Footprinting and Reconnaissance

Module 02





Security News

ABOUT US | PRODUCTS | NEWS | SERVICES | SOLUTION | CONTACT

Facebook a 'treasure trove' of Personally Identifiable Information

April 10, 2012

Facebook contains a "treasure trove" of personally identifiable information that hackers manage to get their hands on.

A report by Imperva revealed that users' "general personal information" can often include a date of birth, home address and sometimes mother's maiden name, allowing hackers to access this and other websites and applications and create targeted spearphishing campaigns.

It detailed a concept I call "friend-mapping", where an attacker can get further knowledge of a user's circle of friends; having accessed their account and posing as a trusted friend, they can cause mayhem. This can include requesting the transfer of funds and extortion.

Asked why Facebook is so important to hackers, Imperva senior security strategist Noa Bar-Yosef said: "People also add work friends on Facebook so a team leader can be identified and this can lead to corporate data being accessed, project work being discussed openly, while geo-location data can be detailed for military intelligence."

"Hacktivism made up 58 per cent of attacks in the Verizon Data Breach Intelligence Report, and they are going after information on Facebook that can be used to humiliate a person. All types of attackers have their own techniques."

http://www.scmagazineuk.com

Module Objectives

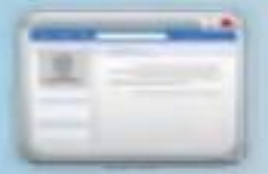
- Footprinting Terminology
- What Is Footprinting?
- Objectives of Footprinting
- Footprinting Threats
- Footprinting through Search Engines
- Website Footprinting
- Email Footprinting
- Competitive Intelligence
- Footprinting Using Google

- WHOIS Footprinting
- DNS Footprinting
- Network Footprinting
- Footprinting through Social Engineering
- Footprinting through Social Networking Sites
- Footprinting Tools
- Footprinting Countermeasures
- Footprinting Pen Testing

Module Flow


Footprinting Concepts
Footprinting Threats
Footprinting Methodology
Footprinting Tools
Footprinting Counter-measures
Footprinting Penetration Testing

Footprinting Terminology



Open Source or Passive Information Gathering

Collect information about a target from the publicly accessible sources

Active Information Gathering

Gather information through social engineering on-site visits, interviews, and questionnaires

Anonymous Footprinting

Gather information from sources where the author of the information cannot be identified or traced

Pseudonymous Footprinting

Collect information that might be published under a different name in an attempt to preserve privacy

Organizational or Private Footprinting

Collect information from an organization's web-based calendar and email services

Internet Footprinting

Collect information about a target from the Internet

What Is Footprinting?

Footprinting is the process of collecting as much information as possible about a target network, for identifying various ways to intrude into an organization's network system

Process involved in Footprinting a Target

1. Collect basic information about the target and its network

2. Determine the operating system used, platforms running, web server versions, etc.

3. Perform techniques such as Whois, DNS, network and organizational queries

4. Find vulnerabilities and exploits for launching attacks

Why Footprinting?

Know Security Posture

Footprinting allows attacker to know about the complete **security posture of an organization**

Reduce Attack Area

It reduces attacker's **attack area to specific range** of IP address, networks, domain names, remote access, etc.

Build Information Database

It allows attacker to **build their own information database** about target organization's security weakness to take appropriate actions

Draw Network Map

It allows attacker to **draw a map or outline the target organization's network infrastructure** to know about the actual environment that they are going to break

Objectives of Footprinting

Collect Network Information

- Domain name
- Internal domain names
- Network blocks
- IP addresses of the reachable systems
- Rogue websites/private websites
- TCP and UDP services running
- Access control Mechanisms and ACL's
- Networking protocols
- VPN Points
- ACLs
- IDSes running
- Analog/digital telephone numbers
- Authentication mechanisms
- System Enumeration

Collect System Information

- User and group names
- System banners
- Routing tables
- SNMP information
- System architecture
- Remote system type
- System names
- Passwords

Collect Organization's Information

- Employee details
- Organization's website
- Company directory
- Location details
- Address and phone numbers
- Comments in HTML source code
- Security policies implemented
- Web server links relevant to the organization
- Background of the organization
- News articles/press releases

Module Flow


Footprinting Concepts
Footprinting Threats
Footprinting Methodology
Footprinting Tools
Footprinting Counter-measures
Footprinting Penetration Testing
http://

Footprinting Threats

- Attackers gather valuable system and network information such as account details, operating system and installed applications, network components, server names, database schema details, etc. from footprinting techniques

Types of Threats

Social Engineering → System and Network Attacks → Information Leakage → Privacy Loss → Corporate Espionage → Business Loss






Module Flow


Footprinting Concepts
Footprinting Threats
Footprinting Methodology
Footprinting Tools
Footprinting Counter-measures
Footprinting Penetration Testing
http://

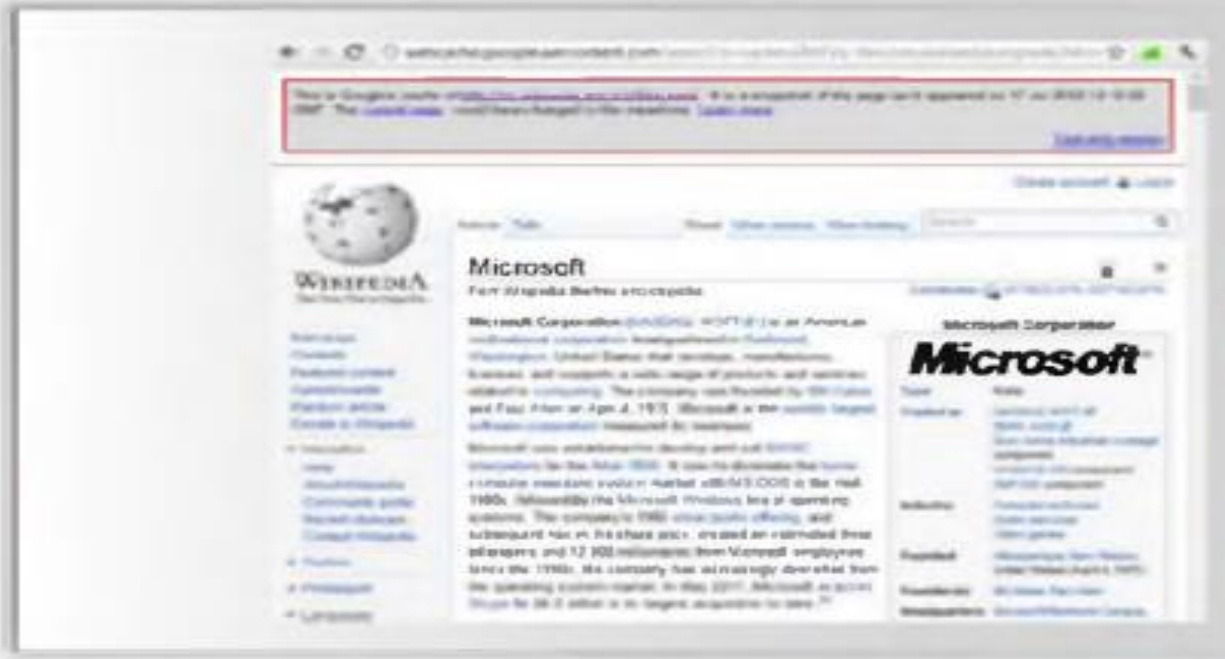
Footprinting Methodology

- Footprinting through Search Engines
- Website Footprinting
- Email Footprinting
- Competitive Intelligence
- Footprinting using Google

- WHOIS Footprinting
- DNS Footprinting
- Network Footprinting
- Footprinting through Social Engineering
- Footprinting through Social Networking Sites

Footprinting through Search Engines

- Attackers use search engines to **extract information about a target** such as technology platforms, employee details, login pages, intranet portals, etc. which helps in performing social engineering and other types of advanced system attacks
- Search engine **cache may provide sensitive information** that has been removed from the World Wide Web (WWW)



Finding Company's External and Internal URLs

- Search for the target company's external URL in a search engine such as Google or Bing
- Internal URLs provide an insight into different departments and business units in an organization
- You may find an internal company's URL by trial and error method

Tools to Search Internal URLs

- http://news.netcraft.com
- http://www.webmaster-a.com/link-extractor-internal.php

Internal URL's of microsoft.com

- support.microsoft.com
- office.microsoft.com
- search.microsoft.com
- msdn.microsoft.com
- update.microsoft.com
- technet.microsoft.com
- windows.microsoft.com

