

BURP-SUITE

1. Configure Browser and Burp Suite

First, make sure your browser is set up to send its traffic through Burp Suite's proxy. You can verify this by visiting any website with Burp's intercept turned on to see if you capture the traffic.

2. Capture the Login Request

This step involves capturing the login attempt to analyze it.

1. In Burp Suite, go to the **Proxy** → **Intercept** tab and make sure the "Intercept is on" button is active.
 2. In your browser, navigate to your WordPress login page: **<https://wp.ktucyber.com/wp-login.php>**.
 3. Enter some incorrect details, like test for the username and test for the password, and click the "Log In" button.
 4. Burp Suite will capture this request. It will be a POST request to /wp-login.php and will contain the username and password you entered.
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3. Send the Request to Intruder

With the request captured in the Intercept tab, right-click anywhere in the request window and select "**Send to Intruder**" from the context menu. This will send the request to the Intruder tool for configuration.

4. Configure Intruder Positions

Now you need to tell Intruder which parts of the request to attack.

1. Go to the **Intruder** → **Positions** tab.
 2. Click the "**Clear §**" button on the right to remove any default payload markers.
 3. In the request editor, find the line with your login data (it will look something like log=test&pwd=test...).
 4. Highlight the value test right after log= and click the "**Add §**" button.
 5. Highlight the value test right after pwd= and click the "**Add §**" button. This marks the username and password as the two positions for your payloads.
 6. Set the "**Attack type**" dropdown menu to **Cluster Bomb**. This type is used to test different combinations from two separate lists (one for usernames, one for passwords).
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5. Set the Payloads

Here you will provide the lists of usernames and passwords for Intruder to test.

