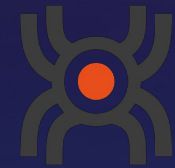




German
OWASP
Day 2025

YuraScanner



Leveraging LLMs for Task-driven Web App Scanning

Aleksei Stafeev, Tim Recktenwald,
Gianluca De Stefano, Soheil Khodayari,
Giancarlo Pellegrino

Coverage

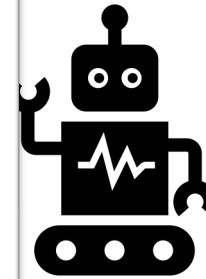
More coverage
=
More opportunities to find vulnerabilities

Web Security Scanners

Main objective
Automatically find
target website

Tools:

- **Click** some buttons
- **Type** some letters
- *Beep* occasionally



Research on Crawling

• Page Similarity

- URL
- DOM Tree
- HTML (e.g., Hash-based)
- Screenshots
- Customized (e.g., BFS or DFS)
- Randomized
- Reinforcement Learning
- Code coverage guided
- Rule-based

Randomized won!

Look in paper for more!

Name	Algorithm	Tools
Page Similarity: Page URL		
URL Equality	True if the URL strings are the same	Black Widow, JAW, SecuBat, GNU Wget, w3af
Page Similarity: DOM Tree		
Tree Equality	True if the two trees are identical	RAFE
RTED	True if $RTED(t_i, t_j) > c$ for a threshold c , where RTED calculates the minimum of node edit operations that transform one tree into the other one	Crawljax, FeedEx
UI Controls	True if the ratio of common UI controls (e.g., input tags) is greater than a threshold c	AutoBlackTest
Root-Link Paths	True if the ratio of common root-to-link paths is greater than a threshold c	Crescenzi
Page Similarity: HTML Code		
SimiHash	True if the Hamming distance of two 64-bit fingerprint digests is greater than a threshold c	Crawljax, Manku
TLSH	True if the distance of two locality-sensitive hash digests is greater than a threshold c	Crawljax
Common Shingles	True if the fraction of common shingles is greater than a threshold c	Broder
TAF	True if $TAF(t_i, t_j) > c$, where TAF is the difference of the tag and attribute frequency function of two trees	Lucca
LevenSeq	True if $LevenSeq(s_i, s_j) > c$, where LevenSeq is the Levenstein distance between the sequences of the tags and attributes	Lucca

SoK: State of the Krawlers – Evaluating the Effectiveness of Crawling Algorithms for Web Security Measurements

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Abstract

Web crawlers are tools widely used in security measurements whose performance has not been studied so far. In this paper, we present a systematic study of the effectiveness of various crawling algorithms for web security measurements.

Motivation

Search for a connection

Show map

Start

↔

Destination

Search

Today, from 11:38 >
Change outbound route

Return journey >
Add

Passenger, bicycles, BahnCards >
1 Person (aged 27-64), no discount

1st class 2nd class

Stopovers >
None

Mode of transport >
All

Transfer time >
Normal

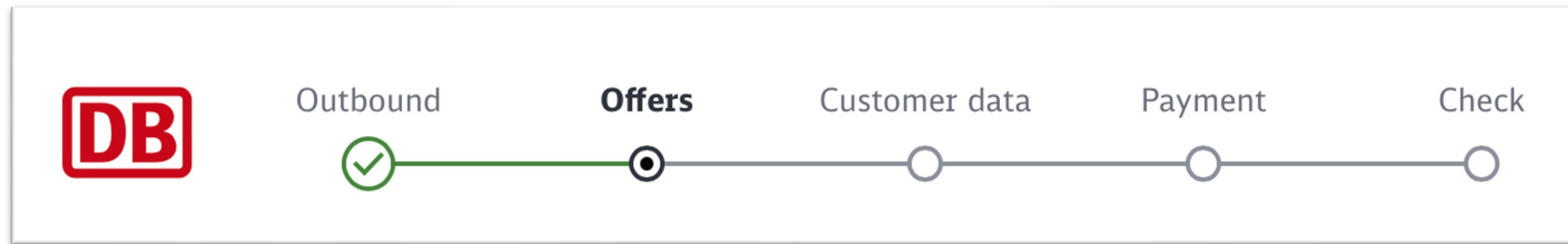
Book seat only ? ☐

Show fastest connections ☒ Direct services only ☐ Bicycle transport possible ☐
 What does that mean?

Deutschland-Ticket connections only ☐

[→ Information for holders of the Deutschland-Ticket](#)

Motivation



Multi-step workflow

Motivation

- Traditional scanners struggle with exploring deeper states
- **Key limitation:** They lack awareness of multi-step workflows
- ML-based methods have been proposed to tackle this weakness
 - E.g., reinforcement learning on user-provided traces [1]
- Does not scale well!

[1] E. Z. Liu, K. Guu, P. Pasupat, T. Shi, and P. Liang, “Reinforcement Learning on Web Interfaces using Workflow-Guided Exploration,” in *6th International Conference on Learning Representations, ICLR 2018, Vancouver, BC, Canada, April 30 - May 3, 2018, Conference Track Proceedings*.

Approach

- Instead of training a model, we opted to use **large language models (LLMs)**
- Non-academic approaches have proposed LLM-based **browsing agents** to **assist users** with tasks [2, 3]
 - E.g., “Book a hotel in Düsseldorf”
- Instead, we want to complete workflows and reach deeper states in web applications **without user interaction**

[2] N. Friedman. (2022) Natbot. <https://github.com/nat/natbot>.

[3] (2024) Skyvern. <https://github.com/Skyvern-AI/skyvern>.

You are a scanner...

Yu r a scanner...