Public and Restricted Websites

Identify a company's private and public websites

http://www.microsoft.com

Public Website

http://technet.microsoft.com

http://windows.microsoft.com

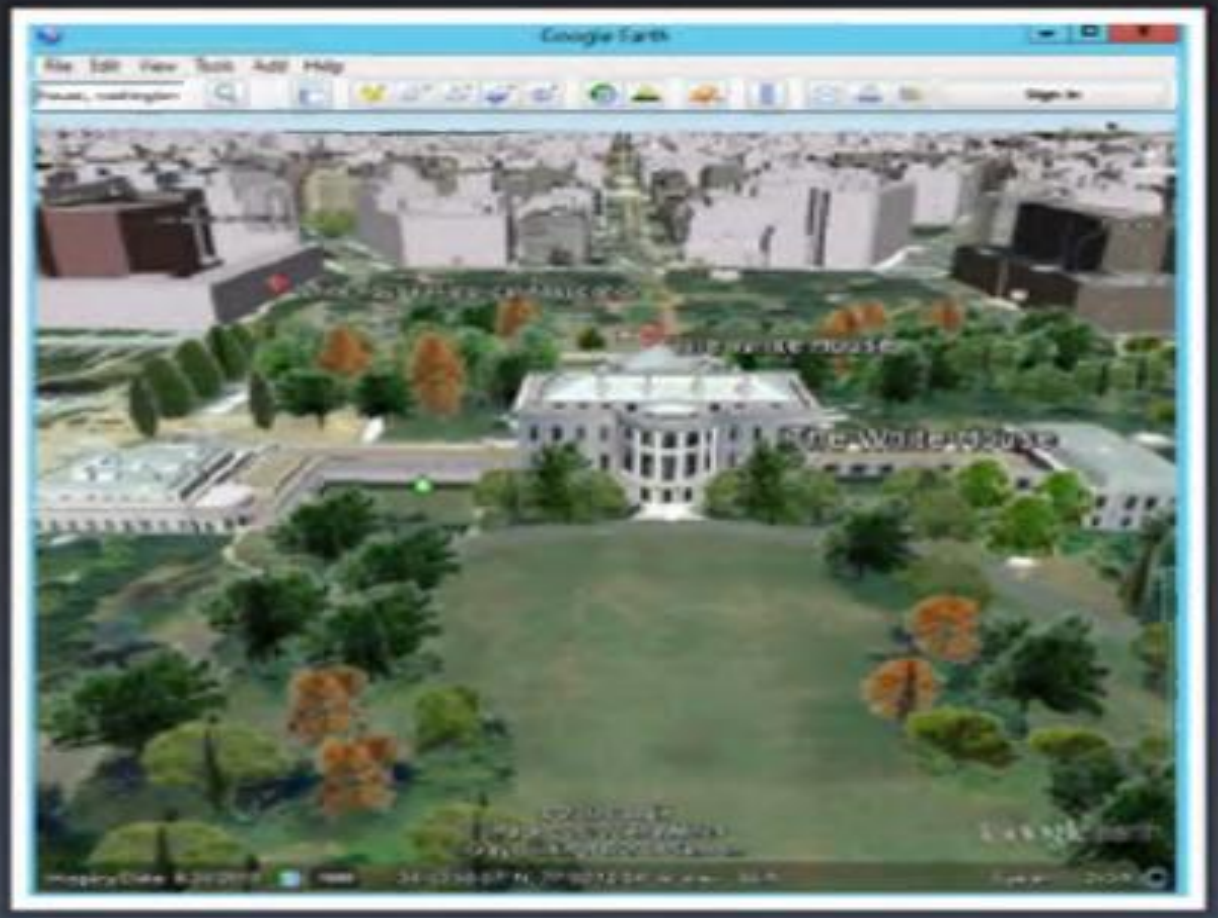
http://office.microsoft.com

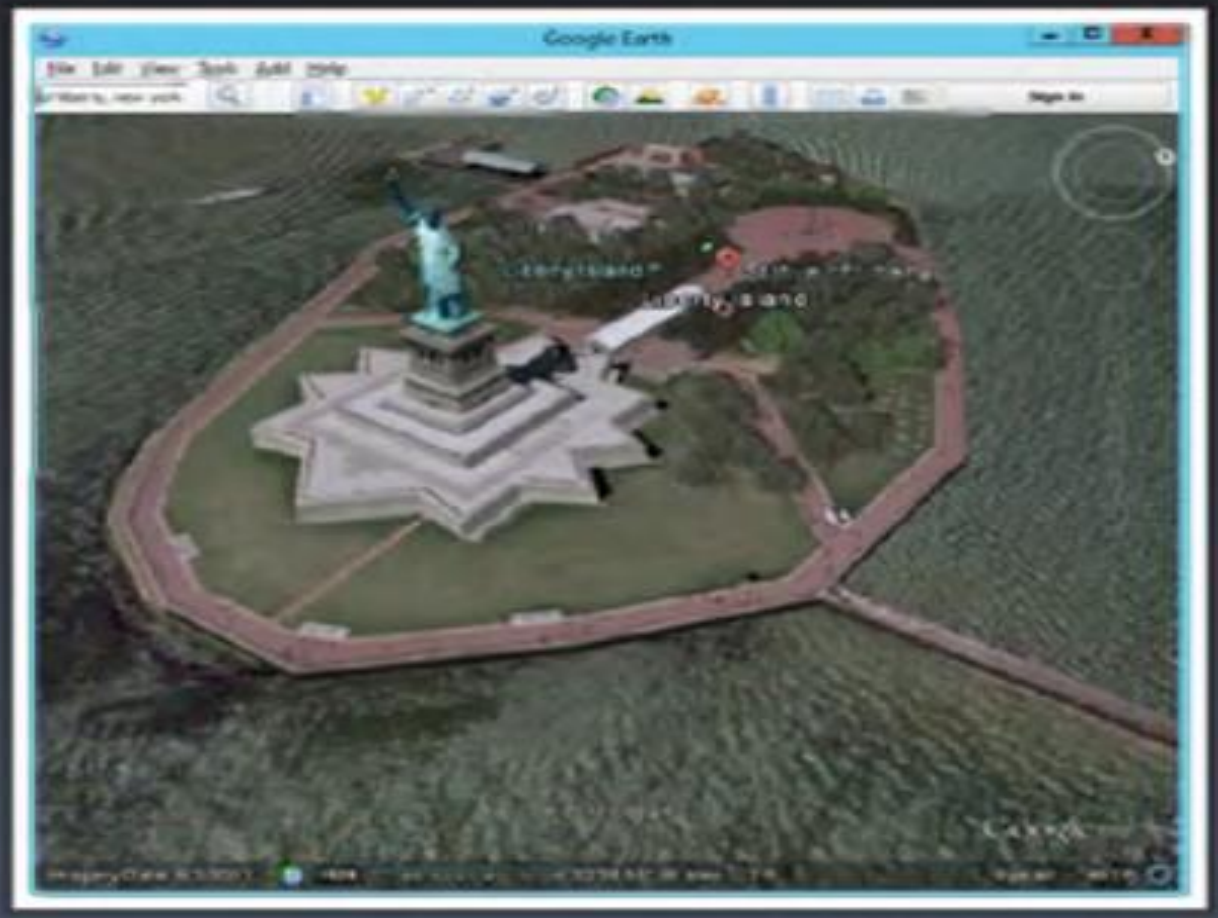
http://answers.microsoft.com

Restricted Website

Collect Location Information

Use **Google Earth** tool to get the location of the place

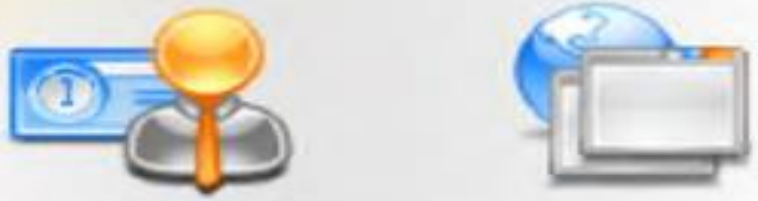




http://earth.google.com

People Search

Information about an individual can be found at various people search websites



The people search returns the following information about a person:

- Residential addresses and email addresses
- Contact numbers and date of birth
- Photos and social networking profiles
- Blog URLs
- Satellite pictures of private residencies

http://pipl.com

http://www.spokeo.com

People Search Online Services

Zaba Search
http://www.zabasearch.com

123 People Search
http://www.123people.com

ZoomInfo
http://www.zoominfo.com

PeekYou
http://www.peekyou.com

Wink People Search
http://wink.com

Intelius
http://www.intelius.com

AnyWho
http://www.anywho.com

PeopleSmart
http://www.peoplesmart.com

People Lookup
https://www.peoplelookup.com

WhitePages
http://www.whitepages.com

People Search on Social Networking Services

http://www.facebook.com

http://www.linkedin.com

http://twitter.com

https://plus.google.com

Gather Information from Financial Services

Footprinting through Job Sites

You can gather **company's infrastructure details** from job postings

Look for these:

- Job requirements
- Employee's profile
- Hardware information
- Software information

Examples of Job Websites

- http://www.monster.com
- http://www.careerbuilder.com
- http://www.dice.com
- http://www.simplyhired.com
- http://www.indeed.com
- http://www.usajobs.gov

Monitoring Target Using Alerts

Alerts are the **content monitoring services** that provide up-to-date information based on your preference usually via **email** or **SMS** in an automated manner

Examples of Alert Services

- Google Alerts - http://www.google.com/alerts
- Yahoo! Alerts - http://alerts.yahoo.com
- Giga Alert - http://www.gigaalert.com

Footprinting Methodology

- Footprinting through Search Engines
- Website Footprinting
- Email Footprinting
- Competitive Intelligence
- Footprinting using Google

- WHOIS Footprinting
- DNS Footprinting
- Network Footprinting
- Footprinting through Social Engineering
- Footprinting through Social Networking Sites

Website Footprinting

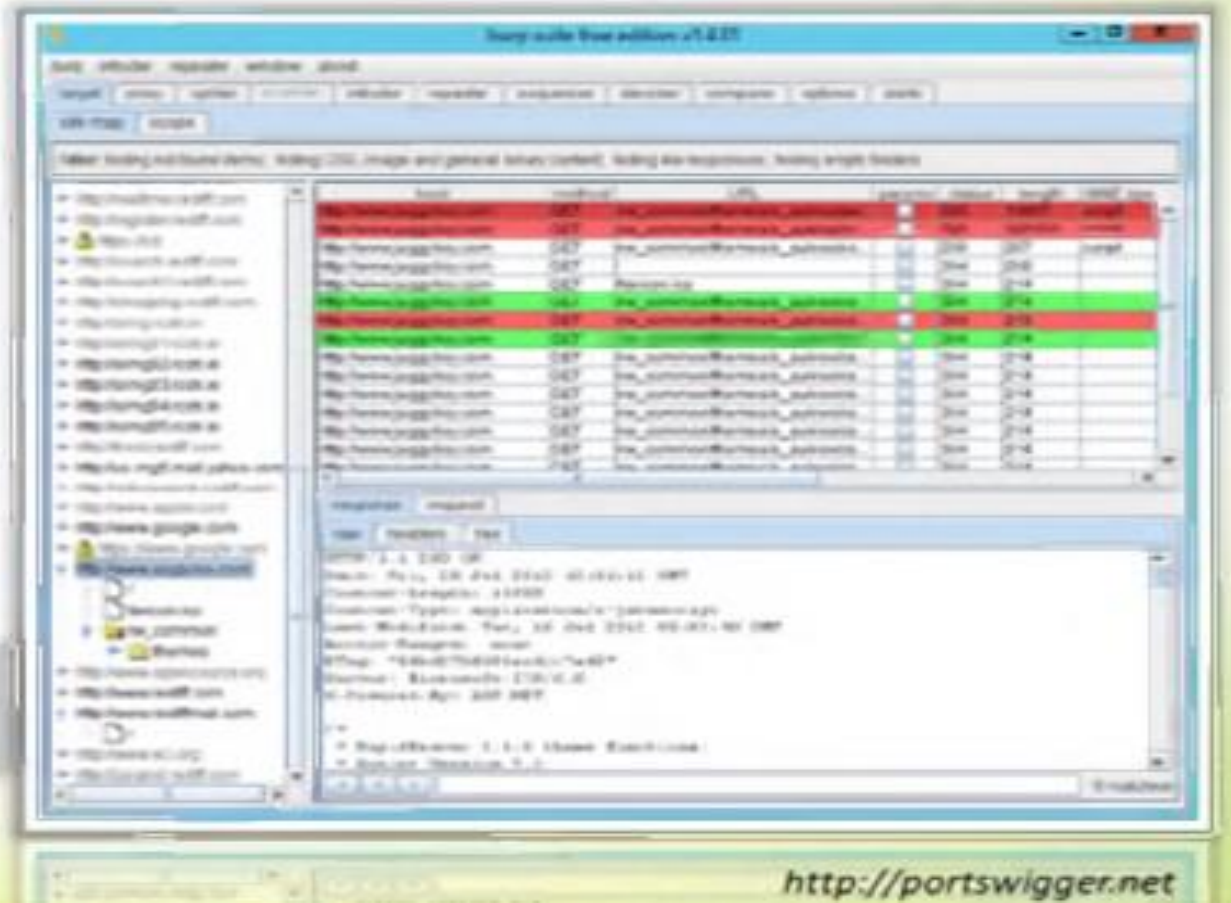
Information obtained from target's website enables an attacker to build a detailed **map of website's structure and architecture**

Browsing the target website may provide:

- Software used and its version
- Operating system used
- Sub-directories and parameters
- Filename, path, database field name, or query
- Scripting platform
- Contact details and CMS details

Use Zaproxy, Burp Suite, Firebug, etc. to view headers that provide:

- Connection status and content-type
- Accept-Ranges
- Last-Modified information
- X-Powered-By information
- Web server in use and its version



http://portswigger.net

Website Footprinting (Cont'd)

Examining HTML source provides:

- Comments in the source code
- Contact details of web developer or admin
- File system structure
- Script type

Examining cookies may provide:

- Software in use and its behavior
- Scripting platforms used

Mirroring Entire Website

- Mirroring an entire website onto the local system enables an attacker to dissect and identify vulnerabilities; it also assists in finding directory structure and other valuable information without multiple requests to web server
- Web mirroring tools allow you to download a website to a local directory, building recursively all directories, HTML, images, flash, videos, and other files from the server to your computer

Original Website

Mirrored Website

Website Mirroring Tools

HTTrack Web Site Copier (http://www.httrack.com)

BlackWidow (http://softbytelabs.com)

SurfOffline (http://www.surfoffline.com)

WebRipper (http://www.calluna-software.com)

Website Mirroring Tools (Cont'd)

