

**El material utilizado y el conocimiento
presentado es solo para FINE\$
ACADEMICOS, se espera que el espectador
utilice estas experiencias con la esperanza
que tengamos una mejor seguridad en el
cibespacio**

Los hackers
NO son
ciberdelincuentes

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(•人•) ||
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CLUB DE HACKING {HARDWARE}



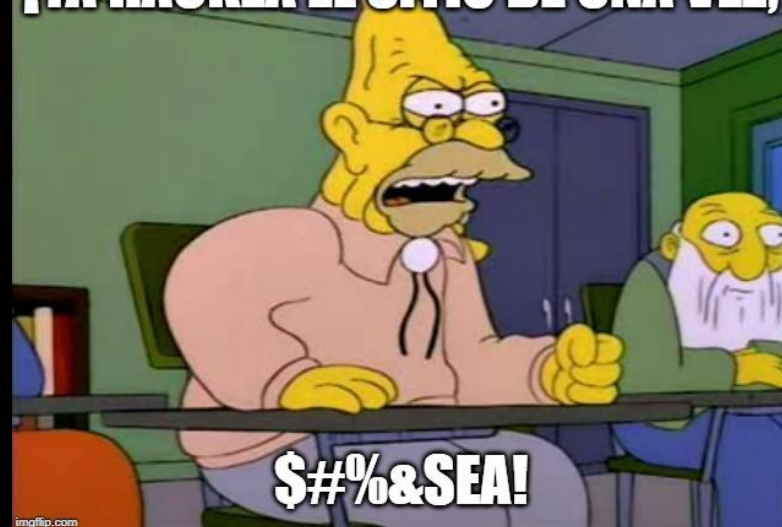
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**BIENVENIDOS A LA CHARLA DE
CULTURA HACKER**



¡YA HACKEA EL SITIO DE UNA VEZ,



\$#%&SEA!

HACKER
Warning!



Access via OpenVPN

To start hacking, you will need to connect to our network.

OpenVPN Access Details



VPN Server Name	EU-Regular-2
Server Status	✓
Connected	✗
Internal Virtual IP Address	0.0.0.0

Machines

Networks

VPN Server EU-Regular-2

If you're switching for the first time, you will need to redownload your configuration file. For best performance, please use the server that's geographically closest to you.

Download My Configuration File

Regenerate

To hack machines on TryHackMe you need to connect to our network

You can connect through **OpenVPN**, or a **Kali** Linux machine controlled in your browser.

Connect using

OpenVPN

- ✗ Setup required
- ✓ Use your machine

Connect using

Kali Machine

- ✓ Access in-browser
- ✓ No setup required
- ✓ Other premium features

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207
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Web Scanning

Learn the basics of automated web scanning!

