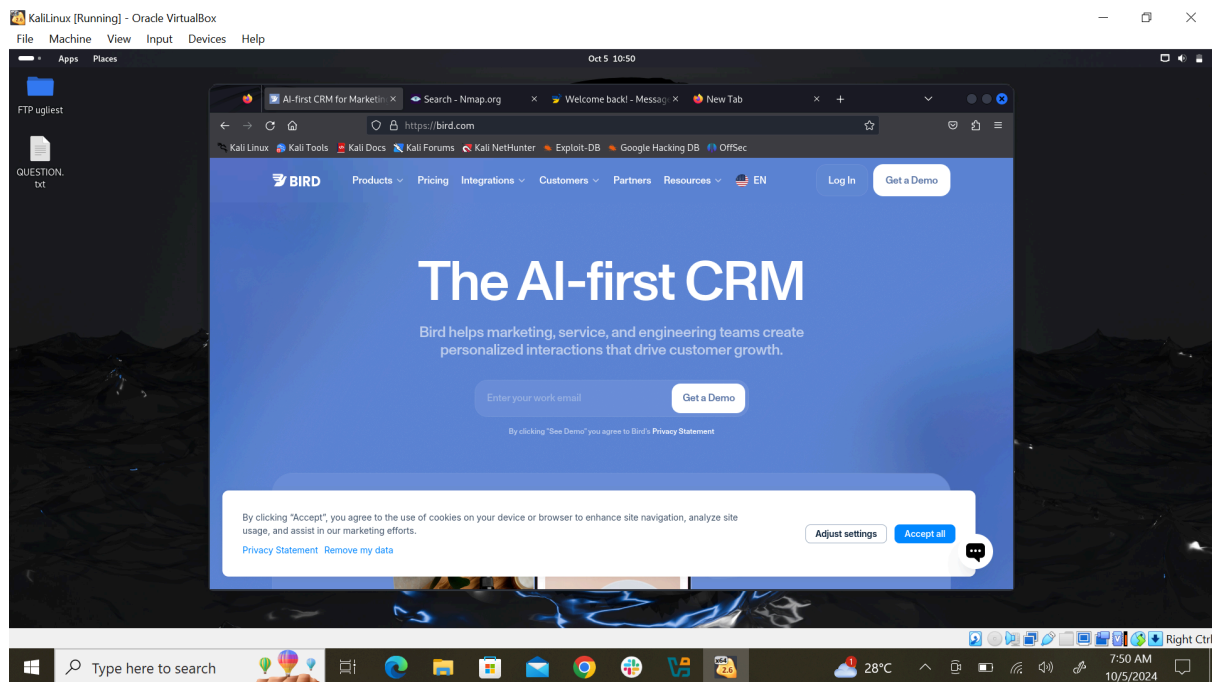


INFORMATION GATHERING

Tool: RECON-NG

Project-Site- www.messagebird.com

Recon-ng is an open-source web reconnaissance framework that helps security professionals gather and analyze information about target domains and organizations.



