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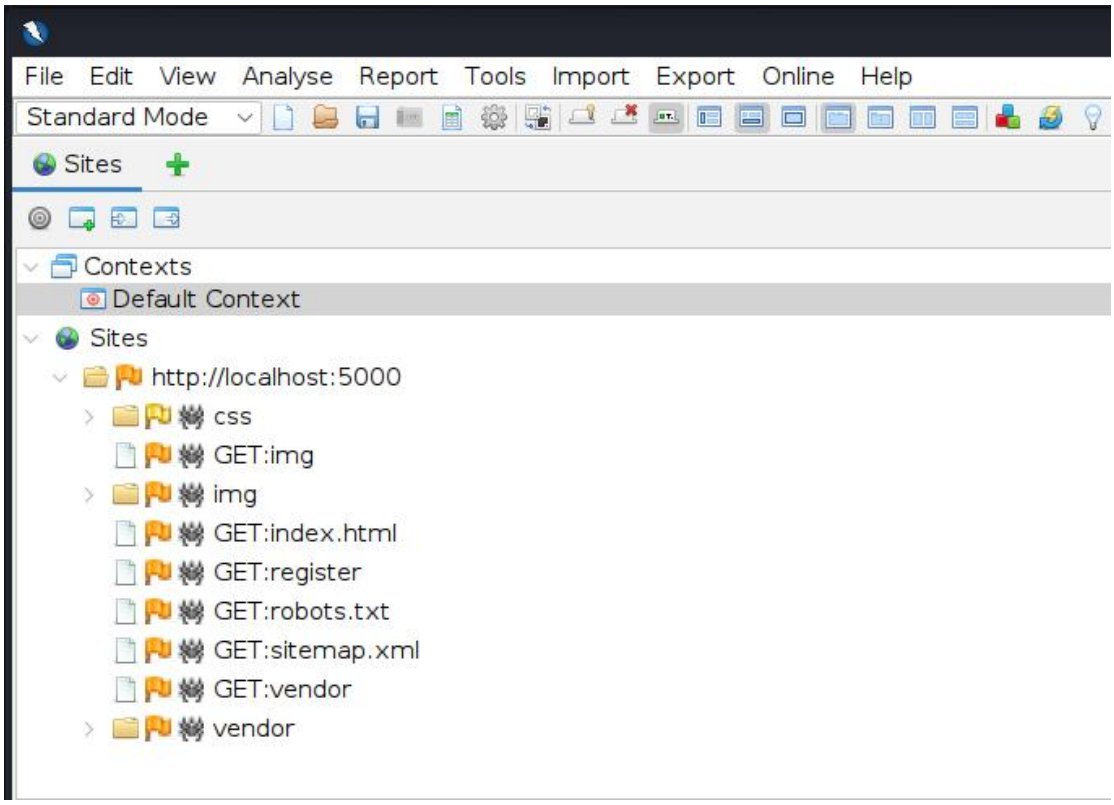
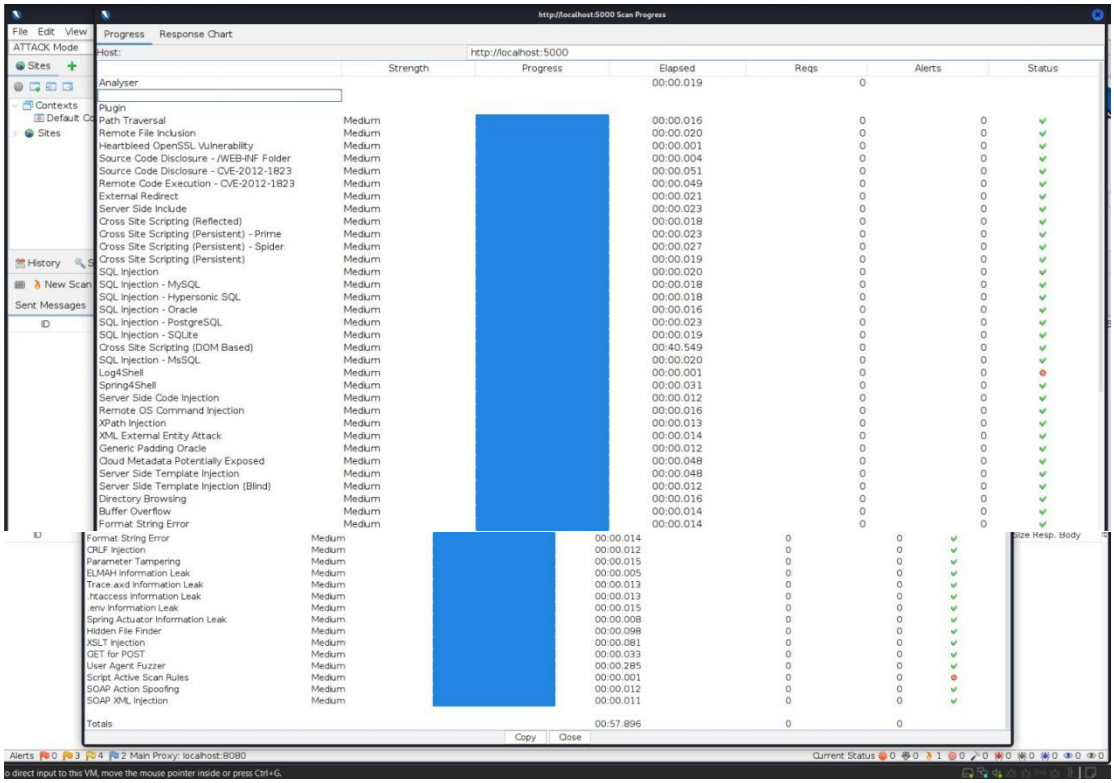
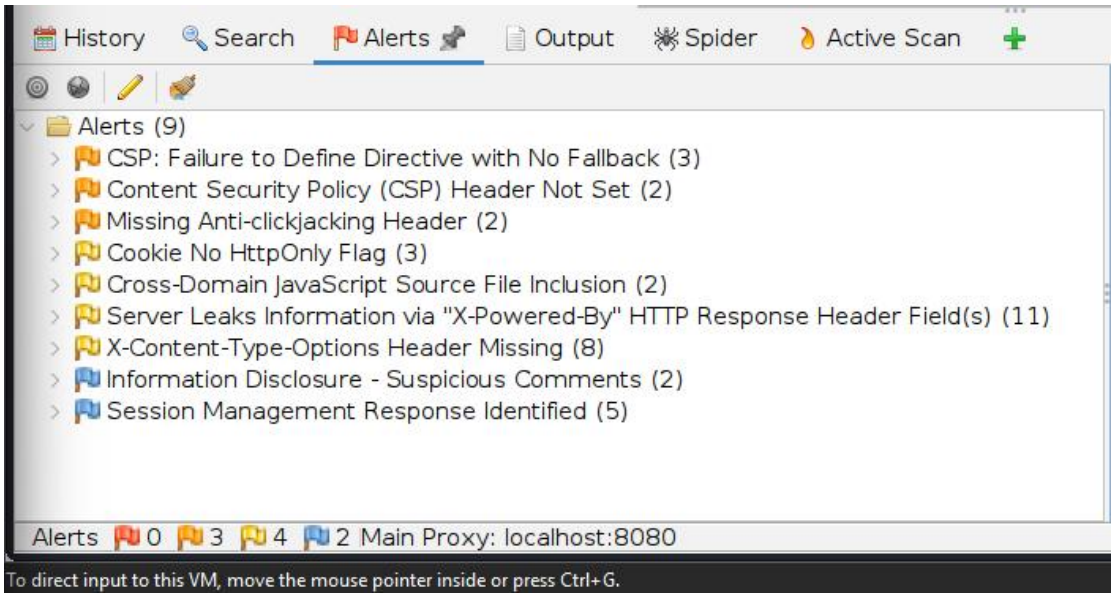
Phase A - Dynamic Testing (DAST)

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)

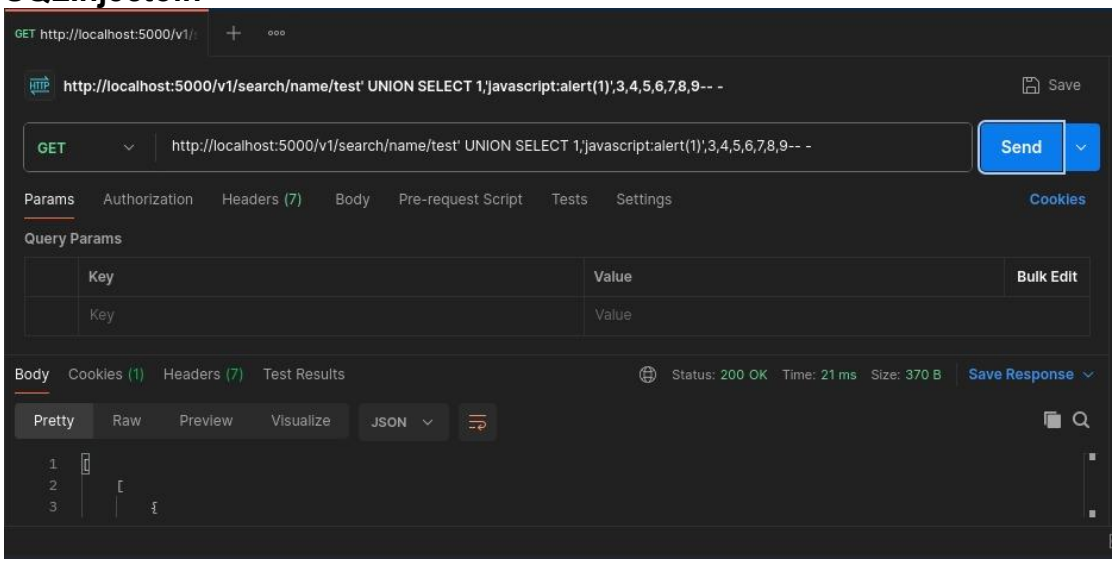




The OWASP ZAP scan indicates potential vulnerabilities mainly related to security misconfigurations (These include missing or weak HTTP security headers such as Content Security Policy (CSP), anti-clickjacking headers, and X-Content-Type-Options, which may expose the application to attacks like reflected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

