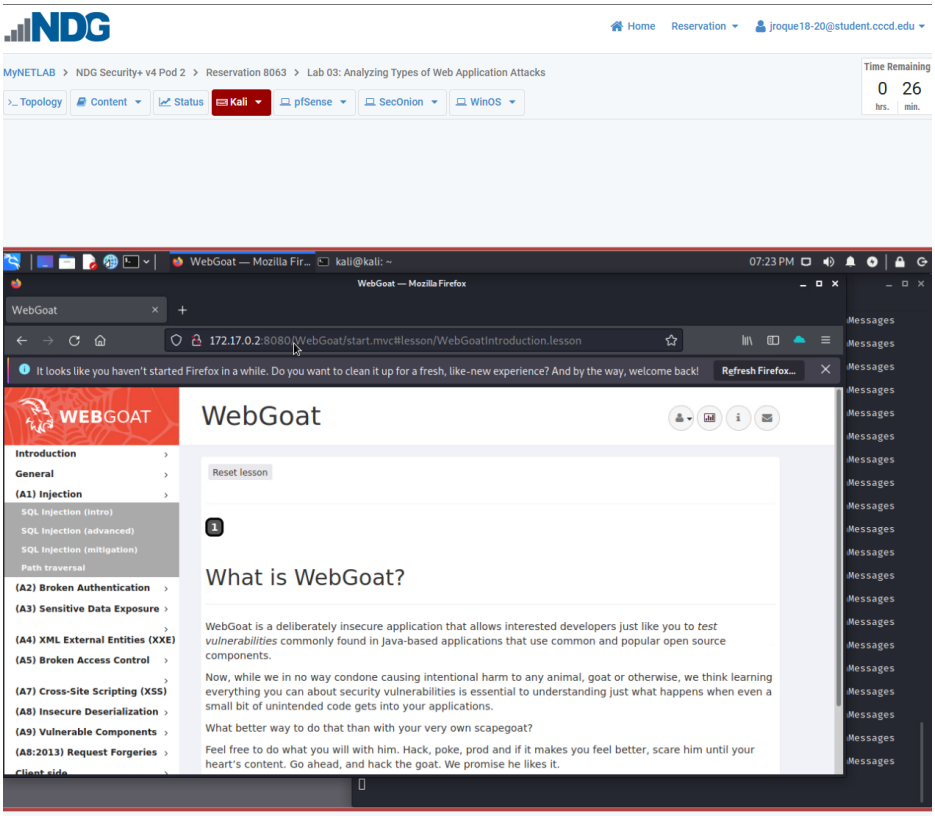
Jemmy Roque
Analyzing Types of Web Application Attacks
September 22, 2025



WebGoat login interface in Firefox on the Kali virtual machine subsequent to initiating the WebGoat Docker container. The left menu displays A1 Injection and an introduction to SQL Injection. The primary pane presents the WebGoat welcome message and the login form for registering the guest user. The browser's address bar displays 172.17.0.2:8080.

