



FA2023 Week 01 • 2023-09-03

Intro to Terminal and Setup

Pete and Emma

Announcements

- Fall CTF registration open!
 - sigpwny.com/register23
 - Event on September 23rd 12- 6 PM, register by September 7th for a free t-shirt!
- First group CTF of the year: PatriotCTF!
 - Play collaboratively with everyone (room TBD), get some free pizza, have a blast with us!
 - September 8th 4PM CST - 10th
- ACM Open House
 - Watch our cool demo and learn more about larger ACM (free pizza!)
 - Tuesday, September 5th 6:30PM CST



Pwny CTF (ctf.sigpwny.com)

- Create an account right now!
- Where we put our challenges for you to build hands on experience
- Solve challenges, find flags, submit flags on website



The "Don't Get Arrested" Slide

Computer Fraud and Abuse Act (CFAA)

- Attacking "protected" computers
- Anywhere between a fine and **TWENTY** years in jail.
- If you don't have **EXPLICIT** permission to break into it, **DON'T**



ctf.sigpwny.com

sigpwny{starting_off_strong}

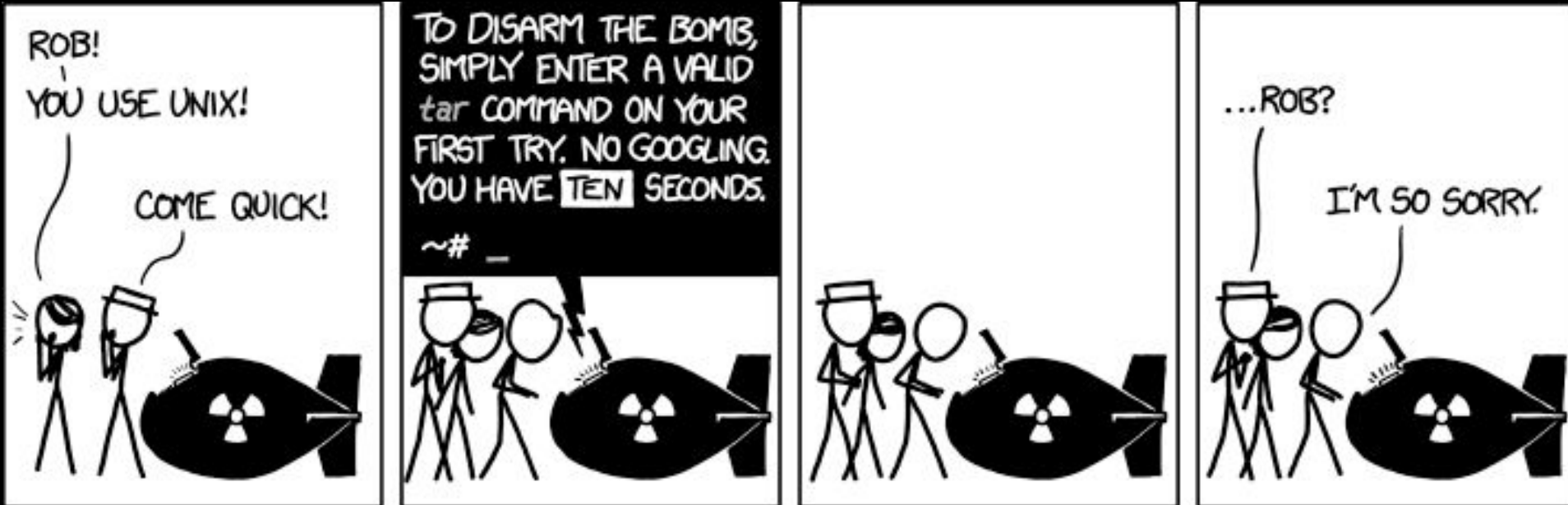


Table of Contents

- What is a shell
 - I want one
- Getting into the shell
 - OS Differences + Different Shells
 - WSL or Virtual Machines?
 - Installing WSL
- Starter commands
- Tools to install



> The Terminal

"It's where things happen" - Ravi



```
→ CSAW2020 ls
bard          grid          kui_blox1_sol.png
bard.hop      grid_solve.py libc-2.27.so
ezbreezy      krakme.exe    solve_ezbreezy.py
→ CSAW2020
```

```
mark@linux-desktop: ~
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
mark@linux-desktop:~$
```

```
tquig@THOMAS-PC: ~
tquig@THOMAS-PC:~$
```



Linux



You're good to go!



Windows



macOS



PowerShell? Command Prompt?

- Those are shells too!
- However, the Windows terminal is built differently than the Mac and Linux terminals (which are both UNIX based)
 - Different command structure/rules
 - Less support for CTF relevant applications



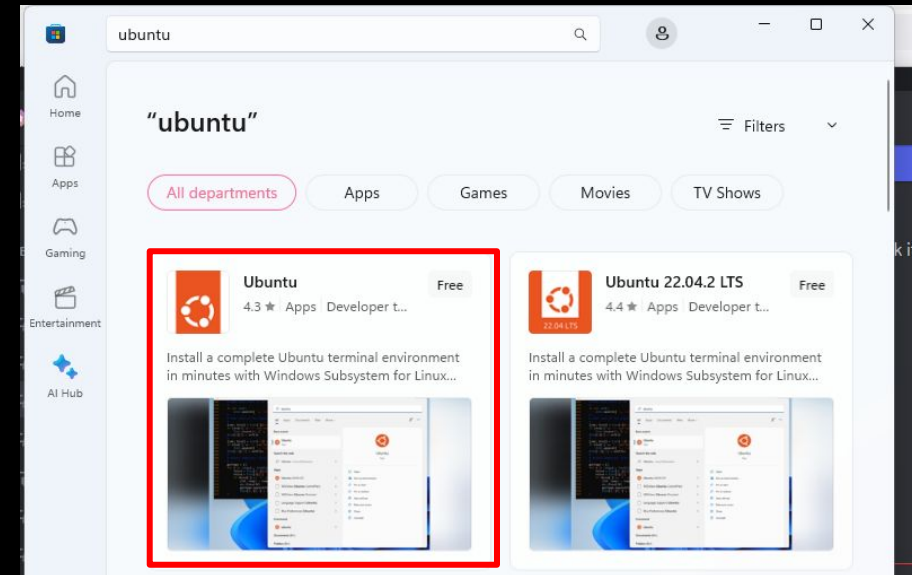
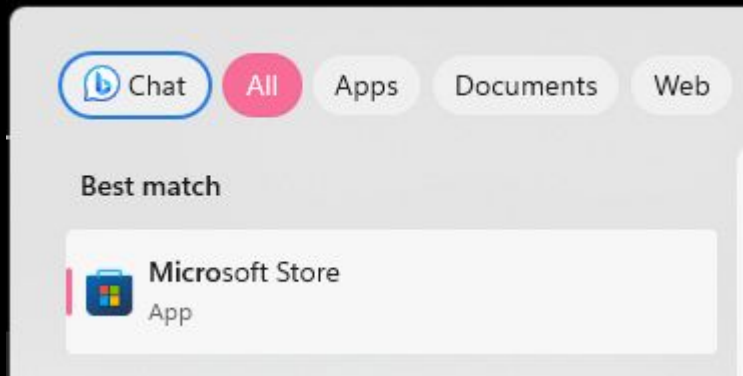
Windows Subsystem for Linux



Getting A Terminal

Open the
Microsoft Store

Search “Ubuntu”



Set a "root" user

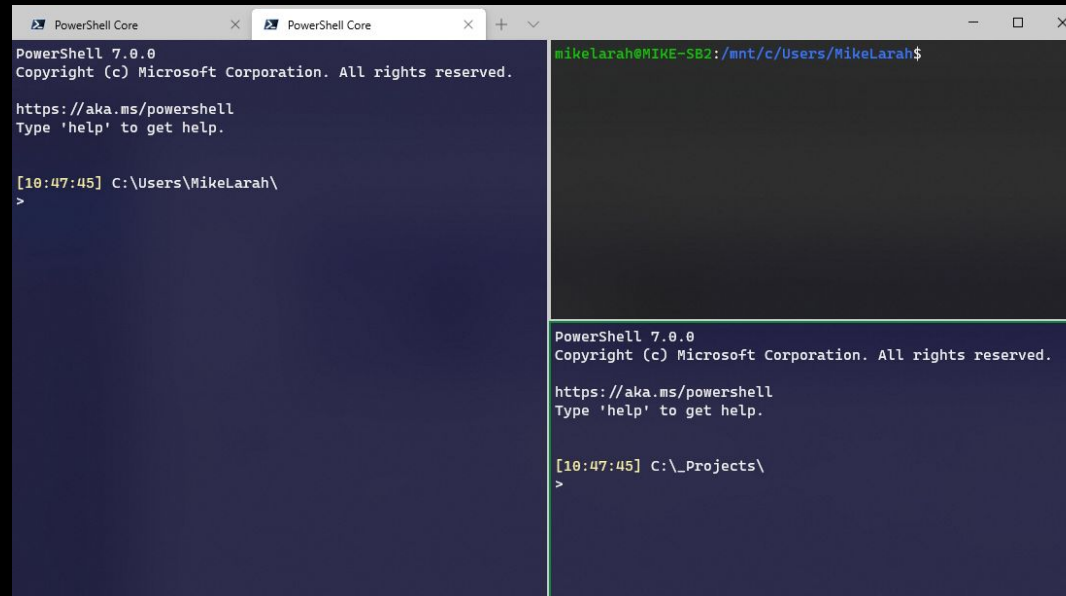
Select a username and password for your administrative user.

```
hayden@T470s ~  
Installing, this may take a few minutes...  
Please create a default UNIX user account. The username does not need to match your Windows username.  
For more information visit: https://aka.ms/wslusers  
Enter new UNIX username: hayden  
Enter new UNIX password:  
Retype new UNIX password:  
passwd: password updated successfully  
Installation successful!  
To run a command as administrator (user "root"), use "sudo <command>".  
See "man sudo_root" for details.  
hayden@T470s:~$
```



