

Clickjacking Vulnerability Assessment Report

This Proof of Concept (PoC) documents the process and results of a vulnerability assessment conducted using a vulnerability scanning tool (OpenVAS/Nessus Essentials). The scan identified a critical vulnerability: **Clickjacking**. This report details the methodology, findings, impact, and recommendations for mitigation.

Methodology

- 1. Installation:** Installed Nessus Essentials/OpenVAS.
- 2. Target Setup:** Configured the scan target as the local machine IP/localhost.
- 3. Scan Execution:** Performed a full vulnerability scan.
- 4. Analysis:** Waited for scan completion (30-60 mins).
- 5. Review:** Analyzed the generated report.

Vulnerability Details

Vulnerability Name: Clickjacking

Severity: High

Description: Clickjacking is a malicious technique of tricking a web user into clicking on something different from what the user perceives, thus potentially revealing confidential information or taking control of their computer while clicking on seemingly innocuous web pages.

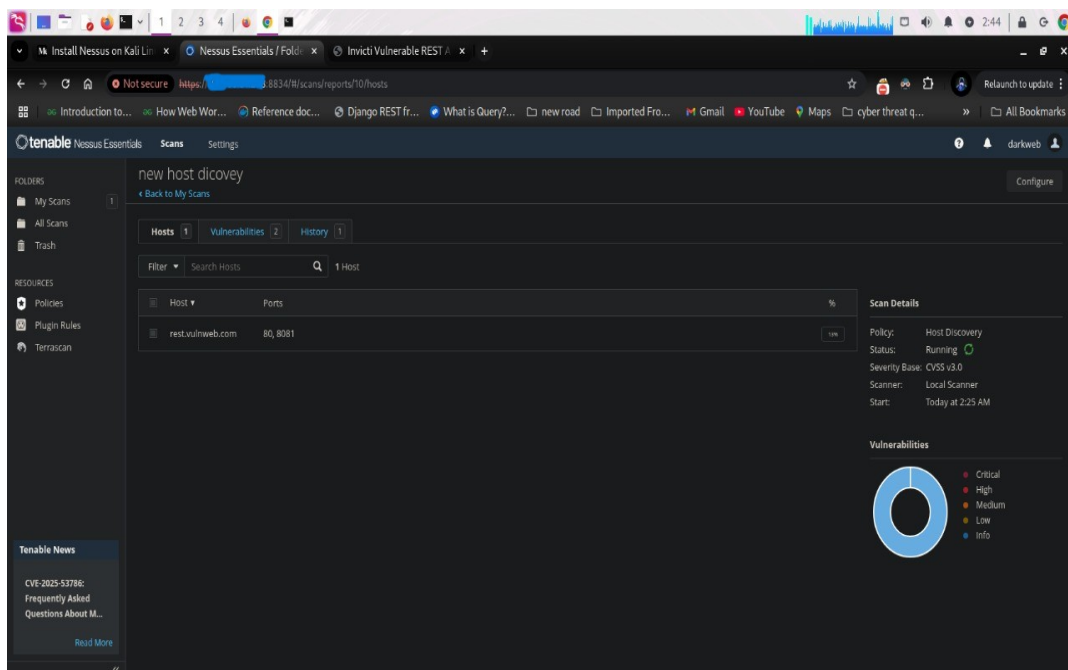
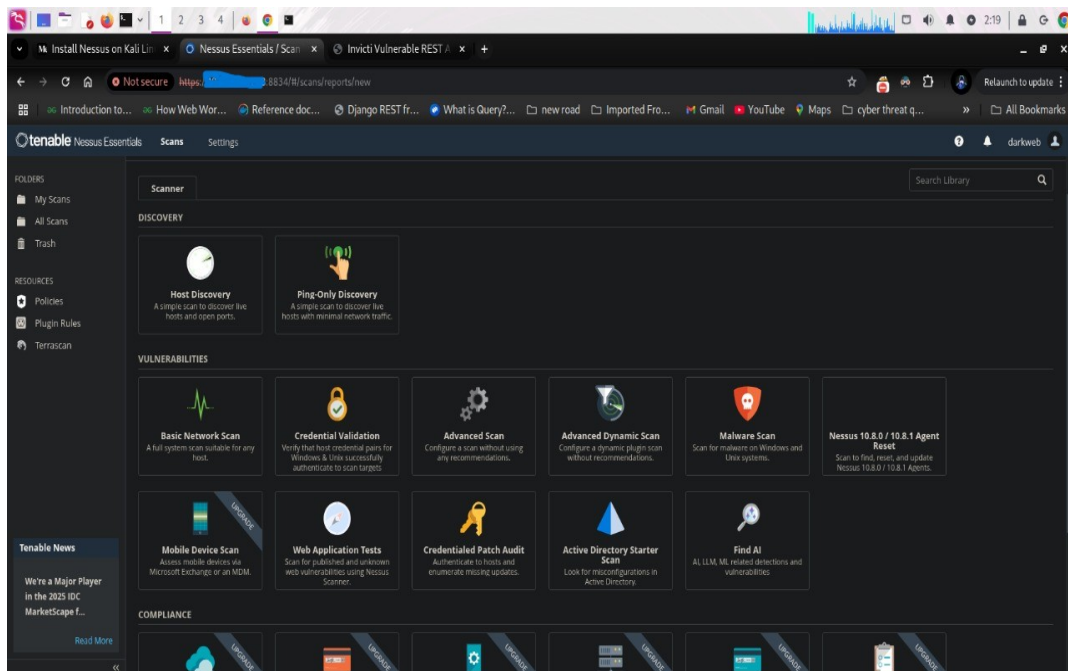
Impact: Attackers can overlay transparent or opaque layers to intercept user clicks meant for trusted web applications. This could lead to unauthorized actions, data theft, or privilege escalation.