Website Ripper Copier
http://www.tensons.com

PageNest
http://www.pagenest.com

Teleport Pro
http://www.tenmax.com

Backstreet Browser
http://www.spadixbd.com

Portable Offline Browser
http://www.metaproducts.com

Offline Explorer Enterprise
http://www.metaproducts.com

Proxy Offline Browser
http://www.proxy-offline-browser.com

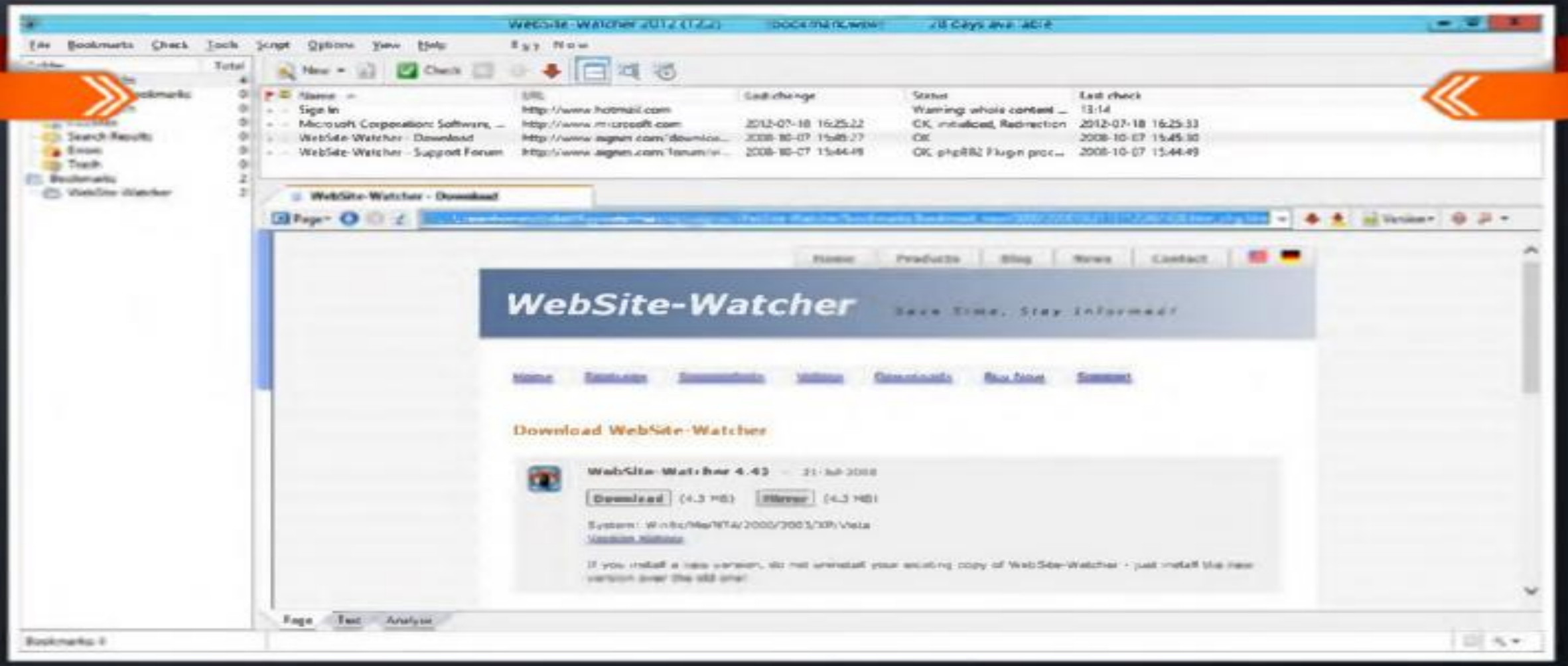
GNU Wget
http://www.gnu.org

iMiser
http://internetresearchtool.com

Hooeey Webprint
http://www.hooeeywebprint.com

Monitoring Web Updates Using Website Watcher

Website Watcher automatically checks web pages for updates and changes



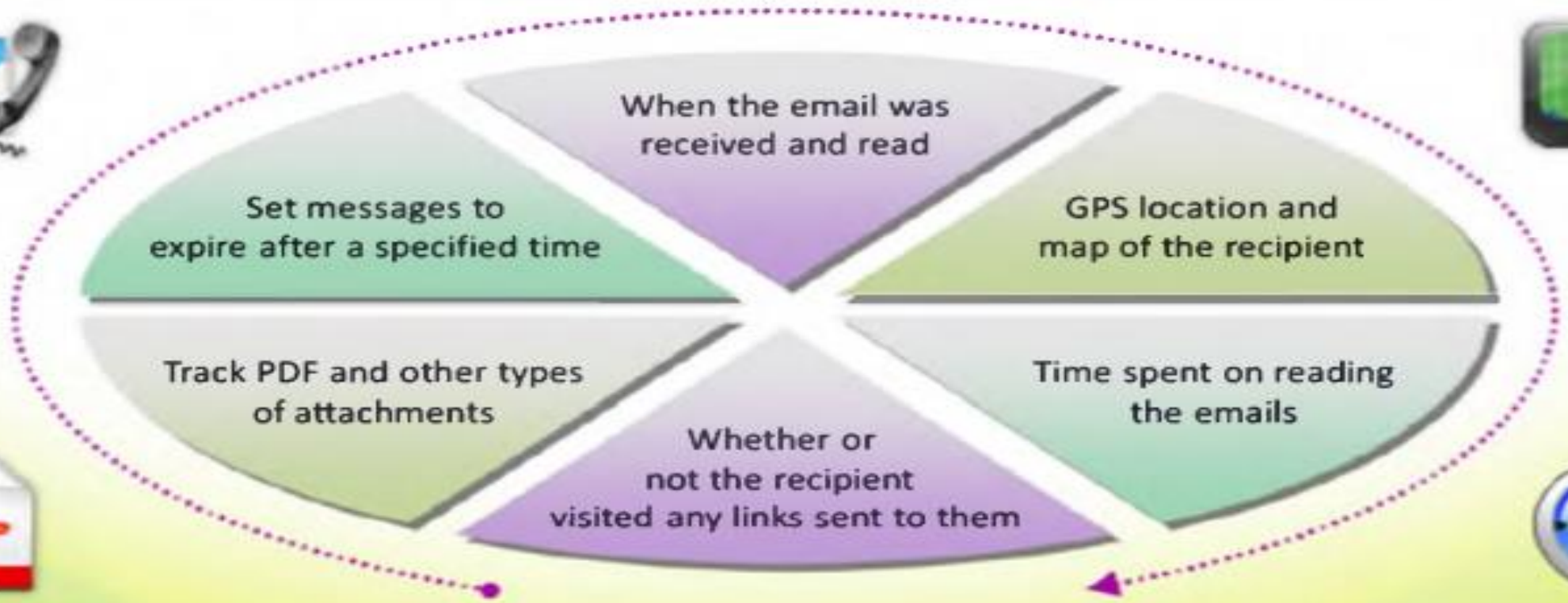
Footprinting Methodology

- Footprinting through Search Engines
- Website Footprinting
- **Email Footprinting**
- Competitive Intelligence
- Footprinting using Google

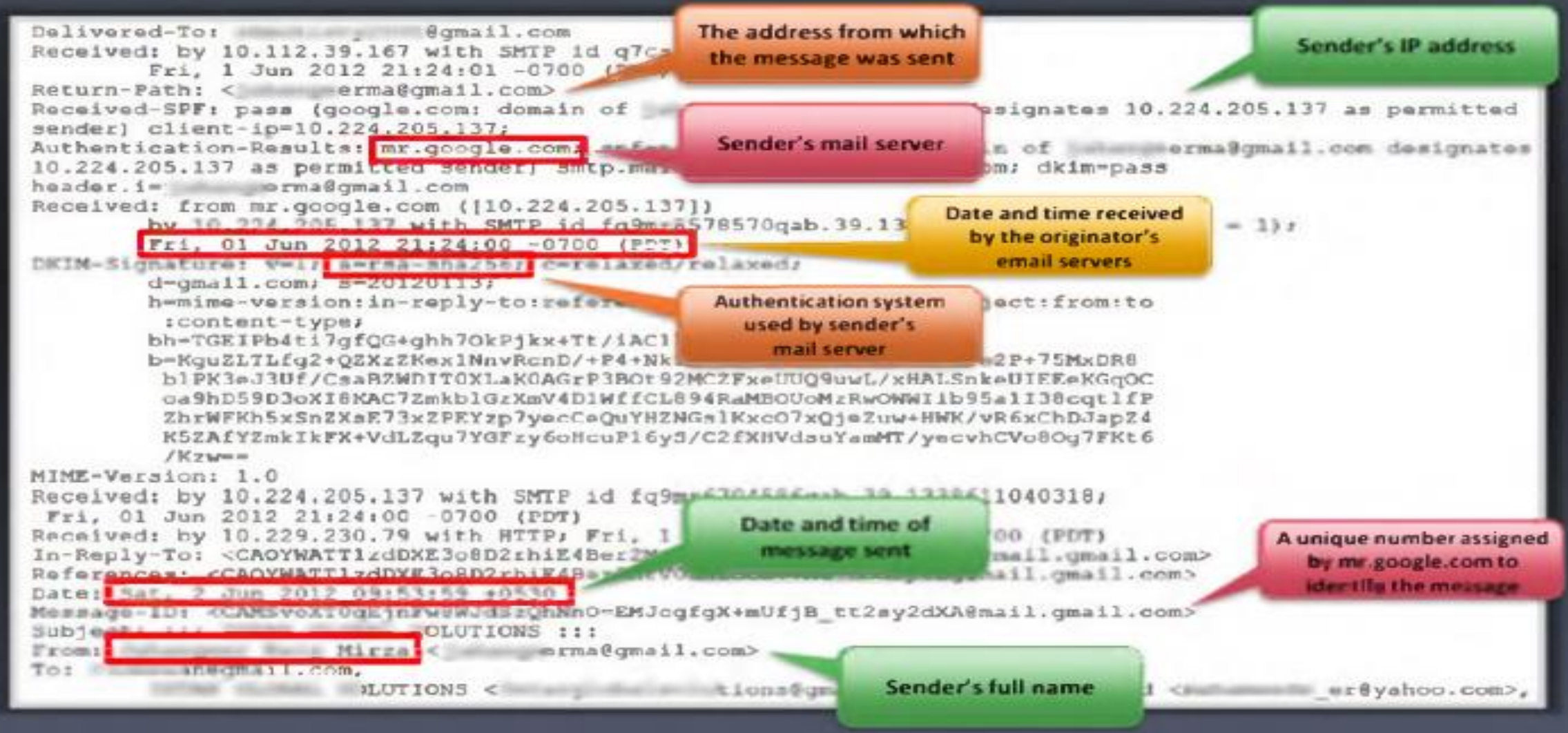
- WHOIS Footprinting
- DNS Footprinting
- Network Footprinting
- Footprinting through Social Engineering
- Footprinting through Social Networking Sites

Tracking Email Communications

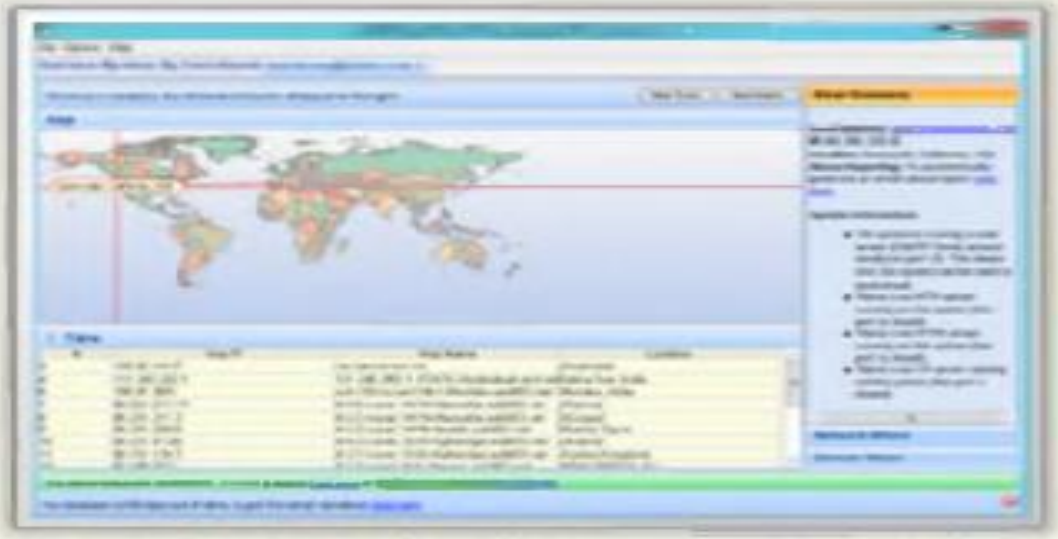
- Attacker tracks email to gather information about the **physical location of an individual** to perform social engineering that in turn may help in **mapping target organization's network**
- Email tracking is a method to **monitor and spy on the delivered emails** to the intended recipient



Collecting Information from Email Header



Email Tracking Tools



eMailTrackerPro (*http://www.emailtrackerpro.com*)

PoliteMail (*http://www.politemail.com*)

Email Lookup – Free Email Tracker (*http://www.ipaddresslocation.org*)

Email Tracking Tools (Cont'd)

Read Notify
http://www.readnotify.com

Pointofmail
http://www.pointofmail.com

DidTheyReadIt
http://www.didtheyreadit.com

Super Email Marketing Software
http://www.bulk-email-marketing-software.net

Trace Email
http://whatismyipaddress.com

WhoReadMe
http://whoreadme.com

MSGTAG
http://www.msgtag.com

GetNotify
http://www.getnotify.com

Zendio
http://www.zendio.com

G-Lock Analytics
http://glockanalytics.com

Footprinting Methodology

- Footprinting through Search Engines
- Website Footprinting
- Email Footprinting
- Competitive Intelligence
- Footprinting using Google

- WHOIS Footprinting
- DNS Footprinting
- Network Footprinting
- Footprinting through Social Engineering
- Footprinting through Social Networking Sites

Competitive Intelligence Gathering

- Competitive intelligence is the process of **identifying, gathering, analyzing, verifying,** and **using information** about your competitors from resources such as the Internet
- Competitive intelligence is **non-interfering** and **subtle in nature**

Sources of Competitive Intelligence

1. Company websites and employment ads
2. Search engines, Internet, and online databases
3. Press releases and annual reports
4. Trade journals, conferences, and newspaper
5. Patent and trademarks
6. Social engineering employees
7. Product catalogues and retail outlets
8. Analyst and regulatory reports
9. Customer and vendor interviews
10. Agents, distributors, and suppliers

Competitive Intelligence - When Did this Company Begin? How Did it Develop?

Visit These Sites

01. EDGAR Database

http://www.sec.gov/edgar.shtml

02. Hoovers

http://www.hoovers.com

03. LexisNexis

http://www.lexisnexis.com

04. Business Wire

http://www.businesswire.com

Competitive Intelligence - What Are the Company's Plans?

Competitive Intelligence Sites

- Market Watch (*http://www.marketwatch.com*)
- The Wall Street Transcript (*http://www.twst.com*)
- Lipper Marketplace (*http://www.lippermarketplace.com*)
- Euromonitor (*http://www.euromonitor.com*)
- Fagan Finder (*http://www.faganfinder.com*)
- SEC Info (*http://www.secinfo.com*)
- The Search Monitor (*http://www.thesearchmonitor.com*)

Competitive Intelligence - What Expert Opinions Say About the Company

Compete PRO™
http://www.compete.com

Copernic Tracker
http://www.copernic.com

ABI/INFORM Global
http://www.proquest.com

SEMRush
http://www.semrush.com

AttentionMeter
http://www.attentionmeter.com

Jobitorial
http://www.jobitorial.com

Footprinting Methodology

- Footprinting through Search Engines
- Website Footprinting
- Email Footprinting
- Competitive Intelligence
- Footprinting using Google

- WHOIS Footprinting
- DNS Footprinting
- Network Footprinting
- Footprinting through Social Engineering
- Footprinting through Social Networking Sites

Footprint Using Google Hacking Techniques

What a Hacker can do with Google Hacking?

