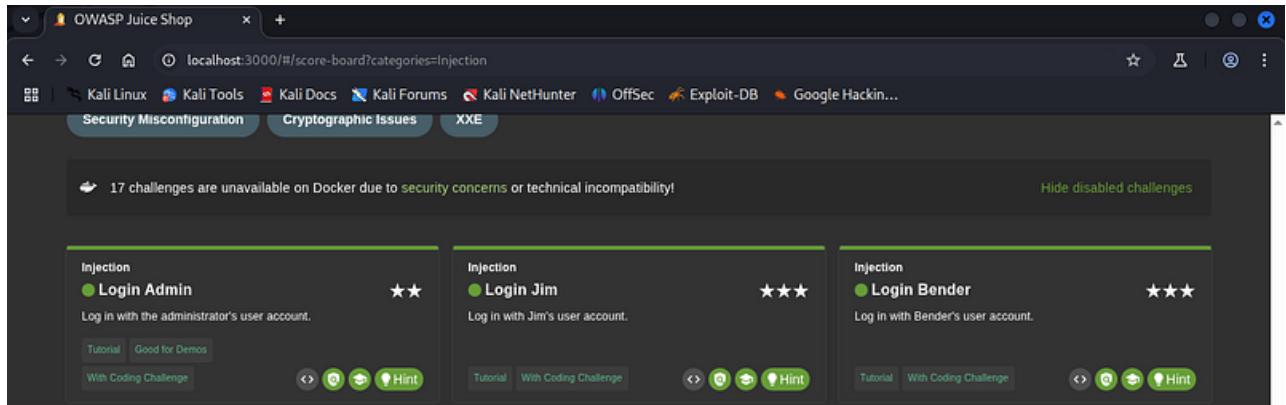


OWASP Juice Shop Challenges Writeup

Category

SQL Injection

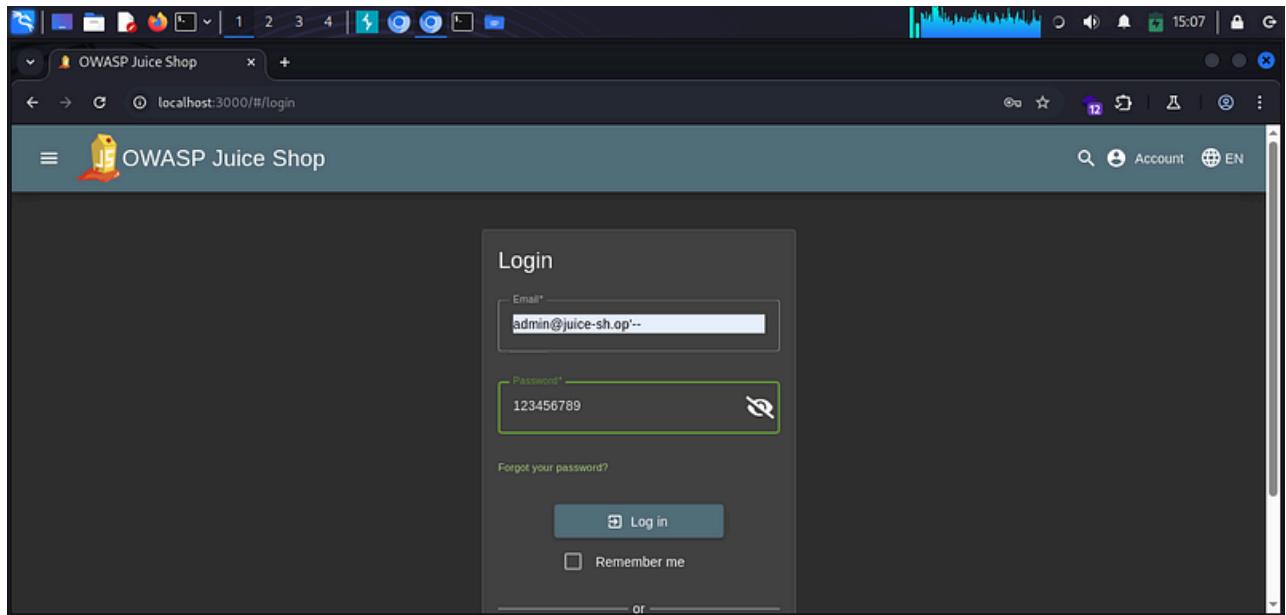


Tested the login page for SQL injection by using a SQL comment ('--'). I found usernames while browsing product **reviews** on the site, used one of those usernames on the login form as:

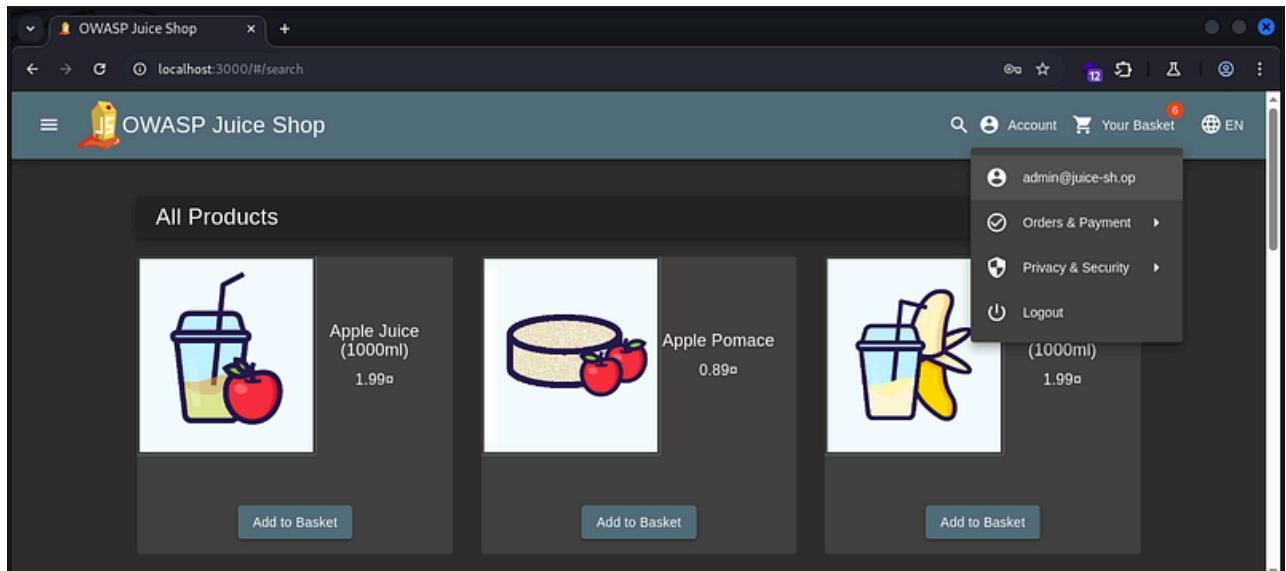
```
<found_username>--
```

-- starts a SQL comment, so the backend query becomes something like:

```
SELECT * FROM users WHERE username='found_username'--' AND password='...';
```

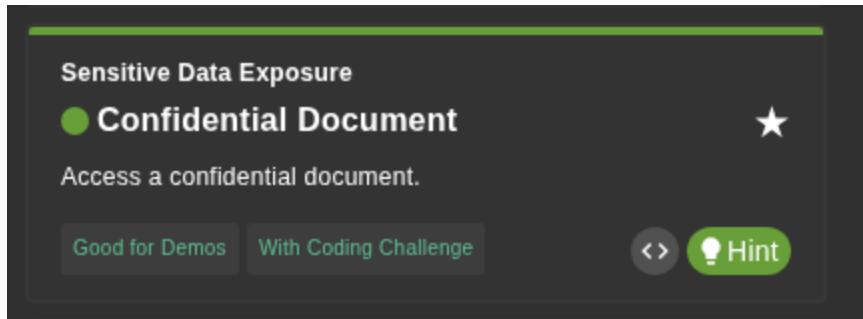


so you can enter anything in the password field)—the AND password=... portion is commented out, so the password check is skipped. Successful login occurred using the commented username input.

