

IT4863 – Asg 3: File inclusion

Total point: 100

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Goal:

A file inclusion attack is a type of approach which to utilize a vulnerability that is most commonly found to affect web applications that rely on a scripting run time. This issue is caused when an application builds a path to executable code using an attacker-controlled variable in a way that allows the attacker to control which file is executed at run time. A file include vulnerability is distinct from a generic Directory Traversal Attack, in that directory traversal is a way of gaining unauthorized file system access, and a file inclusion vulnerability subverts how an application loads code for execution. Successful exploitation of a file include vulnerability will result in remote code execution on the web server that runs the affected web application.

<https://sites.google.com/site/proactivecontrolproject/home/file-inclusion-control/>

Complete the hands-on lab and provide screenshots for each of the steps.
You can run the lab by installing XAMPP and starting Apache service.

The screenshot shows the ProActive Control for Software Security (PASS) website. The header is red with the title "ProActive Control for Software Security (PASS)" and a search bar. A navigation menu on the left lists various security controls, with "File Inclusion Control" highlighted. The main content area shows the "Concept Overview" for File Inclusion Attacks, including a definition and a list of potential attacks.

ProActive Control for Software Security (PASS)

Home > [File Inclusion Control](#) >

Concept Overview

File Inclusion Attacks

A file inclusion attack is a type of approach which to utilize a vulnerability that is most commonly found to affect web applications that rely on a scripting run time. This issue is caused when an application builds a path to executable code using an attacker-controlled variable in a way that allows the attacker to control which file is executed at run time. A file include vulnerability is distinct from a generic Directory Traversal Attack, in that directory traversal is a way of gaining unauthorized file system access, and a file inclusion vulnerability subverts how an application loads code for execution. Successful exploitation of a file include vulnerability will result in remote code execution on the web server that runs the affected web application.

