VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT

Report for a Live Website

PRESENTED BY

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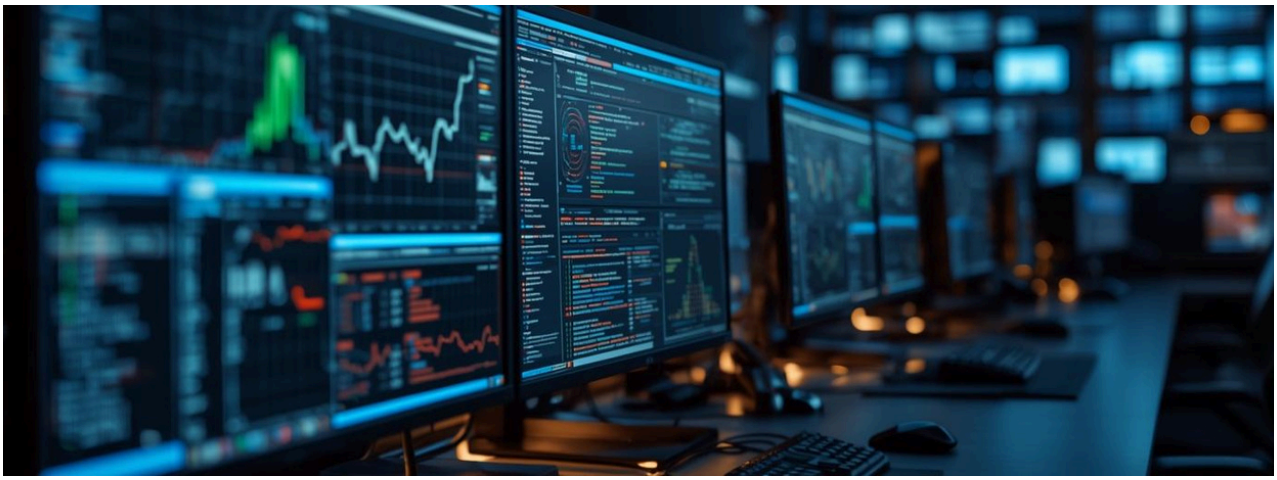
CIN ID: FIT/JAN26/CS5645

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY



This report documents a vulnerability assessment conducted on a publicly available test website. The assessment, focusing on identifying potential security misconfigurations and exposed components without exploiting any vulnerabilities. The target selected was http://testphp.vulnweb.com, a deliberately vulnerable test application provided for security training and demonstration. Industry-standard tools such as Nmap, Browser Developer Tools, and OWASP ZAP (Passive Scan) were used.

2. SCOPE OF ASSESSMENT

·Target Website: http://testphp.vulnweb.com

·Assessment Type: Vulnerability Assessment (Passive & Read-Only)

·Tools Used:

oNmap

oWeb Browser (Manual Inspection)

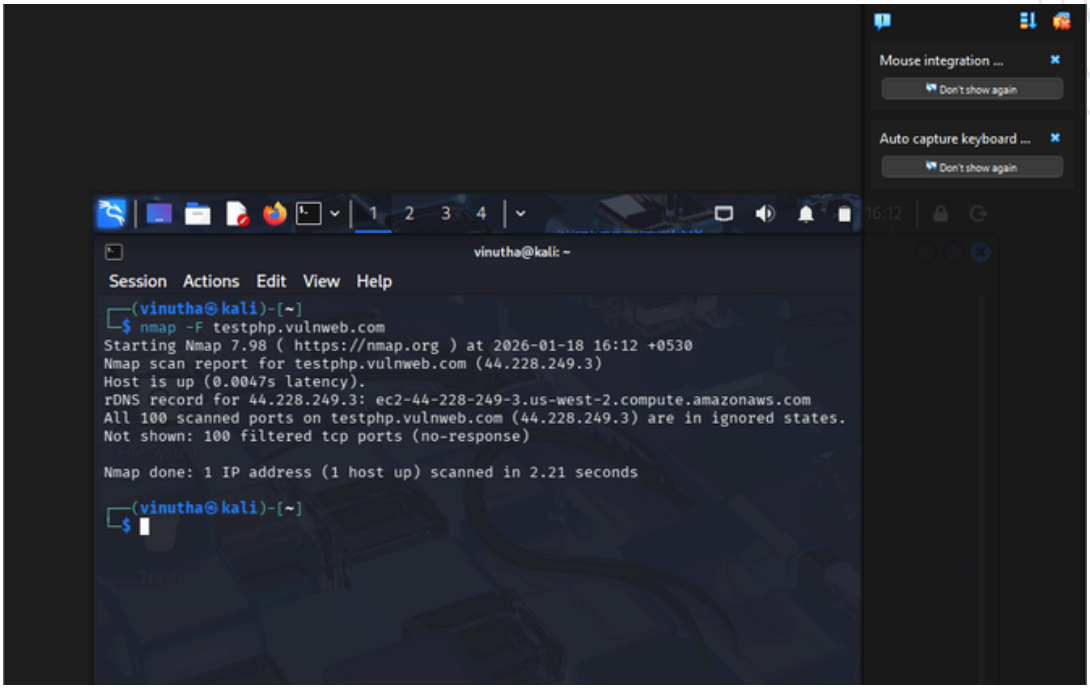
oBrowser Developer Tools

oOWASP ZAP (Passive Scan)

3. STEP 1: TARGET SELECTION

The target website was selected from approved test platforms to ensure legal and ethical compliance.
Reason for Selection: - Publicly available - Intentionally vulnerable for learning - No real users or sensitive data

4. STEP 2: NETWORK EXPOSURE SCAN (NMAP)



Nmap was used to identify open ports and exposed services using safe scanning techniques.

