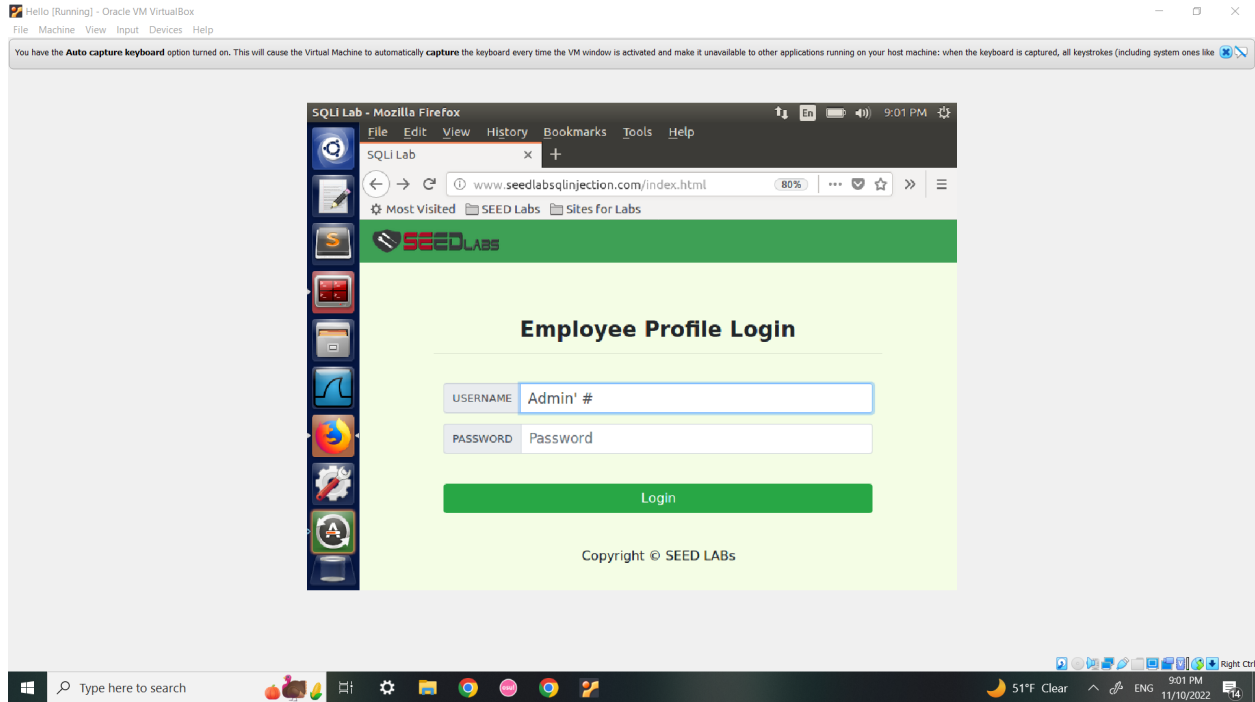


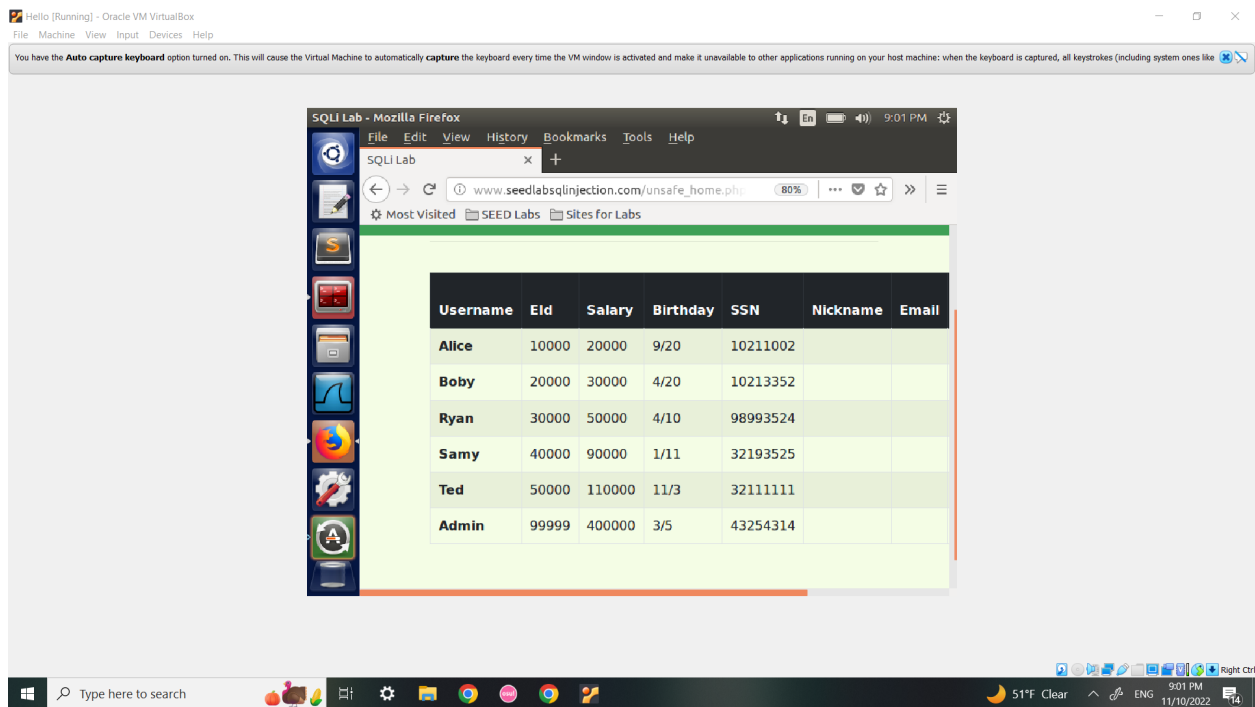
When entering the command “select * from credential;” we can gain access to all the user information. The command is displaying the information from the credential table. Therefore all the profile information for every employee is printed out. Alice has her name, salary, employee number, birthday, and social security number shown. Along with everyone else.



