

VULNERABILITY

ASSESSMENT REPORT

Security Review – Read-Only Assessment

Website Assessed: <http://testphp.vulnweb.com>

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1. Executive Summary

A passive vulnerability assessment was conducted on the publicly accessible website testphp.vulnweb.com to evaluate its external security posture.

The objective of this assessment was to identify publicly visible security weaknesses without performing exploitation, authentication bypass, brute force attacks, or intrusive testing.

The assessment identified multiple security misconfigurations including:

- Exposure of unencrypted HTTP service
- Server and software version disclosure
- Missing critical security headers
- Use of outdated PHP version

Although no exploitation was performed, the identified weaknesses increase the potential risk of web-based attacks such as cross-site scripting (XSS), clickjacking, information disclosure, and traffic interception.

Immediate remediation is recommended to reduce the attack surface and improve overall security posture.

2. Scope of Assessment

This assessment strictly followed ethical and read-only testing guidelines.

Included in Scope:

- Public-facing pages only
- Service identification and exposure analysis
- HTTP header inspection
- Configuration review
- Passive testing only

Excluded from Scope:

- SQL Injection exploitation
- Authentication bypass attempts
- Brute force attacks
- Denial-of-Service testing
- Any intrusive or disruptive activity

This report reflects the security posture at the time of testing only.

3. Methodology

The assessment was conducted using industry-standard passive security testing techniques.

Tools used:

- Nmap – Service and port identification
- Browser Developer Tools – HTTP header inspection
- Manual configuration review

Testing principles were inspired by:

- OWASP Testing Guide (Passive Review Principles)
- NIST Security Assessment Guidelines

4. Severity Rating Definition

| Severity | Description |
|---------------|---|
| High | Significant weakness that may lead to compromise if exploited |
| Medium | Security misconfiguration increasing attack surface |
| Low | Informational disclosure assisting reconnaissance |
| Informational | Security improvement recommendation |

5. Vulnerability Summary

| ID | Vulnerability | Severity |
|------|------------------------------------|----------|
| V-01 | Unencrypted HTTP Service (Port 80) | Medium |
| V-02 | Server Version Disclosure | Low |
| V-03 | Outdated PHP Version Disclosure | Medium |
| V-04 | Missing X-Frame-Options Header | Medium |
| V-05 | Missing Content-Security-Policy | High |
| V-06 | Missing HSTS Header | Medium |

6. Detailed Findings

V-01: Unencrypted HTTP Service (Port 80)

Severity:

Medium

Description:

Port 80 (HTTP) is publicly accessible, allowing unencrypted communication between users and the web server.

Business Impact:

Unencrypted traffic may be intercepted on public networks, potentially exposing sensitive data such as login credentials or session information.

Figure 1: Nmap Service Detection Output

Recommendation:

- Enforce HTTPS redirection
 - Disable unnecessary HTTP access
 - Implement SSL/TLS encryption

V-02: Server Version Disclosure

Severity:

Low

Description:

The server discloses its software version in HTTP response headers:
nginx/1.19.0

Business Impact:

Exposing server version information allows attackers to identify known vulnerabilities associated with that specific version. This increases the likelihood of targeted exploitation attempts.

Figure 2: Server Version Disclosure in HTTP Headers

Recommendation:

- Disable server version disclosure using:
`server_tokens off;`
 - Regularly update web server software

V-03: Outdated PHP Version Disclosure

Severity:

Medium

Description:

The application exposes the PHP version in HTTP response headers:

PHP 5.6.40

PHP 5.6 has reached end-of-life and no longer receives security updates.

Business Impact:

Outdated software increases exposure to publicly known vulnerabilities. Attackers may leverage unpatched weaknesses to gain unauthorized access or disrupt services.

Figure 3: Outdated PHP Version Disclosure

Recommendation:

- Upgrade to PHP 8.x (supported version)
 - Disable version disclosure in configuration
 - Implement regular patch management

V-04: Missing X-Frame-Options Header

Severity:

Medium

Description:

The application does not include the X-Frame-Options security header.

Business Impact:

This may allow clickjacking attacks, where malicious websites embed the application within invisible frames to trick users into performing unintended actions.

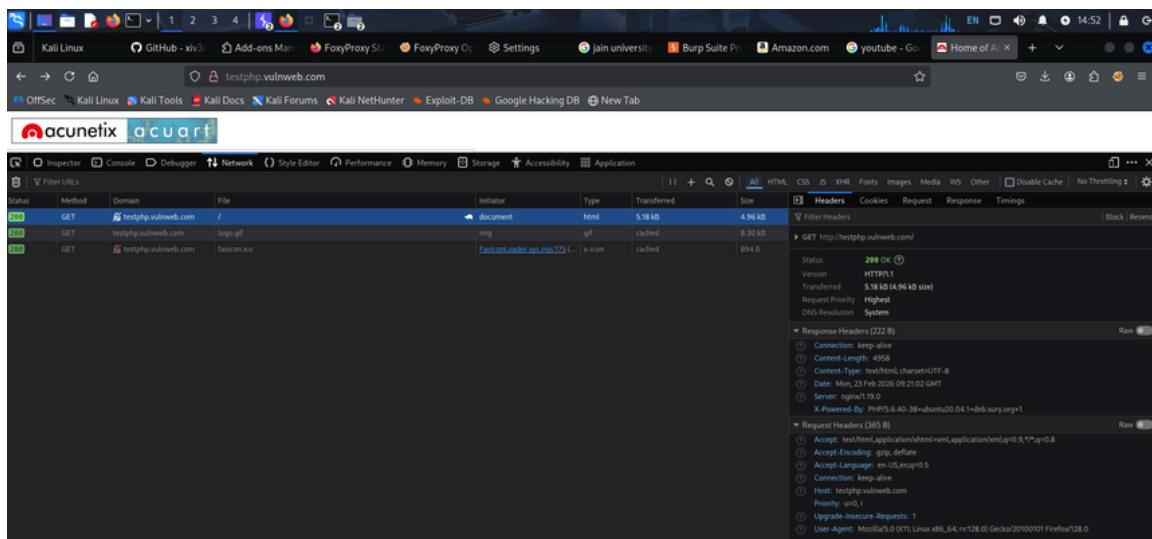


Figure 4: Missing X-Frame-Options Header

Recommendation:

Add the following header configuration:

X-Frame-Options: SAMEORIGIN

This prevents the website from being embedded in external frames.

V-05: Missing Content-Security-Policy (CSP)

Severity:

High

Description:

No Content-Security-Policy (CSP) header was detected during header inspection.

Business Impact:

Without CSP, the application is more vulnerable to Cross-Site Scripting (XSS) attacks. Malicious scripts injected into the application may execute in users' browsers, potentially leading to session hijacking or data theft.

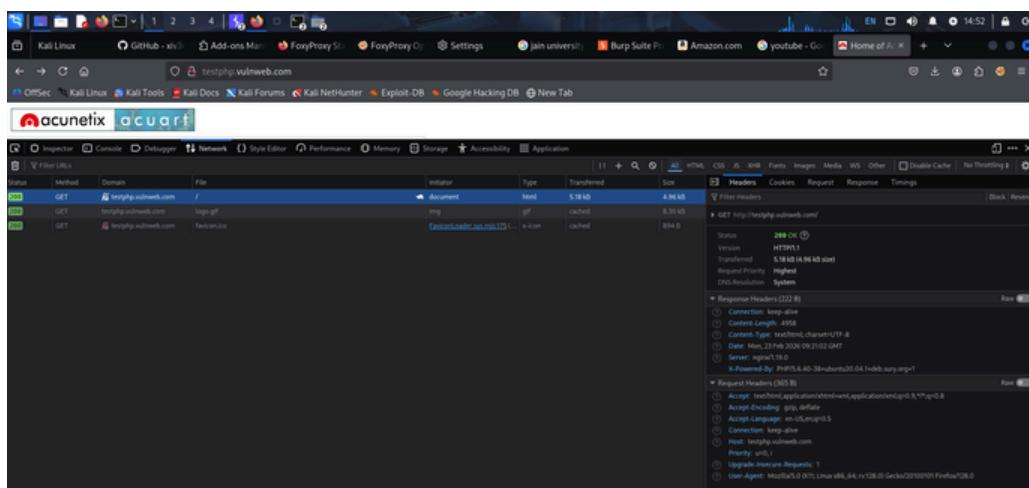


Figure 5: Missing Content-Security-Policy Header

Recommendation:

Implement a strict Content Security Policy, such as:

Content-Security-Policy: default-src 'self';

This restricts the execution of untrusted scripts and resources.

V-06: Missing Strict-Transport-Security (HSTS)

Severity:

Medium

Description:

The website does not implement the Strict-Transport-Security (HSTS) header.

Business Impact:

Without HSTS, users may access the site via HTTP instead of HTTPS. This increases exposure to traffic interception and downgrade attacks.

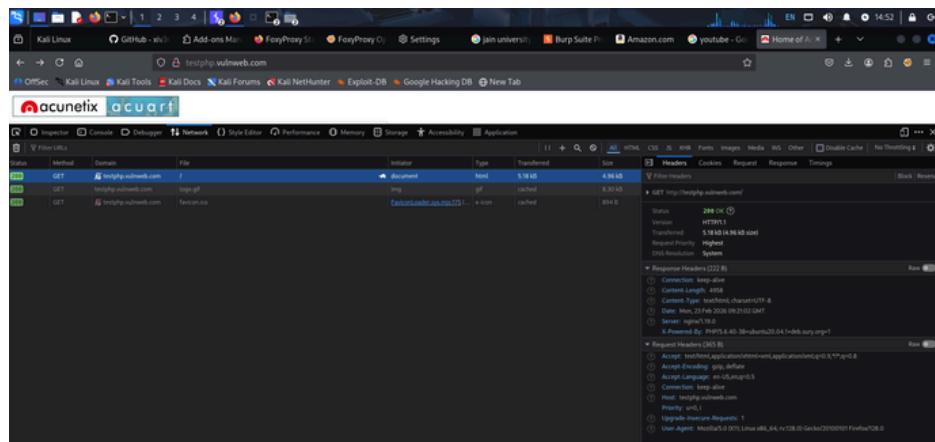


Figure 6: Missing HSTS Header

Recommendation:

Enable HSTS using:

Strict-Transport-Security: max-age=31536000; includeSubDomains;

This forces browsers to communicate over secure HTTPS connections only.

Conclusion

The passive vulnerability assessment identified multiple security misconfigurations that increase the website's exposure to web-based threats. Although no exploitation was performed, the presence of outdated software, missing security headers, and unencrypted communication indicates insufficient security hardening.

Implementing the recommended remediation measures will significantly reduce the attack surface and strengthen the application's overall security posture. Regular vulnerability assessments and patch management practices are strongly recommended to maintain long-term protection.