

# Security Scan Report

Target: <https://google.com>

Scan Type: FULL

Generated: Sun Dec 14 10:06:38 IST 2025

## Executive Summary

High: 0

Medium: 0

Low: 1

Informational: 2

## Detailed Findings

### Strict-Transport-Security Header Not Set

#### Affected URLs:

<https://google.com/sitemap.xml>

<https://google.com/robots.txt>

<https://google.com>

#### Description:

HTTP Strict Transport Security (HSTS) is a web security policy mechanism whereby a web server declares that complying user agents (such as a web browser) are to interact with it using only secure HTTPS connections (i.e. HTTP layered over TLS/SSL). HSTS is an IETF standards track protocol and is specified in RFC 6797.

#### Recommended Fix:

Ensure that your web server, application server, load balancer, etc. is configured to enforce Strict-Transport-Security.

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#### Affected URLs:

<https://google.com/sitemap.xml>

<https://google.com/robots.txt>

<https://google.com>

## Description:

HTTP Strict Transport Security (HSTS) is a web security policy mechanism whereby a web server declares that complying user agents (such as a web browser) are to interact with it using only secure HTTPS connections (i.e. HTTP layered over TLS/SSL). HSTS is an IETF standards track protocol and is specified in RFC 6797.

### **Recommended Fix:**

Ensure that your web server, application server, load balancer, etc. is configured to enforce Strict-Transport-Security.

# User Agent Fuzzer

## Affected URLs:

<https://google.com/robots.txt>  
<https://google.com>  
<https://google.com>  
<https://google.com>  
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<https://google.com>  
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<https://google.com>  
<https://google.com>

**Description:**

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.

**Recommended Fix:**

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**Affected URLs:**

<https://google.com/sitemap.xml>  
<https://google.com/robots.txt>  
<https://google.com/sitemap.xml>  
<https://google.com/robots.txt>  
<https://google.com>  
<https://google.com/sitemap.xml>  
<https://google.com/robots.txt>  
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**Description:**

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.

**Recommended Fix:**

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## Retrieved from Cache

**Affected URLs:**

<https://google.com/robots.txt>  
<https://google.com/sitemap.xml>  
<https://google.com/robots.txt>  
<https://google.com/sitemap.xml>

**Description:**

The content was retrieved from a shared cache. If the response data is sensitive, personal or user-specific, this may result in sensitive information being leaked. In some cases, this may even result in a user gaining complete control of the session of another user, depending on the configuration of the caching components in use in their environment. This is primarily an issue where caching servers such as "proxy" caches are configured on the local network. This configuration is typically found in corporate or educational environments, for instance.

### **Recommended Fix:**

Validate that the response does not contain sensitive, personal or user-specific information. If it does, consider the use of the following HTTP response headers, to limit, or prevent the content being stored and retrieved from the cache by another user:

Cache-Control: no-cache, no-store, must-revalidate, private

Pragma: no-cache

Expires: 0

This configuration directs both HTTP 1.0 and HTTP 1.1 compliant caching servers to not store the response, and to not retrieve the response (without validation) from the cache, in response to a similar request.

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### **Affected URLs:**

<https://google.com/robots.txt>

<https://google.com/sitemap.xml>

<https://google.com/robots.txt>

<https://google.com/sitemap.xml>

### **Description:**

The content was retrieved from a shared cache. If the response data is sensitive, personal or user-specific, this may result in sensitive information being leaked. In some cases, this may even result in a user gaining complete control of the session of another user, depending on the configuration of the caching components in use in their environment. This is primarily an issue where caching servers such as "proxy" caches are configured on the local network. This configuration is typically found in corporate or educational environments, for instance.

### **Recommended Fix:**

Validate that the response does not contain sensitive, personal or user-specific information. If it does, consider the use of the following HTTP response headers, to limit, or prevent the content being stored and retrieved from the cache by another user:

Cache-Control: no-cache, no-store, must-revalidate, private

Pragma: no-cache

Expires: 0

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