Project 6:

Target: Metasploitable DVWA

Tools: SQLMAP, DVWA and XSSER

Perform Web Application Penetration testing for SQL injection and Cross site scripting Vulnerabilities.

- Describe in detail about types of SQLi and XSSer.
- Look Out for the Vulnerabilities by using the above tools and exploit into their Data Bases.
- Capture all the packets on wireshark and analyze those packets. (Just to make sure you are learning wireshark along with this)

Note: Project report must be submitted in a PDF Format.

Take necessary screenshots and attach on the report to justify the procedure.

Team: ISHAN KUMRA

TOPIC 1

Types of SQLi (SQL INJECTION):

1. IN-BAND SQLi {CLASSIC SQLi}: This is the most straightforward type of SQLI attack. It occurs when an attacker uses the same communication channel to both launch the attack and gather results.

It can be further categorized into:

- ➤ Error-based: Exploiting error messages generated by the database to gather information about its structure. Attackers use these error messages to infer details about the database schema and data.
- ➤ Union-based: Leveraging the UNION SQL operator to combine the results of two more SELECT statements into a single result. Attackers can inject additional SELECT statements to retrieve sensitive information.
- 2. OUT-OF-BAND SQLi: In scenarios where the attacker cannot use the same channel to laugh the attack and gather result, out-of-band SQLi comes into play. This type of attack typically involves the alternate channels, such as DNS or HTTP, to extract data from the database.
- 3. BLIND SQLi: Unlike in-band SQLi, blind SQLi attacks do not rely on visible error messages or responses from the server. Instead, attackers infer the success or failure of their injected queries based on differences in server responses or application behaviour. Blind SQLi can be further classified into:
 - ➤ Boolean-based: Exploiting the application's behaviour based on true or false conditions. Attackers inject SQL queries that force the application to behave differently based on whether the injected condition is true or false.
 - ➤ Time-based : Introducing time delays in SQL queries to determine if the injected condition is true or false. By observing variations in response times, attackers can extract information from the database.

Types of CROSS-SITE SCRIPTING(XSS):

1. STORED XSS(PERSISTENT XSS): In a stored XSS attack, the malicious script is permanently on the target server, often within a database or a file. When other users access the affected page, the script is executed, allowing the attacker to steal cookies, session tokens, or sensitive information.

- 2. REFLECTED XSS(NON-Persistent XSS): In contrast to stored XSS, reflected XSS attacks do not involve the persistent storage of the malicious script on the target server. Instead, the script is reflected off a web application's vulnerable endpoint and executed in the victim's browser when they access a specially crafted URL or submit a form.
- 3. DOM-BASED XSS: This type of XSS occurs when the vulnerability exists within the Document Object Model (DOM) rather than in the server's response. Attackers manipulate client-side scripts (e.g, JavaScript) executed by the victim's browser to achieve their malicious goals. DOM-based XSS vulnerabilities often arise from improper handling of user input by client-side scripts.

TOPIC 2

Looking out for vulnerabilities and exploiting them.

TARGET:

Metasploitable DVWA (Damn Vulnerable Web Application)

192.168.43.139

http://testphp.vulnweb.com/

T00LS:

SQLMap

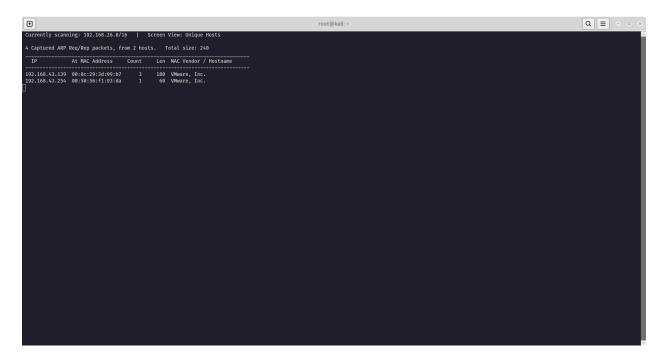
XSSer

First we start with some basic steps.

