

WEB APPLICATION PENETRATION TESTING REPORT

ON **EXPLOIT THREE VULNERABILITIES**

(XSS, HTML INJECTION AND OPEN REDIRECT)

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VULNERABILITY SCANNING

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- **ACKNOWLEDGEMENT:**

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Lastly, I am deeply indented to my family and my family and friends for their unwavering support and understanding during the challenging phases of this endeavour.

This work was possible by the collective effort and support of those mentioned above.

Thank you.

YOURS OBIDENTLY,
PRARTHITA MANDAL

SUPERVISED BY
MR. DEEP ROY

- **ABSTRACT:**

Web application penetration testing is a systematic process of identifying, exploiting, and mitigating vulnerabilities in web applications to enhance their security posture. As web applications increasingly handle sensitive user data and critical business operations, they become prime targets for cyberattacks. This testing simulates real-world attacks to evaluate the security of an application's components, including servers, APIs, databases, and front-end interfaces.

The penetration testing process involves reconnaissance, scanning, vulnerability assessment, exploitation, and reporting. It aims to uncover flaws such as SQL injection, cross-site scripting (XSS), authentication bypass, and insecure data transmission. Modern frameworks and tools like OWASP ZAP, Burp Suite, and automated scanners facilitate these tasks, while adherence to standards such as OWASP Top 10 ensures comprehensive coverage.

This abstract underscores the importance of web application penetration testing in proactive threat detection and compliance with regulatory requirements. By identifying vulnerabilities before malicious actors can exploit them, organizations can protect their applications, users, and reputations effectively.

- **INTRODUCTION:**

Web application penetration testing is a critical aspect of modern cybersecurity, focusing on evaluating the security of web-based applications. With the growing reliance on web applications for business operations, communication, and data management, ensuring their security has become essential. These applications are often exposed to the internet, making them attractive targets for attackers aiming to exploit vulnerabilities for unauthorized access, data breaches, or service disruptions.

Penetration testing, often referred to as "pen-testing" is a controlled, ethical hacking process designed to simulate real-world cyberattacks. The primary goal is to identify vulnerabilities in an application's architecture, code, or configuration before malicious actors can exploit them. The process goes beyond automated scanning by incorporating human expertise to uncover complex or obscure security issues.

Web application penetration testing typically involves a structured methodology, including:

1. **Reconnaissance:** Gathering information about the application, its infrastructure, and potential entry points.
2. **Vulnerability Identification:** Using automated tools and manual techniques to detect security flaws.
3. **Exploitation:** Attempting to exploit identified vulnerabilities to understand their impact.
4. **Post-Exploitation Analysis:** Evaluating the level of access gained and potential risks.
5. **Reporting:** Documenting findings and providing actionable recommendations for remediation.

Common vulnerabilities assessed during penetration testing include SQL injection, cross-site scripting (XSS), broken authentication, insecure direct object references (IDOR), and misconfigured security settings. Adhering to frameworks like the OWASP Top 10 ensures comprehensive coverage of critical risks.

By conducting web application penetration testing, organizations can proactively secure their applications, protect sensitive data, and maintain trust with users. It also helps meet compliance requirements for security standards, such as PCI DSS, HIPAA, and GDPR.

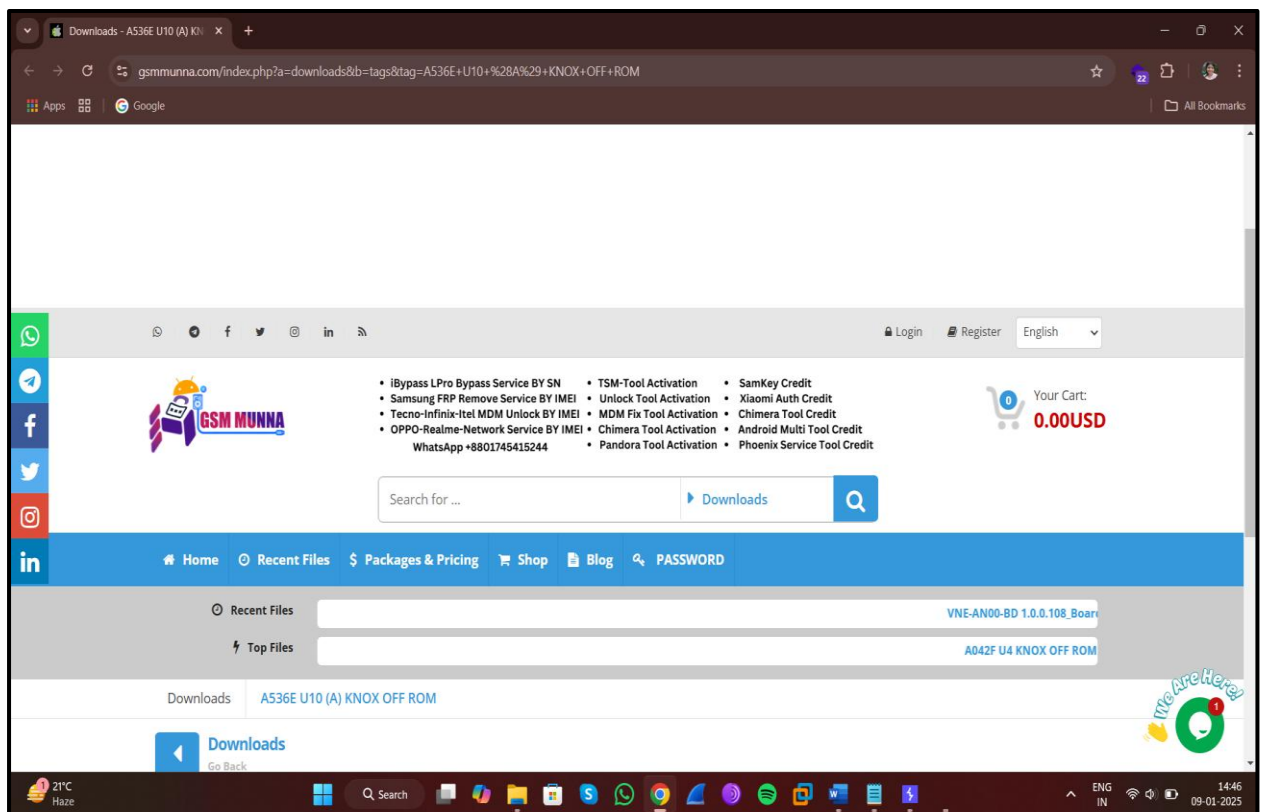
- **PROJECT REPORT:**

1ST WEBSITE:

→ <https://gsmmunna.com/index.php?a=downloads&b=tags&tag=A536E+U10+%28A%29+KNOX+OFF+ROM>

