

# Linux Kung-Fu

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\$ init 1

- [illegible]

```
$ get_server_info
```

- **GO TO:** <https://apps.ubnetdef.org/ssh>
- **HOST:** 10.0.0.2
- **PORT:** 22
- **USER:** (you have this)
- **PASS:** (you have this)

```
$ whoami
```



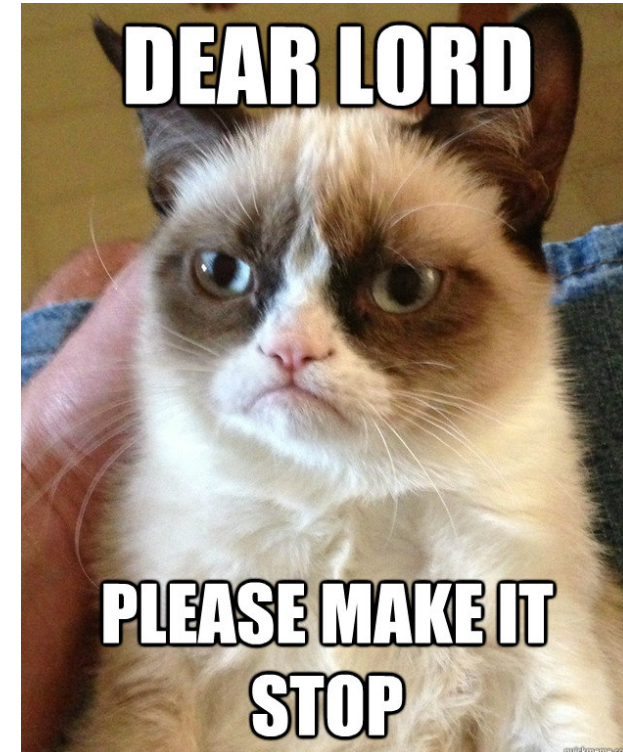
**I CAN SHOW YOU THE  
LINUX TERMINAL**

# \$ whoami

- James Droste
- Started using linux / the terminal at ~13
- Prefers the debian linux distribution (hint: the server you're connected to is running this!)
- Kind-Of System Administrator
- Typical Linux Guy for the UBNetDef Competition Team
- 21 years in dank memes

# \$ echo \$ajenda

- The Basics
- Files Directories - Oh My!
- Processes
- Pipes and Redirects
- Becoming god (root)
- Package Managers
- Services
- Best Practices
- Advanced Stuff



# The Basics: Level 1



# \$ what\_is\_the\_terminal

The collage consists of several terminal windows:

- Top Left:** C code for a group management system, including headers, macros, and a main function that initializes a group and adds members.
- Top Center:** ASCII art featuring a central figure surrounded by text like "HACK3R!", "Reverse-Engineering", "ROOT-KITS", "Ur-Computer-is-MY-Slave", "Exploit-the", "VIRUS", "DROPPER", "Nation's-Data", "HoM3-Su3t", "H4x0r-HoM3", and "is-MY-Slave".
- Top Right:** A colorful network diagram with nodes and connecting lines.
- Middle Left:** System status output showing tasks, memory, and swap usage.
- Middle Center:** A large ASCII art graphic of a person's head and shoulders, composed of various characters.
- Middle Right:** A music player interface showing "Bullet For My Valentine (2008-01-23)" with a progress bar and volume control.
- Bottom Left:** A system status screen with a green header and various system metrics.
- Bottom Center:** A playlist interface showing a list of songs and their durations.
- Bottom Right:** A terminal window showing a list of system files and directories.

