

### YAHOO!

Report a Vulnerability

Wall of Fame Archives

### Wall of Fame Archives

For a more current wall-of-fame, please see HackerOne.

#### January 2014 Top 10 Reporters

Ebrahim Hegazy

Nathaniel Wakelam

Olivier Beg

Yuji Tounai





# **AGENDA**

- What are bug bounty programs & why we need it?
- Bug bounty platforms
- How to get started?
- Bug bounty hunting methodology
- Demo on Yahoo and PayPal vulnerabilities
- Resources
- Questions

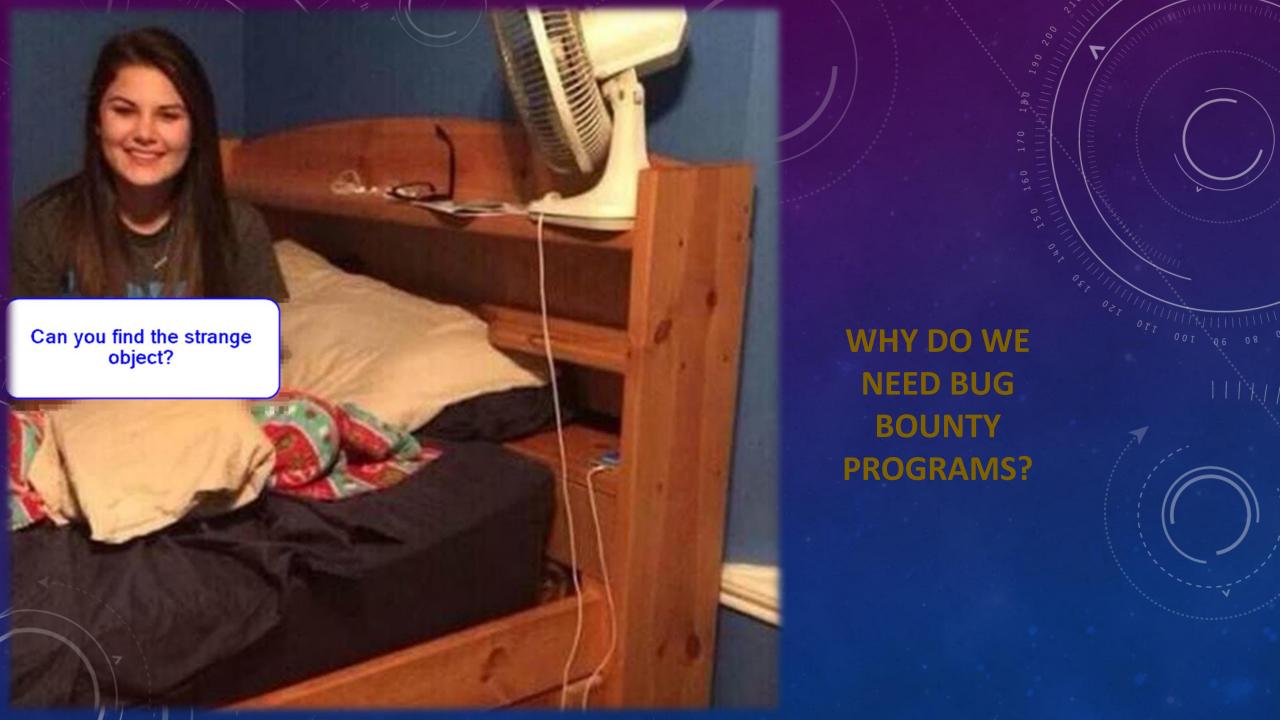


# WHAT ARE BUG BOUNTY PROGRAMS?

When a company starts to offer rewards for security researchers to find vulnerabilities in their infrastructure and applications, under their rules, this is what is so called "Bug Bounty Program".



