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Subdomain Enumeration | Tryhackme Walkthrough



Rahul Kumar · [Follow](#)

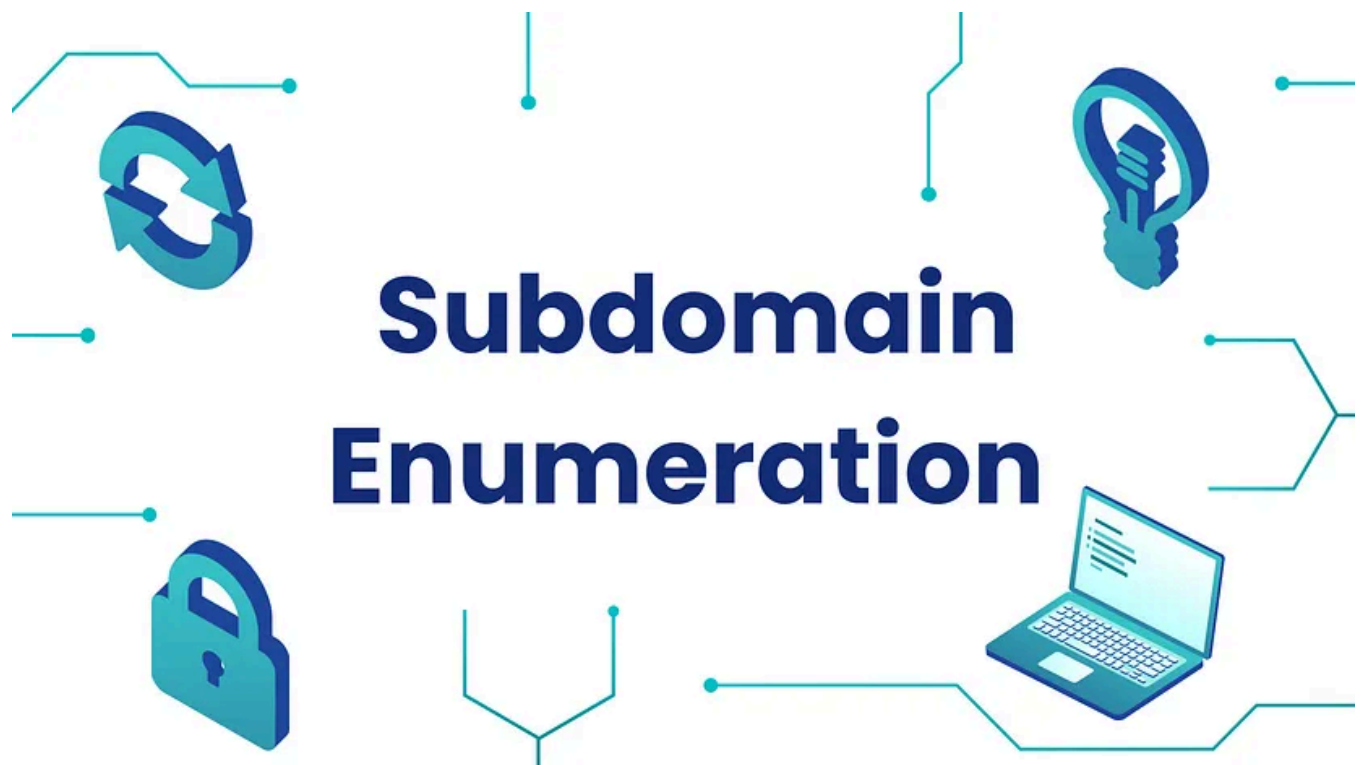
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Learn the various ways of discovering subdomains to expand your attack surface of a target.



Breif:

Subdomain enumeration is the process of finding valid subdomains for a domain, but why do we do this? We do this to expand our attack surface to try and discover more

potential points of vulnerability.

*We will explore three different subdomain enumeration methods: **Brute Force**, **OSINT** (Open-Source Intelligence) and **Virtual Host**.*

Start the machine and then move onto the next task.

Ques 1: What is a subdomain enumeration method beginning with B?

Ans 1: Brute Force

Ques 2: What is a subdomain enumeration method beginning with O?

Ans 2: OSINT

Ques 3: What is a subdomain enumeration method beginning with V?

