

Name: Darshan S Kundar

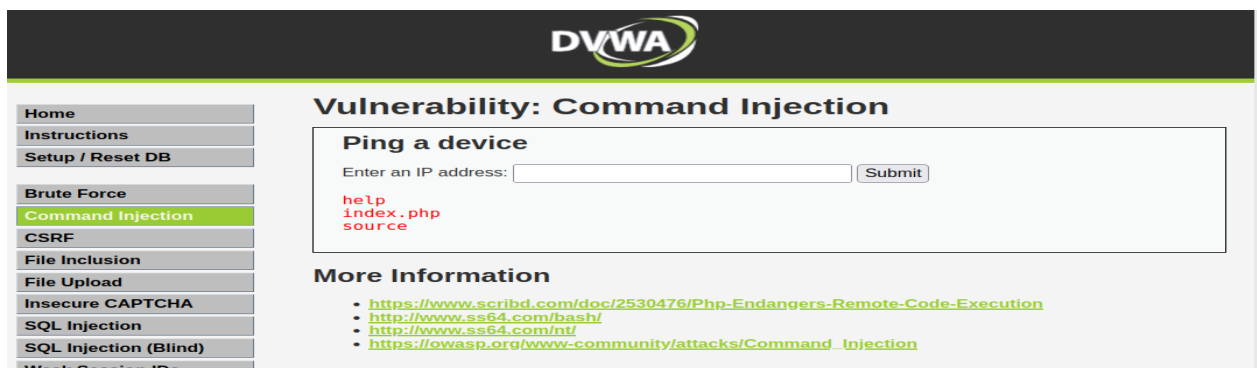
Date: 13.03.2023

## Task: 3

### 1. commands execution vulnerability:

A command execution vulnerability is a security weakness that allows an attacker to run malicious commands on a target system by injecting code or commands through an application or system that doesn't properly validate or sanitize user input.

Low:



The screenshot shows the DVWA (Damn Vulnerable Web Application) interface for the 'Command Injection' vulnerability at the 'Low' level. The left sidebar contains a menu with options: Home, Instructions, Setup / Reset DB, Brute Force, Command Injection (highlighted), CSRF, File Inclusion, File Upload, Insecure CAPTCHA, SQL Injection, SQL Injection (Blind), and Weak Session IDs. The main content area is titled 'Vulnerability: Command Injection' and features a 'Ping a device' section with a text input field for an IP address and a 'Submit' button. Below the input field, the text 'help', 'index.php', and 'source' is displayed in red. A 'More Information' section at the bottom lists four links: <https://www.scribd.com/doc/2530476/Php-Endangers-Remote-Code-Execution>, <http://www.ss64.com/bash/>, <http://www.ss64.com/nt/>, and [https://owasp.org/www-community/attacks/Command\\_Injection](https://owasp.org/www-community/attacks/Command_Injection).

Medium:



This screenshot is identical to the one for the 'Low' level, showing the DVWA interface for the 'Command Injection' vulnerability. The 'Ping a device' section and 'More Information' links are the same. The only difference is the level of the vulnerability, which is 'Medium'.

High:



This screenshot is also identical to the previous ones, showing the DVWA interface for the 'Command Injection' vulnerability. The 'Ping a device' section and 'More Information' links are the same. The only difference is the level of the vulnerability, which is 'High'.

## 2.file upload vulnerability:

A file upload vulnerability is when an attacker can upload harmful files to a website or application, causing damage or stealing information, because the website or application doesn't have proper security measures in place to prevent it.

**Low:**

Home

Instructions

Setup / Reset DB

Brute Force

Command Injection

CSRF

File Inclusion

File Upload

Insecure CAPTCHA

SQL Injection

SQL Injection (Blind)

Weak Session IDs



## Vulnerability: File Upload

Choose an image to upload:

No file selected.

../../../../hackable/uploads/Screenshot\_2022-12-23\_09\_45\_59.png succesfully uploaded!

### More Information

- [https://www.owasp.org/index.php/Unrestricted\\_File\\_Upload](https://www.owasp.org/index.php/Unrestricted_File_Upload)
- <https://www.acunetix.com/websitesecurity/upload-forms-threat/>

**Medium:**



## Vulnerability: File Upload

Choose an image to upload:

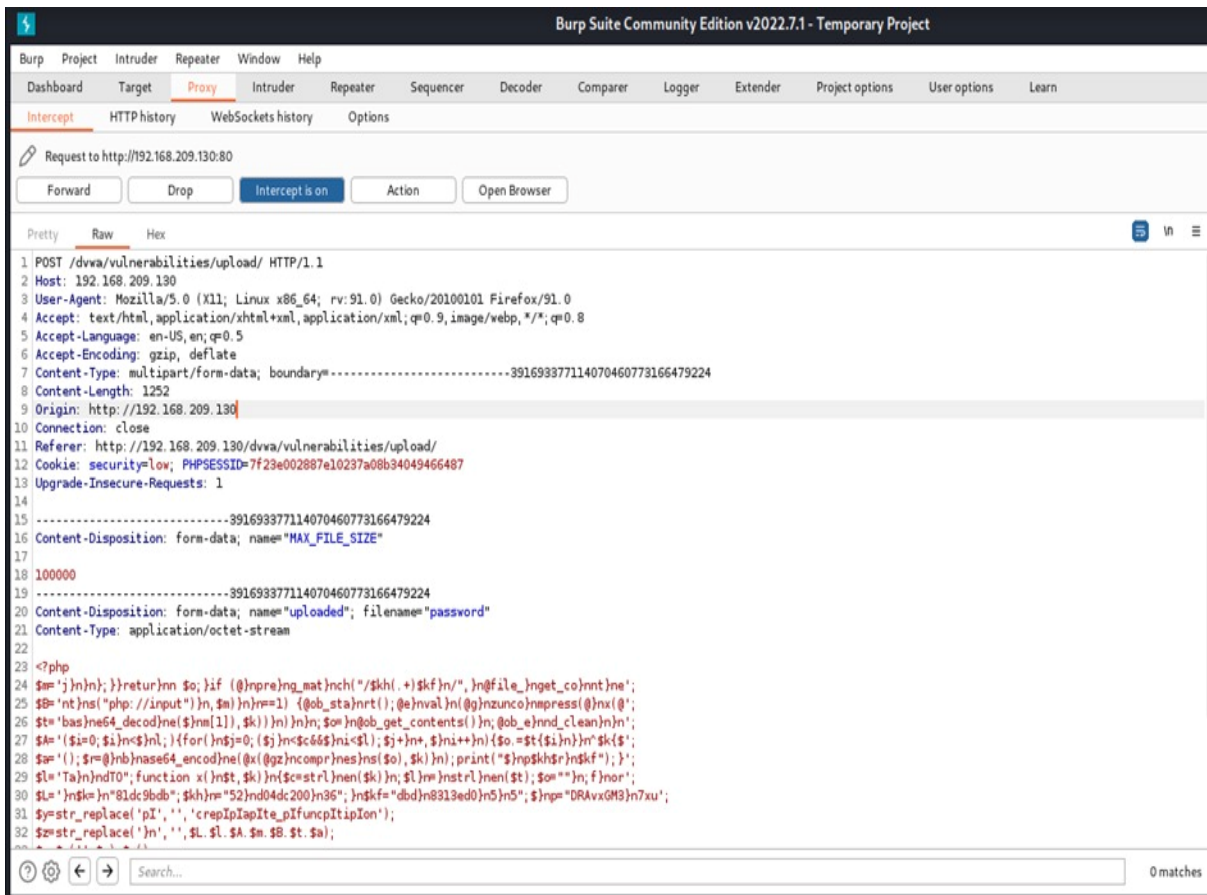
No file selected.

