

Ethical Web Hacking for Fun and (maybe) Profit

whoami



Aditya Saligrama

<https://saligrama.io>

- Stanford '24, MS '25 (Computer Science)
- Cybersecurity nerd since '21
- I help startups with their security issues
- I'm a course assistant for CS 155 on security
- I taught a course on cloud computing! (CS 40)



Why care about security?

Case study: Stanford Link (2020)



- *Match with your crush if they like you back*
- *Website keeps you anonymous if they don't*

Case study: Stanford Link (2020)



- *Match with your crush if they like you back*
- *Website keeps you anonymous if they don't*
- ***What could go wrong?***

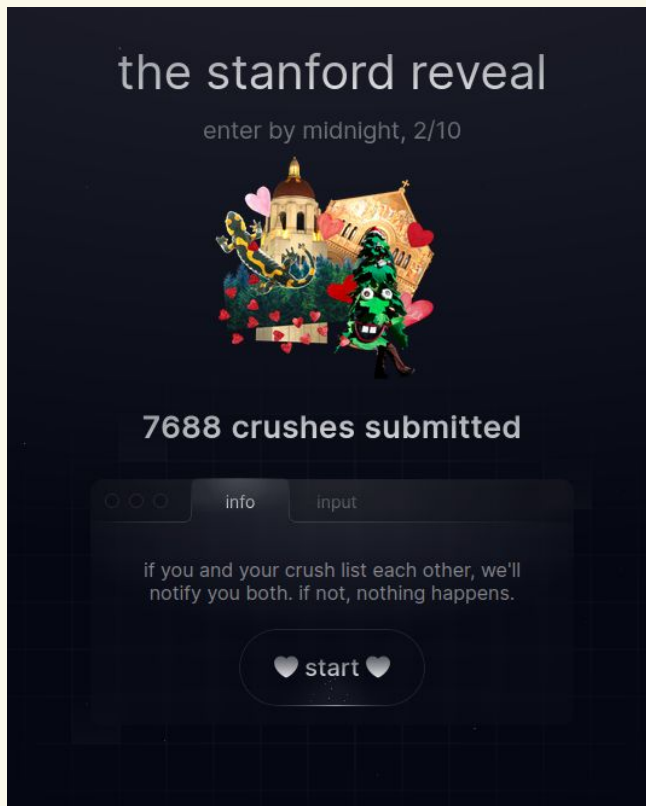
Case study: Stanford Link (2020)

The Stanford Daily

News • Campus Life

Vulnerability in 'Link' website may have exposed data on Stanford students' crushes

What's old is new again: Stanford Reveal (2023)



The Stanford Daily

Humor

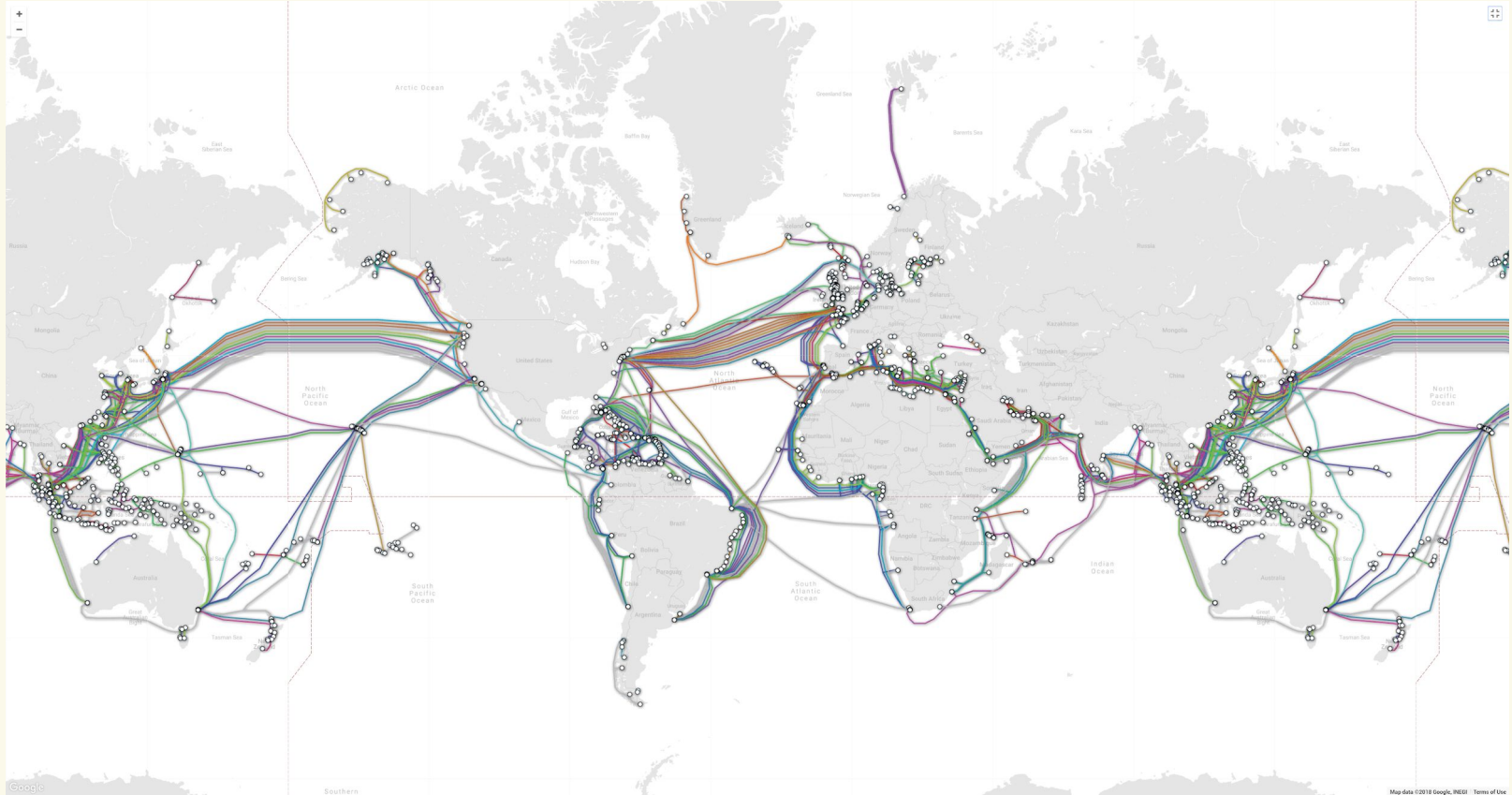
Stanford Reveal pledges to leak only the “juiciest” crushes

```
44 {  
45   "submittingUserFullName": "Aditya Saligrama",  
46   "user": "4yz2FPyYDgND8KhtVOQLCeeGsaq2",  
47   "submittingUserEmail": "akps@stanford.edu",  
48   "fullNames": []  
49 },
```

