

Vulnerability Report of Practice Website

Vulnerability Name: Improper Neutralization of Special Elements used in an SQL Command ('SQL Injection')

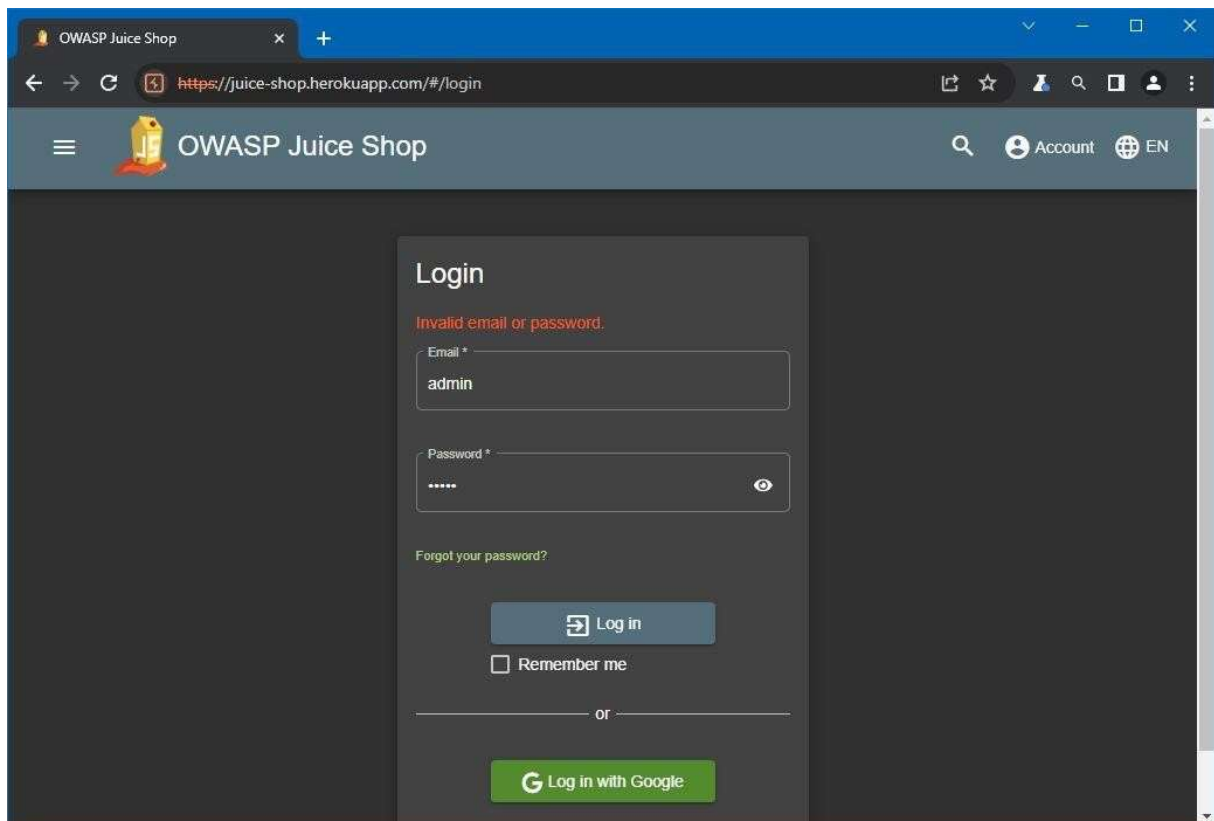
CWE: CWE-89

Description:

CWE-89, titled "Improper Neutralization of Special Elements used in an SQL Command ('SQL Injection')," is a common software vulnerability that occurs when an application does not properly validate or sanitize user inputs before including them in SQL queries.

Business Impact:

CWE-89, or SQL injection, poses a severe business impact. This vulnerability can lead to data breaches, causing financial losses, legal repercussions, and reputational damage. Data theft compromises sensitive customer information and intellectual property, eroding trust and potentially triggering costly legal actions



AICS TEAM 3.1

[illegible]

The screenshot displays the Burp Suite Community Edition v2023.10.1.1 interface. The top menu bar includes options like Burp, Project, Intruder, Repeater, View, and Help. The main toolbar shows various tools such as Dashboard, Target, Proxy, Intruder, Repeater, Collaborator, Sequencer, Decoder, Comparer, Logger, Organizer, Extensions, and Learn. The 'Proxy' tab is active, showing a list of intercepted requests. The selected request is a POST to https://juice-shop.herokuapp.com:443 [54.220.192.176]. The request details are shown in the 'Inspector' tab on the right, including request attributes, protocol (HTTP/2), method (POST), path (/rest/user/login), and cookies. The request body is visible in the 'Raw' tab, showing a JSON object with email 'admin' and password 'admin'.

