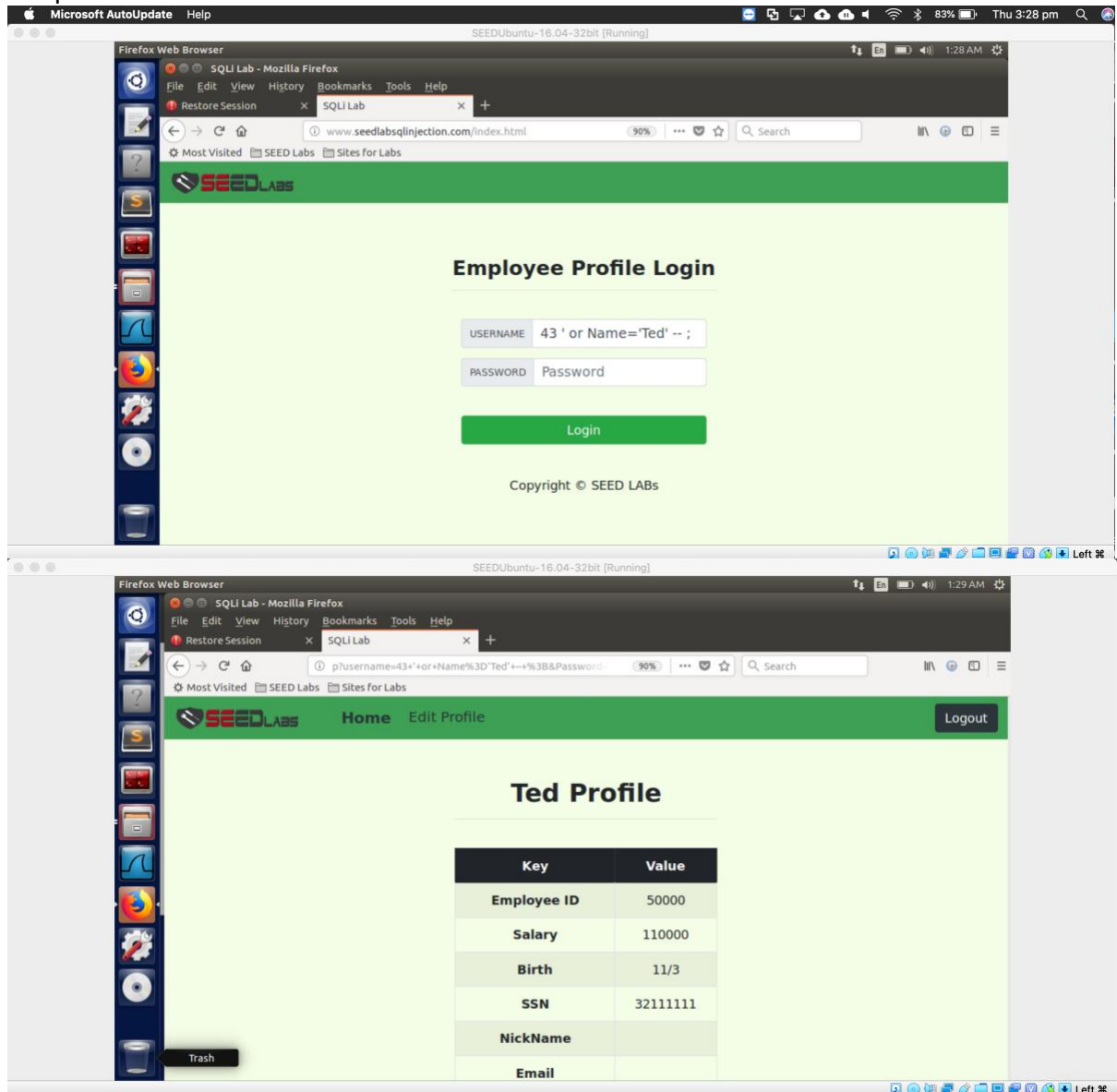


3.1

Task 1

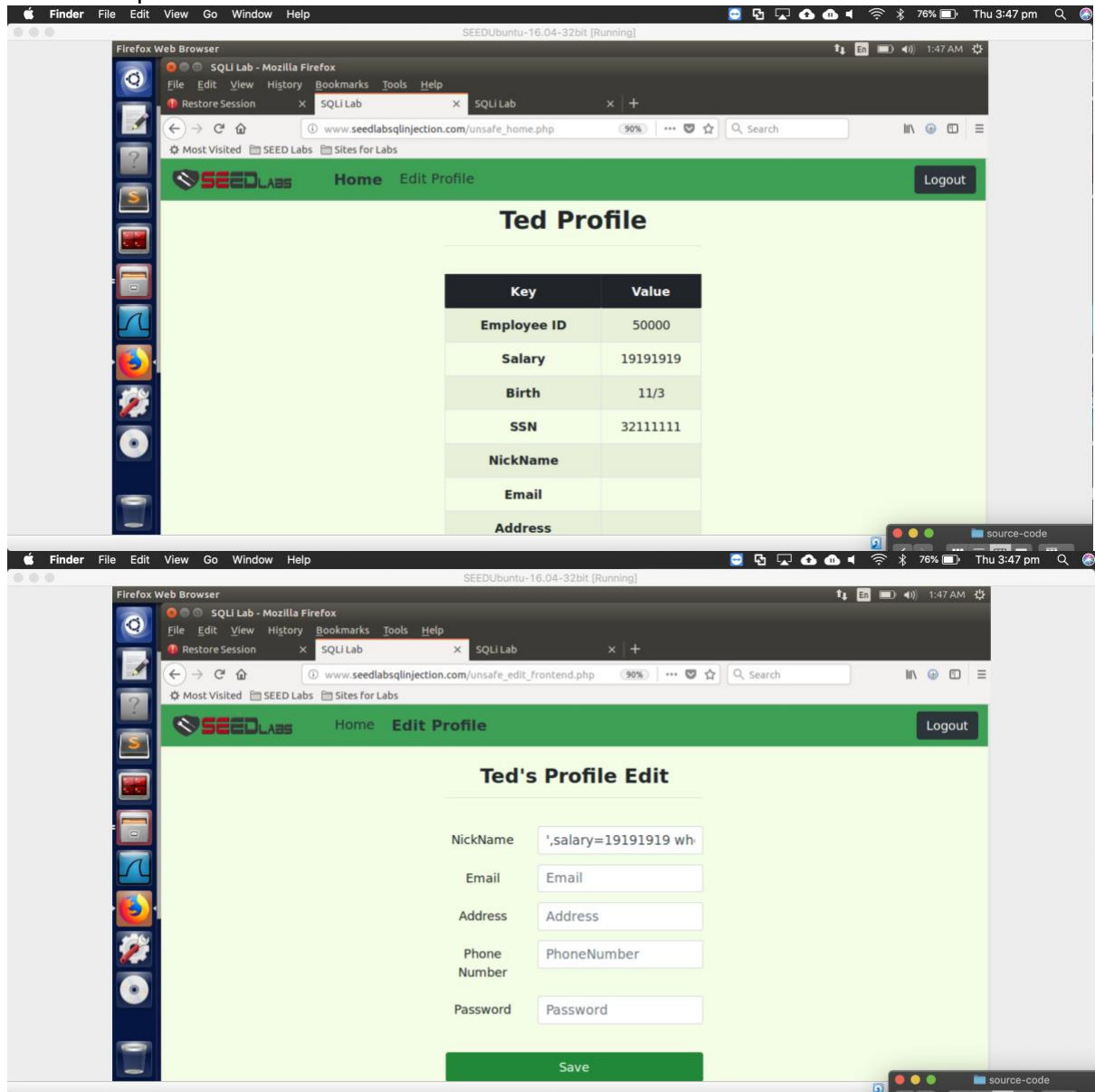
Q1: Inputting 43 ' or Name="Ted"--;. The quote at the start closes the argument for the username clause and the or statement allows us to log into Ted, then the – allows us to skip the password field.



