Lybryant Wright CUNY John Jay College CSCI 401 Lab 8

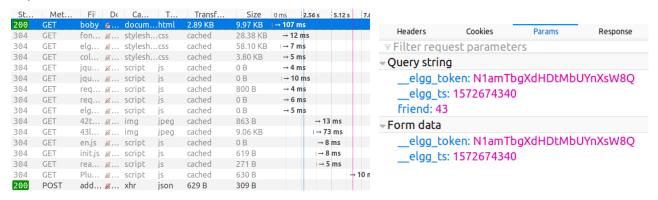
Cross Site Request Forgery

The attack we explore this week is Cross Site Request Forgery. This attack requires a victim, a trusted website and a malicious website. Basically the user will believe they're connected to a trusted website however it's just a trusted session while they connect to the malicious website that'll inject HTTP requests to cause damage to the user. In this instance we attack the social network application, Elgg.

```
[10/26/19]seed@VM:~$ cd /var/www/CSRF
[10/26/19]seed@VM:.../CSRF$ ls
Attacker
[10/26/19]seed@VM:.../CSRF$
```

Above is the location for the Elgg and attacker URLs on the VM.

3.1)



Using Elgg I captured a HTTP GET and HTTP POST. The HTTP GET didn't have any parameters but the HTTP POST parameters are elgg token, and elgg ts.

3.2 & 3.3)

To perform this GET attack, the URL created when adding boby as a friend has to be inserted into the attacking website. This URL carries the token and timestamp parameters above to authenticate the friend request.

http://www.csrflabelgg.com/action/friends/add?friend=43&__elgg_ts=1572674340&__elgg_token=N1amTbgXdHDtMbUYnXsW8Q

Insert above url in a tag on the attacker websites html code.

I couldn't perform the POST attack properly but what should have occurred was that in the html file, the function created to forge a HTTP POST should have posted a blog post on Alices page stating Boby is he hero.

Question 1: One way Boby could have got Alice's account password would have been to sql inject the password attribute to pull a table of Alice's information.

Question 2: No, random users going to the attack website wont be affected by the attack because the GET URL has a timestamp and token that's unique per user.