# TTM4175 Introduction to Communication Technology and data security

# Technical information gathering



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#### **Lecture Overview**

- What are the technical information of the target
- How to collect the technical information
- Typical network layouts
- Identifying the network range of the target

#### **Technical information**

- Domain names of the target
- Domain owner(s) of the target
- Domain registrants
- Ip addresses associated with the target websites
- Ip ranges of the target
- Ip range owner(s)
- List of hosted websites
- Hosting companies
- Etc

#### Domain names

A **domain name** is an identification string that defines a realm of administrative autonomy, authority or control within the Internet.

Example: aftenposten.no

second level domain.topleveldomain

Domain names are formed by the rules and procedures of the Domain Name System (DNS). Any name registered in the DNS is a domain name.

Top level domain can be (com, net, info, edu, org and country code) Second and third level domains can be any string. The full length of the domain cannot be longer than 255 characters.

#### innsida.ntnu.no

#### Domain names

#### collections.vm.ntnu.no

hostname.thirdlevel.secondlevel.TLD

- A hostname is a domain name that has at least one associated IP address
- The first domain was registered in 1985 (symbolics.com)
- Domains are registered by the domain registrars that are accredited by the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN)
- each TLD is maintained and serviced technically by an administrative organization operating a registry (UNINETT Norid AS for .no)
- All data has to be published and accessible with the whois protocol

Domain name registration data – whois

(e.g. http://who.is)

The whois database must contain the following information:

- Administrative contact
- Technical contact
- Billing contact
- Name servers

Nameservers are computers that provide subdomain information for the particular domain using the *dns* protocol



#### Domain names

- Unique name with country code (TLD)
- Domain names belong to private individuals or companies
- Everyone can register a domain (for trademarks there's a priority)
- A domain name is only the right to use a special string, it is not an ip and not a computer!

#### Who holds the domain name?

ntnu.no SEARCH

Copy result link 

Ø

Domain name ntnu.no

Registered: 14-11-1999 Last updated: 15-11-2020

Holder

## NORGES TEKNISK-NATURVITENSKAPELIGE UNIVERSITET NTNU

Organization number 974767880

Høgskoleringen 1 NO-7491 Trondheim Norway

<u>Jan.Kaaro@ntnu.no</u> +47 73 59 50 00

Incorrect or outdated information? Contact your registrar to correct

Registrar

#### **UNINETT AS**

Abels gate 5 7465 TRONDHEIM NO-7030 Trondheim Norway kontakt@uninett.no http://www.uninett.no +47 73 55 79 00

# Domain name owner examples

Find the owner of the following domains:

- nrk.no
- dyreparken.no
- horsepro.no

Find a contact phone number for the following domains:

- footish.se
- termesangiovanni.it

When is the expiration date of the following domains:

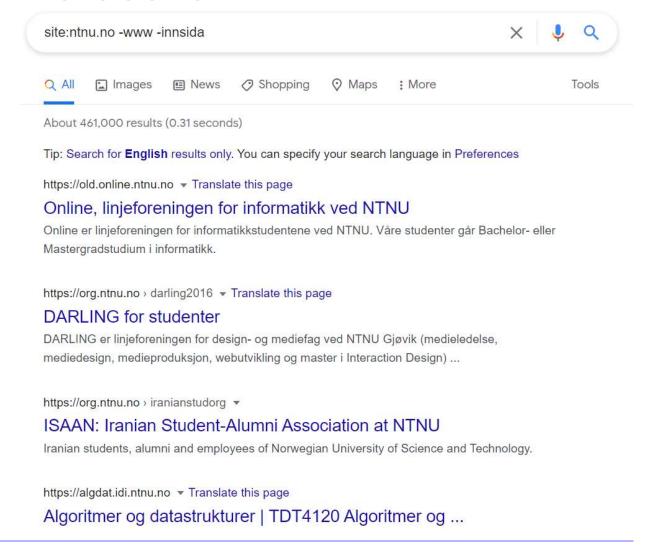
timeanddate.com

#### Domain name search

 Example1: find third level domains for ntnu.no!

