

# 0x01 概况



## 0x02 利用数据库读写文件

### MySQL数据库

- mysql在不同版本读取文件方法大致有这3个:
  1. load\_file()
  2. load data infile()
  3. system cat

### 利用条件

**load\_file()**和**load data infile**读取文件需要下面两个权限

- file 权限
- secure\_file\_priv
  1. secure\_file\_priv 为 null 表示不允许导入导出
  2. secure\_file\_priv 指定文件夹时, 表示 mysql 的导入导出只能发生在指定的文件夹
  3. secure\_file\_priv 没有设置时, 则表示没有任何限制

查看 secure\_file\_priv 的值

```

MariaDB [(none)]> show global variables like "secure_file_priv";
+-----+-----+
| Variable_name | Value |
+-----+-----+
| secure_file_priv |      |
+-----+-----+
1 row in set (0.001 sec)

```

修改 secure\_file\_priv 的值

- Windows 如下图，在 my.ini 中修改，添加 secure\_file\_priv =

```

[mysqld]
port=3306
explicit_defaults_for_timestamp = TRUE
secure_file_priv =

```

读取文件

```

+-----+-----+
| load_file("C:\\Users\\wenrou\\Desktop\\1.txt") |
+-----+-----+
| wenrou |
+-----+-----+
1 row in set (0.00 sec)

```

- Linux  
在 /etc/my.cnf 的 [mysqld] 下面添加 local-infile=0 选项  
我们先来看一下本地 centos 系统的配置文件

```

[mysqld]
port                = 3306
socket              = /tmp/mysql.sock
skip-external-locking
key_buffer_size     = 256M
max_allowed_packet  = 1M
table_open_cache     = 256
sort_buffer_size    = 1M
read_buffer_size     = 1M
read_rnd_buffer_size = 4M
myisam_sort_buffer_size = 64M
thread_cache_size   = 8
query_cache_size    = 16M

```

如图，并没有添加 `local-infile=0` 选项

此时我们来读取一下文件

```
MariaDB [(none)]> select load_file("/root/1.txt");
+-----+
| load_file("/root/1.txt") |
+-----+
| NULL                      |
+-----+
1 row in set (0.01 sec)
```

现在我们加入 `local-infile=0` 选项，重启服务，再来读取一下

```
MariaDB [wenrou]> select load_file("/tmp/1.txt");
+-----+
| load_file("/tmp/1.txt") |
+-----+
| wenrou                  |
+-----+
1 row in set (0.00 sec)
```

## system cat

在mysql版本为5.x时,除了可以使用上两种方法外，还可以使用系统命令直接读取文件

```
MariaDB [wenrou]> system cat /tmp/1.txt;
wenrou
```

-----

写入文件

```
`select * from user into outfile '/tmp.1.txt';`
将表中的数据导出到文件
```

## 0x03 数据库系统表的功能

# MySQL 内置数据库 information\_schema

该数据库保存着关于 MySQL 服务器所维护的所有其他数据库的信息。如数据库名，数据库的表，表栏的数据类型与访问权限等。

## MySQL 数据库部分重要数据表说明

- SCHEMATA 表，提供了当前mysql实例中所有数据库的信息，其表中实际存储的就是 show databases结果中各数据库的详细信息

```
1 use information_schema;
2
3 select * from SCHEMATA;
```

	CATALOG_NAMEString	SCHEMA_NAMEString	DEFAULT_CHARACTER_SET_NAMEString	DEFAULT_COLLATION_NAMEString	SQL_PATHString
1	def	information_schema	utf8	utf8_general_ci	NULL
2	def	mysql	latin1	latin1_swedish_ci	NULL
3	def	performance_schema	utf8	utf8_general_ci	NULL
4	def	pikachu	latin1	latin1_swedish_ci	NULL
5	def	pkxss	latin1	latin1_swedish_ci	NULL
6	def	test	latin1	latin1_swedish_ci	NULL
7	def	yiqicms	utf8	utf8_general_ci	NULL

- TABLES 表，详细表述了某个表属于哪个schema，表类型，表引擎，创建时间等信息

```
1 use information_schema;
2
3 select * from TABLES;
```

	TABLE_CATALOGString	TABLE_SCHEMAString	TABLE_NAMEString	TABLE_TYPEString	ENGINEString	VERSIONUInt64	ROW_FORMATString	TABLI
1	def	information_schema	CHARACTER_SETS	SYSTEM VIEW	MEMORY	10	Fixed	NULL
2	def	information_schema	COLLATIONS	SYSTEM VIEW	MEMORY	10	Fixed	NULL
3	def	information_schema	COLLATION_CHARACTER_SET_APPLICAB...	SYSTEM VIEW	MEMORY	10	Fixed	NULL
4	def	information_schema	COLUMNS	SYSTEM VIEW	MyISAM	10	Dynamic	NULL
5	def	information_schema	COLUMN_PRIVILEGES	SYSTEM VIEW	MEMORY	10	Fixed	NULL
6	def	information_schema	ENGINES	SYSTEM VIEW	MEMORY	10	Fixed	NULL
7	def	information_schema	EVENTS	SYSTEM VIEW	MyISAM	10	Dynamic	NULL
8	def	information_schema	FILES	SYSTEM VIEW	MEMORY	10	Fixed	NULL
9	def	information schema	GLOBAL STATUS	SYSTEM VIEW	MEMORY	10	Fixed	NULL

- COLUMNS 表，提供了表中的列信息。详细表述了某张表的所有列以及每个列的信息

```

1 use information_schema;
2
3 select * from COLUMNS;

