Intro to *nix and Shells

Level 0x00: The Shell

Quick Overview

- Basic Programming
 - C (and C++)
 - o Python
 - Scripting (bash)
- Operating system concepts
 - User privileges
 - Networking
 - Memory
- Software Security Concepts
 - Crypto / Hashing
 - o Disassembly / Reverse Engineering
 - How are bugs in software turned into exploits

Bare-metal / Embedded

- ATMEGA 328P Processor (AVR)
 - o 32KB Flash (programmable memory)
 - o 1 KB EEPROM
 - o 2 KB SRAM
 - o 1 MHz Clock
- No operating system
- Runs 1 program at a time
 - Assembly
 - o (



This picture is 160 KB

Trivia

What is the highest selling single computer model of all time?

Interactive Kernel / DOS

- Commodore 64
 - o 64 KB RAM
 - o 8 KB Kernal
 - o 4 KB Character Graphics
 - o 8 KB Basic
- Microsoft DOS
- 1 Process at a time

```
Addir command.com

Volume in drive A is MS-DOS 3_30
Directory of A:\

COMMAND COM 25276 12-23-90 2:37p
1 File(s) 254976 bytes free

Adver

MS-DOS Version 3.30

Advir command.com
```



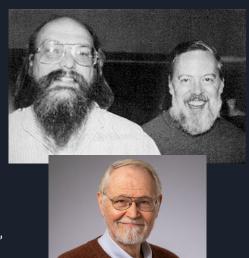
```
**** COMMODORE 64 BASIC V2 ****

64K RAM SYSTEM 38911 BASIC BYTES FREE

READY.
10 FOR I = 0 TO 10
20 PRINT "COMMODORE RULES"
30 NEXT I
COMMODORE RULES
```

Operating Systems - UNIX-like

- Unix
 - AT&T Bell Labs in 1970s by Ken Thompson, Dennis Ritchie, Brian Kernighan
 - o Examples include: BSD, HP-UX, Solaris, SGI Irix
 - Multi-tasking, multi-user, programming tools included
 - Unix philosophy: "Write programs that do one thing and do it well"
- OpenBSD / FreeBSD
 - University of California Berkeley open sources their Unix permissive license
 - Also used by Mac OS, iOS, Playstation 3 (and newer)
- Linux
 - Created by Linus Torvalds, first posted to Usenet in 1991
 - o RedHat, Suse, Debian, Ubuntu, Android
 - o "I'm doing a (free) operating system (just a hobby, won't be big and professional like gnu) for 386(486) AT clones."





Early Interfaces

- Serial terminal / Teletype
- No graphics, just characters
- No mouse



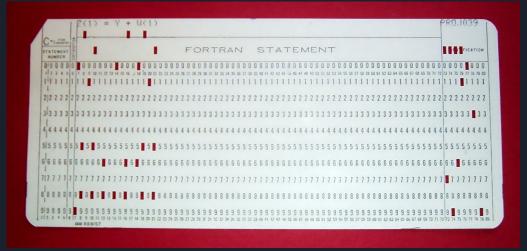


Early Storage

- Paper tape
- Punch card
- Analog magnetic tape
- Magnetic disks
- Optical disk

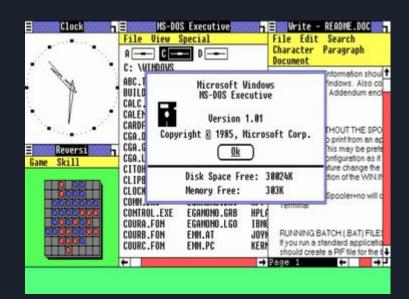






Operating Systems - GUI

- Xerox / PARC / Apple
 - o Mouse, Window Systems, GUI conventions
 - Steve Jobs
- Windows (DOS Application)
 - Multiple applications
 - Resizable GUIs, Networking
- Windows 95/NT
 - Became core operating system
 - Long filenames
 - Start menu
 - o 32-bit Only



Windows Shell Basics

- Windows Basic Shell
 - Press Win+R to bring up Run dialog
 - Type cmd to open shell
 - Functional, but very basic
- Windows Alternative Shells
 - Powershell
 - WSL (Windows Subsystem for Linux)
 - o WSL2

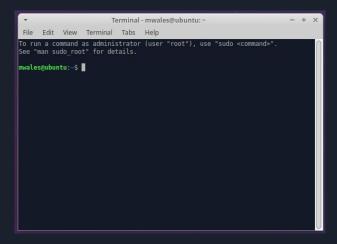
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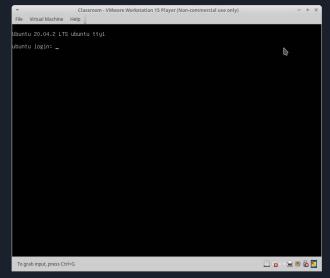
Microsoft Windows [Version 10:0:17134.885]
(c) 2818 Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