Attacker gathers:

Advisories and server vulnerabilities

Error messages that contain sensitive information

Pages containing network or vulnerability data

Files containing passwords

Pages containing logon portals

Sensitive directories

Google Advance Search Operators

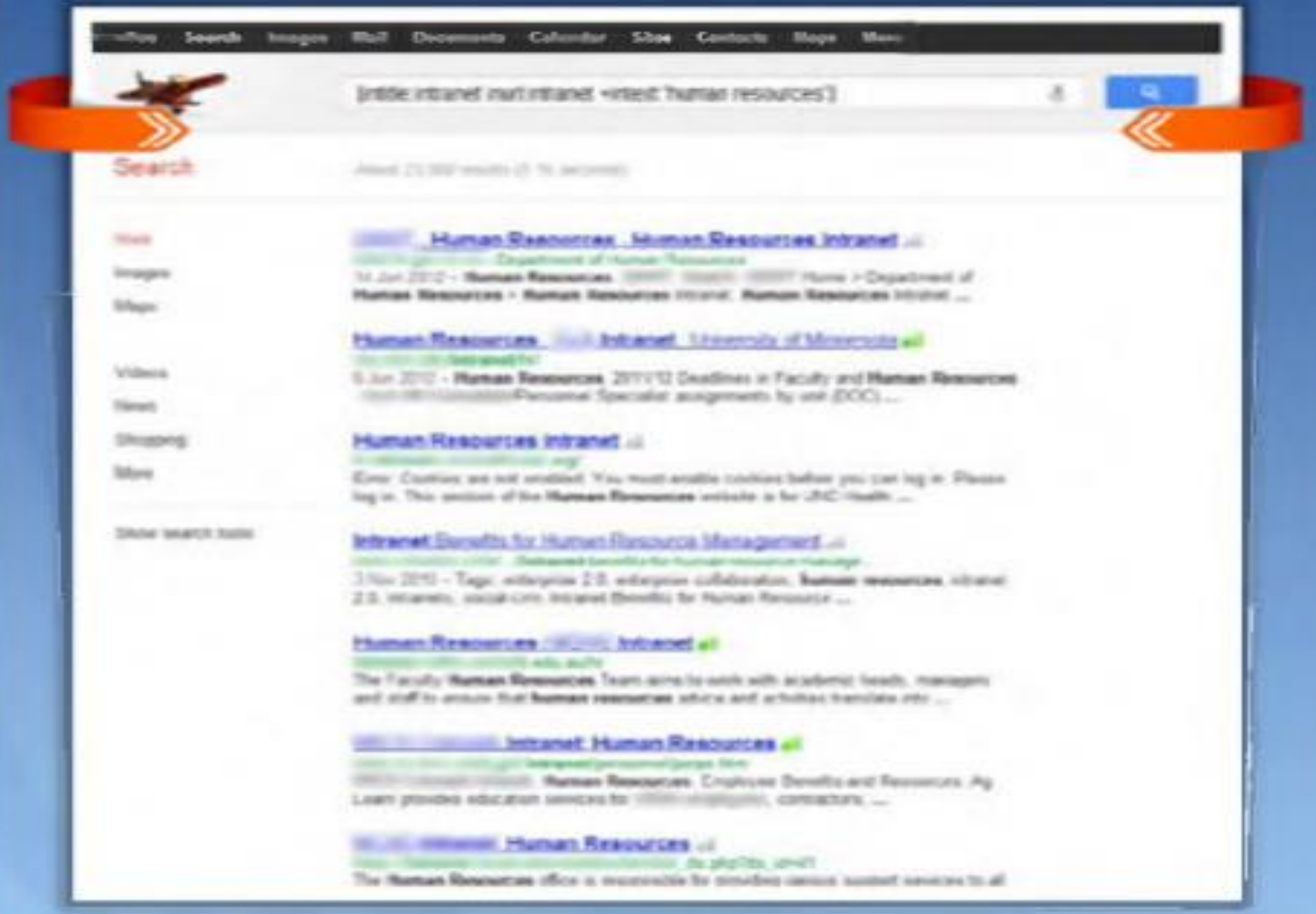
Google supports several advanced operators that help in modifying the search

[cache:]	Displays the web pages stored in the Google cache
[link:]	Lists web pages that have links to the specified web page
[related:]	Lists web pages that are similar to a specified web page
[info:]	Presents some information that Google has about a particular web page
[site:]	Restricts the results to those websites in the given domain
[allintitle:]	Restricts the results to those websites with all of the search keywords in the title
[intitle:]	Restricts the results to documents containing the search keyword in the title
[allinurl:]	Restricts the results to those with all of the search keywords in the URL
[inurl:]	Restricts the results to documents containing the search keyword in the URL

Finding Resources Using Google Advance Operator

[intitle:intranet inurl:intranet +intext:"human resources"]:

The above combination of the Google advanced search operators allows you to access a target company's private network and collect **sensitive information** such as **employee listings, key contact details**, etc. that can be incredibly useful for any social engineering endeavor



Google Hacking Tool: Google Hacking Database (GHDB)

Advisories and Vulnerabilities

http://www.hackersforcharity.org

Pages Containing Login Portals

Google Hacking Tools

MetaGoofil
http://www.edge-security.com

Goolink Scanner
http://www.ghacks.net

SiteDigger
http://www.mcafee.com

Google Hacks
http://code.google.com

BiLE Suite
http://www.sensepost.com

Google Hack Honeypot
http://ghh.sourceforge.net

GMapCatcher
http://code.google.com

SearchDiggity
http://www.stachliu.com

Google HACK DB
http://www.secpoint.com

Gooscan
http://www.darknet.org.uk

Footprinting Methodology

- Footprinting through Search Engines
- Website Footprinting
- Email Footprinting
- Competitive Intelligence
- Footprinting using Google

- WHOIS Footprinting
- DNS Footprinting
- Network Footprinting
- Footprinting through Social Engineering
- Footprinting through Social Networking Sites

WHOIS Lookup

WHOIS databases are maintained by **Regional Internet Registries** and contain the **personal information of domain owners**

WHOIS query returns:

- Domain name details
- Contact details of domain owner
- Domain name servers
- NetRange
- When a domain has been created
- Expiry records
- Records last updated

Information obtained from WHOIS database assists an attacker to:

- Create detailed map of organizational network
- Gather personal information that assists to perform social engineering
- Gather other internal network details, etc.

Regional Internet Registries (RIRs)

AFRINIC

ARIN

APNIC

RIPE NCC

LACNIC

WHOIS Lookup Result Analysis

Whois Record | Site Profile | Registration | Server Stats | My Whois

```
Registrant:
        Domain Administrator
        Microsoft Corporation
        One Microsoft Way
         Redmond WA 98052
        US
        domains@microsoft.com +1.4259828080 Fax: +1.4259367329

    Domain Name: microsoft.com

        Registrar Name: Markmonitor.com
        Registrar Whois: whois.markmonitor.com
        Registrar Homepage: http://www.markmonitor.com

    Administrative Contact:
        Domain Administrator
        Microsoft Corporation
        One Microsoft Way
         Redmond WA 98052
        US
        domains@microsoft.com +1.4259828080 Fax: +1.4259367329
    Technical Contact, Zone Contact:
        MSN Hostmaster
        Microsoft Corporation
        One Microsoft Way
         Redmond WA 98052
        US
        msnhst@microsoft.com +1.4259828080 Fax: +1.4259367329

    Created on.....: 1991-05-01.
    Expires on.....: 2021-05-02.
    Record last updated on..: 2011-05-14.

    Domain servers in listed order:

    ns5.msft.net
    ns4.msft.net
    ns1.msft.net
    ns3.msft.net
    ns2.msft.net
```

Domain Dossier

investigate domains and IP addresses

domain or IP address: juggyboy.com

☑ domain whois record ☑ DNS records ☐ traceroute

☑ network whois record ☐ service scan [go]

[redacted]

Address lookup

canonical name juggyboy.com.

aliases

addresses [redacted]

Domain Whois record

Queried whois.internic.net with "dom juggyboy.com"...

```
   Domain Name: JUGGYBOY.COM
   Registrar: NETWORK SOLUTIONS, LLC.
   Whois Server: whois.networksolutions.com
   Referral URL: http://www.networksolutions.com/en_US/
   Name Server: [redacted]
   Name Server: [redacted]
   Status: clientTransferProhibited
   Updated Date: 03-feb-2009
   Creation Date: 16-jul-2002
   Expiration Date: 16-jul-2014

>>> Last update of whois database: Thu, 19 Jul 2012 07:49:56 EDT <<<
```

Queried whois.networksolutions.com with "juggyboy.com"...

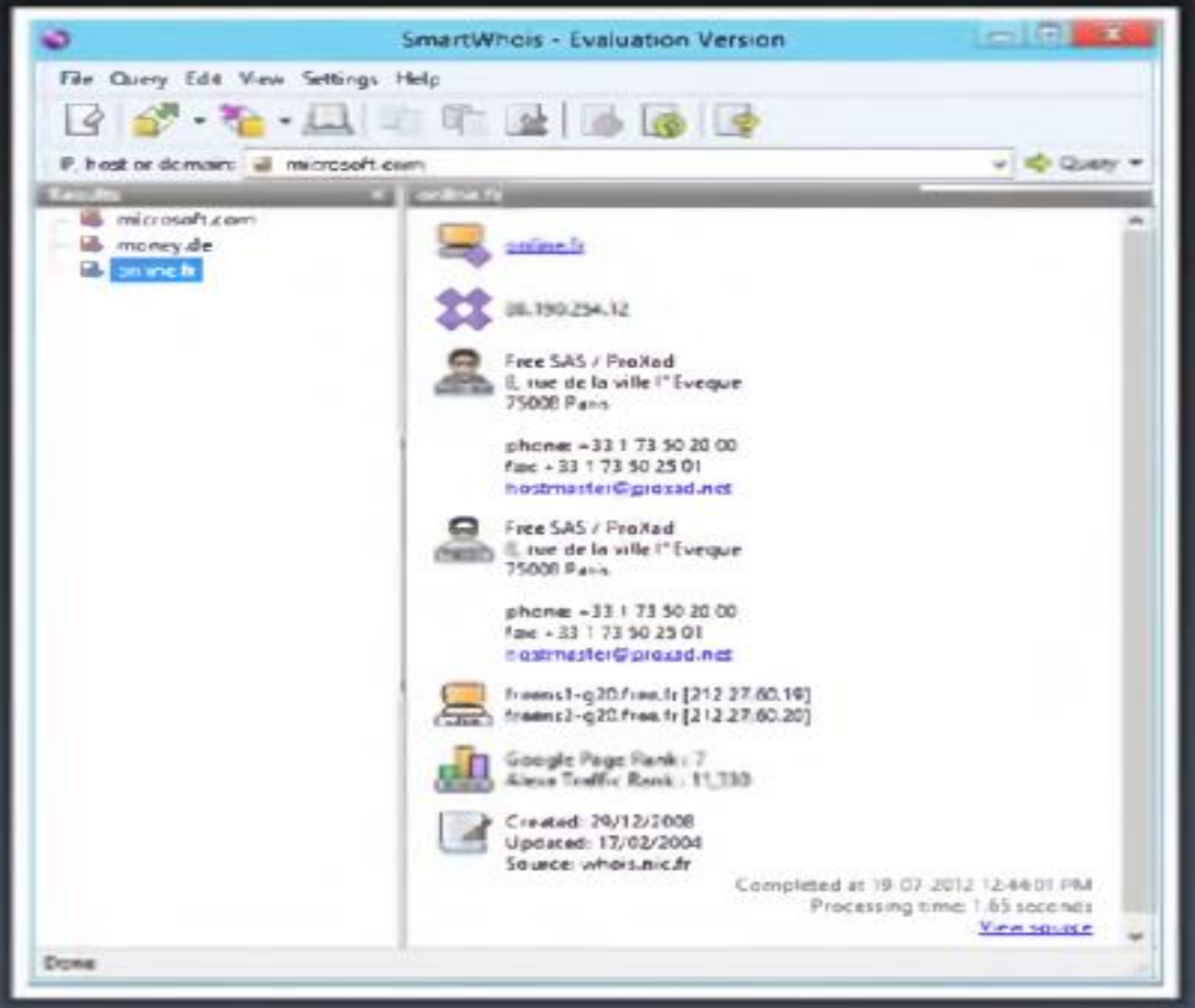
```
Registrant:
[redacted]
```

http://whois.domaintools.com

http://centralops.net/co

WHOIS Lookup Tool: SmartWhois

- SmartWhois is a useful network information utility that allows you to look up all the available information about an IP address, hostname, or domain
- It also provides information about country, state or province, city, name of the network provider, administrator, and technical support contact information



WHOIS Lookup Online Tools

SmartWhois
http://smartwhois.com

Whois
http://tools.whois.net

Better Whois
http://www.betterwhois.com

DNSstuff
http://www.dnsstuff.com

Whois Source
http://www.whois.sc

Network Solutions Whois
http://www.networksolutions.com

Web Wiz
http://www.webwiz.co.uk/domain-tools/whois-lookup.htm

WebToolHub
http://www.webtoolhub.com/tn56138-whois-lookup.aspx

Network-Tools.com
http://network-tools.com

Ultra Tools
https://www.ultratools.com/whois/home

Footprinting Methodology

- Footprinting through Search Engines
- Website Footprinting
- Email Footprintlng
- Competitive Intelligence
- Footprinting using Google

- WHOIS Footprinting
- DNS Footprinting
- Network Footprinting
- Footprinting through Social Engineering
- Footprinting through Social Networking Sites

Extracting DNS Information

Attacker can gather DNS information to determine key hosts in the network and can perform social engineering attacks

DNS records provide important information about location and type of servers

Record Type	Description
A	Points to a host's IP address
MX	Points to domain's mail server
NS	Points to host's name server
CNAME	Canonical naming allows aliases to a host
SOA	Indicate authority for domain
SRV	Service records
PTR	Maps IP address to a hostname
RP	Responsible person
HINFO	Host information record includes CPU type and OS
TXT	Unstructured text records

DNS Interrogation Tools

- http://www.dnsstuff.com
- http://network-tools.com

Extracting DNS Information (Cont'd)

This tool is very useful to perform a DNS query on any host. Each domain name (Example: dnsqueries.com) is structured in hosts (ex: queries.com) and the DNS (Domain Name System) allow to translate the domain name or the hostname in an IP Address to contact via the TCP/IP protocol. There are serveral types of queries, corresponding to all the implementable types of DNS records such as A record, MX, AAAA, CNAME and SOA.

