Change Drive what u need for Example u are in C:>

U want open a file or a music in this address D:/ >music >golchin>New folder >free>Arezo in drive D

Direct open folders or apps with correct addresses :

start %windir%\explorer.exe "D:\music2\golchin\free\New folder\Arezo.mp3

So the file will be open and played

D: Enter

U loged in D drive

Cd golchin

Dir

U see all files what u have in your Drive

Dir music

U loged in music folder

Dir “\free arezo \*” /s

dir "\example file\*" /s

for exmaple u want open drive d> music > shad

1. if u are in c chang easy to other drive with# d: or c: or e: or f:
2. cd d:\music\shad\
3. back 1 folder behind with cd..
4. cd c:\users\public\documents or cd /d %userprofile%\desktop not worked
5. create folder in needed location# md feri new folder
6. change name of the folder# ren name of the file after Enter put new name

## How to copy files in CMD (COPY in Command Prompt)

## The **COPY**command allows you to copy files from one location to another. To use this command, type:

1. **copy location\filename.extension newlocation\newname.extension**
2. **same directory copy**

**copy Digital\_Citizen\_Notes.txt Digital\_Citizen\_Notes.docx**

9 copy folder with all deteils in side .

**XCOPY /s /i**

**For example**

**xcopy /s /i d:\Digital\_Citizen c:\Backup\_Digital\_Citizen**

or **copy digitalcitizen.txt test.txt**

## 10 - How to delete files with Command Prompt (DEL in CMD)

Delet a folder or a file del + name of the file

And than it ask for confitmation

**del folder**

**or**

**del Digital\_Citizen\_Tests**

## 11 How to delete a folder from CMD (RD in Command Prompt)

**RD [Folder]**

**For example**

**RD Digital\_Citizen\_Tests**

## 12 - How to launch an app from CMD (Command Prompt)

**cd /d c:\windows\System32\control.exe**

**Get NIC info with ipconfig in CMD**

**ipconfig /all**

### Netsh wlan show profiles

**netsh wlan show profiles**

**or**

**netsh wlan show profile name=WiFi\_SSID key=clear**

### Shutdown

**shutdown /s**

**logoff**

### Tasklist

**Tasklist**

### Taskkill

**taskkill /f /im [process name]**

**or**

**taskkill /f /pid [process ID]**

### Chkdsk

check your drive for errors and attempt repairing them is the **chkdsk** command

**chkdsk /f**

### Sfc /scannow

scanning the integrity of system files and repairing

**sfc /scannow**

### Format a drive

**format [drive letter]: /fs:[file system] /q**

or

**format h: /fs:ntfs /q**

**find version of windows to using now**

### Ver

**ver**

### Systeminfo

**systeminfo**

format a external hard drive in 7 commands

1-diskpart

2-list disk

3-select disk (0-9)

4-clean

5-Create Partition Primary

6-**Format fs=ntfs (quick)** or **format fs=exfat  for fast format type (quick) to end of exfat or end of ntfs**

7-Assign

Open Bios keys any system

**BIOS Keys by Manufacturer**

Here's a list of common BIOS keys by brand. Depending on the age of your model, the key may be different.

* **ASRock:**F2 or DEL
* **ASUS:**F2 for all PCs, F2 or DEL for Motherboards
* **Acer:**F2 or DEL
* **Dell:**F2 or F12
* **ECS:**DEL
* **Gigabyte / Aorus:** F2 or DEL
* **HP:** F10
* **Lenovo (Consumer Laptops):**F2 or Fn + F2
* **Lenovo (Desktops):**F1
* **Lenovo (ThinkPads):**Enter then F1.
* **MSI:**DEL for motherboards and PCs
* **Microsoft Surface Tablets:**Press and hold volume up button.
* **Origin PC:** F2
* **Samsung:**F2
* **Toshiba:**F2
* **Zotac:** DEL

Normal bios trough windows

* 1. **Navigate to the Advanced Startup**
  2. System >
  3. Revery
  4. Restart now
  5. Troubleshoot
  6. Advanced options
  7. **UEFI Firmware Settings.**
  8. **Restart**

Open Bios in linux

## Method 3: Use a Linux Command

If you're running a modern version of Linux such as Ubuntu, you may be

able to get to the BIOS by typing "**sudo systemctl reboot --firmware**" at the command prompt.

