

2550 Intro to cybersecurity

L23: Sql & its vulnerabilities

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Get access to the lecture machine

```
ssh <github username>@l21.neucrypt.org
```

Requires you to have your ssh key uploaded to Github.

We will be flipping between slides and console experiments.

Key insight: security vulnerabilities arise when **external input** is not verified.

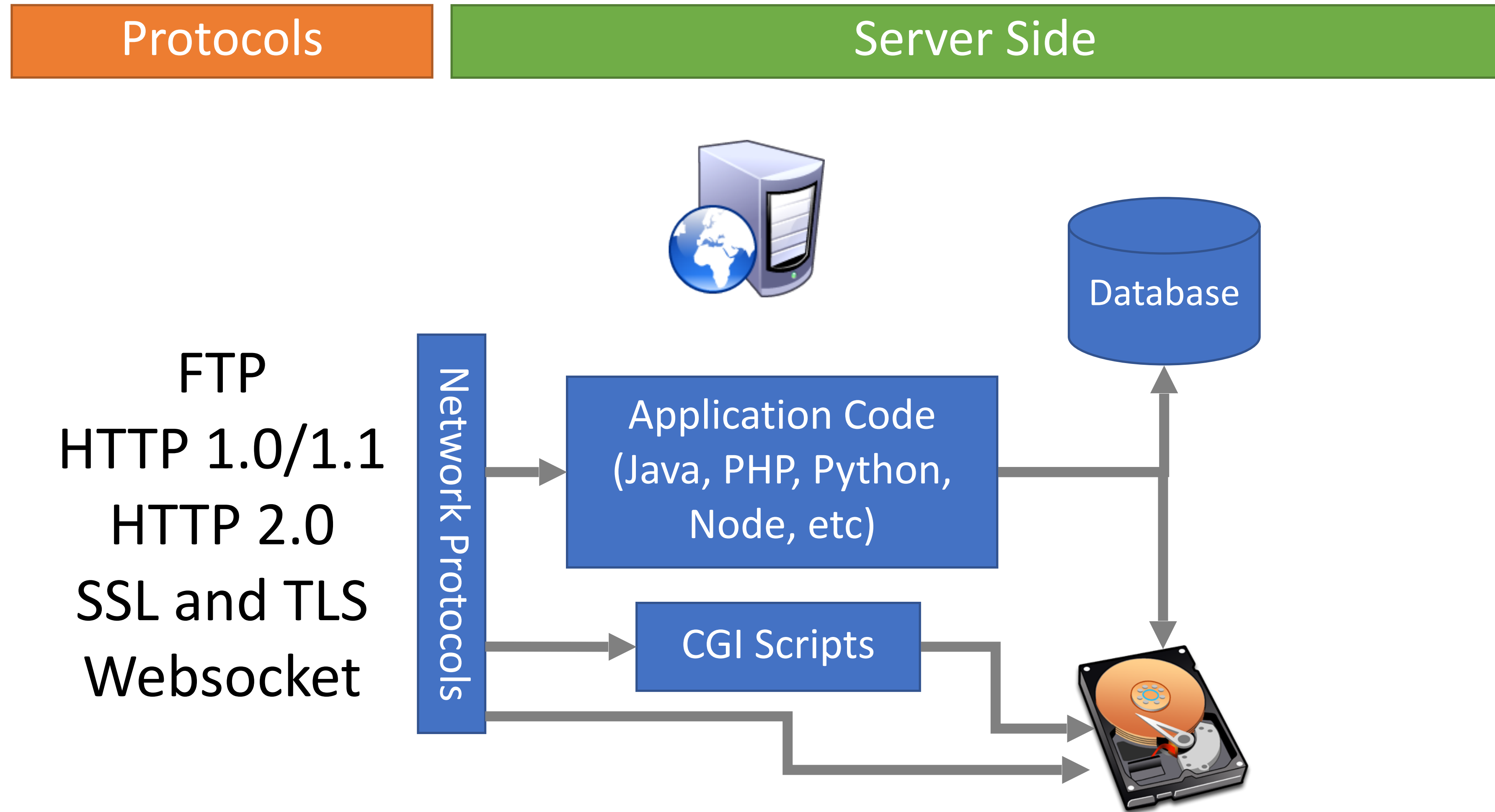
Structured Query Language (SQL)

