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Cheatography

Tmux Keyboard Shortcuts
by clyde.stiller via cheatography.com/887/cs/11856/

Pane	Links
Kill pane	x
Zoom	z
To window	i
Last active	:
Show pane #	q
Split in 2 columns	% OR
Split in 2 rows	* OR -
Move pane to left / right	[/]
Toggle layout	<space>
Resize	CTRL+ -- ++ ↑ ↓
Join pane	join-pane : ! #
Windows	
New window	n
Next window	n OR =>
Previous window	p OR =<
Kill window	&
Rename	.
List all windows	w
Search windows	f

Copy mode	
Enter to copy mode	[
Back to indentation	^
Clear selection	<ESC>
Copy selection	<Enter>
Cursor to bottom line	L
Cursor to middle line	M
Cursor to top line	H
Half page down	CTRL+d
Half page up	CTRL+u
Next word	w
Prev word	b
Next page	CTRL+f
Prev page	CTRL+b
Search backward	?
Search forward	/
Start selection	<Space>

By clyde.stiller
cheatography.com/clyde-stiller/

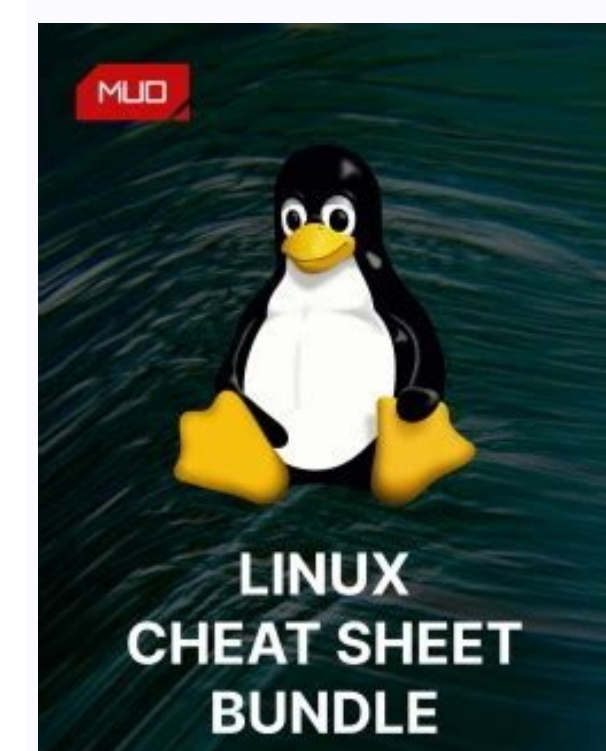
Published 18th May, 2017,
Last updated 18th May, 2017,
Page 1 of 1.

