

WEEK 1

Security Assessment Report

DEVELOPERSHUB

WEEK 1: SECURITY ASSESSMENT REPORT

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 Repository: [GitHub - internshipDHC](#)

1. OBJECTIVE

THE MAIN GOAL OF THIS TASK WAS TO DO A BASIC SECURITY CHECK ON A MOCK WEB APPLICATION. I STARTED BY SETTING UP AND EXPLORING THE APP TO UNDERSTAND HOW IT WORKS. THEN, I USED BOTH AUTOMATED TOOLS (LIKE OWASP ZAP) AND MANUAL TESTING METHODS TO FIND POSSIBLE SECURITY ISSUES. MY FOCUS WAS ON SPOTTING COMMON WEB VULNERABILITIES, LIKE XSS OR WEAK LOGIN SETUPS. IN THE END, I NOTED DOWN ALL THE ISSUES I FOUND AND GAVE SUGGESTIONS FOR HOW THE APP CAN BE IMPROVED.

2. APPLICATION SETUP

 Application Used:

A mock Node.js web application cloned from GitHub.

 Setup Steps:

- Cloned the repository
- Installed dependencies using `npm install`
- Launched the application using `npm start`
- Accessed the app at: `http://localhost:3000`

 Explored Pages:

- **Signup Page**
- **Login Page**
- **User Profile Page**
- **About Page**

Each page was explored for inputs, behavior, and potential weaknesses.

3. VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT

 Tools Used:

Tool	Purpose
OWASP ZAP	Automated scanning for known web vulnerabilities
Browser Dev Tools	Manual testing for XSS via script injection
Manual Testing	SQL injection attempts during login

Findings

#	Vulnerability	Description	Tool Used	Risk Level	Status
1	XSS (Cross-Site Scripting)	Injected <code><script>alert('XSS')</script></code> in multiple input fields. No alert appeared, input was escaped.	Browser Dev Tools	Low	Not Vulnerable
2	SQL Injection	Attempted login using <code>admin' OR '1'='1</code> for username and password. Login failed, meaning input likely sanitized.	Manual	High	Not Vulnerable
3	Missing HTTP Security Headers	ZAP reported missing headers like CSP, X-Frame-Options, and HSTS.	OWASP ZAP	Medium	Vulnerable
4	Insecure Cookies	Cookies did not have <code>Secure</code> and <code>HttpOnly</code> flags set, which may allow interception or client-side access.	OWASP ZAP	Low	Vulnerable
5	Directory Browsing Enabled	ZAP flagged that directory listing might be enabled on certain routes.	OWASP ZAP	Low	Vulnerable

4. DETAILED VULNERABILITY BREAKDOWN

1. Missing Security Headers

- **Issue:** HTTP responses did not include important headers like:
 - `Content-Security-Policy`
 - `X-Frame-Options`
 - `Strict-Transport-Security`
- **Risk:** Increases chances of XSS, clickjacking, and MITM attacks.
- **Recommendation:** Add these headers in the server configuration.

2. Insecure Cookies

- **Issue:** Application set cookies without using `Secure` and `HttpOnly` flags.
- **Risk:** Cookies could be stolen by attackers if sent over non-HTTPS or accessed via JavaScript.
- **Recommendation:** Always set:

```
res.cookie('token', value, { secure: true, httpOnly: true });
```

3. Directory Browsing

- **Issue:** Some routes or directories might expose their contents.
- **Risk:** Attackers can see file structure or access sensitive files.
- **Recommendation:** Disable directory browsing in server settings (e.g., Express or Apache config).

