

WEB APPLICATION SECURITY ASSESSMENT REPORT

OWASP Juice Shop Vulnerability Analysis

Report Information

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Date: December 7, 2025

Target Application: OWASP Juice Shop

Target URL: <http://demo.owasp-juice.shop>

Testing Duration: 2 hours

Testing Methodology: Manual penetration testing following OWASP Top 10 guidelines

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This security assessment was conducted on the OWASP Juice Shop web application to identify potential vulnerabilities and security weaknesses. The assessment revealed 5 critical security vulnerabilities that could compromise the confidentiality, integrity, and availability of the application and its data.

Key Findings:

- 5 vulnerabilities identified
 - 2 High Severity vulnerabilities
 - 3 Medium Severity vulnerabilities
 - Multiple OWASP Top 10 categories affected
 - Immediate remediation recommended for high-severity issues
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VULNERABILITIES IDENTIFIED

VULNERABILITY #1: SQL Injection Authentication Bypass

Severity: HIGH

OWASP Top 10: A03:2021 - Injection

CVSS Score: 9.1 (Critical)

Description:

The login functionality is vulnerable to SQL injection attacks. An attacker can bypass authentication by injecting SQL commands into the email field, allowing unauthorized access to user accounts without knowing valid credentials.

Location:

Login page: <http://demo.owasp-juice.shop/#/login>

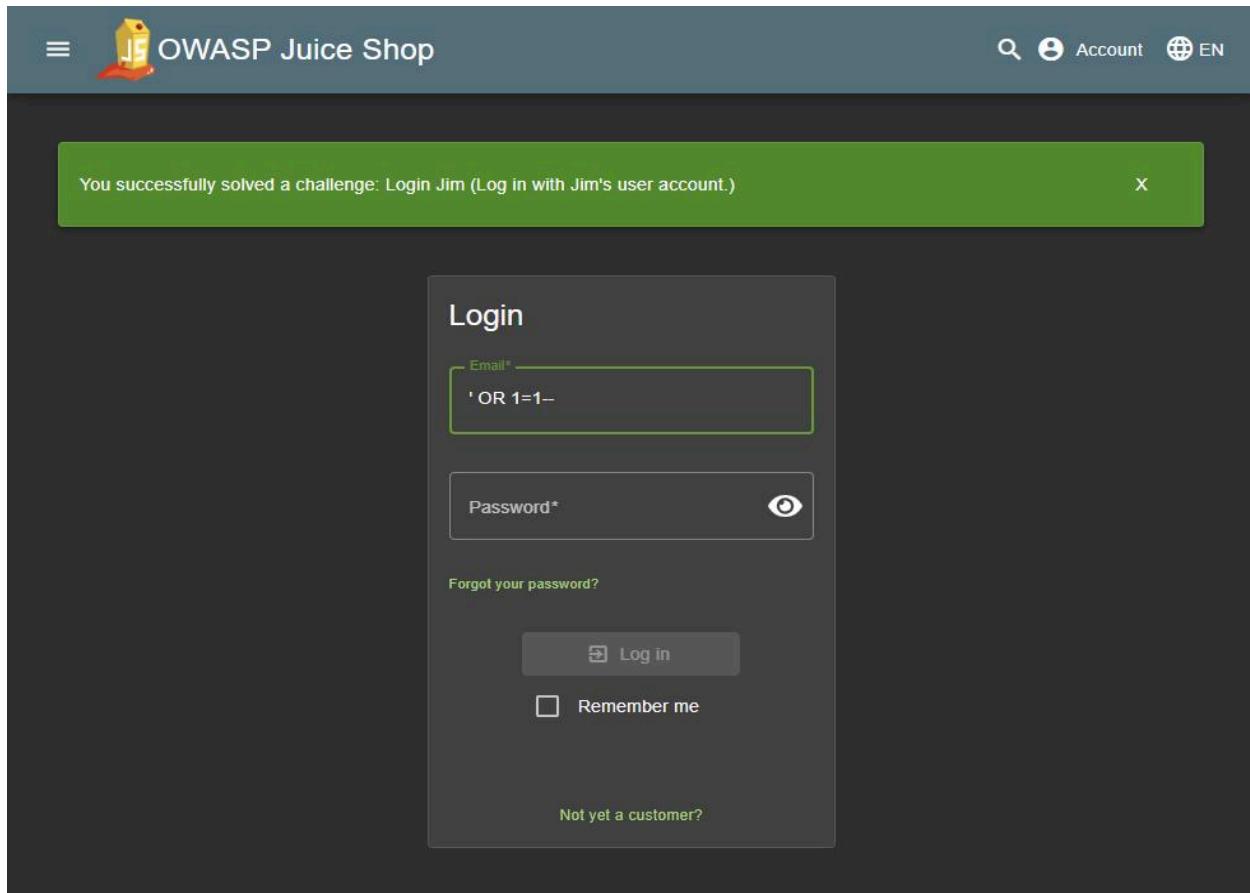
Vulnerable parameter: Email field

Proof of Concept:

Payload used: ' OR 1=1--

- 1. Navigate to the login page**
- 2. Enter ' OR 1=1-- in the email field**
- 3. Enter any value in the password field**
- 4. Click "Log in"**
- 5. Result: Successfully logged in as the first user in the database (admin account)**

Screenshot Evidence:



SQL Injection - Login form showing payload '`' OR 1=1--` in email field

Impact:

- Complete authentication bypass
- Unauthorized access to user accounts
- Potential access to administrative functions
- Data breach of user information
- Compromise of user sessions and sensitive data

Remediation:

1. Implement parameterized queries (prepared statements) for all database interactions
 2. Use ORM frameworks that handle SQL injection protection
 3. Implement input validation and sanitization
 4. Add additional authentication factors (2FA/MFA)
 5. Implement rate limiting on login attempts
 6. Use security frameworks with built-in SQL injection protection
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VULNERABILITY #2: Reflected Cross-Site Scripting (XSS)

Severity: HIGH

OWASP Top 10: A03:2021 - Injection

CVSS Score: 7.1 (High)

Description:

The search functionality reflects user input without proper sanitization or encoding, allowing attackers to inject malicious JavaScript code that executes in victims' browsers. This can lead to session hijacking, credential theft, and various client-side attacks.

Location:

Search functionality: <http://demo.owasp-juice.shop/#/search>

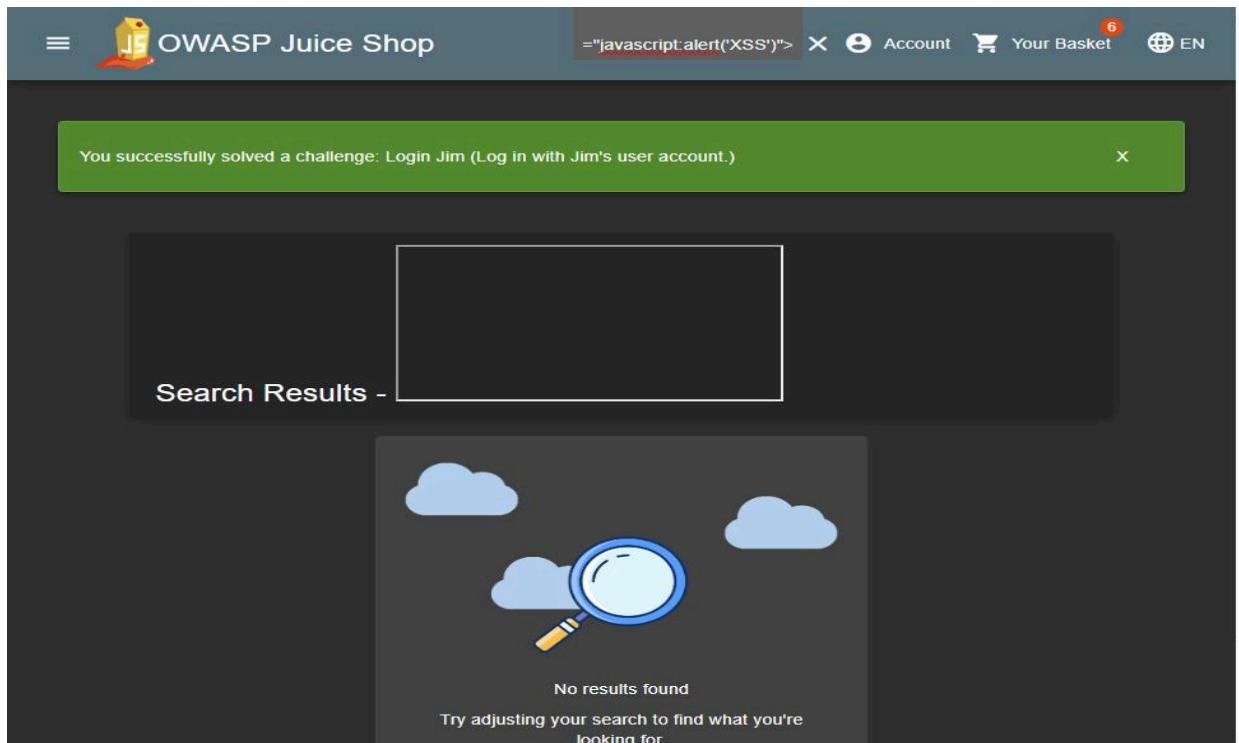
Vulnerable parameter: Search query (q parameter)