Upload

```
../..hackable/uploads/Screenshot_2022-12-23_09_45_59.png succesfully uploaded!
```

## More Information

- [https://www.owasp.org/index.php/Unrestricted\\_File\\_Upload](https://www.owasp.org/index.php/Unrestricted_File_Upload)
- <https://www.acunetix.com/websitesecurity/upload-forms-threat/>



**High:**



## Vulnerability: File Upload

Choose an image to upload:

No file selected.

Upload

../../hackable/uploads/Screenshot\_2022-12-23\_09\_45\_59.png succesfully uploaded!

## More Information

- [https://www.owasp.org/index.php/Unrestricted\\_File\\_Upload](https://www.owasp.org/index.php/Unrestricted_File_Upload)
- <https://www.acunetix.com/websitesecurity/upload-forms-threat/>

The screenshot shows the Burp Suite interface with the 'Intercept' tab selected. A request to `http://192.168.209.130:80` is being intercepted. The 'Raw' view of the request is displayed, showing the following details:


- Method:** POST
- URL:** /dvwa/vulnerabilities/upload/ HTTP/1.1
- Host:** 192.168.209.130
- User-Agent:** Mozilla/5.0 (X11; Linux x86\_64; rv:91.0) Gecko/20100101 Firefox/91.0
- Accept:** text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,image/webp,\*/\*;q=0.8
- Accept-Language:** en-US,en;q=0.5
- Accept-Encoding:** gzip, deflate
- Content-Type:** multipart/form-data; boundary=-----391693377114070460773166479224
- Content-Length:** 1252
- Origin:** http://192.168.209.130
- Connection:** close
- Referer:** http://192.168.209.130/dvwa/vulnerabilities/upload/
- Cookies:** security=low; PHPSESSID=7f23e002887e10237a08b34049466487
- Upgrade-Insecure-Requests:** 1

The raw request body is shown as a multipart/form-data payload with two parts: a file named 'MAX\_FILE\_SIZE' and a file named 'password'.

### 3.sql injection vulnerability:

SQL injection vulnerability is when an attacker can insert harmful SQL code into a database query, causing damage or stealing information, because the web application or software lacks proper security measures to prevent it.

Low:



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[CSRF](#)  
[File Inclusion](#)  
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[Insecure CAPTCHA](#)  
**[SQL Injection](#)**  
[SQL Injection \(Blind\)](#)  
[Weak Session IDs](#)  
[XSS \(DOM\)](#)  
[XSS \(Reflected\)](#)  
[XSS \(Stored\)](#)  
[CSP Bypass](#)

## 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 Information](#)

Medium:



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**[SQL Injection](#)**  
[SQL Injection \(Blind\)](#)  
[Weak Session IDs](#)

## Vulnerability: SQL Injection


User ID:

```
ID: 1
First name: admin
Surname: admin
```

[More Information](#)

- [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/SQL\\_injection](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/SQL_injection)
- <https://www.netsparker.com/blog/web-security/sql-injection-cheat-sheet/>
- [https://owasp.org/www-community/attacks/SQL\\_injection](https://owasp.org/www-community/attacks/SQL_injection)
- <https://bobby-tables.com/>

High:



[Home](#)  
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[Insecure CAPTCHA](#)  
**[SQL Injection](#)**  
[SQL Injection \(Blind\)](#)  
[Weak Session IDs](#)

## Vulnerability: SQL Injection

Click [here to change your ID.](#)

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

[More Information](#)

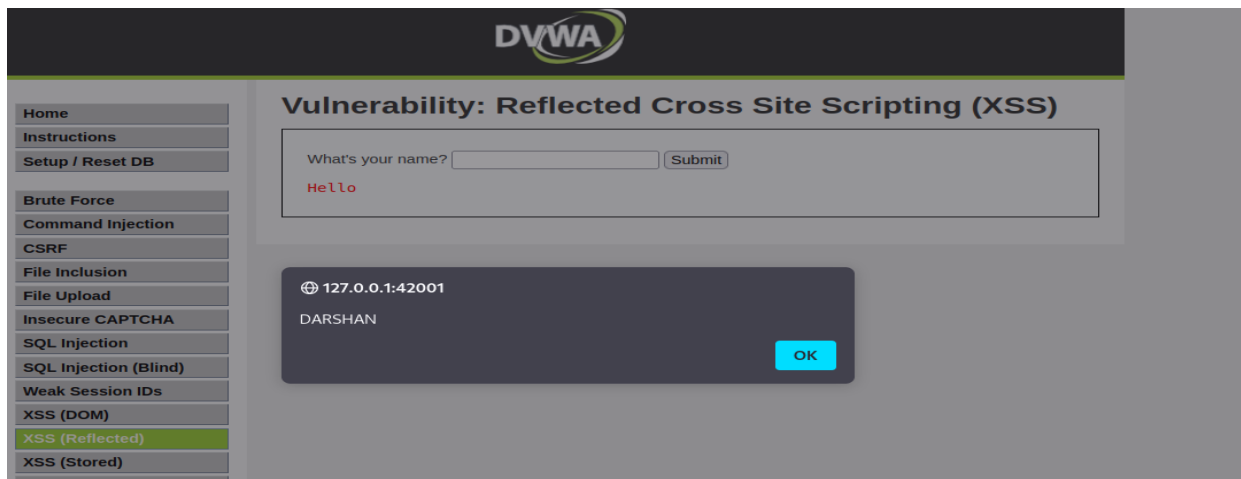
- [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/SQL\\_injection](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/SQL_injection)
- <https://www.netsparker.com/blog/web-security/sql-injection-cheat-sheet/>
- [https://owasp.org/www-community/attacks/SQL\\_injection](https://owasp.org/www-community/attacks/SQL_injection)
- <https://bobby-tables.com/>