3.2

Task 2

Q2: We use the same idea as before, we close the statement with the ' and then we change the salary to whatever we like after this we use the WHERE selector to choose which id in which we want the salary to change. This is show In teds profile as his salary is now what we inputted.



Q3: For this question, we happen to know that the passwords are being hashed via SHA, so I entered cat into the generator and copied the output. From here we use the exact same vulnerability from the previous task, but instead we select password rather than salary, we repeated this with 2 other fields and change the email and salary again. We can see after logging into Alice account with the password the values have changed.

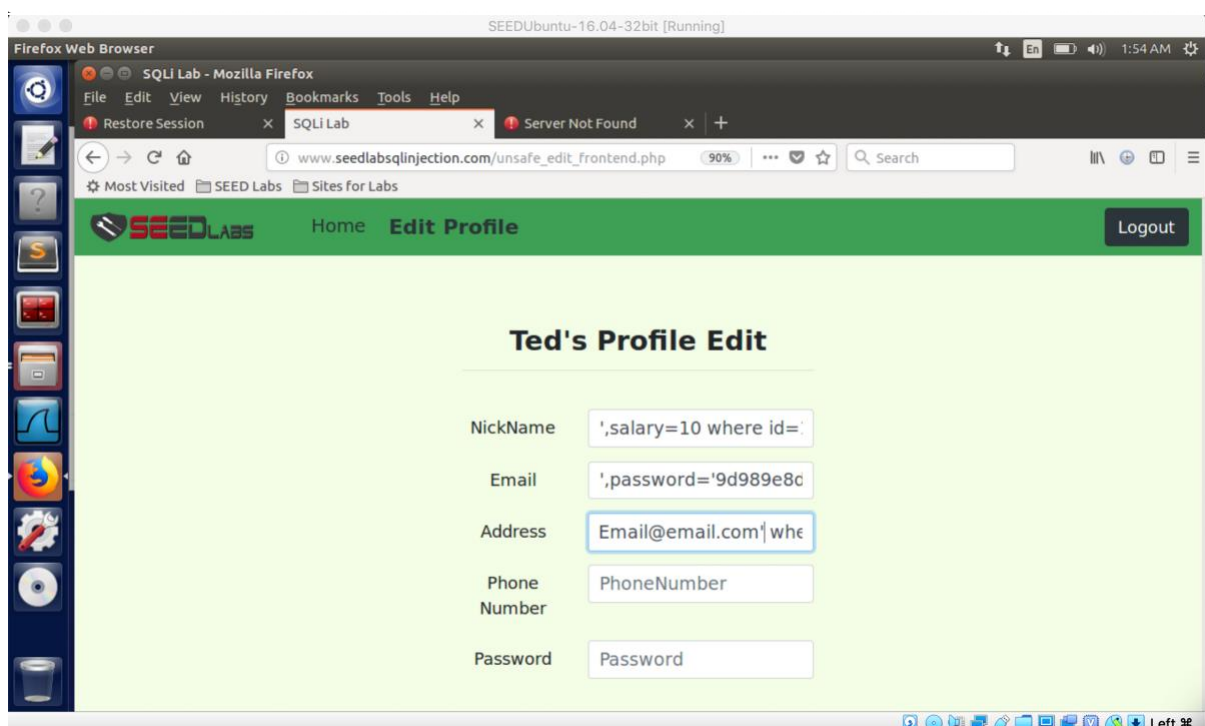


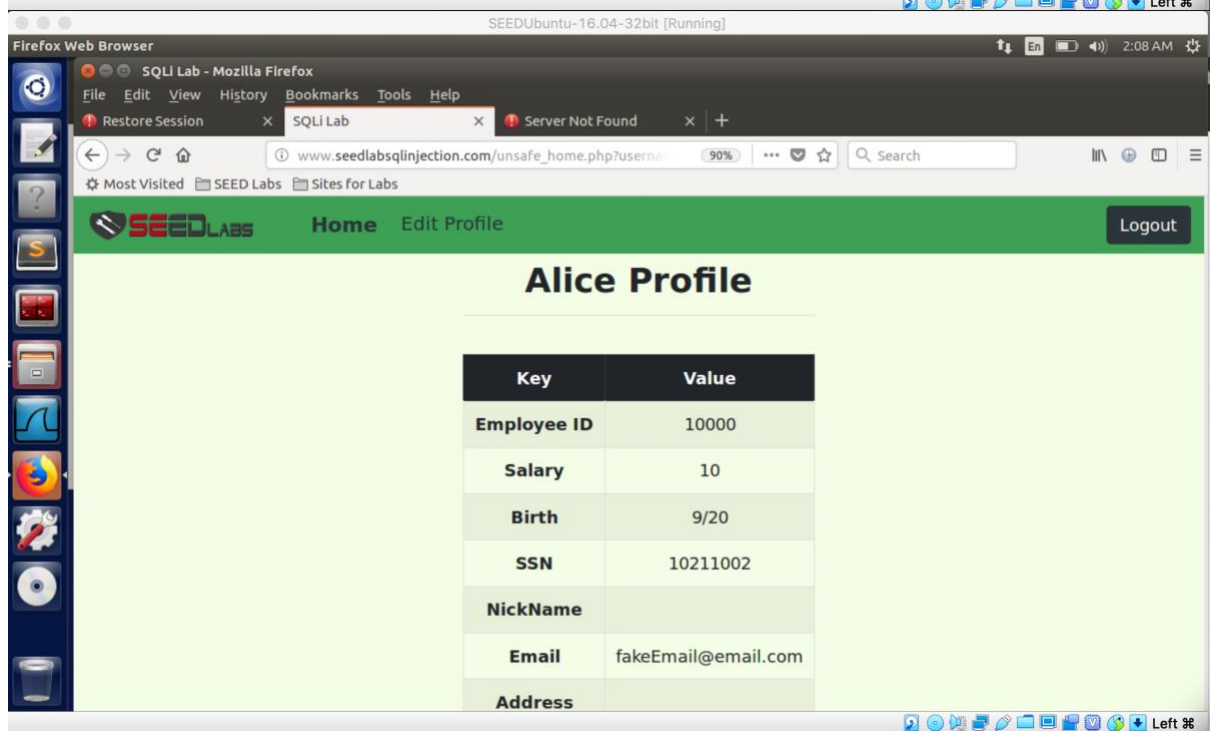
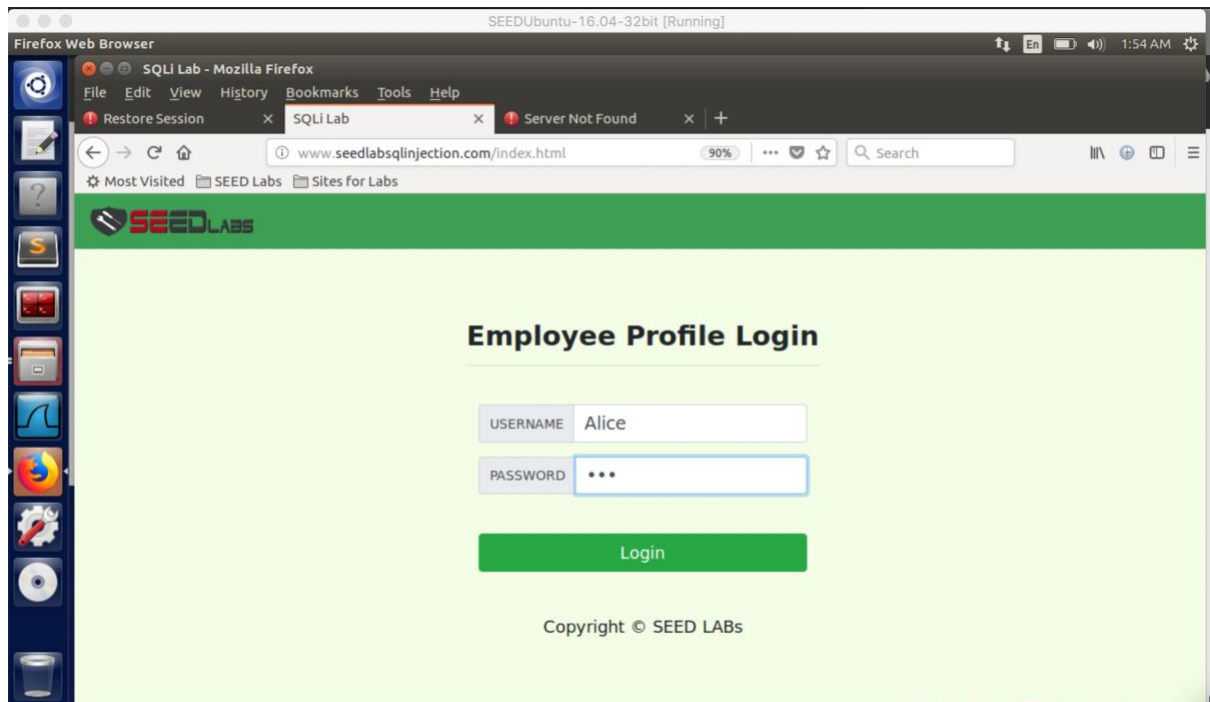
Home Page | [SHA1 in JAVA](#) | [Secure password generator](#) | [Linux](#)
SHA1 and other hash functions online generator

