

SQL Injection Game

Pre-Requisite Knowledge and Skills

1. Understand the basics of database security
2. Understand the basics of SQL command
3. Be able to use boolean expressions to bypass the password checking

Learning Objective:

1. Understand the risks of unsecure web database
2. Understand the basics of SQL injection
3. Be able to construct boolean expressions to bypass the password checking in unsecure web database
4. Be able to complete a series of tasks with Administrator privilage obtained through SQL injection.

Recommended Running Environment and Software:

1. Computers Running Windows 7 or Window 10 x64 OS
2. Unity3D Exe files and data folders of SQL Injection Game

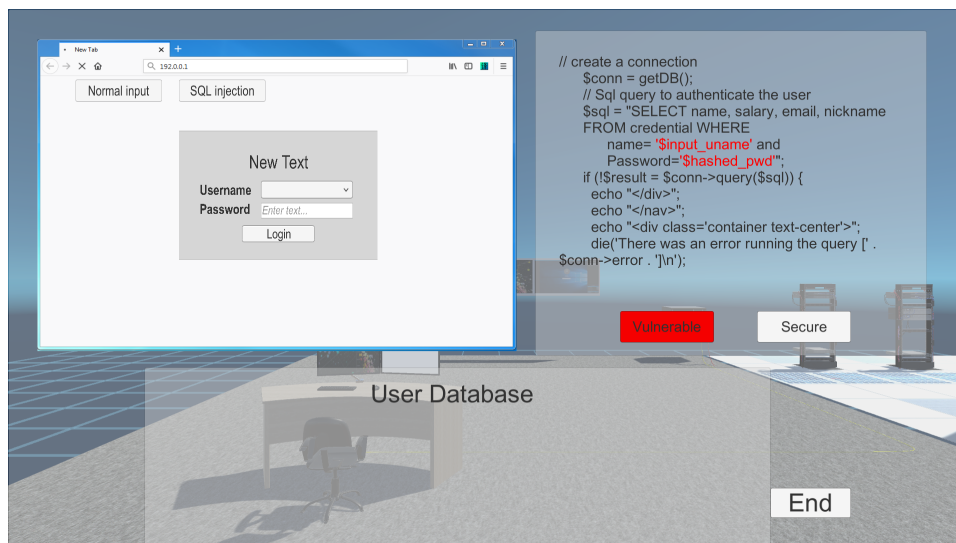
Instructional Material:

1. of SQL Injection Game
2. In-game Instructions of Gameplay
3. PPT Lecture Slides

Video Demonstration:

1. to be developed

Lab Instructions

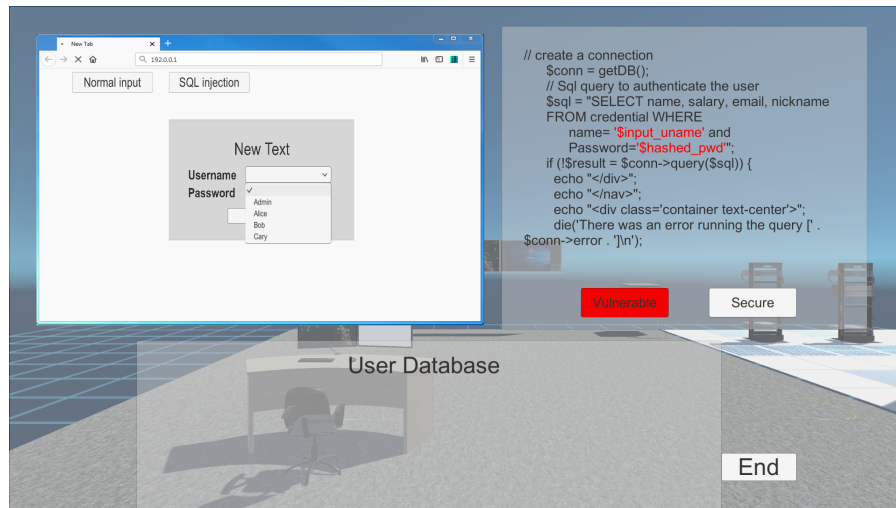


SQL Injection Game Main Menu

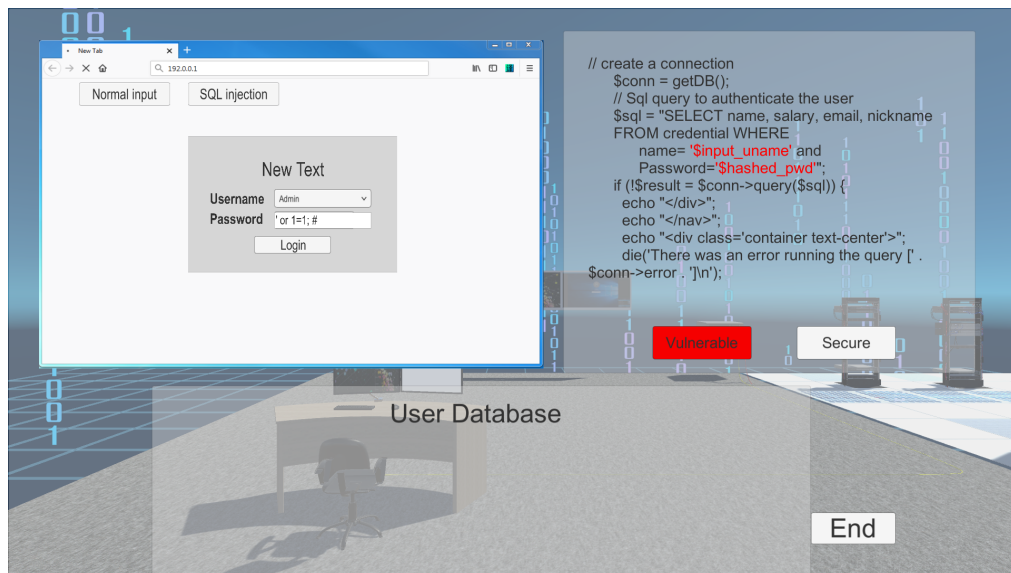
SQL injection is a technique that exploits a security vulnerability occurring in the database layer of an application the web application that controls the login page will communicate with the database through a series of planned commands so as to verify the username and password combination. An attacker needs to perform an SQL Injection hacking attack is a web browser, knowledge of SQL queries and creative guess work to important table and field names. We will perform an attack on one of the webpage on seed lab which is vulnerable to SQL injection. We will craft a SQL injection to login the admin user profile.

Tutorial

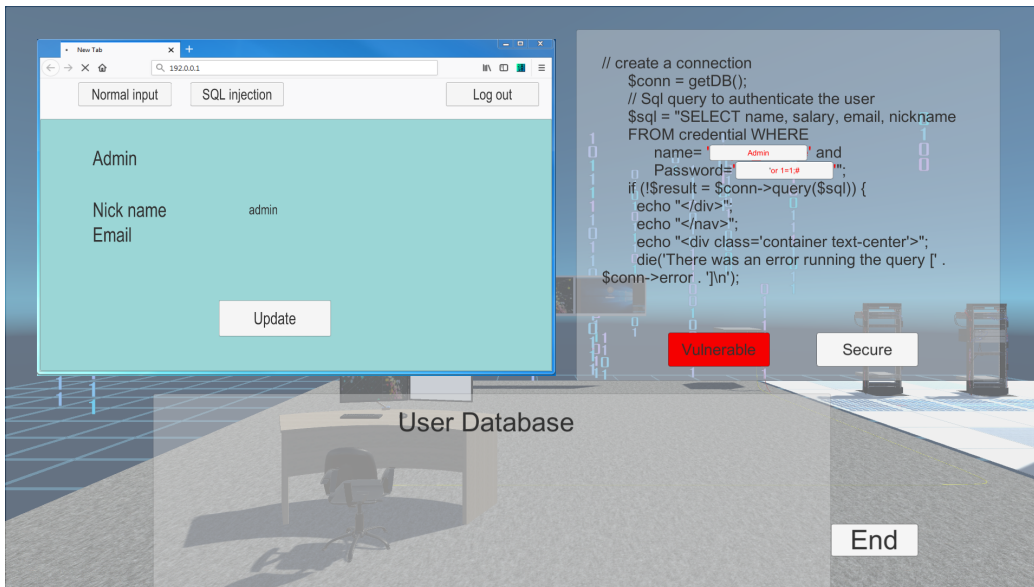
- Click on the dropdown menu button next to the “Username” to select the user.



