

Vulnerability Assessment Report

Secure Software Engineering (S1-25_CCZG566)



- **Author:** Balasubramaniyan Murugappa
- **Student ID:** 2024mt03053
- **Email:** 2024mt03053@wilp.bits-pilani.ac.in
- **Institute:** Birla Institute of Technology & Science, Pilani
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Assignment Requirement

This document fulfills the requirements for the Secure Software Engineering (S1-25_CCZG566) "Vulnerability Assessment using a Security Testing Tool" assignment. The instructions and submission requirements are outlined below.

Instructions

1. **Tool Selection:** Choose any vulnerability testing tool (e.g., OWASP ZAP, Burp Suite, Nessus, Acunetix, etc.).
2. **Application Selection:** Select any web, desktop, or other type of application to test for vulnerabilities.
3. **Testing Process:** Perform a vulnerability scan or assessment using the selected tool.
4. **Output Analysis:** The tool will generate a report listing the detected vulnerabilities.
5. **Detailed Explanation:** From the results, select any five vulnerabilities and explain the following for each:
 - The meaning/nature of the vulnerability.
 - How it can impact the application or its users.
 - Possible mitigation or preventive measures.

Submission Requirements

- Include screenshots or excerpts from the tool's report showing the identified vulnerabilities.
- Provide a brief explanation (approx. 100–150 words) for each of the five selected vulnerabilities.

1. Tool Selection

The tool selected for this vulnerability assessment is **OWASP ZAP (Zed Attack Proxy) version 2.16.1**.

OWASP ZAP is a world-renowned, open-source web application security scanner. As a flagship project of the Open Web Application Security Project (OWASP), it is actively maintained and widely trusted by security professionals globally. It offers a comprehensive suite of tools for both automated scanning and in-depth manual penetration testing, making it an ideal choice for identifying a broad range of security vulnerabilities.

2. Application Selection

The application selected for testing is <https://pentest-ground.com>, a publicly available web application designed specifically for security testing and training.

This application is an ideal target as it intentionally contains a wide array of vulnerabilities, simulating a real-world, insecure environment. This allows for a thorough evaluation of the security tool's effectiveness and provides a rich set of findings for analysis and remediation practice. The scan focused primarily on the service running at <https://pentest-ground.com:4280>.

3. Testing Process

The vulnerability assessment was conducted using OWASP ZAP's automated scanning capabilities. The process involved the following key steps:

1. **Automated Spidering:** ZAP's spider was used to crawl the target application to discover all accessible URLs, links, and forms. This step is crucial for building a comprehensive site map to ensure full scan coverage.
 2. **Active Scanning:** After discovery, the active scanner was launched. This process sends thousands of malicious and malformed requests to each discovered page, parameter, and endpoint to test for a wide range of vulnerabilities, such as SQL Injection, Cross-Site Scripting (XSS), and Command Injection.
 3. **Report Generation:** Upon completion of the scan, ZAP generated a detailed HTML and Markdown report, which cataloged all identified alerts, categorized by risk level and confidence.
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4. Output Analysis

The ZAP scan generated a comprehensive report that identified a total of **41 alerts** across various risk levels. The majority of the application's vulnerabilities were found on the service running at <https://pentest-ground.com:4280>.

The findings included **7 High-risk**, **12 Medium-risk**, and **12 Low-risk** vulnerabilities. The high-risk alerts represent critical security flaws, such as SQL Injection and Remote OS Command Injection, which could lead to a full system compromise. The medium-risk alerts, including misconfigurations and the use of vulnerable libraries, present a significant security risk that attackers could exploit. This analysis focuses on the top 10 most critical findings for a detailed breakdown.

5. Detailed Explanation

The following sections provide a detailed analysis for ten of the most critical vulnerabilities identified in the scan. Each analysis covers the nature of the vulnerability, its potential impact on the application and its users, and recommended mitigation measures.

