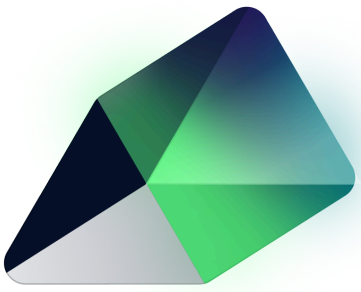
November 18, 2025

Vulnerability Scan Report

Prepared By

HostedScan Security



hostedscan.com

Overview

1 Executive Summary

Vulnerability scans were conducted on select servers, networks, websites, and applications. This report contains the discovered potential vulnerabilities from these scans. Vulnerabilities have been classified by severity. Higher severity indicates a greater risk of a data breach, loss of integrity, or availability of the targets.

1.1 Total Vulnerabilities

Below are the total number of vulnerabilities found by severity. Critical vulnerabilities are the most severe and should be evaluated first. An accepted vulnerability is one which has been manually reviewed and classified as acceptable to not fix at this time, such as a false positive detection or an intentional part of the system's architecture.

Critical	High	Medium	Low	Accepted
0	0	9	9	0

1.2 Report Coverage

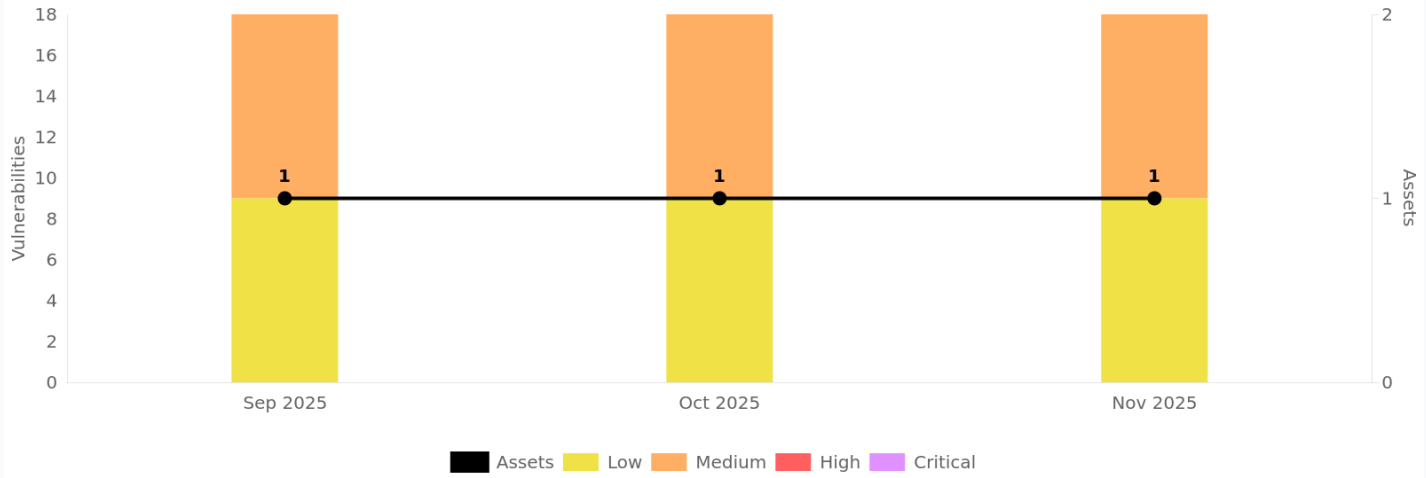
This report includes findings for **1 target** scanned. Each target is a single URL, IP address, or fully qualified domain name (FQDN).

