



LEARNING EXPERIENCE KNOWLEDGE

التعلم الخبرة المعرفة



المؤسسة العامة للتدريب التقني والمهني
Technical and Vocational Training Corporation



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HAQ TRAINING INSTITUTE

الهكر الاخلاقي

أهيله الحارثي

Day 2: Introduction to kali Linux

Objective :

- ▶ Understanding the concept of virtual environment
- ▶ Understanding kali linux basic command
- ▶ Kali-linux file Permission
- ▶ Kali-linux feature
- ▶ Common Applications of Linux

What is Linux ?

- ▶ just like Windows, iOS, and Mac OS, Linux is an operating system.
- ▶ In fact, one of the most popular platforms on the planet, Android, is powered by the Linux operating system.
- ▶ An operating system is software that manages all of the hardware resources associated with your desktop or laptop. To put it simply, the operating system manages the communication between your software and your hardware. Without the operating system (OS), the software wouldn't function.



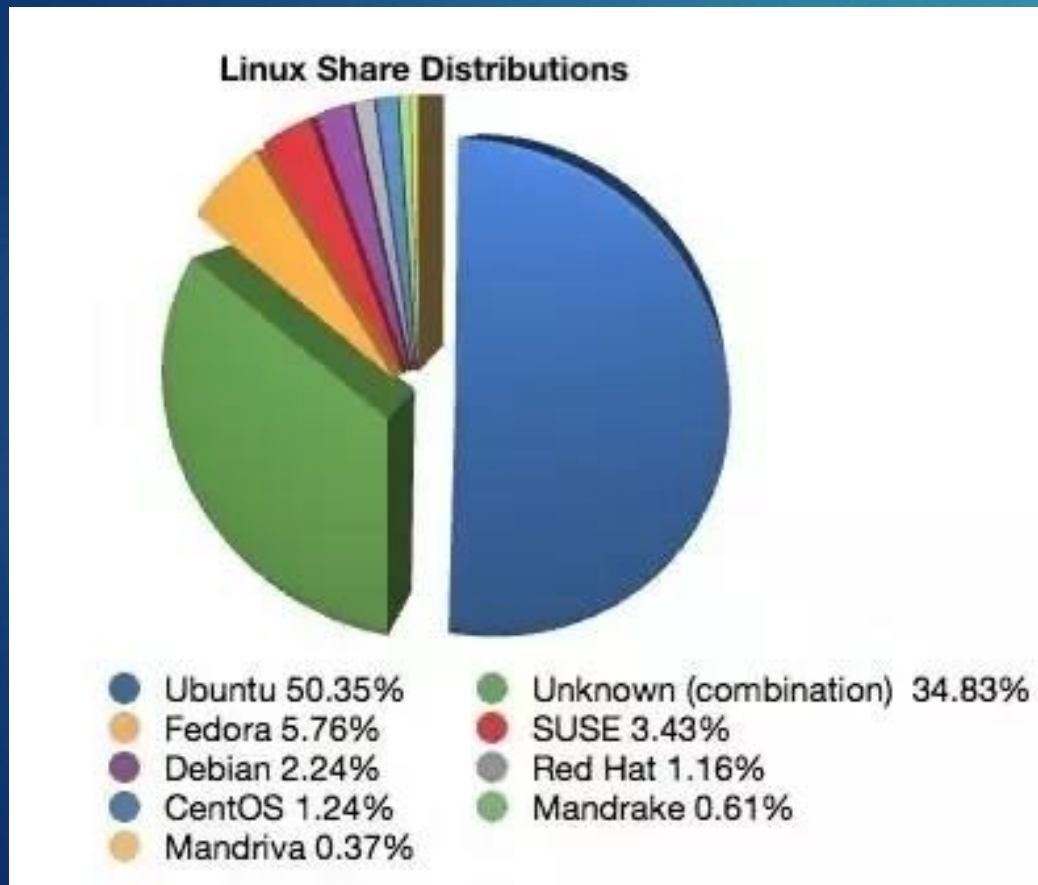
Linux Basics

- ▶ Linux is one of popular version of UNIX operating System.
- ▶ It is open source as its source code is freely available.
- ▶ It is free to use.

Major Linux Operating Systems

- *Redhat Linux*—Used mostly for administration purpose.
- *Debian Linux*—Designed for using only in open source software.
- *Ubuntu Linux*—Designed mostly for personal use.
- *Mac OS X*—Used in all Apple computers.
- *Solaris*—Used in many commercial environments.
- *kali Linux*—Used mostly for penetration testing.

Popular Linux distributions





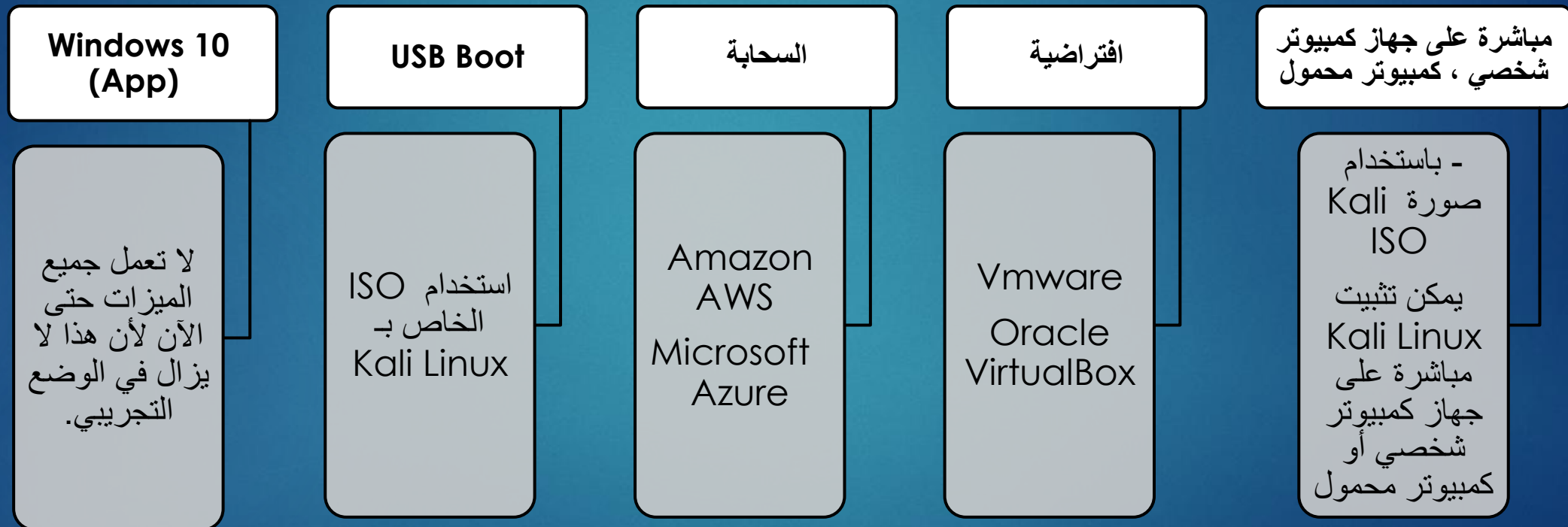
ما هو كالي لينكس؟

- Kali Linux هو توزيع Linux مبنية على Debian تهدف إلى اختبار الاختراق المتقدم والتدقيق الأمني.
- يحتوي Kali Linux على عدة أدوات لاستخدامات مختلفة في أمن المعلومات ، مثل:
 - اختبار الاختراق. Penetration Testing.
 - أبحاث الأمان , Security research,
 - الهندسة العكسية Computer Forensics, and Reverse Engineering
- تم تطوير Kali Linux وتمويله وصيانته بواسطة Offensive Security، وهي شركة رائدة في التدريب على أمن المعلومات.
- كان يُعرف سابقًا باسم Backtrack
- UNIX > Linux > BackTrack > Kali

