

GraphQLmap v2.0 — Simple Usage Guide

TL;DR — Just Copy-Paste These

Bash

```
# Install
cd GraphQLmap-Updated
pip install -r requirements.txt

# Run automatic scan (does EVERYTHING for you)
python3 bin/graphqlmap -u https://target.com/graphql --auto

# That's it. Results are saved to a folder automatically.
```

Your 3 Questions Answered

1. How do I pass the URL?

Use the `-u` flag. The URL is the GraphQL endpoint:

Bash

```
python3 bin/graphqlmap -u https://target.com/graphql --auto
```

Common GraphQL endpoint paths:

- `https://target.com/graphql`
- `https://target.com/api/graphql`
- `https://target.com/v1/graphql`
- `https://target.com/graphiql`

If you don't know the exact path, just give the base URL and add `--detect`:

Bash

```
python3 bin/graphqlmap -u https://target.com --auto --detect
```

The tool will automatically scan 23 common paths to find it.

2. How do I pass the body (the actual GraphQL query)?

Use the `--body` (or `-b`) flag. The body is the GraphQL query/mutation you want to test:

Bash

```
# Simple query
python3 bin/graphqlmap -u https://target.com/graphql --auto \
--body '{users{id, name, email}}'

# Query with arguments
python3 bin/graphqlmap -u https://target.com/graphql --auto \
--body '{user(id: 1){name, email, role}}'

# Mutation
python3 bin/graphqlmap -u https://target.com/graphql --auto \
--body 'mutation{login(username:"admin", password:"test" ){token}}'

# From a file (for complex queries)
python3 bin/graphqlmap -u https://target.com/graphql --auto \
--body-file my_query.graphql
```

What is the body? It's the same thing you'd type in GraphiQL, Altair, or Burp Suite. For example, if you normally send this POST request:

JSON

```
POST /graphql HTTP/1.1
Content-Type: application/json

{"query": "{users{id, name, email}}"}
```

Then the `--body` value is just: `{users{id, name, email}}`

The tool wraps it in the JSON `{"query": "..."}` format automatically.

3. What does `--auto` do?

It runs the **entire attack chain automatically** in this order:

Plain Text

```
Phase 1: Verify the GraphQL endpoint is alive
Phase 2: Fingerprint the server engine (Apollo? Hasura? etc. )
Phase 3: Try introspection to dump the full schema
Phase 4: If introspection is blocked → try 12 bypass techniques
Phase 5: If still blocked → brute-force field names from wordlist
```

```
Phase 6: Execute your custom query (if you gave --body)
Phase 7: Test for SQL injection & NoSQL injection
Phase 8: Test batching & rate limit bypass (alias attacks)
Phase 9: Test for CSRF vulnerabilities
Phase 10: Test DoS protections (depth, alias, directive overloading)
Phase 11: Test WebSocket subscriptions
Phase 12: Generate a full report with all findings
```

All results are saved to a folder: graphqlmap_results_YYYYMMDD_HHMMSS/

Complete Examples

Example 1: Basic auto scan (simplest possible)

Bash

```
python3 bin/graphqlmap -u https://target.com/graphql --auto
```

Example 2: With authentication token

Bash

```
python3 bin/graphqlmap -u https://target.com/graphql --auto \
--headers '{"Authorization": "Bearer eyJhbGciOiJIUzI1NiJ9.eyJ1c2VyIjoiYWRTaw4."}
```

Example 3: With a specific query to test

Bash

```
python3 bin/graphqlmap -u https://target.com/graphql --auto \
--body '{users{id, name, email, role, password}}'
```

Example 4: With cookie-based auth

Bash

```
python3 bin/graphqlmap -u https://target.com/graphql --auto \
--headers '{"Cookie": "session=abc123def456"}'
```

Example 5: Through Burp Suite proxy

Bash

```
python3 bin/graphqlmap -u https://target.com/graphql --auto \
--proxy http://127.0.0.1:8080
```

Example 6: Skip DoS tests (safer for production)

Bash

```
python3 bin/graphqlmap -u https://target.com/graphql --auto --skip-dos
```

Example 7: Custom wordlist for field brute-force

Bash

```
python3 bin/graphqlmap -u https://target.com/graphql --auto \
--wordlist /path/to/my_wordlist.txt
```

Example 8: Save results to specific folder

Bash

```
python3 bin/graphqlmap -u https://target.com/graphql --auto \
--output /path/to/results/
```

Example 9: Use GET method instead of POST

Bash

```
python3 bin/graphqlmap -u https://target.com/graphql --auto --method GET
```

Example 10: Interactive mode (manual, command by command)

