

PENETRATION TESTING SERVICES

2025

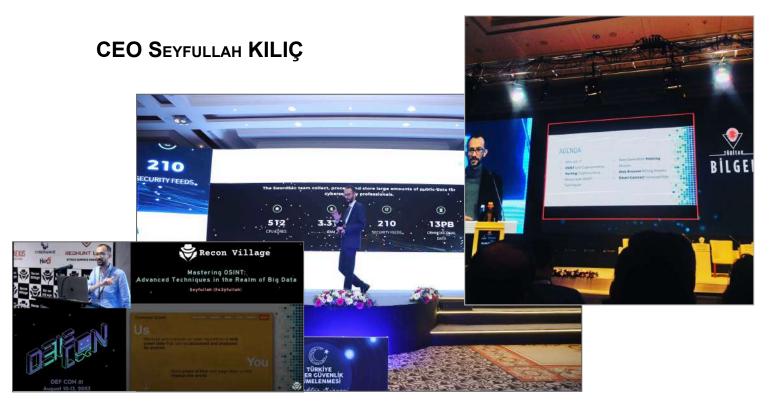


PENETRATION TESTING SERVICES

CONTECTS

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Seyfullah KILIÇ, the Founder and CEO of SwordSec, has been working with the mission of making the digital world more secure since **2007** as a white-hat hacker and cybersecurity researcher. He has identified critical security vulnerabilities in globally recognized platforms such as **Facebook**, **Twitter**, **Apple**, and **CERN**, contributing to strengthening their defenses. His contributions have also been recognized on **Google**'s Security Hall of Fame.

Seyfullah KILIÇ prioritizes knowledge sharing and industry awareness. He has spoken at 20 prestigious cybersecurity events worldwide, including **DEFCON** Las Vegas, **BlackHat** London, and **HackIT** Kiev. Additionally, he has delivered presentations at over 20 universities and leading cybersecurity conferences, continuously sharing his expertise with the community.

At **SwordSec**, we go beyond being just a service provider—we act as a trusted cybersecurity partner, ensuring that our clients' digital assets remain secure. With deep expertise, cutting-edge solutions, and a commitment to innovation, we help businesses stay one step ahead in the digital landscape.

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ABOUT US

SwordSec, established in **2018**, is a cybersecurity R&D firm offering "Next Generation Cybersecurity Solutions" to the markets of Turkey, Europe, and the USA. Our team consists of engineers with over **10+ years** of experience, white-hat hackers, and software developers. By closely monitoring and analyzing attackers' methods, we provide our clients with effective and unique cybersecurity solutions.

Since 2018, we have provided cybersecurity services to leading organizations in nearly 10 countries, including Turkey, Romania, Qatar, Bahrain, and Portugal. Our references include **Turkish Airlines**, **ING Bank Romania**, and the **Qatar Armed Forces**. SwordSec is also a founding member of the Turkey Cyber Security Cluster, operating under the Presidency of Defense Industries of the Republic of Turkey.

Why Choose Us?



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REFERENCES









































N otelz

* For all our references: swordsec.com/ref

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CORPORATE IDENTITY

Company Name: Swordsec Siber Güvenlik Teknolojileri Anonim Şirketi

Tax Office: İvedik

Tax Number: 7810864284

Trade Registry Number: 416430

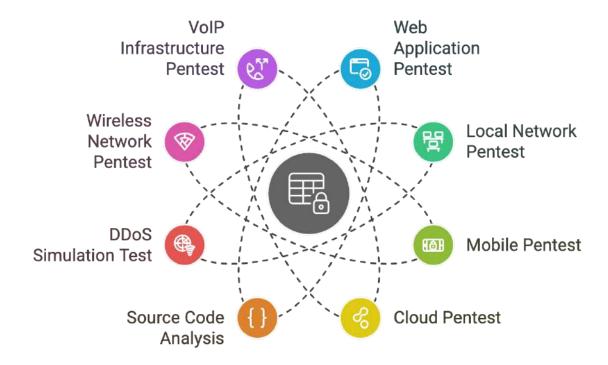
MERSIS Number: 0781086428400001

DUNS Number: 519843806

Kep Address: swordsec@hs01.kep.tr



SWORDSEC PENETRATION TESTING SERVICES



Web Application Pentest Service (Web Security)

Security tests are conducted on your organization's publicly accessible services, including Mail, DNS, Web, FTP, and more. Our expert team performs comprehensive penetration testing from an attacker's perspective, identifying vulnerabilities and security flaws. All tests comply with international standards and methodologies. A sample report and methodologies are provided in the appendix.