We add ' # after the name so we can comment out the field that requires a password. We do this with the admin account, getting access to their information without a password. We can do this attack with any name, not just the admin.



Gaining access.

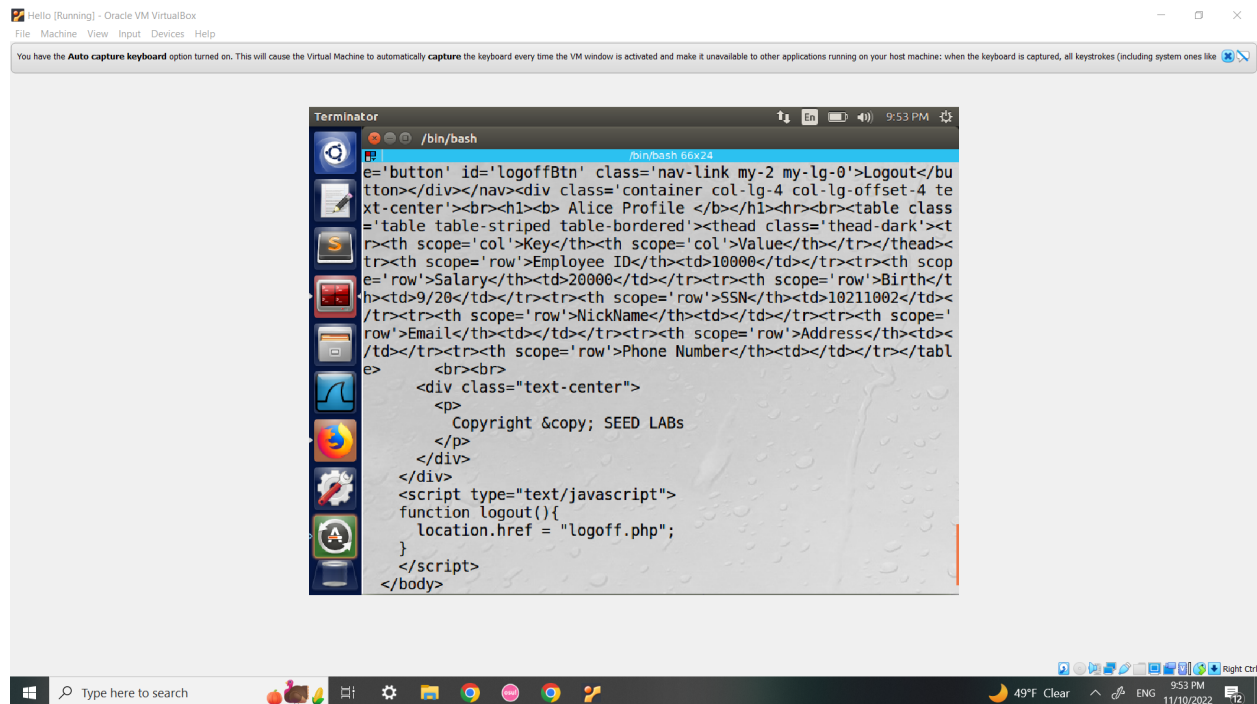


Task 2.2: SQL Injection Attack from command line

So in order to do this attack we take the initial link that is needed to log in to the website. Put in Alice for the username field. Then we need to add the actual SQL injection. We need to add ' #' again after the username Alice, so that the password field requirement will get skipped. However we can't simply add ' #' because of how values are read. We need to put in the percent encoded equivalent to ' #'. Which is %27 and %23. So now effectively we have a proper SQL attack, no

