Hunting for bugs that Scanners miss, and WAFs fail to detect

Ayoub Safa @sandh0t

About me

- Engineering Degree in Computer Science and Networking
- Pen Tester with 10 years (OSCP, OSCE, GXPN)
- Senior Security Consultant @MDSec
- Bug Bounty Hunter @HackerOne, Google, Microsoft,...
- Twitter: @sandh0t

Disclaimers

- Please don't break the law
- Play Nice, Be Ethical
- My opinions are my own

Why this Talk?

- Sharing my methodology by showcasing some findings
- Exploring some uncommon and undocumented techniques
- Encouraging you to push your boundaries
- Inspiring you to think Outside the Box

Enumeration

Enumeration: Common Sources/Tools

- JavaScript: Chrome DevTools, LinkFinder
- Bruteforce: ffuf, dirbuster
- Web Archive: getallurls (gau)
- GitHub: github-endpoints

```
url: "/reports/" + t + "/transfer_eligible_programs",
/notifications
                  ffuf -c -w /path/to/wordlist -u https://ffuf.io.fi/FUZZ
return "/notification
/creditcards
                        url: "/" + this.team.d
                         11_1 11_1 11__/ 11_1
                          V/ V/ V/
/creditcards/dea
$ github-endpoints -d 10degres.net -raw
 http://10degres.net/aws-takeover-ssrf-javascript/
http://10degres.net/5-things-to-do-before-running-your-first-bug-bounty-program/
http://10degres.net/smb-null-session/
 http://10degres.net/the-bugbounty-program-that-changed-my-life/
http://10degres.net/subdomain-enumeration/
http://10degres.net/cve-2016-11018-image-gallery-sql-injection/
http://10degres.net/why-bugbounty/
http://10degres.net/
http://10degres.net/github-tools-collection/
http://lodegres.net/bug-bounty-management-a-bad-example/
http://10degres.net/swag-store/
http://10degres.net/tags/
http://10degres.net/aws-takeover-through-ssrf-in-javascript/
http://10degres.net/bug-bounty-management-a-great-example-zomato/
http://10degres.net/the-bug-bounty-program-that-changed-my-life/
http://10degres.net/platform-tournament/
http://10degres.net/posts/index.xml
http://10degres.net/posts/
http://poc.10degres.net/ooo.png
http://lodegres.net/bugbounty-howto-write-report/
http://10degres.net/interview-bugbounty-program/
http://lodegres.net/subdomain-takeover-dns-expiration/
http://10degres.net/5-things-to-avoid-in-bug-bounty/
http://10degres.net/how-to-keep-hackers-motivated-in-bug-bounty/
http://10degres.net
http://10degres.net/feed.xml
http://l0degres.net/assets/img/header-background.jpg
http://10degres.net/introduction-to-pentesting/
http://10degres.net/dvwa-file-upload/
http://10degres.net/assets/css/main.css
```

/transfer_eligible_programs

References:

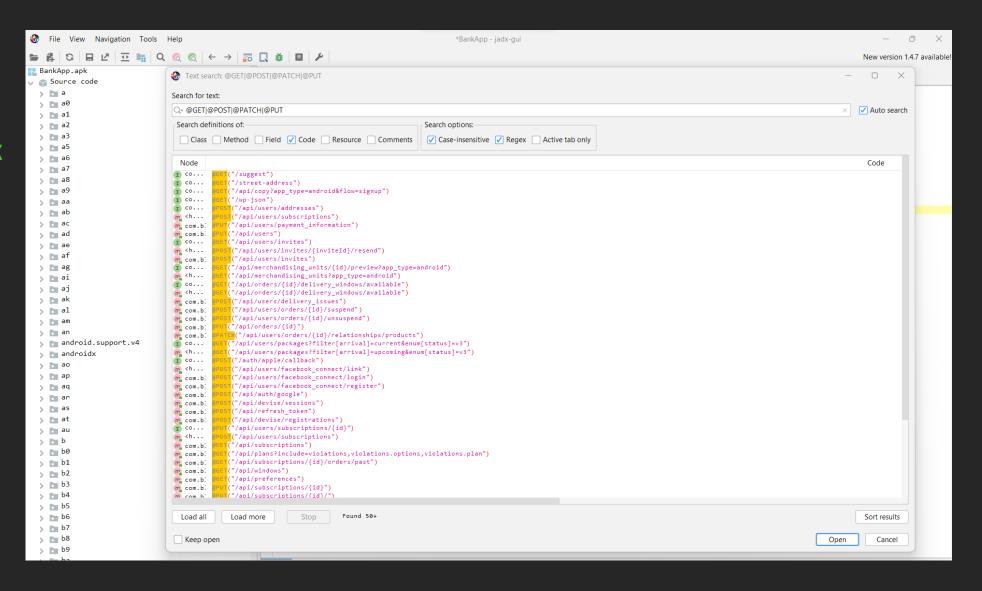
https://github.com/GerbenJavado/LinkFinder