Request details:

- Method:** POST
- Path:** /rest/user/login
- Request body (JSON):**

```
{
  "email": "admin",
  "password": "admin"
}
```

Request cookies:

Name	Value
language	en
welcomebanner_sta...	dismiss
cookieconsent_status	dismiss

AICS TEAM 3.1

Vulnerability Name: Improper input validation

CWE: CWE 20

Description:

CWE-20, also known as "Improper Input Validation," is a software weakness that occurs when a program does not adequately validate and sanitize user inputs. This can lead to security vulnerabilities such as buffer overflows, SQL injection, and cross-site scripting.

Business Impact:

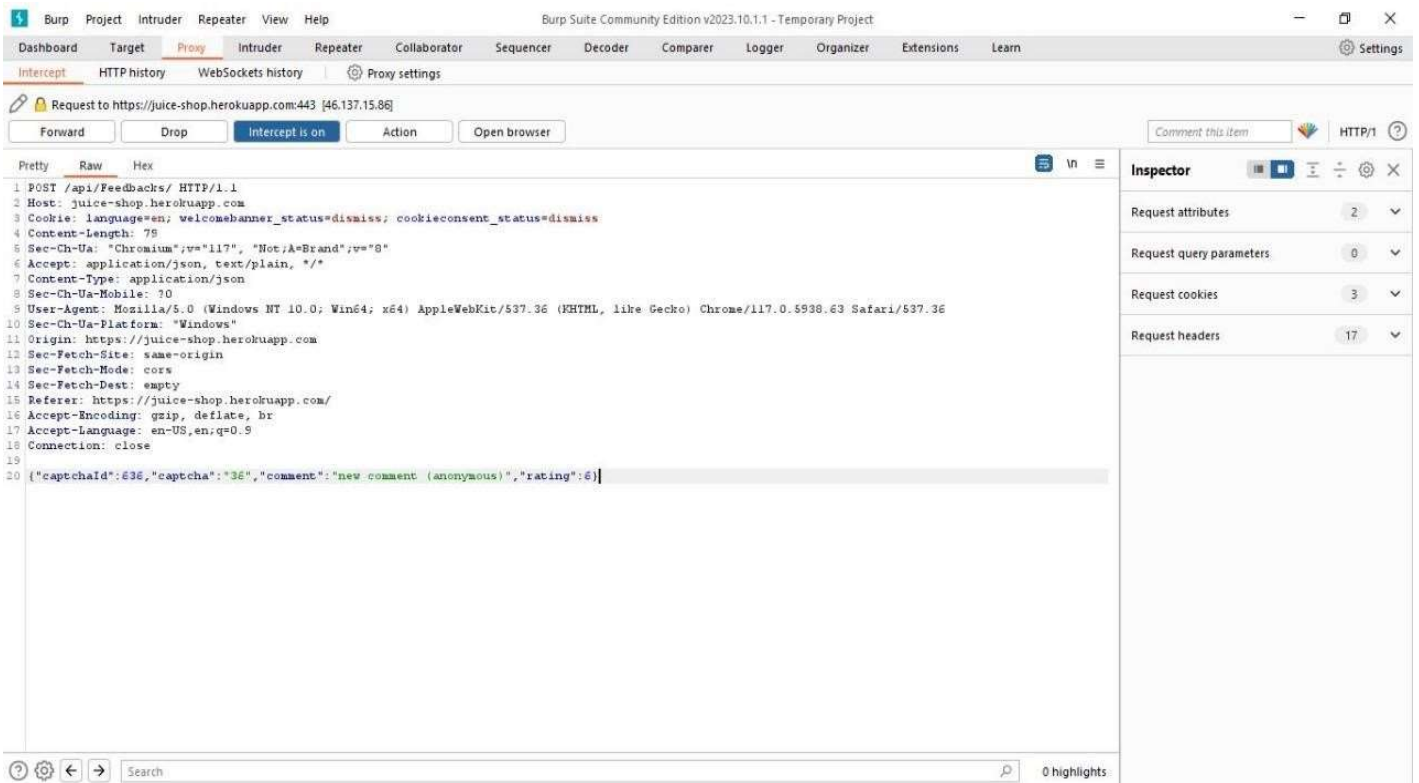
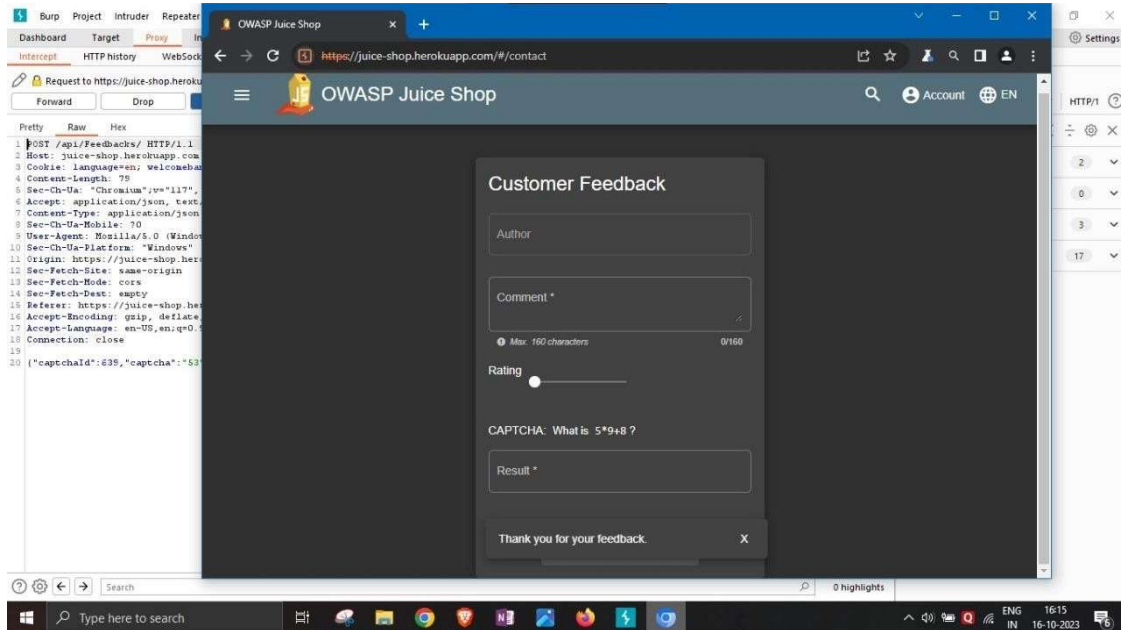
CWE-20 can have a significant business impact, including data breaches, financial losses, reputation damage, and legal liabilities. Vulnerabilities arising from improper input validation can allow attackers to exploit software, leading to unauthorized access, data theft, and service disruptions, potentially resulting in customer trust erosion and costly remediation efforts.

