Task 1: Manipulating Environment Variables

For this task I used printenv and env commands and they display very similar things. Then I played around with the way the export and unset commands work as well as using grep to display a single variable.

Task2: Passing Environment Variables from Parent Process to Child Process

<u>Step 1:</u> For this task, I was to compile and run the following program and describe my observation. Because the output contains many strings, I saved the output into a child file.

Program: task2.c

```
#include <unistd.h>
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
extern char **environ;

void printenv()
{
    int i = 0;
    while (environ[i] != NULL) {
        printf("%s\n", environ[i]);
        i++;
    }
}

void main()
{
    pid_t childPid;
    switch(childPid = fork()) {
        case 0: /*child process*/
        //printenv();
        exit(0);
        default: /*parent process*/
        printenv();
        exit(0);
    }
}
```

```
[02/26/19]seed@VM:-/.../Lab 3$ task2 > child
[02/26/19]seed@VM:-/.
```

Observation: The program printed out the environment variables. It saved this output to parent.

<u>Step 2:</u> Now I comment out the printenv() statement in the child process case, and uncomment the printenv() statement in the parent process case. I then compiled and ran the code again, but this time I changed the output to parent file.

Observation: The program ran and displayed the same information (environment variables) that it did previously.

Step 3: Next, I compared the difference of these two files using the diff command.

```
[02/26/19]seed@VM:~/.../Lab 3$ diff child parent [02/26/19]seed@VM:~/.../Lab 3$
```

Conclusion: The child inherits the exact same environment that the parent has. This is evident when we run the diff command since it shows no differences between the files. These files are identical.

Task 3: Environment Variables and execve()

<u>Step 1:</u> I created a program called task3.c that will use the function execve(). This program simply executes a program called /usr/bin/env, which prints out the environment variables of the current process.

Program: task3.c

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
extern char **environ;

int main()
{
    char *argv[2];
    argv[0] = "/usr/bin/env";
    argv[1] = NULL;
    execve("/usr/bin/env", argv, NULL);
    return 0;
}

[02/26/19]seed@VM:~/.../Lab 3$ ./task3
[02/26/19]seed@VM:~/.../Lab 3$
```

Observation: The output of the program is nothing since the 3rd argument in execve is NULL.

Step 2: Next, I changed the 3rd argument of execve() from NULL to environ.

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdib.h>

extern char **environ;

int main()
{
    char *argv[2];
    argv[0] = "/usr/bin/env";
    argv[1] = NULL;
    execve("/usr/bin/env", argv, environ);
    return 0;
}
```

Observation: The output displays the environment variables when the third argument is changed to environ.

Conclusion: The new program gets its environment variables by changing the 3rd argument from NULL to environ. When it's NULL, the environment variables are not inherited.

Task 4: Environment Variables and system()

In this task, we study how environment variables are affected when a new program is executed via the system() function. Unlike execve(), system() actually executes "/bin/sh -c command", i.e., it executes /bin/sh, and asks the shell to execute the command.

