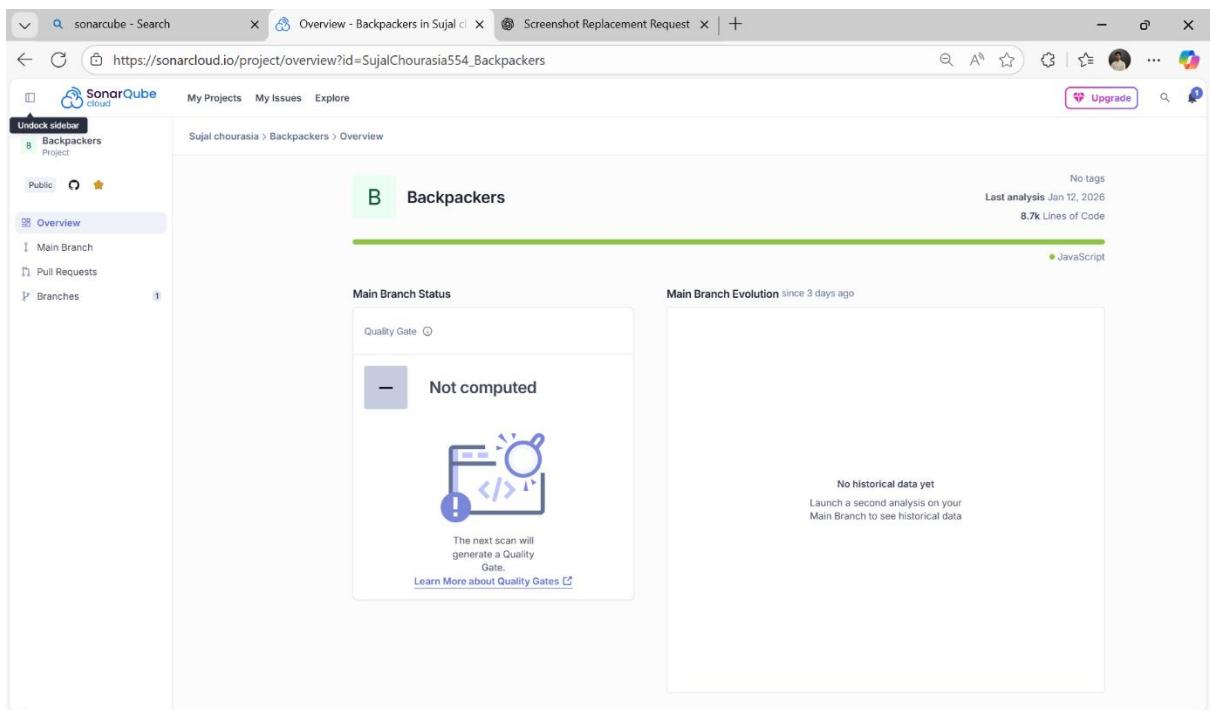


Static Application Security Testing (SAST) Report

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 Chourasia
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 Analized: ~8.7k

Quality gate: Not Compluted(Baseline scan)

Security Issues: 36

Reliability Issue: 164

Maintainability Issues: 279

Security Hotspots: 2

The screenshot shows the SonarCloud Summary dashboard for the Backpackers project. The main header displays the repository name, branch (master), and the last analysis date (3 days ago). A message indicates that the Quality Gate has not been computed. The dashboard is divided into several sections: Main Branch Summary, Security, Reliability, Maintainability, Accepted Issues, Coverage, Duplications, and Security Hotspots. The Security section shows 36 open issues, the Reliability section shows 164 open issues, and the Maintainability section shows 279 open issues. The Accepted Issues section shows 0 issues. The Coverage section has a note about setting up coverage analysis. The Duplications section shows 2.8% duplications. The Security Hotspots section shows 2 hotspots.

Category	Value	Status
Security	36 Open Issues	E
Reliability	164 Open Issues	C
Maintainability	279 Open Issues	A
Accepted Issues	0	B
Coverage	A few extra steps are needed for SonarQube Cloud to analyze your code coverage. Set up coverage analysis	
Duplications	2.8%	G
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.

