ZAP Scanning Report - kominfo.go.id

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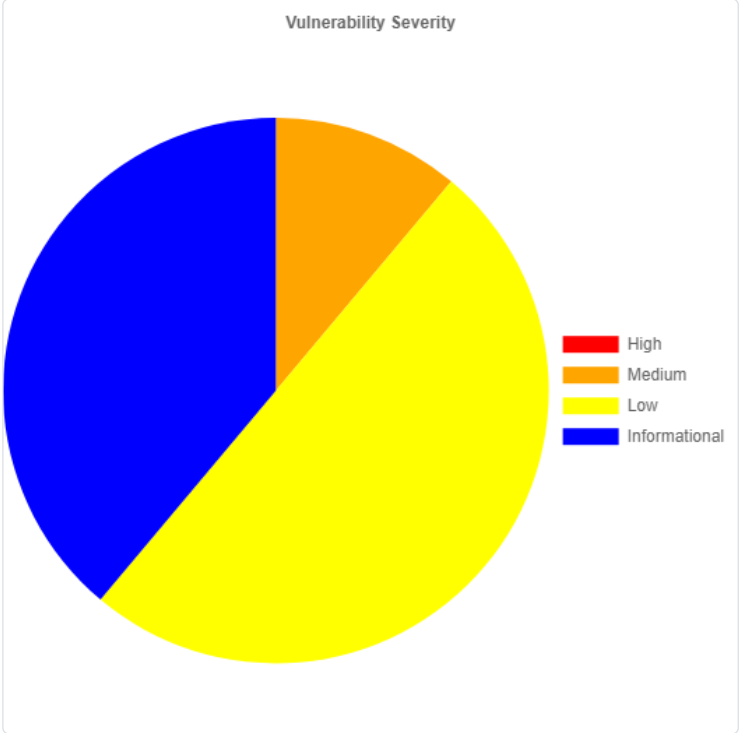
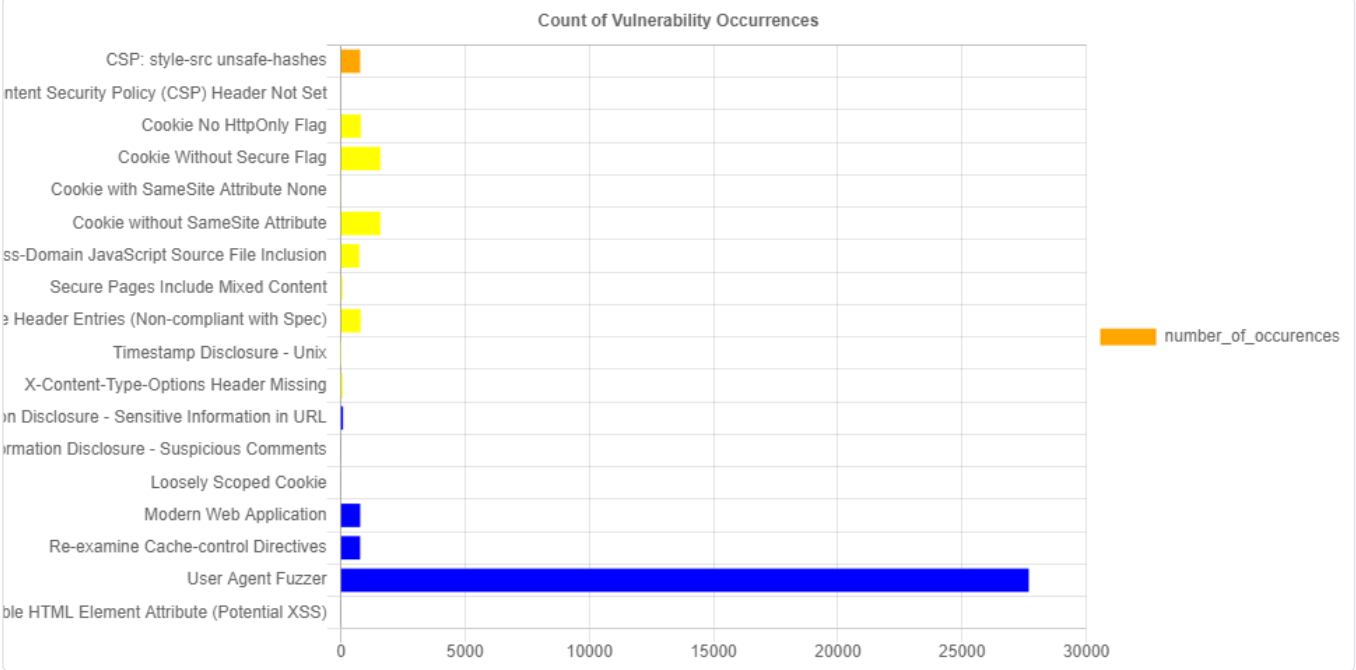
Most Severe Alert

Medium



Most Common Bug

User Agent Fuzzer (27686)



