

Red Teaming Tools - Cheat Sheet

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What Is Red Teaming

Red teaming is a security assessment technique that simulates the actions of a real-world attacker. Unlike traditional penetration testing, which focuses on identifying vulnerabilities within a defined scope, red teaming takes a broader, more adversarial approach. The engagement typically begins with minimal information, often limited to the name of the target organization, and without any internal access or credentials. From this starting point, the red team conducts reconnaissance, maps exposed infrastructure, and identifies potential entry points. These weak spots may include misconfigured servers, unsecured cloud storage, vulnerable web applications, or even human-based attack vectors such as phishing.

Once an initial foothold is gained, the red team proceeds based on the objective of the engagement, which might involve exfiltrating sensitive data, compromising specific internal systems, or demonstrating how deeply an attacker could infiltrate the environment. Throughout this process, the red team maintains operational security (OPSEC) to avoid detection, mimicking the behavior of advanced persistent threats. After gaining access, the team performs internal reconnaissance, escalates privileges, moves laterally within the network, and attempts to access high-value assets such as domain administrator accounts or root privileges in an infrastructure. The core purpose of red teaming is not just to break into systems, but to assess how effectively

an organization can detect, respond to, and recover from sophisticated, real-world attacks.

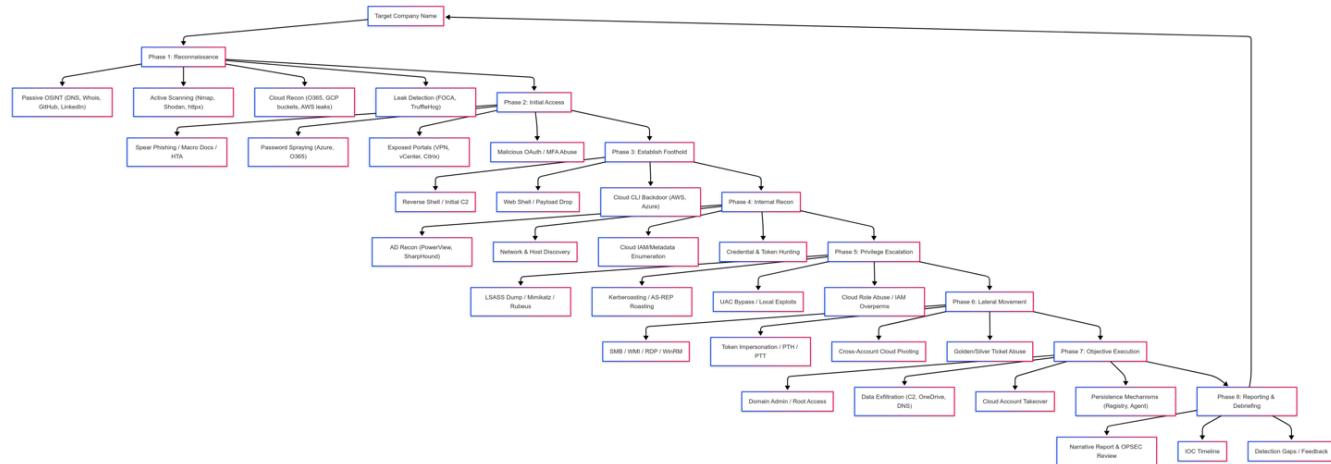


fig 1.0 - Red Teaming Phases Overview

Reconnaissance

Web Recon & Asset Discovery

| Tool Name | Purpose | Description | GitHub Link |
|-----------|--------------------------------|---|--|
| Subfinder | Passive subdomain enumeration | Identifies exposed apps and APIs using public data without interacting with the target. | GitHub - projectdover/subfinder: Fast passive subdomain enumeration tool. |
| Amass | Deep OSINT subdomain discovery | Uncovers hidden or legacy domains using certificates, WHOIS, and internet datasets. | GitHub - owasp-amass/amass: In-depth attack surface mapping and asset discovery |
| httpx | Live HTTP/HTTPS probing | Extracts metadata from domains: status, redirects, IPs, tech stack. Helps prioritize targets. | GitHub - projectdover/httpx: httpx is a fast and multi-purpose HTTP toolkit that allows running multiple probes using the retryablehttp library. |

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| dnsx | DNS resolution | Filters valid domains post-enumeration. Supports wildcard checks and DNS takeover validation. | GitHub - projectdiscovery/dnsx: dnsx is a fast and multi-purpose DNS toolkit allowing to run multiple DNS queries of your choice with a list of user-supplied resolvers. |
| nmap | Port scanning & banner grabbing | Identifies live hosts, services, versions. Works externally when scoped correctly. | Nmap: the Network Mapper - Free Security Scanner |
| gau | Archived URL discovery | Retrieves historical endpoints from Wayback Machine, AlienVault, and Common Crawl. | GitHub - lc/gau: Fetch known URLs from AlienVault's Open Threat Exchange, the Wayback Machine, and Common Crawl. |
| waybackurls | Wayback Machine URL pulling | Complements gau by strictly querying Internet Archive data. Useful for legacy route detection. | GitHub - tomnomnom/m/waybackurls: Fetch all the URLs that the Wayback Machine knows about for a domain |
| ffuf | Web fuzzer for directories/files | Discovers hidden folders, parameters, and debug routes quickly. Highly scriptable. | GitHub - ffuf/ffuf: Fast web fuzzer written in Go |
| dirsearch | Directory brute-forcer | Brute-forces for known folder/file paths using wordlists. Finds admin panels, backups, etc. | GitHub - maurosoria/dirsearch: Web path scanner |

