



A Shearwater Group plc
Company

Introduction to: SQL Injection

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Democracy-ish



DC44141
@DC44141



What do we want for talk on Tuesday? [@cornerpirate](#) has kindly said he'll do an intro to XSS or SQL Injection, cast your votes now

XSS

44.2%

SQL ✓

55.8%

43 votes · 2 days left

Boaty mcBoatface 2.0!



DC44141

@DC44141

What do we want for talk on Tuesday?
[@cornerpirate](#) has kindly said he'll do
an intro to XSS or SQL Injection, cast
your votes now

XSS

50%

SQL ✓

50%

54 votes • 31 minutes left

What is SQL?

- Structured Query Language (SQL)
 - Some say “**SEQUEL**” - if so I missed the original.
 - Most hit you with “**Ess-Que-El**” - muy bien!

“It is the standard language for relational database management systems”

-- <http://www.sqlcourse.com/>

- A database holds information in tables with columns and rows.
- SQL allows you to **INSERT**, **MODIFY**, **READ**, or **DELETE** data

Example Table

- Table Name = people

ID	Name	Age
1	Autry Jeronimo	33
2	Tab Stafford	43
3	Lila Shirley	25

- ID = Auto incrementing number assigned when a new row is added.
- Name = A String data type.
- Age = A numeric data field.

SQL SELECT Syntax

- **Simple Syntax**

- `SELECT column1, column2, ... FROM table_name;`

- **But ...**

- `SELECT select_list [INTO new_table]`
- `[FROM table_source] [WHERE search_condition]`
- `[GROUP BY group_by_expression]`
- `[HAVING search_condition]`
- `[ORDER BY order_expression [ASC | DESC]]`

Baby's first SQL!



ID	Name	Age
1	Autry Jeronimo	33
2	Tab Stafford	43
3	Lila Shirley	25

Oh look it crawls!

- **SELECT * FROM People WHERE** age<40;

Full Table

ID	Name	Age
1	Autry Jeronimo	33
2	Tab Stafford	43
3	Lila Shirley	25

Result of our Query

ID	Name	Age
1	Autry Jeronimo	33
3	Lila Shirley	25

Baby's first steps!

- **SELECT * FROM People WHERE age<40 ORDER BY age ASC;**

Full Table

ID	Name	Age
1	Autry Jeronimo	33
2	Tab Stafford	43
3	Lila Shirley	25

Result of our Query

ID	Name	Age
3	Lila Shirley	25
1	Autry Jeronimo	33

Blessed Union

- `SELECT id, name, age FROM people UNION SELECT 'a','b','c'`

Full Table

ID	Name	Age
1	Autry Jeronimo	33
2	Tab Stafford	43
3	Lila Shirley	25

Result of our Query

ID	Name	Age
1	Autry Jeronimo	33
2	Tab Stafford	43
3	Lila Shirley	25
a	b	c

What is SQL Injection?