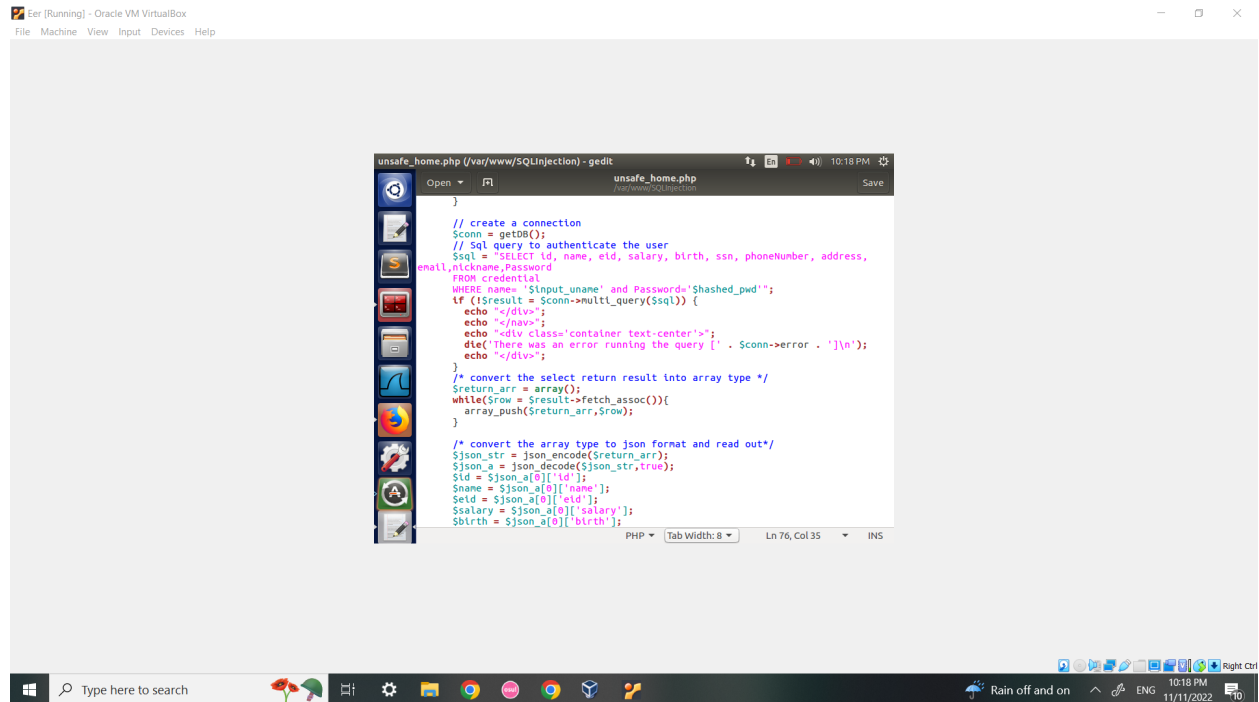
matter what we put in the password field, in this case just 1111, we will gain access to Alice's information. The code we used was the following:

```
"$ curl 'http://www.seedlabsqlinjection.com/unsafe_home.php?username=alice+%27+%23+&Password=1111"
```

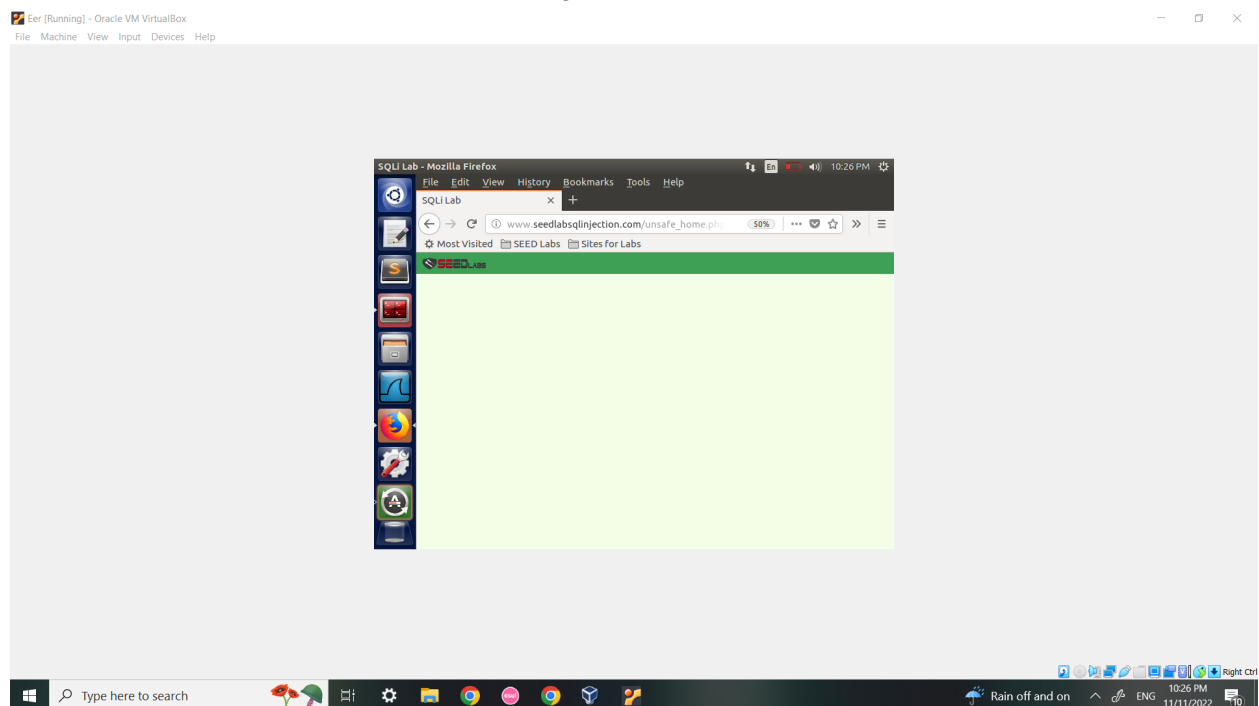


Task 2.3: Append a new SQL statement.

