

DETECTING AND PREVENTING SQL INJECTION ATTACKS IN DATABASE USING WEBSERVICE

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ABSTRACT

SQL injection attacks are major threats for user application security. The task is to identify and prevent them. It takes advantage of poor input validations in code, weak firewall and website administration. By passing malicious SQL statements through web application, which is executed on backend. This project can be implemented on all the existing DBMS's for increasing security by avoiding SQL injection attacks

Objective of the project:

The main goal of this project is to identify SQL injection attacks in web application and

prevent the database from such attacks by which the web application will be more secure and reliable.

Introduction

SQL injection attacks have been described as one of the most serious threats for Web applications. Web applications that are vulnerable to SQL injection may allow an attacker to gain complete access to their underlying databases. Because these

databases often contain sensitive user information, the resulting security violations can include identity theft, loss of confidential information, and fraud. In some cases, attackers can even use an SQL injection attack to take control of and

Existing System

There is no method to handle SQL injection attacks on database. We propose a

Purpose System

This proposed technique consists of two filtration models to prevent SQLIA'S. 1) Active Guard filtration model 2) Service Detector filtration model. The steps are

Introduction

SQL injection refers to a class of code-injection attacks in which data provided by the user is included in an SQL query in such a way that part of the user's input is treated as SQL code. By leveraging these vulnerabilities, an attacker can submit SQL

Categories of Sql Injection Attacks

There are four main categories of SQL Injection attacks against Oracle databases

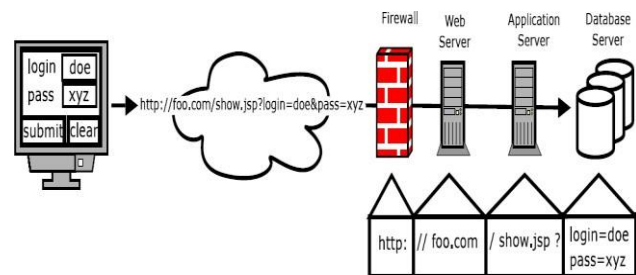
technique that prevents the web applications and its database from any type of SQL injection attacks in an efficient manner.

summarized and then describe them in more detail in following sections. This Technique is used to detect and prevent SQLIA's with runtime monitoring.

commands directly to the database. Web application that receives input from users and incorporates it into SQL queries to an underlying database. Most Web applications Used on the Internet or within enterprise systems work this way and could therefore be vulnerable to SQL injection.

1. SQL Manipulation
2. Code Injection
3. Function Call Injection
4. Buffer Overflows

Example of SQL Injection Attack:





Runtime Monitoring

During execution, when the application reaches a hotspot, the runtime monitor is invoked and the string that is about to be submitted as a query is passed as a parameter

Example of parsed runtime queries study of the system

1. Administrator

Administrator is responsible for the adding new items to the shopping cart.

Administrator can view the details of the users and their transactions.

2. User:

New user can register into the site by providing his/her details. User can login to

The purpose of this document is to present a detailed description of the approach for protecting web applications against SQL Injection Attacks

1. Administrator
2. User
3. Attacker

the site to view the products available in cart and do shopping.

3. Attacker:

Attacker will login to site as an existing user by using some attacking methodologies and do transactions as a original user or pass some malicious SQL statements in place of user name to gain access the database

Requirement Specification

Software Configuration:

- Language :ASP .net
- Tool :Visual Studio 2008
- Operating system :Windows XP

- Database :SQL Server 2005

Hardware Configuration:

- Processor :Pentium3
- RAM :1 GB RAM
- Hard disk :80GB

- Keyboard :Standard
104keys
- Mouse :Standard
mouse

Portability

The design of the .NET Framework allows it to theoretically be platform agnostic, and thus cross-platform compatible. That is, a program written to use the framework should run without change on any type of system for which the framework is implemented. Microsoft's commercial implementations of the framework cover Windows, Windows CE, and the Xbox 360.

