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	Autore	WANDRUSZKA, Adam
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Sommario/riassunto	2.1 Web Application Vulnerabilities Many web application vulnerabilities have been well documented and the mitigation methods have also been introduced [1]. The most common cause of those vulnerabilities is the insufficient input validation. Any data originated from outside of the program code, for example input data provided by user through a web form, should always be considered malicious and must be sanitized before use. SQL Injection, Remote code execution or Cross-site Scripting are the very common vulnerabilities of that type [3]. Below is a brief introduction to SQL Injection vulnerability though the security testing method presented in this paper is not limited to it. SQL Injection vulnerability allows an attacker to illegally manipulate database by injecting malicious SQL codes into the values of input parameters of http requests sent to the victim web site. 1: Fig.1. An example of a program written in PHP which contains SQL Injection vulnerability Figure 1 shows a program that uses the database query function mysql_query to get user information corresponding to the user specified by the GET input parameter username and then print the result to the client browser. A normal http request with the input parameter username looks like "http://example.com/index.php?username=bob". The dynamically created database query at line 2 is "SELECT * FROM users WHERE username='bob' AND usertype='user'". This program is vulnerable to SQL Injection attacks because mysql_query uses the input value of username without sanitizing malicious codes. A malicious code can be a string that contains SQL symbols or keywords. If an attacker sends a request with SQL code ('alice'-'') injected "http://example.com/index.php?username=alice'-'", the query becomes "SELECT * FROM users WHERE username='alice'-' AND usertype='user'".