



**OWASP ERODE**



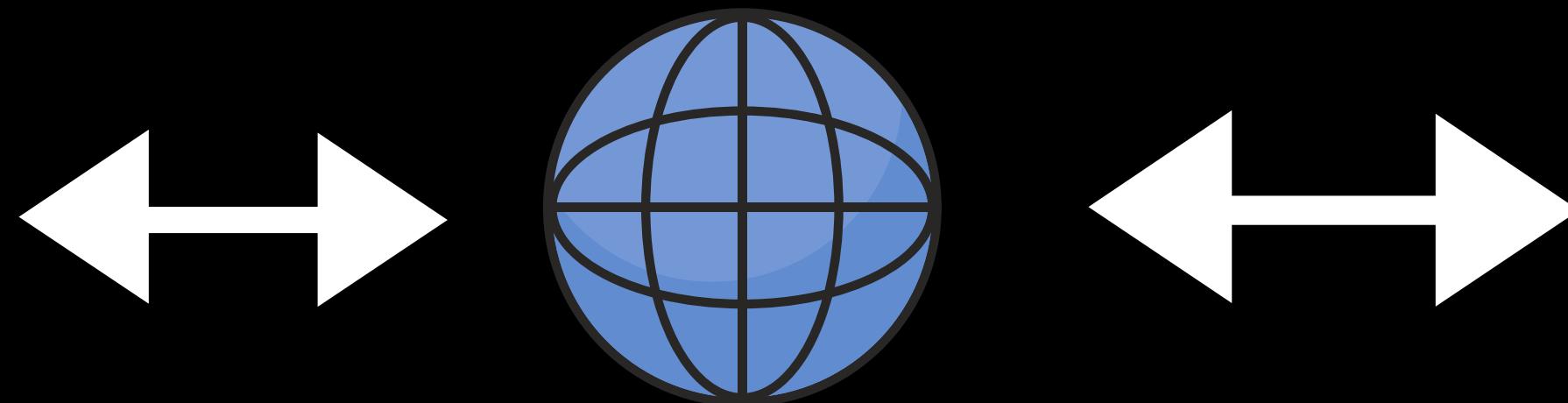
**OWASP**  
**SASTRA University**

# ***INTRODUCTION TO SQL INJECTION***

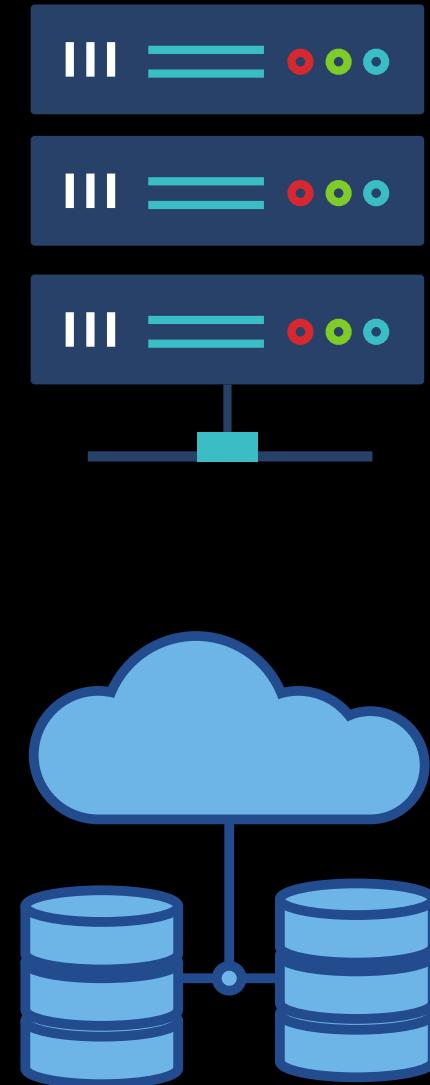
# HOW WEBSITE WORKS?



