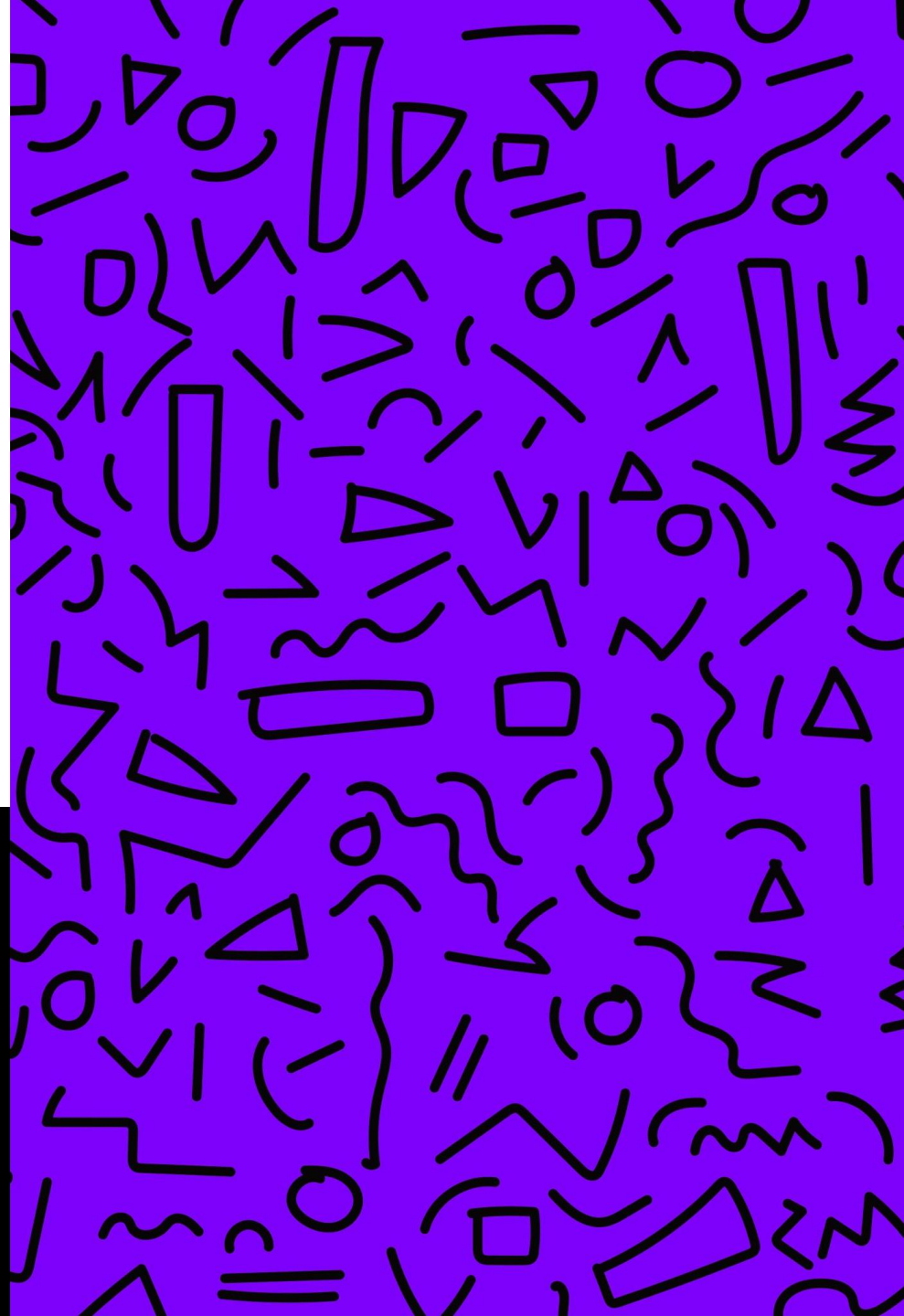
BUG BOUNTY, HOW TO START?

