

Member1

Name:Mahmoud Said
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Member2

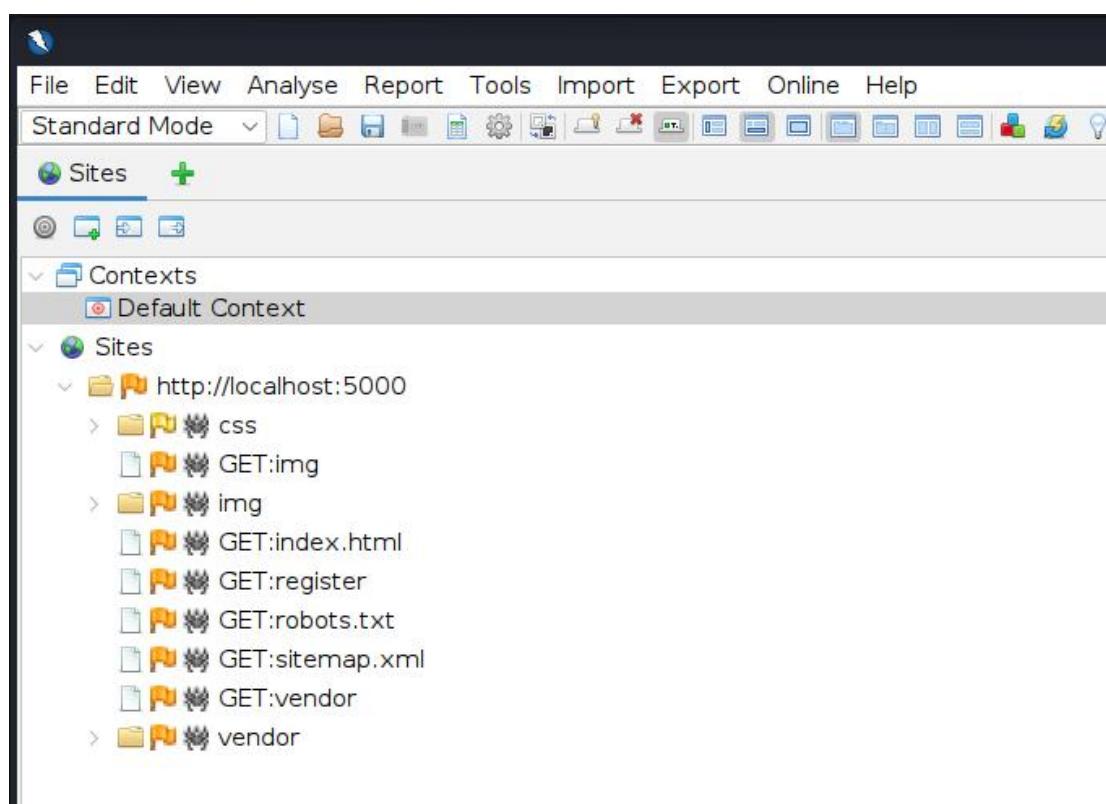
Name:Hossam Al-Nasser
ID:2305508

Member3

Name:Hassan Saeed
ID:2305143

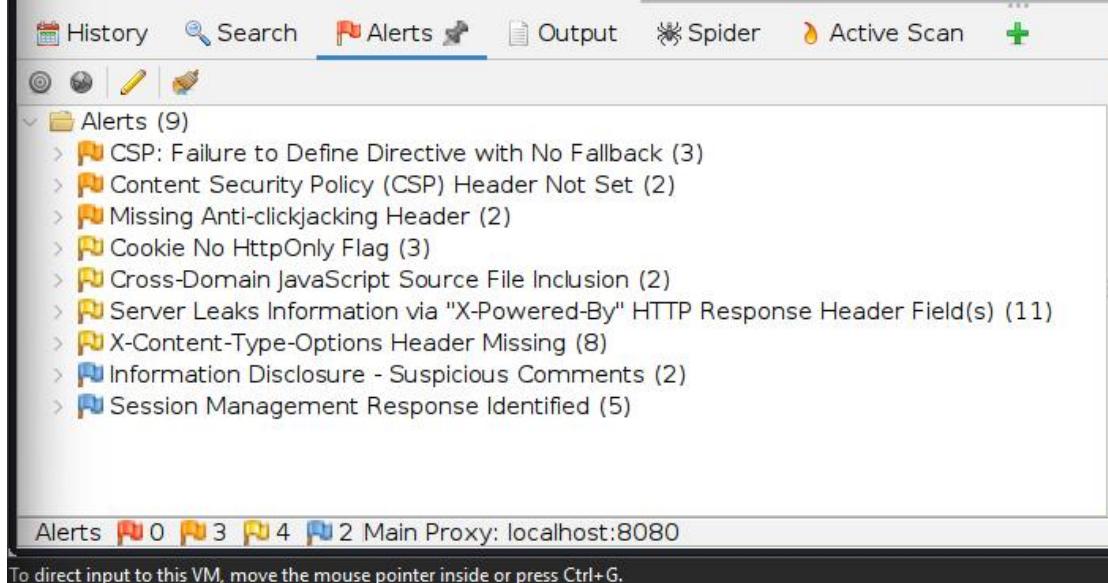
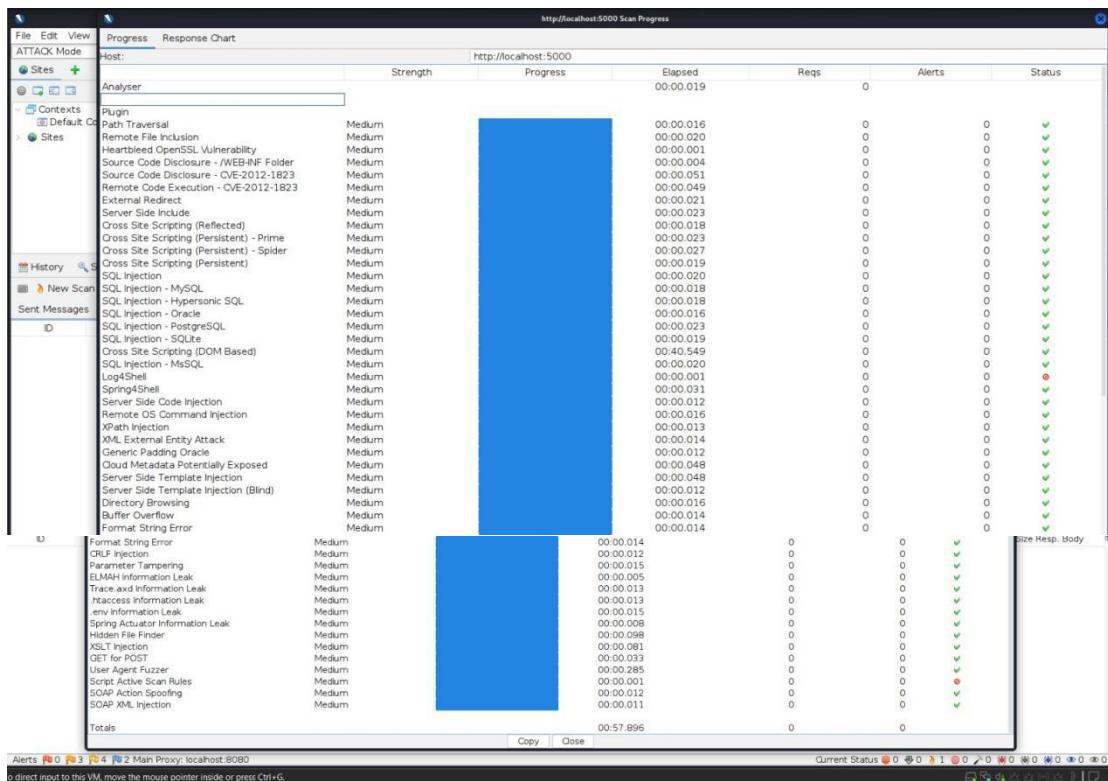
Phase A - Dynamic Testing (DAST)

