

Hackr.io's Google Dorks Cheat Sheet

In this Google Dorking cheat sheet, we'll walk you through different commands to implement Google Dorking. But first, let's cover a brief introduction to Google Dorking.

What is a Google Dork?

Ethical barriers protect crucial information on the internet. But, sometimes, accessing such information is necessary and you need to cross that barrier. This is where Google Dorking comes into the picture and helps you access that hidden information.

Google Dorking, also known as Google hacking, is the method capable of returning the information difficult to locate through simple search queries by providing a search string that uses advanced search operators.

Primarily, ethical hackers use this method to query the search engine and find crucial information. This Google hacking cheat sheet will help you carry out Google Dorking commands and access hidden information.

Google Dorking Commands

Cache Command

A cache is a metadata that speeds up the page search process. Google stores some data in its cache, such as current and previous versions of the websites. This cache holds much useful information that the developers can use. Some developers use cache to store information for their testing purpose that can be changed with new changes to the website.

You can use the following syntax for any random website to check the data. The result may vary depending on the updates from Google.

cache:website address

Once you run the command, you may find multiple results related to that. You can also use keywords in our search results, such as 'xyz', as shown in the below query.

cache:https://xyz.nu.edu.pk/Login XYZ

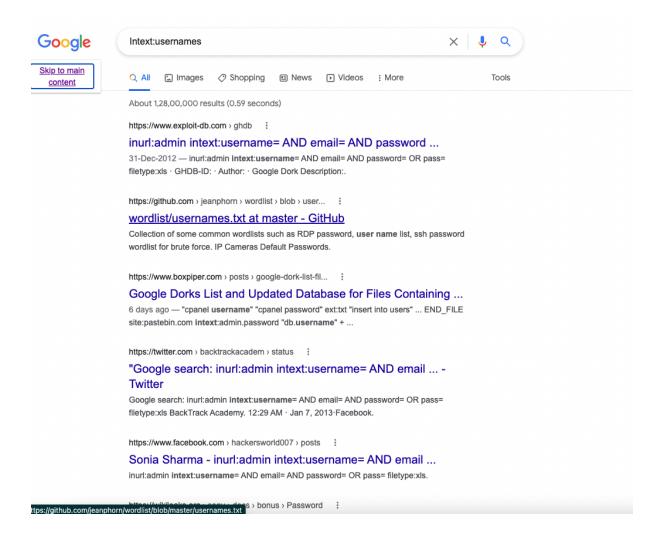
Once you get the output, you can see that the keyword will be highlighted.

Intext and Allintext Command

To find a specific text from a webpage, you can use the intext command in two ways. First, you can provide a single keyword in the results. Second, you can look for multiple keywords.

You can use the following syntax for a single keyword.

Intext:usernames

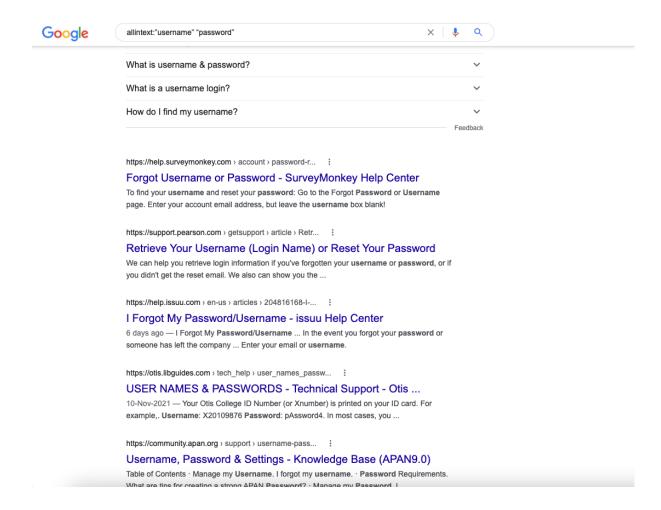


If you want to use multiple keywords, then you can use allintext. All the keywords will be separated using a single space between them.

Google will consider all the keywords and provide all the pages in the result. Thus, users only get specific results. So, make sure you use the right keywords or else you can miss important information.

Suppose you want to look for the pages with keywords "username" and "password:" you can use the following query.

allintext:"username" "password"



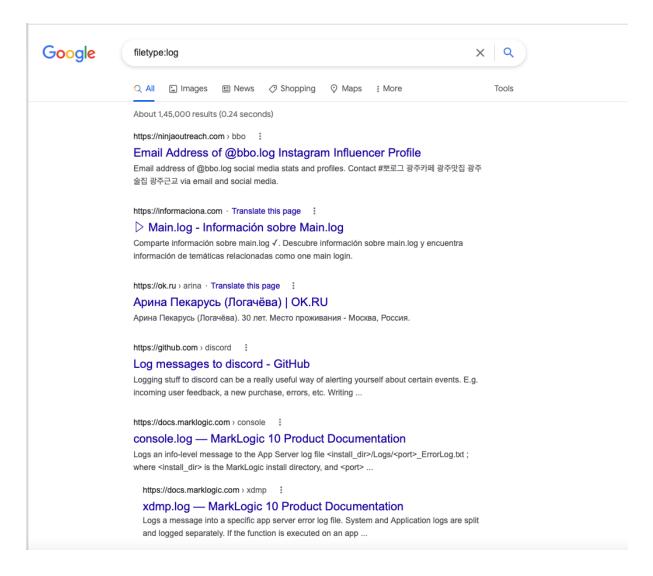
You will get all the pages with the above keywords.

Filetype Command

This is one of the most important Dorking options as it filters out the most important files from several files. For example, you can apply a filter just to retrieve PDF files. If you are a developer, you can go for the log files, allowing them to keep track easily by applying the right filter.

