

# Data Protection Case Study: SQL Injection (SQLI) and Prevention



# Agenda

## ❑ What is SQL Injection Attack

- Structure of Relational database
- SQL (Structural Query Language)
- SQL statements
- Logical Expression



## ❑ SQLi Prevention Strategies

- Parametrized queries
- Input validation



## ❑ Demo & Lab session



# Injection Attacks on the rise

- **Open Web Application Security Project** (<https://owasp.org/>)
  - Non-profit community dedicated to improve the security of software.
- Top-10 Web Application Security risks
  - <https://owasp.org/www-project-top-ten/>
    - Feb 21, 2020
- Injection
  - Injection flaws occur when untrusted data is sent to an system as part of a command or query.
    - The attacker can trick the system into executing unintended commands or accessing data without proper authorization
  - such as SQL, NoSQL, OS, and LDAP injection.

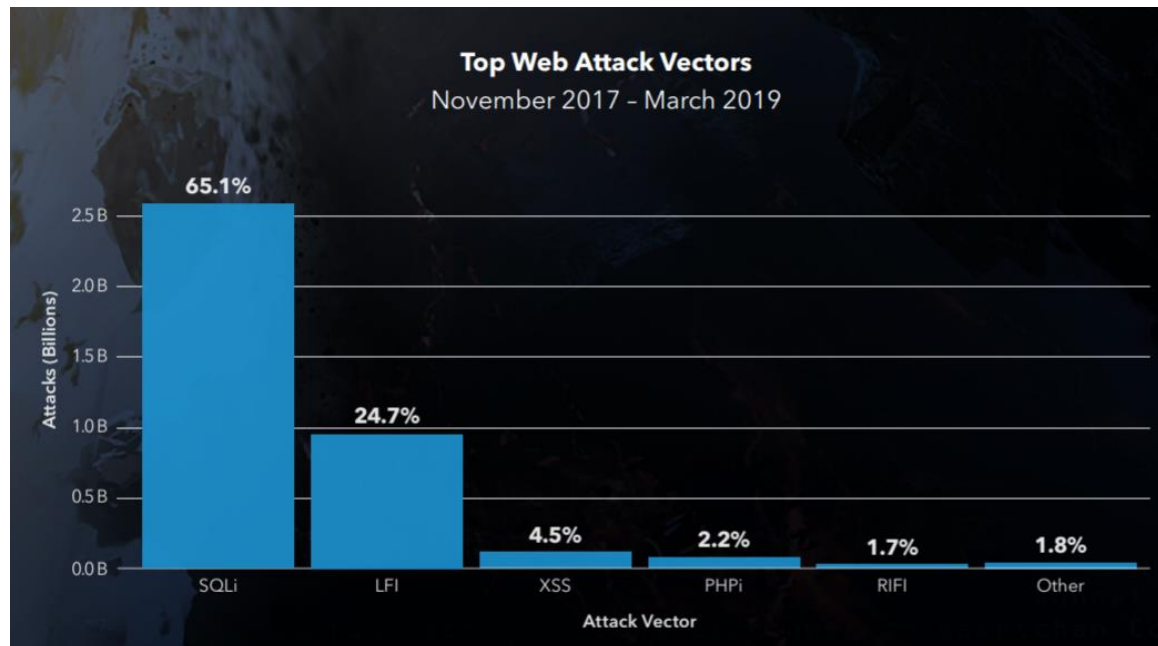
Top 10 Web Application Security Risks 2020	
1.	<b>Injection</b>
2.	<b>Broken Authentication</b>
3.	<b>Sensitive Data Exposure</b>
4.	<b>XML External Entities (XXE)</b>
5.	<b>Broken Access Control</b>
6.	<b>Security Misconfiguration</b>
7.	<b>Cross-Site Scripting XSS</b>
8.	<b>Insecure Deserialization</b>
9.	<b>Using Components with Known Vulnerabilities</b>
10.	<b>Insufficient Logging &amp; Monitoring</b>

# News of SQL Injection attacks

- In February **2002**,
  - Jeremiah Jacks discovered Guess.com was vulnerable to an SQL injection attack
  - Pull down 200,000+ names, credit card info in customer database
- On November 1, **2005**
  - a teenage hacker broke into the site of a Taiwanese information security magazine
  - steal customers' information.
- On August 17, **2009**
  - Department of Justice charged Albert Gonzalez for reportedly "the biggest case of identity theft in American history as of 2009"
  - 170 million credit card numbers using an SQL injection attack
- On February 21, **2014**
  - United Nations Internet Governance Forum, 3,215 account details leaked.
- On March 7, **2014**
  - Johns Hopkins University Biomedical Engineering Servers, personal details of 878 students and staff
- In October **2015**
  - British telecommunications company Talk Talk's servers
  - 156,959 customers personal details
- ...
- On **July 3, 2020**
  - 7.5M customer records stolen from financial service Dave Inc.

