

# Gary's Cybersecurity Cheat Sheets

This cheat sheet consolidates my notes for teaching and projects. As a Cybersecurity Consultant & Trainer based in Malaysia, I specialize in providing innovative cybersecurity training solutions grounded in the "think red, act blue" philosophy. This approach involves simulating offensive attacks from various perspectives to equip clients with the knowledge and skills to anticipate and counter potential threats.

🕵️ OFFENSIVE SECURITY

💻 GARY'S GITHUB

👉 GARY'S MEDIUM

## Content Page

### Web Server Hardening - MySQL



### MySQL Security

In order to understand the possible attack can be done on MySQL, please read our write up for SQL Injection at <http://www.axcelsec.com/2018/02/penetration-testing-with-owasp-top-10.html>.

```
SHOW DATABASES;  
USE MYSQL;  
SELECT * FROM user;  
SELECT Host,User,Password FROM user;
```

# CIS Benchmark

## 3. File System Permissions

```
SHOW VARIABLES WHERE
variable_name = 'datadir' OR
variable_name = 'plugin_dir' OR #Plugin Directory
variable_name LIKE 'log_bin_basename' OR
variable_name LIKE 'log_error' OR
variable_name LIKE 'slow_query_log_file' OR
variable_name LIKE 'relay_log_basename' OR
variable_name LIKE 'general_log_file' OR
variable_name = 'ssl_key'; #SSL Key Files
```

---

## 4. General

```
SHOW VARIABLES WHERE variable_name LIKE "version";
SHOW VARIABLES LIKE 'have_symlink'; #Ensure the Value returned is DISABLED.
SHOW DATABASES LIKE 'test'; #Ensure that no rows are returned (Ensure the '
SELECT * FROM information_schema.plugins WHERE PLUGIN_NAME='daemon_memcached
SHOW VARIABLES WHERE variable_name = 'secure_file_priv' AND Value<>''; #The
SHOW VARIABLES WHERE variable_name = 'local_infile'; #Ensure the Value field
SHOW VARIABLES LIKE 'sql_mode'; #Ensure that STRICT_ALL_TABLES is in the list
```

### Ensure the 'test' Database Is Not Installed

```
SHOW DATABASES LIKE 'test';
DROP DATABASE "test"; #If the above SQL statement is not return zero rows
```

### Improve MySQL Installation Security

```
mysql_secure_installation
#/usr/bin/mysql_secure_installation
```

```
#C:\xampp\mysql\bin\mysql_secure_installation.pl
```

- set a password for root accounts
- remove root accounts that are accessible from outside the local host
- remove anonymous-user accounts
- remove the test database

```
root@kali:~# mysql_secure_installation

NOTE: RUNNING ALL PARTS OF THIS SCRIPT IS RECOMMENDED FOR ALL MariaDB
SERVERS IN PRODUCTION USE! PLEASE READ EACH STEP CAREFULLY!

In order to log into MariaDB to secure it, we'll need the current
password for the root user. If you've just installed MariaDB, and
you haven't set the root password yet, the password will be blank,
so you should just press enter here.

Enter current password for root (enter for none):
OK, successfully used password, moving on...

Setting the root password ensures that nobody can log into the MariaDB
root user without the proper authorisation.

Set root password? [Y/n] n
... skipping.

By default, a MariaDB installation has an anonymous user, allowing anyone
to log into MariaDB without having to have a user account created for
them. This is intended only for testing, and to make the installation
go a bit smoother. You should remove them before moving into a
production environment.

Remove anonymous users? [Y/n] n
... skipping.

Normally, root should only be allowed to connect from 'localhost'. This
ensures that someone cannot guess at the root password from the network.

Disallow root login remotely? [Y/n] n
... skipping.
```

---

## 5. MySQL Permissions

### To display the privileges and roles

```
mysql -e "SHOW GRANTS"
mysql -u root -e "SHOW GRANTS"
```

```
C:\>mysql -e "SHOW GRANTS"
```

```
+-----+
| Grants for @localhost |
+-----+
| GRANT USAGE ON *.* TO ''@'localhost' |
+-----+
```

