# WAPH-Web Application Programming and Hacking

Instructor: Dr. Phu Phung

Student Name: Charan Sai Venaganti

Email: venagaci@mail.uc.edu

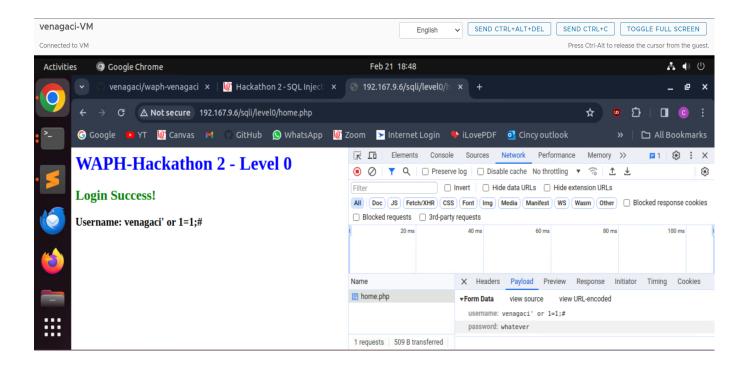


Repository URL: (https://github.com/venagaci/waph-venagaci.git)

## **Overview:**

In this assignment, I participated in a hackathon focused on SQL Injection Attacks (SQLi), aimed at understanding and exploiting vulnerabilities within a virtual web application environment. Across three levels, I bypassed login checks by injecting SQL code containing my University's username, guessed back-end SQL strings, and employed advanced techniques to explore and exploit SQLi vulnerabilities, including determining column numbers, retrieving database schemas, and accessing stored credentials. By completing these tasks, I demonstrated proficiency in identifying and exploiting SQL injection vulnerabilities, ultimately gaining unauthorized access to the system, thus showcasing the effectiveness of ethical hacking techniques in mitigating such risks in real-world applications.

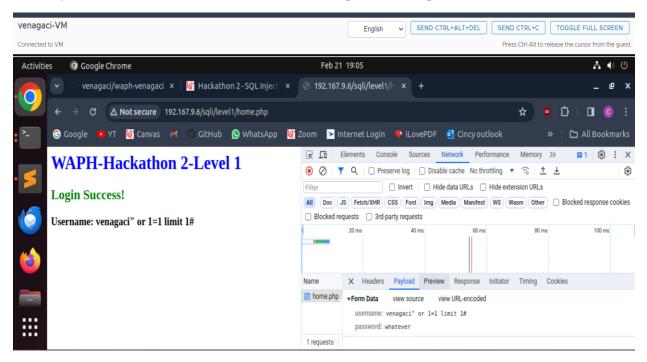
#### Level-0:



#### Level-1:

### **Guess the SQL string in the back-end:**

Select \* from users where username = "\$username" and password="\$password" limit 1;



I have used limit and an integer value to hack the application

## Level-2 a:

## **Detecting SQLi Vulnerabilities:**

I identified the potential SQL injection vulnerabilities in the application, systematically interacted with its input fields and parameters, testing them with normal, invalid, and SQL injection payloads. I observed the application's responses, noting any unexpected behavior or error messages that could indicate vulnerabilities. I have given particular attention to SQL query construction, especially in the product.php file around line 31, where user input may be directly interpolated without proper sanitization. I analyzed the code for vulnerable SQL queries and explore other endpoints or input fields that may also be susceptible to SQL injection. Additionally, I attempted to craft SQL injection payloads to manipulate the application's behavior and confirm the presence of vulnerabilities.

## Vulnerabilities in my guessed Code:

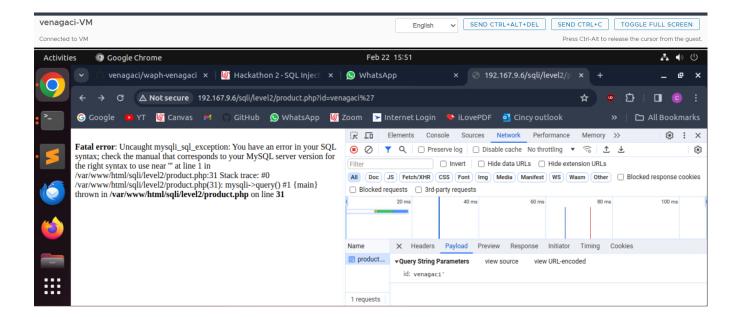
```
// Assuming $_GET['productId'] is used to retrieve product details

$productId = $_GET['productId'];
```

// Vulnerable SQL query construction

```
$query = "SELECT * FROM products WHERE id = '$productId'";
$result = $mysqli->query($query);
```

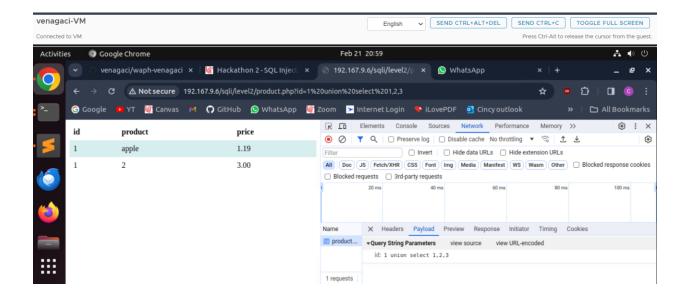
In this code, the **\$\_GET['productId']** parameter is directly interpolated into the SQL query without proper sanitization or parameterization. This makes the application vulnerable to SQL injection attacks because an attacker could manipulate the **productId** parameter to inject malicious SQL code.



#### LEVEL 2.b.i:

**Exploiting SQLi to Access Data:** 

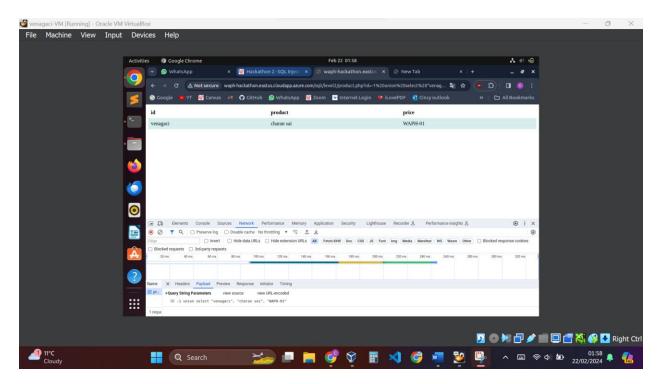
i. Identify the Number of Columns (2.5 pts):



I have used union select statement to and entered integers up to 3 to find the columns

## Level -2.b. ii:

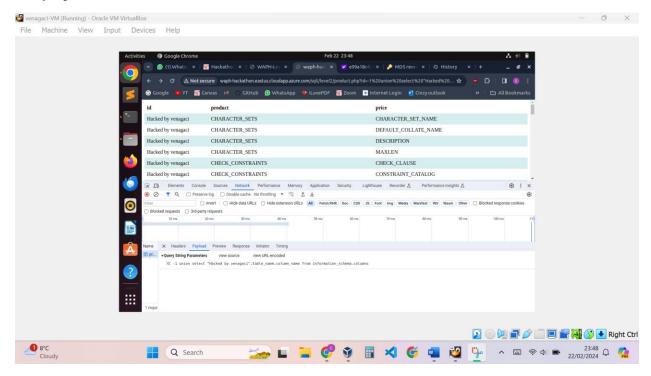
ii. Display Your Information (5 pts):