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



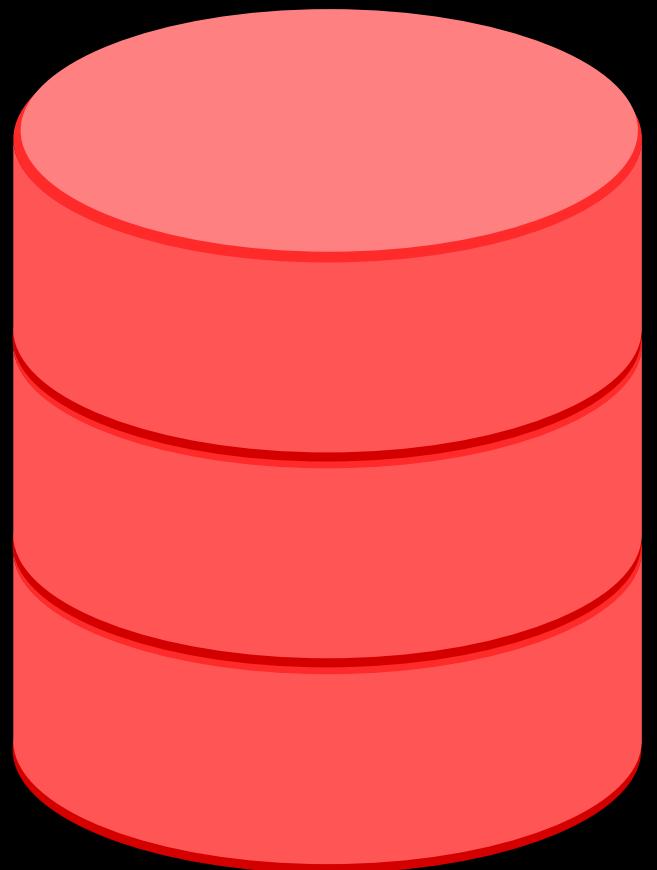
**SQL  
INJECTION**

**MOST CRUCIAL BUG/VULN**

**OWASP TOP 10**

**HIGH IMPACT ON  
SERVER SIDE**

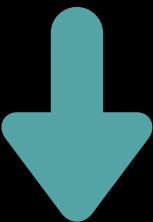
# WHY CRUCIAL?



**DB**

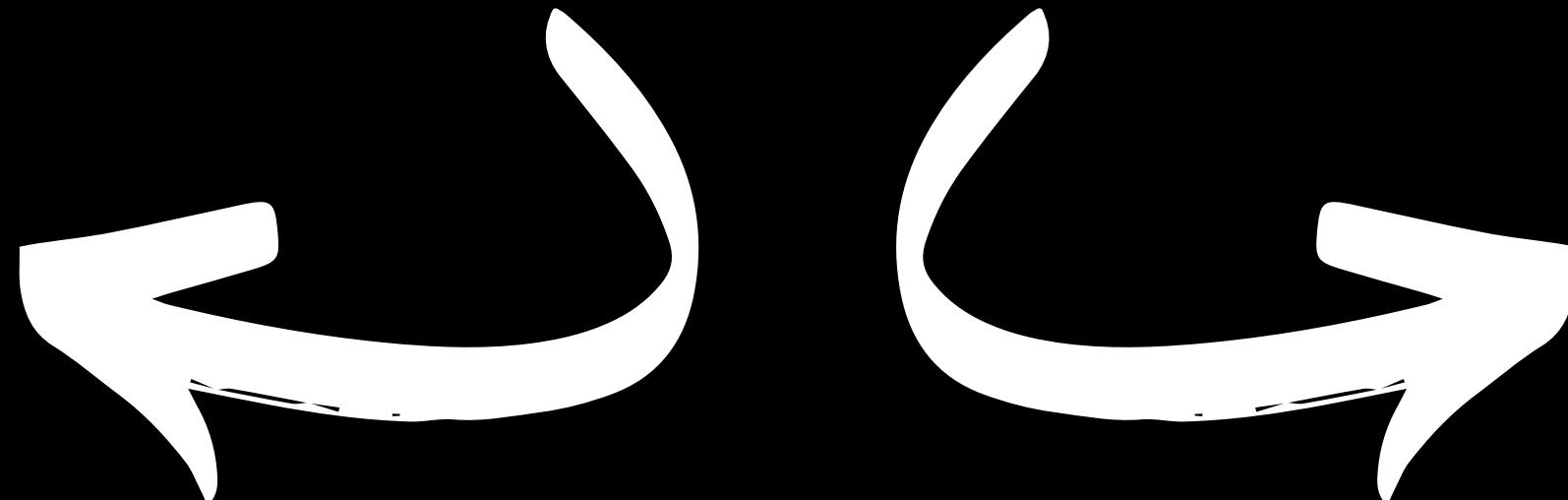
- Data is important for Companies
- Hackers try to steal DB for Money
- Takes more time to recover after impact
- Important data can be leaked  
(TOP SECRET, NEW  
PROTOTYPE, PRIVATE DATA)

