

Department of Computer Engineering Academic Year 2023-24

Experiment No. 9: SQL Injection

Aim: To implement SQL Injection attack

Theory:

A SQL injection attack is a type of security exploit in which an attacker injects malicious SQL code into input fields or parameters used by an application, typically a web application, to interact with a database. This malicious code can then be executed by the database server, potentially allowing the attacker to access, modify, or delete data, as well as perform other unauthorized actions.

SQL injection attacks can occur when:

- 1. Input Validation is Insufficient: If the application does not properly validate user input before using it in SQL queries, an attacker can exploit this vulnerability by injecting SQL commands into the input fields.
- 2. Improperly Constructed Queries: If the application dynamically constructs SQL queries by concatenating user input with SQL strings without proper sanitization, attackers can manipulate the query to execute unintended commands.
- 3. Insecure APIs: If an API endpoint accepts user input and constructs SQL queries based on that input without proper validation and sanitization, it can also be vulnerable to SQL injection attacks.
- 4. Stored Procedures: If stored procedures or other database objects are not properly secured and validate input, they can be exploited for SQL injection.

The consequences of a successful SQL injection attack can be severe, ranging from unauthorized access to sensitive data, data manipulation, data loss, and potentially even complete compromise of the application or database server.

Preventing SQL injection attacks involves a combination of practices such as:

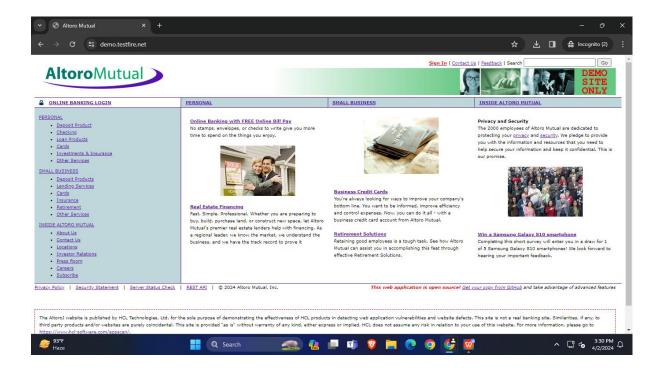
- 1. Parameterized Queries: Using parameterized queries (prepared statements) with bound parameters instead of dynamically constructing SQL queries with user input. Parameterized queries separate SQL code from data, making it impossible for attackers to inject SQL commands.
- 2. Input Validation and Sanitization: Ensuring that user input is properly validated and sanitized to prevent the injection of malicious SQL code. This includes techniques such as input validation, whitelisting acceptable input, and escaping special characters.



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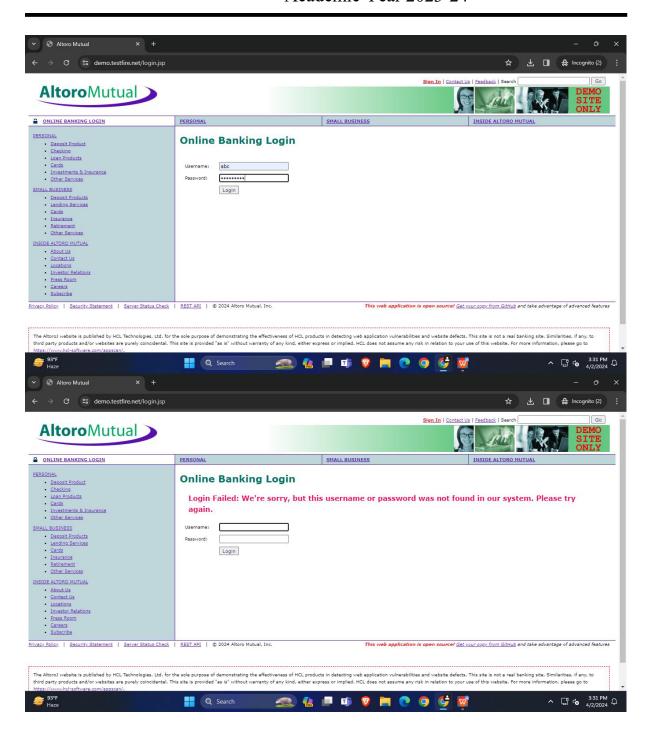
- 3. Least Privilege: Ensuring that database users and application components have the minimum necessary privileges to perform their functions, reducing the potential impact of a successful attack.
- 4. Regular Security Audits:Conducting regular security audits and vulnerability assessments to identify and address potential SQL injection vulnerabilities.
- 5. Using Web Application Firewalls (WAFs): Implementing WAFs that can detect and block SQL injection attempts in real-time by analyzing web traffic patterns and filtering out malicious requests.

