

## Task 1: Perform a Brute-force Attack using Burp Suite

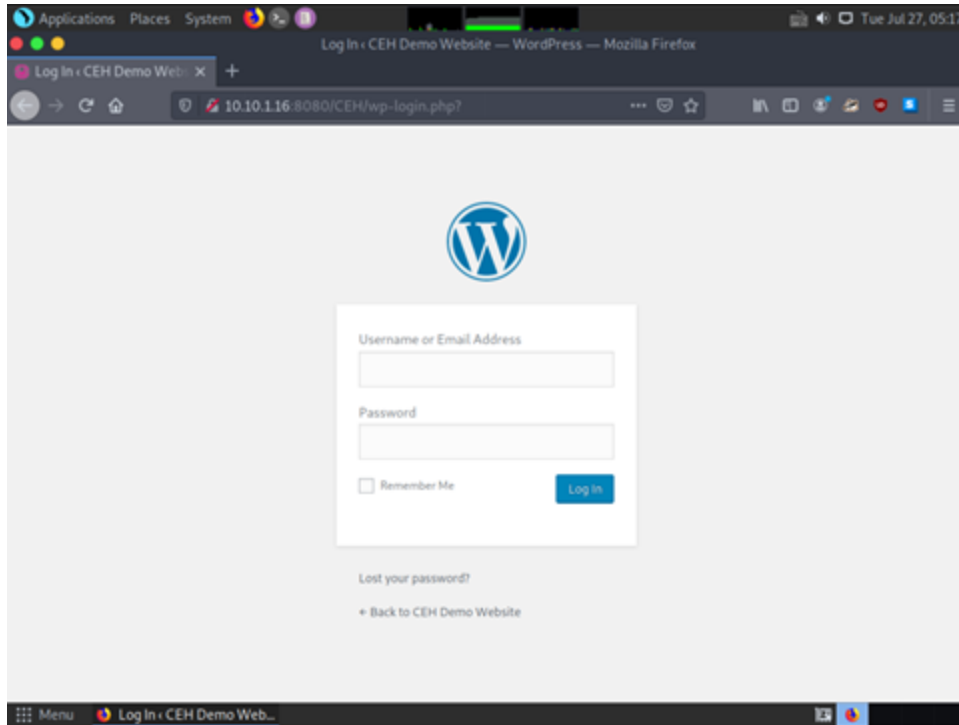
Burp Suite is an integrated platform for performing security testing of web applications. It has various tools that work together to support the entire testing process from the initial mapping and analysis of an application's attack surface to finding and exploiting security vulnerabilities. Burp Suite contains key components such as an intercepting proxy, application-aware spider, advanced web application scanner, intruder tool, repeater tool, and sequencer tool.

Here, we will perform a brute-force attack on the target website using Burp Suite.

Note: In this task, the target WordPress website (<http://10.10.1.16:8080/CEH>) is hosted by the victim machine, **Windows Server 2016**. Keep this machine running until the end of the task. Here, the host machine is the **Parrot Security** machine.

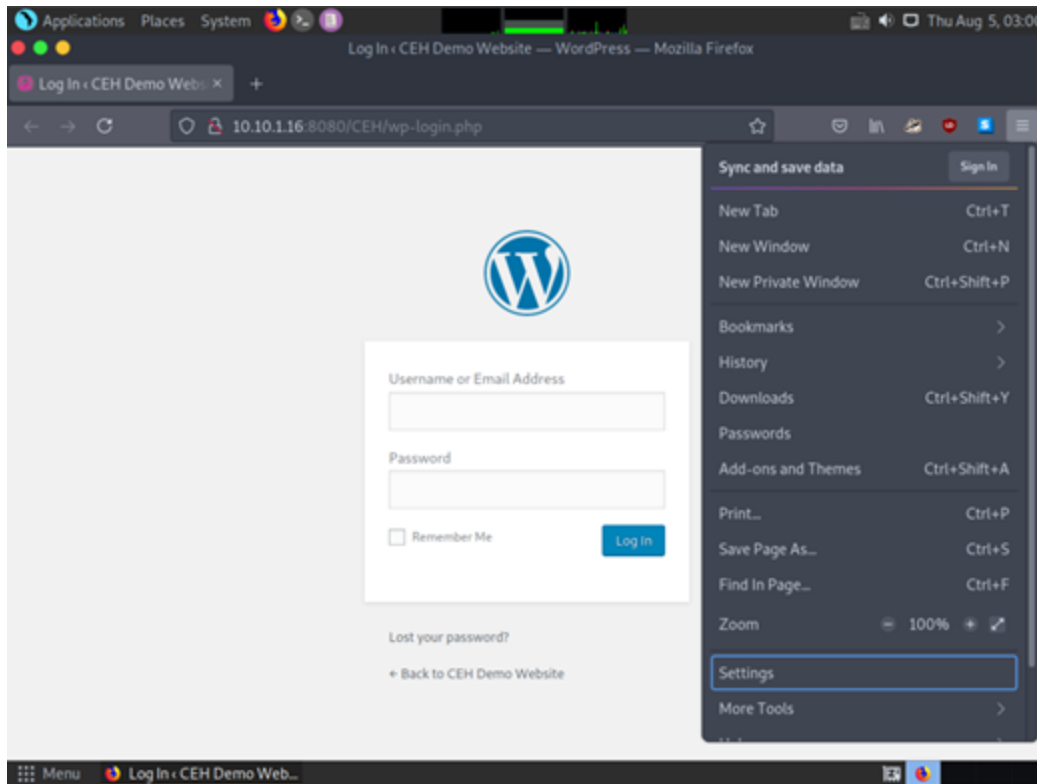
1. Click **CEHv11 Parrot Security** to switch to the Parrot Security machine.
2. Click the **Firefox** icon from the top section of Desktop to launch the Mozilla Firefox browser.
3. The Mozilla Firefox window appears; type <http://10.10.1.16:8080/CEH/wp-login.php>? Into the address bar and press **Enter**.

Note: Here, we will perform a brute-force attack on the designated WordPress website hosted by the **Windows Server 2016** machine.

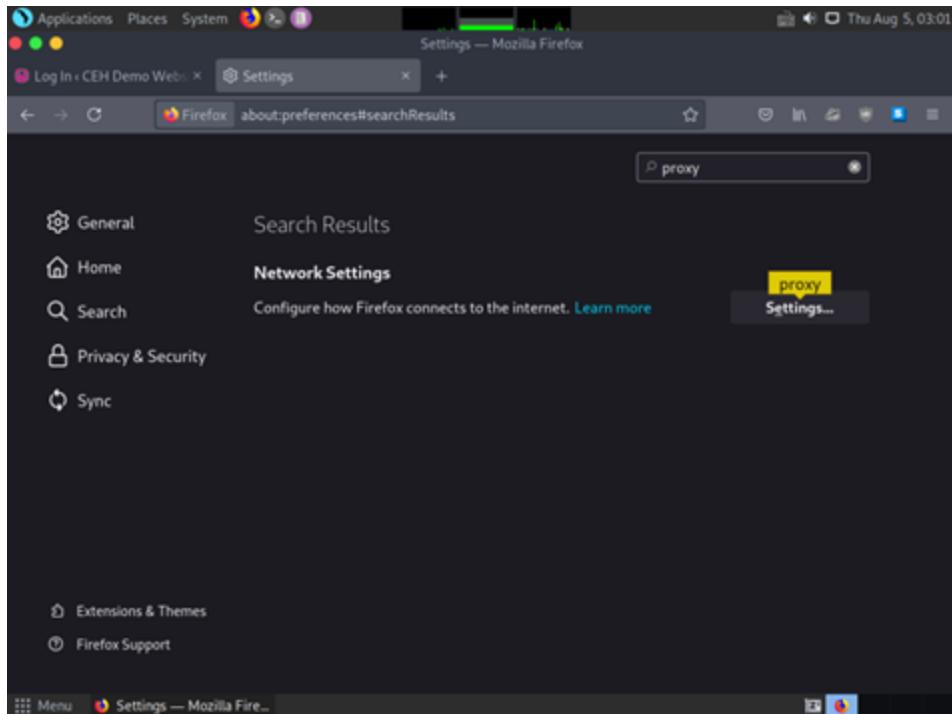


4. Now, we shall set up a **Burp Suite** proxy by first configuring the proxy settings of the browser.
5. In the Mozilla Firefox browser, click the **Hamburger button** in the right corner of the menu bar and click **Settings** from the list.

Note: While performing the lab tasks if the browser got updated with its latest version then options and screenshots will differ.



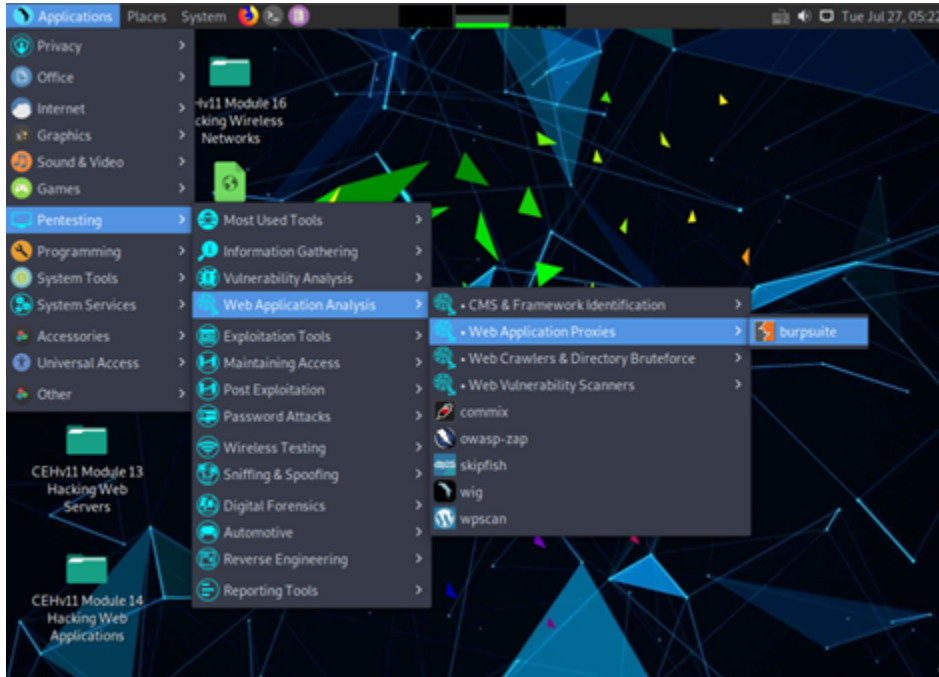
6. The **General settings** tab appears. In the **Find in Settings** search bar, type **proxy**, and press **Enter**.
7. The Search Results appear. Click the **Settings** button under the **Network Settings** option.



8. The **Connection Settings** window appears; select the **Manual proxy configuration** radio button and specify the HTTP Proxy as **127.0.0.1** and the Port as **8080**. Tick the **Also use this proxy for FTP and HTTPS** checkbox and click **OK**. Close the Preferences tab and minimize the browser window.



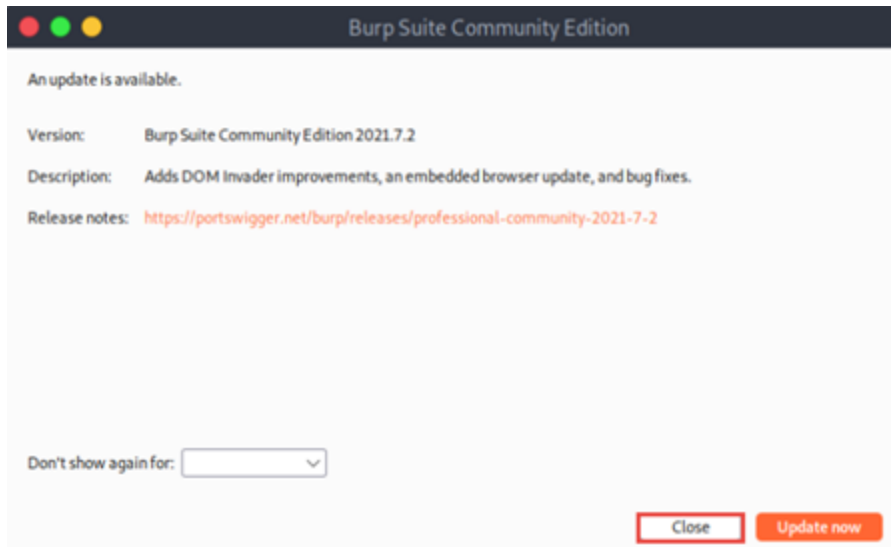
9. Now, minimize the browser window, click the **Applications** menu from the top left corner of **Desktop**, and navigate to **Pentesting --> Web Application Analysis --> Web Application Proxies --> burpsuite** to launch the Burp Suite application.



10. In the next **Burp Suite Community Edition** notification, click **OK**.  
11. In the Terms and Conditions wizard, click the **I Accept** button.