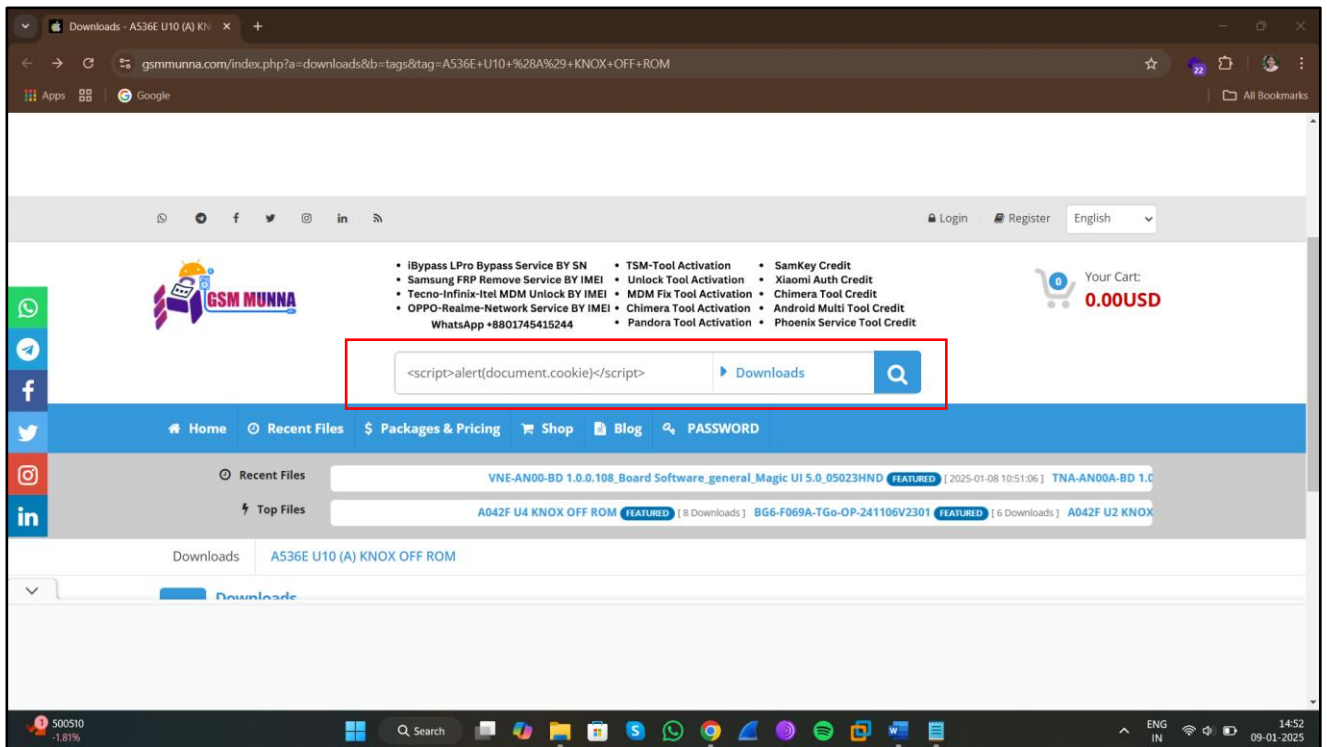
STEP-1:

- *First we have to open the website on google chrome*



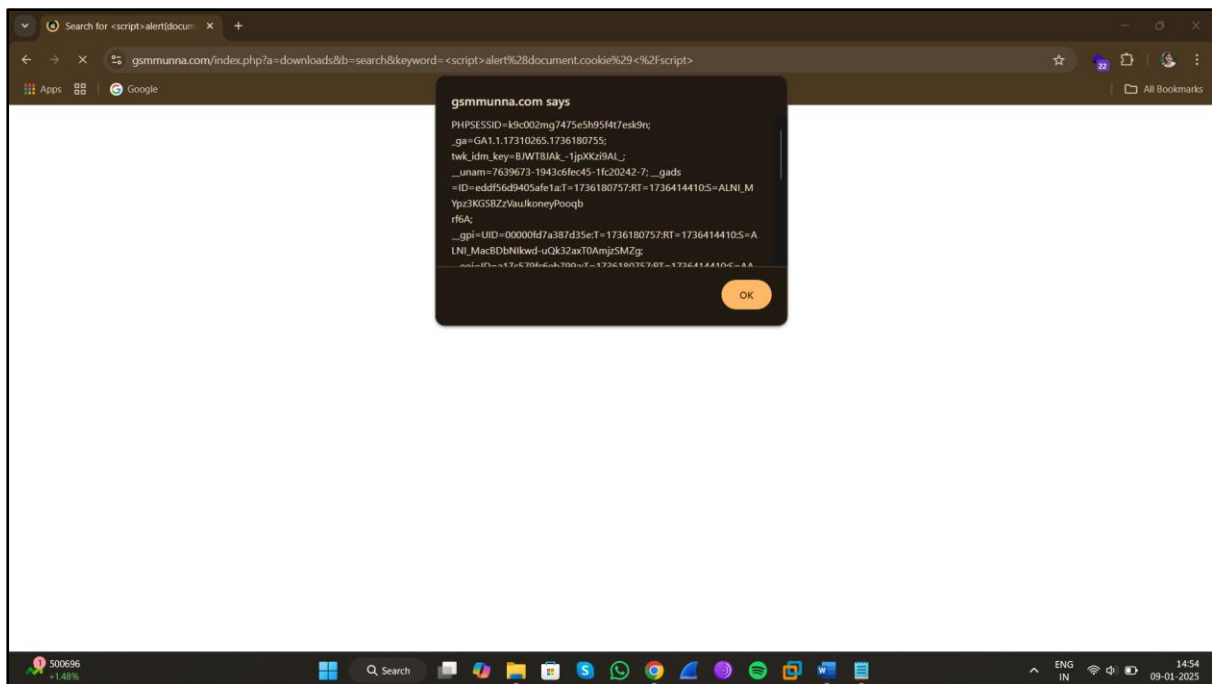
STEP-2:

- *Then we have to enter the 1st XSS payload on the search bar.*
- **PAYLOAD:** `<script>alert(document.cookie)</script>`



STEP-3:

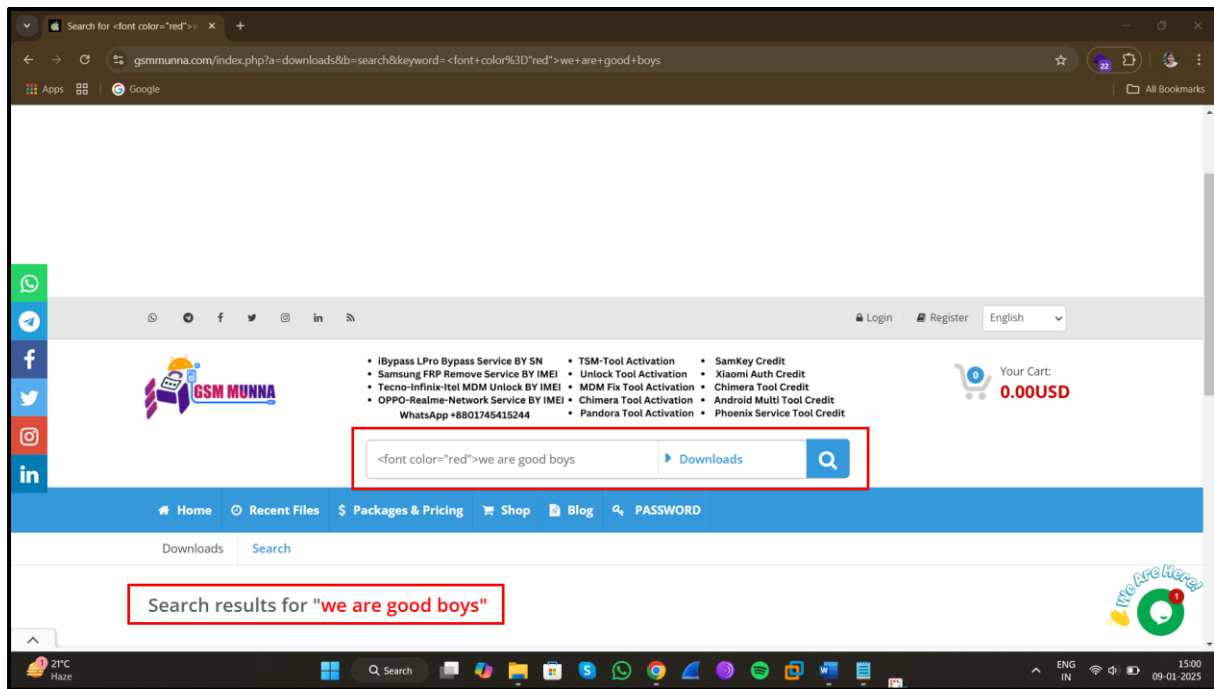
- And then press "enter" key.



- And we got the cookie details.

