

OWASP Juice Shop

Web Application Penetration Testing Report

Target: OWASP Juice Shop

Application URL: <http://localhost:3000>

Testing Type: Web Application Penetration Test

Method: Manual Testing

Standards: OWASP WSTG, OWASP Top 10 (2021)

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Executive Summary

A penetration test was conducted against the OWASP Juice Shop web application to identify security vulnerabilities that could be exploited by malicious actors. The assessment focused on authentication, authorization, API endpoints, input handling, and token management.

The test identified several high-risk security issues, including broken access control, SQL injection, and exposure of sensitive information within JWT tokens, as well as a medium-risk server stability issue caused by improper error handling. Successful exploitation of these vulnerabilities could result in unauthorized access to sensitive user data, privilege escalation, database compromise, and service disruption.

Immediate remediation of the high-severity findings is strongly recommended to reduce business risk, protect user data, and improve the overall security posture of the application.

Scope & Methodology

Scope

Application Tested:

- OWASP Juice Shop
- URL: <http://localhost:3000>

Testing Areas Included:

- Authentication mechanisms
- Authorization controls
- API endpoints
- Input handling
- Token management (JWT)

Methodology

The assessment was conducted using industry-recognized standards and best practices:

- **OWASP Web Security Testing Guide (WSTG)**
- **OWASP Top 10 (2021)**

Testing Approach:

- Manual security testing
- Authenticated and unauthenticated testing

Tools Used:

- Burp Suite Community Edition
- Web browser developer tools
- JWT decoding and manual analysis

Risk Rating Summary

Severiy	Count
Critical	1
High	2
Medium	1
Low	0

Detailed Findings

Finding 1: Broken Access Control

Severity: **High**

OWASP Category: A01 – Broken Access Control

Description

The application fails to properly enforce authorization checks on administrative API endpoints. As a result, authenticated standard users can access privileged endpoints intended only for administrators.

Proof of Concept (PoC)

1. Authenticate as a normal user
2. Capture the issued JWT token
3. Send the following request:

GET /api/Users

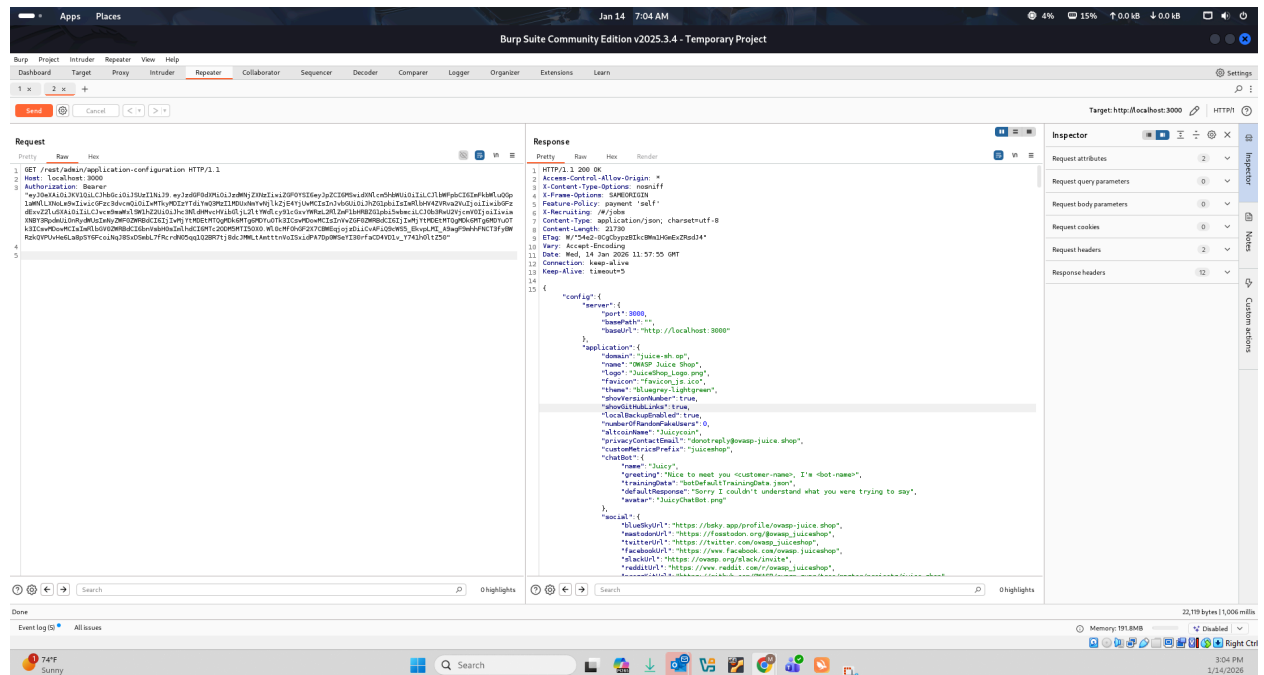
Authorization: Bearer <user_token>

The server responds with sensitive user data.

Impact

- Unauthorized access to administrative information
- Potential privilege escalation
- Violation of user privacy and compliance requirements

Evidence



Recommendation

- Enforce strict role-based access control (RBAC)
- Validate user roles server-side for all sensitive endpoints
- Deny access by default for unauthorized roles

Finding 2: SQL Injection

Severity: **High**
OWASP Category: A03 – Injection

Description

User input within the product search functionality is not properly sanitized, allowing attackers to inject SQL statements into backend queries.