Scan method from kali: recon-ng

workspaces create whois_recon

marketplace search whois

marketplace install

recon/domains-contacts/whois_pocs

options set SOURCE facebook.com

modules load

recon/domains-contacts/whois_pocs

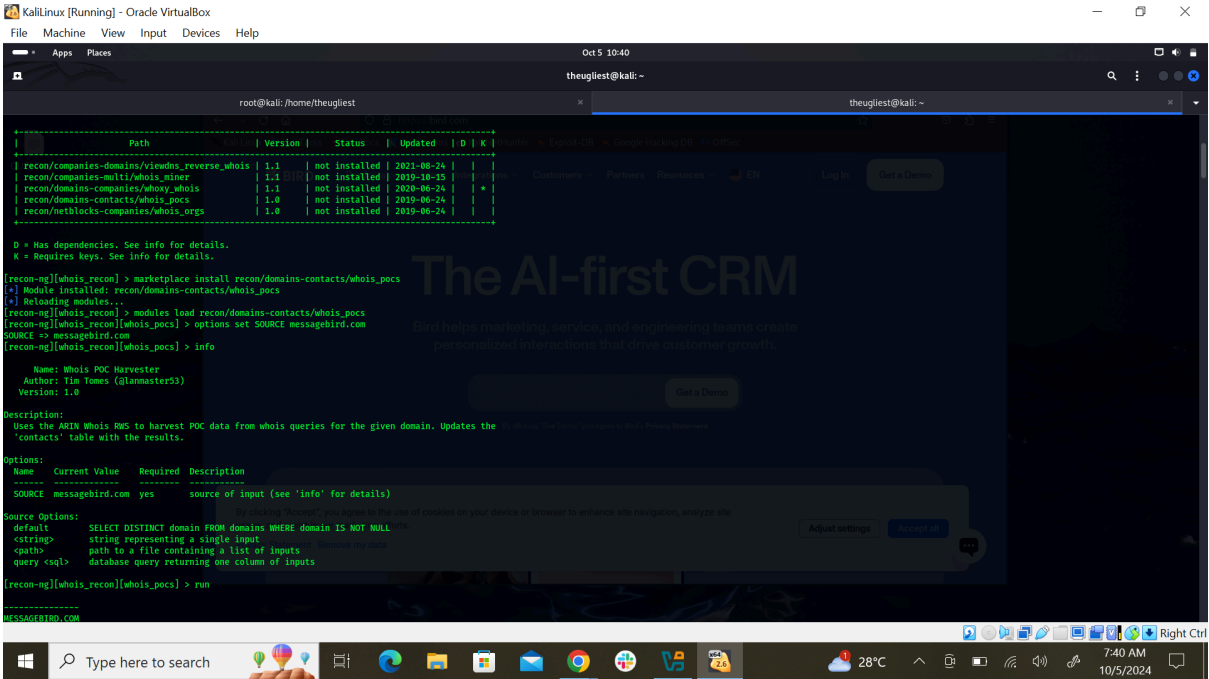
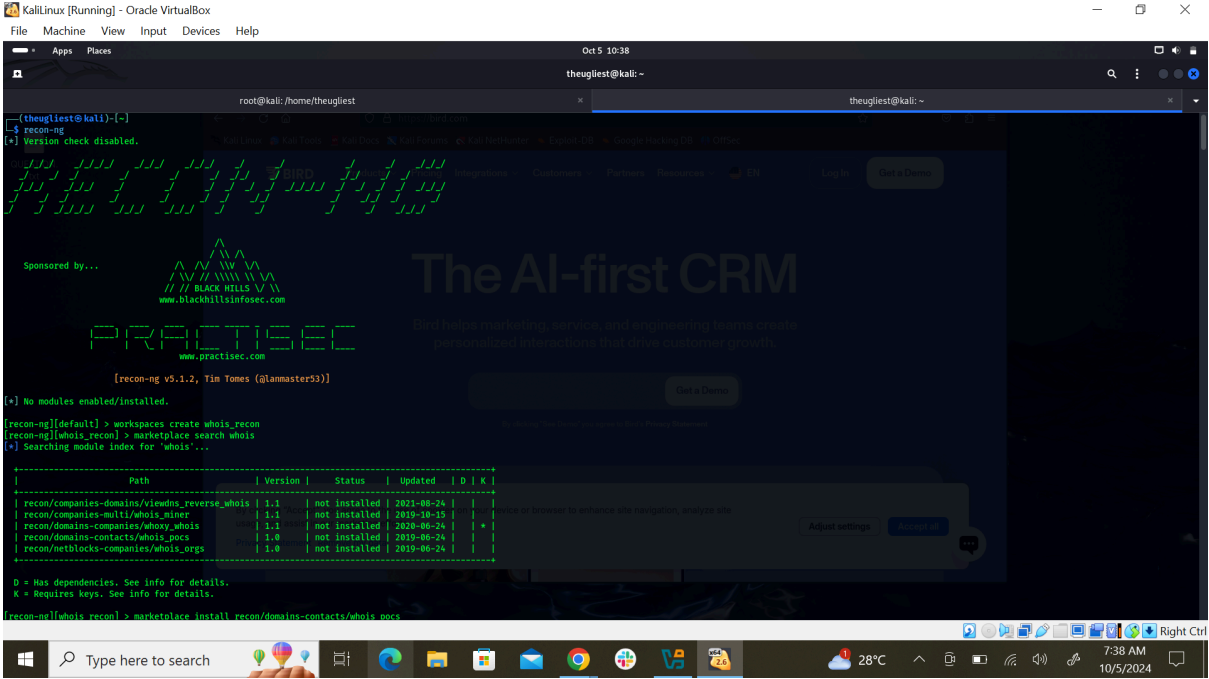
marketplace search hackertarget