Architecture

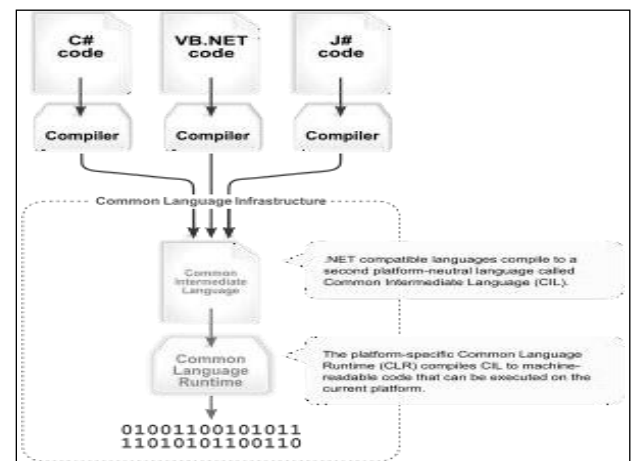


Fig 4.3.1: Visual overview of the Common Language Infrastructure (CLI)

4.6.1 ER-Diagram:

In software engineering, an Entity-Relationship model is an abstract and conceptual representation of data. Entity-relationship modeling is a database modeling method, used to produce a type of

conceptual schema or semantic data model of a system, often a relational database, and its requirements in a top-down fashion, Diagrams created using this process are called entity-relationship diagram, or ER diagram or ERDs of short.

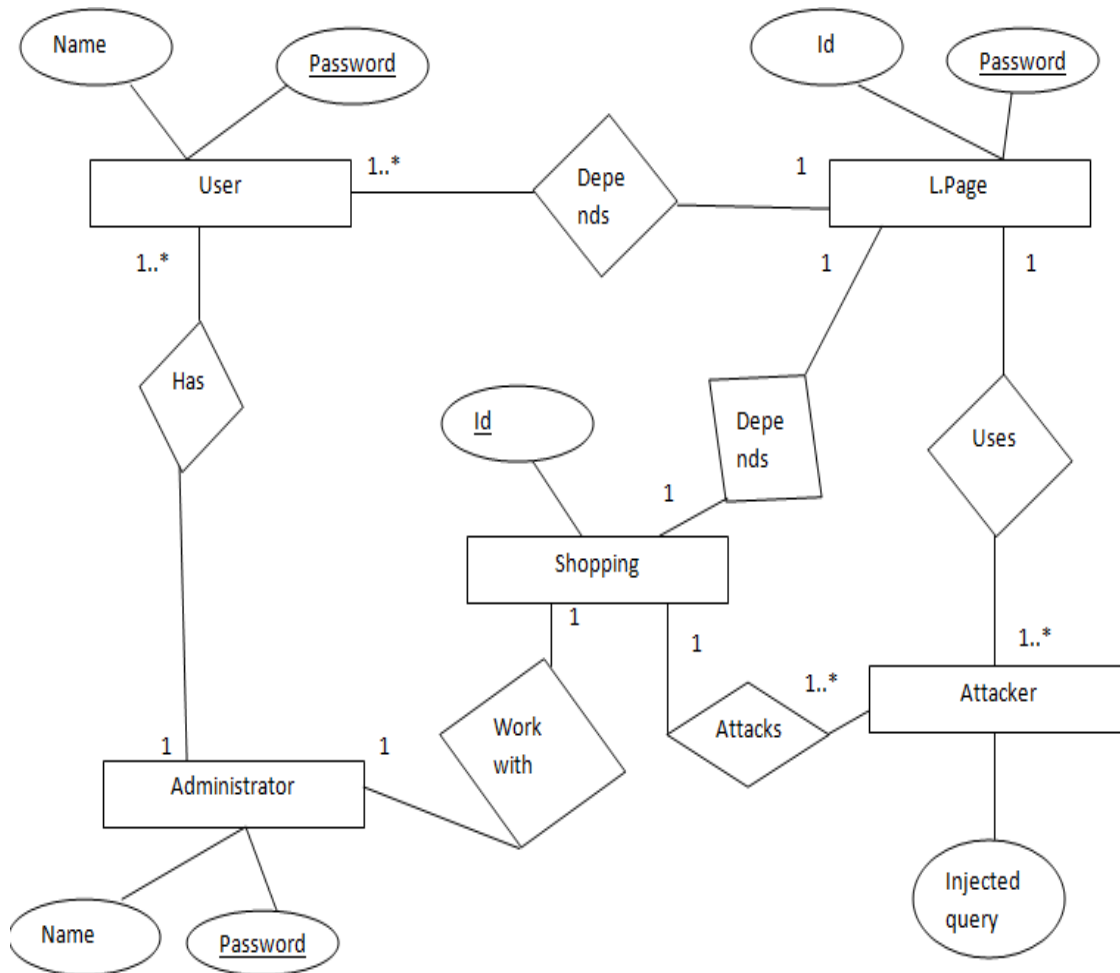
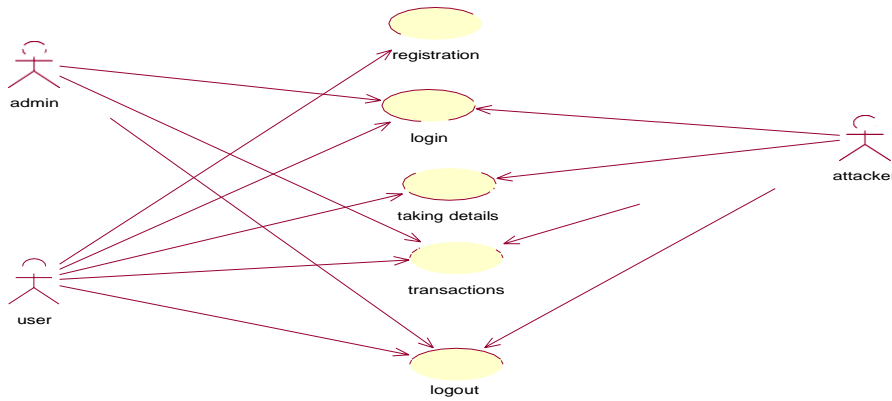