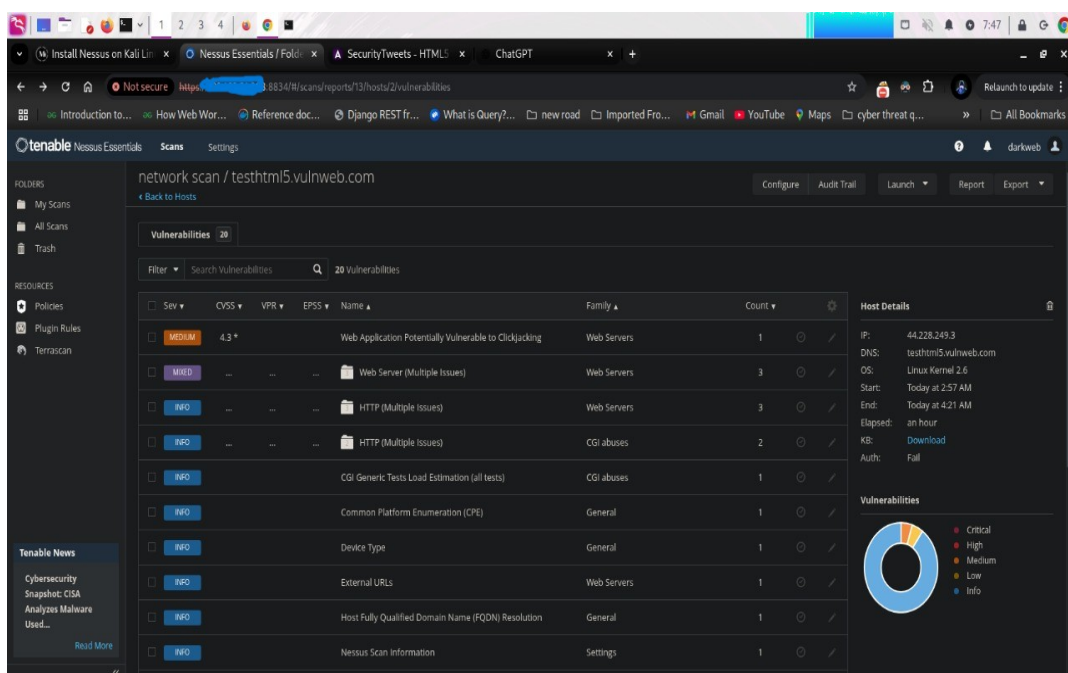
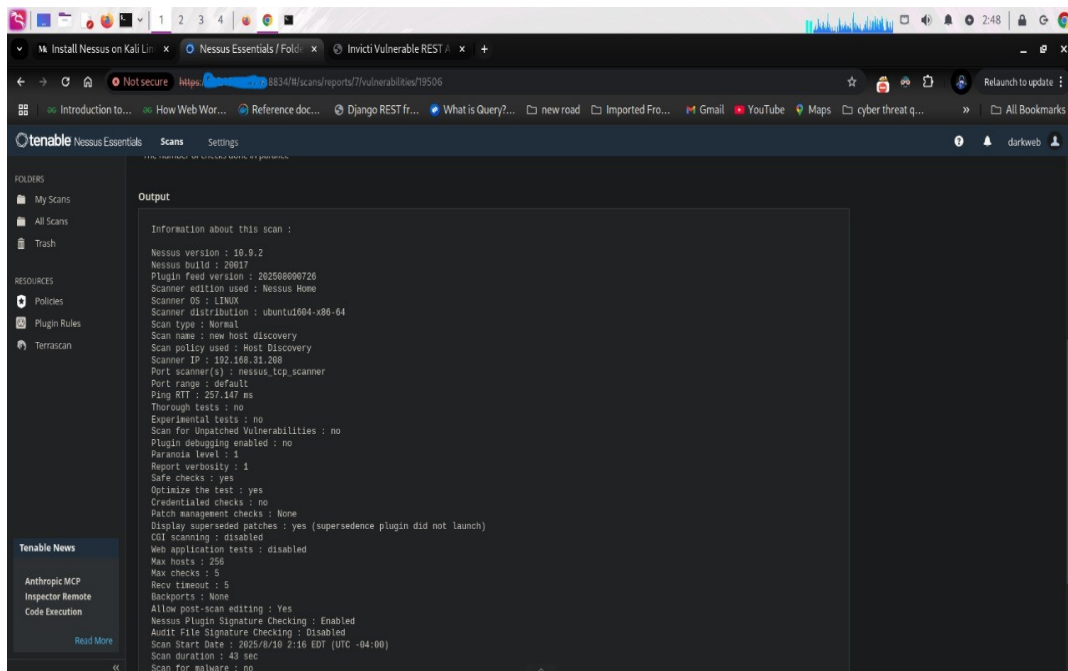
Recommendations

