Name:SHREYAS HEGDE

Date:13.03.2023

Task: 3

1.commands execution vulnerability:

A command execution vulnerability, also known as a command injection vulnerability, is a type of security vulnerability that occurs when an attacker is able to execute unauthorized commands on a target system or application. This vulnerability arises when an application allows user-supplied input to be executed as a command by the operating system or application without proper validation or sanitization.

Low

Medium


DVWA
Home
Instructions
Setup
Brute Force
Command Execution
CSRF
File Inclusion
SQL Injection
SQL Injection (Blind)
Upload
XSS reflected
XSS stored
DVWA Security
PHP Info
About
Logout
Vulnerability: Command Execution
Ping for FREE
Enter an IP address below:
submit
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/

High


DVWA
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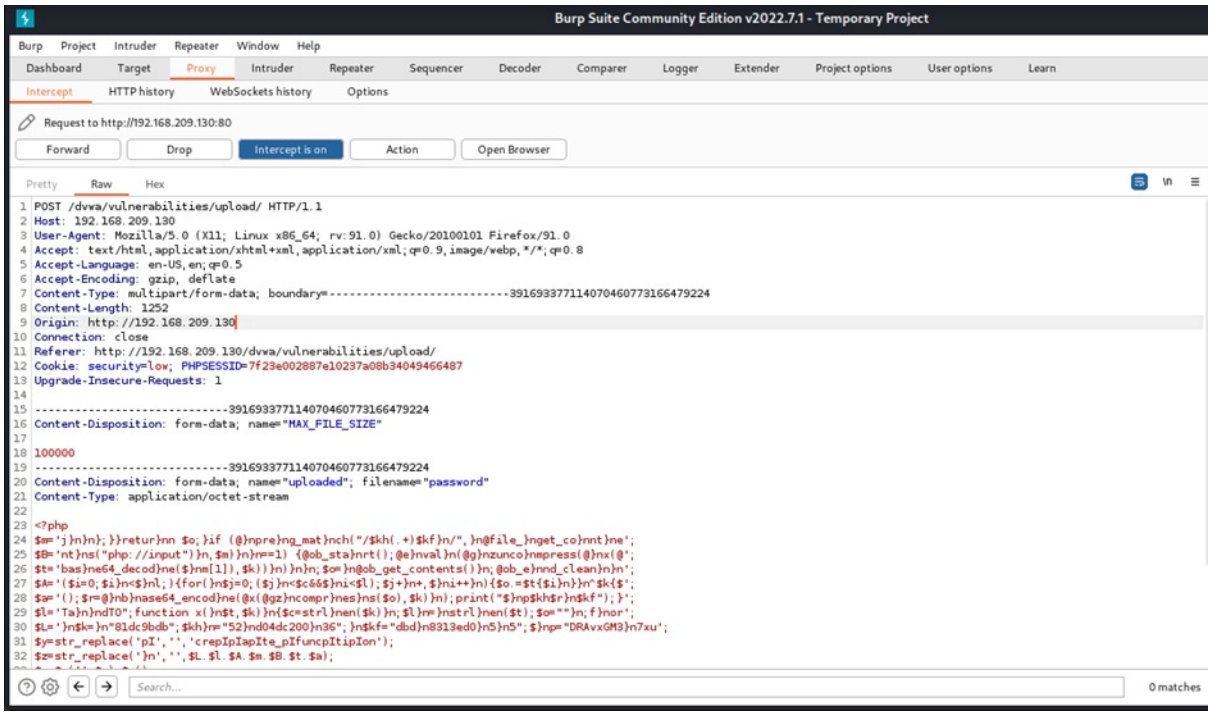
More info
http://www.scribd.com/doc/2530476/Php-Endangers-Remote-Code-Execution
http://www.ss64.com/bash/
http://www.ss64.com/nt/

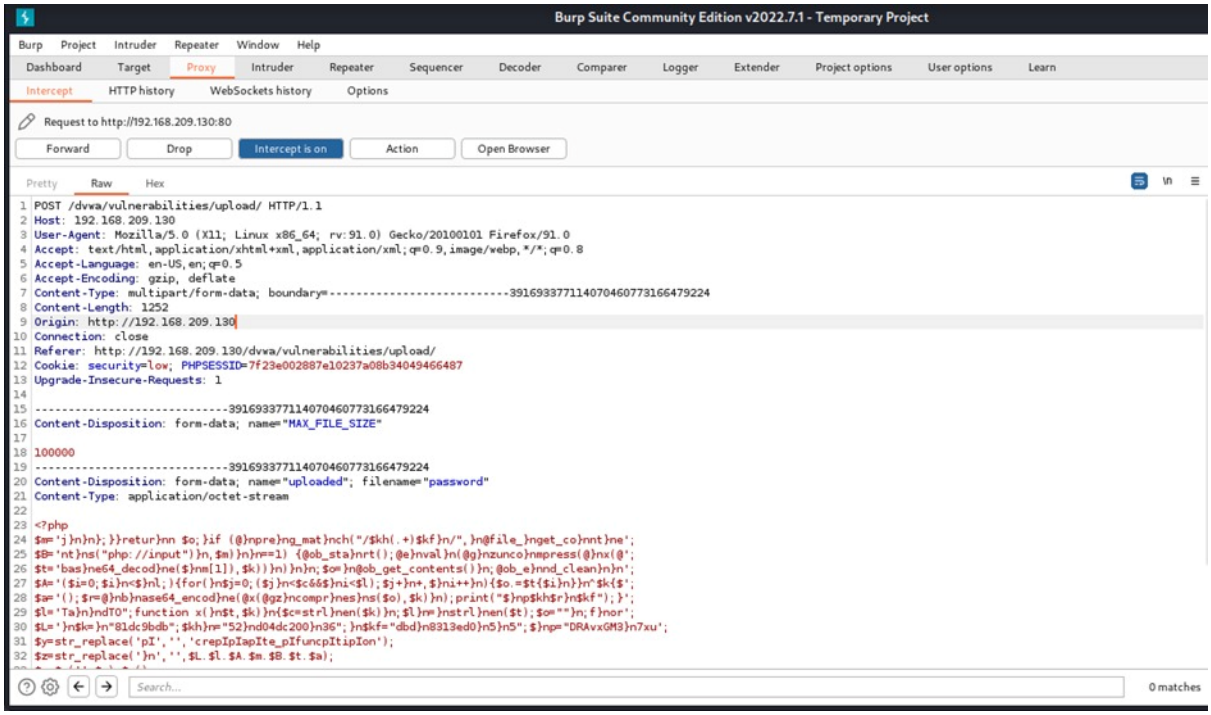
2.file upload vulnerability:

A file upload vulnerability is a type of security vulnerability that allows an attacker to upload and execute malicious files on a target system or application. This vulnerability occurs when an application or website allows users to upload files without proper validation or sanitization of the uploaded content.

Low



Medium


Burp Suite Community Edition v2022.7.1 - Temporary Project
Request to http://192.168.209.130:80
Forward
Drop
Intercept is on
Action
Open Browser
POST /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/
Cookie: security=low; PHPSESSID=7f23e002887e10237a08b34049466487
Upgrade-Insecure-Requests: 1
Content-Disposition: form-data; name="MAX_FILE_SIZE"
100000
Content-Disposition: form-data; name="uploaded"; filename="password"
Content-Type: application/octet-stream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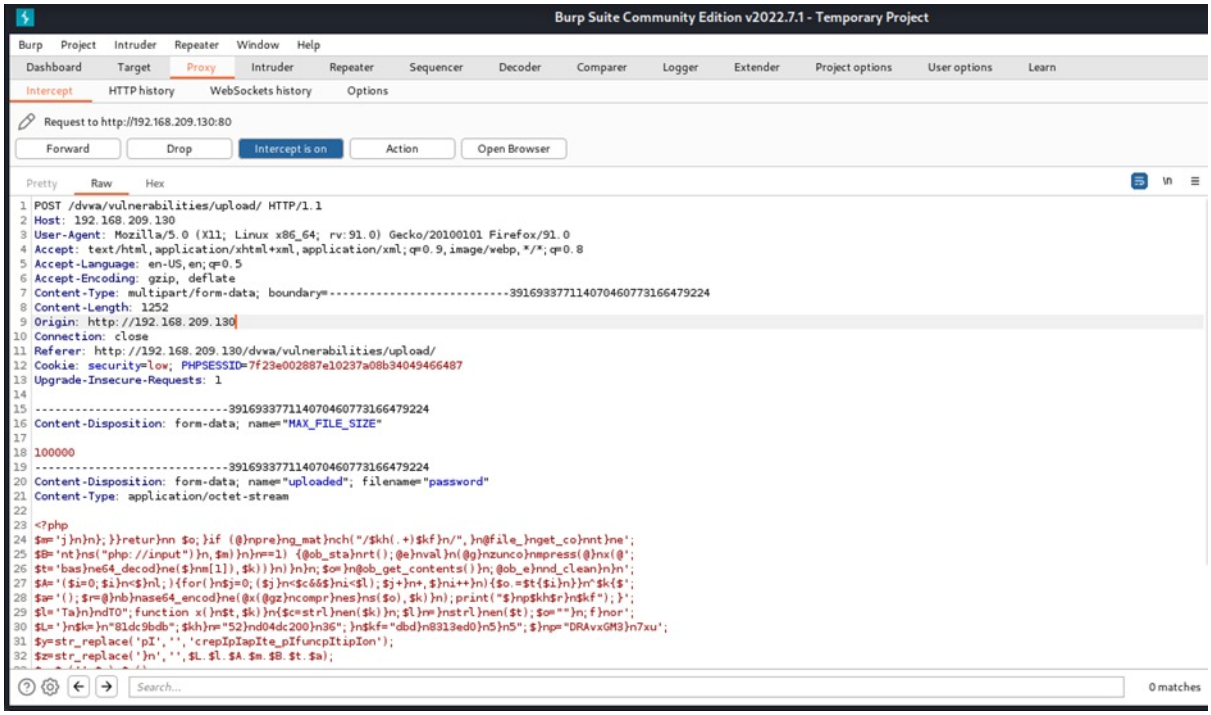
Weak Session IDs
XSS (DOM)
XSS (Reflected)
XSS (Stored)
CSP Bypass
JavaScript
Vulnerability: File Upload
Choose an image to upload:
Browse...
No file selected.
Upload
../../hackable/uploads/pass succesfully uploaded!
More Information
https://www.owasp.org/index.php/Unrestricted_File_Upload
https://www.acunetix.com/websitesecurity/upload-forms-threat/

High


Burp Suite Community Edition v2022.7.1 - Temporary Project
Request to http://192.168.209.130:80
Forward
Drop
Intercept is on
Action
Open Browser
POST /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/
Cookie: security=low; PHPSESSID=7f23e002887e10237a08b34049466487
Upgrade-Insecure-Requests: 1
Content-Disposition: form-data; name="MAX_FILE_SIZE"
100000
Content-Disposition: form-data; name="uploaded"; filename="password"
Content-Type: application/octet-stream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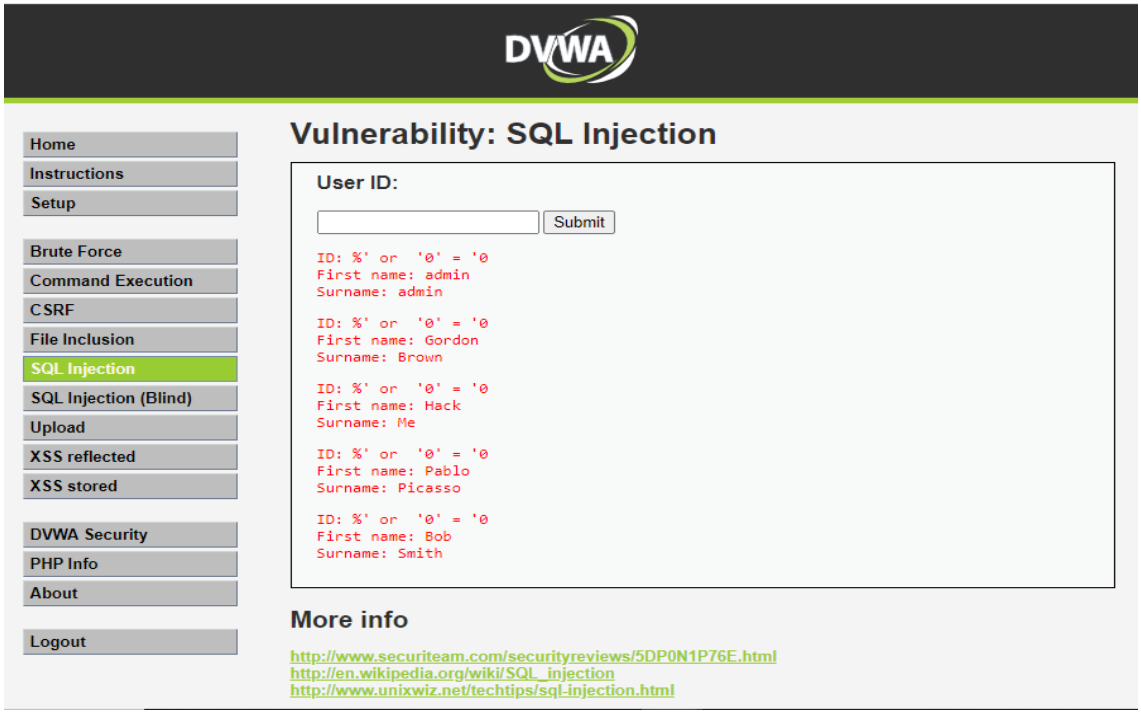
SQL Injection (Blind)
Weak Session IDs
XSS (DOM)
XSS (Reflected)
XSS (Stored)
CSP Bypass
JavaScript
Vulnerability: File Upload
Choose an image to upload:
Browse...
No file selected.
Upload
../../hackable/uploads/pass succesfully uploaded!
More Information
https://www.owasp.org/index.php/Unrestricted_File_Upload
https://www.acunetix.com/websitesecurity/upload-forms-threat/

