

Mason Competitive Cyber

Scrub Session - Intro to CLI & Linux



Upcoming Competitions

- National Cyber League Spring
 - March 19 - May 15
- CyberFusion State Cup (Team already full)
 - February 22-23
 - Take the crown back from UVA
- VT Summit
 - March 28
- PatriotCTF
 - April 11
- DawgCTF
 - April 11
- UMDCTF
 - April 18

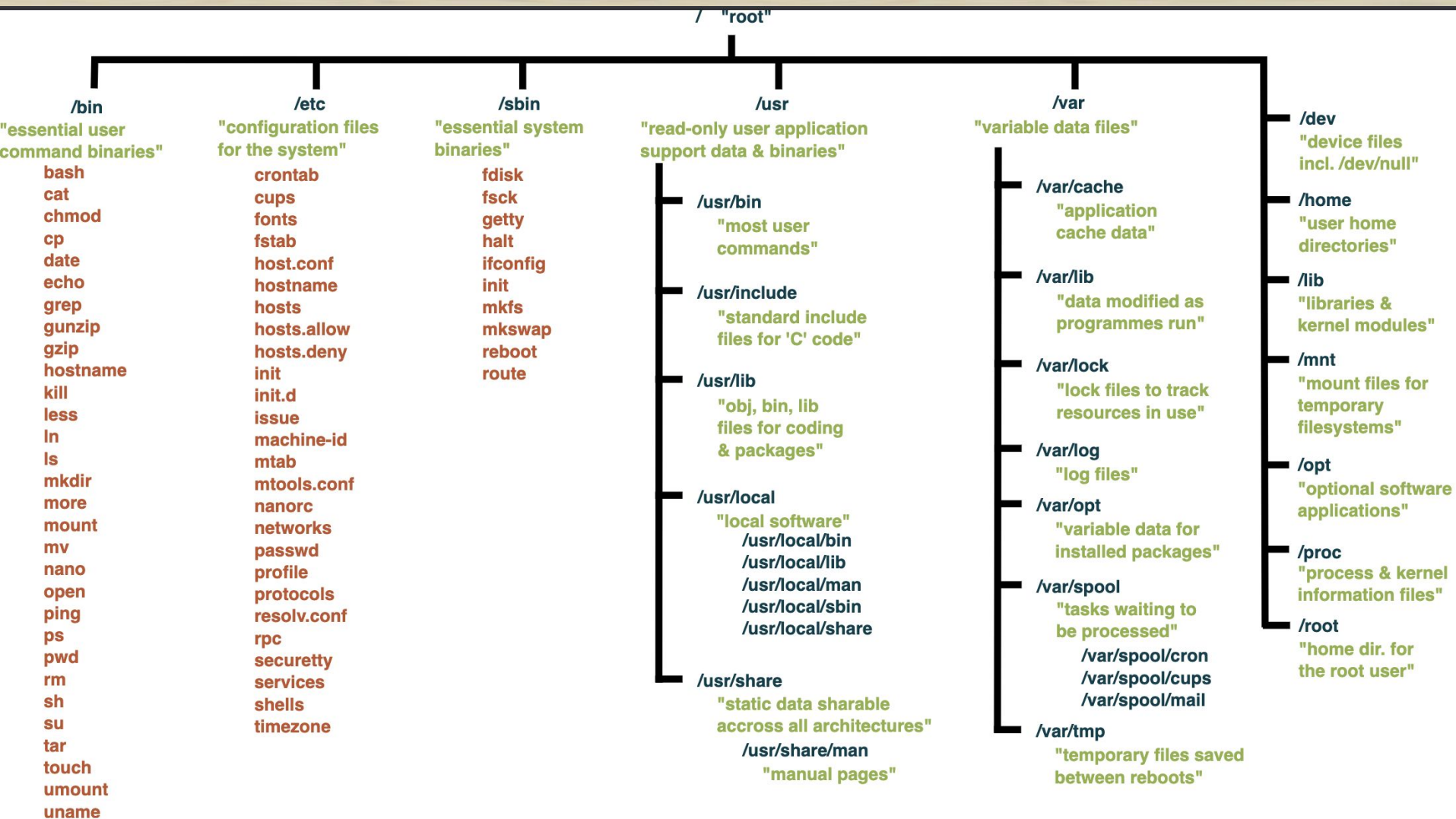


What is Unix or Linux?

