

## 0x00 前言

分享一个SQL二次编码注入漏洞的审计实例，并附上 tamper脚本。

## 0x01环境搭建

DocCms官网：<http://www.doccms.com>

程序源码：DocCms2016

下载地址：<https://pan.baidu.com/s/1pLclifL>

## 0x02 代码分析

在/content/search/index.php中，首先对参数keyword进行非法字符检测：

```

1  <?php
2  // 首页搜索，站内关键字搜索
3  function index()
4  {
5      global $db;
6      global $request;
7      global $params;
8      global $tag;    // 标签数组
9
10     !checkSqlStr($request['keyword'])? $request['keyword'] = $request['keyword'] : exit('非法字符');
11     $keyword = urldecode($request['keyword']);
12
13     if(empty($keyword))
14     {
15         echo '<script>alert("请输入您要查询的内容!");window.history.go(-1);</script>';
16     }

```

进一步追溯checkSqlStr函数，看代码如何过滤，在/inc/function.php中：

```
function.php
```

```
54 function checkSqlStr($string)
55 {
56     $string = strtolower($string);
57     return preg_match('/select|insert|update|delete|'|\"|\\/*|*\\.\\.\\.\\/|union|into|load_file|outfile|_user/i', $string);
58 }
```

微信号: Bypass--

checkSqlStr函数对传入的字符串进行正则匹配，检测是否函数非法字符。继续看/content/search/index.php中的get\_search\_result函数：

```

86 function get_search_result($modelName)
87 {
88     global $db,$request;
89     !checkSqlStr($request['keyword'])? $request['keyword'] = $request['keyword'] : exit('非法字符');
90     $keyword = urlencode($request['keyword']);
91     switch($modelName)
92     {
93         case 'article':
94             $sql = "SELECT * FROM ".$TB_PREFIX."article WHERE title LIKE '%".$keyword."%' OR content LIKE '%".$keyword."%' ORDER
95             break;
96         case 'list':
97             $sql="SELECT * FROM ".$TB_PREFIX."list WHERE  title LIKE '%".$keyword."%' OR content LIKE '%".$keyword."%' ORDER BY
98             break;
99         case 'product':
100             $sql="SELECT * FROM ".$TB_PREFIX."product  WHERE title LIKE '%".$keyword."%' OR content LIKE '%".$keyword."%' ORDER
101             break;
102         case 'download':
103             $sql="SELECT * FROM ".$TB_PREFIX."download WHERE title LIKE '%".$keyword."%' OR content LIKE '%".$keyword."%' ORDER
104             break;
105         case 'picture':
106             $sql="SELECT * FROM ".$TB_PREFIX."picture WHERE title LIKE '%".$keyword."%' OR description LIKE '%".$keyword."%' ORD
107             break;
108         case 'video':
109             $sql="SELECT * FROM ".$TB_PREFIX."video WHERE title LIKE '%".$keyword."%' OR description LIKE '%".$keyword."%' ORDER
110             break;

```



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