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SUBJECT: System and Network Security (Lab 1: SetUID and Environment Variables)

2.1 Task 1: Manipulating Environment Variables

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In this task, we study the commands that can be used to set and unset environment variables. We are using Bash in the seed account. The default shell that a user uses is set in the /etc/passwd file (the last field of each entry). You can change this to another shell program using the command chsh (please do not do it for this lab). Please do the following tasks:

- Use printenv or env command to print out the environment variables. If you are interested in some particular environment variables, such as PWD, you can use "printenv PWD" or "env | grep PWD".
- Use export and unset to set or unset environment variables. It should be noted that these two
 commands are not separate programs; they are two of the Bash's internal commands (you will not be
 able to find them outside of Bash).

```
[UBJ/Zb/J]seedgVN:-/Desktop$ cd Labsetup
[UBJ/Zb/J]seedgVN:-/.../Labsetup$ ls
a.out cap leak.c catall.c myenv.c myprintenv.c
[UBJ/Zb/J]seedgVN:-/.../Labsetup$ cs /ctc/passwd]grep seed
seed:x:1000:1000:5EED,,;:/home/seed:/bin/bash
[UBJ/Zb/J]seedgVN:-/.../Labsetup$ printenv
SHELL=/bin/bash
SESSION MANAGER=local/VM:@/tmp/.ICE-unix/2007,unix/VM:/tmp/.ICE-unix/2007
UT_ACCESSIBILITY-1
XDG_CONFIG_DIRS=/etc/xdg/xdg-ubuntu:/etc/xdg
XDG_MENU_PREFIX=pnome-
GNOME_DESKTOP_SESSION_ID=this-is-deprecated
GNOME_SEBLL_SESSION_MODE-ubuntu
SSH_AUTH_SOCK=/run/user/1000/keyring/ssh
XMODIFIERS=eim=ibus
DESKTOP_SESSION=ubuntu
SSH_ACRTN_TPID=101
GND_AUTH_SOCK=/run/user/1000/gnupg/spg-agent:0:1
XDG_SESSION_TPE=%11
GND_ACRTN_SESSION_TPE=%11
GND_ACRTN_SESSION_TPE=%11
GPG_ACENT_INFO-/run/user/1000/gnupg/s.gpg-agent:0:1
XAUTHORITY=/run/user/1000/gmm/Xauthority
GJS_DEBUG_TOPICS=JS_ERROR;JS_LOG
MINDOWPATH=2
GMS_MADGMTHIP=
GM
                          WINDOWPATH=2
HOME=/home/seed
USERNAME=seed
IJ (M.CONFIG PHASE=1
LANGeen_US.UTF.8
LANGeen_US.UTF.8
LS_COLORDS:rs=0:di=0;34:ln=01;36:mh=00;pi=40;33:so=01;35:do=01;35:bd=40;33;01:cd=40;33;01:or=40;31;01:mi=00:su=37;41:sg=30;43:ca=30;41:tw=30;42:ow=34;42:st=37;44:ex=0
1;32:*.tar=01;31:*.tgz=01;31:*,tgz=01;31:*,tz=01;31:*,tz=01;31:*,tz=01;31:*,tz=01;31:*,tz=01;31:*,tz=01;31:*,tz=01;31:*,tz=01;31:*,tz=01;31:*,tz=01;31:*,tz=01;31:*,tz=01;31:*,tz=01;31:*,tz=01;31:*,tz=01;31:*,tz=01;31:*,tz=01;31:*,tz=01;31:*,tz=01;31:*,tz=01;31:*,tz=01;31:*,tz=01;31:*,tz=01;31:*,tz=01;31:*,tz=01;31:*,tz=01;31:*,tz=01;31:*,tz=01;31:*,tz=01;31:*,tz=01;31:*,tz=01;31:*,tz=01;31:*,tz=01;31:*,tz=01;31:*,tz=01;31:*,tz=01;31:*,tz=01;31:*,tz=01;31:*,tz=01;31:*,tz=01;31:*,tz=01;31:*,tz=01;31:*,tz=01;31:*,tz=01;31:*,tz=01;31:*,tz=01;31:*,tz=01;31:*,tz=01;31:*,tz=01;31:*,tz=01;31:*,tz=01;31:*,tz=01;31:*,tz=01;31:*,tz=01;31:*,tz=01;31:*,tz=01;31:*,tz=01;31:*,tz=01;31:*,tz=01;31:*,tz=01;31:*,tz=01;31:*,tz=01;31:*,tz=01;31:*,tz=01;31:*,tz=01;31:*,tz=01;31:*,tz=01;31:*,tz=01;31:*,tz=01;31:*,tz=01;31:*,tz=01;31:*,tz=01;31:*,tz=01;31:*,tz=01;31:*,tz=01;31:*,tz=01;31:*,tz=01;31:*,tz=01;31:*,tz=01;31:*,tz=01;31:*,tz=01;31:*,tz=01;31:*,tz=01;31:*,tz=01;31:*,tz=01;31:*,tz=01;31:*,tz=01;31:*,tz=01;31:*,tz=01;31:*,tz=01;31:*,tz=01;31:*,tz=01;31:*,tz=01;31:*,tz=01;31:*,tz=01;31:*,tz=01;31:*,tz=01;31:*,tz=01;31:*,tz=01;31:*,tz=01;31:*,tz=01;31:*,tz=01;31:*,tz=01;31:*,tz=01;31:*,tz=01;31:*,tz=01;31:*,tz=01;31:*,tz=01;31:*,tz=01;31:*,tz=01;31:*,tz=01;31:*,tz=01;31:*,tz=01;31:*,tz=01;31:*,tz=01;31:*,tz=01;31:*,tz=01;31:*,tz=01;31:*,tz=01;31:*,tz=01;31:*,tz=01;31:*,tz=01;31:*,tz=01;31:*,tz=01;31:*,tz=01;31:*,tz=01;31:*,tz=01;31:*,tz=01;31:*,tz=01;31:*,tz=01;31:*,tz=01;31:*,tz=01;31:*,tz=01;31:*,tz=01;31:*,tz=01;31:*,tz=01;31:*,tz=01;31:*,tz=01;31:*,tz=01;31:*,tz=01;31:*,tz=01;31:*,tz=01;31:*,tz=01;31:*,tz=01;31:*,tz=01;31:*,tz=01;31:*,tz=01;31:*,tz=01;31:*,tz=01;31:*,tz=01;31:*,tz=01;31:*,tz=01;31:*,tz=01;31:*,tz=01;31:*,tz=01;31:*,tz=01;31:*,tz=01;31:*,tz=01;31:*,
                                                  Lopids Auduress—unix.path=/full/usel/100t
Lopids—home/seed/Desktop
=/usr/bin/printenv
80/26/23|seedgWH:-/.../Labsetup$ env | grep pwd
80/26/23|seedgWH:-/.../Labsetup$ env
={ttt=/bin/bash
                                   SMELL-VAIN/bash
SSESION NAMAGEN-local/VMI(*mp/.ICE-unix/2007, unix/VM:/tmp/.ICE-unix/2007
OT ACCESSIBILITY-1
OT ACCESSIBILITY-1
OCIONTEMPSH-tuceolor
OCIONTEMPSH-tuceolor
OCIONTEMPSH-tuceolor
OCIONTEMPSH-tuceolor
OCIONTEMPSH-tuceolor
OCIONTEMPSH-tuceolor
OCIONTEMPSH-tuceolor
OCIONTEMPSH-tuceolor
OCIONTEMPSH-TUCEOLOR
OMONUE DESKTON DESSION, IDDE-this-is-deprecated
GROWE DESKTON SESSION, IDDE-this-is-deprecated
GROWE DESKTON SESSION, IDDE-this-is-deprecated
GROWE DESKTON SESSION, IDDE-this-is-deprecated
OCIONTEMPSH-TUCEOLOR
OCIONTE
PBLAT=: u
IM MODULE=ibus
R NUMITHE DIR=/run/user/1000
RIMITHE DIR=/run/user/1000
B DATA DIRS=/usr/share/ubuntu:/usr/local/share/:/usr/share/:/var/lib/snapd/desktop
```