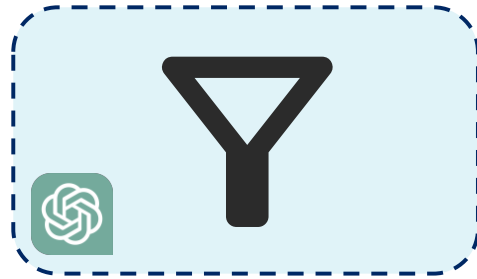
YuraScanner

YuraScanner

A fully automated, task-driven web application scanner

Architecture of YuraScanner

Task Extraction



Task Execution



Vulnerability Scanning



1. Add a new category for products.
2. Edit the information for an existing product.
3. Delete a previous order.

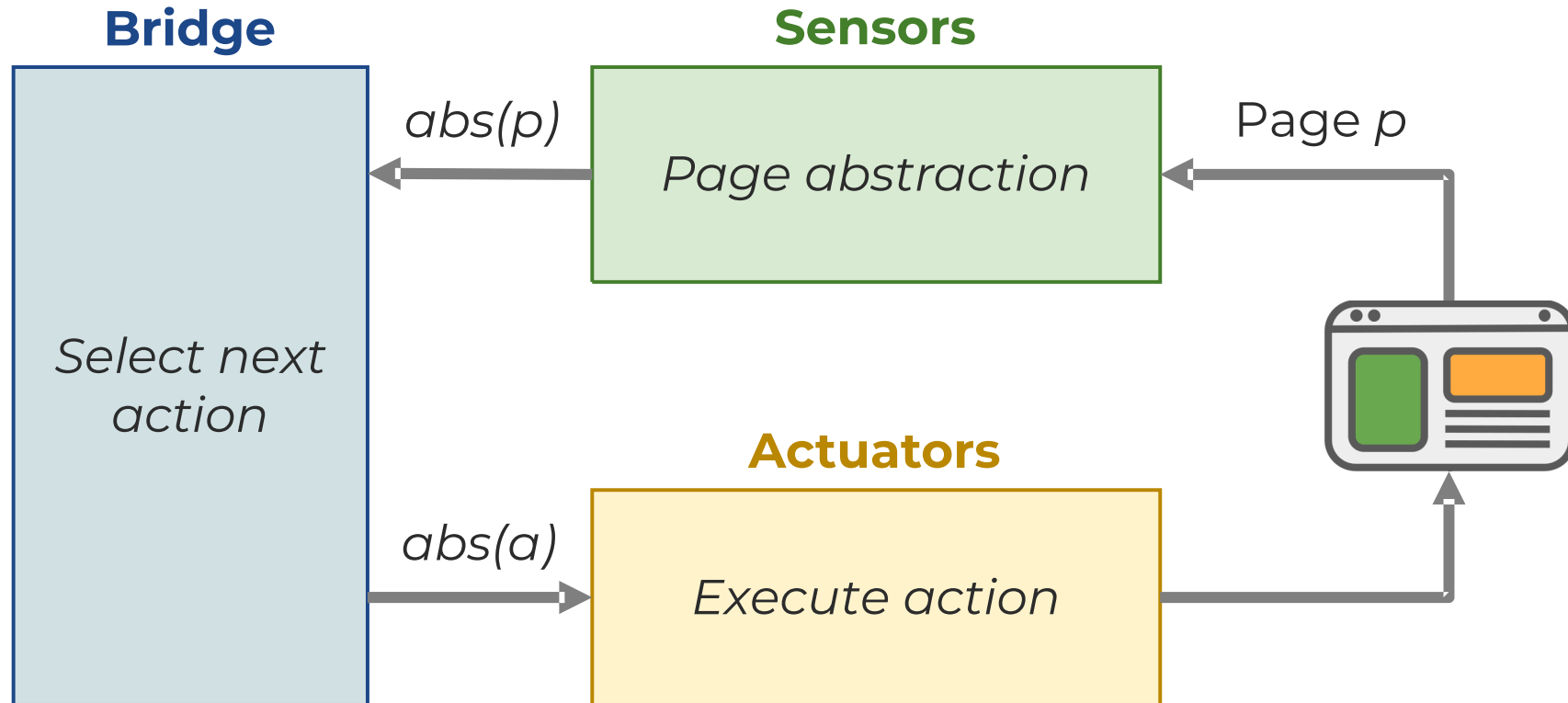
1. Do a shallow crawl
2. Extract all **interactable HTML elements**
3. Provide a list of elements to a **LLM** and request a list of tasks

Architecture of YuraScanner

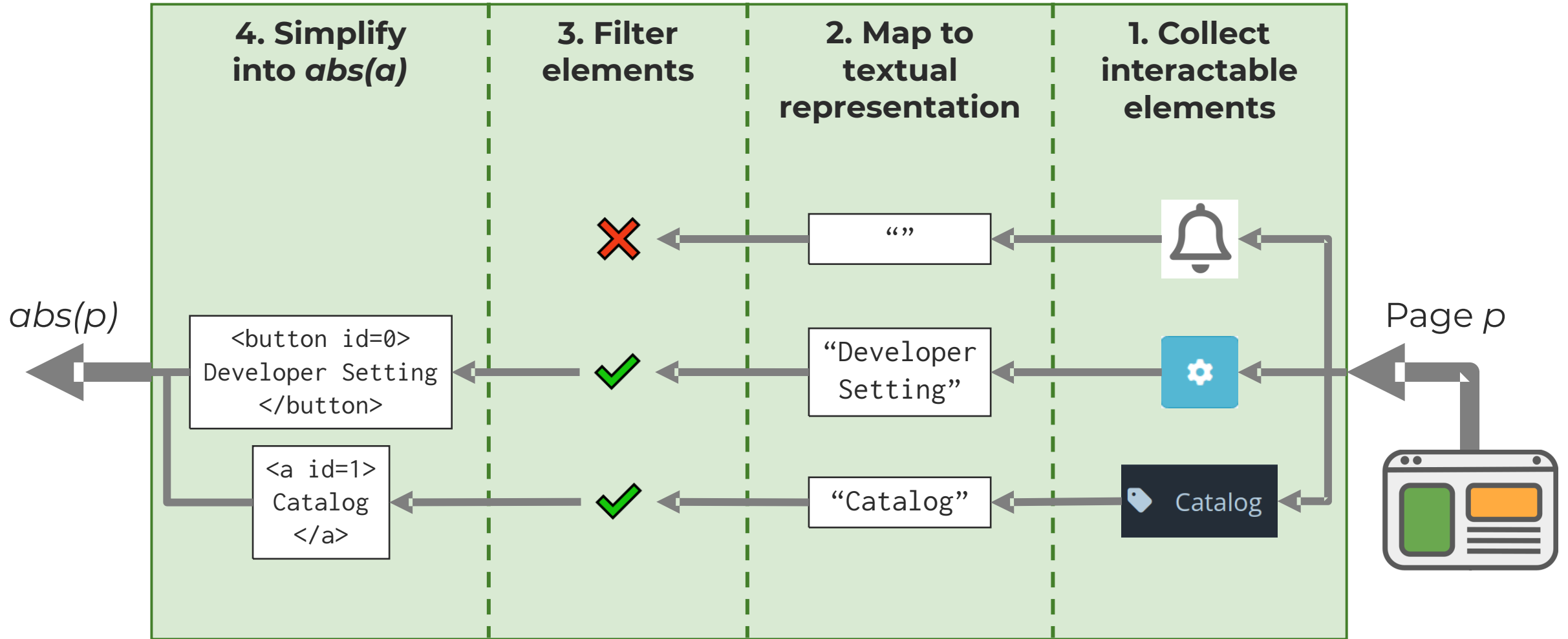


- Executes every task iteratively
- At each step of a task:
 - Generates a *simplified textual* page representation
 - Queries LLM for the next *command* (e.g., *click button #2*)
 - Executes the *command*