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| aquatone | Screenshot aggregator | Captures screenshots of all subdomains to visually identify interesting services or portals. | GitHub - michenriksen/aquatone: A Tool for Domain Flyovers |
| wafw00f | WAF/CDN detection | Detects common WAFs like Cloudflare, Akamai, etc. Helps plan bypasses or payload design. | GitHub - EnableSecurity/wafw00f: WAFW00F allows one to identify and fingerprint Web Application Firewall (WAF) products protecting a website. |
| whatweb | Web technology fingerprinting | Detects CMS, web frameworks, server banners, and more. Helps identify CVE exposure paths. | GitHub - urbanadventurer/WhatWeb: Next generation web scanner |
| asnlookup | ASN & Netblock mapping | Maps company IP ranges using ASN data. Reveals cloud services and legacy IP blocks. | GitHub - yassineaboukir/Asnlookup: Leverage ASN to look up IP addresses (IPv4 & IPv6) owned by a specific organization for reconnaissance purposes, then run port scanning on it. |

Cloud Recon

| Tool Name | Purpose | Why It Matters | GitHub Link |
|-----------|---------------------------|--|---|
| S3Scanner | AWS S3 bucket enumeration | Scans for public/misconfigured S3 buckets using brute force and recon wordlists. Great for | GitHub - sa7mon/S3Scanner: Scan for misconfigured S3 buckets across S3-compatible APIs! |

| | | | |
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| | | sensitive data discovery. | |
| GCPBucketBrute | GCP bucket brute-forcer | Discovers GCP cloud storage buckets by guessing names based on OSINT or brute-force lists. | GitHub - RhinoSecurityLabs/GCPBucketBrute: A script to enumerate Google Storage buckets, determine what access you have to them, and determine if they can be privilege escalated. |
| cloud_enum | AWS, Azure, GCP recon | Maps public cloud infrastructure using domain or company name. Identifies buckets, functions, and services. | GitHub - initstring/cloud_enum: Multi-cloud OSINT tool. Enumerate public resources in AWS, Azure, and Google Cloud. |
| truffleHog | Secrets detection in git/code | Searches public repositories for leaked cloud secrets (e.g., AWS keys) using regex and entropy checks. | GitHub - trufflesecurity/trufflehog: Find, verify, and analyze leaked credentials |
| Shodan CLI | Internet-wide cloud host scanner | Leverages Shodan to find exposed ports, services, and misconfigured devices in cloud environments. | GitHub - achillean/shodan-python: The official Python library for Shodan |
| Censys CLI | Exposed services search engine | Searches exposed cloud assets and SSL certs using Censys. Good for cloud infra mapping. | GitHub - censys/censys-python: An easy-to-use and lightweight API wrapper for Censys APIs. |

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| Bucket Finder | AWS bucket guesser | Bruteforces S3 bucket names based on keywords and domain names. | GitHub - gwen001s/3-buckets-finder: Finds AWS S3 buckets and test their permissions. |
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External Network & Infra Recon

| Tool Name | Purpose | Description | GitHub Link |
|------------|--|--|---|
| Nmap | Network scanning & service enumeration | Identifies open ports, services, and banners of externally exposed IPs. Helps understand network surface. | Nmap: the Network Mapper - Free Security Scanner |
| Masscan | Fast port scanner | Extremely fast scanner to map open ports across large IP ranges. Good for mapping cloud infra quickly. | GitHub - robertdavidsgraham/masscan: The CP port scanner, uses SYN packets asynchronously, scanning entire Internet in under 5 minutes. |
| Shodan CLI | Public service discovery | Finds exposed devices, services, and cloud assets indexed by Shodan. Useful for broad internet-facing asset hunting. | GitHub - achillean/shodan-python: The official Python library for Shodan |
| Censys CLI | Certificate and asset search | Discovers assets via SSL/TLS certs and metadata. Reveals unknown subdomains and IPs. | GitHub - censys/censys-python: An easy-to-use and lightweight API wrapper for Censys APIs. |
| Netcat | Network communication testing | Swiss-army knife for manual service interaction, banner | Ncat - Netcat for the 21st Century |

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| | | grabbing, and response behavior observation. | |
| ZMap | Internet-scale port scanning | Fast scanning engine to analyze full internet IP spaces. Requires permission and proper targeting. | GitHub - zmap/zma p: ZMap is a fast single packet network scanner designed for Internet-wide network surveys. |
| DNSTwist | Domain permutation & typo detection | Identifies potential phishing domains or typo-squats to detect malicious look-alikes. | GitHub - elceef/dns-twist: Domain name permutation engine for detecting homograph phishing attacks, typo squatting, and brand impersonation |
| Fierce | DNS-based network mapping | Performs DNS brute-force and internal network mapping by querying authoritative nameservers. | GitHub - mschwager/fierce: A DNS reconnaissance tool for locating non-contiguous IP space. |
| ASNlookup | ASN ownership discovery | Identifies IP ranges associated with an organization. Great for understanding their public IP space. | GitHub - yassineaboukir/Asnlookup: Leveraging ASN to look up IP addresses (IPv4 & IPv6) owned by a specific organization for reconnaissance purposes, then run port scanning on it. |

Email & People OSINT

| Tool Name | Type | Description | Link |
|-----------|------|-------------|------|
|-----------|------|-------------|------|

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|--------------------------|-----------------|--|---|
| Hunter | Web App | Finds email addresses associated with a domain, validates deliverability, and discovers email formats. | Find email addresses and send cold emails • Hunter |
| EmailRep | API / Recon | Checks email reputation, breach history, social links, and malicious behavior indicators. | https://emailrep.io |
| Holehe | CLI Tool | Checks if an email address is used on 50+ websites by attempting password reset endpoints. | GitHub - megados/e/holehe: holehe allows you to check if the mail is used on different sites like twitter, instagram and will retrieve information on sites with the forgotten password function. |
| WhatsMyName | Username OSINT | Checks for a username/email across hundreds of social platforms. Great for identity correlation. | GitHub - WebBreacher/WhatsMyName: This repository has the JSON file required to perform user enumeration on various websites. |
| Have I Been Pwned (HIBP) | Breach Database | Checks if an email or username has been part of known data breaches. | Have I Been Pwned: Check if your email address has been exposed in a data breach |