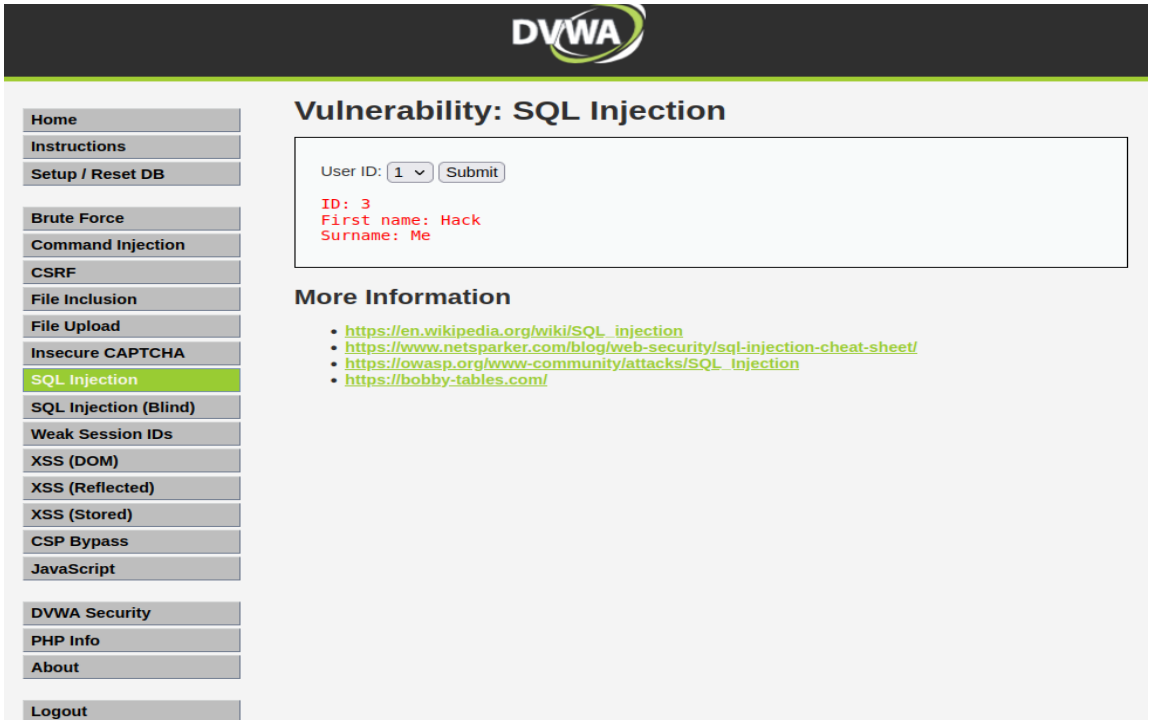
3.sql injection vulnerability:

SQL injection is a type of security vulnerability that occurs when an attacker is able to manipulate or inject malicious SQL code into an application's input fields, such as a login form or search box. This can allow the attacker to bypass authentication, execute unauthorized commands, or gain access to sensitive data stored in the application's database.

Low



Medium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SQL Injection
SQL Injection (Blind)
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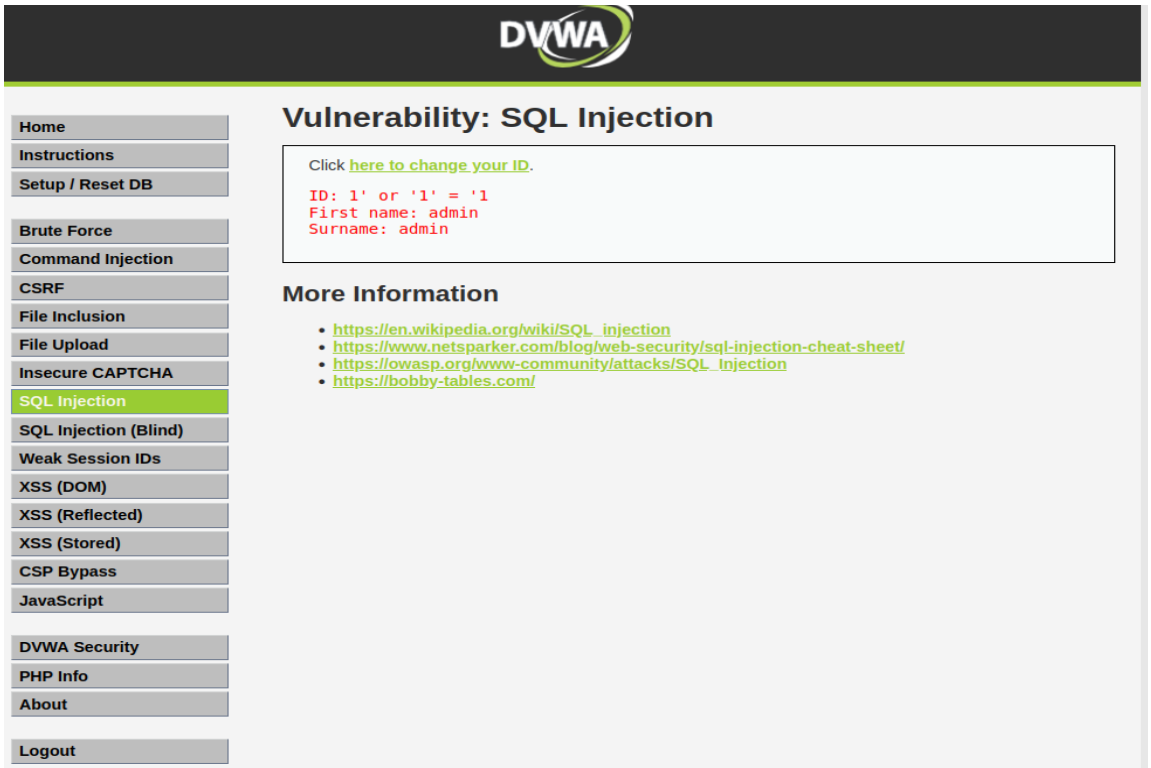
XSS (DOM)
XSS (Reflected)
XSS (Stored)
CSP Bypass
JavaScript
DVWA Security
PHP Info
About
Logout
Vulnerability: SQL Injection
User ID: 1 Submit
ID: 3
First name: Hack
Surname: Me
More Information
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/SQL_injection
https://www.netsparker.com/blog/web-security/sql-injection-cheat-sheet/
https://owasp.org/www-community/attacks/SQL_Injection
https://bobby-tables.com/

High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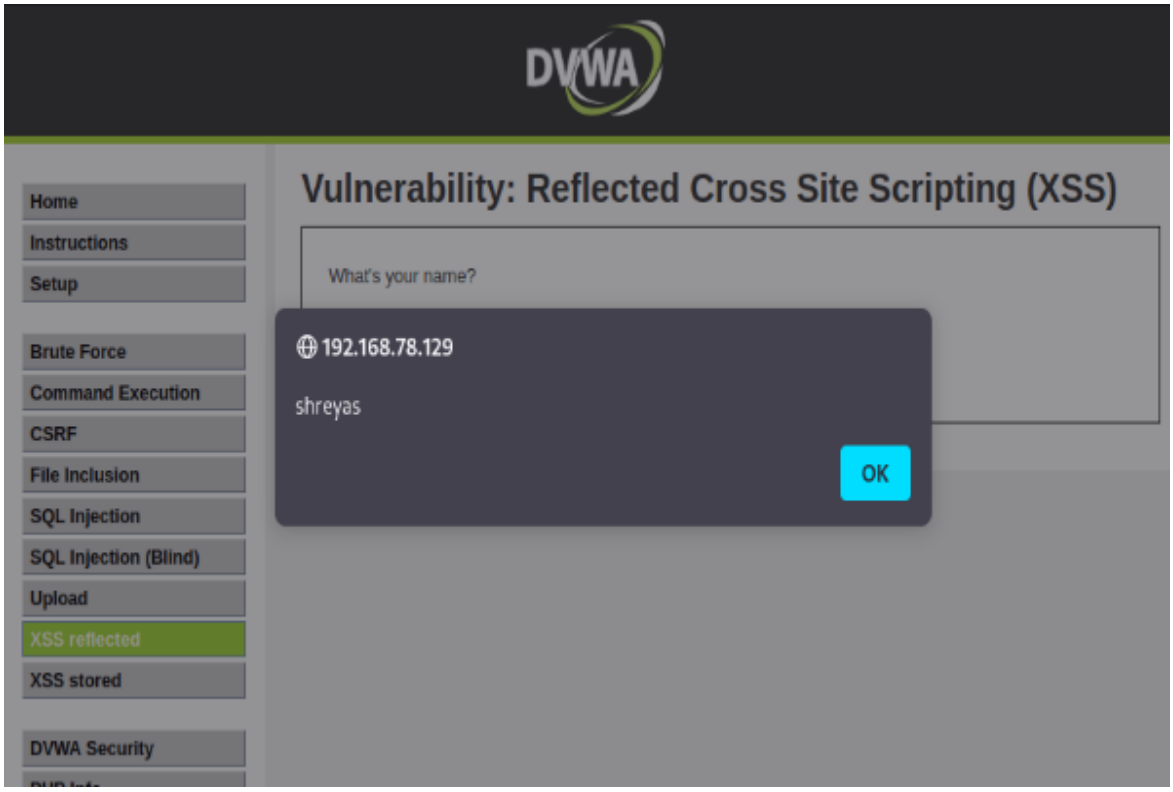
Insecure CAPTCHA
SQL Injection
SQL Injection (Blind)
Weak Session IDs
XSS (DOM)
XSS (Reflected)
XSS (Stored)
CSP Bypass
JavaScript
DVWA Security
PHP Info
About
Logout
Vulnerability: SQL Injection
Click here to change your ID.
ID: 1' or '1' = '1
First name: admin
Surname: admin
More Information
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/SQL_injection
https://www.netsparker.com/blog/web-security/sql-injection-cheat-sheet/
https://owasp.org/www-community/attacks/SQL_Injection
https://bobby-tables.com/

4.cross-site scripting:

Cross-site scripting (XSS) is a type of security vulnerability that allows attackers to inject malicious scripts into web pages viewed by other users. This occurs when an application does not properly validate or sanitize user input, allowing an attacker to inject malicious code into a web page that is then executed by a victim's web browser.