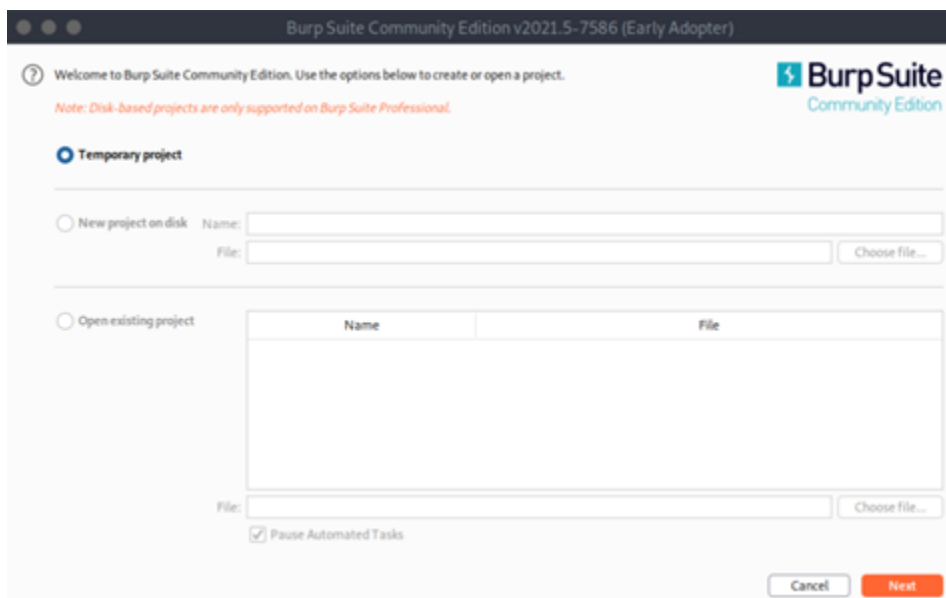
Note: If Delete old temporary files? notification appears, click **Leave**.

12. A Burp Suite Community Edition wizard appears asking for an update, click **Close**.

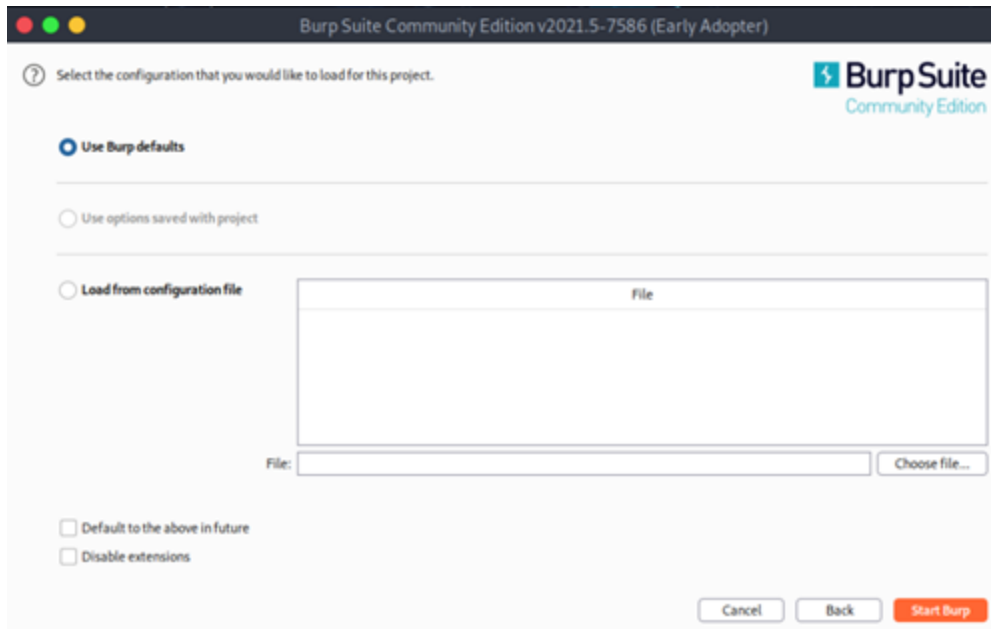


13. The Burp Suite main window appears; ensure that the **Temporary project** radio button is selected and click the **Next** button, as shown in the screenshot.

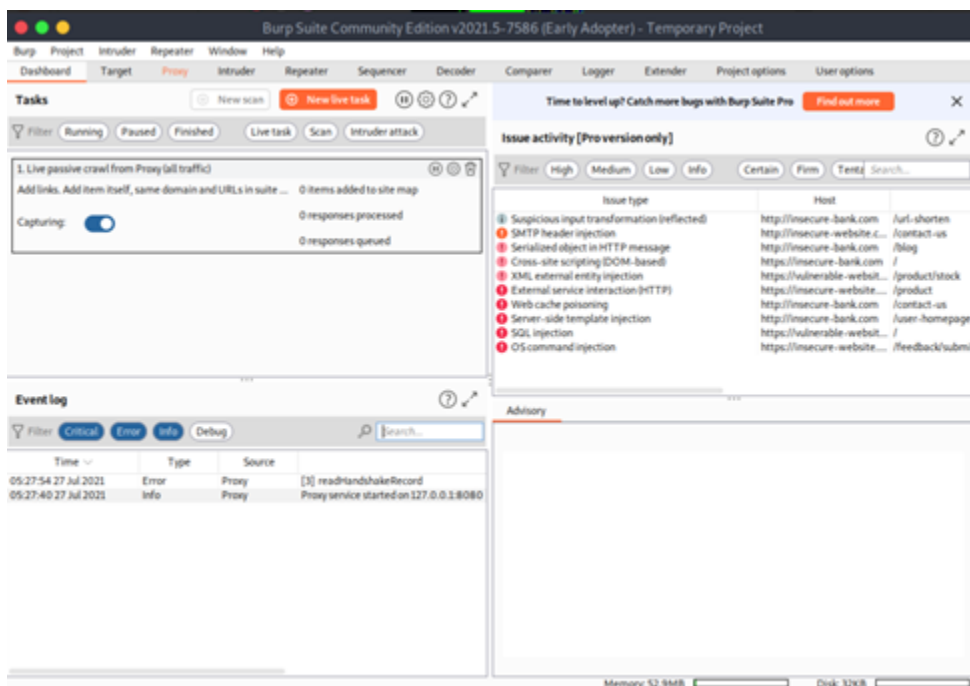
Note: If an update window appears, click **Close**.



14. In the next window, select the **Use Burp defaults** radio-button and click the **Start Burp** button.

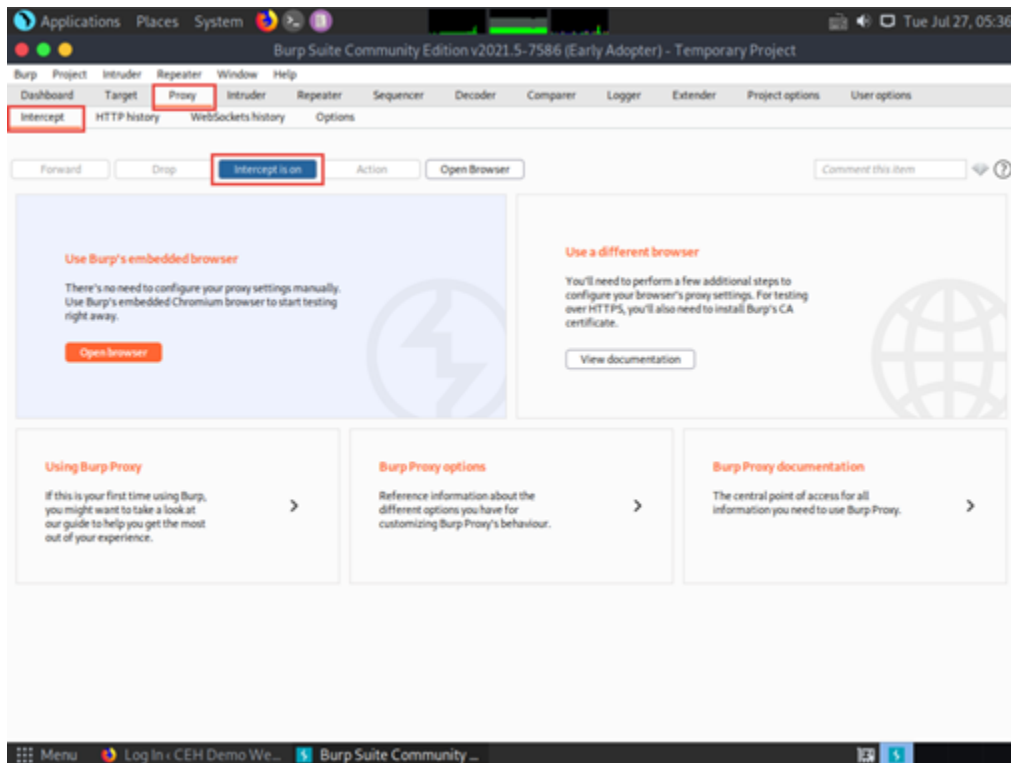


15. The Burp Suite main window appears; click the **Proxy** tab from the available options in the top section of the window.



16. In the Proxy settings, by default, the **Intercept** tab opens-up. Observe that by default, the interception is active as the button says Intercept is on. Leave it running.

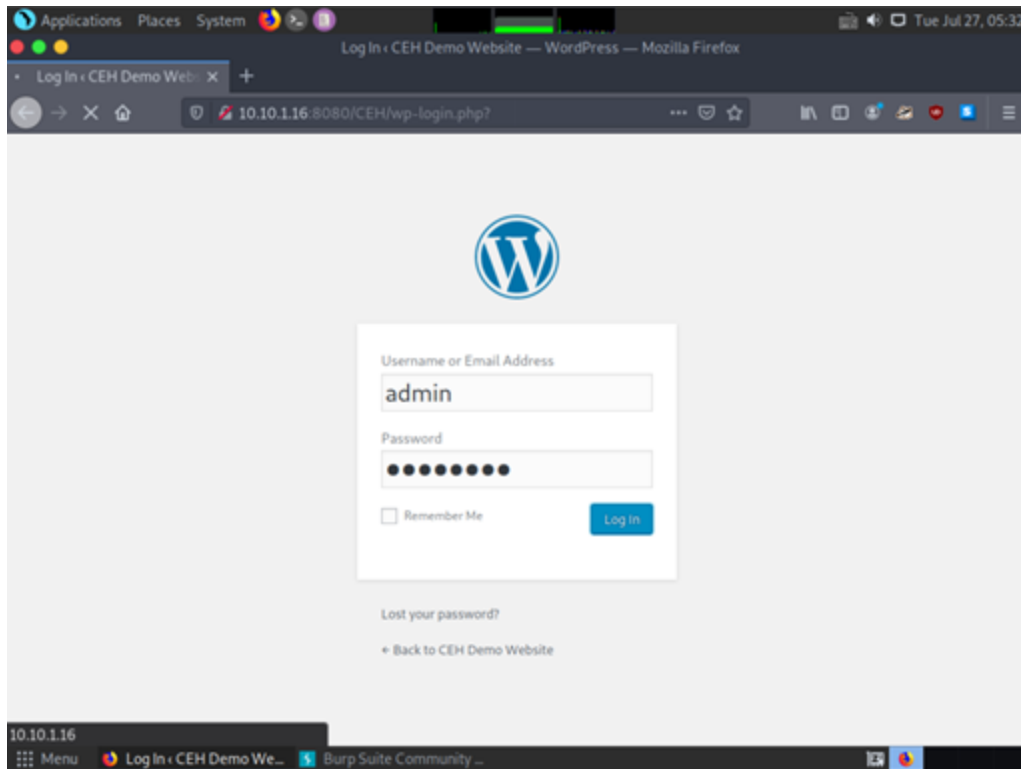
Note: Turn the interception on if it is off.



17. Switch back to the browser window. On the login page of the target WordPress website, type random credentials, here **admin** and **password**. Click the **Log In** button.

Note: You can enter the credentials of your choice here.

