Beginner's guide to bug bounty

Rice COMP 427/541: Introduction to Computer Security 4/12/21 @kaoudis

outline

- What is a bug bounty?
- Rules of engagement and scope
- Example: Clickjacking in Twitter video player by filedescriptor
- Example: Missing API permissions by ryotak
- Example: Email bomb by Akhil Kakkireni
- What could go wrong?
- More resources

e er video player by *filedescriptor* ons by *ryotak Kakkireni*





Tech Lead & Sr Software Engineer, Twitter Application Security @kaoudis



Why would we want to let security researchers test others' computers without their permission? to protect public health

to secure elections

to make driving more safe

• to protect consumer privacy on the Internet

https://www.eff.org/document/cfaa-and-security-researchers



Why would we want to let security researchers test others' computers without their permission? • to protect public health

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• to make driving more safe

• to protect consumer privacy on the Internet!

https://www.eff.org/document/cfaa-and-security-researchers









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	Twitter Twitter helps you create and share idea https://twitter.com	s and information instar y Average bounty \$560
Policy Hacktivity	Thanks Updates (0) Collaborator	rs
Policy		
Program Rule Maintaining effe researchers who play in keeping T make sure you re agree to be bour	s ctive security is a community effort, and w o volunteer their time to help us spot poter witter safe for everyone we offer a bounty eview the following program rules before y and by these rules.	ve are proud to have a vit ntial issues. To recognize / for reporting certain qu /ou report a vulnerability
Rewards		



Response Efficiency

ibrant group of independent security te their efforts and the important role they ualifying security vulnerabilities. Please y. By participating in this program, you 8 hrs Average time to first response

about 1 month Average time to bounty

4 months Average time to resolution



rules of engagement and scope

Rules of engagement stick to confidentiality agreements, NDAs stay in-scope where humanly possible • "in good faith" and safe harbour professionalism

https://www.zdnet.com/article/these-are-common-problems-that-cause-headaches-for-bug-bounty-participants/



Twitter in-scope

Scopes	
In Scope	
Domain	*.twitter.com
Domain	*.vine.co
Domain	*.periscope.tv
Domain	*.pscp.tv
Domain	*.twimg.com
Domain	gnip.com
Android: Play Store	com.twitter.andro
iOS: App Store	com.atebits.Twee
Domain	niche.co
Domain	snappytv.com
Domain	twitterflightschoo





Twitter out-of-scope

Out of Scope

Domain

status.twitter.com This is hosted by a third party, status.io.

The following issues are outside the scope of our vulnerability rewards program (either ineligible or false positives):

- Attacks requiring physical access to a user's device
- Any physical attacks against Twitter property or data centers
- Forms missing CSRF tokens (we require evidence of actual CSRF vulnerability)
- Logout CSRF
- Password and account recovery policies, such as reset link expiration or password complexity
- Invalid or missing SPF (Sender Policy Framework) records
- Content spoofing / text injection
- Issues related to software or protocols not under Twitter control
- Reports of spam (see here for more info)
- Bypass of URL malware detection
- Vulnerabilities only affecting users of outdated or unpatched browsers and platforms
- Social engineering of Twitter staff or contractors
- descriptive error messages
- Issues that result in Denial of Service (DoS) to Twitter's servers at the network or application layer.
- to a location where it is not possible to cause the controlled contents to be downloaded to the victim's filesystem.

· Issues without clearly identified security impact, such as clickjacking on a static website, missing security headers, or

• Reports of broken hyperlinks from Twitter blog posts, press releases, or support articles to unclaimed Twitter Handles or

• Issues relating to unlocking client-side features in modified Twitter applications, rooted devices, or jailbroken devices.



example: email bomb Akhil Kakkireni, 2017 https://hackerone.com/reports/297359

trabajoduro_2 submitted a report to Twitter. Hi Team,

I have found a logical flaw(NOT DoS) in the website 'https://app.mopub.com/'

1.Use Burp Suite and capture below request upon navigation to Code integration 2. Click on Send button after entering email address in the input field of 'Enter one or more email addresses and we'll send you links to the integration instructions for this ad unit.'