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| theHarvester | CLI Tool | Collects email addresses and names from public sources such as search engines and PGP keyservers. | GitHub - laramies/theHarvester: E-mails, subdomains and names Harvester - OSINT |
| LinkedIn | OSINT Script | Scrapes LinkedIn (if cookies provided) to enumerate employees of a target company. | GitHub - vysecurity/LinkedIn: LinkedIn Recon Tool |
| PeopleFinderFree / FastPeopleSearch | Web Service | U.S.-based people search engine — useful for deanonymizing or mapping personal networks. | https://www.fastpeoplesearch.com |
| EmailFinder (Apollo / Skrapp / Lusha) | Web Services | Useful for discovering business contacts, professional email enrichment. (Some require login) | * AI Sales Platform Apollo.io - Outbound, Inbound & Automation / Skrapp.io Find Emails & B2B Leads from LinkedIn |
| Google Dorking | Manual | Use specific queries like site:linkedin.com "@company.com" or "@domain.com" to find emails and profiles. | Manual via Google |
| GHunt | Gmail OSINT | Investigates Gmail addresses using metadata from Google services (YouTube, Docs, Calendar). | GitHub - mxrch/GHunt: 🧑‍💻 Offensive Google framework. |

Identity & Metadata Profiling

| Tool Name | Purpose | Description | GitHub Link |
|---------------|---|--|--|
| ExifTool | Metadata extractor for files/images | Extracts hidden metadata (GPS, author, creation dates, device info) from PDFs, DOCs, images — useful for deanonymizing users or discovering leaks. | GitHub - exiftool/exiftool: ExifTool meta information reader/write |
| Metagoofil | Public doc scraper + metadata parser | Searches Google for public PDFs, DOCs, XLS and extracts usernames, email formats, server paths, etc. | GitHub - opsdisk/metagoofil: Search Google and download specific file types |
| FOCA | Metadata extractor with GUI (Windows) | Automates metadata extraction from office files found online — great for non-tech users and targeting Windows infra. | GitHub - ElevenPath/s/FOCA: Tool to find metadata and hidden information in the documents. |
| pdf-parser.py | PDF structure analysis | Analyzes embedded JavaScript, metadata, and structure in malicious or leaked PDFs. | GitHub - DidierStevens/DidierStevensSuite: Please no pull requests for this repository. Thanks! |
| oletools | Office doc analysis (macros & metadata) | Parses .doc/.xls/.ppt for macros, hidden streams, and metadata — useful in phishing investigations or file footprinting. | GitHub - decalage2/oletools: oletools - python tools to analyze MS OLE2 files (Structured Storage, Compound File Binary Format) and MS Office documents. |

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| | | | ments, for malware analysis, forensics and debugging. |
| strings (Sysinternals/Linux) | Basic string analysis | Extracts readable strings from binary files or documents. Good for finding usernames, paths, or keys within files. |  Strings - Sysinternal s |

OSINT Automation Frameworks

| Tool Name | Purpose | Description | |
|------------|------------------------------------|--|---|
| SpiderFoot | Full-spectrum OSINT automation | Provides a powerful web UI or CLI interface to automate recon using over 100 data sources — from domains to usernames. |  GitHub - smicallef/spiderfoot: SpiderFoot automates OSINT for threat intelligence and mapping your attack surface. |
| ReconFTW | Automated recon pipeline | Orchestrates subfinder, amass, nuclei, gau, waybackurls, and more in a full recon chain with zero config. |  GitHub - six2dez/reconftw: reconFTW is a tool designed to perform automated recon on a target domain by running the best set of tools to perform scanning and finding out vulnerabilities |
| Osmedeus | Modular recon automation framework | Out-of-the-box automation for subdomains, port scans, screenshots, vuln scan, and more. |  GitHub - j3ssie/osmedeus: A Workflow Engine for Offensive Security |

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| | | Suitable for continuous recon. | |
| sn0int | OSINT engine for identities | Graph-based identity correlation using usernames, emails, and domains. Extensible with custom modules. | GitHub - kpcyrd/sn0int: Semi-automatic OSINT framework and package manager |
| Maltego CE | Graphical OSINT mapping (GUI) | Visual link-analysis tool for mapping relationships between domains, emails, people, and infrastructure. | Downloads |
| Recon-ng | Metasploit-style OSINT framework | Modular and scriptable framework that pulls from multiple APIs. Ideal for CLI-based multi-vector recon. | GitHub - lanmaster53/recon-ng: Open Source Intelligence gathering tool aimed at reducing the time spent harvesting information from open sources. |
| H8mail | Email breach lookup tool | Finds data breaches, passwords, and leak info associated with target emails using multiple free services. | GitHub - khast3x/h8mail: Email OSINT & Password breach hunting tool, locally or using premium services. Supports chasing down related email |
| datasploit | Passive data correlation toolkit | Aggregates subdomain, email, phone, breach, and social info in a modular recon environment. | GitHub - DataSploit/datasploit: An #OSINT Framework to perform various recon techniques on Companies, People, Phone Numbers, Bitcoin Addresses, e |

tc., aggregate all the raw data, and give data in multiple formats.