A1. Automated Scan:



Discovered Endpoints:

- GET /index.html (Main application page)
- GET /register (User registration – accepts user input)
- GET /robots.txt (May expose hidden paths)
- GET /sitemap.xml (Lists application URLs)
- GET /vendor (Third-party libraries)
- GET /css/* (Static resources)
- GET /img/* (Static resources)



The OWASP ZAP scan indicates potential vulnerabilities mainly related to security misconfigurations (These include missing or weak HTTP security headers such as Content Security Policy (CSP), anti-clickjacking headers, and X-Content-Type-Options, which may expose the application to attacks like reflected XSS, clickjacking, insecure cookie access, and information disclosure)

A2. Manual Testing & PoCs

SQLInjection

The screenshot shows a Postman request to `http://localhost:5000/v1/search/name/test' UNION SELECT 1; javascript:alert(1)'3,4,5,6,7,8,9-- -`. The response status is 200 OK with a size of 370 B. The JSON response body is:

```
1
2 [
3   {
4     "id": 1,
5     "name": "test' UNION SELECT 1; javascript:alert(1)'3,4,5,6,7,8,9-- -"
6   }
7 ]
```

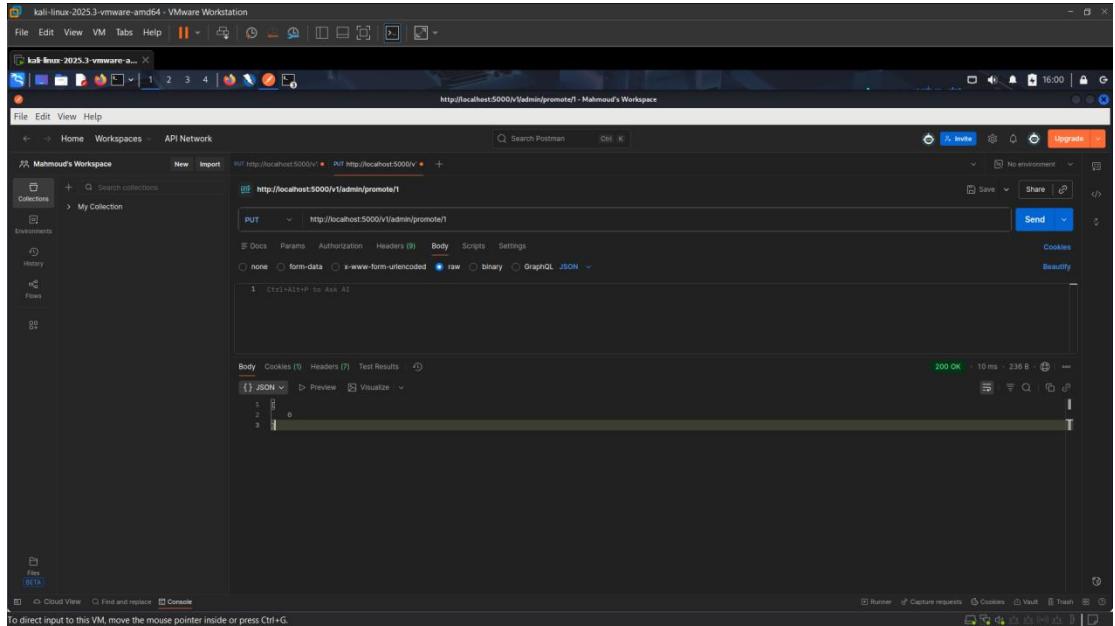
SQL Injection occurs when an application improperly handles user input in SQL queries, allowing attackers to manipulate the database. Exploitation can lead to unauthorized data access, data modification or deletion, and in some cases full system compromise.

XSS

The screenshot shows a Firefox browser window on a Kali Linux VM. A message box is displayed with the text: "localhost:5000" and "1". This indicates that the XSS payload was successfully injected and executed, alerting the user.

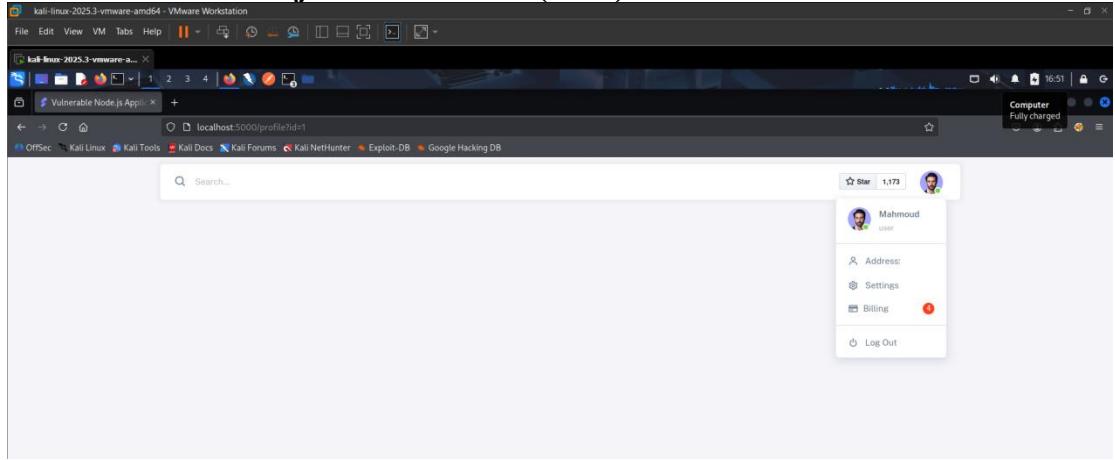
XSS occurs when an application improperly handles user-supplied input, allowing attackers to inject malicious scripts into web pages viewed by other users. This can lead to session hijacking, defacement, phishing attacks, or delivery of malware.