مزايا الكالي



طرق تشغيل Kali Linux



Take



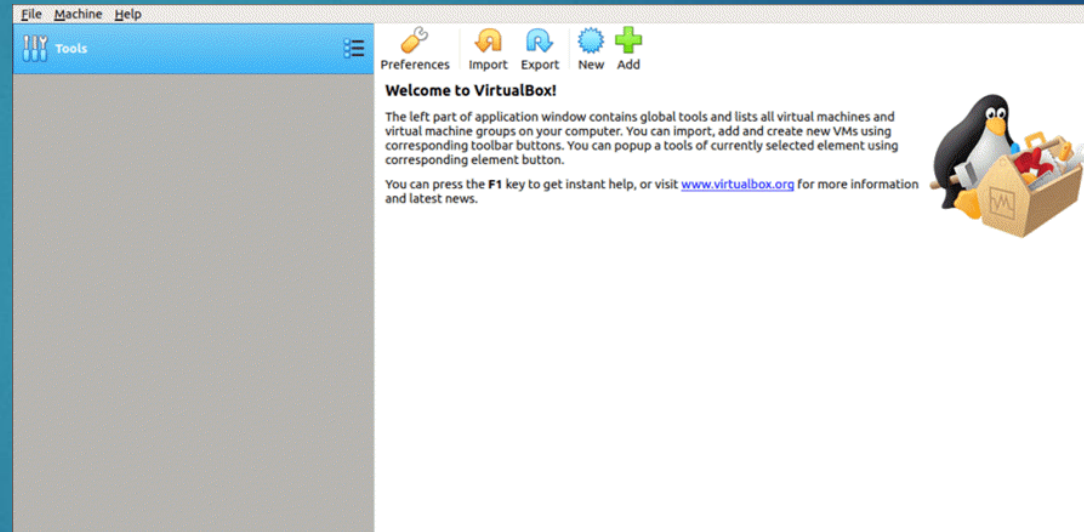
A Break

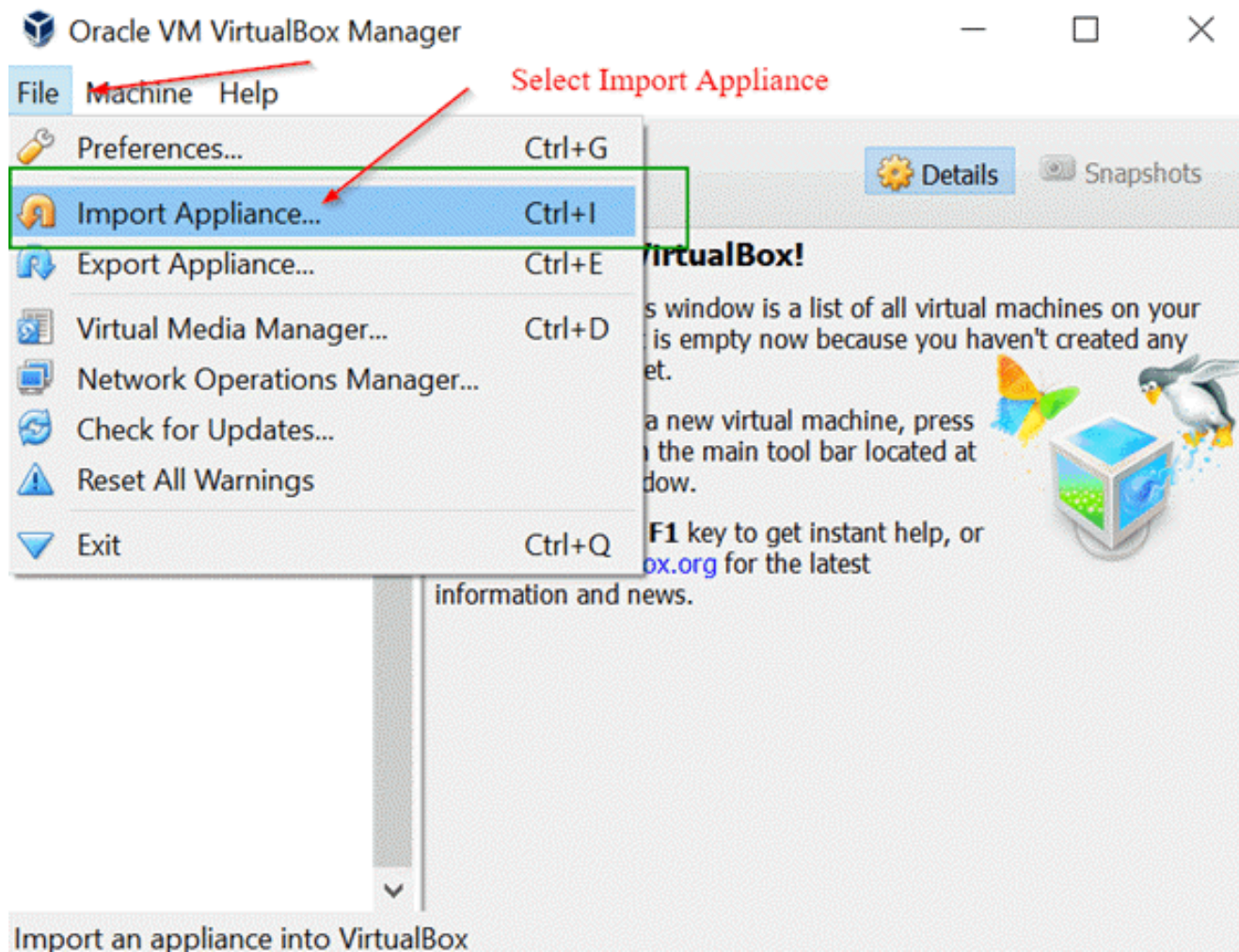
تحميل kali on Virtual Box

الخطوة ١) تحميل كلا من :

VirtualBox

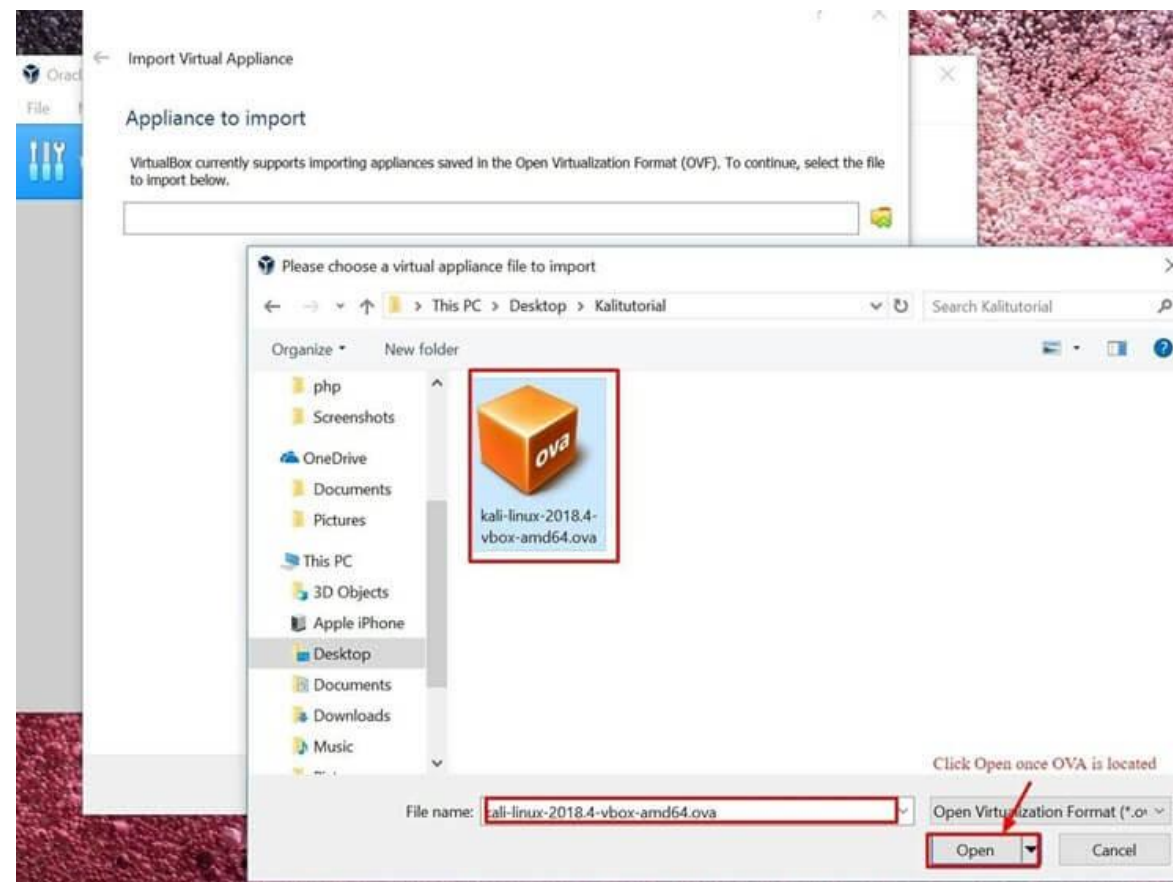
Kali linux



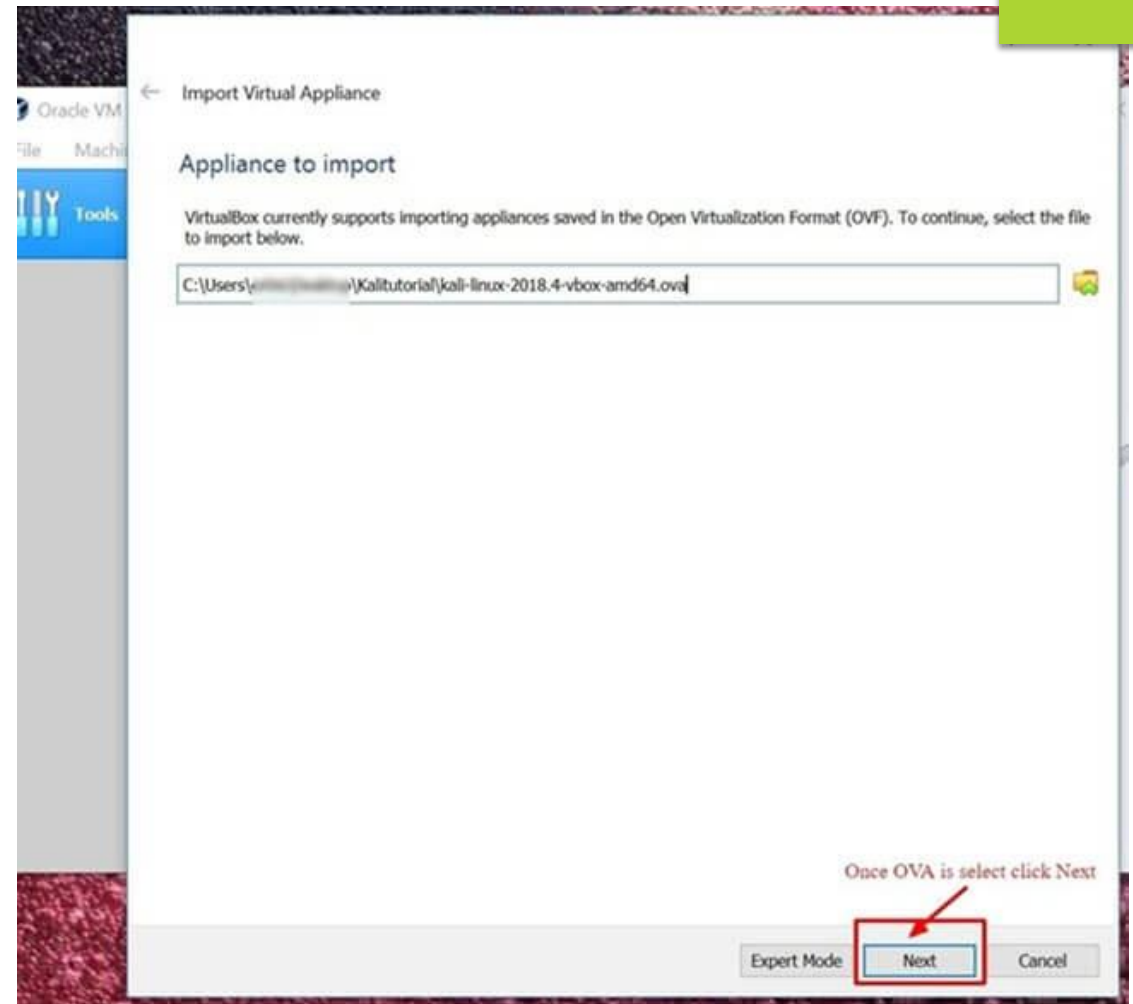


افتح تطبيق (2) الخطوة
، ومن القائمة VirtualBox
"استيراد جهاز"، حدد "ملف"
File Menu -> Import
Appliance