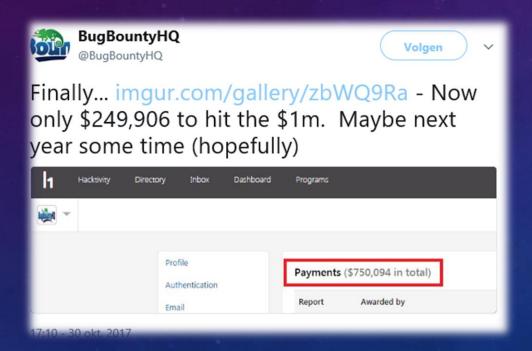
- Yahoo pays a minimum of \$50 and up to \$15,000
- Google pays a minimum of \$100 and up to \$20,000
- Facebook pays a minimum of \$500 and no max payout
- Github Pays a minimum of \$500



# Why do we need Bug Bounty Programs?

### As a researcher:

- Ease of getting a job in the industry
- Good opportunity to make \$\$\$\$
- Better Experience



### As a company:

- Less Security Breaches!
- Better and more secure Apps, Networks etc...
- More researchers from across the world.





T-Mobile

Patreon
2.3 Million

Scottrade
4.6 Million

# **BUG BOUNTY PLATFORMS SynAck** BugBounty.sa Hacken **Bug bounty** platforms Hackerone Intigriti **BugCrowd**

## **BUGBOUNTY.SA PLATFORM**

Bugbounty.sa is bug bounty hunting platform dedicated for Saudi's.

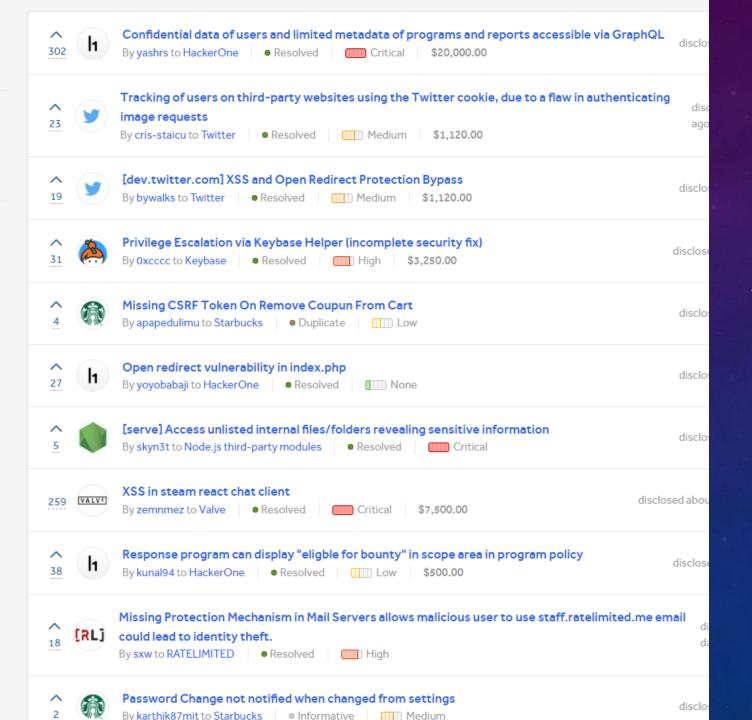
Largest Saudi's companies are hosted in there, and allows you to research, identify and report security vulnerabilities in their systems.

Monetary rewards varies between 3000 SAR to 50,000 SAR based on the severity.





l Vulnerability



# HOW TO GET STARTED?

There are many resources that could get you started in bug bounty hunting. Such as:

- Web Applications Hackers Handbook
- Pentesting4Arabs on Youtube
- Hacker101.com
- HackerOne.com Hacktivity

### Latest Video Mobile Hacking Crash Course



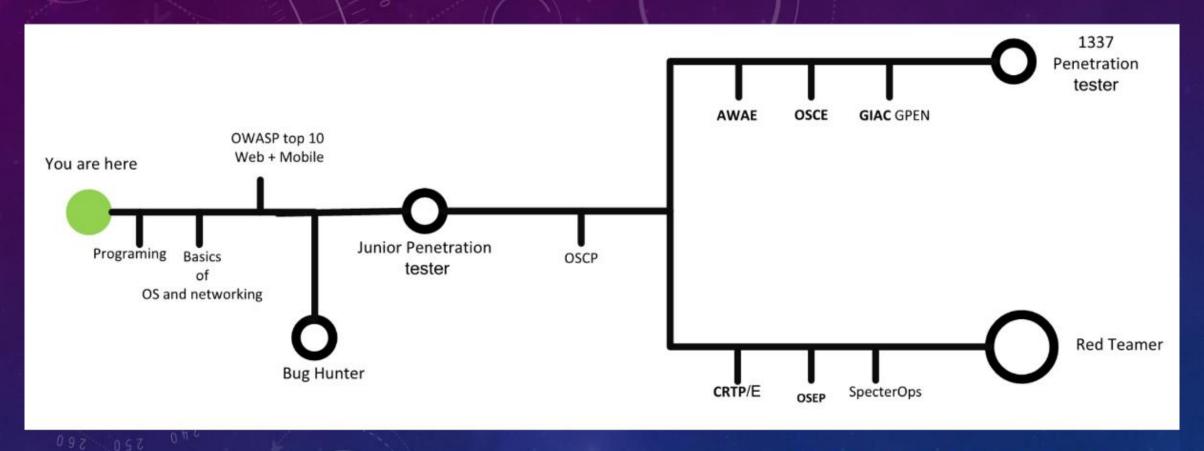
### **Playlists**

- Hacker101 for Newcomers
- Cryptography
- Burp Suite

### All Videos

- Introduction
- · The Web In Depth
- XSS and Authorization
- · SQL Injection and Friends
- Session Fixation
- Clickjacking
- File Inclusion Bugs
- File Upload Bugs
- Null Termination Bugs
- · Unchecked Redirects
- Password Storage
- · Crypto series
  - Crypto Crash Course
  - Crypto Attacks
  - o Crypto Wrap-Up
- Threat Modeling
- Writing Good Reports
- Burp Suite series
  - Getting Started
  - Maximizing Burp
  - Burp Hacks for Bounty Hunters
- · Secure Architecture Review
- · Server-Side Request Forgery
- Source Code Review
- XML External Entities
- · Cookie Tampering Techniques
- · Mobile App Hacking series
  - Mobile Hacking Crash Course

# HOW TO GET STARTED?



# ROADMAP

### **BUG BOUNTY HUNTING METHODOLOGY**

Information Gathering

• Information gathering is always the first step to be performed. Information gathering includes:

Collecting as much as possible of sub-domains used by the target in scope

- Identify the technology used within the applications (i.e. Tomcat, AngularJS, and DBMS)

Scanning

 Scanning stage is used to identify as much information as possible about the identified subdomains and applications. This includes:

- Port scanning using Nmap, and vulnerability scanning, using BurpSuite scanner.

- Files and directories brute-forcing, in order to identify backup files, test and development files.

**Exploitation** 

• Once a vulnerability is identified, it is now the time to try to exploit it. When exploiting a vulnerability, make sure to:

- Never access sensitive data, but only retrieve data sample that could be used as a proof of concept

- Avoid abusing administrative privileges, if your vulnerability allows for privilege escalation to administrator account

Reporting

- Once you are done with the exploitation stage, and have got a good proof of concept, it is now reporting time. Your report must include:
  - Detailed information about the identified vulnerability
  - How an attacker could exploit it? Are certain privileges required? Or any internet user can exploit it?
  - Proof of concept (i.e. Screenshots)

- # Fast Subdomains Enumeration tool using Search Engines
- # Coded By Ahmed Aboul-Ela @aboul3la
- # Special Thanks to Ibrahim Mosaad @ibrahim\_mosaad fo
- [-] Enumerating subdomains now for yahoo.com
- [-] Searching now in Baidu..
- [-] Searching now in Yahoo...
- [-] Searching now in Google..
- [-] Searching now in Bing..
- [-] Searching now in Ask..
- [-] Searching now in Netcraft...
- [-] Searching now in DNSdumpster...
- [-] Starting bruteforce module now using subbrute...
- [-] Saving results to file: yahoo.txt
- [-] Total Unique Subdomains Found: 1470

au.rc.yahoo.com

southwest.yahoo.com

add.my.yahoo.com

tw.club.yahoo.com

# MOST KNOWN TOOLS

**BURPSUITE** – A proxy tool, and includes vulnerabilities security scanner.

**SUBLIST3R** – A python script used to collect sub-domains of the target website.

AMASS – An extensive external assets discovery tool

**NUCLI:** An automated tool to identify vulnerabilities on a large scope. It includes templates for most known vulnerabilities

NMAP – A port scanner, and it also includes vulnerability testing scripts

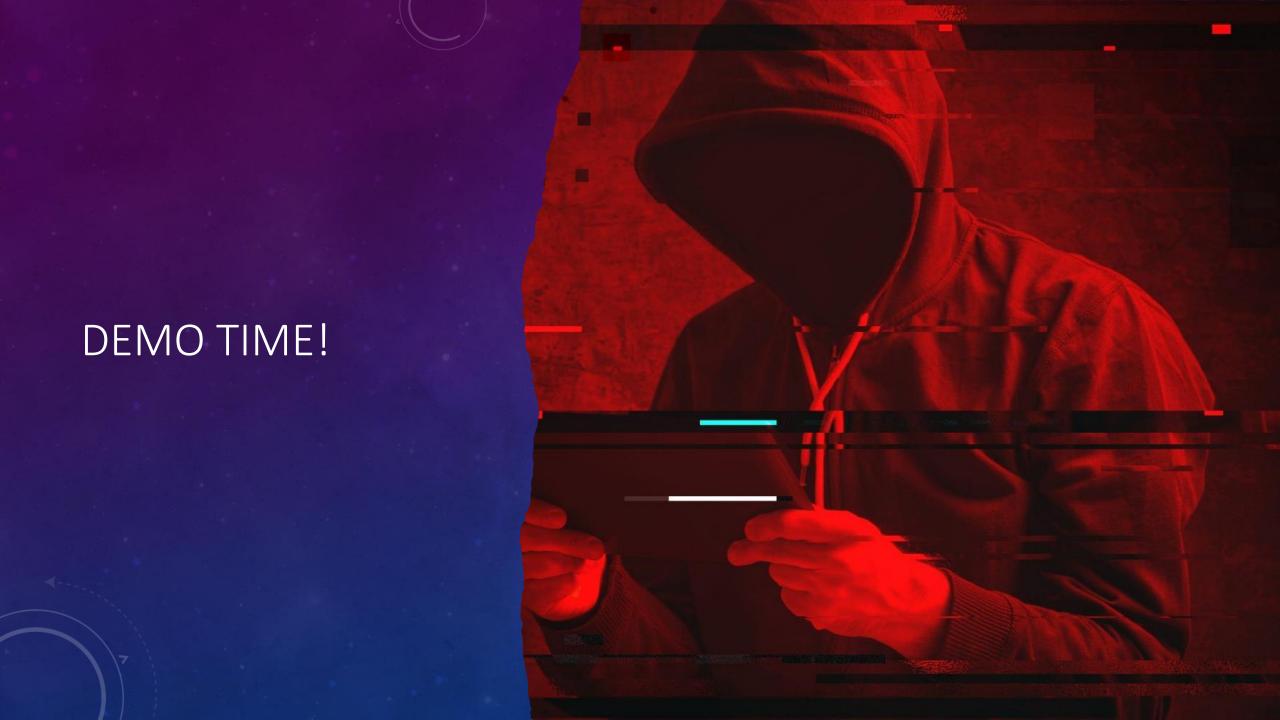
**SQLMAP** – A tool used to exploit SQL injection vulnerabilities

**EYEWITNESS** – A python tool to take screenshots of large applications sets. It can also perform credentials brute-forcing.

