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- 15.19. samba-winbind (samba-winbind-3.6.23-25.el6_7.x86_64)
Authors: Andrew Tridgell; also see README.contributing file
- 15.20. samba-winbind-clients (samba-winbind-clients-3.6.23-25.el6_7.x86_64)
Authors: Andrew Tridgell; also see README.contributing file
- 15.21. samba4-pidl (samba4-pidl-4.2.10-7.el6_8.x86_64)
Authors: Andrew Tridgell; also see README.contributing file
- 15.22. tar (tar-1.23-14.el6.x86_64)
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16.22. python-pycurl (python-pycurl-7.19.0-9.el6.x86_64)

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17.4. xmldom 0.1.27

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Author: Steve Grubb

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19. hal

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19.2. hal-info (hal-info-20090716-5.el6.noarch)

David Zeuthen <davidz@redhat.com>

19.3. hal-libs (hal-libs-0.5.14-14.el6.x86_64)

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20.1. hdparm (hdparm-9.43-4.el6.x86_64)

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22. ipmitool

22.1. ipmitool (ipmitool-1.8.15-2.el6.x86_64)

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24.1. rubygem-json (rubygem-json-1.7.3-2.el6_3.x86_64)

Authors: Ruby - Yukihiro Matsumoto <matz@netlab.co.jp>; JSON implementation for Ruby – Florian Frank <flori@ping.de>; JSON-Jruby - Daniel Luz <mernen at gmail dot com>

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lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_acquire_cred.c

lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_canon_name.c

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lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_dup_name.c
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lib/gssapi/mechglue/mglueP.h
lib/gssapi/mechglue/oid_ops.c
lib/gssapi/spnego/gssapiP_spnego.h
lib/gssapi/spnego/spnego_mech.c

and the initial implementation of incremental propagation, including the following new or changed files:

include/iprop_hdr.h

kadmin/server/ipropd_svc.c

lib/kdb/iprop.x

lib/kdb/kdb_convert.c

lib/kdb/kdb_log.c

lib/kdb/kdb_log.h

lib/krb5/error_tables/kdb5_err.et

slave/kpropd_rpc.c

slave/kproplog.c

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33. mysql-connector-python

33.1. mysql-connector-python (mysql-connector-python-2.1.3-1.noarch)

MySQL Connector/Python

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34. NetBSD

34.1. cronie (cronie-1.4.4-15.el6_7.1.x86_64)

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35. netcat

35.1. nc (nc-1.84-24.el6.x86_64)

Author: hobbit@avian.org

Netcat 1.10
=====

Netcat is a simple Unix utility which reads and writes data across network connections, using TCP or UDP protocol. It is designed to be a reliable "back-end" tool that can

be used directly or easily driven by other programs and scripts.

At the same time, it is a feature-rich network debugging and exploration tool, since it can create almost any kind of connection you would need and has several interesting built-in capabilities. Netcat, or "nc" as the actual program is named, should have been supplied long ago as another one of those cryptic but standard Unix tools.

In the simplest usage, "nc host port" creates a TCP connection to the given port on the given target host. Your standard input is then sent to the host, and anything that comes back across the connection is sent to your standard output. This continues indefinitely, until the network side of the connection shuts down. Note that this behavior is different from most other applications which shut everything down and exit after an end-of-file on the standard input.

Netcat can also function as a server, by listening for inbound connections on arbitrary ports and then doing the same reading and writing. With minor limitations, netcat doesn't really care if it runs in "client" or "server" mode -- it still shovels data back and forth until there isn't any more left. In either mode, shutdown can be forced after a configurable time of inactivity on the network side.

And it can do this via UDP too, so netcat is possibly the "udp telnet-like" application you always wanted for testing your UDP-mode servers. UDP, as the "U" implies, gives less reliable data transmission than TCP connections and some systems may have trouble sending large amounts of data that way, but it's still a useful capability to have.

You may be asking "why not just use telnet to connect to arbitrary ports?" Valid question, and here are some reasons. Telnet has the "standard input EOF" problem, so one must introduce calculated delays in driving scripts to allow network output to finish. This is the main reason netcat stays running until the *network* side closes. Telnet also will not transfer arbitrary binary data, because certain characters are interpreted as telnet options and are thus removed from the data stream. Telnet also emits some of its diagnostic messages to standard output, where netcat keeps such things



religiously separated from its *output* and will never modify any of the real data in transit unless you *really* want it to. And of course telnet is incapable of listening for inbound connections, or using UDP instead. Netcat doesn't have any of these limitations, is much smaller and faster than telnet, and has many other advantages.

Some of netcat's major features are:

- Outbound or inbound connections, TCP or UDP, to or from any ports
- Full DNS forward/reverse checking, with appropriate warnings
- Ability to use any local source port
- Ability to use any locally-configured network source address
- Built-in port-scanning capabilities, with randomizer
- Built-in loose source-routing capability
- Can read command line arguments from standard input
- Slow-send mode, one line every N seconds
- Hex dump of transmitted and received data
- Optional ability to let another program service established connections
- Optional telnet-options responder

Efforts have been made to have netcat "do the right thing" in all its various modes. If you believe that it is doing the wrong thing under whatever circumstances, please notify me and tell me how you think it should behave. If netcat is not able to do some task you think up, minor tweaks to the code will probably fix that. It provides a basic and easily-modified template for writing other network applications, and I certainly encourage people to make custom mods and send in any improvements they make to it. This is the second release; the overall differences from 1.00 are relatively minor and have mostly to do with portability and bugfixes. Many people provided greatly appreciated fixes and comments on the 1.00 release. Continued feedback from the Internet community is always welcome!

Netcat is entirely my own creation, although plenty of other code was used as examples. It is freely given away to the Internet community in the hope that it will be useful, with no restrictions except giving credit where it is due. No GPLs, Berkeley copyrights or any of that nonsense. The author assumes NO responsibility for how anyone uses it. If netcat makes you rich somehow and you're feeling generous, mail me a check. If you are affiliated in any way with Microsoft Network, get a life. Always ski in control. Comments, questions, and patches to nc110-devel@lists.sourceforge.net.
Exploration of features
=====

Where to begin? Netcat is at the same time so simple and versatile, it's like trying to describe everything you can do with your Swiss Army knife. This will go over the basics; you should also read the usage examples and notes later on which may give you even more ideas about what this sort of tool is good for.

If no command arguments are given at all, netcat asks for them, reads a line from standard input, and breaks it up into arguments internally. This can be

useful when driving netcat from certain types of scripts, with the side effect of hiding your command line arguments from "ps" displays.

