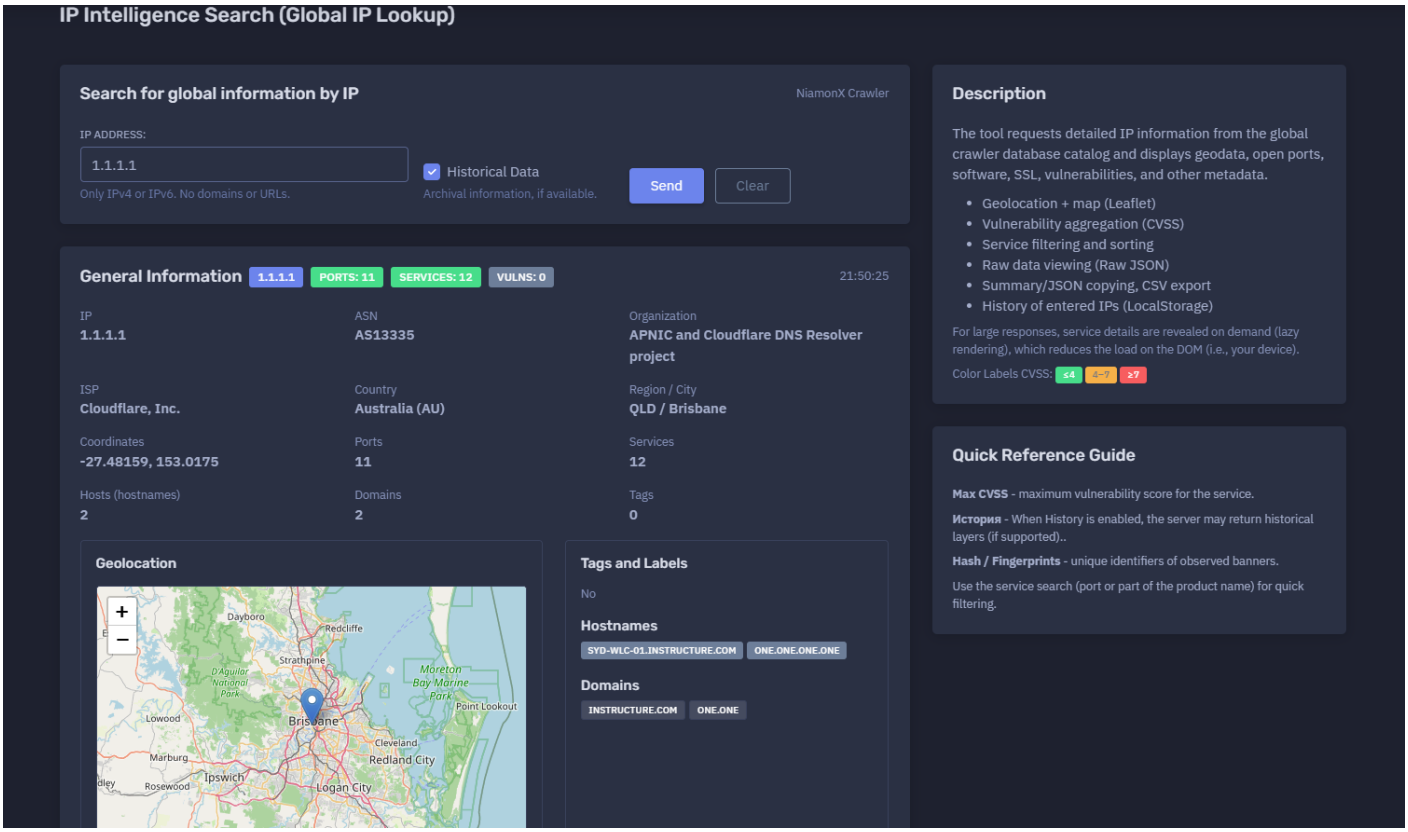
IP Intelligence Search | Global IP Lookup



The platform available at **https://dash.niamonx.io/global_iplookup** — known as **IP Intelligence Search (Global IP Lookup)** — is a global IP intelligence and infrastructure analysis tool within the NiamonX platform. It allows users to search detailed information about IPv4 and IPv6 addresses using the NiamonX Crawler database catalog and receive structured data about geolocation, ASN, organization, ISP, open ports, services, hostnames, domains, vulnerabilities, fingerprints, and raw service metadata.

