# Level 0x10

## Topics

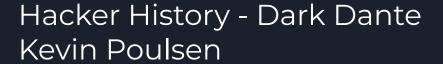
- Cyberquest
- Hacking History
- SCM
- Git demo

#### **External Events**

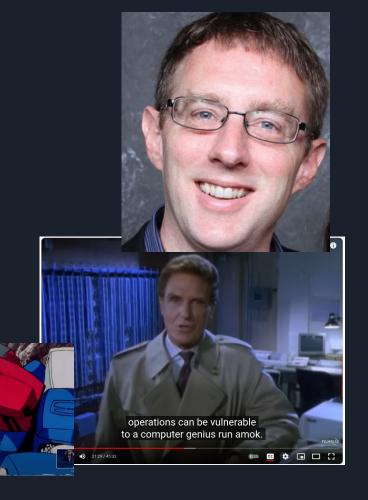
- Code Quest Pictures
- Cyber Quest Pictures
- Cyber Quest 3rd Place
- May 26-28
   Thomas Jefferson HS CTF







- Phone phreaking
- ARPANET hacking
  - Connect US schools and DoD contractors / academic
  - Telnet, FTP, TCP/IP birthplace
- Dayjob work for DoD contractor
  - o Investigation for phone crimes, goes underground
- Rigged radio station phone in contests
  - Won a Porsche 944, 20k cash, trip to Hawaii
- Senior editor at Wired Magazine
- DEFCON talk



#### Software Configuration Management (SCM)

How we manage changes and releases of software artifacts during software development

- 1. Identifying Configuration Items: source code, documents
- 2. Version Control: keep a history of different versions
- 3. Build Management: compilers and building tools (make, cmake)
- 4. Change Management: multiple users, merging, code reviews
- 5. Release Management: release packages

## Tapes, Floppys, Zips

- Stored our programs on tape / floppy disks
- Shared by walking to our friends house (sneakernet)
- Floppy Disks
  - o 8-inch: 250 KB
  - o 5 1/4 inch: 360 KB 1.2 MB
  - o 3 ½ inch: 1.44 MB
- File Containers
  - Tape Archive (tar). Unix 1979, Windows 2018
    - No compression
  - Lempel-Ziv algorithms: LZ77/LZ78 -> LZMA (7zip)
    - Many patent issues / lawsuits
  - o PKWare's PK Zip. DOS 1989
  - o DEFLATE: 1993 Zip2.0 and GZip





#### Diff

```
mwales@Metroid:~/scratch/patch_test$ cat hw.c
#include <stdio.h>

int main(int argc, char** argv)
{
         printf("Hello World\n");
         return 0;
}
```

**diff** creates a little snippet of the code change between 2 versions of a file

Can email the diff to maintainer

```
mwales@Metroid:~/scratch/patch_test$ cat hw_rev2.c
#include <stdio.h>
int main(int argc, char** argv)
{
        printf("Hello World\n");
        printf("Goodbye Cruel World\n");
        return 0;
}
```

#### Patch

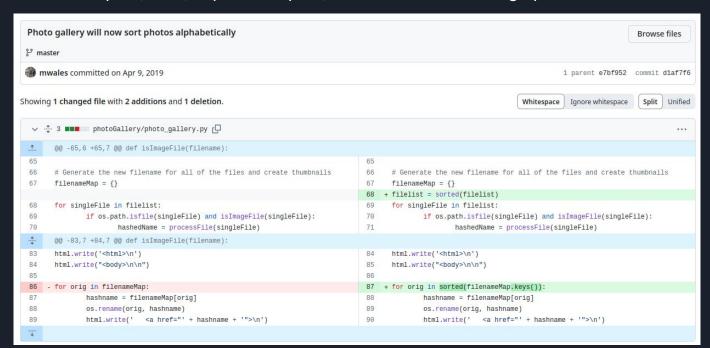
- Apply diff / patch file to update your copy of the code
- "Patch" word comes from "patching" punched holes in paper tape programs

mwales@Metroid:~/scratch/patch\_test\$ diff -u hw.c hw\_rev2.c > patch.txt mwales@Metroid:~/scratch/patch\_test\$ patch hw.c patch.txt patching file hw.c



#### Graphical Diff Tools

• Kompare, meld, Beyond Compare, and Github/Gitlab have graphical diff



#### Centralized Version Control

- Have a central server and collect / store all those patches together!
  - Add username / password to protect the source code
  - Manage changesets over time / history of code
  - Label certain versions as releases
- Branching
  - Make long / complicated changes on branches by themselves so you don't break the build for others
- SCCS (Source Code Control System): Unix 1972
- RCS (Revision Control System): 1980 and CVS (Concurrent Versioning System): 1990
- SVN (Subversion): 2000
- IBM Rational Clearcase: Used by L3Harris for 20 years. Cost \$\$\$\$

