Sri Lanka Institute of Information Technology



Specialized in Cyber Security

Year 2, Semester 2

IE2062 – Web Security

Bug Bounty – Report 06

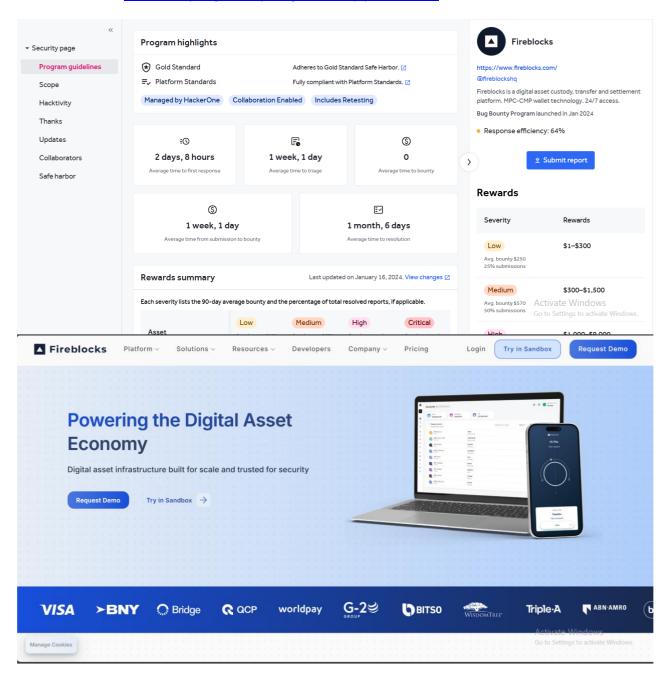
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Table of Contents

- 01. Website Overview
- 02. Step 01: Gather Information
 - a. Subdomain Discovery
 - i. Sublist3r
 - ii. Subfinder
 - b. <u>Live Subdomains</u>
 - c. <u>IP Discovery</u>
 - d. Open Ports
 - e. <u>Used Technologies</u>
- 03. Step 02: Scanning and Vulnerability Identification
 - a. <u>Identify Potential Vulnerabilities</u>
 - b. Cross Domain Misconfiguration
- 04. Step 03: Exploitation and Validation
- 05. Step 04: Mitigation / Fix

1. Website Overview

<u>Fireblocks</u> – Digital asset infrastructure built for scale and trusted for security HackerOne Link: <u>Fireblocks | Bug Bounty Program Policy | HackerOne</u>



Step 01: Gather Information.

- a. Sub-domain Discovery
 - i. Sublist3r: subdomains fireblocks sublist3r.txt

Tool : Sublist3r

Code: python3 sublist3r.py -d fireblocks.com -o subdomains_fireblocks_sublist3r.txt

Explanation:

python3 sublist3r.py - Run the script using python

-d fireblocks- Target domain

-o subdomains_fireblocks_sublist3r.txt - Output file where the result is saved

```
# Coded By Ahmed Aboul-Ela - @aboul3la
[-] Searching now in Baidu..
[-] Searching now in Google..
[-] Searching now in Bing..
[-] Searching now in DNSdumpster...
[-] Searching now in ThreatCrowd..
[-] Searching now in SSL Certificates..
[-] Searching now in PassiveDNS..
Process DNSdumpster-8:
Traceback (most recent call last):
  File "/usr/lib/python3.13/multiprocessing/process.py", line 313, in _bootstrap
    self.run()
  File "/home/kali/Desktop/Sublist3r/sublist3r.py", line 268, in run
    domain_list = self.enumerate()
  File "/home/kali/Desktop/Sublist3r/sublist3r.py", line 647, in enumerate
    token = self.get_csrftoken(resp)
  File "/home/kali/Desktop/Sublist3r/sublist3r.py", line 641, in get_csrftoken
    token = csrf_regex.findall(resp)[0]
IndexError: list index out of range
www.fireblocks.com
www.amex-client-e2.fireblocks.com
www.amex-client-e3.fireblocks.com
blog.fireblocks.com
community.fireblocks.com
component-registry-gcpshell-ext.fireblocks.com
console-fleetdm.fireblocks.com
developers.fireblocks.com
docs.fireblocks.com
                                                                          Activate
www.docs.fireblocks.com
                                                                          Go to Settino
events.fireblocks.com
```

www.fireblocks.com

amex-client-e1.fireblocks.com

www.amex-client-e1.fireblocks.com

amex-client-e2.fireblocks.com

www.amex-client-e2.fireblocks.com

amex-client-e3.fireblocks.com

www.amex-client-e3.fireblocks.com

api-reference.fireblocks.com

blog.fireblocks.com

checkout.fireblocks.com

community.fireblocks.com

component-registry-gcpshell-ext.fireblocks.com

console-fleetdm.fireblocks.com

developers.fireblocks.com

docs.fireblocks.com

www.docs.fireblocks.com

emails.fireblocks.com

events.fireblocks.com

fb-bt-man.fireblocks.com

fleetdm.fireblocks.com

fleetdm-test.fireblocks.com

garage.fireblocks.com

marketplaceapi.gcp.fireblocks.com

hireblocks.fireblocks.com

info.fireblocks.com

ncw-developers.fireblocks.com

portal.fireblocks.com

www.portal.fireblocks.com

referral.fireblocks.com

shopit.fireblocks.com

spark.fireblocks.com

status.fireblocks.com

eu.status.fireblocks.com

eu2.status.fireblocks.com

sandbox.status.fireblocks.com

survey.fireblocks.com

t4dtd.fireblocks.com

tabsrvprod.fireblocks.com

www.tabsrvprod.fireblocks.com

tabsrvtst.fireblocks.com

www.tabsrvtst.fireblocks.com

tokenization.fireblocks.com

www.tokenization.fireblocks.com

tracking.fireblocks.com

trust.fireblocks.com

vault.fireblocks.com

www.vault.fireblocks.com

vendors.fireblocks.com

ii. Subfindre: subfinder result fireblock.txt

Tool : Subfinder

Code: subfinder -d fireblocks.com -o subfinder_result.txt

Explanation:

bfinder - run subfinder too

l -*d* fireblocks.com - Mention the target website -*o* subfinder_result.txt - Mention the output file



garage.fireblocks.com www.fireblocks.com amex-client-e3.fireblocks.com www.amex-client-e2.fireblocks.com api-reference.fireblocks.com tabsrvtst.fireblocks.com

checkout.fireblocks.com

emails.fireblocks.com

vendors.fireblocks.com

www.portal.fireblocks.com

sandbox.status.fireblocks.com

ncw-developers.fireblocks.com

eu2.status.fireblocks.com

tracking.fireblocks.com

referral.fireblocks.com

spark.fireblocks.com

amex-client-e1.fireblocks.com

console-fleetdm.fireblocks.com

www.tabsrvprod.fireblocks.com

tokenization.fireblocks.com

www.tokenization.fireblocks.com

docs.fireblocks.com

trust.fireblocks.com

portal.fireblocks.com

status.fireblocks.com

shopit.fireblocks.com

fb-bt-man.fireblocks.com

www.vault.fireblocks.com

www.tabsrvtst.fireblocks.com

component-registry-gcpshell-ext.fireblocks.com

marketplaceapi.gcp.fireblocks.com

developers.fireblocks.com

hireblocks.fireblocks.com

vault.fireblocks.com

amex-client-e2.fireblocks.com

fleetdm.fireblocks.com

eu.status.fireblocks.com

tabsrvprod.fireblocks.com

info.fireblocks.com

survey.fireblocks.com

t4dtd.fireblocks.com

fleetdm-test.fireblocks.com

www.docs.fireblocks.com

www.amex-client-e1.fireblocks.com

www.amex-client-e3.fireblocks.com

blog.fireblocks.com

community.fireblocks.com

events.fireblocks.com

b. Live Subdomain Discovery

Tool : httpx: livesub_results.txt

Code: httpx-toolkit -l subfinder_result_fireblock.txt -o livesub_results.txt

Explanation:

httpx-toolkit - run the httpx tool

-*l subfinder_result_fireblock.txt* – mention the file containing input -*o livesub_results.txt* – mention the file which should write the output

```
projectdiscovery.io
Use with caution. You are responsible for your actions.
Developers assume no liability and are not responsible for any misuse or damage.
https://blog.fireblocks.com
https://trust.fireblocks.com
https://eu2.status.fireblocks.com
https://fb-bt-man.fireblocks.com
https://component-registry-gcpshell-ext.fireblocks.com
https://www.fireblocks.com
https://hireblocks.fireblocks.com
https://events.fireblocks.com
https://info.fireblocks.com
https://checkout.fireblocks.com
https://marketplaceapi.gcp.fireblocks.com
https://ncw-developers.fireblocks.com
https://emails.fireblocks.com
https://vault.fireblocks.com
https://developers.fireblocks.com
https://survey.fireblocks.com
https://fleetdm.fireblocks.com
https://docs.fireblocks.com
https://vendors.fireblocks.com
https://portal.fireblocks.com
https://spark.fireblocks.com
https://api-reference.fireblocks.com
https://sandbox.status.fireblocks.com
https://community.fireblocks.com
https://status.fireblocks.com
https://eu.status.fireblocks.com
```

https://blog.fireblocks.com https://trust.fireblocks.com https://eu2.status.fireblocks.com https://fb-bt-man.fireblocks.com https://component-registry-gcpshell-ext.fireblocks.com

https://www.fireblocks.com
https://hireblocks.fireblocks.com
https://events.fireblocks.com
https://info.fireblocks.com
https://checkout.fireblocks.com

https://marketplaceapi.gcp.fireblocks.com https://ncw-developers.fireblocks.com

https://emails.fireblocks.com

https://vault.fireblocks.com
https://developers.fireblocks.com
https://survey.fireblocks.com
https://fleetdm.fireblocks.com
https://docs.fireblocks.com
https://vendors.fireblocks.com
https://portal.fireblocks.com
https://spark.fireblocks.com
https://spark.fireblocks.com
https://sandbox.status.fireblocks.com
https://status.fireblocks.com
https://status.fireblocks.com

c. IP Discovery

Tool: nslookup: nslookup_result.txt

Code: since we whole file with subdomains, to find IP addresses using "nslookup" we need to make a loop until all the Ips of all the subdomains are found.

```
while read sub; do
echo "Looking up: $sub" >> nslookup_result.txt
nslookup "$sub" | awk '/^Name:|^Address:/' >> nslookup_result.txt
echo "-----" >> nslookup_result.txt
done < livesub results.txt
```

Explanation:

While read sub; do - start of the loop

Echo "Looking up: \$sub">>nslookup_result.txt - print message "Looking up: subdomain" into the file "nslookup_result.txt"

nslookup "\$sub" | awk '/Name: |^Address:/' >> nslookup_result.txt - run the nslookup command echo "_____" >> nslookup_result.txt - separate one subdomain details from another done < livesub results.txt - End the loop and continue until the lines in the livesub results.txt

```
(kali⊗kali)-[~/Desktop/Fireblocks]
  -(kali@kali)-[~/Desktop/Fireblocks]
s cat nslookup_result.tx
Looking up: https://blog.fireblocks.com
Address: 192.168.0.1#53
Looking up: https://trust.fireblocks.com
Address: 192.168.0.1#53
Looking up: https://eu2.status.fireblocks.com
            192.168.0.1#53
Address:
Looking up: https://fb-bt-man.fireblocks.com
           192.168.0.1#53
Address:
Looking up: https://component-registry-gcpshell-ext.fireblocks.com
           192.168.0.1#53
Address:
Looking up: https://www.fireblocks.com
Address: 192.168.0.1#53
Looking up: https://hireblocks.fireblocks.com
             192.168.0.1#53
Looking up: https://events.fireblocks.com
Address: 192.168.0.1#53
Looking up: https://info.fireblocks.com
Address: 192.168.0.1#53
Looking up: https://checkout.fireblocks.com
Address: 192.168.0.1#53
Looking up: https://marketplaceapi.gcp.fireblocks.com
Address: 192.168.0.1#53
Looking up: https://ncw-developers.fireblocks.com
             192.168.0.1#53
Address:
Looking up: https://emails.fireblocks.com
Address: 192.168.0.1#53
Looking up: https://vault.fireblocks.com
          192.168.0.1#53
Looking up: https://developers.fireblocks.com
Address: 192.168.0.1#53
Looking up: https://survey.fireblocks.com
Address: 192.168.0.1#53
```

IP list:

Looking up: https://blog.fireblocks.com

Address: 192.168.0.1#53

Looking up: https://trust.fireblocks.com

Address: 192.168.0.1#53

Looking up: https://eu2.status.fireblocks.com

Address: 192.168.0.1#53

Looking up: https://fb-bt-man.fireblocks.com

Address: 192.168.0.1#53

Looking up: https://component-registry-gcpshell-ext.fireblocks.com

Address: 192.168.0.1#53

Looking up: https://www.fireblocks.com

Address: 192.168.0.1#53

Looking up: https://hireblocks.fireblocks.com

Address: 192.168.0.1#53

Looking up: https://events.fireblocks.com

Address: 192.168.0.1#53

Looking up: https://info.fireblocks.com

Address: 192.168.0.1#53

Looking up: https://checkout.fireblocks.com

Address: 192.168.0.1#53

Looking up: https://marketplaceapi.gcp.fireblocks.com

Address: 192.168.0.1#53

Looking up: https://ncw-developers.fireblocks.com

Address: 192.168.0.1#53

Looking up: https://emails.fireblocks.com

Address: 192.168.0.1#53

Looking up: https://vault.fireblocks.com

Address: 192.168.0.1#53

Looking up: https://developers.fireblocks.com

Address: 192.168.0.1#53

Looking up: https://survey.fireblocks.com

Address: 192.168.0.1#53

Looking up: https://fleetdm.fireblocks.com

Address: 192.168.0.1#53

Looking up: https://docs.fireblocks.com

Address: 192.168.0.1#53

d. Open Ports

Tool: nmap_result.txt

Code: nmap -sV -A -v -O fireblocks.com -oN nmap results.txt

Explanation:

nmap - start the tool

-sV - Service and version detection

-A - OS detection, version detection, script scanning

-v - increase verbosity level

-O - Os detection

- fireblocks.com - target website

-oN nmap_results.txt - result in an output text file

```
-(kali@kali)-[~/Desktop/Fireblocks]
s nmapH=sV -A:=v:-O fireblocks:com -oN nmap_result.txt
Starting Nmap 7.95 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2025-04-27 14:20 +0530
NSE: Loaded 157 scripts for scanning.
NSE: Script Pre-scanning.
Initiating NSE at 14:20
Completed NSE at 14:20, 0.00s elapsed
Initiating NSE at 14:20
Completed NSE at 14:20, 0.00s elapsed
Initiating NSE at 14:20
Completed NSE at 14:20, 0.00s elapsed
Initiating Ping Scan at 14:20
Scanning fireblocks.com (141.193.213.21) [4 ports]
Completed Ping Scan at 14:20, 0.03s elapsed (1 total hosts)
Initiating Parallel DNS resolution of 1 host. at 14:20
Completed Parallel DNS resolution of 1 host. at 14:20, 0.12s elapsed
Initiating SYN Stealth Scan at 14:20
Scanning fireblocks.com (141.193.213.21) [1000 ports]
Discovered open port 443/tcp on 141.193.213.21
Discovered open port 25/tcp on 141.193.213.21
Discovered open port 8080/tcp on 141.193.213.21
Discovered open port 80/tcp on 141.193.213.21
Completed SYN Stealth Scan at 14:20, 5.48s elapsed (1000 total ports)
Initiating Service scan at 14:20
Scanning 4 services on fireblocks.com (141.193.213.21)
Completed Service scan at 14:20, 5.02s elapsed (4 services on 1 host)
Initiating OS detection (try #1) against fireblocks.com (141.193.213.21)
Retrying OS detection (try #2) against fireblocks.com (141.193.213.21)
Initiating Traceroute at 14:20
Completed Traceroute at 14:20, 0.05s elapsed
Initiating Parallel DNS resolution of 2 hosts. at 14:20
Completed Parallel DNS resolution of 2 hosts. at 14:20, 0.08s elapsed
NSE: Script scanning 141.193.213.21.
Initiating NSE at 14:20
Completed NSE at 14:21, 36.35s elapsed
Initiating NSE at 14:21
Completed NSE at 14:21, 31.52s elapsed
Initiating NSE at 14:21
Completed NSE at 14:21, 0.01s elapsed
Nmap scan report for fireblocks.com (141.193.213.21)
Host is up (0.019s latency).
Other addresses for fireblocks.com (not scanned): 141.193.213.20
Not shown: 996 filtered tcp ports (no-response)
        STATE SERVICE
                           VERSION
PORT:
25/tcp open tcpwrapped
|_smtp-commands: Couldn't establish connection on port 25
80/tcp open tcpwrapped
|_http-server-header: cloudflare
443/tcp open tcpwrapped
  ssl-cert: Subject: commonName=fireblocks.com
  Subject Alternative Name: DNS:fireblocks.com
  Issuer: commonName=WE1/organizationName=Google Trust Services/countryName=US
  Public Key type: ec
```

e. Used Technologies

Tool: whatweb - whatweb_results.txt

Code: whatweb -v fireblocks.com > whatweb_result.txt

Explanation:

whatweb - start whatweb tool

-*v* - verbose

fireblocks - target website

> whatweb_result.txt - file with the output

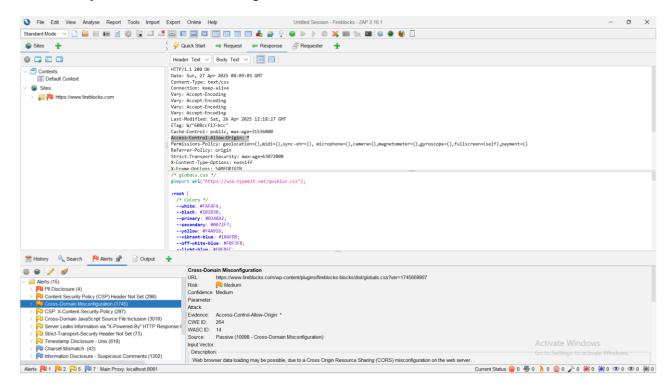
```
(kali@ kali)-[~/Desktop/Fireblocks]
$ whatweb -v fireblocks.com --o whatweb_results.txt
WhatWeb report for http://fireblocks.com
Status : 301 Moved Permanently
Title : 301 Moved Permanently
Summary: HTTPServer[cloudflare], RedirectLocation[http://www.fireblocks.com/], UncommonHeaders[permissions-policy,referrer-policy,x-content-type-options,cf-cache-status,cf-ray,alt-svc], X-Frame-Options[SAMEORIGIN], X-XSS-Protection[1;mode=block]
Detected Plugins:
[ HTTPServer ]
HTTP server header string. This plugin also attempts to
           identify the operating system from the server header.
          String
                            : cloudflare (from server string)
[ RedirectLocation ]
          HTTP Server string location. used with http-status 301 and
                            : http://www.fireblocks.com/ (from location)
           String
[ UncommonHeaders ]
^[[B^[[B^[[B]]]] Uncommon HTTP server headers. The blacklist includes all
^[[B^[[B^[[B]]]]] the standard headers and many non standard but common ones.
^[[B^[[B^[[B^[[B]]]]]]] Interesting but fairly common headers should have their own
           plugins, eg. x-powered-by, server and x-aspnet-version.
Info about headers can be found at www.http-stats.com
                           : permissions-policy,referrer-policy,x-content-type-options,cf-cache-status,cf-ray,alt-svc (fr
          String
om headers)
[ X-Frame-Options ]
           This plugin retrieves the X-Frame-Options value from the
           HTTP header. - More Info:
           http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc288472%28VS.85%29.
           aspx
           String
[ X-XSS-Protection ]
           This plugin retrieves the X-XSS-Protection value from the
           HTTP header. - More Info:
           http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc288472%28VS.85%29.
           aspx
          String
                                                                                                  Activate Windows
           HTTP/1.1 301 Moved Permanently
          Date: Sun, 27 Apr 2025 08:54:03 GMT
           Content-Type: text/html
```

3. Step 02: Scanning and vulnerability identification

a. Identify Potential Vulnerabilities

Tool : OWASP ZAP

Vulnerability: Cross Domain Misconfiguration



Cross Domain Misconfiguration:

URL: https://www.fireblocks.com/wp-content/plugins/fireblocks-

blocks/dist/globals.css?ver=1745669907

Risk: Medium

Confidential: Medium

Parameter: Attack:

Evidence: Access-Control-Allow-Origin: *

CWE ID: 264 WASC ID: 14

Source: Passive (10098 - Cross-Domain Misconfiguration)

Input Vector:

- Description: Web browser data loading may be possible, due to a Cross Origin Resource Sharing (CORS) misconfiguration on the web server..
- Other Info: The CORS misconfiguration on the web server permits cross-domain read requests from arbitrary third party domains, using unauthenticated APIs on this domain. Web browser implementations do not permit arbitrary third parties to read the response from authenticated APIs, however. This reduces the risk somewhat. This misconfiguration could be used by an attacker to access data that is available in an unauthenticated manner, but which uses some other form of security, such as IP address white-listing.
- Solution: Ensure that sensitive data is not available in an unauthenticated manner (using IP address white-listing, for instance).
- Configure the "Access-Control-Allow-Origin" HTTP header to a more restrictive set of domains, or remove all CORS headers entirely, to allow the web browser to enforce the Same Origin Policy (SOP) in a more restrictive manner.
- Reference: https://vulncat.fortify.com/en/detail?id=desc.config.dotnet.html5_overly_permissive_cors_policy

•	Alert Tags:	
---	-------------	--

- OWASP_2021_A01: https://owasp.org/Top10/A01_2021-Broken_Access_Control/OWASP_2017_A05: https://owasp.org/www-project-top-ten/2017/A5_2017-Broken Access Control.html
- CWE-264: https://cwe.mitre.org/data/definitions/264.html

b. Cross Domain Misconfiguration

Cross Domain Misconfiguration occurs when a web application improperly trusts and communicates with untrusted domains, or misconfigures policies that control cross-origin interactions (like CORS - Cross-Origin Resource Sharing). This flaw can allow attackers to bypass the same-origin policy, leading to unauthorized access, data leaks, and even account hijacking by exploiting trust between domains.

Cause of Cross Domain Misconfiguration website:

- Setting overly permissive CORS policies (e.g., Access-Control-Allow-Origin: *)
- Allowing credentials (cookies, HTTP authentication) in CORS requests to any origin
- Trusting user-supplied or dynamically constructed origins without proper validation
- Incorrect configuration of postMessage between windows or frames
- Enabling cross-domain access for sensitive APIs without strict validation
- Lack of strict domain whitelisting or misconfigured subdomains

Propositions to Mitigation or Fix:

- Implement Strict CORS Policies: Only allow specific trusted domains instead of using wildcards
- Validate Origins Carefully: Never dynamically reflect user-supplied Origin headers without validation
- Avoid Sending Credentials Unnecessarily: Use Access-Control-Allow-Credentials: true only when absolutely necessary and with trusted origins
- Secure Cross-Origin Communications: Validate messages carefully when using postMessage APIs
- Regular Configuration Reviews: Regularly audit CORS and cross-domain settings during security assessments
- Use Subdomain Isolation: Separate sensitive parts of applications onto different, carefully managed subdomains
- Employ Web Application Firewalls (WAFs): Use WAFs to detect and block misconfigured CORS behavior

4. Step 03: Exploitation and Validation

Request:

```
GET https://www.fireblocks.com/wp-content/plugins/fireblocks-blocks/dist/globals.css?ver=1745669907 HTTP/1.1
host: www.fireblocks.com
user-agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/131.0.0.0 Safari/537.36
pragma: no-cache
cache-control: no-cache
referer: https://www.fireblocks.com/
```

Response:

```
Response:

HTTP/1.1 200 oK
Date: Sun, 27 Apr 2025 08:09:05 GMT
Content-Type: text/css
Connection: keep-alive
Vary: Accept-Encoding
Vary: Accept-Encoding
Vary: Accept-Encoding
Vary: Accept-Encoding
Last-Modified: Sat, 26 Apr 2025 12:18:27 GMT
ETag: W/*680ccf13-bcc*
Cache-Control: public, max-age=31536000
Access-Control Allow-Origin: *
Permissions-Policy: geolocation=(),midi=(),sync-xhr=(), microphone=(),camera=(),magnetometer=(),gyroscope=(),fullscreen=(self),payment=()
Referene-Policy: origin
Strict-Transport-Security: max-age=63072000

/* globals.css */
     /* globals.css */
@import url("https://use.typekit.net/qos6iun.css");
    :root {
    /* Colors */
    -white: #FAFAFA;
    -black: #101B30;
    -primary: #034BA2;
    -secondary: #0072F7;
    -yellow: #FAM916];
    -vibrant-blue: #184FBB;
    -off-white-blue: #F0FFBFC;
    -aqua: #9BF8F4;
```

5. Step 04: Mitigation / Fix

Immediate Mitigation Actions:

- 1. Restrict CORS to Trusted Domains.
- 2. Configure CORS at the CDN level.

Long Term Prevention:

- 1. For static files avoid CORS unless necessary
- 2. For APIs use authentication even with CORS and implement CSRF tokens for state-changing requests.