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INS Practical 1

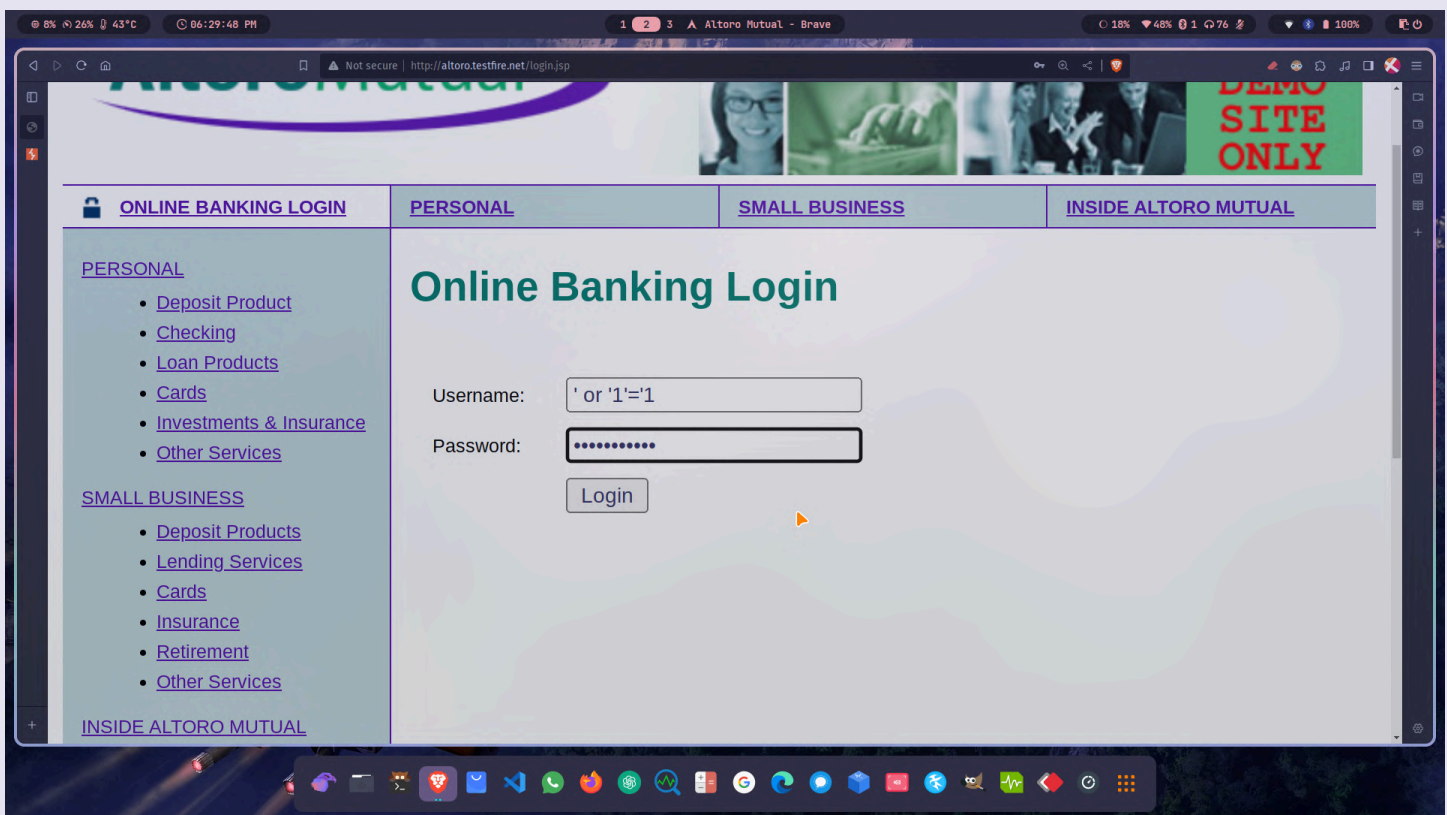
Aim : Altoro Mutual Bank has hired you to assess their web application for security goals such as confidentiality and integrity to ensure that their information is not being compromised.