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CISSP 2016 CHEAT SHEET

<p>CIA triad CONFIDENTIALITY only intended can see data INTEGRITY complete/accurate/ changed AVAILABILITY available when needed Non-repudiation prove 2 parties in transaction are ok</p> <p>OSI PLEASE DO NOT TRUST SALES PEOPLE ANYMORE</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Physical (802.4, DSL, Blueboth) 2. Data (PPP,SLIP,ATM) 3. Network (ipv4/6,icmp,ipsec) 4. Transport (TCP/UDP) 5. Session (PPTP,SOCKS) 6. Presentation (ASCII,JPG) 7. Application (HTTP,FTP,SMTP) <p>Common Ports 21 FTP, 22 SSH, 23 Telnet, 25 SMTP, 53 DNS, 80 HTTP, 110 POP3, 123 NTP, 443 HTTPS, 1433 MSSQL</p> <p>TCP Stanful, SYN → SYNACK → ACK TCP/p: Application, Transport, Internet, Link</p> <p>Secure communicating SSL → TLS Tunneling, PPTP,L2F,L2TP,IPSec VLAN (separate networks)</p> <p>Intrusion detection (IDS) IDS=Intrusion Detection System, IPS=Prevention (stops), HIDS=Host IDS, NIDS=Network IDS (invisible, mirror port)</p> <p>Knowledge = data base, behavior</p> <p>Business Continuity Planning</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Scope & Planning <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Organization analysis b. BCP team (ALL DEPTS., TECH, LEGAL, MGMT) c. Resource assessment d. Legal analysis 2. BIA Business Impact Assess: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Qualitative (GOOD/BAD) / QUANTITATIVE (\$ \$) b. Priorities (AV/MDT/RTD) c. Risk identification d. Likelihood assessment (ARO) e. Impact assessment (EF,SLE,ALE) 3. Continuity Planning, Approval & implementation <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Strategy development (MDT) b. Provisions and Processes (PROCEDURES FOR PEOPLE, BUILDING, SITES, INFRA) c. Plan approval (TOP LEVEL MGMT.) d. Plan implementation e. Training & Education <p>AAA Identification (USERNAME), Authentication (PASSWORD), Authorization (USER OR T), Auditing (LOG),Accounting (REVIEW)</p>	<p>RISK Calculations AV=ASSET VALUE,EF=EXPOSURE FACTOR SLE=SINGLE LOSS EXPECTANCY, ARO=ANNUALIZED RATE OF OCCURRENCE, ALE=ANNUAL LOSS EXPECTANCY ACS=ANNUAL COST SAFEGUARDS SLE=AV x EF ALE=SLE x ARO Calculate 2 situations, then: Benefit =ALE_{before}-ALE_{after}-ACS Total risk = threats x vulnerabilities x AV Residual risk = left after accepting risk Total - residual = control gap Risk management framework: CATEGORIZE, SELECT, IMPLEMENT, ASSESS, AUTHORIZE, MONITOR</p> <p>Data roles Owner (responsible classify, label, protect), System owner (system ok), Business/Mission owner (value for organization), Data processor (3rd party), Administrator (grant access after owner tells them to), User, Custodian (day to day protecting and storing)</p> <p>Information Flow Models Bell-Lapadula, (DoD, CONFIDENTIALITY • Simple prop: read-up, read down • Star prop: write-down, write up Biba, non-military, INTEGRITY • Simple prop:read-down, read up • Star prop: write up, write down</p> <p>Systems Security Eval Models Rainbow Series →Orange = TCSEC → > Labels A=best, D=worst protection</p> <p>Encryption</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> PLAINTEXT → KEY → CIPHER TEXT HASHING = ONE WAY = INTEGRITY = MD5, SHA... ENCRYPTION = CONFIDENTIALITY = SSL, TLS, PGP(EMAIL), S/MIME (MAIL) PKI = SERVER CERTIFICATES <p>Transpos=shuffle, substitution=replace rules Symmetric Same password to encrypt and decrypt. #keys=(n*(n-1))/2 Fast, not scalable, C Asymmetric Public (known to world) + private key (secret). Slower, scalable, CIA People safety Always comes first LEAST PRIVILEGE, SEPARATION OF DUTIES, MONITORING, MANDATORY VACATIONS, JOB ROTATION</p> <p>Off boarding / termination procedure is important, stop accounts</p>	<p>Attacks MILITARY, BUSINESS, FINANCIAL, TERROR, GRUDGE (AGAINST OLD BOSS), THRILL (FUN) XSS =Cross Side Scripting, requests between sites, SQL injection = bad data input, change/ read more data than allowed C, MITM = Man in the Middle, eavesdrop C, DoS = make unavailable A, DDoS = lots of 'attackers' A, Eavesdrop listen in C, Impersonating/Masquerading, Reply, Social engineering</p> <p>Access control SUBJECT → OBJECT DAC not centralized, per server MAC security levels and labels RoBAC roles (centralized) RuBAC firewall Preventive (STDP), Detective (SEE), Corrective (REMOVE VIRUS, RESCUE), Deterrent (POLICY), Recovery (CORRECTIVE + +, BACKUP), Directive (POLICIES), Compensation (EXTRA LOGS), Administrative (PROCESSES), Logical/technical (SYSTEMS), Physical (FENCE)</p> <p>Identity, tokens, bio Synchronous token = clock Asynchronous token = counter Something you KNOW, HAVE, ARE Type1=FALSE NEGATIVE, GOOD NOT ENTER Type2=FALSE POSITIVE, BAD CAN ENTER</p> <p>Testing Static=not running,Dynamic= running,Fuzz=garbage, Interface test Incident Event that has negative effect on CIA of data. Detection & Identification →Response &Reporting → Recovery & Remediation Scanning/Compromise/MalCode/DoS Change management Change mgmt. goal = keep CIA good Change mgmt. benefit = rollback</p> <p>Kerberos Key Distribution Center KDC, Ticket Granting server TGS, Ticket granting ticket TGT, Ticket</p> <p>Laws Criminal=FEDERAL/STATE, Civil=BETWEEN 2 PARTIES, Administrative = GOVERNMENT DAY TO DAY Copyright(BOOKS),Trademark(NAME/SI LOGO/LOGO),Patent(ORATIONS), Trade secret(INTERNAL) PII = Personal Ident. Info, PHI = Protected health info</p>
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V 1.0 Karlo Lutten