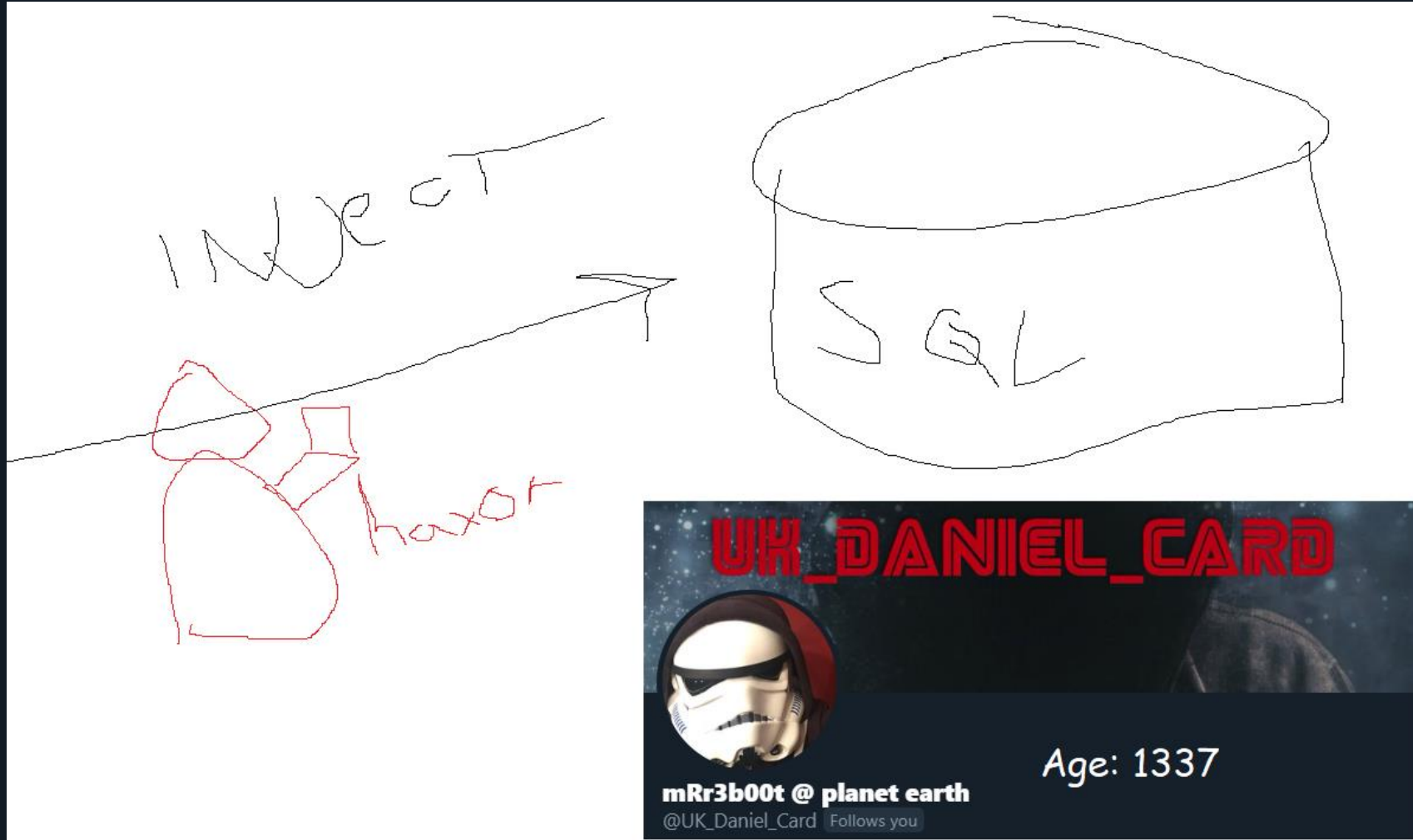
- A vulnerability allowing an attacker to alter the intended logic of an SQL Query.
- It exists where:
 - Queries are *generated dynamically* using string concatenation:

```
$sql = "SELECT * FROM People WHERE age<" + $_GET["age"];
```

- Parts of the SQL Query use *user controllable input*, for example:

```
http://vulnerablehost/agefilter.php?age=40
```

What is it though?



#1 – Injection into String Field

- Strings in SQL are wrapped in single-quotes.

```
mysql> select 'DC44141';  
+-----+  
| DC44141 |  
+-----+  
| DC44141 |  
+-----+  
1 row in set (0.00 sec)
```

#1 – Injection into String Field

- Suspect SQL Injection into a string field?
- You will need to:
 - Break out of the original string (using single-quote character)
 - Supply new logic.
 - End the remaining query ensuring it is valid SQL:

a' NEW LOGIC OR '1'='1

a' NEW LOGIC --

a'; ENTIRELY NEW SQL QUERY; --

#1 – Injection into String Field

- DEMO GODS BE PRAISED.

