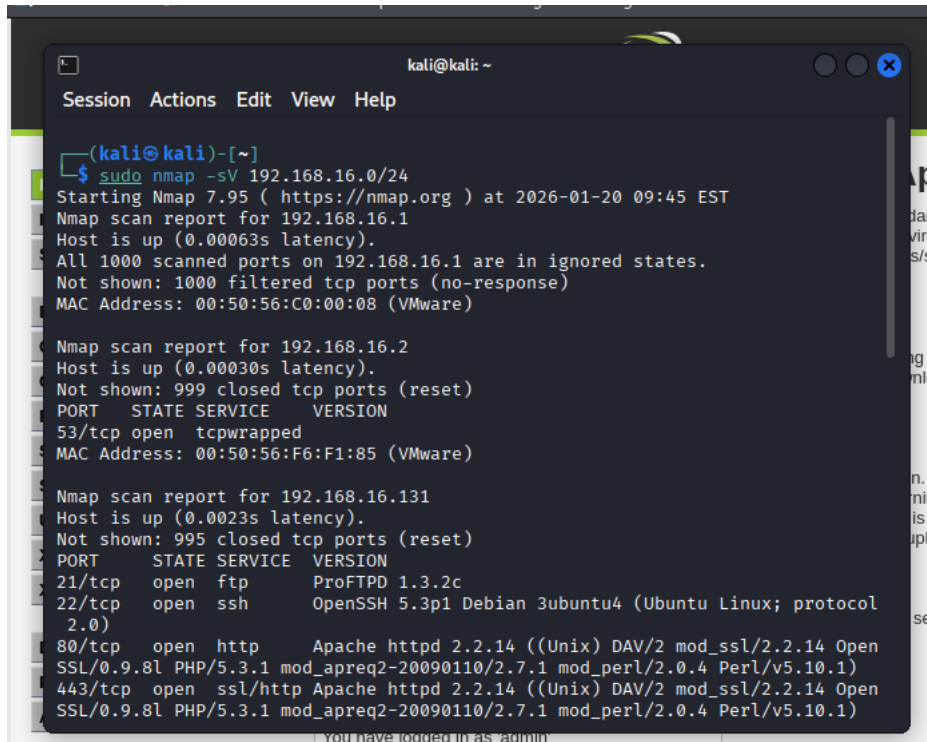


Prepared by: Otonye Iyalla

Assuming the attacker is sitting on the same network:

Other endpoints can be discovered by the attacker using nmap:



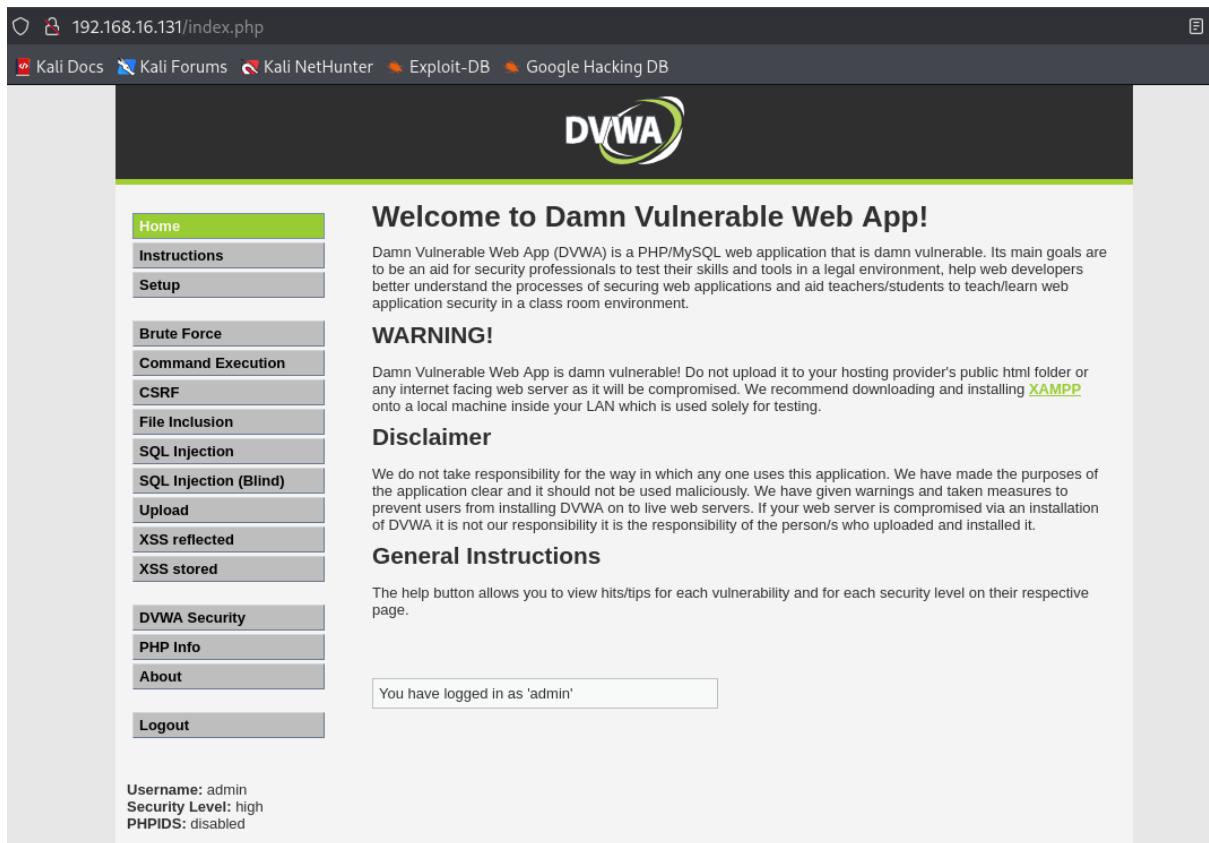
```
(kali@kali)-[~]
$ sudo nmap -sV 192.168.16.0/24
Starting Nmap 7.95 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2026-01-20 09:45 EST
Nmap scan report for 192.168.16.1
Host is up (0.00063s latency).
All 1000 scanned ports on 192.168.16.1 are in ignored states.
Not shown: 1000 filtered tcp ports (no-response)
MAC Address: 00:50:56:C0:00:08 (VMware)

Nmap scan report for 192.168.16.2
Host is up (0.00030s latency).
Not shown: 999 closed tcp ports (reset)
PORT      STATE SERVICE      VERSION
53/tcp    open  tcpwrapped

MAC Address: 00:50:56:F6:F1:85 (VMware)

Nmap scan report for 192.168.16.131
Host is up (0.0023s latency).
Not shown: 995 closed tcp ports (reset)
PORT      STATE SERVICE      VERSION
21/tcp    open  ftp          ProFTPD 1.3.2c
22/tcp    open  ssh          OpenSSH 5.3p1 Debian 3ubuntu4 (Ubuntu Linux; protocol 2.0)
80/tcp    open  http         Apache httpd 2.2.14 ((Unix) DAV/2 mod_ssl/2.2.14 OpenSSL/0.9.8l PHP/5.3.1 mod_apreq2-20090110/2.7.1 mod_perl/2.0.4 Perl/v5.10.1)
443/tcp    open  ssl/http     Apache httpd 2.2.14 ((Unix) DAV/2 mod_ssl/2.2.14 OpenSSL/0.9.8l PHP/5.3.1 mod_apreq2-20090110/2.7.1 mod_perl/2.0.4 Perl/v5.10.1)
```

The DVMA ip is discovered and logged in:



The interface for the DVMA provides for various attack scenarios as shown.

Before attacks are simulated, the security of the application can be set to low to easily demonstrate and simulate these attacks as shown below:

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Script Security

Security Level is currently **high**.

