



# Level 0x06

Privilege Escalation

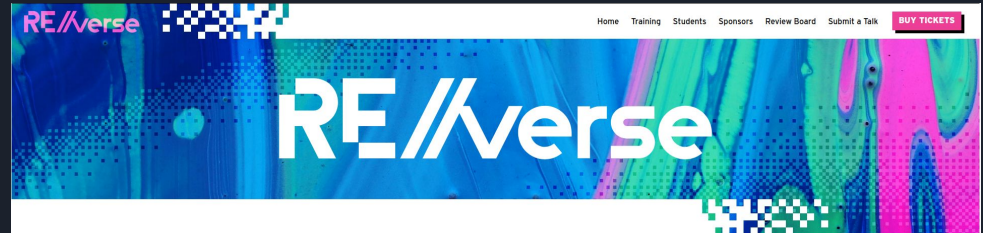


# Topics

- Events
- Privilege Escalation
- Some Fails

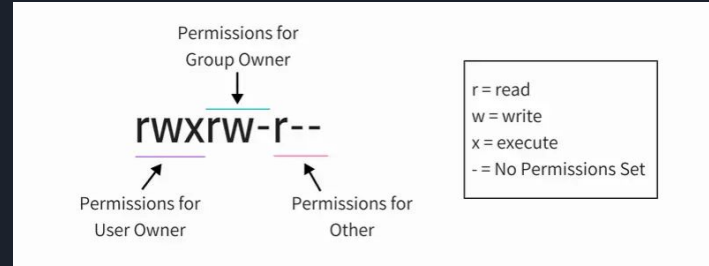
# Laurie Kirk aka LaurieWired

- Reverse Engineer at ~~Microsoft~~ Google
- FSU Computer Science Major
- Malware researcher (mobile)
- [Youtuber](#)
- [Many presentations](#)
- Keynote presenter at RE//verse
  - March 5-7th, 2026 in Orlando, FL
  - \$2,000 / ticket
  - Student Scholarship Program
  - Hosted by Vector35
  - [2024 talks online](#)



# File Permissions

- Linux has file permissions for 3 different classes of user
  - User ~~Owner~~
  - Group
  - Other
- We can add execute permission:
  - For user: `chmod u+x`
  - For all: `chmod a+x`
- Remove write permission:
  - For others: `chmod o-w`





# In practice

```
mwailes@Metroid:~$  
mwailes@Metroid:~$ ls -l /etc/shadow /etc/passwd  
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 3505 May 15 2024 /etc/passwd  
-rw-r----- 1 root shadow 1875 May 15 2024 /etc/shadow  
mwailes@Metroid:~$
```

- **/etc/passwd** has a list of users, and what groups they belong to
  - Any user on the system can see the contents of this file, but only root can write or change it
- **/etc/shadow** has password hashes
  - Only the root user or shadow group is allowed to read the file (you don't want other users to see password hashes, they might try to crack them)
  - Only the root user can change the file

How does a user *change* their password then?

# SUID bit

```
mwales@Metroid:~$  
mwales@Metroid:~$ which passwd  
/usr/bin/passwd  
mwales@Metroid:~$ ls -l /usr/bin/passwd  
-rwsr-xr-x 1 root root 59976 Feb  6  2024 /usr/bin/passwd  
mwales@Metroid:~$
```

- This program can be read and executed by anyone on the system
  - Anyone can change their password
- Only root can change/write to the **/usr/bin/passwd** file itself
  - We don't want just anyone changing how the program works

→ SUID permission  
- rwsr - x r - x  
→ Permissions for user owner

# SUIDs additional super power

```
mwales@Metroid:~$  
mwales@Metroid:~$ which passwd  
/usr/bin/passwd  
mwales@Metroid:~$ ls -l /usr/bin/passwd  
-rwsr-xr-x 1 root root 59976 Feb  6 2024 /usr/bin/passwd  
mwales@Metroid:~$
```

- When SUID bit is set...
  - will be executed with the same permissions as the owner of the executable file
  - Turns the 'x' permission to 's' for setuid
- What does this mean?
  - Anyone can execute the passwd program
  - This one file executes effectively as root
  - For the passwd program specifically
    - Can read the shadow file to get your old passwd hash
    - It asks you to verify you know the old password (compares to the hash in the file)
    - It asks you to create a new password
    - It then writes new passwd hash to shadow file (root is allowed even though your user isn't)
- It is really important
  - For SUID programs to not have any bugs
  - Only programs that need SUID power to have it

# Dangers of the SUID bit

- It is really important
  - For SUID programs to not have any bugs
  - Only programs that need SUID power to have it
  - Not let other users have write permission
- Pwn.college has 51 challenges at the end of the “Playing with Programs” dojo
  - Need to steal the `/flag` file
  - 51 different common programs with SUID bit set
    - What if `cat` is SUID?
    - What about `vim`?
    - What about `date`?
- Defenders should audit which programs have `suid`
  - `find / -perm -u=s -type f 2>/dev/null`