Ans 3: Virtual Host

O

SINT — SSL/TLS Certificates:

When an SSL/TLS (Secure Sockets Layer/Transport Layer Security) certificate is created for a domain by a CA (Certificate Authority), CA's take part in what's called "Certificate Transparency (CT) logs". These are publicly accessible logs of every SSL/TLS certificate created for a domain name. The purpose of Certificate Transparency logs is to stop malicious and accidentally made certificates from being used. We can use this service to our advantage to discover subdomains belonging to a domain, sites like <https://crt.sh> and <https://ui.ctsearch.entrust.com/ui/ctsearchui> offer a searchable database of certificates that shows current and historical results.

*Go to crt.sh and search for the domain name **tryhackme.com**, find the entry that was logged at 2020-12-26 and enter the domain below to answer the question.*

Ques 1: What domain was logged on crt.sh at 2020-12-26?

Ans 1: store.tryhackme.com

3844507250	2020-12-29	2020-12-29	2021-03-29	docs.tryhackme.com	docs.tryhackme.com	C=US, O=Let's Encrypt, CN=R3
3833434859	2020-12-26	2020-12-26	2021-03-26	store.tryhackme.com	store.tryhackme.com	C=US, O=Let's Encrypt, CN=R3
3833430615	2020-12-26	2020-12-26	2021-03-26	store.tryhackme.com	store.tryhackme.com	C=US, O=Let's Encrypt, CN=R3
3754926363	2020-12-09	2020-12-08	2021-03-08	blog.tryhackme.com	blog.tryhackme.com	C=US, O=Let's Encrypt, CN=R3

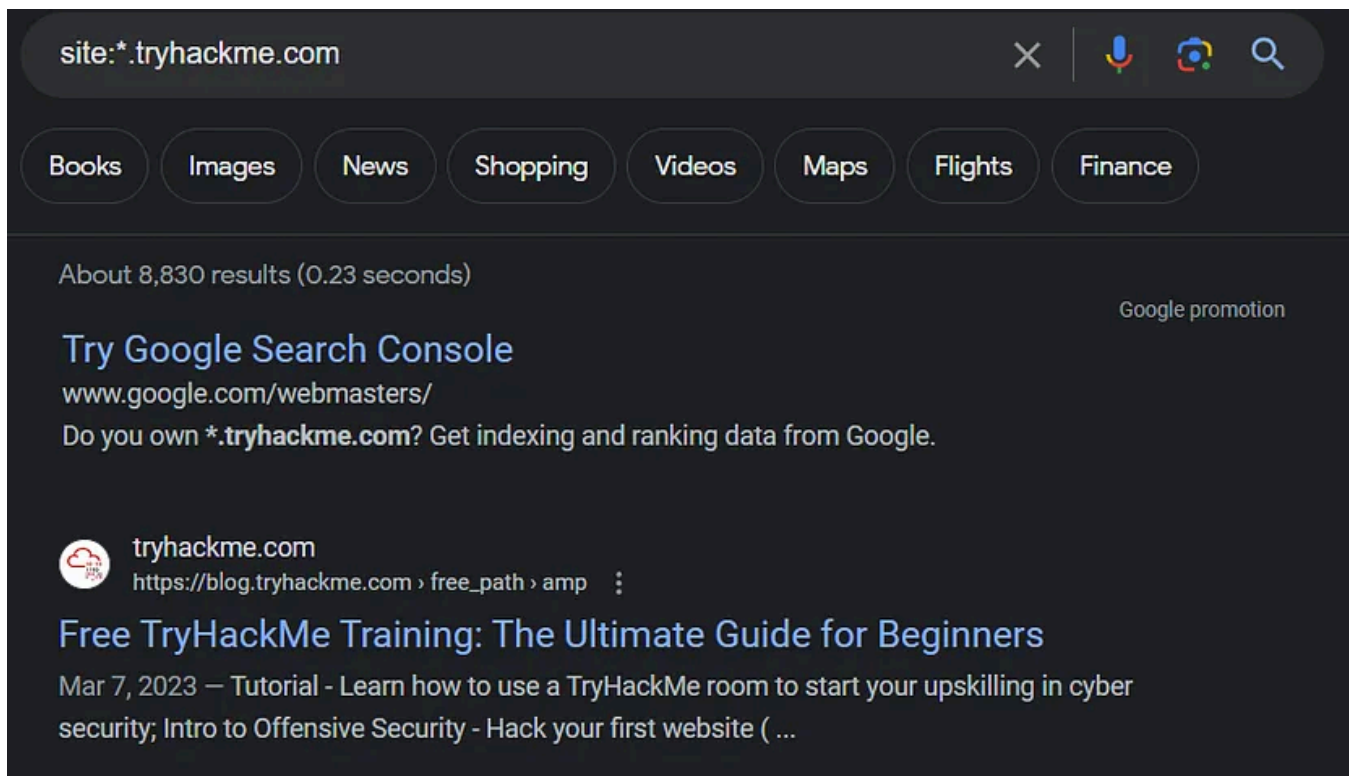
O SINT — Search Engines:

Search engines contain trillions of links to more than a billion websites, which can be an excellent resource for finding new subdomains. Using advanced search methods on websites like Google, such as the `site:` filter, can narrow the search results. For example, “`-site:www.domain.com site:*.domain.com`” would only contain results leading to the domain name `domain.com` but exclude any links to `www.domain.com`; therefore, it shows us only subdomain names belonging to `domain.com`.

Go to Google and use the search term `-site:www.tryhackme.com site:*.tryhackme.com`, which should reveal a subdomain for `tryhackme.com`; use that subdomain to answer the question below.

Ques 1: What is the TryHackMe subdomain beginning with B discovered using the above Google search?

Ans 1: blog.tryhackme.com



DNS Bruteforce:

Bruteforce DNS (Domain Name System) enumeration is the method of trying tens, hundreds, thousands or even millions of different possible subdomains from a pre-defined list of commonly used subdomains. Because this method requires many requests, we automate it with tools to make the process quicker. In this instance, we are using a tool called dnsrecon to perform this. Click the “View Site” button to open the static site, press the “Run DNSrecon Request” button to start the simulation, and then answer the question below.

Ques 1: To speed up the process of OSINT subdomain discovery, we can automate the above methods with the help of tools like Sublist3r, click the “View Site” button to open up the static site and run the sublist3r simulation to discover a new subdomain that will help answer the question below.

Ans 1: web55.acmeitsupport.thm

[illegible]

Virtual Hosts:

Some subdomains aren't always hosted in publically accessible DNS results, such as development versions of a web application or administration portals. Instead, the DNS record could be kept on a private DNS server or recorded on the developer's machines in their /etc/hosts file (or c:\windows\system32\drivers\etc\hosts file for Windows users) which maps domain names to IP addresses.

*Because web servers can host multiple websites from one server when a website is requested from a client, the server knows which website the client wants from the **Host** header. We can utilise this host header by making changes to it and monitoring the response to see if we've discovered a new website.*

Like with DNS Bruteforce, we can automate this process by using a wordlist of commonly used subdomains.

Start an AttackBox and then try the following command against the Acme IT Support machine to try and discover a new subdomain.

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*The above command uses the **-w** switch to specify the wordlist we are going to use. The **-H** switch adds/edits a header (in this instance, the Host header), we have the **FUZZ** keyword in the space where a subdomain would normally go, and this is where we will try all the options from the wordlist.*

*Because the above command will always produce a valid result, we need to filter the output. We can do this by using the page size result with the **-fs** switch. Edit the below command replacing {size} with the most occurring size value from the previous result and try it on the AttackBox.*

```
user@machine$ ffuf -w /usr/share/wordlists/SecLists/Discovery/DNS/namelist.txt -H  
"Host: FUZZ.acmeitsupport.thm" -u http://MACHINE_IP -fs {size}
```

*This command has a similar syntax to the first apart from the **-fs** switch, which tells ffuf to ignore any results that are of the specified size.*

The above command should have revealed two positive results that we haven't come across before.

Ques 1: What is the first subdomain discovered?

Ans 1 : delta

Ques 2: What is the second subdomain discovered?

