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CSC 154
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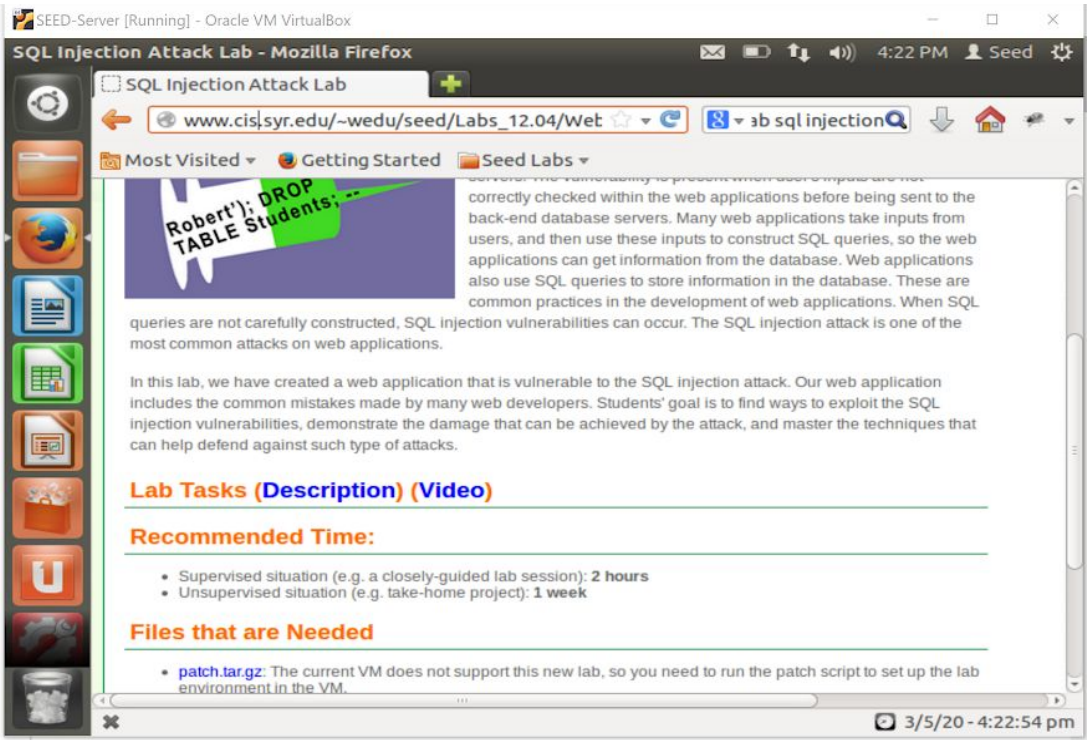
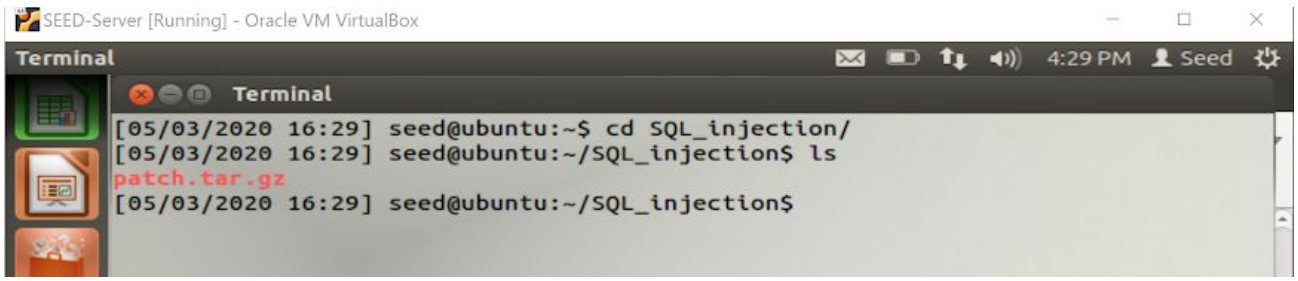
05/03/2020