Broken auth / access control



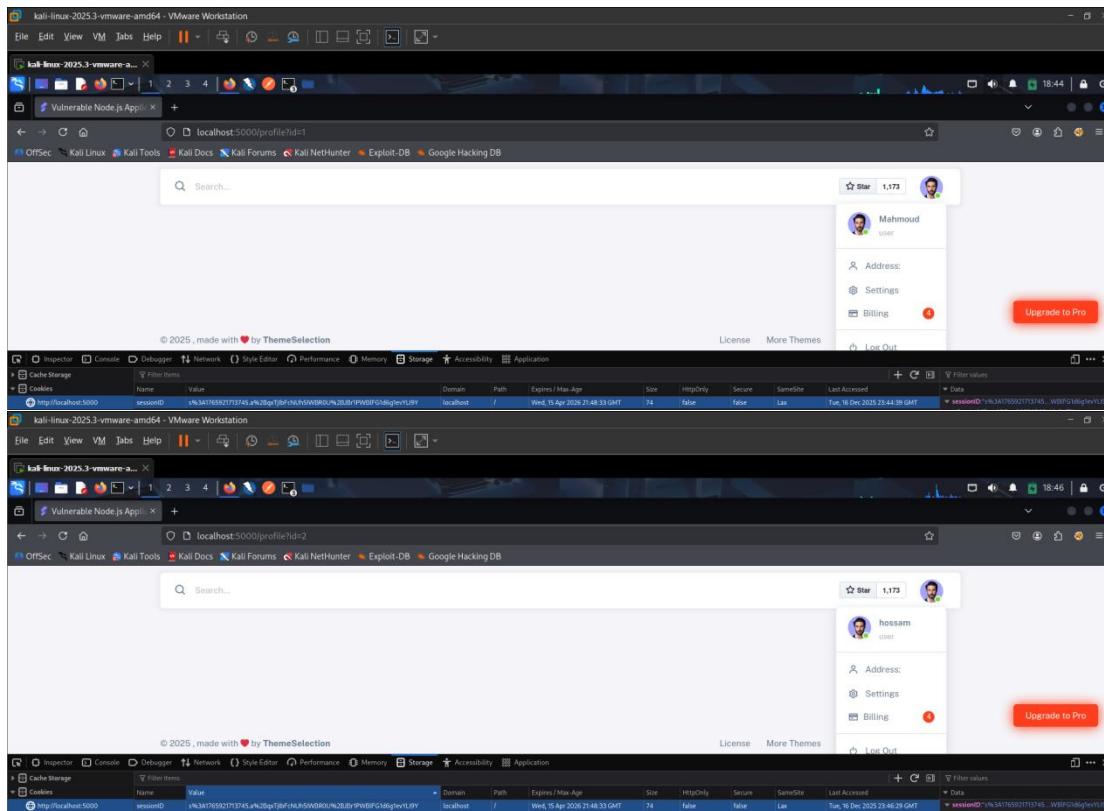
This vulnerability occurs when an application fails to properly enforce user authentication or authorization. Attackers can exploit it to bypass login mechanisms, access restricted resources, or perform actions beyond their privileges. Common issues include weak password policies, session management flaws, predictable tokens, and misconfigured access controls. Exploitation can lead to unauthorized data access, privilege escalation, and complete account takeover.

Insecure direct object references (idor)



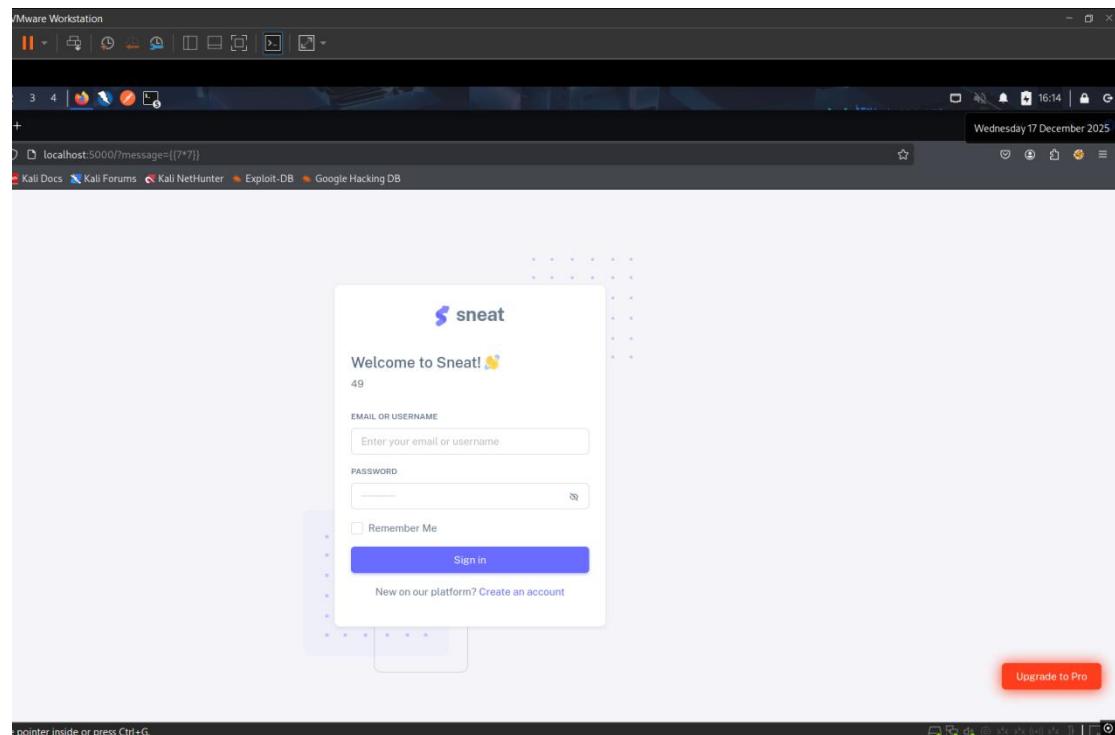
IDOR occurs when an application exposes internal objects (like files, database records, or user IDs) without proper access checks. Attackers can manipulate parameters to access data or perform actions they shouldn't be allowed to, such as viewing other users' accounts or modifying records. This can lead to data leakage, unauthorized modifications, or account compromise.

Insecure JWT handling (jwt)



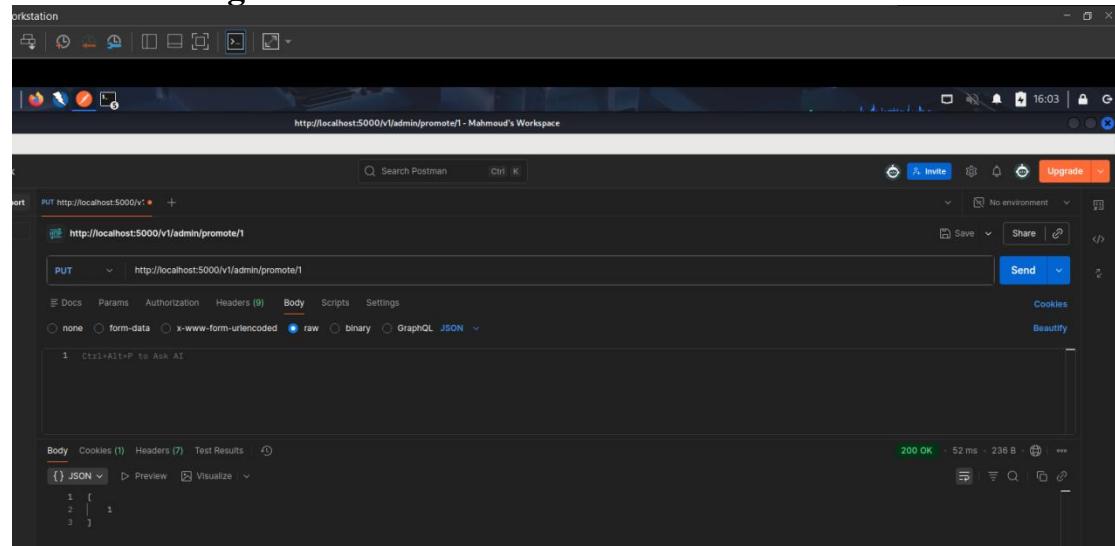
This vulnerability arises when JSON Web Tokens (JWTs) are poorly implemented or validated. Attackers can exploit weak signing algorithms, expired tokens, or improper verification to bypass authentication, escalate privileges, or impersonate users, potentially leading to unauthorized access.