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL `https://juice-shop.herokuapp.com/#/contact`. The page title is "OWASP Juice Shop". The main content area displays a "Customer Feedback" form. The form has the following fields and elements:

- Author:** A text input field containing the value "anonymous".
- Comment *:** A text input field containing the value "new comment". Below the field, there is a character count: "Max. 160 characters" and "11/160".
- Rating:** A slider control with a green dot indicating a rating of 5.
- CAPTCHA:** A section titled "CAPTCHA: What is 6+5*6 ?". It includes a "Result *" input field containing the value "36".
- Submit:** A button with a right-pointing arrow and the text "Submit".

The form is set against a dark background, and the browser's address bar and navigation icons are visible at the top.

AICS TEAM 3.1



Vulnerability Name: Sensitive data exposure

CWE: CWE 200

Description:

CWE-200, known as "Exposure of Sensitive Information to an Unauthorized Actor"

Business Impact:

CWE-200 can result in severe business consequences, including reputational damage, loss of customer trust, legal consequences, and financial losses.

The screenshot displays the Burp Suite interface with a request and response for the target `https://juice-shop.herokuapp.com`. The request is a `GET /ftp/legal.md HTTP/1.1`. The response is a `200 OK` status with a `Content-Type: text/markdown; charset=UTF-8` and a `Content-Length: 2047`. The response body contains sensitive information, including a `Legal Information` section and a `Legal Information` section.

Request:

```
1 GET /ftp/legal.md HTTP/1.1
2 Host: juice-shop.herokuapp.com
3 Cookie: language=en; welcome_banner_status=dismiss; cookieconsent_status=dismiss
4 Sec-CH-UA: "Chromium";v="117", "Not.A.Brand";v="9"
5 Sec-CH-UA-Mobile: ?0
6 Sec-CH-UA-Platform: "Windows"
7 Upgrade-Insecure-Requests: 1
8 User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64; AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/117.0.5938.63 Safari/537.36)
9 Accept: text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,image/webp,image/apng,*/*;q=0.8,application/signed-exchange;v=b3;q=0.7
10 Sec-Fetch-Site: same-origin
11 Sec-Fetch-Mode: navigate
12 Sec-Fetch-Dest: document
13 Sec-Fetch-User: ?1
14 Referer: https://juice-shop.herokuapp.com/
15 Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate, br
16 Accept-Language: en-US,en;q=0.9
17 Connection: close
```

Response:

```
1 HTTP/1.1 200 OK
2 Server: Cowboy
3 Connection: close
4 Access-Control-Allow-Origin: *
5 X-Content-Type-Options: nosniff
6 X-Frame-Options: SAMEORIGIN
7 Feature-Policy: payment 'self'
8 X-Browser-Emulation: /F/3bbs
9 Accept-Ranges: bytes
10 Cache-Control: public, max-age=0
11 Last-Modified: Sun, 15 Oct 2023 20:23:28 GMT
12 Etag: W/"9a71d31020b77"
13 Content-Type: text/markdown; charset=UTF-8
14 Vary: Accept-Encoding
15 Date: Sun, 15 Oct 2023 11:10:55 GMT
16 Via: 1.1 vegur
17 Content-Length: 2047
```

Inspector:

Selected text: This document is confidential! Do not distribute!

