

Vulnerability Assessment & Penetration Testing (VAPT) Report

Target: <http://testfire.net>

Scope: Web Application Testing

Tester: Nirmiti Dhawade

Date: 23-09-2025

Website URL: <http://testfire.net>

Scope of Assessment: External security assessment of the demo banking website, including web application, open ports, and accessible directories.

Objectives:

1. Identify security vulnerabilities in the web application and exposed services.
2. Assess risk levels and potential impact.
3. Provide actionable mitigation recommendations.

Key Findings:

- Open ports exposing services (80, 443, 8080, 8843).
- Hidden admin directory /admin discovered.
- Potential outdated services (to be confirmed via version scanning).
- No critical exploitation attempted due to scope restrictions

1.Executive Summary

This report documents the findings from the Vulnerability Assessment and Penetration Testing (VAPT) conducted on the demo banking website: <http://testfire.net>. The purpose of this assessment is to identify potential vulnerabilities that may be exploited by attackers and recommend remediation measures.

2. Scope of Testing

Target: <http://testfire.net>

Testing Type: Black Box

Allowed Activities: Web scanning, manual testing, vulnerability detection

3. Tools Used

- Nmap
- WhatWeb
- Curl
- Nikto
- Dirb
- Burp Suite Community
- SSLScan

4. Methodology

1. Reconnaissance & Information Gathering

- Tools: whois, nslookup, dig, theHarvester, Shodan
- Objective: Identify domains, subdomains, technology stack, and exposed endpoints.
- Space for SS

2. Scanning & Enumeration

- Tools: Nmap, Nikto, Dirb
- Ports Scanned: 80, 443, 8080, 8843
- Space for SS

3. Vulnerability Assessment

- Identified common vulnerabilities like Open Ports, Admin Directory Exposure, HTTP Misconfigurations.
- Tools: OWASP ZAP, Burp Suite

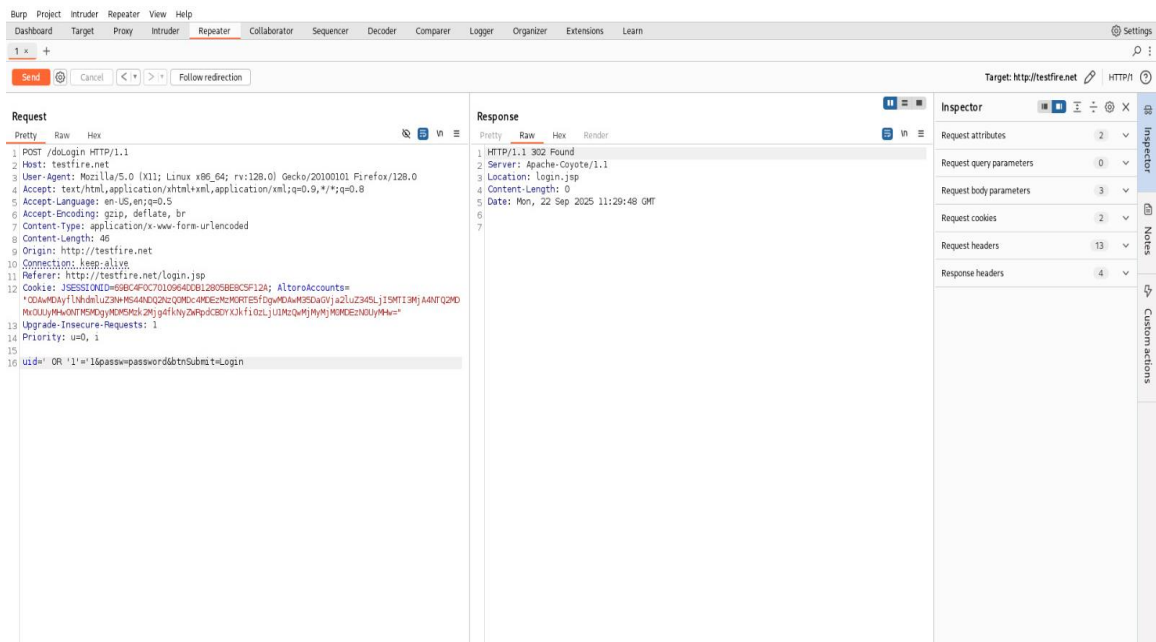
4. Exploitation (Optional/Demo)

- Only proof-of-concept performed, no destructive attacks.
- Objective: Demonstrate potential impact.

