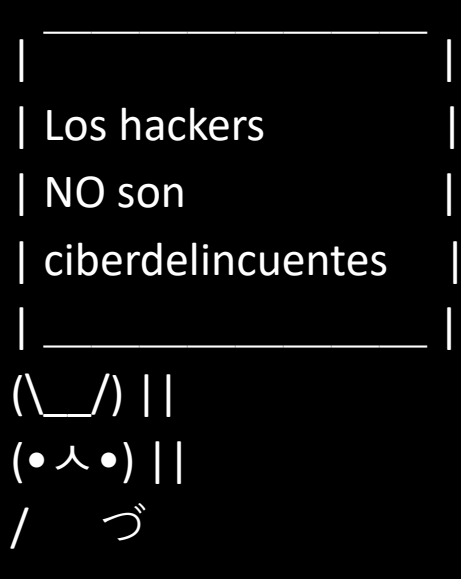
El material utilizado y el conocimiento presentado es solo para FINES ACADEMICOS, se espera que el espectador utilice estas experiencias con la esperanza que tengamos una mejor seguridad en el ciberespacio



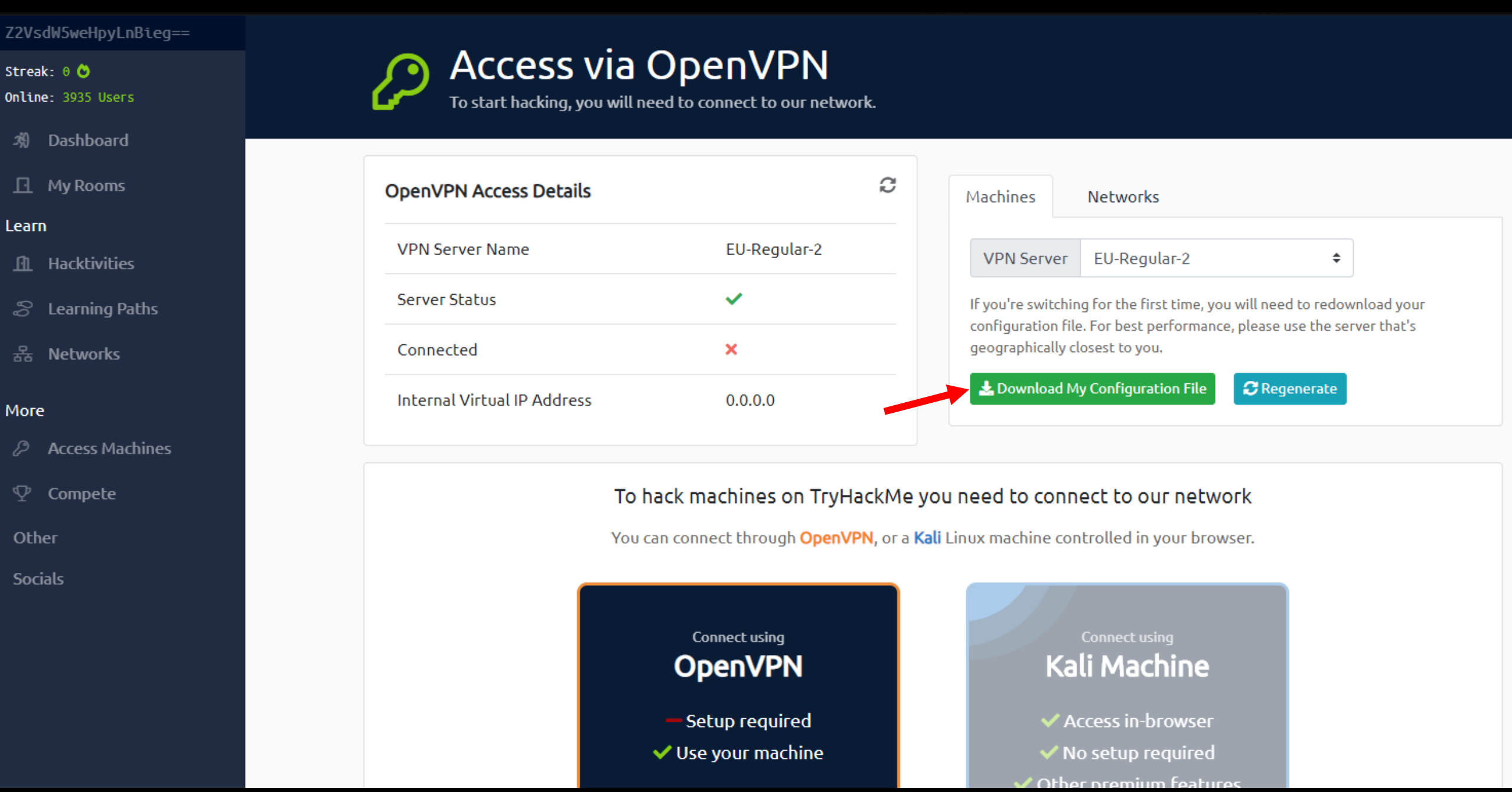
