



# Reverse Tab Nabbing

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ENTER



# What is Reverse Tab Nabbing?



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When an attacker gains control over the href attribute of an '<a>' tag with attributes **target="\_blank"** and **rel="opener"**:

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- The attacker can redirect the victim to a malicious website by changing the href attribute
- They can exploit the rel="opener" attribute and gain control over the original page through window.opener in Javascript
- Even without rel="opener," if the page uses target="\_blank" without rel="noopener," it is still vulnerable



01

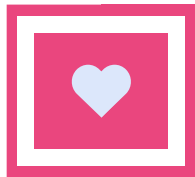
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# Why is this bad?



## Redirection

This can allow the attacker to redirect the victim to a fake website using hyperlinks



## Extraction

The attacker can extract sensitive information such as logins



# Website Vulnerable to Tab Nabbing

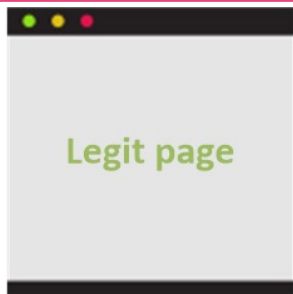


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Legit page

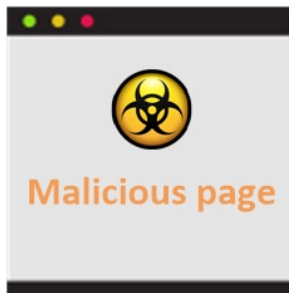
1

Open the page, on which content is not under control of the legit site, using a target instruction that do not replace the current window and no `"noopener noreferrer"` instruction.

2

Back reference to parent window via « `opener` » object instance.

Page can for example redirect parent window location using `opener.location='...';`



Malicious page



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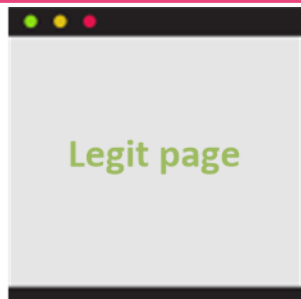
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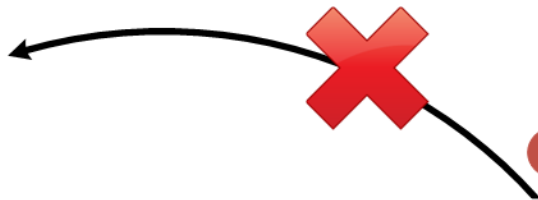
04



# Not Vulnerable to Tab Nabbing



Legit page



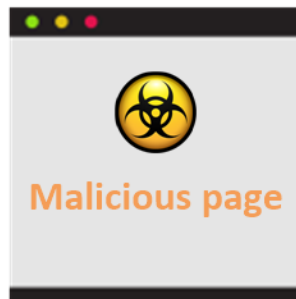
2

No back reference to parent window via « **opener** » object instance because **opener** is null.



1

Open the page, on which content is not under control of the legit site, using a target instruction that do not replace the current window and "**noopener noreferrer**" instruction.



Malicious page



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# Demo!

We're going to look at a vulnerable code and then the fix!



# Basic Example from HackTricks



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vulnerable.html



```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>
<h1>Victim Site</h1>
<a href="http://127.0.0.1:8000/malicious.html" target="_blank" rel="opener">Controlled by the attacker</a>
</body>
</html>
```



# Basic Example from HackTricks Cont.



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malicious.html



```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>
  <script>
    window.opener.location = "http://127.0.0.1:8000/malicious_redir.html";
  </script>
</body>
</html>
```

malicious\_redir.html



```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>
<h1>New Malicious Site</h1>
</body>
</html>
```



## Burp Tool



“Reverse tabnabbing is an attack where a page linked from the target page is able to rewrite that page, for example, to replace it with a phishing site. As the user was originally on the correct page they are less likely to notice that it has been changed to a phishing site. If the user authenticates to this new page, then their credentials (or other sensitive data) are sent to the phishing site rather than the legitimate one.

Because of this I created the Discovering Reverse Tabnabbing, that is a Burp extension written in Python which helps to locate HTML links that use the `target="_blank"` attribute, omitting the `rel="noopener"` attribute.

**(requires Burp Suite Professional)**



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# Resources



Hacktricks

[https://book.hacktricks.  
xyz/pentesting-  
web/reverse-tab-  
nabbing](https://book.hacktricks.xyz/pentesting-web/reverse-tabnabbing)



OWASP

[https://owasp.org/www-  
community/attacks/Rev  
erse\\_Tabnabbing](https://owasp.org/www-community/attacks/Reverse_Tabnabbing)



OWASP Cheat Sheets

[https://cheatsheetseries.  
owasp.org/cheatsheets/  
HTML5\\_Security\\_Cheat  
\\_Sheet.html#tabnabbing](https://cheatsheetseries.owasp.org/cheatsheets/HTML5_Security_Cheat_Sheet.html#tabnabbing)



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# Thank you!



## Questions?