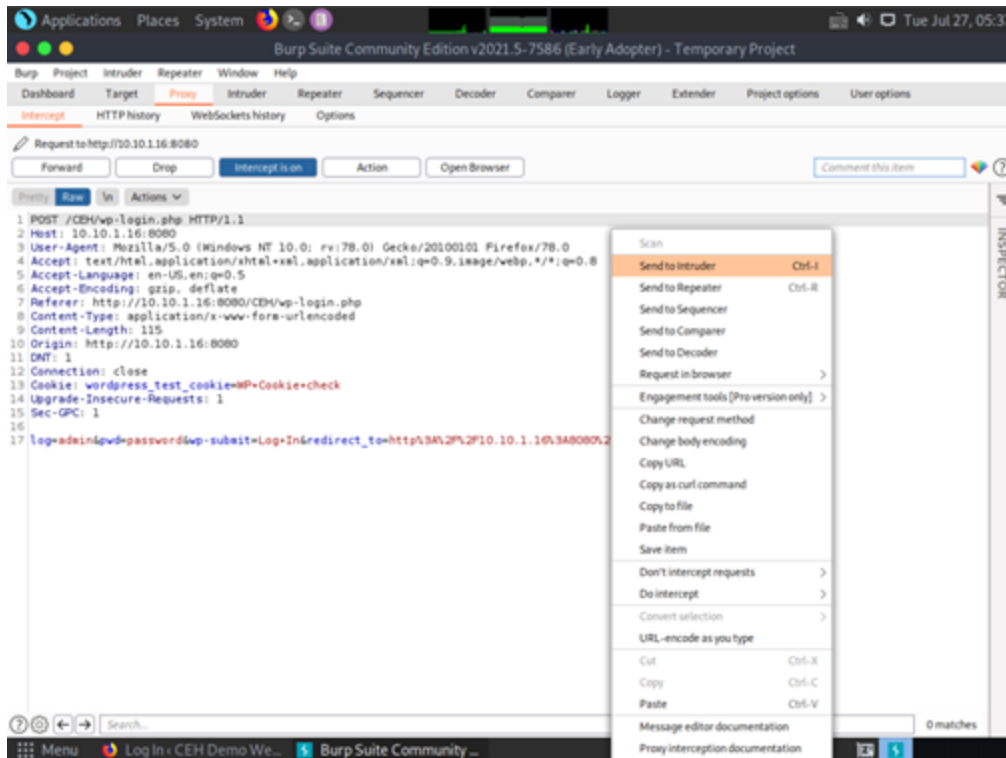




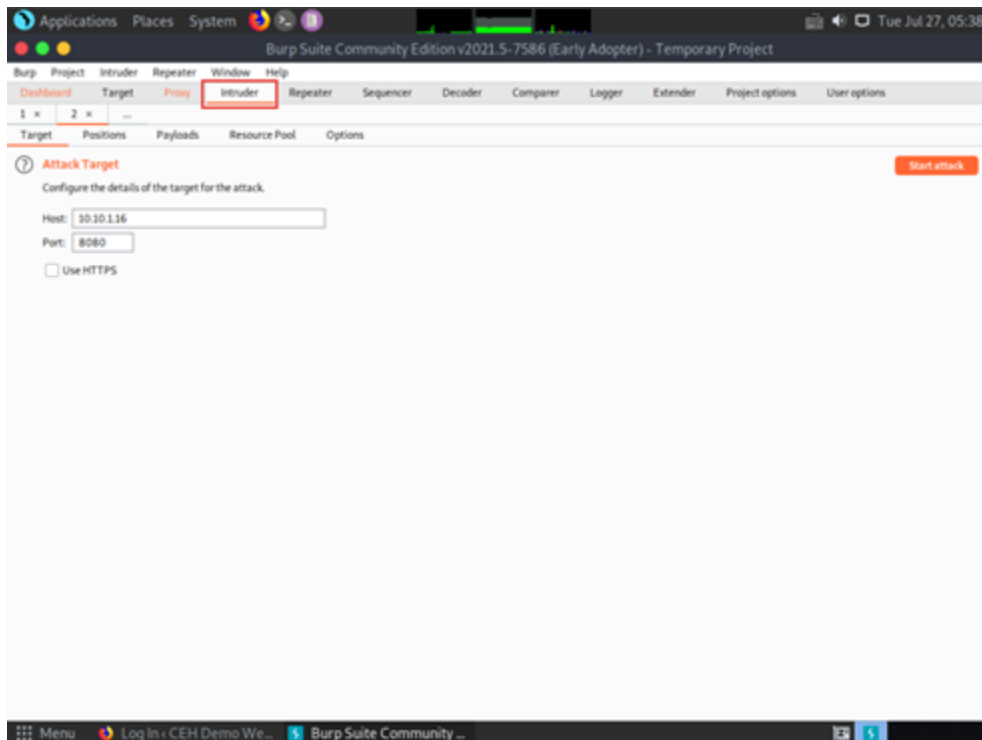
18. Switch back to the Burp Suite window; observe that the **HTTP** request was intercepted by the application.
19. Now, right-click anywhere on the HTTP request window, and from the context menu, click **Send to Intruder**.

Note: Observe that Burp Suite intercepted the entered login credentials.

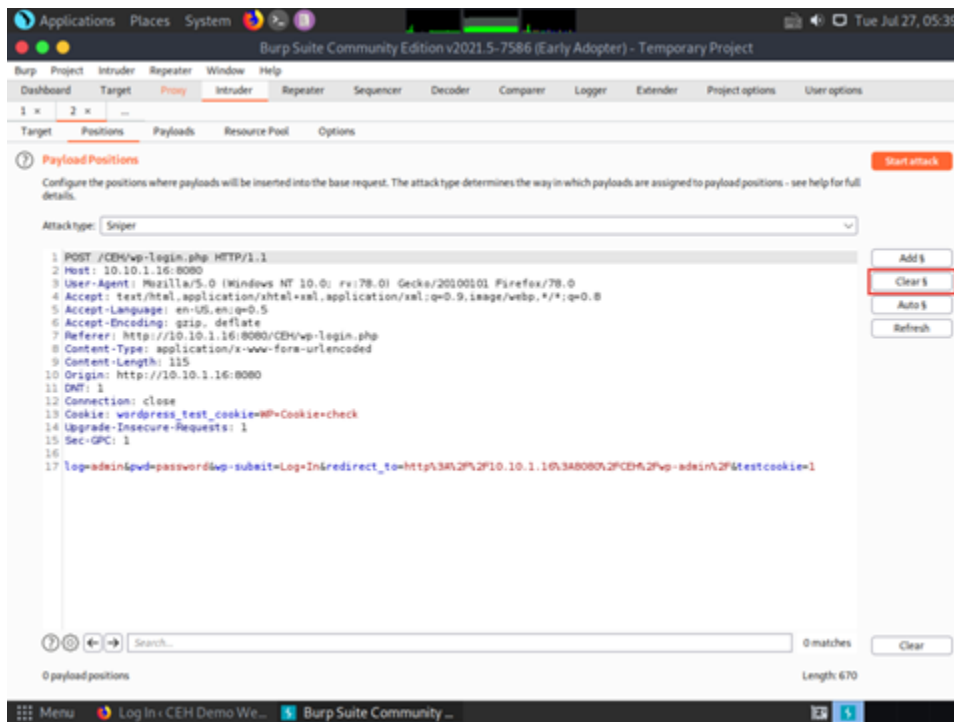
Note: If you do not get the request as shown in the screenshot, then press the **Forward** button.



20. Now, click on the **Intruder** tab from the toolbar and observe that under the **Intruder** tab, the **Target** tab appears by default.
21. Observe the target **host** and **port** values in the Host and Port fields.



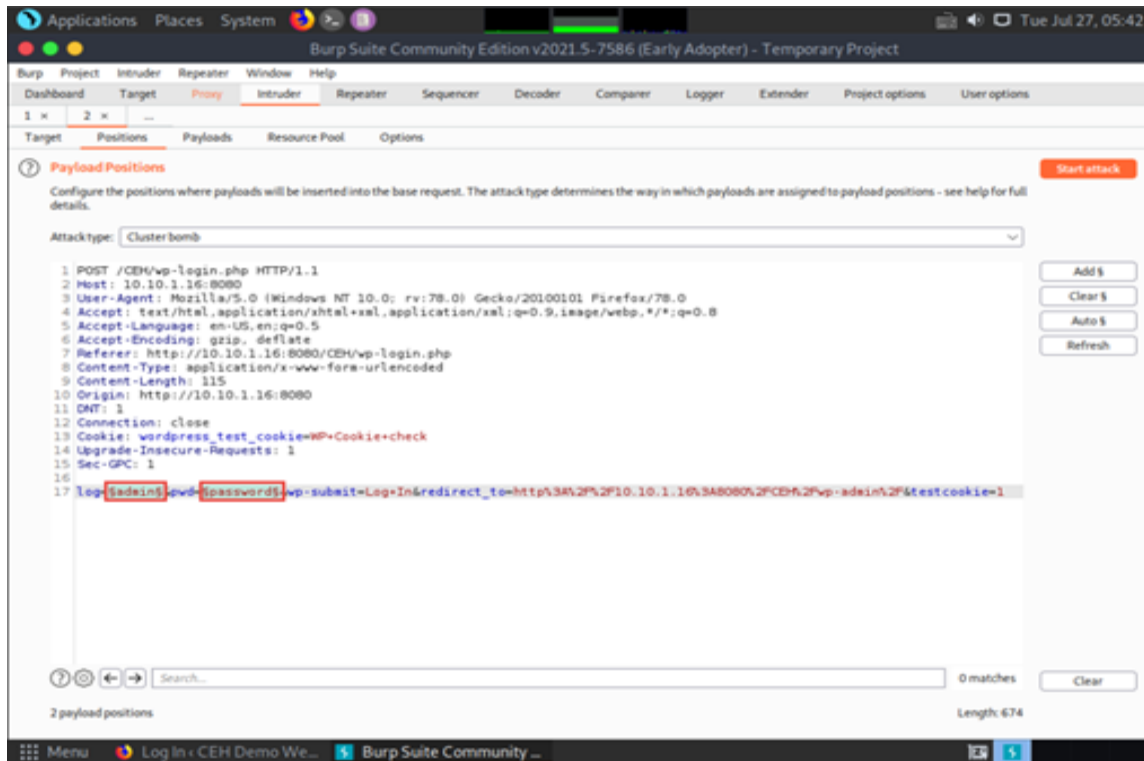
22. Click on the **Positions** tab under the **Intruder** tab and observe that Burp Suite sets the target positions by default, as shown in the **HTTP** request. Click the **Clear** button from the right-pane to clear the default payload values.



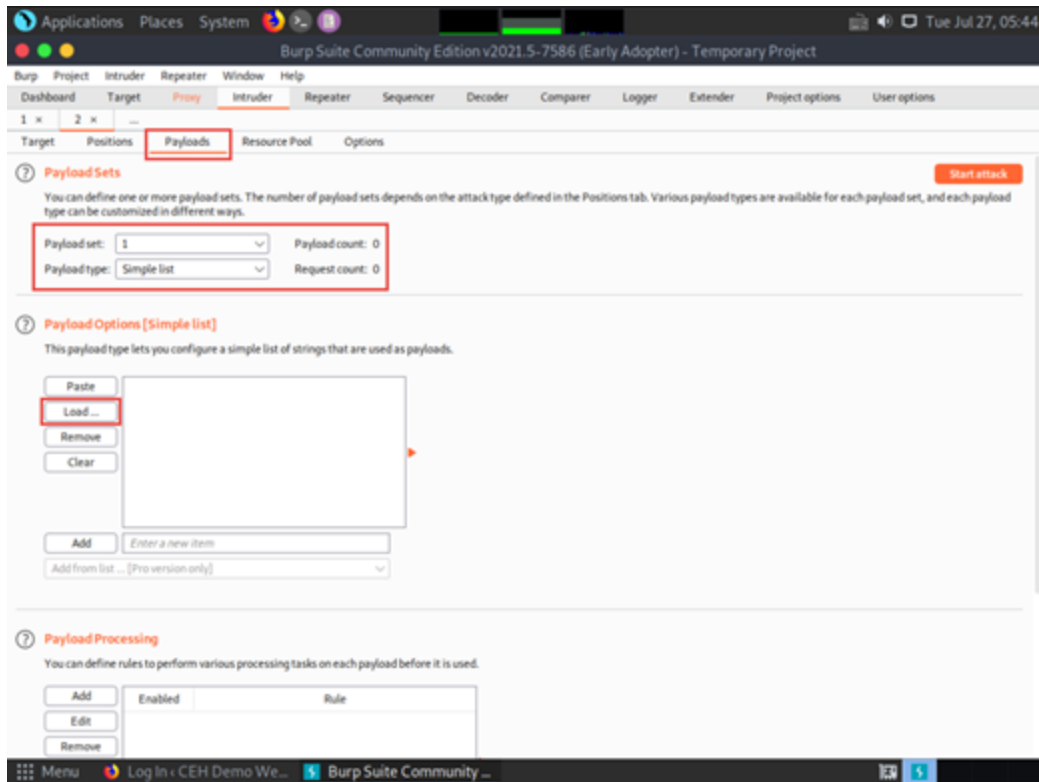
23. Once you clear the default payload values, select **Cluster bomb** from the **Attack type** drop-down list.

Note: Cluster bomb uses multiple payload sets. There is a different payload set for each defined position (up to a maximum of 20). The attack iterates through each payload set in turn so that all permutations of payload combinations are tested. For example, if there are two payload positions, the attack will place the first payload from payload set 2 into position 2 and iterate through all payloads in payload set 1 in position 1; it will then place the second payload from payload set 2 into position 2 and iterate through all the payloads in payload set 1 in position 1.