Your role is to prepare assessment report for this also provide steps to secure web application from this type of attacks.

Type of attack : SQL Injection

SQL Injection is a code injection technique which is generally used to hack databases, by placing malicious code in SQL statements via web page input.

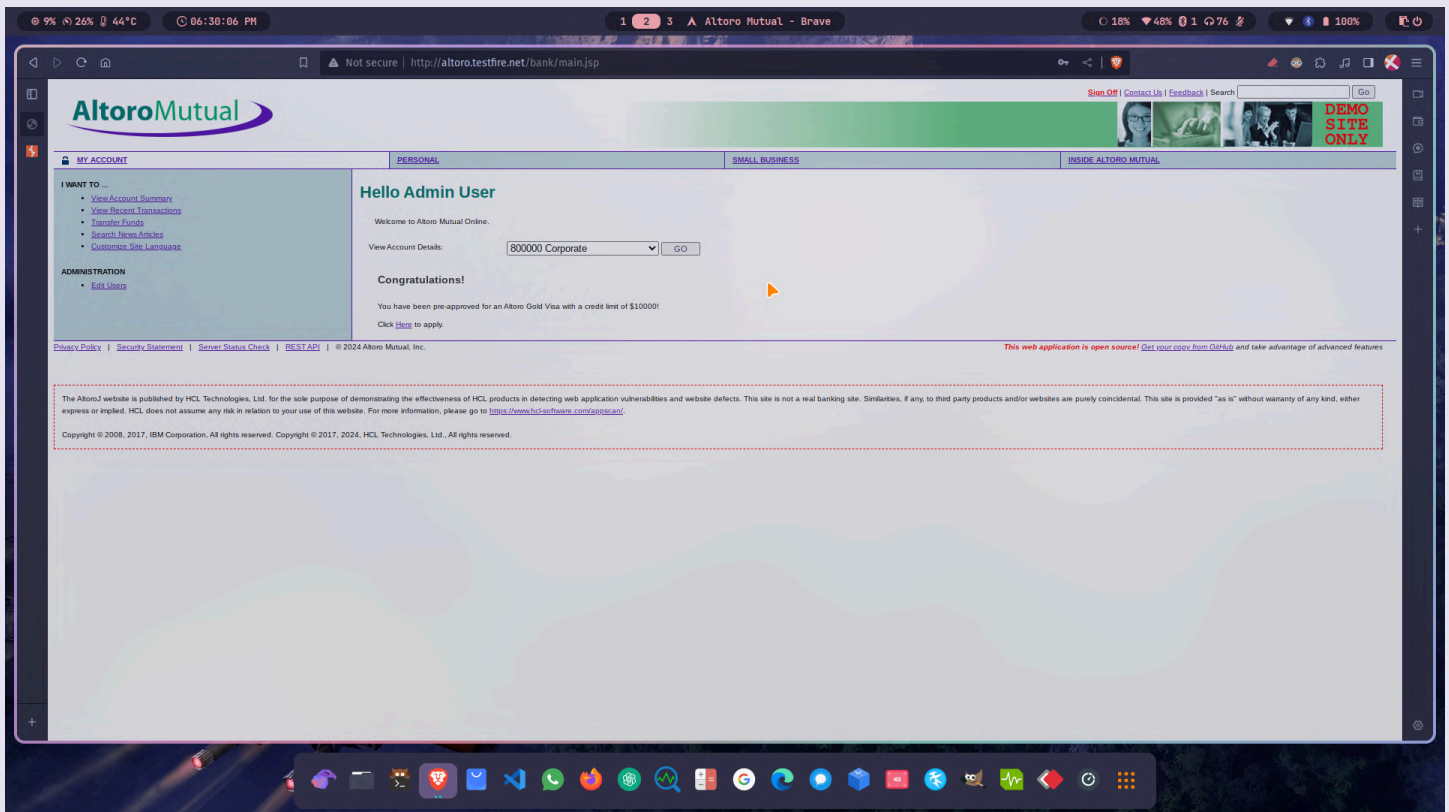
1. Login bypass for Altoro Mutual Bank



Here, for login, generally used SQL query is : select username, password from users where username = <someuser> and password = <somepassword>

