Pippin Assessment

Executive Summary

The problem statement asked us to analyze the file /home/student/pippin/SaveForPippin.zip and use it to gain entry in pippin account and recover the pippinflag.txt file. After I unzipped the file SaveForPippin.zip using the pre-installed unzip tool, I received the PippinsEyesOnly.tar.gz. I failed to extract the file using tar command, therefore, I checked the file type and found the file to be bzip2 compressed data. Ultimately, I obtained the Non-ISO extended-ASCII text file after repeatedly renaming the file to the correct extension and then extracting it.

The file **PippinsEyesOnly** was a huge text file and according to the problem statement, somewhere in this file was the key to login to Pippin's account. I used the vim editor to find the **OPENSSH PRIVATE KEY** from this file. I copied the private key in a separate text file **key.txt** to use it in order to enter Pippin's account. Finally, after changing the permissions of the file to read to **600**, I was successfully able to login to Pippin's account using the command **ssh** -i <text file with key> pippin@cs647.

Vulnerabilities Identified

- One major vulnerability that was identified was that all the users had access to the file SaveForPippin.zip and anyone could extract the data present inside it. The file's permissions should not allow any user other than the owner of the file to access the contents and perform any actions on it.
- 2. Inside the file **PippinsEyesOnly**, there was little to no efforts put in order to hide the private key required to gain access to the account through SSH.

Recommendations

As much as I have learned from this assessment, using the *Security Through Obscurity* technique to hide private data should not be encouraged because it relies solely on keeping the details of a security system secret, rather than actually strengthening the system through proper design and implementation. As demonstrated through this assessment, it is clear that obscuring SSH keys to hide them from potential bad actors was not a sufficient way to protect his account.

Assumptions

Some of the assumptions I made during this assessment were:

- 1. After extracting the file **SaveForPippin.zip**, I checked the file format and assumed that the file would require nested renaming and decompressions' steps.
- 2. Another assumption made was that Internet access would not be required.
- 3. One last assumption that I made was that after extracting the text file **PippinsEyesOnly**, nano editor would not be able to extract the key properly. Hence, I used vim editor.

Steps to Reproduce the Attack

- 1. First of all, I unzipped the file SaveForPippin.zip in order to get the file PippinsEyesOnly.tar.gz.
- 2. After that, I tried extracting the file using **gzip** command.

- 3. Failing to do that, I checked the file type and found it to be a bzip2 compressed data file.
- 4. I tried to rename the file using **mv** command and then was able to extract it using the command **bzip2 -d PippinEyesOnly.bz2**.
- 5. Subsequently, as shown in *Figure 1*, I obtained a file compressed with **gzip** format and realized that the file would require nested decompression steps.

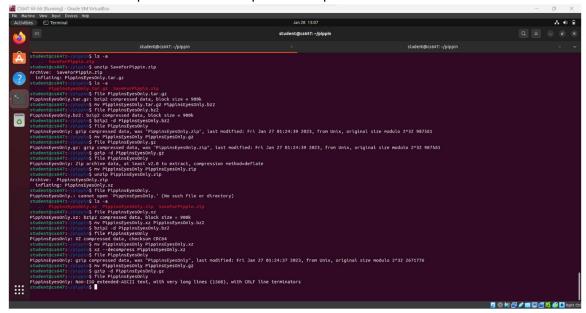


Figure 1

- 6. Ultimately after receiving the ASCII text file, I scanned the file for the **OPENSSH PRIVATE KEY** hidden somewhere in the file as mentioned in the information provided in the problem statement.
- 7. I found the private key using the **grep** command and extracted it using the vim editor, as shown in *Figure 2*.

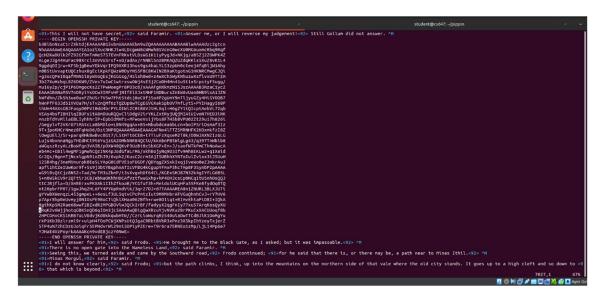


Figure 2

8. I created a text file and copied the private key inside it in order to use that file to gain access to Pippin's account. *Figure 3* shows the file I created.

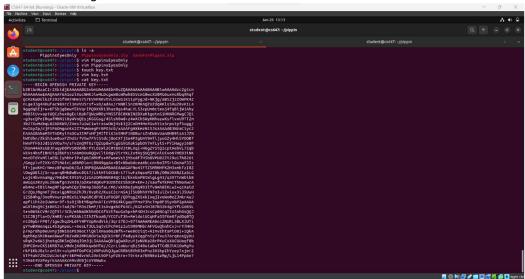


Figure 3

- 9. The openssh requires private keys to have **600** permission i.e., only the owner has read and write access for the file in order to prevent unauthorized access by other users, I changed the permission of the text file using **chmod 600 key.txt** command.
- 10. Finally, as shown in *Figure 4*, I used the text file containing the key to successfully get inside Pippin's account using openssh with the command **ssh -i key.txt pippin@cs647** and checked the contents of the file **pippinflag.txt** using the **cat** command.

```
student@cs647: ~/pippin
student@cs647:~/pippin$ touch key.txt
student@cs647:~/pippin$ vim key.txt
student@cs647:~/pippin$ chmod 600 key.txt
student@cs647:~/pippin$ ssh -i key.txt pippin@cs647
Welcome to Ubuntu 22.10 (GNU/Linux 5.19.0-29-generic x86_64)
   Documentation: https://help.ubuntu.com
Management: https://landscape.canonical.com
 * Support:
                     https://ubuntu.com/advantage
3 updates can be applied immediately.
To see these additional updates run: apt list --upgradable
Last login: Fri Jan 27 18:11:42 2023 from 127.0.0.1
pippin@cs647:~$ cd /home/pippin/
pippin@cs647:~$ ls -a
        .bash_history .bashrc .cache .config .local pippinflag.txt snap
pippin@cs647:~$ cat pippinflag.txt
5826a40ff355178e7b6efe217a9fa2622baff2e55700ac87f4703f883cb6caeb
7c069fb3e653221419dc9b52cb47a0976b912c7005b0492e86eb1a73a235c2d1
pippin@cs647:~$ whoami
pippin
pippin@cs647:~$
```

Figure 4

Findings

Once logged in as the user pippin, I was able to retrieve the file pippinflag.txt. Also shown in *Figure 3*, the file contained the following contents:

5826a40ff355178e7b6efe217a9fa2622baff2e55700ac87f4703f883cb6caeb7c069f b3e653221419dc9b52cb47a0976b912c7005b0492e86eb1a73a235c2d1

```
pippin@cs647:~$ cd /home/pippin/
pippin@cs647:~$ ls -a
. .. .bash_history .bashrc .cache .config .local pippinflag.txt
pippin@cs647:~$ cat pippinflag.txt
5826a40ff355178e7b6efe217a9fa2622baff2e55700ac87f4703f883cb6caeb
7c069fb3e653221419dc9b52cb47a0976b912c7005b0492e86eb1a73a235c2d1
pippin@cs647:~$ whoami
pippin
pippin@cs647:~$
```