

Mini Pentest Report: DVWA + Mutillidae

Target IP: 192.168.168.129

1. Executive Summary

- **Objective:** Perform a controlled mini penetration test.
 - **Target systems:** DVWA and Mutillidae vulnerable web applications.
 - **Scope:** Web application vulnerabilities, reconnaissance, scanning, and controlled exploitation.
 - **Key findings:** SQL Injection, Command Injection, File Upload vulnerabilities, Reflected & Stored XSS, Sensitive information exposure, and misconfigurations.
-

2. Technical Findings

a) DVWA

- **Recon & Scanning:**
 - Nmap: Apache 2.4.65, HTTP open, ports 443/8080 closed.
 - Gobuster: directories found: `/database`, `/config`, `/tests`, `.git/`.
 - Nikto: Missing security headers (X-Frame-Options, X-Content-Type-Options), directory indexing, Git information leakage.
- **Vulnerabilities Exploited:**
 - SQL Injection (Reflected & Blind).
 - Command Injection.
 - File Upload.
 - Reflected & Stored XSS.
- **Evidence:**
 - Screenshots and detailed outputs are shared in the GitHub repository.

b) Mutillidae

- **Recon & Scanning:**
 - Nmap: Apache 2.4.65, ports 443/8080 closed.
 - Gobuster: `.git/HEAD`, `/passwords`, `/includes/`, `/data/` directories found.
 - Nikto: Exposed `phpinfo.php`, directory indexing, HTTP headers issues, cookies without HttpOnly flag.

- **Vulnerabilities Exploited:**

- SQL Injection.
- Stored XSS.
- DNS Lookup information disclosure.
- Authentication bypass with low security.
- Sensitive data exposure.

- **Evidence:**

- Screenshots and detailed outputs are shared in the GitHub repository.

3. Vulnerability Comparison

Vulnerability Type	DVWA	Mutillidae	Severity	Exploitability
SQL Injection	Yes (Reflected, Blind)	Yes (User Info)	High	High
Command Injection	Yes	No	High	Medium
File Upload	Yes	Limited/Not Tested	Medium	Medium
XSS (Reflected/Stored)	Yes	Yes	Medium	Medium
Sensitive Info Exposure	.git, config files	Passwords, phpinfo	High	High
Misconfigurations	Missing headers	Missing headers, cookie flags	Medium	Medium

4. Impact Analysis

- **Database compromise:** SQLi can allow reading/modifying user data.
 - **Remote command execution:** Command injection allows system-level access as `www-data`.
 - **Client-side attacks:** XSS can steal session cookies, perform phishing.
 - **Information leakage:** Exposed `.git`, `phpinfo.php`, passwords, API keys.
-

5. Remediation Recommendations

- Implement input validation and prepared statements to prevent SQLi.
- Sanitize all user input and escape outputs to prevent XSS.
- Secure file upload with proper checks and storage outside web root.

- Restrict directory indexing and prevent access to `.git`, `.env`, and other sensitive files.
 - Apply security headers: X-Frame-Options, X-Content-Type-Options, HSTS, HttpOnly cookies.
 - Enforce strong passwords, session security, and least privilege.
-

6. Appendices

- Scan outputs (Gobuster, Nikto, Nmap) included in main findings.
 - Screenshots and detailed evidence are shared in the GitHub repository.
-

End of Report