

SECURITY ASSESSMENT REPORT

(Task 1 : Web Application Security Assessment Report)

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Task: – Web Application Security Testing

Target Application: OWASP Juice Shop

Target URL: <https://demo.owasp-juice.shop>

Assessment Type: Vulnerability Assessment

Tool Used: OWASP ZAP

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1. Introduction

This project focuses on performing a vulnerability assessment of a deliberately vulnerable web application, OWASP Juice Shop. The objective of this assessment is to identify common web application security vulnerabilities using ethical hacking tools and to map the findings to OWASP Top 10 security risks.

The assessment simulates a real-world client engagement where web applications used by startups, SaaS platforms, and e-commerce companies must be tested and secured against potential cyber threats.

2. Scope of Testing

In-Scope

Target website: <https://demo.owasp-juice.shop>

All publicly accessible pages and directories

Out-of-Scope

External domains (Google, GitHub, CDN links, social media)

Third-party services

3. Tools and Methodology

Tools Used

OWASP ZAP – Automated vulnerability scanning and analysis

Web Browser – Manual verification

WPS office – Documentation

Methodology

1. Automated scan using OWASP ZAP
2. Identification of Medium-risk vulnerabilities
3. Manual verification using browser
4. Mapping vulnerabilities to OWASP Top 10
5. Documentation with screenshots and remediation steps

4. Vulnerability Findings

Vulnerability 1: Directory Browsing Enabled

Risk Level: Medium

OWASP Top 10 Category:

A05 – Security Misconfiguration

Description:

The application allows directory browsing, which exposes internal directories and files to unauthorized users. This allows attackers to gain insight into the application's internal structure.

Affected URL:

<https://demo.owasp-juice.shop/ftp/>

Impact:

An attacker can view, download, or analyze internal files, which may contain sensitive information and assist in further attacks.

Mitigation:

Disable directory listing on the server

Restrict access to sensitive directories

Apply proper access control rules

Screenshot:

All alerts

The screenshot shows a web-based application interface with a navigation bar at the top. Below the navigation bar, there is a sidebar on the left containing a tree view of 'Alerts (9)'. One node under 'Alerts' is expanded, showing several sub-items related to CSP issues. To the right of the sidebar, a large panel displays detailed information about a specific alert. The alert title is 'Content Security Policy (CSP) Header Not Set'. The panel includes fields for URL (https://demo.owasp-juice.shop/sitemap.xml), Risk (Medium), Confidence (High), Parameter, Attack, Evidence, CWE ID (693), WASC ID (15), Source (Passive (10038 - Content Security Policy (CSP) Header Not Set)), Alert Reference (10038-1), Input Vector, and Description. The description text explains what CSP is and its purpose.

Screenshot of Vulnerability 1 Directory Browsing Enabled

This screenshot is similar to the previous one, showing the same application interface. The 'Content Security Policy (CSP) Header Not Set (Systemic)' alert is selected in the sidebar. The right-hand panel displays the same detailed information as the previous screenshot, including the URL, risk level, confidence, and a description of the CSP header issue.

Vulnerability 2: Sensitive File Exposure

Risk Level: Medium

OWASP Top 10 Category: A05 – Security Misconfiguration

Description:

Sensitive files such as backup files (.bak), documentation files, and configuration-related files were publicly accessible through the FTP directory.

Examples of Exposed Files:

coupons_2013.md.bak

package.json.bak

Impact:

Exposure of sensitive files may lead to information disclosure, credential leakage, or further system compromise.

Mitigation:

Remove backup files from production environments

Restrict access to sensitive files

Follow secure deployment practices

Screenshot Exposed files list

The screenshot shows two instances of the OWASP Juice Shop application interface. The top instance displays a list of exposed files under the 'Content Security Policy (CSP) Header Not Set' category. The bottom instance displays a list of exposed files under the 'Server Leaks Version Information via "Server" HTTP Response Header Field' category.

Content Security Policy (CSP) Header Not Set

- URL: https://demo.owasp-juice.shop/ftp/package.json.bak
- Risk: Medium
- Confidence: High
- Parameter:
- Attack:
- Evidence:
- CWE ID: 693
- WASC ID: 15
- Source: Passive (10038 - Content Security Policy (CSP) Header Not Set)
- Alert Reference: 10038-1
- Input Vector:
- Description: Content Security Policy (CSP) is an added layer of security that helps to detect and mitigate certain types of attacks, including Cross Site Scripting (XSS) and data injection attacks. These attacks are used for everything from data theft to site defacement or distribution of malware. CSP provides a set of standard HTTP headers that allow website owners to declare approved sources of content that browsers should be allowed to load on that page — covered types are JavaScript, CSS, HTML, frames, fonts, images and

Server Leaks Version Information via "Server" HTTP Response Header Field

- URL: https://demo.owasp-juice.shop/coupons_2013.md.bak
- Risk: Low
- Confidence: High
- Parameter:
- Attack:
- Evidence: Apache/2.4.6 (Ubuntu)
- CWE ID: 497
- WASC ID: 13
- Source: Passive (10036 - HTTP Server Response Header)
- Alert Reference: 10036-2
- Input Vector:
- Description: The web/application server is leaking version information via the "Server" HTTP response header. Access to such information may facilitate attackers identifying other vulnerabilities your web/application server is subject to.

