November 28, 2025

Vulnerability Scan Report

Prepared By

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Overview

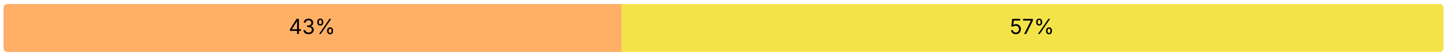
1 Executive Summary

Vulnerability scans were conducted on select servers, networks, websites, and applications. This report contains the discovered potential vulnerabilities from these scans. Vulnerabilities have been classified by severity. Higher severity indicates a greater risk of a data breach, loss of integrity, or availability of the targets.

1.1 Total Vulnerabilities

Below are the total number of vulnerabilities found by severity. Critical vulnerabilities are the most severe and should be evaluated first. An accepted vulnerability is one which has been manually reviewed and classified as acceptable to not fix at this time, such as a false positive detection or an intentional part of the system's architecture.

Critical	High	Medium	Low	Accepted
0	0	3	4	0



1.2 Report Coverage

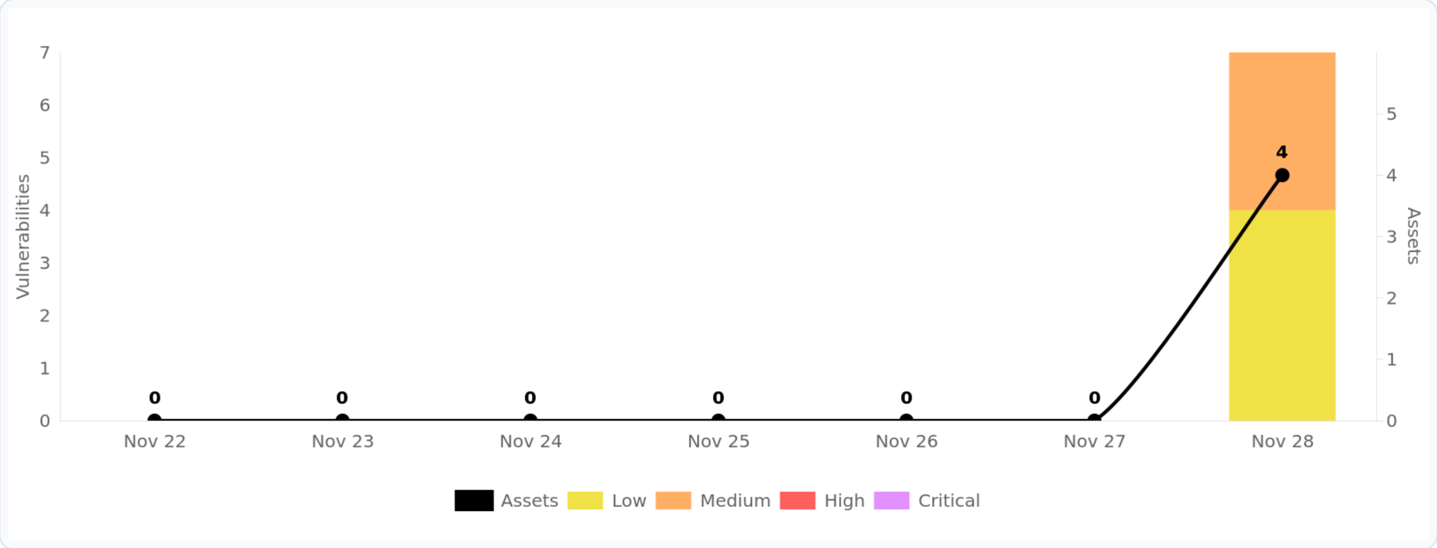
This report includes findings for **4 targets** scanned. Each target is a single URL, IP address, or fully qualified domain name (FQDN).

4 Total Targets	0 Active Web Application Vulnerabilities	5 Passive Web Application Vulnerabilities	0 Network Vulnerabilities
0 SSL/TLS Security	2 Open TCP Ports	0 Open UDP Ports	0 Nuclei Vulnerability Scanner