Observation: We used two commands, **printenv** and **env**, both of which are used to display environment variables. **printenv PWD** or **env | grep PWD**, illustrate how to specifically target and retrieve the values of particular environment variables. This suggests that environment variables hold information about the system's current state, as well as user-specific and session-specific data.

```
[08/26/23]seed@VM:~/.../Labsetup$ printenv PWD
/home/seed/Desktop/Labsetup
[08/26/23]seed@VM:~/.../Labsetup$ env | grep PWD
PWD=/home/seed/Desktop/Labsetup
OLDPWD=/home/seed/Desktop
[08/26/23]seed@VM:~/.../Labsetup$ export MYVAR='my variable'
[08/26/23]seed@VM:~/.../Labsetup$ print MYVAR
Error: no such file "MYVAR"

[08/26/23]seed@VM:~/.../Labsetup$ printenv MYVAR
my variable
[08/26/23]seed@VM:~/.../Labsetup$ unset MYVAR
[08/26/23]seed@VM:~/.../Labsetup$ printenv MYVAR
```

Observation: we used export and unset commands that are intrinsic to the Bash shell and are not standalone programs. The export command is employed to set environment variables, presumably allowing them to be accessible by child processes or future commands. On the other hand, the unset command is used to remove or unset environment variables, possibly to remove unnecessary variables from the environment. Export and unset are built in bash shell.

