

Week # 01 Security Assessment Report

Prepared by: Shaheer Ahmad

Intern ID: DHC-6

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Internship Program: Developers Hub Cybersecurity Interns

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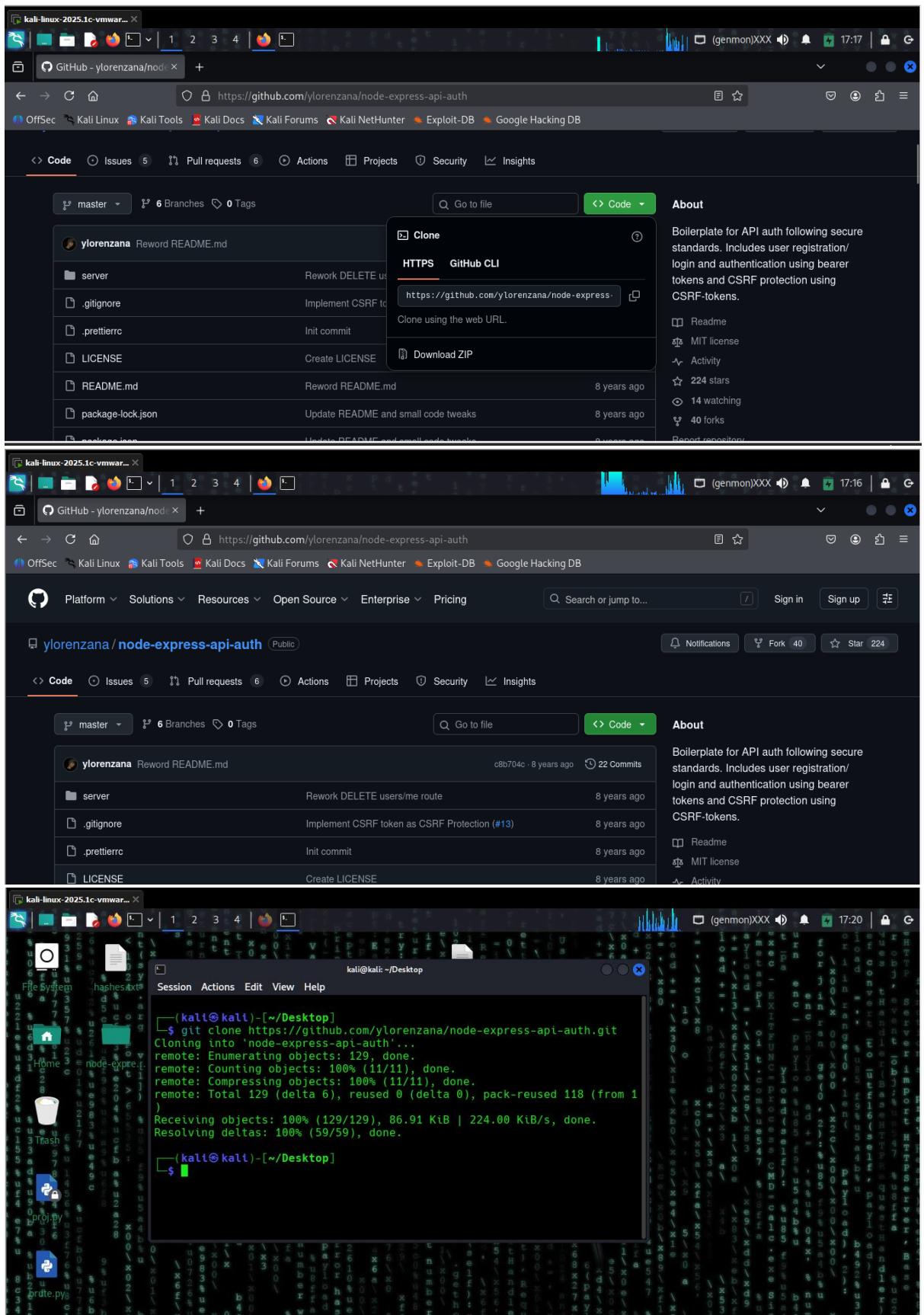
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1. Introduction

The first week focused on setting up the environment, exploring a sample application, and performing a basic vulnerability assessment. The objective was to identify common weaknesses in web applications and document findings for improvement.