5. AREAS OF IMPROVEMENT

Area	Recommendation
Security Headers	Implement security headers in server responses using Helmet.js or manual headers
Cookie Security	Use <code>Secure</code> and <code>HttpOnly</code> flags to protect session cookies
Input Validation	Although current login rejects injections, continue applying server-side validation
Regular Scanning	Perform regular vulnerability scans using OWASP ZAP or similar tools
Error Handling	Avoid displaying raw error messages that may expose backend structure

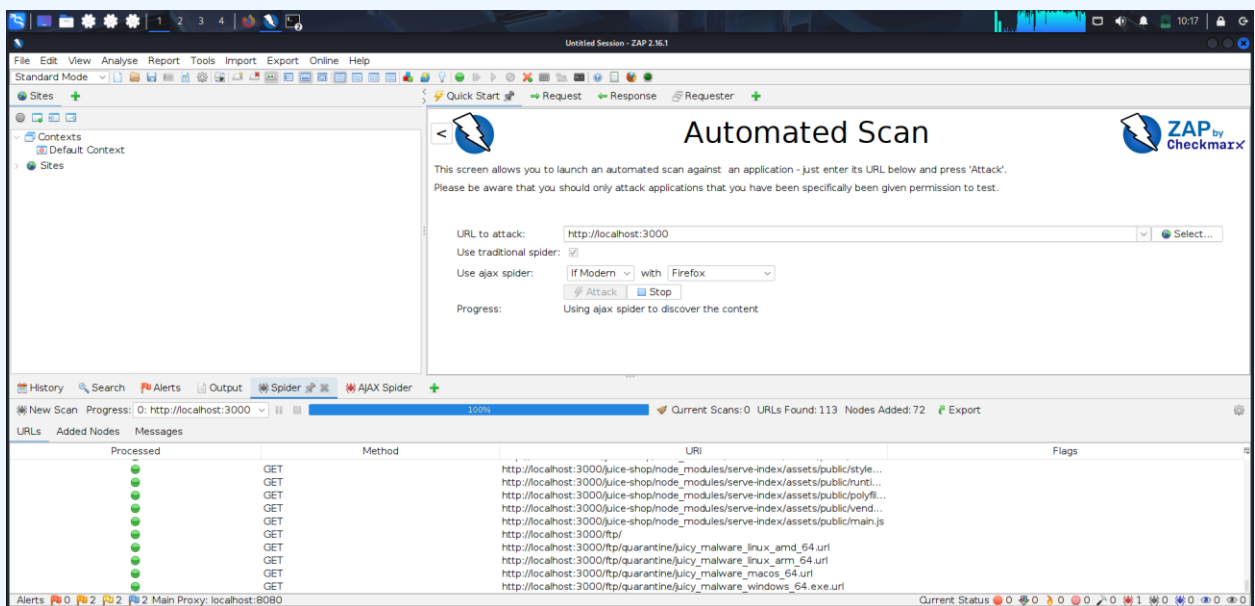
6. SUPPORTING EVIDENCE

✓ ZAP Scan Report:

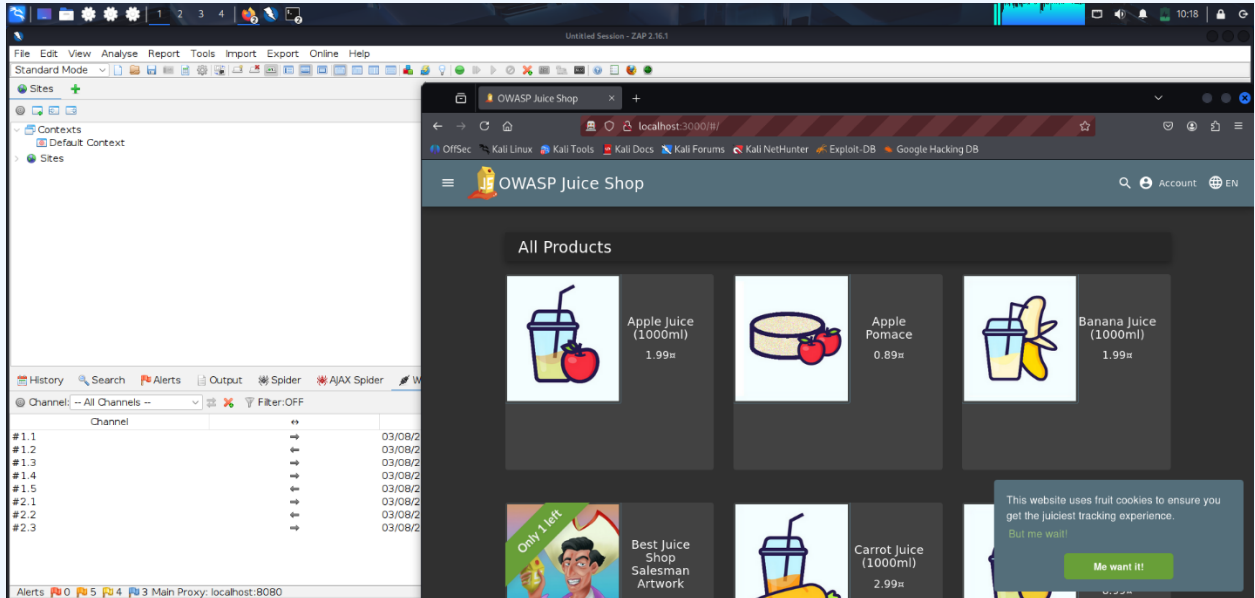
- **File Name:** internship-vuln-scan.pdf
- **Location:** [GitHub Repo – internshipDHC](#)

