

NASSCOM REVIEW 3

SQL INJECTION

Fall Semester 2020-21

TITLE: OWASP Attacks and Vulnerability Assessment – SQL

Injection

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SUBMITTED TO: Prof. Sumaiya

COURSE CODE: CSE3501

GITHUB REPO: https://github.com/muskanrastogi1/Vulnerable-

Web-Application

WHOLE PROJECT REVIEW VIDEO:

https://drive.google.com/file/d/1eXavx9bG0g-iF_8MElhGjiBnr33jdPBS/view?usp=sharing

REVIEW 3 VIDEO:

https://drive.google.com/file/d/1xW6NN98PgrkBSKV88NQAW7DfTD Dsvwom/view?usp=sharing



Individual performance analysis for OWASP attacks:

- Compare your system developed for a particular attack and its variants prevention with the existing research techniques. Which mechanism from which research paper has been taken for preventing attacks for your system.

According to the developed application of my system's SQL Injection prevention increases from Level one to level six due to various changes and preventions made to the code, whereas in the research world cyber threats and attacks are triggered to corrupt or steal the information of a person in huge volume of data from different lines of businesses. Across the globe, nowadays it became mandatory to protect the database from security related attacks. SQL injection is a familiar and most vulnerable threat which may exploit the entire database of any organization irrespective whether it is a private organization or a government sector, where code is injected in a web page.

This code injection technique is used to attack data-driven web applications or applications. A SQL statement will be altered in such a manner, which goes with ALWAYS TRUE as constraint. This study paper is prepared to give a comprehensive coverage about topics like basics of SQL Injection, types, recent attacks as a case study. This survey will not be complete, if we miss out to learn the algorithms, being used as a base to trigger vulnerability in this internet connected world; which in turn exploits the database and exposes top secrets.

Tautology SQL injection – one of the code injection techniques is widely used as a data – driven attack as per the security related literatures and causes severe damage to the organizational data banks.

According to the research paper 3 of Review 1:

Tautologies: These kinds of attacks inject SQL tokens to the conditional query statement which are constantly assessed to be genuine. This type of attack uses WHERE clause to extract the valuable information from the input fields which are easily accessible that leads to the failed authenticity of control.

Logically Incorrect Queries: At the point when a query is not required, an incorrect text from the database, including required data is returned. These incorrect texts help attackers to find parameters in the application and in this manner the application's database. Without a doubt attackers garbage info or SQL token injected into query language structure mistake, to deliver logical error, syntax error, or type mismatches purposely.

The implementation of all these type of prevention methods made SQL prevention easy to some point.

- Analyse the various performance parameters like execution time for identifying an attack and prevention and also other parameters given in the research papers with your system for a specific attack.

Time-based techniques are often used to achieve tests when there is no other way to retrieve information from the database server. This kind of attack injects a SQL segment which contains specific DBMS function or heavy query that generates a time delay. Depending on the time it takes to get the server response, it is possible to deduct some information. As you can guess, this type of inference approach is particularly useful for blind and deep blind SQL injection attacks.

```
[60] 16.15] [100] texting "Microsoft SQL Server/Sylvase Stacked queries (comment)"
[60] 16.15] [100] texting "Microsoft SQL Server/Sylvase Stacked queries (comment)"
[60] 16.15] [100] texting "Orocle stocked queries (DBMS_PIFE.BICCIVE_MSSSAGE - comment)"
[60] 16.15] [100] texting "Orocle stocked queries (DBMS_PIFE.BICCIVE_MSSSAGE - comment)"
[60] 16.15] [100] texting "Orocle stocked queries (DBMS_PIFE.BICCIVE_MSSSAGE - comment)"
[60] 16.15] [100] texting "MySQL > 5.0.12 AND time-hasped blind (query SEEEP) implementable it looks like the back-end DBMS_SI "MySQL" On yow want to xing text payloads specific for other DBMSSEP (Myn) Y
[60] 16.15] [100] antematically extending ranges for DBMS query injection tenderious texts as there is at least one other (potential) technique found [00:15.45] [100] antematically extending ranges for DBMSQ query injection texts as there is at least one other (potential) technique found [00:15.45] [100] texts [10] tex
```

As shown above Level 7 was used for performing this attack.