5.1. SQL Injection

Report Excerpt

Risk: High, Confidence: Medium

URL: POST <https://pentest-ground.com:4280/vulnerabilities/csp/>

Description: SQL injection may be possible.

Other Info: The page results were successfully manipulated using the boolean conditions ` [ZAP AND 1=1 --]` and ` [ZAP AND 1=2 --]` ...

Parameter: include

Attack: ZAP AND 1=1 --

Analysis

Meaning/Nature: SQL Injection is a critical vulnerability that occurs when an attacker can manipulate the SQL queries an application makes to its database. This is typically achieved by inserting malicious SQL code into a user input field. In this case, the `include` parameter was successfully manipulated with a boolean condition (`AND 1=1`), altering the query's logic and demonstrating that the application directly concatenates user input into its SQL statements without proper sanitization.

Impact: A successful SQL Injection attack can have severe consequences. An attacker could bypass authentication, retrieve sensitive data (like user credentials, personal information, or financial records), modify or delete data, and in some cases, execute administrative commands on the database, potentially leading to a full system compromise.

Mitigation: The primary defense is to stop writing dynamic queries. Instead, use parameterized queries (also known as prepared statements). This practice separates the SQL code from the user-supplied data, ensuring the data is treated as a literal value and not as executable code. Additionally, all user input should be validated against a strict allow-list of expected formats, and the application's database user should be granted only the minimum privileges necessary for its operation (Principle of Least Privilege).

5.2. Remote OS Command Injection

Report Excerpt

Risk: High, Confidence: Medium

URL: POST <https://pentest-ground.com:4280/vulnerabilities/exec/>

Description: Attack technique used for unauthorized execution of operating system commands...

Other Info: The scan rule was able to retrieve the content of a file or command by sending ` [ZAP&cat /etc/passwd&]` ...

Parameter: ip

Attack: ZAP&cat /etc/passwd&

Evidence: root:x:0:0 (from response body)

The screenshot shows the OWASP ZAP tool's interface with the following details:

- Alerts (41)**: A tree view of detected vulnerabilities, with "Remote OS Command Injection" selected.
- Remote OS Command Injection**: The specific alert details:
 - URL:** https://pentest-ground.com:4280/vulnerabilities/exec/
 - Risk:** High
 - Confidence:** Medium
 - Parameter:** ip
 - Attack:** ZAP&cat /etc/passwd&
 - Evidence:** root:x:0:0
 - CWE ID:** 79
 - WASC ID:** 13
 - Source:** Active (90020 - Remote OS Command Injection)
 - Input Vector:** Form Query
 - Description:** Attack technique used for unauthorized execution of operating system commands. This attack is possible when an application accepts untrusted input to build operating system commands in an insecure manner involving improper data sanitization, and/or improper calling of external programs.
 - Other Info:** The scan rule was able to retrieve the content of a file or command by sending [ZAP&cat /etc/passwd&] to the operating system running this application.
 - Solution:** If at all possible, use library calls rather than external processes to recreate the desired functionality. Run your code in a "jail" or similar sandbox environment that enforces strict boundaries between the process and the operating system. This may effectively restrict which files can be accessed in a particular directory or which commands can be executed by your software.
 - Reference:** <https://cwe.mitre.org/data/definitions/78.html> https://owasp.org/www-community/attacks/Command_Injection
 - Alert Tags:**

Key	Value
POLICY_QA_FULL	https://www.zaproxy.org/docs/desktop/addons/common-library/alerttags/#compliance
POLICY_PENTEST	https://owasp.org/www-project-top-ten/2017/A1_2017-Injection.html
HIPAA	
OWASP 2017_A01	
POLICY_DEV_STD	

Analysis

Meaning/Nature: Remote OS Command Injection allows an attacker to execute arbitrary commands on the host operating system through a vulnerable application. This flaw arises when the application passes unsafe user-supplied data (in this case, through the `ip` parameter) to a system shell. The scanner confirmed this vulnerability by injecting a command (`cat /etc/passwd`) and successfully reading the contents of the system's password file, which was then returned in the HTTP response.