Perform DNS query

HostName: microsoft.com

Type: ANY

Run tool »

Results for checks on microsoft.com

Host	TTL	Class	Type	Details
microsoft.com	3381	IN	TXT	FbUF6DbkE+Aw1/wi9xgDi8KVrIIZus5v8L6tbIQZkGrQ/rVQKJi8CjQbBtWtE64ey4NJJwj5J65PIggVYNabdQ==
microsoft.com	3381	IN	TXT	v=spf1 include:_spf-a.microsoft.com include:_spf-b.microsoft.com include:_spf-c.microsoft.com include:_spf-ssg-a.microsoft.com ip4:131.107.115.215 ip4:131.107.115.214 ip4:205.248.106.64 ip4:205.248.106.30 ip4:205.248.106.32 ~all
microsoft.com	3381	IN	MX	10 mail.messaging.microsoft.com
microsoft.com	3381	IN	SOA	ns1.msft.net msnhst.microsoft.com 2012071602 300 600 2419200 3600
microsoft.com	3381	IN	A	64.4.11.37
microsoft.com	3381	IN	A	65.55.58.201
microsoft.com	141531	IN	NS	ns5.msft.net
microsoft.com	141531	IN	NS	ns2.msft.net
microsoft.com	141531	IN	NS	ns1.msft.net
microsoft.com	141531	IN	NS	ns3.msft.net
microsoft.com	141531	IN	NS	ns4.msft.net

This tool is very useful to perform a DNS query on any host. Each domain name (Example: dnsqueries.com) is structured in hosts (ex: www.dnsqueries.com) and the DNS (Domain Name System) allow everybody to translate the domain name or the hostname in an IP Address to contact via the TCP/IP protocol. There are serveral types of queries, corresponding to all the implementable types of DNS records such as A record, MX, AAAA, CNAME and SOA.

Perform DNS query

Hostname:

microsoft.com

Type:

ANY

Run tool »

Results for checks on microsoft.com

Host	TTL	Class	Type	Details
microsoft.com	3381	IN	TXT	FbUF6DbkE+Aw1/wi9xgDi8KVrIZus5v8L6tb1QZkGrQ/VQKJi8CjQbBtWtE64ey4NJJwj5J65PIggVYNabdQ==
microsoft.com	3381	IN	TXT	v=spf1 include:_spf-a.microsoft.com include:_spf-b.microsoft.com include:_spf-c.microsoft.com include:_spf-ssg-a.microsoft.com ip4:131.107.115.215 ip4:131.107.115.214 ip4:205.248.106.64 ip4:205.248.106.30 ip4:205.248.106.32 ~all
microsoft.com	3381	IN	MX	10 mail.messaging.microsoft.com
microsoft.com	3381	IN	SOA	ns1.msft.net msnhst.microsoft.com 2012071602 300 600 2419200 3600
microsoft.com	3381	IN	A	64.4.11.37
microsoft.com	3381	IN	A	65.55.58.201
microsoft.com	141531	IN	NS	ns5.msft.net
microsoft.com	141531	IN	NS	ns2.msft.net
microsoft.com	141531	IN	NS	ns1.msft.net
microsoft.com	141531	IN	NS	ns3.msft.net
microsoft.com	141531	IN	NS	ns4.msft.net

DNS Interrogation Tools

DIG
http://www.kloth.net

DNSWatch
http://www.dnswatch.info

myDNSTools
http://www.mydnstools.info

DomainTools
http://www.domaintools.com

Professional Toolset
http://www.dnsstuff.com

DNS
http://e-dns.org

DNS Records
http://network-tools.com

DNS Lookup Tool
http://www.webwiz.co.uk

DNSData View
http://www.nirsoft.net

DNS Query Utility
http://www.webmaster-toolkit.com

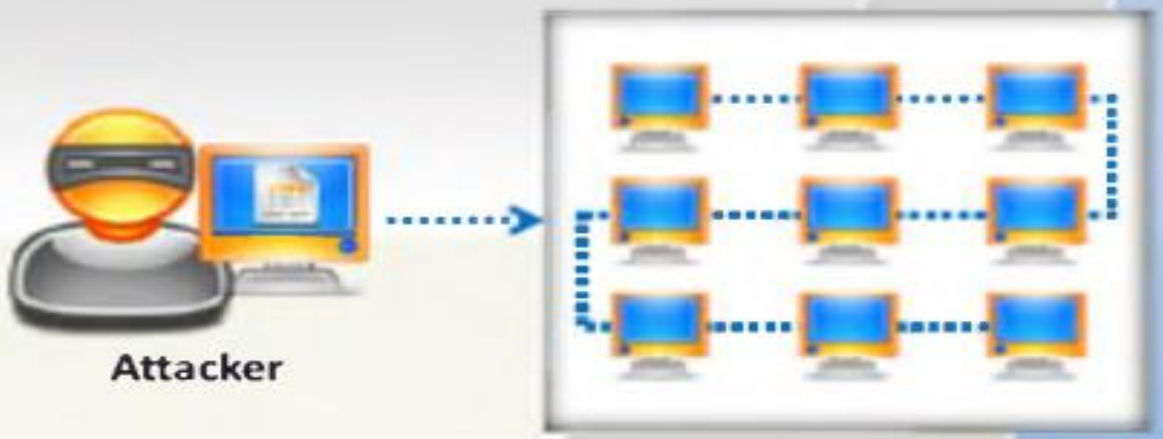
Footprinting Methodology

- Footprinting through Search Engines
- Website Footprinting
- Email Footprinting
- Competitive Intelligence
- Footprinting using Google

- WHOIS Footprinting
- DNS Footprinting
- **Network Footprinting**
- Footprinting through Social Engineering
- Footprinting through Social Networking Sites

Locate the Network Range

- Network range information obtained assists an attacker to create a **map of the target's network**
- Find the **range of IP addresses** using **ARIN whois database search** tool
- You can find the range of IP addresses and the subnet mask used by the target organization from **Regional Internet Registry (RIR)**



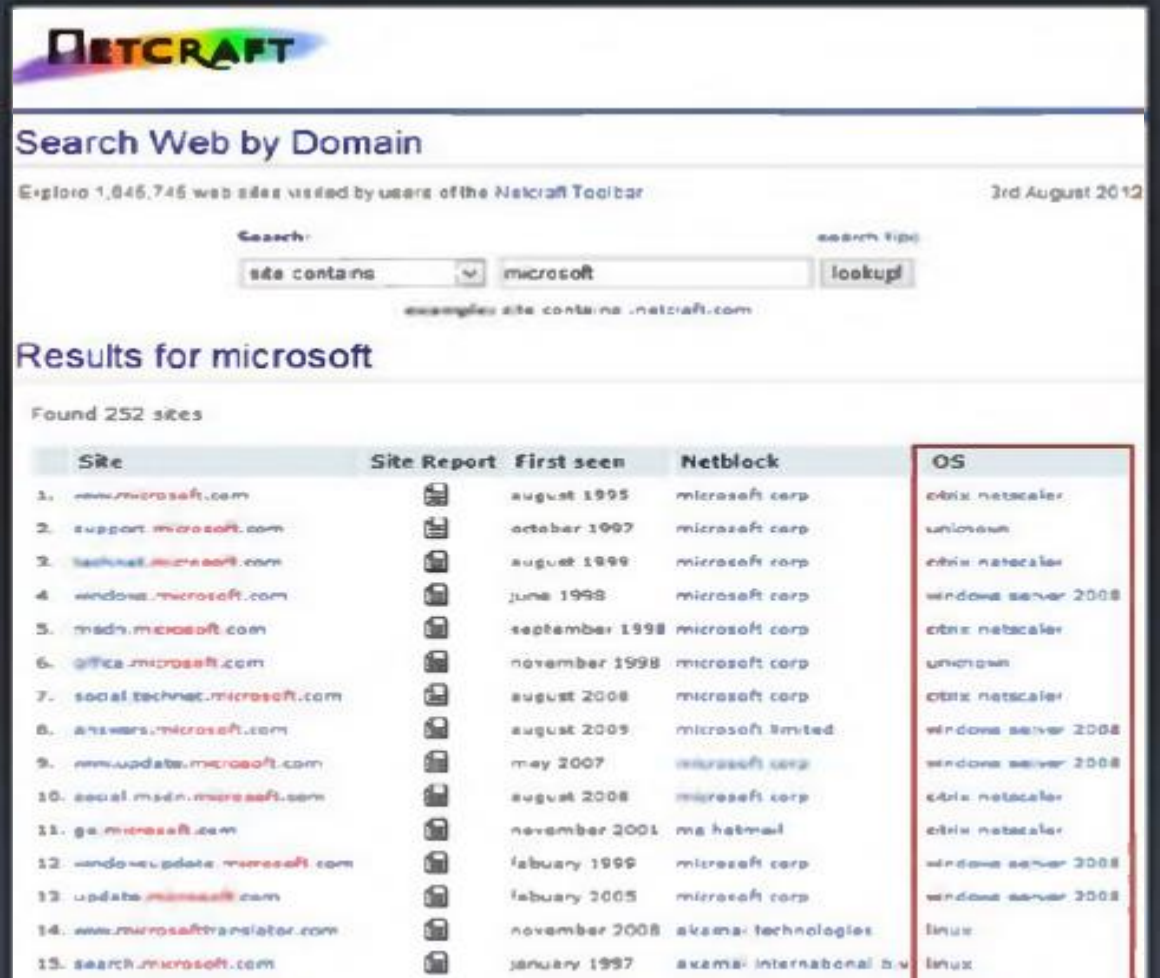
Network Whois Record

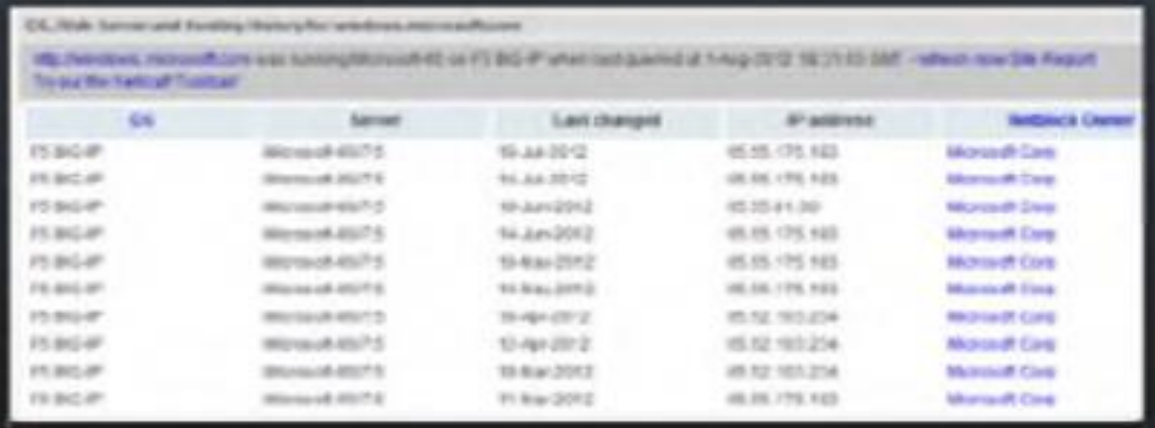
```
Queried whois.arin.net with "n 207.46.232.182"...

NetRange:       207.46.0.0 - 207.46.255.255
CIDR:           207.46.0.0/16
OriginAS:
NetName:        MICROSOFT-GLOBAL-NET
NetHandle:      NET-207-46-0-0-1
Parent:         NET-207-0-0-0-0
NetType:        Direct Assignment
NameServer:     NS2.MSFT.NET
NameServer:     NS4.MSFT.NET
NameServer:     NS1.MSFT.NET
NameServer:     NS5.MSFT.NET
NameServer:     NS3.MSFT.NET
RegDate:        1997-03-31
Updated:        2004-12-09
Ref:            http://whois.arin.net/rest/net/NET-
207-46-0-0-1
OrgName:        Microsoft Corp
OrgId:          MSFT
Address:        One Microsoft Way
City:           Redmond
StateProv:      WA
PostalCode:     98052
Country:        US
RegDate:        1998-07-10
Updated:        2009-11-10
Ref:            http://whois.arin.net/rest/org/MSFT
OrgAbuseHandle: ABUSE231-ARIN
OrgAbuseName:   Abuse
OrgAbusePhone:  +1-425-882-8080
OrgAbuseEmail:  abuse@hotmail.com
OrgAbuseRef:
http://whois.arin.net/rest/poc/ABUSE231-ARIN
```