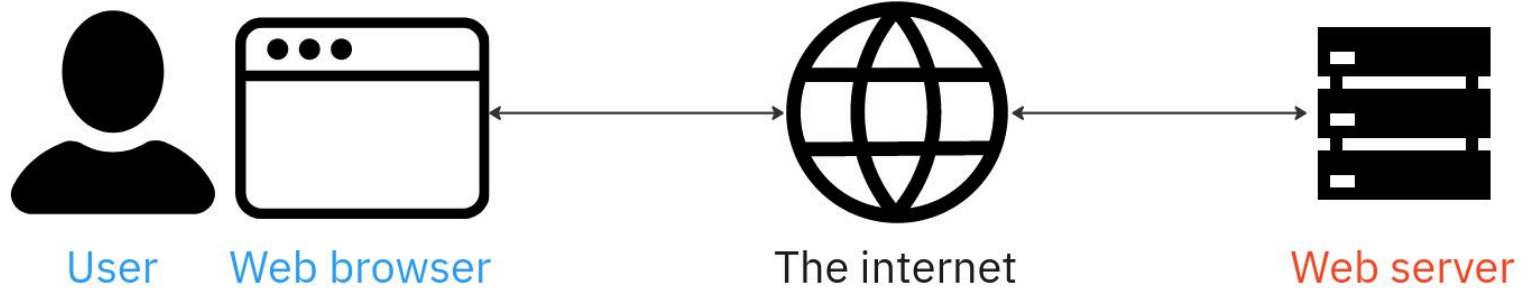
```
231 {  
232   "submittingUserEmail": "mccain@stanford.edu",  
233   "submittingUserFullName": "Robert Miles Redd McCain",  
234   "user": "N3Q9CkeKeJfKQz0hqt7qFbpanat1",  
235   "fullNames": [  
236     "isabelle levent"  
237   ]  
238 },
```

The fastest web crash course ever

How does the Internet work?



Our Internet Abstraction



What language does the web speak?



How do we communicate with a web server?

HTTP

Hypertext Transport Protocol

HTTP: the missing language of the web



GET index.html



```
<!DOCTYPE html>  
<html>  
<body>
```

```
<h1>Hello World!</h1>
```

```
</body>  
</html>
```

HTTP protocol


GET / HTTP/1.0

Verb

Object (noun)

Protocol

HTTP requests



GET / HTTP/1.1
Host: stanford.edu
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64; rv:59.0)
Gecko/20100101 Firefox/59.0
Accept: text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,*/*;q=0.8
Accept-Language: en-US,en;q=0.5
Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
Connection: close
Upgrade-Insecure-Requests: 1

The diagram shows an HTTP request structure. A yellow arrow labeled "Request" points to the first line "GET / HTTP/1.1". Two orange arrows labeled "Headers" point to the subsequent lines: "Host: stanford.edu" and "Upgrade-Insecure-Requests: 1".

HTTP responses

HTTP/1.1 302 Found

Response Code

Date: Mon, 02 Apr 2018 02:37:56 GMT

Headers

Server: Apache

Location: <https://www.stanford.edu/>

Content-Length: 209

Connection: close

Content-Type: text/html; charset=iso-8859-1

<!DOCTYPE HTML PUBLIC "-//IETF//DTD HTML 2.0//EN">

Body

<html><head>

<title>302 Found</title>

</head><body>

<h1>Found</h1>

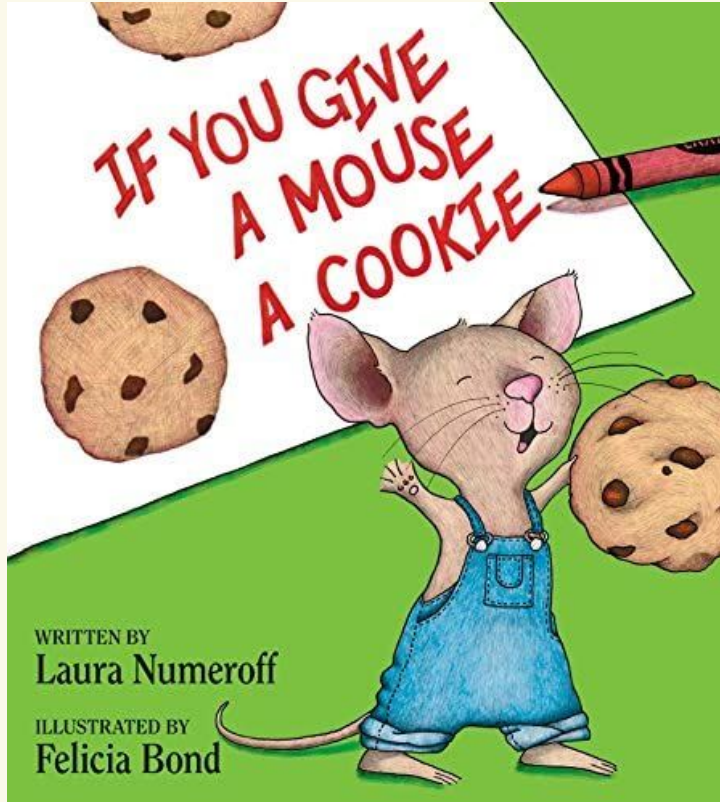
<p>The document has moved here.</p>

</body></html>

HTTP requests: GET and POST

- **GET**: Requests a specified resource
 - Should **only retrieve data**, without changing server state
- **POST**: Submits data to the specified resource
 - Often causes **changes in state** or side effects on the server

Session handling: how does a website remember?



- **Cookies** enable web servers to store stateful information in your browser
- *Authentication cookies* are used to authenticate that a user is logged in, and with which account
 - On login: **Set-Cookie: session=session-id**
 - Future requests: **Cookie: session=session-id**

Demo: browser developer tools

Common insecure design patterns



CatShare

<https://catshare.saligrama.io>



We're a real startup!



October 14, 2022

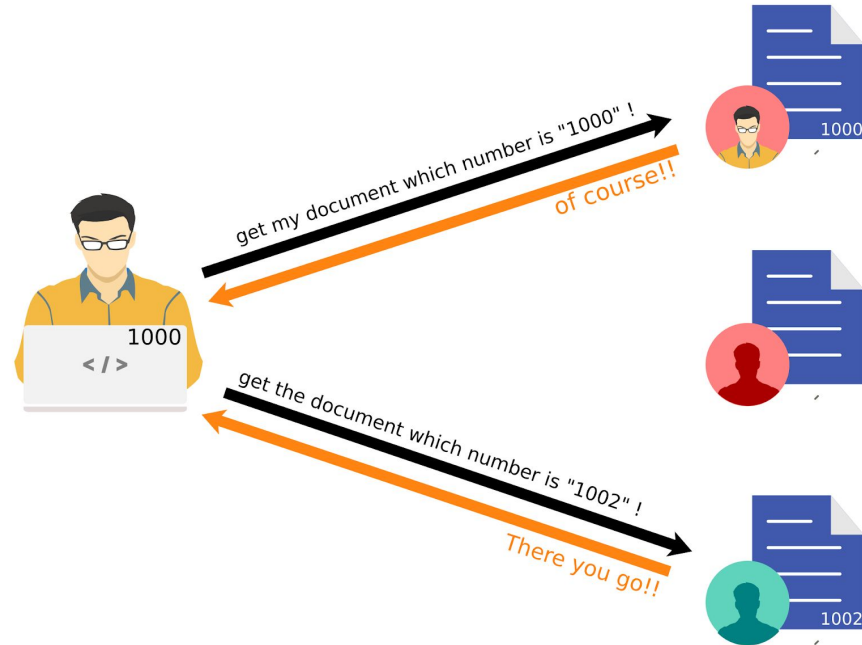
Vulnerabilities

- Insecure Direct Object Reference (IDOR)
- Cross Site Scripting (XSS)
- Improper Session Handling
- Database vulnerabilities: Firebase and SQL Injection