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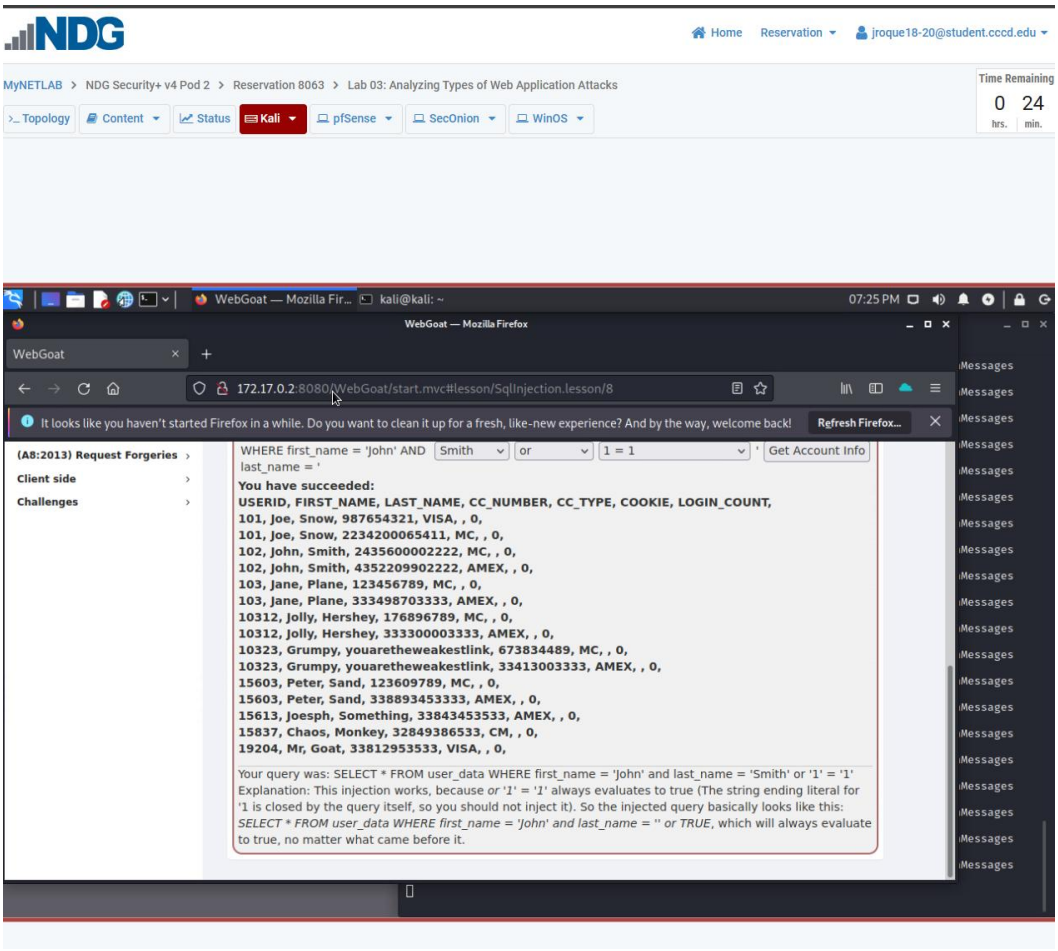

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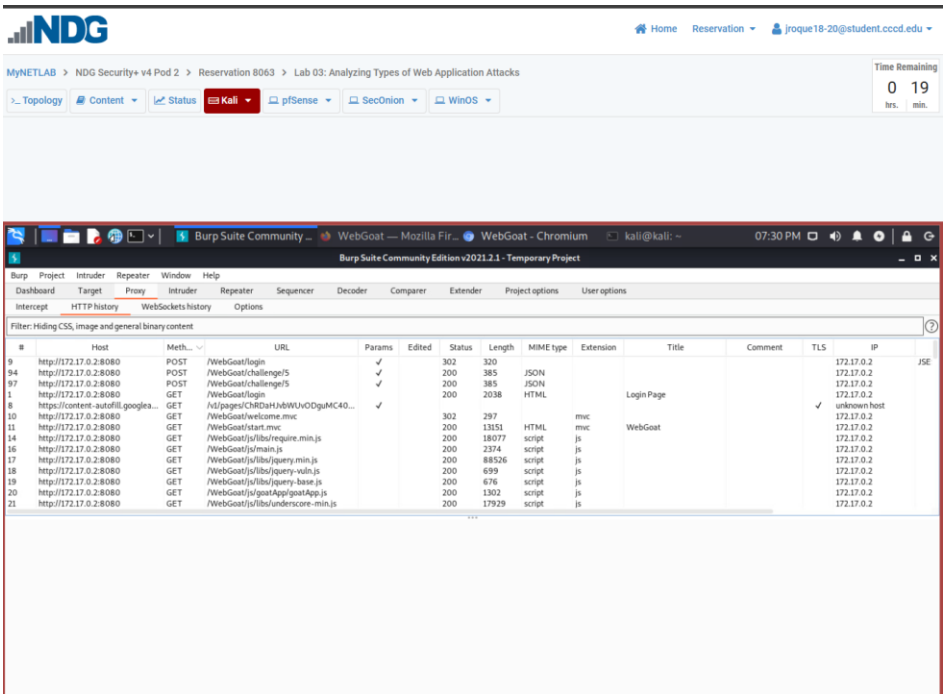