cat hash
sha-1

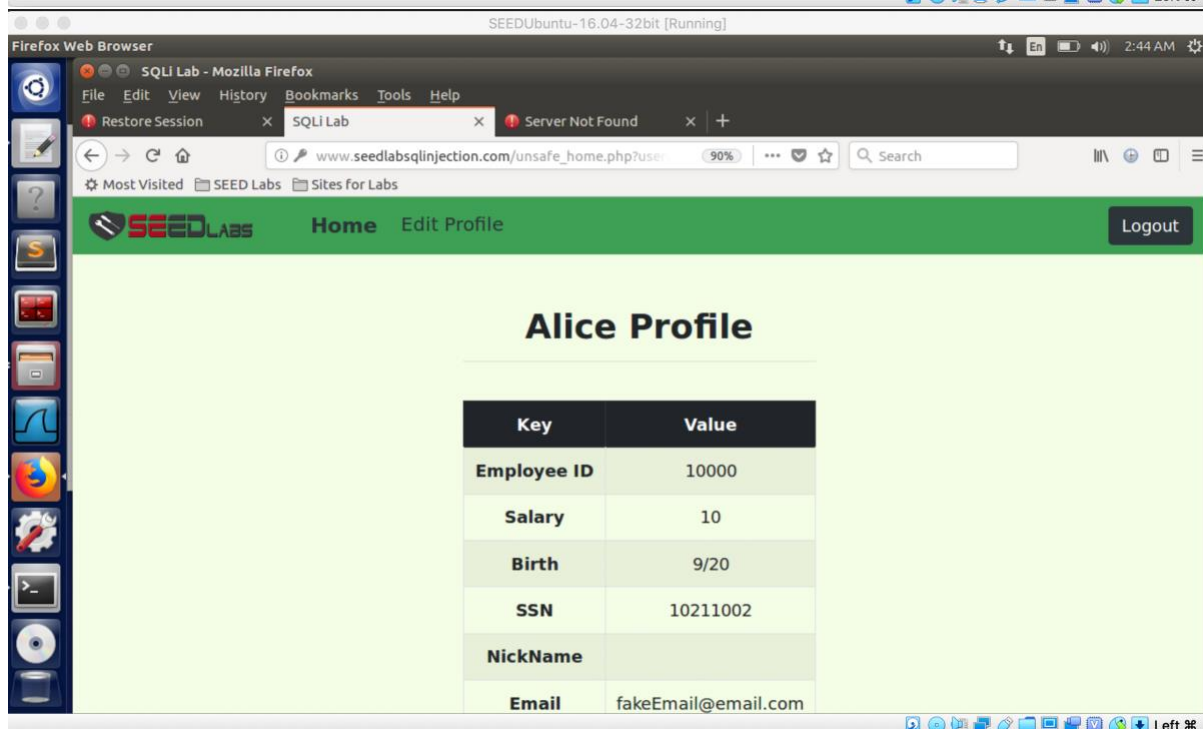
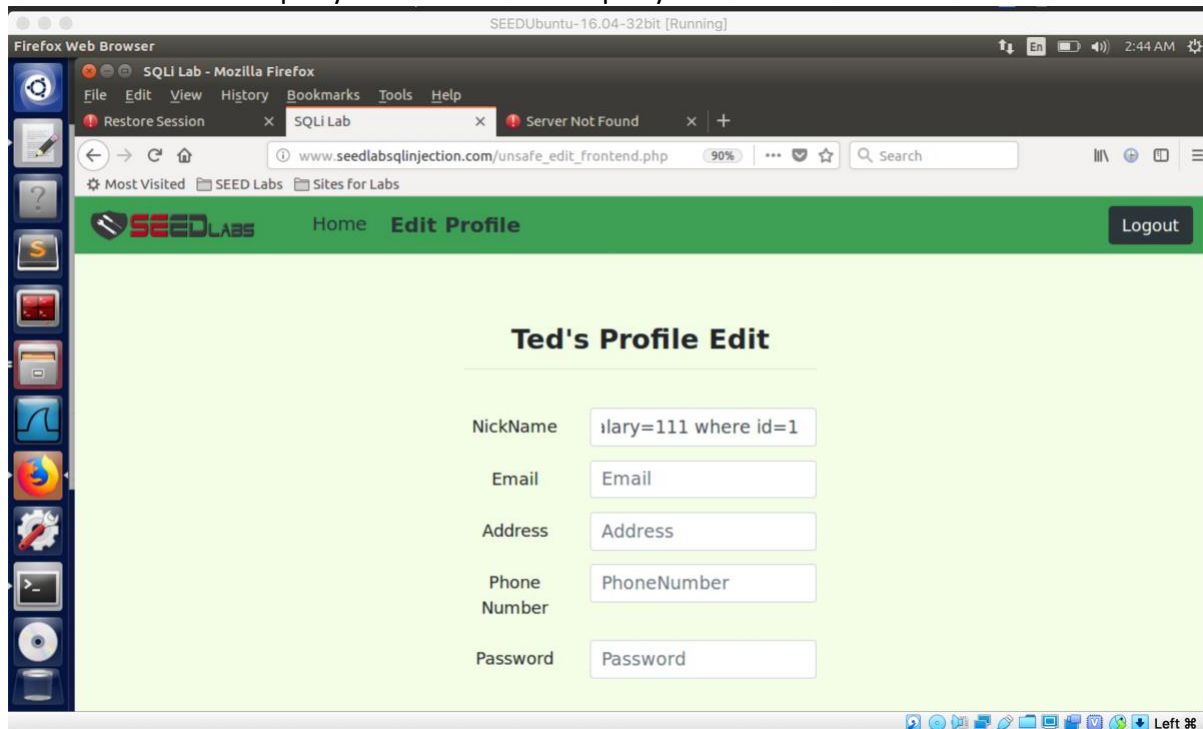
[SHA-1 MD5](#) on Wikipedia