The host argument can be a name or IP address. If -n is specified, netcat will only accept numeric IP addresses and do no DNS lookups for anything. If -n is not given and -v is turned on, netcat will do a full forward and reverse name and address lookup for the host, and warn you about the all-too-common problem of mismatched names in the DNS. This often takes a little longer for connection setup, but is useful to know about. There are circumstances under which this can *save* time, such as when you want to know the name for some IP address and also connect there. Netcat will just tell you all about it, saving the manual steps of looking up the hostname yourself. Normally mismatch-checking is case-insensitive per the DNS spec, but you can define ANAL at compile time to make it case-sensitive -- sometimes useful for uncovering minor errors in your own DNS files while poking around your networks.

A port argument is required for outbound connections, and can be numeric or a name as listed in /etc/services. If -n is specified, only numeric arguments are valid. Special syntax and/or more than one port argument cause different behavior -- see details below about port-scanning.

The -v switch controls the verbosity level of messages sent to standard error. You will probably want to run netcat most of the time with -v turned on, so you can see info about the connections it is trying to make. You will probably also want to give a smallish -w argument, which limits the time spent trying to make a connection. I usually alias "nc" to "nc -v -w 3", which makes it function just about the same for things I would otherwise use telnet to do. The timeout is easily changed by a subsequent -w argument which overrides the earlier one. Specifying -v more than once makes diagnostic output MORE verbose. If -v is not specified at all, netcat silently does its work unless some error happens, whereupon it describes the error and exits with a nonzero status. Refused network connections are generally NOT considered to be errors, unless you only asked for a single TCP port and it was refused.

Note that -w also sets the network inactivity timeout. This does not have any effect until standard input closes, but then if nothing further arrives from the network in the next seconds, netcat tries to read the net once more for good measure, and then closes and exits. There are a lot of network services now that accept a small amount of input and return a large amount of output, such as Gopher and Web servers, which is the main reason netcat was written to "block" on the network staying open rather than standard input. Handling the timeout this way gives uniform behavior with network servers that **don't** close by themselves until told to.

UDP connections are opened instead of TCP when -u is specified. These aren't really "connections" per se since UDP is a connectionless protocol, although

netcat does internally use the "connected UDP socket" mechanism that most kernels support. Although netcat claims that an outgoing UDP connection is "open" immediately, no data is sent until something is read from standard input. Only thereafter is it possible to determine whether there really is a UDP server on the other end, and often you just can't tell. Most UDP protocols

use timeouts and retries to do their thing and in many cases won't bother answering at all, so you should specify a timeout and hope for the best. You will get more out of UDP connections if standard input is fed from a source of data that looks like various kinds of server requests.

To obtain a hex dump file of the data sent either way, use "-o logfile". The dump lines begin with "<" or ">" to respectively indicate "from the net" or "to the net", and contain the total count per direction, and hex and ascii representations of the traffic. Capturing a hex dump naturally slows netcat down a bit, so don't use it where speed is critical.

Netcat can bind to any local port, subject to privilege restrictions and ports

that are already in use. It is also possible to use a specific local network source address if it is that of a network interface on your machine. [Note: this does not work correctly on all platforms.] Use "-p portarg" to grab a specific local port, and "-s ip-addr" or "-s name" to have that be your source

IP address. This is often referred to as "anchoring the socket". Root users can grab any unused source port including the "reserved" ones less than 1024. Absence of -p will bind to whatever unused port the system gives you, just like

any other normal client connection, unless you use -r [see below].

Listen mode will cause netcat to wait for an inbound connection, and then the same data transfer happens. Thus, you can do "nc -l -p 1234 < filename" and when someone else connects to your port 1234, the file is sent to them whether

they wanted it or not. Listen mode is generally used along with a local port argument -- this is required for UDP mode, while TCP mode can have the system assign one and tell you what it is if -v is turned on. If you specify a target

host and optional port in listen mode, netcat will accept an inbound connection

only from that host and if you specify one, only from that foreign source port.

In verbose mode you'll be informed about the inbound connection, including what

address and port it came from, and since listening on "any" applies to several

possibilities, which address it came *to* on your end. If the system supports

IP socket options, netcat will attempt to retrieve any such options from an inbound connection and print them out in hex.

If netcat is compiled with `-DGAPING_SECURITY_HOLE`, the -e argument specifies a program to exec after making or receiving a successful connection. In the listening mode, this works similarly to "inetd" but only for a single instance.

Use with GREAT CARE. This piece of the code is normally not enabled; if you

know what you're doing, have fun. This hack also works in UDP mode. Note that you can only supply `-e` with the name of the program, but no arguments. If you want to launch something with an argument list, write a two-line wrapper script or just use `inetd` like always.

If `netcat` is compiled with `-DTELNET`, the `-t` argument enables it to respond to telnet option negotiation [always in the negative, i.e. DONT or WONT]. This allows it to connect to a `telnetd` and get past the initial negotiation far enough to get a login prompt from the server. Since this feature has the potential to modify the data stream, it is not enabled by default. You have to understand why you might need this and turn on the `#define` yourself.

Data from the network connection is always delivered to standard output as efficiently as possible, using large 8K reads and writes. Standard input is normally sent to the net the same way, but the `-i` switch specifies an "interval time" which slows this down considerably. Standard input is still read in large batches, but `netcat` then tries to find where line breaks exist and sends one line every interval time. Note that if standard input is a terminal, data is already read line by line, so unless you make the `-i` interval rather long, what you type will go out at a fairly normal rate. `-i` is really designed for use when you want to "measure out" what is read from files or pipes.

Port-scanning is a popular method for exploring what's out there. `Netcat` accepts its commands with options first, then the target host, and everything thereafter is interpreted as port names or numbers, or ranges of ports in M-N syntax. CAVEAT: some port names in `/etc/services` contain hyphens -- `netcat` currently will not correctly parse those, so specify ranges using numbers if you can. If more than one port is thus specified, `netcat` connects to **all** of them, sending the same batch of data from standard input [up to 8K worth] to each one that is successfully connected to. Specifying multiple ports also suppresses diagnostic messages about refused connections, unless `-v` is specified twice for "more verbosity". This way you normally get notified only about genuinely open connections. Example: `"nc -v -w 2 -z target 20-30"` will try connecting to every port between 20 and 30 [inclusive] at the target, and will likely inform you about an FTP server, telnet server, and mailer along the way. The `-z` switch prevents sending any data to a TCP connection and very limited probe data to a UDP connection, and is thus useful as a fast scanning mode just to see what ports the target is listening on. To limit scanning speed if desired, `-i` will insert a delay between each port probe. There are some pitfalls with regard to UDP scanning, described later, but in general it works well.