Use the Google with the site: keyword

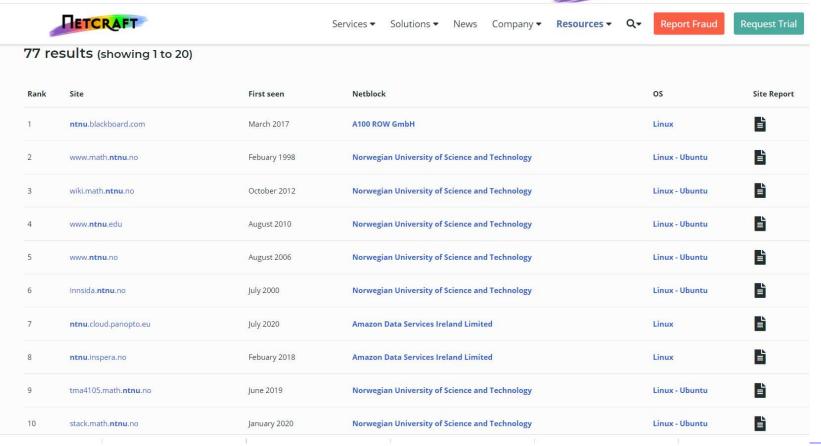
 Example2: find third level domains for dn.no!



#### Domain name search - Netcraft

- Finding domains with its owner
- OS version detection





#### Domain name search – Pentest tools

ns1.ntnu.no	129.241.0.208				
ns2.ntnu.no	129.241.0.209				
ftp.ntnu.no	129.241.30.64		Apache 2.4.41		Index of /
nav.ntnu.no	129.241.34.77		Apache		403 Forbidden
mail.ntnu.no	129.241.34.139	Windows	Microsoft-IIS 10.0	ASP.NET 4.0.30319	Outlook
autodiscover.ntnu.no	129.241.34.139	Windows	Microsoft-IIS 10.0	ASP.NET 4.0.30319	Outlook
apps.ntnu.no	129.241.38.20		Apache	PHP 7.1.33	NTNU Apps - Login
mx.ntnu.no	129.241.56.67				
stud.ntnu.no	129.241.56.200		Apache 2.4.29	JSP	NTNU Alumni – Nettverk for tidligere studenter NTNU
data.ntnu.no	129.241.56.200		Apache 2.4.41		Adresse for publisering av åpne data
webmail.ntnu.no	129.241.56.200		Apache 2.4.41		NTNU webmail
projects.ntnu.no	129.241.59.100				
vpn1.ntnu.no	129.241.78.10				
vpn.ntnu.no	129.241.78.14				
vpn2.ntnu.no	129.241.78.14				

#### IP addresses

- IPv4: 32bit (2<sup>32</sup>=4 294 967 296 combinations)
- IPv6: 128bit (2<sup>128</sup>=3.4\*10<sup>38</sup> combinations)
- IP addresses are for the identification of computers during the communication (OSI 3<sup>rd</sup> layer, see later).
- In order to be easy to memorize it, 8bit (byte) blocks are used for ipv4 e.g. 129.240.171.52
- For ipv6 addresses are represented as eight groups of four hexadecimal digits e.g.

2001:0db8:0000:0042:0000:8a2e:0370:7334

# IP ranges – classful networking

IP ranges contain more ip addresses. e.g. 129.240.171.56—129.240.171.63 (8 addresses)

In 1981 the **classfull networking** was created. It consisted of the A, B, and C class of network ranges.

The idea was to divide the ip into the network and subnet part: 129.240. 171.58

identifies the network identifies the host within the network

Class A: 0.0.0.0 -127.255.255.255 128 ranges 2563 in 1 range Class B: 128.0.0.0 - 191.255.255.255 16384 ranges 2562 in 1 range Class C: 192.0.0.0 - 223.255.255.255 2097152 ranges 256 in 1 range

# IP Ranges: Classless InterDomain Routing (CIDR)

- CIDR was created in 1993
- Network address length is arbitrary (not only 8,16,24 bits)

#### Examples:

```
129.240.171.56 (10000001.11110000.10101011.00111000) – 129.240.171.63 (10000001.11110000.10101011.00111111)
```

