Vulnerable web application challenges

Home | Add New Messages Username

1) SQLi challenges (Bypassing authentication)

Participant required to login to the webapp as user **admin** without knowing the password.

You must be log	gged in to view this page.
Login Login(S	ecure) Register
Participant can	access the challenge via the Login function.
<u>Home</u>	
Login	
Username Password	admin Submit
	y use the following payload as an injection input in the password field:
	r the <i>Login</i> function is to input admin in username field, and the payload in (It would not work the other way around).
<u>Home</u>	
Login	
Username Password	admin 'OR 1=1' Submit
Welcome To H	Hacking101 Page!

For the next SQLi scenario, participant required to do the same but the password field now is hashed before being processed.

Welcome To Hacking101 Page!
You must be logged in to view this page.
Login Login(Secure) Register
Participant can access the next scenario via the Login (Secure) function.
If participant were to repeat the same technique from previous scenario, it would not work.
<u>Home</u>
Login (Secure)
Username admin Password 'OR 1=1' Submit
Home SELECT * FROM login WHERE username='admin' AND password = 'ae20f9af7afe80d09b90b18772865c02 Invalid username or password. Go back
The input in password is first hashed, rendered any injection attack useless.
The solution is to apply the injection on the username field this time, instead of the password field. The password field may be anything. Participant may use the same payload:
' OR 1=1 '
<u>Home</u>
Login (Secure)
Username 'OR 1=1' Password Submit
Welcome To Hacking101 Page!
Welcome admin! Logout
Full Name: admin Email: admin Edit Profile

Message

2) Cross-Site Scripting (XSS) challenges (Self-reflected)

Participant are required to execute arbitrary JavaScript code using XSS injection on vulnerable input field in *Edit Profile* page.



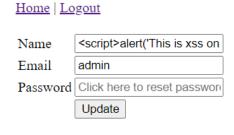
Participant can access the challenge via the Edit Profile function.

Name admin Email admin Password Update

Participant may proceed with the first xss challenge by trying out payload in the name field.

The solution is to test out the *<script>* tag input in the name field. Participant may use the the following payload:

<script>alert('This is xss on name field')</script>





For the next XSS scenario, participant required to do the same but on the email field. Participant may notice that *<script>* tag is now being filtered out from the input.

Home | Logout



Participant may proceed with the next xss scenario by trying out payload in the email field.

Welcome To Hacking 101 Page!



The input in email field is now filtering for <script> tag, rendered any injection attack useless.

The solution for this scenario is to apply the injection in a different input convention, the simplest one being by adjusting *the <script>* tag to be in **capital** case. Participant may use the same payload but with minor adjustment:

<SCRIPT>alert('This is xss on email field')</SCRIPT>

Home | Logout

Name	admin
Email	<script>alert('This is xss</th></tr><tr><th>Password</th><th>Click here to reset passwore</th></tr><tr><th></th><th>Update</th></tr></tbody></table></script>