2 Trends

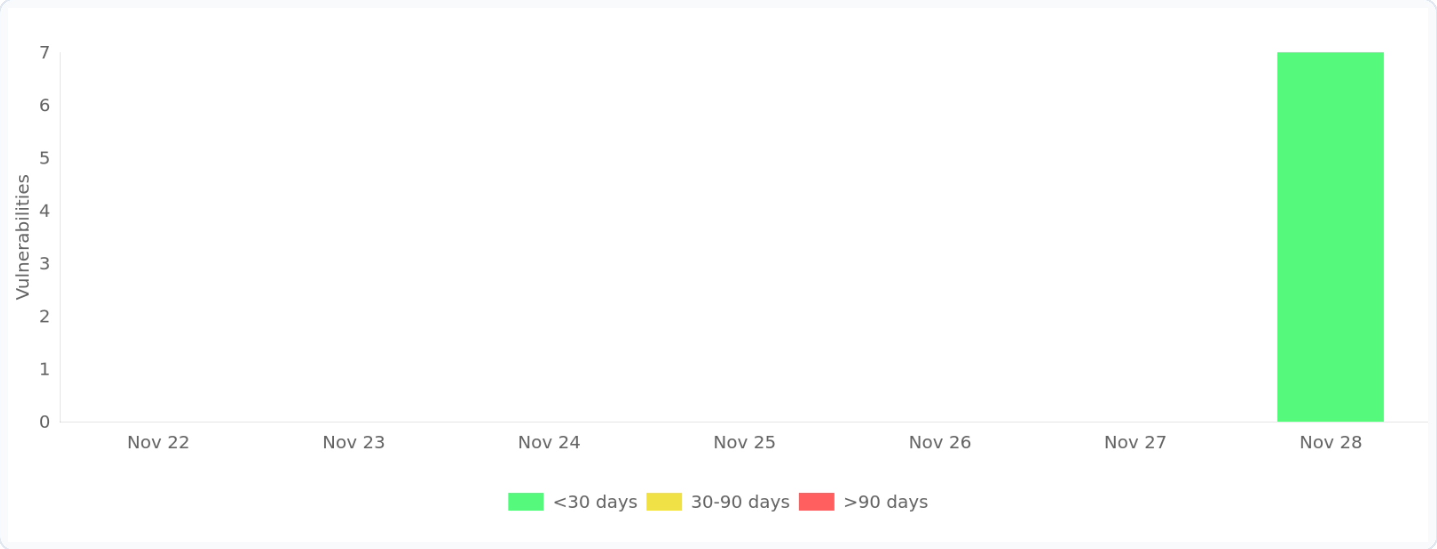
2.1 Open Risks

Total number of vulnerabilities grouped by severity level.



2.2 Exposure Window

Total number of unresolved vulnerabilities grouped by age (time since first detection).



3 Vulnerabilities By Target

This section contains the vulnerability findings for each scanned target. Prioritization should be given to the targets with the highest severity vulnerabilities. However, it is important to take into account the purpose of each system and consider the potential impact a breach or an outage would have for the particular target.

3.1 Targets Summary (4)

The number of potential vulnerabilities found for each target by severity.

Target	● Critical	● High	● Medium	● Low	● Accepted
● https://coincious-smart-expense.vercel.app/	0	0	3	4	0
● https://coincious-smart-expense.vercel.app/dashboard	0	0	0	0	0
● https://coincious-smart-expense.vercel.app/groups	0	0	0	0	0
● https://coincious-smart-expense.vercel.app/chatbot	0	0	0	0	0

3.2 Target Breakdowns

Details for the potential vulnerabilities found for each target by scan type.

https://coincious-smart-expense.vercel.app/

Total Risks

0	0	3	4	0

43% 57%

Passive Web Application Vulnerabilities	Severity	First Detected	Last Detected
Cross-Domain Misconfiguration	● Medium	11/28/2025	11/28/2025
Content Security Policy (CSP) Header Not Set	● Medium	11/28/2025	11/28/2025
Missing Anti-clickjacking Header	● Medium	11/28/2025	11/28/2025
X-Content-Type-Options Header Missing	● Low	11/28/2025	11/28/2025
Strict-Transport-Security Header Not Set	● Low	11/28/2025	11/28/2025

Open TCP Ports	Severity	First Detected	Last Detected
Open TCP Port: 80	● Low	11/28/2025	11/28/2025
Open TCP Port: 443	● Low	11/28/2025	11/28/2025

● https://coincious-smart-expense.vercel.app/dashboard

Total Risks

0	0	0	0	0

No vulnerabilities found.

https://coincious-smart-expense.vercel.app/groups

Total Risks

0	0	0	0	0

No vulnerabilities found.

https://coincious-smart-expense.vercel.app/chatbot

Total Risks

0	0	0	0	0

No vulnerabilities found.

4 Active Web Application Vulnerabilities

The OWASP ZAP Active Web Application scan crawls the pages of a website or web application testing for vulnerabilities and configuration weaknesses. The active scan includes all of the passive scan tests and additionally makes requests and submits forms to actively test an application for more vulnerabilities. The active scan tests for vulnerabilities such as SQL injection, remote command execution, XSS, and more.

