

EX010 Team 2

Joshua Main-Smith

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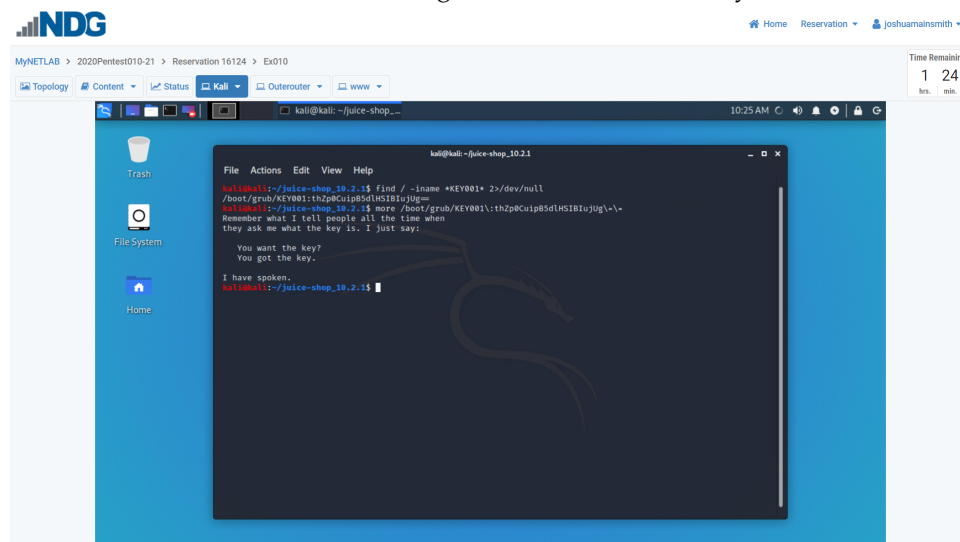
Attack Narrative

KEY001

The hint given to us was that KEY001 was part of a file name and that we should use **find** to search for it.

So, we began by searching the entire machine using the **find** command for a file that probably had the string KEY001 included. We used the flag **-iname**, the case insensitive version of **-name**, along with ***KEY001***. The ***** surrounding KEY001 are wildcards we included in case KEY001 is located somewhere in the middle of a file name. we were able to find the key this way, but there were a lot of *Permission Denied* instances cluttering the output. For a cleaner output, we followed this [guide](#), resulting in only KEY001 outputting.

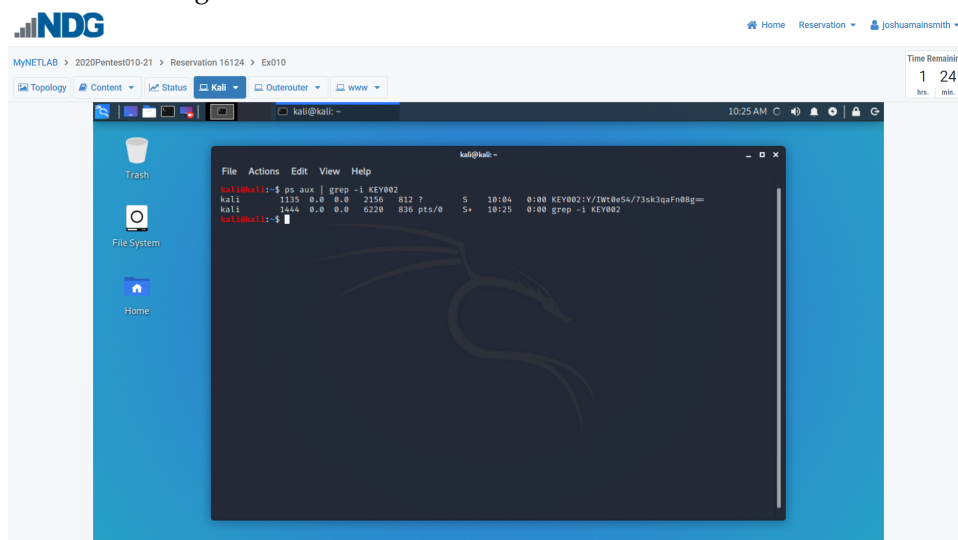
The full command used is **find / -iname *KEY001* 2>/dev/null**, which can also be seen in the screenshot below along with the value of the key.



KEY002

The hint given for finding KEY002 was that the command to be used lifts the "only yourself" restriction. After a brief Google search, we came across this [man page](#) under the **a** flag. This manual page is for the **ps** command, which is used to display active processes. The flags we used were **aux**, with **a** being the "lift yourself restriction", **x** lifting the "must have a tty" restriction. Both of these together show all active processes. The **u** flag is used just for formatting purposes. Doing this alone will show KEY002 among a lot of other active processes. So, we piped this to **grep -i KEY002** (case insensitive) to make the output a little cleaner.

The full command is **ps aux | grep -i KEY002**, as can also be seen in the screenshot below along with the value of KEY002.



Zoom Meeting Links

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