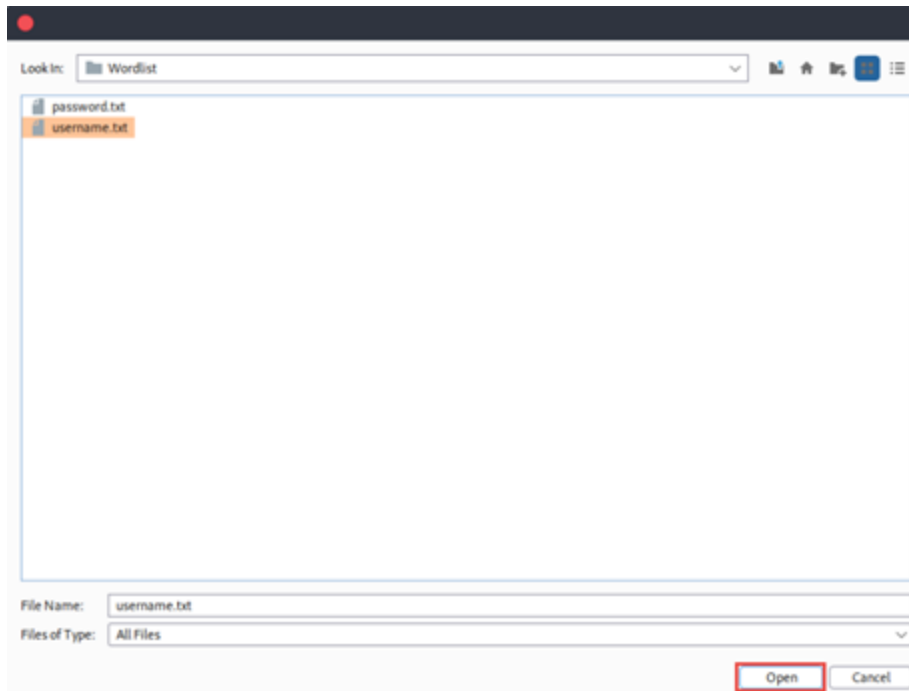




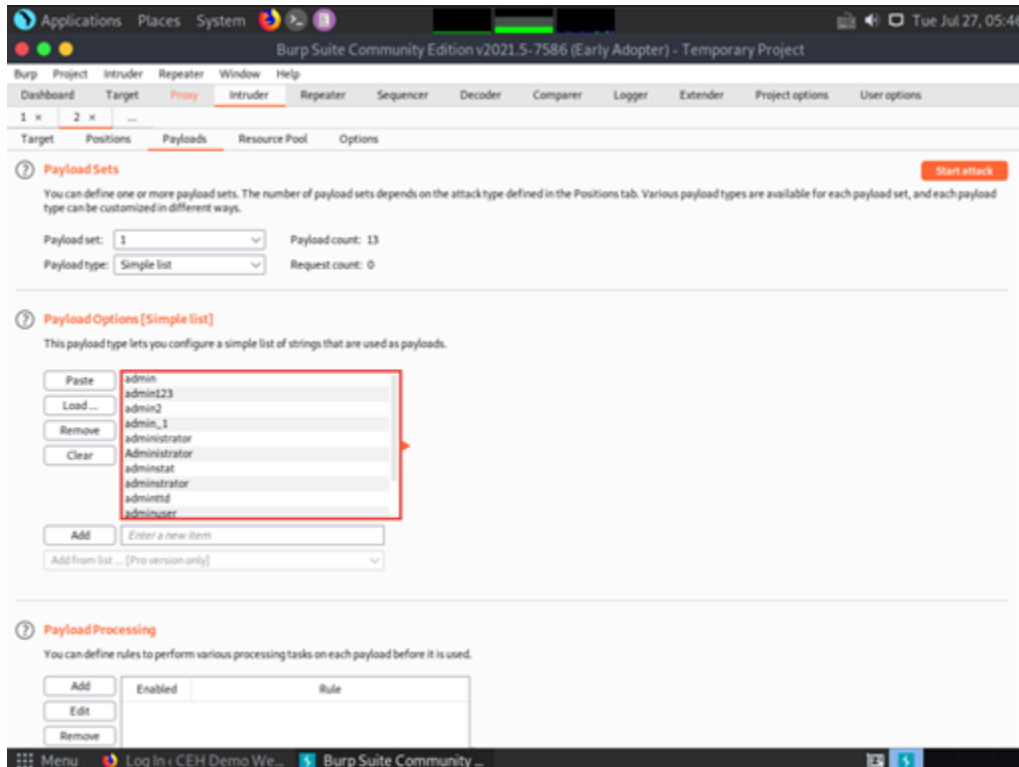
27. Navigate to the Payloads tab under the **Intruder** tab and ensure that under the **Payload Sets** section, the Payload set is selected as **1**, and the Payload type is selected as **Simple list**.
28. Under the Payload Options [Simple list] section, click the **Load...** button.



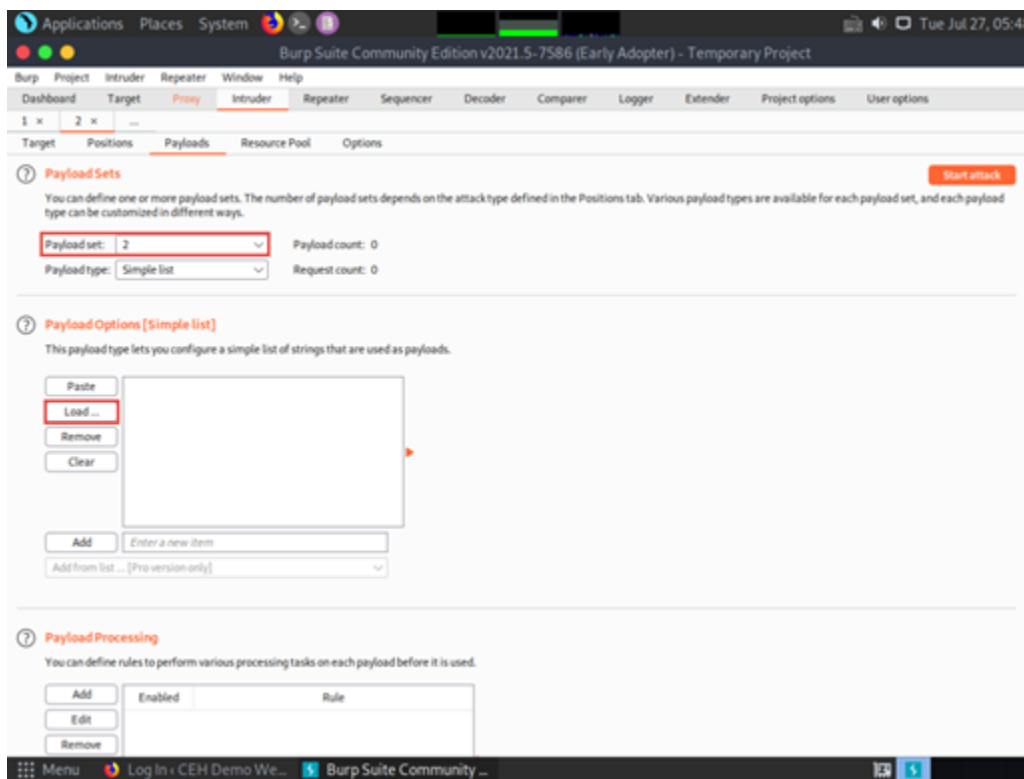
29. A file selection window appears; navigate to the location **/home/attacker/Desktop/CEHv11 Module 14 Hacking Web Applications/Wordlist**, select the **username.txt** file, and click the **Open** button.



30. Observe that the selected **username.txt** file content appears under the Payload Options [Simple list] section, as shown in the screenshot.

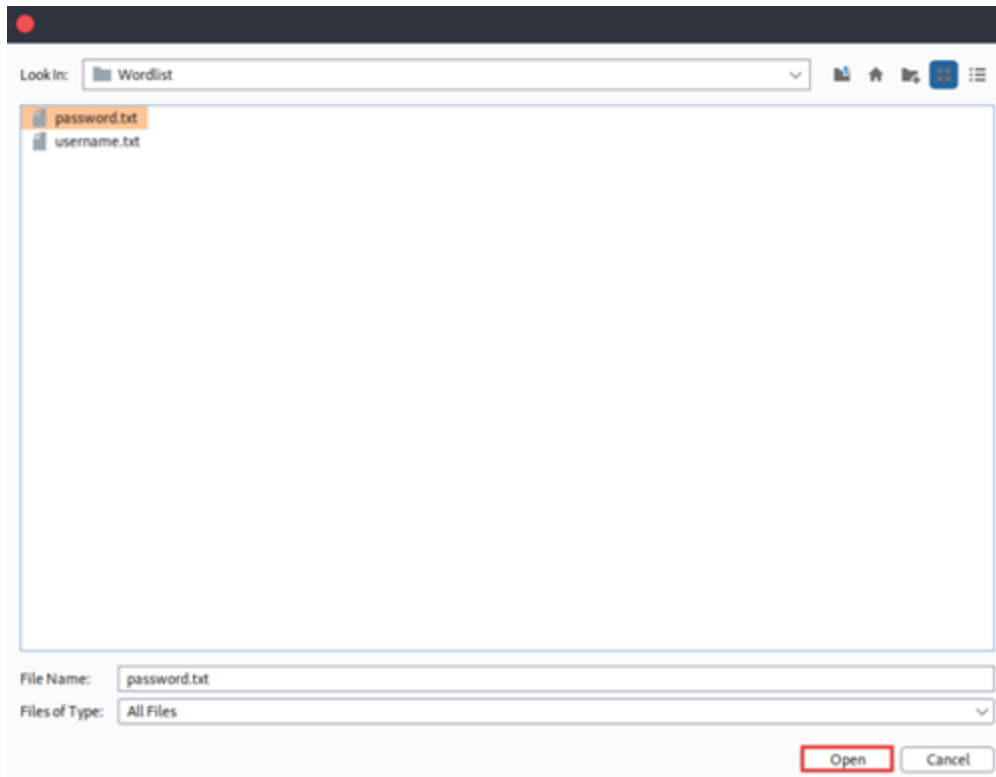


31. Similarly, load a password file for the payload **set 2**. To do so, under the Payload Sets section, select the Payload set as 2 from the drop-down options and ensure that the Payload type is selected as **Simple list**.
32. Under the Payload Options [Simple list] section, click the **Load...** button.

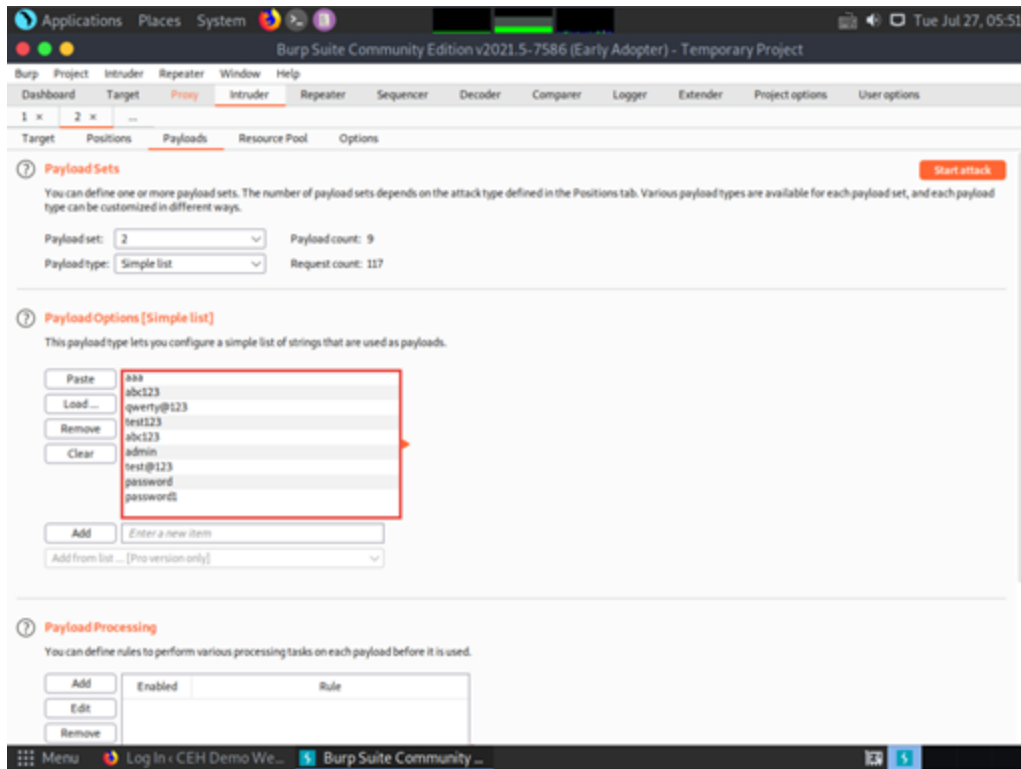


33. A file selection window appears; navigate to the location **/home/attacker/Desktop/CEHv11 Module 14 Hacking Web Applications/Wordlist**, select the **password.txt** file, and click the **Open** button.

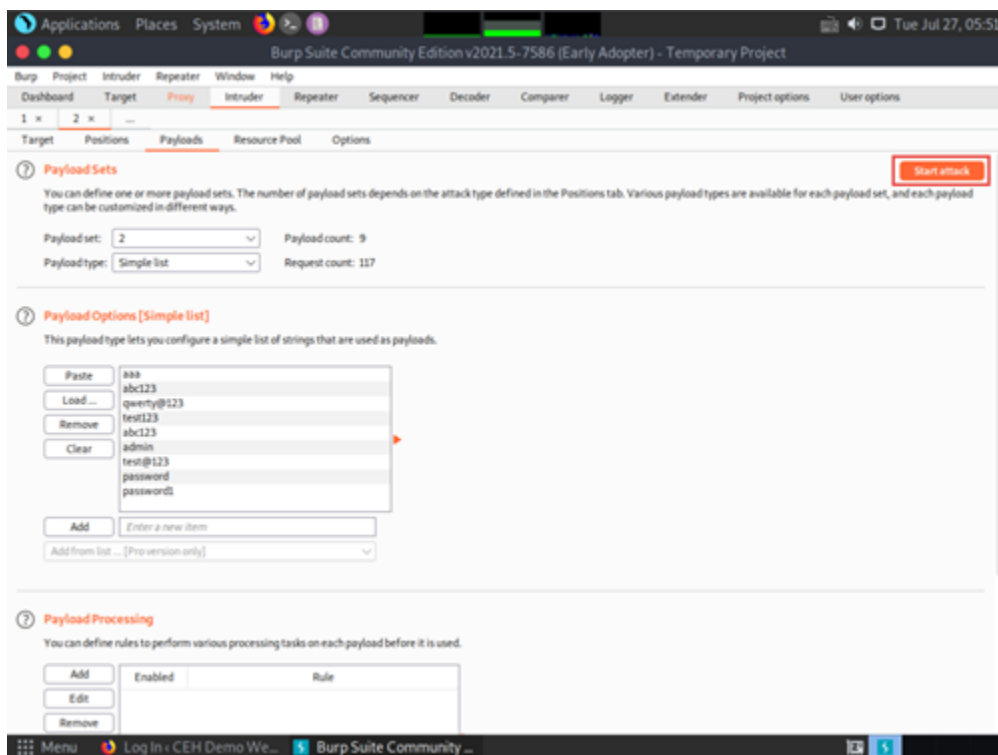




34. Observe that selected **password.txt** file content appears under the Payload Options [Simple list] section, as shown in the screenshot.



35. Once the wordlist files are selected as payload values, click the **Start attack** button to launch the attack.



36. A Burp Intruder notification appears. Click **OK** to proceed.
37. The Intruder attack window appears as the **brute-attack** initializes. It displays various username-password combinations along with the Length of the response and the Status.
38. Wait for the progress bar at the bottom of the window to complete.

