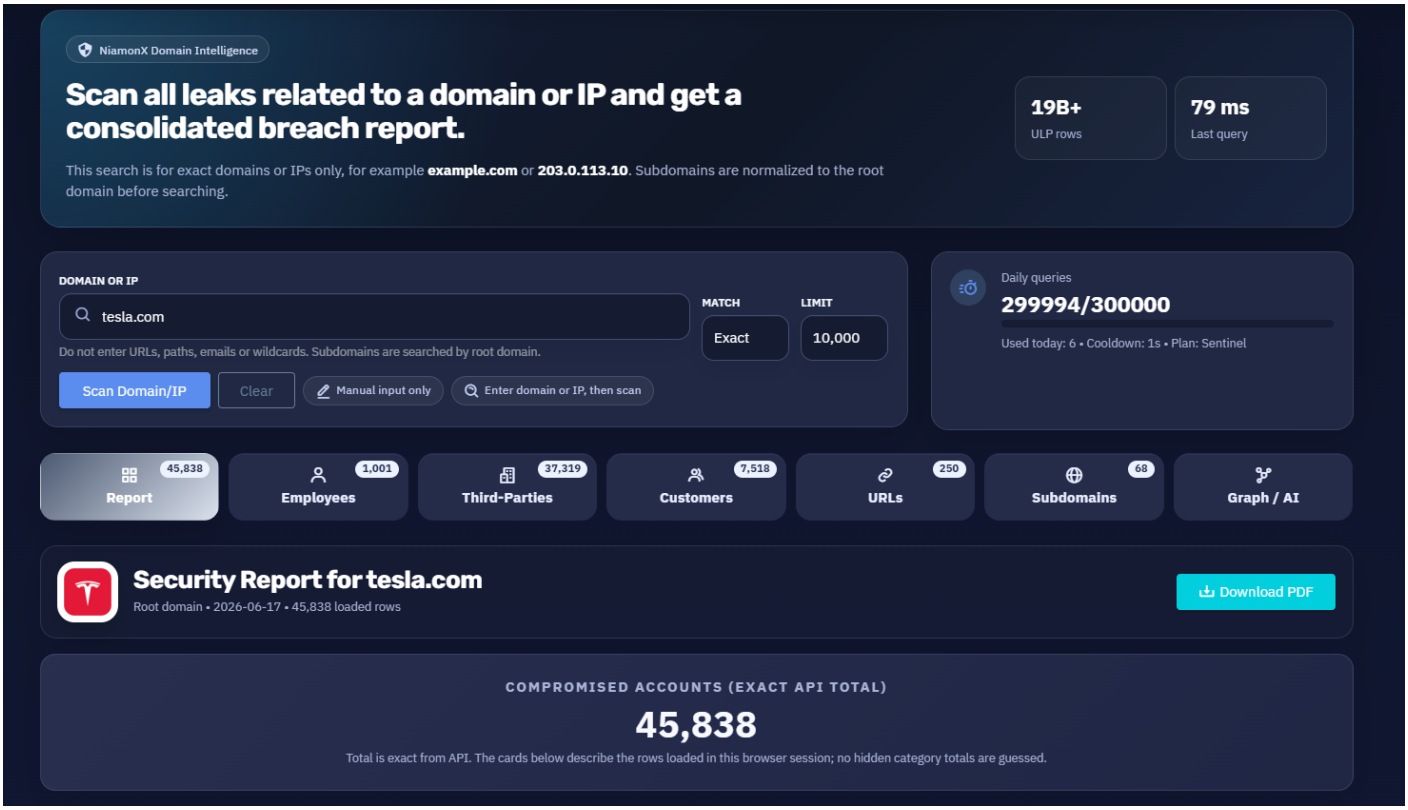
Public Breached ULP Domain / IP Search | Domain and IP Breach Intelligence



The platform available at dash.niamonx.io/ulp_domain_ip_search

Overview of the Service

Public Breached ULP Domain / IP Search is a consolidated breach intelligence module within the NiamonX platform. It is designed to scan public leak datasets for records related to a specific **domain** or **IP address** and generate a structured security report.