You can set the security level to low, medium or high.

The security level changes the vulnerability level of DVWA.

high

low

medium

high

Submit

PHPIDS v.0.6 (PHP-Intrusion Detection System) is a security layer for PHP based web applications.

You can enable PHPIDS across this site for the duration of your session.

PHPIDS is currently **disabled**. [\[enable PHPIDS\]](#)

[\[Simulate attack\]](#) - [\[View IDS log\]](#)

Username: admin

Security Level: high

PHPIDS: disabled

1. Network Scanning (Reconnaissance)

Goal: Map out open ports and services on the target. This simulates an attacker finding a way in.

Attack command: `sudo nmap -sS -sV -A -p- 192.168.16.131`


- -sS: SYN Scan (Stealth scan).
- -sV: Service Version detection (finds out if it's Apache, SSH, etc.).
- -A: Enable OS detection and scripts.
- -p-: Scan all 65535 ports.

```
kali@kali: ~
Session Actions Edit View Help

(kali@kali)-[~]
└─$ sudo nmap -sS -sV -A -p- 192.168.16.131
[sudo] password for kali:
Starting Nmap 7.95 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2026-01-20 14:37 EST
Nmap scan report for 192.168.16.131
Host is up (0.0020s latency).
Not shown: 65530 closed tcp ports (reset)
PORT      STATE SERVICE VERSION
21/tcp    open  ftp      ProFTPD 1.3.2c
22/tcp    open  ssh      OpenSSH 5.3p1 Debian 3ubuntu4 (Ubuntu Linux; protocol 2.0)
80/tcp    open  http     Apache httpd 2.2.14 ((Unix) DAV/2 mod_ssl/2.2.14 OpenSSL/0.9.8l PHP/5.3.1 mod_apreq2-20090110/2.7.1 mod_perl/2.0.4 Perl/v5.10.1)
|_ http-title: Damn Vulnerable Web App (DVWA) - Login
|_ Requested resource was login.php
|_ http-cookie-flags:
|   /:
|     PHPSESSID:
|     httponly flag not set
|_ http-robots.txt: 1 disallowed entry
|_/
|_ http-server-header: Apache/2.2.14 (Unix) DAV/2 mod_ssl/2.2.14 OpenSSL/0.9.8l PHP/5.3.1 mod_apreq2-20090110/2.7.1 mod_perl/2.0.4 Perl/v5.10.1
443/tcp   open  ssl/http Apache httpd 2.2.14 ((Unix) DAV/2 mod_ssl/2.2.14 OpenSSL/0.9.8l PHP/5.3.1 mod_apreq2-20090110/2.7.1 mod_perl/2.0.4 Perl/v5.10.1)
|_ ssl-date: 2026-01-20T16:44:25+00:00; -2h53m13s from scanner time.
|_ http-server-header: Apache/2.2.14 (Unix) DAV/2 mod_ssl/2.2.14 OpenSSL/0.9.8
```

2. Command Injection

Goal: To make the form field used to return ping output to return details of other commands. Just entering an IP address will return the output of the ping, if reachable or not, but modifying the query with more input can make it return unexpected results.



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Ping for FREE

Enter an IP address below:

help
index.php
source

More info

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

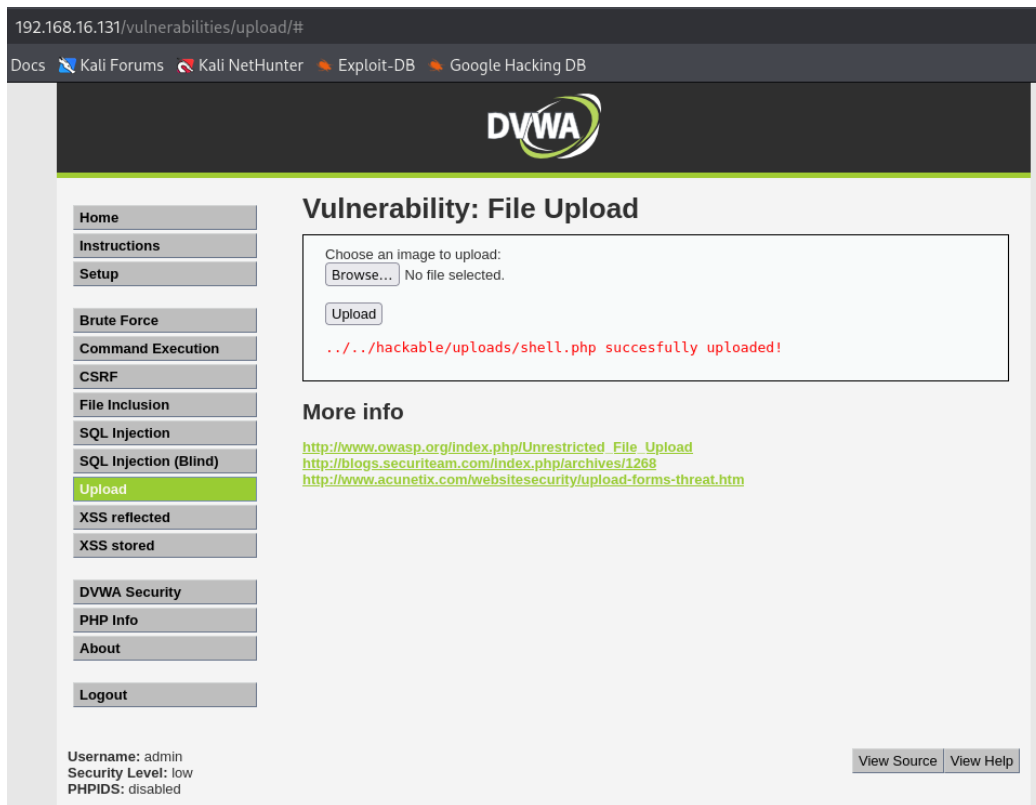
Username: admin
Security Level: low
PHPIDS: disabled

View Source

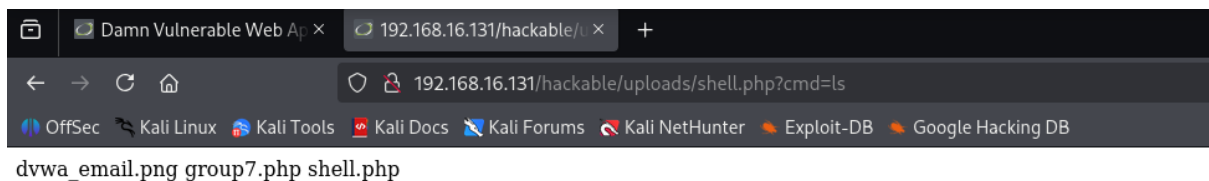
View Help

3. File Injection:

Using a simple php shell




We can now run commands through the link



4. SQL Injection:

Using simple SQL injection commands



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Vulnerability: SQL Injection

User ID:

ID: 1' union select database(), 2#
First name: admin
Surname: admin

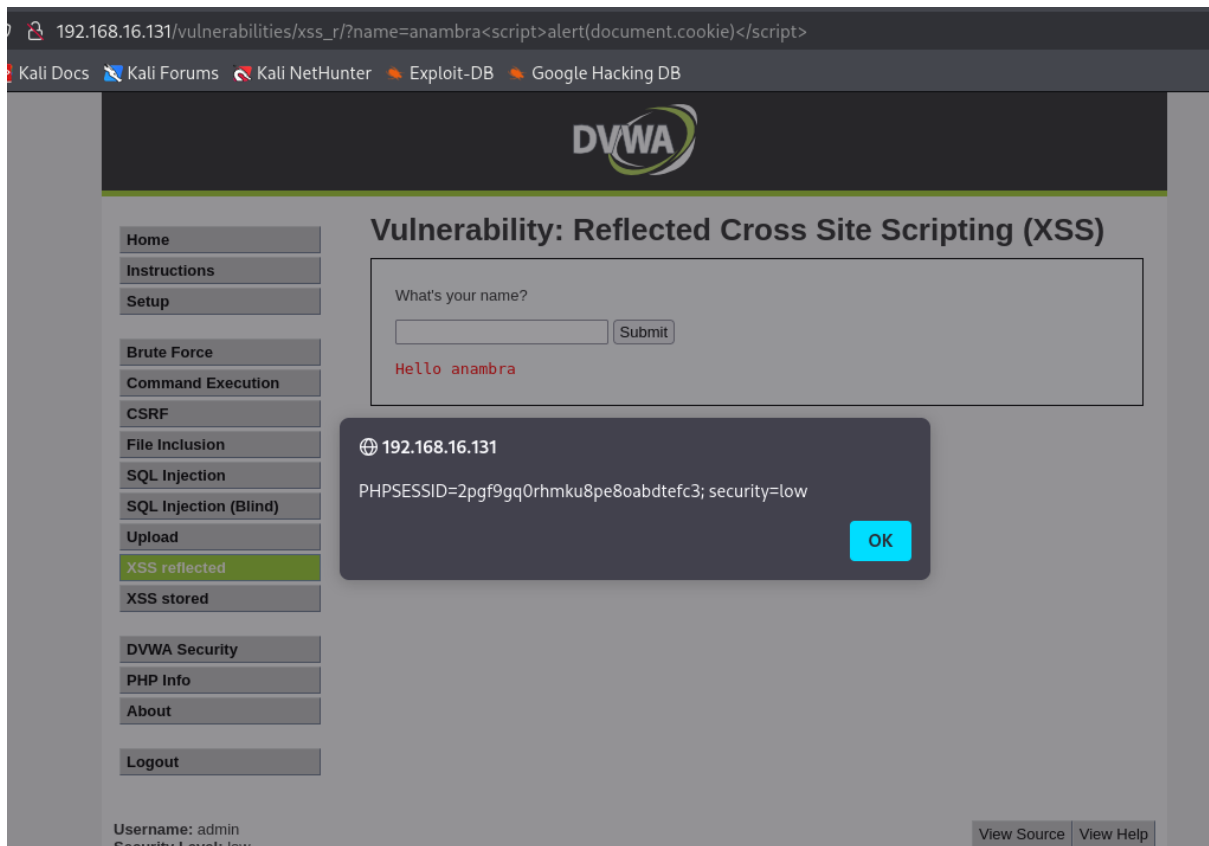
ID: 1' union select database(), 2#
First name: dvwa
Surname: 2