[We love SPAIN](#) and [oldpics.org](#)





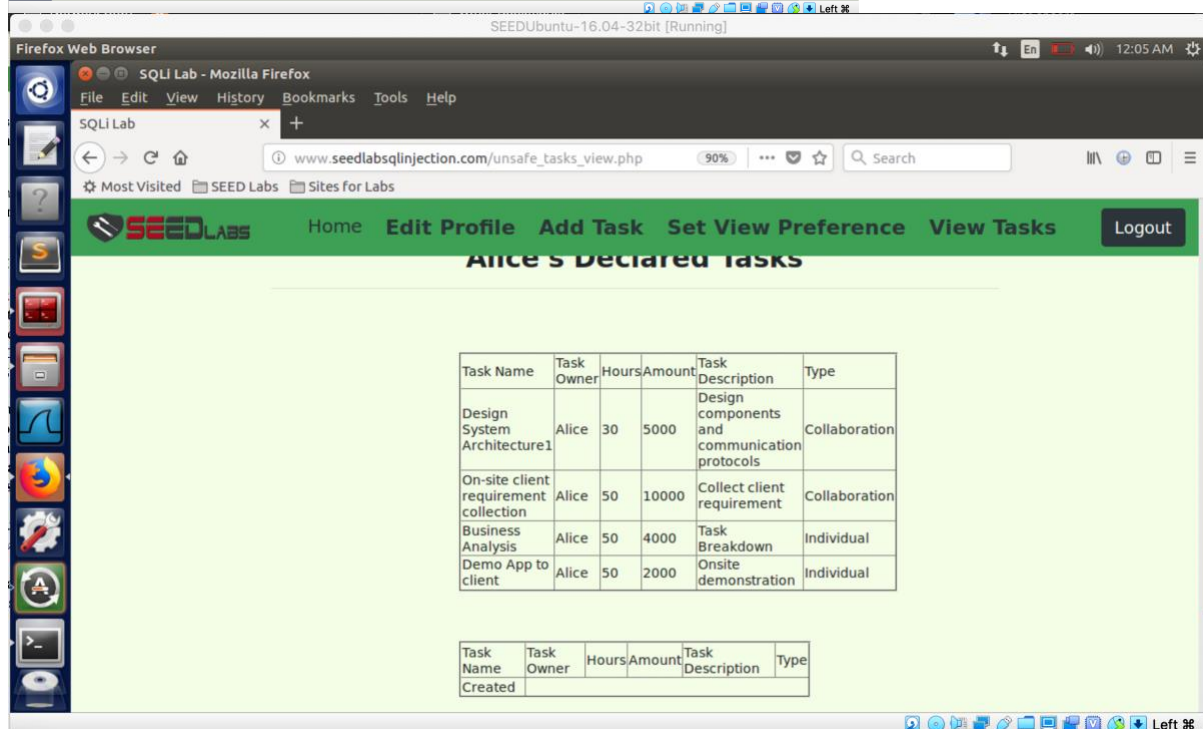
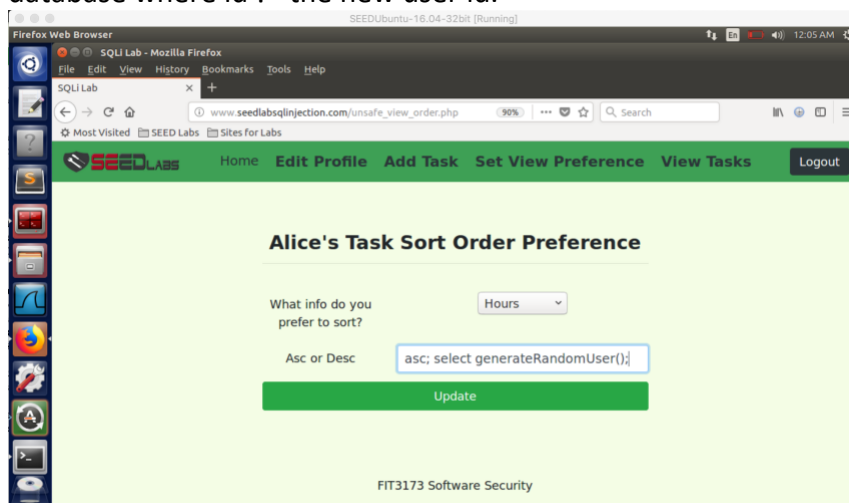
Q4: We can see if we use the previous method, after inserting the prepared statement that we cannot attack the server, this is because the statement compiles the query without any of the data and then later as the query is executed we would insert it. This means that we can't exit out of the query and start our own query.



3.4

Task 4

Q5.2: For this attack, what we do is put a ; at the end of the asc, which the following text is then treated as a new line. This allows us to insert our own query in which we call the function to generate a new user, after this we get confirmation that it has been created, we then continue this method used and call the getNewestID function which returns the id of the newest member. Then finally we call copy tasks to user with the new id we got from the previous method. (The screenshot was deleted, however we then delete the tasks from the database where id != the new user id.



SEEDUbuntu-16.04-32bit [Running]

Firefox Web Browser

SQL Lab - Mozilla Firefox

File Edit View History Bookmarks Tools Help

SQL Lab x +

www.seedlabsqlinjection.com/unsafe_view_order.php 90% Search

Most Visited SEED Labs Sites for Labs

SEEDLABS Home Edit Profile Add Task Set View Preference View Tasks Logout

Alice's Task Sort Order Preference

What info do you prefer to sort? Hours

Asc or Desc asc; select getNewestId();

Update

FIT3173 Software Security

SEEDUbuntu-16.04-32bit [Running]

Firefox Web Browser

SQL Lab - Mozilla Firefox

File Edit View History Bookmarks Tools Help

SQL Lab x +

www.seedlabsqlinjection.com/unsafe_tasks_view.php 90% Search

Most Visited SEED Labs Sites for Labs

SEEDLABS Home Edit Profile Add Task Set View Preference View Tasks Logout

Alice's Declared Tasks

Task Name	Task Owner	Hours	Amount	Task Description	Type
Design System Architecture1	Alice	30	5000	Design components and communication protocols	Collaboration
On-site client requirement collection	Alice	50	10000	Collect client requirement	Collaboration
Business Analysis	Alice	50	4000	Task Breakdown	Individual
Demo App to client	Alice	50	2000	Onsite demonstration	Individual

Task Name	Task Owner	Hours	Amount	Task Description	Type
7					

SEEDUbuntu-16.04-32bit [Running]

SQLi Lab - Mozilla Firefox

www.seedlabsqlinjection.com/unsafe_view_order.php

SEEDLABS Home Edit Profile Add Task Set View Preference View Tasks Logout

Alice's Task Sort Order Preference

What info do you prefer to sort? Hours

Asc or Desc asc; call copyTasksToUser(7);

Update

FIT3173 Software Security

SEEDUbuntu-16.04-32bit [Running]