# Injection Attacks on the rise

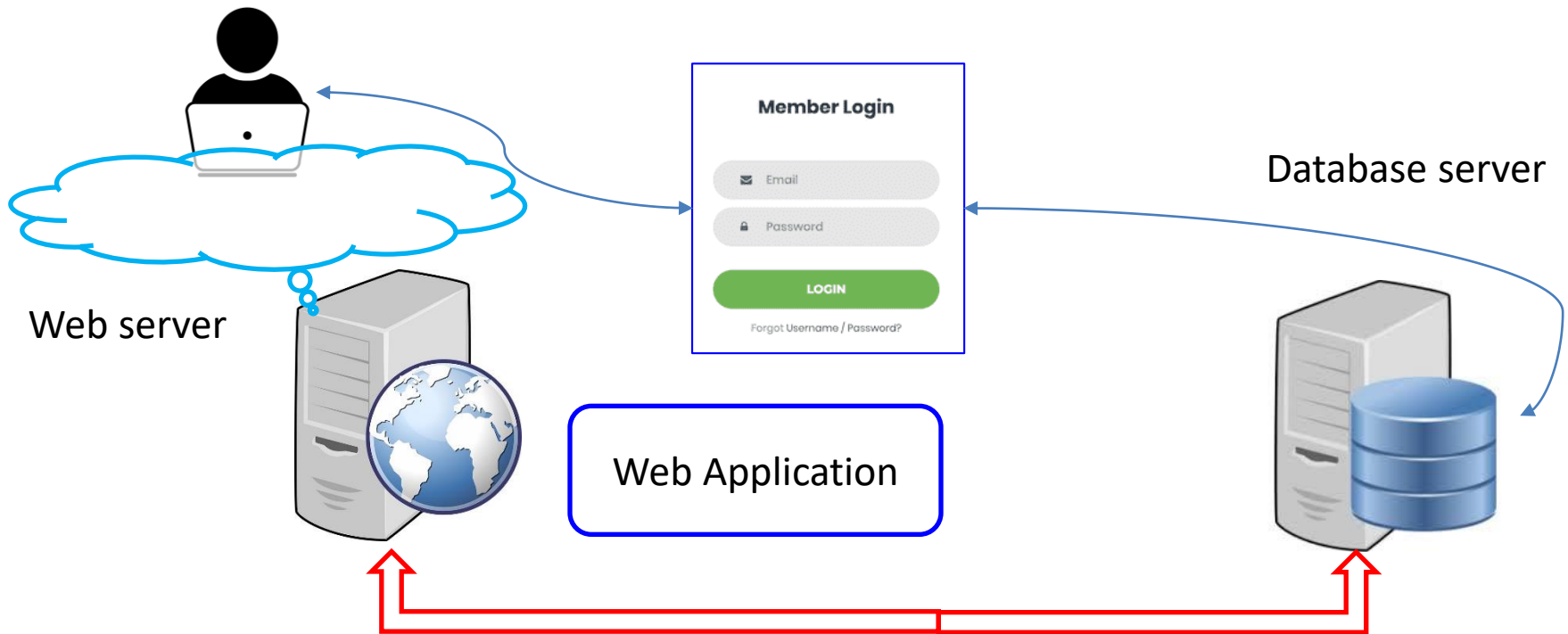
- Nov. 2017 ~ March 2019
  - 4 billion (3.993) web attack alerts
    - 1.23 billion of these occurring in the first quarter of 2019 alone.
  - SQL injection attacks accounted for 65% of web-based attacks



- Video
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=rWHvp7rUka8&t=220s>