\$ reading\_your\_prompt

- root@netdef:~#
- User: root
- Computer Name (hostname): netdef
- Current Directory: ~ ← ?????
- Is Super User: Yes

# \$ what\_is\_the\_terminal

- **echo:** Outputs (echo's) the data you pass into this function
  - jamesdro@netdef:~\$ **echo** Hello World  
Hello World
- **passwd:** Allows you to change your own (or another user's) password
  - jamesdro@netdef:~\$ **passwd**  
Changing password for jamesdro.  
(Current) UNIX password:
  - root@netdef:~# **passwd** another-user  
Changing password for another-user.  
Enter new UNIX password:

# \$ getting\_help

- `$COMMAND --help`: “**T**ypically” shows the help documentation for a command.
  - jamesdro@netdef:~\$ `passwd -help`  
Usage: passwd [options] [LOGIN]  
(snip)
- `man $COMMAND`: Shows the **MAN**ual for `$COMMAND`.
  - jamesdro@netdef:~\$ `man passwd`  
(Press **Q** to exit)

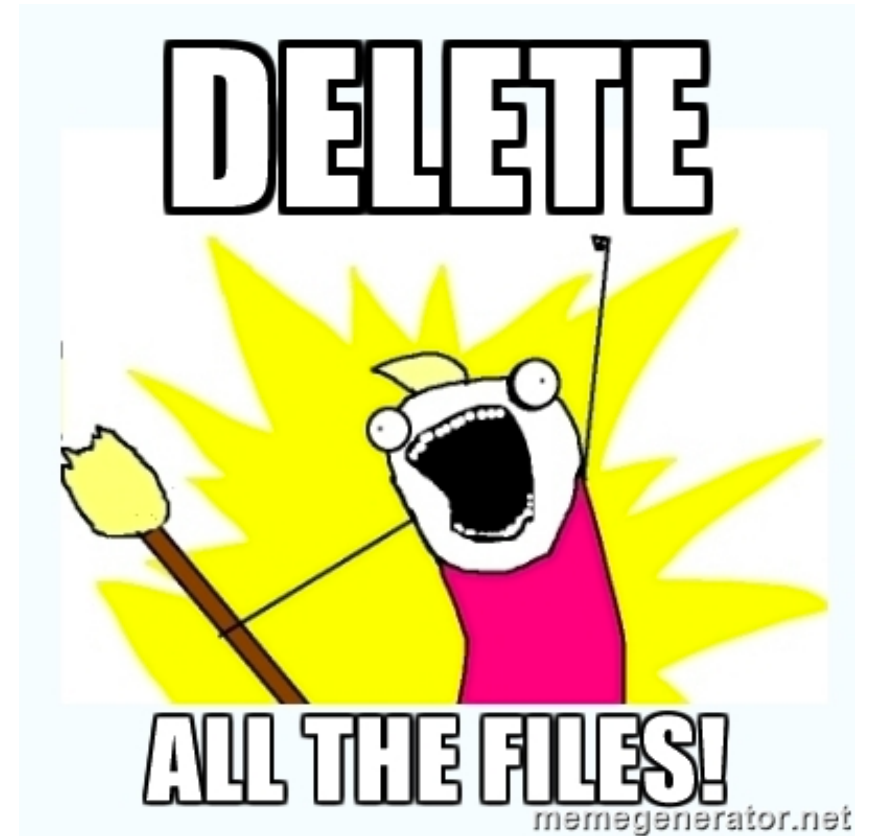
# \$ user\_management

- adduser
- addgroup
- usermod
- groups
- su: Allows you to **Switch User**.
  - jamesdro@netdef:~\$ **su** root  
Password:

# \$ user\_management

- root@net-def:~# **adduser** test  
Adding user `test' ...  
Adding new group `test' (1006) ...  
Adding new user `test' (1004) with group `test' ...  
Creating home directory `/home/test' ...  
Copying files from `/etc/skel' ...  
(**snip**)
- root@net-def:~# **addgroup** another-test  
Adding group `another-test' (GID 1007) ...  
Done.
- root@net-def:~# **usermod** -G another-test -a test
- root@net-def:~# **groups** test  
test : test another-test

Files, Oh My!



# \$ moving\_around

- **ls: LiSt** the files in a directory
  - jamesdro@netdef:~\$ **ls**
  - nuclear\_launch\_codes.txt secrets
- **cd: Change Directory**
  - jamesdro@netdef:~\$ **cd** secrets
  - jamesdro@netdef:~/secrets\$
- **pwd: Print Working Directory**
  - jamesdro@netdef:~/secrets\$ **pwd**  
/home/jamesdro/secrets



# \$ moving\_around\_ADVANCED

- `ls -al`: Run the `ls` command, with the arguments “-al”. Argument `-a` tells `ls` to print all files in the directory. `-l` tells `ls` to do it the “long” way.

