

Footprinting and Reconnaissance

Module 02

Unmask the Invisible Hacker.











Module Objectives



- Understanding Footprinting Concepts
- Footprinting through Search Engines
- Footprinting Using Advanced Google Hacking Techniques
- Footprinting through Social Networking Sites
- Understanding different techniques for Website Footprinting
- Understanding different techniques for Email Footprinting
- Understanding different techniques of Competitive Intelligence

- Understanding different techniques for WHOIS Footprinting
- Understanding different techniques for DNS Footprinting
- Understanding different techniques for Network Footprinting
- Understanding different techniques of Footprinting through Social Engineering
- Footprinting Tools
- Footprinting Countermeasures
- Overview of Footprinting Pen Testing







Module Flow





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
- Footprinting is the first step of any attack on information systems; attacker gathers publicly available sensitive information, using which he/she performs social engineering, system and network attacks, etc. that leads to huge financial loss and loss of business reputation

Know Security Posture

Reduce Focus Area

Identify Vulnerabilities

Draw Network Map

Footprinting allows attackers to know the external security posture of the target organization It reduces attacker's focus area to specific range of IP address, networks, domain names, remote access, etc. It allows attacker to identify vulnerabilities in the target systems in order to select appropriate exploits It allows attackers 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
- 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 Methodology



- Footprinting through Search Engines
- Footprinting Using Advanced
 Google Hacking Techniques
- Footprinting through Social Networking Sites
- Website Footprinting
- Email Footprinting

- Competitive Intelligence
- WHOIS Footprinting
- B DNS Footprinting
- Network Footprinting
- Footprinting through Social Engineering

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 caches and internet archives may also provide sensitive information that has been removed from the World Wide Web (WWW)







Finding Company's Public and Restricted Websites



- Search for the target company's external URL in a search engine such as Google, Bing, etc.
- Restricted URLs provide an insight into different departments and business units in an organization
- You may find a company's restricted URLs by trial and error method or using a service such as http://www.netcraft.com



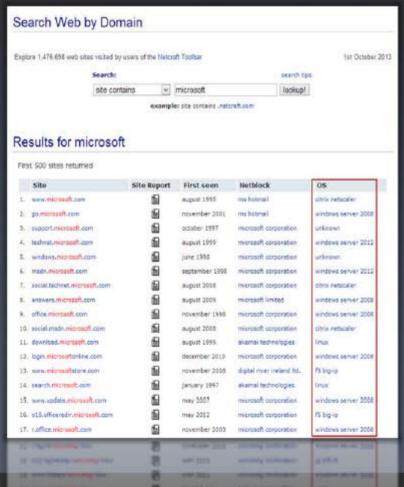
Found 255 sites					
	Site	Site Report	First seen		
81.	emails.microsoft.com		june 2015		
82.	privacy.microsoft.com	=	march 2006		
83.	images2.store.microsoft.com		april 2009		
64.	myp.microsoft.com	a	may 2012		
85.	i.s-microsoft.com	a	december 2012		
86.	schemas.microsoft.com		june 2002		
87.	pinpoint.microsoft.com		september 2008		
88.	windowshelp.microsoft.com		january 2010		
89.	expertzone,microsoft.com		september 2005		
90.	lumiaconversationsuk.microsoft.com	8	march 2015		
91.	shopformusic.microsoft.com	=	may 2006		
92.	licensing.microsoft.com	=	june 2002		
93.	account.webapps.microsoft.com		august 2015		
94.	smallbusiness.support.microsoft.com		july 2012		
95.	familysafety.microsoft.com	6	july 2012		
96.	powerbi.microsoft.com	=	june 2015		
97.	advertising.microsoft.com	a	december 2006		
98.	wer.microsoft.com	9	october 2005		
99.	curah.microsoft.com	6	december 2013		
100.	oem.microsoft.com	r E D	december 1996		

a diameter a difference

Determining the Operating System



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



Hos	ting History						
Netblock	owner		IP address	05	Web server	Last seen	
Hierosoft	Corp One Microsoft Way Redn	ond WA US 98052	65.53.38.201	unknown	Microsoft-IES/7.	5 30-Sep-201	
MS Hotm	ail One Hicrosoft Way Redmon	d WA US 98052		unknown.	Microsoft-IES/7.5	5 4-May-2013	
Microsoft	Corp One Microsoft Way Redn	ond WA US 98052		Citrix Netscaler	Microsoft-135/7.	5 14-Apr-2013	
MS Hotmail One Microsoft Way Redmond WA US 98052 Microsoft Corp One Microsoft Way Redmond WA US 98052			200400000000000000000000000000000000000	unknown Obrix Netscaler	Microsoft-IIS/7.	5 12-Apr-2013	
					Microsoft-IIIS/7.	5 11-Apr-2013	
MS Hotm	all One Microsoft Way Redmon	d WA US 98052	65.55.58,201	unknown Citrix Netscaler unknown	Microsoft-IIS/7	5 16-Apr-2013	
Microsoft	Corp One Hicrosoft Way Redn	ond WA US 98052			Microsoft-IDS/7.	5 9-Apr-2013	
MS Hotm	ail One Microsoft Way Redmon	d WA US 96052			Microsoft-IIS/7.	5 E-Apr-2013	
Morasett	Corp One Microsoft Way Redn	ond WA US 98052	65.55.58.201	Citrix Netscalar	Microsoft-IIII/7.	5 7-Apr-2013	
MS Hotm	all One Microsoft Way Redmon	d WA US 98052	64.4.11.37	unknown.	Microsoft-IIS/7.	5 6-Apr-2013	
Rank	Site	Organisation	First Seen	Webserver	os		
	www.encarta.com	unknown	July 1996	Microsoft-IIS	7.5 Window	s Server 2008	
358	msdn.microsoft.com	unknown	September 1998	Microsoft-IIS	8.0 Citrix Ne	tscaler.	
241	technet.microsoft.com	unknown	August 1999	Microsoft-IIS	8.0 Otnx Ne	tscaler	
	www.microsoft.be	unknown	February 1999	Microsoft-IIS	7.5 unknow	1	
	adreport.msn.com	unknown	March 2006	SigIP	F5 B1G-1		
	www.solomon.com	unknown	October 1995	Microsoft-IIS	7.5 Window	s Server 2008	
185106	www.itm.co.uk	unknown	June 1997	Microsoft-IIS	8.0 Window	s Server 2012	
	www.microsotf.com	unknown	April 1999	Microsoft-IIS	7.5 Window	s Server 2008	
	www.microsot.com	unknown	July 2008	Microsoft-IIS	7.0 Window	s Server 2008	
138898	microsoft.de	unknown	January 2002	Microsoft-IIS	7.5 unknow	1	
Selle.	ads:mem.com	unknown	January 1997	Microsoft-IIS	/7.5 unknow	n	
	www.1hotmail.com	unknown	September 1999	Microsoft-IIS	7.5 Window	Server 2006	
191698	Watsom Microsoft.Com	unknown	March 2002	Microsoft-IIS	8.0 unknown		
425919	schemas.xmlsoap.org	unknown	November 2001	Microsoft-IIS	7.5 unknow	1	
710500	biotalk.org	unknown	March 2006	Microsoft-IIS	7.5 unknow	1	
	activedesk.msn.com	unknown	April 1998	Microsoft-IIS	The last of the last of the	tscaler:	
	ads.jp.msn.com	unknown	August 1999	Microsoft-IIS		1	
	technet.com	unknown	February 2010	Microsoft-IIS			
	www.mustergooddeal.com	unknown	May 2000	Microsoft-IIS	A Company of the Parket of the	s Server 2008	
	mobile man.com	unknown	March 2000	Microsoft-IIS	770		
	The second second second		-	NO DESCRIPTION	No. of Contract	1082	

http://www.netcraft.com

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Determining the Operating System



(Cont'd)

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



SHODAN

POWER PLANTS. IPHONES. WIND TURBINES.