4.1 Total Vulnerabilities

Total number of vulnerabilities found by severity.

Critical	High	Medium	Low	Accepted
0	0	0	0	0

4.2 Vulnerabilities Breakdown

Summary list of all detected vulnerabilities.

Title	Severity	Open	Accepted
No vulnerabilities detected			

5 Passive Web Application Vulnerabilities

The OWASP ZAP Passive Web Application scan crawls the pages of a website or web application. The passive scan inspects each page as well as the requests and responses sent between the server. The passive scan checks for vulnerabilities such as cross-domain misconfigurations, insecure cookies, vulnerable Javascript dependencies, and more.

5.1 Total Vulnerabilities

Total number of vulnerabilities found by severity.

Critical	High	Medium	Low	Accepted
0	0	3	2	0

5.2 Vulnerabilities Breakdown

Summary list of all detected vulnerabilities.

Title	Severity	Open	Accepted
Cross-Domain Misconfiguration	● Medium	1	0
Content Security Policy (CSP) Header Not Set	● Medium	1	0
Missing Anti-clickjacking Header	● Medium	1	0
X-Content-Type-Options Header Missing	● Low	1	0
Strict-Transport-Security Header Not Set	● Low	1	0

5.3 Vulnerability Details

Detailed information about each potential vulnerability found by the scan.

Cross-Domain Misconfiguration

SEVERITY	AFFECTED TARGETS	LAST DETECTED
Medium	1 target	0 days ago

Description

Web browser data loading may be possible, due to a Cross Origin Resource Sharing (CORS) misconfiguration on the web server.

Solution

Ensure that sensitive data is not available in an unauthenticated manner (using IP address white-listing, for instance).

Configure the "Access-Control-Allow-Origin" HTTP header to a more restrictive set of domains, or remove all CORS headers entirely, to allow the web browser to enforce the Same Origin Policy (SOP) in a more restrictive manner.

Instances (1 of 6)

uri: https://coincious-smart-expense.vercel.app/
method: GET
evidence: Access-Control-Allow-Origin: *
otherinfo: The CORS misconfiguration on the web server permits cross-domain read requests from arbitrary third party domains, using unauthenticated APIs on this domain. Web browser implementations do not permit arbitrary third parties to read the response from authenticated APIs, however. This reduces the risk somewhat. This misconfiguration could be used by an attacker to access data that is available in an unauthenticated manner, but which uses some other form of security, such as IP address white-listing.

References

https://vulncat.fortify.com/en/detail?category=HTML5&subcategory=Overly%20Permissive%20CORS%20Policy

Vulnerable Target	First Detected	Last Detected
https://coincious-smart-expense.vercel.app/	11/28/2025	11/28/2025

Content Security Policy (CSP) Header Not Set

SEVERITY	AFFECTED TARGETS	LAST DETECTED
Medium	1 target	0 days ago

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 embeddable objects such as Java applets, ActiveX, audio and video files.

Solution

Ensure that your web server, application server, load balancer, etc. is configured to set the Content-Security-Policy header.

Instances (1 of 4)

uri: https://coincious-smart-expense.vercel.app/
method: GET

References

https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTTP/Guides/CSP
https://cheatsheetseries.owasp.org/cheatsheets/Content_Security_Policy_Cheat_Sheet.html
https://www.w3.org/TR/CSP/
https://w3c.github.io/webappsec-csp/
https://web.dev/articles/csp
https://caniuse.com/#feat=contentsecuritypolicy
https://content-security-policy.com/

Vulnerable Target	First Detected	Last Detected
https://coincious-smart-expense.vercel.app/	11/28/2025	11/28/2025

Missing Anti-clickjacking Header

SEVERITY	AFFECTED TARGETS	LAST DETECTED
Medium	1 target	0 days ago

Description

The response does not protect against 'ClickJacking' attacks. It should include either Content-Security-Policy with 'frame-ancestors' directive or X-Frame-Options.

Solution

Modern Web browsers support the Content-Security-Policy and X-Frame-Options HTTP headers. Ensure one of them is set on all web pages returned by your site/app.

If you expect the page to be framed only by pages on your server (e.g. it's part of a FRAMESET) then you'll want to use SAMEORIGIN, otherwise if you never expect the page to be framed, you should use DENY. Alternatively consider implementing Content Security Policy's "frame-ancestors" directive.

