



Hacking Cheat Sheet

RECONNAISSANCE

MAP OUT THE ATTACK SURFACE PARTS OF THE SITE MAY BE HIDDEN. THESE TECHNIQUES WILL HELP YOU FIND THEM.

CHECK ROBOTS.TXT

The robots.txt file, found in a site's web root, tells well-behaved web crawlers what parts of the site to ignore. You're not a well-behaved web crawler, so you can look at those pages. You may find pages the rest of the site doesn't link to.

TRY SOME COMMON URLS

By guessing common page and directory names, you might be able to discover even more content. A tool like dirbuster can help (but it's probably overkill here).

LOOK FOR HTML COMMENTS & HIDDEN ELEMENTS

Look for forms, form fields and links that appear in the page source, but aren't visible on the page. The CSS style `display: none;` hides an element; remove the styling to make it visible again. Take a look at the HTML comments too!

SYSTEM FINGERPRINTING IDENTIFY WHAT COMPONENTS THE SYSTEM IS USING.

QUESTIONS TO ASK WHERE TO LOOK

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Which web server - Apache, nginx, IIS? • Which web framework - .NET, Django, Struts? • Which database - MSSQL, MySQL...? • Version numbers for web server and other components - are they up to date? • How do they handle session management? Did they use a framework or | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HTTP response headers - look for Server and X-Powered-By • Error messages - look for version info and stack traces. • Cookies - cookie names can reveal framework info. If they're managing cookies themselves, think about how they're being generated. Are |
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OPEN SOURCE INTELLIGENCE (OSINT) GATHER INFORMATION ON THE PUBLIC INTERNET

WHAT TO LOOK FOR

- Known vulnerabilities in frameworks/other components
- Default credentials
- Employee contact info/personal information

HOW TO FIND IT

- Google error messages, cookie names, version headers, password hashes...
- Read framework/component documentation
- Read framework/component security advisories
- Look up company employees on social media

Your Google searches aren't private! When testing real applications, don't Google password hashes or other highly