

A Reconnaissance Report

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Executive Summary

Reconnaissance is the approach utilized by attackers to accumulate statistics approximately a target, that is break up into two sections, passive and active. The hacker will actively interact with your network or staff members through a variety of methods include social engineering, vulnerability scanning, and network probing. Most of the time, effective passive reconnaissance is what makes active reconnaissance successful. A hacker will frequently dedicate a significant amount of time to reconnaissance, and the more successful the reconnaissance, the higher the likelihood that your network and/or users will be exploited.

When an attacker uses information that is readily available without contacting your network or a staff member, they are engaging in passive reconnaissance.

This document will identify any publicly available or hidden organization or employee data on the internet or dark web that could ultimately let an attacker create clever and learned attack vectors against your company. Attackers might wish to utilize statistics to create social engineering campaigns, target your employees with phishing emails, collect personal information, or support any effort to compromise your community.

A high-stage summary of the responsibilities we've taken are as follow:

A sophisticated domain and website Information collection: illustrating how attackers might choose an attack vector, such as the hosting company, DNS administrator, website certificate, or encryption utilized; reviewing public DNS records for information that could be helpful to an attacker; making sure DNS Zone transfers are denied; and any Social Media Reconnaissance via Facebook, Instagram, Twitter, and LinkedIn to determine whether your social media presence is providing any information useful to a hacker; Social Engineering Reconnaissance on your website to identify potential targets and information about the company or network; Other email security layers within your external DNS are secure; Passive reconnaissance techniques to obtain sensitive company information on the real web; Use the TOR sandbox environment to establish a secure gateway to the dark web; filter known malicious sharing websites on the dark web; search the internet and the dark web for any compromised account credentials; compare executive email addresses to previous data breaches; evaluate the information and data acquired, offer suggestions, and finish the reconnaissance report.



Risk & Impact Summary

During the reconnaissance missions, SECT only discovered a small number of concerning dangers, but those that were discovered were classified as High Severity. In order to gain access to accounts with compromised account data, an attacker would profit tremendously from these risks, suggesting that the work has already been done for them.

Since the credentials are still valid, we advise doing a more comprehensive search in this region as more accounts might be exposed. We also find a DNS component that needs to be quickly adjusted to help prevent hackers from spoofing your domain. You need to make some quick corrections to strengthen your present online and dark web security posture.

Even if we have identified some less serious hazards, please review them to determine if anything can be changed and/or if users are informed about cyber security concerns related to their emails, such phishing.

Section	Status	Risk	Impact Summary
Advanced Domain & Website Information Gathering	Pass	Basic WHOIS and information found. No ownership data leak found.	No issue, but public WHOIS information should be monitored and managed.
DNS	Pass	Nameservers, MX, TXT records are publicly accessible and there is no misconfigurations noted.	No immediate threat but make sure the DNS is hardened and monitored.
Passive Reconnaissance	Fail	Public exposure of the internal paths, no SSL/TLS certificate found, indexed login page and admin page, internal email addresses exposed.	A very high exposure to phishing attacks and brute force attacks; site lacks an encryption.
Website Social Engineering	Fail	Internal staff emails, their roles, and organisational chart found on web pages and social pages.	Low to medium exposure, Could aid the attackers in targeting specific individuals for phishing or social engineering attacks.
Social Media Reconnaissance	Pass	No any sensitive data or user credential leaks are observed in the public social channels.	Low impact as no risk found yet, but continuous monitoring is recommended for better security.
Dark Web Filtering	Fail	Database "tendermines.com.sql" found leaked on the dark web.	High exposure of the data, Indicates a large breach or data exposure. An immediate response is required.



Advanced Domain & Website Information Gathering

In this part, SECT concentrates on some of the key subjects an attacker may discuss while conducting reconnaissance on an organization's domain. The information in this part will help the hacker decide which region to target first or conduct further reconnaissance on.