الخطوة (3) في الشاشة التالية "جهاز
للاستيراد"، تصفح إلى موقع ملف OVA
الذي تم تنزيله وانقر فوق فتح



بمجرد النقر فوق فتح ، سيتم (4الخطوة ►
"جهاز للاستيراد"نقلك مرة أخرى إلى
ببساطة انقر فوق التالي



الخطوة (5) تعرض الشاشة التالية "إعدادات الجهاز" ملخصاً لإعدادات الأنظمة ، مع ترك الإعدادات الافتراضية على ما يرام . كما هو موضح في لقطة الشاشة أدناه ، قم بتدوين مكان وجود الجهاز الظاهري ثم انقر فوق استيراد.

← Import Virtual Appliance

Appliance settings

These are the virtual machines contained in the appliance and the suggested settings of the imported VirtualBox machines. You can change many of the properties shown by double-clicking on the items and disable others using the check boxes below.

Virtual System 1	
Name	Kali-Linux-2018.4-vbox-amd64
Product	Kali Linux
Product-URL	https://www.kali.org/
Vendor	Offensive Security
Vendor-URL	https://www.offensive-security.com/
Version	Rolling (2018.4) x64
Description	Kali Rolling (2018.4) x64...

You can modify the base folder which will host all the virtual machines. Home folders can also be individually (per virtual machine) modified.

1). Note Location of VM

C:\Users\VirtualBox VMs

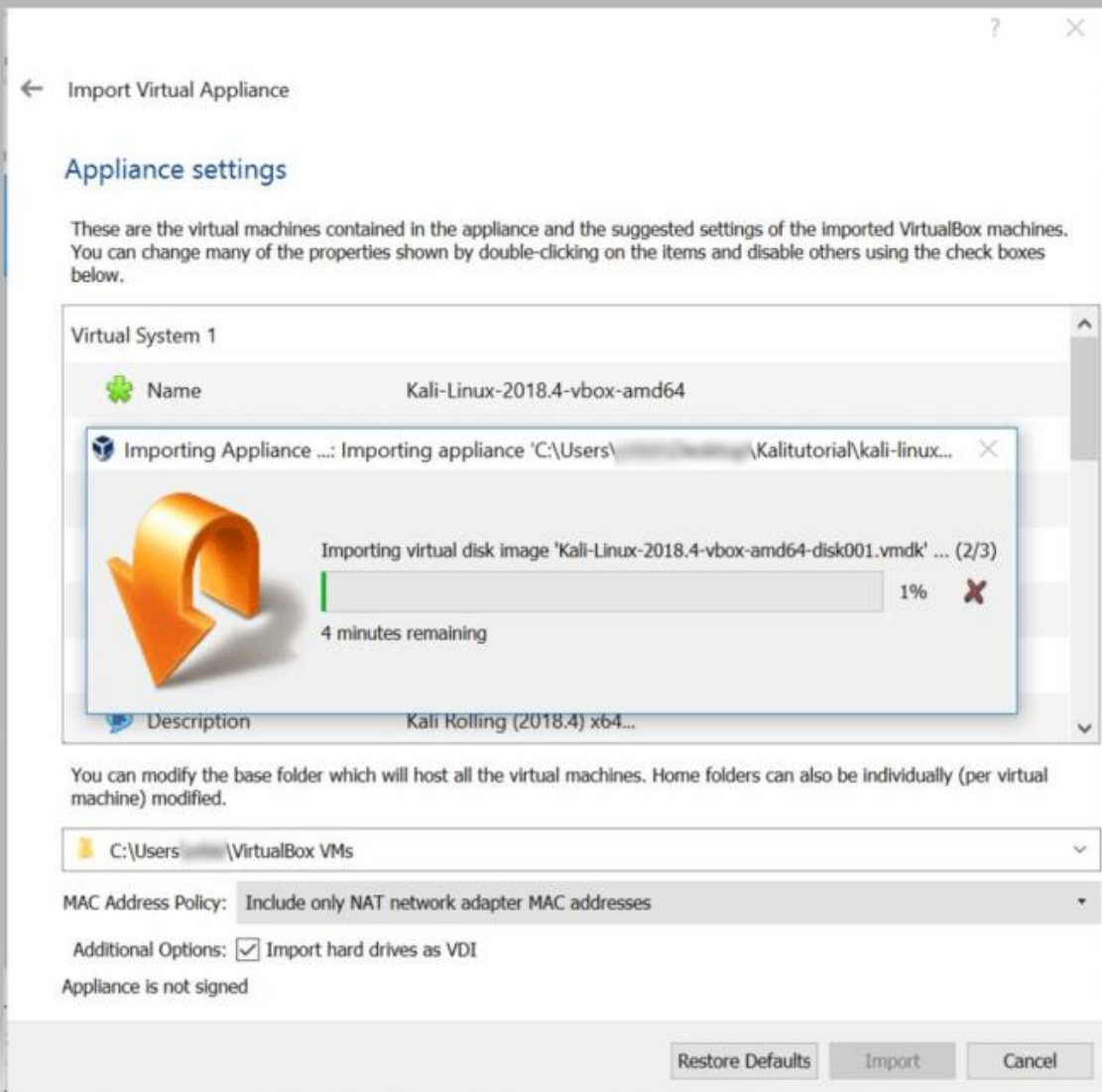
MAC Address Policy: Include only NAT network adapter MAC addresses

