



財團法人國家實驗研究院

國家高速網路與計算中心

National Center for High-Performance Computing

網站安全攻防實務

Google Hacking

蔡一郎

- What is Google
- What is Google Hacking
- How to use the GHDB
- Google Hacking Tools
- Choose your keyword
- Demo and lab

What is Google

- Google was co-founded by **Larry Page** and **Sergey Brin** while they were students at Stanford University and the company was first incorporated as a privately held company on September 4, 1998.
- The powerful search engine.
- Using simple search interface.
- The shortest URL : **g.cn**



Google Search



Google - Windows Internet Explorer

http://www.google.com.tw/ Live Search

我的最愛 建議的網站 自訂連結 取得更多附加元件

Google 索引 檢索 網頁(P) 安全性(S) 工具(O) ?>

所有網頁 圖片 地圖 新聞 網誌搜尋 Gmail 更多 ▾ 登入

Google™ 台灣

進階搜尋
使用偏好
語言選項

所有網頁 中文網頁 繁體中文網頁 台灣的網頁

傳統首頁 | iGoogle: 台灣首頁

廣告服務 - Google 完全手冊 - Google.com in English

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網際網路 | 受保護模式: 關閉 100%

A screenshot of the Google Taiwan homepage as it appears in Microsoft Internet Explorer. The page features the classic Google logo with the word "台灣" at the bottom. Below the logo is a search bar with a "Google 搜尋" button and a "好手氣" link. To the right of the search bar are three links: "進階搜尋", "使用偏好", and "語言選項". Below the search area are four radio buttons for search filters: "所有網頁", "中文網頁", "繁體中文網頁", and "台灣的網頁", with "所有網頁" being selected. Further down the page are links for "傳統首頁" and "iGoogle: 台灣首頁". At the bottom, there are links for "廣告服務", "Google 完全手冊", and "Google.com in English", along with copyright information and a "隱私權說明" link. The browser interface includes standard IE controls like back, forward, and search, as well as toolbars for navigation and search.

Google Advance Search



Google 進階搜尋 - Windows Internet Explorer
http://www.google.com.tw/advanced_search?hl=zh-TW

我的最愛 建議的網站 自訂連結 取得更多附加元件

Google 進階搜尋

Google™ 進階搜尋

搜尋說明 | Google 完全手冊

查詢

- 包含全部的字詞
- 包含完整的字句
- 包含任何一個字詞
- 不包括指定字詞

10 項結果

語言 查詢網頁語言是

區域 尋找網頁位於：

檔案類型 尋找指定的檔案類型

日期 傳回下列時間內所檢視的網頁：

字詞位置 查詢字詞位於網頁的

網域 以下的網址或網域
例如：google.com、.org [詳細內容](#)

使用權 傳回以下結果

安全搜尋 未篩選 使用 [「安全搜尋」](#) 過濾查詢結果。

網際網路 | 受保護模式: 關閉 100%



Making searching even easier



■ iGoogleGuide

- <http://www.googleguide.com/>

The screenshot shows a Microsoft Internet Explorer window displaying the 'Google Search Operators' page from the 'Google Guide' website (http://www.googleguide.com/advanced_operators.html). The page title is 'GoogleGuide making searching even easier'. The main content area features a table titled 'Search Operators' comparing operators across different search services: Web Search, Image Search, Groups, Directory, News, and Product Search. The table lists operators like allinanchor:, allintext:, allintitle:, allinurl:, cache:, define:, filetype:, id:, inanchor:, info:, intext:, intitle:, inurl:, phonebook:, related:, site:. A note at the bottom states that the list includes undocumented operators. To the right of the table, there's an advertisement for 'Free Check For Plagiarism' and a link to 'EssayRater.com'. The left sidebar contains a search bar, a 'Google Guide by Category' menu with links to Overview, Favorite Features, Part I: Query Input, Part II: Understanding Results, Part III: Search Tools, Part IV: Services, Part V: Developing a Website, and Appendix, as well as a 'Part I: Query Input' section with numbered steps from 1 to 19. Other pages listed include Table of Contents, About Google Guide: Introduction, Printing Google Guide, Google FAQ/Q&A, and Google Guide Tags.

