



OWASP ERODE



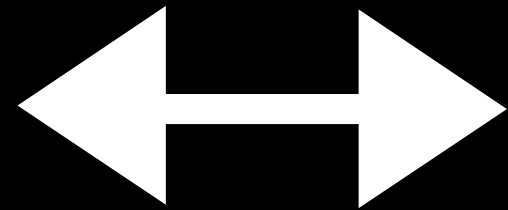
OWASP
SASTRA University

INTRODUCTION TO SQL INJECTION

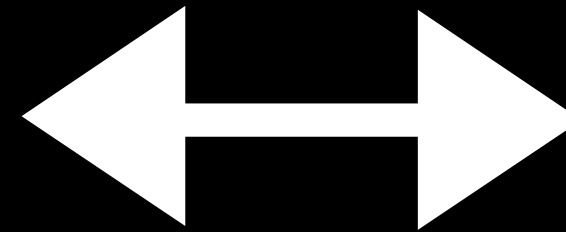
HOW WEBSITE WORKS?



REQUEST



**FOLLOWS
OSI MODEL
STANDARD**



RESPONSE

Request:

**Data passed from client side to initiate
some action on the server**

HTTP Request METHODS

Response:

**Data passed from client side to initiate
some action on the server**

HTTP Response STATUS CODES

WHY PROXY?

- Bypass client side mitigations
- Intercept web traffic to analyze
- Best for fuzzing web requests and responses



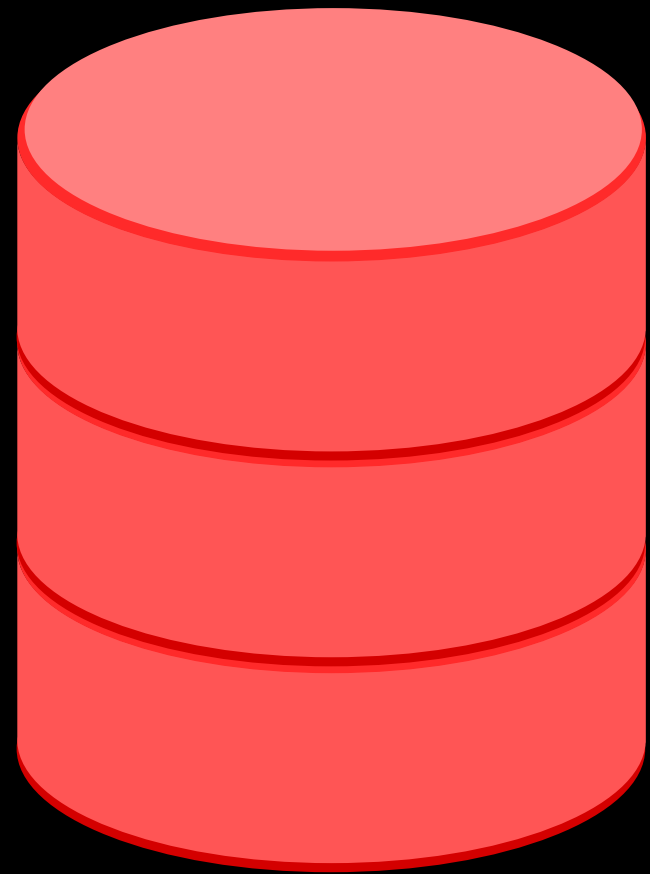
SQL *INJECTION*

MOST CRUCIAL BUG/VULN

OWASP TOP 10

**HIGH IMPACT ON
SERVER SIDE**

WHY CRUCIAL?



DB

- Data is important for Companies
- Hackers try to steal DB for Money
- Takes more time to recover after impact
- Important data can be leaked
(TOP SECRET, NEW
PROTOTYPE, PRIVATE DATA)