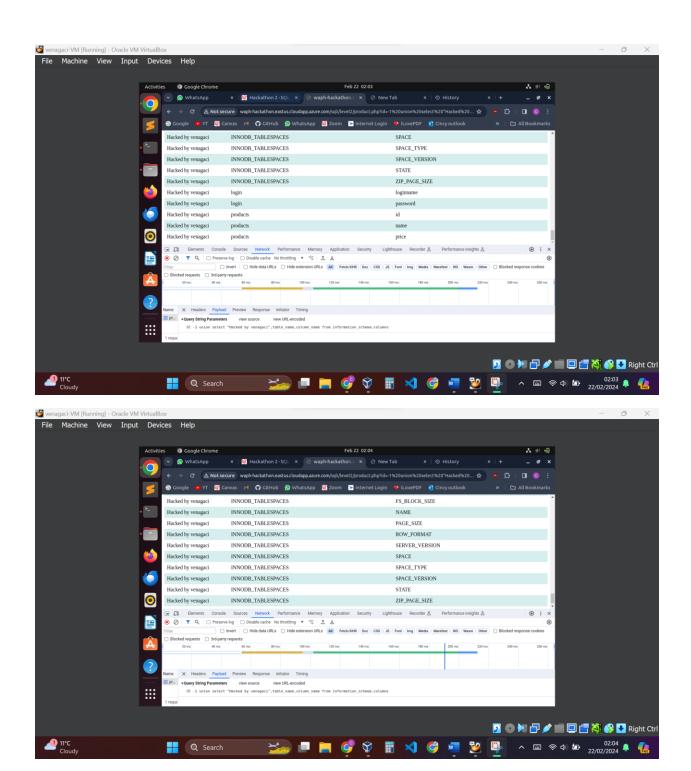
I have used venagaci, Charan sai, waph-01 as column data.

## Level -2.b.iii:

## **Display the Database Schema:**



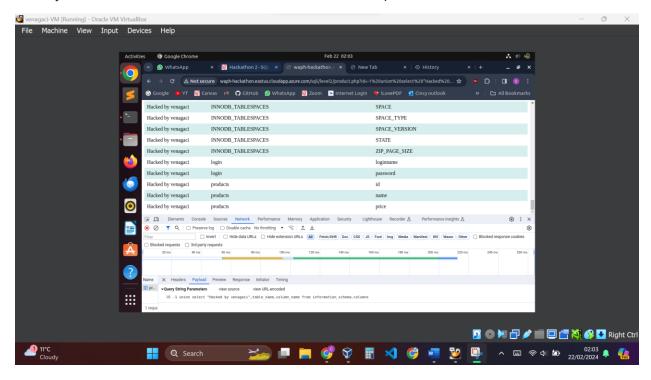
I have used table name, column name from the database information schema.columns:



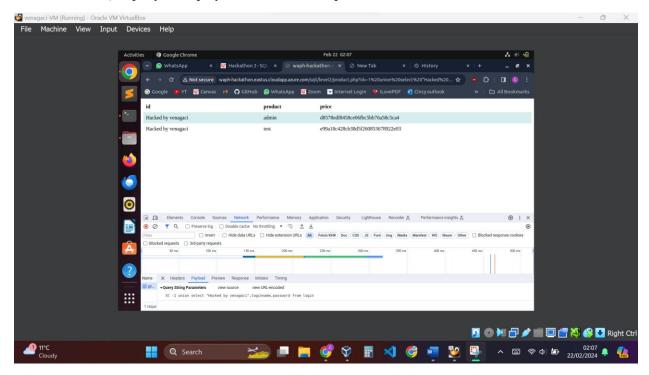
# Level 2 b.iv:

# **Display Login Credentials:**

Identify the table and columns that store usernames and passwords.

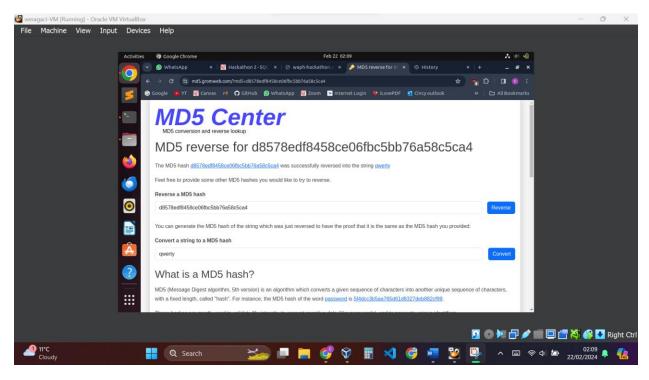


Construct an SQLi query to display all usernames and passwords stored in the database.



## Revealed hashed values:

Hash value for Admin:



Hash value for test:

