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# Bug Bounty Hunting: Vulnerability Discovery

# What is HackerOne Bug Bounty?

- **Crowdsourced Security Platform**
- **Bug Bounty Programs**
- **Vulnerability Reporting Workflow**
- **Ethical Hacking Framework**
- **Used by Major Companies**



# Neon

- Open-Source Database Company
- Separation of Storage & Compute
- Key Features
  - Autoscaling
  - Instant branching (for quick testing environments)
  - Bottomless storage (no storage limits)
- Security-Focused
- Innovation-Driven



# HTML Injection Overview

## Why it matters?

- Stored/DOM-based XSS can lead to user-level compromise
- Elevating a known vulnerability
- Validating Neon's security posture

## Scope of Testing

- Focused on authenticated pages and user-controlled inputs
- Operated within the constraints of Neon's Bug Bounty Disclosure



# HTML Injection Setup and Testing

## Environment Setup

- MacOS system using OWASP ZAP for traffic interception/vulnerability scanning
- Test accounts created using HackerOne alias
- ZAP configured for both passive and active scanning

## Testing

- Mapped application endpoints/user flows
- Injected known XSS payloads into user-editable fields
- Checked for payload persistence and JS execution in DOM



# Results

## Findings

- No successful payloads were executed via script injection
- All were escaped before any execution

## Takeaways

- Neon's current sanitization appears effective against common XSS escalation
- Proper output encoding and input filtering are present
- User inputs are handled with appropriate escaping

## Next Steps

- Explore other input contexts or chained vulnerabilities
- Test across different browsers
- Review JS source maps or API responses for hidden/overlooked parameters

Misconfigurations

# CORS: What It Is, Why It's Important, And How To Exploit It

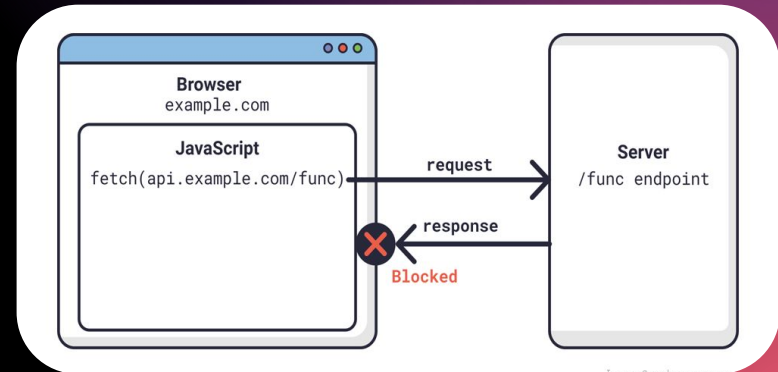
# What Is CORS & Why It Matters

## Why it matters?

- Stops malicious pages access to authenticated API responses
- Complements HTTPS & server-side auth
- Misconfig risk: wildcard \* or reflecting arbitrary Origin with credentials

## Scope of Testing

- Focused on account accessible API endpoints
- Ignored public facing API





# Testing For CORS Misconfigurations

## Tools

- Curl: quick header check
- Burp Browser: capture a API request
- Burp Repeater: edits the contents of a request and repeat it



## Execution

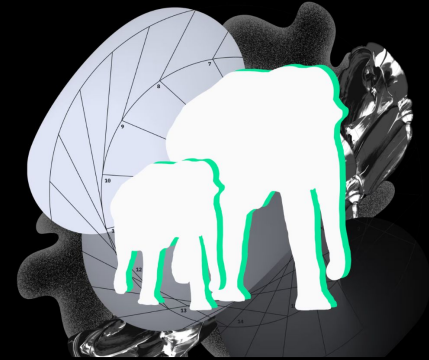
1. Capture a request to an API endpoint
2. Inspect it in Burp Suite
3. Send to repeater to alter request
4. Resend with foreign origin site

Ooops!  
Page not found...

Sorry, the page you are looking for doesn't exist or has been moved.