# DATABASE(DB)



## BY STRUCTURE

STRUCTURE  
QUERY  
LANGUAGE  
(SQL)



Not  
Only  
SQL  
(NoSQL)  
Not  
Relational

Relational

# SQL --> Structured Query Language

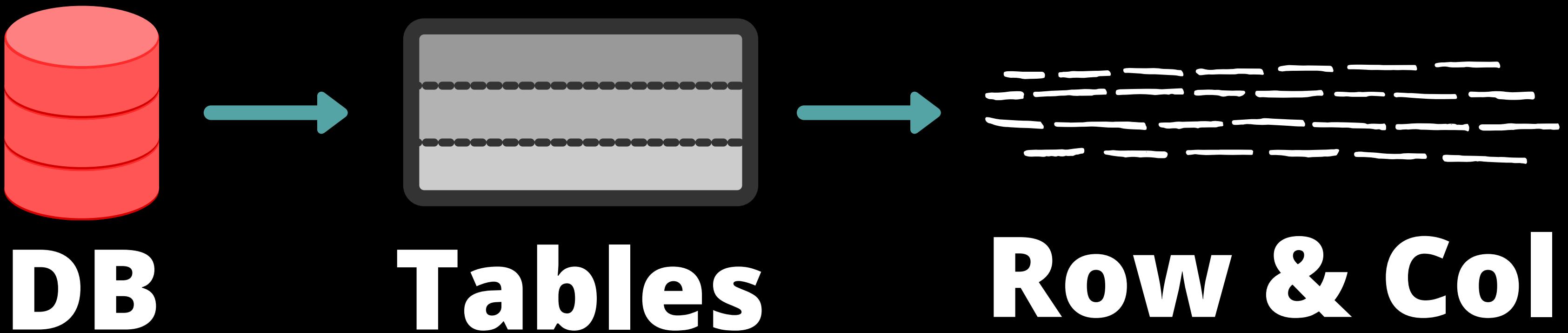


It is a database with tables and values

Provides data from backend to frontend apps



# SQL Struct



Each column specifies an attribute of the DB

There can be many rows based on the app

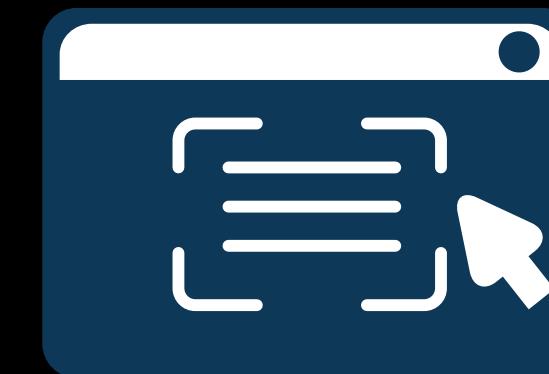
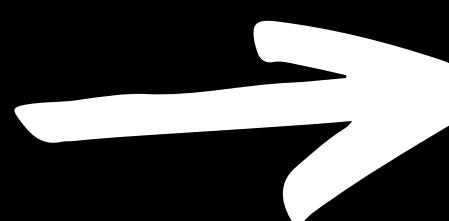
Each row can be referenced by primary key

