

Task 3 : SQL Injection on DVWA (Low Security)

Introduction

DVWA, or Damn Vulnerable Web Application, is a deliberately vulnerable PHP/MySQL web application designed as a safe and legal environment for learning about web application security.

SQL Injection (SQLi) is a code injection technique in cybersecurity that exploits vulnerabilities in an application's software to manipulate or compromise its backend database.

This task demonstrates an SQL Injection attack on DVWA running at low security. The purpose is to understand input validation flaws and authentication bypass techniques.

Objectives

- Set up DVWA on local server
- Set security level to low
- Perform SQL Injection
- Explain vulnerability

Tools used

- DVWA
- Apache2
- Kali Linux
- Browser

Methodology

1. Setting Up DVWA :

DVWA was installed by configuring Apache, PHP, and MySQL, then placing the DVWA folder in /var/www/html/.

Database credentials were configured in config.inc.php.

2. Setting Security Level :

From the DVWA interface:

DVWA Security -> Low

Low level disables input validation and filtering, making SQLi possible.

3. Performing SQL Injection on Login Page :

On the DVWA Login page, the following payload was used:

admin' OR '1='1

Here,

- **admin'** closes the username string.

- **OR '1='1** forces SQL query to always return TRUE.

- Database logs in the user without password verification.

This successfully bypassed authentication and logged into the application as admin.

Finding

1. Authentication Bypass Successful

The SQL Injection allowed logging in **without the correct password**, proving the login form is vulnerable.

2. No Input Validation

DVWA (Low Security) blindly inserts user input into the SQL query:

```
SELECT * FROM users WHERE username='$user' AND password='$pass';
```

This form is vulnerable because inputs are not sanitized and special characters like ' are not escaped.

3. Database Error Messages Indicate Vulnerability

DVWA displays clear database responses, which help attackers craft payloads.

4. Application Logic Can Be Manipulated

An attacker can:

- Log in as admin
- Extract database data
- Perform UNION-based attacks
- Potentially escalate privileges

Screenshots :

The screenshot shows a web browser window for 'Login :: Damn Vulnerable Web Application'. The URL is 127.0.0.1/dvwa/login.php. The DVWA logo is at the top. Below it is a login form with 'Username' set to 'admin' and 'Password' masked as '*****'. A 'Login' button is below the fields. The DVWA logo is also present in the header area.

The screenshot shows a web browser window for 'DVWA Security :: Damn Vulnerable Web Application'. The URL is 127.0.0.1/dvwa/security.php. The DVWA logo is at the top. On the left is a sidebar menu with various attack options: Home, Instructions, Setup / Reset DB, Brute Force, Command Injection, CSRF, File Inclusion, File Upload, Insecure CAPTCHA, SQL Injection, SQL Injection (Blind), Weak Session IDs, XSS (DOM), XSS (Reflected), XSS (Stored), CSP Bypass, JavaScript Attacks, Authorisation Bypass, Open HTTP Redirect, Cryptography, and API. The main content area shows the 'DVWA Security' title and a 'Security Level' section. It says 'Security level is currently: low.' and provides instructions for changing the security level. A dropdown menu is set to 'Low' with a 'Submit' button next to it. At the bottom, there's an 'Additional Tools' section with a link to 'View Broken Access Control Logs'.

Vulnerability: SQL Injection

User ID: Submit

More Information

- https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/SQL_injection
- <https://www.netsparker.com/blog/web-security/sql-injection-cheat-sheet/>
- https://owasp.org/www-community/attacks/SQL_Injection
- <https://bobby-tables.com/>

Vulnerability: SQL Injection

User ID: Submit

ID: 1' OR '1'='1
First name: admin
Surname: admin

ID: 1' OR '1'='1
First name: Gordon
Surname: Brown

ID: 1' OR '1'='1
First name: Hack
Surname: Me

ID: 1' OR '1'='1
First name: Pablo
Surname: Picasso

ID: 1' OR '1'='1
First name: Bob
Surname: Smith

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Prevention Measures:

To prevent SQL Injection:

- Use **Prepared Statements or Parameterized Queries**.
- Escape user inputs properly.
- Implement server-side validation.
- Restrict error messages sent to clients.
- Use Web Application Firewalls (WAF).

Conclusion:

This task demonstrates how unsafe coding practices can lead to severe vulnerabilities like SQL Injection. Proper validation, secure coding standards, and sanitization are essential to prevent database compromise. DVWA served as a safe environment to practice and understand the impact of SQL Injection.