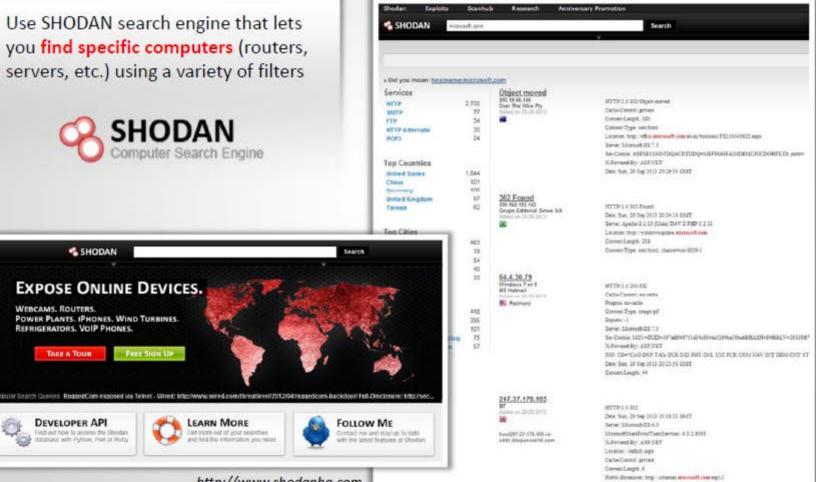
WEBCAMS, ROUTERS.

REFRIGERATORS, VOIP PHONES.

DEVELOPER API

Find out how to access the Shodan statutose with Python, Pert or Roby

EXPOSE ONLINE DEVICES.



http://www.shodanhq.com

LEARN MORE

and find the information you need

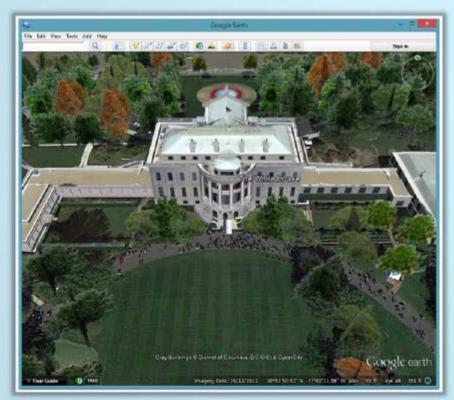
Collect Location Information



Google Earth

Use Google Earth tool to get the physical location of the target





http://www.google.com

Tools for finding the geographical location





National Geographic Maps http://maps.nationalgeographic.com

Yahoo Maps http://maps.yahoo.com

Bing Maps http://www.bing.com/maps

People Search: Social Networking Sites/People Search Services



- Social networking sites are the great source of personal and organizational information
- Information about an individual can be found at various people search websites
- The people search returns the following information about a person or organization:
 - Residential addresses and email addresses
 - Contact numbers and date of birth
 - Photos and social networking profiles

- Blog URLs
- Satellite pictures of private residencies
- Upcoming projects and operating environment



http://www.linkedin.com



https://pipl.com

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People Search Online Services



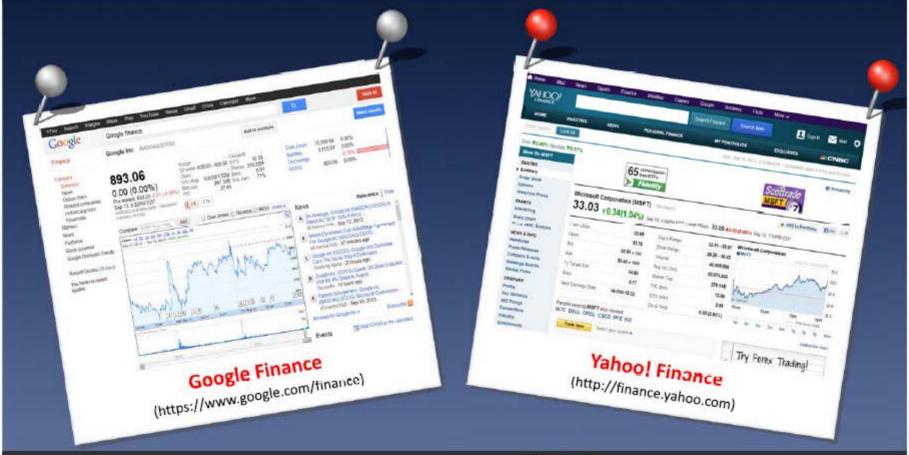




Gather Information from Financial Services



Financial services provide a useful information about the target company such as the market value of a company's shares, company profile, competitor details, etc.



Footprinting through Job Sites



You can gather company's infrastructure details from job postings

Enterpise Applications Engineer/DBA

About Us

Since 1984, the Word & Brown Family of Companies have been connecting business to industry-leading solutions in every area of health insurance and benefits services. We've built a reputation for providing brokers, carriers, employers, individuals and families with access to the services, tools and technology that help them succeed. We call it providing, "Service of Unequalled Excellence".

We extend this same level of service to our most important asset: our employees! We offer competitive salaries and benefits, but our strength is our family culture. We foster a casual but hard working environment, organize fun monthly events and regularly recognize our employees through a variety of programs. We provide in-house corporate training to sharpen skills so our employees are not only successful in their current jobs, but can follow a career path. We take pride in promoting from within!

If this is the kind of family you would like to be a part of, please check out this employment opportunity and join our team!

Job Description:

The Enterprise Applications Engineer's role is to plan, implement, manage, administer and support core business application software for corporate enterprise needs. This includes, but is not limited to: Microsoft IIS, Microsoft Exchange 2010 and Unified Messaging, Microsoft SharePoint, Microsoft Great Plains, Microsoft CRM, Microsoft SQL Server 2005 and 2008, Microsoft Team Foundation Server 2008 and 2010, Microsoft SCOM, proprietary developed software and open source applications utilized by the company.

