

information Gathering

- ① Target site: any.com
- ② find Subdomains
 - ↳ VirusTotal.com
- ③ rank subdomains by unpopularity
- ④ Find ip-address
 - ↳ ping any.com
- ⑤ Which programming language the site is using
 - ↳ whatweb any.com
 - ↳ X-Powered-By [----]

- ⑥ Find open ports and services
 - ↳ If the server is blocking the ping ↳ nmap ip -pfn
 - ↳ nmap ip-address {normal scanning}
 - ↳ nmap ip-address -sV {aggressive scanning}
 - ↳ nmap ip | nmap -sC ip
 - ↳ to detailed infos about target.

- ⑦ Server info
 - IIS or apache or tomcat or nginx
 - ↳ whatweb ip
 - ↳ HTTPSserver [----]

ReCON

- Find subdomains using VirusTotal or a tool subbrute from github

And sometimes subdomains has also subdomains
so for that use altdns

```
Find Subdomains of Subdomains

1. Tool - SubBrute
https://github.com/TheRook/subbrute
./subbrute.py target.com > subdomain.txt

2. Tool - altdns
https://github.com/infosec-au/altdns
./altdns.py -i subdomains.txt -o output -w words.txt -s output.txt
```

Scanning targets

- whois
- Reverse IP lookup (www.getsignal.com)
- Subdomain Enumeration (knock-github, VirusTotal)
- OS Detection (ping: TTL \leq 60 \rightarrow linux, TTL \geq 110 \rightarrow windows)
- Builtwith.com or Webpalyzer

* Shodan.io

Webcam

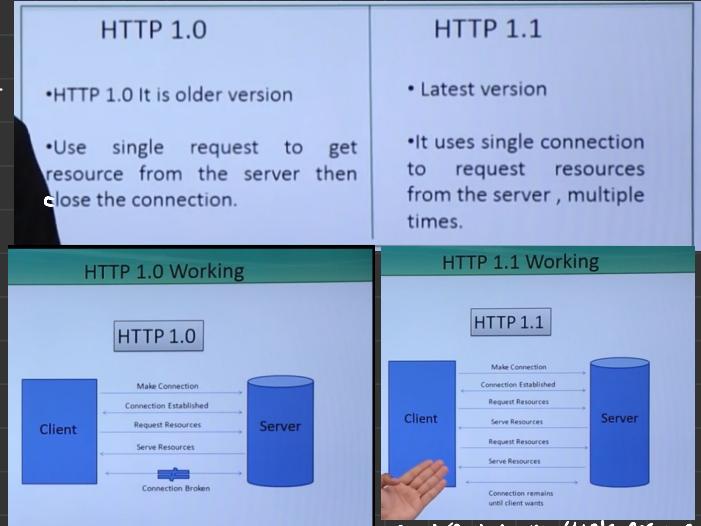
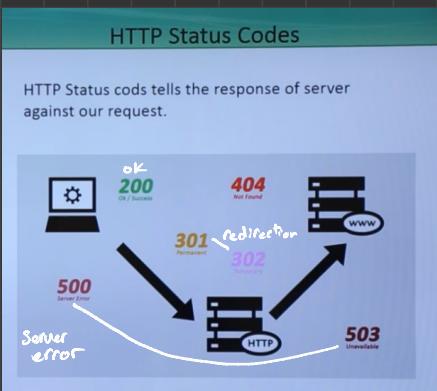
City : "New York"

Country : "CA"

OS : "Linux"

port : 443

HTTP Basics:

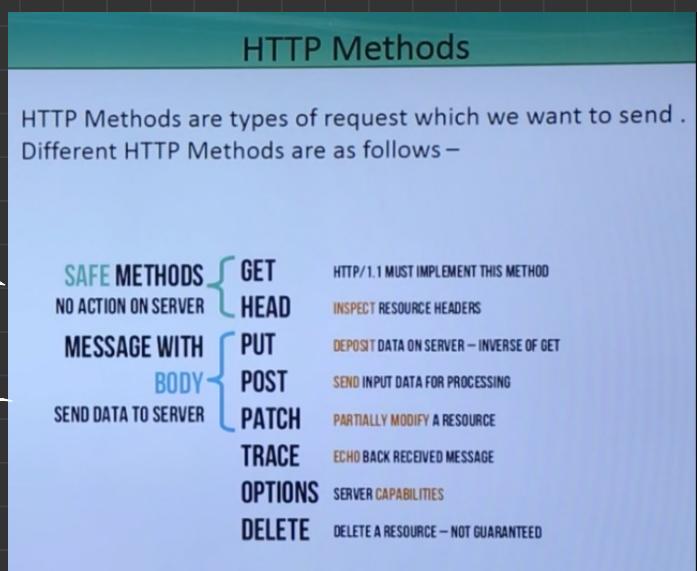


Get : for accessing any resource or fetching any resource with no action on server .