https://github.com/lc/gau

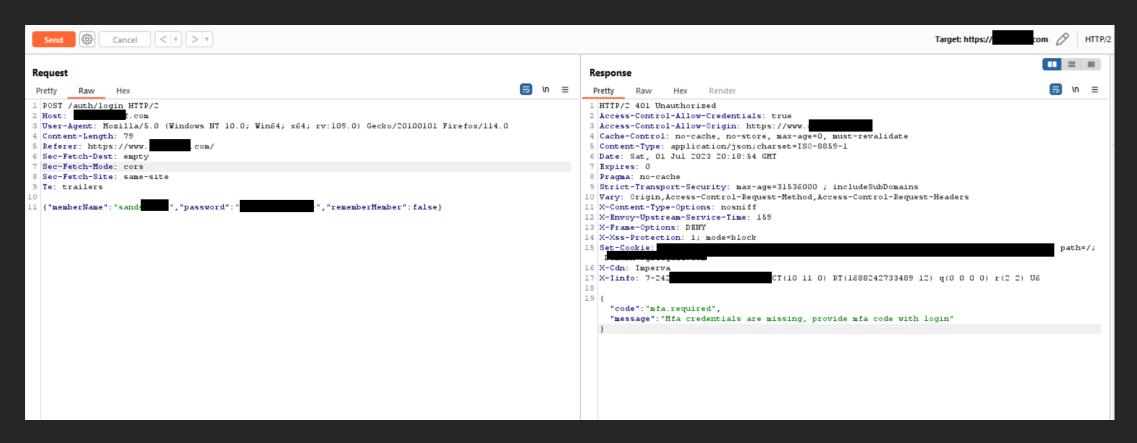
https://github.com/gwen001/github-endpoints

Android App: Jadx

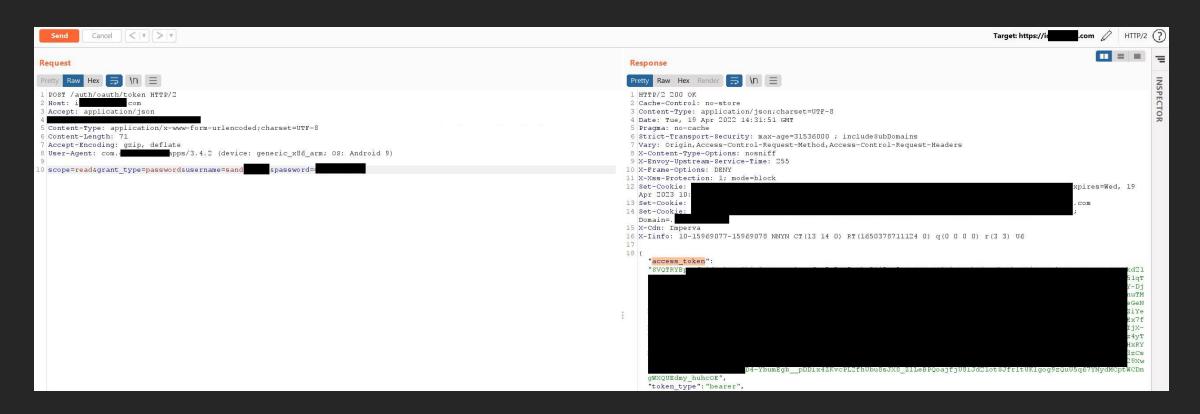




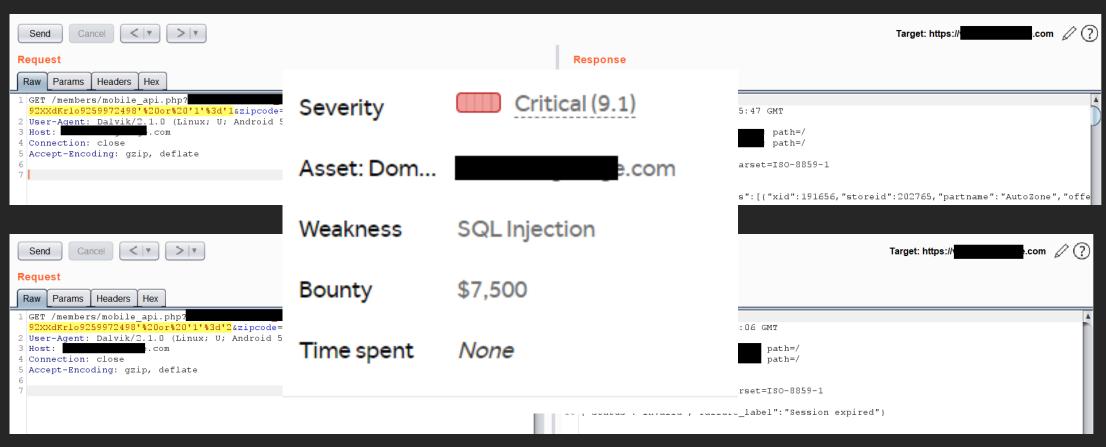
Web App Authentication request: Requires MFA