According to Research papers 2 and 5 from Review 1:

Information security management including physical protection and application of protection. Physical protection referred for information in network of physical equipment installed in the physical environment barriers, prevent from physical lines of electromagnetic signals eavesdropping. In network management center, important

data exchange and data storage place, according to confidential construction requirements, and set up standard, relatively independent network exchange center and important switching nodes, adopt anti-static grounding.

Most of the modern websites extensively use Rich Internet Application such as Adobe Flash and Microsoft Silver light, for increased user defined functionality. If the care is not taken during the coding of cross site scripts, it can lead to the vulnerability of XSS and SQL Injection Attacks.

- Identify what could be the other efficient possible mechanisms to overcome the attacks for a specific variant. Give links from where these information is obtained.

Preventing SQL Injection vulnerabilities is not easy. Specific prevention techniques depend on the subtype of SQLi vulnerability, on the SQL database engine, and on the programming language. However, there are certain general strategic principles that you should follow to keep your web application safe.

Step 1: Train and maintain awareness

To keep your web application safe, everyone involved in building the web application must be aware of the risks associated with SQL Injections. You should provide suitable security training to all your developers, QA staff, DevOps, and SysAdmins. You can start by referring them to this pag

Step 2: Don't trust any user input

Treat all user input as untrusted. Any user input that is used in an SQL query introduces a risk of an SQL Injection. Treat input from authenticated and/or internal users the same way that you treat public input.

Step 3: Use whitelists, not blacklists

Don't filter user input based on blacklists. A clever attacker will almost always find a way to circumvent your blacklist. If possible, verify and filter user input using strict whitelists only.

Step 4: Adopt the latest technologies

Older web development technologies don't have SQLi protection. Use the latest version of the development environment and language and the latest technologies associated with that environment/language. For example, in PHP use PDO instead of MySQLi.

Step 5: Employ verified mechanisms

Don't try to build SQLi protection from scratch. Most modern development technologies can offer you mechanisms to protect against SQLi. Use such mechanisms instead of trying to reinvent the wheel. For example, use parameterized queries or stored procedures.

Step 6: Scan regularly

SQL Injections may be introduced by your developers or through external libraries/modules/software. You should regularly scan your web applications using a web vulnerability scanner such as Acunetix. If you use Jenkins, you should install the Acunetix plugin to automatically scan every build.

REFERENCES:

- 1. https://www.acunetix.com/websitesecurity/sql-injection/#:~:text=The%20only%20sure%20way%20to,inputs%20such%20as%20login%20forms.
- 2. https://www.researchgate.net/publication/342784130_Mechanism_to_detect_and_prevent_SQL_injection_attack_from_programmer_side
- 3. https://ieeexplore.ieee.org/document/7492650

IMPLEMENTATION OF SQL ATTACK ACCESSING THE WHOLE DATABASE AND PREVENTION.

```
(1.4.10.1000c)

(1.4.10.1000c)
```

So in these screenshots it is seen how SQLMAP attack accesses the database and gives all the tables and data of the website , which can be prevented by modification