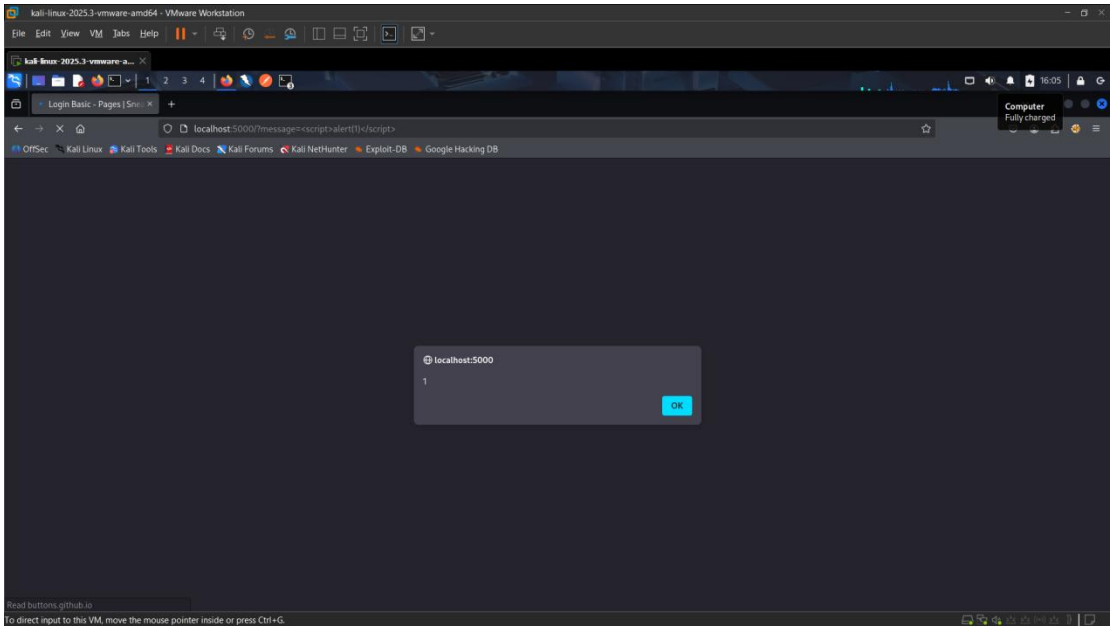
A2. Manual Testing & PoCs

SQLInjectoin



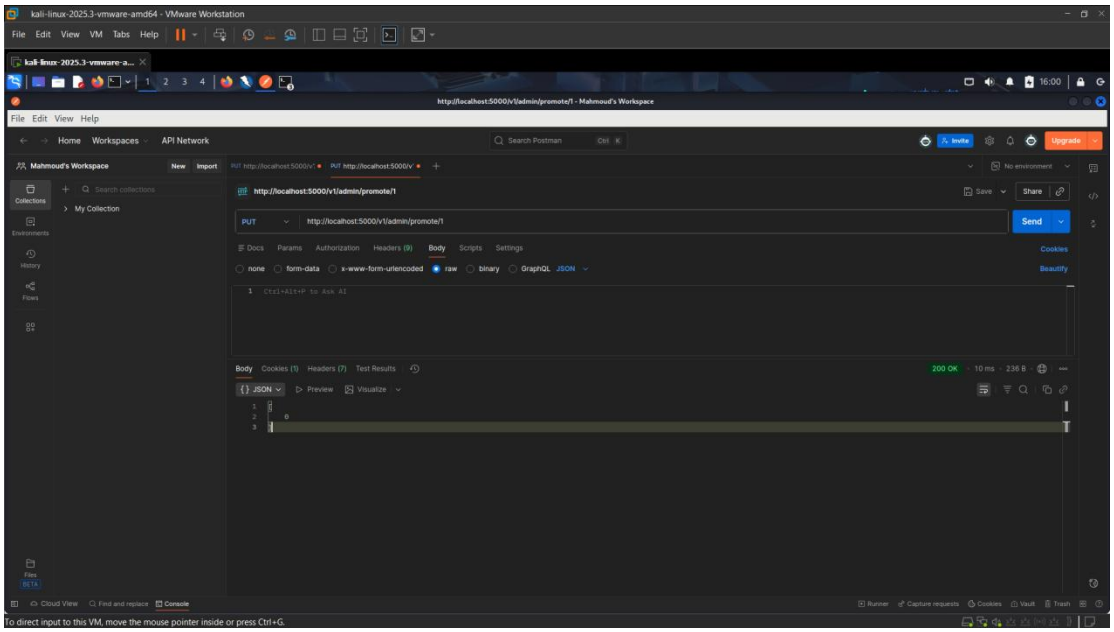
SQL Injection occurs when an application improperly handles user input in SQL queries, allowing attackers to manipulate the database. Exploitation can lead to unauthorized data access, data modification or deletion, and in some cases full system compromise.

XSS



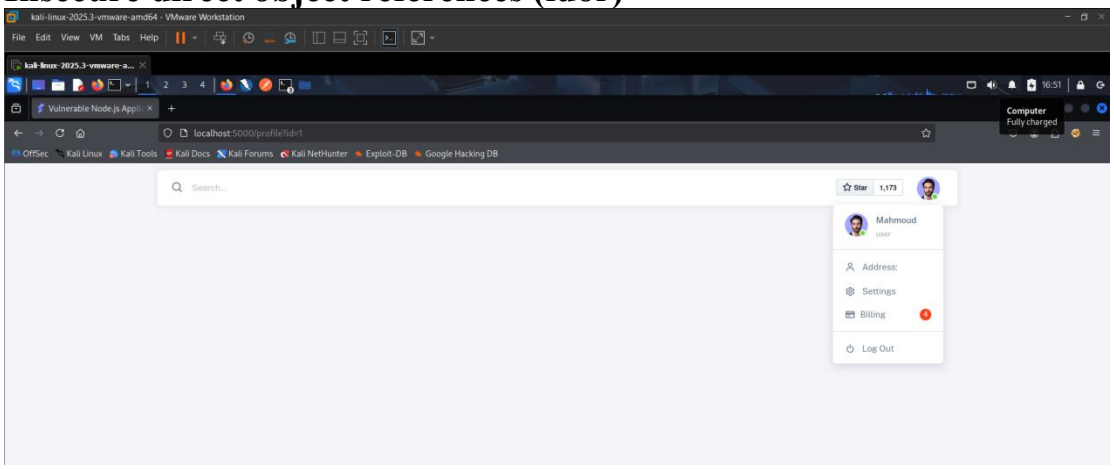
XSS occurs when an application improperly handles user-supplied input, allowing attackers to inject malicious scripts into web pages viewed by other users. This can lead to session hijacking, defacement, phishing attacks, or delivery of malware.

Broken auth / access control



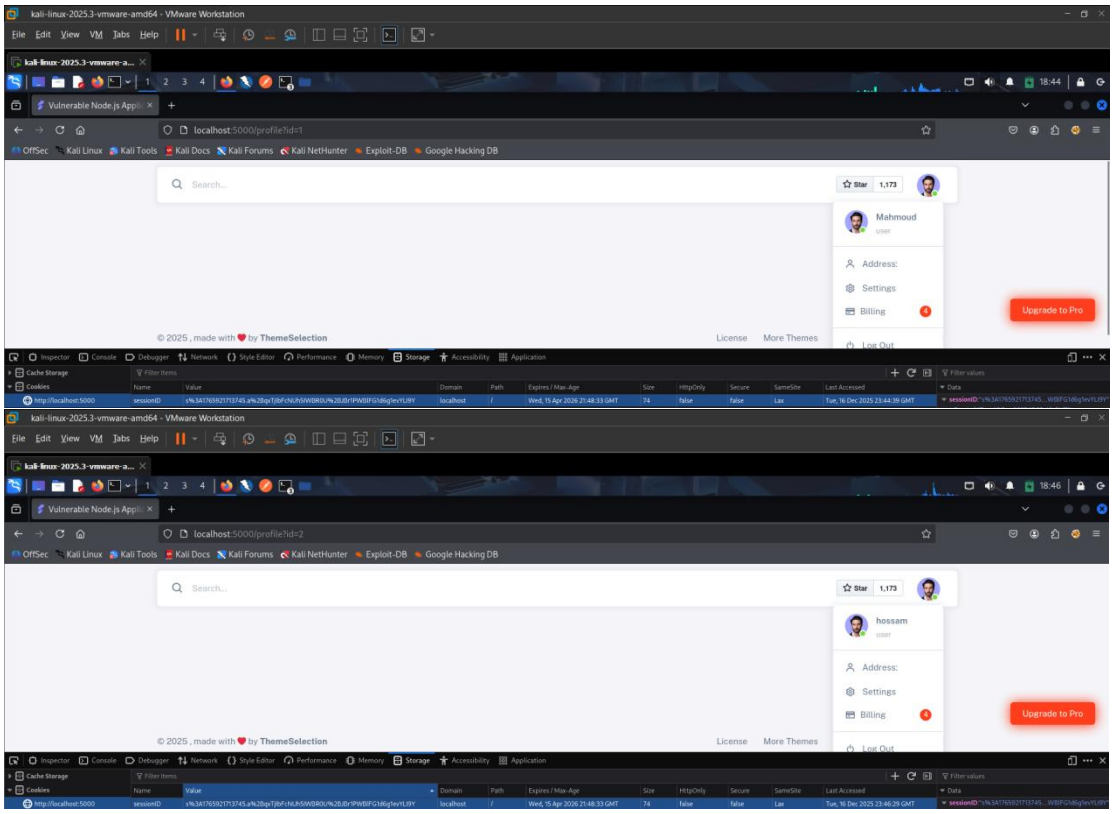
This vulnerability occurs when an application fails to properly enforce user authentication or authorization. Attackers can exploit it to bypass login mechanisms, access restricted resources, or perform actions beyond their privileges. Common issues include weak password policies, session management 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)



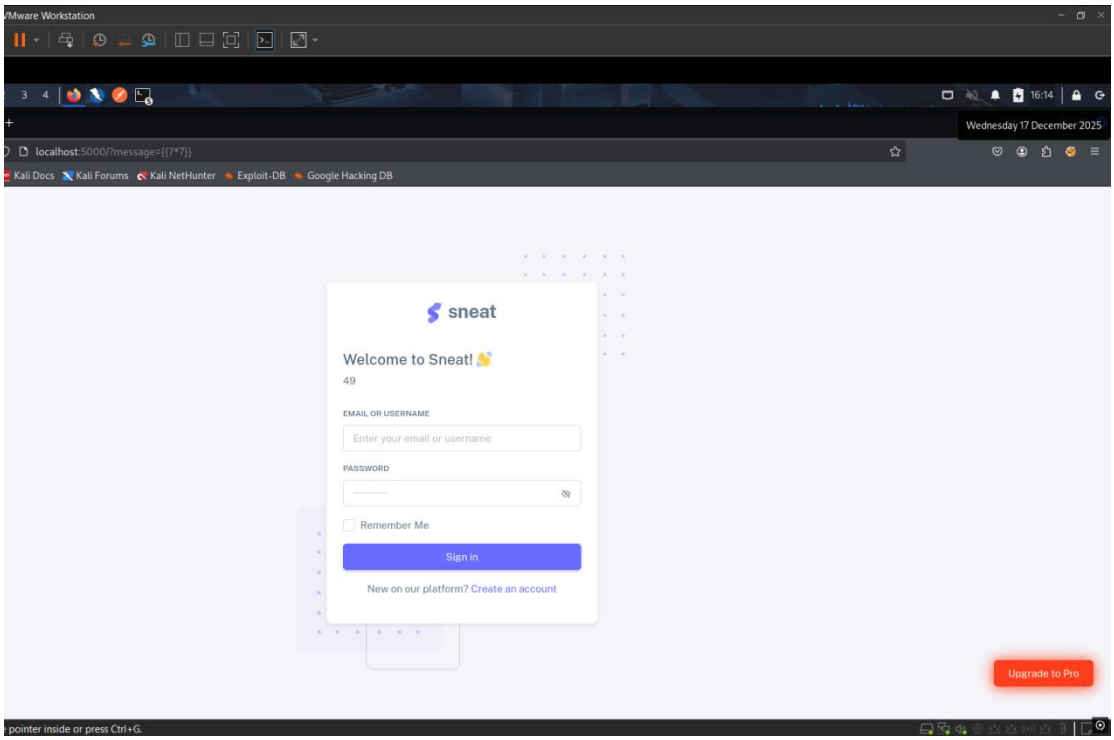
IDOR occurs when an application exposes internal objects (like files, database records, or user IDs) without proper access checks. Attackers can manipulate parameters to access data or perform actions they shouldn't be allowed to, such as viewing other users' accounts or modifying records. This can lead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