Linux

Zipper install vietual box

For operations

kali

win 10

win server

metasploitable

owaspbwa

**Kali's Default Credentials**

Kali changed to a [non-root user policy](https://www.kali.org/docs/policy/kali-linux-user-policy/) by default [since the release of **2020.1**](https://www.kali.org/blog/kali-default-non-root-user/).

This means:

* During the installation of [**amd64** and **i386** images](https://www.kali.org/docs/installation/), it will prompt you for a standard user account to be created.
* Any default operating system credentials used during **Live Boot**, or **pre-created image** (like [**Virtual Machines**](https://www.kali.org/docs/virtualization/) & [**ARM**](https://www.kali.org/docs/arm/)) will be:
  + User: kali
  + Password: kali
* **Vagrant** image *(based on their*[*policy*](https://www.vagrantup.com/docs/boxes/base.html)*)*:
  + Username: vagrant
  + Password: vagrant
* [Amazon **EC2**](https://www.kali.org/docs/cloud/aws/):
  + User: kali
  + Password: <ssh key>

**[Default Tool Credentials](https://www.kali.org/docs/introduction/default-credentials/" \l "default-tool-credentials)**

Some tools shipped with Kali, will use their own default hardcoded credentials (others will generate a new password the first time its used). The following tools have the default values:

* [BeEF-XSS](https://www.kali.org/tools/beef-xss/)
  + Username: beef
  + Password: beef
  + Configuration File: /etc/beef-xss/config.yaml
* MySQL
  + User: root
  + Password: *(blank)*
  + Setup Program: mysql\_secure\_installation
* [OpenVAS](https://www.kali.org/tools/gvm/)
  + Username: admin
  + Password: <Generated during setup>
  + Setup Program: openvas-setup
* [Metasploit-Framework](https://www.kali.org/tools/metasploit-framework/)
  + Username: postgres
  + Password: postgres
  + Configuration File: /usr/share/metasploit-framework/config/database.yml
* PowerShell-Empire/Starkiller
  + Username: empireadmin
  + Password: password123

sudo apt -y install kali-root-login

### [Enabling root for SSH](https://www.kali.org/docs/general-use/enabling-root/" \l "enabling-root-for-ssh)

If we look at /etc/ssh/sshd\_config we will see a **PermitRootLogin** line. We will want to change this line to match our use case.

**kali@kali:~**$ grep PermitRootLogin /etc/ssh/sshd\_config

#PermitRootLogin prohibit-password

# the setting of "PermitRootLogin without-password".

**kali@kali:~**$

**kali@kali:~**$ man sshd\_config | grep -C 1 prohibit-password

PermitRootLogin

Specifies whether root can log in using ssh(1). The argument must be yes, prohibit-password, forced-commands-only, or no. The default

is prohibit-password.

If this option is set to prohibit-password (or its deprecated alias, without-password), password and keyboard-interactive authentication

are disabled for root.

**kali@kali:~**$

**kali@kali:~**$ sudo systemctl restart ssh

**kali@kali:~**$

### [Enabling root for GNOME and KDE login](https://www.kali.org/docs/general-use/enabling-root/" \l "enabling-root-for-gnome-and-kde-login)

We will first install kali-root-login to change multiple configuration files that will permit us to login to the root account through the GNOME GDM3 and the KDE login prompt. This step is not necessary when using other desktop environments.

**kali@kali:~**$ sudo apt -y install kali-root-login

Reading package lists... Done

Building dependency tree

Reading state information... Done

The following NEW packages will be installed:

kali-root-login

0 upgraded, 1 newly installed, 0 to remove and 1516 not upgraded.

Need to get 6,776 B of archives.

After this operation, 33.8 kB of additional disk space will be used.

Get:1 http://kali.download/kali kali-rolling/main amd64 kali-root-login all 2019.4.0 [6,776 B]

Fetched 6,776 B in 1s (10.9 kB/s)

Selecting previously unselected package kali-root-login.

