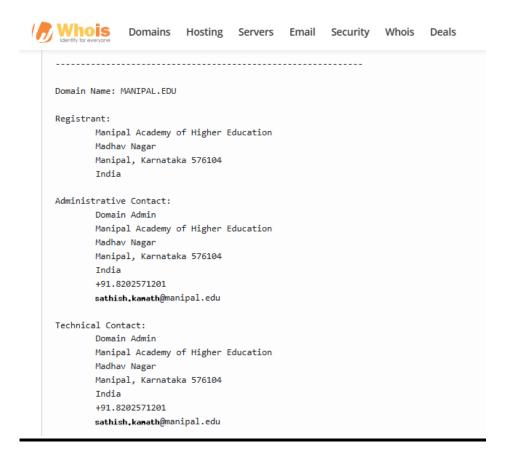
Lab 6

1. Who is the domain registrar of www.manipal.edu?



2. What is the domain creation date?

Domain Expiry Date



31st-Jul-2025

DOMAIN AGE CHECKER

3. What is the expiration date of the domain?

DOMAIN AGE CHECKER

#	Value
Domain	Manipal.edu
Domain Age	25 Years, 144 Days
Domain Created Date	27th-Sep-1999
Domain Updated Date	21st-Oct-2024
Domain Expiry Date	31st-Jul-2025

4. Identify the name servers associated with the domain.

Name Servers:

NS1-36.AZURE-DNS.COM

NS3-36.AZURE-DNS.ORG

NS4-36.AZURE-DNS.INFO

NS2-36.AZURE-DNS.NET

Domain record activated: 27-Sep-1999

Domain record last updated: 21-Oct-2024

Domain expires: 31-Jul-2025

5. Is there any contact email provided for administrative or technical support?

Administrative Contact:

Domain Admin

Manipal Academy of Higher Education

Madhav Nagar

Manipal, Karnataka 576104

India

+91.8202571201

sathish.kamath@manipal.edu

Technical Contact:

Domain Admin

Manipal Academy of Higher Education

Madhav Nagar

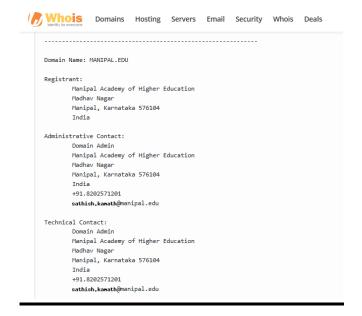
Manipal, Karnataka 576104

India

+91.8202571201

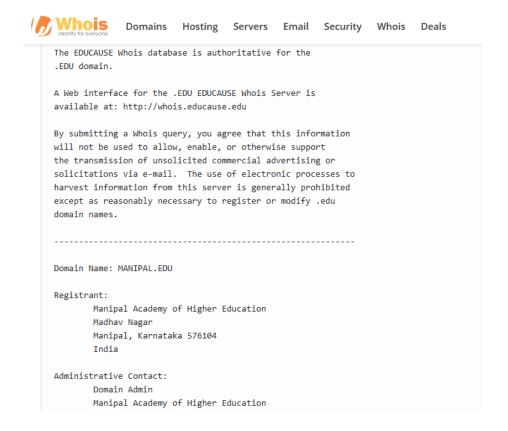
sathish.kamath@manipal.edu

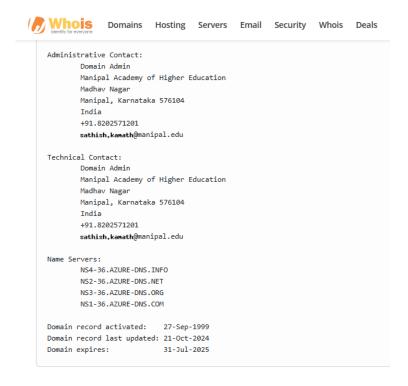
6. What country is the domain registered in?