For each range of ports specified, scanning is normally done downward within that range. If the `-r` switch is used, scanning hops randomly around within that range and reports open ports as it finds them. [If you want them listed in order regardless, pipe standard error through `"sort"...`] In addition, if random mode is in effect, the local source ports are also randomized. This prevents `netcat` from exhibiting any kind of regular pattern in its scanning.

You can exert fairly fine control over your scan by judicious use of `-r` and selected port ranges to cover. If you use `-r` for a single connection, the source port will have a random value above 8192, rather than the next one the kernel would have assigned you. Note that selecting a specific local port with `-p` overrides any local-port randomization.

Many people are interested in testing network connectivity using IP source routing, even if it's only to make sure their own firewalls are blocking source-routed packets. On systems that support it, the `-g` switch can be used multiple times [up to 8] to construct a loose-source-routed path for your connection, and the `-G` argument positions the "hop pointer" within the list. If your network allows source-routed traffic in and out, you can test connectivity to your own services via remote points in the internet. Note that although newer BSD-flavor telnets also have source-routing capability, it isn't clearly documented and the command syntax is somewhat clumsy. Netcat's handling of `"-g"` is modeled after `"traceroute"`.

Netcat tries its best to behave just like `"cat"`. It currently does nothing to terminal input modes, and does no end-of-line conversion. Standard input from a terminal is read line by line with normal editing characters in effect. You can freely suspend out of an interactive connection and resume. `^C` or whatever your interrupt character is will make netcat close the network connection and exit. A switch to place the terminal in raw mode has been considered, but so far has not been necessary. You can send raw binary data by reading it out of a file or piping from another program, so more meaningful effort would be spent writing an appropriate front-end driver.

Netcat is not an "arbitrary packet generator", but the ability to talk to raw sockets and/or nit/bpf/dlpi may appear at some point. Such things are clearly useful; I refer you to Darren Reed's excellent `ip_filter` package, which now includes a tool to construct and send raw packets with any contents you want.

Example uses -- the light side
=====

Again, this is a very partial list of possibilities, but it may get you to think up more applications for netcat. Driving netcat with simple shell or expect scripts is an easy and flexible way to do fairly complex tasks, especially if you're not into coding network tools in C. My coding isn't particularly strong either [although undoubtedly better after writing this thing!], so I tend to construct bare-metal tools like this that I can trivially plug into other applications. Netcat doubles as a teaching tool -- one can learn a great deal about more complex network protocols by trying to simulate them through raw connections!

An example of netcat as a backend for something else is the shell-script Web browser, which simply asks for the relevant parts of a URL and pipes

"GET /what/ever" into a netcat connection to the server. I used to do this with telnet, and had to use calculated sleep times and other stupidity to kludge around telnet's limitations. Netcat guarantees that I get the whole page, and since it transfers all the data unmodified, I can even pull down binary image files and display them elsewhere later. Some folks may find the idea of a shell-script web browser silly and strange, but it starts up and gets me my info a hell of a lot faster than a GUI browser and doesn't hide any contents of links and forms and such. This is included, as scripts/web, along with several other web-related examples.

Netcat is an obvious replacement for telnet as a tool for talking to daemons. For example, it is easier to type "nc host 25", talk to someone's mailer, and just ^C out than having to type ^]c or QUIT as telnet would require you to do.

You can quickly catalog the services on your network by telling netcat to connect to well-known services and collect greetings, or at least scan for open ports. You'll probably want to collect netcat's diagnostic messages in your output files, so be sure to include standard error in the output using '>& file' in *csh or '> file 2>&1' in bourne shell.

A scanning example: "echo QUIT | nc -v -w 5 target 20-250 500-600 5990-7000" will inform you about a target's various well-known TCP servers, including r-services, X, IRC, and maybe a few you didn't expect. Sending in QUIT and using the timeout will almost guarantee that you see some kind of greeting or error from each service, which usually indicates what it is and what version. [Beware of the "chargen" port, though...] SATAN uses exactly this technique to collect host information, and indeed some of the ideas herein were taken from the SATAN backend tools. If you script this up to try every host in your subnet space and just let it run, you will not only see all the services, you'll find out about hosts that aren't correctly listed in your DNS. Then you can compare new snapshots against old snapshots to see changes. For going after particular services, a more intrusive example is in scripts/probe.

Netcat can be used as a simple data transfer agent, and it doesn't really matter which end is the listener and which end is the client -- input at one side arrives at the other side as output. It is helpful to start the listener at the receiving side with no timeout specified, and then give the sending side a small timeout. That way the listener stays listening until you contact it, and after data stops flowing the client will time out, shut down, and take the listener with it. Unless the intervening network is fraught with problems, this should be completely reliable, and you can always increase the timeout. A

typical example of something "rsh" is often used for: on one side,

```
nc -l -p 1234 | uncompress -c | tar xvpf -
```

and then on the other side

```
tar cfp - /some/dir | compress -c | nc -w 3 othermachine 1234
```

will transfer the contents of a directory from one machine to another, without having to worry about .rhosts files, user accounts, or inetd configurations at either end. Again, it matters not which is the listener or receiver; the "tarring" machine could just as easily be running the listener instead. One could conceivably use a scheme like this for backups, by having cron-jobs fire up listeners and backup handlers [which can be restricted to specific addresses and ports between each other] and pipe "dump" or "tar" on one machine to "dd of=/dev/tapedrive" on another as usual. Since netcat returns a nonzero exit status for a denied listener connection, scripts to handle such tasks could easily log and reject connect attempts from third parties, and then retry.

Another simple data-transfer example: shipping things to a PC that doesn't have any network applications yet except a TCP stack and a web browser. Point the browser at an arbitrary port on a Unix server by telling it to download something like `http://unixbox:4444/foo`, and have a listener on the Unix side ready to ship out a file when the connect comes in. The browser may pervert binary data when told to save the URL, but you can dig the raw data out of the on-disk cache.

If you build netcat with `GAPING_SECURITY_HOLE` defined, you can use it as an "inetd" substitute to test experimental network servers that would otherwise run under "inetd". A script or program will have its input and output hooked to the network the same way, perhaps sans some fancier signal handling.

Given that most network services do not bind to a particular local address, whether they are under "inetd" or not, it is possible for netcat avoid the "address already in use" error by binding to a specific address. This lets you [as root, for low ports] place netcat "in the way" of a standard service, since inbound connections are generally sent to such specifically-bound listeners first and fall back to the ones bound to "any". This allows for a one-off experimental simulation of some service, without having to screw around with `inetd.conf`. Running with `-v` turned on and collecting a connection log from standard error is recommended.

