

# Unit 1

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## Basics

Things that attackers usually want are PII (Personally Identifiable Information).

One thing that all security thingies should is the CIA triad. Confidentiality, Integrity, Availability.

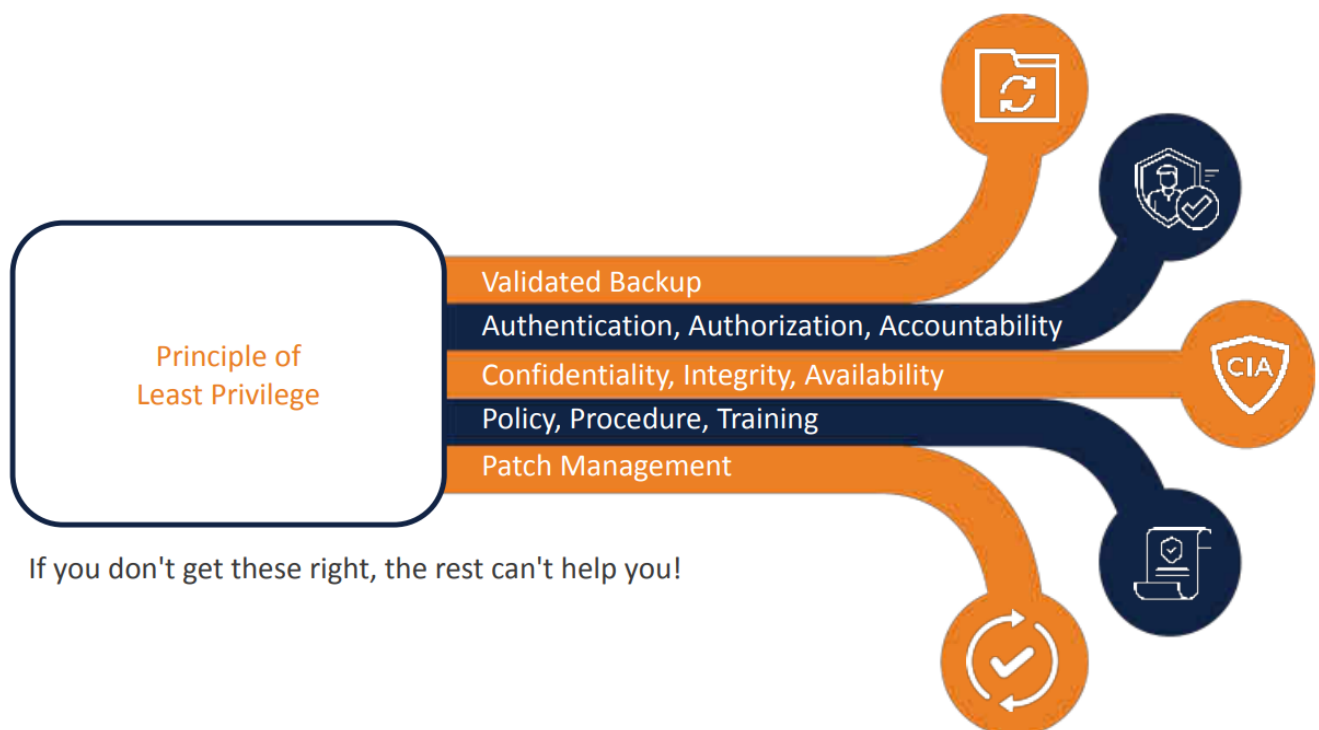
**Confidentiality:** Only those who should have access have that access. **Integrity:** Data is edited by the right people. **Availability:** Making sure shit is useable/ available.

### The AAA:

Authentication

Authorization

Accountability



There are ten security principles



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## Privileged Programs:

2 main types:

Daemon: This is when call another program to do the privileged action

Set-UID: This is where we upgrade our permissions.

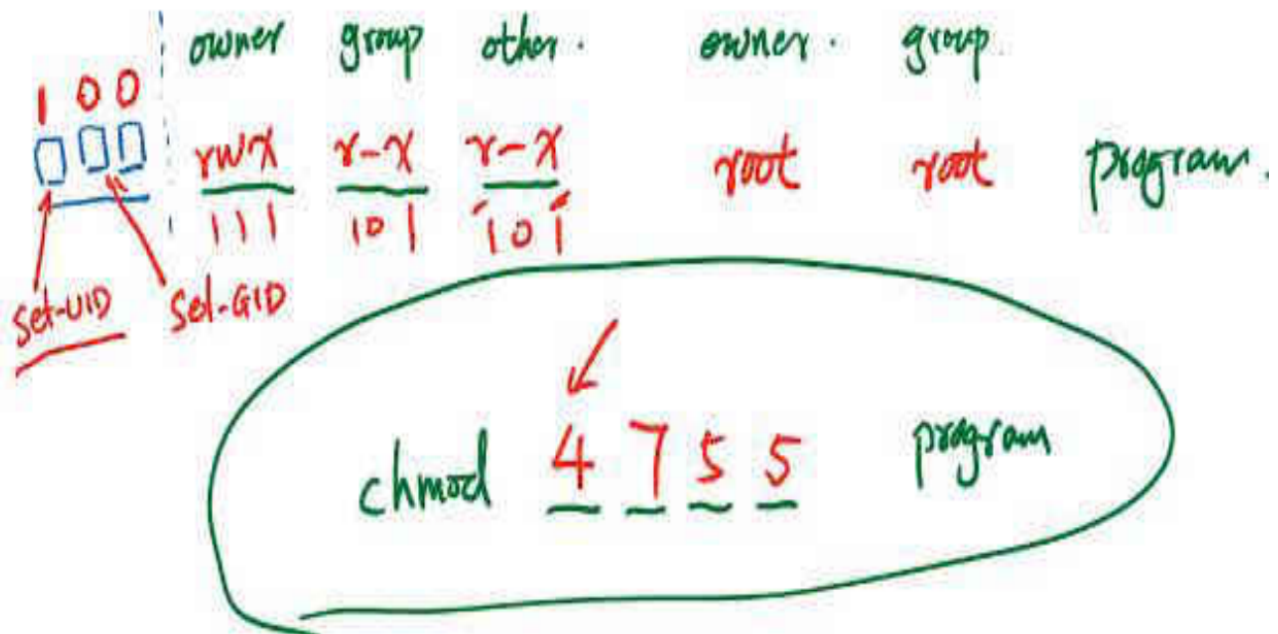
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## Set-UID:

Every process has 2 IDs. Real UID and effective UID. Access control is based on **Effective UID**.

During regular execution RUID = EUID. During privileged run we change EUID.

## Turn a Program Into a Set-UID Program



## Risk Analysis

We perform risk analysis based on different parts of the program.

### Attack Surface

This is the places where a potential attack can happen.

### User Inputs

- Format String Vulnerability
- Buffer Overflow
- Change Shell
- Bad Sanitization

### System Inputs

dunno

### Environment Variables

This is usually where we have malicious env vars being called.

These vars are usually called through `fork()` and `execve()`.

Shell variables are not environment variables. The shell variables copy the required env vars according to the program that is running. These are inherited by child processes created by `fork()`.

Dynamic linking is the real time walla one.

## **Capability Leaking**

This is where we downgrade our privileges but we retain rights to some files n stuff.

## **Invoking programs**

This is where we allow users to define the entire command they want to run.

To combat this we use `execve()`. This has 3 inputs, the command name, data and env vars. Here we separate the command name and data so there is no mismatch.