So essentially normally we can only put one query at a time in a field. So we need to change the unsafe_home.php so that it can contain multiple queries in a field. We change the line "if (!\$result = \$conn->query(\$sql))" to "if (!\$result = \$conn->multi_query(\$sql))."

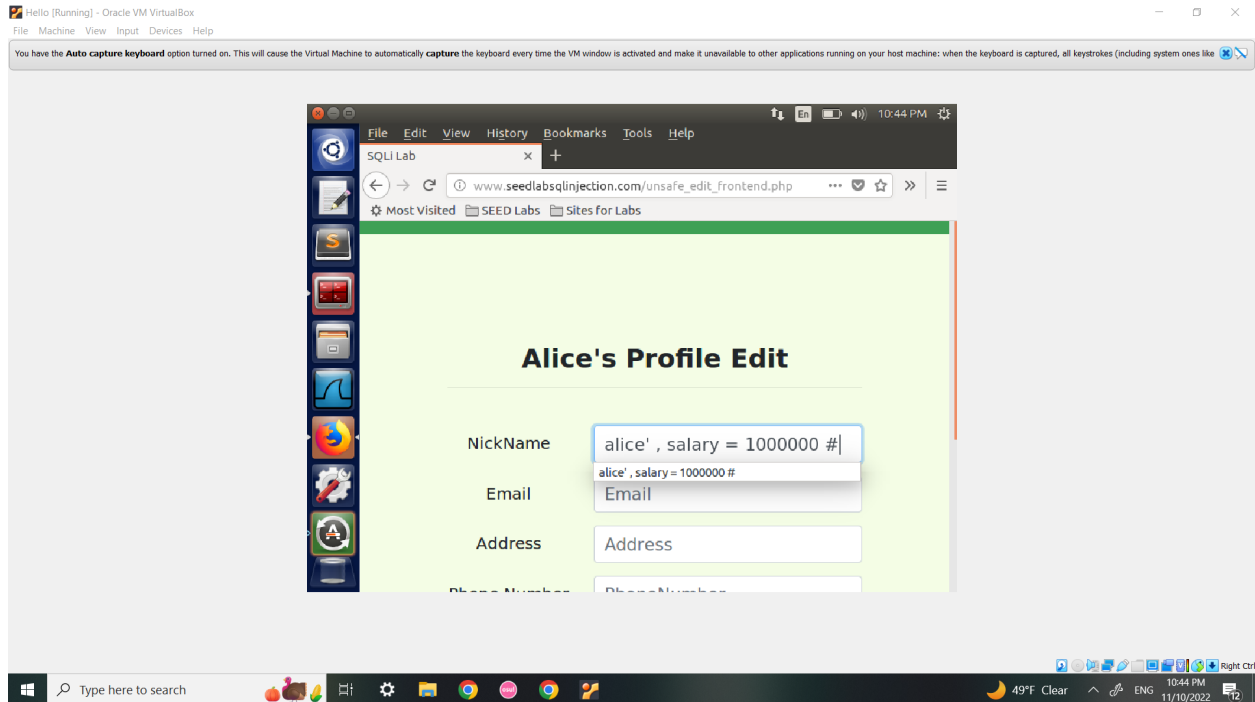


After doing this change we can now use ; to add additional queries. So we can do something like 'alice'; update credentials... ect ;. However no matter what code inputted I was able to log in without a password. Which is perfect! But now the webpage looks like the given picture. This essentially broke my entire website and I had to delete and redownload a new virtual box to finish the lab. I could not reverse the damage unless I did this.

