

Task 7: Web Application Vulnerability Testing

1. Understand the OWASP Top 10 (2025):

Before testing, you must know what you're looking for. The **OWASP Top 10** represents the most critical web security risks.

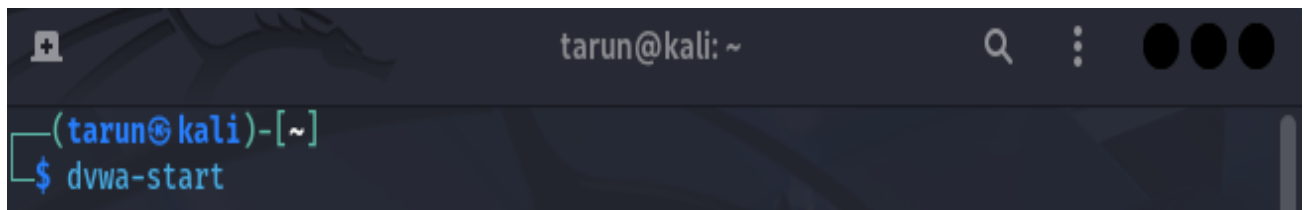
Category	Description	Key Examples
A01: Broken Access Control	Users can access data outside their intended permissions.	IDOR, path traversal.
A02: Security Misconfiguration	Insecure default settings or overly verbose error messages.	Default passwords, open cloud storage.
A05: Injection	Untrusted data is sent to an interpreter as part of a command.	SQL Injection (SQLi) , NoSQL, OS Command.
A07: Authentication Failures	Flaws in session management or login.	Weak passwords, credential stuffing.

2. Setup the Vulnerable App (Juice Shop):

- `sudo apt update` (to update kali)
- `sudo apt install dvwa juice-shop` (to install juice shop in kali)

Run dvwa vulnerable we application and Juice Shop:

`sudo dvwa-start` (to start dvwa vulnerable app)

A screenshot of a terminal window with a dark background. The window title bar shows 'tarun@kali: ~' and standard window controls. The terminal prompt is '(tarun@kali)-[~]'. The user has entered the command '\$ dvwa-start'.

`sudo juice-shop -h` (to start juice shop)

```
(tarun@kali)-[~]
└─$ sudo juice-shop -h
[sudo] password for tarun:
[*] Please wait for the Juice-shop service to start.
[*]
[*] You might need to refresh your browser once it opens.
[*]
[*] Web UI: http://127.0.0.1:42000

● juice-shop.service - juice-shop web application
   Loaded: loaded (/usr/lib/systemd/system/juice-shop.service; disabled; prese
t: disabled)
   Active: active (running) since Thu 2026-01-29 00:39:14 IST; 5s ago
 Invocation: c2fcc2d6f0de4b5bae98ae3c29f5dbb0
    Main PID: 5486 (npm start)
      Tasks: 19 (limit: 2073)
     Memory: 139.5M (peak: 140.7M)
```

Access the App:

- Open your browser and go to <http://127.0.0.1:42000> (for juice shop)
- Open your browser and go to <http://127.0.0.1:42001> (for dvwa vulnerable web app)

3. Intercept Requests with Burp Suite:

Burp Suite acts as a "Man-in-the-Middle" between your browser and the server.

- 1. Launch Burp:** Search for burpsuite in the Kali menu. Select "Temporary Project" -> "Use Burp Defaults".
- 2. Configure Browser:** * In Burp, go to **Proxy > Settings** and ensure the listener is on `127.0.0.1:8080`.
 - In Firefox, go to **Settings > Network Settings > Manual Proxy Configuration**. Set HTTP Proxy to `127.0.0.1` and Port to `8080`.
 - *Tip:* Use the **FoxyProxy** Firefox extension to toggle this on/off easily.
- 3. Intercept:** Go to the **Proxy > Intercept** tab and ensure "Intercept is on." Refresh your target app; the request will "hang" in your browser while it waits for you to click **Forward** in Burp.

4. Test SQL Injection (SQLi):

Goal: Bypass the login screen without a valid password.

1. Go to the **Login** page in Juice Shop.

2. Enter a fake email: **admin@juice-sh.op** and any password.
3. In Burp Suite, catch the POST **/rest/user/login** request.
4. Right-click the request and select **Send to Repeater**.
5. In the **Repeater** tab, modify the email parameter to:

admin@juice-sh.op'--

The screenshot shows the Burp Suite interface with the Repeater tab selected. The top menu bar includes Burp, Project, Intruder, Repeater, View, Help, and Burp Suite Community. Below the menu is a toolbar with tabs for Dashboard, Target, Proxy, Intruder, Repeater (active), and Collaborator. A row of numbered buttons (1-9, 15-17) is visible, with button 17 highlighted. Below the buttons is a control bar with a Send button, a settings gear, a Cancel button, navigation arrows, and a Burp AI button. The main area is divided into Request and Response sections, with the Request section active. The request is displayed in Pretty format, showing an HTTP POST to /rest/user/login. The request body is a JSON object with email and password fields. The email field has been modified to 'admin@juice-sh.op'--'. The bottom of the interface features a search bar and a status indicator showing 0 highlights.

