Ethical Hacking Experiment 1

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2019130048

TE COMPS

Batch: C

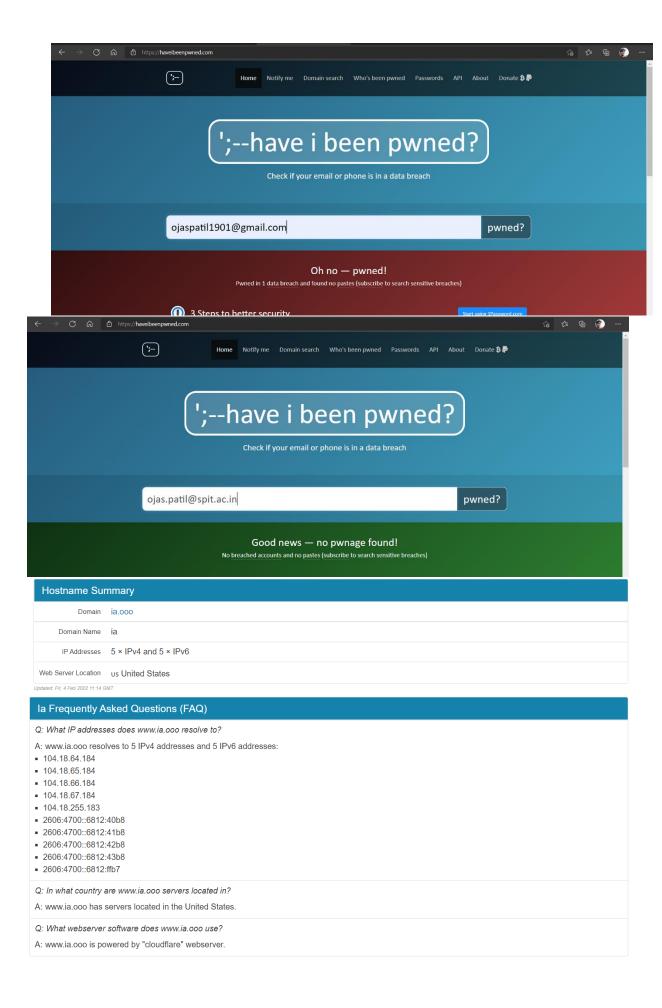
Aim: To try foot printing with the help of various tools and utilities available.

1) What is foot printing?

Foot printing means gathering information about a target system which can be used to execute a successful cyber-attack. To get this information, a hacker might use various methods with variant tools. This information is the first road for the hacker to crack a system.

Information gathered from foot printing:

Operating system of the target machine, firewall, IP address, security configuration of target machine, email id, passwords, server configuration, URLs, etc.



100			
Location United States			
Latitude 37.7510 / 37°45'3" N			
Longitude -97.8220 / 97°49'19" V	V		
Timezone America/Chicago			
Local Time 2022-02-05 01:22:43-	06:00		
IPv4 Addresses 104.18.64.184, 104.18	8.65.184, 104.18.66.184, 104.18	.67.184, 104.18.255.183	
la Website and Web Server Inf	ormation		
Website Title Infibeam Avenues -	Infibeam Avenues		
Website Description Infibeam Avenues -	Infibeam Avenues		
Website Host https://www.ia.ooo			
Server Software cloudflare			
DNS Resource Records			
Name	Туре	Data	
us www.ia.ooo	А	104.18.64.184	
us www.ia.ooo	Α	104.18.65.184	
us www.ia.ooo	А	104.18.66.184	
us www.ia.ooo	A	104.18.67.184	
us www.ia.ooo	А	104.18.255.183	
us www.ia.ooo	AAAA	2606:4700::6812:40b8	
us www.ia.ooo	AAAA	2606:4700::6812:41b8	
us www.ia.ooo	AAAA	2606:4700::6812:42b8	
us www.ia.ooo	AAAA	2606:4700::6812:43b8	
us www.ia.ooo	AAAA	2606:4700::6812:ffb7	

2) Explain the process using command line utility i.e. Ping, tracert, nslookup, DNS footprinting.