1	18
Total Targets	Passive Web Application Vulnerabilities

2 Trends

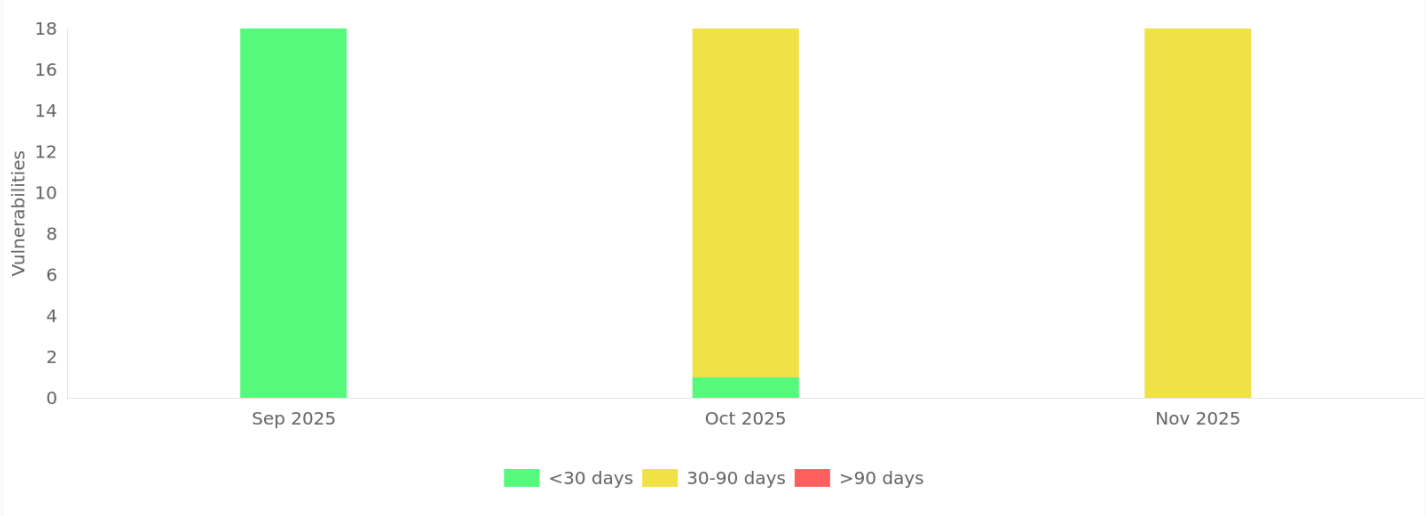
2.1 Open Risks

Total number of vulnerabilities grouped by severity level.



2.2 Exposure Window

Total number of unresolved vulnerabilities grouped by age (time since first detection).



3 Vulnerabilities By Target

This section contains the vulnerability findings for each scanned target. Prioritization should be given to the targets with the highest severity vulnerabilities. However, it is important to take into account the purpose of each system and consider the potential impact a breach or an outage would have for the particular target.

3.1 Targets Summary (1)

The number of potential vulnerabilities found for each target by severity.

Target	Critical	High	Medium	Low	Accepted
ipwija.ac.id	0	0	9	9	0

3.2 Target Breakdowns

Details for the potential vulnerabilities found for each target by scan type.

ipwija.ac.id

Total Risks

0	0	9	9	0

50% 50%

Passive Web Application Vulnerabilities	Severity	First Detected	Last Detected
Absence of Anti-CSRF Tokens	Medium	60 days ago	0 days ago
Content Security Policy (CSP) Header Not Set	Medium	60 days ago	0 days ago
Missing Anti-clickjacking Header	Medium	60 days ago	0 days ago
Weak Authentication Method	Medium	60 days ago	0 days ago
CSP: Failure to Define Directive with No Fallback	Medium	60 days ago	0 days ago
CSP: Wildcard Directive	Medium	60 days ago	0 days ago
CSP: script-src unsafe-inline	Medium	60 days ago	0 days ago
CSP: style-src unsafe-inline	Medium	60 days ago	0 days ago
Vulnerable JS Library: bootstrap 3.2.0	Medium	60 days ago	0 days ago
Cookie No HttpOnly Flag	Low	60 days ago	0 days ago
Cookie Without Secure Flag	Low	60 days ago	0 days ago
Cross-Domain JavaScript Source File Inclusion	Low	60 days ago	0 days ago
X-Content-Type-Options Header Missing	Low	60 days ago	0 days ago
Server Leaks Information via "X-Powered-By" HTTP Response Header Field(s)	Low	60 days ago	0 days ago
Big Redirect Detected (Potential Sensitive Information Leak)	Low	60 days ago	0 days ago
Cookie without SameSite Attribute	Low	60 days ago	0 days ago

Server Leaks Version Information via "Server" HTTP Response Header Field	Low	31 days ago	0 days ago

4 Passive Web Application Vulnerabilities

The OWASP ZAP Passive Web Application scan crawls the pages of a website or web application. The passive scan inspects each page as well as the requests and responses sent between the server. The passive scan checks for vulnerabilities such as cross-domain misconfigurations, insecure cookies, vulnerable Javascript dependencies, and more.

4.1 Total Vulnerabilities

Total number of vulnerabilities found by severity.