- Unix developed by Bell Labs in 1970s
 - First portable operating system
 - Written mostly in C
 - “Unix Philosophy” (Peter H. Salus, 1994)
 - Write programs that do one thing and do it well
 - Write programs to work together
 - Write programs to handle text streams, because that is a universal interface
- Linux kernel released by Linus Torvalds in 1991
 - Unix-like design
 - Many distributions
 - Runs virtually anywhere
 - 96.55% of web servers
 - 79.3% of smartphones, 60% of tablets
 - TVs, routers, consoles, smartwatches



*nix file system structure



What is CLI?

- CLI = Command Line Interface
- Method of interacting with system on a deeper level
- CLI Shells
 - Linux
 - sh, zsh, bash
 - Windows
 - Command Line, Powershell
- Different parts of a command line
 - Separated by spaces
 - Use “” for arguments with spaces in them

prompt command -Option --Long-Option argument




```
toaster@toasterbox:~$ ls -a
. .bash_history .bash_logout
toaster@toasterbox:~$
```

Prompt

```
C:\Users\sova1>dir /a
Volume in drive C is Local Disk 0
Volume Serial Number is

Directory of C:\Users\sova1

01/18/2020    04:11 PM    <DIR>
01/18/2020    04:11 PM    <DIR>
09/11/2018    08:02 PM
05/27/2018    03:08 AM    <DIR>
```



```
toaster@toasterbox:~$ ls -a
..  .bash_history  .bash_logout  .bashrc  .config
toaster@toasterbox:~$ _
```

Command

```
C:\Users\sova1>dir /a
Volume in drive C is Local Disk 0
Volume Serial Number is

Directory of C:\Users\sova1

01/18/2020  04:11 PM    <DIR>          .
01/18/2020  04:11 PM    <DIR>          ..
09/11/2018  08:02 PM             862 .bash_history
05/27/2018  03:08 AM    <DIR>          .docker
```



```
toaster@toasterbox:~$ ls -a
.  ..  .bash_history  .bash_logout  .bashrc  .config
toaster@toasterbox:~$
```

Option

```
C:\Users\sova1>dir /a
Volume in drive C is Local Disk 0
Volume Serial Number is

Directory of C:\Users\sova1

01/18/2020  04:11 PM    <DIR>          .
01/18/2020  04:11 PM    <DIR>          ..
09/11/2018  08:02 PM             862 .bash_history
05/27/2018  03:08 AM    <DIR>          .docker
```




```
toaster@toasterbox:~$ ls -a
.  ..  .bash_history  .bash_logout  .bashrc  .config
toaster@toasterbox:~$
```

Output

```
C:\Users\sova1>dir /a
Volume in drive C is Local Disk 0
Volume Serial Number is

Directory of C:\Users\sova1

01/18/2020  04:11 PM    <DIR>          .
01/18/2020  04:11 PM    <DIR>          ..
09/11/2018  08:02 PM             862 .bash_history
05/27/2018  03:08 AM    <DIR>          .docker
```





pwd & ls examples

- pwd (Print Working Directory)
 - Prints absolute path to current directory
- ls (LiSt)
 - List files in a directory
 - -a shows even hidden files
 - -l shows files in list format with extra information

```
root@kali:~# pwd
/root
```

```
root@kali:~# ls
Desktop      Downloads  offshore  Public      Videos
Documents    Music      Pictures   Templates
```

```
root@kali:~# ls -a
.          .cache      .fr-PNoW77  .john      offshore    Templates
..         .config     .gnupg      .local     Pictures    Videos
.bash_history Desktop     .ICEauthority .mozilla   .profile    .zenmap
.bashrc     Documents  .install4j  .msf4      Public
.BurpSuite  Downloads  .java       Music      .ssh
```



ls -l -a

```
root@kali:~# ls -l -a
total 116
drwxr-xr-x 23 root root 4096 Feb  8 23:58 .
drwxr-xr-x 18 root root 4096 Nov 22 09:47 ..
-rw-----  1 root root 3755 Dec 24 00:37 .bash_history
-rw-r--r--  1 root root 3391 Aug 27 06:32 .bashrc
drwx-----  4 root root 4096 Oct  9 22:49 .BurpSuite
drwx----- 10 root root 4096 Nov 26 20:44 .cache
drwxr-xr-x 14 root root 4096 Nov 22 10:53 .config
drwxr-xr-x  5 root root 4096 Nov 26 19:22 Desktop
drwxr-xr-x  2 root root 4096 Oct  9 20:29 Documents
drwxr-xr-x  8 root root 4096 Nov 22 11:32 Downloads
```


