2. Web Application Testing

Objective

The objective of this lab was to assess the security posture of a vulnerable web application (DVWA) by identifying and exploiting **OWASP Top 10 vulnerabilities** using a combination of **manual testing** and **automated scanning tools**. The goal was to validate real-world exploitability and document actionable findings.

Target Environment

- **Target Application:** Damn Vulnerable Web Application (DVWA)
- **Target IP:** 10.49.187.84
- **Testing Tools:** Burp Suite, sqlmap, OWASP ZAP
- **Testing Methodology:** OWASP Web Security Testing Guide (WSTG)

Theory: Web Application Penetration Testing

Web application penetration testing involves systematically identifying vulnerabilities arising from poor input handling, broken authentication, insecure design, and improper session management. Unlike automated scans alone, effective testing requires **manual request manipulation**, **logic validation**, and **impact verification**.

This lab focused on:

- Injection flaws (SQL Injection)
- Client-side vulnerabilities (Cross-Site Scripting)
- Authentication and session weaknesses

Test Execution Summary Table

Test ID	Vulnerability	Severity	Target URL
001	SQL Injection	Critical	http://10.49.187.84/dvwa/vulnerabilities/sqli/
002	Reflected Cross-Site Scripting (XSS)	Medium	http://10.49.187.84/dvwa/vulnerabilities/xss_r/
003	Command Injection	Critical	http://10.49.187.84/dvwa/vulnerabilities/exec/

Finding 1: SQL Injection

Description

SQL Injection occurs when user-supplied input is directly concatenated into SQL queries without proper validation. This allows attackers to manipulate database queries, leading to authentication bypass, data extraction, or full database compromise.

Manual Validation (Burp Suite)

- Login request intercepted using Burp Suite
- Username and password parameters were modified
- Authentication bypass confirmed

Automated Validation (sqlmap)

Figure 1: SQL injection using Sqlmap

Impact

- Authentication bypass
- Database enumeration
- Potential credential disclosure

Finding 2: Reflected Cross-Site Scripting (XSS)

Description

Reflected XSS occurs when user input is reflected in server responses without proper encoding. Attackers can inject malicious JavaScript that executes in the victim's browser.

Manual Testing (Burp Suite / Browser)

Payload Used:

<script>alert('XSS')</script>

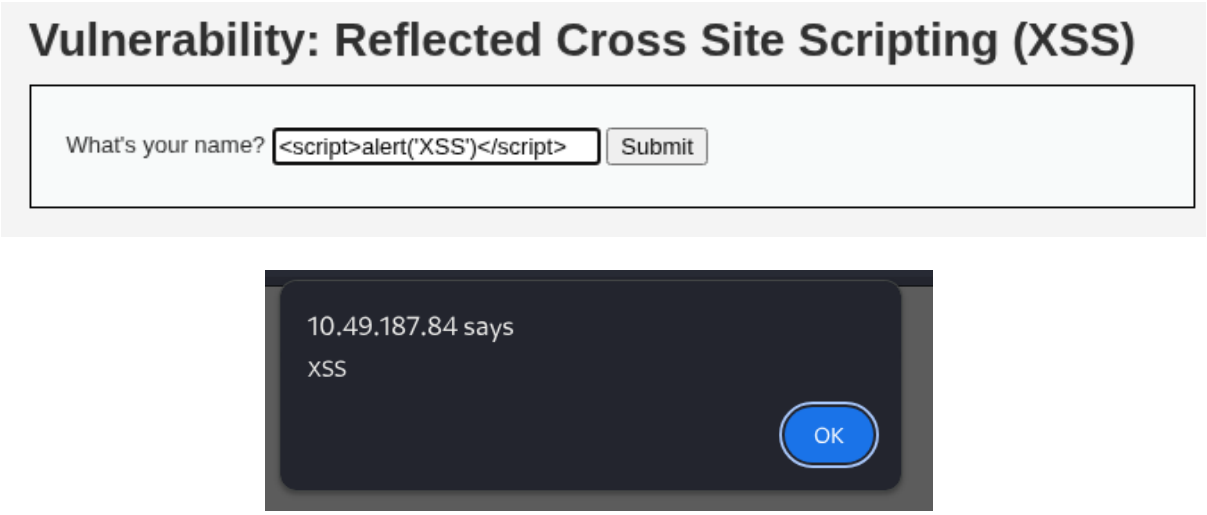


Figure 2: XSS attack

Observed Behavior

- Payload executed successfully in the browser
- JavaScript executed in the context of the application

