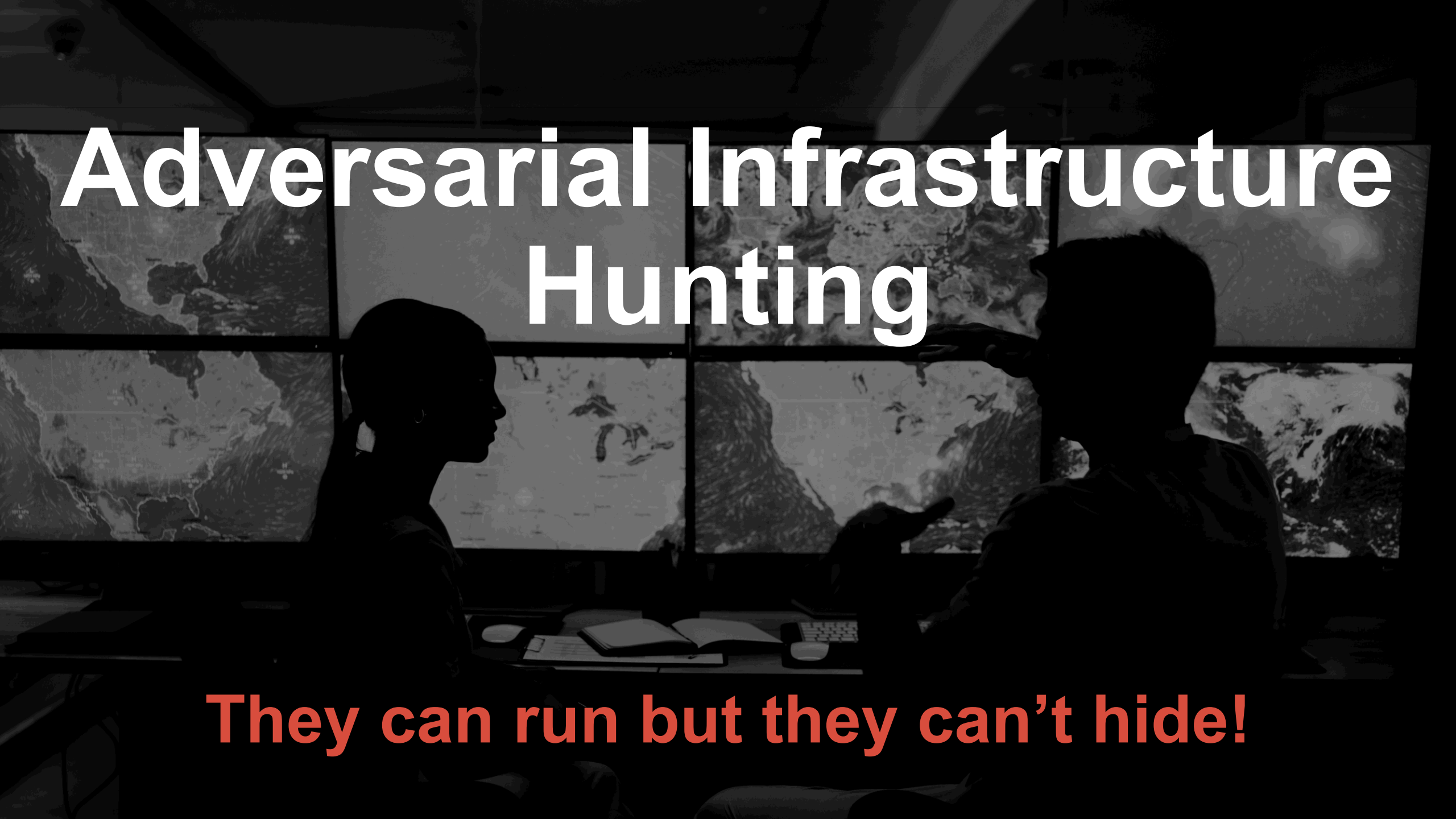




DEATH CON



Adversarial Infrastructure Hunting

They can run but they can't hide!

whoami

Name: Gavin Knapp

Location: Wales

Background: Rugby, Cyber Security Consulting, Security Operations, Threat Intelligence

GitHub:

<https://github.com/m4nbat/>

X: [@knappresearchlb](#)



Tool Accounts

Shodan: <https://account.shodan.io/login>

Virustotal: <https://www.virustotal.com>

- No accounts needed

Abuse.ch Hunting: <https://hunting.abuse.ch>

- No accounts needed

URLScan: <https://urlscan.io/>

No accounts needed

Infrastructure Hunting Challenge



[Infrastructure-hunting.co.uk](https://infrastructure-hunting.co.uk)

Registration Code: 6660666

Tool Cheat Sheets and Guides

Shodan:

Search:

<https://www.shodan.io/>

Search Filters:

<https://www.shodan.io/search/filters>

Advanced Filter

Search:

<https://www.shodan.io/search/advanced>

The screenshot displays the 'Filter Reference' page on Shodan. At the top, there are tabs for 'EXAMPLES' and 'ADVANCED SEARCH'. Below the title, a blue header reads 'These sections will help:'. The page is organized into three main columns. The first column, titled 'General', lists various filters such as 'all', 'asn', 'city', 'country', 'cpe', 'device', 'geo', 'has_ipv6', 'has_screenshot', 'has_ssl', 'has_vuln', 'hash', 'hostname', 'ip', 'isp', 'link', 'net', and 'org'. The second column, titled 'HTTP', lists filters like 'http.component', 'http.component_category', 'http.favicon.hash', 'http.headers_hash', 'http.html', 'http.html_hash', 'http.robots_hash', 'http.securitytxt', 'http.status', 'http.title', and 'http.waf'. The third column, titled 'SSL', lists filters such as 'ssl', 'ssl.alpn', 'ssl.cert.alg', 'ssl.cert.expired', 'ssl.cert.extension', 'ssl.cert.fingerprint', 'ssl.cert.issuer.cn', 'ssl.cert.pubkey.bits', 'ssl.cert.pubkey.type', 'ssl.cert.serial', 'ssl.cert.subject.cn', 'ssl.chain_count', 'ssl.cipher.bits', 'ssl.cipher.name', 'ssl.cipher.version', 'ssl.ja3s', 'ssl.jarm', and 'ssl.version'. A fourth section, titled 'Bitcoin', is partially visible at the bottom, listing filters like 'bitcoin.ip', 'bitcoin.ip_count', and 'bitcoin.port'.

Filter Reference

These sections will help:

General

- all
- asn
- city
- country
- cpe
- device
- geo
- has_ipv6
- has_screenshot
- has_ssl
- has_vuln
- hash
- hostname
- ip
- isp
- link
- net
- org

HTTP

- http.component
- http.component_category
- http.favicon.hash
- http.headers_hash
- http.html
- http.html_hash
- http.robots_hash
- http.securitytxt
- http.status
- http.title
- http.waf

SSL

- ssl
- ssl.alpn
- ssl.cert.alg
- ssl.cert.expired
- ssl.cert.extension
- ssl.cert.fingerprint
- ssl.cert.issuer.cn
- ssl.cert.pubkey.bits
- ssl.cert.pubkey.type
- ssl.cert.serial
- ssl.cert.subject.cn
- ssl.chain_count
- ssl.cipher.bits
- ssl.cipher.name
- ssl.cipher.version
- ssl.ja3s
- ssl.jarm
- ssl.version

Bitcoin

- bitcoin.ip
- bitcoin.ip_count
- bitcoin.port

Tool Cheat Sheets and Guides

URLScan:

Help with searches:
navigate to
https://urlscan.io/search/#*
and click the “Help”
button as illustrated below:

Search for domains, IPs,
ASN, and Hashes etc.



Help & Examples

Attention: Consult the [Search API Reference](#) for searchable fields and additional tips.

- Search requests (through the UI or API) are subject to your individual [Search API Quotas](#). Make sure to use your API key.
- The query field uses the [ElasticSearch Query String](#) to search for results.
- All queries are run in filter mode, sorted by date with the more recent scans first. There is no scoring of search results.
- You can group and concatenate search-terms with brackets (), AND, OR, and NOT. The default operator is AND.
- You can concatenate terms within a group, e.g. `page.domain:(foo.com OR bar.com)`.
- **Always** use the field names of the fields you want to search. Wildcards for the field-name are **not** supported! Field names are **case sensitive**!
- **Always** escape reserved characters with backslash: `+ - = && || > < ! ( ) { } [ ] ^ " ~ * ? : \ /`
- **Limit** the time-range if possible using `date`, e.g. `date:>now-7d` or `date:>now-1y`.
- The `date` allows relative queries like `date:>now-7d` or range-queries like `date:[2020-01-01 TO 2020-02-01]` or both combined.
- You can only use leading wildcard searches and regular expression searches on supported fields, and only as a signed-in user.
- Everything is indexed as **lowercase**, even if the Search API returns values in a case-preserving manner.
- Regular expressions are always anchored to beginning/end of the tokens (implicit ^ and \$). Make sure to prefix/suffix with `.*` to match infix strings.
- Domain fields contain the whole domain and each smaller domain component, i.e. `domain` can be searched by `google.com` which will find hits for `www.google.com`.

Examples - Common searches and multiple query terms combined

- `page.ip:* AND date:>now-7d` Non-empty scans in the past seven days
- `page.url.keyword:https://www.paypal.com/*` Page URL Prefix search
- `domain:paypal.com AND NOT page.domain:paypal.com` Domain was contacted but isn't the page/primary domain
- `page.domain:(paypal.com~ AND NOT paypal.com)` Fuzzy Search for domain name (excluding the legitimate domain)
- `page.domain:(/payp.* AND NOT paypal.com)` Regex Search for domain name (excluding the legitimate domain)
- `page.ip:(148.251.0.0/16 AND NOT 148.251.45.170) AND date:[2018 TO 2019]` IP from subnet excluding one particular IP, seen in 2018
- `page.asn:AS24940 OR page.asnname:hetzner` Page hosted on this AS, search by ASN or AS Name (**Note:** Search with 'AS' prefix!)
- `page.url:"wp-content/uploads/" OR filename:"wp-content/uploads/" AND date:>now-1M` Path wp-content/uploads either in page.url or by subrequest
- `hash:d699f303...` A resource with this SHA256 was downloaded

Tool Cheat Sheets and Guides

Virustotal: <https://www.virustotal.com>