[Try again](#)

[Back to Home →](#)



DashboardTargetProxyIntruderRepeaterCollaboratorSequencerDecoderComparerLoggerOrganizerExtensionsLearn

InterceptHTTP historyWebSockets historyMatch and replaceProxy settings

Filter settings: Hiding CSS, image and general binary content

#	Host	Method	URL	Params	Edited	Status code	Length	MIME type	Extension	Title	Notes	TLS	IP	Cookies
360	https://console.neon.tech	GET	/assets/assets/index-v1.6vCjd.js			200	2330	script				✓	104.18.22.51	
361	https://o1373725.ingest.sentry...	POST	/api/6681775/envelope/?sentry_ver...	✓		200	542	JSON	js			✓	34.120.195.249	
362	https://console.neon.tech	GET	/api/v2/users/me			200	1232	JSON				✓	104.18.22.51	
363	https://console.neon.tech	GET	/api/v2/users/me/consumption?limit=...	✓		200	1220	JSON				✓	104.18.22.51	
364	https://console.neon.tech	GET	/api/v2/projects?limit=200	✓		200	1575	JSON				✓	104.18.22.51	
365	https://analytics.neon.tech	GET	/next-integrations/integrations/madk...			200	3797	script	gz			✓	3.167.138.35	
367	https://neonstatus.com	GET	/api/v1/summary			200	8367	JSON				✓	66.33.60.194	
370	https://dfv3qgd2ykmrx.cloud...	GET	/assets/assets/prism-python-47c5...			200	3532	script	js			✓	108.159.224.151	
371	https://console.neon.tech	GET	/api/v2/projects?limit=200	✓		200	1575	JSON				✓	104.18.22.51	
372	https://dfv3qgd2ykmrx.cloud...	GET	/assets/assets/prism-bash-9cd467...			200	7563	script	js			✓	108.159.224.151	
373	https://analytics.neon.tech	GET	/next-integrations/integrations/vend...			200	72525	script	gz			✓	3.167.138.35	
374	https://dfv3qgd2ykmrx.cloud...	GET	/assets/assets/prism-sql-4fd3a13d...			200	4680	script	js			✓	108.159.224.151	
375	https://dfv3qgd2ykmrx.cloud...	GET	/assets/assets/prism-json-a782435...			200	1868	script	js			✓	108.159.224.151	
376	https://dfv3qgd2ykmrx.cloud...	GET	/assets/assets/prism-css-db2d0e5...			200	2679	script	js			✓	108.159.224.151	
377	https://dfv3qgd2ykmrx.cloud...	GET	/assets/assets/prism-javascript-8d...			200	6134	script	js			✓	108.159.224.151	
378	https://cdn.madkudu.com	GET	/madkudu.js/v1/46b117ab180c7a5...			200	84129	script	js			✓	108.156.120.34	
379	https://us.i.posthog.com	GET	/api/surveys/?token=phc_yv8ksk9...	✓		200	3735	JSON				✓	44.194.201.216	
380	https://us.i.posthog.com	POST	/decide/?v=4&ip=0&_id=1748633229...	✓		200	24101	JSON				✓	44.194.201.216	
381	https://track.neon.tech	POST	/v1/i/	✓		200	439	JSON				✓	3.162.163.78	
382	https://track.neon.tech	POST	/v1/p/	✓		200	439	JSON				✓	3.162.163.78	
383	https://us-assets.i.posthog.c...	GET	/array/phc_yv8ksk9v2FajpXlxVHYj...			200	1508	script	js			✓	104.22.59.181	
384	https://us-assets.i.posthog.c...	GET	/static/recorder.js?v=1.235.0	✓		200	113473	script	js			✓	104.22.59.181	
385	https://o1373725.ingest.sentry...	POST	/api/6681775/envelope/?sentry_ver...	✓		200	542	JSON				✓	34.120.195.249	
386	https://us.i.posthog.com	POST	/e/?ip=0&_id=1748633232253&ver=1...	✓		200	490	JSON				✓	44.194.201.216	
387	https://www.google-analytics...	POST	/g/collect?v=2&tid=G-C9WQGCS3K...	✓		204	831	text				✓	142.250.191.110	
388	https://us.i.posthog.com	POST	/s/?ip=0&_id=1748633243750&ver=1...	✓		200	345	JSON				✓	44.194.201.216	
389	https://us.i.posthog.com	POST	/s/?ip=0&_id=1748633250062&ver=1...	✓		200	345	JSON				✓	44.194.201.216	
390	https://us.i.posthog.com	POST	/s/?ip=0&_id=1748633259110&ver=1...	✓		200	345	JSON				✓	44.194.201.216	
391	https://console.neon.tech	GET	/api/v2/projects?limit=200	✓		200	1575	JSON				✓	104.18.22.51	
392	https://console.neon.tech	GET	/api/v2/users/me			200	1232	JSON				✓	104.18.22.51	
393	https://us.i.posthog.com	POST	/s/?ip=0&_id=1748633305109&ver=1...	✓		200	345	JSON				✓	44.194.201.216	
394	https://us.i.posthog.com	POST	/s/?ip=0&_id=1748633310111&ver=1...	✓		200	346	JSON				✓	44.194.201.216	
395	https://console.neon.tech	GET	/api/v2/users/me			200	1232	JSON				✓	104.18.22.51	
396	https://console.neon.tech	GET	/api/v2/projects?limit=200	✓		200	1575	JSON				✓	104.18.22.51	
397	https://us.i.posthog.com	POST	/s/?ip=0&_id=1748633315680&ver=1...	✓		200	345	JSON				✓	44.194.201.216	
398	https://console.neon.tech	GET	/api/v2/billing/invoices			200	486	JSON				✓	104.18.22.51	
399	https://www.google-analytics...	POST	/g/collect?v=2&tid=G-C9WQGCS3K...	✓		204	831	text				✓	142.250.191.110	
400	https://console.neon.tech	GET	/favicon.ico			404	7014	HTML	ico	Neon		✓	104.18.22.51	