Program: task4.c

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
      int main()
                       system("/usr/bin/env");
   [02/26/19]seed@VM:-/.../Lab 3$ gcc -o task4 task4.c
[02/26/19]seed@VM:-/.../Lab 3$ ./task4
LESSOPENH _/usr/bin/lesspipe %s
GNOME_KEYRING_PID=
USER=seed
LANGUAGE=en US
USER-seed
LANGUAGE=en US
UPSTART INSTANCE
J2SDKDTR-Vusr/lib/ym/java-8-oracle
XDC SEAT=seat0
SESSION=ubuntu
XDC SESSION=UpFE=xl1
COMPIZ CONFIG PROFILE=ubuntu
LD LIBRARY PATH=/home/seed/source/boost
1 64 0/stage/lib:
SHIVL=1
J2REDIR=/usr/lib/jym/java-8-oracle/jre
HOME=/home/seed
J2REDIR-/usr/lib/jum/java-8-oracle/jre
HOME=/nome/sed
QT4_IM_MODULE=xim
OLDPWD=/home/sed/Documents
DESKTOP_SESSION=ubuntu
QT_LINUX_ACCESSIBILITY_ALWAYS_ON=1
GTK_MODULES-gail:atk-bridge:unity-gtk-module
XDC_SEAT_PATH=/org/freedesktop/DisplayManager/Seat0
INSTANCE=
DBUS_SESSION BUS_ADDRESS=unix:abstract=/tmp/dbus-H0q7s4p2b6
GNOME_KEYNING_CONTROL=
QT_QPA_PLATFORNTHEME=appmenu-qt5
MANDATORY_PATH=/usr/share/gconf/ubuntu.mandatory.path
IM_CONFIG_PHASE=1
SESSIONTYPE-gnome-session
UPSTART_J0B=unity7
LOGNAME=seed
GTK_IM_MODULE=ibus
WINDOWID=65011722
=__/task4
LANG=en_US.UTF-8
XDG CURRENT DESKTOP=Unity
```

Observation: The system() function executed /usr/bin/env.

Task 5: Environment Variable and Set-UID Programs

Step 1: I wrote the provided program and saved it as task5.c.

Program: task5.c

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdib.h>

extern char **environ;

void main()
{
    int i = 0;
    while (environ[i] != NULL) {
        printf("%s\n", environ[i]);
        i++;
    }
}
```

<u>Step 2:</u> I compiled this program, changed the ownership to root, and made it a Set-UID program. (Screenshot of compilation command was lost).

```
[02/26/19]seed@VM:~/.../Lab 3$ sudo chown root task5
[02/26/19]seed@VM:~/.../Lab 3$ sudo chmod 4755 task5
[02/26/19]seed@VM:~/.../Lab 3$ ./task5
```

<u>Step 3:</u> In my user shell, I used the export command to set the following environment variables PATH, LD_LIBRARY_PATH, .

```
[02/26/19]seed@VM:-/.../Lab 3$ printenv PATH=/home/seed:$PATH
[02/26/19]seed@VM:-/.../Lab 3$ printenv PATH
/home/seed:/hom/seed:/home/seed/bin:/usr/local/sbin:/usr/local/sbin:/usr/lib/jum/java-8-oracle/dbin:/usr/lib/jum/java-8-oracle/dbin:/usr/lib/jum/java-8-oracle/dbin:/usr/lib/jum/java-8-oracle/dbin:/usr/lib/jum/java-8-oracle/dbin:/usr/lib/jum/java-8-oracle/dbin:/usr/lib/jum/java-8-oracle/dbin:/usr/lib/jum/java-8-oracle/dbin:/usr/lib/jum/java-8-oracle/dbin:/usr/lib/jum/java-8-oracle/dbin:/usr/lib/jum/java-8-oracle/dbin:/home/seed/android/android-sdk-linux/tools:/home/seed/android/android-sdk-linux/tools:/home/seed/android/android-ndk/android-ndk-r8d:/home/seed/.local/bin
[02/26/19]seed@Wi:-/.../Lab 3$ printenv LD LIBRARY PATH
/home/seed/source/boost 1 64 0/stage/lib:/home/seed/source/boost 1 64 0/stage/lib:/loz/26/19]seed@Wi:-/.../Lab 3$ printenv LD LIBRARY PATH/home/seed:/home/seed/source
[02/26/19]seed@Wi:-/.../Lab 3$ printenv LD LIBRARY PATH/home/seed:/home/seed/source/boost 1 64 0/stage/lib:/loz/26/19]seed@Wi:-/.../Lab 3$ printenv LD LIBRARY PATH
/hom/seed:/home/seed/source/boost 1 64 0/stage/lib:/home/seed/source/boost 1 64 0/stage/lib:/loz/26/19]seed@Wi:-/.../Lab 3$ printenv task5
[02/26/19]seed@Wi:-/.../Lab 3$ printenv task5
[02/26/19]seed@Wi:-/.../Lab 3$ sexport task5='task5 env variable'
[02/26/19]seed@Wi:-/.../Lab 3$ ./setuidenv > setuidenv_result

Dash: ./setuidenv: No such file or directory
[02/26/19]seed@Wi:-/.../Lab 3$ ./task5 > task5_result
[02/26/19]seed@Wi:-/.../Lab 3$ ./task5 > task5_result
[02/26/19]seed@Wi:-/.../Lab 3$ ./task5 > task5_result
[02/26/19]seed@Wi:-/.../Lab 3$ env > env_result
[02/26/19]seed@Wi:-/.../Lab 3$ env > task5_result
[02/26/19]seed@Wi:-/.../Lab 3$ env > env_result
[02/26/19]seed@Wi:-/.../Lab 3$ env > task5_result
[02/26/19]
```

Observation: After running the program, the LD_LIBRARY_PATH was not displayed.