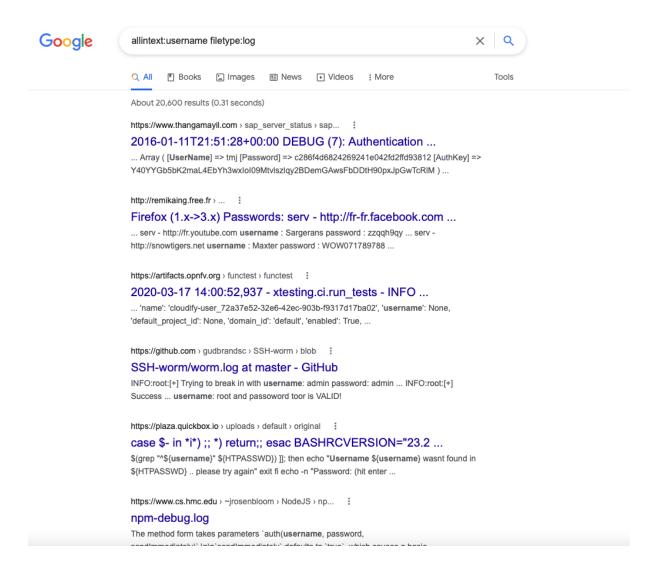
To access simple log files, use the following syntax:

filetype:log



You will get all types of log files, but you still need to find the right one from thousands of logs. So, to narrow down your file search, you be more specific with the type of file you use with this syntax:

allintext:username filetype:log



You will get specific results with the username mentioned in it — all you need to do is provide the right keyword.

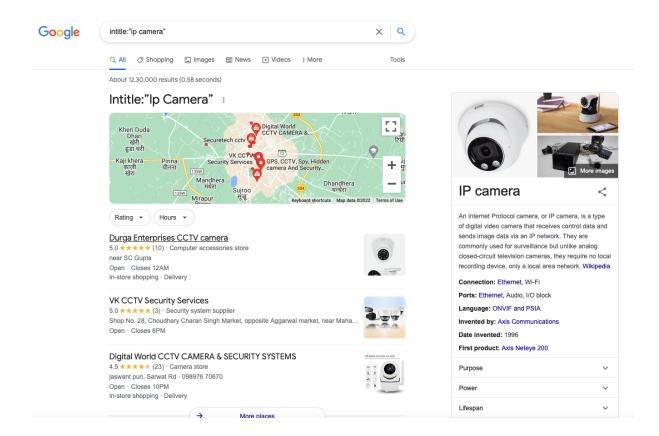
Intitle Command

Sometimes you want to filter out the documents based on HTML page titles. The main keywords exist within the title of the HTML page, representing the whole page. So, we can use this command to find the required information.

Suppose you are looking for documents that have information about IP Camera. You have to write a query that will filter out the pages based on your chosen keyword.

You can use the following syntax:

intitle:"ip camera"

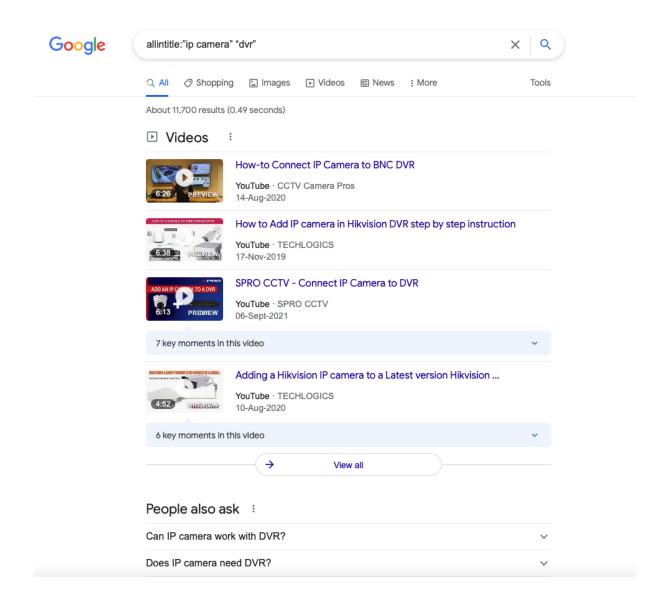


You can also use multiple keywords with this query to get more specific results, separating each keyword with double-quotes.

First, Google will retrieve all the pages and then apply the filter to that retrieved result set. It will discard the pages that do not have the right keyword.

You can use the following syntax for that:

allintitle:"ip camera" "dvr"



You can see all the pages with both keywords.

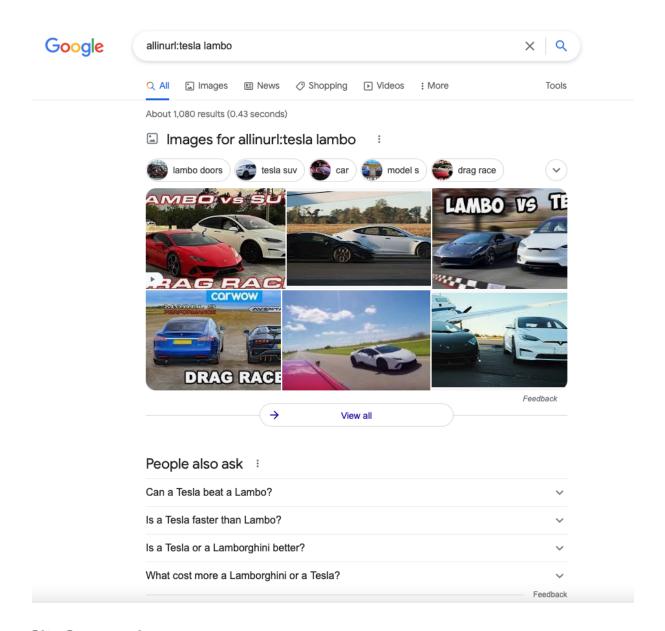
inurl Command

This command works similar to the intitle command; however, the inurl command filters out the documents based on the URL text. Those keywords are available on the HTML page, with the URL representing the whole page. You can use this command to filter out the documents.

