



The Assignment on Information Security
(UE19CS347)

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Date	:	06/05/2022
Section	:	G

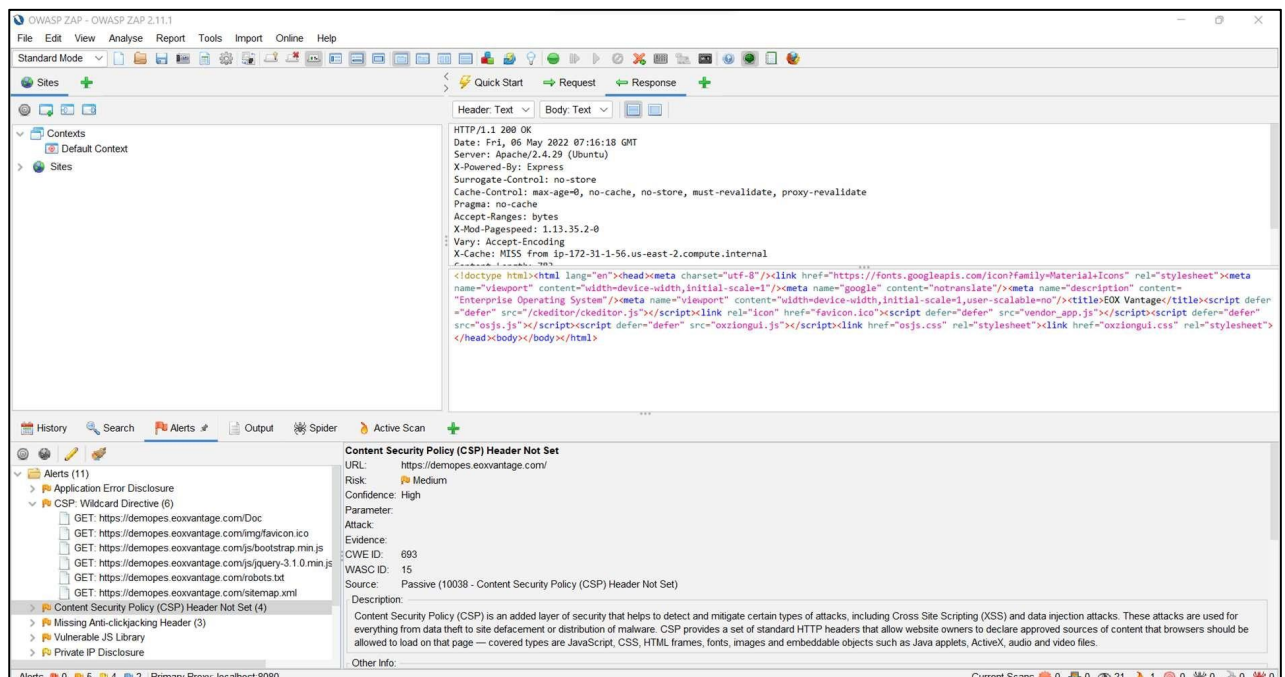
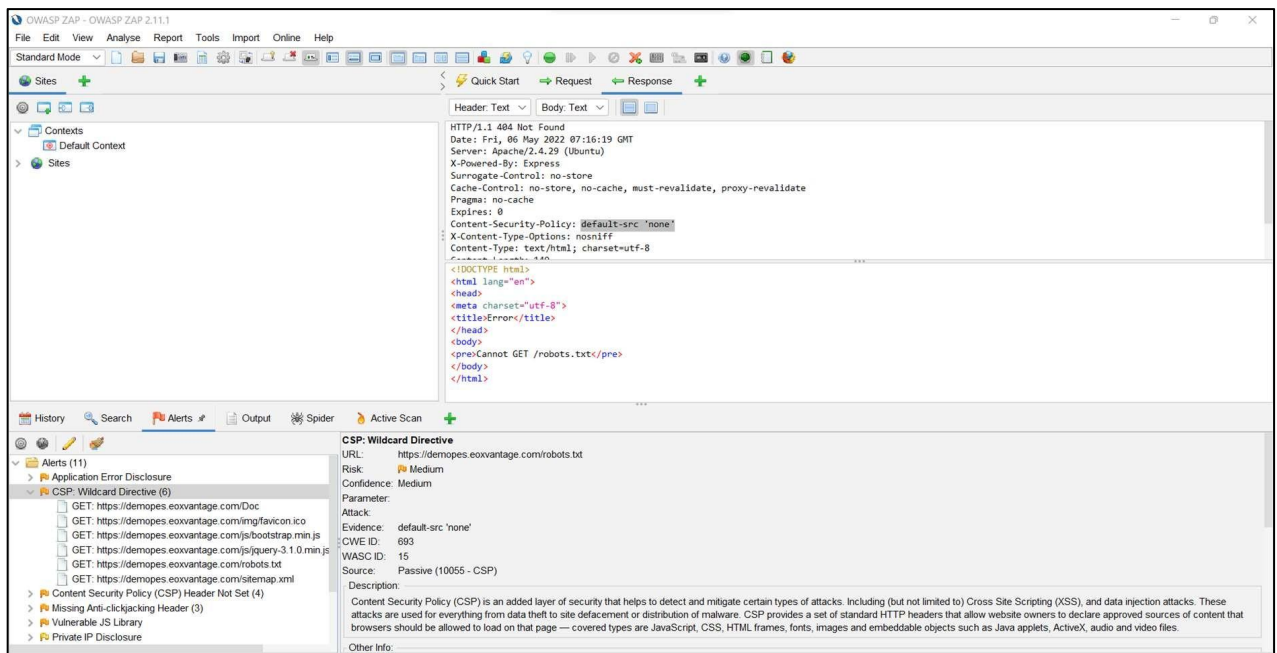
Pentest report on:

Pen testing the given websites using ZAP (Zed attack Proxy) tool.
Thescreenshots for the same have been attached.

The three websites are primarily vulnerable to XSS attack as seen from the CSP header not set alerts. Content Security policy is a countermeasure to only allow trusted sources and JavaScript DOMs to be called and executed. The absence of the same makes all the three sites vulnerable.

Apart from XSS, the websites also contain anti click jacking and vulnerable JavaScript libraries which can be exploited.

1. <https://demopes.eoxvantage.com/>



✖ The following security headers are missing from the website:

HIGH SEVERITY

Strict Transport Security

A HSTS Policy informing the HTTP client how long to cache the HTTPS only policy and whether this applies to subdomains.

[Strict Transport Security documentation](#)

LOW SEVERITY

X Content Type Options

The only defined value, "nosniff", prevents Internet Explorer from MIME-sniffing a response away from the declared content-type. This also applies to Google Chrome, when downloading extensions

[X Content Type Options documentation](#)

MEDIUM SEVERITY

X Frame Options

Clickjacking protection: deny - no rendering within a frame, sameorigin - no rendering if origin mismatch, allow-from - allow from specified location, allowall - non-standard, allow from any location

[X Frame Options documentation](#)

HIGH SEVERITY

Content Security Policy

A computer security standard introduced to prevent cross-site scripting (XSS), clickjacking and other code injection attacks resulting from execution of malicious content in the trusted web page context

[Content Security Policy documentation](#)