Task 6: The PATH Environment Variable and Set-UID Programs

First, I was asked to type in

\$ export PATH=/home/seed:\$PATH

The program below (task6.c) is supposed to execute the /bin/ls command; however, the programmer only uses the relative path for the ls command, rather than the absolute path.

```
int main()
{
    system("ls");
    return 0;
}
```

```
[02/27/19]seed@VM:~/.../Lab 3$ gcc task6.c -o task6
task6.c: In function 'main':
task6.c:3:2: warning: implicit declaration of function 'system' [-Wimplicit-function-declaratio
n]
  system("ls");
[02/27/19]seed@VM:~/.../Lab 3$ sudo chown root task6
[02/27/19]seed@VM:~/.../Lab 3$ sudo chmod 4755 task6
[02/27/19]seed@VM:~/.../Lab 3$ ls -l task6
-rwsr-xr-x 1 root seed 7348 Feb 27 17:55 task6
gcc: error: ls.c: No such file or directory
gcc:
                 no input files
compilation terminated.
[02/27/19]seed@VM:~/.../Lab 3$ task6
           parent
                             task2
                                       task3
                                                task4
                                                         task5
                                                                  task6
env_result setuidenv_result task2.c
                                               task4.c
                                      task3.c
                                                        task5.c
                                                                 task6.c
[02/27/19] seed@VM:~/.../Lab 3$ /bin/ls
                                       task3
                                                task4
                                                         task5
                                                                  task6
child
           parent
                              task2
                                                        task5.c
env result setuidenv result task2.c task3.c task4.c
                                                                 task6.c
[02/27/19]seed@VM:~/.../Lab 3$
```

Observation: I compiled the program, changed the owner to root, and made it a Set-UID program. The screenshot above shows that executing task6 displayed the same contents that /bin/ls displays and therefore, Set-UID can run malicious programs with root privileges if PATH is changed.

Task 7: The LD_PRELOAD Environment Variable and Set-UID Programs

<u>Step 1:</u> First, we will see how these environment variables influence the behavior of dynamic loader/linker when running a normal program. Please follow these steps:

1. Let us build a dynamic link library. Create the following program, and name it mylib.c. It basically overrides the sleep() function in libc:

2. We can compile the above program using the following commands:

```
% gcc -fPIC -g -c mylib.c
```

% gcc -shared -o libmylib.so.1.0.1 mylib.o -lc

```
[02/27/19]seed@VM:~/.../Lab 3$ gcc -o myprog myprog.c
myprog.c: In function 'main':
myprog.c:4:2: warning: implicit declaration of function 'sleep' [-Wimplicit-function-declaration]
    sleep(1);
    ^
    [02/27/19]seed@VM:~/.../Lab 3$ myprog
[02/27/19]seed@VM:~/.../Lab 3$ gcc -fPIC -g -c mylib.c
[02/27/19]seed@VM:~/.../Lab 3$ gcc -shared -o libmylib.so.1.0.1 mylib.o -lc
```

3. Now, set the LD PRELOAD environment variable:

```
% export LD_PRELOAD=./libmylib.so.1.0.1
```

```
[02/27/19]seed@VM:~/.../Lab 3$ export LD_PRELOAD=./libmylib.so.1.0.1
```

4. Finally, compile the following program myprog, and in the same directory as the above dynamic link library libmylib.so.1.0.1:

```
[02/27/19]seed@VM:~/.../Lab 3$ gcc -o myprog myprog.c
```

<u>Step 2:</u> After you have done the above, please run myprog under the following conditions, and observe what happens.

