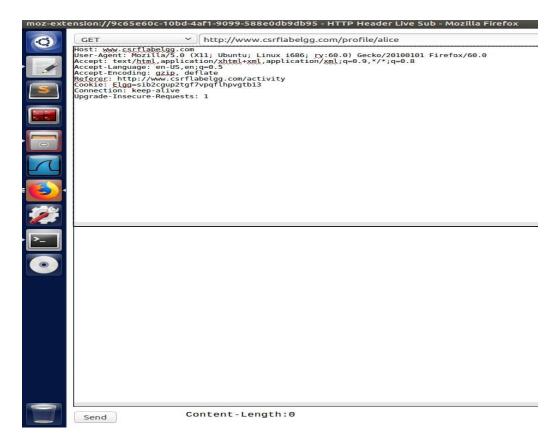
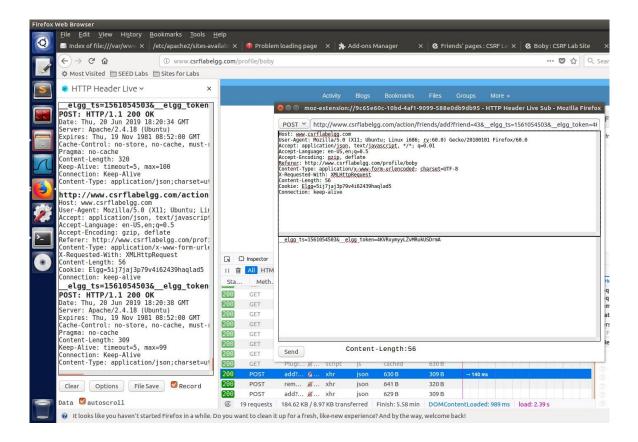
## 3.1 Task 1: Observing HTTP Request

We use HTTP Header live. Below is a GET request and a POST request. GET request for Alice's profile. POST request to add Boby as a friend. Two parameters; the elgg ts and token.





## 3.2 Task2: CSRF Attack using GET Request

We need to construct a website that when visited automatically generates a GET request using the cookies from the elgg website. We will generate the GET request within an img.

I used the POST request from above to find Boby's user id (43). Using this guid we will generate a GET request for Boby. We know what a GET request looks like from HTTP header live tool.

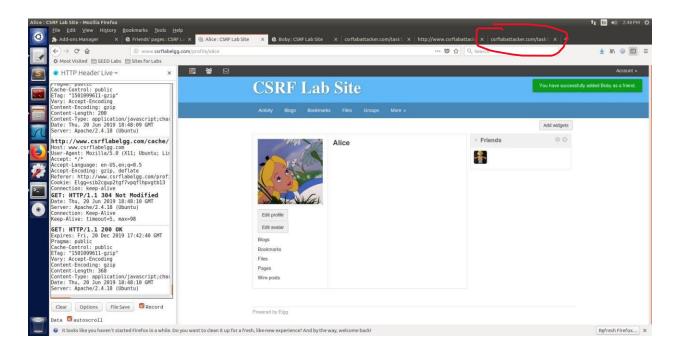
I needed to add a html file to var/www/CSRF/Attacker. I had to login to root user to create "task1.html" into Attacker folder for the website. Like in the video I set height and width to 0 for the img.



The GET request will now generate when ever the website is visited. This will only work for Boby, because the guid must be correct.

If this were a real attack, we would need Alice to click the link while logged in to elgg. Ways to get Alice to click the link could be via email, through a message, or through a post. The message works well, because she has to be logged in to read anyways but is also suspicious. Since I played the role of both Alice and Boby I simply visited the link while logged in with Alice.

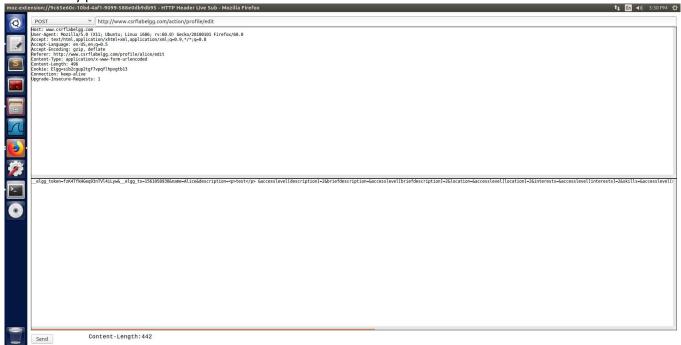


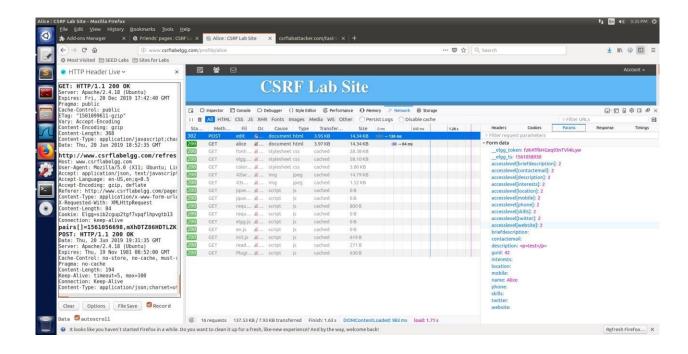


You can see the before and after of Alice's profile. See has no friends and when she clicks the link a friend is successfully added. You can see the new tab for the csrflabattacker.com/task1.html that was used.

