theHarvester

theHarvester is another tool like sublist3r which is developed using Python. This tool can be used by penetration testers for gathering information of emails, subdomains, hosts, employee names, open ports, and banners from different public sources like search engines, PGP key servers, and SHODAN computer database. This tool can be used in passive reconnaissance and by anyone who needs to know what an attacker can see about the organization.

theHarvester (purposely spelt with a lower-case 't' at the beginning) is a commandline-based tool made by the team at **Edge-Security**. It is a Python-based tool meant to be used in the initial stages of an investigation by leveraging open source Intelligence (OSINT) to help determine a company's external threat landscape on the internet.

The tool was originally designed to be used in the early stages of a penetration test or red team engagement. However, the passive reconnaissance abilities of the Harvester also make it suitable for blue or purple teams, depending on the situation.

The Harvester can retrieve various types of information, including:

- **Email Addresses:** It can search for email addresses associated with a domain from search engines, social media platforms, and other public sources.
- **Domain Names:** It can enumerate subdomains associated with a target domain.
- **Hostnames:** It can discover hostnames associated with a target domain or IP address.
- Open Ports: It can identify open ports on target systems.
- Virtual Hosts: It can discover virtual hosts associated with web servers.
- **DNS Information:** It can gather DNS information such as DNS server names, mail exchanger (MX) records, and name server (NS) records.
- **Network Information:** It can retrieve information about the network infrastructure of a target organization.

Steps to install and run:-

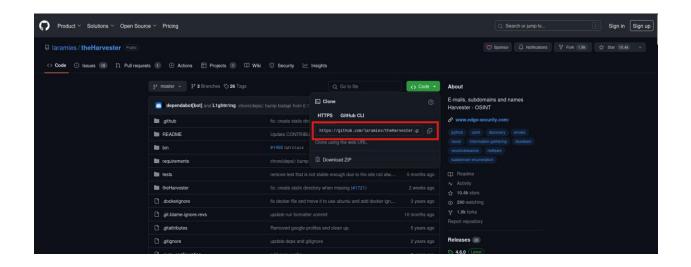
 theHarvester tool is per-installed in Linux distribution.
 You can run it by just typing theHarvester inside the terminal.

```
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```

2. If its not installed then, you can install it through its Github repository.



3. Just use git clone command into your terminal with the copied url of the tool.

```
(root@kali)-[/home/kali]

# git clone https://github.com/laramies/theHarvester.git
Cloning into 'theHarvester'...
remote: Enumerating objects: 14518, done.
remote: Counting objects: 100% (1666/1666), done.
remote: Compressing objects: 100% (261/261), done.
remote: Total 14518 (delta 1488), reused 1531 (delta 1405), pack-reused 12852
Receiving objects: 100% (14518/14518), 7.70 MiB | 9.71 MiB/s, done.
Resolving deltas: 100% (9144/9144), done.
```

4. Now after cloning it move towards its directory where you have clone it.

5. Now install the requirements.txt file using pip command.

```
Collecting aiodnis—1.2.0 (from -r requirements/base.txt (line 1))
Downloading aiodnis—3.2.0 (from -r requirements/base.txt (line 1))
Downloading aiodnis—3.2.0 (from -r requirements/base.txt (line 3))
Downloading aiodnis—3.2.0 (from -r requirements/base.txt (line 3))
Downloading aiothtp=3.9.5 (from -r requirements/base.txt (line 3))
Downloading aionttp=3.9.5 (from -r requirements/base.txt (line 3))
Downloading aionultiprocess—0.9.1 (from -r requirements/base.txt (line 4))
Downloading aiomultiprocess—0.9.1 (from -r requirements/base.txt (line 4))
Downloading aiomultiprocess—0.9.1-py3-none—any.whl.metadata (4.8 kB)
Collecting aiosqlite—0.2.0.0 (from -r requirements/base.txt (line 5))
Downloading aiosqlite—0.20.0 (from -r requirements/base.txt (line 5))
Downloading aiosqlite—0.20.0 (py3-none—any.whl.metadata (3.8 kB)
Collecting ensys=2.2.12 (from -r requirements/base.txt (line 7))
Downloading censys=2.2.12 (from -r requirements/base.txt (line 7))
Downloading certifi—2004.2.2 (from -r requirements/base.txt (line 7))
Downloading certifi—2004.2.2 (from -r requirements/base.txt (line 8))
Downloading dinsython=2.6.1-py3-none-any.whl.metadata (2.2 kB)
Collecting fastspl=0.11.10 (from -r requirements/base.txt (line 9))
Downloading dinsython=2.6.1-py3-none-any.whl.metadata (5.8 kB)
Collecting fastspl=0.11.10 (from -r requirements/base.txt (line 10))
Downloading fastspl=0.11.10 (from -r requirements/base.txt (line 10))
Downloading fastspl=0.11.1.0 (from -r requirements/base.txt (line 11))
Downloading fastspl=0.11.1.0 (from -r requirements/base.txt (line 11))
Downloading fastspl=0.11.1.0 (from -r requirements/base.txt (line 12))
Downloading fastspl=0.11.1.0 (from -r requirements/base.txt (line 12))
Downloading fastspl=0.11.0 (from -r requirements/base.txt (line 12))
Downloading metaddr-1.2.1 (from -r requirements/base.txt (line 12))
Downloading playwright-1.43.0 (from -r requirements/base.txt (line 15))
Collecting playwright-1.43.0 (from -r requirements/base.txt (line 16))
```

Now it is ready to use. the Harvester is available with various switches. I am going to demonstrate few of them.

1. -d is used to define the target domain while -b is used to define the source of the search. Here I have searched for Microsoft.com in all the available search field by using the all parameter in the -b.

```
| Created default api-keys.yaml at /root/.theHarvester/api-keys.yaml
| Missing API key for bright. | Missing API key syaml from /root/.theHarvester/api-keys.yaml | Read api-keys.yaml | Read ap
```

2. Now I just want to search under the scanurl search engine so I have define it inside -b.



Here are few more commands for the particular purposes:

- Search for Email Addresses: the Harvester d example.com l 100 b google
- Enumerate Subdomains: the Harvester d example.com l 100 b Baidu
- Discover Hostnames: the Harvester d example.com l 100 b bing
- Identify Open Ports: the Harvester -d example.com -b shodan
- **Discover Virtual Hosts:** the Harvester d example.com l 100 b bing f output.txt
- Gather DNS Information: the Harvester d example.com b all
- Retrieve Network Information: the Harvester -d example.com -l 100 -b netcraft