Insecure JWT handling (jwt)



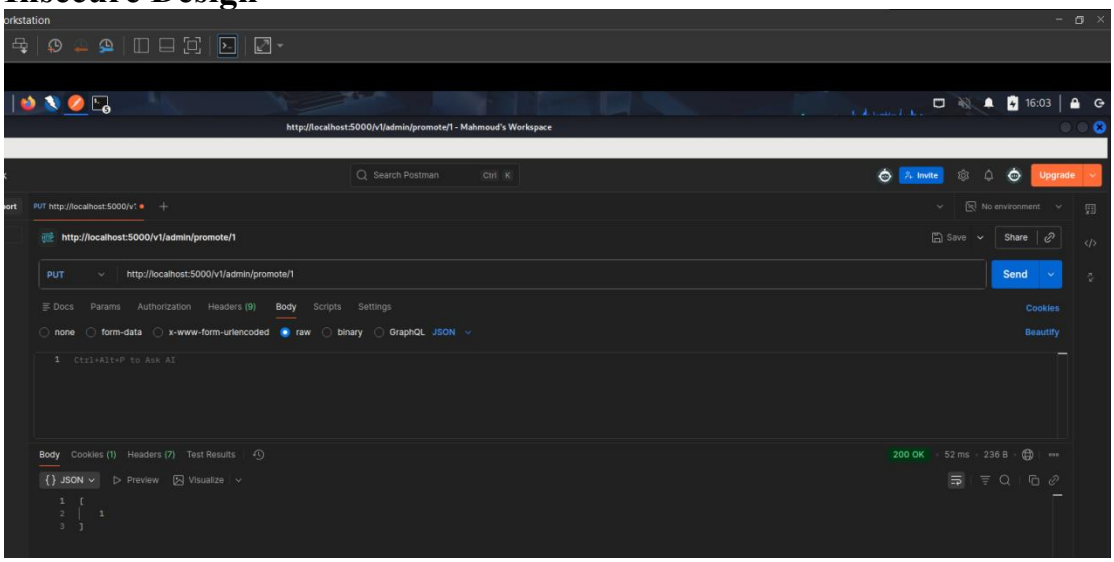
This vulnerability arises when JSON Web Tokens (JWTs) are poorly implemented or validated. Attackers can exploit weak signing algorithms, expired tokens, or improper verification to bypass authentication, escalate privileges, or impersonate users, potentially leading to unauthorized access.

Injection (SSTI)



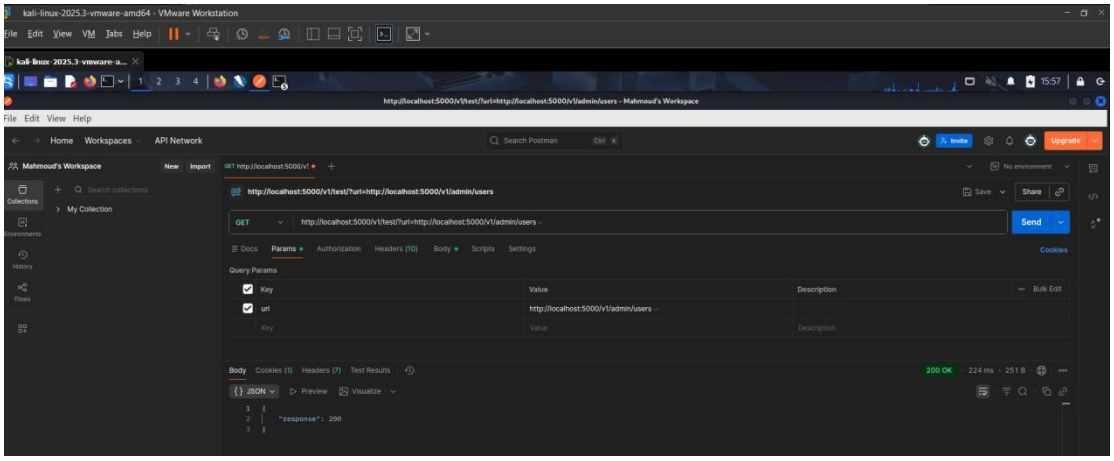
SSTI occurs when user input is improperly handled in server-side templates, allowing attackers to inject and execute arbitrary code on the server. Exploitation can lead to data exposure, remote code execution, or full server compromise.

Insecure Design



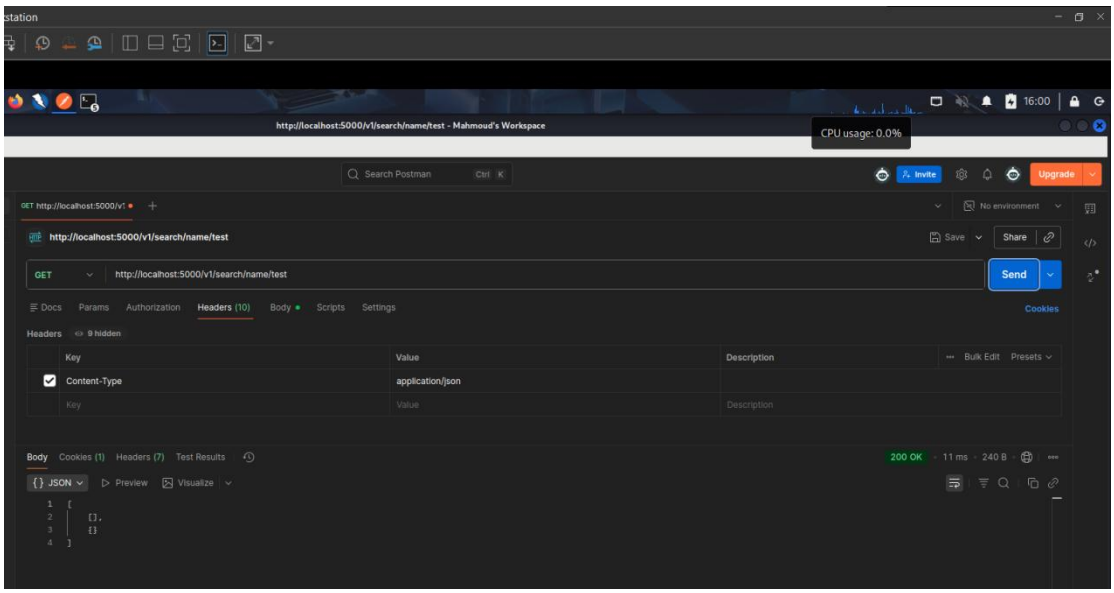
Insecure Design refers to flaws in the application's architecture or logic that introduce security risks, even if the code is implemented correctly. These flaws can enable unauthorized access, data leaks, or bypass of security controls, making the system inherently vulnerable.

SERVER SIDE REQUES (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).

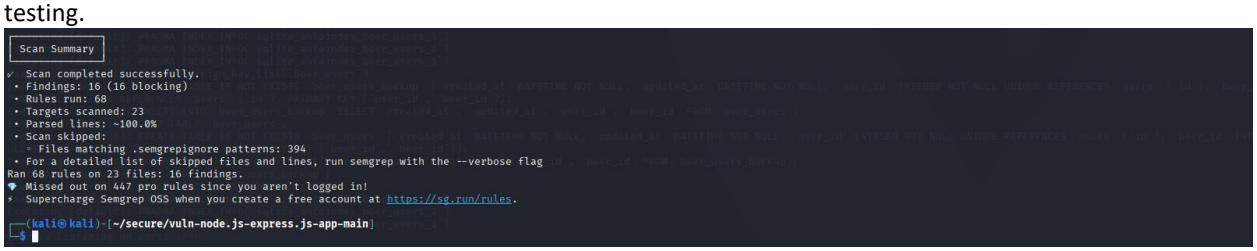
Phase B – Static Analysis with Semgrep (SAST)

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.