Additional Options: ☒ Import hard drives as VDI

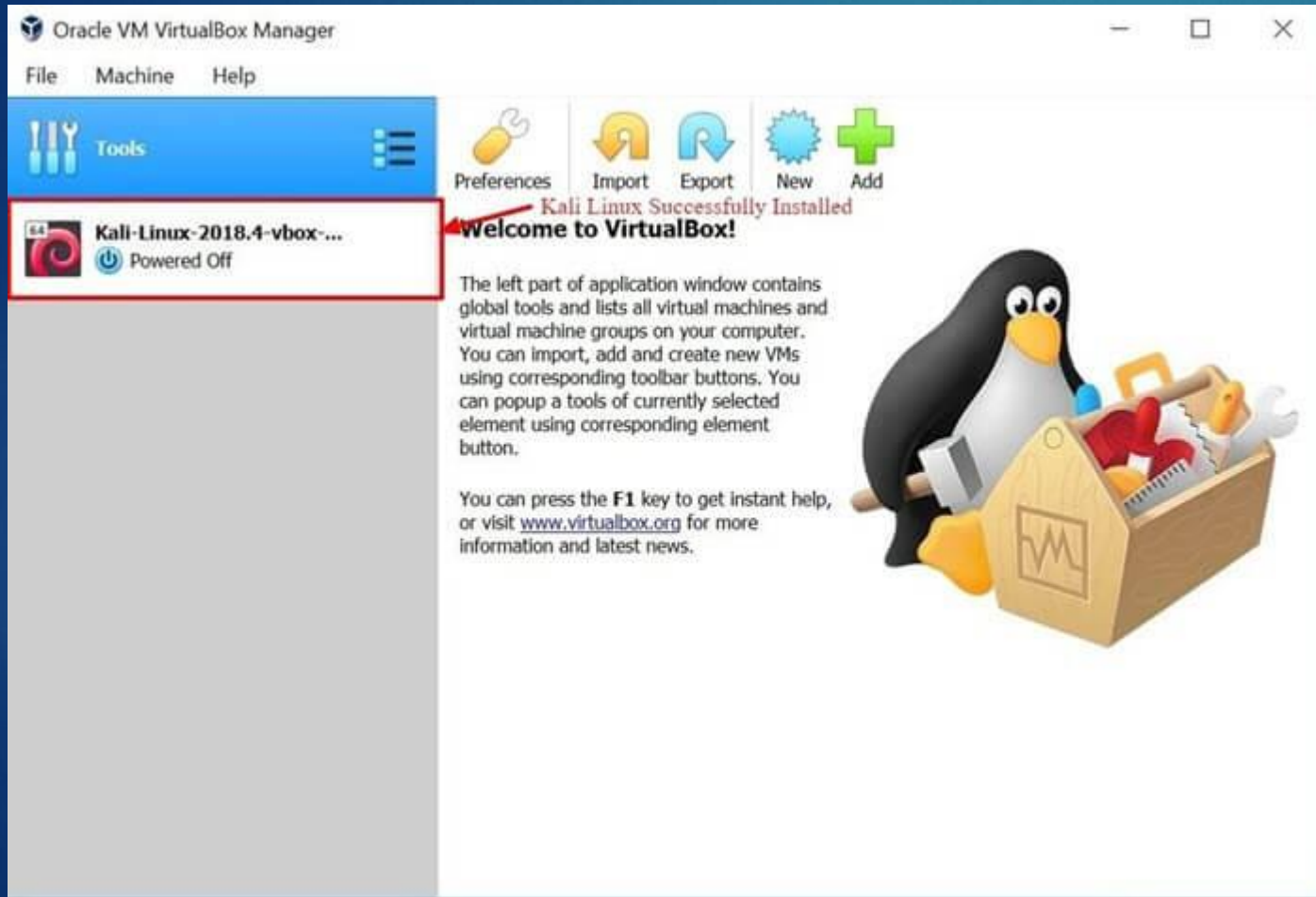
Appliance is not signed

2). Click Import

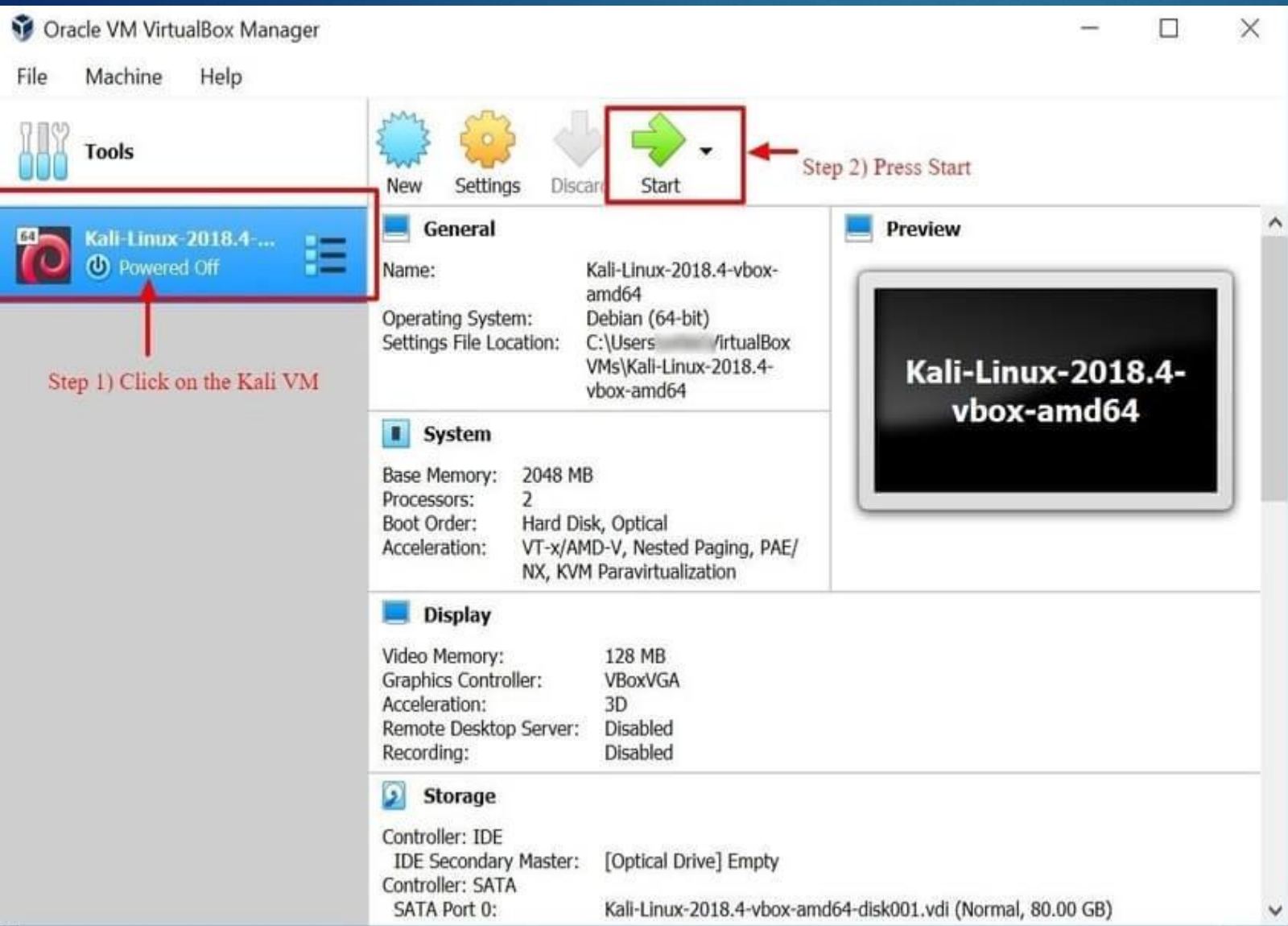
Restore Defaults Import Cancel



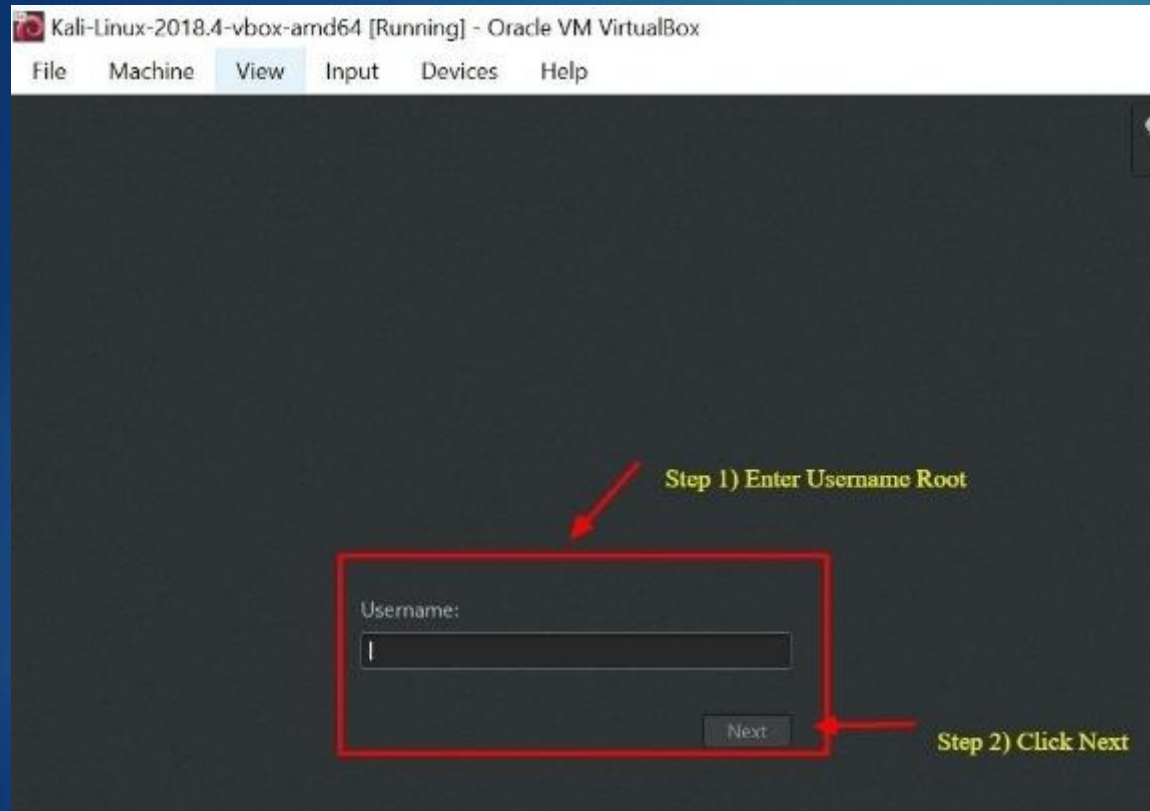
الخطوة ٦) سيقوم برنامج VirtualBox الآن
باستيراد جهاز Kali Linux OVA. قد تستغرق هذه
العملية من ٥ إلى ١٠ دقائق حتى تكتمل.



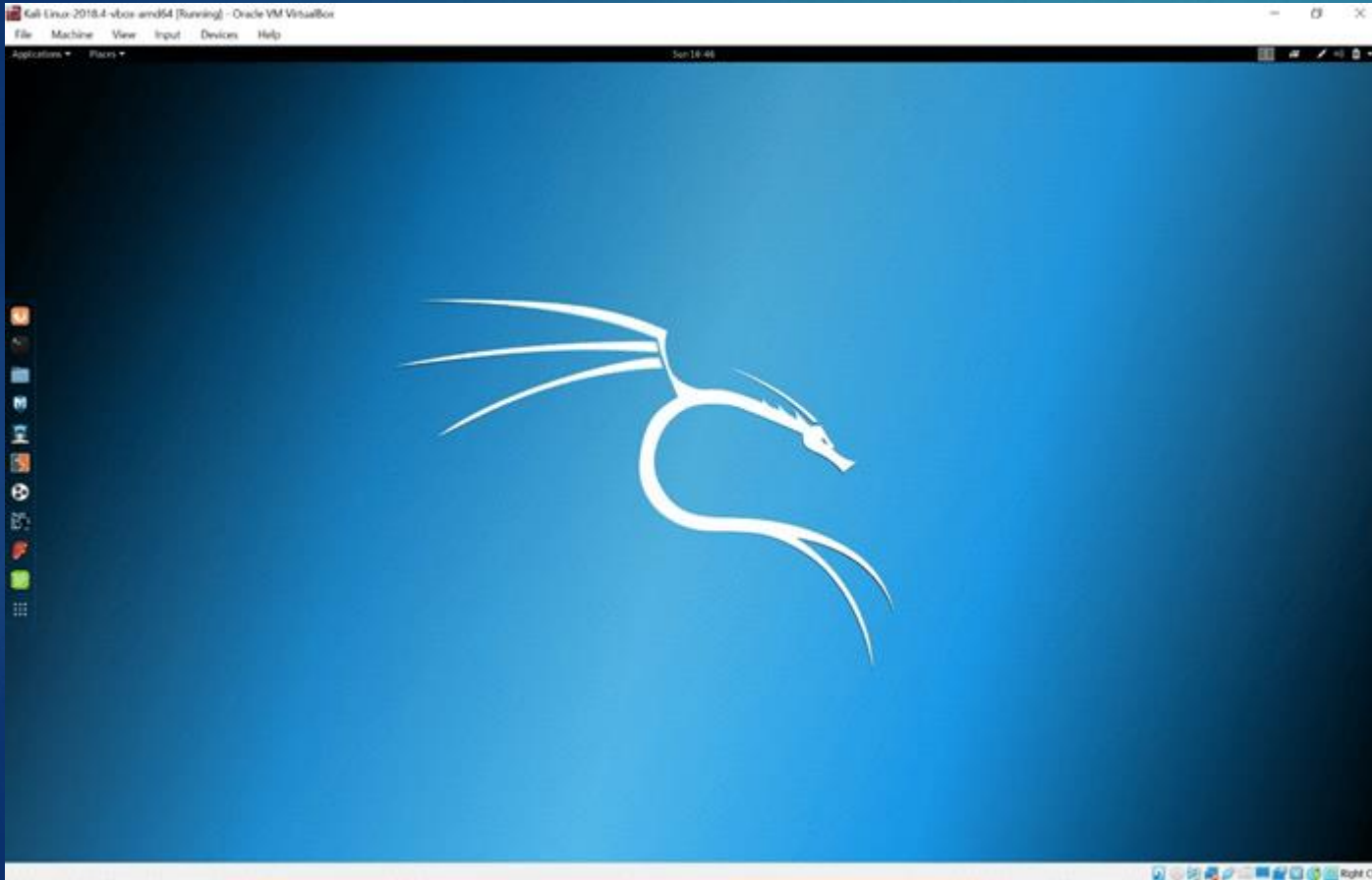
الخطوة ٧) تهانينا ، تم تثبيت Kali Linux بنجاح على VirtualBox. يجب أن تشاهد الآن Kali Linux VM في VirtualBox Console. بعد ذلك ، سنلقي نظرة على Kali Linux وبعض الخطوات الأولية التي يجب تنفيذها.