Site	http://tendermines.com/	Netblock Owner	Bharti Telenet Ltd
Domain	tendermines.com	Nameserver	dns1.cloudns.net
Domain expiry	12/1/2025	DNS Admin	GDPR Masked
IP Address	122.176.221.13	Reverse DNS	abts-north-dynamic- 013.221.176.122.airtelbroadband.in
Top Level Domain	.com	Nameserver Organization	dns1.cloudns.net
Domain registrar	PDR Ltd. d/b/a PublicDomainRegistry.com	Hosting Company	Bharti Airtel
Organization	GDPR Masked	Subject Alternative	No SSL/TLS certificate, so no SAN field available
Organization unit	Not available (No SSL/TLS encryption applied)	Matches hostname	Site uses HTTP only, so SAN is unavailable
Cert validity period	Not available (No SSL/TLS encryption applied)	Public key algorithm	Not available (No SSL/TLS encryption applied)
Server	Apache	Public key length	Not available (No SSL/TLS encryption applied)
Protocol version	Not available (No SSL/TLS encryption applied)	Signature algorithm	Not available (No SSL/TLS encryption applied)
Certificate check	SSL Certificate unavailable	Cipher	Not available (No SSL/TLS encryption applied)
Serial number	Not available (No SSL/TLS encryption applied)	Supported TLS Extensions	Not available (No SSL/TLS encryption applied)
Next Protocol Negotiation	No HTTPS, so no TLS, hence no NPN	Issuer common name	Not available (No SSL/TLS encryption applied)
Issuing Organization	No certificate, so no CA issuer	Certificate hash	Not available (No SSL/TLS encryption applied)



DNS

Hosts and Sub Domains

The SECT security engineer has obtained a list of Hosts/sub domains that attackers would look to exploit and identify any vulnerabilities.

Host Records (A)

Hosts/ Sub Domains Found	IP	ASN	ASN Name	Open Services	Rev IP
mail.tendermines.c om	13.235.16 5.20	ASN:16509 13.232.0.0/1 4	AMAZON-02 India	http: Microsoft- IIS/10.0 title: IIS Windows Server tech: IIS:10.0 Windows Server	12
tmv2.tendermines.c	122.169.1 04.13	ASN:24560 122.169.104. 0/24	AIRTELBROADB AND-AS-AP Bharti Airtel Ltd., Telemedia Services, IN India	none	1

MX Records

Hosts/ Sub Domains Found	IP	ASN	ASN Name	Open Services
mail.tendermines.com	13.235.165.20 mail.mailservices.company	ASN:16509 13.232.0.0/14	AMAZON- 02 India	http: Microsoft- IIS/10.0 title: IIS Windows Server tech: IIS:10.0 Windows Server



NS Records

Host	IP	ASN	ASN Name
dns6.cloudns.net	185.136.99.77 dns6.cloudns.net	ASN:203391 185.136.99.0/24	CLOUDNSNET Cloud DNS Ltd., BG
dns2.cloudns.net	185.136.97.77 dns2.cloudns.net	ASN:203391 185.136.97.0/24	CLOUDNSNET Cloud DNS Ltd., BG
dns1.cloudns.net	185.136.96.77 dns1.cloudns.net	ASN:203391 185.136.96.0/24	CLOUDNSNET Cloud DNS Ltd., BG United States
dns5.cloudns.net	185.136.98.77 dns5.cloudns.net	ASN:203391 185.136.98.0/24	CLOUDNSNET Cloud DNS Ltd., BG United States

TXT Records

	Record
"v=s	pf1 mx ip4:13.235.165.20 include:manishnaik.services ~all"



Risks and Recommendations

The SECT security engineer has obtained a list of risks, its impact and the recommendation action to mitigate it.

