BONUS ASSIGNMENT

Link to Problem Description:

http://www.cis.syr.edu/~wedu/seed/Labs 12.04/Web/Web SQL Injection/SQL Injection.pdf.

Level: Medium

3.1 Task 1: MySQL Console:

Steps:

- 1) Applied patch to VM to add the web application www.seedlabsqlinjection.com. Which creates "Users" data base and "credential" table to store employee information.
- 2) Connected to MySQL console from terminal by executing following command.

Mysql -u root -pseedubuntu.

- 3) Switch to the database "Users" using "use Users;" command.
- 4) See the list of tables under "Users" database using "show tables;" command.
- **5)** Following image provides the list of commands in the above steps and corresponding results from mysql console.

```
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
[11/30/2017 15:39] seed@ubuntu:~$ mysql -u root -pseedubuntu
Welcome to the MySOL monitor. Commands end with ; or \q.
Your MySQL connection id is 261
Server version: 5.5.32-Oubuntu0.12.04.1 (Ubuntu)
Copyright (c) 2000, 2013, Oracle and/or its affiliates. All rights reserved.
Oracle is a registered trademark of Oracle Corporation and/or its
affiliates. Other names may be trademarks of their respective
owners.
Type 'help;' or '\h' for help. Type '\c' to clear the current input statement.
mysql> use users;
ERROR 1049 (42000): Unknown database 'users'
mysql> use Users:
Reading table information for completion of table and column names
You can turn off this feature to get a quicker startup with -A
Database changed
mysql> show tables;
 Tables_in_Users |
 credential
1 row in set (0.00 sec)
```

6) Ran the below command to get Alice information from "credential" table.

"select * from credential where name='Alice';