Instances (1 of 4)

uri: https://coincious-smart-expense.vercel.app/
method: GET
param: x-frame-options

References

https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTTP/Reference/Headers/X-Frame-Options

Vulnerable Target	First Detected	Last Detected
https://coincious-smart-expense.vercel.app/	11/28/2025	11/28/2025

X-Content-Type-Options Header Missing

SEVERITY	AFFECTED TARGETS	LAST DETECTED
Low	1 target	0 days ago

Description

The Anti-MIME-Sniffing header X-Content-Type-Options was not set to 'nosniff'. This allows older versions of Internet Explorer and Chrome to perform MIME-sniffing on the response body, potentially causing the response body to be interpreted and displayed as a content type other than the declared content type. Current (early 2014) and legacy versions of Firefox will use the declared content type (if one is set), rather than performing MIME-sniffing.

Solution

Ensure that the application/web server sets the Content-Type header appropriately, and that it sets the X-Content-Type-Options header to 'nosniff' for all web pages.

If possible, ensure that the end user uses a standards-compliant and modern web browser that does not perform MIME-sniffing at all, or that can be directed by the web application/web server to not perform MIME-sniffing.

Instances (1 of 6)

uri: https://coincious-smart-expense.vercel.app/
method: GET
param: x-content-type-options
otherinfo: This issue still applies to error type pages (401, 403, 500, etc.) as those pages are often still affected by injection issues, in which case there is still concern for browsers sniffing pages away from their actual content type. At "High" threshold this scan rule will not alert on client or server error responses.

References

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/previous-versions/windows/internet-explorer/ie-developer/compatibility/gg622941(v=vs.85)
https://owasp.org/www-community/Security_Headers

Vulnerable Target	First Detected	Last Detected
https://coincious-smart-expense.vercel.app/	11/28/2025	11/28/2025

Strict-Transport-Security Header Not Set

SEVERITY	AFFECTED TARGETS	LAST DETECTED
Low	1 target	0 days ago

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.

Solution

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

Instances (1 of 3)

uri: https://coincious-smart-expense.vercel.app/
method: GET

References

https://cheatsheetseries.owasp.org/cheatsheets/HTTP_Strict_Transport_Security_Cheat_Sheet.html
https://owasp.org/www-community/Security_Headers
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/HTTP_Strict_Transport_Security
https://caniuse.com/stricttransportsecurity
https://datatracker.ietf.org/doc/html/rfc6797

Vulnerable Target	First Detected	Last Detected
https://coincious-smart-expense.vercel.app/	11/28/2025	11/28/2025

6 SSL/TLS Security

The SSLyze security scan tests for misconfigured SSL/TLS certificates, expired certificates, weak ciphers, and SSL/TLS vulnerabilities such as Heartbleed.

6.1 Total Vulnerabilities

Total number of vulnerabilities found by severity.

Critical	High	Medium	Low	Accepted
0	0	0	0	0

6.2 Vulnerabilities Breakdown

Summary list of all detected vulnerabilities.

Title	Severity	Open	Accepted
No vulnerabilities detected			

7 Network Vulnerabilities

The OpenVAS network vulnerability scan tests servers and internet connected devices for over 150,000 vulnerabilities. OpenVAS uses the Common Vulnerability Scoring System (CVSS) to quantify the severity of findings. 0.0 is the lowest severity and 10.0 is the highest.

Lite Scan

Free accounts use the lite network scan which is limited to the 10 most common ports and excludes brute force tests.

7.1 Total Vulnerabilities

Total number of vulnerabilities found by severity.

Critical	High	Medium	Low	Accepted
0	0	0	0	0

7.2 Vulnerabilities Breakdown

Summary list of all detected vulnerabilities.

Title	Severity	CVSS Score	Open	Accepted
No vulnerabilities detected				

8 Open TCP Ports

The NMAP TCP port scan discovers open TCP ports with a complete scan of ports 0 to 65535.

Lite Scan

Free accounts use the lite port scan which is limited to the top 100 most common ports.

8.1 Total Vulnerabilities

Total number of vulnerabilities found by severity.

Critical	High	Medium	Low	Accepted
0	0	0	2	0

100%

8.2 Vulnerabilities Breakdown

Summary list of all detected vulnerabilities.

Title	Severity	Open	Accepted
Open TCP Port: 80	● Low	1	0
Open TCP Port: 443	● Low	1	0

8.3 Vulnerability Details

Detailed information about each potential vulnerability found by the scan.

Open TCP Port: 80

SEVERITY	AFFECTED TARGETS	LAST DETECTED
Low	1 target	0 days ago

Description

An open port may be an expected configuration. For example, web servers use port 80 to serve websites over http and port 443 to serve websites over https. For a list of commonly used ports see https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_TCP_and_UDP_port_numbers.

An unexpected open port could give unintended access to applications, data, and private networks. Open ports can also be dangerous when expected services are out of date and exploited through security vulnerabilities.