Windows Terminal (Optional)

- Nice for managing multiple types of command line on Windows machines
- Download from the Microsoft Store



The screenshot displays the Windows Terminal application with two tabs open, both titled "PowerShell Core". The left pane shows a PowerShell 7.0.0 session with the following text: "PowerShell 7.0.0", "Copyright (c) Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.", "https://aka.ms/powershell", "Type 'help' to get help.", and a prompt "[10:47:45] C:\Users\MikeLarah\" followed by a green cursor. The right pane shows a similar PowerShell 7.0.0 session with the prompt "[10:47:45] C:_Projects\" followed by a green cursor. The terminal has a dark blue background with white text.



macOS Terminal

Command
+ Space



Search “Terminal”



```
→ CSAW2020 ls
bard          grid          kui_blox1_sol.png
bard.hop      grid_solve.py libc-2.27.so
ezbreezy      krakme.exe   solve_ezbreezy.py
→ CSAW2020
```



Homebrew (Optional)



- AKA "brew"
- Popular package installation tool on MacOS
- <https://brew.sh>
- To install tools with brew, use `brew install <package>`
- Example: `brew install wget`



iTerm2 (Optional)



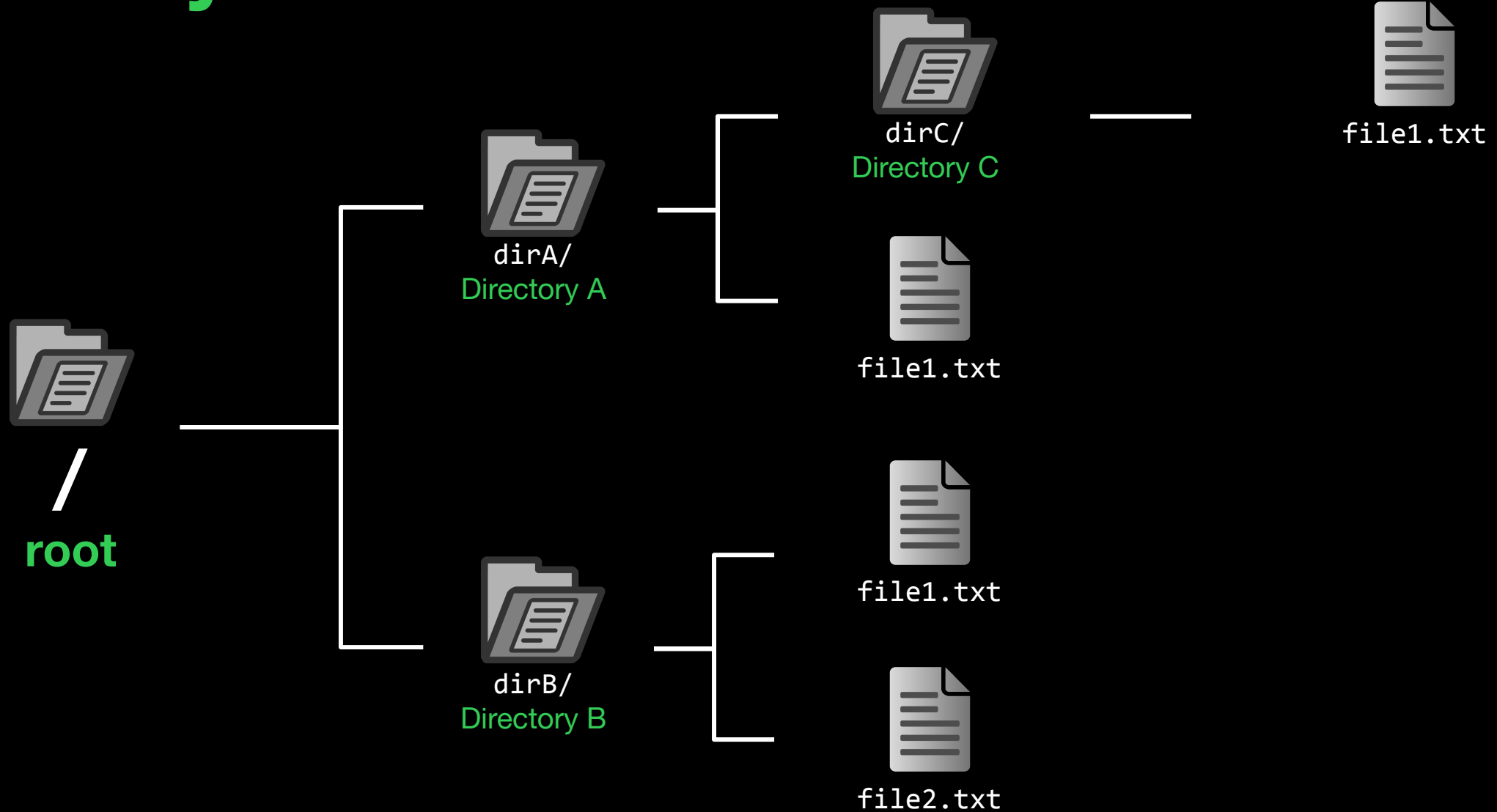
iTerm2

iTerm2 is a terminal emulator for macOS that does amazing things.

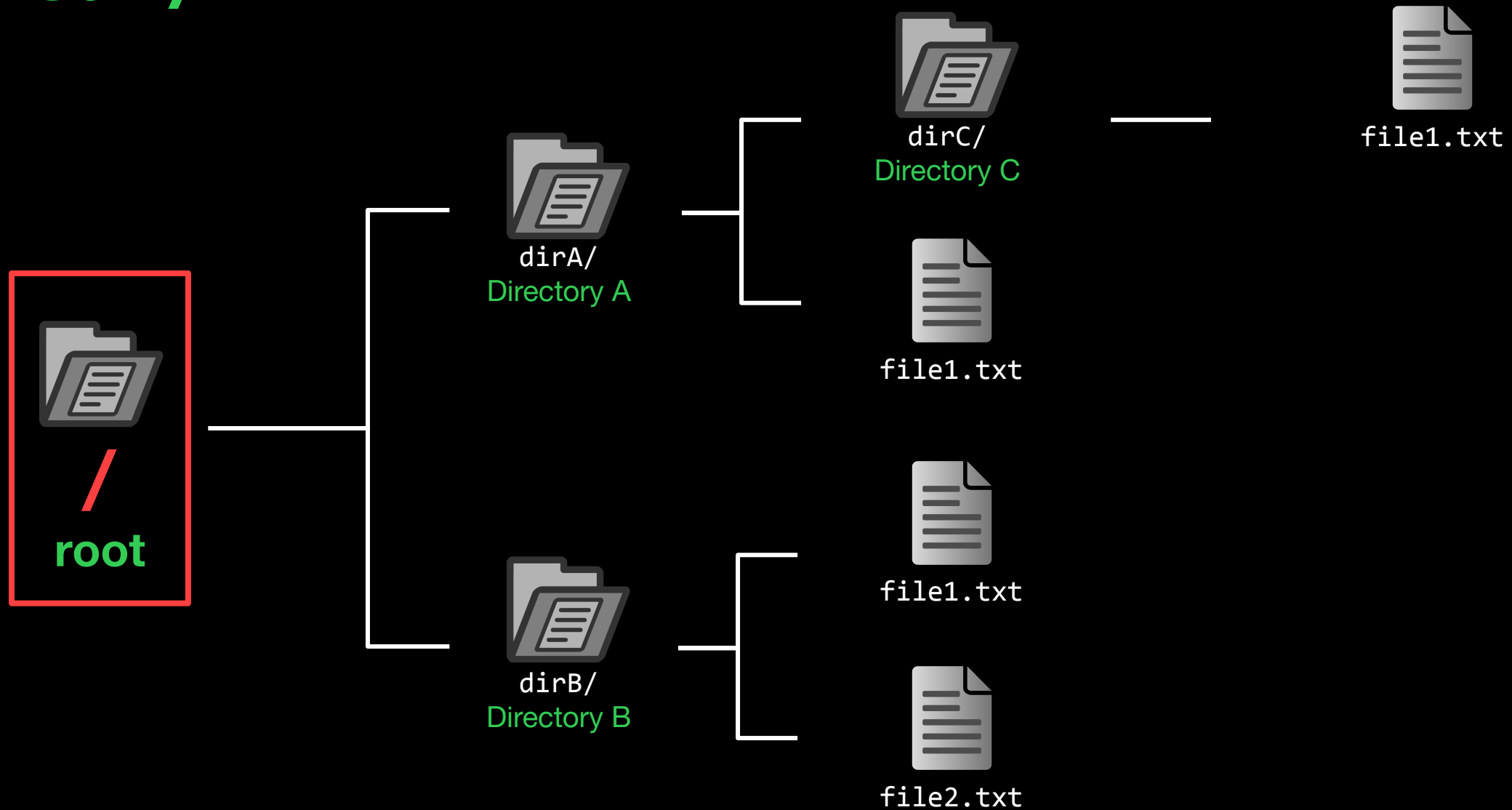
- Modern replacement for the basic macOS Terminal
- <https://iterm2.com>