Mobile App Authentication Request: Doesn't Requires MFA



Boolean SQL Injection



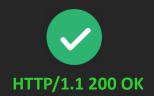
IDOR

Insecure Direct Object Reference (IDOR)

• Insecure Direct Object References (IDOR) occur when an application provides direct access to objects based on user-supplied input. As a result of this vulnerability attackers can bypass authorization and access resources in the system directly, for example database records or files. Insecure Direct Object References allow attackers to bypass authorization and access resources directly by modifying the value of a parameter used to directly point to an object. Such resources can be database entries belonging to other users, files in the system, and more. This is caused by the fact that the application takes user supplied input and uses it to retrieve an object without performing sufficient authorization checks.



https://target.com/api/invoice?id=1000





Victim
Invoice id=**1000**

Requires a condition



Attacker

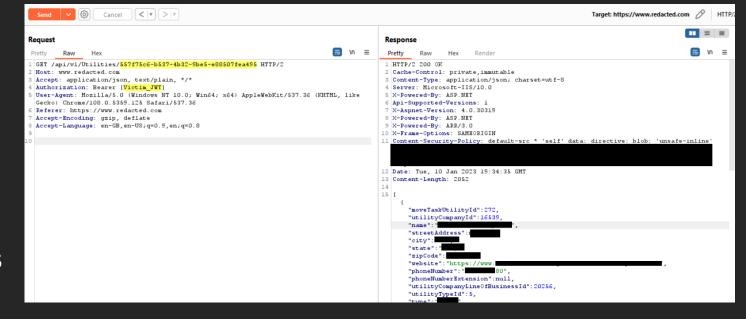
Invoice id=1000

HTTP/1.1 200 OK



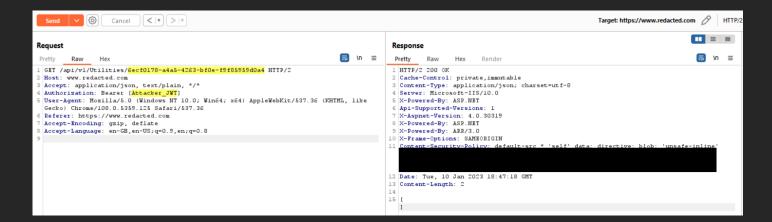
Victim

Utilities UUID = 557f75c6-b537-4b32-9be5-e88507fea495





Attacker
Utilities UUID = 6ecf0178-a4a5-4263-bf0e-f9f85959d0a4





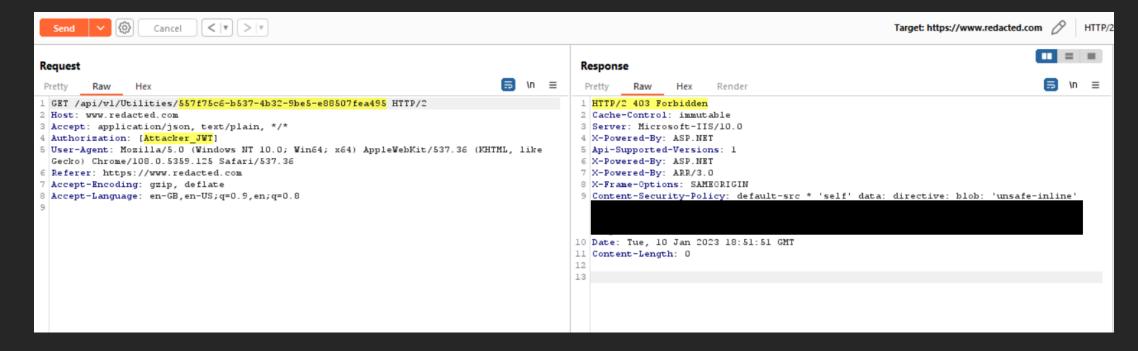
GET /api/v1/Utilities/557f75c6-b537-4b32-9be5-e88507fea495 HTTP/2



