

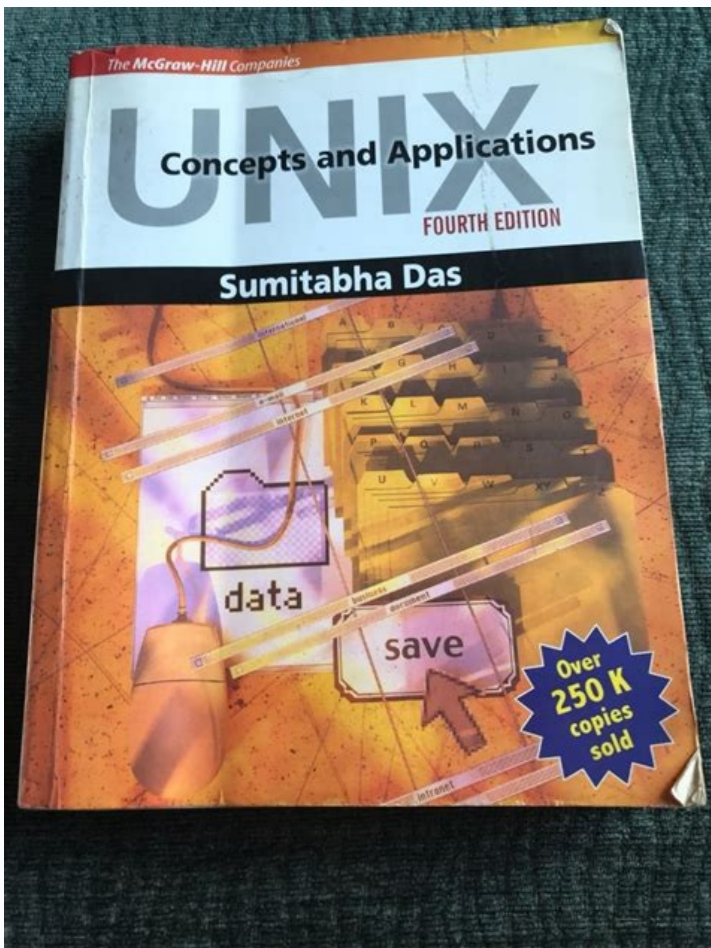
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## Upgrading Netcat shells



Meterpreter sessions

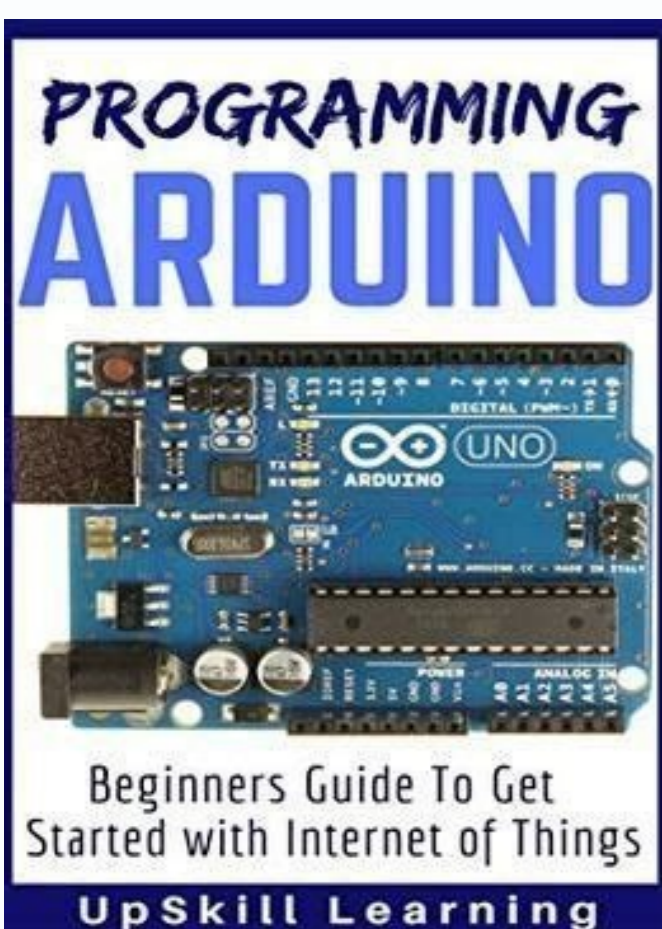


## Unix Shell Scripting

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### Course Objectives

- The participant will learn
  - Linux Introduction
  - Linux file related commands
  - Linux text manipulation commands
  - Environment variables
  - The vi-editor
  - Shell programming