CREATE, INSERT, UPDATE

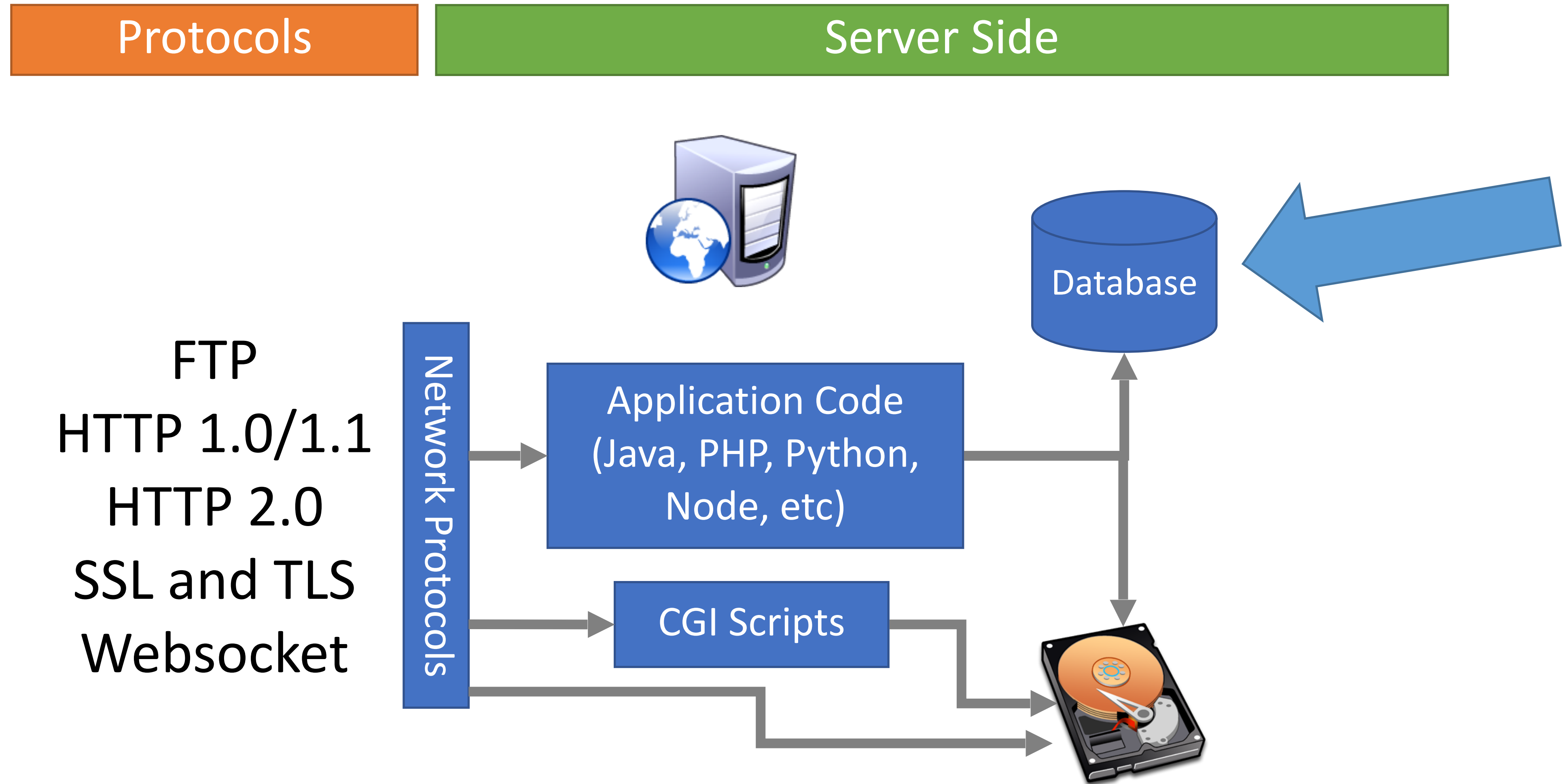
SELECT

Thanks to Christo for sharing slides!