Netcat as well can make an outbound connection and then run a program or script on the originating end, with input and output connected to the same network port. This "inverse inetd" capability could enhance the backup-server concept described above or help facilitate things such as a "network dialback" concept. The possibilities are many and varied here; if such things are intended as security mechanisms, it may be best to modify netcat specifically for the purpose instead of wrapping such functions in scripts.

Speaking of inetd, netcat will function perfectly well *under* inetd as a TCP connection redirector for inbound services, like a "plug-gw" without the authentication step. This is very useful for doing stuff like redirecting traffic through your firewall out to other places like web servers and mail hubs, while posing no risk to the firewall machine itself. Put netcat behind inetd and `tcp_wrappers`, perhaps thusly:

```
www stream tcp nowait nobody /etc/tcpd /bin/nc -w 3 realwww 80
```

and you have a simple and effective "application relay" with access control and logging. Note use of the wait time as a "safety" in case realwww isn't reachable or the calling user aborts the connection -- otherwise the relay may hang there forever.

You can use netcat to generate huge amounts of useless network data for various performance testing. For example, doing

```
yes AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA | nc -v -v -l -p 2222 > /dev/null
```

on one side and then hitting it with

```
yes BBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBB | nc othermachine 2222 > /dev/null
```

from another host will saturate your wires with A's and B's. The "very verbose" switch usage will tell you how many of each were sent and received after you interrupt either side. Using UDP mode produces tremendously MORE trash per unit time in the form of fragmented 8 Kbyte mobygrams -- enough to stress-test kernels and network interfaces. Firing random binary data into various network servers may help expose bugs in their input handling, which nowadays is a popular thing to explore. A simple example data-generator is given in data/data.c included in this package, along with a small collection of canned input files to generate various packet contents. This program is documented in its beginning comments, but of interest here is using "%r" to generate random bytes at well-chosen points in a data stream. If you can crash your daemon, you likely have a security problem.

The hex dump feature may be useful for debugging odd network protocols, especially if you don't have any network monitoring equipment handy or aren't root where you'd need to run "tcpdump" or something. Bind a listening netcat to a local port, and have it run a script which in turn runs another netcat to the real service and captures the hex dump to a log file. This sets up a transparent relay between your local port and wherever the real service is. Be sure that the script-run netcat does *not* use -v, or the extra info it sends to standard error may confuse the protocol. Note also that you cannot have the "listen/exec" netcat do the data capture, since once the connection arrives it is no longer netcat that is running.

Binding to an arbitrary local port allows you to simulate things like r-service

clients, if you are root locally. For example, feeding "^@root^@joe^@pwd^@" [where ^@ is a null, and root/joe could be any other local/remote username pair] into a "rsh" or "rlogin" server, FROM your port 1023 for example, duplicates what the server expects to receive. Thus, you can test for insecure

.rhosts files around your network without having to create new user accounts on

your client machine. The program data/rservice.c can aid this process by constructing the "rcmd" protocol bytes. Doing this also prevents "rshd" from trying to create that separate standard-error socket and still gives you an input path, as opposed to the usual action of "rsh -n". Using netcat for things like this can be really useful sometimes, because rsh and rlogin generally want a host **name** as an argument and won't accept IP addresses. If

your client-end DNS is hosed, as may be true when you're trying to extract

backup sets on to a dumb client, "netcat -n" wins where normal rsh/rlogin is useless.

If you are unsure that a remote syslogger is working, test it with netcat. Make a UDP connection to port 514 and type in "<0>message", which should correspond to "kern.emerg" and cause syslogd to scream into every file it has open [and possibly all over users' terminals]. You can tame this down by using a different number and use netcat inside routine scripts to send syslog messages to places that aren't configured in syslog.conf. For example, "echo '<38>message' | nc -w 1 -u loggerhost 514" should send to auth.notice on loggerhost. The exact number may vary; check against your syslog.h first.

Netcat provides several ways for you to test your own packet filters. If you bind to a port normally protected against outside access and make a connection to somewhere outside your own network, the return traffic will be coming to your chosen port from the "outside" and should be blocked. TCP may get through if your filter passes all "ack syn", but it shouldn't be even doing that to low ports on your network. Remember to test with UDP traffic as well! If your filter passes at least outbound source-routed IP packets, bouncing a connection back to yourself via some gateway outside your network will create "incoming" traffic with your source address, which should get dropped by a correctly configured anti-spoofing filter. This is a "non-test" if you're also dropping source-routing, but it's good to be able to test for that too. Any packet filter worth its salt will be blocking source-routed packets in both directions, but you never know what interesting quirks you might turn up by playing around with source ports and addresses and watching the wires with a network monitor.

You can use netcat to protect your own workstation's X server against outside access. X is stupid enough to listen for connections on "any" and never tell you when new connections arrive, which is one reason it is so vulnerable. Once you have all your various X windows up and running you can use netcat to bind just to your ethernet address and listen to port 6000. Any new connections from outside the machine will hit netcat instead your X server, and you get a log of who's trying. You can either tell netcat to drop the connection, or perhaps run another copy of itself to relay to your actual X server on "localhost". This may not work for dedicated X terminals, but it may be possible to authorize your X terminal only for its boot server, and run a relay netcat over on the server that will in turn talk to your X terminal. Since netcat only handles one listening connection per run, make sure that whatever way you rig it causes another one to run and listen on 6000 soon afterward, or your real X server will be reachable once again. A very minimal script just to protect yourself could be

```
while true ; do
  nc -v -l -s -p 6000 localhost 2
done
```

which causes netcat to accept and then close any inbound connection to your

workstation's normal ethernet address, and another copy is immediately run by the script. Send standard error to a file for a log of connection attempts. If your system can't do the "specific bind" thing all is not lost; run your X server on display ":1" or port 6001, and netcat can still function as a probe alarm by listening on 6000.

Does your shell-account provider allow personal Web pages, but not CGI scripts?

You can have netcat listen on a particular port to execute a program or script of your choosing, and then just point to the port with a URL in your homepage.

The listener could even exist on a completely different machine, avoiding the potential ire of the homepage-host administrators. Since the script will get the raw browser query as input it won't look like a typical CGI script, and since it's running under your UID you need to write it carefully. You may want

to write a netcat-based script as a wrapper that reads a query and sets up environment variables for a regular CGI script. The possibilities for using netcat and scripts to handle Web stuff are almost endless. Again, see the examples under scripts/.

