Website Vulnerability Scanner Report (Light)

✓ **https://www.dbe.com.et**

20%

Crawling and Scanning... (2 out of 10 Injection Points Done)

Findings

Directory listing is enabled

URL
https://www.dbe.com.et/media/djextensions/jquery-easing/

Details

Risk description:
An attacker can see the entire structure of files and subdirectories from the affected URL. It is often the case that sensitive files are "hidden" among public files in that location and attackers can use this vulnerability to access them.

Recommendation:
We recommend reconfiguring the web server in order to deny directory listing. Furthermore, you should verify that there are no sensitive files at the mentioned URLs.

More information about this issue:
http://projects.webappsec.org/w/page/13246922/Directory%20Indexing.

Classification:
CWE : CWE-548
OWASP Top 10 - 2013 : A5 - Security Misconfiguration
OWASP Top 10 - 2017 : A6 - Security Misconfiguration

Missing security header: Strict-Transport-Security

URL	Evidence
https://www.dbe.com.et	Response headers do not include the HTTP Strict-Transport-Security header

Details

Risk description:
The HTTP Strict-Transport-Security header instructs the browser to initiate only secure (HTTPS) connections to the web server and deny any unencrypted HTTP connection attempts. Lack of this header permits an attacker to force a victim user to initiate a clear-text HTTP connection to the server, thus opening the possibility to eavesdrop on the network traffic and extract sensitive information (e.g. session cookies).

Recommendation:
The Strict-Transport-Security HTTP header should be sent with each HTTPS response. The syntax is as follows:

```
Strict-Transport-Security: max-age=<seconds>[; includeSubDomains]
```

The parameter `max-age` gives the time frame for requirement of HTTPS in seconds and should be chosen quite high, e.g. several months. A value below 7776000 is considered as too low by this scanner check.
The flag `includeSubDomains` defines that the policy applies also for sub domains of the sender of the response.

Classification:
CWE : CWE-693
OWASP Top 10 - 2013 : A5 - Security Misconfiguration

OWASP Top 10 - 2017 : A6 - Security Misconfiguration

Missing security header: Content-Security-Policy

URL	Evidence
https://www.dbe.com.et	Response headers do not include the HTTP Content-Security-Policy security header

Details

Risk description:
The Content-Security-Policy (CSP) header activates a protection mechanism implemented in web browsers which prevents exploitation of Cross-Site Scripting vulnerabilities (XSS). If the target application is vulnerable to XSS, lack of this header makes it easily exploitable by attackers.

Recommendation:
Configure the Content-Security-Header to be sent with each HTTP response in order to apply the specific policies needed by the application.

Read more about CSP:
https://cheatsheetseries.owasp.org/cheatsheets/Content_Security_Policy_Cheat_Sheet.html
https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTTP/Headers/Content-Security-Policy

Classification:
CWE : CWE-693
OWASP Top 10 - 2013 : A5 - Security Misconfiguration
OWASP Top 10 - 2017 : A6 - Security Misconfiguration

Missing security header: X-Frame-Options

URL	Evidence
https://www.dbe.com.et	Response headers do not include the HTTP X-Frame-Options security header

Details

Risk description:
Because the X-Frame-Options header is not sent by the server, an attacker could embed this website into an iframe of a third party website. By manipulating the display attributes of the iframe, the attacker could trick the user into performing mouse clicks in the application, thus performing activities without user's consent (ex: delete user, subscribe to newsletter, etc). This is called a Clickjacking attack and it is described in detail here:
https://owasp.org/www-community/attacks/Clickjacking

Recommendation:
We recommend you to add the X-Frame-Options HTTP header with the values DENY or SAMEORIGIN to every page that you want to be protected against Clickjacking attacks.

More information about this issue:
https://cheatsheetseries.owasp.org/cheatsheets/Clickjacking_Defense_Cheat_Sheet.html

Classification:
CWE : CWE-693
OWASP Top 10 - 2013 : A5 - Security Misconfiguration
OWASP Top 10 - 2017 : A6 - Security Misconfiguration

Missing security header: X-XSS-Protection

URL	Evidence
https://www.dbe.com.et	Response headers do not include the HTTP X-XSS-Protection security header

Details

Risk description:
The X-XSS-Protection HTTP header instructs the browser to stop loading web pages when they detect reflected Cross-Site Scripting (XSS) attacks. Lack of this header exposes application users to XSS attacks in case the web application contains such vulnerability.

Recommendation:

We recommend setting the X-XSS-Protection header to `X-XSS-Protection: 1; mode=block`.

