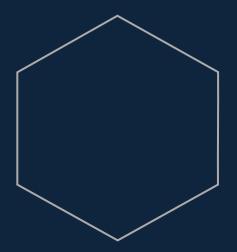
# Automating Reconnaissance Workflows for Effective Penetration Testing

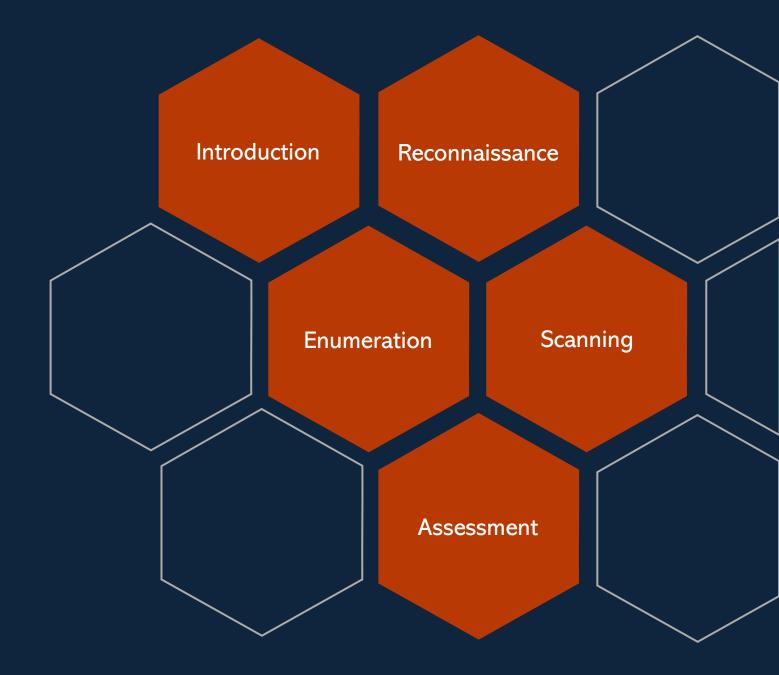
Rizwan Syed

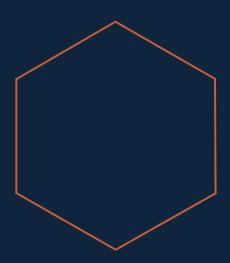
@\_r12w4n





## Agenda





## **About Me**

Consultant - Cyber Risk Advisory

Certified Red Team Professional - CRTP

Penetration Tester | Offensive Cyber Security Enthusiast

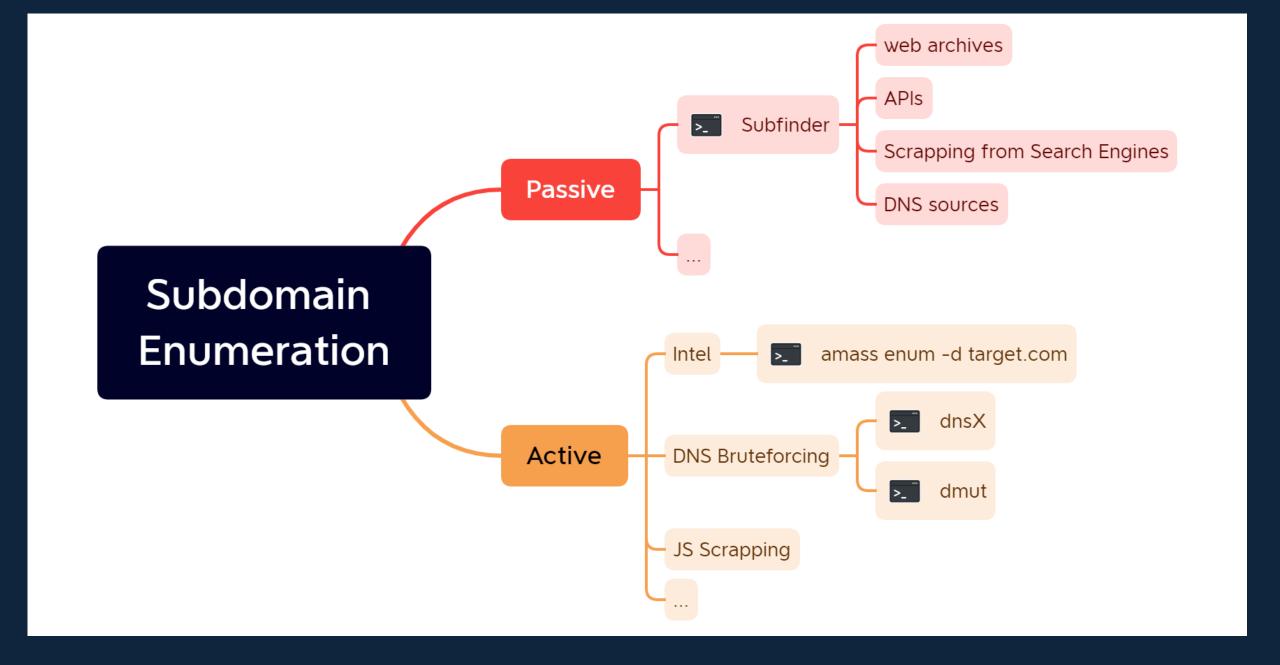
"Without reconnaissance, you're shooting in the dark." - Unknown