Web Architecture circa-2015



Web Architecture circa-2015



What is a database?



Often drawn
like this

SQL

- Structured Query Language
 - Relatively simple declarative language
 - Define relational data
 - Operations over that data
- Widely supported: MySQL, Postgres, Oracle, sqlite, etc.
- Why store data in a database?
 - Persistence – DB takes care of storing data to disk
 - Concurrency – DB can handle many requests in parallel
 - Transactions – simplifies error handling during complex updates

SQL Operations

- Common operations:
 - CREATE TABLE makes a new table
 - INSERT adds data to a table
 - UPDATE modifies data in a table
 - DELETE removes data from a table
 - SELECT retrieves data from one or more tables
- Common SELECT modifiers:
 - ORDER BY sorts results of a query
 - UNION combines the results of two queries

CREATE

- Syntax

`CREATE TABLE` name (column1_name *type*, column2_name *type*, ...);

- Data types
 - TEXT – arbitrary length strings
 - INTEGER
 - REAL – floating point numbers
 - BOOLEAN

CREATE

- Syntax

```
CREATE TABLE name (column1_name type, column2_name type, ...);
```

- Data types

- TEXT – arbitrary length strings
- INTEGER
- REAL – floating point numbers
- BOOLEAN

- Example

```
CREATE TABLE people (name TEXT, age INTEGER, employed BOOLEAN);
```

People:	name (string)	age (integer)	employed (boolean)
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INSERT

- Syntax

```
INSERT INTO name (column1, column2, ...) VALUES (val1, val2, ...);
```

- Example

```
INSERT INTO people (name, age, employed) VALUES ("abhi", 78, True);
```

People:

name (string)	age (integer)	employed (boolean)
----------------------	----------------------	---------------------------

INSERT

- Syntax

```
INSERT INTO name (column1, column2, ...) VALUES (val1, val2, ...);
```

- Example

```
INSERT INTO people (name, age, employed) VALUES ("abhi", 78, True);
```

People:	name (string)	age (integer)	employed (boolean)
	Abhi	78	True

SELECT

- Syntax

`SELECT col1, col2, ... FROM name WHERE condition ORDER BY col1, col2, ...;`

- Example

`SELECT * FROM people;`

People:	name (string)	age (integer)	employed (boolean)
	Abhi	78	True
	Alice	29	True
	Bob	41	False

SELECT

- Syntax

```
SELECT col1, col2, ... FROM name WHERE condition ORDER BY col1, col2, ...;
```

- Example

```
SELECT * FROM people;
```

```
SELECT name, age FROM people;
```

People:

name (string)	age (integer)
Abhi	78
Alice	29
Bob	41

SELECT

- Syntax

```
SELECT col1, col2, ... FROM name WHERE condition ORDER BY col1, col2, ...;
```

- Example

```
SELECT * FROM people;
```

```
SELECT name, age FROM people;
```

```
SELECT * FROM people WHERE name="abhi" OR name="Alice";
```

People:

name (string)	age (integer)	employed (boolean)
Abhi	78	True
Alice	29	True

SELECT

- Syntax

```
SELECT col1, col2, ... FROM name WHERE condition ORDER BY col1, col2, ...;
```

- Example

```
SELECT * FROM people;
```

```
SELECT name, age FROM people;
```

```
SELECT * FROM people WHERE name="abhi" OR name="Alice";
```

```
SELECT name FROM people ORDER BY age;
```