Local Network (Network) Pentest Service

To identify security risks and potential threats within your local network, internal penetration tests are conducted. Our team examines vulnerabilities arising from connected clients and devices, detecting misconfigurations and weaknesses, which are then compiled into a detailed report.

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Mobile Pentest Service

Mobile security assessments are conducted on applications developed for Android

and iOS platforms, using both static and dynamic testing techniques. Hybrid mobile

applications are also included in the scope. Penetration tests identify security

vulnerabilities, which are then analyzed and documented in a detailed report.

Cloud Pentest Service

Your organization's cloud servers and services undergo security testing. Using

advanced OSINT techniques, our team identifies misconfigurations, security

vulnerabilities, and unauthorized access risks. Network security, system

configurations, and security devices are thoroughly examined and reported.

Source Code Analysis Service

The source code of your applications is analyzed in-depth to detect security

vulnerabilities. This service ensures that your organization, partners, and customers'

software products are protected against cyber threats. Identified weaknesses are

documented in a comprehensive report with recommendations for mitigation.

DDoS Simulation Test Service

A detailed analysis of your organization's entire internet infrastructure is performed,

followed by real-world DDoS attack simulations. Distributed servers are used for

testing, scaling up to 50 Gbps, allowing us to measure your system's resilience

under high-traffic conditions. Weak points are identified, and recommendations are

provided for strengthening your defenses.

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Wireless Network (Wi-Fi) Pentest Service

Your wireless network infrastructure is thoroughly analyzed to detect potential

external attacks. Misconfigurations, security gaps, and vulnerabilities are identified

and compiled into a detailed security report.

VolP Infrastructure Pentest Service

A security assessment of your organization's IP/VoIP system is conducted,

identifying vulnerabilities and potential attack scenarios. All security weaknesses in

your VoIP infrastructure are reported along with recommendations for strengthening

the system.

Social Engineering / Phishing Test Service

Social engineering attacks are simulated to assess the security awareness of

employees. Phishing tests are conducted using real-world attack scenarios,

measuring employees' responses to malicious links and fraudulent emails.

Additionally, customized phishing and social engineering scenarios can be designed

based on your organization's needs. The results help enhance employee security

awareness, and training programs are provided to improve internal security

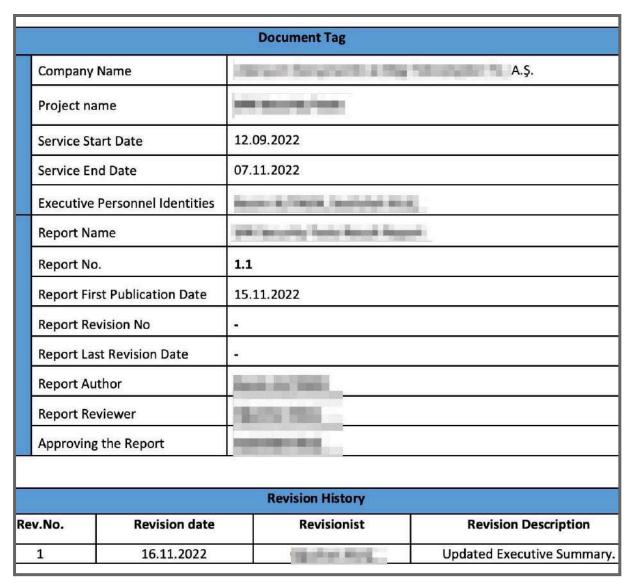
measures.

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SAMPLE PENETRATION TEST REPORT

The following data includes sample screenshots from a penetration test report. Our penetration testing methodology and techniques are exclusive to our firm, developed based on our expertise and experience, and supplemented with licensed security tools.