Job Knowledge and Skills:

Position requires strong knowledge of Windows server 2003/2008 Active Directory administration and networking (TCP/IP ver4, DNS and DHCP) Must have experience with and strong working knowledge of Microsoft SQL 2005 and 2008, Microsoft Exchange 2010 messaging systems, Microsoft SharePoint, Microsoft CRM and Microsoft SCOM. Must have basic programming and scripting skills, Prefer C# and Power Shell scripting experience. Must be knowledgeable of server class hardware and Network infrastructure best practices. MCITP EA, server, messaging, SQL etc. and/or MCTS, MCSE certification preferred. Bachelor degree in Computer Science or Network Engineering, professional training or equivalent experience

POSITION INFORMATION

Company

Word & Brown insurance Administrators Inc

Locations

Orange, CA 92868

Job Status/Type: Full Time Employee

Job Category: IT/Software Development

Occupations:

Ostabase Development/ Administration General/Other: IT/Software Development

Industry:

Work Experience: 5+ to 7 Years

Career Level:

Experienced (Non-Manager)

Professional

CONTACT INFORMATION

Company: Word & Brown Insurance Administrators Inc

Reference Code: IT Operations

Look for these:

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



Examples of Job Websites

- http://www.linkedin.com
- 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
- 2 Yahoo! Alerts http://alerts.yahoo.com

- 3 Twitter Alerts https://twitter.com/alerts
- 4 Giga Alert http://www.gigaalert.com

Google		
Alerts		
Search query:	Security News	
Result type:	Everything	*
How often:	Once a day	*
How many:	Only the best results	*
Deliver to:	@gmail.com	*
	CREATE ALERT Manage you	r alerts





Information Gathering Using Groups, Forums, and Blogs





Groups, forums, and blogs provide sensitive information about a target such as public network information, system information, personal information, etc.



Register with fake profiles in Google groups, Yahoo groups, etc. and try to join the target organization's employee groups where they share personal and company information



Search for information by Fully Qualified Domain Names (FQDNs), IP addresses, and usernames in groups, forums, and blogs





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Footprint Using Advanced Google Hacking Techniques



Query String

Google hacking refers to creating complex search queries in order to extract sensitive or hidden information



Vulnerable Targets

It helps attackers to find vulnerable targets



Google Operators

It uses advanced Google search operators to locate specific strings of text within the search results



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

Google Hacking Databases





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Information Gathering Using Google Advanced Search

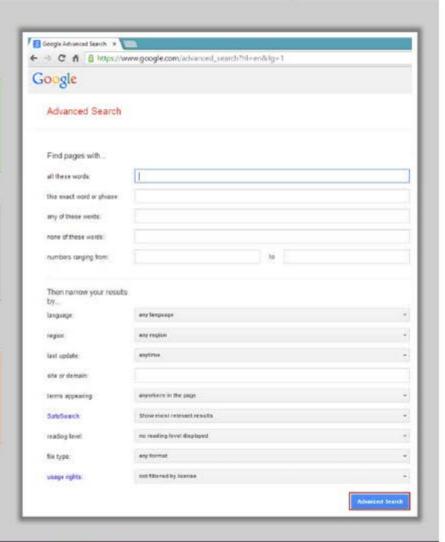


Use Google Advanced Search option to find sites that may link back to the target company's website

This may extract information such as partners, vendors, clients, and other affiliations for target website

With Google Advanced Search option, you can search web more precisely and accurately

Google



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Collect Information through Social Engineering on Social Networking Sites





Attackers use social engineering trick to gather sensitive information from 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



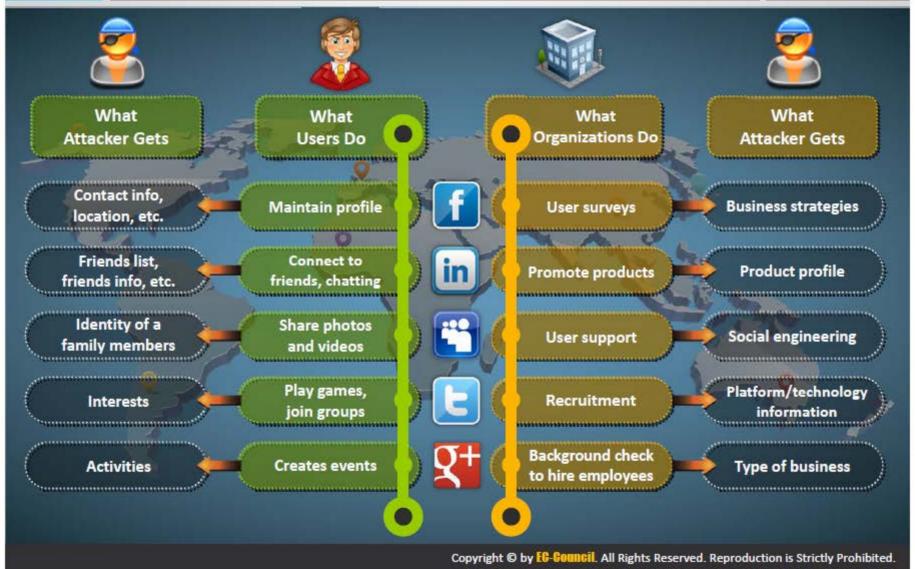
Employees may post personal information such as date of birth, educational and employment backgrounds, spouses names, etc. and information about their company such as potential clients and business partners, trade secrets of business, websites, company's upcoming news, mergers, acquisitions, etc.



Attackers collect information about employee's interests by tracking their groups and then trick the employee to reveal more information

Information Available on Social Networking Sites





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Website Footprinting



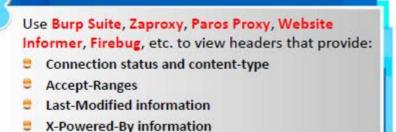
Website footprinting refers to monitoring and analyzing the target organization's website for information

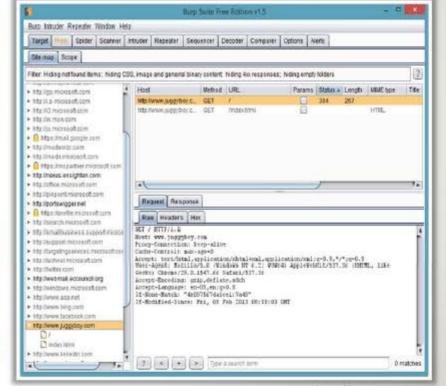


Browsing the target website may provide:

- 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

Web server in use and its version





http://portswigger.net

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Website Footprinting

(Cont'd)



Examining HTML source provide:

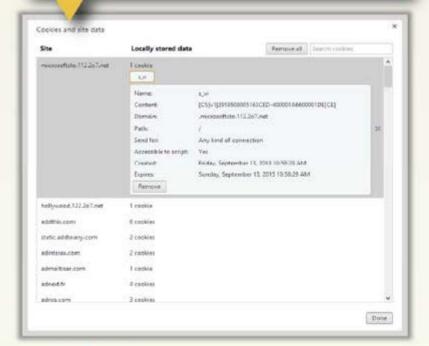
- Comments in the source code
- Contact details of web developer or admin
- File system structure
- Script type



Examining cookies may provide:

- Software in use and its behavior
- Scripting platforms used





Website Footprinting using **Web Spiders**



- Web spiders perform automated searches on the target website and collect specified information such as employee names, email addresses, etc.
- Attackers use the collected information to perform further footprinting and social engineering attacks