Example uses -- the dark side
=====

Equal time is deserved here, since a versatile tool like this can be useful to any Shade of Hat. I could use my Victorinox to either fix your car or disassemble it, right? You can clearly use something like netcat to attack or defend -- I don't try to govern anyone's social outlook, I just build tools.

Regardless of your intentions, you should still be aware of these threats to your own systems.

The first obvious thing is scanning someone *else's* network for vulnerable services. Files containing preconstructed data, be it exploratory or exploitive, can be fed in as standard input, including command-line arguments to netcat itself to keep "ps" ignorant of your doings. The more random the scanning, the less likelihood of detection by humans, scan-detectors, or dynamic filtering, and with -i you'll wait longer but avoid loading down the target's network. Some examples for crafting various standard UDP probes are given in data/*.d.

Some configurations of packet filters attempt to solve the FTP-data problem by

just allowing such connections from the outside. These come FROM port 20, TO high TCP ports inside -- if you locally bind to port 20, you may find yourself

able to bypass filtering in some cases. Maybe not to low ports "inside", but perhaps to TCP NFS servers, X servers, Prospero, ciscos that listen on 200x and 400x... Similar bypassing may be possible for UDP [and maybe TCP too] if a connection comes from port 53; a filter may assume it's a nameserver response.

Using -e in conjunction with binding to a specific address can enable "server takeover" by getting in ahead of the real ones, whereupon you can snarf data

sent in and feed your own back out. At the very least you can log a hex dump of someone else's session. If you are root, you can certainly use -s and -e to

run various hacked daemons without having to touch inetd.conf or the real daemons themselves. You may not always have the root access to deal with low ports, but what if you are on a machine that also happens to be an NFS server?

You might be able to collect some interesting things from port 2049, including

local file handles. There are several other servers that run on high ports that are likely candidates for takeover, including many of the RPC services on

some platforms [ypasswdd, anyone?]. Kerberos tickets, X cookies, and IRC traffic also come to mind. RADIUS-based terminal servers connect incoming users to shell-account machines on a high port, usually 1642 or thereabouts. SOCKS servers run on 1080. Do "netstat -a" and get creative.

There are some daemons that are well-written enough to bind separately to all the local interfaces, possibly with an eye toward heading off this sort of problem. Named from recent BIND releases, and NTP, are two that come to mind.

Netstat will show these listening on address.53 instead of *.53. You won't be able to get in front of these on any of the real interface addresses, which

of course is especially interesting in the case of named, but these servers sometimes forget about things like "alias" interface addresses or interfaces that appear later on such as dynamic PPP links. There are some hacked web servers and versions of "inetd" floating around that specifically bind as well,

based on a configuration file -- these generally *are* bound to alias addresses

to offer several different address-based services from one machine.

Using -e to start a remote backdoor shell is another obvious sort of thing, easier than constructing a file for inetd to listen on "ingreslock" or something, and you can access-control it against other people by specifying a client host and port. Experience with this truly demonstrates how fragile the

barrier between being "logged in" or not really is, and is further expressed by

scripts/bsh. If you're already behind a firewall, it may be easier to make an

outbound connection and then run a shell; a small wrapper script can periodically try connecting to a known place and port, you can later listen there until the inbound connection arrives, and there's your shell. Running a shell via UDP has several interesting features, although be aware that once "connected", the UDP stub sockets tend to show up in "netstat" just like TCP connections and may not be quite as subtle as you wanted. Packets may also be

lost, so use TCP if you need reliable connections. But since UDP is connectionless, a hookup of this sort will stick around almost forever, even if

you ^C out of netcat or do a reboot on your side, and you only need to remember

the ports you used on both ends to reestablish. And outbound UDP-plus-exec connection creates the connected socket and starts the program immediately.

On

a listening UDP connection, the socket is created once a first packet is received. In either case, though, such a "connection" has the interesting side effect that only your client-side IP address and [chosen?] source port will thereafter be able to talk to it. Instant access control! A non-local third party would have to do ALL of the following to take over such a session:

- forge UDP with your source address [trivial to do; see below]
- guess the port numbers of BOTH ends, or sniff the wire for them
- arrange to block ICMP or UDP return traffic between it and your real source, so the session doesn't die with a network write error.

The companion program `data/rservice.c` is helpful in scripting up any sort of r-service username or password guessing attack. The arguments to "rservice" are simply the strings that get null-terminated and passed over an "rcmd"-style connection, with the assumption that the client does not need a separate standard-error port. Brute-force password banging is best done via "rexec" if it is available since it is less likely to log failed attempts. Thus, doing "rservice joe joespass pwd | nc target exec" should return joe's home dir if the password is right, or "Permission denied." Plug in a dictionary and go to town. If you're attacking rsh/rlogin, remember to be root and bind to a port between 512 and 1023 on your end, and pipe in "rservice joe joe pwd" and such.

Netcat can prevent inadvertently sending extra information over a telnet connection. Use "nc -t" in place of telnet, and daemons that try to ask for things like USER and TERM environment variables will get no useful answers, as they otherwise would from a more recent telnet program. Some telnetds actually try to collect this stuff and then plug the USER variable into "login" so that the caller is then just asked for a password! This mechanism could cause a login attempt as YOUR real username to be logged over there if you use a Borman-based telnet instead of "nc -t".

Got an unused network interface configured in your kernel [e.g. SLIP], or support for alias addresses? Ifconfig one to be any address you like, and bind to it with -s to enable all sorts of shenanigans with bogus source addresses. The interface probably has to be UP before this works; some SLIP versions need a far-end address before this is true. Hammering on UDP services is then a no-brainer. What you can do to an unfiltered syslog daemon should be fairly obvious; trimming the conf file can help protect against it. Many routers out there still blindly believe what they receive via RIP and other routing protocols. Although most UDP echo and chargen servers check if an incoming packet was sent from *another* "internal" UDP server, there are many that still do not, any two of which [or many, for that matter] could keep each other entertained for hours at the expense of bandwidth. And you can always make someone wonder why she's being probed by nsa.gov.

Your TCP spoofing possibilities are mostly limited to destinations you can source-route to while locally bound to your phony address. Many sites block source-routed packets these days for precisely this reason. If your kernel does oddball things when sending source-routed packets, try moving the pointer around with -G. You may also have to fiddle with the routing on your own machine before you start receiving packets back. Warning: some machines still send out traffic using the source address of the outbound interface, regardless of your binding, especially in the case of localhost. Check first. If you can open a connection but then get no data back from it, the target host is probably killing the IP options on its end [this is an option inside TCP wrappers and several other packages], which happens after the 3-way handshake is completed. If you send some data and observe the "send-q" side of "netstat" for that connection increasing but never getting sent, that's another symptom. Beware: if Sendmail 8.7.x detects a source-routed SMTP connection, it extracts the hop list and sticks it in the Received: header!