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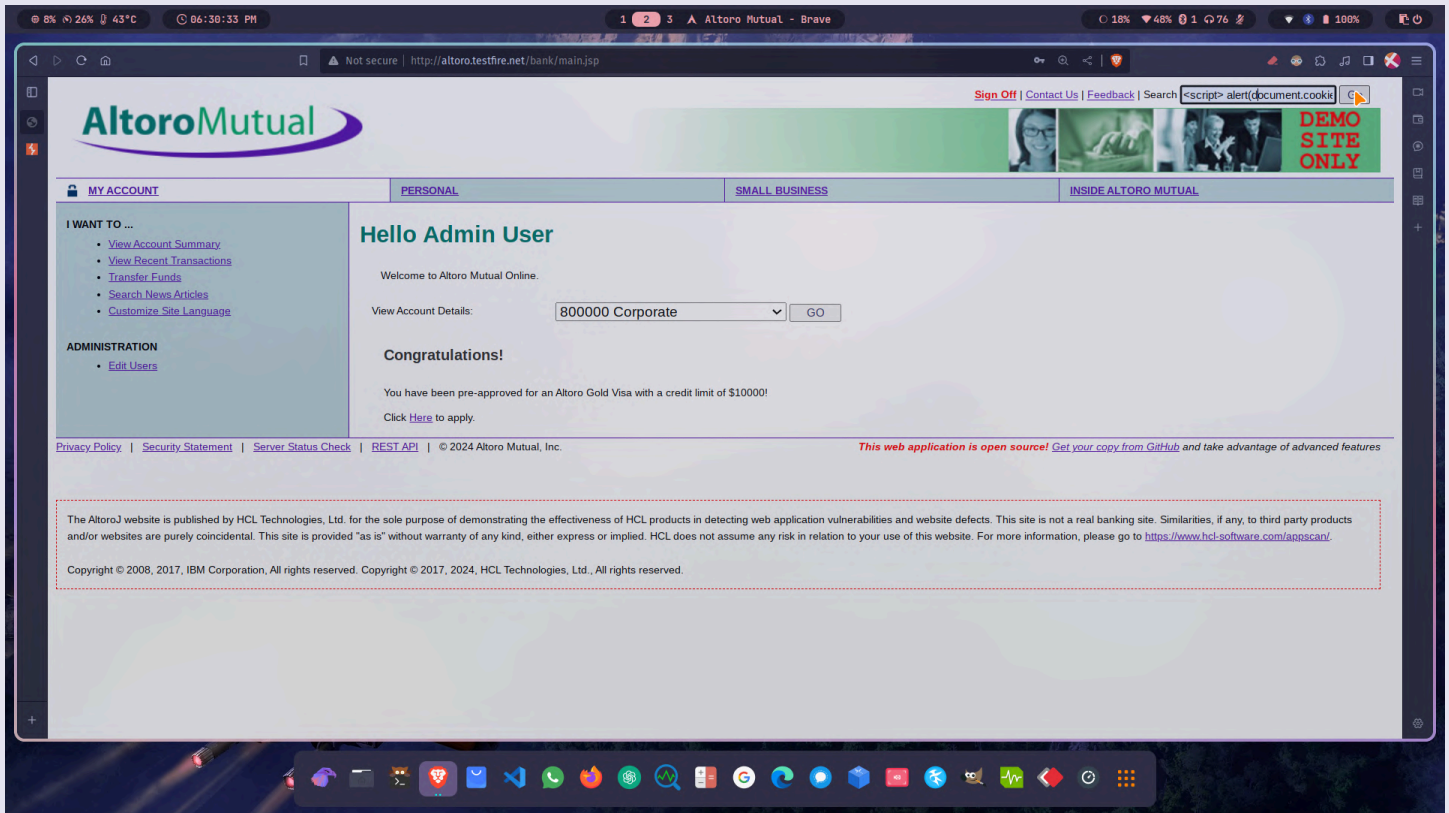
To bypass the query, **'or '1'=1** can be used which adds or condition of 1=1, which is always true, hence allowing to login.
Successful login :



Solution : Client side data validation can help to prevent this type of attack. It can be implemented using client side validator of javascript, python, PHP, VBscript, etc. which filters username and password and allows text, digits only.