STEP-4:

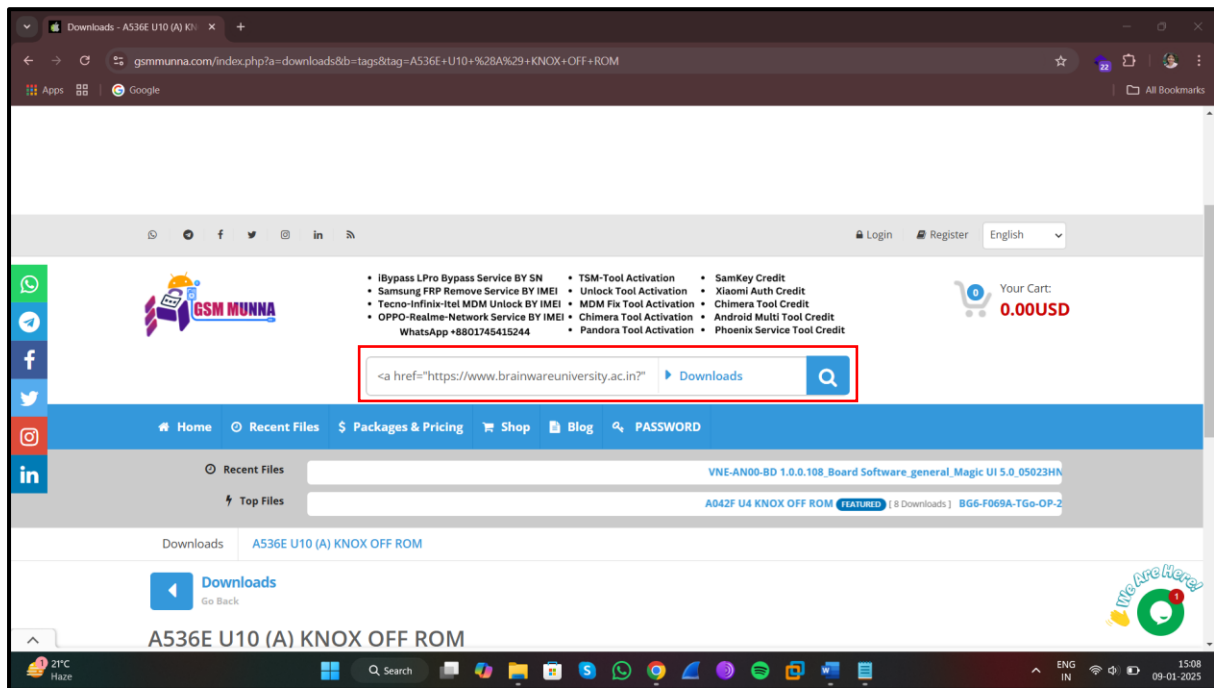
- Now we have to enter the 2nd HTML injection payload.
- PAYLOAD: `we are good boys`



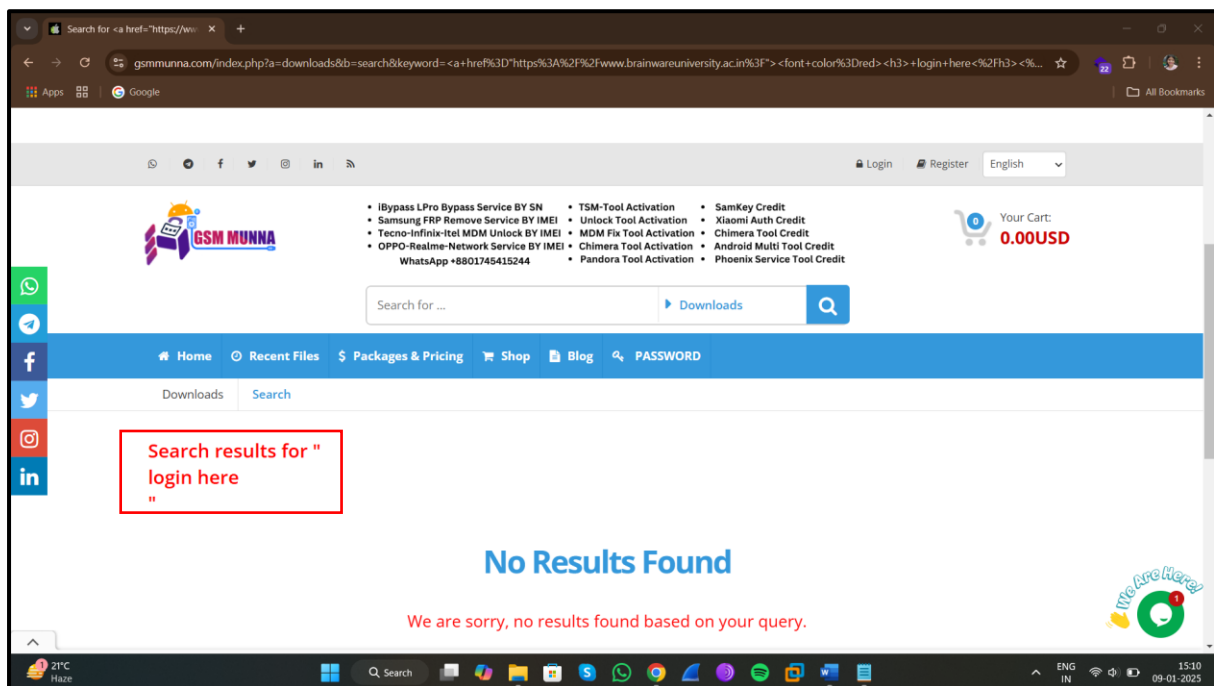
- The font color is changed to red, so its also a vulnerability.

STEP-5:

- Now we have to enter the open redirect payload
- PAYLOAD: `<h3> login here</h3>`



- *press "enter"*
- *Click on "login here"*



- *And then we directly visit that official website.*

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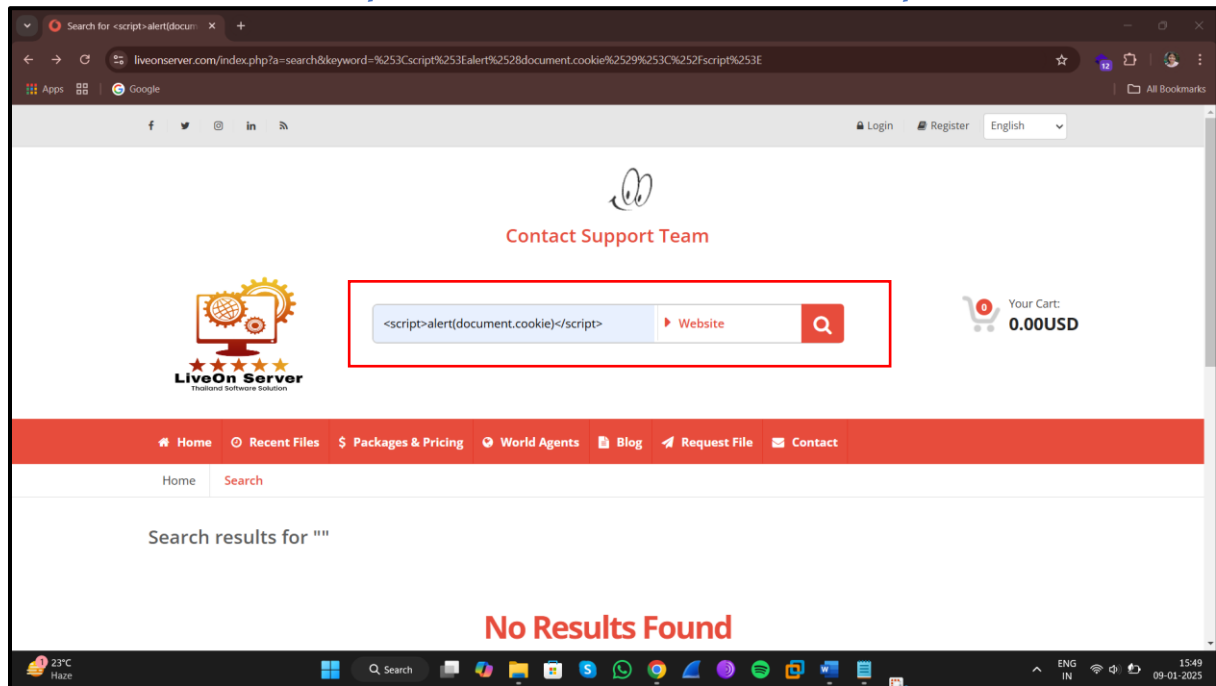
21°C Haze | Search | ENG IN | 15:16 09-01-2025

2ND WEBSITE:

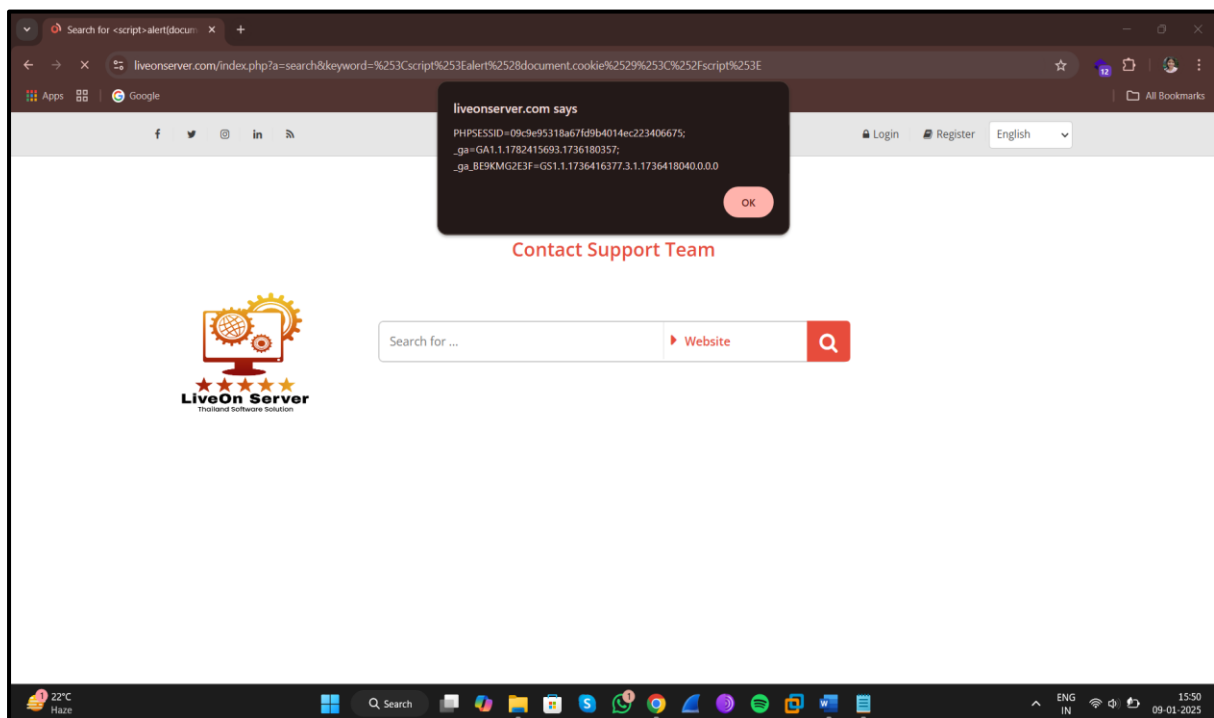
→ <https://liveonserver.com/index.php?a=pages&b=world-agents>

STEP-1:

- First we have to search the XSS payload
- **PAYLOAD:** `<script>alert(document.cookie)</script>`



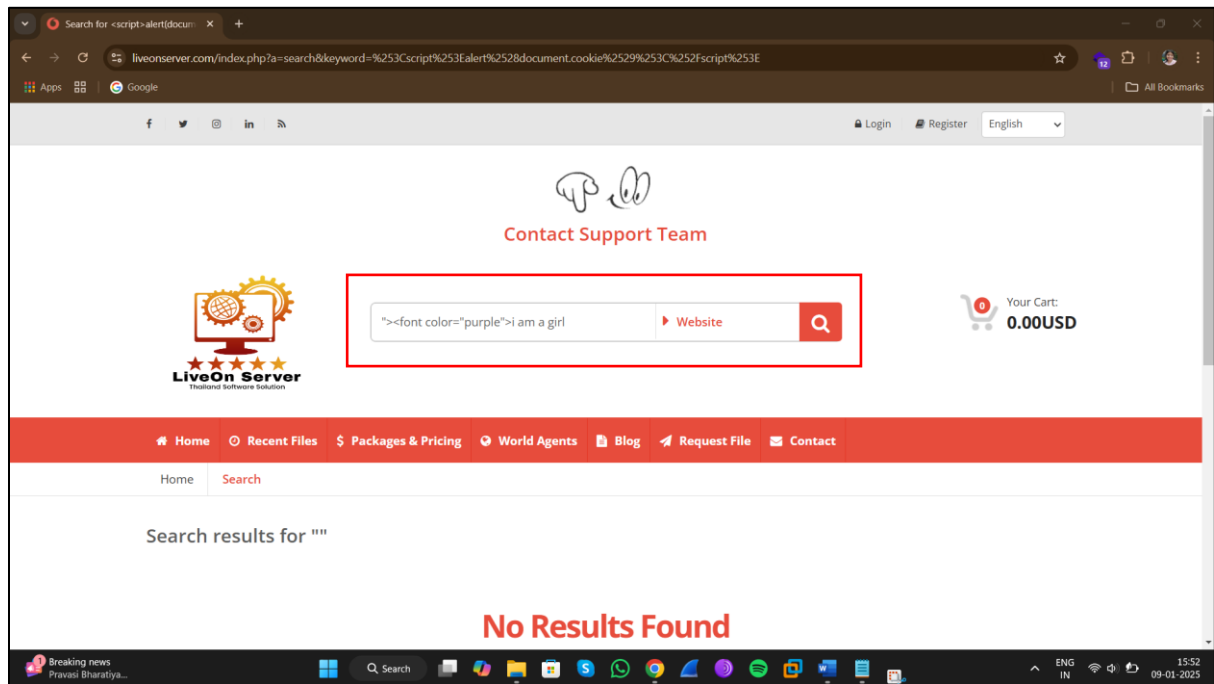
- And then press "enter"



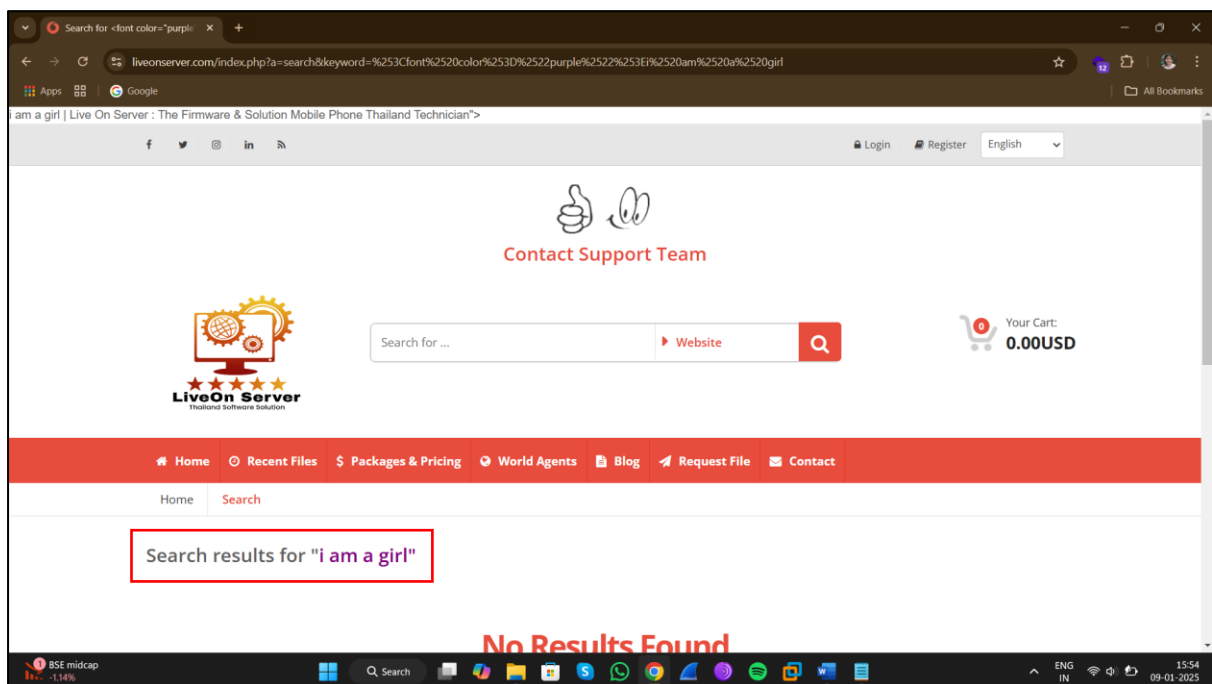
- We got the cookie details

STEP-2

- Now we have to search the html injection payload.
- PAYLOAD: "i am a girl"