Proof of Concept

Injected payload:

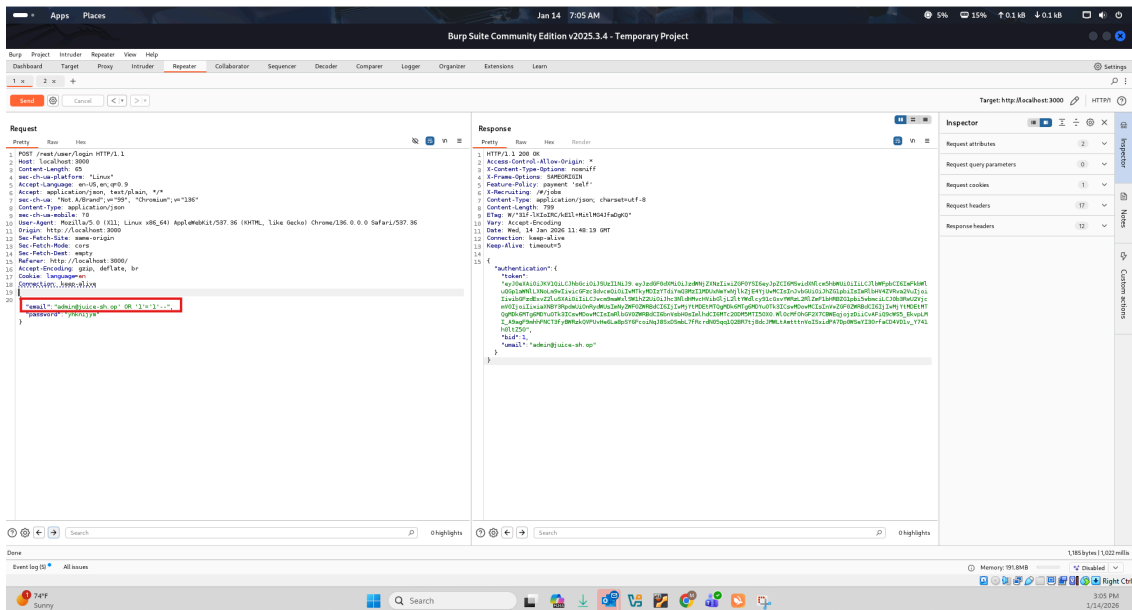
' OR 1=1--

The application returned all products without restriction.

Impact

- Unauthorized data access
- Disclosure of sensitive database contents
- Potential full database compromise

Evidence



Recommendation

- Use parameterized queries (prepared statements)
- Apply strict server-side input validation
- Implement input allow-listing where possible

Finding 3: Sensitive Data Exposure via JWT

Severity: **High**

OWASP Category: A02 – Cryptographic Failures

Description

JWT tokens issued by the application contain sensitive user information, including password hashes and account metadata.

Proof of Concept

Decoded JWT payload revealed:

- Email address
- Password hash
- Role information

Impact

- Increased risk of account compromise
- Exposure of sensitive data if tokens are leaked or intercepted
- Weak token design increases attack surface

The screenshot displays the Burp Suite interface. The top menu bar includes 'Burp', 'Project', 'Intruder', 'Repeater', 'View', and 'Help'. The 'Decoder' tab is active, showing a hex string in the input field. The decoded output is displayed in the main pane, showing a JSON object with fields like 'role', 'cust', 'lastLogi', and 'profileImage'. The 'Settings' panel on the right shows the 'Decode as...' dropdown set to 'Text'.

Recommendation

- Remove sensitive data from JWT payloads
- Include only minimal claims (e.g., user ID, role)
- Treat JWTs as readable data, not secure storage

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Finding 4: Server Crash via Malformed JSON Input

Severity: **Medium**

OWASP Category: A05 – Security Misconfiguration

Description

Submitting malformed JSON input causes the application server to throw an unhandled exception and return a 500 Internal Server Error.

Impact

- Denial of Service risk
- Information disclosure through stack traces
- Reduced application stability

Evidence

The screenshot displays the Burp Suite interface with a target set to `http://localhost:3000`. The Request tab shows a malformed JSON payload in the body of a POST request to `/auth/login`. The payload is: `{ "email": "h@h@gmail.com", "password": "malicious" }`. The Response tab shows a 500 Internal Server Error with a detailed stack trace. The stack trace indicates an unhandled exception in the `processToken` function, specifically at line 127 in `node:internal/process/task_queues:90:11`. The error message is: `"error": "Unexpected token 'C', 'Connection'... is not valid JSON"`. The stack trace also shows the request being received by the `lib/router/index.js` file.

Recommendation

- Implement proper input validation
- Return HTTP 400 responses for malformed requests
- Disable stack traces and debug messages in production

Conclusion

The penetration test identified multiple vulnerabilities that expose the application to significant security risks, particularly related to access control enforcement, input validation, and token security. The presence of multiple high-severity findings indicates that attackers could potentially gain unauthorized access to sensitive data and disrupt normal application functionality.

Addressing the identified high-risk issues should be prioritized to improve the security posture of the application, reduce business risk, and protect user data. Regular security testing and secure development practices are recommended going forward.