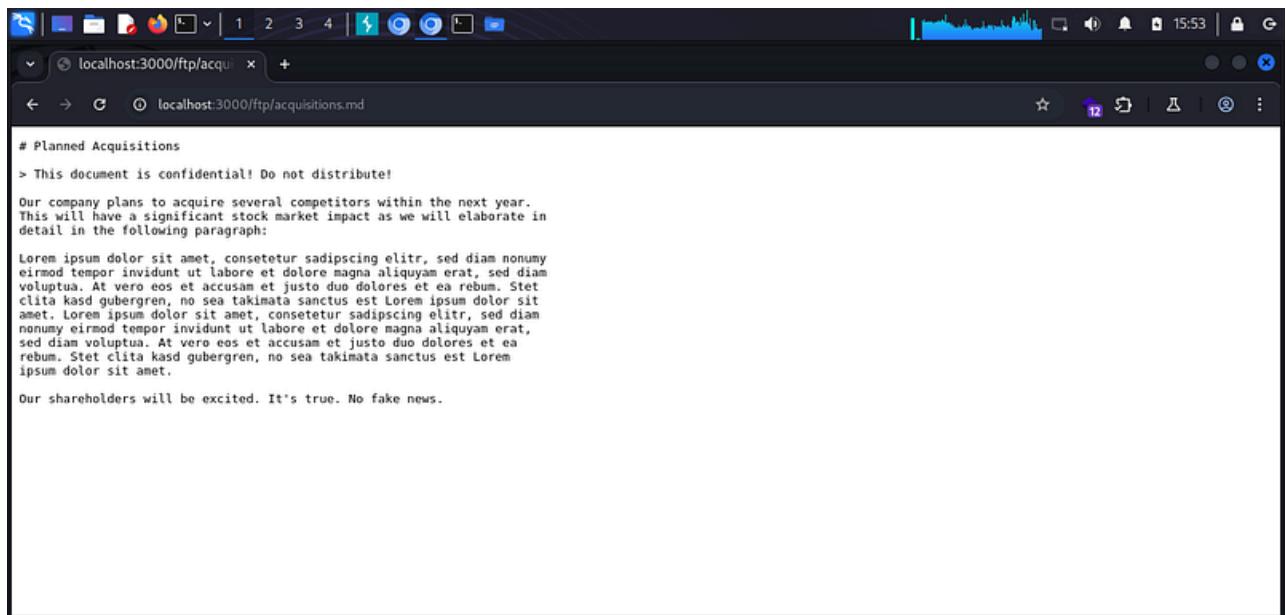
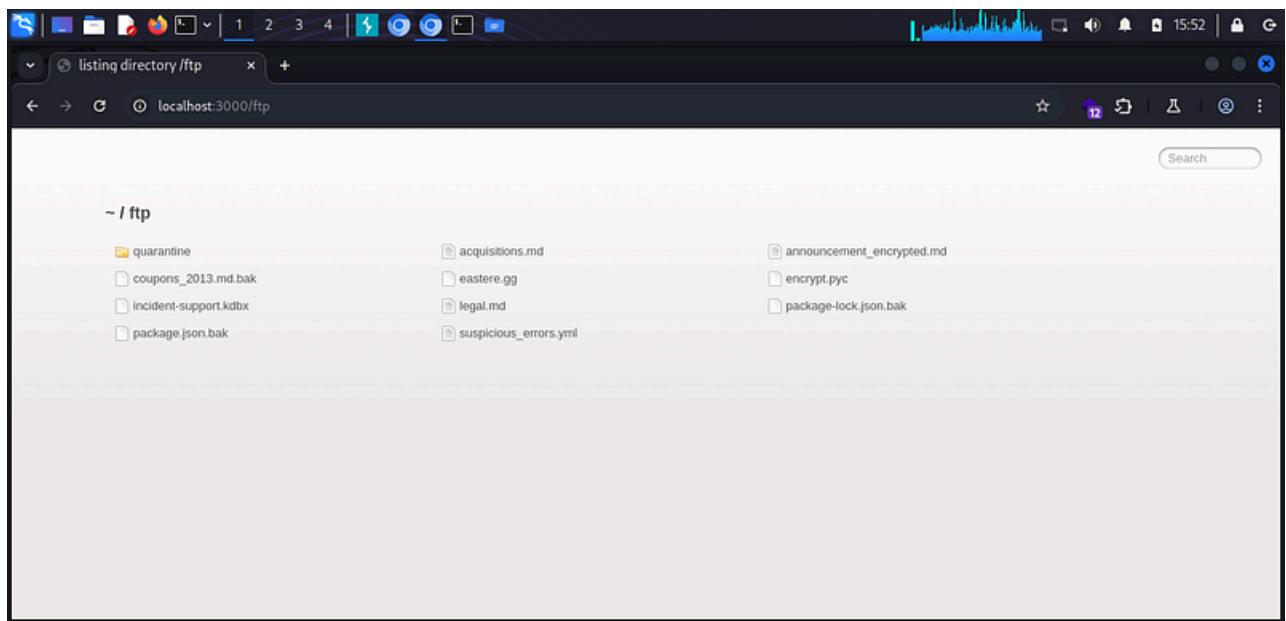