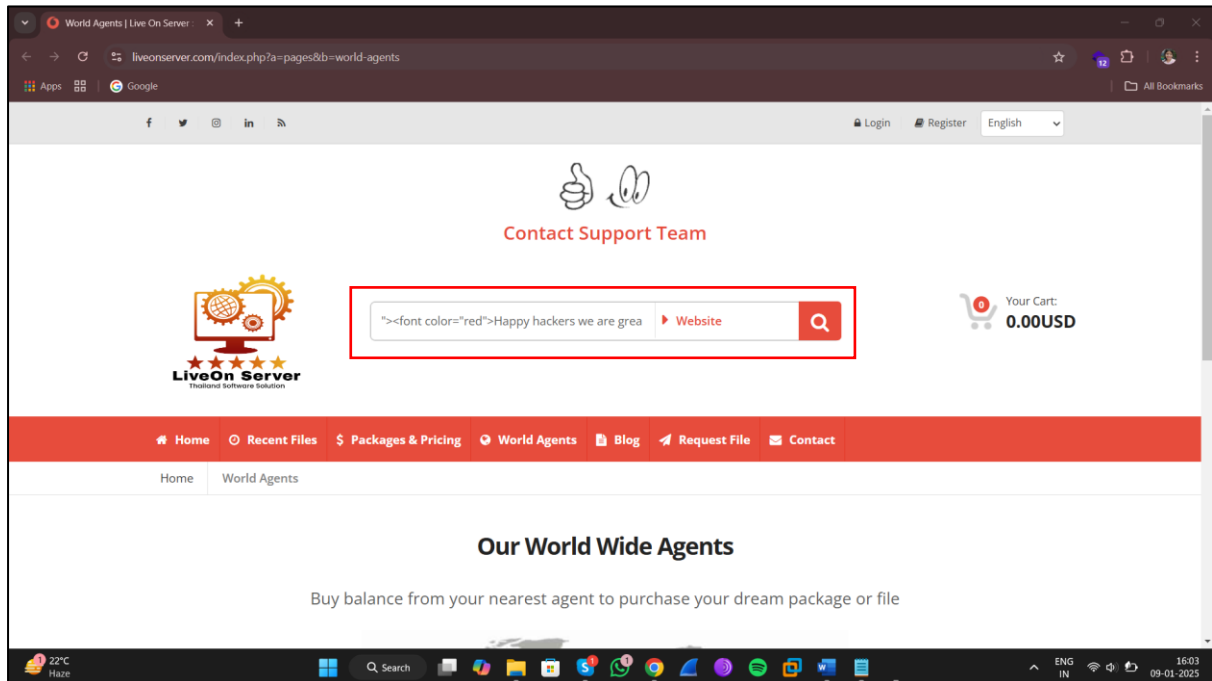


- And then press "enter"

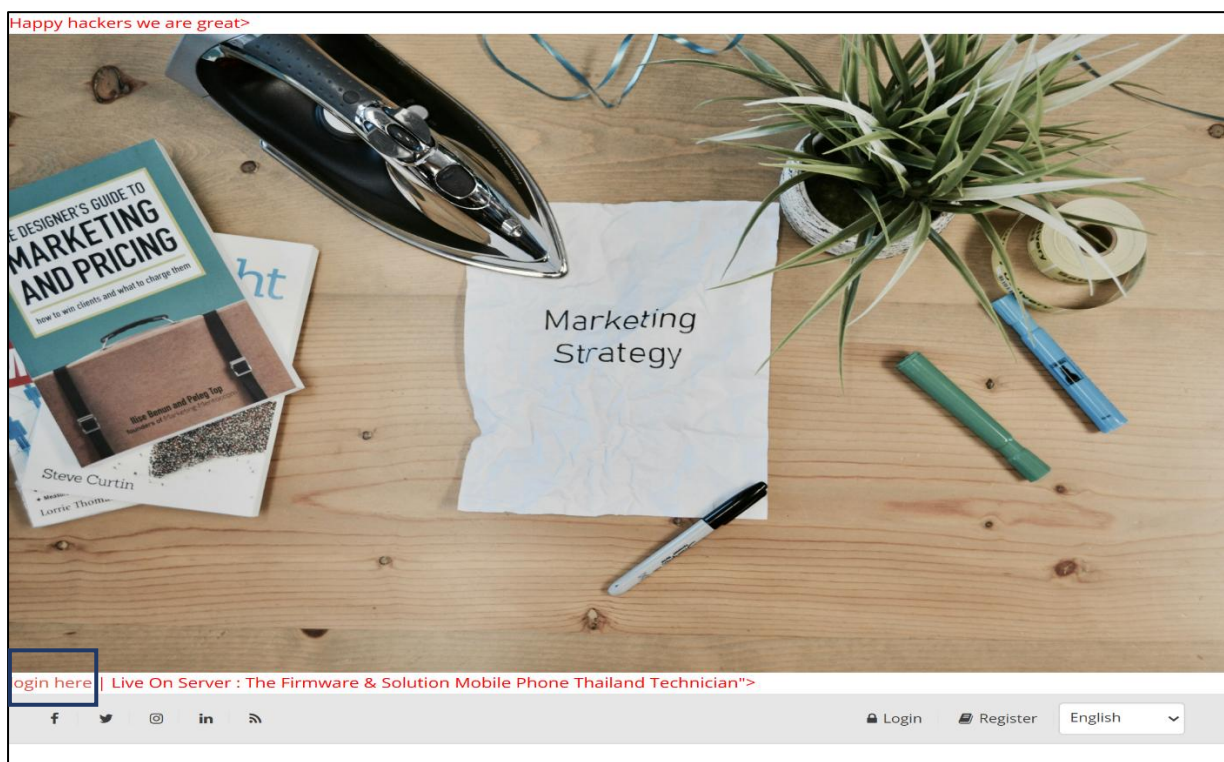


STEP-3

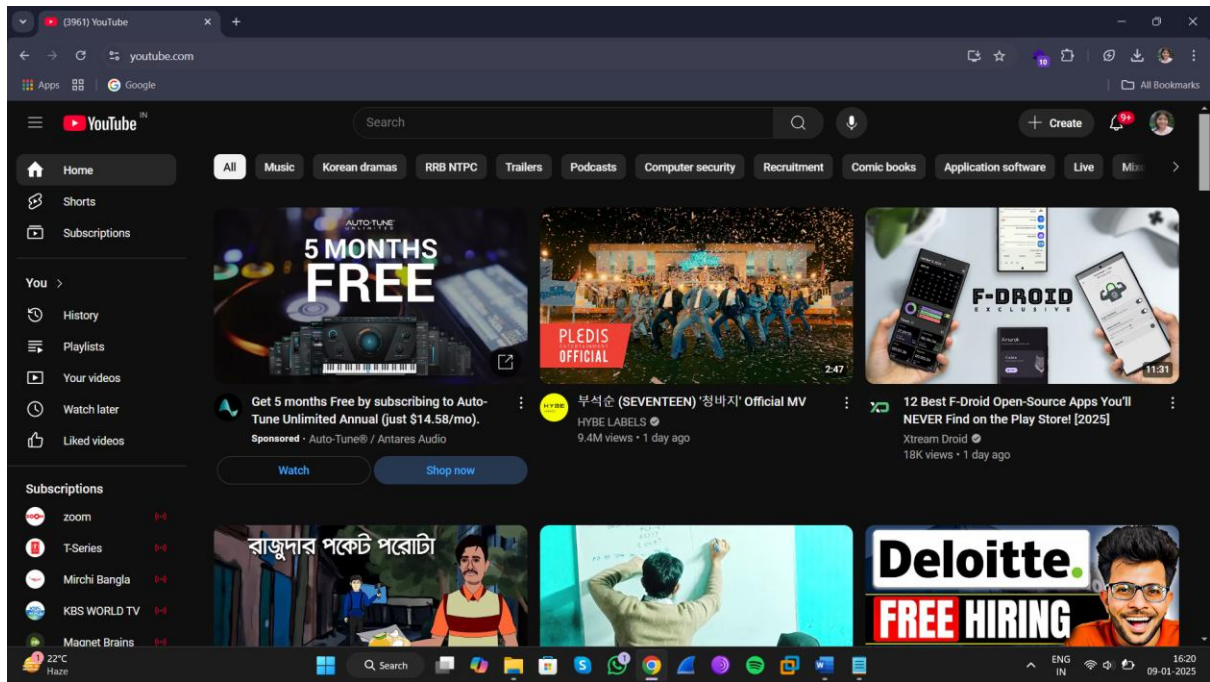
- Now we have to check the open redirect payload
- PAYLOAD: " "Happy hackers we are greatlogin here