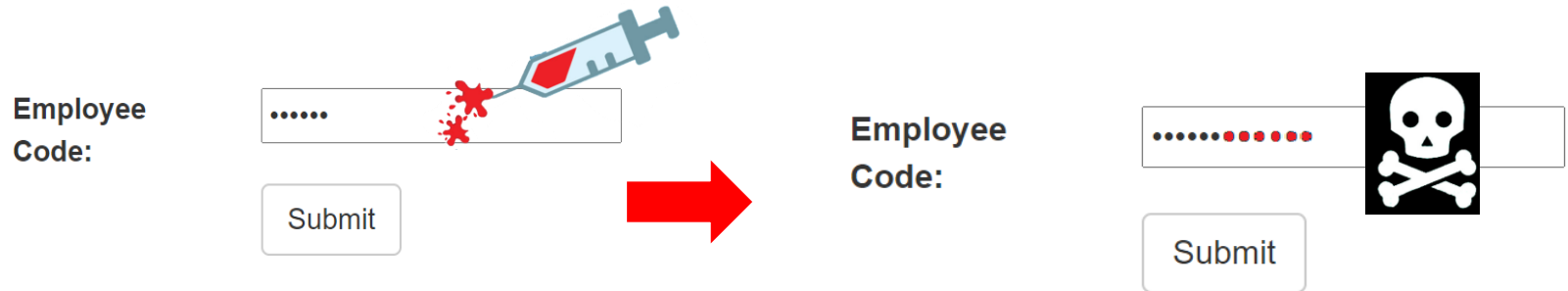
# What is a SQL Injection Attack?

- Architecture of Web Applications



# What is a SQL Injection Attack?

- Code injection technique
- Many web applications take user input from a form
  - Often this user input is used literally in the construction of a SQL query submitted to a database.

