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hunting error. 出版时间:2015.11 官网链接:Amazon 下载地址:百度网盘 (PDF) 提取码:f7pd 内容简介: If you're a security professional or network you already know do and don't: run AV software and firewalls, block your systems, use encryption, watch network traffic, follow better practices, hire expensive consultants. But it doesn't work. You are in greater danger than ever, and even the most security-oriented organizations in the world are the victims of mass attacks. In Thinking Security, author Steven M. Bellovin provides a new way to think about security. As one of the world's most respected security experts, Bellovin will help you get new clarity about what you do and why you do it. It helps you understand security as a systemic problem, including the role of an important human element, and shows you how to compare your countermeasures with real threats. You'll learn how to go beyond last year's checklists at a time when technology is changing so fast. You'll also understand how to design security architectures that not only prevent attacks where possible, but also deal with the consequences of failures. And, in the context of your consistent architecture, you'll learn how to decide when to invest in new product, and when not. Bellovin, co-author of the bestselling Firewalls and Internet Security, caught his first hackers in 1971. Drawing on his in-depth experience, he shares practical, practical recommendations on issues ranging from SSO and federal authentication to BYOD, virtualization and cloud security. Perfect security is not possible. However, you can build and operate security systems much more efficiently. Thinking security will help you do just that. About the author Stephen M. Bellovin, a professor in the Department of Computer Science at Columbia University, played an active role in providing the Internet. He received the Usenix Lifetime Achievement Award and the NIST/NSA Computer Systems Security Award. He is a member of the National Academy of Engineering and the Cybersecurity Hall of Fame, and served as Chief Technologist of the Federal Trade Commission and Director of Security at the Internet Engineering Task Force. He is a co-author of Firewalls and Internet Security, currently in the second edition (Addison-Wesley, 2003). Security Thinking: Stopping hackers next year 发表评论 出版时间:2015.11 官网链接:Amazon 下载地址:百度网盘 (PDF) 提取码:f7pd 内容简介: If you're a security or network professional, you already know do and don't: run AV software and firewalls... Get Bug Bounty Hunting Essentials now with O'Reilly online training. O'Reilly members experience live online learning as well as books, videos and digital content from 200 publishers. Get hands-on experience on the concepts of Bug Bounty HuntingKey FeaturesGet is well versed in the basics of Bug Bounty Hunting Practical experience using various tools for bug hunting Learn to write a report of bugs bounty in accordance with various vulnerabilities and its analysisBook DescriptionBug bounty program deals offered by prominent companies where in any white hat a hacker can find bugs in applications and they will have recognition. The number of known organizations having this program is gradually increasing, leading to greater opportunities for ethical hackers. This book will initially begin with bringing you to the concept of hunting Bug Bounty. Then we delve deeper into the concept of vulnerabilities and analysis, such as HTML injection, CRLF injection, and so on. Towards the end of the book, we will get hands-on experience with the various tools used to hunt insects and the various blogs and communities that will follow. This book will help you start with the bug bounty hunt and its basics. What you'll learn Learn the basics of Bug Hunting Hunt Bugs in Web Applications Hunt Bugs in Android Apps Analysis 300 Best Bug Reports Discover Bug Hunting Research Methodology Explore the various tools used for Bug HuntingWho this book The book is focused on white hat hackers, or those who want to understand the concept behind the bug bounty hunt and understand this brilliant way of penetrating testing. This book does not require any knowledge of bounty hunting error. Publish Date: November 2018 Head Hunt Error is a method for finding flaws and vulnerabilities in web applications; Application providers reward rewards, and so a bounty hunter bug can make money in the process. Application providers pay hackers to detect and identify vulnerabilities in their software, web applications, and mobile applications. Whether it's a small or large organization, internal security teams require external audits from other real hackers to check their applications for them. It is for this reason that they approach vulnerability coordination platforms to provide them with private contractors, also known as bug hunters, to help them in this regard. Error bounty hunters have a wide range of skills that they use to test applications from different vendors and expose security loopholes in them. They then report the vulnerability and send them to the company that owns the program to quickly correct these deficiencies. If the report is accepted by the company, the reporter receives the money. There are several hackers who earn thousands of dollars in one year, just hunting for vulnerabilities in the programs. The Bounty Program, also known as the Vulnerability Rewards Program (VRP), is a mechanism that allows companies to pay hackers individually for their work to identify vulnerabilities in their software. The bounty program can be incorporated into the organization's procedures to facilitate security audits and vulnerability assessments to complement the overall information security strategy. Currently, there are a number of software vendors and applications that have formed their own bounty bug programs, and they reward hackers who find vulnerabilities in their programs. Error reports sent to teams should have substantial information with proof