# LINUX COMMANDS CHEAT SHEET

<b>System</b>	<b>File Permission</b>
<code>uname</code> → Displays Linux system information	<code>chmod octal filename</code> → Change file permissions of the file to octal
<code>uname -r</code> → Displays kernel release information	<code>chmod 777 /data/test.c</code> → Set rwx permissions to owner, group and everyone (everyone else who has access to the server)
<code>uptime</code> → Displays how long the system has been running including load average	<code>chmod 755 /data/test.c</code> → Set rwx for the owner and r_x for group and everyone
<code>hostname</code> → Shows the system hostname	<code>chmod 760 /data/test.c</code> → Sets rwx for owner, rw for group and everyone
<code>hostname -i</code> → Displays the IP address of the system	<code>chown owner: user file</code> → Change ownership of the file
<code>last reboot</code> → Shows system reboot history	<code>chown owner: user: owner: group: file, name</code> → Change owner and group owner of the file
<code>date</code> → Displays current system date and time	<code>chown owner: user: owner: group: directory</code> → Change owner and group owner of the directory
<code>timedatectl</code> → Query and change the system clock	
<code>cal</code> → Displays the current calendar month and day	
<code>ls</code> → Displays currently logged in users in the system	
<code>whoami</code> → Displays who you are logged in as	
<code>finger username</code> → Displays information about the user	
	<b>Network</b>
	<code>ip addr show</code> → Displays IP addresses and all the network interfaces
	<code>ip address add 192.168.0.1 to interface eth0</code>
	<code>ifconfig</code> → Displays IP addresses of all network interfaces
	<code>ping host</code> → ping command sends an ICMP echo request to establish a connection to server / PC
	<code>whois domain</code> → Retrieves more information about a domain name
	<code>dig domain</code> → Retrieves DNS information about the domain
	<code>dig -x host</code> → Performs reverse lookup on a domain
	<code>host google.com</code> → Performs an IP lookup for the domain name
	<code>hostname -i</code> → Displays local IP address
	<code>wget file_name</code> → Downloads a file from an entire source
	<code>netstat -tlnp</code> → Displays all active listening ports
	<b>Compression / Archives</b>
	<code>tar -cf home.tar home</code> → Creates archive file called 'home.tar' from file 'home'
	<code>tar -xzf file.tar</code> → Extract archive file 'file.tar'
	<code>tar -czf home.tar.gz sourceFolder</code> → Creates gzipped tar archive file from source folder
	<code>gzip file</code> → Compression a file with gz extension
	<b>Install Packages</b>
	<code>rpm -i pkg_name.rpm</code> → Install an rpm package
	<code>rpm -e pkg_name</code> → Removes an rpm package
	<code>dnf install pkg_name</code> → Install package using dnf utility
	<b>Install Source (Compilation)</b>
	<code>./configure</code>
	<code>make</code>
	<code>make install</code>
	<b>Search</b>
	<code>grep pattern files</code> → Search for a given pattern in files
	<code>grep -r pattern dir</code> → Search recursively for a pattern in a given directory
	<code>locate file</code> → Find all instances of the file
	<code>find home/ -name</code> → Find file names that begin with 'index' in 'home' folder
	<code>find home -size</code> → Find files greater than 10000K in the home folder
	<b>Login</b>
	<code>ssh user@host</code> → Securely connect to host as user
	<code>ssh -p port_number user@host</code> → Securely connect to host using a specified port
	<code>ssh host</code> → Securely connect to the system via SSH default port 22
	<code>telnet host</code> → Connect to host via telnet default port 23
	<b>File Transfer</b>
	<code>scp file.txt server2:tmp</code> → Securely copy file.txt to server2 in tmp directory
	<code>rsync -e home/apps / backup</code> → Synchronize contents in home/apps directory with backup directory
	<b>Disk Usage</b>
	<code>df -h</code> → Displays free space on mounted systems
	<code>df -l</code> → Displays free spaces on filesystems
	<code>lsblk -l</code> → Shows disk partitions, sizes, and types