Search Service	Search Operators
Web Search	allinanchor: , allintext: , allintitle: , allinurl: , cache: , define: , filetype: , id: , inanchor: , info: , intext: , intitle: , inurl: , phonebook: , related: , site:
Image Search	allintitle: , allinurl: , filetype: , inurl: , intitle: , site:
Groups	allintext: , allintitle: , author: , group: , insubject: , intext: , intitle:
Directory	allintext: , allintitle: , allinurl: , ext: , filetype: , intext: , intitle: , inurl:
News	allintext: , allintitle: , allinurl: , intext: , intitle: , inurl: , location: , source:
Product Search	allintext: , allintitle:

Google's Boolean Modifiers

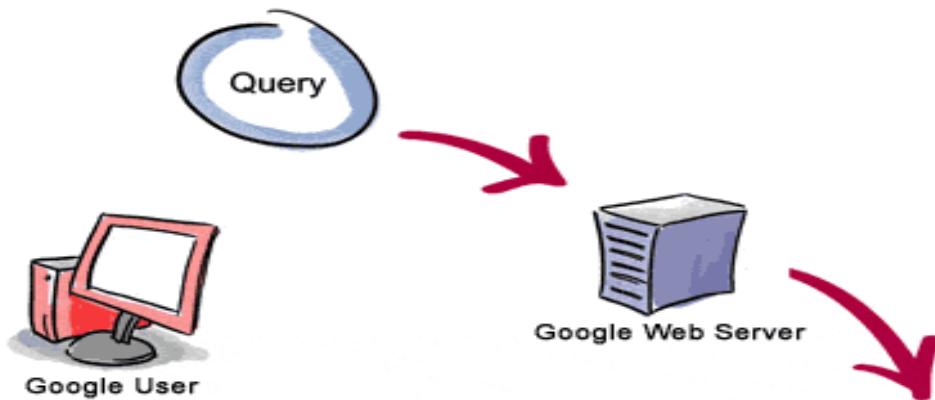


- AND is always implied
- OR: Escobar (Narcotics OR Cocaine)
- "-" = NOT: Escobar -Pablo
- "+" = MUST: Escobar +Roberto
- Use quotes for exact phrase matching
- Wildcards
 - Google supports word wildcards but NOT stemming
 - Find different?
 - 蔡一郎、蔡一*、蔡*郎、*一郎
 - airline、air*、*line

Basic Google Operator

- Exclude terms using the NOT operator (**minus sign**)
- For example, searching **NCHC -NARL** will give you everything that has NCHC but not NARL
- Include common words using the AND operator (**plus sign**)
- For example, searching **NCHC +NARL** will give you everything with the words NCHC and NARL
- Searching for exact phrases must be surrounded by double quotes
- For example, "**NCHC and NARL**" will return all results that have NCHC and NARL as a phrase
- Wildcards are represented by an asterisk
- Searching for **NCHC * "NARL"** will return all entries with NCHC any word NARL
- Google searching is not case sensitive so NCHC, nchc and NcHc are **all the same**

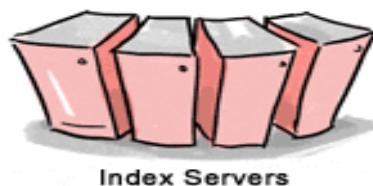
How Google Works



3. The search results are returned to the user in a fraction of a second.

1. The web server sends the query to the index servers. The content inside the index servers is similar to the index in the back of a book—it tells which pages contain the words that match any particular query term.

2. The query travels to the doc servers, which actually retrieve the stored documents. Snippets are generated to describe each search result.



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How Do I Get Results

- Pick your keywords carefully & be specific
- Do NOT exceed 10 keywords
- Use Boolean modifiers
- Use advanced operators
- Google ignores some words
 - a, about, an, and, are, as, at, be, by, from, how, i, in, is, it, of, on, or, that, the, this, to, we, what, when, where, which, with

(From: Google 201, Advanced Googology - Patrick Crispen,
CSU)

Some of the Advanced Google Search Techniques



- site
 - restricts a search to a particular site or domain
- intitle
 - finds strings in the title of a page
- inurl
 - finds strings in the url of a page
- filetype
 - finds specific types of files based on file extension
- link
 - searches for links to a site or url
- inanchor
 - finds text in the descriptive text of links

About filetype



- Everything listed at <http://filext.com/>

The screenshot shows a Windows Internet Explorer window displaying the FILEExt - The File Extension Source website. The URL in the address bar is <http://filext.com/>. The page features a large blue 'FILEExt' logo at the top left. To its right, the text 'FILEExt - The File Extension Source' is displayed. Below the logo, there is a horizontal menu bar with links: Home, How To Use FILEExt, Tell Us About an Extension, FAQ, Discussion Forum, Blog, and Contact Us.