5. Findings

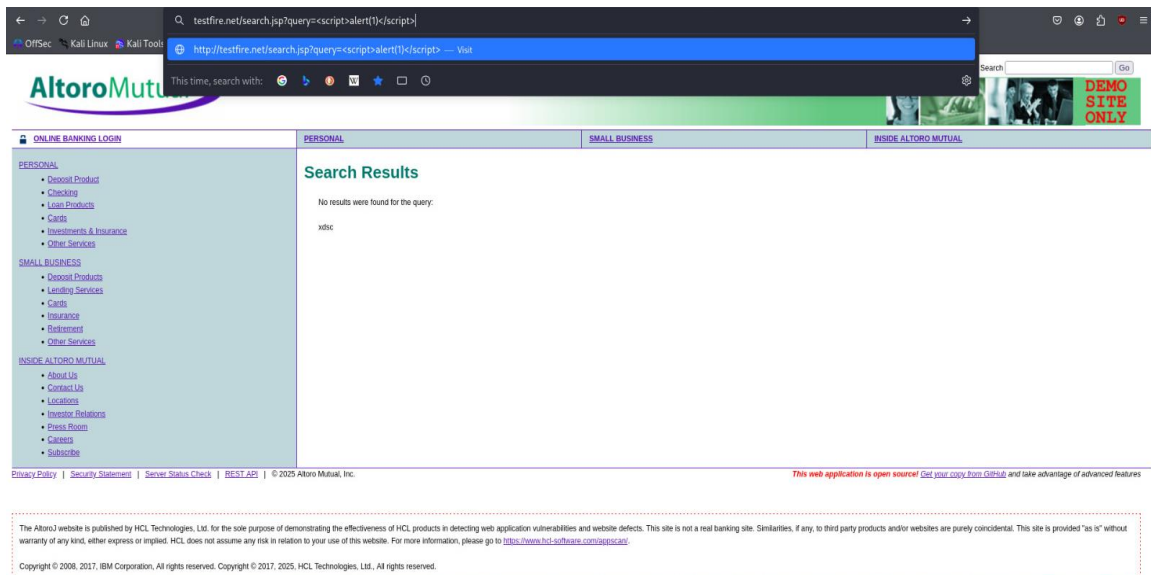
5.1 SQL Injection (Login Bypass)

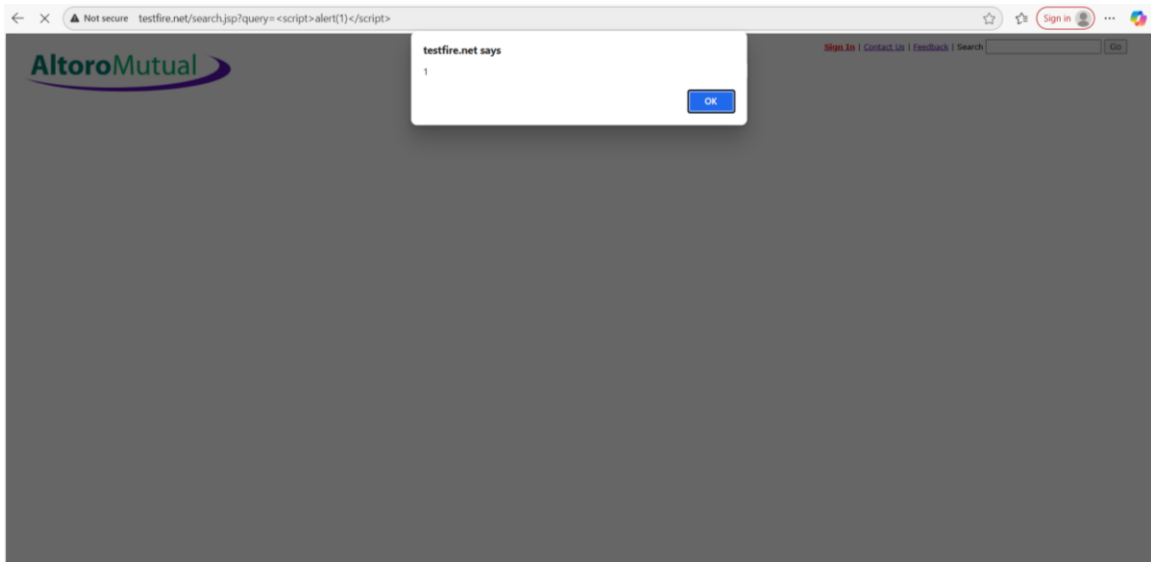
- URL: <http://testfire.net/login.jsp>
- Payload: ' OR '1'='1
- Tool: Manual + Burp Suite
- Impact: Authentication bypass to any user account
- Severity: High
- Recommendation: Use parameterized queries and input validation.