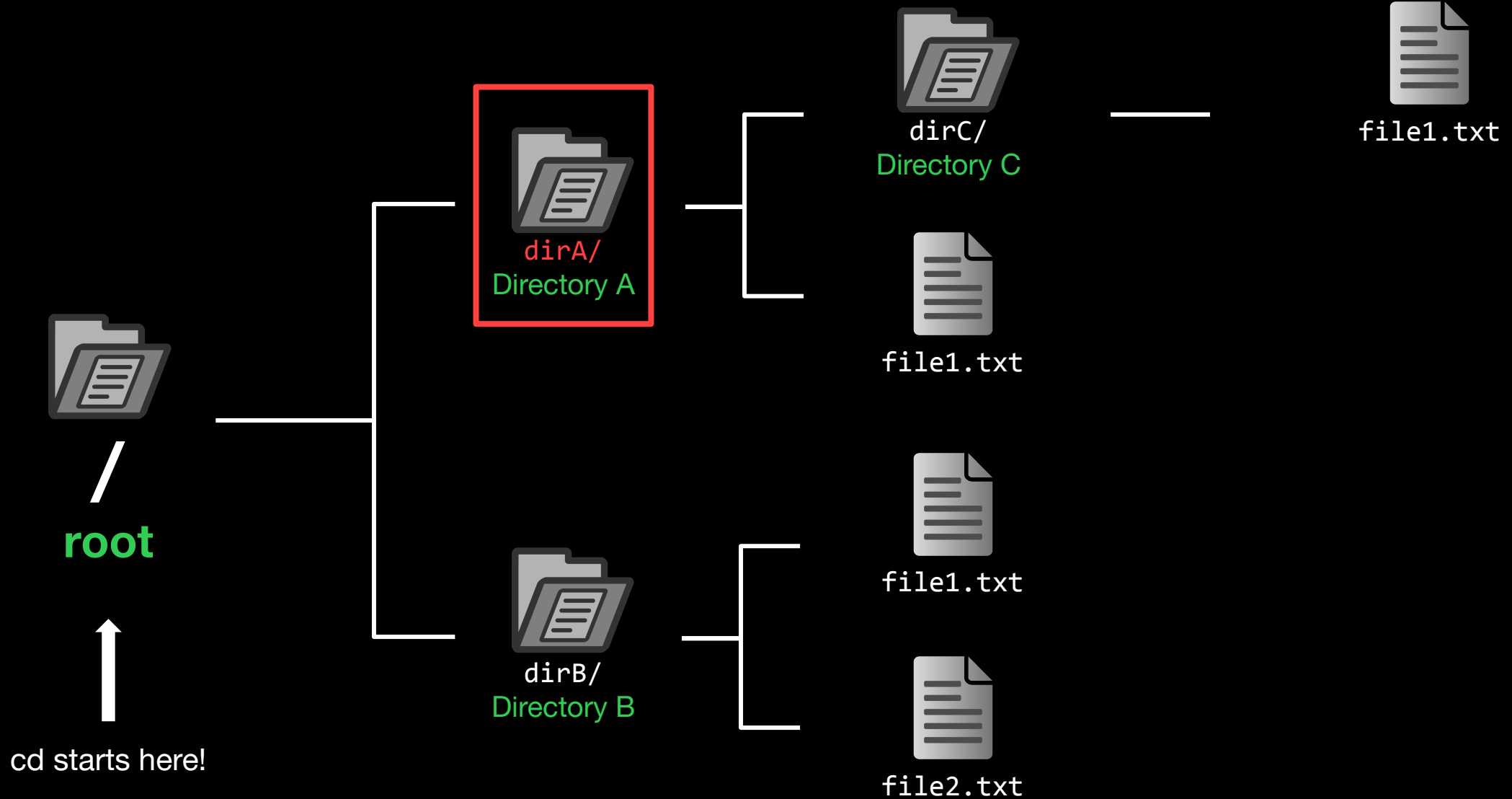
Filesystems



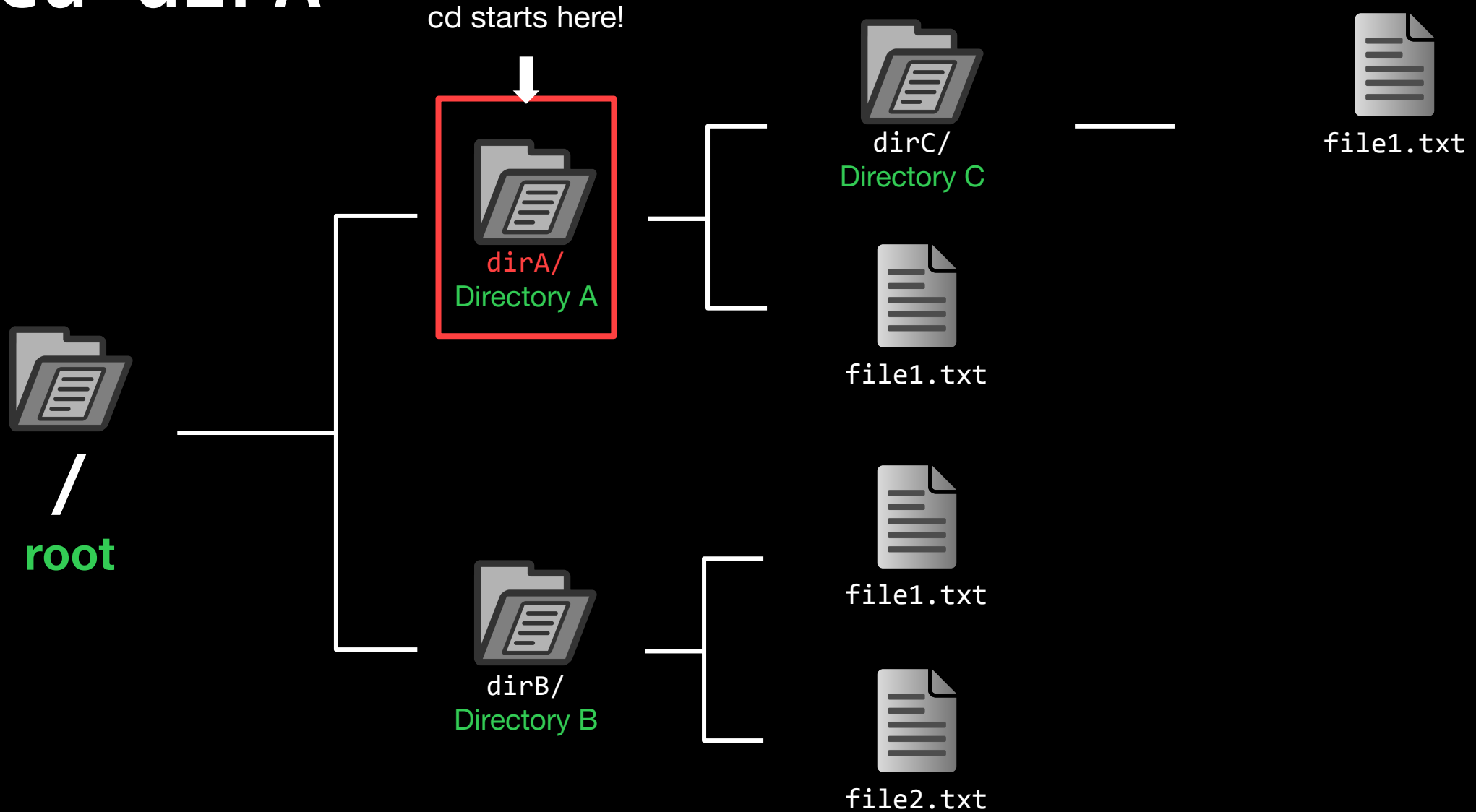
cd /

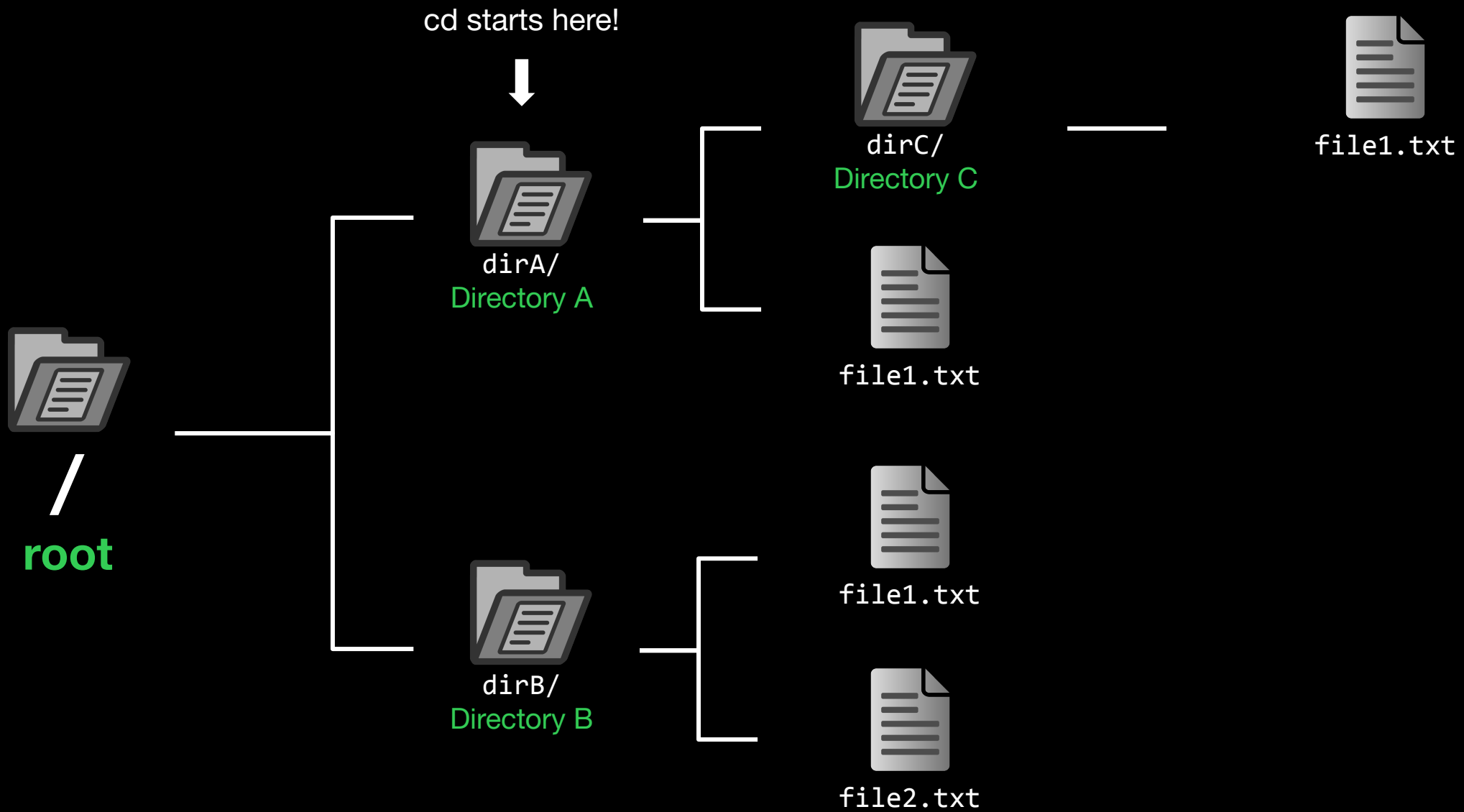


cd dirA



cd dirA





cd dirC

cd starts here!