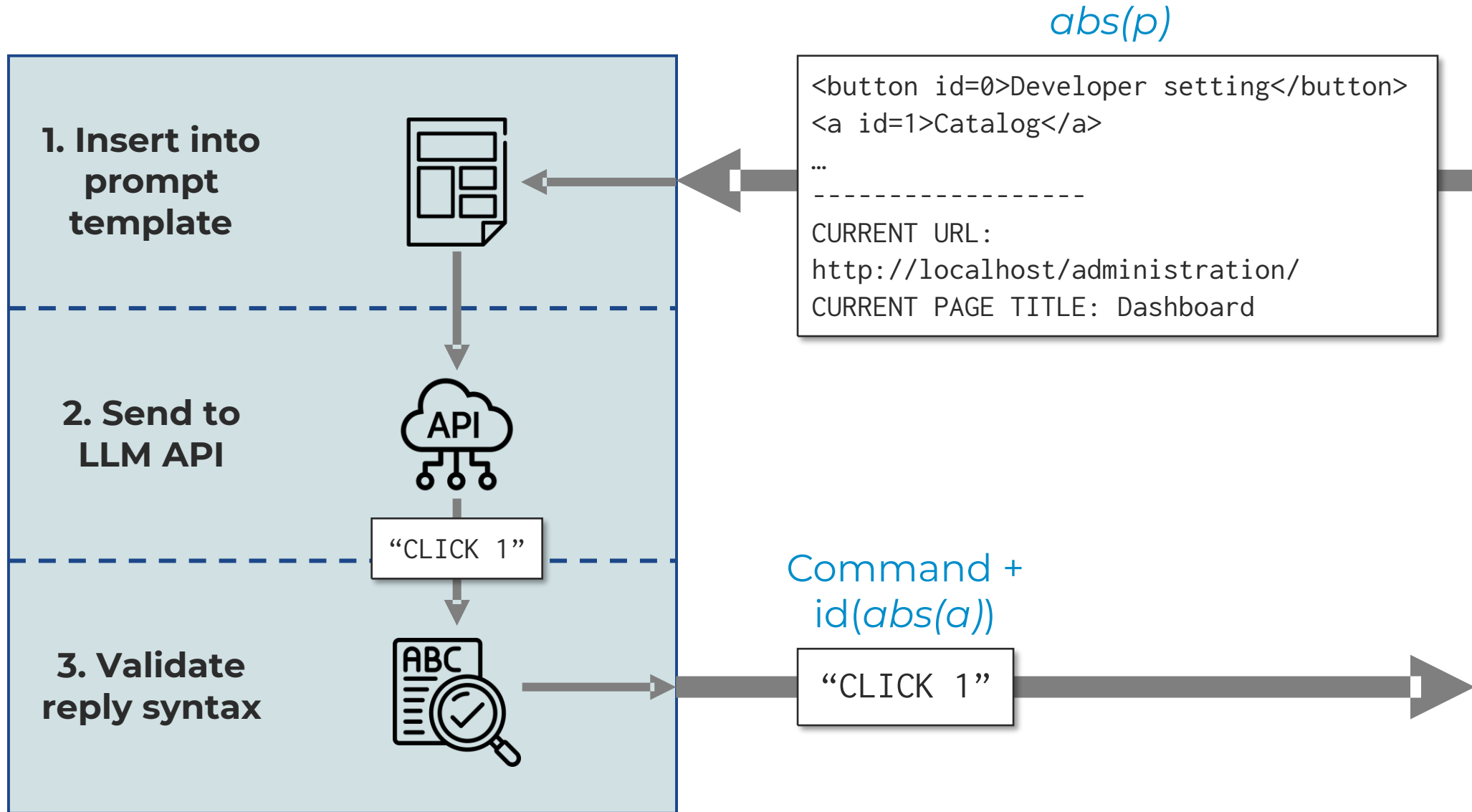
Task-driven Crawling



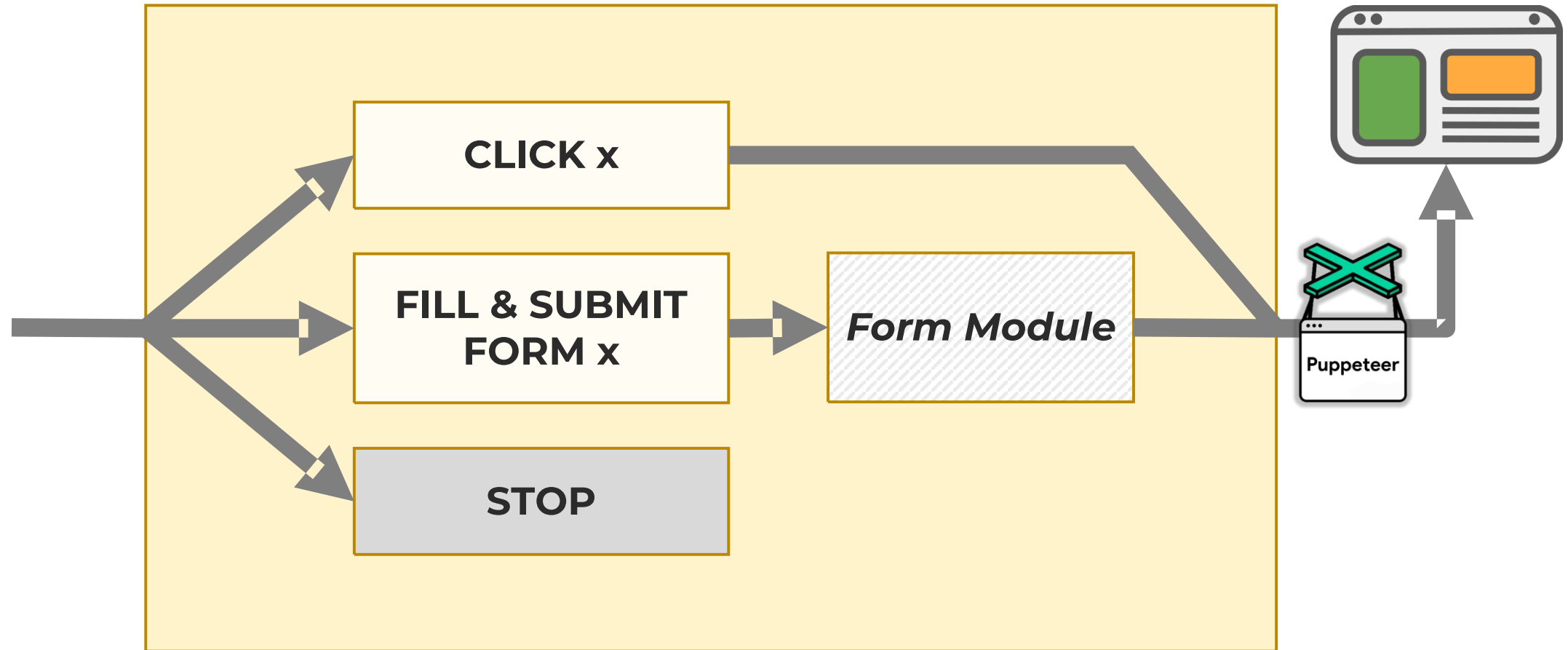
Sensors



Bridge



Actuators



Architecture of YuraScanner



1. Visits [every form](#) collected during [task execution](#)
2. Uses the [XSS detection](#) engine of [Black Widow](#) [4]

[4] Benjamin Eriksson, Giancarlo Pellegrino, and Andrei Sabelfeld: "BlackWidow: Blackbox data-driven web scanning," in *2021 IEEE Symposium on Security and Privacy (SP)*

Evaluation

- We evaluated **YuraScanner** on 20 popular, modern web applications
- We divided our testbed into two sets:

1. Task Extraction and Execution

- Random subset of 10 web apps
- **Manually label** valid tasks and their success rate during task execution

2. Vulnerability Detection

- All 20 web apps
- Inspect vulnerabilities found by the attack module



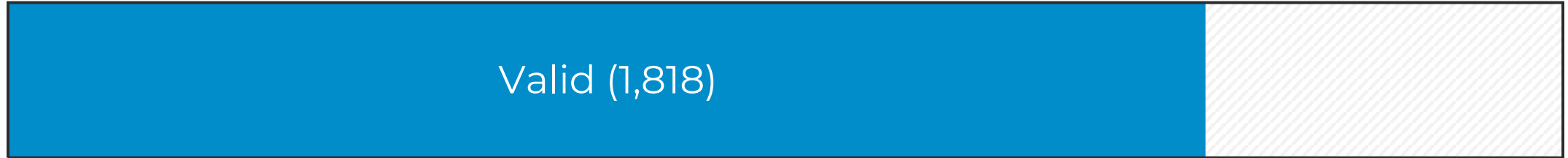
Evaluation Results: Task Extraction



2,361 tasks

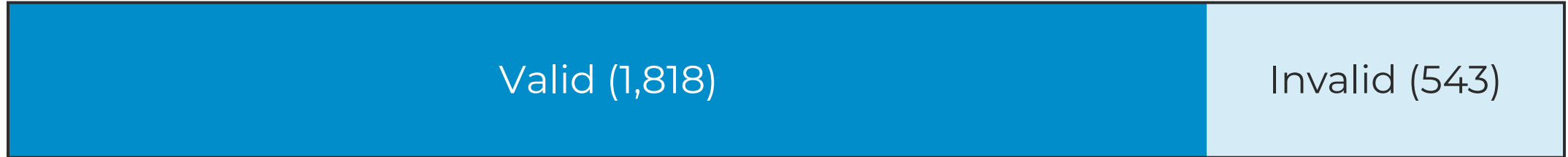
- 2,361 tasks were generated in total across 10 web applications