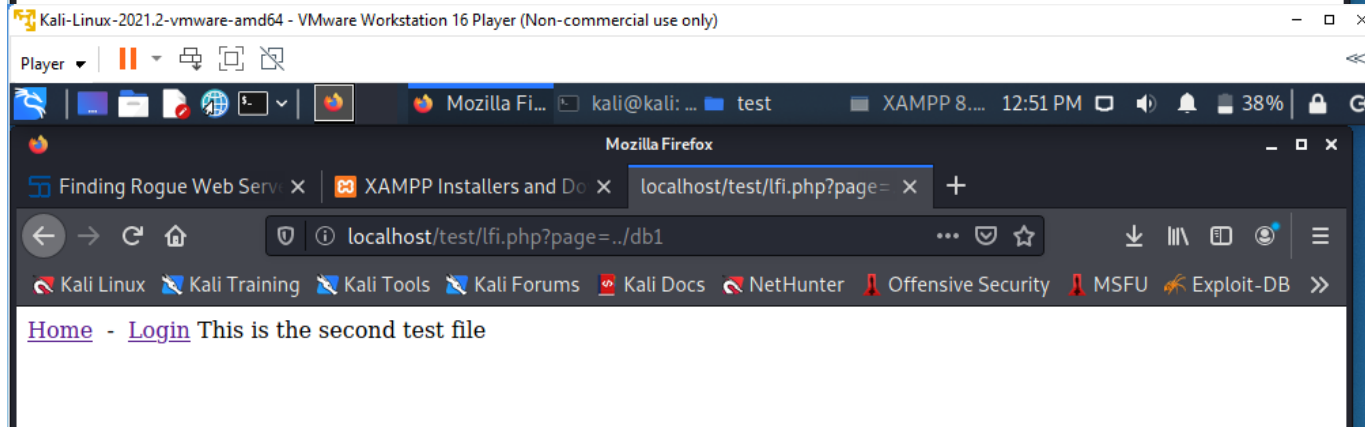
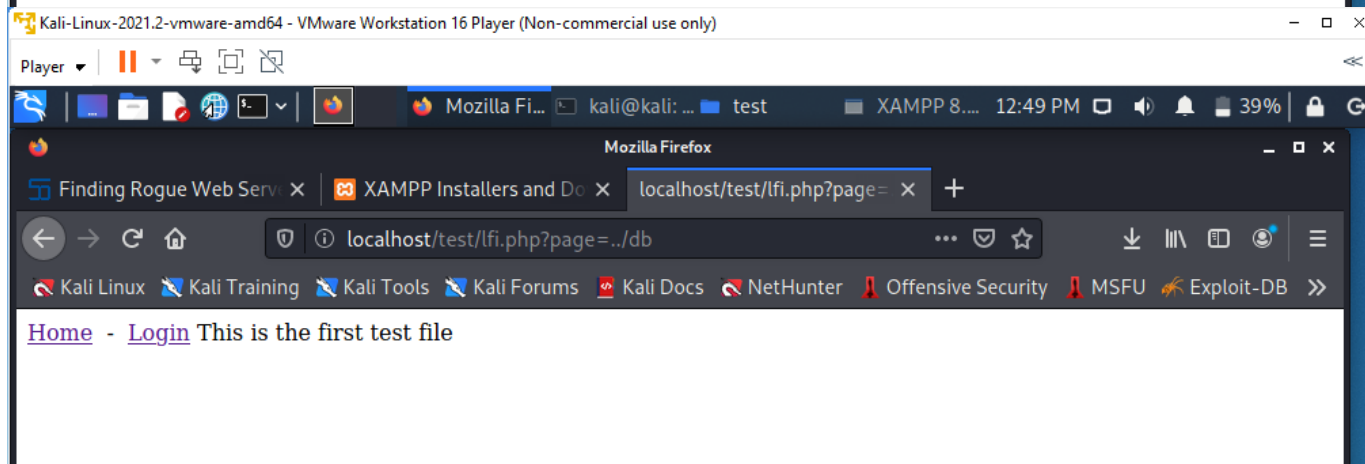
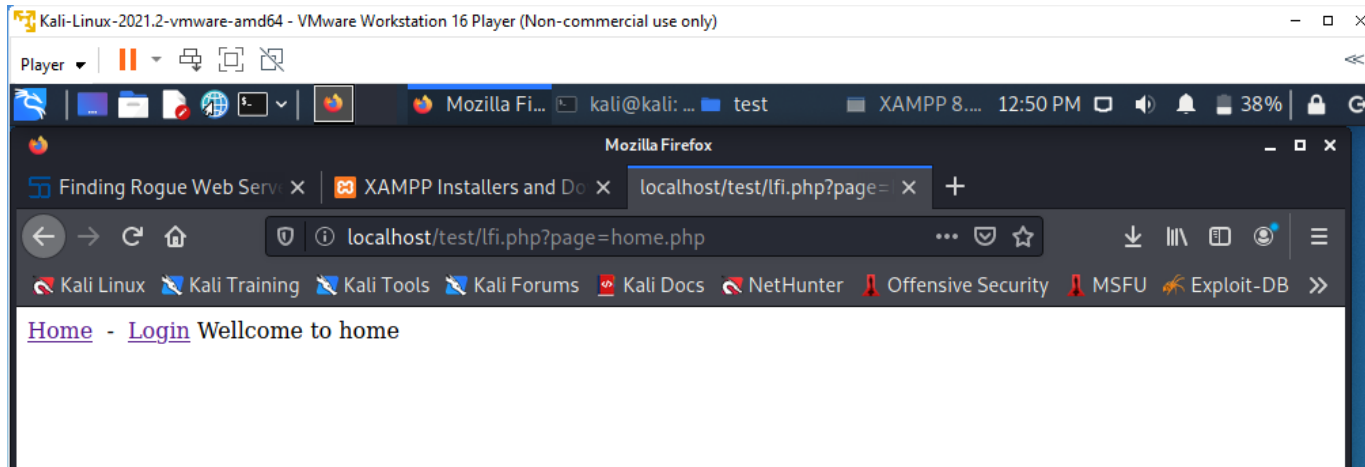
This can lead following attacks:

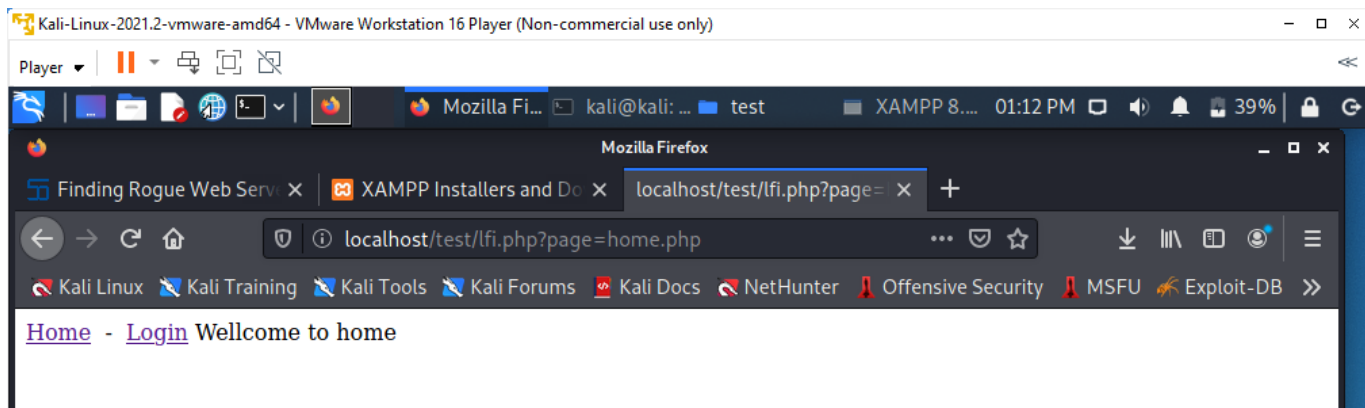
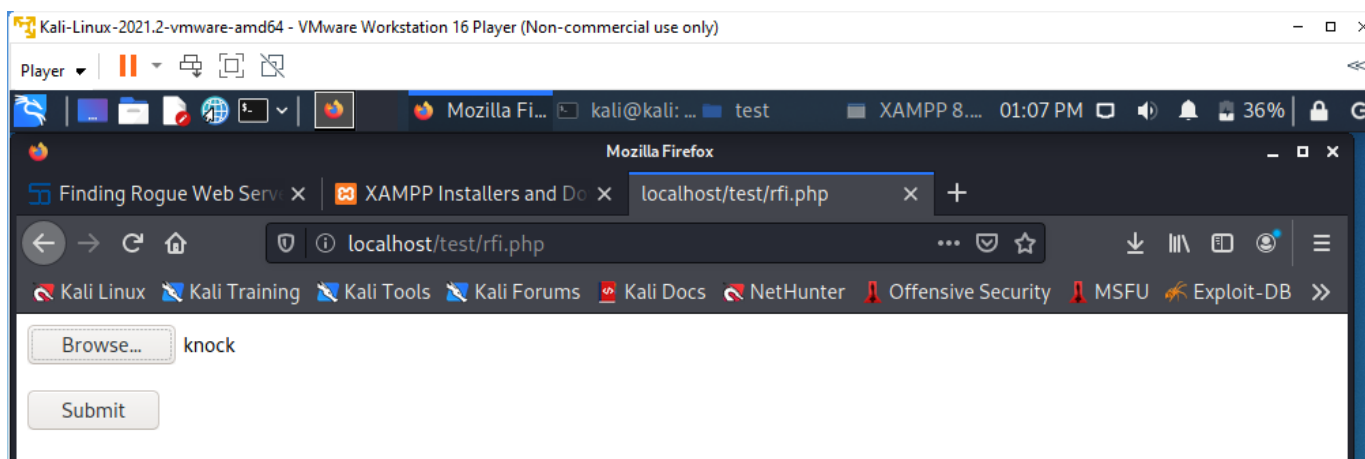
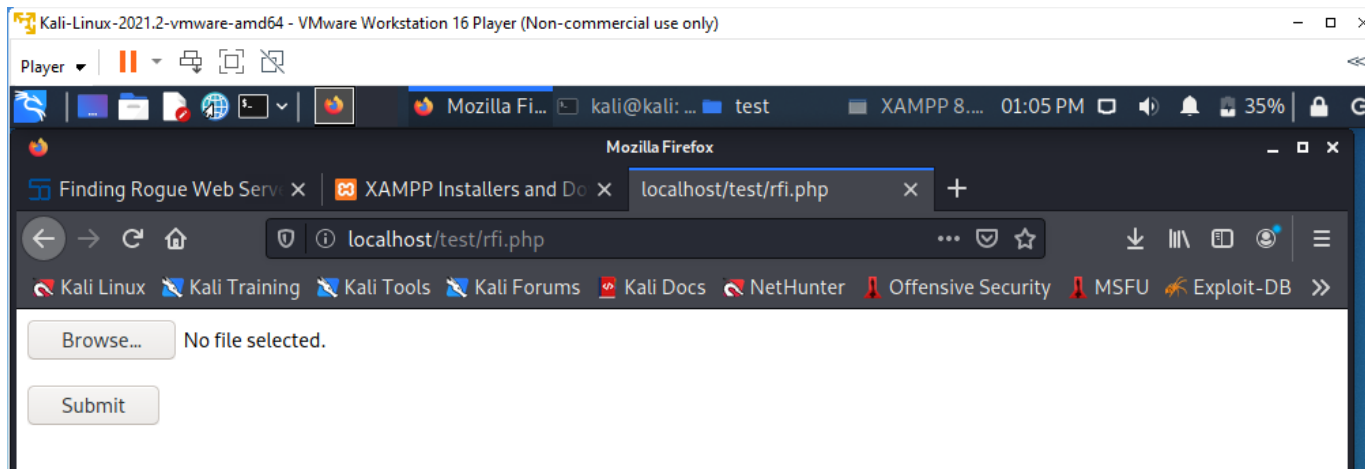
- Code execution on the web server
- Cross Site Scripting Attacks (XSS)
- Denial of service (DOS)
- Data Manipulation Attacks