Impact: This is one of the most dangerous vulnerabilities, as it can grant an attacker a direct shell on the server. This provides a foothold to explore the internal network, exfiltrate sensitive data, install persistent malware or ransomware, or use the compromised server to launch attacks against other systems.

Mitigation: The most effective mitigation is to avoid calling external OS commands from application code whenever possible. Instead, use built-in library functions to achieve the same functionality. If system commands are unavoidable, all user input must be strictly validated and sanitized to remove special characters like `&`, `|`, `;`, and `>`. Running the web application with a low-privilege user account can also limit the potential damage an attacker can cause.

5.3. Path Traversal

Report Excerpt

Risk: High, Confidence: Medium

URL: GET <https://pentest-ground.com:4280/vulnerabilities/fi/?page=%2Fetc%2Fpasswd>

Description: The Path Traversal attack technique allows an attacker access to files, directories, and commands that potentially reside outside the web document root directory...

Parameter: page

Attack: /etc/passwd

Evidence: root:x:0:0 (from response body)

The screenshot shows a detailed alert for a Path Traversal vulnerability. The alert is categorized under 'Path Traversal' and has the following details:

- URL:** https://pentest-ground.com:4280/vulnerabilities/fi/?page=%2Fetc%2Fpasswd
- Risk:** High
- Confidence:** Medium
- Parameter:** page
- Attack:** /etc/passwd
- Evidence:** root:x:0:0
- CWE ID:** 22
- WASC ID:** 33
- Source:** Active (6 - Path Traversal)
- Alert Reference:** 6-2
- Input Vector:** URL Query String
- Description:** The Path Traversal attack technique allows an attacker access to files, directories, and commands that potentially reside outside the web document root directory. An attacker may manipulate a URL in such a way that the web site will execute or reveal the contents of arbitrary files anywhere on the server. Any device that exposes an HTTP-based interface is potentially vulnerable to Path Traversal.
- Other Info:** None
- Solution:** Assume all input is malicious. Use an "accept known good" input validation strategy, i.e., use an allow list of acceptable inputs that strictly conform to specifications. Reject any input that does not strictly conform to specifications, or transform it into something that does. Do not rely exclusively on client-side validation.
- Reference:** https://owasp.org/www-community/attacks/Path_Traversal
https://cwe.mitre.org/data/definitions/22.html
- Alert Tags:**

Key	Value
POLICY_QA_FULL	https://www.zaproxy.org/docs/desktop/addons/common-library/alerttags/#compliance
POLICY_PENTEST	https://www.zaproxy.org/docs/desktop/addons/common-library/alerttags/#pentest
OWASP_2017_A05	https://owasp.org/www-project-top-ten/2017/A5_2017-Broken_Access_Control.html
POLICY_DEV_STD	https://www.zaproxy.org/docs/desktop/addons/common-library/alerttags/#development

Analysis

Meaning/Nature: Path Traversal (also known as Directory Traversal) is a vulnerability that lets an attacker read arbitrary files on the server. It occurs when an application uses user-supplied input to construct a path to a file without properly validating it. An attacker can use special character sequences, like ../, or absolute file paths to navigate outside the web root directory. The scanner demonstrated this by requesting **/etc/passwd** via the **page** parameter and successfully retrieving its contents.

Impact: The impact is severe information disclosure. Attackers can access sensitive files, including application source code, configuration files containing database credentials, and system files like **/etc/passwd**. This information can be used to understand the application's inner workings and plan further, more targeted attacks.

Mitigation: Input validation is key. The application should not blindly trust user input for file paths. Instead, it should use a predefined allow-list of safe files or ensure the user-supplied path is properly canonicalized and verified to be within the intended directory. Running the application in a sandboxed or "jailed" environment can also restrict its file system access, limiting the scope of a potential traversal attack.