On the left side of the page, there is a search bar with the placeholder text 'Search for programs that use the file extension you put in the search box.' Below it is a button labeled '送出查詢'. Underneath the search bar, there is a section titled 'Hot Topics' with several items listed:

- EXE Files or Shortcuts Won't Run or Work.
- A file called ~ on your desktop.
- A file of the form TFTPxxx during system start.
- A file called ??payment.sol.com.
- MSN Mailhost Problem.

Below the 'Hot Topics' section is another section titled 'Hot Utilities' with links to:

- Registry Booster [more]
- Free registry scan.
- SpeedUpMyPC [more]
- Auto maximize performance.
- DriverScanner [more]
- Keep your Dr's drivers up to date

In the center of the page, there is a large blue arrow pointing from the text 'Enter the file extension into the search box.' to the search input field. The search input field contains the text 'filename ext'. To the right of the search input field, there is a red circle highlighting the 'ext' part of the text. Above the search input field, there is a red banner with the text 'Invalid file associations? Corrupt registry entries?' and a link 'Run our recommended registry scan'.

Below the search input field, there is a paragraph of text explaining how people come to FILEExt and a link to continue reading. At the bottom of the page, there is a section titled 'What is a File Extension?' with a detailed explanation and a link to see this FAQ. There is also a section titled 'How do I Use FILEExt?' with a link to see this FAQ.

Advanced Google Search

- site: (.edu, .gov, honeynet.org.tw)
- filetype: (txt, xls, mdb, pdf, .log)
- Daterange: (julian date format)
- Intitle / allintitle
- Inurl / allinurl

Directory Listings

- Show server version information
 - Useful for an attacker
 - intitle:index.of server.at
 - intitle:index.of server.at site:nchc.org.tw
 - intitle:index.of "parent directory"

