

Web Application Security Assessment Report

Cyber Security Task 1 - Web Application Security Testing

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Application Tested: OWASP Juice Shop

Environment: Kali Linux (Localhost Deployment)

Target URL: http://localhost:3000

Assessment Type: Manual Web Application Security Testing

Tools Used:

- Burp Suite Community Edition
- Web Browser (Manual Testing)

1. Executive Summary

This security assessment was conducted on the OWASP Juice Shop web application to identify common web application vulnerabilities using manual testing techniques and Burp Suite. The objective was to simulate real world attack scenarios and evaluate the application against relevant OWASP Top 10 security risks.

The assessment successfully identified five critical and high risk vulnerabilities, including SQL Injection, Cross-Site Scripting (XSS), Cross-Site Request Forgery (CSRF), Insecure Direct Object Reference (IDOR), and Authentication Weaknesses. All findings were validated with real request-response evidence and supported by screenshots.

2. Scope of Assessment

In Scope

- User authentication (login functionality)
- Product search feature
- Review submission functionality
- Basket access and management
- Client-server API communication

Out of Scope

- Payment gateway testing
- Denial-of-Service testing
- Third-party integrations

3. Methodology

The assessment followed a manual testing approach aligned with OWASP testing principles:

1. Intercepting and analyzing HTTP requests using Burp Suite
2. Modifying parameters to test input validation and access control
3. Observing server responses for abnormal behavior
4. Confirming vulnerabilities through repeatable exploitation
5. Capturing screenshots as evidence for each confirmed issue

No automated vulnerability scanners were used.

4. Vulnerability Summary

| ID | Vulnerability | Severity |
|----|-----------------------------------------|----------|
| V1 | SQL Injection (Login Bypass) | Critical |
| V2 | DOM-Based XSS (Search Function) | High |
| V3 | Reflected XSS (Search Parameter) | High |
| V4 | Cross-Site Request Forgery (CSRF) | Medium |
| V5 | Insecure Direct Object Reference (IDOR) | Medium |

5. Detailed Findings

V1: SQL Injection - Authentication Bypass

Severity: Critical

OWASP Category: A03 - Injection

Description:

The login endpoint was vulnerable to SQL Injection due to improper input validation. By injecting a crafted SQL payload into the email field, authentication was bypassed and administrative access was granted.

Evidence:

- Burp Suite intercepted login request
- SQL payload: ' OR 1=1--
- Server responded with a valid authentication token
- Admin account successfully logged in

[illegible]

Impact:

An attacker can gain unauthorized access to privileged accounts, leading to full system compromise.

Recommendation:

- Use parameterized queries
- Implement strict server-side input validation
- Apply proper authentication logic and error handling

V2: DOM-Based Cross-Site Scripting (XSS)

Severity: High

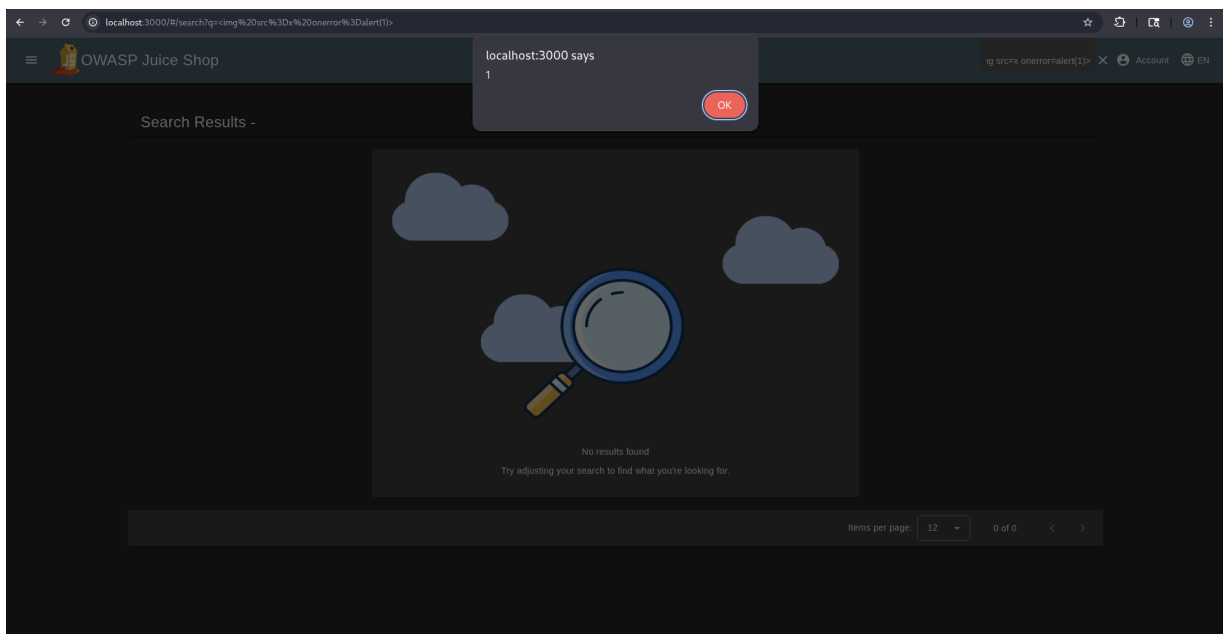
OWASP Category: A03 - Injection

Description:

The search functionality dynamically processed user input without sanitization. A malicious payload injected into the URL executed JavaScript in the browser.