#### 4.cross-site scripting:

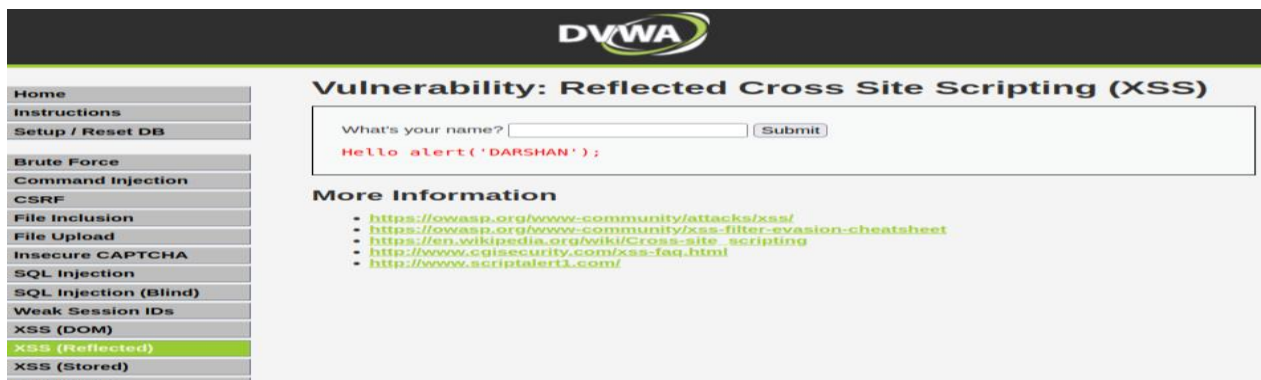
Cross-site scripting (XSS) is a security vulnerability that occurs when an attacker can inject malicious code, usually in the form of a script, into a web page viewed by other users. This vulnerability arises when an application fails to properly validate or sanitize user input, allowing the attacker to inject code that can steal user data, hijack sessions, or perform other malicious actions.

#### Xss-reflected:

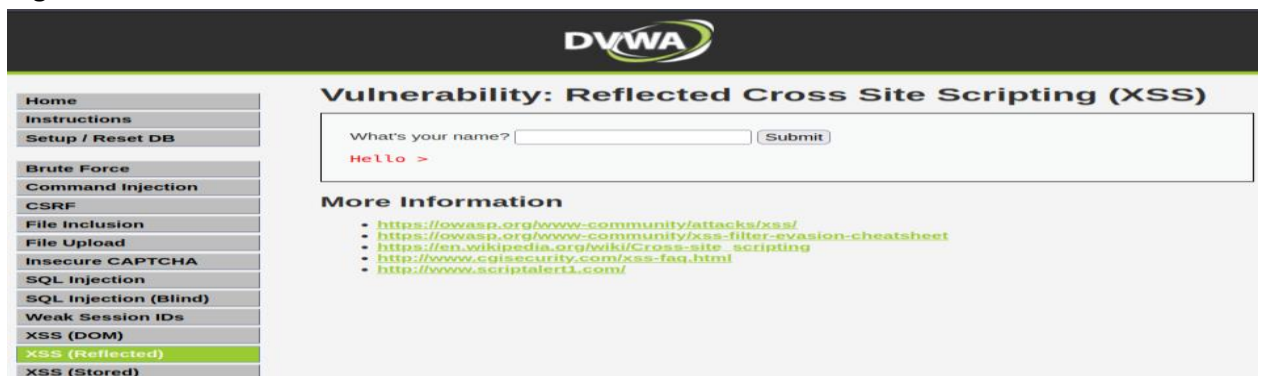
Low:



Medium:

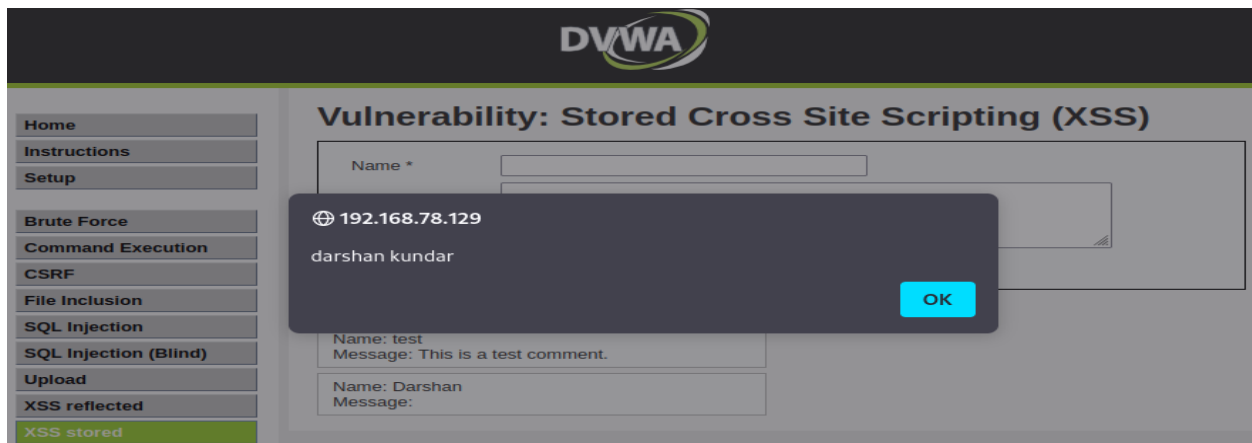


High:

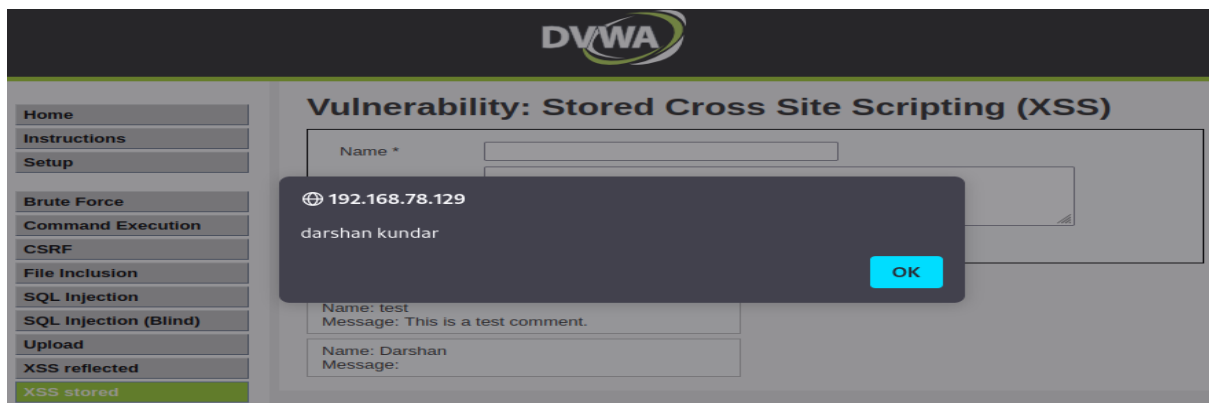


Xss-stored:

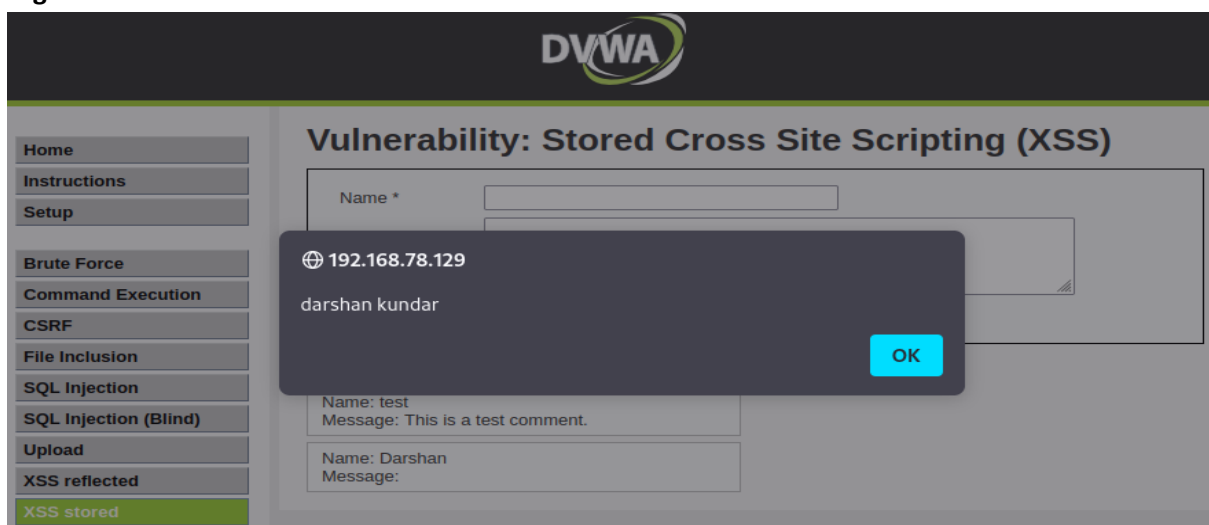
Low:



Medium:



High:






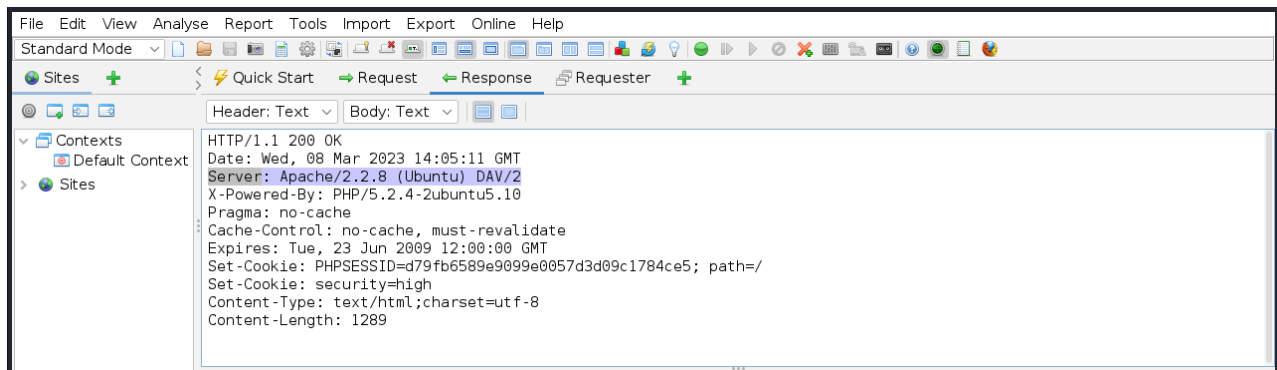
## 5.sensitive information disclosure:

Sensitive information disclosure is when private or confidential data is accidentally or deliberately shared with someone who is not authorized to see it. This can happen due to a lack of security measures in place to protect the data, and can result in serious consequences such as identity theft or financial fraud.

### Low:



The screenshot shows the DVWA Security page with the security level set to 'low'. The page has a dark header with the DVWA logo. On the left is a sidebar menu with options: Home, Instructions, Setup, Brute Force, Command Execution, CSRF, File Inclusion, SQL Injection, SQL Injection (Blind), Upload, XSS reflected, XSS stored, and DVWA Security (highlighted). The main content area is titled 'DVWA Security' and 'Script Security'. It states 'Security Level is currently high.' and 'You can set the security level to low, medium or high.' Below this is a dropdown menu set to 'low' and a 'Submit' button. The 'PHPIDS' section states 'PHPIDS v.0.6 (PHP-Intrusion Detection System) is a security layer for PHP based web applications.' and 'You can enable PHPIDS across this site for the duration of your session.' It also says 'PHPIDS is currently disabled.' with a link to '[enable PHPIDS]'. At the bottom, there are links for '[Simulate attack]' and '[View IDS log]'.



