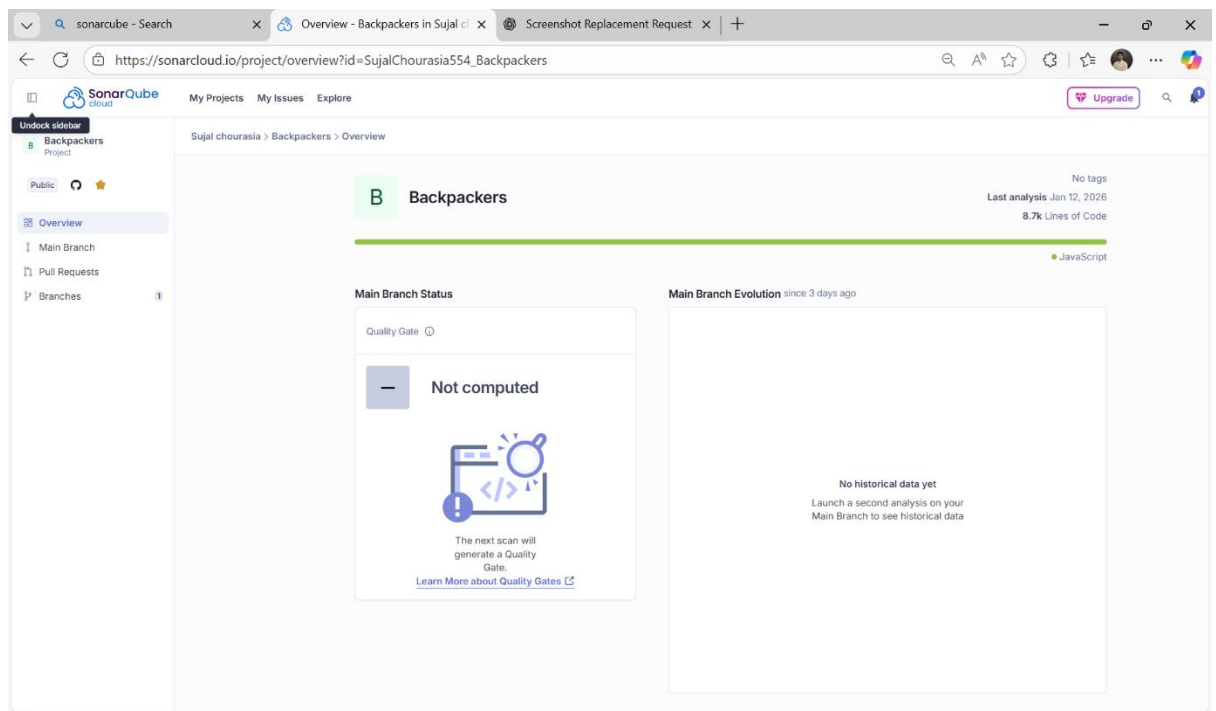


Static Application Security Testing (SAST) Report

1. Introduction

Static Application Security Testing (SAST) is a security testing methodology used to analyze an application's source code without executing it. The goal of SAST is to identify security vulnerabilities, insecure coding practices, and potential risks early in the software development lifecycle.

This report documents the SAST analysis performed on the Studypilot application using SonarCloud.



2. Tool Used

Tool Name: SonarCloud

Type: Static Application Security Testing (SAST)

Platform: Cloud-based

Integration: GitHub Analysis

Mode: Static source code analysis (no runtime execution)

3. Project Details

Project Name: GoTrip

Repository Owner: Sujal Chourasaia

Branch Analysed: main Lines of Code: ~8.7k

Scan Date: January 2026

Technology Stack: MERN Stack

4. Methodology

1. Source code hosted on GitHub
2. SonarCloud integrated using GitHub authentication
3. Repository imported and analysed automatically
4. Static analysis performed without executing the application
5. Results reviewed from SonarCloud dashboard

