



SQL Exploitation



Database Connectivity and Access

SQL Exploitation

- ▶ A big newsmaker
- ▶ Hacking is easy, given basic SQL knowledge
- ▶ Can cause major havoc
- ▶ The result:
 - ▶ EVERYBODY PANIC!! (not really)

SQL Exploitation

- ▶ Two types:
 - ▶ Malformed queries reveal underlying structure
 - ▶ SQL injection reveals data



Malformed Queries

- ▶ In your code, watch out for...
 - ▶ Carriage returns or line feeds
 - ▶ Null characters
 - ▶ “Ext’r”a quotes
 - ▶ # Comments (or -- in mysql)
- ▶ May be intentional or unintentional
- ▶ Can reveal underlying structure
- ▶ Can be protected against...

Malformed Queries Defenses

- ▶ Proactive methods

- ▶ Whitelist—Only accept certain statement types
- ▶ Sanitization—Strip query of inappropriate characters

- ▶ Reactive methods

- ▶ **Catch the exception!**

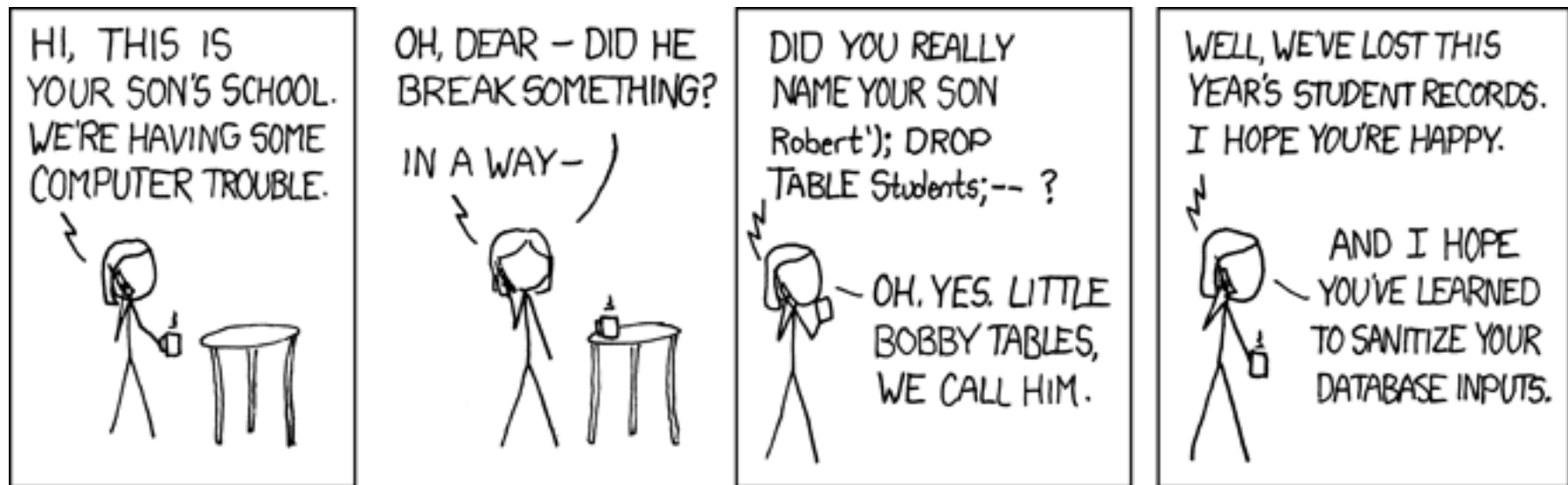


SQL Injection

- ▶ Changing the meaning or behavior of a statement
- ▶ Typically used in sequence to gain information
- ▶ Usually don't cause syntax errors



Detailed Example



<http://xkcd.com/327/>

Injection Example

- ▶ Using the xkcd suggestion...

“SELECT * FROM Students WHERE name IN (“ + stuName + “);”

and

stuName = “**Robert’); DROP TABLE Students; --**”

becomes, and passed to the database

SELECT * FROM Students WHERE name IN (**Robert’); DROP
TABLE Students; -- ’);**

Another Example

This statement:

```
“SELECT username, password, name FROM Users WHERE  
  username = “ + username + “ AND password = “ +  
  password + “;”
```

when user enters

```
username: someUser  
password: somePass' OR 1 = 1; --
```

becomes

```
SELECT username, password, name FROM Users  
  WHERE username = 'someUser' AND password = 'somePass'  
  OR 1 = 1; -- '
```



SQL Injection Prevention

► **Prepared statements!**

If you try to use an alternate access or commands, the prepared statements will throw an exception.



SQL Exploitation Prevention Summary

- ▶ **Data cleansing**
 - ▶ String testing libraries, query pre-processing
- ▶ **Exception Handling**
 - ▶ Don't allow structural information to flow to the user
- ▶ **Prepared statements**
 - ▶ Restrict input, and improve performance
- ▶ **Stored procedures**
 - ▶ Restrict input, effect thereof, without complex application logic



Language and DBMS Specific Exploits

- ▶ DBMS bugs are fixed all the time
- ▶ Zero-day exploits mean vulnerability *now*
- ▶ Language workarounds might introduce bugs
- ▶ Initial release or Maintenance coding might introduce bugs
 - ▶ Maintenance: Working on code may not be understood fully

Bottom Line

- ▶ Hackers are constantly trying new things
- ▶ As a professional, stay abreast of security developments
- ▶ Don't trust anyone
- ▶ Only expose what must be exposed
- ▶ Only expose what can't hurt you if stolen