Critical	High	Medium	Low	Accepted
0	0	9	9	0

4.2 Vulnerabilities Breakdown

Summary list of all detected vulnerabilities.

Title	Severity	Open	Accepted
Absence of Anti-CSRF Tokens	Medium	1	0
Content Security Policy (CSP) Header Not Set	Medium	1	0
Missing Anti-clickjacking Header	Medium	1	0
Weak Authentication Method	Medium	1	0
CSP: Failure to Define Directive with No Fallback	Medium	1	0
CSP: Wildcard Directive	Medium	1	0
CSP: script-src unsafe-inline	Medium	1	0
CSP: style-src unsafe-inline	Medium	1	0
Vulnerable JS Library: bootstrap 3.2.0	Medium	1	0

Cookie No HttpOnly Flag	Low	1	0
Cookie Without Secure Flag	Low	1	0
Cross-Domain JavaScript Source File Inclusion	Low	1	0
X-Content-Type-Options Header Missing	Low	1	0
Server Leaks Information via "X-Powered-By" HTTP Response Header Field(s)	Low	1	0
Big Redirect Detected (Potential Sensitive Information Leak)	Low	1	0
Cookie without SameSite Attribute	Low	1	0
Strict-Transport-Security Header Not Set	Low	1	0
Server Leaks Version Information via "Server" HTTP Response Header Field	Low	1	0

4.3 Vulnerability Details

Detailed information about each potential vulnerability found by the scan.

Absence of Anti-CSRF Tokens

SEVERITY	AFFECTED TARGETS	LAST DETECTED
Medium	1 target	0 days ago

Description

No Anti-CSRF tokens were found in a HTML submission form.

A cross-site request forgery is an attack that involves forcing a victim to send an HTTP request to a target destination without their knowledge or intent in order to perform an action as the victim. The underlying cause is application functionality using predictable URL/form actions in a repeatable way. The nature of the attack is that CSRF exploits the trust that a web site has for a user. By contrast, cross-site scripting (XSS) exploits the trust that a user has for a web site. Like XSS, CSRF attacks are not necessarily cross-site, but they can be. Cross-site request forgery is also known as CSRF, XSRF, one-click attack, session riding, confused deputy, and sea surf.

CSRF attacks are effective in a number of situations, including:

* The victim has an active session on the target site.

* The victim is authenticated via HTTP auth on the target site.

* The victim is on the same local network as the target site.

CSRF has primarily been used to perform an action against a target site using the victim's privileges, but recent techniques have been discovered to disclose information by gaining access to the response. The risk of information disclosure is dramatically increased when the target site is vulnerable to XSS, because XSS can be used as a platform for CSRF, allowing the attack to operate within the bounds of the same-origin policy.

Solution

Phase: Architecture and Design

Use a vetted library or framework that does not allow this weakness to occur or provides constructs that make this weakness easier to avoid.

For example, use anti-CSRF packages such as the OWASP CSRFGuard.

Phase: Implementation

Ensure that your application is free of cross-site scripting issues, because most CSRF defenses can be bypassed using attacker-controlled script.

Phase: Architecture and Design

Generate a unique nonce for each form, place the nonce into the form, and verify the nonce upon receipt of the form. Be sure that the nonce is not predictable (CWE-330).

Note that this can be bypassed using XSS.

Identify especially dangerous operations. When the user performs a dangerous operation, send a separate confirmation request to ensure that the user intended to perform that operation.

Note that this can be bypassed using XSS.

Use the ESAPI Session Management control.

This control includes a component for CSRF.

Do not use the GET method for any request that triggers a state change.

Phase: Implementation

Check the HTTP Referer header to see if the request originated from an expected page. This could break legitimate functionality, because users or proxies may have disabled sending the Referer for privacy reasons.

Instances (1 of 32)

uri: https://pmb.ipwija.ac.id/
method: GET
evidence: <form id="form_filter" method="post">
otherinfo: No known Anti-CSRF token [anticsrf, CSRFToken, __RequestVerificationToken, csrfmiddlewaretoken, authenticity_token, OWASP_CSRFTOKEN, anoncsrf, csrf_token, _csrf, _csrfSecret, __csrf_magic, CSRF, _token, _csrf_token, _csrfToken, data[_Token][key], _wpnonce] was found in the following HTML form: [Form 1: "act"].