Vulnerability Impact

#	Name	Impact

1	CSP: style-src unsafe-hashes [1] [2]	Content Security Policy (CSP) is an added layer of security that helps to detect and mitigate certain types of attacks. Including (but not limited to) Cross Site Scripting (XSS), and data injection attacks. These attacks are used for everything from data theft to site defacement or distribution of malware. CSP provides a set of standard HTTP headers that allow website owners to declare approved sources of content that browsers should be allowed to load on that page — covered types are JavaScript, CSS, HTML frames, fonts, images and embeddable objects such as Java applets, ActiveX, audio and video files.
2	Content Security Policy (CSP) Header Not Set [1] [2] [3] [4] [5] [6] [7]	Content Security Policy (CSP) is an added layer of security that helps to detect and mitigate certain types of attacks, including Cross Site Scripting (XSS) and data injection attacks. These attacks are used for everything from data theft to site defacement or distribution of malware. CSP provides a set of standard HTTP headers that allow website owners to declare approved sources of content that browsers should be allowed to load on that page — covered types are JavaScript, CSS, HTML frames, fonts, images and embeddable objects such as Java applets, ActiveX, audio and video files.
3	Cookie No HttpOnly Flag [1]	A cookie has been set without the HttpOnly flag, which means that the cookie can be accessed by JavaScript. If a malicious script can be run on this page then the cookie will be accessible and can be transmitted to another site. If this is a session cookie then session hijacking may be possible.
4	Cookie Without Secure Flag [1]	A cookie has been set without the secure flag, which means that the cookie can be accessed via unencrypted connections.
5	Cookie with SameSite Attribute None [1]	A cookie has been set with its SameSite attribute set to "none", which means that the cookie can be sent as a result of a 'cross-site' request. The SameSite attribute is an effective counter measure to cross-site request forgery, cross-site script inclusion, and timing attacks.
6	Cookie without SameSite Attribute [1]	A cookie has been set without the SameSite attribute, which means that the cookie can be sent as a result of a 'cross-site' request. The SameSite attribute is an effective counter measure to cross-site request forgery, cross-site script inclusion, and timing attacks.
7	Cross-Domain JavaScript Source File Inclusion	The page includes one or more script files from a third-party domain.
8	Secure Pages Include Mixed Content [1]	The page includes mixed content, that is content accessed via HTTP instead of HTTPS.
9	Strict-Transport-Security Multiple Header Entries (Non-compliant with Spec) [1]	HTTP Strict Transport Security (HSTS) headers were found, a response with multiple HSTS header entries is not compliant with the specification (RFC 6797) and only the first HSTS header will be processed others will be ignored by user agents or the HSTS policy may be incorrectly applied.
10	Timestamp Disclosure - Unix [1]	A timestamp was disclosed by the application/web server - Unix
11	X-Content-Type-Options Header Missing [1] [2]	The Anti-MIME-Sniffing header X-Content-Type-Options was not set to 'nosniff'. This allows older versions of Internet Explorer and Chrome to perform MIME-sniffing on the response body, potentially causing the response body to be interpreted and displayed as a content type other than the declared content type. Current (early 2014) and legacy versions of Firefox will use the declared content type (if one is set), rather than performing MIME-sniffing.
12	Information Disclosure - Sensitive Information in URL	The request appeared to contain sensitive information leaked in the URL. This can violate PCI and most organizational compliance policies. You can configure the list of strings for this check to add or remove values specific to your environment.
13	Information Disclosure - Suspicious Comments	The response appears to contain suspicious comments which may help an attacker. Note: Matches made within script blocks or files are against the entire content not only comments.
14	Loosely Scoped Cookie [1] [2] [3]	Cookies can be scoped by domain or path. This check is only concerned with domain scope.The domain scope applied to a cookie determines which domains can access it. For example, a cookie can be scoped strictly to a subdomain e.g. www.nottrusted.com, or loosely scoped to a parent domain e.g. nottrusted.com. In the latter case, any subdomain of nottrusted.com can access the cookie. Loosely scoped cookies are common in mega-applications like google.com and live.com. Cookies set from a subdomain like app.foo.bar are transmitted only to that domain by the browser. However, cookies scoped to a parent-level domain may be transmitted to the parent, or any subdomain of the parent.

15	Modern Web Application	The application appears to be a modern web application. If you need to explore it automatically then the Ajax Spider may well be more effective than the standard one.
16	Re-examine Cache-control Directives [1] [2] [3]	The cache-control header has not been set properly or is missing, allowing the browser and proxies to cache content. For static assets like css, js, or image files this might be intended, however, the resources should be reviewed to ensure that no sensitive content will be cached.
17	User Agent Fuzzer [1]	Check for differences in response based on fuzzed User Agent (eg. mobile sites, access as a Search Engine Crawler). Compares the response statuscode and the hashcode of the response body with the original response.
18	User Controllable HTML Element Attribute (Potential XSS) [1]	This check looks at user-supplied input in query string parameters and POST data to identify where certain HTML attribute values might be controlled. This provides hot-spot detection for XSS (cross-site scripting) that will require further review by a security analyst to determine exploitability.

Vulnerability Descriptions