The tool is powered by **NiamonX Domain Intelligence** and the **NiamonX ULP Engine**, allowing users to analyze compromised accounts, exposed URLs, affected subdomains, employee-related records, third-party identities, customer-style username records, and password-related exposure.

This module is intended for companies, SOC teams, security analysts, incident response teams, compliance departments, and authorized cybersecurity researchers who need to understand

whether a corporate domain or IP address appears in large-scale public leak datasets.

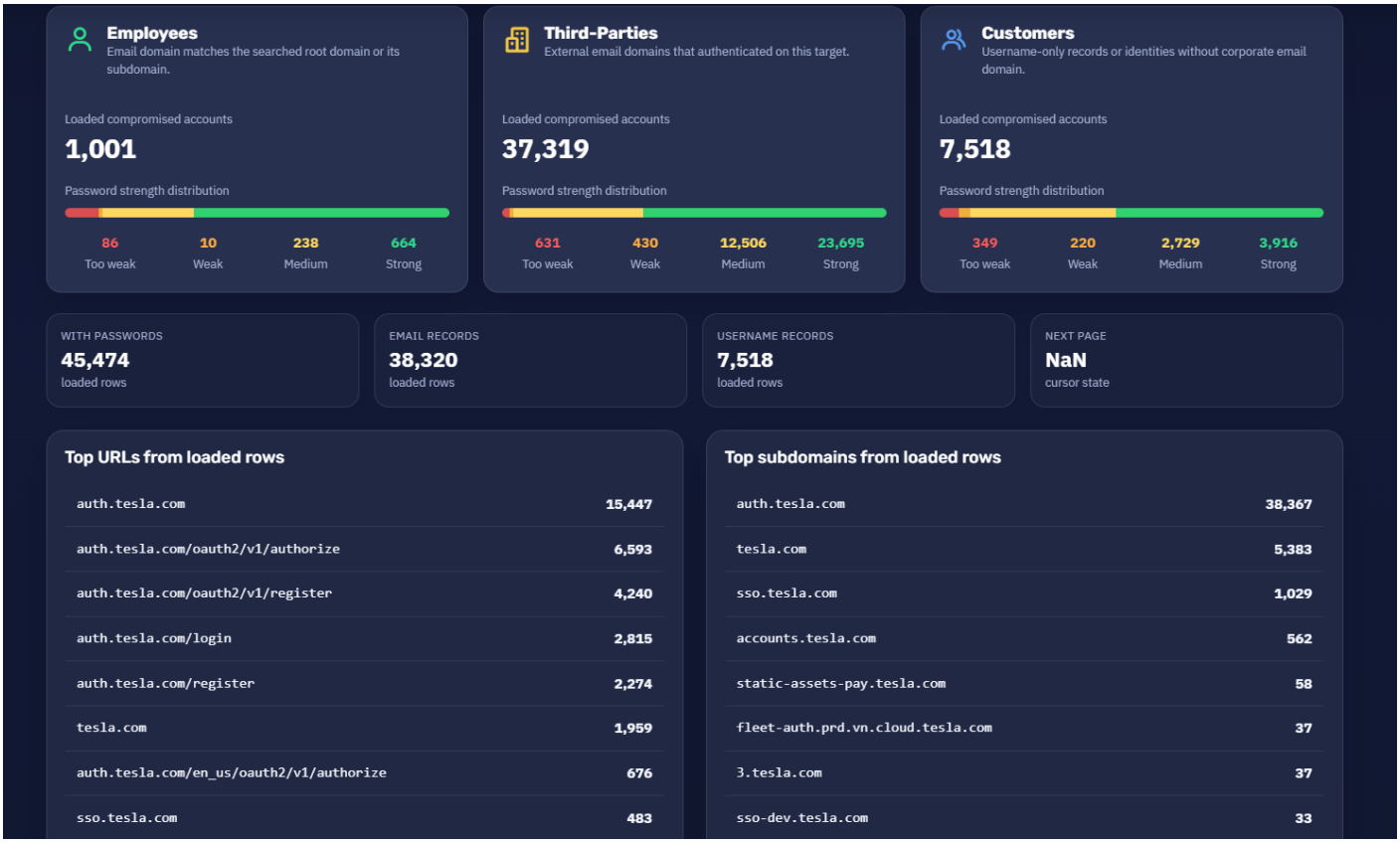
The search is focused on **exact domains and IP addresses only**.

Examples:

```
example.com
```

```
203.0.113.10
```

Users must not enter full URLs, URL paths, emails, wildcards, or unrelated search values in this module.



? How the Search Works

When a user enters a domain or IP address, the system performs an exact search across indexed ULP leak records.

For domain-based searches, subdomains are automatically normalized to the root domain before searching.

For example:

```
auth.example.com
```

is normalized and searched as:

```
example.com
```

This allows the system to consolidate breach intelligence across all related subdomains and hosts under the same root domain.

The search returns a consolidated report that may include:

- Total compromised accounts
- Loaded rows in the current browser session
- Unique hosts
- Unique URLs
- Subdomains
- Employee-related records
- Third-party records
- Customer or username-only records
- Password strength distribution
- Records with passwords
- Email records
- Username records
- Top URLs
- Top subdomains
- Graph and AI analysis

The total number of compromised accounts is taken directly from the API when available, while category cards describe only the rows loaded in the current browser session. Hidden category totals are not guessed.

? What Can Be Searched

This module supports only exact domain and IP address searches.

Supported values:

- Root domains
- Subdomains, normalized to root domain
- IPv4 addresses
- IPv6 addresses, if supported by the backend index

Examples of valid searches:

```
example.com
```

```
company.org
```

```
203.0.113.10
```

Examples of invalid input for this module:

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

```
example.com/login
```

```
user@example.com
```

```
*.example.com
```

```
example
```

Domain, URL, email, username, and advanced search are handled through separate NiamonX modules or dedicated pages.

?? Search Interface

The interface contains several core controls and report indicators.

Domain or IP

The main input field where the user enters an exact domain or IP address.

Example:

```
tesla.com
```

The field is intended only for domains or IP addresses. Users should not enter URLs, paths, emails, or wildcards.

Match Mode

The current match mode is:

```
Exact
```

Exact matching helps reduce noise and ensures that the report is generated around the submitted domain, normalized root domain, or IP address.

Limit

The result limit controls how many rows can be loaded into the current browser session.

Example:

```
10,000
```

The report may show an exact total from the API while loading only a limited number of rows into the current session.

Daily Queries

The interface displays daily query limits based on the user’s plan.

Example:

```
Daily queries
299998 / 300000
Used today: 2
Cooldown: 1s
Plan: Sentinel
```

Daily limits help control usage, ensure platform stability, and prevent abuse.

? Dataset Scale

Public Breached ULP Domain / IP Search is powered by a large-scale ULP intelligence dataset.

Main dataset indicator:

```
19B+ ULP rows
```

This means the module can search across more than **19 billion indexed ULP rows** related to public leak datasets.

The dataset may include records containing URLs, hosts, emails, usernames, passwords, timestamps, and other leak-related metadata.

? Key Features

Domain and IP Intelligence

The module provides consolidated breach intelligence for a specific domain or IP address.

Root Domain Normalization

Subdomains are normalized to the root domain before searching, allowing the tool to detect exposure across related hosts.

Exact Match Search

Exact matching helps ensure that the report is focused on the selected domain or IP address.

Consolidated Security Report

The tool generates a structured security report with key metrics, categories, and exposure indicators.

Exact API Total

The total number of compromised accounts can be displayed as an exact value from the API.

