WinLin PEAS

linPEAS

LinPEAS is a script that search for possible paths to escalate privileges on Linux/Unix* hosts. Once you was able to get on a server you can run this script to see which vulnerabilities the system has.

https://github.com/carlospolop/privilege-escalation-awesome-scripts-suite/tree/master/linPEAS

The goal of this script is to search for possible **Privilege Escalation Paths** (tested in Debian, CentOS, FreeBSD and OpenBSD).
This script doesn't have any dependency. It **uses /bin/sh syntax**, so can run in anything supporting sh (and the binaries and parameters used).
By default, **linpeas won't write anything to disk and won't try to login as any other user using su**.
By default linpeas takes around 2 mins to complete, but It could take from **4 to 5 minutes** to execute all the checks using -a parameter (Recommended option for CTFs):

- From less than 1 min to 2 mins to make almost all the checks
- Almost 1 min to search for possible passwords inside all the accesible files of the system
- 20s/user bruteforce with top2000 passwords (need -a) - Notice that this check is super noisy
- 1 min to monitor the processes in order to find very frequent cron jobs (need -a) - Notice that this check will need to write some info inside a file that will be deleted

To run LinPEAS directly on a system you can execute the script with a curl command:

```
curl https://raw.githubusercontent.com/carlospolop/privilege-escalation-awesome-scripts-suite/master/linPEAS/linpeas.sh | sh
```

Otherwise you can download the repository on GitHub and scp the file to your target server.

```
git clone https://github.com/carlospolop/privilege-escalation-awesome-scripts-suite
```

From there you can go to the folder **linPEAS** and copy the script.

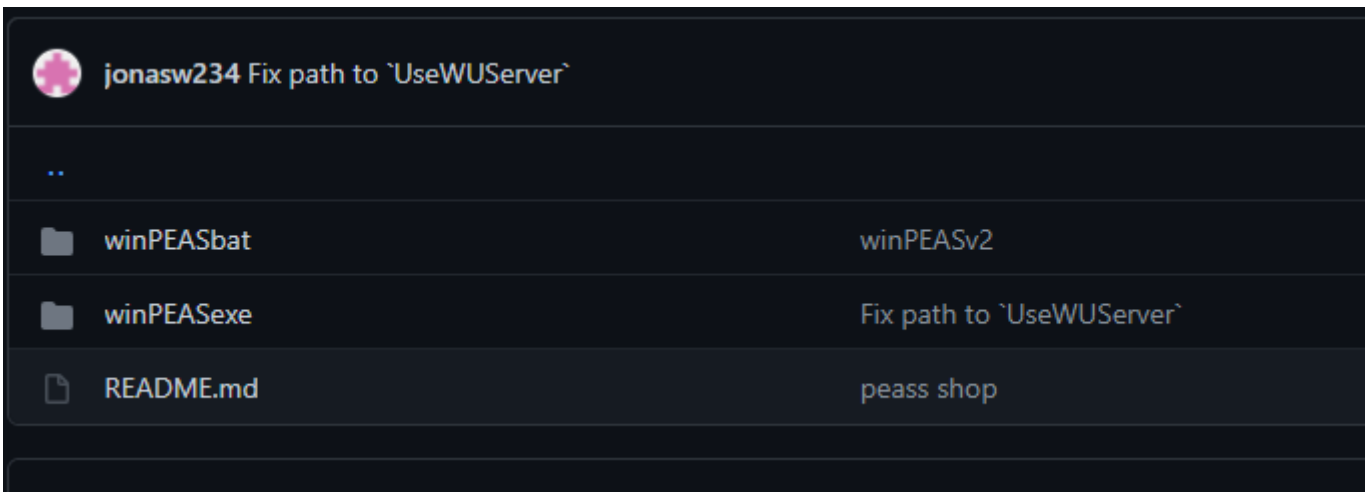
To extract the results in a file you execute the script as following:

```
sudo ./linpeas.sh | tee <outputfile>.log
```

LinPEAS looks like that when executed:

winPEAS

The same works on windows as well. You can run it as .exe or .bat.



Best way to execute it would be the .bat file.

Execute it on the target machine and you’ll see all vulns and discover other possible lack of security.

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