Head : for seeing the server http header but not the html data . with no action on server .

put,post : for sending an input to the server .

Options : to know what kind of http methods are enabled on a remote server .(user send http request by using options method)



delete : Dangerous , because if delete Method is enable on any server , a user can delete any particular resource on the server . by sending http request using delete method .

3 Way Handshake

- It is a method which is used to make a connection between client and server.
- It is a 3 step method.

TCP Three Way Handshake

```

    graph TD
        UserA[User A] -->|SYN| ServerB[Server B]
        ServerB -->|SYNACK| UserA
        UserA -->|ACK| ServerB
        style UserA fill:#d9e1f2
        style ServerB fill:#d9e1f2
    
```

User A Server B

Tutorialspoint.com

So used to make connection

handshake a 3-way handshake is the first process before requesting any resource

How to use netcat:

> nc any.com/1p port
 GET / HTTP/1.0
 Host: any.com

} *server made only one connection and cancelled* = *one connection on time*

> nc google.com 80
 GET / HTTP/1.1
 Host: google.com

} *server made one connection and still connected to make another connection* = *multiple connection at one time*

Curl Overview

- Curl is small computer utility which is used for transferring data from various protocols.
- Libcurl is a free client-side URL transfer library.
- It supports cookies , HTTP , HTTP/2 , FTP and Gopher etc.
- It also performs SSL certificate verification.

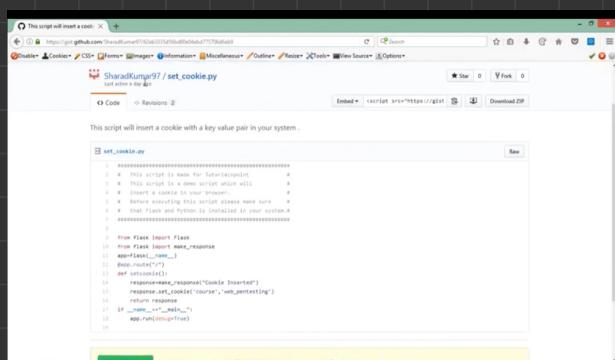
Gopher is a protocol, that has been used before http for requesting resource but nowadays it's not used.

With the help of curl we can send http request by using different http methods.

\rightarrow curl -v -X http-method any.com -L -o file.txt
 ↑
 for more details.
 ↗ If site has redirection, so curl follow that redirection

Cookies Basics

- Cookies are small file which contains information
- Not an executable file
- Stored on a client side
- Sometimes used for user preferences
- Name Value Pair
- Sometime contains user session ,login information



```

This script will insert a cookie
=====
#!/usr/bin/python
# This script is made for tutorialspoint
# This script is made for python 3.4.3
# Insert a cookie in your browser
# This script will insert a cookie in your browser
# That class and Python is installed in your system
# =====

from flask import Flask
from flask import make_response
import os
app = Flask(__name__)
@app.route("/")
def hello():
    response.set_cookie("course", "web_testing")
    return response
if __name__ == "__main__":
    app.run(debug=True)
  
```

Cookies Internal

Information inside a cookie is in the form of name value pair.

E.g. - [Name : Value]

Important Fields in cookies –

1. Domain
2. Path
3. Secure like https to use
4. Expires
5. Httponly if this presents inside a cookie, which mean

Cookie can't be stolen by using is

Sessions Basics

- Session Id is a long, random alpha-numeric string
- It uniquely identifies user on a website
- Sometime it get stored in cookie

Session vs Cookies

- Cookie is stored on client side
- Sessions are stored on server side
- Values are hidden in session which make them more secure than cookies

if server stored my session ID
 in DB, then there should be
 not a session file created.