2. Application Setup

- Cloned the **node-express-api-auth** repository from GitHub into the Kali Linux environment.
- Installed dependencies using `npm install` and launched the application with `npm start`.
- Accessed the application locally at `http://localhost:3000`, exploring the signup, login, and profile pages.
- This setup provided a controlled environment for testing authentication flows and security mechanisms.



3. Vulnerability Assessment

The following tools and techniques were used to identify vulnerabilities:

- **OWASP ZAP:** Automated scanning revealed potential misconfigurations and insecure endpoints.
- **Browser Developer Tools:** Injected a simple XSS payload (`<script>alert('XSS')</script>`) into login and signup fields.
 - Result: The application displayed improper error handling ([object Object]), confirming weak input validation.
- **SQL Injection Test:** Attempted login with `admin' OR '1='1`.
 - Observation: The application did not block this input, suggesting possible SQL injection risk.

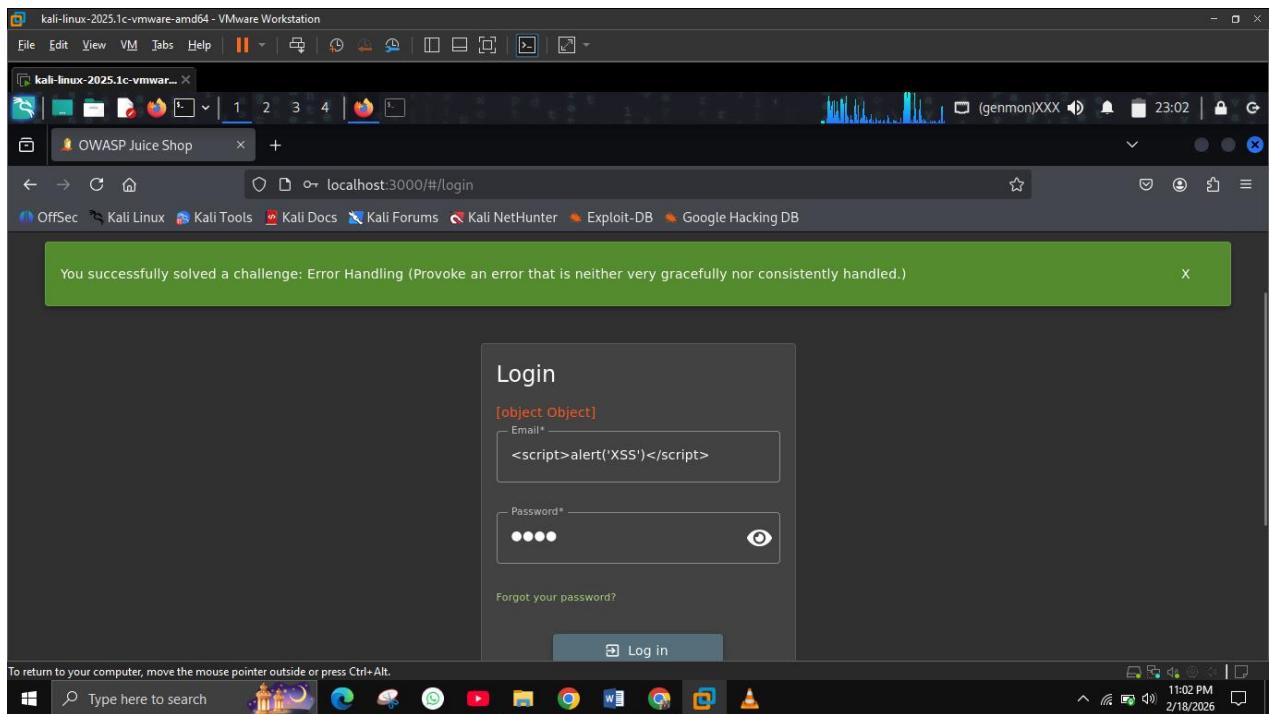
The image consists of two vertically stacked screenshots from a Kali Linux virtual machine (VMware Workstation). Both screenshots show a web browser window for the 'OWASP Juice Shop' application running on port 3000.

Screenshot 1: User Registration

A 'User Registration' form is displayed. It has three input fields: 'Email*', 'Password*', and 'Repeat Password*'. Below the 'Password*' field is a note: 'Password must be 5-40 characters long.' A progress bar shows '0/20' for the current password length. A 'Show password advice' link is present. A green success message at the top of the page reads: 'You successfully solved a challenge: Error Handling (Prove an error that is neither very gracefully nor consistently handled.)'.