Request attributes: 2

Request query parameters: 0

Request body parameters: 0

Request cookies: 3

Request headers: 16

Response headers: 16

AICS TEAM 3.1

AICS TEAM 3.1

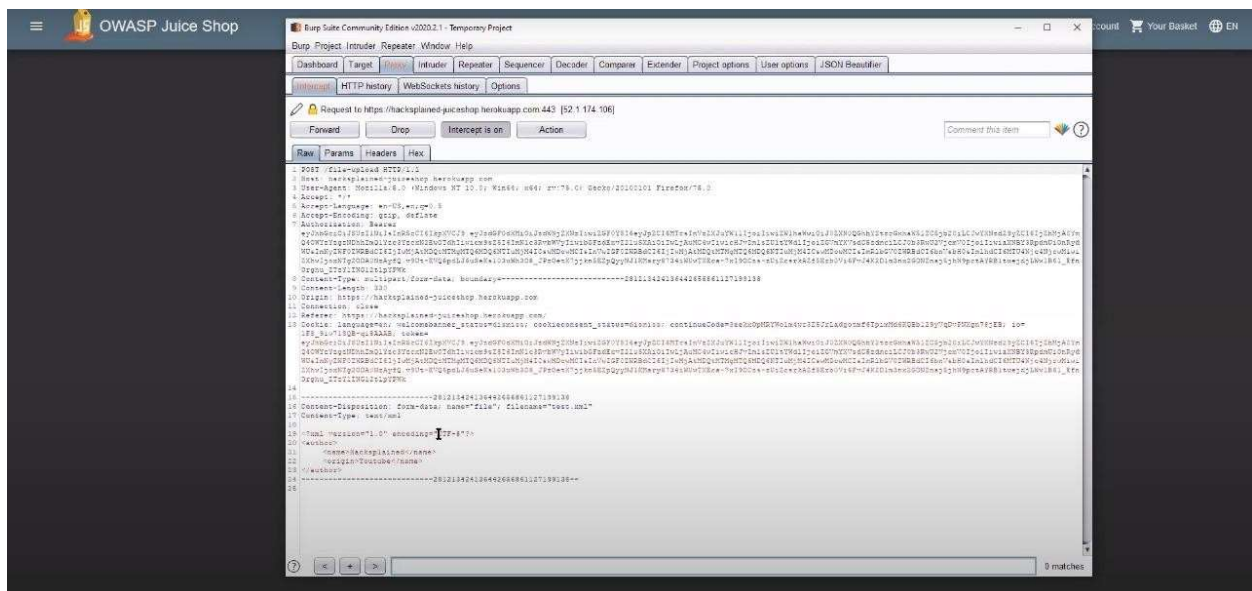
Vulnerability Name: Security misconfiguration

Description:

Security misconfiguration vulnerabilities occur when a system, application, or component is improperly set up, leaving it exposed to potential attacks. These weaknesses can lead to unauthorized access, data breaches, or other security incidents due to poorly configured permissions, default settings, or unnecessary features being enabled.

Business Impact:

Security misconfigurations can have significant business impacts, including data breaches, downtime, regulatory fines, and reputational damage. Improperly configured systems or applications can lead to unauthorized access, data exposure, and service disruptions. These incidents can result in financial losses, eroded customer trust, and legal consequences, affecting an organization's bottom line and market standing. Proper configuration management is essential to mitigate these risks.



AICS TEAM 3.1

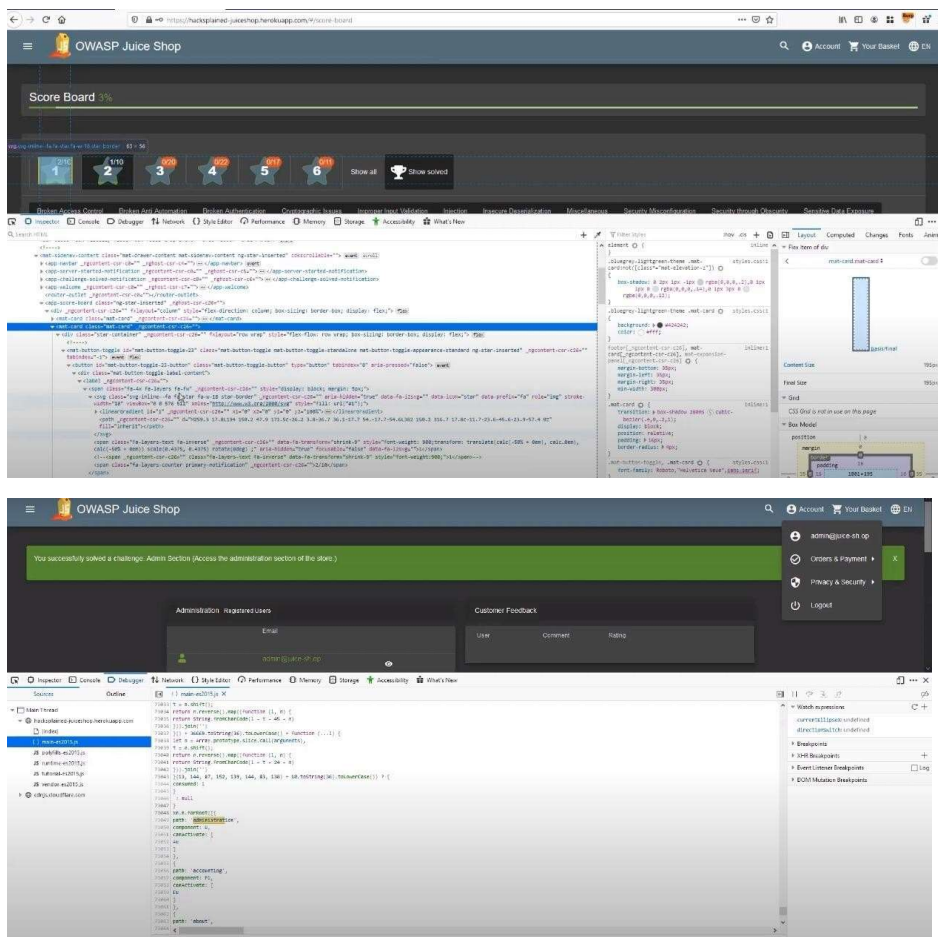
Vulnerability Name: Broken access control

