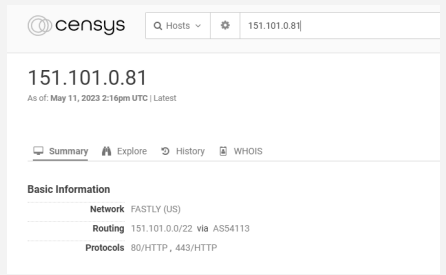
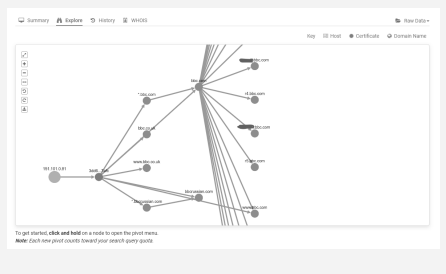


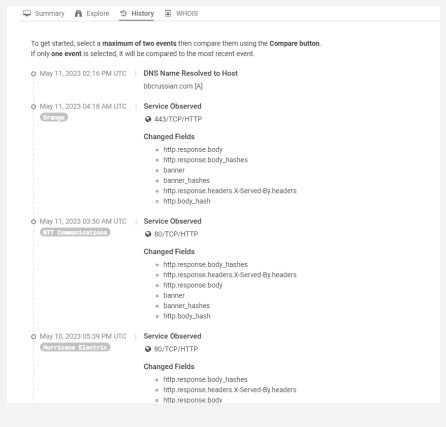
### Basic IPv4 result



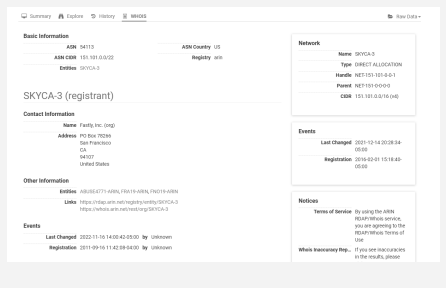
### Explore view - Domains



### History view - Crawler detail

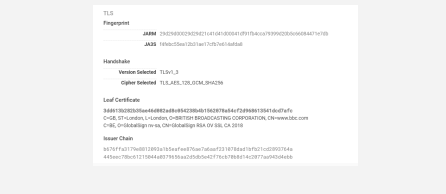


### WHOIS view - Detail

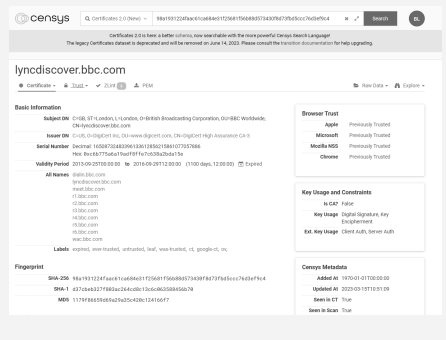


### Text searching

### IPv4 TLS Info



### Explore view - Certificate detail



### Explore view - Certificate pivot



### Text searching - Wildcards

Use a '\*' to represent zero or more characters.  
Example:  
ip: [50.45.128.0 to 50.47.255.255] and services.tls: \*

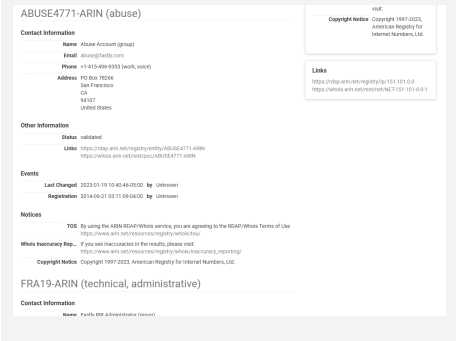
This will return any host in the stated IP range which has completed a TLS handshake.

Note:  
The '?' is used to represent a single character.

### Notes / Caveats

Free account sign-up is required to utilize the basic search engine;  
Host & Certificate search is supported under this configuration.  
Regex support in search queries is a paid feature, email [sales@censys.io](mailto:sales@censys.io) for pricing information.  
API support is available, access & manage keys here:  
<https://search.censys.io/account/api>

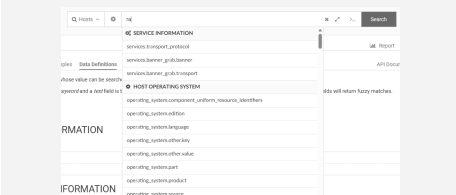
### WHOIS view - Further detail...



### Text searching - Wider scope

Broad searches are possible, as per the following examples:  
autonomous\_system.description: "University"  
services.software.product: "Raspberry Pi"  
not services.service\_name: HTTPS

### Text searching - Auto-complete



As you type in the main search box, the Censys will show immediate possible command completions.

### Text searching - Data field list

The full list of available fields is located here:  
<https://search.censys.io/search/definitions?resource=hosts>  
NOTE: This is an EXTENSIVE list.

The other modality of search querying, text entry, is bound by a dotted-keyword format, modifiable by boolean operators, some examples follow:

"location.country\_code: US and protocols: ("23/telnet" or "80/http")"

This will identify any internet-facing US host exposing TELNET or HTTP.

"location.city: Chicago and tags: ("scada")"

This will identify any internet-facing host in Chicago with a banner tag of 'scada'.

## Explore view - Certificate extensions

The screenshot displays the 'Explore view - Certificate extensions' interface. It is organized into several sections:

- Public Key:** Shows 'Key Type' as 2048-bit RSA, 'Modulus' as a long hexadecimal string, and 'SPKI SHA-256' as another long hexadecimal string.
- Signature:** Shows 'Algorithm' as SHA1-RSAs (1.2.840.113549.1.1.9) and 'Signature' as a long hexadecimal string.
- Extensions:** This section contains several fields:
  - Auth Key ID:** 58ea7389db29f188f9ee58128d4679994883f7 [parents] [siblings]
  - Subject Key ID:** e14ac838d2eccbe12f626b7c59f4e53246bf061 [children]
  - Key Usage:** Digital Signature, Key Encipherment
  - Ext. Key Usage:** Client Auth, Server Auth
  - CRL Paths:** http://crl.digicert.com/cab-g24.crl, http://crl4.digicert.com/cab-g24.crl
  - Policies:** Digicert OV (2.16.840.1.114412.1.1)
  - Constraints:** CA: Public
  - AIA Paths:** OCSP: http://ocsp.digicert.com, Issuer: http://cacerts.digicert.com/DigicertHighAssuranceCA-3.crl
  - SANs:** A list of domain names including lindner.brett.com, dmain.bbc.com, meet.bbc.com, fl.bbc.com, f2.bbc.com, f3.bbc.com, f4.bbc.com, f5.bbc.com, f6.bbc.com, and nsc.bbc.com.



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