{code}

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User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 6.1; Win64; x64; rv:57.0) Gecko/20100101 Firefox/57.0 Accept: /

Accept-Language: en-US,en;q=0.5

Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate

Referer: https://app.mopub.com/ad-unit?key=

Content-Type: application/json

x-csrftoken:

Content-Length: 88

Cookie: _ga= ____; _gid= ____; csrftoken= ___; mp_mixpanel__c=8; sessionid= $mp_{c99579c4804fba6b8aeed7a911581652_mixpanel=\%7B\%22distinct_id\%22\%3A\%20\%22405f9ac1ce5749abb6092834819b3ec4\%22\%2C\%22accoblematical and a standard standard$ untKey%22%3A%20%22748a6b56971b4bdf94ea73e4cc35e93f%22%2C%22accessLevel%22%3A%20%22member%22%2C%22%24initial_referrer %22%3A%20%22https%3A%2F%2Fwww.mopub.com%2Fgetstarted%2F%22%2C%22%24initial_referring_domain%22%3A%20%22www.mopub.com%22%7D Connection: close

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3.Send the captured request to INtruder and repeat the request in loop

4.Observe that email box is flooded with MoPub ad unit integration instructions

Remediation:

Rate limiting should be implemented

Regards

Akhil Kakkireni

Impact

E-mail bombs hack may create Denial of service (DoS) conditions against your e-mail software and even your network and Internet connection by taking up a large amount of bandwidth and, sometimes, requiring large amounts of storage space

2 attachments: F246270: hackerone-Mopub.jpg F246271: hackerone-Mopub2.jpg 8.41





MoPub 🔮

@mopub

MoPub has been acquired by AppLovin and solutions have been rolled into MAX, AppLo

1,700 Following 131K Followers

Tweets

Tweets & replies

Pinned Tweet

Q 18



MoPub 🤣 @mopub · Jan 1

This is our final tweet! MoPub is m platform, MAX. Follow @AppLovin MAX before MoPub sunsets on Ma teams for migration support.

#developer #mobiledev #AppLovir

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2 attachments: F246270: hackerone-Mopub.jpg F246271: hackerone-Mopub2.jpg

clear repro steps

8.40°



makes an attempt to estimate impact (good), but does not tie potential impact directly to Twitter users

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actual customer impact

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	no-reply	MoPub ad unit integration instructions	moments ago
Using Mailinator for QA?	no-reply	MoPub ad unit integration instructions	moments ago
Upgrade Now	no-reply	MoPub ad unit integration instructions	minute ago
Donate Bitcoin: 15QPnuQVLJU2Z9iU5KEzML6egYvs726o5Z	no-reply	MoPub ad unit integration instructions	minute ago
Links monetized by ClickRouter	no-reply	MoPub ad unit integration instructions	minute ago
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PRICING FAQ API DOCS BLOG



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2:23 AM 12/13/2017



starting points

- Disclaimer: not the process of email bomb vuln reporter; some tactics and tools they could have used...
- Burp Community Edition (free!)
- Portswigger (Burp maker) intruder tutorial
- How'd they find this thing in the first place? Probably <u>recon</u> Collect live subdomains in scope ("wide recon"): <u>subfinder</u>, <u>amass</u>, <u>masscan</u>, Google dorks...
 - Is anything interesting hosted there ("narrow recon")? httprobe, dirsearch, wfuzz, and more
 - and <u>even more</u> (and <u>more</u>!)



