SQL Injection and its Prevention

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**Table of Contents**

Introduction ……………………………………………………………………………… Page 3

Topic Description

Reason for Choosing Topic

Problem Description …………………………………………………………………… Page 4

Who: Who cares and who does it affect

What: What is it

Where: Where the problem is—client- or server-side

When: Timing aspects

Why: Laws, regulations, other constraints

How: How issues happen and get solved

Solution Description ………………………………………………………………….. Page 5

Work Plan ……………………………………………………………………………... Page 5

References ……………………………………………………………………………… Page 6

**Introduction**

**Topic Description**

SQL Injection is a cyber attack that targets web applications that rely on SQL databases. This attack involves inserting malicious code into a SQL statement [1]through an input field on a website. The goal of the attacker is to manipulate or access sensitive data that the application has access to. SQL Injection attacks can have severe consequences, from data breaches and loss of sensitive information to complete system compromise.

Preventing SQL Injection attacks is crucial for any web application that uses SQL databases for data storage. This involves implementing security measures such as input validation and parameterized queries to ensure that all user input is properly sanitized and validated before being passed to the SQL engine. Regular security audits and vulnerability assessments should also be conducted to identify and mitigate any potential weaknesses in the application's security defences.

Our report will provide a comprehensive overview of SQL Injection attacks and their potential impact. We will also discuss various techniques and best practices for preventing and mitigating these types of attacks. We will explore some of the common tools and techniques used by attackers and provide practical examples and code snippets to help developers better understand and implement effective SQL Injection prevention strategies. By following these best practices, web application developers can protect their users' sensitive data from SQL Injection attacks.

**Reason for Choosing SQL Injection and its Prevention**

We have chosen "SQL Injection and its Prevention" as the topic of this project because SQL Injection attacks are a prevalent type of cyber attack that can have severe consequences for individuals and organizations. As more and more applications rely on SQL databases for data storage, the risk of SQL Injection attacks has grown.

Therefore, it is important for developers to understand the risks associated with SQL Injection attacks and know how to prevent them. By educating ourselves on SQL Injection attacks and their prevention, we can better secure our web applications and protect our users' sensitive information.

Furthermore, understanding SQL Injection attacks and their prevention is essential for anyone interested in cybersecurity or web application development. It is a fundamental component of secure coding practices, and knowledge of SQL Injection attacks and prevention techniques can help developers build more secure applications.

Overall, the topic of SQL Injection attacks and prevention is both important and relevant in today's technology landscape, making it an excellent choice for this project.

**Problem Description**

**Who: Who cares and who does it affect**

With the digital world getting bigger each day and more people using the internet, more people are at risk of cyber-attacks. SQL Injection concerns everyone who uses any web or mobile application that involves databases, including users, web developers, database administrators, and other stakeholders. Targets of these attacks include financial institutions, database content management systems, e-commerce platforms, and many more.

**What: What is it**

SQL Injection is a cyber-attack that exploits vulnerabilities in the input fields of applications. Attackers inject SQL statements to view, create, delete, or modify databases. After a successful attack, they can have access to confidential and sensitive information and use it for other purposes other than its intended use.

**Where: Where the problem is—client- or server-side**

SQL Injection typically occurs on the server-side of the web or mobile applications. It arises due to inadequate or lack of input validation and sanitation and due to insecure coding practices. [2]

**When: Timing aspects**

Injection attacks can happen any time an application is insecure. Attackers attempt to exploit insecure applications. A lot of SQL injection attacks increase when there is a known vulnerability or data breach.

Attackers get smarter and their techniques become more sophisticated. Nowadays, they can create bots that automatically attack each time there is an open window of vulnerability. [3]

**Why: Laws, regulations, other constraints**

SQL injections present significant legal and compliance risks. Organizations who do not secure their applications properly may face major consequences. It usually results in financial losses, legal issues, and damage to their reputation.

The government of Canada has provided a guideline on things to consider for websites. It includes information on how to prevent SQL Injection attacks. [4]

**How: How issues happen and get solved**

SQL Injection occurs when the application is insecure and fails to properly validate user inputs. Attackers exploit this vulnerability by injecting malicious SQL codes into the input field. Developers should adhere to industry-standard coding practices to prevent this attack and implement secure input fields. [4]

The Canadian Centre for Cyber Security recommends input validation in the areas of the application, including user browser, web application firewall, web server, application business logic, and database. [4]

**Solution Description and Results**

We will create two basic web applications highlighting the difference between a secure and insecure application. One website will not have input validation and other will make use of one SQL prevention technique. During our presentation, we will demonstrate how an insecure web application can damage a database and how a secure web application can prevent it.

**Work Plan**

Our tentative work plan for the final report and presentation includes the following component and deliverables:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Component/Deliverable** | **Hours per Person** | **Group Member** |
| Presentation slides | TBD | All |
| Presentation script | TBD | All |
| Introduction (1 page) | TBD | Daniel, Diana |
| Problem Description (2 pages) | TBD | Soha, Diana |
| Solution Description (2-5 pages) | TBD | Zixuan, Daniel, Diana |
| Results (1 page) | TBD | Zixuan |
| Work Plan (1 page) | TBD | Diana |
| Demo | TBD | Daniel |
| Conclusion (1 page) | TBD | Diana |
| Insecure website | TBD | Daniel |
| Secure website | TBD | Daniel |
| Database | TBD | Daniel |
| References (1 page) | TBD | All |
| Lessons learned (1 pages) | TBD | Diana |
| Proofreading | TBD | Diana |

Note: The hours per person will still be determined due to potential scheduling changes after the reading week.

# **References**

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