References

https://cheatsheetseries.owasp.org/cheatsheets/Cross-Site_Request_Forgery_Prevention_Cheat_Sheet.html
https://cwe.mitre.org/data/definitions/352.html

Vulnerable Target	First Detected	Last Detected
ipwija.ac.id	60 days ago	0 days ago

Content Security Policy (CSP) Header Not Set

SEVERITY	AFFECTED TARGETS	LAST DETECTED
Medium	1 target	0 days ago

Description

Content Security Policy (CSP) is an added layer of security that helps to detect and mitigate certain types of attacks, including 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.

Solution

Ensure that your web server, application server, load balancer, etc. is configured to set the Content-Security-Policy header.

Instances (1 of 100)

uri: https://pmb.ipwija.ac.id/
method: GET

References

https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTTP/Guides/CSP
https://cheatsheetseries.owasp.org/cheatsheets/Content_Security_Policy_Cheat_Sheet.html
https://www.w3.org/TR/CSP/
https://w3c.github.io/webappsec-csp/
https://web.dev/articles/csp
https://caniuse.com/#feat=contentsecuritypolicy
https://content-security-policy.com/

Vulnerable Target	First Detected	Last Detected
ipwija.ac.id	60 days ago	0 days ago

Missing Anti-clickjacking Header

SEVERITY	AFFECTED TARGETS	LAST DETECTED
Medium	1 target	0 days ago

Description

The response does not protect against 'ClickJacking' attacks. It should include either Content-Security-Policy with 'frame-ancestors' directive or X-Frame-Options.

Solution

Modern Web browsers support the Content-Security-Policy and X-Frame-Options HTTP headers. Ensure one of them is set on all web pages returned by your site/app.

If you expect the page to be framed only by pages on your server (e.g. it's part of a FRAMESET) then you'll want to use SAMEORIGIN, otherwise if you never expect the page to be framed, you should use DENY. Alternatively consider implementing Content Security Policy's "frame-ancestors" directive.

Instances (1 of 100)

uri: https://pmb.ipwija.ac.id/
method: GET
param: x-frame-options

References

https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTTP/Reference/Headers/X-Frame-Options

Vulnerable Target	First Detected	Last Detected
ipwija.ac.id	60 days ago	0 days ago

Weak Authentication Method

SEVERITY	AFFECTED TARGETS	LAST DETECTED
Medium	1 target	0 days ago

Description

HTTP basic or digest authentication has been used over an unsecured connection. The credentials can be read and then reused by someone with access to the network.

Solution

Protect the connection using HTTPS or use a stronger authentication mechanism.

Instances (1 of 3)

uri: http://repository.ipwija.ac.id/cgi/users/home
method: GET
evidence: www-authenticate: Basic realm="UNIVERSITAS IPWIJA REPOSITORY"

References

https://cheatsheetseries.owasp.org/cheatsheets/Authentication_Cheat_Sheet.html

Vulnerable Target	First Detected	Last Detected
ipwija.ac.id	60 days ago	0 days ago

CSP: Failure to Define Directive with No Fallback

SEVERITY	AFFECTED TARGETS	LAST DETECTED
Medium	1 target	0 days ago

Description

The Content Security Policy fails to define one of the directives that has no fallback. Missing/excluding them is the same as allowing anything.

Solution

Ensure that your web server, application server, load balancer, etc. is properly configured to set the Content-Security-Policy header.

Instances (1 of 26)

uri: https://ipwija.ac.id/
method: GET
param: Content-Security-Policy
evidence: upgrade-insecure-requests
otherinfo: The directive(s): frame-ancestors, form-action is/are among the directives that do not fallback to default-src.

References

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://web.dev/articles/csp#resource-options

Vulnerable Target	First Detected	Last Detected
ipwija.ac.id	60 days ago	0 days ago

CSP: Wildcard Directive

SEVERITY	AFFECTED TARGETS	LAST DETECTED
Medium	1 target	0 days ago

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.

Solution

Ensure that your web server, application server, load balancer, etc. is properly configured to set the Content-Security-Policy header.

Instances (1 of 26)

uri: https://ipwija.ac.id/
method: GET
param: Content-Security-Policy
evidence: upgrade-insecure-requests
otherinfo: The following directives either allow wildcard sources (or ancestors), are not defined, or are overly broadly defined: script-src, style-src, img-src, connect-src, frame-src, font-src, media-src, object-src, manifest-src, worker-src

References

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://web.dev/articles/csp#resource-options

Vulnerable Target	First Detected	Last Detected
ipwija.ac.id	60 days ago	0 days ago

CSP: script-src unsafe-inline

SEVERITY	AFFECTED TARGETS	LAST DETECTED
Medium	1 target	0 days ago

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.

