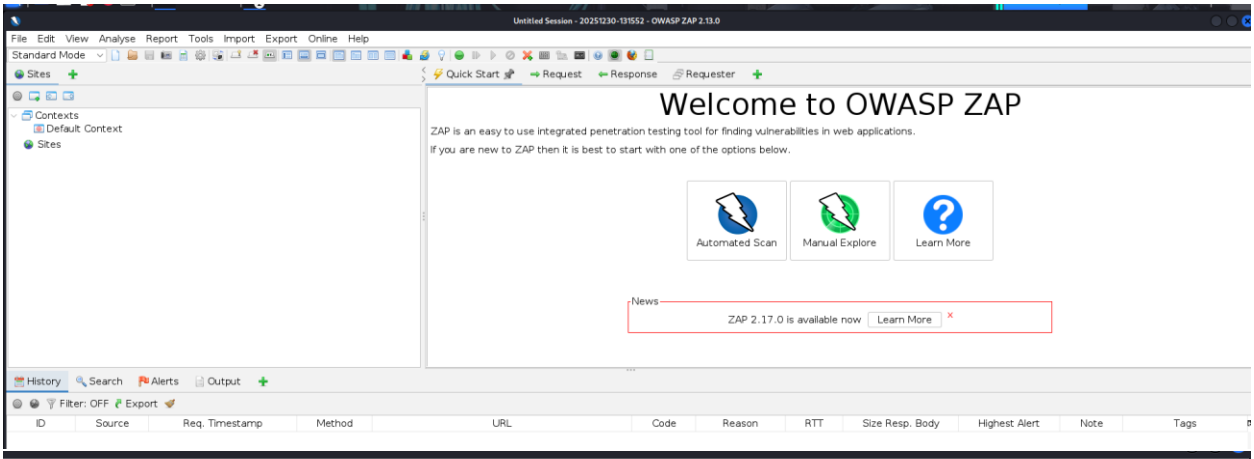
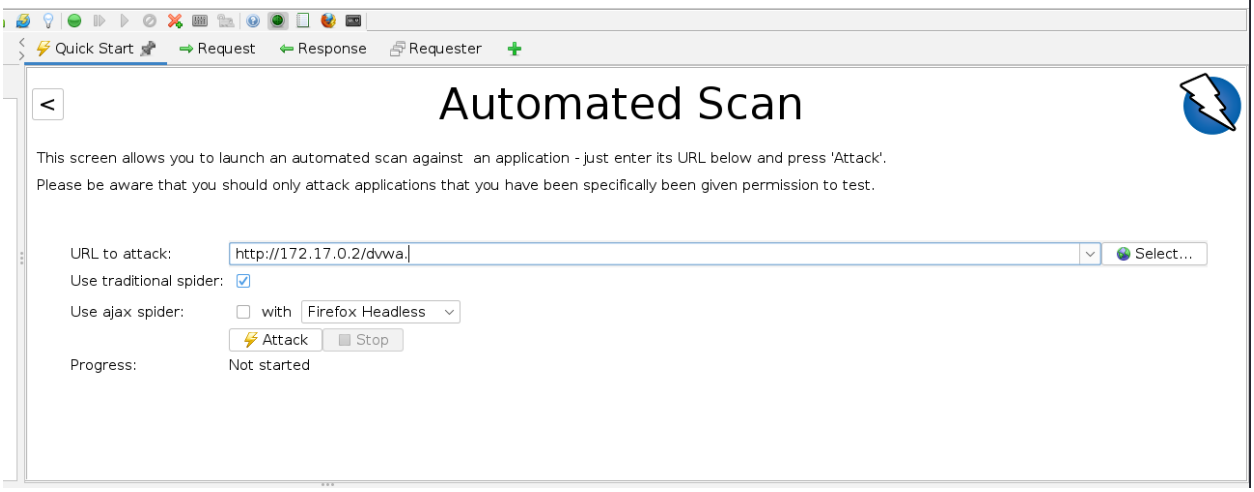
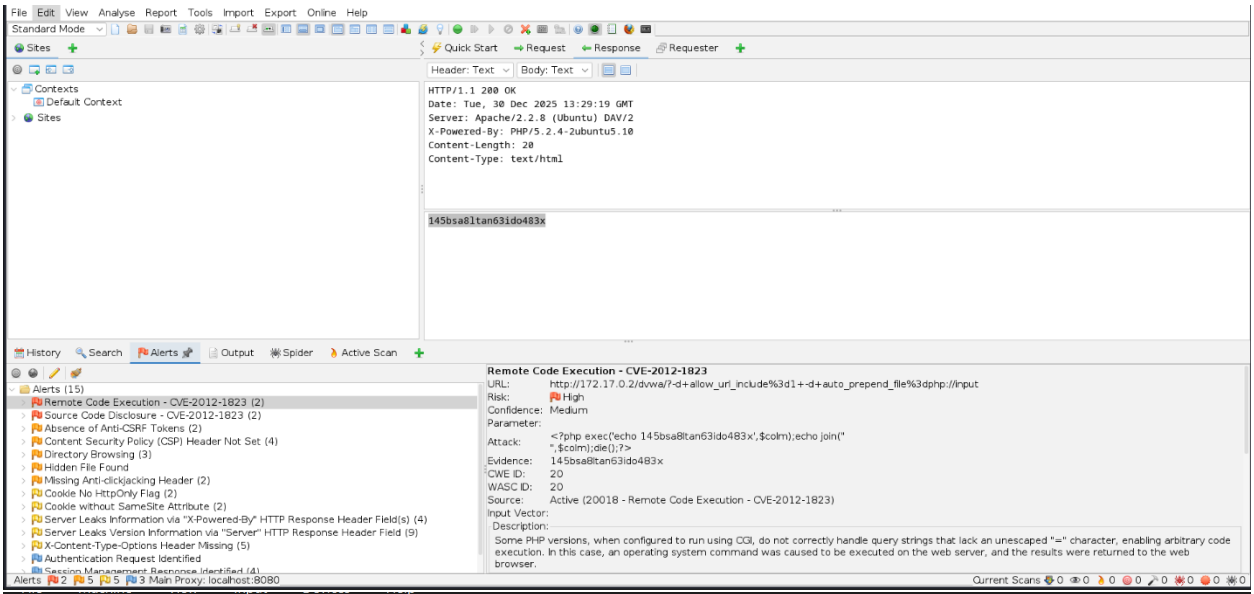

