# CYBERSECURITY TRAINING (WEEK 3 – Day2)

# **Penetration Testing**

1.Introduction to Penetration Testing

**Definition and Purpose:** 

Penetration Testing (or Pen Testing) is a simulated cyberattack performed on a computer system, network, or web application to evaluate its security. The main goal is to identify vulnerabilities that malicious hackers could exploit and provide recommendations to fix them. It helps improve an organization's defensive posture before real attacks occur.

2. Difference Between Vulnerability Assessment and Penetration Testing:

- Vulnerability Assessment is a process of scanning and identifying known weaknesses in systems using automated tools.
- Penetration Testing, on the other hand, goes
   a step further to exploit those vulnerabilities,
   simulating a real-world attack to understand
   the impact and reach of the flaw.
   In short, vulnerability assessment is about
   finding, while pen testing is about proving the
   vulnerability.

#### **3.Types of Penetration Testing:**

#### **Black Box Testing:**

The tester has **no prior knowledge** of the system. This simulates an **external attack** by an outsider (e.g., a hacker with no internal access). It tests how well the system can be breached without inside help.

#### White Box Testing:

The tester has **full knowledge** of the system including source code, network diagrams, and credentials. This simulates an **insider threat** or trusted employee attack and helps find deeper, complex flaws.

#### **Gray Box Testing:**

The tester has **partial knowledge** of the system. This simulates an attack from a **semi-privileged user**, such as a contractor or someone with limited access. It balances between Black Box and White Box testing approaches.

#### **Practical Implementation for Information Gathering**

-- The tool we are using is: **theHarvesters** 

```
-S START, --start START
Start with result number X, default=0.
-p, --proxies
-s, --shodan
Use Shodan to query discovered hosts.
--screenshot SCREENSHOT
Take screenshots of resolved domains specify output directory: --screenshot output_directory

-v, --virtual-host
-e DNS_SERVER, --dns-server DNS_SERVER
DNS server to use for lookup.
-t, --take-over
-r[DNS_RESOLVE], --dns-resolve[DNS_RESOLVE]
Perform DNS resolution on subdomains with a resolver list or passed in resolvers, default False.
Enable DNS server lookup, default False.
-r(-dns-brute
-fFILENAME, --filename FILENAME
Save the results to an XML and JSON file.
-w WORDLIST, --wordlist WORDLIST
-a, --api-scan
-q, --quiet
-b SOURCE, --source SOURCE
baidu, bevigil, bing, bingapi, brave, bufferoverun, censys, certspotter, criminalip, crtsh, dehashed, dnsdumpster, duckduckgo, fullhunt, github-code, hackertarget, hunter-how, intelx, netlas, onyphe, otx, pentesticols, projectidiscovery, rapiddns, rocketreach, securityTrails, sitedossier, subdomainfinderc99, threatminer, tomba, urlscan, virustotal, yahoo, whoisxml, zoomeye, venacus
```

### 1.Targethacker

#### **2.OTX**

```
[*] No people found.
apps.gndec.ac.in
appsc.gndec.ac.in
architecture.gndec.ac.in
erp.gndec.ac.in
gne10.gndec.ac.in
gne12.gndec.ac.in
gne2.gndec.ac.in
gne4.gndec.ac.in
gne7.gndec.ac.in
it.gndec.ac.in
login.gndec.ac.in
mca.gndec.ac.in
```

## 3.Bing