

WEB APPLICATION SECURITY ASSESSMENT REPORT

OWASP Juice Shop

Prepared For: Future Interns

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Vulnerability Assessment Report – OWASP Juice Shop

Executive Summary

A comprehensive **Vulnerability Assessment** was conducted on the **OWASP Juice Shop** web application, simulating real-world attack scenarios to uncover potential weaknesses.

During the assessment, **multiple Critical and High-severity vulnerabilities** were identified — the most severe being a **SQL Injection flaw** that allows **administrator authentication bypass**, granting **full control** over the application.

The current **security posture is rated as Critical**, and **immediate remediation** is strongly recommended to prevent **data breaches, privilege escalation, and system compromise**.

Scope & Methodology

Scope

Defines what was tested and what remained outside the assessment boundary.

- **In-Scope Target:** <http://localhost:3000>
- **Out-of-Scope:** All other company systems, networks, and infrastructure

Methodology

The testing process adhered to industry standards and followed a **risk-based approach** guided by the **OWASP Top 10 (2021)** framework.

- Employed both **manual penetration testing** and **automated vulnerability scanning** to ensure coverage of both business logic flaws and technical vulnerabilities.
- Every finding was validated, documented, and mapped to its **relevant OWASP category** for clarity and prioritization.

Tools Utilized

- **OWASP ZAP (v2.1x.x)** – Automated vulnerability scanning
 - **Docker** – Application containerization and testing environment
 - **Kali Linux** – Manual exploitation and testing toolkit
 - **Mozilla Firefox** – Web interface testing and PoC verification
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Detailed Findings

Finding 1: SQL Injection – Administrator Authentication Bypass

- **Risk Level:** Critical
- **OWASP Mapping:** A03:2021 – Injection

Description:

The login page's email input field fails to sanitize user input, allowing **SQL commands to be injected** into backend queries. Attackers can manipulate the logic to **bypass authentication** and gain **administrator privileges**.

Proof of Concept (PoC):

1. Navigate to: `http://localhost:3000/#/login`
2. Enter payload in **Email field**: `' OR 1=1 --`
3. Enter any password (e.g., password)
4. Click **"Log in"** → You are logged in as **admin@juice-sh.op**

Evidence:

 Screenshot showing successful login as admin using the injected payload.

Impact:

- Complete administrative takeover
- Exposure of all user data
- Ability to modify or delete products and records
- Full database compromise

Recommended Mitigation:

Implement **parameterized queries (prepared statements)** to strictly separate user input from SQL logic, preventing injection attacks.

Finding 2: Reflected Cross-Site Scripting (XSS)

- **Risk Level:** High
- **OWASP Mapping:** A03:2021 – Injection

Description:

The **search bar** fails to properly encode user-supplied input, allowing the injection of JavaScript code into the page.

PoC:

Enter the following payload in the search field:

```
<script>alert('XSS')</script>
```

Evidence:

Screenshot showing the alert popup executing in the browser.

Mitigation:

Apply **context-aware output encoding** before displaying any user data in HTML to prevent script execution.

Finding 3: Broken Access Control – Sensitive File Exposure

- **Risk Level:** Medium
- **OWASP Mapping:** A01:2021 – Broken Access Control

Description:

Unauthenticated users can access sensitive internal files by directly navigating to restricted directories.

PoC:

Visit: <http://localhost:3000/ftp>

Evidence:

Screenshot displaying directory listing with accessible files.

Mitigation:

Disable directory listing and enforce strict **authentication & authorization** checks on sensitive endpoints.

Finding 4: Missing Content Security Policy (CSP) Header

- **Risk Level:** Medium
- **OWASP Mapping:** A05:2021 – Security Misconfiguration

Description:

The application lacks a **CSP header**, allowing the browser to execute potentially malicious inline scripts or load untrusted resources.

PoC:

OWASP ZAP scan results indicating “CSP Header Not Set.”

Evidence:

Screenshot from OWASP ZAP “Alerts” panel highlighting the finding.

Mitigation:

Add a **Content Security Policy (CSP)** header to restrict allowed sources for scripts, images, and styles, reducing XSS attack risk.

OWASP Top 10 Vulnerability Mapping

OWASP Top 10 Category	Status	Associated Finding(s)
A01: Broken Access Control	Vulnerable	Sensitive File Exposure (/ftp)
A02: Cryptographic Failures	Not Tested	–
A03: Injection	Vulnerable	SQL Injection, Reflected XSS
A04: Insecure Design	Not Tested	–
A05: Security Misconfiguration	Vulnerable	Missing CSP Header

Final Conclusion

The **security evaluation of the OWASP Juice Shop** application revealed multiple high-risk vulnerabilities capable of leading to **complete application compromise**.

Particularly, the **SQL Injection** issue poses a **critical threat**, enabling attackers to gain unrestricted administrative access.

To enhance the application’s security posture, it is **imperative** to:

1. Immediately patch the **Critical** and **High** severity issues.
2. Conduct **secure code reviews** and **developer training** on OWASP best practices.

By implementing the recommended mitigations, the organization can significantly **reduce its attack surface** and **strengthen its resilience** against web-based threats.