Description:

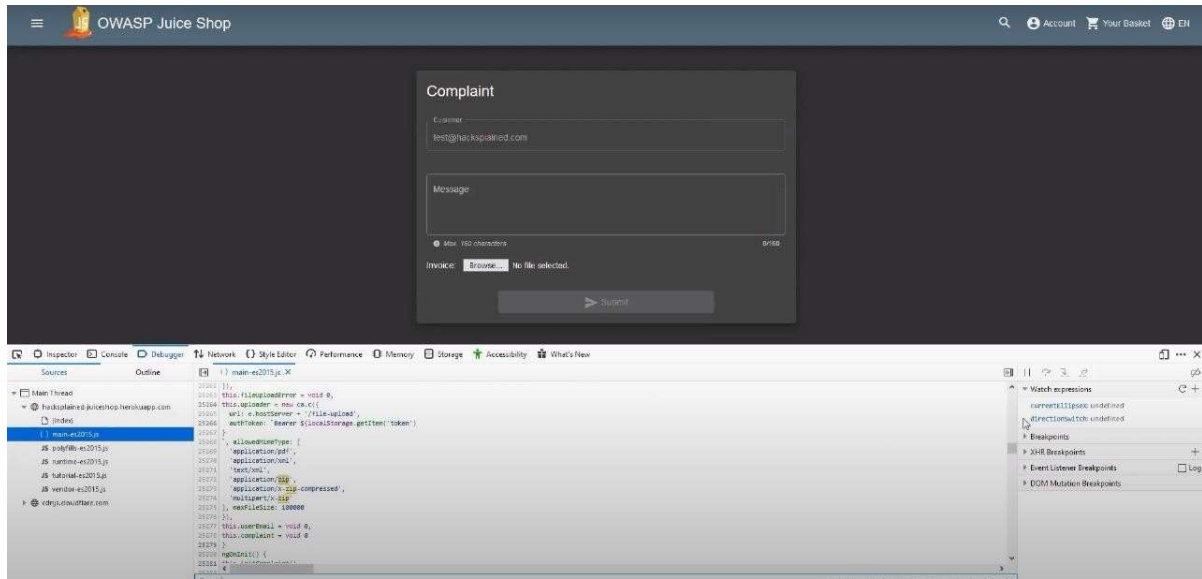
Broken access control is a security vulnerability that occurs when an application or system fails to enforce proper access restrictions. It allows unauthorized users to access sensitive data, perform actions, or modify resources they should not have permission to access. This issue can lead to unauthorized data exposure, data tampering, and pose significant security risks if not mitigated effectively through access control mechanisms.

Business Impact:

Broken access control can have serious business impacts, including data breaches, compromised privacy, regulatory fines, and damage to reputation. Unauthorized users gaining access to sensitive data or functionality can lead to information theft, legal liabilities, and a loss of customer trust. This can result in financial losses, costs associated with investigations, and remediation efforts, ultimately affecting the organization's financial stability and brand image.



AICS TEAM 3.1



AICS TEAM 3.1

Vulnerability Name: Improper Neutralization of Input During Web Page Generation ('Cross-site Scripting')

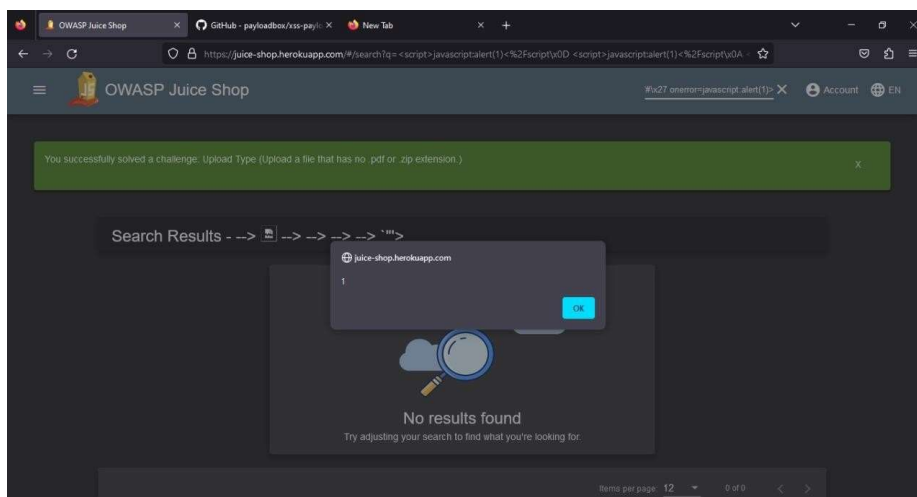
CWE: CWE 79

Description:

CWE-79, also known as "Improper Neutralization of Input During Web Page Generation ('Cross-site Scripting')," is a security vulnerability where an application includes untrusted data in web pages without proper validation. Attackers can inject malicious scripts, enabling them to steal data or perform actions on behalf of users, compromising their security and privacy.

Business Impact:

CWE-79 can have significant business impact, including reputation damage, data breaches, and financial losses. Cross-site scripting vulnerabilities allow attackers to steal sensitive data, compromise user accounts, and deface websites, eroding customer trust and potentially leading to regulatory fines. Organizations may also incur costs for incident response, legal liabilities, and remediation, affecting their bottom line and market standing.



AICS TEAM 3.1

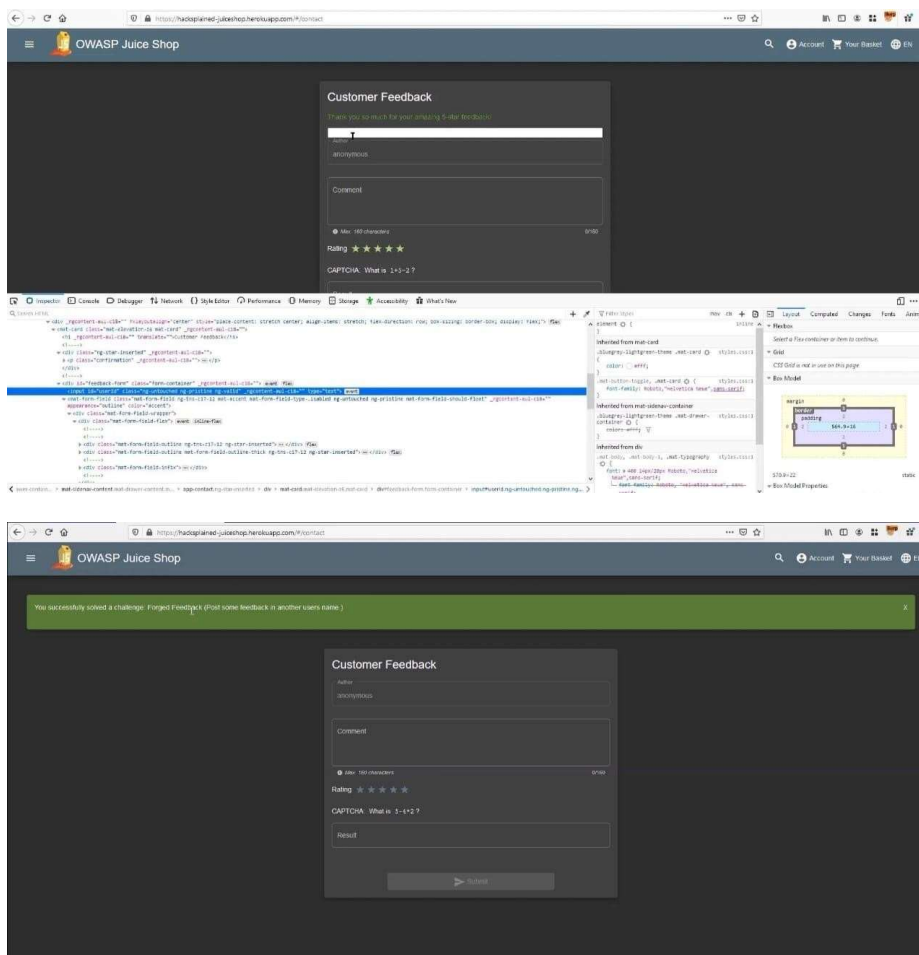
Vulnerability Name: Forged Feedback

Description:

Forged feedback is a security vulnerability where attackers manipulate or counterfeit feedback or responses from a system to deceive users or systems. This can lead to misinformation, trust erosion, and potentially security breaches when users make decisions or take actions based on the fraudulent feedback provided.

Business Impact:

Forged feedback vulnerabilities can have a significant business impact, including damage to an organization's reputation, financial losses, and a potential loss of customer trust. Attackers exploiting these weaknesses can deceive users and may lead to actions that compromise security, result in data breaches, or tarnish an organization's image. This can result in costs for incident response, legal liabilities, and long-term harm to the organization's market standing.