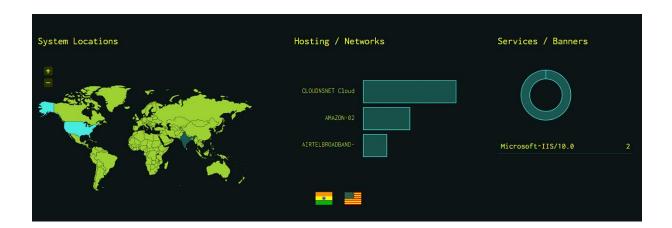
Risk Identified	Recommendation Actions	Impact	Impact Summary	Agreed Action
No HTTPS / SSL	Implement HTTPS using Let's Encrypt or Cloudflare	High	Site is vulnerable to man-in-the-middle (MiTM) attacks	To be implemented immediately
No DNS Security Records	Add SPF, DKIM, and DMARC to DNS configuration	Medium	Emails can be spoofed from domain; phishing risk	Planned for Q3
Single Shared Hosting IP	Move to dedicated or cloud-secured hosting	Medium	Co-hosted services may introduce lateral threats	To be reviewed by IT
No OCSP/Cert Transparency	Use valid CA-issued cert with OCSP responder	Medium	No revocation checking; users can't verify trust	Pending with hosting provider
Lack of Subdomain Security	Conduct internal enumeration of hidden services	Low	Unmonitored subdomains could be exploited by attackers	Internal audit recommended
No DKIM or DMARC Records	Configure DKIM & DMARC in DNS settings	High	Email spoofing/phishing possible via domain	Planned with DNS team



DNS Checks

At the time of the inspections, a comprehensive picture of host locations and hosting IP block owners was obtained. Please be advised that these could change over time unless they are static. Hackers can use this information to find IP addresses from these countries and pinpoint the location of your hosts. It is important to make sure that no activity from these nations is missed during any investigation or whitelisting. An automated external domain map was acquired during the check.

The hacker can hide their bad intent and make it harder to detect a malicious geographic location by using IP addresses located in these areas, which offers them an edge in DDOS attacks and other attack vectors.





Passive Reconnaissance

In this section, we seek to learn more about the business without physically entering the area and leaving a trace. This can be done through vectors like sensitive documents found on websites that might include comprehensive details about the internal infrastructure or even private company information that could be used to craft a phishing email or other social engineering attack directed at end users. When sensitive material is disclosed, trust is implicitly developed.

Here in the report, SECT have manipulated well-known search engines using our own code to perform the following checks: A cross signifies that we have found something we believe an attacker would find interesting, and a checkmark shows that no results have been found. These are just the most popular searches that an attacker may employ, even though we have included some of the most often used terms in our code.

Passive Reconnaissance Check	Status	Risk Identified	Impact	Recommendation
Website accessible over HTTPS	Fail	The Website is served over HTTP only. No SSL certificate is installed.	High	Implement HTTPS using a valid SSL certificate so as to ensure data confidentiality and integrity.
WHOIS Information Leaked	Pass	The Registrar info is available, but no sensitive personal data is exposed.	Low	No action needed unless and until private WHOIS is desired.
Subdomains Detected	Pass	Only www subdomain detected; no major risk detected.	Low	Periodically audit subdomains for any exposure.
MX Records (Mail Exchanger)	Fail	No SPF, DKIM, or DMARC found yet. Emails from the domain can be easily spoofed.	High	Configure SPF, DKIM, and DMARC records in DNS for securing the email delivery and to prevent spoofing.
Technology Stack (via BuiltWith)	Pass	Uses Apache and PHP on shared hosting. Known techs may also be targeted.	Medium	Keep the software updated, consider isolation on a VPS or secure cloud instance.
Certificate Validity and TLS Details	Fail	No SSL cert → No protocol version, cipher, or cert hash exists.	High	Implement a modern TLS 1.2+ with some strong cipher suites and some long key lengths.
Certificate Issuer & OCSP Check	Fail	No certificate → No issuing authority or OCSP server.	High	Deploy valid cert to enable OCSP and proper trust chain.