Command Used:

nmap -F testphp.vulnweb.com

Analysis:

The scan confirmed that the website is accessible via standard HTTP services. No critical network-level vulnerabilities were detected during this read-only scan.

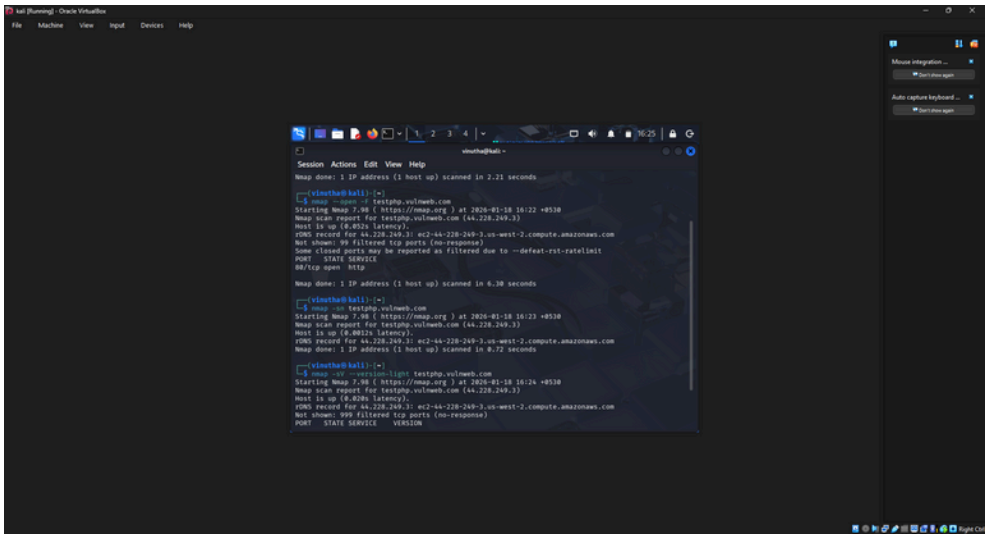
5. STEP 3: ADDITIONAL NMAP ENUMERATION

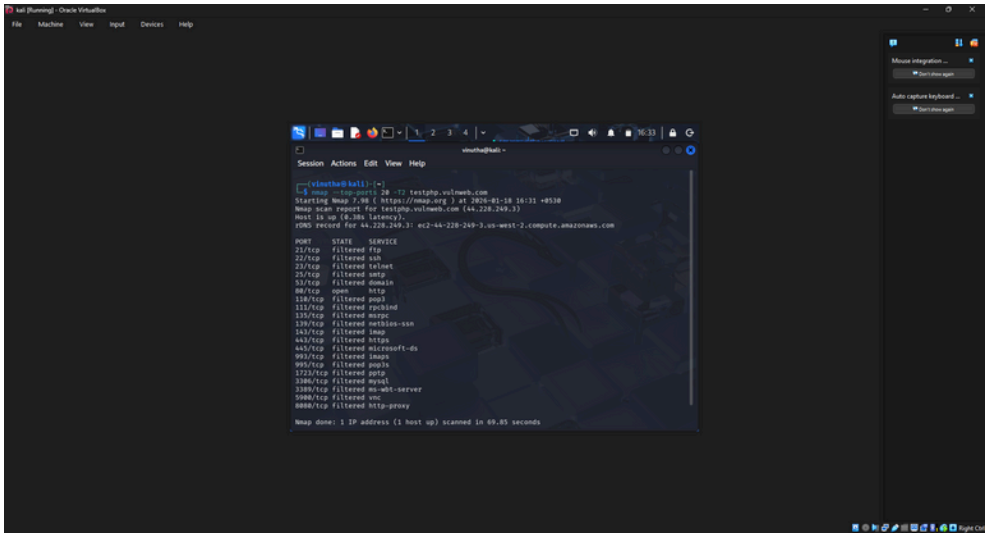
Additional safe commands were executed to gather more exposure information.

Commands:

nmap --top-ports 20 testphp.vulnweb.com

nmap -sV testphp.vulnweb.com





6. STEP 7: MANUAL BROWSER-BASED INSPECTION

The website was manually explored using a standard web browser.

