Vulnerability Title: Login Credential Exposure

Severity: Critical **Description:**

The application exposes or mishandles login credentials, specifically the password used for user authentication. During testing, it was observed that login passwords are either transmitted insecurely (e.g., via HTTP instead of HTTPS) or can be easily accessed or predicted due to weak authentication mechanisms.

Impact:

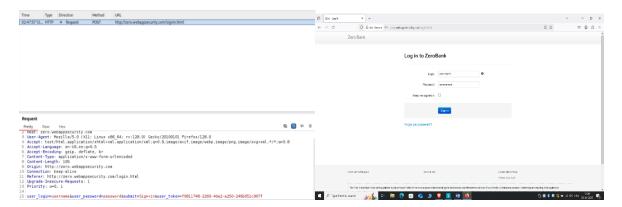
An attacker could exploit this vulnerability to gain unauthorized access to user accounts, leading to **complete account takeover**. If administrative credentials are compromised, it could result in full system compromise.

Steps to Reproduce (Example):

- 1. Navigate to the login page at http://zero.webappsecurity.com/login.html
- 2. Intercept the login request using Burp Suite.
- 3. Observe that the credentials are sent over an unencrypted HTTP connection.
- 4. An attacker on the same network (e.g., via a Man-in-the-Middle attack) can capture these credentials in plaintext.

Remediation:

- Implement HTTPS across the entire site to ensure secure transmission of sensitive data.
- Enforce strong password policies and hashing mechanisms (e.g., bcrypt or Argon2).
- Enable multi-factor authentication (MFA) to add an extra layer of security.
- Avoid exposing passwords or sensitive tokens in URLs, logs, or HTML comments.



Vulnerability Title: Unrestricted Open Ports on Server

Severity: Critical

Description:

During a port scan of the target server, multiple open ports were identified that are not required for the application's core functionality. These ports may be exposing services that can be exploited by attackers to gain unauthorized access, escalate privileges, or extract sensitive information.

Impact:

Open and unused ports increase the attack surface of the server. Attackers can:

- Identify and exploit known vulnerabilities in the exposed services.
- Perform brute-force or DoS attacks on specific services (e.g., SSH, FTP).
- Gain unauthorized access to internal services that were not meant to be public-facing.
- Pivot into the internal network, especially if internal management ports (e.g., port 22, 23, 3306) are exposed..

Remediation:

- Close all unnecessary ports using a host-based firewall (e.g., iptables, ufw) or cloud security group.
- Restrict access to required ports using IP whitelisting or VPN-only access.
- Regularly perform port scans to monitor the exposure status.
- Implement network segmentation and ensure sensitive services are only accessible from trusted IPs.
- Ensure all exposed services are patched and configured securely.

```
# nmap -sV -p 53,8080,443,80 zero.webappsecurity.com -Pn
Starting Nmap 7.94SVN ( https://nmap.org ) at 2025-04-13 03:03 EDT
Nmap scan report for zero.webappsecurity.com (54.82.22.214)
Host is up (0.24s latency).
rDNS record for 54.82.22.214: ec2-54-82-22-214.compute-1.amazonaws.com
PORT
                 SERVICE VERSION
        STATE
53/tcp
        filtered domain
80/tcp
        open
                 http
                          Apache Tomcat/Coyote JSP engine 1.1
                 ssl/http Apache httpd 2.2.6 ((Win32) mod ssl/2.2.6 Open
443/tcp open
SSL/0.9.8e mod_jk/1.2.40
                 http
8080/tcp open
                          Apache Tomcat/Coyote JSP engine 1.1
Service detection performed. Please report any incorrect results at https
://nmap.org/submit/ .
Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 35.02 seconds
```

Vulnerability:- Application is running on insecure channel

Severity: High

™ Impact:

Data transmitted can be intercepted or modified, leading to data breaches, session hijacking, or man-in-the-middle (MITM) attacks.

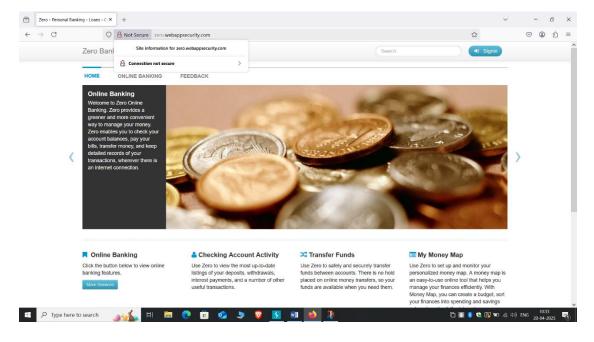
Description:

The application is using an unencrypted communication protocol (e.g., HTTP) instead of a secure one (e.g., HTTPS). This exposes all transmitted data to potential attackers, especially over public or untrusted networks.