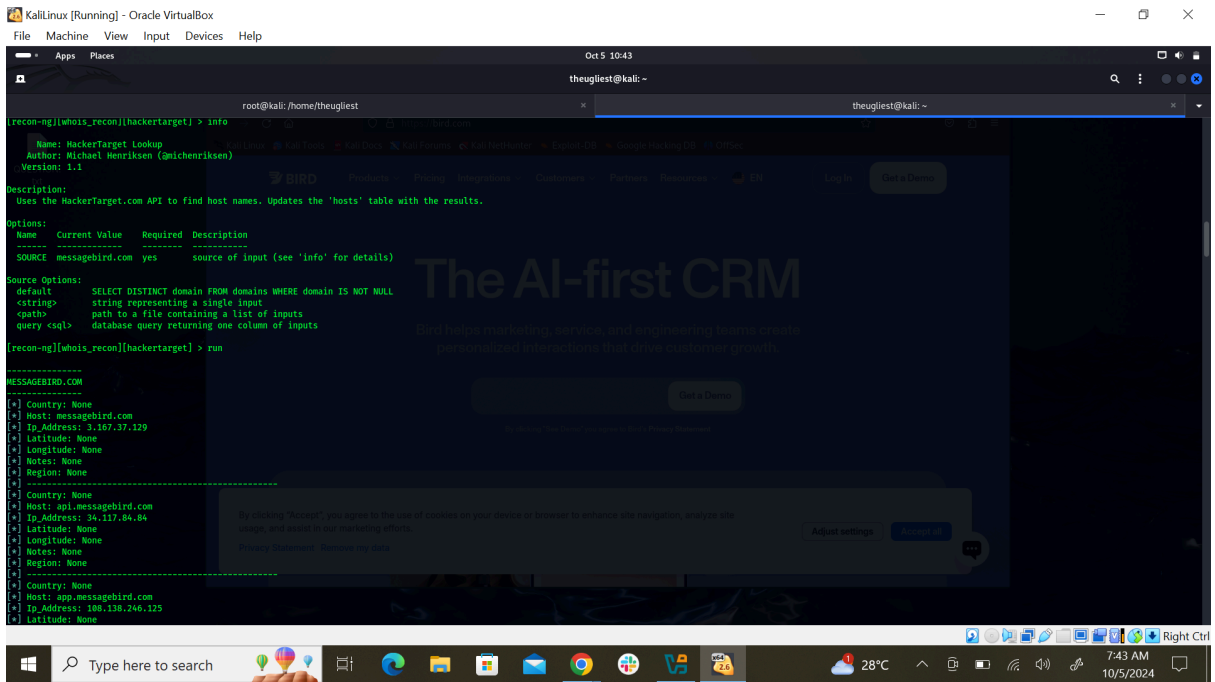
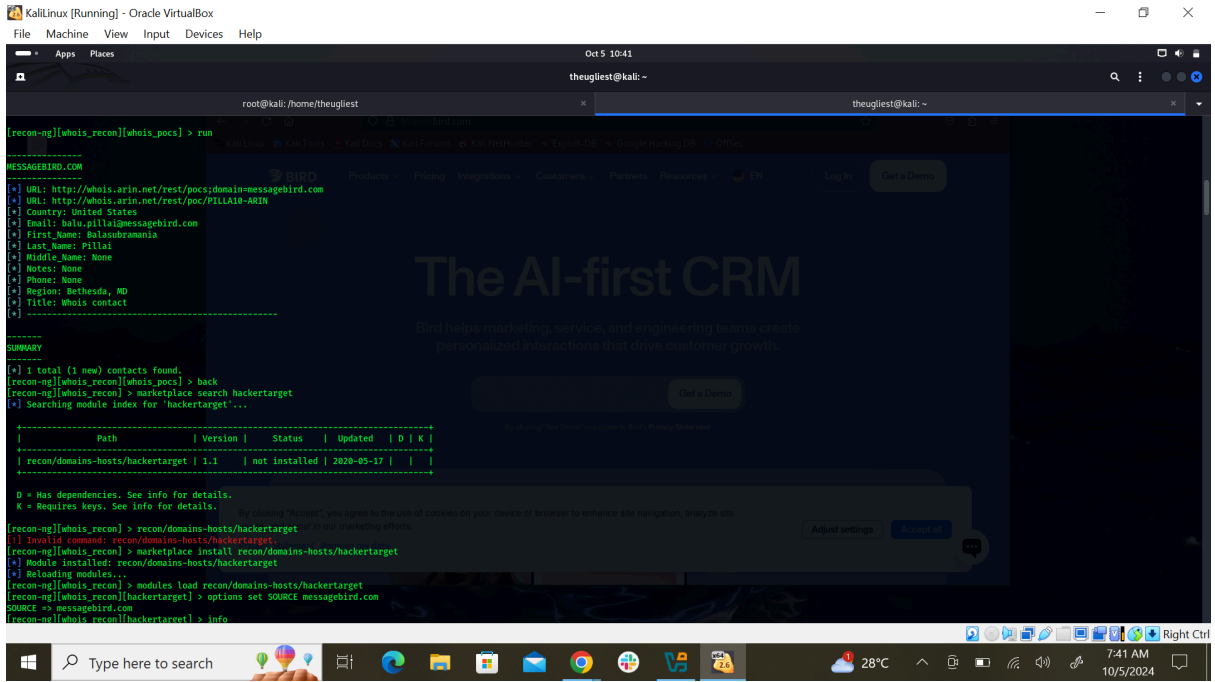
marketplace install