Loaded Session Rows

The report clearly separates the exact total from the rows currently loaded in the browser session.

Employee Detection

The system identifies employee-related records where the email domain matches the searched root domain or its subdomains.

Third-Party Detection

The system identifies external email domains that authenticated on the target domain or related services.

Customer / Username-Only Records

The module separates username-only records or identities without a corporate email domain.

Password Strength Distribution

Loaded compromised accounts are grouped by password strength.

Common categories include:

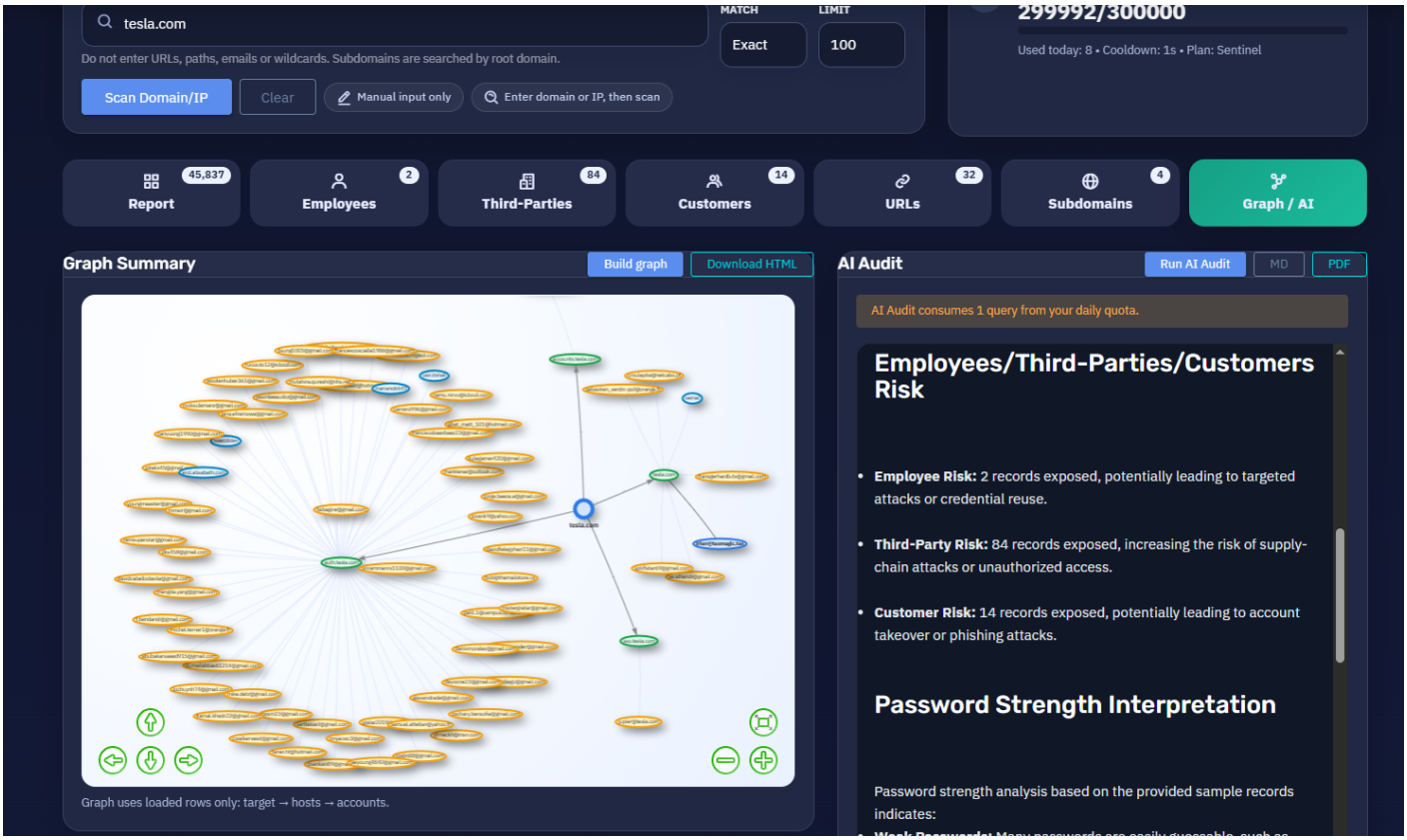
- Too weak
- Weak
- Medium
- Strong

URL and Host Analysis

The report highlights top URLs, unique endpoints, unique hosts, and subdomains discovered in loaded records.

Graph and AI Module

The tool includes a Graph / AI section for visual analysis and AI-assisted interpretation of the breach report.



Saved Records

Important records can be saved for later review and investigation.

? Security Report Structure

After a search is completed, the module generates a structured report.

Example report header:

```
Security Report for example.com
Root domain • 2026-06-17 • 10,000 loaded rows
```

The report may include the following cards and sections.

? Compromised Accounts

The **Compromised Accounts** card shows the total number of compromised accounts related to the searched domain or IP.

Example:

```
Compromised Accounts (Exact API Total)
45,837
```

This value represents the exact total returned by the API.

The category cards below the total describe only the rows loaded in the current browser session. The system does not guess hidden category totals.

? Loaded Rows

The **Loaded rows** card shows how many records are currently loaded in the browser session.

Example:

```
Loaded rows
10,000
current cursor session
```

This is important because the full API total may be higher than the number of records loaded into the interface.

For large reports, users may need to load additional pages or use cursor-based pagination.

? Unique Hosts, URLs, and Subdomains

The report summarizes infrastructure-related indicators.

Unique Hosts

Shows how many unique hosts were parsed from URL hosts.

Example:

```
Unique hosts
41
```

URLs

Shows how many unique endpoints were found.

Example:

```
URLs
250
```

Subdomains

Shows how many unique subdomains or hosts were detected in the loaded rows.

Example:

```
Subdomains
41
```

These indicators help analysts understand which services, login pages, applications, or infrastructure components are most commonly associated with leaked records.

? Employee Exposure

The **Employees** section identifies records where the email domain matches the searched root domain or one of its subdomains.

Example:

```
Employees
Loaded compromised accounts: 221
```

Employee records are important because they may indicate direct corporate account exposure.

The section may also include password strength distribution:

Password Strength	Description

Too weak	Very risky passwords that may be simple, reused, or easily guessed
Weak	Low-strength passwords requiring urgent review
Medium	Moderate-strength passwords that may still require reset depending on context
Strong	Stronger passwords, but still considered exposed if found in leaks

Example distribution:

Strength	Count
Too weak	22
Weak	3
Medium	50
Strong	146

Even strong passwords should be reset if they appear in breach records.

? Third-Party Exposure

The **Third-Parties** section identifies external email domains that authenticated on the searched target.

Example:

```
Third-Parties
Loaded compromised accounts: 8,127
```

These records may represent:

- Contractors
- Vendors
- Partners
- External users
- Customers using third-party emails
- SSO or login activity involving non-corporate domains
- Accounts created with external identities

Third-party exposure is important because attackers may use compromised external accounts to access company systems, partner portals, support panels, or customer-facing services.

Example password strength distribution:

Strength	Count
Too weak	148
Weak	82
Medium	2,769
Strong	5,113

? Customer and Username-Only Records

The **Customers** section includes username-only records or identities without a corporate email domain.

Example:

```
Customers
Loaded compromised accounts: 1,652
```

These records may represent:

- Customer accounts
- Username-only logins
- Non-email identities
- Legacy accounts
- Application-specific usernames
- Records where email data is missing

Example password strength distribution:

Strength	Count
Too weak	84
Weak	60
Medium	594
Strong	843

This section helps organizations understand user exposure beyond direct employee email accounts.

? Password Exposure

The report highlights how many loaded records contain passwords.

Example:

```
With passwords
9,914
loaded rows
```

Password exposure is one of the most important risk indicators.

If passwords are present, users should treat the affected records as sensitive security intelligence.

Recommended actions:

- Reset exposed passwords.
- Check whether the password is still active.
- Check whether the same password was reused elsewhere.
- Enforce multi-factor authentication.
- Review login history.
- Investigate suspicious access events.
- Notify affected users if required.
- Disable or lock high-risk accounts if necessary.

Passwords must never be used for unauthorized access, credential stuffing, phishing, fraud, or social engineering.

? Email and Username Records

The report separates loaded rows by identity type.

Example:

```
Email records
8,348
loaded rows
```

```
Username records
1,652
loaded rows
```

Email records usually provide stronger identity correlation because they are connected to a specific domain or user account.

Username records may require additional validation because usernames can be reused across multiple services and may not always uniquely identify one person.

? Top URLs from Loaded Rows

The report displays the most common URLs found in the loaded records.

Example:

URL	Count
auth.example.com	3,299
auth.example.com/oauth2/v1/authorize	1,463
auth.example.com/oauth2/v1/register	941
auth.example.com/login	609
auth.example.com/register	506
example.com	424
sso.example.com	104

This section helps analysts identify the most affected endpoints.

Common findings may include:

- Login pages
- OAuth endpoints
- Registration pages
- SSO portals
- Customer portals
- Admin panels
- Application dashboards
- API authentication endpoints

High counts on authentication endpoints may indicate credential exposure involving login flows.

? Top Subdomains from Loaded Rows

The report also displays the most common subdomains or hosts found in loaded records.

Example:

Subdomain	Count
auth.example.com	8,328
example.com	1,215
sso.example.com	239
accounts.example.com	109
apps.example.com	10
toolbox.example.com	6

This section helps security teams identify which parts of the organization’s infrastructure are most represented in public leak data.

High-risk subdomains may include:

- Authentication systems
- SSO portals
- Employee portals
- Payment systems
- Admin panels
- Developer tools
- Customer account systems
- Internal application gateways

? Graph / AI Analysis

The **Graph / AI** section provides visual and AI-assisted analysis of the domain or IP exposure.

It may help users understand:

- Relationships between hosts and leaked accounts
- Clusters of exposed users
- Common authentication endpoints
- Employee vs third-party exposure

- High-risk password patterns
- Repeated infrastructure exposure
- Potentially affected services
- Prioritized remediation areas

The AI component can assist with summarizing the report and highlighting important risks, but it should not replace manual analyst validation.

? Saved Records

The **Saved records** section allows users to store important findings for later review.

Saved records may be useful for:

- Incident response tracking
- Compliance documentation
- Internal reporting
- Rechecking high-risk accounts
- Preparing remediation lists
- Monitoring repeated exposure
- Reviewing specific URLs or users

Saved records should be handled as sensitive security data.

? Pagination and Cursor State

Large reports may contain more records than are loaded into the current browser session.

The interface may show cursor-related information, such as:

```
Next page
NaN
cursor state
```

This indicates the current pagination or cursor state for loading additional records.

The exact API total and the currently loaded rows should always be interpreted separately.

Example:

```
Exact API Total: 45,837
Loaded rows: 10,000
```

This means the API reports 45,837 total compromised accounts, while the browser currently displays and analyzes 10,000 rows.

?? Security, Privacy & Ethics

Public Breached ULP Domain / IP Search is designed for lawful defensive cybersecurity and authorized breach intelligence analysis.

Acceptable use cases include:

- Checking your own company domain
- Investigating authorized corporate assets
- Reviewing employee credential exposure
- Assessing third-party login exposure
- Supporting incident response
- Supporting compliance audits
- Monitoring exposed authentication endpoints
- Identifying password reuse risk
- Preparing remediation actions

Users must follow strict ethical rules:

- Search only domains, IPs, and assets you own or are authorized to investigate.
- Do not use the tool to target companies, employees, customers, or individuals without authorization.
- Do not use exposed credentials for unauthorized access.
- Do not redistribute leaked passwords or personal data.
- Do not publish sensitive records.
- Do not perform credential stuffing, phishing, fraud, extortion, or social engineering.
- Do not attempt to bypass access controls, rate limits, or plan restrictions.
- Validate all findings before taking operational, legal, or security action.
- Treat all reports as sensitive security intelligence.

Abuse of the platform may result in account restriction, suspension, or termination.

? Recommended Remediation Workflow

When exposure is found, security teams should follow a structured remediation process.

1. Validate the Report

Confirm that the domain or IP belongs to the organization and that the records are relevant.

2. Prioritize Employee Accounts

Employee records should be reviewed first because they may represent direct corporate access risk.

3. Check Password Exposure

Focus on records with passwords, especially weak and very weak passwords.

4. Enforce Password Resets

Reset exposed passwords and prevent reuse through password policy controls.

5. Enable MFA

Require multi-factor authentication for affected accounts and critical systems.

6. Review Login Logs

Check SIEM, IAM, VPN, SSO, email, and application logs for suspicious activity.

7. Investigate Affected URLs

Review the top URLs and subdomains to identify exposed authentication surfaces.

8. Review Third-Party Exposure

Check whether external accounts belong to vendors, partners, contractors, or customers.

9. Notify Stakeholders

Inform internal security, legal, compliance, and affected users where appropriate.

10. Monitor Continuously

Repeat checks periodically and monitor for new exposure.

?? Technical Highlights

- Powered by **NiamonX Domain Intelligence**
- Uses the **NiamonX ULP Engine**
- Searches across **19B+ ULP rows**
- Exact domain and IP search
- Root domain normalization for subdomains
- Consolidated breach report
- Exact compromised account total from API
- Loaded-row analysis for current browser session
- Employee, third-party, and customer categorization
- Password strength distribution
- Unique host detection
- Unique URL and endpoint analysis
- Subdomain extraction
- Email vs username record separation
- Records with password counter
- Top URLs from loaded rows
- Top subdomains from loaded rows
- Graph / AI analysis
- Saved records
- Cursor-based pagination
- Plan-based daily query limits
- Cooldown protection
- Suitable for SOC, compliance, incident response, and domain exposure monitoring

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? Usage Hints

- Enter only an exact domain or IP address.
- Do not enter full URLs, paths, emails, or wildcards.
- Subdomains are normalized to the root domain before searching.

- Use the exact API total to understand full exposure.
- Use loaded-row cards to analyze the currently loaded browser session.
- Review employee records first for direct corporate risk.
- Review third-party records for vendor, partner, and external identity exposure.
- Review customer and username-only records separately.
- Prioritize records with passwords.
- Check top URLs to identify the most affected authentication endpoints.
- Check top subdomains to understand infrastructure exposure.
- Use Graph / AI for faster triage, but validate findings manually.
- Save important records for investigation and reporting.
- Treat all downloaded or saved records as sensitive security material.

? Contact Information

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

support@niamonx.io — Technical Support

other@niamonx.io — General Inquiries

takedown@niamonx.io — Data Removal / Privacy Takedown Requests

legal@niamonx.io — Legal and Compliance Matters

Alternative contact channel:

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

Summary

NiamonX Public Breached ULP Domain / IP Search is a consolidated domain and IP breach intelligence module designed to scan public leak datasets and generate a structured security report.

It searches across more than **19 billion ULP rows**, normalizes subdomains to the root domain, calculates exact compromised account totals from the API, and analyzes loaded rows by employees, third parties, customers, URLs, hosts, subdomains, password exposure, and password strength.

The tool is built for lawful defensive cybersecurity, domain exposure monitoring, SOC workflows, incident response, and compliance investigations. All findings should be validated before action and handled as sensitive security intelligence.

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