

Enumerating Distro and Kernel Information

When we first gain access to a Linux system, one of the first things we should do is determine the distribution and version. This information can help us tailor our enumeration and exploitation efforts to the specific system we're dealing with.

There are several ways to identify the distribution of a system. Let's look into them one by one.

- First check the `/etc/issue` file. This file often contains a message that includes the distribution name and version.

```
cat /etc/issue
```

- Next , we can check the `/etc/os-release` file. This file contained more detailed information about the distribution.

```
cat /etc/os-release
```

- Also If `lsb_release` utility is installed in the target system. it can provide a concise summary of the distribution and version.

```
lsb_release -a
```

Kernel Enumeration

Moving on, let's perform the kernel enumeration.

- For that, we can use the `/proc/version` file. This file contains information about the running kernel, including the version number.

```
cat /proc/version
```

- Next we will use the `uname` command with a flag set which will display the detailed information about the kernel, including the version, architecture, and more.

```
uname -a
```

User Enumeration

Now that we are done with the enumeration of distro and kernel. Let's shift our focus to some user enumeration.

- We can check our current username using the whoami command.

```
whoami
```

- Same, we can check our computer hostname using the hostname command.

```
hostname
```

- The ID command gives us the user ID. This becomes really important when we perform privilege escalation on the target.

```
id
```

- At last, we can display information about the CPU architecture using the lscpu command.

```
lscpu
```

Remember, identifying the Linux distribution and kernel version is just the beginning of your enumeration journey. With this information, you can better understand the target system and tailor your subsequent enumeration and exploitation efforts accordingly.