C:\Users\Michael Wales>
```

Linux Shell Basics

- Bourne Shell (sh) and Bash (Bourne Again Shell)
 - There are many many others
- Many ways to access the shell
 - o GUI Shell Program (Terminal)
 - o /dev/tty1 text console
 - CTRL+ALT+F1 (through F6 typically)
 - CTRL+ALT+F7 restores GUI
 - Serial port
 - Remotely via SSH (or Telnet)





Filesystem

- Filesystem is usually a directory of files on your SSD / hard disk
 - Windows: C: D: (drive letters)
 - *nix://mnt/media/cdrom
- Each directory can have thousands of files and other directories

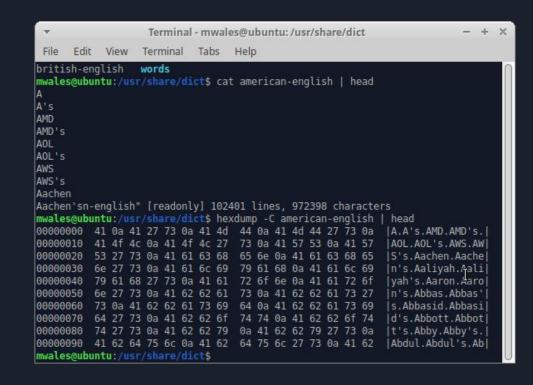
Linux Command	Windows/DOS Command	Explanation
pwd	cwd	Present working directory
ls	dir	List contents of a directory

Directory Commands

Linux	Windows / DOS	Explanation
mkdir DIRECTORY	mkdir	Makes a new directory
cd DIRECTORY	cd	Changes to a subdirectory
cd	cd	Changes to the parent directory
rmdir DIRECTORY	rmdir	Removes a directory (must be empty)
tree	dirtree	Lists all files / subdirectories

Files

- Common contents of a file
 - Text
 - Executable Programs
 - Databases (SQL)
 - Compressed Archive
 - Images
 - Word document
 - Compressed Archive
 - Text
 - Images

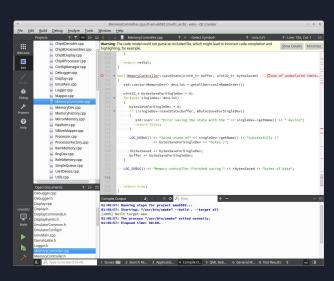


File Commands

Linux	Windows / DOS	Explanation
touch FILE	copy con FILE	Creates a blank file
cat FILE	type FILE	Displays contents of a file
head FILE		Displays beginning of a file
tail FILE		Displays ending of a file
hexdump -C FILE		Displays contents of a binary
file FILE		Tells you what type of a file

Editors

- GUI
 - Simple: write text, save to a file
 - Gedit, Mousepad, Notepad
 - o Coding: automatic coloring, auto-complete
 - Geany
 - Sublime (\$)
 - Atom
 - o IDE: integrated development environment
 - Qt Creator
 - Visual Studio
 - CLion
- Command Line
 - o nano, pico
 - o vi / vim, emacs



File Commands

Command	Explanation
strings FILE	Prints out printable strings of a binary file
sort [FILE]	Prints lines in alphabetical order
uniq [FILE]	Removes redundant lines out output
wc [FILE]	Counts number of words in a file
dos2unix / unix2dos [FILE]	Converts file line endings
more / less [FILE]	Shows output 1 page at a time
grep needle [FILEs]	Searches for a string

Standard Input / Output

- 3 file descriptors open by CLI application
 - 0 = stdin (standard input)
 - o 1 = stdout (standard output)
 - 2 = stderr (standard error)
- Pipes (|) can be used to connect output from one application to input of another application

```
strings somefile | grep -i password
cat logfile | sort | unique
```

I/O Redirection

- Using "> file.txt" after a command causes output from stdout to be redirected into a file
 - You won't be able to see it on screen
 - o stderr will still be displayed
- Using "2> file.txt" after a command causes stderr to be redirected into file
- Using "> file.txt 2>&1" causes both to be redirected
 - Order matters!
- tee will write standard output to a file and also write it to the screen
 - Ex:./myprogram arg1 arg2 | tee logfile.txt
- >> will append to existing file, > overwrites it

Shell scripts

- A series of commands in a text file
 - Linux
 - Can start text file with #! (shebang) and make executable
 - Can call interpreter directly
 - Windows
 - .bat (batch) files
 - Windows Power Shell
- Can take arguments (\$1, \$2)
- Number of arguments (\$#)
- Command Substitution (not just for scripts)
 - o echo "There are `ls *.txt | wc -l` files in this directory"
 - echo "There are \$(ls *.txt | wc -l) files in this directory"

Executable Files

- Linux permissions bits
 - Permission bits for user, then group, then others
 - o r = read, w = write, x = executable