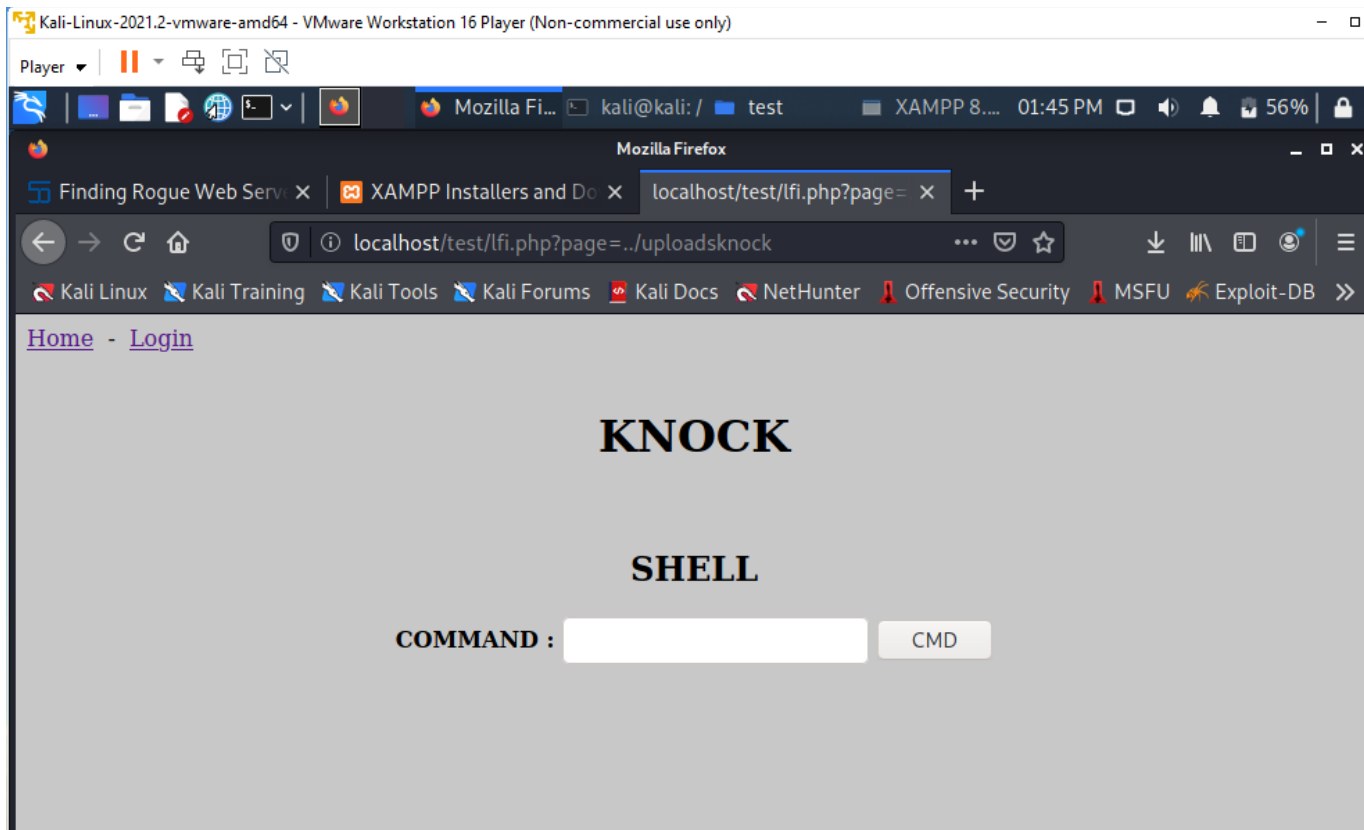
Types of inclusion:

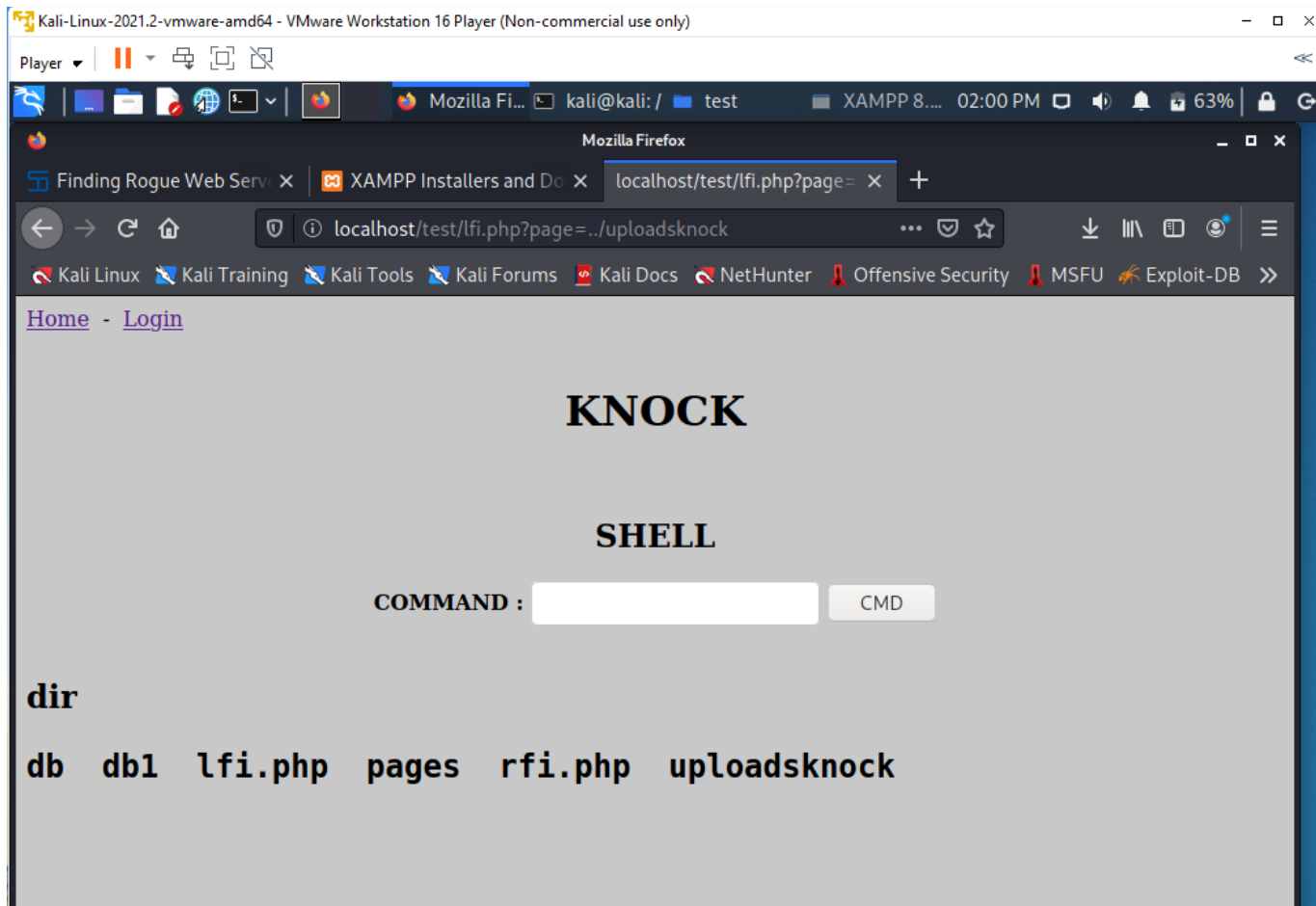
Local File Inclusion

(a) Provide your screenshots for insecure vulnerable misuse case. [40 points]