Injection (SSTI)



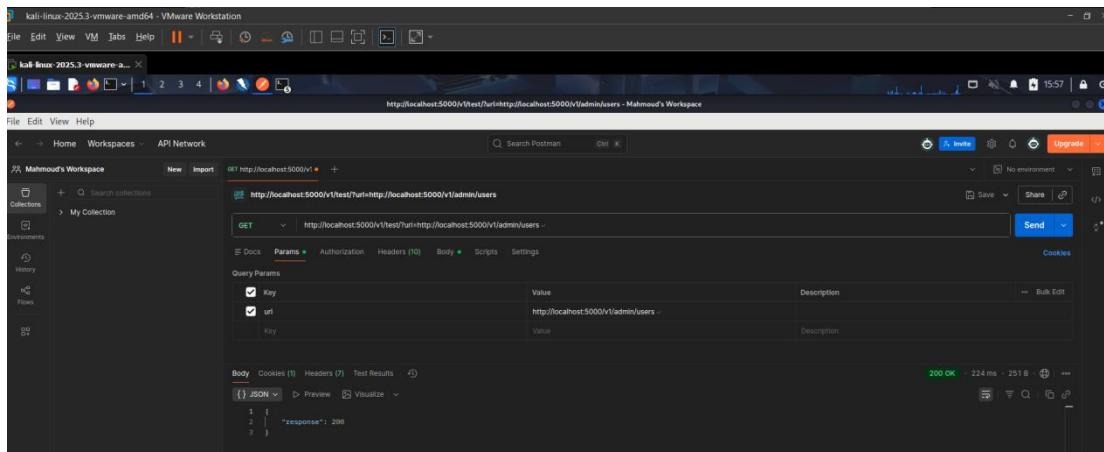
SSTI occurs when user input is improperly handled in server-side templates, allowing attackers to inject and execute arbitrary code on the server. Exploitation can lead to data exposure, remote code execution, or full server compromise.

Insecure Design



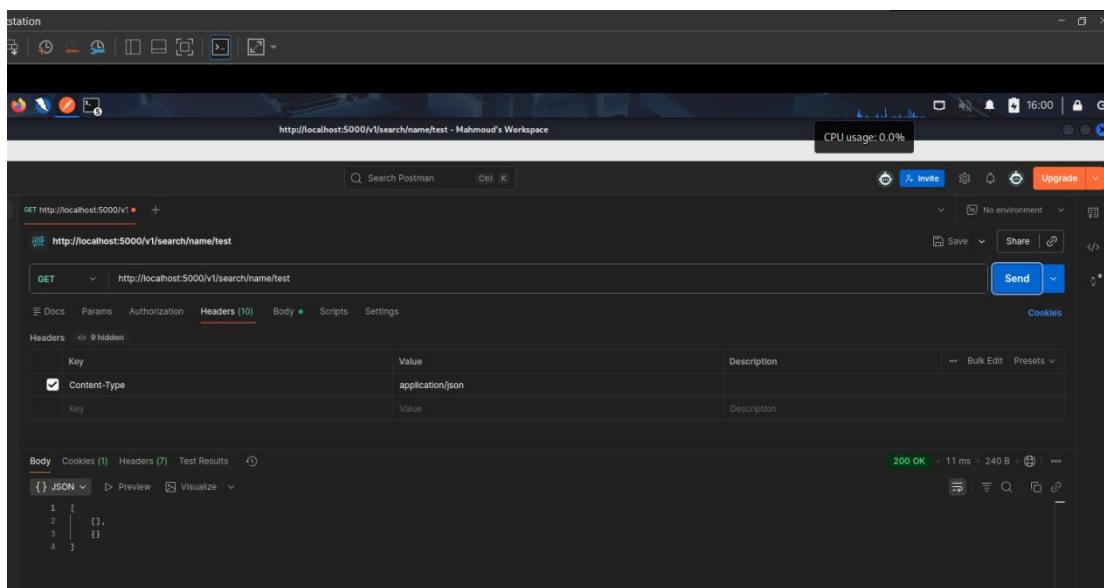
Insecure Design refers to flaws in the application's architecture or logic that introduce security risks, even if the code is implemented correctly. These flaws can enable unauthorized access, data leaks, or bypass of security controls, making the system inherently vulnerable.

SERVER SIDE REQUESTS (SSRF)



SSRF occurs when an application allows attackers to make arbitrary requests from the server. Exploitation can let attackers access internal systems, sensitive data, or internal APIs that are not publicly accessible, potentially leading to data theft or server compromise.

Security Misconfiguration



This vulnerability occurs when an application, server, or database is improperly configured, leaving it exposed to attacks. Examples include default credentials, unnecessary services, verbose error messages, or missing security headers. Exploitation can lead to information leakage, unauthorized access, or full system compromise.

A3

A3 – Mapping Vulnerabilities to OWASP Top 10

This section classifies each confirmed vulnerability discovered during testing and maps it to the appropriate OWASP Top 10 category.

ID	Endpoint / Feature	OWASP Category	One-line Impact Summary
V1	GET /v1/search/name/{input}	A03 – Injection (SQLi)	Allows attackers to manipulate backend SQL queries.
V2	GET /v1/search/name/{input}	A03 – Injection (XSS)	Enables execution of malicious JavaScript in the victim's browser.
V3	POST /api/login	A01 – Broken Access Control	Weak authentication controls allow unauthorized login attempts.
V4	GET /v1/users/{id}	A01 – Broken Access Control (IDOR)	Attackers can access other users' data by modifying object identifiers.
V5	JWT-protected endpoints	A02 – Cryptographic Failures	Improper JWT validation allows token abuse and impersonation.
V6	GET /?message={{7*7}}	A03 – Injection (SSTI)	Server-side template execution allows arbitrary expression evaluation.
V7	PUT /v1/admin/promote/{user_id}	A04 – Insecure Design	Flawed business logic allows unauthorized privilege escalation.
V8	GET /v1/test?url={target}	A10 – SSRF	Server can be abused to make unauthorized internal or external requests.
V9	All API responses	A05 – Security Misconfiguration	Missing security headers expose the application to multiple client-side attacks.

Coverage Summary:

A total of nine distinct vulnerabilities were identified. The findings cover six OWASP Top 10 categories: A01 (Broken Access Control), A02 (Cryptographic Failures), A03 (Injection), A04 (Insecure Design), A05 (Security Misconfiguration), and A10 (SSRF).

Phase B – Static Analysis with Semgrep (SAST)

B1 – Semgrep Static Analysis Summary

Semgrep was executed on the Node.js/Express application using the official JavaScript and Node.js rulesets.

The scan analyzed 23 JavaScript files and reported 16 security findings.