Getting Something out of it

- Finding the number columns in query with “**ORDER BY N**”
- Using “**UNION SELECT**” with the “null” data type
- Extraction of something an attacker did not know before:
 - @@version - in MYSQL

null never hurt anyone!

TL;DR

Having 'Null' as a license plate is about as much of a nightmare as you'd expect

The license plate was 'null,' but the tickets were anything but

By Jon Porter | @JonPorty | Aug 14, 2019, 11:58am EDT

- Registered personal number plate 'null'
- Racked up a bill of \$12,049.

Source: <https://www.theverge.com/tldr/2019/8/14/20805543/null-license-plate-california-parking-tickets-violations-void-programming-bug>

#2 – Injection into Numeric Field

- Numeric fields are NOT wrapped in single-quotes.

```
mysql> select 123;  
+-----+  
| 123 |  
+-----+  
| 123 |  
+-----+  
1 row in set (0.00 sec)
```

#2 – Injection into Numeric Field

- DEMO GODS BE PRAISED.

Data from another table

- We showed enumerating table names
 - Querying **INFORMATION_SCHEMA.TABLES**
- Then column names for those tables.
 - Querying **INFORMATION_SCHEMA.COLUMNS**
- Finally, we got some secrets out of another table.

#3 – Authentication Bypass

- DEMO GODS BE DAMNED!

How did that work?

- Intended Query:

SELECT * FROM users

WHERE username='<x>' AND password='<y>'

- By controlling “username” we executed:

SELECT * FROM users

WHERE username='a' OR 1=1 -- AND password='<y>'

OR Truth Table

Pizza	Chips	Answer
False	False	False
True	False	True
False	True	True
True	True	True