HTTP/1.1 403 Forbidden

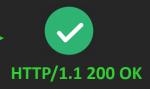
Attacker

Utilities UUID = 6ecf0178-a4a5-4263-bf0e-f9f85959d0a4



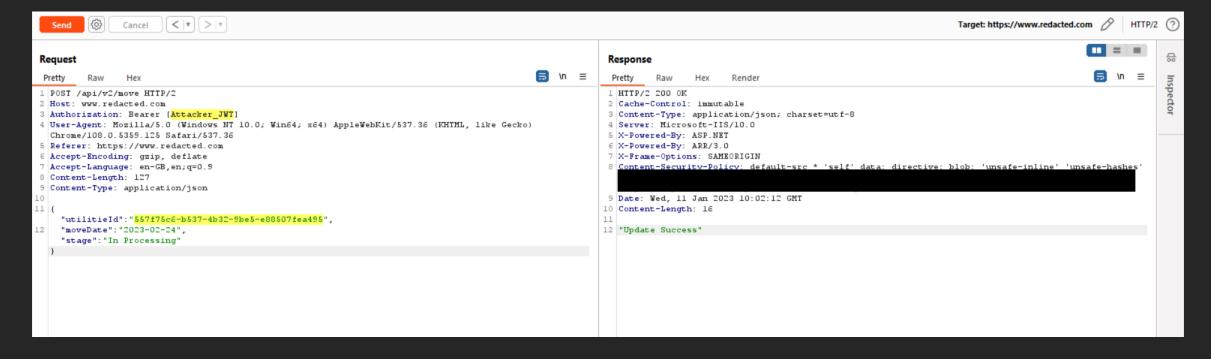


POST /api/invoice/action?id=1000 HTTP/1.1
{"utilitieId":"557f75c6-b537-4b32-9be5-e88507fea495"}



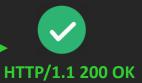
Attacker

Utilities UUID = 6ecf0178-a4a5-4263-bf0e-f9f85959d0a4



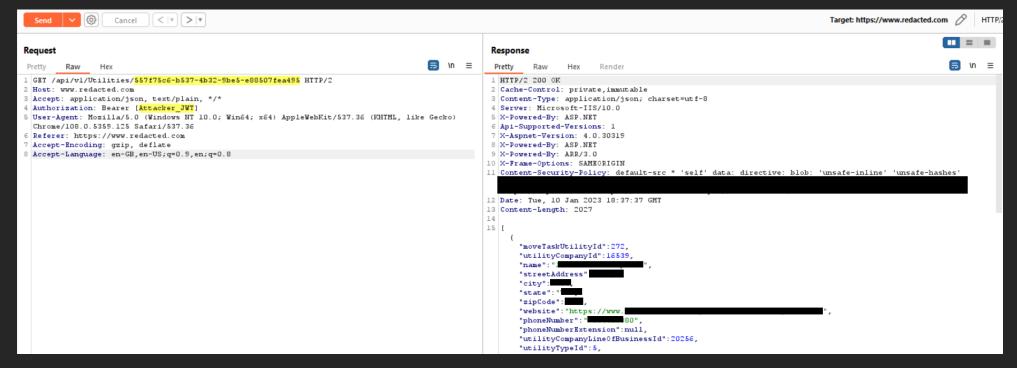


GET /api/v1/Utilities/557f75c6-b537-4b32-9be5-e88507fea495 HTTP/2



Attacker

Utilities UUID = 6ecf0178-a4a5-4263-bf0e-f9f85959d0a4



UUID / GUID

UUID / GUID

Did you know that there are different types of UUIDs?

Nil UUID – Version 0

DCE Security UUID – Version 2

b165e8c6-5e9a-21ea-9e00-0242ac130003

Time-based UUID - Version 1

Name-based UUID - Version 3 and 5

e6e3422c-c82d-11ed-8761-3ff799965458

18f99f82-61f7-3530-8d8a-8fdf2cd0cae0 b21b95a4-56c3-51de-8828-1bb7bd249fd2

Randomly Generated GUID - Version 4

0d706e07-75b5-4553-8abd-6c3d52fdbf70

UUID / GUID

Did you know that there are different types of GUIDs?