2.2 Task 2: Passing Environment Variables from Parent Process to Child Process

2.2 Task 2: Passing Environment Variables from Parent Process to Child Process

In this task, we study how a child process gets its environment variables from its parent. In Unix, fork () creates a new process by duplicating the calling process. The new process, referred to as the child, is an exact duplicate of the calling process, referred to as the parent; however, several things are not inherited by the child (please see the manual of fork () by typing the following command: man fork). In this task, we would like to know whether the parent's environment variables are inherited by the child process or not.

```
[08/26/23]seed@VM:~/.../Labsetup$ cat myprintenv.c
#include <unistd.h>
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdib.h>

extern char **environ;

void printenv()
{
    int i = 0;
    while (environ[i] != NULL) {
        printf("%s\n", environ[i]);
        i++;
    }
}

void main()
{
    pid_t childPid;
    switch(childPid = fork()) {
        case 0: /* child process */
        printenv();
        exit(0);
        default: /* parent process */
        // printenv();
        exit(0);
}
[08/26/23]seed@VM:~/.../Labsetup$ gcc myprintenv.c -o child
```

This was the code were are going to use myprinteve.c

```
[08/26/23]seed@VM:~/.../Labsetup$ gcc myprintenv.c -o child
[08/26/23]seed@VM:~/.../Labsetup$ cat myprintenv.c
#include <unistd.h>
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdii.h>

extern char **environ;

void printenv()
{
    int i = 0;
    while (environ[i] != NULL) {
        printf("%s\n", environ[i]);
        i++;
    }
}

void main()
{
    pid_t childPid;
    switch(childPid = fork()) {
        case 0: /* child process */
        //printenv();
        exit(0);
    default: /* parent process */
        printenv();
        exit(0);
    }
}
[08/26/23]seed@VM:~/.../Labsetup$ gcc myprintenv.c -o parent
```

For child file we haven't removed the comment we will be running file by using printenv()

```
1807/87/21/sedgiM:-/../Labsetup$ //child

38LL./planfown

38LL
         | SESSION | MANAGEM-Incol. / Med. | Trans. | Tra
    ISSLATA-0

SHLVL-1

JT_JM_MOULE-lbus
GG_RMITUE_Ditk=/run/user/1000
GG_RMITUE_Ditk=/run/user/1000
GG_RMITUE_Ditk=/run/user/1000
GG_RMITUE_Ditk=/run/user/1000
JOUGHAL_STREAM-0:37560
JOU
| INC. | Artificials | Part |
```

```
[08/26/23]seed@VM:~/.../Labsetup$ ./child > childout.txt
[08/26/23]seed@VM:~/.../Labsetup$ ./parent > parentout.txt
[08/26/23]seed@VM:~/.../Labsetup$ diff childout.txt parentout.txt
49c49
< _=./child
...
> _=./parent
[08/26/23]seed@VM:~/.../Labsetup$
```

We have used diff command to compare between the parent and child file .It prints nothing because there is no difference.

Observation : Child process is inherited to copy of the parent environment hence, there is no difference when we run diff command on the parent env variable and child's env variables. Both are the same.