CLUB DE
HACK1NG
{HARDWARE}

Christian Camilo Urcuqui López
Ing. Sistemas, Magister en Informática y Telecomunicaciones
Big Data Scientist

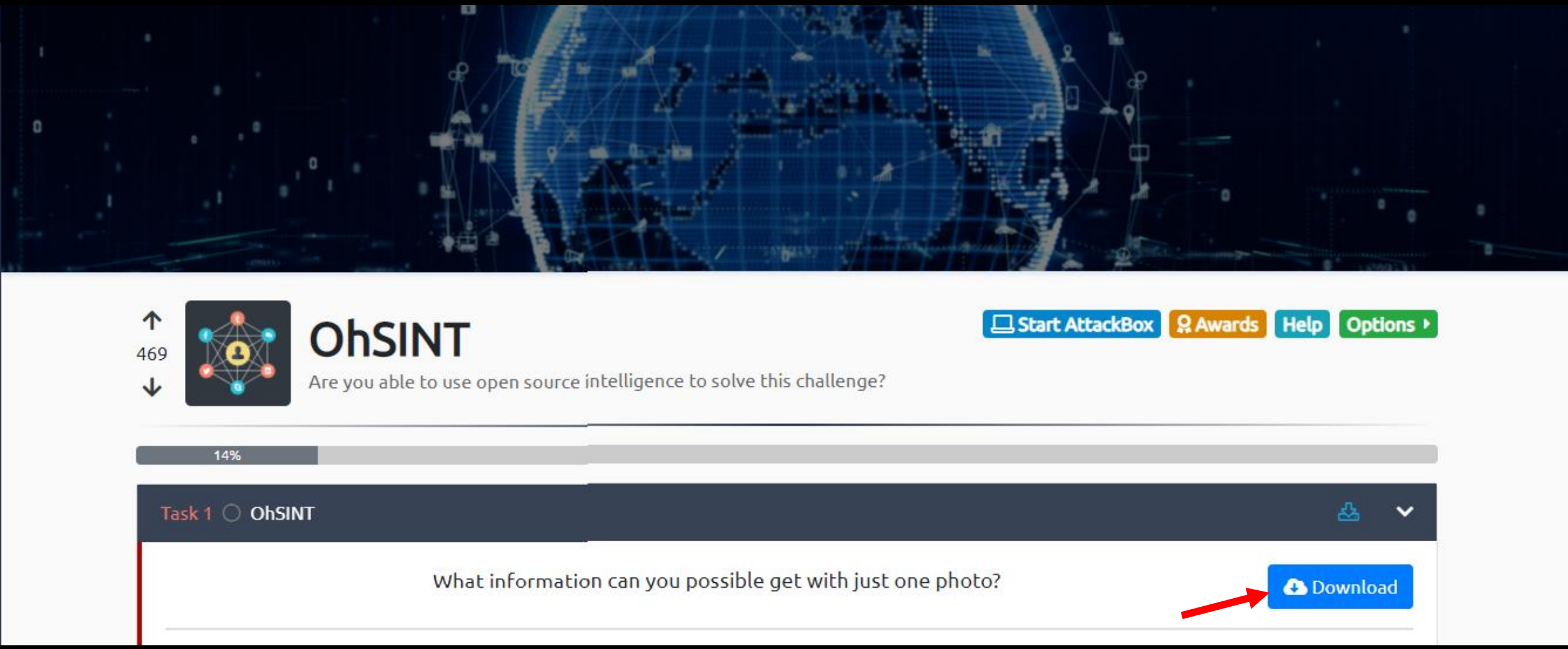
Director de TI – Quantil S.A.S
Grupo de investigación i2t - ICESI
Ciberseguridad y ciencia de datos aplicada

BIENVENIDOS A LA CHARLA DE CULTURA HACKER
¡YA HACKEA EL SITIO DE UNA VEZ,
$#%&SEA!
imgflip.com

HACKER
Warning!



https://tryhackme.com/access



https://tryhackme.com/room/ohsint

Revisar los datos (metadatos)

- **exiftool**
- **foca**

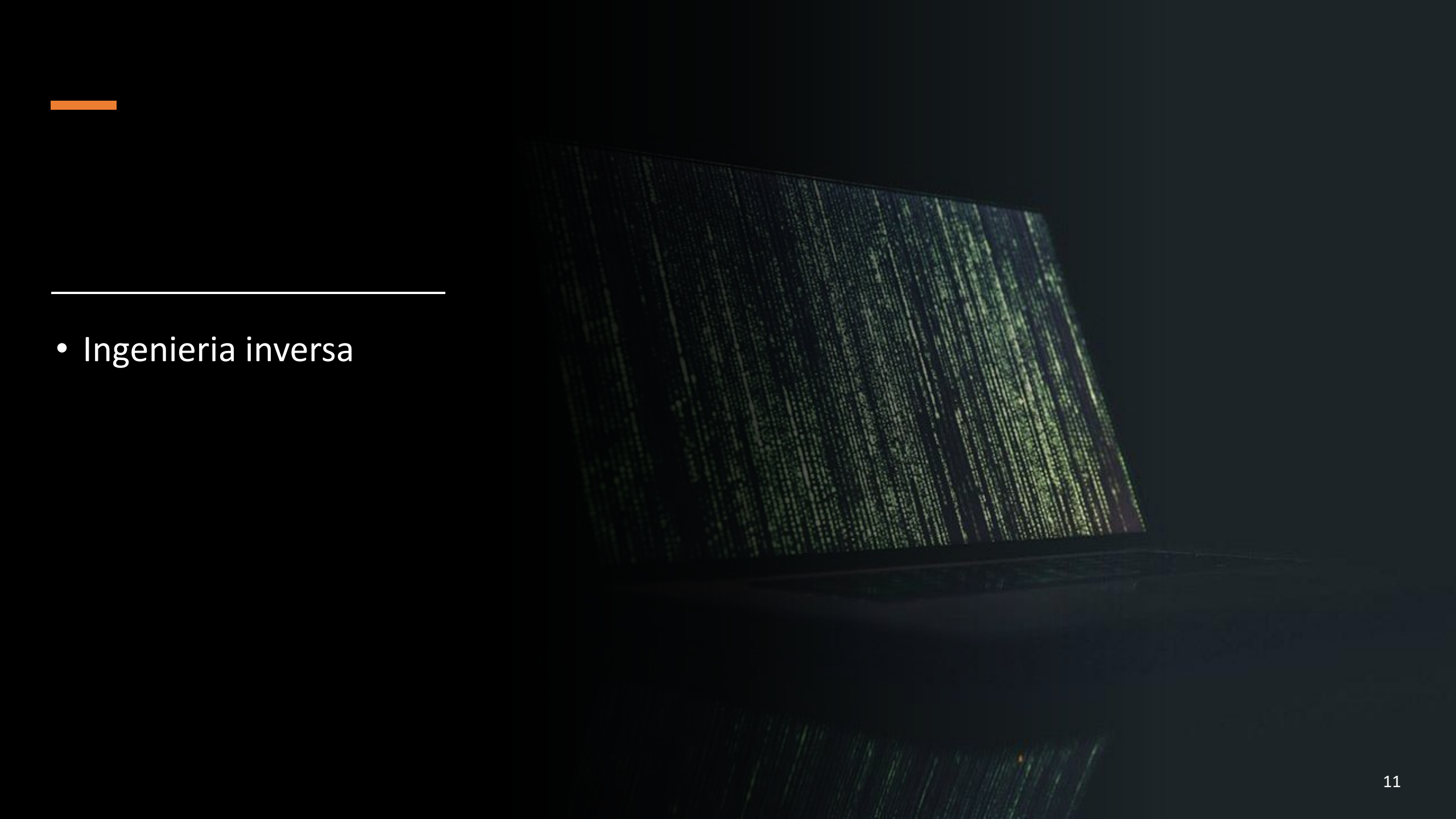
Buscar por buscador, por ejemplo Google

El BSSID, de una red de área local inalámbrica, es un nombre de identificación único de todos los paquetes de una red inalámbrica para identificarlos como parte de esa red. A diferencia del Service Set Identifier, que puede ser usado en múltiples BSS, el BSSID sólo puede hacerlo en una