Lab 5: SQL Injection

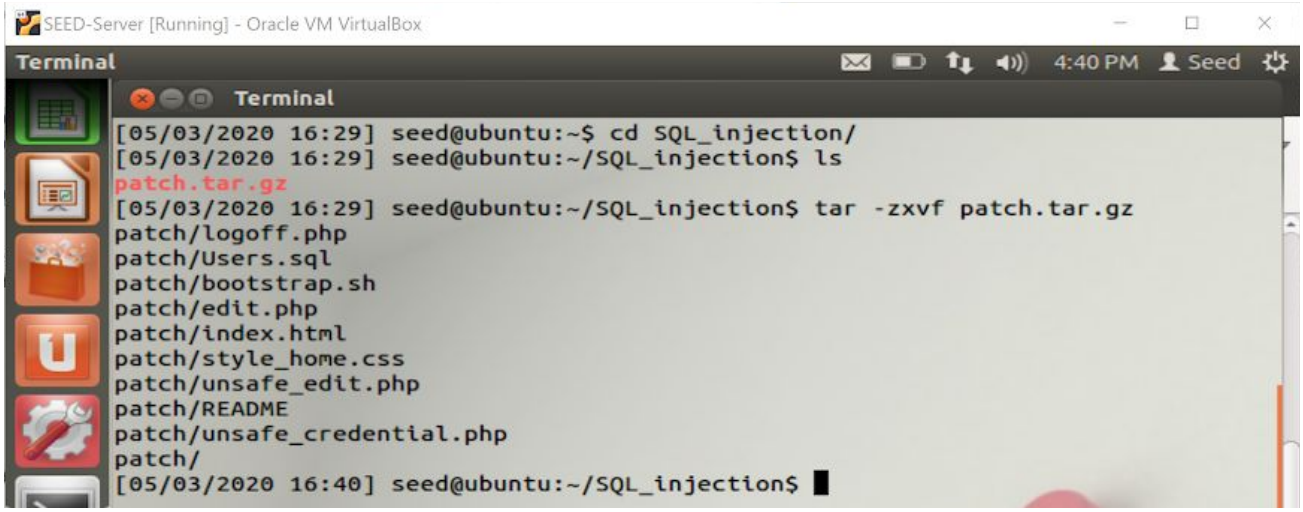
- The first thing to do is to **install the SQL-injection Lab in the VM**. To do that we would need to open up the VM. Enter the **password: dees** then locate the website on firefox http://www.cis.syr.edu/~wedu/seed/Labs_12.04/Web/Web_SQL_Injection/ to **download: patch.tar.gz** file.



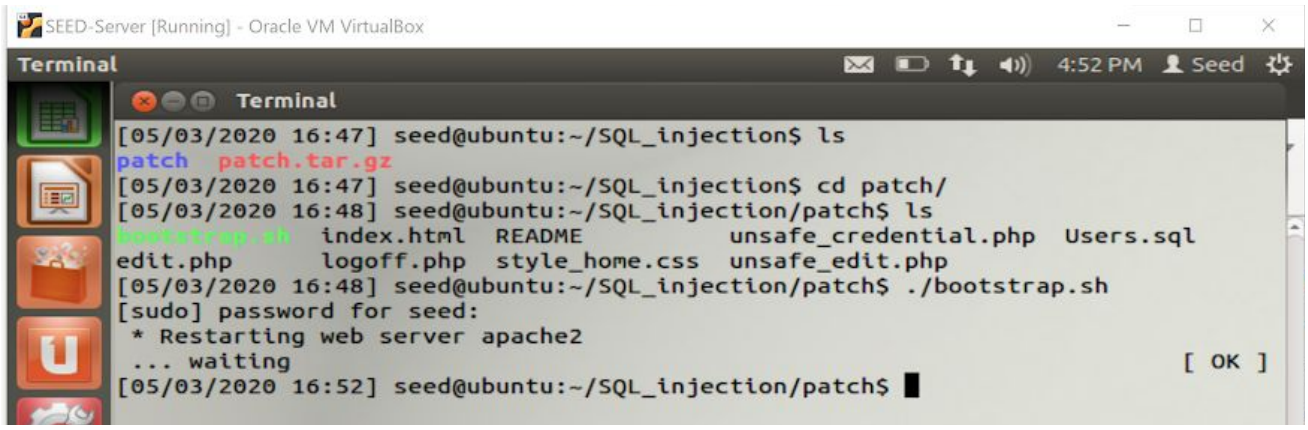
  - Once that is downloaded we need to locate that very same file using the terminal.