Evidence:

- Payload executed via search parameter
- JavaScript alert(1) popup displayed



Impact:

Attackers can execute arbitrary scripts, leading to session hijacking and user data theft.

Recommendation:

- Sanitize and encode all user inputs
- Avoid direct DOM manipulation with unsanitized data
- Implement Content Security Policy (CSP)

V3: Reflected Cross-Site Scripting (XSS)

Severity: High

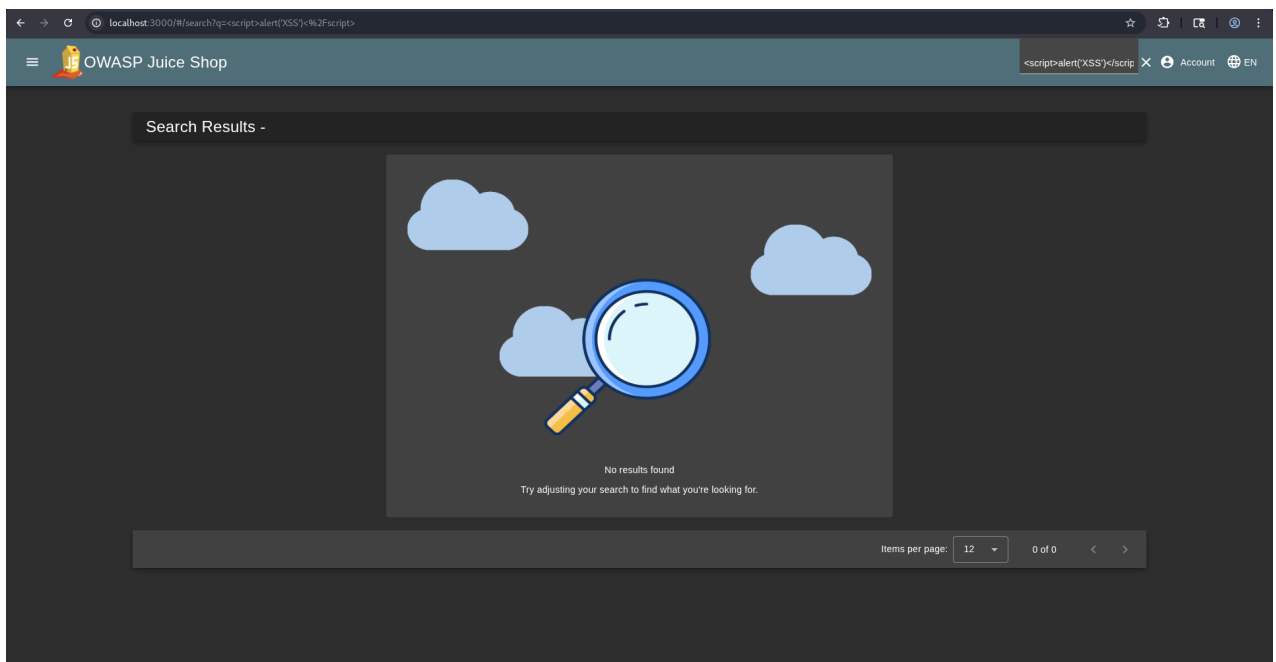
OWASP Category: A03 - Injection

Description:

User input supplied in the search parameter was reflected back into the response without proper encoding, allowing script execution.

Evidence:

- `<script>alert('XSS')</script>` reflected in response
- JavaScript executed in browser



Impact:

Allows attackers to craft malicious URLs that execute scripts in victim browsers.

Recommendation:

- Encode output before rendering
- Validate input against allowed character sets

- Implement CSRF tokens
- Validate Origin and Referer headers

→ Avoid exposing direct object identifiers

6. OWASP Top 10 Mapping

| OWASP Category | Status |
|------------------------------------------------|--------|
| A01 - Broken Access Control | Tested |
| A03 - Injection | Tested |
| A07 - Identification & Authentication Failures | Tested |

7. Conclusion

The assessment revealed multiple critical and high risk vulnerabilities that could be exploited to compromise the application. These issues primarily stem from improper input validation, weak access control, and missing security protections.

Addressing the identified vulnerabilities will significantly improve the application's security posture and reduce the risk of exploitation.

8. Disclaimer

This assessment was performed in a controlled environment for educational purposes only. All testing was conducted with authorization on a deliberately vulnerable application.