/
root



dirA/
Directory A



dirB/
Directory B



dirC/
Directory C



file1.txt



file1.txt



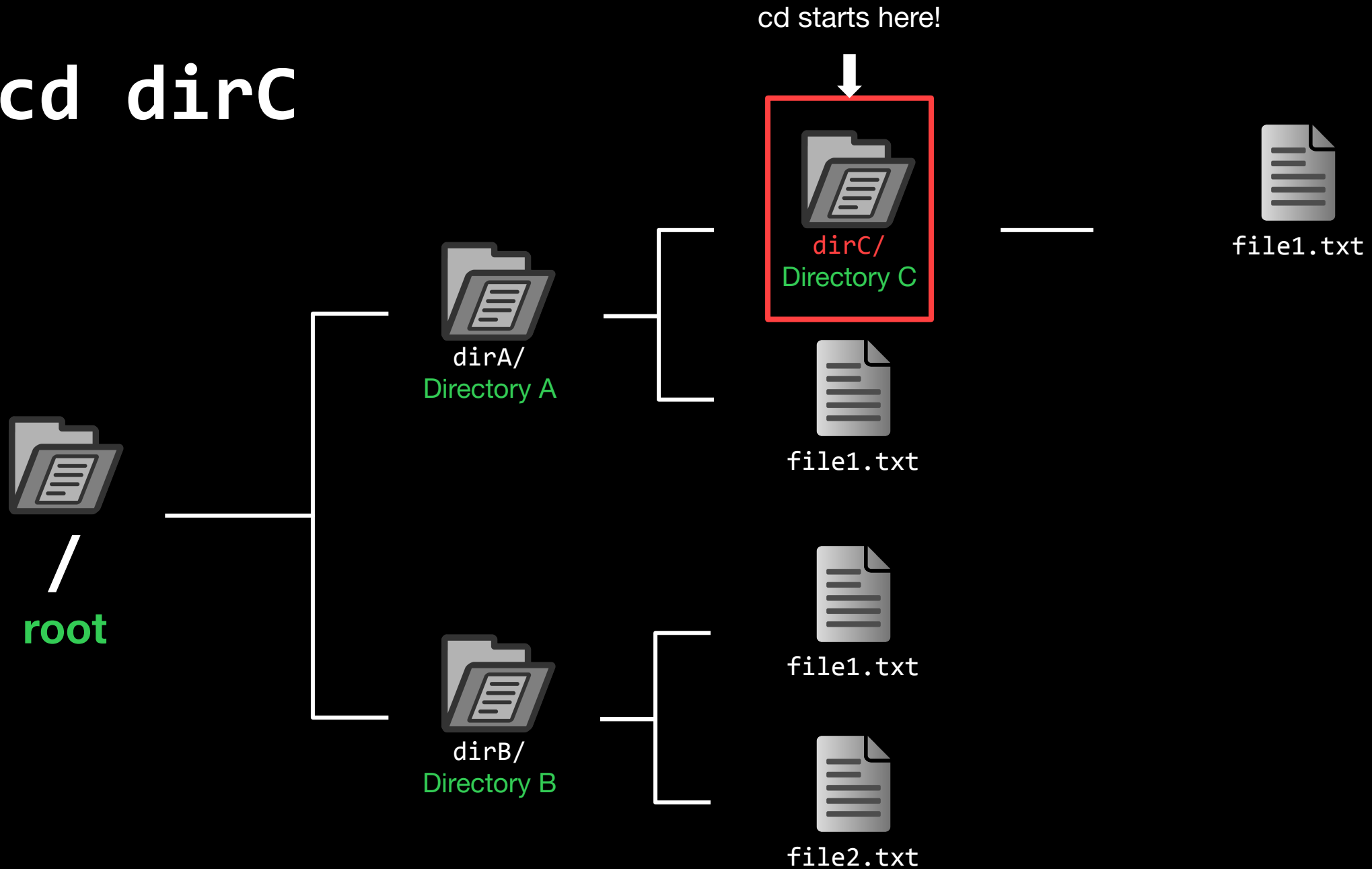
file2.txt

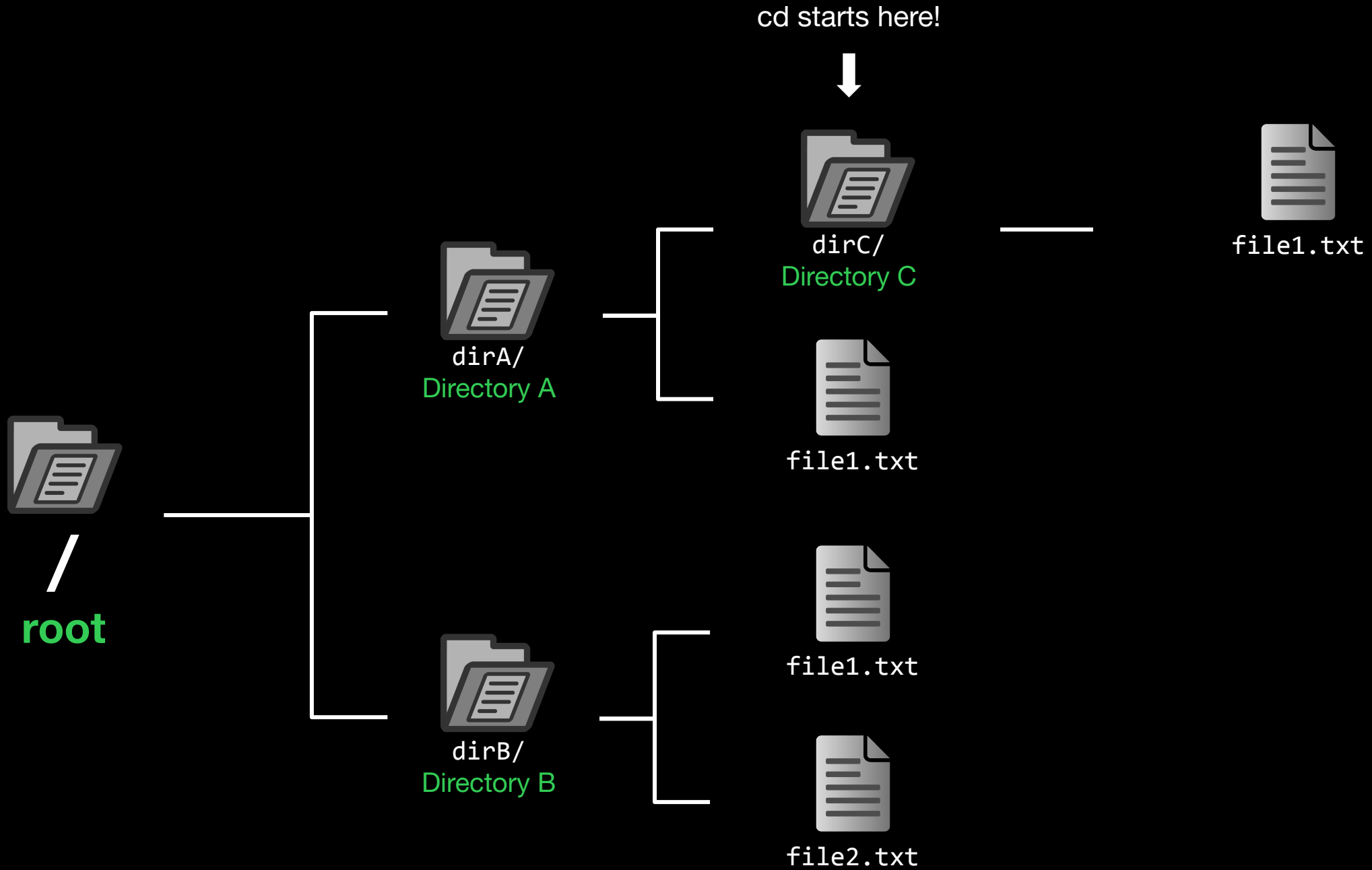


file1.txt



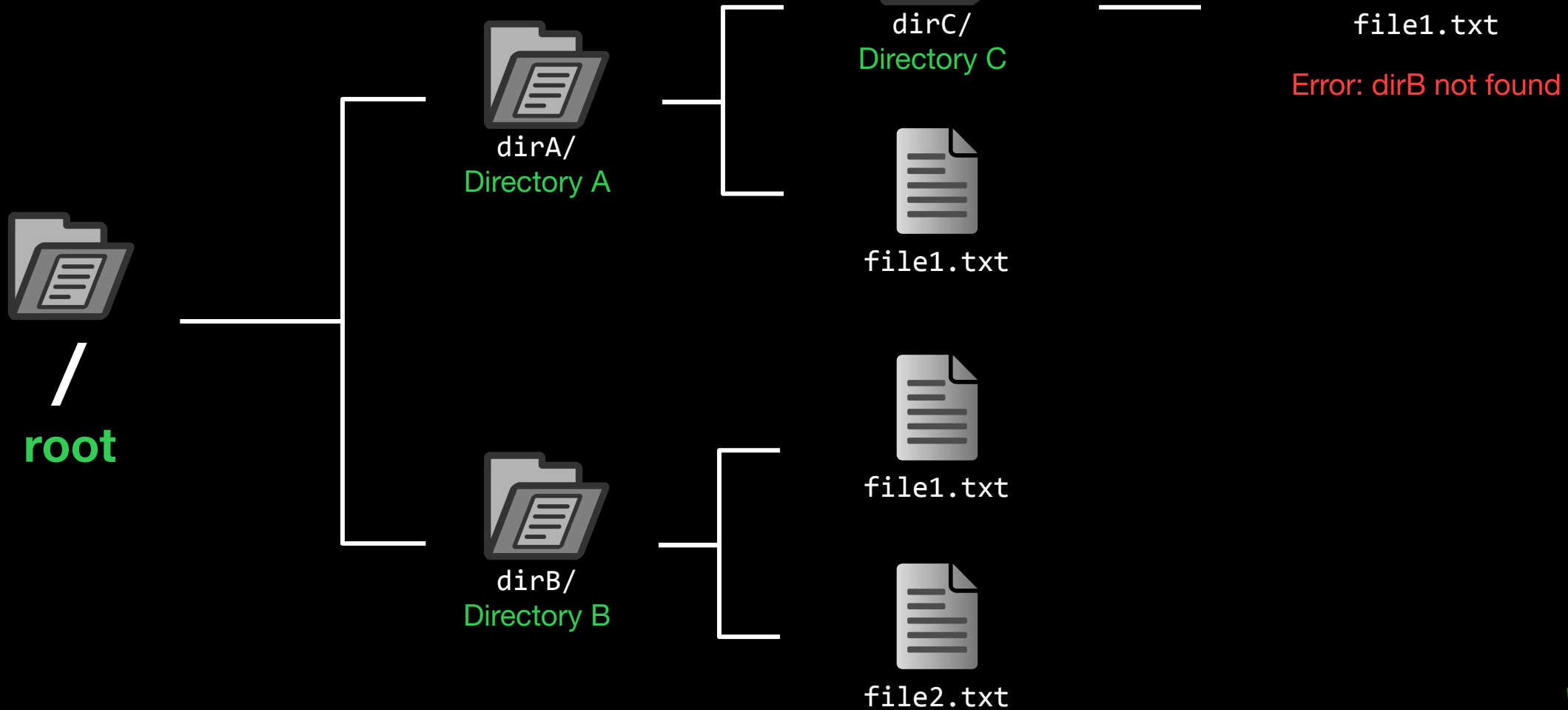
cd dirC



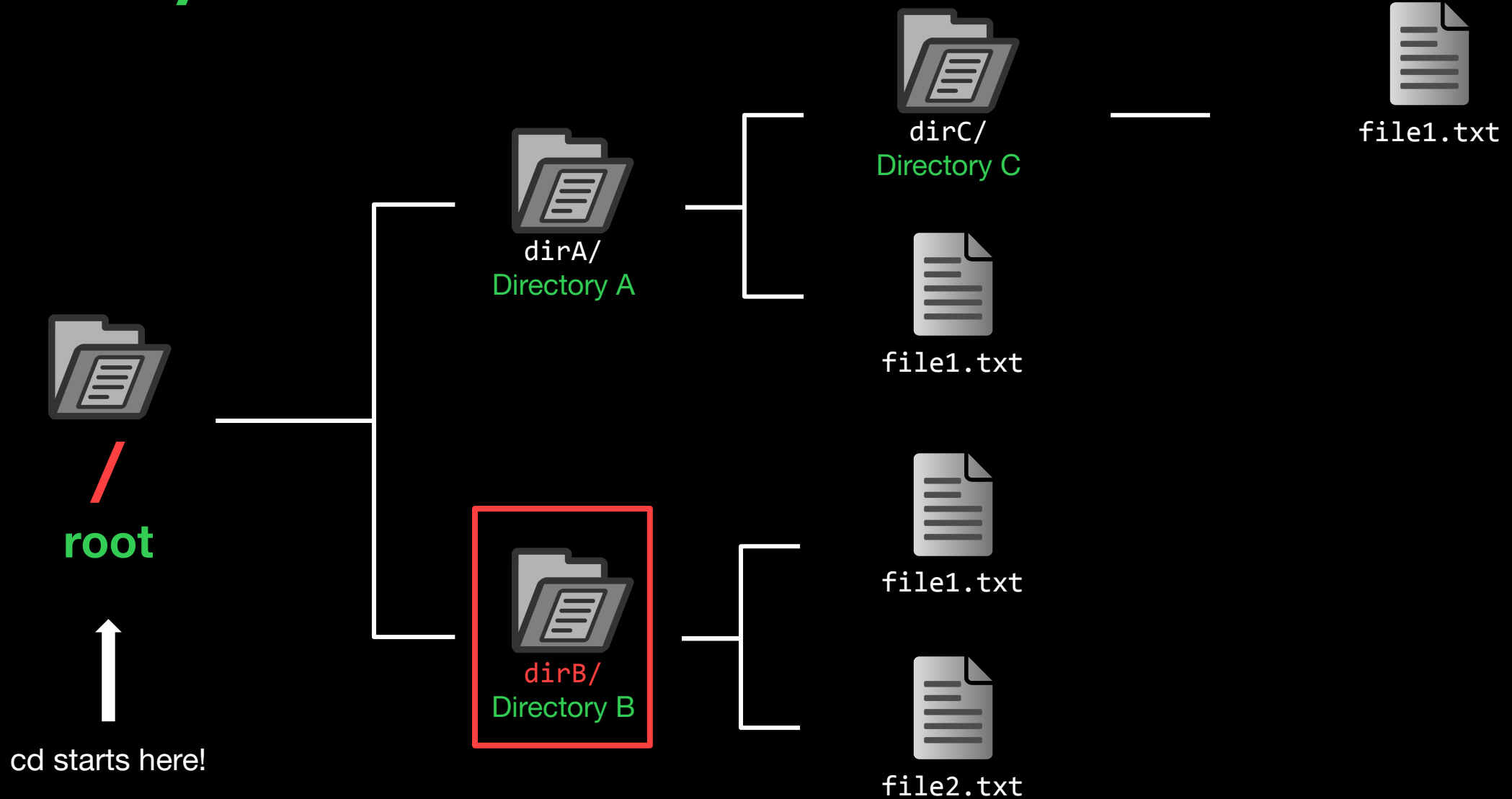


cd dirB

cd starts here!