5.4. Cross Site Scripting (Reflected)

Report Excerpt

Risk: High, Confidence: Medium

URL: POST <https://pentest-ground.com:4280/vulnerabilities/csp/>
Description: Cross-site Scripting (XSS) is an attack technique that involves echoing attacker-supplied code into a user's browser instance...
Parameter: include
Attack: javascript:alert(1);
Evidence: javascript:alert(1);

The screenshot shows the OWASP ZAP interface with the 'Alerts' tab selected. A single alert is listed: 'Cross Site Scripting (Reflected)' (ID 41). The alert details are as follows:

- URL:** https://pentest-ground.com:4280/vulnerabilities/csp/
- Risk:** High
- Confidence:** Medium
- Parameter:** include
- Attack:** javascript:alert(1);
- Evidence:** javascript:alert(1);
- CWE ID:** 79
- WASC ID:** 8
- Source:** Active (40012 - Cross Site Scripting (Reflected))
- Input Vector:** Form Query
- Description:** Cross-site Scripting (XSS) is an attack technique that involves echoing attacker-supplied code into a user's browser instance. A browser instance can be a standard web browser client, or a browser object embedded in a software product such as the browser within WinAmp, an RSS reader, or a Microsoft Word document. The code itself is usually written in HTML/JavaScript, but may also extend to VBScript, ActiveX, Java, Flash, or any other browser-supported technology.
- Notes:** When an attacker gets a user's browser to execute his/her code, the code will run within the security context (or zone) of the hosting web site. With this level of privilege, the code has the ability to read, modify and transmit any sensitive data accessible by the browser. A Cross-site Scripting (XSS) attack can be used to steal session cookies, deface parts of the website, redirect the user to a malicious site for phishing, or capture keystrokes.
- Solution:** Phage: Architecture and Design
- References:**
 - https://owasp.org/www-community/attacks/xss/
 - https://cwe.mitre.org/data/definitions/79.html
- Alert Tags:**

Key	Value
POLICY_QA_FULL	https://www.zaproxy.org/docs/desktop/addons/common-library/alerttags/#compliance
POLICY_PENTEST	https://owasp.org/www-project-top-ten/2017/A7_2017-Cross-Site_Scripting_XSS.html
HIPAA	
OWASP 2017_A07	
POLICY_DEV_STD	

Analysis

Meaning/Nature: Reflected Cross-Site Scripting (XSS) is a client-side vulnerability where an application reflects malicious script from an HTTP request back to the user's browser. The script is then executed in the context of the trusted site. In this instance, a JavaScript payload was injected into the **include** parameter, and the server included it in the response, causing it to execute in the browser. This attack is "reflected" because the payload is delivered via a single request and response; it is not stored permanently on the server.

Impact: XSS compromises the user, not the server directly. An attacker can hijack a user's session by stealing their session cookies, deface parts of the website, redirect the user to a malicious site for phishing, or capture keystrokes. This undermines user trust and can lead to account takeovers.

Mitigation: The primary defense is context-aware output encoding. All user-supplied data should be encoded before it is rendered on an HTML page to ensure the browser interprets it as text, not as executable code. Implementing a strong Content Security Policy (CSP) is a crucial second layer of defense, as it can instruct the browser to block or report attempts to execute injected scripts.

5.5. Remote File Inclusion (RFI)

Report Excerpt

Risk: High, Confidence: Medium

URL: GET <https://pentest-ground.com:4280/vulnerabilities/fi/?page=http%3A%2F%2Fwww.google.com%2F>

Description: Remote File Include (RFI) is an attack technique used to exploit "dynamic file include" mechanisms in web applications...