- `jamesdro@netdef:~$ ls -al`

```
total 1536
drwx-----  4 jamesdro jamesdro 4096    Oct  6 09:47 .
drwxr-xr-x 23 root root          4096    Aug 22 23:49 ..
-rw-----  1 jamesdro jamesdro 9244    Oct  6 01:48 .bash_history
-rw-r--r--  1 jamesdro jamesdro  570    Jan 31  2010 .bashrc
drwx-----  3 jamesdro jamesdro 4096    Oct  5 14:50 .cache
-rw-r--r--  1 jamesdro jamesdro 1524722 May 21 19:30 nuclear_launch_codes.txt
-rw-r--r--  1 jamesdro jamesdro  140    Nov 19  2007 .profile
-rw-----  1 jamesdro jamesdro 1024    Aug 28 00:15 .rnd
-rw-r--r--  1 jamesdro jamesdro  66     Aug 28 01:51 .selected_editor
drwxr-xr-x  2 jamesdro jamesdro 4096    Oct  6 09:47 secrets
```

# \$ reading\_is\_important

- cat: con**CA**Tenate a file (aka: print the file contents to the terminal)
  - jamesdro@netdef:~\$ **cat** nuclear\_launch\_codes.txt
  - [Now I can't show you that ;-)]
- less/more: Viewers that let you interactively scroll through a file.
  - jamesdro@netdef:~\$ **less** nuclear\_launch\_codes.txt
- Let's view a file that contains all the user accounts on the system
  - /etc/passwd
  - WHO ARE THEY?