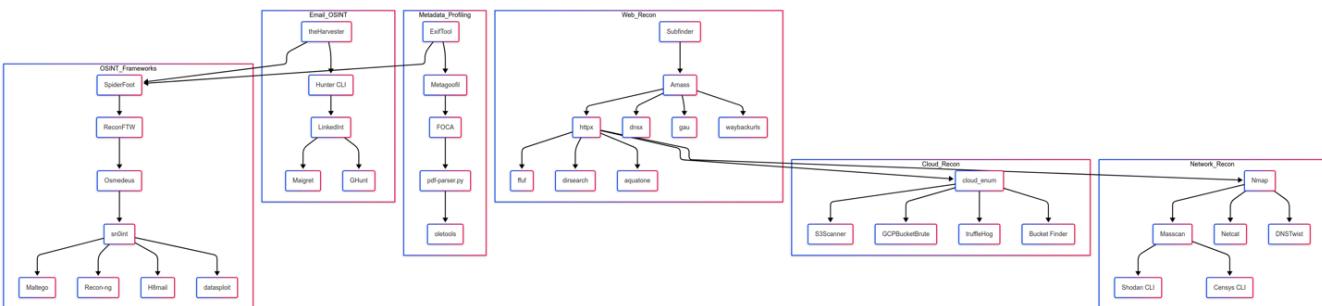


fig 2.0 - Initial Recon Channing Strategy

Initial Access & Payload Delivery

| Tool Name | Purpose | Description | Link |
|-----------|---------------------------------|--|---|
| Gophish | Phishing campaign platform | Easy-to-use platform for creating phishing emails, tracking opens, clicks, and submitted credentials. | GitHub - gophish/gophish: Open-Source Phishing Toolkit |
| Evilginx2 | Phishing proxy & session hijack | Captures 2FA-protected sessions using reverse proxy to clone login pages. Ideal for credential + session harvesting. | GitHub - kgretzky/evilginx2: Standalone man-in-the-middle attack framework used for phishing login credentials along with session cookies, allowing for the bypass of 2-factor authentication |
| Phishery | Word document macro generator | Injects macro payloads into Word docs that pull in remote payloads from HTTP servers. Great | GitHub - ryhanson/phishery: An SSL Enabled Basic Auth Credential Harvester with a Word Document Template URL Injector |

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| | | for phishing weaponization. | |
| MacroPack | Microsoft Office payload generator | Obfuscates and automates macro payload delivery for Word/Excel/PPT documents. | GitHub - sevagas/macro_pack: macro_pack is a tool by @EmericNasi used to automate obfuscation and generation of Office documents, VB scripts, shortcuts, and other formats for pentest, demo, and social engineering assessments. The goal of macro_pack is to simplify exploitation, antimalware bypasses, and automatize the process from malicious macro and script generation to final document generation. It also provides a lot of helpful features useful for redteam or security research. |
| Nishang | PowerShell offensive scripts | Includes scripts for payload delivery, privilege escalation, and C2 launch. Excellent for in-memory payload execution. | GitHub - samratashok/nishang: Nishang - Offensive PowerShell for red team, penetration testing and offensive security. |
| Unicorn | Powershell attack payload generator | Creates PowerShell-based shellcode injectors for | GitHub - trustedsec/unicorn: Unicorn is a simple tool for using a PowerShell downgra |

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| | | Metasploit, Cobalt Strike, etc. | de attack and inject s hellcode straight into memory. Based on M atthew Graeber's powershell attacks and the powershell bypass technique presented by David Kennedy (TrustedSec) and Josh Kelley at Defcon 18. |
| Shellter | PE file backdoor injector | Injects custom payloads into Windows binaries for evasive trojans. Supports dynamic backdooring of legitimate apps. |  Download |
| Metasploit Framework | Exploits & payloads | Framework for delivering exploits and generating payloads. Supports MS Office, browser, and macro delivery vectors. |  GitHub - rapid7/metasploit-framework: Metasploit Framework |
| msfvenom | Payload builder for Metasploit | Creates shellcode and trojan binaries across platforms. Customizable for stageless/staged payloads. | https://docs.metasploit.com/docs/using-metasploit/msfvenom.html |
| Donut | .NET and PE in-memory loader | Generates shellcode for .NET assemblies and EXEs that can be injected into memory without touching disk. |  GitHub - TheWover/donut: Generates x86, x64, or AMD64+x86 position-independent shellcode that loads .NET Assemblies, PE fi |

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| | | | les, and other Windows payloads from memory and runs them with parameters |
| Covenant | .NET C2 framework | A powerful, browser-based C2 for red teamers. Supports payload generation, listener setup, tasking, and more. | GitHub - cobbr/Covenant: Covenant is a collaborative .NET C2 framework for red teamers. |
| Sliver | Golang-based C2 framework | A modern alternative to Cobalt Strike. Offers encrypted payloads, implants, pivoting, and listener modules. | GitHub - BishopFox/sliver: Adversary Emulation Framework |
| MSBuild+Inline Tasks | Living-off-the-land payload | Executes payloads by abusing MSBuild on target Windows systems — no dropped binaries needed. | GitHub - Mr-Un1k0d/3r/LOLBAS: Living Off The Land Binaries And Scripts - (LOLBins and LOLScripts) |
| DSViper | Custom payload builder to bypass Windows Defender and EDR | DSViper creates evasive PE payloads (EXE/DLL) using obfuscation and encryption. It supports DLL sideloading and shellcode injection, making it ideal for red team operations where stealth is critical. | GitHub - dagowda/DSViper: This is for Ethical Use only. The default automated binaries created are all burned. I have added the script to the repo to modify certain signatures and it will still work. |

