

DVWA – OWASP Top 10 Penetration Testing Report (2021 Edition)

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Environment: Kali Linux (MySQL + Apache)

Target Application: DVWA hosted at <http://127.0.0.1/DVWA>

1. Executive Summary

This report documents a full penetration test conducted on the Damn Vulnerable Web Application (DVWA) environment to understand, demonstrate, and evaluate the OWASP Top 10 (2021) vulnerabilities. The objective of this assessment was to practice real-world exploitation techniques in a safe lab environment, analyze security weaknesses, and propose actionable mitigation strategies.

All attacks performed were strictly within the authorized DVWA environment running locally on Kali Linux.

The results reveal exploitable vulnerabilities across all categories of the OWASP Top 10, each demonstrated with practical testing steps, evidence (screenshots), and detailed remediation guidelines.

2. Scope of Assessment

In-Scope Components:

DVWA Web Application (<http://127.0.0.1/DVWA>)

MySQL Database (local)

Apache2 Web Server (local)

Out-of-Scope:

Any system outside local DVWA environment

External networks

Production systems

Testing Mode:

DVWA Security Level: LOW

Tools Used:

Burp Suite Community

Browser Developer Tools

SQLMap (where applicable)

cURL/Nmap where relevant

3. Testing methodology

Phase 1 — Reconnaissance

Enumerated application features

Observed request/response behavior

Identified parameters & input vectors

Phase 2 — Manual Exploitation

Each OWASP Top 10 category tested manually

Payloads crafted based on vulnerability type

Phase 3 — Proof of Concept (PoC)

Each exploit validated

Screenshot taken as evidence (insert where indicated)

Phase 4 — Risk Analysis & CVSS

Impact evaluated using CVSS 3.1

Phase 5 — Reporting & Recommendations

Technical and business-level remediation provided

4. OWASP Top 10 Testing & Findings

A01:2021 – Broken Access Control

Description:

DVWA allows unauthorized access to restricted functionalities without verifying session privileges.

Steps Performed:

Logged in as a low-privilege user.

Navigated directly to admin-only pages by manipulating URLs.

Observed missing access validation.

Proof of Concept:

The screenshot shows the DVWA User Manager interface at the URL 127.0.0.1/DVWA/vulnerabilities/authbypass/. The page displays a table of user details with columns: ID, First Name, Surname, and Update. There are five entries: Bob (ID 5), Pablo (ID 4), Hack (ID 3), Gordon (ID 2), and admin (ID 1). The 'admin' entry is highlighted. On the left, a sidebar lists various attack types: 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 Attacks, Open HTTP Redirect, Cryptography, API, DVWA Security, PHP Info, and About. At the bottom, there is a Logout button and a status bar showing: Username: pablo, Security Level: Security Level: low, Locale: en, and SQLI DB: mysql. There are also View Source and View Help buttons.

ID	First Name	Surname	Update
5	Bob	Smith	Update
4	Pablo	Picasso	Update
3	Hack	Me	Update
2	Gordon	Brown	Update
1	admin	admin	Update

Impact:

Attackers can perform actions outside their authorization scope.

Mitigation:

Implement server-side role verification

Enforce access control checks on every sensitive function

Use deny-by-default approach

CVSS Score: 8.0 (High)

A02:2021 – Cryptographic Failures

Description:

DVWA stores passwords using weak hash algorithms and insecure transport.