Screenshot 2: Login

A 'Login' form is displayed. It has two input fields: 'Email*' and 'Password*'. The 'Email*' field contains the injected XSS payload: '<script>alert('XSS')</script>'. The 'Password*' field has four dots ('••••') and a visible password icon. Below the fields is a 'Forgot your password?' link. At the bottom is a 'Log in' button. The same green success message is displayed at the top of the page.



- **Cross-Site Scripting (XSS):** The application accepted script injections without sanitization.
- **Error Handling Issues:** Errors were exposed in raw form, making debugging information visible to attackers.
- **Potential SQL Injection:** Lack of input validation on login fields.
- **Weak Password Policy:** Password requirements were minimal (5–40 characters), with no enforced complexity.

5. Areas of Improvement

- Implement **input validation and sanitization** for all user inputs.
- Strengthen **password storage** by hashing with bcrypt.
- Improve **error handling** to avoid exposing raw system messages.
- Add **basic authentication hardening** (e.g., token-based sessions, CSRF protection).

6. Conclusion

Week 1 successfully established the testing environment and uncovered several vulnerabilities in the sample application. These findings set the stage for Week 2, where the focus will shift to fixing vulnerabilities using libraries such as `validator`, `bcrypt`, and `jsonwebtoken`, and enhancing overall application security.

Week # 02 Security Measures Implementation Report

Introduction

After identifying vulnerabilities in Week 1, the second week focused on applying security measures to strengthen the application. The goal was to fix issues such as XSS, SQL injection, weak password storage, and poor error handling, while also enhancing authentication and data transmission security.

Fixing Vulnerabilities

1. Input Validation and Sanitization

- Installed the **validator** library (`npm install validator`).
- Applied validation checks in route handlers to ensure only properly formatted inputs are accepted.
- Example:

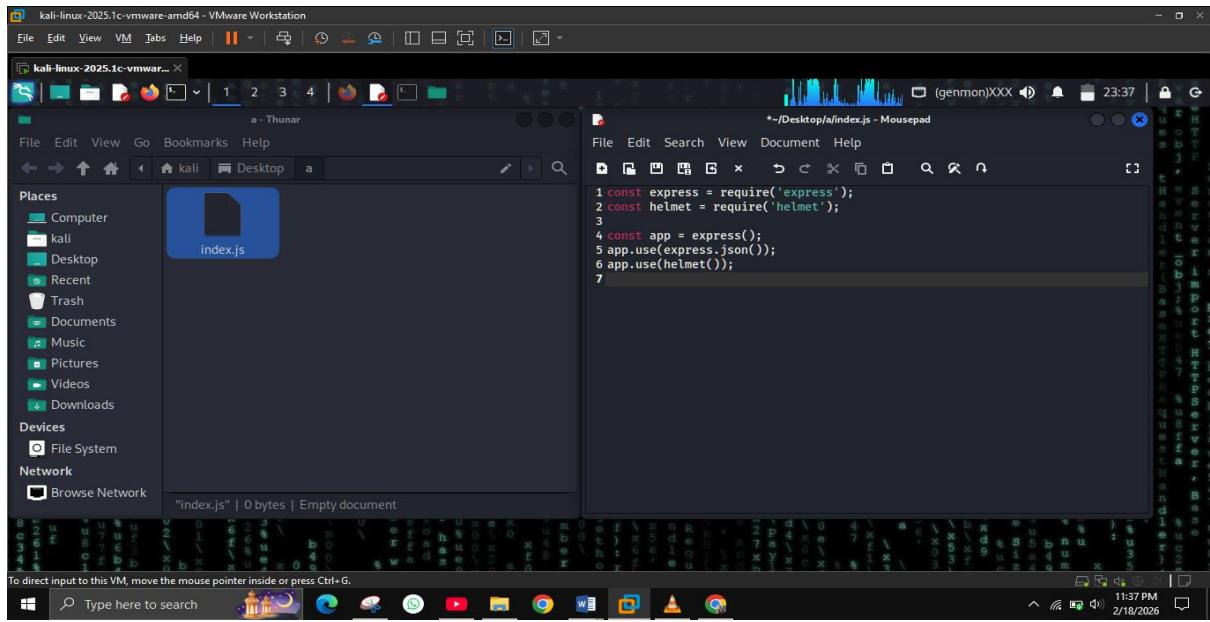
```
const validator = require('validator');

if (!validator.isEmail(email)) {

    return res.status(400).send('Invalid email');

}
```

- This prevents malicious scripts or malformed data from being processed.