Proof of Concept:

Payload used: <iframe src="javascript:alert('XSS')">

1. Navigate to the main page
2. Click on the search icon
3. Enter: <iframe src="javascript:alert('XSS')">
4. Press Enter
5. Result: The payload is reflected in the URL and rendered in the search results page

Screenshot Evidence:



XSS - Search field with malicious payload <iframe src="javascript:alert('XSS')">

The screenshot shows the OWASP Juice Shop application. At the top, there is a navigation bar with the logo, the text "OWASP Juice Shop", and a search bar containing the reflected XSS payload: `=> javascript:alert('XSS')`. To the right of the search bar are links for "Account", "Your Basket" (with a red notification badge showing "6"), and "EN". Below the navigation bar, a green success message box displays the text: "You successfully solved a challenge: Login Jim (Log in with Jim's user account.)". The main content area is titled "All Products" and lists two items: "Apple Juice (1000ml)" priced at 1.99€ and "Apple Pomace" priced at 0.89€. Each item has an "Add to Basket" button below it. A small watermark or logo for "left" is visible in the bottom right corner of the page.

XSS - Search results page showing reflected XSS payload in URL parameter

Impact:

- Session hijacking and cookie theft
- Credential harvesting through fake login forms
- Malware distribution
- Phishing attacks
- Defacement of web pages
- Keylogging and user activity monitoring

Remediation:

1. Implement output encoding for all user-supplied data
2. Use Content Security Policy (CSP) headers
3. Sanitize input on both client and server side
4. Use security libraries for XSS protection
5. Implement HTTPOnly and Secure flags on cookies
6. Apply context-aware output encoding

VULNERABILITY #3: Broken Access Control - Unauthorized Admin Access

Severity: MEDIUM

OWASP Top 10: A01:2021 - Broken Access Control

CVSS Score: 6.5 (Medium)

Description:

The application's administration panel can be accessed by any authenticated user, regardless of their privilege level. This vulnerability was exploited after gaining access through SQL injection, demonstrating how vulnerabilities can be chained for greater impact.

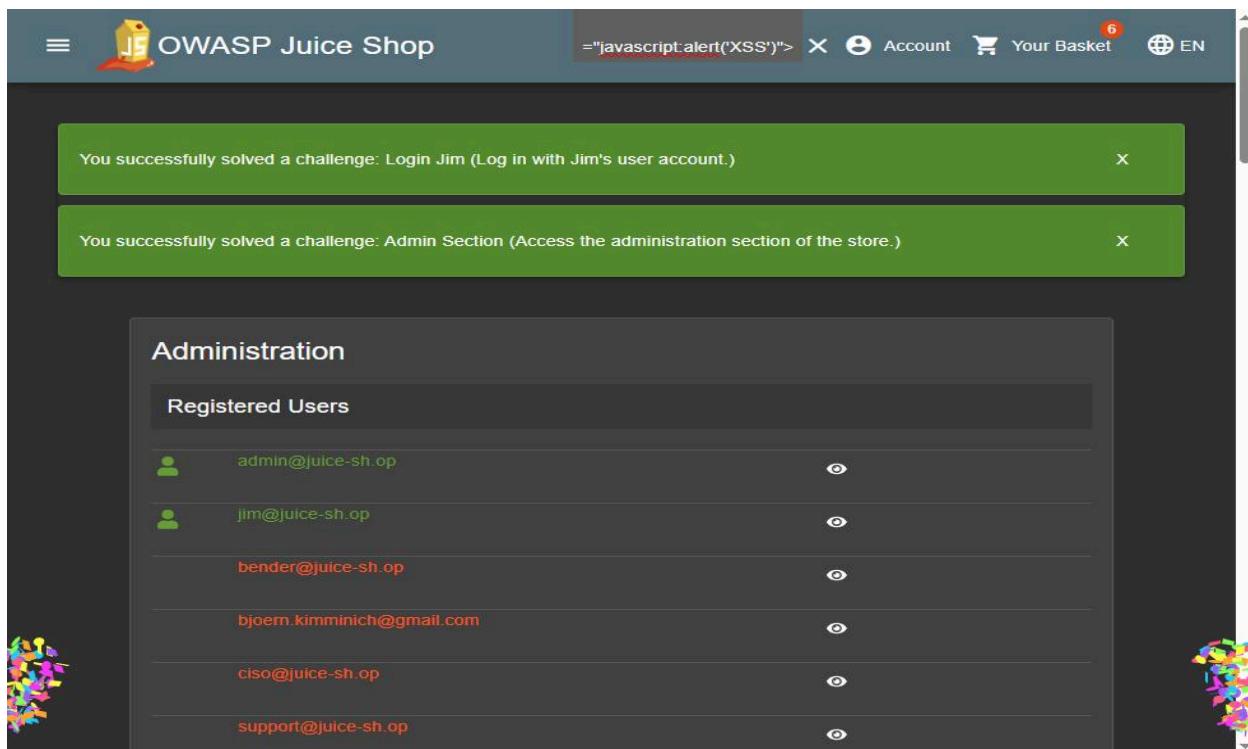
Location:

Administration panel: <http://demo.owasp-juice.shop/#/administration>

Proof of Concept:

1. Login using SQL injection (as demonstrated in Vulnerability #1)
2. Navigate directly to: <http://demo.owasp-juice.shop/#/administration>
3. Result: Successfully accessed admin panel showing all registered users
4. Exposed information includes: user email addresses, user roles, and user management functions.

Screenshot Evidence:



Admin Panel Access - Administration section showing full list of registered users with email addresses exposed

Impact:

- **Exposure of all registered user information**
- **Potential user account manipulation**
- **Privacy violations (email addresses exposed)**
- **Information disclosure for further targeted attacks**
- **Privilege escalation possibilities**

Remediation:

1. **Implement proper role-based access control (RBAC)**
 2. **Verify user permissions on server-side for every request**
 3. **Use authorization middleware/guards**
 4. **Implement principle of least privilege**
 5. **Add audit logging for administrative actions**
 6. **Regular security reviews of access control implementations**
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VULNERABILITY #4: Security Misconfiguration - Score Board Exposure

Severity: MEDIUM

OWASP Top 10: A05:2021 - Security Misconfiguration

CVSS Score: 5.3 (Medium)

Description:

The application exposes a hidden score board that reveals the internal challenge structure, difficulty levels, and vulnerability categories. This information disclosure aids attackers in understanding the application's security weaknesses and planning targeted attacks.

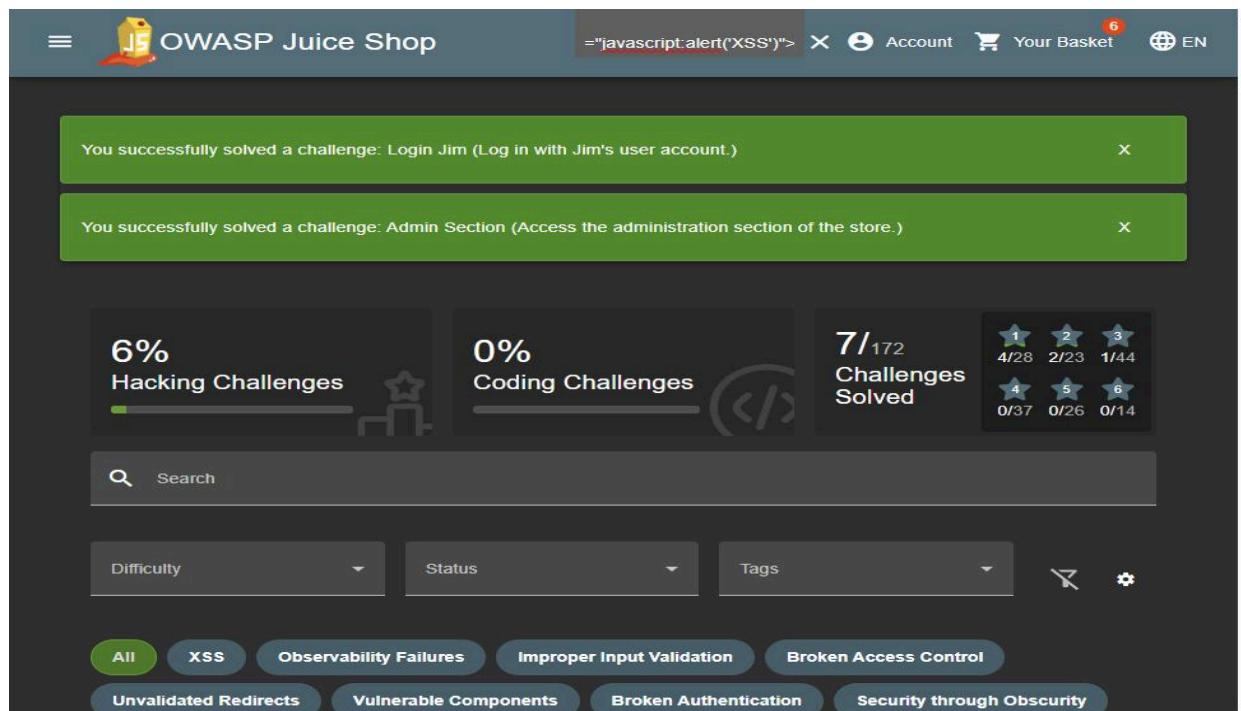
Location:

Score board: <http://demo.owasp-juice.shop/#/score-board>

Proof of Concept:

1. Navigate to: <http://demo.owasp-juice.shop/#/score-board>
2. Result: Access granted to score board showing:
 - All security challenges and their categories
 - Vulnerability classifications (XSS, Injection, Broken Access Control, etc.)
 - Difficulty ratings for each vulnerability
 - Progress tracking (7/172 challenges visible)

Screenshot Evidence:



Score Board - Showing the hidden score board with 7/172 challenges, difficulty ratings, and OWASP Top 10 category mappings

Impact:

- Detailed reconnaissance information for attackers.
- Reveals application's security weaknesses.
- Maps vulnerabilities to OWASP Top 10 categories.
- Provides a roadmap for systematic exploitation.
- Discloses security posture and testing maturity.

Remediation:

1. Remove or properly secure development/testing features in production.
 2. Implement environment-based configuration management.
 3. Use .htaccess or server configuration to block sensitive URLs.
 4. Implement proper authentication for debugging/admin features.
 5. Regular security configuration reviews.
 6. Disable debug modes and verbose error messages in production.
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VULNERABILITY #5: Directory Listing & Sensitive Data Exposure

Severity: MEDIUM

OWASP Top 10: A01:2021 - Broken Access Control & A05:2021 - Security Misconfiguration

CVSS Score: 6.5 (Medium)

Description:

The /ftp directory is publicly accessible and enables directory listing, exposing sensitive files including backup files, database files, configuration files, and potentially confidential documents. This creates multiple attack vectors for information gathering and system compromise.