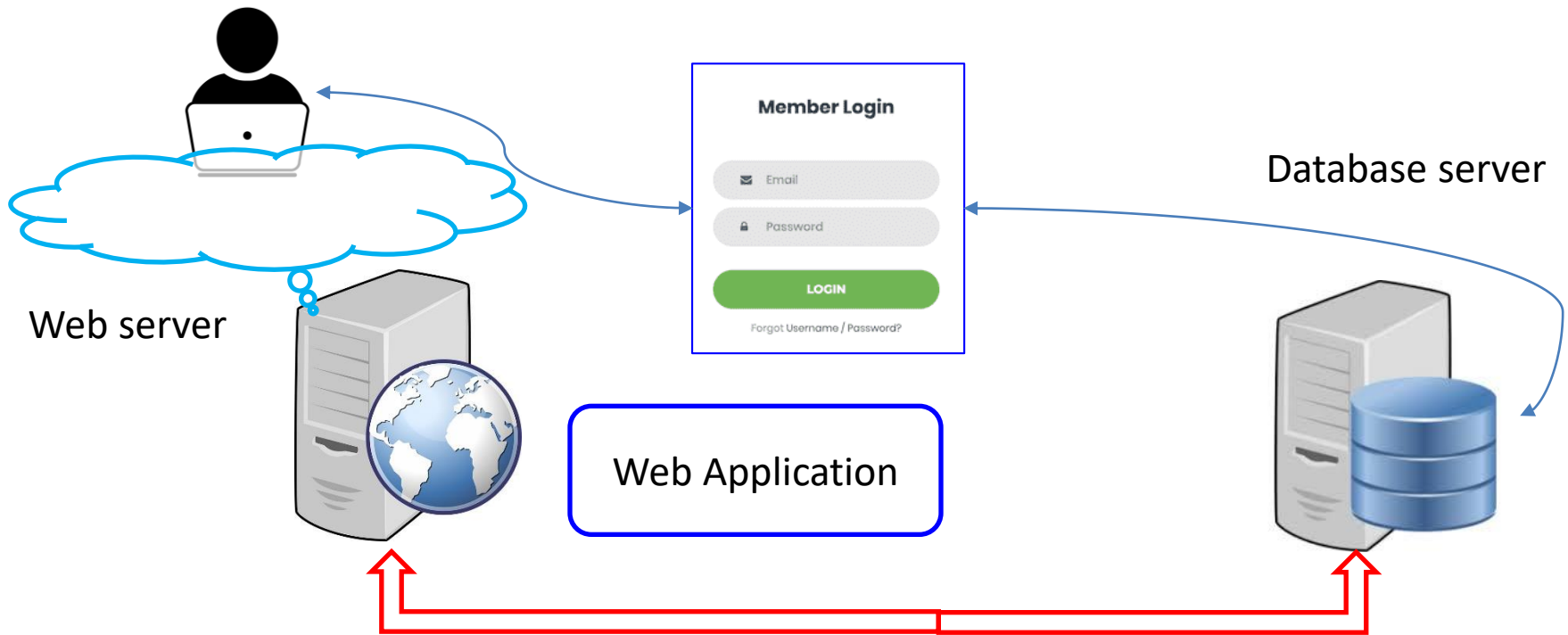


- **A SQL injection attack** involves placing SQL statements in the user input



# What is a SQL Injection Attack?

- Architecture of Web Applications



# Relational Database

- Consists of many 2D tables

CustomerID	CustomerName	ContactName	Address	City	ZIP	Country
1	Alfreds Futterkiste	Maria Anders	Obere Str. 57	Berlin	12209	Germany
2	Ana Trujillo Emparedados y helados	Ana Trujillo	Avda. de la Constitución 2222	México D.F.	05021	Mexico
3	Antonio Moreno Taquería	Antonio Moreno	Mataderos 2312	México D.F.	05023	Mexico
4	Around the Horn	Thomas Hardy	120 Hanover Sq.	London	WA1 1DP	UK
5	Berglunds snabbköp	Christina Berglund	Berguvsvägen 8	Luleå	S-958 22	Sweden
6	Blauer See Delikatessen	Hanna Moos	Forsterstr. 57	Mannheim	68306	Germany

ShipperID	ShipperName	Phone
1	Speedy Express	(503) 555-9831
2	United Package	(503) 555-3199
3	Federal Shipping	(503) 555-9931


... ..

# Data Structure

Columns: Attributes

- Example: **Customer Table**

CID	CustName	ContactName	Address	City	ZIP	Country
1	Alfreds Futterkiste	Maria Anders	Obere Str. 57	Berlin	12209	Germany
2	Ana Trujillo Emparedados y helados	Ana Trujillo	Avda. de la Constitución 2222	México D.F.	05021	Mexico
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Rows: Records/Tuples

# Queries on a Single Table

- Get everything from a table
- Projection
  - Retrieve several attributes from a table

ShipperID	ShipperName	Phone
1	Speedy Express	(503) 555-9831
2	United Package	(503) 555-3199
3	Federal Shipping	(503) 555-9931

- Selection
  - Retrieve some records from a table

ShipperID	ShipperName	Phone
1	Speedy Express	(503) 555-9831
2	United Package	(503) 555-3199
3	Federal Shipping	(503) 555-9931