Nil UUID - Version 0

DCE Security UUID – Version 2

00000000-0000-0000-0000-000000000000

b165e8c6-5e9a-21ea-9e00-0242ac130003

Time-based UUID - Version 1

Name-based UUID - Version 3 and 5

e6e3422c-c82d-11ed-8761-3ff799965458

18f99f82-61f7-3530-8d8a-8fdf2cd0cae0 b21b95a4-56c3-51de-8828-1bb7bd249fd2

Randomly Generated UUID - Version 4

0d706e07-75b5-4553-8abd-6c3d52fdbf70

UUID / GUID Version 1

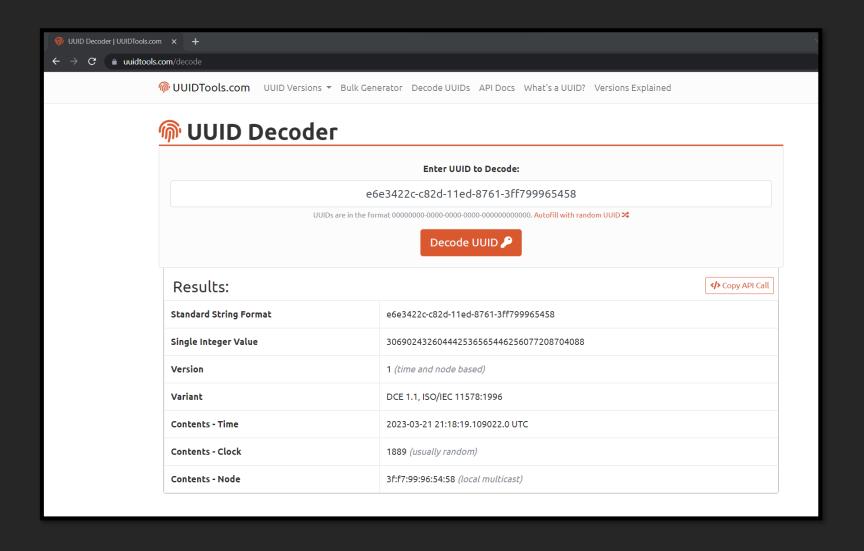
Time-based UUID – Version 1

e6e3422c-c82d-11ed-8761-3ff799965458

Timestamp: 1edc82de6e3422c

MAC Address: 3f:f7:99:96:54:58

UUID / GUID Version 1



Account Takeover

UUID / GUID: Account takeover through password reset

https://target.com/password/reset?token=3fcf5140-47ca-11ec-9755-c75cdea7a1c7

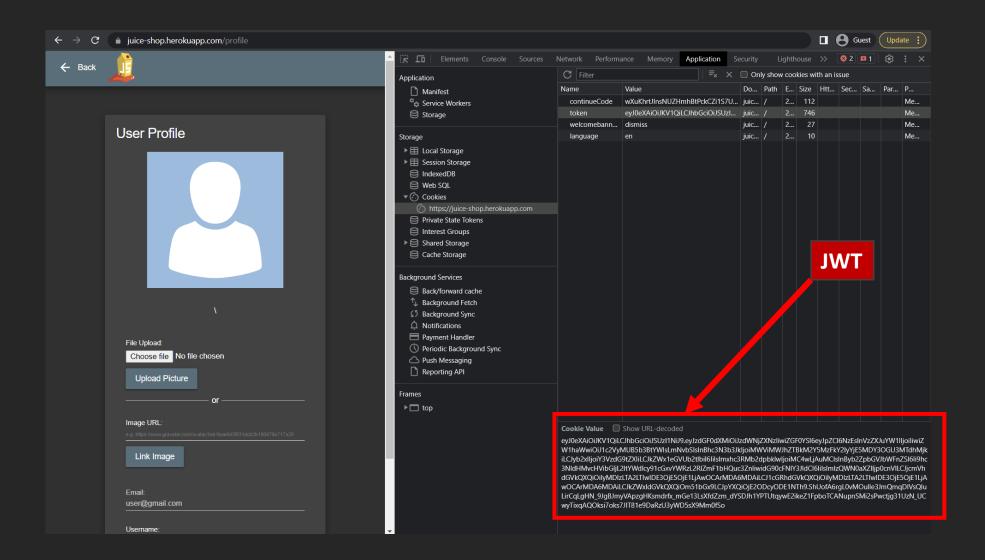


UUID / GUID: Account takeover through password reset

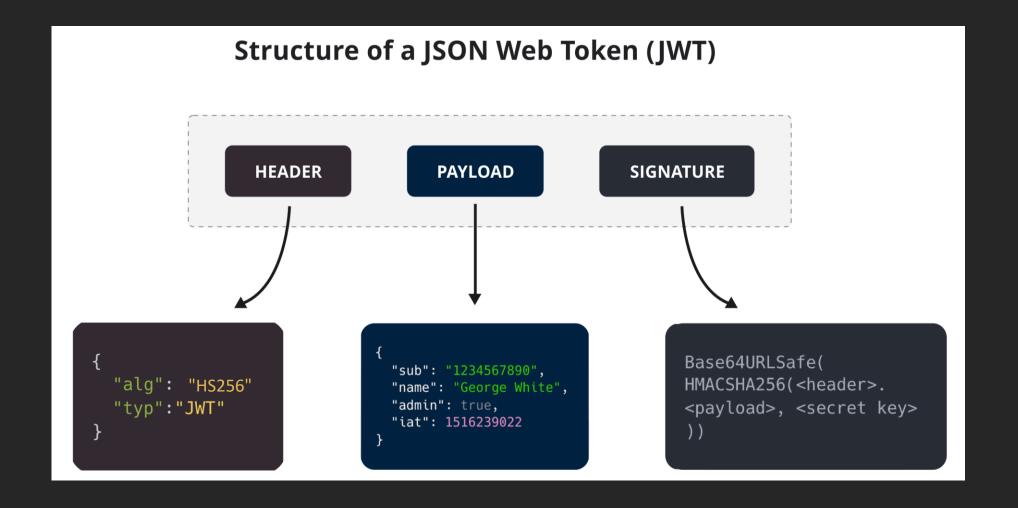
```
wman@DESKTOP-6TQ5L4U:~$ guidtool -i e6e3422c-c82d-11ed-8761-3ff799965458
UUID version: 1
UUID time: 2023-03-21 21:18:19.109022
UUID timestamp: 138987262991090220