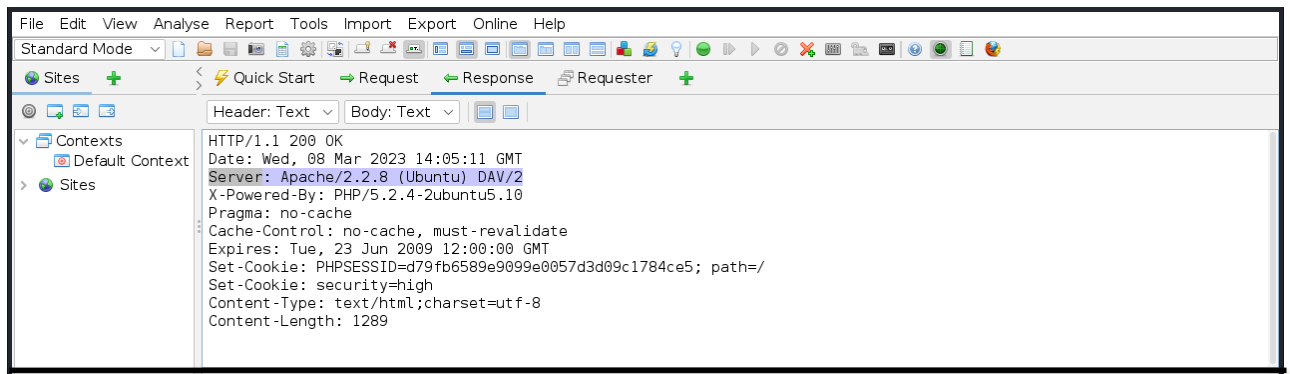
The screenshot shows a web browser window displaying the response headers for the DVWA Security page. The browser's address bar shows the URL 'http://127.0.0.1:8080/'. The 'Response' tab is selected, showing the following headers: HTTP/1.1 200 OK, Date: Wed, 08 Mar 2023 14:05:11 GMT, Server: Apache/2.2.8 (Ubuntu) DAV/2, X-Powered-By: PHP/5.2.4-2ubuntu5.10, Pragma: no-cache, Cache-Control: no-cache, must-revalidate, Expires: Tue, 23 Jun 2009 12:00:00 GMT, Set-Cookie: PHPSESSID=d79fb6589e9099e0057d3d09c1784ce5; path=/, Set-Cookie: security=high, Content-Type: text/html; charset=utf-8, Content-Length: 1289.

### Medium:

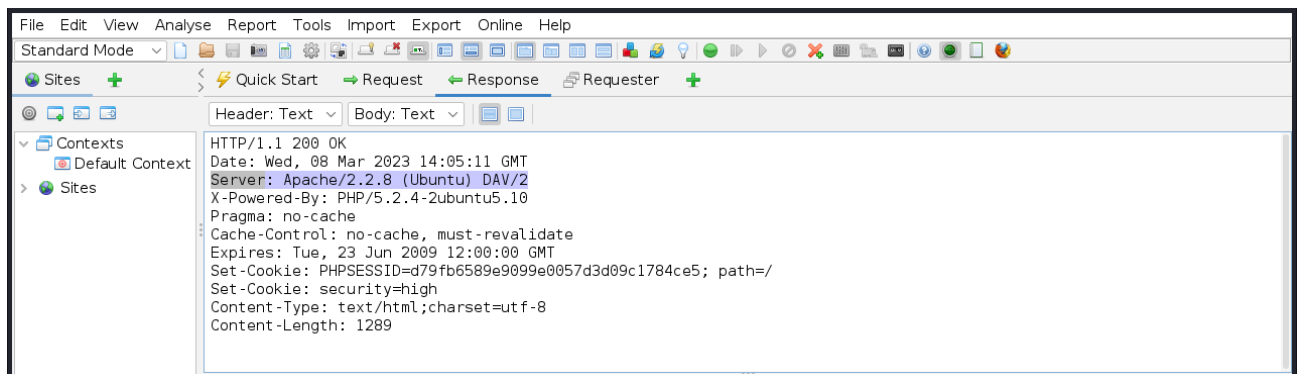
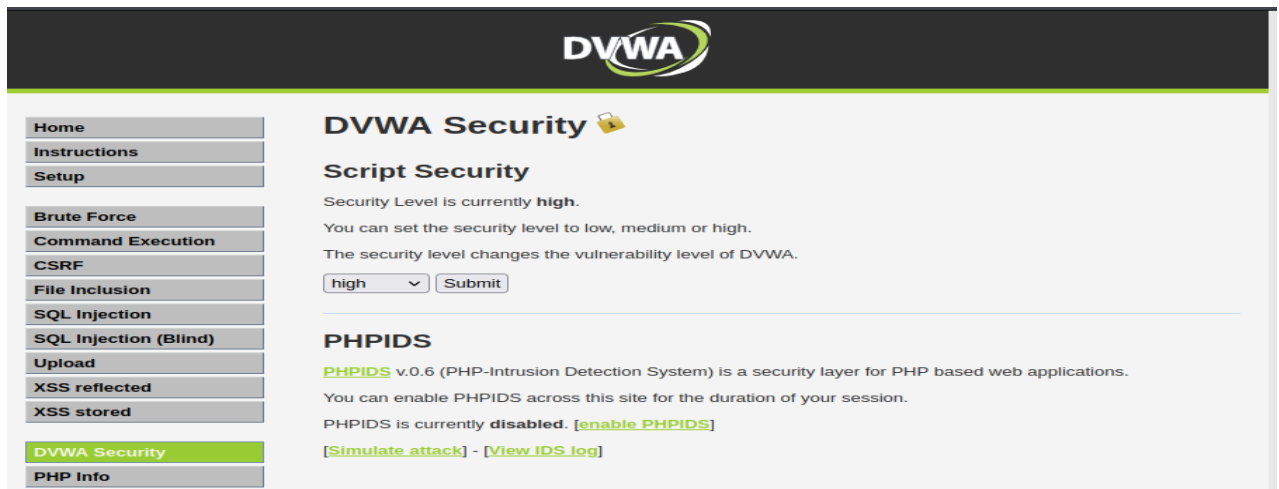


The screenshot shows the DVWA Security page with the security level set to 'medium'. The page layout is identical to the 'Low' screenshot, but the 'Submit' button in the 'Script Security' section is now set to 'medium'. The 'PHPIDS' section remains the same, stating 'PHPIDS is currently disabled.' with a link to '[enable PHPIDS]'. At the bottom, there are links for '[Simulate attack]' and '[View IDS log]'.






High:



## 6.local file inclusion:

Local file inclusion (LFI) is a security vulnerability that allows an attacker to access or execute unauthorized files on a server by exploiting a flaw in a web application's input validation. This can result in serious consequences such as unauthorized access to sensitive data or execution of malicious code.

