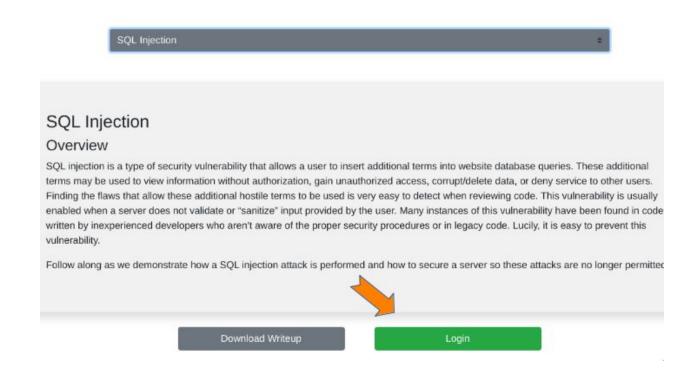
SQL Injection

Overview

SQL injection is a type of security vulnerability that allows a user to insert additional statements into website database queries. These statements may be used to view information without consent, gain unauthorized access, corrupt/delete data, or deny service to other users. Finding the flaws that allow these hostile statements to be used is very easy to detect when reviewing code. This vulnerability is usually enabled when a server does not validate or "sanitize" input provided by the user. Many instances of this vulnerability have been found in code written by inexperienced developers who weren't aware of the proper security procedures. Many times it is also found in legacy code. Lucily, it is easy to fix this vulnerability.

Attack Procedures

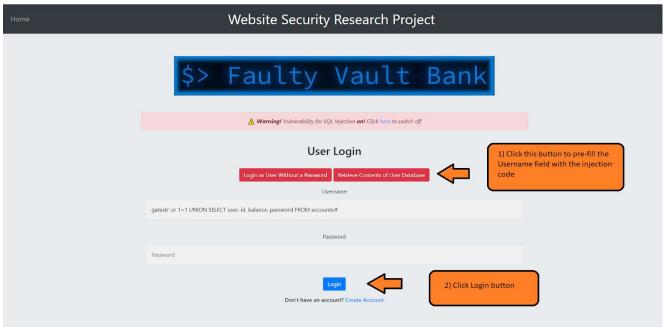


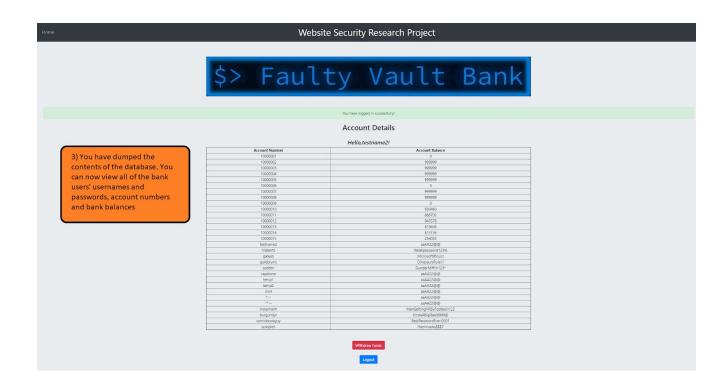
SQL Injection #1: Accessing a User's Account Without A Password





SQL Injection #2: Dumping the Contents of the User Database





Securing Website

Websites are most vulnerable to SQL injection when input from the user is not validated or parameterized. This mistake is quite common and can be found all around the web. An example of user input not being parameterized can be seen in the image below.

query = "SELECT * FROM `accounts` WHERE `user` = '" + user + "' AND `password` = '" + password + "' ";

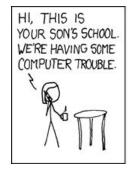
The construction of this query allows the user to "escape" the original statement and add additional statements of their own. In the example above, if a user entered 'OR 1=1;—for the username when logging in, the query statement would be escaped and the user would be logged in without providing a username or password. If the user is able to insert their own statements like this, they can view sensitive information without consent or even cause data corruption and data loss. There are many harmful things that can happen if the user is not restricted from directly interacting with the database command interpreter, so we need to construct the query in a different manner.

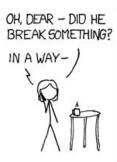
The approach we implemented to prevent SQL injection was using prepared statements and parameterized queries. An example of a parameterized query can be seen in the image below.

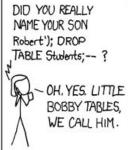
query = 'SELECT * FROM accounts WHERE user = %s AND password = %s'
data = (user, password)

When the query is constructed this way, the user is unable to escape the original query statement. If we take the example where the user entered 'OR 1=1;-- for the username, the statement would not be escaped in this case. Instead, the database would search for a record where user = "'OR 1=1;--". This keeps the user from interacting directly with the interpreter.

***A funny example of what can happen if you don't sanitize user input or use parameterized queries has been provided by https://xkcd.com/327/

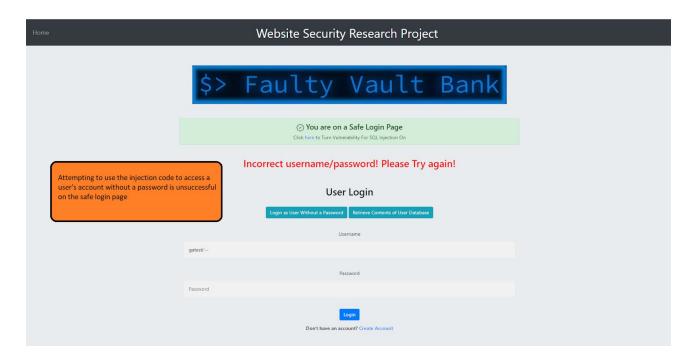


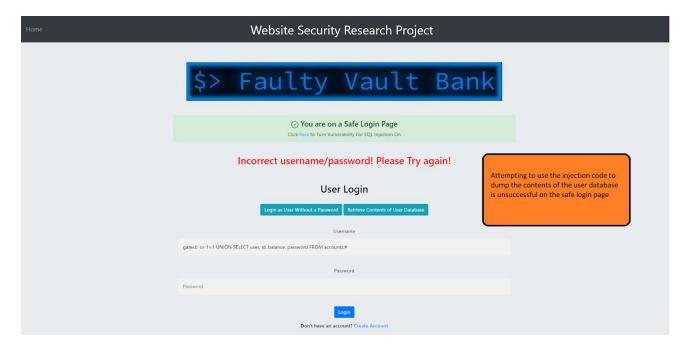






Here are some screenshots of what happens on the secure website when we try to inject the SQL that was successful on the vulnerable website.





Resources

https://owasp.org/www-project-top-ten/2017/A1_2017-Injection

https://portswigger.net/web-security/sql-injection

https://cheatsheetseries.owasp.org/cheatsheets/Injection_Prevention_Cheat_Sheet.html#defense-option-1-prepared-statements-with-parameterized-queries