task 7

(01/09/23): Select a website do footprinting and reconnaissance like collect information about website us e like Nslookup Osint framework

so for footprinting and reconnaissance work we will use different websites and will collect the information of <u>vit.ac.in</u> its an website of VIT so we will collect info on this website

-Footprinting & Reconnaisance-----

Google dorks

Who.is

OSINT

mxtoolbox

netcraft

Census

theHarvester

sherlock

DNSDumpster

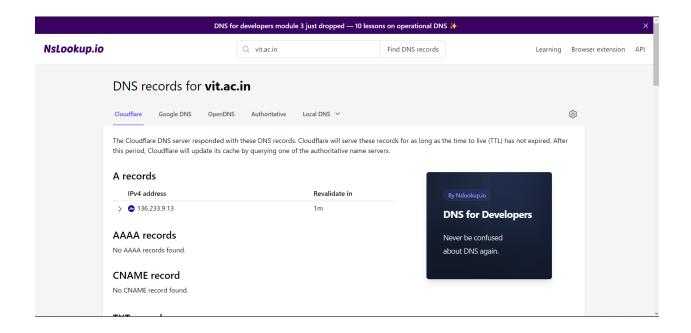
Shodan

archive.org

these are the websites we can go through for collecting information on any website

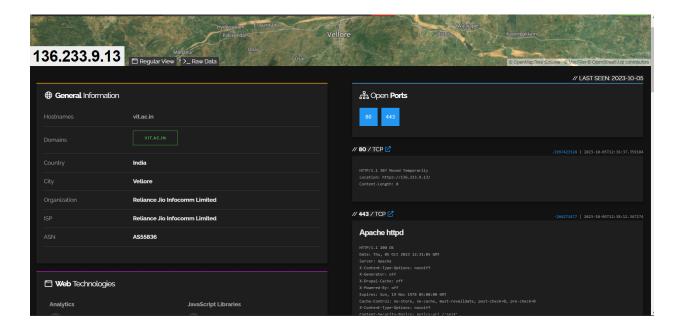
but we will go with the some of the mentioned websites like nslookup and osint framework and more

1......so firstly we will use <u>nslookup.io</u> (<u>https://www.nslookup.io/domains/vit.ac.in/dns-records/</u>) to get the ipv4 address and get some more details about AAAA records and other records altough they dont have in this case



2..... now we will use <u>shodan.io</u> (<u>https://www.shodan.io/host/136.233.9.13</u>) to gain more information like total ports and open ports of the website along with their location and the isp and other inforamation regarding the ports in this case we can see the open ports are 80 and 443

Port 80 allows HTTP protocol means the information remains in plain text between the browser and the server, while Port 443 allows HTTPS protocol means all the information travels between the server and the browser remains encrypted. and hence more details of these ports are being shown in the page

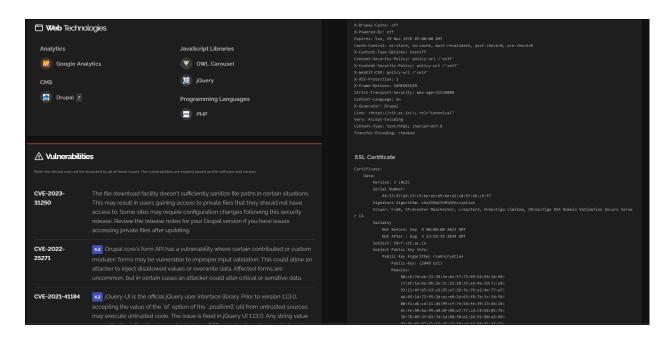


further if we move into the page we can see the web technologies used in the server and also the possible vulnerabilities of the website based on their software their vulnerabilities are

CVE-2023- 31250	The file download facility doesn't sufficiently sanitize file paths in certain situations. This may result in users gaining access to private files that they should not have access to. Some sites may require configuration changes following this security release. Review the release notes for your Drupal version if you have issues accessing private files after updating.
CVE-2022- 25271	4.3 Drupal core's form API has a vulnerability where certain contributed or custom modules' forms may be vulnerable to improper input validation. This could allow an attacker to inject disallowed values or overwrite data. Affected forms are uncommon, but in certain cases an attacker could alter critical or sensitive data.
CVE-2021- 41184	4.3 jQuery-UI is the official jQuery user interface library. Prior to version 1.13.0, accepting the value of the `of` option of the `.position()` util from untrusted sources may execute untrusted code. The issue is fixed in jQuery UI 1.13.0. Any string value passed to the `of` option is now treated as a CSS selector. A workaround is to not accept the value of the `of` option from untrusted sources.
CVE-2021- 41183	4.3 jQuery-UI is the official jQuery user interface library. Prior to version 1.13.0, accepting the value of various `*Text` options of the Datepicker widget from untrusted sources may execute untrusted code. The issue is fixed in jQuery UI

