

# Ethical Hacking and Countermeasures: Attack Phases, Second Edition

## *Chapter 2* *Footprinting*

# Objectives

After completing this chapter, you should be able to:

- Define footprinting in terms of the reconnaissance phase
- Gather publicly accessible information from a company's Web site
- Understand both passive and competitive intelligence gathering
- Complete a WHOIS query

# Objectives

After completing this chapter, you should be able to (cont'd):

- Trace an Internet connection
- Track a personal e-mail

# Introduction to Footprinting

- Footprinting
  - The act of gathering information about the security profile of a computer system or organization, undertaken in a methodological manner
  - First of the three preattack phases: footprinting, scanning, and enumeration
  - Describes the structure and topology of a given system
- Information gathered during this phase can be used to narrow the attack methodology to be used
  - As well as a guide to assess an attack's merit

# Why is Footprinting Necessary?

- Technologies employed in a given system and their organization is key to their vulnerability
- Footprinting can be a difficult task when identifying security postures
- Areas and information that attackers seek
  - Internet
  - Remote Access
  - Intranet
  - Extranet

# Revisiting Reconnaissance

- Footprinting, scanning, and enumeration are all essential parts of the reconnaissance phase
- Exact methodology that a hacker adopts while approaching a target can vary
  - Some may randomly select a target based on a vulnerability that can be exploited
  - Others may try their hand at a new technology or skill level
  - Others may be methodologically preparing to attack a particular target for any number of reasons

# Information-Gathering Methodology

- Information-gathering activity can be broadly divided into seven phases:
  1. Unearth initial information
  2. Locate the network range
  3. Ascertain active machines
  4. Discover open ports/access points
  5. Detect operating systems
  6. Uncover services on ports
  7. Map the network

# Unearthing Initial Information

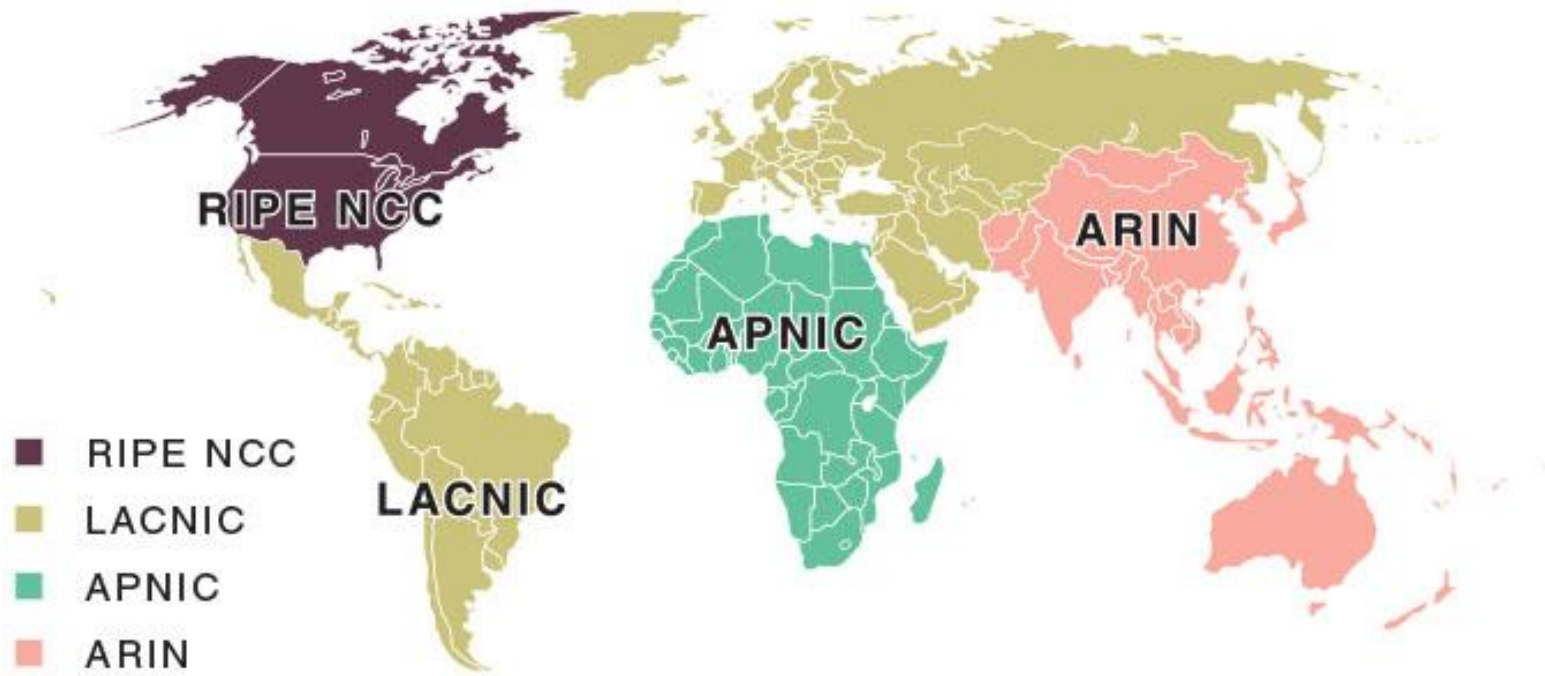
- Open source footprinting
  - The act of footprinting basic, usually freely available, information about a target
- Attacker may choose to source the information from:
  - A Web page
  - Multiple-search engines
  - Using an advanced search in Web sites
  - Searching on publicly traded companies
- Attackers can look up the domain name with a WHOIS client and also do an Nslookup