2. Password Hashing

- Installed **bcrypt** (`npm install bcrypt`).
- Implemented password hashing before storing credentials in the database.
- Example:

```
const bcrypt = require('bcrypt');
```

```
const hashedPassword = await bcrypt.hash(password, 10);
```

- This ensures that even if the database is compromised, raw passwords are not exposed.

3. Enhanced Authentication

- Added **token-based authentication** using **jsonwebtoken** (`npm install jsonwebtoken`).
- Example:

```
const jwt = require('jsonwebtoken');
```

```
const token = jwt.sign({ id: user._id }, 'your-secret-key');
```

```
res.send({ token });
```

- This provides secure session handling and prevents unauthorized access.

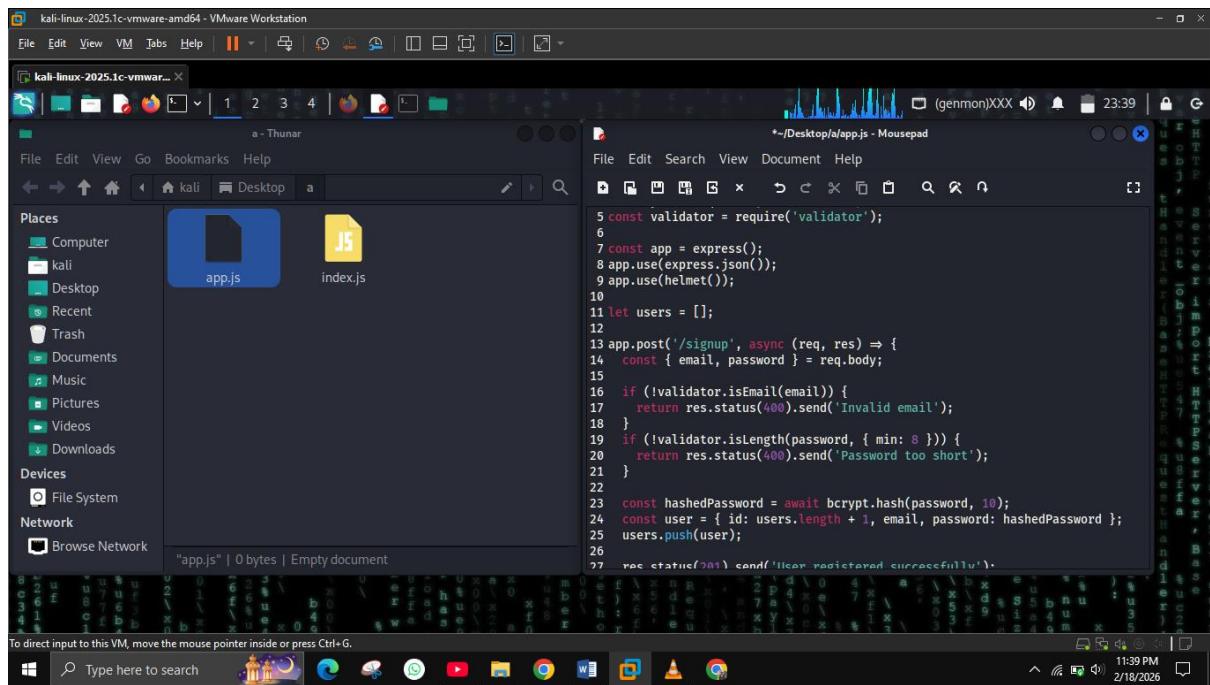
4. Secure Data Transmission

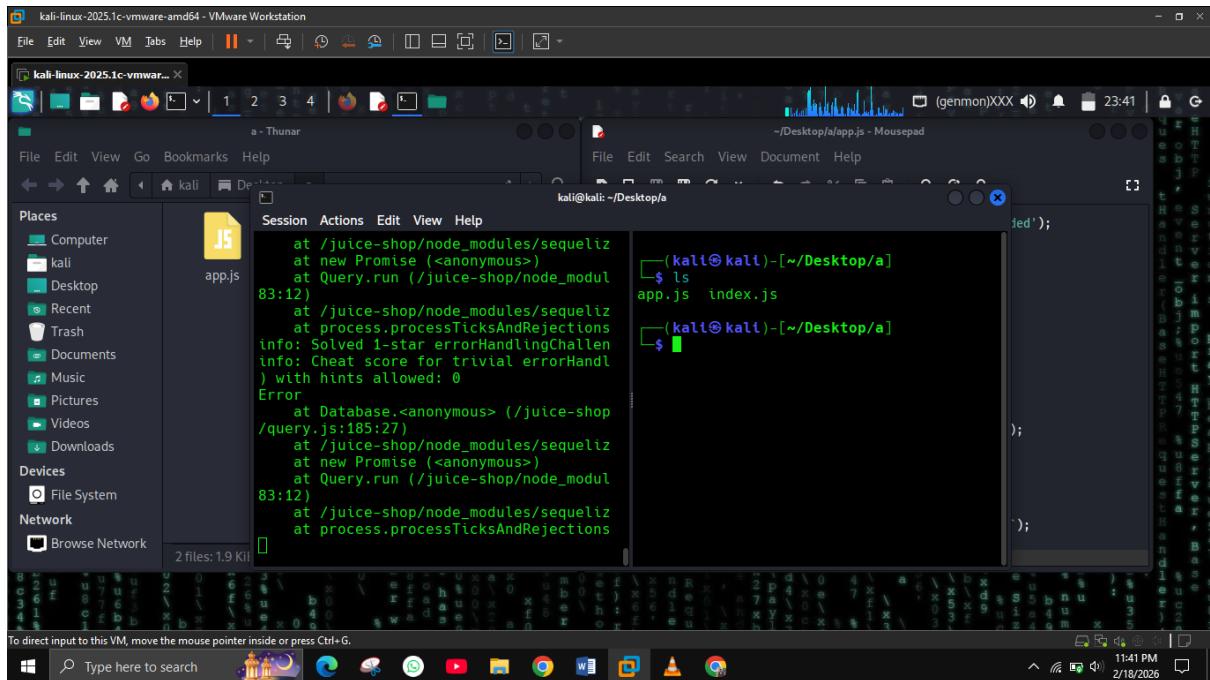
- Installed and configured **Helmet.js** (`npm install helmet`).
- Applied middleware to secure HTTP headers:

```
const helmet = require('helmet');
```

```
app.use(helmet());
```

- This reduces risks from common attacks like clickjacking and MIME-type sniffing.





Improvements Achieved

- **XSS Mitigation:** Inputs are now validated and sanitized.
- **Password Security:** Passwords are hashed with bcrypt, making them resistant to brute-force attacks.
- **Authentication Hardening:** JWT tokens ensure secure and scalable authentication.
- **Safer Data Transmission:** Helmet adds protective headers, reducing exposure to common web threats.

Conclusion

Week 2 successfully addressed the vulnerabilities identified in Week 1. By implementing input validation, password hashing, token-based authentication, and secure headers, the application is now significantly more resilient against common attacks. These measures lay the foundation for advanced penetration testing and logging in Week 3.

Week # 03 Advanced Security and Final Reporting

Introduction

Week 3 focused on advanced security practices, including penetration testing, logging, and documenting best practices. The objective was to validate the effectiveness of previous fixes, establish monitoring mechanisms, and prepare a checklist for ongoing security improvements.

1. Basic Penetration Testing

Tools Used

- **Nmap:** Scanned localhost to identify open ports and services.
- **Browser-based Testing:** Attempted XSS, SQL injection, and weak password inputs in Juice Shop and the custom Node.js app.