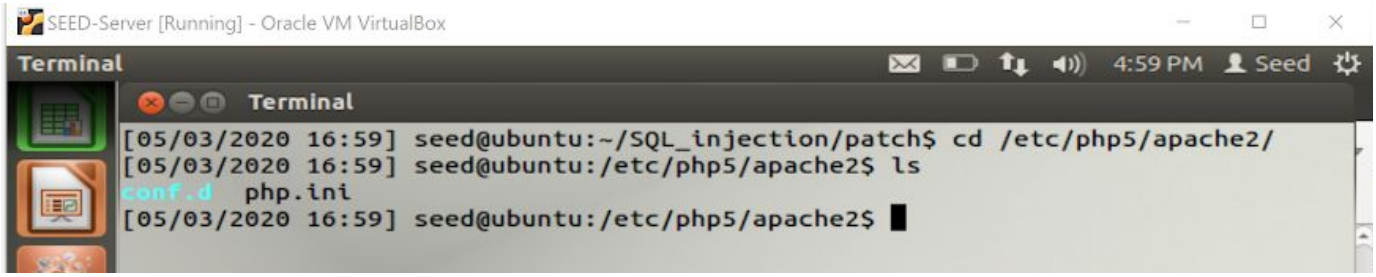
- Run **tar -zxvf patch.tar.gz** . This is to unzip/extract the content of this file.



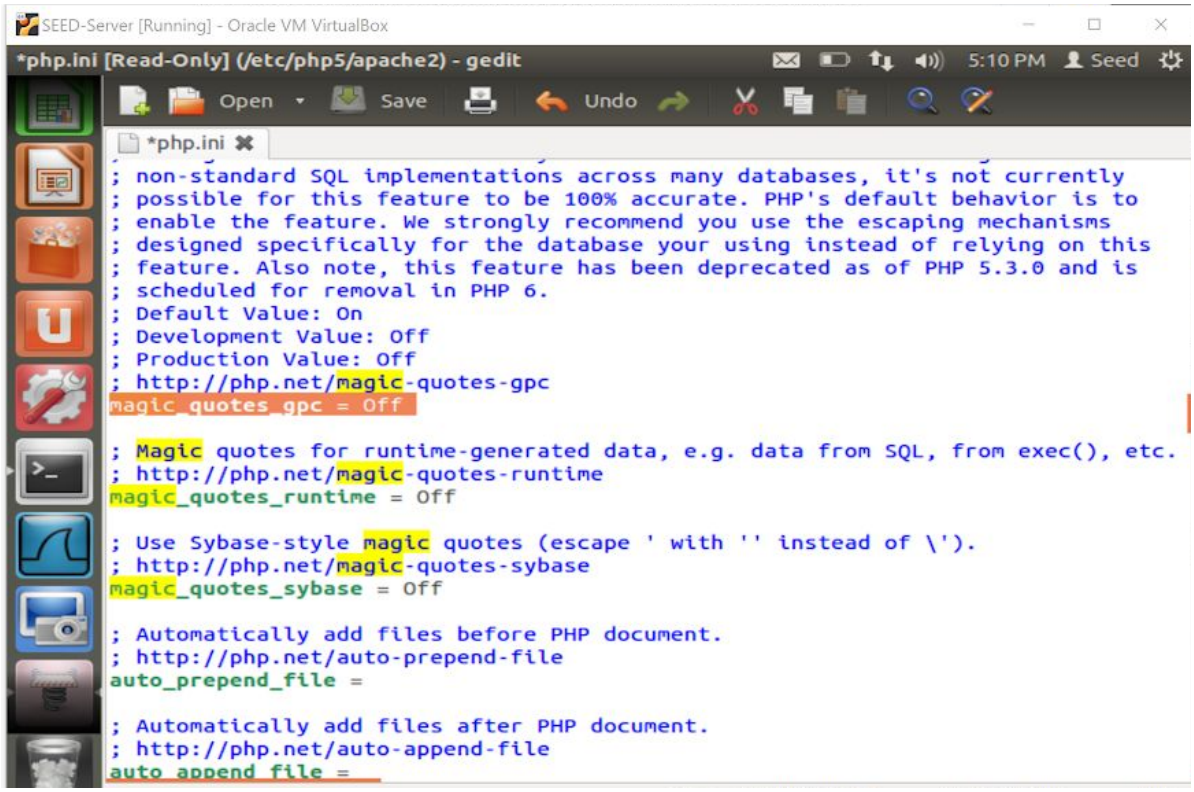
- Now we need to navigate the patch folder we just extracted. Should be in your current directory. **cd patch/** . Then after you need to restart the webserver by running **./bootstrap.sh** . It will then ask you to enter **password: dees**.



