

Comprehensive Report on Juice Shop Vulnerabilities

This document provides a detailed exploration and report on the various types of security vulnerabilities found within the Juice Shop web application, with a focus on Cross-Site Scripting (XSS), SQL Injection (SQLi), and Broken Access Control. Through meticulous analysis, we aim to shed light on the inherent risk factors and provide a methodology for uncovering such vulnerabilities.

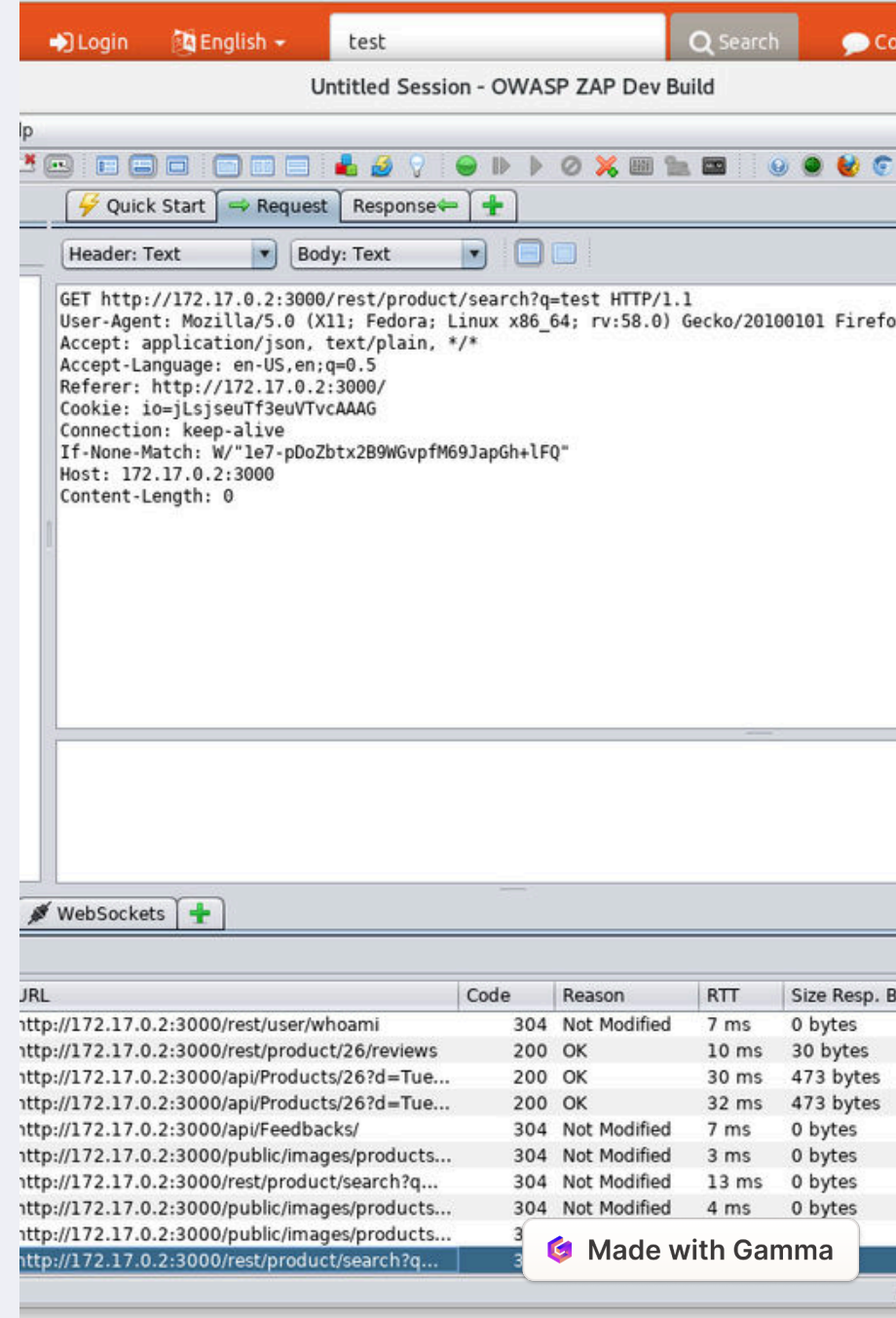


by **Atharva Puri**

Overview of Juice Shop

The OWASP Juice Shop is an intentionally insecure web application designed for educational and testing purposes. It contains numerous security vulnerabilities similar to those found in real-world applications, making it an excellent resource for security enthusiasts and professionals to practice identifying and exploiting common web security flaws.