AICS TEAM 3.1

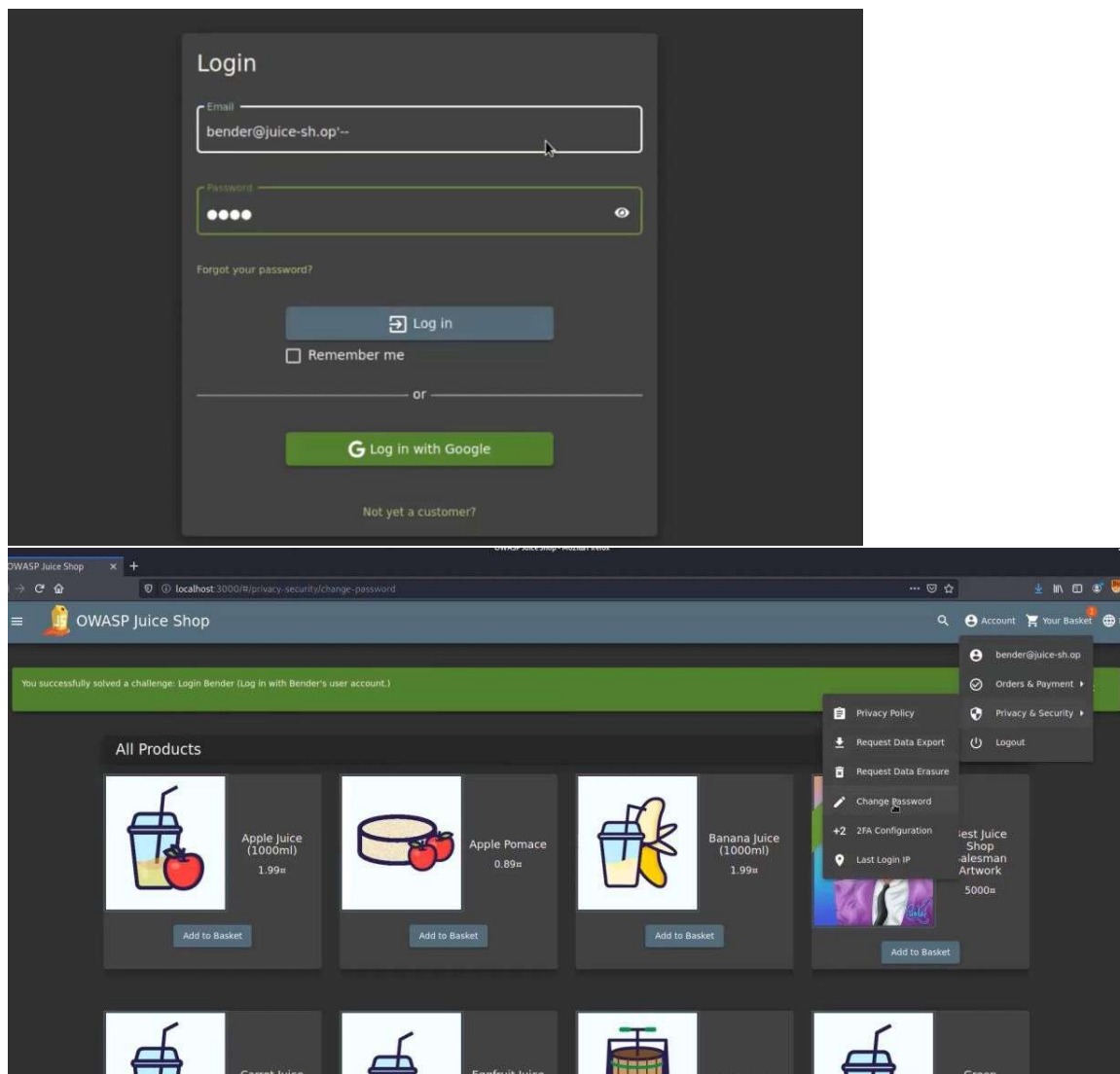
Vulnerability Name: Broken Authentication

Description:

Broken authentication is a security issue where flawed or weak authentication and session management in an application enable unauthorized users to gain access to accounts and data. This can lead to data breaches, reputation damage, legal consequences, and financial losses.

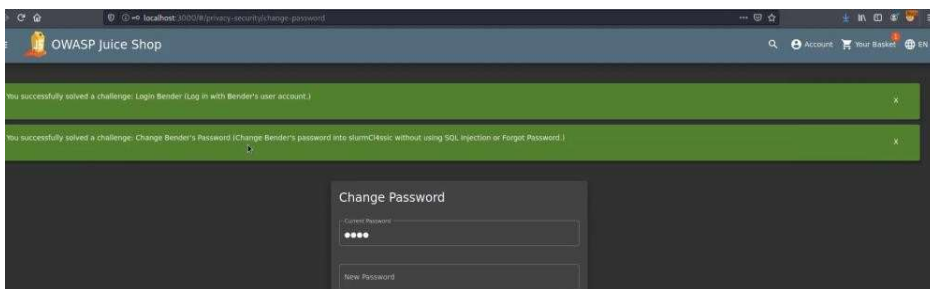
Business Impact:

The business impact of broken authentication is significant. It can result in unauthorized access to user accounts and data, leading to data breaches and potentially severe financial losses. It also risks damaging a company's reputation and trust among its customers. Legal consequences and non-compliance with data protection regulations may further compound the impact, resulting in fines and legal actions.



