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## Cross Site Scripting (XSS)

- ❑ Malicious JavaScript code inserted (injected) into a web site or page

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## Types of XSS

- ❑ 3 Types
  - Persistent (Stored) XSS
  - Non-Persistent (Reflected) XSS
  - DOM based (Document Object Model) XSS
- ❑ YouTube Video
  - [XSS - Cross Site Scripting Explained - YouTube](#)
  - <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=luzU4y-UjLw>

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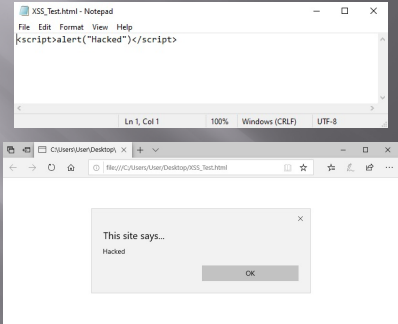
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## Basic Example



The image shows a Notepad window with the code `<script>alert('Hacked!')</script>` and a browser window displaying an alert dialog box with the text "This site says... Hacked!".

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### Frequently Used To:

- ❑ Perform operations on the database
- ❑ Bypass authentication mechanisms
- ❑ Read otherwise unavailable information from the database
- ❑ Write information such as new user accounts to the database

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### Caution



- ❑ Do not use your powers for evil.
- ❑ Ultimately, the reason for covering these attacks is to teach you how to prevent them.
- ❑ Well established sites are generally hardened to this type of attack.
- ❑ You might cause irreparable harm to a small "mom-and-pop" business.
- ❑ Even if you don't, breaking into someone else's database is illegal and unethical.

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### Brief SQL Review

- ❑ Querying tables:
  - `select column1, column2 from table_name;`
  - or
  - `select * from table_name;`
- ❑ Conditions:
  - `select columns from table_name where condition;`

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### Brief SQL Review

- ❑ Inserting new rows:  
`insert into table_name values (value1, value2);`  
or  
`insert into table_name set column1=value1, column2=value2, ...;`
- ❑ Updating rows:  
`update table_name set column1=value1 where condition;`

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### Brief SQL Review

- ❑ Deleting rows:  
`delete from table_name where condition;`
- ❑ Set values in conditions:  
`select * from table_name where column in (select_statement);`  
or  
`select * from table_name where column in (value1, value2, ...);`

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### Brief SQL Review

- ❑ Joining tables:  
`select * from table1, table2 where table1.attribute1 = table2.attribute2;`
- ❑ Built-in Functions  
`select count(*) from test;`

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### Brief SQL Review

- ❑ Pattern Matching  
`select * from test where a like '%c_t%';`
- ❑ Other Keywords  
`select * from test where a is null;`
- ❑ Metadata Tables
  - Highly vendor-specific
  - Available tables, table structures are usually stored in some reserved table name(s).

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### Form Specific to Version

- ❑ Different Vendor's Databases use different forms
- ❑ May want to use recon techniques to determine which database is in use
- ❑ What follows are some general techniques

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### Finding SQL Injection Bugs

- ❑ Submit a single quote ('), this is used in SQL as a string terminator and, if not filtered by the application, would lead to an incorrect query
- ❑ Submit a semicolon (;) this is used to end a SQL statement and, if it is not filtered, it is also likely to generate an error
- ❑ In either case:
  - If an error results, app is vulnerable.
  - If no error, check for any output changes.



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## Finding SQL Injection Bugs

- ❑ Can also try
  - Submit two single quotes (").
    - Databases use '' to represent literal '
    - If error disappears, app is vulnerable
  - Comment delimiters (-- or /\* \*/, etc)
  - SQL keywords like 'AND' and 'OR'
  - String where a number is expected
    - Might also slip by SQL Injection detection system

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## Simple Example

- ❑ Assume actual SQL is
  - SELECT \* FROM Users WHERE Username='\$username' AND Password='\$password'
- ❑ Now consider
  - \$username = '1' or '1' = '1'
  - \$password = '1' or '1' = '1'
- ❑ Becomes
  - SELECT \* FROM Users WHERE Username='1' OR '1' = '1' AND Password='1' OR '1' = '1'

https://www.exploit-db.com/exploits/10314/

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## Simple Example (2)

- ❑ Assume actual SQL is
  - SELECT \* FROM products WHERE id\_product=\$id\_product
  - Or
  - <http://www.example.com/product.php?id=10>
- ❑ Now consider:
  - http://www.example.com/product.php?id=10 AND 1=2
- ❑ If you get a response that there are no matches try:
  - http://www.example.com/product.php?id=10 AND 1=1

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## Fingerprinting Databases

- ❑ Look at your error messages
- ❑ MySQL
  - You have an error in your SQL syntax; check the manual that corresponds to your MySQL server version for the right syntax to use near "\ " at line 1
- ❑ SQL Server
  - ORA-00933: SQL command not properly ended
- ❑ PostgreSQL
  - Query failed: ERROR: syntax error at or near "" at character 56 in /www/site/test.php on line 121.

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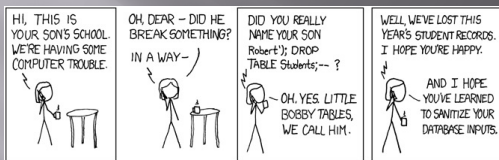
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## Famous SQL Humor



<http://xkcd.com/327/> MIS 5211.001 23

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## Famous SQL Humor



<http://sizmodo.com/5498412/sql-injection-license-plate-hopes-to-foil-euro-traffic-cameras> MIS 5211.001 24

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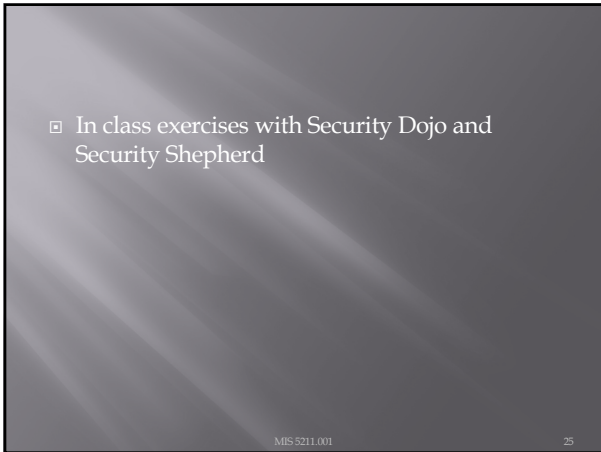
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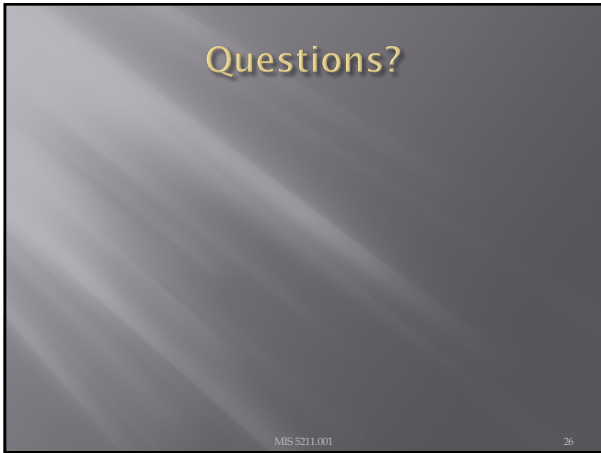
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