	<code>du -sh</code> → Displays disk usage in the current directory in a human-readable format
	<code>findmnt</code> → Displays target mount point for all filesystems
	<code>mount device-path mount-point</code> → Mount a device
	<b>Directory Traversal</b>
	<code>cd ..</code> → Move up one level in the directory tree structure
	<code>cd</code> → Change directory to \$HOME directory
	<code>cd /dir</code> → Change directory to /dir directory
	<b>Hardware</b>
	<code>dmidegg</code> → Displays biosip messages
	<code>cat /proc/cpuinfo</code> → Displays more information about CPU e.g. model, model name, cores, vendor id
	<code>cat /proc/meminfo</code> → Displays more information about hardware memory e.g. total and free memory
	<code>lsblk</code> → Displays information about system's hardware configuration
	<code>lsblk --fs</code> → Displays block devices related information
	<code>free -m</code> → Displays free and used memory in the system (-m flag indicates memory in MB)
	<code>lspci -t</code> → Displays PCI devices in a tree-like diagram
	<code>lsusb -t</code> → Displays USB devices in a tree-like diagram
	<code>dmidecode</code> → Displays hardware information from the BIOS
	<code>hdparm -i /dev/sda</code> → Displays information about disk data
	<code>hdparm -T /dev/sda</code> → Conducts a read speed test on device side
	<code>badblocks -v /dev/sda</code> → Tests for unreadable blocks on disk
	<b>Users</b>
	<code>id</code> → Displays the details of the active user e.g. uid, gid, and groups
	<code>last</code> → Shows the last logins in the system
	<code>who</code> → Shows who is logged in to the system
	<code>groupadd 'admin'</code> → Adds the group 'admin'
	<code>adduser 'Sam'</code> → Adds user Sam
	<code>userdel 'Sam'</code> → Deletes user Sam
	<code>usermod</code> → Used for changing / modifying user information
	<b>File Commands</b>
	<code>ls -lat</code> → Lists files - both regular & hidden files and their permissions as well
	<code>pwd</code> → Displays the current directory file path
	<code>mkdir /directory_name</code> → Creates a new directory
	<code>rm file_name</code> → Removes a file
	<code>rm -f filename</code> → Forcefully removes a file
	<code>rm -r /directory_name</code> → Removes a directory recursively
	<code>rm -rf /directory_name</code> → Removes a directory forcefully and recursively
	<code>cp file1 file2</code> → Copies the contents of file1 to file2
	<code>cp -r dir1 dir2</code> → Recursively Copies dir1 to dir2. dir2 is created if it does not exist
	<code>mv file1 file2</code> → Renames file1 to file2
	<code>ln -s /path/to/file_name file_name</code> → Creates a symbolic link to file_name
	<code>touch file_name</code> → Creates a new file
	<code>cat &gt; file_name</code> → Places standard input into a file
	<code>more file_name</code> → Outputs the contents of a file
	<code>head file_name</code> → Displays the first 10 lines of a file
	<code>tail file_name</code> → Displays the last 10 lines of a file
	<code>gzip -c file_name</code> → Encrypts a file
	<code>gzip file_name.gzip</code> → Decrypts a file
	<code>wc</code> → Prints the number of bytes, words and lines in a file
	<code>cat &gt;&gt;</code> → Executes commands from standard input
	<b>Process Related</b>
	<code>ps</code> → Display currently active processes
	<code>ps aux   grep 'keyword'</code> → Searches for the id of the process 'keyword'
	<code>mpstat</code> → Displays memory map of processes
	<code>top</code> → Displays all running processes
	<code>kill pid</code> → Terminates process with a given pid
	<code>killall prog</code> → Kills / Terminates all processes named prog
	<code>kill process-name</code> → Sends a signal to a process with its name
	<code>bg</code> → Resumes suspended jobs in the background
	<code>fg</code> → Brings suspended jobs to the foreground
	<code>fg %n</code> → Brings job n to the foreground
	<code>lsaf</code> → Lists files that are open by processes
	<code>renice 19 PID</code> → Makes a process run with very low priority
	<code>pgrep firefox</code> → Find Firefox process ID
	<code>psaux</code> → Visualizing processes in tree model