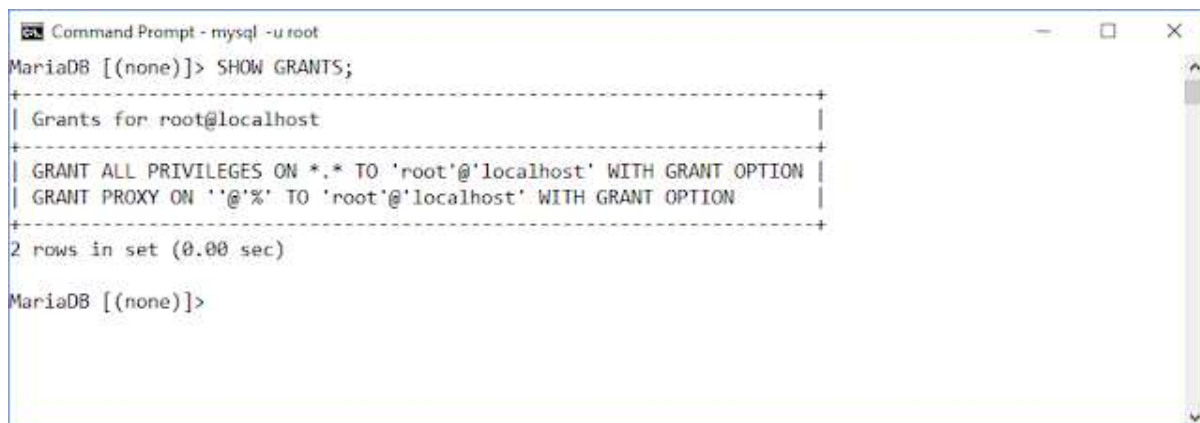
```
C:\>mysql -u root -e "SHOW GRANTS"
```

```
+-----+
| Grants for root@localhost |
+-----+
| GRANT ALL PRIVILEGES ON *.* TO 'root'@'localhost' WITH GRANT OPTION |
| GRANT PROXY ON ''@'%' TO 'root'@'localhost' WITH GRANT OPTION |
+-----+
```

**To check which accounts have access to what**

`SHOW GRANTS;`

`SHOW PRIVILEGES;`



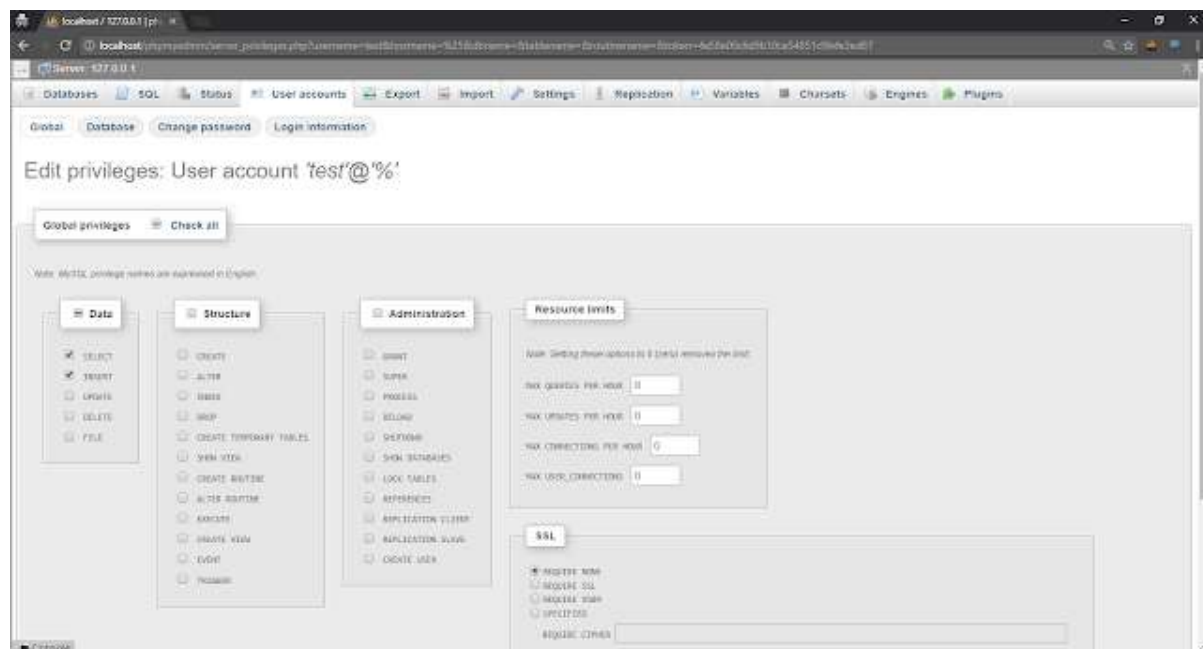
```
Command Prompt - mysql -u root
MariaDB [(none)]> SHOW GRANTS;
+-----+
| Grants for root@localhost |
+-----+
| GRANT ALL PRIVILEGES ON *.* TO 'root'@'localhost' WITH GRANT OPTION |
| GRANT PROXY ON ''@'%' TO 'root'@'localhost' WITH GRANT OPTION |
+-----+
2 rows in set (0.00 sec)

MariaDB [(none)]>
```