Observations:

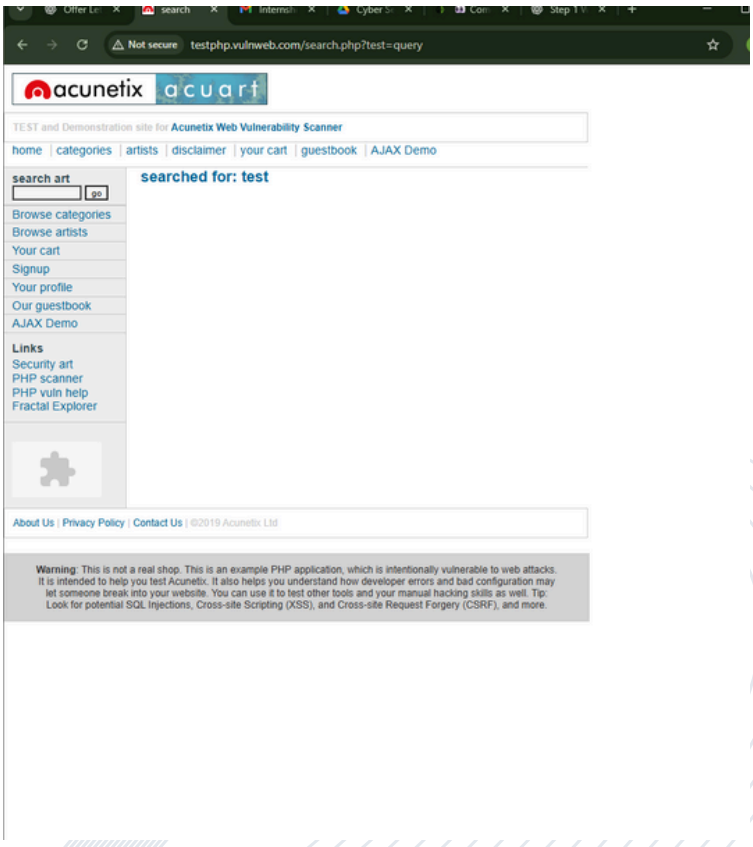
·Search input field available

·URL parameters visible (e.g., search.php?test=query)

·Multiple forms and navigation links

Security Relevance:

Visible parameters can be potential attack vectors if not properly validated on the server side.



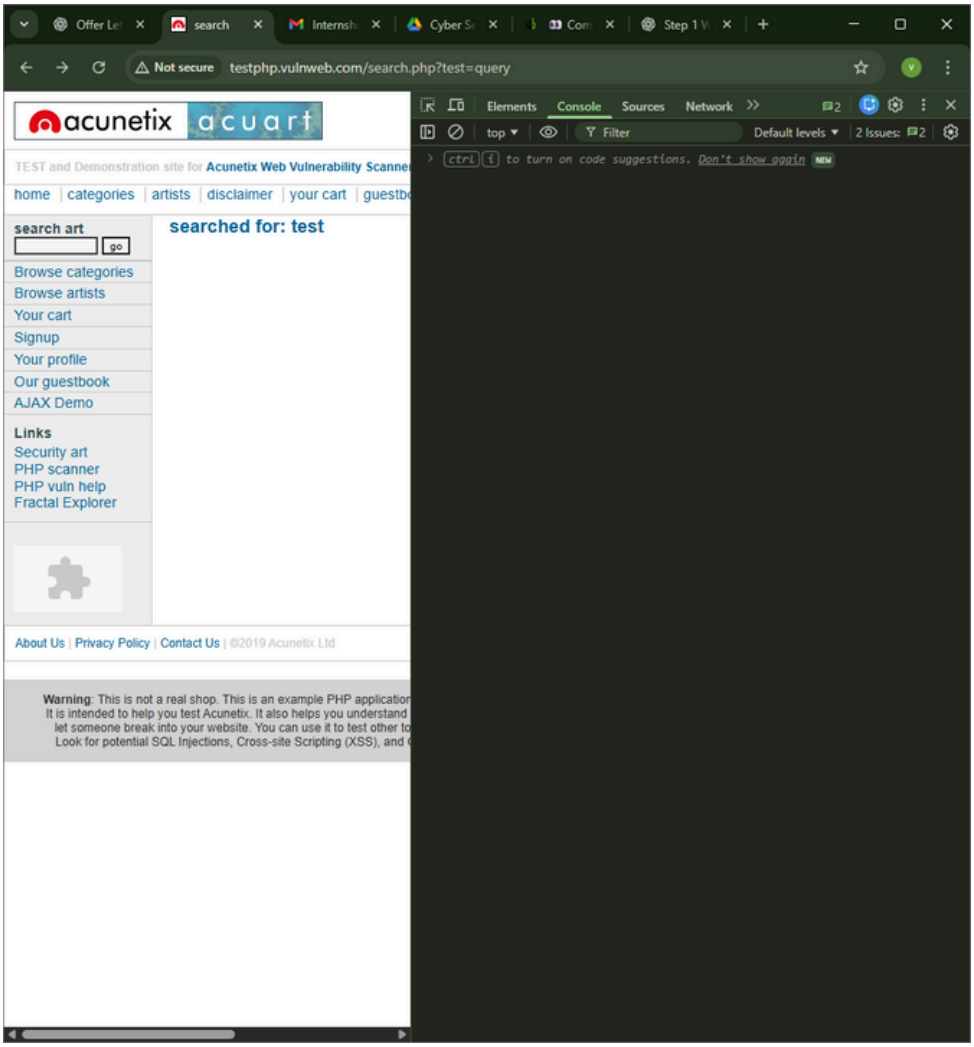
7. STEP 8: BROWSER DEVELOPER TOOLS ANALYSIS

Browser Developer Tools (F12) were used to analyze client-side behavior.