Request

PrettyRawHex

Search

u highlights

Response

PrettyRawHexRender

Search

u highlights

Inspector

Request attributes

2

Event log (3)All issues

Memory: 195.4MBDisabled

[illegible]





# Takeaways

- CORS = JS-level gatekeeper, not network blocker
- Always pair with strong server-side auth/authorization
- Best practice: whitelist exact origins, never \* with credentials, validate Origin server-side



# Work Summary

## Low-Impact Authorization/Authentication Issues

- Insecure direct object references (IDOR) with low-privilege data

## Subdomain Takeovers

- Enumerate unused subdomains (especially under `neon.build`)  
Check for CNAMEs pointing to decommissioned services

## Verbose Error Messages in APIs

- Send malformed JSON or unexpected data types
- Trigger deserialization/parsing errors data types
- Explore `/api/v2/` for error leaks with internal structure details

# Indirect Object References (IDOR) Testing Overview

01

Testes 3 main API categories

02

Used Burp Suite for traffic analysis

03

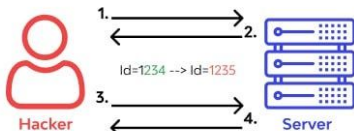
Cross-account access attempts

## Insecure Direct Object Reference (IDOR) Vulnerability

1. Hacker identifies web application using direct object reference(s) and requests verified information

2. Valid http request is executed and direct object reference entity is revealed

`https://example.com/account?id=1234`



3. Direct object reference entity is manipulated and http request is performed again

4. http request is performed without user verification and hacker is granted access to sensitive information

## Target APIs Identified

- User Authentication (/api/v2/users/me)
- Project Management (/api/v2/projects)
- Consumption Data (/api/v2/users/me/consumption)

## What is Burp Suite?

Burp or Burp Suite is a set of tools used for **penetration testing of web applications**. It is developed by the company named Portswigger. It is the most popular tool among professional web app security researchers and **bug bounty hunters**.