X Remediation:

- Configure the application to use **HTTPS** by installing a valid **SSL/TLS certificate**.
- Redirect all HTTP traffic to HTTPS.

Regularly test the application for secure communication compliance



Vulnerability: - Outdated Components Being Used

■ Severity: High

™ Impact:

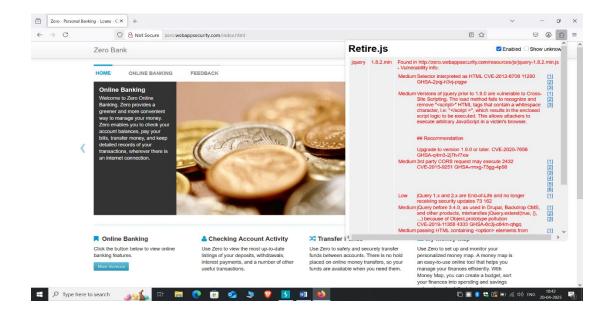
Outdated components may contain known vulnerabilities that can be exploited by attackers to compromise the application or underlying system.

Description:

The application is using third-party libraries, frameworks, or dependencies with known security flaws or bugs. These components may not receive security patches, making the system vulnerable.

***** Remediation:

- Regularly update all components and dependencies to their latest stable versions.
- Use tools like OWASP Dependency-Check, npm audit, or pip-audit to identify vulnerable packages.
- Monitor security advisories related to the used technologies.



Vulnerability:- Vulnerable to click jacking

△ Severity: Medium

™ Impact:

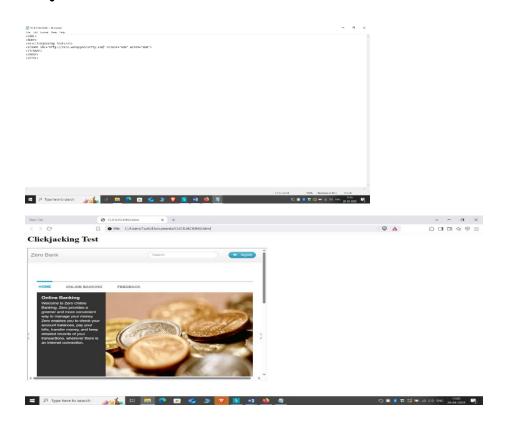
Attackers can trick users into clicking on invisible or disguised elements, leading to unintended actions such as account changes, data exposure, or malicious transactions.

Description:

The application is susceptible to **Clickjacking**, where a malicious website can embed the application within an invisible frame, misleading the user into interacting with elements they cannot see, resulting in security risks.

% Remediation:

- Implement the **X-Frame-Options** HTTP header to prevent the application from being embedded in an iframe.
- Use Content Security Policy (CSP) with the frame-ancestors directive to control which sites can embed your pages.
- Enable frame busting JavaScript techniques as an additional defense



Vulnerability: - . Server version disclosure

■ Severity: Medium

™ Impact:

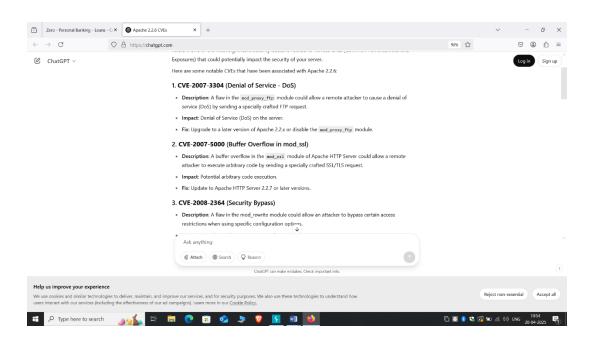
Disclosing the server version can provide attackers with detailed information about the system, allowing them to exploit known vulnerabilities specific to that version.

Description:

The application or server reveals information about its version (e.g., in HTTP headers, error messages, or metadata), which can help attackers identify potential exploits based on known vulnerabilities in that version.

X Remediation:

- Disable version information in **HTTP response headers** (e.g., Server header).
- Configure the server to return generic error messages without disclosing version details.
- Regularly update the server and software to mitigate risks associated with known vulnerabilities



● **Vulnerability:** Cross-Site Scripting (XSS)

△ Severity: High

Description:

The application fails to properly sanitize user input before rendering it in the browser. This allows attackers to inject malicious scripts into web pages viewed by other users. The script executes in the context of the user's browser session.

☀ Impact:

An attacker could steal session cookies, deface the website, redirect users to malicious sites, or perform actions on behalf of users without their consent.

***** Remediation:

- Properly sanitize and encode all user input before rendering it to the browser.
- Use secure frameworks that **auto-escape** output (e.g., React, Angular).
- Implement Content Security Policy (CSP) to restrict script execution.
- Validate input both on the **client and server side**.



