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Hunters (Step-by-Step Guide) — Guaranteed Result

Are you staring at HackerOne or Bugcrowd dashboards wondering when you'll finally find your first bug?



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I've been there. Refreshing scope pages. Watching recon tools run. Questioning my life choices. But let me tell you — your first bug is closer than you think, if you follow a smart system.

Let's go from zero to your first report.

Step 1: Choose the Right Platform (and Program)

Don't randomly jump on massive companies like Google or PayPal. Start with **new or less noisy** programs. Why? Because:

- Less competition
- More scope flexibility
- Easier targets
- - HackerOne New Programs
 - Bugcrowd Low Hanging Fruit
 - Intigriti Programs with Zero Reports

Step 2: Understand the Scope and Rules

Before touching anything, **read the scope**. Twice. Most new hunters ignore this and waste hours testing things that are out-of-scope.

- **Example scope:**
 - *.example.com (includes all subdomains) 🗸
 - mobile app APIs (only iOS) 🗸

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- Avoid:
 - Third-party services (like Salesforce) unless explicitly in scope
 - Denial of Service tests
 - Automated scanning without permission

Step 3: Set Up Your Toolkit (Minimalist Edition)

You don't need 50 tools. You need the *right* tools.

Here's a beginner-friendly setup:

Recon Tools:

- Subfinder 🕵
- httpx
- Nuclei
- Waybackurls 🕰

Manual Testing Tools:

- Burp Suite (Community Edition is fine)
- Firefox with extensions like Wappalyzer and HackBar

Step 4: Recon and Map the Target

Now it's time to map the attack surface.

1. Run Subfinder to find subdomains:

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cat subs.txt | httpx -status-code -title -o live.txt

- 1. Run Nuclei for common misconfigurations:
- nuclei -l live.txt -t cves/ -o results.txt
- 1. Explore the site manually. Visit every link. Look at every form.
- **V** Look for things like:
 - Login/Signup pages
 - Contact forms
 - Upload fields
 - Parameters in the URL (?id=123)
 - Forgotten subdomains (dev.example.com, test.example.com)

☼ Step 5: Focus on Easy & Common Bugs

Don't chase fancy RCEs on day one. Start with:

- XSS (Cross-site Scripting)
- * IDOR (Insecure Direct Object Reference)
- Open Redirects
- Subdomain Takeover
- Sensitive Data in JS files
- Example: Visit dev.example.com , check for robots.txt , open
 main.js , and find hardcoded credentials. Boom, report-worthy.

Great resources to learn:

• Web Security Academy by PortSwigger



Step 6: Report It Like a Pro

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Found something?

Here's how to write a clear, reproducible report:

- Title: Clear and specific "Stored XSS on blog.example.com via comment box"
- Summary: Explain what the bug is and its impact
- Steps to Reproduce:
- 1. Go to blog.example.com 2. Click on "Add Comment" 3. Submit <script>alert(1)</script> 4. Refresh the page - XSS fires
 - Proof of Concept (PoC): Screenshots, Burp logs, or videos
 - Impact: Explain why it matters to the business.
- Mant help? Use this free tool: https://hacktivitywriter.com

Property Bonus Tip: Play CTFs & Bug Bounty Labs

To sharpen your real-world bug hunting skills, practice here:

- TryHackMe Bug Bounty Path
- PortSwigger Labs
- HackerOne CTF



Success Stories from Beginners

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marketing subdomain of a big company.

And you can too.



1 Final Thoughts: Don't Give Up

Finding your first bug is **not about luck**, it's about:

✓ Being consistent ✓ Staying curious ✓ Testing smart, not hard

You might spend 10 days and find nothing. Then on day 11, you'll spot that forgotten endpoint or misconfigured subdomain and BAM — you're a bug bounty hunter with a payout.

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discussions.

****** Thanks for reading!

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