Ans 2: yellow

References: <https://tryhackme.com/room/subdomainenumeration>

Tryhackme

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Cybersecurity

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```

1 GET / HTTP/1.1
2 Host: 10-10-26-169.p.thmlabs.com
3 User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT
  10.0; Win64; x64; rv:91.0)
  Gecko/20100101 Firefox/91.0
4 Accept:
  text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,image/webp,*/*;q=0.8
5 Accept-Language: en-GB,en;q=0.5
6 Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
7 Referer: https://tryhackme.com/
8 Dnt: 1
9 Upgrade-Insecure-Requests: 1
10 Sec-Fetch-Dest: document
11 Sec-Fetch-Mode: navigate
12 Sec-Fetch-Site: cross-site
13 Sec-Fetch-User: ?1
14 Sec-Gpc: 1
15 Cache-Control: max-age=0
16 Te: trailers
17 Connection: open
18
19
1 HTTP/1.1 200 OK
2 Server: nginx/1.14.0 (Ubuntu)
3 Date: Sat, 04 Sep 2021 22:51:00 GMT
4 Content-Type: text/html; charset=utf-8
5 Connection: keep-alive
6 Front-End-Https: on
7 Content-Length: 6613
8
9 <!DOCTYPE html>
10 <html lang=en>
11 <head>
12 <title>
13     Bastion Hosting
14 </title>
15 <meta charset=utf-8>
16 <meta name=viewport content="width=device-width,initial-scale=1">
17 <link rel="icon" type="image/x-icon" href="/assets/icon.png">
18 <link href="/assets/css/bootstrap.min.css" rel="stylesheet">