```
o $ 1s -1
-rwxrwxr-x 1 mwales mwales 16784 Feb 1 2023 a.out
-rw-rw-r-- 1 mwales mwales 26 Feb 1 2023 flag.txt
-rwxrwxr-x 1 mwales mwales 3969 Feb 3 2023 judge.py
-rw-rw-r-- 1 mwales mwales 330 Feb 2 2023 solution.c
```

- o chmod can change file permissions
- Windows file extension
 - bat (batch) and .cmd (command) script files
 - .exe and .com binary files
 - Many others

U

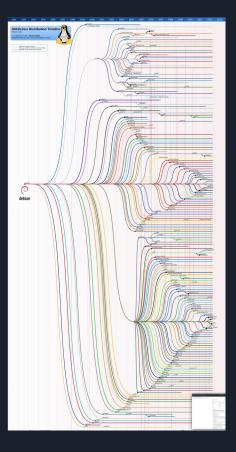
Linux Strengths

- Command Line First
 - Everything can be done via command line
 - o Easy to automate
 - Remote access
- Live Versions
 - Knoppix / Tails
- Customization / Open Source
 - Kernel is fully transparent
 - o Easy for anyone to add to kernel
 - User space is fully customizable (Steam Deck)
- Package Managers
 - Easy / fast to add other open source tools / development packages

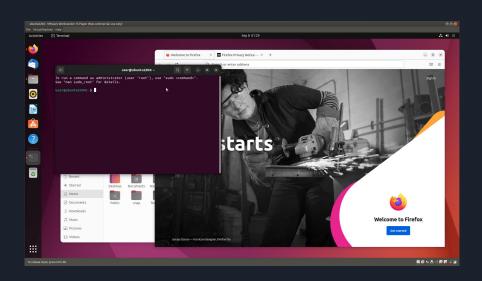


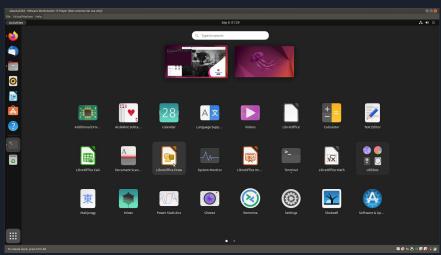
Ubuntu

- Child / Fork of Debian Linux
- Ubuntu provides:
 - Software repository with > 20,000 packages (apps, libraries)
 - Apt package manager
 - Installs new packages
 - Updates packages
 - Removes packages
- Ubuntu has many flavors
 - Which desktop manager used by default
 - Which applications used by default
 - Custom theming
- Releases every 6 months
 - LTS every 2 years. 22.04 is current LTS

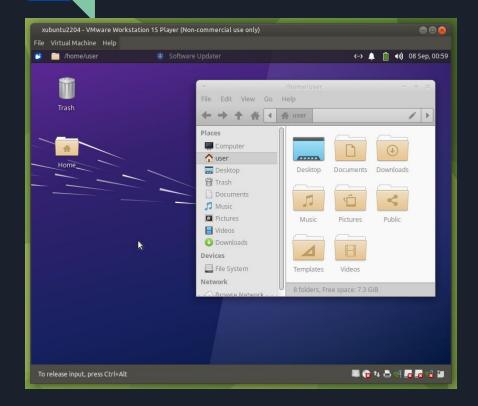


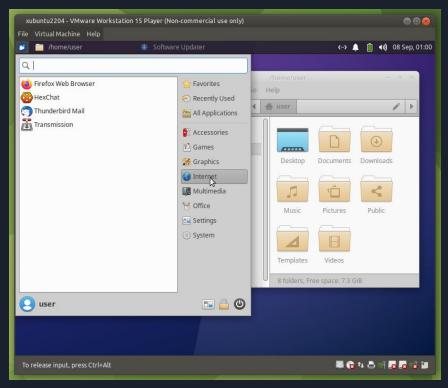
"Vanilla" Ubuntu



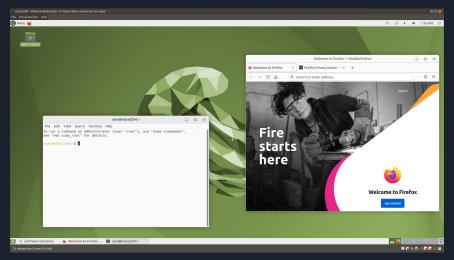


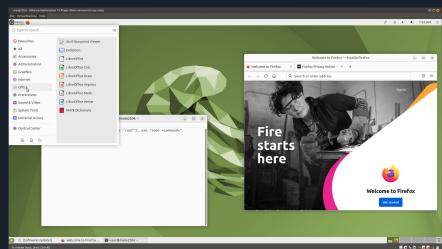
Xubuntu





Ubuntu MATE





Attributions

- Ken Thompson and Dennis Ritchie: from Wikipedia, public domain
- Linus Torvalds: Wikimedia Creative Commons Attribution-Share Alike 3.0
- Windows screenshot: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Windows1.0.png
- Bits/Bytes: Frank Carmody
- Debian Family Tree: Andreas Lundqvist, Donjan Rodic from wikimedia.org