## Playing With Programs

4 Modules  
116 Challenges

abc

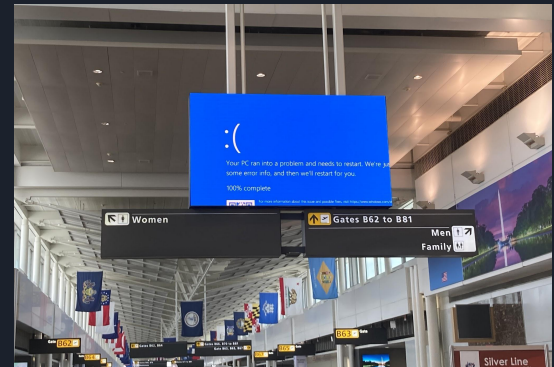
## Program Misuse

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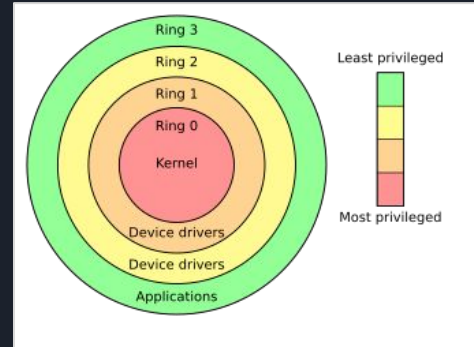
# What about Windows?

- Principle of least privilege
  - Don't run your desktop as admin (yeah, we used to do this ALL THE TIME)
- runas (very different permission model system)
  - runas for shell commands to have higher privilege (instead of sudo)
  - Right-click run as administrator
- Background services running as other users
  - XP and NT used to have IIS Web services running by default
    - Code Red worm.
  - Defenders should minimize services running (for any OS)
- Security token theft
- Malicious registry edits



# Privilege Escalation

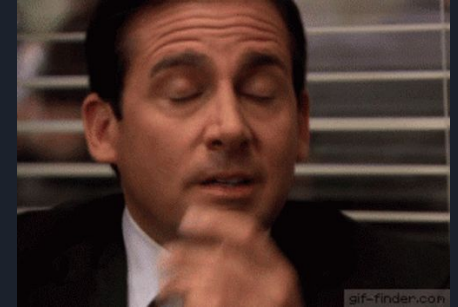
- Abusing a SUID program can get us from a regular user to user level that is root
  - We ELEVATED from unprivileged user to privileged user
- Are there other privilege escalations?
  - Breaking an application... / jailbreaking
    - app user -> system user
    - [Tony Hawk's Pro Strcpy Video](#)
  - Local administrator -> Network administrator
    - Access more files / secrets / keys than just 1 PC
  - What other tiers / levels on regular system?



# Impact of Genshin Impact

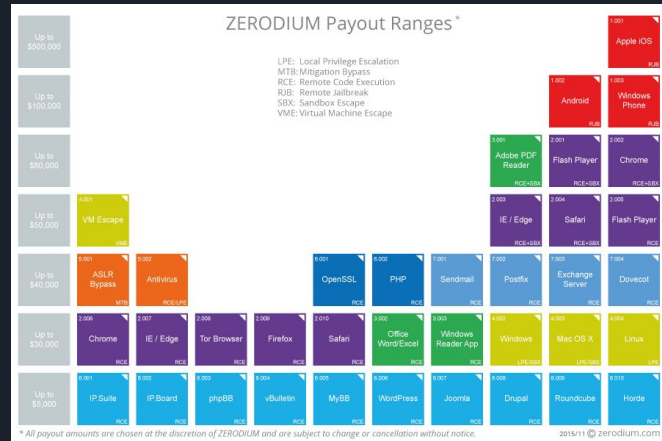


- State of Windows online gaming
  - Too many cheaters
  - Developers create anti-cheat guards / monitors
  - Runs with higher privilege to catch the cheat tools
- Genshin Impact Kernel level anti-cheat
  - Runs inside kernel / kernel level permissions
  - Has terrible bugs, kernel level privilege escalation
  - Is signed / white-listed by Microsoft to allow easy installation for game
    - But now is just brought with malware as easy way to elevate to kernel level
    - You don't need to own this game to be affected
- Video Game Anti-Cheat plague
  - Shouldn't be inside of kernel at all (largely non-existent on Linux systems)
  - Does it even work?
  - How will future attacks be prevented?



# Other Escalations

- Application to system user / jailbreak
- User to root / admin
- (Browser) sandbox escape
- Linux capability settings (like SUID bit, but less well understood)
- From hypervisor guest into hypervisor host (tier 2 VM like VMWare)
- From hypervisor guest into hypervisor host (tier 1 ESXi / KVM / cloud systems)
- From kernel into bios
- From kernel to hardware management / BMC
- Altering firmware itself on hardware (hard drives, FPGAs)
- Supply chain





# Links

- <https://linuxhandbook.com/suid-sgid-sticky-bit/>
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Pjqw1Gwk0ig>
- <https://securityaffairs.com/42136/hacking/zerodium-hacking-pricelist.html>