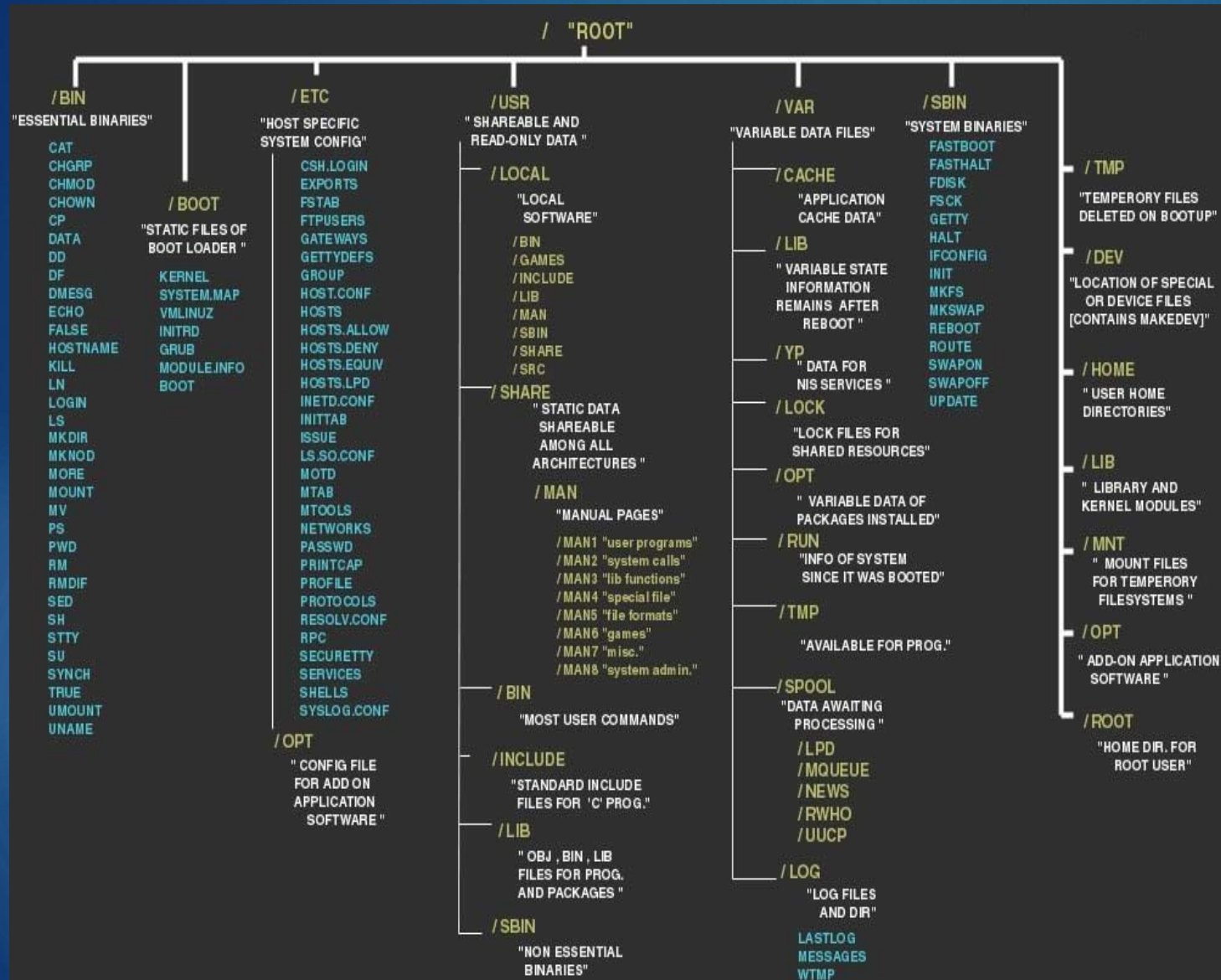
الخطوة ٨) انقر فوق Kali Linux VM داخل لوحة
معلومات VirtualBox وانقر فوق ابدأ ، سيؤدي
ذلك إلى تشغيل نظام التشغيل Kali Linux.



الخطوة ٩) في شاشة تسجيل الدخول ، أدخل "root" كاسم مستخدم وانقر فوق "التالي".



الخطوة ١٠) كما ذكرنا سابقًا ، أدخل "toor" ككلمة مرور وانقر فوق تسجيل الدخول. ستكون الآن حاضراً مع Kali Linux GUI Desktop. تهانينا ، لقد قمت بتسجيل الدخول بنجاح إلى Kali Linux.

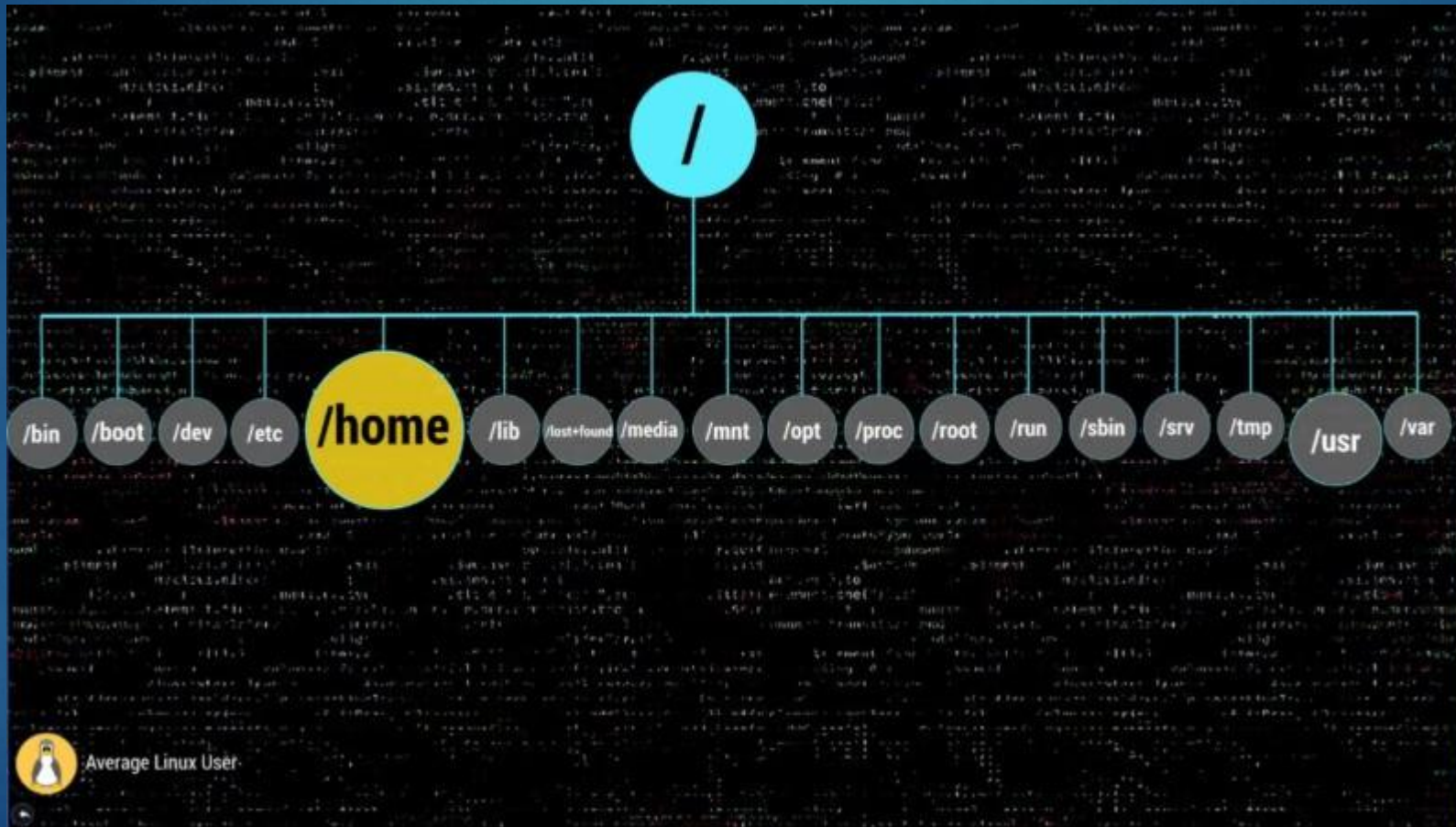


On a Linux system , most everything is files, and if is not a file , then it is a process