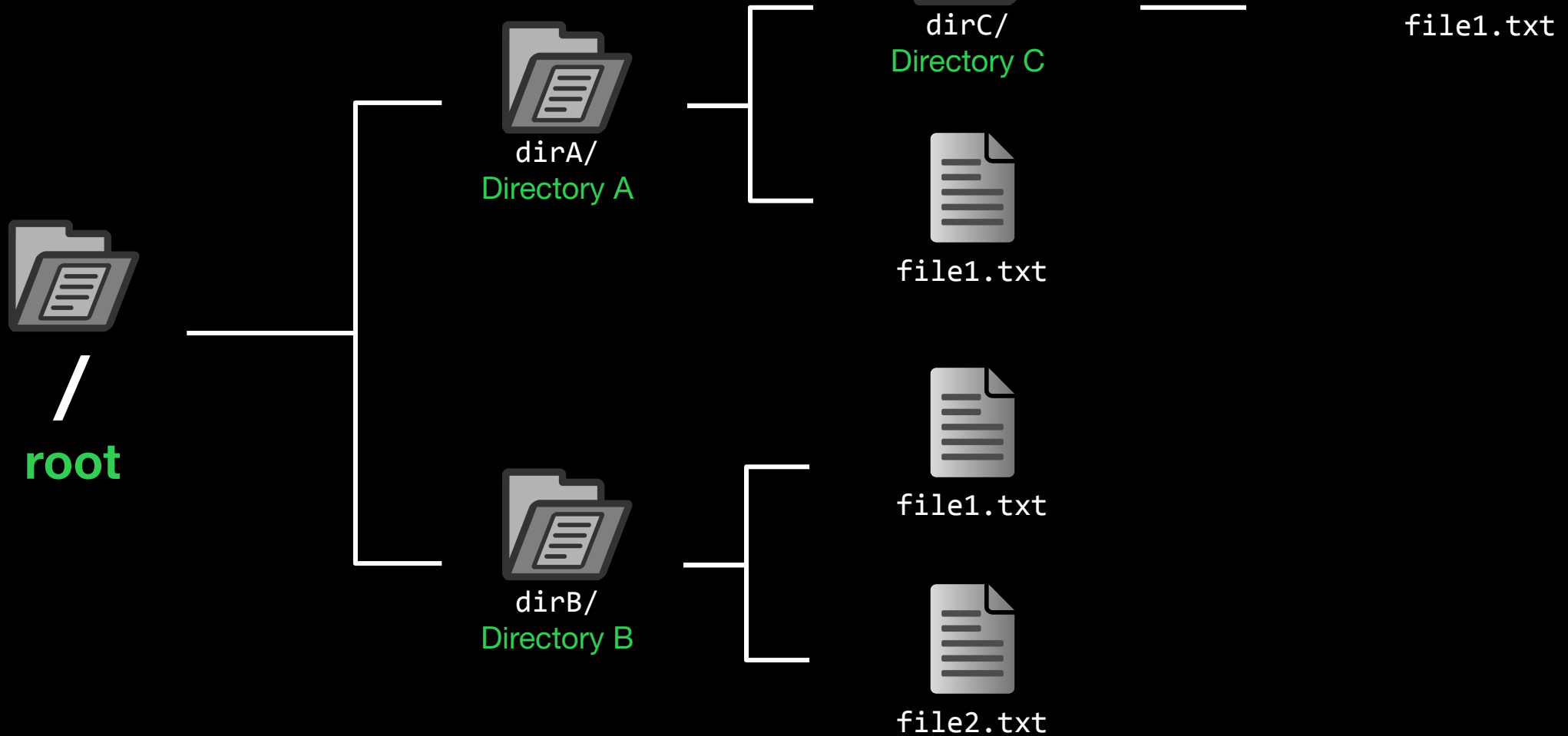


cd /dirB



cd ../../dirB

cd starts here!



`cd ../../dirB`

cd starts here!



dirC/
Directory C



file1.txt



dirA/
Directory A



/
root



file1.txt



file1.txt



dirB/
Directory B



file2.txt



`cd ../../dirB`

cd starts here!



dirC/
Directory C



file1.txt



file1.txt



file1.txt



file2.txt



dirA/
Directory A



root



dirB/
Directory B



`cd ../../dirB`

cd starts here!