Suppose you want the documents with the information related to IP Camera. You can simply use the following query to tell google and filter out all the pages based on that keyword. You can also provide multiple keywords for more precise results.

Syntax:

allinurl:tesla lambo



Site Command

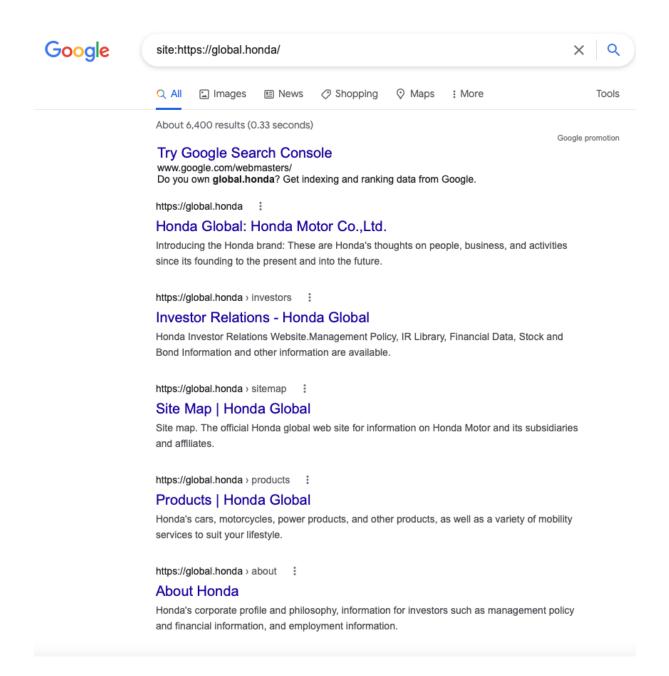
Site command will help you look for the specific entity. At first, you can try for keywords that will provide you with a broad range of information that may or may not be as per your need. Then, you can narrow down your search using other commands with a specific filter.

Suppose you want to buy a car and are looking for various options available from 2020. You'll get a long list of options. Now, you can apply some keywords to narrow down your

search and gather specific information that will help you buy a car. Here, you can use the site command to search only for specific websites.

For example:

site:https://global.honda/



You can do the same for other cars also.

ext Command

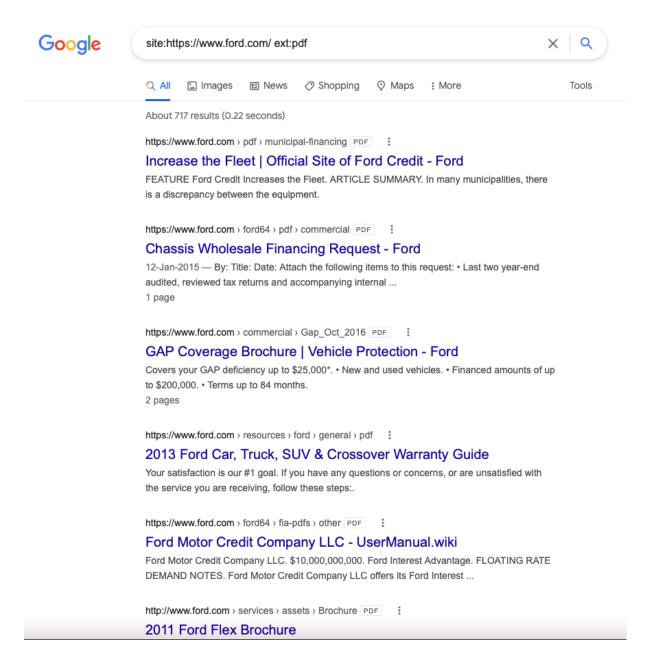
If you want to search for a specific type of document, you can use the ext command.

Suppose you want to write an article on a specific topic, but you cannot start right away without researching that topic. Mostly the researched articles are available in PDF format. You can specify the type of the file within your dork command.

Here, ext stands for an extension. This command works similarly to the filetype command. Now using the ext command, you can narrow down your search that is limited to the pdf files only.

You can use the following syntax:

site:https://www.ford.com/ ext:pdf

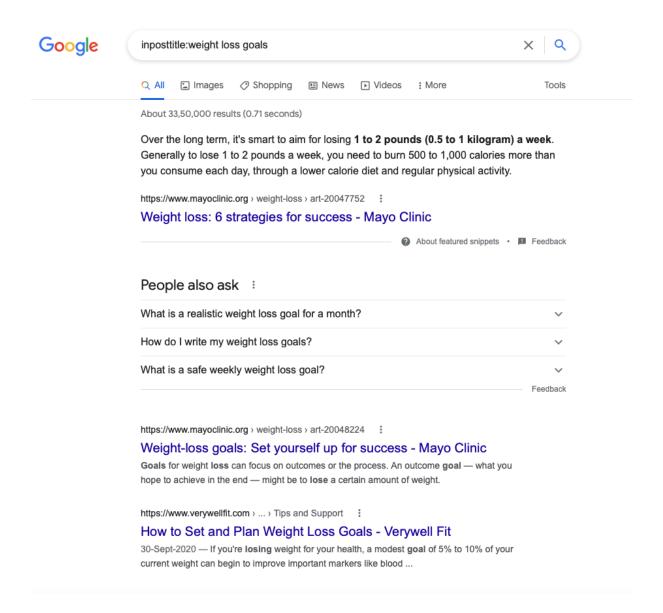


Inposttitle

You can use this command when you want to search for a certain term within the blog. It is useful for blog search.