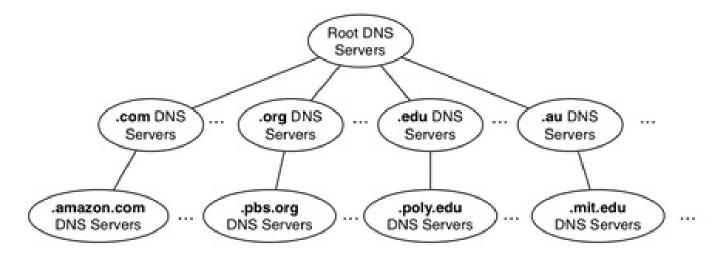
The first 29 bits are fixed in the range, the last three can be anything within the network: **CIDR: 129.240.171.56/29** 

```
130.18.0.0 (10000010.00010010.000000000.00000000) – 130.19.255.255 (10000010.00010011.111111111111111) 130.18.0.0/15
```

# IP Ranges CIDR - examples

- What is the first and last address of the /23 network range that contains: 194.172.10.10?
- What is the first and last address of the /18 network range that contains: 164.44.20.52?
- How many addresses does a /25 network range have?

# Domain to ip conversion (DNS service)



- DNS servers are all around the world
- Organized in tree structure (13 root servers)
- The top level domains (.com, .net, .edu, .no, .de, etc.) are directly under the root servers
- DNS data are stored redundantly (master and slave server)

# Domain to ip conversion (DNS service)

- Address Mapping records (A) ...
- IP Version 6 Address records (AAAA) ...
- Canonical Name records (CNAME) ...
- Host Information records (HINFO) ...
- Mail exchanger record (MX) ...
- Name Server records (NS) ...
- Reverse-lookup Pointer records (PTR)

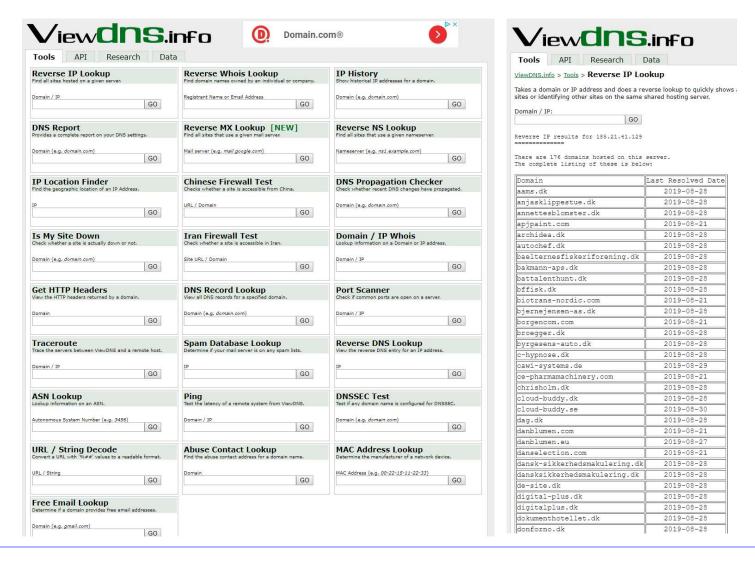
```
(kali@kali)-[~]
$ nslookup ntnu.no
Server: 158.36.161.21
Address: 158.36.161.21#53

Non-authoritative answer:
Name: ntnu.no
Address: 129.241.160.102

Name: ntnu.no
Address: 2001:700:300:6::102
```

General					
FQDN	ntnu.no				
Host Name					
Domain Name	ntnu.no				
Registry	no				
TLD	no				
	DNS				
IP numbers	2001:700:300:6::102 129.241.160.102				
Name servers	ns1.ntnu.no ns2.ntnu.no				
Mail servers	mx.ntnu.no				

## Ip lookup with dns – reverse ip lookup



## Ip range owners

The whois protocol is also used to get the owner of a particular ip range.

The records are stored in different databases according to the continents.

The Norwegian entries are stored in the European database (RIPE NCC) If we don't know which database to use the general whois protocol helps us.