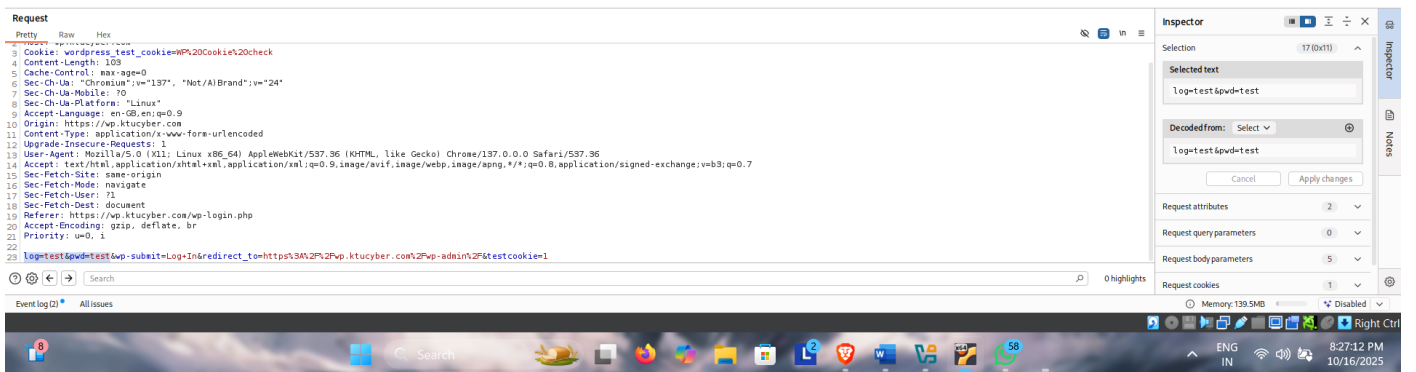
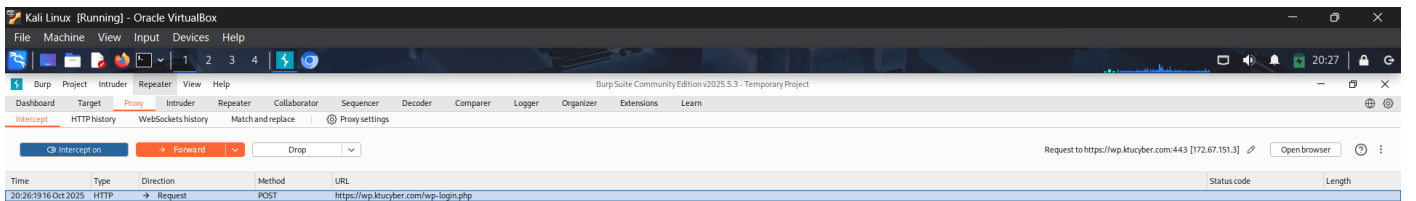
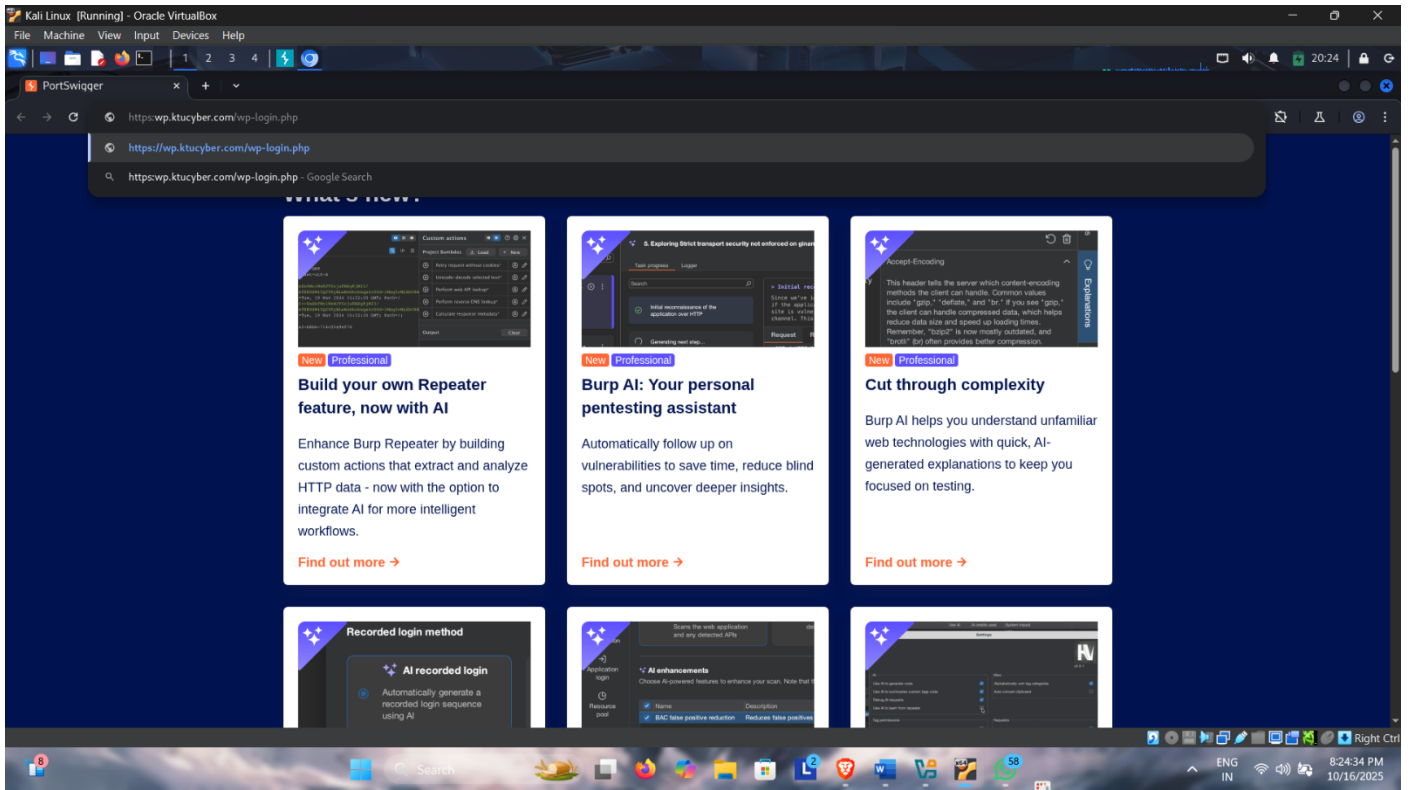
1. Go to the **Intruder** → **Payloads** tab.
 2. Under **Payload Sets**, ensure **Payload set** is set to **1**. This corresponds to the username (log) field.
 3. Under **Payload Options**, choose **"Simple list"**.
 4. In the text box below, enter a list of usernames to try. For this test, you could enter:
 5. admin
 6. user
 7. guest
 8. Now, change the **Payload set** to **2**. This corresponds to the password (pwd) field.
 9. In the same text box, enter a list of passwords to try. Include the correct one to ensure a successful result:
 10. password
 11. 123456
 12. pranavkd
-