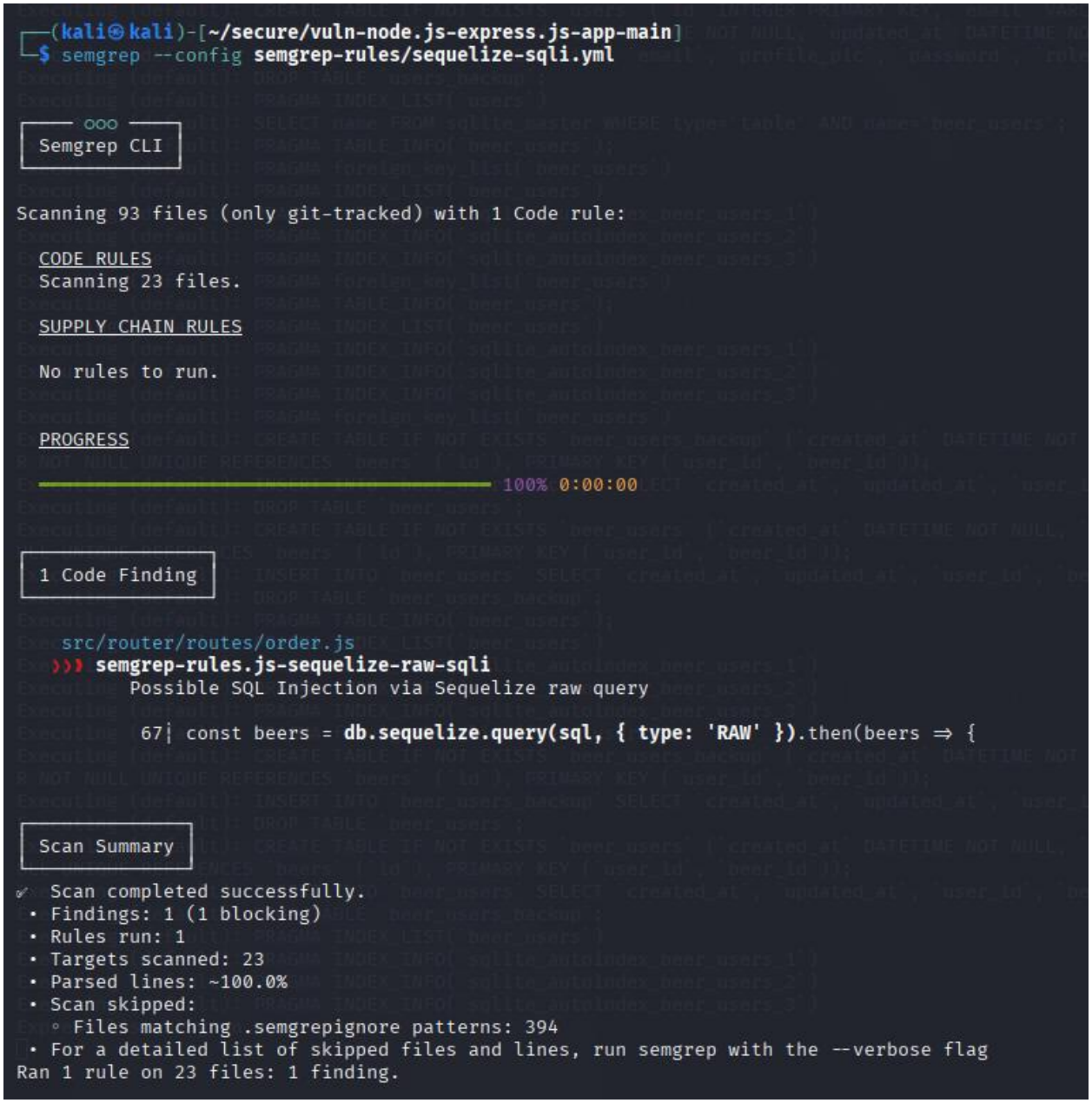


B2

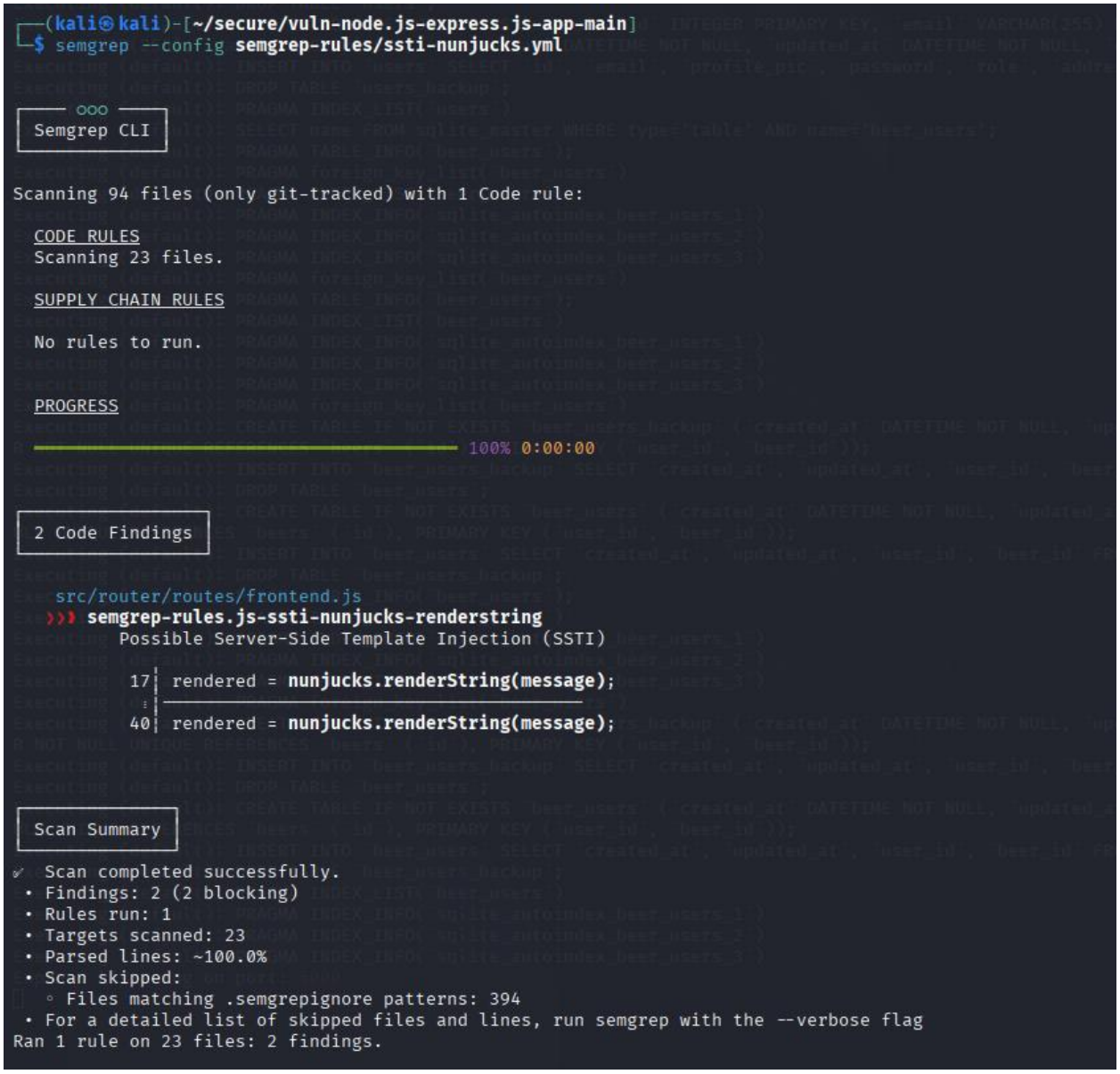
Vuln ID	Endpoint / Feature	OWASP	File:Lines	Semgrep Rule
V1	Frontend message rendering	A03: Injection	src/router/routes/frontend.js:17–40	express-insecure-template-usage
V2	Order file read	A01: Path Traversal	src/router/routes/order.js:33	express-path-join-resolve-traversal
V2b	Order file read (Path 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 –