File Commands	System Commands
ls - List the content of the current directory	uname -a - Show system and kernel
ls -R - List the subdirectories recursively	head -n1 /etc/issue - Show distribution
ls -a - List all the content, including hidden files	mount - Show mounted filesystems
ls -l - List the content and its information	date - Show system date
pwd - Output the current directory that you are in	uptime - Show system uptime
cd folder1 - Change the working directory to <i>folder1</i>	whoami - Show your username
cd - Return to the \$HOME directory	w - Display who is online
cd .. - Go up a directory	man command - Show manual for <i>command</i>
cd - - Return to the previous directory	mount -o loop cdrom.iso /mnt/dir - Mount <i>cdrom.iso</i> at <i>/mnt/dir</i>
cp source destination - Copy <i>source</i> to <i>destination</i>	cat /proc/partitions - Show all partitions registered on the system
cp -r source destination - Copy a folder recursively from <i>source</i> to <i>destination</i>	grep MemTotal /proc/meminfo - Show RAM total seen by the system
mv source destination - Move (or rename) a file from <i>source</i> to <i>destination</i>	grep "model name" /proc/cpuinfo - Show CPU(s) info
rm file1 - Remove <i>file1</i>	lspci -tv - Show PCI info
rm -f file1 - Remove <i>file1</i> without prompt	lsusb -tv - Show USB info
rm -r folder - Remove a folder and its content recursively	!! - Repeat the last command
mkdir foldername - Create a new folder <i>foldername</i>	exit - Log out of current session
rmdir foldername - Remove an empty folder	
file file1 - Show the file type of <i>file1</i>	
cat file1 file2 - Concatenate <i>file1</i> to <i>file2</i>	
cat > file1 - Concatenate standard input to <i>file1</i>	
less file1 - View and paginate <i>file1</i>	
head file1 - Show first 10 lines of <i>file1</i>	
tail file1 - Show last 10 lines of <i>file1</i>	
chmod 777 file - Change file permission of <i>file</i> to 777	
chown user:group file - Change ownership of <i>file</i> to <i>user</i> and <i>group</i>	
ln -s source destination - Create a symbolic link from <i>source</i> to <i>destination</i>	
File Encryption and Compression	File Searching Commands
gpg -e file - Encrypt <i>file</i>	grep pattern files - Search for <i>pattern</i> in <i>files</i>
gpg file.gpg - Decrypt <i>file.gpg</i>	grep -i - Case insensitive search
tar -cf archive.tar foo bar - Create <i>archive.tar</i> from files <i>foo</i> and <i>bar</i>	grep -r - Recursive search
tar -xvf archive.tar - Extract all files from <i>archive.tar</i>	grep -v - Inverted search
	grep -o - Show matched part of file only
	locate file1 - Find <i>file1</i>
	whereis command - Find binary/source /manual for <i>command</i>
	which app - Locate a command for the <i>app</i>
	look string file1 - Display any lines in <i>file1</i> which contain <i>string</i> as a prefix
	find /dir/ -user name - Find <i>files</i> owned by <i>name</i> in <i>dir</i>
	find /dir/ -mmin num - Find <i>files</i> modified less than <i>num</i> minutes ago in <i>dir</i>
	find /dir/ -name name* - Find <i>files</i> starting with <i>name</i> in <i>dir</i>

Windows tmux cheat sheet.

Download our tmux cheat sheet today! So, let me know your suggestions and feedback using the comment section. Alternatively, you can use your arrow keys to navigate to a pane according to your layout. Assuming you have a layout you're happy with and each pane is connected to a separate host, you can synchronize the panes such that the input you type on your keyboard is mirrored in all panes. After all, modern terminal applications, such as GNOME Terminal and Konsole, have tabs built-in by default, and even some very old terminals, such as `rxvt`, have the ability to add a tabbed interface. This does exactly the same thing as pressing `Ctrl+B` then `C`. Type `new-window` and press `Enter` to create a new window. The `tmux` trigger and commands The keyboard shortcut `Ctrl+B` is the `tmux` trigger. This method "walks" through panes in order of creation. You can split a window horizontally (meaning the split is horizontal, placing one window in a North position and another in a South position) or vertically (with windows located in West and East positions). However, the help screen can be a little overwhelming for all its options, none of which are organized by task or topic. This might seem redundant. There are many ways to automate tasks across systems. When you press it in a `tmux` session, it alerts `tmux` to "listen" for the next key or key combination that follows. For example, on RHEL or Fedora: `$ sudo dnf install tmux` Start `tmux` To start `tmux`, open a terminal and type: `$ tmux` When you do this, the obvious result is that `tmux` launches a new shell in the same window with a status bar along the bottom. Lastly I hope this `tmux` cheatsheet was helpful. For example, to create a new window the hard way, you can press `Ctrl+B` followed by `:` to enter the `tmux` command line. For that, you need `tmux`, a single terminal that puts you in control of multiple command prompts. In this tutorial I have consolidated a bunch of `tmux` cheatsheets and shortcuts which can help you with your time with `tmux`. You can adjust a terminal full of haphazardly split panes using these quick presets: `Ctrl+B Alt+1`: Even horizontal splits `Ctrl+B Alt+2`: Even vertical splits `Ctrl+B Alt+3`: Horizontal span for the main pane, vertical splits for lesser panes `Ctrl+B Alt+3`: Vertical span for the main pane, horizontal splits for lesser panes `Ctrl+B Alt+5`: Tiled layout Switching between panes To get from one pane to another, press `Ctrl+B` followed by `O` (as in other). To help you remember the basic features of `tmux`, as well as many advanced functions not covered in this article, we've developed a `tmux` cheatsheet. Splitting windows into panes Once you have created more than one window in `tmux`, it's often useful to see them all in one window. Sometimes things can get out of hand. (Seth Kenlon, CC BY-SA 4.0) Install `tmux` On Linux and BSD, you can install `tmux` from your software repository or ports tree. The result is a tabbed interface (without the physical tabs), so you can flip from one open terminal to another without having to use the mouse the way you have to when switching from one tab in Firefox to another. Likewise, `Ctrl+B` followed by the Down arrow switches from the upper pane to the lower one. To create a horizontal split, press `Ctrl+B` followed by `"` (that's a double-quote). Ansible, for instance, ensures all systems are in the same state, and sometimes a simple cron job will do. You can split windows that have been split, so the layout is up to you and the number of lines in your terminal. You can also "walk" through your open windows using `Ctrl+B` and `N` (for Next) or `P` (for Previous). However, `tmux` adds in the ability to split a window into panes, with each pane containing a separate terminal, and each terminal can be logged into a separate host. Now anything you type on your keyboard appears in each pane, and each pane responds accordingly. Thank You for your support!! `PREFIX-% PREFIX-` `PREFIX-o` Switch focus between panes `PREFIX-q PREFIX-x PREFIX-z` Toggle active pane between zoomed and unzoomed `PREFIX-+ "` Break pane into window (e.g. to select text by mouse to copy) `PREFIX-"` `PREFIX-Space PREFIX-Q` When