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How do I use bash for loop to repeat certain task under Linux / UNIX operating system? How can I set infinite loops using for statement? How do I use three-parameter bash for loop control expression? Advertisement A bash for loop is a bash programming language statement which allows code to be repeatedly executed. A for loop is classified as an iteration statement i.e. it is the repetition of a process within a bash script. For example, you can run UNIX command or task 5 times or read and process list of files using a for loop. A for loop can be used at a shell prompt or within a shell script itself. for loop syntax 1 Numeric ranges for syntax is as follows: for VARIABLE in 1 2 3 4 5 .. N do command1 command2 commandN done OR for VARIABLE in file1 file2 file3 do command1 on \$VARIABLE command2 commandN done OR for OUTPUT in \$(Linux-Or-Unix-Command-Here) do command1 on \$OUTPUT command2 on \$OUTPUT commandN done Examples 1 This type of for loop is characterized by counting. The range is specified by a beginning (#1) and ending number (#5). The for loop executes a sequence of commands for each member in a list of items. A representative example in BASH is as follows to display welcome message 5 times with for loop: #!/bin/bash for i in 1 2 3 4 5 do echo "Welcome \$i times" done Sometimes you may need to set a step value (allowing one to count by two's or to count backwards for instance). Latest bash version 3.0+ has inbuilt support for setting up ranges: #!/bin/bash for i in {1..5} do echo "Welcome \$i times" done Bash v4.0+ has inbuilt support for setting up a step value using (START.END.INCREMENT) syntax: #!/bin/bash echo "Bash version \${BASH\_VERSION}..." for i in {0..10..2} do echo "Welcome \$i times" done Sample outputs: Bash version 4.0.33(0)-release... Welcome 0 times Welcome 2 times Welcome 4 times Welcome 6 times Welcome 8 times Welcome 10 times The seq command to create standard bash for Loop (outdated method) 1 WARNING! The seq command print a sequence of numbers and it is here due to historical reasons. The following examples is only recommend for older bash version. All users (bash v3.x+) are recommended to use the above syntax. The seq command can be used as follows. A representative example in seq is as follows: #!/bin/bash for i in \$(seq 1 2 20) do echo "Welcome \$i times" done There is no good reason to use an external command such as seq to count and increment numbers in the for loop, hence it is recommend that you avoid using seq. The builtin command are fast. Three-expression bash for loops syntax 1 This type of for loop share a common heritage with the C programming language. It is characterized by a three-parameter loop control expression; consisting of an initializer (EXP1), a loop-test or condition (EXP2), and a counting expression/step (EXP3). for (( EXP1; EXP2; EXP3 )) do command1 command2 command3 done ## The C-style Bash for loop ## for (( initializer; condition; step )) do shell\_COMMANDS done A representative three-expression example in bash as follows: #!/bin/bash # set counter 'i' to 1 and condition '# i is less than or equal to 5 for ( i=1; i<=5; i++) do echo "server \$i alive" else echo "server \$i dead or can not ping." fi done Loop with strings Say we have a variable named PKGS, and we need to loop through a list of strings to install those packages: PKGS="php7-openssl-7.3.19-0 php7-common-7.3.19-0 php7-fpm-7.3.19-0 php7-openssl-7.3.19-0 php7-7.3.19-0" for p in \$PKGS do echo "Installing \$p package" sudo apt-get -y install \$p done Command substitution 1 Command substitution means run a shell command and store its output to a variable. For example: uptime=\$(uptime) echo "Server uptime is \$uptime" The for Loop argument list also works command substitution as follows: for var in \$(command) do print "Svar" done ## example ## for f in \$(ls /nas/\*.pdf) do print "File \$f" done Command-line arguments 1 A command line argument is nothing but an argument sent to a program being called. A program can take any number of command line arguments. For example, we are going to use the grep command to search for user names in the /etc/passwd file: \$ grep 'vivek' /etc/passwd grep is the name of an actual command and shell executed this command when you type command at shell prompt. The first word on the command line is: grep - name of the command to be executed. Everything else on command line is taken as arguments to this command. The for Loop argument list also accepts Command-line arguments/parameters as follows: ## \$@ expands to the positional parameters, starting from one. ## for i in \$@ do echo "Script arg is \$i" done You run it as follows: ./script arg is \$! done OR combine the echo command along with command substitution as follows: for s in server1 server2 server3 do ssh vivek@\${s} "uptime" done OR combine the echo command along with command substitution as follows: for s in server1 server2 server3 do echo "Server \${s}: \$(ssh vivek@\${s} uptime)" done Sample outputs: Server server1: 09:34:46 up 12 days, 21:57, 0 users, load average: 0.08, 0.09, 0.09 Server server2: 09:34:50 up 17 days, 2:30, 0 users, load average: 0.03, 0.03, 0.00 Server server3: 09:34:53 up 17 days, 2:31, 0 users, load average: 0.04, 0.04, 0.00 In this standard bash for loop example we are going to update all CentOS/RHEL based servers using the yum command or apt command/apt-get command in case we have a Debian/Ubuntu based servers: ## CENTOS/RHEL example (for fedora replace yum with dnf) ## for s in server{1..6} do echo "\*\*\*\* Patching and updating \$s" \*\*\*" ssh root@\${s} - "yum -y update" done Here is simple but useful shell script example: #!/usr/bin/env bash # Purpose: Update all my Linode servers powered by Debian/Ubuntu Linux # Author: Vivek Gite under GPL v2.x+ # ----- logs ----- "tmp/apt-get.log" >> "\${log}" for s in ln.cb20{1..5} do echo "Updating and patching \$s, please wait..." | tee -a "\${log}" ssh root@\${s} - apt-get -q -y update >/dev/null ssh root@\${s} -- DEBIAN\_FRONTEND=noninteractive apt-get -y -q upgrade >> "\${log}" done echo "Check slog file for details." See why we used DEBIAN\_FRONTEND apt-get variable to avoid any prompts during updates. It would be best if you set up ssh keys for automation purposes or running scripts from Linux/UNIX cron jobs. Finding ping time for multiple IP addresses Here is my sample code: #!/bin/bash ips="\$(host -t a www.cyberciti.biz | awk '{ print \$4 }' for i in \$ips; do ping -q -c 4 "\$i"; done This will produce average stats as follows, indicating that multiple load balancer ICMP ECHO\_REQUEST average time was 19-20 milliseconds PING 104.22.10.214 (104.22.10.214) 56(84) bytes of data. --- 104.22.10.214 ping statistics --- 4 packets transmitted, 4 received, 0% packet loss, time 3006ms rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 20.612/21.255/22.054/0.624 ms PING 172.67.7.239 (172.67.7.239) 56(84) bytes of data. --- 172.67.7.239 ping statistics --- 4 packets transmitted, 4 received, 0% packet loss, time 3005ms rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 20.232/20.710/21.500/0.479 ms Check out related media 1 This tutorial is also available in a quick video format. The video shows some additional and practical examples such as converting all the mac files to mp3 format, all avi files to mp4 video format, unzipping multiple zip files or tar balls, gathering uptime information from multiple Linux/Unix servers, detecting remote web-server using domain names and much more. Video 01: 15 Bash For Loop Examples For Linux / OS X Shell Scripting Conclusion You learned how to use the bash for loop with various examples. For loops can save time and help you with automation for tiny tasks. However, for complicated IT automation tasks, you should use tools like Ansible, Salt, Chef, psst and others. See the following resources for more info.