Console Tab:

·Minor JavaScript warnings

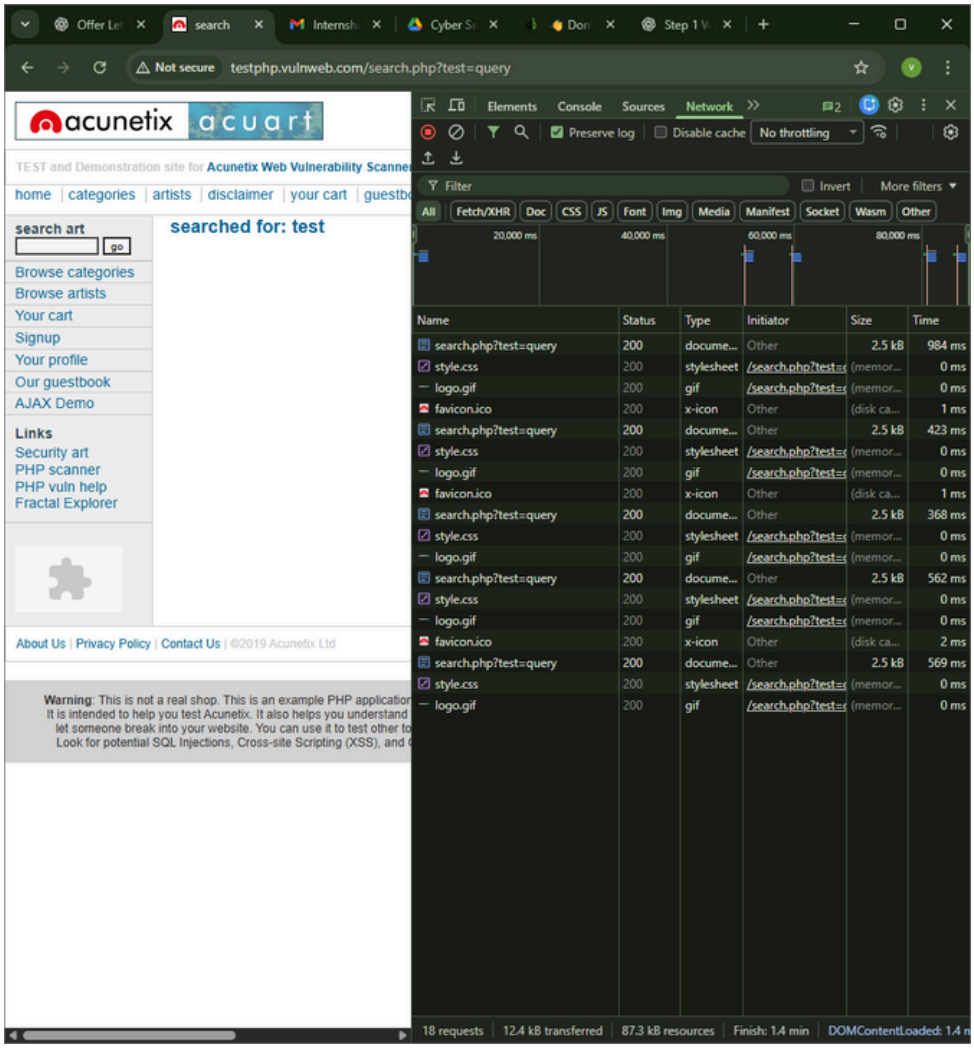
·No critical runtime errors



NETWORK TAB:

·HTTP requests observed

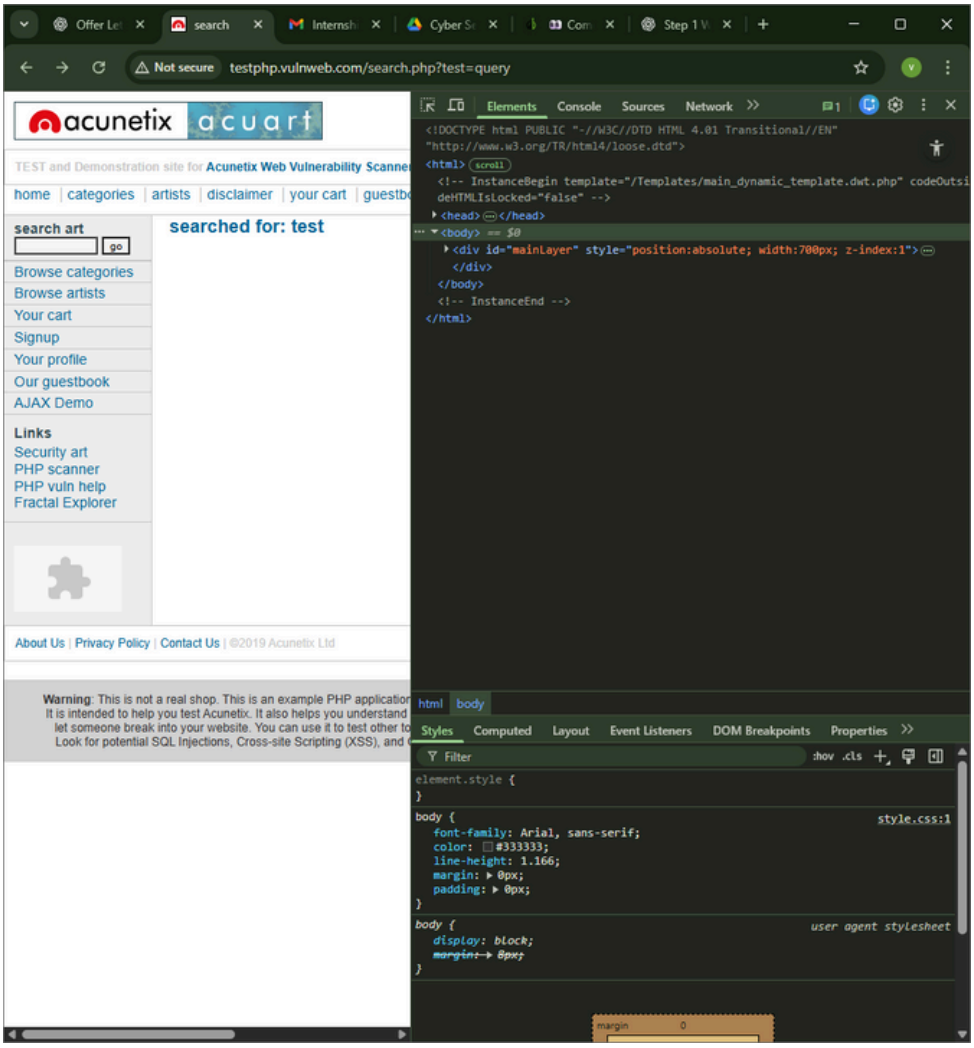
·Parameters transmitted via GET requests



ELEMENTS TAB:

·HTML structure reviewed

·No sensitive credentials found in DOM



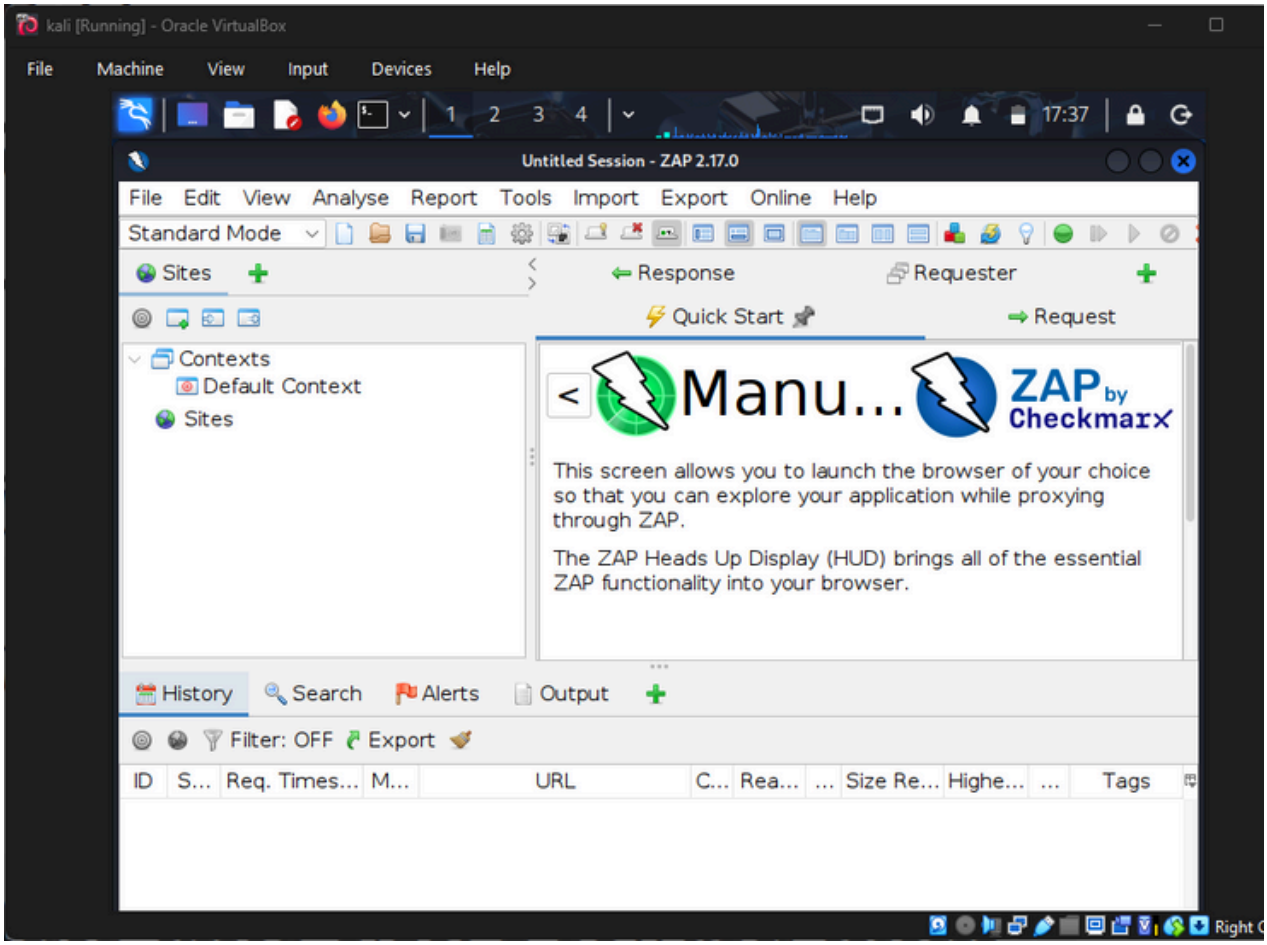
8. STEP 9: OWASP ZAP PASSIVE SCAN

OWASP ZAP was used in Standard Mode to perform a passive vulnerability scan while browsing the site.

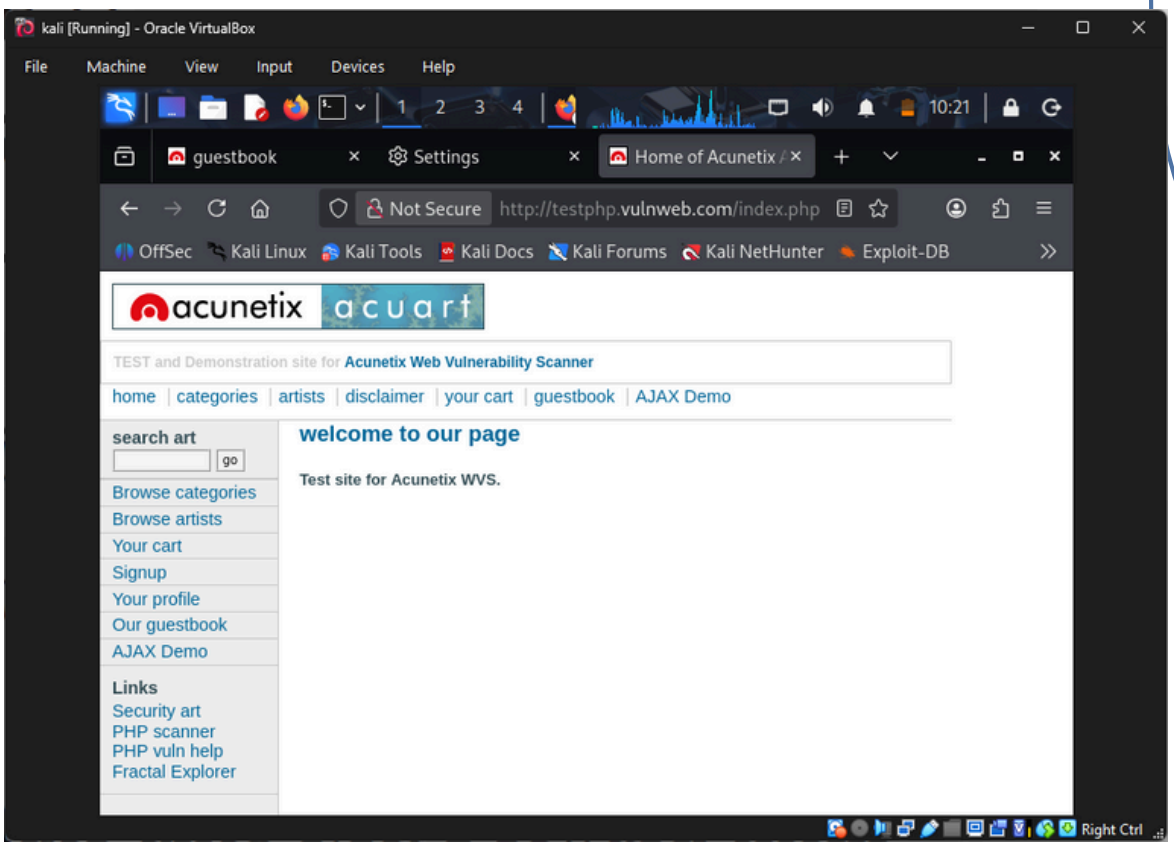
Identified Vulnerabilities:

Vulnerability	Risk Level	Description
Absence of Anti-CSRF Tokens	Medium	Forms lack CSRF protection
Content Security Policy Not Set	Low	CSP header missing