People:

name (string)
Alice
Bob
Abhi

UPDATE

- Syntax

`UPDATE` name `SET` column1=val1, column2=val2, ... `WHERE` condition;

- Example

`UPDATE` people `SET` age=42 `WHERE` name="Bob";

People:

name (string)	age (integer)	employed (boolean)
Abhi	78	True
Alice	29	True
Bob	41	False

UPDATE

- Syntax

`UPDATE` name `SET` column1=val1, column2=val2, ... `WHERE` condition;

- Example

`UPDATE` people `SET` age=42 `WHERE` name="Bob";

People:

name (string)	age (integer)	employed (boolean)
Abhi	78	True
Alice	29	True
Bob	42	False

UNION

- Syntax

```
SELECT col1, col2, ... FROM name1 UNION SELECT col1, col2, ... FROM name2;
```

- Example

```
SELECT * FROM people UNION SELECT * FROM dinosaurs;
```

People:

name (string)	age (integer)	employed (boolean)
Abhi	78	True
Alice	29	True

UNION

- Syntax

```
SELECT col1, col2, ... FROM name1 UNION SELECT col1, col2, ... FROM name2;
```

- Example

```
SELECT * FROM people UNION SELECT * FROM dinosaurs;
```

People:

name (string)	age (integer)	employed (boolean)
Abhi	78	True
Alice	29	True
name (string)	weight (integer)	extinct (boolean)
Tyrannosaurus	14000	True
Brontosaurus	15000	True

UNION

- Syntax

```
SELECT col1, col2, ... FROM name1 UNION SELECT col1, col2, ... FROM name2;
```

- Example

```
SELECT * FROM people UNION SELECT * FROM dinosaurs;
```

People:

name (string)	age (integer)	employed (boolean)
Abhi	78	True
Alice	29	True
name (string)	weight (integer)	extinct (boolean)
Tyrannosaurus	14000	True
Brontosaurus	15000	True

Note: number of columns must match (and sometimes column types)

Comments

- Syntax

command; **-- comment**

- Example

`SELECT * FROM people;` **-- This is a comment**

People:	name (string)	age (integer)	employed (boolean)
	Abhi	78	True
	Alice	29	True
	Bob	41	False

SQL Injection

Blind Injection

Mitigations

SQL Injection

SQL queries often involve untrusted data

- App is responsible for interpolating user data into queries
- Insufficient sanitization could lead to modification of query semantics

Possible attacks

- Confidentiality – modify queries to return unauthorized data
- Integrity – modify queries to perform unauthorized updates
- Authentication – modify query to bypass authentication checks

Server Threat Model

Attacker's goal:

- Steal or modify information on the server

Server's goal: protect sensitive data

- Integrity (e.g. passwords, admin status, etc.)
- Confidentiality (e.g. passwords, private user content, etc.)

Attacker's capability: submit arbitrary data to the website

- POSTed forms, URL parameters, cookie values, HTTP request headers

Threat Model Assumptions

Web server is free from vulnerabilities

- Apache and nginx are pretty reliable

No file inclusion vulnerabilities

Server OS is free from vulnerabilities

- No remote code exploits

Remote login is secured

- No brute forcing the admin's SSH credentials

Website Login Example

Client-side

Enter the website

Server-side

```
if flask.request.method == 'POST':
    db = get_db()
    cur = db.execute(
        'select * from user_tbl where
        user="%s" and pw="%s";' % (
            flask.request.form[ 'username' ],
            flask.request.form[ 'password' ]))
    user = cur.fetchone()
    if user == None:
        error = 'Invalid username or password'
    else:
        ...
```

Login Examples

```
'select * from user_tbl where user="%s" and pw="%s";'
```

form['username']	form['password']	Resulting query
------------------	------------------	-----------------

