Module 1 Cheat Sheet: Introduction to Security for Application Development

Skills Network

Package/Method	Description	Code Example
openssl	A typical open-source command-line tool is used for installing SSL/TLS certificates, identifying certificate information, and generating private keys and CSRs.	This command helps you to retrieve the list of arguments supported in \`OpenSSL\` command. `openssl -help` Copied!

openssl enc	They employ keys that are either explicitly given or dependent on passwords for different block and stream cyphers. It may also be used to encode or decode Base64 data.	**Windows**
		Both these commands list all supported ciphers.
		`openssl enc -list`
		`openssl enc -ciphers`
		Copied!
		This command encrypts a file `myphoto.jpg` using `AES-256-CFB cipher algorithm` and with a password.
		`-salt`: Strengthens the encryption process' security by adding random data.
		`-k`: Sets the password for the encrypted file.
		`openssl enc -aes-256-cfb -salt -in D:\myphoto.jpg -out D:\myphoto_enc.jpg -k password`
		Copied!
		This command decrypts a file `myphoto_enc.jpg` using `AES-256-CFB cipher algorithm` and with a password.
		The `-d` option is used to decrypt the in file, and save to the out file. If we pass the password along with the -k option, it will not prompt for the password. However, if we do not specify the -k option, the command will prompt user for the password.
		`openssl enc -d -aes-256-cfb -in D:\myphoto_enc.jpg -out D:\myphoto_decrypt.jpg -k password`
		Copied!

rm	They are used to remove objects such as files, directories, symbolic links from the file system.	**Linux** Basic Syntax of the rm command; commonly used options are `[-f], [-r], [-i], [-e]` rm [options] [files] Example 1: Removing one file at a time. rm file1.txt Example 2: Removing one file with confirmation. The `-i` option prompts the user to confirm with `y/n (yes/no)` before removing the specified file. rm -i file1.txt Example 3: Removing more than one file at a time. `rm file1.txt file2.txt file3.txt` Copied! Example 4: To delete directory tree with prompt, that is, to delete every directory and file inside a parent directory with confirmation, then use `-r (recursive)` option and `-i (interactive)` option. Before this ensure you are using cd (change directory) command to get inside parent directory and `ls (list)` command to see existing directories and files inside parent directory. cd folderA ls rm -ir *

wget	wget stands for web get. The \`wget\` is a free non-interactive file downloader command. Non-interactive means it can work in the background when the user is not logged in. This free utility needs to be installed before running the commands.	**Linux**
		Basic Syntax of the wget command; commonly used options are `[-V], [-h], [-b], [-e], [-o], [-a], [-q]`
		wget [options] [URL]
		Example 1: Specifies to download the `file.txt` over HTTP website url into the working directory.
		`wget http://example.com/file.txt`
		Copied!
		Example 2: Specifies to download the `archive.zip` over HTTP website url in the background and returning you to the command prompt in the interim.
		`wget -b http://www.example.org/files/archive.zip`
		Copied!

Changelog

Date	Version	Changed by	Change Description
2023-09-20	0.3	Lavanya Rajalingam	Minor edits for removing special characters
2023-08-17	0.2	Shilpa Giridhar	Updated Cheat Sheet
2023-08-16	0.1	Gagandeep	Initial version created