## Testing Methods

- Project ID manipulation
- User ID modification
- SQL Parameter Injection
- Cross-account session testing

## What Are Indirect Object References?

- Vulnerability allowing unauthorized access through ID manipulation
- Occurs when applications lack proper access control verification
- Attackers modify URLs or parameters to access restricted data
- Common in APIs, databases, and file systems



# Methodology

Used **Burp Suite's**  
Interceptor to grab  
traffic from  
**neon.tech**

Step 01

Observed the traffic  
and note key GET  
and POST requests

Step 02

Analyze request  
structure, and send  
intercepted request  
to **Burp Suite's**  
**repeater function**

Step 03

Create Two accounts  
on the service

These will be used to  
test inter-account  
information access

Step 04

Manipulate requests  
**Authentication data,**  
**Project Endpoints,**  
**Database/Branch**  
**Operations,**

Step 05

Observe response  
from the site, note  
headers and  
response info

Step 06

# Results

## Attack Vectors

- Project Access
- User Information
- Consumption data

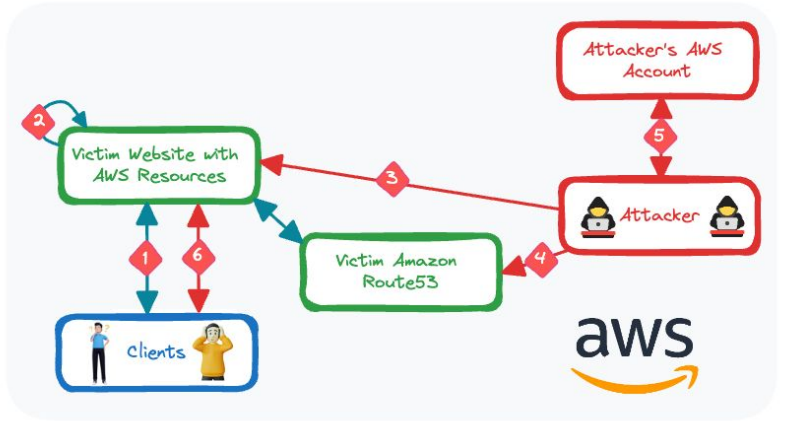
## Results

- No IDOR vulnerability endpoints
- Broad Error Messages

```
{  
  "request_id":"6dfb81f7-10c2-4c51-a807-16899462233f",  
  "code":"","message":"supplied credentials do not pass authentication"  
}
```

Bug Bounty Attack 2

# Subdomain Takeovers



## What is a Subdomain Takeover

- Subdomain
  - A subdomain is a **separate section of a website** that uses a unique URL, but resides under your main domain name
- Takeover
  - Take control over abandoned/Inactive subdomains
  - Uses Canonical names to gain access

## What is a Canonical Name (CNAME)

- These names **take place of the original hosting URL**. For example, if you want to host a website at [www.example.com](http://www.example.com), and it is originally hosted on [example1proj.vercel.app](http://example1proj.vercel.app). The CNAME allows a record to be created, and this record allows the DNS to **resolve the original URL to the desired URL**