Evaluation Results: Task Extraction



- 2,361 tasks were generated in total across 10 web applications
- 77% of the tasks were valid (1,818 tasks)

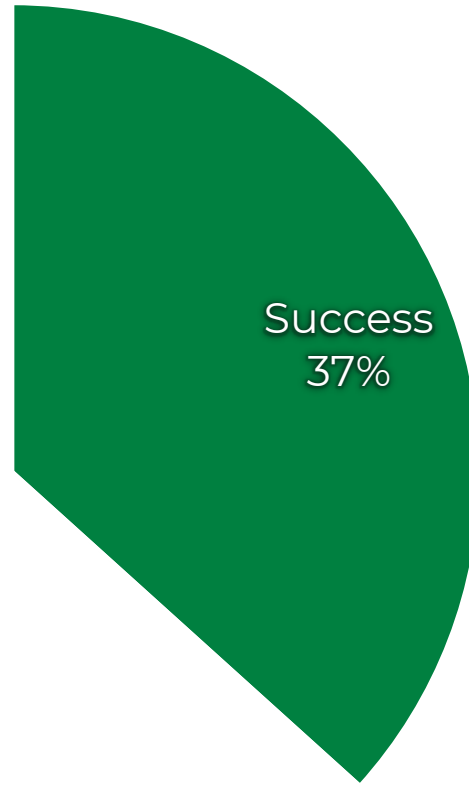
Evaluation Results: Task Extraction



- 2,361 tasks were generated in total across 10 web applications
- 77% of the tasks were valid (1,818 tasks)
- “Invalid” = Functionality does not exist in the web application
- Invalid task generation mainly occurred on pages with insufficient context
 - E.g., login page with only one button

MediaWiki *Get detailed information about membership or subscription plans*

Evaluation Results: Task Execution

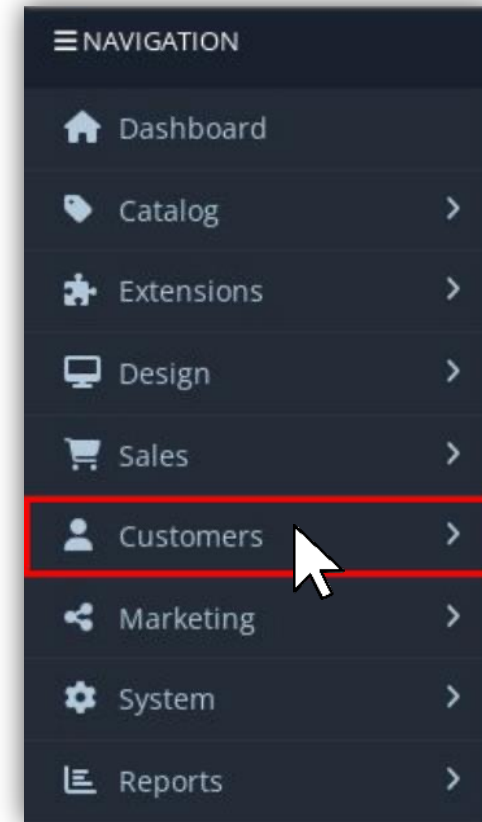


Task Execution Classification
(1,818 valid tasks)

Evaluation Results: Task Execution

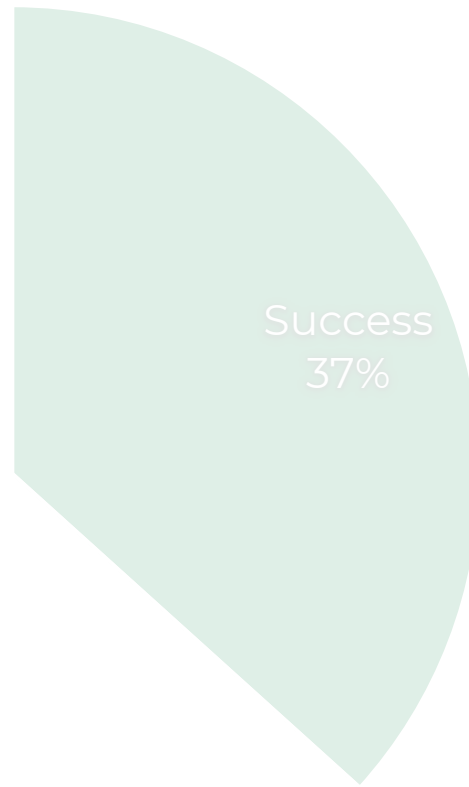


Task Execution Classification
(1,818 valid tasks)

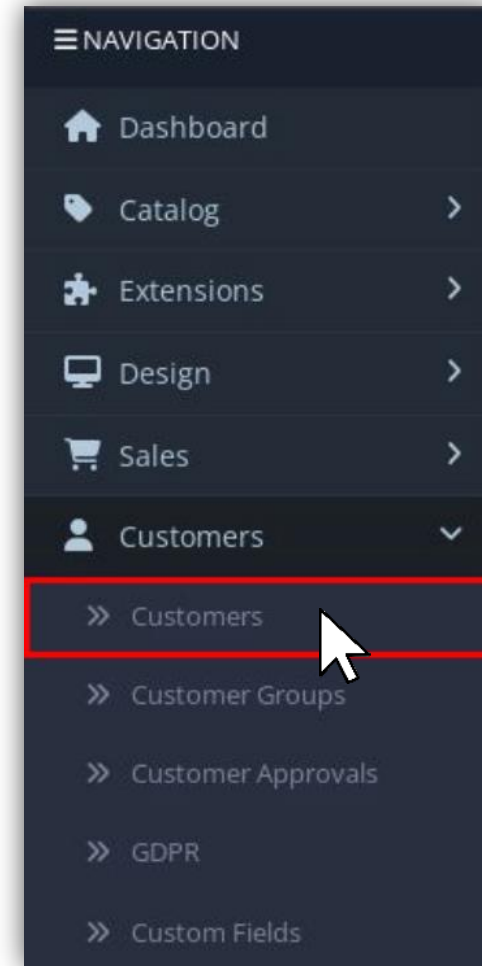


Task: Add new “Customers” to the database

Evaluation Results: Task Execution

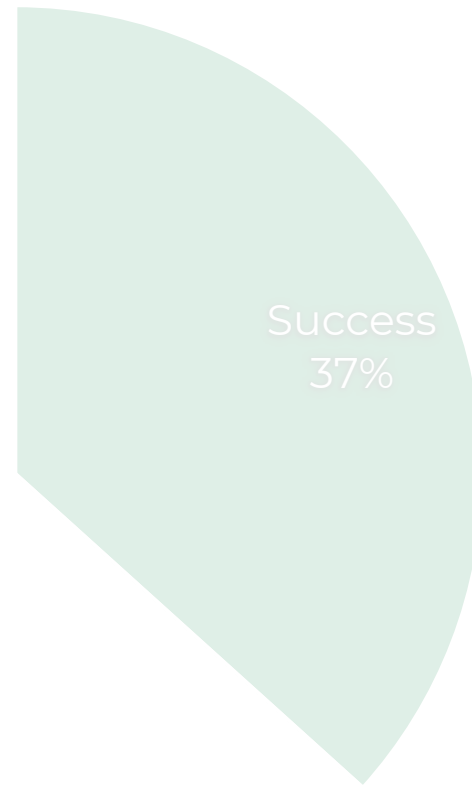


Task Execution Classification
(1,818 valid tasks)