**DIRSEARCH** – A simple tool to brute-force files and directories names, in order to identify backup and test files.

**DIRBUSTER** – Similar to DirSearcher.

**BROWSER PLUGINS** (Flagfox, Wappalyzer)



DEMO 1 – YAHOO REMOTE CODE EXECUTION VULNERABILITY

One of the Yahoo applications was vulnerable to remote code execution (RCE) due to passing user input to eval() function.

What could go wrong?



Yahoo.com PHP Code Injection 20-01-2014 By Ebrahim Hegazy - twitter.com/zigoo0

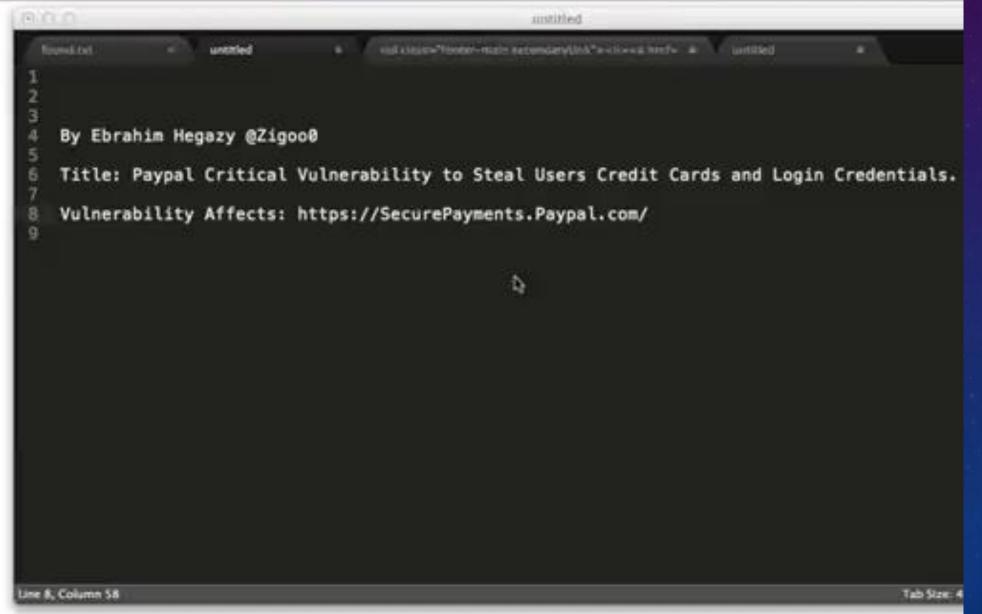
I

DEMO 2 – PAYPAL STORED CROSS-SITE SCRIPTING (XSS)

Stored XSS occurs when a web application gathers input from a user which might be malicious, and then stores that input in a data store for later use. The input that is stored is not correctly filtered.

As a consequence, the malicious data will appear to be part of the web site and run within the user's browser under the privileges of the web application.





## **USEFUL RESOURCES**

Your Roadmap to Bugbounty Hunting, Pentesting and Red Teaming:

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=f3hP49LGoik

### Pentesting4Arabs Course:

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=BjfCWSFmIFI&list=PLv7cogHXoVhXvHPzII1dWtBiYUAL8baHj

### HackerOne Hacktivity

https://hackerone.com/hacktivity

### BugCrowd bug hunters methodology

https://www.bugcrowd.com/about/blog/topic/bug-hunter-methodology/

### Bug Bounty Cheat Sheet

https://github.com/EdOverflow/bugbounty-cheatsheet

### Awesome Bug Bounty List

https://github.com/djadmin/awesome-bug-bounty

### **Bug Bounty Reference**

https://github.com/ngalongc/bug-bounty-reference





# **STAY IN TOUCH!**

- https://www.twitter.com/zigoo0
- <a href="https://www.sec-down.com">https://www.sec-down.com</a>
- https://www.youtube.com/zigoo0