```

	TABLE_CATALOG <i>String</i>	TABLE_SCHEMA <i>String</i>	TABLE_NAME <i>String</i>	COLUMN_NAME <i>String</i>	ORDINAL_POSITION <i>UInt64</i>	COLUMN_DEFAULT <i>String</i>	IS_NULLABLE <i>String</i>
1	def	information_schema	CHARACTER_SETS	CHARACTER_SET_NAME	1		NO
2	def	information_schema	CHARACTER_SETS	DEFAULT_COLLATE_NAME	2		NO
3	def	information_schema	CHARACTER_SETS	DESCRIPTION	3		NO
4	def	information_schema	CHARACTER_SETS	MAXLEN	4	0	NO
5	def	information_schema	COLLATIONS	COLLATION_NAME	1		NO
6	def	information_schema	COLLATIONS	CHARACTER_SET_NAME	2		NO
7	def	information_schema	COLLATIONS	ID	3	0	NO
8	def	information_schema	COLLATIONS	IS_DEFAULT	4		NO
9	def	information_schema	COLLATIONS	IS_COMPILED	5		NO
10	def	information_schema	COLLATIONS	SORTLEN	6	0	NO
11	def	information_schema	COLLATION_CHAR...	COLLATION_NAME	1		NO
12	def	information_schema	COLLATION_CHAR...	CHARACTER_SET_NAME	2		NO
13	def	information_schema	COLUMNS	TABLE_CATALOG	1		NO
14	def	information_schema	COLUMNS	TABLE_SCHEMA	2		NO
15	def	information_schema	COLUMNS	TABLE_NAME	3		NO

- USER\_PRIVILEGES 用户权限表，显示用户的各项权限

```

1 use information_schema;
2 select * from USER_PRIVILEGES;
3

```

	GRANTEE <i>String</i>	TABLE_CATALOG <i>String</i>	PRIVILEGE_TYPE <i>String</i>	IS_GRANTABLE <i>String</i>
1	'root'@'localhost'	def	SELECT	YES
2	'root'@'localhost'	def	INSERT	YES
3	'root'@'localhost'	def	UPDATE	YES
4	'root'@'localhost'	def	DELETE	YES
5	'root'@'localhost'	def	CREATE	YES
6	'root'@'localhost'	def	DROP	YES
7	'root'@'localhost'	def	RELOAD	YES
8	'root'@'localhost'	def	SHUTDOWN	YES
9	'root'@'localhost'	def	PROCESS	YES
10	'root'@'localhost'	def	FILE	YES
11	'root'@'localhost'	def	REFERENCES	YES

# MySQL 内置数据库 mysql

- user 表，详细记录用户相关操作权限及登录相关，详细见下文参考文献

```
1 use mysql;
2 select * from user;
3
```

	Host <small>String</small>	User <small>String</small>	Password <small>String</small>	Select_priv <small>String</small>	Insert_priv <small>String</small>	Update_priv <small>String</small>	Delete_priv <small>String</small>	Create_priv <small>String</small>	Drop_priv <small>String</small>
1	localhost	root	*81F5E21E35407D884A6CD4A731AEBF...	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2	127.0.0.1	root	*81F5E21E35407D884A6CD4A731AEBF...	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3	:::1	root		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
4	localhost			N	N	N	N	N	N

- db 表，记录所创建的数据库相关信息

```
1 select * from db;
2
```

	Host <small>String</small>	Db <small>String</small>	User <small>String</small>	Select_priv <small>String</small>	Insert_priv <small>String</small>	Update_priv <small>String</small>	Delete_priv <small>String</small>	Create_priv <small>String</small>	Drop_priv <small>String</small>	Grant_priv <small>String</small>	Referenc
1	%	test		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
2	%	test_%		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y

## 参考文献

MySQL 常用系统表大全

<https://blog.csdn.net/xlxxcc/article/details/51754524>

mysql.user 表字段详解

<https://blog.csdn.net/lthirdone1/article/details/79011033>

## 利用系统表查数据

参考: <https://wenku.baidu.com/view/45ef64663b3567ec102d8ae5.html>

## 0x04 暴力破解 hash

### hash 识别工具

HASH 识别工具

hash-identifier

Hashid

可能识别错误或无法识别

# hashcat 工具

## HASHCAT

开源多线程密码破解工具

支持80多种加密算法破解

基于CPU的计算能力破解

六种模式

-a 指定模式

0 Straight:字典破解

1 Combination:将字典中密码进行组合 (1 2 > 11 22 12 21)

2 Toggle case: 尝试字典中所有密码的大小写字母组合

3 Brute force: 指定字符集(或全部字符集)所有集合

4 Permutation: 字典中密码的全部字符置换组合(12 21)

5 Table-lookup:程序为字典中所有密码自动生成掩码

命令:

hashcat -b

测试当前机器的CPU计算能力

hashcat -m 100 hash.dump pass.lst

hashcat -m 0 hash.txt -a 3 ?l?l?l?l?l?l?l?l?d?d

结果: hashcat.pot

hashcat -m 100 -a 3 hash -i --increment-min 6 --increment-max 8 ?l?l?l?l?l?l?l?l

?l = abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz

?u = ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ

?d = 0123456789

?s = !"#\$%&'()\*+,-./:;<=>?@[\]^\_`{|}~

?a = ?l?u?d?s

?b = 0x00 - 0xff

## 获取数据库用户密码 hash 值

```
mysql> select password from user where user='root';
```

```
+-----+
| password |
+-----+
| *81F5E21E35407D884A6CD4A731AEBFB6AF209E1B |
| *81F5E21E35407D884A6CD4A731AEBFB6AF209E1B |
| |
+-----+
```

```
3 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

## 判断 hash 类型





密码破解全能工具：Hashcat密码破解攻略

<https://www.freebuf.com/sectool/164507.html>