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Top 8 Basic Google Search Dorks [Live Examples]

June 11, 2019 H4ck0 Comment(0)

Google is undisputedly the most important search engine in the world today. Google uses a sophisticated and proprietary algorithm for ranking websites that uses over 100 different criteria in the calculation, each of which is given a specific weighting which can change over time.

Google is clearly the best general-purpose search engine on the Web. Using a special syntax is a way to tell Google that you want to restrict your searches to certain elements or characteristics of Web pages. Google has a fairly complete list of its syntax elements at www.google.com/help/operators.html

Google allows the use of certain operators to help refine searches. The use of advanced operators is very simple as long as attention is given to the syntax. The basic format is:

```
operator:search_term
```

Notice that there is no space between the operator, the colon and the search term. If a space is used after a colon, Google will display an error message. If a space is used before the colon, Google will use your intended operator as a search term.

This article will give you the maximum information about the Google Search Operators.

S.No.	Operator	Description	Example
1	**intitle:**	which finds strings in the title of a page	intitle:"Your Text"
2	**allintext:**	which finds all terms in the title of a page	allintext:"Contact"
3	**inurl:**	which finds strings in the URL of a page	inurl:"news.php?id="
4	**site:**	which restricts a search to a particular site or domain	site:yeahhub.com "Keyword"
5	**filetype:**	which finds specific types of files (doc, pdf, mp3 etc) based on file extension	filetype:pdf "Cryptography"
6	**link:**	which searches for all links to a site or URL	link:"example.com"
7	**cache:**	which displays Google's cached copy of a page	cache:yeahhub.com
8	**info:**	which displays summary information about a page	info:www.example.com

So much information is on the web, its mind boggling. Thankfully we have search engines to sift through them and categorise them for us. Unfortunately, there is still so much info that even with these search engines, its often a painstakingly slow process (something comparable to death for a hacker) to find exactly what you're looking for.
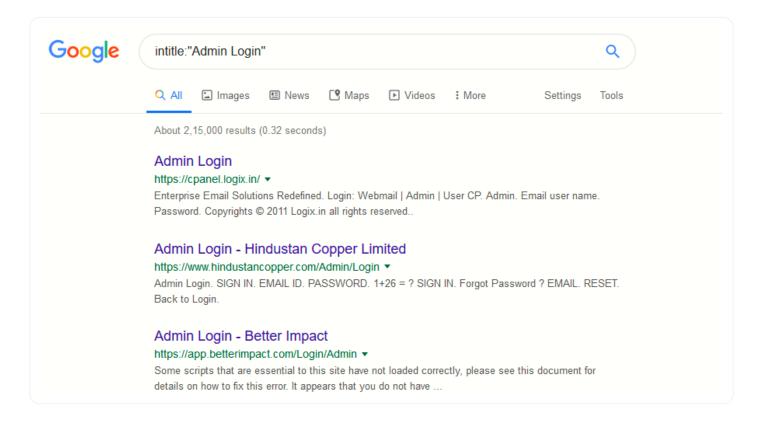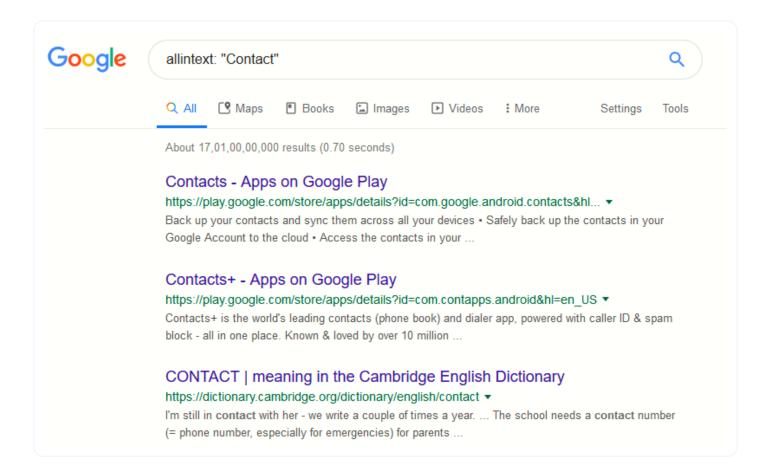
1. intitle:

This operator instructs Google to search for a term within the title of a document. Most web browsers display the title of a document on the top title bar of the browser window. This operator requires no other search arguments.

intitle: which is very similar to allintitle, but only for the next word. "*intitle: Admin Login*" finds only pages with **Admin** in the title, and **Login** anywhere on the page.

2. allintext:

This dork will search only within the text of pages, but not in the links or page title as shown below:
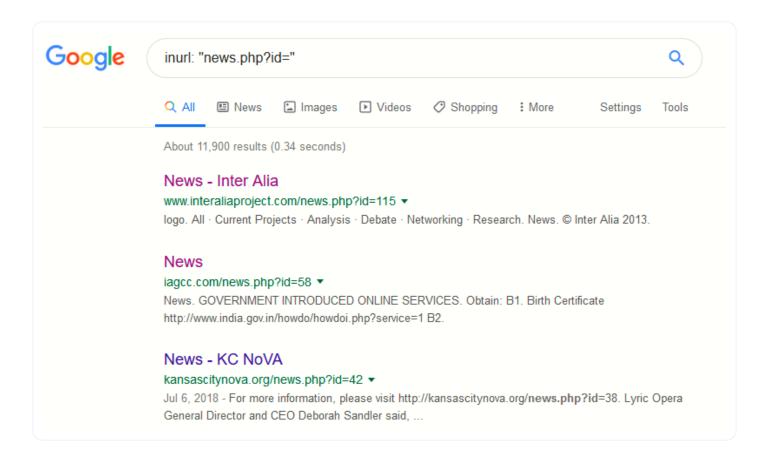
3. inurl:

This operator instructs Google to search only within the URL, or web address of a document. This operator requires no other search arguments.

Example:"news.php?id="

This query would display pages with the word "*news.php?id=*" inside the web address.
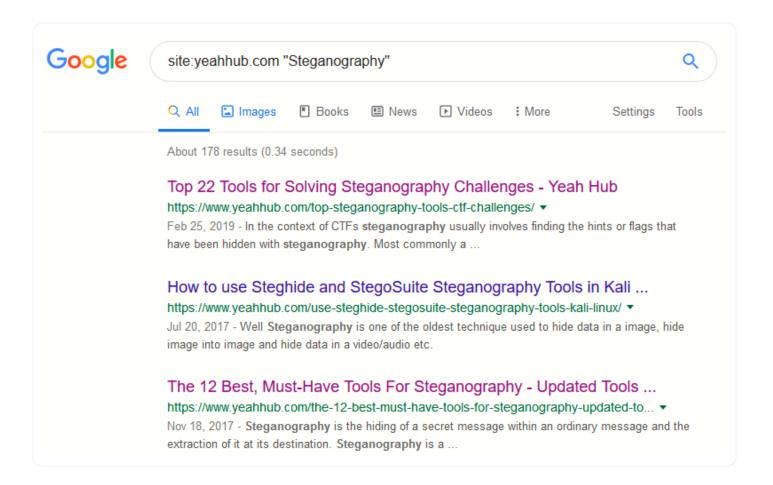
4. site:

This advanced operator instructs Google to restrict a search to a specific web site or domain. When using this operator, an addition search argument is required.
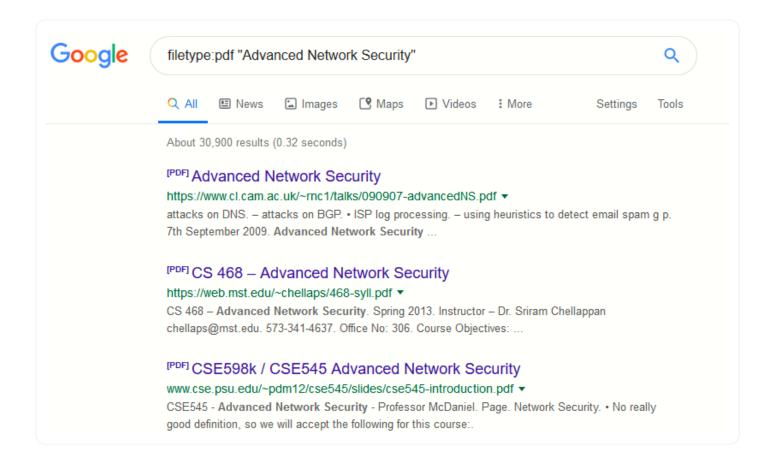
Example: site:yeahhub.com "Steganography"

The above query will return results from **yeahhub.com** that include the term **Steganography** anywhere on the page.

5. filetype:

This operator instructs Google to search only within the text of a particular type of file. This operator requires an additional search argument.

This will restrict searches to that filetype e.g. *"filetype:pdf"* to show only PDF documents and files.
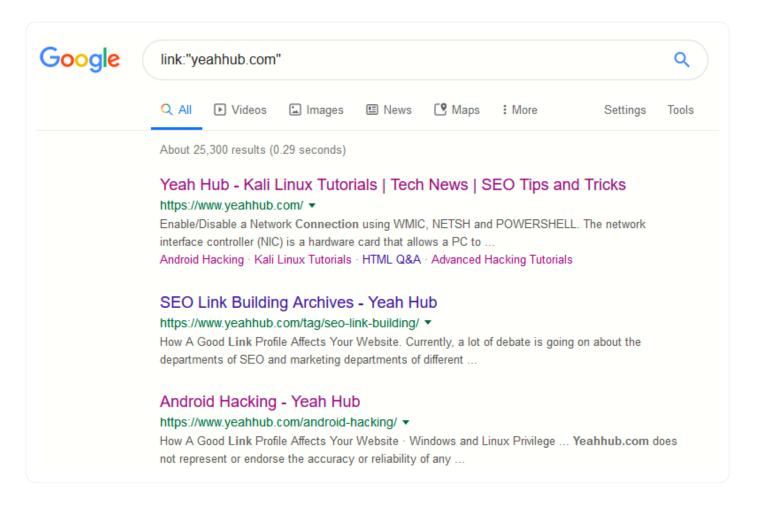
6. link:

The hyperlink is one of the cornerstones of the Internet. A hyperlink is a selectable connection from one web page to another. Most often, these links appear as underlined text but they can appear as images, video or any other type of multimedia content.

This advanced operator instructs Google to search within hyperlinks for a search term. This operator requires no other search arguments.

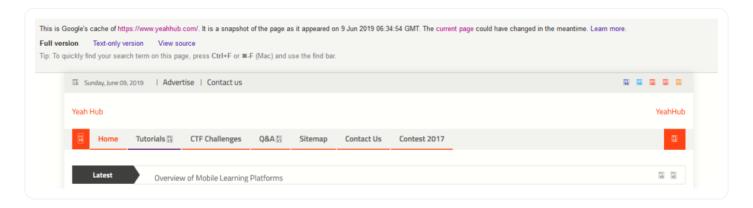**Example:** link:"yeahhub.com"

This query query would display web pages that link to Yeahhub.com's main page.

7. cache:

This operator displays the version of a web page as it appeared when Google crawled the site. This operator requires no other search arguments.
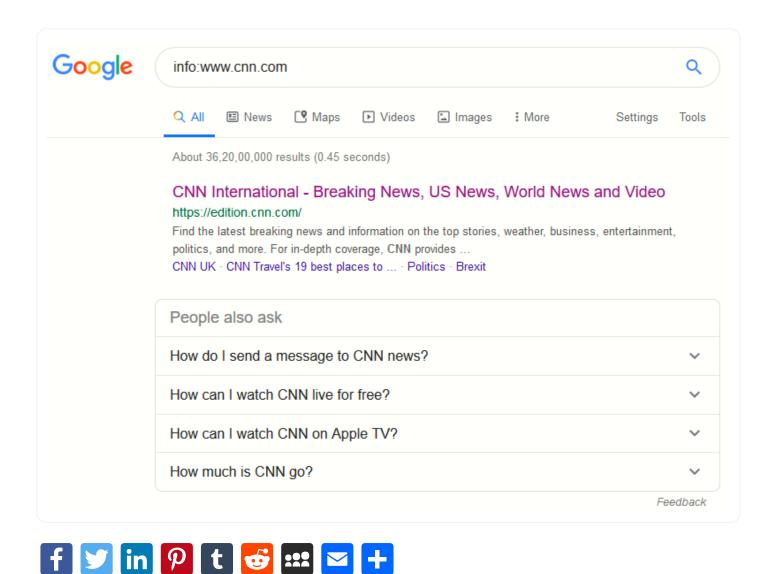
Below you can see the Google version of the passed url (*cache:yeahhub.com*) which would display the cached version of Yeahhub.com's web page.

8. info:

This will show a page containing links to related searches, backlinks, and pages containing the url. This is the same as typing the url into the search box.

Syntax: info:www.example.com

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