# Unearthing Initial Information

- A WHOIS query gives additional information such as:
  - Server type, number of DMOZ listings, Web site status, and how many sites the Web server is hosting
- Some WHOIS clients also provide a reverse query
  - Allows a known IP address to be traced back to its domain
- There are five Regional Internet Registries (RIRs)
  - Maintain a WHOIS database with details of IP address registrations in their regions

# Unearthing Initial Information



**Figure 2-1** RIR coverage map

# What Is an IP Address?

- IP address (Internet Protocol address)
  - Unique number that devices use in order to identify and communicate with each other on a network
- Any participating device must have its own unique address
  - Allows information passed onward on behalf of the sender to indicate where to send it next
  - For the receiver of the information to know that it is the intended destination
- The numbers currently used in IPv4 addresses range from 1.0.0.0 to 255.255.255.255

# Finding a Company's URL

- Perform a search engine query with the company's name
  - Search engine will display a list of URLs related to the company
- Internal URLs, or intranets
  - Private links that only company's employees use
  - Hacker can gain access to internal resources by typing an internal URL
- Extracting an archive of a Web site
  - Archive Web sites can be used to gather information on a company's Web pages since their creation

# People Searching

The screenshot displays the Yahoo! People Search interface. At the top, the 'YAHOO!' logo is on the left, followed by a large search input field, and a blue 'Search' button on the right. Below the search bar, the page is divided into three main sections: 'Top News', 'Fort Lauderdale' weather, and 'Trending Searches'.

**Top News**

- Female prison worker supplied tools to New...
- Former IMF chief Strauss-Kahn acquitted in...
- Obama's trade bill faces showdown vote on...
- Ohio judge recommends police officers face...
- New York prison escape among decade's most...

**Fort Lauderdale**

85°F Mostly Cloudy

Today 88° 79°	Tomorrow 88° 70°	Sunday 88° 78°
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**Trending Searches**

- Erin Andrews
- Diana Rehm
- Taylor...
- Kristin...
- Jessica...
- AARP
- Anna Cardwell
- Breast cancer
- Laura Prepon
- Hyundai Santa...

**Figure 2-2** Yahoo! People Search allows a user to search for people based on set criteria

# People Searching

- Information collection and use practices
  - You can choose whether or not to include an e-mail address in a People Search e-mail directory while registering for Yahoo! Mail
- Information sharing and disclosure practices
  - When a person posts personal information online, that person may receive unwanted e-mails or messages from other parties in return
- People search services include:
  - Best People Search, People-Search-America.com, Switchboard, Google Finance, and Yahoo! Finance

# Footprinting Through Job Sites

- Job sites may reveal information about a company's infrastructure
- Depending upon the posted requirements for job openings
  - Attackers may be able to learn about the software, hardware, and network-related information that the company use
- Many strategies of Google Inc. have been leaked through analysis of the company's job openings

# Information Gathering Stances

- **Passive Information Gathering**
  - Carried out by obtaining details that are freely available
  - Every Internet-connected system leaks information in one way or another
- **Competitive Intelligence Gathering**
  - Process of accumulating information from resources such as the Internet that can later be analyzed as business intelligence
  - Noninterfering and subtle in nature compared to the direct intellectual property theft carried out through hacking or industrial espionage



# Information Gathering Stances

- Issues involved in competitive intelligence:
  - Data gathering
  - Data analysis
  - Information verification
  - Information security
- Cognitive hacking
  - Information verification and security
- Two types of cognitive hacking:
  - Single-source cognitive hacking
  - Multiple-source cognitive hacking