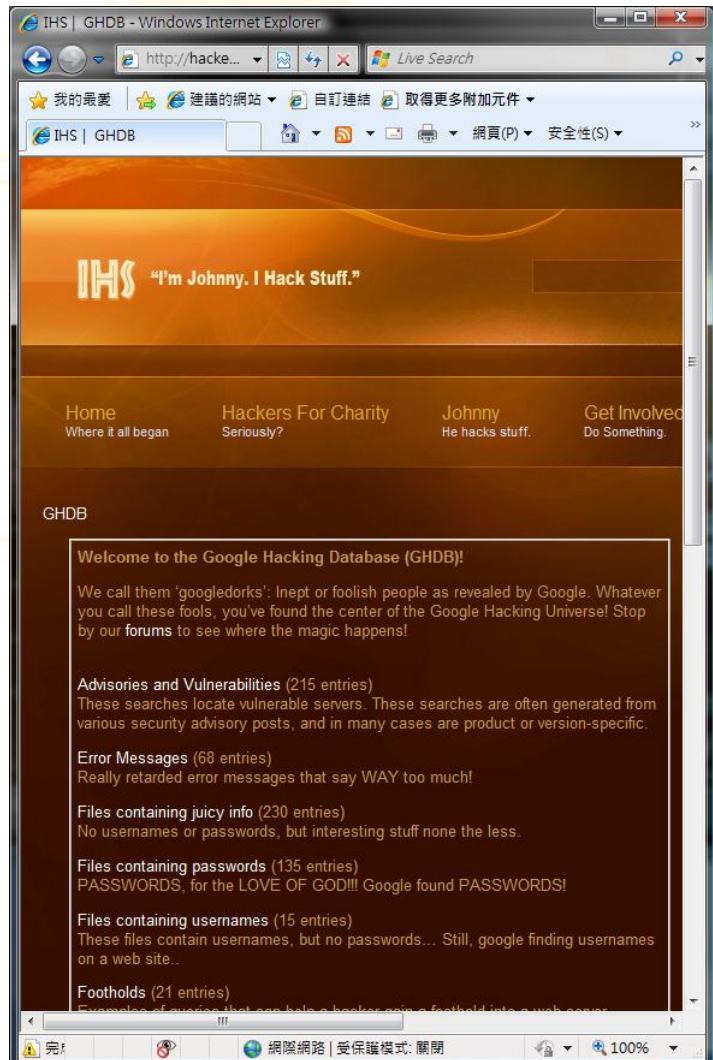
What is Google Hacking

- Johnny Long is the “grandfather” of Google hacking.
 - <http://hackersforcharity.org/>
- Google is much more than just a simple search interface and engine.
 - <http://www.google.com/>
- Google crawls public websites for information **every 6-8 weeks** using an automated search and record program called **Googlebot**.
- It is not hacking into Google.

How to use the GHDB



- GHDB=Google Hacking Database
 - <http://hackersforcharity.org/ghdb/>
- Cartage
 - Advisories and Vulnerabilities
 - Error Messages
 - Files containing juicy info
 - Files containing passwords
 - Files containing usernames
 - Footholds
 - Pages containing login portals
 - Pages containing network or vulnerability data
 - sensitive Directories
 - sensitive Online Shopping Info
 - Various Online Devices
 - Vulnerable Files
 - Vulnerable Servers
 - Web Server Detection



Find and Click.....

Google Hacking Tools

- **Gooscan** – Johnny Long's free command line UNIX tool. It violates the Google TOS. Gooscan automates queries designed to find potential vulnerabilities on web pages against Google.
 - <http://johnny.ihackstuff.com/> (not found)
- **SiteDigger** – A Windows tool that searches Google's cache to look for vulnerabilities, errors, configuration issues and proprietary information on websites. Must have [Google API license key](#).
 - <http://www.foundstone.com/us/resources/proddesc/sitedigger.htm>
- **Wikto** – Wikto is a Windows based web server assessment tool that uses the Google hacking database (GHDB). This tool requires a Google developer license.
 - <http://www.sensepost.com/research/wikto>
- **Advanced Dork** – AdvancedDork is a [Firefox extension](#) designed to quickly search for specific text inside Google's Advanced Operators.
 - <https://addons.mozilla.org/firefox/2144>

Google Hacking-search XSS



- Keyword :
gov.tw OR
com.tw
9i5t.cn/a.js

The screenshot shows a Google search results page in Internet Explorer. The search query is "gov.tw OR com.tw 9i5t.cn/a.js". The results list several links, with three specific ones highlighted by red boxes:

- [珈鼎通信行City Boss【商品型錄】](http://www.cityboss.com.tw/product/product_menu.asp?spk=Z&kind_recno=Z03 - 30k - 頁庫存檔 - 類似網頁)
- [珈鼎通信行City Boss【商品型錄】](http://www.cityboss.com.tw/product/product_menu.asp?kind_recno=C&spk=C - 44k - 頁庫存檔 - 類似網頁)
- [書目詳細資料查詢結果](http://www.kdais.gov.tw/LIBRARY/opac_book/book_detail_marc.asp?systemno=0000003030 - 11k - 頁庫存檔 - 類似網頁)

The highlighted links are part of a search exploit where the user can inject JavaScript code via the search parameters to execute XSS attacks on the targeted websites.

Google Hacking-Search



index of / - Google 搜尋 - Windows Internet Explorer

所有網頁 圖片 地圖 新聞 網誌搜尋 Gmail 更多 ▾

Google index of /passwd

所有網頁 約有3,350,000,000項符合index of /的查詢結果

Index of /pub/FreeSoftware/free_fonts/wangtff
Index of /pub/FreeSoftware/free_fonts/wangtff. [ICO], Name : [DIR], Parent Directory, -, [TXT] ...
www.tw/pub/FreeSoftware/free_fonts/wangtff/ - 10k

Index of /fonts
[DIR], Parent Directory, -, 上層目錄, [DIR], Arphic/, 25-Aug-2002
CLE/, 21-May-2003 10:03, - ...
fonts/ - 6k - 頁庫存檔 - 資料網址

Index of /
Index of /. [ICO], Name - Last modified - Size - Description
www. - 1k - 頁庫存檔 - 資料網址

