

hijack Plan wirtueup

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Checking the binary for all the mitigations with checksec we get the following protections enabled.

```
Arch:      amd64-64-little
RELRO:     Partial RELRO
Stack:     No canary found
NX:        NX enabled
PIE:       No PIE (0x400000)
Stripped:  No
```

..

```
└─$ file hijack
hijack: ELF 64-bit LSB executable, x86-64, version 1 (SYSV), dynamically
linked, in
terpreter /lib64/ld-linux-x86-64.so.2,
BuildID[sha1]=be44560e6e8bd1671714da1a5e6f7b
54ddcf99bf, for GNU/Linux 3.2.0, not stripped
```

reversing

- The first 360 lines in main are for printing the flash lights and the ascii art so we ignore them

```

360 }
361 menu();
362 puts("\n\n");
363 puts("      _|_");
364 puts("      --o--o--(_)--o--o--");
365 local_10 = 0;
366 do {
367     if (1 < local_10) {
368         puts("Your current balance is");
369         puts("$0");
370         puts("Please set down while the plane takes off");
371         return 0;
372     }
373     __isoc99_scanf(&DAT_00403146,&local_30c);
374     if (local_30c == 1) {
375         __isoc99_scanf(&DAT_0040314a,local_2f8);
376         local_18 = dlsym(0,local_2f8);
377         printf("%p\n",local_18);
378     }
379     else {
380         if (local_30c != 2) {
381             /* WARNING: Subroutine does not return */
382             exit(1);
383         }
384         __isoc99_scanf("%lu %lu",&local_300,&local_308);
385         *local_300 = local_308;
386     }
387     local_10 = local_10 + 1;
388 } while( true );
389 }
390

```

- Prints the menu
- does a scanf to take our menu option
- double click on DAT_00403146 and see it takes %2d; tow decimal digits

option 1 in menu:

- another scanf, double click on DAT_0040314a to see it reads %10s; a string of max 10 characters
- calls `dlsym()` on our input string
- prints the result from `dlsym`
- A quick search on `dlsym()` function to figure out what it does yields this :

DESCRIPTION

The `dlsym()` function shall obtain the address of a symbol defined within an object made accessible through a `dlopen()` call. The `handle` argument is the value returned from a call to `dlopen()` (and which has not since been released via a call to `dlclose()`), and `name` is the symbol's name as a character string.

The `dlsym()` function shall search for the named symbol in all objects loaded automatically as a result of loading the object referenced by `handle` (see `dlmain()`). Load

- So it takes a symbol definid in glibc and returns it's address, so passing the string `system` would give us the `system()` address

option 2 in menu:

- Reads two unsigned long integers from input.
- Stores the first in local_300
→ local_300 is a pointer (e.g., unsigned long *)
- Stores the second in local_308
→ local_308 is an unsigned long

*local_300 = local_308;

- Assigns the value of local_308 to the memory pointed to by local_300.

conclusion

- We could reveal sysmtte() address from option 1, and use it some address in option 2
- notice when the program finishes it does *puts("\$0")* , another quick search on "\$0" in linux, yields this:

The `$0` is one of the special variables you get in bash and is used to print the filename of the script that is currently being executed.

The `$0` variable can be used in two ways in Linux:

- Use `$0` to find the logged-in shell
- Use `$0` to print the name of the script that is being executed.

- so \$0 is the shell name, by calling it we get an interactive shell:

```
testing_shell: echo $0
/bin/bash
```

```
testing_shell: $0
(kali㉿kali)-[~]
└─$
```

- check the solve.py