Burp Suite Community Edition is launched on the Kali desktop. The Proxy tab presents entries from HTTP history. The table enumerates requests directed to 172.17.0.2:8080. POST requests encompass /WebGoat/login and /WebGoat/challenge/5. The status column displays response codes 200 and 302. The columns consist of Method, URL, Parameters, Status, Length, MIME Type, Extension, and IP Address. Utilize this interface to record requests and transmit them to Repeater for alteration.

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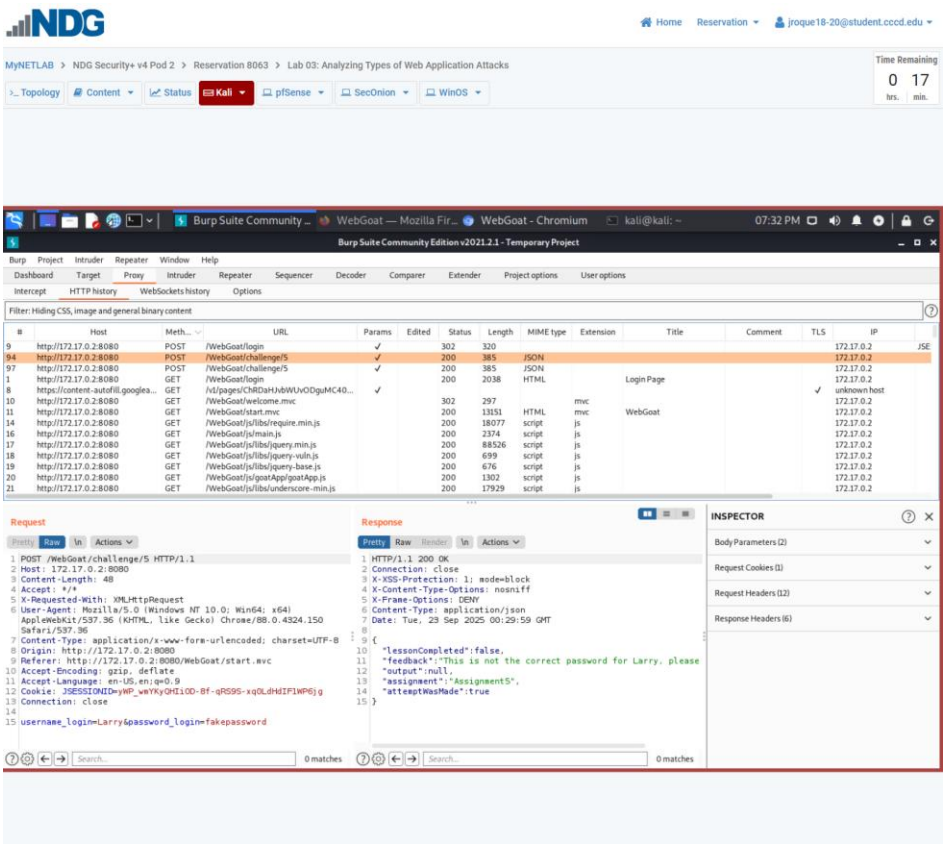

Burp Suite Proxy displays the HTTP history and a specific POST request to /WebGoat/challenge/5. The raw request pane displays username_login=Larry and password_login=fakepassword. The response window displays JSON: lessonCompleted false and feedback indicating that the password for Larry is incorrect. Utilize Repeater to alter the password field with a SQL injection payload and retransmit.

