

## Lab 04 – Filtering Data

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**Course Section:** IS-1003-002

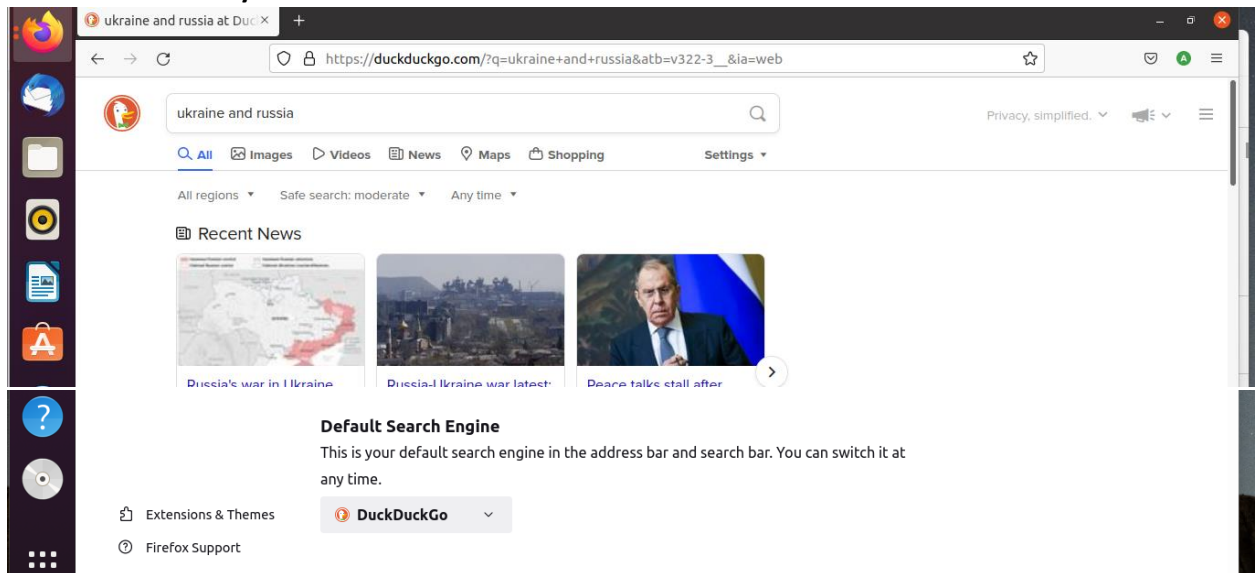
**Date:** 04/22/2022

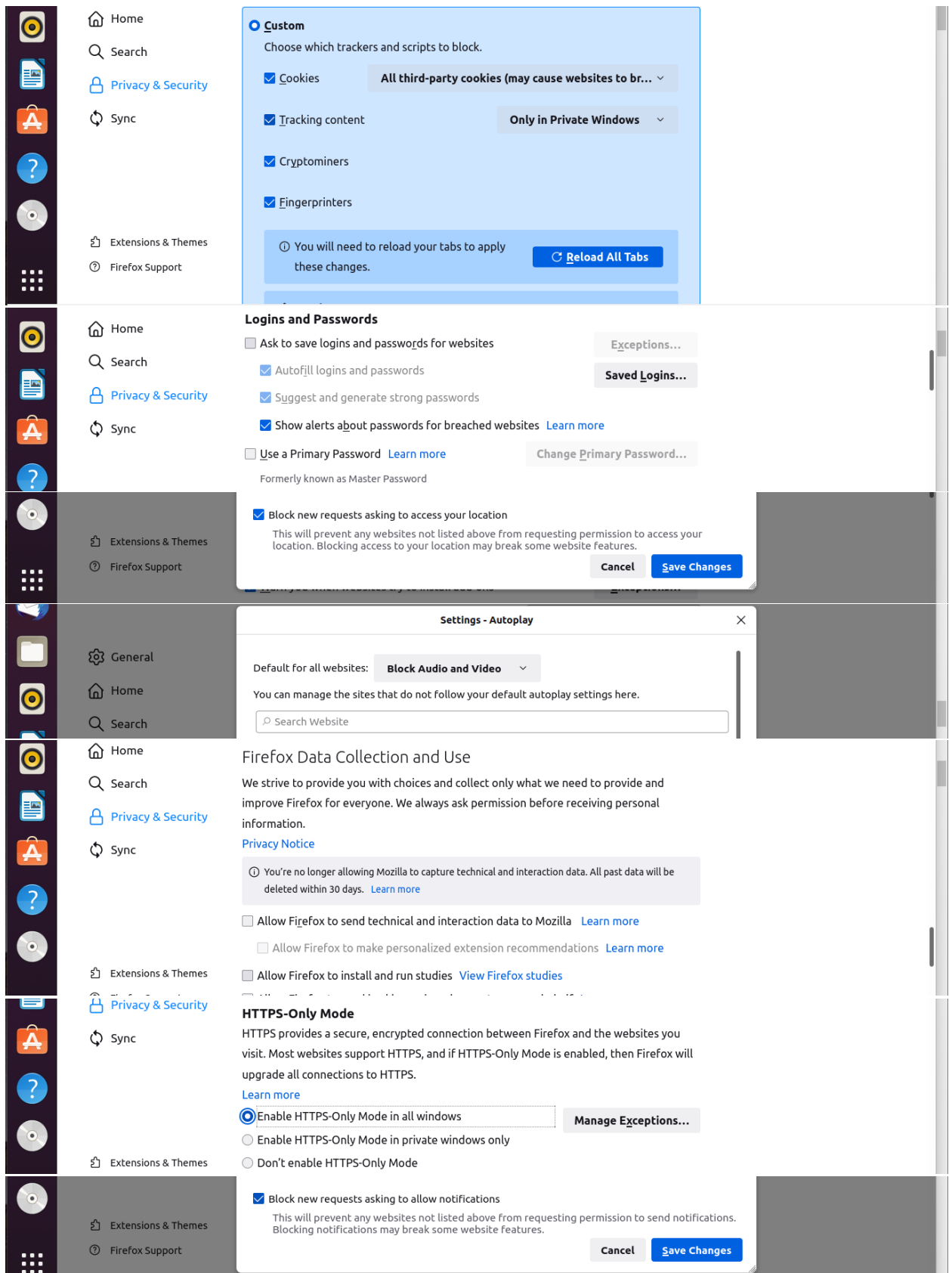
### INTRODUCTION

In this lab I will be performing ethical searches on entities for which I have permission, namely, me and items of interest. I will also set up a more secure browser and search engine, search for my online presence and recent news using Google dorking, and grep and regular expressions (regexes) to filter our Slack workspace.

### PROCESS

- In part 1 of the lab, I was asked to make my web browser more secure by following the steps of a link provided to us. I installed the DuckDuckGo extension to Firefox and made it my default search engine because it does not collect my search history or personal data. In the link provided I followed the very first few steps to enhance better protection in Firefox. I changed my *Enhanced Tracking Protection* settings, disabled password saving, blocked location access, disallowed notifications, disallowed autoplay, disabled telemetry and error reporting, and enabled **HTTPS-Only Mode**.



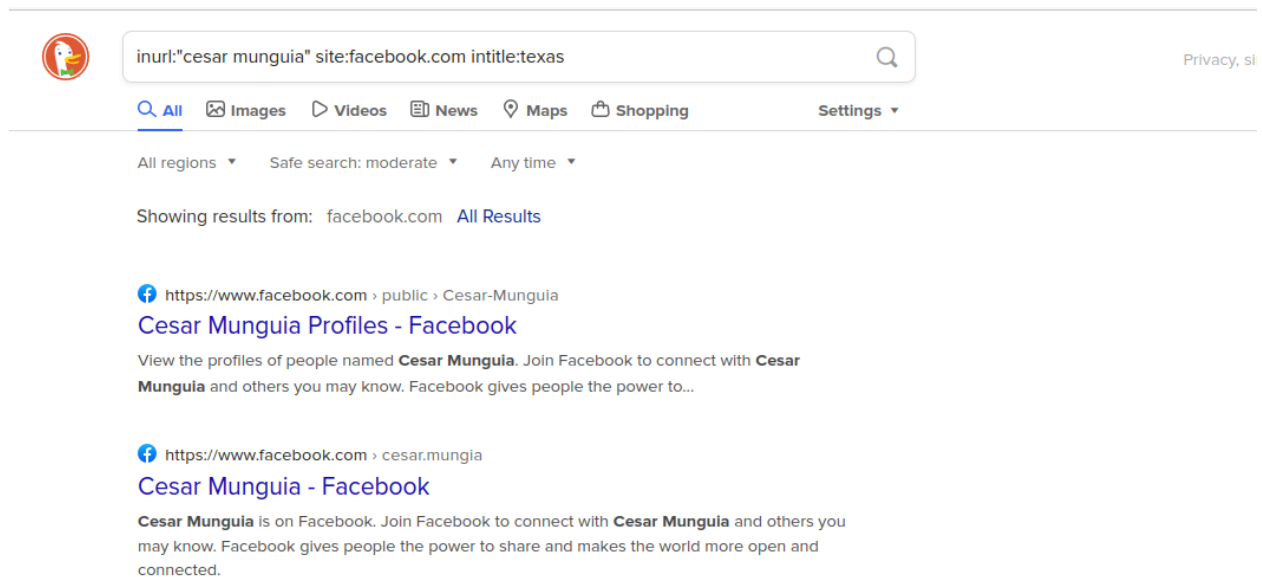


- In part 2 I explored and learned about google hacking. When people do this they're not really "hacking" google, they're in fact doing it but ethically. I was asked to do 3 specific searches on my protected browser and in the DuckDuckGo search engine.

(1) In my first search I typed **inurl:"cesar munguia" site:facebook.com intitle:texas**.

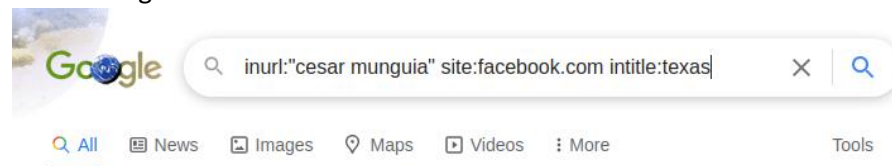
**Breakdown:** For the first operator inurl is used to check for a specific string in the URL. In this case I searched for the string (my name) with quotation marks since it was more than one word. Then the operator site is used to search for a specific website, in my case I searched specifically at facebook.com. Finally, the intitle operator was used to get more precise results with the title of the website including the word Texas.

**Differences:** The only differences I was able to find between using a google search engine and using the DuckDuckGo is that in the google search for some reason I was not getting any results, even though I copied and pasted the search. In the protected search engine, I was able to get some results and was able to find what I



The screenshot shows the DuckDuckGo search interface. The search bar contains the query: `inurl:"cesar munguia" site:facebook.com intitle:texas`. Below the search bar, there are navigation links for All, Images, Videos, News, Maps, and Shopping. The search results are filtered to show results from facebook.com. The first result is titled "Cesar Munguia Profiles - Facebook" and includes a link to <https://www.facebook.com/public/Cesar-Munguia>. The second result is also titled "Cesar Munguia - Facebook" and includes a link to <https://www.facebook.com/cesar.munguia>. The text "was looking for." is visible below the search results.

was looking for.



The screenshot shows the Google search interface. The search bar contains the query: `inurl:"cesar munguia" site:facebook.com intitle:texas`. Below the search bar, there are navigation links for All, News, Images, Maps, Videos, and More. The search results are filtered to show results from facebook.com. The first result is titled "Cesar Munguia Profiles - Facebook" and includes a link to <https://www.facebook.com/public/Cesar-Munguia>. The second result is also titled "Cesar Munguia - Facebook" and includes a link to <https://www.facebook.com/cesar.munguia>.

Your search - **inurl:"cesar munguia" site:facebook.com intitle:texas** - did not match any documents.

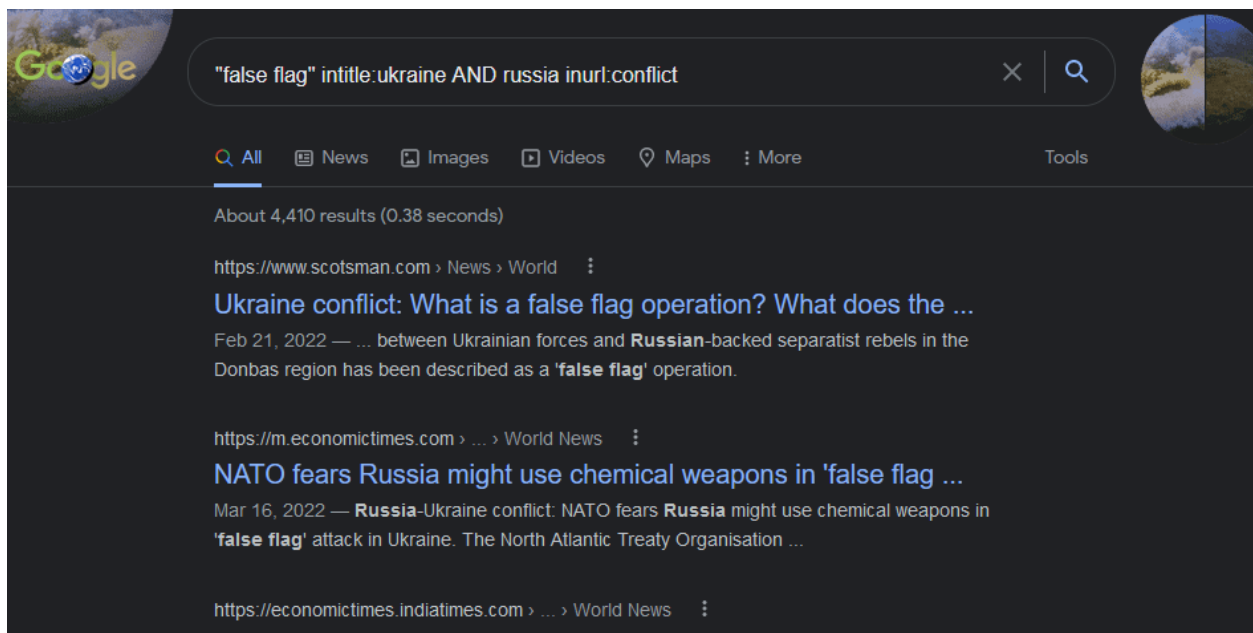
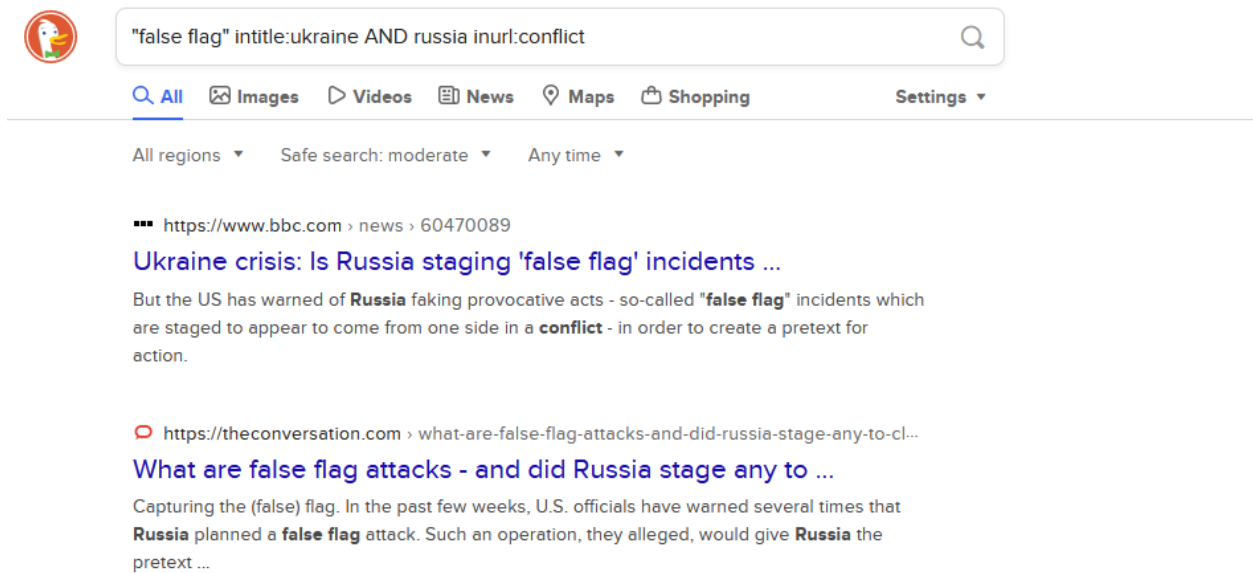
Suggestions:

- Make sure all words are spelled correctly.
- Try different keywords.
- Try more general keywords.
- Try fewer keywords.

(2) My second search was “false flag” intitle:ukraine AND russia inurl:conflict

**Breakdown:** The first string “false flag” is a keyword that was placed first so that it searches for anything with that name. intitle:ukraine AND russia uses a operator intitle which looks for a specific title of a website containing the words ukraine and russia. Inurl:conflict was used to search for the word conflict inside the url of the website.

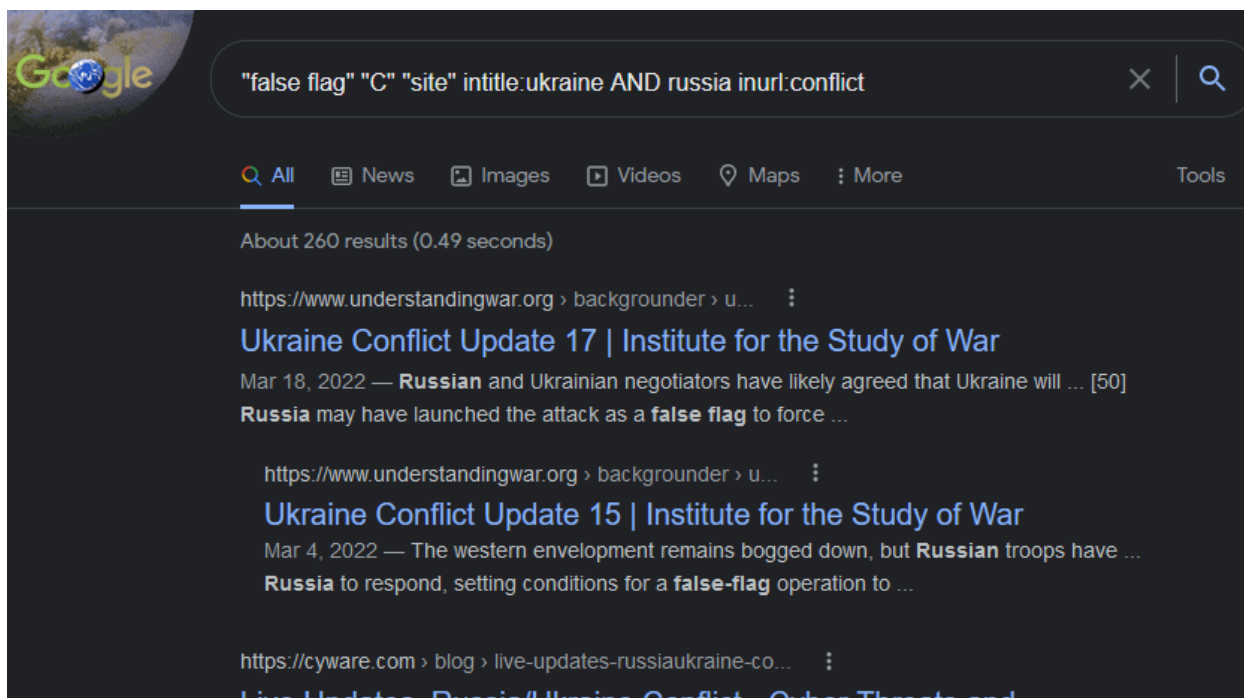
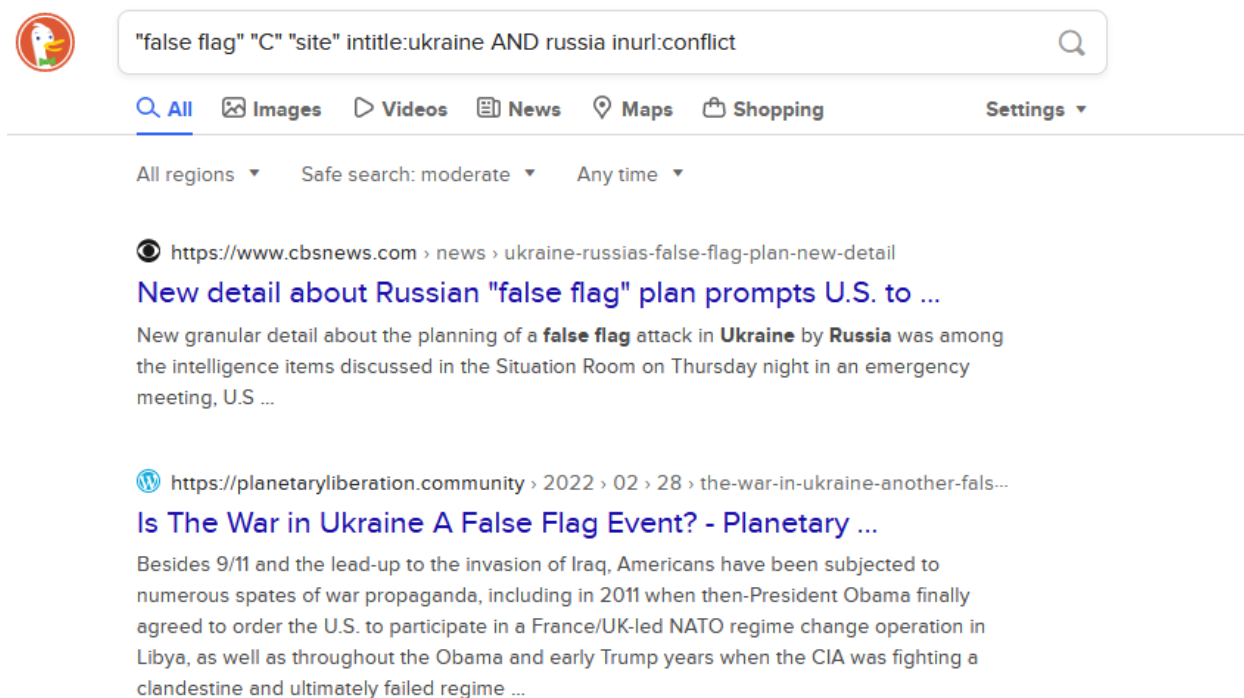
**Differences:** The only differences I was able to notice is that in the protected search engine the results differed from Google. The same exact thing was typed in the search bar but it had totally different outputs. The search engine on both looked for the same thing but had different websites.



(3) My third search was “false flag” “C” “site” intitle:ukraine AND russia inurl:conflict

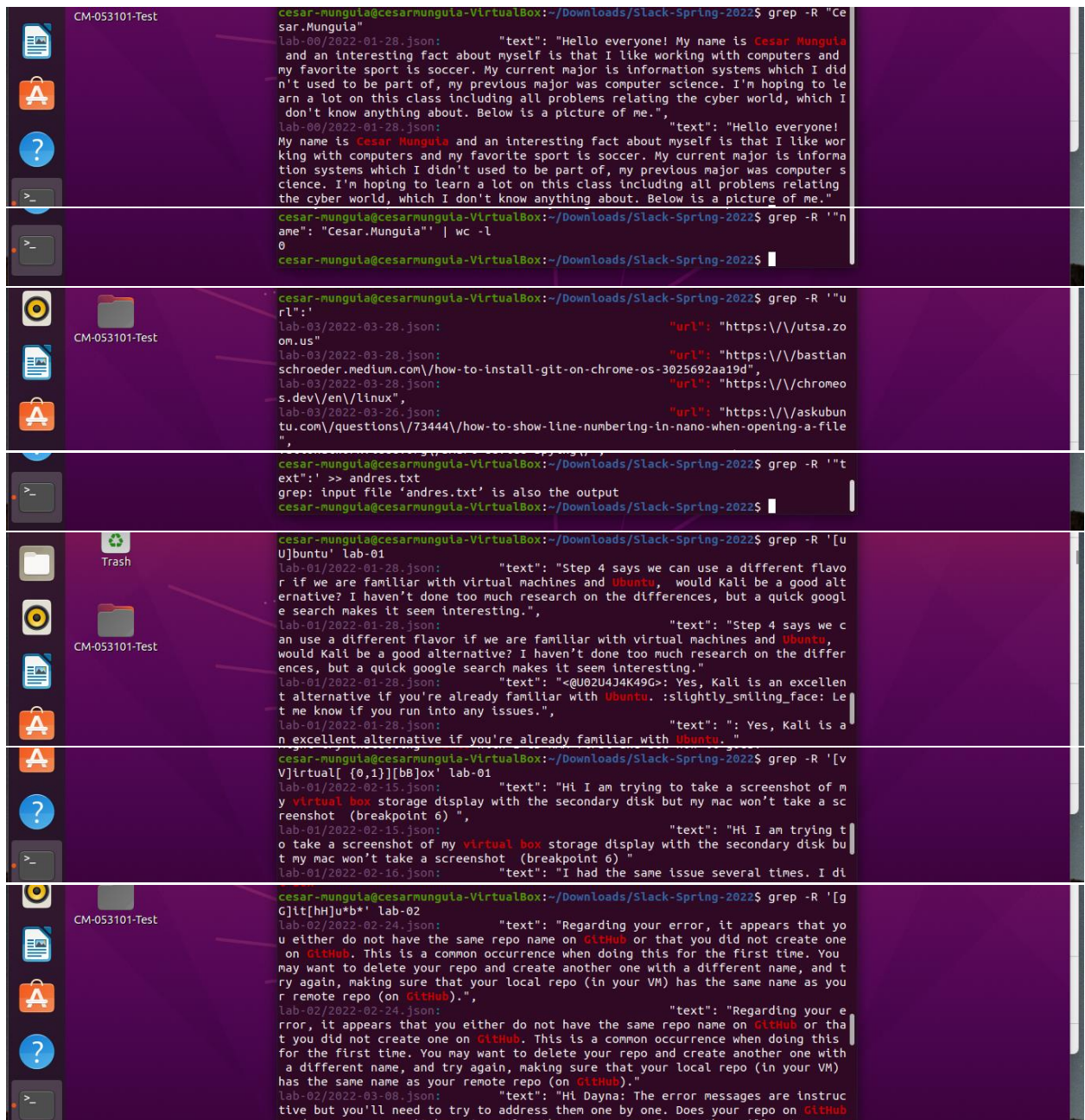
**Breakdown:** The breakdown of the operators and string is the same as #2 but now the keywords “C” and “site” were added. These keywords were used to show website that are on the C side of the media bias chart. At first without the “C” and “site”, the search showed results from the L side. Whenever I inserted the new inputs, the results were different, it had websites from the C side now.