ANS: India

7. Run a WHOIS query for example.com and check if the registrant's details (name, address, email) are visible.





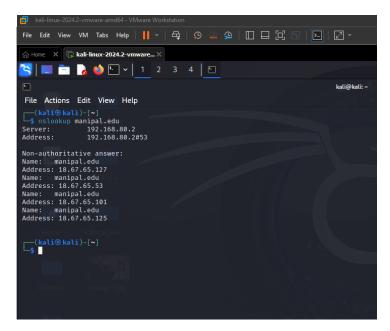
8. If privacy protection is enabled, what information is displayed instead of actual owner details?

ANS: The actual registrant details (name, address, email, phone number) are replaced with generic or anonymized information provided by the domain registrar's privacy service.

9. What are the security implications of exposing or hiding data?

ANS: Exposing WHOIS data increases risks like phishing, spam, and domain hijacking but improves transparency, while hiding it enhances privacy and security but may reduce trust and hinder cybercrime investigations.

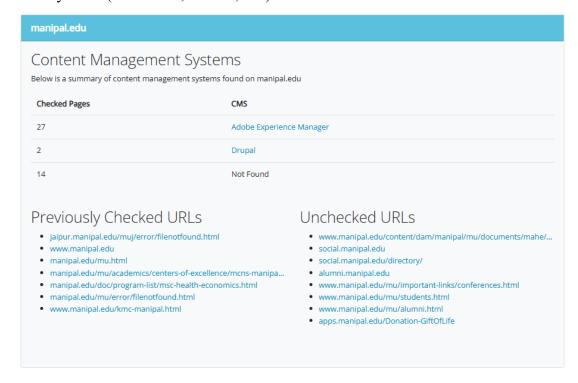
10. Look for Name Server (NS) records and associated domains.

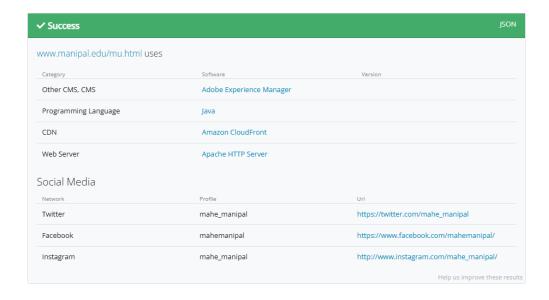


11. what are the different methods to find the subdomain using both passive and active methods

ANS: Passive methods like WHOIS lookup, Certificate Transparency Logs (crt.sh), and Google Dorking help find subdomains without directly interacting with the target. Active methods like Brute Force (Gobuster, Sublist3r), DNS Zone Transfer, and DNS Enumeration (dig, nslookup) involve direct queries to discover subdomains.

12. Identify CMS (WordPress, Joomla, etc.) and frameworks used.



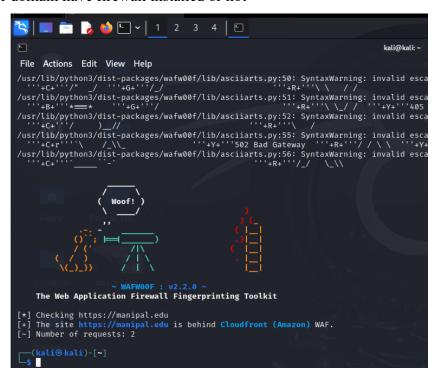


13. Compare whatweb and wappalyzer

ANS:

- **Purpose & Usage** WhatWeb is designed for penetration testing and cybersecurity, while Wappalyzer is a user-friendly tool for general web technology identification.
- Detection Method WhatWeb supports both active and passive scanning, whereas Wappalyzer is purely passive and does not interact with the target website.
- Output & Analysis WhatWeb provides detailed technical data, including
 potential security risks, while Wappalyzer presents categorized, easy-to-read
 results suitable for research.
- 14. Fetch the HTTP Header (Many methods are available). Identify the tools used to find HTTP Header details

15. Check whether domain have firewall installed or not



16. do they have load balancer

17. Search for exposed environment configuration files

ANS: curl -s -X GET http://<target>/.env

18. Look for log files that may contain sensitive information

ANS: find / -name "*.log" 2>/dev/null

19. Find database backup files

ANS: curl -s -X GET http://<target>/backup.sql

20. Find live camera feeds

ANS: nmap -p 554 --script rtsp-url-brute <target>

21. Search for open IoT device

ANS: nmap -p 23,554,81 --open <target>