and prevention in the code of the php website.

```
[01:54:47] [INFO] retrieved: index_stats
[01:55:30] [INFO] retrieved: innodb_index_stats
[01:56:36] [INFO] retrieved: innode table stats
[01:57:23] [INFO] retrieved: plugin
[01:57:47] [INFO] retrieved: proc
[01:57:59] [INFO] retrieved: procs_priv
[01:58:29] [INFO] retrieved: proxies_priv
[01:59:09] [INFO] retrieved: roles_mapping
[02:00:01] [INFO] retrieved: servers
[02:00:24] [INFO] retrieved: slow_log
[02:00:58] [INFO] retrieved: tables_priv
[02:01:39] [INFO] retrieved: table_stats
[02:02:08] [INFO] retrieved: time_zone
[02:02:40] [INFO] retrieved: time_zone_leap_second
[02:03:37] [INFO] retrieved: time_zone_name
[02:04:00] [INFO] retrieved: time_zone_transition
[02:04:46] [INFO] retrieved: time_zone_transition_type
[02:05:29] [INFO] retrieved: transaction_registry
[02:06:34] [INFO] retrieved: user
[02:06:47] [INFO] fetching number of tables for database 'phpmyadmin'
[02:06:47] [INFO] retrieved: 19
[02:06:52] [INFO] retrieved: pma_bookmark
[92:07:40] [IMFO] retrieved: pma_central_columns
[02:08:41] [IMFO] retrieved: pma_column_info
[02:09:29] [IMFO] retrieved: pma_designer_settings
[02:10:35] [INFO] retrieved: pma_designe_settings
[02:11:44] [INFO] retrieved: pma_favorite
[02:12:16] [INFO] retrieved: pma_history
[02:12:48] [INFO] retrieved: pma_navigationhiding
[02:12:48] [INFO] retrieved: pma_navigationhid;
[02:13:46] [INFO] retrieved: pma_pdf_pages
[02:14:28] [INFO] retrieved: pma_recent
[02:15:21] [INFO] retrieved: pma_savedsearches
[02:16:65] [INFO] retrieved: pma_table_coords
[02:16:54] [INFO] retrieved: pma_table_info
[02:17:21] [INFO] retrieved: pma_table_uiprefs
[02:17:57] [INFO] retrieved: pma_userconfig
[02:18:24] [INFO] retrieved: pma_userconfig
[02:19:02] [INFO] retrieved: pma_usergroups
[02:19:35] [INFO] retrieved: pma_users
[02:19:48] [INFO] fetching number of tables for database '1ccb8097d0e9ce9f154608be60224c7c'
[02:19:48] [INFO] retrieved: 4
[02:19:49] [INFO] retrieved: books
[02:20:08] [INFO] retrieved: flags
 [02:20:24] [INFO] retrieved: secret
[02:20:43] [INFO] retrieved: users
[02:21:00] [INFO] fetching number of tables for database 'akshatvg'
 [02:21:00] [INFO] retrieved: 0
[02:21:03] [WARNING] database 'akshatvg' appears to be empty
[02:21:03] [INFO] fetching number of tables for database 'information_schema'
[02:21:03] [INFO] retrieved: 77
  02:21:07] [INFO] retrieved: ALL_PLUGINS
```

```
[02:24:22] [INFO] retrieved: COLLATIONS
[02:24:56] [INFO] retrieved: COLLATION_CHARACTER_SET_APPLICABILITY
[02:26:38] [INFO] retrieved: COLUMNS
[02:26:56] [INFO] retrieved: COLUMN_PRIVILEGES
[02:27:42] [INFO] retrieved: ENABLED ROLES
[02:28:26] [INFO] retrieved: ENGINES
[02:28:44] [INFO] retrieved: EVENTS
[02:29:04] [INFO] retrieved: FILES
[02:29:20] [INFO] retrieved: GLOBAL_STATUS
[02:30:05] [INFO] retrieved: GLOBAL VARIABLES
[02:30:38] [INFO] retrieved: KEY_CACHES
[02:31:09] [INFO] retrieved: KEY_COLUMN_USAGE
[02:31:53] [INFO] retrieved: OPTIMIZER_TRACE
[02:32:45] [INFO] retrieved: PARAMETERS
[02:33:15] [INFO] retrieved: PARTITIONS
[02:33:44] [INFO] retrieved: PLUGINS
[02:34:06] [INFO] retrieved: PROCESSLIST
[02:34:41] [INFO] retrieved: PROFILING
[02:35:05] [INFO] retrieved: REFERENTIAL CONSTRAINTS
[02:36:22] [INFO] retrieved: ROUTINES
[02:36:48] [INFO] retrieved: SCHEMATA
[02:37:11] [INFO] retrieved: SCHEMA_PRIVILEGES
[02:37:56] [INFO] retrieved: SESSION STATUS
[02:38:43] [INFO] retrieved: SESSION_VARIABLES
[02:39:17] [INFO] retrieved: STATISTICS
[02:39:46] [INFO] retrieved: SYSTEM_VARIABLES
[02:40:35] [INFO] retrieved: TABLES
[02:40:53] [INFO] retrieved: TABLESPACES
[02:41:14] [INFO] retrieved: TABLE_CONSTRAINTS
[02:42:03] [INFO] retrieved: TABLE PRIVILEGES
[02:42:43] [INFO] retrieved: TRIGGERS
[02:43:05] [INFO] retrieved: USER PRIVILEGES
[02:43:57] [INFO] retrieved: VIEWS
[02:44:14] [INFO] retrieved: GEOMETRY_COLUMNS
[02:45:12] [INFO] retrieved: SPATIAL_REF_SYS
[02:46:04] [INFO] retrieved: CLIENT STATISTICS
[02:47:01] [INFO] retrieved: INDEX STATISTICS
[02:47:56] [INFO] retrieved: INNODB_SYS_DATAFILES
[02:49:00] [INFO] retrieved: USER_STATISTICS
[02:49:49] [INFO] retrieved: INNODB_SYS_TABLESTATS
[02:51:03] [INFO] retrieved: INNODB_LOCKS
[02:51:28] [INFO] retrieved: INNODB_MUTEXES
[02:52:00] [INFO] retrieved: INNODB CMPMEM
[02:52:28] [INFO] retrieved: INNODB CMP PER INDEX
[02:53:18] [INFO] retrieved: INNODB CMP
[02:53:29] [INFO] retrieved: INNODB_FT_DELETED
[02:54:12] [INFO] retrieved: INNODB_CMP_RESET
[02:54:52] [INFO] retrieved: INNODB_LOCK_WAITS
[02:55:35] [INFO] retrieved: TABLE_STATISTICS
[02:56:26] [INFO] retrieved: INNODB_TABLESPACES_ENCRYPTION
[02:58:07] [INFO] retrieved: INNODB_BUFFER_PAGE_LRU
[02:59:07] [INFO] retrieved: INNODB_SYS_FIELDS
```