Reverse DNS, PTR Record	Fail	No reverse DNS record found. Tracing the IP origin or filtering reputation is not possible.	Medium	Add reverse PTR record that maps to record (A).
DNS Admin, Netblock Owner	Pass	DNS is resolvable.	Low	No any urgent action needed, though service monitoring is advised.
Indexed admin/login pages via Google Dorking	Fail	Pages like login/admin may exist and could be brute-forced if exposed.	High	Apply a good rate- limiting, IP lockout, or CAPTCHA on login/admin URLs.
Indexed files/documents (PDFs, DOCs, XLS)	Pass	No Publicly accessible files which may reveal internal or sensitive data.	Low	You may review and restrict directory listing, apply robots.txt to sensitive folders.
Email addresses exposed (via Google Dorks)	Fail	A potential exposure of staff or some internal emails in Google Search.	Low	Use a contact form instead of plain-text emails on site.
Public key algorithm, key length, signature algorithm	Fail	No certificate → So no cryptographic details.	High	Use a RSA 2048+/ECC with SHA-2 algorithms for security.
Hosting Company	Pass	PDR Ltd. d/b/a PublicDomainRegistry.com	Medium	Consider VPS/cloud to isolate from cohosted apps.
Subject Alternative Names (SANs)	Fail	No certificate → So no SAN entries.	High	Add SANs in the SSL certificate so as to support multiple hostnames if needed.
OCSP Servers, Heartbleed Check	Fail	No OCSP server detected, and no Heartbleed exposure info available due to lack of SSL.	Low	Deploy a TLS cert and use SSL Labs to validate site against known CVEs like Heartbleed.
Logs or internal paths exposed	Fail	Directory structures (/admin, /login, /uploads, etc) may be accessible.	High	Disable directory browsing directly, restrict access via .htaccess or server config.
Mobile numbers/email are in indexed search	Fail	Some potentially sensitive user contact info is exposed via search engines or Google Dorking.	Medium	Replace the direct data with forms or obfuscate email/mobile numbers.
Third-party integrations found (analytics, widgets, etc)	Pass	Tracking tools like Google Analytics and some social widgets visible, can fingerprint users.	Low	Ensure third-party scripts are updated and reviewed wisely.



Website Social Engineering

In Website's Social Engineering, we analyse the publicly accessible content or critical information on the target website (http://tendermines.com) which could be used by a malicious actor to launch social engineering attacks. This information includes Email addresses of employees or departments, Job titles and internal roles of the employees, Phone numbers, Organizational structure, References or links to internal systems or policies, social media links or handles to personal or professional accounts.

The ultimate goal is to determine whether the data could help the attacker craft spear-phishing emails, impersonation attempts, or engage the employees through pretexting tactics.

Risk Identified	Source	Impact	Risk Level	Recommendation
Public contact form revealed publicly	/contact/	Could be used for phishing or spam queries	Medium	Add CAPTCHA and email filtering
Site-wide access via HTTP (no HTTPS)	Entire site	Enables MITM attack, link manipulation	High	Enforce HTTPS with valid SSL/TLS cert
Lack of security notice or an awareness banner	N/A	Employees or users may not be cautious with contact	Low	Add awareness banner for users and internal staff
Organizational structure	Entire site	reveals communication and service routing patterns.	Low	Minimize role-specific data exposure and try to use generalized department contacts.

Leaks

Phone numbers	+91- 9428219511, +91- 7878007976, +91-
	9099090533
Email Address	pratimaenterprise19@gmail.com,
	rushilmbhatt@yahoo.com
	sales@tendermines.com
Address	[VSUPPORT- PRATIMA ENTERPRISE
	708 SPG ECHELON,
	Nr.Satyadeep Heights, Makarba,
	Ahmedabad – 380051
	Gujarat, India.]
	[206 - 207,Brooklyn Tower, Next To YMCA
	Club, S.G.Highway, Brooklyn Tower,
	Ahmedabad, Gujarat 380051, IN]
Contact spam page	http://tendermines.com/contact/



Social Media Reconnaissance

Social Media Reconnaissance involves collecting data from publicly available social media profiles or handles related to the target company (i.e. http://tendermines.com), its employees and leaderships. Everything without directly engaging with anyone in the company.