Recopilación de información

- **Wigle.net** https://wigle.net/
- **Intelius** https://www.intelius.com
- **BeenVerified** https://www.beenverified.com
- **AnyWho** https://www.anywho.com
- **411** https://www.411.com/

- Ingenieria inversa



Bounty Hacker

Start AttackBox | Help

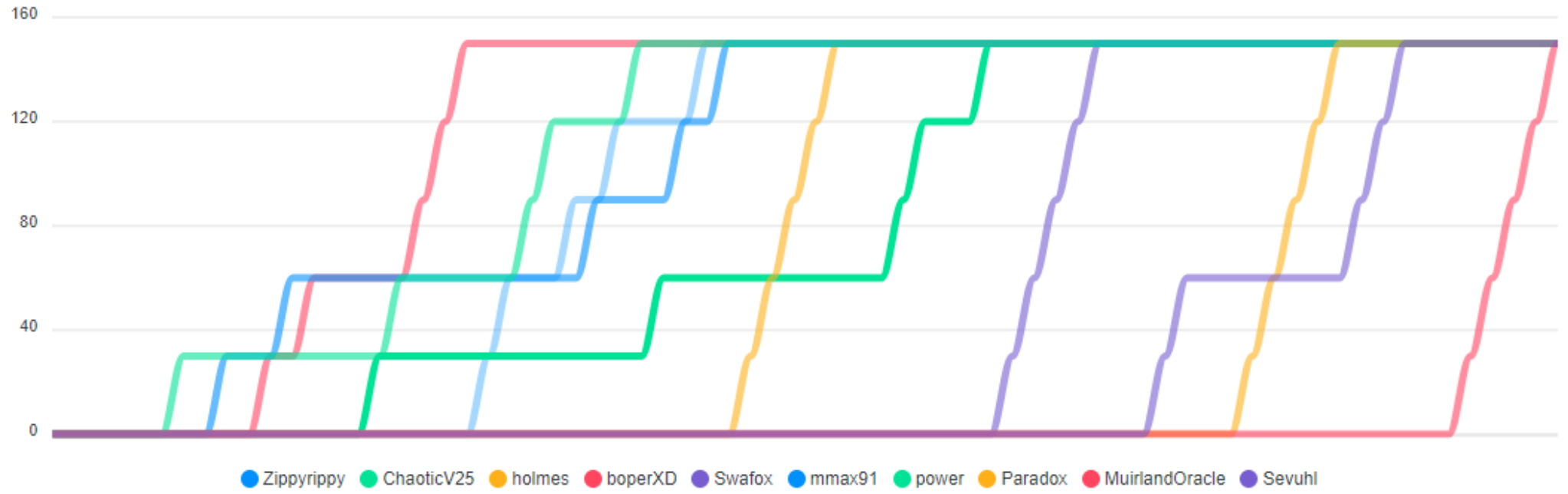
314

You talked a big game about being the most elite hacker in the solar system. Prove it and claim your right to the status of Elite Bounty Hacker!

To access material, deploy machines and answer questions you need to join this room! Join Room

Chart | Scoreboard | Discuss | Writeups | More

Difficulty:



https://tryhackme.com/room/cowboyhacker

197

Web Scanning

Part of the Red Primer series, intro to web scanning.