joas antonio



ABOUT ME

joas antonio

Information Security Analyst Red team move

20 years / Asperger

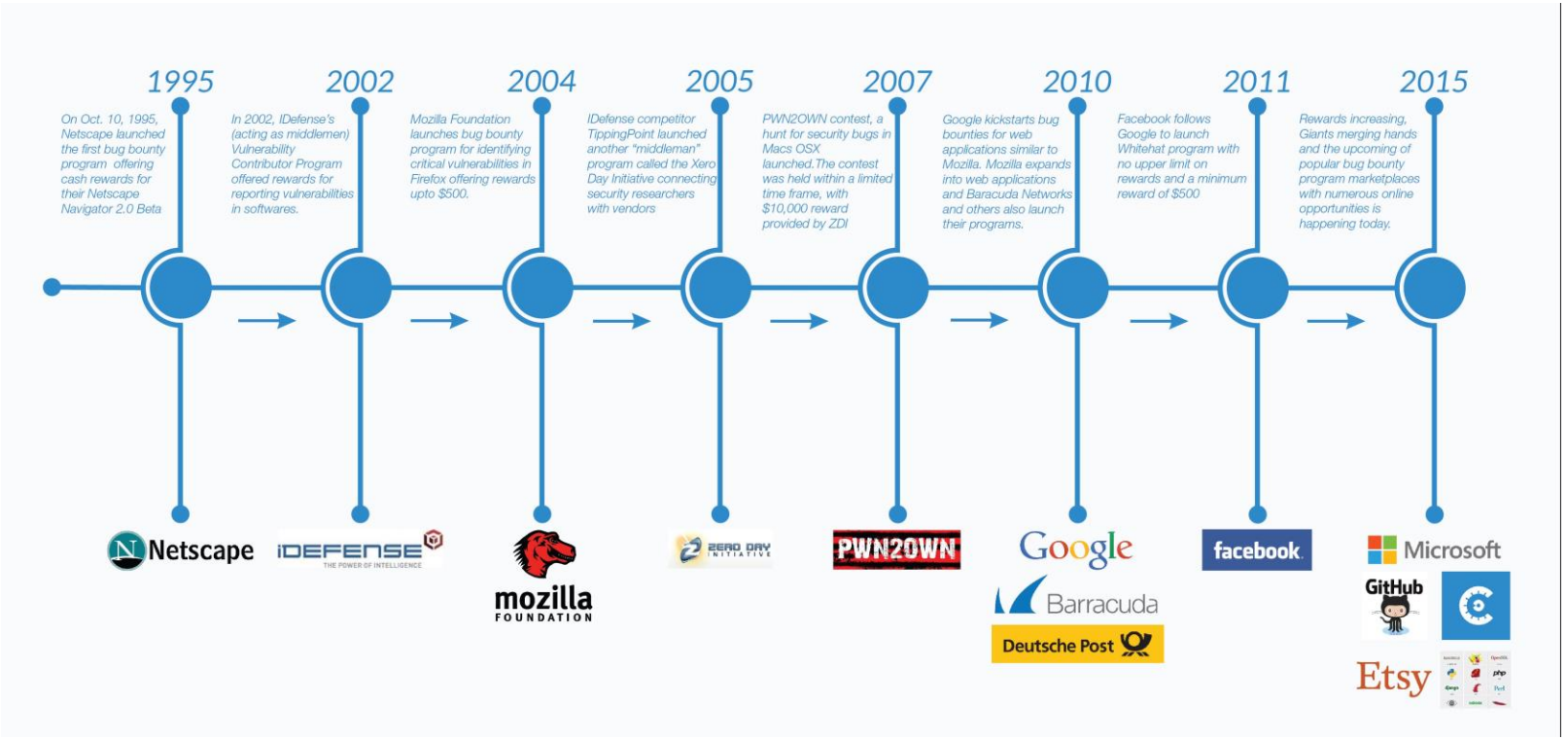
OWASP Project Leader

hacking is note Crime advocate

CEH Master, eWPT,eWPTX,eCPPT,eJPT,eMAPT and OSWP

ABOUT BUG BOUNTY

BUG BOUNTY AND YOUR STORY



PUBLIC VS PRIVATE

Private:

Private programs are programs that are not published to the public. This means that hackers can only see these programs when they receive specific invitations to break into them.

Public:

When programs go public, they open up to reporting submissions from across the hacking community. Making your bug bounty program public is completely optional.

VDP VS. BBP

VDP:

A vulnerability disclosure program only provides clear guidelines on how an organization would like to be notified of potential security vulnerabilities found by external third parties. It is intended to provide instructions to discoverers on how and where to report a vulnerability so that the appropriate team can resolve them.

You VDPsare often called the “see something, say something” of the internet. It is a best practice to have a public-facing vulnerability disclosure policy, as it encourages others to report security risks they notice or encounter.