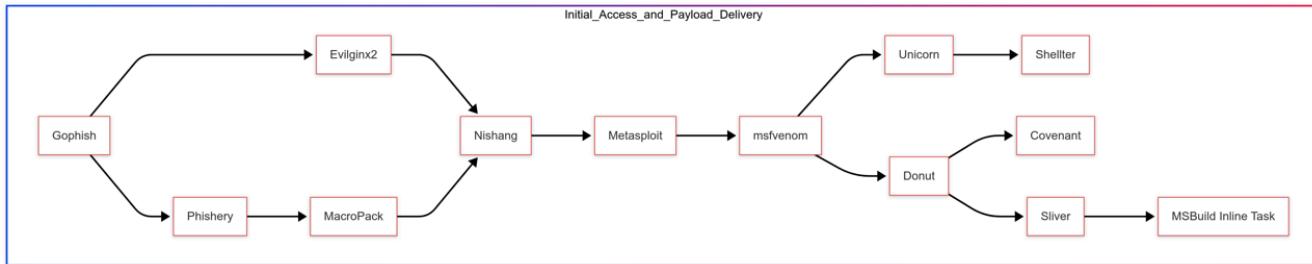


fig 3.0 - Initial Access Payload Delivery Chaining

Privilege Escalation Toolkit (Windows & Linux)

| Tool Name | Platform | Description | GitHub Link |
|-----------|----------|---|---|
| SharpUp | Windows | C# tool to enumerate privilege escalation vectors including service misconfigurations, UAC settings, and token privileges. | GitHub - GhostPac/k/SharpUp: SharpUp is a C# port of various PowerUp functionality. |
| Seatbelt | Windows | Security-oriented enumeration tool collecting information about installed software, tokens, credentials, UAC configs, and more. | GitHub - GhostPac/k/Seatbelt: Seatbelt is a C# project that performs a number of security oriented host-surface "safety checks" relevant from both offensive and defensive security perspectives. |
| WinPEAS | Windows | Privilege escalation auditing script detecting vulnerable services, scheduled tasks, registry issues, and more. | GitHub - peass-ng/PEASS-ng: PEASS - Privilege Escalation Awesome Scripts SUITE (with colors) |
| PowerUp | Windows | PowerShell module to discover misconfigurations that | PowerSploit/Privesc at master · PowerShell Mafia/PowerSploit |

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| | | can allow privilege escalation including service abuse and insecure permissions. | |
| Watson | Windows | Identifies missing patches on Windows systems that may be exploited for privilege escalation through kernel vulnerabilities. | GitHub - rasta-mouse/Watson: Enumerate missing KBs and suggest exploits for useful Privilege Escalation vulnerabilities |
| SafetyKatz | Windows | Modified Mimikatz variant designed for safer in-memory credential dumping during post-exploitation. | GitHub - GhostPakk/SafetyKatz: SafetyKatz is a combination of slightly modified version of @gentilkiwi's Mimikatz project and @subtee's .NET PE Loader |
| BadPotato / JuicyPotatoNG / RoguePotato | Windows | Exploitation frameworks for abusing token impersonation vulnerabilities to escalate from local service accounts to SYSTEM privileges. | GitHub - ohpe/juicy-potato: A sugared version of RottenPotato NG, with a bit of juice, i.e. another Local Privilege Escalation tool, from a Windows Service Accounts to NT AUTHORITY\SYSTEM. |

| Tool Name | Platform | Description | GitHub Link |
|-----------|----------|--|--|
| LinPEAS | Linux | Automated enumeration script for detecting privilege escalation paths such as SUID binaries, | GitHub - peass-ng/PEASS-ng: PEASS - Privilege Escalation Awesome Scripts SUITE (with colors) |

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| | | writable paths, kernel exploits, and weak services. | |
| Linux Smart Enumeration (LSE) | Linux | Focused and categorized local enumeration tool designed to highlight potential privilege escalation paths clearly. | GitHub - diego-treit/os/linux-smart-enumeration: Linux enumeration tool for pentesting and CTFs with verbosity levels |
| BeRoot (Linux) | Linux | Post-exploitation script for discovering common Linux misconfigurations and vulnerabilities leading to privilege escalation. | GitHub - AlessandroZ/BeRoot: Privilege Escalation Project - Windows / Linux / Mac |
| pspy | Linux | Process snooping utility that allows detection of scripts, cron jobs, or binaries being executed by other users without root access. | GitHub - DominicBrueker/pspy: Monitor linux processes without root permissions |
| LES (Linux Exploit Suggester) | Linux | Scans the Linux system version and suggests known kernel exploits suitable for privilege escalation. | GitHub - The-Z-Lab/s/linux-exploit-suggester: Linux privilege escalation auditing tool |
| GTFOBins | Linux | Collection of Unix binaries that can be exploited by attackers to bypass local security restrictions | GTFOBins |

and escalate privileges.

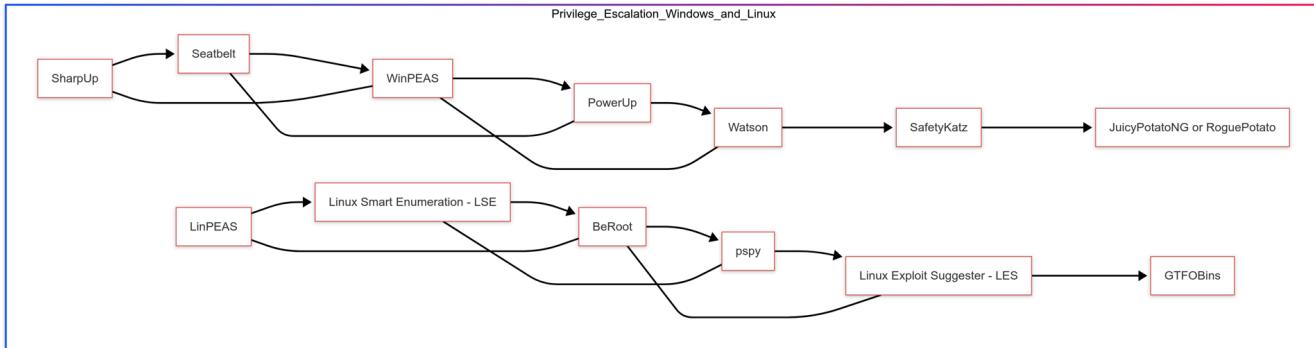


fig - 4.0 - Privilege escalation

Post-Exploitation and Lateral Movement

Post-Exploitation and Lateral Movement Tools (Windows)