2. Intruder attack of 10.10.1.16 - Temporary attack - Not saved to project file

Attack Save Columns

Results Target Positions Payloads Resource Pool Options

Filter: Showing all items

Request ^	Payload 1	Payload 2	Status	Error	Timeout	Length	Comment
0			200	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	3756	
1	admin	aaa	200	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	3756	
2	admin123	aaa	200	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	3711	
3	admin2	aaa	200	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	3711	
4	admin_1	aaa	200	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	3711	
5	administrator	aaa	200	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	3711	
6	Administrator	aaa	200	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	3711	
7	adminstat	aaa	200	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	3711	
8	adminrator	aaa	200	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	3711	

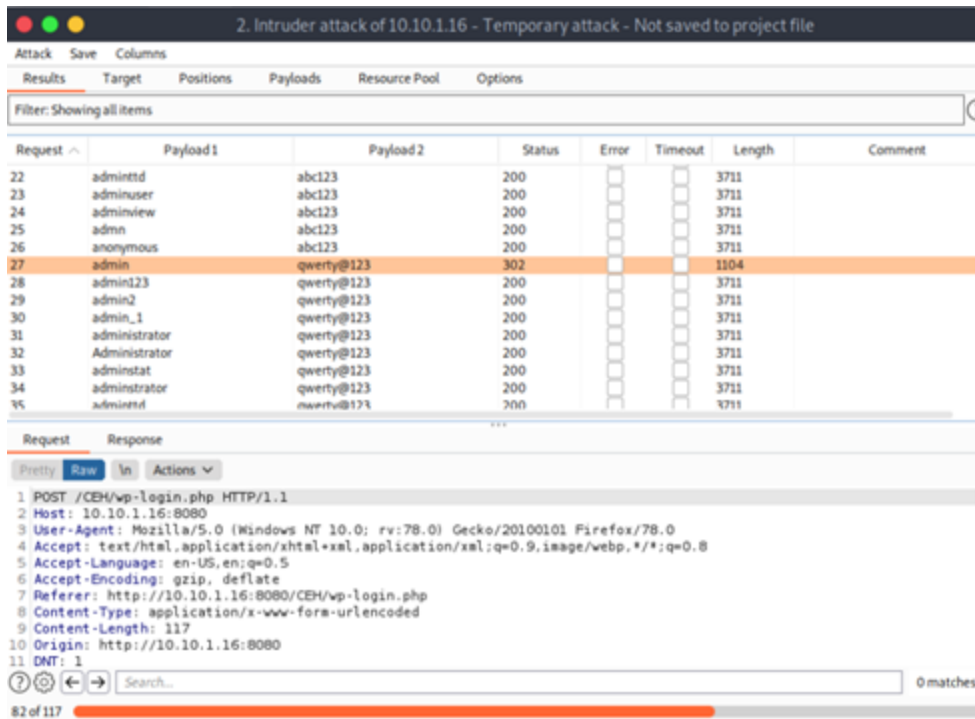
8 of 117

39. After the progress bar completes, scroll down and observe the different values of Status and Length. Here, **Status=302** and **Length=1104**.

Note: Different values of Status and Length indicate that the combination of the respective credentials is successful.

Note: The values might differ in your lab environment.

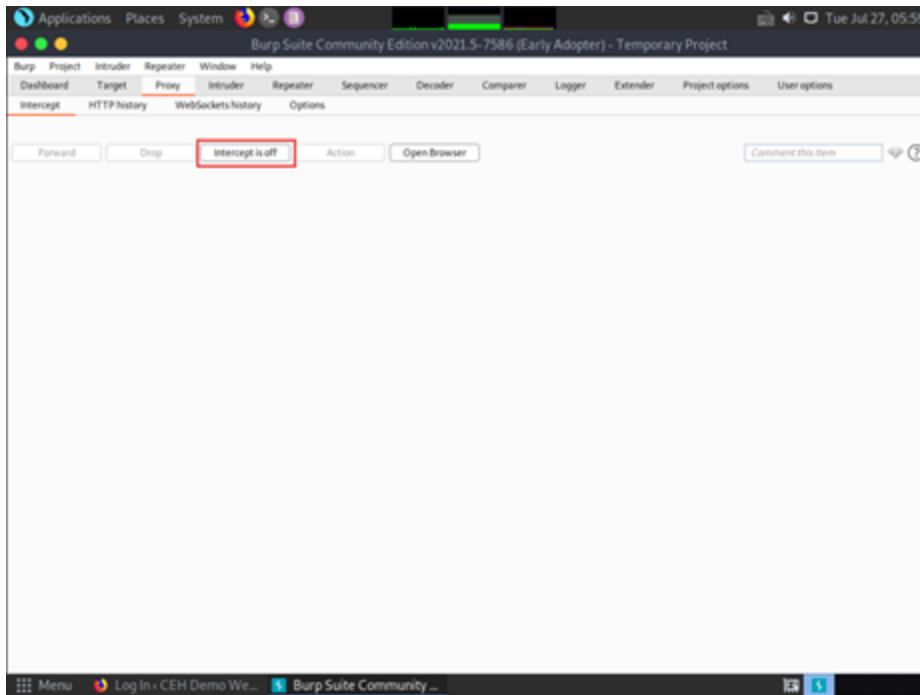
40. In the **Raw** tab under the **Request** tab, the **HTTP** request with a set of the correct credentials is displayed. (here, username=**admin** and password=**qwerty@123**), as shown in the screenshot. Note down these user credentials.



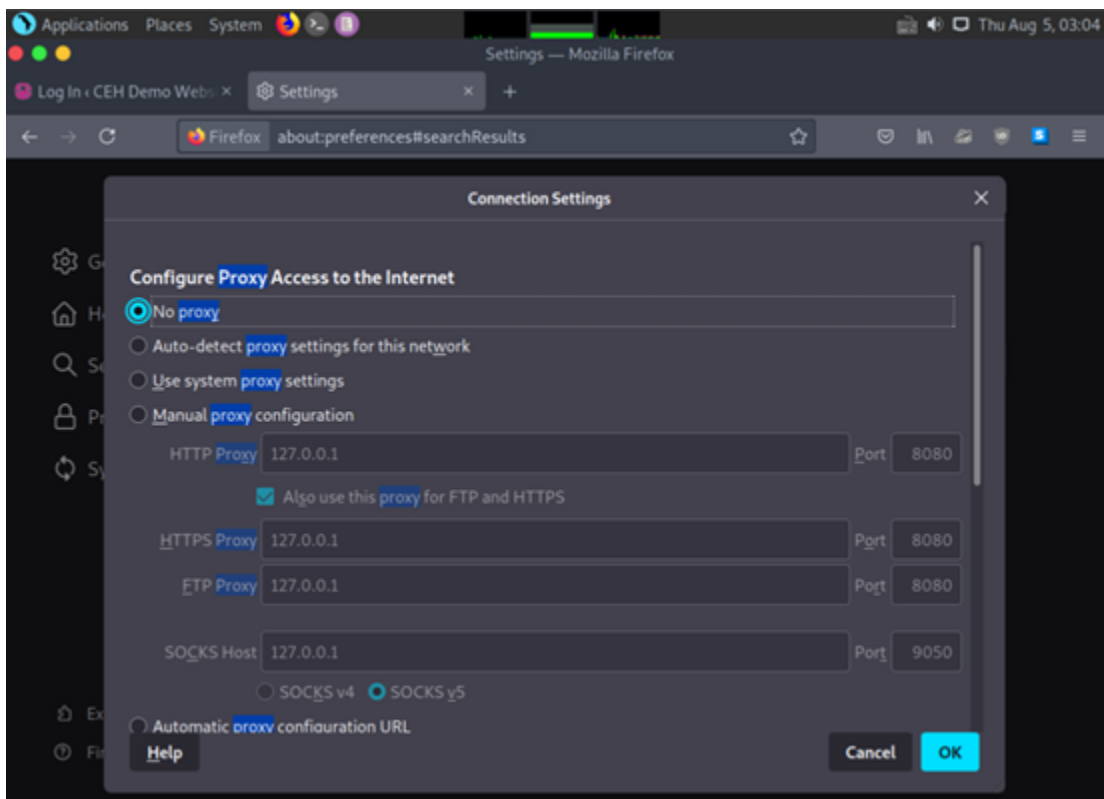
41. Now, that you have obtained the correct user credentials, close the **Intruder** attack window.

Note: If a Warning pop-up appears, click **Discard**.

42. Navigate back to the **Proxy** tab and click the **Intercept is on** button to turn off the interception. The Intercept is on button **toggles** to Intercept is **off**, indicating that the interception is off.



43. Switch to the browser window and perform **Steps 5-7**. Remove the browser proxy set up in **Step 8**, by selecting the No proxy radio-button in the Connection Settings window and click **OK**. Close the tab.

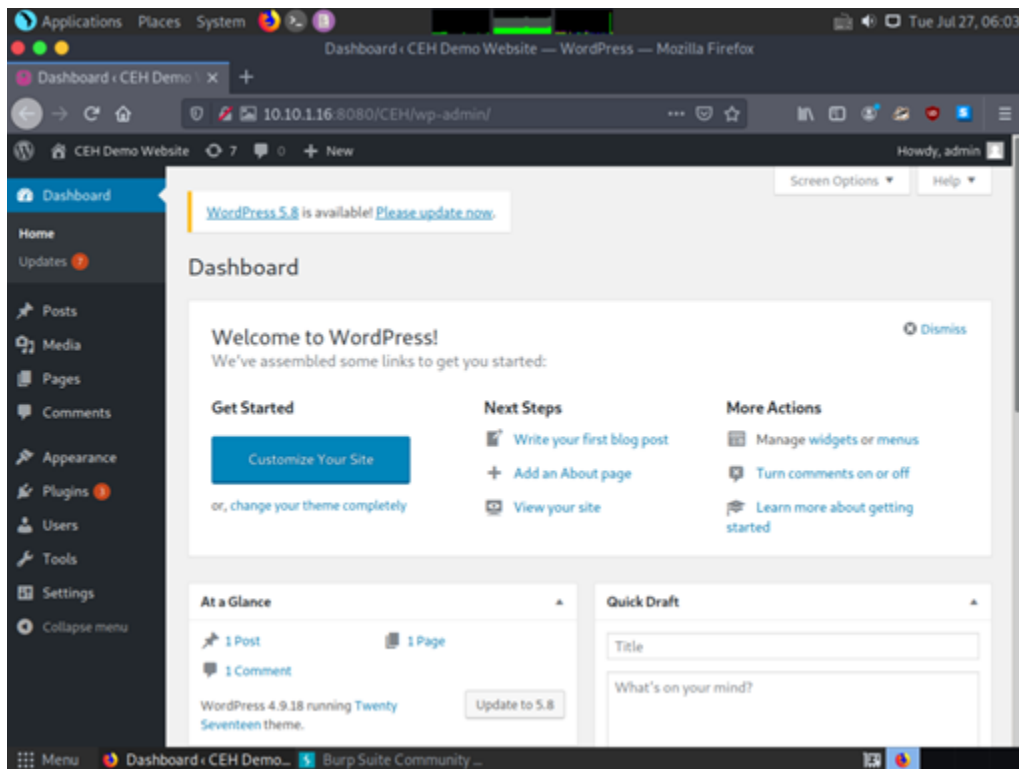


44. Reload the target website <http://10.10.1.16:8080/CEH/wp-login.php>? enter the **Username** and **Password** obtained in **Step 40** and click **Log In**.

Note: Here, the username and password are admin and qwerty@123.

Note: If a pop-up appears, click **Resend**.

45. You are **successfully** logged in using the brute-forced credentials. The Welcome to WordPress! Page appears, as shown in the screenshot.



46. This concludes the demonstration of how to perform a brute-force attack using Burp Suite.
47. Close all open windows and document all the acquired information.

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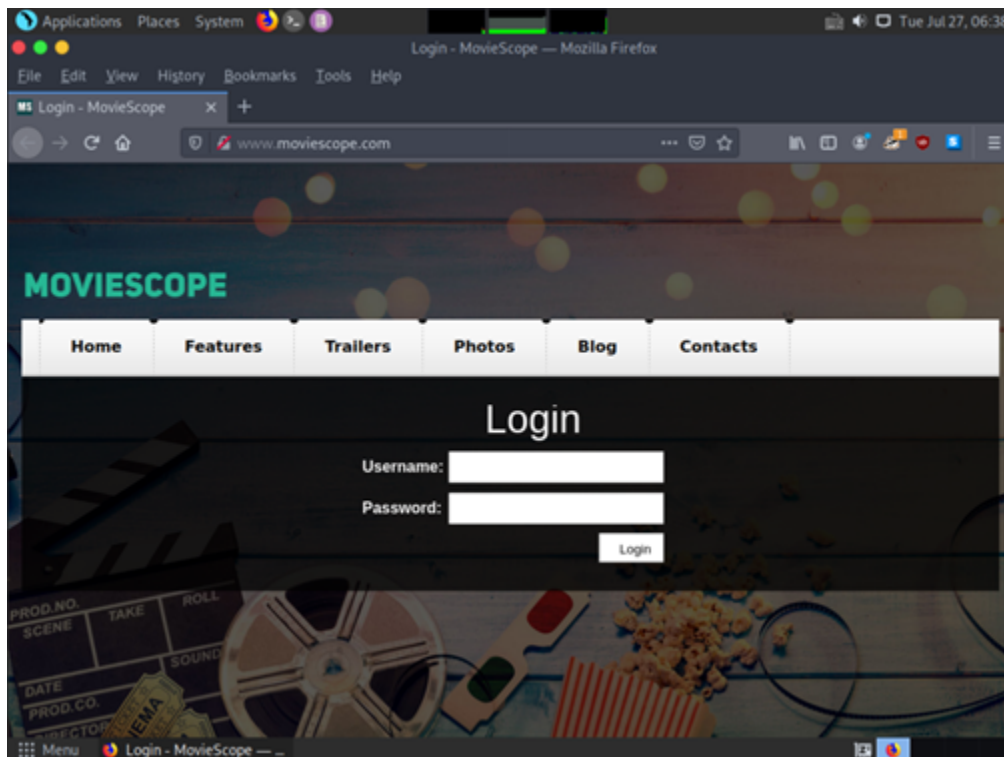
## Task 2: Perform Parameter Tampering using Burp Suite

A web parameter tampering attack involves the manipulation of parameters exchanged between the client and server to modify application data such as user credentials and permissions, price, and quantity of products.