Login Examples

```
'select * from user_tbl where user="%s" and pw="%s";'
```

form['username']	form['password']	Resulting query
alice	123456	'... where user="alice" and pw="123456";'
bob	qwerty1#	'... where user="bob" and pw="qwerty1#";'

Login Examples

```
'select * from user_tbl where user="%s" and pw="%s";'
```

form['username']	form['password']	Resulting query
alice	123456	'... where user="alice" and pw="123456";'
bob	qwerty1#	'... where user="bob" and pw="qwerty1#";'
goofy	a"bc	'... where user="goofy" and pw="a"bc";'

Login Examples

```
'select * from user_tbl where user="%s" and pw="%s";'
```

form['username']	form['password']	Resulting query
alice	123456	'... where user="alice" and
bob	qwerty1#	'... where user="bob" and pw="qwerty1#";'
goofy	a"bc	'... where user="goofy" and pw="a"bc";'

Incorrect syntax, too many double quotes. Server returns 500 error.

Login Examples

```
'select * from user_tbl where user="%s" and pw="%s";'
```

form['username']	form['password']	Resulting query
alice	123456	'... where user="alice" and pw="123456";'
bob	qwerty1#	'... where user="bob" and pw="qwerty1#";'
goofy	a"bc	'... where user="goofy" and pw="a"bc";'
weird	abc" or pw="123	'... where user="weird" and pw="abc" or pw="123";'

Login Examples

```
'select * from user_tbl where user="%s" and pw="%s";'
```

form['username']	form['password']	Resulting query
alice	123456	'... where user="alice" and pw="123456";'
bob	qwerty1#	'... where user="bob" and pw="qwerty1#";'
goofy	a"bc	'... where user="goofy" and pw="a"bc";'
weird	abc" or pw="123	'... where user="weird" and pw="abc" or pw="123";'
eve	" or 1=1; --	'... where user="eve" and pw="" or 1=1; --";'

Login Examples

```
'select * from user_tbl where user="%s" and pw="%s";'
```

form['username']	form['password']	Resulting query
alice	123456	'... where user="alice" and pw="123456";'
bob	qwerty1#	'... where user="bob" and pw="qwerty1#";'
goofy	a"bc	'... where user="goofy" and pw="a"bc";'
weird	abc" or pw="123	'... where user="weird" and pw="abc" or pw="123";'
eve	" or 1=1; --	'... where user="eve" and pw="" or 1=1; --";'

1=1 is always true ;)
-- comments out extra quote

Login Examples

```
'select * from user_tbl where user="%s" and pw="%s";'
```

form['username']	form['password']	Resulting query
alice	123456	'... where user="alice" and pw="123456";'
bob	qwerty1#	'... where user="bob" and pw="qwerty1#";'
goofy	a"bc	'... where user="goofy" and pw="a"bc";'
weird	abc" or pw="123	'... where user="weird" and pw="abc" or pw="123";'
eve	" or 1=1; --	'... where user="eve" and pw="" or 1=1; --";'
mallory"; --		'... where user="mallory"; --" and pw="";'

Login Examples

```
'select * from user_tbl where user="%s" and pw="%s";'
```

form['username']	form['password']	Resulting query
alice	123456	'... where user="alice" and pw="123456";'
bob	qwerty1#	'... where user="bob" and pw="qwerty1#";'
goofy	a"bc	'... where user="goofy" and
weird	abc" or pw="123	'... where user="weird" and
eve	" or 1=1; --	'... where user="eve" and pw=" " or 1=1; -- ;'
mallory"; --		'... where user="mallory"; --" and pw="";'

None of this is evaluated. Who needs password checks? ;)





**KEEP
CALM
AND
HACK
ON**

Blind SQL Injection

Basic SQL injection requires knowledge of the schema

- e.g., knowing which table contains user data...
- And the structure (column names) of that table

Blind SQL injection leverages information leakage

- Used to recover schemas, execute queries

Requires some observable indicator of query success or failure

- e.g., a blank page (success/true) vs. an error page (failure/false)