| Tool Name | Platform | Description | GitHub Link |
|------------|----------|---|---|
| Mimikatz | Windows | Credential extraction tool capable of pulling plaintext passwords, hashes, tickets, and keys from memory. | GitHub - gentilkiwi/mimikatz: A little tool to play with Windows security |
| Rubeus | Windows | Toolset for Kerberos abuse including ticket extraction, ticket forging, and pass-the-ticket attacks. | GitHub - GhostPac/k/Rubeus: Trying to tame the three-headed dog. |
| SharpHound | Windows | Active Directory enumeration tool used to gather data for BloodHound. Helps in identifying lateral movement paths inside domains. | GitHub - SpecterOps/SharpHound: C# Data Collector for BloodHound |

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| BloodHound | Windows | Analysis platform that visualizes Active Directory objects and relationships to identify attack paths. | GitHub - SpecterOps/BloodHound-Legacy: Six Degrees of Doing Admin |
| Evil-WinRM | Windows | A post-exploitation WinRM shell for interacting with compromised Windows servers securely and stealthily. | GitHub - Hackplayers/evil-winrm: The ultimate WinRM shell for hacking/pentesting |
| CrackMapExec (CME) | Windows | Swiss army knife for internal network pentesting: password spraying, enumeration, exploitation, lateral movement across SMB, WinRM, MSSQL. | GitHub - byt3bl33d3r/CrackMapExec: A swiss army knife for pentesting networks |
| Covenant | Windows | Post-exploitation Command and Control (C2) framework with encrypted communication and multi-user management. | GitHub - cobbr/Covenant: Covenant is a collaborative .NET C2 framework for red teamers. |
| SharpMove | Windows | Tool for performing lateral movement operations using Windows native features such as DCOM, WMI, PSEXEC. | GitHub - SharpMove/SharpMove: Configuration files for my GitHub profile. |

Post-Exploitation and Lateral Movement Tools (Linux)

| Tool Name | Platform | Description | GitHub Link |
|------------------------------|----------|--|--|
| Impacket (toolset) | Linux | Collection of Python scripts for network protocol abuse: SMB, Kerberos, NTLM relay, PSEexec, WMIEexec, and more. | GitHub - fortra/impacket: Impacket is a collection of Python classes for working with network protocols. |
| CrackMapExec (Linux Version) | Linux | Swiss army knife for network exploitation including SMB, LDAP enumeration, Kerberos abuse, and remote command execution. | GitHub - byt3bl33d3r/CrackMapExec: A swiss army knife for pen testing networks |
| Evil-SSDP | Linux | Tools to exploit Universal Plug and Play (UPnP) for lateral movement and device discovery in misconfigured networks. | GitHub - initstring/evil-ssdp: Spoof SSDP replies and create fake UPnP devices to phish for credentials and NetNTLM challenge/response. |
| Responder | Linux | LLMNR, NBT-NS, and MDNS poisoner for capturing network hashes and relaying authentication attempts in internal networks. | GitHub - lgandx/Responder: Responder is a LLMNR, NBT-NS and MDNS poisoner, with built-in HTTP/SMB/MSSQL/FTP/LDAP rogue authentication server supporting NTLMv1/NTLMv2/LMv2, Extended Security NTLMSSP and Basic HTTP authentication. |
| BloodHound-python | Linux | BloodHound data collector alternative | GitHub - dirkjanm/BloodHound.py: A Python |

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| | | written in Python, useful when Windows agents are detected. | on based ingestor for BloodHound |
| NTLMRelayX | Linux | NTLM relay attacks tool allowing abuse of SMB, HTTP, and LDAP relays for unauthorized authentication forwarding. | impacket/examples/ntlmrelayx.py at mast · fortra/impacket |