Overview of the Service

IP Intelligence Search (Global IP Lookup) is designed for analysts, SOC teams, cybersecurity researchers, incident responders, infrastructure owners, and OSINT specialists who need to understand what is publicly observable about a specific IP address.

The tool provides a consolidated view of an IP address from a global crawler database. It can show the IP’s network ownership, ASN, organization, ISP, country, region, city, coordinates, related hostnames, associated domains, exposed ports, detected products, service banners, HTTP

metadata, SSL-related data when available, vulnerability aggregation, CVSS scoring, tags, labels, and raw JSON for deeper inspection.

The module accepts only IP addresses. Domains, URLs, paths, and search operators are not valid inputs.

? How the Search Works

When a user enters an IPv4 or IPv6 address, the tool queries the global crawler database catalog and returns the available record for that IP.

The returned information may include:

- General IP information
- ASN and network ownership
- ISP and organization
- Country, region, city, and coordinates
- Map location
- Hostnames
- Domains
- Open ports
- Protocols
- Products and versions
- Service details
- HTTP metadata
- SSL metadata, when available
- Vulnerability data
- CVE count
- Maximum CVSS score
- Scan dates
- Raw service JSON
- Historical layers, when available and enabled

The tool displays general information first, then provides a detailed services and ports table. Large service responses are rendered lazily, meaning details are shown only when the user expands a specific service row. This reduces browser and DOM load, especially for IPs with many open services.

? What Can Be Searched

Global IP Lookup supports:

- IPv4 addresses
- IPv6 addresses

Valid examples:

```
1.1.1.1
```

```
8.8.8.8
```

```
2001:4860:4860::8888
```

Unsupported inputs:

```
example.com
```

```
https://example.com
```

```
example.com/login
```

```
1.1.1.1:443
```

The tool expects only a clean IPv4 or IPv6 value.

?? Search Interface

The interface contains the main input and optional historical data setting.

IP Address

The main field where the user enters an IPv4 or IPv6 address.

Example:

```
1.1.1.1
```

The interface clearly states:

```
Only IPv4 or IPv6. No domains or URLs.
```

Historical Data

The **Historical Data** option allows the server to return archival information when supported.

Historical layers may include older observations, previous ports, older banners, previous technologies, or past service states.

Important: historical data is returned only when available and supported by the backend.

? General Information

After a successful lookup, the tool displays a general information panel for the IP address.

Possible fields include:

Field	Description
IP	Queried IPv4 or IPv6 address
ASN	Autonomous System Number
Organization	Network owner or responsible organization
ISP	Internet Service Provider
Country	Country and country code
Region / City	Geographic region and city
Coordinates	Latitude and longitude
Ports	Number of observed ports
Services	Number of service records
Hosts	Number of hostnames
Domains	Number of related domains
Tags	Number of tags or labels

Example structure:

```
IP: 1.1.1.1
ASN: AS13335
Organization: Example Network Project
ISP: Example ISP
Country: Australia (AU)
Region / City: QLD / Brisbane
```

```
Coordinates: -27.48159, 153.0175
Ports: 11
Services: 12
Vulns: 0
```

This section gives users a quick operational overview of the IP address before reviewing individual services.

?? Geolocation and Map

The tool includes a geolocation map powered by Leaflet and OpenStreetMap.

The map displays the approximate location of the IP address based on geolocation data returned by the crawler database.

Possible location fields:

- Country
- Country code
- Region
- Region code
- City
- Latitude
- Longitude

Important interpretation notes:

- IP geolocation is approximate.
- The city may represent network registration, routing, infrastructure, or geolocation provider estimation.
- Coordinates may not represent the physical location of a device.
- Cloud, CDN, VPN, proxy, and resolver IPs may show provider locations rather than end-user locations.