LOW SEVERITY

X XSS Protection

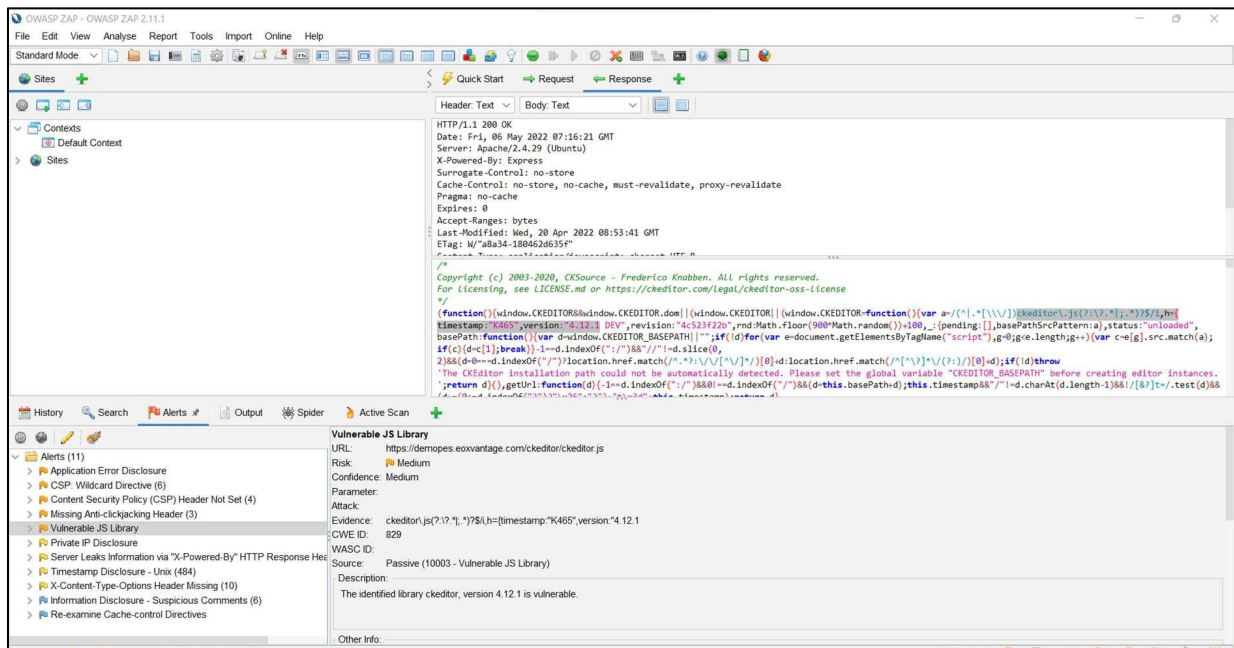
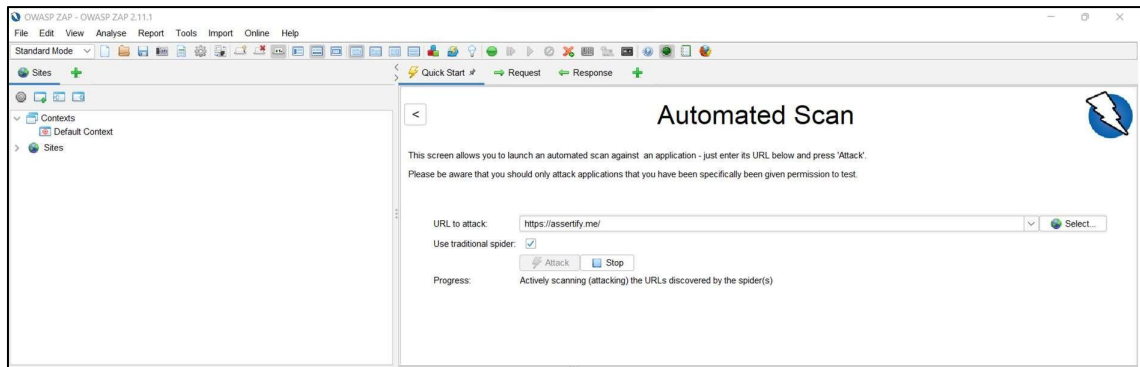
A Cross-site scripting filter

[X XSS Protection documentation](#)

It's noticed that the website is prone to attacks by cross site scripting. For, the header that thwarts this attack's missing from it. The absence of HSTS policy on the website leads any attacker to abate this website to HTTP. Hopefully, the site is safe from attacks by CSRF and SQL injection.


2. <https://frizzleweather.com/>

UE19CS347 - Information Security




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As observed in the previous website, the absence of a couple of headers poses hazardous harm to this website, with XSS taking the lion's share.