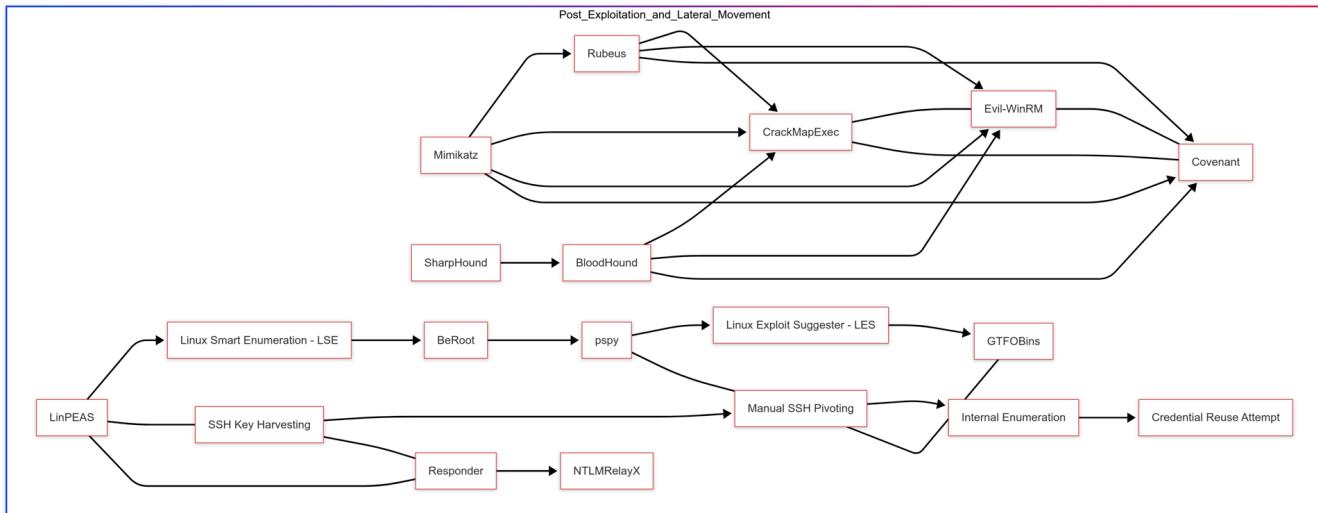


fig 5.0 - Post Exploitatio Chaining for both windows and linux

Persistence and Defense Evasion

Persistence and Defense Evasion Tools (Windows)

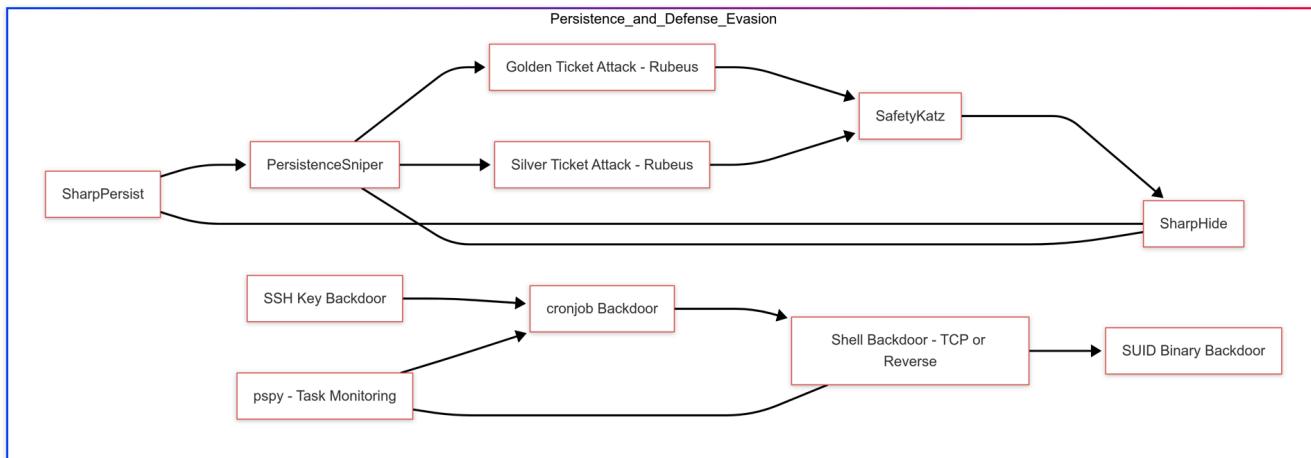
| Tool Name | Platform | Description | GitHub Link |
|------------------------------------|----------|--|---|
| Evil-WinRM (Post-Exploitation Use) | Windows | Maintains access by executing payloads remotely over WinRM after compromise. | GitHub - Hackplayrs/evil-winrm: The ultimate WinRM shell for hacking/pentesting |
| Golden Ticket Attack (Rubeus) | Windows | Abuse Kerberos Ticket Granting Tickets (TGTs) to create | GitHub - GhostPac/k/Rubeus: Trying to ta |

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| | | indefinite domain persistence without needing password resets. | me the three-headed dog. |
| Silver Ticket Attack (Rubeus) | Windows | Abuse service tickets to maintain persistence at the service level without hitting the domain controller. | GitHub - GhostPac/k/Rubeus: Trying to tame the three-headed dog. |
| SafetyKatz | Windows | Mimikatz derivative used to dump credentials without being easily caught by AV, aiding persistence access cycles. | GitHub - GhostPac/k/SafetyKatz: SafetyKatz is a combination off slightly modified version of @gentilkiwi's Mimikatz project and @subtee's .NET PE Loader |

Persistence and Defense Evasion Tools (Linux)

| Tool Name | Platform | Description | GitHub Link |
|--|----------|---|--|
| SSH Backdoor (manual or scripts) | Linux | Adding SSH public keys manually to .ssh/authorized_keys to maintain stealthy persistent access. | Manual / custom |
| cronjob backdoors (manual or LinPEAS findings) | Linux | Setting persistent reverse shells or payloads into crontab entries. | Built-in system feature |
| pspy (Post-Exploitation Use) | Linux | Monitor scheduled tasks and hijackable scripts to plant persistent access. | GitHub - DominicBrueker/pspy: Monitor linux processes without root permissions |

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| Shell Backdoor (TCP bind or reverse shells) | Linux | Setting simple shell scripts to rebind or reverse connection after reboot to attacker-controlled machine. | Manual |
| SUID Backdoor | Linux | Creating SUID binaries to allow privilege escalation or persistent local access even if regular access is revoked. | Manual creation |



Collection, Exfiltration, and Cleanup

Collection and Exfiltration Tools (Windows)

| Tool Name | Platform | Description | GitHub Link |
|-----------|----------|--|--|
| Rubeus | Windows | Collects Kerberos tickets, user sessions, and can exfiltrate sensitive credential artifacts. | GitHub - GhostPac/k/Rubeus: Trying to tame the three-headed dog. |
| Seatbelt | Windows | Collects detailed information about | GitHub - GhostPac/k/Seatbelt: Seatbelt is |