Xss-reflected:

Low



Medium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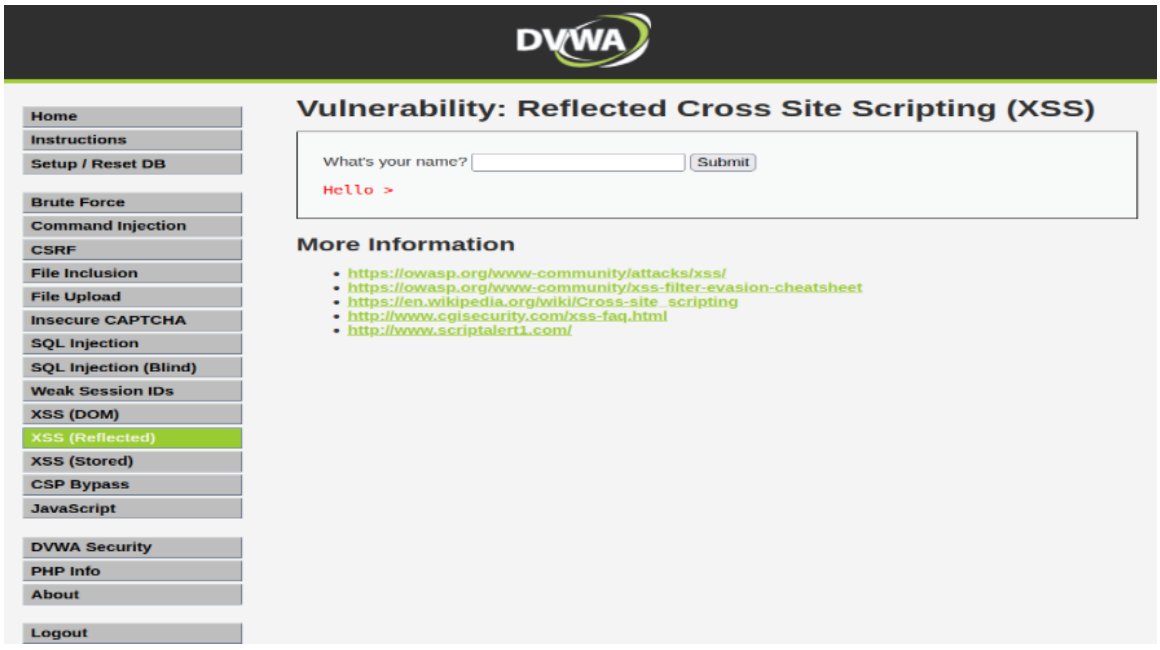
SQL Injection
SQL Injection (Blind)
Weak Session IDs
XSS (DOM)
XSS (Reflected)
XSS (Stored)
CSP Bypass
JavaScript
DVWA Security
PHP Info
About
Logout
Vulnerability: Reflected Cross Site Scripting (XSS)
What's your name?
Submit
Hello alert('SHREYAS');
More Information
https://owasp.org/www-community/attacks/xss/
https://owasp.org/www-community/xss-filter-evasion-cheatsheet
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cross-site_scripting
http://www.cgisecurity.com/xss-faq.html
http://www.scriptalert1.com/

High


DVWA
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Insecure CAPTCHA
SQL Injection
SQL Injection (Blind)
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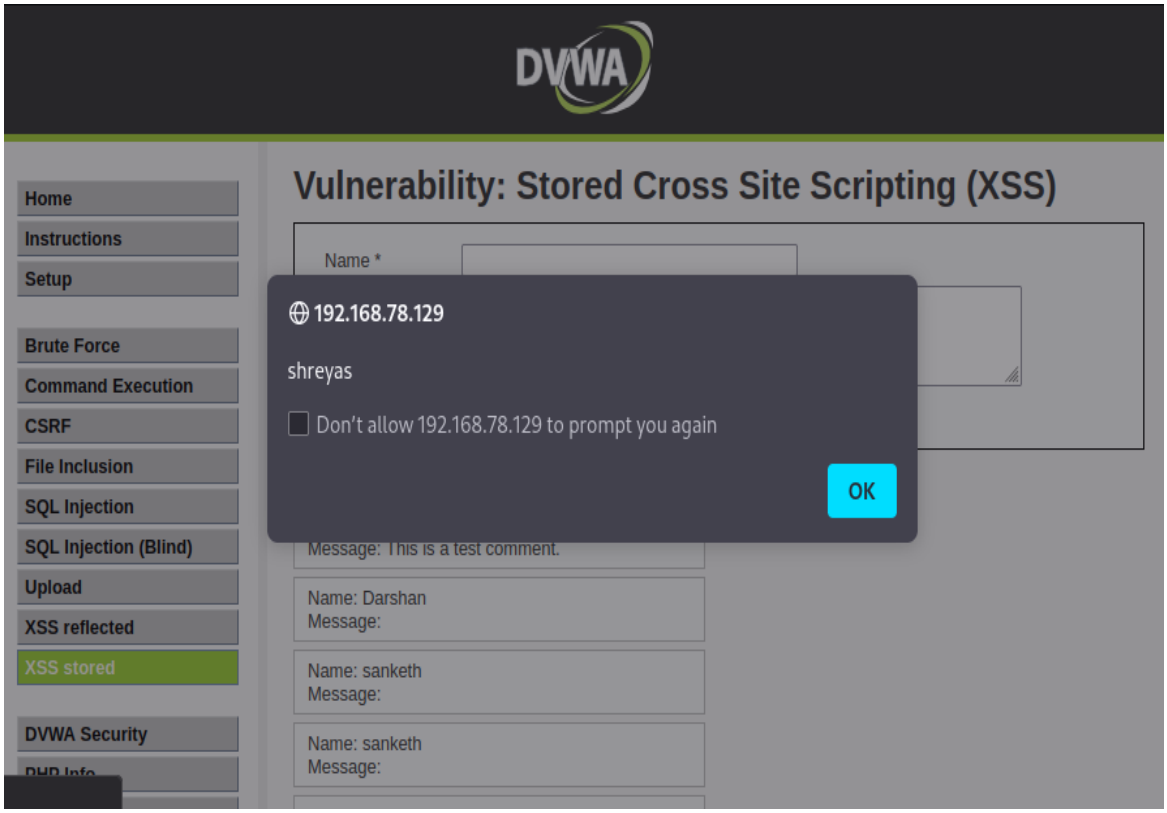
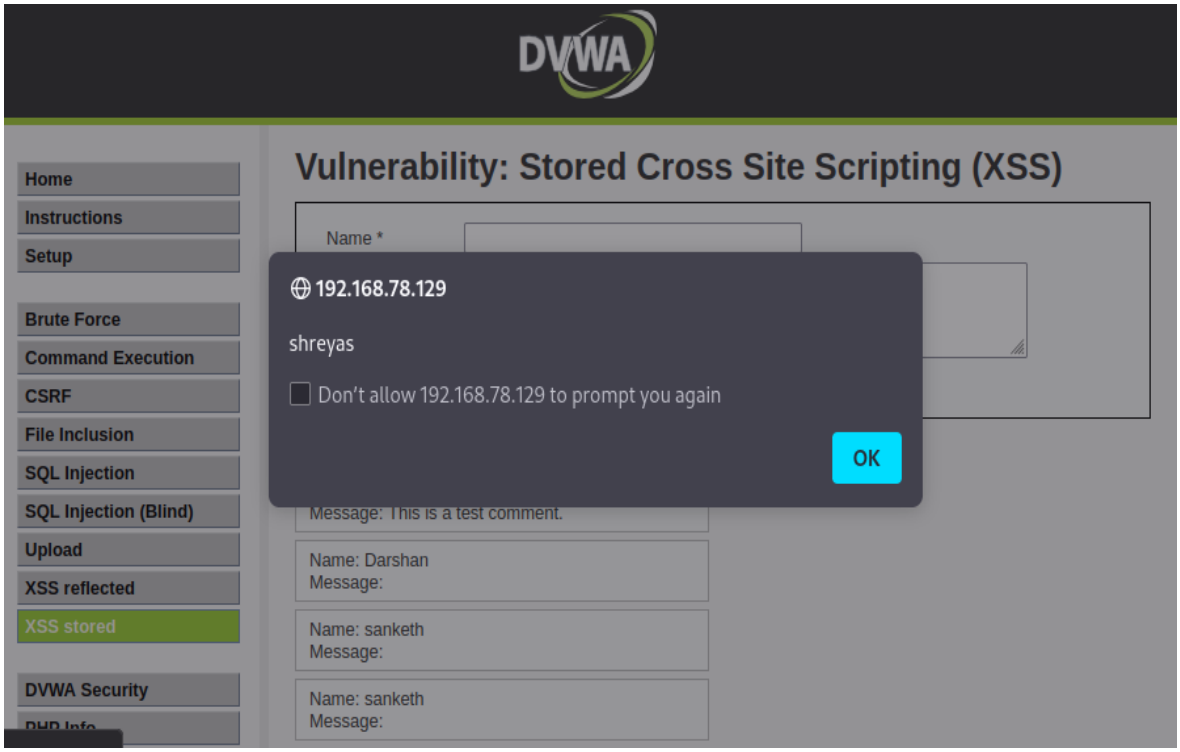
XSS (Reflected)
XSS (Stored)
CSP Bypass
JavaScript
DVWA Security
PHP Info
About
Logout
Vulnerability: Reflected Cross Site Scripting (XSS)
What's your name?
Submit
Hello >

Xss-Stored:

Low



Medium


DVWA
Vulnerability: Stored Cross Site Scripting (XSS)
Home
Instructions
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Brute Force
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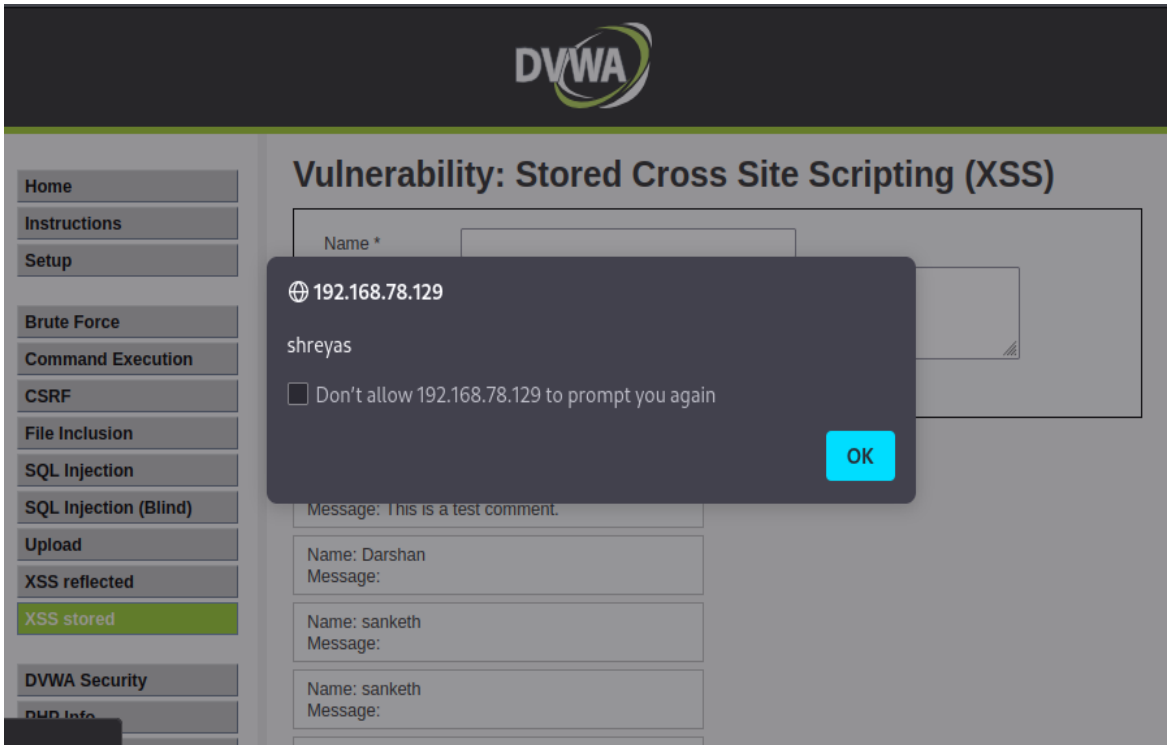
CSRF
File Inclusion
SQL Injection
SQL Injection (Blind)
Upload
XSS reflected
XSS stored
DVWA Security
Name *
192.168.78.129
shreyas
Don't allow 192.168.78.129 to prompt you again
OK
Message: This is a test comment.
Name: Darshan
Message:
Name: sanketh
Message:
Name: sanketh
Message:

High


DVWA
Vulnerability: Stored Cross Site Scripting (XSS)
Home
Instructions
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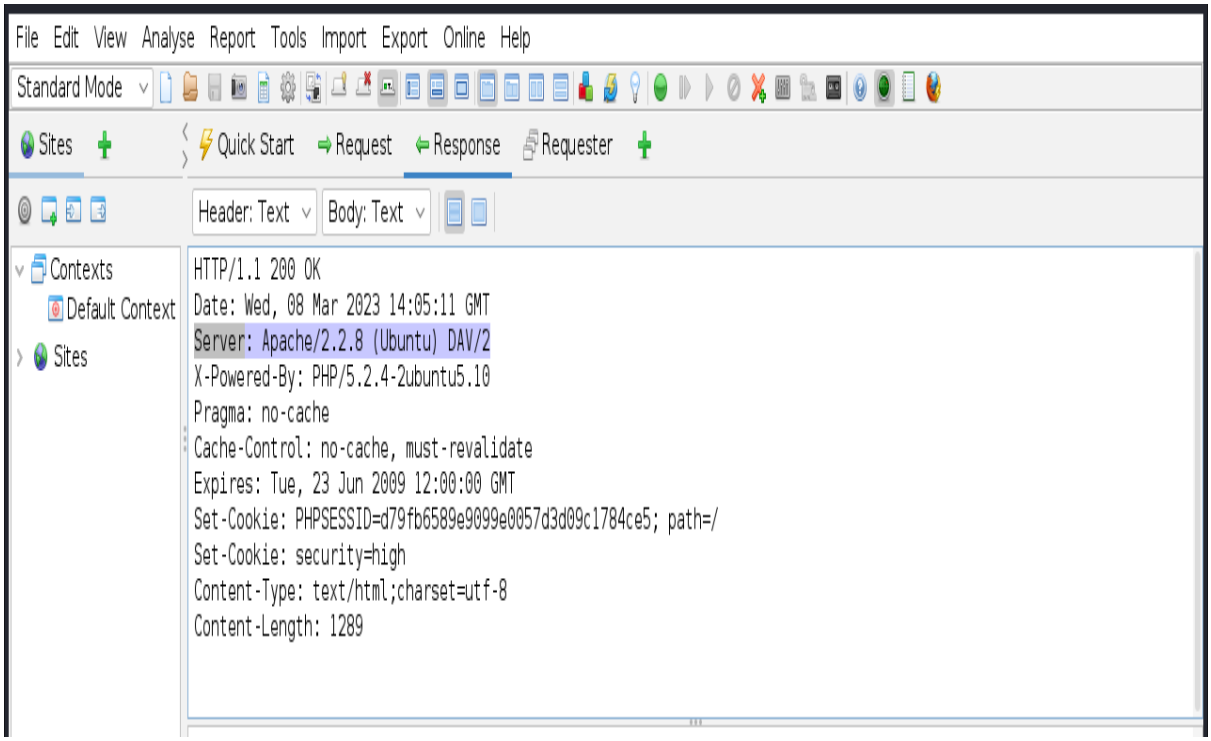
Brute Force
Command Execution
CSRF
File Inclusion
SQL Injection
SQL Injection (Blind)
Upload
XSS reflected
XSS stored
DVWA Security
Name *
192.168.78.129
shreyas
Don't allow 192.168.78.129 to prompt you again
OK
Message: This is a test comment.
Name: Darshan
Message:
Name: sanketh
Message:
Name: sanketh
Message:

5.sensitive information disclosure:

Sensitive information disclosure is a type of security vulnerability that occurs when an application or system reveals sensitive information to unauthorized users. This can include personal information, such as names, addresses, social security numbers, or financial information, as well as system information, such as server logs, database credentials, or other configuration details.

Low



Medium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XSS (Reflected)
XSS (Stored)
CSP Bypass
JavaScript
DVWA Security
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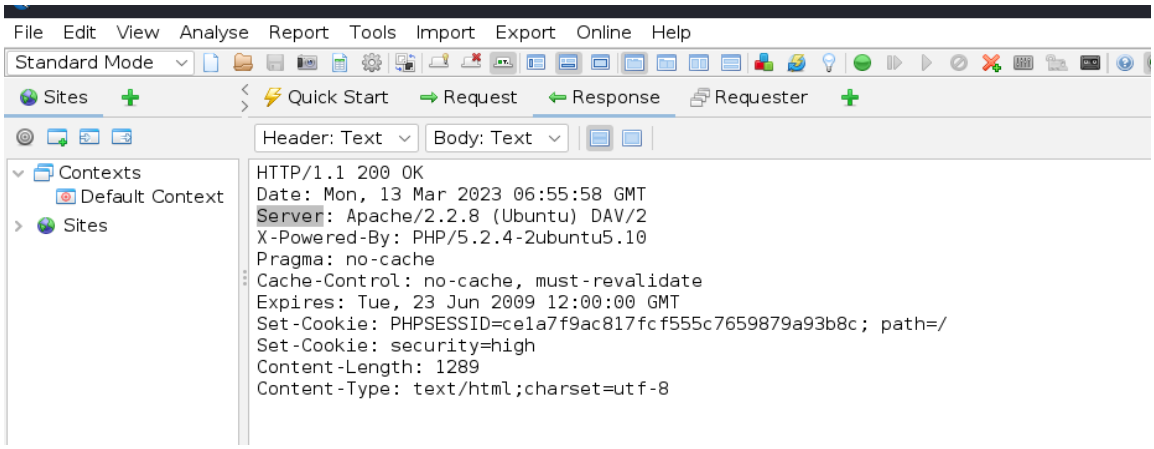
DVWA Security
Security Level
Security level is currently: low.
You can set the security level to low, medium, high or impossible. The security level changes the vulnerability level of DVWA:
1. Low - This security level is completely vulnerable and has no security measures at all. It's use is to be as an example of how web application vulnerabilities manifest through bad coding practices and to serve as a platform to teach or learn basic exploitation techniques.
2. Medium - This setting is mainly to give an example to the user of bad security practices, where the developer has tried but failed to secure an application. It also acts as a challenge to users to refine their exploitation techniques.
3. High - This option is an extension to the medium difficulty, with a mixture of harder or alternative bad practices to attempt to secure the code. The vulnerability may not allow the same extent of the exploitation, similar in various Capture The Flags (CTFs) competitions.
4. Impossible - This level should be secure against all vulnerabilities. It is used to compare the vulnerable source code to the secure source code.
Prior to DVWA v1.9, this level was known as 'high'.
Medium
Submit
PHPIDS
PHPIDS v0.6 (PHP-Intrusion Detection System) is a security layer for PHP based web applications.
PHPIDS works by filtering any user supplied input against a blacklist of potentially malicious code. It is used in DVWA to serve as a live example of how Web Application Firewalls (WAFs) can help improve security and in some cases how WAFs can be circumvented.
You can enable PHPIDS across this site for the duration of your session.
PHPIDS is currently: disabled. [Enable PHPIDS]
[Simulate attack] - [View IDS log]


File Edit View Analyse Report Tools Import Export Online Help
Standard Mode
Sites
Quick Start
Request
Response
Requester
Header: Text
Body: Text
Contexts
Default Context
Sites
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Date: Mon, 13 Mar 2023 06:55:58 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=ce1a7f9ac817fcf555c7659879a93b8c; path=/
Set-Cookie: security=high
Content-Length: 1289
Content-Type: text/html;charset=utf-8

High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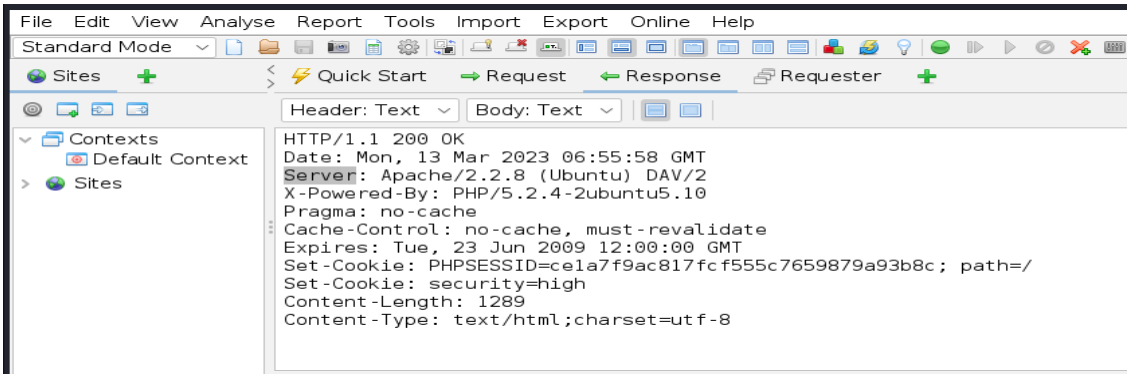
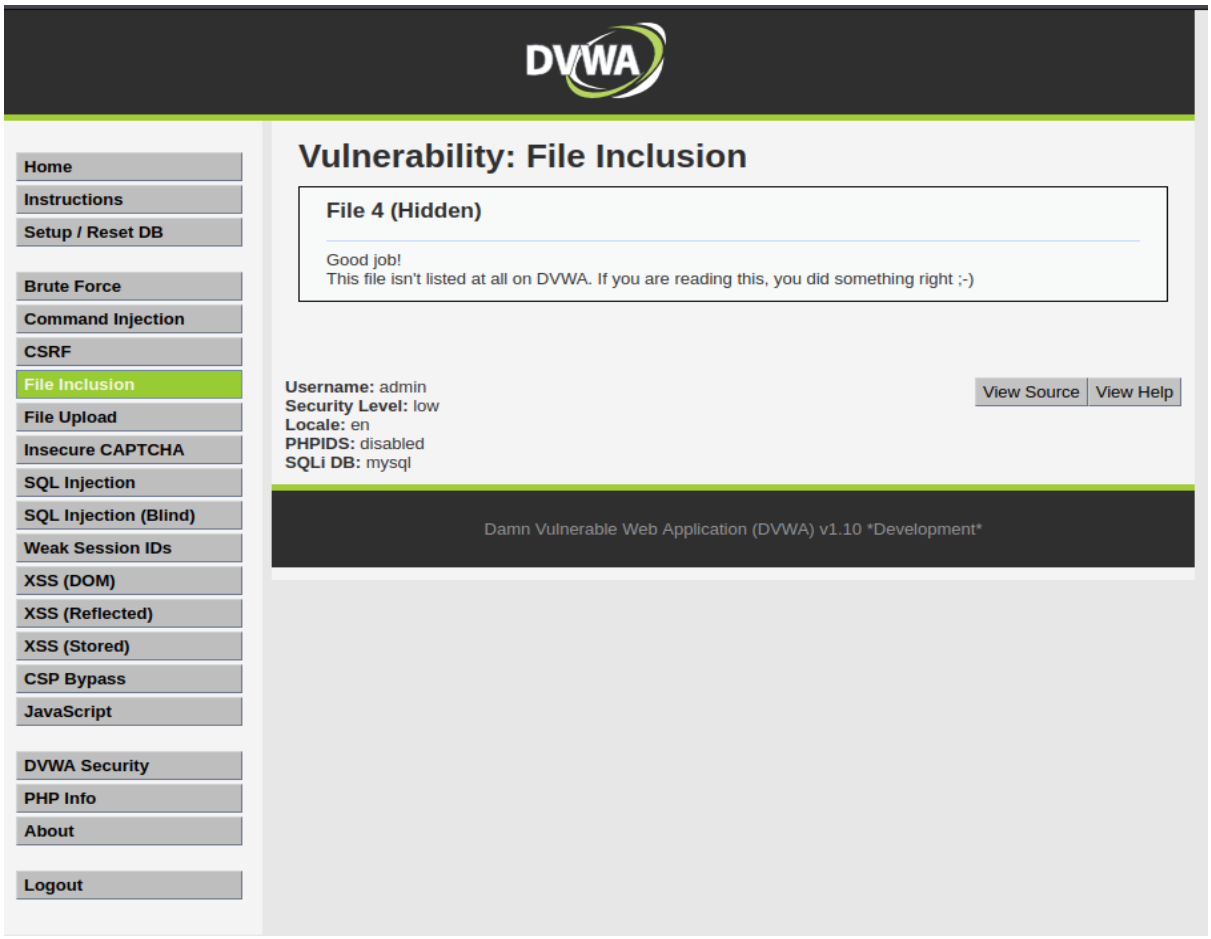
File Upload
Insecure CAPTCHA
SQL Injection
SQL Injection (Blind)
Weak Session IDs
XSS (DOM)
XSS (Reflected)
XSS (Stored)
CSP Bypass
JavaScript
DVWA Security
PHP Info
About
Logout
DVWA Security
Security Level
Security level is currently: low.
You can set the security level to low, medium, high or impossible. The security level changes the vulnerability level of DVWA:
1. Low - This security level is completely vulnerable and has no security measures at all. It's use is to be as an example of how web application vulnerabilities manifest through bad coding practices and to serve as a platform to teach or learn basic exploitation techniques.
2. Medium - This setting is mainly to give an example to the user of bad security practices, where the developer has tried but failed to secure an application. It also acts as a challenge to users to refine their exploitation techniques.
3. High - This option is an extension to the medium difficulty, with a mixture of harder or alternative bad practices to attempt to secure the code. The vulnerability may not allow the same extent of the exploitation, similar in various Capture The Flags (CTFs) competitions.
4. Impossible - This level should be secure against all vulnerabilities. It is used to compare the vulnerable source code to the secure source code.
Prior to DVWA v1.9, this level was known as 'high'.
High
Submit
PHPIDS
PHPIDS v0.6 (PHP-Intrusion Detection System) is a security layer for PHP based web applications.
PHPIDS works by filtering any user supplied input against a blacklist of potentially malicious code. It is used in DVWA to serve as a live example of how Web Application Firewalls (WAFs) can help improve security and in some cases how WAFs can be circumvented.
You can enable PHPIDS across this site for the duration of your session.
PHPIDS is currently: disabled. [Enable PHPIDS]
[Simulate attack] - [View IDS log]


File Edit View Analyse Report Tools Import Export Online Help
Standard Mode
Sites
Quick Start
Request
Response
Requester
Header: Text
Body: Text
Contexts
Default Context
Sites
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Date: Mon, 13 Mar 2023 06:55:58 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=ce1a7f9ac817fcf555c7659879a93b8c; path=/
Set-Cookie: security=high
Content-Length: 1289
Content-Type: text/html;charset=utf-8

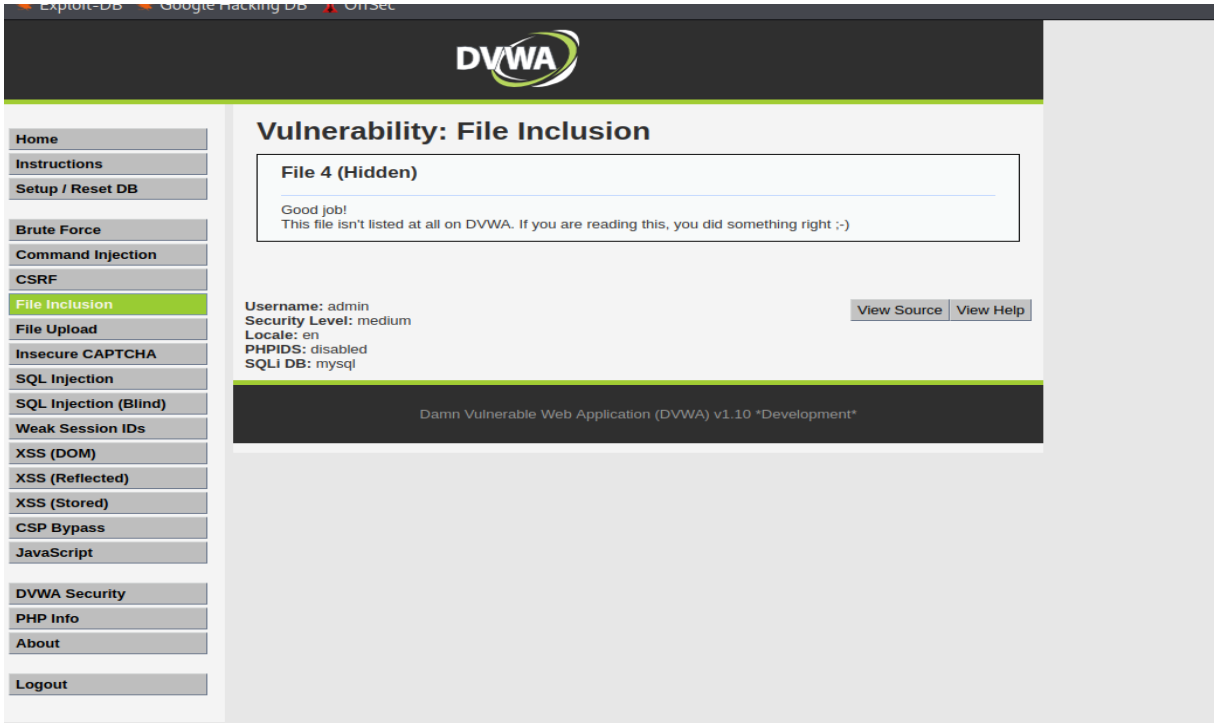
6.local file inclusion:

Local File Inclusion (LFI) is a type of security vulnerability that occurs when an application allows a user to include a local file in a web page without proper validation or sanitization. This can allow an attacker to access files on the server that are not intended to be accessible, including configuration files, system logs, or sensitive user data.

Low



Medium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File Upload
Insecure CAPTCHA
SQL Injection
SQL Injection (Blind)
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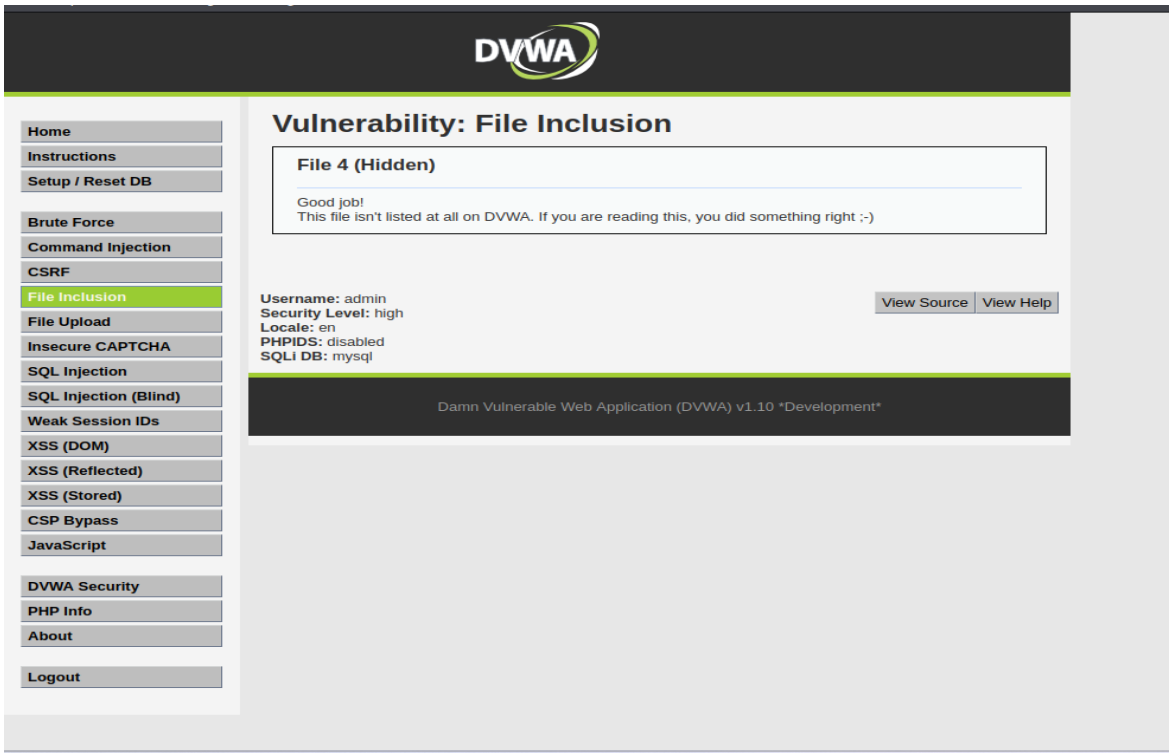
XSS (DOM)
XSS (Reflected)
XSS (Stored)
CSP Bypass
JavaScript
DVWA Security
PHP Info
About
Logout
Vulnerability: File Inclusion
File 4 (Hidden)
Good job!
This file isn't listed at all on DVWA. If you are reading this, you did something right ;-)
Username: admin
Security Level: medium
Locale: en
PHPIDS: disabled
SQLi DB: mysql
View Source
View Help
Damn Vulnerable Web Application (DVWA) v1.10 *Development*

High


DVWA
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Command Injection
CSRF
File Inclusion
File Upload
Insecure CAPTCHA
SQL Injection
SQL Injection (Blind)
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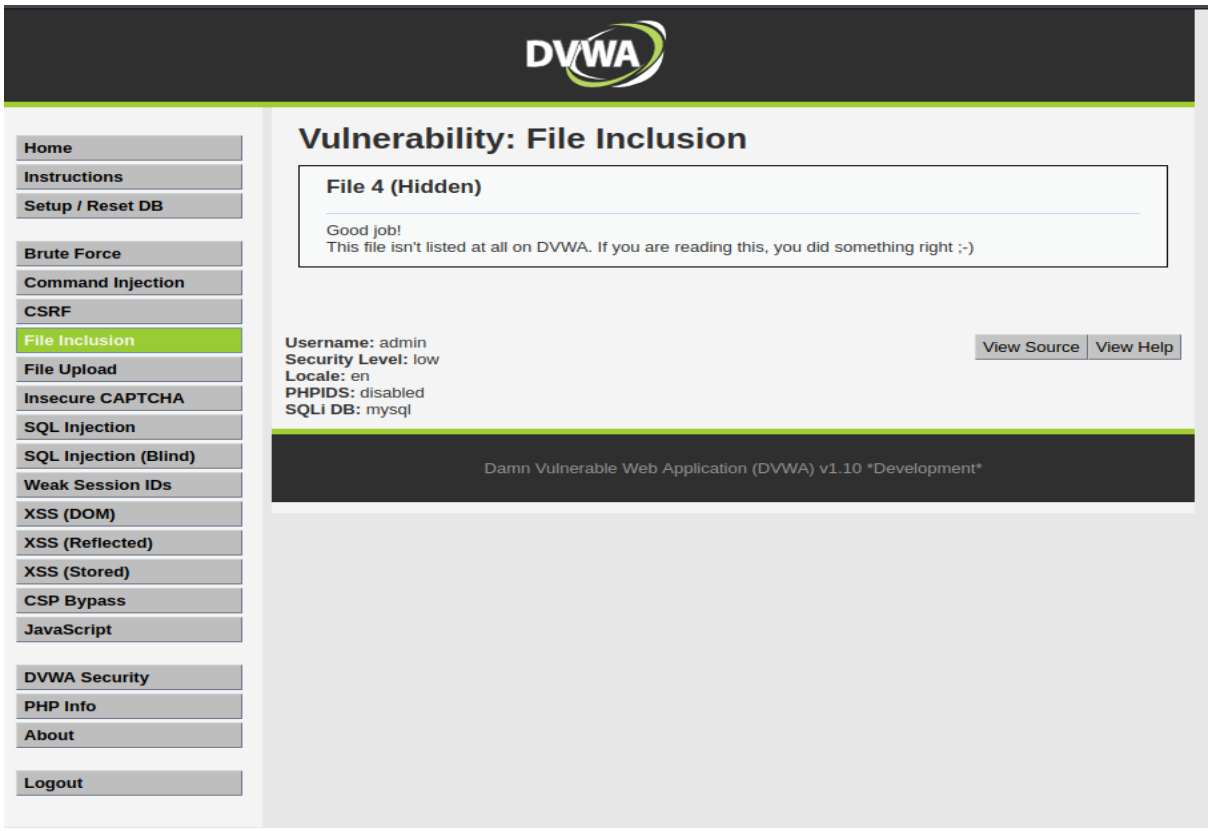
XSS (DOM)
XSS (Reflected)
XSS (Stored)
CSP Bypass
JavaScript
DVWA Security
PHP Info
About
Logout
Vulnerability: File Inclusion
File 4 (Hidden)
Good job!
This file isn't listed at all on DVWA. If you are reading this, you did something right ;-)
Username: admin
Security Level: high
Locale: en
PHPIDS: disabled
SQLi DB: mysql
View Source
View Help
Damn Vulnerable Web Application (DVWA) v1.10 *Development*

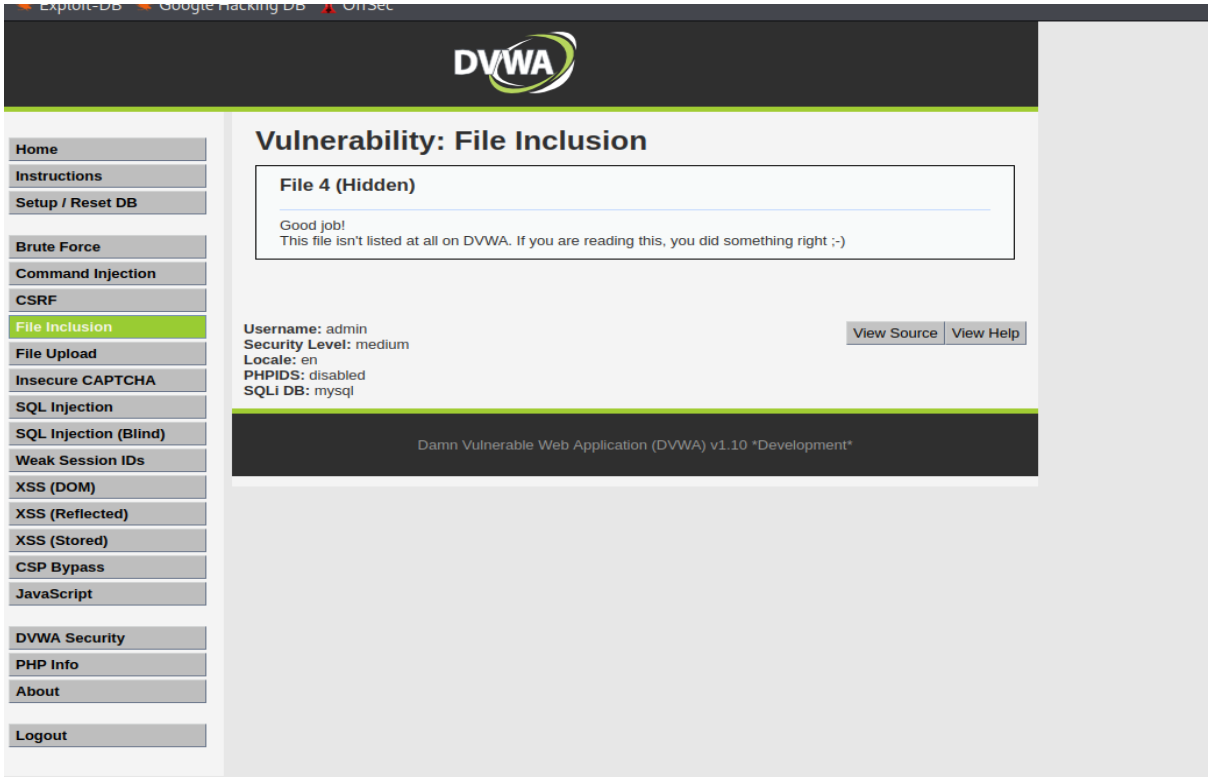
7.remote file inclusion:

Remote File Inclusion (RFI) is a type of security vulnerability that occurs when an application allows a user to include a remote file in a web page without proper validation or sanitization. This can allow an attacker to execute malicious code on the server or to access files on a remote server that are not intended to be accessible.

