

# IE 4012 Offensive Hacking Tactical and Strategic 4<sup>th</sup> Year, 1<sup>st</sup> Semester

Lab Report 1

## IO NetGarage Wargame

Submitted to
Sri Lanka Institute of Information Technology

In partial fulfillment of the requirements for the Bachelor of Science Special Honors Degree in Information Technology

**Declaration** 

I certify that this report does not incorporate without acknowledgement, any material

previously submitted for a degree or diploma in any university, and to the best of my

knowledge and belief it does not contain any material previously published or written by

another person, except where due reference is made in text.

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#### 1 NetGarage

Netgarage is a wargame that increments difficulties by levels. Every level has a SUID bit set. At the point when a program has SUID bit set, the proprietor has the authorization to conduct the execution of the files. User's target is to retrieve the next level owner's privileges by manipulating and reverse engineering the given codes. In order to obtain the passwords, access to a shell was needed. It was stated that the latest radare2 and gdb builds are provided by the creators to proceed with reverse engineering tasks.

To connect to the Wargame, user need a ssh client and it can be achieved by using openSSH or PuTTY.

#### 2 Level1

All the details to associate with level1 were given through Netgarage website. By using the following command and the password, Level1 was accessed through a command prompt.

SSH Command: ssh level1@io.netgarage.org

Password: level1

```
Accomplevelio

level@io:/home/levelioS is

ls: cannot open directory '.': Permission denied

level@io:/home/levelioG vm

-bash. vm: command not found

level@io:/home/levelioG vm

-bash. vm: command not found

level@io:/home/levelioG clear

level@io
```

Figure 2.1 : Getting Level1 Access

#### 3 Level1 to Level2

After entering level1, levels directory was accessed using cd command since it was mentioned in the instructions that the level-based files are in it. Tried executing the c files but the permission was denied for greater levels except for Level01. Upon executing level01, it was asked for a 3-digit passcode as the input. This led to the conclusion that the password might be hidden inside the level to satisfy the comparison with the user's input.

```
OpenSMSSM tient occument contain so many spelling errors?

At it was written by bis.

Came specifics

- levels are in the directory /levels
- passwords are stored in the home directory for the level, in a file called .pass.
- for example, home/levels/pass contains the password for the user "levels"
- Chart:
- There is a chartoom at our ire network ire.netgarage.org, sal port 6697
- formula and most levels have an executable state.
- asir is off and most levels have an executable state.
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- asir is off an execu
```

Figure 3.1: Checking Permissions

Since it was mentioned that the gdb is installed, used gdb to take a deep look in to Level01. Info functions command was used to check the functions.

```
| Investigation | State | Investigation | State | Investigation | Investigatio
```

Figure 3.2 : Use of GNU Debugger (GDB) to List Functions

Main function was disassembled by using the disassemble command to check the scope. That's it! Now we have a cmp, which means a compare to look at to find the value of the address. p command along with the addresses was used to find the 3-digit passcode value.

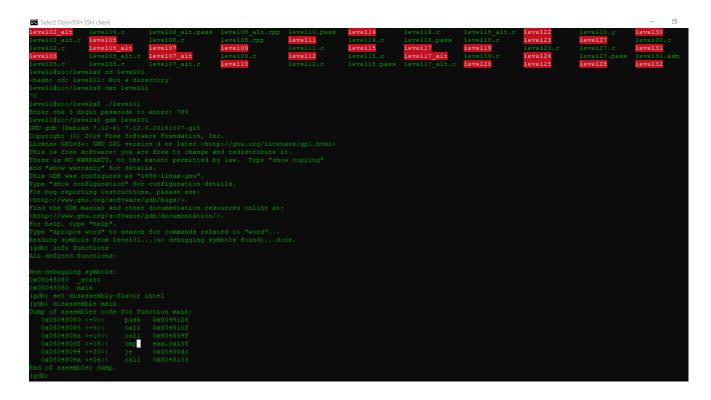


Figure 3.3: Disassembling Main Function

```
OpenSSH SSH client
```

```
icense GPLv3+: GNU GPL version 3 or later <a href="http://gnu.org/licenses/gpl.html">http://gnu.org/licenses/gpl.html</a>
```

Figure 3.4: Retrieving the Passcode

After that the found passcode was entered as the input to retrieve the shell through the executed c file.

```
edata
end
levell@io:/levels$ ./level01
Enter the 3 digit passcode to enter: 271
Congrats you found it, now read the password for level2 from /home/level2/.pass
sh-4.3$
```

Figure 3.5: Entering the Passcode as the Input

Wargame instructions were used to retrieve the password for level2 by accessing the .pass file.

Figure 3.6: Retrieval of the Level2 Password

#### 4 Level2 to Level3

Level 2 was accessed using the found password using the SSH connection command.

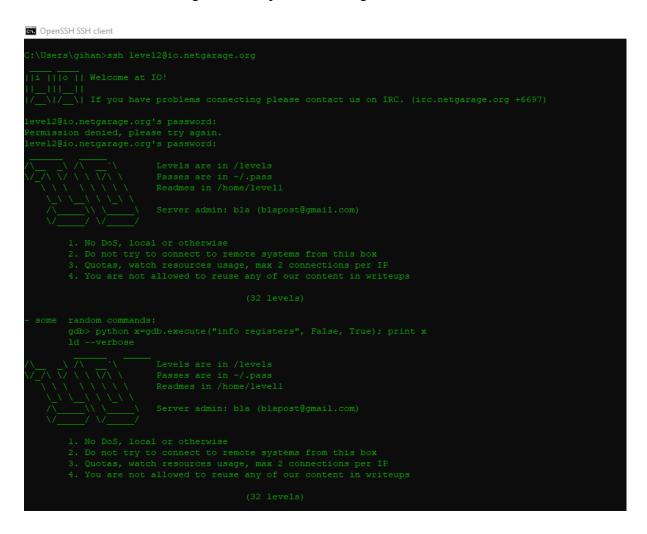


Figure 4.1 : Getting Level2 Access

Performed Is and Is -la, but the outputs were useless.

Figure 4.2: Performing Is & Is -la to Find Hidden Files

Inside the levels directory level02 related c file content was viewed by using the cat command.

```
The project has no registers now. (gob) into functions: (and into functions) (gob) into functions (gob) into functions) (gob) (gob)
```

Figure 4.3: Executing the C File

It was realized that the code is expecting two integer values and upon an arithmetic error the catcher function will get executed by printing 'Win' and providing a shell to the user.

The SIGFPE signal reports a fatal arithmetic error. Despite the fact the name is obtained from "floating-point exception", this signal really covers all arithmetic errors, including division by zero and overflow. To check this multiple test inputs were executed and eventually the shell was retrieved.

```
OpenSSH SSH client
```

Figure 4.4: Testing Values for an Arithmetic Error

Since now the user has enough privilege to view the level3 relevant file, cat command was used to read the pass file to obtain the level3 password.

#### OpenSSH SSH client

```
sh-4.3$ whoami
level3
sh-4.3$ cat /home/level3/.pass
OlhCmdZKbuzqngfz
sh-4.3$
```

Figure 4.5 : Retrieval of Level3 Password

#### References

- 1) <a href="https://c-for-dummies.com/blog/?p=1989">https://c-for-dummies.com/blog/?p=1989</a>
- 2) <a href="https://linux.die.net/man/2/signal">https://linux.die.net/man/2/signal</a>
- $3) \ \underline{https://www.gnu.org/software/libc/manual/html\_node/Program-Error-Signals.html}\\$