- And press "enter"
- Then press on "login here"



- *Then you will directly visit to the official website.*

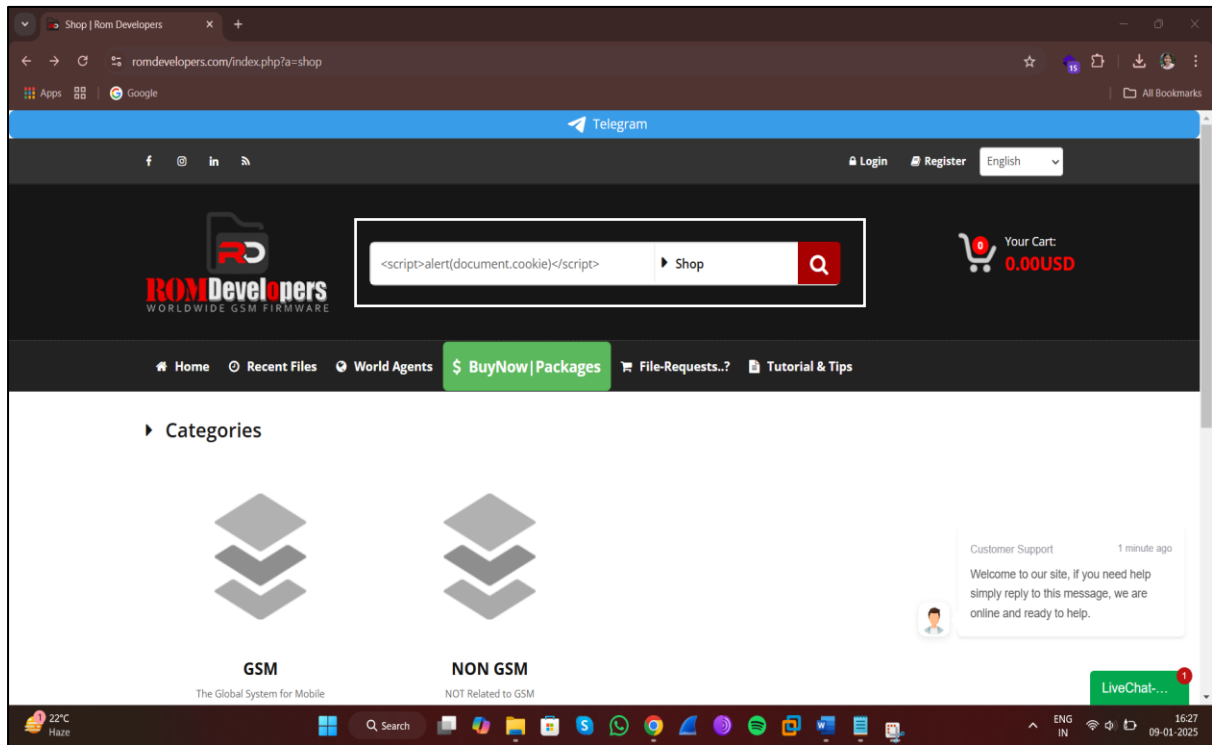


3RD WEBSITE:

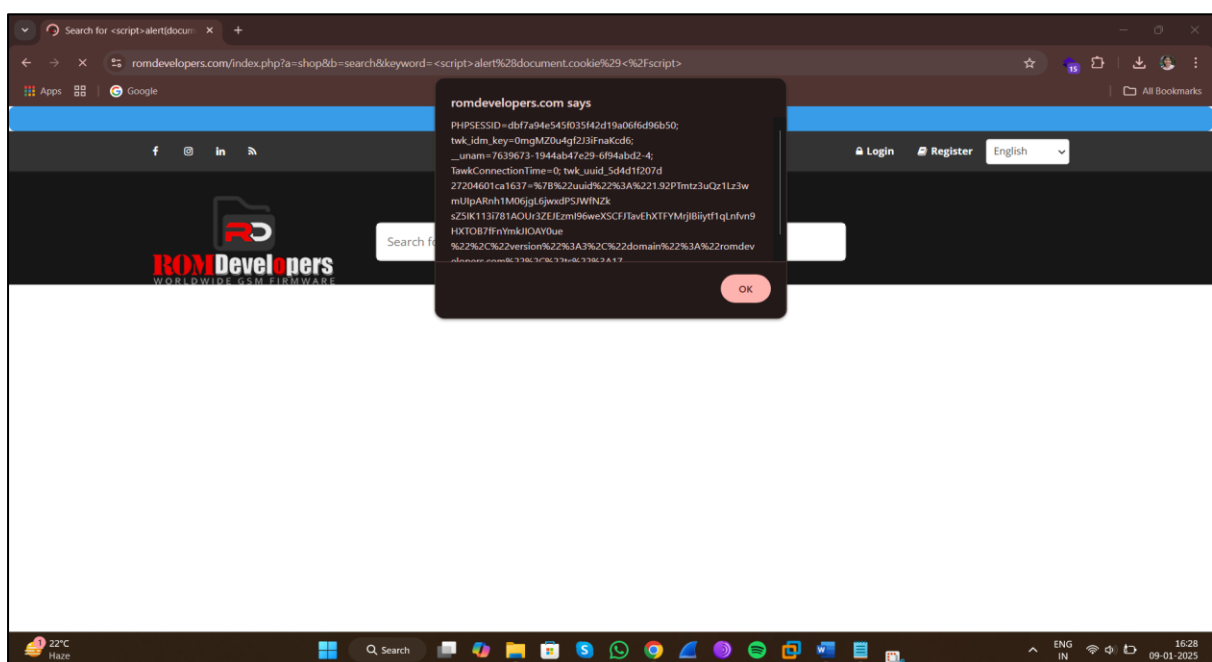
→ <https://romdevelopers.com/index.php?a=shop>

STEP-1

- First we have to check the XSS payload
- PAYLOAD: `<script>alert(document.cookie)</script>`