• • •	Burp Suite Professional v2021.9.1 - Temporary Project													
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10:56:59 3 Apr 2	022	Info	Proxy	Proxy	service started	on 127.0.0. ⁻	1:8080	The application fails to prevent users from connecting to it over unencrypted connections. An attacker able to modify a legitimate user's network traffic could bypass the application's use of SSL/TLS encryption, and use the application as a platform for attacks against its users. This attack is performed by rewriting HTTPS links as HTTP, so that if a targeted user follows a link to the site from an HTTP page, their browser never attempts to use an encrypted connection. The sslstrip tool automates this process.					acrypted connections. An ass the application's use of as against its users. This ageted user follows a link to encrypted connection. The	

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cat staging-apps.txt

https://staging.example.com https://staging.admin.example.com https://staging.crm.example.com https://api-staging.example.com https://internal.example.com https://build-app.example.com https://demo.example.com https://preprod.backend-api.example.com

nuclei -t amazon-mww-secret-leak.yaml -l staging-apps.txt

projectdiscovery.io

[WRN] Use with caution. You are responsible for your actions [WRN] Developers assume no liability and are not responsible for any misuse or damage. [INF] Loading templates... [INF] [amazon-mww-secret-leak] Amazon MWS Auth Token leak (@puzzlepeaches) [medium] [INF] Using 1 rules (1 templates, 0 workflows) [amazon-mww-secret-leak] [http] [medium] https://internal.example.com [amazon-mww-secret-leak] [http] [medium] https://build-app.example.com [amazon-mww-secret-leak] [http] [medium] https://staging.admin.example.com

https://github.com/projectdiscovery/nuclei





Dupes :(

CVE-2018-6389	18th Sep 2020	Rejected - du	plicate, alread
DOS on main domain	18th Sep 2020	Rejected - du	plicate, alread
Subdomain Takeover	2nd Sep 2020	Rejected - du	plicate, alread
Unauthenticated Popular Filters on Jira	25th Aug 2020	Rejected - du	plicate, alread
Access to video call without authorization & user enumeration	19th Aug 2020	Rejected - du	plicate, alread
Subdomain Takeover	19th Aug 2020	Rejected - du	plicate, alread
Vulnerability Report	14th Aug 2020	Rejected - du	plicate, alread
Vulnerability Report #3	10th Aug 2020	Rejected - du	plicate, alread
Vulnerability Report	10th Aug 2020	Rejected - c	🏀 dagmo
Vulnerability Report	7th Aug 2020	Rejected - c	You o
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can always ask them to invite you to the original report as well. Then you can verify yourself your report is a duplicate.

rule of thumb:

your scanner found it, it's probably a duplicate. Other researchers use the the same tools

it's something easy/quick to find for you, it's probably a duplicate.

you invested many hours in it or wrote custom scripts to exploit it, you should be more uspicious.

programs by non-tech companies probably have a higher duplicate rate, as the take longer to solve the vulnerabilities.

Répondre Partager ··· ☆ 2 ↔



Pentesting vs bug hunting

• pentesting

- likely "first" on a target, closer to private program bug hunting
- smaller scope can mean less need for wide recon
- access to documentation (sometimes)
- grey or white box testing (sometimes)
- salaried or contracted through consulting company by engagement



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general-purpose bug hunting

- low-hanging fruit likely gone (dupes)
- payment not guaranteed
- more typically black box
- wider scope generally



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- smaller scope can mean less need for wide recon
- access to documentation (sometimes)
- grey or white box testing (sometimes)
- paid by contract (salary or engagement)

general-purpose bug hunting

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- wider scope generally

• both

- stick to scope
- occasional use of common tooling
- automation, custom tooling
- good writing & communication skills!



questions before we continue?





example: missing API permissions by ryotak, 2020 https://hackerone.com/reports/1032468





ryotak submitted a report to Twitter. Summary:

Twitter released Fleet yesterday. This feature is working with few APIs, and these APIs are missing permission checks.

Description:

In /fleets/v1/create of https://api.twitter.com , there is no check to whether if the application has permission to write to the account. /fleets/vl/delete has also this issue.

Steps To Reproduce:

- 1. Install twurl.
- 2. Authenticate as a read-only application.
- 3. Execute following command: twurl /fleets/vl/create -X POST --header 'Content-Type: application/json' -d '{"text":"Hey yo"}'
- 4. A fleet with Hey yo text will be created.