19 <link href="/assets/css/styles.css" rel="stylesheet">
20 <link href="/assets/css/home.css" rel="stylesheet">
21 </head>
22 <body class="d-flex flex-column h-100">
23 <main class="flex-shrink-0">

```

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Learn how to use Repeater to duplicate requests in Burp Suite

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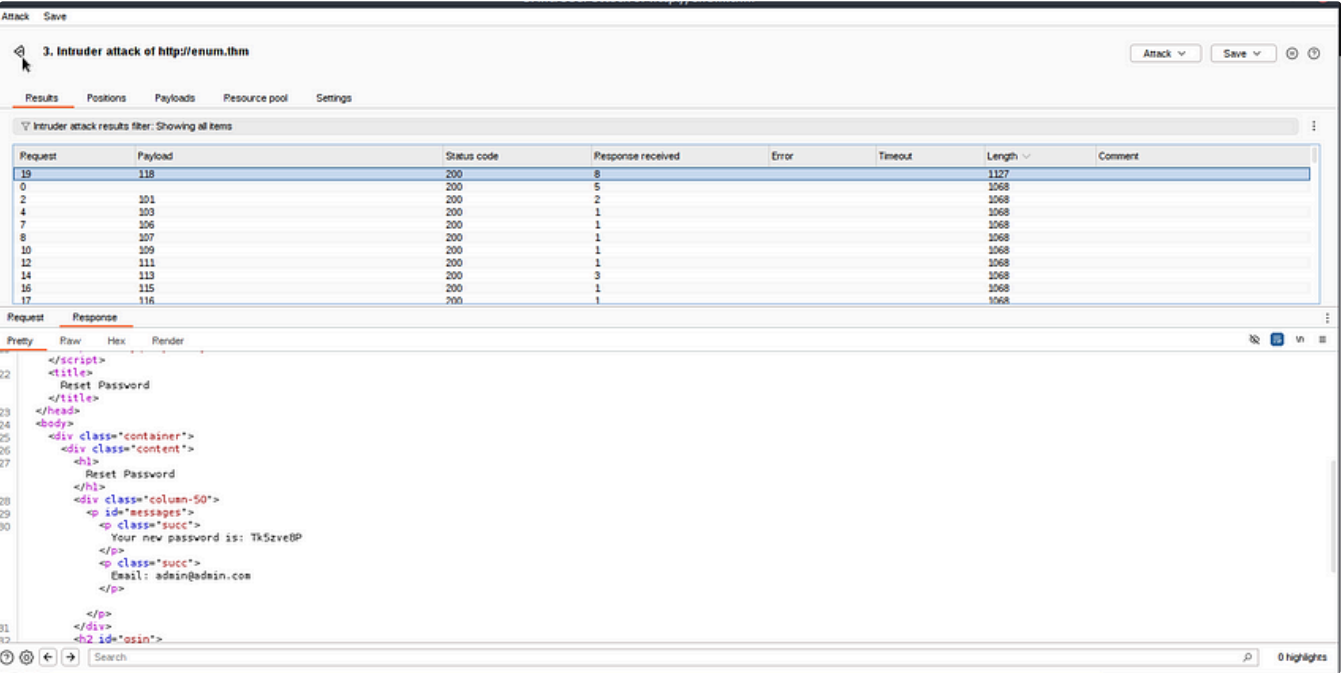
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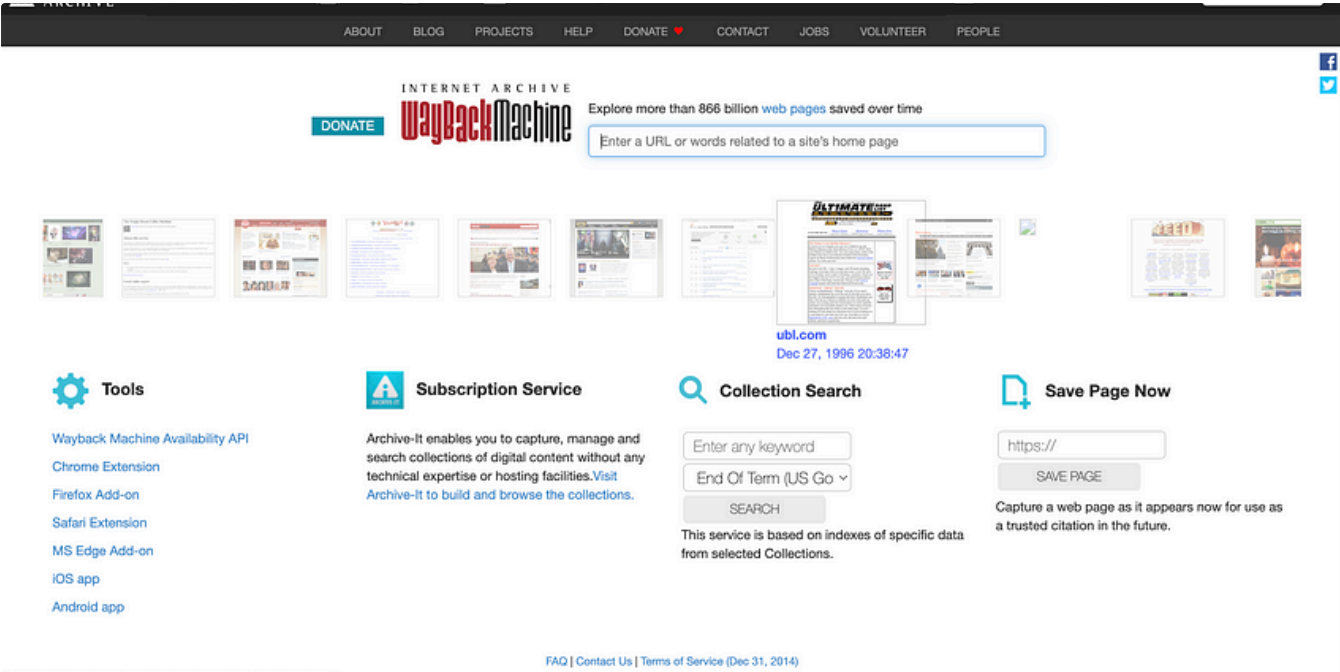
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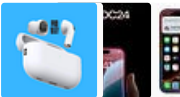
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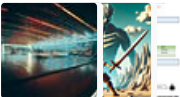
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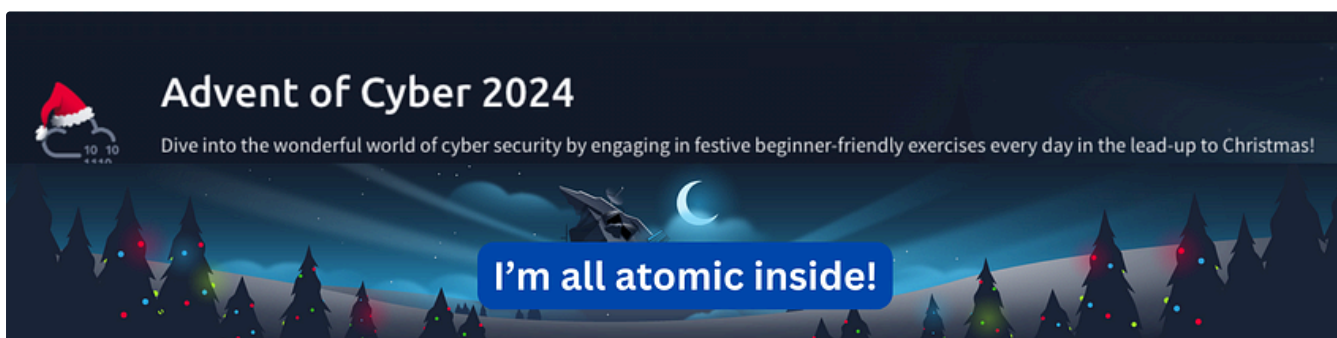


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Repeater room!

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After you have completed the Burp Basics room, we recommend doing so before proceeding. The Burp Basics room will enhance your learning experience.

Get started by pressing the green **Start Machine** button. Also, start the AttackBox by pressing the blue **Start Machine** button. Then, start Burp and follow along with the next tasks.



Daniel Schwarzentraub

Tryhackme Free Walk-through Room: Burp Suite: Repeater (Updated room)

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