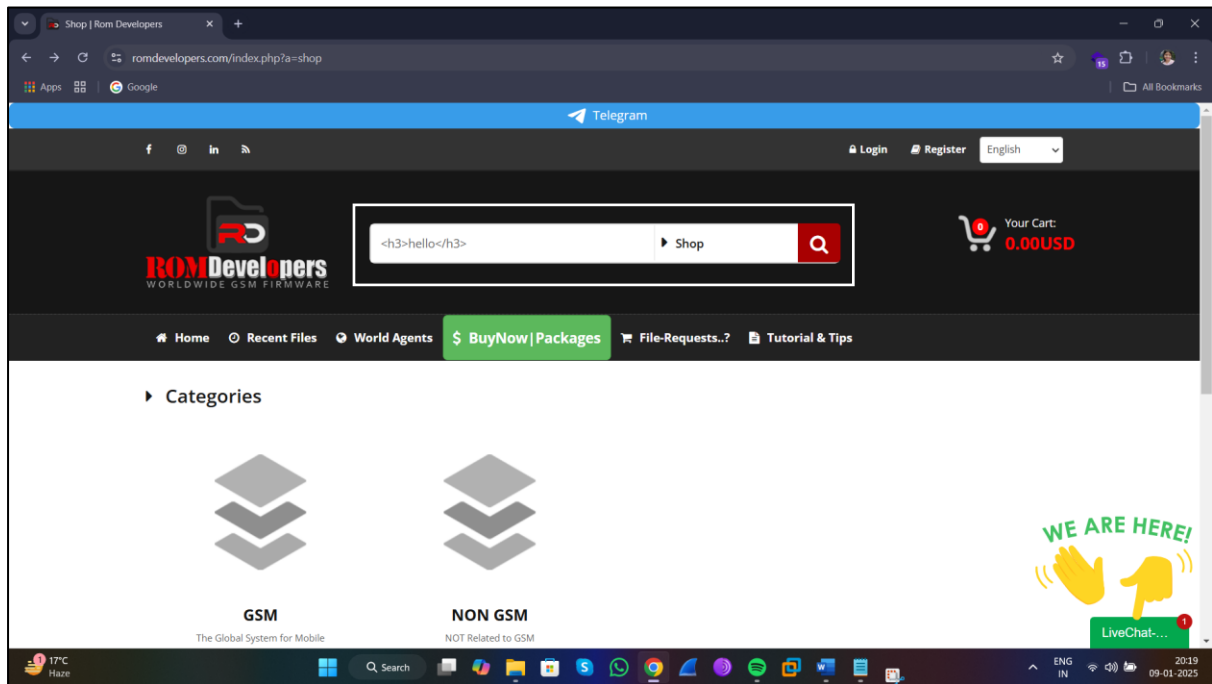
- Then press “enter”



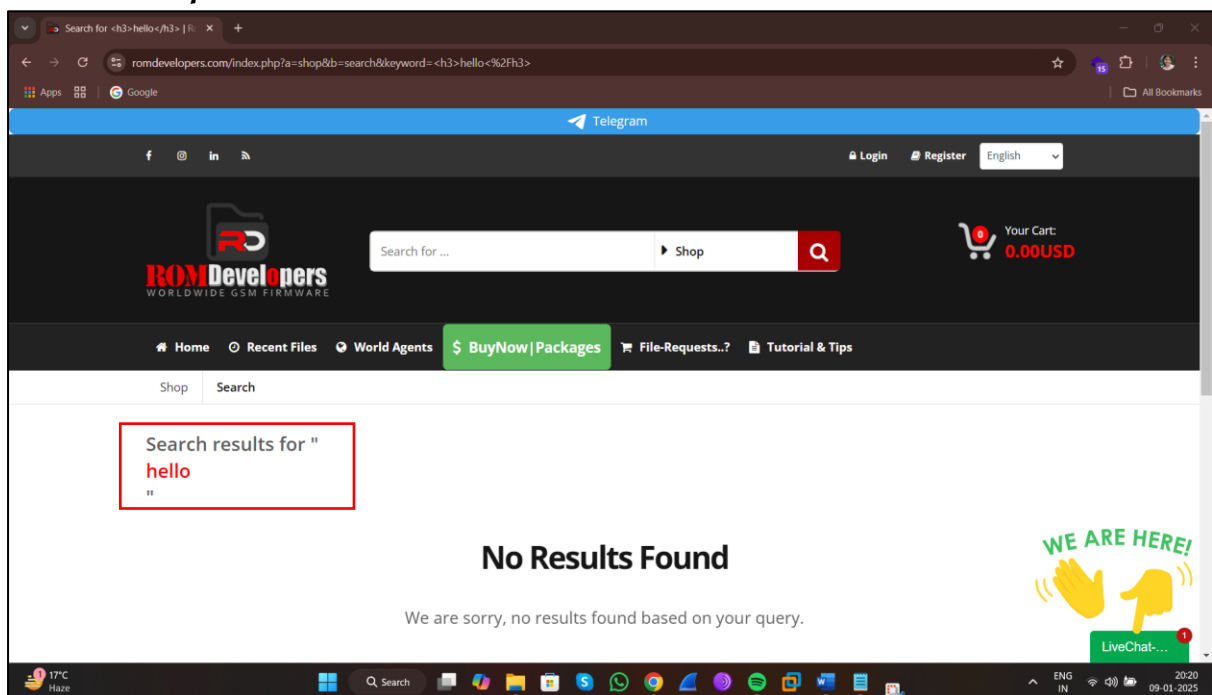
- *We got the cookie details*

STEP-2:

- Now we have to check the html injection payload
- PAYLOAD: `<h3>hello</h3>`

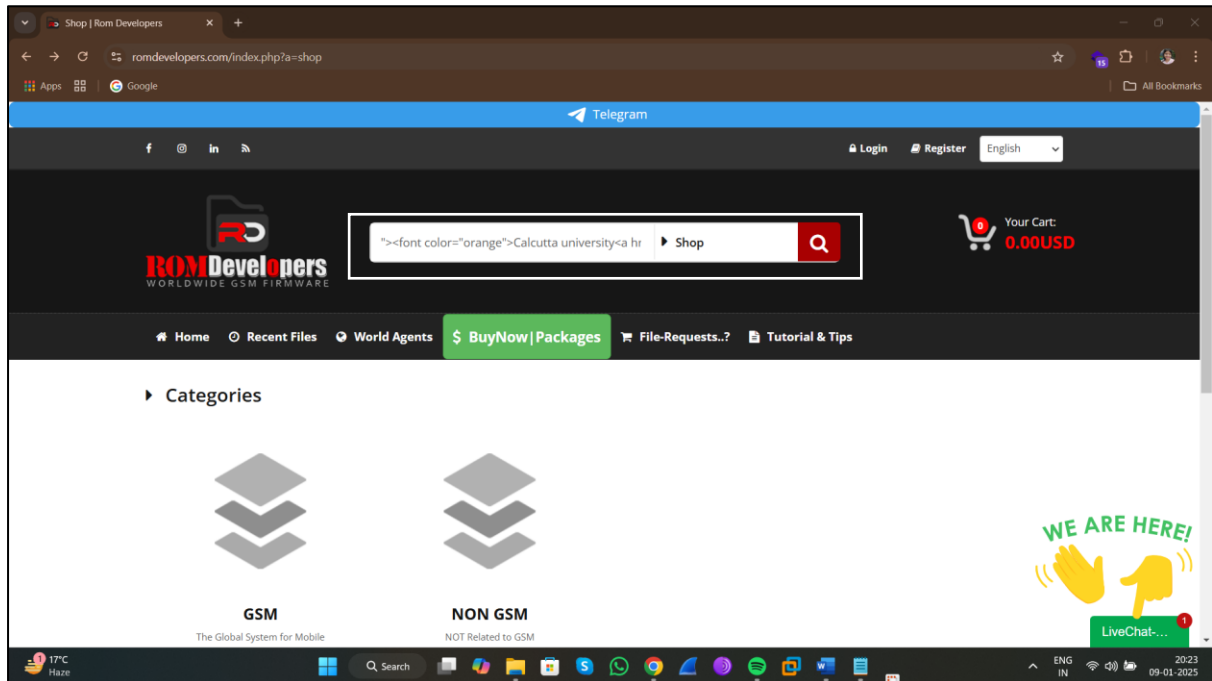


- Then press "enter"