Geolocation should be used as context, not as precise physical attribution.

?? Tags and Labels

The tool can display tags and labels returned by the crawler database.

Examples of possible tags:

- CDN
- Cloud
- VPN
- Proxy
- Resolver
- Hosting
- Mail
- Web
- Database
- Industrial
- IoT
- Remote access

If no tags are returned, the interface may display:

```
No
```

Tags help analysts quickly classify the IP, but they should be treated as metadata rather than final conclusions.

? Hostnames and Domains

The tool displays hostnames and domains associated with the IP address when available.

Hostnames

Hostnames may include DNS names, reverse DNS names, or observed service names.

Example:

```
one.one.one.one
```

Domains

Domains may include root domains or associated domains found in the crawler data.

Example:

```
one.one
```

Important notes:

- Hostnames and domains may be historical.
- Shared infrastructure may host many unrelated domains.
- CDN and cloud IPs can be associated with multiple customers.
- A hostname association does not always mean exclusive ownership of the IP.

? Services and Ports

The **Services / Ports** section displays observed open ports and detected services.

The table may include:

Column	Description
Port	Port number
Protocol	TCP or UDP
Product / Version	Detected product and version
CVEs	Number of linked CVEs
Max CVSS	Maximum vulnerability severity score
Scan	Scan date

Example service rows:

```
53    TCP    —           0    —    2026-06-17
443   TCP    CloudFlare  0    —    2026-06-17
8880  TCP    CloudFlare  0    —    2026-06-17
```

The table can be filtered by port or product name, allowing analysts to quickly find relevant services.

? Service Filtering and Sorting

The services table supports quick filtering.

Users can search by:

- Port number
- Product name
- Version
- Protocol

- Service text

Example:

```
Filter: 443
```

```
Filter: CloudFlare
```

Sorting by columns helps analysts prioritize:

- Exposed services
- Highest CVSS score
- Most recent scan date
- Specific ports
- Specific protocols
- Products with known vulnerabilities

? Service Details

Clicking the disclosure button on a service row opens detailed service information.

The details view may include:

Main

- Product
- Version
- Operating system
- Scan date

HTTP

- HTTP status
- Server header
- Page title
- Redirect location
- WAF or CDN indicator
- Headers hash
- HTML hash
- DOM hash
- Robots data

- Sitemap data
- Security.txt data
- Components

Location

- City
- Country
- Coordinates

Vulnerabilities

- CVE list
- CVSS scores
- Vulnerability metadata, when available

Raw JSON

- Full normalized service record returned by the backend

This drill-down structure allows the interface to remain fast while still providing deep technical visibility when needed.

? HTTP Metadata

For HTTP or HTTPS services, the tool may show HTTP-level metadata.

Possible fields include:

Field	Description
Status	HTTP status code
Server	Server response header
Title	HTML page title
Location	Redirect target
WAF	Web application firewall or CDN indicator
Components	Detected technologies
HTML hash	Hash of returned HTML
Headers hash	Hash of headers

Field	Description
DOM hash	DOM fingerprint
Security.txt	Security policy file data, if found
Robots.txt	Robots file data, if found
Sitemap	Sitemap data, if found

Example:

```
Status: 301
Server: cloudflare
Title: 301 Moved Permanently
Location: /
```

HTTP metadata is useful for web service fingerprinting, CDN detection, redirect analysis, and change tracking.

? Hashes and Fingerprints

The tool may display multiple hashes and fingerprints.

Examples:

- HTML hash
- Headers hash
- DOM hash
- Server hash
- Title hash
- Banner hash
- Service hash

These hashes are useful for:

- Detecting repeated infrastructure
- Finding similar services
- Tracking changes over time
- Fingerprinting web applications
- Comparing banners
- Identifying reused templates
- Monitoring service drift

A hash does not identify a service by itself. It is a technical fingerprint that should be interpreted with context.