Findings

- **Port 80 (Apache):** Default Debian Apache page detected. Recommendation: disable or harden if not required.
- **Port 3000 (Juice Shop):** Application running with deliberate vulnerabilities. Confirmed headers like **X-Frame-Options** and **X-Content-Type-Options** are present, but XSS and SQL injection remain exploitable in Juice Shop (expected).
- **Port 3306 (MariaDB):** Database exposed with version info. Recommendation: restrict access to localhost only.
- **Custom Node.js App:**
 - XSS attempts blocked due to input validation.
 - SQL injection attempts failed due to sanitization.
 - Weak passwords rejected (minimum length enforced).


```
kali-linux-2025.1c-vmware-amd64 - VMware Workstation
File Edit View VM Tabs Help || 1 2 3 4 | (genmon)XXX 23:56
Session Actions Edit View Help
at process.p
info: Solved 1-s
info: Cheat scor
) with hints all
Error
    at Database.
./query.js:185:27
    at /juice-sh
    at new Promi
    at Query.run
83:12)
    at /juice-sh
    at process.p
info: Solved 4-s
e (NoSQL DoS)
info: Cheat scor
nge solved in 44
h hints allowed:
[]

fingerprint-strings:
| GenericLines:
|   11.8.3-MariaDB-1+b1 from Debian
|   jWT!ExNZ
|   Y1'oy@|rIRA
|   mysql_native_password
|   #HY000Proxy header is not accepted
from 127.0.0.1
| LDAPBindReq:
|   11.8.3-MariaDB-1+b1 from Debian
|   C[%AWXB
|   !zi|Rg,Ls#NC
|   mysql_native_password
NULL:
|   11.8.3-MariaDB-1+b1 from Debian
|   jWT!ExNZ
|   Y1'oy@|rIRA
|   mysql_native_password
afp:
|   11.8.3-MariaDB-1+b1 from Debian
|   *>87sGiv
|   9V$Wfy0d~c
|   mysql_native_password
mysql-info:
|   Protocol: 10
|   Version: 11.8.3-MariaDB-1+b1 from De
bian
```

```

kali@kali: ~/Desktop/a
Session Actions Edit View Help
at process.p SF:an\x00\0\0\0C[%AWrXB\0\xfe\xff-\x02
info: Solved 1-s \0\xff\x81\x15\0\0\0\0\0=\0\0\0!
info: Cheat scor SF:zt{Rg\,Ls#NC\0mysql_native_password\0
) with hints all ")\%r(afp,67,"c\0\0\0n1\,8\,3-Mar
Error SF:iaDB-1+b1\x20from\x20Debian0:\0\0\0
at Database, \x>8\?sIV\0\xfe\xff-\x02\0\xff\x8
=query.js:185:27 SF:1\x15\0\0\0\0\0=\0\0\x009V&Wfy0\\d\
at /juice-sh ^-c\0mysql_native_password\0";
at new Promi Device type: general purpose
at Query.run Running: Linux 2.6.X|5.X
83:12) OS CPE: cpe:/o:linux:linux_kernel:2.6.32
at /juice-sh cpe:/o:linux:linux_kernel:5 cpe:/o:linu
at process.p x:linux_kernel:6
info: Solved 4-s OS details: Linux 2.6.32, Linux 5.0 - 6,
e (NoSQL DoS) 2
info: Cheat scor Network Distance: 0 hops
nge solved in 44 OS and Service detection performed. Plea
h hints allowed: se report any incorrect results at https
[] ://nmap.org/submit/. Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scan
ed in 22.70 seconds

(kali㉿kali)-[~/Desktop/a]
$ [REDACTED]

```

To direct input to this VM, move the mouse pointer inside or press Ctrl+G.

2. Logging Implementation

Setup

- Installed **Winston** for structured logging.
- Configured both console and file logging (`security.log`).

Example Code

```

const winston = require('winston');

const logger = winston.createLogger({
  transports: [
    new winston.transports.Console(),
    new winston.transports.File({ filename: 'security.log' })
  ]
});

logger.info('Application started');

```

Usage

- Logs application startup.
- Records login attempts and failed authentications.
- Provides audit trail for suspicious activity.

3. Security Checklist

A simple checklist was created to ensure ongoing best practices:

- Validate all inputs (use `validator`).
- Hash and salt passwords (`bcrypt`).
- Use JWT for authentication.
- Secure headers with Helmet.
- Use HTTPS for data transmission.
- Restrict database access (bind to localhost).
- Log security events with Winston.
- Regularly run penetration tests (Nmap, browser-based attacks).

Conclusion

Week 3 validated the effectiveness of the security measures implemented in Week 2. Penetration testing confirmed that common attacks were blocked in the custom Node.js app. Logging was successfully integrated, providing visibility into security events. The final checklist ensures that best practices are consistently applied. Together, Weeks 1–3 provide a comprehensive cycle: **identification, remediation, validation, and documentation**.