(Reading database ... 333464 files and directories currently installed.)

Preparing to unpack .../kali-root-login\_2019.4.0\_all.deb ...

Adding 'diversion of /etc/gdm3/daemon.conf to /etc/gdm3/daemon.conf.original by kali-root-login'

Adding 'diversion of /etc/pam.d/gdm-password to /etc/pam.d/gdm-password.original by kali-root-login'

Adding 'diversion of /etc/pam.d/gdm-autologin to /etc/pam.d/gdm-autologin.original by kali-root-login'

Adding 'diversion of /etc/pam.d/lightdm-autologin to /etc/pam.d/lightdm-autologin.original by kali-root-login'

Adding 'diversion of /etc/pam.d/sddm to /etc/pam.d/sddm.original by kali-root-login'

Adding 'diversion of /etc/sddm.conf to /etc/sddm.conf.original by kali-root-login'

Unpacking kali-root-login (2019.4.0) ...

Setting up kali-root-login (2019.4.0) ...

Installing /usr/share/kali-root-login/daemon.conf as /etc/gdm3/daemon.conf

Installing /usr/share/kali-root-login/gdm-password as /etc/pam.d/gdm-password

Installing /usr/share/kali-root-login/gdm-autologin as /etc/pam.d/gdm-autologin

Installing /usr/share/kali-root-login/lightdm-autologin as /etc/pam.d/lightdm-autologin

Installing /usr/share/kali-root-login/sddm as /etc/pam.d/sddm

Installing /usr/share/kali-root-login/sddm.conf as /etc/sddm.conf

**kali@kali:~**$

linux fire wall rules

sudo iptable –L –N –V

or

sudo iptable –L –n –v –t -nat

block(drop a packet ) web in other client linux

1)sudo iptables –A FORWARD –s 10.0.0.0/8(iPsource) -d 172.16.0.5 (ip destination) –p tcp –dport 80 –j DROP (destination port).

Access web in another linux or client

2) sudo iptables –A FORWARD –s 10.0.0.1/8(iP source) -d 172.16.0.5 (ip destination) –p tcp –dport 80 –j ACCEPT

show list of the rulled ( regulary ) with number

sudo iptable –L –n –v –line-number

allways in iptable or firewalle is important wich rulle is created first it working for example up : number 1 is block rulle .if we use second rolle in the same subnet its not working .

in this case we can switch –A FORWARD to \*(-I FORWARD 1)

sudo iptables –I FORWARD 1–s 10.0.0.1/8(iP source) -d 172.16.0.5 (ip destination) –p tcp –dport 80 –j ACCEPT

block clinet that cant Ping any of subnet rage (172.16.0.0/16)

sudo iptables –A FORWARD –s 10.0.0.200(iPsource) -d 172.16.0.0 (ip destination) –p icmp –j DROP

for check use the uper command (sudo iptable –L –n –v –line-number)

to remove rulles in linux table, use : sudo iptables -F

block all trafic for highest secure in linux

sudo iptable –P FORWARD DROP

now can add all rules what we need firs rule we let client to do ping for all subnets. If need a rage than we add range too.but here we didnt.

sudo iptables –A FORWARD –p icmp –j ACCEPT

let client to use HTTP or web

sudo iptables –A FORWARD –p tcp –port 80 –d 172.16.0.5 –j ACCEPT

so connected but still cant use web .we need to add a rolle tha allow old packets that are answer from old packets allow . so we need to add this rulle to complete connection :

sudo iptables –I FORWARD 1 –m conntrack –ctstate ESTABLISHED,RELATED –j ACCEPT

after that we can add many rulles just with accept .

m

Code for start a program in windows with CMD

start %windir%\explorer.exe "

Shot keys windows 11

**Alt + Enter** or **F11** - Switches the *Command Prompt* window to fullscreen mode.

**Alt + F4** - Closes the *Command Prompt*.

**Ctrl + Shift + Plus (+)** or **Ctrl + Shift + mouse wheel up** - Increases the transparency of the *Command Prompt* window.

**Ctrl + Shift + Minus (-)** or **Ctrl + Shift + mouse wheel down** - Decreases the transparency of the *Command Prompt* window.