Ping:

ping command in command prompt along with mentioned URL or IP address, sends specific number of ICMP packages to mentioned address. The size of ICMP packages can be varied. Ping commands helps to get IP address of target URL. Also ping command is simplest tool to launch a denial-of-service attack.

```
C:\Users\ojasp>ping www.google.com
Pinging www.google.com [142.250.67.196] with 32 bytes of data:
Reply from 142.250.67.196: bytes=32 time=3ms TTL=120
Reply from 142.250.67.196: bytes=32 time=5ms TTL=120
Reply from 142.250.67.196: bytes=32 time=3ms TTL=120
Reply from 142.250.67.196: bytes=32 time=4ms TTL=120
Ping statistics for 142.250.67.196:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
   Minimum = 3ms, Maximum = 5ms, Average = 3ms
C:\Users\ojasp>ping www.github.com
Pinging github.com [13.234.210.38] with 32 bytes of data:
Reply from 13.234.210.38: bytes=32 time=6ms TTL=47
Reply from 13.234.210.38: bytes=32 time=5ms TTL=47
Reply from 13.234.210.38: bytes=32 time=5ms TTL=47
Reply from 13.234.210.38: bytes=32 time=6ms TTL=47
Ping statistics for 13.234.210.38:
   Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
   Minimum = 5ms, Maximum = 6ms, Average = 5ms
C:\Users\ojasp>ping www.spit.ac.in
Pinging www.spit.ac.in [43.252.193.19] with 32 bytes of data:
Request timed out.
Request timed out.
Request timed out.
Request timed out.
Ping statistics for 43.252.193.19:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 0, Lost = 4 (100% loss),
```

```
C:\Users\ojasp>ping -a 13.234.176.102
Pinging ec2-13-234-176-102.ap-south-1.compute.amazonaws.com [13.234.176.102] with 32 bytes of data:
Reply from 13.234.176.102: bytes=32 time=4ms TTL=48
Reply from 13.234.176.102: bytes=32 time=5ms TTL=48
Reply from 13.234.176.102: bytes=32 time=6ms TTL=48
Reply from 13.234.176.102: bytes=32 time=5ms TTL=48
Ping statistics for 13.234.176.102:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
   Minimum = 4ms, Maximum = 6ms, Average = 5ms
C:\Users\ojasp>ping -l 16000 13.234.176.102
Pinging 13.234.176.102 with 16000 bytes of data:
Request timed out.
Request timed out.
Request timed out.
Request timed out.
Ping statistics for 13.234.176.102:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 0, Lost = 4 (100% loss),
C:\Users\ojasp>ping -l 32 13.234.176.102
Pinging 13.234.176.102 with 32 bytes of data:
Reply from 13.234.176.102: bytes=32 time=5ms TTL=48
Reply from 13.234.176.102: bytes=32 time=6ms TTL=48
Reply from 13.234.176.102: bytes=32 time=7ms TTL=48
Reply from 13.234.176.102: bytes=32 time=5ms TTL=48
Ping statistics for 13.234.176.102:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
   Minimum = 5ms, Maximum = 7ms, Average = 5ms
C:\Users\ojasp>ping -f -l 32 13.234.176.102
Pinging 13.234.176.102 with 32 bytes of data:
Reply from 13.234.176.102: bytes=32 time=6ms TTL=48
Reply from 13.234.176.102: bytes=32 time=5ms TTL=48
Reply from 13.234.176.102: bytes=32 time=5ms TTL=48
Reply from 13.234.176.102: bytes=32 time=5ms TTL=48
Ping statistics for 13.234.176.102:
Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
   Minimum = 5ms, Maximum = 6ms, Average = 5ms
```

Tracert:

Tracert command sends 3 ICMP packet to each node in between the source and destination. It records RTT of each packet. It also returns IP address and domain name of each node it has passed through. It is helpful for attacker to identify the path followed by packets so that it can exploit it in between.

```
C:\Users\ojasp>tracert www.github.com
Tracing route to github.com [13.234.210.38]
over a maximum of 30 hops:
                          2 ms 192.168.1.1
4 ms 172.172.0.1
        1 ms
                 1 ms
        7 ms
                 5 ms
                         4 ms 103.175.191.33
       6 ms
                4 ms
                         4 ms static-141.235.143.114-tataidc.co.in [114.143.235.141]
       4 ms
                5 ms
                       4 ms 10.0.10.209
4 ms 10.124.253.101
       6 ms
                12 ms
       4 ms
                 7 ms
                                 Request timed out.
       5 ms
                5 ms 11 ms 99.83.92.224
                         6 ms 52.95.65.191
5 ms 52.95.64.174
                 5 ms
        8 ms
 10
        5 ms
                 5 ms
        6 ms
                 6 ms
                         6 ms 52.95.64.161
                 7 ms 9 ms 99.83.76.121
8 ms 6 ms 99.83.76.136
       6 ms
 13
        6 ms
14
                                 Request timed out.
                                 Request timed out.
16
                                 Request timed out.
                                 Request timed out.
17
                                 Request timed out.
18
19
                                 Request timed out.
20
        5 ms
                 6 ms 5 ms ec2-13-234-210-38.ap-south-1.compute.amazonaws.com [13.234.210.38]
Trace complete.
```