02/03/2022 - For aspiring DevOps engineers, it is essential to know shell scripting or bash scripting. In this shell scripting for DevOps guide, I will share my tips & resources to learn Linux shell scripting the right way. I have spoken about the importance of shell scripting in my becoming a DevOps engineers guide as well. This guide is for anyone who wants to learn shell ... Advanced Shell Scripting Commands. The advanced commands are: Uptime: This is a command which is used to keep a track of any malicious or any unusual activity that might be affecting your system. Uptime is used to know what actually happened when the server was left unattended. 05/07/2017 · Before we begin our scripting series, let's cover some basic information. We'll be using the bash shell, which most Linux distributions use natively. Bash is available for Mac OS users and Cygwin on Windows, too. Since it's so universal, you should be able to script regardless of your platform. Welcome to the learnshell.org interactive Shell Programming tutorial. Whether you are an experienced programmer or not, this website is intended for everyone who wishes to learn programming with Unix/Linux shell interpreters. You are welcome to join our group on Facebook for questions, discussions and updates. 07/08/2022 · Unix Shell Scripting Basics. This tutorial will give you an overview of shell programming and provide an understanding of some standard shell programs. This includes shells such as the Bourne Shell (sh) and the Bourne Again Shell (bash). Shells read configuration files on multiple circumstances that differ depending on the shell. GNU Bash o simplemente Bash (Bourne-again shell) es una popular interfaz de usuario de línea de comandos, específicamente un shell de Unix; así como un lenguaje de scripting. Bash fue originalmente escrito por Brian Fox para el sistema operativo GNU, y pretendía ser el reemplazo de software libre del shell Bourne. [1] [2] Lanzado por primera vez en 1989, [3] se ha utilizado ... 14/07/2022 · Simple demo of shell scripting using Bash Shell. If you work on terminal, something you traverse deep down in directories. Then for coming few directories up in path we have to execute command like this as shown below to get to the "python" directory: 30/01/2018 · Array in Shell Scripting An array is a systematic arrangement of the same type of data. But in Shell script Array is a variable which contains multiple values may be of same type or different type since by default in shell script everything is treated as a string. An array is zero-based i.e indexing start with 0. How to Declare Array in Shell ... Shell scripts have several required constructs that tell the shell environment what to do and when to do it. Of course, most scripts are more complex than the above one. The shell is, after all, a real programming language, complete with variables, control structures, and so forth. Specifically Bash Guide, Bash FAQ and Bash Pitfalls; Google's Shell Style Guide; The Linux Documentation Project: Bash Programming - Intro/How-to; The Linux Documentation Project: Advanced Bash Scripting Guide; WikiBooks: Bash Shell Scripting; Use the Unofficial Bash Strict Mode (Unless You Love Debugging) The Art of Command Line

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