We used DOM based XSS attack to get the session cookie

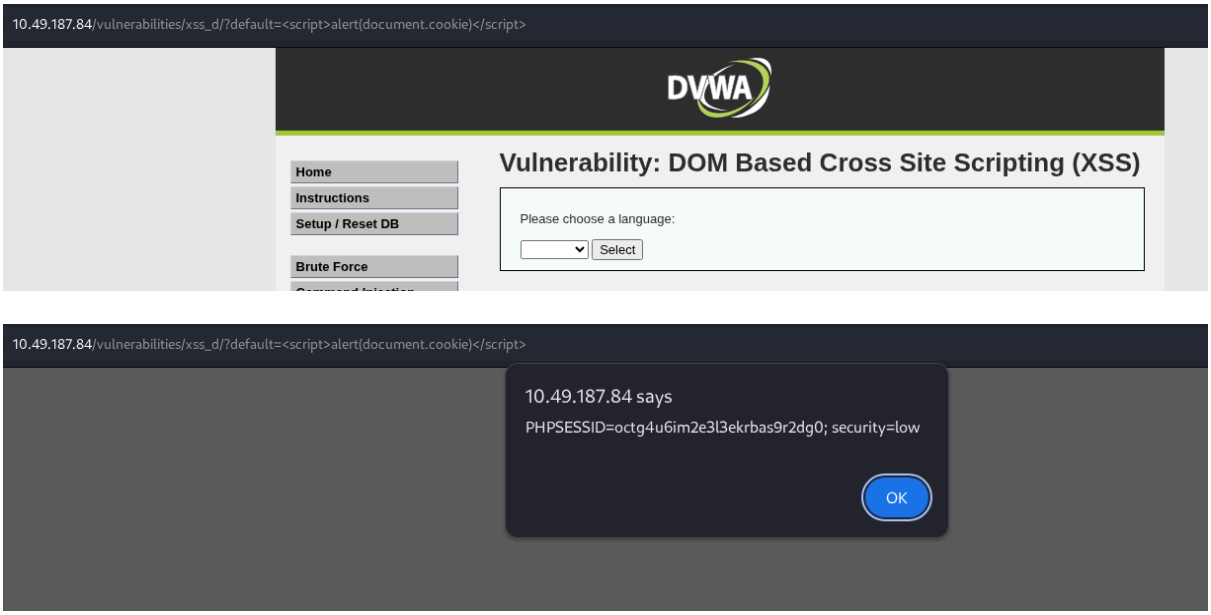


Figure 3: DOM based XSS

Command Injection - Injecting ls -la after IP it shows all the items present in the server