SYN bombing [sometimes called "hosing"] can disable many TCP servers, and if you hit one often enough, you can keep it unreachable for days. As is true of many other denial-of-service attacks, there is currently no defense against it except maybe at the human level. Making kernel SOMAXCONN considerably larger than the default and the half-open timeout smaller can help, and indeed some people running large high-performance web servers have *had* to do that just to handle normal traffic. Taking out mailers and web servers is sociopathic, but on the other hand it is sometimes useful to be able to, say, disable a site's identd daemon for a few minutes. If someone realizes what is going on, backtracing will still be difficult since the packets have a phony source address, but calls to enough ISP NOCs might eventually pinpoint the source. It is also trivial for a clueful ISP to watch for or even block outgoing packets with obviously fake source addresses, but as we know many of them are not clueful or willing to get involved in such hassles. Besides, outbound packets with an [otherwise unreachable] source address in one of their net blocks would look fairly legitimate.

Notes
=====

A discussion of various caveats, subtleties, and the design of the innards.

As of version 1.07 you can construct a single file containing command arguments and then some data to transfer. Netcat is now smart enough to pick out the first line and build the argument list, and send any remaining data across the net to one or multiple ports. The first release of netcat had trouble with this -- it called fgets() for the command line argument, which behind the

scenes does a large read() from standard input, perhaps 4096 bytes or so, and feeds that out to the fgets() library routine. By the time netcat 1.00 started directly read()ing stdin for more data, 4096 bytes of it were gone. It now uses raw read() everywhere and does the right thing whether reading from files, pipes, or ttys. If you use this for multiple-port connections, the single block of data will now be a maximum of 8K minus the first line. Improvements have been made to the logic in sending the saved chunk to each new port. Note that any command-line arguments hidden using this mechanism could still be extracted from a core dump.

When netcat receives an inbound UDP connection, it creates a "connected socket" back to the source of the connection so that it can also send out data using normal write(). Using this mechanism instead of recvfrom/sendto has several advantages -- the read/write select loop is simplified, and ICMP errors can in effect be received by non-root users. However, it has the subtle side effect that if further UDP packets arrive from the caller but from different source ports, the listener will not receive them. UDP listen mode on a multihomed machine may have similar quirks unless you specifically bind to one of its addresses. It is not clear that kernel support for UDP connected sockets and/or my understanding of it is entirely complete here, so experiment...

You should be aware of some subtleties concerning UDP scanning. If -z is on, netcat attempts to send a single null byte to the target port, twice, with a small time in between. You can either use the -w timeout, or netcat will try to make a "sideline" TCP connection to the target to introduce a small time delay equal to the round-trip time between you and the target. Note that if you have a -w timeout and -i timeout set, BOTH take effect and you wait twice as long. The TCP connection is to a normally refused port to minimize traffic, but if you notice a UDP fast-scan taking somewhat longer than it should, it could be that the target is actually listening on the TCP port. Either way, any ICMP port-unreachable messages from the target should have arrived in the meantime. The second single-byte UDP probe is then sent. Under BSD kernels, the ICMP error is delivered to the "connected socket" and the second write returns an error, which tells netcat that there is NOT a UDP service there. While Linux seems to be a fortunate exception, under many SYSV derived kernels the ICMP is not delivered, and netcat starts reporting that *all* the ports are "open" -- clearly wrong. [Some systems may not even *have* the "udp connected socket" concept, and netcat in its current form will not work for UDP at all.] If -z is specified and only one UDP port is probed, netcat's exit status reflects whether the connection was "open" or "refused" as with TCP.

It may also be that UDP packets are being blocked by filters with no ICMP error returns, in which case everything will time out and return "open". This all sounds backwards, but that's how UDP works. If you're not sure, try "echo w00gumz | nc -u -w 2 target 7" to see if you can reach its UDP echo port at all. You should have no trouble using a BSD-flavor system to scan for UDP

around your own network, although flooding a target with the high activity that
`-z` generates will cause it to occasionally drop packets and indicate false
 "opens". A more "correct" way to do this is collect and analyze the ICMP
 errors, as does SATAN's "udp_scan" backend, but then again there's no
 guarantee
 that the ICMP gets back to you either. Udp_scan also does the zero-byte
 probes but is excruciatingly careful to calculate its own round-trip timing
 average and dynamically set its own response timeouts along with decoding any
 ICMP received. Netcat uses a much sleazier method which is nonetheless quite
 effective. Cisco routers are known to have a "dead time" in between ICMP
 responses about unreachable UDP ports, so a fast scan of a cisco will show
 almost everything "open". If you are looking for a specific UDP service, you
 can construct a file containing the right bytes to trigger a response from
 the
 other end and send that as standard input. Netcat will read up to 8K of the
 file and send the same data to every UDP port given. Note that you must use
 a
 timeout in this case [as would any other UDP client application] since the
 two-write probe only happens if `-z` is specified.

Many telnet servers insist on a specific set of option negotiations before
 presenting a login banner. On a raw connection you will see this as small
 amount of binary gook. My attempts to create fixed input bytes to make a
 telnetd happy worked some places but failed against newer BSD-flavor ones,
 possibly due to timing problems, but there are a couple of much better
 workarounds. First, compile with `-DTELNET` and use `-t` if you just want to get
 past the option negotiation and talk to something on a telnet port. You will
 still see the binary gook -- in fact you'll see a lot more of it as the
 options
 are responded to behind the scenes. The telnet responder does NOT update the
 total byte count, or show up in the hex dump -- it just responds negatively
 to
 any options read from the incoming data stream. If you want to use a normal
 full-blown telnet to get to something but also want some of netcat's features
 involved like settable ports or timeouts, construct a tiny "foo" script:

```
#!/bin/sh
exec nc -otheroptions targethost 23
```

and then do

```
nc -l -p someport -e foo localhost &
telnet localhost someport
```

and your telnet should connect transparently through the exec'ed netcat to
 the target, using whatever options you supplied in the "foo" script. Don't
 use `-t` inside the script, or you'll wind up sending *two* option responses.