MariaDB [(none)]> SHOW PRIVILEGES;

Privilege	Context	Comment
Alter	Tables	To alter the table
Alter routine	Functions,Procedures	To alter or drop stored functions/procedures
Create	Databases,Tables,Indexes	To create new databases and tables
Create routine	Databases	To use CREATE FUNCTION/PROCEDURE
Create temporary tables	Databases	To use CREATE TEMPORARY TABLE
Create view	Tables	To create new views
Create user	Server Admin	To create new users
Delete	Tables	To delete existing rows
Drop	Databases,Tables	To drop databases, tables, and views
Event	Server Admin	To create, alter, drop and execute events
Execute	Functions,Procedures	To execute stored routines
File	File access on server	To read and write files on the server
Grant option	Databases,Tables,Functions,Procedures	To give to other users those privileges you possess
Index	Tables	To create or drop indexes
Insert	Tables	To insert data into tables
Lock tables	Databases	To use LOCK TABLES (together with SELECT privilege)
Process	Server Admin	To view the plain text of currently executing queries
Proxy	Server Admin	To make proxy user possible
References	Databases,Tables	To have references on tables
Reload	Server Admin	To reload or refresh tables, logs and privileges
Replication client	Server Admin	To ask where the slave or master servers are
Replication slave	Server Admin	To read binary log events from the master
Select	Tables	To retrieve rows from table
Show databases	Server Admin	To see all databases with SHOW DATABASES
Show view	Tables	To see views with SHOW CREATE VIEW
Shutdown	Server Admin	To shut down the server
Super	Server Admin	To use KILL thread, SET GLOBAL, CHANGE MASTER, etc.
Trigger	Tables	To use triggers
Create tablespace	Server Admin	To create/alter/drop tablespaces
Update	Tables	To update existing rows
Usage	Server Admin	No privileges - allow connect only

31 rows in set (0.08 sec)



## Ensure Only Administrative Users Have Full Database Access

```
SELECT user, host
FROM mysql.user
WHERE (Select_priv = 'Y')
OR (Insert_priv = 'Y')
OR (Update_priv = 'Y')
OR (Delete_priv = 'Y')
OR (Create_priv = 'Y')
```

```
OR (Drop_priv = 'Y');

SELECT user, host
FROM mysql.db
WHERE db = 'mysql'
AND ((Select_priv = 'Y')
OR (Insert_priv = 'Y')
OR (Update_priv = 'Y')
OR (Delete_priv = 'Y')
OR (Create_priv = 'Y')
OR (Drop_priv = 'Y'));
```

### Ensure Privileges Is Not Give To Non-Administrative Users

```
SELECT user, host, File_priv, Process_priv, Super_priv, Shutdown_priv, Create_priv
from mysql.user
where File_priv = 'Y'
OR Process_priv = 'Y'
OR Super_priv = 'Y'
OR Shutdown_priv = 'Y'
OR Create_user_priv = 'Y'
OR Grant_priv = 'Y';
```

```
SELECT user, host FROM mysql.db WHERE Grant_priv = 'Y';
```



### Ensure Privileges Is Not Give To Non-Slave Users

```
SELECT user, host FROM mysql.user WHERE Repl_slave_priv = 'Y';
```

