

Google Hacking against Privacy

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Fidis Third International Summer School Karlstad-Sweden,
6-10 August 2007

Outline

- 1 Google Hacking
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 - Identification Data
 - Sensitive Data
 - Confidential Data
 - Secret Data
- 3 Countermeasures
- 4 Future Work

Motivation

- Google has the index size over 20 billion entries
 - try to search `-"fgkdfgjisdgjsiod"`
- Hackers use google to search vulnerabilities
 - called **Google Hacking**
 - vulnerable servers, files and applications, files containing usernames-passwords, sensitive directories, online devices, etc.
 - Google Hacking Database [1] \Rightarrow 1423 entries in 14 groups (by July 2007)
- What about Private Data?
- In this talk, we find out many private data with google

Advanced Search Parameters

- [all]inurl
- [all]intext
- [all]intitle
- site
- ext, filetype
- symbols: - . * |

Examples of Google Hacking I

Unauthenticated programs

```
"PHP Version" intitle:phpinfo inurl:info.php
```

Applications containing SQL injection & path modification vulnerabilities

- "advanced guestbook * powered" inurl:addentry.php
- intitle:"View Img" inurl:viewimg.php

Security Scanner Reports

```
"Assessment Report" "nessus" filetype:pdf
```

Examples of Google Hacking II

Database applications&error files

- "Welcome to phpmyadmin ***" "running on * as root*" intitle:phpmyadmin
- "mysql error with query"

Online Devices

- inurl:"hp/device/this.LCDispatcher"
- intitle:liveapplet inurl:LvAppl
- "Please wait....." intitle:"SWW link"

Privacy Searches

- 1 Identification Data
- 2 Sensitive Data
- 3 Confidential Data
- 4 Secret Data

Identification Data I

Data related to the personal identity of Users

Name, address, phone, etc.

- `allintext:name email phone address intext:"thomas fischer" ext:pdf`
- `Twiki inurl:"view/Main" "thomas fischer"`

Curriculum Vitae

- `intitle:CV OR intitle:Lebenslauf "thomas fischer"`
- `intitle:CV OR intitle:Lebenslauf ext:pdf OR ext:doc`

Identification Data II

Username

- `intitle:"Usage Statistics for" intext:"Total Unique Usernames"`

Sensitive Data I

Data which is normally public but whose reveal may disturb its owner

Postings in Forums and Mailinglists

- `inurl:"search.php?search_author=thomas"`
- `inurl:pipermail "thomas fischer"`

Sensitive Directories

- `intitle:"index of" inurl:"backup"`

Sensitive Data II

Web 2.0

- "thomas fischer" site:blogspot.com
- "thomas" site:flickr.com
- "thomas" site:youtube.com

Confidential Data I

Data that is expected to stay confidential against unauthorized access

Chat Logs

- "session start" "session ident" thomas ext:txt

Private Emails

- "index of" inbox.dbx
- "To parent directory" inurl:"Identities"

Confidential Data II

Confidential Directories and Files

- "index of" (private | secure | geheim | gizli)
- "robots.txt" "User-agent" ext:txt
- "This document is private | confidential | secret" ext:doc | ext:pdf | ext:xls
- intitle:"index of" "jpg | png | bmp"
inurl:personal | inurl:private

Online Webcams

- intitle:"Live View / - AXIS" |
inurl:view/view.shtml

Secret Data I

Non-public Data

Username and Passwords

- "create table" "insert into"
"pass|passwd|password"
(ext:sql|ext:dump|ext:dmp|ext:txt)
- "your password * is" (ext:csv | ext:doc |
ext:txt)

Secret Keys

- "index of" slave_datatrans OR from_master

Secret Data II

Private Keys

- "BEGIN (DSA|RSA)" ext:key
- "index of" "secring.gpg"

Encrypted Messages

- - "public|pubring|pubkeysignature|pgp|and|or|release"
ext:gpg
- -intext:"and" (ext:enc | ext:axx)
- "ciphervalue" ext:xml

Privacy Countermeasures I

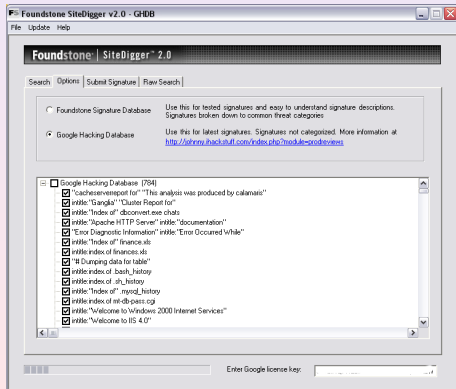
- User-self protection
 - Do not make any sensitive data like documents containing your address, phone numbers, backup directories, secret data like passwords, private emails, etc. online accessible to the public.
 - Provide only required amount of personal information for the Wiki-similar systems.
 - Use more pseudonyms over Internet
 - Considering forum postings and group mails, try to stay anonymous for certain email contents
 - Do not let private media get shared over Web2.0 services
 - Activate authentication mechanisms for your online devices

Privacy Countermeasures II

- System-wide protection
 - Use automatic tools to check your system (e.g. gooscan, sitedigger, goolink)
 - Use Robot Exclusion Standart (robots.txt)
 - Be aware of database backups containing usernames and passwords
 - Install and manage Google Honeygot [2]

Sitedigger [4]

- free from Foundstone company
- supports both GHD and Foundstone's own hacking database
- for a given host, all entries in the database are queried







Future Work

We are implementing the tool for automatic searches of private data via Google

Conclusion

- Search engines index our private data and make public
- User privacy is in danger
- We need to take the required privacy countermeasures and protect our privacy

References

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