🖼️ Screenshots:

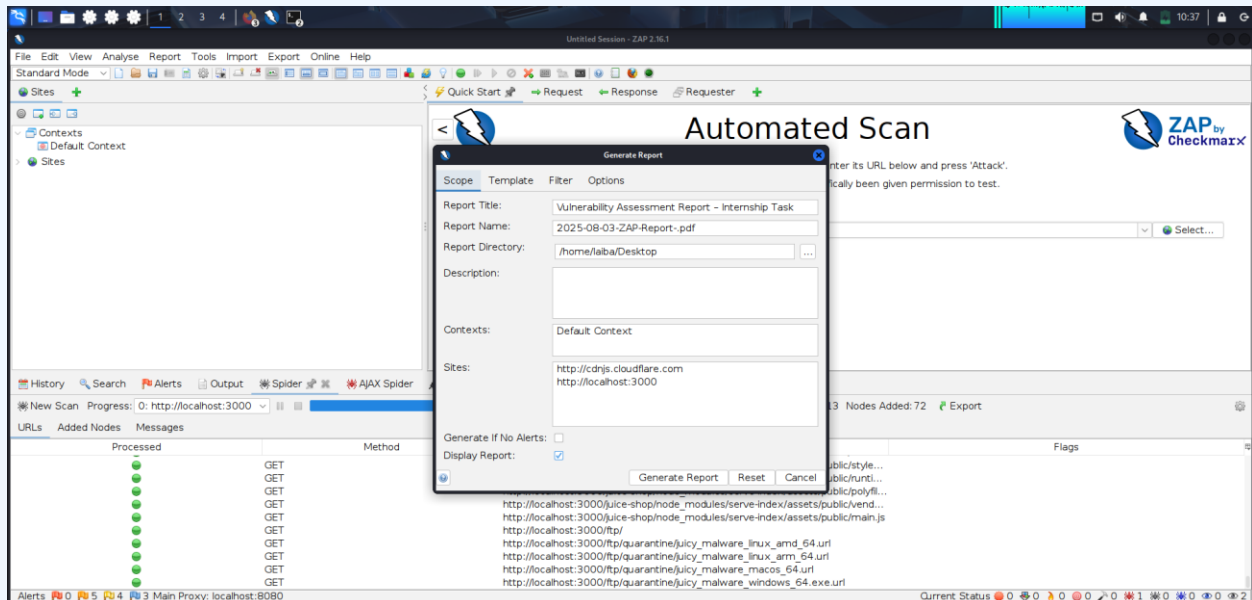
- OWASP ZAP scan progress (Spider and Active Scan)



- Attack page with Firefox pop-up



- Report generation window



7. CONCLUSION

The mock application shows **good initial security** practices such as rejecting basic SQL injection and XSS attacks. However, there are still **important areas of improvement**, especially regarding **HTTP headers and cookie protection**.

Regular testing and secure coding practices are essential to keep web applications resilient against evolving threats.