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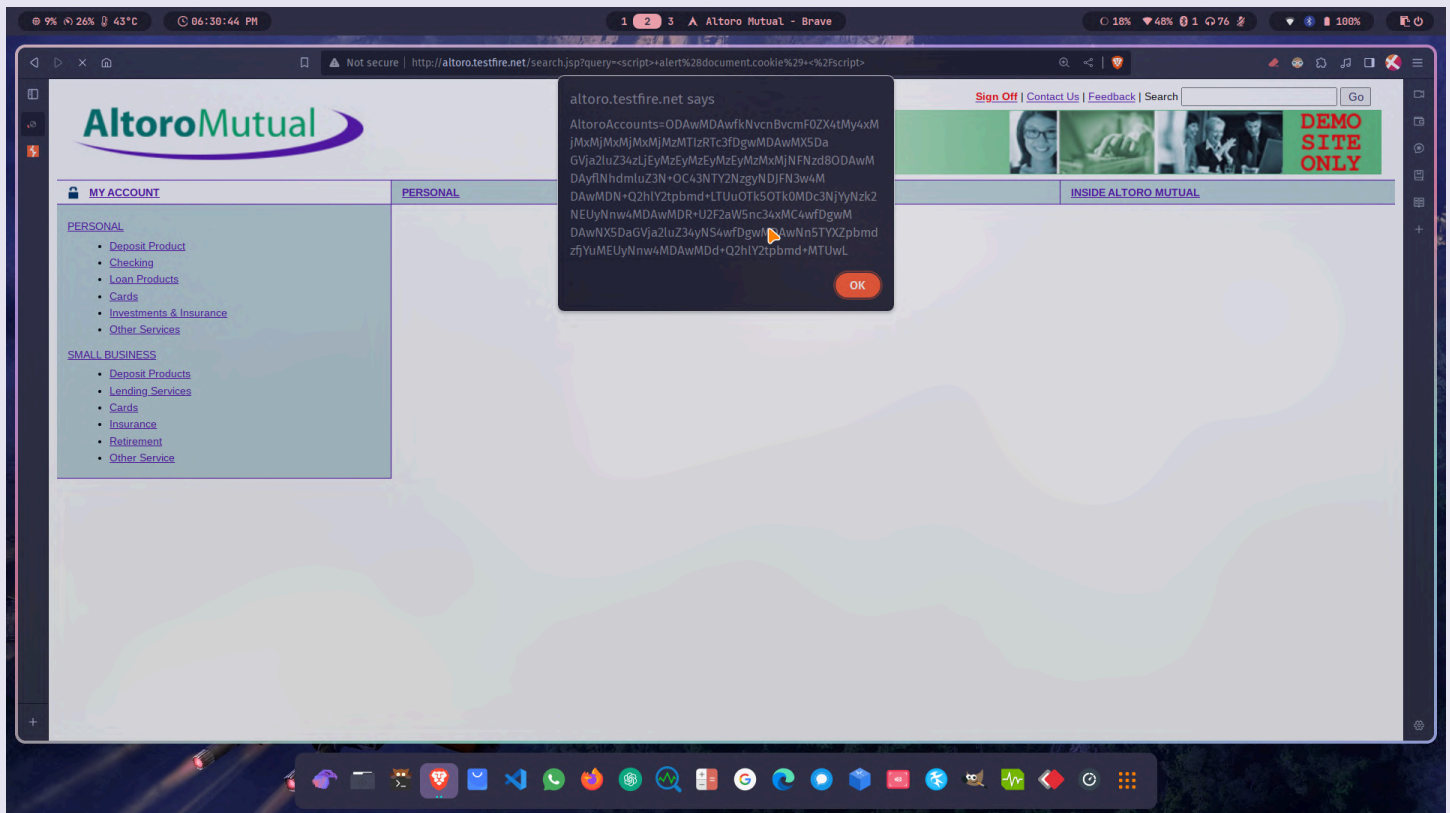
2. Script attack using embedded javascript.



