SRI LANKA INSTITUTE OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

Web Security- IE2062

SQL INJECTION

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Title – SQL Injection Vulnerability in User Authentication

Vulnerability: The application is vulnerable to SQL injection attacks against the user authentication process due to inadequate input validation and sanitization. More precisely, the login form accepts untrusted user input and neglects to escape it before processing it. As a result, a malicious actor could enter arbitrary SQL syntax into the login fields, resulting in data leaks, account hijacking, and potentially complete compromise of the application. This vulnerability also in top 3 vulnerability type on OWASP top 10. This is exploitable in the following areas of the system:

- User authentication
- Login

The severity of this vulnerability is considered high.

An attacker who exploits this vulnerability could potentially access the system without authorization jeopardizing the security, privacy and accessibility of data and resources.

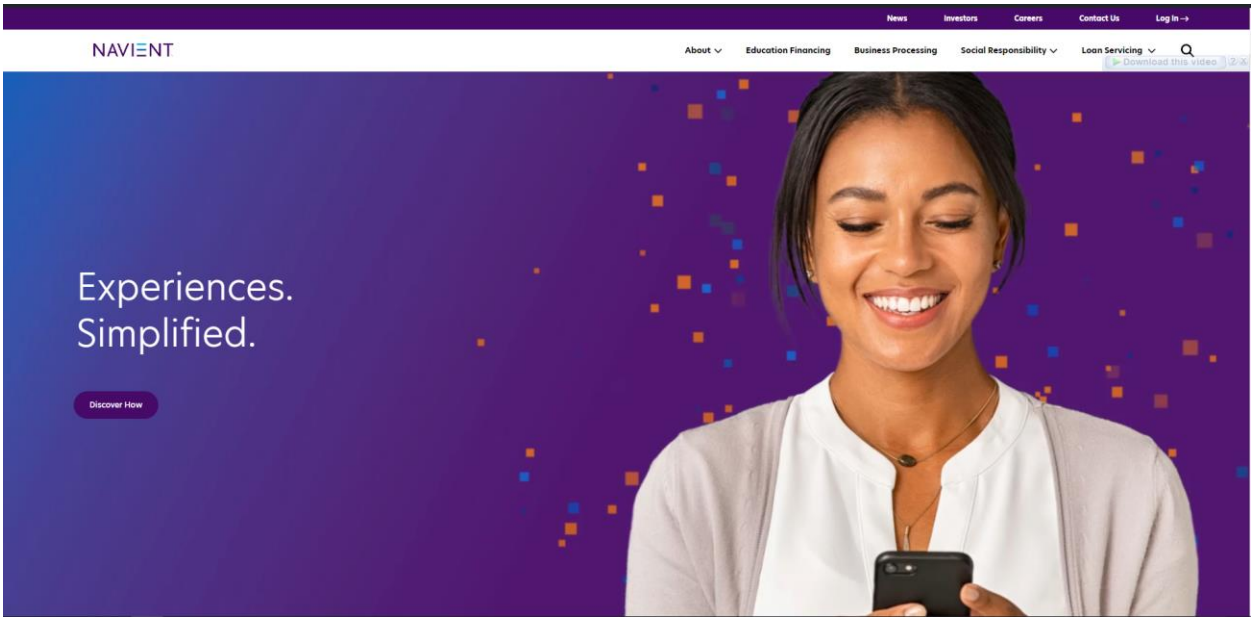
Depending on the permissions linked to the compromised account the attacker might engage in activities, like stealing data escalating privileges or launching more attacks on other users or systems.