Parameter: page

Attack: <http://www.google.com/>
Evidence: <title>Google</title> (from response body)

Alerts (41)
 -> Cross Site Scripting (Reflected) (4)
 -> External Redirect
 -> Path Traversal
 -> Remote File Inclusion
 -> Remote OS Command Injection
 -> SQL Injection (11)
 -> SQL Injection - MySQL (3)
 -> Absence of Anti-CSRF Tokens (22)
 -> Application Misconfiguration (11)
 -> CSP Failure to Define Directive with No Fallback (2)
 -> CSP Wildcard Directive (2)
 -> CSP style-src unsafe-inline (2)
 -> Content Security Policy (CSP) Header Not Set (115)
 -> Cross-Site Misconfiguration
 -> Hidden File Found
 -> Missing Anti-clickjacking Header (74)
 -> Parameter Tampering (22)
 -> Vulnerability Library (3)
 -> XSLT Injection (4)
 -> Cookie No HttpOnly Flag (8)
 -> Cookie Without Secure Flag (9)
 -> Cookie without SameSite Attribute (0)
 -> Secure Pages Include Header or Source File Inclusion (44)
 -> Information Disclosure - Debug Error Messages (9)
 -> Private IP Disclosure (3)
 -> Secure Pages Include Header and Content (0)
 -> Server Leaks Version Information via "Server" HTTP R
 -> Strict-Transport-Security Header Not Set (209)
 -> Timestamp Disclosure - Unix (40)
 -> CRLF-Type Options Header Missing (129)
 -> Authentication Required Identified (7)
 -> Cookie Poisoning
 -> FTR for DRAFT (0)

Alerts 7 12 10 Main Proxy: localhost:8080 Current Status 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 *

Analysis

Meaning/Nature: Remote File Inclusion (RFI) is a vulnerability where an application includes and executes a file from a remote URL based on user-supplied input. This is a particularly dangerous form of file inclusion. The scanner confirmed this by making the application include [google.com](http://www.google.com) via the [page](#) parameter. An attacker would replace this with a URL pointing to a malicious script hosted on their own server.

Impact: The impact of RFI is almost always Remote Code Execution (RCE). By tricking the application into including and running a script from an attacker-controlled server, the attacker can execute arbitrary code with the same privileges as the web server process. This can lead to a complete compromise of the server, data theft, and using the server as a pivot point for further attacks on the internal network.

Mitigation: The best practice is to avoid including files based on user input. If necessary, maintain a strict allow-list of known, safe files that can be included. PHP configurations should be hardened by disabling [allow_url_include](#) and [allow_url_fopen](#) in the [php.ini](#) file, which prevents the interpreter from fetching and including remote files, thereby mitigating RFI vulnerabilities entirely.

5.6. External Redirect

Report Excerpt

Risk: High, Confidence: Medium

URL: GET https://pentest-ground.com:4280/vulnerabilities/open_redirect/source/low.php?redirect=https%3A%2F%2F7051544684061083289.owasp.org

Description: URL redirectors represent common functionality employed by web sites to forward an incoming request to an alternate resource...

Parameter: redirect

Attack: <https://7051544684061083289.owasp.org>

The screenshot shows the OWASP ZAP interface with the 'Alerts' tab selected. A single alert is displayed: 'External Redirect'. The alert details are as follows:

- URL:** https://pentest-ground.com:4280/vulnerabilities/open_redirect/source/low.php?redirect=https%3A%2F%2F7051544684061083289.owasp.org
- Risk:** High
- Confidence:** Medium
- Parameter:** redirect
- Attack:** https://7051544684061083289.owasp.org
- Evidence:** https://7051544684061083289.owasp.org
- CWE ID:** 601
- WASC ID:** 38
- Source:** Active (2009 - External Redirect)
- Alert Reference:** 20015-1
- Input Vector:** URL Query String
- Description:** URL Redirects represent common functionality employed by web sites to forward an incoming request to an alternate resource. This can be done for a variety of reasons and is often done to allow resources to be moved within the directory structure and to avoid breaking functionality for a resource at its previous location. URL redirectors may also be used to implement load balancing, leveraging abbreviated URLs or recording outgoing links. It is this last implementation which is often used in phishing attacks as described in the example below. URL redirectors do not necessarily represent a direct security vulnerability but can be abused by attackers trying to social engineer victims into believing that they are navigating to a site other than the true destination.
- Other Info:** The response contains a redirect in its Location header which allows an external URL to be set.
- Solution:** Assume all input is malicious. Use an "accept known good" input validation strategy, i.e., use an allow list of acceptable inputs that strictly conform to specifications. Reject any input that does not strictly conform to specifications, or transform it into something that does. Do not rely exclusively on deny lists.
- Reference:** https://cheatsheets.owasp.org/cheatsheets/Unvalidated_Redirects_and_Forwards_Cheat_Sheet.html
- Alert Tags:**