dirC/
Directory C



file1.txt



file1.txt



file1.txt



file2.txt



dirA/
Directory A



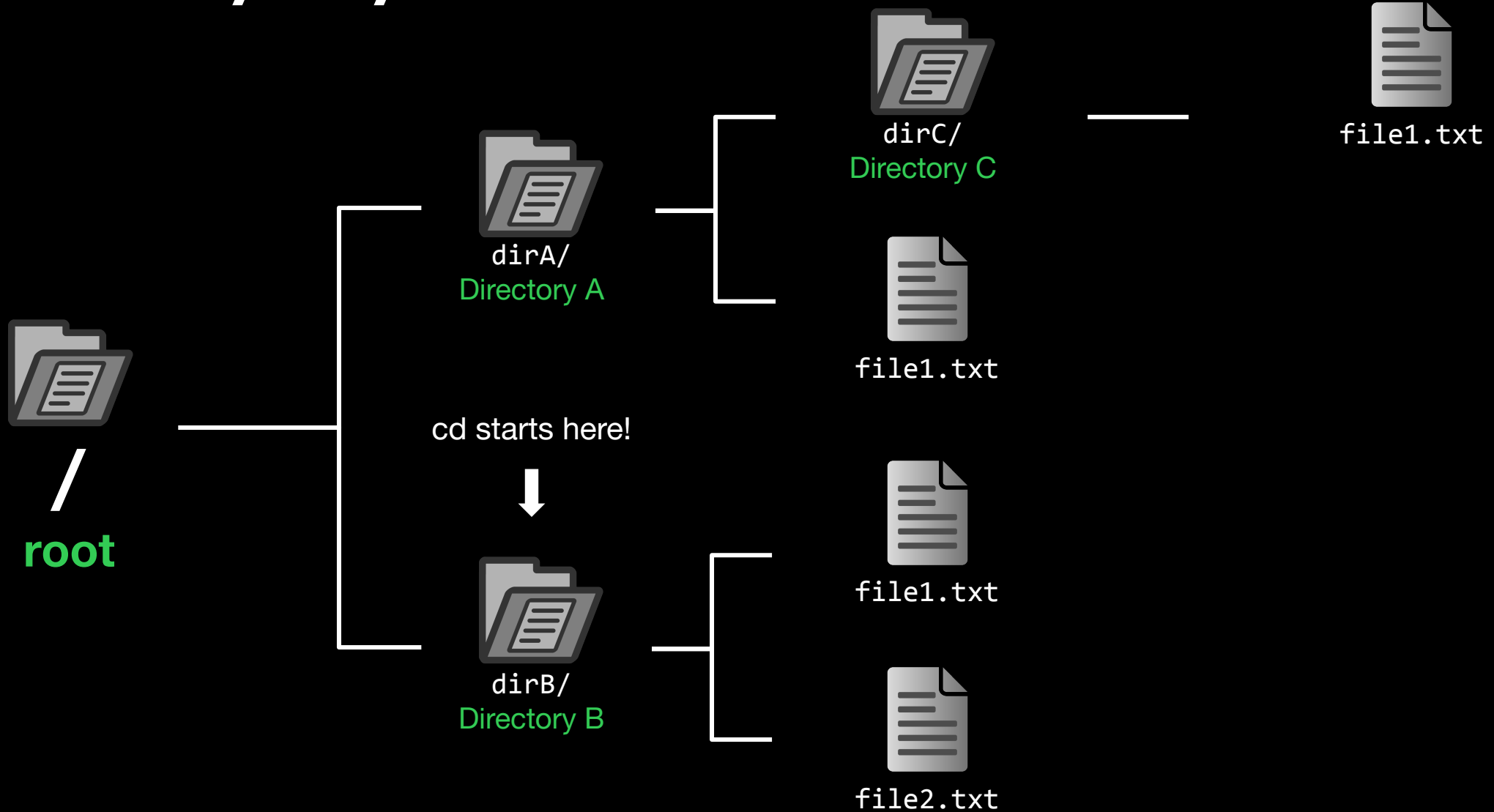
/
root



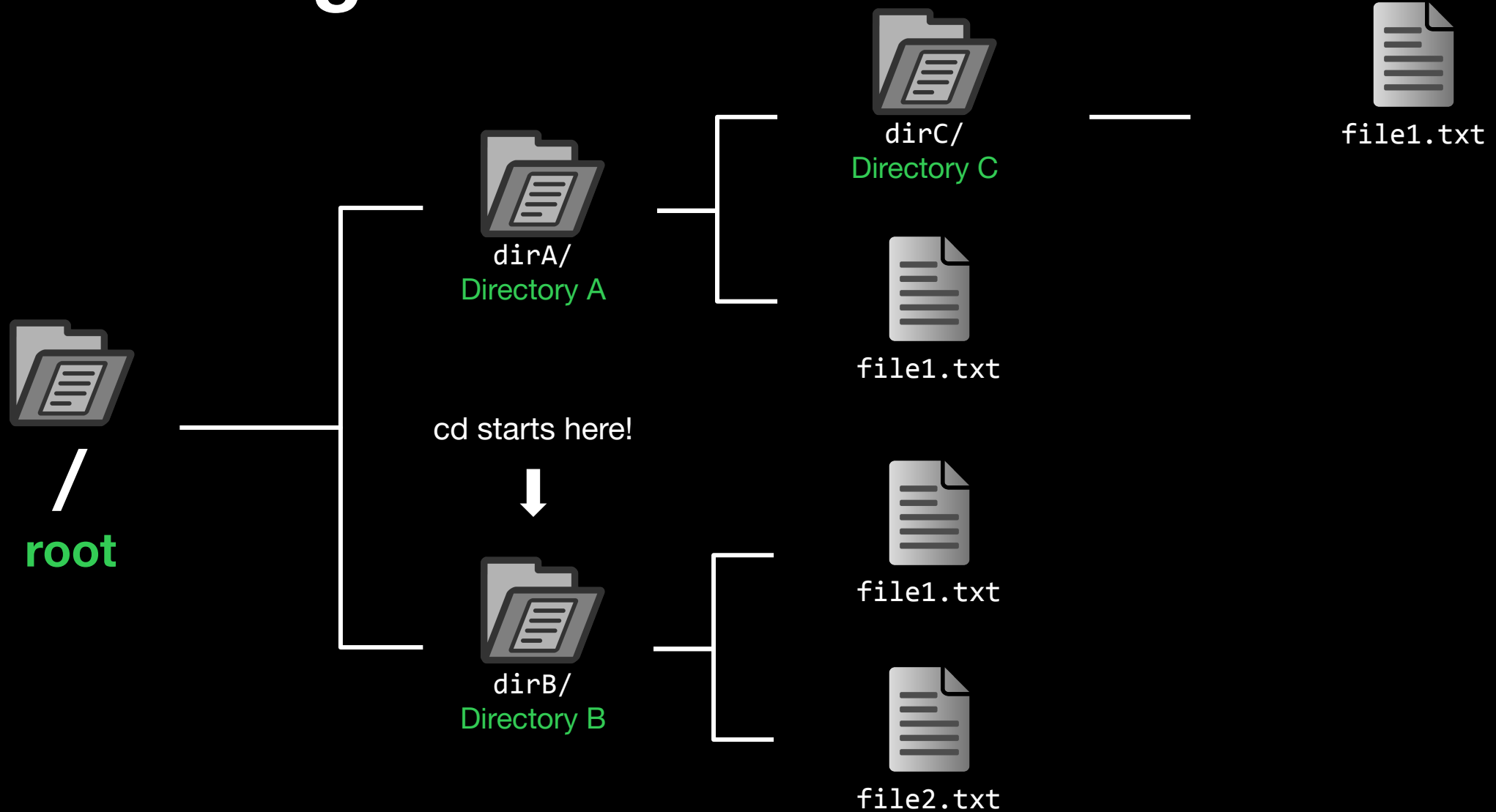