Command Prompt

```
[03:02:25] [INFO] retrieved: INNODB_CMP_PER_INDEX_RESET
[03:03:44] [INFO] retrieved: user_variables
[03:04:30] [INFO] retrieved: INNODB_FT_INDEX_CACHE
[03:05:46] [INFO] retrieved: INNODB SYS FOREIGN COLS
[03:06:52] [INFO] retrieved: INNODB FT BEING DELETED
[03:07:55] [INFO] retrieved: INNODB_BUFFER_POOL_STATS
[03:09:06] [INFO] retrieved: INNODB_TRX
[03:09:27] [INFO] retrieved: INNODB_SYS_FOREIGN
[03:10:13] [INFO] retrieved: INNODB_SYS_TABLES
[03:10:43] [INFO] retrieved: INNODB_FT_DEFAULT_STOPWORD
[03:12:05] [INFO] retrieved: INNODB_FT_CONFIG
[03:12:36] [INFO] retrieved: INNODB_BUFFER_PAGE
[03:13:20] [INFO] retrieved: INNODB_SYS_TABLESPACES
[03:14:17] [INFO] retrieved: INNODB_METRICS
[03:14:47] [INFO] retrieved: INNODB_SYS_INDEXES
[03:15:34] [INFO] retrieved: INNODB SYS VIRTUAL
[03:16:09] [INFO] retrieved: INNODB TABLESPACES SCRUBBING
[03:17:23] [INFO] retrieved: INNODB SYS SEMAPHORE WAITS
[03:18:39] [INFO] fetching number of tables for database 'performance_schema'
[03:18:39] [INFO] retrieved: 52
[03:18:43] [INFO] retrieved: cond_instances
[03:19:34] [INFO] retrieved: events_waits_current
[03:20:51] [INFO] retrieved: events_waits_history [03:21:32] [INFO] retrieved: events_waits_history_long
[03:22:17] [INFO] retrieved: events_waits_summary_by_host_by_event_name
[03:24:28] [INFO] retrieved: events_waits_summary_by_instance
[03:25:19] [INFO] retrieved: events_waits_summary_by_thread_by_event_name
[03:27:02] [INFO] retrieved: events_waits_summary_by_user_by_event_name
[03:28:38] [INFO] retrieved: events waits summary by account by event name
[03:30:25] [INFO] retrieved: events waits summary global by event name
[03:32:05] [INFO] retrieved: file_instances
[03:32:54] [INFO] retrieved: file_summary_by_event_name
[03:34:20] [INFO] retrieved: file_summary_by_instance
[03:35:02] [INFO] retrieved: host_cache
[03:35:40] [INFO] retrieved: mutex_instances
[03:36:36] [INFO] retrieved: objects_summary_global_by_type
[03:38:32] [INFO] retrieved: performance timers
[03:39:35] [INFO] retrieved: rwlock_instances
[03:40:35] [INFO] retrieved: setup_actors
[03:41:21] [INFO] retrieved: setup_consumers
[03:41:58] [INFO] retrieved: setup_instruments
[03:42:44] [INFO] retrieved: setup_objects
[03:43:14] [INFO] retrieved: setup_timers
[03:43:40] [INFO] retrieved: table_io_waits_summary
[03:45:04] [ERROR] invalid character detected. retrying..
[03:45:04] [WARNING] increasing time delay to 2 seconds
_by_index_usage
[12:28:14] [INFO] retrieved: table_io_waits_summary_by_table
[12:29:37] [INFO] retrieved: table_lock_waits_summary_by_table
[12:33:05] [INFO] retrieved: threads
[12:33:41] [INFO] retrieved: events_stages_current
[12:36:10] [INFO] retrieved: events_stages_history
```

```
[03:45:04] [WARNING] increasing time delay to 2 seconds
_by_index_usage
[12:28:14] [INFO] retrieved: table_io_waits_summary_by_table
[12:29:37] [INFO] retrieved: table_lock_waits_summary_by_table
[12:33:05] [INFO] retrieved: threads
[12:33:41] [INFO] retrieved: events stages current
[12:36:10] [INFO] retrieved: events stages history
[12:37:30] [INFO] retrieved: events_stages_history_long
[12:38:59] [INFO] retrieved: events_stages_summary_by_thre
[12:41:19] [INFO] adjusting time delay to 1 second due to good response times
ad_by_event_name
[12:42:19] [INFO] retrieved: events_stages_summary_by_account_by_event_name
[12:44:05] [INFO] retrieved: events_stages_summary_by_user_by_event_name
[12:45:42] [INFO] retrieved: events_stages_summary_by_host_by_event_name
[12:47:22] [INFO] retrieved: events stages summary global by event name
[12:49:03] [INFO] retrieved: events statements current
[12:50:08] [INFO] retrieved: events statements history
[12:50:53] [INFO] retrieved: events_statements_history_long
[12:51:43] [INFO] retrieved: events_statements_summary_by_thread_by_event_name
[12:54:00] [INFO] retrieved: events_statements_summary_by_account_by_event_name
[12:55:51] [INFO] retrieved: events_statements_summary_by_user_by_event_name
[12:57:33] [INFO] retrieved: events_statements_summary_by_host_by_event_name
[12:59:19] [INFO] retrieved: events_statements_summary_global_by_event_name
[13:01:05] [INFO] retrieved: events statements summary by digest
[13:02:05] [INFO] retrieved: users
[13:02:22] [INFO] retrieved: accounts
[13:02:49] [INFO] retrieved: hosts
[13:03:10] [INFO] retrieved: socket_instances
[13:04:07] [INFO] retrieved: socket_summary_by_instance
[13:05:23] [INFO] retrieved: socket_summary_by_event_name
[13:06:19] [INFO] retrieved: session_connect_attrs
[13:07:37] [INFO] retrieved: session_account_connect_attrs
[13:09:06] [INFO] fetching number of tables for database 'books'
[13:09:06] [INFO] retrieved: s
[13:09:08] [WARNING] unable to retrieve the number of tables for database 'books'
[13:09:08] [INFO] fetching number of tables for database 'security'
[13:09:08] [INFO] retrieved: 1
[13:09:09] [INFO] retrieved: users
Database: mysql
[31 tables]
 user
 column stats
 columns priv
 db
 event
 func
 general log
 global priv
 gtid slave pos
 help_category
 help keyword
```

```
help_keyword
 help_relation
 help_topic
 index_stats
 innodb index stats
 innodb_table_stats
 plugin
 proc
 procs priv
 proxies priv
 roles_mapping
 servers
 slow log
 table stats
 tables_priv
 time_zone
 time zone leap second
 time zone name
 time_zone_transition
 time_zone_transition_type
 transaction_registry
Database: phpmyadmin
[19 tables]
 pma bookmark
 pma_central_columns
 pma__column_info
 pma__designer_settings
 pma export templates
 pma_favorite
 pma_history
 pma__navigationhiding
 pma pdf pages
 pma recent
 pma_relation
 pma__savedsearches
 pma table coords
 pma table info
 pma_table_uiprefs
 pma_tracking
 pma_userconfig
 pma_usergroups
 pma__users
Database: 1ccb8097d0e9ce9f154608be60224c7c
[4 tables]
 books
 flags
```

```
Database: 1ccb8097d0e9ce9f154608be60224c7c
[4 tables]
 books
 flags
 secret
 users
Database: information_schema
[77 tables]
 ALL PLUGINS
 APPLICABLE_ROLES
 CHARACTER_SETS
 CHECK CONSTRAINTS
 CLIENT_STATISTICS
 COLLATIONS
 COLLATION_CHARACTER_SET_APPLICABILITY
 COLUMNS
 COLUMN PRIVILEGES
 ENABLED ROLES
 ENGINES
 EVENTS
 FILES
 GEOMETRY COLUMNS