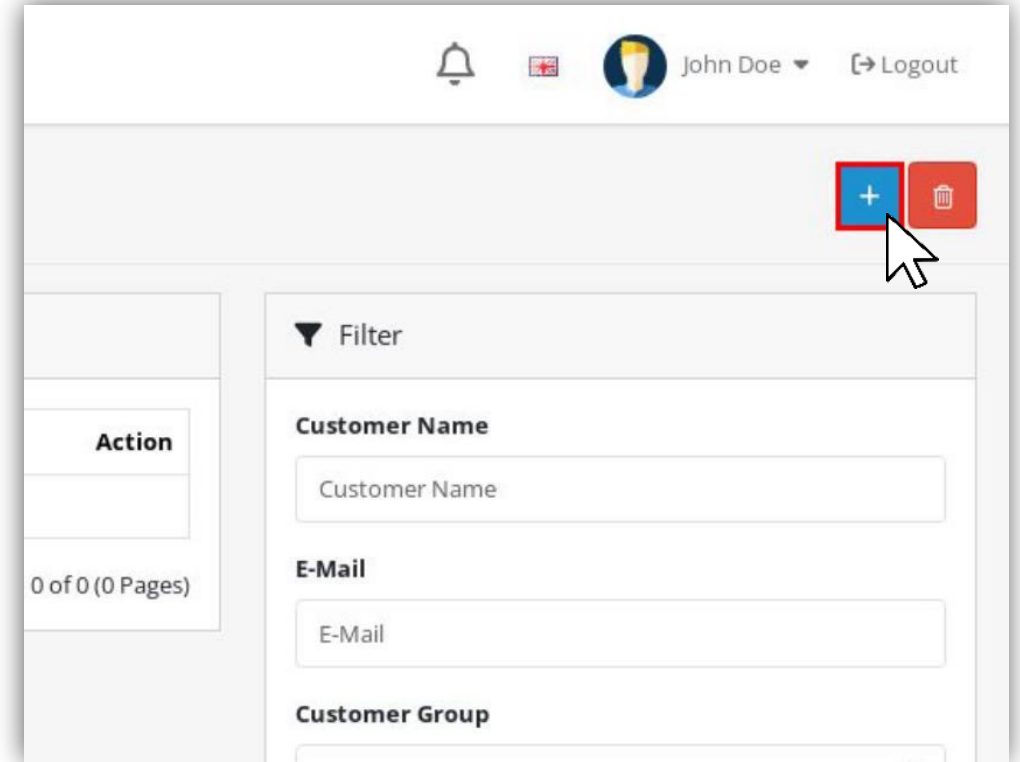


Task: Add new “Customers” to the database

Evaluation Results: Task Execution

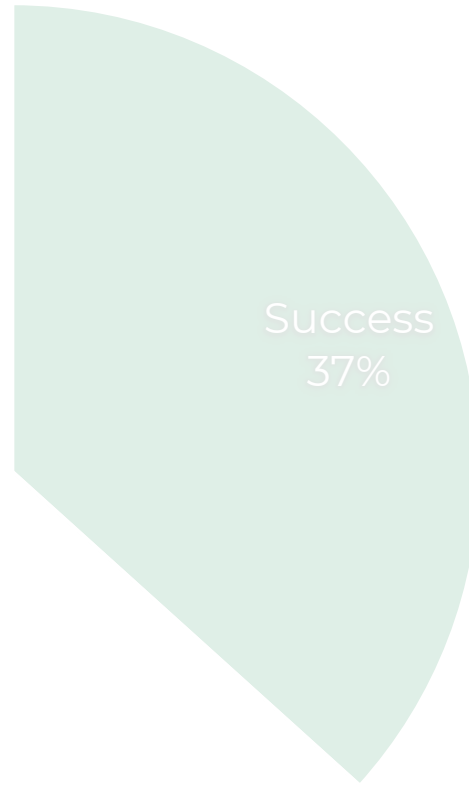


Task Execution Classification
(1,818 valid tasks)



Task: Add new “Customers” to the database

Evaluation Results: Task Execution



Task Execution Classification
(1,818 valid tasks)

Customer Details

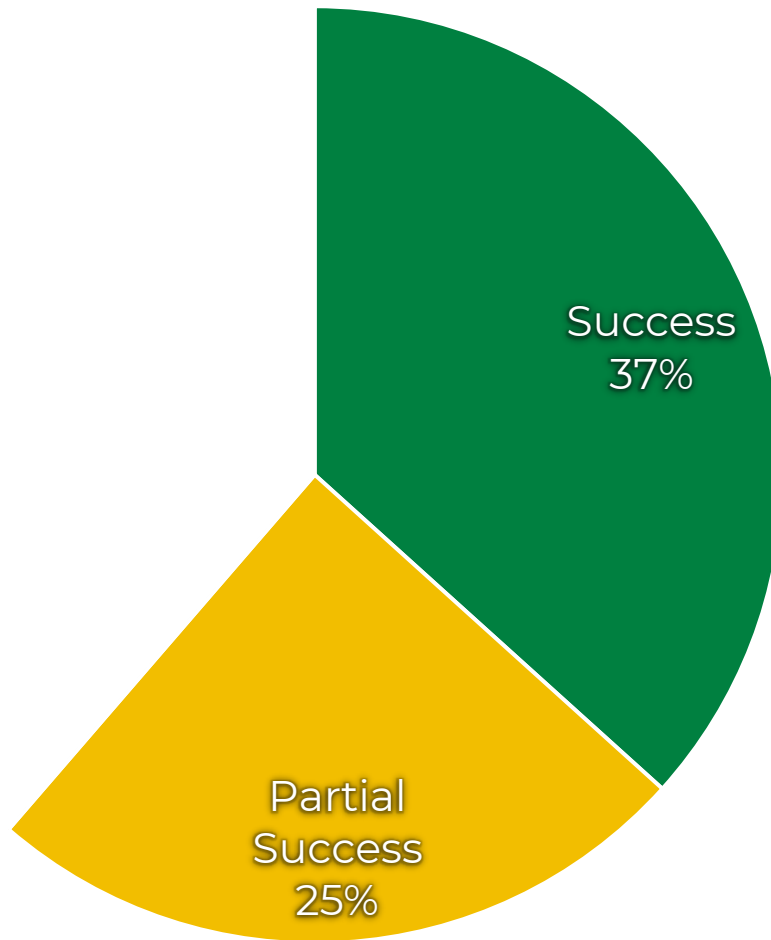
Store	Default
Customer Group	Default
* First Name	Alice
* Last Name	Smith
* E-Mail	alice.smith@example.com
Telephone	1234567890