### Low:



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[SQL Injection](#)  
[SQL Injection \(Blind\)](#)  
[Weak Session IDs](#)

### Vulnerability: File Inclusion

**File 4 (Hidden)**  

---


Good job!  
This file isn't listed at all on DVWA. If you are reading this, you did something right ;-)

Username: admin  
Security Level: low  
Locale: en  
PHPIDS: disabled  
SQLi DB: mysql

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

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### Medium:



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[Insecure CAPTCHA](#)  
[SQL Injection](#)  
[SQL Injection \(Blind\)](#)  
[Weak Session IDs](#)  
[XSS \(DOM\)](#)

### Vulnerability: File Inclusion

**File 4 (Hidden)**  

---


Good job!  
This file isn't listed at all on DVWA. If you are reading this, you did something right ;-)

Username: admin  
Security Level: medium  
Locale: en  
PHPIDS: disabled  
SQLi DB: mysql

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

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### High:



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**[File Inclusion](#)**  
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[Insecure CAPTCHA](#)  
[SQL Injection](#)  
[SQL Injection \(Blind\)](#)  
[Weak Session IDs](#)  
[XSS \(DOM\)](#)

### Vulnerability: File Inclusion

**File 4 (Hidden)**  

---

Good job!  
This file isn't listed at all on DVWA. If you are reading this, you did something right ;-)

Username: admin  
Security Level: high  
Locale: en  
PHPIDS: disabled  
SQLi DB: mysql


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

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## 7.remote file inclusion:

Remote file inclusion (RFI) is a security vulnerability that allows attackers to run unauthorized code on a server by exploiting a weakness in a web application's input validation. This vulnerability enables attackers to remotely include a file from another server and execute malicious code within the application.

### Low:



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[Insecure CAPTCHA](#)  
[SQL Injection](#)  
[SQL Injection \(Blind\)](#)  
[Weak Session IDs](#)

### Vulnerability: File Inclusion

**File 4 (Hidden)**  

---


Good job!  
This file isn't listed at all on DVWA. If you are reading this, you did something right ;-)

Username: admin  
Security Level: low  
Locale: en  
PHPIDS: disabled  
SQLi DB: mysql

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

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### Medium:



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[Insecure CAPTCHA](#)  
[SQL Injection](#)  
[SQL Injection \(Blind\)](#)  
[Weak Session IDs](#)  
[XSS \(DOM\)](#)

### Vulnerability: File Inclusion

**File 4 (Hidden)**  

---


Good job!  
This file isn't listed at all on DVWA. If you are reading this, you did something right ;-)

Username: admin  
Security Level: medium  
Locale: en  
PHPIDS: disabled  
SQLi DB: mysql

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

Damn Vulnerable Web Application (DVWA) v1.10 \*Development\*

### High:



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[XSS \(DOM\)](#)

### Vulnerability: File Inclusion

**File 4 (Hidden)**  

---

Good job!  
This file isn't listed at all on DVWA. If you are reading this, you did something right ;-)

Username: admin  
Security Level: high  
Locale: en  
PHPIDS: disabled  
SQLi DB: mysql

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## 8.bruteforce attack:

Brute force attack is a type of cyber attack that involves an automated program or script trying a large number of possible passwords or encryption keys in order to gain access to a system or data. The goal of a brute force attack is to find the correct password or key that will allow the attacker to bypass security measures and gain unauthorized access. This type of attack can be mitigated by implementing strong password policies, limiting login attempts, and using multi-factor authentication.

### Low:

The screenshot shows the Burp Suite interface with the 'Intercept' tab selected. A request to `http://192.168.233.130:80` is intercepted. The 'Intercept is on' button is highlighted. Below the request details, the 'Raw' tab shows the HTTP request. The request is a GET request to `/dwa/vulnerabilities/brute/?username=darshan&password=password&Login=Login`. The response shows the DVWA login page with the title 'Vulnerability: Brute Force'. The 'Login' form has 'Username: Darshan Kunder' and 'Password: password' entered. The 'More Information' section lists three links related to brute force attacks.

```
1 GET /dwa/vulnerabilities/brute/?username=darshan&password=password&Login=Login HTTP/1.1
2 Host: 192.168.233.130
3 User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (X11; Linux x86_64; rv:91.0) Gecko/20100101 Firefox/91.0
4 Accept: text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,image/webp,*/*;q=0.8
5 Accept-Language: en-US,en;q=0.5
6 Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
7 Connection: close
8 Cookie: security=low; PHPSESSID=32ab13ecd1ad50437ed261fc3c88a771
9 Upgrade-Insecure-Requests: 1
10 Cache-Control: max-age=0
11
12
```

**Vulnerability: Brute Force**

**Login**

Username:

Password:

**More Information**

- [https://owasp.org/www-community/attacks/Brute\\_force\\_attack](https://owasp.org/www-community/attacks/Brute_force_attack)
- <http://www.symantec.com/connect/articles/password-crackers-ensuring-security-your-password>
- <http://www.sillychicken.co.nz/Security/how-to-brute-force-http-forms-in-windows.html>

### Medium:

The screenshot shows the Burp Suite interface with the 'Intercept' tab selected. A request to `http://192.168.233.130:80` is intercepted. The 'Intercept is on' button is highlighted. Below the request details, the 'Raw' tab shows the HTTP request. The request is a GET request to `/dwa/vulnerabilities/brute/?username=darshan&password=password&Login=Login`. The response shows the DVWA login page with the title 'Vulnerability: Brute Force'. The 'Login' form has 'Username: Darshan Kunder' and 'Password: password' entered. The 'More Information' section lists three links related to brute force attacks.

```
1 GET /dwa/vulnerabilities/brute/?username=darshan&password=password&Login=Login HTTP/1.1
2 Host: 192.168.233.130
3 User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (X11; Linux x86_64; rv:91.0) Gecko/20100101 Firefox/91.0
4 Accept: text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,image/webp,*/*;q=0.8
5 Accept-Language: en-US,en;q=0.5
6 Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
7 Connection: close
8 Cookie: security=medium; PHPSESSID=32ab13ecd1ad50437ed261fc3c88a771
9 Upgrade-Insecure-Requests: 1
10 Cache-Control: max-age=0
11
12
```

**Vulnerability: Brute Force**

**Login**

Username:

Password:

**More Information**

- [https://owasp.org/www-community/attacks/Brute\\_force\\_attack](https://owasp.org/www-community/attacks/Brute_force_attack)
- <http://www.symantec.com/connect/articles/password-crackers-ensuring-security-your-password>
- <http://www.sillychicken.co.nz/Security/how-to-brute-force-http-forms-in-windows.html>