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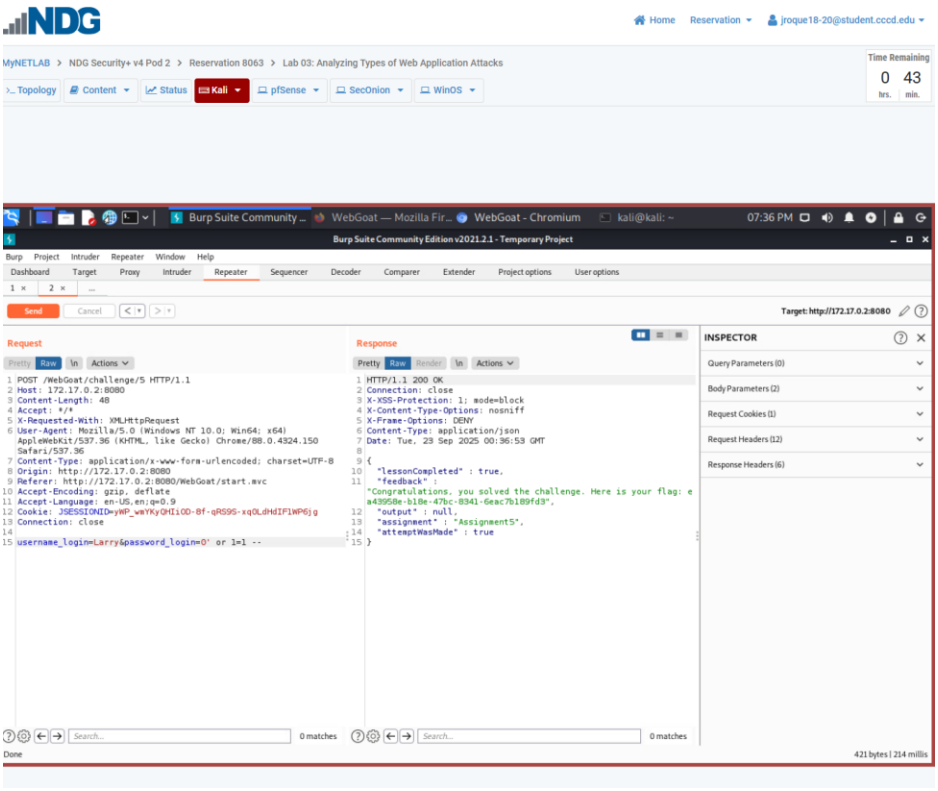

Burp Repeater view showing a POST to /WebGoat/challenge/5. Left pane shows the raw request with username_login=Larry and password_login=0' or 1=1 --.
Right pane shows HTTP 200 and JSON with lessonCompleted true, feedback saying "Congratulations" and the challenge flag.

