

Cybersecurity Ops with bash

Attack, Defend, and Analyze from the Command Line



grep

Search the contents of files

- c Count matching lines
- E Enable extended regex
- i Ignore case
- P Enable Perl regex
- R Recursively search

find

Search the system for files

- exec Execute specified command for each file found
- name Search by filename
- size Search by file size
- type Search by file type

file

Identify file type by magic number

- f Read list from specified file
- k List all type matches
- z Look inside compressed files

cut

Extract portions of data from a file

- c Character(s) to extract
- d Field delimiter
- f Field(s) to extract

head

Output the first few lines/bytes of file

- n Number of lines to output
- c Number of bytes to output

tail

Output the last few lines of a file

- f Continuously monitor end of file
- n Number of lines to output

sort

Order the lines of a file

- r Sort in descending order
- f Ignore case
- n Use numerical ordering
- k Sort based on key
- o Write output to file

xxd

Display file in binary or hexadecimal

- b Display using binary rather than hex
- l Print specified number of bytes
- s Start printing at specified position

wevtutil

View and manage Windows logs

- el Enumerate available logs
- qe Query a log's events
- /c Specify max number of events
- /f Format output as XML
- /rd Read direction, if true read most recent first

Regular Expressions

Character

Meaning

- . Single wildcard character
- ? Preceding item is optional
- * Match the preceding item zero or more times
- + Match the preceding item one or more times
- ^ Anchor pattern to the beginning of the string
- \$ Anchor pattern to the end of the string
- [] Character classes and ranges
- () Group
- { } Quantifier

uniq

Remove duplicate lines from a file

- c Print number of times line is repeated
- f Ignore the specified number of fields
- i Ignore case

join

Combine two files

- j Join using specified field
- t Field delimiter

sdiff

Compare two files

- a Treat files as text
- i Ignore case
- s Suppress common lines
- w Max characters to output per line

base64

Encode/decode data using Base64

- d Decode

curl

Network data transfer

- A Specify user agent
- d Send using HTTP POST
- G Send using HTTP GET
- I Only fetch header
- L Follow redirects
- s Do not show errors

vi commands

- b Back one word
- cc Replace current line
- cw Replace current word
- dw Delete current word
- dd Delete current line
- w Forward one word
- :q! Quit without save
- :wq Quit with save
- / Search forward
- ? Search backward
- n Find next occurrence

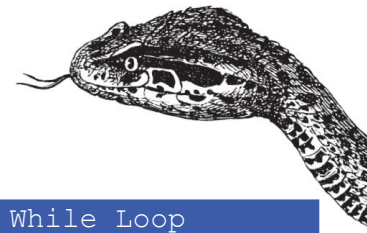
tr

Translate one character to another

- d Delete character
- s Squeeze repeated characters

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Output

Writing to the screen

```
echo 'Hello World'

printf 'Hello World\n'
```

Format Strings

Format strings for printf

```
%s  String
%d  Decimal
%f  Floating point
%x  Hexadecimal
\n  Newline
\r  Carriage return
\t  Horizontal tab
```

Positional Parameters

Script parameters

```
$#  Number of parameters
$0  Name of the script
$1  First parameter
$2  Second parameter ...
```

Default parameters

```
MYVAR=${1:-Cake}
```

Note: If parameter 1 is unset, the value of MYVAR will default to Cake

User Input

Read from stdin

```
read MYVAR
```

Prompting

```
read -p 'Name: ' USERNAME
```

Reading a File

```
while IFS="" read MYLINE
do
    echo "$MYLINE"
done < "somefile.txt"
```

Note: IFS="" preserves whitespace

Variables

Declaring a Variable

```
MYVAR='Hello'
```

Referencing a Variable

```
echo $MYVAR

echo "$MYVAR World"
```

Assigning Shell Output

```
CMDOUT=$(pwd)
```

If Statements

Command conditional (cmd will return 0 if success)

```
if cmd
then
    some cmds
else
    other cmds
fi
```

File and numeric conditionals

```
if [[ -e $FILENAME ]]
then
    echo $FILENAME exists
fi
```

File Test	Use
-d	Directory exists
-e	File exists
-r	File is readable
-w	File is writable
-x	File is executable

Numeric Test	Use
-eq	Equal
-gt	Greater than
-lt	Less than

While Loop

```
i=0
while (( i < 1000 ))
do
    echo $i
    let i++
done
```

For Loop

Numerical looping

```
for ((i=0; i < 1000; i++))
do
    echo $i
done
```

Iterating over a list

```
for VAL in 20 3 dog 7
do
    echo $VAL
done
```

Case Statement

```
case $MYVAR in
    "carl")
        echo 'Hi Carl!'
        ;;
    "paul")
        echo 'Hi Paul!'
        ;;
    *) # default
        echo 'Goodbye'
        exit
        ;;
esac
```

Functions

Declaring a function

```
function myfun ()
{
    # function body
    echo 'This is myfun()'
}
```

Invoking a function

```
myfun param1 param2
```