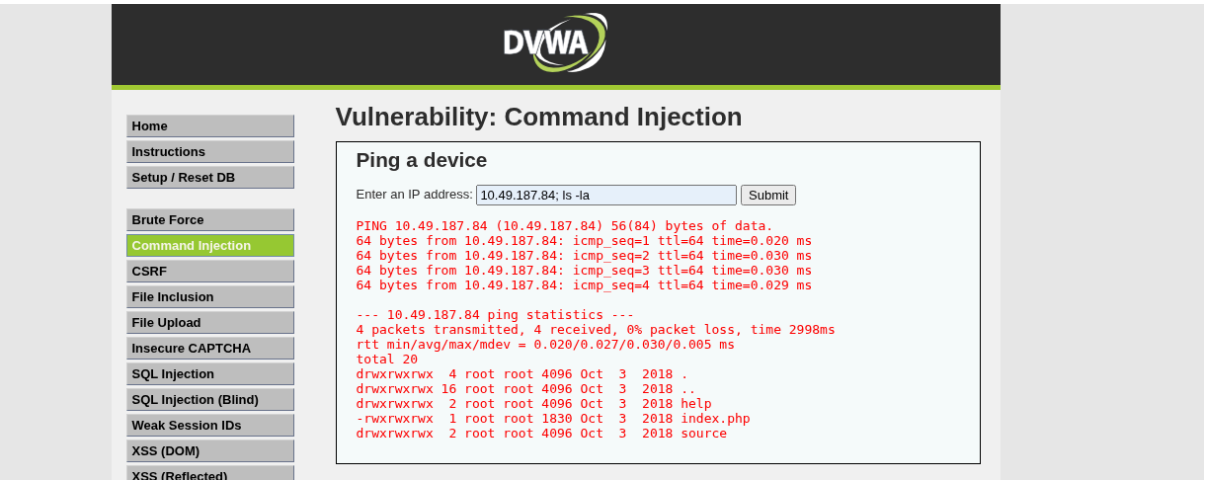


Figure 4: Command Injection

Impact

- Session hijacking
- Credential theft
- Malicious redirection

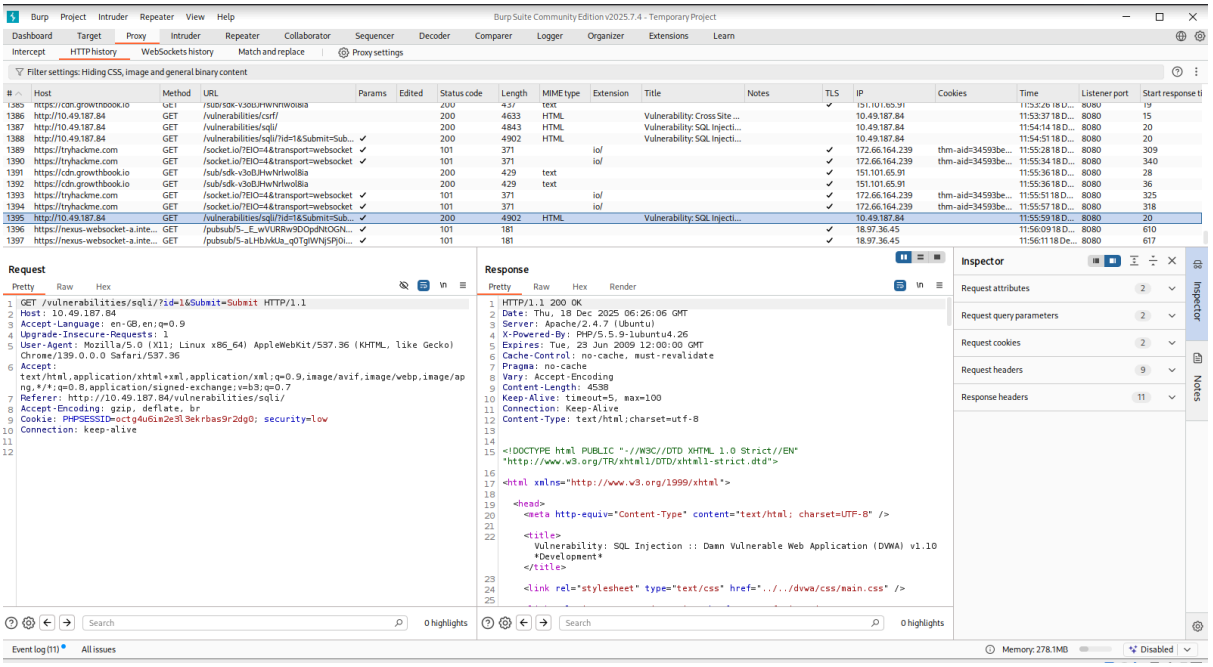
Manual Testing: Session & Authentication Review

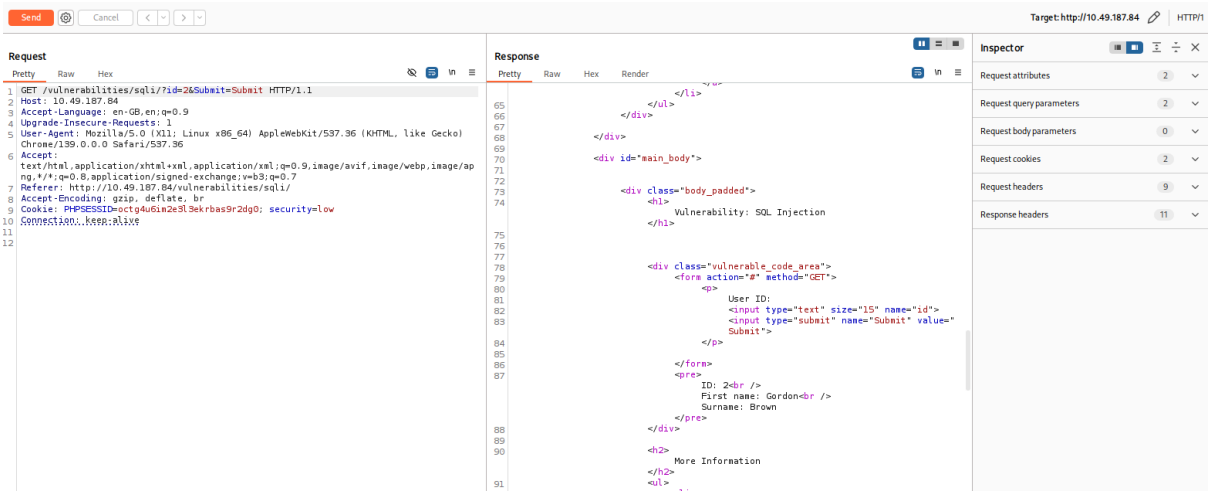
Using **Burp Suite**, the following checks were performed:

- Session token interception and replay
- Verification of session invalidation after logout
- Review of authentication logic for brute-force protection

Observation:

DVWA allowed session reuse under low security settings, demonstrating weak session handling.


Burp Project Intruder Repeater View Help
Burp Suite Community Edition v2025.7.4 - Temporary Project
Dashboard Target Proxy Intruder Repeater Collaborator Sequencer Decoder Comparer Logger Organizer Extensions Learn
Intercept HTTP history WebSockets history Match and replace Proxy settings
Request
Response
Inspector
Request attributes
Request query parameters
Request cookies
Request headers
Response headers


Send Cancel
Target: http://10.49.187.84
HTTP/1
Request
Response
Inspector
Request attributes
Request query parameters
Request body parameters
Request cookies
Request headers
Response headers

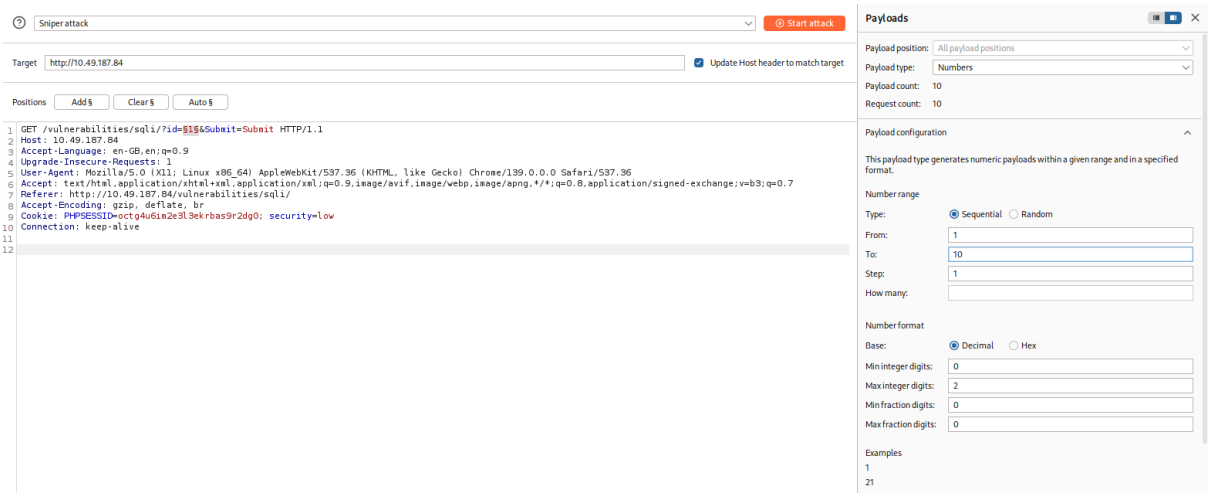


Figure 5: Burpsuite Interception

Testing Checklist

- ✔ SQL Injection testing using sqlmap
- ✔ Manual XSS testing with custom payloads
- ✔ Request interception and manipulation using Burp Suite
- ✔ Authentication and session mechanism verification
- ✔ Automated scanning validation (OWASP ZAP – passive scan)

Risk Assessment

SQL Injection was classified as **Critical** due to its direct impact on authentication and database security. Reflected XSS was rated **Medium**, but could escalate when chained with session weaknesses. The combined findings indicate insufficient input validation and insecure application design.

Remediation Recommendations

- Implement parameterized queries (prepared statements)
- Enforce strict input validation and output encoding
- Enable secure cookie attributes (HttpOnly, Secure)

- Apply server-side authentication and rate limiting
- Conduct regular secure code reviews

Document Information:

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