## Subdomain Takeover Vulnerabilities

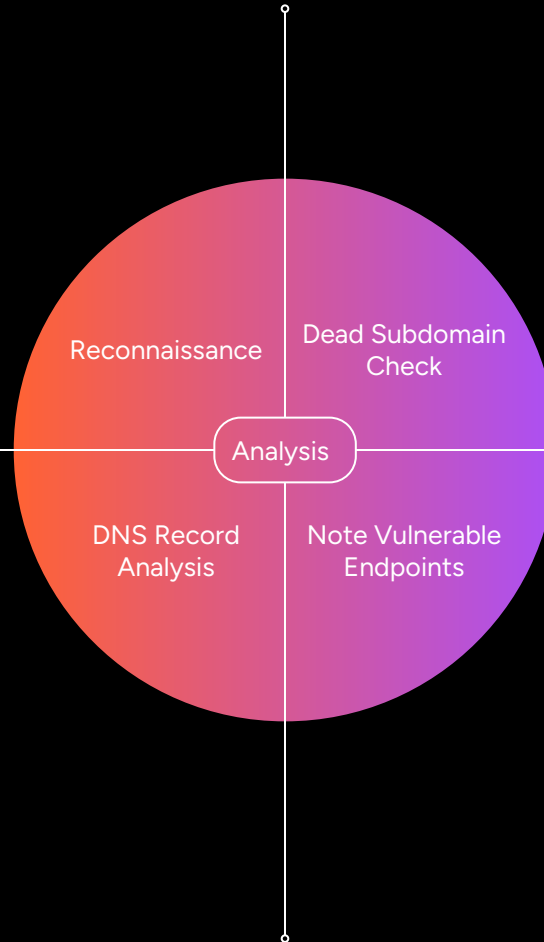
- Access to main domain cookies
- Cross-Site Scripting
- Circumvent security policies
- Gather sensitive information

## Testing Methodology

- Reconnaissance
- Check for Dead Subdomain Connections
- DNS Record Analysis
- Note Vulnerable endpoints

# Subdomain Analysis

- Conducted comprehensive subdomain discovery across three primary Neon domains to map the attack surface
- Used automated tools to identify all associated subdomains and development environments
- This phase established the foundation for identifying potential takeover targets



- Systematically categorized 215 total subdomains into 175 active and 40 inactive endpoints
- Filtered dead subdomains by HTTP error codes to identify abandonment patterns
- This segregation focused testing efforts on the most vulnerable targets

- Analyzed DNS configurations for each dead subdomain to identify dangling CNAME records
- Created automated scripts to efficiently process DNS lookups across all targets
- This analysis revealed potential takeover opportunities where services no longer exist

- 3 Dead/ Abandoned Endpoints that are at risk for attackers

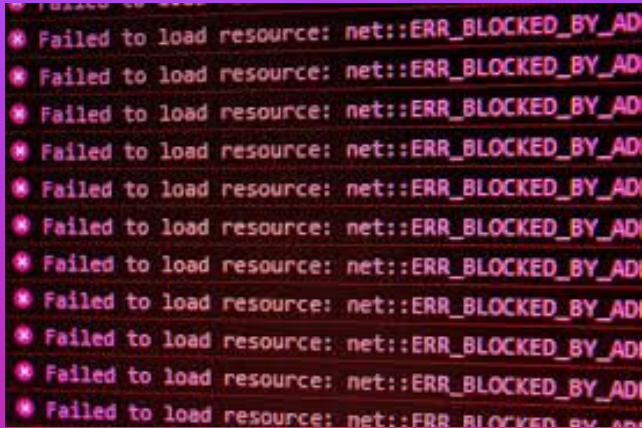
# What this Script does

- **Reads dead subdomains** from dead-subdomains.txt file
- **Cleans domain names** by removing https://, URL paths, and status codes from httpx output
- **Queries DNS records** for each cleaned subdomain using dig command
  - **A Records:** Shows IP address
  - **CNAME Records:** Shows if the domain redirects to another domain
  - **All Records:** Combines both A and CNAME records
- **Identifies dangling CNAMEs** that point to external services
- **Saves results** to dns-records.txt for analysis of potential subdomain takeover vulnerabilities

```
echo "=== DNS Record Analysis for Dead Subdomains ==="
echo "Date: $(date)"
echo ""
while read subdomain; do
    # Remove https:// and any path/parameters to get clean
    # domain
    clean_domain=$(echo "$subdomain" | sed 's|https\?:/||' | sed
's|/.||' | sed 's|/|.||')
    echo "=== Checking $clean_domain ==="
    echo "A Record:"
    dig +short A $clean_domain
    echo "CNAME Record:"
    dig +short CNAME $clean_domain
    echo "All Records:"
    dig +short $clean_domain
    echo "---"
    echo ""
done < dead-subdomains.txt > dns-records.txt
echo "DNS analysis complete. Results saved to
dns-records.txt"
```