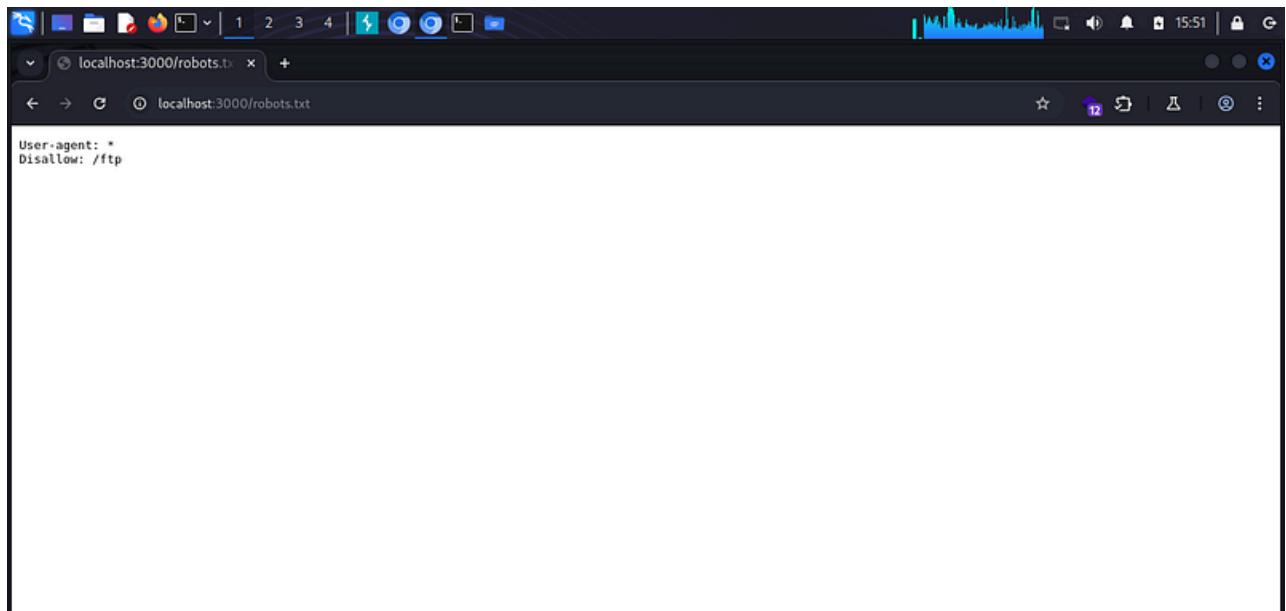