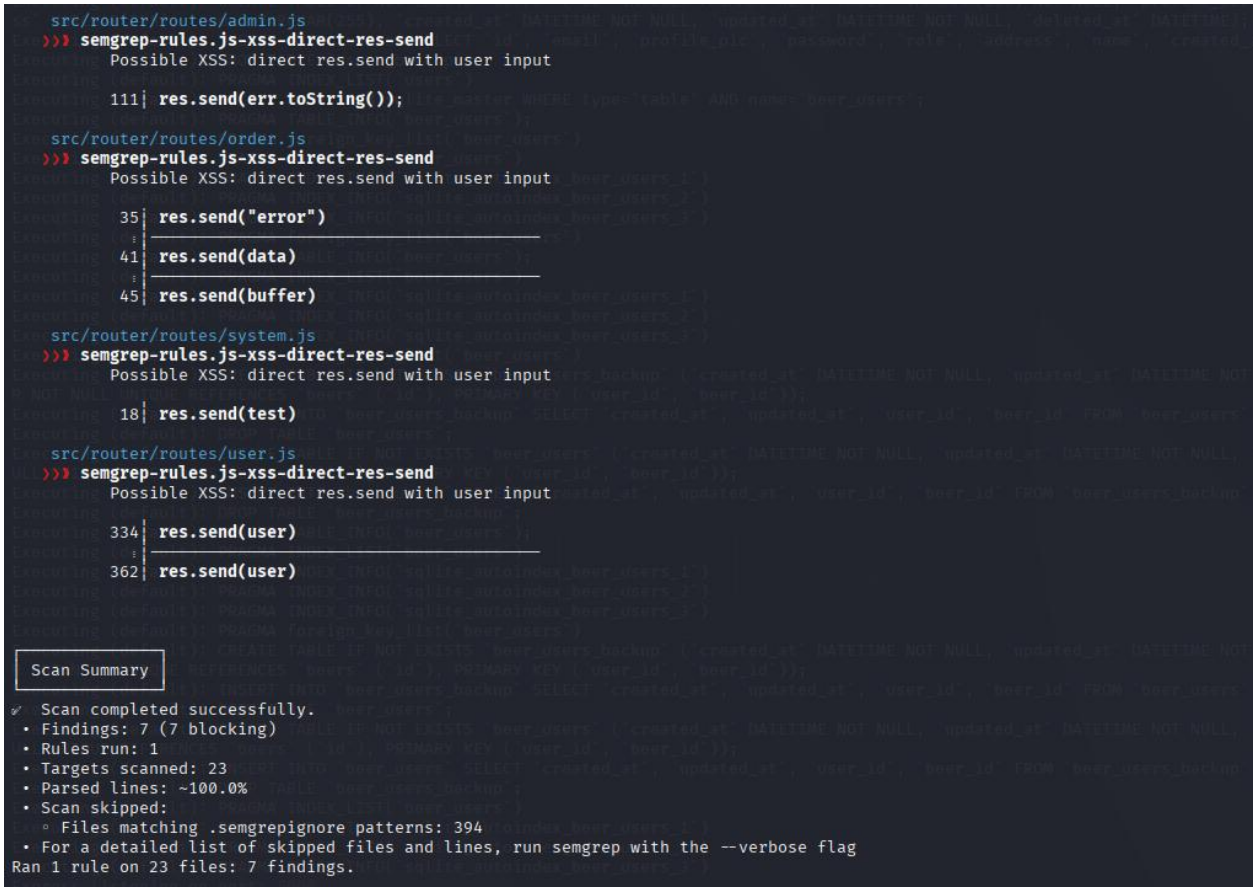
1st rule Output



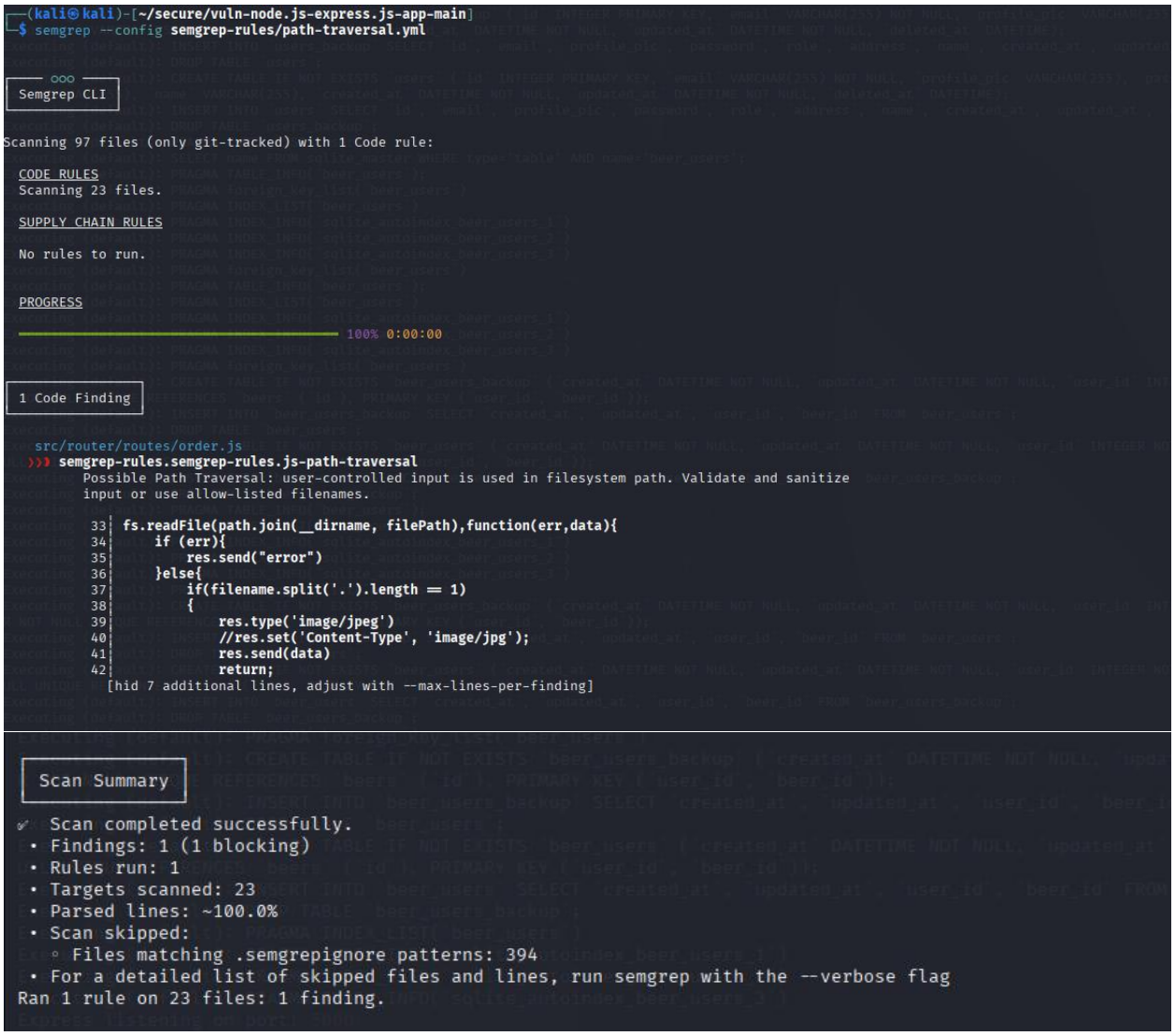
Rule 2 Output


(kali㉿kali)-[~/secure/vuln-node.js-express.js-app-main]
$ semgrep --config semgrep-rules/ssti-nunjucks.yml
Semgrep CLI
Scanning 94 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
2 Code Findings
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);
Scan Summary
Scan completed successfully.
• Findings: 2 (2 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: 2 findings.

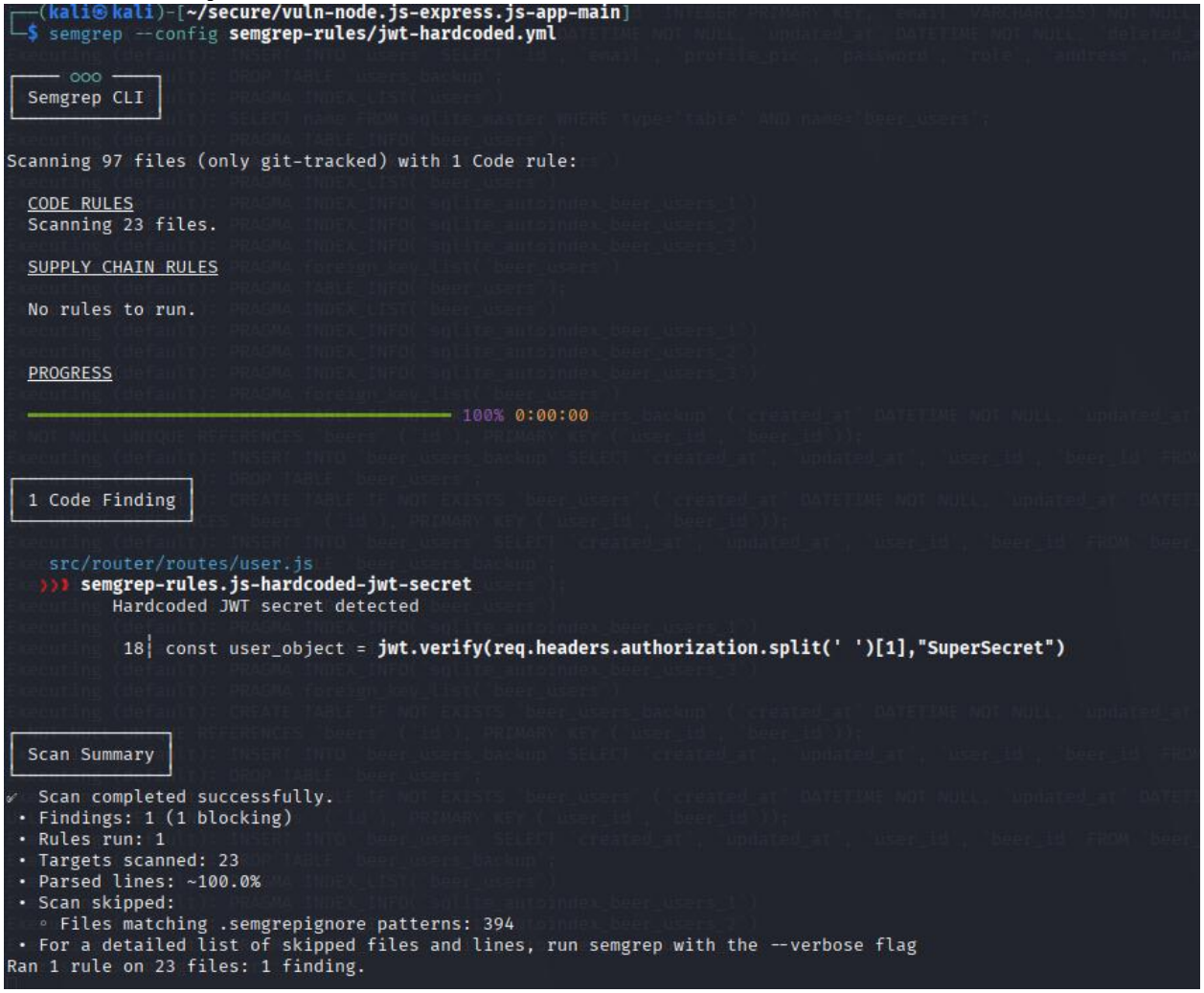
Rule 3 Output


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/user.js
❯❯❯ semgrep-rules.js-xss-direct-res-send
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.