### Ensure DML/DDI Grants Are Limited to Specific Databases and Users

```
SELECT User, Host, Db, Select_priv, Insert_priv, Update_priv, Delete_priv,
FROM mysql.db
WHERE Select_priv='Y'
OR Insert_priv='Y'
OR Update_priv='Y'
OR Delete_priv='Y'
OR Create_priv='Y'
```

```
OR Drop_priv='Y'
OR Alter_priv='Y';
```

## MySQL Permissions Hardening

```
REVOKE FILE ON *.* FROM '<user>'; #Disallow from reading and writing files
REVOKE PROCESS ON *.* FROM '<user>'; #Disable the ability view currently ex
REVOKE SUPER ON *.* FROM '<user>'; #Disable the ability to perform many act
REVOKE SHUTDOWN ON *.* FROM '<user>'; #Disable the ability to shut down the
REVOKE CREATE USER ON *.* FROM '<user>'; #Disable the ability to add/drop u
REVOKE GRANT OPTION ON *.* FROM '<user>'; #Disable the ability to grant oth
```

#Deny request updates that have been made on the master server

```
REVOKE REPLICATION SLAVE ON *.* FROM <user>;
```

#Limiting the users with the rights to modify or create data structures

```
REVOKE SELECT ON <host>.<database> FROM <user>;
REVOKE INSERT ON <host>.<database> FROM <user>;
REVOKE UPDATE ON <host>.<database> FROM <user>;
REVOKE DELETE ON <host>.<database> FROM <user>;
REVOKE CREATE ON <host>.<database> FROM <user>;
REVOKE DROP ON <host>.<database> FROM <user>;
REVOKE ALTER ON <host>.<database> FROM <user>;
```

**Reference:** <https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/8.0/en/privileges-provided.html>

## 6. Auditing and Logging

```
SHOW VARIABLES WHERE
```

```
variable_name LIKE 'log_bin_basename' OR #Ensure the value returned does
variable_name LIKE 'log_error' OR #Ensure the Value returned is not empty
variable_name LIKE 'log_error_verbosity'; #A value of 2 enables logging c
```

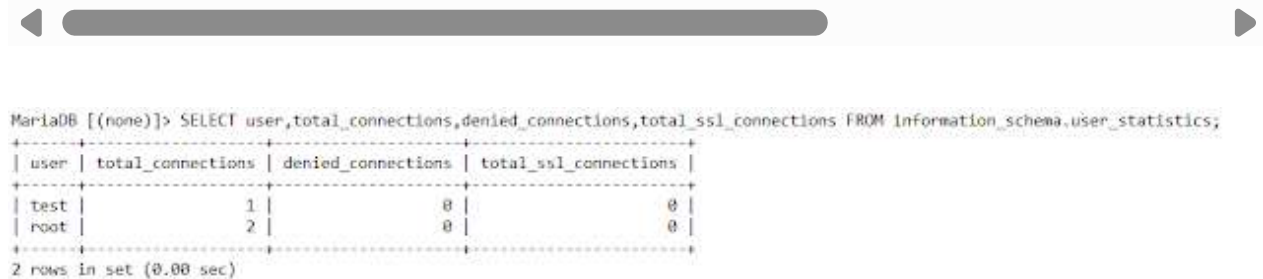
## Auditing and Logging Hardening using my.ini (C:\xampp\mysql\bin\my.ini)



```
log_error = "mysql_error.log" #Enabling error logging
log-raw = OFF #To prevent password written to log files in plain text
```

## User Statistics

```
set global userstat=ON;
SELECT user,total_connections,denied_connections,total_ssl_connections FROM
SHOW USER_STATISTICS;
```



user	total_connections	denied_connections	total_ssl_connections
test	1	0	0
root	2	0	0

2 rows in set (0.00 sec)

## User Connection Errors

## 7. Authentication

```
SELECT @@global.sql_mode; #Ensure result contains NO_AUTO_CREATE_USER
SELECT @@session.sql_mode; #Ensure result contains NO_AUTO_CREATE_USER
```

```
SELECT User,host FROM mysql.user WHERE authentication_string=''; #No rows v
SELECT user, host FROM mysql.user WHERE host = '%'; #Ensure no rows are re
SELECT user,host FROM mysql.user WHERE user = ''; #Ensure no rows are retur
```

```
#SHOW VARIABLES LIKE 'default_password_lifetime'; #default_password_lifetin
#SHOW VARIABLES LIKE 'validate_password%';
## validate_password_length should be 14 or more
## validate_password_mixed_case_count should be 1 or more
## validate_password_number_count should be 1 or more
## validate_password_special_char_count should be 1 or more
## validate_password_policy should be MEDIUM or STRONG
```