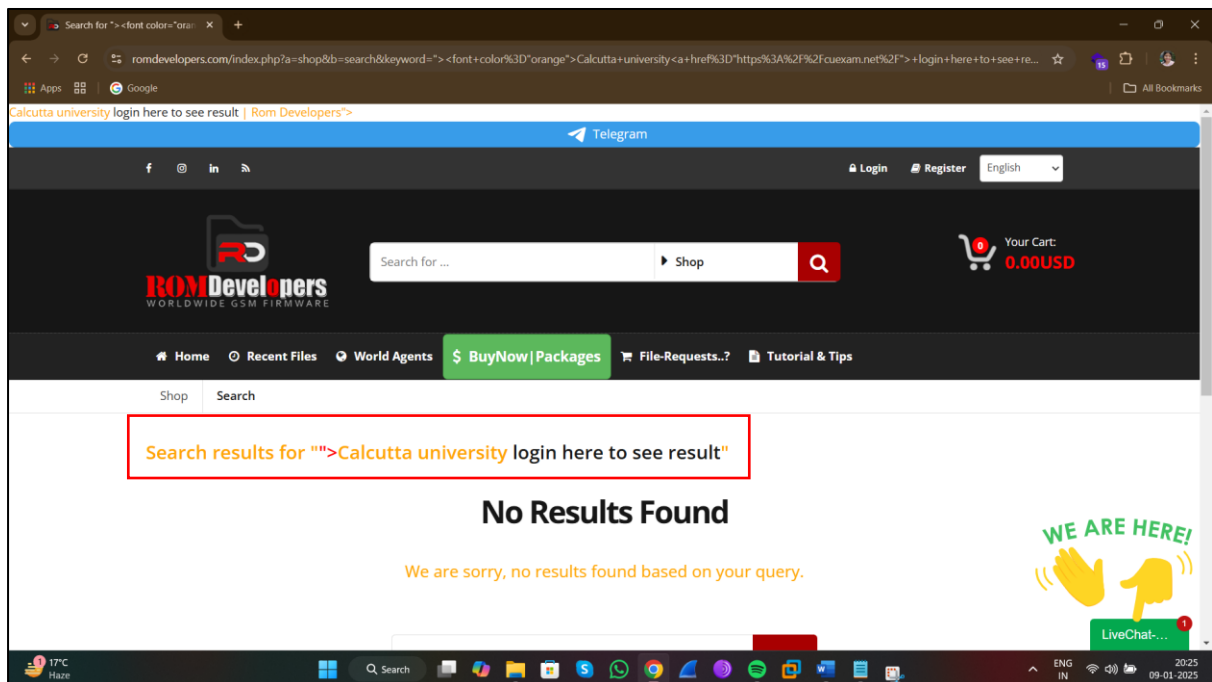


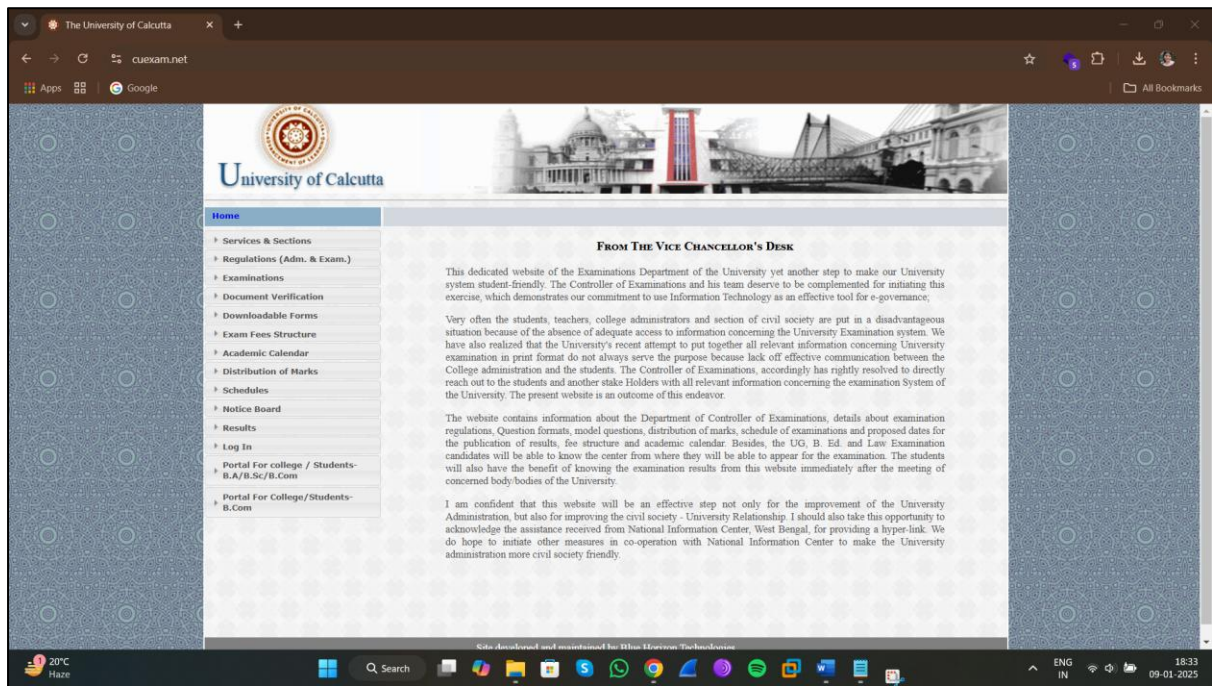
STEP-3

- Then we have to search for the open redirect vulnerability
- PAYLOAD: ">Calcutta university login here to see result



- Then press "enter"
- Then click on the "login here to see result"





- *This is how we can go to the official website that we added in the payload.*

- **MITIGATION TECHNIQUES:**

To mitigate XSS, HTML injection, and open redirect vulnerabilities, the primary techniques include: strict input validation, proper output encoding, implementing a Content Security Policy (CSP), using secure libraries for sanitization, and carefully reviewing redirect logic when handling user input; essentially ensuring that any untrusted data is thoroughly checked and sanitized before being displayed on a webpage or used for redirects.

- **XSS (Cross-Site Scripting):**

- ***Input Validation:*** *Validate user input to ensure it only contains expected data types and patterns, preventing malicious scripts from being injected.*
- ***Output Encoding:*** *Encode any user-provided data before displaying it on the page, converting special characters to their HTML entities to prevent them from being interpreted as code.*
- ***Content Security Policy (CSP):*** *Define allowed sources for scripts and other resources in your application to restrict where JavaScript can be loaded from, mitigating XSS attacks.*

- **HTML Injection:**

- ***Sanitization:*** *Use dedicated libraries to sanitize user input, stripping out potentially harmful HTML tags and attributes.*
- ***Whitelisting:*** *Only allow specific, safe HTML tags and attributes to be used in user input.*
- ***DOM-based XSS awareness:*** *Be mindful of how user input is handled within JavaScript and DOM manipulation to prevent DOM-based XSS attacks.*

- **Open Redirect:**

- ***URL Validation:*** *Validate the URL provided by the user before redirecting, ensuring it points to a trusted domain and not a malicious site.*
- ***Whitelisting:*** *Maintain a whitelist of allowed redirect destinations to prevent unexpected redirects.*
- ***Secure Redirection Logic:*** *Use proper server-side functions to handle redirects, avoiding direct string concatenation with user input.*

❑ **Other important considerations:**

- ***Regular Security Audits:*** Perform periodic security assessments to identify potential vulnerabilities and ensure mitigation techniques are effective.
- ***Framework Best Practices:*** Leverage security features provided by your web development framework to simplify secure coding.
- ***Keep Software Updated:*** Maintain up-to-date libraries and frameworks to benefit from security patches that address known vulnerabilities.

- **CONCLUSION:**

Web Application Penetration Testing (WAPT) is a crucial process in securing web applications against potential threats and vulnerabilities. By simulating real-world attacks, WAPT identifies security weaknesses, evaluates the application's resilience, and helps prioritize remediation efforts.

1. ***Proactive Defense:***

- *WAPT enables organizations to detect vulnerabilities before attackers exploit them.*
- *It provides an opportunity to implement robust security measures proactively.*

2. ***Comprehensive Risk Assessment:***

- Identifies vulnerabilities like XSS, SQL injection, CSRF, authentication flaws, and more.
- Evaluates the impact and likelihood of potential threats, aiding in effective risk management.

3. ***Compliance and Standards:***

- Helps organizations meet compliance requirements such as PCI DSS, GDPR, and ISO 27001.
- Demonstrates a commitment to maintaining high security standards.

4. ***Continuous Improvement:***

- WAPT isn't a one-time activity but part of an ongoing security strategy.
- Regular testing ensures the application stays secure as it evolves.

5. ***Empowering Development Teams:***

- Provides actionable insights to developers for fixing vulnerabilities.
- Encourages a culture of secure coding practices.

WAPT is an essential component of modern cybersecurity strategies. By investing in regular and thorough penetration testing, organizations can safeguard their web applications, protect sensitive data, and maintain user trust. It underscores the principle that security is not a one-time effort but a continuous process of vigilance and improvement.

-THE END-