Password

* Password
* Confirm

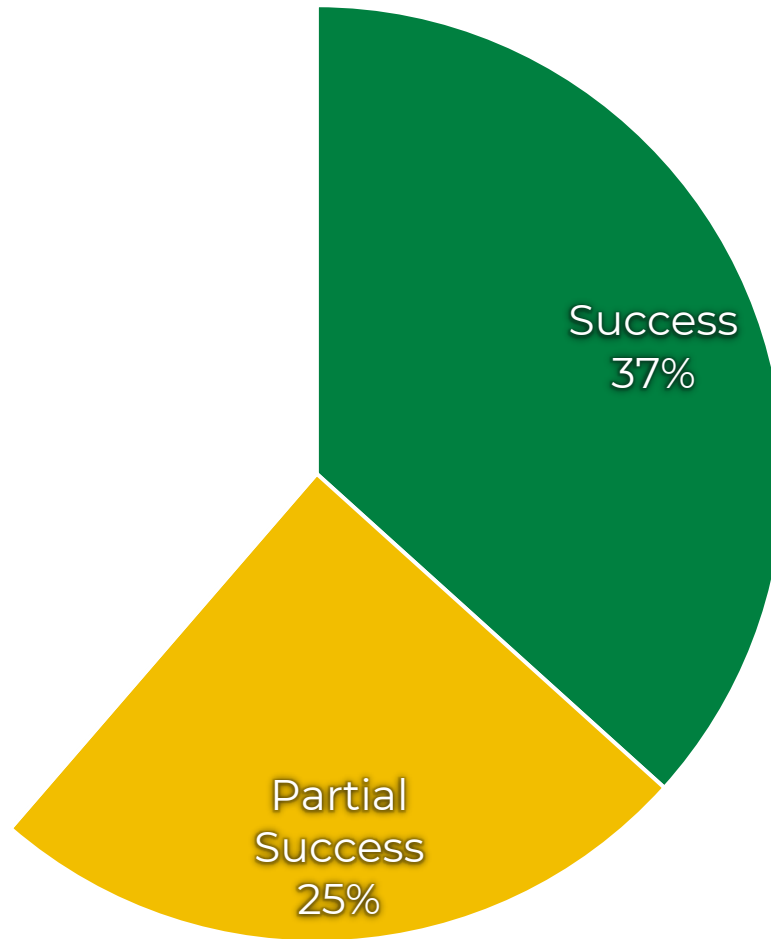
Task: Add new “Customers” to the database

Evaluation Results: Task Execution



Task Execution Classification
(1,818 valid tasks)

Evaluation Results: Task Execution



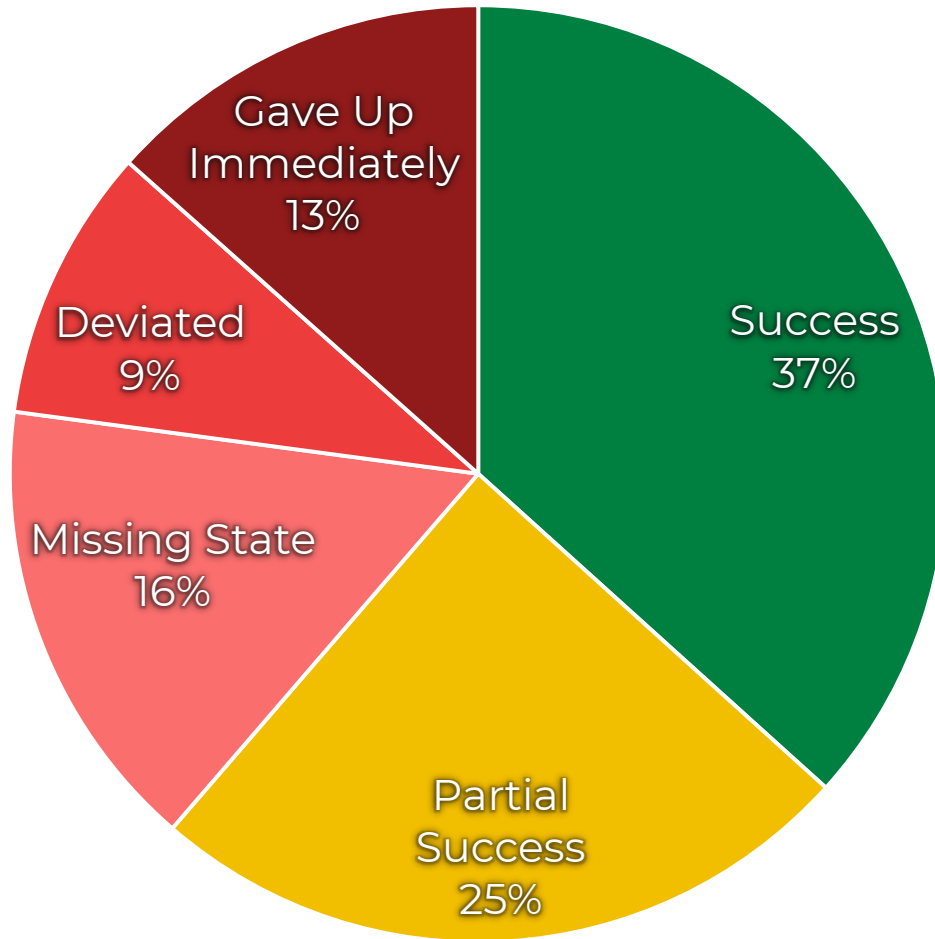
Task Execution Classification
(1,818 valid tasks)

! Warning: Please check the form carefully for errors! ✕



Warning: Please check the form carefully for errors! ✕

Evaluation Results: Task Execution



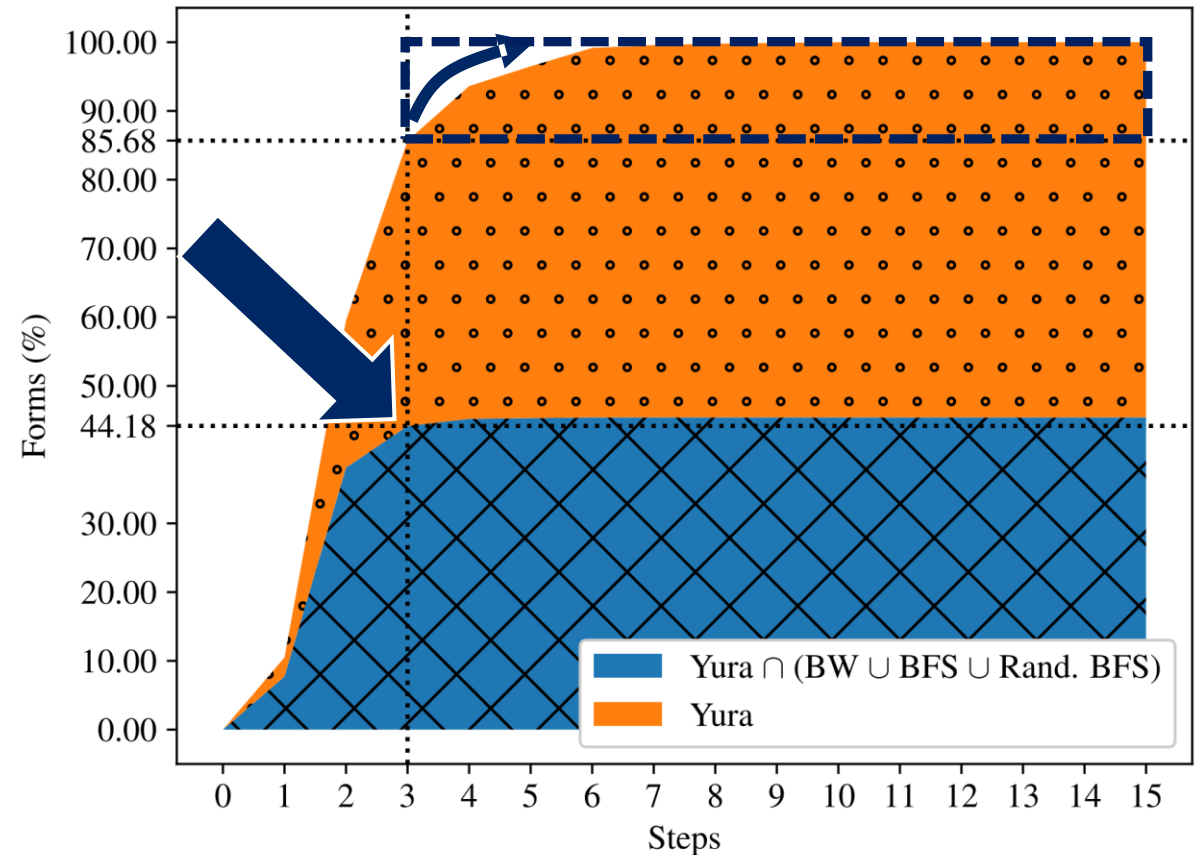
Task Execution Classification
(1,818 valid tasks)