UUID node: 70332666238040
UUID MAC address: 3f:f7:99:96:54:58
UUID clock sequence: 1889
wman@DESKTOP-6TQ5L4U:~$ guidtool -t '2023-03-22 01:30:00' -r 3 e6e3422c-c82d-11ed-8761-3ff799965458
0dee9880-c851-11ed-8761-3ff799965458
0deebf90-c851-11ed-8761-3ff799965458
0deee6a0-c851-11ed-8761-3ff799965458
0def0db0-c851-11ed-8761-3ff799965458
0def34c0-c851-11ed-8761-3ff799965458
0def5bd0-c851-11ed-8761-3ff799965458
0def82e0-c851-11ed-8761-3ff799965458
0defa9f0-c851-11ed-8761-3ff799965458
0defd100-c851-11ed-8761-3ff799965458
0deff810-c851-11ed-8761-3ff799965458
0df01f20-c851-11ed-8761-3ff799965458
0df04630-c851-11ed-8761-3ff799965458
0df06d40-c851-11ed-8761-3ff799965458
0df09450-c851-11ed-8761-3ff799965458
0df0bb60-c851-11ed-8761-3ff799965458
0df0e270-c851-11ed-8761-3ff799965458
0df10980-c851-11ed-8761-3ff799965458
0df13090-c851-11ed-8761-3ff799965458
0df157a0-c851-11ed-8761-3ff799965458
0df17eb0-c851-11ed-8761-3ff799965458
0df1a5c0-c851-11ed-8761-3ff799965458
```

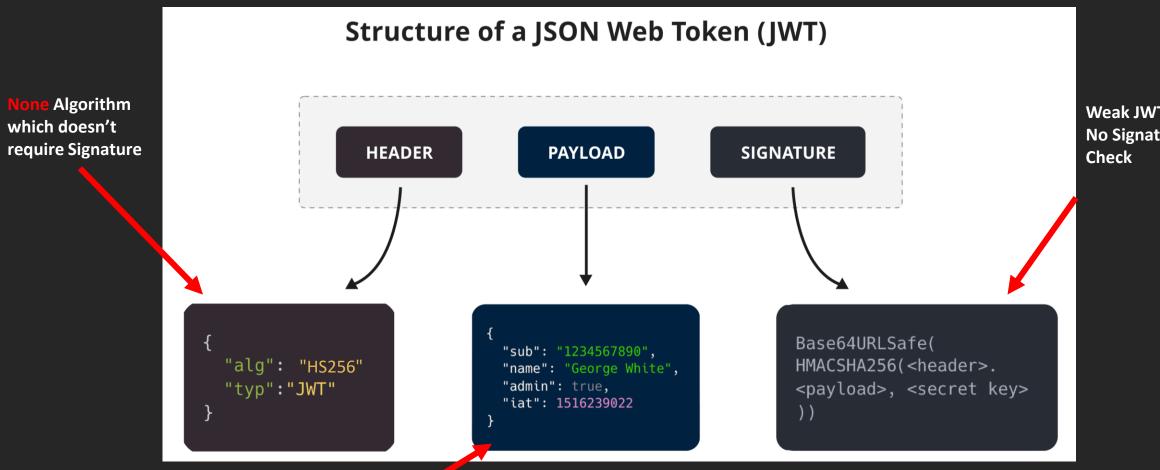
JWT

JWT (JSON Web Tokens)