Make myprog a regular program, and run it as a normal user.

```
[02/27/19]seed@VM:~/.../Lab 3$ gcc -o myprog myprog.c
myprog.c: In function 'main':
myprog.c:4:2: warning: implicit declaration of function 'sleep' [-Wimplicit-function-declaratio
n]
sleep(1);
^
[02/27/19]seed@VM:~/.../Lab 3$ myprog
I am not sleeping!
```

- Make myprog a Set-UID root program, and run it as a normal user.

```
[02/27/19]seed@VM:~/.../Lab 3$ sudo chown root myprog
[sudo] password for seed:
[02/27/19]seed@VM:~/.../Lab 3$ sudo chmod 4755 myprog
[02/27/19]seed@VM:~/.../Lab 3$ myprog
```

- Make myprog a Set-UID root program, export the LD PRELOAD environment variable again in the root account and run it.

```
[02/27/19]seed@VM:~/.../Lab 3$ su
Password:
root@VM:/home/seed/Documents/Lab 3# export LD_PRELOAD=./libmylib.so.1.0.1
root@VM:/home/seed/Documents/Lab 3# myprog
I am not sleeping!
```

 Make myprog a Set-UID user1 program (i.e., the owner is user1, which is another user account), export the LD PRELOAD environment variable again in a different user's account (not-root user) and run it.

```
root@VM:/home/seed/Documents/Lab 3# sudo adduser Steve
adduser: Please enter a username matching the regular expression configured
via the NAME_REGEX[_SYSTEM] configuration variable. Use the `--force-badname'
option to relax this check or reconfigure NAME_REGEX.
root@VM:/home/seed/Documents/Lab 3# sudo adduser steve
Adding user `steve' ...
Adding new group `steve' (1001) ...
Adding new user `steve' (1001) with group `steve' ...
Creating home directory `/home/steve' ...
Copying files from `/etc/skel' ...
Enter new UNIX password:
Retype new UNIX password:
passwd: password updated successfully
Changing the user information for steve
Enter the new value, or press ENTER for the default
Full Name []:
        Room Number []: Work Phone []:
         Home Phone []:
Other []:
Is the information correct? [Y/n] y
root@VM:/home/seed/Documents/Lab 3# sudo chown steve myprog
root@VM:/home/seed/Documents/Lab 3# myprog
I am not sleeping!
```

Observations: In the first scenario, the program runs as normal because the permissions have not yet been changed. In the second scenario, the program is made to be a root-owned Set-UID program and is run by a normal user, but there is no output from the program. In the third scenario, I exported the LD_PRELOAD variable and ran the program successfully. Though on second thought, I'm not sure if I was supposed to stick with root while executing. In the last scenario, I assigned the program to the user 'steve' and exported the LD_PRELOAD variable again and ran the program successfully. Again, I'm not sure that keeping root access was the right thing to do. It seems that normal users are unable to run the program but root users can. But, I speculate that, according to the task requirements, that the LD_PRELOAD variable being exported will allow the root-owned Set-UID program to run by a normal user or a different user. I don't believe I completed this task perfectly, but I think that's what it was trying to get us to do.

Task 8: Invoking External Programs using system() versus execve()