Solution

Ensure that your web server, application server, load balancer, etc. is properly configured to set the Content-Security-Policy header.

Instances (1 of 26)

uri: https://ipwija.ac.id/
method: GET
param: Content-Security-Policy
evidence: upgrade-insecure-requests
otherinfo: script-src includes unsafe-inline.

References

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://web.dev/articles/csp#resource-options

Vulnerable Target	First Detected	Last Detected
ipwija.ac.id	60 days ago	0 days ago

CSP: style-src unsafe-inline

SEVERITY	AFFECTED TARGETS	LAST DETECTED
Medium	1 target	0 days ago

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.

Solution

Ensure that your web server, application server, load balancer, etc. is properly configured to set the Content-Security-Policy header.

Instances (1 of 26)

uri: https://ipwija.ac.id/
method: GET
param: Content-Security-Policy
evidence: upgrade-insecure-requests
otherinfo: style-src includes unsafe-inline.

References

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://web.dev/articles/csp#resource-options

Vulnerable Target	First Detected	Last Detected
ipwija.ac.id	60 days ago	0 days ago

Vulnerable JS Library: bootstrap 3.2.0

SEVERITY	AFFECTED TARGETS	LAST DETECTED
Medium	1 target	0 days ago

Description

The identified library appears to be vulnerable.

Solution

Upgrade to the latest version of the affected library.

Instances (1 of 1)

uri: https://ipwija.ac.id/wp-content/themes/eduma/assets/js/main.min.js?ver=5.6.6
method: GET
evidence: * Bootstrap v3.2.0
otherinfo: The identified library bootstrap, version 3.2.0 is vulnerable. CVE-2018-14041 CVE-2019-8331 CVE-2018-20677 CVE-2018-20676 CVE-2018-14042 CVE-2016-10735 CVE-2024-6485 https://nvd.nist.gov/vuln/detail/CVE-2024-6485 https://github.com/twbs/bootstrap/issues/28236 https://www.herodevs.com/vulnerability-directory/cve-2024-6485 https://github.com/advisories/GHSA-pj7m-g53m-7638 https://github.com/twbs/bootstrap/issues/20184 https://github.com/advisories/GHSA-vxmc-5×29-h64v https://github.com/advisories/GHSA-ph58-4vrj-w6hr https://github.com/twbs/bootstrap https://github.com/twbs/bootstrap/issues/20631 https://github.com/advisories/GHSA-4p24-vmcr-4gqj https://github.com/advisories/GHSA-9v3m-8fp8-mj99 https://nvd.nist.gov/vuln/detail/CVE-2018-20676

References

https://owasp.org/Top10/A06_2021-Vulnerable_and_Outdated_Components/

Vulnerable Target	First Detected	Last Detected
ipwija.ac.id	60 days ago	0 days ago

Cookie No HttpOnly Flag

SEVERITY	AFFECTED TARGETS	LAST DETECTED
Low	1 target	0 days ago

Description

A cookie has been set without the HttpOnly flag, which means that the cookie can be accessed by JavaScript. If a malicious script can be run on this page then the cookie will be accessible and can be transmitted to another site. If this is a session cookie then session hijacking may be possible.

Solution

Ensure that the HttpOnly flag is set for all cookies.

Instances (1 of 7)

uri: https://pmb.ipwija.ac.id/
method: GET
param: SIAKAD_CLOUD_FRONT_ACCESS
evidence: Set-Cookie: SIAKAD_CLOUD_FRONT_ACCESS

References

https://owasp.org/www-community/HttpOnly

Vulnerable Target	First Detected	Last Detected
ipwija.ac.id	60 days ago	0 days ago

Cookie Without Secure Flag

SEVERITY	AFFECTED TARGETS	LAST DETECTED
Low	1 target	0 days ago

Description

A cookie has been set without the secure flag, which means that the cookie can be accessed via unencrypted connections.

Solution

Whenever a cookie contains sensitive information or is a session token, then it should always be passed using an encrypted channel. Ensure that the secure flag is set for cookies containing such sensitive information.

