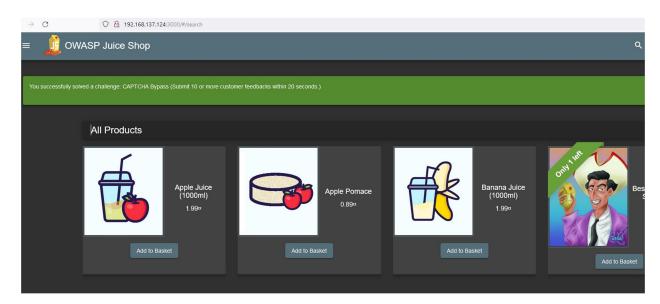
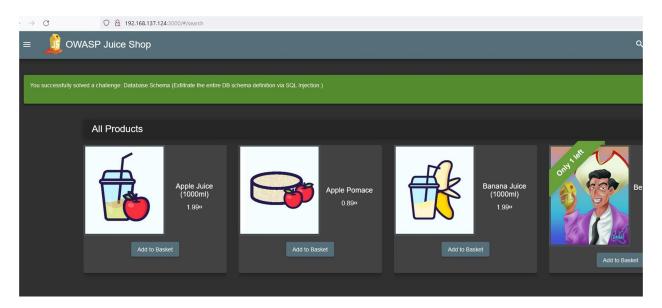
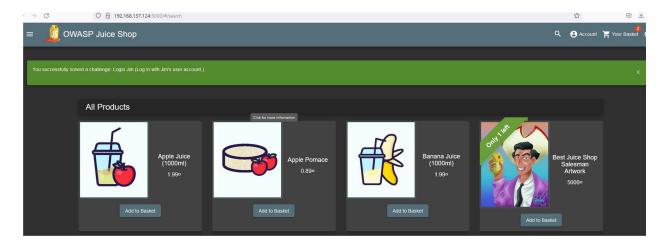
1. Скриншот выполненной работы CAPTCHA Bypass из таблицы Scoreboard Juice Shop.



2. Скриншот выполненной работы Database Schema из таблицы Scoreboard Juice Shop.



3. Скриншот выполненной работы Login Jim из таблицы Scoreboard Juice Shop



А также:

Команды для сканирования файлов на наличие уязвимостей.

semgrep scan --config="/tmp/command-injection-os-system.yaml" --config="/tmp/exec-use.yaml" --config="/tmp/detect-child-process.yaml"

```
PROGRESS
                              ----- 100% 0:00:06
5 Code Findings
  Загрузки/find_vuln6.py
     tmp.command-injection-os-system
        Request data detected in os.system. This could be vulnerable to a command injection and should be avoided. If this must be done, use the 'subprocess' module instead and pass the
        arguments as a list. See https://owasp.org/www-community/attacks/Command_Injection for more
          9□ os.system(request.remote addr)
     tmp.detect-child-process
        Detected calls to child_process from a function argument `req`. This could lead to a command
        injection if the input is user controllable. Try to avoid calls to child process, and if it
        is needed ensure user input is correctly sanitized or sandboxed.
          8 exec(`${req.body.url}`, (error) => {
         190 'gzip ' + req.query.file path,
          ___
     tmp.detect-child-process
        Detected calls to child_process from a function argument `cmd`. This could lead to a command
        injection if the input is user controllable. Try to avoid calls to child_process, and if it
        is needed ensure user input is correctly sanitized or sandboxed.
         35□ const cmdRunning = spawn(cmd, []);
  Загрузки/find vuln8.php
     tmp.exec-use
        Executing non-constant commands. This can lead to command injection.
         110 system("whois " . $_POST["domain"]);
```

Уязвимости:

find vuln6.py –уязвимость command-injection-os-system (9 строка)

semgrep --config=" r/python.django.security.injection.command.command-injection-ossystem.command-injection-os-system"

find_vuln7.js – уязвимость express-child-process (8, 19 строка)

```
semgrep --config="r/javascript.lang.security.detect-child-process.detect-
child-process"
```

find vuln8.php – уязвимость exec-use (11 строка)

semgrep -- config="r/php.lang.security.exec-use.exec-use"