<u>Step 1:</u> I compiled the program task8.c and made it a root-owned Set-UID program. The program will use system() to invoke the command. If you were Bob, can you compromise the integrity of the system? For example, can you remove a file that is not writable to you?

```
#include <string.h>
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>

int main(int argc, char *argv[]) {
    char *v[3];
    char *command;

    if(argc < 2) {
        printf("Please type a file name.\n");
        return 1;
    }

    v[0] = "/bin/cat"; v[1] = argv[1]; v[2] = NULL;
    command = malloc(strlen(v[0]) + strlen(v[1]) + 2);
    sprintf(command, "%s %s", v[0], v[1]);

    // Use only one of the following
    system(command);
    //execve(v[0], v, NULL);

    return 0;
}</pre>
```

```
[02/27/19]seed@VM:~/.../Lab 3$ subl
[02/27/19]seed@VM:~/.../Lab 3$ gcc -o task8 task8.c
[02/27/19]seed@VM:~/.../Lab 3$ sudo chown root task8
[02/27/19]seed@VM:~/.../Lab 3$ sudo chmod 4755 task8
[02/27/19]seed@VM:~/.../Lab 3$ subl deleteme.txt
[02/27/19]seed@VM:~/.../Lab 3$ sudo chown root:root deleteme.txt
[02/27/19]seed@VM:~/.../Lab 3$ /bin/ls -l deleteme.txt
-rw-rw-r-- 1 root root 18 Feb 27 21:34 deleteme.txt
[02/27/19]seed@VM:~/.../Lab 3$ su steve
Password:
steve@VM:/home/seed/Documents/Lab 3$ ./task8 "deleteme.txt;rm deleteme.txt"
Can you delete me?steve@VM:/home/seed/Documents/Lab 3$ cat deleteme.txt
cat: deleteme.txt: No such file or directory
steve@VM:/home/seed/Documents/Lab 3$ ls -l deleteme.txt
ls: cannot access 'deleteme.txt': No such file or directory
steve@VM:/home/seed/Documents/Lab 3$ ls
                      mylib.c myprog.c
                                                                             task5
child
                                                       task2
                                                                  task3.c
                                                                                        task6.c
                                                                             task5.c
env_result
                      mylib.o
                                 parent
                                                       task2.c
                                                                  task4
                                                                                        task8
libmylib.so.1.0.1 myprog
                                                                                        task8.c
                                 setuidenv result task3
                                                                  task4.c
                                                                             task6
steve@VM:/home/seed/Documents/Lab 3$ exit
[02/27/19]seed@VM:~/.../Lab 3$ ls
                       mylib.c
                                                                  task3.c
child
                                 myprog.c
                                                       task2
                                                                             task5
                                                                                        task6.c
                      mylib.o parent
env_result
                                                       task2.c
                                                                  task4
                                                                             task5.c
                                                                                        task8
libmylib.so.1.0.1 myprog setuidenv_res
[02/27/19]seed@VM:~/.../Lab 3$ /bin/ls -l
libmylib.so.1.0.1
                                  setuidenv result
                                                       task3
                                                                  task4.c
                                                                             task6
                                                                                        task8.c
total 116
                      seed 4019 Feb 26 10:24 child
 rw-rw-r-- 1 seed
             1 seed
 rw-rw-r--
                       seed 4080
                                  Feb 26
                                           12:02 env result
 rwxrwxr-x 1 seed
                       seed 7928 Feb 27 18:24 libmylib.so.1.0.1
                            157 Feb 27 18:24 mylib.c
 rw-rw-r-- 1 seed
                       seed
 rw-rw-r-- 1 seed seed 2588 Feb 27 18:24 mylib.o
rwsr-xr-x 1 steve seed 7348 Feb 27 18:24 myprog
rw-rw-r-- 1 seed seed 53 Feb 27 18:23 myprog.o
                                           18:23 myprog.c
                       seed 4019 Feb 26 10:26 parent
 rw-rw-r-- 1 seed
 rw-rw-r-- 1
               seed
                       seed 3801 Feb 26 12:02 setuidenv_result
                       seed 7496 Feb 26 10:26 task2
 rwxrwxr-x 1 seed
 rwxrw-r--
               seed
                       seed
                              368
                                  Feb 26
                                           10:26 task2.c
 rwxrwxr-x 1 seed
                       seed 7448 Feb 26 11:31 task3
                              194
                                  Feb 26 11:30 task3.c
 rw-rw-r--
             1 seed
                       seed
 rwxrwxr-x 1 seed
                       seed 7348 Feb 26 11:39 task4
                               92 Feb 26 11:39 task4.c
 rw-rw-r--
             1 seed
                       seed
                       seed 7396
                                  Feb 26 11:42
 rwsr-xr-x
             1
               root
                                                  task5
 rw-rw-r-- 1 seed
                       seed
                             162 Feb 26 11:42 task5.c
 rwsr-xr-x 1 root
                       seed 7348 Feb 27 17:55 task6
                            41 Feb 27 17:44 task6.c
7544 Feb 27 21:52 task8
432 Feb 27 21:52 task8.c
 rw-rw-r-- 1 seed
                      seed
 rwsr-xr-x 1 root
                       seed
 rw-rw-r-- 1 seed
                       seed
[02/27/19]seed@VM:~/.../Lab 3$
```

Observation: Using the system() command I was able to delete the root-owned Set-UID text file that I created and named 'deleteme.txt' using the program.