Here, in search box given at top right corner, javascript can be written like : `<script> alert(document.cookie) </script>`

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It prints the cookie used by current webpage :

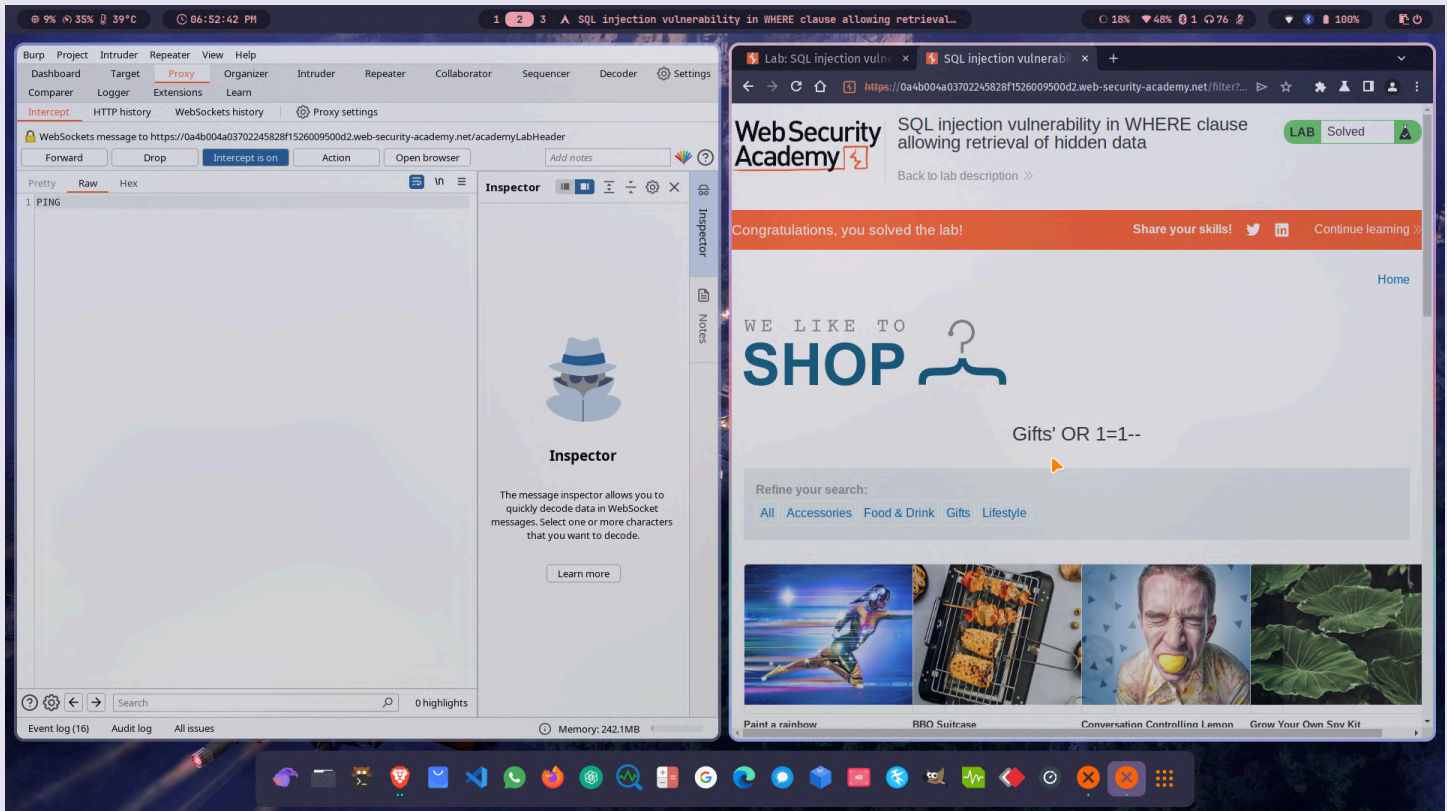


Solution : Same as previous, client side validation in search input can help in preventing this type of attack. It filters out the search query to allow only text, digits as input, filtering the special characters, underlines, etc.