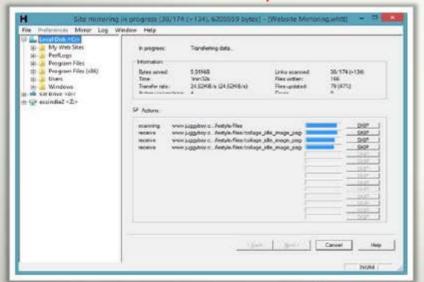
Mirroring Entire Website



Mirroring an entire website onto the local system enables an attacker to browse website offline; it also assists in finding directory structure and other valuable information from the mirrored copy 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

HTTrack Web Site Copier



SurfOffline



(http://www.httrack.com)

(http://www.surfoffline.com)

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Website Mirroring Tools





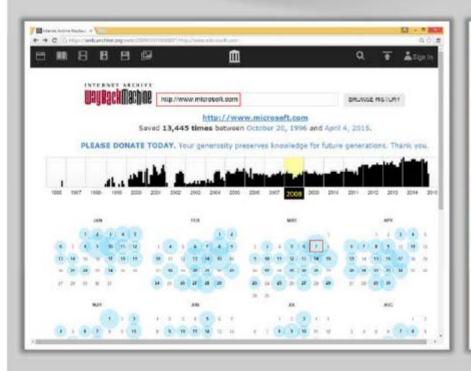


Extract Website Information from http://www.archive.org





Internet Archive's Wayback Machine allows you to visit archived versions of websites

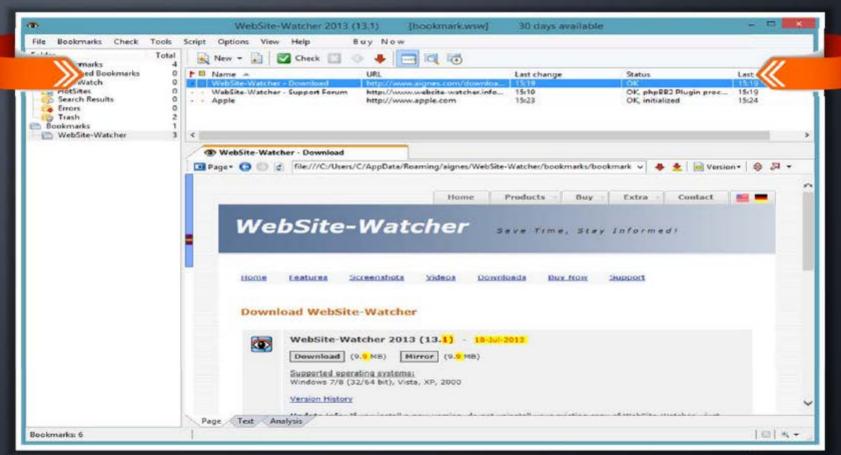




Monitoring Web Updates Using Website-Watcher



Website-Watcher automatically checks web pages for updates and changes



http://aignes.com

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Web Updates Monitoring Tools





Change Detection

http://www.changedetection.com



Follow That Page

http://www.followthatpage.com



Page2RSS

http://page2rss.com



Watch That Page

http://www.watchthatpage.com



Check4Change

https://addons.mozilla.org



OnWebChange

http://onwebchange.com



Infominder

http://www.infominder.com



TrackedContent

http://trackedcontent.com



Websnitcher

http://websnitcher.com



Update Scanner

https://addons.mozilla.org

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Collecting Information from Email Header



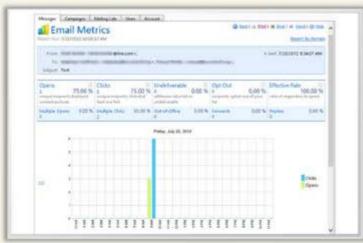
Delivered-To: @gmail.com Received: by 10.112.39.167 with SMTP id q7cs Sat, 1 Jun 2013 21:24:01 -0700 (D.)	The address from which the message was sent		Sender's IP address
Return-Path: < merma@gmail.com> Received-SPF: pass (google.com: domain of sender) client-ip=10.224.205.137; Authentication-Results: mr.google.com; sp. 10.224.205.137 as permitted sender) smtp.mail	Sender's mail server	designates 10.224.20 in of erma@g com; dkim=pass	95.137 as permitted mail.com designates
header.i= erma@gmail.com		Danie Branch	
Received: from mr.google.com ([10.224.205.137	11)		
by 10.224.205.137 with SMTP id fg9mr8 Sat, 01 Jun 2013 21:24:00 -0700 (PDT) DKIM-Signature: v=1; a=rsa-sha256; c=relaxed/	578570qab.39.1	e and time received y the originator's email servers	1);
<pre>d=gmail.com; s=20120113; h=mime-version:in-reply-to:reference :content-type; bh=TGEIPb4ti7gfQG+ghh70kPjkx+Tt/iAC1</pre>	Authentication system used by sender's mail server	bject:from:to	
b=KguZLTLfg2+QZXzZKex1NnvRcnD/+P4+Nk5 b1PK3eJ3Uf/CsaBZWDIT0XLaK0AGrP3BOt92 oa9hD59D3oX18KAC7Zmkb1GzXmV4D1WffCL8 ZhrWFKh5xSnZXsE73xZPEYzp7yecCeQuYHZN K5ZAfYZmk1kFX+VdLZqu7YGFzy6oHduP16yS /Kzw==	NKSPtG7uHXDsfv/hGH4 MCZFxeUUQ9uwL/xHALS 94RaMBOUoMzRwOWWIib Gs1KxcO7xQjeZuw+HWK	nkeUIEEeKGqOC 95a1I38cqt1fP //vR6xChDJap24	
MIME-Version: 1.0 Received: by 10.224.205.137 with SMTP id fq9m Sat, 01 Jun 2013 21:24:00 -0700 (PDT)	Date and time of	11040318;	A unique number assigned
Received: by 10.229.230.79 with HTTP; Sat, 1 In-Reply-To: <caoywatt1zddxe3o8d2rhie4ber2< td=""><td>message sent</td><td>700 (PDT) @mail.gmail.com></td><td>by mr.google.com to identify the message</td></caoywatt1zddxe3o8d2rhie4ber2<>	message sent	700 (PDT) @mail.gmail.com>	by mr.google.com to identify the message
References: <caoywatt1zddxe3o8d2rhie4ber2mtv0 +0530="" 09:53:59="" 2="" 2013="" :::="" <="" <camsvoxt0gejnfw8wjdszqhnno="EMJcg" an@gmail.com,<="" date:="" erma@gmail="" from:="" jun="" message-id:="" mirza="" olutions="" subject:="" sun,="" td="" to:=""><td>fgX+mUfjB_tt2sy2dXA</td><td>@mail.gmail.com></td><td>_er@yahoo.com>,</td></caoywatt1zddxe3o8d2rhie4ber2mtv0>	fgX+mUfjB_tt2sy2dXA	@mail.gmail.com>	_er@yahoo.com>,