#### Distributed Version Control

- Large projects like Linux needed a non-centralized tool (2000s)
  - Developers are all over the world, single central server would be expensive and taxed
  - Want to be able to make software changes when not connected
  - Centralized system also slower (especially large projects)
- BitKeeper (2000) became the Linux kernel CM tool
  - Had some weird license that let Linux devs use it for free
  - Controversial / flamewars
  - Drops free version used by Linux after 2 years
- Linux kernel needed a new CM tool
  - Linux Torvalds starts development of git over the course of 2 weeks
  - A few years later, it finally matures to become kernel's official CM tool
- Every computer has a full copy of the source repo
  - Slow to do initial clone
  - Really fast for EVERYTHING else



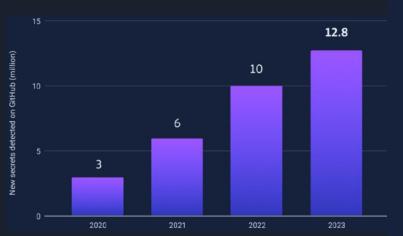
## GitHub / Gitlab

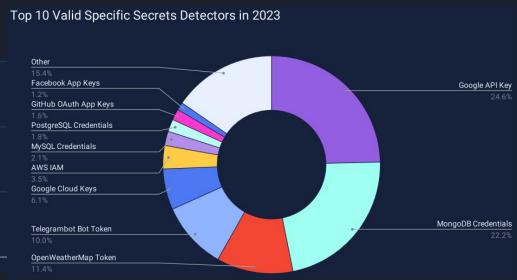


- GitHub launches in 2008
  - Hosts git repo online easily reachable by all
  - Free for open source development, \$\$ for proprietary repos (later free option too)
- Git / Github quickly become industry standard
  - L3Harris was not so quick to make the switch
- Gitlab starts in 2014
- GitHub and GitLab evolve into collaboration tools
  - o Documentation: markdown, wiki
  - Discussions / bug tracking
  - Task management
  - Automation tools for testing, building, deploment
- DevOps



## Leaking Secrets

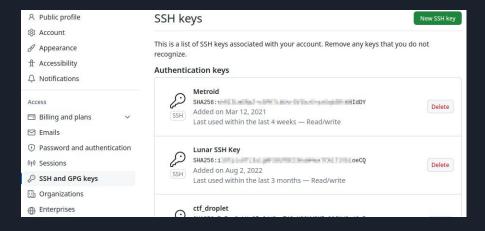




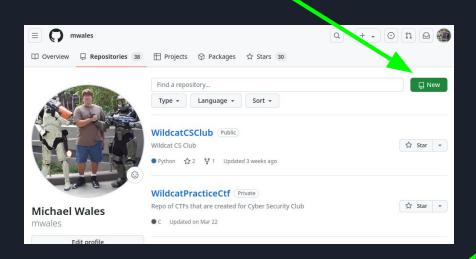
#### Start using GitHub

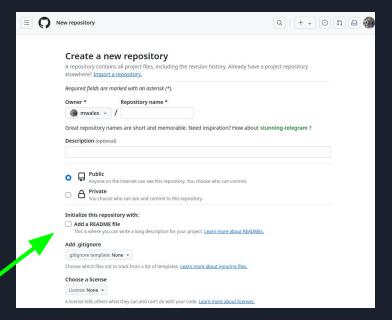
- Install git
- Create an ssh keypair on your PC
- Create an account on github
- Add your public SSH key to git account

```
useredebianTest:-$ ssh-keygen
Generating public/private rsa key pair.
Enter file in which to save the key (/home/user/.ssh/id_rsa):
Created directory '/home/user/.ssh'.
Enter passphrase (empty for no passphrase):
Enter same passphrase again:
Your identification has been saved in /home/user/.ssh/id_rsa
Your public key has been saved in /home/user/.ssh/id_rsa.pub
The key fingerprint is:
SHA256:Xeous Tambailitation and the same and the same
```