Penetration Test Report Cover

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Penetration Testing Contents



2. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Security tests were conducted by the SWORDSEC Security Test Services Unit between 12.09.2022 and 17.11.2022 in order to detect and correct security vulnerabilities that may cause unauthorized access or access to sensitive information in the test customer's information systems before they are exploited.

The results of the tests are summarized in this section. Detailed explanations of the findings detected in the audited systems are included in the relevant sections of the report. The method followed during the tests s presented in the SwordSec Security Tests Methodology section of the report. While carrying out the security tests, attention was paid to use methods that would not cause disruption of the institution's activities and service interruption. All tests that may cause service interruption were planned and carried out in coordination with the institution.

Communication Infrastructure and Active Devices	(No Finding
Security Test	Detected)
DNS Services Security Test	(No Finding Detected)
Domain and User Computers Security Test	(No Finding Detected)
E-Mail Services Security Test	(No Finding
	Detected)
Databasa Sustama Sagurity Tost	(No Finding
Database Systems Security Test	Detected)
Web Application Security Test	(Critical)
Mobile Application Security Test	(Low)
Social Engineering Tests	(Low)
Distributed Denial of Service Tests	(High)

Table 1: Security Test Highest Significance Ratings

Penetration Testing Executive Summary



6. GENEL SIZMA TESTI METODOLOJISI

Günümüzde bilgi güvenliğini sağlamak için iki farklı yaklaşım sunulmaktadır. Bunlardan ilki savunma yaklaşım(defensive) diğeri de proaktif yaklaşım (offensive)olarak bilinir. Bunlardan daha yaygın olarak kabul göreni proaktif yaklaşımdır. Pentest -sızma testleri- ve vulnerability assessment -zayıflık tarama- konusu proaktif güvenliğin en önemli bileşenlerinden biridir.

Pentest(sızma testleri) ve Vulnerability assessment(zayıflık tarama) birbirine benzeyen fakat farklı kavramlardır. Zayıflık tarama, hedef sistemdeki güvenlik açıklıklarının çeşitli yazılımlar kullanarak bulunması ve raporlanması işlemidir. Pentest çalışmalarında amaç sadece güvenlik açıklıklarını belirlemek değil, bu açıklıklar kullanılarak hedef sistemler üzerinde gerçekleştirilebilecek ek işlemlerin (sisteme sızma, veritabanı bilgilerine erişme) belirlenmesidir.

Zayıflık tarama daha çok otomatize araçlar kullanılarak gerçekleştirilir ve kısa sürer. Pentest çalışmaları zayıflık tarama adımını da kapsayan ileri seviye tecrübe gerektiren bir süreçtir ve zayıflık tarama çalışmalarına göre çok daha uzun sürer.



Our methodology

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Bulunan Güvenlik Zafiyetlerinin Özet Tablosu Zafiyet İsmi Adet Test Integrity Checks OTG-BUSLOGIC-003 4 Fingerprint Web Application Framework 3 OTG-INFO-008 3 Test Business Logic Data Validation OTG-BUSLOGIC-001 Enumerate Applications on Webserver OTG-INFO-004 2 Testing for DOM based Cross Site Scripting OTG-CLIENT-001 2 Test Number of Times a Function Can be Used Limits OTG-BUSLOGIC-005 2 SWORD-INFO-001 Information Leakege 1 Testing for Cookies attributes OTG-SESS-002 1 Testing for Stored Cross Site Scripting OTG-INPVAL-002 1 Map execution paths through application OTG-INFO-007 Review Webpage Comments and Metadata for Information Leakage OTG-INFO-005 Conduct Search Engine Discovery and Reconnaissance for OTG-INFO-001 Information Leakage Test User Registration Process OTG-IDENT-002 Testing for Weak SSL/TSL Ciphers, Insufficient Transport Layer Protection OTG-CRYPST-001 Test HTTP Strict Transport Security OTG-CONFIG-007 Test HTTP Methods OTG-CONFIG-006 1 Testing for Clickjacking OTG-CLIENT-009 Test Cross Origin Resource Sharing OTG-CLIENT-007 Test Upload of Unexpected File Types OTG-BUSLOGIC-008 Testing for the Circumvention of Work Flows OTG-BUSLOGIC-006 Testing for Insecure Direct Object References OTG-AUTHZ-004 Testing for Weak password policy OTG-AUTHN-007 Test remember password functionality OTG-AUTHN-005 1 Testing for Weak lock out mechanism OTG-AUTHN-003 OTG-AUTHN-002 Testing for default credentials 1 Testing for Credentials Transported over an Encrypted Channel OTG-AUTHN-001 1 **Genel Toplam** 36