Output:



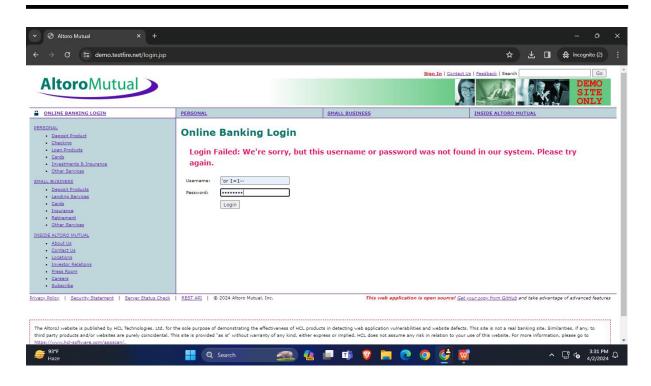


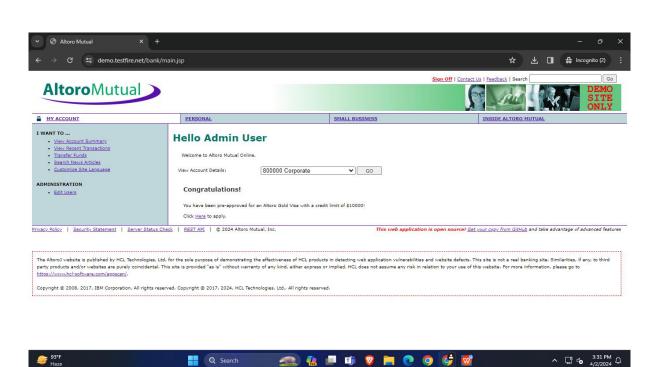
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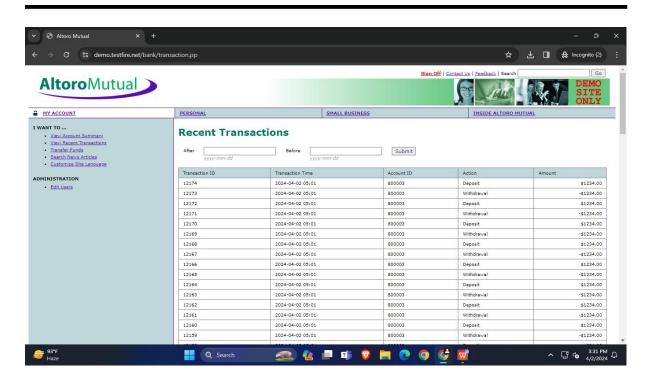




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Conclusion: In conclusion, SQL injection attacks pose a significant threat to the security of web applications and databases, potentially leading to unauthorized access, data manipulation, and even complete compromise of systems. Preventative measures such as parameterized queries, input validation, and least privilege access are crucial in mitigating these risks. Regular security audits and the use of Web Application Firewalls further enhance the defense against SQL injection vulnerabilities. By implementing these best practices, organizations can bolster their defenses and safeguard their systems against this prevalent and damaging form of cyber attack.