2.3 Task 3: Environment Variables and execve()

In this task, we study how environment variables are affected when a new program is executed via execve(). The function execve() calls a system call to load a new command and execute it; this function never returns. No new process is created; instead, the calling process's text, data, bss, and stack are overwritten by that of the program loaded. Essentially, execve() runs the new program inside the calling process. We are interested in what happens to the environment variables; are they automatically inherited by the new program?

```
/78/73|seede<sup>Mt.-</sup>/.../LabsetupS gcc myenv.c -o myenv
/28/73|seede<sup>Mt.-</sup>/.../LabsetupS is
/78/73|seede<sup>Mt.-</sup>/.../LabsetupS is childout.txt myenv myenv.c myprintenv.c outl out2 parent parentout.txt
LL-Disin/Dash / .../LabsetupS / myenv
                                          //Dash
NAGER=local/VM:@/tmp/.ICE-unix/2007,unix/VM:/tmp/.ICE-unix/2007
 COLORTEMM-truscolor
NG CONFIG DIRS-/etc/xdg/xdg-ubuntu:/etc/xdg
NG (NOFIG DIRS-/etc/xdg/xdg-ubuntu:/etc/xdg
NG MENU PREFIX-spome-
GNOME DESKNOP SESSION ID=this-is-deprecated
GNOME SHELL SESSION NODE-ubuntu
SSH AUTH SOCk-/run/user/1000/keyring/ssh
NMOTIFIERS-dim=lbus
                 AMME-seed
SESSION DESKIOP-ubuntu
SESSION TYPE-x11
AGENT_INFO-/run/user/1000/gnupg/S.gpg-agent:0:1
HORITY-/run/user/1000/gdm/Xauthority
DEBUG TOPICS-JS ERROR;JS LOG
OWMPATH=2
       MG-em US_UTF-8

$ (.000GS-rs-0:tdi-01)34:ln-01)35:mb=00:pi=0)33:so-01)35:do-01)35:do-01)35:do-01)35:do-01)35:do-01)35:do-01)35:do-01)35:do-01)35:do-01)35:do-01)35:do-01)35:do-01)35:do-01)35:do-01)35:do-01)35:do-01)35:do-01)35:do-01)35:do-01)35:do-01)35:do-01)35:do-01)35:do-01)35:do-01)35:do-01)35:do-01)35:do-01)35:do-01)35:do-01)35:do-01)35:do-01)35:do-01)35:do-01)35:do-01)35:do-01)35:do-01)35:do-01)35:do-01)35:do-01)35:do-01)35:do-01)35:do-01)35:do-01)35:do-01)35:do-01)35:do-01)35:do-01)35:do-01)35:do-01)35:do-01)35:do-01)35:do-01)35:do-01)35:do-01)35:do-01)35:do-01)35:do-01)35:do-01)35:do-01)35:do-01)35:do-01)35:do-01)35:do-01)35:do-01)35:do-01)35:do-01)35:do-01)35:do-01)35:do-01)35:do-01)35:do-01)35:do-01)35:do-01)35:do-01)35:do-01)35:do-01)35:do-01)35:do-01)35:do-01)35:do-01)35:do-01)35:do-01)35:do-01)35:do-01)35:do-01)35:do-01)35:do-01)35:do-01)35:do-01)35:do-01)35:do-01)35:do-01)35:do-01)35:do-01)35:do-01)35:do-01)35:do-01)35:do-01)35:do-01)35:do-01)35:do-01)35:do-01)35:do-01)35:do-01)35:do-01)35:do-01)35:do-01)35:do-01)35:do-01)35:do-01)35:do-01)35:do-01)35:do-01)35:do-01)35:do-01)35:do-01)35:do-01)35:do-01)35:do-01)35:do-01)35:do-01)35:do-01)35:do-01)35:do-01)35:do-01)35:do-01)35:do-01)35:do-01)35:do-01)35:do-01)35:do-01)35:do-01)35:do-01)35:do-01)35:do-01)35:do-01)35:do-01)35:do-01)35:do-01)35:do-01)35:do-01)35:do-01)35:do-01)35:do-01)35:do-01)35:do-01)35:do-01)35:do-01)35:do-01)35:do-01)35:do-01)35:do-01)35:do-01)35:do-01)35:do-01)35:do-01)35:do-01)35:do-01)35:do-01)35:do-01)35:do-01)35:do-01)35:do-01)35:do-01)35:do-01)35:do-01)35:do-01)35:do-01)35:do-01)35:do-01)35:do-01)35:do-01)35:do-01)35:do-01)35:do-01)35:do-01)35:do-01)35:do-01)35:do-01)35:do-01)35:do-01)35:do-01)35:do-01)35:do-01)35:do-01)35:do-01)35:do-01)35:do-01)35:do-01)35:do-01)35:do-01)35:do-01)35:do-01)35:do-01)35:do-01)35:do-01)35:do-01)35:do-01)35:do-01)35:do-01)35:do-01)35:do-01)35:do-01)35:do-01)35:do-01)35:do-01)35:do-01)35:do-01)35:do-01)35:do-01)35:do-01)35:do-01)35:do-01)35:do-01)35:do-01)35:do-01)35:do-01)35:do-01)35:do-01)35:do
   VTE_VERSION=6083
GNME_TEMPUINAL_SCREEN=/org/gnome/Terminal/screen/185708a9_8ff1_4b9f_9f2b_fade6065102b
INMOCATION_ID-0=12x9e42<18040eb9aac66780119d91e
NAMACERPID=1746
GSD_SERUNG_UNTFUT=stderr
               AGERPID=1746
DEBUG OUTPUT=stderr
SCLOSE=/usr/bin/lesspipe %s %s
SESSION CLASS=user
M=xterm-256color
SOPEN=| /usr/bin/lesspipe %s
 LESSMERMENT //ms/culivesspuper os
USER-steed GOMERT ITSPORTING_SERVICE:1.175
GOMERT ITSPORTING_SERVICE:1.175
GOMERT ITSPORTING_SERVICE:1.175
GOMERT ITSPORTING_SERVICE:1.07
GOMERT ITSPORTING_SERVICE:1000
GOMERT ITSPORTING_SERVICE:1000
GOMERT ITSPORTING_SERVICE:1000
GOMERT ITSPORTING_SERVICE:1000
GOMERT ITSPORTING_SHARMENT / GOMERT / GO
   GUMSESSION-BUS ADDRESS-unix:path=/run/user/1000/bus
OLDPWD-/home/seed/Desktop
 [08/26/23]seed@VM:~/.../Labsetup$ cat myenv.c
 #include <unistd.h>
extern char **environ;
 int main()
                  char *argv[2];
                    argv[0] = "/usr/bin/env";
argv[1] = NULL;
                    execve("/usr/bin/env", argv, environ);
                    return 0 ;
   [08/26/23]seed@VM:~/.../Labsetup$
```

Changed the invocation of execve() in Line ① to the following; described observation. execve("/usr/bin/env", argv, environ); - as myenv1

Observation: when a new program is executed via execve() depends on the presence or absence of the environment parameter passed to execve(). If the environment parameter is set to NULL, the new program starts with an empty environment. If the environment parameter is set to the environ array of the calling process, the new program inherits the same environment variables as the calling process.

2.4 Task 4: Environment Variables and system()

In this task, we study how environment variables are affected when a new program is executed via the system() function. This function is used to execute a command, but unlike execve(), which directly executes a command, system() actually executes "/bin/sh -c command", i.e., it executes /bin/sh, and asks the shell to execute the command.

If you look at the implementation of the system() function, you will see that it uses execl() to execute /bin/sh; execl() calls execve(), passing to it the environment variables array. Therefore, using system(), the environment variables of the calling process is passed to the new program /bin/sh. Please compile and run the following program to verify this.

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>

int main()
{
   system("/usr/bin/env");
   return 0;
}
```

Saved file as mysys.c

```
[08/26/23]seedeVM:-/.../Labsetup$ ls
a.out cap leak.c catall.c child childout.txt myenv myenv1 myenv.c myprintenv.c mysys mysys.c out1 out2 parent parentout.txt
[08/26/23]seedeVM:-/.../Labsetup$ cat mysys.c
#include <stdio.h>
int main()
{
system("/usr/bin/env");
return 0;
}
```

```
| State | Comparison | Comparis
```

Observation: The program confirms that when a new program is executed using the system() function, the environment variables from the calling process are indeed passed to the new program. This is because the system() function uses "/bin/sh -c command" to execute the command, and the shell inherits the environment variables from the parent process. As a result, any variables set in the calling program will be visible to the new program executed via system().

0

If the "/bin/sh -c command" behaviour is implicit when using the system() function, it can potentially lead to security vulnerabilities. This is because the command is executed within a shell, and if user-controlled input is involved in constructing the command, it might be exploited to execute unintended or malicious commands.

2.5 Task 5: Environment Variable and Set-UID Programs

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Set-UID is an important security mechanism in Unix operating systems. When a Set-UID program runs, it assumes the owner's privileges. For example, if the program's owner is root, when anyone runs this program, the program gains the root's privileges during its execution. Set-UID allows us to do many interesting things, but since it escalates the user's privilege, it is quite risky. Although the behaviors of Set-UID programs are decided by their program logic, not by users, users can indeed affect the behaviors via environment variables. To understand how Set-UID programs are affected, let us first figure out whether environment variables are inherited by the Set-UID program's process from the user's process.