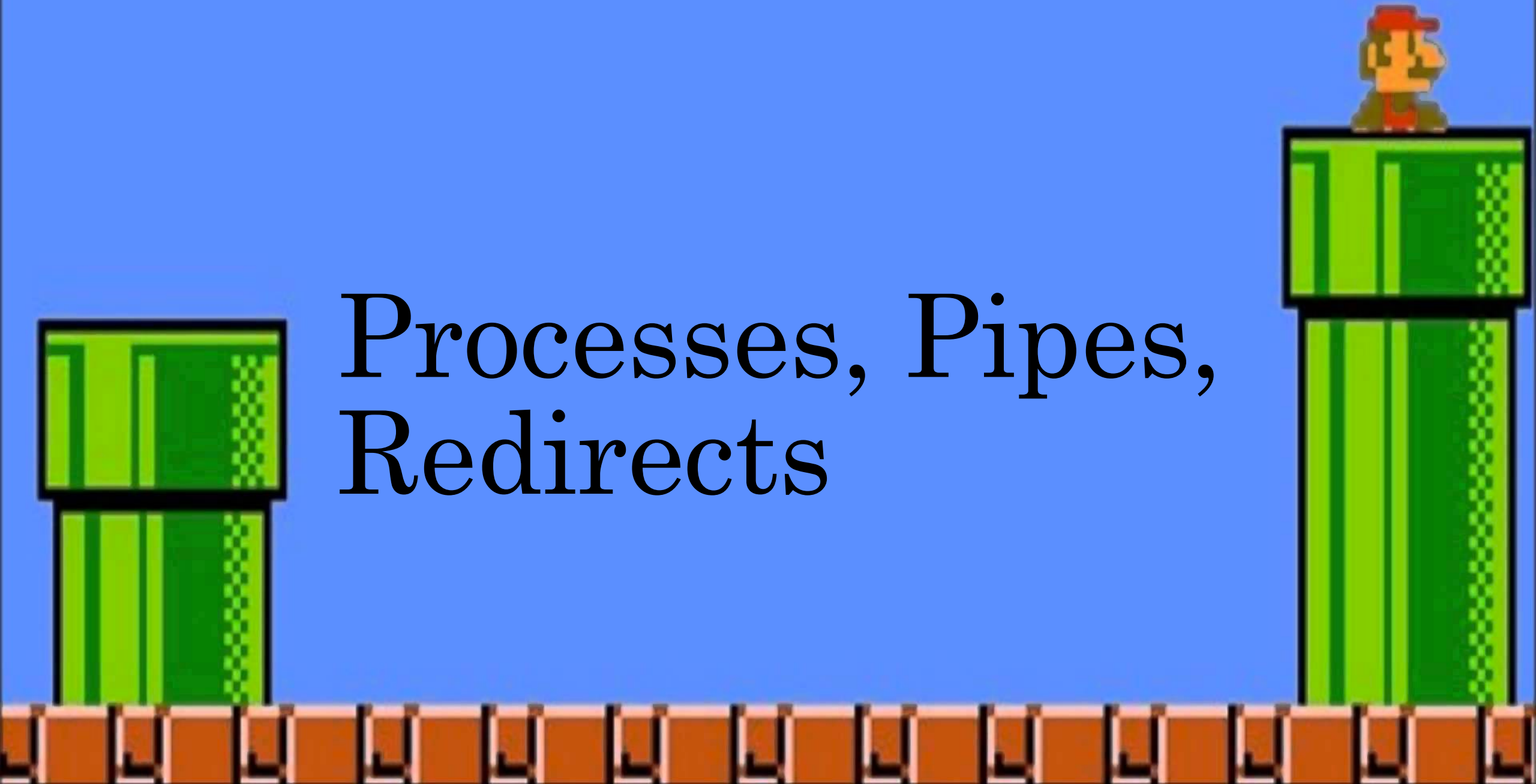
```
$ writing_is_cool_too
```

- nano
- vi
- vim
- ed
- emacs
- Magnetic needle

# \$ note\_about\_permissions

- Files/Folders have this thing called Access Control Lists (ACLs)
- This is a large topic on it self
- tl;dr:
  - Linux matches based on the file's owner, file's group, then everyone else.
  - Each permission set can have read, write, or execute privilege (any combination)
  - These can be represented with octal notation (1=execute, 2=write, 4=read)
  - Permissions can be changed with the command **chmod**
  - Ownership can be changed with the command **chown**
  - Group ownership can be changed with the command **chown** or **chgrp**

# Processes, Pipes, Redirects



# \$ viewing\_processes

- **ps: Process Snapshot.** Shows currently running processes.
  - jamesdro@netdef:~\$ **ps**
  - jamesdro@netdef:~\$ **ps aux**
- **top/htop:** Interactive way to show all the currently running processes
  - jamesdro@netdef:~\$ **top**
  - jamesdro@netdef:~\$ **htop**
- **kill:** Used when we want to ~~MURDER~~ kill a process.
  - jamesdro@netdef:~\$ **kill** <pid>
  - jamesdro@netdef:~\$ **kill** -9 <pid>
    - or: jamesdro@netdef:~\$ **kill** -SIGKILL <pid>

# \$ pipes\_and\_redirects

- “|” is the pipe operator
- “>” is the redirect operator

- **Examples**

- jamesdro@netdef:~\$ ps aux | less
- jamesdro@netdef:~\$ ps aux > some\_file.txt
- jamesdro@netdef:~\$ who | awk '{ print \$1 }' > users.txt