For example:

inposttitle:weight loss goals

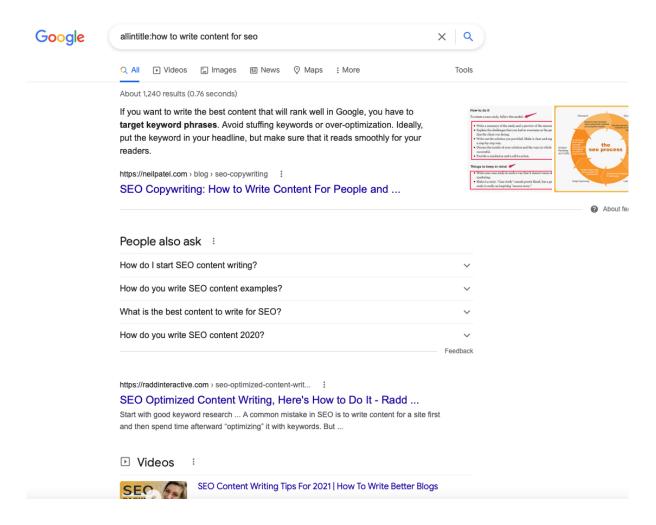


Allintitle

Say you run a blog, and want to research other blogs in your niche. This command will help you look for other similar, high-quality blogs.

For example:

allintitle:how to write content for seo

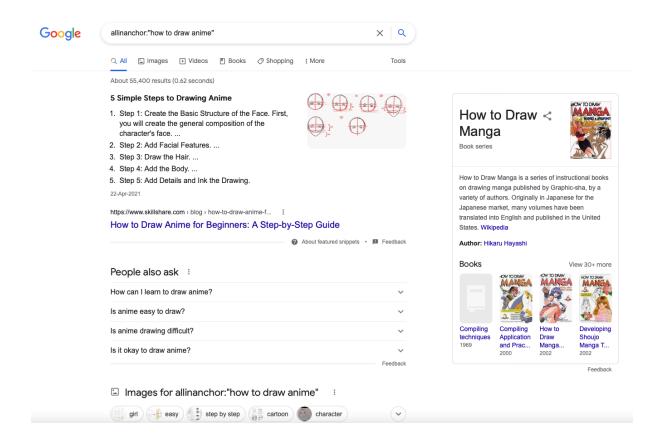


Allinanchor

You can use this command to do research on pages that have all the terms after the "inanchor" in the anchor text that links back to the page.

For example:

allinanchor: "how to draw anime"

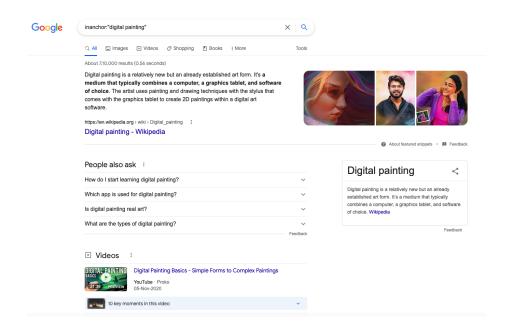


Inanchor

You can use this command to find pages with inbound links that contain the specified anchor text.

For example:

inanchor: "digital painting"

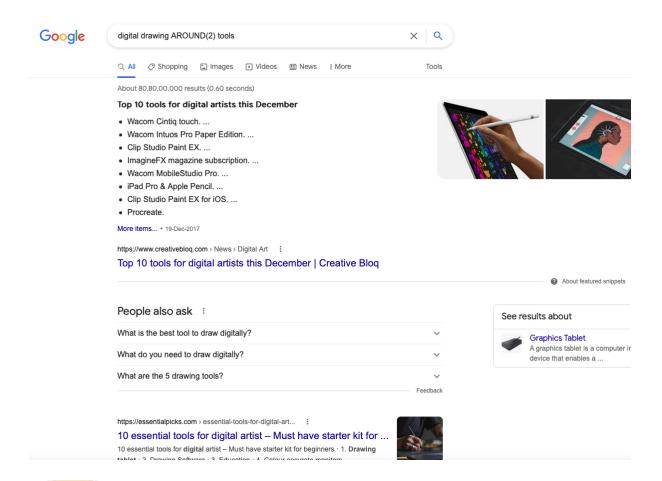


Around

Looking for super narrow results? This command will provide you with results with two or more terms appearing on the page.

For example:

digital drawing AROUND(2) tools

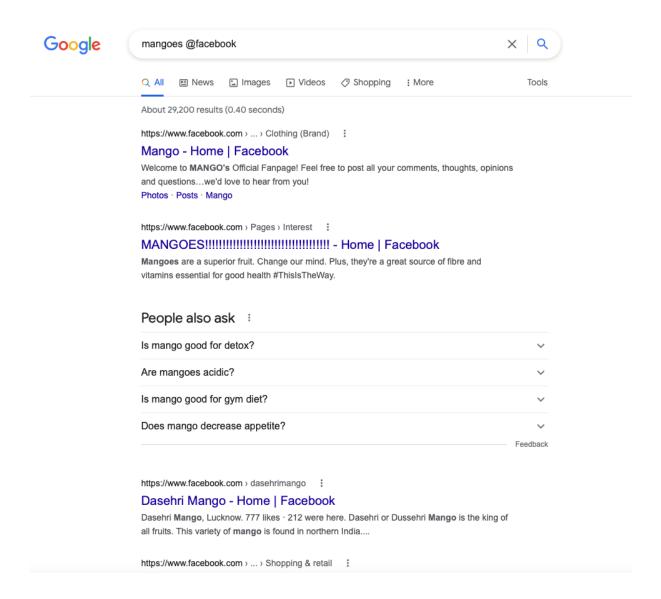


@command

If you want your search to be specific to social media only, use this command. It'll show results for your search only on the specified social media platform.

For example:

mangoes @facebook



Quotes

If you use the quotes around the phrase, you will be able to search for the exact phrase. The search engine results will eliminate unnecessary pages.

For example:

"search term 1"

Related:

In some cases, you might want specific data with more than one website with similar content. You can provide the exact domain name with this Google Dorking command:

"Related:domainname.com"

Info

You can use this command to find the information related to a specific domain name. It lets you determine things, such as pages with the domain text, similar on-site pages, and the website's cache.