JWT Structure

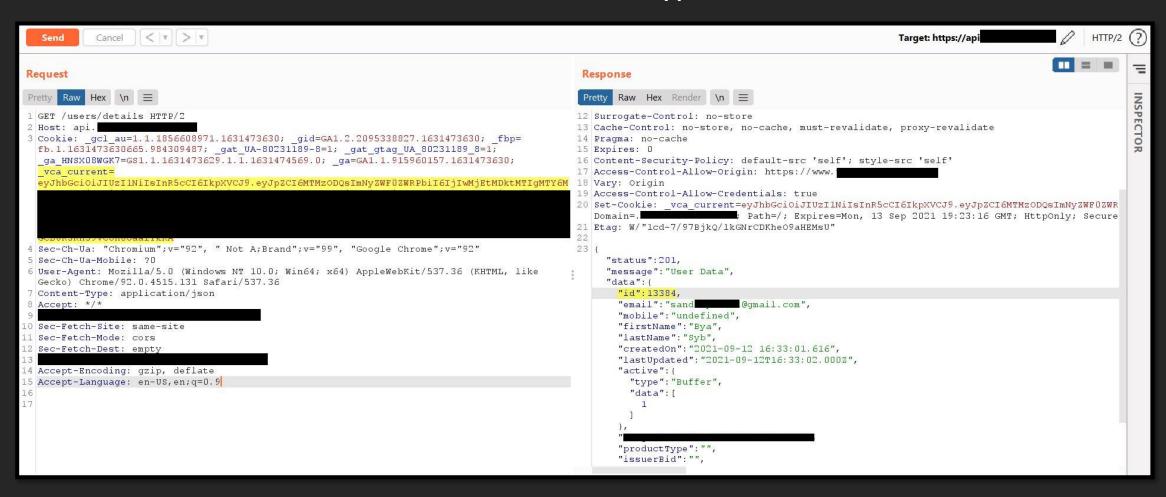




Weak JWT key **No Signature**

Potential Confidential Data

The JWT from The Main Web Application



The JWT from The Main Web Application

eyJhbGciOiJIUzI1NiIsInR5cCl6lkpXVCJ9.eyJpZCl6MTAzMDcsImlhdCl6MTY0NjIxOTU0NiwiZXhwIjoxNjgwNDMzOTQ2fQ C6g3y48Q8ZFvElOtTwZ5NckObGXY5aX-Xn-7w-G3

```
{
    "alg": "HS256",
    "typ": "JWT"
}
```

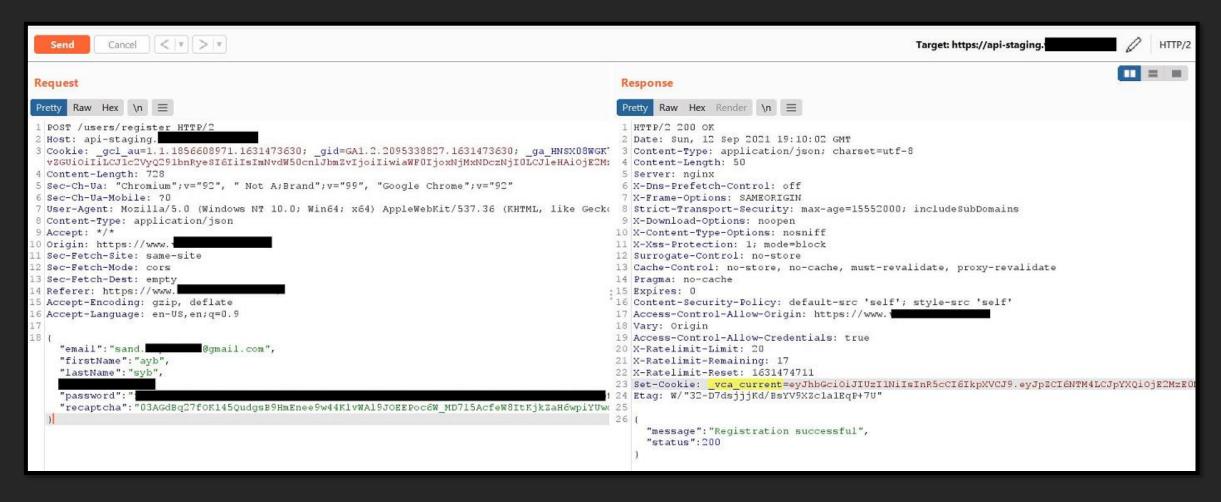
```
{
    "id": 13384,
    "iat": 1646219546,
    "exp": 1680433946
}
```

HMACSHA256(Base64(header).Base64(payload),secret)