VDP VS. BBP

BBP:

A bug bounty program encourages external third parties to find security vulnerabilities in a company's software and report them directly to the company so they can be safely addressed. In return, discoverers of the vulnerabilities are rewarded with monetary prizes.

You BBPshave the option to be private or public, where you can choose which will work best for you. YouBBPs are also a little more complex than the VDPs, as there are many more components and settings to configure, such as a reward structure and response targets.

BUG PLATFORMS BOUNTY

1. HackerOne

two. bugcrowd

3. Intigriti

4. Bug Hunt

5. hackaflag

6. Yogosha

7. zeroday initiative

8. Open Bug bounty

9. YesWeHack

10. Cobalt.io

11. Synack Red team

12. Hacker Security

BUG BOUNTY MILLIONAIRES

TIPS AND TRICKS - RECON

RECONTRICKS

subdomains

- curl + parallel one-liner
- find subdomains with SecurityTrailsAPI
- find related domainsviafavicon hash
- find subdomains using RapidDNS
- THErecon type to findmoresubdomains(Shodan)
- find subdomains using ASNs with amass

RECONTRICKS

ContentDiscovery

- Accesshidden sign-up pages
- find hidden pages on Drupal
- findSpring Boot serverswith Shodan
- Forgotten data base dumps
- find RocketMQconsoleswith Shodan
- fuzz listfor GITandSVN files
- Generate content discovery wordlist fromURI
- HTTPrecon automation with httpx
- web serversonnon-standardports(Shodan)
- keeptrackof attacksurfacewith amass
- easy information disclosure with httpx
- find Kubernetes with Shodan
- OneListForAll- "rockyou”wordlistfor webfuzzing
- list of24 Googledorksfor bugbounties

https://www.infosecmatter.com/bug-bounty-tips/

RECONTRICKS

sensitive Information

- top 5 bugbountyGoogledorks
- find sensitive information with gf
- find sensitive information with AlienVaultOTX
- find data base secretsin SVNrepository
- GitHubdorksforfinding sensitive information
- sensitivedateleakage using.json
- easy wins with Shodan dorks
- find accesstokenswith ffff and gau
- GitHubdorksforfinding secrets
- Use Google Cacheto find sensitivedate
- phpinfo( )with sensitive information
- recon leading to exposeddebugendpoints
- list of14 Googledorksforrecon and easy wins
- GitHubdorksfor AWS,Jira,ok..secrets
- list of9 tools foridentifying sensitive information

https://www.infosecmatter.com/bug-bounty-tips/

KINGOFBUGBOUNTY AND EXPLAIN SHELL

https://github.com/KingOfBugbounty/KingOfBugBountyTips

https://explainshell.com/

TIPS AND TRICKS - VULNS

VULNERABILITIES 2022

- XSS (stored and reflected)
- Log4j :0
- Host Header injection :)
- account takeover :\
- 2FA bypass :(
- SSRF :|
- CRLF injection ;(
- CSRF :D
- Business logic vulnerability
- Remote code execution in Cloud Services (AWS, GCP, Hawuei, Oracle and Azure)
- Information Disclosure
- cache poisoning
- Open redirect
- File Upload vulnerability
- SQL injection
- exploit OAuth
- API exposure
- From and DDoS
- clickjacking
- prototype Pollution
- IDOR
- Github exposure
- subdomain takeover
- Email spoofing