## **Subdomain Enumeration**



## **Tools of Trade**

Tool Name	Category	From
<b>subfinder</b>	Subdomain Enumeration	ProjectDiscovery
dns	Domain Resolution	ProjectDiscovery
<b>↑</b> naabu	Quick Port Scanner	ProjectDiscovery
http∭	HTTP Probing	ProjectDiscovery

Terminal

subfinder -d target.com -o subdomains.txt

•••

#### Terminal

subfinder -d domain.com | anew subdomains.txt
cat subdomains.txt | httpx | anew urlprobed.txt



● ● ● Terminal

cat subdomains.txt | naabu | httpx urlprobed.txt



```
@_r12w4n

subfinder -d domain.com | anew subdomains.txt
cat subdomains.txt | naabu -top-ports 1000 -exclude-cdn -r resolvers.txt -csv -o naabu-ports.csv

# apt install csvkit
csvcut -c host,port naabu-ports.csv | tr ',' ':' | anew hostport.txt
csvcut -c ip,port naabu-ports.csv | tr ',' ':' | anew ipport.txt

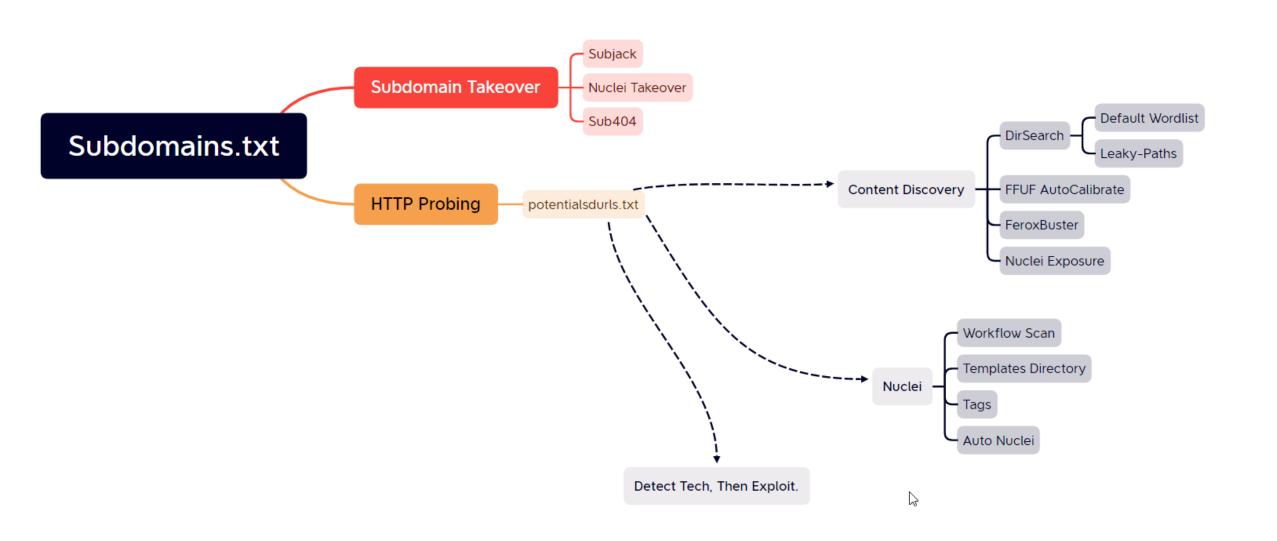
cat hostport.txt | httpx | anew urlprobed.txt
```

