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CIS 5627

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Project 5: SQL Injection

Task 1:

| ID | Name | EID | Salary | birth | SSN | PhoneNumber | Address | Email | NickName | Password |
|----|-------|-------|--------|-------|----------|-------------|---------|-------|----------|--|
| 1 | Alice | 10000 | 20000 | 9/20 | 10211002 | | | / | | fdbe918bdae83000aa54747fc95fe0470fff4976 |

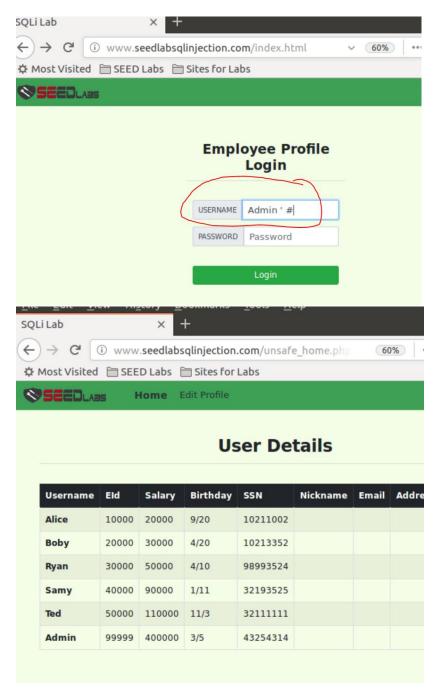
Above is the information printed out regarding the employee Alice from the mysql database.

Task 2:

2.1

```
// create a connection
$conn = getDB();
// Sql query to authenticate the user
$sql = "SELECT id, name, eid, salary, birth, ssn,
    phoneNumber, address, email, nickname, Password
FROM credential
WHERE name= '$input_uname' and Password='$
    hashed pwd'"|;
if (!$result = $conn->query($sql)) {
    echo "</div>";
    echo "</nav>";
```

This is the target (above screenshot). When I type in the username and password credentials, this is the line of code in unsafe_home.php that is running. To bypass this and get into the admin account, simply "comment" out the password portion (in the username field on the website).



Without knowing the password (or entering anything into the password field at all) I can gain access to the admin account. The input "Admin' #" comments out the portion in the where statement from the 1st screenshot that starts "...and Password='\$hashed_pwd'".

2.2

My input: curl

'http://www.seedlabsqlinjection.com/unsafe_home.php?username=Admin+%27+%23&Password='

This input is the same as 2.1 except in the form of the curl argument for command line interface. Here, I am using the *Admin* '# input again for the username, except it is encoded above as "Admin+%27+%23". This produces the following output:

This output is the html of the webpage after the login occurs. Here, I can see all of the users and their account info as if I am logged in as admin.

2.3

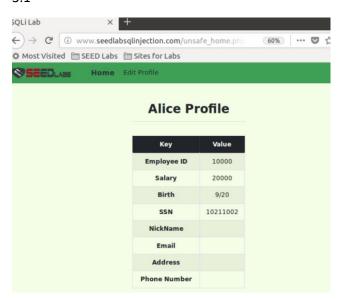
Alice'; DELETE FROM credential WHERE name='Ryan'; # above is my input.



I continued getting this error. After some research, I believe that appending in this scenario is not possible because php does not allow two SQL statements to run at the same time. I was unsuccessful in running this attack.

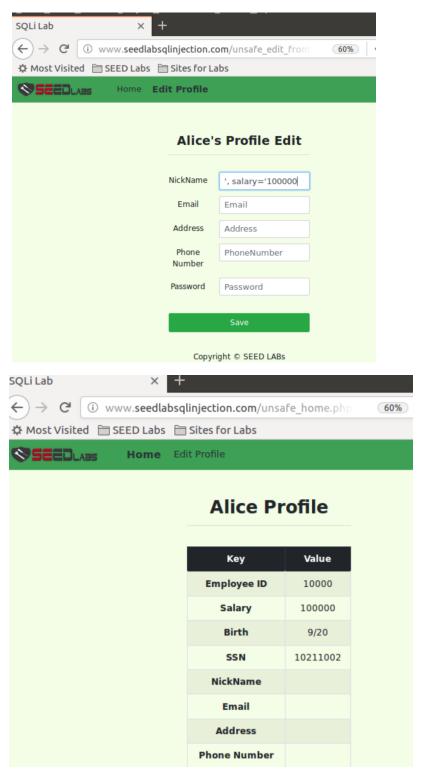
Task 3:

3.1



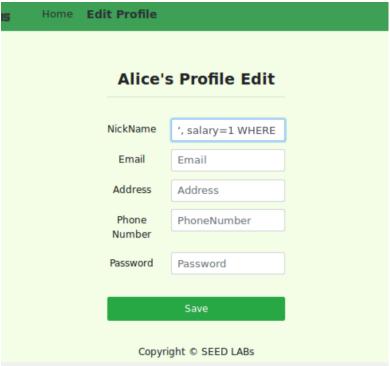
Above is the unchanged Alice profile (default).