Email Tracking Tools

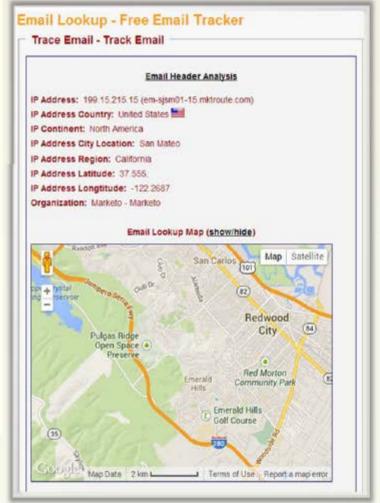




eMailTrackerPro (http://www.emailtrackerpro.com)



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



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

Email Tracking Tools

(Cont'd)







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Competitive Intelligence Gathering



- Competitive intelligence gathering 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

O1 Company websites and employment ads	Social engineering employees 06
O2 Search engines, Internet, and online DB	Product catalogues and retail outlets 07
O3 Press releases and annual reports	Analyst and regulatory reports 08
04 Trade journals, conferences, and newspaper	Customer and vendor interviews 09
05 Patent and trademarks	Agents, distributors, and suppliers 10

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





Competitive Intelligence - What Are the Company's Plans?



01 Market Watch (http://www.marketwatch.com)





02 The Wall Street Transcript (http://www.twst.com)





03 Lipper Marketplace (http://www.lippermarketplace.com)





04 Euromonitor (http://www.euromonitor.com)





05 Experian (http://www.experian.com)





SEC Info (http://www.secinfo.com)





07 The Search Monitor (http://www.thesearchmonitor.com)





Competitive Intelligence - What Expert Opinions Say About the Company



ABI/INFORM Global

http://www.proquest.com





Compete PRO™

http://www.compete.com



Copernic Tracker

http://www.copernic.com



copernic

AttentionMeter

http://www.attentionmeter.com

AttentionMeter

Jobitorial

http://www.jobitorial.com





SEMRush

http://www.semrush.com





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Monitoring Website Traffic of Target Company



Attacker uses website traffic monitoring tools such as web-stat, Alexa, Monitis, etc. to collect the information about target company

Total visitors

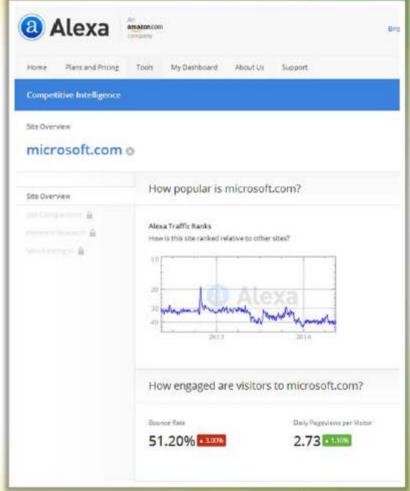
Page views

Bounce rate

Live visitors map

Site ranking

Traffic monitoring helps to collect information about the target's customer base which help attackers to disguise as a customer and launch social engineering attacks on the target



http://www.alexa.com

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Tracking Online Reputation of the Target





Online Reputation Management (ORM) is a process of monitoring a company's reputation on Internet and taking certain measures to minimize the negative search results/reviews and thereby improve its brand reputation

An attacker makes use of ORM tracking tools to:

- Track company's online reputation
- Collect company's search engine ranking information
- Obtain email notifications when a company is mentioned online
- Track conversations
- Obtain social news about the target organization







http://www.trackur.com

Tools for Tracking Online Reputation of the Target







Footprinting Methodology



- Footprinting through Search Engines
- Footprinting Using Advanced Google Hacking Techniques
- Footprinting through Social Networking Sites
- Website Footprinting
- Email Footprinting

- Competitive Intelligence
- WHOIS Footprinting
- DNS Footprinting
- Network Footprinting
- Footprinting through Social Engineering

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:

 Gather personal information that assists to perform social engineering

Regional Internet Registries (RIRs)









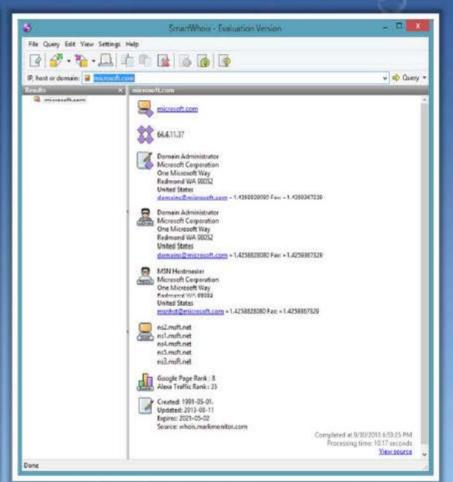


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WHOIS Lookup Result Analysis







http://whois.domaintools.com

http://www.tamos.com

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WHOIS Lookup Tools



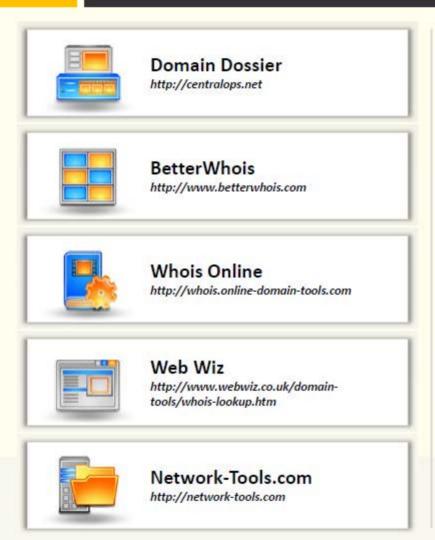




WHOIS Lookup Tools

(Cont'd)



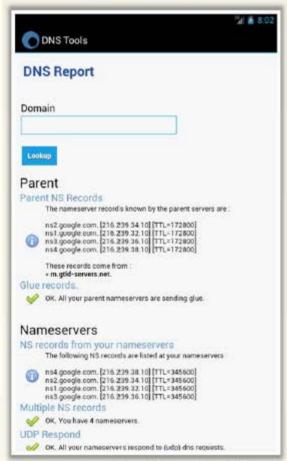




WHOIS Lookup Tools for Mobile



DNS Tools



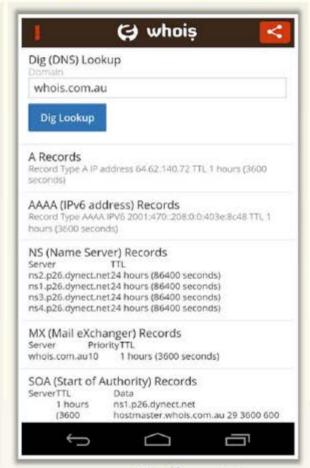
https://www.dnssniffer.com

UltraTools Mobile



https://www.ultratools.com

Whois® Lookup Tool



http://www.whois.com.au

Footprinting Methodology



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Extracting DNS Information



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



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
SDA	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



Extracting DNS Information



(Cont'd)