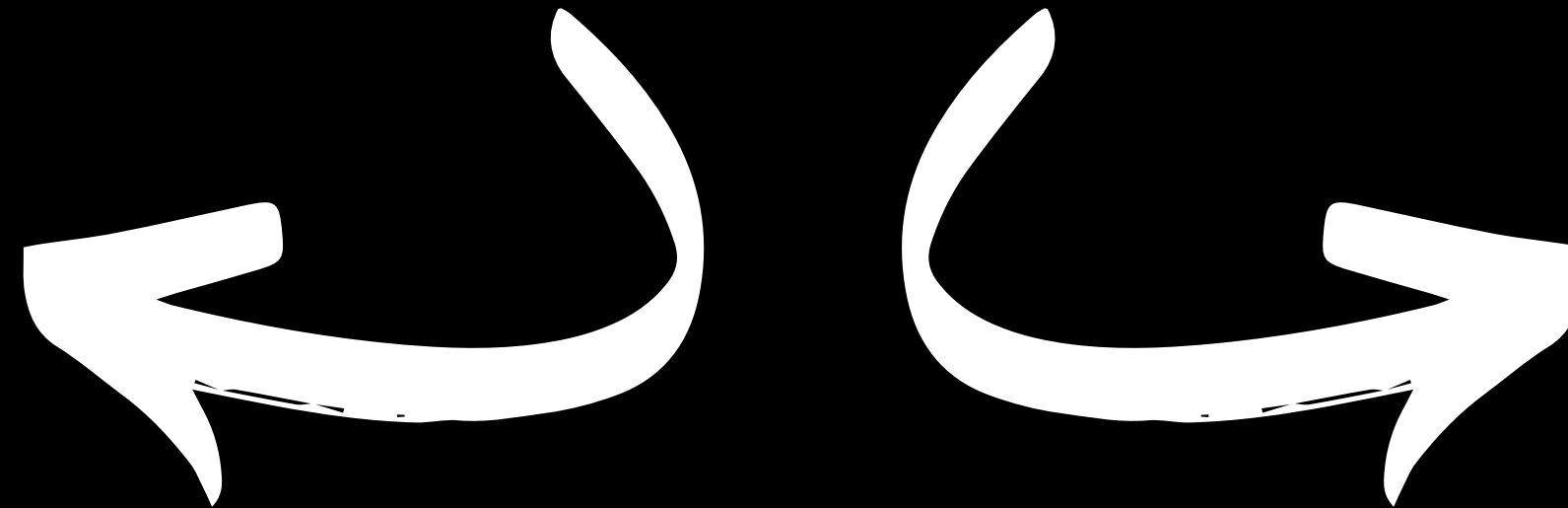
DATABASE(DB)



BY STRUCTURE

**STRUCTURE
QUERY
LANGUAGE
(SQL)**

Relational



**Not
Only
SQL
(NoSQL)**

**Not
Relational**

SQL --> Structured Query Language

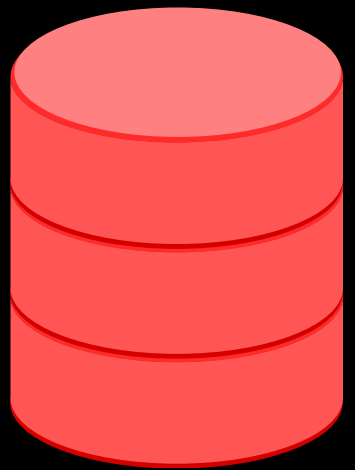


It is a database with tables and values

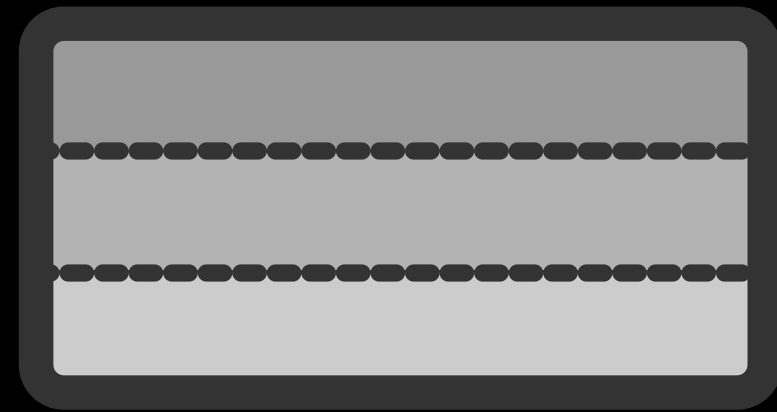
Provides data from backend to frontend apps