Vulnerability 3: Missing Security Headers

Risk Level: Medium

OWASP Top 10 Category: A05 – Security Misconfiguration

Description:

The application does not implement important HTTP security headers, which are used to protect against common web attacks.

Missing Headers Include:

X-Frame-Options

X-Content-Type-Options

Content-Security-Policy

Impact:

The absence of these headers increases the risk of clickjacking, MIME-type attacks, and cross-site scripting.

Mitigation:

Configure security headers at the server level

Implement Content Security Policy (CSP)

Enable X-Frame-Options and related headers

Screenshot: ZAP alert showing missing headers

The screenshot shows the ZAP (Zed Attack Proxy) interface. In the top navigation bar, 'Alerts' is selected. Below it, there are several alerts categorized under 'Content Security Policy (CSP)'. One specific alert is highlighted: 'Content Security Policy (CSP) Header Not Set (Systemic)'. The alert details are as follows:

- URL: https://demo.owasp-juice.shop
- Risk: Medium
- Confidence: High
- Parameter: None
- Attack: None
- Evidence: None
- CWE ID: 693
- WASC ID: 15
- Source: Passive (10038 - Content Security Policy (CSP) Header Not Set)
- Alert Reference: 10038-1
- Input Vector: None
- Description: Content Security Policy (CSP) is an added layer of security that helps to detect and mitigate certain types of attacks, including Cross Site Scripting (XSS) and data injection attacks. These attacks are used for everything from data theft to site defacement or distribution of malware. CSP provides a set of standard HTTP headers that allow website owners to declare approved sources of content that browsers should be allowed to load on that page — covered types are JavaScript, CSS, HTML, frames, fonts, images and stylesheets.

At the bottom of the ZAP interface, there are status indicators for various network components like the Main Proxy, Localhost, and various ports.

Vulnerability 4: Information Disclosure

Risk Level: Medium

OWASP Top 10 Category: A01 – Broken Access Control

Description:

Files such as robots.txt and sitemap.xml disclose application structure and accessible paths, which can assist attackers during reconnaissance.

Impact:

Reveals internal application paths that may be targeted in further attacks.

Mitigation:

Avoid exposing sensitive endpoints

Restrict access to internal paths where possible

Screenshot: robots.txt / sitemap.xml

The screenshot shows the ZAP (Zed Attack Proxy) interface. In the top navigation bar, 'Alerts' is selected. Below it, there are several alerts categorized under 'Cross-Domain Misconfiguration'. One specific alert is highlighted: 'Cross-Domain Misconfiguration (Systemic)'. The alert details are as follows:

- URL: https://demo.owasp-juice.shop/robots.txt
- Risk: Medium
- Confidence: Medium
- Parameter: None
- Attack: None
- Evidence: Access-Control-Allow-Origin: *
- CWE ID: 264
- WASC ID: 14
- Source: Passive (10098 - Cross-Domain Misconfiguration)
- Input Vector: None
- Description: Web browser data loading may be possible, due to a Cross Origin Resource Sharing (CORS) misconfiguration on the web server.

At the bottom of the ZAP interface, there are status indicators for various network components like the Main Proxy, Localhost, and various ports.



5. OWASP Top 10 Mapping Summary

Vulnerability	OWASP Top 10
DirectoryBrowsing	A05–SecurityMisconfiguration
SensitiveFileExposure	A05–SecurityMisconfiguration
Missing Security Headers	A05 – Security Misconfiguration
InformationDisclosure	A01–BrokenAccessControl

6. Conclusion

The vulnerability assessment identified multiple medium-risk security issues primarily related to security misconfiguration and information disclosure. Although the application is intentionally vulnerable for learning purposes, similar issues in real-world applications could lead to serious security breaches.

Implementing proper access controls, removing exposed files, and applying recommended security headers would significantly improve the application's security posture.

7. Disclaimer

This assessment was conducted solely for educational purposes on an intentionally vulnerable application. No unauthorized testing was performed on real-world production systems.

**THANK
YOU**