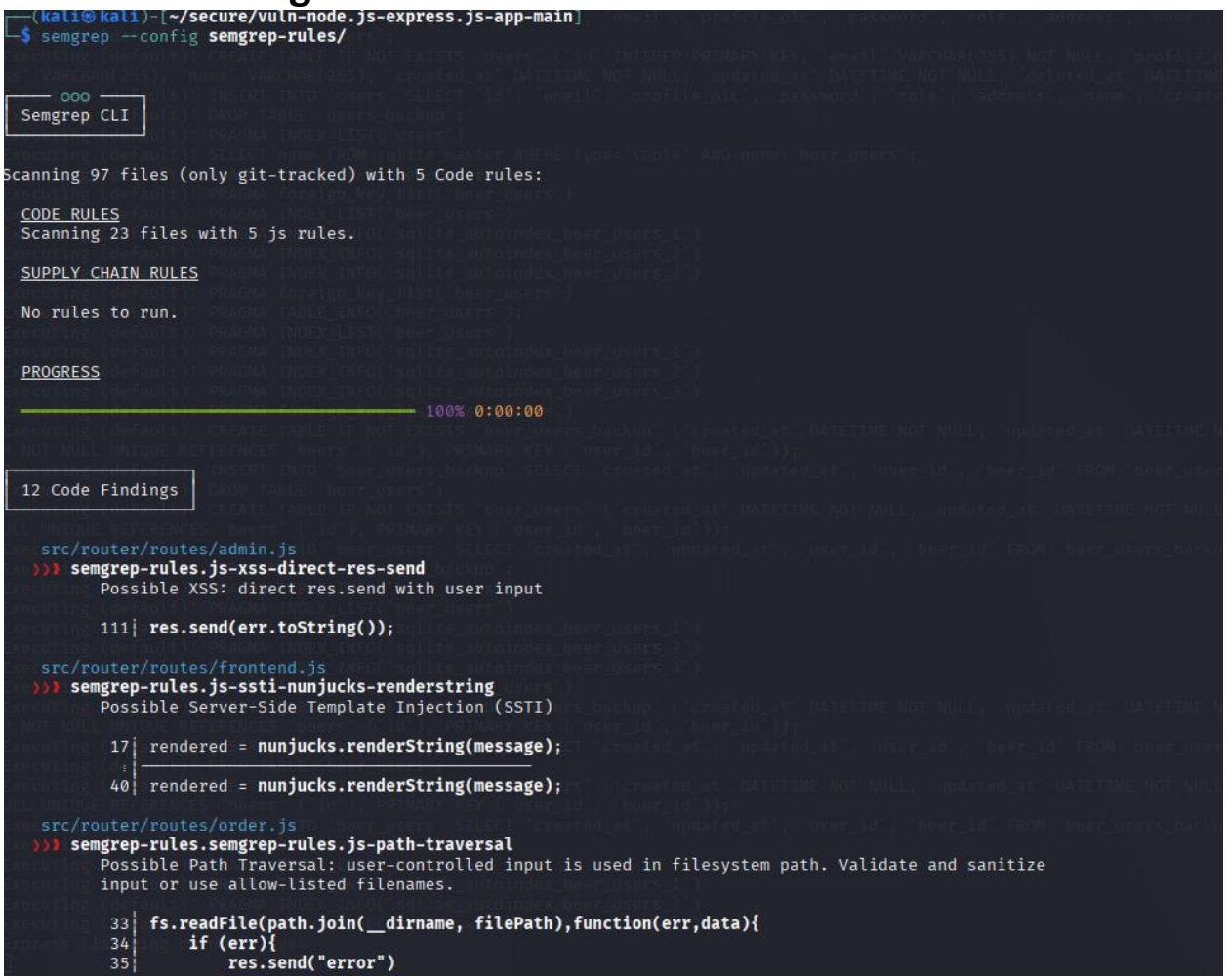
Rule 4 Output

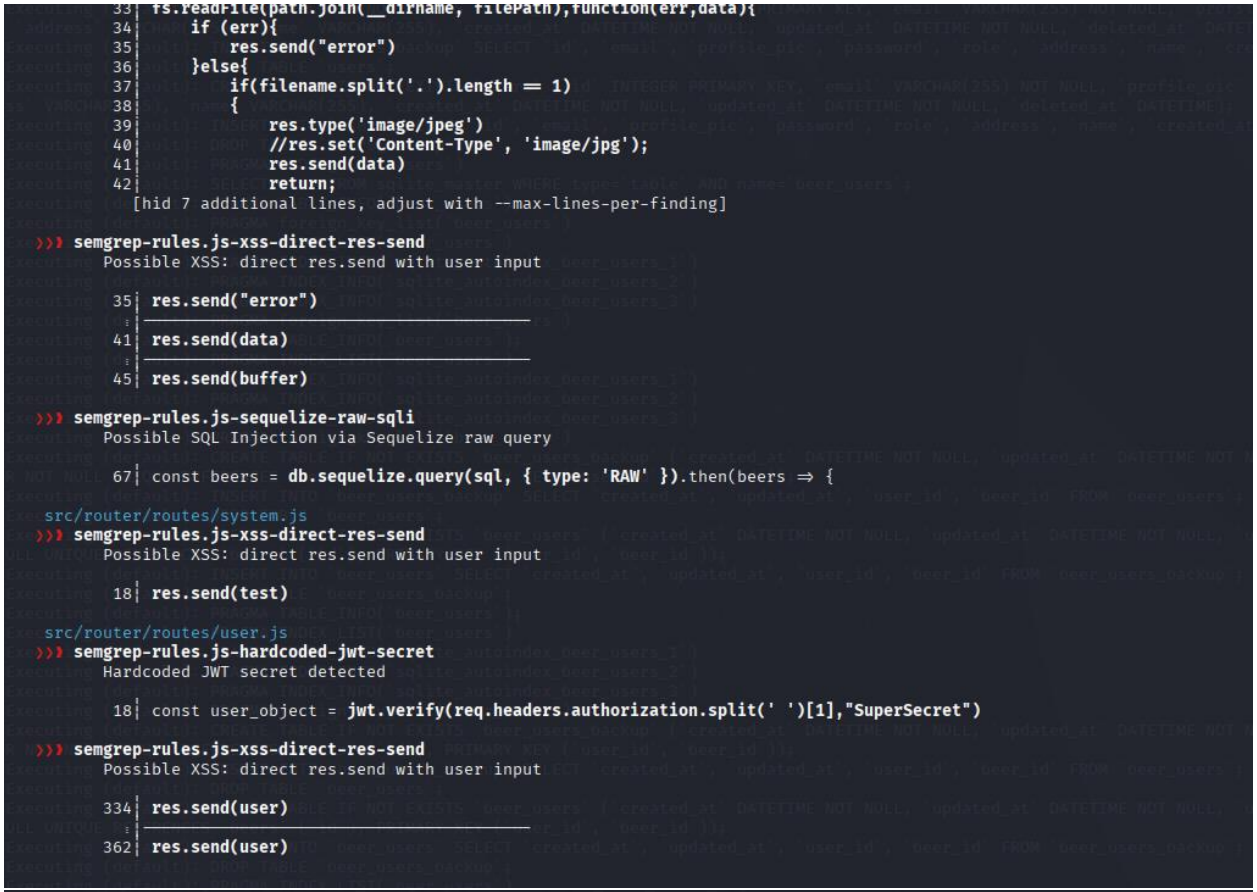


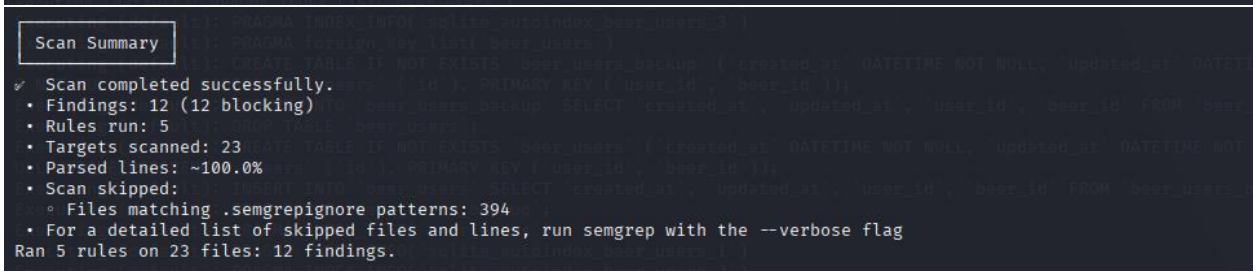
Rule 5 Output



All the rules together



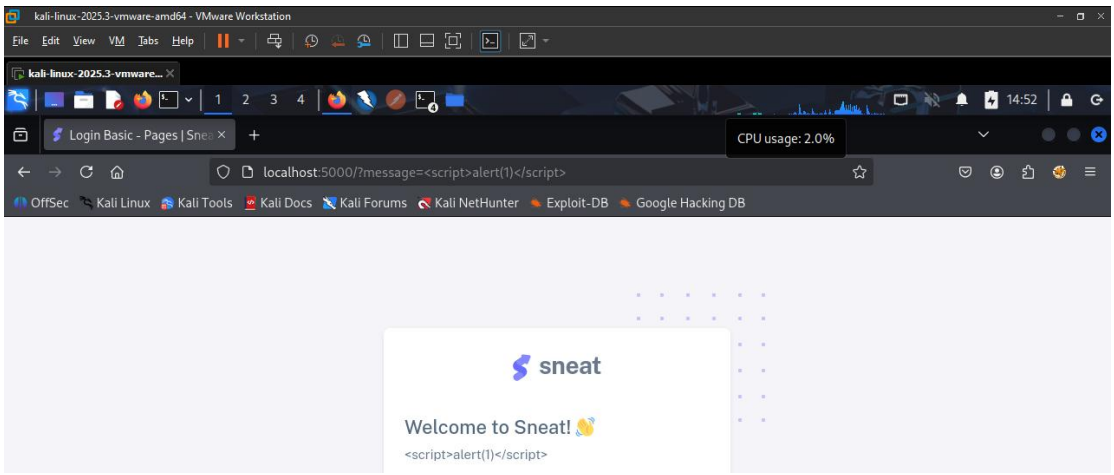

fs.readFile(path.join(__dirname, filePath),function(err,data){
if (err){
res.send("error")
}else{
if(filename.split('.').length == 1)
{
res.type('image/jpeg')
//res.set('Content-Type', 'image/jpg');
res.send(data)
return;
[hid 7 additional lines, adjust with --max-lines-per-finding]
❯❯❯ semgrep-rules.js-xss-direct-res-send
Possible XSS: direct res.send with user input
35┆ res.send("error")
41┆ res.send(data)
45┆ res.send(buffer)
❯❯❯ semgrep-rules.js-sequelize-raw-sqli
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)
362┆ res.send(user)

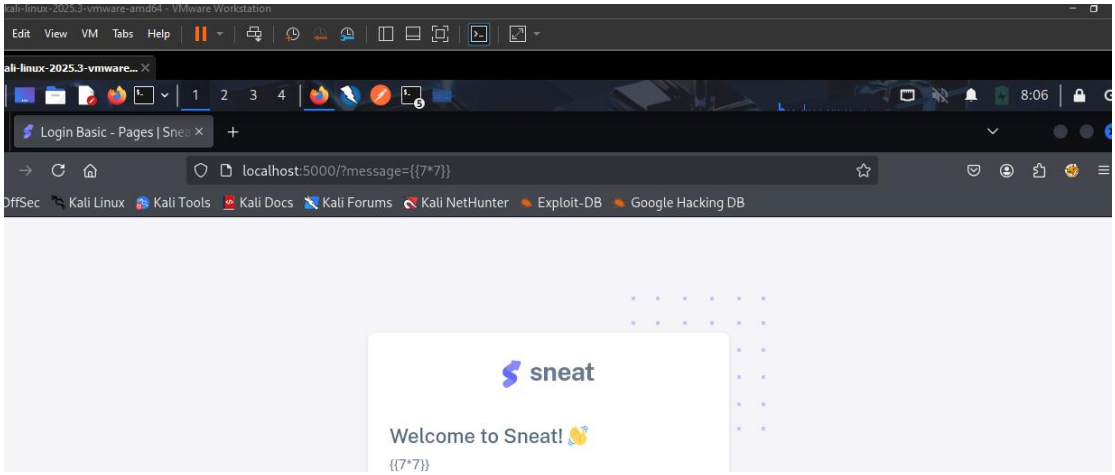

Scan Summary
✓ Scan completed successfully.
• Findings: 12 (12 blocking)
• Rules run: 5
• Targets scanned: 23
• Parsed lines: ~100.0%
• Scan skipped:
◦ Files matching .semgrepignore patterns: 394
• For a detailed list of skipped files and lines, run semgrep with the --verbose flag
Ran 5 rules on 23 files: 12 findings.

Phase c

C1 :