**Ctrl + C** or **Ctrl + Ins** - Copies the selected text and places it in the clipboard.

**Ctrl + V** or **Shift + Ins** - Pastes the clipboard contents.

**Shift + Left Arrow** - Expands or narrows the text selection by one character to the left.

**Shift + Right Arrow** - Expands or narrows the text selection by one character to the right.

**Ctrl + Shift + Left Arrow** - Expands or narrows the text selection by one word to the left.

**Ctrl + Shift + Right Arrow** - Expands or narrows the text selection by one word to the right.

**Shift + Up Arrow** - Expands or narrows the text selection by one line upwards.

**Shift + Down Arrow** - Expands or narrows the text selection by one line downwards.

**Shift + Home** - Expands or narrows the text selection to the beginning of the current command. On the second keystroke, it expands or narrows the text selection to the beginning of the line

**Shift + End** - Expands or narrows the text selection to the end of the current command. On the second keystroke, it expands or narrows the text selection to the end of the line.

**Ctrl + Shift + Home** - Expands the text selection to the beginning of the *Command Prompt* window.

**Ctrl + Shift + End** - Expands the text selection to the end of the *Command Prompt* window.

**Shift + Page Up** - Expands or narrows the text selection by one page up.

**Shift + Page Down** - Expands or narrows the text selection by one page down.

## Jumping through text with keyboard shortcuts for the Windows Command Prompt

In the previous section of this article, we've shown you some keyboard shortcuts useful for selecting text. Now it's time to see how you can quickly navigate text:

**Home** - Moves the cursor to the beginning of the command.

**End** - Moves the cursor to the end of the line.

**Ctrl + Left Arrow** - Moves the cursor to the previous word.

**Ctrl + Right Arrow** - Moves the cursor the next word.

**Ctrl + Up Arrow** - Scrolls the Command Prompt window upwards.

**Ctrl + Down Arrow**

## Manage text with keyboard shortcuts for Command Prompt

**Tab** - Autocompletes folder names. You can repeatedly press to cycle through all the matching folder names from your current path.