Insecure Direct Object Reference

Insecure Direct Object Reference (IDOR)

Or: asking the server for the resources you want

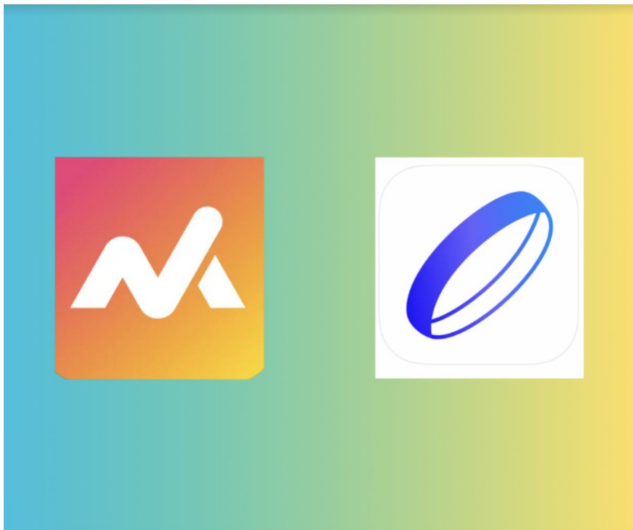


IDOR case study I: Wristband (2023)

The Stanford Daily

News • Campus Life

Stanford party apps hit the scene



Mixer and Wristband both launched this year at Stanford. (Graphic: ANANYA UDAYGIRI/The Stanford Daily)

By Ananya Udaygiri and Joseph Shull
Oct. 24, 2023, 11:42 p.m.

Wristband: an app for finding and getting into public and private events

Vulnerability disclosure, unauthorized read and write to sensitive data

-- Wristband



ⓧ Aditya Saligrama <saligrama@stanford.edu>

Thursday, October 26, 2023 at 4:49 PM

To: contact@wristband.events;



+1 more

Moreover, since your event IDs are sequentially ordered, anyone can use the share URL functionality to access private events; this is an issue even if row-level security is enabled. For example, <https://wristband.events/event/269> is a private event that can be accessed by enumerating event IDs starting from 1.

TRY IT!

- The CatShare team has a website <https://catshare.saligrama.io/> that **stores personal information**
- There's an endpoint <https://catshare.saligrama.io/user> to access this info
 - e.g. <https://catshare.saligrama.io/user?id=0>
- CatShare claims this is secure and only accessible to admins
- **Prove CatShare wrong**

IDOR case study II: Stanford Marriage Pact (2020)

We told you we couldn't leave you empty handed tonight. Well, here's a gift from to thank you for your patience. A token of our gratitude, to let you know **just** how special you are.

👉 Check it out 👈

Gimme my 🔥 Hot Takes 🔥

Two more days until the end of Week 10—and one more day until the matches come out. When that happens, we want to help make sure as many people get matched as possible, so...

The questionnaire is open for another 7.2 hours, until 4pm PST later today. Text your friends, bug your enemies. They may not be *your* perfect match, but they could be someone else's. The bigger the pool, the better everyone's matches become.

Thanks again for your patience. We'll see you this evening for the match announcement.

Love,

The Stanford Marriage Pact

IDOR case study II: Stanford Marriage Pact (2020)

<https://mp.com/29d2223b196d87e8e9292308c074e593>

29d2223b196d87e8e9292308c074e593

MD5

yasminem@stanford.edu

saligrama@stanford.edu

MD5

7b58812708b7976e77d94c0130e17fbe

<https://mp.com/7b58812708b7976e77d94c0130e17fbe>

Cross-Site Scripting

Cross-Site Scripting (XSS)

- XSS attacks enable attackers to hijack your website to **run JavaScript code** on other users' browsers
- They occur when **user input is not properly sanitized and displayed**, allowing it to execute as code

Cross-Site Scripting (XSS)



GET /myfeed

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<b>Donovan says:</b>
```

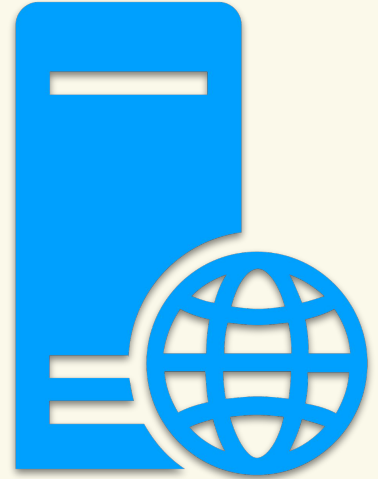
```
<script>
```

```
    alert("You got hacked!");
```

```
</script>
```

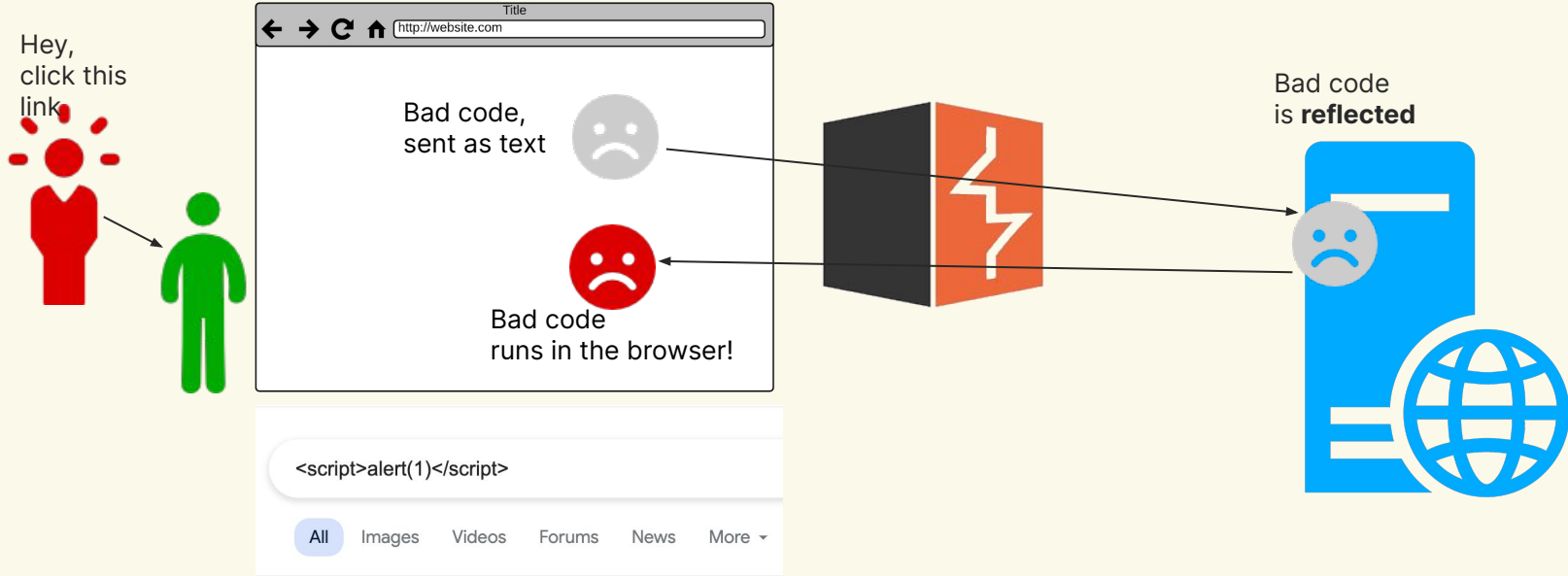
```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```