#### HTTPX - PIVOT



• • •

cat hostport.txt | httpx -fr -sc -content-type -location -timeout 60 -retries 2 -title -server -td -ip -cname -cdn -vhost -pa -random-agent -favicon -asn -stats -si 120 -csv -o httpxout.csv







Thanks @DanielMiessler

**PAUL SEEKAMP** shows how to directory and parameter brute force AT THE SAME TIME:

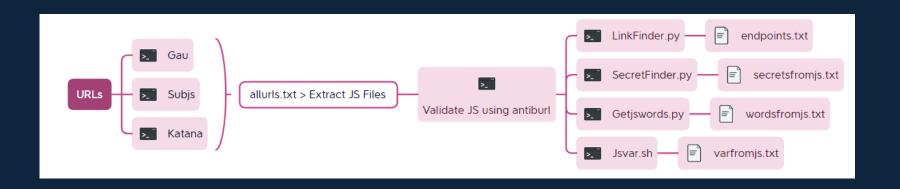
- GET ffuf -w "./dir.txt:DIR" -w ./params.txt -u https://EXAMPLE(.)COM/DIR? FUZZ=1 -t 300 -ac
- POST ffuf -w "./dir.txt:DIR" -w ./params.txt -u https://EXAMPLE(.)COM/DIR -X POST -d "FUZZ=1" -t 300 -ac

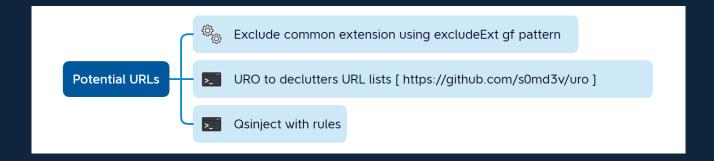
8:11 PM · 22 Feb 2023

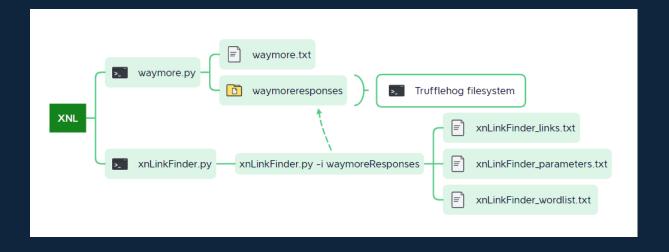


## when you fuzzing from ROCK\_YOU.txt wordlist











#### Paul Seekamp @nullenc0de

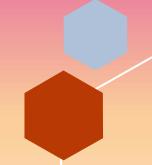


sub enum:

subfinder -d tesla(.)com |tlsx -nc -silent -so |awk '{for(i=2; i<=NF; i++) printf "%s ", \$i; print ""}' | tr -d '[],' |sort -uf

Use uncover to search org names in Shodan and nuclei scan them:

export SHODAN\_API\_KEY=XXX nuclei -nc -uc -uq 'org:"Tesla Motors Inc"' -silent https://t.co/tZygwqdMoQ



## KingOfBugbounty / KingOfBugBountyTips



Our main goal is to share tips from some well-known bughunters. Using recon methodology, we are able to find subdomains, apis, and tokens that are already exploitable, so we can report them. We wish to influence Onelinetips and explain the commands, for the better understanding of new hunters..



