



In []: Training Day 7 Report- 29 June 2025

Introduction

Day 7 concentrated on SQL Injection (SQLi) – one of the most severe classes of vulnerabilities that allow attackers to manipulate backend database queries.

Key Concepts Discussed

We learned about different SQLi types: error-based, union-based, and blind SQLi. The discussion included how unsanitized input can alter SQL statements and the risks associated with exposing database contents, authentication bypass, or altering data.

Lab Preparation in Theory

The class planned a safe exercise framework to identify SQLi vectors, emphasizing defensive and non-destructive testing. Techniques to validate vulnerabilities without data loss were described conceptually.

Practical Understanding (Theory)

We discussed defensive coding practices including parameterized queries, stored procedures, and least-privilege database accounts. The role of input validation and output encoding in mitigating SQLi was explained.

Key Takeaways

SQLi remains prevalent where input is trusted. Developers and testers must apply robust defenses to prevent successful exploitation.

Conclusion

The next lessons will extend to client-side attacks like XSS that affect browser