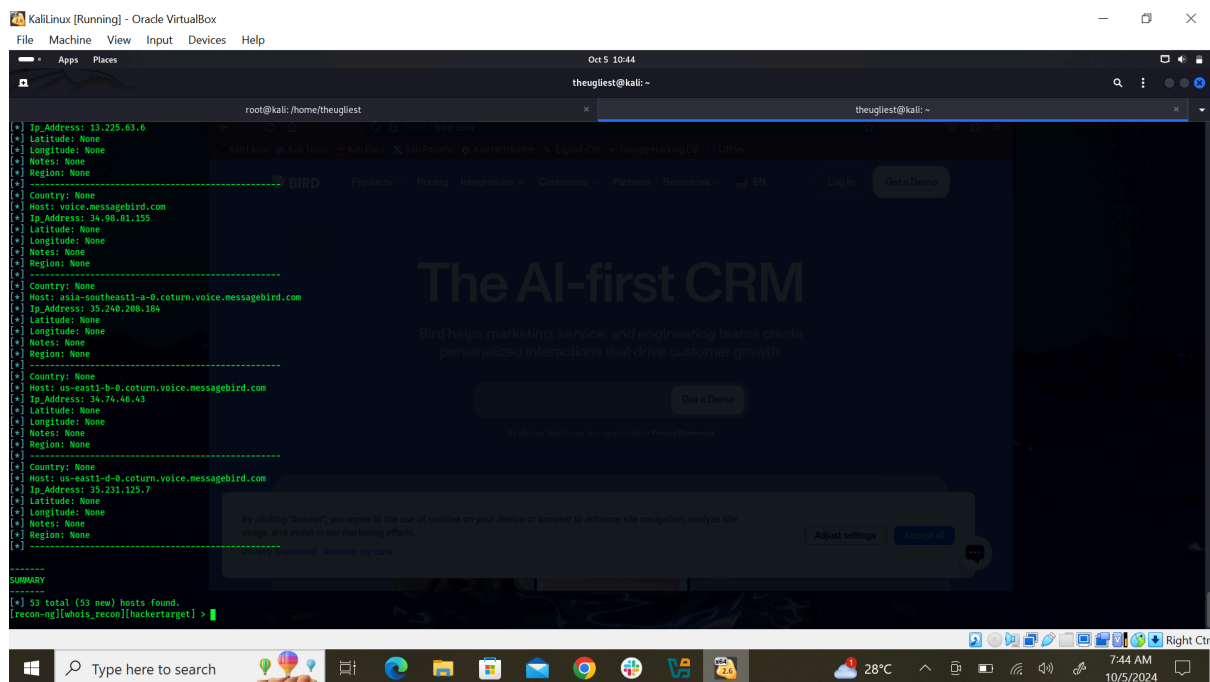
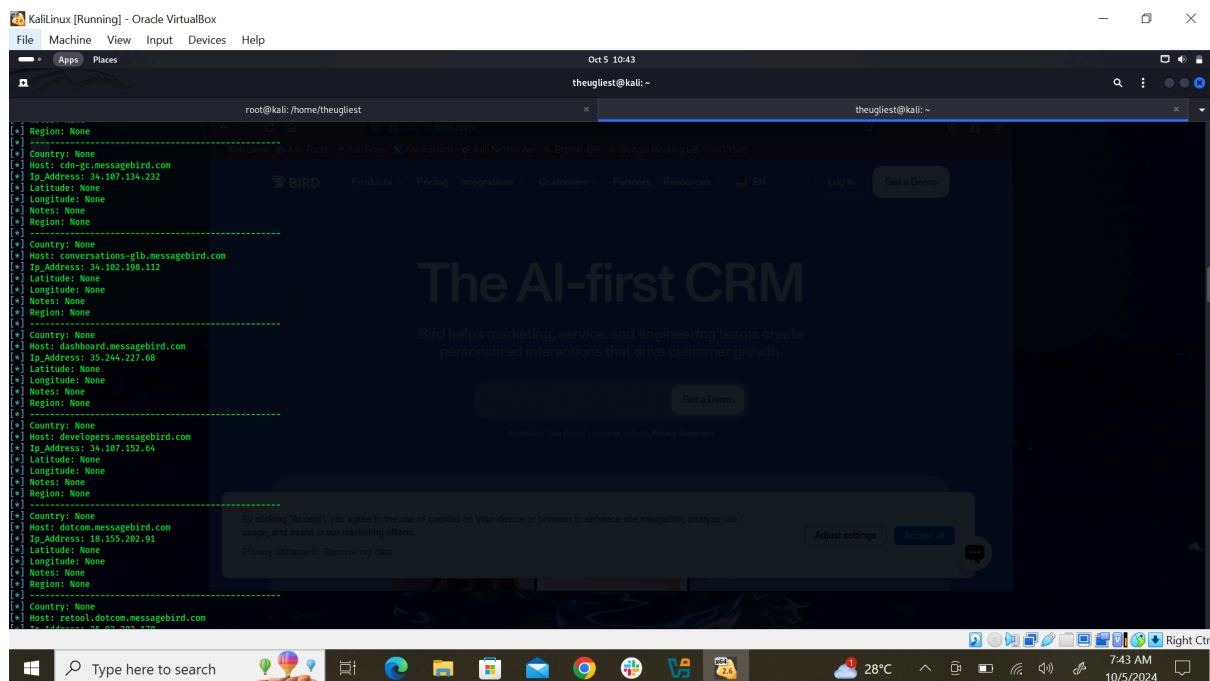
recon/domains-hosts/hackertarget