of the concept of vulnerability so that software owners can reproduce the vulnerability according to how the researcher found it. Typically, rewards depend on the size of the organization, the level of effort, and efforts to identify vulnerabilities, the severity of the vulnerability, and the impact on users. Statistics say that companies pay more for high-severity errors than conventional ones. Facebook paid up to \$20,000 for one error report. Google has a collective report on the payment of \$700,000 to researchers who have reported vulnerabilities to them. Similarly, Mozilla pays up to \$3,000 for a UK researcher named James Forshaw was rewarded with \$100,000 for identifying a vulnerability in Windows 8.1. In 2016, Apple also announced a reward of up to 200,000,000 Search for flaws in iOS components, such as remote execution with kernel privileges or unauthorized access to iCloud. In this chapter, we'll cover the following topics: Bug Bounty Hunting platformsTypes Bug Bounty Bounty ProgramsBug Bounty Hunting MethodologyAs become a bug bounty hunterRules bug bounty hunting a few years ago, if someone found a vulnerability on a website, it was not easy to find the right method to contact the owners of web applications, and then also after contact with them was not guaranteed that they would react in time or even at all. Then there was also the factor of web application owners threatening to sue the reporter. All of these problems have been solved by vulnerability coordination platforms or bounty error platforms. The Bounty Platform is a platform that manages programs for different companies. Management includes: ReportsCommunicationReward Payments There are a number of different bugs bounty platforms used by companies now. The six best platforms are explained in the following sections. HackerOne is a vulnerability collaboration and bug bounty hunting platform that connects companies with hackers. It was one of the first startups to commercialize and use crowd-generated security and hackers as part of its business model, and is the largest cybersecurity firm of its kind. Bugcrowd Inc. is a company that develops a coordinating platform that connects businesses with researchers in order to test their applications. It offers solutions for testing web applications, mobile devices, source code and client applications. Cobalt's Penetration Testing as a Service (PTaaS) transforms broken pentest models into a data-driven vulnerability coordination engine. Cobalt's SaaS crowdsourcing platform provides results that help flexible teams identify, track, and correct vulnerabilities. Synack is an American technology company based in Redwood City, California. Synack's business includes a vulnerability intelligence platform that automates the detection of exploited vulnerabilities for intelligence and transmits them to the company's freelance hackers to report vulnerabilities to customers. Bounty bug programs come in two different types depending on the prospects of their participation. This division is based on the bounty hunter's statistics and their level of indulgence in general on the platform. There are two types of bounty program: government programs and private programs. The public bounty program is one that is open to anyone who wants to participate. This program may prohibit some researchers from participating based on the researcher's level and track record, but overall, everyone can participate in the public bounty, and that includes scope, rules of engagement, and generosity guidelines. The public program is available to all researchers on the platform, platform, all bounty programs outside the platforms are also considered bounty programs. The private bounty program is a program designed only for invited researchers. It is a program that allows only a few researchers to participate and researchers are invited based on their skill level and statistics. Private programs only select researchers who are able to test the applications they have. Programs tend to go public after a certain amount of time, but some may never go public at all. These programs provide access only to those researchers who have extensive experience reporting good vulnerabilities, so to be invited to good programs, you need to have a strong and positive record. There are several differences between the public and private software. Conventionally, programs tend to start as private and evolve over time in public places. This is not always the case, but, basically, businesses start a private bounty bug program and invite a group of researchers who test their applications before the program goes public into the community. Companies typically consider several factors before starting a government program. Testing timelines need to be determined, and it is recommended that companies initially work with researchers who specialize in this particular area to identify deficiencies and vulnerabilities. Most of the time, companies don't open their programs to the public and limit the scope of testing to allow researchers to test these applications specifically in critical sections. This reduces the number of vulnerabilities with a low degree of severity in applications, not from the volume of action. Many organizations use this method to check their security. Many researchers prey on bugs in applications primarily for financial gain, so it is imperative that the organization outlines its payment structure under the program. There are a few questions before anyone wants to start participating in the bounty bug program; The most important of these is that is the ultimate goal of the program to be public compared to keeping it private? The bug hunter profile contains significant track record information that helps organizations determine the skill level and skill set of the user. The bounty hunter's error statistics include a number of pointers in the profile that indicate the level of the researcher. Different pointers point to