Subdirectories of the root directory

Directory	Content
/bin	Common programs, shared by the system, the system administrator, and the users.
/boot	The startup files and the kernel, vmlinuz. In some recent distributions also grub data. Grub is the GRand Unified Boot loader and is an attempt to get rid of the many different boot-loaders we know today.
/dev	Contains references to all the CPU peripheral hardware, which are represented as files with special properties.
/etc	Most important system configuration files are in/etc., this directory contains data similar to those in the Control Panel in Windows
/home	Home directories of the common users.
/initrd	(on some distributions) Information for booting. Do not remove!
/lib	Library files, includes files for all kinds of programs needed by the system and the users.
/lost + found	Every partition has a lost+found in its upper directory. Files that were saved during failures are here.
/misc	For miscellaneous purposes.
/mnt	Standard mount point for external file systems, for example, a CD-ROM or a digital camera
/net	Standard mount point for entire remote file systems
/opt	Typically contains extra and third-party software.
/proc	A virtual file system containing information about system resources. More information about the meaning of the files in proc is obtained by entering the command man proc in a terminal window. The file proc.txt discusses the virtual file system in detail.
/root	The administrative user's home directory. Mind the difference between /, the root directory and /root, the home directory of the root user.
/sbin	Programs for use by the system and the system administrator.
/tmp	Temporary space for use by the system, cleaned upon reboot, so don't use this for saving any work!
/usr	Programs, libraries, documentation, etc., for all user-related programs.
/var	Storage for all variable files and temporary files created by users, such as log files, the mail queue, the print spooler area, space for temporary storage of files downloaded from the Internet, or to keep an image of a CD before burning it

Linux Root Folders Explained



/home - Users' data

- private data such as documents, videos, pictures, music etc.

ALU

User2

/etc - Configuration Files

- system-wide configuration files
- some shell scripts
- all files are human readable.

/etc/fstab

/lib - Libraries

- libraries required by programs in /bin

A library is a set of functions that are shared between programs.

/dev - Device Nodes

- all devices represented here as files
- /dev/sda1 (sda - name of a disk)
- USB devices, cpu etc

/bin - Binaries

- executable (i.e. ready to run)
- binary (i.e. not text files)
- essential

/boot - Boot Files

- Linux kernel
- initial RAM disk image
- boot loader (GRUB)

grub.conf

vmlinuz

/usr – User Binaries

- binaries
- the largest folder after /home
- contains all programs used by a regular user

/usr/bin

/usr/lib

/usr/local

/usr/
share

/var – Variable Files

- files that change all the time

/var/log

/opt – Optional Software

- not essential
- commercial programs (e.g. Dropbox)

/tmp – Temporary

- temporary files
- this directory is usually cleaned on reboot.

/proc – Kernel Files

- virtual file-system for the Linux kernel
- not touched by a user

/root – Root Home

- do NOT mix with /
- the same as your user home directory but it is for the root account.

Linux file system

There are
certain
exceptions
in a Linux
file system

- Directories: Files that are lists of other files.
- Special file: The mechanism used for input and output. /dev are special files.
- Links: A system to make file or directory visible in multiple parts of the systems.
- Sockets: A special file type, similar to TCP/IP sockets providing inter-process networking.
- Pipes: More or less like sockets; they form a way for process to communicate with each other without using network socket.

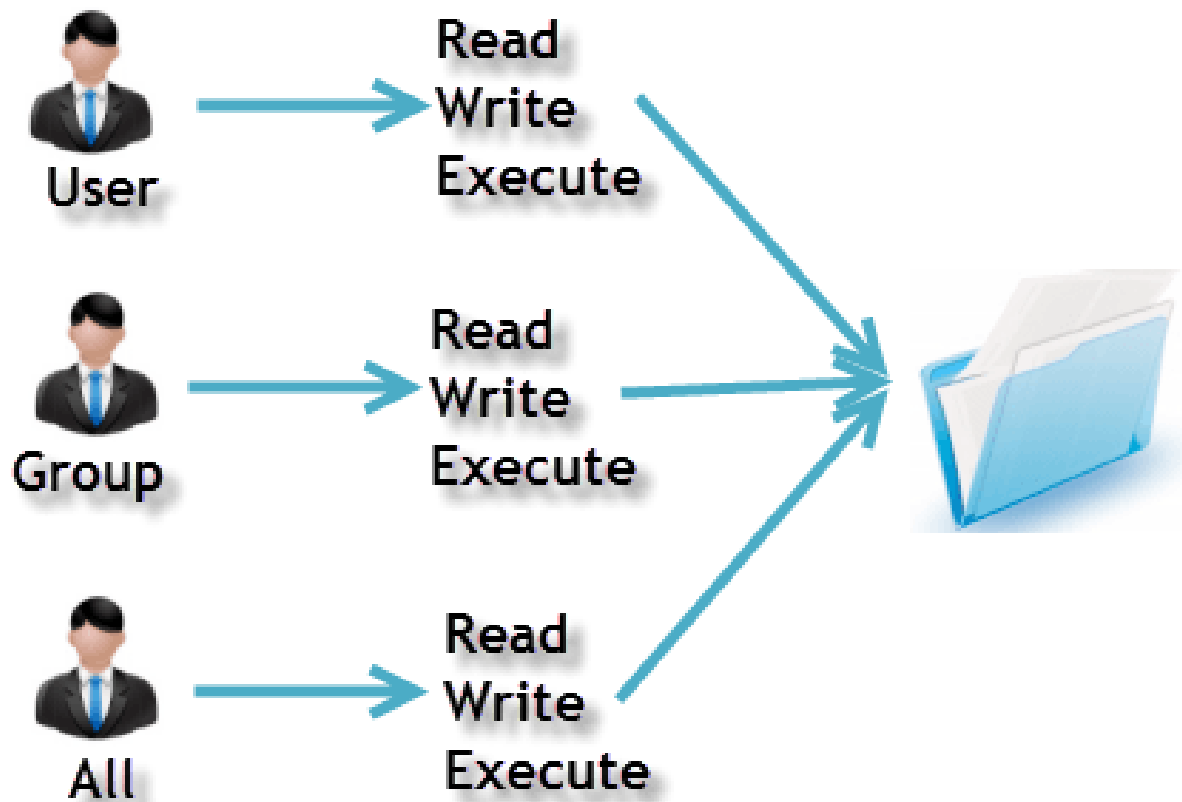
Symbol	Meaning
-	Regular file
d	Directory
l	Link
c	Special file
s	Socket
p	Named pipe
b	Block device

Take



A Break

Owners assigned Permission On Every File and Direct



Group Permission

File Permission in Linux

► *Group Permission*

- **Owner**—The Owner permissions apply only to the owner of the file or directory; they will not impact the actions of other users.
- **Group**—The Group permissions apply only to the group that has been assigned to the file or directory; they will not affect the actions of other users.
- **All User/Other**—The All Users permissions apply to all other users on the system; this is the permission group that you want to watch the most.

► *Each file or directory has three basic permission types:*

- **Read**—The Read permission refers to a user's capability to read the contents of the file.
- **Write**—The Write permissions refer to a user's capability to write or modify a file or directory.
- **Execute**—The Execute permission affects a user's capability to execute a file or view the contents of a directory.

Permission

```
shum@sol:~$ ls -l
total 20
drwx----- 2 shum staff 4096 Jan 16 22:04 Mail
drwx----- 3 shum staff 4096 Jan 16 14:15 csc128
drwxr-xr-x  2 shum staff 4096 Jan 13 16:42 public
drwxr-xr-x  2 shum staff 4096 Jan 16 14:07 public_html
-rw-r--r--  1 shum staff 628 Jan 15 20:04 verse
```

file type	number of hard links	user (owner) name	group name	size	date/time last modified	filename
drwx-----	2	shum	staff	4096	Jan 16 22:04	Mail
drwx-----	3	shum	staff	4096	Jan 16 14:15	csc128
drwxr-xr-x	2	shum	staff	4096	Jan 13 16:42	public
drwxr-xr-x	2	shum	staff	4096	Jan 16 14:07	public_html
-rw-r--r--	1	shum	staff	628	Jan 15 20:04	verse

Permissions Breakdown:

- file type:** The first character of the permission string (e.g., 'd' for directory, '-' for file).
- number of hard links:** The number of hard links to the file.
- user (owner) name:** The name of the user who owns the file.
- group name:** The name of the group that the file belongs to.
- size:** The size of the file in bytes.
- date/time last modified:** The date and time the file was last modified.
- filename:** The name of the file.

Permissions:

- user permissions:** The permissions for the user who owns the file (e.g., 'rwx' for read, write, and execute).
- group permissions:** The permissions for the group that the file belongs to (e.g., 'rwx' for read, write, and execute).
- other (everyone) permissions:** The permissions for everyone else (e.g., 'rwx' for read, write, and execute).

Permissions Legend:

- rwx:** Readable (r), Writeable (w), Executable (x).

Linux Advance/Special Permission

L: The file or directory is a symbolic link [ارتباط رمزي]

S : This indicated the setuid/setgid permissions. Represented as a s in the read portion of the owner or group permissions.