modules load recon/domains-hosts/hackertarget

options set SOURCE facebook.com







RESULTS

Vulnerabilities

When you obtain an IP address using Recon-ng on Kali Linux, there are several steps you can take to gather more information and assess the target. Here are some actions you can consider:

1. **WHOIS Lookup:** Use a WHOIS service to find information about the IP address, such as the organization that owns it, contact information, and registration details.
2. **Geolocation:** Use geolocation services to find out where the IP address is located. This can provide insights into the physical location of the server or device.
3. **Ping and Traceroute:** Use tools like **ping** and **traceroute** to test the connectivity and path to the IP address. This can help identify network latency and hops along the route.
4. **Port Scanning:** Utilize tools like Nmap to scan the IP for open ports. This can help identify services running on the target and potential vulnerabilities.
5. **Service Enumeration:** If you identify open ports, you can perform service enumeration to gather more details about the services running (e.g., web servers, FTP servers).
6. **Reverse DNS Lookup:** Find the domain name associated with the IP address, if any, using reverse DNS lookup.
7. **Vulnerability Scanning:** Use tools like Nikto or OpenVAS to check for vulnerabilities in web applications or servers associated with the IP.
8. **Social Engineering:** If the IP address is linked to a specific organization, you could gather information about the organization and its employees for potential social engineering tactics.
9. **Malware and Threat Intelligence:** Check the IP against threat intelligence databases to see if it's known for malicious activity.
10. **OSINT Techniques:** Use other open-source intelligence techniques to gather more context about the IP address or its associated entities.