- Combine both
  - Retrieve some attributes and some records from a table

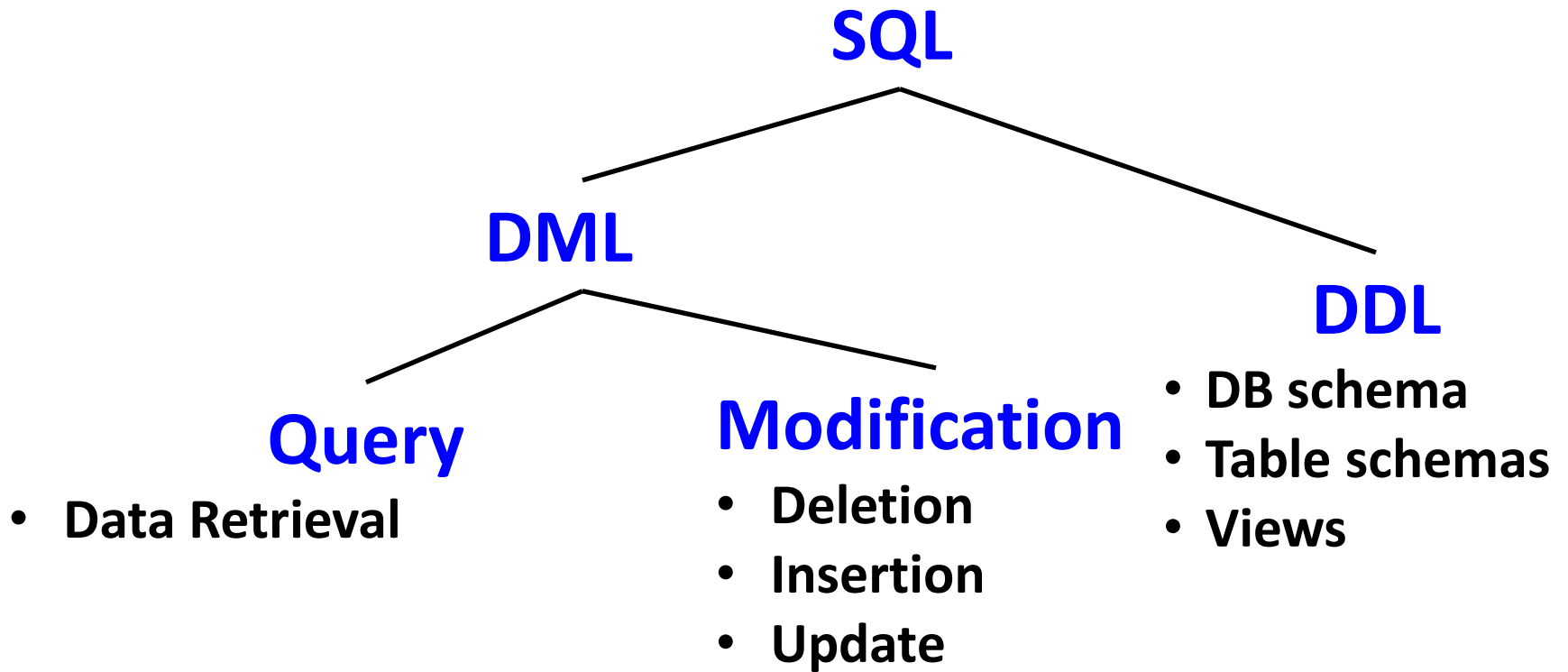
# SQL Introduction

Standard language for querying and manipulating data

## **Structured Query Language**

Many standards out there:

- ANSI SQL, SQL92 (a.k.a. SQL2), SQL99 (a.k.a. SQL3),
- Vendors support various subsets
- When starting to work with a specific database, make sure you are aware of the specific SQL form/syntax in use and the features supported



# SQL Query

- Basic SELECT Statement :

```
select A1, A2, ..., An  
From T1, T2, ..., Tm  
where condition
```

ShipperID	ShipperName	Phone
1	Speedy Express	(503) 555-9831
2	United Package	(503) 555-3199
3	Federal Shipping	(503) 555-9931

# Practice/LAB

[https://www.w3schools.com/sql/trysql.asp?filename=trysql\\_op\\_in](https://www.w3schools.com/sql/trysql.asp?filename=trysql_op_in)

- Get everything from the **customers** table  
`Select * from customers`
- Get everything from **employees** table
- Get everything from **products** table
- Projection operations  
`Select productname, price from customers`



# Selection

```
Select  $A_1, A_2, \dots, A_n$   
From Table  
where condition
```

(Logical expression)

Find some cheap/expensive products

# What is SQL Injection Attack

- Logical Expression
  - Boolean Algebra
    - Logical values (**true** and **false**)
    - Named after British mathematician George Boole

# Three basic Boolean Operations

- **NOT** operation

– Not T = **F**

Not F = **T**

- **AND** operation

F and F = **F**

T and F = **F**

0 \* 1  
F and T = **F**

T and T = **T**

- **OR** operation

0 + 0  
F or F = **F**

T or F = **T**

0 + 1  
F or T = **T**

T or T = **T**

1 + 1 → 1

**True** => 1

**and** => \*

**False** = 0

**or** => +

# Do you agree?

- If **A** is False, anything **and A** is False.
- If **A** is True, anything **or A** is True.
- Questions:  
A or True = ?  
  
A and B or True=?

# Practice

- Find all USA customers
- Find orders with large quantity
- Find some senior employees
- Find products its price is between 10~20 dollars
- ...