Determine the Operating System

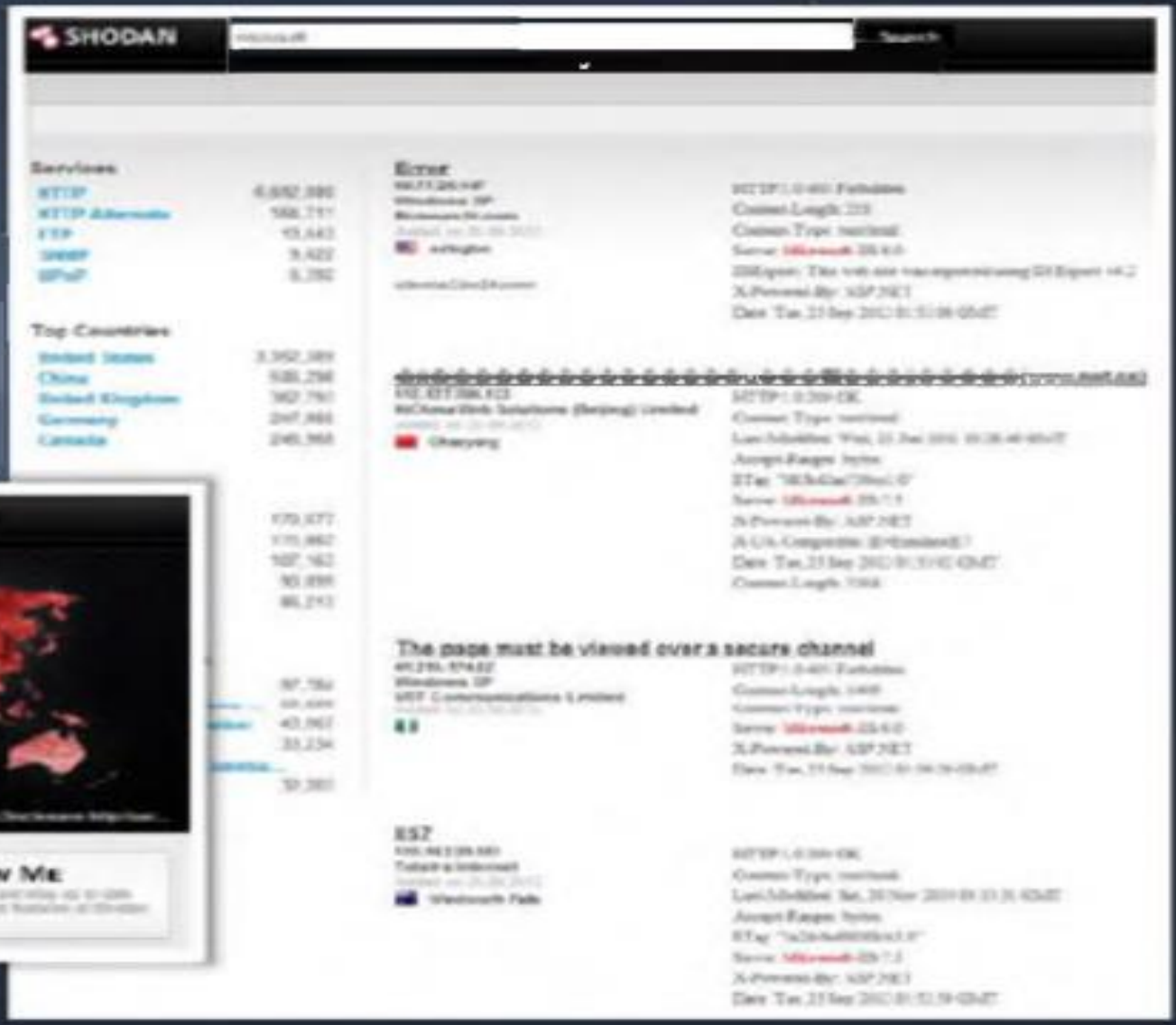
Use the Netcraft tool to determine the OSes in use by the target organization





Determine the Operating System (Cont'd)

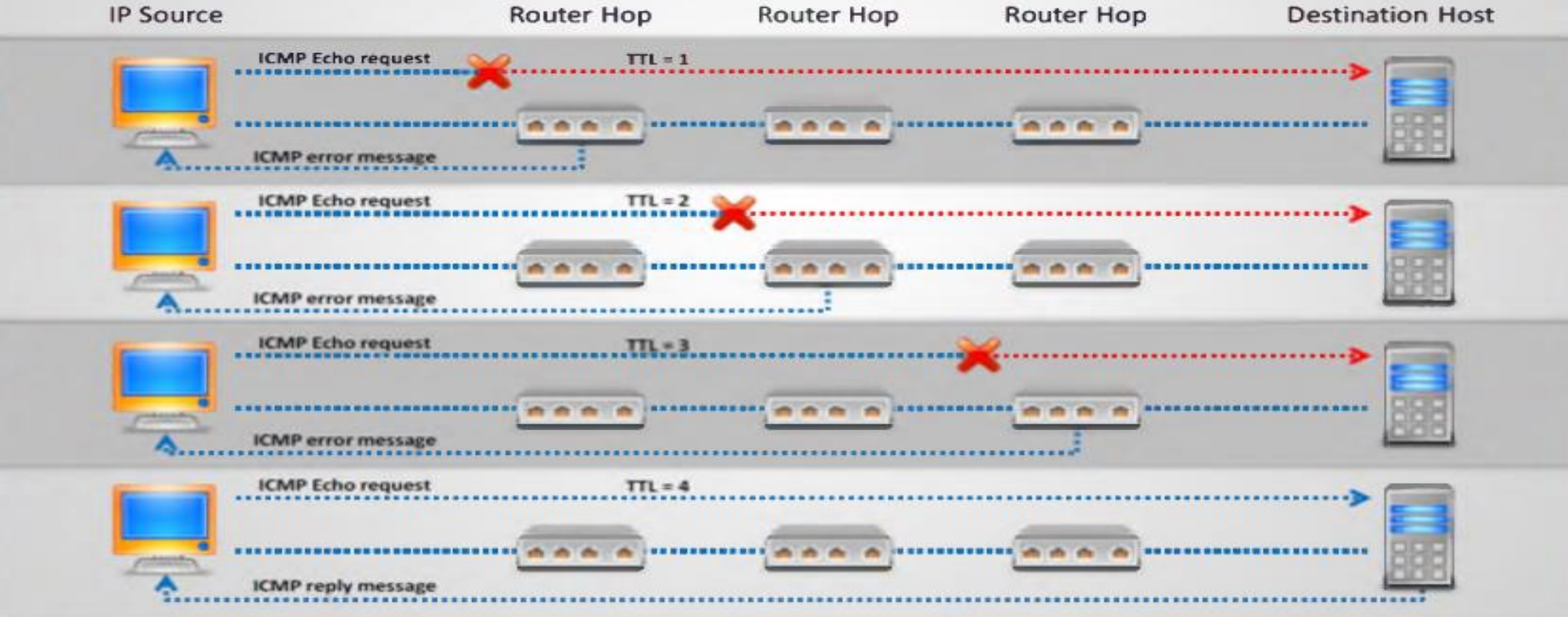
Use SHODAN search engine that lets you **find specific computers** (routers, servers, etc.) using a variety of filters



http://www.shodanhq.com

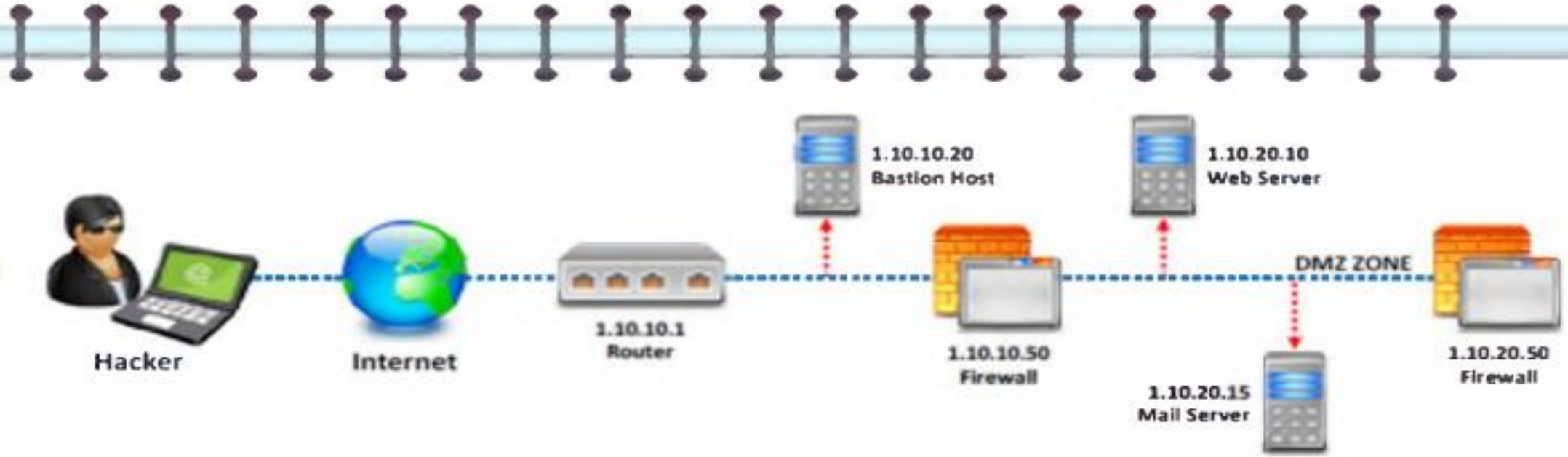
Traceroute

Traceroute programs work on the concept of **ICMP protocol** and **use the TTL field in the header of ICMP packets** to discover the routers on the path to a target host



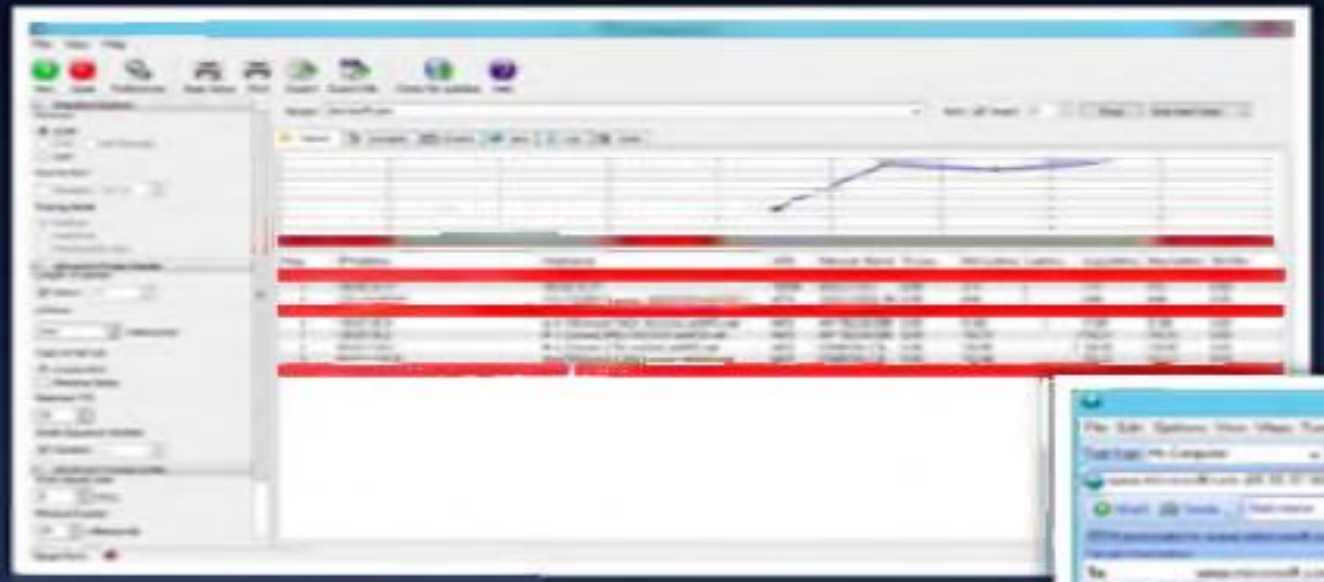
Traceroute Analysis

- Attackers conduct traceroute to extract information about: network topology, trusted routers, and firewall locations
- For example: after running several traceroutes, an attacker might obtain the following information:
  - traceroute 1.10.10.20, second to last hop is 1.10.10.1
  - traceroute 1.10.20.10, third to last hop is 1.10.10.1
  - traceroute 1.10.20.10, second to last hop is 1.10.10.50
  - traceroute 1.10.20.15, third to last hop is 1.10.10.1
  - traceroute 1.10.20.15, second to last hop is 1.10.10.50
- By putting this information together, attackers can draw the network diagram



Traceroute Tools

Path Analyzer Pro



http://www.pathanalyzer.com

VisualRoute 2010

http://www.visualroute.com

Traceroute Tools (Cont'd)

Network Pinger
http://www.networkpinger.com

Magic NetTrace
http://www.tialsoft.com

GEOSpider
http://www.oreware.com

3D Traceroute
http://www.d3tr.de

vTrace
http://vtrace.pl

AnalogX HyperTrace
http://www.analogx.com

Trout
http://www.mcafee.com

Network Systems Traceroute
http://www.net.princeton.edu

Roadkil's Trace Route
http://www.roadkil.net

Ping Plotter
http://www.pingplotter.com

Footprinting Methodology

- Footprinting through Search Engines
- Website Footprinting
- Email Footprinting
- Competitive Intelligence
- Footprinting using Google

- WHOIS Footprinting
- DNS Footprinting
- Network Footprinting
- Footprinting through Social Engineering
- Footprinting through Social Networking Sites

Footprinting through Social Engineering

- Social engineering is the art of convincing people to reveal confidential information
- Social engineers depend on the fact that people are unaware of their valuable information and are careless about protecting it

Social engineers attempt to gather:

- Credit card details and social security number
- User names and passwords
- Other personal information
- Security products in use
- Operating systems and software versions
- Network layout information
- IP addresses and names of servers

Social engineers use these techniques:

- Eavesdropping
- Shoulder surfing
- Dumpster diving
- Impersonation on social networking sites

Collect Information Using Eavesdropping, Shoulder Surfing, and Dumpster Diving

Eavesdropping

- Eavesdropping is unauthorized listening of conversations or reading of messages
- It is interception of any form of communication such as audio, video, or written

1

Shoulder Surfing

- Shoulder surfing is the procedure where the attackers look over the user's shoulder to gain critical information
- Attackers gather information such as passwords, personal identification number, account numbers, credit card information, etc.