# Here Be Dragons



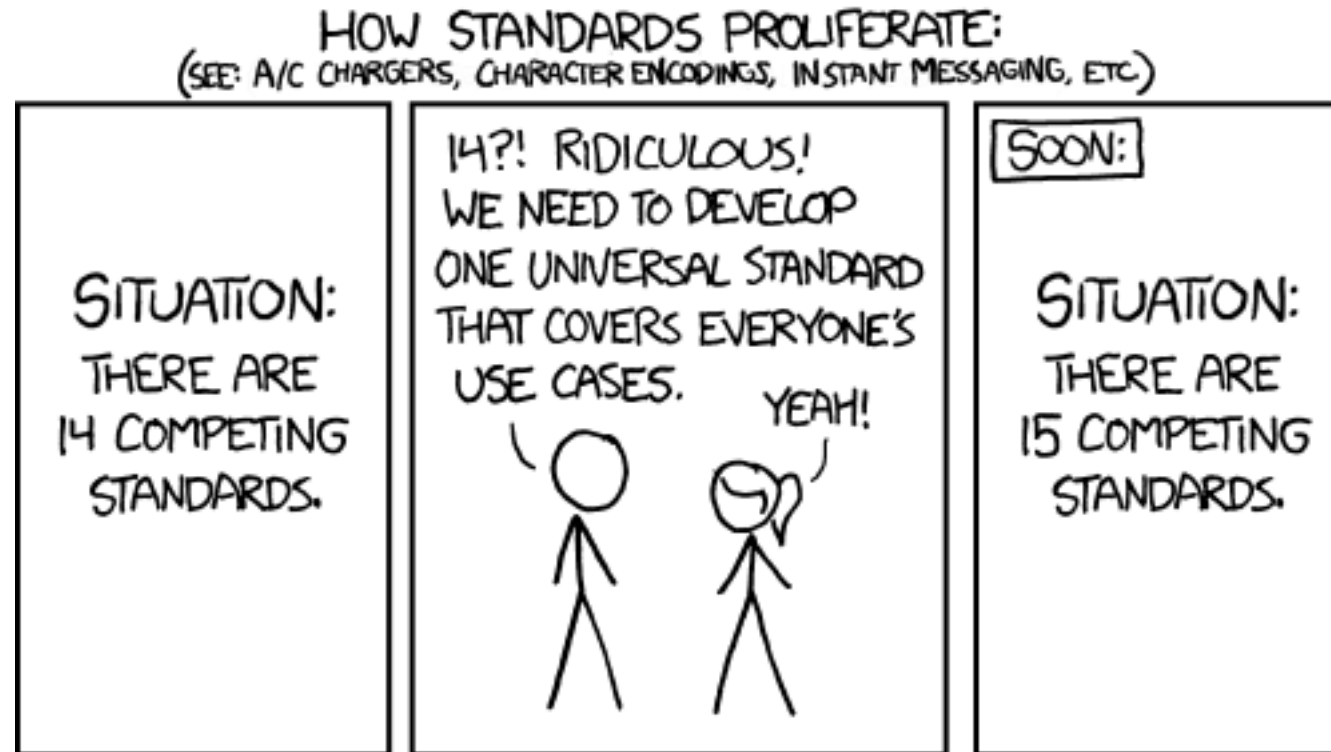
# \$ woot\_woot\_got\_root

- **sudo: Super User DO.** Runs a specific command as a super user (uid=0, aka root).
  - jamesdro@netdef:~\$ **sudo** whoami  
root
  - jamesdro@netdef:~\$ whoami  
jamesdro

# \$ packages

- aptitude: Debian, Ubuntu
- apt-get: Debian, Ubuntu
- dpkg: Debian, Ubuntu
- yum: CentOS
- dnf: Fedora

# \$ packages\_2



# \$ packages\_3

- Installing a package
  - jamesdro@netdef:~\$ sudo apt-get **install** <package-name>
- Removing a package
  - jamesdro@netdef:~\$ sudo apt-get **remove** <package-name>
- Updating the local package index
  - jamesdro@netdef:~\$ sudo apt-get **update**
- Updating a package
  - jamesdro@netdef:~\$ sudo apt-get **upgrade** <package-name>
- Updating ALL packages
  - jamesdro@netdef:~\$ sudo apt-get **upgrade**

