ZAP Scanning Report

Site: http://localhost:3335

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ZAP Version: 2.15.0

ZAP is supported by the Crash Override Open Source Fellowship

Summary of Alerts

Risk Level	Number of Alerts
High	0
Medium	1
Low	1
Informational	0

Alerts

Name	Risk Level	Number of Instances
CSP: Wildcard Directive	Medium	2
X-Content-Type-Options Header Missing	Low	1

Alert Detail

Medium	CSP: Wildcard Directive
Description	Content Security Policy (CSP) is an added layer of security that helps to detect and mitigate certain types of attacks. Including (but not limited to) 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.
URL	http://localhost:3335/robots.txt
Method	GET
Attack	
Evidence	default-src 'none'
Other Info	The following directives either allow wildcard sources (or ancestors), are not defined, or are overly broadly defined: frame-ancestors, form-action The directive(s): frame-ancestors, form-action are among the directives that do not fallback to default-src, missing/excluding them is the same as allowing anything.
URL	http://localhost:3335/sitemap.xml
Method	GET
Attack	
Evidence	default-src 'none'

Other Info	The following directives either allow wildcard sources (or ancestors), are not defined, or are overly broadly defined: frame-ancestors, form-action The directive(s): frame-ancestors, form-action are among the directives that do not fallback to default-src, missing/excluding them is the same as allowing anything.
Instances	2
Solution	Ensure that your web server, application server, load balancer, etc. is properly configured to set the Content-Security-Policy header.
Reference	https://www.w3.org/TR/CSP/ https://caniuse.com/#search=content+security+policy https://content-security-policy.com/ https://github.com/HtmlUnit/htmlunit-csp https://developers.google.com/web/fundamentals/security/csp#policy_applies_to_a_wide_variety_of_resources
CWE Id	693
WASC Id	15
Plugin Id	10055

Low	**X-Content-Type-Options Header Missing**
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.
URL	http://localhost:3335/api/v1/orders
Method	GET
Attack	
Evidence	
Other Info	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.
Instances	1
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.
Reference	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
CWE Id	693
WASC Id	15
Plugin Id	10021