For example:

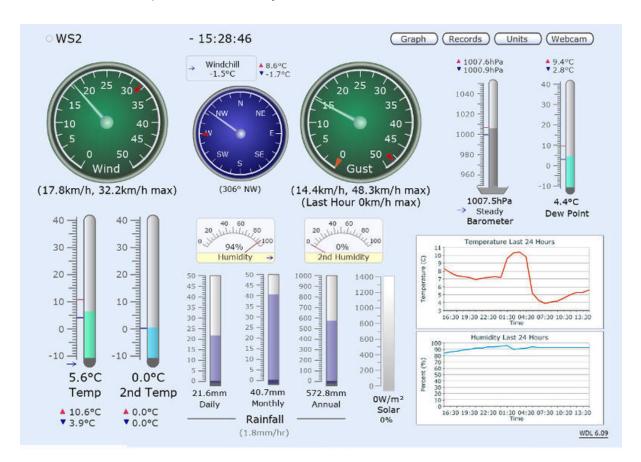
"Info:domainname.com"

Weather

Curious about meteorology? Use this command to fetch Weather Wing device transmissions.

intitle:"Weather Wing WS-2"

You will see several devices connected worldwide that share weather details, such as wind direction, temperature, humidity, and more.

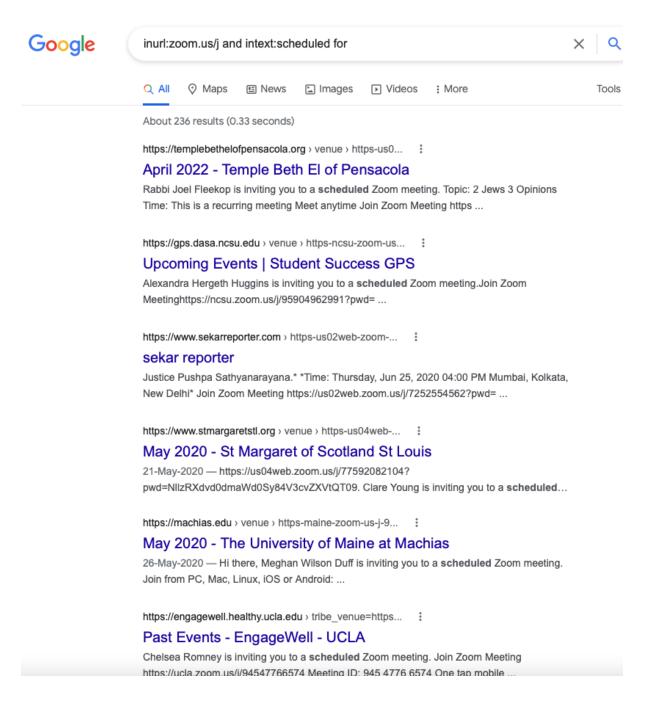


Zoom Videos

On the hunt for a specific Zoom meeting? You may find it with this command, but keep in mind that Zoom has since placed some restrictions to make it harder to find/disrupt Zoom meetings. However, as long as a URL is shared, you can still find a Zoom meeting.

The only drawback to this is the speed at which Google indexes a website. By the time a site is indexed, the Zoom meeting might already be over.

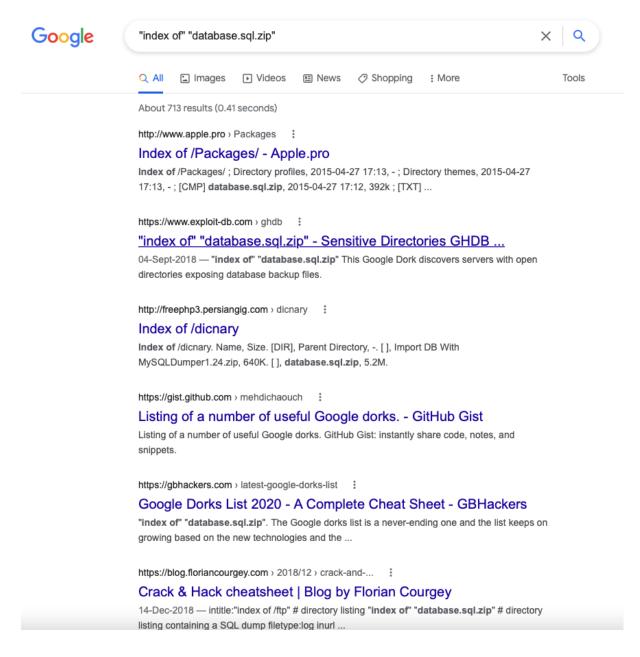
inurl:zoom.us/j and intext:scheduled for



SQL Dumps

Your database is highly exposed if it is misconfigured. You can also find these SQL dumps on servers that are accessible by domain. Sometimes, such database-related dumps appear on sites if there are no proper backup mechanisms in place while storing the backups on web servers. To find a zipped <u>SQL</u> file, use the following command.

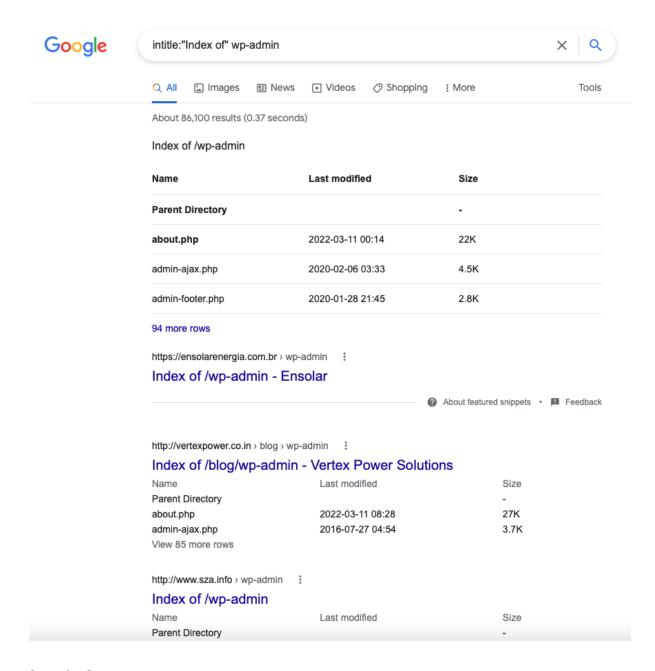
[&]quot;index of" "database.sql.zip"



WordPress Admin

You can easily find the WordPress admin login pages using dork, as shown below.