- Missing State
 - E.g., tried to edit an object **before** creating one
- Deviated
 - Clicked on a **wrong** button
- Gave Up Immediately
 - Issued a **STOP** command

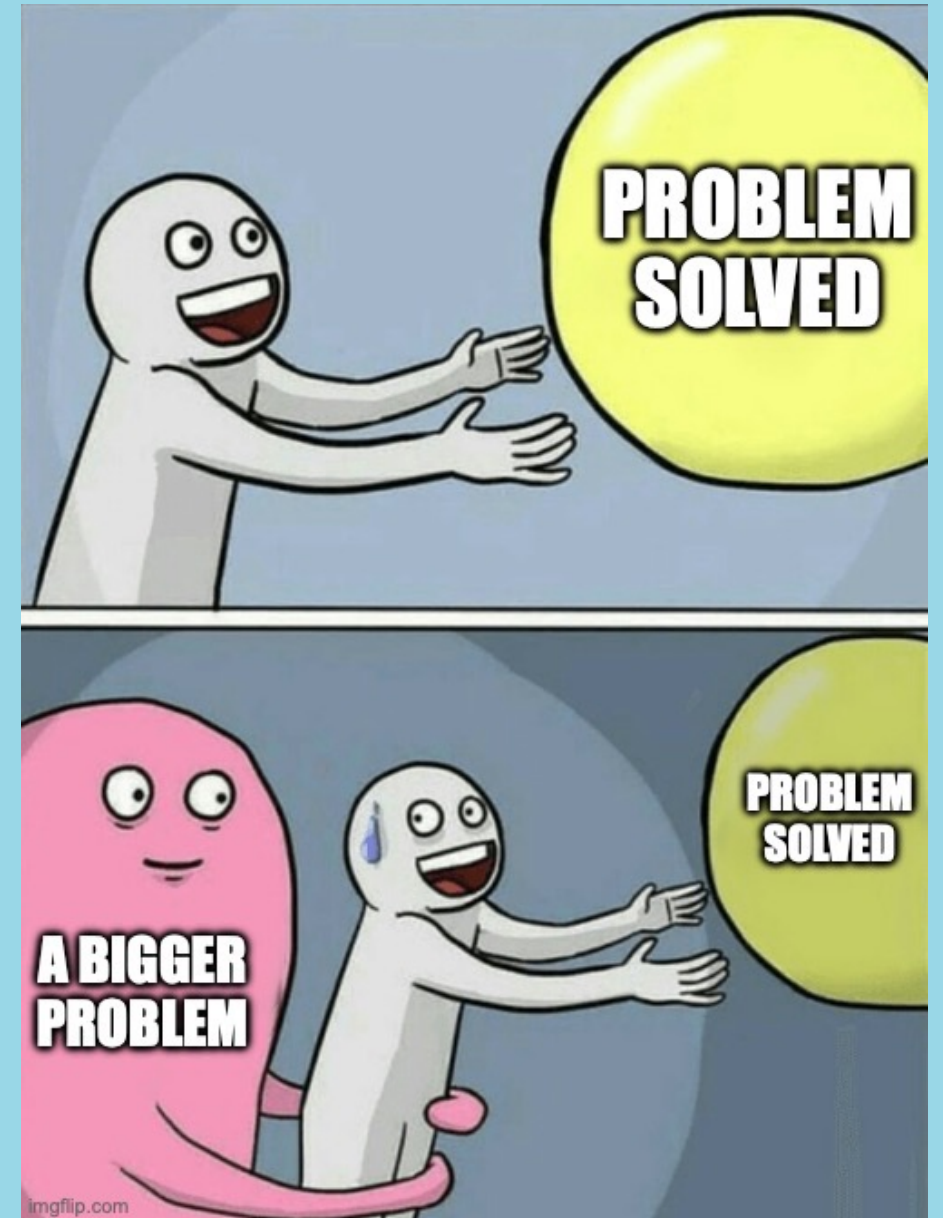
Characterization of the New Attack Surface

Is the **new attack surface** found by YuraScanner “*deeper*”?

- Comparison with **BlackWidow**, **BFS**, **Random BFS**
- **44%** percent of the forms were discovered **by all scanners**
- The **remaining forms** were found **exclusively** by YuraScanner
 - Notably, **14.3%** were found at **depth > 3**
 - **Out of reach** for traditional tools!