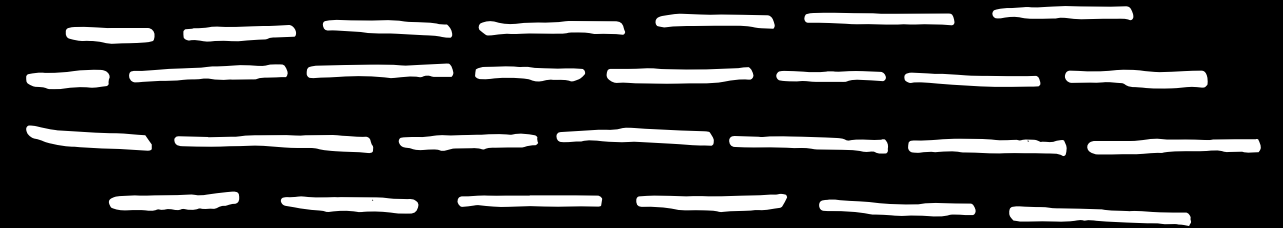
SQL Struct



DB



Tables



Row & Col

Each column specifies an attribute of the DB

There can be many rows based on the app

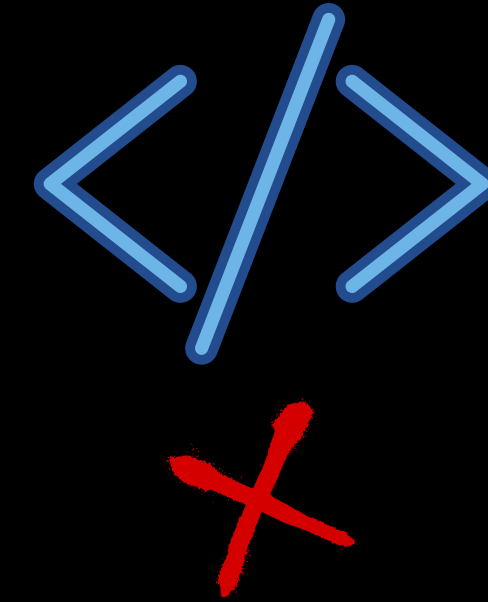
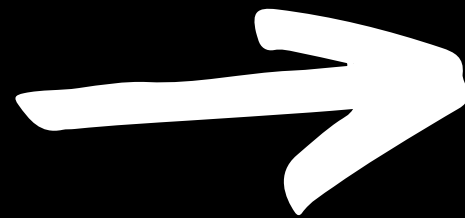
Each row can be referenced by primary key

Tables can be interlinked in SQL using foreign key

Normalization reduces duplicates in the table

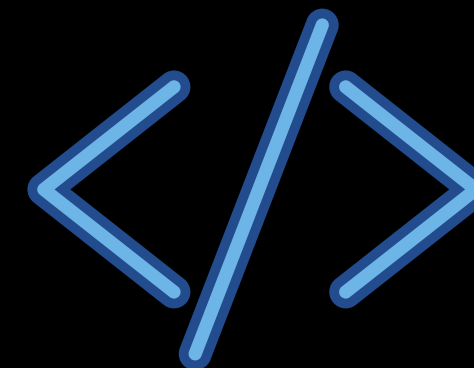
HOW SQL DB WORKS?

DATA EMBEDDED
IN SOURCE CODE



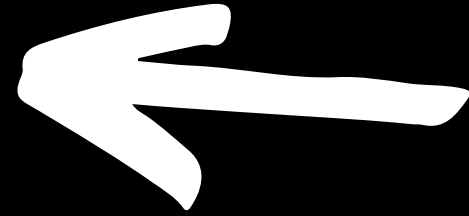
performance,size
security,transparency

DATA CALLED
FROM DB SERVER

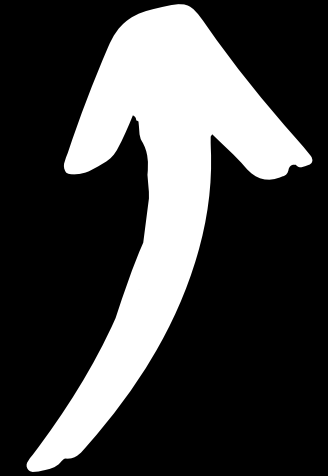


+





finds row with value = moni
retrieves all column attributes



username?=moni



finds "users" table
which contains username

COMMON SQL QUERY

DATA
DEFINITION

CREATE
DROP
ALTER
TRUNCATE

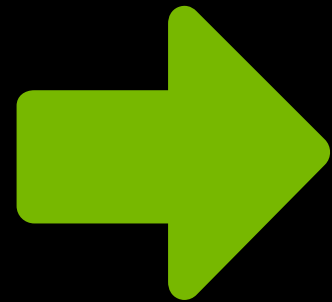
DATA
MANIPULATION

SELECT
UPDATE
INSERT
DELETE

DATA
AGGREGATION

SUM
AVG
MAX
MIN
SO ON..

username?=moni



TABLE

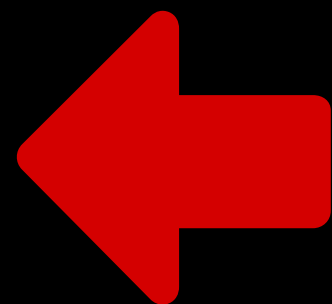
...
posts
users
products
...

selects "users" table



uid	username	email	password	...
1	abc	a@a.com	abcdefgh	...
2	moni	m@a.com	passwd	...
3	nanba	vn@a.com	nasahack	...

selects row with
"username=moni"



.....

SQLI
WORKING



VALUE + QUERY == RESULT

DATA

user input field
form data
url parameters
etc..

FUNCTION

retrieve
update
post
delete & ..