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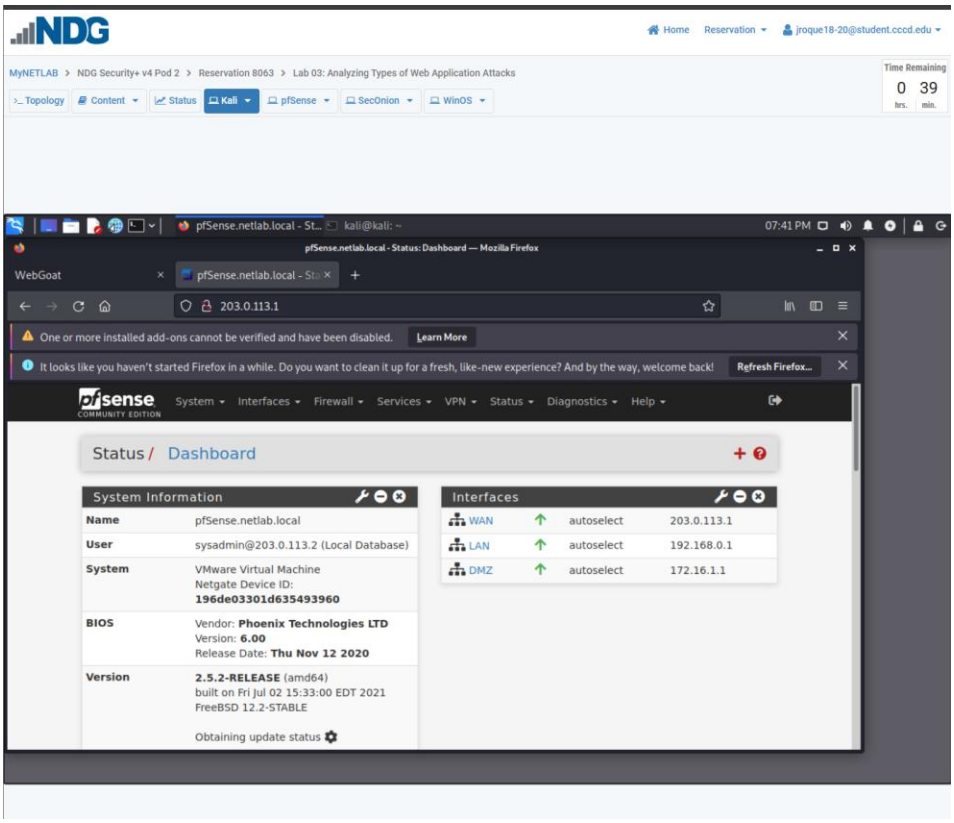

The browser window displays the pfSense dashboard subsequent to entering in as the sysadmin user. The Status page presents system information including hostname (pfSense.netlab.local), user (sysadmin@203.0.113.2), and version (2.5.2-RELEASE). The Interfaces panel on the right confirms three configured network interfaces: WAN with IP 203.0.113.1, LAN with IP 192.168.0.1, and DMZ with IP 172.16.1.1. This perspective confirms that pfSense is operational and that network access regulations may now be administered for the laboratory.

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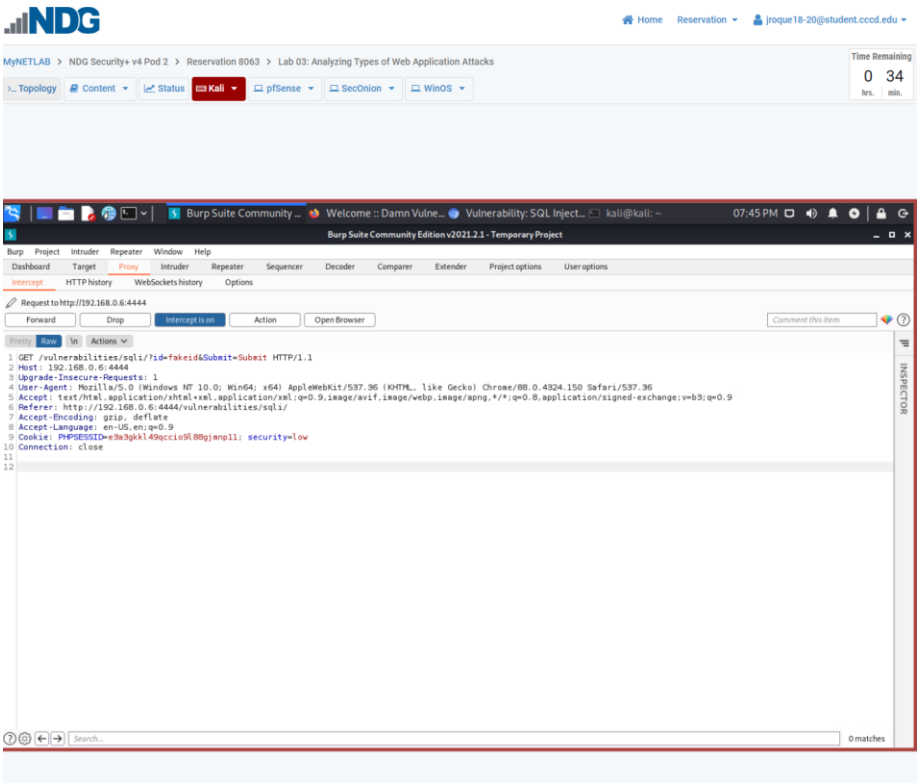