<u>Step 2:</u> Comment out the system(command) statement, and uncomment the execve() statement in the program from Step 1; the program will use execve() to invoke the command. Compile the program, and make it a root-owned Set-UID. Do your attacks in Step 1 still work? Please describe and explain your observations.

Observations: The changes were made to the program from Step 1 and the user 'steve' attempted to use the program to delete the deleteme.txt file and was unable to do so. This shows that the system() command will execute the 'rm deleteme.txt' portion but the execve() command will not.

Task 9: Capability Leaking

```
include <stdio.h>
 include <stdlib.h>
#include <fcntl.h>
void main()
{ int fd;
   fd = open("/etc/zzz", O_RDWR | O_APPEND);
    if (fd == -1) {
        printf("Cannot open /etc/zzz\n");
        exit(0);
    sleep (1);
    setuid(getuid()); /* getuid() returns the
    if (fork()) { /* In the parent process */
        close (fd);
        exit(0);
      else { /* in the child process*/
        write (fd, "Malicious Data\n", 15);
        close (fd);
```

```
[02/27/19]seed@VM:~/.../Lab 3$ subl task9.c
[02/27/19]seed@VM:~/.../Lab 3$ gcc -o task9 task9.c
task9.c: In function 'main':
task9.c:19:2: warning: implicit declaration of function 'sleep' [-Wimplicit-function-declaratio
n ]
  sleep (1);
task9.c:23:2: warning: implicit declaration of function 'setuid' [-Wimplicit-function-declarati
 setuid(getuid()); /* getuid() returns the real uid */
task9.c:23:9: warning: implicit declaration of function'getuid'[-Wimplicit-function-declarati
on]
  setuid(getuid()); /* getuid() returns the real uid */
task9.c:25:6: warning: implicit declaration of function 'fork' [-Wimplicit-function-declaration
  if (fork()) { /* In the parent process */
task9.c:26:3: warning: implicit declaration of function 'close' [-Wimplicit-function-declaratio
   close (fd);
task9.c:32:3: warning: implicit declaration of function 'write' [-Wimplicit-function-declaratio
   write (fd, "Malicious Data\n", 15);
[02/27/19]seed@VM:~/.../Lab 3$ sudo chown root task9
[02/27/19]seed@VM:~/.../Lab 3$ sudo chmod 4755 task9
-rwsr-xr-x 1 root seed 7640 Feb 27 22:13 task9
[02/27/19]seed@VM:~/.../Lab 3$ sudo su root root@VM:/home/seed/Documents/Lab 3# cd /etc
root@VM:/etc# exit
exit
[02/27/19]seed@VM:~/.../Lab 3$ ./task9
[02/27/13]sectado...,
Cannot open /etc/zzz
[02/27/19]seed@VM:~/.../Lab 3$ cd /etc
ERROR: ld.so: object './libmylib.so.1.0.1' from LD_PRELOAD cannot be preloaded (cannot open sha
red object file): ignored.
[02/27/19]seed@VM:/etc$ ls
ERROR: ld.so: object './libmylib.so.1.0.1' from LD_PRELOAD cannot be preloaded (cannot open sha
red object file): ignored.
acpi
                         gai.conf
                                              lsb-release
                                                                         sane.d
adduser.conf
                                              ltrace.conf
                          gconf
                                                                         securetty
alternatives
                         gdb
                                              machine-id
                                                                         security
anacrontab
                          ghostscript
                                              magic
                                                                         selinux
apache2
                                              magic.mime
                                                                         sensors3.conf
                         anome
apg.conf
                          gnome-app-install
                                              mailcap
                                                                         sensors.d
                          gnome-vfs-2.0
                                                                         services
apm
                                              mailcap.order
apparmor
                          groff
                                              manpath.config
                                                                         sgml
                                                                         shadow
apparmor.d
                          group
                                              mime.types