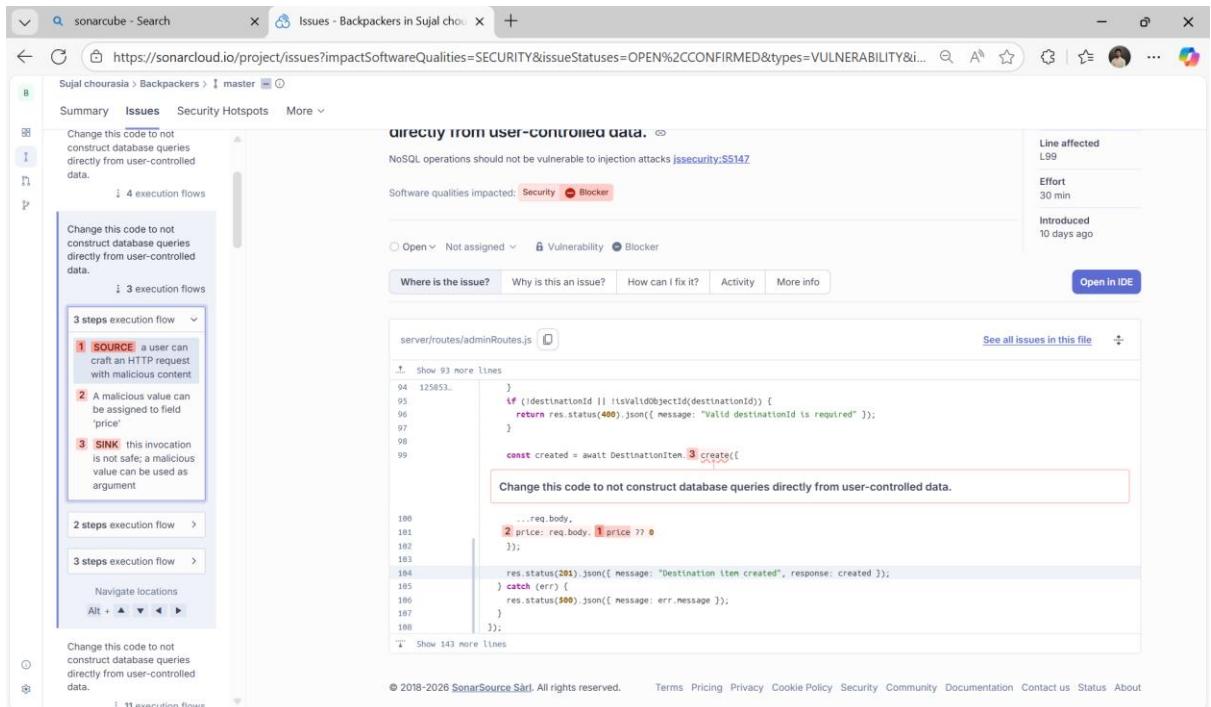
Recommendation:

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

The screenshot shows the SonarCloud interface for a project named 'Backpackers' under 'Sujal chourasia'. The 'Issues' tab is selected. On the left, there are filters for severity (Medium, Low, Info), type (Bug, Vulnerability, Code Smell), and status (Open, Not assigned). The 'Type' filter is currently set to 'Vulnerability', showing 36 results. The main pane displays a list of vulnerabilities, each with a checkbox, title, severity, and creation details. Two specific entries are highlighted:

- Change this code to not construct database queries directly from user-controlled data. (Security, Blocker, L99, 30min effort, 10 days ago)
- Change this code to not construct database queries directly from user-controlled data. (Security, Blocker, L182, 30min effort, 10 days ago)

Below these, there are sections for 'server/routes/authRoutes.js' and 'L66' with similar vulnerability entries.



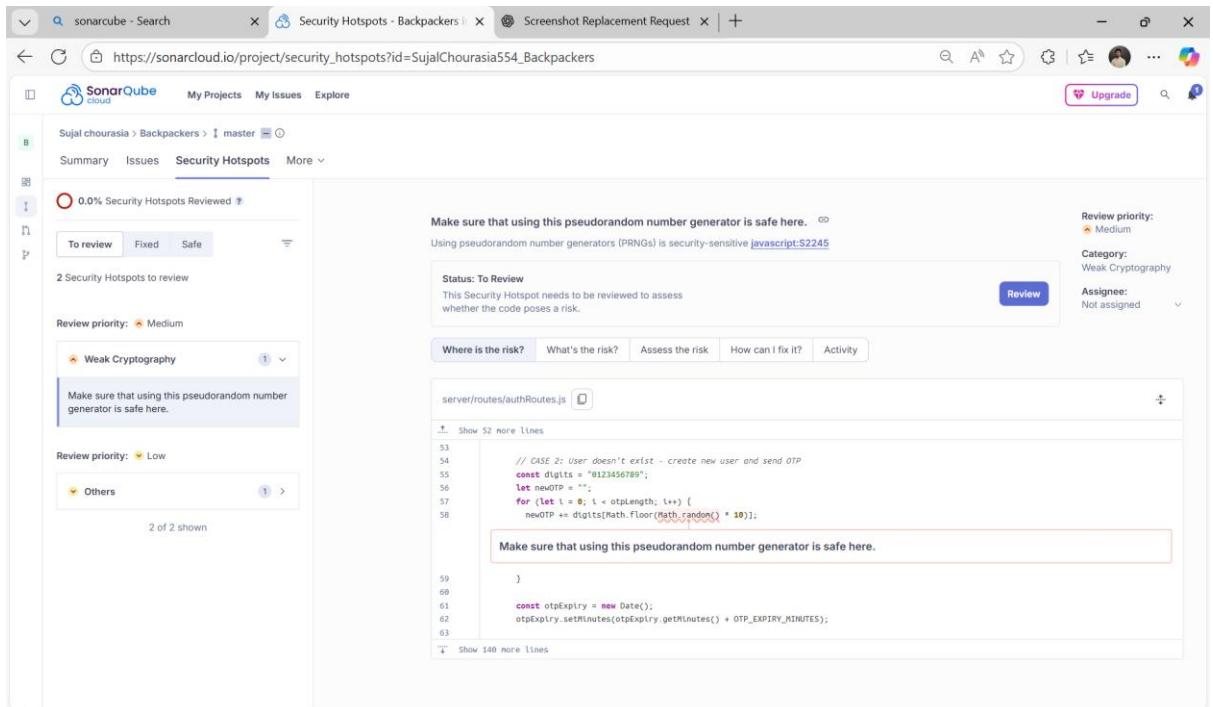
7. Identified Vulnerabilities

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