# Ip range owners

Who.is says the network region that contains 129.241.160.102 belongs to the RIPE database

inetnum: 129.241.0.0 - 129.241.255.255

netname: NTNU

descr: Norwegian University of Science

descr: Hogskoleringen 1 descr: NO-7491 Trondheim

country: NO

admin-c: HA2725-RIPE tech-c: NN512-RIPE

status: LEGACY

mnt-by: UNINETT-MNT unit-lower: UNINETT-MNT

mnt-irt: IRT-UNINETT-CERT

created: 2001-12-06T11:14:06Z

last-modified: 2019-12-04T13:04:32Z

source: RIPE# Filtered

#### IP Whois

NetRange: 129.240.0.0 - 129.242.255.255 CIDR: 129.240.0.0/15, 129.242.0.0/16

NetName: RN-ERX-129-240-0-0 NetHandle: NET-129-240-0-0-1

Parent: NET129 (NET-129-0-0-0)

NetType: Early Registrations, Transferred to RIPE NCC

OriginAS:

Organization: RIPE Network Coordination Centre (RIPE)

RegDate: 2003-01-10 Updahed: 2003-06-18

> These addresses have been further assigned to users in the RIPE NCC region. Contact information can be found in

ment: the RIPE database at http://www.ripe.net/whois f: https://rdap.arin.net/registry/ip/129.240.0.0

# Network range examples

Who is the owner of the following ips and how big is the related network range?

- 5.44.65.150
- 195.88.55.16
- 188.44.50.103
- 198.62.101.225
- 194.61.183.124

#### Hosted websites – Cloud services

- In several cases a website is hosted. That means it is stored on a webserver
  - that does not belong to the target organization
  - which can contain several other websites

In those cases the webpage cannot be attacked or separate permission is needed from the owner of the server computer

Example: elektronikmesse.dk

# Finding network ranges

- Search for all domains including second and third level
- Look for the corresponding ips
- Check which database contains the ip owner (whois)
- Check the ip ranges (ripe, arin, etc...)

# Finding network ranges example

- Practice: Find the network ranges of the owner of dn.no
- Solution (demo)
  - <u>dn.no</u> belongs to the **DAGENS NÆRINGSLIV AS**
  - www.dn.no has the ip 87.238.54.132
  - ripe ncc says it is a part of the network range: 87.238.54.128-143
  - the owner of the range is the NHST media group
  - dn.no has the following second level domains: s1,s2,s3,s4, arkiv, multimedia, investor, hotell, idn, ww5, sjakk, pad
  - All the domains are associated with the same ip (87.238.54.132), except the pad.dn.no which is: 87.238.53.121, and the hosted websites (sjakk, )
  - The pad.dn.no is in the range of 87.238.53.0-143

# Finding network ranges –reverse whois

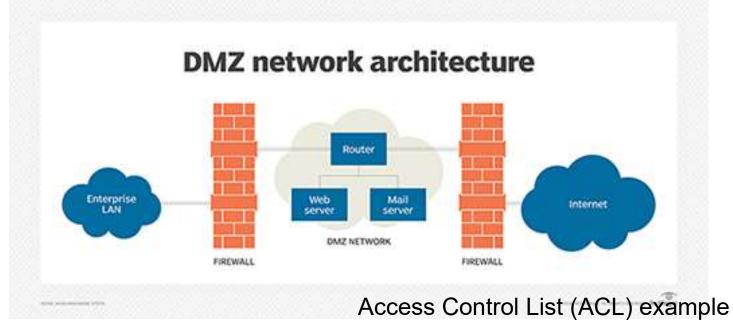
With the reverse whois service, we can search for domains by providing an email or name.