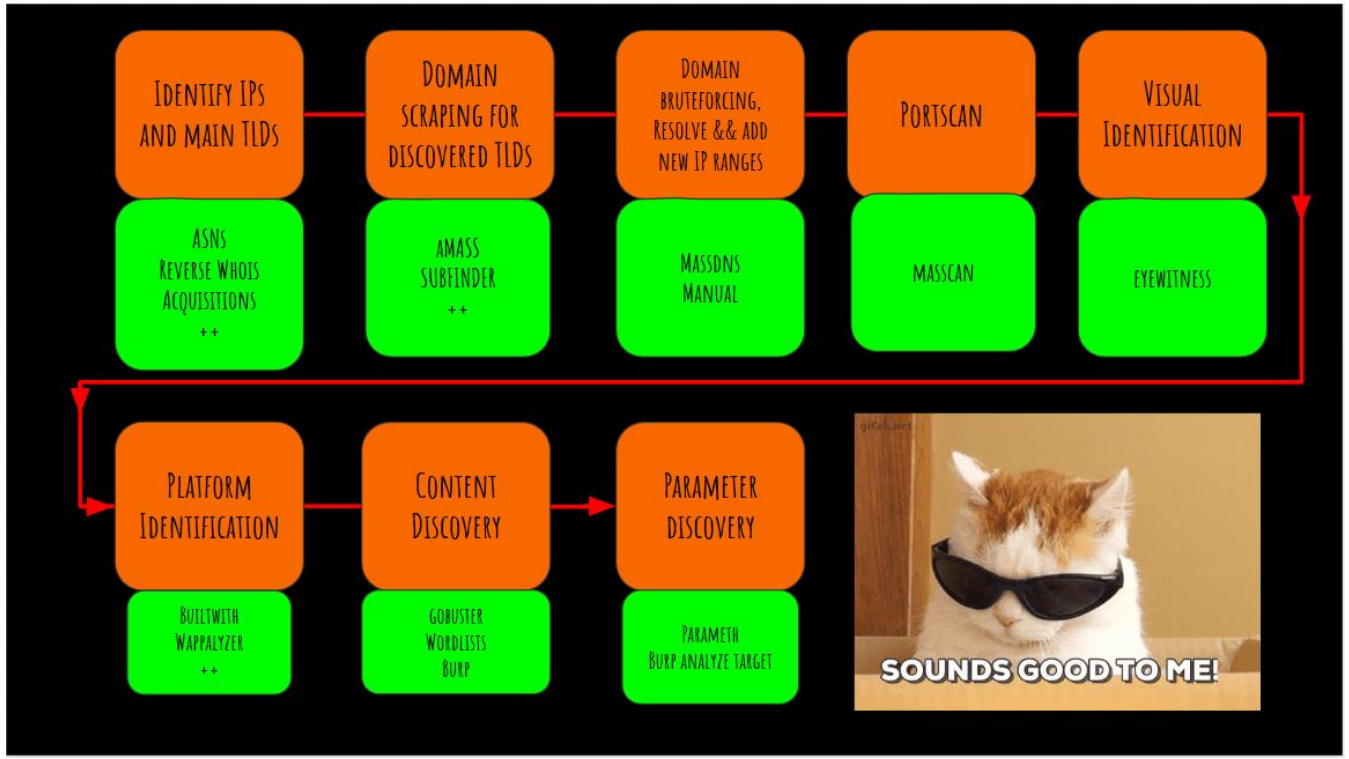
VULNS TRICKS

VULNS TRICKS

https://book.hacktricks.xyz/pentesting-web/web-vulnerabilities-methodology

https://book.hacktricks.xyz/pentesting/pentesting-web

BUG BOUNTY METHODOLOGY



WSTG VS MSTG

https://github.com/OWASP/wstg

OWASP Top 10 2017		change	OWASP Top 10 2021 proposal	
A1	Injections	**as is**	A1	Injections
A2	Broken Authentication	**as is**	A2	Broken Authentication
A3	Sensitive Data Exposure	**down 1**	A3	Cross-Site Scripting (XSS)
A4	XML eXternal Entities (XXE)	**down 1 + A8**	A4	Sensitive Data Exposure
A5	Broken Access Control	**down 1**	A5	Insecure Deserialization **(merged with XXE)**
A6	Security Misconfiguration	**down 4**	A6	Broken Access Control
A7	Cross-Site Scripting (XSS)	**up 4**	A7	Insufficient Logging & Monitoring
A8	Insecure Deserialization	**up 3 + A4**	A8	**NEW:** Server Side Request Forgery (SSRF)
A9	Known Vulnerabilities	**as is**	A9	Known Vulnerabilities
A10	Insufficient Logging & Monitoring	**up 3**	A10	Security Misconfiguration

