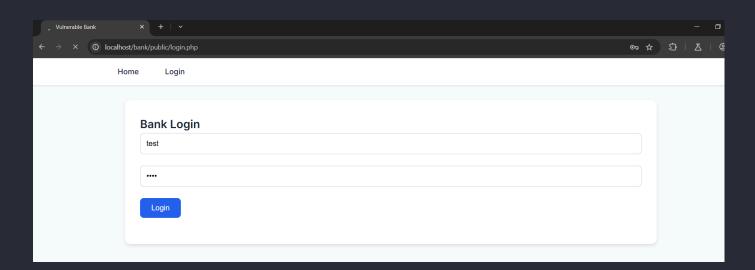
## **Brute Force Attack Report**

## Part 1: Performing the Brute Force Attack

#### **Capturing the Login Request**

- 1. Navigate to the Vulnerable Bank login page: http://localhost/bank/public/login.php
- 2. Enter test credentials

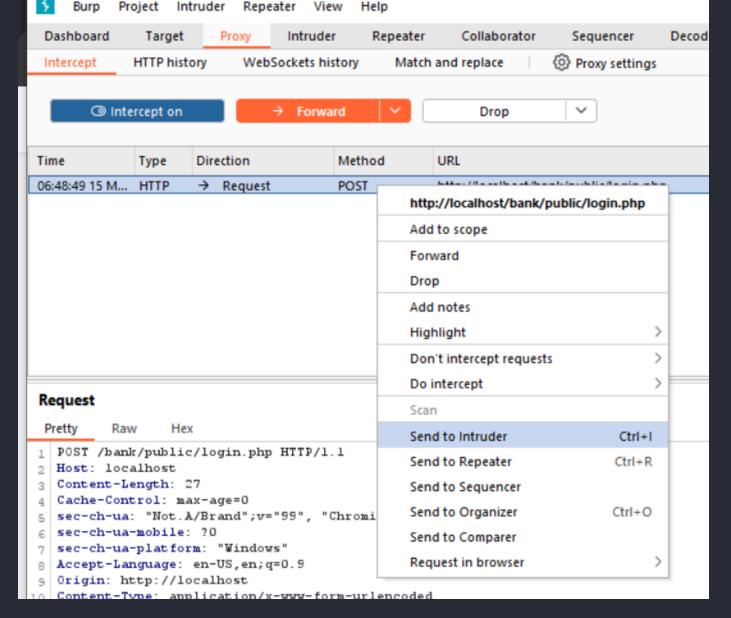
- Username: test- Password: test



- 3. Click the "Login" button.
- 4. Burp Suite will intercept the request.

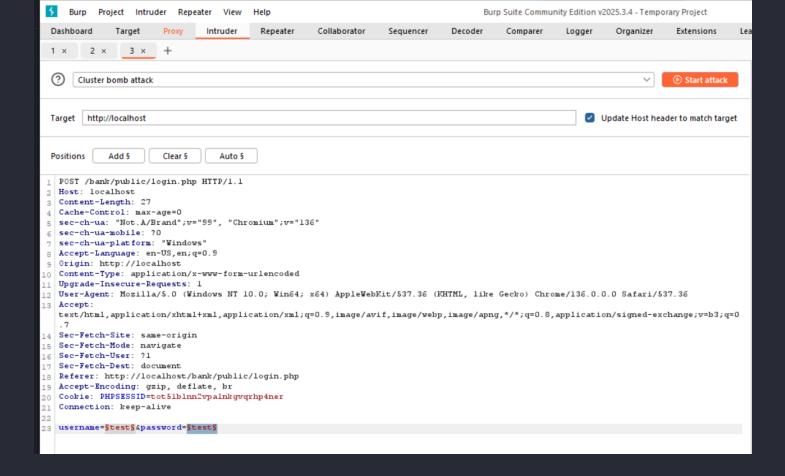
```
Request
                                                                                                                                                                                                             Ø 🚍 /n ≡
Pretty
           Raw
  POST /bank/public/login.php HTTP/1.1
  Host: localhost
Content-Length: 27
  Cache-Control: max-age=0
  sec-ch-ua: "Not.A/Brand";v="99", "Chromium";v="136"
sec-ch-ua-mobile: ?0
sec-ch-ua-platform: "Windows"
  Accept-Language: en-US,en;q=0.9
Origin: http://localhost
  Content-Type: application/x-www-form-urlencoded
  Upgrade-Insecure-Requests: 1
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/136.0.0.0 Safari/537.36
  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
  Sec-Fetch-Site: same-origin
Sec-Fetch-Mode: navigate
  Sec-Fetch-User: ?1
  Sec-Fetch-Dest: document
  Sec-Fetch-Dest: document
Referer: http://localhost/bank/public/login.php
Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate, br
Cookie: PHPSESSID=tot5lblnn2vpalnkgvqrhp4ner
  Connection: keep-alive
  username=test&password=test
```