Show AttackBox

Help

Options ▶

Chart

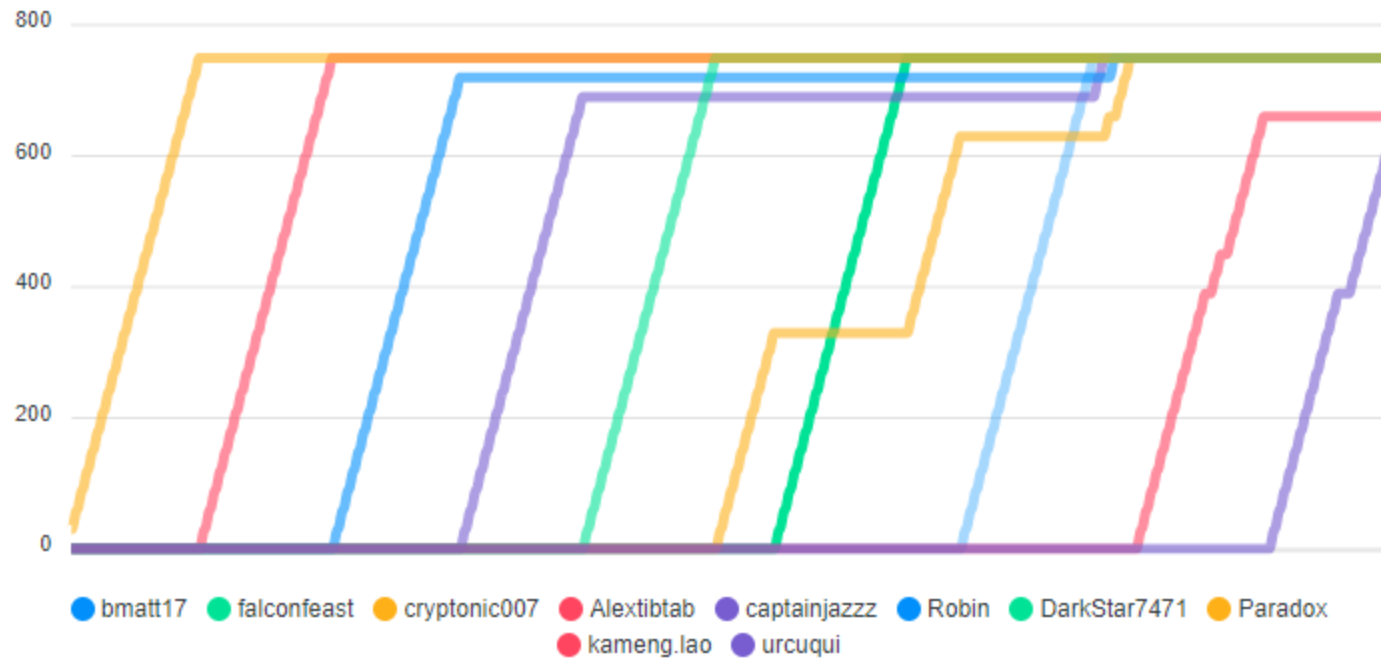
Scoreboard

Discuss

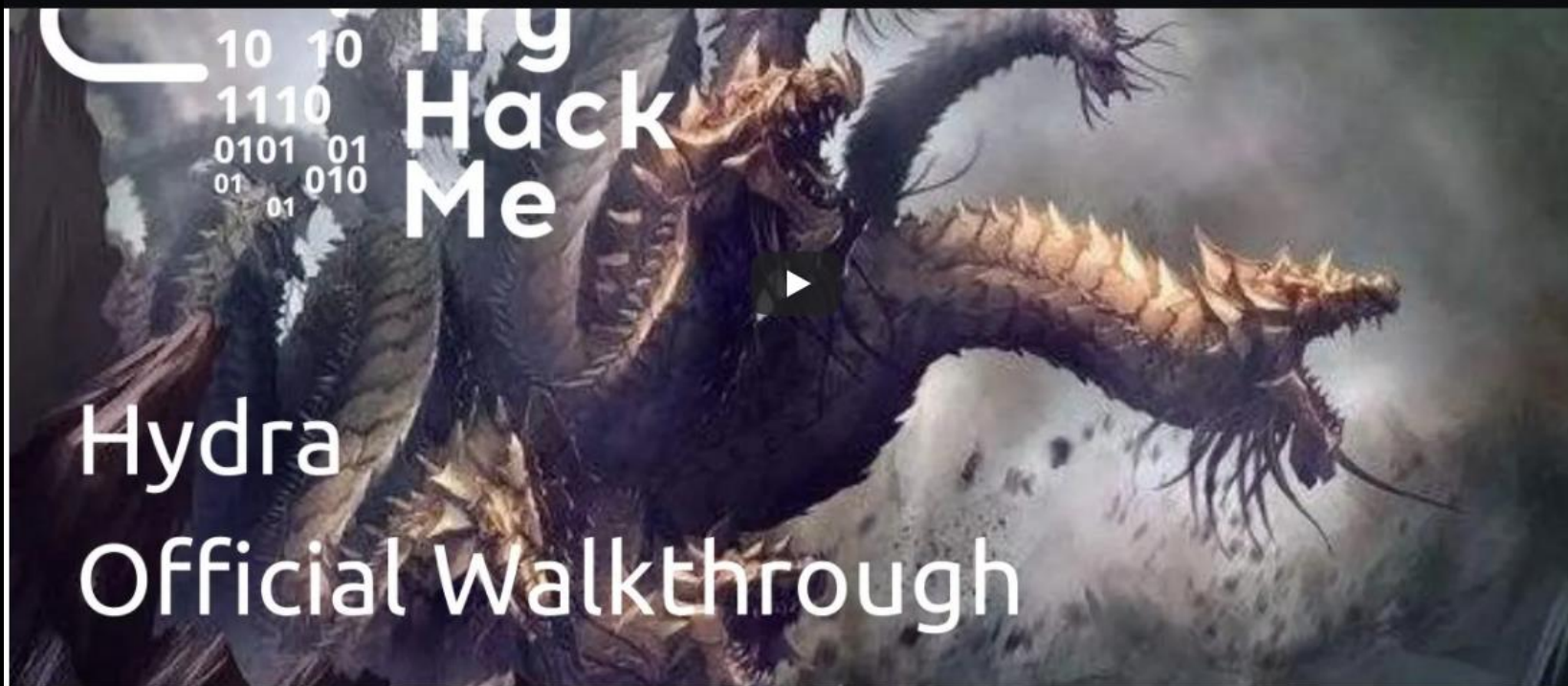
Writeups

More

Difficulty: ☒ ☐







100%

Task 1 Hydra Introduction

Task 2 Using Hydra

Deploy the machine attached to this task, then navigate to http://MACHINE_IP (this machine can take up to 3 minutes to boot)

Deploy

Hydra Commands

The options we pass into Hydra depends on which service (protocol) we're attacking. For example if we wanted to bruteforce FTP with the username being user and a password list being passlist.txt, we'd use the following command:

```
hydra -l user -P passlist.txt ftp://MACHINE_IP
```

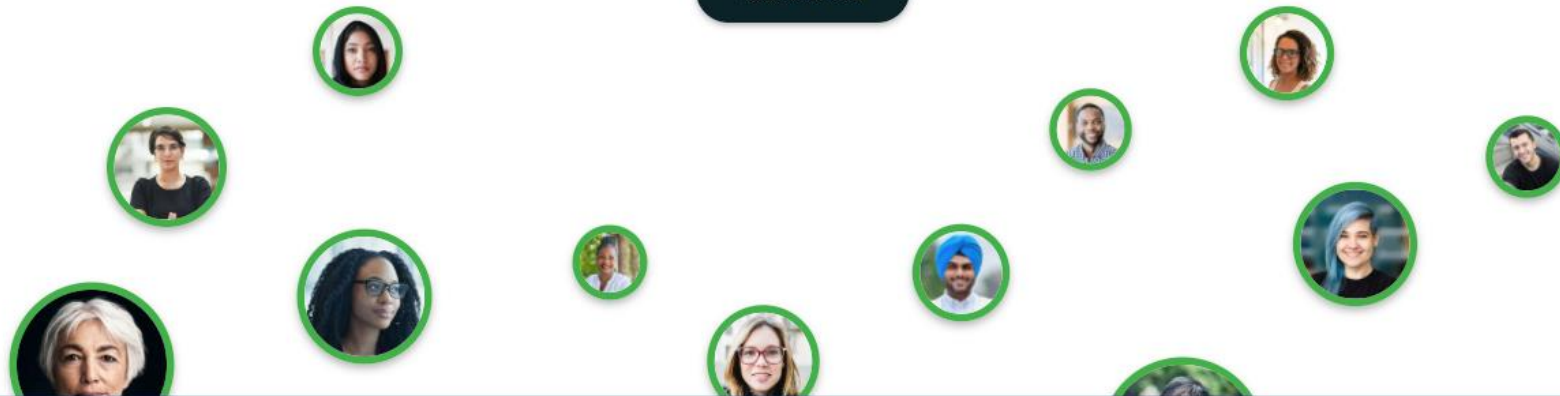
For the purpose of this deployed machine, here are the commands to use Hydra on SSH and a web form (POST method)

<https://tryhackme.com/room/hydra>

Data science technology for a better world.

A movement that brings together millions of data science practitioners,
data-driven enterprises, and the open source community.

Get Started



<https://www.anaconda.com/>

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 -T /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-name ==>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
 pmmap ==>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 of 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 ==>Secure copy file to remote host
 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