More info

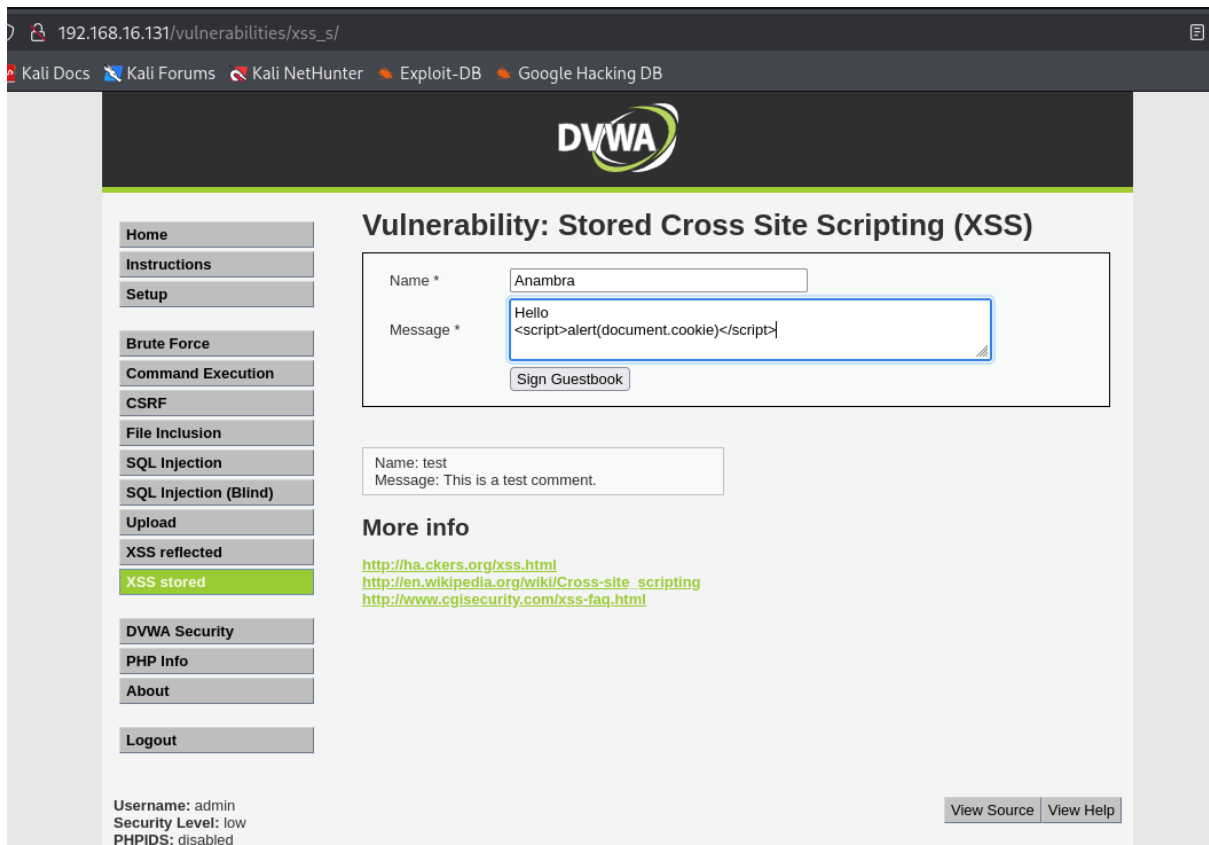
<http://www.securiteam.com/securityreviews/5DP0N1P76E.html>
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/SQL_injection
<http://www.unixwiz.net/techtips/sql-injection.html>