The application is built using modern technology stacks and demonstrates vulnerabilities from the OWASP Top 10 list, providing a contemporary scenario for security training. This hands-on experience aims to inform developers, security specialists, and enthusiasts about the importance of implementing secure coding practices.



Types of Vulnerabilities

1

Cross-Site Scripting (XSS)

XSS allows attackers to inject malicious scripts into web pages viewed by other users, which can lead to information theft, session hijacking, or defacement of the website.

2

SQL Injection (SQLi)

SQLi flaws permit unauthorized manipulation of an application's database queries, enabling attackers to access, modify, or delete sensitive data and potentially gain administrative privileges.

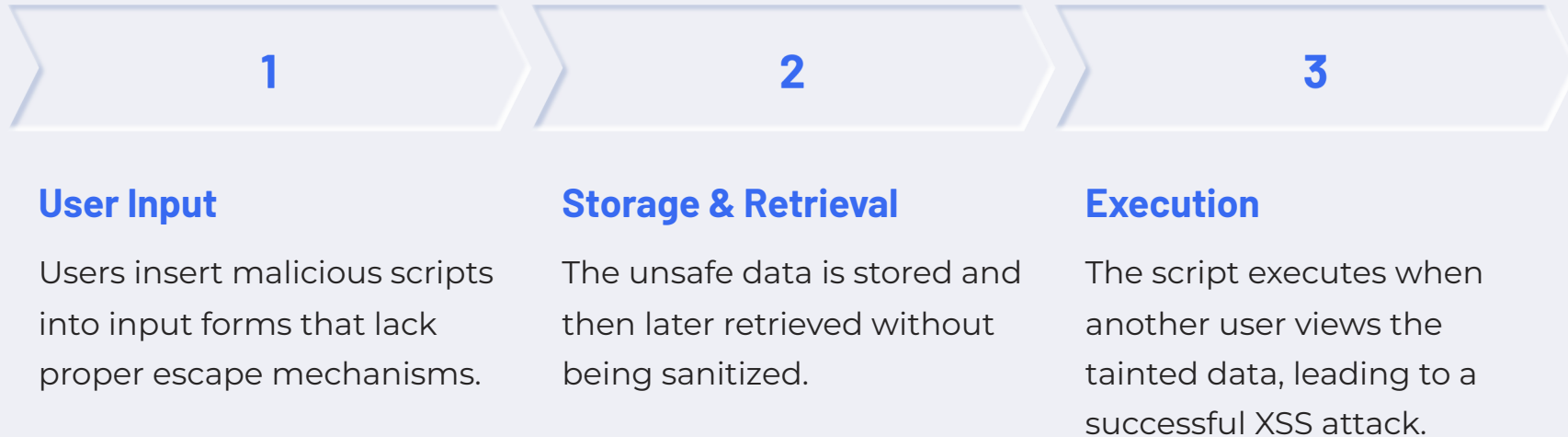
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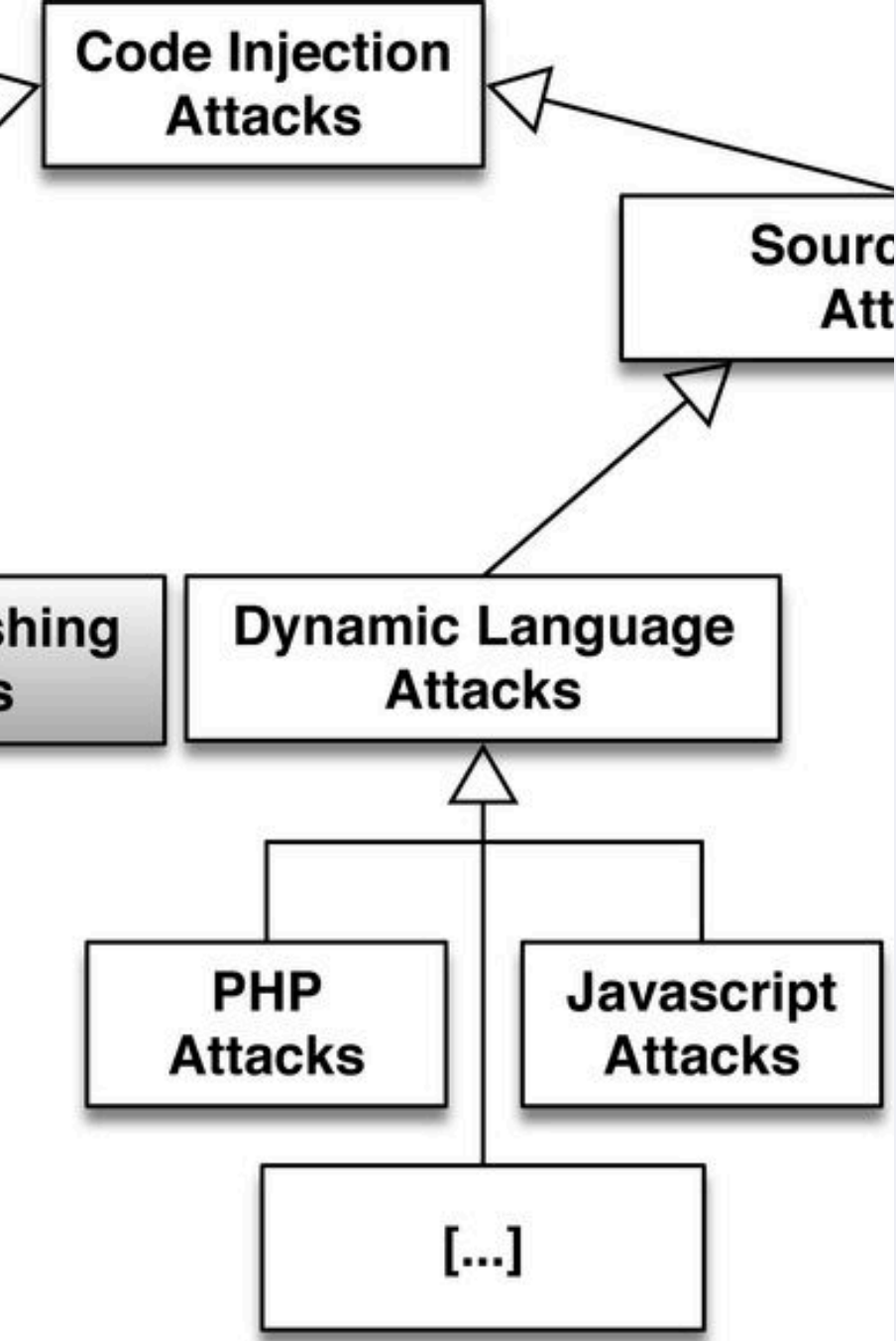
Broken Access Control