Supporting Material/References:

Video F1075380: 2020-11-12_21-28-47.mp4 2.96 MiB

Zoom in Zoom out Copy Download



Impact

The read-only application can publish fleets without getting Write permission. This issue has a similar impact to #434763

1 attachment: F1075380: 2020-11-12_21-28-47.mp4



Sarah Perez @sarahintampa / 6:00 AM MST • November 17, 2020



Twitter this morning is launching its own version of Stories - aka "Fleets" - to its global user base. The product, which allows users to post ephemeral content that disappears in 24 hours, had already rolled out to select markets, including Brazil, India, Italy, South Korea and, most recently, Japan. The company, in a press briefing on Monday, also revealed its plans to test an audio-based social networking feature similar to the controversial app Clubhouse.





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In /fleets/v1/create of https://api.twitter.com , there is no check to whether if the application has permission to write to the account. /fleets/vl/delete has also this issue.

Steps To Reproduce:

- 1. Install twurl.
- 2. Authenticate as a read-only application.
- 3. Execute following command: twurl /fleets/vl/create -X POST --header 'Content-Type: application/json' -d '{"text":"Hey yo"}'
- 4. A fleet with Hey yo text will be created.

Supporting Material/References:

Video F1075380: 2020-11-12_21-28-47.mp4 2.96 MiB

Zoom in Zoom out Copy Download



Impact

The read-only application can publish fleets without getting Write permission. This issue has a similar impact to #434763

1 attachment: F1075380: 2020-11-12_21-28-47.mp4

problem tl;dr

Nov 12th (about 1 year ago)





ryotak submitted a report to Twitter. Summary:

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clear impact

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"The read-only application can publish Fleets without getting Write permission" "When a Twitter user authorizes a read-only application on their account, at time of writing the read-only app can publish or delete Fleets without the Write permission since Fleets APIs lack application permissions checks"





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clear repro steps



.1



reporter found & acked similar-feeling issue

Impact

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Incorrect details on OAuth permissions screen allows DMs to be read without permission

SUMMARY BY TWITTER



The reporter discovered that when a select set of applications are authenticated using a PIN or non-intended OAuth flow, the permission dialog that is shown may not show the permissions that the application has. We do not believe anyone was mislead by the permissions that these applications had or that their data was unintentionally accessed by the Twitter for iPhone or Twitter for Google TV applications as those applications use other authentication flows. To our knowledge, there was not a breach of anyone's information due to this issue. There are no actions people need to take at this time.





starting points

- Disclaimer: not process of API permissions vuln reporter; some tactics and tools they could have used...
- general understanding of how permissions work for other (Twitter) HTTP API endpoints
- **twurl**: OAuthed curl wrapper for interacting with API endpoints
- read other disclosed reports from program, potentially determine likely payout and also issues that would be potentially considered too similar / duplicates
- Portswigger OAuth tutorial, access control tutorial
- ryotak's writeup (in Japanese): https://blog.ryotak.me/post/twitter-privesc/



example: video player clickjacking by filedescriptor, 2015 (disclosed 2018) https://hackerone.com/reports/85624



TIMELINE

filedescriptor submitted a report to Twitter.

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Video demo: https://vimeo.com/137725491 (password: click)













clickjacking? • in researcher's own words:

filedescriptor posted a comment. Here is a more delicate and stealthy PoC with maximum damage: https://twitter.com/AttackerCanvas/status/639465287629144064 Video demo: https://vimeo.com/138212863 (password: app)

Victim will see it as a normal embedded YouTube video, and it can be interacted properly (click to play). Victims will definitely not notice anything. Behind the scene the victim is actually clicking on the Authorize button on a fake app with full read, write permission, so that attacker can gain long-term control over the victim. Besides it is easy to fake an legitimate app (like Twitter for iPhone), so even victims notice there is a new app that has access to his/her account he/she would not be able to distinguish it.

poc: https://vimeo.com/138212863

impact: app can Tweet from victim account without consent

The PoC demonstrates how the attack can be conducted. There will be a fake video to lure victims to click to play it. After clicking the victim will automatically post a tweet with content "Pwn3d!".



