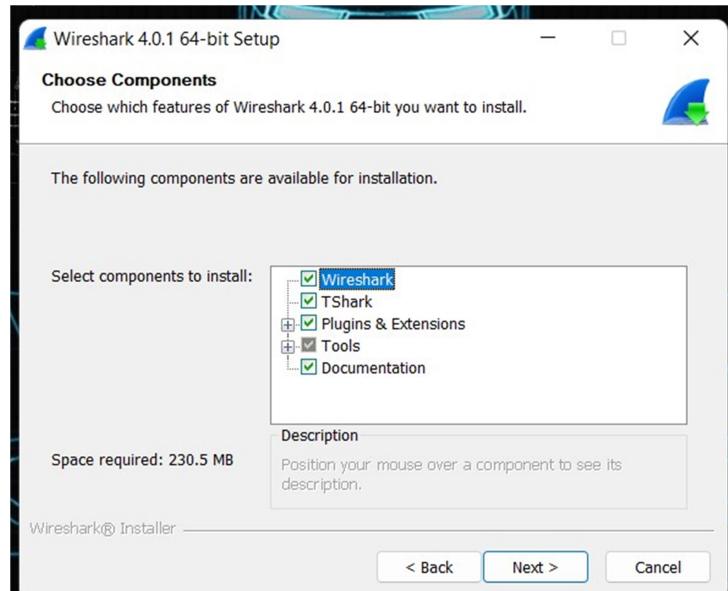
PROCEDURE: -

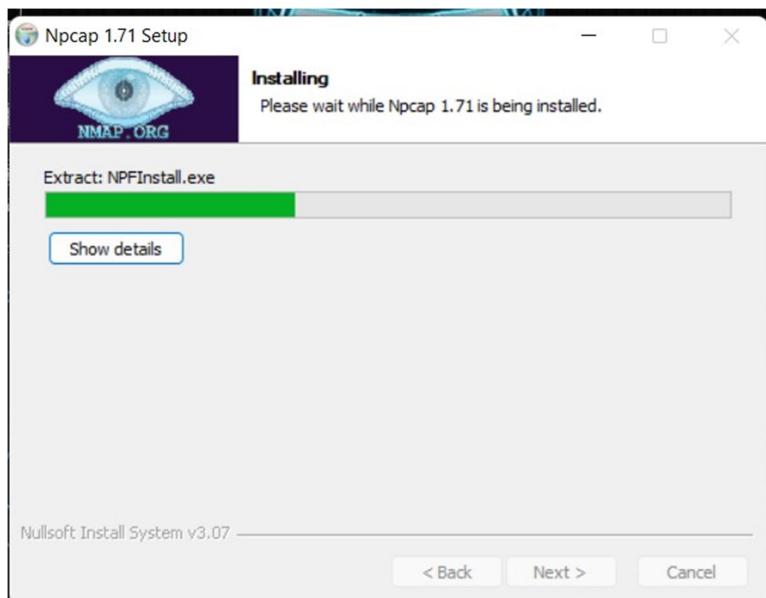
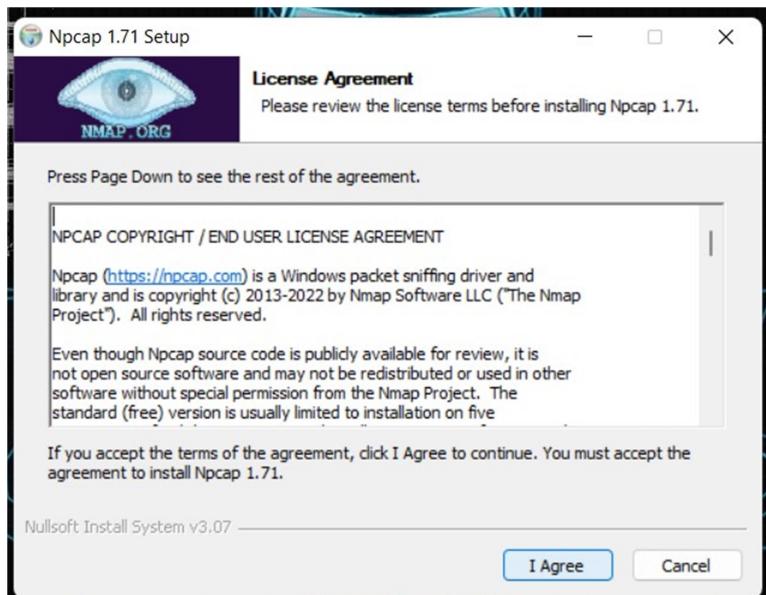
Step1: - Download wireshark

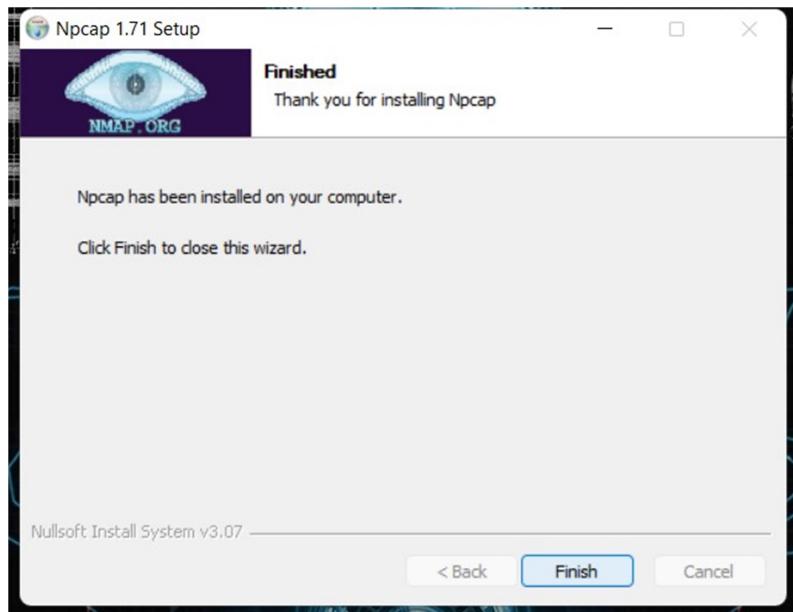


Step2: - Install the application with default settings

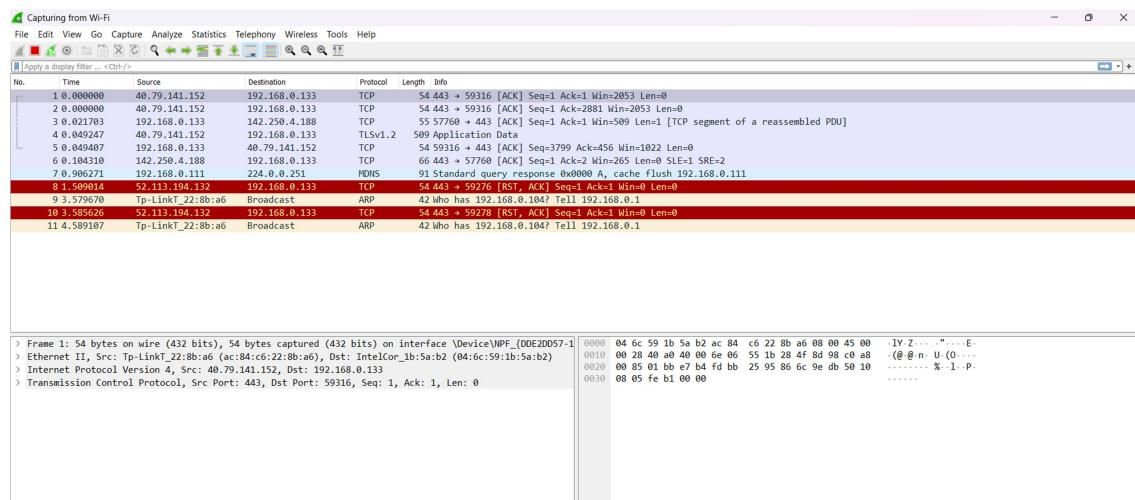




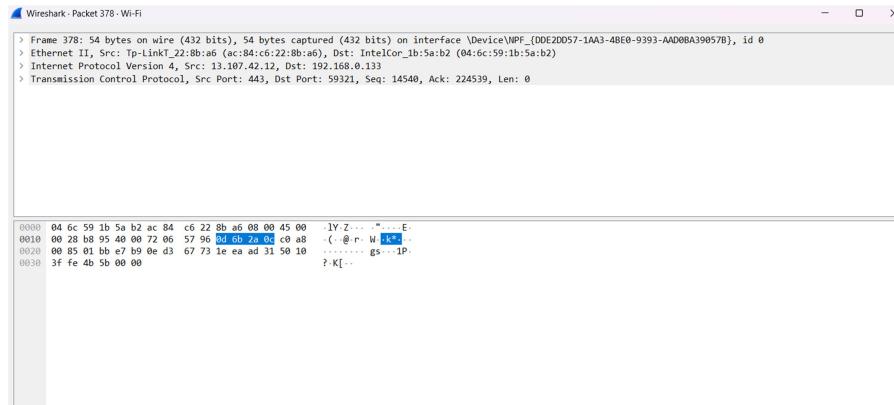




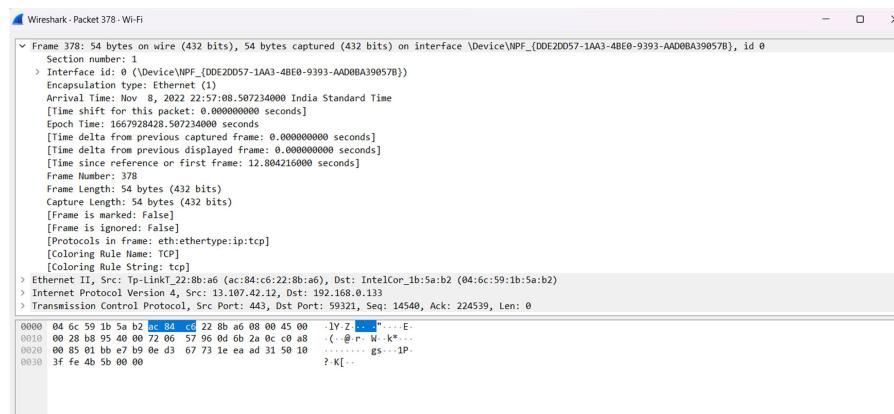
Step3: - Click on the Ethernet/WIFI and all the packets Information will be appeared.



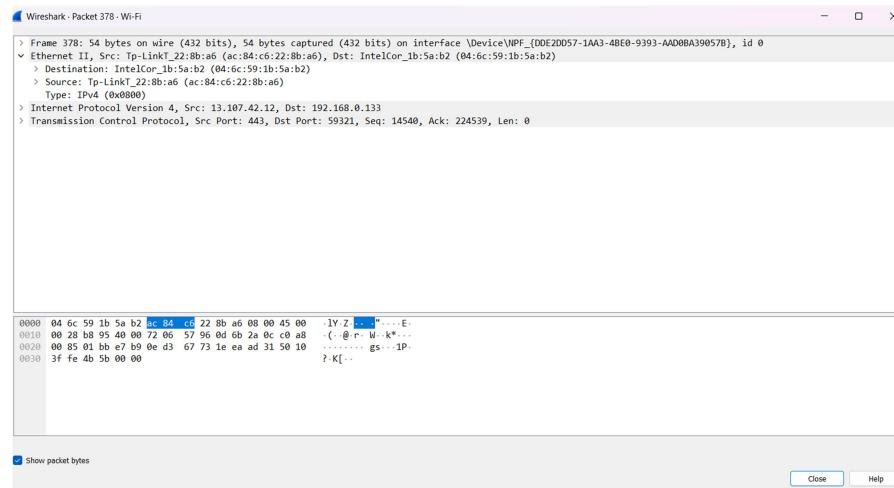
Step4: - click on a packet to show detailed



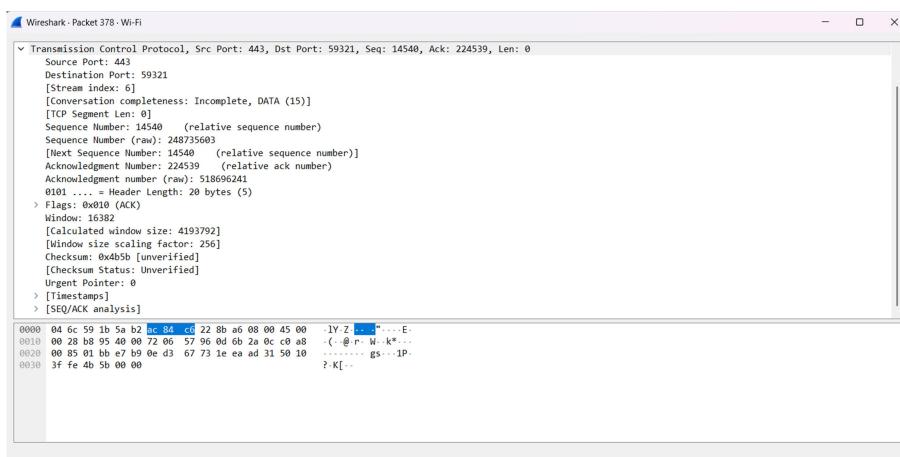
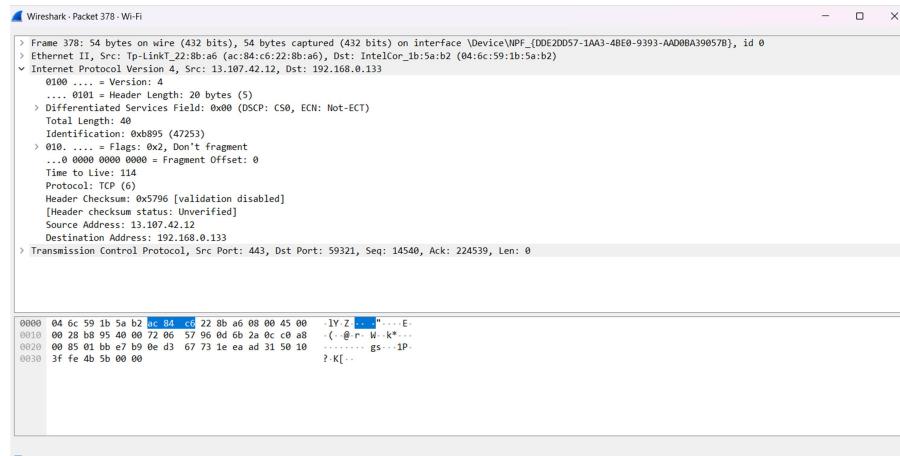
- First options shows the details regarding physical layer.



- Second option contains details regarding data link layer like destination and source mac addresses.



- Third option contains network layer details like Ip addresses of source and destinations



4. Secure Sockets Layer (SSL) and Transport Layer Security (TLS)

AIM: - Demonstrate Secure Sockets Layer (SSL) and Transport Layer Security (TLS)

Procedure: -

Step1: - Visit <https://observatory.mozilla.org/>.

The screenshot shows the Mozilla Observatory homepage. At the top, there's a navigation bar with links for Home, FAQ, Statistics, and About. Below the navigation, a banner states: "The Mozilla Observatory has helped over 240,000 websites by teaching developers, system administrators, and security professionals how to configure their sites safely and securely." The main feature is a blue header "Scan your site". Below it is a search input field with placeholder text "Enter domain name here" and a "Scan Me" button. Underneath the input field are three checkboxes: "Don't include my site in the public results", "Force a rescan instead of returning cached results", and "Don't scan with third-party scanners".

Step2: - Enter the URL of the website you want to perform web security analysis.

Step3: - You can observe the results by clicking on the scan me button.

Step4: - Click on TLS observatory.

TLS: -

- Transport Layer Security is a cryptographic protocol designed to provide communications security over a computer network.
- It shows the compatibility level as secure or Insecure by performing relevant tests on the url provided.

The screenshot shows the Mozilla Observatory TLS Observatory page. At the top, there's a navigation bar with tabs for HTTP Observatory, **TLS Observatory**, SSH Observatory, and Third-party Tests. Below the navigation, a banner says "Scan Summary". The main content area shows a large red letter "F" indicating a failing grade. To the right, there are several data fields: Host: www.gvpce.ac.in (123.108.201.250), Scan ID #: 52113810, End Time: November 12, 2022 2:28 PM, Compatibility Level: Insecure, and Certificate Explainer: 188910661.

- It also displays the cipher suites of different cipher suite.
- It also displays the code, key size, AEAD, PFS and protocols.
- Some miscellaneous information like CAA records, Cipher reference, Compatible clients and OSCP Stapling.

Cipher Suite	Code	Key size	AEAD	PFS	Protocols
ECDHE-RSA-AES256-GCM-SHA384	0x0C 0x30	2048 bits	✓	✓	TLS 1.2
ECDHE-RSA-AES128-GCM-SHA256	0x0C 0x2F	2048 bits	✓	✓	TLS 1.2
DHE-RSA-AES256-GCM-SHA384	0x00 0x9F	2048 bits	✓	✓	TLS 1.2
DHE-RSA-AES128-GCM-SHA256	0x00 0x9E	2048 bits	✓	✓	TLS 1.2
ECDHE-RSA-AES256-SHA384	0x0C 0x28	2048 bits	✗	✓	TLS 1.2
ECDHE-RSA-AES128-SHA256	0x0C 0x27	2048 bits	✗	✓	TLS 1.2
ECDHE-RSA-AES256-SHA	0x0C 0x14	2048 bits	✗	✓	TLS 1.2, TLS 1.1, TLS 1.0
ECDHE-RSA-AES128-SHA	0x0C 0x13	2048 bits	✗	✓	TLS 1.2, TLS 1.1, TLS 1.0
DHE-RSA-AES256-SHA	0x00 0x39	2048 bits	✗	✓	TLS 1.2, TLS 1.1, TLS 1.0
DHE-RSA-AES128-SHA	0x00 0x33	2048 bits	✗	✓	TLS 1.2, TLS 1.1, TLS 1.0
RSA-AES256-GCM-SHA384	0x00 0x9D	2048 bits	✓	✗	TLS 1.2
RSA-AES128-GCM-SHA256	0x00 0x9C	2048 bits	✓	✗	TLS 1.2