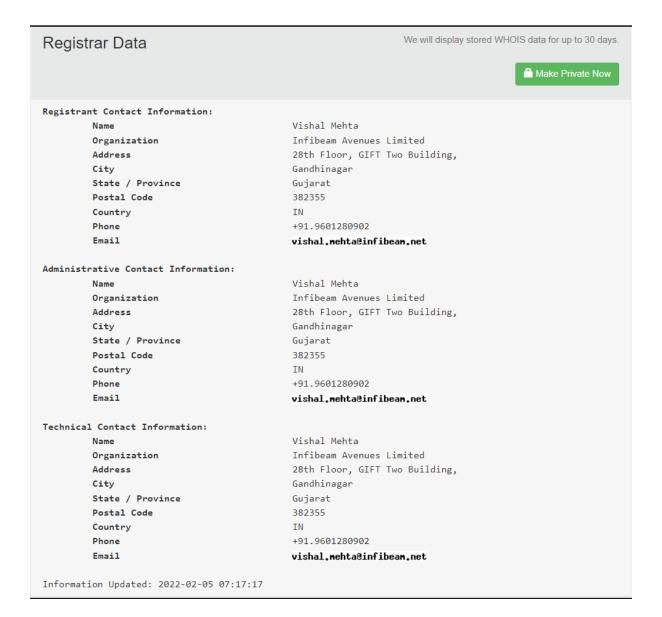
NS lookup:

Nslookup is a domain name resolver command. With the help of nslookup command, we can find out the IP address of any domain name. Also, given an IP address, its domain name can also be identified with this command.

3) Explain Who is database

This is a website which serves a good purpose for Hackers. Through this website information about the domain name, email-id, domain owner, etc; a website can be traced. Basically, this serves a way for Website Footprinting.

Registrar Info			
Name	PDR Ltd. d/b/a PublicDomainRegistry.com		
Whois Server	whois.publicdomainregistry.com		
Referral URL	www.publicdomainregistry.com		
Status	OK https://icann.org/epp#OK		
Important Dates			
Expires On	2022-07-19		
Registered On	2018-07-19		
Updated On	2021-06-04		
Name Servers			
sid.ns.cloudflare.com	108.162.193.143		
tess.ns.cloudflare.com	172.64.32.227		
Similar Domains			
ia.000			



4) Explain Google hacking database

"Google hacking" involves using advanced operators in the Google search engine to locate specific errors of text within search results.

The Google Hacking Database (GHDB) is a categorized index of Internet search engine queries designed to uncover interesting, and usually sensitive, information made publicly available on the Internet. this information was never meant to be made public but due to any number of factors this information was linked in a web document that was crawled by a search engine which subsequently followed that link and indexed the sensitive information. It is Googling with specific search strings that can force Google to return a specific result.





5) Specify the ways by which we can maximize the attacker's efforts to do footprinting.

- 1. Delete or De-activate old accounts
- 2. Use footprinting techniques to identify vulnerabilities ind leaks in your application and fix them
- 3. Use VPN
- 4. Do not post sensitive information on social media.
- 5. Keep passwords strong and change them regularly.

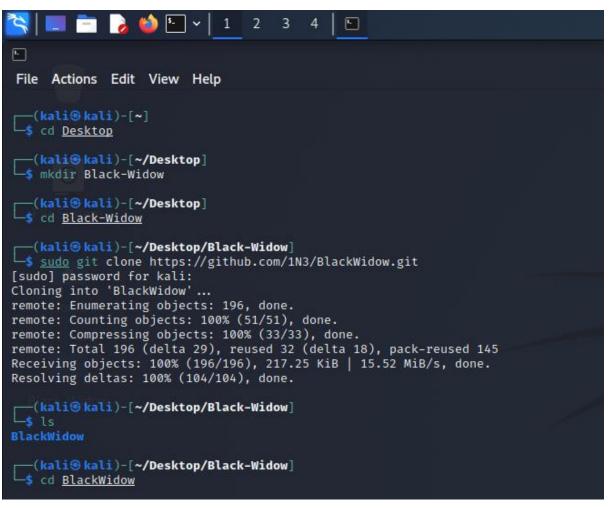
6) Specify ways to avoid archive to snapshot the website.

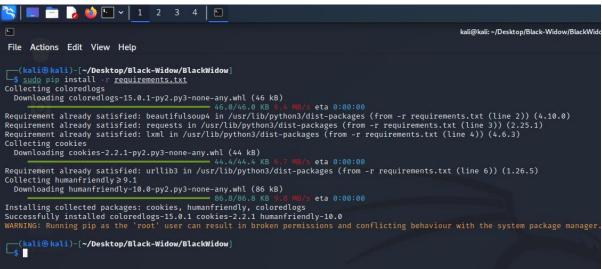
To avoid snapshot capture by archieve.org, we just need to add a robot.txt file into our application. Add following two lines into robot.txt file

User-agent: ia_archiver Disallow: /

This file stops snapshot capturers and crawlers from archiving the site.

