

DVWA & Juice Shop — Security Assessment Report

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Date: 2025-10-27

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:

The image shows two screenshots of the ZAP (Zed Attack Proxy) tool interface. Both screenshots display a list of security alerts found during penetration testing.

Screenshot 1: DVWA Application

- Alerts (14)**
 - Content Security Policy (CSP) Header Not Set (12)
 - Directory Browsing (5)
 - Missing Anticlickjacking Header (10)
 - XSLT Injection (3)
 - Cookie No HttpOnly Flag (2)
 - Cookie without SameSite Attribute (2)
 - Server Leaks Version Information via "Server" HTTP Response (2)
 - X-Content-Type-Options Header Missing (21)
 - Authentication Request Identified
 - Information Disclosure - Suspicious Comments
 - Session Management Response Identified (2)
 - User Agent Fuzzer (137)
- Other Info:** The page results were successfully manipulated using the boolean conditions [Create / Reset Database AND 1=1] and [Create / Reset Database OR 1=1]

Screenshot 2: Juice Shop Application

- Header: Text**

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Access-Control-Allow-Origin: *
X-Content-Type-Options: nosniff
X-Frame-Options: SAMEORIGIN
Feature-Policy: payment 'self'

<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1">
<link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="https://cdnjs.cloudflare.com/ajax/libs/cookieconsent/2.3.1.0/cookieconsent.min.css" />
<script src="https://cdnjs.cloudflare.com/ajax/libs/cookieconsent/2.3.1.0/cookieconsent.min.js"></script>
```
- Content Modified**