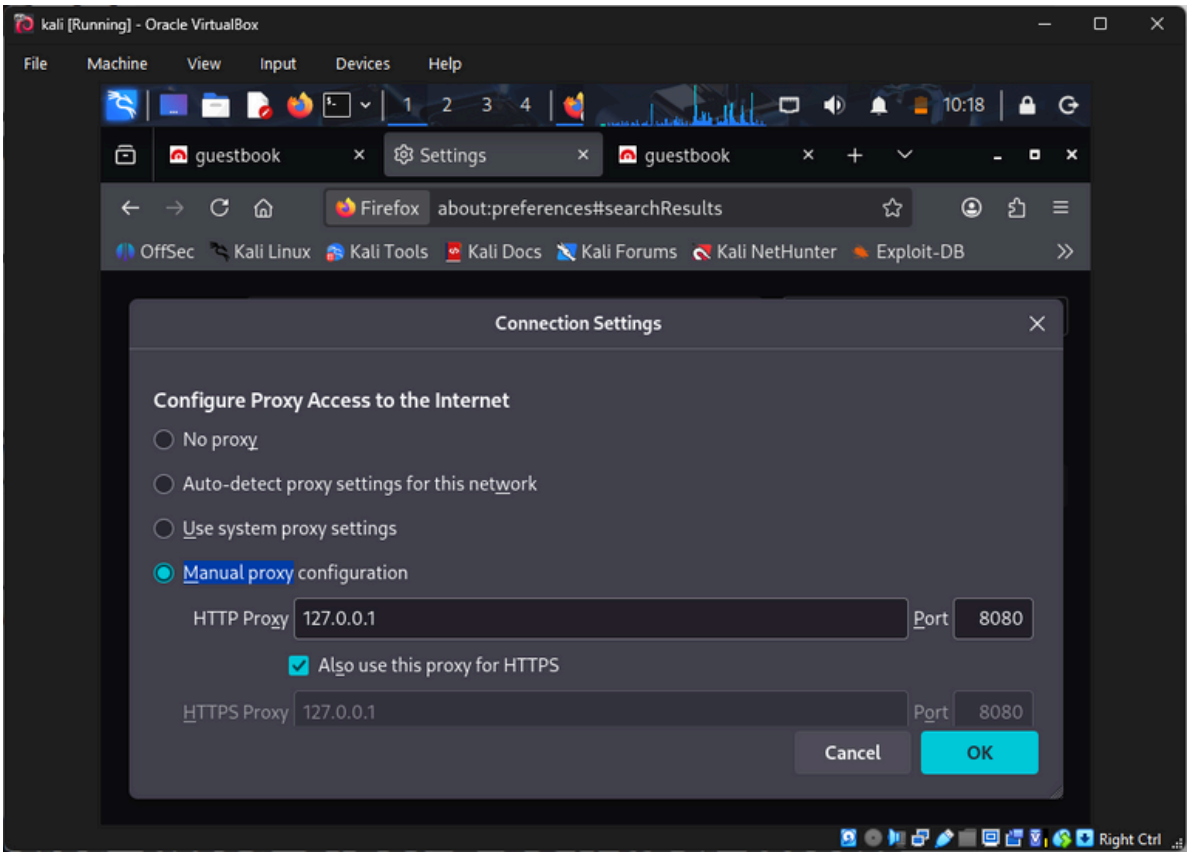
Zaproxy:



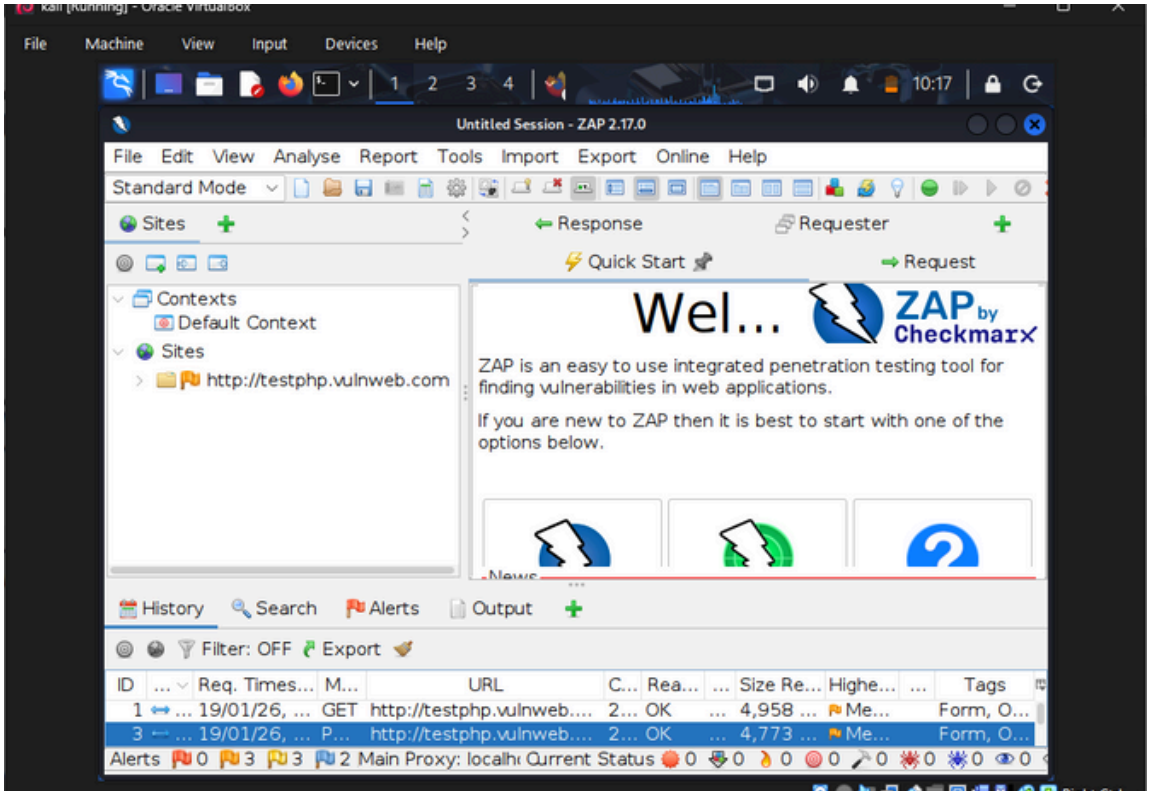
WEBSITE FOR TESTING:



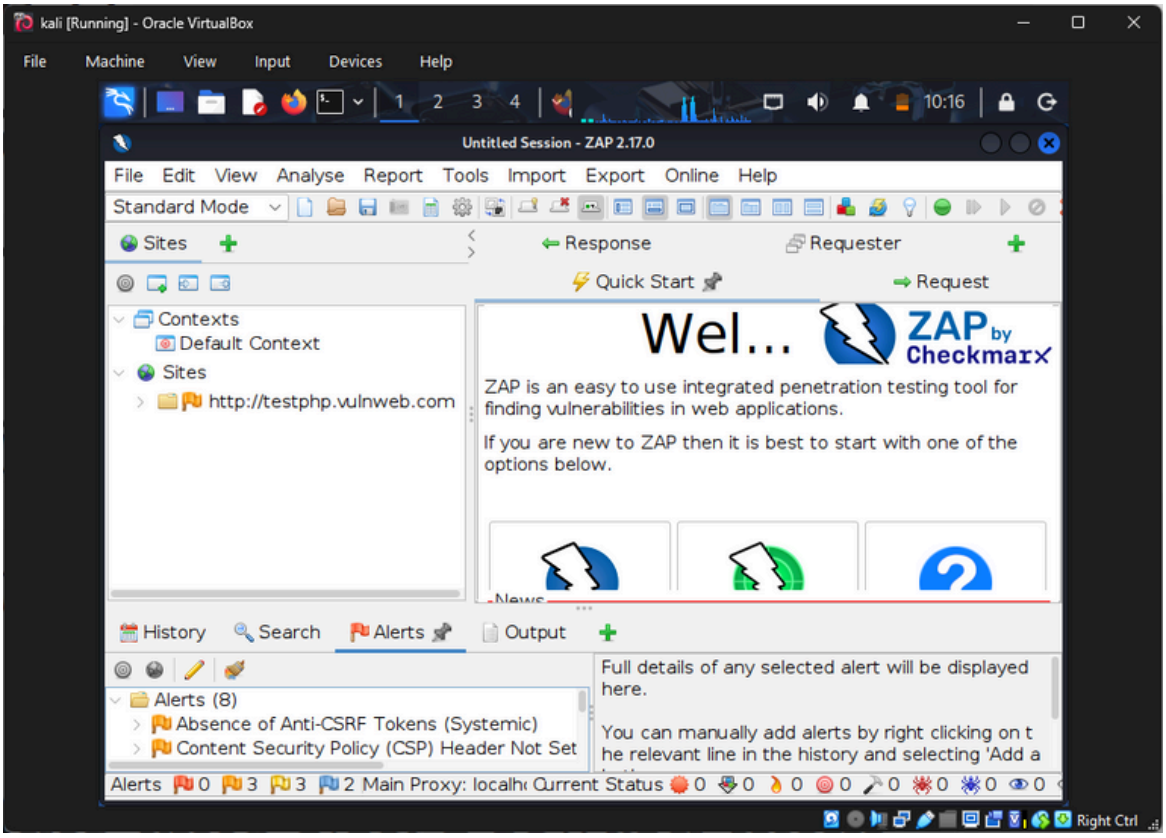
MANUAL PROXY SETTING:



HISTORY:



ALERTS:



ANALYSIS:

These findings indicate missing security headers and protections that could increase exposure to common web attacks if exploited.

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9. CONCLUSION

The vulnerability assessment identified low to medium risk security misconfigurations, primarily related to missing security controls rather than active exploits. No critical vulnerabilities were exploited or tested.