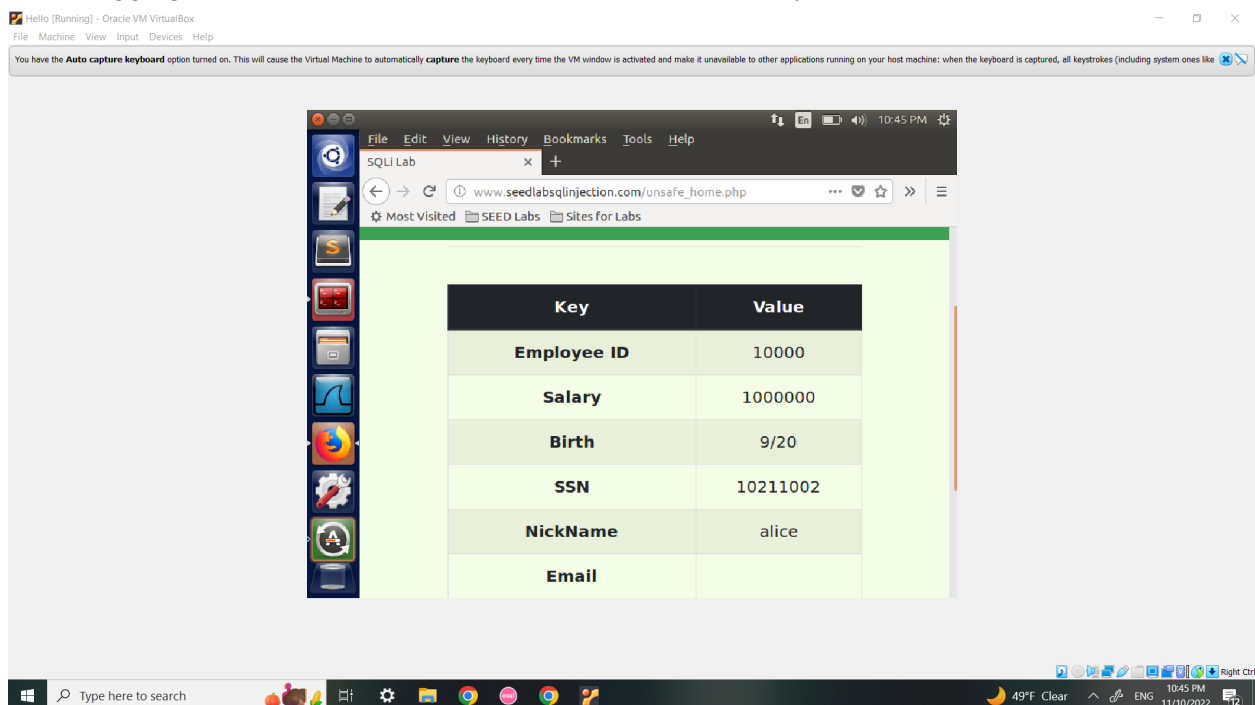


Task 3.1: Modify your own salary.

We modify the salary by ending the parameter, then adding a query “salary = 1000000”. We inject this SQL exploit through Alice’s profile edit for an easy page to gain access to, that can have values changed. We put Alice’s name, close the parameter with a ‘ , add any changes we want before finishing with a #.

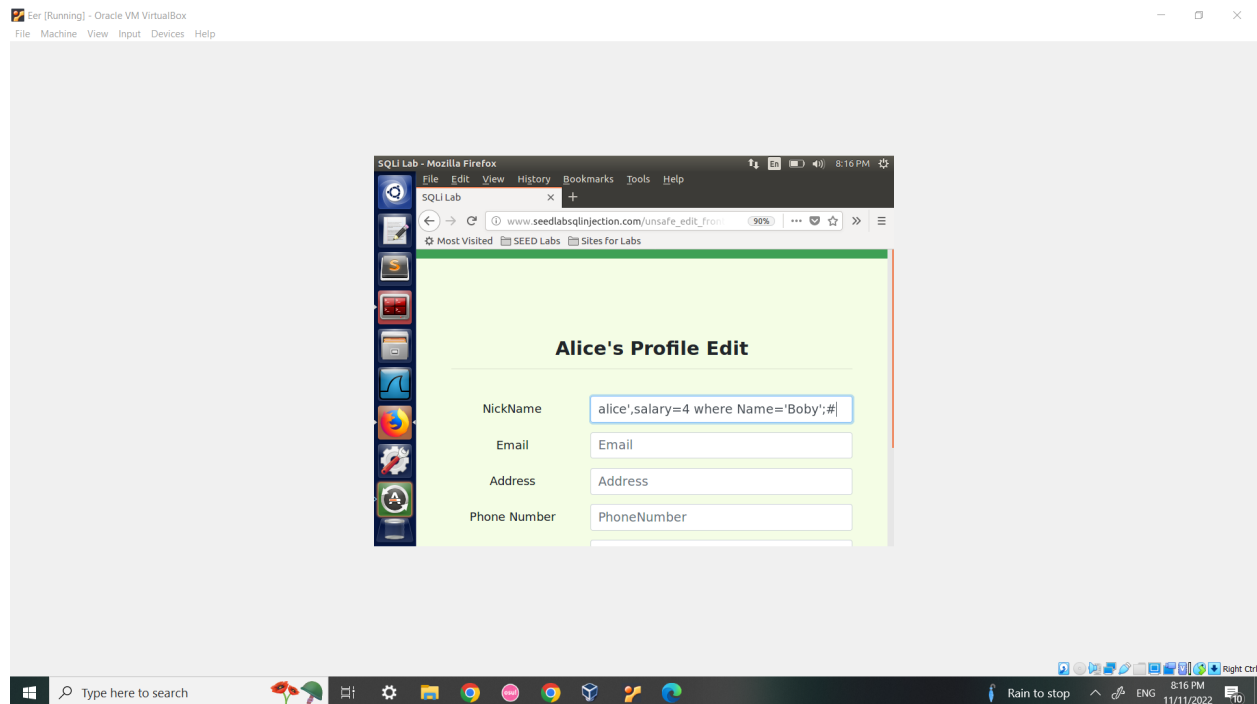


When logging into Alice’s profile we can now see a new salary of 1000000.