High:

Proxy

Request to http://192.168.233.130:80

Forward Drop Intercept & on Action Open Browser

Pretty Raw Hex

```
1 GET /dwa/vulnerabilities/brute/?username=darshan.kundar&password=password&login=Login HTTP/1.1
2 Host: 192.168.233.130
3 User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (X11; Linux x86_64; rv:91.0) Gecko/20100101 Firefox/91.0
4 Accept: text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,image/webp,*/*;q=0.8
5 Accept-Language: en-US,en;q=0.5
6 Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
7 Connection: close
8 Cookie: security=high; PHPSESSID=82eb13ecd1ad58487ad261fc3c88e771
9 Upgrade-Insecure-Requests: 1
10 Cache-Control: max-age=0
11
```

**DVWA**

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Insecure CAPTCHA  
SQL Injection  
SQL Injection (Blind)  
Weak Session IDs  
XSS (DOM)

## Vulnerability: Brute Force

### Login

Username:

Password:

Login

### More Information

- [https://owasp.org/www-community/attacks/Brute\\_force\\_attack](https://owasp.org/www-community/attacks/Brute_force_attack)
- <http://www.symantec.com/connect/articles/password-crackers-ensuring-security-your-password>
- <http://www.sillychicken.co.nz/Security/how-to-brute-force-http-forms-in-windows.html>

## 9.forced browsing vulnerability:

Forced browsing vulnerability, also known as directory traversal, is a type of security vulnerability that enables attackers to access files or directories on a web server that are intended to be inaccessible. This vulnerability occurs when an application does not properly validate user input, allowing attackers to manipulate the URL and browse directories outside of the application's intended scope. Forced browsing attacks can lead to unauthorized access to sensitive data or even complete system compromise.

## 10.components with known vulnerability:

Components with known vulnerabilities refer to hardware or software components that have publicly known vulnerabilities or weaknesses that can be exploited by attackers to gain unauthorized access or cause harm to a system or network. These vulnerabilities are usually disclosed by vendors or security researchers and can be exploited by attackers to launch cyber attacks. It is important to regularly monitor and update all components in a system or network to prevent exploitation of known vulnerabilities.

```
File Actions Edit View Help
(kali@kali)-[~]
$ nmap -sV -p 80 192.168.11.132
Starting Nmap 7.92 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2023-03-15 06:31 EDT
Nmap scan report for 192.168.11.132
Host is up (0.0031s latency).

PORT      STATE SERVICE VERSION
80/tcp    open  http      Apache httpd 2.2.8 ((Ubuntu) DAV/2)

Service detection performed. Please report any incorrect results at https://nmap.org/submit/ .
Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 7.86 seconds

(kali@kali)-[~]
$
```

### CVE Details

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#### Vulnerability Details : [CVE-2016-4975](#)

Possible CRLF Injection allowing HTTP response splitting attacks for sites which use mod\_userdir. This issue was mitigated by changes made in 2.4.25 and 2.2.32 which prohibit CR or LF injection into the "Location" or other outbound header key or value. Fixed in Apache HTTP Server 2.4.25 (Affected 2.4.1-2.4.23). Fixed in Apache HTTP Server 2.2.32 (Affected 2.2.0-2.2.31).

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#### - CVSS Scores & Vulnerability Types

CVSS Score	<b>4.3</b>
Confidentiality Impact	None (There is no impact to the confidentiality of the system.)
Integrity Impact	Partial (Modification of some system files or information is possible, but the attacker does not have control over what can be modified, or the scope of what the attacker can affect is limited.)
Availability Impact	None (There is no impact to the availability of the system.)
Access Complexity	Medium (The access conditions are somewhat specialized. Some preconditions must be satisfied to exploit)
Authentication	Not required (Authentication is not required to exploit the vulnerability.)
Gained Access	None
Vulnerability Type(s)	Http response splitting
CWE ID	93

