

System That Uses AI For Real-Time Data Classification, Leak Detection, And Prevention To Enhance Data Security.

Main Website: vtop2.vitap.ac.in

Practice Website: testphp.vulnweb.com

Vulnerabilities found in Practice Website:

1. 58987 - PHP Unsupported Version Detection

Synopsis

The remote host contains an unsupported version of a web application scripting language.

Description

According to its version, the installation of PHP on the remote host is no longer supported.

Lack of support implies that no new security patches for the product will be released by the vendor. As a result, it is likely to contain security vulnerabilities.

The screenshot displays the Nessus Essentials web interface. The browser address bar shows the URL `https://localhost:8834/#/scans/reports/33/vulnerabilities/58987`. The interface is in a dark theme. On the left sidebar, there are sections for 'FOLDERS' (My Scans, All Scans, Trash) and 'RESOURCES' (Policies, Plugin Rules, Terrascan). The main content area is titled 'CRITICAL PHP Unsupported Version Detection'. It includes a 'Description' section with text about unsupported PHP versions, a 'Solution' section recommending an upgrade, and a 'See Also' section with links to PHP documentation. Below this is an 'Output' section showing a list of source information: 'Source: X-Powered-By: PHP/5.6.40-38+ubuntu20.04.1+deb.sury.org+1', 'Installed version: 5.6.40-38+ubuntu20.04.1+deb.sury.org+1', 'End of support date: 2018/12/31', 'Announcement: http://php.net/supported-versions.php', and 'Supported versions: 8.0.x / 8.1.x'. To the right of the main content is a 'Plugin Details' sidebar showing severity (Critical), ID (58987), version (1.24), type (remote), family (CGI abuses), published date (May 4, 2012), and modified date (December 7, 2022). Below this is a 'Risk Information' section with risk factor (Critical), CVSS v3.0 Base Score (10.0), and CVSS vectors. The 'Vulnerability Information' section shows the CPE as `cpe:/a:php:php` and notes it is unsupported by the vendor. The 'Reference Information' section shows the IAVA as 0001-A-0581. At the bottom, there is a table with 'Port' and 'Hosts' columns, showing port 80/tcp on the host testphp.vulnweb.com.

Port	Hosts
80 / tcp / www	testphp.vulnweb.com

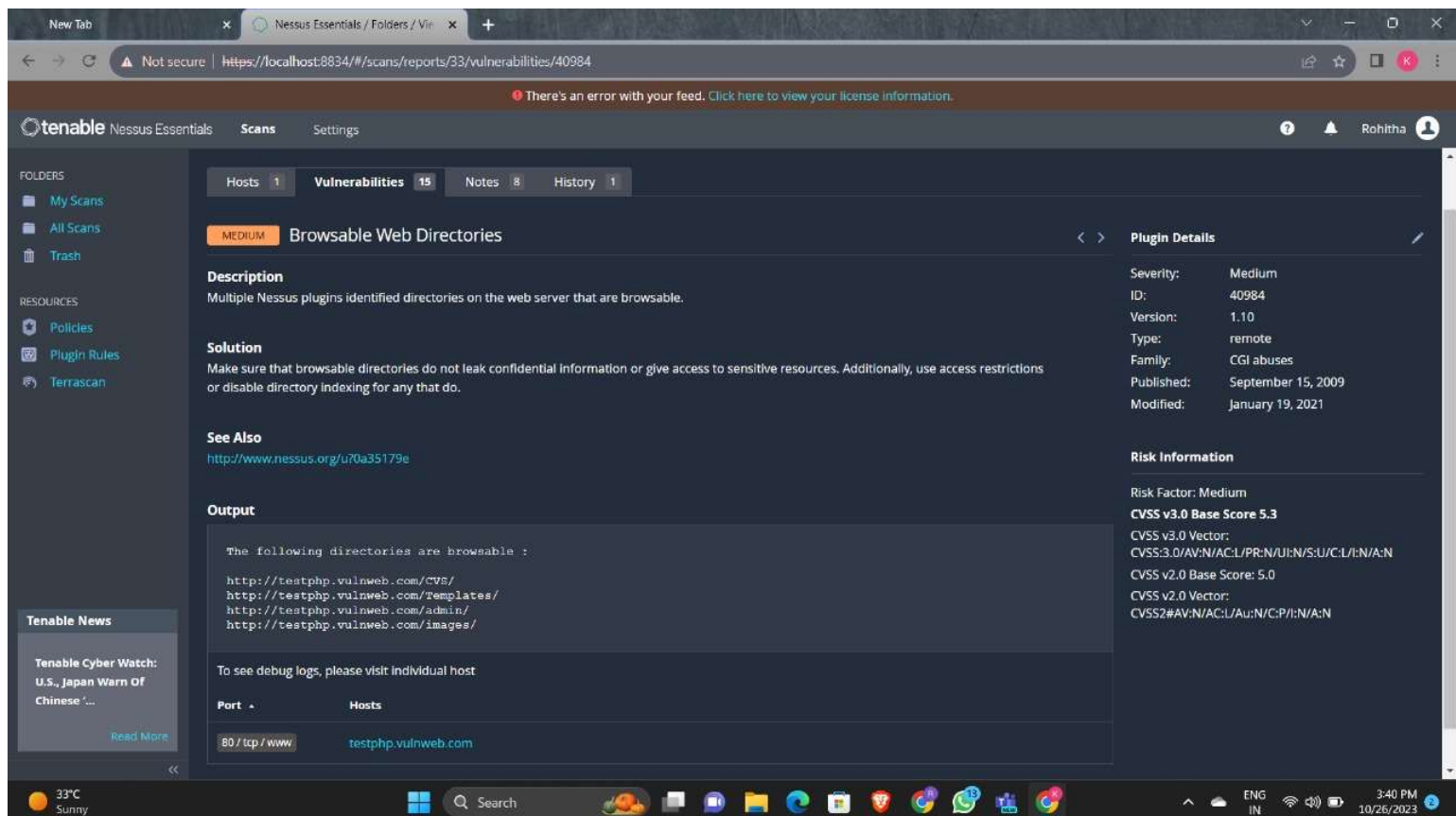
2. 40984 - Browsable Web Directories

Synopsis

Some directories on the remote web server are browsable.

Description

Multiple Nessus plugins identified directories on the web server that are browsable.



The screenshot displays the Nessus Essentials web interface. The browser address bar shows the URL `https://localhost:8834/#/scans/reports/33/vulnerabilities/40984`. The interface has a dark theme. On the left, a sidebar contains navigation links: 'My Scans', 'All Scans', 'Trash', 'Policies', 'Plugin Rules', and 'Terrascan'. The main panel shows the details for the vulnerability 'Browsable Web Directories' (ID: 40984), which is categorized as 'MEDIUM'. The description states: 'Multiple Nessus plugins identified directories on the web server that are browsable.' The solution advises: 'Make sure that browsable directories do not leak confidential information or give access to sensitive resources. Additionally, use access restrictions or disable directory indexing for any that do.' The 'See Also' section provides a link to <http://www.nessus.org/u70a35179e>. The 'Output' section lists the following browsable directories: `http://testphp.vulnweb.com/CVS/`, `http://testphp.vulnweb.com/Templates/`, `http://testphp.vulnweb.com/admin/`, and `http://testphp.vulnweb.com/images/`. A table at the bottom shows the host 'testphp.vulnweb.com' on port '80 / tcp / www'. The right sidebar provides 'Plugin Details' including Severity (Medium), ID (40984), Version (1.10), Type (remote), Family (CGI abuses), Published (September 15, 2009), and Modified (January 19, 2021). It also includes 'Risk Information' with a Risk Factor of Medium and CVSS scores: CVSS v3.0 Base Score 5.3, CVSS v3.0 Vector: `CVSS:3.0/AV:N/AC:L/PR:N/UI:N/S:U/C:L/E:N/A:N`, CVSS v2.0 Base Score: 5.0, CVSS v2.0 Vector: `CVSS2#AV:N/AC:L/Au:N/C:P/I:N/A:N`. The bottom of the image shows a Windows taskbar with a search bar, various application icons, and system status indicators like temperature (33°C Sunny) and time (3:40 PM, 10/26/2023).

3. 85582 - Web Application Potentially Vulnerable to Clickjacking

Synopsis

The remote web server may fail to mitigate a class of web application vulnerabilities.

CWE: CWE-693

Description

The remote web server does not set an X-Frame-Options response header or a Content-Security-Policy 'frame-ancestors' response header in all content responses. This could potentially expose the site to a clickjacking or UI redress attack, in which an attacker can trick a user into clicking an area of the vulnerable page that is different than what the user perceives the page to be. This can result in a user

performing fraudulent or malicious transactions.

X-Frame-Options has been proposed by Microsoft as a way to mitigate clickjacking attacks and is currently supported by all major browser vendors.

Content-Security-Policy (CSP) has been proposed by the W3C Web Application Security Working Group, with increasing support among all major browser vendors, as a way to mitigate clickjacking and other attacks. The 'frame-ancestors' policy directive restricts which sources can embed the protected resource.

Note that while the X-Frame-Options and Content-Security-Policy response headers are not the only mitigations for clickjacking, they are currently the most reliable methods that can be detected through automation. Therefore, this plugin may produce false positives if other mitigation strategies (e.g., frame-busting JavaScript) are deployed or if the page does not perform any security-sensitive transactions.

The screenshot displays the Nessus Essentials web interface. The browser address bar shows a URL: `https://localhost:8834/#/scans/reports/33/vulnerabilities/85582`. The interface includes a sidebar with navigation options like 'Folders', 'My Scans', 'All Scans', 'Trash', 'Policies', 'Plugin Rules', and 'Terrascan'. The main content area shows a vulnerability report for 'Web Application Potentially Vulnerable to Clickjacking' with a severity of 'MEDIUM'. The report includes a detailed description of the issue, a solution, and a 'See Also' section with links to Nessus, OWASP, and Wikipedia. On the right, 'Plugin Details' and 'Risk Information' are provided. The bottom of the screen shows a Windows taskbar with the date and time as 3:41 PM on 10/26/2023.

Vulnerability Report: Web Application Potentially Vulnerable to Clickjacking

Description

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Solution

Return the X-Frame-Options or Content-Security-Policy (with the 'frame-ancestors' directive) HTTP header with the page's response. This prevents the page's content from being rendered by another site when using the frame or iframe HTML tags.

See Also

- <http://www.nessus.org/u7399b1f56>
- https://www.owasp.org/index.php/Clickjacking_Defense_Cheat_Sheet
- <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Clickjacking>

Plugin Details

Severity:	Medium
ID:	85582
Version:	\$Revision: 1.7 \$
Type:	remote
Family:	Web Servers
Published:	August 22, 2015
Modified:	May 16, 2017

Risk Information

Risk Factor:	Medium
CVSS v2.0 Base Score:	4.3
CVSS v2.0 Vector:	CVSS2#AV:N/AC:M/Au:N/C:N/I:P/A:N

Reference Information

CWE: 693

4. 26194 - Web Server Transmits Cleartext Credentials

Synopsis

The remote web server might transmit credentials in cleartext.

CWE: CWE-522/ CWE-523/ CWE-718/ CWE-724/ CWE-928/ CWE-930

Description

The remote web server contains several HTML form fields containing an input of type 'password' which transmit their information to a remote web server in cleartext.

An attacker eavesdropping the traffic between web browser and server may obtain logins and passwords of valid users.

The screenshot displays the Tenable Nessus Essentials web interface. The browser address bar shows the URL `https://localhost:8834/#/scans/reports/33/vulnerabilities/group/26194/26194`. The interface includes a sidebar with navigation options like 'My Scans', 'All Scans', 'Trash', 'Policies', 'Plugin Rules', and 'Terrascan'. The main content area shows a vulnerability report for 'Web Server Transmits Cleartext Credentials' with a severity of 'LOW'. The report includes a description, a solution, and an output section. The output section lists two pages: `/login.php` (Destination Page: `/userinfo.php`) and `/signup.php` (Destination Page: `/secured/newuser.php`). A table at the bottom shows the port `80 / tcp / www` and the host `testphp.vulnweb.com`. The right sidebar provides plugin details and risk information.

Web Server Transmits Cleartext Credentials

Description
The remote web server contains several HTML form fields containing an input of type 'password' which transmit their information to a remote web server in cleartext.
An attacker eavesdropping the traffic between web browser and server may obtain logins and passwords of valid users.

Solution
Make sure that every sensitive form transmits content over HTTPS.

Output

```
Page : /login.php
Destination Page: /userinfo.php

Page : /signup.php
Destination Page: /secured/newuser.php
```

To see debug logs, please visit individual host

Port	Hosts
80 / tcp / www	testphp.vulnweb.com

Plugin Details

- Severity: Low
- ID: 26194
- Version: \$Revision: 1.17 \$
- Type: remote
- Family: Web Servers
- Published: September 28, 2007
- Modified: November 29, 2016

Risk Information

- Risk Factor: Low
- CVSS v2.0 Base Score: 2.6
- CVSS v2.0 Vector: CVSS2#AV:N/AC:H/Au:N/C:P/I:N/A:N