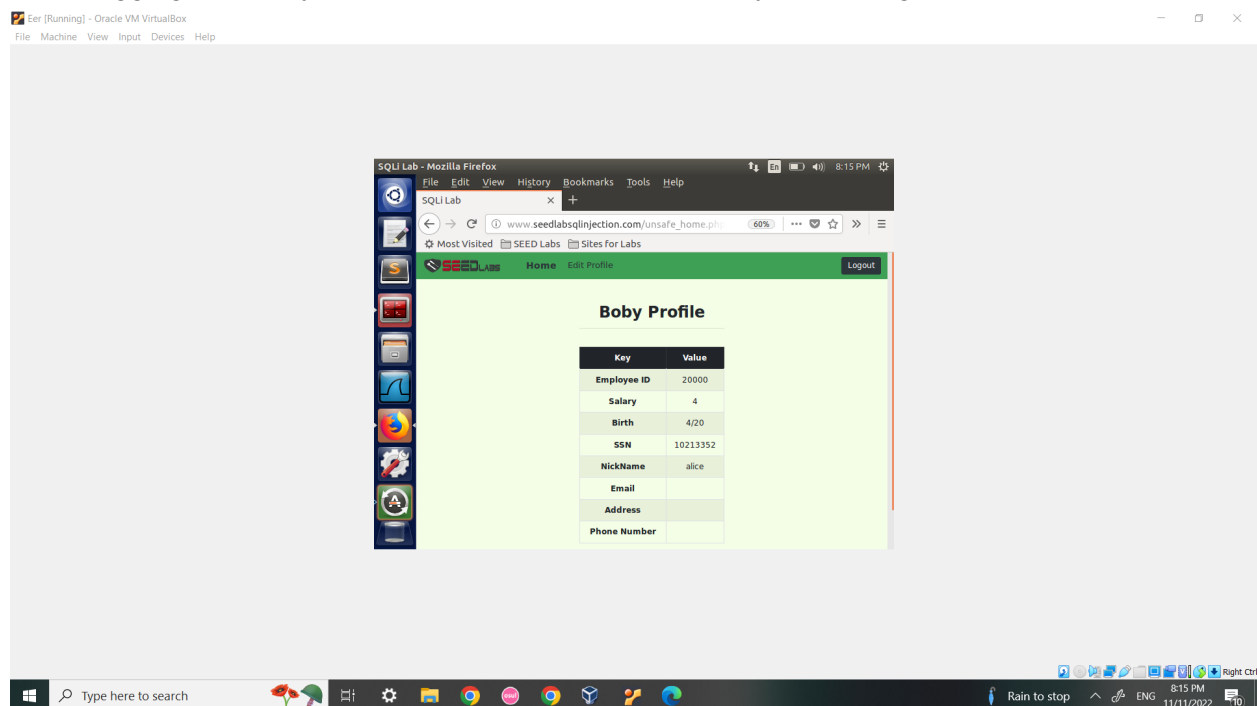


Task 3.2: Modify other people's salary

Similar to how we did the last attack, we add a query after closing the parameter. This time though, we make the salary purposely low, then use “Where Name = ‘Boby’ to change the value of Name to be Bobby’s instead of Alice’s. The “where” argument can specify the user.

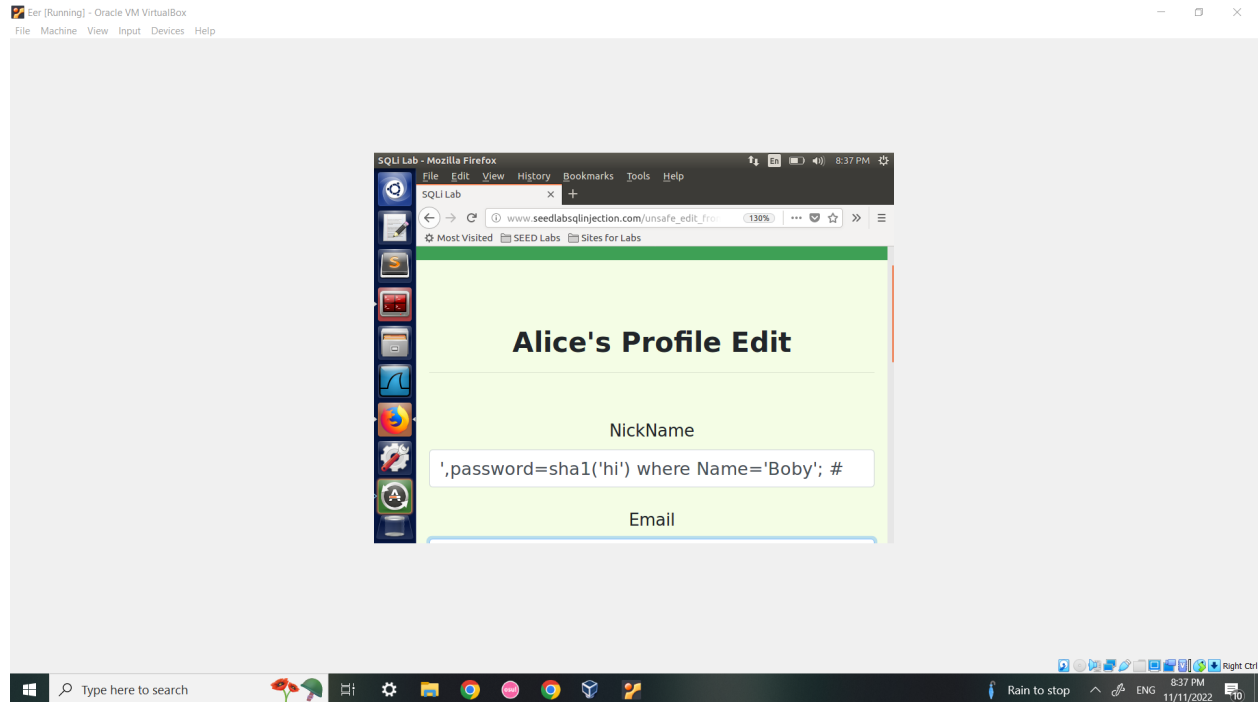


When logging into Bobby's profile we can see that his salary has changed.

