

# Open Redirect

One of the most common and largely overlooked vulnerabilities by web developers is Open Redirect (also known as "Unvalidated Redirects and Forwards"). A website is vulnerable to Open Redirect when parameter values (the portion of URL after "?") in an HTTP GET request allow for information that will redirect a user to a new website without any validation of the target of redirect. Depending on the architecture of a vulnerable website, redirection could happen after certain action, such as login, and sometimes it could happen instantaneously upon loading of a page.

An example of a vulnerable website link could look something like this: `https://www.example.com/login.html?RelayState=http%3A%2F%2Fexample.com%2Fnext`

In this example, "RelayState" parameter indicates where to send user upon successful login (In our example it is "http://example.com/next"). If website doesn't validate the

"RelayState" parameter value to make sure that target web page is legitimate and intended, attacker could manipulate that parameter to send a victim to a fake page crafted by

attacker: `https://www.example.com/login.html?RelayState=http%3A%2F%2FEvilWebsite.com`

## Step 1 : Open the code inspector in your browser

Step 2 : Find an open redirect link, for example on the social media buttons

```
<section id="four" class="wrapper style3 special"></section>
<!--Footer-->
<footer id="footer">
  <div class="container">
    <ul class="icons">
      <li>
        <a class="icon fa-facebook" href="index.php?page=redirect&site=facebook"></a>
      </li>
      <li></li>
      <li></li>
    </ul>
    <ul class="copyright"></ul>
  </div>
```

Step 3 : Change the site argument to your malicious website

```
<section id="four" class="wrapper style3 special"></section>
<!--Footer-->
<footer id="footer">
  <div class="container">
    <ul class="icons">
      <li>
        <a class="icon fa-facebook" href="index.php?page=redirect&site=EVIL_WEBSITE"></a>
      </li>
      <li></li>
      <li></li>
    </ul>
    <ul class="copyright"></ul>
  </div>
```

Step 4 : Click on the malicious link on the page

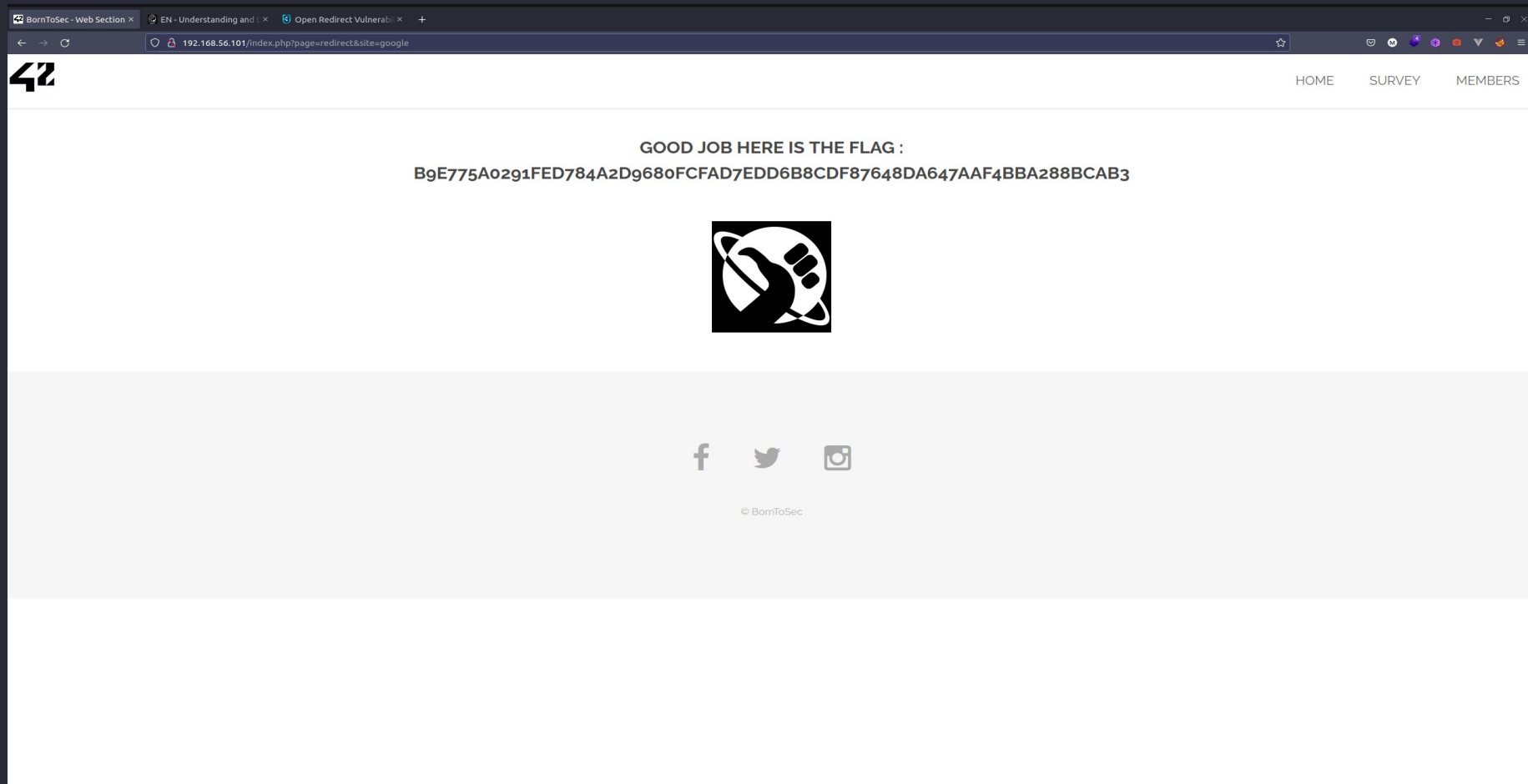
## RATINGS & REVIEWS

LEAVE A FEEDBACK



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## Step 5 : Get the flag !



# How to fix

- Do not use forwards and redirects.
- Create a list of all trusted URLs, including hosts or a regex, in order to sanitize input. Prefer to use an allow-list approach when creating this list, instead of a block list.
- Force redirects to first go to a page that notify users they are redirected out of the website. The message should clearly display the destination and ask users to click on a link to confirm that they want to move to the new destination.