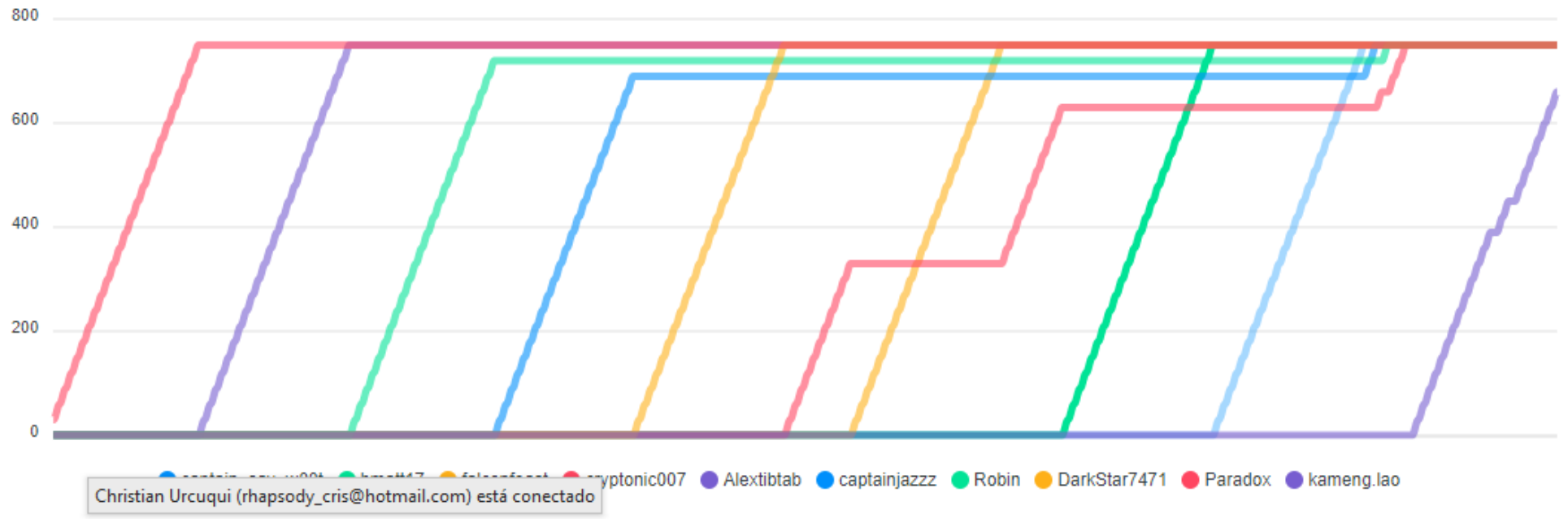
Start AttackBox | Help

To access material, deploy machines and answer questions you need to join this room!

Join Room

Chart | Scoreboard | Discuss | Writeups | More

Difficulty:



https://tryhackme.com/room/rpwebscanning

LINUX COMMANDS CHEAT SHEET

SYSTEM

```
uname -a                =>Displaylinux system information
uname -r                =>Display kernel release information
uptime                  =>Show how long the system has been running + load
hostname                =>Show system host name
hostname -i             =>Display the IP address of the host
last reboot             =>Show system reboot history
date                    =>Show the current date and time
cal                     =>Show this month calendar
w                       =>Display who is online
whoami                  =>Who you are logged in as
finger user             =>Display information about user
```

HARDWARE

```
dmesg                   =>Detected hardware and boot messages
cat /proc/cpuinfo       =>CPU model
cat /proc/meminfo       =>Hardware memory
cat /proc/interrupts    =>Lists the number of interrupts per CPU per I/O device
lshw                    =>Displays information on hardware configuration of
                          the system
lsblk                   =>Displays block device related information in Linux
free -m                 =>Used and free memory (-m for MB)
lspci -tv               =>Show PCI devices
lsusb -tv               =>Show USB devices
dmidecode               =>Show hardware info from the BIOS
hdparm -i /dev/sda        =>Show info about disk sda
hdparm -tT /dev/sda       =>Do a read speed test on disk sda
badblocks -s /dev/sda     =>Test for unreadable blocks on disk sda
```

USERS

```
id                      =>Show the active user id with login and group
last                    =>Show last logins on the system
who                     =>Show who is logged on the system
groupadd admin          =>Add group "admin"
useradd -c "Sam Tomshi"     =>g admin -m sam #Create user "sam"
userdel sam             =>Delete user sam
adduser sam             =>Add user "sam"
usermod                 =>Modify user information
```