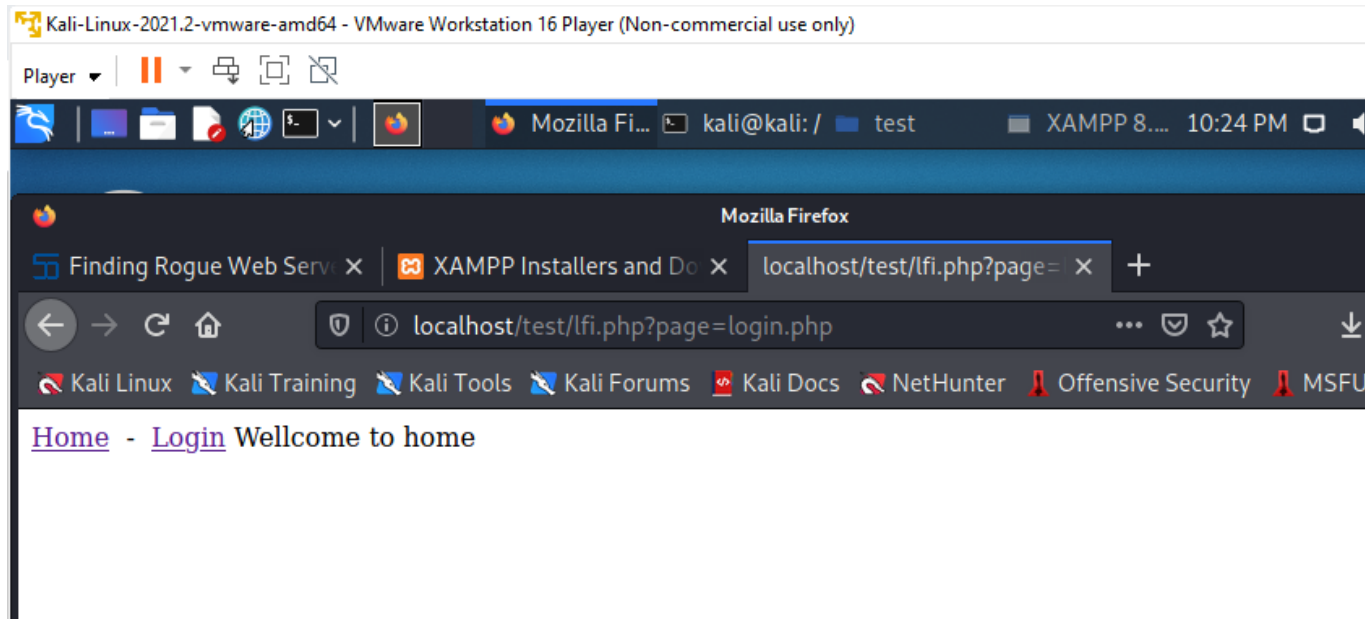






(b) Provide screenshots for secure use case. [40 points]

```
1 <?php
2 $page='pages/home.php';
3 if (isset($_GET['page']))
4 {
5     switch($_GET['page'])
6     {
7         case 'home' :
8         case 'login': $page='pages/'.$_GET['page']; break;
9     }
10 }
11 ?>
12 <a href="?page=home.php">Home</a>&nbsp;  -&nbsp;  <a href="?
13     page=login.php">Login</a>
14 <?php
15 include ($page);
```



- (c) What is the difference between RFI and LFI? How would you prevent them in web applications? [20 points]

LFI (Local File Inclusion) is a vulnerability of files on the current server that be used to execute attacks. LFI commonly leads to RFI (Remote File Inclusion). RFI is a vulnerability that allows an attacker to add their own code or remote file to be executed on another server, commonly a web server using PHP files.

To prevent LFI or RFI in a web application, we can reference OWASP for a full list of mitigation standards. Some of the best practices include:

- Strong Input Validation
- A whitelist of acceptable inputs
- Run code using least privileges
- Environment hardening
- Configure PHP applications to not use register globals

