

Embedded SQL Demo - Cont'd

We continued with the demo from last time. Just like before, I had two windows open, both connected to dbserv1:

- Python window: where I run the python scripts.
- Psql window: where I run SQL commands in the psql shell - in the same way we have been doing so far.

SQL injection attack

We started by looking at `dynamic_danger.py` again - I encourage you to open the file and take a look at its contents.

Make sure you understand what the code does. As the file name suggests this way of using users' inputs is danger - we saw an example of that before reading week, but let's revisit that example again now.

Psql window

```
csc343h-marinat=> -- First, I repopulated my db since we make too many
csc343h-marinat=> -- modifications to our data last time.
csc343h-marinat=> \i ./343-26s/csc343db.sql
... output removed for the sake of space ...
csc343h-marinat=>
csc343h-marinat=> \i ./343-26s/csc343db_data.sql
... output removed for the sake of space ...
csc343h-marinat=>
csc343h-marinat=> -- Let's remember what is in our Course table before we run
csc343h-marinat=> -- the script.
csc343h-marinat=> SELECT * FROM Course;
```

cnum	name	dept	breadth
343	Intro to Databases	CSC	f
207	Software Design	CSC	f
148	Intro to Comp Sci	CSC	f
263	Data Struct & Anal	CSC	f
320	Intro to Visual Computing	CSC	f
200	Intro Archaeology	ANT	t
203	Human Biol & Evol	ANT	f
150	Organisms in Environ	EEB	f
216	Marine Mammal Bio	EEB	f
263	Compar Vert Anatomy	EEB	f
110	Narrative	ENG	t
205	Rhetoric	ENG	t
235	The Graphic Novel	ENG	t
200	Environmental Change	ENV	f
320	Natl & Intl Env Policy	ENV	f
220	Mediaeval Society	HIS	t
296	Black Freedom	HIS	t
222	COBOL programming	CSC	f

(18 rows)

Python window

```
dbserv1:~/343-26s/afternoon$ python3 dynamic_danger.py
We are going to add a new course!
Course number: 108
```

Course name: Intro to CS
Department: CSC

Psql window

Let's check our course was added correctly.

```
csc343h-marinat=> SELECT * FROM Course;
```

cnum	name	dept	breadth
343	Intro to Databases	CSC	f
207	Software Design	CSC	f
148	Intro to Comp Sci	CSC	f
263	Data Struct & Anal	CSC	f
320	Intro to Visual Computing	CSC	f
200	Intro Archaeology	ANT	t
203	Human Biol & Evol	ANT	f
150	Organisms in Environ	EEB	f
216	Marine Mammal Bio	EEB	f
263	Compar Vert Anatomy	EEB	f
110	Narrative	ENG	t
205	Rhetoric	ENG	t
235	The Graphic Novel	ENG	t
200	Environmental Change	ENV	f
320	Natl & Intl Env Policy	ENV	f
220	Mediaeval Society	HIS	t
296	Black Freedom	HIS	t
222	COBOL programming	CSC	f
108	Intro to CS	CSC	

(19 rows)

Yes! We can see a new row added for CSC108 - Great!

But what can go wrong? We talked at length before reading week at what a malicious user could do to cause a SQL injection attack. In particular, we saw how using the users' inputs as is without sanitization can cause issues. This is the problematic line:

```
cur.execute(f"INSERT INTO COURSE VALUES ({cnum}, '{name}', '{dept}');")
```

Thinking as a malicious user, what values for cnum, name and dept can we provide that will allow us to do things we really shouldn't be allowed to do? Make sure to see the `devious_inputs.txt` from last week that goes over why that line is particularly problematic.

Let's say we are the student with sid 157 - can I inject an update that gets me a 100 on all my courses?

Here are this student's original grades:

```
csc343h-marinat=> SELECT * FROM Took WHERE sid = 157;
```

sid	oid	grade
157	1	99
157	14	98
157	31	82
157	21	71
157	11	39
157	34	62
157	35	75
157	3	82

```

157 | 5 | 59
157 | 6 | 72
157 | 7 | 89
157 | 28 | 91
157 | 13 | 90
157 | 26 | 71
157 | 17 | 59
(15 rows)

```

Python window

```

dbsrv1:~/343-26s/afternoon$ python3 dynamic_danger.py
We are going to add a new course!
Course number: 111
Course name: Malicious user
Department: CSC'); UPDATE Took SET grade = 100 WHERE sid = 157;--

```

Psql window

And now, the student got a 100 on all his courses.

```

csc343h-marinat=> SELECT * FROM Took WHERE sid = 157;
 sid | oid | grade
-----+-----+-----
157 | 1 | 100
157 | 14 | 100
157 | 31 | 100
157 | 21 | 100
157 | 11 | 100
157 | 34 | 100
157 | 35 | 100
157 | 3 | 100
157 | 5 | 100
157 | 6 | 100
157 | 7 | 100
157 | 28 | 100
157 | 13 | 100
157 | 26 | 100
157 | 17 | 100
(15 rows)

```

Moral of the story

NEVER, NEVER, NEVER use string concatenation (that includes f-strings and the other unsafe formats outlined in the file `dynamic_safe.py` as comments) to embed user's inputs into a query string. To prevent injection attacks, pass two arguments to `execute`:

1. the query with placeholders where needed ("%s", and note that this is the placeholder regardless of the attribute type), and
2. a list containing a value for each placeholder, in order.

We also talked about an alternative that allows you to use a dictionary as a second argument instead. See the file `dynamic_safe.py` for detail.

The `execute` method “sanitizes” our input to ensure that the values are treated as their correct type e.g., a string and not embedded as SQL commands. Let's run our `dynamic_safe.py` that uses this approach. This time we will try to update the grades of the student with sid 99132.

Python window

```
dbsrv1:~/343-26s/afternoon$ python3 dynamic_safe.py
```

```
We are going to add a new course!
```

```
Course number: 112
```

```
Course name: Malicious but will fail
```

```
Department: CSC'); UPDATE Took SET grade = 100 WHERE sid = 99132; --
```

```
An Error occurred!
```

```
value too long for type character varying(20)
```

Yeay! the injection attack was prevented. Make sure to never use string concatenation, python formatted strings, ... etc for dynamic queries i.e., queries that use users' inputs. Always santizie your inputs!