	1.13.0. The values passed to various `*Text` options are now always treated as pure text, not HTML. A workaround is to not accept the value of the `*Text` options from untrusted sources.
CVE-2021- 41182	4.3 jQuery-UI is the official jQuery user interface library. Prior to version 1.13.0, accepting the value of the `altField` option of the Datepicker widget from untrusted sources may execute untrusted code. The issue is fixed in jQuery UI 1.13.0. Any string value passed to the `altField` option is now treated as a CSS selector. A workaround is to not accept the value of the `altField` option from untrusted sources.
CVE-2020- 36193	5.0 Tar.php in Archive_Tar through 1.4.11 allows write operations with Directory Traversal due to inadequate checking of symbolic links, a related issue to CVE-2020-28948.
CVE-2020- 28949	6.8 Archive_Tar through 1.4.10 has :// filename sanitization only to address phar attacks, and thus any other stream-wrapper attack (such as file:// to overwrite files) can still succeed.
CVE-2020- 28948	6.8 Archive_Tar through 1.4.10 allows an unserialization attack because phar: is blocked but PHAR: is not blocked.
CVE-2020- 13672	2.6 Cross-site Scripting (XSS) vulnerability in Drupal core's sanitization API fails to properly filter cross-site scripting under certain circumstances. This issue affects: Drupal Core 9.1.x versions prior to 9.1.7; 9.0.x versions prior to 9.0.12; 8.9.x versions prior to 8.9.14; 7.x versions prior to 7.80.
CVE-2020- 13671	6.5 Drupal core does not properly sanitize certain filenames on uploaded files, which can lead to files being interpreted as the incorrect extension and served as the wrong MIME type or executed as PHP for certain hosting configurations. This issue affects: Drupal Drupal Core 9.0 versions prior to 9.0.8, 8.9 versions prior to 8.9.9, 8.8 versions prior to 8.8.11, and 7 versions prior to 7.74.
CVE-2020- 13666	4.3 Cross-site scripting vulnerability in Drupal Core. Drupal AJAX API does not disable JSONP by default, allowing for an XSS attack. This issue affects: Drupal Drupal Core 7.x versions prior to 7.73; 8.8.x versions prior to 8.8.10; 8.9.x versions prior to 8.9.6; 9.0.x versions prior to 9.0.6.
CVE-2020- 13663	6.8 Cross Site Request Forgery vulnerability in Drupal Core Form API does not properly handle certain form input from cross-site requests, which can lead to other vulnerabilities.
CVE-2020- 13662	5.8 Open Redirect vulnerability in Drupal Core allows a user to be tricked into visiting a specially crafted link which would redirect them to an arbitrary

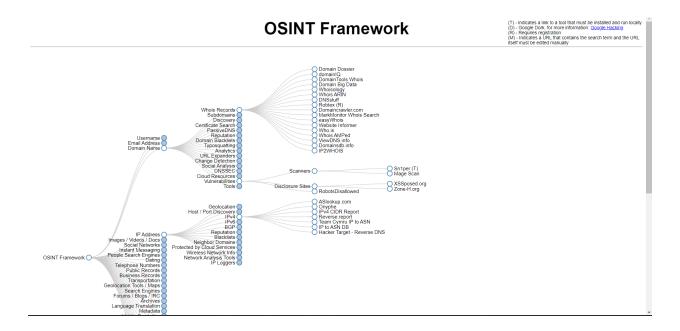
	external URL. This issue affects: Drupal Drupal Core 7 version 7.70 and prior versions.
CVE-2020- 11023	4.3 In jQuery versions greater than or equal to 1.0.3 and before 3.5.0, passing HTML containing <option> elements from untrusted sources - even after sanitizing it - to one of jQuery's DOM manipulation methods (i.ehtml(), .append(), and others) may execute untrusted code. This problem is patched in jQuery 3.5.0.</option>
CVE-2020- 11022	4.3 In jQuery versions greater than or equal to 1.2 and before 3.5.0, passing HTML from untrusted sources - even after sanitizing it - to one of jQuery's DOM manipulation methods (i.ehtml(), .append(), and others) may execute untrusted code. This problem is patched in jQuery 3.5.0.
CVE-2010-5312	4.3 Cross-site scripting (XSS) vulnerability in jquery.ui.dialog.js in the Dialog widget in jQuery UI before 1.10.0 allows remote attackers to inject arbitrary web script or HTML via the title option.