```
...
```
- Modern Web Application**
 - GET: http://localhost:3000/**
 - GET: http://localhost:3000/juice-shop/build/routes/assets/p**
 - GET: http://localhost:3000/juice-shop/build/routes/assets/p**
- Other Info:** The application appears to be a modern web application. If you need to explore it automatically then the Ajax Spider may well be more effective than the standard one.

Fig1: zap alerts for DVWA

Fig2 : zap alerts for Juice Shop

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	Informational	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-Options: 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.

The screenshot shows the Burp Suite interface with two windows. On the left is the 'Proxy' tab showing a list of network requests and responses. One POST request from 'localhost:3000/api/SecurityAnswers' is highlighted. On the right is a browser window for 'OWASP Juice Shop' at 'localhost:3000/#/register'. A green success message box says 'You successfully solved a challenge: Admin Registration (Register as a user with administrator privileges.)'. Below it is a 'User Registration' form with fields for 'Email' (containing 'qwerty@gmail.com') and 'Password' (containing '*****').

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.

The screenshot shows a web page titled 'Customer Feedback' from 'OWASP Juice Shop' at 'localhost:3000'. It displays a review from an anonymous user: 'Use the mango juice (anonymous)' followed by five stars. Below the review is a large, blurry image of a juice container. At the bottom of the page, there's a footer with social media links for LinkedIn, Mastodon, Twitter, Facebook, Slack, Reddit, and a 'Press Kit' link.

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.

A screenshot of the Burp Suite proxy tool. On the left, the 'Proxy' tab is selected, showing a captured POST request to 'http://localhost:3000/api/Users'. The request payload is: { "email": "", "password": "123456", "passwordRepeat": "123456", "username": "test", "middleName": "" }. On the right, the 'User Registration' form is displayed with validation errors: 'Email*' and 'Password*' are required, and 'Password must be 5-40 characters long.' The 'Register' button is visible at the bottom.

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.

The screenshot shows two windows. On the left is the 'Intruder attack of http://localhost:3000' tool interface, displaying a list of requests and their responses. Request 6 shows a POST payload containing a CAPTCHA bypass script. On the right is the 'Customer Feedback' page of the OWASP Juice Shop, which displays a green success message: 'You successfully solved a challenge: CAPTCHA Bypass (Submit 10 or more customer feedbacks within 20 seconds.)'. The page also includes fields for 'Author' (anonymous), 'Comment' (Max. 160 characters), 'Rating', and a CAPTCHA question 'CAPTCHA: What is 5+2*9 ?'.

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.

The screenshot shows the 'Intruder attack of http://localhost:3000' tool interface. It lists several requests (0 to 4) for creating users with the email 'eGh@gmail.com'. Request 3 is highlighted. The tool's 'Pretty' tab shows the raw POST payload for request 3, which includes a JSON object with 'email' and 'password' fields. The 'Raw' tab shows the full request with headers like 'Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate, br' and 'Content-Type: application/json; charset=UTF-8'. The 'Hex' tab shows the raw hex representation of the request. The right side of the screen shows the 'User Management' page of the OWASP Juice Shop, listing the created user 'eGh@gmail.com'.

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.

The screenshot shows the Burp Suite interface. The top navigation bar includes 'Burp', 'Project', 'Intruder', 'Repeater', 'View', and 'Help'. The 'Proxy' tab is selected. Below the tabs are buttons for 'Intercept', 'HTTP history', 'WebSockets history', 'Match and replace', and 'Proxy settings'. A message 'Logging of out-of-scope Proxy traffic is disabled' with a 'Re-enable' button is displayed. The main area has a table titled 'Filter settings: hiding CSS, image and general binary content'. The table lists 20 log entries from 'localhost:3000' with various HTTP methods (GET, POST) and URLs related to user management and reviews. The bottom section shows the 'Request' and 'Response' panes, and an 'Inspector' pane where a selected text 'id="PhoneSearch": W *i1i-7b0BnXqg12B...ch3hP3Mwhk=' is analyzed. The status bar at the bottom indicates 'Event log (35)' and 'All issues'.

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

The screenshot shows the OWASP Juice Shop login page. The URL is 'http://juice-shop:3001/login'. The page has a 'Login' form with fields for 'Email*' containing "'admin' or 1=1--" and 'Password*' also containing "'admin' or 1=1--". There is a 'Forgot your password?' link, a 'Log in' button, a 'Remember me' checkbox, and a 'Log in with' section featuring GitHub. The top navigation bar includes a logo, the title 'OWASP Juice Shop', a search icon, an account icon, and a language switcher set to 'EN'.

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.

The screenshot shows the Burp Suite interface with a request and response captured. The request is a POST to /api/feedback with a JSON payload containing a rating of 0. The response is a JSON object indicating success with a rating of 1. This demonstrates that the application does not validate the input rating.

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.

The screenshot shows the Burp Suite interface with a request and response captured. The request is a POST to /api/webhook with a JSON payload where the password and confirmPassword fields do not match. The response is a JSON object indicating success, which is unexpected given the validation error. This demonstrates a validation flaw in the password matching logic.

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

The screenshot shows the DVWA SQL Injection page with the URL <http://localhost:8080/vulnerabilities/sqli/>. The sidebar menu is visible, and the main area shows a user ID input field. Below it, under 'More Information', there is a list of URLs. To the right, a NetworkMiner tool window is open, showing a list of cookies for the domain <http://localhost:8080>. The cookies listed are:

Name	Value	Do...	Path	Ex...	Size	Htt...	Se...	Par...	Cr...	Pri...
_clock_db_jet	ddc...33yoyaiHfwg01Elyq1HD...	loc...	/	20...	45	✓	No...			Me...
client_id	0	loc...	/	20...	19	✓	No...			Me...
continueCode	W2PwW3mD5oBa7Mp6PLy...	loc...	/	20...	72					Me...
cookieconsent_st...	dismiss	loc...	/	20...	27					Me...
language	en	loc...	/	20...	10					Me...
PHPSESSID	p8vsbq5nd025o7tnusb2t6ing4	loc...	/	20...	35					Me...
security	low	loc...	/	5e...	11					Me...
welcomebanner_st...	dismiss	loc...	/	20...	27					Me...

At the bottom of the NetworkMiner window, the 'Cookie Value' field contains the value `p8vsbq5nd025o7tnusb2t6ing4`.

```
C:\Users\PC\sqlmap>curl -I "http://localhost:8080/vulnerabilities/sqli/?id=1&Submit=Submit" -H "Cookie: PHPSESSID=p8vsbq5nd025o7tnusb2t6ing4; 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
|         |        | /hackable/users/admin.jpg | 5f4dcc3b5aa765d61d8327deb882cf99 (password) | admin     | admin      | 2025-10-25
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| 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 | 0d107d09f5bbe40cade5de5c71e0e0b7 (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/

```



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.