Index of /exam
ie.htm 30-Apr-2008 09:52 1k [TXT] im.htm 30-Apr-2008 09:52
09:52 3k [TXT] index.htm 30-Apr-2008 09:52 5k [TXT] ...
/exam/ - 8k - 頁庫存檔 - 資料網址

網際網路 |

Index of /exam - Windows Internet Explorer

所有網頁 圖片 地圖 新聞 網誌搜尋 Gmail 更多 ▾

Index of /exam

Name	Last modified	Size	Description
Parent Directory	30-Oct-2008 11:06	-	
88/	24-Nov-2004 14:54	-	
89/	24-Nov-2004 14:54	-	
90/	24-Nov-2004 14:54	-	
91/	25-Apr-2002 07:58	-	
93/	23-Mar-2005 11:08	-	
94/	12-Jul-2005 16:19	-	
95/	13-Jun-2006 14:39	-	
96/	10-May-2007 11:40	-	
97/	23-Apr-2008 07:58	-	
Td/	02-May-2001 15:45	-	
Tm/	02-May-2001 15:41	-	
acc.htm	30-Apr-2008 09:52	2k	
ah.htm	30-Apr-2008 09:52	1k	

網際網路 | 受保護模式: 啟動

■ Keyword :
index of /

http://exam/97/Td/chi04.pdf - Windows Internet Explorer

http://e... Live Search

尋找

國立 大學 97 學年度博士班招生考試試題

系所： 國文學系 科目： 中國語文專題

☆☆請在答案紙上作答☆☆

共 1 頁，第 1 頁

請回答下列各題

一、何謂無聲字？又無聲字何以多音？再又無聲字既有多音之道，後世又何以漸失多音？請舉例說明之。(25%)

二、研究古漢語學者多運用哪些途徑進行古聲母及韻母之研究，請列舉重要之學者（五人）及其發現。(25%)

三、漢語合義複詞有哪些構詞方式？請以下面的例子分類舉例說明之。(25%)

說明、關心、明牌、熊貓、胎動
動員、看破、肉麻、呼吸、教育

四、試說明聯綴字的特徵？(25%)

已完成 不明的區域 | 受保護模式: 啟動

Google Hacking-Search



■ Keyword :

index of /passwd

index of /passwd - Google 搜尋 - Windows Internet Explorer

所有網頁 圖片 地圖 新聞 網誌搜尋 Gmail 更多 ▾

所有網頁 約有2,410,000項符合index of /passwd的查詢結果，以下是第 1-10項。需時 0.05 秒。

提示：如只要搜尋中文（繁體）的結果，可使用使用偏好指定搜尋語言。

[Index of /etc/passwd](#) - [翻譯此頁]
passwd.txt 31-Jul-2003 12:55 1k [TXT] password 31-Jul-2003 12:55 1k [TXT] ... service.pwd.index
31-Jul-2003 12:55 9k [TXT] setpasswd.cgi 31-Jul-2003 12:55 ...
gray-world.net/etc/passwd/ - 資料夾

[Index of /passwd](#) - [翻譯此頁]
Index of /passwd. Name Last modified Size Description. [DIR] Parent Directory 14 -Apr-2006
10:40 - [] passlist.txt 14-Apr-2006 10:44 1k [...] ...
[www.galle.org/passwd/](#) - 2k - 資料夾 - 資料夾

[Index of /pub/passwd](#) - [翻譯此頁]
Index of /pub/passwd. Name Last modified Size ... passwd-h3-3.0.tar.gz 09-Oct- 2005 16:16
943k [...] passwd-latest.tar.gz 15-Mar-2007 10:49 1.2M [DIR] ...
[ftp.horde.org/pub/passwd/](#) - 2k - 資料夾 - 資料夾

[Index of /passwd](#) - [翻譯此頁]