Vulnerable Target	First Detected	Last Detected
https://coincious-smart-expense.vercel.app/	11/28/2025	11/28/2025

Open TCP Port: 443

SEVERITY	AFFECTED TARGETS	LAST DETECTED
Low	1 target	0 days ago

Description

An open port may be an expected configuration. For example, web servers use port 80 to serve websites over http and port 443 to serve websites over https. For a list of commonly used ports see https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_TCP_and_UDP_port_numbers.

An unexpected open port could give unintended access to applications, data, and private networks. Open ports can also be dangerous when expected services are out of date and exploited through security vulnerabilities.

Vulnerable Target	First Detected	Last Detected
https://coincious-smart-expense.vercel.app/	11/28/2025	11/28/2025

9 Open UDP Ports

The NMAP UDP port scan discovers open ports of common UDP services

9.1 Total Vulnerabilities

Total number of vulnerabilities found by severity.

Critical	High	Medium	Low	Accepted
0	0	0	0	0

9.2 Vulnerabilities Breakdown

Summary list of all detected vulnerabilities.

Title	Severity	Open	Accepted
No vulnerabilities detected			

10 Nuclei Vulnerability Scanner

Fast vulnerability scanner powered by the community-driven template engine. Detects CVEs, misconfigurations, and security issues across web applications and infrastructure.

10.1 Total Vulnerabilities

Total number of vulnerabilities found by severity.

Critical	High	Medium	Low	Accepted
0	0	0	0	0

10.2 Vulnerabilities Breakdown

Summary list of all detected vulnerabilities.

Title	Severity	Open	Accepted
No vulnerabilities detected			

11 Glossary

Accepted Vulnerability

An accepted vulnerability is one which has been manually reviewed and classified as acceptable to not fix at this time, such as a false positive scan result or an intentional part of the system's architecture.

Active Web Application Vulnerabilities

The OWASP ZAP Active Web Application scan crawls the pages of a website or web application testing for vulnerabilities and configuration weaknesses. The active scan includes all of the passive scan tests and additionally makes requests and submits forms to actively test an application for more vulnerabilities. The active scan tests for vulnerabilities such as SQL injection, remote command execution, XSS, and more.

Fully Qualified Domain Name (FQDN)

A fully qualified domain name is a complete domain name for a specific website or service on the internet. This includes not only the website or service name, but also the top-level domain name, such as .com, .org, .net, etc. For example, 'www.example.com' is an FQDN.

Passive Web Application Vulnerabilities

The OWASP ZAP Passive Web Application scan crawls the pages of a website or web application. The passive scan inspects each page as well as the requests and responses sent between the server. The passive scan checks for vulnerabilities such as cross-domain misconfigurations, insecure cookies, vulnerable Javascript dependencies, and more.

Network Vulnerabilities

The OpenVAS network vulnerability scan tests servers and internet connected devices for over 150,000 vulnerabilities. OpenVAS uses the Common Vulnerability Scoring System (CVSS) to quantify the severity of findings. 0.0 is the lowest severity and 10.0 is the highest.

Open TCP Ports

The NMAP TCP port scan discovers open TCP ports with a complete scan of ports 0 to 65535.

Open UDP Ports

The NMAP UDP port scan discovers open ports of common UDP services

Vulnerability

A weakness in the computational logic (e.g., code) found in software and hardware components that, when exploited, results in a negative impact to confidentiality, integrity, or availability. Mitigation of the vulnerabilities in this context typically involves coding changes, but could also include specification changes or even specification deprecations (e.g., removal of affected protocols or functionality in their entirety).

SSL/TLS Security

The SSLyze security scan tests for misconfigured SSL/TLS certificates, expired certificates, weak ciphers, and SSL/TLS vulnerabilities such as Heartbleed.

Target

A target represents target is a single URL, IP address, or fully qualified domain name (FQDN) that was scanned.

Severity

Severity represents the estimated impact potential of a particular vulnerability. Severity is divided into 5 categories: Critical, High, Medium, Low and Accepted.

CVSS Score

The CVSS 3.0 score is a global standard for evaluating vulnerabilities with a 0 to 10 scale. CVSS maps to threat levels:
0.1 - 3.9 = Low
4.0 - 6.9 = Medium
7.0 - 8.9 = High
9.0 - 10.0 = Critical

EPSS Score

The EPSS score is the estimated probability that a given vulnerability will be exploited in the wild within the next 30 days, on a 0% to 100% scale.

This report was prepared using

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Founded in Seattle, Washington in 2019, HostedScan, LLC. is dedicated to making continuous vulnerability scanning and risk management much more easily accessible to more businesses.

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