Mitigation:

1. Implement the X-Frame-Options HTTP header with the value "DENY" or "SAMEORIGIN".
2. Use Content Security Policy (CSP) frame-ancestors directive to control allowed domains.
3. Regularly perform security testing to ensure the protection is in place.

Scan Evidence





SecurityTweets - HTML5 x ChatGPT x

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MEDIUM Web Application Potentially Vulnerable to Clickjacking

Description
The remote web server does not set an X-Frame-Options response header or a Content-Security-Policy (frame-ancestors) response header in all content responses. This could potentially expose the site to a clickjacking or UI redress attack, in which an attacker can trick a user into clicking an area of the vulnerable page that is different than what the user perceives the page to be. This can result in a user performing fraudulent or malicious transactions.

X-Frame-Options has been proposed by Microsoft as a way to mitigate clickjacking attacks and is currently supported by all major browser vendors.

Content-Security-Policy (CSP) has been proposed by the W3C Web Application Security Working Group, with increasing support among all major browser vendors, as a way to mitigate clickjacking and other attacks. The 'frame-ancestors' policy directive restricts which sources can embed the protected resource.

Note that while the X-Frame-Options and Content-Security-Policy response headers are not the only mitigations for clickjacking, they are currently the most reliable methods that can be detected through automation. Therefore, this plugin may produce false positives if other mitigation strategies (e.g., frame-busting JavaScript) are deployed or if the page does not perform any security-sensitive transactions.

Solution
Return the X-Frame-Options or Content-Security-Policy (with the 'frame-ancestors' directive) HTTP header with the page's response. This prevents the page's content from being rendered by another site when using the frame or iframe HTML tags.

See Also
<http://www.nessus.org/u/399b1f56>
https://www.owasp.org/index.php/Clickjacking_Defense_Cheat_Sheet
<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Clickjacking>

Plugin Details

Severity: Medium
ID: 85582
Version: \$Revision: 1.7 \$
Type: remote
Family: Web Servers
Published: August 22, 2015
Modified: May 16, 2017

Risk Information

Risk Factor: Medium
CVSS v2.0 Base Score: 4.3
CVSS v2.0 Vector: CVSS2#AV:N/AC:M/Au:N/C:N/I:P/A:N

Reference Information

CWE: 693

SecurityTweets - HTML5 x ChatGPT x

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LOW Web Server Transmits Cleartext Credentials

Description
The remote web server contains several HTML form fields containing an input of type 'password' which transmit their information to a remote web server in cleartext.

An attacker eavesdropping the traffic between web browser and server may obtain logins and passwords of valid users.

Solution
Make sure that every sensitive form transmits content over HTTPS.

Output

Page : /
DestLine: Page: //login

To see debug logs, please visit individual host

Port	Hosts
80 / http / www	testthm5.vulnweb.com

Plugin Details

Severity: Low
ID: 26194
Version: \$Revision: 1.17 \$
Type: remote
Family: Web Servers
Published: September 28, 2007
Modified: November 29, 2016

Risk Information

Risk Factor: Low
CVSS v2.0 Base Score: 2.6
CVSS v2.0 Vector: CVSS2#AV:N/AC:H/Au:N/C:P/I:N/A:N

Reference Information

CWE: 502, 523, 718, 724, 928, 930