Instances (1 of 1)

uri: https://pmb.ipwija.ac.id/
method: GET
param: SIAKAD_CLOUD_FRONT_ACCESS
evidence: Set-Cookie: SIAKAD_CLOUD_FRONT_ACCESS

References

https://owasp.org/www-project-web-security-testing-guide/v41/4-Web_Application_Security_Testing/06-Session_Management_Testing/02-Testing_for_Cookies_Attributes.html

Vulnerable Target	First Detected	Last Detected
ipwija.ac.id	60 days ago	0 days ago

Cross-Domain JavaScript Source File Inclusion

SEVERITY	AFFECTED TARGETS	LAST DETECTED
Low	1 target	0 days ago

Description

The page includes one or more script files from a third-party domain.

Solution

Ensure JavaScript source files are loaded from only trusted sources, and the sources can't be controlled by end users of the application.

Instances (1 of 100)

uri: https://pmb.ipwija.ac.id/
method: GET
param: https://ajax.googleapis.com/ajax/libs/jquery/3.6.0/jquery.min.js
evidence: <script src="https://ajax.googleapis.com/ajax/libs/jquery/3.6.0/jquery.min.js"></script>

Vulnerable Target	First Detected	Last Detected
ipwija.ac.id	60 days ago	0 days ago

X-Content-Type-Options Header Missing

SEVERITY	AFFECTED TARGETS	LAST DETECTED
Low	1 target	0 days ago

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.

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.

Instances (1 of 100)

uri: https://pmb.ipwija.ac.id/
method: GET
param: x-content-type-options
otherinfo: 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.

References

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

Vulnerable Target	First Detected	Last Detected
ipwija.ac.id	60 days ago	0 days ago

Server Leaks Information via "X-Powered-By" HTTP Response Header Field(s)

SEVERITY	AFFECTED TARGETS	LAST DETECTED
Low	1 target	0 days ago

Description

The web/application server is leaking information via one or more "X-Powered-By" HTTP response headers. Access to such information may facilitate attackers identifying other frameworks/components your web application is reliant upon and the vulnerabilities such components may be subject to.

Solution

Ensure that your web server, application server, load balancer, etc. is configured to suppress "X-Powered-By" headers.

Instances (1 of 100)

uri: https://afiliasi.ipwija.ac.id/
method: GET
evidence: X-Powered-By: PHP/8.2.28

References

https://owasp.org/www-project-web-security-testing-guide/v42/4-Web_Application_Security_Testing/01-Information_Gathering/08-Fingerprint_Web_Application_Framework
https://www.troyhunt.com/shhh-dont-let-your-response-headers/

Vulnerable Target	First Detected	Last Detected
ipwija.ac.id	60 days ago	0 days ago

Big Redirect Detected (Potential Sensitive Information Leak)

SEVERITY	AFFECTED TARGETS	LAST DETECTED
Low	1 target	0 days ago

Description

The server has responded with a redirect that seems to provide a large response. This may indicate that although the server sent a redirect it also responded with body content (which may include sensitive details, PII, etc.).

Solution

Ensure that no sensitive information is leaked via redirect responses. Redirect responses should have almost no content.

Instances (1 of 5)

uri: http://ipwija.ac.id/informasi-beasiswa/
method: GET
otherinfo: Location header URI length: 40 [https://ipwija.ac.id/informasi-beasiswa/]. Predicted response size: 340. Response Body Length: 795.

Vulnerable Target	First Detected	Last Detected
ipwija.ac.id	60 days ago	0 days ago

Cookie without SameSite Attribute

SEVERITY	AFFECTED TARGETS	LAST DETECTED
Low	1 target	0 days ago

Description

A cookie has been set without the SameSite attribute, which means that the cookie can be sent as a result of a 'cross-site' request. The SameSite attribute is an effective counter measure to cross-site request forgery, cross-site script inclusion, and timing attacks.

Solution

Ensure that the SameSite attribute is set to either 'lax' or ideally 'strict' for all cookies.

Instances (1 of 1)

uri: https://pmb.ipwija.ac.id/
method: GET
param: SIAKAD_CLOUD_FRONT_ACCESS
evidence: Set-Cookie: SIAKAD_CLOUD_FRONT_ACCESS

References

https://datatracker.ietf.org/doc/html/draft-ietf-httpbis-cookie-same-site

Vulnerable Target	First Detected	Last Detected
ipwija.ac.id	60 days ago	0 days ago

Strict-Transport-Security Header Not Set

SEVERITY	AFFECTED TARGETS	LAST DETECTED
Low	1 target	0 days ago

Description

HTTP Strict Transport Security (HSTS) is a web security policy mechanism whereby a web server declares that complying user agents (such as a web browser) are to interact with it using only secure HTTPS connections (i.e. HTTP layered over TLS/SSL). HSTS is an IETF standards track protocol and is specified in RFC 6797.