			•
1100	mai	1000	ıer
טט	ша	/USS	100

ONS records						
name	class	type	data		time to li	ve
yahoo.com	IN	SOA	server; email; serial; refresh; retry; expire; minimum ttl;	ns1.yahoo.com hostmaster@yahoo-ânc.com 2015040304 3600 300 1814400 600	1900s	(00:30:00)
yahoo.com	IN	A	96.138.253.10	9	1800s	(00:30:00)
yahoo.com	IN	A	206.190.36.49		1800s	(00:30:00)
yahoo.com	IN	A	98,139,183,24		1800s	(00:30:00)
yahoo.com	IN	MX	preference: :	l nta5.am0.yahoodns.net	1900s	(00:30:00)
vahoo.com	IN	MX	preference: exchange: i	l nta6.am0.yahoodns.net	1800s	(00:30:00)
rahoo.com	IN .	MX	preference: : exchange: :	1 mta7.am0.yahoodns.net	1800s	(00:30:00)
/ahoo.com	IN	N5	ns4,yahoo.com	n	172800s	(2.00:00:00
rahoo.com	IN	NS	ns6.yahoo.cor	n	172800s	(2.00:00:00
rahoo.com	IN	NS	ns5.yahoo.cor	ny .	172800s	(2.00:00:00
yahoo.com	IN	NS	ns3.yahoo.cor	n	172800s	(2.00:00:00
vahoo.com	IN	NS	ns2.yahoo.cor	n	172800s	(2.00:00:00
vahoo.com	IN	NS	ns1.yahoo.cor	n	172800s	(2.00:00:00
yahoo.com	IN	TXT.	v=spf1 redire	ct =_spf.mail.yahoo.com	1800s	(00:30:00)
109.253.138.98.in-addr.arpa	IN	PTR	ir1.fp.vip.ne1.	yahoo.com	1800s	(00:30:00)
253.138.98.in-addr.arpa	IN	125	ns4.yahoo.com	n	172800s	(2,00:00:00
253.138.98.in-addr.arpa	IN	NS	ns1.yahoo.com	n	172800s	(2.00:00:00
253.138.98.in-addr.arpa	IN	NS	ns3.yahoo.com	n	172800s	(2.00:00:00
253.138.98.in-addr.arpa	IN	N5	ns5.yahoo.com	п	172800s	(2.00:00:00
253.138.98.in-addr.arpa	IN	145	ns2.yahoo.com	n .	172800s	(2.00:00:00
253.138.98.in-addr.arpa	IN	TXT	Contact for th	is domain is Yahoo! NOC, +1 408	349 5555 1800s	(00:30:00)
253.138.98.in-addr.arpa	IN	SOA	server: email: serial: refresh: retry:	hidden-master.yahoo.com hostmaster@yahoo-inc.com 2014101602 3600 600	600s	(00:10:00)
			expire;	5184000	and the same of the same	Section Control
			minimum tti:	1800 ht	tp://centro	ilops.n

DNS Lookup

DNS Lookup for microsoft.com

Searcing for microsoft.com ANY Record at c.root-servers.net [192.33.4.12] referred to f. gtld-servers.net Searcing for microsoft.com ANY Record at f. gtld-servers.net [192.35.51.30] referred to ns1.msft.net Searcing for microsoft.com ANY Record at ns1.msft.net [208.84.0.53]

Results from ns1.msft.net [IP: 208.84.0.53] for microsoft.com ANY Record

Domain	Туре	Time to	Answer
Answer		-	
microsoft.com	А	3600 [1 Hour]	134 170 188 221
microsoft.com	А	3600 [1 Hour]	134 170 185 46
microsoft.com	NS	172800 [2 Days]	ns4.msft.net
microsoft com	NS	172800 [2 Days]	ns1 ms#t net
microsoft.com	NS	172800 [2 Days]	ns2.mst.net
microsoft.com	NS	172800 [2 Days]	ns3.msft.net
microsoft.com	SOA	3600 [1 Hour]	Primary Name Server: ns1.msft.net
			Responsible: misrihist microsoft.com
			Serial Number: 2015040301
			Refresh: 7200 [2 Hours]
			Retry: 600 [10 Minutes]
			Expire: 2419200 [28 Days]
			Minimum Time to Live: 3600 [1 Hour]
microsoft.com	MX	3600 [1 Hour]	microsoft-com.mail.protection.outlook.com [Preference: 10]
microsoft com	TXT	3600 [1 Hour]	FbUF6DbkE+Aw1/wi9xgDi8KVrllZus5v8L6tblQZkGrQ/rVQK https://network-tools.webwiz.co.ul

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DNS Interrogation Tools







Locate the Network Range

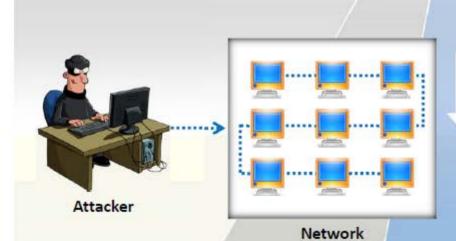


- Network range information assists attackers to create a map of the target network
- Find the range of IP addresses using ARIN whois database search tool
- You can find the range of IP addresses and the subnet mask used by the target organization from Regional Internet Registry (RIR)





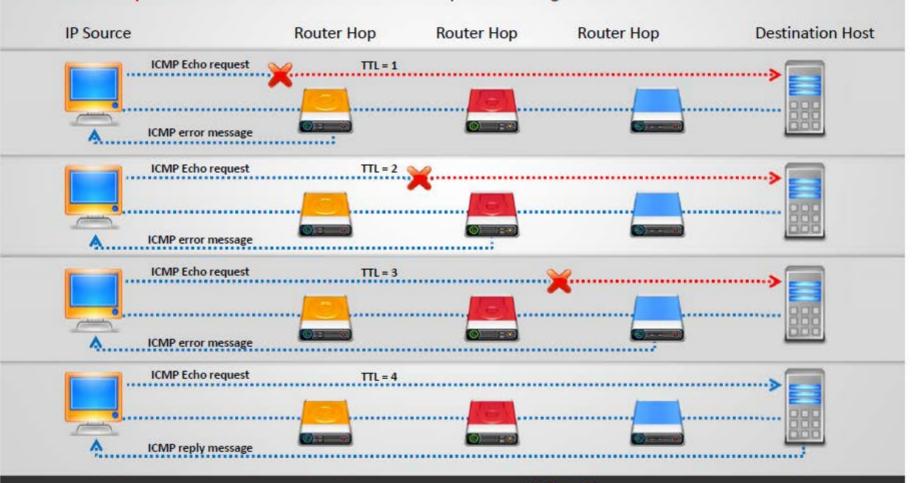
Name.	Microsoft Corporation
Handle	MSFT
Street	One Microsoft Way
City	Redmand
State Province	WA
Pestal Code	96082
Country	US
Registration Date	1998-97-19
Last Updated	2013-08-21
Comments	To report suspected security issues specific to traffic emanating from full crosoft online services, including the distribution of melipious content or other illicit or illegal material through a full-crosoft or increase, ofease submit reports to: * https://pex.microsoft.com.
	For SPAM and other abuse issues, such as Microsoft Accounts, please contact: * abuse@microsoft.com.
	To report recurity vulnerabilities in Microsoft products and services, please contact. * secure@microsoft.com.
	For legal and law enforcement-related requests, please contact * mand-co@milordecfs.com
	For roving, seering or DNS issues, please contact