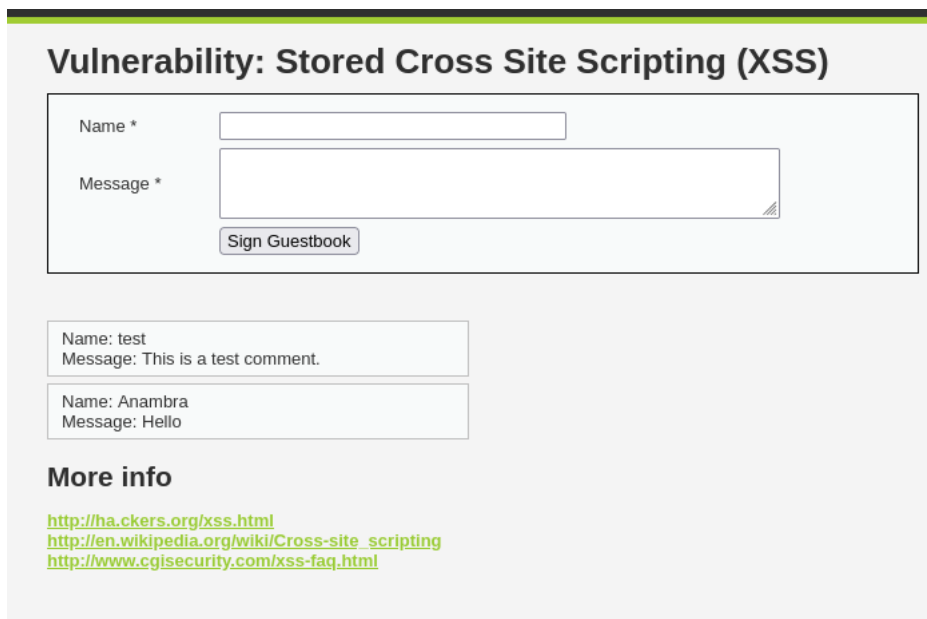
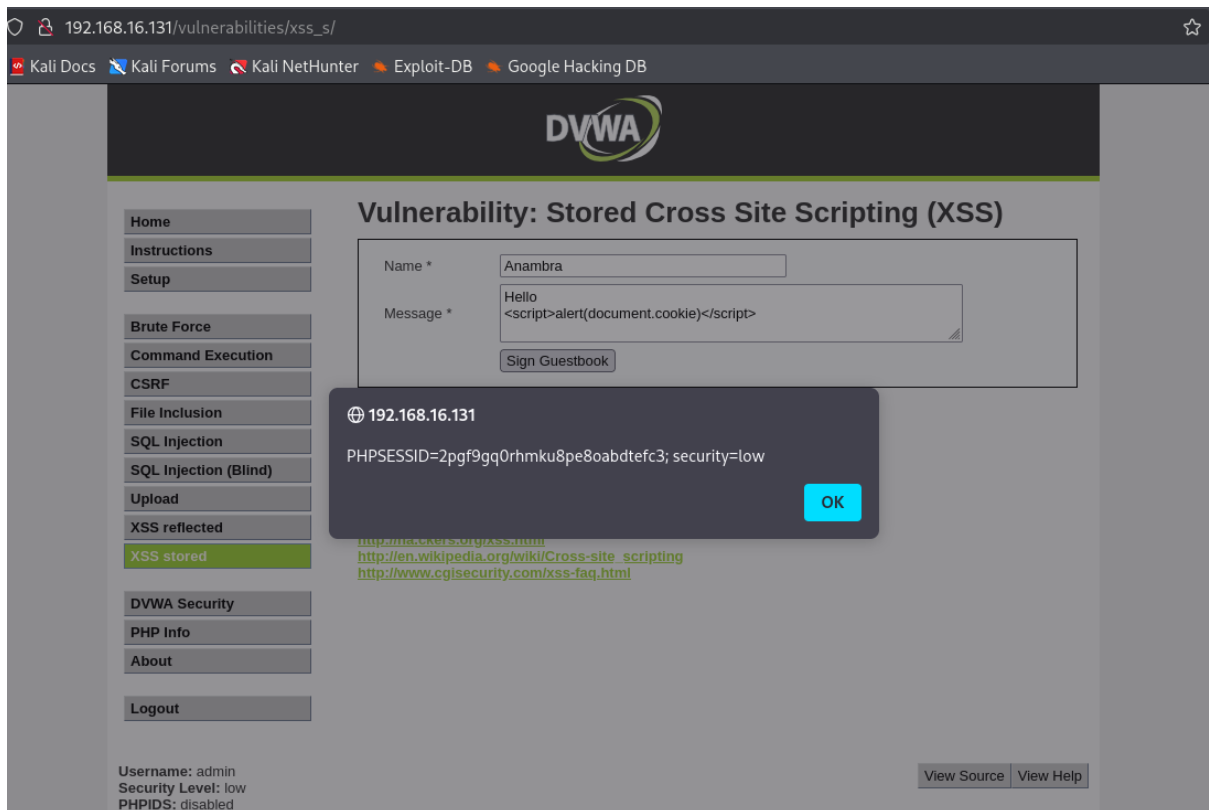
5. XSS

Reflected XSS to obtain the session cookie



The same script can be used to make the attack persistent with stored xss:





The above is a demonstration of some common attacks that can be carried out on our target.