5.2 Reflected Cross-Site Scripting (XSS)

- URL: `http://testfire.net/search.jsp?q=<script>alert(1)</script>`
- Payload: `<script>alert(1)</script>`
- Tool: Browser
- Impact: JavaScript execution in browser context
- Severity: Medium
- Recommendation: Sanitize and encode all user input and output
- Screenshot Placeholder: `xss_payload.jpg`, `xss_alert.jpg`





5.3 Insecure Authentication

- URL: <http://testfire.net/login.jsp>
- Credentials Tested: admin:admin, jsmith:Demo1234
- Tool: Manual
- Impact: Weak/default passwords allowed access to system
- Severity: High
- Recommendation: Enforce strong password policies and rate-limiting

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testfire.net/bank/main.jsp

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MY ACCOUNT PERSONAL SMALL BUSINESS INSIDE ALTORO MUTUAL

I WANT TO...

- View Account Summary
- View Recent Transactions
- Transfer Funds
- Search Recent Activity
- Customer Care Language

ADMINISTRATION

- Exit Admin

Hello Admin User

Welcome to Altoro Mutual Online.

View Account Details: 800000 Corporate GO

Congratulations!

You have been pre-approved for an Altoro Gold Visa with a credit limit of \$10000.

Click [here](#) to apply.

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Online Banking Login

Username:

Password:

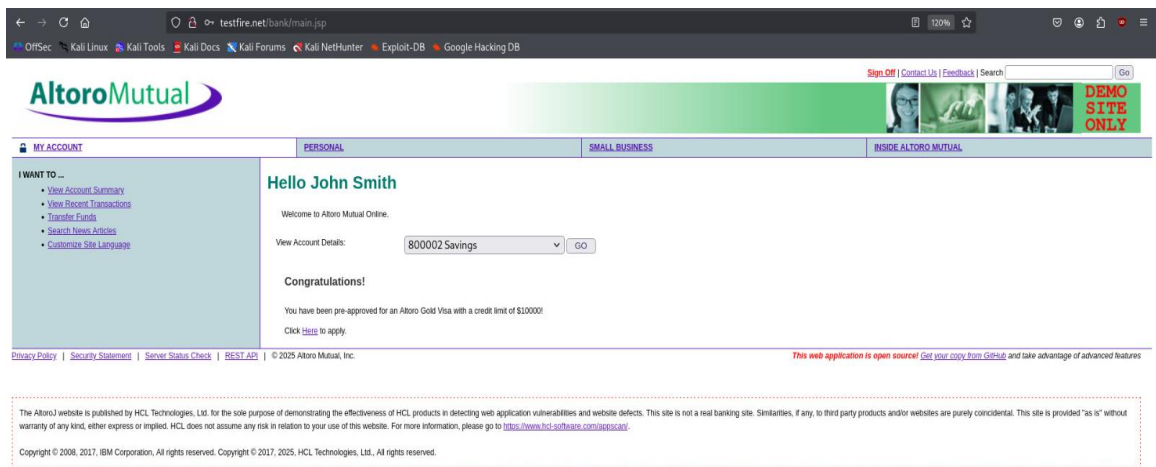
Login

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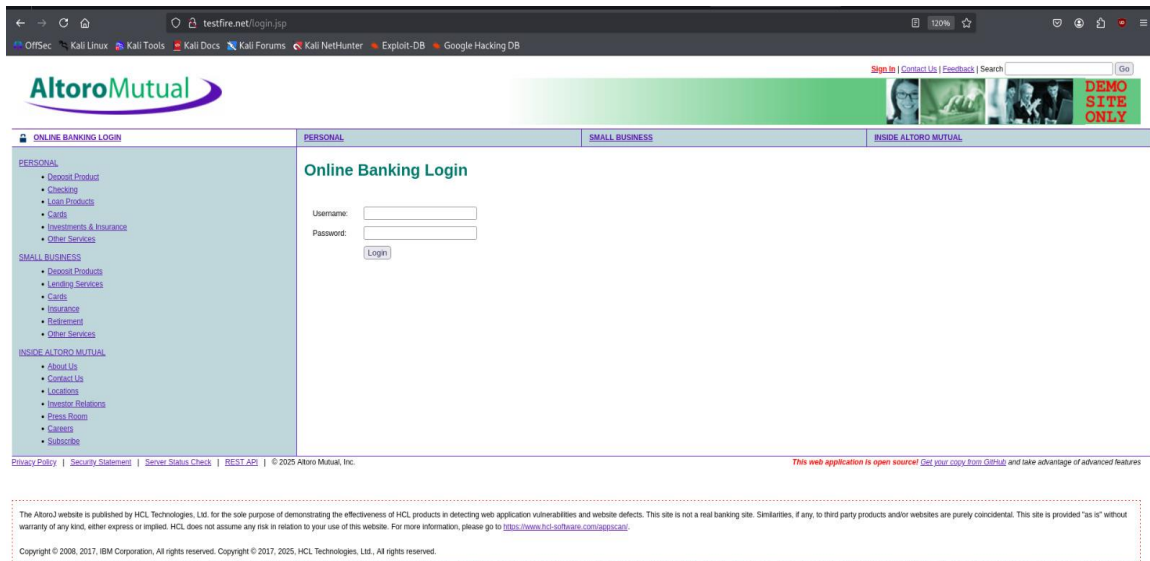
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5.4 Admin Panel Exposure