# Information Gathering Services

- Why do hackers need competitive intelligence?
  - It is important in comparing the hacker's product with their competitors' offerings
- Competitive intelligence tools
  - Carratu International
  - CI Centre
  - Trellian
  - Web Investigator
  - RelevantNoise
  - Reputation.COM

# Information Gathering Services

- Public and Private Web Sites
  - Public Web sites look like standard URLs:
    - *www.xsecurity.com*
    - *www.xsecurity.net*
    - *www.xsecurity.org*
  - Subdomain URLs or private URLs are not revealed to outsiders and look like the following”
    - *http://intranet.xsecurity.com*
    - *http://partner.xsecurity.com*

# Footprinting Tools

- This section covers some possible footprinting tools
- Each tool has unique offerings as well as disadvantages

# Sensepost Footprint Tools 3

- Sensepost offers security assessment, training, and consulting services
  - Developed a tool named BiDiBLAH
- System requirements for BiDiBLAH:
  - Microsoft .NET framework
  - Nessus server or login for Nessus functionality
  - A valid Google API key for subdomain discovery
  - MetaSploit Framework for MetaSploit functionality

# XYMon

- XYMon is a Web-based system and network monitoring solution
  - Provides a highly scalable, customizable, and easy to maintain system with a small footprint for monitoring the real-time availability of:
    - Network devices
    - Server (Windows, UNIX, and Linux)
    - All network-related services in any IT infrastructure

# Advanced Administrative Tools

- Includes the following features:
  - Port scanner
  - Proxy analyzer
  - RBL locator
  - CGI analyzer
  - E-mail verifier
  - Links analyzer
  - Network monitor
  - Process monitor
  - WHOIS
  - System information
  - Resource viewer

# Wikto

- Features of the Wikto footprinting tool:
  - Web server fingerprinting using Net-Square's HTTPrint
  - Directory and link extraction from mirrors using HTTrack
  - Indexable director detection in BackEnd
  - One-click updates of both Nikto and Google Hack databases
  - Built-in SSL support for Wikto and BackEnd miner



# WHOIS Tools

- WHOIS
  - Several operating systems provide a WHOIS utility
  - Syntax: **whois -h hostname identifier**
  - Normal query will result in contact information, name of registrar and name servers, which can be resolved further into specific IP addresses
- A specific RR (resource record) is assumed to have the following:
  - *Owner*
  - *Type*

# WHOIS Tools

Type	Description
A	a host address
CNAME	identifies the canonical name of an alias
HINFO	identifies the CPU and OS used by a host
MX	identifies a mail exchange for the domain
NS	the authoritative name server for the domain
PTR	for reverse lookup
SOA	identifies the start of a zone of authority
CLASS	an encoded 16-bit value, which identifies a protocol family or instance of a protocol
IN	the Internet system
CH	the Chaos system
TTL	the time to live of the RR
RDATA	the type and sometimes class-dependent data that describes the resource
CNAME	a domain name
MX	a 16-bit preference value followed by a host name willing to act as a mail server
NS	a host name
PTR	a domain name
SOA	several fields

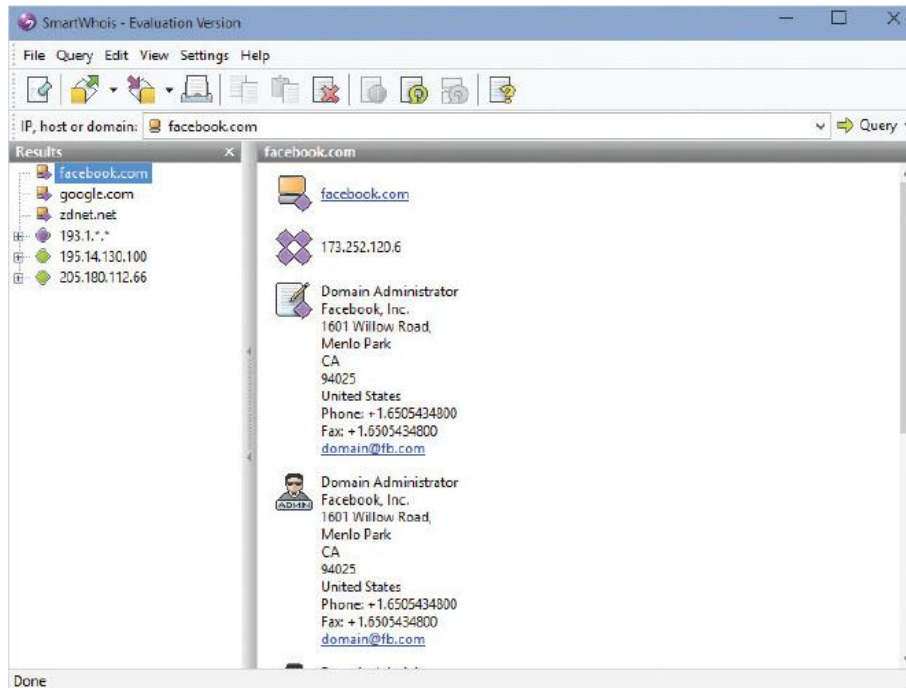
**Table 2-1** The various types of information in a resource record

