

# Perl Basics for Pentesters

## Part 1



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# What we will cover



## Part 1

Perl Introduction  
Control structures and loops  
Functions to memorize

Perl data Types  
Special Variable  
File handling

## Part 2

Regular Expression  
Perl Helpers  
Perl codes basic examples

Modules to know  
Scripts for Pentesting  
Future Scope

**Demo of tools like dnsenum, fierce, nikto, sqlninja**

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# Perl Fundamentals



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# Perl or perl or PERL?



- When you refer a programming language say it **Perl**
- When you refer a script , let's say **perl**
- **But never ever say PERL**, use perl or Perl

***Perl mongers and Larry Wall don't like it ;-)***

**Perl** has some **backronyms** though

**P**ractical **E**xtraction and **R**eport **L**anguage, or  
**P**athologically **E**clectic **R**ubbish **L**ister.

And its **Perl** not **Pearl**

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# Installing perl



- Try **perl -v** to check if it's installed or not

## Unix/Linux

- Run `curl -L http://xrl.us/installperlnix | bash` in terminal

## OSX

- Install command line tool Xcode
- Run `curl -L http://xrl.us/installperlnix | bash` in terminal

## Windows

- install strawberry perl or activestate perl

Then install **cpan App::cpanminus** to install perl modules easily in future

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# Executing perl program



- `perl <perl_program>`
- `chmod 755` and execute `./<perl_program>`

## Let's try something more on CLI

- `perl -d <perl_program>` #Diagonise more
- `perl -c <perl_program>` #check if syntax is ok
- `perl -e 'print "perl one-liner\n";'`
- perl one-liner examples (palindrome, inplace-editing)

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# Who's who in Perl ;)



- shebang i.e #!
- print, say
- #comment
- \$scalar, @rray, %ash
- Comparison operators (> or gt <= or le)
- Reference in Perl
- %INC and @INC

# Basic Example in Perl ;)



```
#!/usr/bin/perl #Shebang starts with #!
use strict;
use warnings;
# It's a comment and its just the basic
my $name = "Sanjeev Jaiswal"; #scalar
my $id = 10; # scalar
my $sal = 100.98; #scalar
my @name = ("Sanjeev", "Jaiswal"); #array
my %hash = ('fname'=>'Sanjeev', 'lname', 'Jaiswal'); #hash

print "$id, $name[0], $hash{'lname'}\n";
print "$name\n" if ( $id < 100 );
```





# Loop Control



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# Loop and control structures



- if, if else, if elsif else
- for, foreach
- while, do while
- next, unless, last
- return, exit

# Loop and control structures



```
while(<>){
    next if /^\\d+/;
    last if /^\\W/;
    print $_;
}

print $_ foreach(1 .. 100);
print if(10 <= 10.0);
if($name eq 'sanjeev'){
    print "$name\\n";
} elsif ($id >70){
    print "$id\\n";
} else {
    print "not matched\\n";
}
```



# Functions to memorize



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# Minimal functions you should know



- shift , push and chomp
- sort and reverse
- exec, system and eval
- warn, die
- join and split
- keys, values, each
- exists, defined, delete, unlink

# Minimal examples ;)



- `chomp (my $u_input = <STDIN>); #chomps the user input`
- `my $f_elem = shift @array; # assign first element of an array`
- `push @arr, $elem; # Adding $elem at the last of @arr`
- `@sorted_num = sort {$a <=> $b} @unsorted_num; #sort integer array`
- `@reverse_sort = sort {$b <=> $a} @unsorted_num; #reverse sort`
- `@reverse_sort = reverse sort @unsorted_arr # reverse sort of string array or`
- `@reverse_sort = sort {$b cmp $a} @unsorted_arr`
- `warn "Very high\n" if($num > 10);`
- `die "Very low\n" if($num < 2);`
- `system("ls -la", "dir" )`
- `exec("/bin/cat", "/home.txt");`
- ``ls -la`; #avoid backtick if possible`
- `join(/\s/ , @array);`
- `split(/\s/, $string);`



# Perl File Handlers



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# Manipulate file handling



- `open()`, `close()`
- `>`, `>>`, `<`
- `+>`, `+>>`, `+<`
- File testing `-e`, `-f`, `-d`, `-s`, `-m` etc.
- `opendir`, `closedir`, `readdir`



# File Handling examples



```
open(FH, "<", "filename") or die "can't open: $!\n";  
# > for write and >> for append  
while ( defined(my $line = <FH>) ) { do something .. }  
close(FH);
```

```
open(LS, "<", "ls -la|"); # use instead of ``  
open(FIND, "find . -type f -name dns_info.pl |-"); #better than previous command
```

```
do something if -e $file; # -e means exists, -f is for file and -d for directory  
do something if -s >0; #-s is for size and -m means modified
```

```
$dir = "/home/sanjeev/";  
opendir ( DIR, $dir ) || die "Error in opening directory $dir\n";  
while( ($file = readdir(DIR)){  
    next if $file =~ m/\.{1,2}/;  
    print("$file\n") if -f $file;  
}  
closedir(DIR);
```



# Perl Special Variables



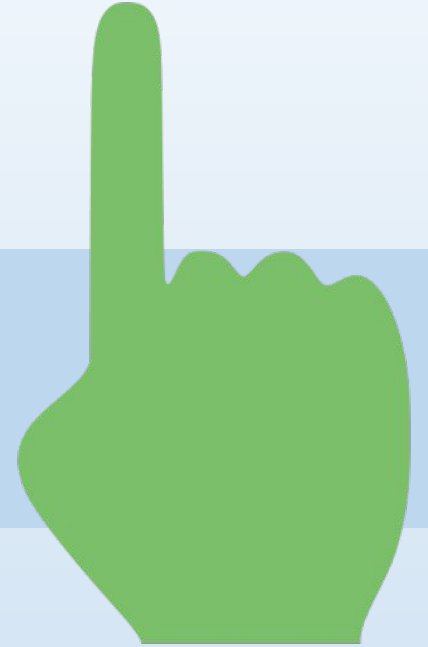
# Most used special variables



- \$0 – name of perl script being executed
- \$^O – O.S.
- \$! – current value of errno in scalar and string in list context
- \$@ - error message from the last eval, do-FILE, or require command
- \$\_ - default input and search pattern space
- @\_ - arguments passed to the given subroutine
- \$\$ - process number of the running program
- \$? – status returned by the last pipe close, back tick or system command



# Questions



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