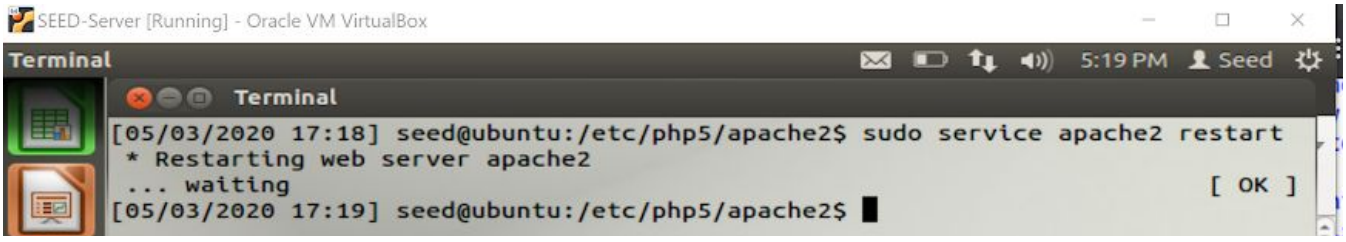
- The next step is to turn off the counter-measures. To do that we need to go into a new directory and edit some files. To enter this command to get to the directory we need to be in. **cd /etc/php5/apahe2/**



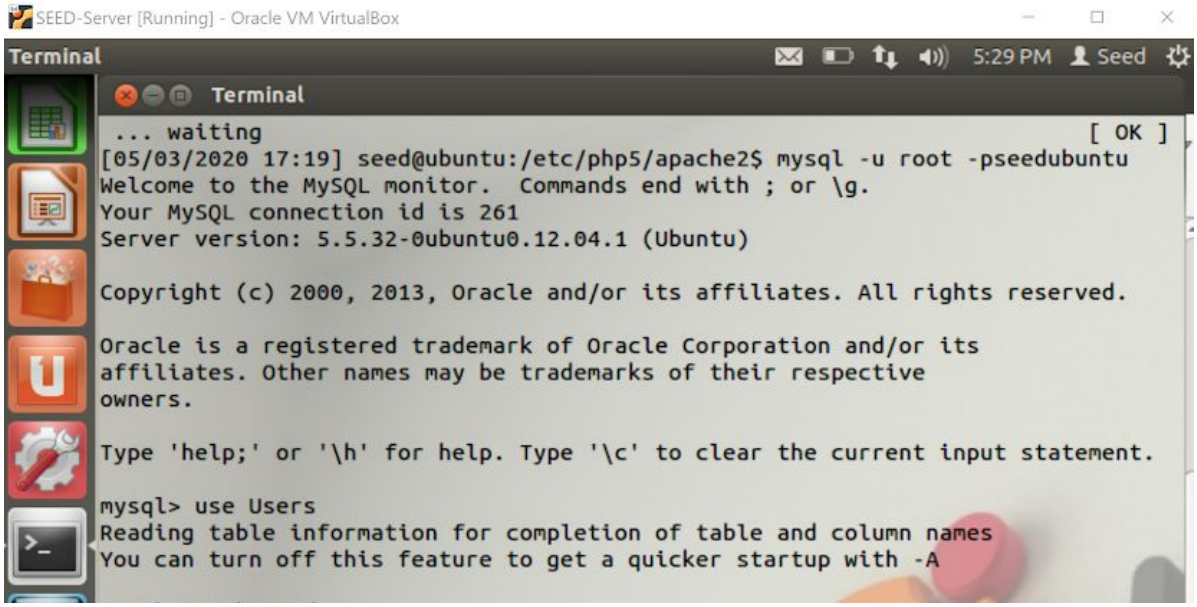
  - Once you're in the directory we will edit the php.ini file. **sudo gedit php.ini** After the gedit opens the file for editing navigate the line **magic_quotes_gpc = On** and change it to **magic_quotes_gpc = Off** . Then save and exit out of gedit.