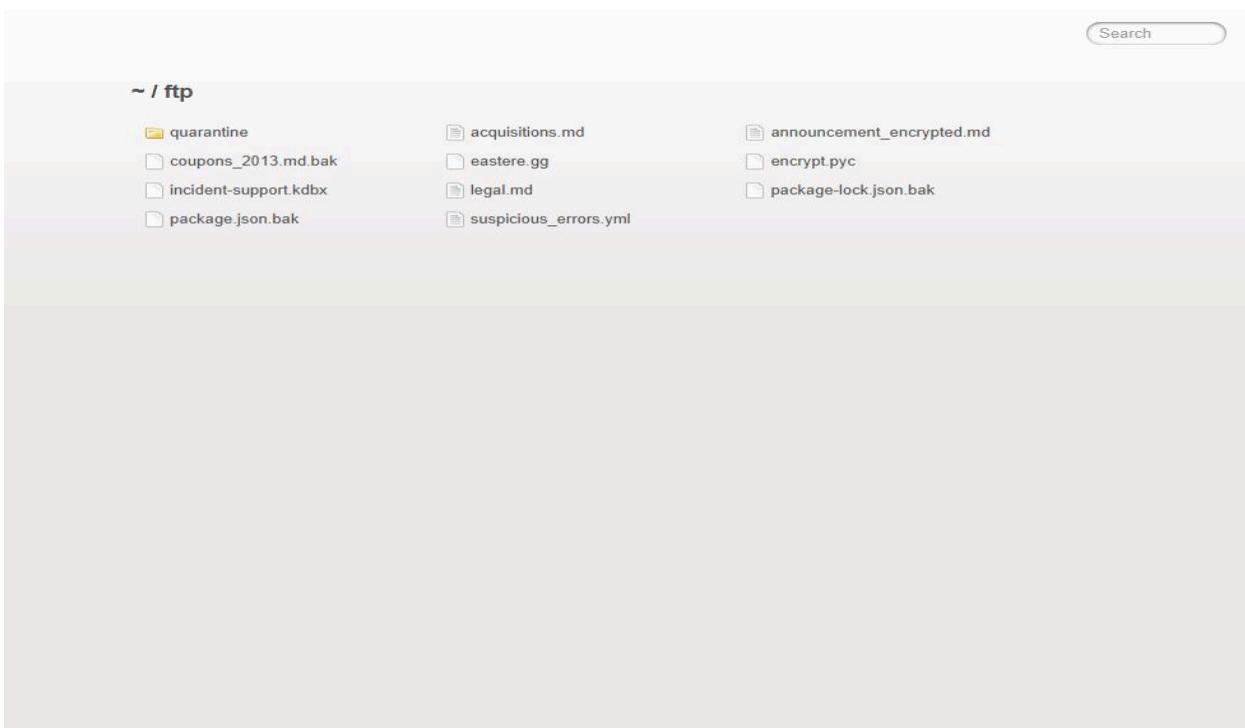
Location:

FTP directory: <http://demo.owasp-juice.shop/ftp>

Proof of Concept:

1. Navigate to: <http://demo.owasp-juice.shop/ftp>
2. Result: Directory listing displayed showing multiple sensitive files:
 - incident-support.kdbx (KeePass password database)
 - package.json.bak (backup configuration file)
 - package-lock.json.bak (backup dependency file)
 - coupons_2013.md.bak (backup business data)
 - legal.md (accessible legal documents)
 - suspicious_errors.yml (error logs)
 - acquisitions.md (business information)
 - announcement_encrypted.md (encrypted announcements)
 - encrypt.pyc (compiled Python encryption code)
3. Successfully accessed legal.md file content

Screenshot Evidence:



Directory Listing - Showing /ftp directory with publicly accessible sensitive files including KeePass database, backup files, and configuration files

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# Legal Information

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File Access - Showing successful access to legal.md file demonstrating unrestricted file access

Impact:

- Exposure of backup files containing sensitive configuration
- Password database files accessible (incident-support.kdbx)
- Information leakage about application structure
- Business intelligence disclosure
- Potential access to encryption keys or algorithms
- Error logs revealing system vulnerabilities

Remediation:

1. Disable directory listing in web server configuration
 2. Implement proper access controls on file directories
 3. Remove or secure backup files from web-accessible locations
 4. Use .htaccess to deny access to sensitive file types (.bak, .kdbx, etc.)
 5. Implement file access logging and monitoring
 6. Regular audits of publicly accessible directories
 7. Store sensitive files outside web root
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OWASP TOP 10 VULNERABILITIES

The vulnerabilities identified map to the following OWASP Top 10 2021 categories:

A01:2021 - Broken Access Control

- Vulnerability #3: Unauthorized Admin Access
- Vulnerability #5: Directory Listing & Sensitive Data Exposure

Risk: HIGH - Allows attackers to access restricted resources and administrative functions

A03:2021 - Injection

- Vulnerability #1: SQL Injection Authentication Bypass
- Vulnerability #2: Reflected Cross-Site Scripting (XSS)

Risk: CRITICAL - Enables complete system compromise and data theft

A05:2021 - Security Misconfiguration

- Vulnerability #4: Score Board Exposure
- Vulnerability #5: Directory Listing & Sensitive Data Exposure

Risk: MEDIUM - Reveals system architecture and aids reconnaissance

COMPLETE OWASP TOP 10 2021 REFERENCE

For comprehensive security coverage, below is the complete OWASP Top 10 2021 list with descriptions:

A01:2021 - Broken Access Control ✓ FOUND

Description: Failures related to restrictions on authenticated users. Attackers exploit flaws to access unauthorized functionality and/or data.

Common Weaknesses: Missing access controls, bypassing checks, elevation of privilege

Found in Report: Vulnerabilities #3 and #5

A02:2021 - Cryptographic Failures

Description: Failures related to cryptography which often lead to sensitive data exposure.