High-impact issues included:

- SQL Injection in Sequelize queries
- Server-Side Template Injection (SSTI) using Nunjucks
- Cross-Site Scripting (XSS) via direct response writing
- Open Redirect vulnerabilities
- Hardcoded secrets (JWT and session secrets)

Several of these findings directly correspond to vulnerabilities previously identified during DAST testing.

```
Scan Summary
Scan completed successfully.
  Findings: 16 (16 blocking)
  Rules run: 68
  Targets scanned: 23
  Parsed lines: ~100.0%
  Scan skipped:
    - Files matching .semgrepignore patterns: 394
  For a detailed list of skipped files and lines, run semgrep with the --verbose flag.
Ran 68 rules on 23 files: 16 findings.
  ↪ Missed out on 447 pro rules since you aren't logged in!
  ↪ Supercharge Semgrep OSS when you create a free account at https://sg.run/rules.
```

B2

Vuln ID	Endpoint / Feature	OWASP	File:Lines	Semgrep Rule
V1	Frontend message rendering	A03: Injection	src/router/routes/frontend.js:17–40	express-insecure-template-usage
V2	Order file read	A01: Path Traversal	src/router/routes/order.js:33	express-path-join-resolve-traversal
V2b	Order file read (Path Traversal)	A01: Path Traversal	src/router/routes/order.js:33	semgrep-rules.js-path-traversal
V3	Order SQL query	A03: Injection	src/router/routes/order.js:67	sequelize-injection-express
V4	System test response	A07: XSS	src/router/routes/system.js:18	direct-response-write
V5	Redirect endpoint	A10: Redirect	src/router/routes/system.js:37	express-open-redirect
V6	Object deserialization	A08: Software & Data Integrity	src/router/routes/system.js:64	third-party-object-deserialization
V7	JWT verification	A02: Cryptographic Failures	src/router/routes/user.js:18	hardcoded-jwt-secret
V8	Session configuration	A02: Cryptographic Failures	src/server.js:43–57	express-session-hardcoded-secret

B3 –

1st rule Output

```
(kali㉿kali)-[~/secure/vuln-node.js-express.js-app-main]
$ semgrep --config semgrep-rules/sequelize-sqli.yml

Executing (default) DROP TABLE `users_backup` ;
Executing (default) PRAGMA INDEX_LIST('users') ;

    ooo
    Semgrep CLI
        SELECT type FROM sqlite_master WHERE type='table' AND name='beer_users' ;
        PRAGMA TABLE_INFO('beer_users') ;
        PRAGMA Foreign_key_LIST('beer_users') ;

Executing (default) PRAGMA INDEX_LIST('beer_users') ;
Scanning 93 files (only git-tracked) with 1 Code rule: beer_users_1
Executing (default) PRAGMA INDEX_LIST('beer_users_2') ;
Executing (default) PRAGMA INDEX_LIST('beer_users_3') ;
CODE RULES
Scanning 23 files. PRAGMA Foreign_key_LIST('beer_users') ;
Executing (default) PRAGMA TABLE_INFO('beer_users') ;
SUPPLY CHAIN RULES
Executing (default) PRAGMA INDEX_LIST('beer_users') ;
Executing (default) PRAGMA INDEX_LIST('sqlite_autoindex_beer_users_1') ;
Executing (default) PRAGMA INDEX_LIST('sqlite_autoindex_beer_users_2') ;
Executing (default) PRAGMA INDEX_LIST('sqlite_autoindex_beer_users_3') ;
Executing (default) PRAGMA Foreign_key_LIST('beer_users') ;
PROGRESS
CREATE TABLE IF NOT EXISTS `beer_users_backup` ("created_at" DATETIME NOT
R NULL UNIQUE REFERENCES `beers` ("id"), PRIMARY KEY ("user_id", "beer_id"));
Executing (default) DROP TABLE `beer_users` ;
Executing (default) CREATE TABLE IF NOT EXISTS `beer_users` ("created_at" DATETIME NOT NULL,
R NOT NULL UNIQUE REFERENCES `beers` ("id"), PRIMARY KEY ("user_id", "beer_id")) ;
Executing (default) INSERT INTO `beer_users_backup` SELECT "created_at", "updated_at", "user_id",
R "beer_id" FROM `beer_users` ;
1 Code Finding
    INSERT INTO `beer_users` SELECT "created_at", "updated_at", "user_id",
R "beer_id" FROM `beer_users` ;
Executing (default) PRAGMA TABLE_INFO('beer_users') ;
src/router/routes/order.js INDEX_LIST('beer_users') ;
    >>> semgrep-rules.js-sequelize-raw-sqli
        Possible SQL Injection via Sequelize raw query
Executing (default) 67| const beers = db.sequelize.query(sql, { type: 'RAW' }).then(beers => {
Executing (default) CREATE TABLE IF NOT EXISTS `beer_users_backup` ("created_at" DATETIME NOT
R NULL UNIQUE REFERENCES `beers` ("id"), PRIMARY KEY ("user_id", "beer_id"));
Executing (default) INSERT INTO `beer_users_backup` SELECT "created_at", "updated_at", "user_id",
R "beer_id" FROM `beer_users` ;
    Scan Summary
        ✓ Scan completed successfully.
        • Findings: 1 (1 blocking)
        • Rules run: 1
        • Targets scanned: 23
        • Parsed lines: ~100.0%
        • Scan skipped:
            ° Files matching .semgrepignore patterns: 394
        • For a detailed list of skipped files and lines, run semgrep with the --verbose flag
Ran 1 rule on 23 files: 1 finding.
```

Rule 2 Output

Rule 3 Output

```
[kali㉿kali] -[~/secure/vuln-node.js-express.js-app-main]
$ semgrep --config semgrep-rules/xss-res-send.yml
```

ooo
Semgrep CLI

Scanning 95 files (only git-tracked) with 1 Code rule:

CODE RULES

Scanning 23 files.

SUPPLY CHAIN RULES

No rules to run.

PROGRESS

100% 0:00:00

7 Code Findings

src/router/routes/admin.js

»»» **semgrep-rules.js-xss-direct-res-send**

Possible XSS: direct res.send with user input

111| res.send(err.toString());

src/router/routes/order.js

»»» **semgrep-rules.js-xss-direct-res-send**

Possible XSS: direct res.send with user input

35| res.send("error")

41| res.send(data)

45| res.send(buffer)

src/router/routes/system.js

»»» **semgrep-rules.js-xss-direct-res-send**

Possible XSS: direct res.send with user input

18| res.send(test)

```
src/router/routes/admin.js
  Possible XSS: direct res.send with user input
  111| res.send(err.toString());
src/router/routes/order.js
  Possible XSS: direct res.send with user input
  35| res.send("error")
  41| res.send(data)
  45| res.send(buffer)

src/router/routes/system.js
  Possible XSS: direct res.send with user input
  18| res.send(test)

src/router/routes/user.js
  Possible XSS: direct res.send with user input
  334| res.send(user)
  362| res.send(user)

Scan Summary
✓ Scan completed successfully.
• Findings: 7 (7 blocking)
• Rules run: 1
• Targets scanned: 23
• Parsed lines: ~100.0%
• Scan skipped:
  • Files matching .semgrepignore patterns: 394
  • For a detailed list of skipped files and lines, run semgrep with the --verbose flag
Ran 1 rule on 23 files: 7 findings.
```