Products

ProductID	ProductName	...	CategoryID	Price
1	Chais	..	1	18
2	Chang		1	19
3	Aniseed Syrup		2	10
4	Chef Anton's Cajun Seasoning		2	22
5	Chef Anton's Gumbo Mix		2	21.35
6	Grandma's Boysenberry Spread		2	25
7	Uncle Bob's Organic Dried Pears		7	30

Select \* from products where price > 10 and price <20

- Malicious SQL Injection Statements

- SELECT \* FROM customers where PostalCode='123456' or 1=1

# Other injection possibilities

- Using SQL injections, attackers can:
  - **Add new data** to the database
    - Could be embarrassing to find yourself selling politically incorrect items on an eCommerce site
    - Perform an **INSERT** in the injected SQL
  - **Modify data** currently in the database
    - Could be very costly to have an expensive item suddenly be deeply ‘discounted’
    - Perform an **UPDATE** in the injected SQL
  - Perform dangerous operations on system tables
    - Eg. DROP TABLE users



# Prevention

- Parametrized queries
- Input validation

# PHP Code without Defense

```
...  
$sqlQuery="SELECT e.FIRST_NAME,e.LAST_NAME,  
            d.DEPARTMENT_NAME, d.MANAGER_ID  
from employees e,departments d  
where d.DEPARTMENT_ID=e.DEPARTMENT_ID and  
e.EMPLOYEE_ID=".$EmployeeCode." ";  
  
$stid = oci_parse($sqlConnection, $sqlQuery);  
oci_execute($stid);  
...
```

```
SELECT  
e.FIRST_NAME,e.LAST_NAME,d.DEPAR  
TMENT_NAME,d.MANAGER_ID from  
employees e,departments d where  
d.DEPARTMENT_ID=e.DEPARTMENT_I  
D and e.EMPLOYEE_ID=101
```

Employee Code:	<input type="text" value="..."/>
	<input type="submit" value="Submit"/>

# Code with Defense

- Queries with Parameter Binding
  - User inputs are not directly combined with the query statement
  - Define placeholders in queries
  - Bind the variables and placeholders by placeholder names
- Binding is important for database performance and also as a way to avoid SQL Injection security issues.

```
...
$query_safe= "select e.FIRST_NAME,e.LAST_NAME,
              d.DEPARTMENT_NAME,d.MANAGER_ID
              from employees e,departments d
              where d.DEPARTMENT_ID=e.DEPARTMENT_ID and
              e.EMPLOYEE_ID= :empCode ";

$stmtid = oci_parse($sqlConnection, $sqlQuery);
oci_bind_by_name($stmtid, ': empCode', $employeeCode);
oci_execute($stmtid);
...
```

- Function `oci_bind_by_name (...)`
  - A bridge between variables and SQL statement
  - Able to block unwanted input values

```
...
$sqlQuery="select e.FIRST_NAME,e.LAST_NAME,
d.DEPARTMENT_NAME, d.MANAGER_ID
from employees e,departments d
where d.DEPARTMENT_ID=e.DEPARTMENT_ID and
e.EMPLOYEE_ID=:EmployeeCode." ";

$stmt = oci_parse($sqlConnection, $sqlQuery);
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```

```
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$query_safe= "select e.FIRST_NAME,e.LAST_NAME,
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from employees e,departments d
where d.DEPARTMENT_ID=e.DEPARTMENT_ID and
e.EMPLOYEE_ID= :empCode ";

$stmt = oci_parse($sqlConnection, $query_safe);
oci_bind_by_name($stmt, ': empCode', $employeeCode);
oci_execute($stmt);
...
```

# More Defenses

- **Input validation**
  - Many classes of input have fixed formats
    - Email addresses, dates, part numbers, etc.
    - Verify that the input is a valid string in a certain format
    - Exclude problematic characters (eg. \*, quotes, semicolons or #)
- **Have length limits on input**
  - Many SQL injection attacks depend on entering long strings

# Even More Defenses

- Scan query string for **undesirable word combinations** that indicate SQL statements
  - INSERT, DROP, etc.
  - If you see these, can check against SQL syntax to see if they represent a statement or valid user input
- Limit database **permissions and segregate** users
  - If you're only reading the database, connect to database as a user that only has read permissions
  - Never connect as a database administrator in your web application

# And Yet More Defenses

- Configure database **error reporting**
  - Default error reporting often gives away information that is valuable for attackers (table name, field name, etc.)
  - Configure so that this information is never exposed to users



# Summary

- Injection Attack has been one of top data security risks for decades, and still on the rise
- It is related to user inputs and code technique
- SQL Injection is preventable
  - Good coding habits
  - Solid Input validation
  - Diligent server configuration