**Differences:** The only differences I was able to notice here was that the results had websites from the C side of the media bias chart. It was supposed to be more specific.

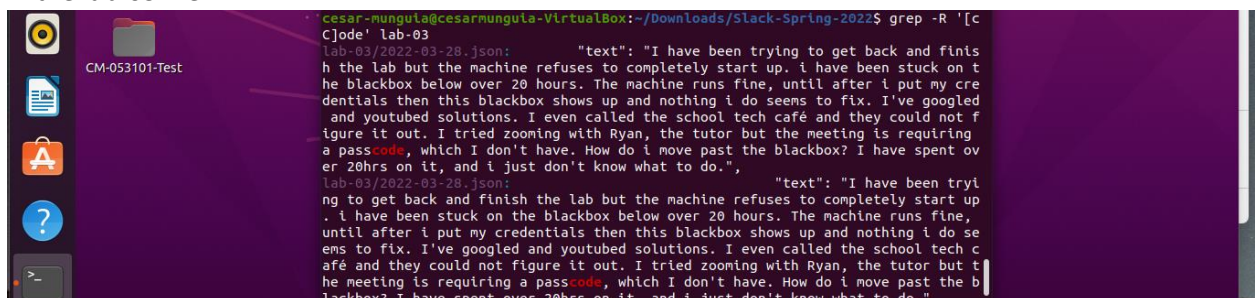


- The following screenshots come from my virtual machine. Here, I am practicing what is called grepping which is kind of like searching for specific things inside a file.





- In this example #8 I was asked to do a search by my own. I did `grep -R '[cC]ode' lab-03`. This command looked for any instance of the string `"code"` with either capitalized or lower-cased `"c"` in the lab-03 file.



## LIMITATIONS/CONCLUSION

I had no limitations during the elaboration. However, I do have some confusion regarding the first part of the lab. I was able to do everything as it was described but I just don't know if I did it the right way, the way it was suppose to be done. I had a difficult time while working on that part because I feel like the instructions were not very clear. The goals of the techniques and tools used in this lab were to be able to move through searches faster, either in a search engine or in the terminal when searching a particular file. I thought these skills I learned are relevant to my career because it shows the basics of cybersecurity.

## REFERENCES

Search smarter by dorking<sup>2</sup>. Search Smarter by Dorking - The Kit 1.0 documentation. (n.d.). Retrieved April 22, 2022, from <https://kit.exposingtheinvisible.org/en/how/google-dorking.html>

Yet another firefox hardening guide. Chris Xiao. (n.d.). Retrieved April 22, 2022, from <https://chrisx.xyz/blog/yet-another-firefox-hardening-guide/#change-firefox-preferences>

## COLLABORATION

No collaboration.