Here, we will use the Burp Suite tool to perform parameter tampering.

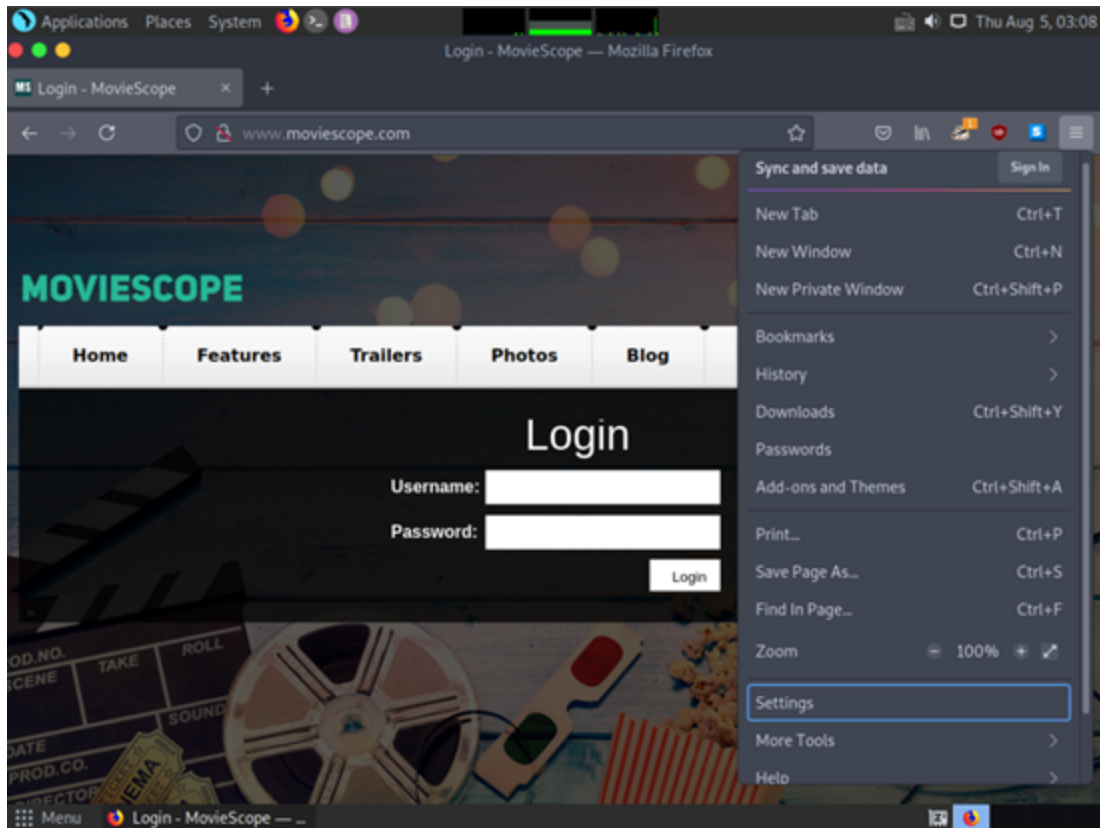
Note: In this task, the target website (**www.moviescope.com**) is hosted by the victim machine, **Windows Server 2019**. Here, the host machine is the **Parrot Security** machine.

1. In Parrot Security machine click the **Firefox** icon from the top section of **Desktop** to launch the Mozilla Firefox browser.
2. The Mozilla Firefox window appears; type **http://www.moviescope.com** into the address bar and press **Enter**.



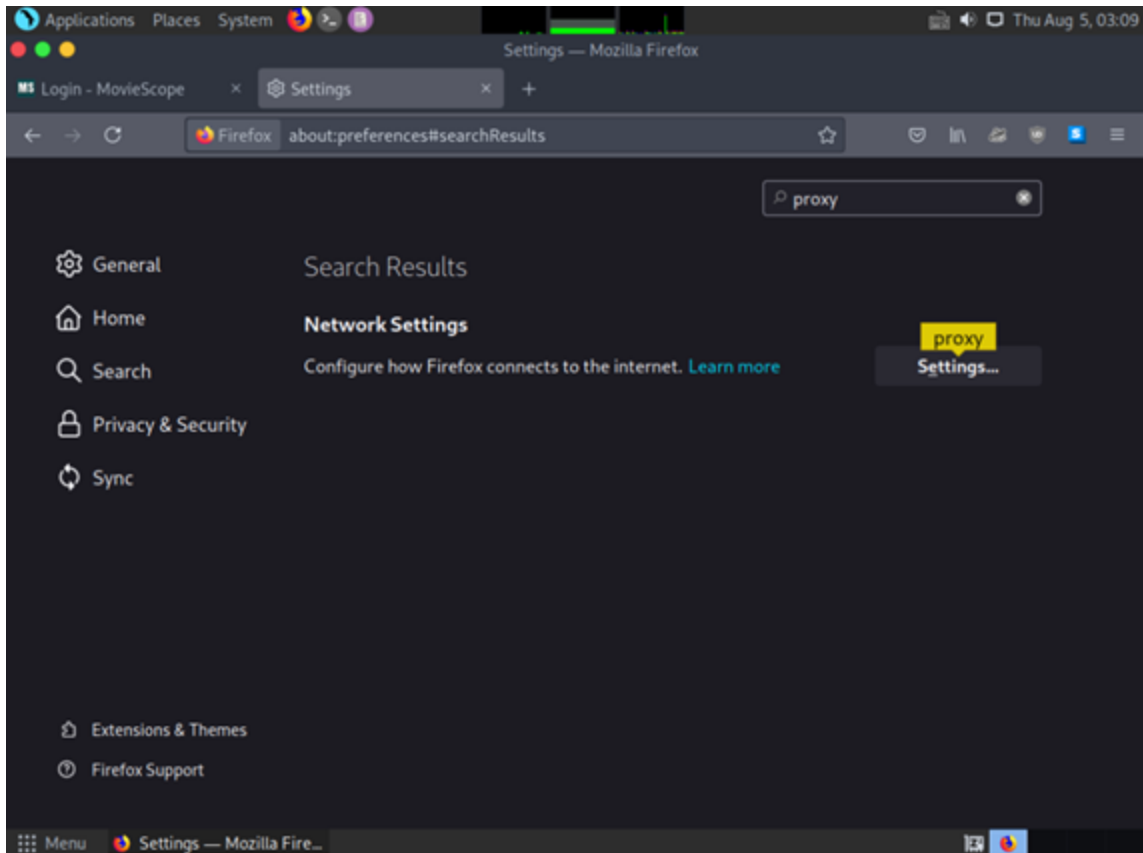
3. Now, set up a **Burp Suite** proxy by first configuring the proxy settings of the browser.
4. In the Mozilla Firefox browser, click the **Hamburger button** in the right corner of the menu bar and click **Settings** from the list.

Note: While performing the lab tasks if the browser got updated with its latest version then options and screenshots will differ.

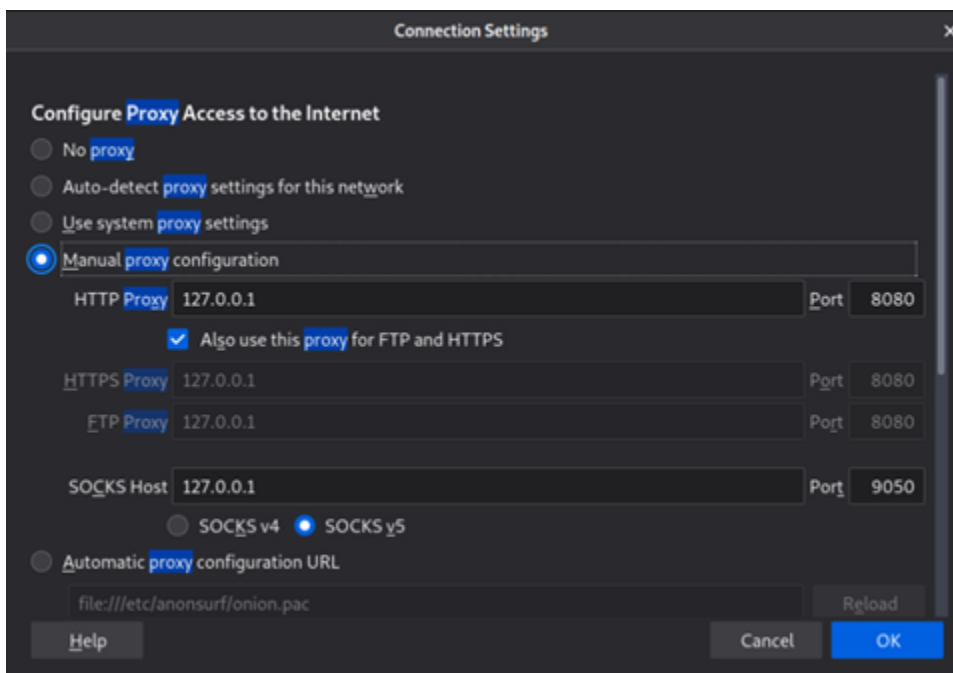


5. The **General** settings tab appears. In the **Find in Settings** search bar, type **proxy**, and press **Enter**.
6. The **Search Results** appear. Click the **Settings** button under the **Network Settings** option.

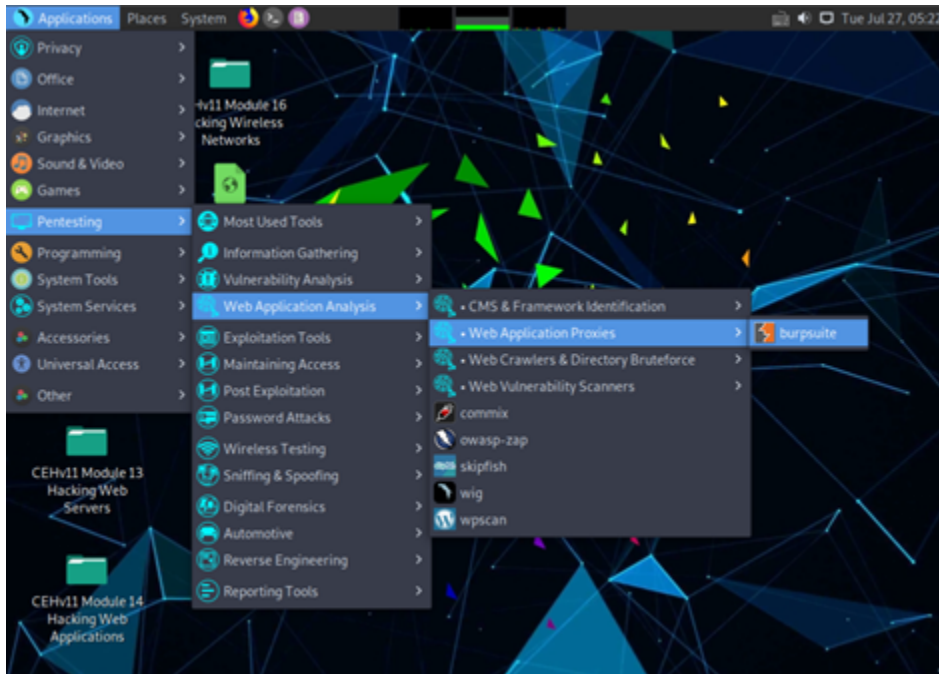




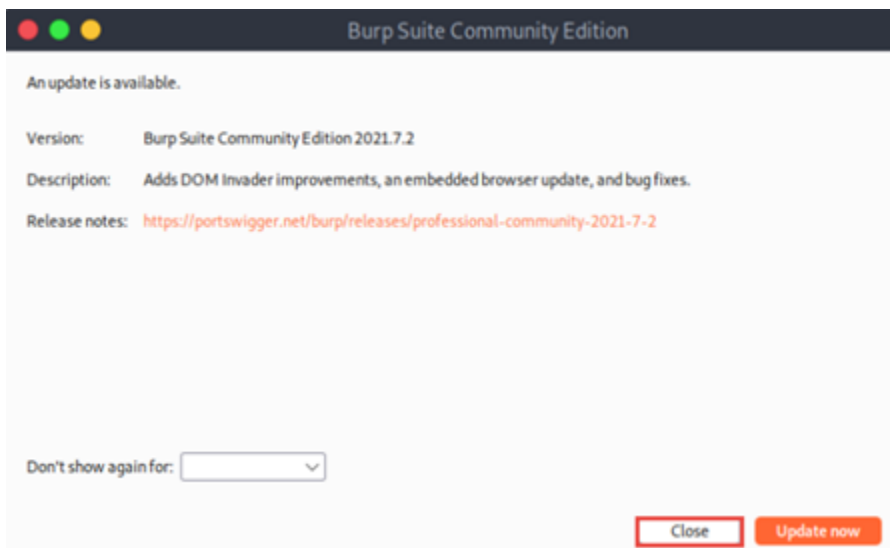
7. A **Connection Settings** window appears. Select the **Manual proxy configuration** radio button and click **OK**. **Close** the Preferences tab.



8. Now, minimize the browser window, click the **Applications** menu from the top left corner of **Desktop**, and navigate to **Pentesting --> Web Application Analysis --> Web Application Proxies --> burpsuite** to launch the Burp Suite application.