http://www. passwd/passlist.txt - Windows Internet Explorer

Live Search

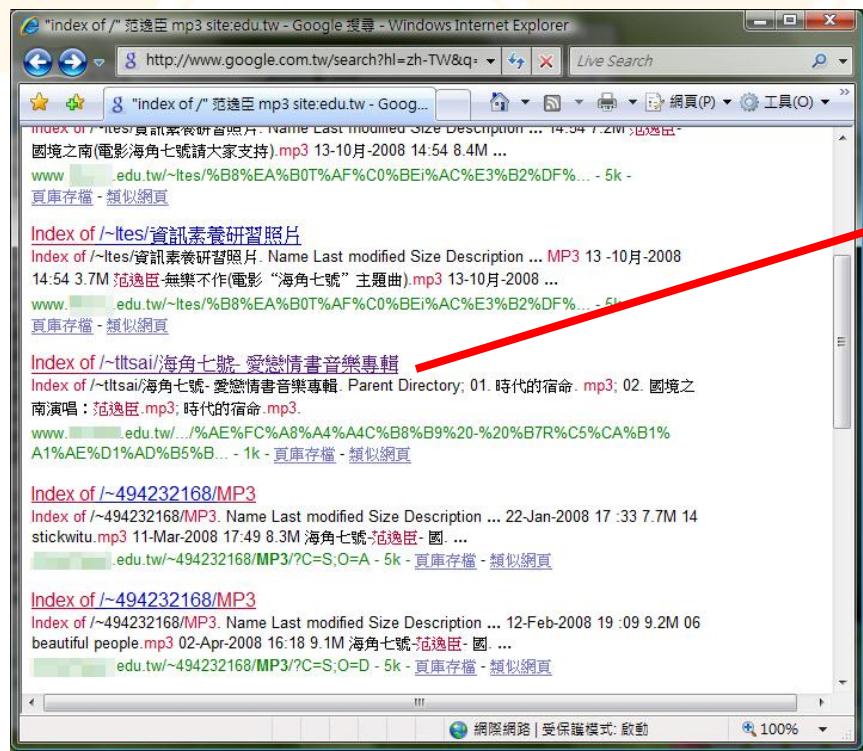
administrator:2c2937d3d5dd3240472028041a9f1244
dywazypufuyekyue:felbb10107b414fa09e2f370b2e774a7
administrator:uahsm
root:f27a7f800da345abeb0e5b3320ee7a26
administrator:13943c9cba6a57bf7144a3b00116aa9b
gakanisagaiakyousu:Admin
qotigyioli:c78c3abb1f5912bf0dee792384971e8d
wipewigeoiba:f8db2458b0732b8cf3df4e6f8fa62a72
root:994a7fec4873472925d56b3d6643058a
keianuyue:eb6c03935e4a66a8ebdf56f693a9b8b9
durizanohyo:passwd
pahyquhymusulu:f4ff9d58653c8d3a09762a48e914a27a

Google Hacking-Search



■ Keyword :

"index of /" 范逸臣 mp3
site:edu.tw



How to secure

■ Anti-robot

- configure “robot.txt” in the web root directory
- Robots Exclusion Protocol or robots.txt protocol
- It is a convention to prevent cooperating web spiders and other web robots from accessing all or part of a website.

robot.txt example

- allows all robots to visit all files because the wildcard "*" specifies all robots

```
User-agent: *
Disallow:
```

- keeps all robots out

```
User-agent: *
Disallow: /
```

robot.txt example (cont.)

- all crawlers not to enter four directories of a website

```
User-agent: *
Disallow: /cgi-bin/
Disallow: /images/
Disallow: /tmp/
Disallow: /private/
```

- a specific crawler not to enter one specific directory

```
User-agent: BadBot # replace the 'BadBot' with the actual user-agent
of the bot
Disallow: /private/
```

robot.txt example (cont.)

- all crawlers not to enter one specific file

```
User-agent: *
Disallow: /directory/file.html
```

- Sitemap

```
Sitemap: http://www.gstatic.com/s2/sitemaps/profiles-
sitemap.xml
```

```
Sitemap:
http://www.google.com/hostednews/sitemap_index.xml
```

About Googlebot

- **Googlebot**
 - crawl pages from our web index and our news index
- **Googlebot-Mobile**
 - crawls pages for our mobile index
- **Googlebot-Image**
 - crawls pages for our image index
- **Mediapartners-Google**
 - crawls pages to determine AdSense content. We only use this bot to crawl your site if AdSense ads are displayed on your site.
- **Adsbot-Google**
 - crawls pages to measure AdWords landing page quality. We only use this bot if you use Google AdWords to advertise your site.