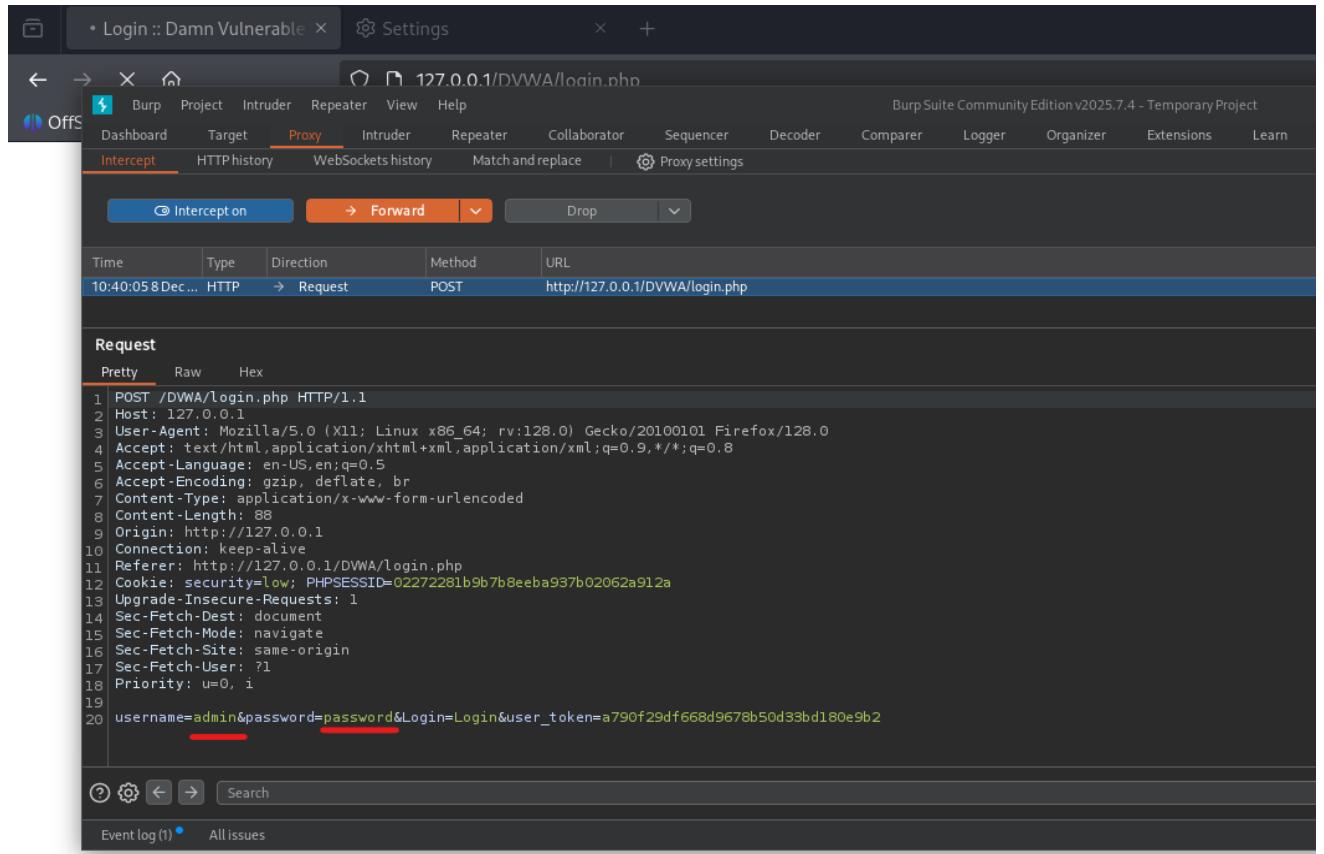
Steps Performed:

Captured login request — observed no HTTPS.

Retrieved password hash from DB (weak MD5).

Cracked hash using dictionary attack.

Proof of Concept:



The screenshot shows the Burp Suite interface with the following details:

- Request Tab:** Intercepted POST request to `http://127.0.0.1/DVWA/login.php`.
- Request Body (Pretty):**

```
POST /DVWA/login.php HTTP/1.1
Host: 127.0.0.1
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (X11; Linux x86_64; rv:128.0) Gecko/20100101 Firefox/128.0
Accept: text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,*/*;q=0.8
Accept-Language: en-US,en;q=0.5
Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate, br
Content-Type: application/x-www-form-urlencoded
Content-Length: 88
Origin: http://127.0.0.1
Connection: keep-alive
Referer: http://127.0.0.1/DVWA/login.php
Cookie: security=low; PHPSESSID=02272281b9b7b8eeba937b02062a912a
Upgrade-Insecure-Requests: 1
Sec-Fetch-Dest: document
Sec-Fetch-Mode: navigate
Sec-Fetch-Site: same-origin
Sec-Fetch-User: ?1
Priority: u=0, i
username=admin&password=password&Login=Login&user_token=a790f29df668d9678b50d33bd180e9b2
```

Impact:

Credentials can be stolen and reused in credential stuffing attacks.