Bug Bounty Attack 3

# Verbose Error Messages In APIs



## What Are Verbose Error Messages In APIs

- APIs that return detailed error information about internal system architecture
- Error messages containing stack traces, database schemas, file paths, or configuration details
- Common in development environments that accidentally reach production

### Why this is important

Information disclosure can reveal:

- Database structure and table names
- Internal file paths and directory structure
- Framework versions and dependencies
- Server configuration details
- Business logic and validation rules

### Real Worl Examples

- Netflix API leak exposed internal architecture through error messages
- GitHub API historically leaked repository existence through error variations
- Stripe API error messages revealed payment processing internals



# Testing Methodology & Tools - API Error Exploitation

Objective: Identify improperly handled or overly descriptive error responses in Neon's `/api/v2/` endpoints.

## Approach

Goal: Discover Errors that leak:

- Stack traces
- Internal file paths
- Function/class names
- Framework or tech stack info

**Fuzzing malformed inputs:** Send intentionally broken or incorrectly typed JSON payloads.

**Trigger edge-case failures:** Use unexpected characters, types (e.g., array instead of object), or missing fields.

**Force parsing or deserialization errors:** Attempt to break backend handling logic.

Example:

```
{ "user_id": ["not", "a", "string"] }  
{ "incomplete_payload":
```

# Tools Used

## Key Tools

**Burp Suite (or Postman)**: Manual request crafting, parameter tampering, intercepting responses.

**ffuf or Intruder (Burp)**: Fuzzing input fields with malformed payloads.

**httpx (ProjectDiscovery)**: Confirm which endpoints are live and responsive.

**jq or custom Python scripts**: To parse and filter responses for error patterns

## Setup

- Use the unique header `X-Bug-Bounty:HackerOne-username` to ensure compliance with testing rules.
- Target only in-scope endpoints, especially `/api/v2/`.

# Why It's Important

## Security Implications

Verbose errors can expose **internal logic, architecture, and stack traces**.

These details help attackers:

- Map internal services
- Identify backend frameworks and vulnerable libraries
- Craft targeted exploits (e.g., RCE, privilege escalation)

## Value to Neon

Reducing verbosity prevents reconnaissance by bad actors.

Aligns with secure coding practices and **OWASP API Security Top 10 (API6:2023 - Unrestricted Access to Sensitive Business Flows)**.

AI & How To Write A Report

# Vulnerability Report & Latest In The Field

# Standards For Vulnerability Reports

## Contents

- Concise Summary Title
- Summary
- Steps to Reproduce
- Expected vs. Actual Behavior
- Impact & CVSS Rating
- Supporting Material:

## Takeaways

- Reports are Information so ***be direct, clear, and concise***
- The report is useless if reviewers cannot reproduce the vulnerability using your directions



# Common Vulnerability Scoring System - CVSS Scores

## What it is

- Industry-standard way to rate the severity of a vulnerability
- Helps triage teams prioritize fixes by standardizing impact

## Base Score (0.0–10.0)

- *Exploitability*: how easy is it to exploit?
  - Attack vector
  - Attack complexity
  - Privileges required
  - User interaction
- *Impact*: what gets affected if exploited?
  - Confidentiality
  - Integrity
  - Availability

Severity Rating	CVSS 3.1 Score	Description
CRITICAL	9.0 - 10	Exploitation of the vulnerability allows an attacker administrative-level access to systems and/or high-level data that would catastrophically impact the organization. Vulnerabilities marked CRITICAL require immediate attention and must be fixed without delay, especially if they occur in a production environment.
HIGH	7.0 - 8.9	Exploitation of the vulnerability makes it possible to access high-value data. However, there are certain pre-requisites that need to be met for the attack to be successful. These vulnerabilities should be reviewed and remedied wherever possible.
MEDIUM	4.0 - 6.9	Exploitation of the vulnerability might depend on external factors or other conditions that are difficult to achieve, like requiring user privileges for a successful exploitation. These are moderate security issues that require some effort to successfully impact the environment.
LOW	0.1 - 3.9	Vulnerabilities in the low range typically have very little impact on an organization's business. Exploitation of such vulnerabilities usually requires local or physical system access and depends on conditions that are very difficult to achieve practically.
INFORMATIONAL	0.0	These vulnerabilities represent significantly less risk and are informational in nature. These items can be remediated to increase security.