For example more than 100 domains are associated with the email nhst.no

Finding the range: dnavis.no -> 87.238.54.132

Domain Name	Creation Date	Registrar
2thefuture.com	2015-04-03	DOMENESHOP AS
2thefuture.no	2013-08-27	DOLLENGE AD
admdir.no	2013-01-25	
aksjespillet.no	2012-01-23	
aquaculturebusiness.com	2006-04-15	DOMENESHOP AS
b2bdagen.no	2013-08-27	DOTTE THE
bisbuzz.no	2012-01-25	
businessinfo.no	2017-03-28	1
businessnews.no	2012-01-25	
contentshop.no	2012-01-25	
d2.no	2012-01-25	1
dagens-naeringsliv.no	2012-01-25	
dagens-naeringsiiv.no	2012-01-25	
dagensit.no	2012-01-23	
dagensıt.no	2013-08-27	
dagensnaeringsliv.no	2012-01-25	
	2012-01-25	
dn-dialog.no	2012-01-25	
dn.no		
dnaktiv.no	2012-01-25	
dnaktivklubb.no	2012-01-25	
dnavis.no	2012-01-25	
dnbo.com	2005-04-14	DOMENESHOP AS
dnbo.no	2012-01-25	
dneiendom.com	2005-11-04	DOMENESHOP AS
dneiendom.no	2012-01-25	
dnenergi.no	2012-01-25	
dngaselle.com	2006-01-26	DOMENESHOP AS
dngaselle.no	2012-01-25	
dngolf.no	2012-01-25	
dngolfen.com	2006-01-26	DOMENESHOP AS
dngolfen.no	2012-01-25	
dnjobb.no	2012-01-25	
dnmarkedspuls.no	2012-01-25	
dnplay.no	2012-01-25	
dnseilcup.com	2006-01-26	DOMENESHOP AS
dnseilcup.no	2012-01-25	
dnservice.no	2012-01-25	
dnspareklubben.com	2006-01-26	DOMENESHOP AS
dnspareklubben.no	2012-01-25	
dntv.no	2012-01-25	
dnvinklubb.no	2012-01-25	

#### Internal network ip address ranges



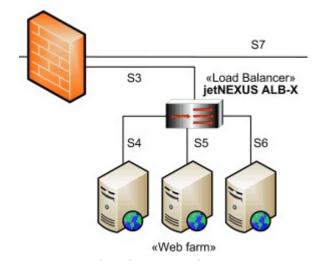
Internal network ips 10.0.0.0/8 192.168.0.0/16 172.16.0.0/12

Priority/ID	Protocol	Source IP	Src Port	Destination IP	Dst Port	Action		
R0	tep	192.168.1.5	any	* * * *	80	deny		
R1	tep	192.168.1.*	any	* * * *	80	allow		
R2	tep	* * * *	any	172.0.1.10	80	allow		
R3	tep	192.168.1.*	any	172.0.1.10	80	deny		
R4	tep	192.168.1.60	any	*.*.*	21	deny		
R5	tep	192.168.1.*	any	* * * *	21	allow		
R6	tep	192.168.1.*	any	172.0.1.10	21	allow		
R7	tep	* * * *	any	*.*.*	any	deny		
R8	udp	192.168.1.*	any	172.0.1.10	53	allow		
R9	udp	****	any	172.0.1.10	53	allow		
R10	udp	192.168.2.*	any	172.0.2.*	any	allow		
R11	udp	*.*.*	any	* * * *	any	deny		

Thara are three hosis undete oner-

## Domain to ip options

- One domain to one ip
   A webserver with one website
- Multiple domain to one ip
   A web server hosts multiple websites
- One domain to multiple ip
  - Load balancer, cloud service



#### Robtex

 Robtex is used for various kinds of research of IP numbers, Domain names, etc.

Example: dn.no

It belongs to NHST Media Group AS

The network range is:

87.238.32.0/19

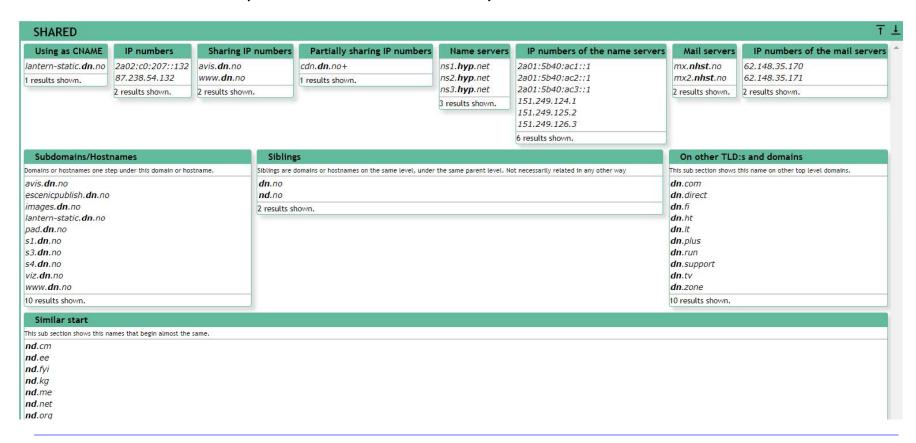
87.238.32.0-87.238.63.255

Who is Redpill Linpro?