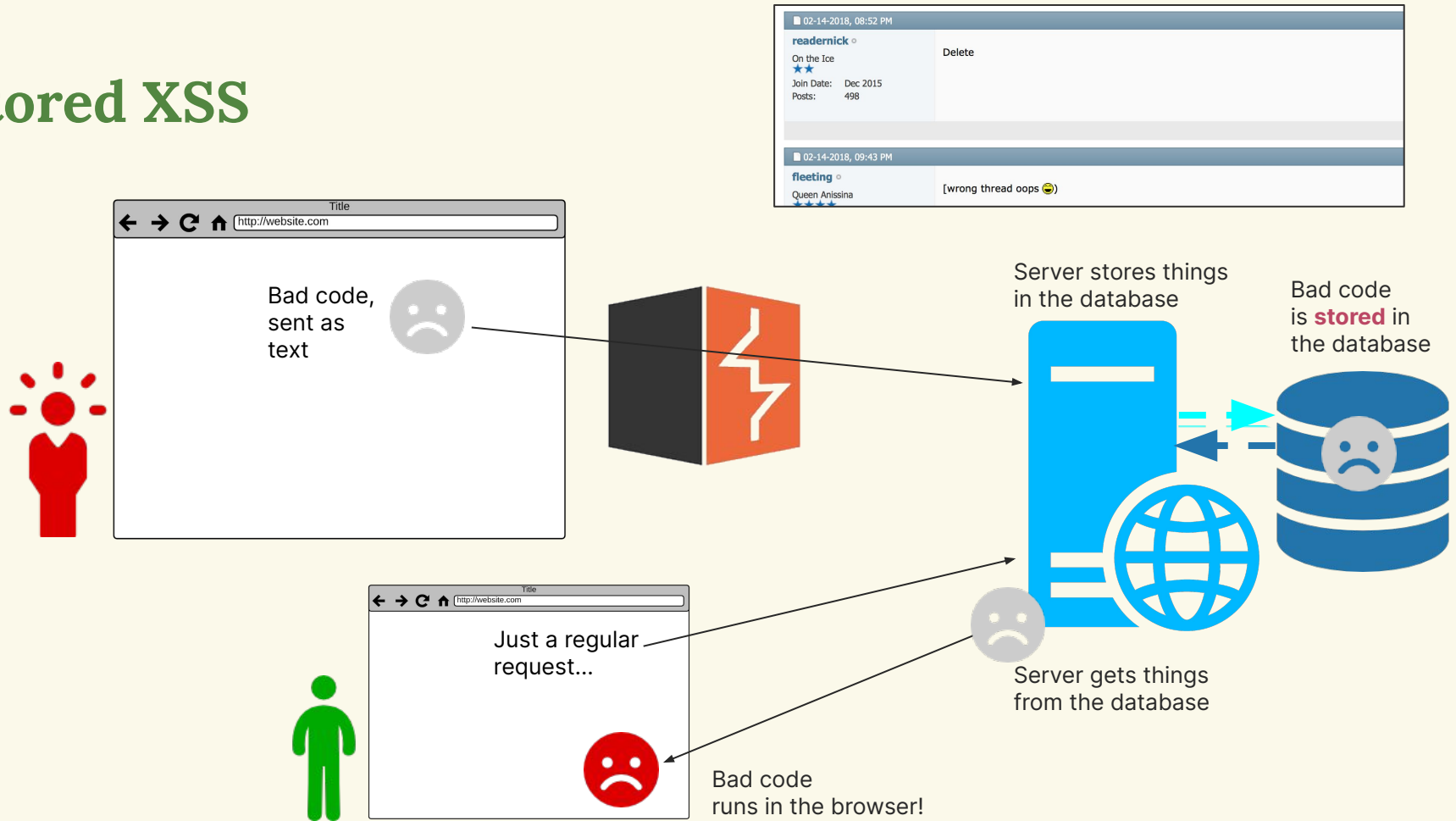
www.yourwebsite.com/law/<?StealAllTheData.js>/supersecretdata

Reflected XSS



[https://vulnerable.website/search?query=<script>alert\("pwned"\)</script>](https://vulnerable.website/search?query=<script>alert('pwned')</script>)

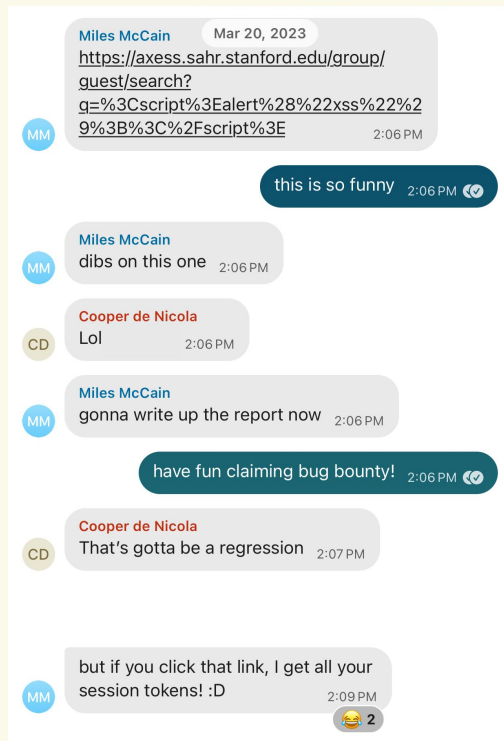
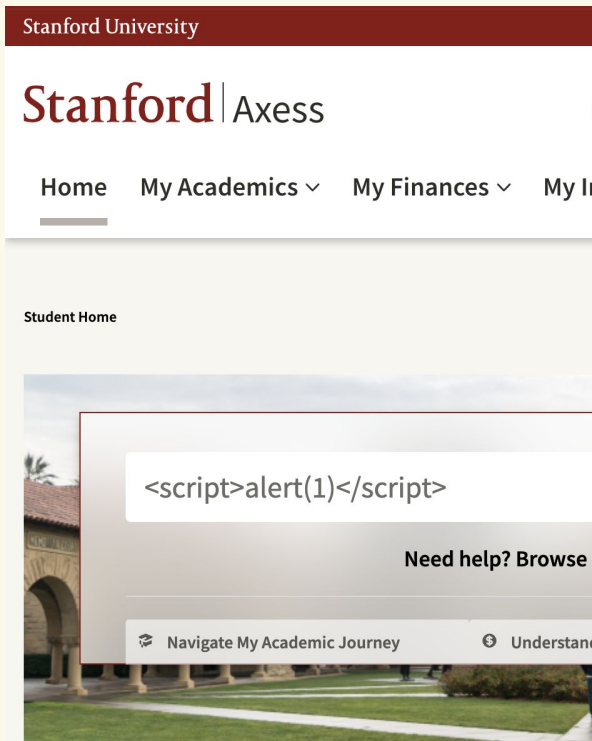
Stored XSS



TRY IT!