Low



Medium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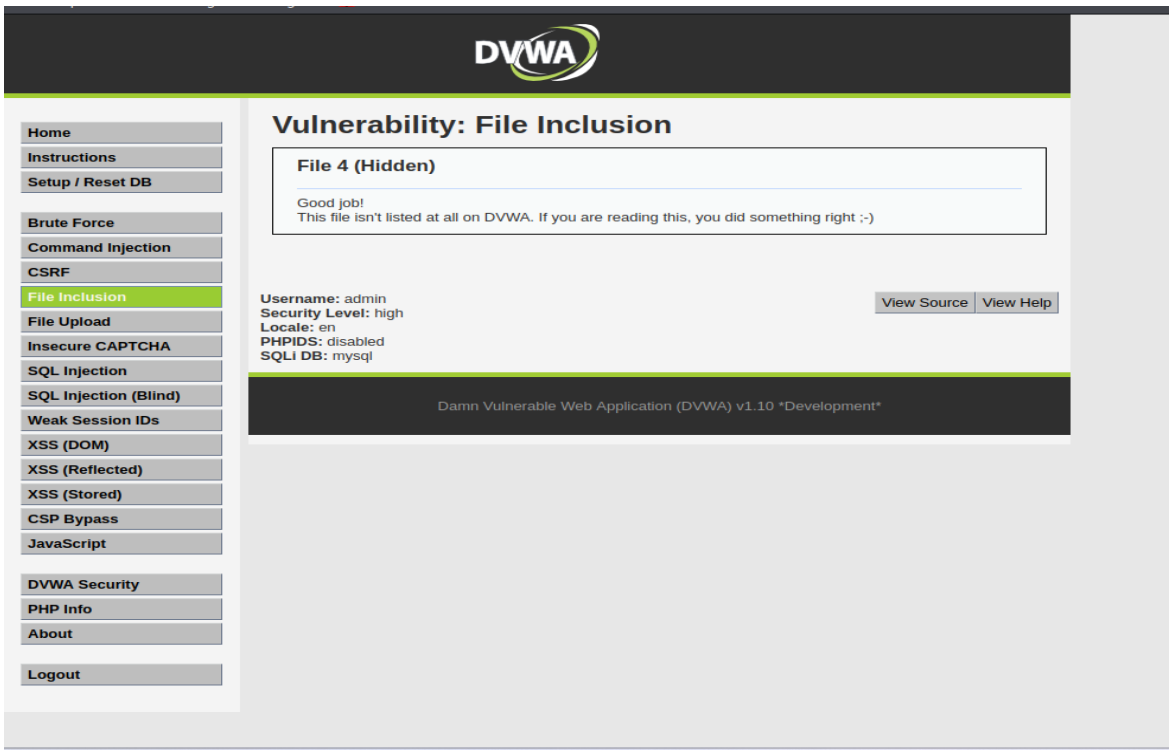
File Inclusion
File Upload
Insecure CAPTCHA
SQL Injection
SQL Injection (Blind)
Weak Session IDs
XSS (DOM)
XSS (Reflected)
XSS (Stored)
CSP Bypass
JavaScript
DVWA Security
PHP Info
About
Logout
Vulnerability: File Inclusion
File 4 (Hidden)
Good job!
This file isn't listed at all on DVWA. If you are reading 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


DVWA
Home
Instructions
Setup / Reset DB
Brute Force
Command Injection
CSRF
File Inclusion
File Upload
Insecure CAPTCHA
SQL Injection
SQL Injection (Blind)
Weak Session IDs
XSS (DOM)
XSS (Reflected)
XSS (Stored)
CSP Bypass
JavaScript
DVWA Security
PHP Info
About
Logout
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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8.bruteforce attack:

A brute force attack is a type of cyberattack that involves systematically trying every possible combination of characters to guess a password or encryption key. Attackers use specialized software or tools to automate the process of guessing passwords or keys, with the goal of gaining unauthorized access to a system or application.

Brute force attacks can be particularly effective against weak passwords or encryption keys, such as those that are short or use common words or patterns. Attackers can also use techniques such as dictionary attacks, which use a pre-generated list of common passwords to speed up the guessing process**.**

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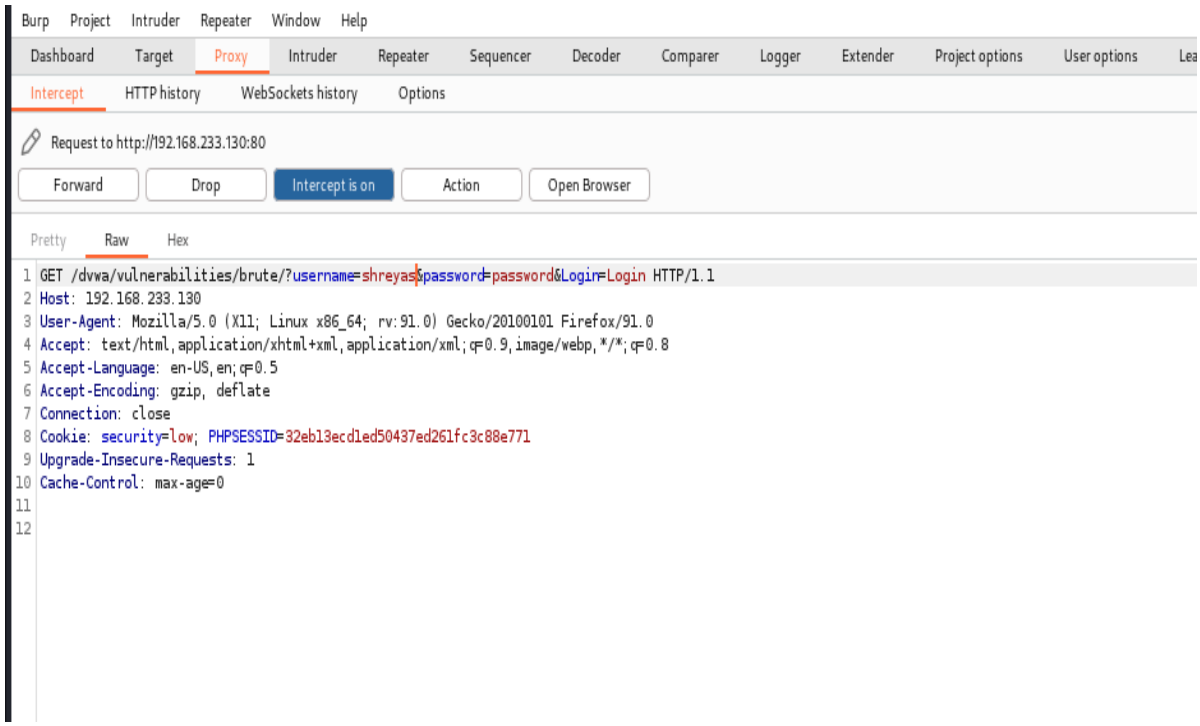
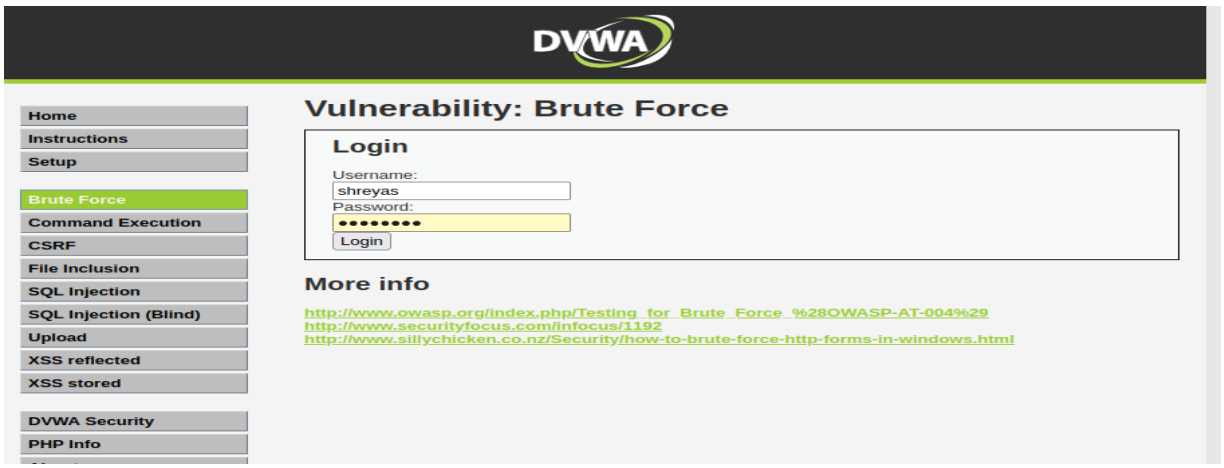
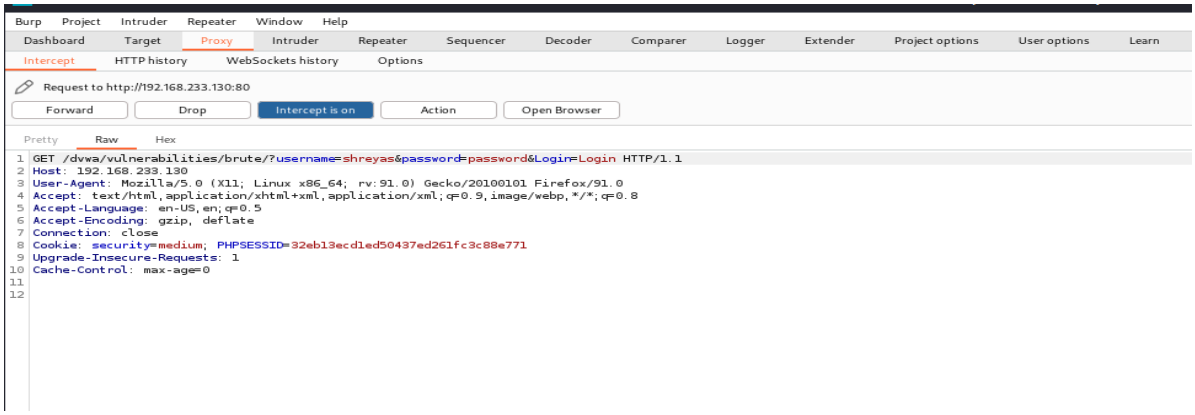
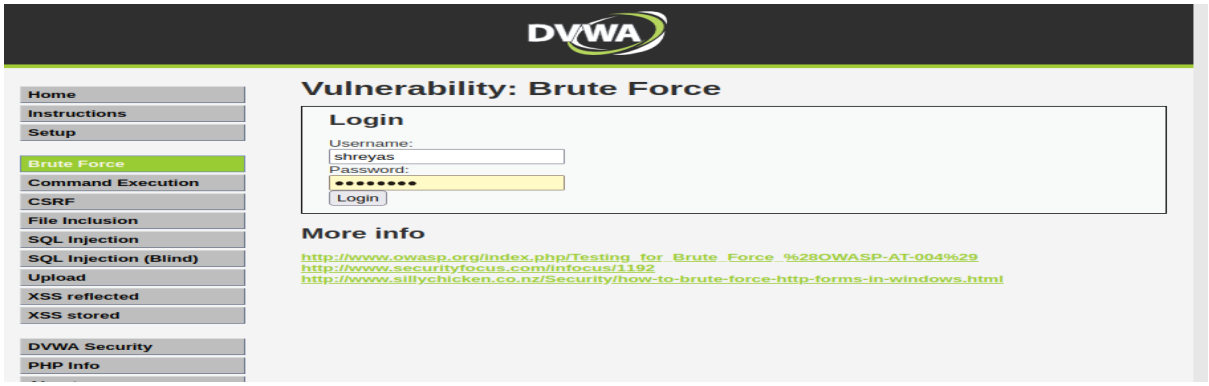