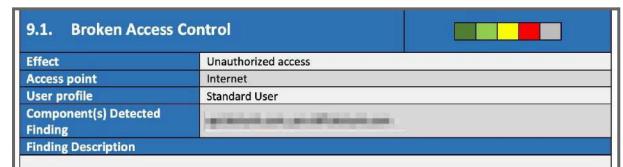
Summary table of vulnerabilities found



Kategori / Risk Seviyesi Özet Dağılım Tablosu Critical High Vulnerability Name Authentication Testing 1 1 2 3 4 **Authorization Testing Business logic Testing** 5 5 11 1 Client Side Testing 3 4 Configuration and Deploy 2 2 Management Testing 1 Cryptography **Data Validation Testing** 1 1 Identity Management Testing 1 1 Information Gathering 2 6 8 1 Information Leakage 1 Session Management Testing 1 1 **Genel Toplam** 1 8 18 9 36

Risk levels of the vulnerabilities found





Access control enforces a policy under which users cannot act outside of their intended permission. Errors typically result in unauthorized disclosure, alteration, or destruction of all data or the performance of a business function outside the user's boundaries. Common access control vulnerabilities include:

- Violation of the principle of least privilege or denial by default, where access should be granted only to certain abilities, roles, or users, but available to everyone.
- Bypassing access control controls by modifying the URL (parameter tampering or forcing a crawl), internal
 application state, or HTML page, or by using an attack tool that modifies API requests.
- Allow viewing or editing someone else's account by providing the unique identifier (non-secure direct object references)
- API missing access controls for POST, PUT, and DELETE.
- Raising privilege. Acting as a user without logging in, or acting as an administrator when logging in as a user.
- a JSON Web Token (JWT) access control token, or a cookie or secret field that is manipulated to escalate privileges or abuse JWT override.
- CORS misconfiguration allows API access from unauthorized/untrusted sources.
- · Force browsing to authenticated pages as an unauthenticated user or privileged pages as a standard user.

Finding Detail

Within the scope of the penetration tests carried out, faulty access control was detected in two different areas. Thanks to these, users' IBAN numbers can be updated and alarms set can be deleted.

Updating IBAN Addresses

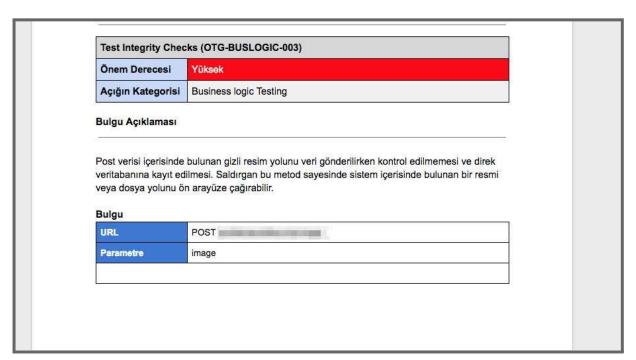
Thanks to the ID value sent via the URL with the PUT method, IBAN addresses can be updated.

HTTP Request

Detected vulnerabilities, screenshots and solution suggestions

Tel: +90 (850) 532 77 69





Finding example and explanation



ANKARA TALLINN

Teknopark Ankara E Blok 210 Yenimahalle, Ankara, Turkiye

Tel: +90 (850) 532 77 69

E-mail: info@swordsec.com

Web: www.swordsec.com

Veskiposti t. 10138 Tallinn, Estonia

E-mail: info@swordsec.com

Web: www.swordeye.io