But why were we admin?

```
mysql> select * from users;
+----+-----+-----+
| id | username | password |
+----+-----+-----+
| 1  | admin   | secureguy |
| 2  | aaa     | aaaaaaa |
| 3  | bbb     | bbbbbb |
| 4  | ccc     | cccccc |
+----+-----+-----+
4 rows in set (0.00 sec)

mysql> select * from users where username='a' or 1=1-- and username='b'
-> ;
+----+-----+-----+
| id | username | password |
+----+-----+-----+
| 1  | admin   | secureguy |
| 2  | aaa     | aaaaaaa |
| 3  | bbb     | bbbbbb |
| 4  | ccc     | cccccc |
+----+-----+-----+
4 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```


STOP - what about impact?

Confidentiality

- Attacker will have access to data that they should not.
- A data breach may result in industry or legal fines.

Integrity

- Attacker can change data then trust in its integrity is lost.
- Equally if an attacker can execute commands on a compromised computer then it can no longer be trusted.

Availability

- Making a resource inaccessible to legitimate users removes its availability.
- Doing so can prevent companies from trading and result in significant financial and reputational damages.

But what is impacted?

- The **application** (what does that mean?)
- The **database** (all of it? part of it?)
- The **operating systems** of the **app** and **database servers**
- Is a **user's PC** impacted at all?
- Will a **user** be the victim of ID theft if exploited?
- What about the **business interests** or **reputation** of the **application** and the **company** who own it.

Confidentiality

- Most applications are configured with a database user account which has full **read** access to the data processed by that application.
- Full loss of **Confidentiality** (for data processed by the application) is almost certain.
- Files stored by the OS can **generally** be read too.
- Security principal of “Least Privilege” may limit impact to one database and prevent file access etc.

Integrity

- Most applications are configured with a database user account which can **modify** the data processed by that application.
- Full loss of **Integrity** (for data processed by the application) is almost certain.
- Some databases allow **command execution** on the OS meaning you can no longer trust the OS!
- Least privilege again **could** limit the impact.

Availability

- Most applications are configured with a database user account which can **delete** the data processed by that application.
- Full loss of the **Availability** (for data processed by the application) is almost certain.

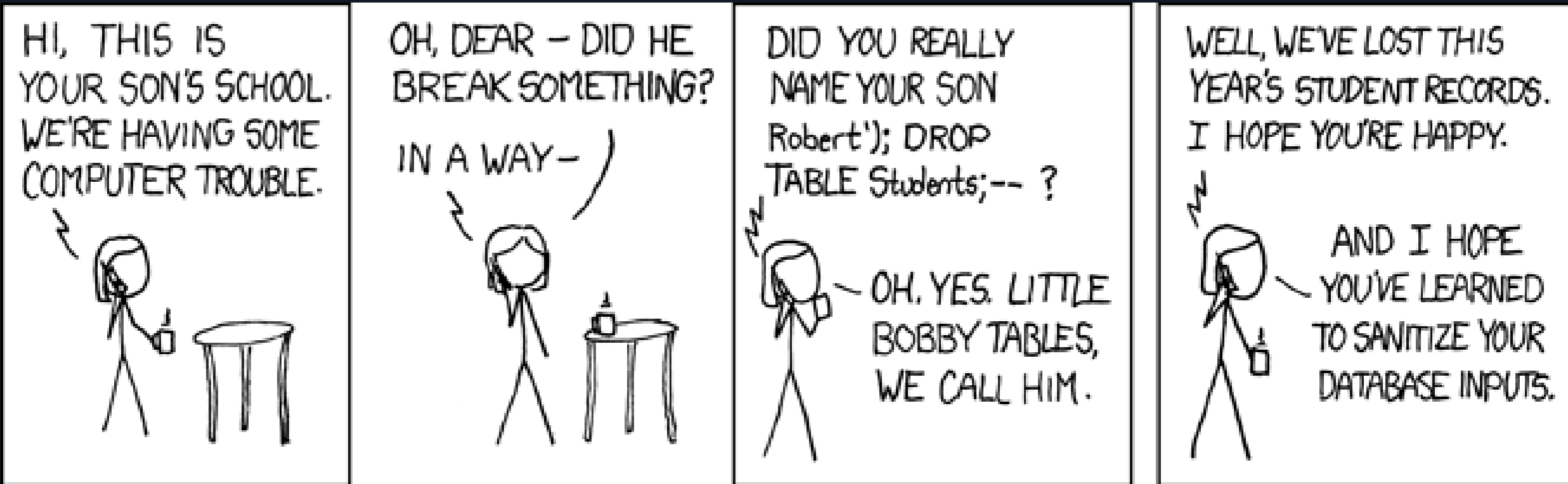
DROP TABLE people;

- Injecting into an “UPDATE” or “DELETE” statement without thinking:

DELETE FROM people **WHERE** id=1

DELETE FROM people **WHERE** id=**1 OR 1=1--**

Now you get this!



Source: <https://xkcd.com/327/>

Preventing SQL Injection

- **Do NOT** build SQL queries using String Concatenation!
- Primary Defence
 - Use of **Prepared Statements** (with Parameterised Queries). Example on next slide.
- Secondary Defences (Reducing Risk)
 - Apply **least privilege** principal enabling only permissions necessary for database user.
 - Monitoring, alerting and reacting.

Prepared Statement Example

```
$stmt = $mysqli->prepare("SELECT * FROM  
people WHERE id = ?");  
$stmt->bind_param("i", $_POST['id']);  
$stmt->execute();  
// get result and do something  
$stmt->close();
```


Where do we go from here?

- The demo targets will be made available soon.
- Follow me on Twitter [@cornerpirate](#)
- I will shout about it there, and also probably stick a recording of this material and the slides out too.
- Intent is to give you time to play with these things before coming back for more advanced SQL Injection next month

References

- Learn SQL syntax
 - <https://sqlzoo.net/>
- Syntax Differences Between different Database Systems
 - <https://portswigger.net/web-security/sql-injection/cheat-sheet>
- Training and vulnerable target
 - <https://portswigger.net/web-security/sql-injection>
- Preventing SQL Injection
 - https://owasp.org/www-project-cheat-sheets/cheatsheets/SQL_Injection_Prevention_Cheat_Sheet.html