  - Now we need to restart the Apache server by running **sudo service apache2 restart** .

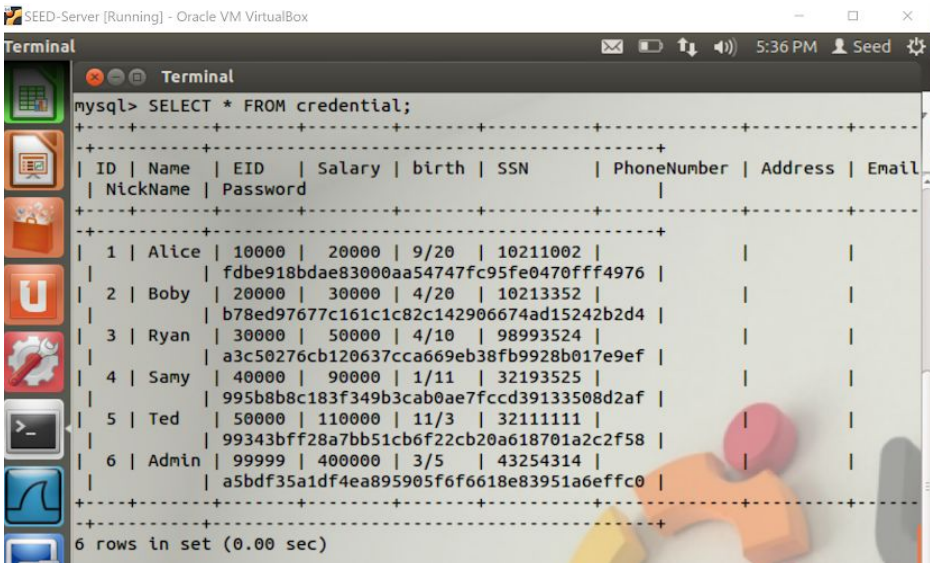


- Now that the preparations are complete we can start playing with the MySQL database. To get into mysql run **mysql -u root -pseedubuntu** . Then run **use Users** to get into the User's database.

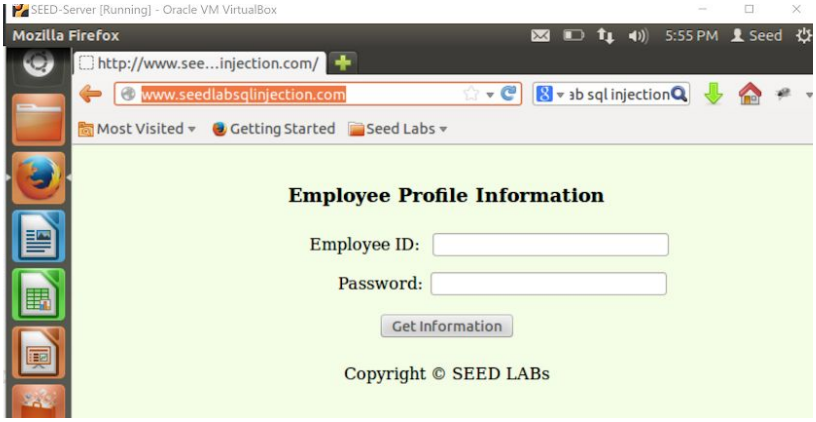


  - Then run **show tables;** this will show us all the tables in the User's database.

