Run Bandit:

1. 1
2. bandit -r ~/your\_repos/project

Example:

1. 1
2. cursor.execute("SELECT \* FROM table\_name")

Example:

1. 1
2. echo "Hello, world!" # This prints Hello, world!

Examples:

1. 1
2. 2
3. 3
4. export PATH="$PATH:/path/to/new/directory" #Setting PATH variable
5. export PYTHONPATH="/path/to/python/modules"
6. export PYTHONSTARTUP="/path/to/python/startup/script.py" #Setting Python Environment Variables

External Script Example

1. 1
2. <script src="myscript\_name.js"></script>

| **Package/Method** | **Description** | **Code Example** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| bandit | Bandit is a tool designed to find common security issues in Python code. To do this, Bandit processes each file, builds an AST from it, and runs appropriate plugins against the AST nodes. Once Bandit has finished scanning all the files, it generates a report. | Example: Install Bandit:   1. 1 2. pip install bandit |
| The -r flag indicates that Bandit should run recursively through all files and subdirectories in the specified directory. |  |  |
| bash | Bash, or the Bourne Again Shell command, is a command-line interpreter commonly used in Unix-based operating systems. It runs in a text window where the user can interpret commands to carry out various actions. | Example: This generates a list of numbers and prints them:   1. 1 2. 2 3. 3 4. 4 5. 5 6. #!/bin/bash 7. # Loop from 1 to 3 and print the numbers 8. for i in {1..3}; do 9. echo "Number: $i" 10. done |
| cd | Used to move efficiently from the existing working directory to different directories on your system. | 1. 1 2. cd [directory] |
| cursor. execute(operation, params=None, multi=False) | This method executes the given database operation (query or command). The parameters found in the tuple or dictionary params are bound to the variables in the operation. | 1. 1 2. cursor.execute ("<SQL Query>") |
| echo | Allows users to display lines of text or strings that are passed as arguments. | Syntax:   1. 1 2. echo [option] [string] |
| export | Given directly to the shell (for example, bash ) to tell it to add or modify one of its environment variables. It is used to ensure the environment variables and functions are passed to child processes. | Syntax:   1. 1 2. export - export [-f] [-n] [name[=value] ...] or export -p |
| git clone | You can create a copy of a specific repository or branch within a repository. | 1. 1 2. git clone REPOSITORY\_URL [DESTINATION\_DIRECTORY] |
| hvac | HashiCorp Vault API client for Python 3.x. Tested against the latest release, HEAD ref, and 3 previous minor versions (counting back from the latest release) of Vault. | Examples: (for Python)   1. 1 2. 2 3. 3 4. import hvac 5. # Create a client object 6. client = hvac.Client(url='http://localhost:8200',oken='your\_vault\_token') |
| meta | HTML tags are used to provide additional information about a page to search engines and other clients. | Examples:   1. 1 2. 2 3. 3 4. <meta name="title" content="Page Title"> #Title meta tag 5. <meta name="description" content="Page description goes here."> #Description Meta tag <meta name="keywords" content="keyword1, keyword2, keyword3"> #Keywords meta tag 6. <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0"> #viewport meta tag |
| pip | To make sure that requests will function, the pip program searches for the package in the Python Package Index (PyPI), resolves any dependencies, and installs everything in your current Python environment. | 1. 1 2. pip list |
| pip install | The pip install <package> command looks for the latest version of the package and installs it. | 1. 1 2. pip install example\_package |
| python3 | Python 3 is a widely used programming language known for its readability and versatility. | 1. 1 2. 2 3. 3 4. sudo apt-get update 5. sudo apt-get install python3 6. python3 --version #to verify the python version |
| script | This tag is used to embed a client-side script (JavaScript). The **script** element either contains scripting statements or points to an external script file through the src attribute. | Examples:  Inline JavaScript Example   1. 1 2. 2 3. 3 4. 4 5. 5 6. 6 7. 7 8. 8 9. <script> 10. function function\_name(name) { 11. alert("Hello, " + name + "!"); 12. } 13. Function\_name("Alice"); 14. </script> |
| sudo apt | sudo apt-get update and sudo apt-get upgrade are two commands you can use to keep all of your packages up to date in Debian or a Debian-based Linux distribution. | Syntax:   1. 1 2. 2 3. 3 4. 4 5. 5 6. sudo apt update 7. or 8. sudo apt-get update 9. or 10. sudo apt-get update && sudo apt-get upgrade |
| vault | vault-cli is a Python 3.6+ tool that offers simple interactions to manipulate secrets from HashiCorp Vault. This command shows a list of commands you can use with the tool. | Examples: (for `Bash`)   1. 1 2. 2 3. 3 4. 4 5. 5 6. 6 7. 7 8. 8 9. vault operator init #initialize vault 10. vault login <token> #Login and authenticate 11. vault help 12. or 13. vault-cli --help 14. # command to see available options and subcommands. |
| VAULT\_ADDR | Address of the Vault server expressed as a URL and port, for example, https://127.0.0.1:8200/. | Example:   1. 1 2. export VAULT\_ADDR=https://127.0.0.1:8200 |
| This command sets the VAULT\_ADDR variable to the URL of your Vault server, which is typically running on port 8200 by default. Make sure to replace<https://vault.example.com:8200> with the actual URL of your HashiCorp Vault server. |  |  |
| VAULT\_TOKEN | Vault authentication token. Conceptually similar to a session token on a website, the VAULT\_TOKEN environment variable holds the contents of the token. | Example:   1. 1 2. export VAULT\_TOKEN=my-secret-token-value |
| The VAULT\_TOKEN environment variable holds the actual contents of the authentication token. |  |  |
| vault server | Starts a Vault server that responds to API requests. | Syntax:   1. 1 2. 2 3. vault server 4. vault server -config=/path/to/config.hcl |
| Once the Vault server is running, you can access the Vault UI by opening a web browser and navigating to the appropriate address, typically<http://127.0.0.1:8200>, or as configured in your vault.hcl file. |  |  |
| wget | Stands for web get. The wget is a free non-interactive file downloader command. Non-interactive means it can work in the background when the user is not logged in. | 1. 1 2. wget 'https://www.example.com/somefile.txt' |