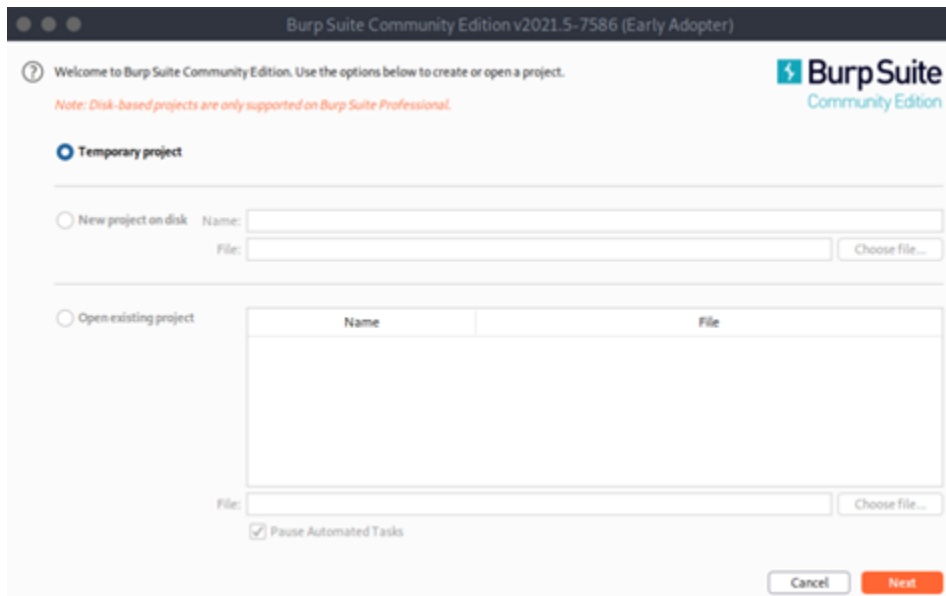


9. In the next Burp Suite Community Edition notification, click **OK**.
10. In the **Delete old temporary files?** notification, click **Leave**.
11. A Burp Suite Community Edition wizard appears asking for an update, click **Close**.

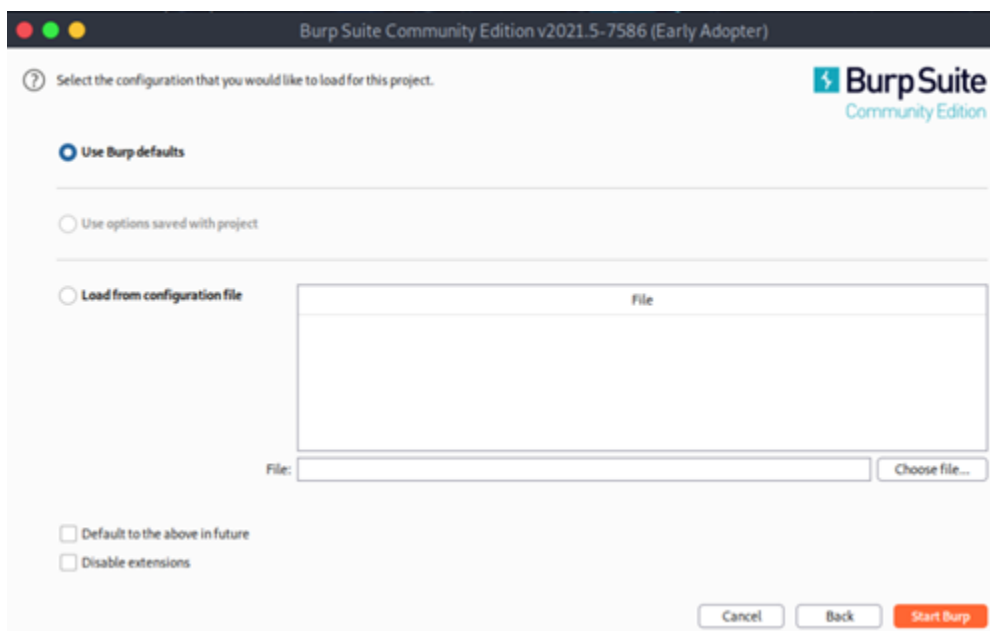


12. The Burp Suite main window appears; ensure that the **Temporary project** radio button is selected and click the **Next** button, as shown in the screenshot.

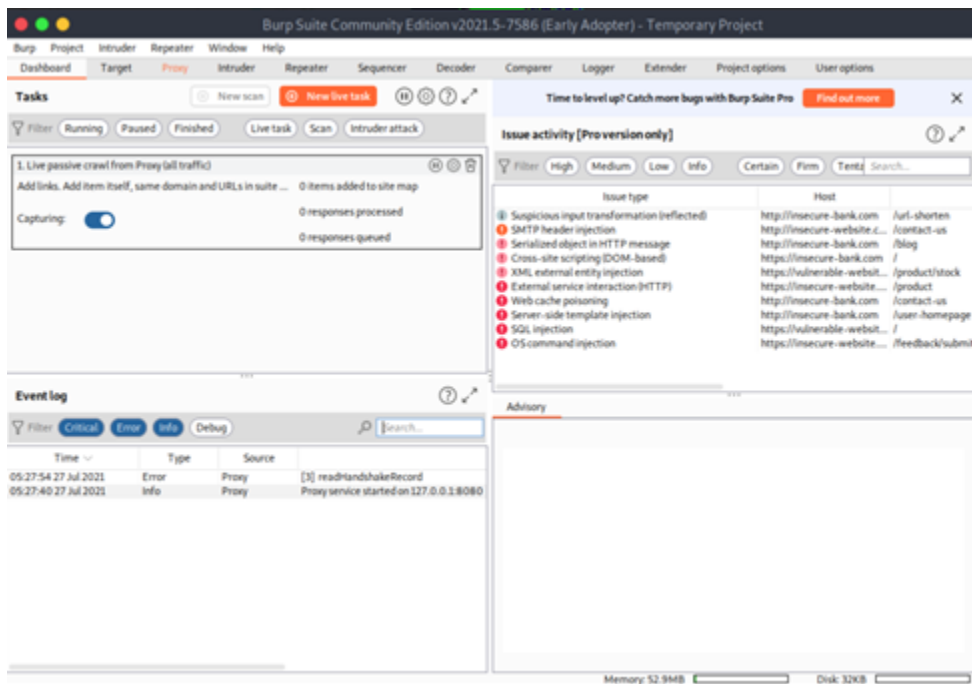
Note: If an update window appears, click **Close**.



13. In the next window, select the **Use Burp defaults** radio-button and click the **Start Burp** button.

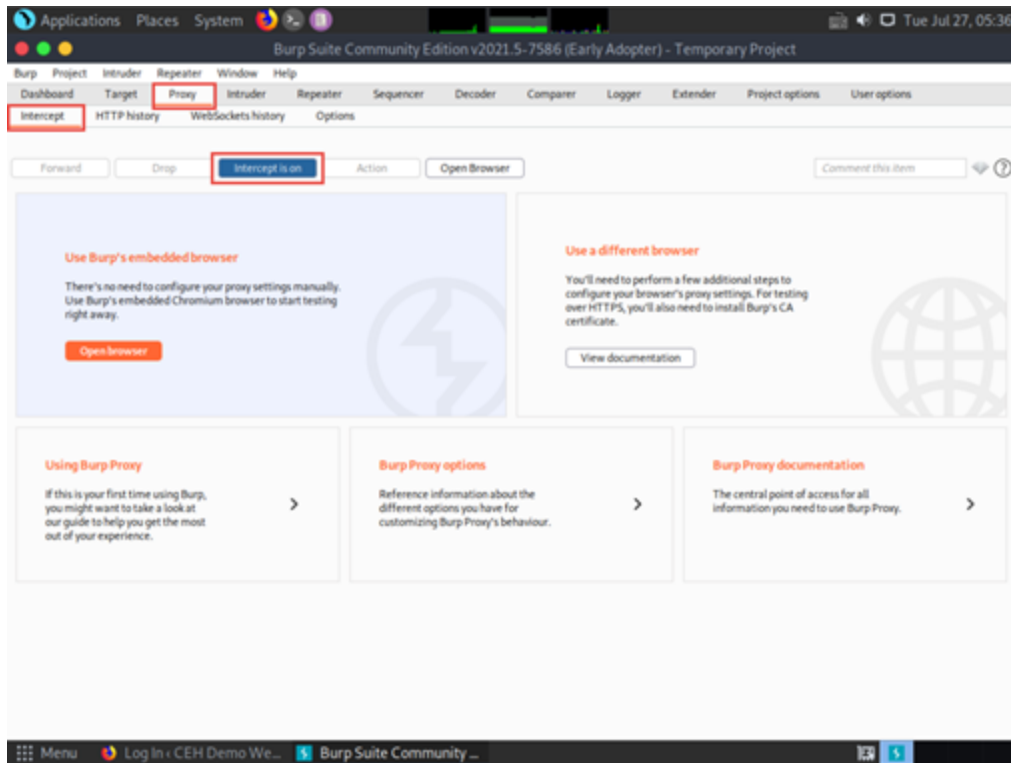


14. The Burp Suite main window appears; click the **Proxy** tab from the available options in the top section of the window.



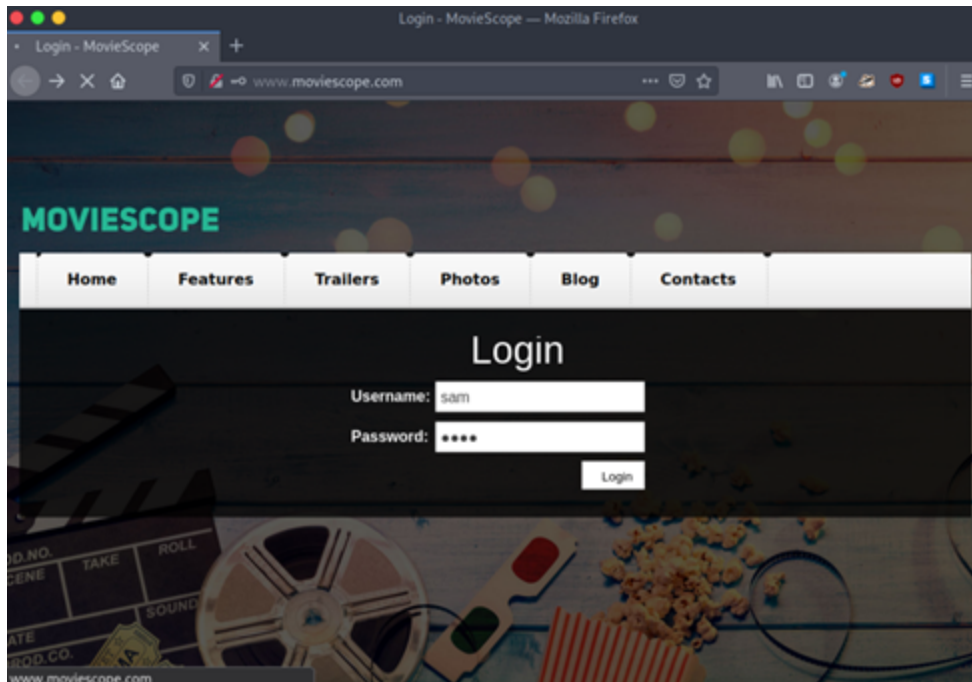
15. In the Proxy settings, by default, the Intercept tab opens-up. Observe that by default, the interception is **active** as the button says **Intercept is on**. Leave it running.

Note: Turn the interception on if it is off.



16. Switch back to the browser window, and on the login page of the target website (www.moviescope.com), enter the credentials **sam** and **test**. Click the **Login** button.

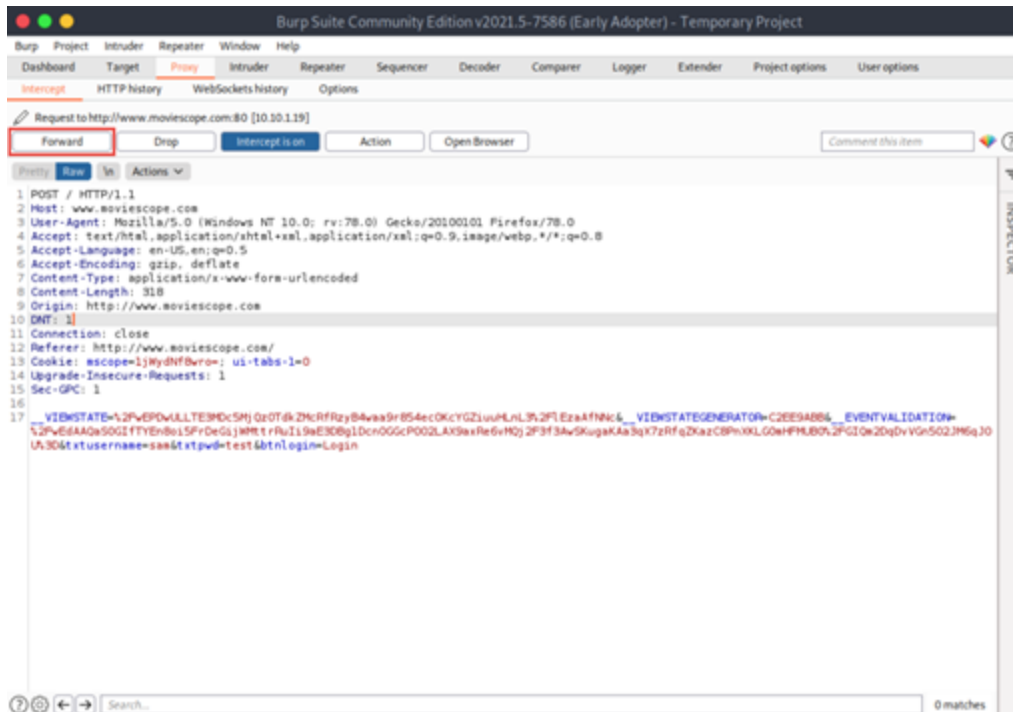
Note: Here, we are logging in as a registered user on the website.



