

SWRhapsody

Linux Privilege Escalation Cheat Sheet

于3月 9, 2018由SWRhapsody发布

从各个网站收集的Cheet sheet

各种脚本:

LinEnum : [github](#)

LinuxPrivChecker: [download url](#)

Blog:

g0tmi1k's Blog: [blog url](#)

Kernel, Operating System & Device Information:

		Shell
1	<code>uname -a</code>	<code>#Print all available system information</code>
2	<code>uname -r</code>	<code>#Kernel release</code>
3	<code>uname -n</code>	<code>#System hostname</code>
4	<code>hostname</code>	<code>#As above</code>
5	<code>uname -m</code>	<code>#Linux kernel architecture (32 or 64 bit)</code>
6	<code>cat /proc/version</code>	<code>#Kernel information</code>
7	<code>cat /etc/*-release</code>	<code>#Distribution information</code>
8	<code>cat /etc/issue</code>	<code>#As above</code>
9	<code>cat /proc/cpuinfo</code>	<code>#CPU information</code>
10	<code>df -a</code>	<code>#File system information</code>

Users & Groups:

		Shell
1	<code>cat /etc/passwd</code>	<code>#List all users on the system</code>
2	<code>cat /etc/group</code>	<code>#List all groups on the system</code>
3		
4	<code>for i in \$(cat /etc/passwd 2>/dev/null cut -d":" -f1 2>/dev/null);do id \$i;done 2>/dev/null</code>	
5	<code>#List all uid's and respective group memberships</code>	
6		
7	<code>cat /etc/shadow</code>	<code>#Show user hashes – Privileged command</code>
8		
9	<code>grep -v -E "^#" /etc/passwd awk -F: '\$3 == 0 { print \$1}'</code>	
10	<code>#List all super user accounts</code>	
11		

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```

17 last                               #Listing of last logged on users
18 lastlog                            #Information on when all users last logged in
19 lastlog -u %username%              #Information on when the specified user last logged in
20 lastlog |grep -v "Never"           #Entire list of previously logged on users

```

User & Privilege Information:

```

1 whoami                             #Current username
2 id                                 #Current user information
3 cat /etc/sudoers                   #Who's allowed to do what as root - Privileged command
4 sudo -l                           #Can the current user perform anything as root
5
6 sudo -l 2>/dev/null | grep -w 'nmap|perl|awk'|'find'|'bash'|'sh'
7 |'man'|'more'|'less'|'vi'|'vim'|'nc'|'netcat'|python
8 |ruby|lua|irb' | xargs -r ls -la 2>/dev/null
9 #Can the current user run any 'interesting' binaries as root
10 #and if so also display the binary permissions etc

```

Shell

Environmental Information:

Interesting Files:

```

1 find / -perm -4000 -type f 2>/dev/null #Find SUID files
2 find / -uid 0 -perm -4000 -type f 2>/dev/null #Find SUID files owned by root
3 find / -perm -2000 -type f 2>/dev/null #Find GUID files
4 find / -perm -2 -type f 2>/dev/null #Find world-writeable files
5
6 find / ! -path "*/proc/*" -perm -2 -type f -print 2>/dev/null
7 #Find world-writeable files excluding those in /proc
8
9 find / -perm -2 -type d 2>/dev/null #Find word-writeable directories
10 find /home -name *.rhosts -print 2>/dev/null #Find rhost config files
11
12 find /home -iname *.plan -exec ls -la {} ; -exec cat {} 2>/dev/null ;
13 #Find *.plan files, list permissions and cat the file contents
14
15 find /etc -iname hosts.equiv -exec ls -la {} 2>/dev/null ; -exec cat {} 2>/dev/null ;
16 #Find hosts.equiv, list permissions and cat the file contents
17
18 ls -ahlR /root/
19 #See if you can access other user directories to find interesting files
20
21 cat ~/.bash_history #Show the current users' command history
22 ls -la ~/.*_history #Show the current users' various history files
23 ls -la /root/.*_history #Can we read root's history files
24 ls -la ~/.ssh/ #Check for interesting ssh files in the current users' directory
25
26 find / -name "id_dsa*" -o -name "id_rsa*" -o -name "known_hosts" -o -name "authorized_hosts" -o -name "authorized_keys" -print 2>/dev/null
27 #Find SSH keys/host information
28
29 ls -la /usr/sbin/in.* #Check Configuration of inetd services
30 grep -l -i pass /var/log/*.log 2>/dev/null
31 #Check log files for keywords ('pass' in this example) and show positive matches

```

Shell

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```
37 #List .log files in specified directory (/var/log)
38
39 find /etc/ -maxdepth 1 -name *.conf -type f -exec ls -la {} ; 2>/dev/null
40 #List .conf files in /etc (recursive 1 level)
41
42 ls -la /etc/*.conf #As above
43 find / -maxdepth 4 -name *.conf -type f -exec grep -Hn password {} ; 2>/dev/null
44 #Find .conf files (recursive 4 levels) and output line number where the word 'password' is located
45 lsof -i -n #List open files (output will depend on account privileges)
46 head /var/mail/root #Can we read roots mail
```

Service Information:

Jobs/Tasks:

Networking, Routing & Communications:

Programs Installed:

Common Shell Escape Sequences:

Escape pseudo TTY

	Shell
1 python -c "import pty; pty.spawn('/bin/bash');"	

参考:

[1] <https://www.rebootuser.com/?p=1623>

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Wpscan

记录些收集的wpscan的cheat sheet 和一些对wordpr [阅读更多...](#)

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