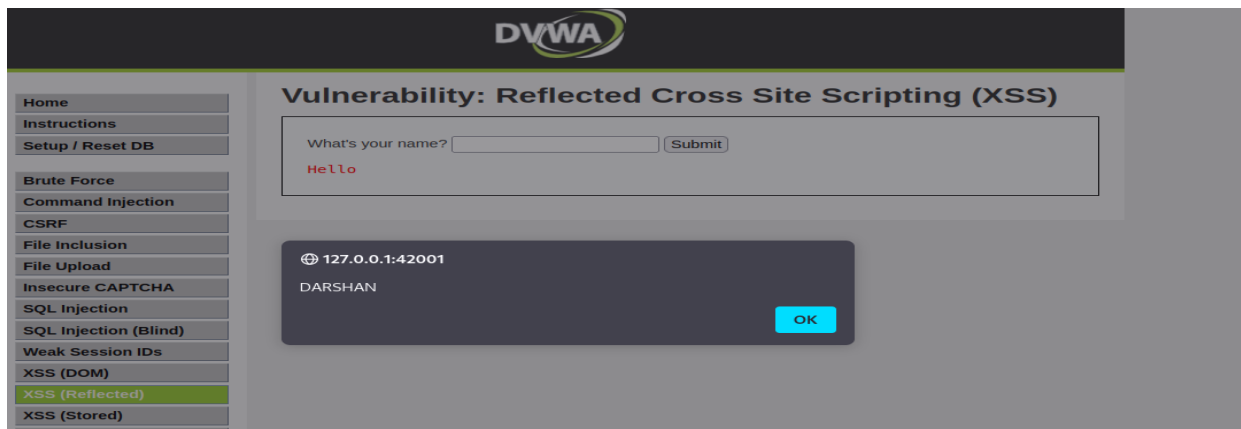
#### - Related OVAL Definitions

## 11.html injection:

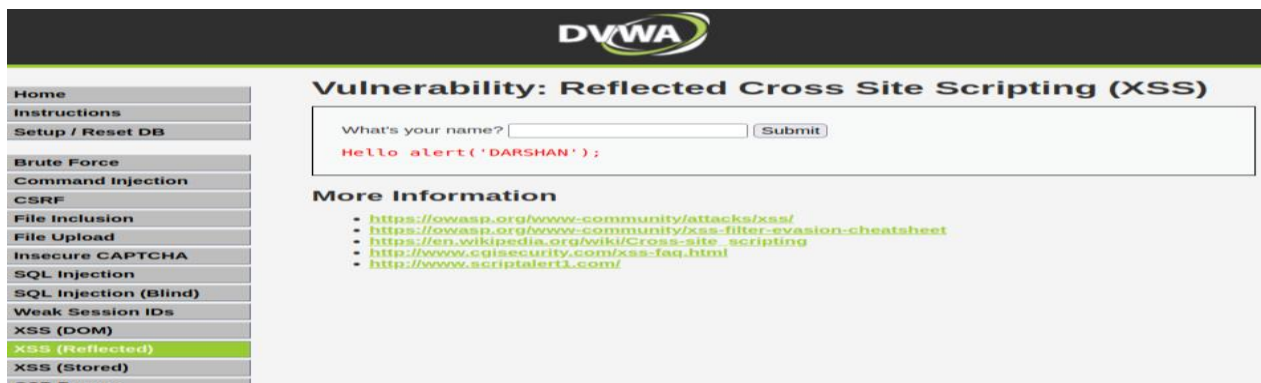
HTML injection, also known as "HTML injection XSS," is a type of security vulnerability that occurs when an attacker is able to inject malicious HTML code into a web page viewed by other users. This vulnerability arises when an application fails to properly validate or sanitize user input, allowing the attacker to inject code that can steal user data, hijack sessions, or perform other malicious actions. HTML injection can be mitigated by implementing input validation and output encoding in web applications.

## Xss-reflected:

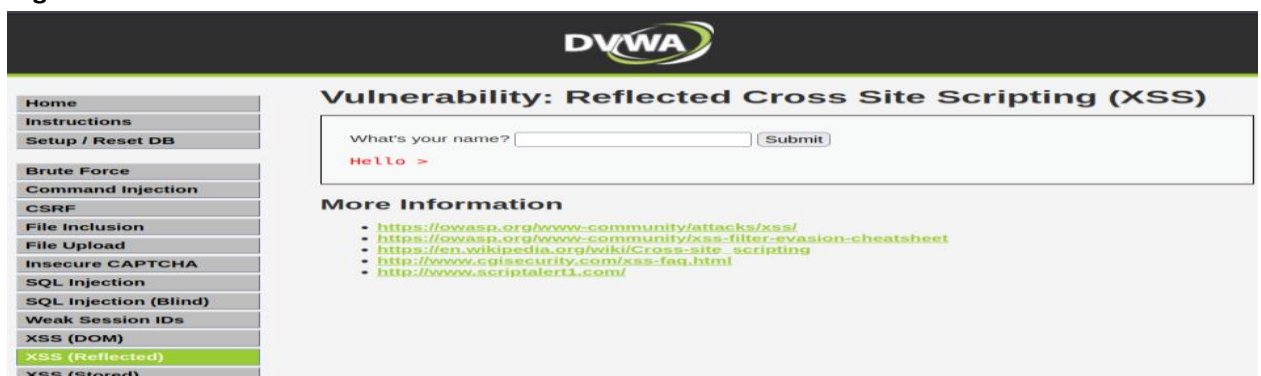
Low:



Medium:



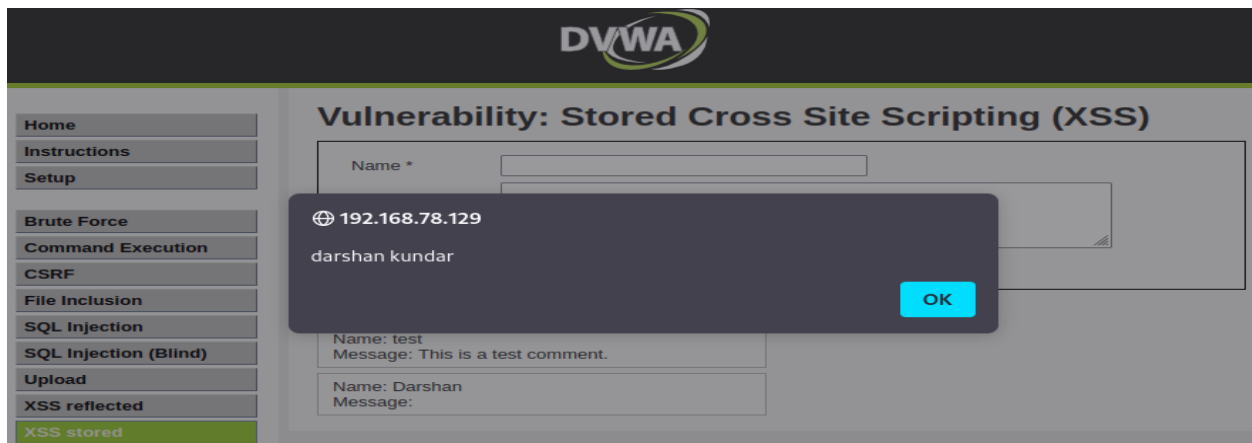
High:



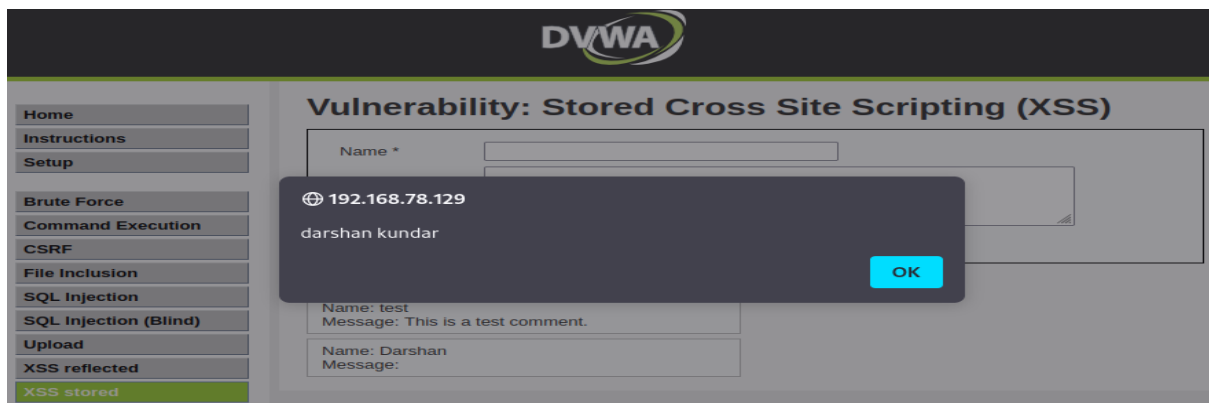


Xss-stored:

Low:



Medium:



High:

