CLASS 8

SQL Injection Lab 吴瑞欣-E41614059

1、 SQL 危害:

- 1、非法读取、篡改、添加、删除数据库中的数据。
- 2、盗取用户的各类敏感信息,获取利益。
- 3、通过修改数据库来修改网页上的内容。
- 4、私自添加或删除账号。
- 5、注入木马等等。

2. Environment Configuration

sudo service apache2 start

/var/www/SQL/SQLLabMysq1Phpbb/

Go to /etc/php5/apache2/php.ini.

Find the line: magic quotes gpc = On.

Change it to this: magic quotes gpc = Off.

Restart the apache server by running "sudo service apache2 restart"

3 , Task 1(30 Points): SQL Injection Attack on SELECT

Statements

源代码为:

```
SELECT user_id, username, user_password, user_active,
user_level,

user_login_tries, user_last_login_try

FROM USERS_TABLE

WHERE username = ' $username' AND user_password
= ' md5($password)';

if (found one record)

then {allow the user to login}
```

改为:

```
$sql_checkpasswd = "SELECT user_id, username, user_password,
user_active, user_level, user_login_tries, user_last_login_try
FROM " . USERS_TABLE . "WHERE username = '" . $username .
"'#'" . " AND user_password = '" . md5($password). "'";
```

Please enter your username and password to log in.
Username: admin
Parament
Password:
Log me on automatically each visit:
Log in
I forgot my password



4、Task 2 (30 Points): SQL Injection on UPDATE Statements 该系统中存在 update 造成的注入点:



5. Task 3 (40 Points): Countermeasures

Task 3.1: Escaping Special Characters using magic quotes gpc

通过开启 magic quotes gpc = On 防止 SQL 注入

get_magic_quotes_gpc();值为1,表示开启。那么 php 会自动为 POST、GET、COOKIE 传过来的参数值自动增加转义字符"\",来确保这些数据的安全性。尤其是防止 SQL 注入。

get_magic_quotes_gpc();值为 0,表示关闭。php 解析器不会自动为POST、GET、COOKIE 传过来的参数值加转义字符"\",那么这时就用addslashes 函数来转义参数。

Task3.2: Escaping Special Characters using addslashes()

MySQL 提供一个函数 mysql_real_escape_string(), 这个函数可以用来过滤一些特殊字符;如\x00, \n, \r, \, ', " and \x1a;

```
function login($user, $pass)
{
    if (!$user)
        {
            return false;
        }

        // modification fixed
        $user = mysql_real_escape_string($user);
        $pass = mysql_real_escape_string($pass);
        $pass = shal($pass);

        $pass = shal($pass);

        $pass = shal($pass);
```

3、防御策略 3--数据与 sql 语句的分离

通过 SQL 逻辑分离来告诉数据库到底是哪部分是数据部分,哪一部分是 SQL 语句部分;

```
function login($user, $pass)
{

if (!$user)
     {

    return false;
```

```
// using prepared statements
        // note that $conn is instantiated in the datenbank
class found in
        // ./class.datenbank.php. this may need to be passed in,
but we
        // will assume we have access to it for the sake of
brevity
         $stmt = $conn->prepare("SELECT
ID, name, locale, lastlogin, gender FROM user
                                   WHERE (name=? OR email=?) AND
pass=?");
         $stmt->bind param("sss", $user, $user, shal($pass));
         $stmt->execute();
         $stmt->bind_result($bind_ID, $bind_name, $bind_locale,
$bind_lastlogin,
                              $bind gender);
         schk = stmt \rightarrow fetch();
         if ($bind ID != "")
                 // New user session object and cookie creation
code
                 // removed for brevity
                 return true;
```

```
else

{
    return false;
}
```