Suffering from Success

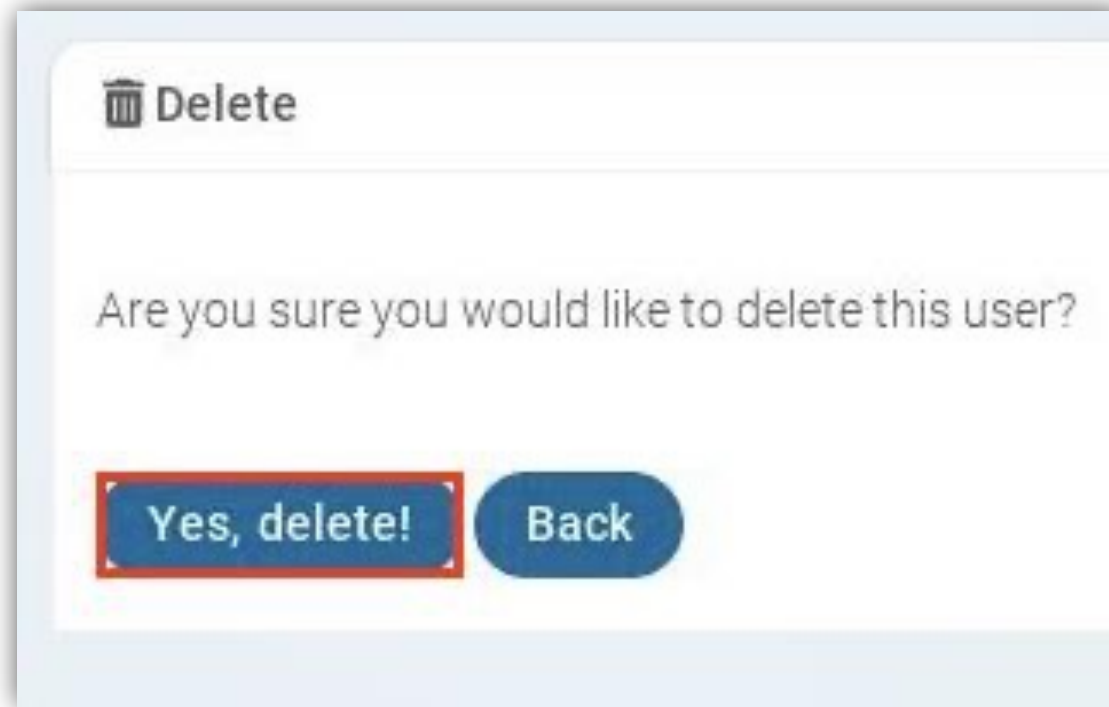


Suffering from Success

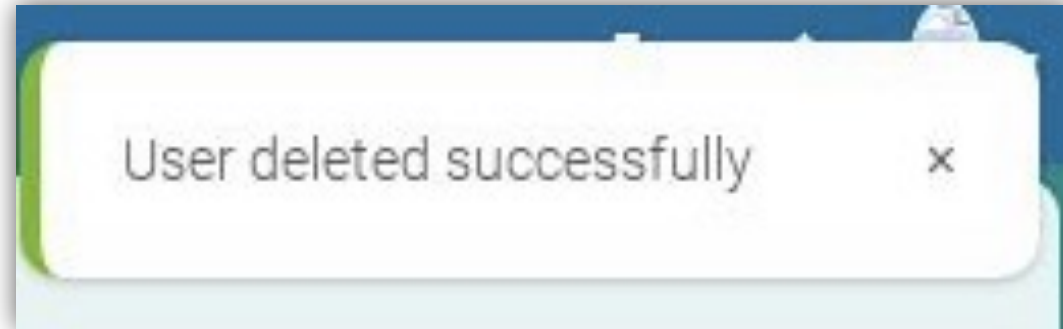
Task: “Delete a user from the ‘User Management’ section.”

Name ▲	Email ▼	Two-factor Authentication ▼
John Doe	jaekpot@local	
Showing 1 to 1 of 1 entries		
Showing 1 to 1 of 1 entries		
Show 100 ▼ entries		
Previous		

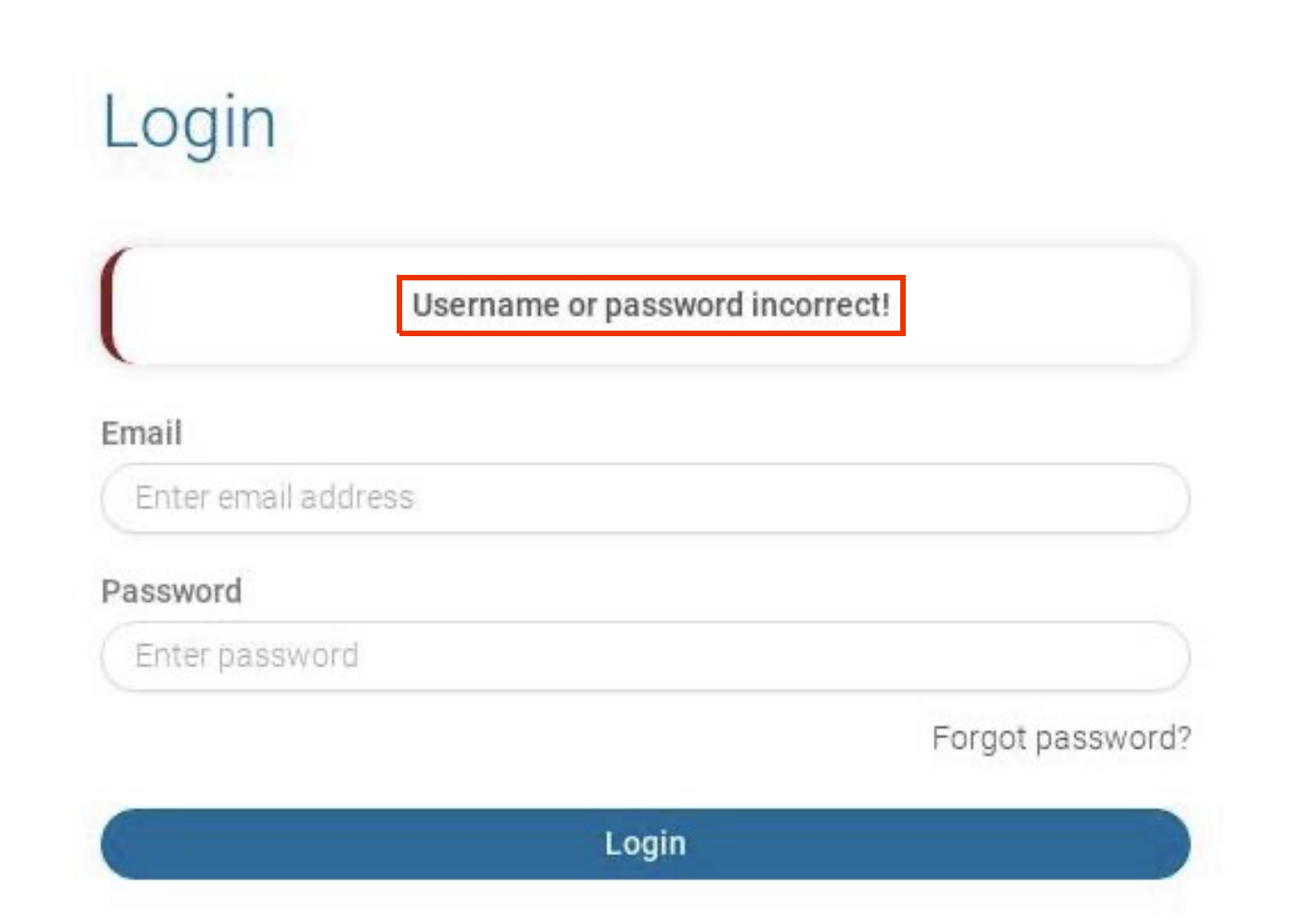
Suffering from Success



Suffering from Success



Suffering from Success



Login

Username or password incorrect!

Email

Enter email address

Password

Enter password

[Forgot password?](#)

Login

Directed by
YURASCANNER

Vulnerability Detection



App	Total	Unique	YuraScanner		Black Widow	
			<i>Stored XSS</i>	<i>Reflected XSS</i>	<i>Stored XSS</i>	<i>Reflected XSS</i>
Redacted	12	11	4	7	-	1
Moodle	2	1	1	-	1	-
Leantime	1	1	-	-	1	-

- 13 unique **zero-day** vulnerabilities discovered
- 12 of them found by **YuraScanner**
- Located between two to four clicks away from the front page

Takeaways

- Coverage is vital for the vulnerability detection
- Traditional scanners struggle with **multi-step workflows**
 - 👍 LLMs is a promising solution with **62%** workflows executed fully or partially
- Task-driven crawling reaches **deeper functionalities** compared to traditional scanners
- LLMs may put the web application in an unrecoverable state
 - ⚠️ Need more **safeguarding**