- After our last data breach, we at CatShare want to make our customers feel like we care about them
- We added an endpoint <https://catshare.saligrama.io/hello> that takes a user's name and greets them kindly. Ya know, to show we care
 - e.g. <https://catshare.saligrama.io/hello?name=User1>
- We think this is harmless and will only build customer trust. **Show us our mistake.**

XSS in Stanford Axxess (2023)



Found and disclosed in March 2023, awarded \$1000 by the Stanford bug bounty.

Remediated January 2024.

Attacks on session handling

Improper session handling

Cookie itself is insecure

- Can modify cookie to access another's account
 - e.g. become admin

Cookie not checked for authorization

- Use your own account to
 - Impersonate someone else
 - Escalate privileges to admin

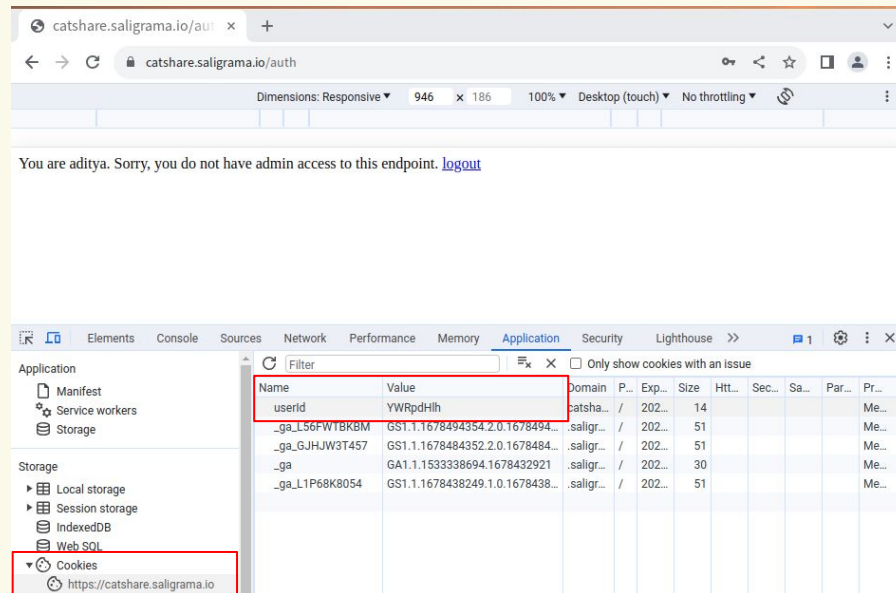
TRY IT!

- CatShare added an `admin view` to <https://catshare.saligrama.io/login> for admins to `view user data`
- Log in using `stanford:stanford`
- Can you become `admin` and view the user data?

TRY IT!

TOOLS/REFERENCE

- Cookie is in **Base64** format
 - Transforms data into a mix of letters and numbers.
 - Doesn't actually secure or encrypt data; it's just a **different way to show it**.
 - Use <https://kk.io> to encode/decode
- Your browser's **Developer Tools**
 - Accessible from **Inspect Element**



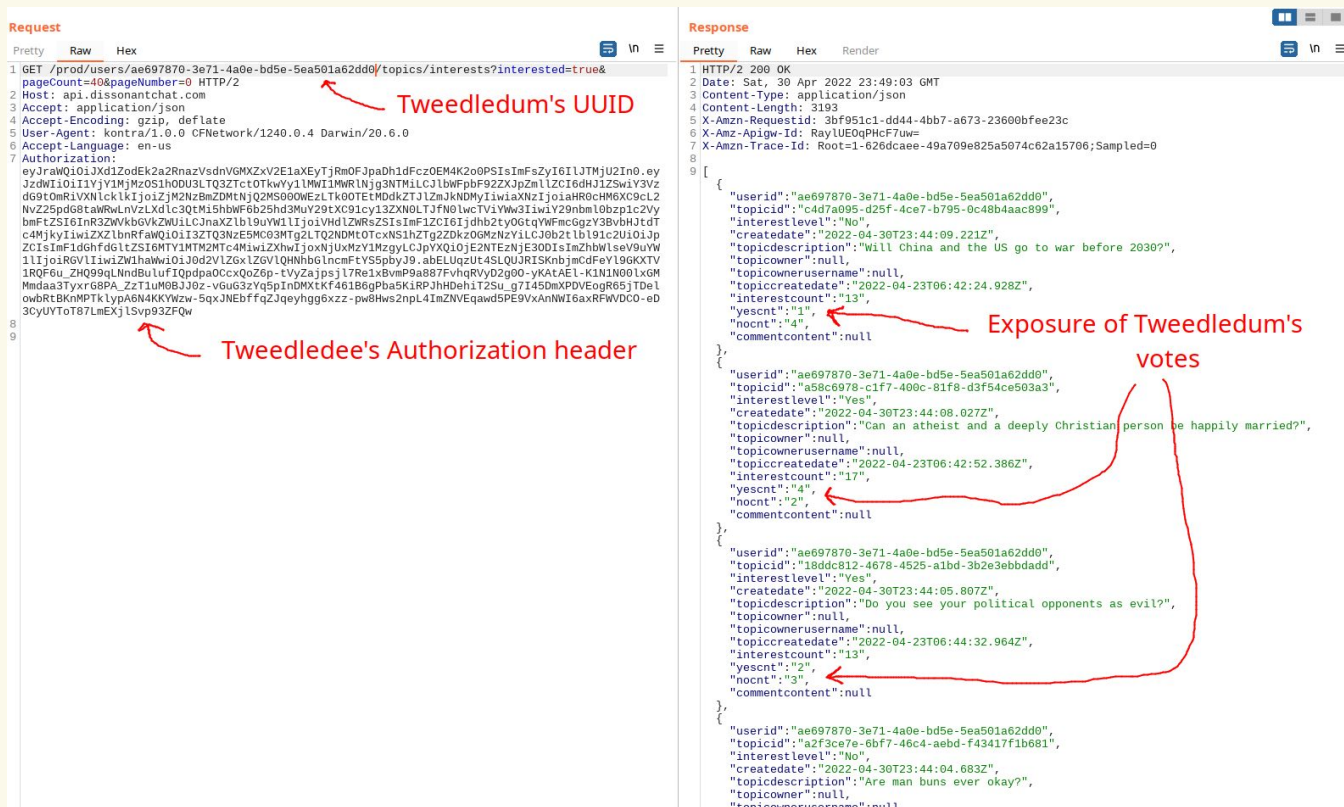
What to look for is in **red** (logged in as **aditya** here)

- <https://catshare.saligrama.io/login>
 - Login with **stanford:stanford**

Session handling case study: Kontra (2022)