5. Right-click on the intercepted request and select "Send to Intruder"



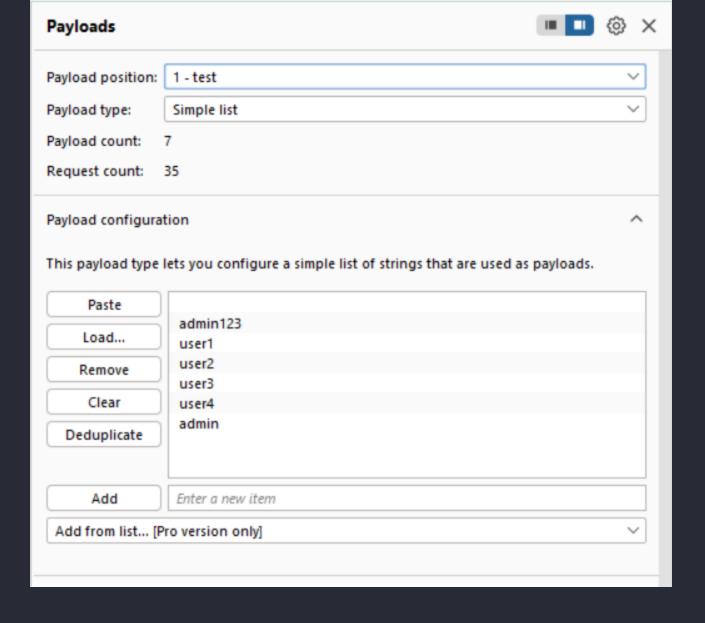
#### **Setting Up the Intruder Attack**

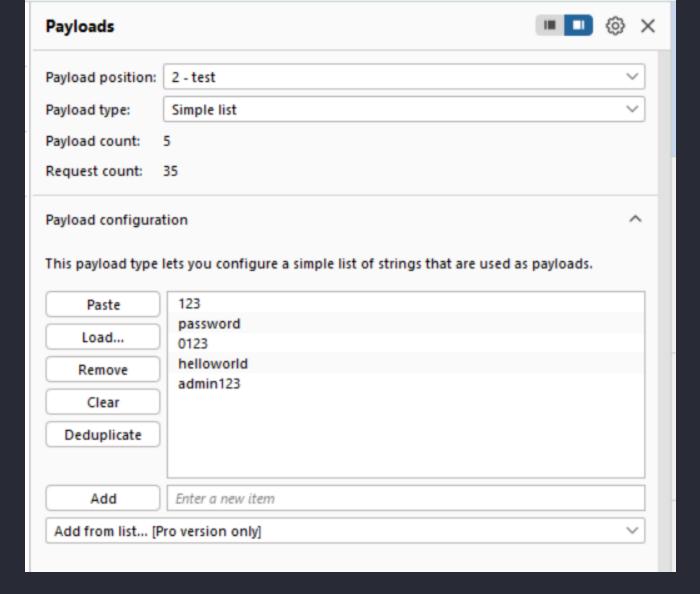
- Add placeholders for request parameters .
- Select Cluster Bomb Attack .



### **Loading Wordlists**

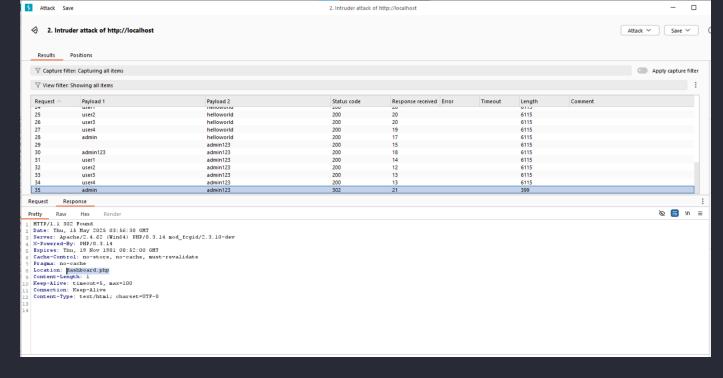
- Specifying payload for username .
- Specifying payload for password .





## **Running the Attack**

- Successful login attempt will have a different status code .
- Redirection to dashboard.php page.



## **Part 2: Implementing Security Measures**

## 1. Failed Login Attempts Tracking

Create a database table to log all login attempts, including successful and failed ones:

```
// Create table if it doesn't exist
$create_table = "CREATE TABLE login_attempts (
    id INT AUTO_INCREMENT PRIMARY KEY,
    username VARCHAR(50) NOT NULL,
    ip_address VARCHAR(45) NOT NULL,
    success TINYINT(1) DEFAULT 0,
    attempt_time DATETIME NOT NULL
)";
function checkLoginAttempts($conn, $username, $ip) {
    $lockout_time = 15 * 60; // 15 minutes lockout
    $max_attempts = 3; // Max 3 failed attempts
```

```
$query = "SELECT COUNT(*) as attempts FROM login_attempts
             WHERE (ip_address = '$ip' OR username = '$username')
              AND success = 0
              AND attempt_time > DATE_SUB(NOW(), INTERVAL $lockout_time SECOND)";
   $result = mysqli_query($conn, $query);
   $data = mysqli_fetch_assoc($result);
   return $data['attempts'] >= $max_attempts;
function logLoginAttempt($conn, $username, $ip, $success) {
   $success_val = $success ? 1 : 0;
   $query = "INSERT INTO login_attempts (username, ip_address, success, attempt_time)
             VALUES ('$username', '$ip', $success_val, NOW())";
   mysqli_query($conn, $query);
```

#### 2. Account Lockout Mechanism

temporary account lockout after a specific number of failed login attempts:

```
// Account Lockout after multiple failed attempts

if (checkLoginAttempts($conn, $username, $ip)) {
    $error = "Too many failed login attempts. Please try again later.";
} else {
    // Process login attempt
    // ...
}
```

# Part 3: Verifying the Fixes

- Failed Attempt Even Though username and password are right .
- no redirection for dashboard.php .
- login\_attemps table in database .