Key	Value
POLICY_API	
POLICY_DEV_FULL	
POLICY_OA_STD	
POLICY_OA_FULL	
POLICY_PENTEST	

At the bottom left, there are navigation icons for Alerts, Home, Search, and Output. At the bottom right, there is a 'Current Status' summary with various icons.

Analysis

Meaning/Nature: An External Redirect (or Open Redirect) vulnerability occurs when an application redirects users to an external URL that is controlled by an attacker. This happens when a redirection URL is specified in a parameter (here, **redirect**) without proper validation. An attacker can craft a link that appears to go to the legitimate application but actually redirects the user to a malicious site. This is often used in phishing campaigns to trick users into trusting the malicious destination.

Impact: The primary impact is enabling phishing attacks against the application's users. By redirecting from a trusted domain, attackers can make malicious websites seem more legitimate, increasing the likelihood that users will enter sensitive information like credentials or financial details. This can lead to account takeovers, financial loss, and significant damage to the application's reputation.

Mitigation: The most secure approach is to avoid redirects where the destination is specified by user input. If redirects are necessary, maintain an allow-list of approved, safe URLs and only redirect to destinations on that list. If that is not feasible, the application should display an intermediate disclaimer page that warns users they are leaving the site before redirecting them.

5.7. XSLT Injection

Report Excerpt

Risk: Medium, **Confidence:** Medium

URL: POST <https://pentest-ground.com:4280/setup.php>

Description: Injection using XSL transformations may be possible, and may allow an attacker to read system information, read and write files, or execute arbitrary code.

Other Info: The XSLT processor vendor name "Apache" was returned after an injection request.

Parameter: create_db

The screenshot shows a detailed alert for an XSLT Injection vulnerability. The URL is https://pentest-ground.com:4280/setup.php. The Risk is Medium, Confidence is Medium, and the Parameter is 'create_db'. The Attack is 'xsl:value-of select="system-property(xsl:vendor)"/>'. The Evidence is 'Apache'. The CWE ID is 91, and the CVSS ID is 23. The Source is 'Active (90017 - XSLT Injection)'. The Input Vector is 'Form Query'. The Description states: 'Injection using XSL transformations may be possible, and may allow an attacker to read system information, read and write files, or execute arbitrary code.' Other Info notes that the XSLT processor vendor name 'Apache' was returned after an injection request. Solution suggests sanitizing and analyzing user input. Reference links to a book on XSLT server-side injection. Alert Tags include POLICY_API, POLICY_DEV_FULL, POLICY_QA_STD, POLICY_QA_FULL, and POLICY_PENTEST.

Analysis

Meaning/Nature: XSLT (Extensible Stylesheet Language Transformations) Injection occurs when an attacker can upload a malicious XSLT file or inject malicious XSLT code into an XML document that the server processes. Since XSLT is a Turing-complete language, it can be used to perform complex operations. The scanner confirmed this by injecting a payload that forced the XSLT processor to reveal its vendor ("Apache"), indicating that the input was processed as XSLT.

Impact: Depending on the capabilities of the XSLT processor, this vulnerability can be critical. An attacker could potentially read local files, make network connections to other internal systems, or even execute arbitrary code on the server. This can lead to sensitive information disclosure, server-side request forgery (SSRF), or a full system compromise.