Burp Suite Community Edition is active on the Intercept tab, displaying an intercepted HTTP GET request to /vulnerabilities/sqli/?id=fakeid&Submit=Submit. The raw request panel enumerates headers including Host, User-Agent, and Cookie. The cookie string contains PHPSESSID and security=low, which is essential for verifying that the DVWA environment is set up for SQL injection testing. This intercepted request will subsequently serve as input for SQLmap to automate database extraction.

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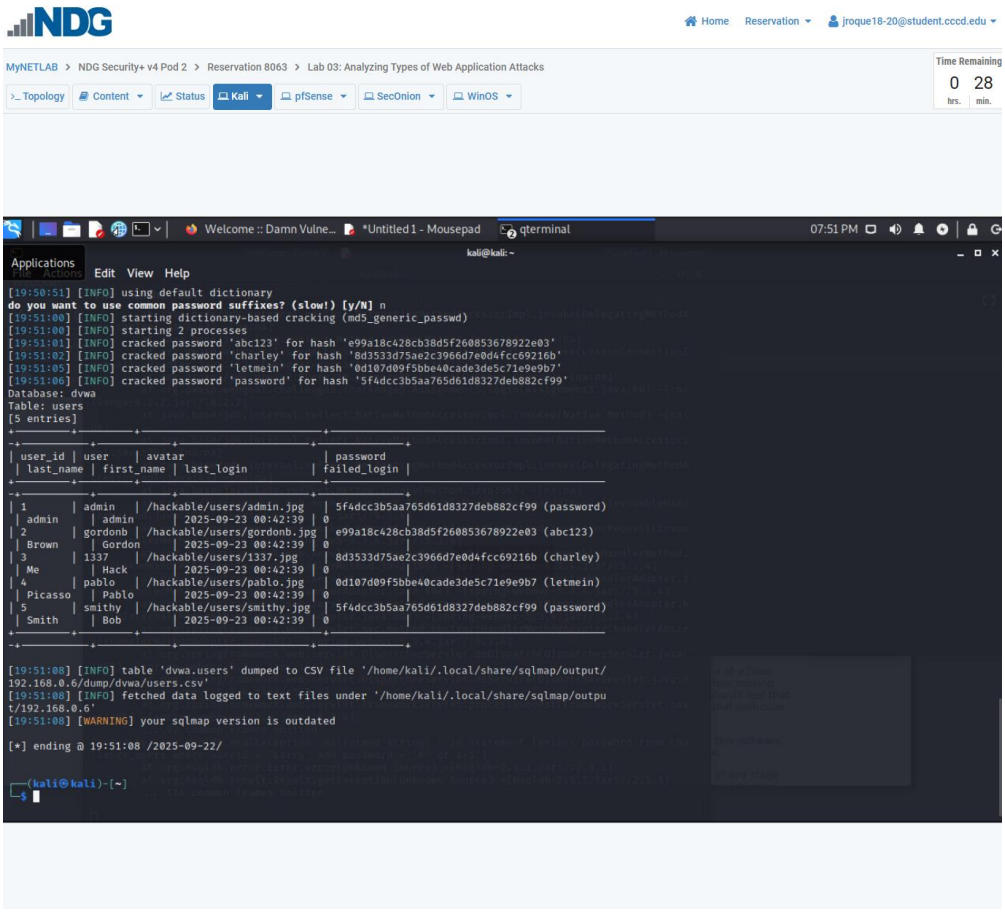

Terminal shows sqlmap output after dumping the DVWA users table.
A table lists user_id, login, first_name, last_name, password hash, and cracked password values in parentheses. Examples shown include admin -> (password), brown -> (abc123), picasso -> (letmein), smith -> (password). sqlmap saved the dump to /home/kali/.local/share/sqlmap/output/192.168.0.6/dump/dvwa/users.csv.