Solution

Ensure that your web server, application server, load balancer, etc. is configured to enforce Strict-Transport-Security.

Instances (1 of 100)

uri: https://pmb.ipwija.ac.id/
method: GET

References

https://cheatsheetseries.owasp.org/cheatsheets/HTTP_Strict_Transport_Security_Cheat_Sheet.html
https://owasp.org/www-community/Security_Headers
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/HTTP_Strict_Transport_Security
https://caniuse.com/stricttransportsecurity
https://datatracker.ietf.org/doc/html/rfc6797

Vulnerable Target	First Detected	Last Detected
ipwija.ac.id	60 days ago	0 days ago

Server Leaks Version Information via "Server" HTTP Response Header Field

SEVERITY	AFFECTED TARGETS	LAST DETECTED
Low	1 target	0 days ago

Description

The web/application server is leaking version information via the "Server" HTTP response header. Access to such information may facilitate attackers identifying other vulnerabilities your web/application server is subject to.

Solution

Ensure that your web server, application server, load balancer, etc. is configured to suppress the "Server" header or provide generic details.

Instances (1 of 100)

uri: http://repository.ipwija.ac.id/
method: GET
evidence: Apache/2.4.29 (Ubuntu)

References

https://httpd.apache.org/docs/current/mod/core.html#servertokens
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/previous-versions/msp-n-p/ff648552(v=pandp.10)
https://www.troyhunt.com/shhh-dont-let-your-response-headers/

Vulnerable Target	First Detected	Last Detected
ipwija.ac.id	31 days ago	0 days ago

5 Glossary

Accepted Vulnerability

An accepted vulnerability is one which has been manually reviewed and classified as acceptable to not fix at this time, such as a false positive scan result or an intentional part of the system's architecture.

Fully Qualified Domain Name (FQDN)

A fully qualified domain name is a complete domain name for a specific website or service on the internet. This includes not only the website or service name, but also the top-level domain name, such as .com, .org, .net, etc. For example, 'www.example.com' is an FQDN.

Passive Web Application Vulnerabilities

The OWASP ZAP Passive Web Application scan crawls the pages of a website or web application. The passive scan inspects each page as well as the requests and responses sent between the server. The passive scan checks for vulnerabilities such as cross-domain misconfigurations, insecure cookies, vulnerable Javascript dependencies, and more.

Vulnerability

A weakness in the computational logic (e.g., code) found in software and hardware components that, when exploited, results in a negative impact to confidentiality, integrity, or availability. Mitigation of the vulnerabilities in this context typically involves coding changes, but could also include specification changes or even specification deprecations (e.g., removal of affected protocols or functionality in their entirety).

Target

A target represents target is a single URL, IP address, or fully qualified domain name (FQDN) that was scanned.

Severity

Severity represents the estimated impact potential of a particular vulnerability. Severity is divided into 5 categories: Critical, High, Medium, Low and Accepted.

CVSS Score

The CVSS 3.0 score is a global standard for evaluating vulnerabilities with a 0 to 10 scale. CVSS maps to threat levels:
0.1 - 3.9 = Low
4.0 - 6.9 = Medium
7.0 - 8.9 = High
9.0 - 10.0 = Critical

EPSS Score

The EPSS score is the estimated probability that a given vulnerability will be exploited in the wild within the next 30 days, on a 0% to 100% scale.

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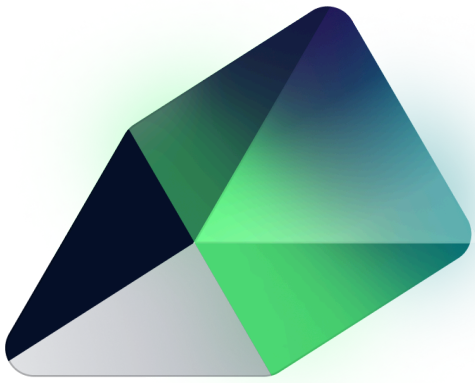
Founded in Seattle, Washington in 2019, HostedScan, LLC. is dedicated to making continuous vulnerability scanning and risk management much more easily accessible to more businesses.



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