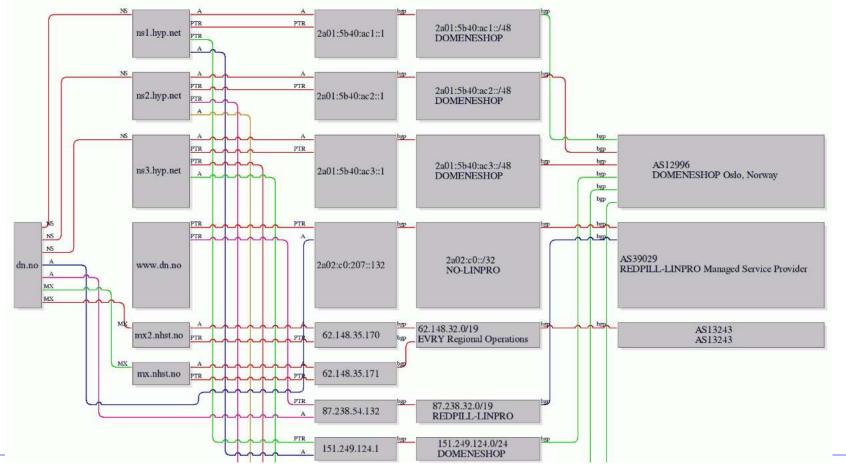
#### Robtex

- DNS data is indicated
- Subdomains, similar domains, domains with other TLD

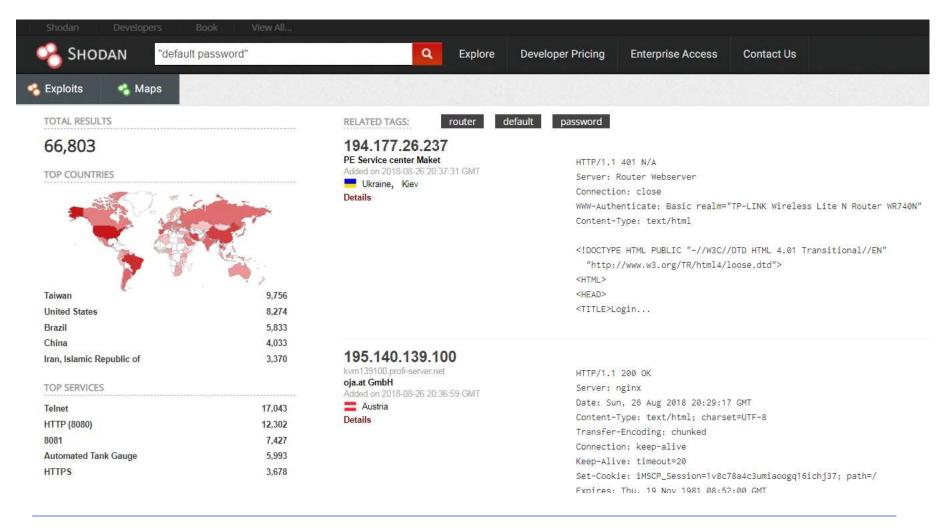


## Robtex – graph view

It also presents a graph view of the target related ips and ranges



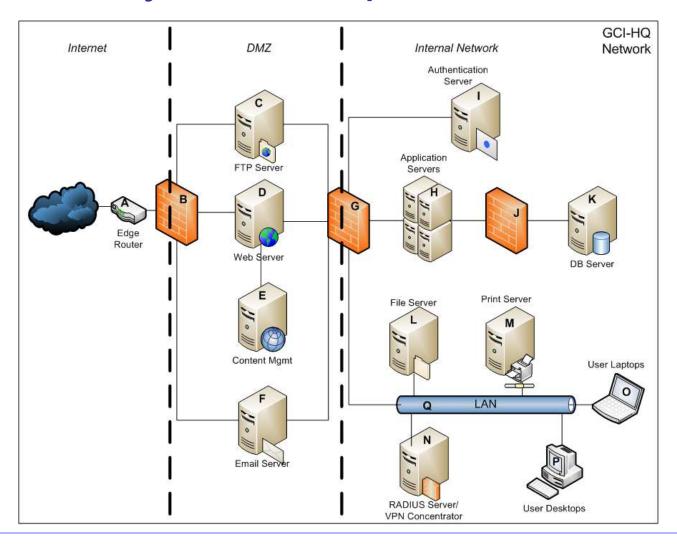
#### Shodan –IOT device finder



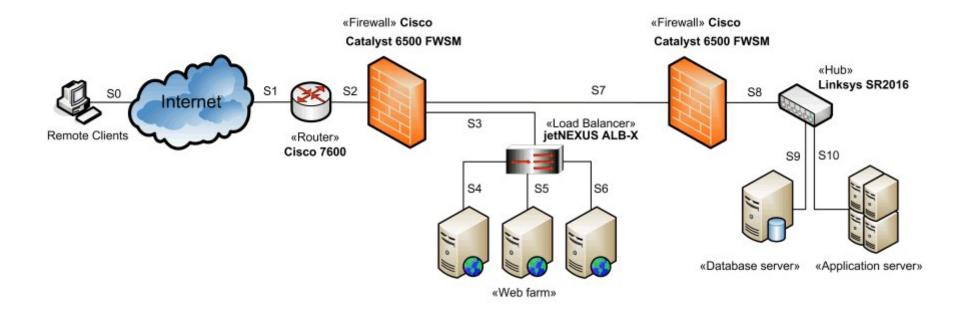
# Types of computers in the network

- Server
- Network device (router, switch)