## MySQL Native Password Hashing



```
SELECT PASSWORD('test');
SELECT CONCAT('*', UPPER(SHA1(UNHEX(SHA1('test')))));
```

```

MariaDB [(none)]> SELECT PASSWORD('test');
+-----+
| PASSWORD('test') |
+-----+
| *94BDCEBE19083CE2A1F959FD02F964C7AF4CFC29 |
+-----+
1 row in set (0.00 sec)

MariaDB [(none)]> SELECT CONCAT('*', UPPER(SHA1(UNHEX(SHA1('test')))));
+-----+
| CONCAT('*', UPPER(SHA1(UNHEX(SHA1('test'))))) |
+-----+
| *94BDCEBE19083CE2A1F959FD02F964C7AF4CFC29 |
+-----+
1 row in set (0.00 sec)

```

```
echo -n "test" | sha1sum | cut -c1-40 | xxd -p -r | sha1sum | cut -c1-40 |
```

```

root@kali:~# echo -n "test" | sha1sum | cut -c1-40 | xxd -p -r | sha1sum |
cut -c1-40 | tr '[a-z]' '[A-Z]'
94BDCEBE19083CE2A1F959FD02F964C7AF4CFC29

```

## Anonymous Account

```
mysql -e "SELECT version(),user(),current_user()"
```

```

C:\>mysql -e "SELECT version(),user(),current_user()"
+-----+-----+-----+
| version() | user() | current_user() |
+-----+-----+-----+
| 10.1.21-MariaDB | Gary Kong@localhost | @localhost |
+-----+-----+-----+

```

#Exploitation by Anonymous Account

```
SHOW SCHEMAS;
```

```
SELECT table_schema, table_name FROM information_schema.tables;
```

```
USE test;
```

```
CREATE TABLE t1(i1 INT NOT NULL AUTO_INCREMENT PRIMARY KEY, v1 VARCHAR(100))
```

```
INSERT INTO t1(i1, v1) VALUES (1, REPEAT('abcde',20)); #abcdeabcdeabcdeabcc
INSERT INTO t1(i1, v1) SELECT NULL, a.v1 FROM t1 a, t1 b, t1 c;
```

```
MariaDB [(none)]> USE test;
Database changed
MariaDB [test]> SHOW TABLES;
Empty set (0.00 sec)

MariaDB [test]> CREATE TABLE t1(i1 INT NOT NULL AUTO_INCREMENT PRIMARY KEY, v1 VARCHAR(100) NOT NULL);
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.37 sec)

MariaDB [test]> INSERT INTO t1(i1, v1) VALUES (1, REPEAT('abcde',20));
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.05 sec)

MariaDB [test]> INSERT INTO t1(i1, v1) SELECT NULL, a.v1 FROM t1 a, t1 b, t1 c;
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.15 sec)
Records: 1 Duplicates: 0 Warnings: 0

MariaDB [test]> INSERT INTO t1(i1, v1) SELECT NULL, a.v1 FROM t1 a, t1 b, t1 c;
Query OK, 8 rows affected (0.13 sec)
Records: 8 Duplicates: 0 Warnings: 0

MariaDB [test]> INSERT INTO t1(i1, v1) SELECT NULL, a.v1 FROM t1 a, t1 b, t1 c;
Query OK, 1000 rows affected (0.35 sec)
Records: 1000 Duplicates: 0 Warnings: 0

MariaDB [test]> INSERT INTO t1(i1, v1) SELECT NULL, a.v1 FROM t1 a, t1 b, t1 c;
```