5. Scan Summary

Line of code Analuzed: ~8.7k

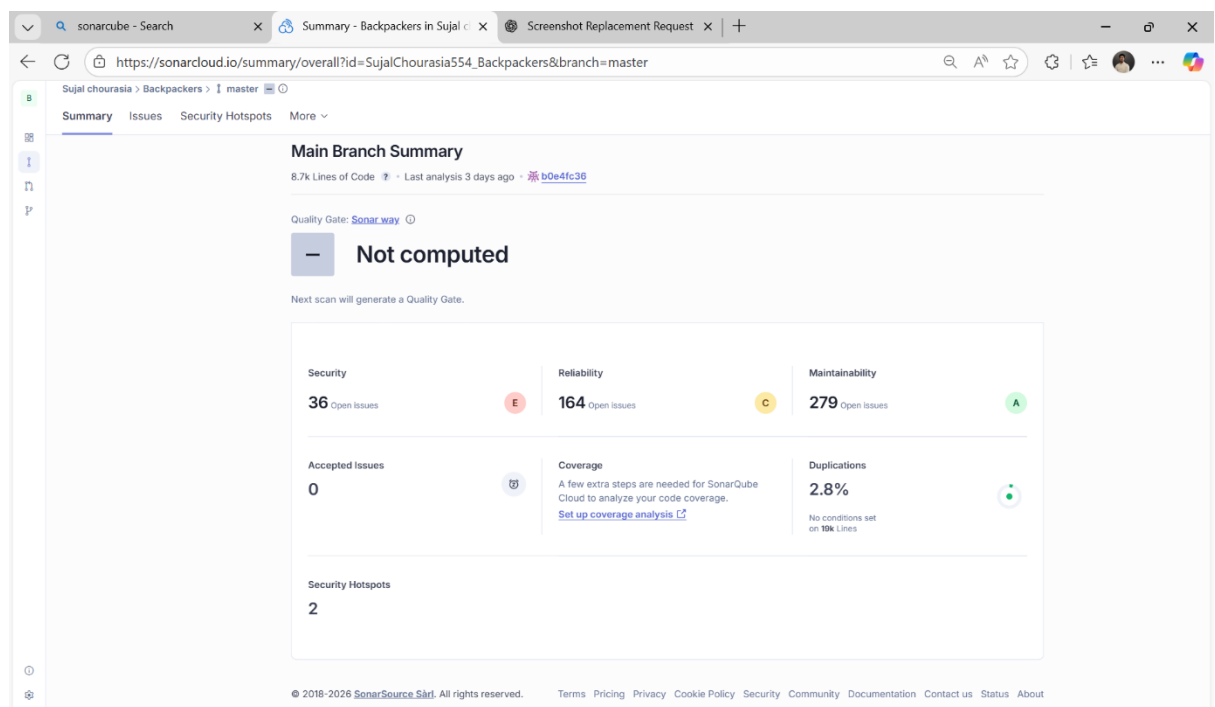
Quality gate: Not Compluted(Baseline scan)

Security Issues: 36

Reliability Issue: 164

Maintainability Issues: 279

Security Hotspots: 2



6. Identified Vulnerabilities

Example Vulnerability: NoSQL Injection

Severity: Blocker

File:

- server/routes/adminRoutes.js (Lines: 66, 99)
- server/routes/authRoutes.js (Lines: 24, 182)

Description:

SonarCloud detected multiple NoSQL Injection vulnerabilities where database operations are constructed directly using user-controlled input (req.body). Unvalidated data is passed into MongoDB query and create operations, allowing attackers to inject malicious NoSQL operators and manipulate database behaviour.

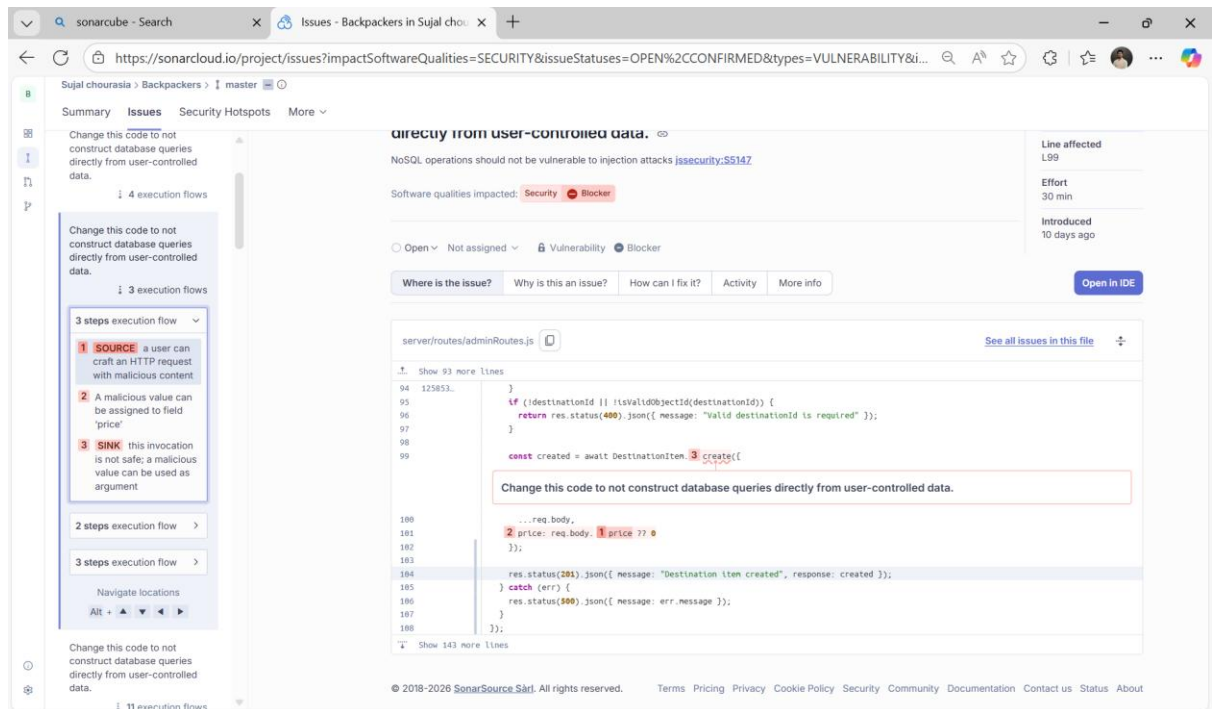
Impact:

This vulnerability can lead to unauthorized data access, data manipulation, and potential compromise of application integrity.