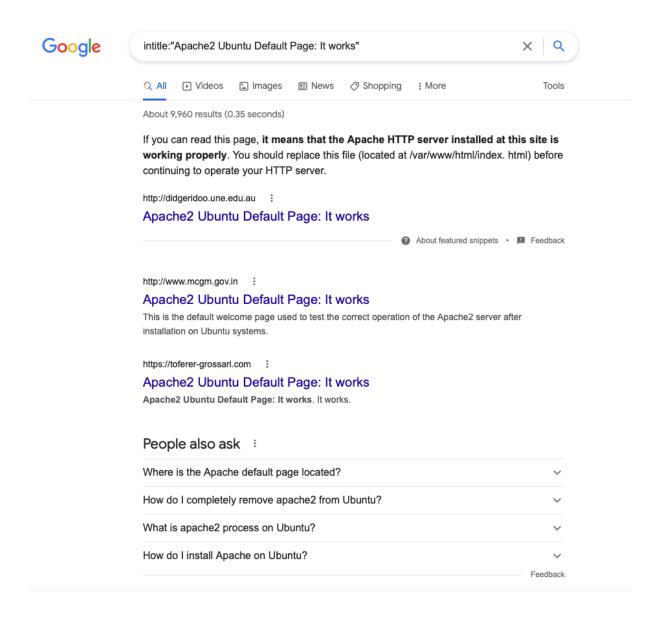
intitle:"Index of" wp-admin



Apache2

You can find Apache2 web pages with the following Google Dorking command:

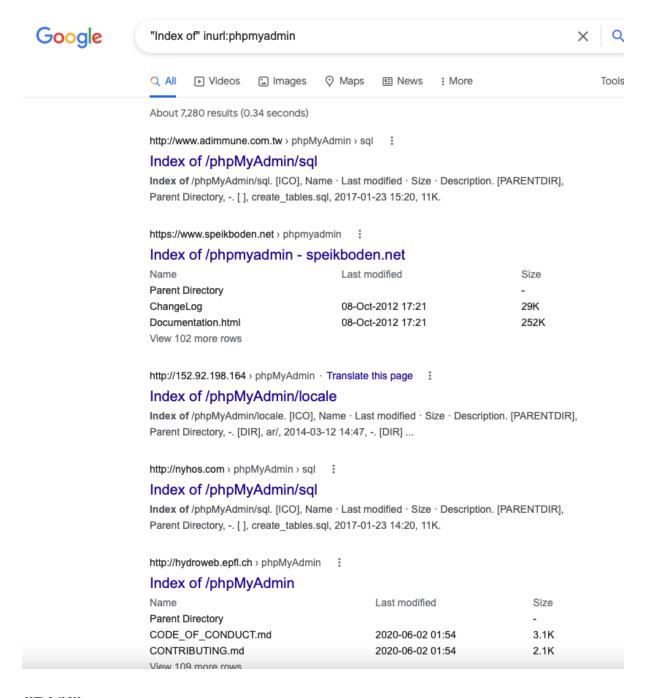
intitle: "Apache2 Ubuntu Default Page: It works"



phpMyAdmin

This tool is another method of compromising data, as phpMyAdmin is used to administer MySQL over the web. The Google dork to use is:

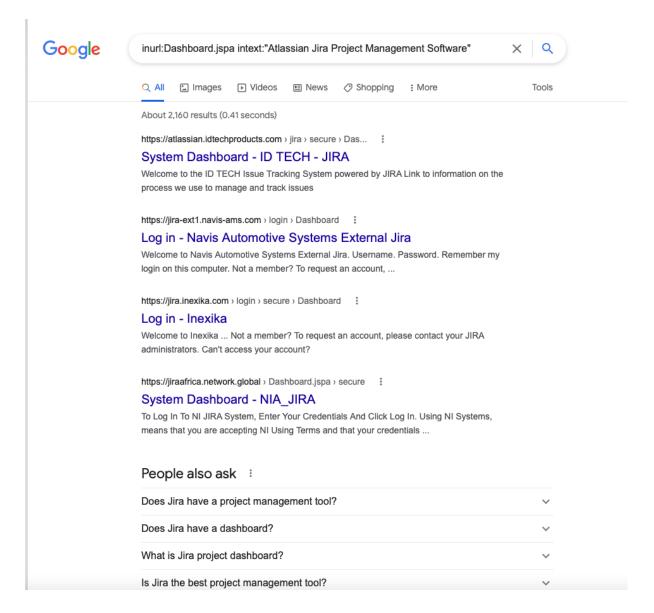
"Index of" inurl:phpmyadmin



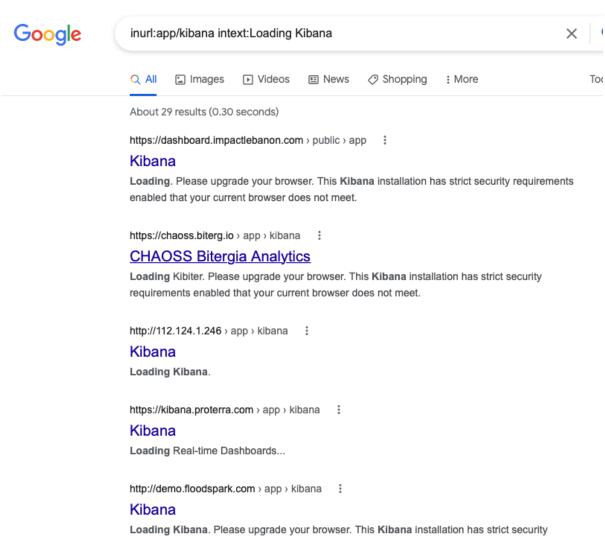
JIRA/Kibana

You can use Google Dorks to find web applications hosting important enterprise data (via JIRA or Kibana).