Editing her profile:

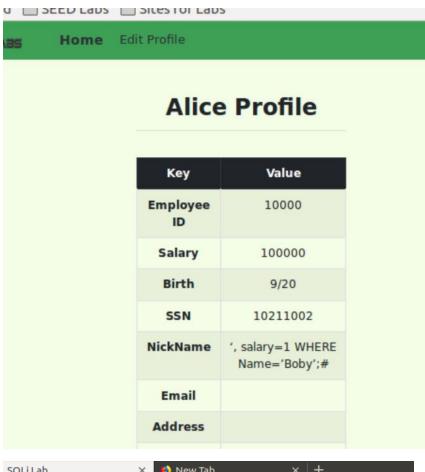


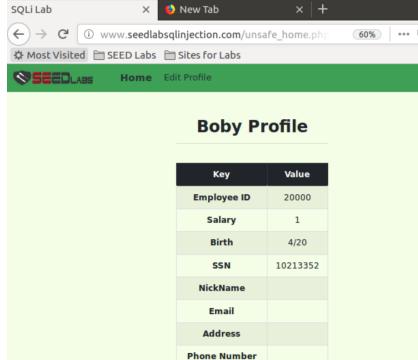
Above you can see that Alice's salary has been changed to \$100,000.

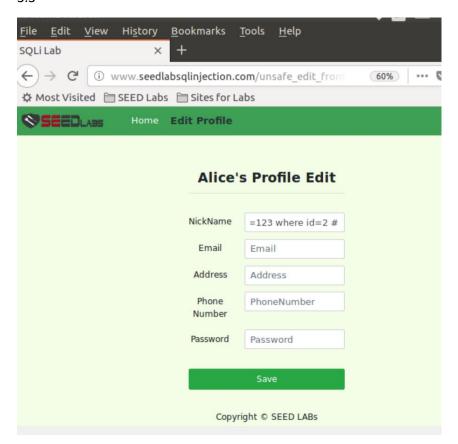
Now I am going to set Boby's salary to \$1.



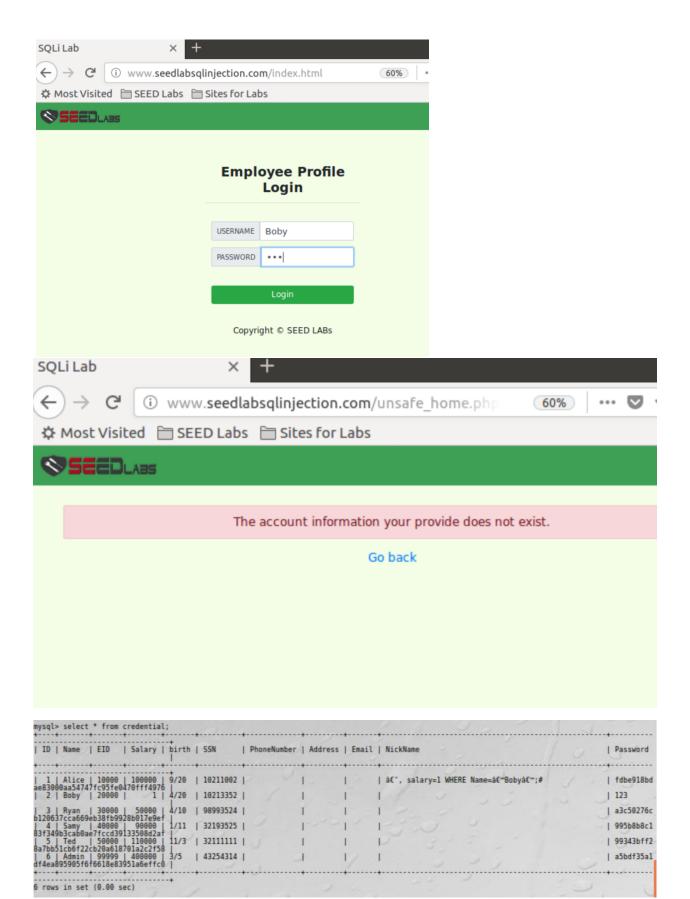
The above command reads: ', salary=1 WHERE Name='Boby';#