Social media profiles

Platform	links
Academia.edu	https://independent.academia.edu/tendermines
Disqus	https://disqus.com/tendermines
GNOME VCS	https://gitlab.gnome.org/tendermines
Hudson Rock	https://cavalier.hudsonrock.com/api/json/v2/osint-
	tools/search-by-username?username=tendermines
	(links shows the computer or server from where the database
	was leaked)
WordPress	https://tenderbiddingalerts.wordpress.com/author/tendermines/
LiveJournal	https://tendermines.livejournal.com
Myspace	https://myspace.com/tendermines
Facebook	https://www.facebook.com/TenderMines/
Reddit	https://www.reddit.com/user/tendermines/
SlideShare	https://slideshare.net/tendermines
Twitter	https://x.com/tendermines
Indiamart	https://www.indiamart.com/tendermines/
Zoominfo	https://www.zoominfo.com/c/tendermines/399171215
	(site reveals some internal information)
LinkedIn	https://www.linkedin.com/company/tendermines/
Pinterest	https://in.pinterest.com/tenderminesindia/



Dark Web Filtering

Dark Web Filtering is often used to check whether any sensitive data (like users or employees email addresses, passwords, credentials, some internal documents, or internal source code) related to the target organization (i.e. http://tendermines.com) has been leaked anywhere or mentioned on the dark web.

intelx.io says that the database is leaked on the dark web with the file name [tendermines.com.sql].

Proof Link: https://intelx.io/?did=4b5ea3eb-4e18-4877-a11b-442d42ebc6a1

Hence, I had figured out, where the database is leaked on dark web. I downloaded the leaked database and uploaded on Gdrive for documentation.

Gdrive Link:

https://drive.google.com/file/d/15R AjnB5f9CBipvXqDzH0I1NGrdl8sL1/view?usp=sharing

Screenshots:

```
| Decoration | No. | Decoration | No. | Decoration | No. | Decoration | Decoration
```



```
■ tendermines.com.sql ×
D: > control panel > $\begin{align*} \text{tendermines.com.sql} \end{align*}
                    INSERT INTO 'affidavit_details' ('id', 'basic_id', 'affidavit_date', 'status', 'affidavit_file', 'affidavit_remarks') VALUES

(1, 1, '2020-11-27', 'Submited', '{\"file_name\":\"dee0d18b9215bf32a226ee098cd7a5ca.pdf\",\"file_type\":\"application\\/pdf\",\"file_path\":\"C:\\/MAMP\\/Apache24\\/htdoc:
(2, 2, '2019-12-20', 'submitted', '{\"file_name\":\"67d2ac37a23f4175bf622b16f6d1ea0d.pdf\",\"file_type\":\"application\\/pdf\",\"file_path\":\"C:\\/MAMP\\/Apache24\\/htdoc:
(3, 3, '2017-12-28', 'File_name\":\"57d2812156129632683e8.pdf\",\"paplication\\/pdf\",\"file_path\":\"C:\\/MAMP\\/Apache24\\/htdoc:
(4, 5, '2019-09-24', 'Not-Submited', '{\"file_name\":\"3e7f9d2bf0585bc18a868d146125f8d1.pdf\",\"file_type\":\"application\\/pdf\",\"file_path\":\"C:\\/MAMP\\/Apache24\\/htdoc:
(4, 5, '2019-09-24', 'Not-Submited', '{\"file_name\":\"3e7f9d2bf0585bc18a868d146125f8d1.pdf\",\"file_type\":\"application\\/pdf\",\"file_path\":\"C:\\/MAMP\\/Apache24\\/htdoc:
      3318
                                                                      ',''.''NA'),

'filed', '(\"file_name\":\"82304dbd5dd496c120578aa391036562.pdf\",\"file_type\":\"application\\/pdf\",\"file_path\":\"C:\\/WAMP\\/Apache24\\/htdocs\\
'submitted', '{\"file_name\":\"9d6b159177af07da031b660c519d372.pdf\",\"file_type\":\"application\\/pdf\",\"file_path\":\"C:\\/WAMP\\/Apache24\\/htdocs\\
                   '2012-03-21',
      3324
      3336
      3334
       3336
                                           '0000-00-00',
'0000-00-00',
'0000-00-00',
                                (25,
      3340
      3341
                     (27.
      3342
                                  30,
                                            '2019-12-13', 'Affidavit has been submitted to AGP Office', '', 'Affidavit Present in Court'),
                                32, '2015-06-24', 'Done', '', ''),
33, '0000-00-00', '', '', ''),
34, '2015-06-24', 'Done', '', '',
35, '0000-00-00', '', '', ''),
36, '2015-09-03', 'Done', '', ''
      3345
                     (31,
      3346
                     (32,
      3347
                     (33.
                                                                                                  'Done'),
```