FILE COMMANDS

```
ls –al                  =>Display all information about files/ directories
pwd                     =>Show the path of current directory
mkdir directory-name      =>Create a directory
rm file-name              =>Delete file
rm -r directory-nam       =>Delete directory recursively
rm -f file-name           =>Forcefully remove file
rm -rf directory-name     =>Forcefully remove directory recursively
cp file1 file2          =>Copy file1 to file2
cp -r dir1 dir2         =>Copy dir1 to dir2, create dir2 if it doesn't exist
mv file1 file2          =>Rename source to dest / move source to directory
ln –s /path/to/file-name link-name          #Create symbolic link to file-name
touch file              =>Create or update file
cat > file              =>Place standard input into file
more file               =>Output contents of file
head file               =>Output first 10 lines of file
tail file               =>Output last 10 lines of file
tail -f file            =>Output contents of file as it grows starting with the last
                          10 lines
gpg -c file             =>Encrypt file
gpg file.gpg            =>Decrypt file
wc                      =>print the number of bytes, words, and lines in files
xargs                   =>Execute command lines from standard input
```

PROCESS RELATED

```
ps                      =>Display your currently active processes
ps aux | grep 'telnet'    =>Find all process id related to telnet process
pmap                    =>Memory map of process
top                     =>Display all running processes
kill pid                =>Kill process with mentioned pid id
killall proc            =>Kill all processes named proc
pkill process-name      =>Send signal to a process with its name
bg                      =>Resumes suspended jobs without bringing them to
                          foreground
fg                      =>Brings the most recent job to foreground
fg n                    =>Brings job n to the foreground
```

FILE PERMISSION RELATED

```
chmod octal file-name   =>Change the permissions of file to octal
Example
chmod 777 /data/test.c  =>Set rwx permission for owner,group,world
chmod 755 /data/test.c  =>Set rwx permission for owner,rx for group and world
chown owner-user file   =>Change owner of the file
chown owner-user:owner-group file-name          =>Change owner and group
                                                  owner of the file
chown owner-user:owner-group directory          =>Change owner and group
                                                  owner of the directory
```

NETWORK

```
ip addr show            =>Display all network interfaces and ip address
                          (a iproute2 command,powerful than ifconfig)
ip address add 192.168.0.1 dev eth0     =>Set ip address
ethtool eth0            =>Linux tool to show ethernet status
mii-tool eth0           =>Linux tool to show ethernet status
ping host               =>Send echo request to test connection
whois domain            =>Get who is information for domain
dig domain              =>Get DNS information for domain
dig -x host             =>Reverse lookup host
host google.com         =>Lookup DNS ip address for the name
hostname –i             =>Lookup local ip address
wget file               =>Download file
netstat -tupl           =>Listing all active listening ports
```

COMPRESSION / ARCHIVES

```
tar cf home.tar home    =>Create tar named home.tar containing home/
tar xf file.tar         =>Extract the files from file.tar
tar czf file.tar.gz files   =>Create a tar with gzip compression
gzip file               =>Compress file and renames it to file.gz
```

INSTALL PACKAGE

```
rpm -i pkgname.rpm      =>Install rpm based package
rpm -e pkgname          =>Remove package
```

INSTALL FROM SOURCE

```
./configure
make
make install
```

SEARCH

```
grep pattern files      =>Search for pattern in files
grep -r pattern dir     =>Search recursively for pattern in dir
locate file             =>Find all instances of file
find /home/tom -name 'index*'     =>Find files names that start with "index"
find /home -size +10000k          =>Find files larger than 10000k in /home
```

LOGIN (SSH AND TELNET)

```
ssh user@host           =>Connect to host as user
ssh -p port user@host   =>Connect to host using specific port
telnet host             =>Connect to the system using telnet port
```

FILE TRANSFER

```
scp
scp file.txt server2:/tmp       =>Secure copy file.txt to remote host /tmp folder rsync
rsync -a /home/apps /backup/    =>Synchronize source to destination
```

DISK USAGE

```
df –h                   =>Show free space on mounted filesystems
df -i                   =>Show free inodes on mounted filesystems
fdisk -l                =>Show disks partitions sizes and types
du -ah                  =>Display disk usage in human readable form
du -sh                  =>Display total disk usage on the current directory
findmnt                 =>Displays target mount point for all filesystem
mount device-path mount-point    =>Mount a device
```

DIRECTORY TRAVERSE

```
cd ..                   =>To go up one level of the directory tree
cd                      =>Go to $HOME directory
cd /test                =>Change to /test directory
```

MORE DETAILED : HTTP://LINOXIDE.COM/GUIDE/LINUX-COMMAND-SHELF.HTML

THEIR CRIME IS CURIOSITY
HACKERS