

# Web Vulnerability Scanner Report

Developed for OWASP Top 10 Vulnerability Testing

Date: July 8, 2025, 08:49 PM IST

Submitted by: Laba Kumar Kalita

# Contents

|          |   |          |
|----------|---|----------|
| <b>1</b> | <b>Introduction . . . . .</b>             | <b>2</b> |
| <b>2</b> | <b>Abstract . . . . .</b>                 | <b>2</b> |
| <b>3</b> | <b>Tools and Technologies . . . . .</b>   | <b>2</b> |
| <b>4</b> | <b>Implementation Steps . . . . .</b>     | <b>2</b> |
| <b>5</b> | <b>Challenges and Solutions . . . . .</b> | <b>3</b> |
| <b>6</b> | <b>Conclusion . . . . .</b>               | <b>3</b> |

# 1 Introduction

This report details a web vulnerability scanner developed to identify OWASP Top 10 vulnerabilities, focusing on Cross-Site Scripting (XSS) and Cross-Site Request Forgery (CSRF). Tested on the Damn Vulnerable Web Application (DVWA) hosted via XAMPP at `http://localhost/DVWA-master/DVWA-master/`, the scanner addresses challenges like slow scan times, incorrect vulnerability reporting (e.g., HSTS linked to `login.php`), and template errors, delivering a user-friendly tool with a downloadable report.

## 2 Abstract

The scanner, built in Python, crawls websites, injects payloads, analyzes responses and scripts, and displays results in a browser with a downloadable `report.txt`. Key features include:

- Detection of XSS (reflected and DOM-based), CSRF, SQL Injection, and Cryptographic Failures.
- Performance optimized by limiting payloads (3), forms (1), inputs (1), and using a 3-second timeout.
- Fixes for Jinja2 `strftime` error and incorrect `form_action` reporting.
- Centered UI in `index.html` and downloadable report in `results.html`.

Tested on DVWAs `/vulnerabilities/csrf/` and `/xss_d/`, it successfully identified vulnerabilities like missing HSTS headers and DOM-based XSS.

## 3 Tools and Technologies

The scanner uses:

- **Python:** Core logic.
- **Flask:** Web interface and scan endpoint.
- **Requests:** HTTP requests for crawling.
- **BeautifulSoup:** HTML parsing for forms, inputs, scripts.
- **HTML/JavaScript:** Centered UI and report download.
- **XAMPP:** Hosts DVWA locally.

## 4 Implementation Steps

Development involved:

1. **Crawling:** Extracts forms, `<select>` inputs, links, headers, and scripts.
2. **Payload Injection:** Tests payloads like `<script>alert('XSS')</script>` for XSS and SQLi.

3. **Vulnerability Detection:** Checks server responses for reflected payloads and scripts for DOM-based XSS (e.g., `eval`).
4. **Optimization:** Limits requests to reduce scan time to under 3 seconds.
5. **UI Enhancements:** Centers `index.html` and adds report download in `results.html`.
6. **Error Fixes:** Resolved `strftime` error with JavaScript timestamp and fixed HSTS `form_action` misreporting.

## 5 Challenges and Solutions

Key challenges addressed:

- **Slow Scans:** Limited payloads and forms reduced scan time.
- **DOM-based XSS:** Detected via script pattern analysis (`eval`, `innerHTML`).
- **Incorrect URL Reporting:** Fixed HSTS linking to `login.php` by adding `url` field.
- **Template Error:** Replaced `strftime` with JavaScript `Date.toISOString()`.

## 6 Conclusion

The scanner effectively identifies OWASP Top 10 vulnerabilities on DVWA, with optimized performance and accurate reporting. Future enhancements could include advanced CSRF detection. The project, tested on `http://localhost/DVWA-master/DVWA-master/vulnerabilities/` and `/xss_d/`, demonstrates robust web security testing.