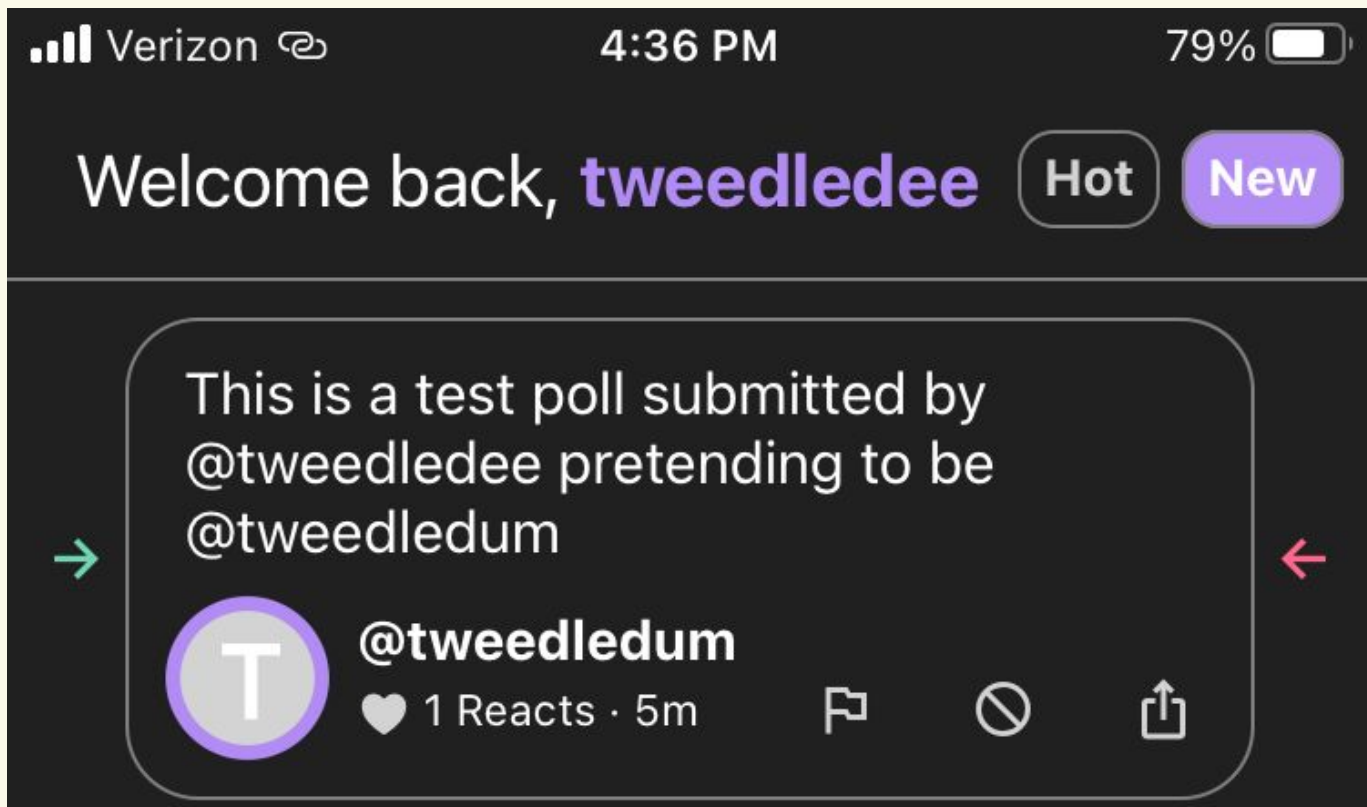
Session handling case study: Kontra (2022)



Session handling case study: Kontra (2022)

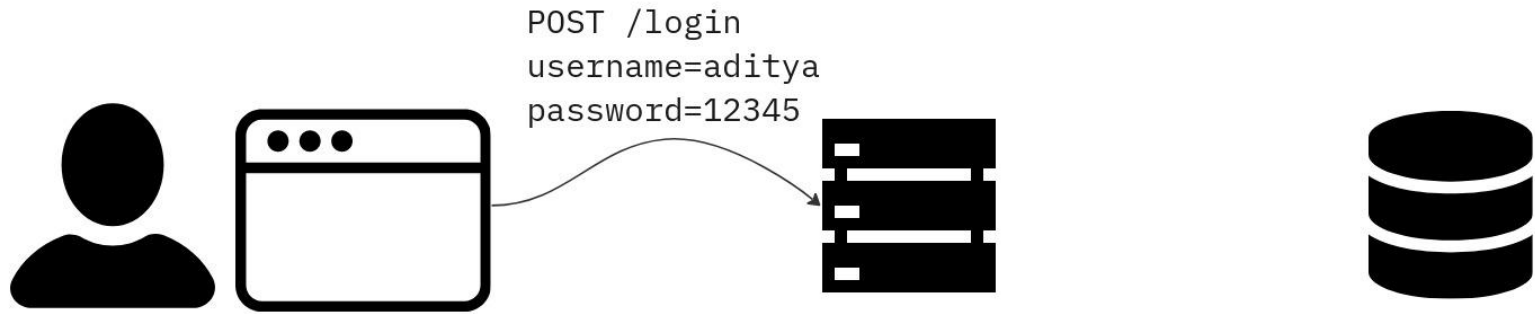
[illegible]

Session handling case study: Kontra (2022)

