

# CS161–Spring 2015 — Solutions to Homework 2

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Collaborators: God

## Problem 1

(a)

$$\begin{aligned}c'_2 &= 0 \quad , \quad d'_2 = 0 \\c'_{3t} &= c_3 \quad , \quad d'_{3t} = \min(d_3, b_3) \\c'_{3f} &= \max(a_3 + 1, c_3) \quad , \quad d'_{3f} = d_3 \\c'_4 &= c_4 \quad , \quad d'_4 = d_4 \\c'_5 &= c_5 + 1 \quad , \quad d'_5 = c_5 + 1\end{aligned}$$

(b)

$$\begin{aligned}c_3 &= \min(c'_2, c'_5) \quad , \quad d_3 = \max(d'_2, d'_5) \\c_6 &= \min(c'_{3f}, c'_{1f}) \quad , \quad d_6 = \max(d'_{3f}, d'_{1f})\end{aligned}$$

(c) The vulnerability of the function is *Off By One*

## Problem 2

- (a) *Failsafe defaults*

The default is not unsafe to give \$300 to customer without checking card is valid or not.

- (b) *complete mediation*

It should check for authority in every users/objects before let them access the web.

- (c) *Security through obscurity*

A system relying on security through obscurity may have theoretical or actual security vulnerabilities. Since the duress code is known through public documentation, the attacker can find and attack.

- (d) *Least privilege*

The SuperFlashlight controls and access the information and recourse that are not necessary for legitimate purpose.

**Problem 3**(a) NO

Since Bob does not have root access, so he can't execute `escalate.c` .

(b) YES

Since we know that other users can able to run the file with the privileges of the owner, Bob will able to execute `escalate.c` .

(c) YES

Once he got the path of the file, he can call `new_event` on that path so that it can make a copied of the file and execute `escalate.c` .

**Problem 4**(a) *False*

It can be very effective but cannot defend against malware unless some of its samples have already been obtained, a proper signatures generated and the antivirus product updated. Also, this does not really effective against zero-day or next-generation malware.

(b) *True*

Advertising, by definition, is ceding control of Web content to another party

(c) *False*

Rootkit is a set of trojan system binaries. It can install hacked binaries for system programs such as netstat, ps, ls, du, login

(d) *True*

## Problem 5

Repeat "http://browstertest.com/?u=" after "/?u="

http://browstertest.com/?u= http://browstertest.com/?u= http://browstertest.com/?u= ...

If there are  $n$  repetitions and  $n$  is large, BrowerTest will make  $2^n$  HTTP requests. Therefore, this will overload the BrowerTest server.

## Problem 6

1. (a) *Blacklisting*  
+One Advantage: it is conceptually simple to recognize a few bad things(virus, malware), stop them, and allow everything else.  
  
+One disadvantage: Very hard to capture the malicious string as we can see in the project, and it's not a good practice if it allows attacker to use an attribute from html form to perform an XSS attack.  
  
(b) *YES*  
Example: If an attacker entering malicoous user-name which contains "scrscriptpt....", the library will remove substring "script". Therefore it becomes "script..." .
2. (a) This is Cross Site Request Forgery (CSRF) vulnerability, or one-click attack. Eva stole one dollar from me by let me click on the tinyrul and the Tinyrul redirect to:  
<http://www.cashbo.com/payment?amount=1&recipient=Eve>  
Now, I lost 1 dollar.  
  
(b) For every transaction, we should ask the user to re-enter their username and password to make sure that he/she is authorized current user.

## Problem 7

```
a)
username = '';DROP TABLE

b)
username = admin"'--

c)
username = "\';DROP TABLE

d)
PreparedStatement psmt = conn.preopareStatement("SELECT user_id FROM Customers WHERE
                                                username = ? AND password= SHA1(?)");
psmt.setString(1,username)
psmt.setString(2,password)

Explain:
Prepared statement only accept one parameter at a time.
setString get only 1 string at a given time, and it won't parse
any SQL code within the parameter.
```

e)

## Problem 8

Great!!!