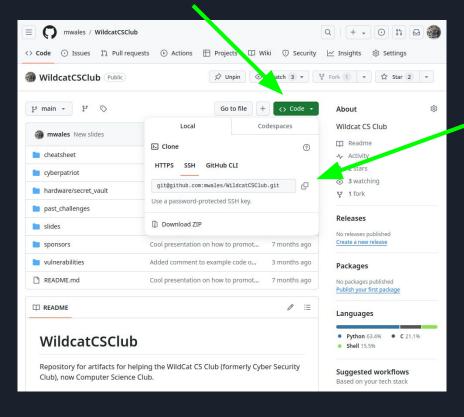


## Create a repo on github.com

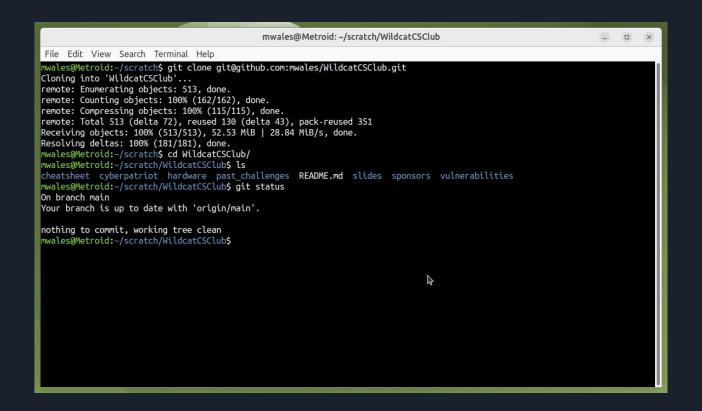




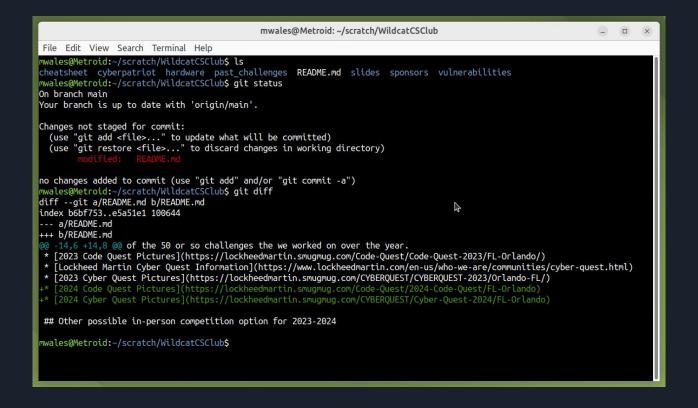
### Grab the URL for the repository



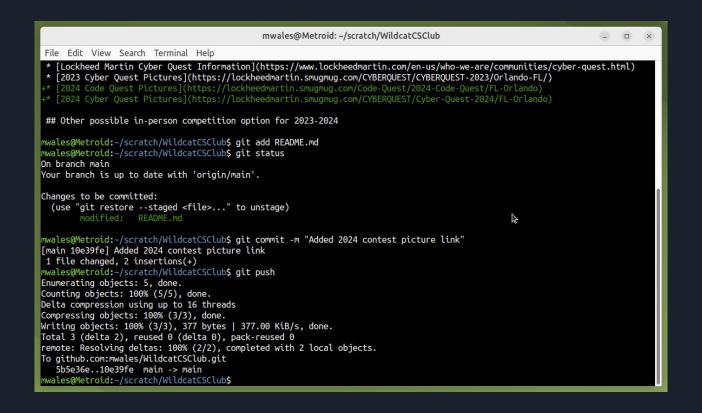
## Clone the repo



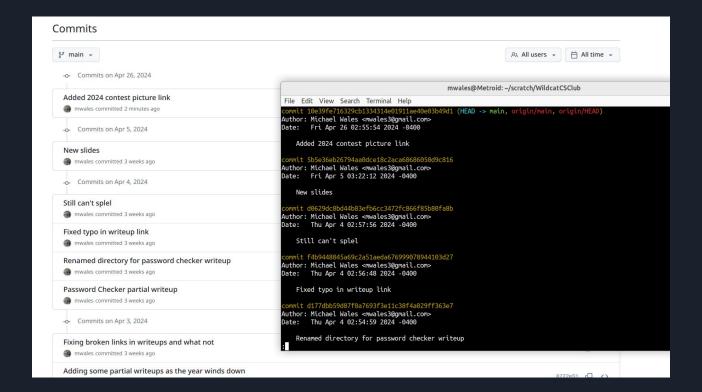
## Update your code



#### add, commit, push



#### Git history



#### Links

- <a href="https://www.britannica.com/topic/ARPANET/A-packet-of-data">https://www.britannica.com/topic/ARPANET/A-packet-of-data</a>
- https://ethw.org/History\_of\_Lossless\_Data\_Compression\_Algorithms
- <a href="https://www.bleepingcomputer.com/news/security/over-12-million-auth-secrets-and-ke-ys-leaked-on-github-in-2023/">https://www.bleepingcomputer.com/news/security/over-12-million-auth-secrets-and-ke-ys-leaked-on-github-in-2023/</a>

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