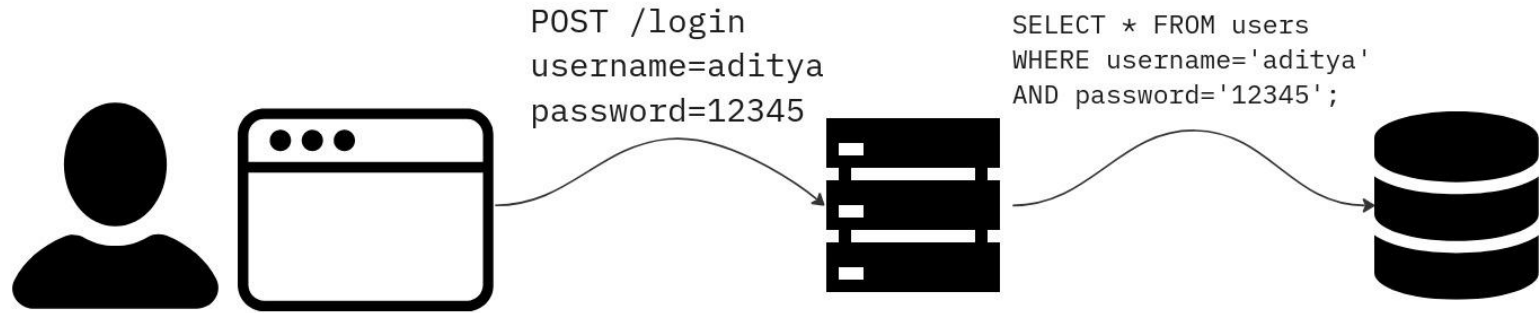


Database vulnerabilities

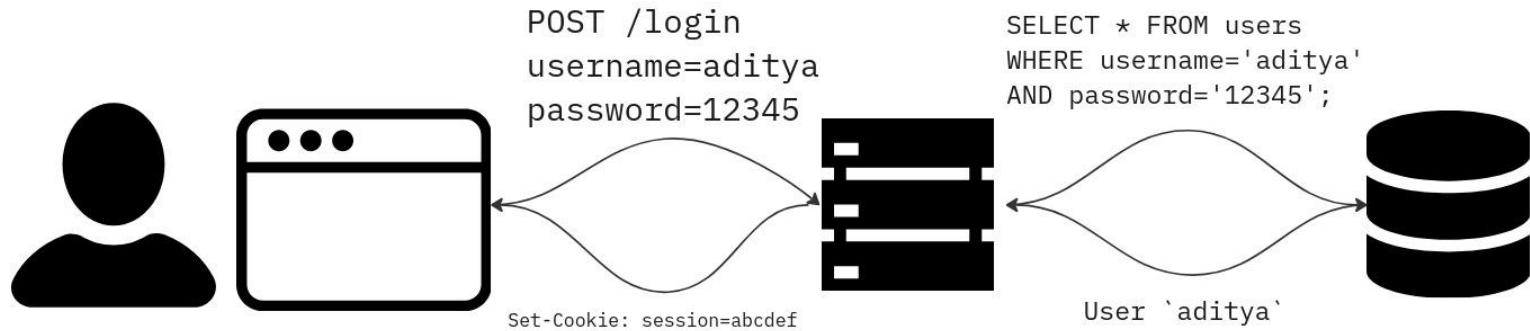
Logging in with a database



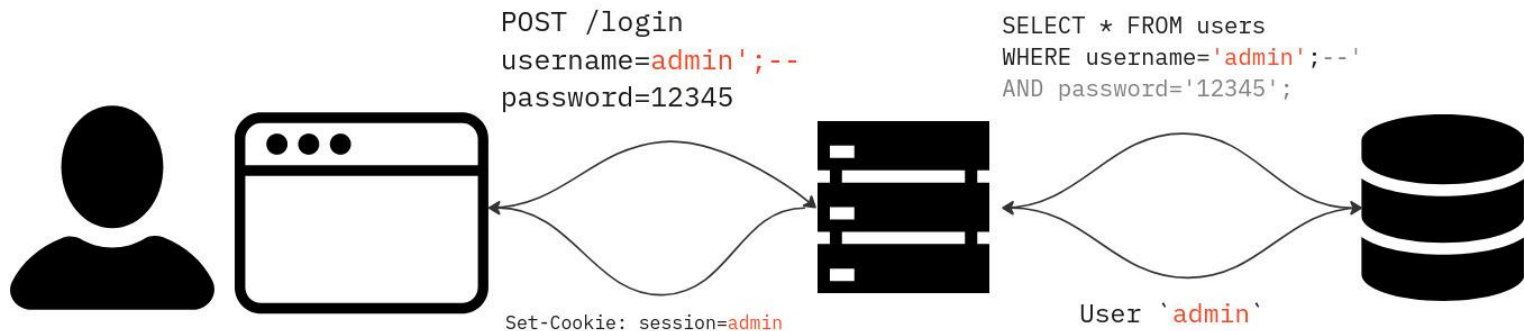
Logging in with a database



Logging in with a database



SQL injection: logging in with malicious input



Common SQL injection payloads

- **' ;--** ends the string, and terminates the rest of the command
 - e.g. **SELECT * FROM users WHERE username='admin' ;--** AND password='12345';
- **'OR 1=1 ;--** disables any filters applied to the query
 - e.g. **SELECT * FROM users WHERE username='admin' OR 1=1 ;--** AND password='12345';
- **'AND 0=1 ;--** guarantees an empty result
 - e.g. **SELECT * FROM banned WHERE username='me' AND 0=1 ;--**;

TRY IT!

- The CatShare team isn't immune to having two vulnerabilities in the same endpoint!
- Remember endpoint <https://catshare.saligrama.io/user> to access user info
 - e.g. <https://catshare.saligrama.io/user?id=10> – the admin you can't access
- Use SQL injection to get the admin's (and everyone else's) user info!
 - The user ID is an integer, so don't worry about escaping the string

SQL injection in Stanford Link (2020)

The Stanford Daily

The individual who contacted The Daily alleging that they had hacked Link said that the data “will not be released to the public” and that they erased it from their systems after gathering the “information they needed to report the issue.” In emails, they offered Gandhi advice on how to fix the vulnerability.

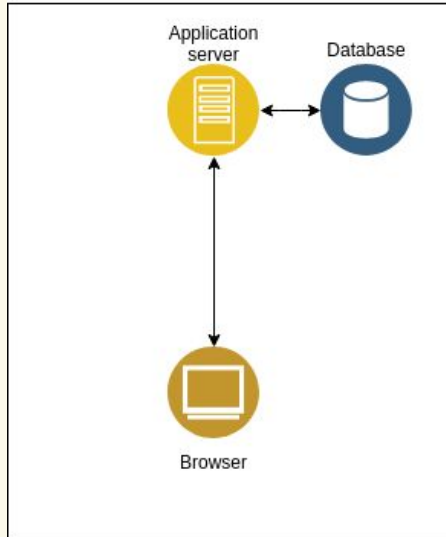
“I wanted to make sure that the site would get patched, so that others could not find the same issues I did and do something malicious with the information,” the individual wrote to The Daily.

The individual also attached a screen-recorded video depicting a command line program called [sqlmap](#) running and allegedly extracting user data from the site.

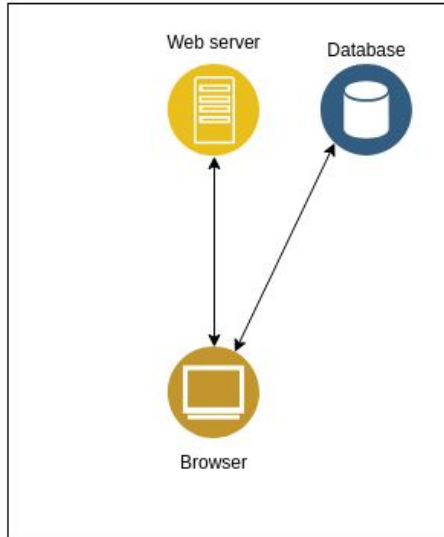
Gandhi wrote Tuesday night that he took the website offline shortly after he was alerted of the alleged breach “in order to rule out any future injection attacks,” adding that he was “confident” none of Link’s users’ data would be released. The page of the website that had been affected by the vulnerability appeared to remain accessible until Thursday morning, although it was unclear if the vulnerability still existed.

Misconfigured Firebase security rules

Traditional web application



Firebase web application



*Clients can directly access the database
(including malicious clients!)*

- Database is in charge of validating user access to data
- Poor validation (e.g. misconfigured rules) → unauthorized data access

Case study: Fizz (2021)

Opinions

Opinion | Fizz previously compromised its users' privacy. It may do so again.



*Fizz had a large data vulnerability discovered last fall. Their response raises questions about the app today.
(Graphic: JOYCE CHEN/The Stanford Daily)*

Opinion by **Joyce Chen**
Nov. 1, 2022, 10:00 p.m.