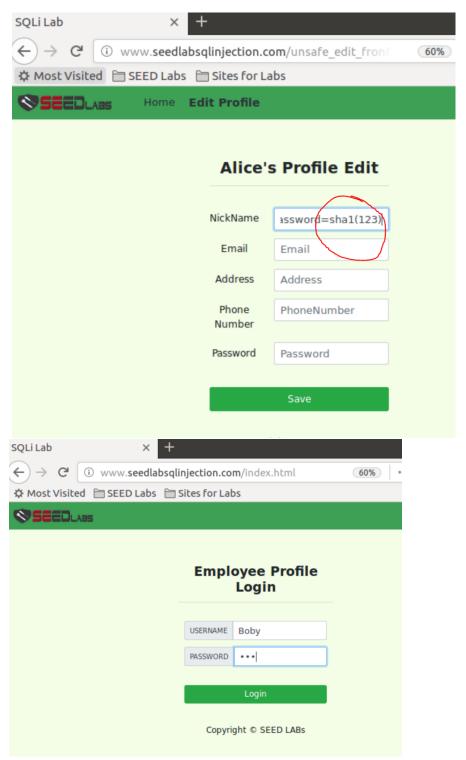


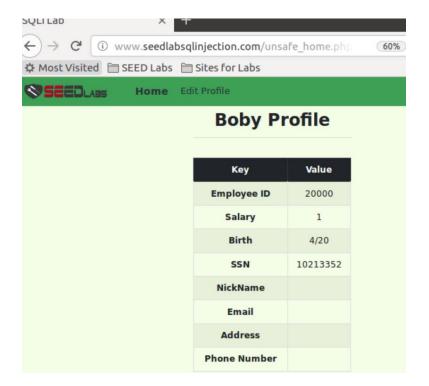


Changing Boby password to 123.

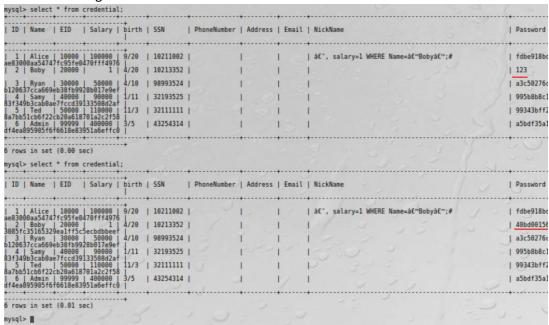


Correcting for SHA1!!!





Got access using 123!



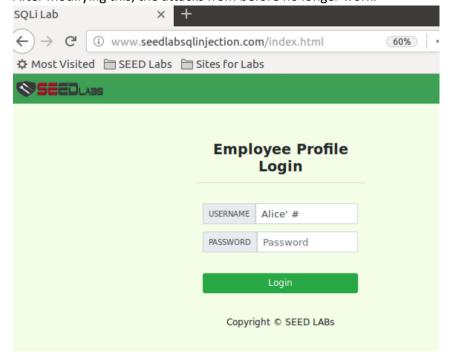
Task 4:

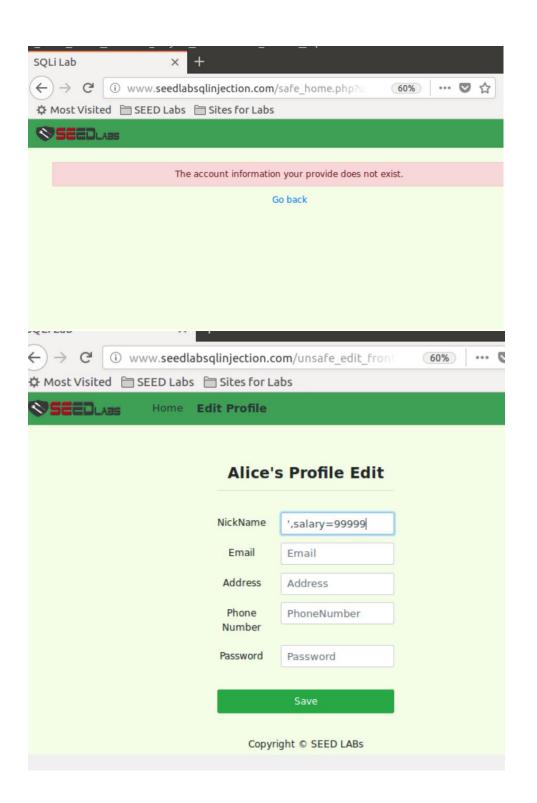
This is in index.html

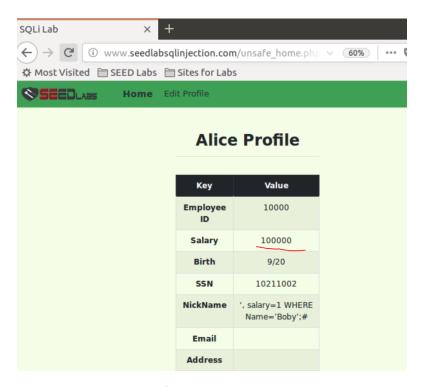
```
<nav class="navbar fixed-top navbar-light" style="
  background-color: #3EA055;">
 <a class="navbar-brand" href="#" ><img src="seed"
  style="height: 40px; width: 200px;" alt="SEEDLabs"
</nav>
<div class="container col-lg-4 col-lg-offset-4" st
  padding-top: 50px; text-align: center;">
  <h2><b>Employee Profile Login</b></h2><hr><br>
  <div class="container">
    <form action="[unsafe] home.php" method="get">
      <div class= input-group mb-3 text-center">
        <div class="input-group-prepend">
          <span class="input-group-text" id="uname":</pre>
          span>
        </div>
        <input type="text" class="form-control" plan</pre>
        Username" name="username" aria-label="Username"
```

The site is reading from unsafe_home.php I am going to modify it to read from safe_home.php

After modifying this, the attacks from before no longer work:







This happens because safe_home.php changes the previous sql statements to prepared statements that prevented the SQL injection attacks. That code can be seen here:

```
unsafe_home.php x
                            index.html x
                                             safe home.php x
                                                                backend.php 3
                  \n");
65
               echo "</div>";
66
67
             return $conn;
68
           }
69
70
           // create a connection
71
           $conn = getDB();
72
           // Sql query to authenticate the user
           $sql = $conn->prepare("SELECT id, name, eid, salary,
73
             birth, ssn, phoneNumber, address,
             email, nickname, Password
74
           FROM credential
75
           WHERE name= ? and Password= ?");
76
           $sql->bind param("ss", $input uname, $hashed pwd);
77
           $sql->execute();
78
           $sql->bind_result($id, $name, $eid, $salary, $birth, $ssn
             , $phoneNumber, $address, $email, $nickname, $pwd);
79
           $sql->fetch();
80
           $sql->close();
81
82
           if($id!=""){
83
             // If id exists that means user exists and is
             successfully authenticated
84
             drawLayout($id,$name,$eid,$salary,$birth,$ssn,$pwd,$
               nickname, $email, $address, $phoneNumber);
85
           }else{
             // User authentication failed
86
87
             echo "</div>";
             echo "</nav>";
88
             echo "<div class='container text-center'>";
89
             echo "<div class='alert alert-danger'>";
90
```

Similarly, unsafe edit backend.php can be edited to match safe edit backend.php with this code:

```
safe edit backend.php x
                                      unsafe edit backend.php x home.p
6
        $conn = new mysqli($dbhost, $dbuser, $dbpass, $dbname);
7
        if ($conn->connect error) {
18
          die("Connection failed: "
                                     . $conn->connect error . "\n");
9
0
        return $conn;
1
      }
2
3
      $conn = getDB();
      // Don't do this, this is not safe against SQL injection
4
      attack
5
      $sql="";
6
      if($input_pwd!=''){
       // In case password field is not empty.
7
8
        $hashed pwd = shal($input pwd);
9
        //Update the password stored in the session.
0
        $_SESSION['pwd']=$hashed_pwd;
1
        $sql = $conn->prepare("UPDATE credential SET nickname=
         >?,email= ?,address= ?,Password= ?,PhoneNumber= ? where ID=
          $id;");
2
        $sql->bind param("sssss",$input nickname,$input email,$
          input address, $hashed pwd, $input phonenumber);
3
        $sql->execute();
4
        $sql->close();
5
      }else{
6
        // if passowrd field is empty.
7
        $sql = $conn->prepare("UPDATE credential SET nickname=
          ?,email=?,address=?,PhoneNumber=? where ID=$id;");
8
        $sql->bind_param("ssss",$input_nickname,$input_email,$
          input address, $input phonenumber);
9
        $sql->execute();
        $sql->close();
0
1
2
      $conn->close();
3
      header("Location: unsafe_home.php");
4
      exit();
```

This makes the website secure against my SQL Injection attacks.