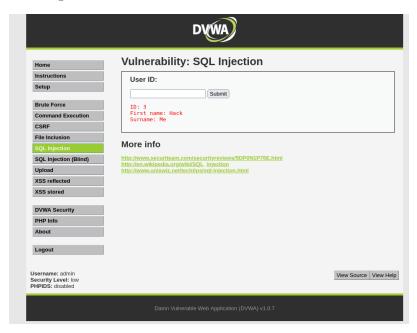
Using ifconfig eth0 command to identify ip of our metasploitable machine and kali linux machine.

Then we use ping <u>ip address</u> command to connect our both machines. Then we use netdiscover command to check/ensure if both have machines have been connected or not.

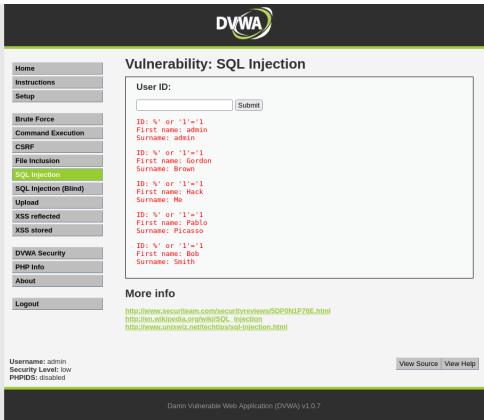
As we can see we have our machine ip 192.168.43.139 which shown in the attached screenshot.

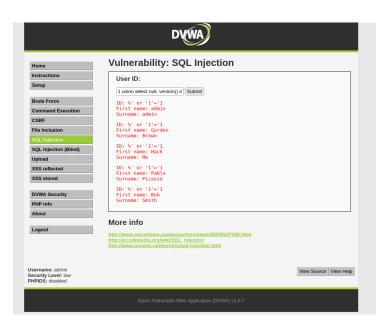


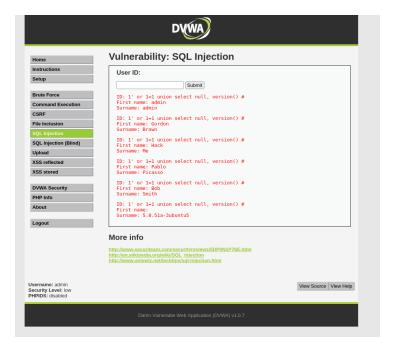
Starting with Inband SQLi



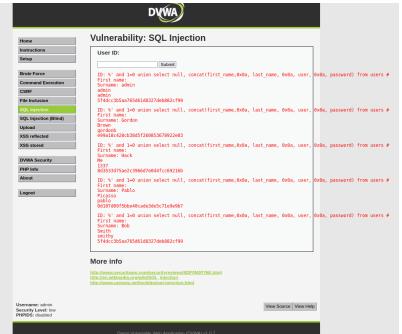












After running some malicious SQL queries now we move to Blind SQLi

Gathering information of the website database using --dbs

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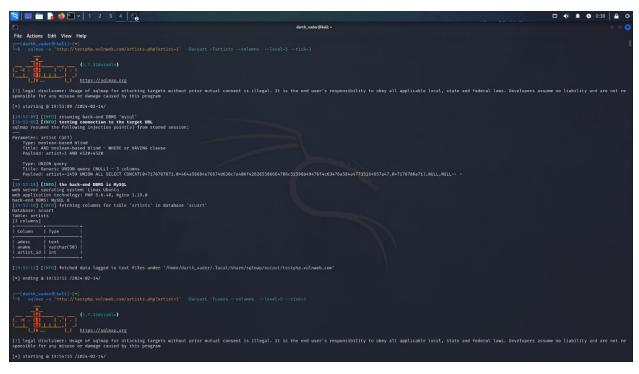
Gen
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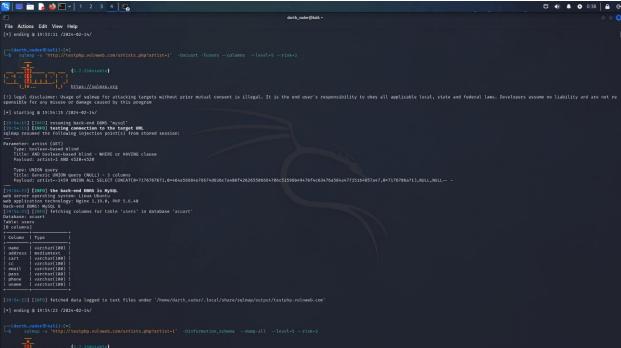
We get two database: acuart and information_schema