- URL: <http://testfire.net/admin>
- Discovery Method: dirb
- Tool: Browser + Burp
- Impact: Sensitive admin interface exposed publicly
- Severity: Medium
- Recommendation: IP whitelisting or authentication required for /admin

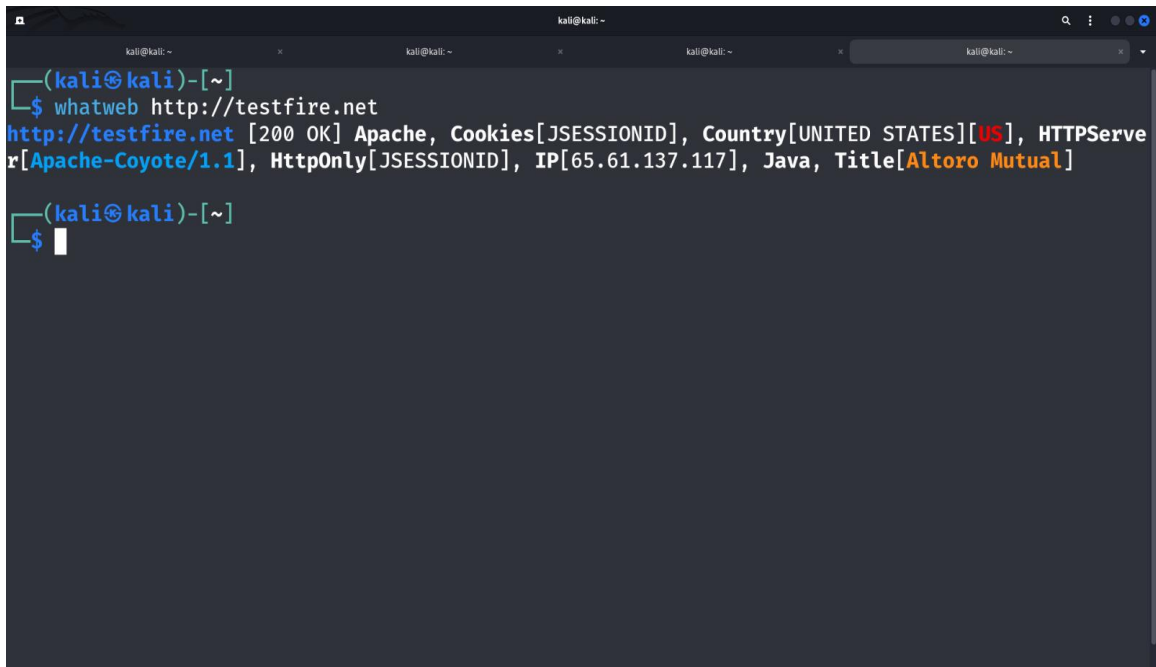


6. Vulnerability Exploitation & Manual Testing – Expanded

6.1 whatweb Output

The `whatweb` tool was used to fingerprint the web technologies used by <http://testfire.net>. It detected server-side scripting technology (ASP.NET), web server information (likely IIS), and other HTTP-related metadata.

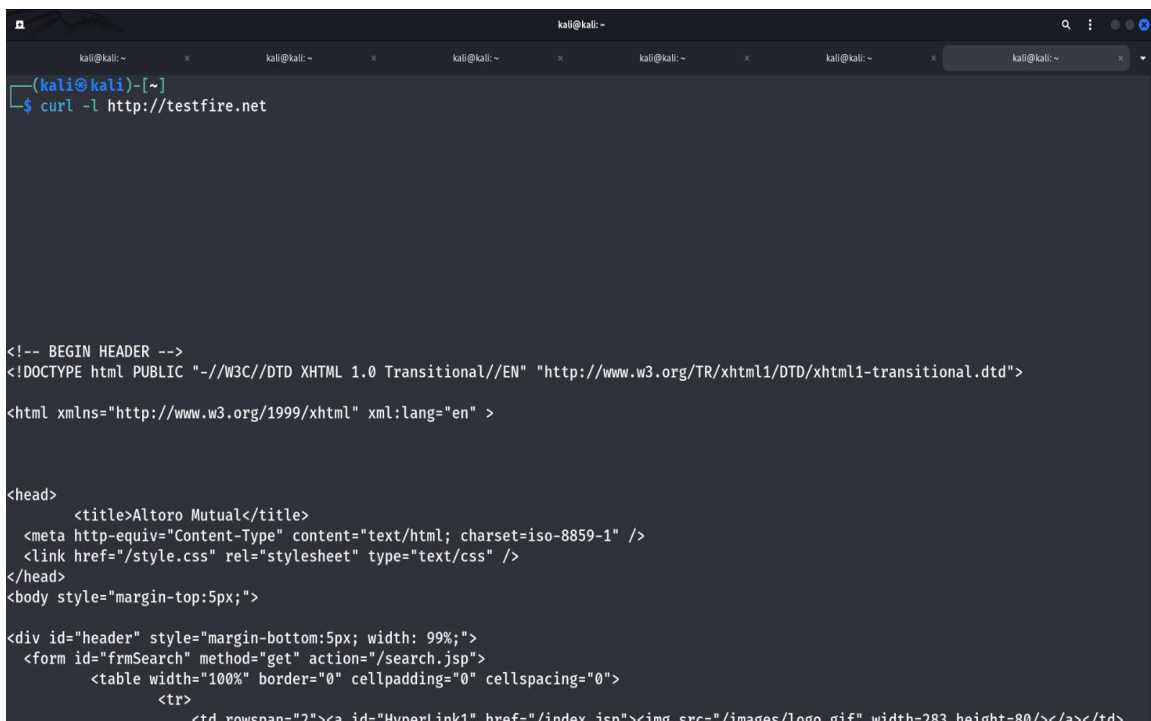
This helps identify the tech stack and informs exploit strategy.

A terminal window on a Kali Linux system showing the output of the 'whatweb' command. The prompt is '(kali㉿kali)-[~]' and the command entered is '\$ whatweb http://testfire.net'. The output is a single line: 'http://testfire.net [200 OK] Apache, Cookies[JSESSIONID], Country[UNITED STATES][US], HTTPServer[Apache-Coyote/1.1], HttpOnly[JSESSIONID], IP[65.61.137.117], Java, Title[Altoro Mutual]'. The prompt is then shown again with a cursor on the next line.

```
(kali㉿kali)-[~]  
$ whatweb http://testfire.net  
http://testfire.net [200 OK] Apache, Cookies[JSESSIONID], Country[UNITED STATES][US], HTTPServer[Apache-Coyote/1.1], HttpOnly[JSESSIONID], IP[65.61.137.117], Java, Title[Altoro Mutual]  
(kali㉿kali)-[~]  
$
```

6.2 curl Headers

Using `curl -I`, we inspected the HTTP response headers. This revealed whether security headers such as `X-Frame-Options`, `Strict-Transport-Security`, and `Content-Security-Policy` were missing or misconfigured. Missing headers can lead to vulnerabilities like Clickjacking and XSS.