2

Dumpster Diving

- Dumpster diving is looking for treasure in someone else's trash
- It involves collection of phone bills, contact information, financial information, operations related information, etc. from the target company's trash bins, printer trash bins, user desk for sticky notes, etc.

3

Footprinting Methodology

- Footprinting through Search Engines
- Website Footprinting
- Email Footprinting
- Competitive Intelligence
- Footprinting using Google

- WHOIS Footprinting
- DNS Footprinting
- Network Footprinting
- Footprinting through Social Engineering
- Footprinting through Social Networking Sites

Collect Information through Social Engineering on Social Networking Sites

Attackers gather sensitive information through social engineering on social networking websites such as Facebook, MySpace, LinkedIn, Twitter, Pinterest, Google+, etc.

Attackers create a fake profile on social networking sites and then use the false identity to lure the employees to give up their sensitive information

Employees may post personal information such as date of birth, educational and employment backgrounds, spouses names, etc. and information about their company such as potential clients and business partners, trade secrets of business, websites, company's upcoming news, mergers, acquisitions, etc.

Using the details of an employee of the target organization, an attacker can compromise a secured facility

Information Available on Social Networking Sites

Collecting Facebook Information

Facebook is a Treasure-trove for Attackers

Number of users using Facebook all over the world

845 million monthly active users

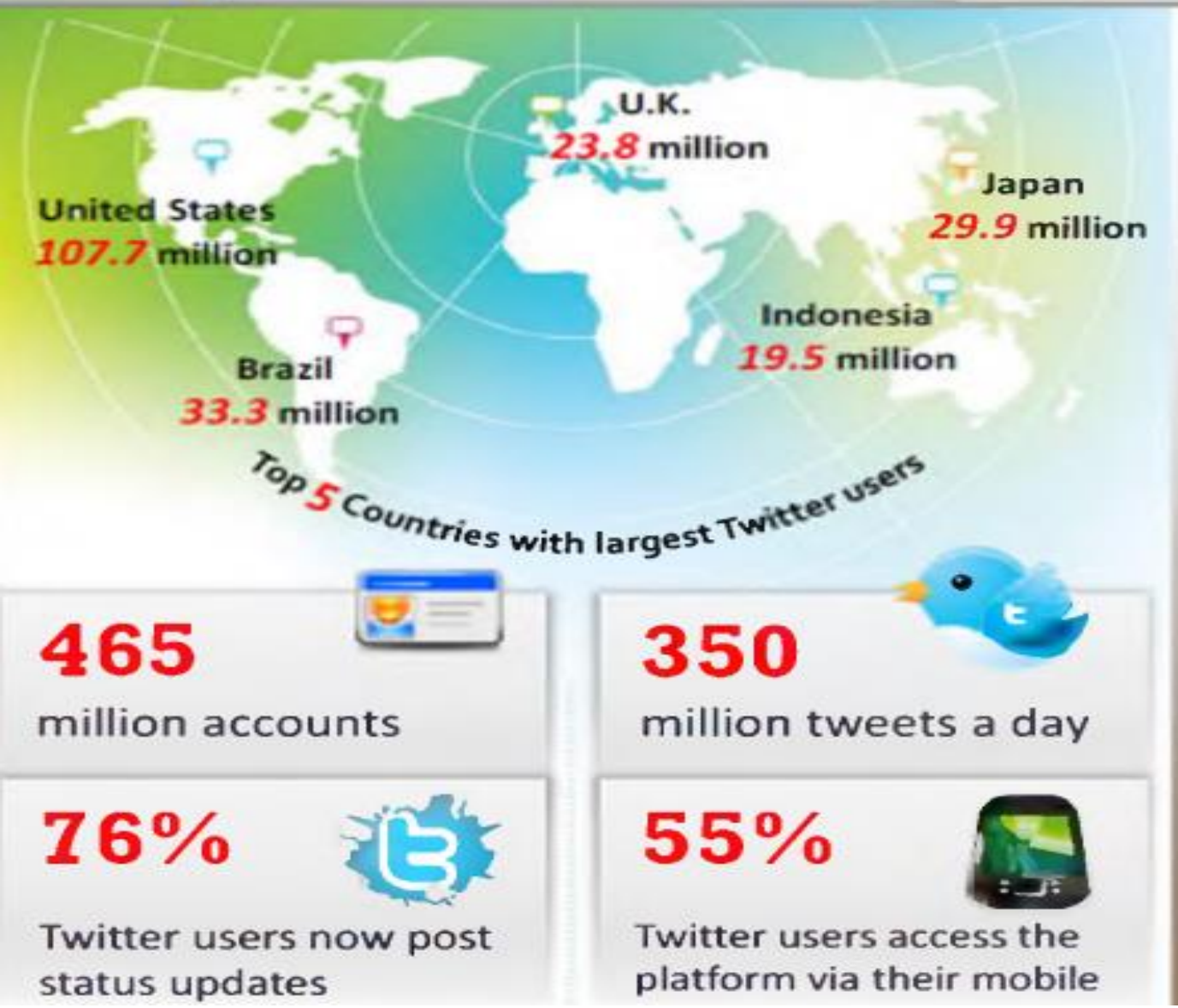
100 billion connections

250 million photos uploaded daily

1/5 1 of every 5 of all page views

20 minutes time spent per visit

Collecting Twitter Information



Collecting Linkedin Information

2 new members join every second

2,447 employees located around the world

$522 million revenue for 2011

2 million companies have LinkedIn company pages

Collecting Youtube Information

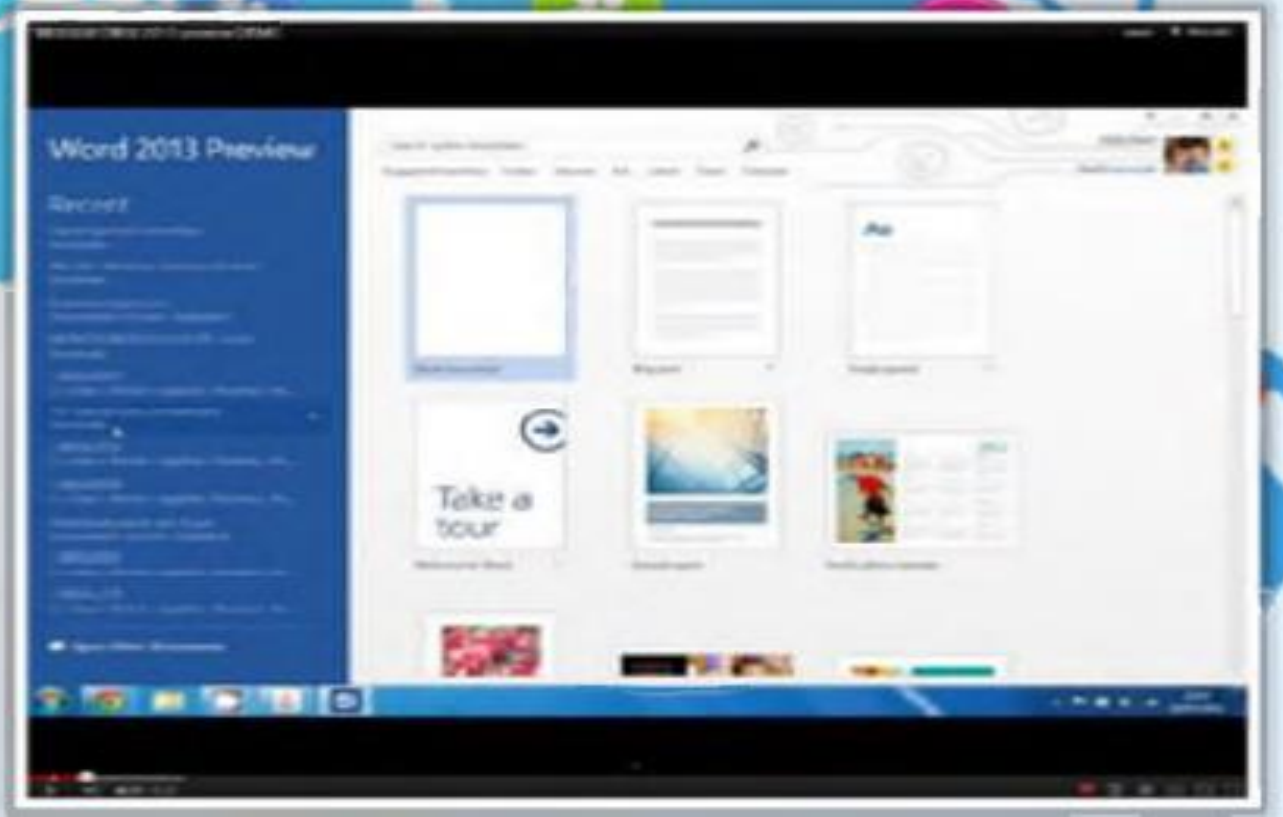
3rd | Most visited website according to Alexa

900 Sec | Average time users spend on YouTube every day

2 billion | Views per day

1/10 | One of every 10 Internet users opens YouTube

829,440 | Videos uploaded every day



Tracking Users on Social Networking Sites

- Users may use fake identities on social networking sites. Attackers use tools such as Get Someones IP or IP-GRABBER to track users' real identity
- Steps to get someone's IP address through chat on Facebook using Get Someones IP tool:
  - Go to http://www.myiptest.com/staticpages/index.php/how-about-you
  - Three fields exist:

Link for Person

Copy the generated link of this field and send it to the target via chat to get IP address

Redirect URL

Enter any URL you want the target to redirect to

Link for you

Open the URL in this field and keep checking for target's IP

Link ID	IP	Proxy	Refer	Date/Time
zdeujbg1f2	85.93.218.204	NO	NO	2012-08-06 13:04:44

http://www.myiptest.com

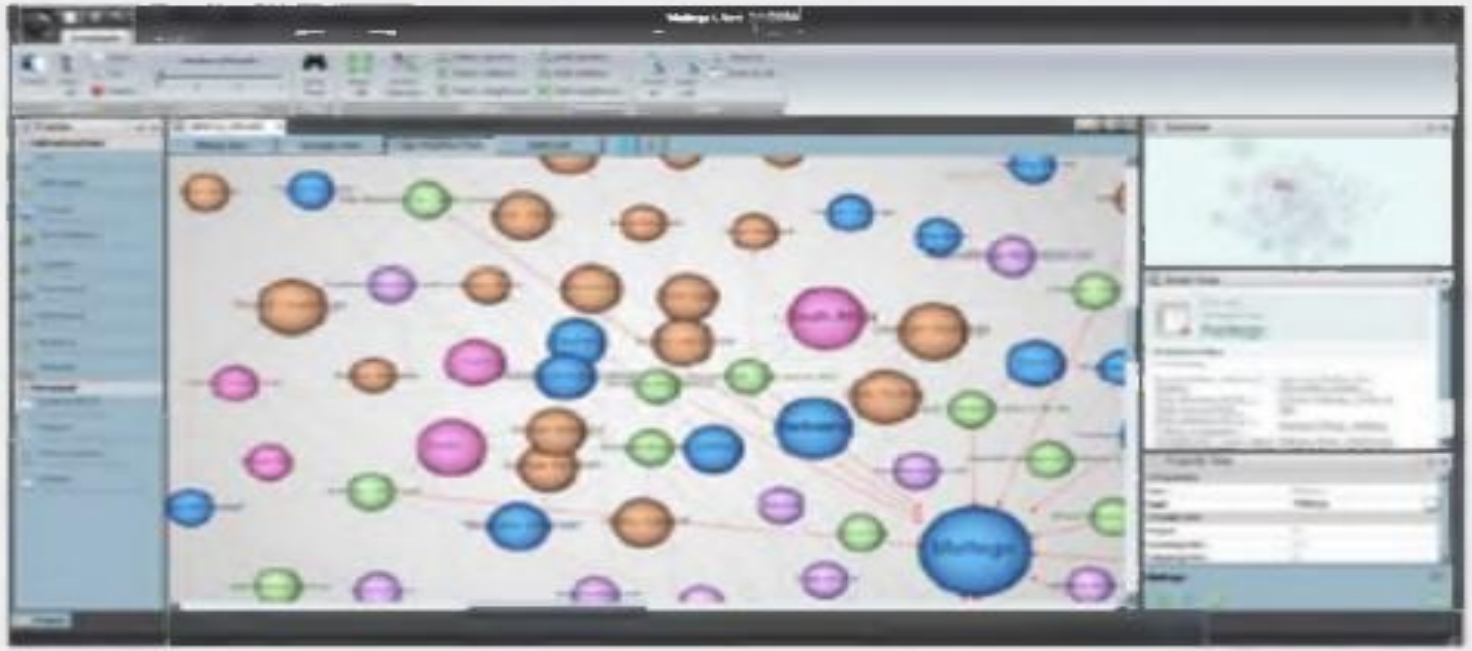
Module Flow


Footprinting Concepts
Footprinting Threats
Footprinting Methodology
Footprinting Tools
Footprinting Counter-measures
Footprinting Penetration Testing
http://