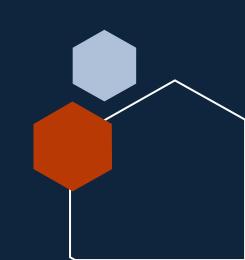
12 Contributors

### Recon Script –

- 1. Gather Subdomains
- 2. Domain to IP resolution of subdomains
- 3. Scanning for open ports resolved IP
- 4. Map the open ports to their corresponding subdomains
- 5. Perform an HTTP probing of each subdomain : port
- 6. Content discovery
- 7. Tech detect run custom scan based on running technology
- 8. Gather URL, JS mining, potential URLs, param, secrets
- 9. Service enumeration using Nmap
- 10. Nmap report generation x3

https://github.com/mr-rizwan-syed/chomtesh







## **Scanning Large Scale Networks**

## NMAP (Swiss army knife)



#### Identify the network range

- Determine the range of IP addresses that you want to scan.
- This could be a single subnet or multiple subnets.
- You can use tools like ipcalc or subnet calculators to help you determine the IP range.



#### Choose your scan options:

- Nmap offers a wide range of scan options to choose from depending on what you want to achieve
- For example, you may want to use the -sP option to perform a ping sweep and identify live hosts or use the -sS option to perform a SYN scan and identify open ports.



#### **Performance Tuning**

 Depending on the results of your initial scan, you may want to fine-tune your scan options to get more detailed information or to speed up the scan.





## Nmap Performance Tuning

#### Finish in hours, not days

-T4

"Aggressive" scanning: Start here; override defaults

--max-retries

1-2 on reliable networks; default otherwise

--max-rtt-timeout

Depends on network latency; use "ping" to test

--host-timeout

Depends on network; one of the most important settings



## Nmap -Pn 192.168.1.0/24

Queue	Hosts	Alive
1	192.168.1.1	Yes
2	192.168.1.2	No
3	192.168.1.3	Yes
4	192.168.1.4	No
5	192.168.1.5	Yes
6	192.168.1.6	No
7	192.168.1.7	Yes
8	192.168.1.8	No
9	192.168.1.9	Yes
10	192.168.1.10	No



## **Scanning Methodology**

Scanning in phases

nmap -p <filtered-ports> -iL <filtered-list> -A -oA phase4

Detailed service scan - depth



## Scanning Methodology

Report Conversion and Analysis



make an nmap command that uses scripts for ports 53, 3389, 135, 8080

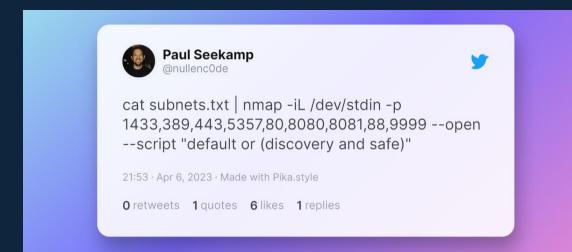


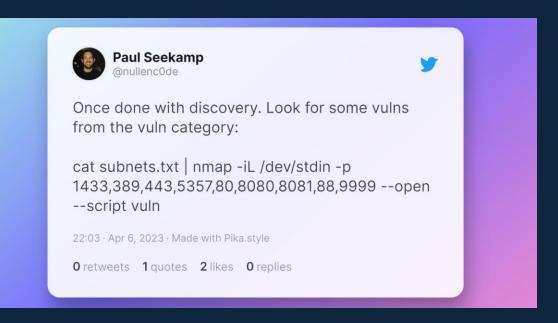
Sure! Here's an nmap command that uses scripts for ports 53, 3389, 135, and 8080:



This command will scan the specified ports on the target IP address and use the following scripts:

- "dns-\* and not dns-update and not dns-random-srcport": this script will perform various DNS-related tests and checks, but excludes scripts related to DNS updates or using a random source port.
- "rdp-enum-encryption": this script will enumerate the encryption methods supported by the Remote Desktop Protocol (RDP) on port 3389.
- "smb-vuln-ms08-067": this script will check for the MS08-067 vulnerability in SMB services on port 135.
- "http-title": this script will retrieve the title of any HTTP service on port 8080.







## **Shell Scripting**

### Resources

- 1. https://www.shellscript.sh
- 2. https://betterdev.blog/minimal-safe-bash-script-template/
- 3. https://github.com/mr-rizwan-syed/chomtesh

### Resources

#### Web Application Penetration Testing Checklist ~ Nitesh Gupta

https://capricious-typhoon-db6.notion.site/Web-Application-Penetration-Testing-Checklist-baa90cb760664e3094c1cff299511858