WSTG VS MSTG

https://github.com/OWASP/owasp-mstg

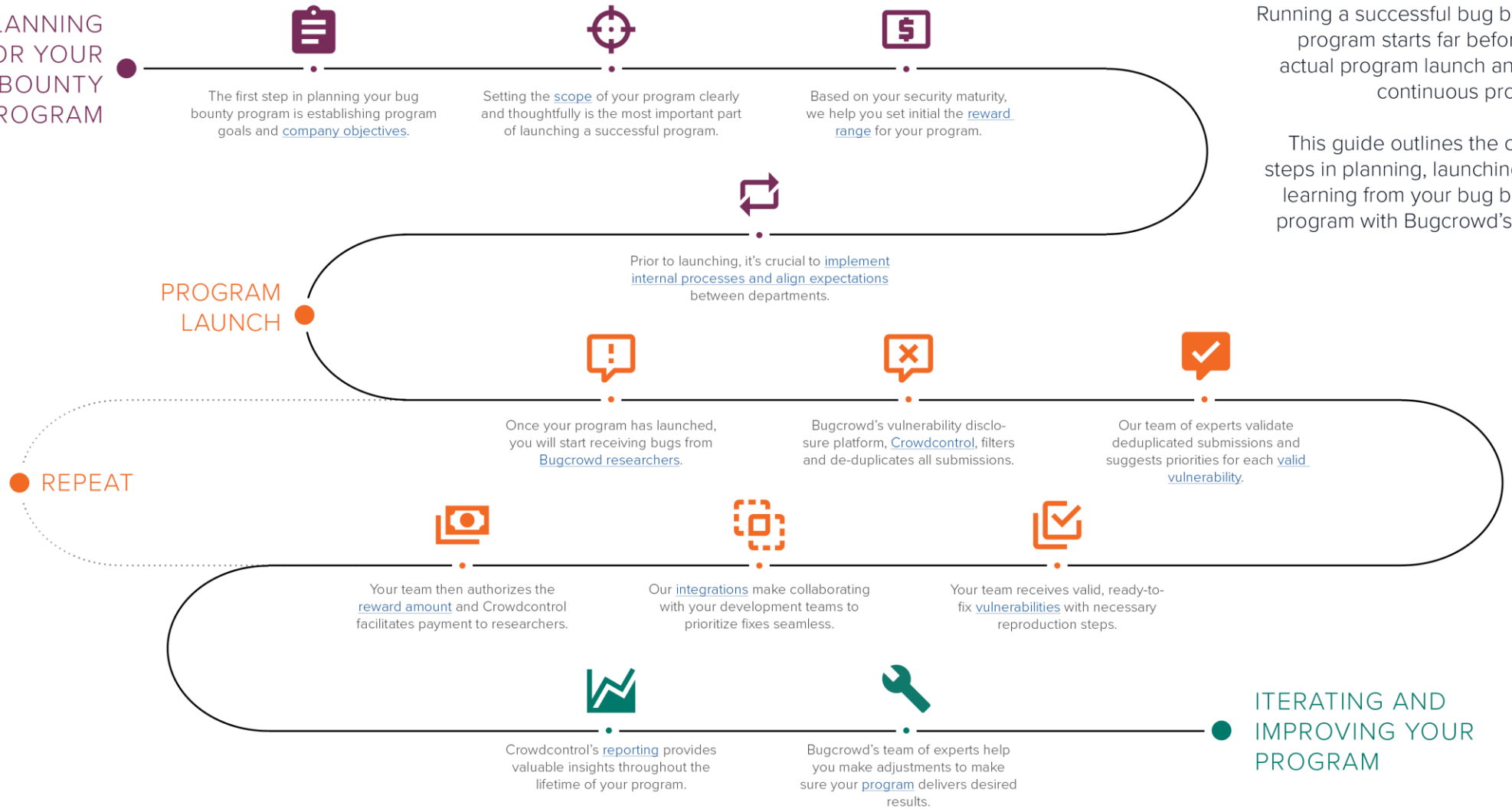
OWASP Mobile Top 10 Risks

M1 Insecure Data Storage
M2 Weak Server Side Controls
M3 Insufficient Transport Layer Protection
M4 Client Side Injection
M5 Poor Authorization and Authentication
M6 Improper Session Handling
M7 Security Decisions via Untrusted Inputs
M8 Side Channel Data Leakage
M9 Broken Cryptography
M10 Sensitive Information Disclosure

Alpha Documentation

Mobile Security Project
Top 10 Risks
Top 10 Controls
Threat Model
Testing Guide
Tools
Secure Development

Plan, Launch & Learn: The Bug Bounty Roadmap



Running a successful bug bounty program starts far before the actual program launch and is a continuous process.

This guide outlines the critical steps in planning, launching and learning from your bug bounty program with Bugcrowd's help.