A terminal window with a dark background and light blue text. The prompt is '(kali@kali)-[~]'. The command 'curl -I http://testfire.net' has been entered. The output shows the HTTP response headers for the URL http://testfire.net. The headers include the DOCTYPE, XML namespace, and various HTML tags for the head and body sections.

```
(kali@kali)-[~]
$ curl -I http://testfire.net

<!-- BEGIN HEADER -->
<!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.0 Transitional//EN" "http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml1/DTD/xhtml1-transitional.dtd">

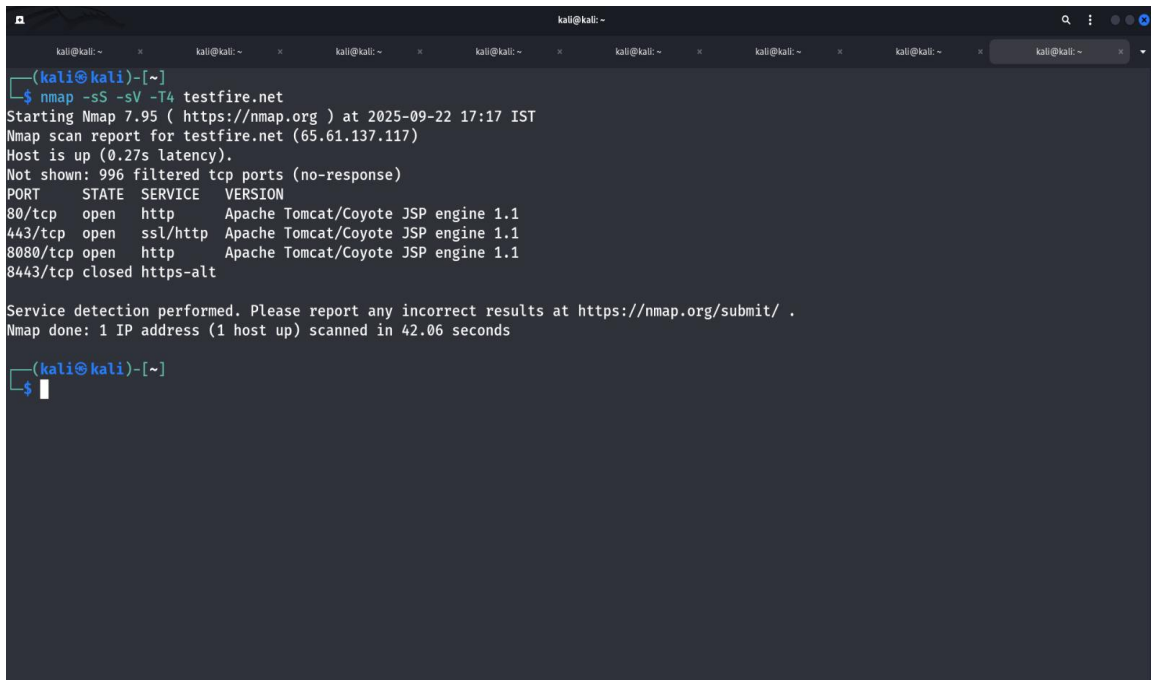
<html xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml" xml:lang="en" >

<head>
  <title>Altoro Mutual</title>
  <meta http-equiv="Content-Type" content="text/html; charset=iso-8859-1" />
  <link href="/style.css" rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" />
</head>
<body style="margin-top:5px;">

<div id="header" style="margin-bottom:5px; width: 99%;">
  <form id="frmSearch" method="get" action="/search.jsp">
    <table width="100%" border="0" cellpadding="0" cellspacing="0">
      <tr>
        <td rowspan="2"><a id="HyperLink1" href="/index.jsp"></a></td>
```


6.3 Nmap Port Scan

Nmap revealed open ports on the target system, including 80 (HTTP), 443 (HTTPS), 8080, and 8843. These ports may indicate multiple web services or administration interfaces running. Further enumeration was performed on these ports manually and via browser.



```
(kali@kali)-[~]
$ nmap -sS -sV -T4 testfire.net
Starting Nmap 7.95 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2025-09-22 17:17 IST
Nmap scan report for testfire.net (65.61.137.117)
Host is up (0.27s latency).
Not shown: 996 filtered tcp ports (no-response)
PORT      STATE SERVICE VERSION
80/tcp    open  http    Apache Tomcat/Coyote JSP engine 1.1
443/tcp   open  ssl/http Apache Tomcat/Coyote JSP engine 1.1
8080/tcp   open  http    Apache Tomcat/Coyote JSP engine 1.1
8843/tcp   closed https-alt

Service detection performed. Please report any incorrect results at https://nmap.org/submit/ .
Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 42.06 seconds

(kali@kali)-[~]
$
```

6.4 dirb Directory Scan

The `dirb` tool discovered hidden directories such as `/admin`, which could expose sensitive admin interfaces to unauthorized users.

Directory brute-forcing helps in mapping the hidden structure of the web application.

```
(kali㉿kali)-[~]
$ dirb http://testfire.net

-----
DIRB v2.22
By The Dark Raver
-----

START_TIME: Mon Sep 22 17:19:08 2025
URL_BASE: http://testfire.net/
WORDLIST_FILES: /usr/share/dirb/wordlists/common.txt

-----

GENERATED WORDS: 4612

---- Scanning URL: http://testfire.net/ ----
+ http://testfire.net/admin (CODE:302|SIZE:0)
+ http://testfire.net/aux (CODE:200|SIZE:0)
+ http://testfire.net/bank (CODE:302|SIZE:0)
+ http://testfire.net/com1 (CODE:200|SIZE:0)
+ http://testfire.net/com2 (CODE:200|SIZE:0)
+ http://testfire.net/com3 (CODE:200|SIZE:0)
^C> Testing: http://testfire.net/ezshopper

(kali㉿kali)-[~]
$
```


6.5 nikto Web Vulnerability Scan

Nikto was used to scan the HTTP server for misconfigurations, outdated software, and dangerous files. It flagged insecure HTTP methods and other generic issues, giving a quick overview of web-layer vulnerabilities.

```
(kali㉿kali)-[~]
$ nikto -h http://testfire.net
- Nikto v2.5.0
-----
+ Target IP:      65.61.137.117
+ Target Hostname: testfire.net
+ Target Port:    80
+ Start Time:     2025-09-22 17:09:20 (GMT5.5)
-----
+ Server: Apache-Coyote/1.1
+ /: 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/
```