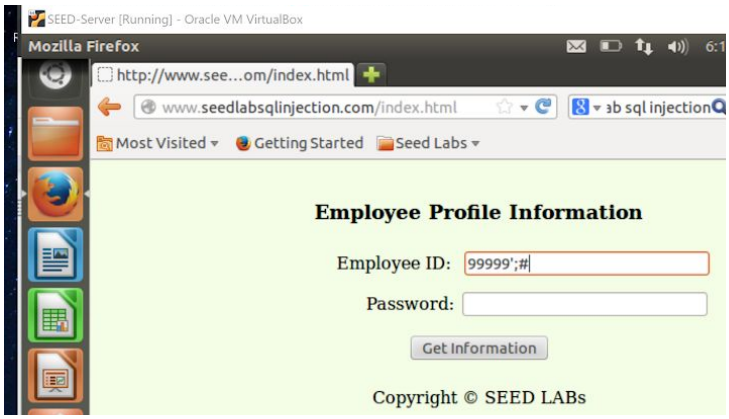
  - Then run **SELECT * FROM credential;** This will show all the user's credentials.

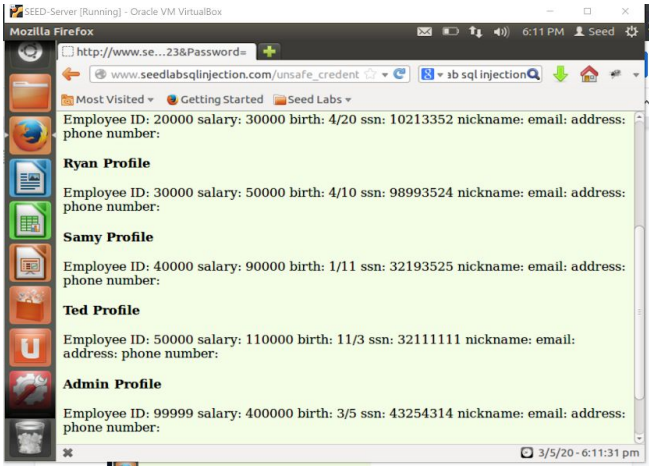


- Now we go to web browser and go to URL: http://www.seedlabsqlinjection.com/ .

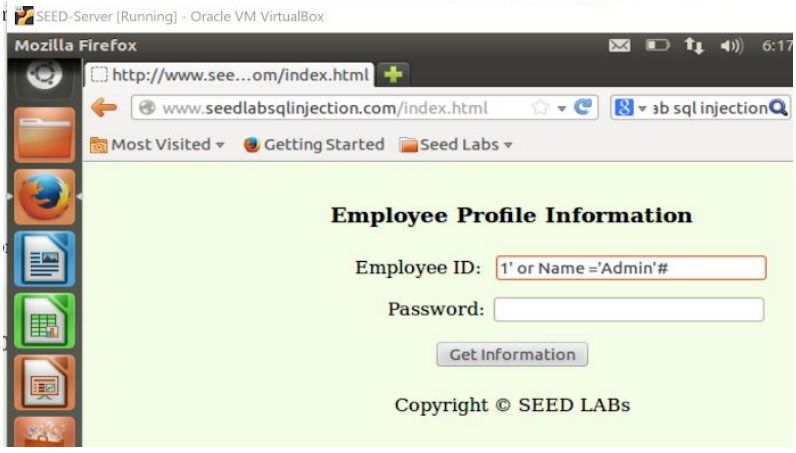


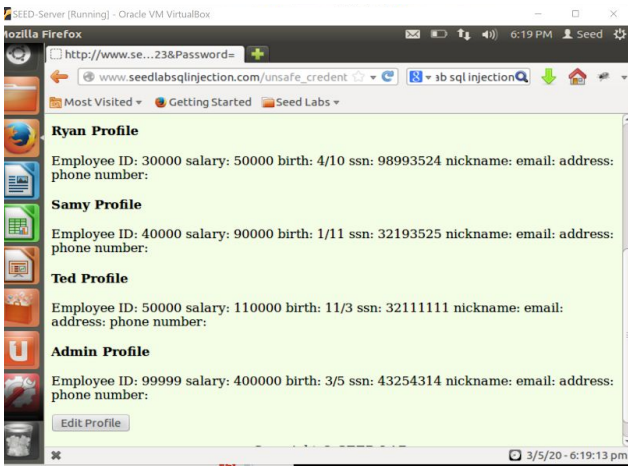
- Task 2a: Log into the admin's account without knowing the admin password, but we know his EID "99999".
  Answer: 99999';#