## 3.3 Task 3: CSRF Attack using POST Request

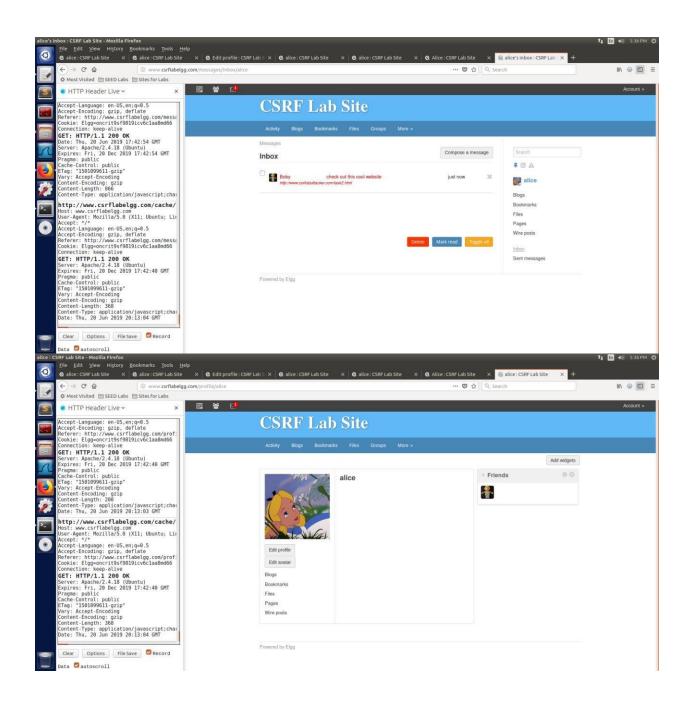
I went to edit profile and made an edit. Using HTTP header live I got the POST URL and field information needed. To generate a POST request, we generate a form. The form is generated with the fields needed to make the edit, the correct guid, and URL. When Alice visits the website, the form is created and then automatically posted on her behalf.

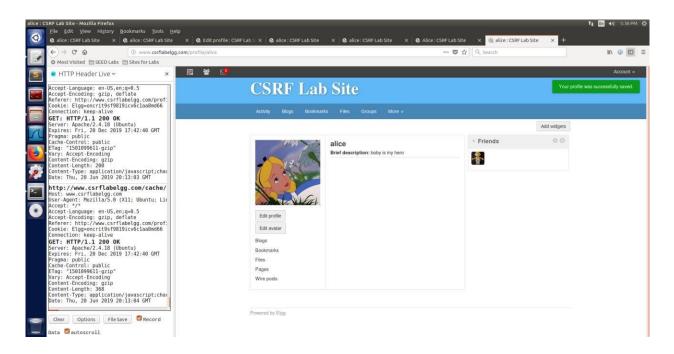






With our malicious website ready, Boby sends Alice a message including the link.





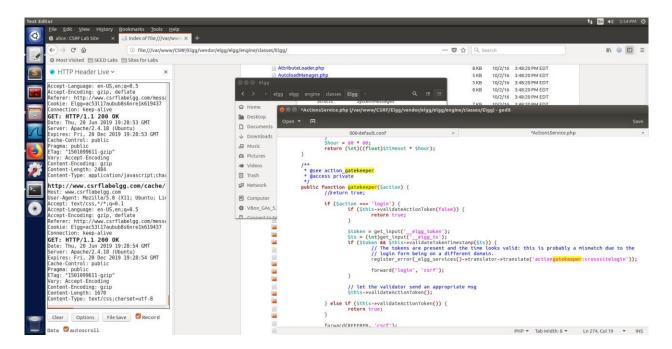
I sent a message from boby with the malicious link to Alice. Alice profile is blank, and then after clicking the link Alice profile brief description now says "boby is my hero".

Question 1: Boby can get Alice's user id (guid) by visiting her profile and clicking "send message". You do not even have to send a message, when the template to enter the message pops up, HTTP live header has a get request which includes Alice user id. "/messages/compose?send to=42" would reveal Alice guid.

Question 2: We need to know the user's guid for this attack before they visit the malicious website. Because of this I do not think you could launch a CSRF attack on any and all user who visits the page. First, we would need to know the user id (guid) so that when they click on the website, the guid is included in the submitted form. There may be a way to automatically generate the guid upon visiting the website which re-directs to another website which uses the guid that was just retrieved and then use it to forge the request. That seems plausible, but I do not know if possible. So, again my answer is we do need to know the guid first, before the link is visited by the victim.

## 3.4 Implementing Countermeasure for Elgg:

I went to the gatekeeper function and commented out the top "return true;".



I tried mounting the same attack, but it would not work. I tried a few times experimenting with adding the elgg\_ts and elgg\_tokens. The attack would not work. It appeared to be redirecting. The ts and token would both changes. In the picture below, we can see the elgg\_token and elgg\_ts using the Inspection Tool.