+ Options

		i1	v1
			1 abcdeabcdeabcdeabcdeabcdeabcdeabcdeabcdeabcde...
			2 abcdeabcdeabcdeabcdeabcdeabcdeabcdeabcdeabcde...
			3 abcdeabcdeabcdeabcdeabcdeabcdeabcdeabcdeabcde...
			4 abcdeabcdeabcdeabcdeabcdeabcdeabcdeabcdeabcde...
			5 abcdeabcdeabcdeabcdeabcdeabcdeabcdeabcdeabcde...
			6 abcdeabcdeabcdeabcdeabcdeabcdeabcdeabcdeabcde...
			7 abcdeabcdeabcdeabcdeabcdeabcdeabcdeabcdeabcde...
			8 abcdeabcdeabcdeabcdeabcdeabcdeabcdeabcdeabcde...
			9 abcdeabcdeabcdeabcdeabcdeabcdeabcdeabcdeabcde...
			10 abcdeabcdeabcdeabcdeabcdeabcdeabcdeabcdeabcde...

Query OK, 8 rows affected (0.13 sec)

## Brute-Force Login

```
msf > use auxiliary/scanner/mysql/mysql_login
msf > use auxiliary/admin/mysql/mysql_enum
mysqldump --single-transaction --host=192.168.24.2 -u test -p dvwa > dvwa.s
```

```
msf auxiliary(scanner/mysql/mysql_login) > exploit

[+] 192.168.24.2:3306 - 192.168.24.2:3306 - Success: 'test:test'
[*] Scanned 1 of 1 hosts (100% complete)
[*] Auxiliary module execution completed
```

```
msf auxiliary(admin/mysql/mysql_enum) > exploit

[*] 192.168.24.2:3306 - Running MySQL Enumerator...
[*] 192.168.24.2:3306 - Enumerating Parameters
[*] 192.168.24.2:3306 - MySQL Version: 10.1.21-MariaDB
[*] 192.168.24.2:3306 - Compiled for the following OS: Win32
[*] 192.168.24.2:3306 - Architecture: 32
[*] 192.168.24.2:3306 - Server Hostname: ADMINRG-5ADM31U
[*] 192.168.24.2:3306 - Data Directory: C:\xampp\mysql\data\
[*] 192.168.24.2:3306 - Logging of queries and logins: ON
[*] 192.168.24.2:3306 - Log Files Location: OFF
[*] 192.168.24.2:3306 - Old Password Hashing Algorithm: OFF
[*] 192.168.24.2:3306 - Loading of local files: OFF
[*] 192.168.24.2:3306 - Deny logins with old Pre-4.1 Passwords: ON
[*] 192.168.24.2:3306 - Allow Use of symlinks for Database Files: NO
[*] 192.168.24.2:3306 - Allow Table Merge:
[*] 192.168.24.2:3306 - SSL Connection: NO
[*] 192.168.24.2:3306 - Enumerating Accounts:
[*] 192.168.24.2:3306 - List of Accounts with Password Hashes:
[+] 192.168.24.2:3306 - User: root Host: localhost Password Hash:
[+] 192.168.24.2:3306 - User: root Host: 127.0.0.1 Password Hash:
[+] 192.168.24.2:3306 - User: root Host: ::1 Password Hash:
[+] 192.168.24.2:3306 - User: Host: localhost Password Hash:
[+] 192.168.24.2:3306 - User: pna Host: localhost Password Hash:
[+] 192.168.24.2:3306 - User: test Host: % Password Hash:
[+] 192.168.24.2:3306 - User: admin Host: % Password Hash: *94BDCEBE19083CE2A1F959FD02F964C7AF4CFC29
[+] 192.168.24.2:3306 - User: sha256user Host: localhost Password Hash: *2470C0C06D0EE42FD1618B899005ADCA2EC9D1E19
```

```
root@kali:~# mysqldump --single-transaction --host=192.168.24.2 -u test -p dvwa > dvwa.sql
Enter password:
root@kali:~# cat dvwa.sql
-- MySQL dump 10.16 Distrib 10.1.29-MariaDB, for debian-linux-gnu (x86_64)
--
-- Host: 192.168.24.2 Database: dvwa
--
-- Server version 10.1.21-MariaDB
--
/*!40101 SET @OLD_CHARACTER_SET_CLIENT=@@CHARACTER_SET_CLIENT */;
/*!40101 SET @OLD_CHARACTER_SET_RESULTS=@@CHARACTER_SET_RESULTS */;
/*!40101 SET @OLD_COLLATION_CONNECTION=@@COLLATION_CONNECTION */;
/*!40101 SET NAMES utf8mb4 */;
/*!40103 SET @OLD_TIME_ZONE=@@TIME_ZONE */;
/*!40103 SET TIME_ZONE='+00:00' */;
/*!40014 SET @OLD_UNIQUE_CHECKS=@@UNIQUE_CHECKS, UNIQUE_CHECKS=0 */;
/*!40014 SET @OLD_FOREIGN_KEY_CHECKS=@@FOREIGN_KEY_CHECKS, FOREIGN_KEY_CHECKS=0 */;
/*!40101 SET @OLD_SQL_MODE=@@SQL_MODE, SQL_MODE='NO_AUTO_VALUE_ON_ZERO' */;
/*!40111 SET @OLD_SQL_NOTES=@@SQL_NOTES, SQL_NOTES=0 */;
--
-- Table structure for table 'guestbook'
--
DROP TABLE IF EXISTS `guestbook`;
/*!40101 SET @saved_cs_client = @@character_set_client */;
/*!40101 SET character_set_client = utf8 */;
CREATE TABLE `guestbook` (
  `comment_id` smallint(5) unsigned NOT NULL AUTO_INCREMENT,
  `comment` varchar(300) DEFAULT NULL,
  `name` varchar(100) DEFAULT NULL,
  PRIMARY KEY (`comment_id`)
) ENGINE=InnoDB AUTO_INCREMENT=2 DEFAULT CHARSET=latin1;
```