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Demonstration of SQL Injection on PortSwigger using Burp Suite Software :

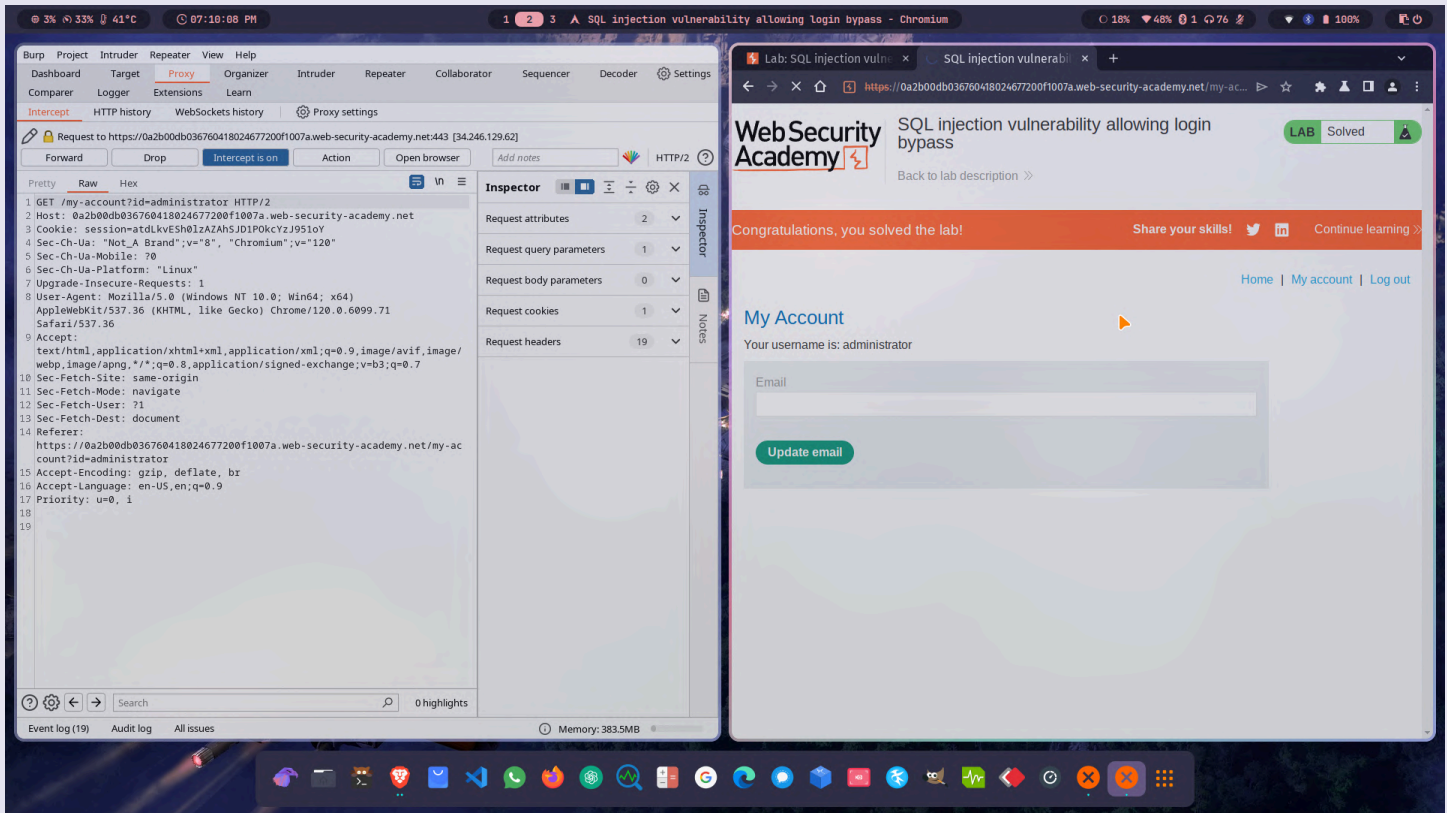
1. Retrieval of hidden data



Here, where product category only shows released products, unreleased products can also be shown by removing consecutive parts of SQL query after category specification. Modify the GET request URL using BurpSuite Intercept by placing **'+OR+1=1--'**

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2. Login bypass



Similar to the previous one, login bypass can be done by placing two underscores -- after the username in the GET request, which ignores the consecutive parts of SQL query because it is commented by underscores.

