Types of SQL Injection

Blind SQL Injection: Attacker doesn't get immediate feedback but can infer information through application behavior (like response time or Boolean outcomes).

Union-based SQL Injection: The attacker uses UNION to combine results from another query, potentially exposing sensitive data from other tables.

Error-based SQL Injection: The attacker forces errors to gain insight into the database schema (tables, columns, etc.).

Basic SQL Injection In a basic SQL injection, the attacker tries to manipulate SQL queries by injecting their own SQL code into an input field (like a URL parameter or a form field).

1. SQL Injection Basics:

SQL injection is a technique where an attacker exploits vulnerabilities in an application's database query by injecting malicious SQL code.

2. Error-Based SQL Injection:

Error-based SQL injection is used to retrieve database information through error messages.

Example query to identify the database name:

```
sql
SELECT user(), database();
To combine results, use a union query:
sql
' UNION SELECT 1, database();
```

3. Finding Table Names:

Use the information_schema.tables table to list all tables in the database.

Example query to list all tables in a database:

sql

```
'UNION SELECT 1, GROUP_CONCAT(table_name) FROM information_schema.tables WHERE table_schema = 'database_name';
```

4. Finding Column Names:

Use the information_schema.columns table to list all column names in a specific table.

Example query to list all column names in a table:

sql

```
'UNION SELECT 1, GROUP_CONCAT(column_name) FROM information_schema.columns WHERE table_schema = 'database_name' AND table_name = 'table_name';
```

Example output for a table named users:

plaintext

```
id, first_name, last_name, username, password, avatar
```

5. Exploiting DVWA (Damn Vulnerable Web Application):

- The default username is admin, and the password may need to be brute-forced.
- You can use the above SQL queries to gather information like user credentials.

6. Security Tips:

- Sanitize Inputs: Always sanitize user inputs to prevent SQL injection.
- **Use Prepared Statements**: Use prepared statements or parameterized queries to prevent SQL injection.
- Regularly Update and Patch: Keep applications and systems up to date with security patches to avoid known vulnerabilities.

7. Common SQL Injection Example in DVWA:

To extract table names from the **DVWA** database:

sql

```
' UNION SELECT 1, GROUP_CONCAT(table_name) FROM
information_schema.tables WHERE table_schema = 'dvwa';
```

Key Terms:

- **information_schema**: A special database that stores metadata about all databases, tables, and columns in a system.
- **GROUP_CONCAT**: A function that combines multiple values into a single result separated by commas.
- **Error-Based Injection**: A method of extracting data from a database through visible error messages generated by invalid SQL queries.