Reference Information

CWE: 522, 523, 718, 724, 928, 930

5. 42057 - Web Server Allows Password Auto-Completion

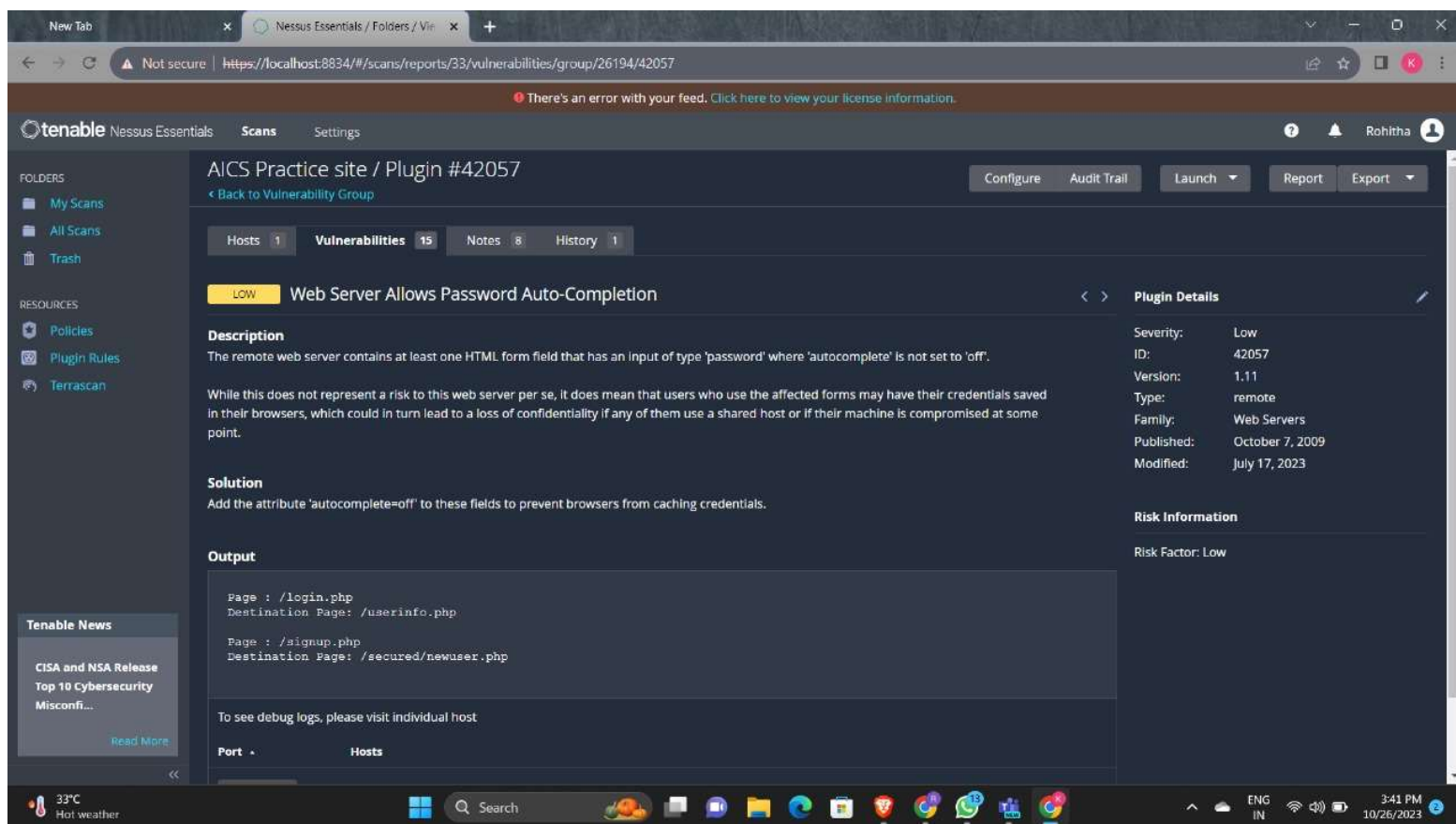
Synopsis

The 'autocomplete' attribute is not disabled on password fields.

Description

The remote web server contains at least one HTML form field that has an input of type 'password' where 'autocomplete' is not set to 'off'.

While this does not represent a risk to this web server per se, it does mean that users who use the affected forms may have their credentials saved in their browsers, which could in turn lead to a loss of confidentiality if any of them use a shared host or if their machine is compromised at some point.



6. CGI Generic HTML Injections (quick test)

Synopsis

The remote web server may be prone to HTML injections.

CWE: CWE-80/ CWE-86

Description

The remote web server hosts CGI scripts that fail to adequately sanitize request strings with malicious JavaScript. By leveraging this issue, an attacker may be able to cause arbitrary HTML to be executed in a user's browser within the security context of the affected site.

The remote web server may be vulnerable to IFRAME injections or cross-site scripting attacks:

- IFRAME injections allow 'virtual defacement' that might scare or anger gullible users. Such injections are sometimes implemented for 'phishing' attacks.
- XSS are extensively tested by four other scripts.

- Some applications (e.g., web forums) authorize a subset of HTML without any ill effect. In this case, ignore this warning.

MEDIUM

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The remote web server may be vulnerable to IFRAME injections or cross-site scripting attacks :

- IFRAME injections allow 'virtual defacement' that might scare or anger gullible users. Such injections are sometimes implemented for 'phishing' attacks.
- XSS are extensively tested by four other scripts.
- Some applications (e.g. web forums) authorize a subset of HTML without any ill effect. In this case, ignore this warning.

Solution

Either restrict access to the vulnerable application or contact the vendor for an update.

See Also

<http://www.nessus.org/u?602759bc>

7. CGI Generic SQL Injection

Synopsis

A web application is potentially vulnerable to SQL injection.

CWE: CWE-20/ CWE-89/ CWE-77/ CWE-722/ CWE-751/ CWE-801/ CWE-928/ CWE-713/ CWE-727/ CWE-810/ CWE-929/ CWE-203/ CWE-209 /CWE-933/ CWE-717

Description

By providing specially crafted parameters to CGIs, Nessus was able to get an error from the underlying database. This error suggests that the CGI is affected by a SQL injection vulnerability.