?? Vulnerability Aggregation

The tool aggregates vulnerability data for services when CVEs are available.

The service table may show:

- Number of CVEs
- Maximum CVSS score
- Vulnerability details
- A severity color label

CVSS Color Labels

The interface may use color labels based on CVSS score.

General interpretation:

CVSS Range	Severity
≤ 4	Low
4–7	Medium
≥ 7	High

The **Max CVSS** field shows the maximum vulnerability score associated with the service.

Important: a CVE association does not always prove exploitability. Product detection, version accuracy, configuration, and exposure context must be validated manually.

? Raw JSON Viewer

Each service can include a raw JSON view.

Raw JSON may contain:

- Product detection
- HTTP metadata
- Scan timestamp

- Organization
- ISP
- ASN
- Port
- Protocol
- Hostnames
- Domains
- Location
- CPE / CPE 2.3 identifiers
- Hashes
- Banner data
- Scanner metadata
- Transport information
- Vulnerability data

Raw JSON is useful for:

- Technical diagnostics
- API workflows
- Evidence preservation
- Security reporting
- Advanced analysis
- Integration with SIEM or case systems
- Comparing normalized and raw fields

Raw data should be handled carefully because it may include detailed infrastructure fingerprints.

? Historical Data

When the **Historical Data** option is enabled, the backend may return archival information if supported.

Historical data can help analysts understand:

- Previously open ports
- Past service banners
- Old product versions
- Previous hostnames
- Infrastructure changes
- Exposure timeline
- Service drift
- Reappearance of risky services

Important interpretation:

```
When History is enabled, the server may return historical layers if supported.
```

Historical data may not be available for every IP address and should be clearly separated from current observations.

? Export and Copy Options

The tool supports analyst-friendly export and copy workflows.

Possible output options include:

- Summary copying
- JSON copying
- CSV export
- Raw service JSON viewing
- Filtered service review

CSV export is useful for:

- Port inventory
- Exposure reports
- Vulnerability review
- Asset documentation
- SOC workflows
- Compliance evidence
- Incident response records

Exports should be stored securely, especially when they include infrastructure fingerprints or vulnerability data.

? Request History

The tool may store entered IPs in local browser history through LocalStorage.

History can help users quickly repeat previous lookups.

Local history may include:

- IP address
- Query timestamp
- Search mode

- History option state
- Basic result metadata

Because this history is browser-local, it may be cleared when users delete browser data or switch devices.

On shared devices, local history should be cleared after sensitive investigations.

? Key Features

Global IP Lookup

Search detailed information about IPv4 and IPv6 addresses.

NiamonX Crawler Database

Results come from the global crawler database catalog.

General IP Intelligence

Shows ASN, organization, ISP, country, region, city, coordinates, ports, services, hostnames, domains, and tags.

Geolocation Map

Displays approximate location on a Leaflet / OpenStreetMap map.

Service and Port Inventory

Lists observed open ports, protocols, products, versions, scan dates, CVE counts, and Max CVSS.

Vulnerability Aggregation

Aggregates CVE and CVSS data per service when available.

Raw JSON

Allows detailed inspection of service-level raw records.

Lazy Rendering

Large service details are rendered only when opened, reducing browser load.

Historical Data

Can request archival information when supported.

Filtering and Sorting

Users can search services by port or product name and sort columns.

Export

Supports summary / JSON copy and CSV export.

Local History

Stores previously entered IPs locally in the browser.

? Recommended Analyst Workflow

A practical IP investigation workflow should follow these steps.

1. Enter a Clean IP Address

Use only IPv4 or IPv6. Do not include domains, URLs, ports, or paths.

2. Review General Information

Check ASN, organization, ISP, country, region, city, coordinates, ports, services, hostnames, and domains.

3. Check Geolocation

Use the map for approximate context, but do not treat it as exact physical attribution.

4. Review Open Ports

Sort and filter services by port, product, scan date, or CVSS score.