dirB/
Directory B



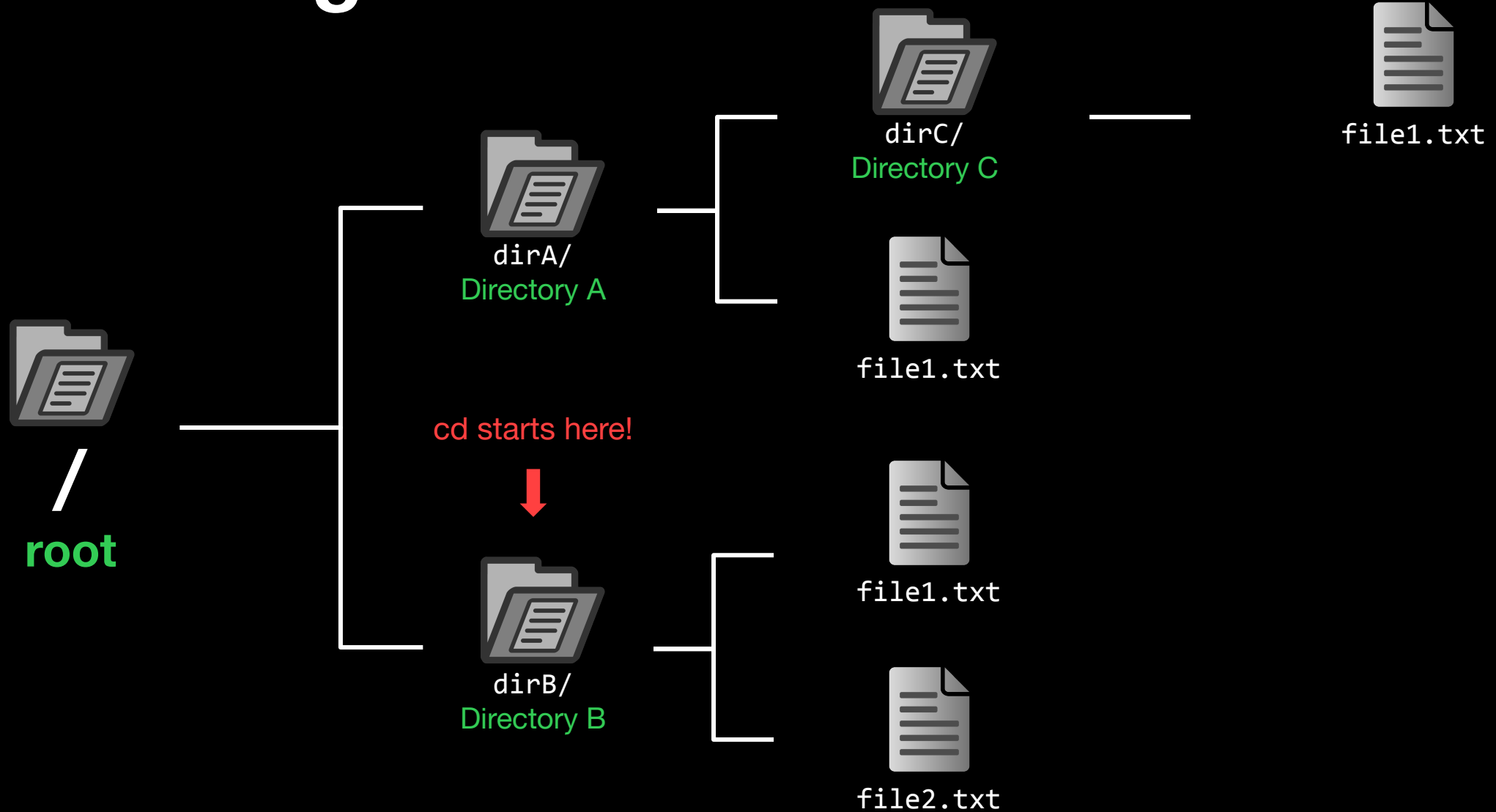
cd ../../dirB



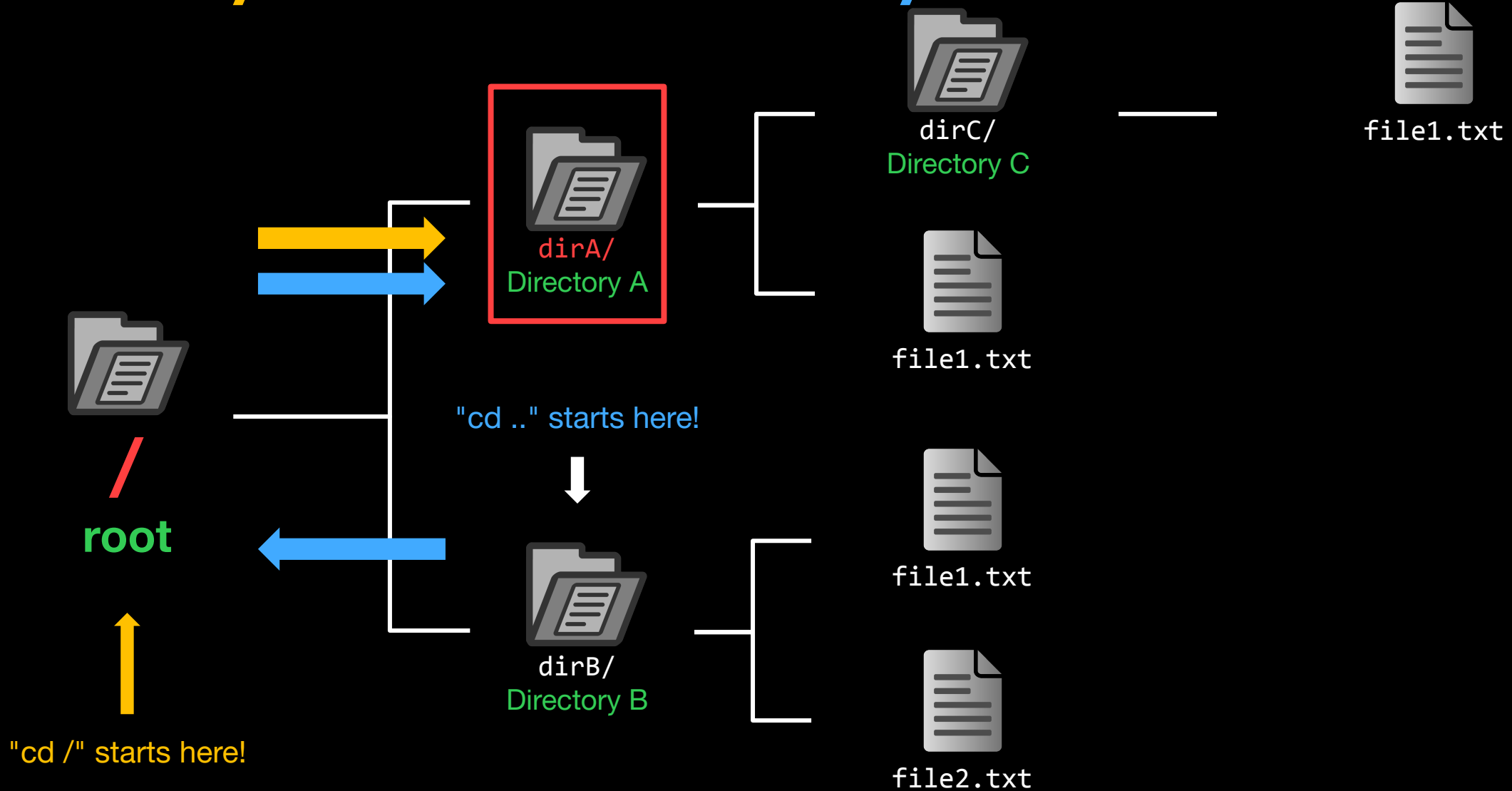
How to get to dirA?



How to get to dirA?