Recommendation:

Validate user input and avoid passing untrusted data directly into database queries

The screenshot displays the SonarCloud web interface for a project named 'Backpackers in Sujal chourasia'. The 'Issues' tab is active, showing a list of vulnerabilities. The left sidebar filters show 'Vulnerability' with 36 items and 'SQL Injection' with 36 items. The main panel lists five instances of the vulnerability 'Change this code to not construct database queries directly from user-controlled data.' Each instance is marked as 'Security', 'Blocker', and 'Vulnerability'. The locations are: L99, L182, L24, L66, and L66. The file 'server/routes/authRoutes.js' is highlighted. The description for each issue is 'Change this code to not construct database queries directly from user-controlled data.'

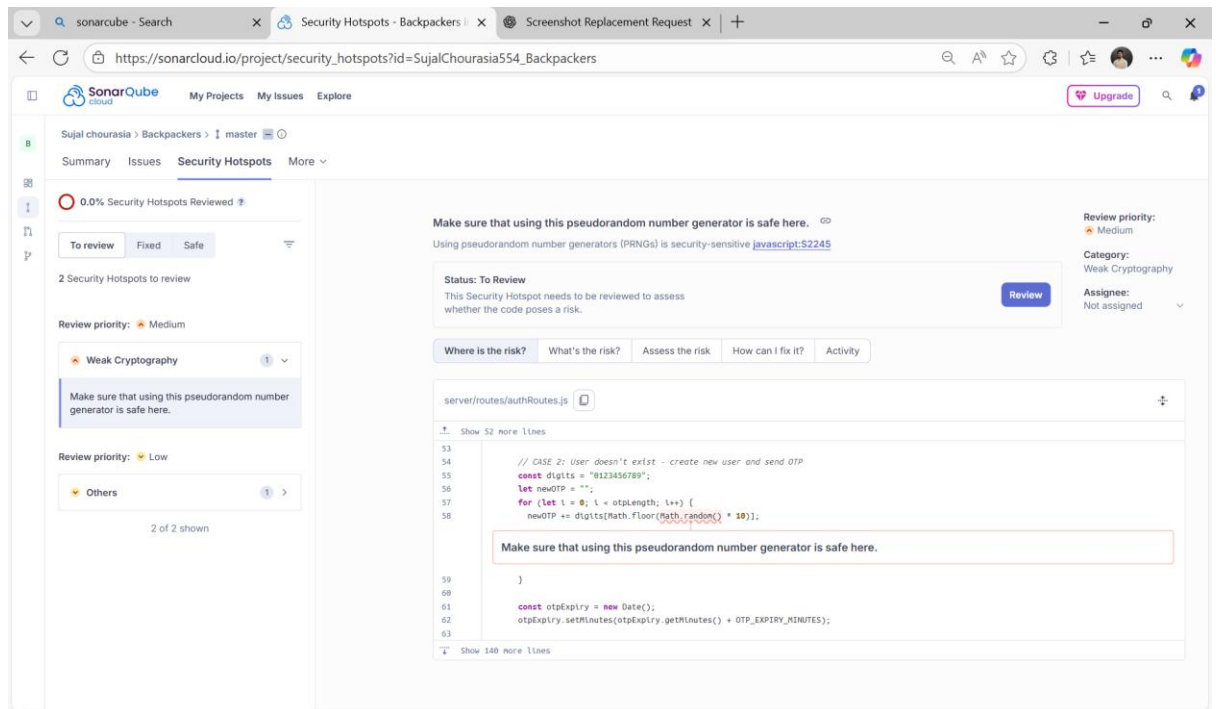


7. Identified Vulnerabilities

Security hotspots represent sensitive areas in the source code that may introduce security risks and therefore require **manual review** to confirm whether they are exploitable.

Example Hotspot:
Category: Injection

Issue: Use of user-controlled input in database operations without explicit validation.



8. Conclusion

The Static Application Security Testing (SAST) analysis conducted using **SonarCloud** on the **Backpackers** application identified multiple **Blocker-level security vulnerabilities**, primarily related to **NoSQL Injection** caused by the direct use of user-controlled input in database operations.

These findings highlight the importance of secure input handling and adherence to secure coding practices. Addressing the reported vulnerabilities by implementing proper input validation, sanitization, and safe database query construction will significantly enhance the **security, reliability, and maintainability** of the application.

9. Appendix

Tool: SonarCloud

Scan Type: Static Analysis

Report Prepared By: Sujal Chourasia