

Time-Based SQL Injection on a CNCS asset

Miguel Santareno 03/14/2022

Summary:

1	Introduction:	3
2	Enumeration of targets:	4
	Vulnerability	
	3.1 Time-Based SQL Injection	
	Conclusion:	
5	Timeline:	10

1 Introduction:

This document intends to demonstrate a Time-Based SQL Injection vulnerability found in https://cncs-back.softconcept.pt

2 Enumeration of targets:

Through the technique known as Google Dorking or Google Hacking it is possible to collect CNCS websites.

intext:"© CNCS" -site:www.cncs.gov.pt site:pt-site:forms.cncs.gov.pt

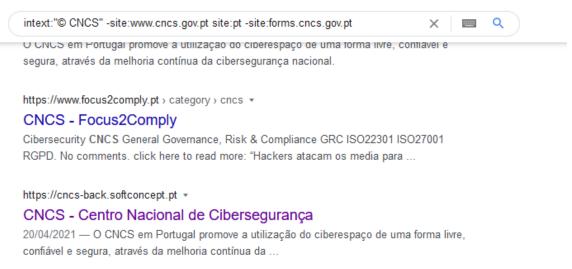


Figure 1: CNCS websites

3 Vulnerability

3.1 Time-Based SQL Injection

<u>Description:</u> It is possible to inject SQL code in username field since the application is not performing the correct validation and with that extract the application's database.

Severity: High

Affected system:

https://cncs-back.softconcept.pt/admin/authentication -> username field

Proof of Concept:

I was checking the website and I checked robots.txt file and found an interesting entry /admin/

```
User-agent: *

Allow: /
Disallow: /admin/
Allow: /protected/views/
Disallow: /protected/components/
Disallow: /protected/config/
Disallow: /protected/controllers/
Disallow: /protected/extensions/
Disallow: /protected/models/
Disallow: /protected/runtime/
Disallow: /library/
Disallow: /assets/
Disallow: /assets/
Disallow: /galeria/
Disallow: /images/
Disallow: /images/
Disallow: /images/
Disallow: /images/
```

Figure 2: Access to robots.txt

After that I checked if I have permissions to access /admin/

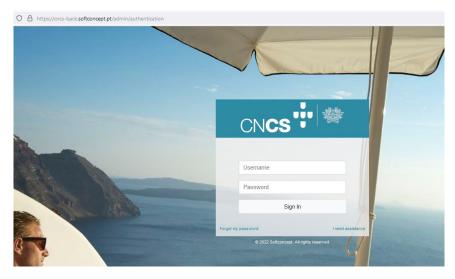


Figure 3: Access to /admin/

After accessing /admin/ I decided to check if it may be vulnerable to SQL Injection by insert 'in field parameter and the application returned SQL errors.

Figure 4: SQL Injection detection in username parameter

Based on the errors above mentioned I notice that the database may be MySQL.

After some manual tests I was able to perform Time-Based SQL Injection queries into the application.

First Payload that I used was '+(select*from(select(sleep(5)))a)+' and the page return after 5 seconds.



Figure 5: Sleep 5 seconds

Second Payload that I used was '+(select*from(select(sleep(10)))a)+' and the page return after 10 seconds.

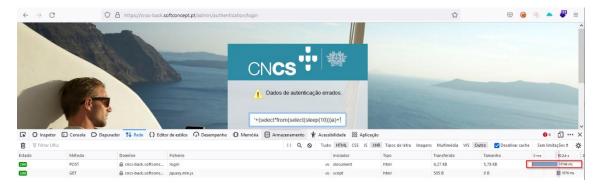


Figure 6: Sleep 10 seconds

Last Payload that I used was '+(select*from(select(sleep(15)))a)+' and the page return after 15 seconds.



Figure 7: Sleep 15 seconds

 $\underline{\textbf{Recommendation}} : \textbf{Use the } \underline{\textbf{OWASP SQL Injection Prevention Cheat Sheet}} \ \textbf{to prevent this problem}.$

<u>Impact</u>: By exploiting this vulnerability an attacker can obtain the complete application database.

4 Conclusion:

Through this document, the Time-Based SQL Injection was demonstrated on a CNCS asset.

It is recommended to fix the vulnerability as soon as possible.

5 Timeline:

02/09/2022 - Report sent to cert@cert.pt

02/09/2022 - Cert receive email and confirms the vulnerability

03/14/2022 – Vulnerability fixed

03/14/2022 – Disclosure approval

03/14/2022 - Disclosed