AICS TEAM 3.1

Burp	Project	Intruder	Repeater	Window	Help					
Dashboard	Target	Proxy	Intruder	Repeater	Sequencer	Decoder	Comparer	Extender	Project options	User options
Intercept	HTTP history	WebSockets history	Options							
Filter: Hiding CSS, image and general binary content										
#	Host	Method	URL	Params	Edited	Status	Length	MIME type	Extension	Time
396	http://localhost:3000	GET	/rest/user/change-password?current=a...	✓		401	368	text		0.00
383	http://localhost:3000	GET	/rest/continue-code			200	412	JSON		0.00
382	http://localhost:3000	GET	/rest/products/search?q=	✓		304	255			0.00
381	http://localhost:3000	GET	/api/Quantities/			304	285			0.00
380	http://localhost:3000	GET	/rest/user/whoami			200	462	JSON		0.00
379	http://localhost:3000	GET	/rest/user/whoami			200	462	JSON		0.00
378	http://localhost:3000	GET	/rest/basket/3			200	892	JSON		0.00
377	http://localhost:3000	POST	/rest/user/login	✓		200	1166	JSON		0.00
376	http://localhost:3000	GET	/rest/user/whoami			200	343	JSON		0.00
375	http://localhost:3000	GET	/rest/user/whoami			200	343	JSON		0.00
374	http://localhost:3000	GET	/rest/admin/application-configuration			304	255			0.00

[illegible]

AICS TEAM 3.1

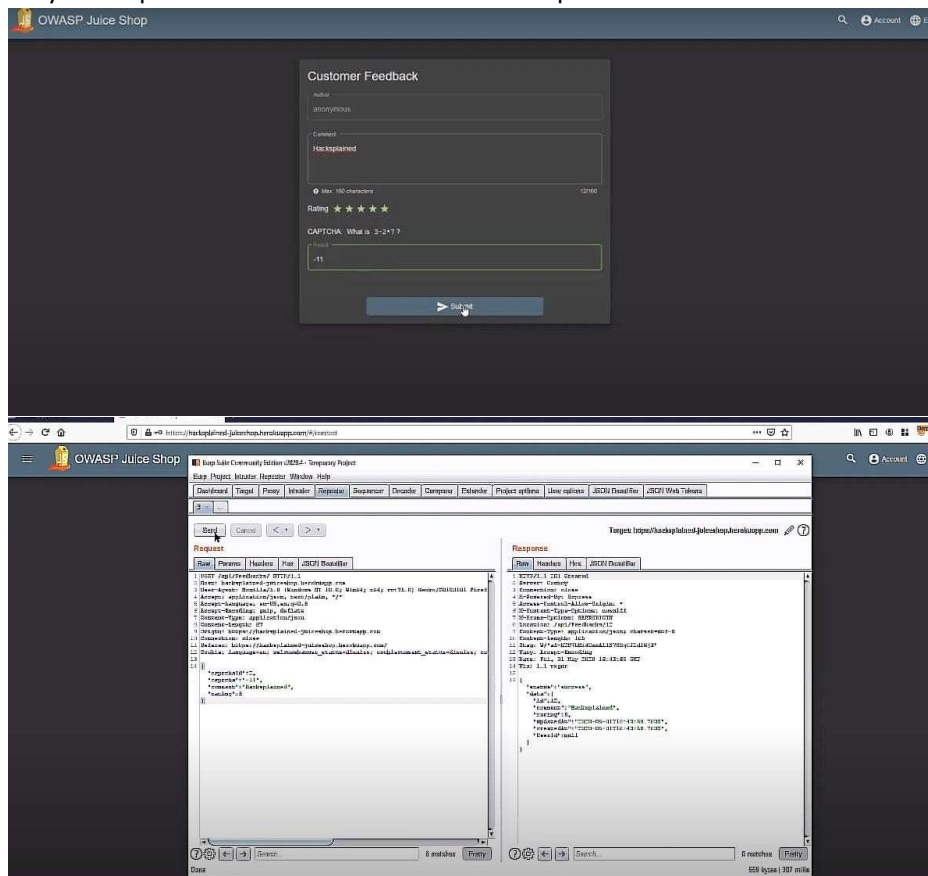
Vulnerability Name: Captcha Bypass(Broken Anti Authentication)

Description:

Captcha Bypass, a type of Broken Authentication, is a security vulnerability where automated scripts or attackers circumvent CAPTCHA challenges designed to prevent unauthorized access. By evading these safeguards, attackers can gain access to protected systems, potentially causing data breaches, fraud, or other malicious activities.

Business Impact:

Captcha Bypass, a form of Broken Authentication, can have serious business consequences. By allowing unauthorized users to evade CAPTCHA challenges, it can lead to unauthorized access, fraud, spam, and account takeovers. This undermines user trust, increases operational costs for dealing with fraudulent activities, and may result in reputational damage. Companies may also face legal and regulatory issues if they fail to protect user accounts and data adequately.



AICS TEAM 3.1