How do I block Googlebot

■ Blocking Googlebot

- Google uses several **user-agents**. You can block access to any of them by including the bot name on the User-agent line of an entry. Blocking Googlebot blocks all bots that begin with "**Googlebot**".

```
User-agent: Googlebot  
Disallow: /
```

How do I allow Googlebot

■ Allowing Googlebot

```
User-agent: *
Disallow: /
```

Allow all robot

```
User-agent: Googlebot
Disallow:
```

Allow single robot

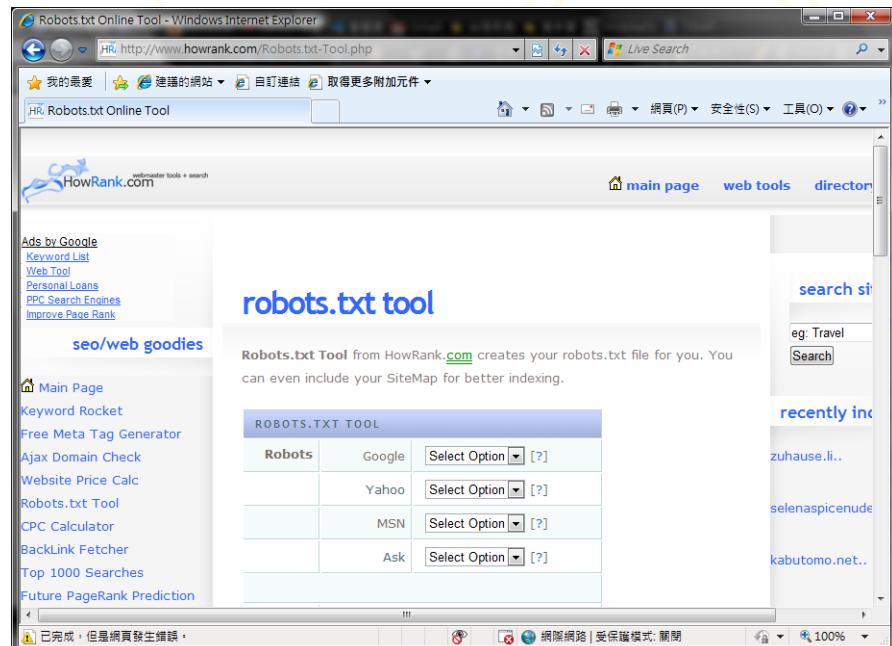
```
User-agent: Googlebot
Disallow: /folder1/
Allow: /folder1/myfile.html
```

```
User-agent: Googlebot
Disallow: /
```

The other chose

■ robot.txt tool

- <http://www.howrank.com/Robots.txt-Tool.php>



robots.txt tool from
www.howrank.com
User-agent: *
Disallow:
User-agent: Slurp
Disallow: /
User-agent: MSNBot
Disallow: /
User-agent: Teoma
Disallow: /
Disallow: /cgi-bin/

