

Lec 8

Only owner (root) sets file permissions.

r/w/x bits for owner, group other.

Reason of Groups is Comparison.

Root can do anything

Privilege Escalation → Run some code as another user.

Real user ID

- 실제 실행되고 있는 ID

Effective user ID

- 프로그램 실행 중인 ID

Saved user ID

- EUID를 저장 → SUID 실행 가능
권한 부여하는 SUID → EUID

UID bit = 1

When it is 1 EUID = owner of executable.

SUID bit

" Effective group ID
= the group of executable.

Capabilities

= Specific task (few times of code)
필요할 때만 실행되는 코드

Policy KTH

이제 특정 권한을 주는 것은 Policy KTH 권한

Windows

- two authentication tokens

1 Normal unprivileged user
2 Administrator right

예를 들어 Window 관리자

Admin 권한 → they privileged executable

또 unprivileged unprivileged user는

일반 사용자

그리고 Switch token

이제 old mingi stream 권한

부여

Hash ← ~~be~~ Password generally secured on the computer called Hash

↳ Information things

Hash functions

→ Turn plain text password into an encrypted representation

Need to be non-reversible



MUSIC box



hashed password.



(pic)

① 로그인 시에 저장된 hashed password를 일치시켜 보자.

다들 password를 볼 수 없게 하는 SS password가 있나 hashed password 다.

하위 데이터베이스를 찾은 후 그 데이터베이스를 검색하여 hashed password와 일치하는지 확인한다.

Hash attack

1) Hash functions work because it can't be non-reversible, but if we use rainbow table it can be changed. Rainbow table = rainbow table. Hash value를 저장시켜 놓을 때.

Hash attack

1) obvious password is obvious

2) Brute-force (rainbow table)

3) Social engineering (just ask)

modify, URL parameter
HTTP header
information attacks

SAL escape character

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Cross site

Non persistent

XSS (site cross scripting attack)

more serious

persistent