SQL QUERY

works in DB
based on
"**values**" from "**DATA**"
"**queries**" from "**FUNCTION**"

USER INPUTS

or

USER RELATED DATA

IS THE KEY FOR

SUCCESSFUL SQLI



correct
input data



SQL Query
produces
**"Expected
Correct
Result To User"**



malicious
input data



SQL Query
produces
**"Unexpected
Different
Result To User"**

FRONTEND SIDE

correct
input data



CORRECT SQL QUERY



SQL Query
produces
**"Expected
Correct
Result To User"**

malicious
input data



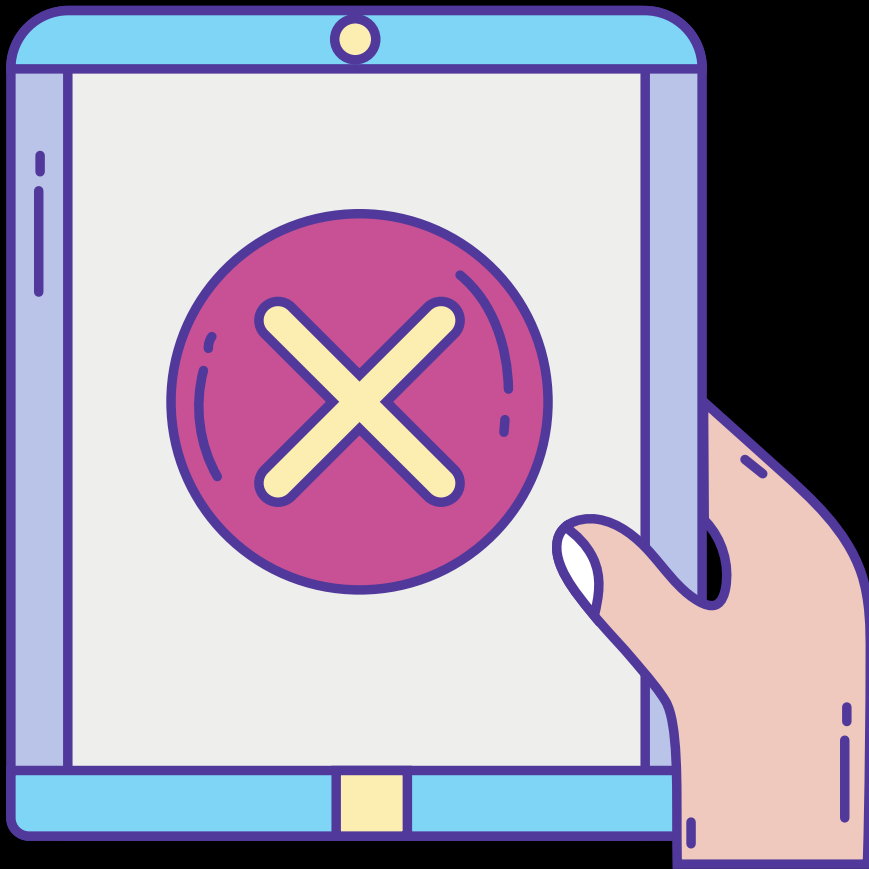
CORRECT SQL QUERY
+
**INJECTED MALICIOUS
QUERY**



SQL Query
produces
**"Unexpected
Different
Result To User"**

BACKEND SIDE

HOW TO IDENTIFY SQLi?



- Different result than expected(important) in frontend
- Unusual errors (like server error etc..)
- Its important to identify the difference between correct page and sql error page (comparers)

SQLi TYPES

- **DIRECT INPUT Based Attacks**
- **UNION Based Attacks**
- **BOOLEAN Based Attacks**
- **ERROR Based Attacks**
- **TIME DELAY Based Attacks**

RARE SQLi TYPES:

- **BLIND SQLi:**

No difference in error pages

Should be manually tested

Can be checked by ERROR,BOOLEAN &

DELAYS conditions

Rare to find

RARE SQLi TYPES:

- **Second Order SQLi:**
 - Gets stored in DB**
 - Should be manually tested**
 - Critical Flaw (~ High severity)**
 - Persistent attack if saved in DB**
 - Rare to find**

HOW TO APPROACH?

- **Test URL Parameters**
- **Test User Input Fields**
- **Test Search Bars**
- **Test Request Headers related to Users**
- **Search for BlindSQLi**
- **Try for Second Order SQLi**

AUTOMATION FOR SQLi?

- SQLMap (Best for UNION Attacks)
- BBQSQL (Good for Blind SQLi)
- Leviathan
- jSQL
- SQLNinja

***DO MANUAL TESTING, AUTOMATION
ALWAYS DOESN'T GIVE RESULTS***

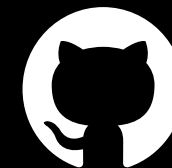


PREVENTION?

- Validate user inputs
- Sanitize data with limited special characters
- Prefer whitelist over blacklist
- Limit privileges and read-access
- Do not link to other valuable tables
- Scanning and updating DB
- Usage of WAF

THANK YOU

MYSELF



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