6. Start and Analyze the Attack

You are now ready to launch the attack and review the results.

1. Click the **"Start attack"** button in the top right corner. A new "Intruder attack" window will appear.
2. In the attack window, Intruder will test every combination of username and password.
3. To find the successful login, **click on the "Length" column header to sort the results**. A successful login to WordPress typically results in a redirect, which will have a significantly different response length than all the failed attempts. You can also sort by the "Status" column and look for a 302 Found response, which indicates a successful redirect after login.
4. The request that shows this different length or status is the one with the correct credentials: admin and pranavkd.

This procedure allows you to methodically test multiple login combinations to discover valid credentials, which is a fundamental technique in web application security testing.



Kali Linux (Running) - Oracle VirtualBox

File Machine View Input Devices Help

Burp Suite Community Edition v2025.5.3 - Temporary Project

Dashboard Target Proxy Intruder Repeater Collaborator Sequencer Decoder Comparer Logger Organizer Extensions Learn

Intercept HTTP History WebSockets history Match and replace Proxy settings

Intercept on Forward Drop

Request to https://wp.ktucyber.com:443 [172.67.151.3] Open browser

Time	Type	Direction	Method	URL	Status code	Length
2026/19/16 Oct 2025	HTTP	→ Req		https://wp.ktucyber.com/wp-login.php		

Request

log=test&pwd=test&wp-submit=Log-In&redirect_to=https%3A%2F%2Fwp.ktucyber.com%2Fwp-admin%2F&testcookie=1

Inspector

Selected text: log=test&pwd=test

Decoded from: Select

log=test&pwd=test

Request attributes: 2

Request query parameters: 0

Request body parameters: 5

Request cookies: 1

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1 2 x +

Sniper attack Start attack

Target: https://wp.ktucyber.com Update Host header to match target

Positions Add \$ Clear \$ Auto \$

1 POST /wp-login.php HTTP/2

2 Host: wp.ktucyber.com

3 Cookie: wordpress_test_cookie=WP%20Cookie%20check

4 Content-Length: 103

5 Cache-Control: max-age=0

6 Sec-Ch-Ua: "Chromium";v="137", "Not/AI Brand";v="24"

7 Sec-Ch-Ua-Mobile: 70

8 Sec-Ch-Ua-Platform: "Linux"

9 Accept-Language: en-GB,en;q=0.9

10 Origin: https://wp.ktucyber.com

11 Content-Type: application/x-www-form-urlencoded

12 Upgrade-Insecure-Requests: 1

13 User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (X11; Linux x86_64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/137.0.0.0 Safari/537.36

14 Accept: text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,image/avif,image/webp,image/apng,*/*;q=0.8,application/signed-exchange;v=b3;q=0.7

15 Sec-Fetch-Site: same-origin

16 Sec-Fetch-Mode: navigate

17 Sec-Fetch-User: ?1

18 Sec-Fetch-Dest: document

19 Referer: https://wp.ktucyber.com/wp-login.php

20 Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate, br

21 Priority: u=0, i

22

23 log=test&pwd=test&wp-submit=Log-In&redirect_to=https%3A%2F%2Fwp.ktucyber.com%2Fwp-admin%2F&testcookie=1

0 highlights 0 payload positions Length: 964

Event log All issues

Memory: 141.8MB Disabled

8:29:38 PM 10/16/2025

Payloads

To get started, highlight the part of the request or target you want to replace, then click Add \$ to set a payload position.

Close Learn more

Don't show this again