Traceroute



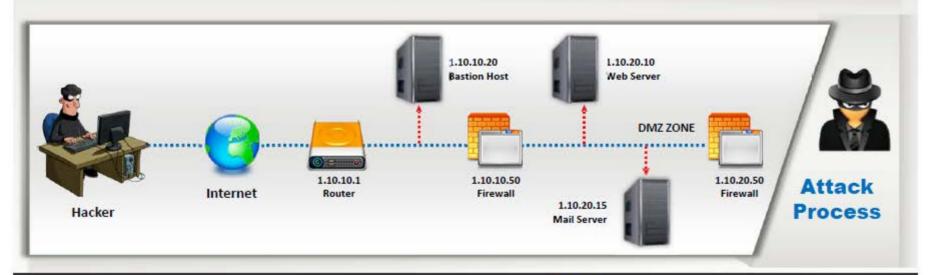
Traceroute programs work on the concept of ICMP protocol and use the TTL field in the header of ICMP packets to discover the routers on the path to a target host



Traceroute **Analysis**

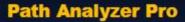


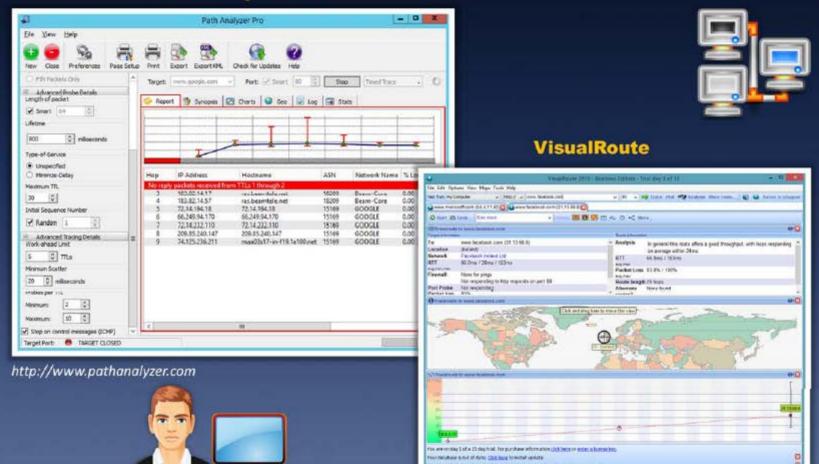
- Attackers conduct traceroute to extract information about: network topology, trusted routers, and firewall locations
- For example: after running several traceroutes, an attacker might obtain the following information:
 - traceroute 1.10.10.20, second to last hop is 1.10.10.1
 - traceroute 1.10.20.10, 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







http://www.visualroute.com

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Traceroute Tools

(Cont'd)





Network Pinger

http://www.networkpinger.com



GEOSpider

http://www.oreware.com



vTrace

http://vtrace.pl



Trout

http://www.mcafee.com



Roadkil's Trace Route

http://www.roadkil.net



Magic NetTrace

http://www.tialsoft.com



3D Traceroute

http://www.d3tr.de



AnalogX HyperTrace

http://www.analogx.com



Network Systems Traceroute

http://www.net.princeton.edu



Ping Plotter

http://www.pingplotter.com

Footprinting Methodology



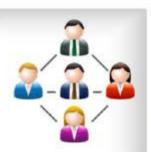
- Footprinting through Search Engines
- Footprinting Using Advanced Google Hacking Techniques
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- Email Footprinting

- Competitive Intelligence
- WHOIS Footprinting
- DNS Footprinting
- Network Footprinting
- Footprinting through Social Engineering

Footprinting through Social Engineering



- Social engineering is an art of exploiting human behaviour to extract 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
- Security products in use
- Operating systems and software versions
- Network layout information
- IP addresses and names of servers

Social engineering 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



Shoulder Surfing

- Shoulder surfing is a technique, where attackers secretly observes the target to gain critical information
- Attackers gather information such as passwords, personal identification number, account numbers, credit card information, etc.



Dumpster Diving

- Dumpster diving is looking for treasure in someone else's trash
- lt 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.



Module Flow





Footprinting Tool: Maltego



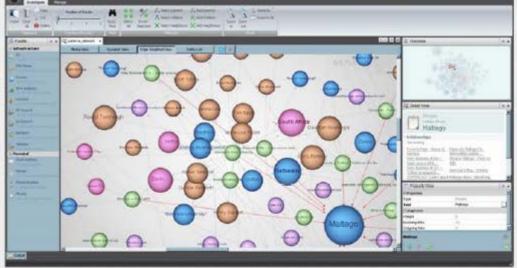


Maltego is a program that can be used to determine the relationships and real world links between people, groups of people (social networks), companies, organizations, websites, Internet infrastructure, phrases, documents, and files

Internet Domain

http://www.paterva.com





Personal Information

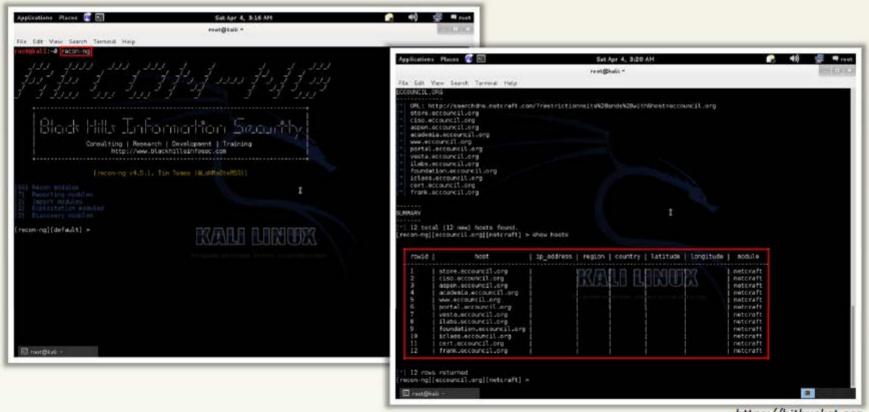
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Footprinting Tool: Recon-ng





Recon-ng is a Web Reconnaissance framework with independent modules, database interaction, built in convenience functions, interactive help, and command completion, that provides an environment in which open source web-based reconnaissance can be conducted



https://bitbucket.org

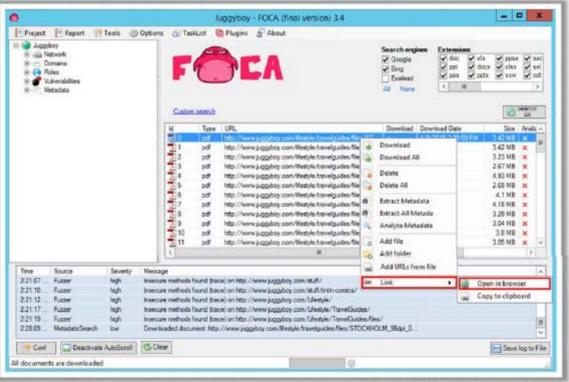
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Footprinting Tool: FOCA



- FOCA (Fingerprinting Organizations with Collected Archives) is a tool used mainly to find metadata and hidden information in the documents its scans
- Using FOCA, it is possible to undertake multiple attacks and analysis techniques such as metadata extraction, network analysis, DNS snooping, proxies search, fingerprinting, open directories search, etc.