7) Tried website footprinting tool black-widow.

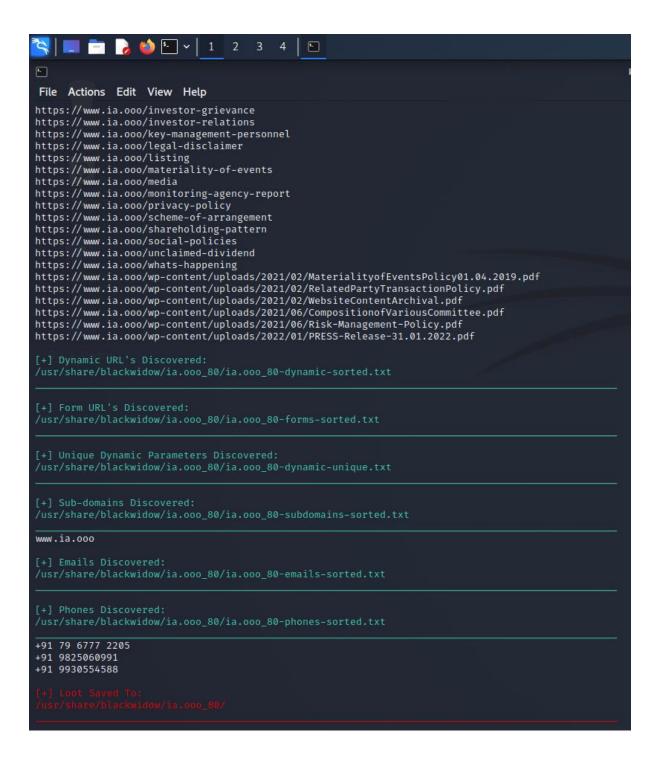


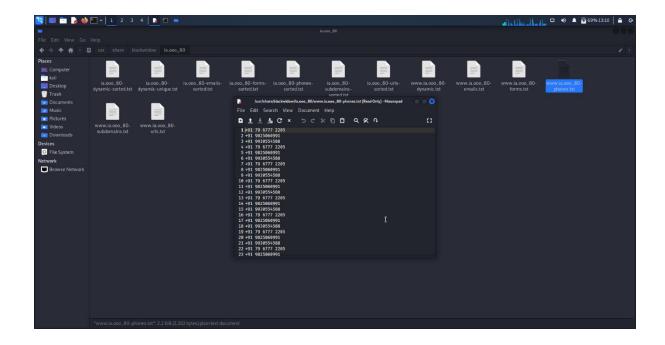


```
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                                    2
                                         3
                                             4
File Actions Edit View Help
(kali@kali)-[~/Desktop/Black-Widow/BlackWidow]
structure python3 blackwidow -h
Usage: blackwidow [options]
Options:
 -h, --help
                          show this help message and exit
  -u URL, --url=URL
                        Full URL to spider
  -d DOMAIN, --domain=DOMAIN
                          Domain name to spider
  -c COOKIE, --cookie=COOKIE
                          Cookies to send
  -l LEVEL, --level=LEVEL
                          Level of depth to traverse
  -s SCAN, --scan=SCAN Scan all dynamic URL's found
-p PORT, --port=PORT Port for the URL
  -v VERBOSE, --verbose=VERBOSE
                          Set verbose mode ON
```

```
File Actions Edit View Help
(kali® kali)-[~/Desktop/Black-Widow/BlackWidow]

sudo python3 blackwidow -u https://ia.ooo
      --=[ https://sn1persecurity.com
--=[ blackwidow v1.3 by @xer0dayz
https://www.ia.ooo/wp-content/uploads/2022/01/PRESS-Release-31.01.2022.pdf
https://www.ia.ooo
https://www.ia.ooo/company
https://www.ia.ooo/about-us
https://www.ia.ooo/key-management-personnel
https://www.ia.ooo/listing
https://www.ia.ooo/founders
https://www.ia.ooo/board-of-directors
https://www.ia.ooo/corporate-policies
https://www.ia.ooo/environment-policies
https://www.ia.ooo/hr-policies
https://www.ia.ooo/social-policies
https://www.ia.ooo/ial-business-solutions
https://www.ia.ooo/ccavenue-payment-acquiring
https://www.ia.ooo/ccavenue-payment-issuance
https://www.ia.ooo/ccavenue-neo-banking
```





Conclusion:

Foot printing helps to get sensitive information of target through different means. Foot printing is first and most important step of any attack. Nearly 90% of time is invested in footprinting.

I tried black widow website foot printing tool. The tool parsed through all the URLs of the site and collected information that might be sensitive for the owner. It collected all the phone numbers, documents, dynamic URLs, subdomains, etc. and stored it into respective files.