Case study: Fizz (2021)

postDates
blockedPosts
muteDuration
numPosts
email
openAppCount
karma
isAmbassador
numChatNotificatio...
phoneNumber
numReferrals
communityID
isAdmin
banDate
notificationBadge
blockedUsers
fcmToken
hasAskedForRating
userID
muteDate
banDuration
usersBlockedBy
tempKarma
communityChangeDate

Users

text
likeCount
commentCount
usersSaved
communityID
date
numAutoLikes
flair
pseudonym
dislikeCount
mediaURL
pastWeek
likes
postID
likesMinusDislikes
recentVoterID
ownerID
pastDay
hotScore
dislikes

Posts

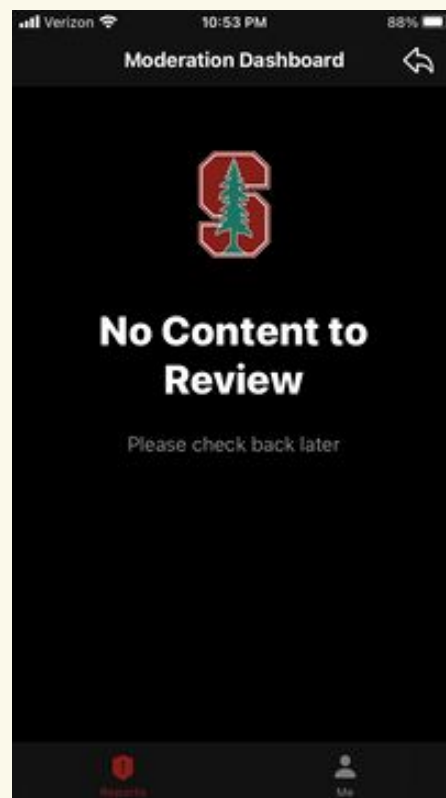
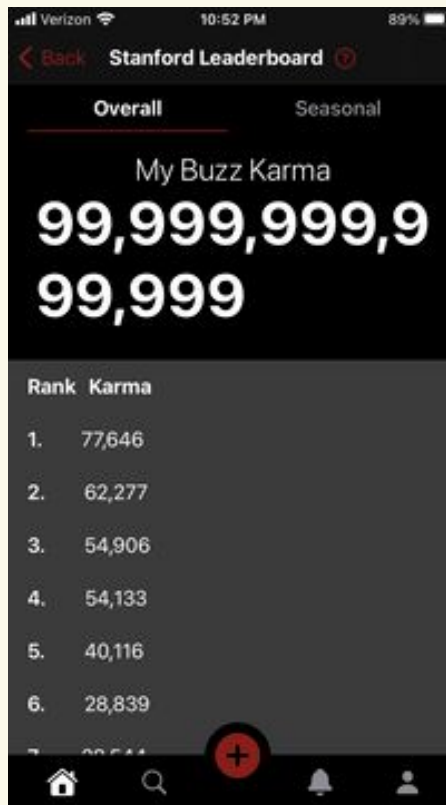
Case study: Fizz (2021)

```
postDates
blockedPosts
muteDuration
numPosts
email
openAppCount
karma
isAmbassador
numChatNotificatio...
phoneNumber
numReferrals
communityID
isAdmin
banDate
notificationBadge
blockedUsers
fcmToken
hasAskedForRating
userID
muteDate
banDuration
usersBlockedBy
tempKarma
communityChangeDate
```

Users

```
text
likeCount
commentCount
usersSaved
communityID
date
numAutoLikes
flair
pseudonym
dislikeCount
mediaURL
pastWeek
likes
postID
likesMinusDislikes
recentVoterID
ownerID
pastDay
hotScore
dislikes
```

Posts



Wrapping up

Nothing is 100% secure

It happens to the best of us

saligrama.io/blog/hack-lab-got-hacked

Aditya Saligrama

Portfolio

Blog

Notes

Photography

Resume



Flipping the script: when a hacking class gets hacked

October 12, 2022

1351 words

This morning, an [EternalBlue](#)-vulnerable machine used for testing for Stanford's [Hack Lab](#) course accidentally given a public IP address on Google Cloud was unsurprisingly pwned and used to launch further EternalBlue scanning against other public web hosts.

This blog post describes our course's infrastructure setup (including why we had that testing box in the first place), how we discovered and remediated the incident, and how we used the incident as a way to teach students about incident response and public disclosure.

The community can help!

A **vulnerability disclosure policy** is intended to give ethical hackers *clear guidelines* for submitting potentially unknown and harmful *security vulnerabilities to organizations*.

Disclosing vulnerabilities ethically



Client Name

Date

What we did

-

Findings & areas for improvement

-

Areas for further investigation

-

Heads up

A consult does not constitute an exhaustive security evaluation of your app. Rather, it represents a good starting point for the evolution of your service with the benefit of a security-informed perspective.

Looking ahead

Please tell your friends to visit the security clinic! You're also welcome to schedule another visit down the line. If you have any feedback, please email contact@securityclinic.org.

<https://securityclinic.org>

Bug bounty programs



Bug bounty programs incentivize the community to responsibly disclose security vulnerabilities to the vendor, in exchange for an (often monetary) **reward**.

Potential legal consequences to ethical hacking

November 22, 2021

Via E-Mail

Cooper Barry deNicola
Miles McCain
Aditya Saligrama

Re: Buzz Vulnerability Disclosure

To: Cooper de Nicola, Miles McCain and Aditya Saligrama

Hopkins & Carley represents The Buzz Media Corp. ("Buzz"). We write regarding your team of security researchers, both individually and collectively (referred to herein as the "Group") to make you aware of the Group's criminal and civil liability arising out of the Group's unauthorized access to Buzz's systems and databases.

Based on your own admissions in your email dated November 9, 2021 notifying Buzz of the security vulnerability, the Group explored "...the vulnerability..." and obtained unauthorized access to Buzz's "...complete databases..." and all information stored in Buzz's database. Your email further goes on to state that the Group edited user tables and created moderator and administrator accounts enabling the Group to access Buzz's systems without authorization.

The Group's actions in obtaining this unauthorized access to Buzz's databases violate the Computer Fraud and Abuse Act (18 U.S.C. § 1030) (CFAA), the Digital Millennium Copyright Act (DMCA) and Buzz's Terms of Use.

The Group circumvented Buzz's technological measures designed to protect Buzz's databases, without any permission or authority in violation of the DMCA. For these violations of the DMCA the Group may be liable for fines, damages and each individual of the Group may be imprisoned. Further, the Computer Fraud and Abuse Act (18 U.S.C. § 1030) (CFAA) imposes additional criminal and civil liability for unauthorized access to a protected computer, including accessing files or databases to which one is not authorized to access. The CFAA prohibits intentionally accessing a protected computer, without authorization or by exceeding authorized access, and obtaining information from a protected computer. Criminal penalties under the CFAA can be up to 20 years depending on circumstances.

Buzz's own Terms of Use expressly prohibits any of the following actions and clearly sets forth that the Group has no authorization to access Buzz's systems or databases "...attempt to reverse engineer any aspect of the Services or do anything that might circumvent measures employed to prevent or limit access to any area, content or code of the Services (except as otherwise expressly permitted by law); Use or attempt to use another's account without authorization from such user and Buzz; Use any automated means or interface not provided by Buzz to access the Services;..." Not only then are the Group's actions a violation of both the DMCA and the CFAA, as indicated above, the Group's actions are also a violation of Buzz's Terms of Use and constitute a breach of contract, entitling Buzz to compensatory damages and damages for lost revenue.

Credits

CatShare source code

<https://github.com/saligrama/catshare-serverless>

Other materials

- *Web Crash Course* – Alex Stamos, INTLPOL 268 *Hack Lab*
- *Web Crash Course, IDOR/XSS/Session Handling Slides, Marriage Pact IDOR Case Study* – Cooper de Nicola
- *Stanford Link, Fizz, Stanford Reveal articles* – The Stanford Daily
- *CatShare* – Cooper de Nicola, Aditya Saligrama, George Hosono