**Ctrl + End** - Deletes all the text from your current cursor position and up to the end of the line.

**Ctrl + Home** - Deletes all the text from your current cursor position and up to the beginning of the line.

## How to enable the extended keyboard shortcuts in Command Prompt

<https://www.digitalcitizen.life/wp-content/uploads/2020/10/cmd_shortcuts_6.png>

<https://www.digitalcitizen.life/wp-content/uploads/2020/10/cmd_shortcuts_2.png>

<https://www.digitalcitizen.life/wp-content/uploads/2020/10/cmd_shortcuts_1.png>

1. **ls** - List the contents of the current directory
2. **cd** - Change the current directory
3. **pwd** - Show the current working directory
4. **mkdir** - Create a new directory
5. **touch** - Create a new file or update the modification time of an existing file
6. **rm** - Remove a file or directory
7. **cp** - Copy a file or directory to another location
8. **mv** - Move a file or directory to another location
9. **grep** - Search for a pattern in a file or output of another command
10. **awk** - A pattern scanning and processing language for manipulating data in files or streams
11. **sed** - A stream editor for filtering and transforming text
12. **cat** - Display the contents of a file
13. **less** - Display the contents of a file one screen at a time
14. **head** - Display the first few lines of a file
15. **tail** - Display the last few lines of a file
16. **top** - Display the current system resource usage and processes
17. **ps** - Display the current running processes
18. **kill** - Terminate a process by its ID or name
19. **tar** - Compress and decompress files and directories into tarball archives
20. **zip** - Compress and decompress files and directories into zip archives
21. **ssh** - Connect to a remote server or computer over a secure shell protocol
22. **scp** - Copy files between local and remote machines over a secure shell protocol
23. **rsync** - Synchronize files and directories between local and remote machines
24. **wget** - Download files and web pages from the Internet
25. **curl** - Transfer data to or from a server using various protocols, including HTTP, FTP, and more
26. **ping** - Check the connectivity between two network devices or hosts
27. **traceroute** - Display the route and time taken for network packets to travel from the source to the destination
28. **ifconfig** - Configure and display network interfaces and their settings
29. **route** - View and modify network routing tables
30. **netstat** - Display network connections, routing tables, and network interface statistics
31. **dig** - Query DNS servers for information about domain names and IP addresses
32. **whois** - Retrieve and display registration information for domain names and IP addresses
33. **chmod** - Change the permissions of a file or directory
34. **chown** - Change the owner of a file or directory
35. **tar** - Create and manipulate tarball archives
36. **zip** - Create and manipulate zip archives
37. **find** - Search for files and directories based on various criteria
38. **locate** - Quickly locate files and directories based on their names or contents
39. **grep** - Search for a pattern in a file or output of another command
40. **awk** - A pattern scanning and processing language for manipulating data in files or streams
41. **sed** - A stream editor for modifying the contents of a file or stream
42. **cut** - Select and extract portions of text from a file or stream
43. **paste** - Merge lines of files or streams side-by-side
44. **sort** - Sort lines of text in a file or stream
45. **uniq** - Remove duplicate lines from a sorted file or stream
46. **head** - Display the first lines of a file or stream
47. **tail** - Display the last lines of a file or stream
48. **tee** - Redirect output to multiple files or commands
49. **xargs** - Build and execute command lines from standard input
50. **bc** - An arbitrary precision calculator language for performing mathematical operations
51. **awk** - A versatile pattern scanning and processing language for manipulating data in files or streams
52. **sed** - A stream editor for modifying the contents of a file or stream
53. **grep** - Search for a pattern in a file or output of another command
54. **ls** - List directory contents
55. **cd** - Change the current working directory
56. **pwd** - Print the current working directory
57. **mkdir** - Create a new directory
58. **rm** - Remove files and directories
59. **cp** - Copy files and directories
60. **mv** - Move or rename files and directories

1-Git branch -m main

2-Git branch

3-Git checkout-b Feri\_branch

4-Git branch

5-Git Status

If its on Branch >

1-Git Add \*

To check git status if there were all yellow or green >

2-git commit -m “info- new-added-files”

3-git push origin ........branch-name.....

Git init

1-Git http...............

2-

3-

Git checkout -b

Or

Git

Git bash

1- Git add \*

2- Git status

3-Git commit -m “info-text”

4-Git push origin Feri\_branch

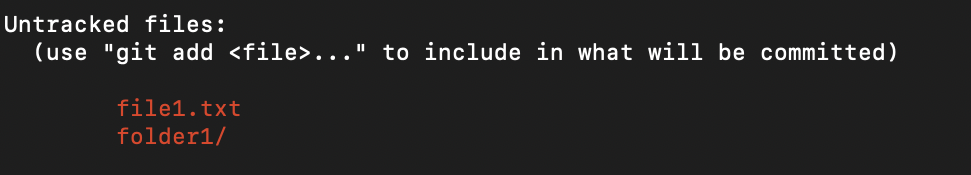
Take a branch, where we have made some changes and added new files. However, if we reach a point where we no longer want these changes, we can reset the changes using:

git reset --hard

The code above will remove the changes in files that already are under version control. The untracked files will still present even after the reset command is used.

To remove untracked files, use the git clean command.

Let’s say we have one new file (file1.txt) and one new folder (folder1) with the fileinsidefolder.txt file added to our branch:



**Dry run**

**Dry Run** will tell you what files will be removed upon executing the clean command:

git clean -n

This will only list the files, to list down the folders use

git clean -nd

**Remove untracked files and folders**

To remove untracked files using -f flag with git clean command:

git clean -f

To remove untracked files inside a subfolder use:

git clean -f folderpath

The untracked files will now be deleted. If you want to delete untracked folders too, you can use the -d flag:

git clean -fd

To remove ignore files, use the -x flag:

git clean -fx

**Summary**

* Once the untracked files are deleted, they cannot be restored.
* Before running the git clean command, perform dry run to know what the are files that will be deleted.
* -n flag is used to perform dry run.
* -f flag is used to remove untracked files.
* -fd flag is used to remove untracked files and folders.
* -fx flag is used to remove untracked and ignored files.