Mitigation: User input should never be placed directly into XSLT stylesheets. If user-controlled data must be used, it should be strictly sanitized to remove any XML metacharacters. It is also recommended to disable any dangerous features in the XSLT processor, such as the ability to load external documents or execute embedded scripts, if they are not required for the application's functionality.

5.8. Hidden File Found (phpinfo.php)

Report Excerpt

Risk: Medium, Confidence: High

URL: GET https://pentest-ground.com:4280/phpinfo.php

Description: A sensitive file was identified as accessible or available. This may leak administrative, configuration, or credential information...

Other Info: phpinfo

Evidence: HTTP/1.1 200 OK

The screenshot shows the OWASP ZAP interface with the 'Alerts' tab selected. A single alert is expanded, detailing a 'Hidden File Found' vulnerability at <http://pentes-ground.com:4280/phpinfo.php>. The alert is categorized as 'Medium Risk' with 'High Confidence'. It describes an 'Attack' where a sensitive file was identified as accessible or available, which may leak administrative, configuration, or credential information. The 'Input Vector' is 'Active (40035 - Hidden File Finder)'. The 'Description' provides a detailed explanation of the security risk. The 'Other Info' section includes links to 'phpinfo' and 'Missing Anti-clickjacking Header (74)'. The 'Solution' section suggests considering whether the component is actually required in production and ensuring appropriate access controls. The 'Reference' section links to blog posts about SnappyGaster and PHPinfo. The 'Alert Tags' section lists various tags such as 'POLICY_QA_FULL', 'POLICY_PENTEST', 'CVE-538', 'WSTG-Q2-CONF-05', and 'OWASP_2017_A06'. The bottom status bar indicates the browser is running on port 4080.

Analysis

Meaning/Nature: A `phpinfo.php` file was found to be publicly accessible on the web server. This file is a standard PHP script that outputs a large amount of detailed information about the PHP environment and server configuration. This includes the PHP version, loaded extensions, server variables, and other configuration settings. While useful for debugging during development, it should never be exposed on a production server.

Impact: The information disclosed by `phpinfo.php` is a goldmine for an attacker. It provides a detailed map of the server's software and configuration, allowing an attacker to identify specific versions of components with known vulnerabilities. This significantly lowers the effort required to find an exploitable flaw and tailor an attack specifically for this server, increasing the chances of a successful compromise.

Mitigation: The `phpinfo.php` file should be removed from the web server's document root immediately. It is a development and debugging tool and has no place in a production environment. As a general rule, no debugging scripts or unnecessary files should be left on a production server.

5.9. Vulnerable JS Library

Report Excerpt

Risk: Medium, Confidence: Medium

URL: GET https://pentest-ground.com:5013/static/bootstrap/js/bootstrap.bundle.min.js

Description: The identified library appears to be vulnerable.

Other Info: The identified library bootstrap, version 4.5.3 is vulnerable.

CVF-2024-6531

The screenshot shows a software interface for security testing. On the left, there's a sidebar with a tree view of vulnerabilities categorized under 'Alerts (43)'. The main panel displays a specific alert for a 'Vulnerable JS Library' found at <https://pentest-ground.com:5013/static/bootstrap/js/bootstrap.bundle.min.js>. The alert details include:

- Risk:** Medium
- Confidence:** Medium
- Parameter:** None
- Attack:** * Bootstrap v4.5.3
- CWE ID:** 1395
- URL ID:** 10
- Source:** Passive (10003 - VulnerableJS Library (Powered by Retire.js))
- Input Vector:** None
- Description:** The identified library appears to be vulnerable.
- Other Info:** The identified library bootstrap, version 4.5.3 is vulnerable. CVE-2024-6531 <https://www.hardendevs.com/vulnerability-directory/cve-2024-6531>
- Solution:** Upgrade to the latest version of the affected library.
- Reference:** https://owasp.org/Top10/A06_2021-Vulnerable_and_Outdated_Components/
- Alert Tags:**