with the help of this website we can gather enough information to exploit a website

task 7 5

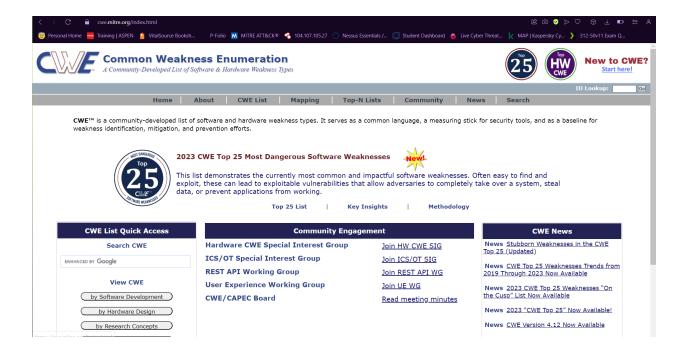
3..... with the help of osint framework we can understand which tool should be used to exploit which kind of vulnerabilities



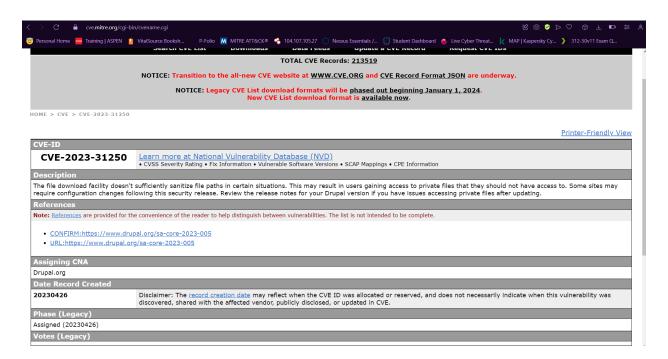
see in this for domain name vulnerabilities and for scanning we can use a tool which needs to be locally installed called sn1per as mentioned or we can use mentioned sites similarly for ip address ipv4 we can use the mentioned tools for finding our ipv4 so this website helps informing us to use the desired tools to gather the information of different types depending on our needs

4....okay back to website so we got different vulnerabilities in website of VIT now we can use different websites to get more information like what type of vulnerability it is like as of now we only have CWE number right what does it stand for????

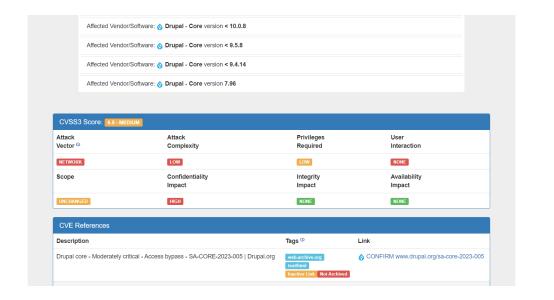
okay so for this we will use cwe.mitre.org website to get the details of the common weaknesess



like we took <u>CVE-2023-31250</u> from shodan report

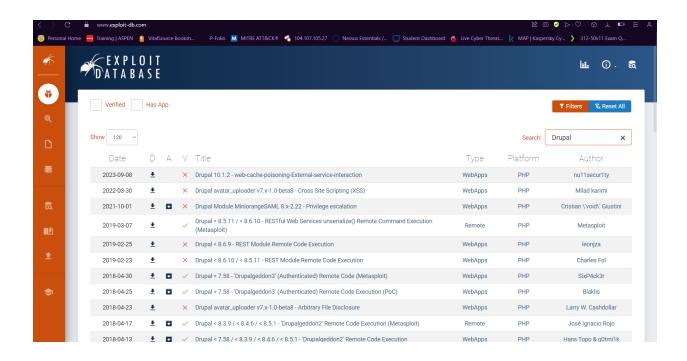


it gave more information on the website vulnerability



5.... now we can use more websites like <u>exploit-db.com</u> to get more about the different attack methods on different exploits so The Exploit Database is a <u>CVE</u> <u>compliant</u> archive of public exploits and corresponding vulnerable software, developed for use by penetration testers and vulnerability researchers.

here for drupal see how many different public exploits are coming



so these are the several websites that we can use to gather information on some website and by conducting thorough reconnaissance footprinting, security professionals can assess risks, strengthen defences, and prevent potential cyber threat