different levels on different platforms. But in general, you will see the following pointers and indicators, on the basis of which you can judge the potential of the researcher. The first thing you can see in the researcher's profile is how much The researcher reported in his career the bounty hunter bug. This showed how active the researcher is on the platform and how many vulnerabilities he has reported to date. A large number of reported vulnerabilities usually does not mean that the researcher has a positive track record in relation to various factors. That is, if a researcher has 1,000 vulnerabilities submitted within 1 year, the researcher is quite active. This is the number of programs to which the researcher reported positive vulnerabilities. The number of halls of fame is the number of programs in which the researcher participated and had reliable reports in these programs. A large number of programs means that the level of participation of the researcher is active. That is, if the researcher has 150 halls of fame out of a total of 170 programs, the researcher is successful. This is a relatively new indicator that differs from platform to platform. Reputation points are awarded for valid reports. This is a combination of the severity of the report, the award awarded to the report, and the report bonus award. That is, if a researcher has 8,000 reputation points over time, then he is above average. The signal is an aggregate representation of the validity of the report. It is basically a tone system that represents how many invalid reports the researcher has submitted. The signal is calculated from 10.Impact is the representation of the average award awarded per report. This is the total amount of remuneration that was awarded for each report that was filed. It is a percentage-based system that indicates the number of reports received, divided by the number of general reports. This tells program owners how much success a researcher has in reporting vulnerabilities. If the researcher has 91% accuracy, he submits reports that are mostly valid. Each bug bounty hunter has a different methodology for hunting vulnerabilities and usually varies from person to person. It will take some time for the researcher to develop his own methodology and a lot of experimentation as well. However, once you get the hang of it, it's a self-governing process. The methodology of head-hunting error that I usually follow looks like this: Analysis of the scope of the program: the scope of the guidelines have been clearly discussed in previous chapters. This is the main task that needs to be accomplished. The scope is the most important aspect of the bounty bug program because it tells you what assets to test and you don't want to waste time testing outside the domain scope. The area also tells you which of the latest goals and which are the ones that can be tested to speed up the process of generosity. Finding valid goals: Sometimes a program doesn't necessarily have all the infrastructure in its field and there are only a number of applications or domains that are within the scope of the program. Real goals are goals that will help you quickly check for vulnerabilities in the area and reduce wasting time. High-level Targets: The next thing you need to do is a quick overview of the goals. It's This. is usually done with automated scanning. This basically tells researchers whether the targets have been tested before or they have been tested long ago. If automatic scans have not revealed vulnerabilities or flaws in a web application or mobile app, it is likely that the app has been tested by researchers before. However, it is still recommended to test this app anyway, as it shows the flaws of the application in detail. View all apps: This is the stage when you review all the apps and choose those that are based on your skill set. For example, Google has a number of apps; some are encoded in Ruby on Rails, some of them encoded in Python. Doing a brief look at each Google app will show which app is worth testing based on your skill set and experience level. The method of reviewing all applications is mainly information collection and intelligence. Fuzzing for bugs to expose flaws: Fuzzing is called iteration; The fastest way to hack the app is to check all its input settings. Fuzzing occurs by input parameters and is a method of iterating different payloads on different parameters to observe the answers. When testing on S'L injection vulnerabilities and cross-site script vulnerabilities, fluff is the most powerful method to learn about bugs and exposure to flaws. It is also used to map the backend structure of the application. Using vulnerabilities to create POCs: By fuzzing, we identify vulnerabilities. In other scenarios, vulnerability identification is only one aspect of it. In the bounty hunt error, vulnerabilities should be used constructively to create strong evidence of concepts, so that the report is considered in a high regard. Well-explained evidence of concepts will speed up the review process. In conventional penetration tests, exploiting vulnerability is not so important, but in bounty hunting, the stronger the proof of concept, the better the reward. Interestingly, the error hunter is a reporter who is rewarded for detecting vulnerabilities on websites and software. No certification or qualification is required to become a bounty hunter bug, but the application architecture and security issues in the applications need to be read carefully. Becoming a bug hunter is also not a matter of age, so get out of the way. To become a bug hunter, the most important aspect is getting information about web application technologies and mobile application technologies. These are the things that will kick start your career as a bounty hunter bug. Typically, if you form a team with a friend, it will help you bounce back from ideas and work more closely with them in order to produce reports and resultsBug bounty