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3. Union attack, determining the number of columns returned by query

The screenshot displays a web browser window on the right and the Burp Suite interface on the left. The browser shows the 'Web Security Academy' page with the title 'SQL injection UNION attack, determining the number of columns returned by the query'. A green 'LAB Solved' badge is visible in the top right corner. The page content includes a 'WE LIKE TO SHOP' banner and a list of products under the 'Accessories' category.

The Burp Suite interface on the left shows the 'Repeater' tab with a request and response. The request is a GET request to the URL `https://0a4200360396f3438027219b004d00bf.web-security-academy.net/filter?category=Accessories&union+select+null,null,null-- HTTP/2`. The response is an HTTP 200 OK status with a content type of `text/html; charset=utf-8`. The response body shows the HTML structure of the page, including the `<title>` tag which contains the text 'SQL injection UNION attack, determining the number of columns returned by the query'.

Product	Price	View details
Six Pack Beer Belt	\$47.82	View details
Cheshire Cat Grin	\$6.53	View details
Giant Pillow Thing	\$67.96	View details
ZZZZZZ Bed - Your New Home Office	\$48.82	View details

Interestingly, here union can be used to determine number of columns used to list products. NULL can be placed after union and select till the server returns a successful response. The number of NULL used are the number of columns in the database's table of products.

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4. Union attack, finding a column containing text

The screenshot displays a web browser window showing the results of a SQL injection attack on the Web Security Academy lab. The browser address bar shows the URL: `https://0a4e001c047c45d5823b2cd50070020.web-security-academy.net/`. The page title is "SQL injection UNION attack, finding a column containing text". The page content shows a congratulatory message: "Congratulations, you solved the lab!". Below this, there is a section titled "WE LIKE TO SHOP" with a list of products and their prices. The products listed are:

Product	Price	Action
Conversation Controlling Lemon	\$46.36	View details
Snow Delivered To Your Door	\$58.12	View details
High-End Gift Wrapping	\$92.06	View details
Couple's Umbrella	\$38.10	View details