7) Ran below command to get all employee inform credential table.
Select * from credential;

```
mysql> select * from credential;
.....
| ID | Name | EID | Salary | birth | SSN | PhoneNumber | Address | Email
| NickName | Password
1 | Alice | 10000 | 20000 | 9/20 | 10211002 |
   | fdbe918bdae83000aa54747fc95fe0470fff4976 |
| 2 | Boby | 20000 | 30000 | 4/20 | 10213352 |
    | b78ed97677c161c1c82c142906674ad15242b2d4 |
| 3 | Ryan | 30000 | 50000 | 4/10 | 98993524 |
       | a3c50276cb120637cca669eb38fb9928b017e9ef |
| 4 | Samy | 40000 | 90000 | 1/11 | 32193525 |
       | 995b8b8c183f349b3cab0ae7fccd39133508d2af |
| 5 | Ted | 50000 | 110000 | 11/3 | 32111111 |
     | 99343bff28a7bb51cb6f22cb20a618701a2c2f58 |
| 6 | Admin | 99999 | 400000 | 3/5 | 43254314 |
| a5bdf35a1df4ea895905f6f6618e83951a6effc0 |
6 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

Observations:

From the above results, we could see that environment is set properly and we could access MySQL console from Ubuntu server.

3.2 Task 2: SQL Injection Attack on SELECT Statement:

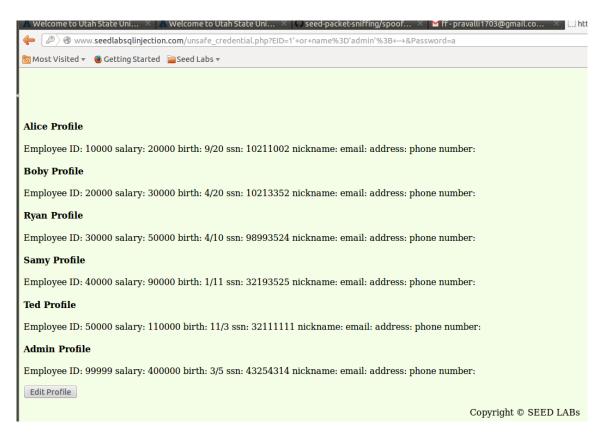
Task 2.1: SQL Injection Attack from webpage:

Steps:

- 1) Open www.seedlabsqlinjection.com webpage. Employee login screen will be displayed
- 2) Enter "1' or name='admin'; -- " in employee ID field and "1" as password as shown below.



3) We could access Admin page as shown below.



Observations:

- As we can see from above results, we could easily get the Admin access even though EID and password of Admin are unknown.
- The reason for this exploit is, there is a vulnerability in our "unsafe_credential.php" code, where we are using normal SQL query to authenticate a user. In this method, SQL server compiles both query and data before executing a query. So, if we put a SQL command in data part of query, the command in SQL data will be executed successfully.
- In order to exploit the above vulnerability, we put SQL command "1' or name='admin'; --" in EID field.
- When above command is compiled, MySQL server sends results that matches with EID ="1" or name ='admin' and "password =1" is commented out using" –" and we could access the Admin profile.

Task 2.2: SQL Injection Attack from command line:

Steps:

- 1) In this task HTTP request is sent to the server by using Curl library.
- 2) Created URL by using EID and Password fields separated by "&" symbol.
- And the special characters in EID or password field are replaced by "%20(white space)",
 "%27(single quotes)

Command:

Curl

'http://www.seedlabsqlinjection.com/unsafe_credential.php?EID=1%27%20or%20name%3 D%27admin%27+20%3B+20--%20&Password=1'

4) Results are shown in below screenshot.

Observations:

- As we can see from the above results, an HTTP get request is sent to our web application which sends EID and password as inputs to unsafe_credential.php file. Compiled SQL query is sent to SQL server and the results are displayed as shown above.
- As a result, we could successfully got access to admin profile.

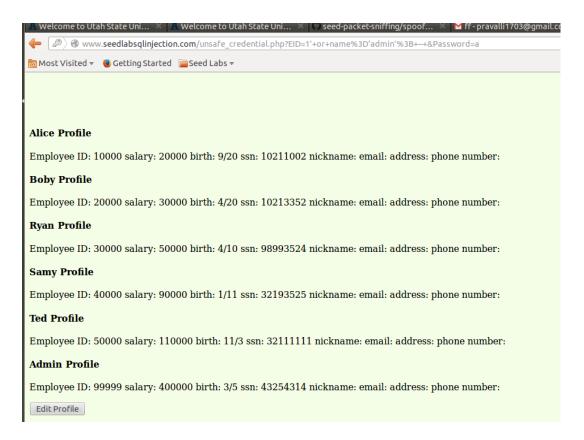
Task 2.3: Append a new SQL statement

Steps:

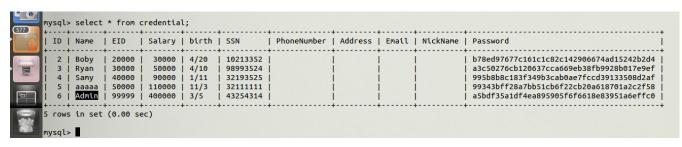
- 1) In this task, we are using SQL injection to turn one SQL statement to two.
- 2) In order to make this exploit successful made a change to unsafe_credential.php file. \$conn->multi_query(\$sql) is replaced with \$conn->query(\$sql)
- 3) This is because, query(\$sql) executes single query and it throws syntax error when we try to execute two queries. So, we used multi_query(\$sql) method.
- 4) And entered "1' or name='admin'; update credential set name='aaaaa' where name='Ted' -" in EID field to update Ted profile information and tried to login as admin as shown below.



5) Admin profile is displayed as shown below.



6) Connected to MySQL console and found that 'Ted' name is updated to 'aaaaa' as shown below



Observations:

- As we can see from above results, we are able to execute two SQL queries by using single SQL statement.
- One select query is executed to get access to admin profile. One update query is executed to update 'Ted' profile.

3.3 Task 3: SQL Injection Attack on UPDATE Statement

Task 3.1: SQL Injection Attack on UPDATE Statement — modify salary:

Steps:

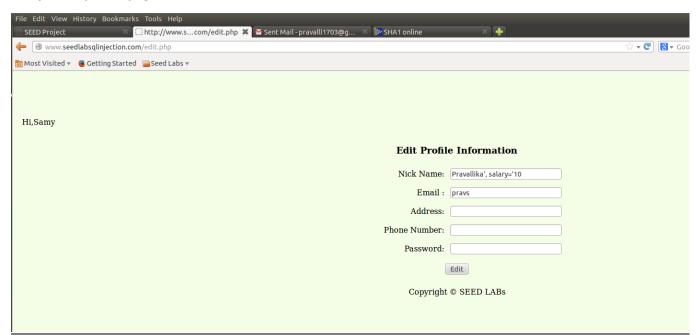
1) Logged in as "Samy" user and details are shown as below.

Samy profile before edit:



2) Clicked on edit profile button. And entered below command in Nick Name field. **Command:** Pravallika',salary='10

Samy's edit profile page:



3) Samy's salary, nickname and Email are updated as shown below.

Samy's profile after edit:



Task 3.2: SQL Injection Attack on UPDATE Statement — modify other people' password.

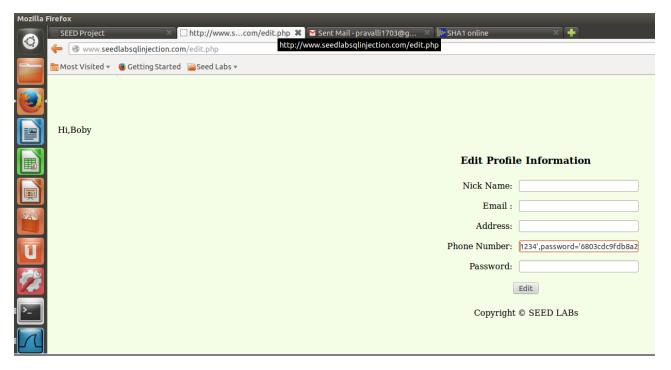
Steps:

- 1) Logged in as 'Boby' user and tried to edit Boby profile as shown below.
- 2) Entered below command in 'phone number' field to modify Ryan password with encrypted value of "hihello".

Command:

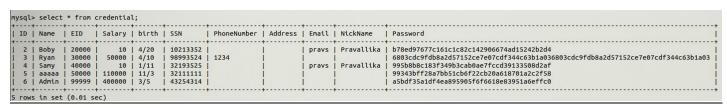
 $1234', password = '6803cdc9 fdb8a2d57152ce7e07cdf344c63b1a036803cdc9 fdb8a2d57152ce7e07cdf344c63b1a03' \ where \ name = 'Ryan' -- \ to be a constant of the constant of the$

Boby's profile:



3) Connected to MySQL server and we can see that Ryan's phone number and password got updated.

Ryan profile from MySQL:



Observations:

- From above results, we can conclude that SQL Injection Attack on UPDATE Statement is successful.
- In both cases, we could able to update employee profile like their own salary and other employee's password for which a particular user doesn't have access.

3.4 Task 4: Countermeasure — Prepared Statement:

Steps:

1) In order to prevent SQL injection attack, Modified unsafe_credential.php and unsafe_edit.php files to add prepared statement instead of normal SQL queries.

Unsafe_credential.php:

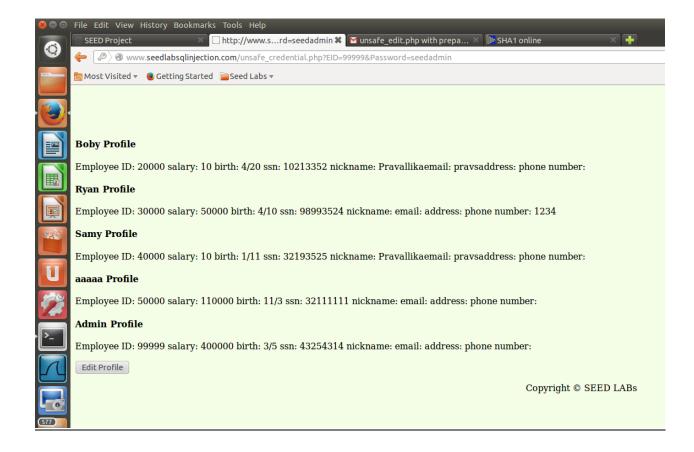
```
/* start make change for prepared statement */
$sql = "SELECT id, name, eid, salary, birth, ssn, phoneNumber, address, email,nickname,Password
FROM credential
WHERE eid=? and Password=?";
$prep_stmt=$conn->prepare($sql);
$prep_stmt->bind_param("ss",$input_eid,$input_pwd);
$prep_stmt->bind_result($id, $name, $eid, $salary, $birth, $ssn, $phoneNumber, $address, $email,$nickname,$Password);
$flag=0;
whtle($prep_stmt->fetch())
{
flag=1;
if($id!=""){
    drawLayout($id,$name,$eid,$salary,$birth,$ssn,$pwd,$nickname,$email,$address,$phoneNumber);
}
if($flag==0)
{
echo "The account information your provide does not exist\n";
return:
```

Usafe_edit.php:

```
$$ql="";
if($input_pwd!=''){
    $input_pwd = sha1($input_pwd);
    $$ql = "UPDATE credential SET nickname=? ,email= ?,address=?,Password=?,PhoneNumber=? where ID=?;";
    $prep_stmt = $conn->prepare($sql);
    $prep_stmt->bind_param("ssssss", $input_nickname, $input_email,$input_address,$input_phonenumber,$input_id);
    $prep_stmt->execute();
}else{
    $$ql = "UPDATE credential SET nickname=?,email=?,address=?,PhoneNumber=? where ID=?;";
    $prep_stmt = $conn->prepare($sql);
    $$prep_stmt = $conn->prepare($sql);
    $$prep_stmt->bind_param("ssssss", $input_nickname, $input_email,$input_address,$input_phonenumber,$input_id);
    $$prep_stmt->execute();
}
//$conn->query($sql);
if ($prep_stmt->errno) {
    echo "FAILURE!!! " . $prep_stmt->error;
}
else echo "Updated ($prep_stmt->affected_rows) rows";
    $$conn->close();
//header("location: upsafe credential_php");
```

2) And tried to login to web application as Admin user and was able to login successfully as shown below after updating PHP files.

Admin successful login with admin user and password:



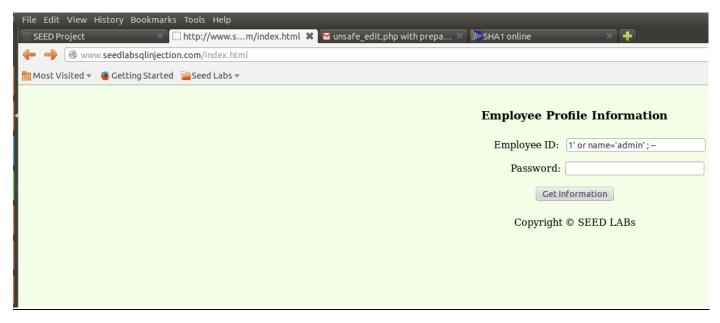
Trying SQL injection attacks on counter measures:

SQL Injection Attack from webpage.

Steps

- 1) Tried to login to web application as 'Admin' user without knowing 'EID' and 'password'.
- 2) Entered "1' or name='admin'; -- " command in EID field as shown below and password feld as blank as shown below.

Login page:



3) And clicked on "get information" button and results are as shown below.

Error screen



Observations:

- 1) Since prepares statements compile only SQL code and data is binds to query late. The SQL commands in data are not executed.
- 2) SQL server was looking for Employee information with "EID=1' or name='admin'; -- " and there is no employee with mentioned EID. Hence, we got an error screen as shown above

SQL Injection Attack from command line:

Steps:

- 1) In this task HTTP request is sent to the server by using Curl library.
- 2) Created URL by using EID and Password fields separated by "&" symbol.
- And the special characters in EID or password field are replaced by "%20(white space)",
 "%27(single quotes)

Command:

Curl

'http://www.seedlabsqlinjection.com/unsafe_credential.php?EID=1%27%20or%20name%3 D%27admin%27+20%3B+20--%20&Password=1'

4) Results are shown in below screenshot.

Ubuntu Screen:



Observations:

- As per the results in above screenshot, our countermeasure "prepared statement" was able to prevent SQL injection on select statement successfully.
- As mentioned above, SQL server was looking for employee with "EID as 1' or name='admin'; -
 - " and there is no employee with mentioned EID. Hence, we got an error screen as shown above.

Append a new SQL statement.

Steps:

1) Entered "1' or name='admin'; update credential set name='aaaaa' where name='Ted' - " in EID field to update Ted profile information and tried to login as admin as shown below.



2) Got an error screen as shown below.



Observations:

- As mentioned above, SQL server was looking for employee with "EID as 1' or name='admin'; update credential set name='aaaaa' where name='Ted' – "and there is no employee with mentioned EID. Hence, we got an error screen as shown above.

<u>SQL Injection Attack on UPDATE Statement — modify salary</u>

Steps:

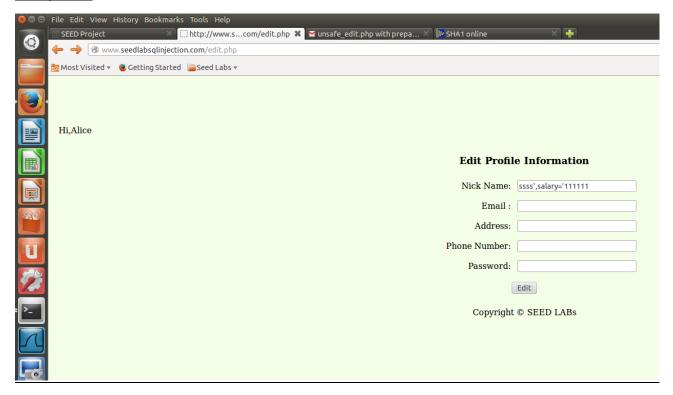
1) Logged into web application as "Alice" with EID and password and below is the screen shot of "Alice" before edit.

Alice Before edit:



- 2) Clicked on edit profile and tried to modify Salary of Alice through Nickname field as shown below.
- 3) Command is: NickName=ssss',salary='11111

Alice profile.



4) Below is the screenshot after editing Alice profile.

Alice after edit:



Observations:

- As per the above results, we can conclude that our countermeasure "prepared statement" was able to successfully prevent SQL injection.
- Nickname field got updated with "ssss', salary='1111111" instead of salary getting updated.

<u>SQL Injection Attack on UPDATE Statement — modify other people' password:</u>

Steps:

1) Logged into web application as "Ted" with EID and password and below is the screen shot of "Ted" before edit.

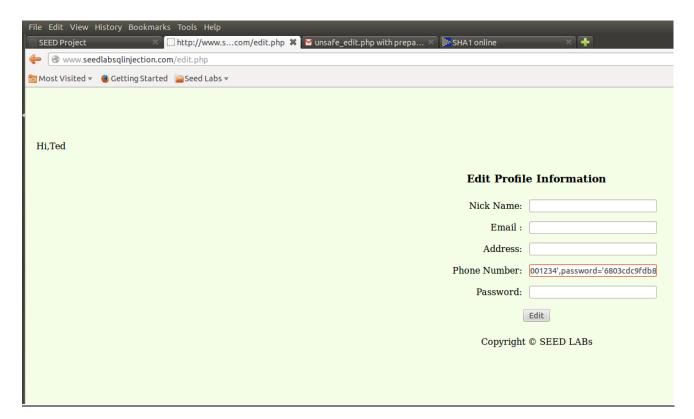
Ted profile before edit:



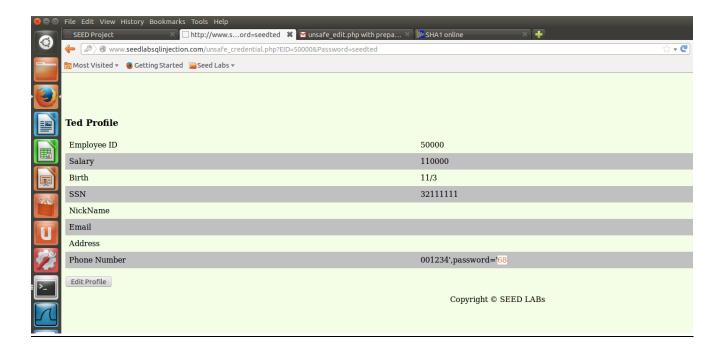
2) Entered below command in 'phone number' field to modify Ryan password with encrypted value of "hihello" as shown in below screen shot.

Command

1234', password = '6803cdc9fdb8a2d57152ce7e07cdf344c63b1a036803cdc9fdb8a2d57152ce7e07cdf344c63b1a03' where name = 'Ryan' --



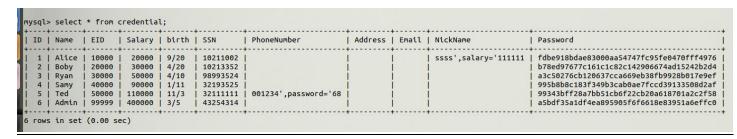
3) Ted profile after edit is shown below.



4) Data base entry of "Ryan" before Ted profile update:

ID	1	Name	EID	Salary	birth	SSN	PhoneNumber	Address	Email	NickName	Password
1		Alice	1 10000	20000	9/20	10211002			1	ssss'.salarv='111111	fdbe918bdae83000aa54747fc95fe0470fff4976
2	2	Boby	20000	30000	4/20	10213352		i		i	b78ed97677c161c1c82c142906674ad15242b2d4
3	3	Ryan	30000	50000	4/10	98993524		i		i	a3c50276cb120637cca669eb38fb9928b017e9ef
4	1	Samy	40000	90000	1/11	32193525		i	İ	Î .	995b8b8c183f349b3cab0ae7fccd39133508d2af
5	5	Ted	50000	110000	11/3	32111111		į į	İ	Î •	99343bff28a7bb51cb6f22cb20a618701a2c2f58
6	5	Admin	99999	400000	3/5	43254314	Y	j i	i	Î .	a5bdf35a1df4ea895905f6f6618e83951a6effc6

5) Data base entry of "Ryan" after Ted profile update:



Observations:

 As shown in above screenshots, we can say that Ryan password and phone number fields does not get updated. Instead, 'Phone number' field of 'Ted' got updated with "001234',password='68" as shown above.

Conclusion:

As from above results, we can conclude that our counter measure worked fine in preventing SQL injection. However, integrity of data is still affected while editing the data.