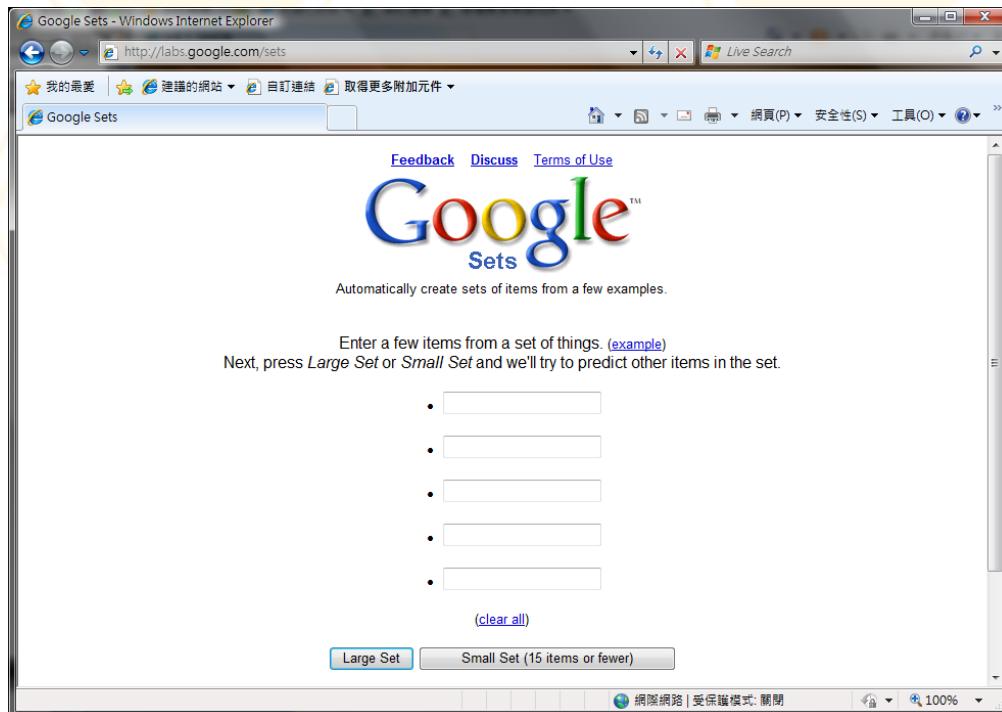
Example robots.txt

- User-agent: *
- Disallow: /images/
- Disallow: /stats/
- Disallow: /logs/
- Disallow: /admin/
- Disallow: /comment/
- User-agent: Googlebot
- Allow:
- User-agent: BecomeBot
- Disallow:
- Disallow: /
- Disallow: *
- User-agent: MSNBot
- Disallow:
- Disallow: /
- Disallow: *

Sets from Google Labs



- Automatically create sets of items from a few examples.
- When you're tired of relating keywords yourself, let Google do it for you
 - <http://labs.google.com/sets>



Lab-search



- filetype:htpasswd htpasswd
- intitle:"Index of" ".htpasswd" -intitle:"dist" -apache - htpasswd.c
- index.of.private (algo privado)
- intitle:index.of master.passwd
- inurl:passlist.txt (para encontrar listas de passwords)
- intitle:"Index of..etc" passwd
- intitle:admin intitle:login
- "Incorrect syntax near" (SQL script error)
- intitle:"the page cannot be found" inetmgr (debilidad en IIS4)
- intitle:index.of ws_ftp.ini

Lab-search (cont.)

- “Supplied arguments is not a valid PostgreSQL result” (possible debilidad SQL)
- _vti_pvt password intitle:index.of (Frontpage)
- inurl:backup intitle:index.of inurl:admin
- “Index of /backup”
- index.of.password
- index.of.winnt
- inurl:"auth_user_file.txt"
- “Index of /admin”
- “Index of /password”
- “Index of /mail”
- “Index of /” +passwd
- Index of /” +.htaccess
- Index of ftp +.mdb allinurl:/cgi-bin/ +mailto

Lab-search (cont.)

- allintitle: "index of/admin"
- allintitle: "index of/root"
- allintitle: sensitive filetype:doc
- allintitle: restricted filetype :mail
- allintitle: restricted filetype:doc site:gov
- administrator.pwd.index
- authors.pwd.index
- service.pwd.index
- filetype:config web
- gobal.asax index
- inurl:passwd filetype:txt
- inurl:admin filetype:db
- inurl:iisadmin
- inurl:"auth_user_file.txt"

Lab-search (cont.)

- inurl:"wwwroot/*."
- allinurl: winnt/system32/ (get cmd.exe)
- allinurl:/bash_history
- intitle:"Index of" .sh_history
- intitle:"Index of" .bash_history
- intitle:"Index of" passwd
- intitle:"Index of" people.1st
- intitle:"Index of" pwd.db
- intitle:"Index of" etc/shadow
- intitle:"Index of" spwd
- intitle:"Index of" master.passwd
- intitle:"Index of" htpasswd
- intitle:"Index of" members OR accounts
- intitle:"Index of" user_carts OR user _cart

try... then tell me what happen

- "# -FrontPage-" inurl:service.pwd
- site:tw inurl:login.asp
- intitle:"Index of" passwords modified
- allinurl:auth_user_file.txt
- "Index of /backup"
- "parent directory" **MP3** -xxx -html -htm -php -shtml -opendivx -md5 -md5sums

try... then tell me what happen

- "parent directory" **DVDRip** -xxx -html -htm -php -shtml -opendivx -md5 -md5sums
- "parent directory" **album** -xxx -html -htm -php -shtml -opendivx -md5 -md5sums
- "Windows Vista" 94FBR
- "index of" intext:fckeditor inurl:fckeditor
- allinurl: winnt/system32/
- intitle:Remote.Desktop.Web.Connection inurl:tsweb
- "VNC Desktop" inurl:5800

Q & A

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