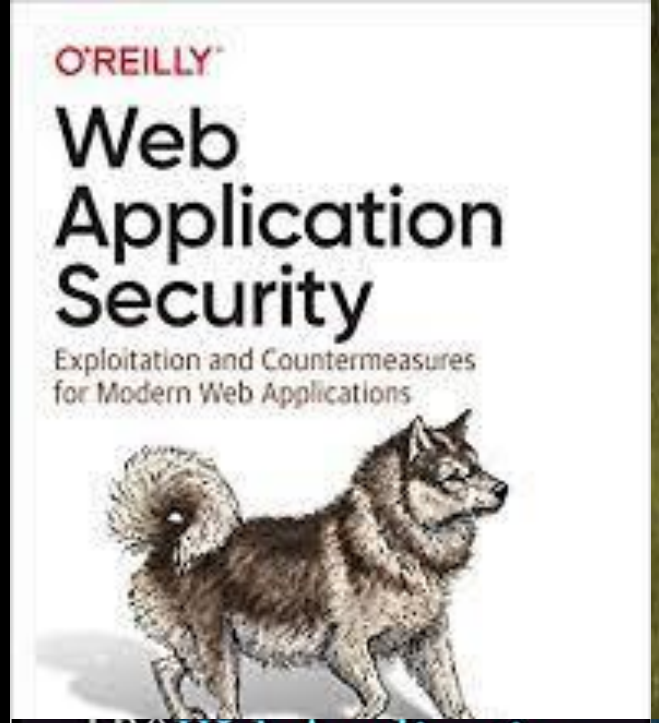
bugcrowd

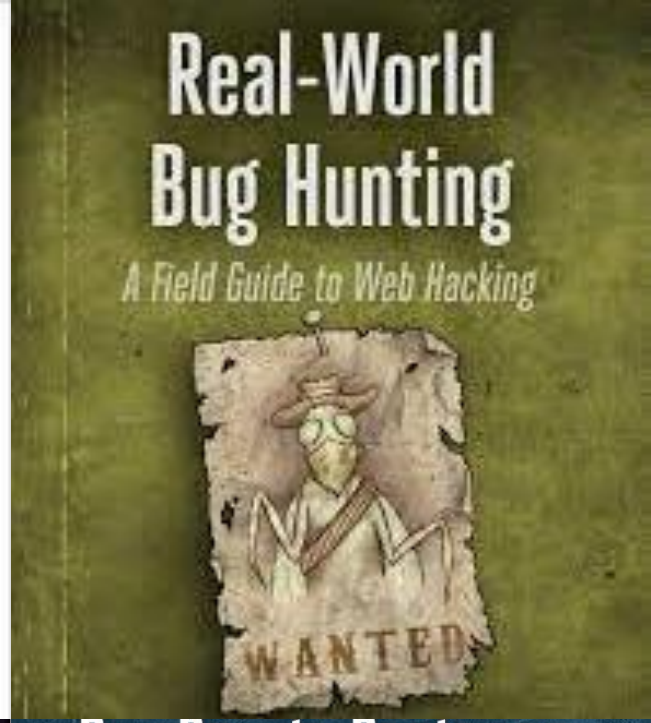
TIPS AND TRICKS - REPORT

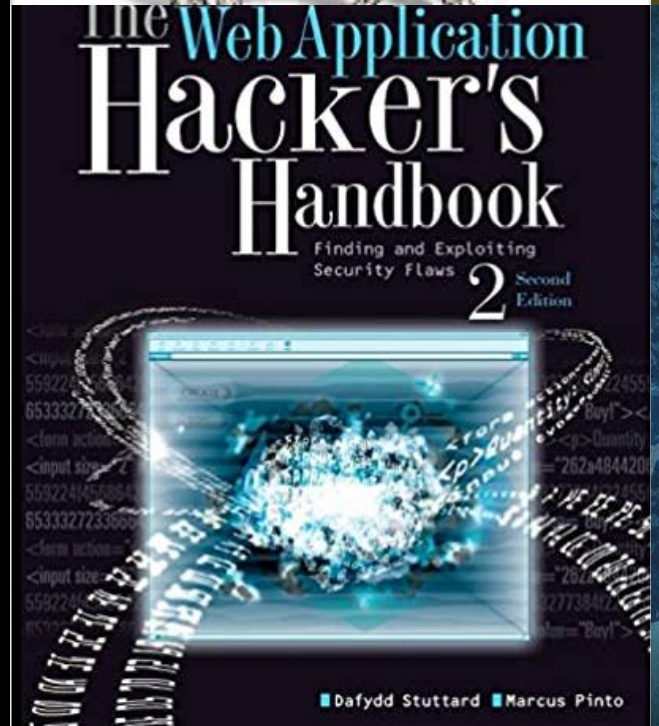
TIPS TO CREATE A REPORT

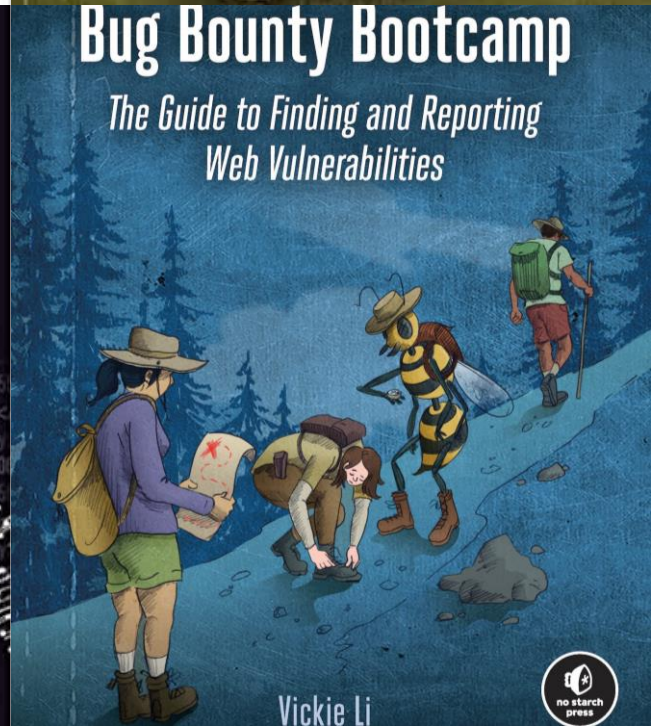
- Vulnerability Title: This section should contain a clear and concise title that provides the reader with context about the vulnerability that a pentester it found.
- Vulnerability Description: This section should contain a high-level summary of the identified issue and an explanation of the impact it could have if successfully exploited. This is usually kept general and straightforward to give the reader context on the subject. You can talk here about how the issue works, leaving details about the client environment for different sections of the Vulnerability Report.
- Affected Component: This section typically contains a URL, Parameter, or other affected resource listed to provide more specific information about where the vulnerability exists.
- Affected Users: This section explains which application users could be affected if an attacker successfully exploited the issue.
- Proof of Concept (Steps to Reproduce): This section is critical as it contains the detailed steps needed to successfully reproduce an issue. Always make sure that the steps are detailed enough that anyone with little or no security knowledge can successfully reproduce the issue and understand the impact. To create more impactful steps, include appropriate screenshots and video proofs of concept as and when needed.