RSA-AES128-SHA256	0x00 0x3C	2048 bits	✗	✗	TLS 1.2
RSA-AES256-SHA	0x00 0x35	2048 bits	✗	✗	TLS 1.2, TLS 1.1, TLS 1.0
RSA-AES128-SHA	0x00 0x2F	2048 bits	✗	✗	TLS 1.2, TLS 1.1, TLS 1.0
RSA-DES-CBC3-SHA	0x00 0x0A	2048 bits	✗	✗	TLS 1.2, TLS 1.1, TLS 1.0
RSA-RC4-SHA	0x00 0x05	2048 bits	✗	✗	TLS 1.2, TLS 1.1, TLS 1.0
RSA-RC4-MD5	0x00 0x04	2048 bits	✗	✗	TLS 1.2, TLS 1.1, TLS 1.0

Miscellaneous Information					
CAA Record:	No				(i)
Cipher Preference:	Server selects preferred cipher				(i)
Compatible Clients:	Android 2.3.7, Apple ATS 9, Baidu Jan 2015, BingBot Dec 2013, BingPreview Dec 2013, Chrome 27, Edge 12, Firefox 21, Googlebot Oct 2013, IE 7, Java 6u45, OpenSSL 0.9.8y, Opera 12.15, Safari 5, Tor 17.0.0, Yahoo Slurp Oct 2013, YandexBot May 2014				
OCSP Stapling:	Yes				(i)

SSL: -

- SSL stands for Secure Sockets Layer and, in short, it's the standard technology for keeping an internet connection secure and safeguarding any sensitive data that is being sent between two systems, preventing criminals from reading and modifying any information transferred, including potential personal details.
- SSL Labs gives a report containing the details regarding
 - Certificate
 - Protocol support
 - Key exchange
 - Cypher strength

Qualys SSL Labs

You are here: [Home](#) > [Projects](#) > [SSL Server Test](#) > www.gvpce.ac.in

SSL Report: www.gvpce.ac.in (123.108.201.250)

Assessed on: Sat, 12 Nov 2022 09:41:53 UTC | [Hide](#) | [Clear cache](#)

[Scan Another »](#)

Summary

Overall Rating: B

Category	Score
Certificate	~95
Protocol Support	~70
Key Exchange	~90
Cipher Strength	~90

Visit our [documentation page](#) for more information, configuration guides, and books. Known issues are documented [here](#).

This server accepts RC4 cipher, but only with older protocols. Grade capped to B. [MORE INFO »](#)

This server's certificate is not trusted by Apple, Android and Java trust store (see below for details).

This server supports TLS 1.0 and TLS 1.1. Grade capped to B. [MORE INFO »](#)

Certificate #1: RSA 2048 bits (SHA256withRSA)

Server Key and Certificate #1	
Subject	gvpce.ac.in Fingerprint SHA256: 0e4d74b87f09f1de33918c3b6400572d04927d7aa258b4506a3b706378b6f1ba Pin SHA256: MrmHQftzv6mKlhxjaM5G9zu0uAR6BvAsOjq5kVTCE=
Common names	gvpce.ac.in
Alternative names	www.gvpce.ac.in gvpce.ac.in
Serial Number	00efb82aa8883a7350
Valid from	Mon, 08 Aug 2022 10:57:52 UTC
Valid until	Tue, 08 Aug 2023 10:57:52 UTC (expires in 8 months and 27 days)
Key	RSA 2048 bits (e 65537)
Weak key (Debian)	No
Issuer	emSign SSL CA - G1 AIA: http://repository.emsign.com/certs/emSignSSLCAG1.crt
Signature algorithm	SHA256withRSA
Extended Validation	No
Certificate Transparency	Yes (certificate)
OCSP Must Staple	No
Revocation information	CRL, OCSP CRL: http://crl.emsign.com?emSignSSLCAG1.crl OCSP: http://ocsp.emSign.com
Revocation status	Good (not revoked)
DNS CAA	No (more info)
Trusted	Yes Mozilla Apple Android Java Windows