Footprinting Tool: Maltego

Internet Domain

Maltego is a program that can be used to determine the **relationships and real world links** between people, groups of people (social networks), companies, organizations, websites, Internet infrastructure, phrases, documents, and files



Personal Information

http://www.paterva.com

MALTEGO

Additional Footprinting Tools

Prefix WhoIs
http://pwhois.org

Netmask
http://www.phenoelit-us.org

NetScanTools Pro
http://www.netscantools.com

BingIng
http://www.blueinfy.com

Tctrace
http://www.phenoelit-us.org

Spiderzilla
http://spiderzilla.mozdev.org

Autonomous System Scanner (ASS)
http://www.phenoelit-us.org

Sam Spade
http://www.majorgeeks.com

DNS DIGGER
http://www.dnsdigger.com

Robtex
http://www.robtex.com

Additional Footprinting Tools (Cont'd)

Dig Web Interface
http://www.digwebinterface.com

Domain Research Tool
http://www.domainresearchtool.com

ActiveWhois
http://www.johnru.com

yoName
http://yoname.com

Ping-Probe
http://www.ping-probe.com

SpiderFoot
http://www.binarypool.com

CallerIP
http://www.callerippro.com

Zaba Search
http://www.zabasearch.com

GeoTrace
http://www.nabber.org

DomainHostingView
http://www.nirsoft.net

Module Flow


Footprinting Concepts
Footprinting Threats
Footprinting Methodology
Footprinting Tools
Footprinting Counter-measures
Footprinting Penetration Testing
http://

Footprinting Countermeasures

- Configure routers to restrict the responses to footprinting requests → Configure web servers to avoid information leakage and disable unwanted protocols
- Lock the ports with the suitable firewall configuration → Use an IDS that can be configured to refuse suspicious traffic and pick up footprinting patterns
- Evaluate and limit the amount of information available before publishing it on the website/ Internet and disable the unnecessary services → Perform footprinting techniques and remove any sensitive information found
- Prevent search engines from caching a web page and use anonymous registration services → Enforce security policies to regulate the information that employees can reveal to third parties

Footprinting Countermeasures (Cont'd)

- Set apart internal DNS and external DNS
- Disable directory listings and use split-DNS
- Educate employees about various social engineering tricks and risks
- Restrict unexpected input such as |; < >
- Avoid domain-level cross-linking for the critical assets
- Encrypt and password protect the sensitive information

Module Flow


Footprinting Concepts
Footprinting Threats
Footprinting Methodology
Footprinting Tools
Footprinting Counter-measures
Footprinting Penetration Testing
http://

Footprinting Pen Testing

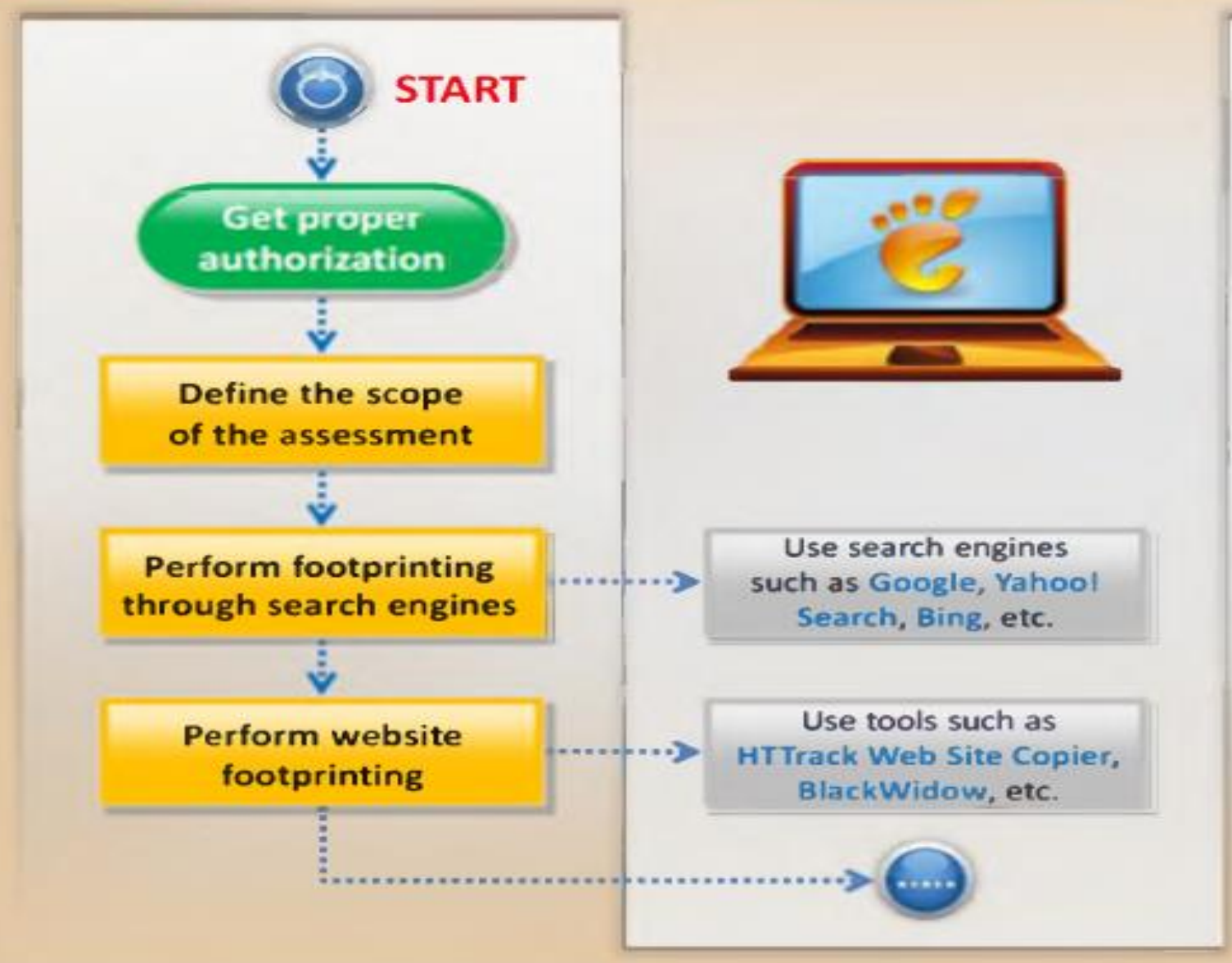
- Footprinting pen test is used to determine organization's publicly available information on the Internet such as network architecture, operating systems, applications, and users
- The tester attempts to gather as much information as possible about the target organization from the Internet and other publicly accessible sources

Prevent information leakage

Prevent DNS record retrieval from publically available servers

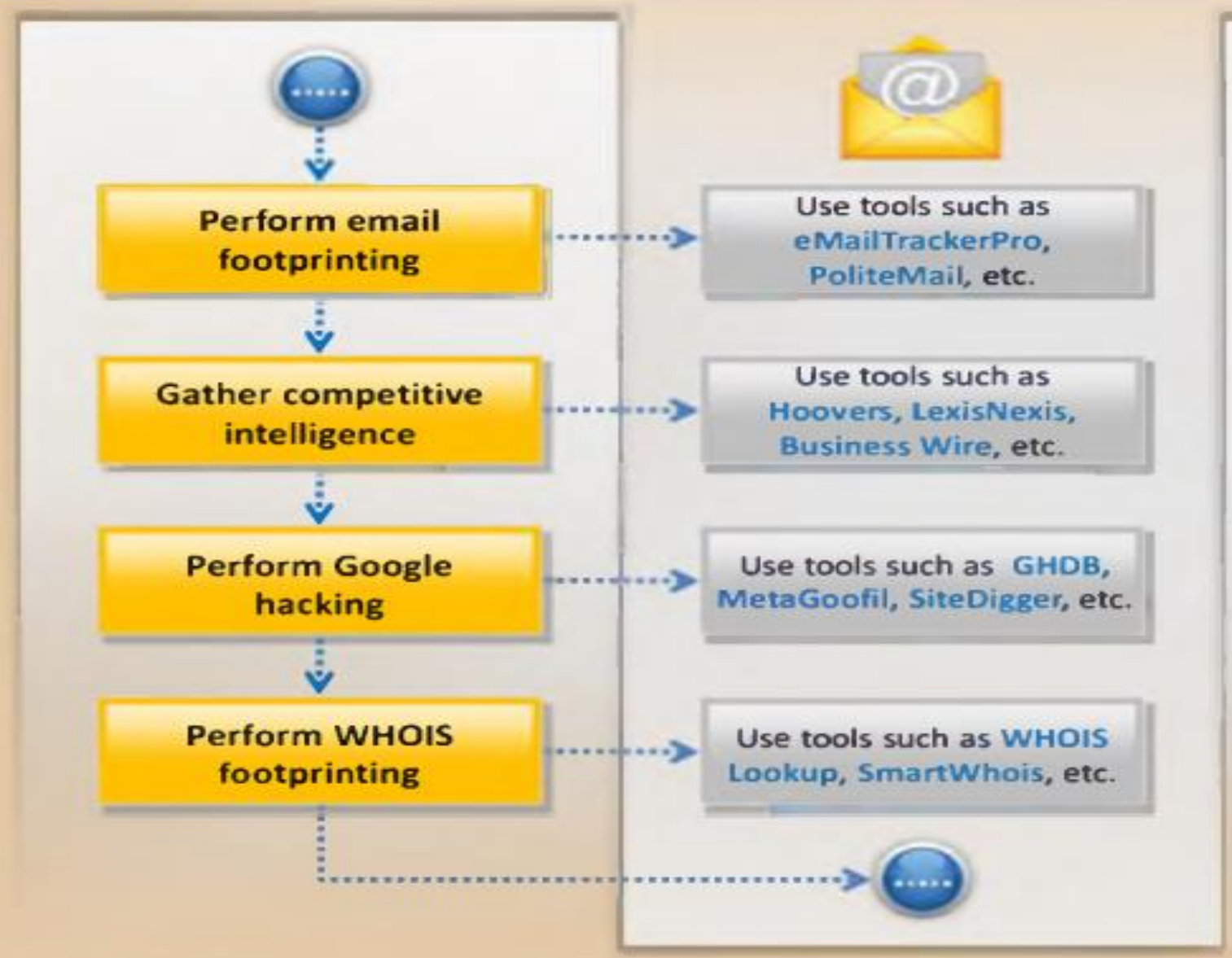
Prevent social engineering attempts

Footprinting Pen Testing (Cont'd)



- Get proper authorization and define the scope of the assessment
- Footprint search engines such as Google, Yahoo! Search, Ask, Bing, Dogpile, etc. to gather target organization's information such as employee details, login pages, intranet portals, etc. that helps in performing social engineering and other types of advanced system attacks
- Perform website footprinting using tools such as HTTrack Web Site Copier, BlackWidow, Webripper, etc. to build a detailed map of website's structure and architecture

Footprinting Pen Testing (Cont'd)



- Perform email footprinting using tools such as **eMailTrackerPro**, **PoliteMail**, **Email Lookup – Free Email Tracker**, etc. to gather information about the physical location of an individual to perform social engineering that in turn may help in mapping target organization's network
- Gather competitive intelligence using tools such as **Hoovers**, **LexisNexis**, **Business Wire**, etc.
- Perform Google hacking using tools such as **GHDB**, **MetaGoofil**, **SiteDigger**, etc.
- Perform WHOIS footprinting using tools such as **WHOIS Lookup**, **SmartWhois**, etc. to create detailed map of organizational network, to gather personal information that assists to perform social engineering, and to gather other internal network details, etc.

Module Summary

- Footprinting is the process of collecting as much information as possible about a target network, for identifying various ways to intrude into an organization's network system
- It reduces attacker's attack area to specific range of IP address, networks, domain names, remote access, etc.
- Attackers use search engines to extract information about a target
- Information obtained from target's website enables an attacker to build a detailed map of website's structure and architecture
- Competitive intelligence is the process of identifying, gathering, analyzing, verifying, and using information about your competitors from resources such as the Internet
- DNS records provide important information about location and type of servers
- Attackers conduct traceroute to extract information about: network topology, trusted routers, and firewall locations
- Attackers gather sensitive information through social engineering on social networking websites such as Facebook, MySpace, LinkedIn, Twitter, Pinterest, Google+, etc.