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| | | system artifacts including browser history, saved credentials, cloud service sessions, and tokens. | a C# project that performs a number of security oriented host-survey "safety checks" relevant from both offensive and defensive security perspectives. |
| SharpHound (Data Collection Phase) | Windows | Collects extensive Active Directory object relationships and user rights useful for lateral movement and persistence planning. | GitHub - SpecterOps/SharpHound: C# Data Collector for BloodHound |
| LaZagne | Windows | Post-exploitation tool to collect passwords stored in common applications and the operating system. | GitHub - AlessandroZ/LaZagne: Credential recovery project |
| SharpView | Windows | Enumerates user sessions, groups, ACLs, and other sensitive data in Active Directory for potential abuse and lateral movement. | GitHub - tevora-threat/SharpView: C# implementation of harmj0y's PowerView |

Collection and Exfiltration Tools (Linux)

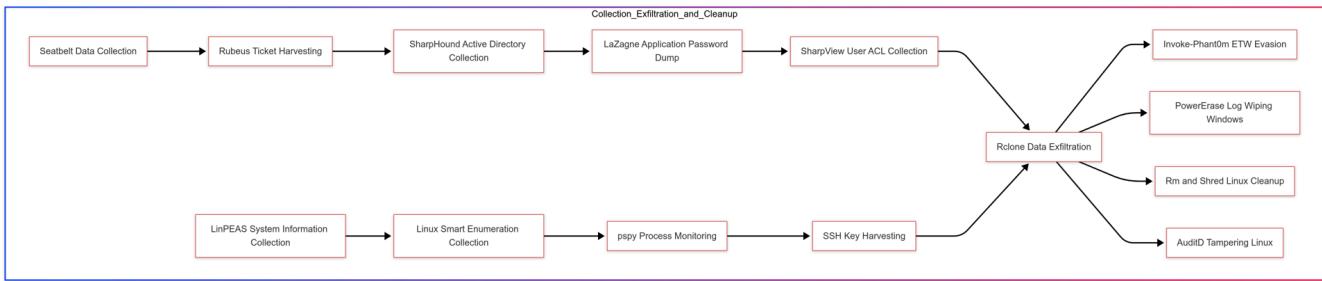
| Tool Name | Platform | Description | GitHub Link |
|----------------------------|----------|--|--|
| LinPEAS (Collection Phase) | Linux | Collects system information including SSH keys, password hashes, running services, and environment | GitHub - peass-ng/PEASS-ng: PEASS - Privilege Escalation Awesome Scripts SUITE (with colors) |

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| | | credentials for exploitation. | |
| Pspy (Process Snooping) | Linux | Collects live information about running processes, cron jobs, and services to identify sensitive operations. | GitHub - DominicBrueker/pspy: Monitor Linux processes without root permissions |
| SSH Key Harvesting | Linux | Manual process of collecting all .ssh/authorized_keys and private key files across compromised systems. | Manual |
| Linux Smart Enumeration (Collection Mode) | Linux | Aggregates critical data about users, groups, SUID files, cron jobs, accessible NFS shares, and system information. | GitHub - diego-treitos/linux-smart-enumeration: Linux enumeration tool for pentesting and CTFs with verbosity levels |
| Rclone (Exfiltration) | Linux | Tool used for stealthily uploading collected files, credentials, and sensitive data to cloud storage platforms like Dropbox, Google Drive, or AWS. | Rclone |

Cleanup Tools and Methods (Both Windows and Linux)

| Tool Name | Platform | Description | GitHub Link |
|----------------|----------|---|--|
| Invoke-Phant0m | Windows | PowerShell script to evade detection by disabling Event | GitHub - h1ldz/Phant0m: Windows Event Log Killer |

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| | | Tracing for Windows (ETW) providers. | |
| Rm and Shred (Manual) | Linux | Native Unix commands (rm, shred) used to remove or overwrite artifacts such as uploaded scripts, output files, temporary binaries, or session artifacts. | Built-in |
| AuditD Tampering | Linux | Disable or tamper audit daemon rules to reduce monitoring visibility post-compromise. | Manual or scripted |



Command and Control (C2) & Reporting (Engagement Wrap-Up)

Command and Control (C2) Tools

| Tool Name | Platform | Description | GitHub Link |
|-----------|----------|---|---|
| Covenant | Windows | C2 framework for .NET payloads with multi-user support, secure HTTP comms, tasking, keylogging, and persistence management. | GitHub - cobbr/Covenant: Covenant is a collaborative .NET C2 framework for red teamers. |

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| Sliver | Cross-platform | Open-source Golang-based C2 framework supporting multiple OS implants, encrypted comms, user management, lateral movement. | GitHub - BishopFox/sliver: Adversary Emulation Framework |
| Mythic | Cross-platform | Modular and modern C2 platform supporting various agents (Linux, Windows, Mac) with UI, scripting, and OPSEC profiles. | GitHub - its-a-feature/Mythic: A collaborative, multi-platform, red teaming framework |
| Merlin | Windows/Linux | Encrypted post-exploitation agent using HTTP/2 and support for staging, shell execution, and file transfers. | GitHub - Ne0nd0g/merlin: Merlin is a cross-platform post-exploitation HTTP/2 Command & Control server and agent written in golang. |
| Havoc | Windows/Linux | Modern post-exploitation framework with evasive implants, shellcode injection, and UI for coordination. | GitHub - HavocFramework/Havoc: The Havoc Framework |

Reporting & Cleanup (End of Engagement)

| Tool | Description |
|-------------------|---|
| Markdown/Obsidian | Use structured markdown to document phase-by-phase activity, tools used, and timelines. |

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| BloodHound Reports | Export AD graph data to include lateral paths and exposed objects in the report. |
| IOC Generation | Use custom scripts or tools like Sigma , Velociraptor , or YARA to provide Indicators of Compromise for blue team. |
| Final Cleanup Scripts | Use pre-written scripts to remove C2, persistence mechanisms, and wipe logs across endpoints. |