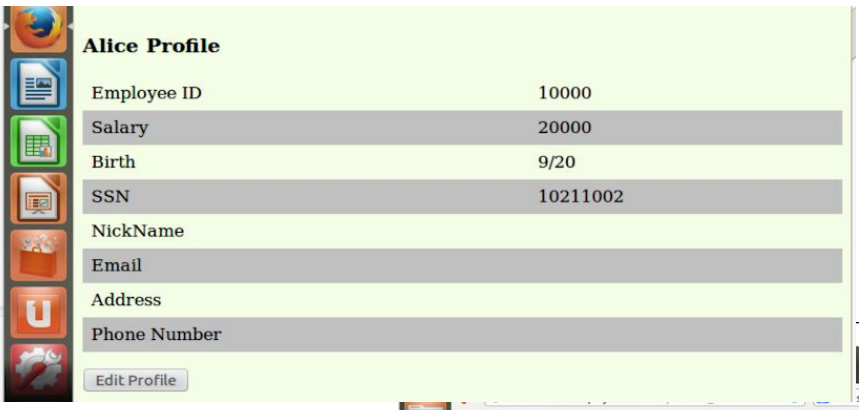


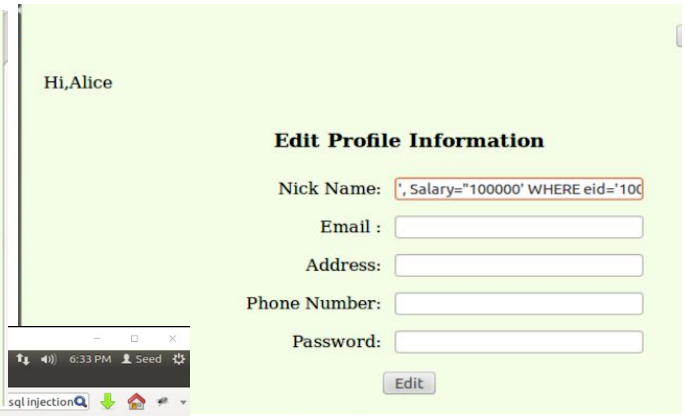
- Task 2b: Same, but we do not know the Admin's EID instead we know the name.
  Answer: 1' or Name ='Admin'#