Untitled Session - 20251230-131552 - OWASP ZAP 2.13.0
File Edit View Analyse Report Tools Import Export Online Help
Standard Mode
Sites
Contexts
Default Context
Sites
Quick Start
Request
Response
Requester
Welcome to OWASP ZAP
ZAP is an easy to use integrated penetration testing tool for finding vulnerabilities in web applications.
If you are new to ZAP then it is best to start with one of the options below.
Automated Scan
Manual Explore
Learn More
News
ZAP 2.17.0 is available now
Learn More
History
Search
Alerts
Output
Filter: OFF
Export
ID
Source
Req. Timestamp
Method
URL
Code
Reason
RTT
Size Resp. Body
Highest Alert
Note
Tags


Quick Start
Request
Response
Requester
<
Automated Scan
This screen allows you to launch an automated scan against an application - just enter its URL below and press 'Attack'.
Please be aware that you should only attack applications that you have been specifically been given permission to test.
URL to attack:
http://172.17.0.2/dvwa/
Select...
Use traditional spider:
Use ajax spider:
with
Firefox Headless
Attack
Stop
Progress:
Not started



A9:2017-Using Components with Known Vulnerabilities

Threat Agents / Attack Vectors		Security Weakness		Impacts	
App. Specific	Exploitability: 2	Prevalence: 3	Detectability: 2	Technical: 2	Business ?
While it is easy to find already-written exploits for many known vulnerabilities, other vulnerabilities require concentrated effort to develop a custom exploit.		Prevalence of this issue is very widespread. Component-heavy development patterns can lead to development teams not even understanding which components they use in their application or API, much less keeping them up to date. Some scanners such as retire.js help in detection, but determining exploitability requires additional effort.		While some known vulnerabilities lead to only minor impacts, some of the largest breaches to date have relied on exploiting known vulnerabilities in components. Depending on the assets you are protecting, perhaps this risk should be at the top of the list.	

Is the Application Vulnerable?

You are likely vulnerable:

* If you do not know the versions of all components you use (both client-side and server-side). This includes components you directly use as well as nested

How to Prevent

There should be a patch management process in place to:

* Remove unused dependencies, unnecessary features, components, files, and documentation.