When access control is inadequately enforced, attackers can exploit these vulnerabilities to access unauthorized functionality or data, leading to privilege escalation and data breaches.

XSS Vulnerabilities in Juice Shop

Within Juice Shop, XSS vulnerabilities often occur due to improper validation and sanitization of user inputs. For instance, insufficient filtering of user comments or reviews can allow malicious JavaScript code to be injected and executed in the context of another user's browser session.





SQL Injection Vulnerabilities in Juice Shop

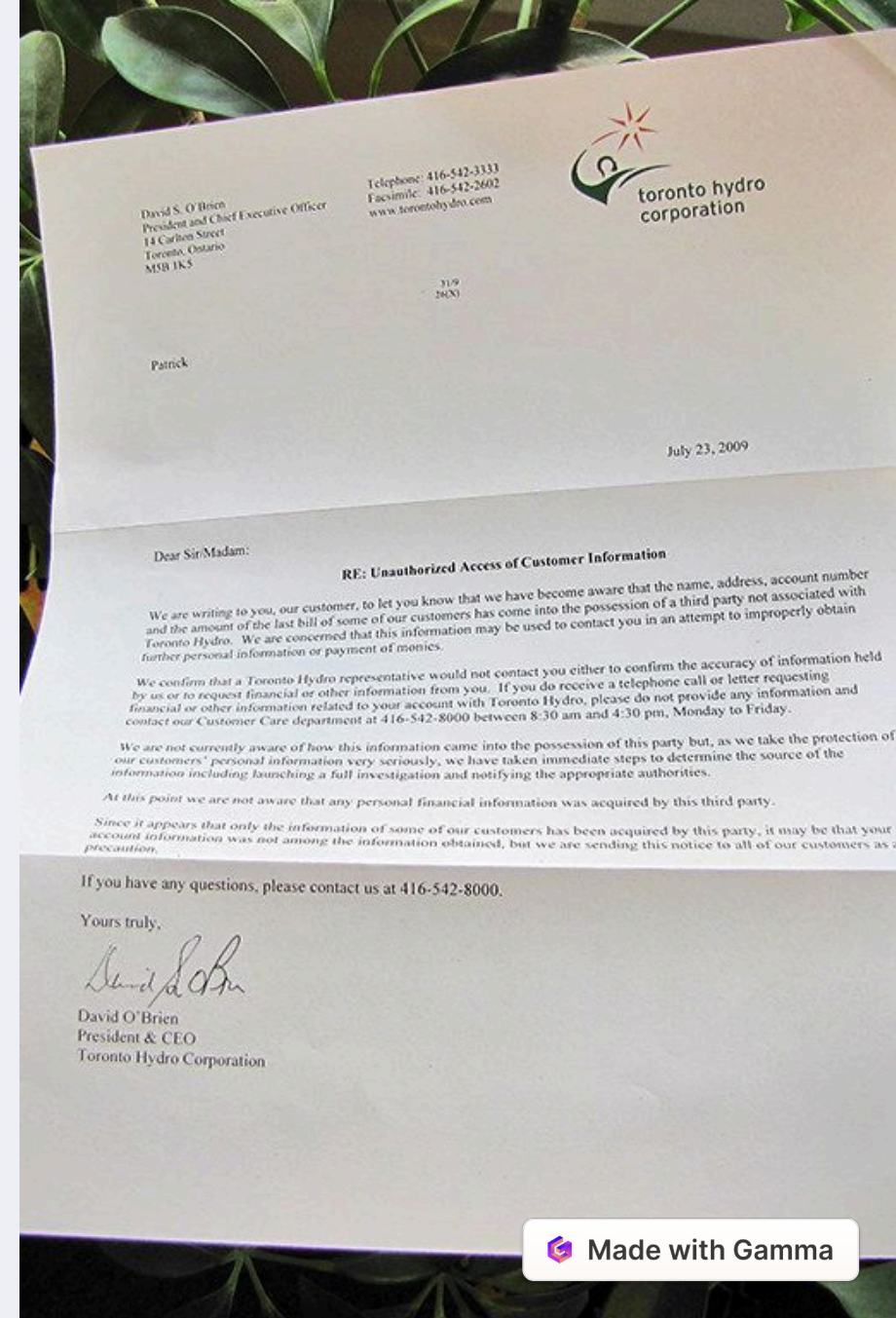
SQL Injection vulnerabilities become evident when user inputs are not correctly processed. Juice Shop features several vulnerable endpoints where SQL queries can be manipulated through the input fields, like login forms or search functionalities.

To detect SQLi vulnerabilities, an attacker may probe inputs with SQL syntax and observe the responses. Effective countermeasures for SQLi include using parameterized queries, stored procedures, and comprehensive input validation.

Broken Access Control Vulnerabilities in Juice Shop

Broken Access Control vulnerabilities manifest when an application fails to verify that the user's permissions correspond to the requested resources or actions. In Juice Shop, these flaws could be found in features like user account management, where unauthorized actions could be performed due to insufficient permission checks.

Vulnerable methods for changing user details, accessing other users' data, or administrative functions highlight the importance of strict access control policies and their enforcement in web applications.



Methodology for Finding Vulnerabilities

1. Initial Mapping - Enumerating the application's content and functionalities to understand its structure.
2. Discovery - Utilizing automated scanning tools and manual testing techniques to probe for common vulnerabilities.
3. Exploitation - Attempting to exploit found vulnerabilities to assess their impact and severity.
4. Reporting - Documenting vulnerabilities with details about their location, potential impact, and recommendations for remediation.
5. Remediation - Implementing fixes, security patches, and improved coding practices to mitigate vulnerabilities.

Note: Providing developers with clear and actionable insights is crucial for effective vulnerability remediation and strengthening the application's security posture.

Conclusion and Report

Our exploration of the Juice Shop's vulnerabilities highlights serious security considerations that need to be addressed within web applications. Cross-Site Scripting, SQL Injection, and Broken Access Control pose significant risks but can be mitigated through deliberate and informed development practices.

The process of discovering, exploiting, and documenting these vulnerabilities has also reinforced the necessity of ongoing security training and awareness to proactively defend against potential cyber threats.

In conclusion, continuous security testing, combined with appropriate preventive measures, can significantly improve the security integrity of web applications like Juice Shop.