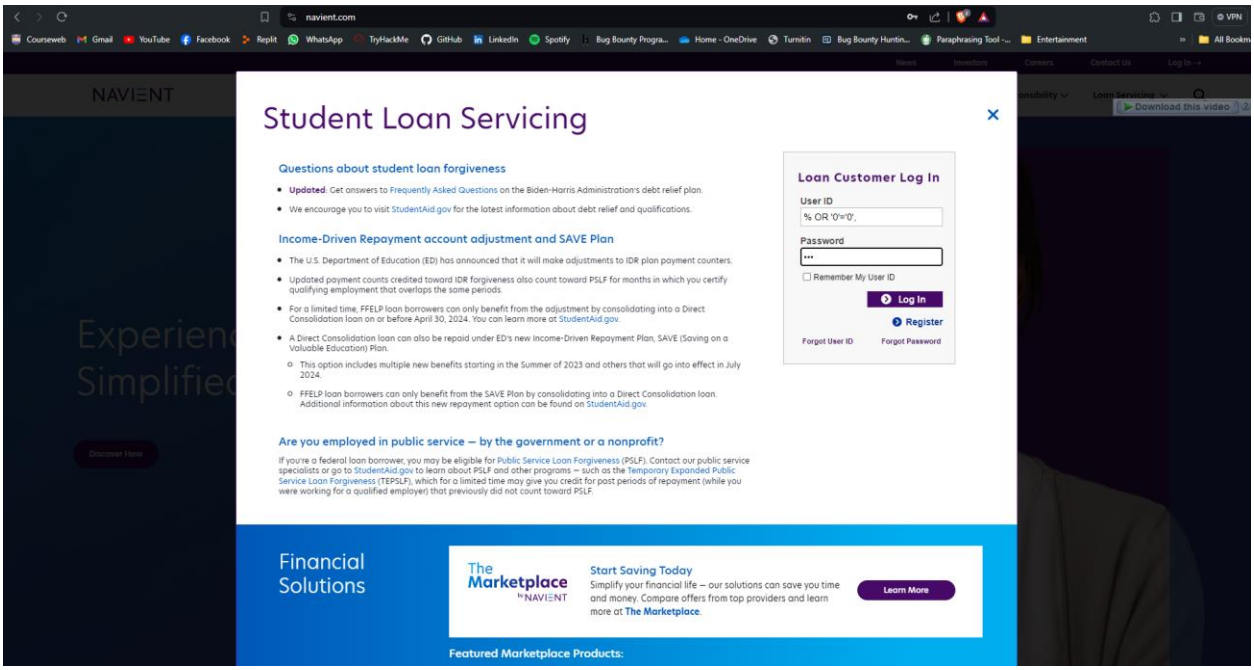
Website- www.naviant.com

Instructions to Replicate:

1. Go to the login page of the website.
2. Enter a quote character (') in either the password field.
3. Submit the form.
4. Look for any error message or strange behavior that suggests a SQL injection attack.

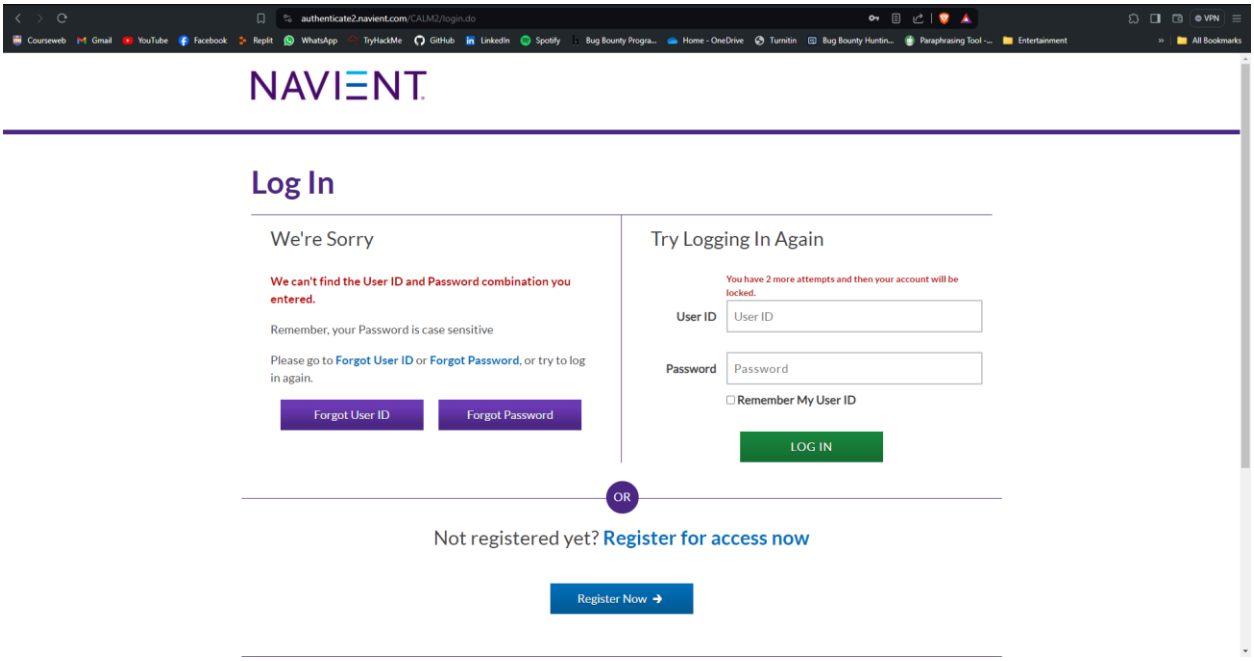
Proof of Concept:

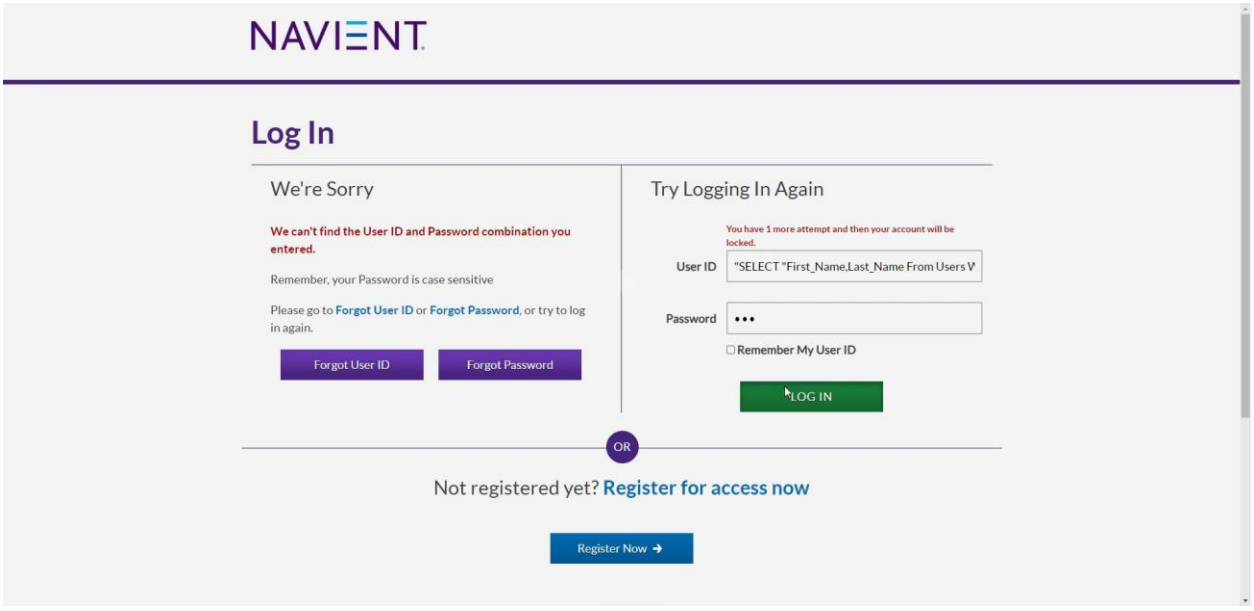




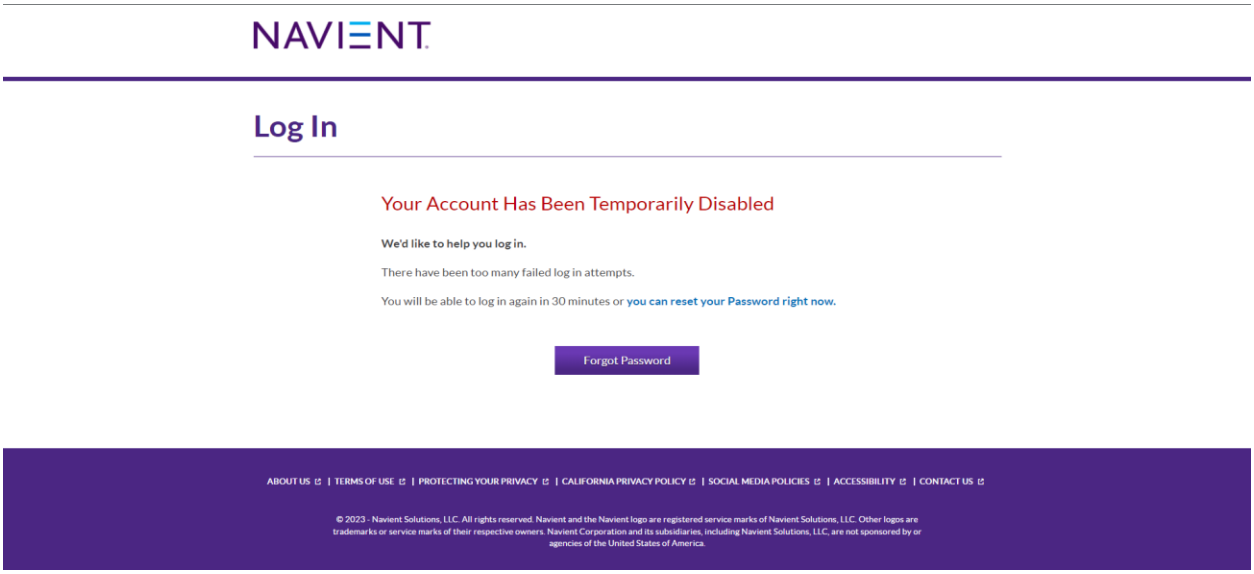
I use some small SQL injection commands for this site. Some are '% OR '0'='0', "

or ""=". These are very small command.





Again, I entered SQL Injection command to the Username and Password boxes in the login page. I used SELECT “First_Name,Last_Name FROM users WHERE ID=’1';”



After I entered some commands my ip address was blocked. I think this site is more secure on that side.

Next I tried automation tool and I did not find any vulnerability.

Impact:

If this vulnerability is successfully exploited the attacker can enter the application with permissions, bypassing authentication measures. This could result in access to data, data manipulation and service disruption.

Suggested Resolution:

Implement validation and sanitization processes, for user input to ensure that data provided by users is properly sanitized before being used in SQL queries.

Use parameterized queries or prepared statements to prevent SQL injection vulnerabilities.

Make sure that the database user accounts used by the application only have the permissions needed for their tasks.

Keep the applications software components up, to date by updating and patching them regularly to fix any known security issues.

Perform security tests like vulnerability scanning and penetration testing to find and fix any vulnerabilities in the application.

Teach developers about secure coding practices and train them on how to recognize and address security risks, like SQL injection.