## Authentication Hardening

#To assign a password to a MySQL user account

```
SET PASSWORD FOR '<user>'@<host>' = '<clear password>' #'
```

```
GRANT USAGE ON *.* TO '<user>'@<host>' IDENTIFIED BY '<clear password>';#'
```

```
DELETE FROM mysql.user WHERE user=''; #Removing anonymous accounts
```

```
DROP USER '<user>'@<host>' #removes one or more MySQL accounts and their p
```

```
SET GLOBAL default_password_lifetime=90
```

## Pluggable Authentication

```
SHOW PLUGINS;  
SELECT PLUGIN_NAME FROM PLUGINS WHERE PLUGIN_TYPE='AUTHENTICATION';  
  
# Maria DB  
# https://mariadb.com/kb/en/library/password-authentication-and-encryption-
```

## To specify how the server should listen for TCP/IP connections

```
bind-address="127.0.0.1" #Uncomment the statement in my.ini
```

## 8. Network

### CIS Assessment

```
SHOW variables WHERE variable_name = 'have_ssl'; #Ensure the Value returned  
SELECT user, host, ssl_type FROM mysql.user WHERE NOT HOST IN ('::1', '127.0.0.1');
```

### SSL System Variables

```
SHOW VARIABLES LIKE '%ssl%';  
SHOW SESSION STATUS LIKE 'Ssl_version';  
SHOW SESSION STATUS LIKE 'Ssl_cipher';
```

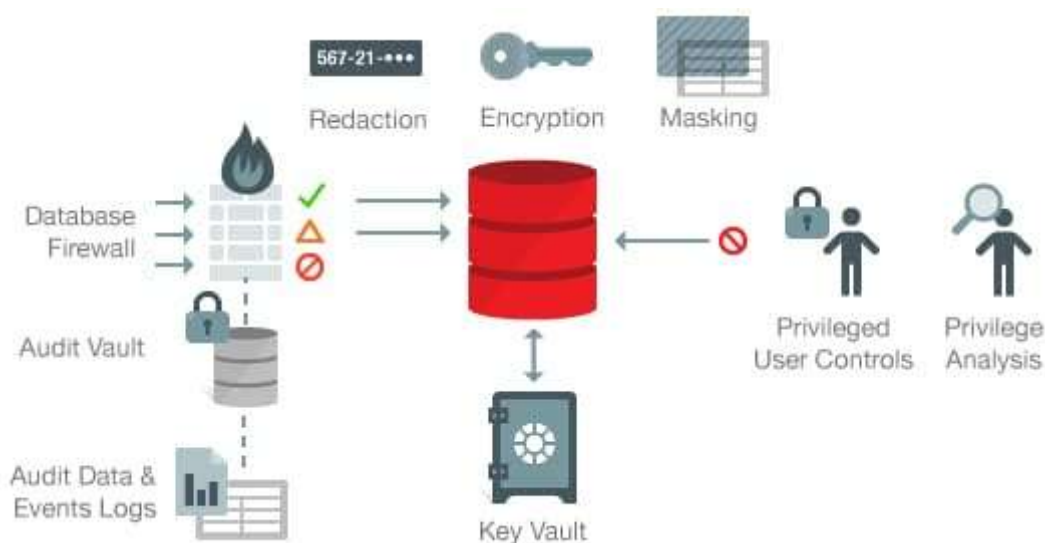
### Network Hardening

```
GRANT USAGE ON *.* TO 'my_user'@'app1.example.com' REQUIRE SSL;
```

