## **Hunting Subdomains**

## Part 1

Sometimes, we might be tasked with finding information on subdomains of websites and domains. This is because we might find websites and subdomains that should not be found on the internet. For example a "Top-Secret" domain.

We will be using a tool called <u>sublist3r</u> to search for subdomains. We need to manually install this tool using the following command: <u>apt install sublist3r</u>.

Once it is installed we can use it to search for subdomains.

To use sublist3r we need to use the following syntax:

1. sublist3r -h for help as shown below:

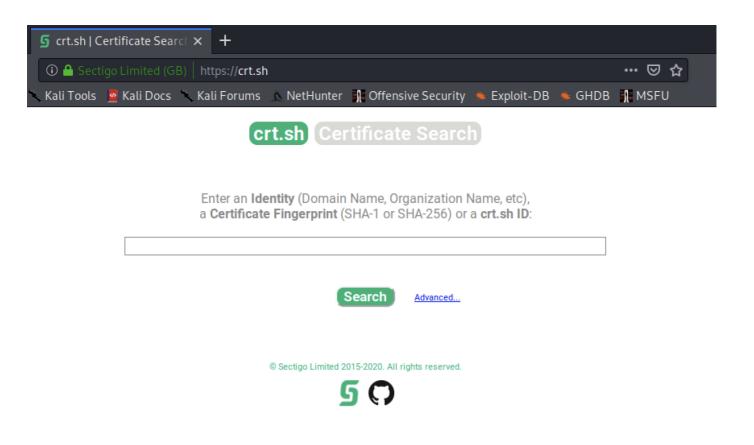
```
root@kali:∼# sublist3r
                # Coded By Ahmed Aboul-Ela - @aboul3la
root@kali:~# sublist3r -h
usage: sublist3r.py [-h] -d DOMAIN [-b [BRUTEFORCE]] [-p PORTS] [-v [VERBOSE]] [-t THREADS] [-e ENGINES] [-o OUTPUT] [-n]
                         show this help message and exit
  -d DOMAIN, --domain DOMAIN
                        Domain name to enumerate it's subdomains
  -b [BRUTEFORCE], --bruteforce [BRUTEFORCE]
Enable the subbrute bruteforce module
  -p PORTS, --ports PORTS
                         Scan the found subdomains against specified tcp ports
  -v [VERBOSE], --verbose [VERBOSE]
                        Enable Verbosity and display results in realtime
  -t THREADS, -- threads THREADS
                        Number of threads to use for subbrute bruteforce
  -e ENGINES, --engines ENGINES
                         Specify a comma-separated list of search engines
  -o OUTPUT, -- output OUTPUT
                         Save the results to text file
  -n, --no-color
                        Output without color
Example: python3 /usr/lib/python3/dist-packages/sublist3r.py -d google.com
```

2. sublist3r -d tesla.com for a subdomain search on the tesla.com domain as shown below:

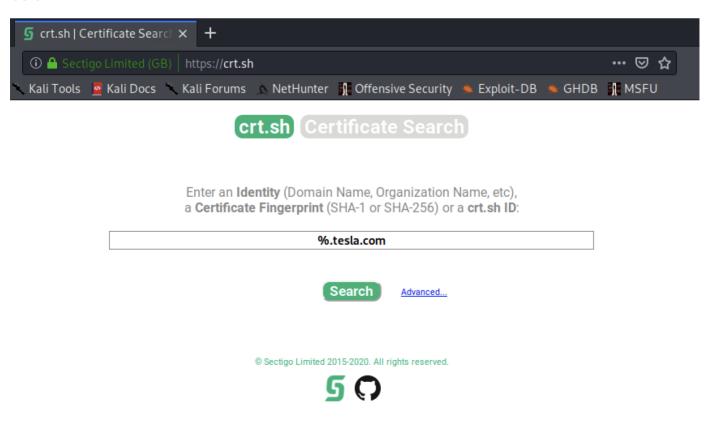
```
root@kali:~# sublist3r -d tesla.com
[-] Searching now in Baidu..
[-] Searching now in Yahoo..
[-] Searching now in Google..
[-] Searching now in Bing..
[-] Searching now in Ask..
[-] Searching now in Netcraft..
[-] Searching now in DNSdumpster..
[-] Searching now in Virustotal..
[-] Searching now in ThreatCrowd..
[-] Searching now in SSL Certificates..
[-] Searching now in PassiveDNS..
www.tesla.com
3.tesla.com
akamai-apigateway-automation.tesla.com
apac-sso.tesla.com
appplayer.tesla.com
apps.tesla.com
auth.tesla.com
autodiscover.tesla.com
beta-partners.tesla.com
billing.tesla.com
blog.tesla.com
bolt.tesla.com
cicerone.tesla.com
ciscoguest.tesla.com
cloudprotect.tesla.com
employeefeedback.tesla.com<BR>feedback.tesla.com
eua-origin.tesla.com<BR>naa-origin.tesla.com<BR>nas-origin.tesla.com
mfa-dev.tesla.com<BR>mfamobile-dev.tesla.com<BR>mfauser-dev.tesla.com<BR>sso-dev.tesla.com
api-toolbox.tesla.com<BR>toolbox.tesla.com
image.emails.tesla.com<BR>my.tesla.com<BR>static.tesla.com<BR>www.tesla.com
my.tesla.com<BR>static.tesla.com<BR>www.tesla.com
```

In this scenario, it gave many results (not all are shown).

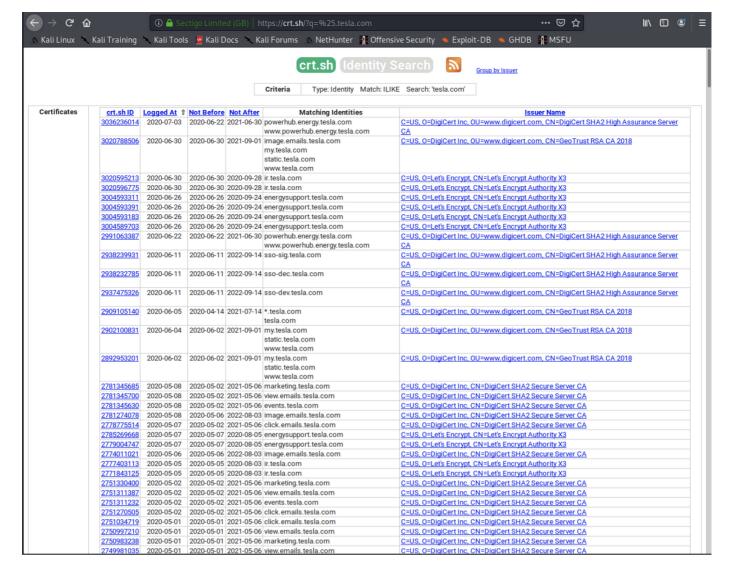
Another tool that we use is a web tool called crt.sh. It can be found at <a href="https://crt.sh">https://crt.sh</a> as shown below:



We can do a "wildcard" search for a domain. In our case, the syntax is: <code>%.domain.com</code> as shown below:



These are the results from that search:



This tool uses a concept called "Certficate Fingerprinting" to find the certificates of sites registered to that domain.

We can also find sub-subdomains (4 domain levels).

## Part 2

One of the most popular tools to use is called OWASP Amass which can be found on github here: <a href="https://github.com/OWASP/Amass">https://github.com/OWASP/Amass</a>. It is a fairly complex tool

Another tool that helps with subdomain probing is called <a href="https://github.com/tomnomnom/httprobe">https://github.com/tomnomnom/httprobe</a>. It's a fairly easy tool to use. Once you generate a list of subdomains, you'll generally need to check them and see which ones work and don't work. This tool makes that task of checking a lot easier by checking them for you.