Send [gear] Cancel < > Burp AI

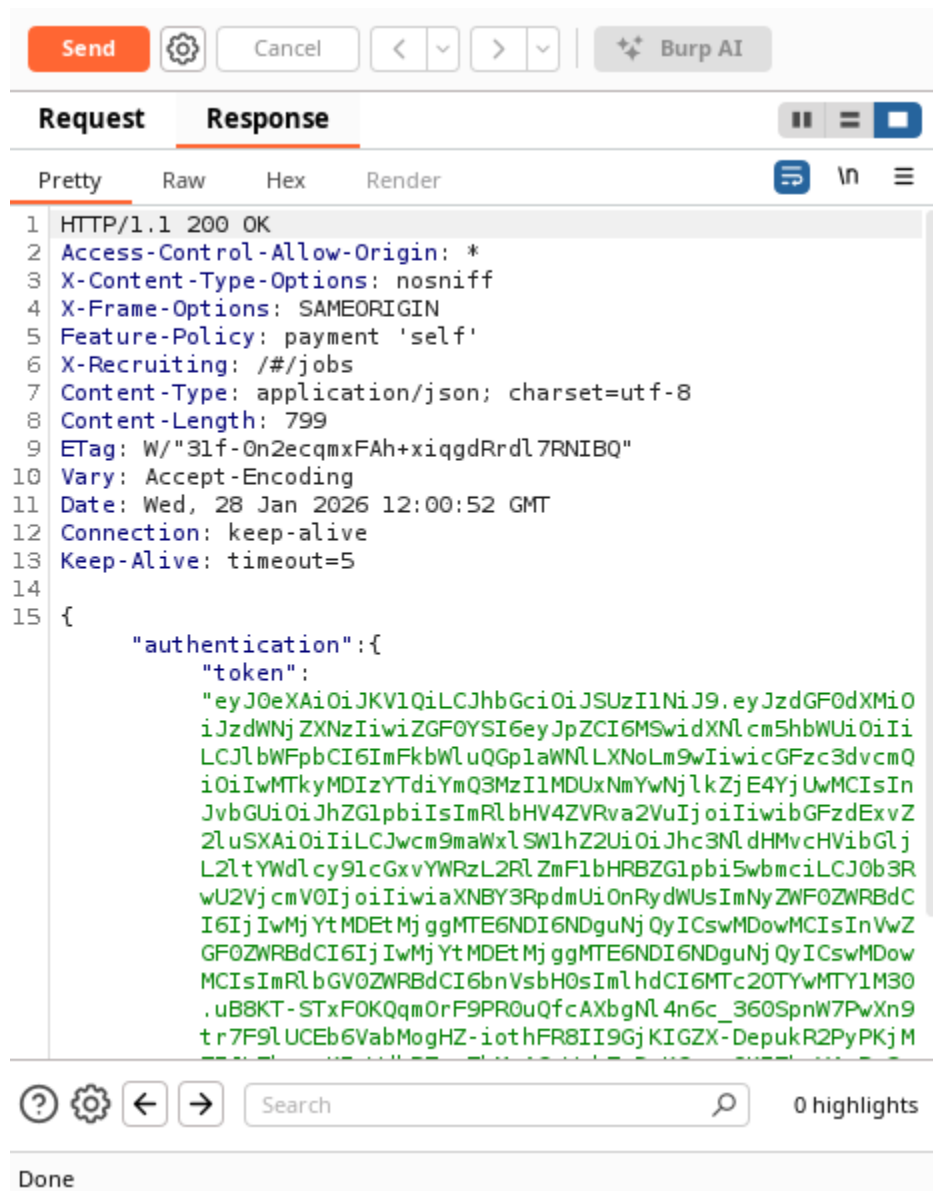
Request Response

Pretty Raw Hex

```
1 POST /rest/user/login HTTP/1.1
2 Host: 127.0.0.1:42000
3 Content-Length: 54
4 sec-ch-ua-platform: "Linux"
5 Accept-Language: en-US,en;q=0.9
6 Accept: application/json, text/plain, */*
7 sec-ch-ua: "Not_A Brand";v="99", "Chromium";v="142"
8 Content-Type: application/json
9 sec-ch-ua-mobile: ?0
10 User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (X11; Linux x86_64)
    AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/142.0.0.0
    Safari/537.36
11 Origin: http://127.0.0.1:42000
12 Sec-Fetch-Site: same-origin
13 Sec-Fetch-Mode: cors
14 Sec-Fetch-Dest: empty
15 Referer: http://127.0.0.1:42000/
16 Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate, br
17 Cookie: language=en; PHPSESSID=
    0250fd2c0341368fdbf22ba06061fce5; security=low
18 Connection: keep-alive
19
20 {
    "email": "admin@juice-sh.op'--",
    "password": "password"
}
```