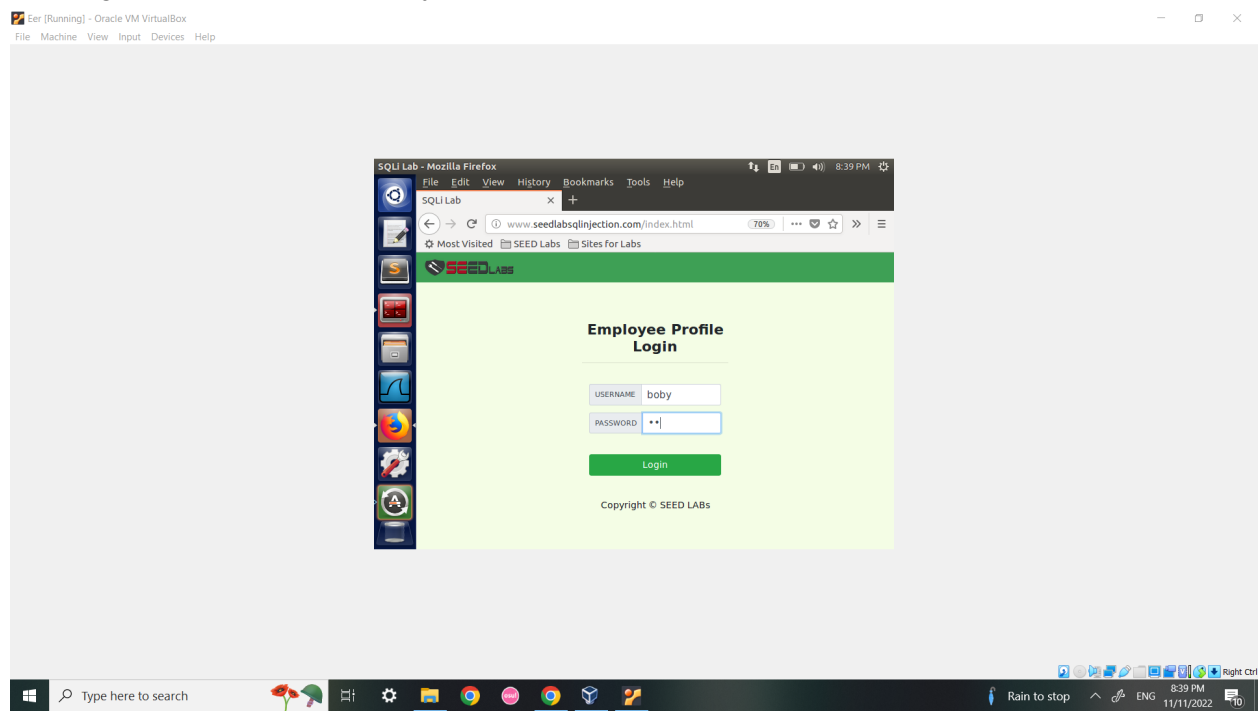


Task 3.3: Modify other people' password

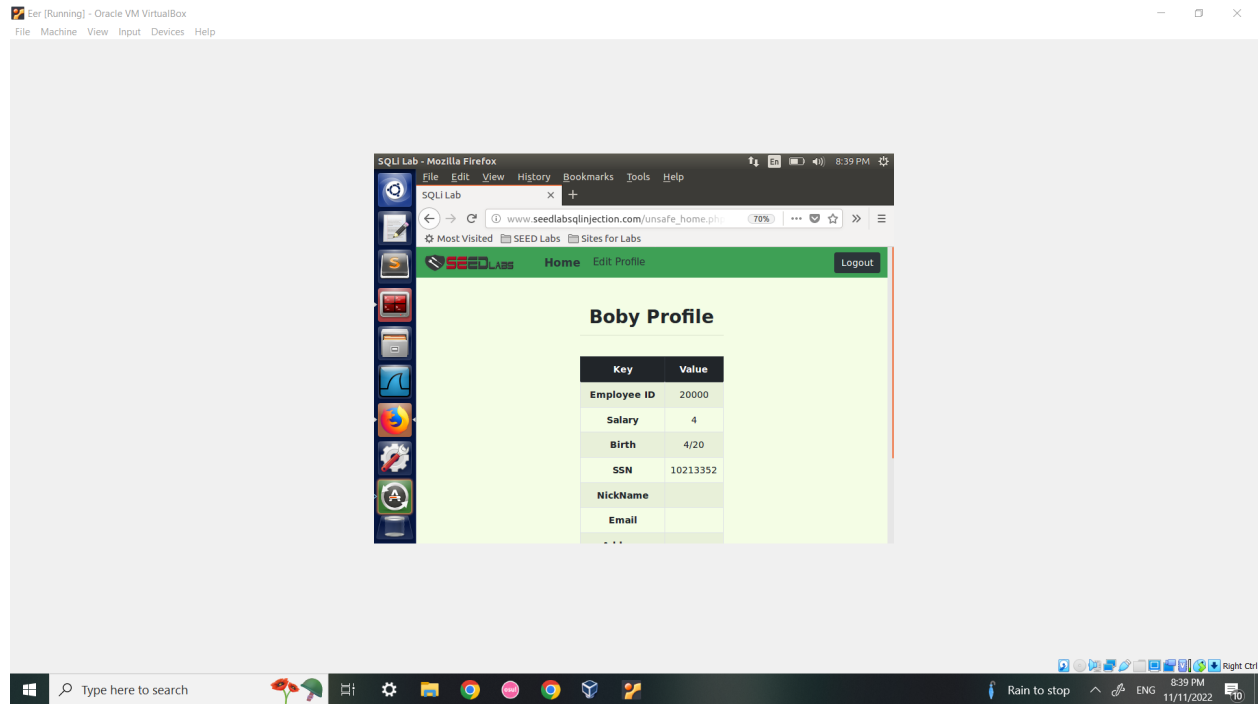
Now we do another additional alteration to this attack in order to change Bobby's password. We use Alice's profile edit again and we use "where Name = 'Boby'" again to target Bobby. The query we want to alter is the password this time, so we change salary to be password. Then we need to use the function sha1 to change the password. sha1("hi") contains the new password that will be "hi". Upon finishing the edit, Alice has no gave Bobby a new password.