Medium


Burp Project Intruder Repeater Window Help
Dashboard Target Proxy Intruder Repeater Sequencer Decoder Comparer Logger Extender Project options User options Learn
Intercept HTTP history WebSockets history Options
Request to http://192.168.233.130:80
Forward Drop Intercept is on Action Open Browser
Pretty Raw Hex
GET /dvwa/vulnerabilities/brute/?username=shreyas&password=password&Login=Login HTTP/1.1
Host: 192.168.233.130
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
Connection: close
Cookie: security=medium; PHPSESSID=32eb13ecd1ed50437ed261fc3c88e771
Upgrade-Insecure-Requests: 1
Cache-Control: max-age=0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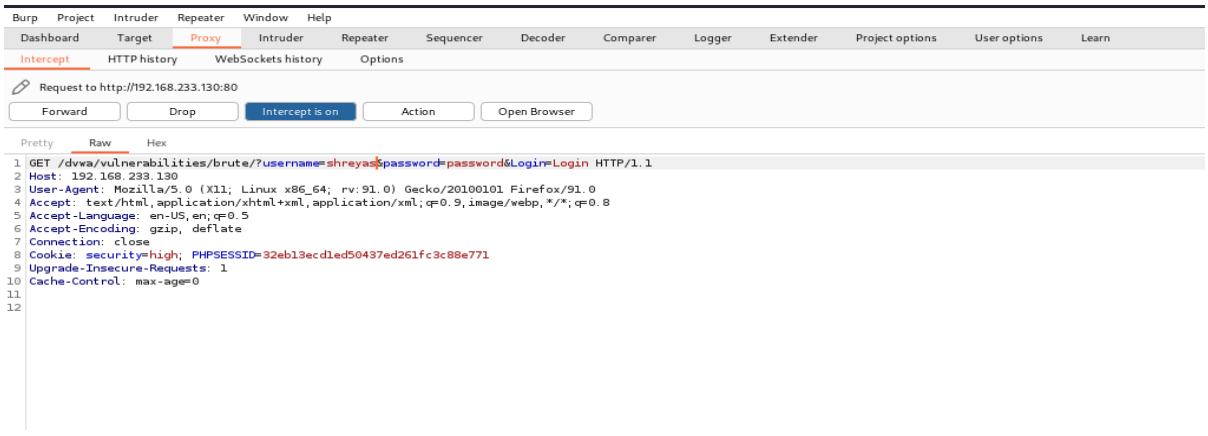
Upload
XSS reflected
XSS stored
DVWA Security
PHP Info
Vulnerability: Brute Force
Login
Username:
shreyas
Password:
Login
More info
http://www.owasp.org/index.php/Testing_for_Brute_Force_%28OWASP-AT-004%29
http://www.securityfocus.com/infocus/1192
http://www.sillychicken.co.nz/Security/how-to-brute-force-http-forms-in-windows.html

High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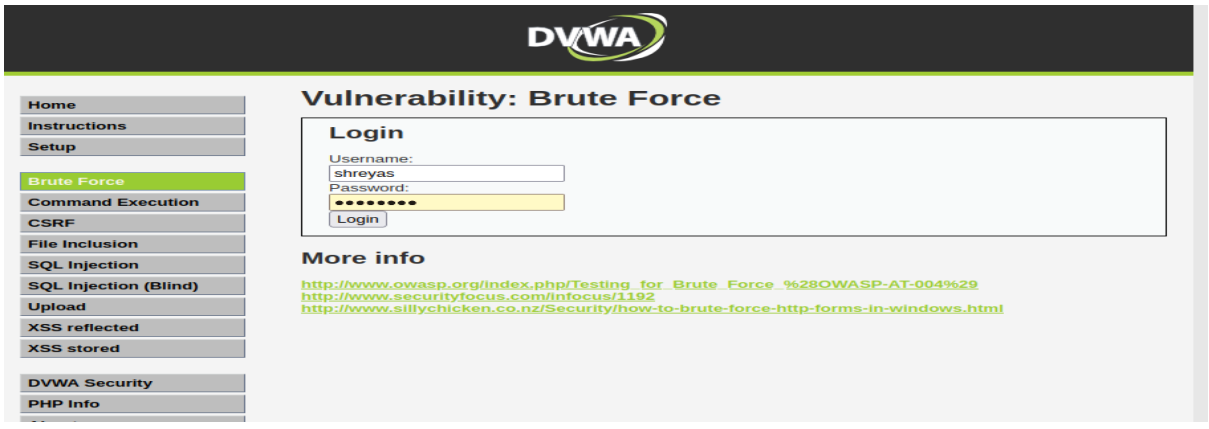
Request to http://192.168.233.130:80
Forward Drop Intercept is on Action Open Browser
Pretty Raw Hex
GET /dvwa/vulnerabilities/brute/?username=shreyas&password=password&Login=Login HTTP/1.1
Host: 192.168.233.130
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (X11; Linux x86_64; rv:91.0) Gecko/20100101 Firefox/91.0
Accept: 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
Connection: close
Cookie: security=high; PHPSESSID=32eb13ecd1ed50437ed261fc3c88e771
Upgrade-Insecure-Requests: 1
Cache-Control: max-age=0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DVWA Security
PHP Info
Vulnerability: Brute Force
Login
Username:
shreyas
Password:
Login
More info
http://www.owasp.org/index.php/Testing_for_Brute_Force_%28OWASP-AT-004%29
http://www.securityfocus.com/infocus/1192
http://www.sillychicken.co.nz/Security/how-to-brute-force-http-forms-in-windows.html

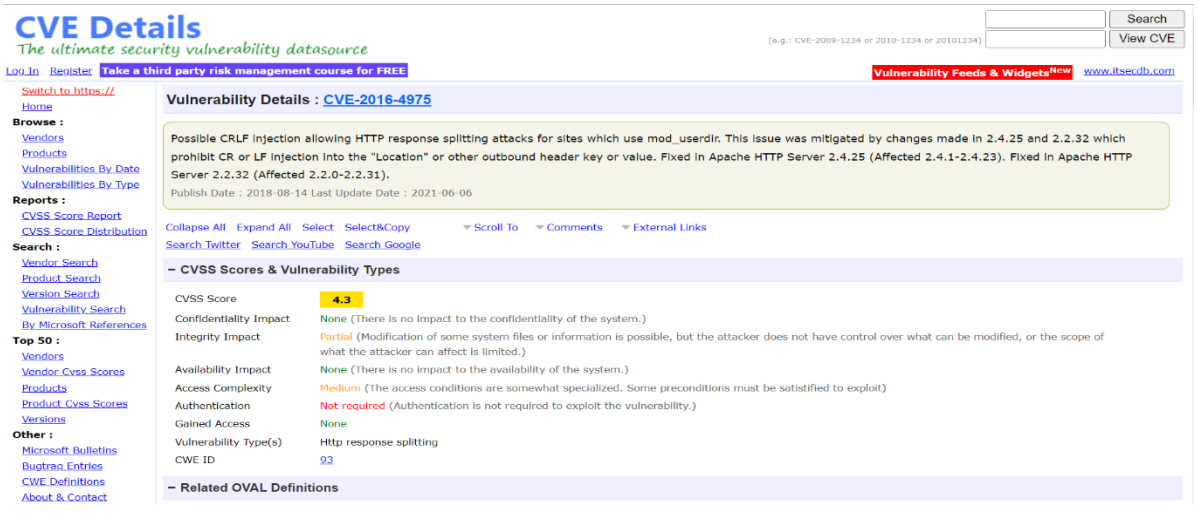
9.forced browsing vulnerability:

Forced browsing is a type of security vulnerability that occurs when an attacker is able to access unauthorized resources or data by manually or programmatically guessing or manipulating URLs or directory structures. This can allow an attacker to access sensitive information or functionality that is not intended to be accessible to the general public.Forced browsing attacks can occur when an application does not properly enforce access controls or input validation, allowing attackers to access files or resources that are not intended to be publicly accessible. This can include sensitive data such as user account information, financial records, or confidential business data.

To protect against forced browsing attacks, it is important to implement proper access controls and input validation to ensure that only authorized users are able to access sensitive resources or data. This can include using authentication and authorization mechanisms, restricting access to specific IP addresses or user agents, and using encryption and other security measures to protect sensitive data.

10.components with known vulnerability:

Components with known vulnerabilities refer to software libraries, frameworks, or other components that have known security vulnerabilities or weaknesses that can be exploited by attackers. These components are often used in the development of software applications, and may include third-party libraries, open source software, or other components that are commonly used by developers.



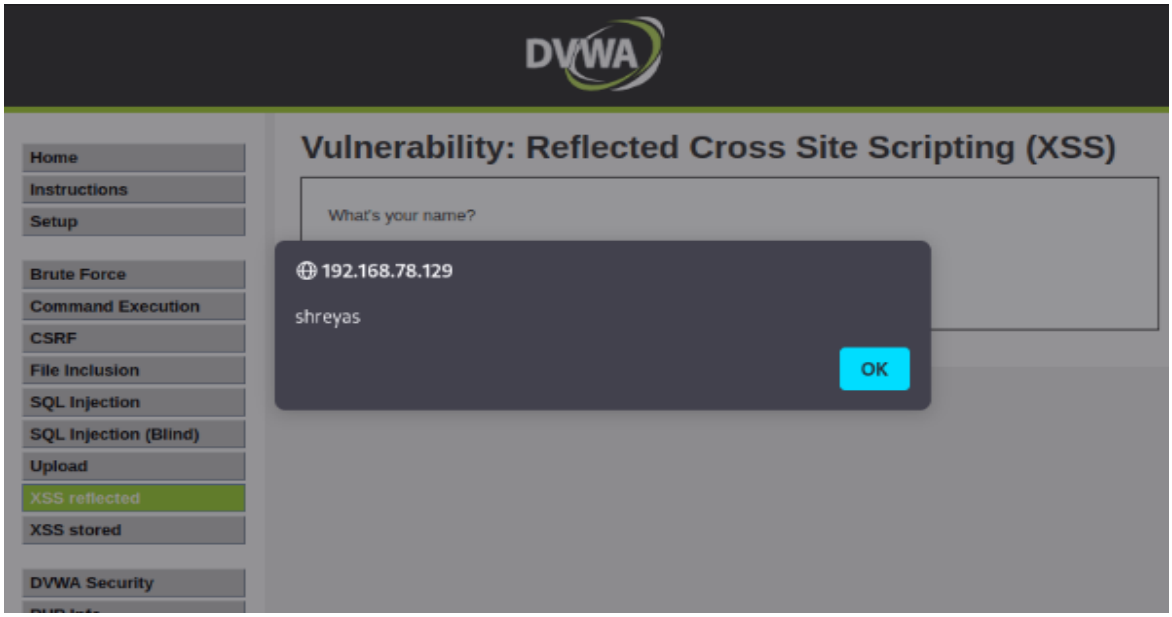
11.html injection:

HTML injection, also known as HTML injection attack or HTML code injection, is a type of web security vulnerability that allows an attacker to insert malicious HTML code into a web page. This code is then executed by the victim's web browser, potentially allowing the attacker to steal sensitive information or launch further attacks.