inurl:Dashboard.jspa intext:"Atlassian Jira Project Management Software"



inurl:app/kibana intext:Loading Kibana



Loading Kibana. Please upgrade your browser. This **Kibana** installation has strict security requirements enabled that your current browser does not meet.

https://discuss.elastic.co > Elastic Stack > Kibana

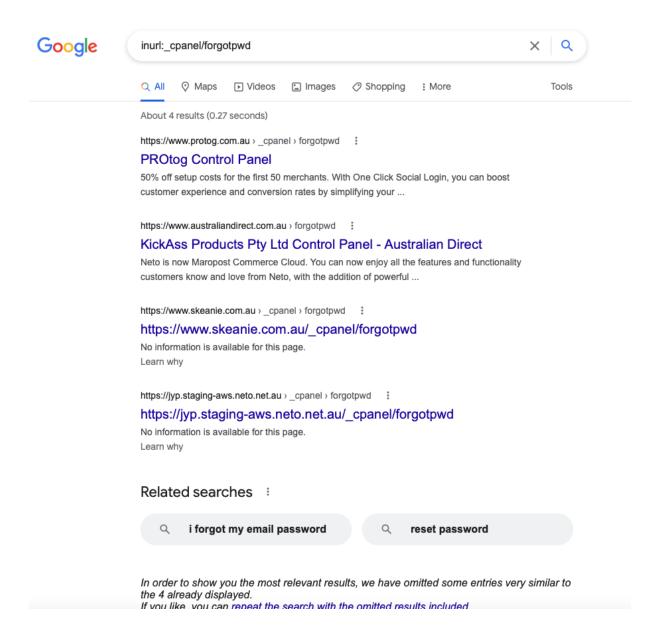
bundles/app/kibana/bootstrap.js not found - Discuss the ...

13-May-2020 — Hi, I am working on using **kibana** reports in Angular-8 application. ... as text/HTML and **loading** iframe as innerHTML ,as in inspect tab, ...

cPanel Password Reset

You can reset the passwords of the cPanel to control it:

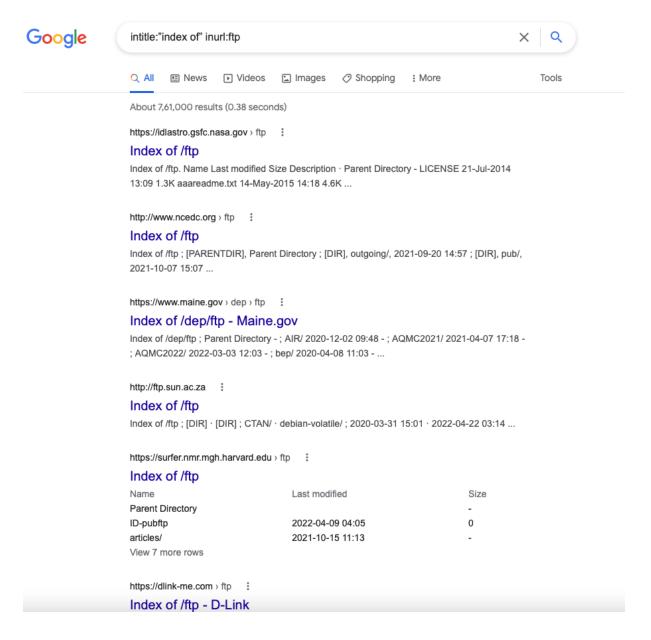
inurl: cpanel/forgotpwd



Finding FTP Servers

If you want to access the FTP servers, you might need to mix the queries to get the desired output. You can use the following syntax:

intitle:"index of" inurl:ftp



As a result, you will get all the index pages related to the FTP server and display the directories.

Once you get the results, you can check different available URLs for more information, as shown below.

Contents of /ftp/

```
*_____*
* CLE FTP repository for Astronomical Catalogues & Tables
* Use of the FTP server is restricted only to the search or submission
* of catalogues.
* For security reasons, sessions are logged.
* For questions or problems: (1s-called one six unistrate
*-----
* Authors Instructions for data submission

    * FTP uploads requires a login authentification,

* Please, ask a temporary login/password @ url:

    (include the FTP instruction)

*-----*
[DIR] Parent Directory
                         18-Nov-2021 07:45 4.0K
[DIR] B
[DIR] I
                         17-Nov-2021 10:45 8.0K
[DIR] II
                         20-Oct-2021 10:03 8.0K
[DIR] III
                         08-Oct-2021 10:59 8.0K
[DIR] IV
                        27-Jan-2020 13:45 4.0K
[DIR] IX
                        25-Jan-2021 09:27 4.0K
[DIR] J
                        30-Oct-2021 07:50 4.0K
[DIR] V
                        17-Mar-2020 07:52 4.0K
[DIR] VI
                       06-Jan-2021 12:46 4.0K
[DIR] VII
                       04-May-2021 09:47 8.0K
[DIR] VIII
                        29-Oct-2021 10:42 4.0K
[DIR] afoev
                       02-Oct-2021 17:09 4.0K
[DIR] cati
                        30-Oct-2021 07:51 4.0K
[DIR] catj
                        21-Jul-2009 09:16 200
[DIR] cats
                        30-Oct-2021 07:51 4.0K
[DIR] catv
                        30-Oct-2021 07:51 4.0K
[DIR] catx
                        24-Jun-2012 12:38 4.0K
[DIR] ftp
                        11-Dec-2017 09:14 4.0K
[DIR] iau27
                        10-Mar-2021 09:03 4.0K
[ ] <u>ls-lR.gz</u>
                        10-Nov-2019 22:17 26M
[DIR] more
                        20-Jan-2020 09:41 4.0K
[DIR] pub
                        11-Dec-2017 09:14 4.0K
[DIR] SW
                        28-May-2021 19:11 8.0K
[DIR] Wizi
                         08-Jun-2011 16:17 171
                        18-May-2021 13:34 8.0K
[DIR]
[DIR] 0
                         11-Dec-2017 09:14 4.0K
```

Index of /ftp

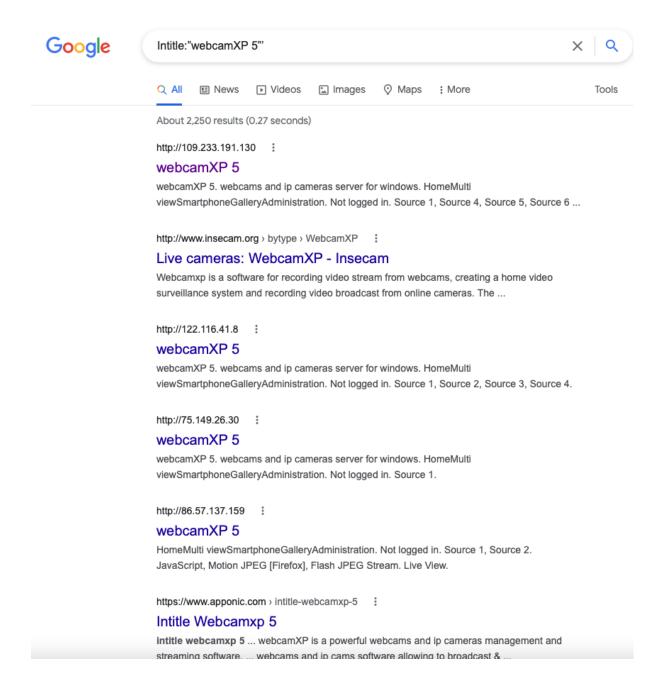
<u>Name</u>	Last modified	Size Description
Parent Directory	Y.	_
A_chinensis/	2021-10-12 02:20	_
A_eriantha/	2021-10-12 02:20	_
	ntu) Server at	Port 8

Accessing Online Cameras

Remember, information access is sometimes limited to cyber security teams despite our walkthrough of this Google Dorks cheat sheet. You can use the dork commands to access the camera's recording. Some people make that information available to the public, which can compromise their security.

The following is the syntax for accessing the details of the camera.

Intitle:"webcamXP 5"



Operators

To narrow down and filter your results, you can use operators for better search. The following are some operators that you might find interesting.

Search term

You can use this operator to make your search more specific so the keyword will not be confused with something else. For example, if you are specifically looking for "Italian foods," then you can use the following syntax.

"Italian foods"

OR

Using this operator, you can provide multiple keywords. You will get results if the web page contains any of those keywords. You can separate the keywords using "|." For example.

site:facebook.com | site:twitter.com

AND

This operator will include all the pages containing all the keywords. The keywords are separated by the '&' symbol. You can use the following syntax.

site:facebook.com & site:twitter.com

Operators Combinaison

Not only this, you can combine both 'or' and 'and' operators to refine the filter. For example-

(site:facebook.com | site:twitter.com) & intext:"login" (site:facebook.com | site:twitter.com) (intext:"login")

Include Results

To get the results based on the number of occurrences of the provided keyword. For example-

-site:facebook.com +site:facebook.*

Exclude Results

You can also exclude the results from your web page. For example-

site:facebook.* -site:facebook.com

Synonyms

If you want to search for the synonyms of the provided keyword, then you can use the "~" sign before that keyword. Then, Google will provide you with suitable results. For example, if you want to search for the keyword "set" along with its synonym, such as configure, collection, change, etc., you can use the following:

~set

Glob Pattern

You can use the glob pattern (*) when you are unsure what goes there and tell Google to make the search accordingly. For example"

site:*.com

Search parameters

Below are various search parameters:

- q- Its value is the search term.
- **filter** Its value can be 1 or 0. If its value is set to 0, it will display all the potential duplicate results.
- **as_epq-** Its value can be a search phrase. You can use it to search for an exact phrase. There is no need to enclose the search phrase within quotes.
- as_ft- Its value can be exclude (e) or include (i).
- as_filetype- Can be a file extension. You can include or exclude the file type indicated by as_ft.
- **as_occt-** Its value can be any (anywhere), title (page title), body (page text), url (page url), and links (page link). You can find the keyword within the specified location.
- **as_dt-** Its value can be exclude (e) or include (i). You can use it to exclude or include the site or domain indicated by as sltesearch.
- as_sitesearch- Its value can be a site or domain. You can include or exclude the file type indicated by as_dt.
- **as_qdr-** Its value can be m3 (three months), m6 (six months), and y (past year). You can search for the pages included within the specified period.

How to Prevent Google Dorks

You can use any of the following approaches to avoid falling under the control of a Google Dork. The following are the measures to prevent Google dork:

- You must encrypt sensitive and personal information such as usernames, passwords, payment details, and so forth.
- Also, check your website by running inquiries to check if you have any exposed sensitive data. If you find any exposed information, just remove them from search results with the help of the Google Search Console.

Protect sensitive content using robots.txt document available in your root-level site catalog. It will prevent Google to index your website.

User-agent: *
Disallow: /

You can also block specific directories to be excepted from web crawling. If you have an /admin area and you need to protect it, just place this code inside:

User-agent: *
Disallow: /admin/

Restrict access to specific files:

User-agent: *

Disallow: /privatearea/file.html

Restrict access to dynamic URLs that contain '?' symbol:

User-agent: *
Disallow: /*?