Updated Sep 3rd (7 years ago)





Exploiting the unexploitable with lesser known browser tricks



(U) filedescriptor

May 11, 2017

https://speakerdeck.com/filedescriptor/exploiting-the-unexploitable-with-lesser-known-browser-tricks?slide=13



tl;dr of problem

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what is the current solution if there is one?

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demonstrates impact in a way directly relevant to the user

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PoC plus simple demo screen recording





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where is the vuln valid? browser-specific behaviour called out





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repro steps are clear



starting points

- Disclaimer: not the process of clickjacking vuln reporter; some tactics and tools they could have used...
- RFC, spec (X-Frame-Options, Content-Security-Policy) documented edge cases
- understand expected browser behaviour
- read the app docs (after looking at the code and black boxing the app) but don't necessarily believe them!!
- go deep into one type of vuln across programs and apps
- limit platform impact, use test accounts
- demonstrate impact directly to user / service (threat modeling while being the threat :)
- Portswigger clickjacking learning path
- filedescriptor's writeup: https://blog.innerht.ml/google-yolo/



Rewards

Twitter may, at its sole discretion, provide rewards to eligible reporters of qualifying vulnerabilities. Our minimum reward is \$140 USD. Rewards are typically paid out on Fridays. The following table outlines the nominal rewards for specific classes of vulnerabilities for in-scope properties (see section on Scope).

Category	Examples	Core Twitter[1]	Everything Else
Remote code execution	Command injection	\$20,160	\$10,080
Administrative functionality	Access to internal Twitter applications	\$12,460	\$6,300
Unrestricted access to data (filesystem, database, etc.)	XXE, SQLi	\$12,460	\$6,300
Flaws leaking PII or bypassing significant controls	IDOR, impersonation, sensitive actions by user	\$7,700	\$3,920
Account takeover	OAuth vulnerabilities	\$7,700	\$3,920
Perform activities on behalf of a user	XSS, Android Intent abuse	\$2,940	\$1,540
Other valid vulnerabilities	CSRF, clickjacking, information leakage	\$280 - \$2,940	\$140 - \$1,540

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Email bomb

API permissions

Video player clickjacking



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Email	bomb	\$1	4

- **API** permissions \$7700
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Category	Examples	Core Twitter[1]	Everything Else
Remote code execution	Command injection	\$20,160	\$10,080
Administrative functionality	Access to internal Twitter applications	\$12,460	\$6,300
Unrestricted access to data (filesystem, database, etc.)	XXE, SQLi	\$12,460	\$6,300
Flaws leaking PII or bypassing significant controls	IDOR, impersonation, sensitive actions by user	\$7,700	\$3,920
Account takeover	OAuth vulnerabilities	\$7,700	\$3,920
Perform activities on behalf of a user	XSS, Android Intent abuse	\$2,940	\$1,540
Other valid vulnerabilities	CSRF, clickjacking, information leakage	\$280 - \$2,940	\$140 - \$1,540

[1] Core Twitter is defined as anything hosted on *.twitter.com, *.pscp.tv, *.periscope.tv, and Twitter ownedand-operated mobile clients.

Twitter may choose to pay higher rewards for unusually clever or severe vulnerabilities or lower rewards for vulnerabilities that require significant or unusual user interaction.

Email bomb	\$140

- **API** permissions \$7700
- Video player clickjacking \$5040



questions before we continue?





now that we've seen some accepted reports...

