Traccia:

Nella lezione pratica di oggi vedremo come configurare una DVWA – ovvero damn vulnerable web application in Kali Linux. La DVWA ci sarà molto utile per i nostri test.

Installazione tramite github del web server DVWA

```
┌──(tiger㉿kali)-[/var/www/html]
└─$ sudo git clone https://github.com/digininja/DVWA
Cloning into 'DVWA'...
remote: Enumerating objects: 4494, done.
remote: Counting objects: 100% (44/44), done.
remote: Compressing objects: 100% (35/35), done.
remote: Total 4494 (delta 15), reused 33 (delta 8), pack-reused 4450
Receiving objects: 100% (4494/4494), 2.29 MiB | 5.12 MiB/s, done.
Resolving deltas: 100% (2110/2110), done.
```

Avvio MySQL

```
┌──(tiger㉿kali)-[/]
└─$ service mysql start
```

Accesso con permessi root a MySQL

```
┌──(tiger㉿kali)-[/]
└─$ sudo mysql -u root -p
[sudo] password for tiger:
Enter password:
Welcome to the MariaDB monitor.  Commands end with ; or \g.
Your MariaDB connection id is 37
Server version: 10.11.6-MariaDB-1 Debian n/a

Copyright (c) 2000, 2018, Oracle, MariaDB Corporation Ab and others.

Type 'help;' or '\h' for help. Type '\c' to clear the current input statement.
```

Creazione utenza su DB

```
MariaDB [(none)]> create user 'kali'@'127.0.0.0' identified by 'kali';
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.001 sec)
```

Assegnazione privilegi utente

```
MariaDB [(none)]> grant all privileges on dvwa.* to 'kali'@'127.0.0.1' identified by 'kali';
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.001 sec)
```

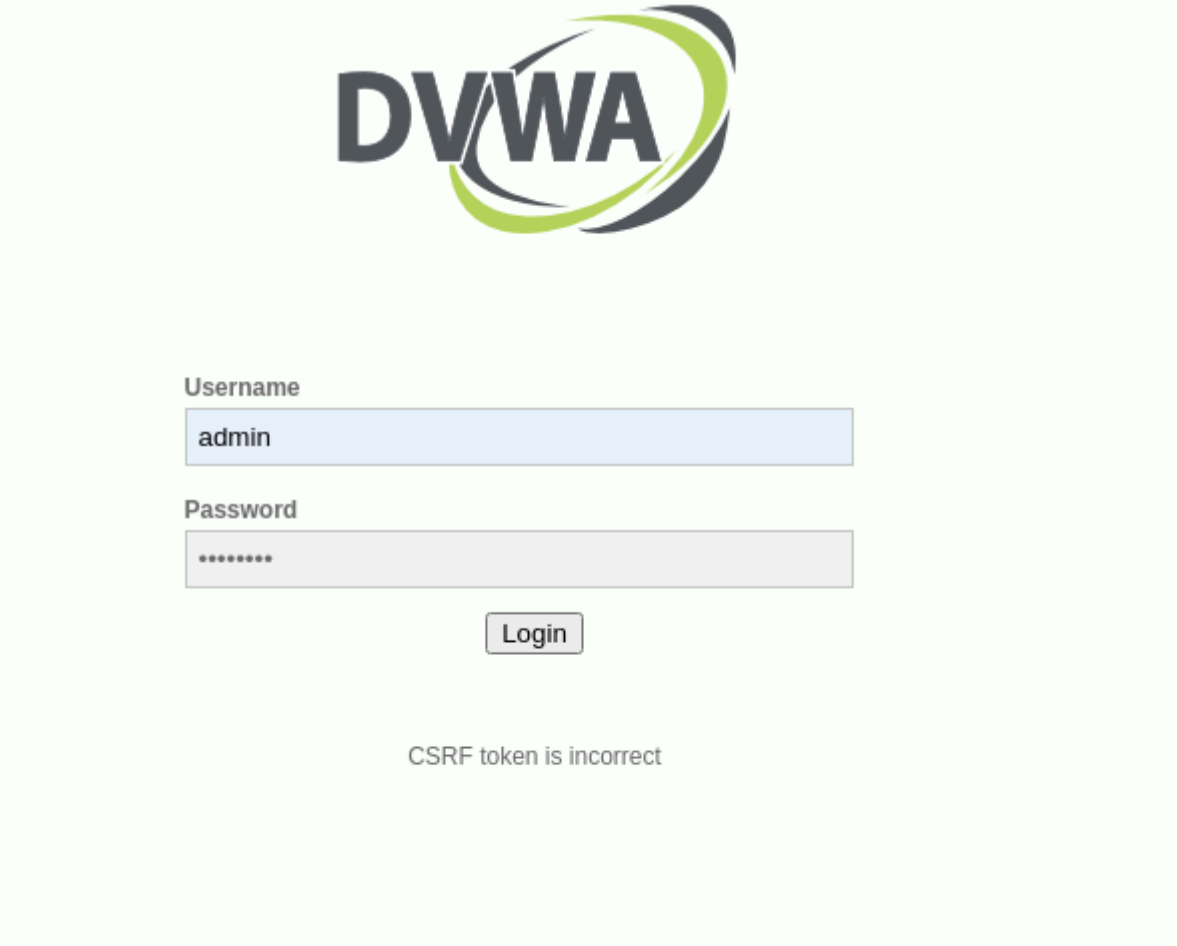
Avvio Apache2

```
┌──(tiger㉿kali)-[/]
└─$ service apache2 start
```

Modifica configurazione php.ini

```
┌──(tiger㉿kali)-[/etc/php/8.2/apache2]
└─$ sudo nano php.ini
```

Login su server DVWA



Intercettazione pacchetto Login tramite Burp Suite