I've observed inconsistent behavior under some Linuxes [perhaps just older
 ones?] when binding in listen mode. Sometimes netcat binds only to
 "localhost"
 if invoked with no address or port arguments, and sometimes it is unable to
 bind to a specific address for listening if something else is already
 listening
 on "any". The former problem can be worked around by specifying `"-s
 0.0.0.0"`,

which will do the right thing despite netcat claiming that it's listening on [127.0.0.1]. This is a known problem -- for example, there's a mention of it in the makefile for SOCKS. On the flip side, binding to localhost and sending packets to some other machine doesn't work as you'd expect -- they go out with the source address of the sending interface instead. The Linux kernel contains a specific check to ensure that packets from 127.0.0.1 are never sent to the wire; other kernels may contain similar code. Linux, of course, *still* doesn't support source-routing, but they claim that it and many other network improvements are at least breathing hard.

There are several possible errors associated with making TCP connections, but to specifically see anything other than "refused", one must wait the full kernel-defined timeout for a connection to fail. Netcat's mechanism of wrapping an alarm timer around the connect prevents the *real* network error from being returned -- "errno" at that point indicates "interrupted system call" since the connect attempt was interrupted. Some old 4.3 BSD kernels would actually return things like "host unreachable" immediately if that was the case, but most newer kernels seem to wait the full timeout and *then* pass back the real error. Go figure. In this case, I'd argue that the old way was better, despite those same kernels generally being the ones that tear down *established* TCP connections when ICMP-bombed.

Incoming socket options are passed to applications by the kernel in the kernel's own internal format. The socket-options structure for source-routing contains the "first-hop" IP address first, followed by the rest of the real options list. The kernel uses this as is when sending reply packets -- the structure is therefore designed to be more useful to the kernel than to humans, but the hex dump of it that netcat produces is still useful to have.

Kernels treat source-routing options somewhat oddly, but it sort of makes sense once one understands what's going on internally. The options list of addresses must contain hop1, hop2, ..., destination. When a source-routed packet is sent by the kernel [at least BSD], the actual destination address becomes irrelevant because it is replaced with "hop1", "hop1" is removed from the options list, and all the other addresses in the list are shifted up to fill the hole. Thus the outbound packet is sent from your chosen source address to the first *gateway*, and the options list now contains hop2, ..., destination. During all this address shuffling, the kernel does NOT change the pointer value, which is why it is useful to be able to set the pointer yourself -- you can construct some really bizarre return paths, and send your traffic fairly directly to the target but around some larger loop on the way back. Some Sun kernels seem to never flip the source-route around if it contains less than three hops, never

reset the pointer anyway, and tries to send the packet [with options containing a "completed" source route!!] directly back to the source. This is way broken, of course. [Maybe ipforwarding has to be on? I haven't had an opportunity to beat on it thoroughly yet.]

"Credits" section: The original idea for netcat fell out of a long-standing desire and fruitless search for a tool resembling it and having the same features. After reading some other network code and realizing just how many cool things about sockets could be controlled by the calling user, I started on the basics and the rest fell together pretty quickly. Some port-scanning ideas were taken from Venema/Farmer's SATAN tool kit, and Pluvius' "pscan" utility. Healthy amounts of BSD kernel source were perused in an attempt to dope out socket options and source-route handling; additional help was obtained from Dave Borman's telnet sources. The select loop is loosely based on fairly well-known code from "rsh" and Richard Stevens' "sock" program [which itself is sort of a "netcat" with more obscure features], with some more paranoid sanity-checking thrown in to guard against the distinct likelihood that there are subtleties about such things I still don't understand. I found the argument-hiding method cleanly implemented in Barrett's "deslogin"; reading the line as input allows greater versatility and is much less prone to cause bizarre problems than the more common trick of overwriting the argv array. After the first release, several people contributed portability fixes; they are credited in generic.h and the Makefile. Lauren Burka inspired the ascii art for this revised document. Dean Gaudet at Wired supplied a precursor to the hex-dump code, and mudge@l0pht.com originally experimented with and supplied code for the telnet-options responder. Outbound "-e " resulted from a need to quietly bypass a firewall installation. Other suggestions and patches have rolled in for which I am always grateful, but there are only 26 hours per day and a discussion of feature creep near the end of this document.

Netcat was written with the Russian railroad in mind -- conservatively built and solid, but it *will* get you there. While the coding style is fairly "tight", I have attempted to present it cleanly [keeping *my* lines under 80 characters, dammit] and put in plenty of comments as to why certain things are done. Items I know to be questionable are clearly marked with "XXX". Source code was made to be modified, but determining where to start is difficult with some of the tangles of spaghetti code that are out there. Here are some of the major points I feel are worth mentioning about netcat's internal design, whether or not you agree with my approach.

Except for generic.h, which changes to adapt more platforms, netcat is a single source file. This has the distinct advantage of only having to include headers once and not having to re-declare all my functions in a billion different places. I have attempted to contain all the gross who's-got-what-.h-file things in one small dumping ground. Functions are placed "dependencies-first",

such that when the compiler runs into the calls later, it already knows the type and arguments and won't complain. No function prototyping -- not even the

__P__() crock -- is used, since it is more portable and a file of this size is

easy enough to check manually. Each function has a standard-format comment ahead of it, which is easily found using the regexp " :\$". I freely use gotos.

Loops and if-clauses are made as small and non-nested as possible, and the ends

of same *marked* for clarity [I wish everyone would do this!!].

Large structures and buffers are all malloc()ed up on the fly, slightly larger

than the size asked for and zeroed out. This reduces the chances of damage from those "end of the buffer" fencepost errors or runaway pointers escaping off the end. These things are permanent per run, so nothing needs to be freed

until the program exits.

File descriptor zero is always expected to be standard input, even if it is closed. If a new network descriptor winds up being zero, a different one is asked for which will be nonzero, and fd zero is simply left kicking around for the rest of the run. Why? Because everything else assumes that stdin is always zero and "netfd" is always positive. This may seem silly, but it was a

lot easier to code. The new fd is obtained directly as a new socket, because trying to simply dup() a new fd broke subsequent socket-style use of the new fd

under Solaris' stupid streams handling in the socket library.

The catch-all message and error handlers are implemented with an ample list of

phony arguments to get around various problems with varargs. Varargs seems like deliberate obfuscation in the first place, and using it would also require use of vfprintf() which not all platforms support. The trailing sleep in bail() is to allow output to flush, which is sometimes needed if netcat is already on the other end of a network connection.

The reader may notice that the section that does DNS lookups seems much gnarlier and more confusing than other parts. This is NOT MY FAULT. The sockaddr and hostent abstractions are an abortion that forces the coder to deal with it. Then again, a lot of BSD kernel code looks like similar struct-pointer hell. I try to straighten it out somewhat by defining my own HINF structure, containing names, ascii-format IP addresses, and binary IP addresses. I fill this structure exactly once per host argument, and squirrel

everything safely away and handy for whatever wants to reference it later.