tendermines.com.sql ×

D: > control panel > = tende

3917 3923 3924 3937 3942



```
16444
16445
16446
16451
16452
16453
                                          CREATE DATABASE `payrollsystem` /*!40100 DEFAULT CHARACTER SET utf8 */;
                                     DROP TABLE IF EXISTS 'attendence_master';
CREATE TABLE 'attendence_master' (
'id' int(11) MOT NULL AUTO_INCEMENT,
'emp_id' int(11) NOT NULL AUTO_INCEMENT,
'emp_code' varchar(255) NOT NULL,
'weak_of_fresent' text NOT NULL DEFAULT '0',
'weak_of_present' text NOT NULL DEFAULT '0',
'absent_day' vert NOT NULL DEFAULT '0',
'public_holiday' text NOT NULL DEFAULT '0',
'public_holiday' text NOT NULL DEFAULT '0',
'month' varchar(255) NOT NULL,
'attendance' varchar(255) NOT NULL,
'entry_by' int(11) NOT NULL,
'entry_by' int(11) NOT NULL,
'entry_date' date NOT NULL,
'e
                                          DROP TABLE IF EXISTS `attendence_master`;
16458
16450
16463
16464
16465
 16466
16470
16471
16472
```

D: > control panel > = tendermines.com.sql

| INSERT INTO 'client_master' ('client_id', user_id', 'company_name', 'email', 'alternate_email', 'companytype_id', 'amount', 'person_name', 'company_website', 'package', 'c (1, 3, 'My Own company Limited', 'sunlirdarji@gmail.com', 'modianj@gmail.com', 'n. 1, 14090, 'Sunli Darji', 'www.myown.com', 0, 'Ahmedabad', 3804 (2, 374, 'Wsupport', 'alpes@ysupport.support', 'manoj@gwail.com', 'n. 1, 14090, 'Sunli Darji', 'www.myown.com', 0, 'Ahmedabad', 3804 (2, 374, 'Wsupport', 'alpes@ysupport.support', 'manoj@gwail.com', 'n. 6, 7090, 'Raju parsewar", 'https://mahtenders.gov.in/nicgep/app', 0, 'Maharashtra', 431602, 0, '4, 286, 'AMOU KANISHAMAR AIMEMERKHAMAR2', 'manolisacinchwar2@gmail.com', 'd. 7090, 'AMOU KANISHAMAR AIMEMERKHAMAR2', 'manolisacinchwar2@gmail.com', 'd. 1, 14090, 'Chitra Publicity Co. Pvt. Ltd', 'www.chitrapublicitycoh.com', 0, 'Ashish Complex, 's (5, 4, 'CHITRA PUBLICITY CO.PVT.LID', 'development@chitraooh.com', 'd. 1, 14090, 'Chitra Publicity Co. Pvt. Ltd', 'www.chitrapublicitycoh.com', 0, 'Ashish Complex, 's 'company', 'sales@mayvrtading.com', 'd. 7, 12090, 'Ne. Pragnesh Patel', 'www.fisher.com', 'd. 1, 1509, 'Ne. Patel', 'www.fisher.com', 'd. 1, 1509, 'Ne. Pragnesh Patel', 'http://www.phombgears.com', 'd. 5-41, Manicipal Indured Patel', 'http://www.fisher.com', 'd. 1, 1509



```
) ENGINE=InnoDB DEFAULT CHARSET=utf8:
 95301
  (18,
95308
 (19,
 (24,
95314
 (25,
95320
 (31.
 (32,
```