T:This indicates the sticky bit permissions. Represented as a t in the executable portion of the all users permissions

i—chatter Making file unchangeable

There are two more which mostly used by devices. (تستخدم مع الاجهزة)

c—Character device -

b—Block device (i.e., hdd)

Link Permission

root@f:~#ln -s new /root/link ►

root@f:~#ls -al

lrwxrwxrwx 1 f roof 3 Mar 18 08:09 link -> new

link is created for a file name called new (link is symbolic for file name new)

```
total 8
drwxr-xr-x  2 root root 4096 Mar 23 12:08 .
drwx----- 28 root root 4096 Mar 23 12:06 ..
lrwxrwxrwx  1 root root   14 Mar 23 12:08 link -> /new/root/link
root@kali:~/f#
```

Suid & Guid Permission

```
root@f:~#chmod u+s new
root@f:~#ls -al
-rwSr--r-- 1 f f 13 Mar 18 07:54 new
Capital S shows Suid for this file.

root@f:~#chmod g+s guid-demo
root@f:~#ls -al
-rw-r-Sr-- 1 f f 0 Mar 18 09:13 guid-demo
```

```
root@kali:~/# chmod u+s test
root@kali:~/# ls -la
total 12
drwxr-xr-x 2 root root 4096 Mar 23 12:24 .
drwx----- 28 root root 4096 Mar 23 12:06 ..
lrwxrwxrwx 1 root root 14 Mar 23 12:08 link -> /new/root/link
-rwSr--r-- 1 root root 7 Mar 23 12:24 test
root@kali:~/# chmod g+s test
root@kali:~/# ls -la
total 12
drwxr-xr-x 2 root root 4096 Mar 23 12:24 .
drwx----- 28 root root 4096 Mar 23 12:06 ..
lrwxrwxrwx 1 root root 14 Mar 23 12:08 link -> /new/root/link
-rwSr-Sr-- 1 root root 7 Mar 23 12:24 test
root@kali:~/#
```

setuid (SUID):

This is used to grant root level access or permissions to users

When an executable is given setuid permissions, **normal users **can execute the file with root level or owner privileges.** **Setuid is commonly used to assign temporarily privileges to a user to accomplish a certain task.

For example, changing a user's password would require higher privileges, and in this case, setuid can be used.

setgid (SGID)

This is similar to setuid, the only difference being that it's used in the context of a group, whereas setuid is used in the context of a user.

Capital S shows Guid for guid-demo file and

capital S is in group section

Stickybit Permission

* Stickybit Permission

This is another type of permission; it is mostly used on directories to prevent anyone other than the “root” or the “owner” from deleting the contents.

```
root@kali:~/f# chmod +t test
root@kali:~/f# ls -la
total 12
drwxr-xr-x  2 root root 4096 Mar 23 12:24 .
drwx----- 28 root root 4096 Mar 23 12:06 ..
lrwxrwxrwx  1 root root   14 Mar 23 12:08 link -> /new/root/link
-rwSr-Sr-T  1 root root    7 Mar 23 12:24 test
root@kali:~/f#
```

Capital ****T** shows that stickybit has been set for other user (only owner or root user can delete files)

Permission

* Chatter Permission

```
root@kali:~/f# chatter +i test
bash: chatter: command not found
root@kali:~/f# chatter +i test
root@kali:~/f# ls -la
total 12
drwxr-xr-x  2 root root 4096 Mar 23 12:24 .
drwx----- 28 root root 4096 Mar 23 12:06 ..
lrwxrwxrwx  1 root root   14 Mar 23 12:08 link -> /new/root/link
-rwSr-Sr-T  1 root root    7 Mar 23 12:24 test
root@kali:~/f# lsattr
---i-----e--- ./test
lsattr: Operation not supported while reading flags on ./link
root@kali:~/f# cat test
hello
root@kali:~/f# echo "hh" > test
bash: test: Operation not permitted
root@kali:~/f#
```

let's have little look about numerical file permission

r = 4

w = 2

x = 1

Here other user only having “read” permission so what we are going to do is to change it into read and write but not execute.

```
root@kali:~/f# ls -la
total 16
drwxr-xr-x  2 root root 4096 Mar 23 12:49 .
drwx----- 28 root root 4096 Mar 23 12:06 ..
lrwxrwxrwx  1 root root   14 Mar 23 12:08 link -> /new/root/link
-rwSr-Sr-T  1 root root    7 Mar 23 12:24 test
-rw-r--r--  1 root root    3 Mar 23 12:49 test2
root@kali:~/f# chmod 646 test2
root@kali:~/f# ls -la
total 16
drwxr-xr-x  2 root root 4096 Mar 23 12:49 .
drwx----- 28 root root 4096 Mar 23 12:06 ..
lrwxrwxrwx  1 root root   14 Mar 23 12:08 link -> /new/root/link
-rwSr-Sr-T  1 root root    7 Mar 23 12:24 test
-rw-r--rw-  1 root root    3 Mar 23 12:49 test2
root@kali:~/f#
```

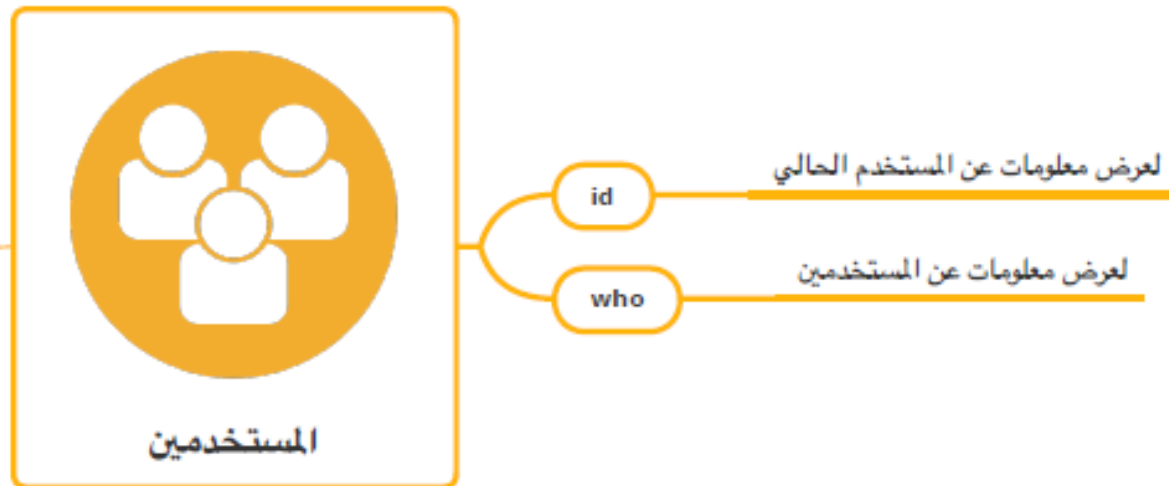
Let's explore a bit more into it, we want read + write permission so $4 + 2 = 6$ that's mean read and write.
Hope it is clear now how to set permission on a file and what it does.