Where many other network apps use the FIONBIO ioctl to set non-blocking I/O on network sockets, netcat uses straightforward blocking I/O everywhere. This makes everything very lock-step, relying on the network and filesystem layers to feed in data when needed. Data read in is completely written out before any more is fetched. This may not be quite the right thing to do under

some OSes that don't do timed select() right, but this remains to be seen.

The hexdump routine is written to be as fast as possible, which is why it does so much work itself instead of just sprintf()ing everything together. Each dump line is built into a single buffer and atomically written out using the lowest level I/O calls. Further improvements could undoubtedly be made by using writev() and eliminating all sprintf()s, but it seems to fly right along as is. If both exec-a-prog mode and a hexdump file is asked for, the hexdump flag is deliberately turned off to avoid creating random zero-length files. Files are opened in "truncate" mode; if you want "append" mode instead, change the open flags in main().

main() may look a bit hairy, but that's only because it has to go down the argv list and handle multiple ports, random mode, and exit status. Efforts have been made to place a minimum of code inside the getopt() loop. Any real work is sent off to functions in what is hopefully a straightforward way.

Obligatory vendor-bash: If "nc" had become a standard utility years ago, the commercial vendors would have likely packaged it setuid root and with -DGAPING_SECURITY_HOLE turned on but not documented. It is hoped that netcat will aid people in finding and fixing the no-brainer holes of this sort that keep appearing, by allowing easier experimentation with the "bare metal" of the network layer.

It could be argued that netcat already has too many features. I have tried to avoid "feature creep" by limiting netcat's base functionality only to those things which are truly relevant to making network connections and the everyday associated DNS lossage we're used to. Option switches already have slightly overloaded functionality. Random port mode is sort of pushing it. The hex-dump feature went in later because it *is* genuinely useful. The telnet-responder code *almost* verges on the gratuitous, especially since it mucks with the data stream, and is left as an optional piece. Many people have asked for example "how 'bout adding encryption?" and my response is that such things should be separate entities that could pipe their data *through* netcat instead of having their own networking code. I am therefore not completely enthusiastic about adding any more features to this thing, although you are still free to send along any mods you think are useful.

Nonetheless, at this point I think of netcat as my tcp/ip swiss army knife, and the numerous companion programs and scripts to go with it as duct tape. Duct tape of course has a light side and a dark side and binds the universe together, and if I wrap enough of it around what I'm trying to accomplish, it *will* work. Alternatively, if netcat is a large hammer, there are many network protocols that are increasingly looking like nails by now...

_H* 960320 v1.10 RELEASE -- happy spring!

36. ncurses

36.1. ncurses (ncurses-5.7-4.20090207.el6.x86_64)

36.2. ncurses-base (ncurses-base-5.7-4.20090207.el6.x86_64)

36.3. ncurses-libs (ncurses-libs-5.7-4.20090207.el6.x86_64)

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37. ntp

37.1. ntp (ntp-4.2.6p5-10.el6.centos.2.x86_64)

37.2. ntpdate (ntpdate-4.2.6p5-10.el6.centos.2.x86_64)

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Author: Sean Hefty sean.hefty@intel.com

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41. OpenLDAP v. 2.8

41.1. openldap (openldap-2.4.40-12.el6.x86_64)

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43. OpenSSL

43.1. openssl (openssl-1.0.1e-48.el6_8.4.x86_64)

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44. pam

44.1. pam (pam-1.1.1-22.el6.x86_64)

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45.1. passwd (passwd-0.77-7.el6.x86_64)

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46.1. python-pycurl (python-pycurl-7.19.0-9.el6.x86_64)

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47.1. python 3.6.2

47.2. python (python-2.6.6-66.el6_8.x86_64)

See README file

47.3. python-argparse (python-argparse-1.2.1-2.1.el6.noarch)

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47.4. python-libs (python-libs-2.6.6-66.el6_8.x86_64)

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48. Ruby

48.1. rubygem-json (rubygem-json-1.7.3-2.el6_3.x86_64)

Authors: Ruby - Yukihiro Matsumoto <matz@netlab.co.jp>; JSON implementation for Ruby – Florian Frank <flori@ping.de>; JSON-Jruby - Daniel Luz <mernen at gmail dot com>

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50. shadow-utils

50.1. shadow-utils (shadow-utils-4.1.5.1-5.el6.x86_64)

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52. tcp_wrappers

52.1. tcp_wrappers (tcp_wrappers-7.6-58.el6.x86_64)

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Charset: noconv

```
iQCVAwUBOxo3X9yA8qbVMny5AQHT8wP9FZotWxEM4SMj4Sj9QezMERz3ln5fd0pC
jUDnyzmosOudM/iFlv6YfyR820aNvNNI+AdtgWYRPVHocVNOOrZcmu7IADO8hlU//
v8BeBE0bdjeVmOQYRQfXgt3J2q0b8x8Q5a/LCLVLh8k6DFGg8AfEbLDQWhi1JiXC
0JsaB8crR3M=
=0AMW
```

-----END PGP SIGNATURE-----

53. tcp_wrappers-libs

53.1. tcp_wrappers (tcp_wrappers-lib-7.6-58.el6.x86_64)

```
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*****/
```

54. vim

54.1. vim-common (vim-common-7.4.629-5.el6_8.1.x86_64)

Author: Bram Moolenaar

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54.2. vim-enhanced (vim-enhanced-7.4.629-5.el6_8.1.x86_64)

Author: Bram Moolenaar

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54.3. vimfilesystem (vimfilesystem-7.4.629-5.el6_8.1.x86_64)

Author: Bram Moolenaar

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54.4. vim-minimal (vim-minimal-7.4.629-5.el6_8.1.x86_64)

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55. WTFPL 2.0

55.1. expand-template 1.0.3

Author: LM <ralphtheninja@riseup.net>

55.2. path-is-inside 1.0.2

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57.1. xorg-x11-drv-ati-firmware (xorg-x11-drv-ati-firmware-7.6.1-2.el6.noarch)

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58.1. python-lxml (python-lxml-2.2.3-1.1.el6.x86_64)

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59. Unknown Components

59.1. dbaas-db-models 0.0.2

59.2. dbaas-db-models 0.0.4

59.3. scalearc-dbaas-api 0.7.0

60. Public Domain

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60.2. jsonify 0.0.0

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60.7. tweetnacl 0.14.5

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