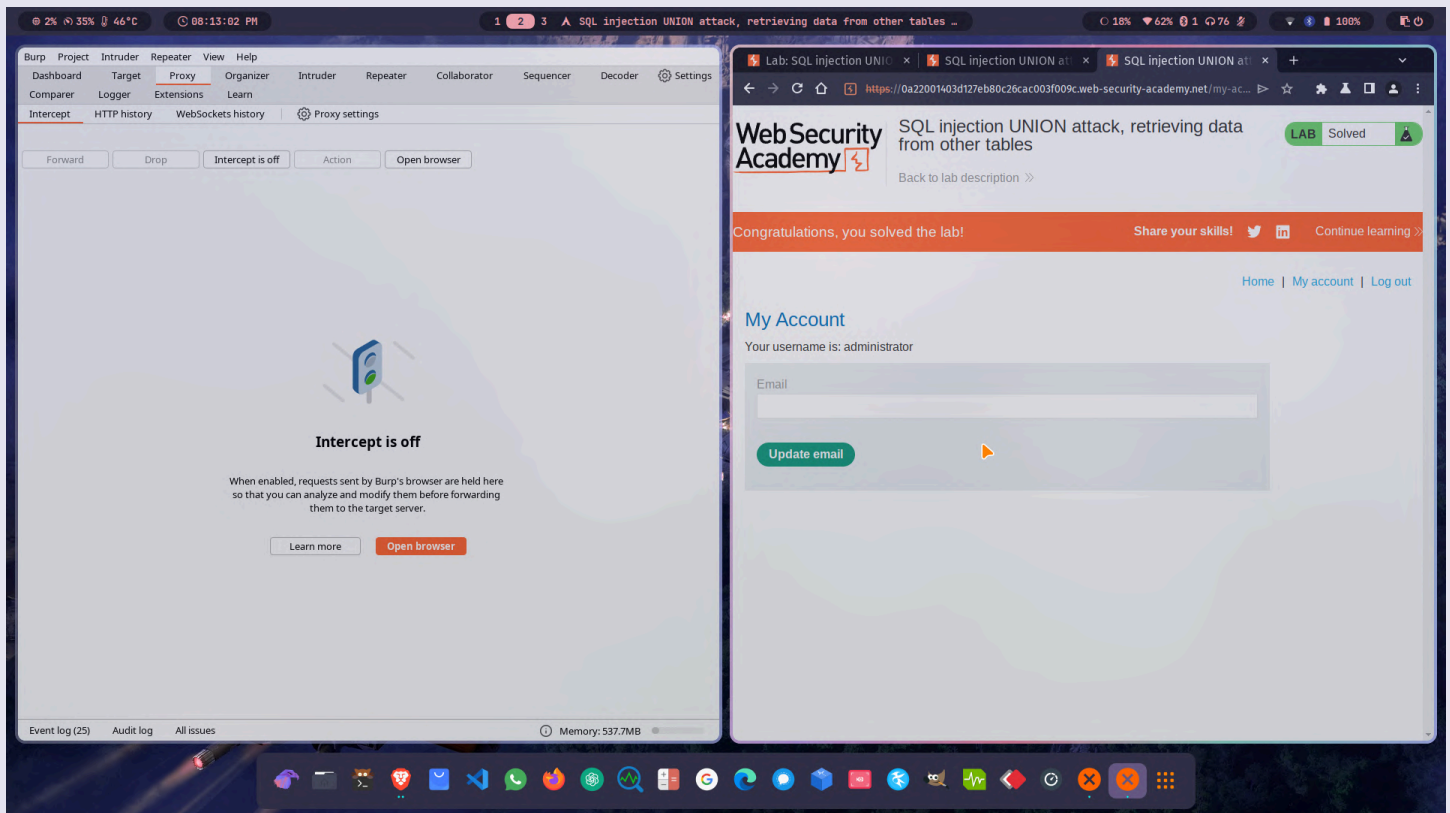
The bottom of the page shows the user's account information: "wHboDd".

On the left side of the screenshot, the Burp Suite interface is visible. The "Repeater" tab is active, showing the request and response details. The request is a GET request to the same URL as the browser. The response is an HTTP/2 200 OK status. The response body shows the HTML content of the page, including the "WE LIKE TO SHOP" section. The response body is displayed in the "Response" pane, showing the HTML structure and the injected payload.

After finding the number of columns in the product table, each NULL can be replaced by a random text to check if the column's value is of string type, which will be the name of the product. Hence, custom text can be inserted in the product's list.

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5. Union attack, retrieving the data from other tables



Now, if NULLs are replaced by username, password and then **from** the table **users** is added, it will also list the users with their passwords along with the list of products.

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6. Union attack, retrieving multiple values in a single column

The screenshot displays a web browser window on the right and the Burp Suite interface on the left. The browser shows the 'Web Security Academy' lab page titled 'SQL injection UNION attack, retrieving multiple values in a single column'. A green 'LAB Solved' badge is visible in the top right corner. The page content includes a congratulatory message: 'Congratulations, you solved the lab!' and a 'My Account' section showing the username 'administrator'. The Burp Suite interface on the left shows the 'Repeater' tab with a request and response. The request is a GET request to the URL 'https://0acb00d60307927780e7f38400dc002b.web-security-academy.net' with the query parameter 'filter?category=Pets'. The response is an HTTP 200 OK status with a content type of 'text/html'. The response body shows the HTML structure of the page, including a title 'SQL injection UNION attack, retrieving multiple values in a single column' and a script that loads a JavaScript file. The Burp Suite interface also shows the 'Inspector' tab with request and response details.

Similar to previous one, here, `'/'` can be used to print multiple values along with the column values, like `~` between username and password along with the product list.

Conclusion : This lab helps clear the concept of SQL Injection as a type of Web Security Attacks, where malicious code can be inserted in SQL statements via web page input or via HTTP requests, which compromises the security of the database.