# WHOIS Tools

- Types of queries for a WHOIS database:
  - *Registrar*
  - *Organizational*
  - *Domain*
  - *Network*
  - *Point of contact (POC)*

# WHOIS Tools

- SmartWhois
  - Allows users to find information about an IP address, host name, or domain



**Figure 2-3** SmartWhois is a WHOIS utility that provides information about the registered owner of a Web site

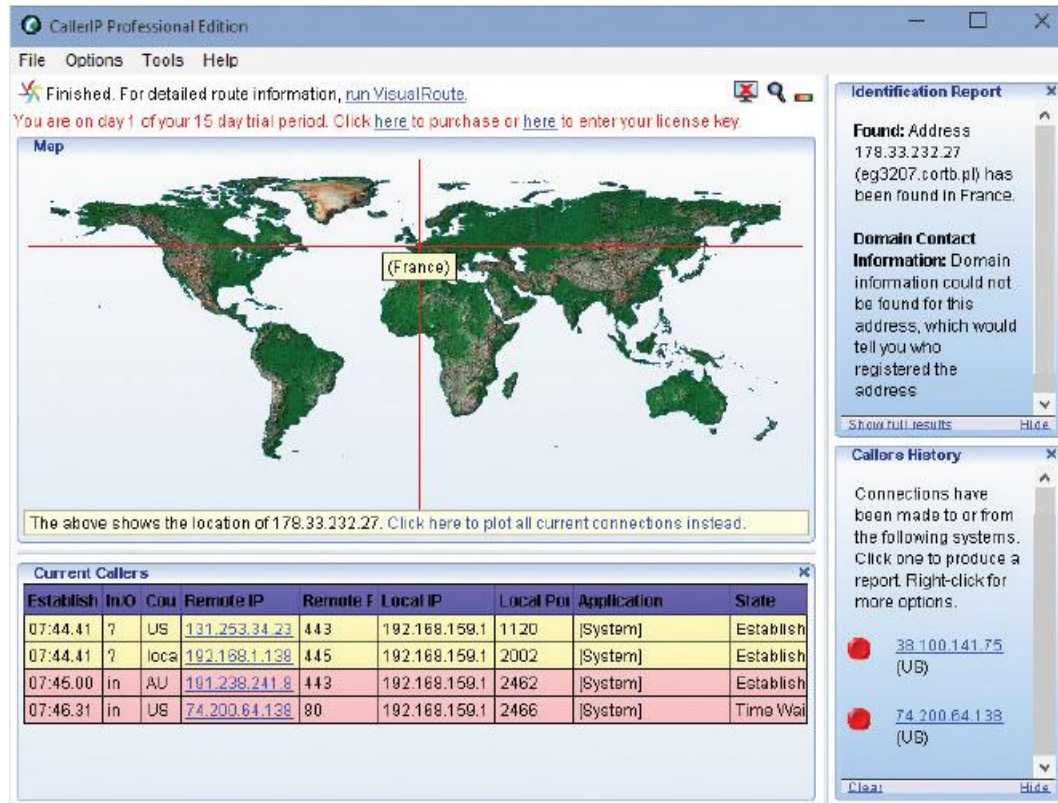
# WHOIS Tools

- ActiveWhois
  - A network tool that retrieves information such as countries, e-mail addresses, and postal addresses of owners of IP addresses and Internet domains
  - Features of ActiveWhois:
    - Can work in offline mode (saved to disk and accessible without an Internet connection)
    - Can be used to check and register domains
    - Includes tools for investigating attacks, spam, suspicious Web sites, and IRC and IM screen names

# WHOIS Tools

- LanWhois
  - Helps a user find out who registered a domain, and where and when that domain was registered
- CountryWhois
  - A user can make IP-to-country correlations
- CallerIP
  - Used to see when someone has connected to his or her computer (provides evidence of an invasion)
  - Determines IP address of the external system and runs a trace on that address

# WHOIS Tools



**Figure 2-4** CallerIP can show the IP addresses of computers that have connected to a particular system

# WHOIS Tools

- Web Data Extractor
  - Extracts data from Web sites
  - Can extract:
    - Company contact data
    - URLs
    - Metadata stored in a Web page



# DNS Information Tools

- DNS Enumerator
  - Perl script that uses Google to extract subdomains and DNS names
- SpiderFoot
  - Open-source domain footprinting tool that searches the Web sites on the given domain and also queries search engines, WHOIS, and DNS servers

# DNS Information Tools

- Nslookup
  - Tool for querying DNS information for host name resolution
  - Allows the local machine to focus on a DNS server that is different from the default one by invoking the server command
  - Employs the domain name delegation method when used on the local domain
  - Zone transfers
    - To stop unauthorized zone transfers, an administrator must specify exact IP addresses from where zone transfers may be allowed

# DNS Information Tools

- DNSstuff.com
  - Users can extract DNS information about IP addresses and find information about mail server extensions
- Expired Domains
  - A web tool that allows a user to search through a list of expired and expiring domain names by keyword

# DNS Information Tools

Total Domains: 40,107,647 Deleted Domains: 31,960,387 [Contact](#) [Sign Up](#) [Login](#)

## Expired Domains

Information about Expired Domains and Deleted Domains

[Home](#) [Expired Domains](#) [Deleted Domains](#) [Domain Lists](#)

[GoDaddy Expired Domains](#) | [GoDaddy Closeout Domains](#) | [GoDaddy TDNAM](#) [Links: Blog | FAQ | Help](#)

You are here: [Home](#) » [Domain Lists](#) » [Expired Domains](#)

The domains below are just a **small portion** of the full list. You get all domains, more data, more filters and a lot more features in the [free Memberarea](#).

[Show Filter](#) [Next Page »](#)

Domain	PR	BL	DP	ABY	Alexa	Dmoz	C	N	O	D	End Date	RL
zj-coop.com	1	0	19.5 K	-	0	-					2015-04-06	<a href="#">Info</a>
saltillobestoreblanca.com	1	222	9.3 K	2011	0	-					2015-04-07	<a href="#">Info</a>
longhugod.com	1	19	6.0 K	2008	0	-					2015-04-06	<a href="#">Info</a>
phatbiuss.com	1	0	5.5 K	2014	0	-					2015-04-06	<a href="#">Info</a>
fuckyeahrihanna.com	2	1	4.3 K	2010	0	-					2015-04-07	<a href="#">Info</a>
prime-rx.com	1	0	3.0 K	2009	0	-					2015-04-06	<a href="#">Info</a>
caninmalikanesi.com	1	0	2.3 K	-	0	-					2015-04-06	<a href="#">Info</a>
grape-frogg.com	3	271	2.2 K	2008	7.4 M	-					2015-04-06	<a href="#">Info</a>
shequqq.com	1	0	1.4 K	-	0	-					2015-04-06	<a href="#">Info</a>
teydanctmay.com	2	0	1.3 K	2010	0	-					2015-04-07	<a href="#">Info</a>
file-edu.com	1	1	1.3 K	2012	5.5 M	-					2015-04-06	<a href="#">Info</a>
buycialispremiumpharmacy.com	1	0	1.1 K	2013	0	-					2015-04-07	<a href="#">Info</a>
buyviagrapremiumpharmacy.com	0	0	1.1 K	2013	0	-					2015-04-07	<a href="#">Info</a>
TheCarterPhotography.com	2	0	1.0 K	2011	0	-					2015-04-06	<a href="#">Info</a>
ShopEchoAndNarcissus.com	0	0	1.0 K	2014	0	-					2015-04-06	<a href="#">Info</a>
englishnovelspdf.com	1	23	967	2014	0	-					2015-04-07	<a href="#">Info</a>
ishangqinggu.com	1	0	856	2014	0	-					2015-04-07	<a href="#">Info</a>
instantpaydayloansonlinesc.com	1	0	804	2012	0	-					2015-04-07	<a href="#">Info</a>
coreforceworldwide.com	1	1	799	2014	23.6 M	-					2015-04-07	<a href="#">Info</a>
buycialisforalsediv.com	1	1	767	-	0	-					2015-04-06	<a href="#">Info</a>
alochucknorris.com	1	0	763	2011	0	-					2015-04-07	<a href="#">Info</a>