6.6 SSL Configuration Analysis

The SSL configuration was analyzed using `ssllscan`. The tool checked for deprecated protocols (SSLv2/3), weak ciphers, and lack of TLS hardening. Proper SSL configuration is critical for secure communications.

```
(kali@kali)-[~]
└─$ ssllscan testfire.net
Version: 2.1.5
OpenSSL 3.5.0 8 Apr 2025
Connected to 65.61.137.117

Testing SSL server testfire.net on port 443 using SNI name testfire.net

SSL/TLS Protocols:
SSLv2      disabled
SSLv3      disabled
TLSv1.0    enabled
TLSv1.1    enabled
TLSv1.2    enabled
TLSv1.3    disabled

TLS Fallback SCSV:
Server does not support TLS Fallback SCSV

TLS renegotiation:
Secure session renegotiation supported

TLS Compression:
Compression disabled

Heartbleed:
TLSv1.2 not vulnerable to heartbleed
TLSv1.1 not vulnerable to heartbleed
TLSv1.0 not vulnerable to heartbleed

Supported Server Cipher(s):
Preferred TLSv1.2 256 bits ECDHE-RSA-AES256-GCM-SHA384 Curve P-256 DHE 256
Accepted TLSv1.2 256 bits DHE-RSA-AES256-GCM-SHA384 DHE 1024 bits
Accepted TLSv1.2 128 bits ECDHE-RSA-AES128-GCM-SHA256 Curve P-256 DHE 256
Accepted TLSv1.2 128 bits DHE-RSA-AES128-GCM-SHA256 DHE 1024 bits
Accepted TLSv1.2 256 bits ECDHE-RSA-AES256-SHA384 Curve P-256 DHE 256
Accepted TLSv1.2 256 bits DHE-RSA-AES256-SHA256 DHE 1024 bits
Accepted TLSv1.2 128 bits ECDHE-RSA-AES128-SHA256 Curve P-256 DHE 256
Accepted TLSv1.2 128 bits DHE-RSA-AES128-SHA256 DHE 1024 bits
```

```
Accepted TLSv1.2 128 bits DHE-RSA-AES128-SHA256 DHE 1024 bits
Accepted TLSv1.2 256 bits ECDHE-RSA-AES256-SHA Curve P-256 DHE 256
Accepted TLSv1.2 256 bits DHE-RSA-AES256-SHA DHE 1024 bits
Accepted TLSv1.2 128 bits ECDHE-RSA-AES128-SHA Curve P-256 DHE 256
Accepted TLSv1.2 128 bits DHE-RSA-AES128-SHA DHE 1024 bits
Preferred TLSv1.1 256 bits ECDHE-RSA-AES256-SHA Curve P-256 DHE 256
Accepted TLSv1.1 256 bits DHE-RSA-AES256-SHA DHE 1024 bits
Accepted TLSv1.1 128 bits ECDHE-RSA-AES128-SHA Curve P-256 DHE 256
Accepted TLSv1.1 128 bits DHE-RSA-AES128-SHA DHE 1024 bits
Preferred TLSv1.0 256 bits ECDHE-RSA-AES256-SHA Curve P-256 DHE 256
Accepted TLSv1.0 256 bits DHE-RSA-AES256-SHA DHE 1024 bits
Accepted TLSv1.0 128 bits ECDHE-RSA-AES128-SHA Curve P-256 DHE 256
Accepted TLSv1.0 128 bits DHE-RSA-AES128-SHA DHE 1024 bits
```

Server Key Exchange Group(s):

```
TLSv1.2 141 bits sect283k1
TLSv1.2 141 bits sect283r1
TLSv1.2 204 bits sect409k1
TLSv1.2 204 bits sect409r1
TLSv1.2 285 bits sect571k1
TLSv1.2 285 bits sect571r1
TLSv1.2 128 bits secp256k1
TLSv1.2 128 bits secp256r1 (NIST P-256)
TLSv1.2 192 bits secp384r1 (NIST P-384)
TLSv1.2 260 bits secp521r1 (NIST P-521)
```

SSL Certificate:

```
Signature Algorithm: sha256WithRSAEncryption
RSA Key Strength: 2048
```