=

C6g3y48Q8ZFvElOtTwZ5NckObGXY5aX-Xn-7w-G3

The JWT from The Staging Web Application



The JWT from The Staging Web Application

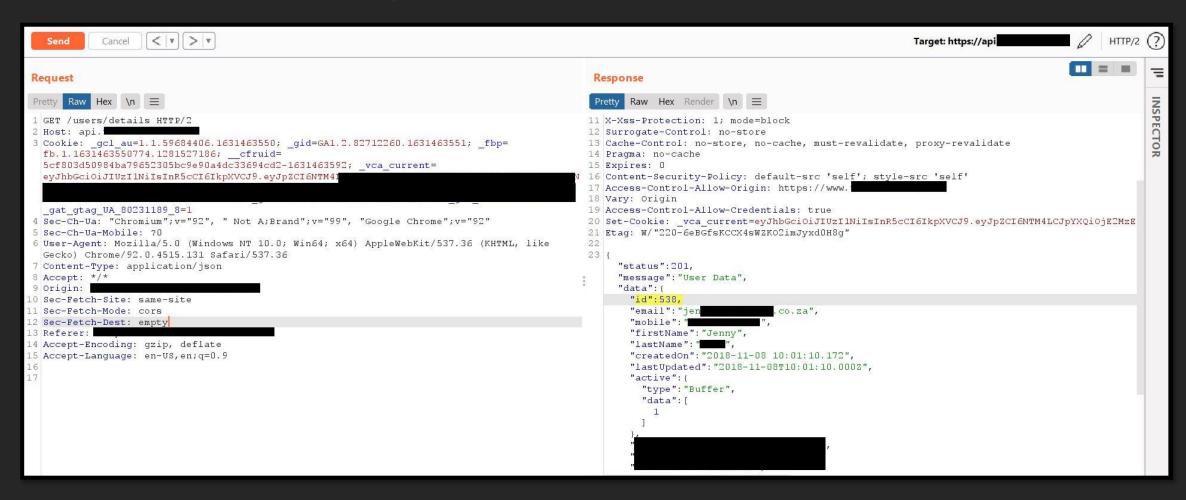
eyJhbGciOiJIUzI1NiIsInR5cCl6lkpXVCJ9. eyJpZCl6NTEyLCJpYXQiOjE2NDYyMTk1NDYsImV4cCl6M TY4ME5E.Zsd2ny48Q8ZFvElOtTwZ5NckObGXY5aCSy-Br-h7

```
{
    "alg": "HS256",
    "typ": "JWT"
}
```

HMACSHA256(Base64(header).Base64(payload),secret) = Zsd2ny48Q8ZFvElOtTwZ5NckObGXYCSy-Xn-Nr-h7

Hmm, This look Interesting

JWT Reuse Attack



JWT Reuse Attack

Step #2: Create a new account in Staging Environment
This Account ID = 538 and Retrieve it's JWT



Staging Environment



13387 - 538 = 12849 Accounts got hacked

Attacker

Step #1: Create a new account in production Environment
This Account ID = 13384

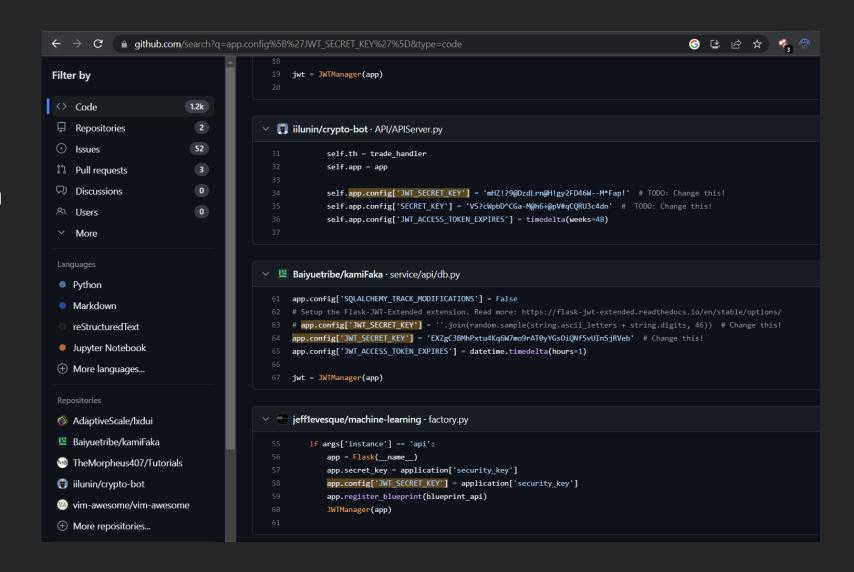
Step #3: Use the JWT of the Account ID = 538 from the Stag Env -> Account Takeover of Account ID = 538 in the Prod Env

Production Environment

Step #4: Keep Repeating Step #2 to retrieve other Account's JWT (538+) -> Account Takeover of Account ID = 538+

JWT Reuse Attack

- Staging Environments
- Similar Web Application
- GitHub is your friend !!!



Thank you!

Questions?

Reach out on Twitter @sandh0t Or https://ayoubsafa.com