Tables can be interlinked in SQL using foreign key

Normalization reduces duplicates in the table

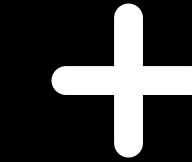
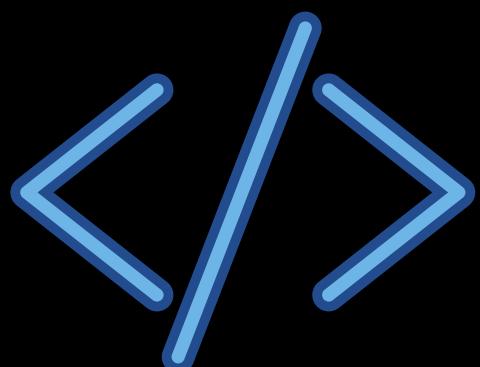
# HOW SQL DB WORKS?

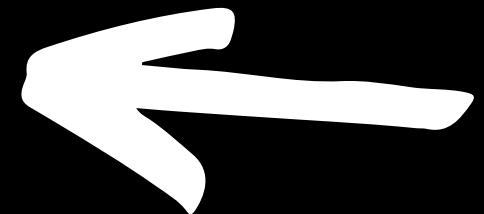
DATA EMBEDDED  
IN SOURCE CODE



DATA CALLED  
FROM DB SERVER

performance, size  
security, transparency





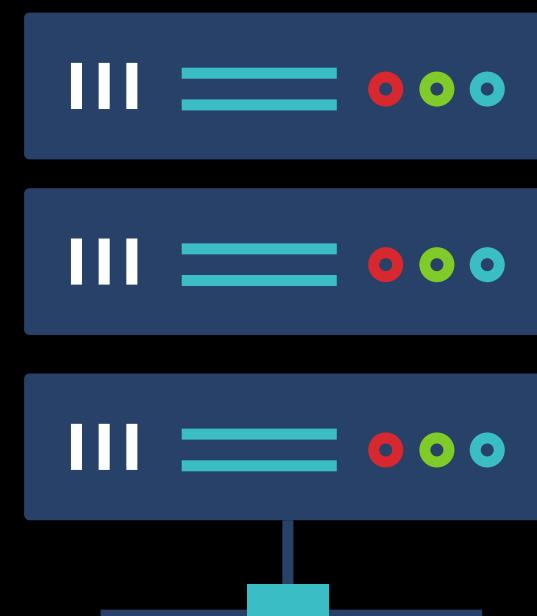
username?=moni



finds row with value = moni  
retrieves all column attributes



↑  
finds "users" table  
which contains username



# COMMON SQL QUERY

DATA  
DEFINITION

CREATE  
DROP  
ALTER  
TRUNCATE

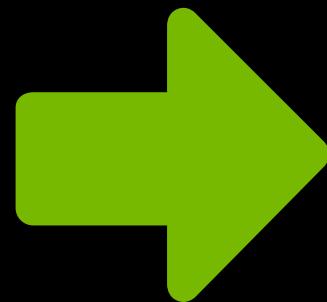
DATA  
MANIPULATION

SELECT  
UPDATE  
INSERT  
DELETE

DATA  
AGGREGATION

SUM  
AVG  
MAX  
MIN  
SO ON..

username?=moni



TABLE

...

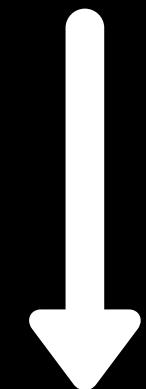
posts

users

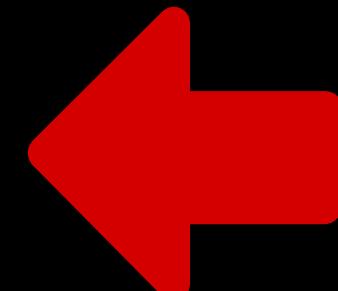
products

...