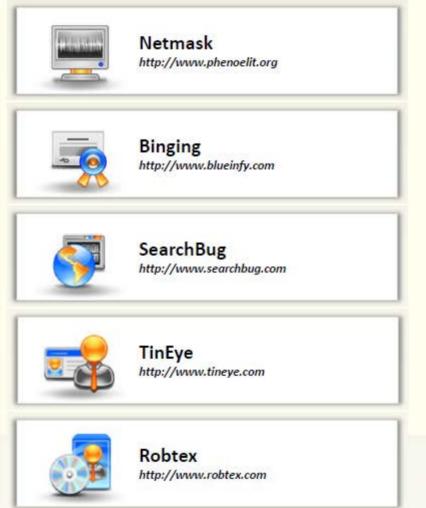


https://www.elevenpaths.com

Additional Footprinting Tools







Additional Footprinting Tools

CEH Ethical Harker

(Cont'd)





Additional Footprinting Tools

C EH

(Cont'd)





Module Flow





Footprinting Countermeasures





Restrict the employees to access social networking sites from organization's network



Configure web servers to avoid information leakage



Educate employees to use pseudonyms on blogs, groups, and forums



Do not reveal critical information in press releases, annual reports, product catalogues, etc.



Limit the amount of information that you are publishing on the website/ Internet



Use footprinting techniques to discover and remove any sensitive information publicly available



Prevent search engines from caching a web page and use anonymous registration services

Footprinting Countermeasures

(Cont'd)





Enforce security policies to regulate the information that employees can reveal to third parties



Set apart internal and external DNS or use split DNS, and restrict zone transfer to authorized servers



Disable directory listings in the web servers



Educate employees about various social engineering tricks and risks



Opt for privacy services on Whois Lookup database



Avoid domain-level cross-linking for the critical assets



Encrypt and password protect sensitive information

Module Flow





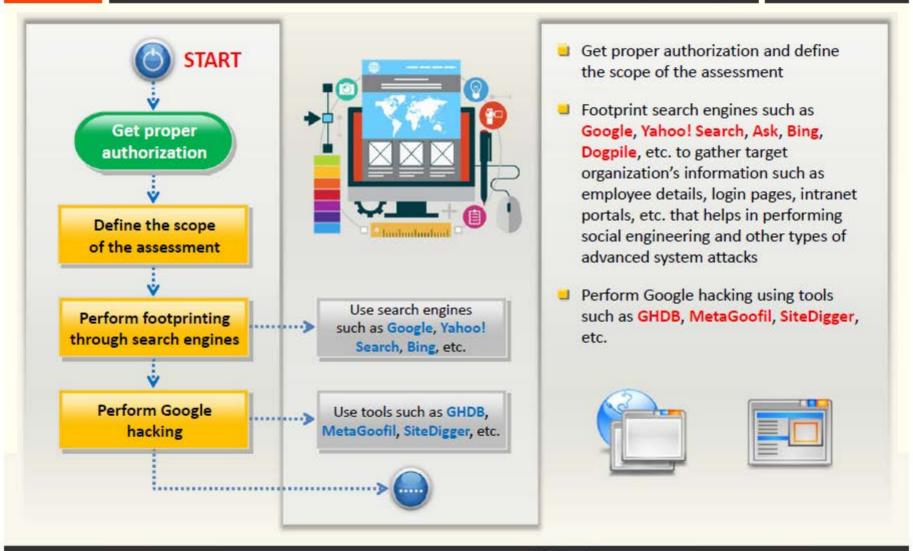


- Footprinting pen testing is used to determine organization's publicly available information
- The tester attempts to gather as much information as possible about the target organization from the Internet and other publicly accessible sources



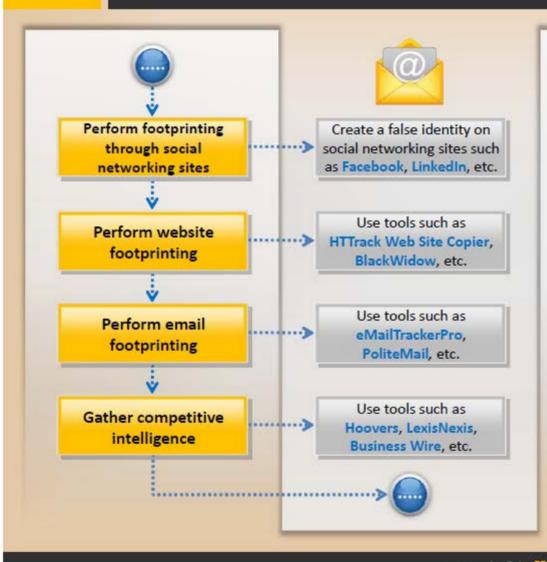
(Cont'd)





CEH Certified Ethical Hacker

(Cont'd)



- Gather target organization employees information from their personal profiles on social networking sites such as Facebook, LinkedIn, Twitter, Google+, Pinterest, etc. that assist to perform social engineering
- 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
- 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.

CEH Ethical Hacker

(Cont'd)



- Perform WHOIS footprinting using tools such as SmartWhois, Domain Dossier, 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.
- Perform DNS footprinting using tools such as DNSstuff, DNS Records, etc. to determine key hosts in the network and perform social engineering attacks
- Perform network footprinting using tool such as Path Analyzer Pro, VisualRoute, Network Pinger, etc. to create a map of the target's network
- Implement social engineering techniques such as eavesdropping, shoulder surfing, and dumpster diving that may help to gather more critical information about the target organization
- At the end of pen testing document all the findings

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Footprinting Pen Testing Report Templates



Pen '	Testing Report
Information obtained through search engines	Information obtained through social networking sites
Employee details:	Personal profiles:
Supplies Login pages:	Mork related information:
intranet portals:	News and potential partners of the target company:
Technology platforms:	Educational and employment backgrounds:
Others:	Others:
Information obtained through people search	Information obtained through website footprinting
Date of birth:	Operating environment:
Contact details:	Filesystem structure:
Email ID:	Scripting platforms used:
Photos:	Contact details:
✓ Others:	6 CMS details:
Information obtained through Google	Others:
Advisories and server vulnerabilities:	Information obtained through email footprinting
Error messages that contain sensitive information:	IP address:
Piles containing passwords:	GPS location:
Pages containing network or vulnerability data:	Authentication system used by mail server:
✓ Others:	✓ Others:

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Footprinting Pen Testing Report Templates (Cont'd)





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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 focus area to specific range of IP address, networks, domain names, remote access, etc.
Attackers use search engines to extract information about a target
Attackers use social engineering tricks to gather sensitive information from social networking websites such as Facebook, MySpace, LinkedIn, Twitter, Pinterest, Google+, etc.
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