Most Common and Important Commands

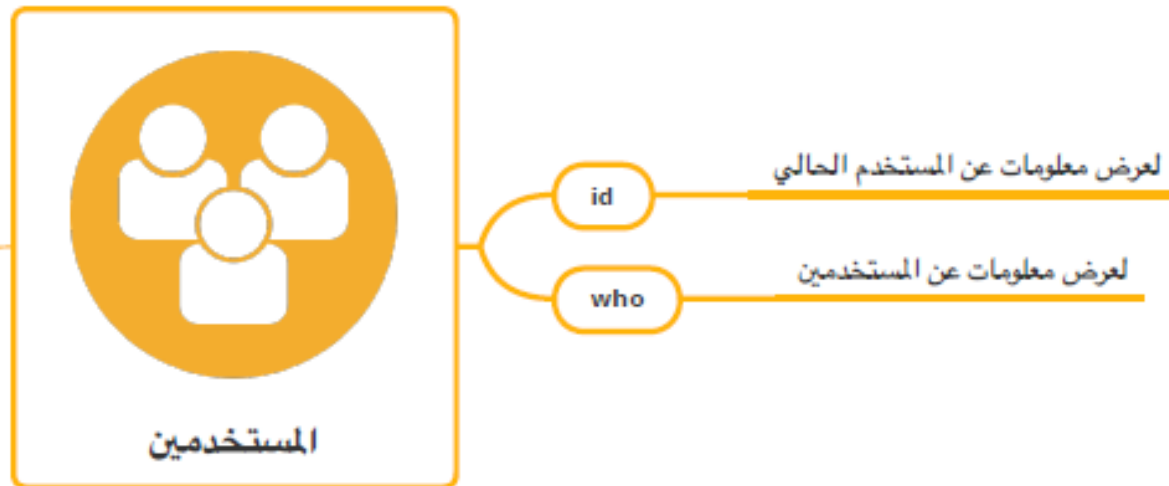




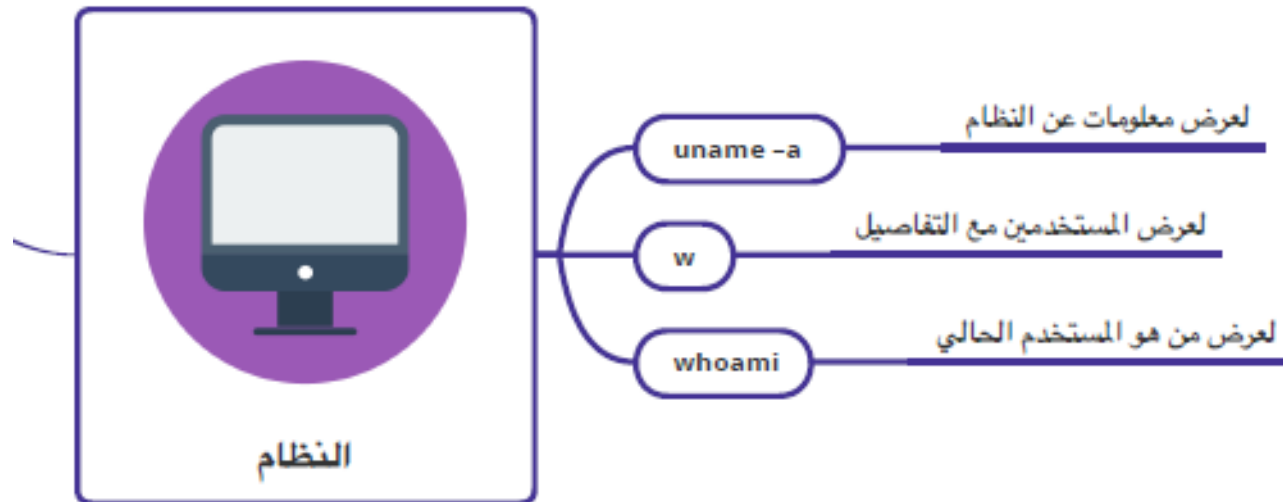
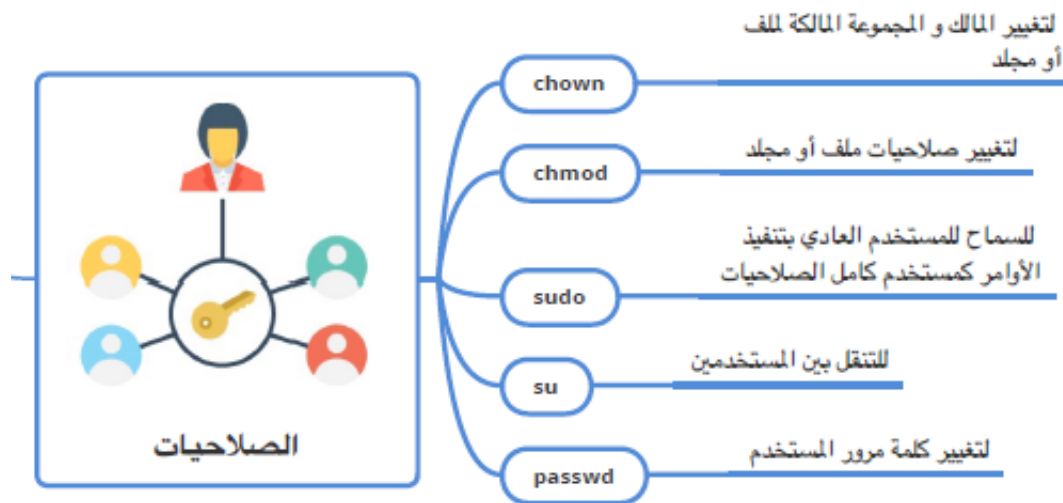
Most Common and Important Commands



Most Common and Important Commands



Most Common and Important Commands



Most Common and Important Commands

Most Common and Important Commands

للبحث عن الملفات ويوفر خيارات أكثر للتحكم في البحث

find

للبحث عن الملف بشكل أسرع من الأمر Find

locate

للبحث عن نمط معين و لفلتر المخرجات

grep

لعرض مسار الملف التنفيذي

which

لعرض المسار الكامل للملف التنفيذي

whereis



البحث



أوامر أخرى

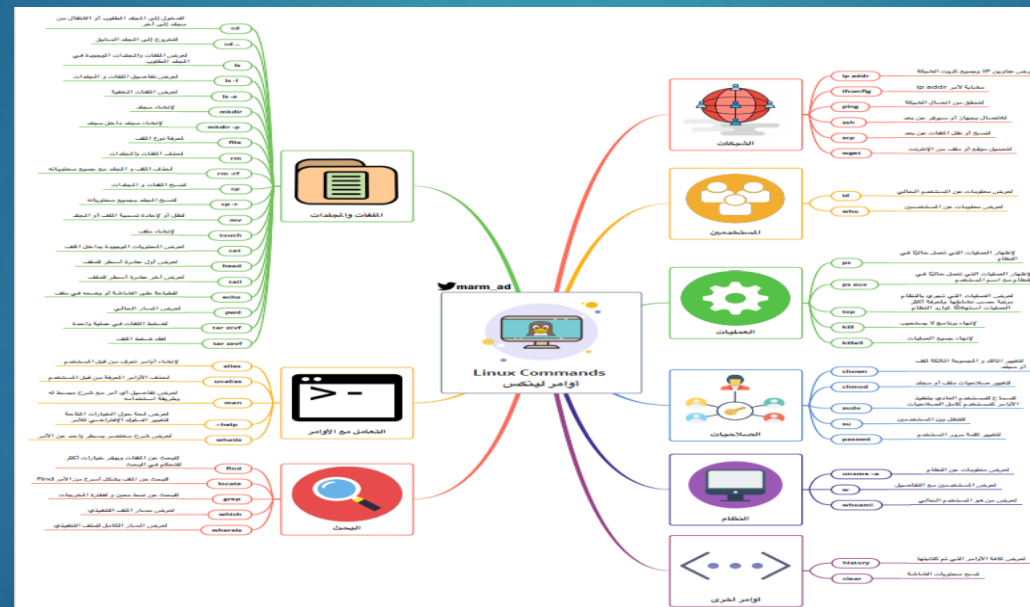
history

لعرض كافة الأوامر التي تم كتابتها

clear

لمسح محتويات الشاشة

100



Take



A Break

Users inside of Linux

يتم تخزين المستخدمين داخل Linux داخل ملف : / etc / passwd

إذن هذا ما تبدو عليه محتويات ملف / etc / passwd

- 1.user name
- 2.user id
- 3.user group id
- 4.user home directory
- 5.user login shell
- etc etc ;)

```
[root@indishell ~]# head -n 4 /etc/passwd
root:x:0:0:root:/root:/bin/bash
bin:x:1:1:bin:/bin:/sbin/nologin
daemon:x:2:2:daemon:/sbin:/sbin/nologin
adm:x:3:4:adm:/var/adm:/sbin/nologin
[root@indishell ~]# _
```

first 4 lines of /etc/passwd file

root:x:0:0:root:/root:/bin/bash ►

```
[root@indishell ~]#  
[root@indishell ~]# head -n 1 /etc/passwd  
root:x:0:0:root:/root:/bin/bash
```

it shows user shell name , when user will get successfull login, he will get " bash " shell

this is the user home directory , where user will be dropped by OS after login

this is gcose field which contain additional info for user

this field shows the group id number of the user tho which group user belongs

This field represent user id number of user.

this x represnet that user password will be checked from shadow file . if we delete x from here, user will be allowed to login without password

this is the username of the user

Linux Password Storage

- ▶ يتم تخزين كلمة المرور الخاصة بـ Linux / Unix داخل ملف `/etc/passwd` أو `/etc/shadow`.
- ▶ تخزن الأنظمة الحديثة المبنية على Unix كلمات المرور فقط في ملف `/etc/shadow` ولا يمكن قراءتها إلا بواسطة الروت.
- ▶ في إصدارات Unix الأقدم ، قد تجد كلمات مرور مخزنة في ملف `/etc/passwd`. هذا ما يبدو عليه ملف `/etc/shadow`:

```
root@bt:/# cat /etc/shadow
root:$6$BZenJFhs$Qe4sv0CrJHM09mmRDuUGjTVllCDQ8qJ/hGwzeaKGTpTx/xU4zp7X8ipcHG6YSAD
HbDuxySnK1PLhK5d1WGpv6/:15920:0:99999:7:::
daemon:x:15907:0:99999:7:::
bin:x:15907:0:99999:7:::
```

Common Applications of Linux

فيما يلي بعض التطبيقات الشائعة التي قد تواجهها على الأرجح مع أي نكهة Linux تستخدمها:

- ■ Apache — هذا خادم ويب مفتوح المصدر. تعمل معظم مواقع الويب على خادم الويب Apache.
- ■ MySQL - هذه هي قاعدة البيانات الأكثر شيوعًا المستخدمة في الأنظمة المستندة إلى Unix.
- ■ Sendmail - خادم بريد مجاني يعمل بنظام Linux. وهي متوفرة داخل كل من الإصدارات مفتوحة المصدر والتجارية.
- ■ Postfix - يمكن استخدام هذا كبديل لإرسال البريد الإلكتروني.
- ■ PureFTP - هذا هو خادم بروتوكول نقل الملفات الافتراضي المستخدم تقريبًا لجميع الأنظمة القائمة على نظام يونكس.
- ■ Samba - يوفر هذا خدمات مشاركة الملفات والطابعات. أفضل جزء هو أنه يمكن أن يتكامل بسهولة مع الأنظمة المستندة إلى Windows.

Online website for practice

- ▶ Try hack me
- ▶ Hackthe box
- ▶ Cyberhub
- ▶ hackerenv
- ▶ Vulnweb.php <http://testphp.vulnweb.com/login.php>
- ▶ <https://dst.com.ng/15-vulnerable-sites-legally-practice-hacking-skills/>

Ejpt course

- ▶ شركة eLearnSecurity وفرت كورس PTS مجاناً بشكل كامل بما في ذلك الفيديوهات والابات الخاصه بالكورس
 - ▶ وكل اللي عليك ساعتها بعد التطبيق للكورس انك تدفع تمن الامتحان بس \$٢٠٠ (غير اجباري)
 - ▶ ادخل عاللينك وتسجل
<https://lnkd.in/gCuDiDA>
 - ▶ بعد متسجل هتدخل عاللينك دا وتبدا الكورس
<https://lnkd.in/gW2KQmN>
- موجود السلايدات والفيديوهات وتفاصيل الدخول عالابات

Notebook

<https://github.com/d3m0n4l3x/eJPT>

<https://github.com/zAbuQasem/eJPT-Notes> ►

رابط فيه جميع الأنظمة : ►

<https://mega.nz/folder/STRVnKaR#6qeWpSkF1gSZAzbP5ebLNw> ►