**Figure 2-5** Expired Domains provides listings of expired and expiring domains

# DNS Information Tools

- DomainKing
  - Software tool that searches WHOIS databases to find free, taken, and expired domain names
  - Can generate domains based on keywords, search the Web for domains, and generate misspelled domains
- MSR Strider URL Tracer
  - Allows a user to scan a domain name to see the third-party domains that it serves content from and whether the site is being redirected

# Locating the Network Range

- Attacker can get more detailed information from the appropriate regional registry database regarding IP allocation and the nature of the allocation
- **Tracerouting**
  - Tracing the route between the attacker system and the target system
  - Popular traceroute tools: NeoTrace and Visual Route
- If the DNS servers are not set up correctly
  - Attacker has a good chance of obtaining a list of internal machines on the server

# ARIN

- ARIN allows for a search of the WHOIS database in order to locate information about a network's autonomous system numbers (ASNs), network-related handles, and points of contact (POC)
  - Good starting point for information gathering because the information retrieved is more elaborate
- From an Nslookup query, an attacker can find name servers, mail exchange servers, and the classes to which these servers belong
  - Mail exchange servers can then be further resolved into IP addresses

# Traceroute

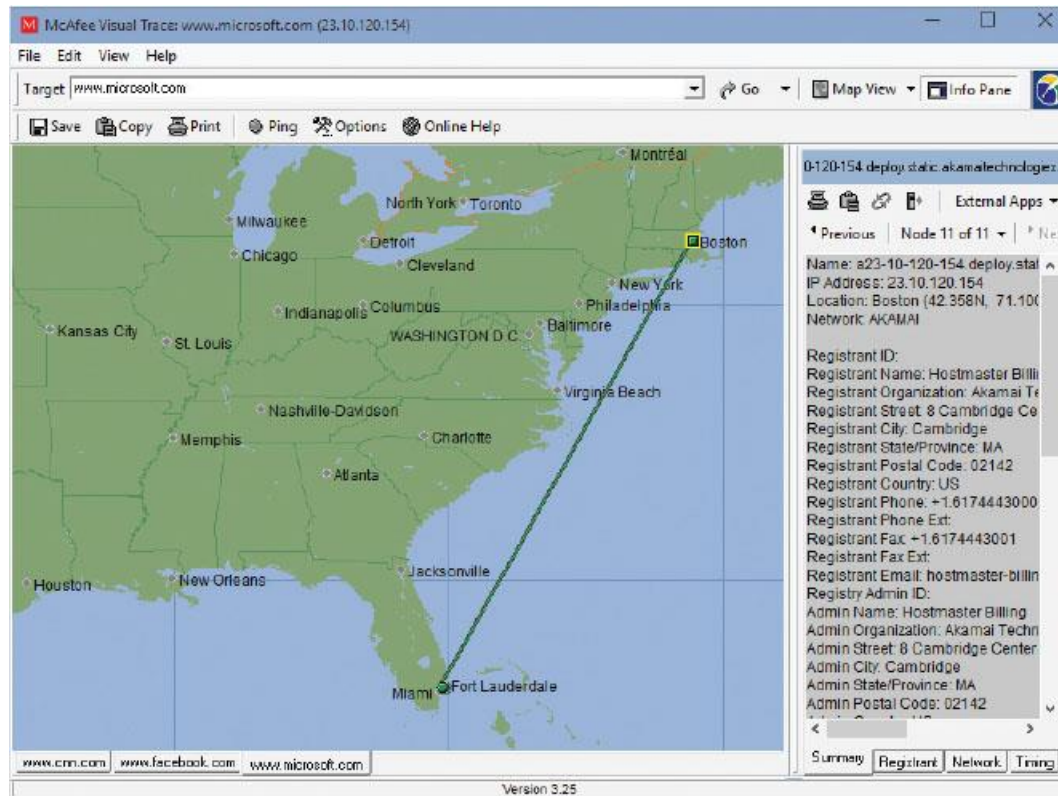
- Details the path that IP packets travel between two systems
- Tells a user:
  - How many routers packets travel through
  - How long it takes the packets to travel from one router to the next
  - Information about those routers, including their names and geographic locations
- Uses the Time To Live (TTL) field in an IP packet to determine how long it takes to reach a target host and whether that host is reachable and active



# 3D Traceroute

- 3D Traceroute
  - Three-dimensional program that allows a user to visually monitor Internet traces
  - Provides different graphing options and provides statistical information
  - Provides both a GUI and a command-line interface

# NeoTrace (now McAfee Visual Trace)



**Figure 2-6** NeoTrace traces the path from the host system to any target system on the Internet

# VisualRoute

- Graphical tool that determines where and how network traffic is flowing on the route between the desired destination and the location from which the user is trying to access it
- Provides three types of data:
  - An overall analysis
  - A data table
  - A geographical view of the routing

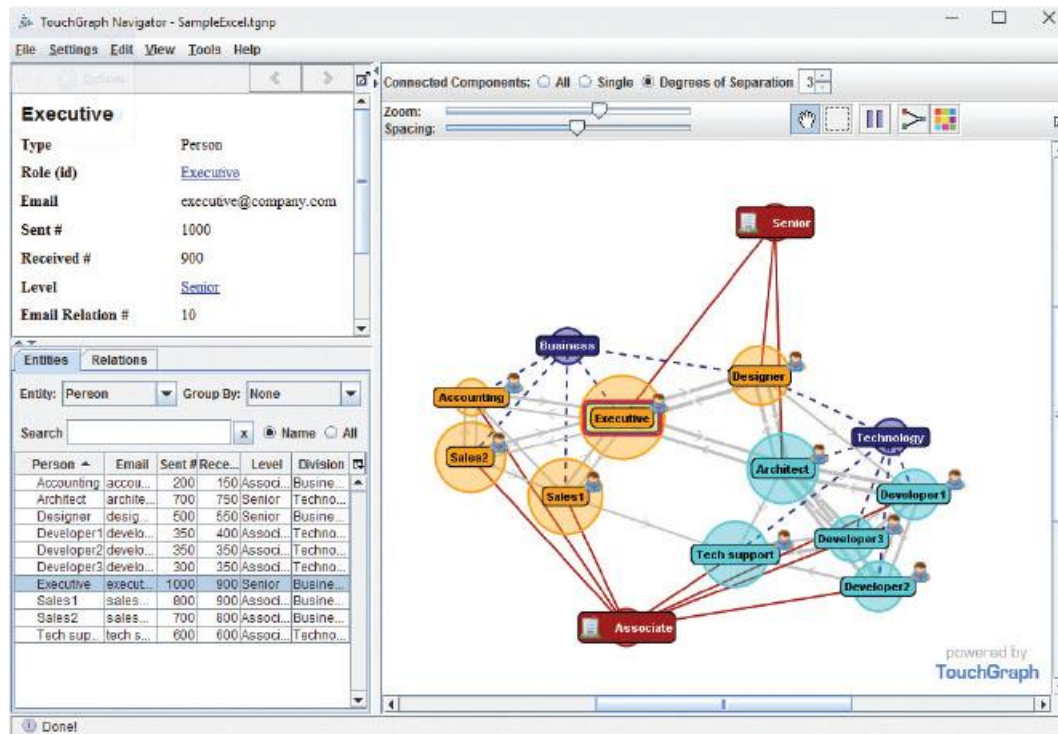
# Path Analyzer Pro

- Traces network paths to determine where problems are occurring along the route
  - Whether the problems are being caused by a fault network device or a firewall blocking communication

# Maltego

- An online tool for carrying out initial footprinting of a target network
- Can be used to unearth information related to:
  - People
  - Groups of people (social networks)
  - Companies
  - Organizations
  - Web sites
  - Internet infrastructure

# TouchGraph



**Figure 2-7** Touchgraph shows relationships between people, organizations, and ideas

# E-Mail Spiders

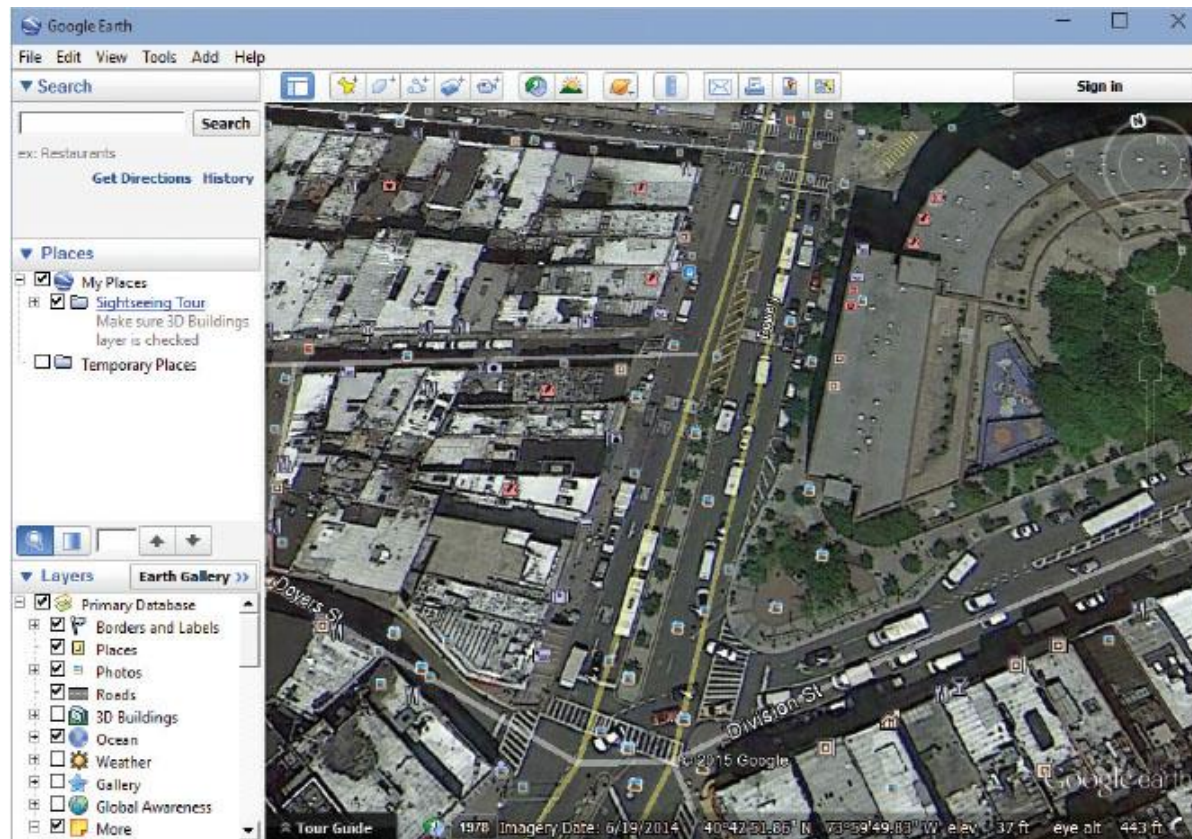
- 1st Email Address Spider
  - E-mail extractor tool that a spammer can use to set up mailing lists based on his or her preferences
  - User can type in keywords and gain numerous e-mail addresses that match specified criteria.
- Power Email Collector
  - E-mail address harvesting program
  - Can collect up to 750,000 unique valid e-mail addresses per hour with a broadband connection

# Locating Network Activity

- GEO Spider
  - Allows a user to monitor his or her network activity by plotting this activity on a world map
  - Can also trace a hacker, investigate a Web site, and trace a domain name
- Google Earth
  - Provides imagery and geographic information for many locations
  - A user can footprint a location using Google Earth



# Locating Network Activity



**Figure 2-8** Google Earth provides satellite images of geographic locations around the globe

# Meta Search Engines

- Dogpile
  - Meta search engine that fetches results from Google, Yahoo!, Live Search, Ask.com, About.com, MIVA, LookSmart, and other popular search engines
- WebFerret
  - Allows a user to search the Web quickly by submitting search queries to multiple search engines
- robots.txt
  - Holds a list of directories and other resources on a site that the owner does not want to be indexed by search engines

# Meta Search Engines

- WTR – Web The Ripper 2
  - Allows a user to select and download files that are linked from a specified Web page
- Web Site Watcher
  - Keeps track of a user's favorite Web sites for updates and automatic changes
  - Benefits:
    - Can scan competitor's Web sites
    - Can keep track of when new software versions or driver updates are released
    - Can highlight changes in Web pages that are modified

# Faking Web Sites Using Man-in-the-Middle Phishing Kit

- An attacker can use this kit to import pages from any target Web site
- Malicious users can use this kit to do phishing attacks
  - Can intercept any type of credentials submitted to a target site
- Fraudsters use the Universal Man-in-the-Middle Phishing Kit to create a fake URL via a simple online interface
  - This fake URL communicates with the legitimate Web site of the targeted organization in real time

# Summary

- Footprinting is the blueprint of the security profile of an organization, undertaken in a methodological manner
- Footprinting is necessary to systematically and methodically ensure that all pieces of information related to an organization's technologies are identified
- The information-gathering activity can be categorized into seven phases
- Passive information gathering is done without coming into contact with the organization's servers

# Summary

- Competitive intelligence gathering is the process of gathering information about a company's competitors from resources such as the Internet
- WHOIS and ARIN, APNIC, LACNIC, and AFRINIC can be used to reveal public information about a domain
- Traceroute and mail tracking can be used to target specific IP addresses that can later be used for attacks
- Nslookup can reveal specific users that can compromise DNS security

# Summary

- Using Universal Man-in-the-Middle Phishing Kit, an attack can be launched to import pages from any target Web site