Fig 4.1: ER Diagram of the System

Use case diagram on overview of system



4.4.2. Use Case diagram for SQL Injection attacks

4.4.3 Sequence Diagrams:

The Sequence Diagrams emphasizes the Time ordering of messages between objects. It models collaboration of objects based on a time sequence. Sequence diagrams show a detailed flow for a specific use case or even just part of a specific use case. They are almost self-explanatory; they show the calls between the different objects in their sequence and can show, at a detailed level, different calls to different objects.

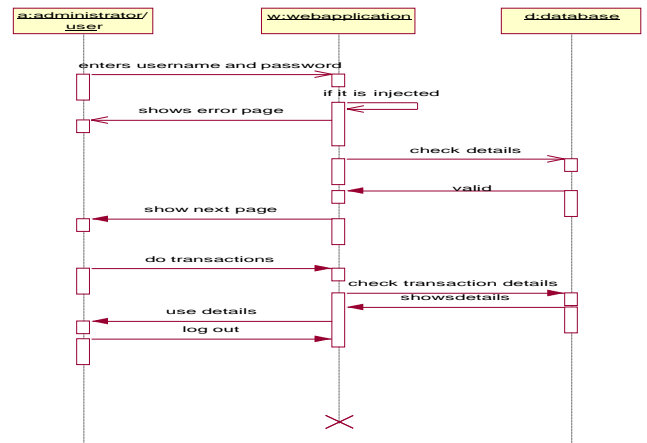
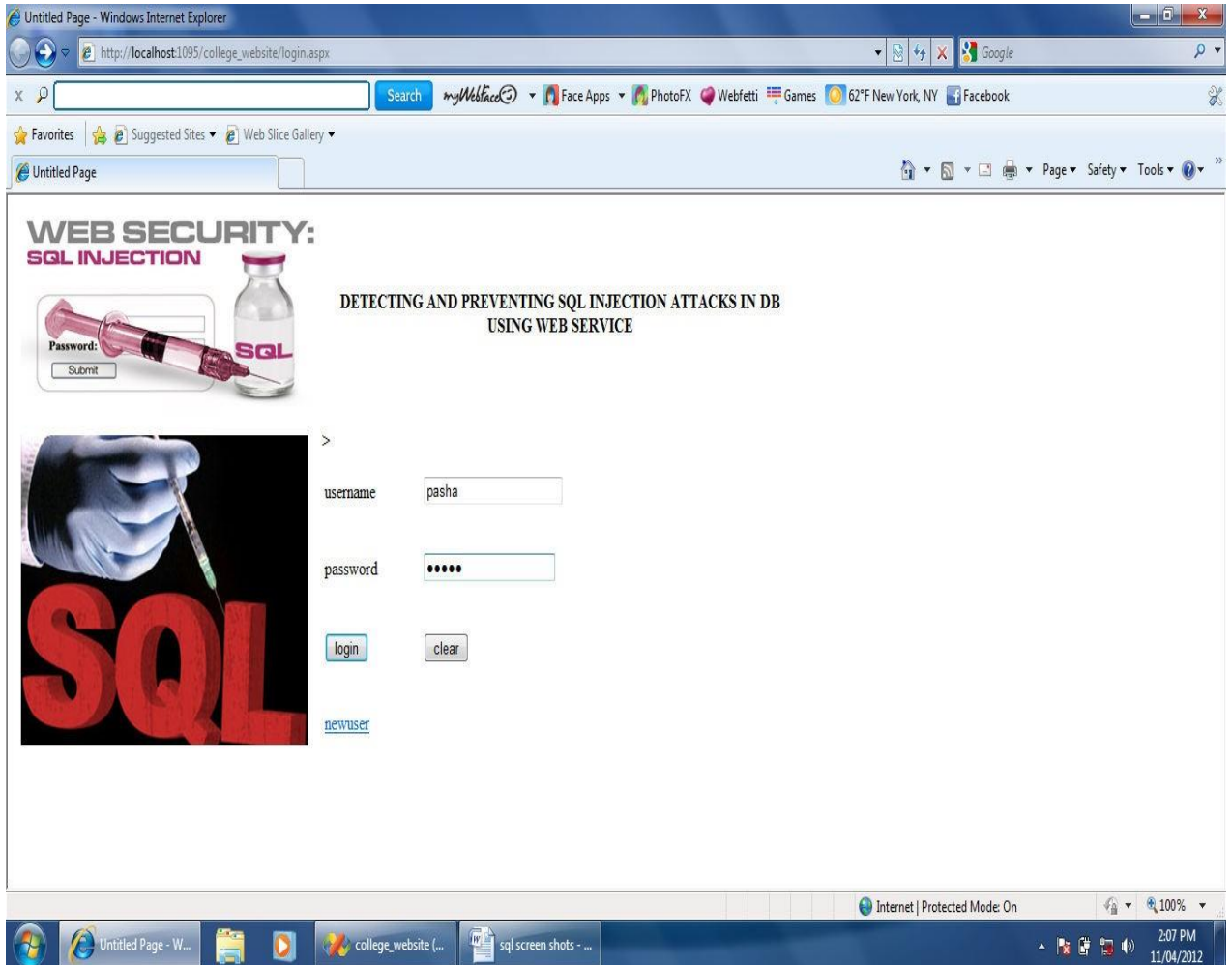
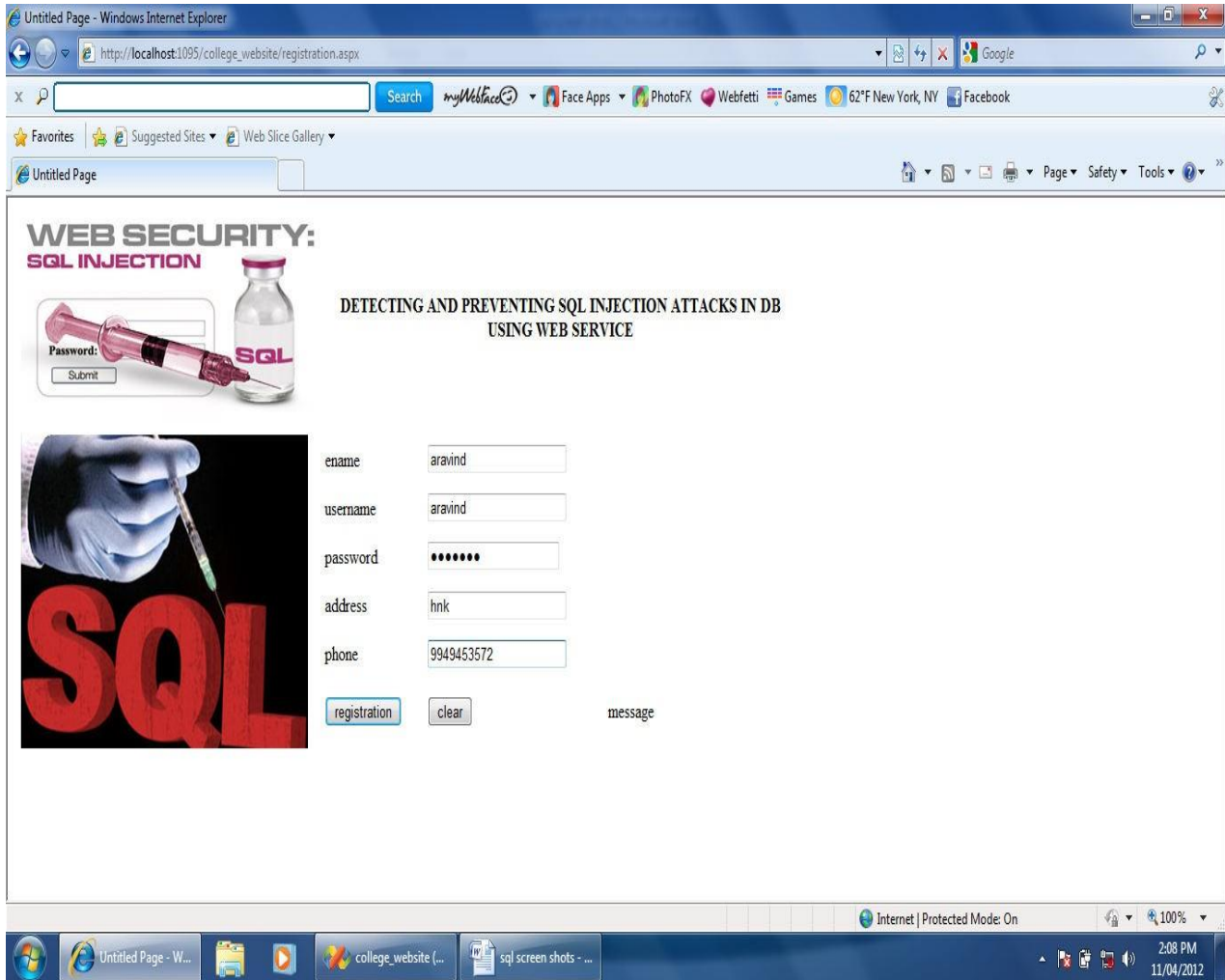
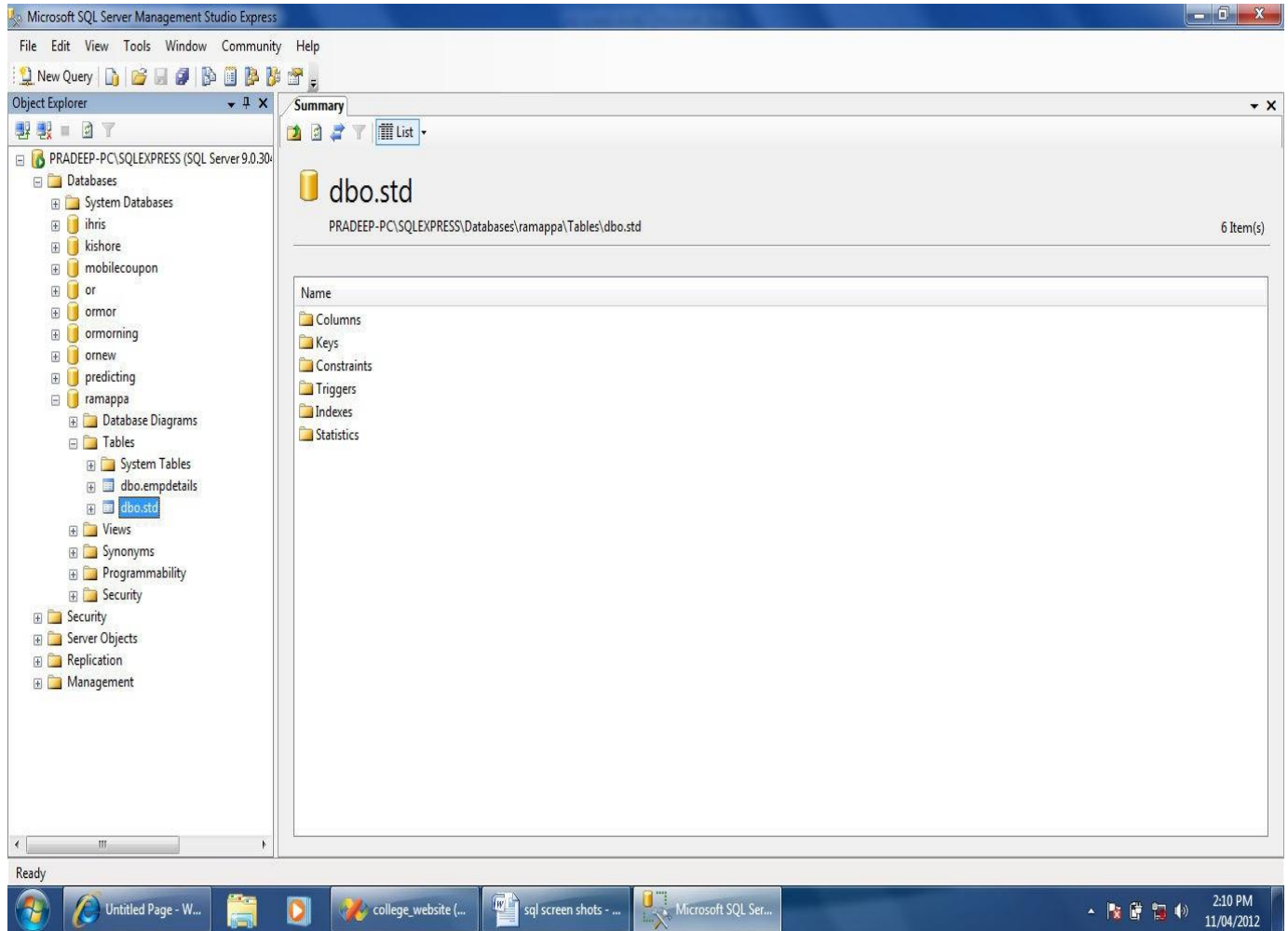


Fig 4.4.3. Sequence Diagram for SQL injection attacks









CONCLUSION AND FUTURE SCOPE:

It has been a great pleasure for me to work on this exciting and challenging project.

This project proved good for me as it provided practical knowledge of not only programming in ASP.NET and C#.Net web based application and on some extent Windows Application and SQL Server, but also about all handling procedures related with **“Detecting and preventing SQL injection attacks in database using web**

service”. In this project, Web Service Oriented XPATH Authentication Technique checks the user input with valid database and does not affect the database directly then the validated user input field is allowed to access the web application. This proposed technique was able to suitably classify the attacks that performed on the applications without blocking legitimate accesses to the database. These results show that our technique represents a promising approach to countering SQLIA's.