# \$ packages\_4\_this\_never\_ends

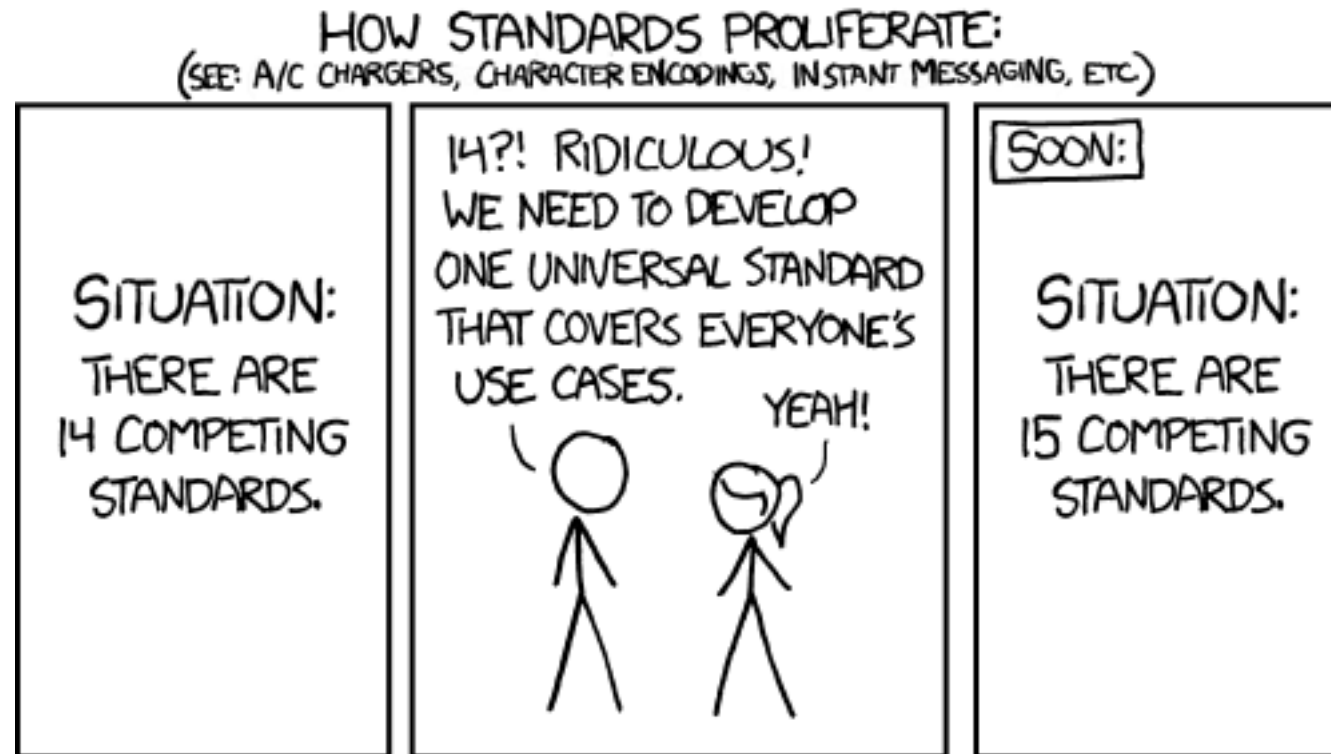
- Typical flow (installing package apache – which is a web server)

- jamesdro@netdef:~\$ sudo apt-get update
  - jamesdro@netdef:~\$ sudo apt-get install apache

- Daily Ritual

- jamesdro@netdef:~\$ sudo apt-get update
  - jamesdro@netdef:~\$ sudo apt-get upgrade

# \$ services\_1



# \$ services\_2

- systemctl: Part of this new subsystem that is called “SystemD”
- service: Part of System V init
- /etc/init.d/<service> <start | stop | restart | status>: Part of System V init, deprecated

# \$ services\_3\_electric\_boogaloo

- Starting a service - apache
  - Using systemd:
    - jamesdro@netdef:~\$ sudo systemctl start apache
  - Using sysvinit:
    - jamesdro@netdef:~\$ sudo service apache start
- Stopping a service - apache
  - Using systemd:
    - jamesdro@netdef:~\$ sudo systemctl stop apache
  - Using sysvinit :
    - jamesdro@netdef:~\$ sudo service apache stop



# \$ linux\_directories\_revealed

- /bin: Contains all binaries that are necessary for the system to function
- /boot: Contains the linux bootloader
- /dev: Contains all raw **DEV**ices
- /etc: Contains configuration files for the system
- /home: Contains user's home directories
- /mnt: Typically used when mounting devices (like a cdrom)
- /opt: Optional, addon packages
- /proc: Here be dragons
- /root: User root's home directory
- /sbin: Contains all the binaries that are necessary for the system to run. Only super users can use these.
- /tmp: Temporary files
- /usr: User install files

# \$ good\_files\_to\_know

- /etc/passwd
- /etc/shadow
- /etc/crontab (/etc/cron.{d,daily,weekly,hourly,monthly}/\*)

```
$ init 0
```