Key	Value
OWASP_2021_A06	https://owasp.org/Top10/A06_2021-Vulnerable_and_Outdated_Components/
POLICY_PENTEST	https://cwe.mitre.org/data/definitions/1395.html
CWE-1395	https://nvd.nist.gov/vuln/detail/CVE-2024-6531
CVE-2024-6531	
POLICY_DEV_STD	

Analysis

Meaning/Nature: The application is using a third-party JavaScript library (Bootstrap version 4.5.3) that contains a known security vulnerability, identified as CVE-2024-6531. Modern web applications rely heavily on external components, and failing to keep them updated is a common security oversight. Attackers actively scan for applications using outdated and vulnerable libraries as it provides a reliable and easy way to find an entry point.

Impact: Exploiting a known vulnerability in a third-party component can lead to various attacks, most commonly Cross-Site Scripting (XSS). If the vulnerable component is used to handle or render data, an attacker could inject malicious scripts that execute in the user's browser. This can lead to session hijacking, data theft, or defacement of the website, compromising user accounts and trust in the application.

Mitigation: A robust patch management process is essential. Regularly scan for and update all third-party components, including JavaScript libraries, to their latest stable versions. Use tools like OWASP Dependency-Check or commercial Software Composition Analysis (SCA) tools to automate the process of identifying and tracking vulnerable dependencies in your projects.

5.10. Content Security Policy (CSP) Misconfiguration

Report Excerpt

Risk: Medium, Confidence: High

URL: GET <https://pentest-ground.com:4280/vulnerabilities/csp/>

Description: The Content Security Policy fails to define one of the directives that has no fallback.

Other Info: The directive(s): frame-ancestors, form-action is/are among the directives that do not fallback to default-src.

CSP: style-src unsafe-inline

URL: https://pentest-ground.com:4280/vulnerabilities/csp/

Risk: Medium

Confidence: High

Parameter: Content-Security-Policy

Attack:

Evidence: script-src 'self' https://pastebin.com hastebin.com www.toptal.com example.com code.jquery.com https://ssl.google-analytics.com ;

CWE ID: 693

WASC ID: 15

Source: Passive (10055 - CSP)

Alert Reference: 10055-6

Input Vector:

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.

Other Info: style-src includes unsafe-inline.

Solution: Ensure that your web server, application server, load balancer, etc. is properly configured to set the Content-Security-Policy header.

Reference:

- https://www.w3.org/TR/CSP/
- https://caniuse.com/#search=content+security+policy
- https://content-security-policy.com/

Alert Tags:

Key	Value
POLICY_PENTEST	https://www.zaproxy.org/docs/desktop/addons/common-library/alerttags/#systemic
SYSTEMIC	https://cwe.mitre.org/data/definitions/693.html
CWE-693	https://owasp.org/www-project-top-ten/2017/A6_2017-Security_Misconfiguration.html
OWASP_2017_A06	
POLICY_DEV_STD	

Analysis

Meaning/Nature: Content Security Policy (CSP) is a powerful security header that helps prevent client-side attacks like XSS. However, it must be configured correctly to be effective. The scan identified multiple issues, including missing directives (**frame-ancestors**) and overly permissive settings (wildcard sources). When a directive is missing and has no fallback to **default-src**, it is effectively unrestricted. This weakens the policy and may provide a false sense of security.

Impact: A misconfigured or weak CSP can be easily bypassed by an attacker, rendering it ineffective as a defense against XSS. For example, a missing **frame-ancestors** directive allows the site to be framed by a malicious page, enabling clickjacking attacks. Overly broad directives can allow scripts to be loaded from untrusted domains, defeating the primary purpose of CSP.

Mitigation: Implement a strict and specific CSP. Avoid using wildcards (*) in directives. Explicitly define sources for all resource types (scripts, styles, images, etc.) and use the **default-src 'none'** directive as a fallback to block anything not explicitly allowed. Use tools like Google's CSP Evaluator to analyze and improve your policy. Ensure all critical directives, including **frame-ancestors** and **object-src**, are set to restrictive values.