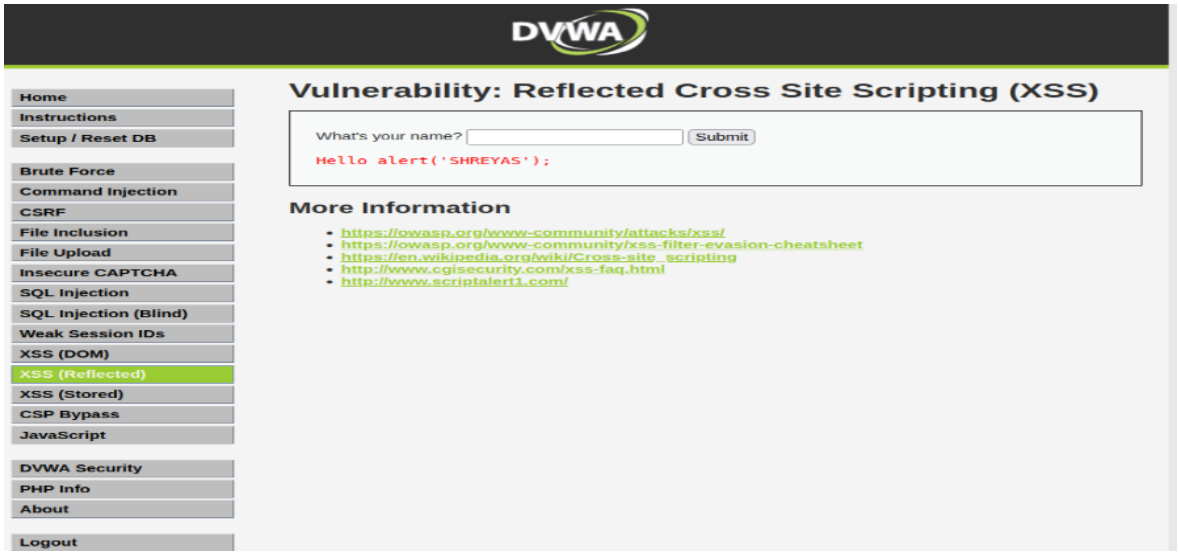
HTML injection attacks can occur when an application does not properly validate or sanitize user input, allowing an attacker to inject malicious HTML code into a web page that is viewed by other users. This can occur in a variety of ways, such as through input fields, cookies, or other mechanisms that allow users to input data.

Xss-reflected:

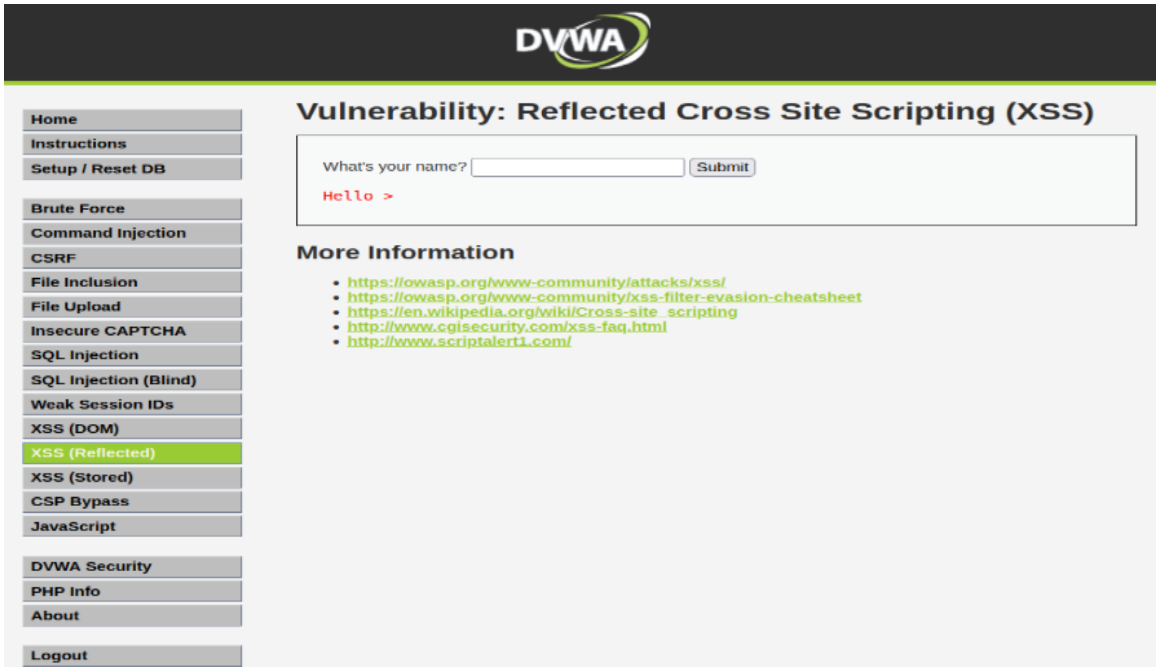
Low



Medium



High



Xss-Stored:

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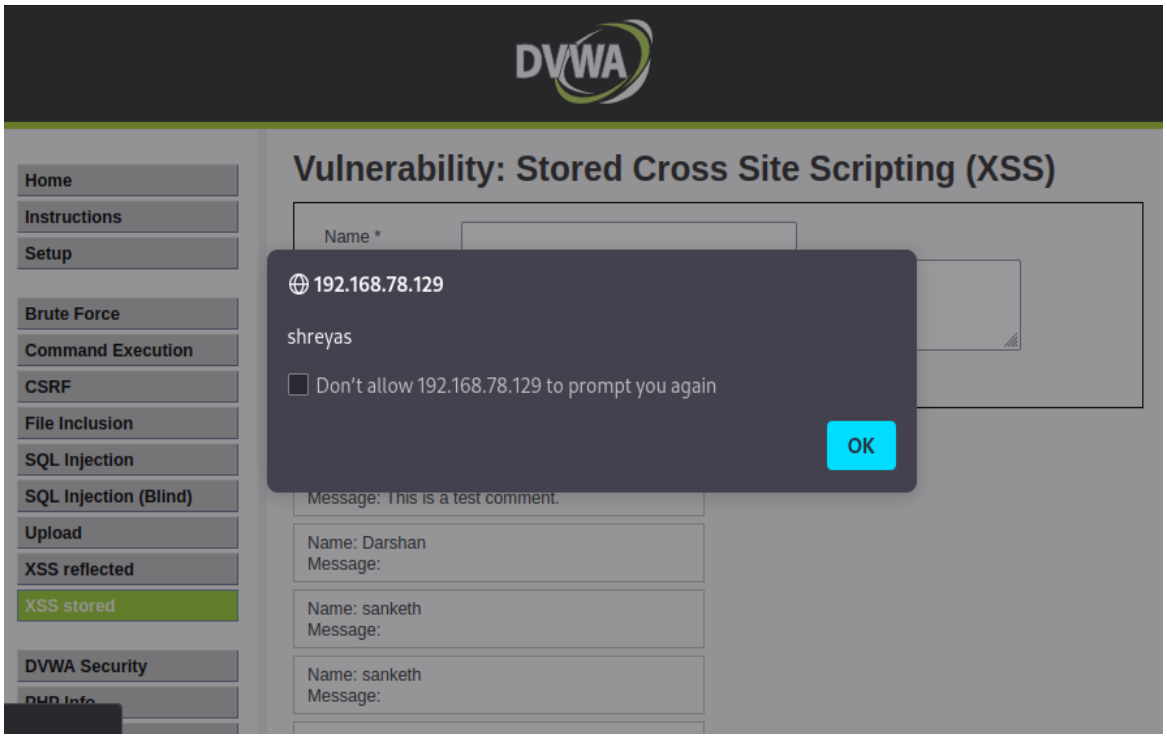

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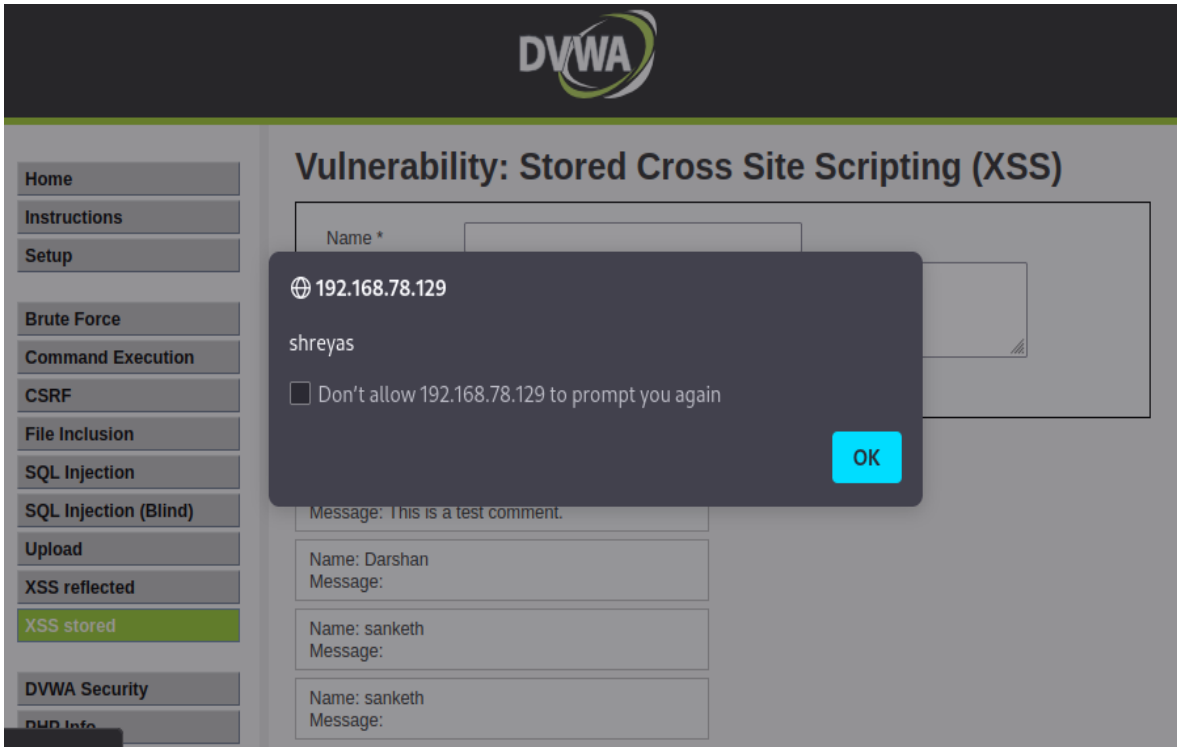
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SQL Injection (Blind)
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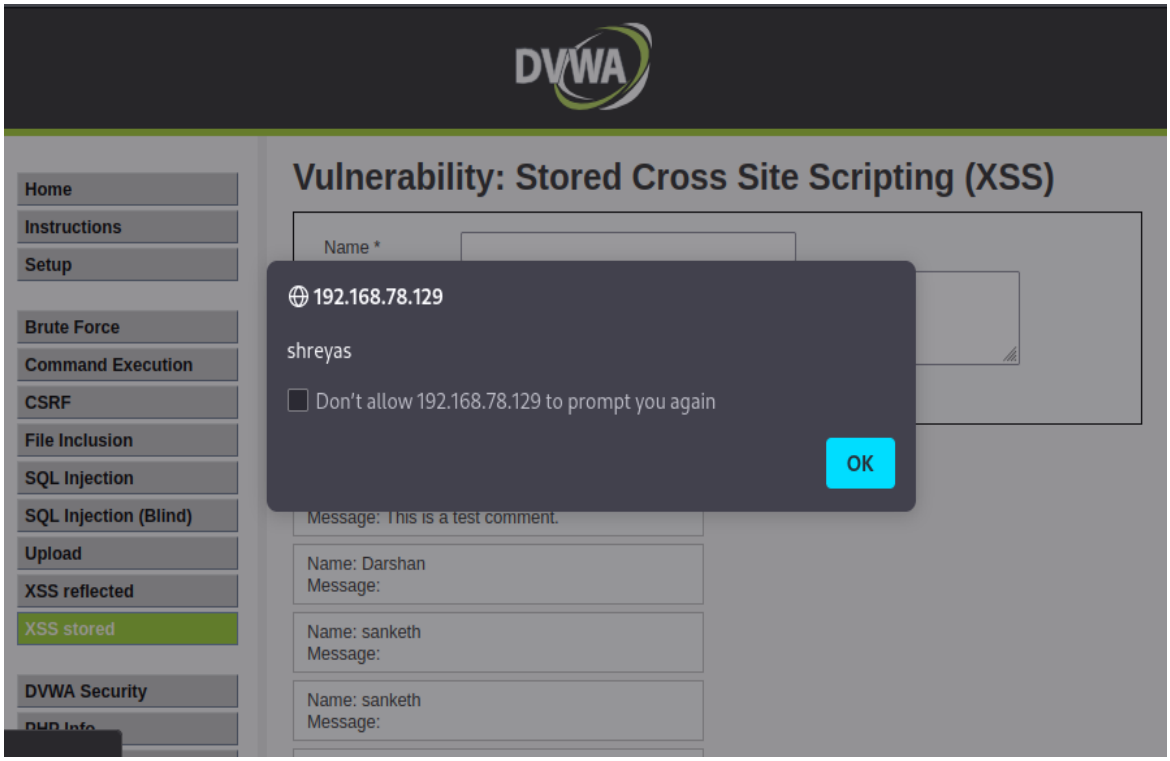
XSS reflected
XSS stored
DVWA Security
Name *
192.168.78.129
shreyas
Don't allow 192.168.78.129 to prompt you again
OK
Message: This is a test comment.
Name: Darshan
Message:
Name: sanketh
Message:
Name: sanketh
Message:

High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