More information about this issue:
https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTTP/Headers/X-XSS-Protection

Classification:
CWE : CWE-693
OWASP Top 10 - 2013 : A5 - Security Misconfiguration
OWASP Top 10 - 2017 : A6 - Security Misconfiguration

Missing security header: X-Content-Type-Options

URL	Evidence
https://www.dbe.com.et	Response headers do not include the X-Content-Type-Options HTTP security header

Details

Risk description:
The HTTP header `X-Content-Type-Options` is addressed to the Internet Explorer browser and prevents it from reinterpreting the content of a web page (MIME-sniffing) and thus overriding the value of the Content-Type header). Lack of this header could lead to attacks such as Cross-Site Scripting or phishing.

Recommendation:
We recommend setting the X-Content-Type-Options header such as `X-Content-Type-Options: nosniff`.

More information about this issue:
https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTTP/Headers/X-Content-Type-Options.

Classification:
CWE : CWE-693
OWASP Top 10 - 2013 : A5 - Security Misconfiguration
OWASP Top 10 - 2017 : A6 - Security Misconfiguration

Missing security header: Referrer-Policy

URL	Evidence
https://www.dbe.com.et	Response headers do not include the Referrer-Policy HTTP security header

Details

Risk description:
The Referrer-Policy HTTP header controls how much referrer information the browser will send with each request originated from the current web application.
For instance, if a user visits the web page "http://example.com/pricing/" and it clicks on a link from that page going to e.g. "https://www.google.com", the browser will send to Google the full originating URL in the `Referer` header, assuming the Referrer-Policy header is not set. The originating URL could be considered sensitive information and it could be used for user tracking.

Recommendation:
The Referrer-Policy header should be configured on the server side to avoid user tracking and inadvertent information leakage. The value `no-referrer` of this header instructs the browser to omit the Referer header entirely.

Read more:
https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/Security/Referer_header:_privacy_and_security_concerns

Classification:
CWE : CWE-693
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Server software and technology found

Software / Version	Category
Apache	Web Servers
Joomla	CMS

Twitter Bootstrap	Web Frameworks
Google Font API	Font Scripts
jQuery	JavaScript Frameworks

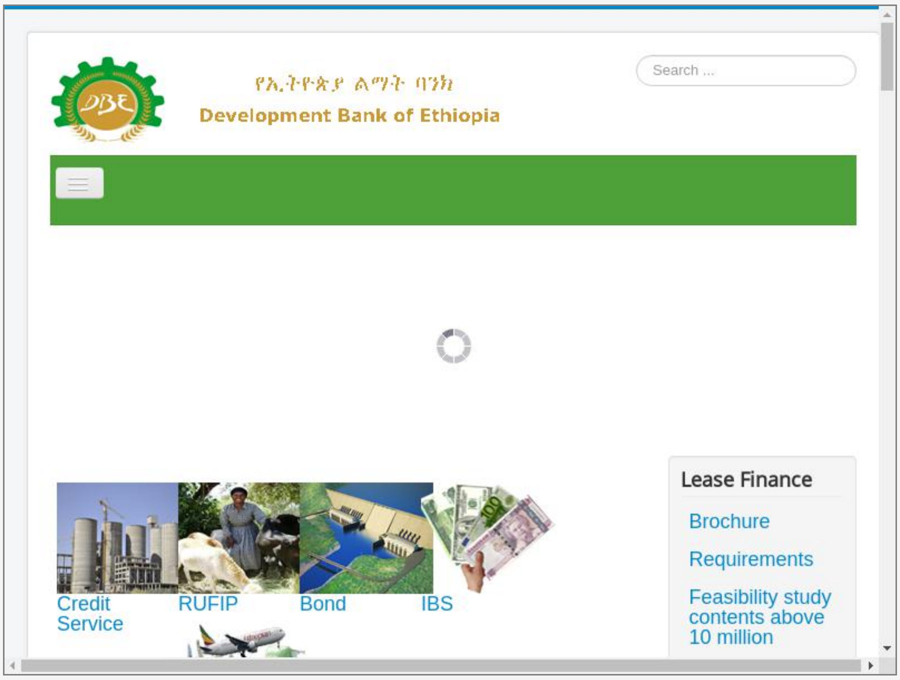
Details

Risk description:
An attacker could use this information to mount specific attacks against the identified software type and version.

Recommendation:
We recommend you to eliminate the information which permits the identification of software platform, technology, server and operating system: HTTP server headers, HTML meta information, etc.

More information about this issue:
https://owasp.org/www-project-web-security-testing-guide/stable/4-Web_Application_Security_Testing/01-Information_Gathering/02-Fingerprint_Web_Server.html.

Screenshot:



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Nothing was found for vulnerabilities of server-side software.

Nothing was found for client access policies.

Nothing was found for robots.txt file.

Nothing was found for use of untrusted certificates.