Entering "hi" instead of seedboby as the password.

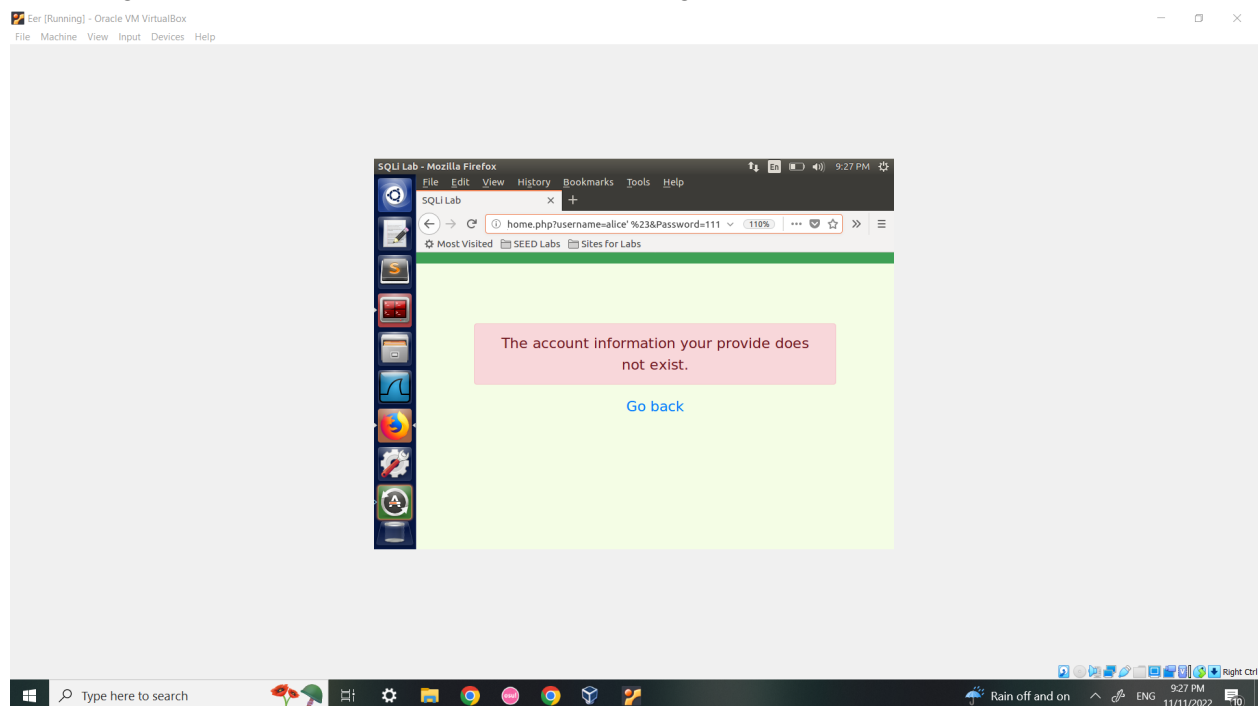


We were able to log in with this new password.



Task 4: Countermeasure - Prepared Statement

Now when we use the protected version of the website, `safe_home.php`, we are not able to log into any account by simply adding ' `#` ' after the name. Instead there is an error message prompting that the user put their information in wrong.



This will work if you put `unsafe_home.php` in the header instead of `safe_home.php`.