## 9. Replication

### CIS Assessment

```
select ssl_verify_server_cert from mysql.slave_master_info; #Verify the val
SHOW GLOBAL VARIABLES LIKE 'master_info_repository'; #The result should be
select user, host from mysql.user where user='repl' and Super_priv = 'Y'; #
SELECT user, host FROM mysql.user WHERE user='repl' AND host = '%'; # Ensur
```



## Security News

### 2018

[Hacker Fail: IoT botnet command and control server accessible via default credentials](#)  
[2018 National Exposure Index Research Report \(Rapid 7\)](#)

### 2017

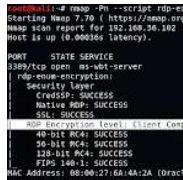
[Ransomware attacks targeted hundreds of MySQL databases](#)

# Reference

## Implementing MySQL Security Features (Ronald Bradford, Colin Charles)

### Popular posts from this blog

#### Remote Desktop Protocol (RDP) Security



Common Remote Desktop Protocol (RDP) Vulnerabilities Terminal Services Encryption Level is Medium or Low Microsoft Windows Remote Desktop Protocol Server Man-in-the-Middle Weakness Terminal Service ...

[READ MORE](#)

#### Penetration Testing - Network



Manual Vulnerability Assessment TCP/21: FTP Anonymous FTP Enabled anonymous guest TCP/22: SSH nmap -p 22 --script ssh2-enum-algos <ip\_address> SSH Weak Algorithms Supported SSH Server CB ...

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#### Damn Vulnerable Web Services (DVWS) - Walkthrough



Installation Damn Vulnerable Web Services (DVWS) is an insecure web application with multiple vulnerable web service components that can be used to learn real world web service vulnerabilities. ...

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#### Server Message Block (SMB) Security



Common SMB related vulnerabilities Microsoft Windows SMBv1 Multiple Vulnerabilities SMB Signing Disabled Microsoft Windows SMB NULL Session Authentication Microsoft Windows SMB Shares Unpri ...

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## Host Configuration Assessment - Windows



OS Information Gathering systeminfo wmic computersystem get domainrole  
0 - Standalone workstation 1 - Member workstation 2 - Standalone server 3 -  
Member server 4 - Domain controller secedit /export /cfg cfg. ...

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## Offensive Security Testing Guide



Image

This cheat sheet compiles the commands we learned to exploit vulnerable machines. However, these commands alone may not be sufficient to obtain your Offensive Security Certified Professional (OSCP) certification. So... ..

[READ MORE](#)

## Web Server Hardening - Apache Tomcat



Reference: <https://tomcat.apache.org/tomcat-8.0-doc/security-howto.html>

1. Remove Extraneous Resources Removing sample resources

C:\xampp\Tomcat\webapps\docs C:\xampp\Tomcat\webapp ...

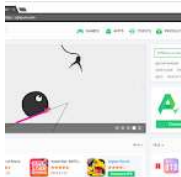
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## Content Page

The Cheat Sheets offer a variety of information security cheat sheets on various security assessments and provides code to simplify testing and verification processes. Penetration Testing Network CMS - WordPress Mobile - Android Mobile - iOS Web Service (AI ...

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## Mobile Penetration Testing - Android



Testing Environment Android Emulator Geny Motion:

<https://www.genymotion.com/fun-zone/> Android Debug Bridge (ADB)

C:\Users\<User>\AppData\Local\Android\Sdk\platform-tools ; ...

[READ MORE](#)



## Penetration Testing with OWASP Top 10 - 2017 A7 Cross-Site Scripting (XSS)



XSS

flaws

...

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