

Pentesting Lab

Pentesting 101

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- Identifies vulnerabilities before attackers do
- Enhances security posture and resilience
- Compliance with regulatory requirements
- Helps protecting customer data and provide trust
- Mitigates financial and reputational risk



- **Vulnerability**: Weakness in a system
- **Exploit**: Method to take advantage of a vulnerability
- **Payload**: Code that performs malicious action
- **Scope**: Specifies which systems will be evaluated
- **Threat**: Anything that can negatively impact your business
- **Risk**: Potential for loss or damage when threat exploits vulnerability
- **Likelihood**: Probability of a threat exploiting a vulnerability
- **Impact**: Magnitude of damage that can result from a threat
- **Severity**: Combined assessment of likelihood and impact



- **Confidentiality:** Protecting information from **unauthorized access** and **disclosure**
- **Integrity:** Ensuring the accuracy and completeness of data
- **Availability:** Ensuring information and resources are accessible when needed



- Identifies **potential** threats and vulnerabilities
- Multiple approaches to enumerate threats:
 - STRIDE
 - DREAD
 - MITRE ATT&CK Framework
 - ...



- **Impersonating** something or someone else
- Targets: User identities, IP addresses, DNS servers
- Mitigation: Authentication mechanisms, encryption, and secure communication protocols



- Unauthorized **modification** of data
- Targets: Data in transit or at rest
- Mitigation: Integrity checks, digital signatures, secure transmission protocols



- Denying the performance of an action
- Example: Bank transaction and client denies to have performed it
- Mitigation: Secure audit trails, logging, and monitoring



- **Information Disclosure:** Unauthorized access to data
- Targets: Personal data, trade secrets, confidential information
- Mitigation: Data encryption, access controls, and data classification policies



- **Denial of Service (DoS)**: Disrupting service availability
- Targets: Networks, servers, specific applications
- Mitigation: Redundancy, traffic filtering, and rate limiting



- Gaining higher access levels without authorization
- Risk: Unauthorized access to restricted data or operations
- Mitigation: Principle of least privilege, regular software updates, and access reviews



- Assess the **probability of a threat** exploiting a vulnerability
- Consider **threat actor capabilities** and **presence of existing controls**
- Use historical data, industry benchmarks, and **threat intelligence**
- Rate likelihood as high, medium, or low



- High:
 - No **special exploitation skills** required
 - Vulnerability is **easily** accessible.
- Medium:
 - Some **experience** required
 - Vulnerability may be restricted by **environment**.
- Low:
 - **Special** skill required
 - Vulnerabilities requires **special access** to system.



- Measure the potential **consequences**
- Evaluate the impact on **confidentiality, integrity, and availability**
- Consider financial loss and reputational damage
- Rate impact as high, medium, or low



- High:
 - **System** fully compromised
 - **Business operations** are strongly influenced
 - **Large** mitigation efforts
- Medium
 - **Short-term** system compromise
 - **Moderate** business operations impact
 - Difficult attack chain
- Low:
 - **Exploitation** does not provide system access
 - No impact on business operations



- Combines likelihood and impact
- Utilizes frameworks like CVSS, NIST SP 800-30 for standardization
- Helps to prioritize the remediation efforts
- Severity levels help allocate resources effectively to address **most critical vulnerabilities first**

Likelihood	High	Medium	Medium	High
	Medium	Low	Medium	Medium
	Low	Low	Low	Medium
		Low	Medium Impact	High

STRIDE exercise: You have to assess an online shop that specializes in selling shoes. This webshop features a product catalog, a shopping cart, user accounts including purchase history and tracking, payment processing, and administrative functions for inventory and order management. Apply the **STRIDE** framework to identify potential security threats.



- Ethics are **important**
- Tests **responsibly** and **respectfully**
- Balances test w.r.t **privacy** and **legality**



- Understand and comply with relevant laws and regulations
- **Scope** of authorization is crucial to avoid legal issues
- Documentation and agreements should be clear and detailed



- **Transparent** reporting of findings to the client
- Provide detailed **mitigation recommendations**
- **Responsible** Disclosure of vulnerabilities respecting deadlines with customers



- Executive summary
- Table of findings
- Scope of pentest
- Methodology
- Overall risk estimation (Risk matrix)



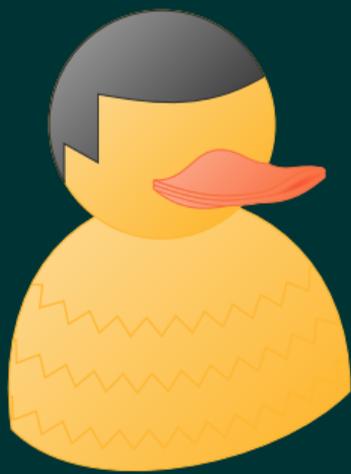
- **Severity** (Impact, Likelihood)
- Finding **category**: e.g. Configuration Mgmt
- **Simple** Description of finding
- **Proof-of-concept** (Step-by-step)
- **Mitigation** recommendations
- **References**



- **Cure53** <https://cure53.de>
- **X41 D-Sec** <https://x41-dsec.de>
- **SysReptor** <https://docs.sysreptor.com/demo-reports>



Create your **own** finding template and use it to describe one vulnerability.



Pentesting **Stories**

Any Questions?