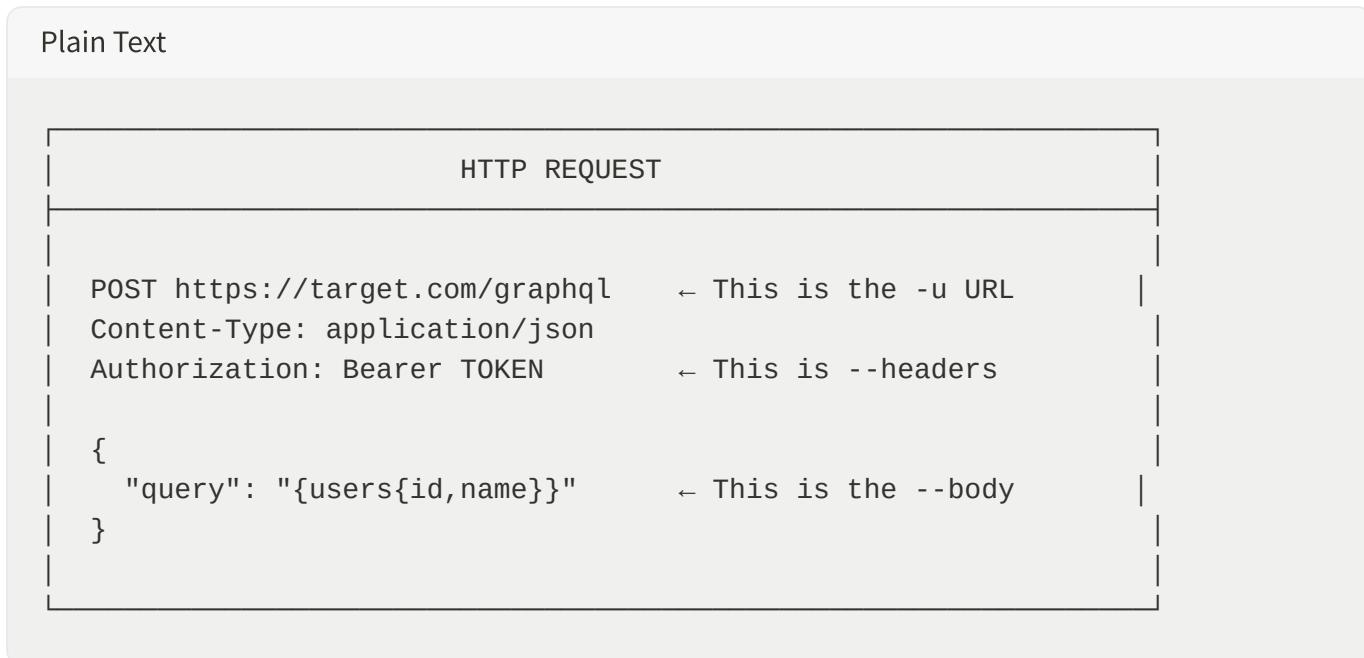
Bash

```
python3 bin/graphqlmap -u https://target.com/graphql
# Then type commands like:
#   fingerprint
#   dump_via_introspection
#   introspection_bypass
```

```
# nosqli  
# help      (to see all commands )
```

Understanding the URL vs Body

Here's a visual breakdown:



Flag	What it is	Example
-u	The GraphQL endpoint URL	https://target.com/graphql
--body	The GraphQL query/mutation	{users{id, name}}
--headers	HTTP headers (auth, cookies)	{"Authorization":"Bearer TOKEN"}
--proxy	Proxy to route traffic through	http://127.0.0.1:8080
--auto	Run everything automatically	(no value needed)

Output Files

After `--auto` scan, you'll find these in the results folder:

File	Contents
------	----------

report.md	Human-readable vulnerability report
scan_results.json	Machine-readable full results
schema_full.json	Complete GraphQL schema (if introspection worked)
schema_simplified.json	Simplified schema (types, queries, mutations)
discovered_fields.json	Fields found via brute-force (if introspection was blocked)
custom_query_result.json	Response from your --body query
csrf_poc_get.html	CSRF proof-of-concept (if vulnerable)
csrf_poc_form.html	CSRF form-based proof-of-concept (if vulnerable)

Quick Reference Card

Plain Text

```
|| GRAPHQLMAP v2.0 - QUICK REFERENCE ||
|| AUTOMATIC: python3 bin/graphqlmap -u URL --auto
|| + QUERY:    python3 bin/graphqlmap -u URL --auto -b 'QUERY'
|| + AUTH:     ... --headers '{"Authorization":"Bearer T"}'
|| + PROXY:    ... --proxy http://127.0.0.1:8080
|| + SAFE:     ... --skip-dos
|| MANUAL:    python3 bin/graphqlmap -u URL
```