the numbers show up type the key to go to that pane `PREFIX-{` Move the current pane left `PREFIX-}` Move the current pane right `PREFIX-~Meta+(1..5)"` Arrange panes in one of the five preset layouts: even-horizontal, even-vertical, main-horizontal, main-vertical, or tiled. (exit the help screen with `Q`). But sometimes you need to run commands manually. For any other feedbacks or questions you can either use the comments section or contact me form. All `tmux` shortcuts, therefore, are prefixed with `Ctrl+B`. Thanks to `tmux`, you actually have two windows open, both of which you can see listed in the status bar at the bottom of `tmux`. First, do something in your current terminal to help you tell it apart from another empty terminal. Now press `Ctrl+B` followed by `C` on your keyboard. Meta key defaults to `Alt`. There's more going on, though, and you can see it with this little experiment. It's free to download, so get your copy today. On Mac, use Homebrew. Perform a quick search across GoLinuxCloud If my articles on GoLinuxCloud has helped you, kindly consider buying me a coffee as a token of appreciation. To synchronize panes, access the `tmux` command line with `Ctrl+B` followed by `:`, and then type `setw synchronize-panes`. For instance, press `Ctrl+B` followed by `0` to go to the initial window; Press `Ctrl+B` followed by `1` to go to the first new window you created. For example, if you've got two open panes divided by a horizontal split, you can press `Ctrl+B` followed by the Up arrow to switch from the lower pane to the top pane. `tmux` is an open source application that adds layers (or "windows," in `tmux` terminology) to your terminal window so that you can open more than one terminal in a single desktop window. All built-in `tmux` keyboard shortcuts are available by pressing `Ctrl+B` followed by `?` Didn't find what you were looking for? You can also access a `tmux` command line and type `tmux` commands by name. There are many other key combinations which can be used with `tmux` and those can be easily accessed with the man page of `tmux`. You can navigate between these two windows by index number. Download our cheat sheet It's relatively easy to remember `Ctrl+B` to invoke `tmux` features, but the keys that follow can be difficult to remember at first. Download our `tmux` cheat sheet today! Page 2Whether you're starting up an elaborate Raspberry Pi homelab or you're managing a building full of workstations, sometimes you need to do the same task on multiple hosts. You can build an array of terminals with just a few keyboard shortcuts or a rudimentary `tmuxinator` script. To create a vertical split, press `Ctrl+B` followed by `%` (percent). Running a command on multiple hosts with `tmux` Now that you know how to open many windows and divide them into convenient panes, you know nearly everything you need to know to run one command on multiple hosts at once. See the Standard Layouts below `PREFIX:- swap-panes -s {0..n} -t {0..n}` Swap Source and Target panes `PREFIX-m PREFIX:- swap-panes` Select the first pane then go the second pane to execute `swap-panes` command at the prompt Whether you're starting up an elaborate Raspberry Pi homelab or you're managing a building full of workstations, sometimes you need to do the same task on multiple hosts. It might look like your work has vanished, but actually, you've created what `tmux` calls a window (which can be, admittedly, confusing because you probably also call the terminal you launched a window). Recommended Read I would recommend reading these articles on `tmux` to get more details on the commands used in these shortcuts from this article: Complete tutorial on `tmux` commands with examples from scratch 10 practical examples of `tmux` configuration with examples `tmux` cheatsheet for sessions `tmux` cheatsheet for windows `tmux` cheatsheet for panes `tmux` help Conclusion In this `tmux` cheatsheet tutorial I have tried to consolidate all the most used shortcuts and `tmux` commands into a single page. The border around the pane changes color based on your position, and your terminal cursor changes to its active state.

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