ls -la



```
root@kali:~# ls -la
total 116
drwxr-xr-x 23 root root 4096 Feb  8 23:58 .
drwxr-xr-x 18 root root 4096 Nov 22 09:47 ..
-rw----- 1 root root 3755 Dec 24 00:37 .bash_history
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 3391 Aug 27 06:32 .bashrc
drwx----- 4 root root 4096 Oct  9 22:49 .BurpSuite
drwx----- 10 root root 4096 Nov 26 20:44 .cache
drwxr-xr-x 14 root root 4096 Nov 22 10:53 .config
drwxr-xr-x  5 root root 4096 Nov 26 19:22 Desktop
drwxr-xr-x  2 root root 4096 Oct  9 20:29 Documents
drwxr-xr-x  8 root root 4096 Nov 22 11:32 Downloads
```

WHAT DOES ALL THAT MEAN??



D = Directory, - = file
Owner permissions
Group permissions
Other permissions
Number of links
Owner
Group
Size
Date last edited
File/Directory name

```
root@kali:~# ls -la
total 116
drwxr-xr-x 23 root root 4096 Feb  8 23:58 .
drwxr-xr-x 18 root root 4096 Nov 22 09:47 ..
-rw----- 1 root root 3755 Dec 24 00:37 .bash_history
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 3391 Aug 27 06:32 .bashrc
drwx----- 4 root root 4096 Oct  9 22:49 .BurpSuite
drwx----- 10 root root 4096 Nov 26 20:44 .cache
```




When in doubt, --help

```
root@kali:~# ls --help
Usage: ls [OPTION]... [FILE]...
List information about the FILES (the current directory by default).
Sort entries alphabetically if none of -cftuvSUX nor --sort is specified.

Mandatory arguments to long options are mandatory for short options too.
-a, --all                do not ignore entries starting with .
-A, --almost-all        do not list implied . and ..
-l, --author              with -l, print the author of each file
-b, --escape              print C-style escapes for nongraphic characters
      --block-size=SIZE  with -l, scale sizes by SIZE when printing them;
                        e.g., '--block-size=M'; see SIZE format below
-B, --ignore-backups     do not list implied entries ending with ~
-c                        with -lt: sort by, and show, ctime (time of last
                        modification of file status information);
                        with -l: show ctime and sort by name;
                        otherwise: sort by ctime, newest first
-C                        list entries by columns
      --color[=WHEN]     colorize the output; WHEN can be 'always' (default
                        if omitted), 'auto', or 'never'; more info below
-d, --directory          list directories themselves, not their contents
-D, --dired               generate output designed for Emacs' dired mode
-f                        do not sort, enable -aU, disable -ls --color
-F, --classify            append indicator (one of */=>@|) to entries
      --file-type         likewise, except do not append '*'
      --format=WORD       across -x, commas -m, horizontal -x, long -l,
                        single-column -1, verbose -l, vertical -C
```

When in even more doubt, man page it out



- man(ual) page
- e.x. *man command*

```
LS(1) User Commands LS(1)
malware-x64
NAME
ls - list directory contents

SYNOPSIS
ls [OPTION]... [FILE]...

DESCRIPTION
List information about the FILES (the current directory by default). Sort entries alphabetically if none of -cftuvSUX nor --sort is specified.

Mandatory arguments to long options are mandatory for short options too.

-a, --all
do not ignore entries starting with .

-A, --almost-all
do not list implied . and ..

--author
with -l, print the author of each file

-b, --escape
print C-style escapes for nongraphic characters

--block-size=SIZE
with -l, scale sizes by SIZE when printing them; e.g., '--block-size=M'; see SIZE format below

-B, --ignore-backups
do not list implied entries ending with ~

-c
with -lt: sort by, and show, ctime (time of last modification of file status information); with -l: show ctime and sort by name; otherwise: sort by ctime, newest first

-C
list entries by columns
```



cd (Change Directory)

- Change working directory
- Absolute or relative path
 - Absolute e.x. /root/foo
 - Relative e.x. cd foo

```
root@kali:~# ls
Desktop  Documents  Downloads  foo  Music  offshore  Pictures  Public  Templates  Videos
root@kali:~# cd foo
```

```
root@kali:~/home# cd /root/foo
root@kali:~/foo# pwd
/root/foo
```

cd (Change Directory) cont.