5. Expand Important Services

Open details for exposed web services, remote access services, databases, or unusual ports.

6. Review Vulnerability Data

Check CVE count and Max CVSS, but validate product and version accuracy before making conclusions.

7. Inspect Raw JSON When Needed

Use raw data for deeper technical analysis or integration workflows.

8. Compare Current and Historical Data

Enable historical data when investigating exposure changes over time.

9. Export Evidence

Use CSV or JSON export for internal reporting.

10. Validate Before Action

Confirm important findings with additional tools, asset owners, or direct authorized scans.

?? Security, Privacy & Responsible Use

IP Intelligence Search is intended for lawful cybersecurity, OSINT, asset analysis, incident response, and exposure management.

Acceptable use cases include:

- Checking your own infrastructure
- Investigating suspicious IPs
- Reviewing exposed services

- SOC triage
- Threat intelligence enrichment
- Vulnerability exposure review
- Asset inventory validation
- Incident response
- Historical infrastructure analysis
- Compliance reporting

Users must follow responsible use rules:

- Do not use the tool to attack systems.
- Do not use exposed services for unauthorized access.
- Do not exploit vulnerabilities discovered through the tool.
- Do not harass, disrupt, or target third-party infrastructure.
- Validate vulnerability findings before escalation.
- Respect applicable laws and authorization boundaries.
- Treat exported infrastructure data as sensitive.
- Use results for defensive and analytical purposes only.

?? Technical Highlights

- Global IP intelligence search
- Available at `dash.niamonx.io/global_iplookup`
- Powered by NiamonX Crawler database catalog
- Supports IPv4 and IPv6
- Rejects domains and URLs
- Optional historical data
- General IP profile
- ASN, organization, ISP, country, city, and coordinates
- Leaflet geolocation map
- Hostnames and domains
- Tags and labels
- Services and ports table
- TCP and UDP support
- Product and version detection
- HTTP metadata
- SSL metadata when available
- CPE and CPE 2.3 identifiers
- Vulnerability aggregation
- CVE counts
- Max CVSS field
- CVSS color labels
- Port and product filtering

- Column sorting
- Service detail disclosure
- Lazy rendering for large responses
- Raw JSON viewer
- Summary / JSON copy
- CSV export
- LocalStorage history of entered IPs
- Suitable for SOC, OSINT, vulnerability review, asset monitoring, and incident response workflows

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? Usage Hints

- Enter only an IPv4 or IPv6 address.
- Do not enter domains, URLs, paths, or IP:port values.
- Use the service search field to filter by port or product name.
- Check Max CVSS for quick vulnerability triage.
- Expand service details for HTTP headers, banners, fingerprints, and raw JSON.
- Use historical data when investigating changes over time.
- Treat geolocation as approximate.
- Treat CVE matches as leads until validated.
- Use CSV export for service inventory.
- Use JSON copy for technical workflows.
- Clear local history on shared devices.
- Use findings only for lawful defensive analysis.

? Contact Information

For technical, legal, abuse, privacy, or support-related inquiries, users can contact the NiamonX team directly:

support@niamonx.io — Technical Support

other@niamonx.io — General Inquiries

takedown@niamonx.io — Privacy or Data Removal Requests

legal@niamonx.io — Legal and Compliance Matters

Alternative contact channel:

□□ Helpdesk: https://support.niamonx.io/

Summary

NiamonX IP Intelligence Search (Global IP Lookup) is a global IP intelligence tool for analyzing IPv4 and IPv6 addresses through the NiamonX Crawler database catalog.

It provides ASN, organization, ISP, geolocation, hostnames, domains, open ports, services, products, HTTP metadata, fingerprints, CVEs, CVSS scores, historical layers, raw JSON, filtering, sorting, CSV export, and local lookup history.

The tool is designed for lawful OSINT, SOC triage, threat intelligence, vulnerability review, asset monitoring, compliance, and incident response. Results should be treated as intelligence signals and validated before operational or security decisions.

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