Category

Sensitive Data exposure

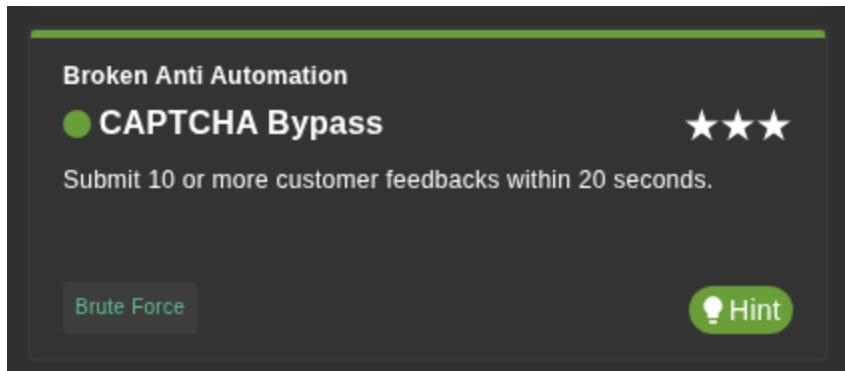


robots.txt is a public file that tells search engines which paths to avoid crawling—it can accidentally reveal hidden or sensitive endpoints, so it's a quick thing to check. I found a reference to /ftp there, visited /ftp, and inspected the directory contents. Inside I discovered an **acquisition** file that contained sensitive information and was retrievable. I was able to access/download that file.



Category

Broken Anti Automation _Brute Force



CAPTCHA Bypass Submit 10 or more customer feedbacks within 20 seconds.

Tool used: Burp Suite + Intruder

I navigated to the Customer Feedback section and submitted a message to capture the request.

POST /api/Feedbacks/ HTTP/1.1

```
{  
  "UserId":1,  
  "captchaId":1,  
  "captcha":"10",  
  "comment":"test (**@juice-sh.op)",  
  "rating":2  
}
```

The screenshot shows the Burp Suite interface with the 'Proxy' tab selected. The 'Intercept' button is active. A list of requests is shown on the left, and the selected request's details are displayed on the right. The selected request is a POST to /api/feedbacks/. The payload is visible in the 'Raw' tab of the 'Request' section.

I sent the request to Burp Suite Intruder for automated testing. Burp Suite Intruder allows rapid repeated HTTP requests.

Technically, no payload modification is needed but I still selected the UserId field as a payload position—this step is optional and unnecessary but still works.

The screenshot shows the Burp Suite Intruder interface. A 'Sniper attack' is selected. In the 'Payloads' tab, the payload type is set to 'Numbers' with a payload count of 20. The 'Payload configuration' section shows the payload being generated for each iteration, with the payload value being updated from 1 to 20.

In the Payloads tab, I set the Payload Type to **Numbers**. I configured it to iterate from **1 to 20** to ensure enough submissions.

Req...	Payload	Status code	Respon...	Error	Timeout	Length	Comment
1		201	594				
5		201	592				
6		201	591				
7		201	592				
8		201	592				
9		201	125				
10		201	100				
11		201	95				
12		201	99				
13		201	92				
14		201	82				
15		201	180				
16		201	85				
17		201	146				
18		201	100				
19		201	186				
20		201	133				

I clicked **Start Attack**, and Intruder quickly sent all the requests.

With 20 feedbacks submitted in rapid succession, the CAPTCHA Bypass challenge was successfully completed.

By [Alexander Sapo](#) on [November 13, 2025](#).

[Canonical link](#)

Exported from [Medium](#) on February 7, 2026.