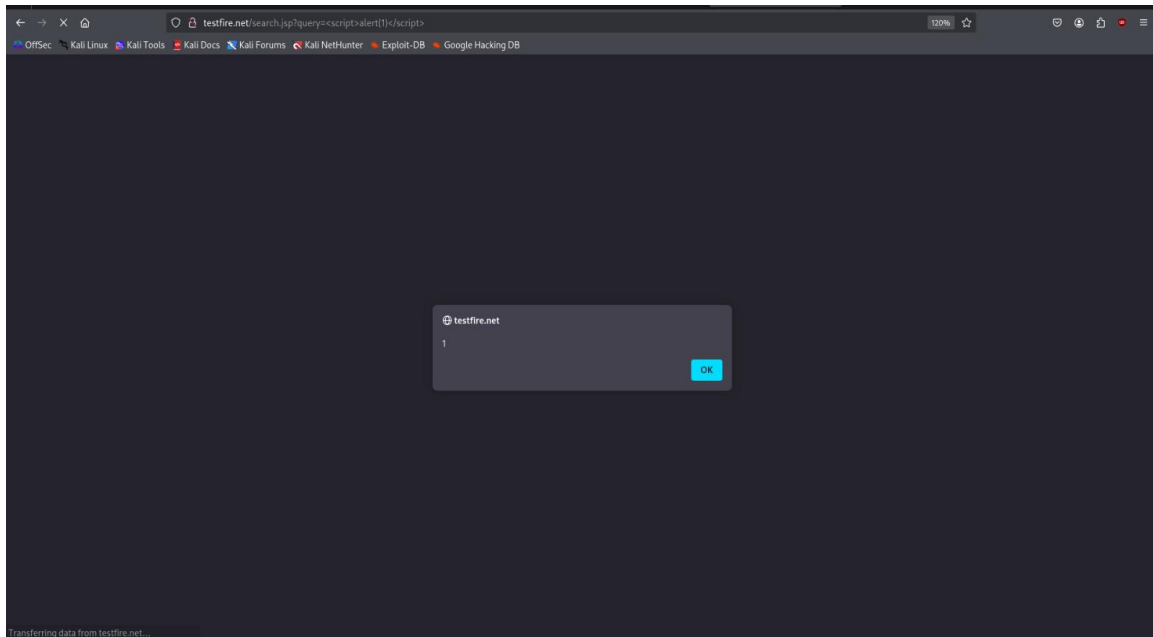
```
Subject: demo.testfire.net
AltNames: DNS:demo.testfire.net
Issuer: Sectigo RSA Domain Validation Secure Server CA
```

```
Not valid before: May 21 00:00:00 2025 GMT
Not valid after: Jun 21 23:59:59 2026 GMT
```

```
(kali@kali)-[~]
$
```

6.7 Reflected XSS – Proof via Alert

The payload triggered a browser alert box on submission, confirming XSS. This vulnerability can be used for session hijacking, phishing, or defacing content.



6.8 Unresponsive Service on Port 8843

Port 8843 was found open via Nmap but did not return any HTTP response in the browser. This may indicate a service bound to localhost, filtered externally, or not web-accessible.

```
(kali@kali)-[~]
$ nmap -p 8843 -sV testfire.net
Starting Nmap 7.95 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2025-09-22 17:40 IST
Nmap scan report for testfire.net (65.61.137.117)
Host is up (0.26s latency).

PORT      STATE SERVICE VERSION
8843/tcp  filtered unknown

Service detection performed. Please report any incorrect results at https://nmap.org/submit/ .
Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 3.39 seconds
(kali@kali)-[~]
```



7. Risk Matrix

Vulnerability	Description	Risk Level	Evidence	Recommendation
Open Ports	Ports 80, 443, 8080, 8843 are open, exposing services to potential attacks.	Medium	[Nmap scan output screenshot placeholder]	Restrict unnecessary ports using firewall rules, ensure all services are patched and updated.
Hidden Admin Directory	/admin directory discovered via Dirb brute-force.	High	[Dirb output screenshot placeholder]	Protect admin directories with strong authentication, restrict IP access, and implement logging.
HTTP instead of HTTPS (Port 80)	Web traffic on port 80 is unencrypted.	Medium	[Browser screenshot placeholder]	Implement HTTPS with a valid SSL/TLS certificate.
Service Version Disclosure	Nmap scan shows version information of services.	Medium	[Nmap service version output placeholder]	Hide service banners and ensure services are updated.

8. Recommendations

- Implement proper input validation and sanitization.
- Enforce strong password policies.
- Hide sensitive endpoints like /admin using authentication or access controls.
- Use HTTPS securely and configure TLS properly.

9. References

- OWASP Testing Guide
- Nmap Documentation
- Burp Suite User Guide
- Nikto Documentation

10. Conclusion

The assessment successfully identified multiple vulnerabilities in the test environment at <http://testfire.net>. These issues, while not in a real production environment, demonstrate the types of flaws that commonly occur in insecure web applications. Organizations are advised to follow secure development practices and perform regular security assessments.