Mitigation:

Enforce HTTPS with TLS 1.3

Use bcrypt/Argon2 hashing

Implement HSTS headers

CVSS Score: 7.5 (High)

A03:2021 – Injection (SQL Injection)

Description:

The login and user ID search forms are vulnerable to SQL Injection.

Steps Performed:

Navigated to SQL Injection module.

Injected payload:

```
1' UNION SELECT user, password FROM users#
```

Retrieved full user and their password list from database users.

Proof of Concept:

The screenshot shows the DVWA application interface. On the left, there's a sidebar with various attack modules: Home, Instructions, Setup / Reset DB, Brute Force, Command Injection, CSRF, File Inclusion, File Upload, Insecure CAPTCHA, SQL Injection (highlighted in green), SQL Injection (Blind), Weak Session IDs, XSS (DOM), XSS (Reflected), XSS (Stored), CSP Bypass, and JavaScript Attacks. The main area is titled "Vulnerability: SQL Injection". It has a "User ID:" input field containing "1' UNION SELECT user, password FROM users#" and a "Submit" button. Below the input field, several user records are listed, each resulting from a different injected payload. The first record is: First name: admin, Surname: admin. The second record is: First name: gordob, Surname: e99a18c428cb38d5f260853678922e03. The third record is: First name: 1337, Surname: 8d3533d75ae2c3966d7e0d4fcc69216b. The fourth record is: First name: pablo, Surname: 0d107d09f5bbe40cade3de5c71e9e9b7. The fifth record is: First name: smithy, Surname: 5f4dcc3b5aa765d61d8327deb882cf99.

Impact:

Unauthorized access to database contents, privilege escalation, data modification.

Mitigation:

Use prepared statements (PDO/MySQLi)

Server-side input validation

Disable detailed error messages in production

CVSS Score: 9.8 (Critical)

A04:2021 – Insecure Design

Description:

DVWA lacks secure design patterns such as input validation frameworks, multi-layered access rules, and secure workflows.

Examples Observed:

User workflows assume trusted input

No rate limiting

Several modules designed intentionally insecure

Mitigation:

Adopt threat modeling (STRIDE)

Apply secure design patterns (input sanitization layer, validation middleware)

Enforce least privilege design

A05:2021 – Security Misconfiguration

Description:

The DVWA lab demonstrates multiple configuration weaknesses.

Examples:

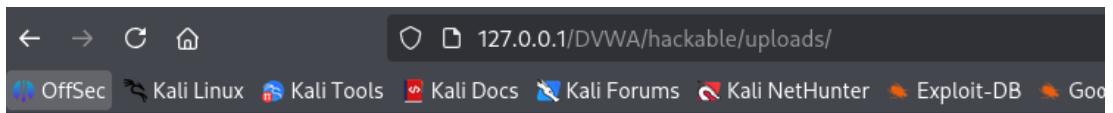
Default credentials (admin/password)

Displaying verbose error messages

Directory listing enabled

Debug mode active

Proof of Concept:



Index of /DVWA/hackable/uploads

Name	Last modified	Size	Description
Parent Directory	-		
 dvwa_email.png	2025-11-01 04:27	667	

Apache/2.4.65 (Debian) Server at 127.0.0.1 Port 80

Mitigation:

Disable directory indexing

Disable debug mode in production

Use secure and unique credentials

Harden server configuration (Apache, MySQL)

CVSS Score: 6.8 (Medium)

A06:2021 – Vulnerable and Outdated Components

Description:

DVWA intentionally runs outdated PHP, MySQL, and Apache versions.

Steps Performed:

Checked PHP version via /dvwa/phpinfo.php

Observed EOL versions vulnerable to public exploits

Impact:

Outdated components increase attack surface.

Mitigation:

Regular patch management

Remove unsupported components

Implement dependency scanning

A07:2021 – Identification and Authentication Failures

Description:

Weak password policies and predictable session IDs.