selects "users" table

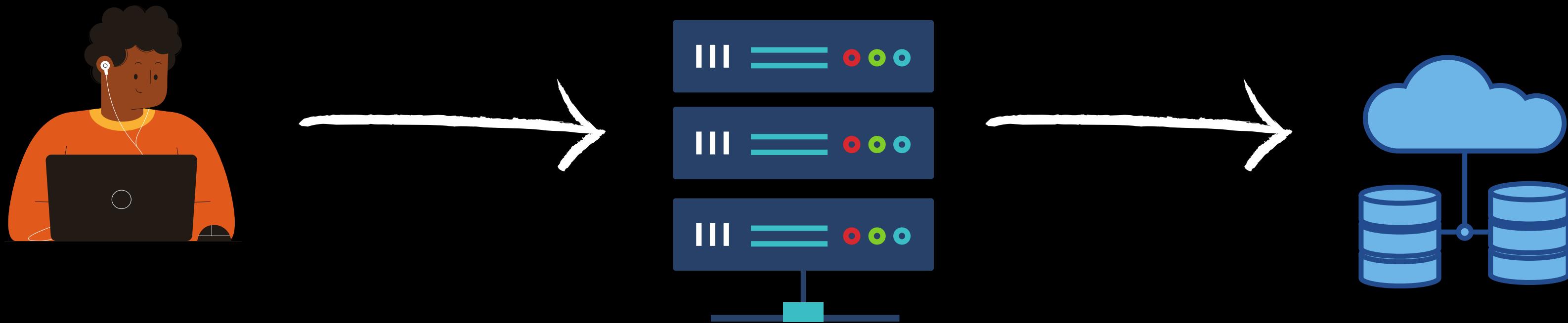


	<b>uid</b>	<b>username</b>	<b>email</b>	<b>password</b>	...
1		abc	a@a.com	abcdefgh	...
2		moni	m@a.com	passwd	...
3		nanba	vn@a.com	nasahack	...



selects row with  
"username=moni"

**SQL**  
**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



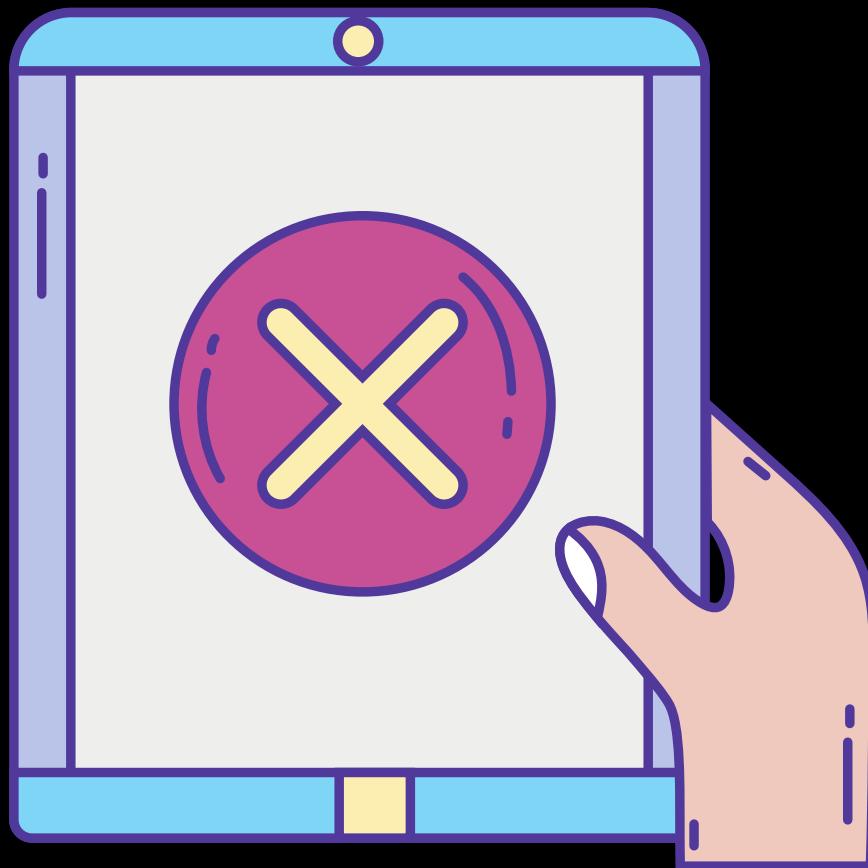
**CORRECT SQL QUERY**  
+  
**INJECTED MALICIOUS  
QUERY**



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 sqli 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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