system.command-injection-os-system

python.django.security.injection.command.command-injection-os-

11 Code Findings

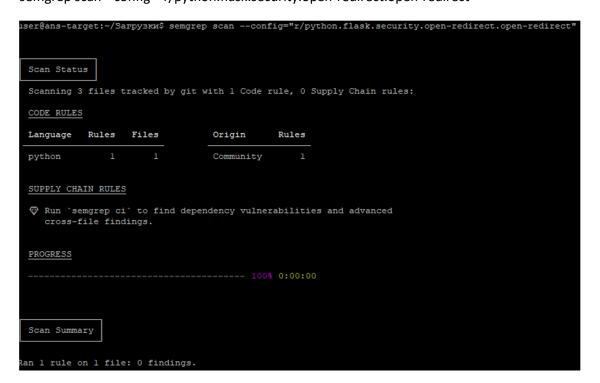
find vuln6.py

```
Request data detected in os.system. This could be vulnerable to a
         command injection and should be avoided. If this must be done, use the 'subprocess' module instead and pass the arguments as a list.
          See https://owasp.org/www-community/attacks/Command Injection for
         more information.
         Details: https://sg.run/Gen2
              os.system(request.remote_addr)
      python.flask.security.audit.debug-enabled.debug-enabled
         Detected Flask app with debug=True. Do not deploy to production
         with this flag enabled as it will leak sensitive information.
          Instead, consider using Flask configuration variables or setting
          'debug' using system environment variables.
         Details: https://sg.run/dKrd
           14 app.run(debug=True)
      python.flask.security.injection.os-system-injection.os-system-
      injection
         User data detected in os.system. This could be vulnerable to a
         command injection and should be avoided. If this must be done, use
         the 'subprocess' module instead and pass the arguments as a list.
         Details: https://sg.run/4xzz
            9 os.system(request.remote_addr)
            9 os.system(request.remote_addr)
       javascript.express.express-child-process.express-child-process
          Untrusted input might be injected into a command executed by the application, which can lead to a command injection vulnerability.
          An attacker can execute arbitrary commands, potentially gaining
          complete control of the system. To prevent this vulnerability,
          avoid executing OS commands with user input. If this is unavoidable, validate and sanitize the user input, and use safe
          methods for executing the commands. For more information, see
          [Command injection prevention for JavaScript
          ](https://semgrep.dev/docs/cheat-sheets/javascript-command-
          injection/).
          Details: https://sg.run/9p1R
            8 exec(`${req.body.url}`, (error) => {
               'gzip ' + req.query.file_path,
       javascript.lang.security.detect-child-process.detect-child-process
0m
          Detected calls to child_process from a function argument `req`.
          This could lead to a command injection if the input is user
          controllable. Try to avoid calls to child_process, and if it is
          needed ensure user input is correctly sanitized or sandboxed.
          Details: https://sg.run/l2lo
              exec(`${req.body.url}`, (error) => {
              'gzip ' + req.query.file_path,
```

```
php.lang.security.exec-use.exec-use
   Executing non-constant commands. This can lead to command
   injection.
   Details: https://sg.run/501j
    11 system("whois " . $_POST["domain"]);
php.lang.security.tainted-command-injection.tainted-command-
injection
   Untrusted input might be injected into a command executed by the
   application, which can lead to a command injection vulnerability.
   An attacker can execute arbitrary commands, potentially gaining complete control of the system. To prevent this vulnerability,
   avoid executing OS commands with user input. If this is
   unavoidable, validate and sanitize the user input, and use safe
   methods for executing the commands. In PHP, it is possible to use `escapeshellcmd(...)` and `escapeshellarg(...)` to correctly
   sanitize input that is used respectively as system commands or
   command arguments.
   Details: https://sg.run/Bpj2
    11 system("whois " . $_POST["domain"]);
php.laravel.security.laravel-command-injection.laravel-command-
injection
   Untrusted input might be injected into a command executed by the
   application, which can lead to a command injection vulnerability.
   An attacker can execute arbitrary commands, potentially gaining complete control of the system. To prevent this vulnerability,
   avoid executing OS commands with user input. If this is
   unavoidable, validate and sanitize the user input, and use safe
   methods for executing the commands. In PHP, it is possible to use
    `escapeshellcmd(...)` and `escapeshellarg(...)` to correctly
   sanitize input when used respectively as system commands or command
   arguments.
   Details: https://sg.run/JPYR
```

Результат сканирования

semgrep scan --config="r/python.flask.security.open-redirect.open-redirect



Сканирования проекта CI/CD Github Actions

find_vuln6.py