Terminator

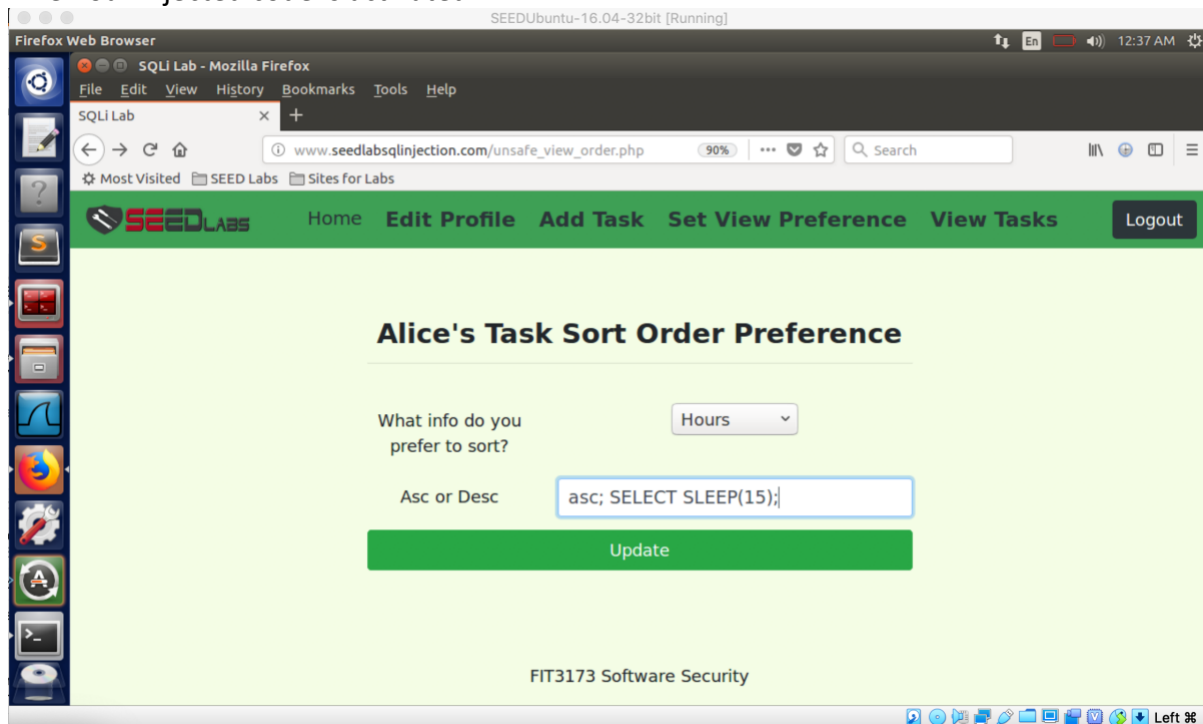
```
/bin/bash
mysql> select * from tasks where owner = 7;
```

TaskID	Name	Owner	Type	Hours	Amount	Description
16	On-site client requirement	7	Collaboration	50	10000	Collect client requirement
17	Business Analysis	7	Individual	50	4000	Task Breakdown
18	Demo App to client	7	Individual	50	2000	Onsite demonstration
19	Design System Architecture1	7	Collaboration	30	5000	Design components and communication protocols
20	Database Design	7	Collaboration	30	4000	Design database structures
21	Setup Infrastructure and Dev	7	Individual	20	3000	Configure database and setup programming env
22	Database Implementation	7	Collaboration	20	3000	Implement Databases
23	Design System Architecture2	7	Collaboration	20	5000	Design components and communication protocols
24	Front-end dev1	7	Individual	40	11000	Dev mobile f

Demo App to client Alice 50 2000 Onsite demonstration Individual

View Tasks Logout

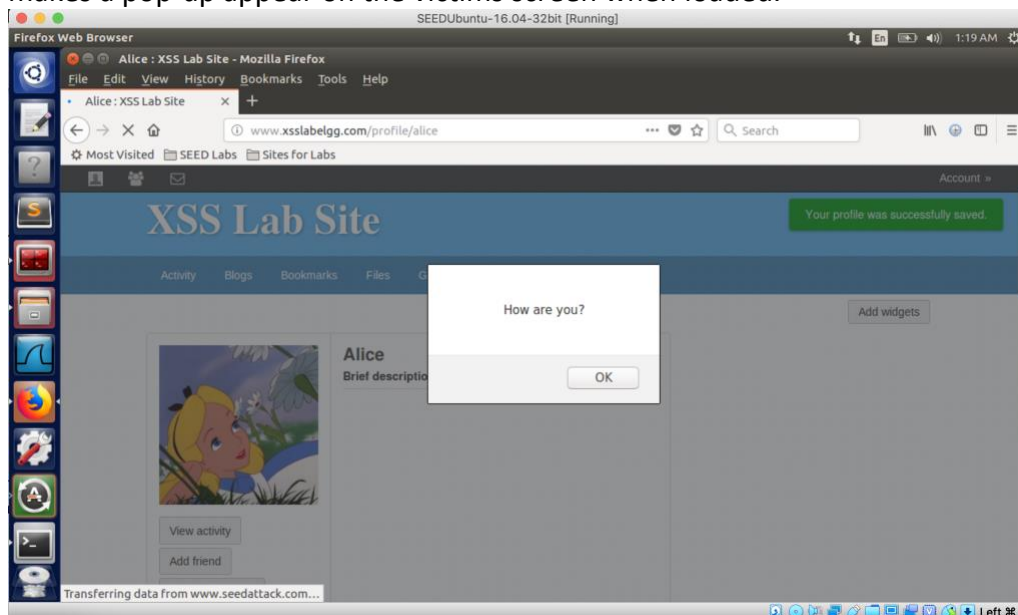
Q6: In this task, what we do is simply use the function sleep which allows us to make the query wait 15 seconds. As every time the tasks are loaded it will have to sleep for 15 seconds. As when we load the tasks it checks to see what our view preference is, and that's when our injected code is activated.



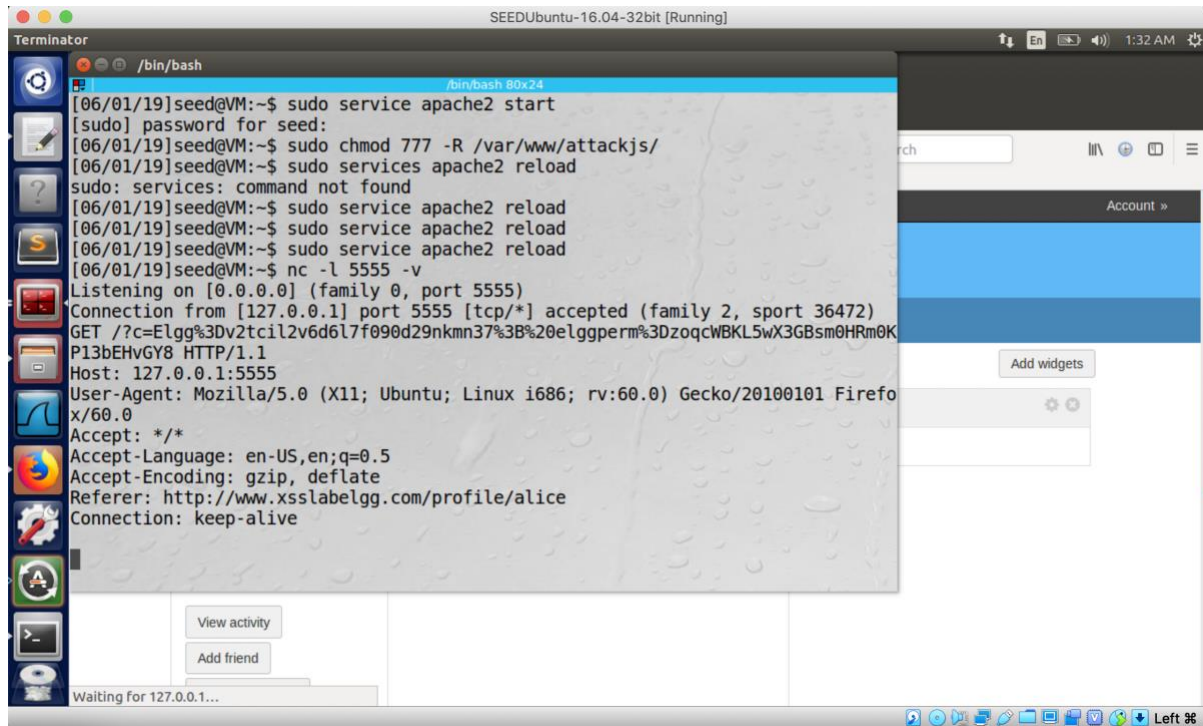
4

Task 2:

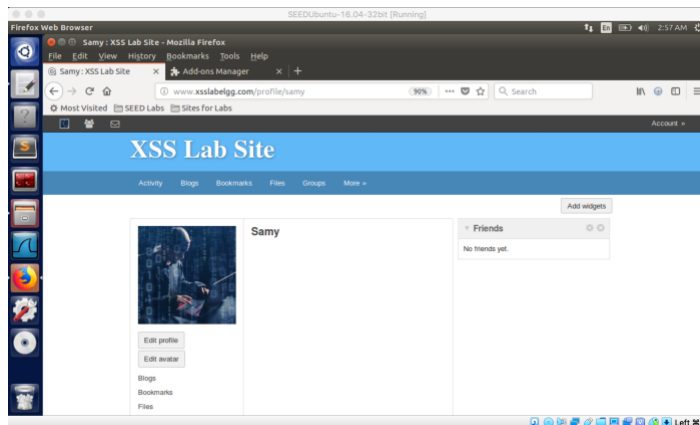
Q1: This attack is simple, because the website doesn't check for script tags in the input, this allows us to run scripts on the victim's browser when loaded. In this case when it loads the brief descriptions section the script activates and calls the JavaScript function alert, this then makes a pop-up appear on the victims screen when loaded.

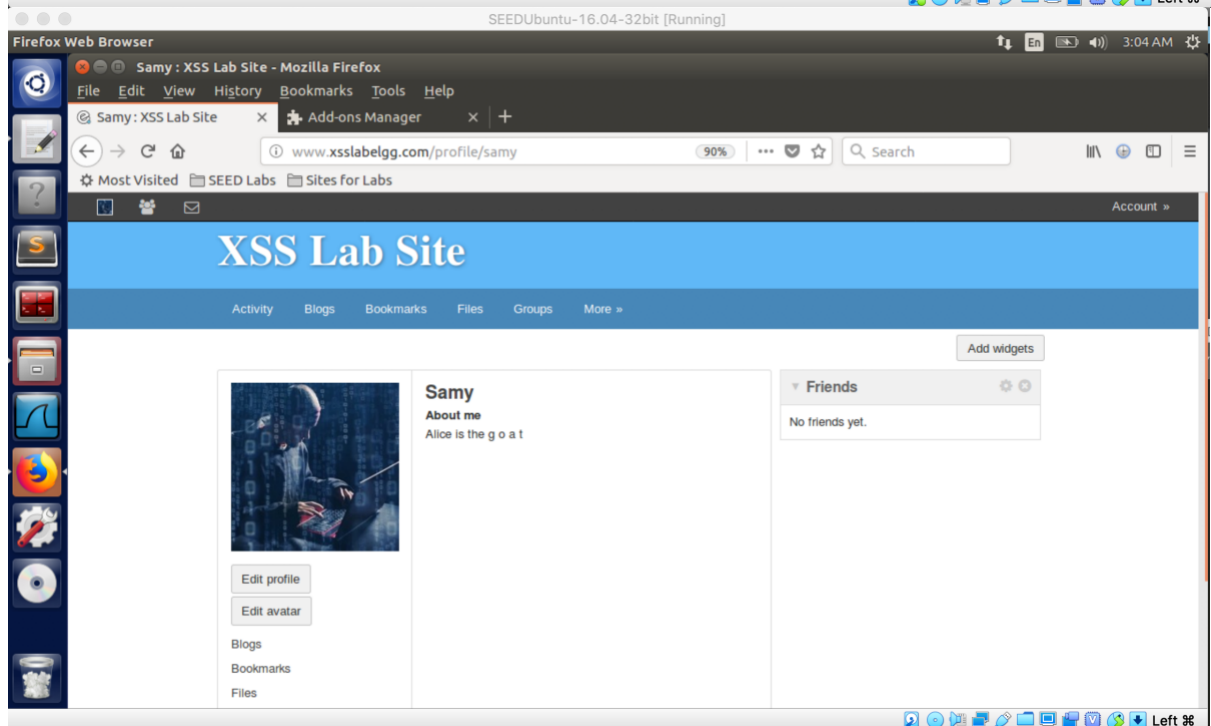
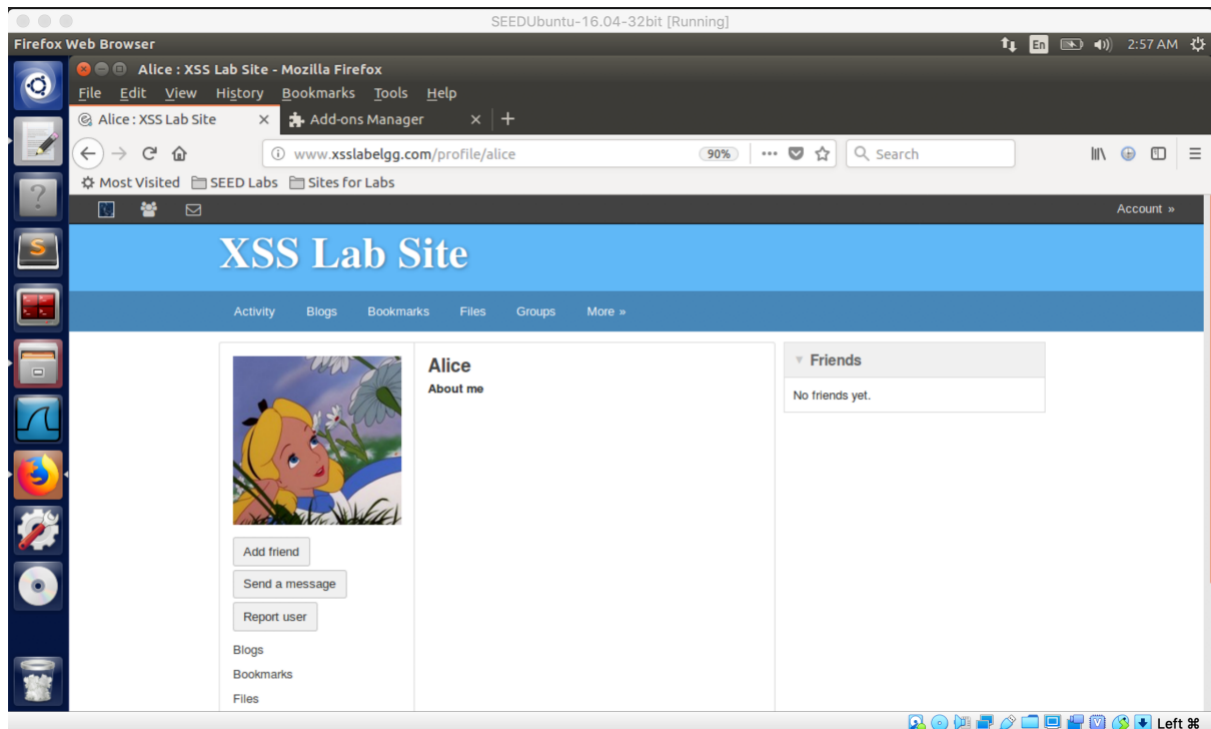


Q2: With this attack, we use the same vulnerability found in the previous task, but instead we tell the website to add a img to our page with the source being the attackers server listening in, we then attach with this source the function with gets the current sessions cookie information, because we have our server listening in rather than responding we are able to receive all the cookie information from our victim.