- Criticality: This is an important section because it tells the reader what the overall impact of the vulnerability could be if successfully exploited. Keep the impact description as realistic as possible, rather than writing what theoretically might happen. The best way to do this is to stick to an immediate consequence such as “an attacker could gain access to a user account” and not speculate what the attacker could do with that access (as it could do something unexpected). Criticality can be divided into two parts:
- Impact: This section examines the effect of the discovery on technical and business operations. The OWASP Risk Rating Methodology describes this on a scale of Low to Very High.
- Likelihood: This section explains the likelihood that the vulnerability will be exploited by a threat actor. The OWASP Risk Rating Methodology describes this on a scale of Low to Very High.
- Exploitation Complexity: This is an optional section that describes how complicated it is to exploit a vulnerability and what requirements must be met for an attacker to successfully exploit the vulnerability.

BOOKS


O'REILLY
Web Application Security
Exploitation and Countermeasures for Modern Web Applications


Real-World Bug Hunting
A Field Guide to Web Hacking
WANTED


The Web Application Hacker's Handbook
Finding and Exploiting Security Flaws
2 Second Edition
Dafydd Stuttard
Marcus Pinto


Bug Bounty Bootcamp
The Guide to Finding and Reporting Web Vulnerabilities
Vickie Li
no starch press

FINAL TIPS

- BASE IS ESSENTIAL (PROGRAMMING, NETWORKS AND OPERATING SYSTEMS)
- PRACTICE YOUR SKILLS IN WEB, MOBILE AND API ATTACKS
- STUDY OWASP GUIDES
- STUDY BUG BOUNTY WRITEUPS
- EXCHANGE IDEAS WITH THE COMMUNITY

DOUBTS?

https://www.linkedin.com/in/joas-antonio-dos-santos