 GLOBAL STATUS
 GLOBAL_VARIABLES
 INDEX STATISTICS
 INNODB_BUFFER_PAGE
 INNODB BUFFER PAGE LRU
 INNODB BUFFER POOL STATS
 INNODB_CMP
 INNODB CMPMEM
 INNODB CMPMEM RESET
 INNODB_CMP_PER_INDEX
 INNODB CMP PER INDEX RESET
 INNODB_CMP_RESET
 INNODB_FT_BEING_DELETED
 INNODB FT CONFIG
 INNODB_FT_DEFAULT_STOPWORD
 INNODB FT DELETED
 INNODB_FT_INDEX_CACHE
 INNODB_FT_INDEX_TABLE
 INNODB LOCKS
 INNODB LOCK WAITS
 INNODB METRICS
 INNODB_MUTEXES
 INNODB_SYS_COLUMNS
 INNODB SYS DATAFILES
 INNODB SYS FIELDS
 INNODB_SYS_FOREIGN
```

```
INNODB_SYS_FOREIGN_COLS
 INNODB_SYS_INDEXES
 INNODB SYS SEMAPHORE WAITS
 INNODB SYS TABLES
 INNODB_SYS_TABLESPACES
 INNODB SYS TABLESTATS
 INNODB SYS VIRTUAL
 INNODB TABLESPACES ENCRYPTION
 INNODB TABLESPACES SCRUBBING
 INNODB TRX
 KEY CACHES
 KEY_COLUMN_USAGE
 OPTIMIZER TRACE
 PARAMETERS
 PARTITIONS
 PLUGINS
 PROCESSLIST
 PROFILING
 REFERENTIAL CONSTRAINTS
 ROUTINES
 SCHEMATA
 SCHEMA PRIVILEGES
 SESSION_STATUS
 SESSION VARIABLES
 SPATIAL_REF_SYS
 STATISTICS
 SYSTEM VARIABLES
 TABLES
 TABLESPACES
 TABLE_CONSTRAINTS
 TABLE PRIVILEGES
 TABLE STATISTICS
 TRIGGERS
 USER_PRIVILEGES
 USER_STATISTICS
 VIEWS
 user variables
Database: performance_schema
[52 tables]
 accounts
 cond instances
 events stages current
 events stages history
 events_stages_history_long
 events_stages_summary_by_account_by_event_name
 events_stages_summary_by_host_by_event_name
 events stages summary by thread by event name
 events_stages_summary_by_user_by_event_name
 events_stages_summary_global_by_event_name
```

```
events statements summary by user by event name events statements summary global by event name
 events_waits_current
 events_waits_history
 events_waits_history_long
events_waits_summary_by_account_by_event_name
events_waits_summary_by_host_by_event_name
 events_waits_summary_by_instance
 events_waits_summary_by_thread_by_event_name
 events_waits_summary_by_user_by_event_name
 events_waits_summary_global_by_event_name
 file_instances
file_summary_by_event_name
file_summary_by_instance
 host cache
 hosts
 mutex_instances
objects_summary_global_by_type
 performance_timers
 rwlock_instances
 session_account_connect_attrs
 session_connect_attrs
 setup_actors
 setup_consumers
 setup_instruments
 setup_objects
setup_timers
 socket_instances
 socket_summary_by_event_name
 socket_summary_by_instance
table To waits summary by index usage table To waits summary by table table lock waits summary by table
 threads
users
Natabase: security
1 table]
[13:09:29] [INFO] fetched data logged to text files under 'C:\Users\Muskan Rastogi\AppData\Local\sqlmap\output\localhost
*] ending @ 13:09:30 /2020-11-01/
:\Users\Muskan Rastogi\Documents\sqlmap-dev>
```

PREVENTION:

```
/*echo $sql."<br />";

while ($row = mysqli_fetch_object($books))
{
        echo $row->id." ";
        echo $row->title."<br />";
};
*/
$numresults = mysqli_num_rows($books);

if($numresults == 0)
{
        echo "No books exist with this pattern in the title.";
}
else
{
        echo "$numresults books exist with this pattern in the title.";
}
}
}

?>
</body>
```