tendermines.com.sql ×

D: > control panel > **=** tendermines.com.sql

| INSERT_INTO enquiry_master ('enquiry_id', 'name', 'pancard_no', 'email', 'mobile', 'state', 'city', 'pincode', 'adhar_no', 'phone_no', 'gstn_no', 'organisation_name', 'ad (1, 'Pawam Kumar Gupta', 'ADRFG00398', 'parnika1989@mail.com', '9999024001', 'belhi_x0000_, 'Gurgaon', 'ILO001', 'NULL, '', '', 'D-64, HIMALAYA HOUSE\'nuthoff FLOOR (10, 'puncet') ain', 'AMLP192327C', 'panencensichilandouse, '981043474', 'haryana_x0000_, 'Gurgaon', 'IL2018', '669710697982', NULL, '', 'N' L-9, 'Eldeco Mansionar, S (12, 'Rajan Kukreja', 'AKEPK9988P', 'rajan.kukreja@sil.com', '91944379485', 'Tamil Nadu_x0000_, 'New Delhi', '11009', '971862233067', NULL, 'N', 'Bos, cht Fl (5, 'Vijay Manharishman', NULL, 'sreenenskishilandousegasall.com', '91944379485', 'Tamil Nadu_x0000_, 'New Delhi', '11009', 'Najaon', 'Null, NULL, NULL, NULL, NULL, (27, 'Tamil Nadu_x0000_, 'New Delhi', '11009', 'Najaon', 'Null, NULL, NULL, NULL, NULL, (27, 'Ivyappan Kandsaamy', NULL, 'y'anakan', '919443744365', 'Tamil Nadu_x0000_, 'New Delhi', '11009', 'Najaon', 'Null, NULL, 'A'7P, 'Senthivel Nagarajam', NULL, 'madiniagencies@mail.com', '919931218889', 'habarashtra_x0000_, 'Null, NULL, NULL, NULL, NULL, NULL, NULL, 'A'7P, 'Rajaon', 'ANABAN BANARO MENDASC', 'Null-NULL, NULL, NULL, NULL, 'A'7P, 'Sajaon', 'Najaon', 'ANABAN BANARO MENDASC', 'Null-NULL, NULL, 159578 INSERT INTO 'enquiry master'



Conclusion

The passive reconnaissance technique indicates that tendermines.com's digital presence has created significant security concerns. Using dark web filtering, I was able to identify a significant data **exposure:** the organization's database file (**tendermines.com.sql**) was found to be publicly accessible on the dark web, potentially revealing sensitive user data or operational information. The likelihood of a previous intrusion or improperly configured public storage is increased by the existence of this leak.

This emphasizes the need for quick mitigating actions, such as incident response, threat hunting, user credential resets, and ongoing monitoring. Enforcing data loss prevention, employee knowledge, and secure development standards are also crucial to reducing the likelihood of future exposures. Preserving the availability, confidentiality, and integrity of critical data assets requires giving proactive cybersecurity measures top priority.