? [gear] < > Search 0 highlights

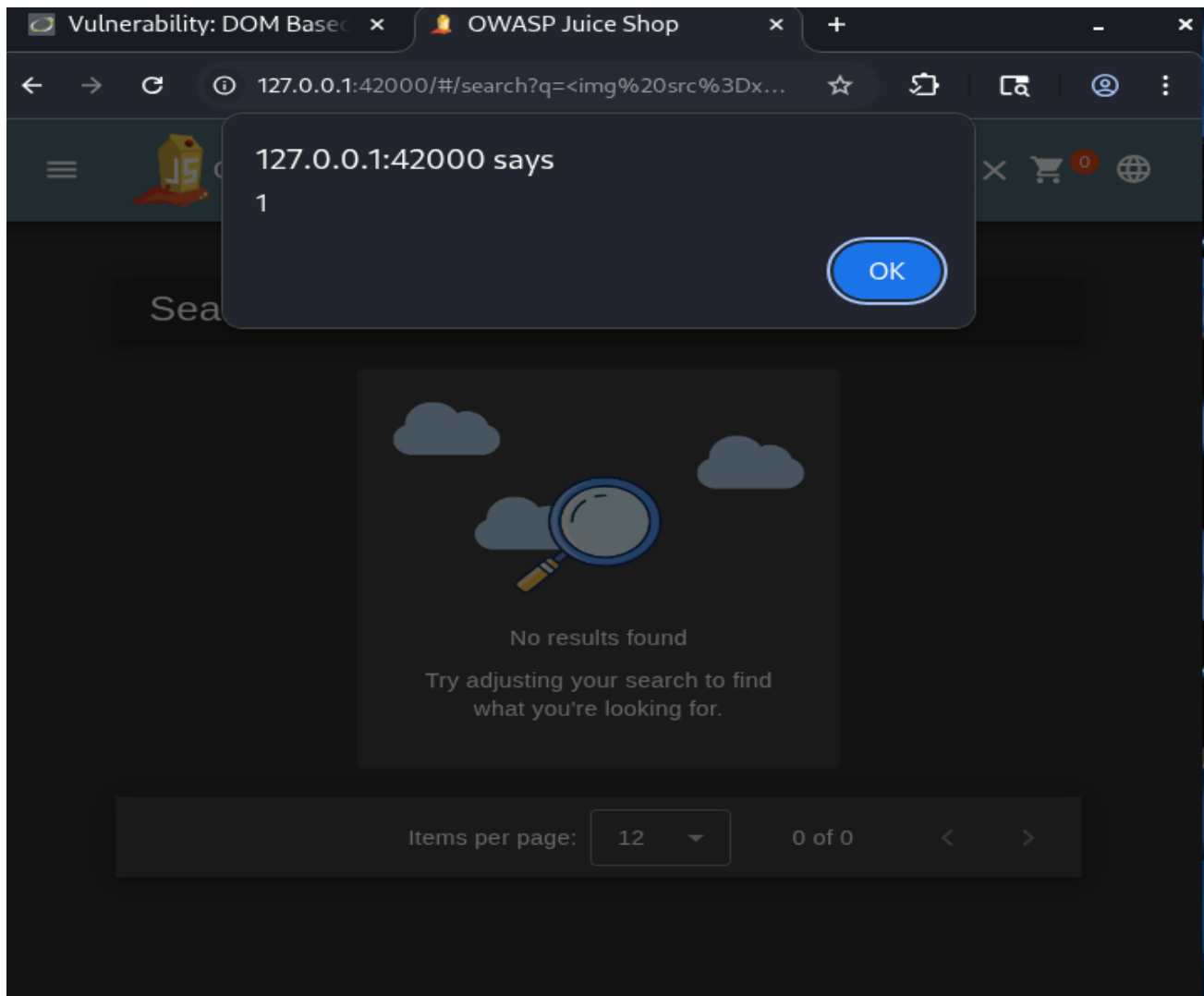
- Click **Send**. If the response is 200 OK and contains a token, you've successfully logged in as admin by "commenting out" the password check.



5. Test Cross-Site Scripting (XSS):

Goal: Inject JavaScript that executes in the user's browser.

- Go to the **Search** bar.
- Enter: `<script>alert('XSS_Detected')</script>` or ``.
- If a popup appears, the input is reflected and executed.



6. Observe and Document:

Vulnerability	Location	Payload	Observed Response
SQL Injection	Login Form	' OR 1=1 --	Logged in as first user in DB
Reflected XSS	Search Bar		Alert box appeared on screen

7. Suggested Mitigations:

- **For SQL Injection:** Use **Parameterized Queries** (Prepared Statements). This treats user input as data only, never as executable code.
- **For XSS:** Implement **Output Encoding**. Convert special characters (like < to <) so the browser renders them as text instead of executing them as code.
- **Defense-in-Depth:** Implement a **Content Security Policy (CSP)** header to restrict which scripts are allowed to run on your site.