"cd /dirA" or "cd ../dirA"



Paths

Relative Path

The full path that always starts at root (/)

`/dirA/file1.txt`

`/dirA/dirC/file1.txt`

Absolute Path

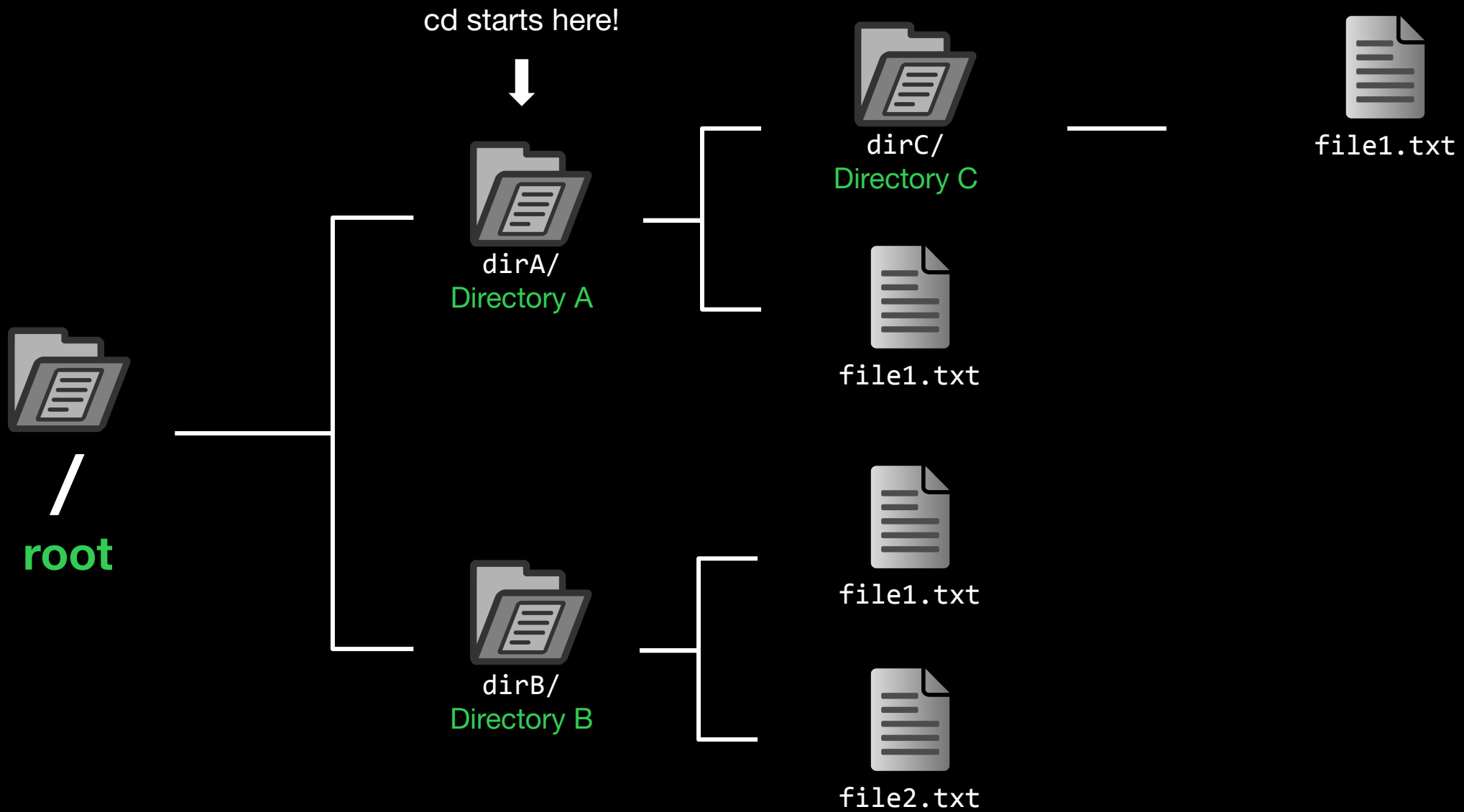
The partial path relative to where you are currently in the terminal

(Relative to dirA)

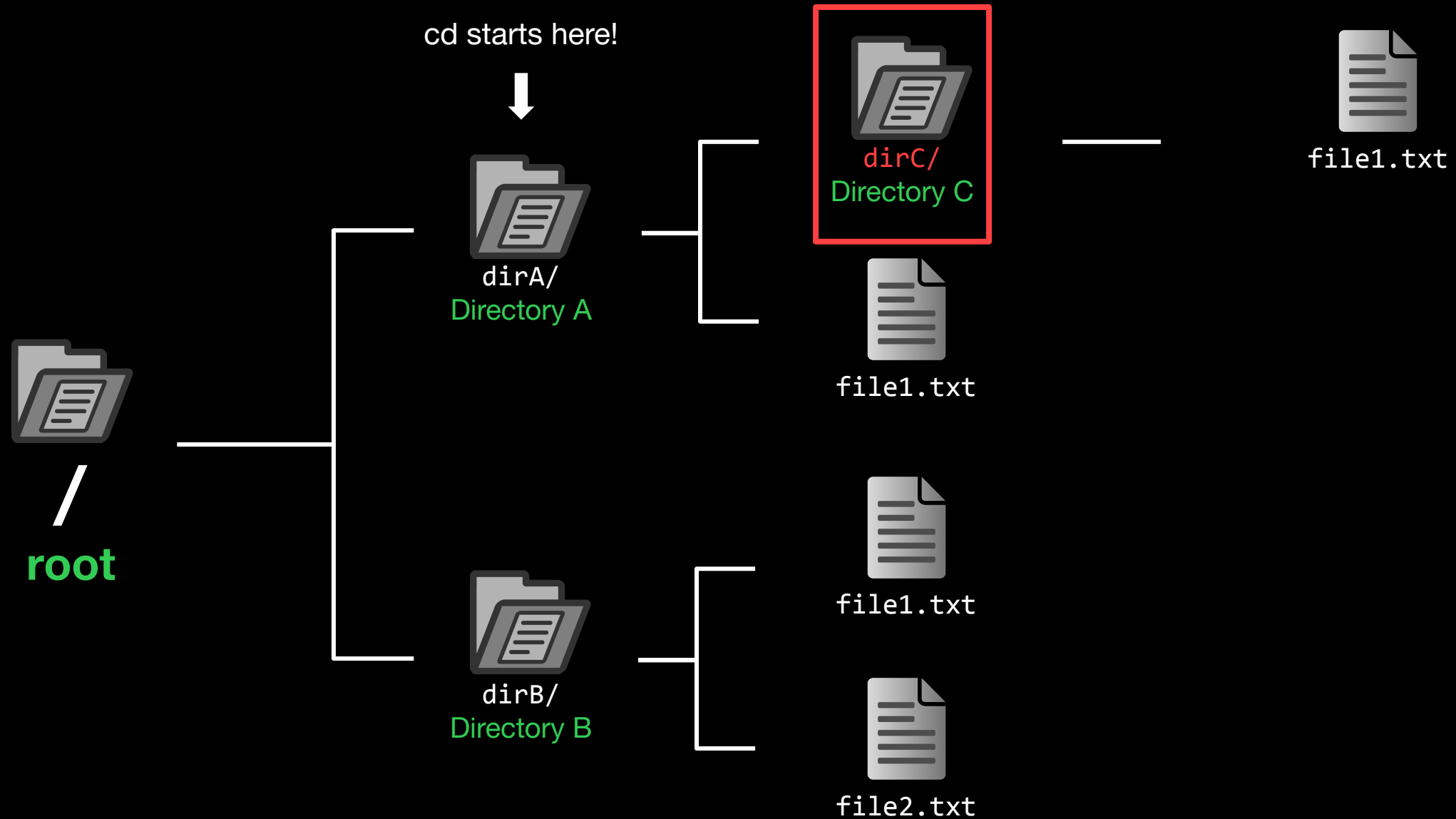
`file1.txt`

`dirC/file1.txt`





"cd dirC" or "cd ./dirC" or "cd dirC/"



./dirC == dirC == dirC/

Also **../dirC** and **../../dirC** and **../././dirC** and...

These are just conventions!



Useful Commands - Filesystem

ls <directory>: lists files in your current directory or specified directory

cd <directory>: changes your current directory to specified directory

mv <source> <dest>: moves file from source to dest (rename), if dest is a directory, move source

rm <file>: removes file (**NOT REVERSIBLE**)

cat <file>: prints the contents of file (sometimes it prints gibberish, think why that might happen)

./file: executes whatever is at file

man <command>: lets you see info about a command and all of its parameters/options

<parameter> means it's a required parameter

[parameter] means it's an optional parameter



Useful Commands - Networking

`nc <ip> <port>`: netcat, connect to ip on port port. (first command - netcat)

`ssh <user@ip> [port]`: secure remote shell, run an instance of a shell as user at the IP address

`ping <ip>`: see if an IP address is up using ICMP (usually blocked by firewalls)

`curl <url>`: network access tool that is mainly used to access websites from the terminal

`wget <url>`: Simplified/modern curl that downloads the file with relevant name



Networking Fundamentals

`nc -l <port>`: open a network socket to listen on specified port

`nc <ip> <port>`: open a connection to the specified IP and port

Ports - communication endpoints on your computer (1-65535)



Next Steps - Bandit

```
ssh bandit0@bandit.labs.overthewire.org -p 2220
```



Next Steps - Bandit

```
ssh bandit0@bandit.labs.overthewire.org -p 2220
```

command
user

IP

port



Next Steps - Terminal Challenges

- **netcat**
 - Refer back to the slides!
- **Shell Basics**
 - Learn the ins and outs of using the terminal
- **A Very Special Character**
 - Intro to the ASCII table and Netcat



Next Meetings

2023-09-07 • This Thursday

- Web Hacking I with Pomona
- Learn introductory knowledge on web hacking

2023-09-10 • Next Sunday

- Terminal Session 2
- Same terminal setup content as today, tell your friends!

2023-09-08 • Next Friday 4PM CST - Sunday 4PM CST

- Playing **PatriotCTF** together
- Play our first CTF of the year with us! Free pizza, location TBD



ctf.sigpwny.com

sigpwny{starting_off_strong}

Meeting content can be found at
sigpwny.com/meetings.