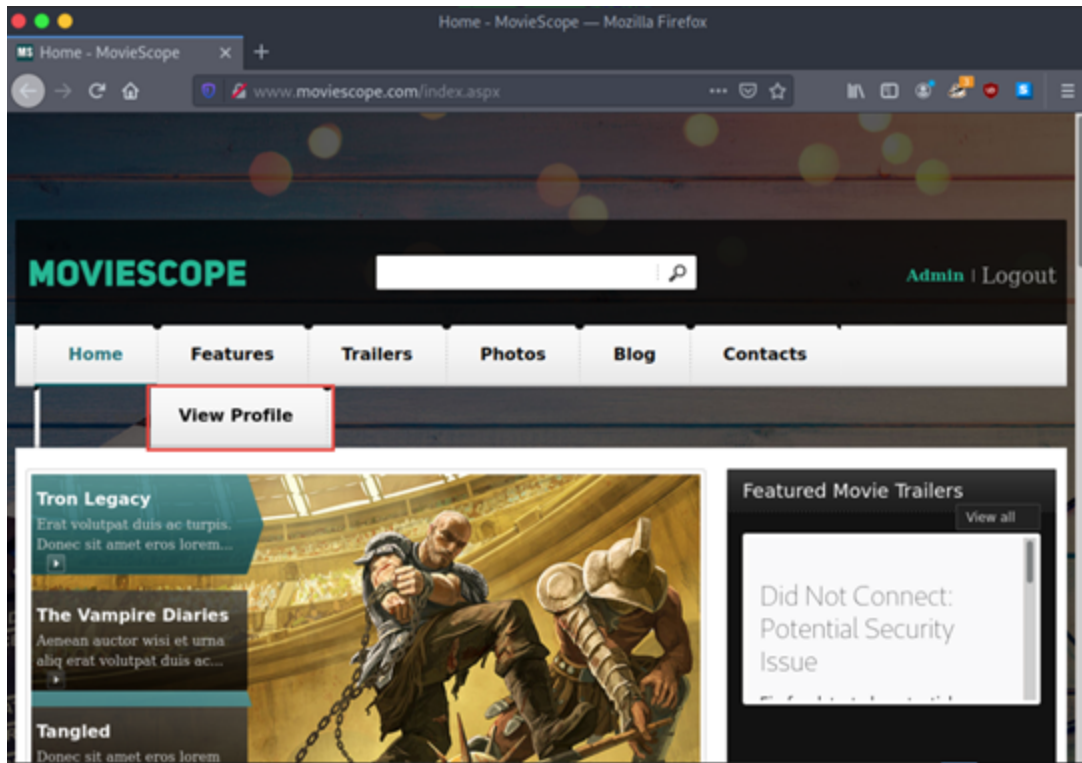
17. Switch back to the Burp Suite window and observe that the **HTTP** request was intercepted by the application.

Note: You can observe that the entered login credentials were intercepted by the Burp Suite.

18. Now, keep clicking the **Forward** button until you are logged into the user account.

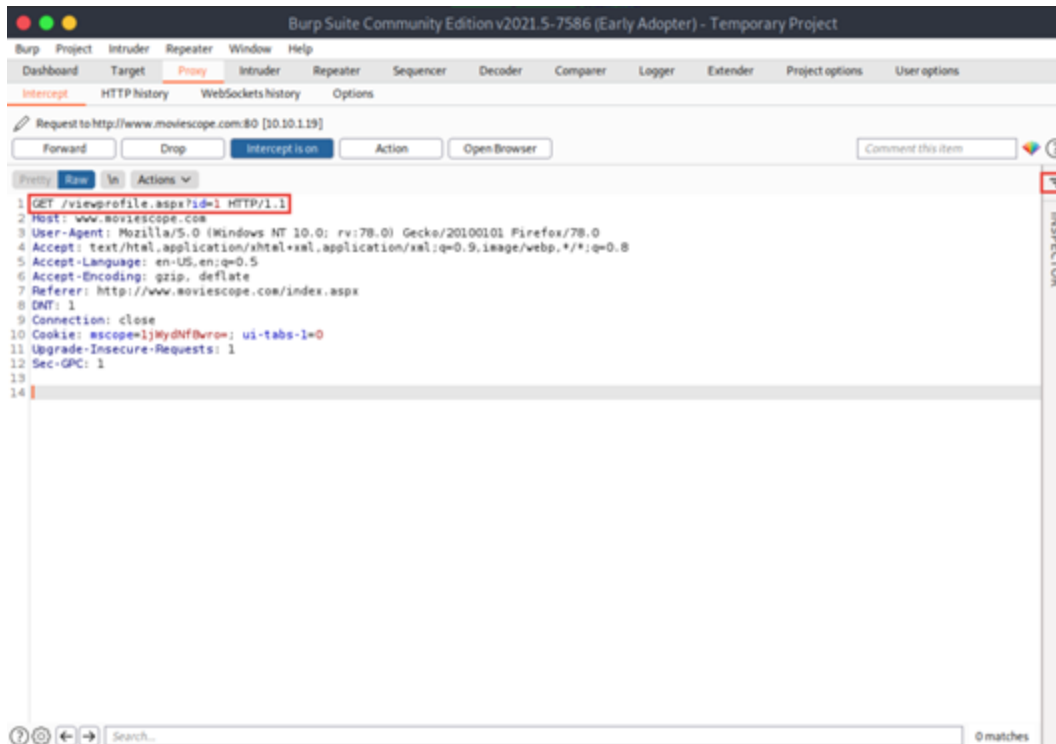


19. Switch to the browser and observe that you are now logged into the user account, as shown in the screenshot.
20. Now, click the **View Profile** tab from the menu bar to view the user information.

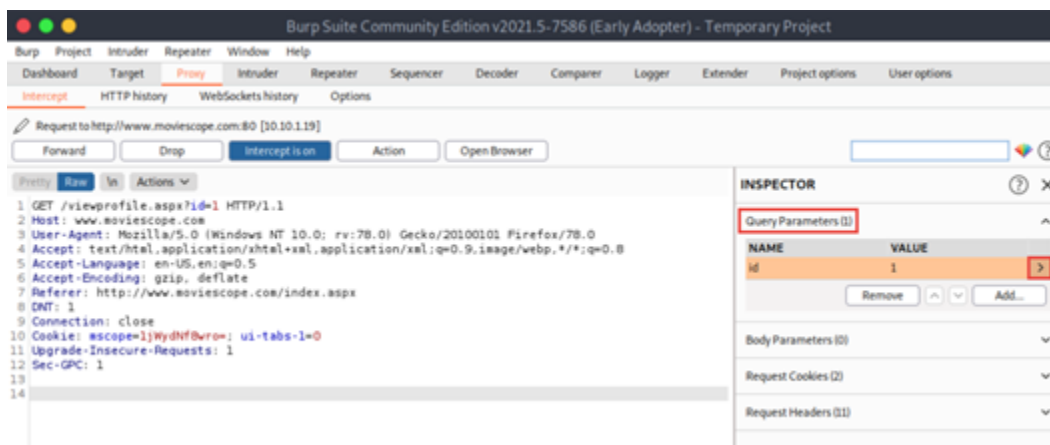


21. After clicking the View Profile tab, switch back to the **Burp Suite** window and keep clicking the **Forward** button until you get the **HTTP** request, as shown in the screenshot.
22. Now, click **Expand** icon present in the right-corner of the window in the **INSPECTOR** section.

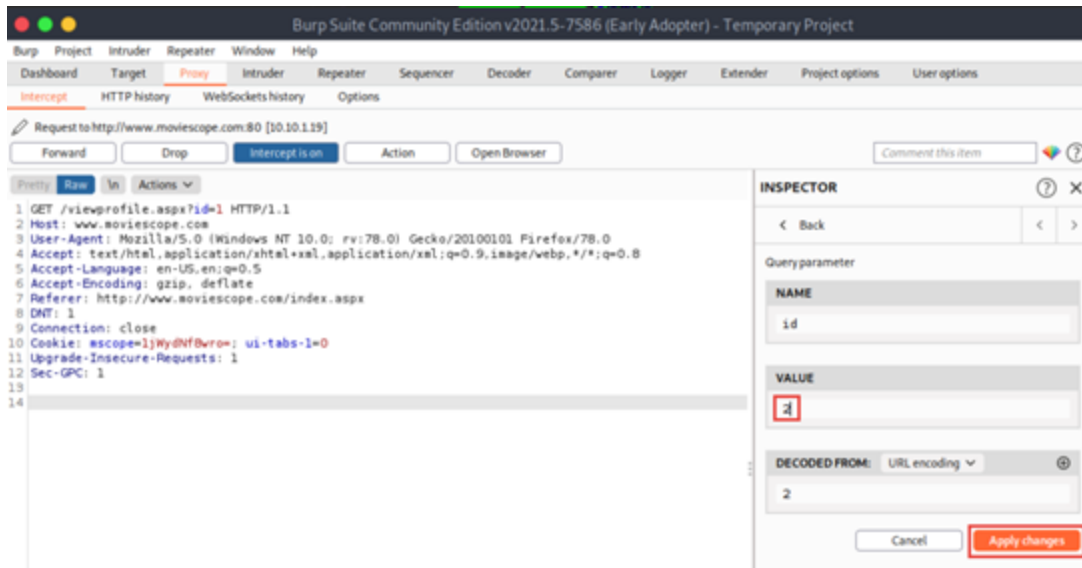




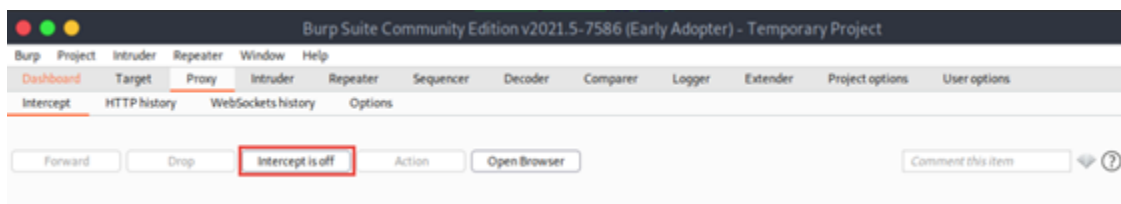
23. Inspector wizard appears, click to expand **Query Parameters**.
24. You can observe **NAME** and **VALUE** columns, double click on the **value**, or click arrow icon (>)



25. In the next wizard, change the **VALUE** from **1** to **2** and click **Apply Changes** button.

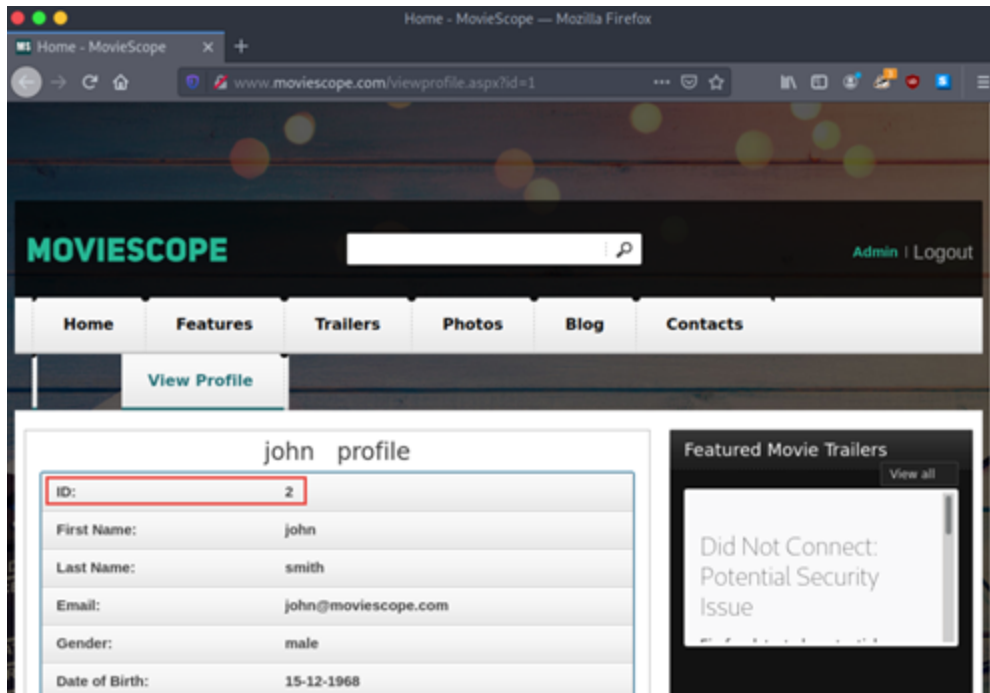


26. Now, click the **Intercept is on** button to turn off the interception.



27. After switching off the interception, navigate back to the browser window and observe that the user account associated with **ID=2** appears with the name **John**, as shown in the screenshot.

Note: Although we logged in using sam as a username with ID=1, using Burp Suite, we successfully tampered with the ID parameter to obtain information about other user accounts.



28. Similarly, you can edit the id parameter in Burp Suite with any random numeric value to view information about other user accounts.
29. Switch to the browser window and perform **Steps 4-6**. Remove the browser proxy set up in **Step 7**, by selecting the **No proxy** radio-button in the Connection Settings window and click **OK**. **Close** the tab.



30. This concludes the demonstration of how to perform parameter tampering using Burp Suite.
31. Close all open windows and document all the acquired information.