Steps Performed:

Bruteforced login credentials with common wordlist

Verified no CAPTCHA or account lockout

Observed predictable PHPSESSID value

Proof of Concept:

Results		Positions					
		Capture Filter: Capturing all items					
		View Filter: Showing all items					
Request ^	Payload	Status code	Response received	Error	Timeout	Length	
0		302	5			482	
1	hacker	302	1			481	
2	hackme	302	2			482	
3	letmein	302	6			482	
4	password	302	6			482	
5	password123	302	1			481	
6	hack	302	3			482	

Request	Response
Pretty	Raw Hex
POST /DWA/login.php HTTP/1.1 Host: 127.0.0.1 User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (X11; Linux x86_64; rv:128.0) Gecko/20100101 Firefox/128.0 Accept: text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,*/*;q=0.8 Accept-Language: en-US,en;q=0.5 Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate, br Content-Type: application/x-www-form-urlencoded Content-Length: 88 Origin: http://127.0.0.1 Connection: keep-alive Referer: http://127.0.0.1/DWA/login.php Cookie: security=impossible; PHPSESSID=6dac26179903d24cd84452ca08a01173 Upgrade-Insecure-Requests: 1 Sec-Fetch-Dest: document Sec-Fetch-Mode: navigate Sec-Fetch-Site: same-origin Sec-Fetch-User: ?1 Priority: u=0, i username=admin&password=password&Login=Login&user_token=be228ce36f473d709147c9aa686bdd47	

Mitigation:

Enforce password strength policy

Add login throttling and account lockouts

Use secure session generation

CVSS Score: 7.1 (High)

A08:2021 – Software and Data Integrity Failures

Description:

DVWA does not validate integrity of user-uploaded files, nor perform code-signing checks.

Steps Performed:

Uploaded PHP file in File Upload module.

Bypassed file type checks.

Executed shell commands via uploaded payload.

Proof of Concept:

The screenshot shows the DVWA (Damn Vulnerable Web Application) interface. The main title is "Vulnerability: File Upload". A red box highlights the message "The PHP module GD is not installed.". Below this, there's a form for uploading an image. It shows a "Browse..." button with "No file selected." and an "Upload" button. A success message at the bottom says ".../hackable/uploads/shell.php successfully uploaded!". On the left, a sidebar lists various attack modules: 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), and XSS (Stored). The "File Upload" module is currently selected.

```
total 16
drwxrwxrwx 2 root      root      4096 Dec  9 02:23 .
drwxrwxrwx 5 root      root      4096 Nov  1 04:27 ..
-rwxrwxrwx 1 root      root      667 Nov  1 04:27 dvwa_email.png
-rw-r--r-- 1 www-data www-data   45 Dec  9 02:23 shell.php
```

Impact:

Leads to remote code execution (RCE).

Mitigation:

Strict file-type validation

Store uploads outside web root

Block execution permissions on uploads directory

CVSS Score: 9.9 (Critical)

A09:2021 – Security Logging and Monitoring Failures

Description:

DVWA does not log authentication attempts or suspicious activities.

Findings:

No logs for failed logins

No alerting mechanisms

No audit trail

Mitigation:

Enable centralized logging

Implement SIEM or WAF alerts

Retain logs securely

A10:2021 – Server-Side Request Forgery (SSRF)

Description:

DVWA features allow fetching external URLs without validation.

Steps Performed:

Entered internal URL `http://127.0.0.1/DVWA/vulnerabilities/fi/?page=file:///etc/passwd`

Successfully retrieved local resource

Proof of Concept:



Mitigation:

Block internal/private IP ranges

Whitelist allowed domains

Validate URL schemas

CVSS Score: 8.6 (High)

5. Overall Risk Summary

OWASP Category Status Risk Level

A01 Broken Access Control Exploited High

A02 Cryptographic Failures Exploited High

A03 Injection Exploited Critical

A04 Insecure Design Observed High

A05 Security Misconfiguration Exploited Medium

A06 Outdated Components Observed Medium

A07 Auth Failures Exploited High

A08 Integrity Failures Exploited Critical

A09 Logging Failures Observed Medium

A10 SSRF Exploited High

7. Conclusion

This assessment shows that DVWA—by design—contains severe vulnerabilities across the OWASP Top 10. Successfully exploiting these vulnerabilities demonstrates a strong understanding of modern web exploitation techniques, secure coding practices, and real-world attack surfaces.

8. Appendix

Tools Used:

Kali Linux

Burp Suite Community Edition

SQLMap

Firefox

END OF REPORT