Hacking & disclosure: what could go wrong







this sucks, but can happen

lyoung-uber reopened this report.



lyoung-uber closed the report and changed the status to • Not Applicable. Closing as Not Applicable since this is out-of-scope.

https://hackerone.com/reports/156098



Aug 16th (6 years ago)

Aug 16th (6 years ago)



don't do this.

lyoung-uber reopened this report.



lyoung-uber closed the report and changed the status to • Not Applicable. Closing as Not Applicable since this is out-of-scope.



raghav_bisht posted a comment.

(a)young-uber you fucking asshole mother fucker I know this is "Out of scope" and your team member (abugtriage-rob marked it has Informative and closed the report, still I didn't argue about it and accepted it......fucker. I respectfully asked you to disclosure my report and you moron mother fucker deducted my Reputation Point

Bloody Mother Fucker..... TAXI DRIVER.....

UBER

lyoung-uber posted a comment. Hi @raghav_bisht,

First off I wanted to apologize for not writing a longer response when I updated the report state, that's my fault. However as you acknowledged yourself this is not in scope per our hackerone.com/uber:

Out-of-scope Properties

*.et.uber.com - The underlying software here is exacttarget which Uber does not have control over.

It's important that our reports are tracked correctly both for HackerOne's statistics and our own internal metrics. With that said, that absolutely does not excuse your behavior:

Aug 16th (6 years ago)

340 1100

Aug 16th (6 years ago)

Aug 16th (6 years ago)

Aug 16th (6 years ago)

0



banned from the program...

lyoung-uber requested to disclose this report.

lyoung-uber disclosed this report.

After an internal discussion, this reporter was banned for violating our hackerone.com/uber and the use of abusive language. The issue disclosed in this report was first reported to us in #151968 (also closed as Not Applicable) and has since been resolved.

In accordance with the reporter's original request:

Once you patched the vulnerability "Do disclose the report"

Since the issue has been resolved we are now publicly disclosing this report.

11

UBER

raghav_bisht posted a comment. @lyoung-uber

Now whats the point to Disclose the report? You already ruined the report via making me angry.... and make me abuse you....!!

hackerone-support joined this report as a participant.

hackerone-support posted a comment. Hi @raghav_bisht -

This abusive behavior is not tolerated on HackerOne. Please review our Disclosure Guidelines and this help center article on bad behavior. In addition to your ban from the Uber program, please check your email for additional restrictions being levied on the platform. We hope you're able to take this time to rectify this behavior to maintain a professional and respectful attitude on HackerOne in the future.

-HackerOne Support

Aug 19th (6 years ago)

Updated Aug 19th (6 years ago)

Aug 19th (6 years ago)

Aug 20th (6 years ago)

Aug 20th (6 years ago)

Hacking & disclosure: what could go wrong

what if I found an issue and don't know where to report it?

We're here to make vulnerability disclosure safe, simple, and standardized for everyone.

CYBERSECURITY & INFRASTRUCTURE SECURITY AGENCY 9

https://cveform.mitre.org/ https://www.cisa.gov/uscert/report

disclose.io

Submit a CVE Request * Required	
* Select a request type	✓ - Please choose an action -
	Report Vulnerability/Request CVE ID
* Enter your e-mail address	Request multiple IDs (For CNAs Only)
	Notify CVE about a publication
	Request an update to an existing CVE Entry
	Request information on the CVE Numbering Authority (CNA) Program
	Other
	completing this form.

More stuff!

- <u>Katie Moussouris</u> on well-managed versus poorly run bug bounties
- Google's <u>Bug Hunter University</u> and "<u>How to become a Bug Hunter</u>"
- <u>TryHackMe</u>: bite-size appsec and pentesting tutorials
- Mitre's "<u>New to CVE? Start here</u>"
- Microsoft's bug bounty vuln report how-to and <u>examples of high-quality reports</u>

Nank Voul

summary

0. if you can spot a vuln, you can report it too!

1. follow coordinated vuln disclosure standards if publishing

obligatory plug: Twitter is looking for security & privacy engineers at all levels (link)

contact: @kaoudis on Twitter, kaoudis#9503 on Discord, email kaoudis@twitter.com

