Vulnerability: SQL Injection

Vulnerability Information

Vulnerability Name: SQL Injection in DVWA

Location: http://localhost/dvwa/vulnerabilities/sqli/

Severity: High

Vulnerability Description

Summary:

The SQL Injection vulnerability allows an attacker to bypass authentication and retrieve sensitive data from the database by injecting malicious SQL queries into the user input fields.

Steps to Reproduce:

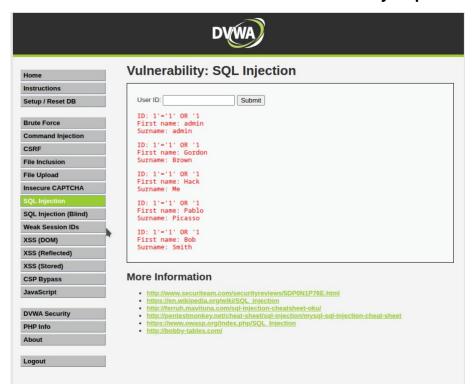
- 1. Go to: http://localhost/dvwa/vulnerabilities/sqli/
- 2. In the 'User ID' field, input: 1' or '1'='1
- 3. Click Submit.
- 4. Multiple user records will be displayed, confirming the SQL injection.

Proof of Concept (PoC)

Description:

The payload '1' OR '1'='1' bypasses the intended logic and returns all rows from the user table.

PoC URL: http://localhost/dvwa/vulnerabilities/sqli/?id=1' OR '1'='1&Submit=Submit



Recommendations

Mitigation:

- Use prepared statements with parameterized queries.
- Sanitize and validate all user input.
- Suppress detailed SQL error messages in production.

Best Practices:

- Apply least privilege principle to database access.
- Implement web application firewalls.
- Conduct regular security audits.
- Train developers in secure coding.

Vulnerability: Brute Force Attack

Vulnerability Information

Vulnerability Name: Brute Force Login Attack in DVWA

Location: http://localhost/dvwa/vulnerabilities/brute/

Severity: Medium

Vulnerability Description

Summary:

DVWA's login page does not limit login attempts, enabling attackers to automate password guessing using tools like Burp Suite.

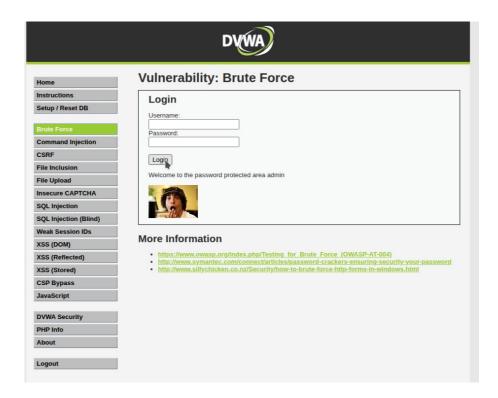
Steps to Reproduce:

- 1. Navigate to: http://localhost/dvwa/vulnerabilities/brute/
- 2. Use a script or tool to submit multiple username/password combinations.
- 3. A successful match logs in without any account lockout.

Proof of Concept (PoC)

Description:

Automated brute-force attempts with tools like Burp Suite show the login is vulnerable due to absence of rate-limiting or CAPTCHA.



Recommendations

Mitigation:

- Implement CAPTCHA or login rate limiting.

- Lock accounts after multiple failed attempts.
- Monitor login logs for suspicious activity.

Best Practices:

- Enable multi-factor authentication.
- Use secure password policies.
- Regularly audit authentication mechanisms.

Team Member Information

Reported by: Aryan Dabhade

Reviewed by: Ved Pakhare