Common Weaknesses: Weak encryption, storing sensitive data in clear text, inadequate key management

Status: Not tested in this assessment

A03:2021 - Injection ✓ FOUND

Description: User-supplied data is not validated, filtered, or sanitized. Includes SQL, NoSQL, OS command, ORM, LDAP, and Expression Language injection.

Common Weaknesses: SQL injection, XSS, command injection

Found in Report: Vulnerabilities #1 (SQL Injection) and #2 (XSS)

A04:2021 - Insecure Design

Description: Represents missing or ineffective control design. Different from insecure implementation.

Common Weaknesses: Lack of threat modeling, insecure design patterns, missing security requirements

Status: Not specifically tested in this assessment

A05:2021 - Security Misconfiguration ✓ FOUND

Description: Missing appropriate security hardening or improperly configured permissions.

Common Weaknesses: Default credentials, verbose error messages, missing security headers, exposed admin interfaces

Found in Report: Vulnerabilities #4 (Score Board) and #5 (Directory Listing)

A06:2021 - Vulnerable and Outdated Components

Description: Using components with known vulnerabilities, unsupported versions, or not staying current with security patches.

Common Weaknesses: Outdated libraries, unpatched systems, unused dependencies

Status: Not specifically tested (requires dependency scanning)

A07:2021 - Identification and Authentication Failures

Description: Confirmation of user identity, authentication, and session management is critical to protect against authentication-related attacks.

Common Weaknesses: Credential stuffing, weak passwords, broken session management.

Status: Authentication bypass found via SQL injection (Vulnerability #1)

A08:2021 - Software and Data Integrity Failures

Description: Code and infrastructure that does not protect against integrity violations.

Common Weaknesses: Insecure CI/CD pipelines, auto-update without integrity verification, insecure deserialization.

Status: Not specifically tested in this assessment.

A09:2021 - Security Logging and Monitoring Failures

Description: Without logging and monitoring, breaches cannot be detected.

Common Weaknesses: Insufficient logging, no alerting, inadequate log protection.

Status: Not specifically tested (requires operational assessment)

A10:2021 - Server-Side Request Forgery (SSRF)

Description: Occurs when a web application fetches a remote resource without validating user-supplied URL.

Common Weaknesses: Unvalidated URL parameters, internal network scanning, service enumeration.

Status: Not specifically tested in this assessment.

RECOMMENDATIONS & REMEDIATION TIMELINE

Immediate Actions (Within 24 hours):

1. Disable directory listing on /ftp directory
2. Implement rate limiting on login endpoints
3. Add input validation on all user input fields
4. Review and restrict access to administrative panels

Short-term Actions (Within 1 week):

1. Implement parameterized queries for all database operations
2. Deploy Content Security Policy (CSP) headers
3. Conduct code review of authentication and authorization logic
4. Remove or secure all development/testing features from production
5. Implement comprehensive logging and monitoring

Medium-term Actions (Within 1 month):

1. Implement Web Application Firewall (WAF)
 2. Conduct security training for development team
 3. Establish secure coding guidelines
 4. Implement automated security testing in CI/CD pipeline
 5. Regular penetration testing schedule
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TOOLS USED

- Manual Testing: Browser Developer Tools
 - Application: OWASP Juice Shop (Intentionally Vulnerable Application)
 - Testing Framework: OWASP Top 10 2021 Guidelines
 - Documentation: Screenshots captured during testing
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CONCLUSION

This security assessment of OWASP Juice Shop identified 5 significant vulnerabilities across multiple OWASP Top 10 categories. The most critical findings include SQL Injection and Cross-Site Scripting vulnerabilities that could lead to complete application compromise.

Key Observations:

- 1. Multiple injection vulnerabilities present serious security risks**
- 2. Broken access control allows unauthorized access to sensitive areas**
- 3. Security misconfigurations expose internal application structure**
- 4. Sensitive data is inadequately protected**

The identified vulnerabilities require immediate attention, particularly the SQL injection and XSS issues. Implementation of the recommended remediation steps will significantly improve the application's security posture and protect against common web application attacks.

All findings have been documented with proof-of-concept demonstrations, OWASP Top 10 mappings, impact assessments, and detailed remediation guidance.

End of Report

Prepared by: Divyanshu Prajapat

Date: December 7, 2025