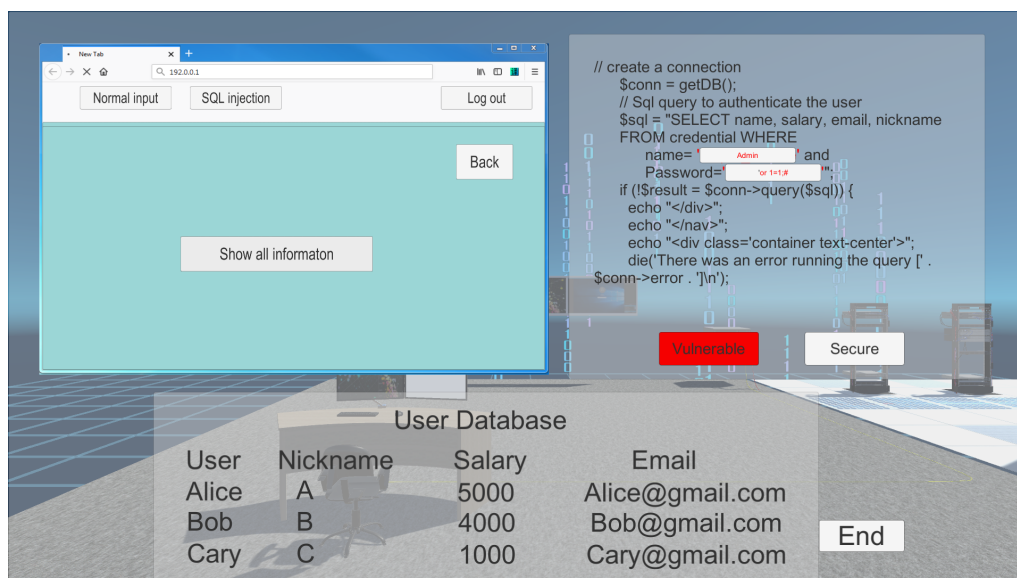
1. At the beginning of the game, student can choose whatever username and password to try to login the web database.
2. The student will find out random guess of the password will not work.



- Now student will choose “Admin” username and type in SQL injection code to the password box. The SQL injection code is ' or 1=1; #



- After type in “Admin” password using SQL injection code, the student can login as an administrator to see all databased user information.
- The knowledge behind the SQL injection can be explained through Right side panel. Using Boolean expression, the password checking is now reformulated as Password = ‘ ‘ or 1=1; (This Boolean expression will be always true) #’; (This line commented out remaining code in the line)
- After login as an administrator, click on “Update” button to see all user information. Click on “Show all information” button.



- Now we will go back to main menu and change salary information of each user. For example, we will reduce Alice's salary to 1,
- Click "Logout" button to return to main menu.

```

// create a connection
$conn = getDB();
// Sql query to authenticate the user
$sql = "SELECT name, salary, email, nickname
FROM credential WHERE
name= '$input_uname' and
Password='$hashed_pwd'";
if (!$result = $conn->query($sql)) {
echo "</div>";
echo "</nav>";
echo "<div class='container text-center'>";
die("There was an error running the query [ .
$conn->error . ]\n");

```

User	Nickname	Salary	Email
Alice	A	5000	Alice@gmail.com
Bob	B	4000	Bob@gmail.com
Cary	C	1000	Cary@gmail.com

- Now, let the student login as each user and password using the same SQL injection code.
- After login, click on "Update". And click on "SQL Injection" button.

```

$conn = getDB();
// Don't do this, this is not safe against SQL injection
attack
$sql="";

$sql = "UPDATE credential SET
nickname='$input_nickname',
email = '$input_email' where ID=$id;";
$conn->query($sql);
$conn->close();
exit();

```

User	Nickname	Salary	Email
Alice	A	5000	Alice@gmail.com
Bob	B	4000	Bob@gmail.com
Cary	C	1000	Cary@gmail.com

- Student will see the Nick name input box has SQL injection code. This SQL code change the salary of Alice to 1.
- Click "Save" button, and the Alice's salary now changed to 1.

The image illustrates a SQL injection attack on a web application. On the left, a browser window shows a form with a 'Nick name' field containing the payload: `',' Salary= '1' WHERE Name= "Alice"; #`. The 'Email' field contains the comment: `whatever it is, it is commented`. A 'Save' button is visible. On the right, a code editor shows the server-side PHP code:

```

$conn = getDB();
// Don't do this, this is not safe against SQL injection
attack
$sql="";

$sql = "UPDATE credential SET
nickname=',' Salary= '1' WHERE Name= "Alice"; #
email = 'whatever it is, it is commented' where ID=$id;";
$conn->query($sql);
$conn->close();
exit();

```

Below the code, a 'Vulnerable' label is shown in a red box, and a 'Secure' label is shown in a white box. At the bottom, a 'User Database' table is displayed:

User	Nickname	Salary	Email
Alice	A	1	Alice@gmail.com
Bob	B	4000	Bob@gmail.com
Cary	C	1000	Cary@gmail.com

An 'End' label is shown in a white box at the bottom right of the database table.

Discussion

- **What is the risk of unsecure web database?**
- **How the SQL injection works to bypass password checking and changing user information?**