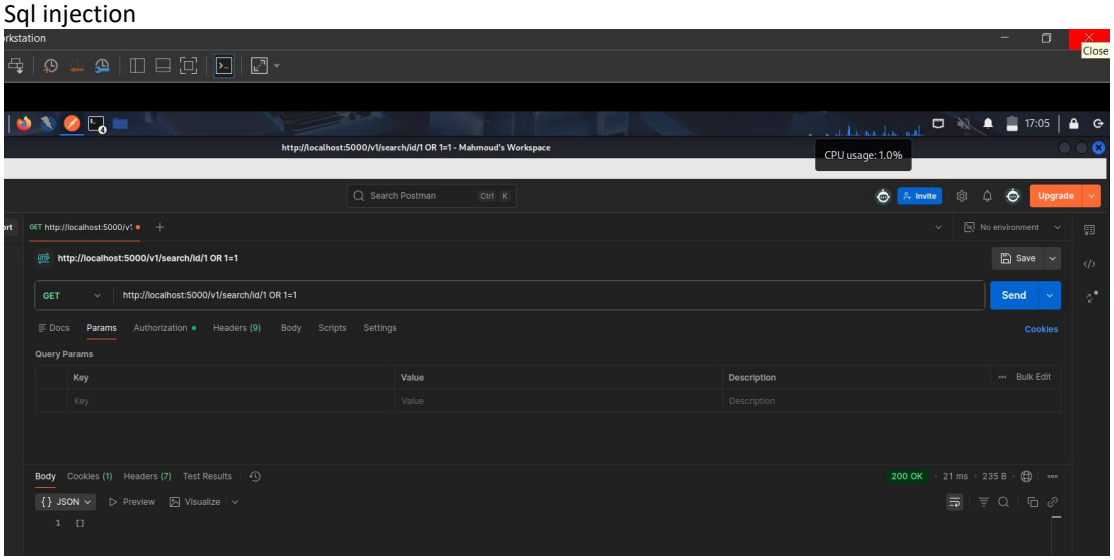
V1-2 – SSTI & Reflected XSS



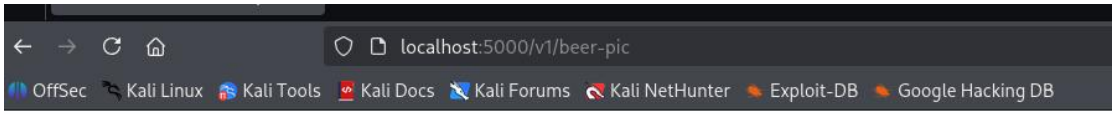


V3-4

Sql injection

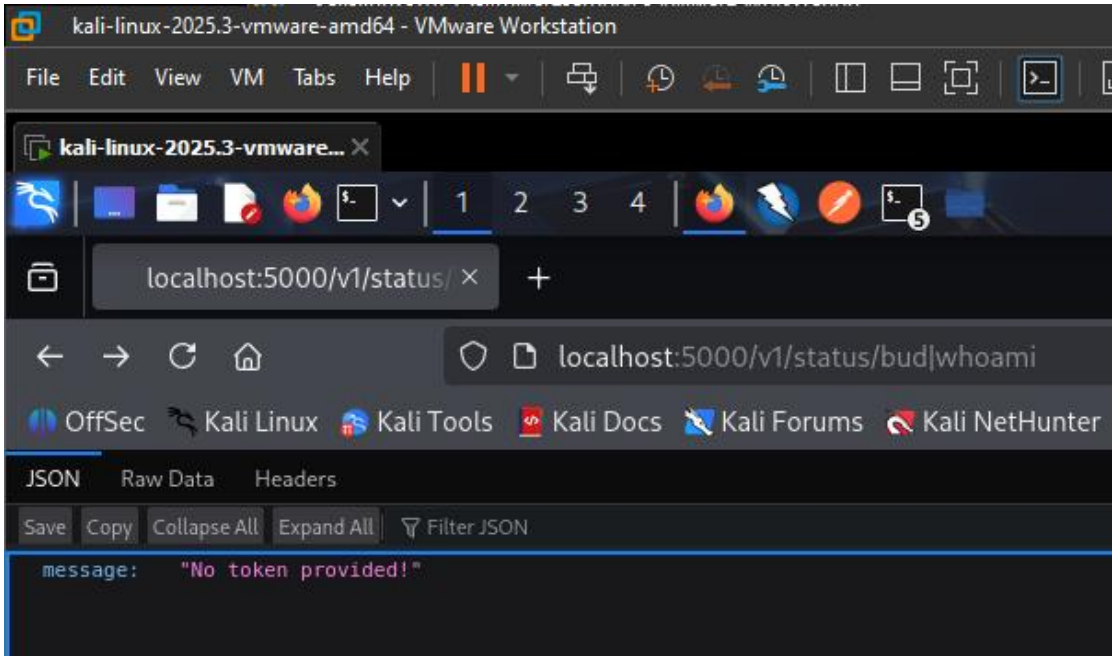


Path traversal

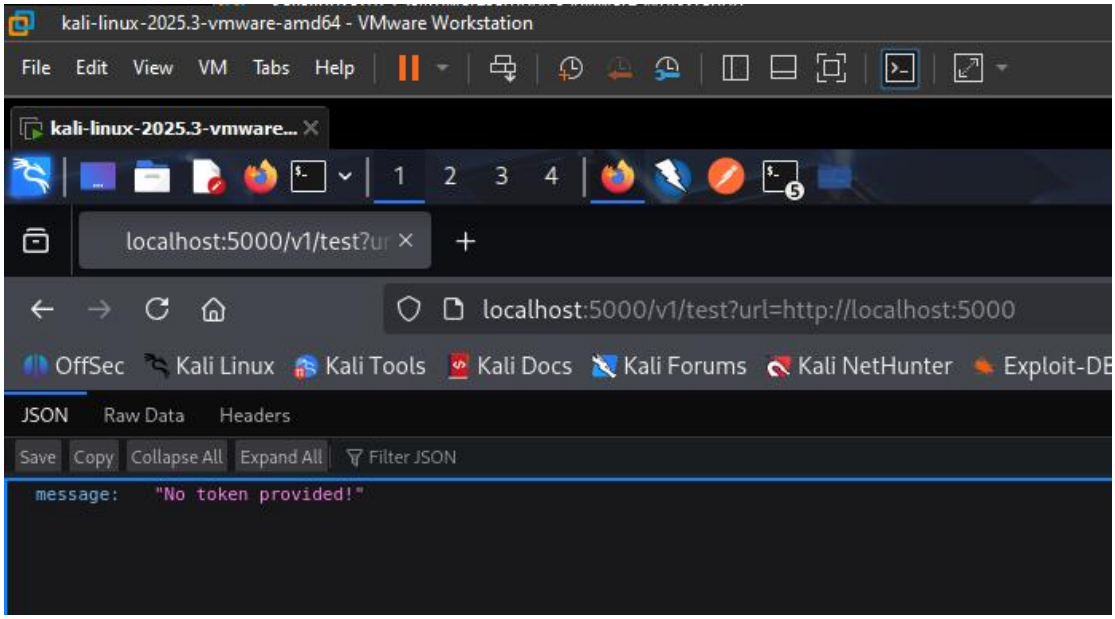


Invalid file name

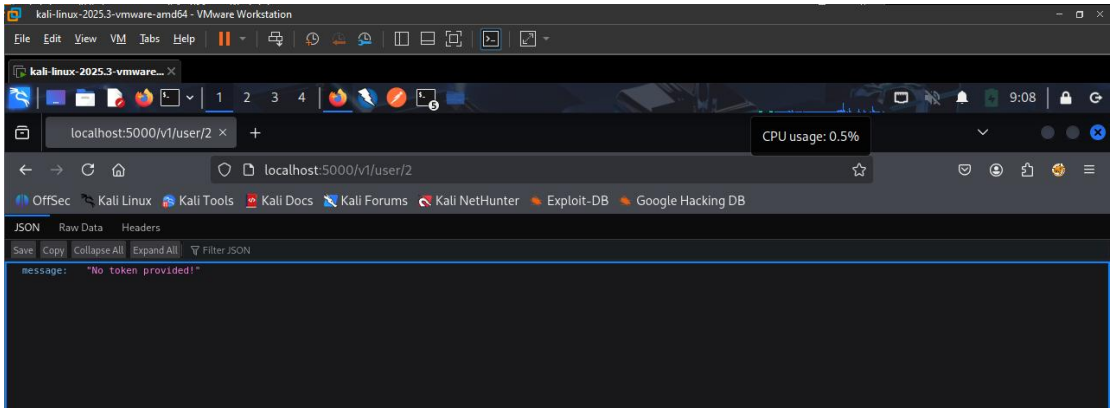
V5RCE



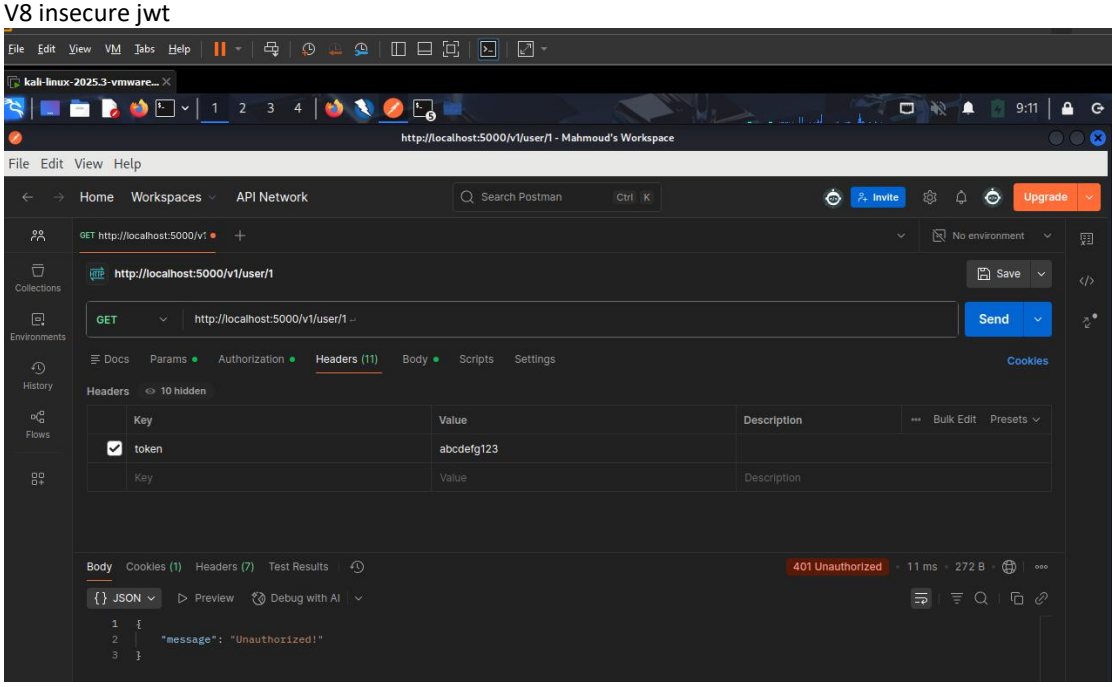
V6 SSRF



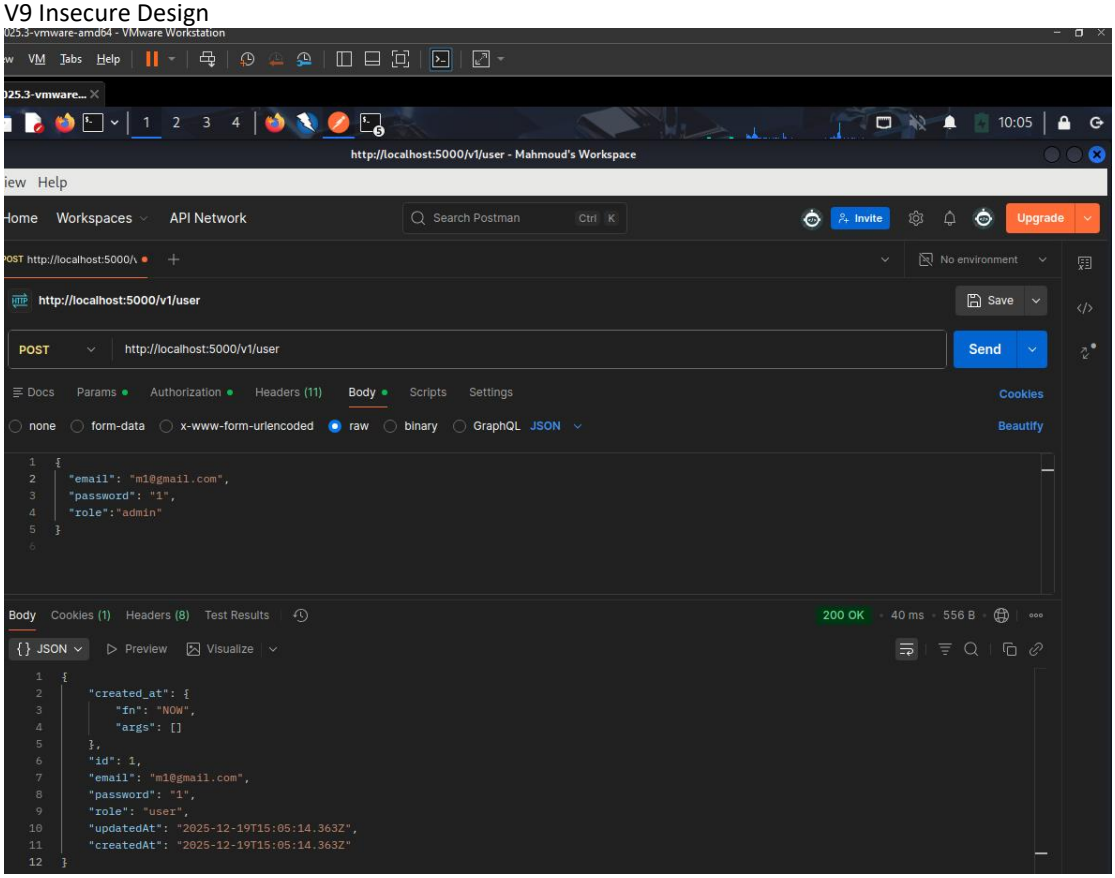
V7 Broken Authentication



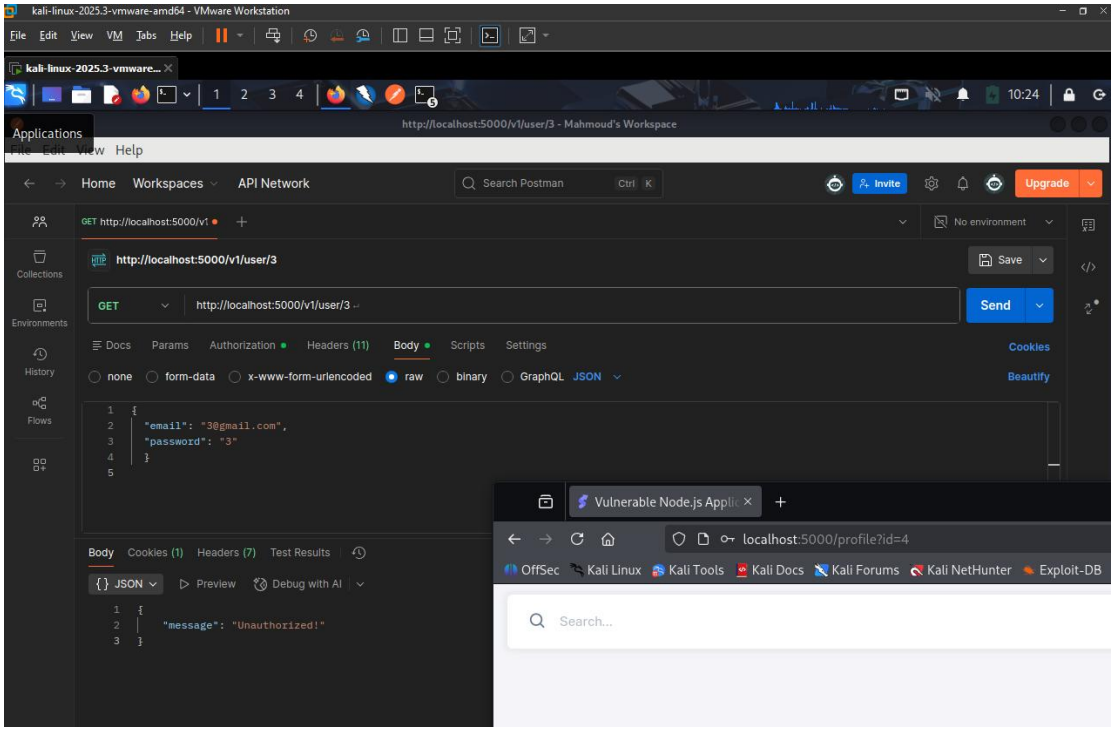
V8 insecure jwt



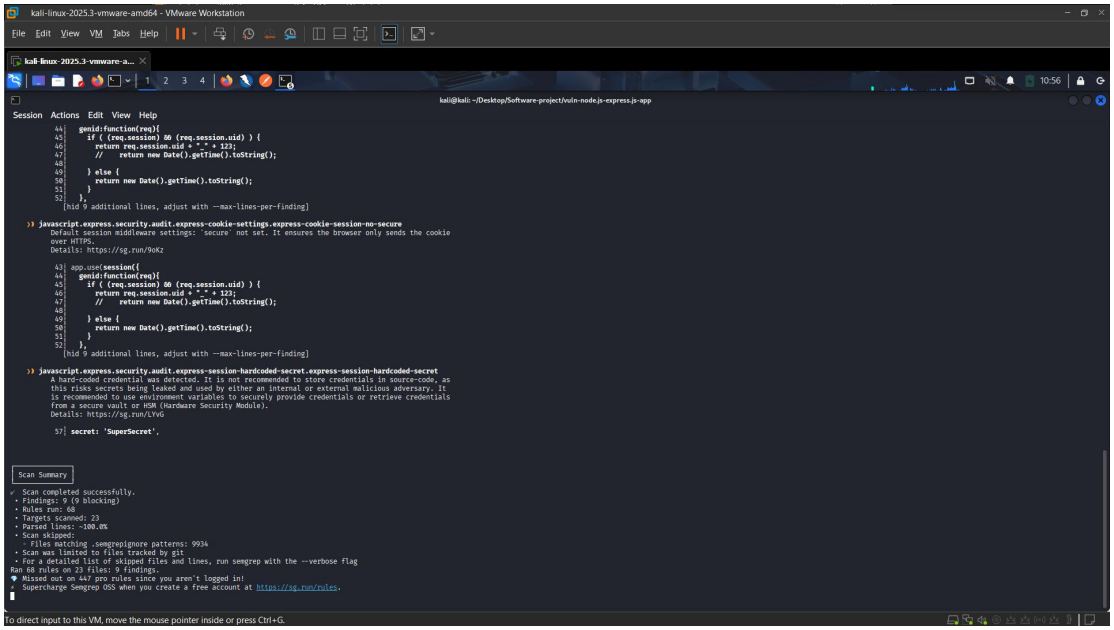
V9 Insecure Design

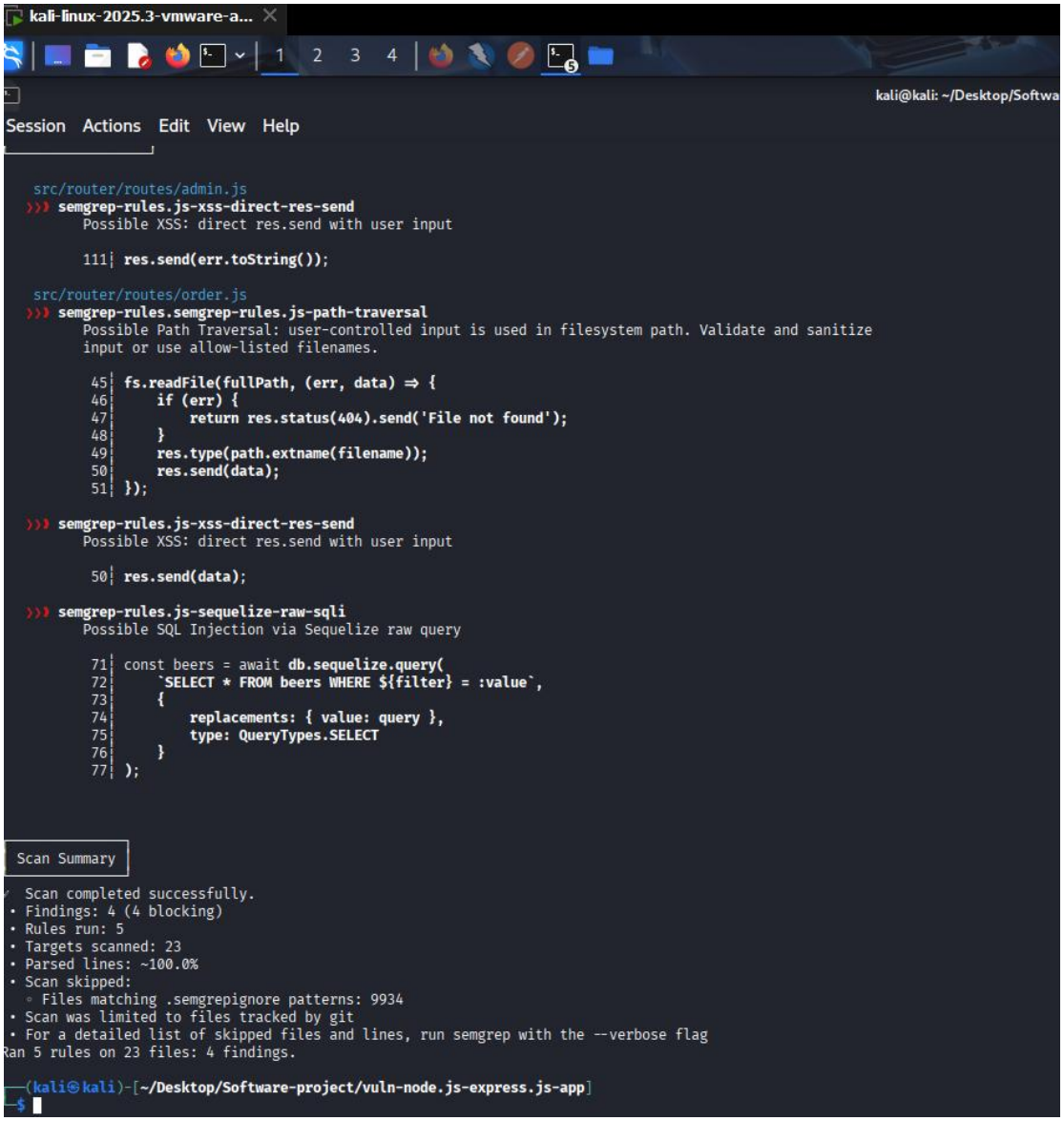


V10 idor



C3


kali-linux-2025.3-vmware-amd64 - VMware Workstation
File Edit View VM Tabs Help
kali-linux-2025.3-vmware-a...
kali@kali: ~/Desktop/Software-project/vuln-node.js-express.js-app
Session Actions Edit View Help
44| genid:function(req){
45| if ((req.session) && (req.session.uid)) {
46| return req.session.uid + "_" + 123;
47| // return new Date().getTime().toString();
48|
49| } else {
50| return new Date().getTime().toString();
51| }
52| },
[hid 9 additional lines, adjust with --max-lines-per-finding]
❯❯ javascript.express.security.audit.express-cookie-settings.express-cookie-session-no-secure
Default session middleware settings: `secure` not set. It ensures the browser only sends the cookie
over HTTPS.
Details: https://sg.run/9oKz
43| app.use(session({
44| genid:function(req){
45| if ((req.session) && (req.session.uid)) {
46| return req.session.uid + "_" + 123;
47| // return new Date().getTime().toString();
48|
49| } else {
50| return new Date().getTime().toString();
51| }
52| },
[hid 9 additional lines, adjust with --max-lines-per-finding]
❯❯ javascript.express.security.audit.express-session-hardcoded-secret.express-session-hardcoded-secret
A hard-coded credential was detected. It is not recommended to store credentials in source-code, as
this risks secrets being leaked and 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 vault or HSM (Hardware Security Module).
Details: https://sg.run/LYvG
57| secret: 'SuperSecret',
Scan Summary
Scan completed successfully.
• Findings: 9 (9 blocking)
• Rules run: 68
• 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 68 rules on 23 files: 9 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.
To direct input to this VM, move the mouse pointer inside or press Ctrl+G.


kali-linux-2025.3-vmware-a...
1 2 3 4
kali@kali: ~/Desktop/Softwa
Session Actions Edit View Help
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-sequelize-raw-sqli
Possible SQL Injection via Sequelize raw query
71┆ const beers = await db.sequelize.query(
72┆ `SELECT * FROM beers WHERE ${filter} = :value`,
73┆ {
74┆ replacements: { value: query },
75┆ type: QueryTypes.SELECT
76┆ }
77┆);
Scan Summary
Scan completed successfully.
• Findings: 4 (4 blocking)
• Rules run: 5
• Targets scanned: 23
• Parsed lines: ~100.0%
• Scan skipped:
◦ Files matching .semgrepignore patterns: 9934
• Scan was limited to files tracked by git
• For a detailed list of skipped files and lines, run semgrep with the --verbose flag
Ran 5 rules on 23 files: 4 findings.
┌──(kali㉿kali)-[~/Desktop/Software-project/vuln-node.js-express.js-app]
└─$