So now we run commands in SQLMap for both of them

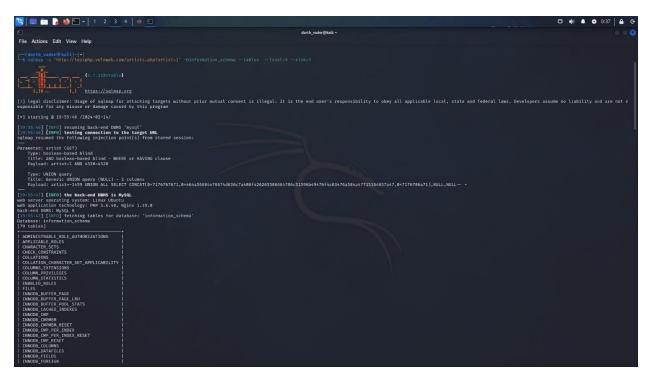
For database acuart

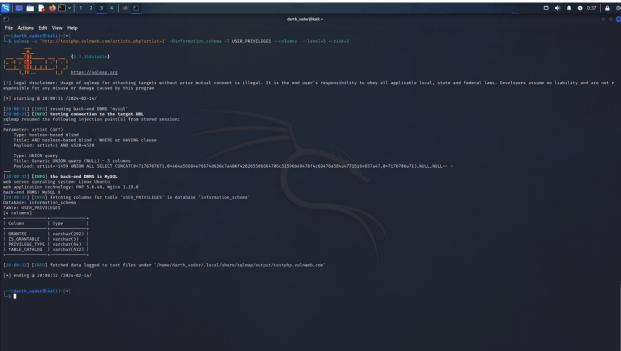




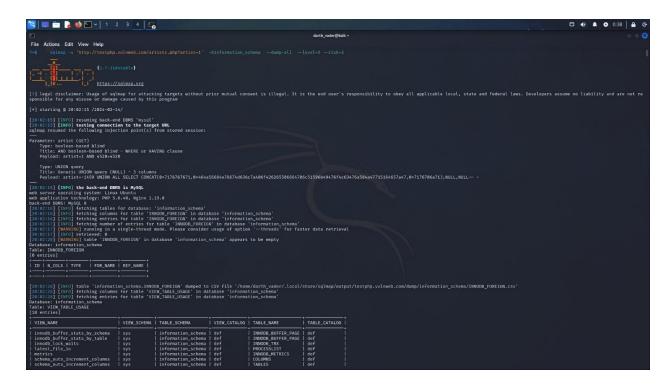


For database information_schema

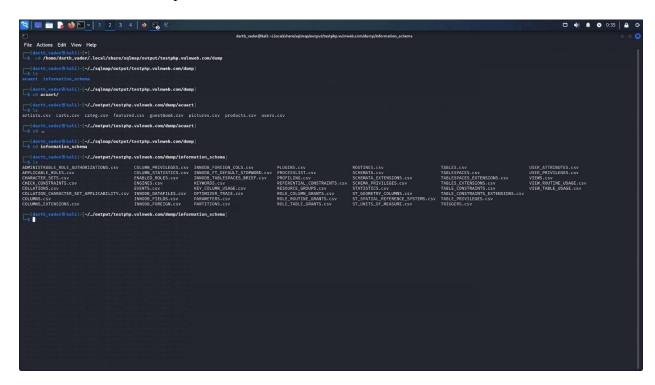




After fetching data from both database we use –dump-all command to dump information in directory.