- Firewall (stateless, statefull), Ids, Ips
- Printers
- User desktops
- User laptops
- Mobil devices
- IOTs

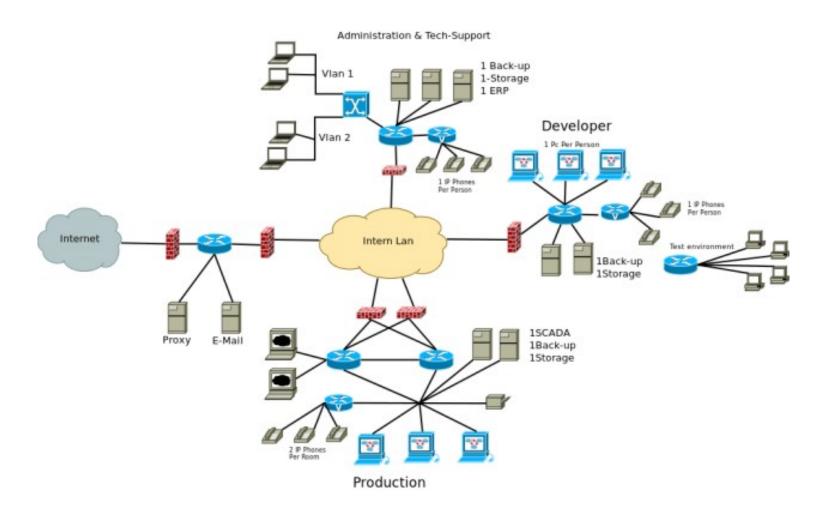
# Network layout example 1.



# Network layout example 2.



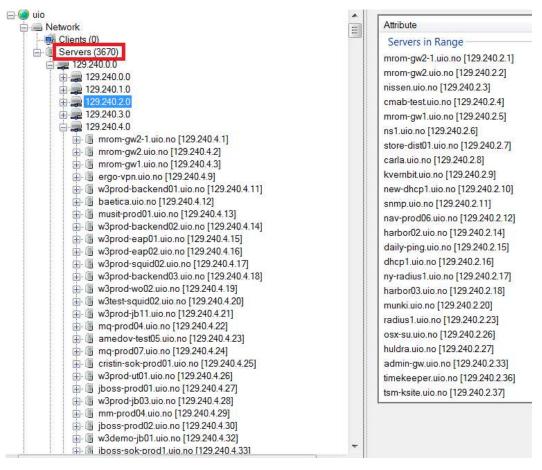
# Network layout example 3.



#### **FOCA**

Automatically identifies subdomains, servers, ips

- Websearch (google, bing)
- Fingerprinting
- DNS data
- IP Bing
- PTR search
- Shodan & Robtex
- Brute-forcing



#### End of lecture