An attacker may exploit this flaw to bypass authentication, read confidential data, modify the remote database, or even take control of the remote operating system.

HIGH

CGI Generic SQL Injection

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An attacker may exploit this flaw to bypass authentication, read confidential data, modify the remote database, or even take control of the remote operating system.

Solution

Modify the relevant CGIs so that they properly escape arguments.

See Also

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/SQL_injection

<http://www.securiteam.com/securityreviews/5DP0N1P76E.html>

<http://www.nessus.org/u?ed792cf5>

<http://projects.webappsec.org/w/page/13246963/SQL%20Injection>

https://www.owasp.org/index.php/SQL_Injection

8. Web Application SQL Backend Identification

Synopsis

A web application's SQL backend can be identified.

Description

At least one web application hosted on the remote web server is built on a SQL backend that Nessus was able to identify by looking at error messages.

Leaking this kind of information may help an attacker fine-tune attacks against the application and its backend.

MEDIUM Web Application SQL Backend Identification**Description**

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Leaking this kind of information may help an attacker fine-tune attacks against the application and its backend.

Solution

Filter out error messages.

See Also

<http://projects.webappsec.org/w/page/13246925/Fingerprinting>

Output

```
The web application appears to be based on MySQL
```

```
This information was leaked by these URLs :  
http://testphp.vulnweb.com/
```

9. CGI Generic Cookie Injection Scripting

Synopsis

The remote web server is prone to cookie injection attacks.

CWE: CWE-722/ CWE-715/ CWE-472/ CWE-642

Description

The remote web server hosts at least one CGI script that fails to adequately sanitize request strings with malicious JavaScript.

By leveraging this issue, an attacker may be able to inject arbitrary cookies. Depending on the structure of the web application, it may be possible to launch a 'session fixation' attack using this mechanism.

MEDIUM

CGI Generic Cookie Injection Scripting

Description

The remote web server hosts at least one CGI script that fails to adequately sanitize request strings with malicious JavaScript.

By leveraging this issue, an attacker may be able to inject arbitrary cookies. Depending on the structure of the web application, it may be possible to launch a 'session fixation' attack using this mechanism.

Please note that :

- Nessus did not check if the session fixation attack is feasible.
- This is not the only vector of session fixation.

Solution

Restrict access to the vulnerable application. Contact the vendor for a patch or upgrade.

See Also

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Session_fixation
https://www.owasp.org/index.php/Session_Fixation
http://www.acros.si/papers/session_fixation.pdf
<http://projects.webappsec.org/w/page/13246960/Session%20Fixation>

10. CGI Generic SQL Injection (2nd pass)

Synopsis

A web application is potentially vulnerable to SQL injection.

CWE: CWE-20/ CWE-89/ CWE-77/ CWE-722/ CWE-801/ CWE-928/ CWE-713/ CWE-727/ CWE-810/ CWE-929

Description

By providing specially crafted parameters to CGIs, Nessus was able to get an error from the underlying database. This error suggests that the CGI is affected by a SQL injection vulnerability.

An attacker may exploit this flaw to bypass authentication, read confidential data, modify the remote database, or even take control of the remote operating system.

HIGH

CGI Generic SQL Injection (2nd pass)

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By providing specially crafted parameters to CGIs, Nessus was able to get an error from the underlying database. This error suggests that the CGI is affected by a SQL injection vulnerability.

An attacker may exploit this flaw to bypass authentication, read confidential data, modify the remote database, or even take control of the remote operating system.

Solution

Modify the relevant CGIs so that they properly escape arguments.

See Also

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/SQL_injection

<http://www.securiteam.com/securityreviews/5DP0N1P76E.html>

<http://www.nessus.org/u?e5c79f44>

<http://www.nessus.org/u?11ab1866>