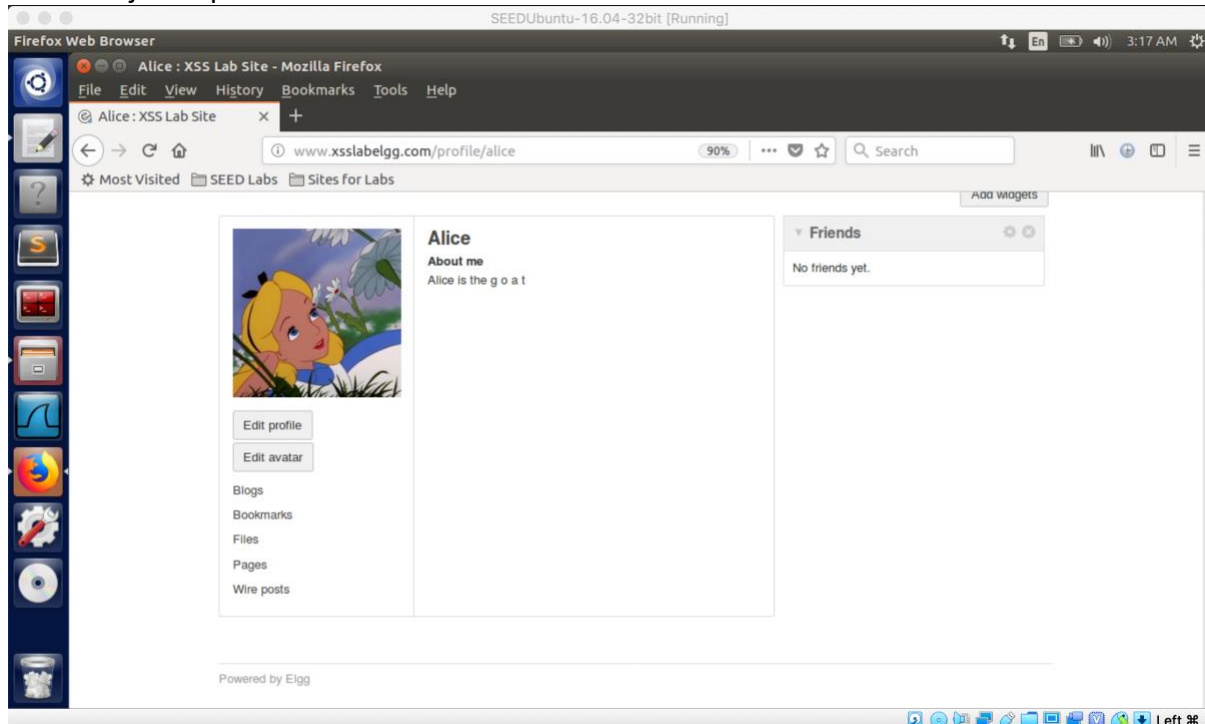


Q3.1) In this task we have a larger script to run, in this case we want to modify the victims own page, to do this we use the same vulnerability once again however we insert this into the about me section, we make sure to insert it as pure html. Once again, the victims browser executes the script that is on the attackers page. From here the script gathers information using the commands inbuilt on the websites server, this returns the necessary information allowing us to create an ajax request to send to the server pretending to be victim. We can generalise the structure by copying what it looks like when we edit our page and then from here we insert the victims information.