- “cd ..” goes up one directory level

```
root@kali:~/foo# pwd
/root/foo
root@kali:~/foo# cd ..
root@kali:~# pwd
/root
root@kali:~#
```

- “~” points to user’s home directory
 - for regular user in /home
 - for root user /root

cat - concatenate

- Mostly use it to view contents of a file
 - `> cat file.txt` will print out the text inside of file.txt
- You can also concatenate files together into a new file
 - `> cat file.txt file2.txt > file3.txt` will concatenate file.txt and file2.txt and create a new file3.txt with the concatenation (or if file3.txt exists, it will just insert it into it)

```
lori@lori-VirtualBox: ~  
lori@lori-VirtualBox:~$ cat file1.txt file2.txt file3.txt > file4.txt  
lori@lori-VirtualBox:~$ cat file4.txt  
The cat command is very useful in Linux.  
You can use it to create and view files.  
And you can also use the cat command to concatenate files.  
lori@lori-VirtualBox:~$
```

```
lori@lori-VirtualBox: ~  
lori@lori-VirtualBox:~$ cat file5.txt >> file4.txt  
lori@lori-VirtualBox:~$ cat file4.txt  
And you can also use the cat command to concatenate files.  
The cat command is very useful in Linux.  
You can use it to create and view files.  
The text in file5.txt was appended to the end of file4.txt.  
lori@lori-VirtualBox:~$
```


grep - search for stuff

- Syntax: `grep [options] PATTERN [FILE...]`
 - options are things like:
 - `-i`: ignore case
 - `-c`: count matching lines
- If you want to find the number of lines that the word `flag` appears in a text file `file.txt`, it would look something like:
 - `> grep -c flag file.txt`

```
vulphere@arifuretaarch:~$ grep root /etc/passwd
root:x:0:0:root:/root:/bin/zsh
vulphere@arifuretaarch:~$ grep -n root /etc/passwd
1:root:x:0:0:root:/root:/bin/zsh
vulphere@arifuretaarch:~$ grep -c false /etc/passwd
3
vulphere@arifuretaarch:~$ _
```

| - “pipe”



- The vertical bar | is a way to transfer the output of one command into the input of another
- > `cat file.txt | grep flag`
 - This command uses the output of `cat file.txt` (just printing the insides of the file) and uses it as the input for `grep` (it becomes the file `grep` looks through to find the word `flag`)

```
rishabh@rishabh: ~/GFG
rishabh@rishabh:~/GFG$ cat result.txt
Rajat Dua          ECE    9.1
Rishabh Gupta      CSE    8.4
Prakhar Agrawal    CSE    9.7
Aman Singh         ME     7.9
Rajat Dua          ECE    9.1
Rishabh Gupta      CSE    8.4
Aman Singh         ME     7.9
Naman Garg         CSE    9.4
rishabh@rishabh:~/GFG$ sort result.txt | uniq
Aman Singh         ME     7.9
Naman Garg         CSE    9.4
Prakhar Agrawal    CSE    9.7
Rajat Dua          ECE    9.1
Rishabh Gupta      CSE    8.4
rishabh@rishabh:~/GFG$
```

Google Skills - Basically the most important part



- Challenge 1:
 - create a folder/directory
 - use “echo” to put text into a file
 - move that file into your new directory
 - use vi/vim to create a file and add text
 - copy that file into the new directory
 - rename the the copy of the file
- Challenge 2:
 - create a new user account and make them part of the “sudo” group
 - figure out what it means to be part of the “sudo” group
 - switch to that user and run some commands that require sudo
 - switch back to your normal user

CLI Challenges to Start With



TCTF (<https://tctf.competitivecyber.club/>):

- Grep 1
- Grep 2

picoCTF(<https://2019game.picoctf.com/>)

- “Only General Skills” problems
 - 2warm, let’s warm up, warmed up, bases
 - First Grep
 - Strings It
 - First Grep: II

OverTheWire Bandit (<https://overthewire.org/wargames/bandit/>)

Resources



- [CTF Cheat Sheet](#) (MasonCC document)
- <https://picoctf.com/resources>
- <https://ctf101.org/>
- <https://trailofbits.github.io/ctf/intro/find.html>

If you want to learn software exploitation, this is a good resource. It's hard and time consuming, but it does a good job at teaching.

- <https://wargames.ret2.systems/>

Proud Sponsors



Thank you to these organizations who give us their support



CACI

EVER VIGILANT

 **CRYP SIS™** **BATTELLE**

It can be done™

Social Media



@masoncompcyber



Title - Template Slide 1

- Body



Title - Template Slide 2