hunting is considered a desirable skill at present, and it is the highest paid high-paid And. A bounty hunter error usually does more than a software developer. It's a good idea to start small. Instead of finding and hitting on big programs, start with small programs and try to find vulnerabilities and bugs. When you're done with a few small codes and programs, you can move on to some great programs. But don't jump over the software that manages the entire company despite some moderate-sized software. There are many books available online to guide and assist you in learning the basics and basics of penetration testing and hunting insects. As bug bounties are usually about to make up website goals, it is recommended to start with website hacking and then move forward. It is important to focus on an interesting and interesting area of hacking. During your training, it is very important that you understand and preserve everything you learn. Practice what you learned in real time. Vulnerable apps and systems are great ways to test your skills in virtual environments. It will also give you an estimate of what you are going to contribute to the real world. By following the advice, you may have acquired a brief understanding of how to look for and deal with security vulnerabilities by now. So the next step is to check that other bounty hunters bug to figure out and work. Fortunately, the security community is pretty generous about sharing knowledge, and a list of records and tutorials is available to improve your understanding. You can do this by watching reports. By the time you read the POCs, you're almost ready to start a bounty hunt bug. But to start with a bounty bug, you need to learn how to bug bounty work and how to get started with the procedure. This is to guarantee and maximize the chances of success. Here are some resources you can learn from: H1 nobbedFacebook Disclosure BlogJack Whitton blogFrans Rosen's blogRafay Baloch blog When you're a beginner or at the initial level, it's suggested not to try to crack the most public and common bugs. If you start by hacking Microsoft, Google, Facebook and other popular platforms, it is likely that you end up disappointed because these sites are safe since they received and resolved many error messages. Instead of targeting such sites, try to focus on bounties that go unnoticed by other hackers and hunters. The most exciting thing about hacking is that it's a long way to learning. There is always something new and interesting going around about hacking. A number of new articles and presentations are always available for study. There are many interesting people and experts to meet at conferences that, creates more to continue in this area. We will change the rules of bounty hunting in the following sections. Aiming for a mistake is not a matter of luck. Instead, it's this be a matter of skill and luck. Don't waste your time searching for bugs you've already registered. Otherwise, you may end up depressed by duplication. It is suggested to spend time understanding the functionality of the application. Also, try taking notes and tracking suspicious endpoints. You are not going to earn a satisfactory amount for a known problem if you are too early or the first to report. If you learn about the program within 10-12 hours of its launch, don't waste your time searching for problems on a superficial level; rather, immerse yourself deeply in the app. If you check for vulnerabilities such as CSRF, XSS, subdomains, and so on, then you may end up getting a few duplicates or not getting any bugs at all. It is suggested that you first check their documentation and then understand the functionality and privileges of targeted users. Don't expect any specific reward after the error message. So whenever you report an error, close the report and start looking for other bugs and vulnerabilities. Develop the mentality of hunting beetles instead of hunting beetles in a matter of hours. A fairly common scenario is that a lot of new bounty hunters just start searching for bugs without having a basic knowledge of how things work. As for my personal experience, you won't know how the app works and stream the app until you know how it's built. It's important to know how the app is built in a programming language before you start breaking it. To automate vulnerabilities, you need to study the script, and it's highly recommended to learn the programming language. JS, Python, Ruby, Bash and so on. are some of the best script languages that even know some curl tricks for basic bash team scenarios. It's sad when a bug hunter doesn't get any reward. However, not receiving rewards adds to the experience and knowledge. You can always take the bug of bounty hunting in a positive way and motivate yourself. Whenever you identify a vulnerability, the main question should be, what impact will an application bug have on security? You can start the hunt in order to find the bug or you can start the hunt with vision looking for the best influence in the app. The first vision is isolated, while the latter supports a broader view. In this chapter, we learned about the basics of bounty hunting, including concepts of different aspects of the bounty program. We learned how you should interact with the bounty bug program and the platforms that you should deal with. We learned the difference between public and private bounty programs and bug hunter statistics. We learned about the formulaic methodology of hunting in bounty programs and the roadmap on how to become behind the heads including some rule rules pointers on how to work and with bounty bug programs. This chapter is important because it provides the basis for future chapters. It is very important that you go through this chapter more than once to learn deeply about what it has to say. More Unlock this book with a free 10-day trial bug bounty hunting essentials free download

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