Leakage performed bit-by-bit

SQL Injection Examples

Original query:

```
"SELECT name, description FROM items WHERE id=" + req.args.get("id", "") + """
```


SQL Injection Examples

Original query:

```
"SELECT name, description FROM items WHERE id=" + req.args.get("id", "") + """
```

Result after injection:

```
SELECT name, description FROM items WHERE id='12'  
UNION SELECT username, passwd FROM users;--';
```

SQL Injection Examples

Original query:

```
"SELECT name, description FROM items WHERE id=" + req.args.get("id", "") + """
```

Result after injection:

```
SELECT name, description FROM items WHERE id='12'  
UNION SELECT username, passwd FROM users;--';
```

Original query:

```
"UPDATE users SET passwd=" + req.args.get("pw", "") + "" WHERE user=" + req.args.get("user", "")  
+ """
```

SQL Injection Examples

Original query:

```
"SELECT name, description FROM items WHERE id=" + req.args.get("id", "") + ""
```

Result after injection:

```
SELECT name, description FROM items WHERE id='12'  
UNION SELECT username, passwd FROM users;--'
```

Original query:

```
"UPDATE users SET passwd=" + req.args.get("pw", "") + "" WHERE user=" + req.args.get("user", "")  
+ ""
```

Result after injection:

```
UPDATE users SET passwd='!!' WHERE user='dude' OR 1=1;--'
```

SQL Injection Examples

Original query:

```
"SELECT name, description FROM items WHERE id=" + req.args.get("id", "") + ""
```

Result after injection:

```
SELECT name, description FROM items WHERE id='12'  
UNION SELECT username, passwd FROM users;--'
```

Original query:

```
"UPDATE users SET passwd=" + req.args.get("pw", "") + "" WHERE user=" + req.args.get("user", "")  
+ ""
```

Result after injection:

```
UPDATE users SET passwd='!..' WHERE user='dude' OR 1=1;--'
```

SQL Injection Examples

Original query:

```
"SELECT name, description FROM items WHERE id=" + req.args.get("id", "") + ""
```

Result after injection:

```
SELECT name, description FROM items WHERE id='12'  
UNION SELECT username, passwd FROM users;--'
```

Original query:

```
"UPDATE users SET passwd=" + req.args.get("pw", "") + "" WHERE user=" + req.args.get("user", "")  
+ ""
```

Result after injection:

```
UPDATE users SET passwd='!..' WHERE user='dude' OR 1=1;--'
```

- Problem arises when delimiters are unfiltered

SQL Injection Examples

Original query:

```
SELECT * FROM users WHERE id=$user_id;
```

Result after injection:

```
SELECT * FROM users WHERE id=1 UNION SELECT ... --;
```

- Vulnerabilities also arise from improper validation
 - e.g., failing to enforce that numbers are valid

SQL Injection Defenses

```
SELECT * FROM users WHERE user='{{sanitize($id)}}';
```

- Sanitization
- Prepared statements
 - Trust the database to interpolate user data into queries correctly
- Object-relational mappings (ORM)
 - Libraries that abstract away writing SQL statements
 - Java – Hibernate
 - Python – SQLAlchemy, Django, SQLAlchemy
 - Ruby – Rails, Sequel
 - Node.js – Sequelize, ORM2, Bookshelf
- Domain-specific languages
 - LINQ (C#), Slick (Scala), ...

What About NoSQL?

Term for non-SQL databases

- Typically do not support relational (tabular) data
- Use much less expressive and powerful query languages

Are NoSQL databases vulnerable to injection?

What About NoSQL?

Term for non-SQL databases

- Typically do not support relational (tabular) data
- Use much less expressive and powerful query languages

Are NoSQL databases vulnerable to injection?

- YES
- All untrusted input should always be validated and sanitized
 - Even with ORM and NoSQL

Practical demonstrations