3. <https://assertify.me>

The first screenshot shows an HTTP response from `http://frizzleweather.com/login`. The response is a 301 Moved Permanently status. The body contains HTML code that includes a redirect to `/login/`. The alert panel on the left shows a 'CSP: Wildcard Directive' alert.

The second screenshot shows an HTTP response from `http://frizzleweather.com/`. The response is a 200 OK status. The body contains HTML code with a script tag that includes a CSP directive. The alert panel on the left shows a 'Content Security Policy (CSP) Header Not Set' alert.

Alert 1: CSP: Wildcard Directive


- URL: `http://frizzleweather.com/login`
- Risk: Medium
- Confidence: Medium
- Parameter: Attack
- Evidence: `default-src 'none'`
- CWE ID: 693
- WASC ID: 15
- Source: Passive (10055 - CSP)
- Description: Content Security Policy (CSP) is an added layer of security that helps to detect and mitigate certain types of attacks, including (but not limited to) Cross Site Scripting (XSS), and data injection attacks. These attacks are used for everything from data theft to site defacement or distribution of malware. CSP provides a set of standard HTTP headers that allow website owners to declare approved sources of content that browsers should be allowed to load on that page — covered types are JavaScript, CSS, HTML frames, fonts, images and embeddable objects such as Java applets, ActiveX, audio and video files.

Alert 2: Content Security Policy (CSP) Header Not Set


- URL: `http://frizzleweather.com/`
- Risk: Medium
- Confidence: High
- Parameter: Attack
- Evidence: `default-src 'none'`
- CWE ID: 693
- WASC ID: 15
- Source: Passive (10038 - Content Security Policy (CSP) Header Not Set)
- Description: Content Security Policy (CSP) is an added layer of security that helps to detect and mitigate certain types of attacks, including Cross Site Scripting (XSS) and data injection attacks. These attacks are used for everything from data theft to site defacement or distribution of malware. CSP provides a set of standard HTTP headers that allow website owners to declare approved sources of content that browsers should be allowed to load on that page — covered types are JavaScript, CSS, HTML frames, fonts, images and embeddable objects such as Java applets, ActiveX, audio and video files.

The screenshot displays the OWASP ZAP 2.11.1 application. The top menu bar includes File, Edit, View, Analyse, Report, Tools, Import, Online, and Help. The main interface is divided into several panes:

- Left Pane:** Contains a tree view with 'Contexts' (Default Context) and 'Sites'.
- Top Right Pane:** Shows the 'Response' tab with an HTTP 200 OK status. The 'Header Text' tab is active, displaying headers such as 'Server: nginx/1.18.0 (Ubuntu)', 'Date: Fri, 06 May 2022 07:27:06 GMT', 'Content-Type: text/html; charset=UTF-8', 'Content-Length: 4300', 'Connection: keep-alive', 'X-Powered-By: Express', 'Accept-Ranges: bytes', 'Cache-Control: public, max-age=0', 'Last-Modified: Thu, 17 Mar 2022 04:47:20 GMT', and 'ETag: W/"18cc-1f99633a1f5"'. The 'Body Text' tab shows a JavaScript snippet for Google Tag Manager.
- Bottom Left Pane:** Displays a list of alerts. The alert 'Server Leaks Information via "X-Powered-By" HTTP Response Header Field(s)' is selected.
- Bottom Right Pane:** Provides details for the selected alert, including the URL 'http://frizzleweather.com/', Risk level 'Low', Confidence 'Medium', Parameter 'X-Powered-By: Express', Evidence 'OWE ID: 200', WASC ID: 13, and Source 'Passive (10037 - Server Leaks Information via "X-Powered-By" HTTP Response Header Field(s))'. The description states: 'The web/application server is leaking information via one or more "X-Powered-By" HTTP response headers. Access to such information may facilitate attackers identifying other frameworks/components your web application is reliant upon and the vulnerabilities such components may be subject to.'

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Once again, this website, too, is prone to XSS.