```
| ROP/TO/23|ses@gym.-/.../Labsetups | Cat | Setud. c |
```

Observation: The Set-UID program inherits environment variables from the user's shell process, including important ones like PATH and user-defined variables. However, this inheritance can be exploited by attackers to manipulate variables and execute malicious actions with escalated privileges. A common vulnerability arises when an attacker modifies the PATH variable to lead the program into unknowingly executing a malicious version of a command. Proper input validation and careful consideration of Set-UID program usage are vital to prevent this vulnerabilities and unauthorised system access.

2.6 Task 6: The PATH Environment Variable and Set-UID Programs

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Because of the shell program invoked, calling <code>system()</code> within a <code>Set-UID</code> program is quite dangerous. This is because the actual behavior of the shell program can be affected by environment variables, such as <code>PATH</code>; these environment variables are provided by the user, who may be malicious. By changing these variables, malicious users can control the behavior of the <code>Set-UID</code> program. In <code>Bash</code>, you can change the <code>PATH</code> environment variable in the following way (this example adds the directory <code>/home/seed</code> to the beginning of the <code>PATH</code> environment variable):

```
$ export PATH=/home/seed:$PATH
```

The Set-UID program below is supposed to execute the /bin/ls command; however, the programmer only uses the relative path for the ls command, rather than the absolute path:

```
int main()
{
  system("ls");
  return 0;
}
```

Please compile the above program, change its owner to root, and make it a Set-UID program. Can you get this Set-UID program to run your own malicious code, instead of /bin/ls? If you can, is your malicious code running with the root privilege? Describe and explain your observations.

```
| 1887/26/33| seededWin--/.../Labsetup$ qedit path.c |
| 1887/26/33| seededWin--/.../Labsetup$ cat path.c |
| 1887/26/33| seededWin--/.../Labsetup$ gcc path.c -o path |
| 2887/26/33| seededWin--/.../Labsetup$ gcc path.c -o path
```

When we do, manipulation of the PATH environment variable causes it to search for the "Is" command in the current directory first, as it's explicitly specified. This arrangement prioritizes the current directory over other directories. When "Is" is found as an executable in the current directory, it is executed directly, bypassing the typical behavior of interpreting it as a shell command.

Observation: Set-UID program stems from the insecure usage of the system() function and dependence on the system's environmental variables. Once it is exploited, we can manipulate the PATH variable to coerce the Set-UID program into running our own malicious code, inheriting the program's typically elevated privileges, often associated with root access. Yet, the potency of this attack is diminished because the /bin/sh is associated with a shell that curtails privileges within a Set-UID context.

2.7 Task 7: The LD PRELOAD Environment Variable and Set-UID Programs

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In this task, we study how Set-UID programs deal with some of the environment variables. Several environment variables, including LD_PRELOAD, LD_LIBRARY_PATH, and other LD_* influence the behavior of dynamic loader/linker. A dynamic loader/linker is the part of an operating system (OS) that loads (from persistent storage to RAM) and links the shared libraries needed by an executable at run time.

In Linux, 1d.so or 1d-linux.so, are the dynamic loader/linker (each for different types of binary). Among the environment variables that affect their behaviors, LD_LIBRARY_PATH and LD_PRELOAD are the two that we are concerned in this lab. In Linux, LD_LIBRARY_PATH is a colon-separated set of directories where libraries should be searched for first, before the standard set of directories. LD_PRELOAD specifies a list of additional, user-specified, shared libraries to be loaded before all others. In this task, we will only study LD_PRELOAD.

```
[08/26/23]seed@VM:~$ ls
Desktop Downloads path.c
Documents Music Pictures
[08/26/23]seed@VM:~$ cd Desktop
                                           Public Templates
                              Pictures snap
                                                       Videos
 [08/26/23]seed@VM:~/Desktop$ ls
 Labsetup
[08/26/23]seed@VM:~/Desktop$ cd Labsetup
 [08/26/23]seed@VM:~/.../Labsetup$ ls
[08/20,
a.out Character
cap leak child
cap leak.c ls
-+all.c ls.c
                 child myenv
childout.txt myenv1
               child
                                               mvprintenv.c out2
                                                                                         path.c
                       mysys parent mysys.c mylib.c out1
                                                                    parentout.txt setuid.c
catall.c ls.c mylib.c out1
[08/26/23]seed@VM:-/.../Labsetup$ cat mylib.c
 #include <stdio.h>
void sleep (int s)
  /* If this is invoked by a privileged program,
  you can do damages here! */
printf("I am not sleeping!\n");
[08/26/23]seed@VM:~/.../Labsetup$ gcc -fPIC -g -c mylib.c
```

```
| 188726/23| seedeWM:-/.../Labsetup$ gcc -shared -o libmylib.so.l.0.1 mylib.o -lc |
| 188726/23| seedeWM:-/.../Labsetup$ export LD PRELOAD=./libmylib.so.l.0.1 |
| 188726/23| seedeWW:-/.../Labsetup$ gcc myprog.c -o myprog |
| 188726/23| seedeWW:-/.../Labsetup$ gcc myprog.c -o myprog |
| 188726/23| seedeWW:-/.../Labsetup$ gcc myprog.c -o myprog |
| 188726/23| seedeWW:-/.../Labsetup$ sudo chown root myprog |
| 188726/23| seedeWW:-/.../Labsetup$ sudo chown 4755 myprog |
| 188726/23| seedeWW:-/.../Labsetup$ sudo chown 4755 myprog |
| 188726/23| seedeWW:-/.../Labsetup$ sudo su |
| 188726/23| seedeWW:-/.../Labsetup$ sudo su |
| 188726/23| seedeWW:-/.../Labsetup$ sudo su |
| 188726/23| seedeWW:-/.../Labsetup$ sudo adduser userl |
| 188726/23| seedeWW:-/.../Labsetup$ sudo adduser |
| 188726/23| seedeWW:-/.../Labsetup$ sudo chown userl myprog |
| 188726/23| seedeWW:-/.../
```

Observation

when Regular Program (Non-Set-UID): The program runs normally, sleeping for a second, as LD PRELOAD is not set.

Set-UID Root Program (User Execution): The output is "I am not sleeping!" because LD PRELOAD is set in the user's environment, modifying the sleep function.

Set-UID Root Program (Root Execution): The same output occurs due to LD_PRELOAD set in the root environment, altering the sleep function behaviour.

Set-UID User1 Program (Different User): The program behaves normally, as LD_PRELOAD doesn't affect Set-UID child processes.

In the observation where LD_PRELOAD is set and inherited, the modified sleep function changes how sleep works. The difference arises from privilege separation and environment variable inheritance. LD_PRELOAD isn't typically inherited by Set-UID child processes for security, preventing potential malicious library use for privilege escalation.

2.8 Task 8: Invoking External Programs Using system() versus execve()

Although system() and execve() can both be used to run new programs, system() is quite dangerous if used in a privileged program, such as Set-UID programs. We have seen how the PATH environment variable affect the behavior of system(), because the variable affects how the shell works. execve() does not have the problem, because it does not invoke shell. Invoking shell has another dangerous consequence, and this time, it has nothing to do with environment variables. Let us look at the following scenario.

Bob works for an auditing agency, and he needs to investigate a company for a suspected fraud. For the investigation purpose, Bob needs to be able to read all the files in the company's Unix system; on the other hand, to protect the integrity of the system, Bob should not be able to modify any file. To achieve this goal, Vince, the superuser of the system, wrote a special set-root-uid program (see below), and then gave the executable permission to Bob. This program requires Bob to type a file name at the command line, and then it will run /bin/cat to display the specified file. Since the program is running as a root, it can display any file Bob specifies. However, since the program has no write operations, Vince is very sure that Bob cannot use this special program to modify any file.