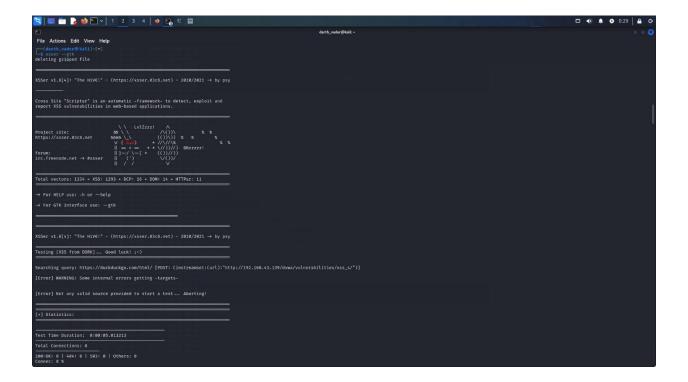


Now we access the dumped data



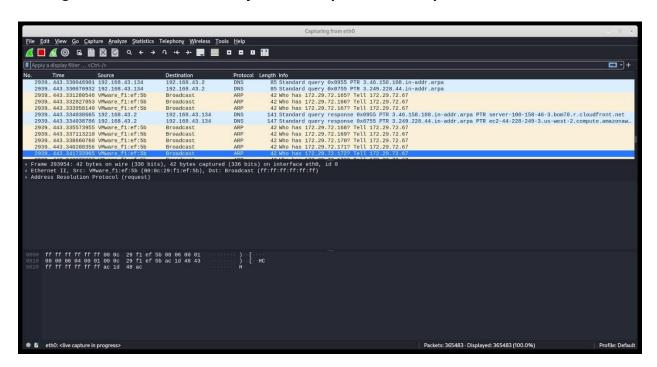
Now we start with Cross site scripting

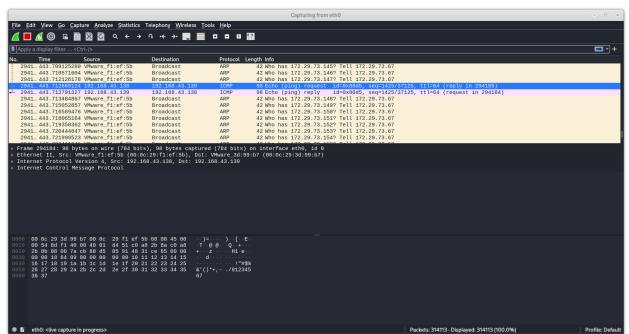
For this we use command xsser –gtk which enables xsser tool's graphical interface

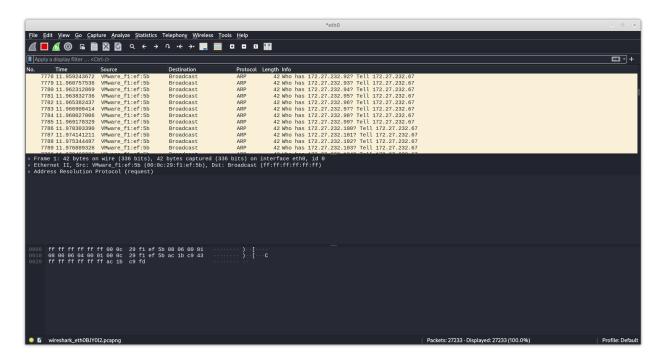


TOPIC 3

Using wireshark to analyze data packets captured.







Here we have captured data from different ports/protocols. In the screenshot we have Arp , then we applied filter called NoArp which highlighted ICMP and DNS data packets.