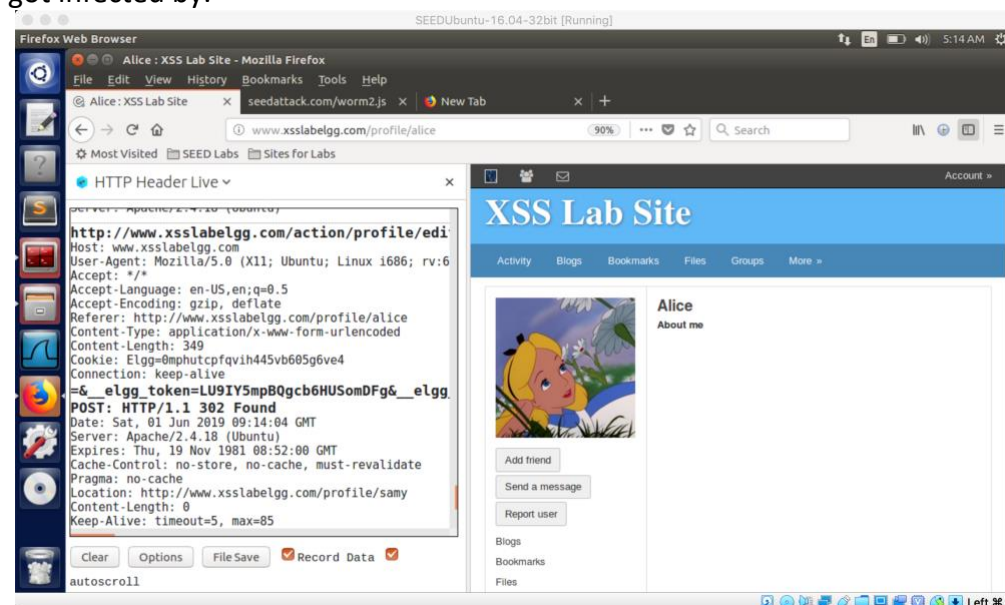


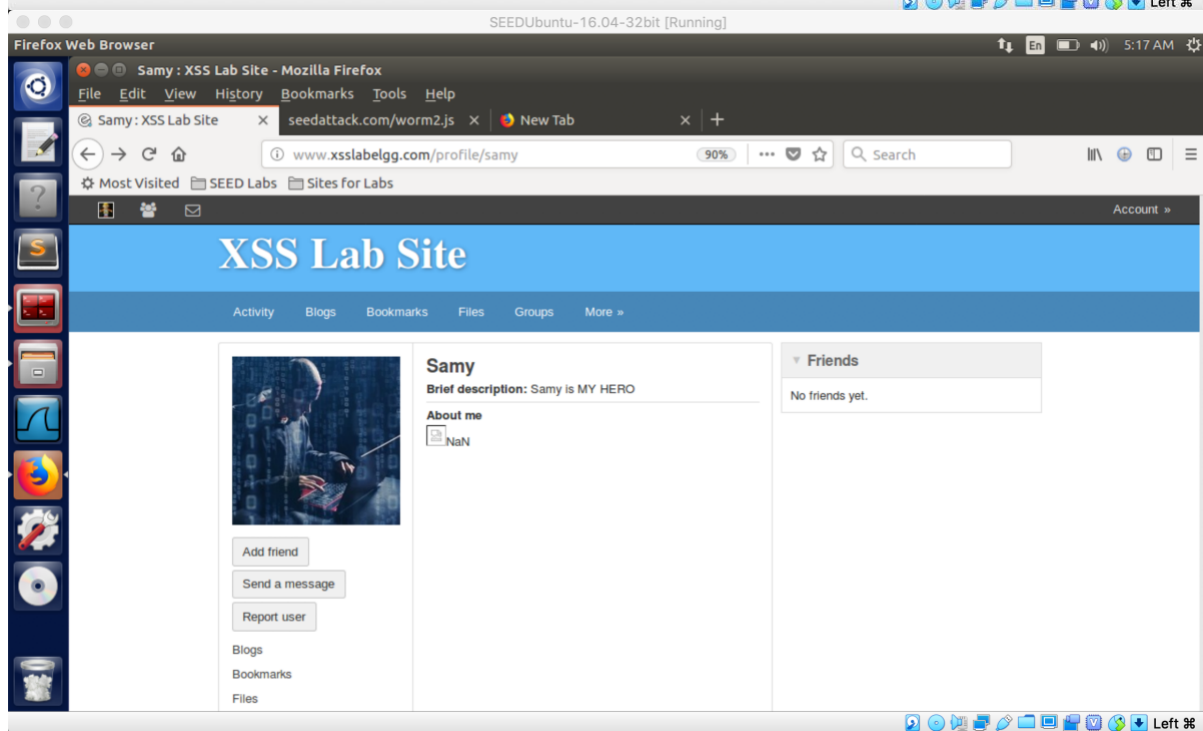
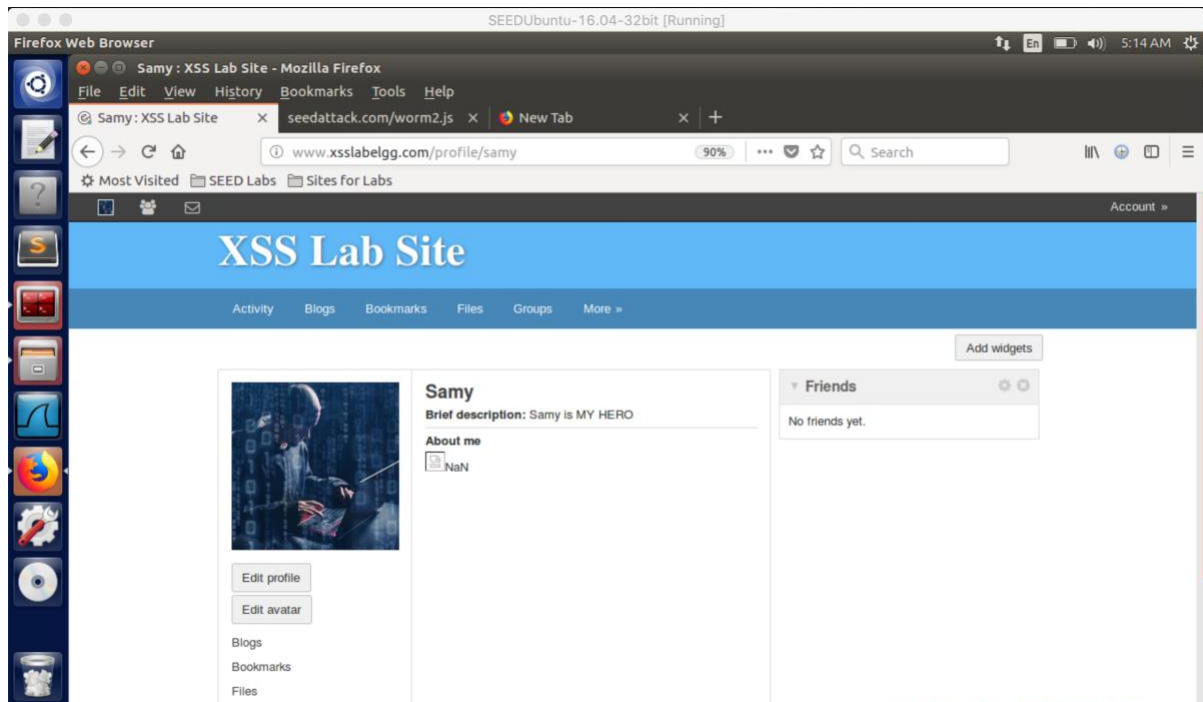
Q3.2: Line 1: Gets the ts of the victim and line 2 gets us the token of the session, this then allows us to build the content of the url which we know is token+ts+name etc. By grabbing these two attributes we can build a valid url which has the identity of our victim. By removing line 3 however allows the same script we built to infect other accounts, will also allow the script to run on our account as well, as shown below. This is because that line checks to see if the guid grabbed by the script is the same as our own guid, if it is, it won't run the Ajax request.

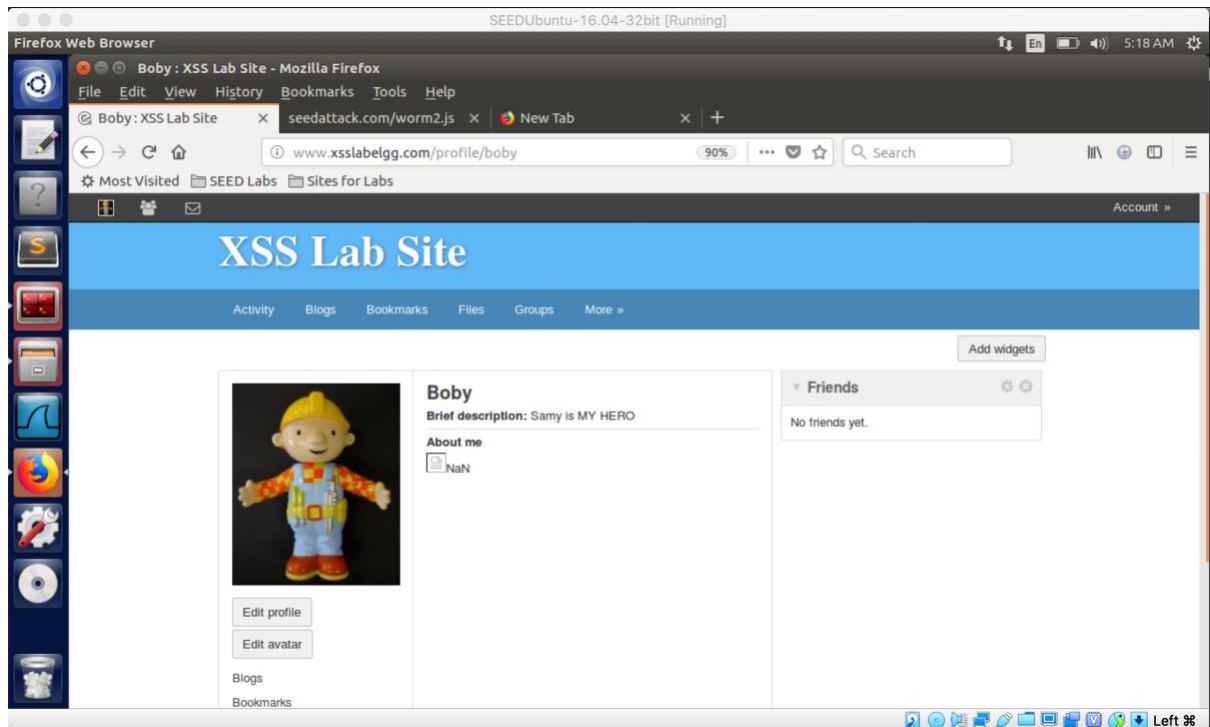


4.5 Task 4:

Q4.1) This part, runs similar to the previous task, however what we do instead of adding some text to the page, we insert a copy of the script on the victim's page, this is then shown when Bobby views Samy's page he then becomes infected with the same worm that Samy got infected by.







4.6 Task 5:

Q5: By turning on the counter measure, this will then filter out any tags that can be malicious to the page, this is shown on the screenshot, in which our script is now shown in plain text rather than running the script. As stated before it does this by removing the script tag.