Rule 4 Output

```
(kali㉿kali)-[~/secure/vuln-node.js-express.js-app-main]
└─$ semgrep --config semgrep-rules/path-traversal.yml

    ooo
  Semgrep CLI

Scanning 97 files (only git-tracked) with 1 Code rule:

CODE RULES
Scanning 23 files.
SUPPLY CHAIN RULES
No rules to run.
PROGRESS
100% 0:00:00 beer_users.js

1 Code Finding
src/router/routes/order.js
  semgrep-rules.semgrep-rules.js-path-traversal
    Possible Path Traversal: user-controlled input is used in filesystem path. Validate and sanitize beer_users_backup input or use allow-listed filenames.

  33|   fs.readFile(path.join(__dirname, filePath),function(err,data){
  34|     if (err){
  35|       res.send("error")
  36|     }else{
  37|       if(filename.split('.').length == 1)
  38|       {
  39|         res.type('image/jpeg')
  40|         //res.set('Content-Type', 'image/jpg');
  41|         res.send(data)
  42|       }
  [hid 7 additional lines, adjust with --max-lines-per-finding]
  43|     }
  44|   );
  45|   INSERT INTO beer_users_backup SELECT created_at, updated_at, user_id, beer_id FROM beer_users;
  46|   DROP TABLE beer_USERS;
  47| }

Scan Summary
Scan completed successfully.
• Findings: 1 (1 blocking)
• Rules run: 1
• Targets scanned: 23
• Parsed lines: ~100.0%
• Scan skipped:
  • Files matching .semgrepignore patterns: 394
  • For a detailed list of skipped files and lines, run semgrep with the --verbose flag
Ran 1 rule on 23 files: 1 finding.
```

Rule 5 Output

```
(kali㉿kali)-[~/secure/vuln-node.js-express.js-app-main] ↵ $ semgrep --config semgrep-rules/jwt-hardcoded.yml
└ Semgrep CLI

Scanning 97 files (only git-tracked) with 1 Code rule(s)

CODE RULES
Scanning 23 files.

SUPPLY CHAIN RULES
PROGRESS
100% 0:00:00
1 Code Finding

src/router/routes/user.js
  >>> semgrep-rules.js-hardcoded-jwt-secret
    Hardcoded JWT secret detected beer_users

Scan Summary
✓ Scan completed successfully.
• Findings: 1 (1 blocking)
• Rules run: 1
• Targets scanned: 23
• Parsed lines: ~100.0%
• Scan skipped:
  • Files matching .semgrepignore patterns: 394
  • For a detailed list of skipped files and lines, run semgrep with the --verbose flag
Ran 1 rule on 23 files: 1 finding.
```

All the rules together

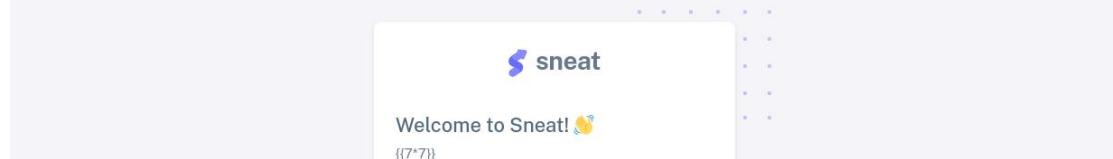
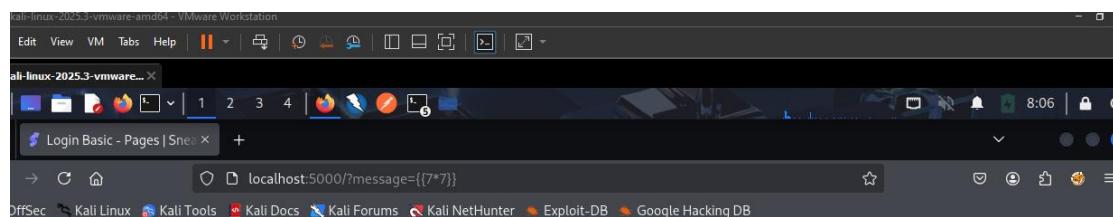
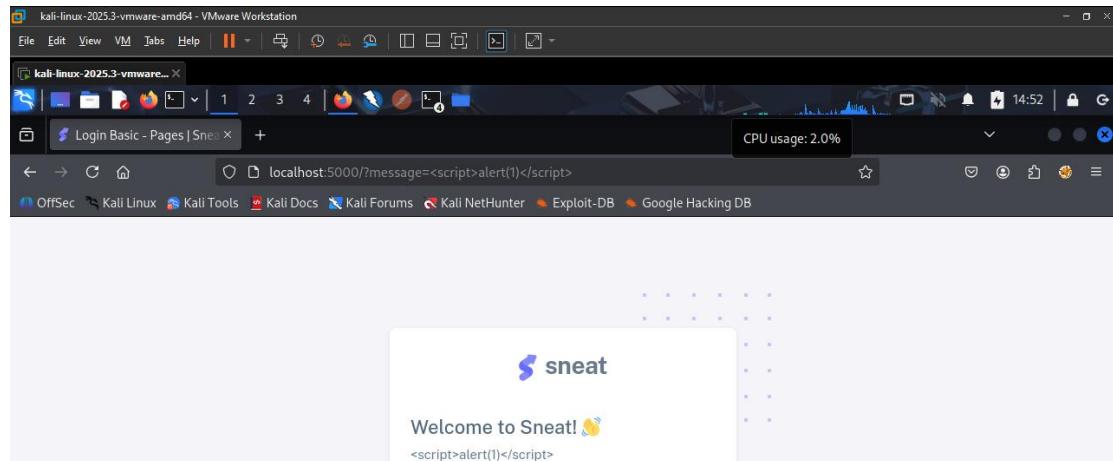
```
(kali㉿kali)-[~/secure/vuln-node.js-express.js-app-main] $ semgrep --config semgrep-rules/
  Scanning (default) for CREATE TABLE IF NOT EXISTS `users` (`id` INTEGER PRIMARY KEY, `email` VARCHAR(255) NOT NULL, `profile_pic` VARCHAR(255), `name` VARCHAR(255), `password` TEXT, `role` TEXT, `address` TEXT, `name` VARCHAR(255), `name` VARCHAR(255), `created_at` DATETIME NOT NULL, `updated_at` DATETIME NOT NULL, `deleted_at` DATETIME NOT NULL)
    000
      Semgrep CLI
      PRAGMA INDEX LIST('users');
      SELECT name FROM sqlite_master WHERE type='table' AND name='beer_users';
  Scanning 97 files (only git-tracked) with 5 Code rules:
  CODE RULES
  Scanning 23 files with 5 js rules.
  SUPPLY CHAIN RULES
  No rules to run.
  PROGRESS
  100% 0:00:00
  Scanning (default) for CREATE TABLE IF NOT EXISTS `beer_users_backup` (`created_at` DATETIME NOT NULL, `updated_at` DATETIME NOT NULL UNIQUE REFERENCES `beers` (`id`), `PRIMARY KEY` (`user_id`, `beer_id`));
  INSERT INTO `beer_users_backup` SELECT `created_at`, `updated_at`, `user_id`, `beer_id` FROM `beer_users`;
  DROP TABLE `beer_users`;
  CREATE TABLE IF NOT EXISTS `beer_users` (`created_at` DATETIME NOT NULL, `updated_at` DATETIME NOT NULL UNIQUE REFERENCES `beers` (`id`), `PRIMARY KEY` (`user_id`, `beer_id`));
  src/router/routes/admin.js
  >>> semgrep-rules.js-xss-direct-res-send
  Possible XSS: direct res.send with user input
  111| res.send(err.toString());
  src/router/routes/frontend.js
  >>> semgrep-rules.js-ssti-nunjucks-renderstring
  Possible Server-Side Template Injection (SSTI)
  17|   rendered = nunjucks.renderString(message);
  40|   rendered = nunjucks.renderString(message);
  src/router/routes/order.js
  >>> semgrep-rules.semgrep-rules.js-path-traversal
  Possible Path Traversal: user-controlled input is used in filesystem path. Validate and sanitize input or use allow-listed filenames.
  33|   fs.readFile(path.join(_dirname, filePath),function(err,data){
  34|     if (err){
  35|       res.send("error")
```

```
33|     fs.readFile(path.join(__dirname, filePath), function(err,data){  
address 34|         if (err){  
Executing 35|             res.send("error")  
Executing 36|         }else{  
Executing 37|             if(filename.split('.').length == 1) {  
as VARCHAR 38|                 res.type('image/jpeg')  
Executing 39|                 //res.set('Content-Type', 'image/jpg');  
Executing 40|                 res.send(data)  
Executing 41|             return;  
Executing 42|         }  
Executing 43|     [hid 7 additional lines, adjust with --max-lines-per-finding]  
  
  >>> semgrep-rules.js-xss-direct-res-send  
    Possible XSS: direct res.send with user input  
  
  35|     res.send("error")  
  36|     :  
  41|     res.send(data)  
  42|     :  
  45|     res.send(buffer)  
  
  >>> semgrep-rules.js-sequelize-raw-sql  
    Possible SQL Injection via Sequelize raw query  
  
  67| const beers = db.sequelize.query(sql, { type: 'RAW' }).then(beers => {  
src/router/routes/system.js  
  >>> semgrep-rules.js-xss-direct-res-send  
    Possible XSS: direct res.send with user input  
  
  18|     res.send(test)  
  
src/router/routes/user.js  
  >>> semgrep-rules.js-hardcoded-jwt-secret  
    Hardcoded JWT secret detected  
  
  18|     const user_object = jwt.verify(req.headers.authorization.split(' ')[1],"SuperSecret")  
  
  >>> semgrep-rules.js-xss-direct-res-send  
    Possible XSS: direct res.send with user input  
  
  334|     res.send(user)  
  335|     :  
  362|     res.send(user)  
  
  Scan Summary  
  ✓ Scan completed successfully.  
  • Findings: 12 (12 blocking)  
  • Rules run: 5  
  • Targets scanned: 23  
  • Parsed lines: ~100.0%  
  • Scan skipped:  
    • Files matching .semgrepignore patterns: 394  
  • For a detailed list of skipped files and lines, run semgrep with the --verbose flag  
Ran 5 rules on 23 files: 12 findings.
```

Phase c

C1 :

V1-2 – SSTI & Reflected XSS



V3-4

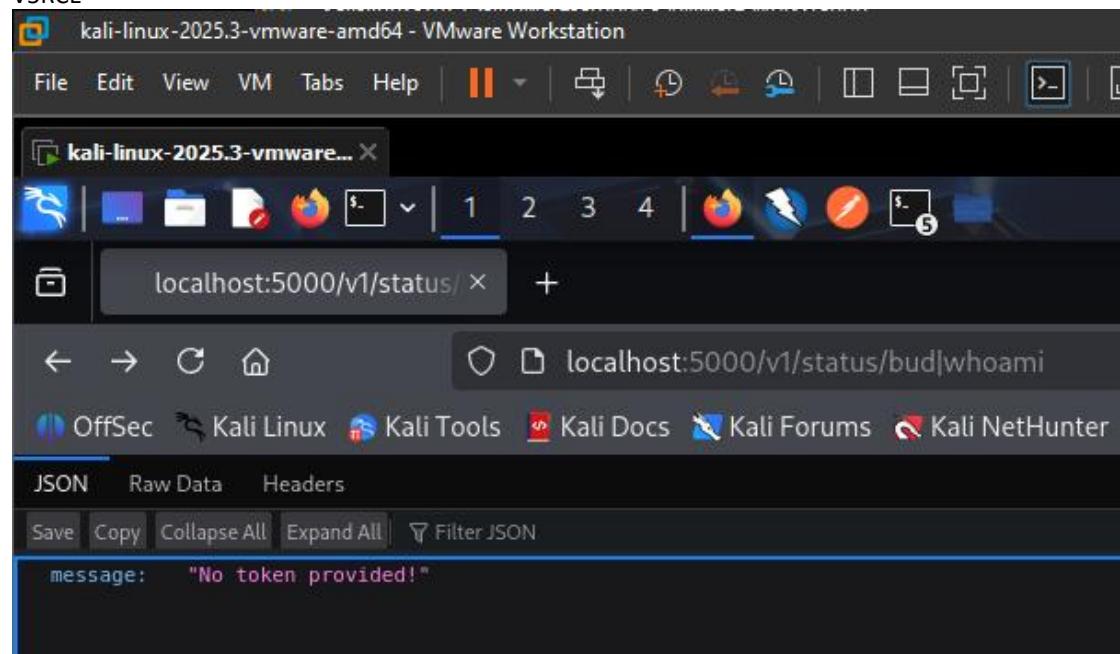
Sql injection

The screenshot shows a Postman interface with a successful API call. The URL is `http://localhost:5000/v1/search?id=1 OR 1=1`. The response status is `200 OK` with a response body of `[{"id": 1}]`.

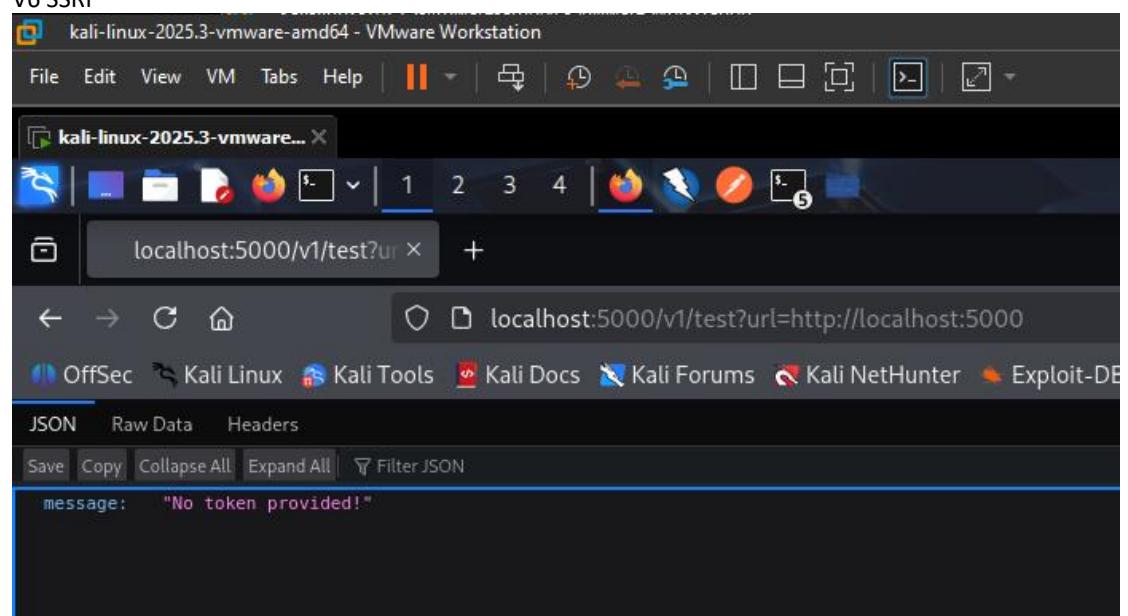
Path traversal

The screenshot shows a browser window with the URL `localhost:5000/v1/beer-pic`. The page content is "Invalid file name".

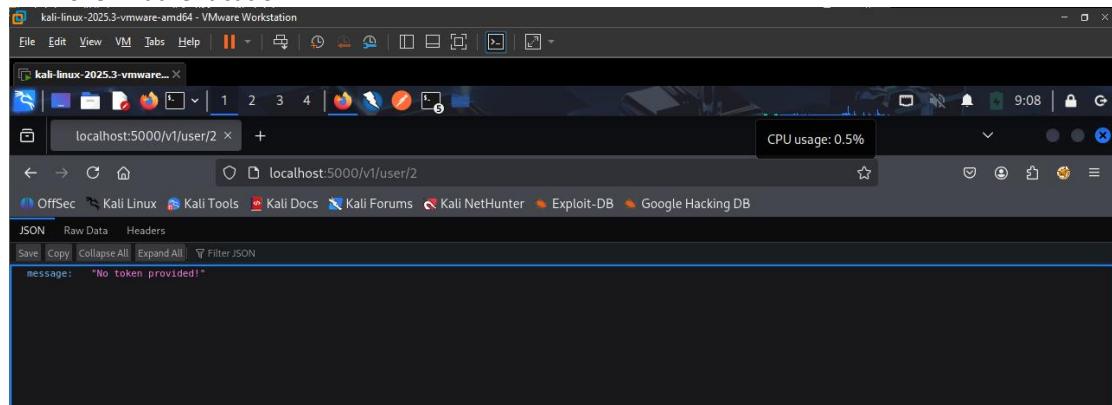
V5RCE



V6 SSRF



V7 Broken Authentication



V8 insecure jwt

A screenshot of the Postman application interface. A GET request is made to "http://localhost:5000/v1/user/1". The "Headers" tab shows a "token" header with the value "abcdefg123". The "Body" tab shows a JSON response:

```
1 {  
2 |   "message": "Unauthorized!"  
3 }
```

The status bar at the bottom indicates "401 Unauthorized" with a response time of 11 ms and a body size of 272 B.

V9 Insecure Design

The screenshot shows a VMware Workstation window with a Postman interface. The URL is `http://localhost:5000/v1/user`. The request method is `POST`. The JSON body is:

```
1 {
2   "email": "m1@gmail.com",
3   "password": "1",
4   "role": "admin"
5 }
```

The response status is `200 OK` with a response time of `40 ms` and a size of `556 B`. The response body is:

```
1 {
2   "created_at": {
3     "fn": "NOW",
4     "args": []
5   },
6   "id": 1,
7   "email": "m1@gmail.com",
8   "password": "1",
9   "role": "user",
10  "updatedAt": "2025-12-19T15:05:14.363Z",
11  "createdAt": "2025-12-19T15:05:14.363Z"
12 }
```

V10 idor

The screenshot shows a VMware Workstation window with a Postman interface. The URL is `http://localhost:5000/v1/user/3`. The request method is `GET`. The JSON body is:

```
1 {
2   "email": "3@gmail.com",
3   "password": "3"
4 }
```

The response status is `200 OK` with a response time of `40 ms` and a size of `556 B`. The response body is:

```
1 {
2   "message": "Unauthorized!"
3 }
```

A browser tab at the bottom shows the URL `localhost:5000/profile?id=4`.

C3

```
kali@kali:~/Desktop/Software-project/vuln-nodejs-expressjs-app
```

```
Session
44     getSession(function(){
45         if (! (req.session) || ! (req.session.uid) ) {
46             return req.session.uid + ". " + 123;
47         }
48         // return new Date().getTime().toString();
49     } else {
50         return new Date().getTime().toString();
51     }
52 }, [hid 5 additional lines, adjust with --max-lines-per-finding])
>>> javascript.security.audit.express.cookieSettings.expressCookieSessionNoSecure
Default session middleware settings: "secure" not set. It ensures the browser only sends the cookie over HTTPS://sg.run/9eKz
Details: https://sg.run/9eKz
53     app.use(session({
54         genid: function(req){
55             if (! (req.session) || ! (req.session.uid) ) {
56                 return req.session.uid + ". " + 123;
57             }
58             // return new Date().getTime().toString();
59         } else {
60             return new Date().getTime().toString();
61         }
62     }, [hid 5 additional lines, adjust with --max-lines-per-finding]
>>> javascript.security.audit.express.session.hardcodedSecret.expressSessionHardcodedSecret
A secret key was found hard-coded in source-code. Hard-coded secrets are risks to security because they can be leaked or used by either an internal or external malicious adversary. It is recommended to use environment variables to securely provide credentials or retrieve credentials from a secure store (such as the Hardware Security Module).
Details: https://sg.run/LvG
57| secret: 'SuperSecret'.
```

```
Scan Summary
• Scan completed successfully.
• Findings: 9 (9 blocking)
• Rules run: 66
• Total files scanned: 23
• Parsed lines: ~100.0%
• Sengrep rules: 66
- Files matching .sengrepignore patterns: 9934
Scan was limited to files tracked by git
For more information about sengrep rules and lines, run sengrep with the --verbose flag
Ran 68 rules on 23 files: 9 findings
• Missed out on 447 pro rules since you aren't logged in!
• Supercharge Sengrep OSS when you create a free account at https://sg.run/rules.
```

To direct input to this VM, move the mouse pointer inside or press Ctrl+G.

```
src/router/routes/admin.js
>>> semgrep-rules.js-xss-direct-res-send
    Possible XSS: direct res.send with user input

111| res.send(err.toString());

src/router/routes/order.js
>>> semgrep-rules.semgrep-rules.js-path-traversal
    Possible Path Traversal: user-controlled input is used in filesystem path. Validate and sanitize
    input or use allow-listed filenames.

45|   fs.readFile(fullPath, (err, data) => {
46|     if (err) {
47|       return res.status(404).send('File not found');
48|     }
49|     res.type(path.extname(filename));
50|     res.send(data);
51|   });

>>> semgrep-rules.js-xss-direct-res-send
    Possible XSS: direct res.send with user input

50| res.send(data);

>>> semgrep-rules.js-sequeelize-raw-sql
    Possible SQL Injection via Sequelize raw query

71| const beers = await db.sequelize.query(
72|   `SELECT * FROM beers WHERE ${filter} = :value` ,
73|   {
74|     replacements: { value: query },
75|     type: QueryTypes.SELECT
76|   }
77| );
```

Scan Summary	
• Scan completed successfully.	
• Findings: 4 (4 blocking)	
• Rules run: 5	
• Targets scanned: 23	
• Parsed lines: ~100.0%	
• Scan skipped:	
• Files matching .semgrepignore patterns: 9934	
• Scan was limited to files tracked by git	
• For a detailed list of skipped files and lines, run semgrep with the --verbose flag	
Ran 5 rules on 23 files: 4 findings.	

—(kali㉿kali)-[~/Desktop/Software-project/vuln-node.js-express.js-app]
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