                                              mke2fs.conf
apport
                         group-
                                                                         shadow-
```

```
noot@VM: /etc
root@VM:/etc# subl zzz
root@VM:/etc# cat zzz
Paragraphs
Paragraphs
Important stuff
Don't read this stuff pleaseroot@VM:/etc# /bin/ls -l zzz
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 66 Feb 27 22:21 zzz
root@VM:/etc# exit
exit
root@VM:/etc# exit
exit
ERROR: ld.so: object './libmylib.so.1.0.1' from LD PRELOAD cannot be preloaded (cannot open sha
red object file): ignored.
[02/27/19]seed@VM:/etc$ cd /home/seed/"Lab 3"
bash: cd: /home/seed/Lab 3: No such file or directory
ERROR: ld.so: object './libmylib.so.1.0.1' from LD PRELOAD cannot be preloaded (cannot open sha
red object file): ignored.
[02/27/19]seed@VM:/etc$ cd /home
ERROR: ld.so: object './libmylib.so.1.0.1' from LD_PRELOAD cannot be preloaded (cannot open sha
red object file): ignored.
[02/27/19]seed@VM:/home$ cd home
bash: cd: home: No such file or directory ERROR: ld.so: object './libmylib.so.1.0.1' from LD_PRELOAD cannot be preloaded (cannot open sha
red object file): ignored.
[02/27/19]seed@VM:/home$ cd seed
ERROR: ld.so: object './libmylib.so.1.0.1' from LD_PRELOAD cannot be preloaded (cannot open sha
red object file): ignored.
[02/27/19]seed@VM:~$ cd /seed
bash: cd: /seed: No such file or directory
ERROR: ld.so: object './libmylib.so.1.0.1' from LD_PRELOAD cannot be preloaded (cannot open sha red object file): ignored.
[02/27/19]seed@VM:~$ ls
ERROR: ld.so: object './libmylib.so.1.0.1' from LD PRELOAD cannot be preloaded (cannot open sha
red object file): ignored.
android Customization Documents examples.desktop Music
bin Desktop Downloads lib Pictur
                                                          Music Public Templates
Pictures source Videos
ERROR: ld.so: object './libmylib.so.1.0.1' from LD_PRELOAD cannot be preloaded (cannot open sha
red object file): ignored.
[02/27/19]seed@VM:~$ cd Documents
ERROR: ld.so: object './libmylib.so.1.0.1' from LD_PRELOAD cannot be preloaded (cannot open shared object file): ignored.
[02/27/19]seed@VM:~/Documents$ ls
ERROR: ld.so: object './libmylib.so.1.0.1' from LD_PRELOAD cannot be preloaded (cannot open sha
red object file): ignored.
Lab 3
ERROR: ld.so: object './libmylib.so.1.0.1' from LD PRELOAD cannot be preloaded (cannot open sha
red object file): ignored.
[02/27/19]seed@VM:~/Documents$ cd "Lab 3"
[02/27/19]seed@VM:~/.../Lab 3$ ls child mylib.c myprog.c
                                                  task2
                                                            task3.c
                                                                      task5
                                                                                task6.c
                                                                                         task9
                    mylib.o
                                                  task2.c
                                                                      task5.c
                                                                                         task9.c
env result
                              parent
                                                            task4
                                                                                task8
libmylib.so.1.0.1
                              setuidenv result task3
                                                            task4.c task6
                                                                                task8.c Task9.c
                    myprog
[02/27/19]seed@VM:\sim/.../Lab 3$ ./task\overline{9}
[02/27/19]seed@VM:~/.../Lab 3$ cat zzz
cat: zzz: No such file or directory
Paragraphs
Paragraphs
Important stuff
Don't read this stuff pleaseMalicious Data
```

Observations: After writing the program, I created the file "zzz.txt" and made it a root-owned Set-UID program. This task shows that when revoking privileges, sometimes the privileged capabilities are left behind with the program. This is called capability leaking. I believe that the capabilities are passed from the parent to the child in the fork process, but it's a little above my head so that's my best guess. The zzz.txt file will be modified with the additional text "Malicious Data" at the end, as seen in the last screenshot.