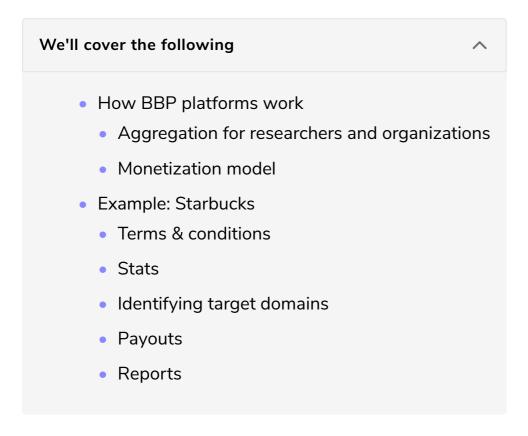
HackerOne

In this lesson, we'll look at how HackerOne works and see an example of a BBP.



How BBP platforms work

BBP platforms like HackerOne provide organizations with tools to host an efficient program and offer the kind of network that allows organizations to attract researchers from the get-go.

Aggregation for researchers and organizations

These platforms are sort of an aggregator of BBP, so the number of researchers browsing the platform and looking for programs is higher than the number of researchers that would bump into your program organically. Researchers know that the platform hosts thousands of programs, so they can easily search through the platform's directory to find new targets. At the same time, organizations tend to join these platforms exactly because of the number of researchers lurking in them, granting broad exposure to their program.

Monetization model

The way these platforms survive is by charging organizations a fee for joining their

sure that everyone is a winner: researchers can access thousands of programs,

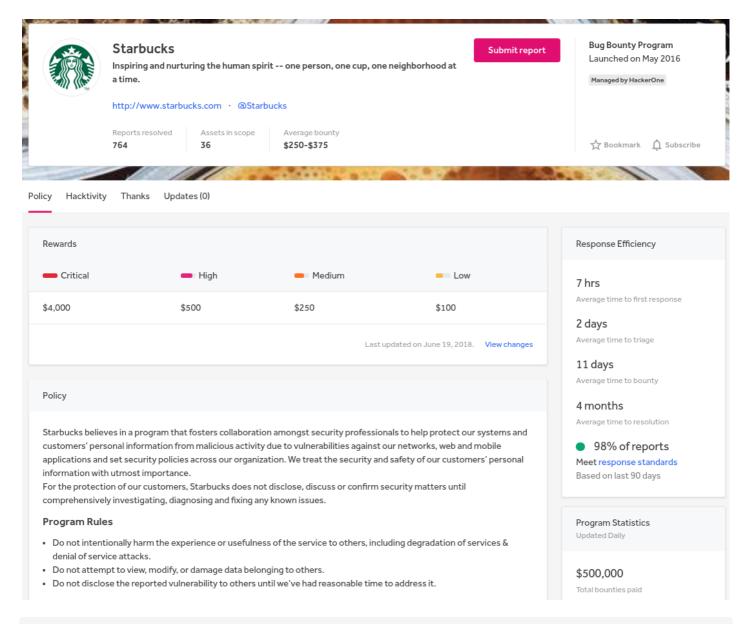
organizations are exposed to thousands of researchers, and the platform monetizes their mutual success by collecting fees in between.

Example: Starbucks

For a better understanding of how the platform works, we can take a look at the program published by Starbucks.

Terms & conditions

It all starts with the program's page, which states terms and conditions at hackerone.com/starbucks.



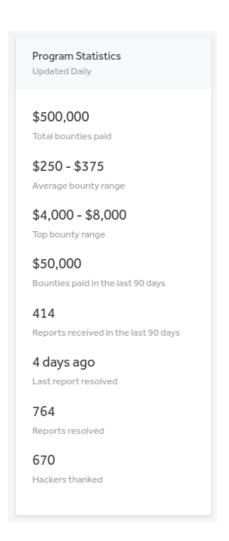
A screenshot of Starbucks' BBP. The program is much more extensive than what can be captured within a small screenshot

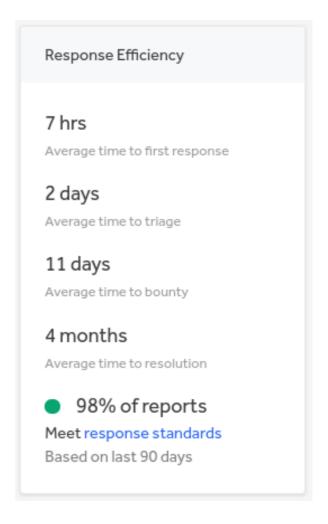
HackerOne has a neat user interface, and allows researchers to understand the

most important information about a program very easily.

Stats

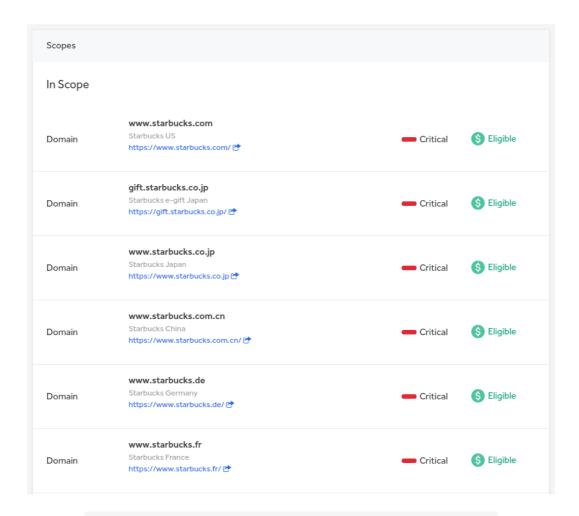
There are sections with a recap of the most important stats of the program.





Identifying target domains

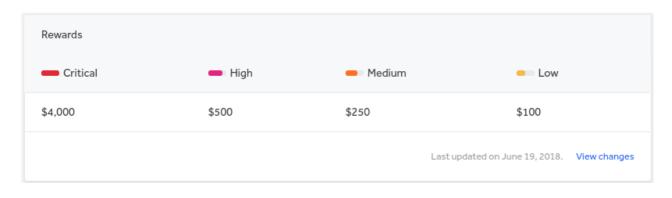
Ethical hackers can identify their targets very quickly thanks to the organization listing all the assets considered to be in scope for the program.



All of Starbucks's domains are in the scope of the program

Payouts

More importantly, the payouts are clearly defined at the top of the program.



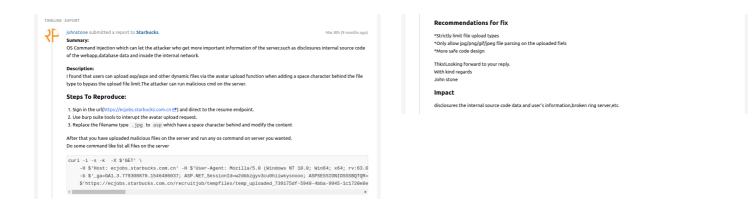
Payouts are clearly laid out

Right from the start, it's clear that finding a critical vulnerability in Starbucks' BBP will net a researcher a few thousand dollars. Keep in mind these amounts may vary based on the specific vulnerability that's been reported.

Reports

In addition to the program's page, we can even take a peek at some of the reports researchers have submitted. An interesting report can be found at

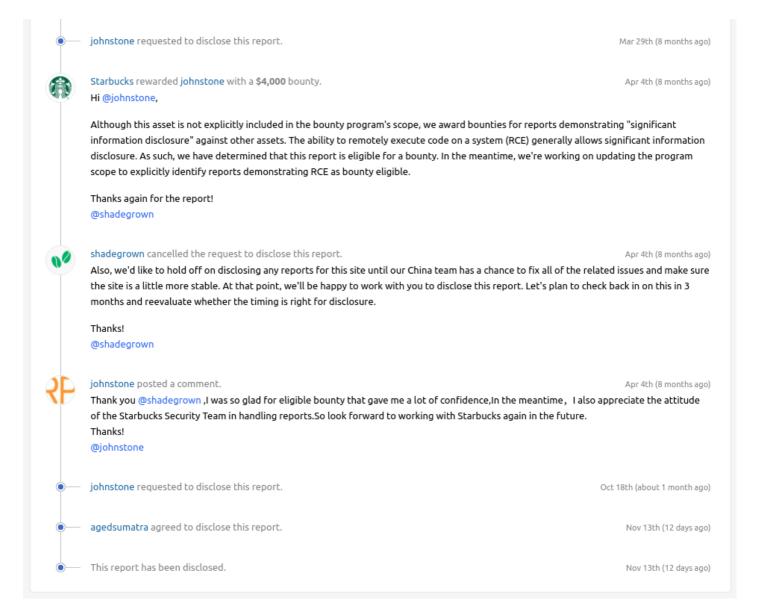
hackerone.com/reports/506646, where an arbitrary code execution vulnerability was reported. As you can see from the following screenshots, the reporter clearly states where the problem lies and starts collaborating with Starbucks' security team on resolving the issue.







It's important to note that the content of this report, as well as the ensuing conversation, are, by default, private between the two parties. Only when an organization decides to make the report public (usually sometime after the fix has been applied) will other users be able to access the report.



After the researcher asked to disclose the report, the team at Starbucks requested to wait until the vulnerable asset had proven to be stable. Six months later, the report was disclosed to the public.

In the next lesson, we'll look at how to deal with ethical hackers.