

OpenSSH

Because SSH is incredible.

Tunneling

```
# Using connect-proxy as a socks proxy (tunneling ssh over http proxy to an
ssh server on port 1.2.3.4:443)
Host 1.2.3.4
  ProxyCommand connect-proxy -H proxy:3128 %h %p
  Port 443
  User shaun

# -W can be used for raw port-forwarding on OpenSSH 5.4 and higher
Host internal.server
  HostName internal.server.com
  User shaun
  ProxyCommand ssh shaun@intermediary.server.com -W %h:%p

# Here's the old way, with netcat
Host internal.server
  HostName internal.server.com
  User shaun
  ProxyCommand ssh shaun@intermediary.server.com nc %h %p

# New to OpenSSH 7.3 and higher is the ProxyJump command, which does the
same, but with multiple possible intermediaries
Host internal.server
  HostName internal.server.com
  ProxyJump shaun@intermediary1.server:22,shaun@intermediary2.server:22
  User shaun
```

SSH as a VPN

```
ssh -NTcf -w 0:0 <destination>

# Machine A
ip link set tun0 up
ip addr add 10.0.0.100/32 peer 10.0.0.200 dev tun0

# Machine B
ip link set tun0 up
ip addr add 10.0.0.200/32 peer 10.0.0.100 dev tun0

# Add a route for target network on Machine B
ip route add 10.0.0.0/24 via 10.0.0.200
```

```
#This allows us to send packets from Machine B to any IP address on Network
A, via Machine A.
#To ensure that packets have a route back to Machine B add an arp entry on
Machine A:

arp -sD 10.0.0.200 eth0 pub

#This sets a published arp destination for 10.0.0.200 to Machine A (proxy-
ARP).

# Kernel packet forwarding must be enabled for the routing bits
echo 1 | sudo tee /proc/sys/net/ipv4/ip_forward
```

Copy and install public key

```
ssh-copy-id -i .ssh/id_rsa.pub user@server.com
```

Filesystems

[xfs](#)
[ext4 recovery](#)

Get detailed memory chip information

```
dmidecode --type 17
```

Sample output:

```
# dmidecode 2.12
SMBIOS 2.7 present.

Handle 0x003B, DMI type 17, 34 bytes
Memory Device
    Array Handle: 0x002C
    Error Information Handle: Not Provided
    Total Width: 72 bits
    Data Width: 64 bits
    Size: 32 GB
    Form Factor: DIMM
    Set: None
    Locator: D0
    Bank Locator: /SYS/MB/P0
    Type: DDR3
    Type Detail: Synchronous
    Speed: 1066 MHz
    Manufacturer: Samsung
    Serial Number: 366112E5
```

```
Asset Tag:  
Part Number: M393B4G70BM0-YH9  
Rank: 1  
Configured Clock Speed: 1066 MHz
```

OpenSSL

Convert .crt to .pem

```
openssl x509 -in certificate.crt -out certificate.pem -outform PEM
```

View certificate and key

```
openssl x509 -noout -text -in server.crt  
openssl rsa -noout -text -in server.key
```

Verify certificate matches key

The `modulus` and the `public exponent` portions in the key and the Certificate must match. But since the public exponent is usually 65537 and it's bothering comparing long modulus you can use the following approach:

```
openssl x509 -noout -modulus -in server.crt | openssl md5  
openssl rsa -noout -modulus -in server.key | openssl md5
```

Check which key or cert belongs to a CSR

```
openssl req -noout -modulus -in server.csr | openssl md5
```

Other

Conceal process in 'ps'

```
echo FakeProcName > /tmp/cmdline  
mount -n --bind -o ro /tmp/cmdline /proc/<pid>/cmdline  
  
ps -ef | grep FakeProcName
```

speedtest

```
curl -s https://raw.githubusercontent.com/sivel/speedtest-
```

```
cli/master/speedtest.py | python -
```

get kernel debuginfo packages for systemtap and crash

For Unbreakable Enterprise Kernel:

```
export DLP="https://oss.oracle.com/ol7/debuginfo"  
wget ${DLP}/kernel-uek-debuginfo-`uname -r`.rpm  
wget ${DLP}/kernel-uek-debuginfo-common-`uname -r`.rpm
```

For Red Hat Compatible Kernel:

```
export DLP="https://oss.oracle.com/ol7/debuginfo"  
wget ${DLP}/kernel-debuginfo-`uname -r`.rpm  
# wget ${DLP}/kernel-debuginfo-common-`uname -r`.rpm
```

Install

```
rpm -Uvh kernel-uek-debuginfo-4.1.12-112.14.15.el7uek.x86_64.rpm \  
kernel-uek-debuginfo-common-4.1.12-112.14.15.el7uek.x86_64.rpm
```

[Oracle Enterprise Linux](#)

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