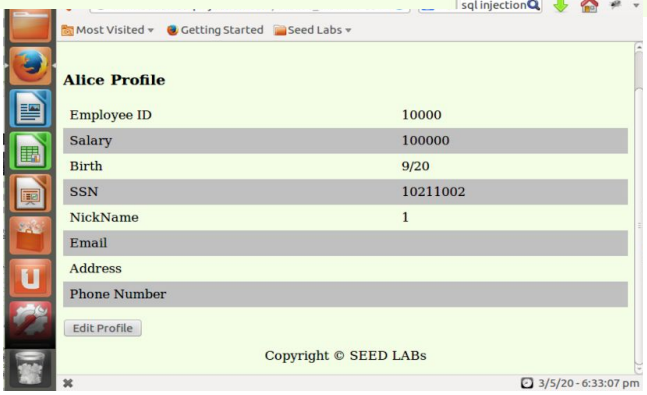




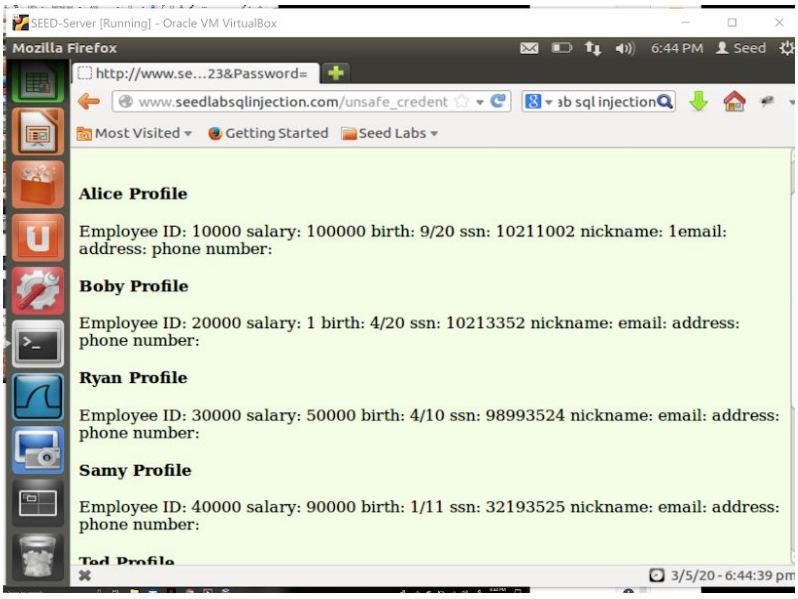
- Task 3a: Log into Alice and increase her salary. EID: 10000, Password: seedalice) and then edit her profile. **Answer: ‘,Salary=’100000’ WHERE eid=’10000’;#** Her previous salary was $20,000 now is $100,000.





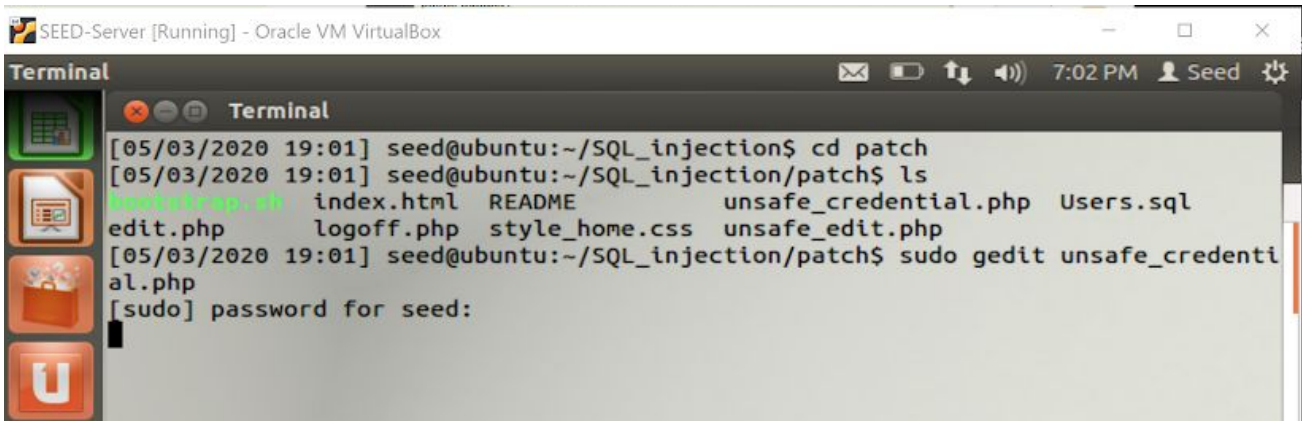


- Task 3B: you don't like your boss, so you change his salary to 1 dollar. Boby is the name of your boss and he is currently making $30,000. **Answer:** While still editing Alice account enter: **‘,Salary=’1’ WHERE Name=’Boby’;#** . Then logout check everyone’s info **99999’;#** It is changed.



- **Countermeasure:**
    - **<u>Escape Special Characters</u>** = Change the Apache's Configuration back on **"magic_quotes_gpc = On" in php.ini**
        - The fundamental cause of **SQL injection vulnerability** is because the input may contain code. **Code input as data and the code is executed**.
    - A **<u>prepared statement</u>** for validation. Only if the input passes the check it will run. Splits input and execution.

- Task 4: Prepared statement. Go back to patch directory and edit the unsafe_credential.php and make it safe.



Step 1:

$stmt =#conn->prepare("SELECT id, name, eid, salary, birth, ssn, phoneNumber, address, email, nickname, Password
FROM credential
WHERE eid=? And Password=? ");

Step 2:

$stmt->bind_param('ss', $input_eid, $input_pwd);

Step 3:

$stmt->execute();

Then copy file

Sudo cp safe_credential.php /var/www/SQLInjection