```
[08/26/23]seed@VM:-/.../Labsetup$ ls
a.out childout.txt myenv1 myprog.c childout.txt myenv1
cap_leak limylib.so.l.0.1 myenv.c myprog.c parent
cap_leak.c ls mylib.c mysys parentout.txt
catall.c ls.c mylib.o mysys parentout.txt
child myenv
[08/26/23]seed@VM:-/.../Labsetup$ sudo chmod 4755 catall
[08/26/23]seed@VM:-/.../Labsetup$ sudo chmod 4755 catall
[08/26/23]seed@VM:-/.../Labsetup$ sudo chmod 4755 catall
[08/26/23]seed@VM:-/.../Labsetup$ ls.l catall
[08/26/23]seed@VM:-/.../Labsetup$ gedit catall.txt
[08/26/23]seed@VM:-/.../Labsetup$ gedit catall.txt
[08/26/23]seed@VM:-/.../Labsetup$ catall.txt
[08/26/23]seed@VM:-/.../Labsetup$ catall.txt
[08/26/23]seed@VM:-/.../Labsetup$ catall.txt
[08/26/23]seed@VM:-/.../Labsetup$ /catall catall.txt
[08/26/23]seed@VM:-/.../Labsetup$ ./catall catall.txt
[08/26/23]seed@VM:-/.../Labsetup$ ./catall "catall.txt"
[08/26/23]seed@VM:-/.../Labsetup$ ./catall "catall.txt:"
[08/26/23]seed@VM:-/.../Labsetup$ ./catall "catall.txt:"
[08/26/23]seed@VM:-/.../Labsetup$ ./catall "catall.txt"
[08/26/23]seed@VM:-/.../Labsetup$ gedit catallsafe.c
[08/26/23]seed@VM:-/.../Labsetup$ sudo chmod 4755 catallsafe
[08/26/23]seed@VM:-/.../Labsetup$ sudo chmod 4755 cat
   www-data:*:18474:0:99999:7:::
backup:*:18474:0:99999:7:::
   dnsmasg:*:18474:0:99999:7::
  cups-pk-helper:*:18474:0:99999:7::
  speech-dispatcher:!:18474:0:99999:7:::
avahi:*:18474:0:99999:7:::
   kernoops:*:18474:0:99999:7:::
    saned:*:18474:0:99999:7:
  nm-openvpn:*:18474:0:99999:7:::
hplip:*:18474:0:99999:7:::
  whoopsie:*:18474:0:99999:7:::
colord:*:18474:0:99999:7:::
  geoclue:*:18474:0:99999:7:::
pulse:*:18474:0:99999:7:::
  gnome-initial-setup:*:18474:0:99999:7:::
gdm:*:18474:0:99999:7:::
   seed:$6$n8DimvsbIgU00xbD$YZ0h1EAS4bGKeUIMQvRhhYFvkrmMQZdr/hB.Ofe3KFZQTqFTcRqoIoKZdO0rhDRxxaITL4b/scpdbTfk/nwFd0:18590:0:99999:7:::
   systemd-coredump:!!:18590:::::
   telnetd:*:18590:0:99999:7:::
  ftp:*:18590:0:99999:7::
  sshd:*:18590:0:99999:7:
   userl:$6$vTMlmq3SSruDGB52$QC20d8KQvaiw/M.ooVsEeyoq8yV2irQMfr9KRpUtf2NJSqraj9HQBzLKPuuyYr3TJF04m8L1EL1k1IAyVz9y91:19595:0:99999:7:::
  user1:$6$vTMLmq35SruDGB25QC20d8KQvalw/M.ooVsEeyoq8yV21rQMfr
[08/26/23]seed@VM:-/.../Labsetup$ gedit catall.txt
[08/26/23]seed@VM:-/.../Labsetup$ ./catallsafe catall.txt
This is the file Bob just can read, cannot modify this file.
[08/26/23]seed@VM:-/.../Labsetup$ ./catallsafe "catall.txt"
  This is the file Bob just can read, cannot modify this file.

[08/26/23]seed@VM:~/.../Labsetup$ ./catallsafe "catall.txt; rm catall.txt"

/bin/cat: 'catall.txt; rm catall.txt': No such file or directory
  [08/26/23]seed@VM:~/.../Labsetup$
```

Observation: when system function executes it doesn't execute the command directly it calls the shell instead executes the command so if the program is set uid .the user have temporary root privileges and can remove any file he wants with root privileges and multiple commands can be passed using quotation marks then the semicolon sign.system commands calls the shell and shell passed the string and handle quotation marks whereas execute function calls on replacing the program with the catall program and passes the arguments and strings exactly specified and does not intercept quotes. So, when we pause something after the semicolon sign it is treated as a new command and root privileges would have been lost . so rm command is executed using user privileges which is why we can't delete the files

2.9 Task 9: Capability Leaking

To follow the Principle of Least Privilege, Set-UID programs often permanently relinquish their root privileges if such privileges are not needed anymore. Moreover, sometimes, the program needs to hand over its control to the user; in this case, root privileges must be revoked. The setuid() system call can be used to revoke the privileges. According to the manual, "setuid() sets the effective user ID of the calling process. If the effective UID of the caller is root, the real UID and saved set-user-ID are also set". Therefore, if a Set-UID program with effective UID 0 calls setuid(n), the process will become a normal process, with all its UIDs being set to n.

When revoking the privilege, one of the common mistakes is capability leaking. The process may have gained some privileged capabilities when it was still privileged; when the privilege is downgraded, if the program does not clean up those capabilities, they may still be accessible by the non-privileged process. In other words, although the effective user ID of the process becomes non-privileged, the process is still privileged because it possesses privileged capabilities.

Compile the following program, change its owner to root, and make it a Set-UID program. Run the program as a normal user. Can you exploit the capability leaking vulnerability in this program? The goal is to write to the /etc/zzz file as a normal user.

```
| Marked | Company | Compa
```

Yes we can exploit the capability leaking vulnerability in the above program. After executing the cat /etc/zzz we can see the details like uid,gid etc.	