# CVSS Vector String

## What it is

- Compact individual metrics that make up a CVSS Base Score.

## Example:

- **AV:N/AC:L/PR:N/UI:N/S:U/C:H/I:H/A:N**

Metric	Value	Meaning
<b>AV:N</b>	Attack Vector: Network	Can be exploited remotely over the internet
<b>AC:L</b>	Attack Complexity: Low	No special conditions required; easy to exploit
<b>PR:N</b>	Privileges Required: None	Attacker doesn't need to be logged in
<b>UI:N</b>	User Interaction: None	No action from the user is needed
<b>S:U</b>	Scope: Unchanged	Exploit only impacts the same security domain
<b>C:H</b>	Confidentiality: High	Major data exposure is possible
<b>I:H</b>	Integrity: High	Data could be manipulated or altered
<b>A:N</b>	Availability: None	System availability is not affected

# Bans On AI Bugs reports Begin

*"Curl project founder snaps over deluge of time-sucking AI slop bug reports"*

The misconception that vulnerability threat assessments to identify bugs is easy because it accessible has made a convenient target for unorganized AI automation



**Daniel Stenberg**

curl CEO, Code Emitting Organism

16h · Edited



That's it. I've had it. I'm putting my foot down on this craziness.

1. Every reporter submitting security reports on [#Hackerone](#) for [#curl](#) now needs to answer this question:

"Did you use an AI to find the problem or generate this submission?"

(and if they do select it, they can expect a stream of proof of actual intelligence follow-up questions)

2. We now ban every reporter INSTANTLY who submits reports we deem AI slop. A threshold has been reached. We are effectively being DDoSed. If we could, we would charge them for this waste of our time.

We still have not seen a single valid security report done with AI help.

[https://www.theregister.com/2025/05/07/curl\\_ai\\_bug\\_reports/](https://www.theregister.com/2025/05/07/curl_ai_bug_reports/)



# Citations

- <https://www.infosecinstitute.com/resources/vulnerabilities/how-to-write-a-vulnerability-report/>
- [https://owasp.org/www-community/vulnerabilities/Vulnerability\\_template](https://owasp.org/www-community/vulnerabilities/Vulnerability_template)
- [https://docs.hackerone.com/en/articles/8475116-quality-reports?utm\\_source=chatgpt.com](https://docs.hackerone.com/en/articles/8475116-quality-reports?utm_source=chatgpt.com)
- <https://www.threads.com/@nixcraft/post/DJROwcupBat/media>
- [https://www.theregister.com/2025/05/07/curl\\_ai\\_bug\\_reports/](https://www.theregister.com/2025/05/07/curl_ai_bug_reports/)
- <https://www.phoenix.com/blog/cvss-4-0-is-here/>
- [https://cheatsheetseries.owasp.org/cheatsheets/Insecure\\_Direct\\_Object\\_Reference\\_Prevention\\_Cheat\\_Sheet.html](https://cheatsheetseries.owasp.org/cheatsheets/Insecure_Direct_Object_Reference_Prevention_Cheat_Sheet.html)
- <https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/what-is-burp-suite/>
- <https://owasp.org/www-project-api-security/>
- <https://csrc.nist.gov/publications/detail/sp/800-53/rev-5/final>
- <https://github.com/projectdiscovery/subfinder>
- <https://github.com/projectdiscovery/httpx>
- <https://github.com/ffuf/ffuf>

# THANK YOU

Any questions?