The concluding lines indicate the completion of the dump and a notification that the sqlmap version is obsolete.

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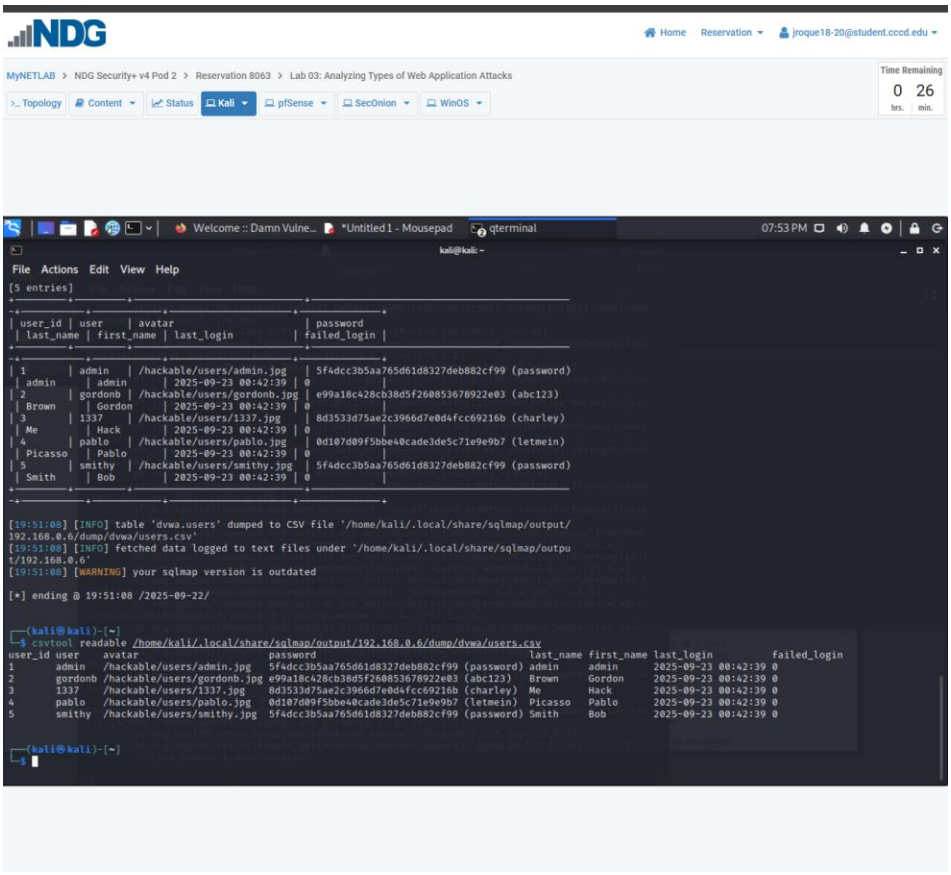

The terminal displays the sqlmap output subsequent to extracting the DVWA users table. A table enumerates user_id, login, first_name, last_name, password hash, and cracked password values in parenthesis. Illustrations provided encompass admin -> (password), brown -> (abc123), picasso -> (letmein), smith -> (password). sqlmap has stored the dump in /home/kali/.local/share/sqlmap/output/192.168.0.6/dump/dvwa/users.csv.The concluding lines indicate the completion of the dump and mention that the sqlmap version is obsolete.